

**ISSUESPA/PEW POLL
Fall 2006 Values Survey
Report of Findings**

Prepared by:

Princeton Survey Research Associates International

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REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN POLITICAL VALUES AND ELECTION '06

The IssuesPA/Pew poll provides detailed information about differences in political attitudes across the regions of the state. The current poll included 25 items measuring political values through questions about such topics as the role of government, the use of military force, government spending and taxes, environmental regulation, gun laws, and immigration. The poll also included questions about religion and church attendance, which have shown a relationship to political behavior in recent elections.

The following are summaries of the distinguishing political values and other key data for each of the six Pennsylvania regions analyzed in the poll. No two regions are exactly the same, but **Southwestern PA**, **South Central PA** and the **“Rest of State”** are all distinguished by a preference for putting gun owners’ rights before gun control. **Northeastern PA** and Southwestern PA are regions where people are more likely to support the aggressive use of military force. Southwestern PA, Northeastern PA, and “Rest of State” are regions where people are less accepting of immigrants and/or the use of a second language besides English in schools and official communications. The growing South Central PA region is a place where concern about keeping taxes down is highest.

People who live in **Philadelphia city** and **Suburban Southeastern PA** display very different political values than those living in the other four other regions. Support for gun control is the top distinguishing political value in both regions. Residents of these two regions are defined by their greater acceptance of immigrants and the use of a second language. Those living in the city tend to be less supportive of using aggressive military force; those in the suburbs are more internationalist in their perspective.

Despite all the differences in values, the Democrats are doing well this year in trial heats in all the regions. One thing the regions all have in common is a dissatisfaction with George W. Bush’s job performance. In no region does Bush approval reach 40%.

PHILADELPHIA CITY

Overview: Those living in the state’s largest city have a unique set of urban political values that are strongly associated with the Democratic Party. Philadelphians tend to take more liberal positions on issues like gun control and national defense. They are more open to cultural diversity. They favor a government that does more, not less, and in particular want more done to help the needy. Governor Ed Rendell, the former mayor, is enormously popular here. George W. Bush and his policies are widely unpopular, and the Democrats lead by huge margins in early trial heats.

Distinguishing Political Values: Support for gun control is higher here than in any other region of state. “English only” tends to be rejected in favor of using other languages to help immigrants to participate in society. City residents prefer a bigger government with more services to smaller government. They also want the country to rely less on military force to fight terrorism, and provide more government benefits to the disadvantaged.

| KEY BELIEFS: | Philadelphia | |
|---|--------------|-----------|
| | City | Statewide |
| Gun control is more important than gun owners’ rights | 78% | 49% |
| Languages other than English should sometimes be used in schools, on public signs, etc., to help immigrants | 59% | 38% |
| Prefer bigger government with more services | 69% | 51% |
| Relying too much on overwhelming military force to fight terrorism leads to more terrorism | 70% | 54% |
| Government should do more to help the needy, even if it means higher taxes | 73% | 56% |

Religion and Church Attendance: The city is more religiously diverse than other parts of the state. About one in 10 city residents is non-Christian (5% Jewish, 3% Muslim, 3% other). Philadelphia is average in its church attendance rate (35% weekly or more often).

Party ID/Ideology: Heavily Democratic (66% Dem, 9% Rep, 20% Ind). This is the only region where liberal Democrats significantly outnumber conservative Republicans (19% vs.4%).

Bush Approval: 14% approve, 81% disapprove

Candidate Preferences: Philadelphia voters overwhelming support Rendell over Swann in the race for governor (85% vs. 10%). In fact, a majority (63%) of city voters are strong Rendell supporters. Casey is favored over Santorum in the Senate race (64% vs. 15%), but city voters are not nearly as enthusiastic about Casey’s candidacy (only 16% support him strongly). Roughly three-quarters of city voters want the Democrats to take control of the U.S. Congress (78%) and the state legislature (76%).

SOUTHEASTERN PA SUBURBS

Overview: This economically prosperous region is no longer the GOP stronghold it once was. The two major parties are at equal strength in party ID, and the region leans to the left in its distinguishing political values. Suburban SE PA residents tend to be pro-gun control and in favor of tougher environmental regulations. A beneficiary of the global economy, the regions' residents are also more tolerant of newcomers from other countries and more internationalist in their perspective. George W. Bush is unpopular here, and Democratic candidates have big leads in the early going.

Distinguishing Political Values: More likely to believe that stricter environmental regulations are worth the cost. More likely to think controlling guns is more important than protecting gun owners' rights. See newcomers from other countries in a more positive light, and are more likely to want the United States to play an active role in world affairs.

| KEY BELIEFS: | Southeastern PA | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|
| | <u>Suburbs</u> | <u>Statewide</u> |
| Gun control is more important than gun owners' rights | 62% | 49% |
| Stricter environmental regulations are worth the cost | 77% | 66% |
| Newcomers from other countries strengthen American society | 56% | 48% |
| Best for future of country to be active in world affairs | 42% | 34% |

Religion and Church Attendance: Suburban SE PA includes more Catholics (39%) and fewer Evangelical Protestants (13%). Thirty percent in this region report attending religious services on a weekly basis, marginally below the statewide average.

Party ID/Ideology: Party parity (36% Rep. 36% Dem, 25% Ind.). Republicans are less conservative than the national party, however. Moderate to liberal Republicans are about as numerous as conservative Republicans (17% and 18%, respectively).

Opinion of George W. Bush: 33% approve, 61% disapprove

Candidate Preferences: Rendell runs almost as strongly in the suburbs as he does in the city of Philadelphia, leading Swann by 71% to 22% in gubernatorial race. Thirty-nine percent of suburban SE PA voters are strong Rendell supporters. Casey leads Santorum in the Senate race by 53% to 32%, but his candidacy is generating little enthusiasm in the suburbs (only 15% support Casey strongly). The region includes three hotly contested congressional races. The challengers' prospects are brightened by a general preference among suburban voters that the Democrats win control of the U.S. Congress this year (58% vs. 34% want the GOP to stay in power).

SOUTHWESTERN PA

Overview: The Democrats have a big edge in party ID in Southwestern PA, but the the local populace leans to the right ideologically, creating opportunities for GOP candidates to do well here. Gun control has less support in the region, and there is more support for a muscular foreign policy. The older, more culturally conservative population finds the concept of “English only” more attractive. With President Bush’s ratings down, however, it will be more difficult this year for GOP candidates to get the crossover votes they need from Democrats to carry the region.

Distinguishing Political Values: More likely to think protecting gun owners’ rights should take priority over gun control. More likely see military strength, not diplomacy, as the best path to peace. The use of second languages in public schools and official communications tends to be rejected, in favor of making English the official language.

| KEY BELIEFS: | Southwestern | |
|--|--------------|------------------|
| | <u>PA</u> | <u>Statewide</u> |
| Gun owners’ rights are more important than gun control | 57% | 47% |
| Military strength is the best way to ensure peace | 40% | 33% |
| English should be the official language of the U.S. | 67% | 59% |

Religion and Church Attendance: Religious affiliation in the Southwestern PA is similar to statewide figures – 37% non-Evangelical Protestant, 34% Catholic, and 20% Evangelical Protestant. Church attendance rates are above average (38% weekly or more often).

Party ID/Ideology: The Democrats have a sizable advantage in party ID in the region (45% Democrat/25% Republican) but there are fewer liberal Democrats here (7%) than in any other region. In contrast, Southwestern PA Republicans tend to more ideological. The region includes 17% conservative Republicans but only 8% moderate to liberal Republicans.

Opinion of George W. Bush: 39% approve, 52% disapprove

Candidate Preferences: Despite being from the region, Rick Santorum and Lynn Swann both trail their Democratic opponents. Casey’s more conservative views on social issues like abortion might explain his big lead in the Senate race here (58%-27%). Ed Rendell has not been a popular figure recently in Southwestern PA but he still has a marginal lead (52%-45%) over former Steeler great Lynn Swann.

SOUTH CENTRAL PA

Overview: With its large Evangelical population, this region has generally leaned Republican in recent years. Core beliefs include support for the right to own guns and a desire to keep taxes down. But in the current political climate, identification with the GOP is down, and Democratic candidates are attracting higher support in the region than they have in the past. Bush approval is no higher here than the statewide average.

Distinguishing Political Values: The right to own guns gets more support in this region. People are more concerned about taxes, and apt to see legalized gambling as a means of generating tax revenue and economic growth.

| KEY BELIEFS: | South Central <u>PA</u> | <u>Statewide</u> |
|---|----------------------------|------------------|
| Gun owners' rights are more important than gun control | 56% | 47% |
| Tax revenue/economic growth most important thing about legalized gambling | 58% | 52% |
| Property taxes is most important issue in deciding vote for Governor | 28% | 21% |

Religion and Church Attendance: This South Central PA region has the highest incidence of “born-again” or Evangelical Protestants (37%) in its population, and the lowest incidence of Catholics (17%). Church attendance rates are above average (39% weekly or more often).

Party ID/Ideology: The typical GOP advantage in party ID in South Central PA has been cut to a few points (35% Republican/33% Democrat) in the context of this year’s election campaign. Conservative Republicans, however, outnumber liberal Democrats by a 19%-11% margin.

