

Study Sources A–E, and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: 1980-2008 US Presidential Elections - National Voter Turnout

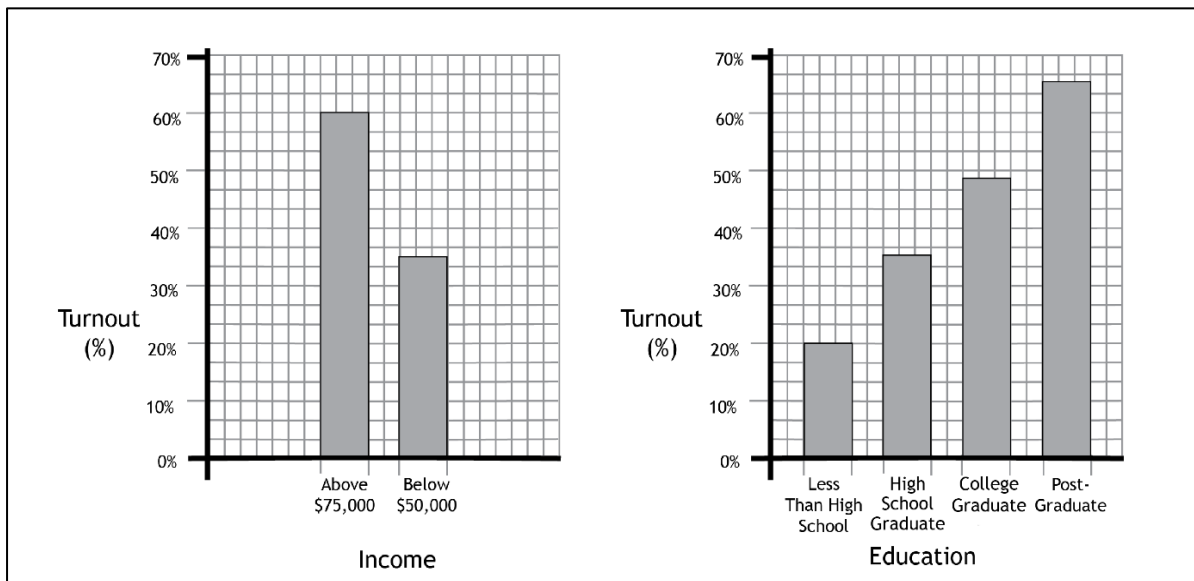
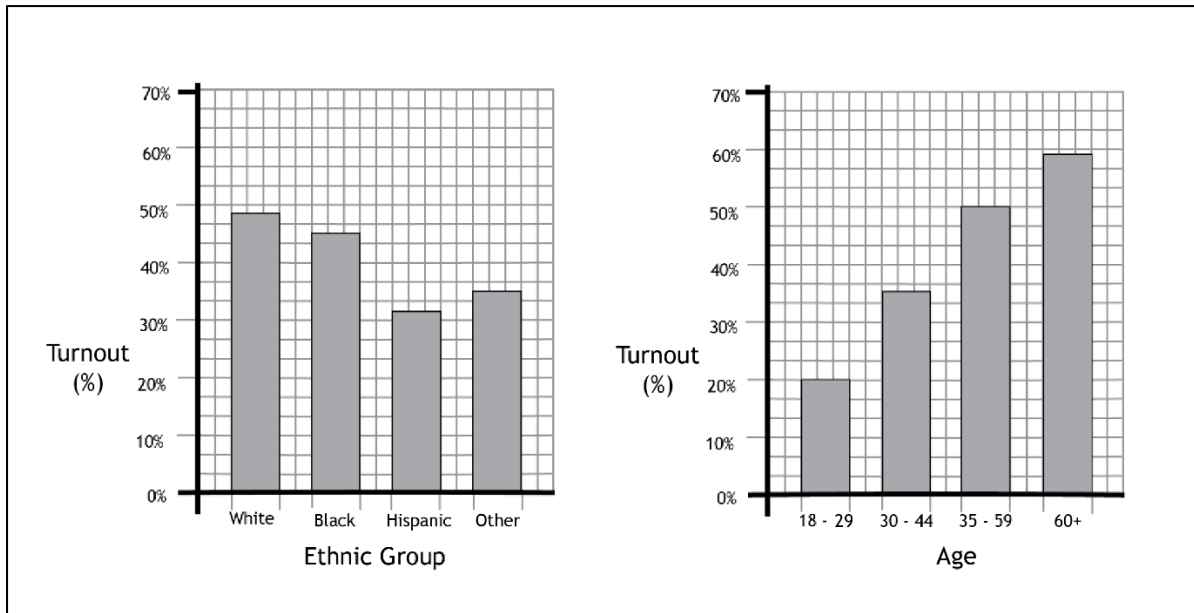
Year	Voter Turnout	Voter Turnout (%)
1980	86,515,221	52.6%
1984	92,652,680	53.1%
1988	91,594,693	50.1%
1992	104,405,155	55.1%
1996	96,456,345	49.1%
2000	105,586,274	51.3%
2004	122,294,978	55.3%
2008	132,618,580	56.8%

Source B: 1980-2008 US Presidential Elections - National Voter Turnout by Age (%)

