Preference Types ($x$)

- Vote for $2$, $\sigma_2(x,1)=1$
- Abstain, $\sigma_A(x,1)=1$
- Vote for $1$, $\sigma_1(x,1)=1$
- Vote for $2$, $\sigma_2(x,2)=1$
- Abstain, $\sigma_A(x,2)=1$
- Vote for $1$, $\sigma_1(x,2)=1$

Figure 1. Example of Ordered Cutpoints.
Figure 2. Cutpoints and Strategy Profile ($\rho=1$, $q=.65$)

Preference Types ($x$)

- $x^2_1 = x^1_1$
- $x^2_0$
- $x^1_0$
- $x^2_0 = x^1_2$

Signal

- $m=\phi$
- $m=1$
- $m=2$

- Vote for 2
  - $\sigma_2(x,\phi)=1$

- Abstain
  - $\sigma_A(x,\phi)=1$

- Vote for 1
  - $\sigma_1(x,\phi)=1$
  - $\sigma_1(x,1)=1$
  - $\sigma_2(x,2)=1$
Figure 5. Cutpoints and Strategy Profile ($p = .9, \ q = .65$)

- Vote for $2$, $\sigma_2(x, 1) = 1$
- Abstain, $\sigma_A(x, 1) = 1$
- Vote for $1$, $\sigma_1(x, 1) = 1$

- Vote for $2$, $\sigma_2(x, 2) = 1$
- Abstain, $\sigma_A(x, 2) = 1$
- Vote for $1$, $\sigma_1(x, 2) = 1$

Preference Types ($x$)
Table 1. Participation and a Biased Distribution of Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bias</th>
<th>No Bias (q=.5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$x_1^0$</td>
<td>-.8</td>
<td>-.1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$x_2^0$</td>
<td>-.2</td>
<td>1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_1(0)$</td>
<td>.6</td>
<td>2/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_2(0)$</td>
<td>.1</td>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_1(1)$</td>
<td>.1</td>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_2(1)$</td>
<td>.6</td>
<td>2/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstention</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>