

The Institute for Public Policy and Business Research
The University of Kansas

1988 KANSAS LEGISLATIVE ISSUES POLL

by

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a summary of major findings of the 1988 poll of Kansas public opinion.

1. Ninety-two percent of Kansans have a favorable opinion about Kansas as a place to live.
2. A majority of Kansans support the idea of admission standards at state universities; 54% favor them, 33% oppose them.
3. Most Kansans support the proposal to increase salaries at state universities; 70% are in favor, 11% are in opposition.
4. Kansans are split on the question of longevity pay for state employees--44% in support, 30% in opposition, and 26% feel neutral.
5. Support for limiting the size of malpractice awards is strong. 73% of Kansans favor award limits, 17% oppose and 10% feel neutral.
6. Kansans strongly support the idea of safe-sex education in public high schools. Fully 86% of Kansans support safe-sex education. Moreover, 56% strongly support the idea.
7. Most Kansans object to the idea of lessening parole standards. 87% support keeping the parole board "unanimous decision policy." Additionally, only 1% favor the idea of using early paroles to ease prison overcrowding.
8. Sixty-three percent of Kansans favor innovative programs such as the Community Corrections Program to ease prison overcrowding. 27% favor building more prisons.

9. Forty percent of Kansans favor testing all Americans; 81% favor testing prison inmates; and 75% favor testing marriage applicants for AIDS.
10. 92% of Kansans support the idea of workfare. That support declines, however, when various qualifications are added.
11. When asked to rate the national economy on a scale of 0 to 100, Kansans gave a mean response of 46. Asked to rate the Kansas economy in the same fashion, Kansans gave a mean response of 52.
12. Kansans continue to support the idea of government taking bold new actions in economic development.
13. Education remains the top spending priority for most Kansans. In the area of education itself, primary and secondary education receive the most support.
14. When asked to divide the tax windfall between spending on social programs and tax rate reductions, Kansans tend to divide the money evenly, 51% for social programs, 49% to reduce tax rates.
15. Overall, Kansans consider the public shortcomings of politicians more important than their private indiscretions.
16. Among Kansas Republicans, Robert Dole receives strong support--81% of those indicating a preference. Most Kansas Democrats are still undecided as which presidential candidate to support.

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Survey

In the past four years, the Institute for Public Policy and Business Research (IPPBR) has conducted surveys of public opinion in Kansas. IPPBR has conducted these surveys with the expectation that objective and independent public opinion surveys are useful to both citizens and state officials.

The results reported herein also represent IPPBR's contribution to the data collection efforts of the National Network of State Polls. Through this network, comparisons can be made about the opinions of citizens living in different states.

Methodology

The IPPBR survey was conducted 30 January 1988 to 7 February 1988. The survey was by telephone and a total of 375 interviews were completed with persons 18 years or older. The response rate for the survey was 77%. This means that for every four persons contacted, three responded to the survey.

The survey was conducted using IPPBR's new Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system. This system allows for simultaneous interviewing and data entry and the almost immediate interpretation of survey data.

Questions in the survey were suggested by telephone interviews with state legislative assistants, newspaper articles concerning legislative issues, and questions from other national polls. Readers should consult the last section of this report on the survey instrument for a full text of

the questions and responses because many have been summarized for discussion within the report.

The sample was designed to proportionately represent each of Kansas' 105 counties and a roughly equal number of men and women. The two area codes in Kansas and three-digit telephone exchanges were combined with computer-generated, four-digit random numbers. This method ensures a random selection of listed and unlisted numbers throughout the state.

The percentages obtained in the sample are estimates of the entire population of Kansas. Sampling theory suggests when an adequate random sample is obtained within a population, the sample will accurately reflect the responses that would be given if the entire population were surveyed. The margin of error in a survey is the probable difference between interviewing everyone in a given population and a sample drawn from that population. The margin of error for the 1987 survey is less than 5.0% at a 95% level of confidence. Given this margin of error, chances are that in about 19 out of 20 cases if all households in Kansas with telephones had been surveyed with the same questionnaire, the results would differ from the poll findings by no more than 5% in either direction. In other words, policy supported by 50% of respondents might have as little as 45% support or as much as 55% in the state population.