Opinion of George W. Bush: 37% approve, 52% disapprove

Candidate Preferences: Ed Rendell leads Lynn Swann by 52%-38% among South Central PA voters in the race for governor. Bob Casey, Jr., a pro-life Democrat, is running much better here than might be expected, enjoying a marginal lead over Rick Santorum in the Senate race, 44% to 38%. Voters in the region are closely divided on whether they would rather see the Republicans or Democrats control Congress (43% v. 45%); and on whether they want the Republicans or Democrats to control the state legislature (45% vs. 41%).

NORTHEASTERN PA

Overview: Like Southwestern PA, this region leans Democratic in party ID but is conservative in its distinguishing political values. Northeastern PA residents are more likely to support an “English only” policy for the schools and official messages, want government to do more to protect morality, and endorse aggressive use of the military as the best response to terrorism. As in other parts of the state, however, George W. Bush has become an unpopular figure and Democratic candidates have an early edge in the trial heats.

Distinguishing Political Values: The use of second languages in public schools and official communications tends to be rejected, in favor of making English the official language. Northeast PA residents are also more likely to want government involved in protecting morality and to see overwhelming military force as the best way to deal with terrorism.

| KEY BELIEFS: | Northeastern | |
|--|--------------|------------------|
| | <u>PA</u> | <u>Statewide</u> |
| English should be the official language of the U.S. | 70% | 59% |
| Government should do more to protect morality | 50% | 43% |
| Overwhelming military force is best way to fight terrorism | 44% | 37% |

Religion and Church Attendance: This region has the highest incidence of Catholics (52%) and a lower incidence of Evangelical Protestants (14%). Church attendance rates reported in this poll are average (35% attend weekly or more often).

Party ID/Ideology: The Democrats hold an edge in party ID (40% Dem, 28% Rep, 23% Ind). Neither ideological extreme dominates – there are about as many liberal Democrats (12%) as conservative Republicans (11%).

Opinion of George W. Bush: 36% approve, 56% disapprove

Candidate Preferences: Ed Rendell has a comfortable 57%-30% lead over Lynn Swann in the race for governor among Northeastern PA voters. Bob Casey, Jr., a native of Northeastern PA, leads fellow Catholic Rick Santorum, by 46%-32% among voters in the region. But as in other regions, Casey’s support is quite soft (only 17% of NE PA voters are strong Casey supporters).

REST OF STATE

Overview: In this region of mostly small towns and rural areas, political values tend to be more conservative. People are supportive of the right to own guns, wary of immigrants, and less supportive of environmental regulation. But President Bush's standing here is no better than the national average, and the Democrats better positioned to be successful than in the recent past. Gas and oil prices seem to have had a bigger impact here than in other regions, and Republicans are in position to rebound now that gas prices are falling.

Distinguishing Political Values: More likely to put gun owner's rights before controlling guns. More likely to see immigrants as a burden on communities. Less supportive of environmental regulations.

| KEY BELIEFS: | Rest of <u>State</u> | <u>Statewide</u> |
|--|-------------------------|------------------|
| Gun owners' rights are more important than gun control | 59% | 47% |
| Immigrants today are a burden on our communities | 59% | 50% |
| Stricter environmental regulations cost too many jobs | 33% | 27% |

Religion and Church Attendance: This region includes roughly equal numbers of Evangelical Protestants (31%) and non-Evangelical Protestants (34%) and fewer Catholics (23%). The incidence of weekly church attendance is about the same as the statewide average (34%), but an above average number (35%) in the region say they attend religious services seldom or never.

Party ID/Ideology: The Democrats now have an edge in party ID in the region (39% Dem, 31% Rep, 26% Ind). The ideological extremes are represented at about the same levels as statewide – 17% in the region are conservative Republicans and 11% are liberal Democrats.

Opinion of George W. Bush: 39% approve, 52% disapprove

Candidate Preferences: Among voters in this region, Ed Rendell leads Lynn Swann by 54%-38%. Bob Casey, Jr., has a 48%-37% advantage over Rick Santorum in the Senate race. This is the only region where as many as one in 10 voters cites gas and oil prices as the most important issue in the gubernatorial race. Voters in the Rest of State region are closely divided on whether they would like to see the Republicans or Democrats emerge from the elections with control of the U.S. Congress (44%-47%) and the Pennsylvania state legislature (45%-47%).

POLITICAL VALUES, BUSH APPROVAL, AND ELECTION '06

What are the political values that underlie Pennsylvania voters' preferences in this year's elections? Through an analysis of response to 25 items measuring opinion on such topics as the role of government, the use of military force, government spending and taxes, environmental regulation, gun laws, and immigration, the new IssuesPA/Pew poll provides a way to zero in on the political values that are most strongly related to candidate preferences in the various races this year. All of these political values items are forced-choice questions offering survey respondents two mutually exclusive options. Most are drawn from the battery of items developed by The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press for their innovative political typology studies.

Before looking at how political values are impacting specific races this year, it is important to examine the relationship between political values and opinion of George W. Bush. Bush's low standing in the state – only 34% of Pennsylvania adults approve of his job performance – appears to be a serious negative for Republican candidates this year. An analysis of political values and Bush job ratings suggests that the Iraq war and Bush administration's aggressive use of military force are most influential in shaping opinion of the President's job performance. As will be demonstrated later in this document, at a time of war, these foreign policy issues are also having the most impact on candidate preferences in this year's election, trumping domestic concerns.

Also noteworthy are the “dogs that didn't bark,” that is, political values that do not rate highly in distinguishing candidate preferences this year. Beliefs about immigration and the government's role in promoting morality – two issues that the Republicans have used to their advantage in some recent elections, are not registering as important this time.

KEY VALUES ASSOCIATED WITH BUSH JOB RATINGS

When voters are divided into two groups – those who approve and those who disapprove of George W. Bush's job performance – and their responses compared on 25 different values items, the biggest differences between the two groups are found on items having to do with the use of military force. Those who approve solidly believe that using overwhelming military force is the best way to deal with terrorism and regard military force as the best way to ensure peace. Those who disapprove solidly believe that overwhelming military force tends to backfire and result in more terrorism and diplomacy is the better path to peace.

Other items on the Top 10 list of political values associated with Bush's job performance ratings include another political value related to foreign policy – the importance of the United States being active in world affairs vs. focusing more on domestic problems. Other political values most distinguishing opinion of Bush include beliefs about the federal role in helping the disadvantaged, the importance of gun control, the profit margins of big corporations, efforts to protect the environment, the importance of keeping

the Bush tax cuts, and the government's responsibility to provide health care for all citizens.

Of all these distinguishing political values, beliefs about gun control are the only one case where the public as a whole is closely divided. In all other cases, a majority of Pennsylvanians take the position more associated with criticism of Bush than support.

TOP 10 VALUES MOST STRONGLY RELATED TO BUSH JOB RATINGS

| | APPROVE | | DISAPPROVE | | Diff. Index |
|--|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | ---OF BUSH--- | | ---OF BUSH--- | | |
| | <u>(1/2)</u> % | <u>Margin</u> | <u>(1/2)</u> % | <u>Margin</u> | |
| (1) Using overwhelming military force is the best way to defeat terrorism around the world/(2) Creates hatred that lead to more terrorism | 63/25 | 38 | 23/70 | -47 | 85 |
| (1) Best way to ensure peace is through military strength/(2) Good diplomacy is best way | 54/33 | 21 | 21/70 | -49 | 70 |
| (1) Government should do more to help the needy, even if it means deeper debt or raising taxes/(2) Government can't afford to do much more | 37/53 | -16 | 65/26 | 39 | 55 |
| (1) More important to protect the right of Americans to own guns/(2) More important to control gun ownership | 62/35 | 27 | 36/61 | -25 | 52 |
| (1) More important to provide health insurance coverage for everyone even if it means raising taxes/(2) Keep taxes down even if some people do not have health insurance | 55/38 | 17 | 82/14 | 68 | 51 |
| (1) Business corporations make too much profit/(2) Most make a fair and reasonable amount of profit | 48/48 | 0 | 72/23 | 49 | 49 |
| (1) It's best for the future of our country to be active in world affairs/(2) Pay less attention to problems overseas and concentrate on problems here at home | 52/40 | 12 | 28/64 | -36 | 48 |
| (1) We should do whatever it takes to protect the environment/(2) Efforts have gone too far | 62/30 | 32 | 88/9 | 79 | 47 |
| (1) More important to keep the federal tax cuts of recent years/(2) Avoid serious cuts in Medicaid spending | 37/55 | -18 | 16/80 | -64 | 46 |
| (1) More important to keep the federal tax cuts of recent years/(2) Reduce the size of the federal budget deficit | 47/46 | 1 | 26/68 | -42 | 43 |

How to read this table: The Difference Index scores were calculated by subtracting the Approve of Bush margin from the Disapprove of Bush margin. Higher scores indicate larger differences in those who approve of Bush and those who disapprove of Bush.

