

RESURGENT REPUBLIC
NATIONAL SURVEY OF REGISTERED VOTERS
REGARDING HEALTH CARE
JUNE 15-18, 2009

Hello, this is ___ with Ayres, McHenry & Associates, a national public opinion research company. We're talking with people in your area today about some issues facing the country. We are not trying to sell anything, your answers are completely confidential, and we would really appreciate your cooperation (DO NOT PAUSE).

A. May I please speak with the youngest adult in the household, age 18 or older, who is registered to vote?

YES/ON THE PHONE GO TO QUESTION B
 YES/RETRIEVES RESPONDENTGO TO INTRO
 NO REGISTERED VOTERSTHANK AND CLOSE

B. Are you registered to vote in the county in which you live?

YES GO TO QUESTION 1
 NO THANK AND CLOSE

Financial Concerns

1. What is your greatest financial concern today (ROTATE: losing your job, having your hours at work cut back, paying for health care costs, paying your mortgage or rent, paying for groceries, paying for gas, paying education costs, paying your taxes, or paying for retirement)?

	<i>ALL</i>	<i>REP</i>	<i>IND</i>	<i>DEM</i>
LOSING JOB.....	12%	9%	12%	14%
HOURS CUT BACK.....	3%	5%	2%	2%
HEALTH CARE COSTS	19%	18%	15%	23%
MORTGAGE/RENT	13%	11%	13%	13%
GROCERIES	4%	4%	5%	4%
GAS	5%	4%	5%	5%
EDUCATION	11%	12%	10%	11%
TAXES	8%	11%	11%	4%
RETIREMENT	16%	17%	17%	14%
SOMETHING ELSE (VOLUNTEERED)	4%	3%	6%	3%
NO FINANCIAL CONCERNS (VOLUNTEERED).....	3%	3%	2%	3%
DON'T KNOW	3%	3%	2%	3%

Results are based on 1,000 cases, Margin of Error = ±3.10 percent. MoE for Republicans = ±5.4%, MoE for Independents = ±6.1%, and MoE for Democrats = ±5.0%. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

General Attitudes Toward Health Care in America

2. Which priority do you think the country should focus on first (ROTATE: improving the quality of health care, controlling the cost of health care, or covering the uninsured)?

	<i>ALL</i>	<i>REP</i>	<i>IND</i>	<i>DEM</i>
IMPROVING QUALITY	25%	31%	23%	23%
CONTROLLING COST	44%	46%	49%	37%
COVERING UNINSURED.....	23%	11%	19%	36%
DON'T KNOW	8%	12%	8%	4%

3. Overall, how satisfied are you with the quality of health care you and your family receive: (ROTATE FRONT TO BACK, BACK TO FRONT: very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied)?

	<i>ALL</i>	<i>REP</i>	<i>IND</i>	<i>DEM</i>
VERY SATISFIED	45%	58%	42%	38%
SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	38%	31%	40%	43%
SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED.....	8%	6%	10%	8%
VERY DISSATISFIED	6%	3%	6%	10%
NEVER RECEIVE CARE (VOLUNTEERED)	1%	1%	1%	2%
DON'T KNOW	1%	0%	2%	0%

4. Do you think it is the federal government's responsibility to provide health care coverage to all Americans, to provide health care coverage only to those who cannot afford it on their own, or not provide health care coverage to anyone and leave it up to individuals to provide their own health care coverage?

	<i>ALL</i>	<i>REP</i>	<i>IND</i>	<i>DEM</i>
COVERAGE FOR ALL	31%	13%	27%	47%
COVERAGE FOR THOSE WHO CANNOT AFFORD... ..	35%	31%	33%	41%
LEAVE UP TO INDIVIDUALS.....	29%	51%	35%	7%
DON'T KNOW	5%	5%	5%	4%

5. Would you prefer a health care reform plan that raises taxes in order to provide health insurance to all Americans, or a plan that does not provide health insurance to all Americans but keeps taxes at current levels?

	<i>ALL</i>	<i>REP</i>	<i>IND</i>	<i>DEM</i>
RAISE TAXES/HEALTH CARE FOR ALL.....	39%	16%	36%	59%
NO TAX INCREASE/NO HEALTH CARE FOR ALL....	52%	76%	52%	32%
DON'T KNOW	10%	8%	12%	9%

Results are based on 1,000 cases, Margin of Error = ±3.10 percent. MoE for Republicans = ±5.4%, MoE for Independents = ±6.1%, and MoE for Democrats = ±5.0%. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

6. Do you currently have health insurance coverage? IF YES, ASK: Are you covered through a government program like Medicare or Medicaid, through employer-provided health insurance, or do you pay for your health insurance yourself?