Although great care is taken in composing questions and drawing a sample, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of telephone survey results. Responses generally represent immediate responses to questions and respondents are limited to the answer categories provided. Nevertheless, telephone surveys are by far the best form of public opinion polling to obtain random and representative samples in a timely fashion.

KANSAS CHARACTERISTICS

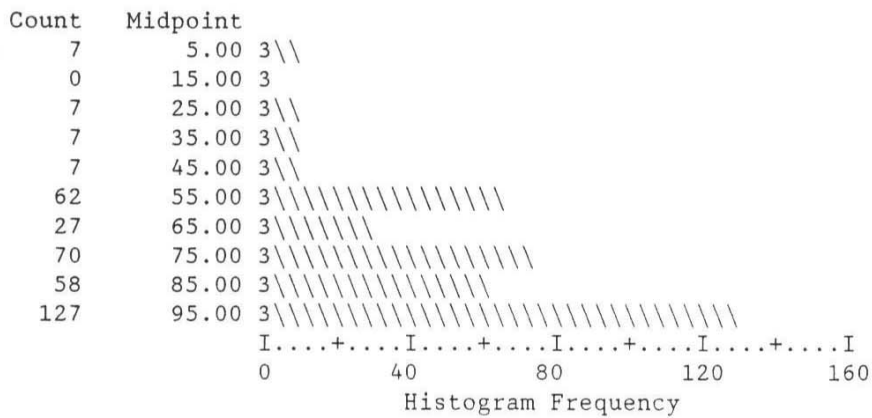
Respondent Characteristics

The 1988 survey asked a number of questions that help us describe respondents. Survey results show that most Kansans are homeowners (77%) and almost half (49%) have an annual family income of between \$15,000 and \$40,000. Over half of the Kansans interviewed (54.7%) had attended some college. Interestingly, the percentage of those indicating that they had received a graduate or professional degree almost doubled from last year, increasing from 9.4% to 17.8%. The mean age for the sample was 46, and 42% of respondents were male and 58% were female. And finally, live in urban areas and in rural areas.

Kansas as a Place to Live

This year's survey repeats a question asked in last year's survey about how Kansans perceived the state as a place to live. The scale was changed, however. A "thermometer" scale ranging from 0 to 100 replaced a

FIGURE 1: KANSAS AS A PLACE TO LIVE



0 = Very Negative
 50 = Neutral
 100 = Very Positive

5-point Lihert scale (see Appendix A for question wording on this and subsequent questions). Figure 1 shows that the majority of Kansans express very positive opinions about Kansas as a place to live. When asked to rate the state as a place to live on a scale of 1 to 100, the mean response was 74. Over 92% of those surveyed gave Kansas a positive rating.

SOCIAL ISSUES

The 1988 survey asked a number of questions on social issues. Table 1 provides a partial summary of the support for and opposition to the social issues addressed by the survey.

TABLE 1: PARTIAL SUMMARY OF SUPPORT AND OPPOSITION TO SOCIAL ISSUES

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Support</u>	<u>Opposed</u>	<u>Neutral</u>
Admissions Requirements	54%	33%	13%
Salary Increases at State Universities	70%	11%	19%
Longevity Pay for State Employees	44%	30%	26%
Malpractice Award Limits	73%	17%	10%
Safe-Sex Education	86%	12%	2%

Admissions Requirements at State Universities

A majority, 54%, of the respondents indicated that they supported admission requirements at state universities. This level of support is similar in both urban and rural areas. A substantial minority, 33%, opposed this proposal, however.

Salary Increases at State Universities

Seventy percent of respondents are for strong support increasing salaries at state universities to a level equal to those at peer institutions. This indicates strong support for at least a portion of the Margin of Excellence proposals. This result and the general support for admission requirements reflect concern about higher education in the state.

Longevity Pay for State Employees

In contrast to strong support for raising university salaries, only 44% of respondents favor longevity pay for state employees. Responses are distributed fairly evenly among the three possibilities (see Table 1), reflecting little consensus on this issue.

Malpractice Award Limits

Support for limiting the size of legal awards won in malpractice suits is strong. 73% of our respondents favor limits, 17% oppose award limits, and 10% are neutral on the issue.