KEY VALUES ASSOCIATED WITH CANDIDATE SUPPORT IN THE U.S. SENATE RACE

When the same kind of analysis is done to identify key political values most strongly related to Pennsylvania voters' preferences in the U.S. Senate race, the results are strikingly similar to the Bush ratings analysis. Once again, the two military force items score highest, i.e., are the most powerful predictors of support for Bob Casey, Jr., the Democrat, vs. Rick Santorum, the Republican. Beliefs about the importance of more government help for the needy, preserving the Bush tax cuts, government-provided health care, and the profit margins of big corporations are next on this list. The one notable change from the Bush ratings list is the absence of gun control opinion as a key value explaining candidate preference.

TOP 10 VALUES MOST STRONGLY RELATED TO SENATORIAL PREFERENCE

| | CASEY --VOTERS-- | | SANTORUM -VOTERS- | | Diff. Index |
|--|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | <u>(1/2)</u> % | <u>Margin</u> | <u>(1/2)</u> % | <u>Margin</u> | |
| (1) Using overwhelming military force is the best way to defeat terrorism around the world/(2) Creates hatred that leads to more terrorism | 24/69 | -45 | 60/28 | 32 | 77 |
| (1) Best way to ensure peace is through military strength/(2) Good diplomacy is best way | 20/70 | -50 | 55/36 | 19 | 69 |
| (1) Government should do more to help the needy, even if it means deeper debt or raising taxes/(2) Government can't afford to do much more | 65/27 | 38 | 35/54 | -19 | 57 |
| (1) More important to keep the federal tax cuts of recent years/(2) Avoid serious cuts in Medicaid spending | 16/80 | -64 | 40/52 | -12 | 52 |
| (1) More important to provide health insurance coverage for everyone even if it means raising taxes/(2) Keep taxes down even if some people do not have health insurance | 82/14 | 68 | 57/39 | 18 | 50 |
| (1) More important to keep the federal tax cuts of recent years/(2) Reduce the size of the federal budget deficit | 26/71 | -45 | 49/44 | 5 | 50 |
| (1) Business corporations make too much profit/(2) Most make a fair and reasonable amount of profit | 71/24 | 47 | 47/50 | -3 | 50 |
| (1) We should do whatever it takes to protect the environment/(2) Efforts have gone too far | 87/11 | 76 | 61/31 | 30 | 46 |
| (1) Stricter environmental laws and regulation cost too many jobs and hurt the economy/(2) Are worth the cost | 19/75 | -56 | 38/56 | -18 | 38 |
| (1) It's best for the future of our country to be active in world affairs/(2) Pay less attention to problems overseas and concentrate on problems here at home | 31/61 | -30 | 52/44 | 8 | 38 |

How to read this table: The Difference Index scores were calculated by subtracting the Casey Voters margin from the Santorum Voters margin. Higher scores indicate larger differences in those who prefer Casey for senator and those who prefer Santorum for senator.

KEY VALUES ASSOCIATED WITH PREFERENCE FOR CONTROL OF THE U.S. CONGRESS

An analysis of key values and preference for party control of the U.S. Congress produces results quite similar to the previous lists. The two military force items are at the top of the list, with scores similar to those seen for the Senate race analysis. The issue of government responsibility to ensure health coverage for all, however, moves up the list. More than eight in 10 (85%) voters who want the Democrats to win think it is important to provide health coverage for all, even if it means higher taxes, compared with only about half (51%) of those who want the Republicans to stay in power. Beliefs about gun control, not a top 10 political value related to Senatorial preference, is included on this list.

TOP 10 VALUES MOST STRONGLY RELATED TO PREFERENCE FOR CONTROL OF CONGRESS

| | FAVOR REP --CONTROL-- | | FAVOR DEM --CONTROL-- | | Diff. Index |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | <u>(1/2)</u> % | <u>Margin</u> | <u>(1/2)</u> % | <u>Margin</u> | |
| (1) Using overwhelming military force is the best way to defeat terrorism around the world/(2) Creates hatred that leads to more terrorism | 59/29 | 30 | 25/68 | -43 | 73 |
| (1) Best way to ensure peace is through military strength/(2) Good diplomacy is best way | 54/34 | 20 | 22/69 | -47 | 67 |
| (1) More important to provide health insurance coverage for everyone even if it means raising taxes/(2) Keep taxes down even if some people do not have health insurance | 51/42 | 9 | 85/12 | 73 | 64 |
| (1) Government should do more to help the needy, even if it means deeper debt or raising taxes/(2) Government can't afford to do much more | 34/55 | -21 | 65/27 | 38 | 59 |
| (1) More important to keep the federal tax cuts of recent years/(2) Reduce the size of the federal budget deficit | 51/43 | 8 | 24/71 | -47 | 55 |
| (1) More important to keep the federal tax cuts of recent years/(2) Avoid serious cuts in Medicaid spending | 38/53 | -15 | 16/80 | -64 | 49 |
| (1) More important to protect the right of Americans to own guns/(2) More important to control gun ownership | 60/36 | 24 | 36/61 | -25 | 49 |
| (1) We should do whatever it takes to protect the environment/(2) Efforts have gone too far | 61/30 | 31 | 88/9 | 79 | 48 |
| (1) Business corporations make too much profit/(2) Most make a fair and reasonable amount of profit | 48/48 | 0 | 72/24 | 48 | 48 |
| (1) I would rather have a government that is smaller but provides less services/(2) Bigger government that provides more services | 60/35 | 25 | 36/54 | -18 | 43 |

How to read this table: The Difference Index scores were calculated by subtracting the Favor Republican Control of Congress margin from the Favor Democratic Control of Congress margin. Higher scores indicate larger differences in those who favor Republican control and those who favor Democratic control.

KEY VALUES ASSOCIATED WITH CANDIDATE SUPPORT IN THE GUBERNATORIAL RACE

The key political values most distinguishing gubernatorial preferences closely resemble those identified in previous analyses. Even though the governor is not responsible for foreign policy and military affairs, Rendell and Swann supporters are most distinguished by the views on the use of military force. This is strong evidence that the Iraq war is hurting Republicans across the board, not just those specifically associated with Bush or his policies. Beliefs about gun control and the importance of ensuring health insurance for all are next on the list of key values impacting the gubernatorial race, followed by environmental protection as a priority and – ranking higher than on the other lists – preferences for bigger vs. smaller government. Attitudes toward the Bush tax cuts, environmental regulations, and government benefits to the needy complete the list.

TOP 10 VALUES MOST STRONGLY RELATED TO GUBERNATORIAL PREFERENCE

| | RENDELL --VOTERS-- | | SWANN -VOTERS- | | Diff. Index |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | <u>(1/2)</u> % | <u>Margin</u> | <u>(1/2)</u> % | <u>Margin</u> | |
| (1) Using overwhelming military force is the best way to defeat terrorism around the world/(2) Creates hatred that leads to more terrorism | 26/67 | -41 | 59/30 | 29 | 70 |
| (1) Best way to ensure peace is through military strength/(2) Good diplomacy is best way | 23/67 | -44 | 52/36 | 16 | 60 |
| (1) More important to protect the right of Americans to own guns/(2) More important to control gun ownership | 37/61 | -24 | 62/35 | 27 | 51 |
| (1) More important to provide health insurance coverage for everyone even if it means raising taxes/(2) Keep taxes down even if some people do not have health insurance | 81/15 | 66 | 55/39 | 16 | 50 |
| (1) We should do whatever it takes to protect the environment/(2) Efforts have gone too far | 88/9 | 79 | 61/31 | 30 | 49 |
| (1) I would rather have a government that is smaller but provides less services/(2) Bigger government that provides more services | 35/55 | -20 | 61/32 | 29 | 49 |
| (1) More important to keep the federal tax cuts of recent years/(2) Avoid serious cuts in Medicaid spending | 18/78 | -60 | 37/53 | -16 | 44 |
| (1) Stricter environmental laws and regulation cost too many jobs and hurt the economy/(2) Are worth the cost | 18/76 | -58 | 38/53 | -15 | 43 |
| (1) More important to keep the federal tax cuts of rent years/(2) Reduce the size of the federal budget deficit | 27/67 | -40 | 47/45 | 2 | 42 |
| (1) Government should do more to help the needy, even if it means deeper debt or raising taxes/(2) Government can't afford to do much more | 61/30 | 31 | 41/50 | -9 | 40 |

How to read this table: The Difference Index scores were calculated by subtracting the Rendell Voters margin from the Swann Voters margin. Higher scores indicate larger differences in those who prefer Rendell for governor and those who prefer Swann for governor.

KEY VALUES ASSOCIATED WITH PREFERENCE FOR CONTROL OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE

As noted for the list of political values most closely related to gubernatorial preference, opinion toward the use of military force bears a strong relationship to preference for party control of the state legislature – even though this is clearly not a state issue. Beliefs about the need to guarantee health coverage for all ranks next on the list, as it does for preference for party control of the U.S. Congress. Other political values seen on all the other lists, including beliefs about the government’s role in helping the needy, environmental protection as a priority, and the Bush tax cuts also make this list. Attitudes toward the profits of big corporations is more of a factor here than in the gubernatorial race, and beliefs about gun control rank further down the list.

