18th Annual Idaho Public Policy Survey

Social Science Research Center

May 2007

BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY

Contents

CONTACT 3

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 4

BACKGROUND 6

DIRECTION 8
- DO YOU THINK THE STATE IS HEADED IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION?

IMPORTANT ISSUES 8
- IMPORTANT ISSUES FACING IDAHO
- TOP THREE "MOST IMPORTANT" ISSUES FACING IDAHO –
- MULTIPLE YEAR RESPONSES

GOVERNMENT 11
- TRUST IN LEVELS OF GOVERNMNET (FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT)
- GOVERNMENT RESPONSIVENESS TO CITIZEN NEEDS

TAXES 13
- FROM WHICH LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT DO YOU THINK YOU GET THE MOST FROM YOUR TAX MONEY?
- WHICH IS THE LEAST FAIR TAX?
- PROPERTY TAX (TOO HIGH, TOO LOW, ABOUT RIGHT)
- SCHOOL MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS

SOCIAL 15
- THE INITIATIVE PROCESS FOR COMPLEX POLICY DECISIONS
- NATIONAL GUARD USE OUTSIDE OF OUR REGION
- PRISON OVERPOPULATION SOLUTIONS?
- LIBRARIES
- KNOWLEDGE OF LIBRARIES LINKING IDAHO (LILI)

GROWTH 20
- CITY AND COUNTY SERVICES
- COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING AND ZONING TO MANAGE GROWTH
- FUNDING INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT GROWTH?
- DEVELOPING OF MASS TRANSIT

IMMIGRATION 24
- IMMIGRATION AND THE ECONOMY
- ENGLISH ONLY POLICY

ENVIRONMENT 26
- VEHICLE EMISSIONS TESTING
- BANNING ELK FARMS

MEDICAL 28
- WHAT TYPE OF HEALTHCARE OR MEDICAL INSURANCE DO YOU CURRENTLY HAVE?
- USING PUBLIC FUNDS TO PROVIDE HEALTH INSURANCE TO PEOPLE WHO CANNOT AFFORD IT
- MANDATORY HEALTH INSURANCE FOR THOSE THAT CAN AFFORD IT
- HIGHEST PRIORITY FOR RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TO PAY FOR HEALTH INSURANCE?
- LIMITING MEDICAID PROGRAMS FOR THE ELDERLY
- LIMITING MEDICAID PROGRAMS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
- LIMITING MEDICAID PROGRAMS FOR LOW-INCOME CHILDREN

DEMOGRAPHICS 35
- POLITICAL IDEOLOGY
- SEX OF RESPONDENTS:
- RESPONDENT AGE

APPENDIX 41

TECHNICAL REPORT 50

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- Annually, the SSRC conducts a large-scale survey of Idahoans to identify public policy concerns. The study is provided to public officials and interested citizens.

- 513 adults in Idaho households representing six geographic regions were surveyed between December 8, 2006 & January 5, 2007. Telephone calls, interviews, data collection and preparation were made by Clearwater Research.

- The survey standard error is +/- 5.6% at a 95% confidence-level for the total population.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Core Questions

- Over half (60%) of Idahoans believed the state was headed in the right direction.
- As in prior years, education slightly edged out the economy as the most important issue facing the State of Idaho (26.6% versus 21.6% respectively).
- Forty-three percent of respondents trusted local government the most. State and Federal government followed with 18% and 10% of respondents respectively.

Fiscal & Tax Policy

- More people believed they received the most out of their tax dollars through the local government versus the state government (30% and 25% respectively).
- Conversely, Idahoans (21%) felt the local property tax was the least fair tax.
- A majority of Idahoans (52%) believed that the local property tax was fair, 45% thought it was too high.

Social

- When asked if the initiative process was appropriate for making complex tax policy decisions, 53% of respondents strongly agreed. This percentage was up from the 17th annual 41.3%.
- This year about 63% of respondents agreed that the use of the Idaho National Guard outside of our region is appropriate.
- Forty-two percent of respondents felt that “build drug and mental illness treatment facilities” was an adequate solution to prison overpopulation.
- Familiarity with the Libraries Linking Idaho (LiLI) database has declined 3.2% compared to last year

Growth

- Statewide response was almost evenly split when asked if city and county services were keeping up with local growth.
- There was overwhelming support for planning and zoning at the local level
- Forty-one percent of respondents felt that all parties should pay equally for the infrastructure to support growth.
- There were few respondents that did not support the development of mass transit while 54% of respondents supported the development of mass transit in their region.

Immigration

- More than 70% of respondents support an “English Only” policy for Idaho.
- When asked if a stricter immigration policy would affect Idaho’s economy, 52% disagreed.

Environmental Policy

- When asked if Idaho should implement statewide vehicle emissions testing 47% of respondents strongly agreed or somewhat agreed.
- Forty-six percent of respondents thought elk farms should not be banned.

Medical

- Nearly 11% of Idahoans are uninsured.
- Statewide, 63% of respondents believed that public funds should be used to help provide health insurance for those that cannot afford it.
- Nearly 48% of respondents feel that those who can afford it should be required to carry health insurance in the same manner as automobile insurance.
- When asked to determine which groups should receive public assistance to pay for health insurance, 59% supported funds to “low income children” followed by “low income adults with chronic diseases” (15%) and “small businesses” (7%).
- When asked if Idaho should limit Medicaid programs for the elderly, people with disabilities, or children, people with disabilities received the highest level of agreement (8%).

BACKGROUND

Annually, the Social Science Research Center (SSRC) at Boise State University conducts a statewide survey of Idahoans to identify public policy opinions and concerns. The results of the survey are available to both policy makers and the public. This report conveys the full results on a range of contemporary policy issues, collected during a public opinion poll in the fall of 2006. An executive summary was provided in January 2007 to legislators, state agencies, the press, and the public prior to the commencement of the second session of the 58th Idaho Legislature.

To accurately project the results of this survey across the state, the survey data is weighted according to the proportion of the total state population within each of the six geographic regions shown in Figure 1. For more information regarding the methods used in the survey, see the technical report in the Appendix. Prior to year 2002, frequency data was used without weighting and regions were assigned a 'quota' to ensure adequate statewide representation. While the differences generally remain well within the acceptable margin of error, population-weighted data more accurately portrays the statewide population. The difference in methodology is more apparent in the regional data where larger variation from the overall frequency data will be obvious.

The survey was administered to 513 Idaho adults (+18 years old) by telephone between December 8, 2006, though January 5, 2007. The overall statewide population is represented by the survey sample at a standard error estimated to be +/- 4% at the 95% confidence level.

Since its inception in 1990, the survey has included a set of "core questions" which have been asked each year. These core questions relate to the problems facing Idaho, perceptions of and confidence in government, opinions on taxes, and satisfaction with program and service areas. Additional questions are asked that attempt to identify or clarify contemporary issues that are of interest and concern to Idaho citizens.

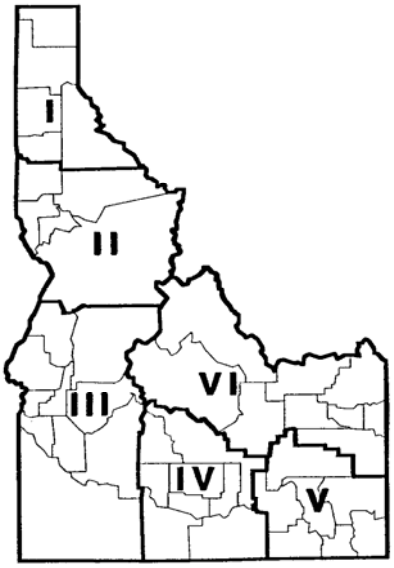
Additionally, a stratified sample also allows for general comparisons across six geographic regions. (Statistically speaking, the survey results are representative of the population of each region.) **Figure 1** on page 2 maps the regions in the state, and **Table 1** identifies the standard error of the sample for each region as well as the weighted population basis used for the analysis.

The survey instrument, technical requirements, reporting and analysis for the survey were prepared by the SSRC. The Institutional Review Board at BSU approved the research protocol and questionnaire for use with human subjects. Respondents to the survey are guaranteed anonymity and confidentiality, and they are allowed to refuse to answer the survey or any question within the survey.

Clearwater Research, Inc. of Boise, ID utilized their Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system to collect the survey data and deliver a weighted sample and Technical Report to the SSRC for analysis. Clearwater Research, Inc. can be

contacted at (208) 376-3376, or visit their website at http://www.clearwater-research.com.

Figure 1. The six geographic regions used for the Annual Idaho Public Policy Surveys, including their respective counties.



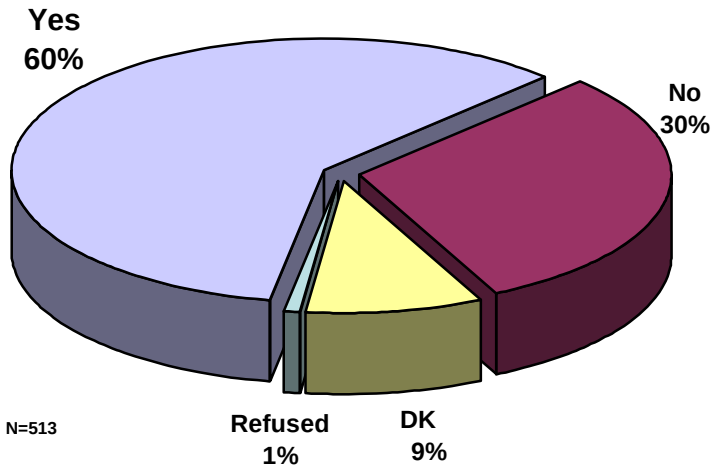
Region 1: Panhandle	Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Benewah, Shoshone
Region 2: North Central	Latah, Clearwater, Nez Perce, Lewis, Idaho
Region 3: Southwest	Adams, Valley, Washington, Payette, Gem, Boise, Canyon, Ada, Elmore, Owyhee
Region 4: South Central	Camas, Blaine, Gooding, Lincoln, Minidoka, Jerome, Twin Falls, Cassia
Region 5: Southeast	Bingham, Power, Bannock, Oneida, Franklin, Bear Lake, Caribou
Region 6: East Central	Lemhi, Custer, Butte, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, Teton, Bonneville

Table 1: Sample Size, Confidence Interval, Design Effect, and Effective Sample Size

Region	Unweighted Sample Size		Weighted Population Size		95% Conf. Interval for 50%-50%	Design Effect	Eff. Sample Size
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent			
I	88	17.2	154,126	14.6	±10.9	1.09	81
II	86	16.8	80,245	7.6	±10.7	1.02	84
III	85	16.6	453,577	43.0	±11.1	1.09	78
IV	84	16.4	124,811	11.8	±11.0	1.06	79
V	85	16.6	113,513	10.8	±10.7	1.01	84
VI	85	16.6	128,644	12.2	±10.7	1.01	84
Total (Statewide)	513	100.0	1,054,916	100.0	±5.6	1.68	306

DIRECTION

In general terms, do you think the state is headed in the right direction?



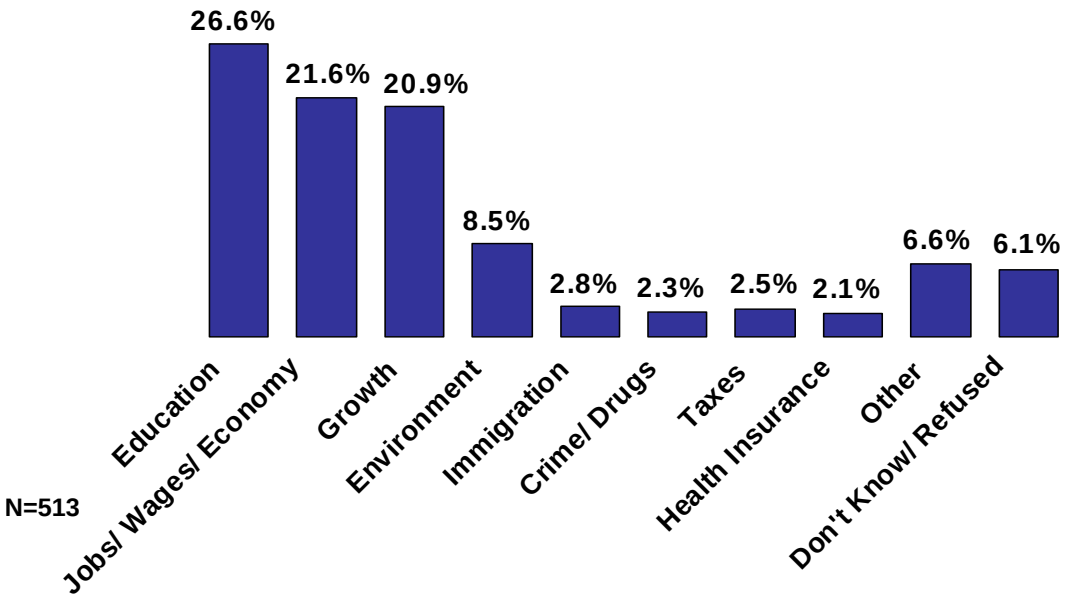
In general, 60% of respondents believed that the state is headed in the right direction. Thirty percent believed that the state is not headed in the right direction, while 9% did not know, and 1% refused to respond.

- Last Year 63.3% of respondents felt the state was headed in the right direction, slightly higher than this year (60%).
- 26.2% of respondents last year believed the state was not headed in the right direction.

(See Figures 1&2 in the Appendix for regional break-down)

IMPORTANT ISSUES

What is the single most important issue facing Idaho today?

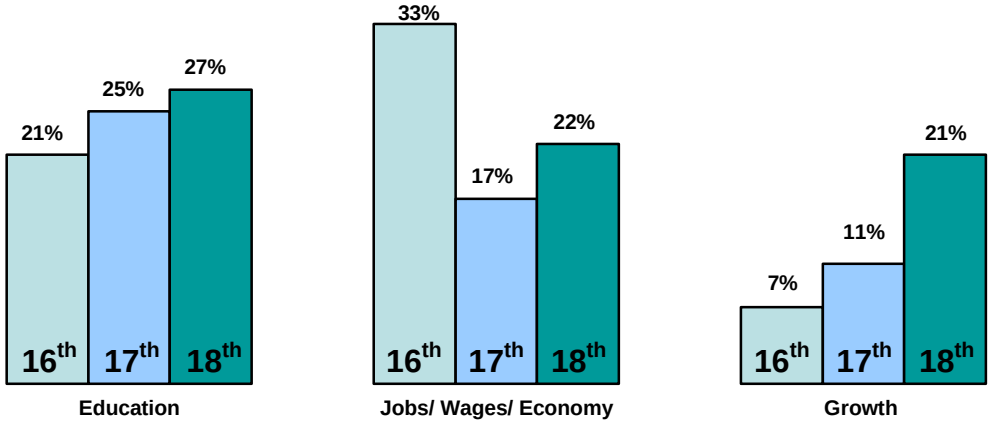


Education was identified as the single most important issue facing Idaho (26.6%). "Jobs/ Wages/ Economy" and "Growth" were ranked second and third with 21.6% and 20.9% respectively.

- Last year 25% of respondents identified education as the single most important issue. Two years ago (2005), the economy was ranked first with 33% of the response from survey participants.
- Although not an option, 6.9 percent of respondents in Region 4 offered "Immigration" as one of Idaho's most important issues.

(See Figures 3-8 in the Appendix for regional break-down)

Top three "most important" issues facing Idaho – Multiple year responses

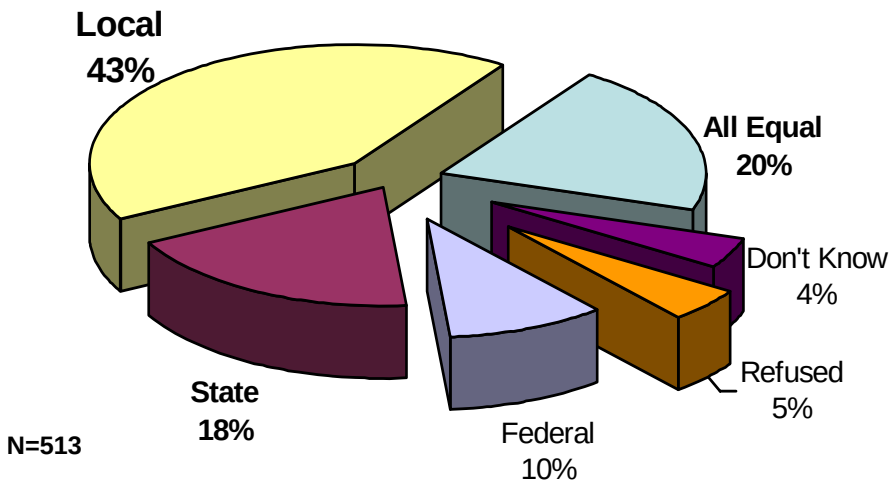


Data over the last three years show that issues like education and growth are becoming more important to Idaho residents.

(See Figures 3-8 in the Appendix for regional break-down)
(See Figure 9 in the Appendix for reasons education was ranked #1)
(Tables 1-4 in the Appendix show the reasons respondents chose Idaho's top three issues)

GOVERNMENT

In general, do you have more trust in federal, state, or local government?

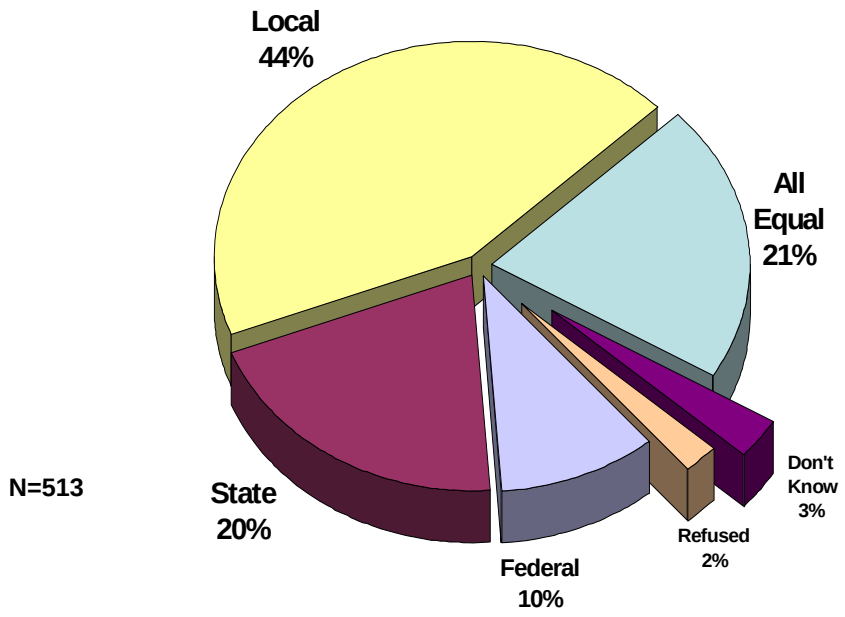


As seen in the past, most respondents maintained more trust in local government than any other level of government. Forty-three percent of respondents trust local government more than state or federal government.

