



19th Annual Idaho Public Policy Survey

Social Science Research Center

June 2008



Contents

CONTENTS	1
CONTACT	2
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
BACKGROUND.....	5
CORE QUESTIONS.....	7
- <i>In general terms, do you think the state is headed in the right direction?</i>	
IMPORTANT ISSUES.....	8
- <i>What is the single most important issue facing Idaho today?</i>	
- <i>Top three "most important" issues facing Idaho – Multiple year responses</i>	
GOVERNMENT	10
- <i>How do you feel Governor Otter has performed in his first year in office?</i>	
- <i>In your opinion, should Senator Larry Craig remain in office to complete his term?</i>	
- <i>Which of the following statements do you most agree with, regarding the Idaho Legislature?</i>	
FISCAL AND TAX POLICY	12
- <i>In 2006, the legislature increased the sales tax from 5 to 6 percent. How much has the one cent increase in sales tax affected your ability to purchase goods and services?</i>	
- <i>Granting cities and counties local option tax authority if it were subject to voter approval</i>	
- <i>How strongly do you agree or disagree that individuals in Idaho who live in the wildland urban interface should be required to carry fire insurance?</i>	
SOCIAL	15
- <i>Do you agree that your county should deny indigent medical care to undocumented immigrants?</i>	
- <i>Do you agree that undocumented immigrants reduce the overall quality of your child's education?</i>	
- <i>Do you agree that it should be illegal to fire someone because they are perceived to be gay or lesbian?</i>	
- <i>Do you agree that racial and ethnic minorities are discriminated against in the state of Idaho?</i>	
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY	19
- <i>Do you agree that Idaho should breach the lower four Snake River Dams to restore salmon runs in Idaho?</i>	
- <i>Do you agree that Idaho should breach the lower four Snake River Dams to restore salmon runs in Idaho if economic problems likely to result from the breaching of the Snake River dams could somehow be offset?</i>	
- <i>Do you agree that the state should designate more wilderness areas in Idaho?</i>	
- <i>To what degree do you support constructing a nuclear energy power plant in your county as one of the ways to provide electricity for the state of Idaho?</i>	
- <i>To what degree do you support constructing a nuclear energy power plant in your county as one of the ways to provide electricity for other states?</i>	
DEMOGRAPHICS	24
- <i>Voted in Last Two Years</i>	
- <i>Political Party</i>	
- <i>Political Ideology</i>	
- <i>Sex of Respondents:</i>	
- <i>Race</i>	
- <i>Respondent Age</i>	
- <i>Education</i>	
- <i>Household Income</i>	
- <i>Consecutive Years Living in Idaho</i>	
- <i>The most important reason you moved to/ returned to this state?</i>	
APPENDIX I.....	30
TECHNICAL REPORT	45

CONTACT

**Social Science Research Center
Boise State University**
1910 University Dr., PAAW-124
Boise, ID 83725 208-426-1835

<http://ppa.boisestate.edu/ssrc>

Shelton Woods, Ph.D.
Interim Dean, College of Social Sciences & Public Affairs

Stephanie Witt, Ph.D.
Director, Social Science Research Center
Director, Public Policy Center

Carole Nemnich, MPA
SSRC Project Manager

Gregory C. Hill, Ph.D.
Director, Applied Research

SSRC/ EPI Graduate Assistants
Sarah Wheeler – Fall Semester Lead
Russ Rivera – Spring Semester Lead
Eileen DeShazo - Contributor
Kati Carberry - Contributor
Mark Bathrick - Contributor

Publication Date: June 2008

- 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.
- 518 adults in Idaho households representing six geographic regions were surveyed November 14 through December 16, 2007. Telephone calls, interviews, data collection and preparation were made by Clearwater Research.
- The survey standard error is +/- 6.8% at a 95% confidence-level for the total population. Regional results will be higher. (See Technical Report for recap of standard error and design bias from stratification.)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Core Questions

- In general, 66% of respondents believe that the state is headed in the right direction.
- The “Economy” (Including “Jobs” and “Wages”) was identified as the single most important issue facing Idaho (22.2%).
- Data over the last three years show that education and growth are becoming more important to Idaho residents.
- “Education” and “Growth” were ranked second and third most important issues at 20.2% and 14.1% respectively.