Safe-Sex Education

One of the more interesting findings of the survey was the strong support expressed for the discussion of safe-sex practices, such as the use of condoms, in high school sex education classes. Fully 86% of Kansans support safe-sex education; only 12% oppose such an idea. Moreover, 57% of those expressing an opinion express strong support. Protestant and Roman Catholic responses do not differ on this issue, although fewer Republicans (79%) support safe-sex education in schools.

APPENDIX A

AIDS Testing

Our findings indicate broad support for the idea of AIDS testing (see TABLE 2). Forty percent of respondents favor testing all Americans (39% oppose it). Eighty-five percent favor testing immigrants seeking permanent residence; 81% favor testing prison inmates; and 75% favor testing marriage applicants. Rural residents of Kansas are 11% more inclined to test visitors from foreign countries. Overall, a lower percentage of Democrats and a higher percentage of Republicans favor testing.

TABLE 2: SUPPORT FOR AIDS TESTING OF VARIOUS GROUPS

<u>Groups</u>	<u>Favor Testing</u>	<u>Oppose Testing</u>	<u>Undecided</u>
All Americans	40%	39%	20%
Immigrants seeking permanent residence	85%	9%	4%
Prison inmates	81%	8%	9%
Members of the Armed Forces	71%	13%	14%
Marriage applicants	75%	15%	9%
Visitors from foreign countries	60%	24%	15%

Prison Overcrowding and Parole

The 1988 survey includes two questions on issues related to Kansas prisons (see TABLES 3 and 4). Most Kansans oppose relaxing parole limits. When asked if they favor changing the current state policy of requiring a unanimous 3 to 0 decision of the parole board to grant parole, 87% of those responding say they favor keeping the unanimous decision policy.

This finding is consistent with the lack of support for early parole as a way to end overcrowding of Kansas prisons. Only 1% of Kansans favor early paroles for this reason. There is strong support for the Community Corrections program. Sixty-three percent favor this sort of innovative program as a means to ending overcrowding; and 27% favor building more prisons. Nevertheless, as we shall see later, prisons receive the lowest allocation of budget funds by respondents. Citizens support the idea but not the cost of prisons.

TABLE 3: KEEP OR REVOKE THE PAROLE BOARD UNANIMOUS DECISION POLICY

<u>Opinion</u>	<u>Percent Supporting</u>
Keep the unanimous decision policy	87%
Revoke the unanimous decision policy	7%
No opinion	6%

TABLE 4: HOW SHOULD THE STATE DEAL WITH OVERCROWDED PRISONS

<u>Opinion</u>	<u>Percent Supporting</u>
Build more prisons	27%
Community Corrections Program	63%
More early paroles	1%
No opinion	9%

Workfare

The concept of workfare receives strong support from Kansans. When asked if Kansas should require welfare recipients to participate in some sort of work program in order to receive benefits, 92% say yes (see TABLE

5). That strong support declines, however, as various qualifications are added. Eighty-one percent still support workfare even if it raise welfares costs. Seventy-four percent say that the state should create jobs for welfare recipients if none are available. And only 63% agree that single mothers with small children should be required to participate in workfare.

TABLE 5: SUPPORT FOR WORKFARE

<u>Opinion</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
Should Kansas require welfare recipients to participate in workfare?	92%	7%	1%
Still support even if workfare increased costs?	81%	14%	5%
Should the state create jobs if none are available?	73%	21%	5%
Should single mothers with children be required to participate?	63%	30%	7%