- Trust in local government has increased almost 2% each year over the past three years (**38%**--2004, **40%**--2005, **42%**--2006 and **43%**--2007).
- Political parties contributed to response favoring local government as follows:
  - Republicans 45.8%
  - Democrats 28.7%
  - Independents 17.8%
- As a political party, Republicans showed the highest level of trust in both local and state governments, at 43.8% and 23.9% respectively.
- Region 3 showed the highest level of trust in federal government (11.1%), while Region 5 showed the highest level of trust in state government (29.1%) for the second year in a row, and Region 2 showed the highest level of trust in local government (48.8%).

(See Table 5 in the appendix for regional break-down)

Which level of government do you think best responds to your needs?



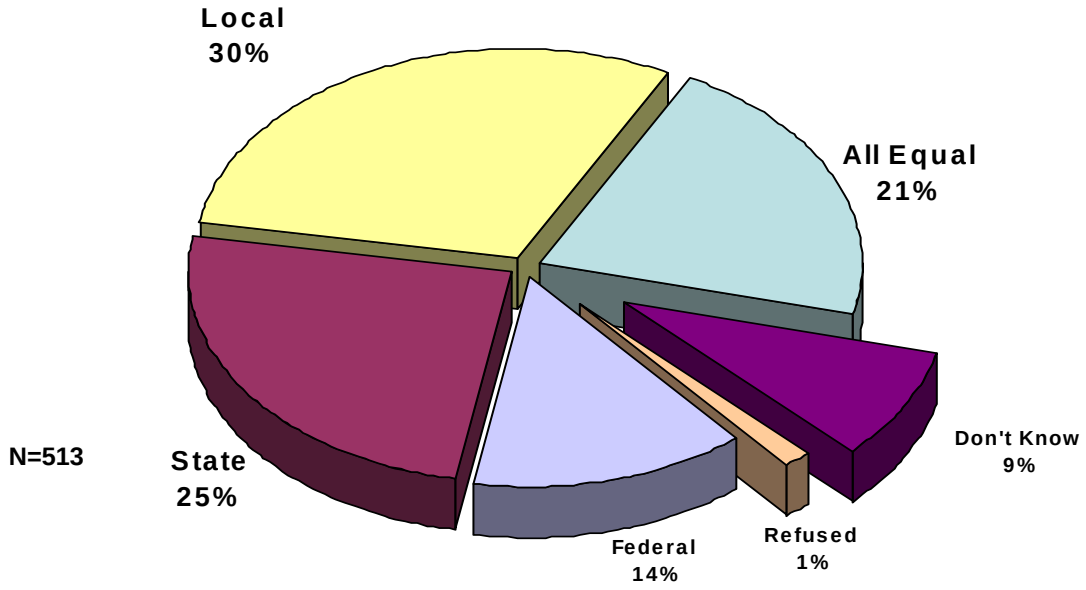
Forty-four percent of participants indicated that local government responded best to their needs.

- Political parties contributed to response favoring local government as follows:
  - Republicans 44.5%
  - Democrats 19.8%
  - Independents 30.0%
- Federal government received its highest level of support from Region 1 (13.4%).
- State government received its highest level of support from Region 4 (23.7%)
- Local government received its highest level of support from Region 2 (49.8%).

(See Table 6 in the appendix for regional break-down)

FISCAL AND TAX POLICY

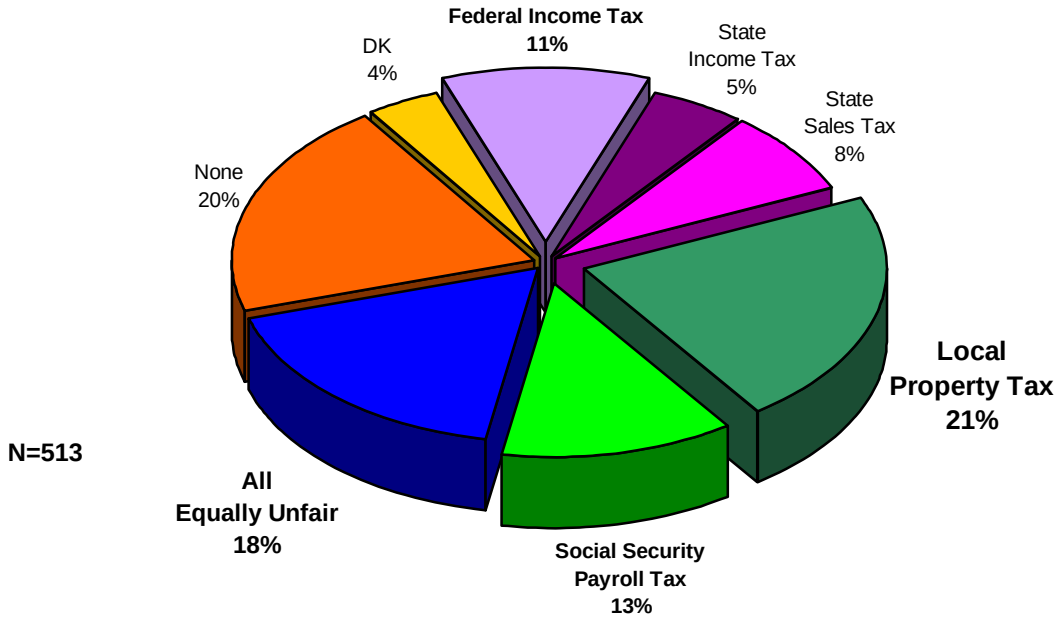
From which level of government do you think you get the most from your tax money?



More respondents (30%) believe they get the most from local government in terms of the taxes they pay than other levels of government (25% state and 14% local).

- Political parties contributed to response favoring local government as follows:
  - Republicans 42.1%
  - Democrats 20.2%
  - Independents 31.3%
- Contrary to last year, those identifying themselves with “Other” political parties indicated that they receive more for their tax money from local government (43.7%). In 2006 the federal government received 28.3% of this response.
- On a regional comparison, the highest percentage of respondents indicating that the most value for their tax money came from federal government was in Region 5 (20.6%), from state government in Region 5 (28.1%), and from local government in Region 3 (32.8%).

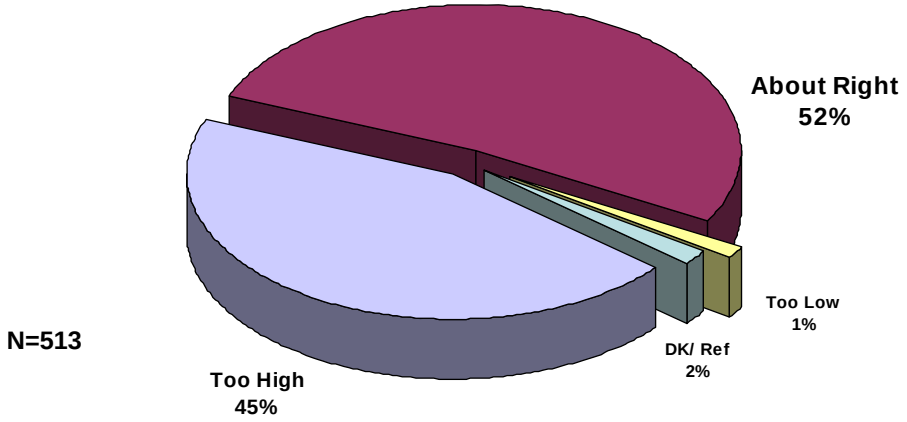
Which of the following taxes do you think is the least fair?



Respondents believed local property tax was the least fair tax (21.8%).

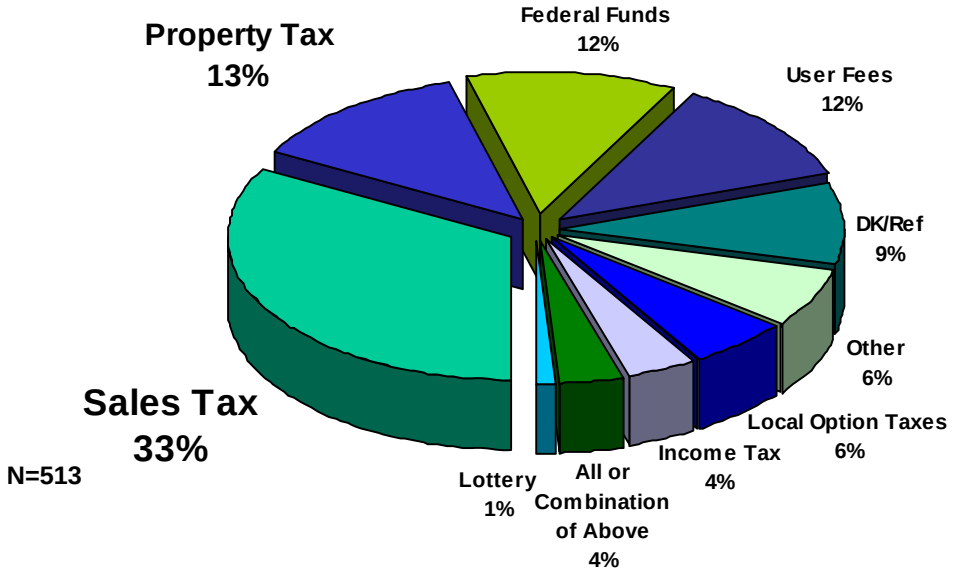
- The percentage of respondents indicating that the local property tax was the least fair tax has dropped from 28% two years ago to its current level.
- Forty-four percent of respondents in Southwest Idaho believed the local property tax was the least fair.
- Republicans and Independents believed the local property tax was least fair (49.5%, 33.2%). Only 10% of democrats felt similarly.

Do you think the amount of local property tax you have to pay is too high, about right, or too low?



- Slightly more than half (52%) of respondents felt that the amount of local property tax they pay is "About Right", while slightly less (45%) think it is "Too High".
- Republicans and Independents were evenly split on this question.
- Democrats (68%) feel the amount of property tax they currently pay is "about right."
- Of the 1% that felt the amount of local property tax they have to pay is "Too Low", 84.5% were located in regions 1 and 6.

How should we pay for school maintenance and operations if there is a funding shortfall?

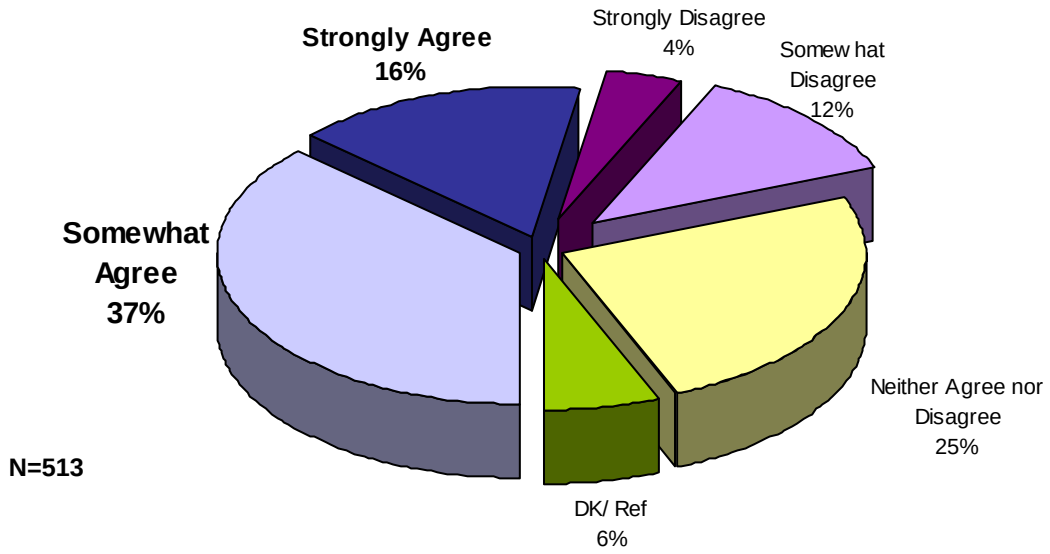


When asked how school maintenance and operation should be paid for in the event of a funding shortfall, 33% of respondents saw sales tax as an appropriate funding source.

(See Table 6 in the appendix for regional break-down)

SOCIAL

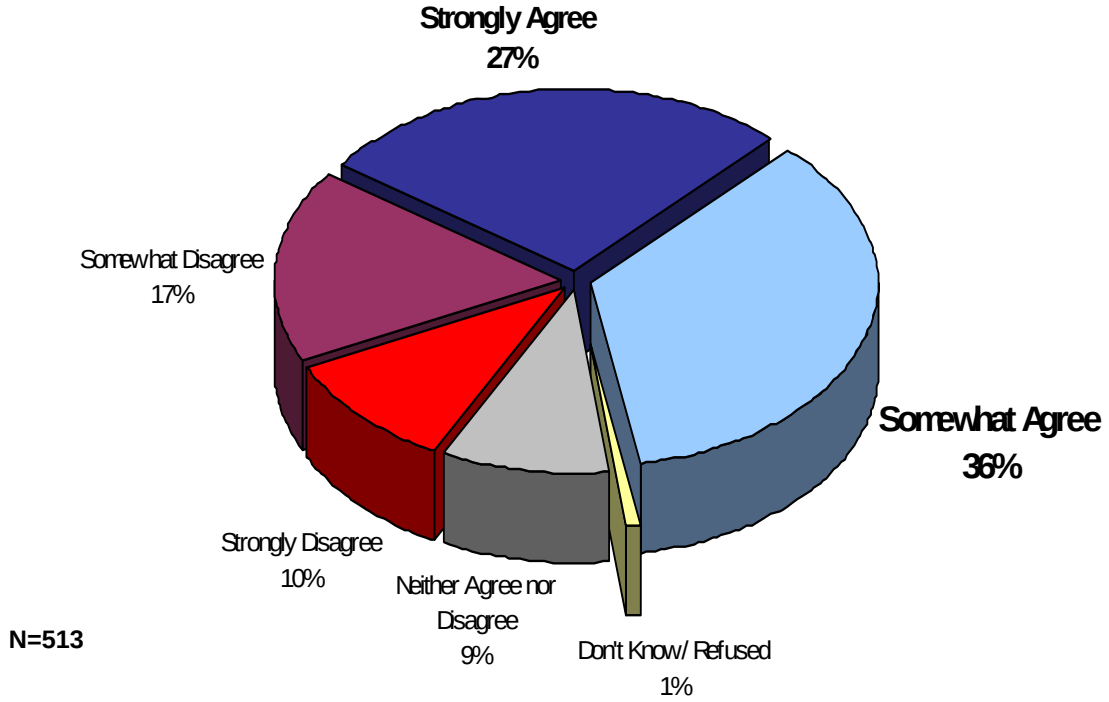
How strongly do you agree that the initiative process is a correct way to make complex policy decisions?



When asked if the initiative process was appropriate for making complex tax policy decisions 53% of respondents agreed. This percentage is up from last year's 41.3%.

- Twenty-five percent of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed.
- Sixteen percent of respondents disagreed and felt that the initiative process was not an appropriate means of making complex policy decisions.
- Region 5 showed the highest level of support for the initiative process. Nearly 60% of region 5 respondents felt the initiative process was appropriate for making complex tax policy decisions.
- Public opinion on this issue was evenly split between political parties.

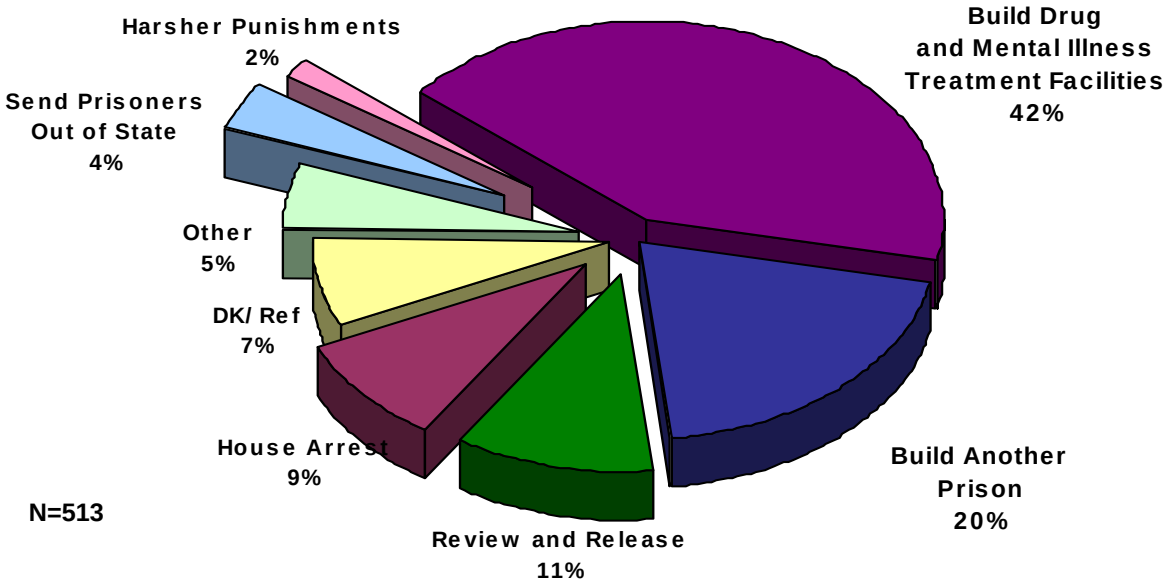
How strongly do you agree that the use of the Idaho National Guard outside our region is appropriate?



Last year respondents were asked "How do you feel about citizens armies like the Idaho National Guard being used to fight an overseas war like the war in Iraq?" 60% of respondents strongly favored or somewhat favored this type of use. This year about 63% of respondents agree that the use of the Idaho National Guard outside of our region is appropriate.