Government Performance

- When asked to rate Governor Otter’s performance after his first year in office, the majority (53%) believed he performed just as they had expected.
- Fifty-seven percent of survey respondents felt that Larry Craig should not remain in office to complete his term.
- Forty-seven percent of respondents felt the length of the Idaho legislative session should remain the same, while 40% felt that Idaho’s legislature should be a full time legislature.

Fiscal & Tax Policy

- Sixty-nine percent of participants indicated that the one cent tax increase did not affect their ability to purchase goods and services.
- Fifty-six percent of respondents indicated that voter approved local option tax authority should be given to cities and counties.
- Statewide, 75% of participants agreed that homeowners living in the Wildland-Urban Interface should be required to carry fire insurance.

Social Issues

- When asked if the county should deny indigent medical care to undocumented immigrants, 56% of respondents agreed.
- When respondents were asked if undocumented immigrants reduced the overall quality of their child’s education, 56% of respondents agreed while 34% disagreed.
- Fifty-six percent of respondents believed that undocumented immigrants reduced the overall quality of their child’s education.
- Sixty-three percent of respondents believed that it should be illegal to fire an employee because they were perceived to be gay or lesbian.
- Respondents were asked if racial and ethnic minorities were discriminated against in the state of Idaho, 39% agreed that minorities were discriminated against.

Environmental Policy

- When asked whether the four lower Snake River dams should be breached to restore salmon runs in Idaho, 44% of respondents were in support of breaching the dams.

- Those who opposed dam breaching were asked a follow-up question to gauge their level of opposition to breaching if a way to mitigate economic problems was found. Support for dam breaching with economic mitigation increased to 67%.
- A majority of respondents (52%) felt that more wilderness areas should be designated in Idaho.
- Forty-six percent of respondents were in favor of the construction of a nuclear energy power plant in their county for energy to be used specifically in the state of Idaho.
- When respondents were asked if it was permissible to build a nuclear power plant in their county if it was to provide electricity to other states, 70% were opposed.

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 results on a range of contemporary policy issues collected during a public opinion poll in the fall of 2007. An executive summary was provided in January 2008 to legislators, state agencies, the press, and the public prior to the commencement of the second session of the 59th 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 518 Idaho adults (+18 years old) by telephone between November 14 through December 16, 2007. The overall statewide population is represented by the survey sample at a standard error estimated to be +/- 6.8% at the 95% confidence level.

Since its inception in 1990, the survey has included a set of "core questions" which have been asked on a rotating basis. 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.

