

2009

## **Louisiana Survey 2009**

LSU Reilly Center for Media & Public Affairs

# THE PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH LAB



## Spring 2009 Louisiana Survey

Sponsored by the

**Reilly Center for Media & Public Affairs  
Manship School of Mass Communication  
Louisiana State University  
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# Executive Summary

## INTRODUCTION

The mission of the Louisiana Survey is to establish benchmarks and assess progress and regressions in residents' assessments of state government services. The Survey has been conducted annually since 2002, and was conducted twice in 2005 and 2006. Each survey includes core items designed to serve as barometers of public opinion including whether the state is moving in the right direction, identification of the most important issues, grades for various areas of government service, evaluations of state taxes, and identification of spending priorities. Each survey also includes items designed to better understand contemporary issues.

As part of an effort to assure that the Louisiana Survey fulfills its public service mission, input was solicited from a fifteen-member Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee provided invaluable insight into the design of the questionnaire and in identifying the issues that most need to be addressed by the survey. While we are greatly indebted to the committee members for their time and contributions, they bear no responsibility for any mistakes in the questionnaire, analysis, or interpretation presented in this report. Seven years out, we again offer them our thanks for endorsing the value of this project.

Questions regarding the content of this report should be directed to:

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For more information on previous surveys, please visit: [www.survey.lsu.edu](http://www.survey.lsu.edu).



## **Manship School Research Facility**

### **Public Policy Research Lab**

### **Media Effects Lab**

The **Manship School's Research Facility** houses the **Public Policy Research Lab (PPRL)** and the **Media Effects Lab (MEL)**. The **Public Policy Research Lab** is dedicated to quality public policy research through state-of-the-art survey technologies. It helps advance scholarly and practical research while playing a leadership role in state and national public policy development. The lab serves other units on campus, government agencies, non-profits, business and industry. National surveys have resulted in publication in both practical and scholarly journals.

The PPRL has 35 computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) workstations, mail survey and web survey capability in addition to analytical services. The lab is dedicated to meeting the unique goals and objectives of each project by working closely with those seeking data, research expertise and analysis. The lab's projects benefit from the multiple disciplines and intellectual assets at LSU. One of the lab's core projects is the Reilly Center for Media & Public Affairs' **annual Louisiana Survey**, a longitudinal study of advancements and regressions of citizen views regarding state services and contemporary issues. Clients include: Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals; Louisiana Department of Labor; Louisiana Recovery Authority; Stephenson Entrepreneurial Institute; Committee of 100; Office of the Governor; Council for a Better Louisiana; and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The **Media Effects Lab** is one of the largest and most sophisticated of its kind within a mass communication program in the country. It is a state of the art experimental lab equipped with 16 computer stations and a living room area for research in a more natural environment. Researchers can measure audiences' physical responses (heart rate, blood pressure, eye movement and brain activity) to various media messages as well as gather their attitudes toward those messages. Experiments and projects track people's responses to particular media content: what stimulates them; what doesn't; what images they pay attention to; which ones don't resonate. Specific software measures user interactivity and responses to news Websites and social networking sites. Unconscious attitudes can also be measured. For example, one study looks at the effectiveness of product placement in television dramas by using the heart rate as a measure of attention. This enables researchers to connect the individual's involvement with the content, the product and the people using the product.

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### ***Survey Methodology***

Over the last several years, the number of wireless-only households has grown tremendously, and the wireless-only population is expected to continue to grow in the future. Until recently, this growing wireless only population has not been included in the sampling frame for traditional telephone surveys based on random digit dialing. As a result, estimates from landline surveys suffer from a potential coverage bias in their estimates of public opinion. Recent estimates from the National Health Interview Survey further indicate a growing wireless-mostly population, households with landline telephones that rely almost exclusively on their cell phones. If we combine the wireless-only and wireless-mostly populations, telephone surveys may be missing as much as 30 percent of the population.

To date, studies of the biases in estimates from this coverage error indicate the problem can be mostly offset with population weights. National studies indicate that the wireless-only population is younger, poorer, and more likely to be racial minorities and that applying appropriate post-stratification weights to the data tends to capture most of the differences between wireless-only and landline respondents. The potential for coverage bias, however, remains and the wireless-only population will only grow larger in the future.

To account for the wireless-only and wireless-mostly populations, we employed a dual frame sampling strategy in the 2009 Louisiana Survey based on the prior research at the Pew Center for the People & the Press. Our first sampling frame was based on random digit dialing of landline telephone numbers. The second sampling frame came from identifiable blocks of Louisiana cell phone numbers. Responses to this block of numbers include both wireless-only respondents and dual users, respondents with both a landline and cell phone number. Federal Law excludes using automated dialers to call cell phones, so each cell phone number had to be dialed by hand, adding significantly to the cost and time required for data collection. The response rate for the landline survey is 28 percent.

We follow the Pew Center's methodology for combining the cell and landline samples and apply weights to the data. First, we give a weight of 0.5 to "dual users," meaning respondents with both a cell phone and a landline. These respondents could potentially be selected from either sampling frame, and subsequently have a higher probability of being selected than wireless-only or landline-only households. Second, we calculate post-stratification sampling weights based on population estimates from the 2007 American Community Survey. The final data are weighted to approximate population estimates of household income, race, education, age, and gender. Finally, we apply a weight according to telephone usage patterns as calculated by the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). While the NHIS has recently developed state level estimates, we rely on the national estimates in this report. The state level estimates place Louisiana's wireless-only households at 15 percent, while the national estimates place wireless-only households at 17.5 percent. In the estimates presented below, we exclude households without telephone service (18.1 percent of households with telephone service are wireless-only).

Because some questions were only asked on the landline survey, we calculated a separate set of post-stratification weights based on age, income, education, race, and gender. A full set of results is provided at the end of the report including comparisons of the combined cell and landline survey results and the

results only including the traditional landline survey. In Table 1, we present the basic demographics for the population and the sample.

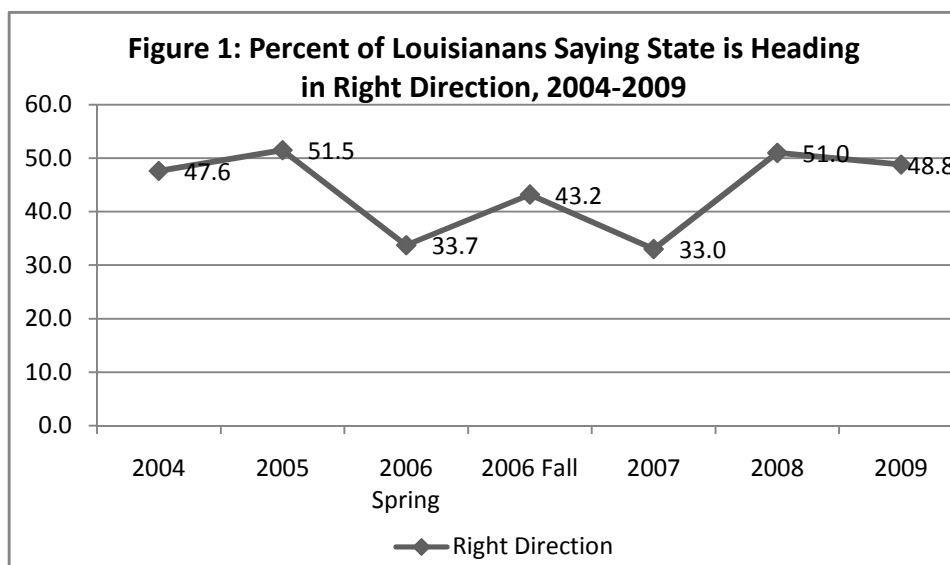
Table 1: Selected Demographics of Louisiana Population and Sample Estimates

Characteristic	Population Estimate	Combined Survey Estimate (Cell + Landline)	Landline Only Estimate
Gender			
Male	48.6	45.8	46.9
Female	51.4	54.2	53.1
Race			
White	65.0	65.7	64.2
Black	32.5	31.9	33.5
Other	2.5	2.4	2.3
Education			
Less than High School	20.5	20.1	18.3
High School	35.3	35.4	35.9
Some College	24	24.0	25.1
College	20.1	20.5	20.7
Income			
Less than \$10,000	12.2	12.3	12.2
\$10,000- \$19,999	14.9	15.1	14.8
\$20,000- \$29,999	12.7	12.1	12.7
\$30,000- \$39,999	11.4	11.5	11.4
\$40,000- \$49,999	9.2	8.6	9.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	17.2	17.6	17.2
\$75,000-\$99,999	10.1	9.4	10.1
\$100,000 or more	12.2	13.4	12.3
Age			
18-24	14.6	14.3	13.2
25-34	17.5	16.9	17.9
35-44	18.3	18.2	18.4
45-54	19.3	19.6	20.3
55-64	14.0	14.2	14.4
65 and over	16.1	16.9	15.8
Telephone Usage			
Wireless Only	18.1	18.1	---
Landline Only	21.3	21.3	---
Dual User	60.6	60.6	----

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Louisiana Survey was created as a barometer of statewide public opinion focused on tracking key indicators over time. Each year, the survey grows in value as events and conditions drive important changes in public perceptions, opinions, and behaviors. The 2006 Louisiana Survey captured the effects of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita on public perceptions and documented the remarkable efforts of Louisianans helping friends, families, and neighbors recover from the storms. Subsequent surveys reflected Katrina fatigue and the gradual decline of rebuilding-related concerns. And, the 2008 Louisiana Survey reflected the high expectations that accompanied Bobby Jindal into the Governor's mansion. The 2009 Louisiana Survey conducted during the most serious national economic recession in over three decades further illustrates the value of measuring statewide opinion over time.

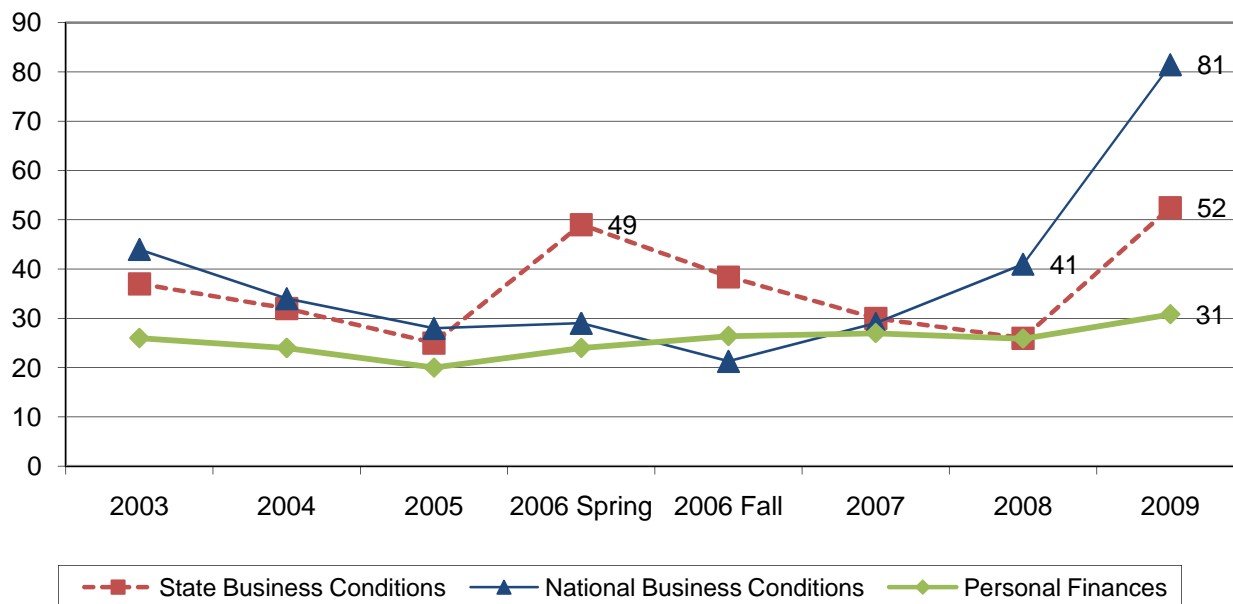
*Little Change in Direction:* Since 2008, we have seen only a slight decline (2-points) in the percent of respondents saying the state is heading in the right direction. Curiously, we also see a slight decline (2-points) in the percent of respondents saying the state is heading in the wrong direction. While this might seem like a contradiction, the difference is made up by a 4-point increase in the percent of Louisianans who say they are unsure about the direction of the state. While these changes are minor, they likely reflect the ambivalence of a state that has been relatively immune from national economic trends but will face a significant budget shortfall over the next year.



*National and State Economic Concerns Grow Exponentially:* While Louisiana has not yet felt the full brunt of the national economic recession, state and national economic concerns have grown exponentially over the past year. Since 2008, identification of the economy as one of the most important problems confronting the state increased by 12-points while the percentages saying state business conditions and national business conditions have gotten worse increased by 26-points and 40-points respectively. When asked if they think the worst is behind us or if the economy may get worse in the future, two-thirds of Louisianans say the economy may get worse. While the larger economic trends

are national in scope, Louisianans give state government relatively low marks for attracting businesses and jobs in their local communities. Three percent of respondents rate state efforts at attracting business as excellent, 30 percent as good, 39 percent as fair, and 26 percent as poor. To this point, Louisiana has fared relatively well during a severe economic recession, but Louisiana residents are clearly worried that the economic horizon is darkening.

**Figure 2: Percent Saying Personal Finances, State Business Conditions, and National Business Conditions Have Gotten Worse Over the Past Year**

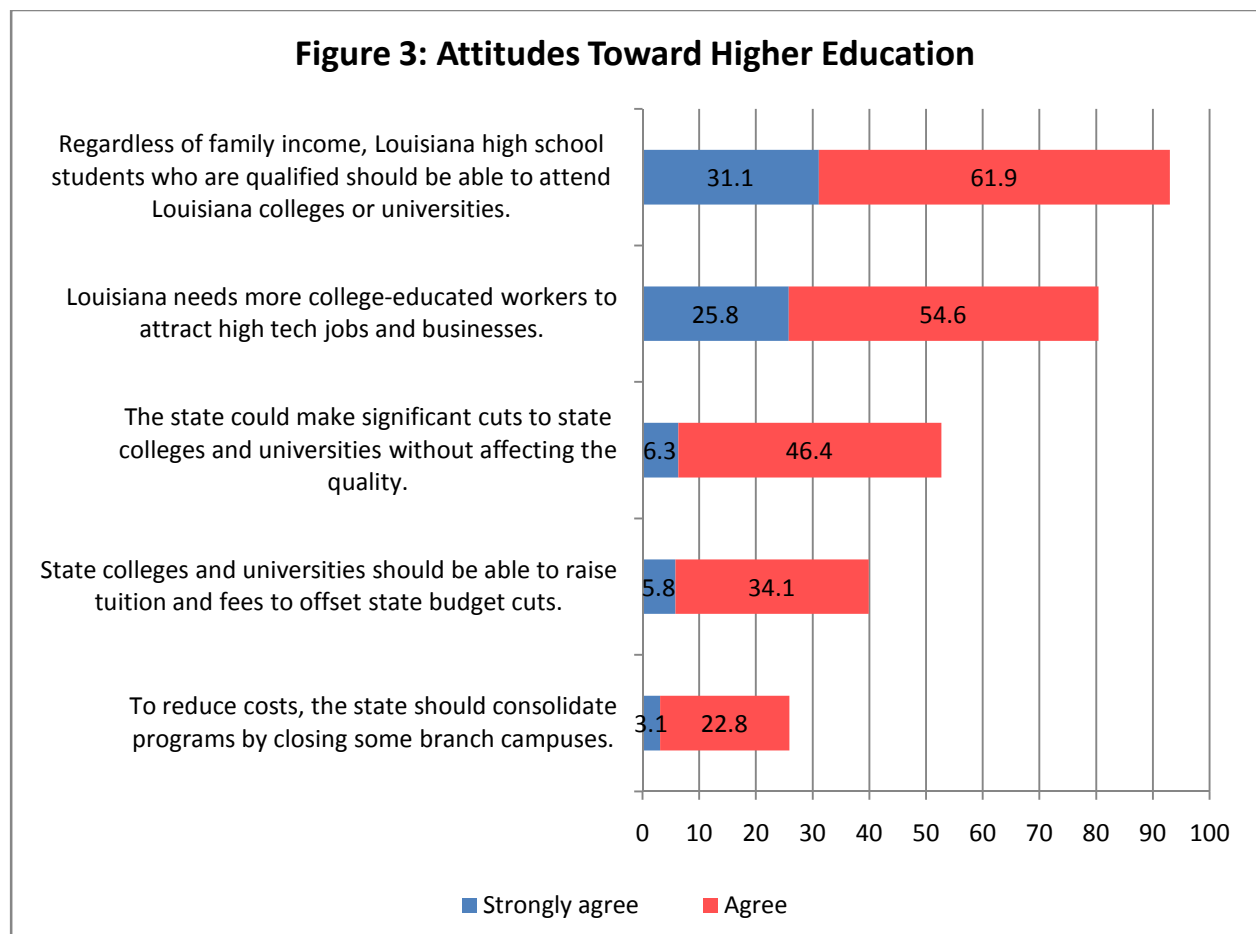


*Raising Taxes, Cutting Spending, and the Politics of the Budget Shortfall:* When asked how the state should deal with an estimated \$2 billion budget shortfall, a plurality of Louisianans - 48 percent - opts for spending cuts while 41 percent prefer some combination of spending cuts and tax increases. If Louisianans are fiscal conservatives in the abstract, they are uncomfortable wielding the budgetary axe to slice specific program areas. Across a range of areas of government spending, only small percentages – ranging from 4.6 percent for primary and secondary education to 22.1 percent for economic development incentives - want to see major cuts. Likewise, while citizens are anti-tax in the abstract, overwhelming majorities are supportive of “sin taxes” on tobacco (75 percent), alcohol (78 percent), and gaming (85 percent). A majority of respondents - 58 percent - even supports taxing higher wage earners though notably support declines precipitously as household income increases. Finally, 72 percent of respondents support changing the state constitution so that budget cuts do not disproportionately on higher education and health care during economic downturns. Combined with the reluctance of residents to make major cuts across spending areas, this suggests a preference that budget cuts be broadly shared rather than concentrated on higher education and health care.