- However, 27% of respondents felt the use of National Guard units outside our region was not appropriate.
- 33.3% of Republicans, 19.8% of Independents, and 7.0% of Democrats agreed that the use of National Guard Units outside our region was appropriate.
- In comparison to last year 83.2% of Republicans, 50.3% of Independents, and 29.8% of Democrats agreed to the use of National Guard Units in Iraq.

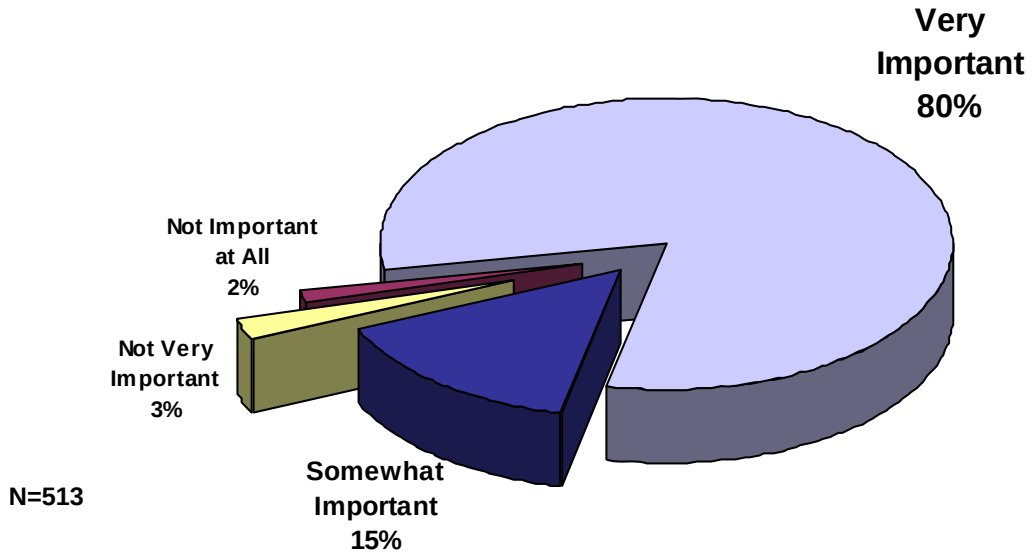
What is an acceptable solution to Idaho's prison overpopulation?



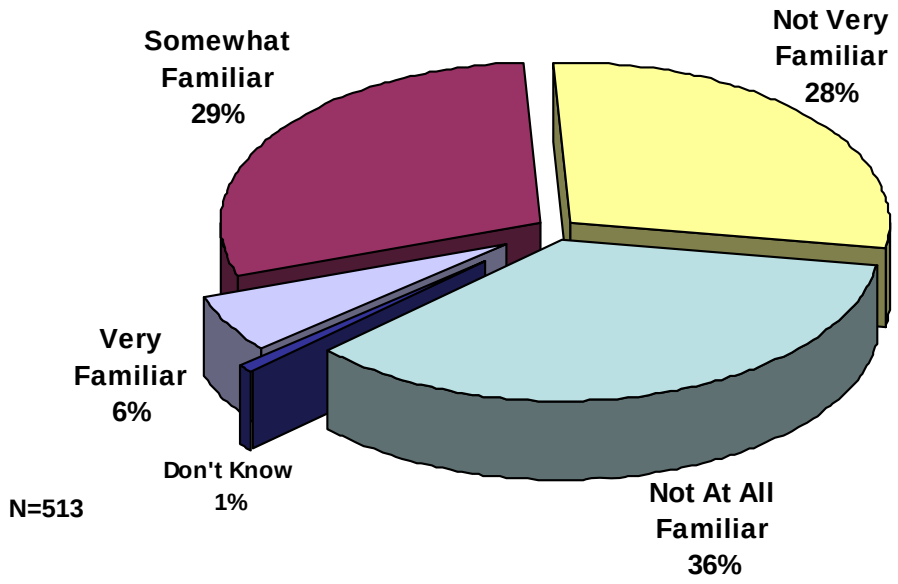
Last year when respondents were asked if the state should build another prison, send prisoners out of state, or review current sentencing laws to deal with prison overcrowding, 42.0% said Idaho should pursue some other solution. This year when "build drug and mental illness treatment facilities" was added as an alternate solution, 42% of respondents agreed that this was a suitable course of action for dealing with prison overpopulation.

- 20% of respondents felt that building another prison was an adequate solution to prison overpopulation. This percentage is down from last year's response of 31.3%.
- Less than 2% of respondents felt "harsher punishments" would help decrease prison overpopulation.
- 11% agreed with the option "review current sentencing laws and release some prisoners."
- Republicans showed the highest level of support for the option "build drug and mental illness treatment facilities" with 37.7%.

Overall, how important are libraries in our state?



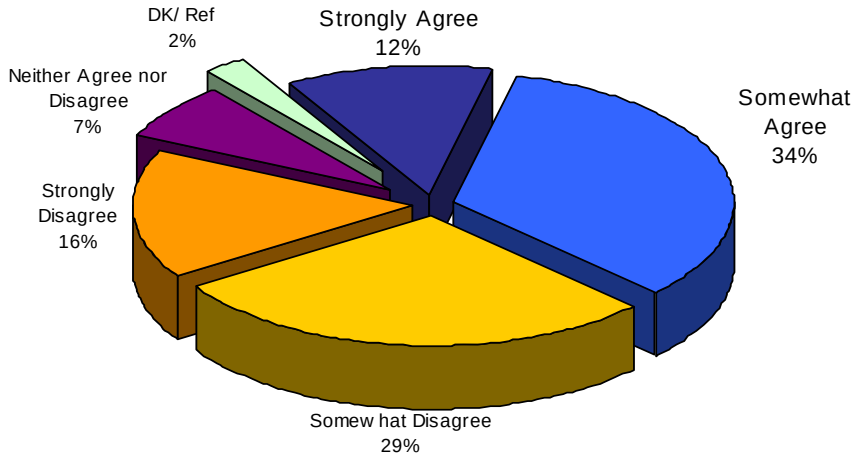
How familiar are you with the Libraries Linking Idaho (LiLI) databases?



- Respondents showed strong support for libraries with 80% indicating that they thought libraries were "Very Important."
- However, familiarity with the Libraries Linking Idaho (LiLI) database has declined with only 6% of respondents indicating they were very familiar with the LiLI database (This percentage is down from 9.2% in last year's annual Idaho Public Policy Survey).
- An additional 29% of respondents indicated they were somewhat familiar with the LiLI databases.

GROWTH

Services provided by the city and county are keeping up with the growth where I live?



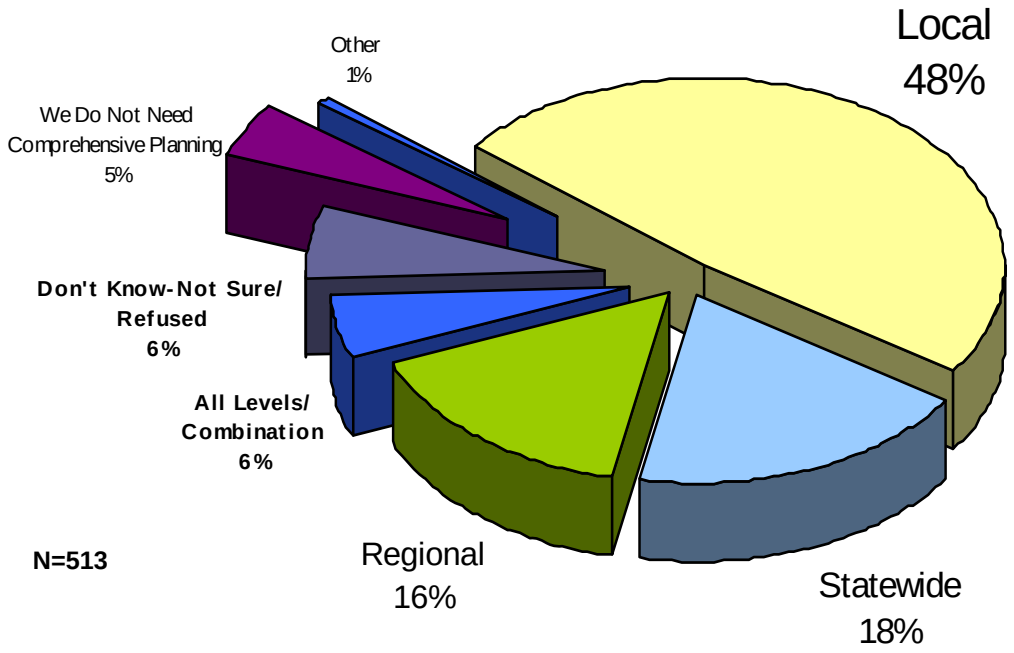
N=513

Statewide response was almost evenly split when asked if city and county services were keeping up with local growth.

- A majority of respondents in regions 1 (47.4%) and 3 (52.0%) believed that city and county services were not keeping up with the growth in their regions.
- A majority of respondents in regions 2 (56.2%), 4 (51.7%) and 5 (61.7%) feel city and county services are keeping up with the growth in those regions.

(See Table 6 in the appendix for regional break-down)

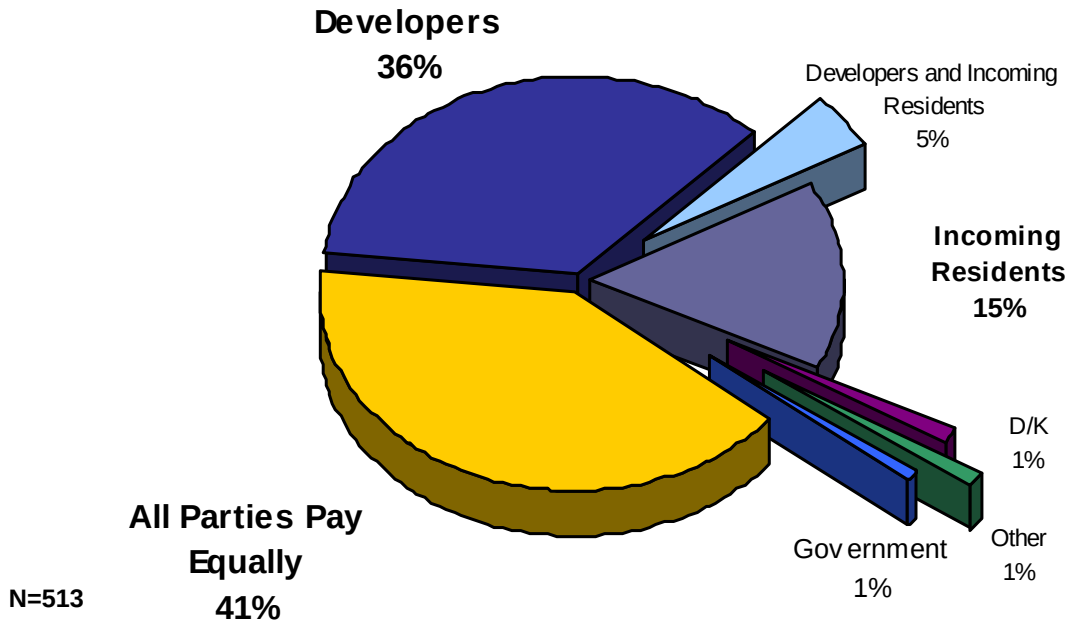
At what level do you support comprehensive planning and zoning to manage growth?



There was overwhelming support for planning and zoning at the local level.

- The highest level of support for comprehensive planning at the local level came from Regions 4 and 5 (60.3% and 57.5% respectively).
- Among political parties, Republicans (53.7%) showed the highest level of support followed by Independents (46.8%) and democrats (37.9%).

Who should pay for the infrastructure to support growth?

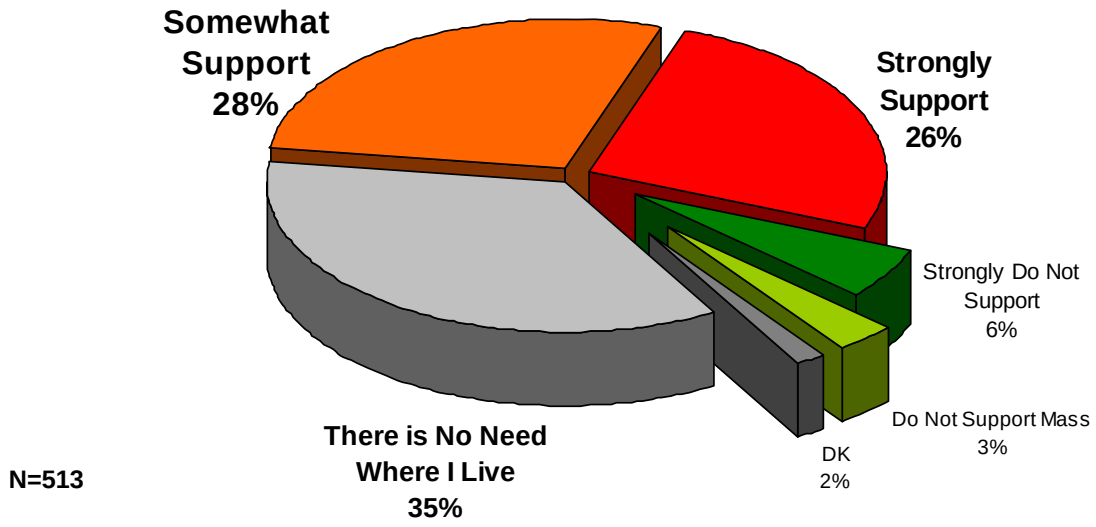


41% of respondents believed that all parties should pay equally for the infrastructure to support growth.

- In Region 1, 49.3% of respondents felt that developers should pay to support infrastructure.
- In Region 2, 55.7% of respondents felt that all parties should pay equally.
- Democrats were 10 % more in favor of making developers pay for the infrastructure to support growth.
- Evenly split, Republicans and Independents felt all parties should pay for the infrastructure to support growth.

(See Table 6a in the appendix for regional break-down)

How strongly would you support the development of mass transit where you live?

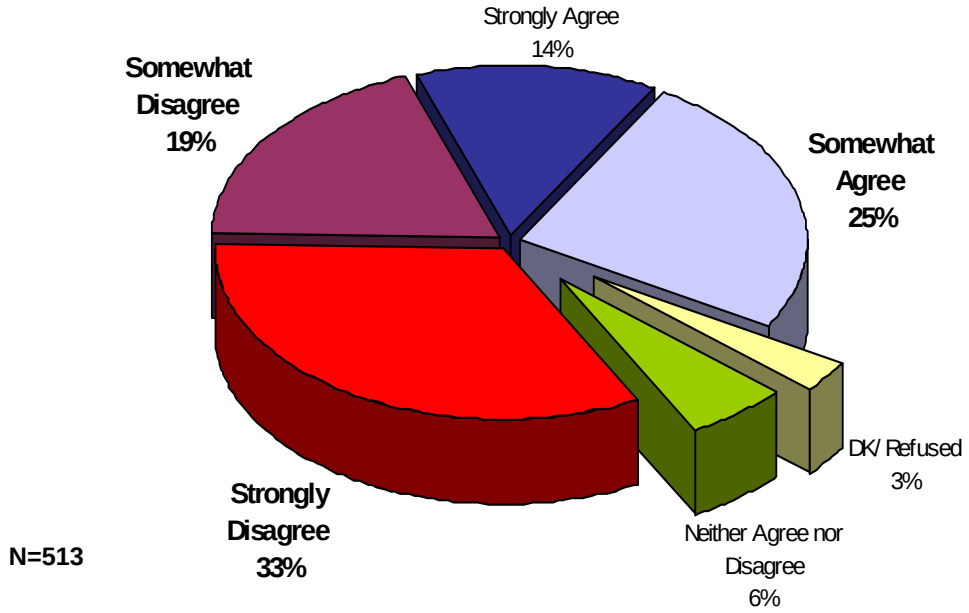


When asked if they supported the development of mass transit, only 9% of respondents did not support it, while 54% of respondents supported the development of mass transit in their region.

- Region 3 showed the highest level of support (70.5%) for mass transit
- 60.9% of respondents in Region 2 feel that “There is no need” for mass transit in their region.
- Of those who strongly support mass transit 15.0% have a combined income of $20,000-$30,000 annually.
- The greatest level of strong support for mass transit came from those making more than $100,000 annually (17.4%).
- Among political parties, Republicans show the highest level of support for mass transit development (22.9%) versus Democrats (12.1%) and Independents (16.4%).

IMMIGRATION

How strongly do you agree that a stricter immigration policy will negatively affect Idaho's economy?

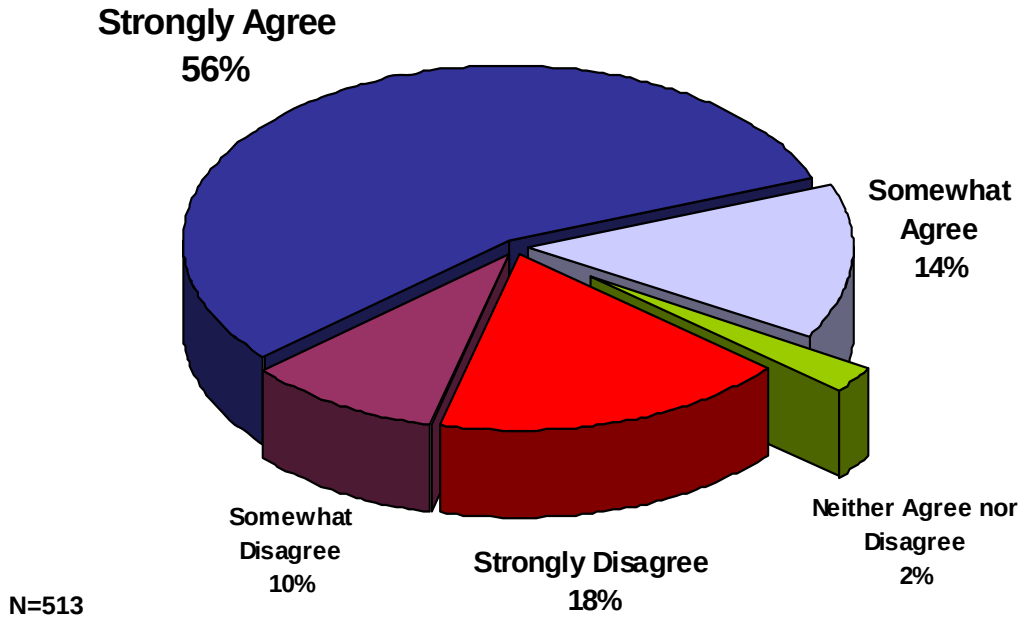


When asked, 52% of respondents felt that stricter immigration policy will not have an effect on Idaho's economy.