TOP 10 VALUES MOST STRONGLY RELATED TO PREFERENCE FOR CONTROL OF LEGISLATURE

| | FAVOR REP --CONTROL-- | | FAVOR DEM --CONTROL-- | | Diff. Index |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | <u>(1/2)</u> | <u>Margin</u> | <u>(1/2)</u> | <u>Margin</u> | |
| | % | | % | | |
| (1) Using overwhelming military force is the best way to defeat terrorism around the world/(2) Creates hatred that leads to more terrorism | 58/31 | 27 | 25/67 | -42 | 69 |
| (1) Best way to ensure peace is through military strength/(2) Good diplomacy is best way | 53/36 | 17 | 22/68 | -46 | 63 |
| (1) More important to provide health insurance coverage for everyone even if it means raising taxes/(2) Keep taxes down even if some people do not have health insurance | 54/40 | 14 | 84/12 | 72 | 58 |
| (1) Government should do more to help the needy, even if it means deeper debt or raising taxes/(2) Government can’t afford to do much more | 37/54 | -17 | 64/27 | 37 | 54 |
| (1) Business corporations make too much profit/(2) Most make a fair and reasonable amount of profit | 48/49 | -1 | 72/22 | 50 | 51 |
| (1) We should do whatever it takes to protect the environment/(2) Efforts have gone too far | 61/31 | 30 | 89/9 | 80 | 50 |
| (1) More important to keep the federal tax cuts of recent years/(2) Reduce the size of the federal budget deficit | 49/44 | 5 | 25/70 | -45 | 50 |
| (1) More important to keep the federal tax cuts of recent years/(2) Avoid serious cuts in Medicaid spending | 38/55 | -17 | 16/80 | -64 | 47 |
| (1) Poor people today have it easy because they can get government benefits without doing anything in return/(2) Have hard lives because benefits don’t go far enough | 47/36 | 11 | 28/62 | -34 | 45 |
| (1) More important to protect the right of Americans to own guns/(2) More important to control gun ownership | 59/38 | 21 | 38/59 | -21 | 42 |

How to read this table: The Difference Index scores were calculated by subtracting the Favor Republican Control of State Legislature margin from the Favor Democratic Control of State Legislature margin. Higher scores indicate larger differences in those who favor Republican control and those who favor Democratic control.

FINAL TOPLINE WITH RESULTS BY REGION

(September 27, 2006)

IssuesPA Polling Program

**** 2006 Values Survey ****

PRINCETON SURVEY RESEARCH ASSOCIATES for PENNSYLVANIA ECONOMY LEAGUE THE PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Total Sample: | 1,504 Pennsylvania adults, 18+/1,201 registered voters MoE: ± 3 percentage points (total)/± 3 percentage points (reg. voters) |
| Philadelphia city: | 198 Pennsylvania adults, 18 +/165 registered voters MoE: ± 8 percentage points (total)/± 9 percentage points (reg. voters) |
| Suburban Southeast: | 251 Pennsylvania adults, 18 +/221 registered voters MoE: ± 7 percentage points (total)/± 8 percentage points (reg. voters) |
| Southwest: | 301 Pennsylvania adults, 18 +/232 registered voters MoE: ± 6 percentage points (total)/± 7 percentage points (reg. voters) |
| South Central: | 252 Pennsylvania adults, 18 +/202 registered voters MoE: ± 7 percentage points (total)/± 8 percentage points (reg. voters) |
| Northeast: | 251 Pennsylvania adults, 18 +/196 registered voters MoE: ± 7 percentage points (total)/± 8 percentage points (reg. voters) |
| Rest of state: | 251 Pennsylvania adults, 18 +/185 registered voters MoE: ± 7 percentage points (total)/± 8 percentage points (reg. voters) |

Field period: September 11-18, 2006

Job #: 26066

Notes: Because percentages are rounded they may not total 100%.

An asterisk indicates less than 1 percent.

INTRODUCTION: Hello, my name is _____ and I'm calling for Princeton Survey Research. We're conducting a statewide opinion survey in Pennsylvania and it's very important that we include your household. **READ IF NECESSARY:** This survey is for research purposes ONLY – we won't ask you for money or try to sell you anything.

May I please speak with the YOUNGEST MALE age 18 or older, who is now at home? **(IF NO MALE AT HOME NOW:** Then, may I please speak with the YOUNGEST FEMALE age 18 or older who is now at home) **(REPEAT INTRODUCTION IF RESPONDENT DID NOT ANSWER THE TELEPHONE.)**

RV1. These days, many people are so busy they can't find time to register to vote, or move around so often they don't get a chance to re-register. Are you, yourself, now registered to vote in the precinct or election district where you now live?

| <u>Total PA</u> | | <u>Phila. city</u> | <u>Suburban Southeast</u> | <u>South-west</u> | <u>South Central</u> | <u>North-east</u> | <u>Rest of state</u> |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 74 | Yes, registered in current district | 77 | 84 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 67 |
| 25 | No, not registered | 23 | 15 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 32 |
| 1 | Don't know/Refused | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

1a/b. If the election for U.S. SENATOR were being held TODAY would you vote for... (CHOICES ROTATED) Bob Casey, Jr., the Democrat; Rick Santorum, the Republican; or Carl Romanelli, the Green Party candidate. [IF DO NOT SUPPORT CASEY, SANTORUM, OR ROMANELLI RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED] As of TODAY, do you LEAN more toward... Casey, the Democrat; Santorum, the Republican; or Romanelli, the Green Party candidate?

Based on Registered Voters

| <u>SENATORIAL PREFERENCE</u> | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| <u>Total PA</u> | | <u>Phila. city</u> | <u>Suburban Southeast</u> | <u>South-west</u> | <u>South Central</u> | <u>North-east</u> | <u>Rest of state</u> |
| 52 | Casey/Lean Casey | 64 | 53 | 58 | 44 | 46 | 48 |
| 31 | Santorum/Lean Santorum | 15 | 32 | 27 | 38 | 32 | 37 |
| 3 | Romanelli/Lean Romanelli | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 |
| 14 | Undecided/Other candidate (VOL.) | 16 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 17 | 12 |

1c. Do you support (Q1a CHOICE: Casey/Santorum/Romanelli) STRONGLY or only moderately?

Based on Registered Voters

SENATORIAL PREFERENCE/STRENGTH OF SUPPORT

| <u>Total PA</u> | | <u>Phila. city</u> | <u>Suburban Southeast</u> | <u>South-west</u> | <u>South Central</u> | <u>North-east</u> | <u>Rest of state</u> |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| <u>Casey Voters</u> | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Strong | 16 | 15 | 24 | 12 | 17 | 15 |
| 36 | Not Strong | 48 | 37 | 33 | 31 | 29 | 33 |
| <u>Santorum Voters</u> | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Strong | 6 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 9 | 14 |
| 19 | Not Strong | 10 | 19 | 14 | 25 | 22 | 23 |
| <u>Romanelli Voters</u> | | | | | | | |
| * | Strong | * | * | 1 | 1 | * | * |
| 3 | Not Strong | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| 14 | Undecided/Other | 16 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 17 | 12 |

- 1d. What if you HAD TO CHOOSE between (CHOICES ROTATED) Bob Casey, Jr., the Democrat; or Rick Santorum, the Republican. If the election were held TODAY, who would you vote for?

Based on Registered Voters

TWO-WAY SENATORIAL PREFERENCE

| <u>Total PA</u> | | <u>Phila. city</u> | <u>Suburban Southeast</u> | <u>South-west</u> | <u>South Central</u> | <u>North-east</u> | <u>Rest of state</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 54 | Total Casey | 67 | 54 | 58 | 45 | 48 | 50 |
| 31 | Total Santorum | 15 | 32 | 28 | 39 | 33 | 37 |
| 15 | Total Undecided/Other | 17 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 19 | 13 |

2. In deciding your vote for U.S. Senator this year, which ONE of the following issues is most important to you...(READ AND ROTATE 1-7)

Based on Registered Voters

| <u>Total PA</u> | | <u>Phila. city</u> | <u>Suburban Southeast</u> | <u>South-west</u> | <u>South Central</u> | <u>North-east</u> | <u>Rest of state</u> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 20 | Health care | 23 | 16 | 19 | 19 | 14 | 23 |
| 19 | The economy | 9 | 21 | 23 | 19 | 16 | 19 |
| 18 | The situation in Iraq | 20 | 18 | 15 | 26 | 18 | 15 |
| 12 | Terrorism | 11 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 14 |
| 12 | Education | 22 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 11 |
| 7 | Gas and oil prices | 4 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 13 | 8 |
| 5 | Immigration | 3 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 3 |
| 3 | Other/None of these (VOL.) | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| 5 | Don't know/Refused | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 4 |

- 3a/b. If the election for GOVERNOR were being held TODAY would you vote for... (CHOICES ROTATED) Ed Rendell, the Democrat; or Lynn Swann, the Republican. [IF DO NOT SUPPORT RENDELL OR SWANN RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED] As of TODAY, do you LEAN more toward... Rendell, the Democrat; or Swann, the Republican?

Based on Registered Voters

| <u>GUBERNATORIAL PREFERENCE</u> | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| <u>Total PA</u> | | <u>Phila. city</u> | <u>Suburban Southeast</u> | <u>South-west</u> | <u>South Central</u> | <u>North-east</u> | <u>Rest of state</u> |
| 61 | Rendell/Lean Rendell | 85 | 71 | 52 | 52 | 57 | 54 |
| 32 | Swann/Lean Swann | 10 | 22 | 45 | 38 | 30 | 38 |
| 7 | Undecided/Other candidate (VOL.) | 4 | 7 | 3 | 11 | 13 | 8 |

3c. Do you support (**Q3a CHOICE:** Rendell/Swann) STRONGLY or only moderately?