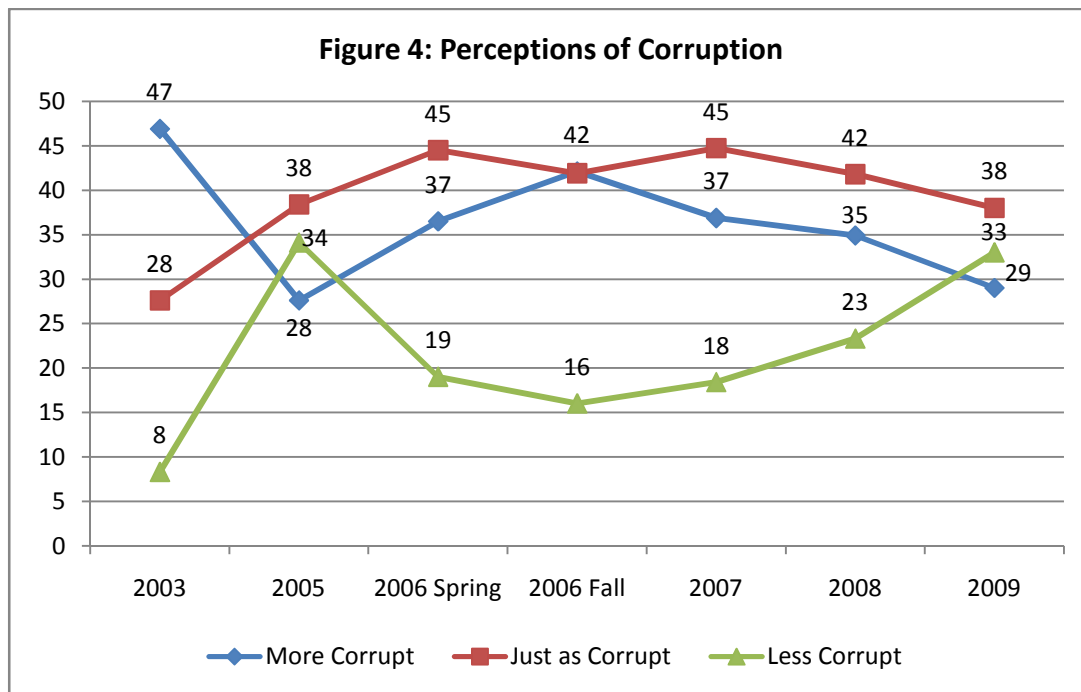
*Low Cost, High Quality Higher Education:* Confronted with a 15 percent budget cut, state colleges and universities find themselves in a curious position with respect to public opinion. Louisianans clearly do not want major cuts to colleges and universities, they consistently give state colleges and universities



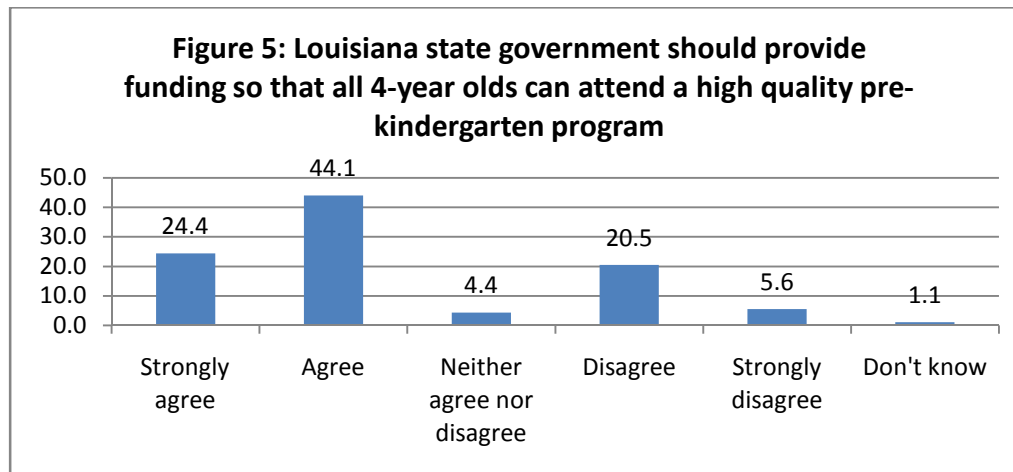
the highest grades of state government service, and they recognize the value of a college education to economic development. Sixty-eight percent of respondents in the 2009 Louisiana Survey gave state colleges and universities an “A” or “B” grade. Ninety-three percent of Louisianans strongly agree (31.1 percent) or agree (61.9 percent) that every qualified high school student should be able to attend a Louisiana college regardless of family income. And, 80.4 percent strongly agree (25.8 percent) or agree (54.6 percent) that Louisiana needs more college educated workers to attracting high tech jobs and businesses. Despite the strong support for colleges and universities, a majority of Louisianans strongly agree (6.3 percent) or agree (46.4 percent) that state colleges and universities can absorb a significant cut without affecting the quality of academic programs. And, they are not supportive of allowing state colleges and universities to consolidate programs by closing branch campuses or raising tuition and fees to offset spending cuts. However, when asked specifically about cutting higher education during periods of economic downturn, respondents generally wanted to increase funding or keep it at present levels. Thirty-six percent of respondents said even with the economic downturn, funding for state colleges and universities should be increased and 40 percent said funding should be kept at present levels. Only 19.8 percent of respondents thought funding for higher education should be decreased. Finally, Louisianans are generally supportive of changing the funding formula for higher education to reward performance rather than enrollments. Sixty-five percent of respondents supported changing the funding formula, while 29 percent were opposed and 6.5 percent said they did not know.



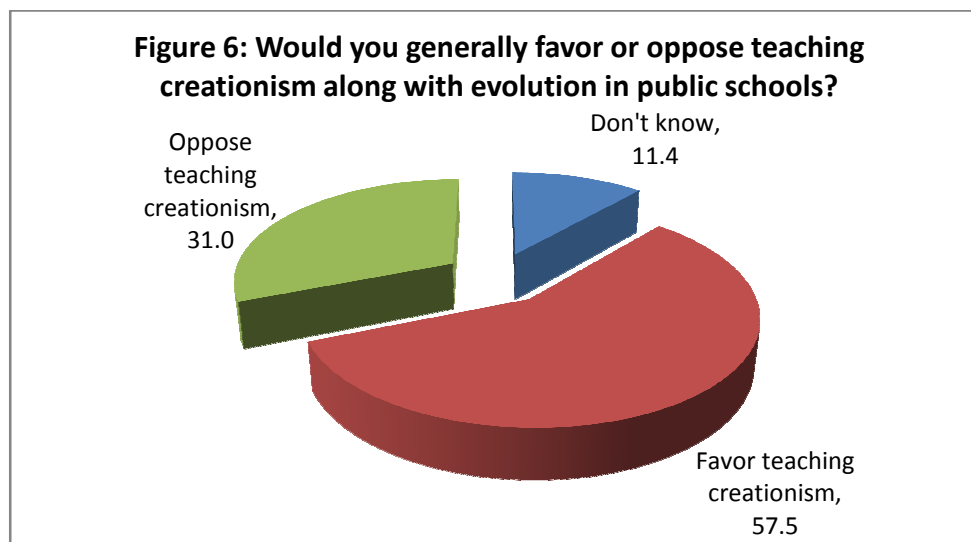
*Ethics Reform and Perceptions of Corruption:* In 2008 during the first special session of the state legislature, a comprehensive package of ethics reforms was passed and signed into law. Subsequent concerns have been raised about its enforcement, but the public clearly perceives less corruption. Since 2008, the percent of Louisianans saying the state is less corrupt has increased by 10-points from 23 percent to 33 percent. Looking at the long-term trends, perceptions of corruption are now approximately the same as they were in 2005 prior to Hurricane Katrina.



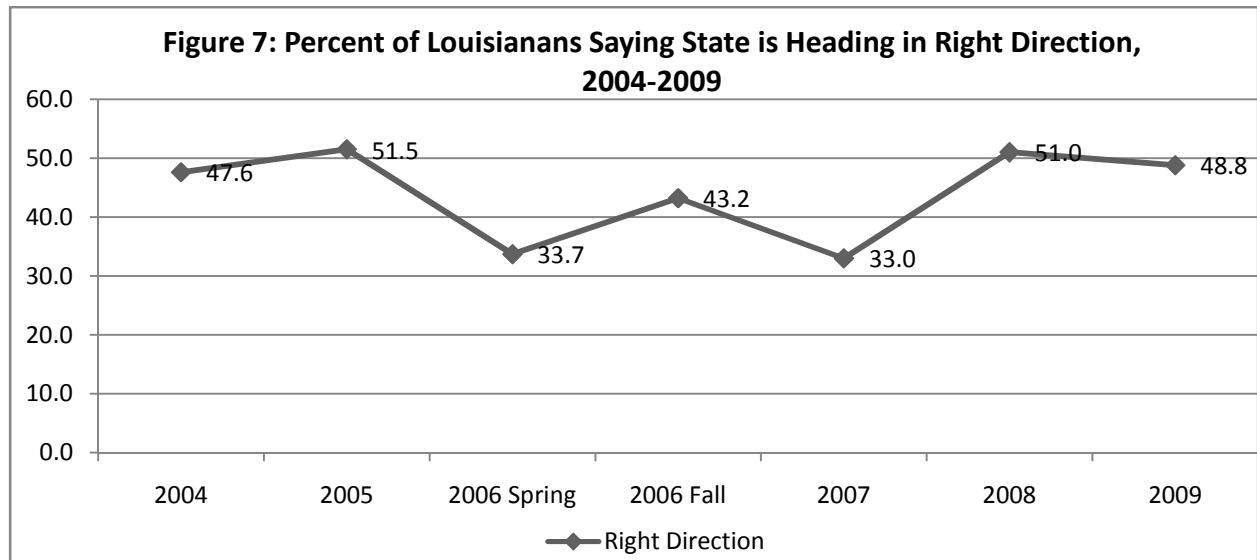
*Support for Pre-K:* Louisianans continue to express strong support for pre-kindergarten programs. Sixty-nine percent of respondents strongly agree (24.4 percent) or agree (44.1 percent) that the state should provide funding so that all 4-year-olds can attend a high quality pre-kindergarten program if their parents want them to. Twenty-six percent of respondents disagree (20.5 percent) or strongly disagree (5.6 percent). A majority of Louisianans – 50.5 percent – also say state government in Louisiana is not doing enough to ensure that children enter kindergarten with the knowledge and skills they need.



*Creationism in the Public Schools:* The Louisiana Science Education Act passed this past year allows school boards to approve supplemental materials designed to encourage “critical thinking” about leading scientific theories, but is directed primarily at the teaching of evolution in public schools. As a result, the Society for Integrative and Comparative Biology moved its annual meeting from New Orleans to Salt Lake City. When it comes to public opinion, a majority of Louisianans – 57.5 percent – support teaching creationism in the public schools while 31 percent oppose teaching creationism and 11 percent say they are unsure or do not know. Part of the issue resides in an understanding of scientific support for evolution. Forty-percent of respondents said that evolution is not well supported by evidence and accepted in the scientific community and 21 percent said they did not know or were unsure. Thirty-nine percent said correctly that evolution is well supported by evidence.



## FULL REPORT



### I. The Direction of the State

Relative to 2008, we see a slight decline in the percent of Louisiana residents saying the state is heading in the right direction and a slight decline in the percentage of respondents saying the state is moving in the wrong direction. While this might seem contradictory, the increase is in the percent of respondents saying they are not sure about the direction of the state. The percent of respondents saying the state is moving in the right direction declined from 51 to 49 percent while the percent saying the state is moving in the wrong direction declined from 33 to 31 percent. The percent of respondents saying they are unsure increased from 16 percent to 20 percent. Interestingly, the right direction number is only slightly higher than in 2004 and slightly lower than in 2005, Governor Kathleen Blanco's second year in office.

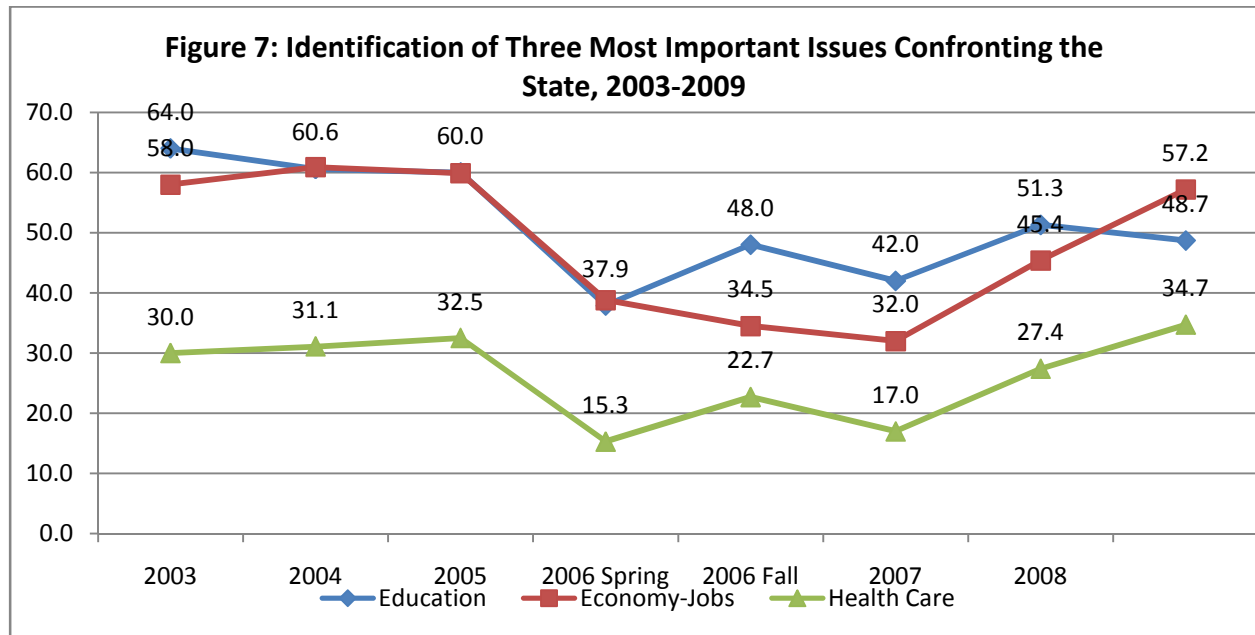
As in previous years, we find that one's perception about the direction of the state depends largely upon the individual's personal situation. Higher income, better educated, Caucasian, and younger respondents are all more likely to say the state is headed in the right direction.

- 58.2 percent of earning over \$75,000 compared to 44.6% of those making less than \$30,000 say the state is headed in the right direction.
- 55.7 percent of respondents with a college education compared to 43.5 percent less than a high school education say the state is headed in the right direction.
- 52.2% of white or Caucasian respondents compared to 42% of African American respondents say the state is headed in the right direction.
- 54.6 percent of respondents 18-24 say the state is headed in right direction compared to the 43.8% among respondents 45-54.

We also see significant regional differences in responses with Baton Rouge most positive about the direction of the state (50 percent right direction) followed by Southwestern Louisiana (50.2

percent), the Northshore and Orleans suburban parishes (46.9 percent), North Louisiana (46 percent), and Orleans (44 percent). Not unexpectedly, Republicans are most positive about the direction of the state: 60.4 percent of Republicans compared to 43.9 percent of Democrats say the state is headed in the right direction.

## II. Most Important Problem



When asked to identify the most important problems confronting the state, Louisianans continue to focus primarily on education, the economy, and health care. Over the past year, we have seen a slight decline in concern about education (dropping from 51.3 to 48.3 percent) and heightened concerns about the economy and health care. As in previous years, we see significant differences across regions in terms of the selection of most important problems (see Table 1). In Baton Rouge, for example, education clearly outpaces the economy as the most identified problem. In Orleans, crime is identified more often than health care as a leading issue. Identification of crime as one of the most important issues in New Orleans is approximately double what it is in any other region. Similarly, rebuilding continues to be a concern in New Orleans and the Northshore and Orleans suburban parishes but barely registers in the other three regions.