	<i>ALL</i>	<i>REP</i>	<i>IND</i>	<i>DEM</i>
YES/GOVERNMENT PROGRAM.....	22%	16%	21%	26%
YES/EMPLOYER-PROVIDED.....	50%	55%	48%	47%
YES/PAY FOR INDIVIDUALLY.....	18%	22%	18%	13%
NO, NOT COVERED	10%	6%	11%	13%
DON'T KNOW	1%	2%	2%	1%

7. How worried are you about losing your health insurance coverage: very worried, somewhat worried, or not too worried?

	<i>ALL</i>	<i>REP</i>	<i>IND</i>	<i>DEM</i>
VERY WORRIED.....	15%	12%	15%	16%
SOMEWHAT WORRIED.....	19%	17%	21%	19%
NOT TOO WORRIED	66%	71%	63%	64%
DON'T KNOW	1%	0%	0%	1%

Note: Results are based on 887 respondents with health insurance coverage.

8. Which would you prefer: (ROTATE: a system where most Americans get their health care coverage through the federal government, or a system where most Americans get their health care coverage through a private insurance company)?

	<i>ALL</i>	<i>REP</i>	<i>IND</i>	<i>DEM</i>
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31%	11%	24%	52%
PRIVATE INSURANCE.....	60%	87%	61%	37%
DON'T KNOW	9%	2%	15%	11%

Results are based on 1,000 cases, Margin of Error = ±3.10 percent. MoE for Republicans = ±5.4%, MoE for Independents = ±6.1%, and MoE for Democrats = ±5.0%. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Messages About Health Care Reform

Now I would like to read you several pairs of statements that might be made by policymakers about health care reform, and have you tell me, for each pair, which one you agree with more. *IF ANSWERED, ASK:* Do you strongly agree with that statement or somewhat agree with that statement? (ROTATE STATEMENTS A AND B)

<i>STRONG</i>	<i>SMWHT</i>	<i>NOT SURE/</i>	<i>SMWHT</i>	<i>STRONG</i>
<i>AGREE</i>	<i>AGREE</i>	<i>DON'T KNOW</i>	<i>AGREE</i>	<i>AGREE</i>
<i>STMT A</i>	<i>STMT A</i>	<i>(VOL)</i>	<i>STMT B</i>	<i>STMT B</i>

Overall Arguments

(ROTATE QUESTIONS 9-11; SPLIT SAMPLE QUESTIONS 9A AND 9B)

SPLIT SAMPLE

9a. Congressman A says our health care system is in crisis, and the federal government must invest in reform <u>now</u> to control costs, cover the uninsured, and improve the quality of care.	<i>ALL</i>	29%	18%	5%	12%	37%
	<i>REP</i>	15%	10%	2%	10%	63%
	<i>IND</i>	20%	20%	8%	18%	34%
	<i>DEM</i>	49%	22%	5%	9%	15%

Congressman B says the federal government has already spent billions to take over the banks and the auto industry, and is now threatening to take over health care. Washington is going to bankrupt the country, and enough is enough.

9b. Congressman A says our health care system is in crisis, and the federal government must invest in reform <u>now</u> to control costs, cover the uninsured, and improve the quality of care.	<i>ALL</i>	28%	19%	4%	16%	32%
	<i>REP</i>	13%	16%	3%	19%	49%
	<i>IND</i>	20%	22%	9%	17%	33%
	<i>DEM</i>	45%	21%	3%	14%	17%

Congressman B says health care reform is important, but now is not the right time with the country facing the most serious recession in modern times.

10. Congressman A says more government involvement in health care will expand coverage for the uninsured, control costs, and improve the quality of care.	<i>ALL</i>	25%	24%	7%	14%	30%
	<i>REP</i>	14%	14%	4%	18%	51%
	<i>IND</i>	16%	21%	13%	18%	31%
	<i>DEM</i>	40%	34%	6%	9%	11%

Congressman B says more government involvement in health care will create long wait times for surgery, deny needed treatments, and hurt the quality of care.