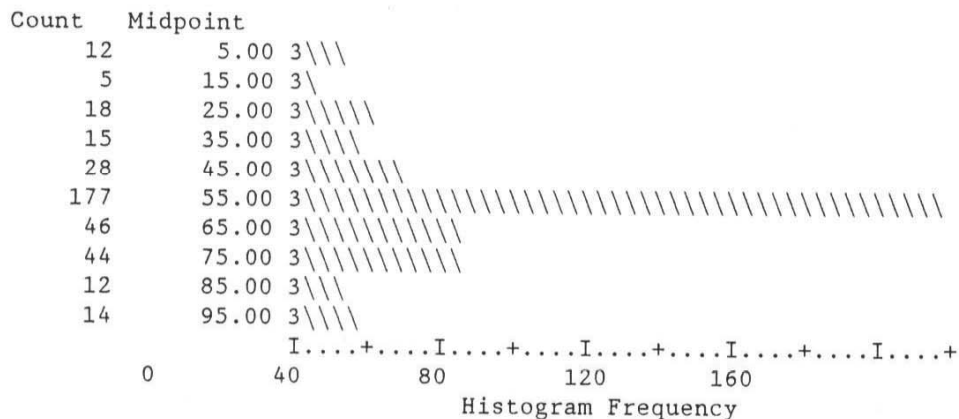
ECONOMIC ISSUES

The 1988 survey covers a variety of economic and budgetary issues, beginning with the condition of the Kansas and the national economies. Then it moves on to economic development, spending on social issues in general, education issues specifically, and the tax windfall.

Condition of the National Economy

This year we asked respondents to rate how they felt about the national economy using a scale from 0 to 100. The overall mean of Kansans' perceptions about the national economy is 46, indicating only slight

FIGURE 3: CONDITION OF THE KANSAS ECONOMY



0 = Rapidly declining
50 = About the same
100 = Rapidly improving

Economic Development

Perhaps because of the perceptions observed above, Kansans continue to show strong support for government involvement in economic development. Slight gains were made over the high levels of previously expressed support for government involvement in economic development (see TABLE 6). The percentage of Kansans wanting no government involvement in economic development has declined from 7% to 6%. Those wanting government to take bold new actions to encourage economic development increased from 62% to 65%. This is the second year that support for government involvement in economic development has continued to increase. Here again, as on other economic issues, there is a split along party lines. Republicans support "bold new actions" by government by only 59%, Democrats by 70%.

TABLE 6: GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

<u>Response Categories</u>	<u>Percent In 1986</u>	<u>Percent In 1987</u>	<u>Percent In 1988</u>
No involvement	12%	7%	6%
Minimal involvement	38%	31%	29%
Major involvement	50%	62%	65%

Spending on Social Programs

In the 1988 survey we asked respondents to play the role of state legislators and divide \$1000 among various social programs. Education emerges as the most important budget priority (see TABLE 7), with respondents allotting an average of 33% of their imaginary funds to this category. Human services are next, winning 21%, then 14% for economic development, 13% for tax cuts, 10% for highway construction, and 9% for prisons. As remarked earlier, prisons receive little budgetary support.

TABLE 7: SPENDING ON SOCIAL PROGRAMS: \$1000

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Percent of Amount Spent</u>
Education	33%
Human Services	21%
Economic Development	14%
Tax Cuts	13%
Highway Construction	10%
Prisons	9%

Spending on Education

Education is an important issue facing the legislature this year. We asked respondents to divide the same amount, \$1000 among four educational areas. Respondents give elementary and secondary education 42% of the money they have to spend, underlining that education is a clear priority for all

Kansans. Four-year universities came next, with 24%; 20% for vocational schools and 14% for community colleges.

TABLE 8: SPENDING ON EDUCATION: \$1000

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Percent of Amount Spent</u>
Elementary and Secondary	42%
4-year universities	24%
Vocational schools	20%
Community Colleges	14%

Tax Windfall

The tax windfall and how it is to be used remains a topic of debate in the legislature and among Kansans. The 1988 survey asked respondents to tell us what percentage of the tax windfall they would spend on social programs and what percentage they would use to reduce tax rates. The results are relatively evenly divided. Overall, respondents allot 51% of the tax windfall to support state programs and 49% to reduce state tax rates. Interestingly, these responses varied with respondent's level of education. More educated respondents allot more to state programs and less to reducing tax rates (see TABLE 9). Those with a high school education or less allocate an average of 47% for social programs and 53% for tax cuts. Those with a graduate or professional degree, on the other hand, allot an average of 60% to social programs and 40% to tax cuts.

TABLE 9: USING THE TAX WINDFALL: SOCIAL PROGRAMS OR REDUCED TAX RATES

<u>Level of Education</u>	<u>Social Programs</u>	<u>Tax Cuts</u>
High school or less	47%	53%
Some College	52%	48%
Graduate or Professional Degree	60%	40%
All Respondents	51%	49%

POLITICAL ISSUES

Since this is an election year, the 1988 survey included questions about political issues and candidate preferences.

