2005 PENN STATE POLL

Technical Report

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Penn State Harrisburg

December 2005

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OVERVIEW

The 2005 Penn State Poll was the seventeenth annual omnibus survey conducted by Penn State Harrisburg's Center for Survey Research. Topics investigated in the 2005 Penn State Poll included an index of Pennsylvanians' overall personal satisfaction levels, as well as attitudes and opinions about Certified Public Accountants, state prisons, cigarette smoke in the workplace, and patient safety. These topics were suggested and supported by the Survey's sponsors. The sponsors of the 2005 Poll were:

Pennsylvania Department of Corrections
Pennsylvania Institute of CPAs
Pennsylvania Patient Safety Reporting System
SmokeFree Pennsylvania

The purpose of the Penn State Poll is to provide timely and accurate data to agencies and organizations. Sponsors of past Penn State Polls have used the results of the survey to track public policy issues, measure general attitudes, awareness, and knowledge of their organizations, and measure satisfaction with organizational services and performance. The primary commitment of the Center for Survey Research is to provide technically sound and reliable data to researchers with statewide interests and responsibilities.

A total of 859 telephone interviews with adult Pennsylvanians age 18 or older were conducted between October 7, 2005 and December 17, 2005. The sampling error for the 2005 Penn State Poll is plus or minus 3.4 percentage points where the distribution of responses is 50 percent. The sample drawn for the 2005 Penn State Poll consisted of telephone numbers selected at random from all of Pennsylvania's 1,933 telephone exchanges using a random-digit-dialing sampling procedure. This sampling technique guaranteed that every telephone household in Pennsylvania had an equal chance of being selected. Moreover, a randomized respondent selection technique ensured that every adult within each sampled household had an equal probability of being interviewed.

METHODOLOGY

Sample Design

The sample consisted of telephone numbers selected at random from all of Pennsylvania's 1,933 telephone exchanges. The random-digit-dialing (RDD) telephone sample frame was constructed by the Marketing Systems Groups (MSG) of Fort Washington, Pennsylvania.

The default methodology for generating random-digit-dialing telephone samples in the MSG system provides for a single-stage, EPSEM (equal probability of selection method) sample of residential telephone numbers. In other words, for each and every RDD sample selected, MSG ensures an equal and known probability of selection for all residential telephone numbers.[1] The structure of the database and the sampling methodology itself obviate the need to insure representative telephone samples. Thus, Marketing Systems Group RDD samples will deliver the full statistical value of each interview without the reduction in precision normally associated with clustering effects.

MSG random-digit-dialing samples achieve their statistical efficiency through the highly structured master exchange database (MED) in combination with a single-stage systematic sampling procedure. The MED's basic structure contains eighteen independent strata: nine census divisions split by metro and non-metro county definitions. Within each regional metro stratum, exchanges are ordered from those serving largest Metropolitan Statistical Area/Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA/PMSA), to those serving the smallest. Within each MSA/PMSA, exchanges are then ordered by those serving the county (or counties) containing the central city, followed by those serving the remaining non-central city county (or counties). And within each county, exchanges are ordered numerically, lowest to highest. For the nine-metro strata, exchanges associated with each county are ordered in a serpentine fashion within the state. The sample assigns to each and every number within an interval and consequently to each and every possible area code, exchange, and four-digit suffix a known and equal probability of being selected.

To ensure that each member of a sampled household had an equal probability of being interviewed, the last-birthday method of respondent selection was utilized. This second-stage sampling methodology is employed to enhance the reliability, validity, and confidence in the survey data. Second-stage sampling is required to eliminate biases that arise from interviewing the person who answers the telephone.

The sampling methodology employed at both the exchange and household levels ensured that every telephone household in Pennsylvania had an equal chance of selection and that

[1] For the Penn State Poll survey, CSR purchased the most comprehensively-screened type of random sample from Marketing Systems Groups. All dedicated and ported wireless numbers were identified and removed from the sample. CSR abides by the TPCA (Telephone Consumer Protection Act) which prohibits survey researchers from dialing wireless numbers.

every adult within each sampled household had an equal probability of being interviewed. This procedure is the most rigorous methodology and plays a key role in producing sample estimates that accurately reflect true population values.

Data Collection

Data for this project were collected by telephone interviewers using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) software. The CATI system accommodated eleven concurrent interviewers and quality control supervisors assisted by VOXCO's monitoring and productivity tools.