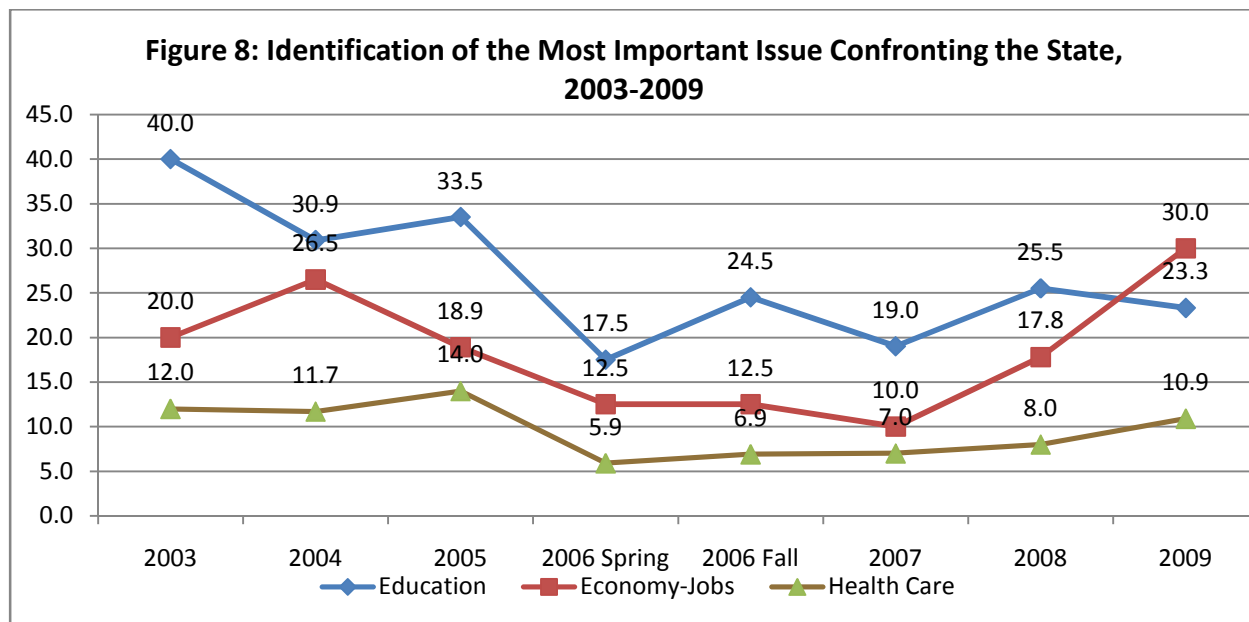
The percent of Louisianans citing the economy as one of the most important problems increased 12-points since 2008 (from 45.4 percent in 2008 to 57.2 in 2009), while the percent of respondents citing health care increased 7-points (from 27.4 in 2008 percent to 34.7 percent in 2009).

- Lower income, African American, less educated, and North Louisiana respondents were more likely to identify the economy as one of the three most important problems.
  - 61.6 percent of respondents earning less than \$30,000 identified the economy as one of the most important problems compared to 50 percent earning \$75,000 or more.

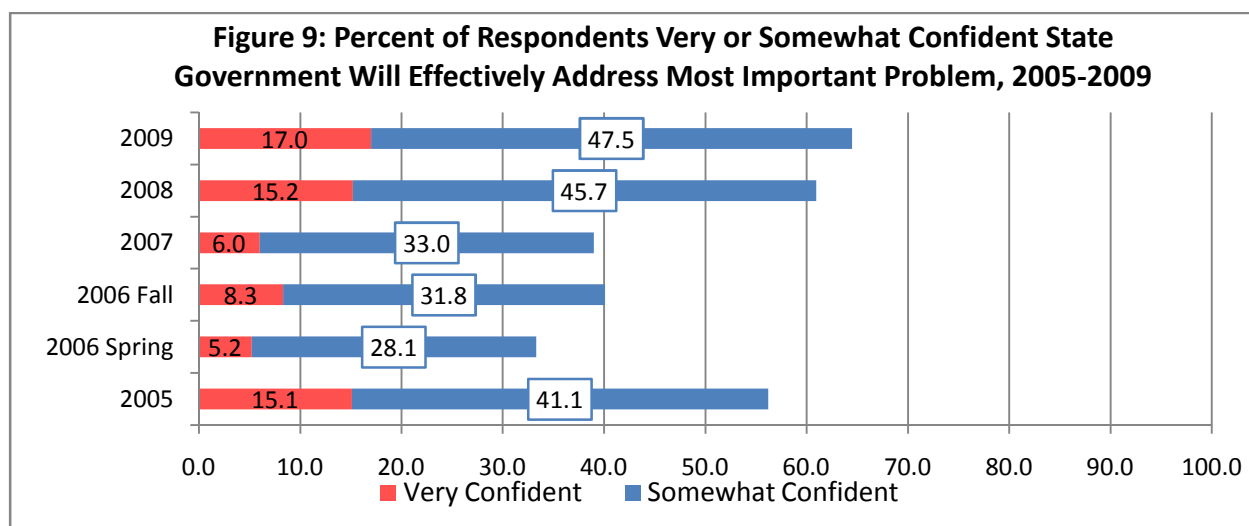
- 65.8 percent of African Americans compared to 53.1 percent of Caucasian respondents identified the economy as one of the most important problems.
- Higher income, more educated, Caucasian, and female respondents were more likely to identify education as one of the state's most important problems.
  - 58.4 percent of respondents earning \$75,000 or more compared to 39 percent earning less than \$30,000.
  - 68.4 percent with a college degree compared to 29.5 percent with less than a high school education.
  - 53.3 percent of Caucasians compared to 39.7 percent of African Americans.
  - 52.2 percent of females compared to 44.5 percent of males.
  - 54.1 percent of respondents 35-44 and 59.6 percent of respondents 55-64 compared to 38 percent of respondents 18-24.
- Middle aged respondents were more likely to cite health care as a top concern while younger (18-24) and older respondents (65 and older) were less likely. Forty-four percent of respondents in the 55-64 age group identified health care as one of the most important problems as did 40 percent of respondents 45-54 and 41.1 percent of respondents 35-44. In contrast, 28.7 percent of respondents 65 and older and only 14.1 percent of respondents 18-24 identified health care as one of the most important problems. Women were also more likely to identify health care as a top concern. Forty-one percent of women compared to 26.9 percent of men identified health care as one of the most important problems.
  - 61.6 percent of respondents earning less than \$30,000 identified the economy as one of the most important problems compared to 50 percent earning \$75,000 or more.
  - 65.8 percent of African Americans compared to 53.1 percent of Caucasian respondents identified the economy as one of the most important problems.

Table 2: Most Important Problem by Region

Baton Rouge & Florida Parishes	North Louisiana	Southwestern Louisiana & Acadiana	Orleans	Northshore & New Orleans Suburban Parishes
<b>Top 3 Most Important Problems</b>				
Education (62.9 percent)	Economy (66.3 percent)	Economy (58.8 percent)	Education (48.1 percent)	Economy (54 percent)
Economy (54.0 percent)	Education (46.7 percent)	Education (47.1 percent)	Economy (47.0 percent)	Education (41.4 percent)
Health Care (31.7 percent)	Health Care (36.2 percent)	Health Care (33.8 percent)	Crime (41.5 percent)	Health Care (38.1 percent)
Roads & Highways (20.3 percent)	Crime (16.9 percent)	Crime (15.7 percent)	Health Care (32.6 percent)	Crime (21.6 percent)
Crime (17.8 percent)	Roads & Highways (11.9 percent)	Roads & Highways (15.3 percent)	Rebuilding (16.4 percent)	Rebuilding (15.8 percent)
<b>Most Important Problem</b>				
Education (32.8 percent)	Economy (37.7 percent)	Economy (34.6 percent)	Education (24.1 percent)	Economy (27.8 percent)
Economy (27.8 percent)	Education (25.2 percent)	Education (19.5 percent)	Crime (17.7 percent)	Education (15.5 percent)
Health Care (10.4 percent)	Health Care (10.0 percent)	Health Care (10.0 percent)	Economy (16.3 percent)	Health Care (11.4 percent)

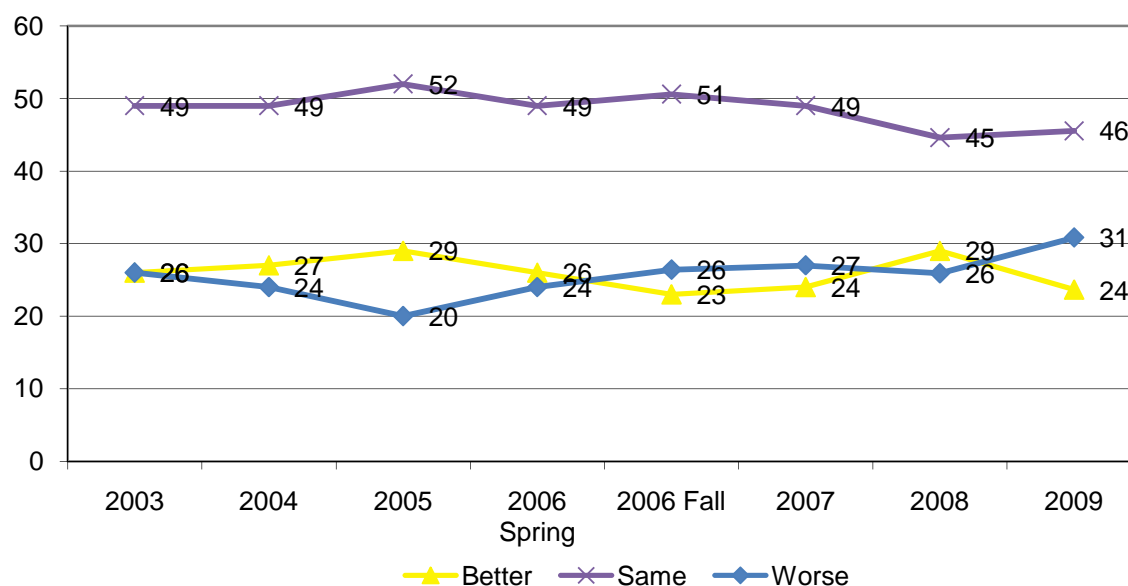


We see similar patterns when we examine the single most important issue confronting the state. The leading issues continue to be education, the economy, and health care with the economy surpassing education as the most pressing concern. As noted in Table 1, education continues to be the most important problem in the Baton Rouge and New Orleans regions while the economy is the leading concern in North Louisiana, Southwestern Louisiana, and the Northshore and Orleans suburban parishes. Despite growing concerns, Louisianans continue to be relatively confident that state government will effectively address their self-identified most important problem. Seventeen percent of respondents said they were very confident their most important problem would be addressed and 47.5 percent said they were somewhat confident. Respondents are more confident that the economy (67.4 percent very or somewhat confident) and education (65.3 percent very or somewhat confident) will be addressed and less confident about health care (53.7 percent very or somewhat confident).





**Figure 10: Perceptions of Personal Finances, 2003-2009**

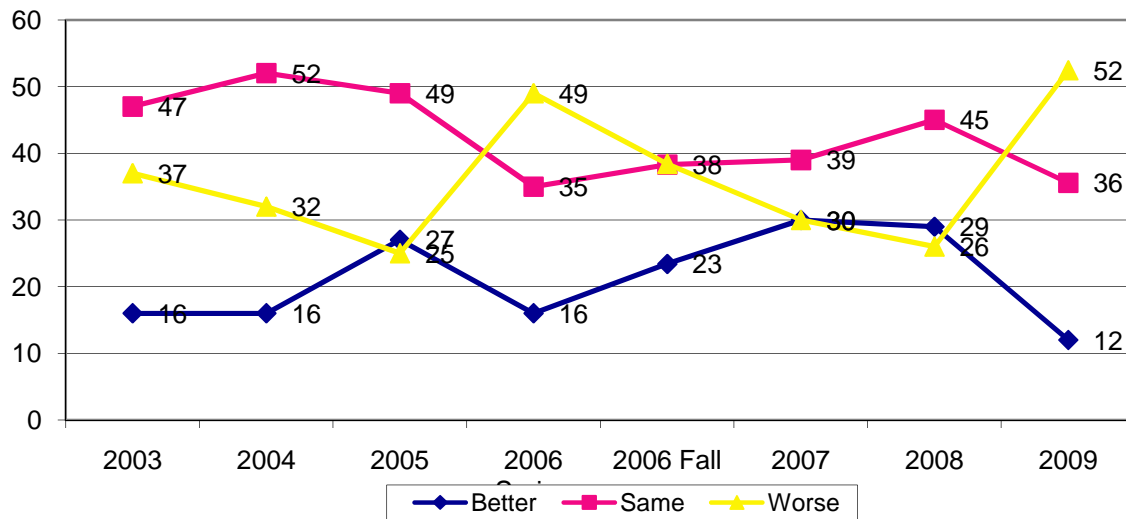


### III. Economic Perceptions

*Personal Finances:* The most notable changes in public perceptions over the past year are directly related to the economy. Self-reported personal finances declined slightly. Thirty-one percent of respondents reported their personal finances have gotten worse in 2009 compared to 26 percent in 2008. While this is not far outside the range of what we have reported in the past surveys, it is the highest percent to say their personal finances had gotten worse since we began asking this question in 2003. Higher income, younger, and female respondents were more likely to report their personal finances had gotten worse.

- 35.3 percent of respondents earning less than \$30,000 reported their personal finances had gotten worse compared to 25.7 percent of respondents earning \$75,000 or more.
- 17.3 percent of respondents in the 25-34 reported their personally finances had gotten worse compared to 43.3 percent of the pre-retirement 55-64 age group.
- 35.5 percent of females reported their personal finances had gotten worse compared to 25.3 percent of males.
- 38.9 percent of respondents living in the Northshore and Orleans suburban parishes reported doing worse compared to 23.7 percent in Southwestern Louisiana, 28.6 in North Louisiana, 32.5 percent in Orleans, and 33.1 percent in Baton Rouge.

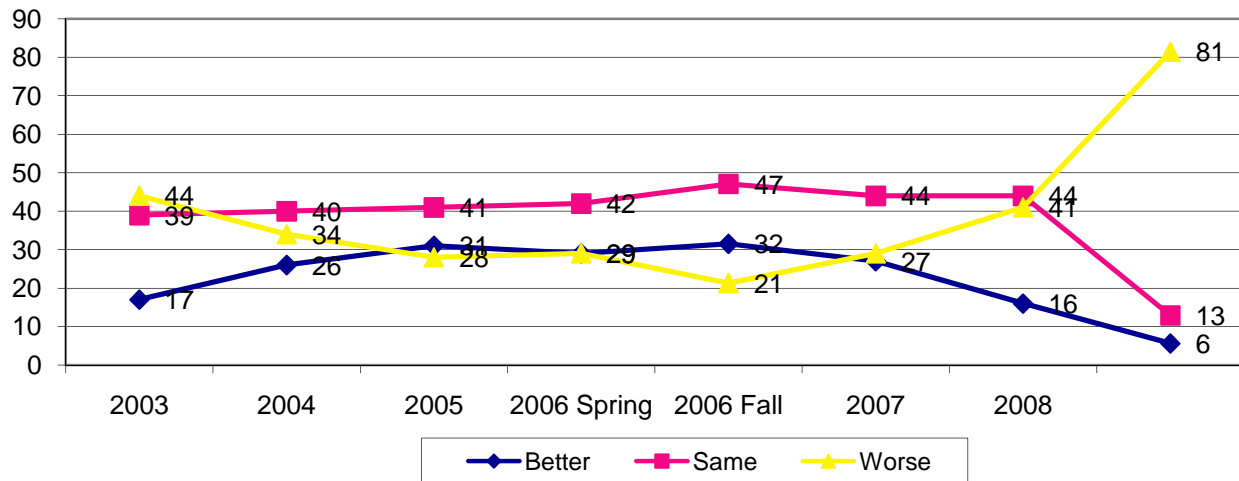
**Figure 11: Perceptions of State Business Conditions, 2003-2009**



Over the past year, perceptions of the state economy have grown dire. A majority of Louisianans (52 percent) say business conditions in the state have gotten worse over the past year. This is a 26-point increase over 2008 and the most negative assessment since we began polling in 2003. The only comparable reading was in the 2006 Louisiana Survey conducted while the state was still reeling from the destruction wreaked by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. While Louisiana has done relatively well amidst a national economic downturn, concerns about business conditions are clearly on the rise. Caucasian respondents and North Louisiana residents are most negative about state business conditions.

- 57.2 percent of Caucasian respondents compared to 42.3 percent of African American say state business conditions have gotten worse over the past year.
- 61.7 percent of North Louisiana residents say state business conditions have gotten worse compared to 37.7 percent of Baton Rouge area residents. The other regions ranged between 51 and 54 percent.

**Figure 12: Perceptions of National Business Conditions, 2003-2009**



If concerns about state business conditions have increased dramatically, concerns about national business conditions are off the charts. A near consensus of Louisiana residents - 81 percent - say national business conditions have gotten worse over the past year. This is a 40-point increase over the 2008 Louisiana Survey. Wealthy, better educated, Caucasian, and older respondents were all more likely to say national business conditions have gotten worse over the past year.

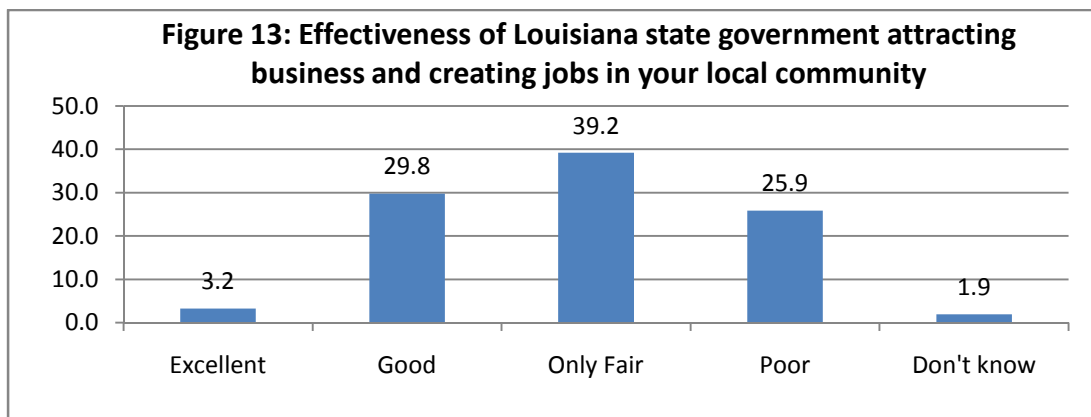
- 95.5% of those earning \$75,000 or more say national business conditions are worse compared to 69.4% of those earning less than \$30,000.
- 94.5% with a college education say national business conditions are worse compared to 70.8% with less than high school.
- 90.1% of Caucasian respondents said national business conditions are worse compared to 63.7% of African Americans.
- 68.4% 18-24, 91.7 percent of respondents in the 45-54 age group said national business conditions are worse compared to 68.4 percent of respondents 18-24.