Candidates and Personal Issues

In the past year the press has reported extensively on the personal lives and indiscretions of many political figures. The 1988 survey asks respondents about a number of these personal issues and asks Kansans to indicate whether in selecting a candidate to support, they feel these issues are very important, important, or not at all important.

Despite the amount of coverage given to personal issues by the national press, Kansans indicate that they find public issues more important than personal issues when selecting a candidate to support (see TABLE 10). For example, infidelity is seen as an important issue by 62% of the respondents, while covering up misdeeds committed while in public office is deemed important by 97%. Ninety-five percent of those responding feel that whether a candidate has cheated on his income tax is important versus only 43% who believe that whether a candidate has smoked marijuana in the past is an important consideration in selecting a candidate.

TABLE 10: IMPORTANT ISSUES IN SELECTING A CANDIDATE

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Very</u> <u>Important</u>	<u>Important</u>	<u>Not</u> <u>Important</u>
Infidelity	17.5%	44.5%	37%
Cheating on a school exam	20%	48%	31%
Smoking marijuana in the past	13%	30%	56%
Lying about past awards and honors	36%	51%	13%
Cheating on income tax	57%	38%	4%
Covering up misdeeds committed in public office	72%	25%	2%

Candidate Preferences

The 1988 survey also asks respondents to indicate which presidential candidate they prefer. As might be expected, Robert Dole is a strong favorite among 81% of Republicans who express an opinion. Vice President George Bush is second with 11% and Pat Robertson is third with 4%.

Among Democrats, results indicate no clear consensus. Only 33 of the 92 Democrats have an opinion on the Democratic race. Of those indicating a preference, Gary Hart leads with 36%, Jesse Jackson has 21%, Michael Dukakis and Richard Gephardt tie at 12% and Paul Simon is last with 6%. The small number of Democrats responding, however, indicates that these figures are probably misleading. At best, they indicate that most Kansas Democrats are undecided as to which presidential candidate to support.

SURVEY INSTRUMENT AND FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS

Q1 On a scale of zero to 100, with zero being very negative, 50 being neutral and 100 being very positive, how would you rate Kansas as a place to live?

Mean 74.3 Standard Deviation 22.4

Missing Cases 3

Q2 Using the same scale, in your opinion, is the Kansas economy improving, declining, or staying about the same? 100 means the Kansas economy is rapidly improving, zero means the economy is rapidly declining and 50 means you think it is staying about the same.

Mean 52.1 Standard Deviation 18.6

Missing Cases 4

Q3 How do you feel about the national economy? Using the same scale, do you think it is improving, declining or remaining about the same?

Mean 46.2 Standard Deviation 18.6

Missing Cases 5

Q4 Which of the following statements best describes your attitude about economic development?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
State and local governments should not get involved	23	6.4
State and local governments should have a minimal role in encouraging economic development.	105	28.9
State and local governments should take bold, new actions to encourage economic development.	235	64.7

Missing Cases 12

Now I would like to ask a few questions about specific issues facing the Kansas legislature.

Q5 Do you favor admissions requirements for state universities?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
No opinion	6	1.6	1.6
Strongly favor	78	21.0	22.6
Favor	118	31.7	54.3
Feel neutral	49	13.2	67.5
Oppose	73	19.6	87.1
Strongly oppose	48	12.9	100.0
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TOTAL	372	100.0	
Valid Cases	372	Missing Cases	3

Q6 Do you support salary increases at state universities?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
No opinion	5	1.3	1.3
Strongly favor	99	26.7	28.0
Favor	157	42.3	70.4
Feel neutral	69	18.6	88.9
Oppose	34	9.2	98.1
Strongly oppose	7	1.9	100.0
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	371	100.0	
Valid Cases	371	Missing Cases	4

Q7 Do you support longevity pay for state employees?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
No opinion	8	2.2	2.2
Strongly oppose	46	12.4	14.6
Oppose	64	17.3	31.8
Feel neutral	95	25.6	57.4
Favor	119	32.1	89.5
Strongly favor	39	10.5	100.0
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	371	100.0	
Valid Cases	371	Missing Cases	4