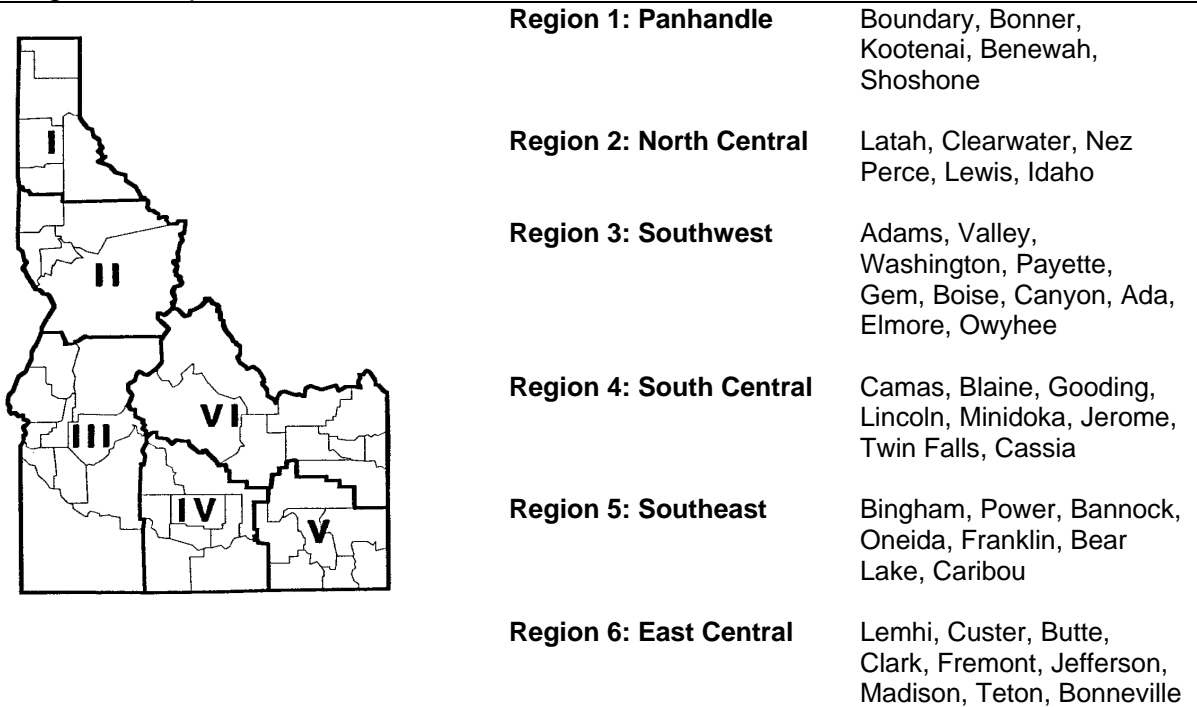
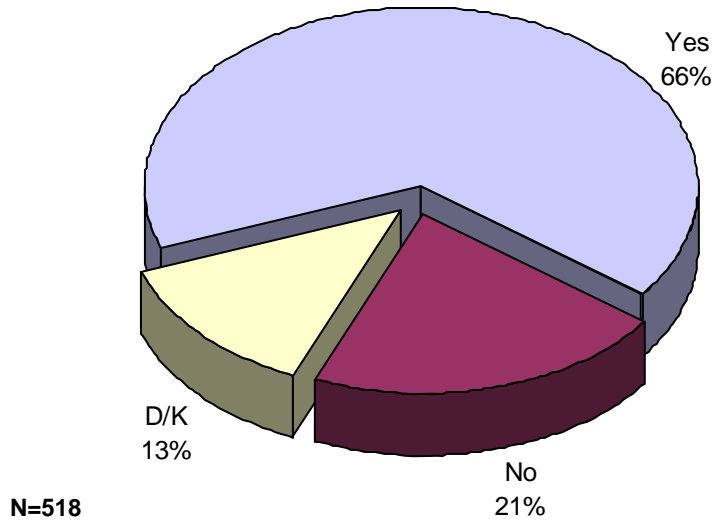


Table 1: Base Study Sample Size, Confidence Interval, Design Effect, and Effective Sample Size

Region	Unweighted Sample Size		Weighted Population Size		95% Conf. Interval for 50%-50%	Design Effect	Eff. Sample Size
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent			
I	85	16.4	148,541	14.0	±11.4%	1.13	75
II	83	16.0	76,842	7.2	±8.1%	0.56	148
III	88	17.0	467,044	44.1	±22.5%	4.43	20
IV	88	17.0	125,456	11.8	±9.8%	0.87	101
V	86	16.6	112,034	10.6	±10.4%	0.95	90
VI	88	17.0	130,161	12.3	±10.8%	1.05	84
Total (Statewide)	518	100.0	1,060,078	100.0	±6.8%	2.46	211

CORE QUESTIONS

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



In general, 66% of respondents believed that the state was headed in the right direction. Twenty-one percent believed that the state was not headed in the right direction. When asked 13% of respondents did not know if the state was headed in the right direction.