Based on Registered Voters

GUBERNATORIAL PREFERENCE/STRENGTH OF SUPPORT

| <u>Total PA</u> | | <u>Phila. city</u> | <u>Suburban Southeast</u> | <u>South-west</u> | <u>South Central</u> | <u>North-east</u> | <u>Rest of state</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | <u>Rendell Voters</u> | | | | | | |
| 32 | Strong | 63 | 39 | 29 | 18 | 29 | 22 |
| 29 | Not Strong | 22 | 32 | 23 | 34 | 28 | 33 |
| | <u>Swann Voters</u> | | | | | | |
| 13 | Strong | 4 | 8 | 20 | 18 | 11 | 14 |
| 19 | Not Strong | 6 | 14 | 25 | 20 | 20 | 24 |
| 7 | Undecided/Other | 4 | 7 | 3 | 11 | 13 | 8 |

4. In deciding your vote for Governor this year, which ONE of the following issues is most important to you...(READ AND ROTATE 1-7)

Based on Registered Voters

| <u>Total PA</u> | | <u>Phila. city</u> | <u>Suburban Southeast</u> | <u>South-west</u> | <u>South Central</u> | <u>North-east</u> | <u>Rest of state</u> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 26 | Jobs and the economy | 20 | 32 | 29 | 23 | 24 | 26 |
| 21 | Property taxes | 4 | 20 | 26 | 28 | 22 | 22 |
| 17 | Health care | 22 | 14 | 16 | 12 | 23 | 18 |
| 13 | Education | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 7 | 11 |
| 8 | Government reform | 5 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 6 |
| 6 | Gas and oil prices | 7 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 11 |
| 5 | Crime | 22 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| 2 | Other/None of these (VOL.) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | Don't know/Refused | 4 | 2 | * | 2 | 2 | 3 |

5. Do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling his job as president? (**IF "DON'T KNOW," ENTER AS DK. IF "DEPENDS," PROBE ONCE WITH: OVERALL do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling his job as President? IF STILL "DEPENDS," ENTER AS DK)**

| <u>Total PA</u> | | <u>Phila. city</u> | <u>Suburban Southeast</u> | <u>South-west</u> | <u>South Central</u> | <u>North-east</u> | <u>Rest of state</u> |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 34 | Approve | 14 | 33 | 39 | 37 | 36 | 39 |
| 58 | Disapprove | 81 | 61 | 52 | 52 | 56 | 52 |
| 8 | Don't know/Refused | 5 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 9 |

6. Do you think of your vote for U.S. Senator and Congress this November as a vote FOR George W. Bush, as a vote AGAINST George W. Bush, or isn't George W. Bush much of a factor in your vote?

Based on Registered Voters

| <u>Total PA</u> | | <u>Phila. city</u> | <u>Suburban Southeast</u> | <u>South-west</u> | <u>South Central</u> | <u>North-east</u> | <u>Rest of state</u> |
|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 13 | For Bush | 7 | 11 | 9 | 14 | 18 | 19 |
| 33 | Against Bush | 52 | 30 | 34 | 25 | 34 | 29 |
| 49 | Bush not much of a factor | 36 | 55 | 54 | 55 | 43 | 48 |
| 4 | Don't know/Refused | 5 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 |

7. Which of the following outcomes would you most like to see for this year's elections for THE U.S. HOUSE AND SENATE? Would you rather see... (CHOICES ROTATED) the Republicans keep control of Congress or the Democrats win enough seats to take over Congress?

Based on Registered Voters

| <u>Total PA</u> | | <u>Phila. city</u> | <u>Suburban Southeast</u> | <u>South-west</u> | <u>South Central</u> | <u>North-east</u> | <u>Rest of state</u> |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 33 | Republicans keep control | 11 | 34 | 29 | 43 | 35 | 44 |
| 56 | Democrats take over | 78 | 58 | 56 | 45 | 53 | 47 |
| 11 | Don't know/Refused | 10 | 9 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 9 |

8. And which of the following outcomes would you most like to see for this year's elections for THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE LEGISLATURE? Would you rather see...(CHOICES ROTATED) the Republicans keep control of the state legislature or the Democrats win enough seats to take over the state legislature?

Based on Registered Voters

| <u>Total PA</u> | | <u>Phila. city</u> | <u>Suburban Southeast</u> | <u>South-west</u> | <u>South Central</u> | <u>North-east</u> | <u>Rest of state</u> |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 35 | Republicans keep control | 11 | 35 | 33 | 45 | 34 | 45 |
| 53 | Democrats take over | 76 | 54 | 54 | 41 | 51 | 47 |
| 12 | Don't know/Refused | 13 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 8 |

RV2. People often tell us that things come up to prevent them from voting in an election. What are the chances that you will vote in the November election, whether in person or by absentee ballot -- are you absolutely certain to vote, are you likely to vote, is there a 50-50 chance you will vote, or less than a 50-50 chance?

Based on Registered Voters

| <u>Total PA</u> | | <u>Phila. city</u> | <u>Suburban Southeast</u> | <u>South-west</u> | <u>South Central</u> | <u>North-east</u> | <u>Rest of state</u> |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 74 | Absolutely certain to vote | 79 | 71 | 75 | 70 | 75 | 75 |
| 16 | Likely to vote | 11 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 11 | 17 |
| 8 | 50-50 chance | 9 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 6 |
| 2 | Less than 50-50 chance | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | * |
| * | Definitely will not vote (VOL.) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| * | Don't know/Refused | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

9. All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in Pennsylvania today?

| <u>Total PA</u> | | <u>Phila. city</u> | <u>Suburban Southeast</u> | <u>South-west</u> | <u>South Central</u> | <u>North-east</u> | <u>Rest of state</u> |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 51 | Satisfied | 45 | 65 | 44 | 53 | 54 | 50 |
| 43 | Dissatisfied | 52 | 31 | 50 | 40 | 39 | 44 |
| 6 | Don't know/Refused | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 |

10. I'm going to read you some pairs of statements that will help us understand how you feel about a number of things. As I read each pair, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. Here's the first pair... **(READ AND RANDOMIZE)?** Next, **(INSERT ITEM)**... (Which comes closer to your own views?)

| | <u>First</u> | <u>Second</u> | <u>Neither/ Equal</u> ¹ | <u>DK</u> |
|--|--------------|---------------|--|-----------|
| a. Government is almost always wasteful and inefficient OR Government often does a better job than people give it credit for | 56 | 37 | 2 | 4 |
| Philadelphia city: | 51 | 43 | 2 | 4 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 57 | 38 | 3 | 2 |
| Southwest: | 57 | 36 | 3 | 4 |
| South Central: | 58 | 36 | 3 | 3 |
| Northeast: | 58 | 34 | 3 | 4 |
| Rest of state: | 56 | 36 | 1 | 8 |
| b. Government regulation of business is necessary to protect the public interest OR Government regulation of business usually does more harm than good | 45 | 45 | 3 | 8 |
| Philadelphia city: | 45 | 45 | 3 | 7 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 46 | 45 | 4 | 5 |
| Southwest: | 46 | 42 | 4 | 8 |
| South Central: | 45 | 45 | 2 | 9 |
| Northeast: | 43 | 44 | 4 | 9 |
| Rest of state: | 43 | 46 | 1 | 9 |
| c. Poor people today have it easy because they can get government benefits without doing anything in return OR Poor people have hard lives because government benefits don't go far enough to help them live decently | 34 | 53 | 7 | 6 |
| Philadelphia city: | 24 | 68 | 5 | 3 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 31 | 54 | 9 | 5 |
| Southwest: | 36 | 52 | 7 | 5 |
| South Central: | 38 | 48 | 7 | 6 |
| Northeast: | 36 | 50 | 6 | 8 |
| Rest of state: | 37 | 49 | 6 | 8 |
| d. The government should do more to help the needy, even if it means going deeper into debt or raising taxes OR The government today can't afford to do much more to help the needy | 56 | 34 | 5 | 5 |
| Philadelphia city: | 73 | 21 | 2 | 4 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 53 | 37 | 6 | 5 |
| Southwest: | 55 | 34 | 4 | 7 |
| South Central: | 60 | 30 | 6 | 3 |
| Northeast: | 56 | 34 | 4 | 6 |
| Rest of state: | 48 | 41 | 6 | 6 |

¹ *Neither/Both equally* is a volunteered response category.