Results are based on 1,000 cases, Margin of Error = ±3.10 percent. MoE for Republicans = ±5.4%, MoE for Independents = ±6.1%, and MoE for Democrats = ±5.0%. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

		STRONG AGREE STMT A	SMWHT AGREE STMT A	NOT SURE/ DON'T KNOW (VOL)	SMWHT AGREE STMT B	STRONG AGREE STMT B
11. Congressman A says private sector health care leaves too many important decisions in the hands of insurance company bureaucrats instead of doctors and patients.	ALL	22%	22%	12%	17%	28%
	REP	14%	17%	7%	16%	47%
	IND	17%	19%	18%	18%	28%
	DEM	31%	28%	12%	17%	12%

Congressman B says government-run health care would leave too many important decisions in the hands of federal government bureaucrats instead of doctors and patients.

Individual Mandate

12. Congressman A says people without insurance make prices go up for those who have it by going to the hospital without paying, so to be fair the federal government should require everyone to purchase health insurance.	ALL	16%	19%	8%	22%	36%
	REP	10%	12%	4%	23%	51%
	IND	13%	20%	11%	20%	35%
	DEM	24%	23%	9%	21%	23%

Congressman B says the federal government has no business telling private individuals what they should or should not buy with their own money, including health insurance.

Employer Mandate

13. Congressman A says to increase the number of people with health insurance coverage, the federal government should require all employers to provide health insurance for their employees, or pay to support a public plan that would cover their employees.	ALL	24%	25%	9%	20%	23%
	REP	15%	21%	8%	23%	32%
	IND	16%	23%	12%	21%	29%
	DEM	36%	30%	7%	16%	11%

Congressman B says, if the federal government requires all employers to provide health insurance for their employees or pay to support a public plan, employers will likely drop their coverage and shift all their employees into the public plan.

Results are based on 1,000 cases, Margin of Error = ±3.10 percent. MoE for Republicans = ±5.4%, MoE for Independents = ±6.1%, and MoE for Democrats = ±5.0%. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

<i>STRONG AGREE STMT A</i>	<i>SMWHT AGREE STMT A</i>	<i>NOT SURE/ DON'T KNOW (VOL)</i>	<i>SMWHT AGREE STMT B</i>	<i>STRONG AGREE STMT B</i>
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Coverage Mandate

14. Congressman A says health insurance companies should be required to cover anyone who applies, regardless of pre-existing health conditions, because otherwise many sick people will never be able to get insurance.	<i>ALL</i>	37%	28%	6%	15%	14%
	<i>REP</i>	23%	30%	6%	20%	21%
	<i>IND</i>	31%	34%	9%	14%	13%
	<i>DEM</i>	53%	22%	5%	10%	10%

Congressman B says if health insurance companies are required to cover everyone who applies regardless of pre-existing conditions, many Americans will wait to obtain insurance until they are sick, which will end up raising insurance costs for everyone.

Public Insurance Plan

(ASK QUESTION 15 FIRST; ROTATE QUESTIONS 16 AND 17)

15. Congressman A says Americans need a public health insurance plan administered by the federal government to expand choices and control costs by competing with private health insurance companies.	<i>ALL</i>	20%	27%	8%	21%	24%
	<i>REP</i>	8%	18%	6%	26%	41%
	<i>IND</i>	15%	22%	13%	24%	27%
	<i>DEM</i>	34%	37%	7%	15%	8%

Congressman B says a government-run health insurance plan will use taxpayer subsidies to undercut private insurance rates, and force private companies out of business, resulting in everyone going into a government-run plan.

16. Congressman A says a public insurance plan will allow people to keep the plan they have now if they want, or give them the choice of a public plan. It will shift power from insurance bureaucrats to consumers.	<i>ALL</i>	32%	25%	5%	14%	24%
	<i>REP</i>	18%	15%	4%	19%	44%
	<i>IND</i>	22%	29%	6%	16%	27%
	<i>DEM</i>	52%	30%	4%	8%	7%

Congressman B says a public insurance plan will inevitably force everyone into a “one size fits all” government-run plan that will take away choices. It will shift power from consumers to government bureaucrats.