Before starting to interview, each Center interviewer was trained in proper data collection techniques through a formalized interview training class, which included role-playing and feedback, in addition to the technical methodology of interviewing. Additionally, each interviewer was trained to become familiar with the Penn State Poll instrument. All interviewers had previously completed Penn State University's Human Participants Seminar and passed an online training test administered through the University's Office for Research Protections.

A working draft of the survey instrument was pre-tested with a small sample of respondents before full-field interviewing began. This process provided details regarding the effectiveness and efficiency of the questionnaire. Pre-testing increases the likelihood that the questions provide accurate data and decreases the likelihood of collecting unusable data. Thus, it is an integral component of questionnaire design. The pre-test findings were incorporated into the final questionnaire.

The interviewing for the Penn State Poll took place on weekdays from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Follow-up calls to households that did not answer or that had a busy signal or an answering machine were scheduled at varying times of day and days of the week. Because these callbacks are the principal means by which response rates are increased, the Center attempted up to six contacts to identify a number's actual disposition.

Data Cleaning

All completed survey data were cleaned and edited, then reviewed by the senior staff of the Center for Survey Research. A final survey dataset was created in SPSS for Windows version 13.0.

DATA CHARACTERISTICS

After cleaning the dataset for incomplete or incorrectly coded records, data from 859 completed interviews were included in the final weighted dataset.[2] The overall cooperation rate for the survey was 54%, as calculated by the number of completed interviews, divided by the total of the number of completed interviews plus the number of refusals. The average length of a completed interview was approximately 13 minutes. Table 1 below lists the frequencies and percentages of the dispositions describing the final outcome of all telephone calls placed for the survey.

Table 1 Final Dispositions of the 2005 Penn State Poll

Final Dispositions	Frequency	Percent
Respondent Absent/Call back	93	1.1%
Answering machine	1328	15.0%
Busy	247	2.8%
Call back later	139	1.6%
Completed	870	9.9%
Doesn't know enough to do the survey	50	0.6%
Hang up	960	10.9%
Interrupted/Call back	7	0.1%
Language Barrier - Spanish	24	0.3%
Language Barrier - Other	30	0.3%
Language Barrier - Don't know/not sure	32	0.4%
No Answer	1508	17.1%
Not eligible	58	0.7%
Not residential	579	6.6%
No service/Fax modem line	1951	22.1%
Other	60	0.7%
Partial Complete	23	0.3%
Definite Refusal	754	8.5%
Wrong number	112	1.3%
Total	8825	100.0%

[2] This number (859) differs from that in the "completed" cell in the disposition chart above (870) because dispositions are based on raw data. The number 859 represents completed interview records that remain after data cleaning and weighting processes have occurred.

SAMPLING ERROR

The margin of error for a simple random sample the size of the 2005 Penn State Poll is plus or minus 3.4 percentage points, when the distribution of question responses is in the vicinity of 50 percent. This sampling error presumes the conventional 95% degree of desired confidence, which is equivalent to a significance level of .05. This means that in a sample of 859 households there is a 95% chance or better that if all telephone households in Pennsylvania are surveyed, the results will not differ from the survey findings by more than 3.4 percentage points.

The distribution of sample responses is represented by the proportion of people responding to any question with a particular answer. For a sample size of 859 and a 50/50 distribution of question responses, the sampling error is 3.4 percentage points. A more extreme distribution of question responses has a smaller error range. Suppose that 80% of the respondents answer "Yes" and 20% answer "No"; then the sampling error in this case is 2.7 percentage points. That is, each percentage has a range of plus or minus 2.7 percentage points.

When analyzing demographic subgroups, it is important to keep in mind that they contain fewer than 859 respondents. Consequently, the sampling error for any subgroup is somewhat higher. Additionally, some questions were asked only of certain respondents; therefore, sampling error on these questions is also higher.

Table 2 Sampling Error in Percentage Points by Distribution of Question Responses and Sample Size

	1200	**1000**	**800**	**600**	**400**	**200**
50/50	2.9	3.1	3.5	4.0	4.9	6.9
60/40	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.8	6.8
70/30	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.7	4.5	6.4
80/20	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.9	5.5
90/10	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.9	4.2

As in all public opinion surveys, the results are also subject to other types of error inherent in the survey process. Besides sampling error, there is also non-sampling error, best described as errors created by question wording, question order, and other similar types of methodological problems.

