newsletter of 'smartvote', an electronic voting decision-making tool in Switzerland. The newsletter is regularly sent to all registered users of the 'smartvote' online-platform (www.smartvote.ch). The participants, hence, were more interested in politics than the average Swiss citizen. Moreover, participants had an above-average level of higher educational degrees. For the purpose of scale development and validation, this survey sample was separated into two groups, a smaller sample with 157 participants who participated in the control group of the experimental study, and a second sample with 366 participants who participated in the two experimental groups. In the first group (n = 157), 64 percent were males, and the age ranged from 19 to 84 (M=42; SD=14.5). In the second group (n = 366), 69 percent were males, and the age ranged from 18 to 80 (M= 44; SD=15.5).

5.2.3.   Data Analysis

The items measuring process preferences and process perceptions were tested by confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) with maximum-likelihood parameter estimation. The analysis used EQS version 6.1 software (Bentler, 2006). CFA is a technique that can greatly enhance confidence in the structure and psychometric properties of a new measure (Noar, 2003) and several studies have provided evidence for the usefulness of CFA in further developing conventional measures of political attitudes (e.g. Funke, 2005; Weatherford, 1992). Data were tested for univariate and multivariate normal distribution. Extreme violations (moderate ones are given in parentheses) on the assumption of the univariate distribution are associated with skew values of at least 3 (2) and kurtosis of at least 20 (7) (West, Finch, & Curran, 1995). These values were not reached in all of the samples. Yuan, Lambert, & Fouladi (2004) developed an extension of the Mardia (1970; 1974) test of multivariate kurtosis that can be applied to data with missing values. The normalized estimate is interpretable as a standard normal variate; the hypothesis of multivariate normality must be rejected if it is outside the range of -3 to +3 (Bentler, 2006, p. 282f.). Strong outliers were excluded from data analysis. Missing values were estimated with the maximum likelihood method, also known as full information maximum likelihood (cf. Bentler, 2006, 275ff.). To evaluate the model fit, the following criteria were evaluated: the Chi-Square value divided by the number of degrees of freedom (< 3), the comparative fit index (CFI > .90), the Root Mean-Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA < .06) with its 90% confidence interval (CI, lower bound < .05, upper bound < .10) (Kline, 2005, p. 133ff.).

5.3. Results

Section 5.3.1 presents the model development and validation of a scale to measure process preferences. Section 5.3.2 describes the development and validation of scales to measure citizens' perception of political processes. In Section 5.3.3, it was

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