Results are based on 1,000 cases, Margin of Error = ±3.10 percent. MoE for Republicans = ±5.4%, MoE for Independents = ±6.1%, and MoE for Democrats = ±5.0%. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

		STRONG AGREE STMT A	SMWHT AGREE STMT A	NOT SURE/ DON'T KNOW (VOL)	SMWHT AGREE STMT B	STRONG AGREE STMT B
17. Congressman A says a public insurance plan is a limited option to allow citizens to have one more choice for health insurance and will force private plans to stay competitive on costs and services.	ALL	26%	27%	5%	13%	30%
	REP	13%	19%	3%	14%	52%
	IND	20%	26%	7%	17%	30%
	DEM	42%	35%	4%	9%	11%

Congressman B says a public insurance plan is the first step toward a government take-over of health care similar to Europe and Canada, with fewer covered procedures, long wait times for surgery, and more government bureaucracy.

Comparative Effectiveness

18. Congressman A says health insurance should only pay for treatments that previous research has shown to be the most effective for a particular disease or ailment.	ALL	10%	12%	5%	24%	48%
	REP	9%	9%	3%	24%	56%
	IND	8%	12%	6%	28%	45%
	DEM	13%	15%	6%	23%	43%

Congressman B says health insurance should pay for treatments that the doctor and patient think will be most effective for that individual, including new treatments and experimental procedures.

Portability

19. Congressman A says health insurance should be a benefit purchased and provided by employers, because it will be easier and cheaper than if employees bought their own	ALL	14%	20%	10%	32%	24%
	REP	12%	22%	9%	34%	23%
	IND	13%	18%	14%	32%	23%
	DEM	17%	20%	9%	30%	24%

Congressman B says health insurance should be purchased and owned by individuals with financial help from a federal tax credit, so that people would not lose their insurance if they lost their job.

Results are based on 1,000 cases, Margin of Error = ±3.10 percent. MoE for Republicans = ±5.4%, MoE for Independents = ±6.1%, and MoE for Democrats = ±5.0%. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

<i>STRONG AGREE STMT A</i>	<i>SMWHT AGREE STMT A</i>	<i>NOT SURE/ DON'T KNOW (VOL)</i>	<i>SMWHT AGREE STMT B</i>	<i>STRONG AGREE STMT B</i>
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Spending on Health Care Reform

SPLIT SAMPLE QUESTIONS 20A AND 20B

20a. Congressman A says that reforming health care is so important that the government should invest new resources to make sure it is done right.	<i>ALL</i>	22%	15%	6%	17%	41%
	<i>REP</i>	10%	9%	5%	15%	60%
	<i>IND</i>	16%	16%	6%	20%	42%
	<i>DEM</i>	36%	21%	5%	16%	22%

Congressman B says reforming health care is important, but it should be done without raising taxes or increasing the deficit.

20b. Congressman A says that reforming health care is so important that the government should invest new resources to make sure it is done right.	<i>ALL</i>	22%	20%	5%	22%	30%
	<i>REP</i>	9%	14%	1%	32%	44%
	<i>IND</i>	13%	21%	8%	24%	34%
	<i>DEM</i>	38%	25%	8%	15%	14%

Congressman B says America already spends twice as much money per person on health care as other countries. Spending more money is not the answer to our health care problems.

Taxing Health Care Benefits

SPLIT SAMPLE QUESTIONS 21A AND 21B

21a. Congressman A says employees should pay taxes on the health care benefits they get from their employers to raise revenue to give everyone health insurance coverage.	<i>ALL</i>	10%	12%	7%	20%	51%
	<i>REP</i>	5%	9%	5%	18%	62%
	<i>IND</i>	10%	12%	11%	18%	49%
	<i>DEM</i>	15%	15%	7%	21%	43%

Congressman B says employer-provided health care should continue to be tax free. Paying taxes on health care benefits will only make health care more expensive than it already is.

21b. Congressman A says employees should pay taxes on the health care benefits they get from their employers that are worth over \$13,000 per year, to raise revenue to give everyone health insurance coverage.	<i>ALL</i>	8%	17%	6%	24%	45%
	<i>REP</i>	2%	10%	1%	24%	64%
	<i>IND</i>	4%	16%	10%	23%	47%
	<i>DEM</i>	16%	23%	8%	24%	29%

Congressman B says employer-provided health care should continue to be tax free. Paying taxes on health care benefits worth over \$13,000 per year will only make health care more expensive for families.