Concerns about the national economy are further reflected in perceptions about whether it is a good time to make major purchases and whether the worst of the economic recession is yet to come. Fifty-three percent of respondents say now is not a good time to buy major household items. When asked whether the worst is behind or the economy may get worse in the future, 67.3 percent of respondents say the economy may get worse in the future, 22.8 percent say the worst is behind us, and 9.9 percent say they do not know or are unsure. As with perceptions of current economic conditions, wealthier, better educated, older, and Caucasian respondents were more likely to believe the economy may get worse.

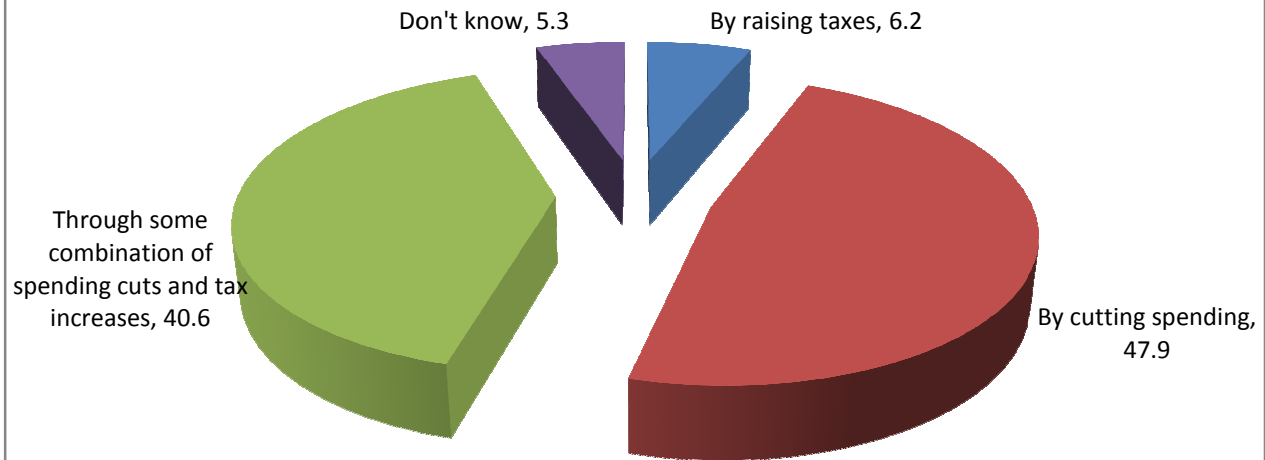
- 77 percent of respondents earning \$75,000 or more compared to 56.4 percent earning \$30,000 or less say the economy may get worse.
- 70.9 percent of respondents with a college education compared to 61.2 percent of respondents with less than a high school education say the economy may get worse.

- 38.7 percent of the 18-24 age group and 48.5 percent of the 24-34 age group say the economy may get worse in the future compared to 82.6 percent of the 45-54 age group and 75 percent of 35-44 and 65 and over age groups respectively.
- 80.5 percent of Caucasian respondents compared to 42.9 percent of African American say the economy may get worse in the future. Notably, 21.2 percent of African Americans said they did not know whether the worst is over or whether the economy may get worse in the future compared to only 4.4 percent of Caucasian respondents.

While most of the concern with the economy is centered on the economic recession at the national level, Louisianans give state government lukewarm evaluations for attracting business and creating jobs in their local communities. Three percent of respondents rated state government efforts as excellent and 29.8 percent rated these efforts as good. The plurality of respondents rated state government efforts at attracting business and creating jobs only fair and additional 25.9 percent rated these efforts as poor.



**Figure 14: Preferences for Handling the Budget Shortfall**



#### IV. The State Budget, Taxes and Spending

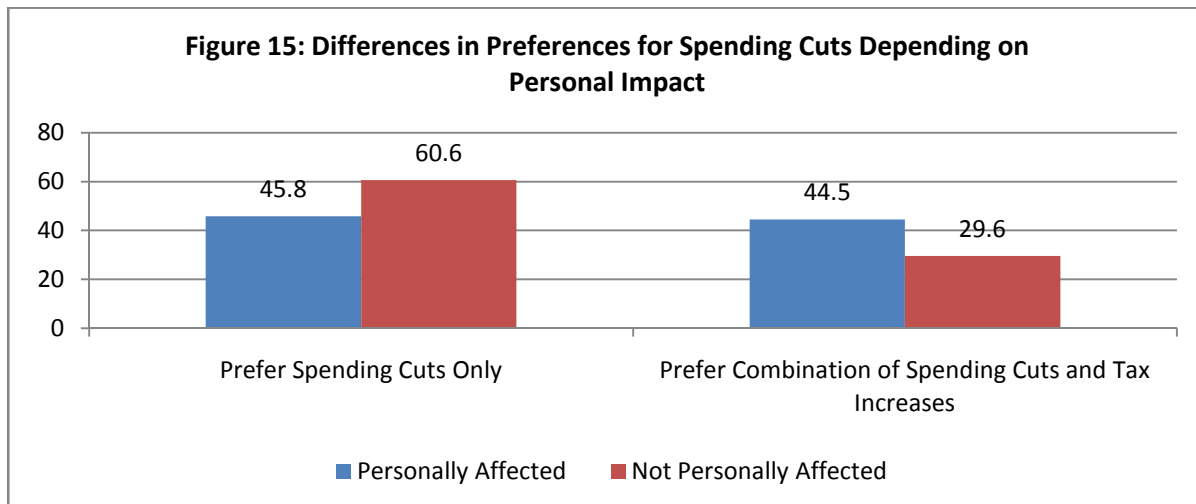
Louisiana faces an estimated budget shortfall of \$2 billion during the next fiscal year. A plurality of Louisianans (47.9 percent) prefer spending cuts to address the shortfall, though 40.6 percent of Louisianans prefer some combination of spending cuts and tax increases. Very few Louisianans - 6.2 percent - prefer addressing the shortfall by raising taxes. Caucasian and older respondents were more likely to favor cutting spending, while African American and younger respondents were more likely to favor some combination of spending cuts and tax increases.

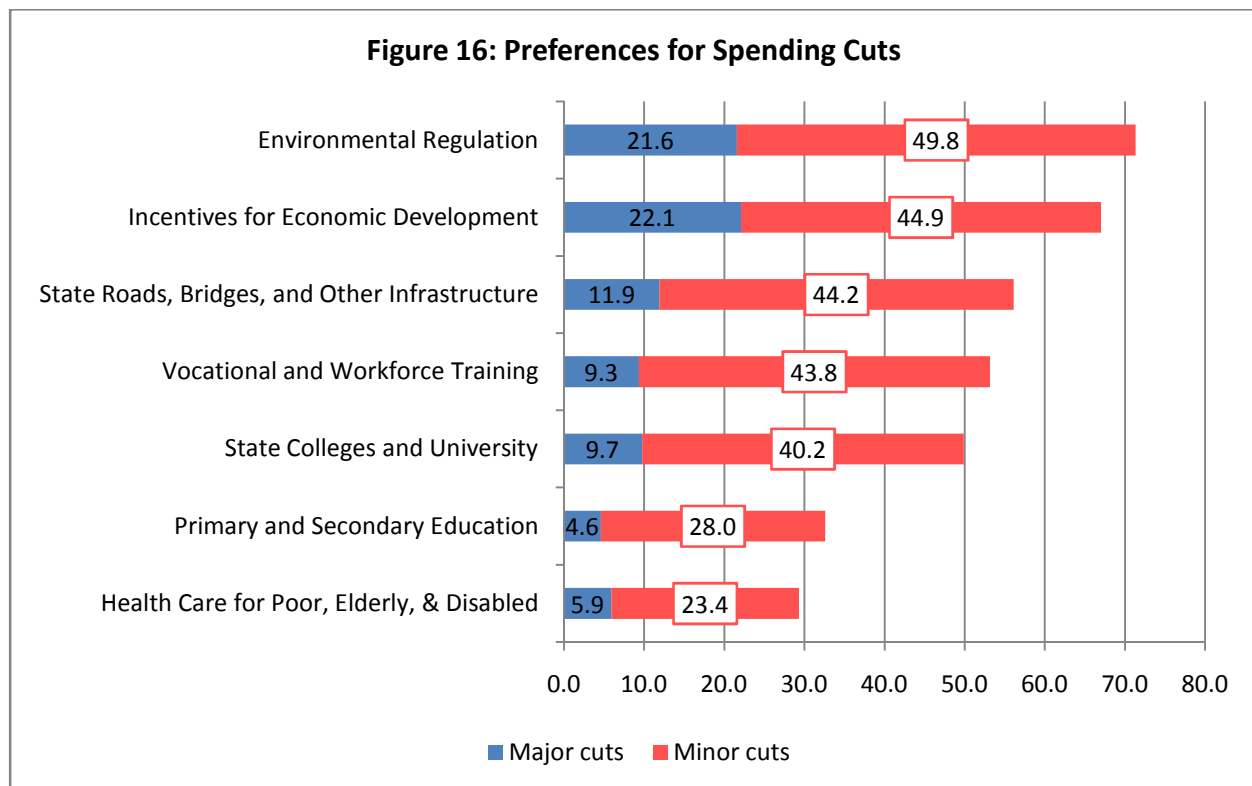
- 52.2 percent of Caucasian respondents compared 39.6 percent of African Americans prefer spending cuts to address the budget shortfall.
- 29.8 percent of the 18-24 age group and 40.1 percent of the 24-35 age group prefer cutting spending compared to 56.6 percent of respondents 65 and over.

Because we were interested in how respondents perceived the budgetary realities of the current shortfall, we followed up with a question asking respondents if they that it was possible for state government to balance the budget without raising taxes – regardless of whether they preferred tax increases, spending cuts, or some combination of the two. A plurality of respondents (48.4 percent) believe that the budget shortfall can be addressed without raising taxes while 43.4 percent believe taxes do not have to be raised. Among respondents who prefer addressing the shortfall with spending cuts, 36.3 percent believe taxes will have to be raised. Alternatively, among respondents who prefer some combination of tax increases and spending cuts, 41.9 percent believe the budget could be balanced on spending cuts alone.

If the shortfall is addressed through spending cuts, a majority of Louisianans - 54.6 percent - believe they or their family will be personally affected. Louisianans who said they would be personally affected were

more likely to favor some combination of tax increases and spending cuts to address the shortfall. Forty-five percent of respondents who would be personally affected preferred a combination of spending cuts and tax increases compared 29.6 percent of respondents who said they would not be personally affected. Alternatively, 60.6 percent of respondents who would not be personally affected preferred spending cuts compared to 45.8 percent of respondents who would be affected.

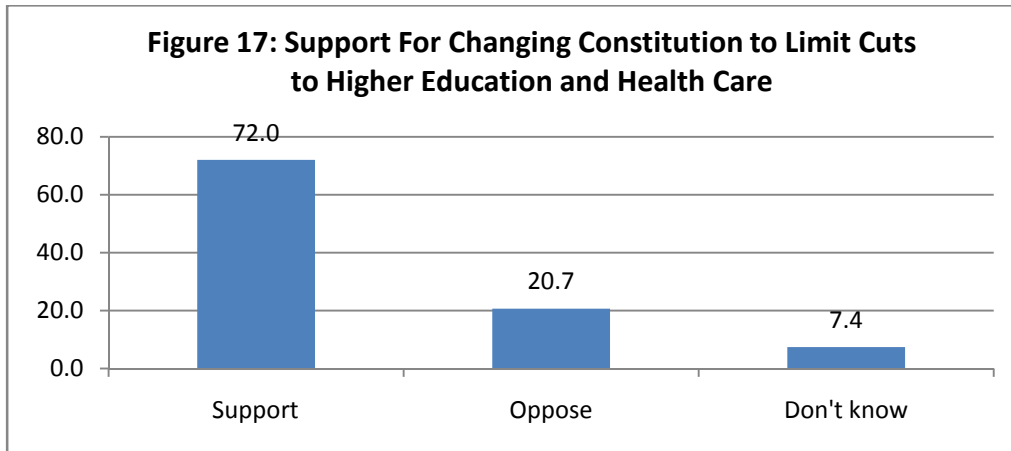




While Louisianans prefer spending cuts to tax increases in the abstract, they are much less willing to wield the budgetary axe when it comes to specific program areas. When asked if they would make major cuts, minor cuts or no cuts across a variety of spending areas, a majority of Louisianans opted not to make major cuts in any of the areas of state government spending. Respondents were most willing to make major cuts in economic development incentives (22.1 percent) and environmental regulation (21.6 percent) and were least willing to cut primary and secondary education, health care for the poor, elderly, and disabled, and state colleges and universities.

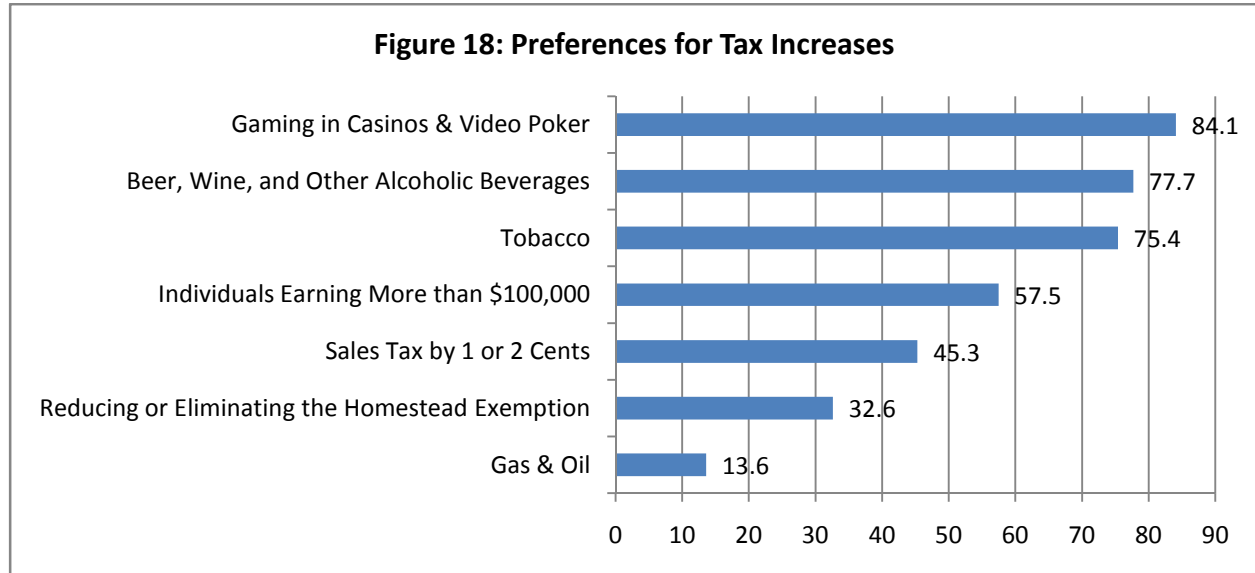
Respondents were more willing to make minor cuts across a range of issues, including environmental regulation (49.8 percent), economic development (44.9 percent), state roads and infrastructure (44.2 percent), vocational and workforce training (43.8 percent), and state colleges and universities (40.2 percent). Respondents were most unwilling to cut health care for the poor, elderly, and disabled and primary and secondary education. Only 4.6 percent preferred major cuts and 28 percent preferred minor cuts in primary and secondary education, while 5.9 percent preferred major cuts and 23.4 percent preferred minor cuts in health care.

Despite constitutional and statutory limitations, Louisiana public opinion appears more supportive of smaller cuts across spending areas as opposed to larger cuts from higher education and health care. This is reaffirmed when respondents are specifically asked if they would “support or oppose a proposal to change the state constitution so that budget cuts would not necessarily come primarily from higher education and health care?”



Seventy-two percent of respondents said they would support a change to the state constitution so that cuts did not come primarily from education and health care, while 20.7 percent opposed such a change. Wealthier and better educated respondents were more likely to support changing the constitution though support was substantial across age, education, income, gender, and race.

- 79.2 percent of respondents earning more than \$75,000 supported changing the constitution compared to 62.5 percent of respondents earning less than \$30,000.
- 81.3 percent of respondents with a college education supported changing the constitution compared to 61.1 percent of respondents with less than a high school education.