REPRESENTATIVENESS OF SAMPLE

In order to ensure that the results of the Penn State Poll are not biased toward any singular demographic group or geographic region, the results of the survey were checked against the known occurrences of the demographic characteristics and the geographic distribution of Pennsylvania's population. Census data proves to be the most accurate and reliable method for verifying survey results.[3]

Weighting is utilized to better represent the population as a whole for those groups who are over or under-represented in the survey's final disposition. As previously indicated, every adult household member had an equal chance of being selected to participate in the survey. However, even when a rigorous respondent selection procedure is used, one specific demographic subgroup is sometimes over- or under-represented. When this occurs, the sample is weighted so that the sample's demographic profile accurately reflects the population's known properties.

The weights applied give each case a value so the percentage of responses in the sample approximates that known percentage in the population. For the 2005 Penn State Poll, cases were weighted as a function of each respondent's age and gender. The following weights were assigned to each group:

Table 3 Weights Applied to the 2005 Penn State Poll

Age/Gender	Weight
18-24 male	3.971
18-24 female	2.158
25-34 male	2.310
25-34 female	1.104
35-44 male	1.494
35-44 female	0.914
45-54 male	0.987
45-54 female	0.713
55-64 male	0.764
55-64 female	0.656
65-74 male	0.766
65-74 female	0.627
75 and over male	0.836
75 and over female	0.952

[3] Data source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Detailed County Population Estimates, 2004. Data provided by the Pennsylvania State Data Center.

The following tables display the representativeness of the sample, after weighting (age and gender):

Table 4 Regional Distribution[4] of Respondents in the 2005 Penn State Poll Versus the Regional Distribution of Pennsylvania's Population

Region	Percentage of Weighted Sample	Percent of Unweighted Sample
1	23.9%	23.5%
2	5.3%	5.2%
3	2.6%	2.9%
4	4.2%	4.8%
5	2.8%	3.0%
6	10.7%	11.3%
7	17.3%	16.5%
8	8.7%	9.6%
9	24.5%	23.2%

Table 5 Age Distribution of Respondents in the 2005 Penn State Poll Versus the Age Distribution of Pennsylvania's Adult Population

Age	Percentage of Weighted Sample	Percent of Unweighted Sample
18-24	12.7%	4.5%
25-34	15.5%	10.4%
35-44	19.0%	16.7%
45-54	18.9%	22.9%
55-64	13.9%	19.7%
65-74	10.0%	14.6%
75 and over	9.9%	11.1%

[4] See Appendix B for a definition of the regions.

Table 6 Race Distribution of Respondents in the 2005 Penn State Poll Versus the Race Distribution of Pennsylvania's Adult Population

Race	Percentage of Weighted Sample	Percent of Unweighted Sample
White	89.8%	91.2%
Black	5.8%	5.0%
Asian	0.7%	0.3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%
American Indian or Native Alaskan	0.6%	0.5%
Other	2.4%	1.8%
Refused	0.6%	1.0%

Table 7 Gender Distribution of Respondents in the 2005 Penn State Poll Versus the Gender Distribution of Pennsylvania's Adult Population

Gender	Percentage of Weighted Sample	Percent of Unweighted Sample
Male	47.7%	39.3%
Female	52.3%	60.7%

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE 2005 PENN STATE POLL

The following section presents the frequency for each region, age, education, race, income, and gender subgroup in the sample. The frequency of occurrence for each subgroup in the sample is provided so that each sponsor is able to understand the characteristics of the sample, the frequency of occurrences of each group in the sample, and the actual number of cases within each group.