Results are based on 1,000 cases, Margin of Error = ±3.10 percent. MoE for Republicans = ±5.4%, MoE for Independents = ±6.1%, and MoE for Democrats = ±5.0%. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

<i>STRONG AGREE STMT A</i>	<i>SMWHT AGREE STMT A</i>	<i>NOT SURE/ DON'T KNOW (VOL)</i>	<i>SMWHT AGREE STMT B</i>	<i>STRONG AGREE STMT B</i>
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Eliminating Tax Deductions

22. Congressman A says we should raise money for health care reform by eliminating tax deductions for charitable contributions and mortgage interest for people who make over \$250,000 per year. The wealthy should help pay for health care for those who are less fortunate.

<i>ALL</i>	19%	19%	7%	22%	33%
<i>REP</i>	10%	10%	4%	21%	55%
<i>IND</i>	13%	17%	13%	23%	34%
<i>DEM</i>	31%	28%	6%	21%	14%

Congressman B says eliminating tax deductions for charitable contributions and mortgage interest for people who make over \$250,000 per year is the first step in eliminating those deductions for taxpayers who make far less. That would hurt charities and the housing market at the worst possible time.

Controlling Costs

SPLIT SAMPLE QUESTIONS 23A AND 23B

23a. Congressman A says that the problem with health care costs is greedy insurance companies and drug companies charging way too much for the services they provide. If the government regulated what they could charge, health care costs would be a lot more reasonable.

<i>ALL</i>	28%	23%	12%	20%	17%
<i>REP</i>	17%	20%	13%	24%	26%
<i>IND</i>	21%	27%	14%	20%	19%
<i>DEM</i>	44%	25%	9%	15%	7%

Congressman B says the problem with health care costs is that insurance companies rather than individuals pay for almost all health care. If health insurance were like car insurance that covers large losses but not routine maintenance like oil changes, health care costs would be a lot more reasonable.

23b. Congressman A says that the problem with health care costs is greedy insurance companies and drug companies charging way too much for the services they provide. If the government regulated what they could charge, health care charges would be a lot more reasonable.

<i>ALL</i>	33%	22%	6%	14%	25%
<i>REP</i>	16%	16%	6%	20%	43%
<i>IND</i>	26%	25%	11%	12%	26%
<i>DEM</i>	51%	24%	4%	11%	10%

Congressman B says government regulation of health care prices will lead to less innovative treatments, lower quality health care, and fewer health care providers. Government price controls have never worked.

Results are based on 1,000 cases, Margin of Error = ±3.10 percent. MoE for Republicans = ±5.4%, MoE for Independents = ±6.1%, and MoE for Democrats = ±5.0%. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

STRONG AGREE STMT A	SMWHT AGREE STMT A	NOT SURE/ DON'T KNOW (VOL)	SMWHT AGREE STMT B	STRONG AGREE STMT B
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Malpractice Lawsuits

24. Congressman A says that medical malpractice lawsuits keep doctors and hospitals accountable, compensate people who are maimed or injured, and have a minimal effect on health care costs.	ALL 15%	21%	8%	22%	33%
	REP 10%	18%	6%	20%	46%
	IND 13%	19%	11%	24%	32%
	DEM 21%	26%	10%	22%	21%

Congressman B says that frivolous medical malpractice lawsuits lead to unnecessary tests and procedures, primarily enrich lawyers, and significantly drive up the cost of health care.

Demographics

Now I have a few questions just for statistical purposes.

25. In politics today, do you normally think of yourself as (ROTATE: a Republican, an independent, or a Democrat)?

IF "REPUBLICAN" OR "DEMOCRAT", ASK: Would you consider yourself a strong or a not-so-strong Republican/Democrat?	STRONG REPUBLICAN 22%
	NOT-SO-STRONG REPUBLICAN 10%
	IND LEAN REPUBLICAN 8%
	INDEPENDENT/NO PREF 12%
IF "INDEPENDENT," ASK: Do you think of yourself as closer to the (ROTATE: Republican or Democratic Party)?	IND LEAN DEMOCRAT 6%
	NOT-SO-STRONG DEMOCRAT 10%
	STRONG DEMOCRAT 28%
	REFUSED 3%

26. When thinking about politics today, do you normally consider yourself to be (ROTATE: very conservative, somewhat conservative, moderate, somewhat liberal, or very liberal)?