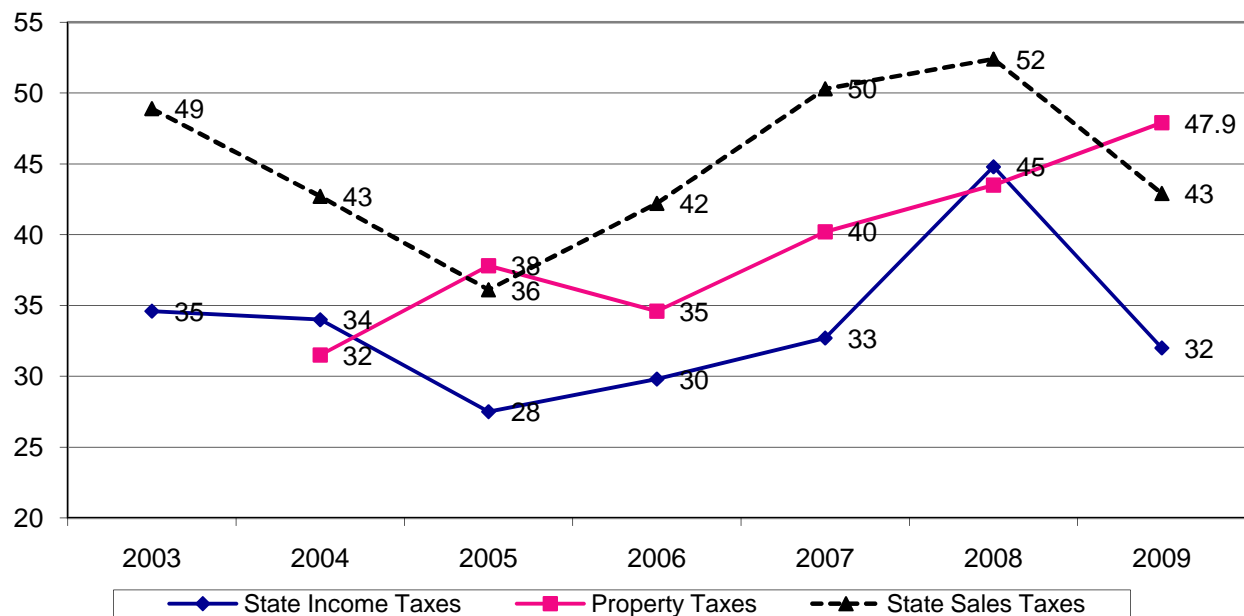


Despite a general aversion to tax increases (noted above), Louisianans express strong support for so-called “sin taxes” and majority support for taxes on higher income individuals and households. Eighty-four percent of respondents support raising taxes on casino gaming and video poker, 77.7 percent on beer, wine, and other alcoholic beverages, and 75.4 percent on tobacco. A majority of respondents (57.5 percent) also support raising taxes on individuals earning a \$100,000 and households earning \$150,000, though not surprisingly support for increasing taxes on wealthier households is directly tied to

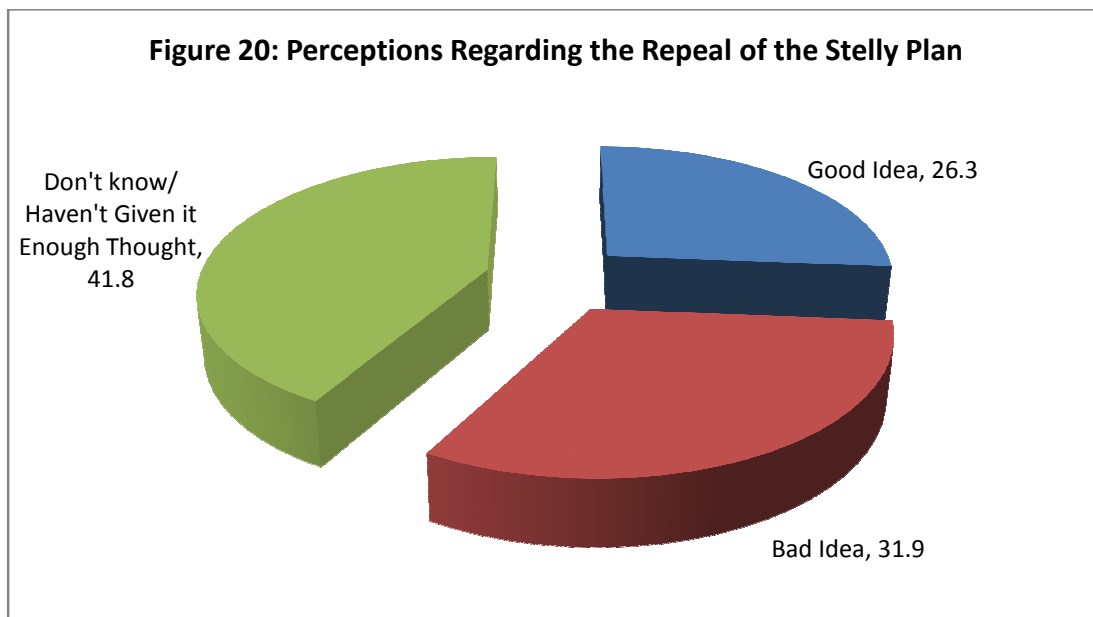


income. Sixty-nine percent of respondents earning less than \$30,000 support increasing taxes on individuals earning a \$100,000 or more. Only 22.9 percent of respondents earning \$100,000 or more support increasing income taxes on higher earning individuals and households. None of the other taxes considered here receives majority support. Forty-five percent of respondents support increasing state sales tax by 1 or 2 cents, 32.6 percent support reducing or eliminating the homestead exemption, and 13.6 percent support increasing taxes on gas and oil. While there is a general aversion to tax increases, however, support for specific tax increases clearly depends on who is being taxed.

**Figure 19: Percent of Respondents Saying Taxes Are Too High and Need to Be Reduced**



More generally, concern about state income and sales taxes appears to have decreased over the past year. Presumably, this reflects the repeal of the Stelly Plan (discussed below). The percent of respondents saying state income taxes were too high and needed to be reduced declined by 13-points from 45 percent in 2008 to 32 percent in 2009. The percent of respondents saying the state sales tax was too high and needed to be reduced decline by 9-points from 52 percent in 2008 to 43 percent in 2009. Concern about local property taxes, however, continued to increase. Since 2006, the percent of respondents saying local property taxes are too high and need to be reduced has increased by 13-points from 35 percent in 2006 to 48 percent in 2009.

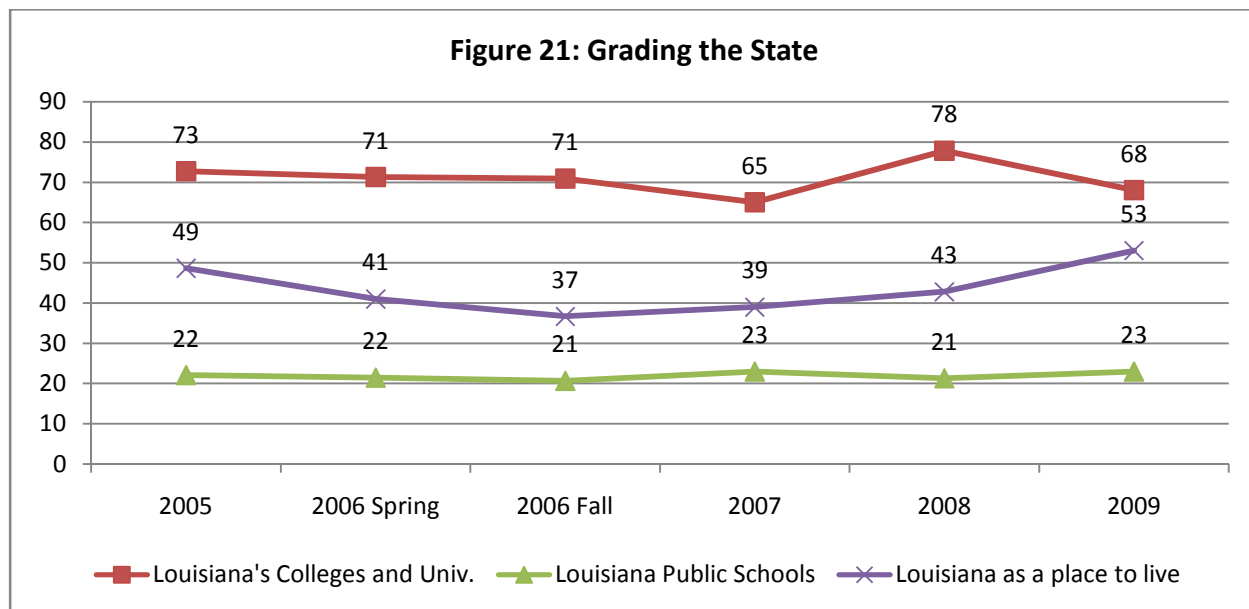


As Louisiana grapples with a state budget shortfall, at least some observers have questioned the repeal of the Stelly Plan during the most recent legislative session. To gauge public opinion on the repeal, we asked respondents the following question.

*In 2002, the Louisiana state legislature passed the Stelly Plan. Designed to be revenue neutral, the plan eliminated state sales taxes on food and utilities for home use and prescription drugs while increasing state income taxes on higher income households. This past year, the state legislature repealed the Stelly Plan to reduce state income taxes. Supporters argued state income taxes were too high and needed to be reduced. Critics argue the repeal made the state more reliant on oil and gas revenues and costs an estimated \$360 million in revenue. Which of the following comes closest to your opinion:*

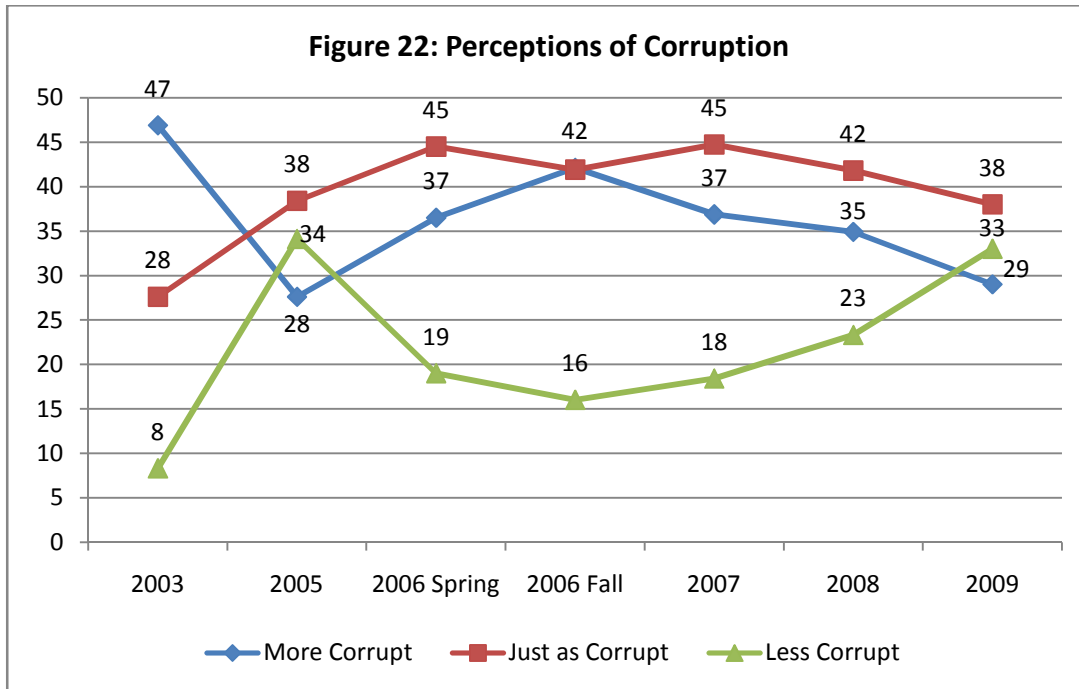
- Repealing Stelly Plan was a good idea because it reduced state income taxes
- Repealing Stelly Plan was a bad idea because it cost tax revenue and made the state more reliant on gas and oil revenues.

Respondents to the 2009 Louisiana Survey are decidedly ambivalent about whether the repeal was good idea or a bad idea. A plurality of respondents - 41.8 percent - say they do not know or have not given it enough thought. Among the remainder, 31.9 percent said they thought it was a bad idea because it reduced state government revenue and 26.3 percent said it was a good idea because it reduced income taxes. Lower income and less educated respondents were more likely to say they did not know or had not given it enough thought. Fifty-three percent of respondents earning less than \$30,000 and 60.4 percent of respondents with less than a high school education said they had not given the Stelly Repeal enough thought to know whether it was a good idea or a bad idea.



#### V. Grading the State

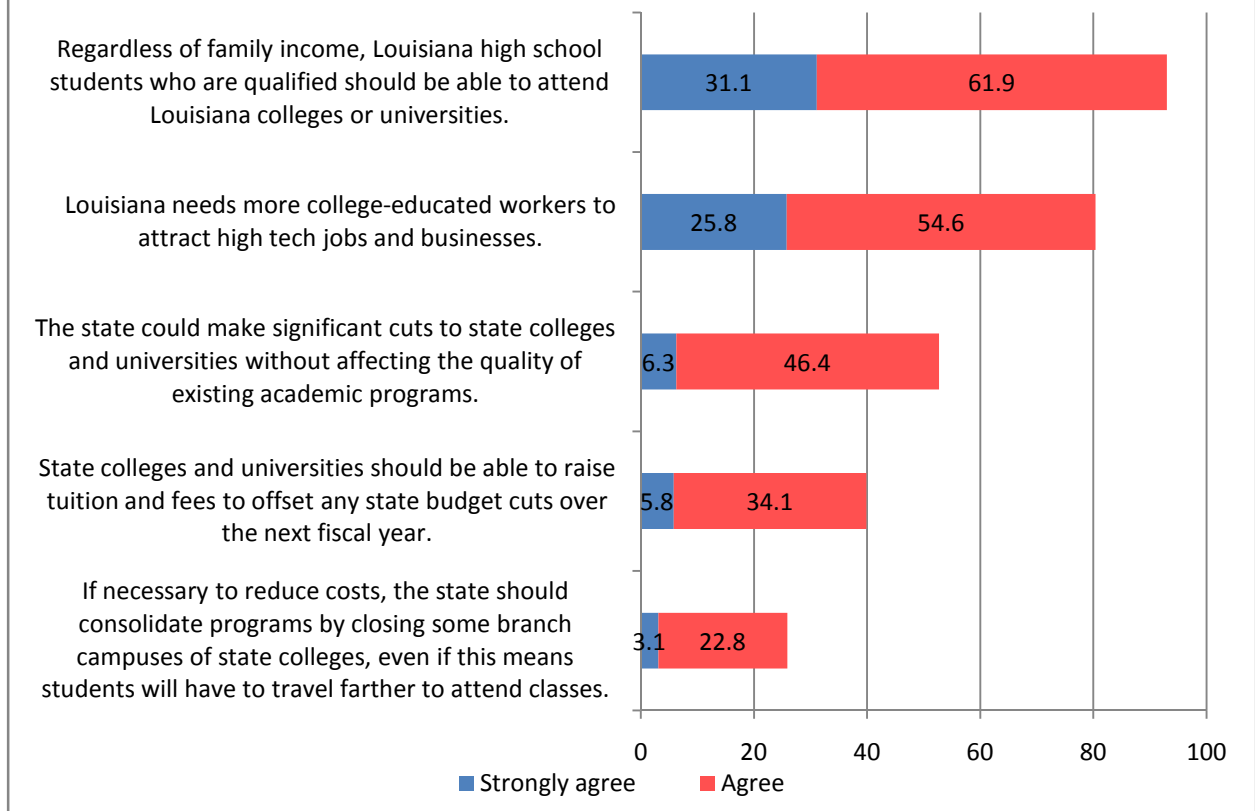
When it comes to grading the state, evaluations have remained mostly stable over time. The percent of respondents grading the state as an “A” or “B” as a place to live, however, increased by 10-points from 43 percent in 2008 to 53 percent in 2009. This is the highest rating since we have been asking the question though it is only 4-points higher than in 2005 when 49 percent of respondents graded state as an “A” or “B” as a place to live. Similarly, the grades for colleges and universities dropped by 10-points from 78 percent in 2008 to 68 percent in 2009. While this might generally be a reason for concern, looking at the overall trend line, the 2008 rating appears to be a bit of an outlier with the 2009 rating consistent but slightly lower than in previous years. Finally, the grades for the public schools remain relatively low – only 23 percent of respondents give the public schools an “A” or “B” – and remarkably consistent with previous years.



To date, the signature legislative achievement of the Jindal Administration was the passage of ethics reform during the first special session of the legislature. While the reform has been criticized for an ineffective enforcement mechanism, the public perceives less corruption in 2009. Since 2008, there has been a 10-point increase in the percent of Louisianans saying the state is less corrupt with corresponding decreases in the percent saying the state is just as corrupt (a 4-point decline) or more corrupt (a 6-point decline).

Looking at the trend lines, we have seen a steady decline in perceptions of corruption since the Spring 2006 Louisiana Survey when considerable national attention focused on Louisiana's reputation for corruption in the wake of post-Katrina federal government spending. While these changes are notable, perceptions in corruption are now roughly equivalent to what they were in 2005 prior to Hurricane Katrina.

**Figure 23: Percent Strongly Agreeing and Agreeing With Statements about Higher Education**



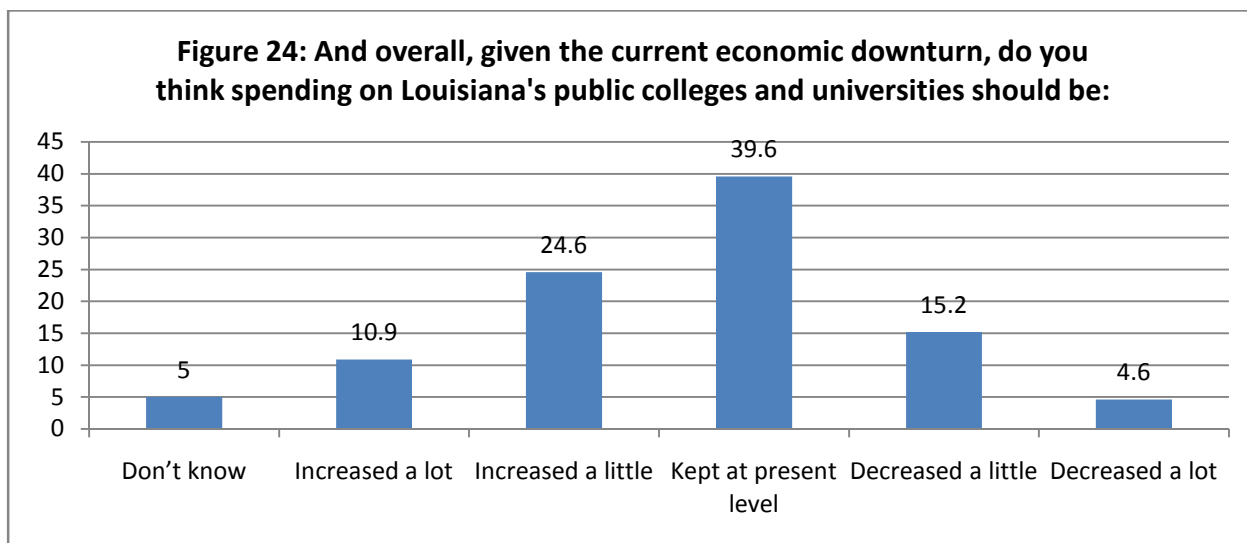
## VI. Higher Education

Facing a 15 percent cut in funding for the next fiscal year, higher education will be one of the leading issues in the next legislative session. Public opinion on higher education reflects the value of higher education and concern about cost and accessibility. Louisianans express strong support for the proposition that every qualified Louisiana high school student should be able to attend a Louisiana college or university regardless of family income. Thirty-one percent of respondents strongly agree and 62 percent agree that “regardless of family income, Louisiana high students who are qualified should be able to attend Louisiana colleges or universities.” Respondents also generally agree that Louisiana needs more college educated workers to attract high tech jobs and business. Twenty-six percent of respondents strongly agree and 54.6 percent agree with the proposition that “Louisiana needs more college-educated workers to attract high tech jobs and businesses.”

