
# SAMPLE Report of Results

## Spring 2023 Director's Questions: Daylight Savings Time

July 2023

PennState Harrisburg | Center for Survey Research

# INTRODUCTION

The Lion Poll is an omnibus survey conducted by the Center for Survey Research (CSR) at Penn State Harrisburg. A total of 1,045 self-administered web surveys were completed by adult Pennsylvanians between March 6 and April 2, 2023. The Lion Poll used a quota-based invitation system to produce a final dataset that is representative of Pennsylvania's population by region and, separately, by age/sex combined categories. Project activity was directed by Tim Servinsky, Project Manager at the Center for Survey Research at Penn State Harrisburg.

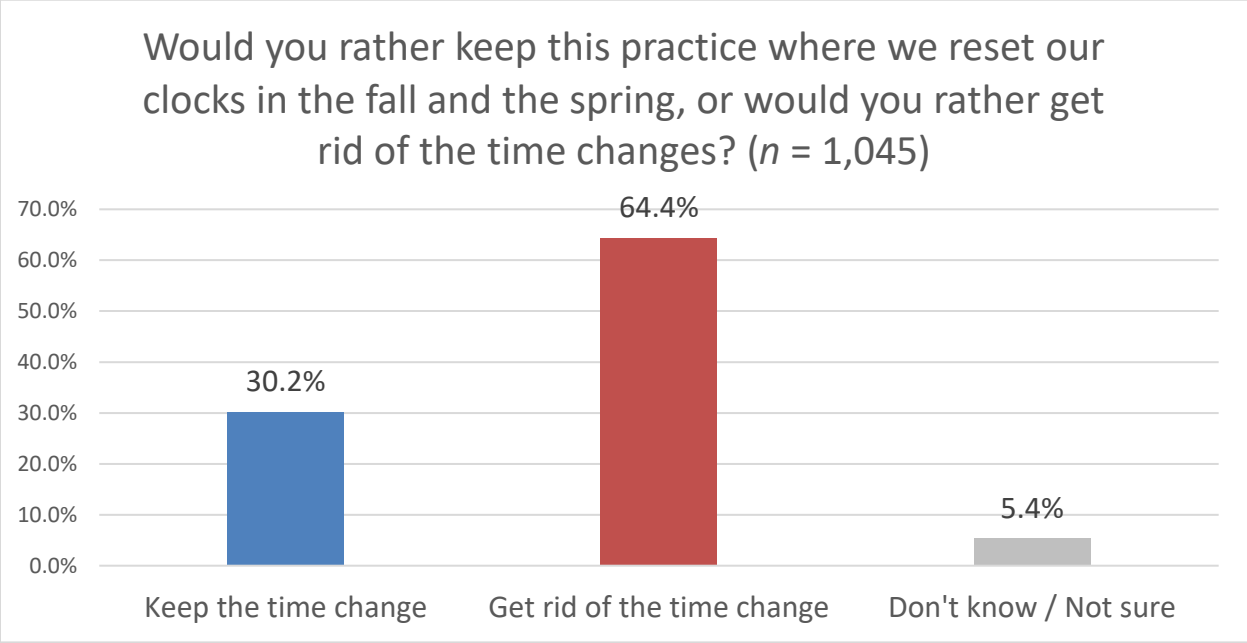
The purpose of the Lion Poll is to provide timely and accurate data to agencies, organizations, and researchers with statewide interests and responsibilities. Sponsors of CSR's omnibus polls have used their results to track public policy issues; measure general attitudes, awareness, and knowledge of their organizations; and measure satisfaction with organizational services and performance.

### Data Analysis Notes

The following notes should be considered when reviewing the final dataset:

1. Results include discussion for relationships that are statistically significant (t-test statistics or regression statistics are significant at the .05 level).
2. When reviewing figures, it is important to review the preceding text to determine which relationships are statistically significant. Figures may include information about relationships that are not statistically significant.
3. Data are not weighted; however, the final dataset is representative of Pennsylvania's population by region and by age/gender combined categories.
4. Unless otherwise noted, regression analyses are presented in order of effect, with the most-influential or predictive variables listed first and the least listed last.
5. Percentages may not total to 100% due rounding and the exclusion of 'Don't know' and 'Decline to answer' responses.
6. Cross-tabulations and frequencies may not add up to the sample size reported due to rounding and/or the exclusion of 'Don't know' and 'Decline to answer' responses.
7. See Appendix A of the Report of Methods for a map and list of the Lion Poll regions.
8. See Appendix B of the Report of Methods for the sponsored survey questions and standard demographics that were used in data collection.