Table 8 Demographic Profile of the 2005 Penn State Poll

Subgroup	Number	Percent of Weighted Sample
Region		
1	204	23.9%
2	46	5.3%
3	23	2.6%
4	35	4.2%
5	24	2.8%
6	91	10.7%
7	147	17.3%
8	75	8.7
9	209	24.5
Age		
18-24	110	12.7%
25-34	133	15.5%
35-44	163	19.0%
45-54	163	18.9%
55-64	120	13.9%
65-74	86	10.0%
75 and over	85	9.9%
Education		
Less than high school	40	4.7%
High school diploma or GED	202	23.5%
Some college	188	21.9%
Two-year/Technical degree	93	10.8%
Four-year college graduate	199	23.1%
Post-graduate work	131	15.2%
Don’t know/not sure	4	0.5%
Refused	2	0.3%

Race		
White	772	89.8%
Black	49	5.8%
Asian	6	0.7%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1	0.1%
American Indian or Native Alaskan	5	0.6%
Other	21	2.4%
Refused	5	0.6%
Income		
Under $10,000/year	58	6.8%
$10,000-$19,999/year	92	10.7%
$20,000-$39,999/year	186	21.7%
$40,000-$59,999/year	125	14.5%
$60,000-$74,999/year	82	9.6%
$75,000-$99,999/year	72	8.4%
$100,000/year or over	113	13.2%
Don’t know/not sure	32	3.7%
Refused	99	11.5%
Gender		
Female	410	47.7%
Male	449	52.3%

CROSS-TABULATED RESPONSE FREQUENCIES

In general, how satisfied are you with the way things are going in Pennsylvania today? Would you say that you are very satisfied, more or less satisfied, or not satisfied at all?

Responses	Very satisfied	More or less satisfied	Not satisfied at all	Don't know/not sure	Refused	Number of respondents
Total Sample	6.0%	65.1%	27.9%	1.0%	0.0%	859
Region						
1	3.4%	58.3%	37.7%	0.5%	0.0%	204
2	2.2%	63.0%	30.4%	4.3%	0.0%	46
3	17.4%	43.5%	39.1%	0.0%	0.0%	23
4	2.8%	80.6%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	36
5	4.3%	56.5%	39.1%	0.0%	0.0%	23
6	13.2%	63.7%	22.0%	1.1%	0.0%	91
7	4.1%	67.3%	25.9%	2.7%	0.0%	147
8	4.0%	60.0%	36.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75
9	8.1%	73.2%	17.7%	1.0%	0.0%	209
Age						
18-24 years	12.7%	68.2%	15.5%	3.6%	0.0%	110
25-34	9.7%	73.1%	17.2%	0.0%	0.0%	134
35-44	2.5%	66.9%	30.7%	0.0%	0.0%	163
45-54	3.7%	64.4%	31.3%	0.6%	0.0%	163
55-64	5.0%	55.8%	38.3%	0.8%	0.0%	120
65-74	3.5%	62.8%	33.7%	0.0%	0.0%	86
75 years or over	7.1%	61.2%	28.2%	3.5%	0.0%	85
Education						
Less than high school	5.0%	60.0%	20.0%	15.0%	0.0%	40
High school graduate	8.4%	59.9%	31.2%	0.5%	0.0%	202
Some college	5.3%	66.0%	28.7%	0.0%	0.0%	188
Two-year/technical degree	5.4%	58.1%	36.6%	0.0%	0.0%	93
Four-year college graduate	5.0%	74.4%	19.6%	1.0%	0.0%	199
Post-graduate degree	5.3%	63.4%	31.3%	0.0%	0.0%	131
Don't know/not sure	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4
Refused	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2

Race						
White	5.4%	65.5%	27.8%	1.2%	0.0%	772
Black	8.2%	69.4%	22.4%	0.0%	0.0%	49
Asian	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
American Indian or Native Alaskan	40.0%	20.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
Other	0.0%	65.0%	35.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20
Refused	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6
Income						
Under $10,000/year	15.3%	57.6%	27.1%	0.0%	0.0%	59
$10,000-$19,999/year	7.6%	60.9%	29.3%	2.2%	0.0%	92
$20,000-$39,999/year	2.7%	69.5%	25.7%	2.1%	0.0%	187
$40,000-$59,999/year	4.0%	68.0%	28.0%	0.0%	0.0%	125
$60,000-$74,999/year	6.1%	68.3%	25.6%	0.0%	0.0%	82
$75,000-$99,999/year	9.6%	58.9%	28.8%	2.7%	0.0%	73
$100,000/year or over	7.1%	69.9%	23.0%	0.0%	0.0%	113
Don’t know/not sure	6.3%	59.4%	34.4%	0.0%	0.0%	32
Refused	4.0%	57.6%	37.4%	1.0%	0.0%	99
Gender						
Male	7.1%	59.6%	31.9%	1.5%	0.0%	411
Female	5.1%	69.9%	24.3%	0.7%	0.0%	449

Over the next year or so, do you think things will go better for Pennsylvania, go worse, or stay the same?