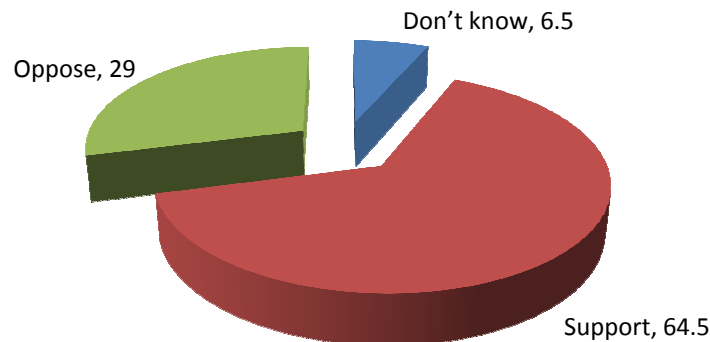
But if respondents recognize the value of higher education, they also believe state colleges and universities could absorb significant budget cuts without affecting the quality of existing academic programs. Six percent of respondents strongly agree and 46.4 agree that the state could make significant cuts to colleges and universities without affecting the quality of existing academic programs. It is not clear from this question what the public believes are “significant cuts,” but it is clear that they believe state colleges and universities can tighten their belts without affecting programs.

Louisianans are also reluctant to allow state colleges and universities to increase tuition and fees to offset cuts in state funding. Overall, 40 percent of respondents agree (34.1 percent) or strongly agree (5.8 percent) that state colleges and universities should be able to raise tuition and fees to offset any budget cuts over the next fiscal year. And, Louisianans are adverse to consolidating programs by closing some branch campuses. Only 25 percent of respondents agree (22.8 percent) or strongly agree (3.1 percent) that state government should reduce the cost of higher education by consolidating programs and closing some branch campuses of state colleges and universities. The contraction should be apparent. Louisianans believe state colleges and universities can absorb significant cuts without affecting academic quality, but are adverse to the most readily available mechanism for reducing costs – consolidating programs and reducing the number of four-year colleges and universities.

The contradictions run even deeper. Louisianans may believe state colleges and universities can absorb significant cuts without affecting academic quality but they clearly do not want higher education to suffer major cuts. Earlier in the report, we noted that respondents were reluctant to cut spending across a number of areas of state government service. Only ten percent of respondents said state colleges and universities should be subject to major cuts while 40.2 percent of respondents said they should be subject to minor cuts. When asked specifically whether “given the economic downturn, do you think spending on state public colleges and universities should be increased a lot, increased a little, kept at the present level, decreased a little, or decreased a lot,” a plurality of respondents (39.6 percent) preferred keeping spending at present levels. Moreover, 35.5 percent of respondents preferred increasing spending by a lot (10.9 percent) or by a little (24.6 percent), while 19.8 percent of respondents preferred decreasing spending by a lot (4.6 percent) or by a little (15.2 percent).



**Figure 25: Would you support or oppose changing the funding formula for higher education so that funding is based on performance?**



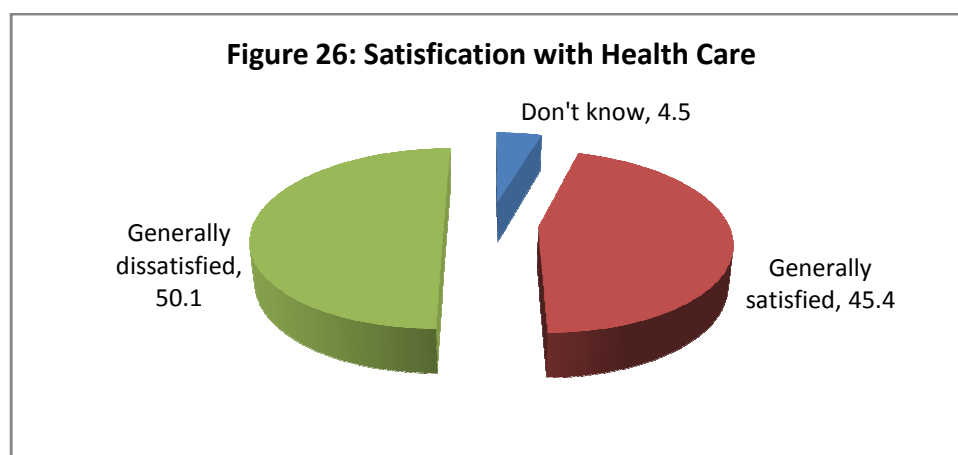
Finally, we asked respondents whether they would support or oppose changing the funding formula for higher education so that funding would be based on performance rather than enrollment. Within the landline survey, we tested whether support was affected by specifically mentioning Governor Jindal as a supporter of performance based funding using a split ballot design in which approximately half of the respondents received a question specifically mentioning Governor Jindal and half the respondents received a question with no reference to Jindal.

*Q1: Currently, funding for higher education is based primarily on student enrollments. **Governor Jindal** has recommended changing the formula so that funding for colleges and universities would be based on performance rather than enrollments. What about you? Would you support or oppose changing the funding formula for higher education so that funding is based on performance?*

*Q2: Currently, funding for higher education is based primarily on student enrollments. **Some policy-makers** have recommended changing the formula so that funding for colleges and universities would be based on performance rather than enrollments. What about you? Would you support or oppose changing the funding formula for higher education so that funding is based on performance?*

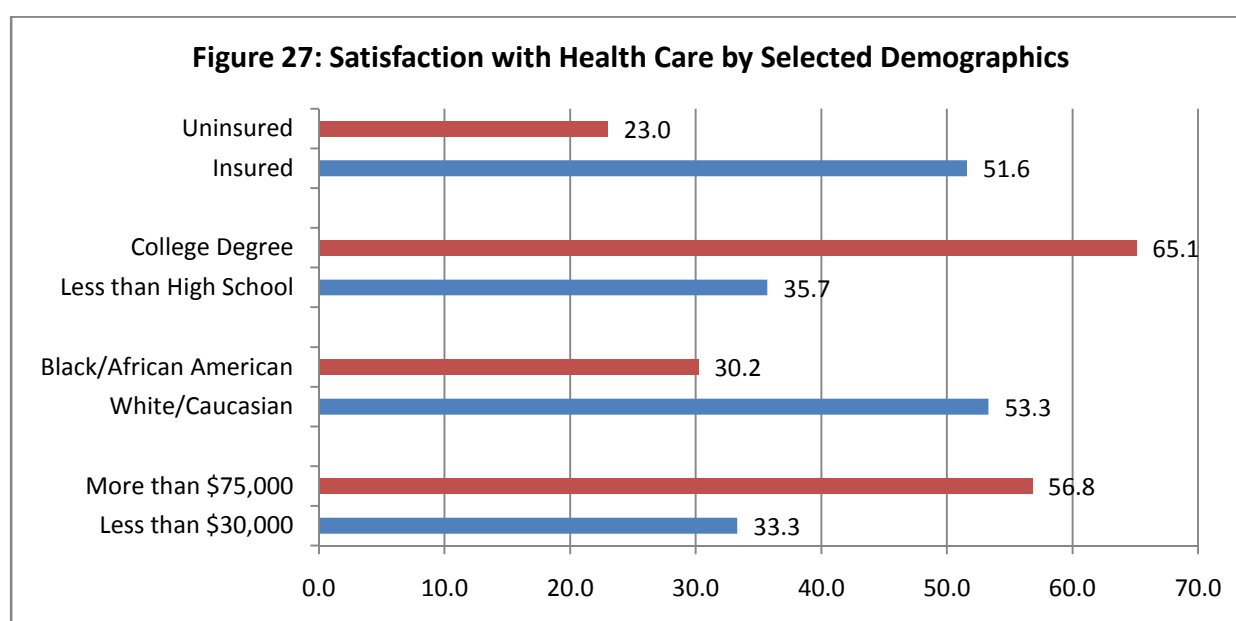
Support across the two-question types was remarkably similar: 63.1 percent of respondents supported the proposal when Jindal was specifically mentioned and 62.6 percent supported the proposal when the question referenced “some policy-makers” instead of Jindal. Differences did emerge in the percent of respondents opposed or saying they did not know. Thirteen percent of respondents said they did not know and 24 percent were opposed to changing the funding formula when Jindal was specifically mentioned, while 6 percent said they did not know and 31.6 percent were opposed when the reference was to “some policy-makers.”

When combined with the cell phone data, support for performance based funding goes up slightly. Sixty-five percent of respondents overall support changing the funding formula for higher education, 27.3 percent are opposed and 7.6 percent said they did not know or were unsure.

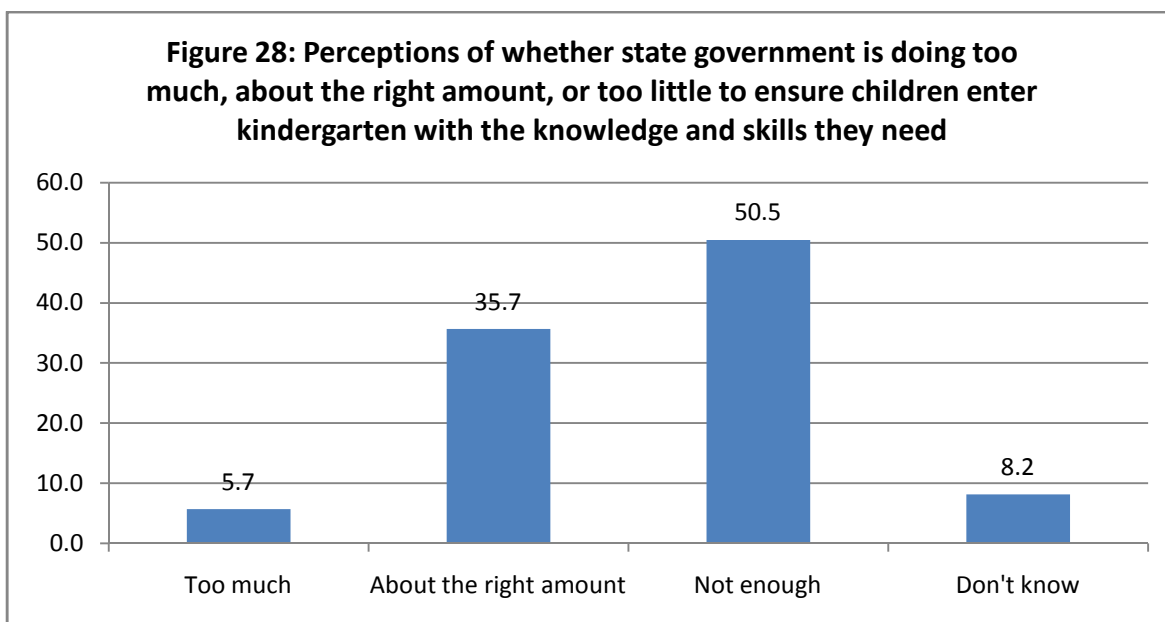


## VII. Health Care

When it comes to health care, Louisiana residents are split evenly with a majority (50.1 percent) saying they are generally dissatisfied and 45.4 percent saying they are generally dissatisfied. Louisiana, as has been widely noted, has a two-tiered health system, a relatively high quality system for individuals covered by health insurance and a lower quality system for individuals without health insurance. We see these inequalities in responses on this particular question. Lower income, less educated, African American, and uninsured respondents express greater dissatisfaction with the system. We also see differences in age, though the primary difference is between those respondents 65 and older who are mostly satisfied and everyone else. Sixty-one percent of respondents 65 and over said they were generally satisfied with their health care while satisfaction for other age groups ranges between 38 and 47 percent. The 45-54 age group is least satisfied with health care with 38 percent saying they are generally satisfied and 58 percent generally dissatisfied with health care.

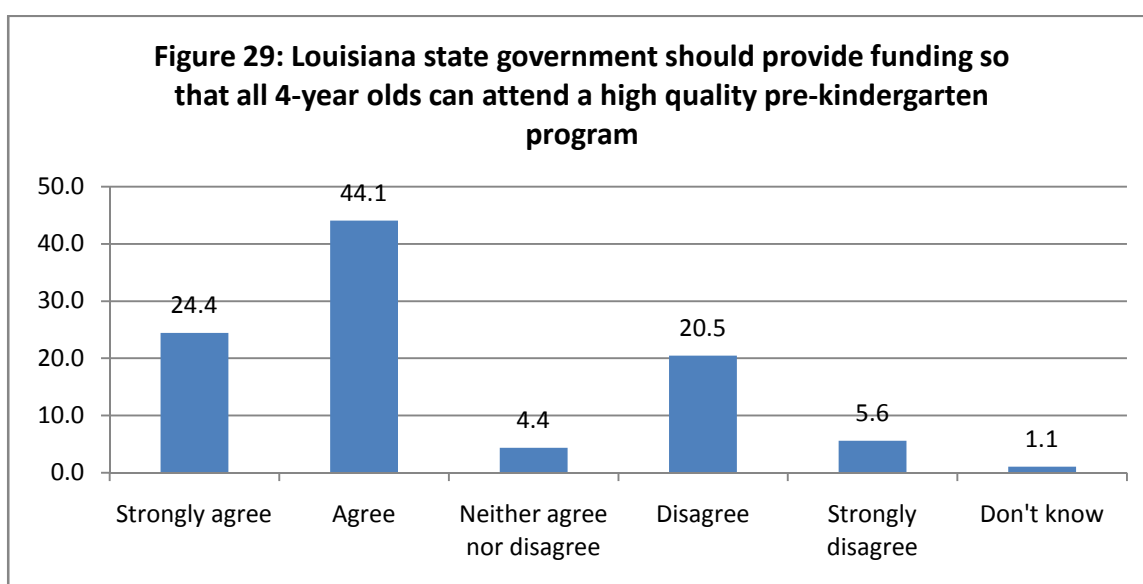




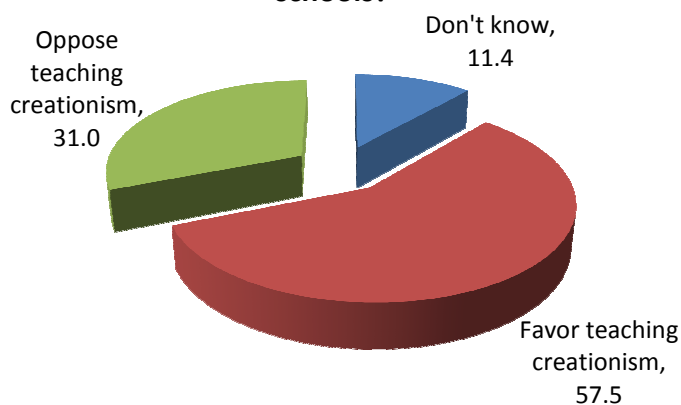


#### VIII. Pre-K

A majority of Louisianans (50.5 percent) believe that state government is not doing enough to ensure that children have the skills and knowledge they need to do their best in kindergarten. Thirty-six percent of respondents believe the state is doing about the right amount and 5.7 percent believe the state is doing too much. Louisianans do favor providing funding so that all 4-year olds can attend a pre-kindergarten program. Twenty four percent of respondents strongly agree and 44.1 percent agree that the state should provide funding. Twenty-one of respondents disagree that the state should provide funding and 5.6 percent strongly disagree.