Q.10 continued...

| | <u>First</u> | <u>Second</u> | <u>Neither/ Equal²</u> | <u>DK</u> |
|---|--------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| e. Immigrants today strengthen our communities because of their hard work and talents OR Immigrants today are a burden on our communities because they take our jobs, housing and health care | 37 | 50 | 6 | 7 |
| Philadelphia city: | 49 | 41 | 7 | 3 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 43 | 45 | 6 | 7 |
| Southwest: | 37 | 51 | 5 | 7 |
| South Central: | 39 | 48 | 6 | 7 |
| Northeast: | 32 | 52 | 8 | 8 |
| Rest of state: | 29 | 59 | 5 | 8 |
| f. The best way to ensure peace is through military strength OR Good diplomacy is the best way to ensure peace | 33 | 55 | 6 | 6 |
| Philadelphia city: | 24 | 66 | 3 | 7 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 31 | 60 | 6 | 3 |
| Southwest: | 40 | 45 | 9 | 6 |
| South Central: | 33 | 56 | 8 | 3 |
| Northeast: | 32 | 58 | 5 | 5 |
| Rest of state: | 34 | 52 | 6 | 8 |
| g. Business corporations make too much profit OR Most corporations make a fair and reasonable amount of profit | 61 | 33 | 2 | 4 |
| Philadelphia city: | 66 | 30 | 0 | 4 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 62 | 34 | 1 | 4 |
| Southwest: | 59 | 34 | 3 | 5 |
| South Central: | 55 | 38 | 2 | 5 |
| Northeast: | 67 | 26 | 4 | 3 |
| Rest of state: | 61 | 33 | 1 | 5 |
| h. Most elected officials care what people like me think OR Most elected officials don't care what people like me think | 28 | 67 | 1 | 3 |
| Philadelphia city: | 28 | 67 | 2 | 3 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 30 | 65 | 1 | 4 |
| Southwest: | 28 | 67 | 2 | 3 |
| South Central: | 25 | 70 | 2 | 2 |
| Northeast: | 32 | 64 | 2 | 2 |
| Rest of state: | 27 | 69 | * | 4 |

² *Neither/Both equally* is a volunteered response category.

Q.10 continued...

| | <u>First</u> | <u>Second</u> | <u>Neither/ Equal³</u> | <u>DK</u> |
|---|--------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| i. Elected officials in WASHINGTON lose touch with the people pretty quickly OR Elected officials in WASHINGTON try hard to stay in touch with voters back home | 71 | 23 | 2 | 5 |
| Philadelphia city: | 70 | 26 | 1 | 3 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 69 | 24 | 2 | 4 |
| Southwest: | 69 | 24 | 3 | 4 |
| South Central: | 76 | 15 | 1 | 7 |
| Northeast: | 71 | 20 | 4 | 5 |
| Rest of state: | 69 | 24 | 2 | 5 |
| j. Elected officials in HARRISBURG lose touch with the people pretty quickly OR Elected officials in HARRISBURG try hard to stay in touch with voters back home | 49 | 41 | 2 | 8 |
| Philadelphia city: | 53 | 36 | 2 | 9 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 44 | 45 | 1 | 10 |
| Southwest: | 55 | 39 | 2 | 4 |
| South Central: | 53 | 37 | 2 | 8 |
| Northeast: | 50 | 37 | 3 | 11 |
| Rest of state: | 43 | 45 | 3 | 9 |

³ *Neither/Both equally* is a volunteered response category.

11. Which of the following proposals do you favor regarding this country's immigration policy... **(READ AND ROTATE 1-2)**

| <u>Total PA</u> | | <u>Phila. city</u> | <u>Suburban Southeast</u> | <u>South-west</u> | <u>South Central</u> | <u>North-east</u> | <u>Rest of state</u> |
|-----------------|---|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 44 | Focusing MOSTLY on strong border protection and stiffer penalties on people who enter the U.S. illegally (or) | 29 | 38 | 49 | 47 | 50 | 48 |
| 52 | Increasing border protection and ALSO creating a way for some illegal immigrants already here to become citizens if they meet certain requirements (or) | 67 | 58 | 47 | 49 | 46 | 47 |
| 4 | Don't know/Refused | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 |

12. Which of the following is the more important consideration for you when it comes to LEGALIZED GAMBLING... **(READ AND ROTATE)**

| <u>Total PA</u> | | <u>Phila. city</u> | <u>Suburban Southeast</u> | <u>South-west</u> | <u>South Central</u> | <u>North-east</u> | <u>Rest of state</u> |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 40 | The crime and social problems it creates (or) | 45 | 42 | 36 | 34 | 34 | 45 |
| 52 | The tax revenue and economic growth it produces (or) | 47 | 48 | 56 | 58 | 57 | 48 |
| 1 | Neither | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | * |
| 1 | Both equally | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 6 | Don't know/Refused | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 |

13. What do you think is more important... **(READ AND ROTATE 1-2)**

| <u>Total PA</u> | | <u>Phila. city</u> | <u>Suburban Southeast</u> | <u>South-west</u> | <u>South Central</u> | <u>North-east</u> | <u>Rest of state</u> |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 47 | To protect the right of Americans to own guns (or) | 18 | 36 | 57 | 56 | 41 | 59 |
| 49 | To control gun ownership (or) | 78 | 62 | 40 | 39 | 52 | 37 |
| 4 | Don't know/Refused | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 4 |

14. Now I'm going to read a few more pairs of statements. Again, just tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. Here's the first pair... **(READ AND RANDOMIZE)**? Next, **(INSERT ITEM)**... (Which comes closer to your own views?)

| | <u>First</u> | <u>Second</u> | <u>Neither/ Equal⁴</u> | <u>DK</u> |
|--|--------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| a. We should do whatever it takes to protect the environment OR Efforts to protect the environment have gone too far | 78 | 17 | 3 | 2 |
| Philadelphia city: | 90 | 9 | * | 1 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 82 | 12 | 3 | 3 |
| Southwest: | 72 | 22 | 5 | 1 |
| South Central: | 74 | 20 | 4 | 2 |
| Northeast: | 81 | 17 | 1 | 1 |
| Rest of state: | 77 | 19 | 1 | 3 |
| b. Stricter environmental laws and regulations cost too many jobs and hurt the economy OR Stricter environmental laws and regulations are worth the cost | 27 | 66 | 2 | 6 |
| Philadelphia city: | 20 | 72 | 1 | 8 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 17 | 77 | 2 | 4 |
| Southwest: | 32 | 62 | 3 | 2 |
| South Central: | 28 | 64 | 2 | 6 |
| Northeast: | 26 | 64 | 2 | 8 |
| Rest of state: | 33 | 58 | 1 | 8 |
| c. It's best for the future of our country to be active in world affairs OR We should pay less attention to problems overseas and concentrate on problems here at home | 34 | 58 | 6 | 1 |
| Philadelphia city: | 35 | 59 | 5 | 1 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 42 | 51 | 6 | 1 |
| Southwest: | 33 | 60 | 6 | 1 |
| South Central: | 38 | 56 | 6 | 1 |
| Northeast: | 32 | 61 | 5 | 2 |
| Rest of state: | 28 | 62 | 7 | 3 |
| d. The government should do more to protect morality in society OR I worry the government is getting too involved in the issue of morality | 43 | 49 | 2 | 6 |
| Philadelphia city: | 44 | 51 | 1 | 4 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 38 | 56 | 3 | 4 |
| Southwest: | 44 | 47 | 3 | 6 |
| South Central: | 44 | 50 | 1 | 5 |
| Northeast: | 50 | 43 | 2 | 6 |
| Rest of state: | 43 | 48 | 1 | 8 |

⁴ *Neither/Both equally* is a volunteered response category.

Q.14 continued...

| | <u>First</u> | <u>Second</u> | <u>Neither/ Equal⁵</u> | <u>DK</u> |
|--|--------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| e. I would rather have a government that is smaller but provides less services OR I would rather have a bigger government that provides more services | 39 | 51 | 4 | 6 |
| Philadelphia city: | 20 | 69 | 5 | 6 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 42 | 48 | 6 | 4 |
| Southwest: | 42 | 48 | 3 | 6 |
| South Central: | 41 | 49 | 3 | 7 |
| Northeast: | 36 | 53 | 4 | 7 |
| Rest of state: | 43 | 48 | 1 | 7 |
| f. The growing number of newcomers from other countries threatens traditional American customs and values OR The growing number of newcomers from other countries strengthens American society | 43 | 48 | 3 | 6 |
| Philadelphia city: | 44 | 49 | 3 | 4 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 36 | 56 | 3 | 5 |
| Southwest: | 43 | 48 | 4 | 6 |
| South Central: | 42 | 50 | 3 | 5 |
| Northeast: | 49 | 43 | 3 | 5 |
| Rest of state: | 47 | 43 | 1 | 9 |
| g. Using overwhelming military force is the best way to defeat terrorism around the world OR Relying too much on military force to defeat terrorism creates hatred that leads to more terrorism | 37 | 54 | 4 | 6 |
| Philadelphia city: | 23 | 70 | 2 | 6 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 36 | 53 | 5 | 7 |
| Southwest: | 41 | 51 | 4 | 4 |
| South Central: | 34 | 58 | 4 | 4 |
| Northeast: | 44 | 45 | 5 | 6 |
| Rest of state: | 41 | 48 | 3 | 7 |
| h. English should be the official language of the United States and ONLY used in public schools and on all public signs, government forms and official messages OR A second language should be allowed in some places to help immigrants participate in education, business, public affairs and daily life | 59 | 38 | 1 | 1 |
| Philadelphia city: | 37 | 59 | 1 | 2 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 56 | 40 | 2 | 2 |
| Southwest: | 67 | 31 | 2 | 1 |
| South Central: | 60 | 38 | 1 | 1 |
| Northeast: | 70 | 28 | 2 | 0 |
| Rest of state: | 61 | 37 | 1 | 1 |

⁵ *Neither/Both equally* is a volunteered response category.