Responses	Go better	Go worse	Stay the same	Don't know/not sure	Refused	Number of respondents
Total Sample	17.9%	22.2%	57.0%	2.9%	0.0%	859
Region						
1	12.2%	24.4%	61.5%	2.0%	0.0%	205
2	20.0%	33.3%	44.4%	2.2%	0.0%	45
3	8.7%	13.0%	69.6%	8.7%	0.0%	23
4	11.1%	33.3%	55.6%	0.0%	0.0%	36
5	12.5%	8.3%	79.2%	0.0%	0.0%	24
6	22.8%	23.9%	52.2%	1.1%	0.0%	92
7	19.0%	16.3%	57.1%	7.5%	0.0%	147
8	16.2%	24.3%	56.8%	2.7%	0.0%	74
9	22.9%	21.0%	54.3%	1.9%	0.0%	210
Age						
18-24 years	5.5%	17.3%	71.8%	5.5%	0.0%	110
25-34	21.2%	16.7%	62.1%	0.0%	0.0%	132
35-44	14.6%	28.0%	56.7%	0.6%	0.0%	164
45-54	18.5%	24.7%	54.9%	1.9%	0.0%	162
55-64	14.3%	29.4%	54.6%	1.7%	0.0%	119
65-74	25.6%	16.3%	50.0%	8.1%	0.0%	86
75 years or over	31.8%	16.5%	45.9%	5.9%	0.0%	85
Education						
Less than high school	22.5%	12.5%	62.5%	2.5%	0.0%	40
High school graduate	17.3%	27.2%	53.5%	2.0%	0.0%	202
Some college	14.4%	22.9%	59.6%	3.2%	0.0%	188
Two-year/technical degree	18.5%	22.8%	51.1%	7.6%	0.0%	92
Four-year college graduate	22.2%	18.7%	57.1%	2.0%	0.0%	198
Post-graduate degree	15.3%	21.4%	61.8%	1.5%	0.0%	131
Don't know/not sure	20.0%	20.0%	40.0%	20.0%	0.0%	5
Refused	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2

Race						
White	17.8%	22.8%	56.3%	3.1%	0.0%	771
Black	18.4%	20.4%	59.2%	2.0%	0.0%	49
Asian	16.7%	0.0%	83.3%	0.0%	0.0%	6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
American Indian or Native Alaskan	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
Other	23.8%	23.8%	52.4%	0.0%	0.0%	21
Refused	40.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
Income						
Under $10,000/year	20.7%	27.6%	46.6%	5.2%	0.0%	58
$10,000-$19,999/year	18.5%	23.9%	55.4%	2.2%	0.0%	92
$20,000-$39,999/year	16.0%	23.0%	58.3%	2.7%	0.0%	187
$40,000-$59,999/year	15.9%	22.2%	59.5%	2.4%	0.0%	126
$60,000-$74,999/year	16.9%	24.1%	57.8%	1.2%	0.0%	83
$75,000-$99,999/year	17.8%	24.7%	50.7%	6.8%	0.0%	73
$100,000/year or over	22.3%	23.2%	54.5%	0.0%	0.0%	112
Don’t know/not sure	18.8%	6.3%	65.6%	9.4%	0.0%	32
Refused	17.2%	16.2%	62.6%	4.0%	0.0%	99
Gender						
Male	16.5%	20.2%	60.6%	2.7%	0.0%	411
Female	19.1%	24.0%	53.6%	3.3%	0.0%	450

What do you think is the most important problem facing Pennsylvania today?

Responses	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Taxes and taxation	162	18.9%
Unemployment/jobs/work conditions	154	17.9%
Dissatisfaction with government/politics	113	13.2%
Education	58	6.8%
Health care/malpractice insurance issue	44	5.1%
Don't know/not sure	43	5.0%
Economy	31	3.7%
Fuel prices and gasoline	31	3.6%
Roads/traffic/transportation	30	3.5%
Crime violence/war/security/policing/terrorism	30	3.5%
Other economic issues	23	2.7%
Environment/sprawl/agriculture	21	2.4%
Other issues	18	2.1%
No choice	18	2.1%
Poverty/homelessness/welfare	17	2.0%
Elderly issues	16	1.9%
Gambling	15	1.7%
Morals/family values/racism	14	1.6%
Drugs/alcohol/liquor stores	8	1.0%
Brain drain/population decreases	7	0.8%
Budget	5	0.6%
Abortion	1	0.1%

Overall, how would you rate the nation's economy today?