**Figure 30: Would you generally favor or oppose teaching creationism along with evolution in public schools?**



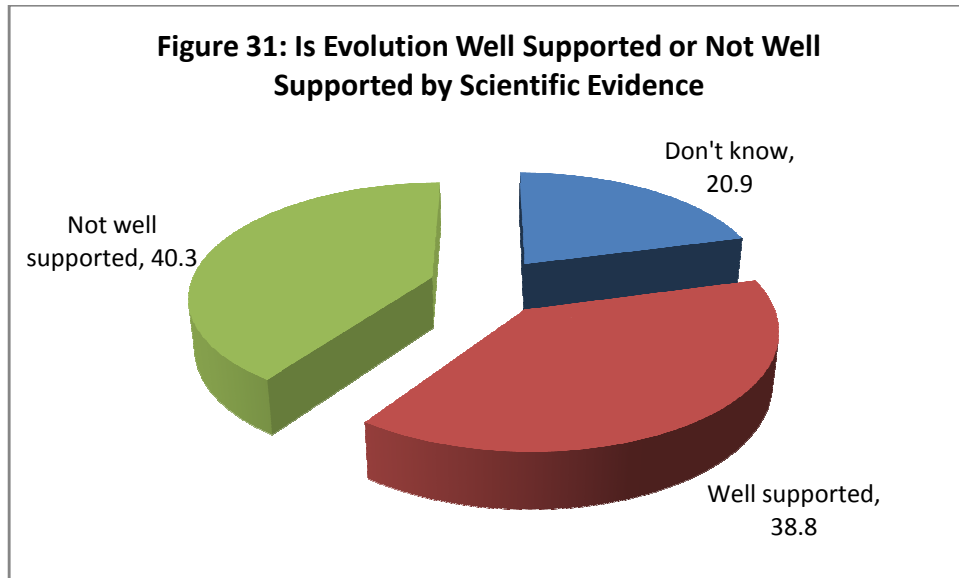
## VII. Evolution and Creationism in the Classroom

The passage of the Louisiana Science Education Act placed Louisiana at the forefront of controversies over teaching creationism in the public schools. A substantial majority of Louisiana residents (57.5 percent) prefer teaching creationism along with evolution while 31 percent of respondents oppose teaching creationism and 11.4 said they did not know or were unsure. Support for creationism in Louisiana is similar to findings reported from national surveys using similar question wording. A 2006 Pew Center Survey, for example, found 58 percent of respondents favored teaching creationism, 35 percent were opposed and 7 percent were unsure.<sup>1</sup>

Support for creationism is likely rooted in a misunderstanding about science and the scientific consensus on evolution as a theory of human origins. In this respect, a plurality of Louisiana residents (40.3 percent) believe that evolution is not well supported by scientific evidence, while 38.8 percent believe evolution is well supported and 20.9 percent say they did not know or are unsure. A national survey of 1,004 adults conducted in 2007 using identical question wording found that 48 percent of respondents said that evolution was well supported by evidence, while 39 percent said evolution was not well supported.<sup>2</sup> Interestingly, well educated respondents are more likely to recognize that evolution is well supported by the scientific evidence, but are less likely to oppose teaching creationism with evolution in the public schools.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.pollingreport.com/science.htm>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.pollingreport.com/science.htm>



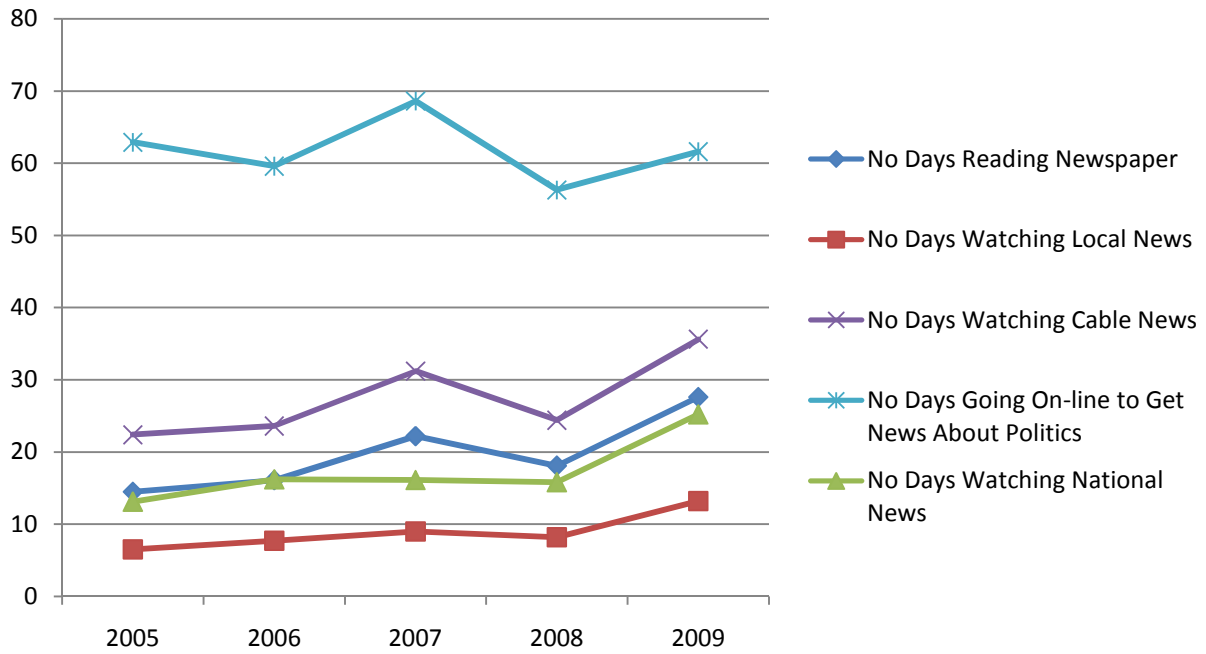
## VIII. Digital Media

Looking at media use questions over time, reveals a pattern of less frequent use of traditional media. The pattern is interrupted in 2008 during the presidential election year when media use was higher across the board. Interesting we see little or no trend in the percent of respondents going online to get news about public affairs and politics. This should not be taken as evidence that respondents are not using new media. Since the 2008, the percent of respondents reporting they used a social networking site like Facebook or LinkedIn increased from 24.6 percent to 31.8 percent. The percent of respondents watching a video about a candidate or election increased from 30.8 percent to 43.8 percent. And, the percent visiting a social networking site to get information about a candidate or to sign up as a friend of a political candidate or group increased from 9.5 percent to 18.1 percent. According to the 2009 results, 28.3 percent of respondents have created a social networking profile.

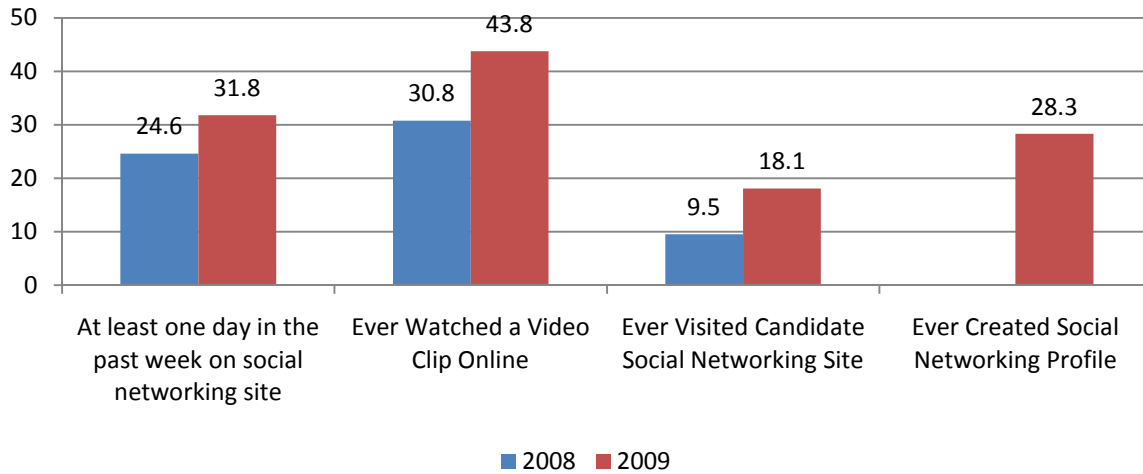
Table 3: Percent Reporting Using News Media 0 Days in the Past Week

Percent Reporting:	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
No Days Reading Newspaper	14.5	16.1	22.2	18.1	27.4
No Days Watching Local News	6.5	7.7	9.0	8.2	13.2
No Days Watching National News	13.1	16.2	16.1	15.8	24.9
No Days Watching Cable News	22.4	23.6	31.2	24.4	34.9
No Days Going On-line	62.9	59.6	68.6	56.3	61.3

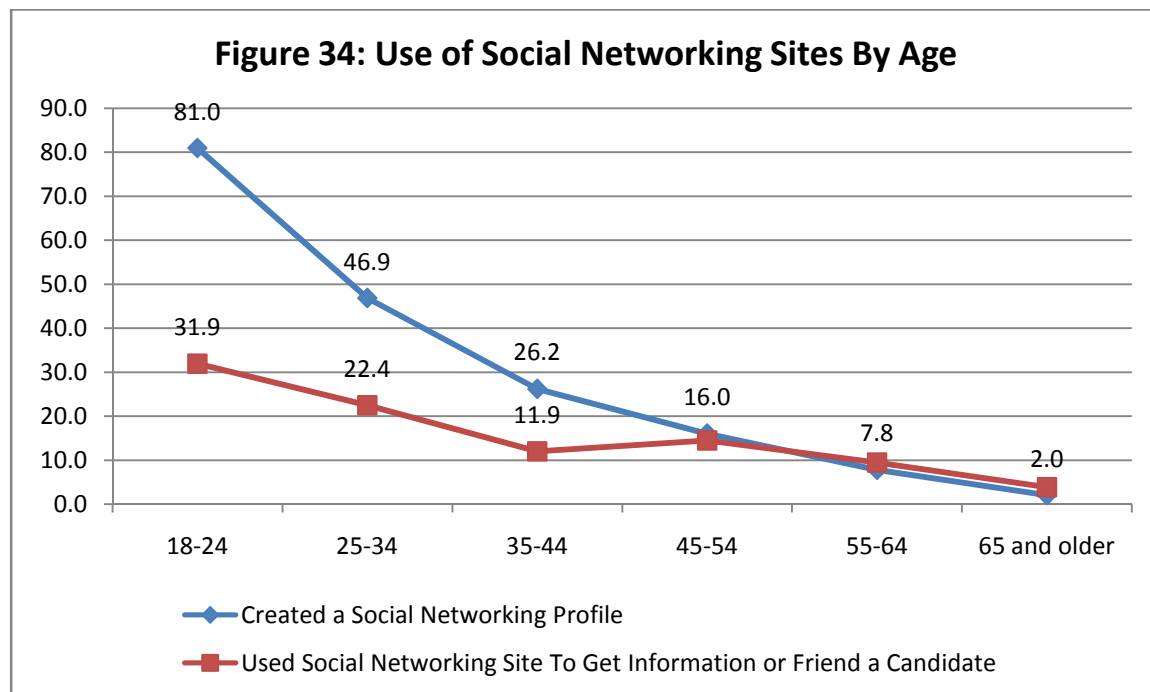
**Figure 32: Percent of Respondents Reporting No Days Reading or Watching Selected Media**



**Figure 33: Reported Use of New Media**



Not surprisingly, the use of new media is higher among younger respondents. We see clear and decided differences in the creation of social networking profiles and their use for getting information about candidates, sign up for a group supporting a candidate, or becoming a friend of a candidate. Eighty-one percent of respondents in the 18-24 age group have created a social networking site compared to 26 percent in the 35-44 age group and 8 percent of respondents in 55-64 age group. Similarly, 31 percent of respondents in the 18-24 age group have used a social networking site to get information about a candidate, join a group supporting a candidate, or to become a friend of a candidate. Twelve percent of respondents in the 35-44 age group and 8 percent of respondents in the 55-64 age group have used a social networking site to get political information.



## The 2009 Louisiana Survey Survey Questionnaire and Findings

*About the Survey:* The 2009 Louisiana Survey includes a traditional landline telephone survey combined with a survey of Louisiana cell phone users. Respondents are randomly selected and the data have been carefully weighted to account for dual users, respondents with both a cell and landline telephone. For more details about sample selection and weighting, please see the full report. For comparison purposes, we have presented the results for both the combined survey and the landline survey. Not every question on the landline survey was asked on the cell survey. For these questions, only the results from the landline survey are presented. All the results presented here have been weighted to reflect current population demographics as reflected in the 2007 American Community Survey. The combined survey includes 993 respondents including 567 respondents selected from the landline telephone survey and 426 respondents selected from available cell phone blocks. The overall survey has a margin of error of +/- 3.1 percentage points and the landline survey has a margin of error of +/- 4.1 percentage points.

1. To begin with, would you say things are generally going in the right direction, or do you think things are going in the wrong direction here in Louisiana?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Not sure/ no opinion	20.1	23.1
Right direction	48.8	47.0
Wrong direction	31.0	29.7
Total	100	100

2. What do you think are the THREE most important problems facing the state of Louisiana?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Education	48.7	49.1
Economy	57.2	63.2
Environment	8.9	7.9
Health Care	34.7	38.0
Government	11.2	10.4
Taxes	6.6	7.1
Crime	21.8	23.6
Young people leaving	1.6	3.0
Roads and Highway	12.1	10.6
Quality of Life	1.2	1.5
Rebuilding- hurricane	7.3	5.7
Another issue	25.6	20.8
Don't know	11.7	13.1

3. Of these problems, which do you think is the SINGLE most important problem facing the state of Louisiana?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Education	23.3	20.8
Economy	30.0	31.5
Environment	4.0	2.9
Health Care	10.9	13.7
Government	3.6	2.7
Taxes	1.1	1.5
Crime	6.9	9.5
Young people leaving	.40	0.0
Roads and Highway	1.8	1.0
Quality of Life	.20	0.0
Rebuilding- hurricane	2.0	2.0
Another issue	7.8	6.5
Don't know	4.4	4.5

4. How much confidence would you say you have in state government to effectively address this problem? Would you say you are very confident, somewhat confident, not very confident, or not at all confident?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	3.8	5.1
Very confident	16.4	11.9
Somewhat confident	45.7	48.5
Not very confident	21.7	21.3
Not at all confident	12.3	13.2
Total	100	100.0

5. We are also interested in how people are getting along financially these days.. would you say that you are better off financially, worse off, or about the same as you were a year ago?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	0.30	0.20
Better	23.6	20.0
Same	45.4	45.7
Worse	30.7	34.1
Total	100	100

6. What about business conditions in the state of Louisiana -- do you think that at the present time business conditions in Louisiana are better, worse, or about the same as they were a year ago?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	2.8	2.4
Better	11.7	13.2
Same	34.5	35.3
Worse	51.0	49.1
Total	100	100



7. And what about business conditions in the nation -- do you think that at the present time business conditions in the country as a whole are better, worse, or about the same as they were a year ago?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	3.6	4.3
Better	5.4	8.5
Same	12.5	11.6
Worse	78.5	75.6
Total	100	100

8. *Thinking about the big things people buy for their homes -- such as furniture, a refrigerator, stove, television, and things like that. Generally speaking do you think now is a good time or a bad time for people to buy major household items? (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	13.4
Good time	33.3
Bad time	53.2
Total	100

9. *And do you think the worst is behind us, or do you think the economy may get worse in the future? (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	9.9
Worst is behind us	22.8
Will get worse in the future	67.3
Total	100

10. *Is there anything about current economic conditions that makes you feel angry?*  
(LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	3.7
Yes	57.9
No	38.3
Total	100

11. *And is there anything about current economic conditions that make you feel sad?*  
(LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	4.5
Yes	64.9
No	30.6
Total	100

12. *How effective would you say Louisiana state government has been in terms of attracting business and creating jobs in your local community - excellent, good, only fair, or poor? (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	1.9
Excellent	3.2
Good	29.8
Only fair	39.2
Poor	25.9
Total	100.0

13. Currently, the state of Louisiana is projecting a \$2 billion shortfall in the budget for the 2009/2010 fiscal year. Assuming current projections hold, how do you think the state should handle the shortfall - by raising taxes, cutting state government spending, or through some combination of spending cuts and tax increases?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	5.3	6.1
By raising taxes	6.2	6.2
By cutting spending	47.8	47.3
Combination of spending cuts and tax increases	40.5	40.4
Total	100	100.0

14. *Do you think the state can balance the budget without raising taxes or do you think taxes will have to be raised? (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	8.2
Yes, budget can be balanced without raising taxes	48.4
No, taxes will have to be raised	43.4
Total	100.0

15. *And, if the state were to rely entirely on spending cuts, do you think cutting \$2 billion from state government spending would personally affect you or your family? (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	11.7
Yes	55.0
No	33.4
Total	100.0

16. Because various areas of government spending are protected by the Louisiana Constitution, budget cuts during economic downturns come primarily from higher education and health care. Would you support or oppose a proposal to change the state constitution so that budget cuts would not necessarily come primarily from higher education and health care?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	7.4	8.1
Support	72.0	73.6
Oppose	20.7	18.3
Total	100	100.0

17. *Now I am going to read several areas of state government service that may need to be cut to balance next year's budget. As I read through each one, please tell me whether you would favor making major spending cuts, minor spending cuts, or whether you would prefer no spending cuts?*

*Spending on state roads, bridges and other infrastructure. (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	.7
Major cuts	11.9
Minor cuts	44.2
No spending cuts	43.3
Total	100

18. *Spending on state colleges and universities. (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	2.3
Major cuts	9.7
Minor cuts	40.2
No spending cuts	47.8
Total	100

19. *Spending on primary and secondary education. (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	2.6
Major cuts	4.6
Minor cuts	28.0
No spending cuts	64.9
Total	100.0

20. *Spending on health care for the poor, elderly, and disabled. (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	1.5
Major cuts	5.9
Minor cuts	23.4
No spending cuts	69.2
Total	100

21. *Spending on vocational and workforce training. (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	3.9
Major cuts	9.3
Minor cuts	43.8
No spending cuts	42.9
Total	100

22. *Spending on incentives for economic development projects. (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	3.2
Major cuts	21.6
Minor cuts	49.8
No spending cuts	25.5
Total	100

23. *Spending on environmental regulation and enforcement. (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	3.2
Major cuts	21.6
Minor cuts	49.8
No spending cuts	25.5
Total	100

24. *Now I am going to read different types of taxes that might be raised to help balance the state budget. As I read through each one, please tell me whether you would support or oppose raising taxes in this area. To begin, would favor or oppose...*

*Increasing state taxes on tobacco. (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	1.9
Favor	75.4
Oppose	22.7
Total	100

25. *Increasing state taxes on beer, wine and other alcoholic beverages. (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	1.0
Favor	77.7
Oppose	21.3
Total	100.0

26. *Increasing state taxes on gas and oil. (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	.6
Favor	13.6
Oppose	85.8
Total	100.0

27. *Increasing state income taxes on individuals earning more than \$100,000 and households earning more than \$150,000. (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	6.9
Favor	57.5
Oppose	35.5
Total	100

28. *Reducing or eliminating the homestead exemption which provides deductions for up to \$75,000 on local property taxes. (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	6.7
Favor	32.6
Oppose	60.7
Total	100.0

29. *Increasing state taxes on gaming in casinos and video poker. (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	1.9
Favor	84.1
Oppose	14.0
Total	100

30. *Increasing the state sales tax by one or two cents. (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	.80
Favor	45.3
Oppose	53.8
Total	100

31. *In 2002, the Louisiana state legislature passed the Stelly Plan. Designed to be revenue neutral, the plan eliminated state sales taxes on food and utilities for home use and prescription drugs while increasing state income taxes on higher income households. This past year, the state legislature repealed the Stelly Plan to reduce state income taxes. Supporters argued state income taxes were too high and needed to be reduced. Critics argue the repeal made the state more reliant on oil and gas revenues and costs an estimated \$360 million in revenue. Which of the following comes closest to your opinion: (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	42.0
Repealing Stelly Plan was a good idea because it reduced state income taxes	26.2
Repealing Stelly Plan was a bad idea because it cost tax revenue and made the state more reliant on gas and oil revenues	31.8
Total	100

32. As you know students are often given a grade A through F. Please indicate what grade you would give the following items: Louisiana as a place to live.