Q15 and Q16 asked in random order.

15. On the issue of taxes and government spending, which ONE of the following is more important to you... **(READ AND ROTATE 1-2)**

| <u>Total PA</u> | | <u>Phila. city</u> | <u>Suburban Southeast</u> | <u>South-west</u> | <u>South Central</u> | <u>North-east</u> | <u>Rest of state</u> |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 23 | Keeping the federal tax cuts of recent years (or) | 12 | 25 | 24 | 26 | 23 | 24 |
| 70 | Avoiding serious cuts in Medicaid spending for things like health care for low-income families and long-term care for the elderly (or) | 83 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 71 | 66 |
| 2 | Both equally important (VOL.) | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 1 | Neither is important (VOL.) | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | * |
| 4 | Don't know/Refused | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 7 |

16. On the issue of taxes and government spending, which ONE of the following is more important to you... **(READ AND ROTATE 1-2)**

| <u>Total PA</u> | | <u>Phila. city</u> | <u>Suburban Southeast</u> | <u>South-west</u> | <u>South Central</u> | <u>North-east</u> | <u>Rest of state</u> |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 34 | Keeping the federal tax cuts of recent years (or) | 31 | 30 | 39 | 34 | 36 | 35 |
| 57 | Reducing the size of the federal budget deficit (or) | 61 | 61 | 54 | 61 | 52 | 56 |
| 2 | Both equally important (VOL.) | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| * | Neither is important (VOL.) | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 6 | Don't know/Refused | 7 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 7 |

17. Which ONE of the following do you think is more important... **(READ AND ROTATE 1-2)**

| <u>Total PA</u> | | <u>Phila. city</u> | <u>Suburban Southeast</u> | <u>South-west</u> | <u>South Central</u> | <u>North-east</u> | <u>Rest of state</u> |
|-----------------|---|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 72 | Providing health insurance coverage for EVERYONE, even if it means raising taxes (or) | 83 | 70 | 69 | 69 | 77 | 70 |
| 22 | Keeping taxes down, even if it means some people do not have health insurance coverage (or) | 14 | 24 | 27 | 23 | 18 | 20 |
| 6 | Don't know/Refused | 3 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 10 |

18. Some people say they would favor some cuts in retirees' Social Security and Medicare benefits to help balance the federal budget and preserve these programs for future generations. Other people want to do whatever is necessary to avoid cutting retirees' benefits, including raising taxes or shifting money from other important spending areas. Which comes closer to your view?

| <u>Total PA</u> | | <u>Phila. city</u> | <u>Suburban Southeast</u> | <u>South-west</u> | <u>South Central</u> | <u>North-east</u> | <u>Rest of state</u> |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 26 | Would favor some benefit cuts | 29 | 28 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 |
| 69 | Do whatever is necessary to avoid cutting benefits | 64 | 67 | 71 | 72 | 72 | 68 |
| 5 | Don't know/Refused | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 6 |

19. Recent studies suggest that Pennsylvania's roads and bridges are in poor physical condition and lack funding for needed improvements.

Most money for roads and bridges in Pennsylvania now comes from the gas tax. If we need to raise more money for roads and bridges WITHOUT raising the gas tax, which of the following would be acceptable to you. (First/Next), how about **(READ AND RANDOMIZE)?** (Would this be acceptable to you, or not?)

| | <u>Acceptable</u> | Not <u>Acceptable</u> | <u>DK/Ref.</u> |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| a. Paying an amount for each mile you drive, like an odometer tax | 12 | 84 | 3 |
| Philadelphia city: | 14 | 80 | 6 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 15 | 83 | 3 |
| Southwest: | 10 | 88 | 2 |
| South Central: | 11 | 84 | 4 |
| Northeast: | 17 | 79 | 4 |
| Rest of state: | 11 | 87 | 2 |
| b. Paying a registration fee based on the value of your car | 44 | 52 | 5 |
| Philadelphia city: | 47 | 47 | 6 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 43 | 53 | 4 |
| Southwest: | 41 | 54 | 5 |
| South Central: | 48 | 50 | 2 |
| Northeast: | 45 | 50 | 5 |
| Rest of state: | 42 | 52 | 6 |
| c. Paying a tax that is NOT related to driving habits, like an income or sales tax dedicated to funding roads and bridges | 41 | 55 | 4 |
| Philadelphia city: | 41 | 57 | 3 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 33 | 63 | 4 |
| Southwest: | 42 | 55 | 3 |
| South Central: | 44 | 51 | 5 |
| Northeast: | 40 | 55 | 5 |
| Rest of state: | 44 | 50 | 5 |

Q.19 continued...

| | <u>Acceptable</u> | <u>Not Acceptable</u> | <u>DK/Ref.</u> |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| d. Paying a toll or fee to use certain roads that do not already have a toll | 42 | 54 | 3 |
| Philadelphia city: | 44 | 52 | 4 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 48 | 50 | 2 |
| Southwest: | 37 | 62 | 1 |
| South Central: | 48 | 49 | 3 |
| Northeast: | 51 | 46 | 3 |
| Rest of state: | 35 | 58 | 6 |
| e. Paying a toll or fee to use certain lanes, like high occupancy vehicle lanes, even when you are driving alone | 40 | 55 | 5 |
| Philadelphia city: | 42 | 52 | 6 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 34 | 63 | 3 |
| Southwest: | 52 | 44 | 4 |
| South Central: | 43 | 53 | 4 |
| Northeast: | 35 | 59 | 6 |
| Rest of state: | 34 | 60 | 6 |

20. We'd like your views on how to pay for expensive projects to improve roads and bridges that will benefit Pennsylvanians for a long time. Some people think state government should borrow the money by issuing bonds to finance needed big projects over many years – much like a homeowner takes on a mortgage. Others think state government should only pursue transportation projects it can pay for WITHOUT long-term debt. Which comes closer to your view?

| <u>Total PA</u> | | <u>Phila. city</u> | <u>Suburban Southeast</u> | <u>South-west</u> | <u>South Central</u> | <u>North-east</u> | <u>Rest of state</u> |
|-----------------|---|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 31 | Should borrow the money by issuing bonds | 27 | 35 | 31 | 34 | 36 | 25 |
| 63 | Should only pursue projects it can pay for without long-term debt | 61 | 62 | 64 | 60 | 56 | 67 |
| 7 | Don't know/Refused | 12 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 8 |

21. Currently, local governments in Pennsylvania do NOT have the authority to collect taxes dedicated to help pay for public transportation like buses and trains in their region. Do you think local governments SHOULD be able to collect taxes dedicated to improving public transportation systems in their region OR that state government should continue to collect all taxes for public transportation and decide how to distribute the money to regional systems?

| <u>Total PA</u> | | <u>Phila. city</u> | <u>Suburban Southeast</u> | <u>South-west</u> | <u>South Central</u> | <u>North-east</u> | <u>Rest of state</u> |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 38 | Local governments should be able to collect taxes | 38 | 37 | 40 | 43 | 34 | 36 |
| 53 | State government should continue to collect taxes and distribute money | 53 | 54 | 53 | 49 | 54 | 55 |
| 9 | Don't know/Refused | 8 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 10 |

22. If you had the opportunity to vote on a dedicated regional tax to support transportation projects WHERE YOU LIVE, which of the following, if any, would you favor? Would you favor...(INSERT—READ AND RANDOMIZE) in your area?

| | <u>Favor</u> | <u>Would not favor</u> | <u>DK/ Ref.</u> |
|--|--------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| a. A regional tax to help fix deteriorating bridges | 61 | 36 | 3 |
| Philadelphia city: | 68 | 29 | 3 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 64 | 34 | 2 |
| Southwest: | 57 | 40 | 3 |
| South Central: | 57 | 38 | 5 |
| Northeast: | 59 | 38 | 3 |
| Rest of state: | 63 | 33 | 3 |
| b. A regional tax to improve public transportation services | 47 | 48 | 5 |
| Philadelphia city: | 64 | 32 | 5 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 41 | 54 | 5 |
| Southwest: | 43 | 53 | 4 |
| South Central: | 50 | 45 | 5 |
| Northeast: | 42 | 52 | 5 |
| Rest of state: | 48 | 46 | 6 |
| c. A regional tax to help fix deteriorating roads | 61 | 35 | 4 |
| Philadelphia city: | 71 | 26 | 3 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 59 | 38 | 3 |
| Southwest: | 55 | 42 | 4 |
| South Central: | 58 | 35 | 6 |
| Northeast: | 61 | 35 | 4 |
| Rest of state: | 64 | 33 | 3 |
| d. A regional tax to help pay for new roads or new lanes on busy roads | 53 | 44 | 4 |
| Philadelphia city: | 63 | 33 | 4 |
| Suburban Southeast: | 50 | 49 | 1 |
| Southwest: | 50 | 47 | 4 |
| South Central: | 54 | 42 | 4 |
| Northeast: | 50 | 44 | 6 |
| Rest of state: | 52 | 44 | 5 |

END OF INTERVIEW. THANK RESPONDENT: That completes the interview. Thank you very much for cooperation.