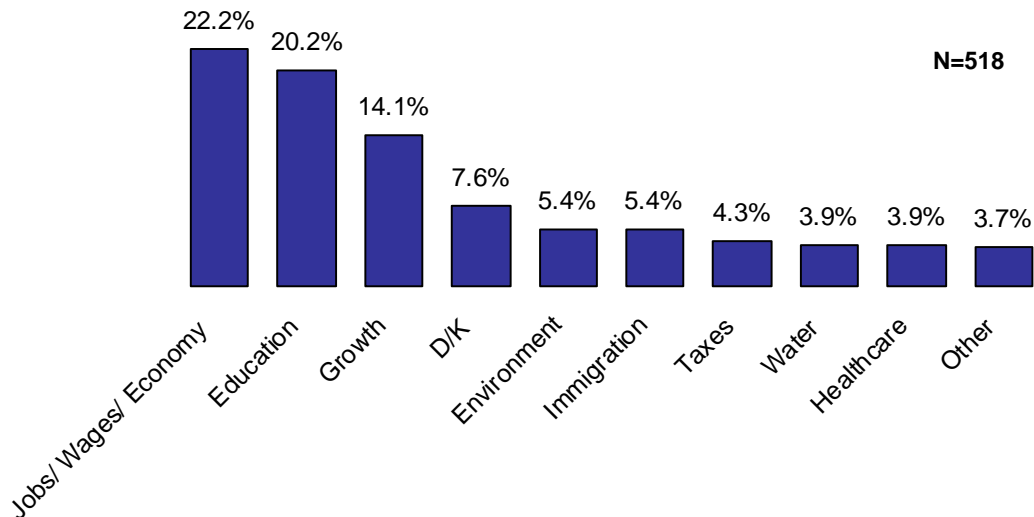
- Last Year 60% of respondents felt the state was headed in the right direction.
- 30% of respondents last year believed the state was not headed in the right direction, while the remaining 10% either refused to answer or did not know.
- Political parties responded in the following way:

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Yes	60.9%	73.4%	60.4%
No	28.9%	14.5%	22.2%
D/K	10.2%	11.6%	17.4%
Refused	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

(See Table 1 in the appendix for regional break-down)

IMPORTANT ISSUES

What is the single most important issue facing Idaho today?



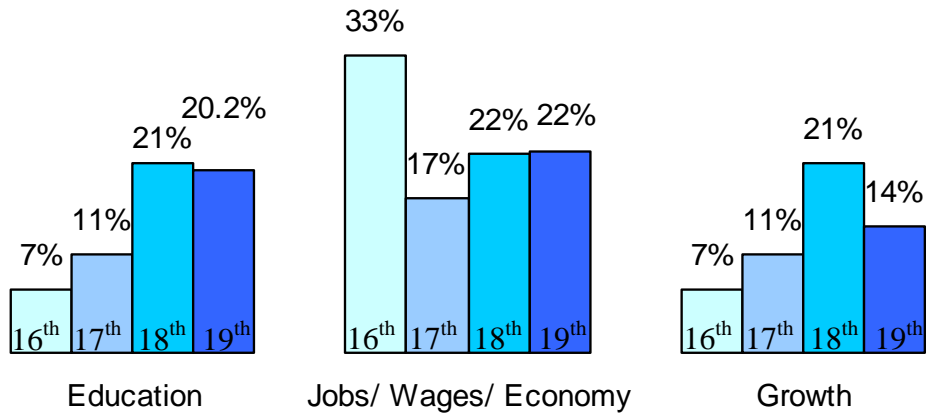
The “Economy” (including jobs and wages) was identified as the single most important issue facing Idaho (22.2%). “Education” and “Growth” were ranked second and third with 20.2% and 14.1% respectively.