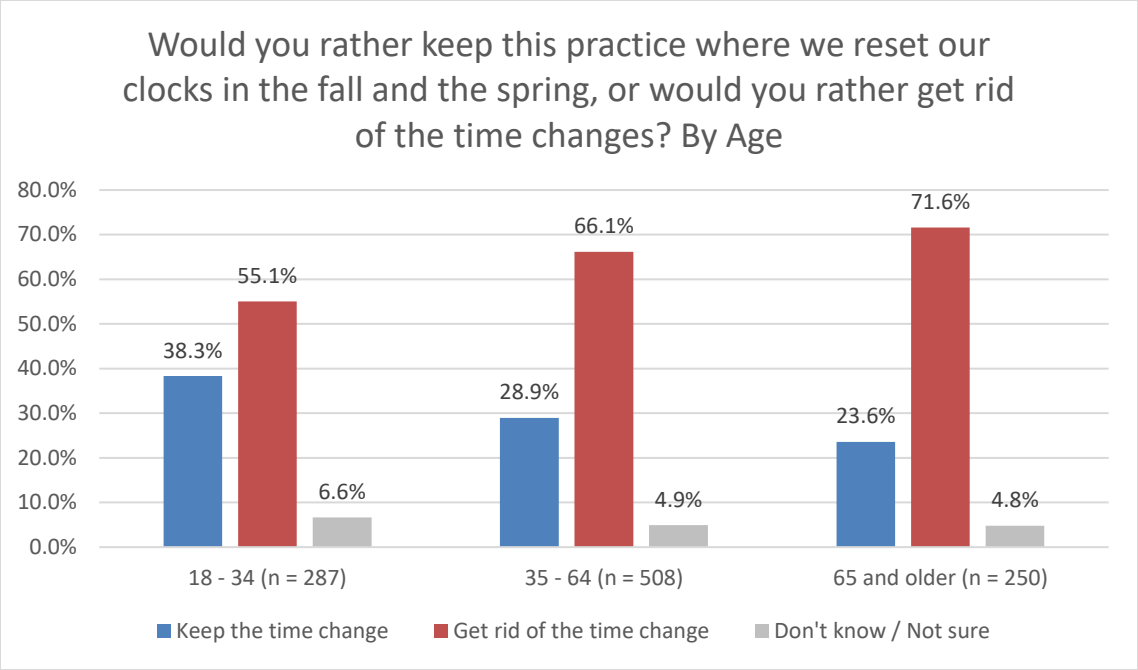
Lion Poll respondents were first asked whether they would prefer to keep the practice of changing the clocks twice per year or whether they would rather get rid of the time change. Nearly two-thirds (64.4%; *n* = 1,045) would prefer to abolish the time change, 30.2% would like to keep the time change, and 5.4% were not sure, as seen in the next figure.