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	.70	.40
A	25.7	21.8
B	27.0	29.0
C	34.4	37.9
D	8.7	9.3
F	3.5	1.6
Total	100	100



33. Louisiana public schools.

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	4.4	4.6
A	7.5	6.8
B	15.2	15.6
C	33.3	37.0
D	23.6	21.1
F	16.0	14.9
Total	100	100.0

34. Louisiana's colleges and universities.

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	6.6	8.3
A	23.8	21.2
B	44.2	46.3
C	21.3	19.5
D	2.7	2.9
F	1.3	1.8
Total	100	100

35. *What do you think is a greater priority for Louisiana right now: (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	10.4
Cutting taxes	7.0
Cutting spending	31.0
Making sure there is sufficient funding for the needs of young children (0-4)	23.2
Depends	28.4
Total	100.0

36. *Overall, do you think that state government in Louisiana is doing too much, about the right amount, or too little to ensure that children in the state enter kindergarten with the knowledge and skills they need to do their best in school? (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	8.2
Too Much	5.7
About the Right Amount	35.7
Not Enough	50.5
Total	100

37. *Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements:*

*Louisiana state government should provide funding so that all 4-year olds can attend a high quality pre-kindergarten program if their parents want them to. (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	1.1
Strongly agree	24.4
Agree	44.1
Neither agree or disagree	4.4
Disagree	20.5
Strongly disagree	5.6
Total	100

38. *Louisiana needs more college-educated workers to attract high tech jobs and businesses. (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	2.3
Strongly agree	25.8
Agree	54.6
Neither agree or disagree	2.7
Disagree	13.7
Strongly disagree	.80
Total	100

39. State colleges and universities should be able to raise tuition and fees to offset any state budget cuts over the next fiscal year.

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	2.6	3.5
Strongly agree	5.8	5.0
Agree	34.1	33.5
Neither agree or disagree	7.5	6.8
Disagree	39.4	43.1
Strongly disagree	10.7	8.1
Total	100	100.0

40. Regardless of family income, Louisiana high school students who are qualified should be able to attend Louisiana colleges or universities.

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	.7	1.2
Strongly agree	31.1	31.3
Agree	61.9	60.0
Neither agree or disagree	1.7	1.5
Disagree	4.2	5.5
Strongly disagree	.4	.5
Total	100	100.0

41. The state could make significant cuts to state colleges and universities without affecting the quality of existing academic programs.

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	5.8	7.5
Strongly agree	6.3	6.3
Agree	46.4	45.2
Neither agree or disagree	5.4	2.9
Disagree	30.1	33.4
Strongly disagree	6.0	4.6
Total	100	100.0

42. If necessary to reduce costs, the state should consolidate programs by closing some branch campuses of state colleges, even if this means students will have to travel farther to attend classes.

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	2.6	2.5
Strongly agree	3.1	3.3
Agree	22.8	22.5
Neither agree or disagree	5.1	4.7
Disagree	55.0	58.7
Strongly disagree	11.4	8.4
Total	100	100.0

- 43(A). *Currently, funding for higher education is based primarily on student enrollments. Governor Jindal has recommended changing the formula so that funding for colleges and universities would be based on performance rather than enrollments. What about you? Would you support or oppose changing the funding formula for higher education so that funding is based on performance? [LANDLINE ONLY/ SPLIT BALLOT - N=282 – SPECIFIC MENTION OF JINDAL INCLUDED].*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	12.8
Support	63.1
Oppose	24.1
Total	100.0

- 43(B). *Currently, funding for higher education is based primarily on student enrollments. Some policy-makers have recommended changing the formula so that funding for colleges and universities would be based on performance rather than enrollments. What about you? Would you support or oppose changing the funding formula for higher education so that funding is based on performance?*  
[LANDLINE ONLY/ SPLIT BALLOT - N=285 – SPECIFIC MENTION OF JINDAL INCLUDED. COMBINED SURVEY INCLUDES ALL RESPONDENTS INCLUDING REFERENCE TO JINDAL].

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey*	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	7.6	5.8
Support	65.0	62.6
Oppose	27.3	31.6
Total	100.0	100.0

44. And overall, given the current economic downturn, do you think spending on Louisiana's public colleges and universities should be:

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	5.0
Increased a lot	10.9
Increased a little	24.6
Kept at present level	39.6
Decreased a little	15.2
Decreased a lot	4.6
Total	100

45. Thinking now about health care, would you say, you are generally satisfied or generally dissatisfied with the quality of health care in the state of Louisiana?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	4.5	3.4
Generally satisfied	45.4	46.0
Generally dissatisfied	50.1	50.6
Total	100	100.0

46. *How much have you heard about Louisiana Health First, Governor Bobby Jindal's proposal to reform the delivery of Medicaid programs in the state? (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	1.4
A Great Deal	5.1
Some But Not A Lot	13.8
Not Very Much	25.4
Little or Nothing	54.2
Total	100.0

47. *Are you now covered by any form of health insurance or health plan? This would include health coverage through an employer, a private plan you bought yourself, and coverage through a government program like Medicare or Medicaid? (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Yes	78.8
No	21.2
Oppose	100

48. Thinking now about corruption, would you say that Louisiana has become more corrupt or less corrupt over the last several years, or would you say corruption hasn't changed much?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	5.0	6.5
More corrupt	27.6	24.7
Less corrupt	31.6	32.4
Corruption hasn't changed much	35.8	36.5
Total	100	100.0

49. How often do you personally come in contact with someone who speaks little or no English.

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	.30	.2
Often	33.1	28.7
Sometimes	24.3	21.9
Rarely	33.4	38.3
Never	8.8	10.9
Total	100	100.0

50. *When teaching students about human origins, would you generally favor or oppose teaching creationism along with evolution in public schools? (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	11.4
Favor teaching creationism	57.5
Oppose teaching creationism	31.0
Total	100.0

51. *Do you think the scientific theory of evolution is well supported by evidence and widely accepted within the scientific community, or that it is not well supported by evidence and many scientists have serious doubts about it? (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	20.9
Well supported	38.8
Not well supported	40.3
Total	100.0

52. *Have you ever contacted a public official, written a letter to a newspaper, or attended a public meeting to express your opinion about the teaching evolution in Louisiana public schools? (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	1.0
Yes	10.5
No	88.5
Total	100.0

53. *And have you ever been encouraged by a religious leader, pastor, or minister to support or oppose the teaching of creationism or intelligent design in Louisiana public schools? (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	1.0
Yes	14.7
No	84.3
Total	100.0

54. Thinking about state income taxes, would you say that state income taxes were too high and need to be reduced, too low and need to be increased, or just about right?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	5.5	7.7
Too high and need to be reduced	32.0	29.0
Too low and need to be increased	9.8	12.6
Just about right	52.6	50.7
Total	100	7.7



55. What about the state sales tax, would you say that the state sales tax is too high and needs to be reduced, too low and needs to be increased, or just about right?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	1.9	1.7
Too high and need to be reduced	42.9	37.9
Too low and need to be increased	4.2	6.8
Just about right	51.0	53.6
Total	100	100.0

56. And what about local property taxes, would you say local property taxes are too high and need to be reduced, too low and need to be increased, or just about right?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	10.4	11.5
Too high and need to be reduced	47.9	45.9
Too low and need to be increased	2.9	2.1
Just about right	38.7	40.6
Total	100	100

57. Some people don't pay much attention to news about Louisiana state government and public affairs. How about you? Would you say pay a great deal of attention, some attention, not very much attention, or no attention at all to news about state government?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	.50	.80
Great deal of attention	31.4	29.3
Some attention	47.8	44.4
Not very much attention	16.9	21.0
No attention at all	3.4	4.6
Total	100	100

58. Do you happen to know which political party has a majority in the Louisiana House of Representatives?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	40.9	44.6
Answers Democrats correctly	36.9	36.0
Answers Republicans incorrectly	22.2	19.4
Total	100	100

59. Do you happen to know which state government office Mitch Landrieu currently holds?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	50.5	48.2
Answers Lt. Governor office	33.2	33.4
Answers incorrectly	16.4	18.5
Total	100	100.0

60. Do you happen to know the name of the current Speaker of the US House of Representatives?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	58.0	57.6
Answers correctly Nancy Pelosi	32.1	31.7
Answers incorrectly	9.9	10.7
Total	100	100.0

61. Do you happen to know what the current unemployment rate is in the United States? Your best guess is fine.

	Combined weighted survey	Landline only
Percent Don't Know	31.9	27.3
Mean Estimated Unemployment (Standard Deviation)	19.6 (19.5)	16.7 (17.7)

62. Did you happen to vote in the 2008 presidential election between Barack Obama and John McCain?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	.3	0.0
Yes	80.2	83.1
No	19.5	16.9
Total	100	100

63. *During the past year, have you attended any civic meetings dealing with state or local government, public schools, or some other issue related to public affairs? (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Yes	22.0
No	78.0
Total	100

64. In the past week, how many days did you read a newspaper?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	.6	1.5
0	27.4	27.2
1	12.6	12.9
2	13.4	13.2
3	9.9	9.9
4	4.9	4.7
5	2.6	3.0
6	1.9	1.7
7	26.6	25.9
Total	100	100

65. In the past week, how many days did you watch a local television news program such as "Eyewitness News" or "Action News"?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	.5	.50
0	13.2	12.9
1	6.7	7.8
2	5.4	3.9
3	8.0	7.7
4	4.2	3.3
5	5.6	6.1
6	2.7	3.1
7	53.6	54.6
Total	100	100

66. In the past week, how many days did you watch a national network news program?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	1.2	1.1
0	24.9	27.1
1	9.4	8.3
2	10.7	9.1
3	7.0	6.5
4	4.9	4.6
5	6.1	7.1
6	1.3	1.1
7	34.6	35.0
Total	100	100

67. In the past week, how many days did you watch a news program on one of the cable news networks?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	1.8	1.3
0	34.9	34.9
1	9.6	12.3
2	8.4	8.3
3	6.8	5.5
4	3.3	2.9
5	4.1	3.8
6	.60	.5
7	30.3	30.5
Total	100	100

68. In the past week, how many days did you listen to a news program on radio?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	1.5	.60
0	56.6	56.4
1	5.8	9.1
2	6.0	5.4
3	3.7	3.8
4	2.3	2.2
5	6.0	6.1
6	.4	.30
7	17.6	16.1
Total	100	100

69. In the past week, how many days did you go on-line to get news about public affairs and politics?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	.4	.60
0	61.3	60.6
1	8.1	6.4
2	5.8	3.9
3	5.1	6.5
4	2.9	2.9
5	2.9	3.8
6	.3	.50
7	13.3	14.7
Total	100	100

70. Have you created your own profile online that others can see, like on a social networking site like MySpace, Facebook, or LinkedIn.com?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	.30	.2
Yes	30.1	28.3
No	69.6	71.5
Total	100	100.0

71. *Have you ever watched video clips about political candidates or elections that are available online? (LANDLINE SURVEY ONLY – N=567).*

	Valid percent of landline only
Yes	43.8
No	56.2
Total	100.0

72. In the past week, how many days did you use a social networking site such as Facebook, MySpace, or LinkedIn.com?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	.5	.60
0	69.7	68.2
1	4.8	7.7
2	6.7	7.2
3	4.4	5.4
4	1.6	.40
5	2.4	.90
6	.1	0.0
7	9.7	9.6
Total	100	100

73. Have you ever visited a social networking site like Facebook, MySpace, or LinkedIn to get information about a candidate, or to sign up as a friend of a candidate or group?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Yes	15.9	15.7
No	84.1	84.3
Total	100	100.0

74. How often do you watch television shows like the Daily Show with Jon Stewart or the Colbert Report?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	.80	.6
Regularly	7.0	6.8
Sometimes	14.2	12.5
Hardly ever	22.5	20.7
Never	55.5	59.3
Total	100	100.0

75. How often do you watch late night television shows like Late Night with David Letterman or the Tonight Show with Jay Leno?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Regularly	11.5	9.4
Sometimes	16.7	17.9
Hardly ever	18.3	17.4
Never	53.5	55.3
Total	100	100.0



76. Do you own your own home, pay rent, or something else?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Own home	65.8	69.9
Pay rent	21.6	22.3
Something else	12.6	8.2
Total	100	100

77. Generally speaking do you consider yourself a Democrat, Republican, Independent, or what? PARTISANS: And would you consider yourself a strong or a not so strong?  
INDEPENDENTS: And would you say lean to the Democratic Party or Republican Party, or would you say you don't lean to either party?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Strong Democrat	28.4	26.9
Weak Democrat	20.7	18.3
Lean Democrat	3.8	3.4
Independent	12.3	9.6
Lean Republican	5.7	6.2
Weak Republican	11.0	16.7
Strong Republican	18.1	18.8
Total	100	100

78. When it comes to politics, would you say are:

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	8.1	10.7
Very liberal	3.0	3.0
Liberal	10.9	12.0
Somewhat liberal	10.7	8.0
Moderate	25.5	24.8
Somewhat conservative	12.7	14.7
Conservative	18.7	18.0
Very conservative	10.4	8.9
Total	100	100.0

79. In what year were you born? (Age in Categories)

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
18-24	14.3	13.2
25-34	16.9	17.9
35-44	18.2	18.4
45-54	19.6	20.3
55-64	14.2	14.4
65 and older	16.9	15.8
Total	100	100

80. Which of the following categories best describes your level of education? Please stop me when I get to that category.

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Less than High School	20.1	18.3
High School	35.4	35.9
Some College	24.0	25.1
College	20.5	20.7
Total	100.0	100.0

81. Which of the following best describes you? Are you White, Hispanic, African-American, Asian, or something else?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	.10	.20
White	65.8	64.2
Hispanic	.5	.30
African-American	32.0	33.5
Asian	.6	.90
Other	1.0	.90
Total	100	100

82. Is your religious preference Christian, Jewish, Muslim, Agnostic, Atheists, or something else?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	.70	.70
Christian	85.5	86.7
Jewish	.60	.50
Muslim	.40	.40
Agnostic	.90	.50
Atheist	1.1	1.4
Something else	10.7	9.6
Total	100	100

83. Do you generally consider yourself Protestant, Catholic, nondenominational, or something else?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	.7	.60
Protestant	30.3	29.2
Catholic	38.5	39.7
Nondenominational	12.3	11.8
Something else	18.2	18.8
Total	100	100

84. Do you generally consider yourself to evangelical or born again?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	5.3	4.5
Yes	54.9	54.3
No	39.7	40.9
Total	100	100

85. How often do you attend services at a church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of worship?...Never, once a year, a few times a year, once a month, about twice a month, once a week or more often

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	.2	.50
Never	9.1	8.1
About once a year	4.6	4.8
A few times a year	18.6	18.8
Once a month	6.2	6.2
About twice a month	8.8	9.0
Once a week or more	52.5	50.8
Total	100	100

86. Are you currently employed full-time, employed part-time, retired, unemployed and looking for work, or not employed and not looking for work?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Don't know	.4	1.1
Employed full-time	52.4	52.0
Employed part-time	10.4	9.7
Retired	16.7	16.1
Unemployed and looking for work	6.2	7.3
Not employed and not looking for work	6.5	6.3
On disability (vol.)	7.5	7.5
Total	100	100

87. How worried are you about the security of your current job or employment situation- would you say you are very, somewhat, not very, or not at all worried?

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey FULL TIME ONLY	Valid percent of landline only FULL TIME ONLY
Don't know	.1	0.0
Very worried	10.0	7.9
Somewhat worried	23.4	24.7
Not very worried	19.0	19.4
Not at all worried	47.5	48.0
Total	100.0	100.0

89. We would like to know what your family income was last year before taxes. This information will remain strictly confidential and will only be used for statistical purposes. Please stop me when I get to the category that includes your family income.

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Under \$10,000	12.3	12.2
\$10,000-\$19,999	15.1	14.9
\$20,000-\$29,999	12.1	12.7
\$30,000-\$39,999	11.5	11.4
\$40,000-\$49,999	8.6	9.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	17.6	17.2
\$75,000-\$99,999	9.4	10.1
\$100,000 or more	13.4	12.2
Total	100.0	100.0

905. Record Gender

	Valid percent of combined weighted survey	Valid percent of landline only
Male	45.8	46.9
Female	54.2	53.1
Total	100	100