**Political Decision Making**

Historically lower voter turnouts in the US in recent European Union elections suggest an impeccable uprising of polarization not just in Western society but across the globe. Research shows that age is a significant factor in voter turnout, with younger people (ages 18–29) doubtful to vote. Studies reveal significant turnout differences between age groups. For example, a 2022 study by the European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice, and Home Affairs found that nearly 60 percent of voters aged 18–29 chose not to vote in their national elections. The number exceeded 70 percent in the European elections. Similarly, youth voter turnout in the 2022 US midterm elections was disappointing. Michigan had the highest youth turnout at 37 percent, while Tennessee had the lowest at just 13 percent. This disengagement from mainstream politics, especially among the youth, is a critical issue that demands urgent attention. In today's world, being apolitical is, ironically, one of the most political choices.

The simple survey that I present deals with conformity bias—precisely, how people respond to a series of public signals. The first part of the survey records essentially the age, gender, and income of the respondents, along with a few additional questions like his or her election participation and their self-perception of their preferences (the question of their loyalty). Then the survey proceeds to a table that simultaneously shows the 4-point manifesto of both parties. Upon reading the manifesto, the respondents are supposed to form their own private signals. On the same page, they should choose a party they wish to vote for. Upon entering the third phase, the respondents will be confronted with a few basic questions regarding how they retrieve information before voting in real life. Each of those pages has a highlighted box of breaking news, which acts as a public signal. After completing the third phase, the participants are given another chance to change their initial decision (only if they want to).

The breaking news showcased in the third phase is conditional on the initial choice of political party respondents make. For instance, if A votes for the Yellow Party, the following breaking news will be slightly against the Yellow Party (as prospect theory suggests, people are more receptive to negatives). I tried to incorporate Python interfaces (Tkinter and Tabulate); however, the other setup seems to be less welcoming to those.