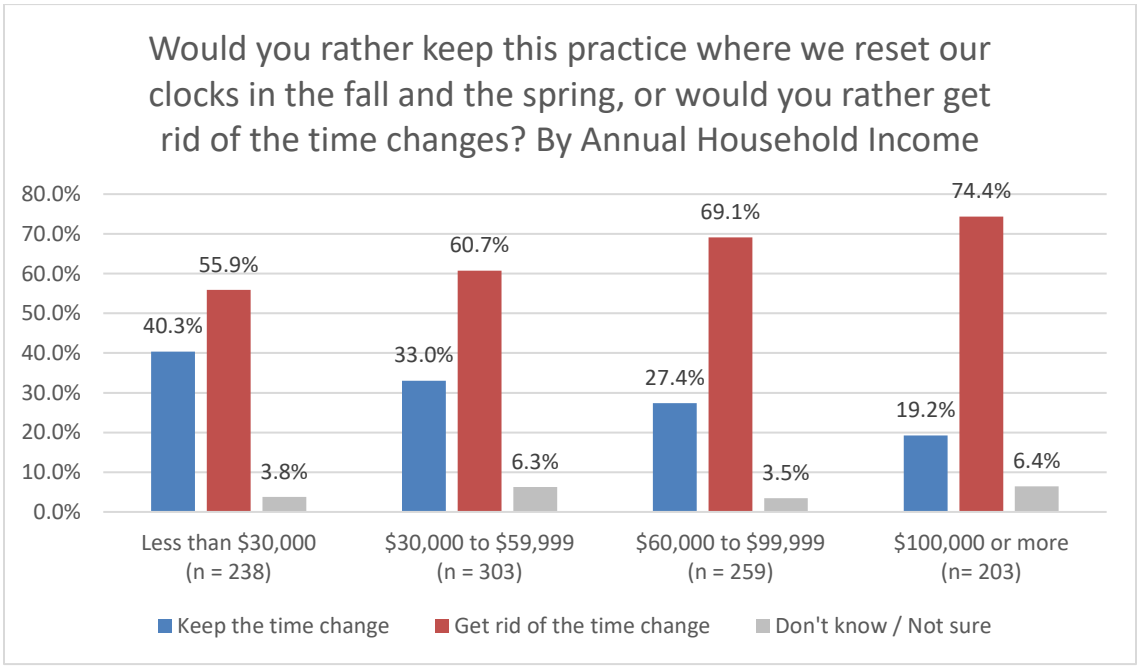

Regression analysis was conducted to reveal if any statistically significant differences existed by demographic subgroup. Regression analysis evaluates all demographic groups simultaneously, increasing that change that identified differences are explained by a specific demographic and reducing the chance that the difference appears in one demographic because it is correlated with another demographic. Throughout this report, subgroup results are presented in order of significance, with the most significant results appearing first.

In order of effect, significant differences in preferences toward keeping or getting rid of the time change were identified by **age, household income, education, and race/ethnicity.**

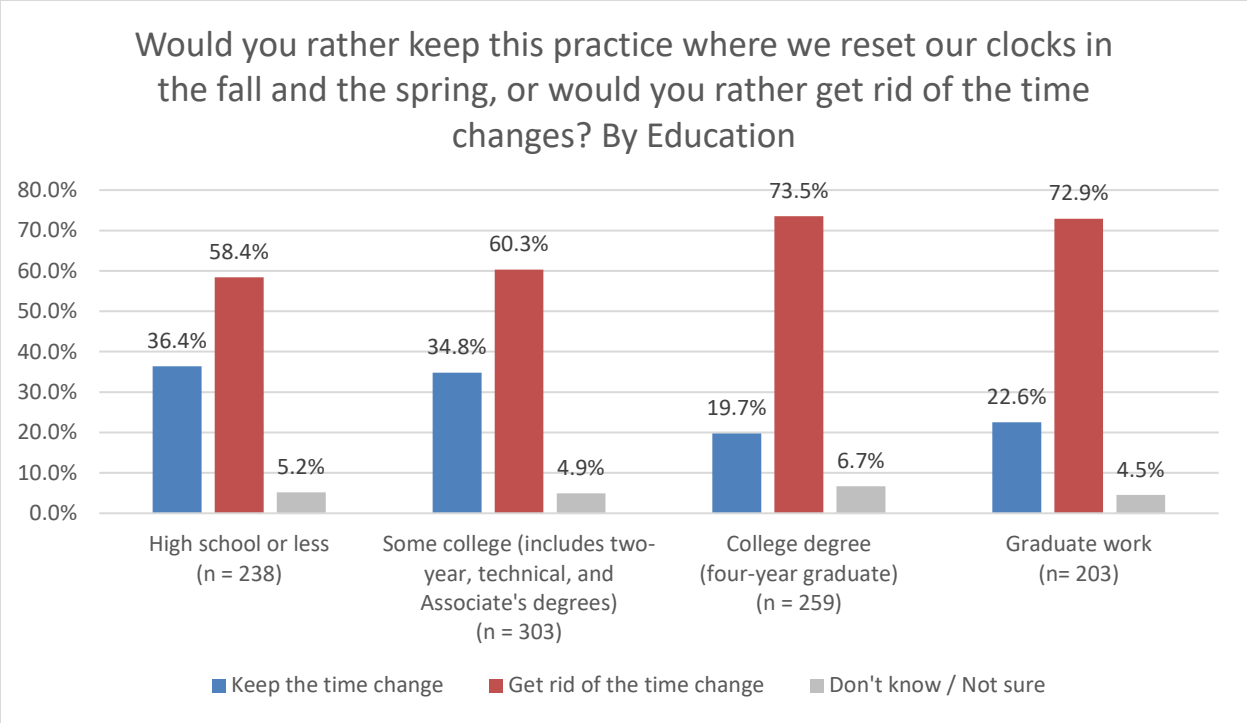
Individuals who were 65 and older were more likely to indicate a willingness to get rid of the time change (71.6%; *n* = 250) than those under the age of 65 (62.1%; *n* = 795), as seen in the next figure.



