I conduct my analysis using OLS regression.

My dependent variable is *turnout*. The Maxwell Poll asks respondents whether they turnout Always (1), Often (2), Sometimes (3), or Not at all (4). Importantly, this means that when model coefficients are negative, they correspond to a higher self-reported voting frequency.

My primary independent variable is *receiving government aid*. I employ several measures of aid to account for heterogeneity within aid programs and account for the cumulative effect of aid on voter behavior. First, I use binary variables for each of the nineteen aid programs contained in the Maxwell Poll dataset in which a 1 means the respondent or a member of the respondent’s household receives the benefit and a 0 means no one in the household receives that benefit. Second, I create a binary variable in which 1 means the respondent or a member of the respondent’s household receives any form of government assistance and a 0 means no one in the household receives government aid. Finally, I use the total number of entitlement, means-tested, universal, and subsidized loan aid the household receives to create an aid-category participation measure. A 0 in all four categories would mean the respondent’s household receives no aid, while a 1 in entitlements and a 0 in the other three categories would mean the respondent’s household receives one kind of entitlement benefit, but no other government aid.

My theory predicts that *Party ID* directly influences voting behavior after aid. I use a binary measure in which a 1 is Republican and a 0 is Democrat. I also include a battery of controls, including race, income, education, sex, how closely the person follows public events, their trust in public officials, and their sense of their political self-efficacy. Survey questions and a detailed description of each of these controls can be found in Appendix [].

[TABLE 1 ABOUT HERE]

Table 1 shows the results of the first measure of aid with and without controls, and the binary aid measure interacted with Party ID. Most forms of aid do not produce a statistically significant effect on turnout in Models 1 and 2. In Model 1, Social Security has a positive effect on voting frequency, but the effect is not statistically significant when controls are included. In both models, public housing benefits yield positive effects on turnout frequency.

The interaction of aid and Party ID is [SIGN?] but insignificant. It is possible that this is due to different aid types conveying different benefits to recipients. To account for this, I estimate models using the third measure of aid recipiency, which counts the total number of each type of aid the household receives. Models [#-#] show each kind of aid interacted with Party ID.

[TABLE 2]

[COMMENTS]

My model predicts that those who receive aid from a copartisan President should be *more likely* to turnout to vote while those who receive aid from a opposite partisan President should be *less likely* to turnout. Because the Maxwell Poll was administered during 2004-2007, under President George W. Bush, my prediction is that aid receiving Republicans should be more likely to turnout than aid receiving Democrats, holding all other variables fixed at 0.