Q8 Do you favor limiting the amount of malpractice awards?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
No opinion	7	1.9	1.9
Strongly oppose	27	7.3	9.2
Oppose	35	9.4	18.6
Feel neutral	38	10.2	28.8
Favor	106	28.6	57.4
Strongly favor	158	42.6	100.0
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	371	100.0	

Valid Cases 371 Missing Cases 4

Q9 How should the state deal with overcrowded prisons?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
No opinion	32	8.6	8.6
Build more prisons	101	27.3	35.9
More early paroles	4	1.1	37.0
Community Corrections	233	63.0	100.0
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	371	100.0	

Valid Cases 370 Missing Cases 5

Q10 Should Kansas keep/revoke the parole board unanimous decision policy?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
No opinion	22	5.9	5.9
Keep unanimous decision	323	87.3	93.2
Revoke unanimous decision	25	6.8	100.0
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	370	100.0	

Valid Cases 370 Missing Cases 5

Q11 Should Kansas require welfare recipients to participate in a work program?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
No opinion	5	1.4	1.4
Yes	341	92.2	93.5
No	24	6.5	100.0
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	370	100.0	
Valid Cases	370	Missing Cases	5

Q12 If workfare increased costs, would you still support the program?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
No opinion	18	5.2	5.2
Yes	278	80.6	85.8
No	49	14.2	100.0
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	345	100.0	
Valid Cases	345	Missing Cases	30

Q13 Should single mothers with children be required to participate in the work program?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
No opinion	25	7.2	7.2
Yes	218	63.0	70.2
No	103	29.8	100.0
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	346	100.0	
Valid Cases	346	Missing Cases	29

Q14 Should the state create jobs for welfare recipients if no other work is available?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
No opinion	18	5.2	5.2
Yes	254	73.4	78.6
No	74	21.4	100.0
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	375	100.0	
Valid Cases	346	Missing Cases	29

Q15 If you were a legislator with an additional \$1000 dollars to spend on state programs, how would you split the money among the following programs?

Programs	Mean Amount Spent
Human Services	209.00
Education	331.00
Economic development	136.00
Prisons	92.00
Highway construction	103.00
Tax cuts	129.00

	\$ 1000.00
Valid Cases	302
Missing Cases	73

Q16 If you had an additional \$1000 dollars to spend on education alone, how would you divide it between the following levels of education?

Kindergarten thru 12th	420.00
Community colleges	144.00
Vocational schools	201.00
4-year universities	235.00

	\$ 1000.00
Valid Cases	318
Missing Cases	57

Q17 AIDS and AIDS-testing has become a issue of great concern for many people in recent years. I am going to read you a list of various groups of people. I would like for you to tell me if you favor testing them or not. You may answer that you favor testing, oppose testing or are undecided.

	Favor Testing	Oppose Testing	Undecided
a. All Americans	40.3	39.5	20.2
b. Immigrants seeking permanent residence	86.4	9.4	4.2
c. Prison inmates	82.5	8.0	9.4
d. Members of the Armed Forces	72.5	12.8	14.7
e. Marriage applicants	76.2	15.0	8.9
f. Visitors from foreign countries	60.8	24.0	15.2
Valid Cases	360	Missing Cases	15

Q18 Do you support or oppose the discussion of safe sex practices, such as the use of condoms, in public high school sex education classes?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
No opinion	8	2.2	2.2
Strongly support	206	56.1	58.3
Support	102	27.8	86.1
Feel neutral	9	2.5	88.6
Oppose	25	6.8	95.4
Strongly oppose	17	4.6	100.0
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	367	100.0	
Valid Cases	367	Missing Cases	8

Q19 Recently, the private lives of presidential candidates have been highlighted by the press. We are interested in the factors and issues you consider important when choosing a candidate to support. I am going to read you a list of personal qualities and would like for you to tell me if you consider them very important, important or not important at all.

	Very Important	Important	Not Important
a. Infidelity	17.6	44.9	37.5
b. Cheating on a school exam	20.3	48.6	31.0
c. Smoking marijuana in the past	13.2	30.6	56.2
d. Lying about past awards and honors	35.7	51.4	12.9
e. Cheating on income tax	55.7	38.9	3.8
f. Covering up misdeeds committed while in public office	72.9	25.1	1.9
g. Racism or prejudice	54.4	34.0	11.6
Valid Cases	362	Missing Cases	13

Q20 How do you feel about the quality of the following services in your community? You may answer good, adequate, or poor.