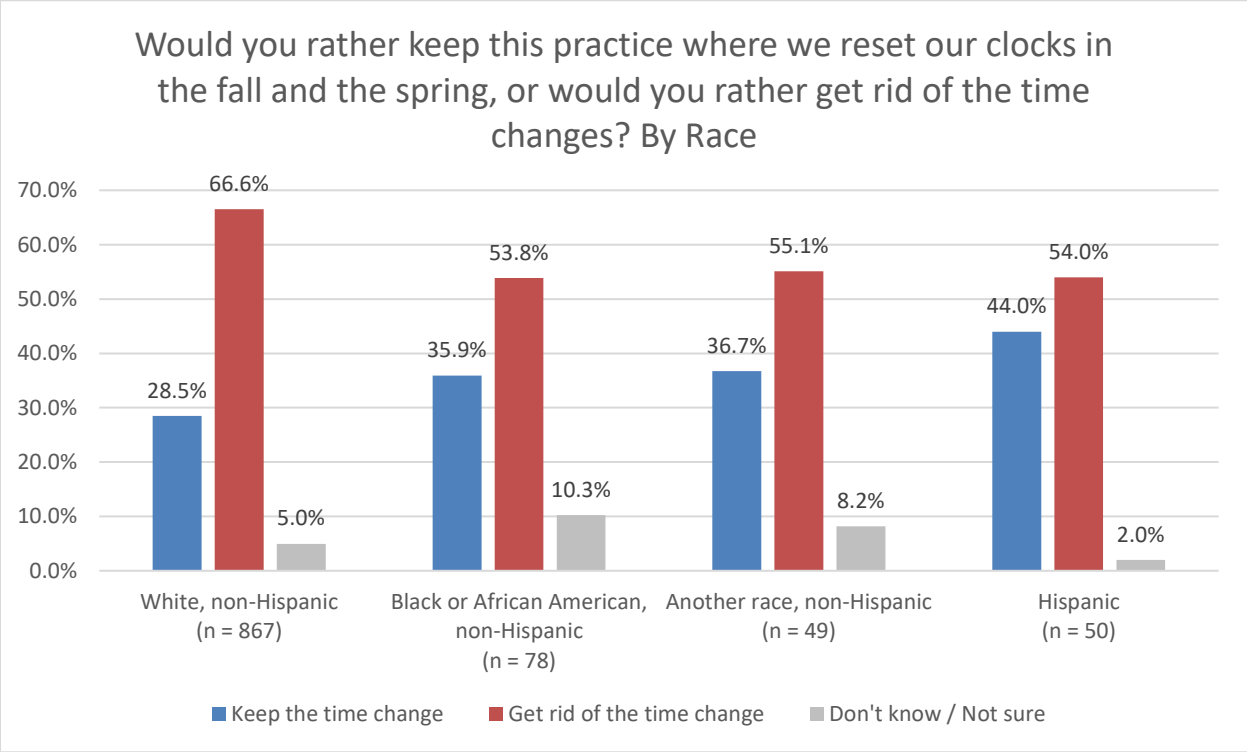

Those with higher annual household incomes and levels of education were also more likely to support getting rid of the time change. Specifically, nearly three-fourths of individuals with annual household incomes of $100,000 or more (74.4%; *n* = 203) preferred getting rid of the time change as compared to 62.0% (*n* = 800) of those with annual household incomes of less than $100,000.