Responses	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know/not sure	Refused	Number of respondents
Total Sample	1.9%	25.2%	46.0%	26.1%	0.8%	0.0%	859
Region							
1	0.5%	32.0%	40.9%	26.1%	0.5%	0.0%	203
2	0.0%	13.3%	37.8%	44.4%	4.4%	0.0%	45
3	0.0%	21.7%	47.8%	26.1%	4.3%	0.0%	23
4	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	36
5	0.0%	21.7%	65.2%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23
6	2.2%	15.2%	44.6%	38.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92
7	2.7%	24.0%	45.9%	27.4%	0.0%	0.0%	146
8	1.4%	25.7%	50.0%	23.0%	0.0%	0.0%	74
9	2.9%	25.4%	53.1%	17.7%	1.0%	0.0%	209
Age							
18-24 years	0.0%	32.1%	44.0%	23.9%	0.0%	0.0%	109
25-34	3.7%	20.9%	44.8%	26.9%	3.7%	0.0%	134
35-44	3.7%	27.0%	48.5%	20.9%	0.0%	0.0%	163
45-54	0.6%	22.7%	50.9%	25.8%	0.0%	0.0%	163
55-64	1.7%	26.1%	41.2%	31.1%	0.0%	0.0%	119
65-74	1.2%	23.3%	41.9%	33.7%	0.0%	0.0%	86
75 years or over	2.3%	25.6%	45.3%	24.4%	2.3%	0.0%	86
Education							
Less than high school	2.4%	17.1%	53.7%	24.4%	2.4%	0.0%	41
High school graduate	0.5%	20.7%	42.4%	36.0%	0.5%	0.0%	203
Some college	0.5%	23.9%	45.2%	30.3%	0.0%	0.0%	188
Two-year/technical degree	0.0%	30.4%	45.7%	21.7%	2.2%	0.0%	92
Four-year college graduate	2.5%	28.8%	50.0%	18.7%	0.0%	0.0%	198
Post-graduate degree	6.1%	26.7%	45.0%	20.6%	1.5%	0.0%	131
Don't know/not sure	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4
Refused	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2

Race							
White	2.1%	25.6%	46.9%	25.1%	0.3%	0.0%	772
Black	2.0%	14.0%	46.0%	38.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50
Asian	0.0%	66.7%	16.7%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
American Indian or Native Alaskan	0.0%	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
Other	0.0%	10.0%	30.0%	50.0%	10.0%	0.0%	20
Refused	0.0%	33.3%	16.7%	16.7%	33.3%	0.0%	6
Income							
Under $10,000/year	3.4%	25.9%	37.9%	32.8%	0.0%	0.0%	58
$10,000-$19,999/year	0.0%	20.7%	47.8%	30.4%	1.1%	0.0%	92
$20,000-$39,999/year	1.1%	25.7%	44.4%	28.9%	0.0%	0.0%	187
$40,000-$59,999/year	0.8%	18.4%	48.8%	32.0%	0.0%	0.0%	125
$60,000-$74,999/year	1.2%	30.5%	47.6%	18.3%	2.4%	0.0%	82
$75,000-$99,999/year	4.1%	24.7%	43.8%	27.4%	0.0%	0.0%	73
$100,000/year or over	5.3%	24.8%	49.6%	18.6%	1.8%	0.0%	113
Don’t know/not sure	3.1%	25.0%	56.3%	12.5%	3.1%	0.0%	32
Refused	1.0%	34.3%	41.4%	23.2%	0.0%	0.0%	99
Gender							
Male	3.6%	30.2%	42.1%	22.9%	1.2%	0.0%	411
Female	0.4%	20.7%	49.4%	29.0%	0.4%	0.0%	449

APPENDIX A

DEFINITION OF SURVEY REGIONS

Geographic Regions

Region 1
Allegheny
Armstrong
Beaver
Butler
Fayette
Greene
Indiana
Lawrence
Mercer
Somerset
Washington
Westmoreland