Service	Good	Adequate	Poor
Quality and maintenance of roads	33.2	40.8	26.0
Quality of local government	35.3	49.8	14.9
Public school system	54.4	36.9	8.7
Fire protection	64.5	31.3	4.2
Police protection	48.8	35.4	15.8
Valid Cases	363	Missing Cases	12

Q21 You may have heard that changes in the federal income tax will increase the amount Kansas state government will collect in state income tax. Should the state use this money, called the "tax windfall" to support state programs such as education, economic development, social services; or should the state income tax rates be reduced? I would like for you to tell me what percentage of the windfall you would use to reduce tax rates and what percentage for social programs.

	Value Label	Mean	Standard Deviation
a.	Support Social Programs	51.3	26.6
b.	Reduce Tax Rates	48.6	26.5
	Valid Cases	351	Missing Cases
			24

Q22 Do you rent or own your own home?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Other	2	.5	.5
Rent	82	22.4	23.0
Own	282	77.0	100.0
	-----	-----	-----
	TOTAL	366	100.0

Valid Cases 366 Missing Cases 9

Q23 What level of formal education have you completed?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Other	1	.3	.3
High school or less	165	45.1	45.4
Some college	135	36.9	82.2
Graduate or professional	65	17.8	100.0
	-----	-----	-----
	TOTAL	366	100.0

Valid Cases 366 Missing Cases 9

Q24 Family income categories:

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Other	4	1.1	1.1
Less than \$15,000	84	23.1	24.2
\$15,000 to \$40,000	178	49.0	73.3
\$40,000 to \$70,000	78	21.5	94.8
Over \$70,000	19	5.2	100.0
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	363	100.0	

Valid Cases 363 Missing Cases 12

Q25 Age of respondent?

Mean 46.167 Standard Deviation 18.015

Valid Cases 365 Missing Cases 10

Q26 Do you consider yourself liberal or conservative?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Other	2	.6	.6
Very liberal	8	2.2	2.8
Liberal	97	26.8	29.6
Moderate	144	39.8	69.3
Conservative	92	25.4	94.8
Very Conservative	19	5.2	100.0
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	362	100.0	

Valid Cases 362 Missing Cases 13

Q27 Party affiliation:

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
No opinion	2	.6	.6
Republican	131	36.1	36.6
Democrat	92	25.3	62.0
Independent	128	35.3	97.2
Other	10	2.8	100.0
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	363	100.0	

Valid Cases 363 Missing Cases 12

Q28 Which Republican candidate do you support for President?

Candidate	Frequency	Valid Percent
Dole	101	27.1
Bush	14	3.8
Robertson	5	1.3
Kemp	2	.5
Dupont	1	.2
Haig	1	.2
Valid Cases	375	Missing Cases 0

Q29 Which Democratic candidate do you support for President?

Candidate	Frequency	Valid Percent
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Q30 Voted in the last election.

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Yes	275	75.8	76.0
No	87	24.2	100.0
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	362	100.0	
Valid Cases	362	Missing Cases	13

Q31 Presently registered to vote.

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Yes	272	75.1	75.1
No	90	24.9	100.0
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	362	100.0	
Valid Cases	362	Missing Cases	13

Q32 What religious affiliation do you consider yourself?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
No opinion	4	1.1	1.1
Protestant	227	62.4	63.5
Catholic	72	19.8	83.2
Agnostic	8	2.2	85.4
Jewish	4	1.1	86.5
Other	49	13.5	100.0
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TOTAL	364	100.0	

Valid Cases 364 Missing Cases 11

Q33 Sex of respondent:

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Female	215	58.1	58.1
Male	155	41.9	100.0
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TOTAL	370	100.0	

Valid Cases 370 Missing Cases 5

Q34 Race.

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
White	336	91.1	91.1
Black	16	4.3	95.4
Hispanic	4	1.1	96.5
Southeast Asian	5	1.4	97.8
Other	8	2.2	100.0
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TOTAL	369	100.0	

Valid Cases 369 Missing Cases 6