- Thirty-nine percent of statewide respondents believed that stricter immigration policy would negatively affect Idaho's economy.
- However, a majority of respondents in Region 4 (57.8%) feel that stricter immigration policy will affect Idaho's economy.

(See Table 8 in the appendix for demographic break-down)

How strongly do you agree that Idaho should adopt an English Only policy for the state?



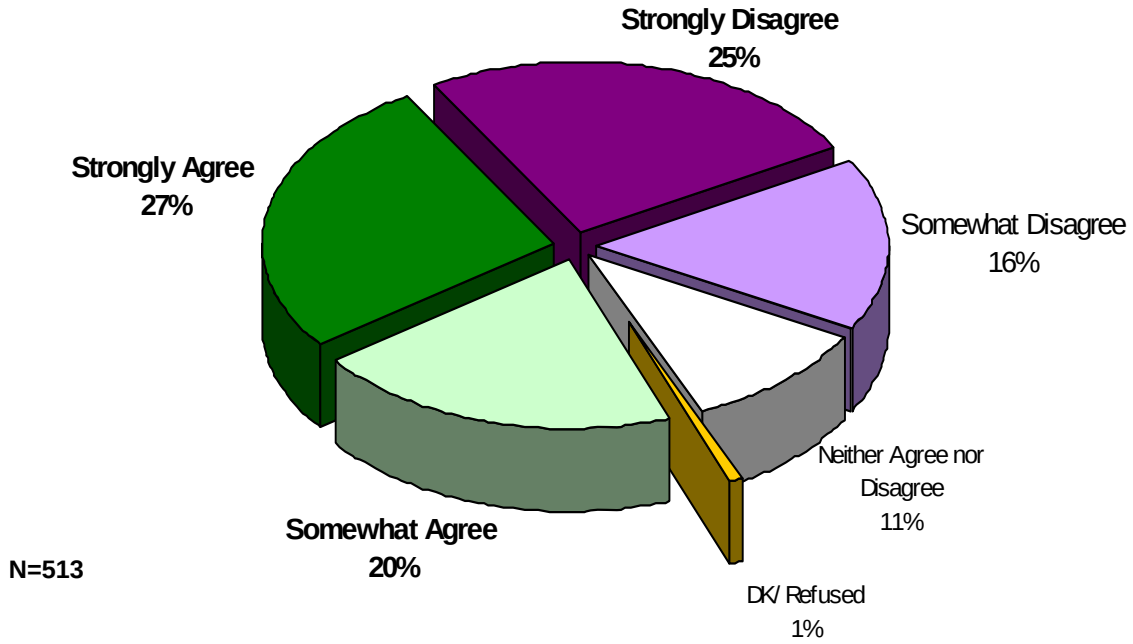
More than 70% of respondents support an "English Only" policy for Idaho.

- Regions 3, 4 and 5 showed the highest level of disagreement for an English Only policy (30.5%, 30.4%, and 30.4% respectively).
- Republicans and men were strongly in favor of an "English Only" policy for the state (80.5% and 74.4% respectively) versus 65.0% for Democrats and women.

(See Table 9 in the appendix for demographic break-down)

ENVIRONMENT

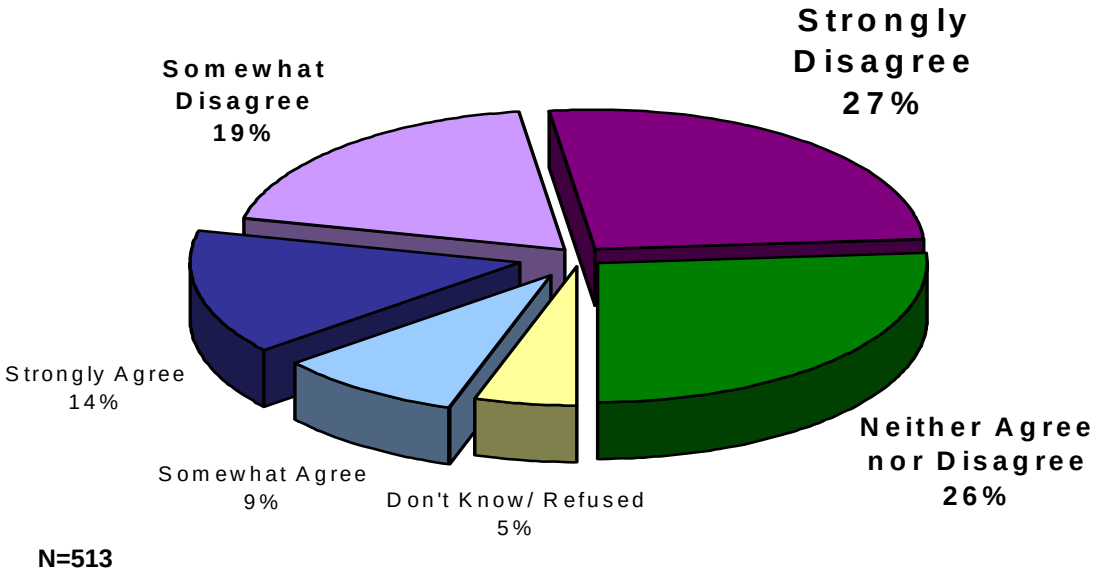
Should Idaho implement statewide vehicle emissions testing?



Forty-seven percent of respondents believed that Idaho should implement vehicle emissions testing while 41% disagreed.

- Region 3 showed the highest level of support for statewide emissions testing with 55.5%.
- Region 5 showed the lowest level of support for statewide emissions testing with 36.4%.
- Among respondents that strongly support statewide vehicle emissions testing, those with an annual income of $20,000-$30,000 and those with an annual income of more than $100,000 equally shared 33.8% of the response.

Should Idaho Ban Elk Farms?

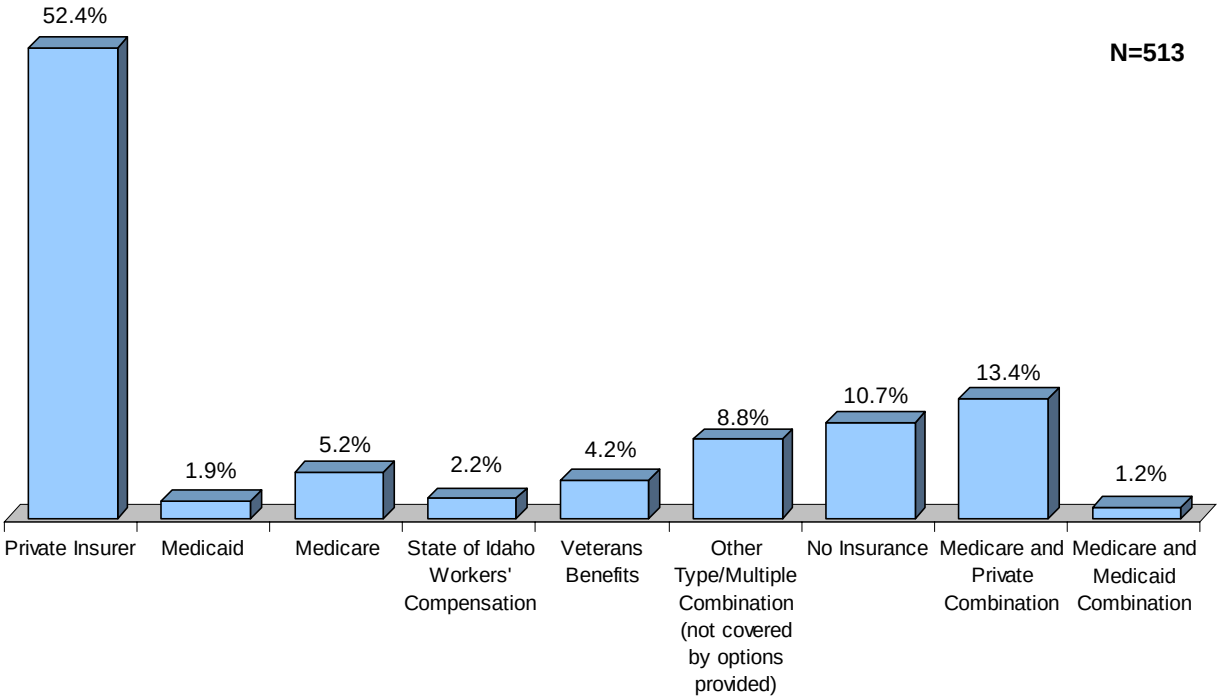


Twenty-three percent of respondents feel that elk farms should be banned in the state of Idaho, while 46% feel that elk farms should not be banned.

- Republicans are nearly 10% more in favor of elk farms (51.1%) than Democrats (42%) and Independents (40.5%)
- Women who responded to this question were 6.9% more in favor of elk farms than men.

MEDICAL

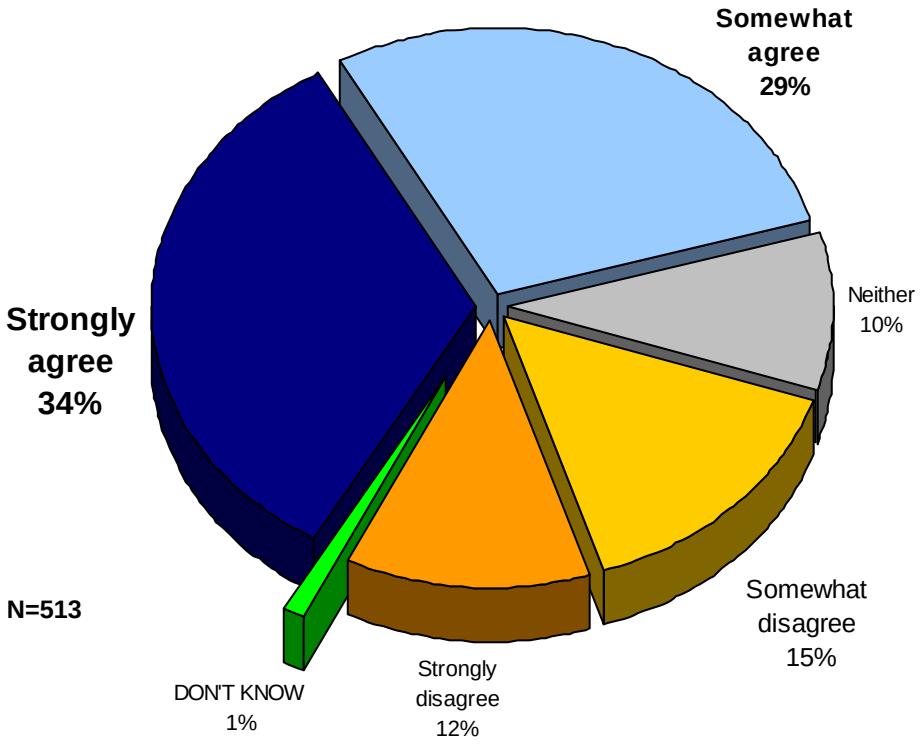
What type of healthcare or medical insurance do you currently have?



A majority (52.4%) of respondents received insurance coverage through a private insurance provider. The second most often used form of insurance coverage (13.4%) came from a combination of Medicare and private insurance, while the third largest group of respondents (10.7%) was uninsured.

(See Table 9 in the appendix for regional break-down)

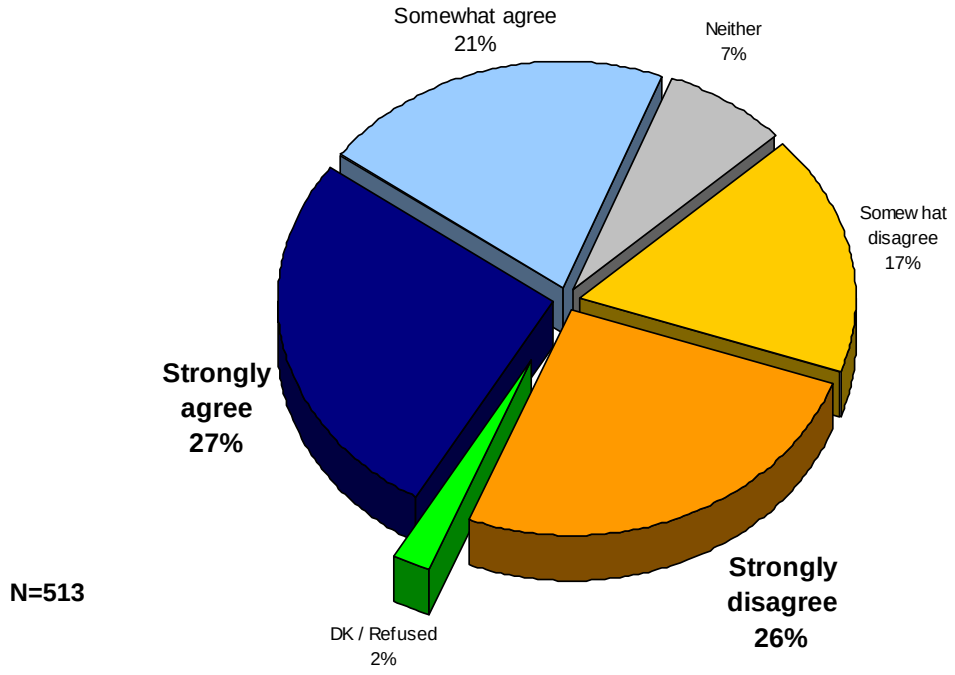
How strongly do you agree that additional public funds should be used to help provide health insurance to people who cannot afford it?



Statewide, 63% of respondents believed that public funds should be used to help provide health insurance for those who cannot afford it.

- Regions 1 and 2 displayed the highest level of support (70.8% and 73.6% respectively) for the use of public funds for people that cannot afford insurance.
- Although still in favor, Region 3 displayed the lowest level of support for the use of public funds for people that cannot afford insurance (56.3%).
- When comparing political parties, 59.8% of Democrats, 24.5% of Republicans, and 31.7% of Independents support the use of public funds for insurance.

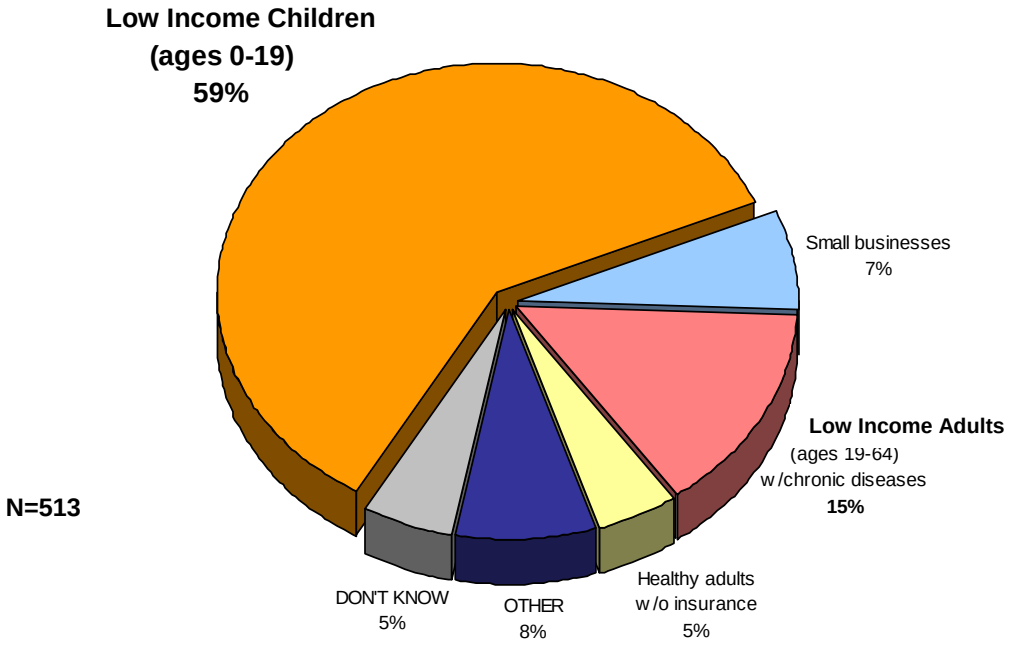
How strongly do you agree that People who can afford it should be required to carry health insurance in the same manner as automobile insurance?



Nearly 48% of respondents feel that those who can afford it should be required to carry health insurance in the same manner as automobile insurance while 43% of respondents disagreed.

- Region 2 had the lowest level of support for mandatory health insurance (40.8%).
- Region 5 had the highest level of support for mandatory health insurance (53.6%).
- A majority of Democrats (51.2%) support mandatory health insurance for those that can afford it
- Republicans were almost evenly split on this question (46.4% agree versus 46.1% disagree).

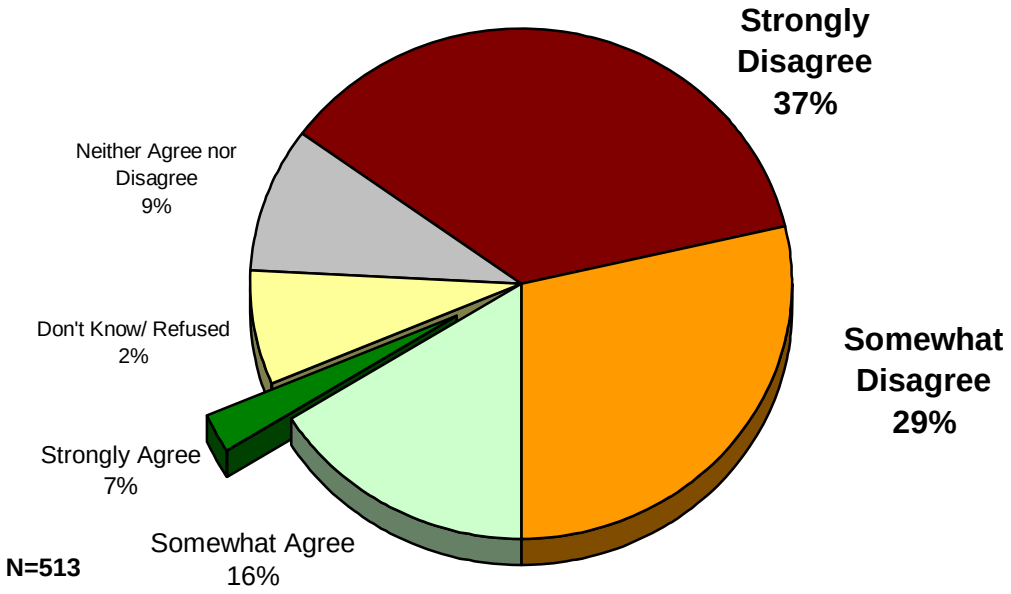
Which group should be the highest priority for receiving public assistance to pay for health insurance?