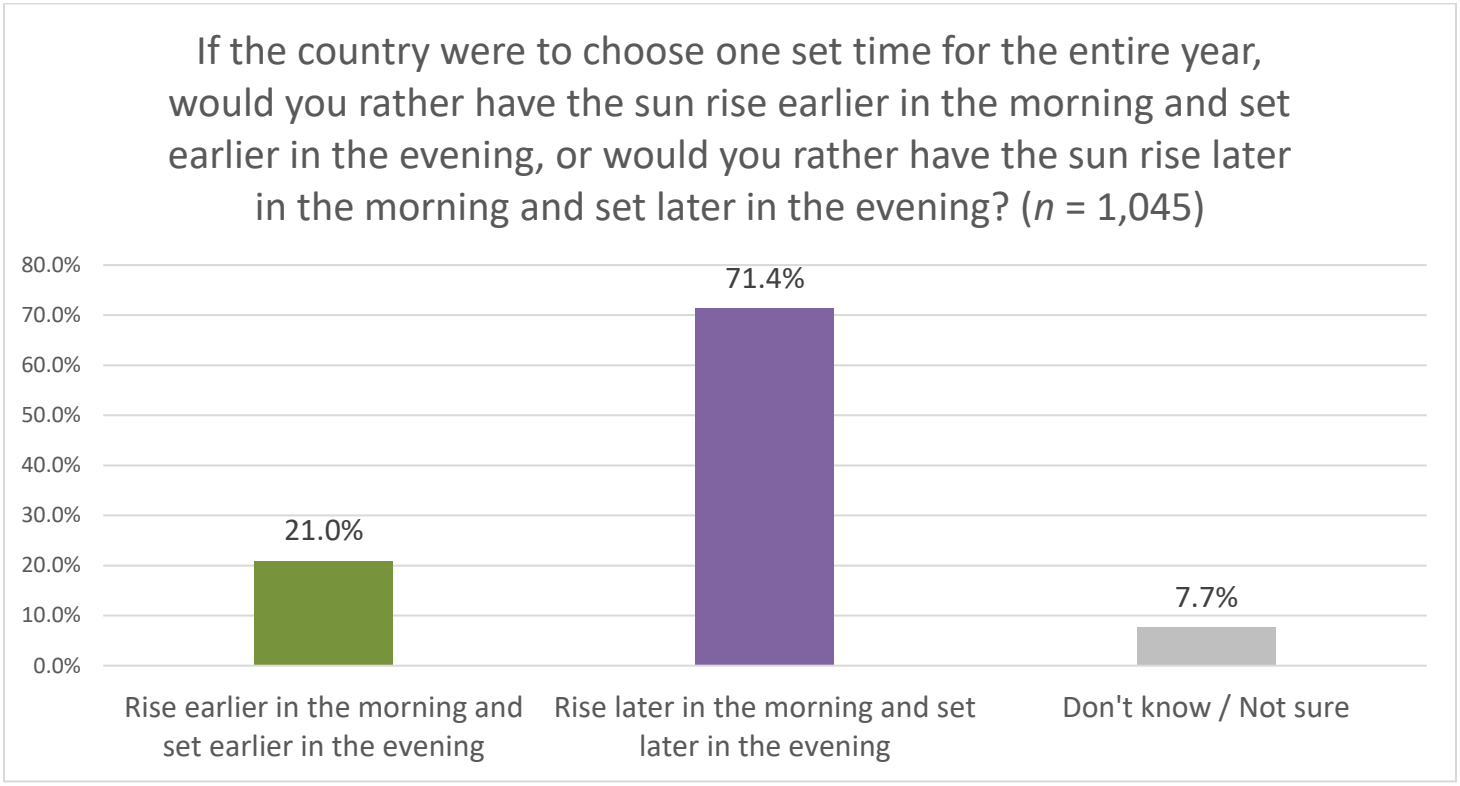
Additionally, 73.3% of those with at least a four-year college degree ($n$ = 371) supported getting rid of the time change as compared to just 59.4% of those with less than a four-year degree ($n$ = 673).