Year	Voter Turnout 18-24	Voter Turnout 30+
1980	43.4%	70.6%
1984	44.3%	71.2%
1988	39.9%	68.5%
1992	48.6%	72.4%
1996	35.6%	63.6%
2000	36.1%	64.6%
2004	46.7%	67.7%
2008	48.5%	67.0%

Marks

Source C: 2010 US Midterm Congressional Elections - Voter Turnout by Ethnicity, Age, Income and Education

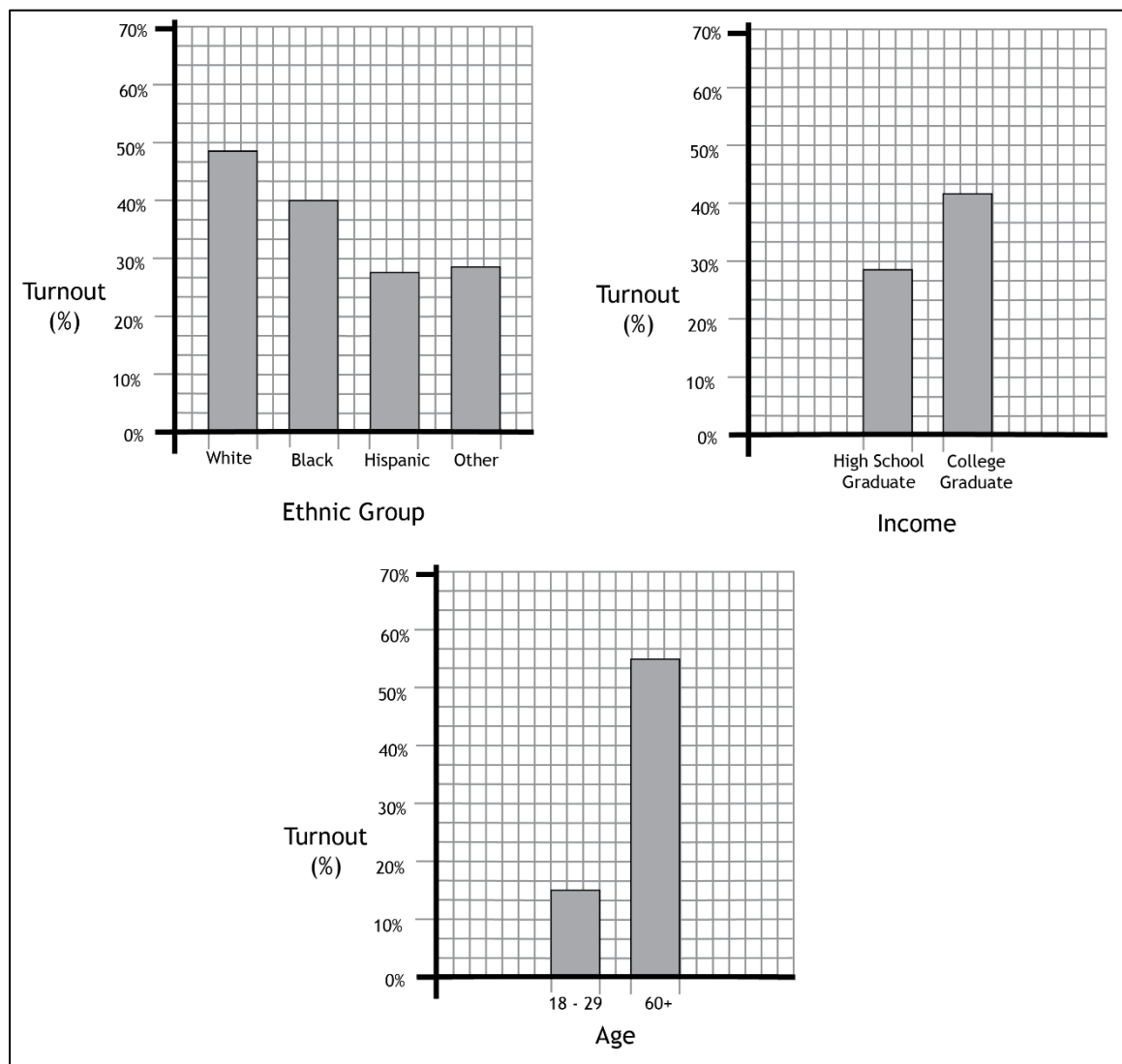


Marks

Source D: Voter Turnout by Selected groups in Midterm Congressional Elections (1998-2006)

	1998	2002	2006
Turnout by income			
Above \$75,000	56%	59%	61%
Below \$50,000	42%	41%	43%
Turnout by Education			
High School Graduate	32.9%	33.6%	34.2%
College Graduate	45.3%	47.1%	47.9%
Turnout by Age			
18-29	17.7%	18.2%	20.3%
60+	55.6%	57.1%	57.6%

Source E: Selected Voter Turnout data in 2014 Midterm Congressional Elections



Marks

Between 1980 and 2008 there was a steady and very significant improvement in overall Presidential national voter turnout, though for the Presidential elections, there were occasionally slight differences in turnout based on age. In the 2010 Midterm Congressional elections, turnout was very similar across all sections of the electorate. In addition, among some of these voter groups, turnout in the 2010 Congressional elections was significantly better than it had been in previous midterm elections. However, by 2014 turnout in the midterm congressional elections then decreased by every measure.

Using only the information in Sources A-E:

To what extent does the evidence contained in these sources support the viewpoint above?

20