Region 2
Crawford
Erie
Venango
Warren

Region 3
Cameron
Clarion
Clearfield
Elk
Forest
Jefferson
McKean
Potter

Region 4
Bedford
Blair
Cambria
Huntingdon

Region 5
Centre
Clinton
Juniata
Mifflin
Snyder
Union

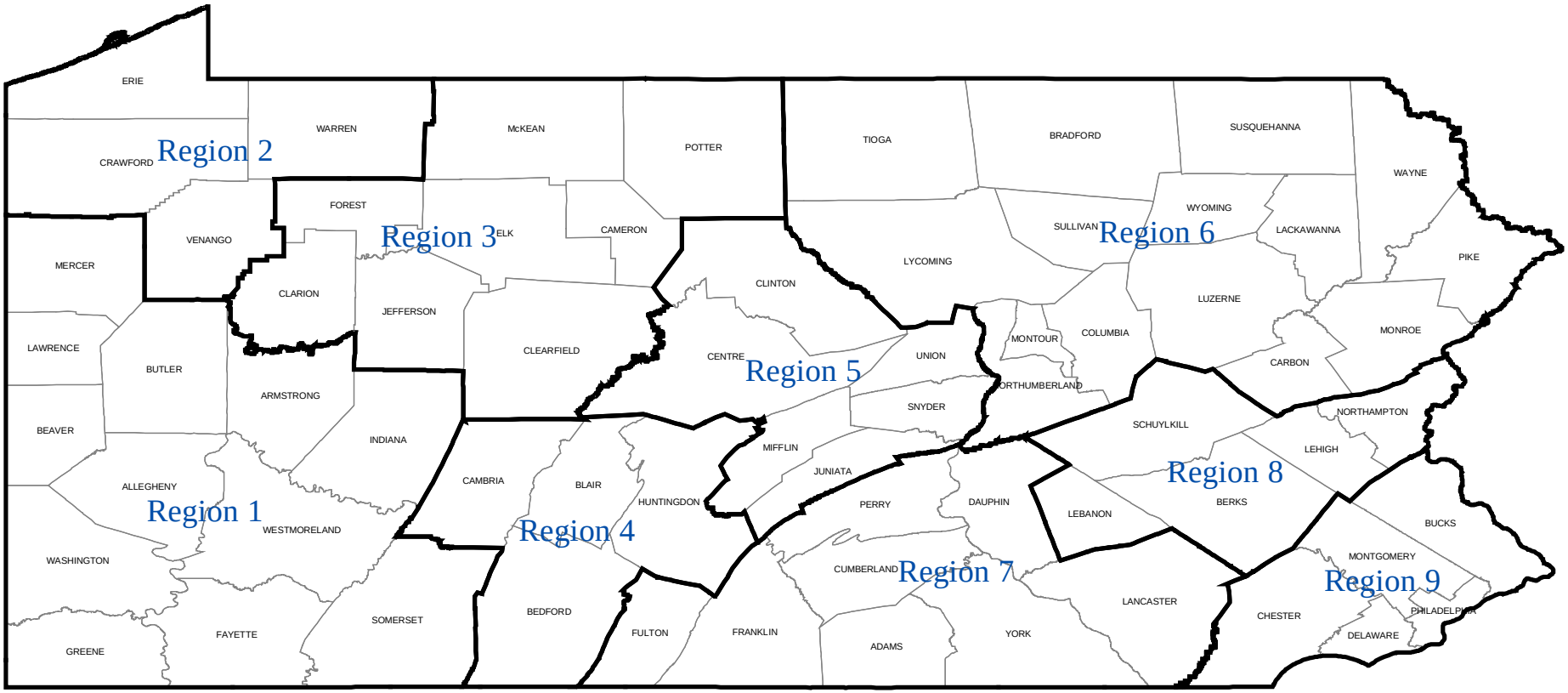
Region 6
Bradford
Carbon
Columbia
Lackawanna
Luzerne
Lycoming
Monroe
Montour
Northumberland
Pike
Sullivan
Susquehanna
Tioga
Wayne
Wyoming

Region 7
Adams
Cumberland
Dauphin
Franklin
Fulton
Lancaster
Perry
York

Region 8
Berks
Lebanon
Lehigh
Northampton
Schuylkill

Region 9
Bucks
Chester
Delaware
Montgomery
Philadelphia

Map of Survey Regions



Map Created By Penn State Center for GIS