Methodology

IssuesPA Polling Program 2006 Values

Prepared by Princeton Survey Research Associates International
for the Pennsylvania Economy League

September 2006

SUMMARY

The IssuesPA Polling Program 2006 Values Survey, sponsored by the Pennsylvania Economy League, obtained telephone interviews with a representative sample of 1,504 adults living in Pennsylvania telephone households. The survey was conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates International. Interviews were done in English by Princeton Data Source, LLC from Sept. 11 to Sept. 18, 2006. Statistical results are weighted to correct known demographic discrepancies. The margin of sampling error for the complete set of weighted data is $\pm 2.9\%$.

Details on the design, execution and analysis of the survey are discussed below.

DESIGN AND DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

Sample Design

The sample was designed to represent all Pennsylvania telephone households. The telephone sample was provided by Survey Sampling International, LLC (SSI) according to PSRAI specifications. The sample was drawn using standard *list-assisted random digit dialing* (RDD) methodology. *Active blocks* of telephone numbers (area code + exchange + two-digit block number) – those containing three or more residential directory listings – were selected with probabilities in proportion to their share of listed telephone households; after selection two more digits were added randomly to complete the number. This method guarantees coverage of every assigned phone number regardless of whether that number is directory listed, purposely unlisted, or too new to be listed. After selection, the numbers were compared against business directories and matching numbers purged.

For sampling, Pennsylvania was divided into six strata based on county of residence – Philadelphia, Southeast (without Philadelphia), Southwest, South Central, Northeast and rest of state.⁶ Sample was drawn disproportionately across the strata to ensure sufficient interviews in each region for analysis. This disproportionality was corrected in the weighting of the data.

Questionnaire Development and Testing

The questionnaire was developed by PSRAI in collaboration with staff of the Pennsylvania Economy League. In order to improve the quality of the data, the questionnaire was pretested with a small number of respondents using listed telephone number sample. The pretest interviews were monitored by PSRAI staff and conducted using experienced interviewers who could best judge the quality of the answers given and the degree to which respondents understood the questions. Some final changes were made to the questionnaire based on the monitored pretest interviews.

Contact Procedures

Interviews were conducted from Sept. 11 to Sept. 18, 2006. As many as 7 attempts were made to contact every sampled telephone number. Sample was released for interviewing in replicates, which are representative subsamples of the larger sample. Using replicates to control the release of sample ensures that complete call procedures are followed for the entire sample.

Calls were staggered over times of day and days of the week to maximize the chance of making contact with potential respondents. Each household received at least one daytime call in an attempt to find someone at home. In each contacted household, interviewers asked to speak with the youngest adult male currently at home. If no male was available, interviewers asked to speak with the youngest female at home. This systematic respondent selection technique has been shown to produce samples that closely mirror the population in terms of age and gender.

⁶ A list of regional definitions can be found in Appendix A.

WEIGHTING AND ANALYSIS

Weighting is generally used in survey analysis to compensate for patterns of nonresponse that might bias results. The interviewed sample of all adults was weighted to match Pennsylvania parameters for sex, age, education, race, Hispanic origin and region. These parameters came from a special analysis of the Census Bureau's 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) that included all Pennsylvania households with a telephone.

Weighting was accomplished using Sample Balancing, a special iterative sample weighting program that simultaneously balances the distributions of all variables using a statistical technique called the *Deming Algorithm*. Weights were trimmed to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on the final results. The use of these weights in statistical analysis ensures that the demographic characteristics of the sample closely approximate the demographic characteristics of the target population. Table 1 compares weighted and unweighted sample distributions to population parameters.

Table 1: Sample Demographics

| | <u>Parameter</u> | <u>Unweighted</u> | <u>Weighted</u> |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| <u>Gender</u> | | | |
| Male | 47.1 | 42.6 | 48.8 |
| Female | 52.9 | 57.4 | 51.2 |
| <u>Age</u> | | | |
| 18-24 | 11.7 | 5.2 | 11.2 |
| 25-34 | 15.4 | 12.0 | 16.5 |
| 35-44 | 19.4 | 16.6 | 20.7 |
| 45-54 | 20.5 | 21.8 | 18.7 |
| 55-64 | 13.7 | 19.4 | 12.7 |
| 65+ | 19.3 | 25.0 | 20.1 |
| <u>Education</u> | | | |
| Less than HS | | | |
| Graduate | 13.6 | 6.9 | 12.5 |
| HS Graduate | 46.2 | 41.8 | 46.1 |
| Some College | 16.0 | 21.1 | 16.5 |
| College Graduate | 24.2 | 30.2 | 25.0 |
| <u>Region</u> | | | |
| Philadelphia | 12.1 | 13.2 | 12.8 |
| Southeast (w/o Phila.) | 18.7 | 16.7 | 18.8 |
| Southwest | 22.1 | 20.0 | 21.8 |
| South Central | 13.7 | 16.8 | 14.1 |
| Northeast | 8.1 | 16.7 | 8.5 |
| Rest of state | 25.4 | 16.7 | 24.0 |
| <u>Race/Ethnicity</u> | | | |
| White/not Hispanic | 85.3 | 86.4 | 84.9 |
| Black/not Hispanic | 9.0 | 8.2 | 8.6 |
| Hispanic | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.5 |
| Other/not Hispanic | 2.3 | 2.6 | 3.0 |

Effects of Sample Design on Statistical Inference

Post-data collection statistical adjustments require analysis procedures that reflect departures from simple random sampling. PSRAI calculates the effects of these design features so that an appropriate adjustment can be incorporated into tests of statistical significance when using these data. The so-called "design effect" or *deff* represents the loss in statistical efficiency that results from systematic non-response. The total sample design effect for this survey is 1.36.

PSRAI calculates the composite design effect for a sample of size n , with each case having a weight, w_i as:

$$deff = \frac{n \sum_{i=1}^n w_i^2}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n w_i \right)^2} \quad \text{formula 1}$$

In a wide range of situations, the adjusted *standard error* of a statistic should be calculated by multiplying the usual formula by the square root of the design effect (\sqrt{deff}). Thus, the formula for computing the 95% confidence interval around a percentage is:

$$\hat{p} \pm \left(\sqrt{deff} \times 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} \right) \quad \text{formula 2}$$

where \hat{p} is the sample estimate and n is the unweighted number of sample cases in the group being considered.

The survey's *margin of error* is the largest 95% confidence interval for any estimated proportion based on the total sample—the one around 50%. For example, the margin of error for the entire sample is $\pm 2.9\%$. This means that in 95 out every 100 samples drawn using the same methodology, estimated proportions based on the entire sample will be no more than 2.9 percentage points away from their true values in the population. It is important to remember that sampling fluctuations are only one possible source of error in a survey estimate. Other sources, such as respondent selection bias, questionnaire wording and reporting inaccuracy, may contribute additional error of greater or lesser magnitude.

RESPONSE RATE

Table 2 reports the disposition of all sampled telephone numbers ever dialed from the original telephone number sample. The response rate estimates the fraction of all eligible respondents in the sample that were ultimately interviewed. At PSRAI it is calculated by taking the product of three component rates:⁷

- Contact rate – the proportion of working numbers where a request for interview was made – of 72 percent⁸
- Cooperation rate – the proportion of contacted numbers where a consent for interview was at least initially obtained, versus those refused – of 38 percent
- Completion rate – the proportion of initially cooperating and eligible interviews that were completed – of 93 percent

Thus the response rate for this survey was 26 percent.

⁷ PSRAI's disposition codes and reporting are consistent with the American Association for Public Opinion Research standards.

⁸ PSRAI assumes that 75 percent of cases that result in a constant disposition of "No answer" or "Busy" are actually not working numbers.

Table 2: Sample Disposition

| | <u>Final</u> |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Total Numbers dialed | 9,303 |
| Business | 857 |
| Computer/Fax | 543 |
| Cell phone | 15 |
| Other Not-Working | 412 |
| Additional projected NW | 1,160 |
| Working numbers | 6,316 |
| Working Rate | 67.9% |
| No Answer | 226 |
| Busy | 50 |
| Answering Machine | 895 |
| Callbacks | 394 |
| Other Non-Contacts | 223 |
| Contacted numbers | 4,528 |
| Contact Rate | 71.7% |
| Initial Refusals | 2,420 |
| Second Refusals | 401 |
| Cooperating numbers | 1,707 |
| Cooperation Rate | 37.7% |
| No Adult in HH | 30 |
| Language Barrier | 87 |
| Eligible numbers | 1,590 |
| Eligibility Rate | 93.1% |
| Interrupted | 86 |
| Completes | 1,504 |
| Completion Rate | 94.6% |
| Response Rate | 25.6% |

APPENDIX A

I. PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia

II. OTHER SOUTHEAST REGION

Bucks
Chester
Delaware
Montgomery

III. SOUTHWEST REGION

Allegheny
Armstrong
Beaver
Butler
Fayette
Greene
Indiana
Lawrence
Washington
Westmoreland

IV. SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

Adams
Cumberland
Dauphin
Franklin
Lancaster
Lebanon
Perry
York

V. NORTHEAST REGION

Carbon
Lackawanna
Luzerne
Monroe
Pike
Schuylkill
Wayne

VI. REST OF STATE

All other counties not listed.