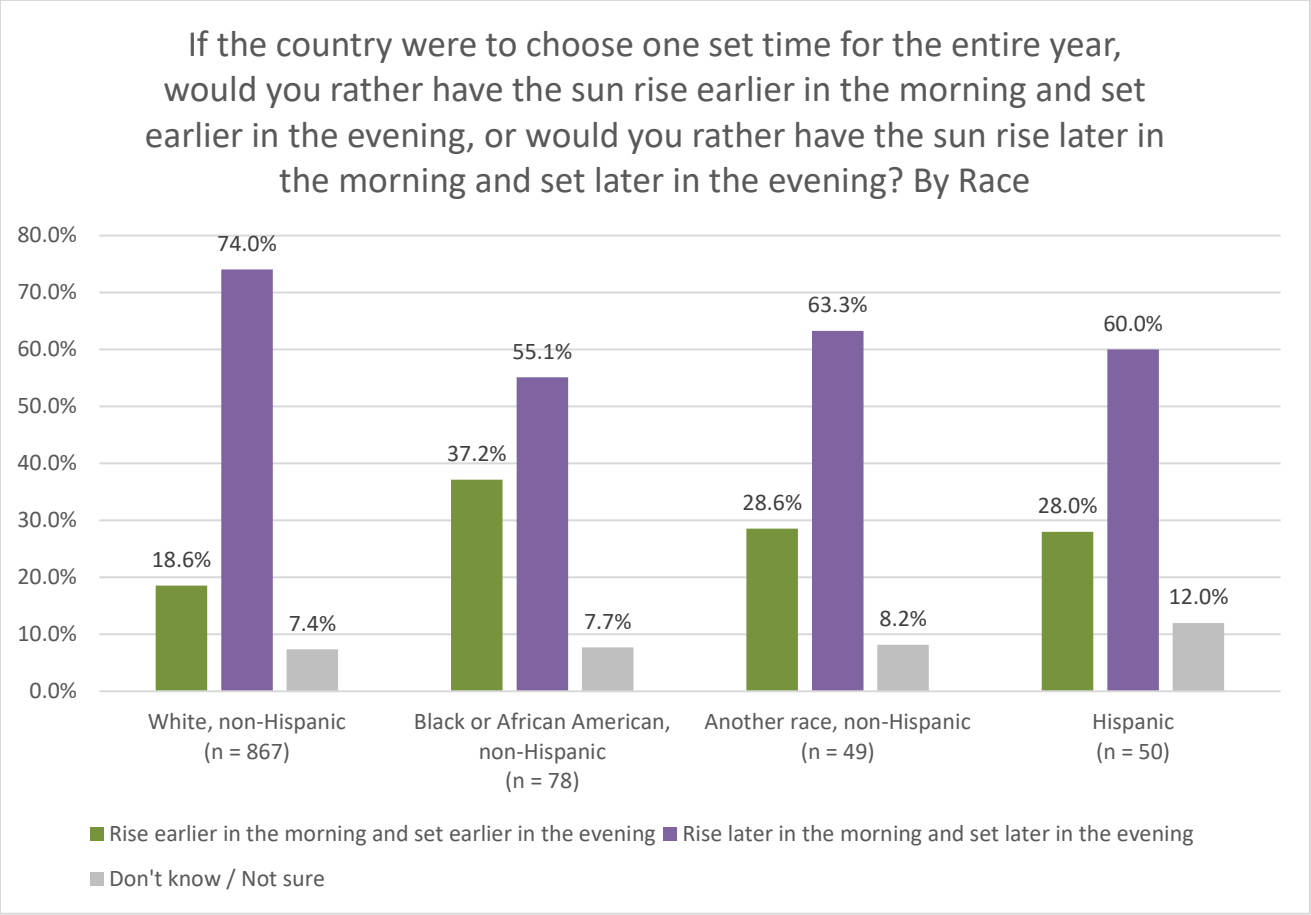

Finally, non-Hispanic white respondents were more likely to prefer getting rid of the time change (66.6%; $n$ = 867) than other respondents (54.2%; $n$ = 177).



Respondents were also asked whether they would prefer the sun to rise and set earlier or rise and set later if the country were to choose one set time for the entire year. Nearly three-fourths (71.4%; *n* = 1,045) would prefer to have the sun rise later in the morning and set later in the evening (keep daylight savings time year-round), just 21.0% would prefer the sun to rise earlier in the morning and set earlier in the evening (keep standard time year-round), and 7.7% were not sure, as seen in the next figure.




There were significant differences in preferred times by race/ethnicity. Notably, non-Hispanic white respondents were more likely to favor having the sun rise later in the morning and set later in the evening (74.0%; *n* = 867) than all other respondents (58.8%; *n* = 177), as seen in the next figure.


If the country were to choose one set time for the entire year, would you rather have the sun rise earlier in the morning and set earlier in the evening, or would you rather have the sun rise later in the morning and set later in the evening? By Race
80.0%
70.0%
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
18.6%
74.0%
7.4%
37.2%
55.1%
7.7%
28.6%
63.3%
8.2%
28.0%
60.0%
12.0%
White, non-Hispanic (n = 867)
Black or African American, non-Hispanic (n = 78)
Another race, non-Hispanic (n = 49)
Hispanic (n = 50)
Rise earlier in the morning and set earlier in the evening
Rise later in the morning and set later in the evening
Don't know / Not sure