When asked to determine which groups should receive public assistance to pay for health insurance, 59% supported funds for “low income children.” This was followed by “low income adults with chronic diseases” (15%) and “small businesses” (7%).

- Small businesses received a higher level of support from Democrats, than from Republicans and Independents combined. (17.0%, 2.9%, and 7.0% respectively)
- Within political parties children received more support from Republicans (66.9%) than from Democrats and Independents (51.6% and 56.4% respectively).
- Regionally, the highest level of support for assistance to “low income children” came from Region 2 and 5 (67.8% and 66.7% respectively)
- The lowest level for support for small businesses came from Region 6 (2.4%) while Region 3 showed the highest level of support for small business with 8.8%.

*How strongly do you agree that Idaho should limit Medicaid programs for the **elderly** to control program costs?*

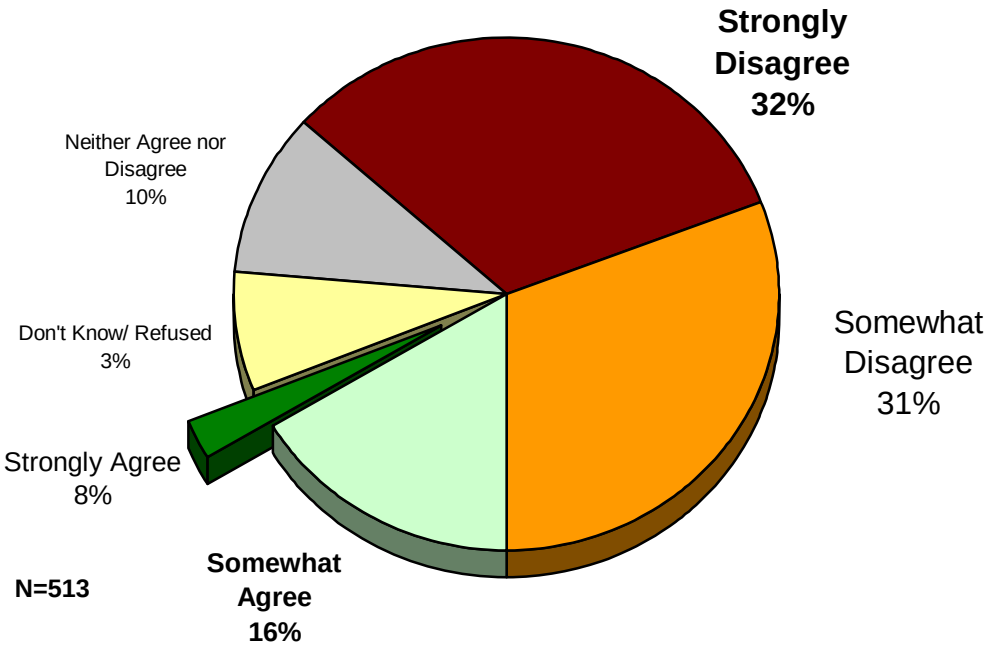


When asked if Idaho should limit Medicaid programs for the elderly, 66% of respondents disagreed while only 23% of respondents agreed.

- Region 4 had the highest level of support for limiting Medicaid funds to the elderly (34.3%).
- Conversely, 69.6% of Region 2 believed that Idaho should not limit programs to the elderly.

(See Table 10 in the appendix for demographic break-down)

*How strongly do you agree that Idaho should limit Medicaid programs for **people with disabilities** to control program costs?*

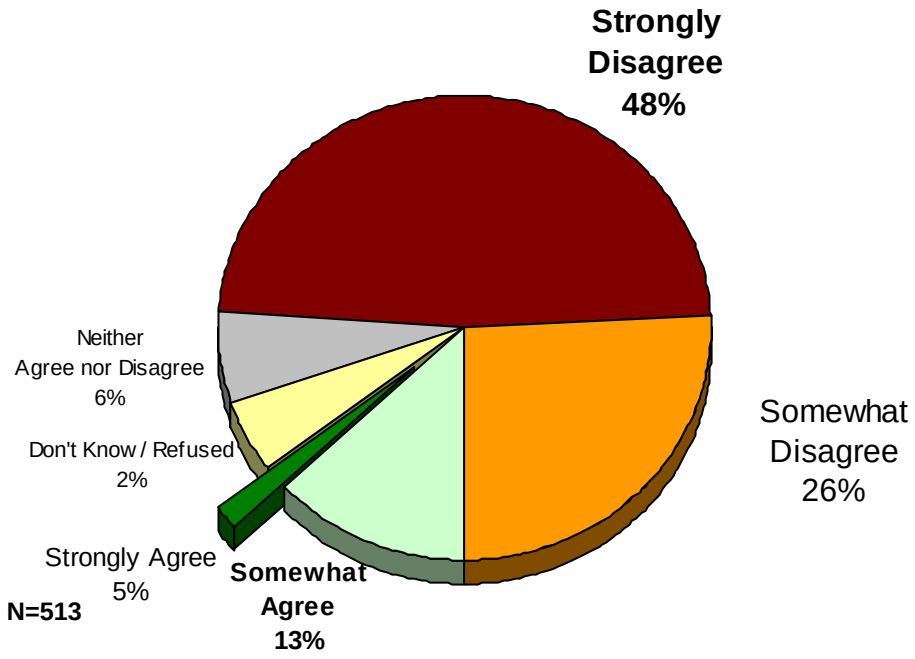


When asked if Idaho should limit Medicaid programs for people with disabilities, 63% of respondents disagreed while only 24% of respondents agreed.

- The highest regional response limiting program funds to the disabled came from Region 5 (35.5%).
- Conversely, 74.1% of Region 2 believed that Idaho should not limit programs to people with disabilities.

(See Table 11 in the appendix for demographic break-down)

*How strongly do you agree that Idaho should limit Medicaid programs for **low-income children** to control program costs?*



When asked if Idaho should limit Medicaid programs for low income children, 72% of respondents disagreed while only 18% of respondents agreed.

- The highest regional response limiting program funds to children came from Region 5 (30%).
- Conversely, 80.3% of Region 2 believed that Idaho should not limit programs to low-income children.

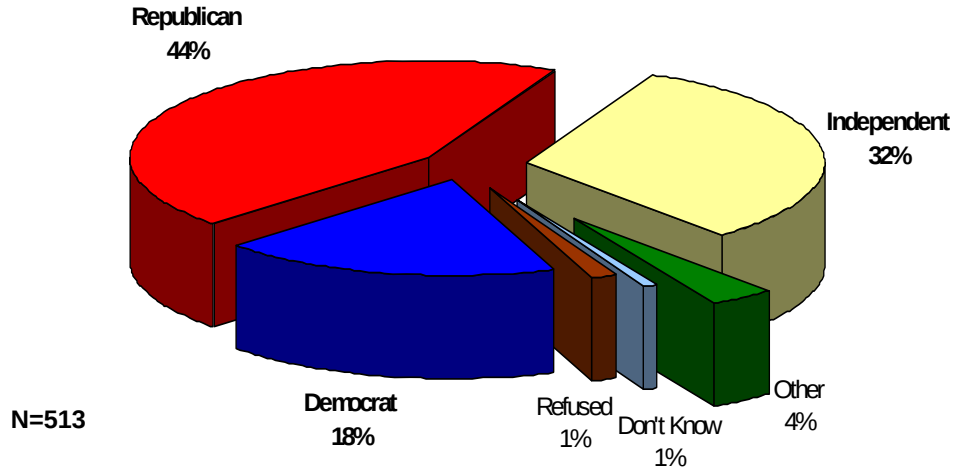
(See Table 12 in the appendix for demographic break-down)

DEMOGRAPHICS

Voted in Last Two years

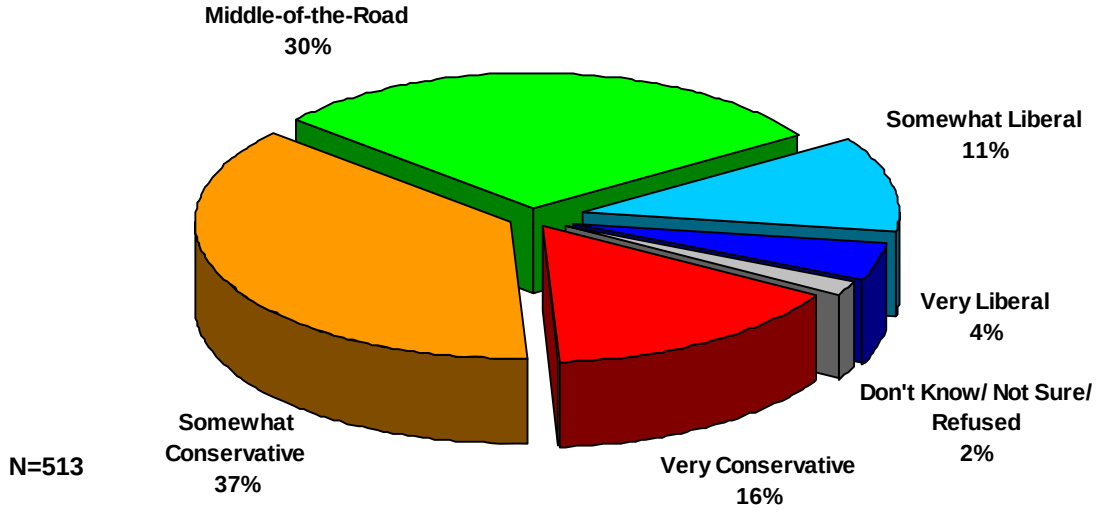
	Statewide (Average)	Region 1 (Lowest)	Region 6 (Highest)
Yes	83.2%	75.4%	90.5%
No	16.8%	24.6%	9.5%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Political Ideology



- Republican identity is up by 2% but still lower than Republican identity in 2005 which was 47%.
- The percentage of respondents identifying themselves as Democrats increased from 16.7% last year to 18% this year.
- The percentage of respondents identifying themselves as Independents decreased from 35.7% last year to 32% this year.
- Region 5 had the largest percentage of respondents identifying themselves as Republicans at 56.7%. However, Region 3 and Region 6 were close contenders with 46.1% and 48.6% respectively.
- The highest percentages of Democrats occurred in Regions 2, and 4 with 26.1% and 24.6%.
- In Region 2, 43.4% of respondents identified themselves as Independents, followed by 34.5% in Region 1.

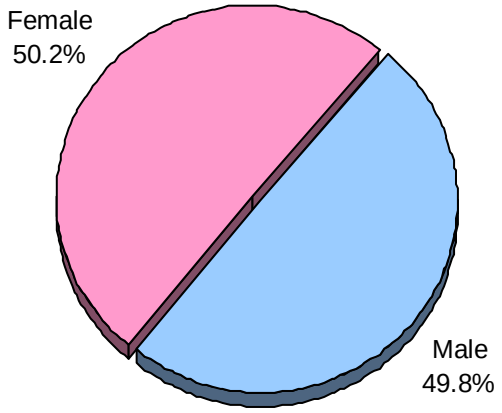
Political Ideology



The percentage of respondents identifying themselves as very conservative decreased from 20.7% last year to 16% this year, while those identifying themselves as somewhat conservative increased from 27.4% last year to 37% this year.

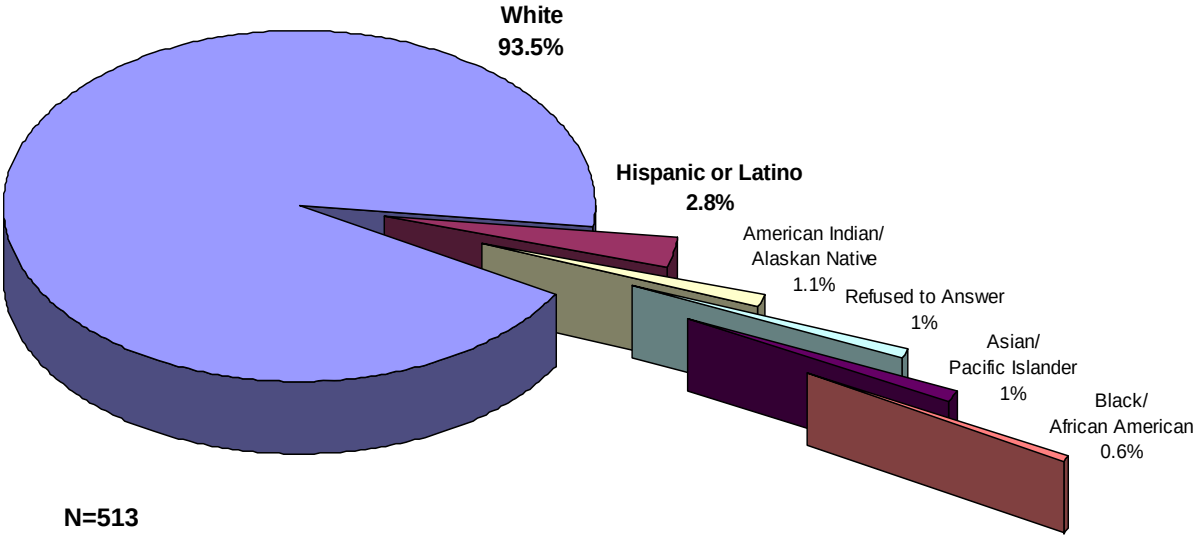
- Those identifying themselves as middle-of-the-road decreased from 35.6% last year to 30% this year.
- The percentage of respondents identifying themselves as somewhat liberal or very liberal changed little compared to the previous year.
- Region 5 became the most conservative region in the state with 21.6% of respondents indicating they are very conservative and 42.0% indicating they are somewhat conservative. Past surveys have shown region 6 to be the most conservative in the state.
- Region 2 is the most liberal part of the state where 14.7% of respondents indicated they are somewhat liberal and 3.8% indicated they are very liberal.

Sex of Respondents:



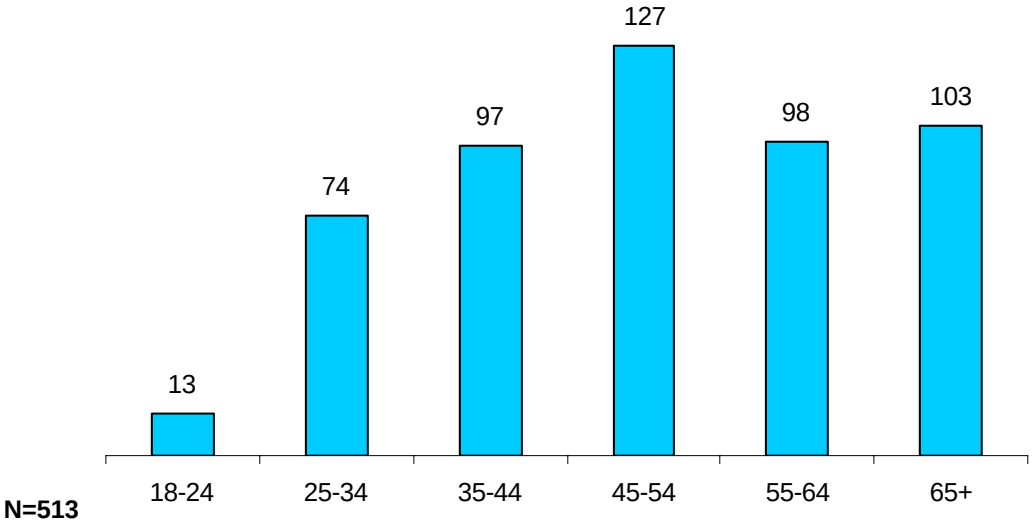
N=513

Race

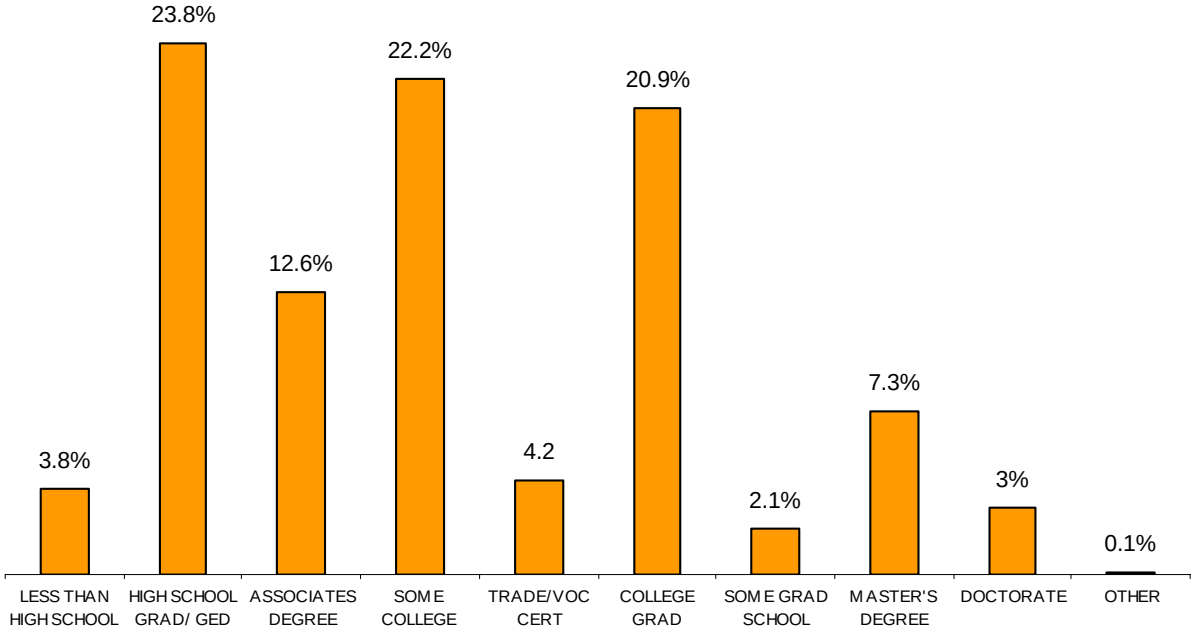


N=513

Respondent Age

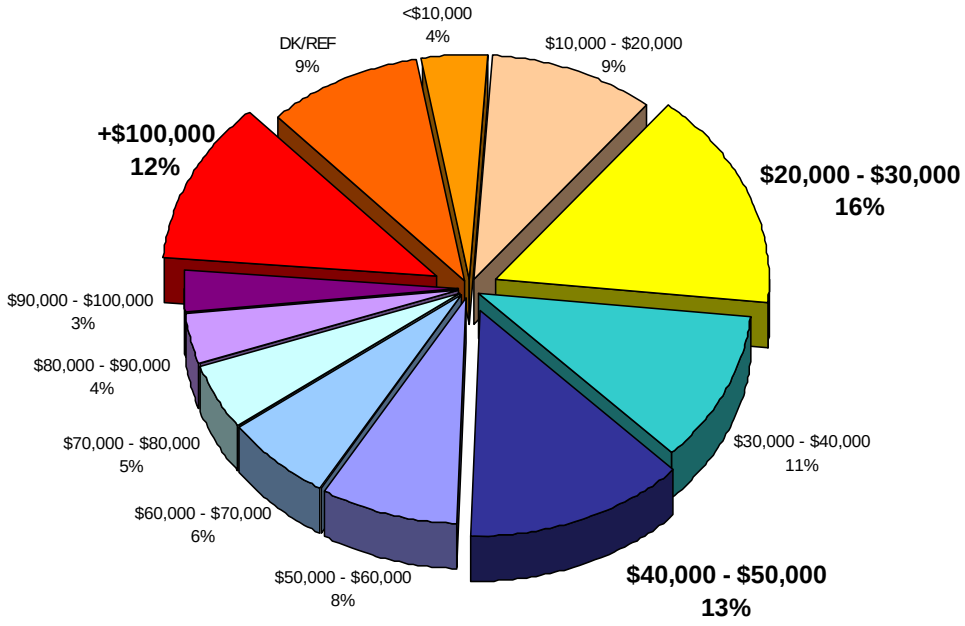


Education



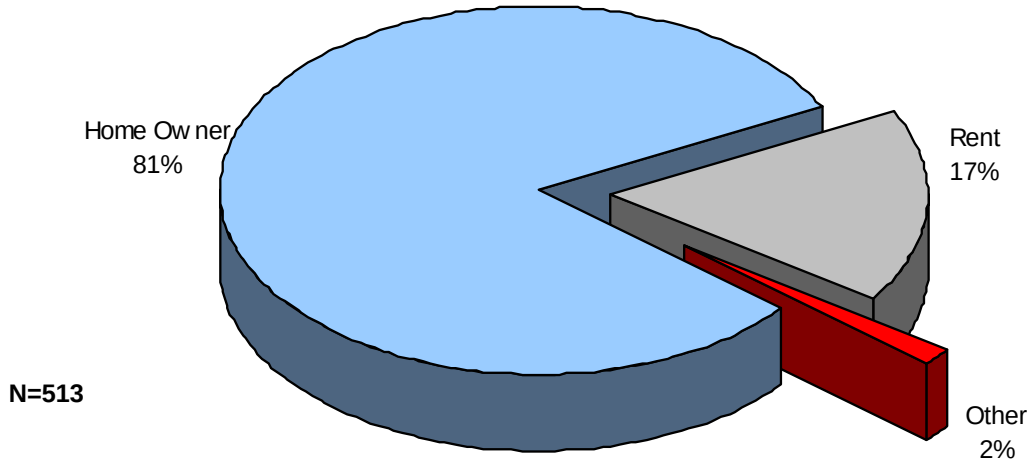
N=513

Household Income

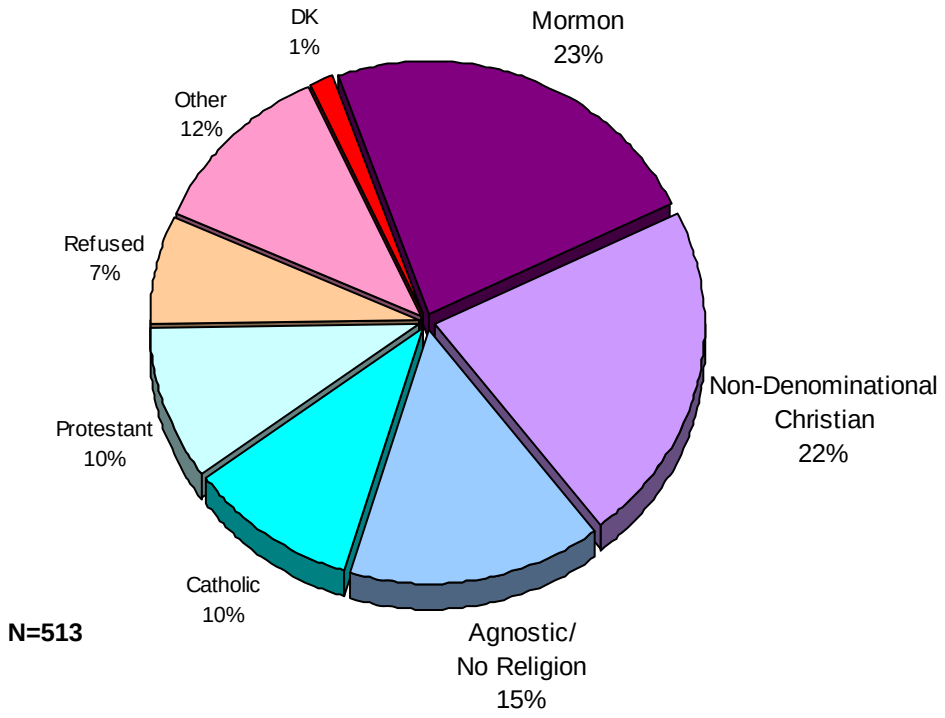


N=513

Own, Rent or Other type of housing



Religion



The "Other" category was condensed from 10 or more categories (please see the "Technical Report" for a complete list)

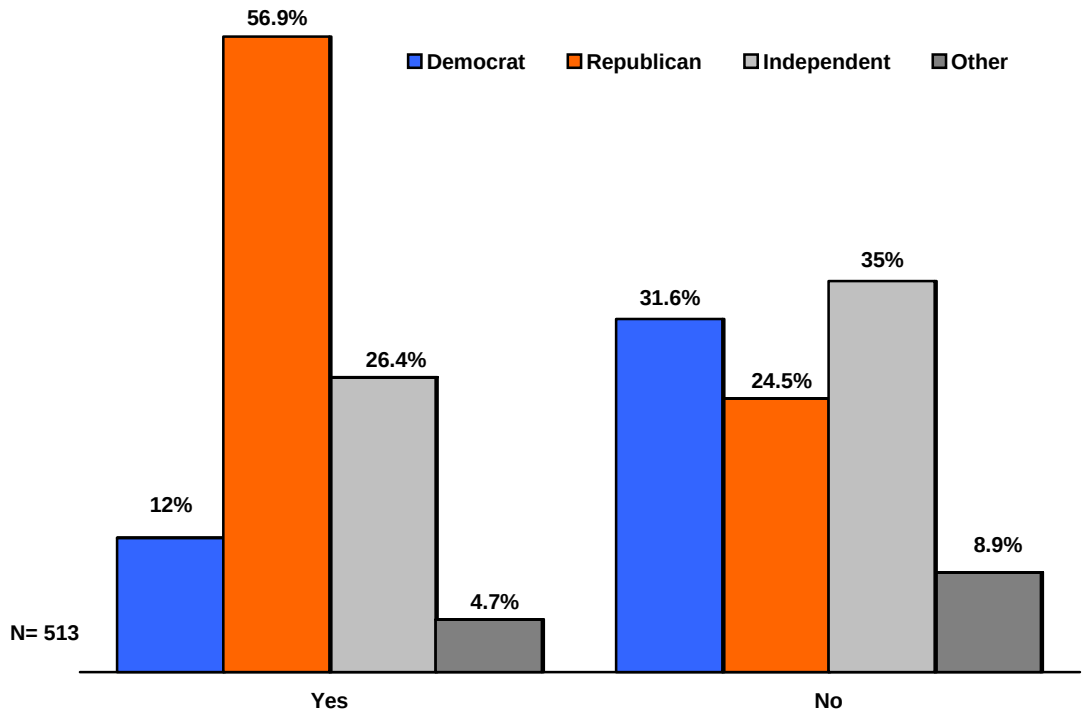
APPENDIX

APPENDIX

(Figure 1)

In general terms, do you think the state is headed in the right direction?

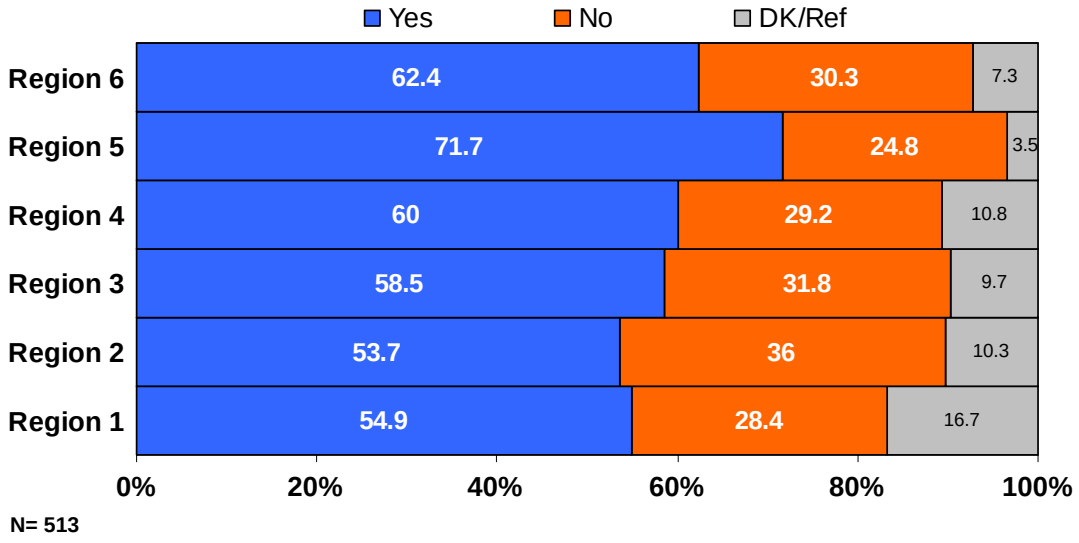
[Party affiliation of those responding "Yes" or "No"]



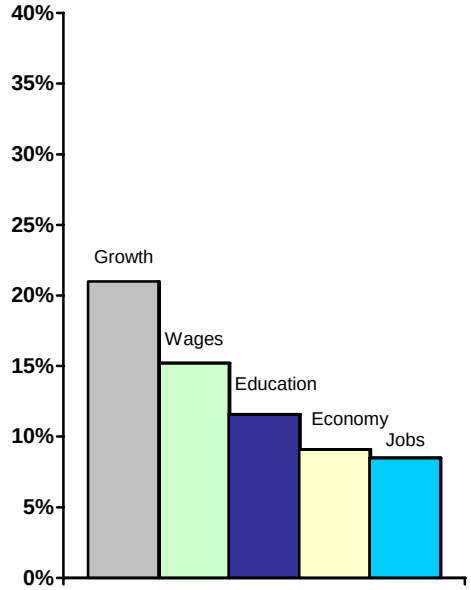
(Figure 2)

In general terms, do you think the state is headed in the right direction?

[Region of residence for those responding "Yes" or "No"]

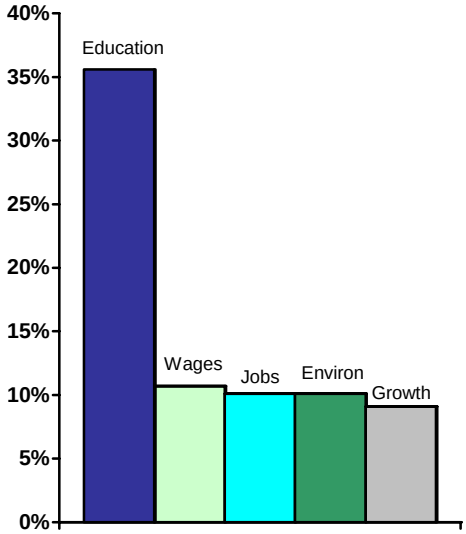


The following are the top five issues by region.



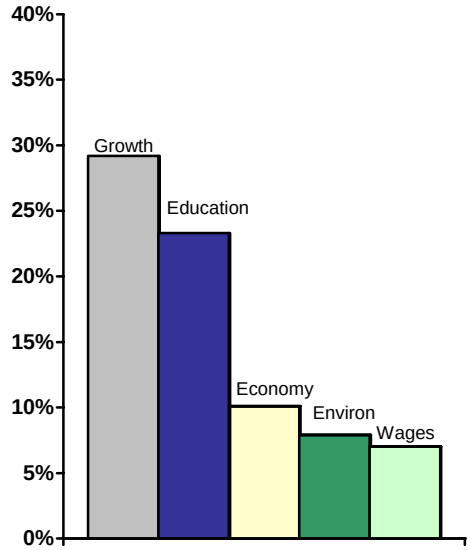
(Figure 3) **Region 1 -- Top Five Issues**

N= 75



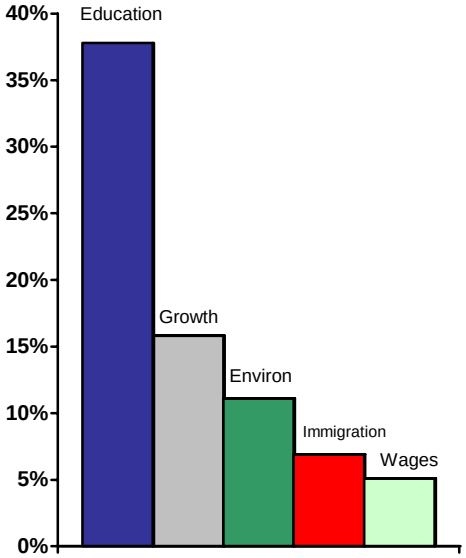
(Figure 4) **Region 2 -- Top Five Issues**

N= 39



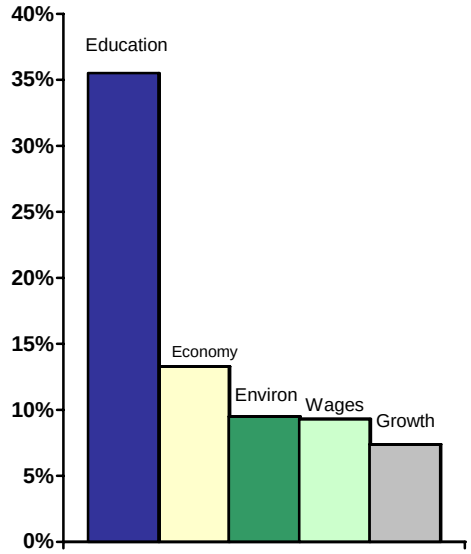
(Figure 5) **Region 3 -- Top Five Issues**

N= 220



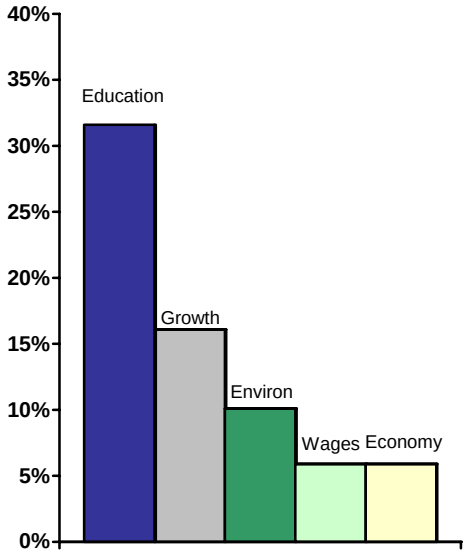
(Figure 6) **Region 4 -- Top Five Issues**

N= 61



(Figure 7) **Region 5 -- Top Five Issues**

N= 56



(Figure 8) **Region 6 -- Top Five Issues**

N= 62

Figure 9

Those who responded with "education" as one of the most important issues facing Idaho were asked "If education is the most important issue, why?"