	ALL	REP	IND	DEM
VERY CONSERVATIVE.....	19%	41%	13%	6%
SOMEWHAT CONSERVATIVE.....	26%	34%	28%	17%
MODERATE	26%	19%	35%	26%
SOMEWHAT LIBERAL	17%	3%	15%	31%
VERY LIBERAL.....	9%	1%	5%	17%
NO OPINION	4%	2%	4%	4%

Results are based on 1,000 cases, Margin of Error = ±3.10 percent. MoE for Republicans = ±5.4%, MoE for Independents = ±6.1%, and MoE for Democrats = ±5.0%. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

27. Would you please stop me when I read the correct category for your age?

	<i>ALL</i>	<i>REP</i>	<i>IND</i>	<i>DEM</i>
18 TO 34	24%	25%	22%	26%
35 TO 49	31%	30%	39%	27%
50 TO 64	27%	26%	26%	28%
65 OR OLDER	18%	19%	13%	19%
REFUSED (DO NOT READ)	0%	0%	0%	0%

28. Would you please stop me when I read the correct category for your total household income?

	<i>ALL</i>	<i>REP</i>	<i>IND</i>	<i>DEM</i>
\$25,000 OR LESS	16%	11%	15%	20%
\$25,000 TO \$50,000	20%	19%	18%	22%
\$50,000 TO \$75,000	22%	23%	23%	20%
\$75,000 TO \$100,000	14%	17%	16%	12%
\$100,000 TO \$150,000	12%	13%	13%	12%
\$150,000 TO \$250,000	6%	5%	5%	6%
\$250,000 OR MORE	2%	2%	2%	1%
REFUSED	9%	10%	9%	7%

29. Is your religious background Protestant, Catholic, Jewish or something else? (IF SOMETHING ELSE OR UNCLEAR RESPONSE ASK: Is that a Christian religion or not?)

	<i>ALL</i>	<i>REP</i>	<i>IND</i>	<i>DEM</i>
PROTESTANT	35%	46%	34%	27%
CATHOLIC	24%	23%	19%	28%
OTHER CHRISTIAN	23%	22%	24%	24%
JEWISH	2%	1%	2%	3%
OTHER NON-CHRISTIAN	6%	3%	8%	8%
AGNOSTIC/ATHEIST	1%	0%	3%	2%
NONE	4%	3%	6%	5%
DON'T KNOW (DNR)	1%	0%	1%	1%
REFUSED (DNR)	3%	2%	3%	3%

30. Would you call yourself an Evangelical Christian or not?

	<i>ALL</i>	<i>REP</i>	<i>IND</i>	<i>DEM</i>
YES	24%	37%	18%	16%
NO	52%	48%	54%	55%
DON'T KNOW (DNR)	7%	6%	5%	8%
REFUSED (DNR)	0%	0%	1%	0%
NON-CHRISTIAN	18%	9%	22%	21%

Note: Question was asked only of self-identified Christian respondents; percentages are based on all respondents.

31. Are you, or is anyone in your household, a member of a labor union?

	<i>ALL</i>	<i>REP</i>	<i>IND</i>	<i>DEM</i>
YES	17%	11%	18%	20%
NO	81%	86%	80%	77%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	3%	3%	2%	2%

Results are based on 1,000 cases, Margin of Error = ±3.10 percent. MoE for Republicans = ±5.4%, MoE for Independents = ±6.1%, and MoE for Democrats = ±5.0%. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

32. Are you from a Hispanic or Spanish-speaking background?

IF NO, ASK: What would you say is your main race: white, African American, Asian, or something else?

	<i>ALL</i>	<i>REP</i>	<i>IND</i>	<i>DEM</i>
YES/HISPANIC	10%	6%	11%	12%
NO/WHITE.....	74%	91%	76%	59%
NO/BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN.....	13%	2%	8%	26%
NO/ASIAN	1%	0%	1%	2%
NO/OTHER	2%	1%	3%	1%
REFUSED.....	0%	0%	1%	1%

33. Gender (from observation):

	<i>ALL</i>	<i>REP</i>	<i>IND</i>	<i>DEM</i>
MALE	46%	49%	55%	38%
FEMALE	54%	51%	45%	62%

That's all the questions I have. Thank you very much for sharing your opinions with us.

Results are based on 1,000 cases, Margin of Error = ±3.10 percent. MoE for Republicans = ±5.4%, MoE for Independents = ±6.1%, and MoE for Democrats = ±5.0%. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.