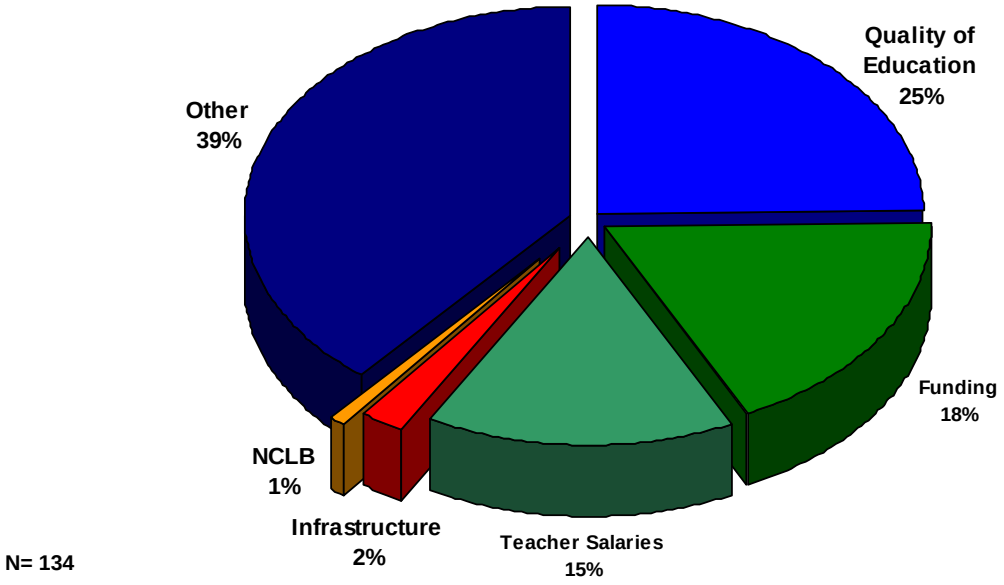


Table 1

If you believe education is the most important issue, why? [Regional break-down]

N=134

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
Funding	**19.3%**	**24.9%**	**15.5%**	6.5%	**31.5%**	19.3%
Quality Of Education	12.8%	13.6%	**31.1%**	**24.1%**	**20.0%**	**27.7%**
NCLB	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	1.1%	3.2%	0.0%
Infrastructure	7.4%	2.8%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	4.0%
Other	0.0%	26.5%	**40.8%**	**47.3%**	**32.1%**	**23.5%**
Teacher Salaries	**46.7%**	**14.1%**	12.7%	**9.3%**	9.3%	**21.5%**
The Children Are Our Future	**13.8%**	**15.3%**	0.0%	6.4%	3.9%	4.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2

If you believe economy is the most important issue, why? [Regional break-down]

N=42

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
Wages	**19.5%**	0.0%	**20.7%**	**38.2%**	**10.9%**	0.0%
Jobs	18.7%	0.0%	14.9%	0.0%	**29.0%**	**19.6%**
Growth	**19.5%**	**28.9%**	**20.4%**	**30.9%**	9.1%	0.0%
Other	**42.3%**	**71.1%**	**44.0%**	**30.9%**	**51.0%**	**80.4%**
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3

If you believe environment is the most important issue, why? [Regional break-down]

N=20

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
Water	0.0%	**37.0%**	**29.0%**	**23.6%**	N/A	0.0%
Management	**68.2%**	**63.0%**	**29.0%**	**52.8%**	N/A	0.0%
Political Views	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	**100.0%**
Other	**31.8%**	0.0%	**42.0%**	**23.6%**	N/A	0.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	N/A	100.0%

Table 4

If you believe growth is the most important issue, why? [Regional break-down]

N=102

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
Incoming Residents	**30.1%**	**18.5%**	**29.7%**	**9.9%**	**17.6%**	**16.0%**
Keeping Up With Demand	**22.8%**	0.0%	**33.8%**	**51.5%**	0.0%	**40.4%**
Resource Management	4.7%	**50.0%**	4.5%	9.1%	0.0%	**16.0%**
Planning	8.1%	0.0%	**19.6%**	0.0%	**17.6%**	**19.5%**
Other	**34.3%**	**31.5%**	12.4%	**29.5%**	**64.8%**	8.1%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5

In general, do you have more trust in federal, state, or local government?

N=513

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
Federal	10.5%	8.3%	**11.1%**	7.6%	5.1%	11.0%
State	23.0%	20.5%	12.2%	19.6%	**29.1%**	23.2%
Local	37.6%	**48.8%**	40.3%	45.7%	42.0%	47.8%
All Equal	18.6%	16.1%	23.8%	21.6%	20.4%	12.0%
None of the Above	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Don't Know	2.3%	6.4%	5.5%	4.2%	3.4%	1.2%
REFUSED	6.4%	0.0%	7.1%	1.2%	0.0%	3.5%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 6

Services provided by the city and county are keeping up with the growth where I live?

N=513

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
Strongly agree	9%	**15%**	9%	9%	**26%**	**15%**
Somewhat agree	28%	**41%**	29%	**42%**	35%	**40%**
Neither	**10%**	2%	**9%**	**9%**	6%	2%
Somewhat disagree	**29%**	25%	**34%**	21%	16%	**30%**
Strongly disagree	**18%**	11%	**18%**	**16%**	15%	11%
DON'T KNOW	**5%**	**5%**	1%	**3%**	1%	2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 6a

Who should pay for the infrastructure to support growth?

N=513

TOP 3: Who Should Fund Growth?	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
Developers	**49.3%**	28.8%	34.4%	**42.2%**	23.6%	32.5%
All parties pay equally	20.0%	**46.1%**	**42.1%**	33.2%	**55.7%**	**49.8%**
Incoming residents	17.5%	16.8%	15.9%	16.2%	14.9%	8.3%

Table 7

How should we pay for school maintenance and operations if there is a funding shortfall?

N=513

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
Sales Tax	**40.80%**	34.60%	30.50%	**36.30%**	26.80%	33.80%
Property Tax	6.90%	10.70%	**14.60%**	**15.20%**	14.40%	10.60%
Income Tax	3.00%	**6.70%**	2.70%	4.50%	**6.20%**	5.20%
Federal Funds	**13.80%**	**14.50%**	10.20%	9.60%	12.90%	17.90%
Local Option Taxes	**9.00%**	3.80%	5.00%	6.00%	6.30%	6.00%
User Fees	**13.00%**	6.60%	**13.50%**	8.50%	12.10%	10.70%
OTHER	**6.00%**	2.80%	**10.50%**	1.20%	1.30%	4.80%
ALL OF THE ABOVE	0.00%	0.00%	**1.50%**	1.20%	0.00%	**1.30%**
COMBINATION	0.70%	**3.40%**	2.90%	4.50%	**3.50%**	1.20%
Lottery	1.50%	0.00%	0.00%	**3.20%**	**2.60%**	1.30%
Don’t Know	5.30%	**15.90%**	8.60%	9.80%	**13.90%**	7.20%
Refused	0.00%	**1.00%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 8

How strongly do you agree that a stricter immigration policy will negatively affect Idaho's economy?

Group Opinion that Stricter Immigration Policy Will Not Affect Idaho's Economy
N=513

Strict Immigration Policy:	State-wide	Male	Female	Republican	Democrat	Independent
No Effect	52.5%	60.0%	44.9%	56.2%	49.4%	48.8%

Table 8a

How strongly do you agree that Idaho should adopt an English Only policy for the state?

Group Support for English Only State Policy
N=513

Idaho should:	State-wide	Male	Female	Republican	Democrat	Independent
Adopt English Only Policy	69.6%	74.4%	65.0%	80.5%	65.0%	66.9%

Table 9

What type of healthcare or medical insurance do you currently have?
N= 513

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
Private Insurer	**52.1%**	**52.6%**	**50.2%**	**61.8%**	**49.6%**	**54.1%**
Medicaid	4.0%	1.4%	1.5%	N/A	2.5%	2.4%
Medicare	5.4%	7.4%	4.8%	6.5%	4.9%	3.5%
State of Idaho Workers' Compensation	N/A	N/A	3.5%	1.2%	2.2%	2.3%
Veterans Benefits	5.4%		7.2%	N/A	1.3%	1.2%
Other type/Multiple Combination (not covered by options provided)	.8%	**14.7%**	7.9%	**8.9%**	**12.6%**	**14.5%**
NO INSURANCE	**15.1%**	10.4%	**10.9%**	6.4%	10.5%	9.4%
Medicare and Private Combination	**15.6%**	**12.1%**	**13.2%**	**12.4%**	**15.2%**	**11.4%**
Medicare and Medicaid Combination	1.5%	1.4%	.7%	2.8%	1.1%	1.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 10

*How strongly do you agree that Idaho should limit Medicaid programs for the **elderly** to control program costs?*

Group Opinion that Idaho Should Limit Programs to the Elderly
N=513

Programs to the Elderly:	State-wide	Male	Female	Republican	Democrat	Independent
ID Should Limit	23%	29.3%	17.3%	29.9%	20.4%	18.8%
ID Should NOT limit	**66%**	**58.2%**	**71.9%**	**60.6%**	**70.7%**	**64.7%**
ID Should Limit Neither	9%	11.1%	7.2%	8.3%	5.7%	12.5%
Don't Know/ Refused	2%	1.4%	3.6%	1.2%	3.2%	4.0%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 11

*How strongly do you agree that Idaho should limit Medicaid programs for **people with disabilities** to control program costs?*

Group Opinion that Idaho Should Limit Programs to the Disabled
N=513

Programs to the Disabled:	State-wide	Male	Female	Republican	Democrat	Independent
ID Should Limit	24%	28.6%	19.3%	33.4%	19.1%	16.9%
ID Should NOT limit	**63%**	**57.4%**	**69.0%**	**57.7%**	**71.3%**	**61%**
ID Should Limit Neither	10%	13.4%	7.0%	7.1%	7.2%	17.7%
Don't Know/ Refused	3%	.6%	4.7%	1.8%	2.4%	4.4%
TOTAL	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 12

*How strongly do you agree that Idaho should limit Medicaid programs for **low-income children** to control program costs?*

Group Opinion that Idaho Should Limit Programs for Low Income Children
N=513

Programs to the Low Income Children:	State-wide	Male	Female	Republican	Democrat	Independent
ID Should Limit	18%	21.8%	14.4%	21.5%	14.8%	15.6%
ID Should NOT limit	**74%**	**70.5%**	**77.3%**	**72.2%**	**77.3%**	**73.1%**
ID Should Limit Neither	6%	7.2%	5.4%	5.0%	7.3%	9.0%
Don't Know/ Refused	2%	.5%	2.9%	1.3%	.6%	2.3%
TOTAL	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

TECHNICAL REPORT

Social Science Research Center

Boise State University

18th Annual Idaho Public Policy Survey

Methods Report

February 7, 2007

18th Annual Idaho Public Policy Survey

Social Science Research Center
Boise State University

Methods Report

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Contents

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND **2**

METHOD **2**

SURVEY INSTRUMENT **2**
SAMPLING **2**
DATA COLLECTION **4**
DATA PREPARATION **6**
CALL OUTCOMES **7**
RESPONSE RATES **8**

APPENDICES **9**

A: QUESTIONNAIRE **9**

Tables

Table 1: Final Dispositions 7
Table 2: AAPOR Response Rate Formula Categories 8

Introduction and Background

Annually, the BSU Social Science Research Center (SSRC) conducts the Idaho Public Policy Survey (IPPS). SSRC contracted with Clearwater Research, Inc., (Clearwater) to provide consultation on the design, collect data for, and complete initial analyses of the 18th Annual Idaho Public Policy Survey. Clearwater provided sample design, questionnaire consultation, data collection, analysis, and data table production services. The survey design and implementation followed computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) protocols Clearwater has used successfully for past IPPS projects.

Method

SSRC provided Clearwater with the overall specifications of the 2006 IPPS project and with a set of questions to be included on the survey instrument. Clearwater consulted on the final questionnaire and sample design. We conducted telephone interviews with over 500 randomly selected adults residing in the state of Idaho using a random-digit-dialing method.

Survey Instrument

SSRC provided Clearwater with the core questions for the 2006 IPPS questionnaire. Some items had been asked on earlier IPPS surveys of Idahoans, and others were developed for the 2006 study. Clearwater consulted with SSRC to finalize the CATI version of the survey instrument.

The omnibus questionnaire covered a variety of areas, including core policy survey items, opinions on taxes, education, water rights, and other issues to be considered by the Idaho legislature in 2007. It also included demographic questions such as education level, age, income, and political party affiliation. During the first few days of data collection, minor adjustments were made to the question wordings and response categories based on feedback from interviewers and survey respondents. In addition, some items originally included on the instrument were dropped in an effort to shorten the average length of the survey interview. The final questionnaire is presented in Appendix A.

The programming of the questionnaire included checks during the interview for out-of-range and improbable values and for consistency in responses across questions. These checks brought invalid or questionable answers to the attention of the interviewer for corrective action as a respondent was interviewed. In testing the programming, Clearwater checked the CATI questionnaire with mock data to ensure that appropriate skip patterns were followed. The survey was conducted in English only. The average interview length was 16.1 minutes.

Sampling

For the 2006 IPPS, a random-digit-dialing (RDD) method was used to sample a minimum of 500 of Idaho adults. The RDD sample frame consisted of all telephone numbers in one-plus working banks with exchanges serving Idaho households. A bank is a series of 100 telephone numbers from ending with 01 through 99 that start with the same area code, exchange, and first two digits of the line number. A one-plus bank contains a telephone number listed in a residential directory and is therefore likely to include telephone numbers that ring at residential households.

The sample was stratified by region—six county groupings corresponding to the six districts of the Idaho Association of Counties. Independent samples were drawn for each region so that the total number of completed interviews in each could be controlled during the field period. The stratification was disproportionate, such that an equal number of interviews was planned to be completed in each region (a minimum of 84).

Clearwater estimated the necessary number of RDD records to generate for each region in order to achieve the required number of completed interviews. The generated sample records were divided into random subsamples of 30 records for processing. Replication provides a means of ensuring that the minimum number of records are called to achieve the desired number of completed interiviews.

Before fielding, the sampled telephone numbers were processed by Marketing Systems Group (MSG) using their GENESYS-CSS (Comprehensive Sample Screening) service. The process identifies a large percentage of business, nonworking, and cell phone numbers that are drawn in RDD samples. Records identified through the CSS process as nonresidential lines were not called. Rather, they were sequestered and added to the calculation of final dispositions and response rates. All remaining RDD telephone numbers were called.

Once an interviewer made voice contact with a household, he or she verified the number reached and that the number was for a private residence. One adult member of the household was randomly selected to be interviewed using a most-recent-birthday method.

The sample for the 2006 IPPS is a complex random sample because the members of the sample did not have equal probabilities of being included. The probability that a given respondent was included in sample varied by the number of land telephone lines serving the household, the number of adults in the household, and the region of Idaho where the household was located (because the disproportionate stratification by region required a different sampling rate within each region). When cases in a complex random sample are weighted to account for the variation in probability of selection, the variances of the survey estimates are usually inflated compared to those from a simple random sample of the same size. The ratio of the variance of a complex sample design to the variance for a simple random sample of the same size is called the “design effect.” Another way to describe the design effect is to calculate the “effective sample size,” which is the size of a simple random sample that would be required to produce the same variance as that of a complex random sample with a particular design effect.

Regional and statewide confidence intervals, design effects, and effective sample sizes for the 2006 IPPS are shown in Table 1. The 95% confidence interval reported in the table is for the “worst case” binomial proportion of 50%-50% using weighted data. This is often reported as the overall “margin of error” for a given survey. It is important to keep in mind, however, that a confidence interval can be calculated for every estimate from the 2006 IPPS survey. Some estimates will have larger 95% confidence intervals and some will have smaller ones than the overall “margin of error.”

Table 2: Sample Size, Confidence Interval, Design Effect, and Effective Sample Size

Region	Unweighted Sample Size		Weighted Population Size		95% Conf. Interval for 50%-50%	Design Effect	Eff. Sample Size
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent			
I	88	17.2	154,126	14.6	±10.9	1.09	81
II	86	16.8	80,245	7.6	±10.7	1.02	84
III	85	16.6	453,577	43.0	±11.1	1.09	78

IV	84	16.4	124,811	11.8	±11.0	1.06	79
V	85	16.6	113,513	10.8	±10.7	1.01	84
VI	85	16.6	128,644	12.2	±10.7	1.01	84
Total (Statewide)	513	100.0	1,054,916	100.0	±5.6	1.68	306

Data Collection

Clearwater collected data using its in-house 110-station CATI system. Data collection ran from December 8, 2006, through January 5, 2007.

Interviewers were thoroughly briefed prior to data collection, and they rehearsed the questionnaire before conducting actual interviews. Monitoring staff listened to a sampling of interviews throughout the fielding period to maintain data quality. Clearwater used computer-aided dialing, *but not predictive dialing*. Predictive dialing has the potential to annoy respondents by introducing a delay in connections after respondents answer the telephone. This delay can lead to higher hang-up and refusal rates and a correspondingly lower response rate for the survey.

Calling protocols followed good practices for general population surveys sampled with RDD. We resolved each sample record by attempting the number 10 times during the calling period or until a final disposition code (such as “completed interview” or “disconnected/non-working number”) was assigned. The calling protocols required that the 10 attempts occur on no fewer than five calling occasions—each consisting of no more than three attempts at least one hour apart. Further, the 10 attempts should involve at least three weekday calls, three weeknight calls, and three weekend calls. The calling periods for the PTES data collection were 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. weekdays, 5:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M. weeknights, 10 A.M. to 7:30 P.M. Saturdays, and 1 P.M. to 9:00 P.M. Sundays (Mountain Time).

The calling protocol required that respondents or potential respondents who initially refused to participate or who terminated the interview after beginning it be contacted again in an attempt to convert them to a participating respondent. The initial refusal could occur either at the household level (before a respondent had been selected) or at the respondent level (after a respondent had been selected and the selected respondent had refused). Adamant initial refusals were not included in the conversion effort.

The numbers of completed interviews being collected in each region during fielding was monitored. As needed, sample replicates were added to or removed from the pool of records being called by interviewers via the CATI system.

During fielding, the survey data were entered and automatically consolidated by the CATI software as interviewers completed each questionnaire with a respondent. Interviewers and supervisors used project feedback and data change forms to document and communicate data collection errors or problems to the production manager in the data collection department. Data changes were effected by the production manager using the CATI data editor. If a data change affected a skip pattern later in the questionnaire, the respondent was called back to collect any missing data.

The productivity of the sample was sufficient to achieve the minimum 500 completed interviews using 6,460 RDD telephone numbers. Clearwater completed 517 interviews—17 (3.5%) more than the required minimum—for the 2006 IPPS. Four of these cases were dropped in the final

data set because of missing data on variables required for weighting. The weighted data set contains 513 cases.

Data Preparation

Calling on the RDD sample was considered complete at the point the all records in used replicates had reached their maximum attempts or a final disposition had been assigned. We exported the data from from CATI, cleaned the data, and compiled them into a labeled SPSS data file. The data files included data from all completed interviews in the used replicates. Any data collected in replicates that had been backed out during fielding was removed from the final data set.

Clearwater checked the prepared data for out-of-range and improbable values and for consistency in responses across questions and appropriate skip patterns. Data cleaning included editing open-ended responses to ensure correctness and consistency in spelling, capitalization, and punctuation. Open-ended responses in “other” categories were further cleaned by coding them into existing categories when they were duplicative of existing categories. SSRC worked with Clearwater to finalize the coding schemes and the correct code assignments. Confidentiality of the data was ensured by removing from the data set any information—such as the telephone number—that could identify a specific household that participated in the study.

Clearwater calculated the final disposition for each sample record. The CATI call history tables recorded the interim or final disposition entered by the interviewer for each call attempt. Database programming referenced both the CATI call history tables and the data sets to determine the correct final disposition for each sampled telephone number.

Finally, the data were weighted to account for the sample design and to reduce the effect of unit nonresponse. The list-assisted RDD design yields a complex probability sample. The probability that a given respondent was contacted to participate in the survey varies by the number of phone lines that serve the household, the number of adults that live in the household, and the total number of telephone numbers available to be sampled in the Idaho region where the household is located. Case weights were calculated to account for these varying probabilities of selection. In addition, we incorporated poststratification factor in the case weighting to help minimize bias due to nonresponse patterns (refusals and noncontacts). The population estimates used for poststratification were county-level estimates by age and gender for July 1, 2005, published by the U.S. Census in mid 2006.

We calculated two weights for each case. The first was an expansion weight for projecting to population counts and for correct variance estimation using specialized statistical analysis software, such as SUDAAN. The second was a relative weight, which can be used for approximating correct variance estimates using standard statistical analysis software with simple random sample assumptions, such as the SPSS Base software.

Call Outcomes

Each call attempt was given an interim or final disposition depending on the outcome of the call. At the end of the field period, each record without a final disposition was assigned a one based on its history of interim dispositions. The final disposition counts for the 2006 IPPS project—based on the disposition set developed by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) for CATI studies—are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Final Dispositions

Final Disposition	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Total
Interview (Category 1)							
Complete	90	85	87	85	84	86	517
Partial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Category 1	90	85	87	85	84	86	517
Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)							
Refusal and breakoff	5	10	9	13	11	5	53
Household-level refusal	1	2	1	0	1	0	5
Known-respondent refusal	10	21	13	13	14	22	93
Respondent never available	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Physically or mentally unable/incompetent	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total Category 2	16	34	23	26	27	27	153
Unknown eligibility, non-interview (Cat. 3)							
Unknown if housing Unit	116	127	141	132	128	144	788
Always busy	4	4	2	7	3	3	23
No answer	33	48	40	46	38	37	242
Answering machine-don't know if household	29	27	46	23	17	19	161
Housing Unit, unknown if eligible respondent	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Call blocking	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
Total Category 3	182	108	231	208	187	203	1,219
Not eligible (Category 4)							
Fax/data line	31	28	31	43	28	42	203
Non-working number	640	638	469	674	491	708	3620
Nonresidence	120	114	135	125	91	120	705
Cell Phone	6	9	4	4	3	2	28
No eligible respondent	2	2	4	3	2	2	15
Total Category 4	799	791	643	849	615	874	4571
Grand Total	1087	1118	984	1168	913	1190	6460

Response Rates

For the 2006 IPPS project, we used the method of response rate calculation codified by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).[1] Specifically, we calculated AAPOR Response Rate 4 (RR4). This rate reflects the percentage of completed and partially completed interviews achieved after fully processing all attempted sample records in worked replicates according to the prescribed sample management rules. It also estimates the number of eligible households from the total number of phone numbers of unknown status.

To calculate RR4, the IPPS final dispositions are summarized into seven categories, shown in Table 4.

Table 4: AAPOR Response Rate Formula Categories

Symbol	Description	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Unwgt Total
I	Complete interviews	90	85	87	85	84	86	517
P	Partial interviews	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R	Refusal or break off	16	33	23	26	26	27	151
NC	Non-contact	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O	Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
UH	Unknown if household	182	208	230	208	187	203	1218
UO	Unknown other	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
e	Est. % eligibles among unknowns	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
RR4	AAPOR Reponse Rate #4	0.560	0.469	0.485	0.490	0.503	0.495	0.499

The formula for RR4 is:

$$RR4 = (I+P)/((I+P)+(R+NC+O)+e(UH+UO))$$

For this calculation, we set the value of *e* to 0.30. This represents our estimate of the proportion of known households in the group of sample records whose eligility status was able to be determined.

[1] The American Association for Public Opinion Research. 2006. *Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys. 3rd edition*. Lenexa, Kansas: AAPOR.

Appendices

A: Questionnaire

INTRO

Hello, my name is _____. I am calling on behalf of the Social Science Research Center at Boise State University. This is not a sales call.

We are conducting a brief 10-minute survey to find out how the people of Idaho feel about issues that affect the state. This study is very important because it will be a resource for Idaho policy-makers.

I need to speak to the adult 18 years or older who lives in your household and who has had the most recent birthday. Are you the adult with the most recent birthday in your household?

1. YES (SKIP TO INSTATE)
2. NO (CONTINUE WITH GETNEWAD)

IF NECESSARY, USE FALLBACK STATEMENT TO EXPLAIN MOST RECENT BIRTHDAY SELECTION

GETNEWAD – **GET IF INTRO1 = 2**

May I speak with the adult with the most recent birthday?

1. YES, SELECTED RESPONDENT COMING TO THE PHONE (CONTINUE WITH INTRO2)
2. NO, NOT AVAILABLE NOW (SCHEDULE A CALLBACK)

INTRO2 – **GET IF INTRO1 = 2 AND GETNEWAD = 1**

Hello, my name is _____. I am calling on behalf of the Social Science Research Center at Boise State University. This is not a sales call.

We are conducting a brief 10-minute survey to find out how the people of Idaho feel about important issues that affect the state. This study is very important because it will be a resource for Idaho policy-makers.

I need to speak to the adult 18 years or older who lives in your household and who has had the most recent birthday. Are you the adult with the most recent birthday in your household?

1. YES
2. NO

INSTATE

Your participation in this survey is completely voluntary and all of your answers will be kept entirely confidential.

First, I need to make sure I've reached a household in Idaho. Is this household in Idaho?

1. YES (CONTINUE WITH COUNTYQ)
2. NO, NOT IN IDAHO (SKIP TO SORRY)
3. NOT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE (SKIP TO SORRY)

COUNTYQ

In what Idaho county is your residence located?

SELECT FROM LIST OF IDAHO COUNTIES

001. ADA	031. CASSIA	061. LEWIS
003. ADAMS	033. CLARK	063. LINCOLN
005. BANNOCK	035. CLEARWATER	065. MADISON
007. BEAR LAKE	037. CUSTER	067. MINIDOKA
009. BENEWAH	039. ELMORE	069. NEZ PERCE
011. BINGHAM	041. FRANKLIN	071. ONEIDA
013. BLAINE	043. FREMONT	073. OWYHEE
015. BOISE	045. GEM	075. PAYETTE
017. BONNER	047. GOODING	077. POWER
019. BONNEVILLE	049. IDAHO	079. SHOSHONE
021. BOUNDARY	051. JEFFERSON	081. TETON
023. BUTTE	053. JEROME	083. TWIN FALLS
025. CAMAS	055. KOOTENAI	085. VALLEY
027. CANYON	057. LATAH	087. WASHINGTON
029. CARIBOU	059. LEMHI	

777 DON'T KNOW
999 REFUSED

Q0010 ***Weighting***

Do you have more than one telephone number in your household? Do not include cell phones or numbers that are only used by a computer or fax machine.

1. YES
2. NO
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0020 ***Weighting* - GET IF Q0010 = 1**

How many of these phone numbers are residential numbers?

_____ ENTER ANSWER 1-6

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0030 ***Demographics***

Do you own your own home, rent, live with another who pays your cost of housing, or live in captive housing (dorms, nursing home, etc.)

1. Home owner
2. Rent
3. Live with another that pays cost of housing
4. Captive housing
5. OTHER (SPECIFY)
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0050 ***Demographics***

Are you currently: employed for wages, self-employed, out of work for more than 1 year, out of work for less than 1 year, a homemaker, a student, retired, or unable to work?

1. Employed for wages
2. Self-employed
3. Out of work for more than 1 year
4. Out of work for less than 1 year
5. Homemaker
6. Student
7. Retired
8. Unable to work
77. DON'T KNOW
99. REFUSED

Q0060 ***Demographics***

What is your religion?

INTERVIEWER: READ ONLY IF NECESSARY

1. Baptist
2. Buddhist
3. Catholic
4. Church Of Jesus Christ Of Latter Day Saints (Mormon)
5. Eastern Orthodox (Greek, Russian, etc.)
6. Episcopal
7. Hindu
8. Jehovah's Witness
9. Jewish
10. Lutheran
11. Methodist
12. Moslem
13. Presbyterian
14. Protestant
15. Seventh Day Adventist
16. Non-Denominational Christian
17. Other religion (PLEASE SPECIFY)
18. No religion/Agnostic
77. DON'T KNOW
99. REFUSED

Q0070 ***Demographics***

What is the highest level of school or college that you have completed?

INTERVIEWER: READ ONLY IF NECESSARY

1. Less than high school
2. High school graduate or GED
3. 2-year or associate degree
4. Some college but less than 4 years
5. Trade or vocational certificate
6. 4-year college graduate (bachelor’s or 4 year degree)
7. Some graduate school
8. Master’s degree
9. Doctorate or professional degree (PhD, MD, JD)
10. OTHER (SPECIFY)
77. DON’T KNOW
99. REFUSED

Q0080 ***Demographics***

What is your age?

_____ ENTER ANSWER 18-110

777. DON’T KNOW
999. REFUSED

Q0090 ***Demographics***

CODE SEX OF RESPONDENT. IF NECESSARY, ASK:

This may sound silly, but for survey purposes I need to ask, are you male or female?

1. MALE
2. FEMALE
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0100 ***Demographics***

Have you voted in an election in the past 2 years?

1. YES
2. NO
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0110 ***Demographics***

Please tell me which of the following racial or ethnic group or groups best describe you?

1. American Indian or Alaskan Native
2. Asian/Pacific Islander
3. Black or African American
4. Hispanic or Latino
5. White
6. OTHER (SPECIFY)
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0115 ***Demographics***

What is your annual household income from all sources?

1. Less than $10,000
2. $10,000 up to $20,000
3. $20,000 up to $30,000
4. $30,000 up to $40,000
5. $40,000 up to $50,000
6. $50,000 up to $60,000
7. $60,000 up to $70,000
8. $70,000 up to $80,000
9. $80,000 up to $90,000
10. $90,000 up to $100,000
11. More than $100,000
77. DON'T KNOW
99. REFUSED

Q0130 ***Development/Growth***

Services that the city and county provide are keeping up with the growth where I live.

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree or disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0140 ***Education***

In the special legislative session, funding for the maintenance and operation of schools was shifted to the state's general fund. How should we pay for school maintenance and operations if there is a funding shortfall?

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSION = A SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE NOT HELD AS PART OF THE REGULAR SESSION

1. Sales tax
2. Property tax
3. Income tax
4. Federal funds
5. Local option taxes
6. User fees
7. OTHER (SPECIFY)
77. DON'T KNOW
99. REFUSED

Q0160 ***Environment***

Idaho should implement statewide vehicle emissions testing.

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree or disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0170 ***Environment***

Idaho should ban Elk farms.

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree or disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0190 ***General***

In general terms, do you think the state is headed in the right direction?

1. YES
2. NO
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0200 ***General***

In your opinion what is the single most important issue facing Idaho today?

CODE OPEN-ENDED RESPONSE. IF MORE THAN ONE, PROBE FOR ONE CATEGORY. IF ANSWER CATEGORY IS NOT ON LIST OR RESPONDENT WILL NOT CHOOSE ONE, USE "OTHER" AND SPECIFY CATEGORY/CATEGORIES. DEPENDING ON RESPONSE, ASK OPEN-ENDED QUESTION TO PROBE WHY IT (E.G., EDUCATION) IS A PROBLEM.

1. EDUCATION (LEVEL OF FUNDING/CONDITION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS)
2. JOBS (UNEMPLOYMENT)
3. ECONOMY (OVERALL ECONOMIC GROWTH, STATE OR FEDERAL)
4. ENVIRONMENT (DEGRADATION/TOO MUCH REGULATION/ACCESS)
5. GROWTH (NEED MORE/LESS BUSINESS, POPULATION, SPRAWL)
6. WAGES (RIGHT TO WORK/STATE GOV./EMPLOYEE SALARIES)
7. OTHER (SPECIFY)
77. DON'T KNOW
99. REFUSED

Q0210 ***General*** **- GET IF Q0200 = 1 OR Q0200 = 5 OR Q0200 = 3 OR Q0200 = 4**

IF EDUCATION, GROWTH, ECONOMY, ENVIRONMENT: PROBE FOR MORE INFO ON IMPORTANT ISSUES

If you believe that <ANSWER TO Q0200> is a more important issue, why do you feel that way?

EX. IF YOU BELIEVE GROWTH IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE, WHY DO YOU FEEL THAT WAY? (E.G., TOO MANY MOVING FROM OUT OF STATE, TRAFFIC, POLLUTION, POOR PLANNING ETC.)

_____ ENTER ANSWER VERBATIM

Q0220 ***General***

In general do you have the most trust in federal, state, or local government?

1. Federal
2. State
3. Local
4. ALL EQUAL
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0230 ***General***

Which level of government do you think best responds to your needs?

READ IF NECESSARY

1. Federal
2. State
3. Local
4. ALL EQUAL
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0240 ***General***

From which level of government do you think you get the most for your tax money?

1. Federal
2. State
3. Local
4. ALL EQUAL
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0250 ***General***

Do you consider yourself to be a ...?

1. Democrat
2. Republican
3. Independent
4. OTHER (SPECIFY)
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0260 ***General***

In general would you describe yourself as ...?

1. Very conservative
2. Somewhat conservative
3. Middle of the road
4. Somewhat liberal
5. Very liberal
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0270 ***General***

Some areas of Idaho are experiencing explosive growth. Who should pay for the infrastructure to support this growth such as streets, water and sewer systems, public buildings, etc.?

1. Existing taxpayers
2. Incoming residents
3. Developers
4. All parties pay equally
5. OTHER
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0280 ***Growth***

At what level do you support comprehensive planning and zoning to manage growth?

1. Local
2. Regional
3. Statewide
4. We do not need comprehensive planning
5. OTHER
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0310 ***Growth***

How strongly would you support the development of mass transit where you live?

1. Strongly support
2. Somewhat support
3. There is no need for mass transit where I live
4. I do not support mass transit development
5. I strongly do not support mass transit development
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0340 ***Libraries***

Overall, how important are libraries in our state? Would you say ...?

1. Very important
2. Somewhat important
3. Not very important
4. Not important at all
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0350 ***Libraries***

How familiar are you with the Libraries Linking Idaho (LiLI) Database? Would you say ...?

1. Very familiar
2. Somewhat familiar
3. Not very familiar
4. Not at all familiar
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0360 ***Miscellaneous***

Use of the Idaho National Guard outside of our region is appropriate. Do you ...?

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree or disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0370 ***Miscellaneous***

How strongly do you agree with the following statement? Idaho should adopt an English Only policy for the state?

ENGLISH ONLY POLICY = A POLICY THAT WILL ESTABLISH ENGLISH AS THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE FOR STATE BUSINESS IN IDAHO

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree or disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0380 ***Miscellaneous***

A stricter immigration policy will negatively effect Idaho's economy.

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree or disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0390 ***Prisons***

As of June 2006 the total prison population was more than 1,000 inmates over capacity. Which of the following statements best describes an acceptable solution to Idaho's prison overpopulation?

1. Idaho should build another prison to accommodate excess prisoners
2. Idaho should send prisoners out of state
3. Idaho should review current sentencing laws and release some prisoners
4. Sentence less serious offenses to house arrest.
5. Idaho should build more drug and mental illness treatment facilities to deal with these populations rather than incarceration.
6. OTHER (SPECIFY)
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0400 ***Taxes***

Which of the following taxes do you think is the least fair?

1. Federal income tax
2. State income tax
3. State sales tax
4. Local property tax
5. Social security payroll tax
6. All are equally unfair
7. None
77. DON'T KNOW
99. REFUSED

Q0410 ***Taxes* - GET IF Q0030 = 1**

Do you think the amount of local property tax you have to pay in Idaho is too high, about right or too low?

1. Too high
2. About right
3. Too low
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0470 ***Taxes***

How strongly do you agree that the initiative process is a correct way to make complex policy decisions? Would you say you ...?

THE INITIATIVE PROCESS IS A WAY FOR CITIZENS TO PROPOSE LAWS AND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS FOR APPROVAL BY THE VOTERS. CITIZENS MUST RECEIVE AN EXACT NUMBER OF PETITION SIGNATURES FOR AN ISSUE TO BE PUT ON THE BALLOT, IT IS THEN VOTED ON DURING AN ELECTION.

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree or disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0480 ***Insurance***

The next questions are about healthcare and medical insurance. First, I will read a list of insurance sources. Please tell me which one you currently have or if you have no insurance.

1. Private insurer
2. Medicaid
3. Medicare
4. Tribal/Indian Health Insurance
5. State of Idaho Workers' Compensation
6. Veterans Benefits
7. Other type/Multiple (not covered by 9 & 10)
8. NO INSURANCE
9. Medicare and private combination
10. Medicare and Medicaid Combination

Q0490 ***Insurance***

How strongly do you agree with the following statement? Additional public funds should be used to help provide health insurance to people who cannot afford it.

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree or disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0500 ***Insurance***

How strongly do you agree with the following statement? People who can afford it should be required to carry health insurance in the same manner as automobile insurance.

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree or disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0510 ***Insurance***

Which group should be the highest priority for receiving public assistance to pay for health insurance?

1. Children (ages 0-19) in low income families
2. Small businesses of 10 or fewer employees
3. Low income adults (ages 19-64) with chronic diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, mental illness
4. Healthy low income adults who don't have insurance
5. OTHER (SPECIFY)
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0530_1 ***Insurance/Medicaid***

The next couple of questions are about Medicaid. Idaho's Medicaid spending is increasing rapidly and statewide reform has been proposed. The budget would look at major eligible groups separately. (These groups are elders, individuals with disabilities, and low-income children and working-age adults.) How strongly do you agree with the following statements?

Idaho should limit Medicaid programs for the elderly to control program costs.

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree or disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0530_2 ***Insurance/Medicaid***

Idaho should limit Medicaid programs for people with disabilities to control program costs.

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree or disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Q0530_3 ***Insurance/Medicaid***

Idaho should limit Medicaid programs for low-income children to control program costs.

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree or disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

GOODBYE

Those are all my questions. Thank you very much for taking the time to participate in this survey.

TERMINATE THE CALL AS COMPLETED INTERVIEW

SORRY - **GET IF INSTATE = 2**

I'm sorry, but for this study we need to speak with people who live in private households in Idaho. Thank you for your time, and have a nice <day>/<evening>.

TERMINATE THE CALL AS NOT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE OR NOT IN STUDY AREA