- Last year 26.6% of respondents identified education as the single most important issue. Three years ago (2005), the economy was ranked first with 33% of the response from survey participants.
- In 2007 Immigration was not offered as a category but still received 2.3 percent state wide. This year, “Immigration” and “Environment” tied for fourth most important issue with 5.4%.
- On most issues Democrats, Republicans, and Independents showed similar response however Education, Immigration, Wages and Taxes displayed some disparity.
- As an issue, wages received greater response from Democrats than it did from Republicans and Independents (26.6%, 17.0% and 21.5% respectively).
- As an issue, immigration received greater response from Independents than it did from Democrats and Republicans (13.2%, 1.6% and 2.9% respectively).
- As an issue, wages received greater response from Democrats than it did from Republicans and Independents (8.1%, 2.4% and 2.1% respectively).
- As an issue, taxes received greater response from Republicans than it did from Democrats or Independents (7.3%, 0.8% and 2.8% respectively).

(See Table 2 in the appendix for regional break-down)

(See Figures 1-6 in the appendix for regional break-down)

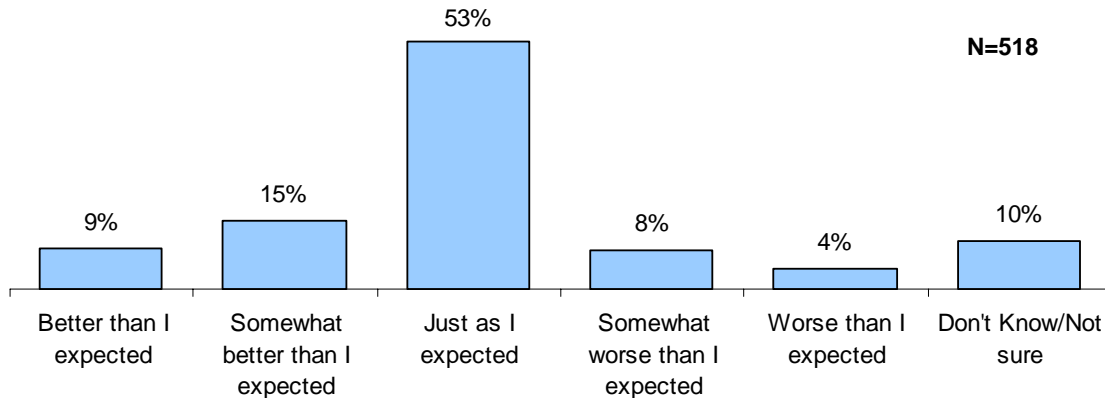
Top three “most important” issues facing Idaho – Multiple year responses



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

GOVERNMENT

How do you feel Governor Otter has performed in his first year in office?

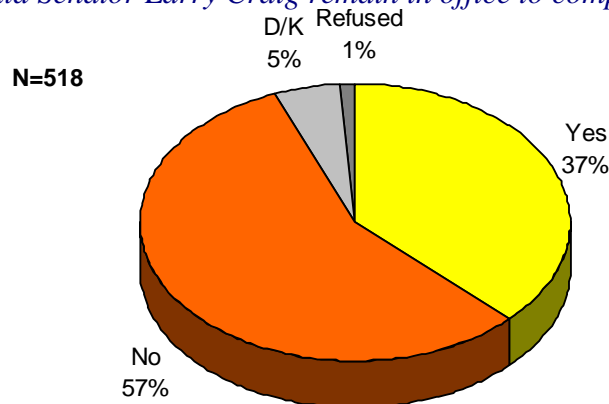


When asked to rate Governor Otter’s performance after his first year in office, a majority (53%) believed he performed just as they had expected.

- 24% rated his performance as better than expected.
- 12% rated his performance as worse than expected.
- Governor Otter received the highest percentage of “Better than I expected” performance from Region IV.

(See Table 2 in the appendix for regional break-down)

In your opinion, should Senator Larry Craig remain in office to complete his term?

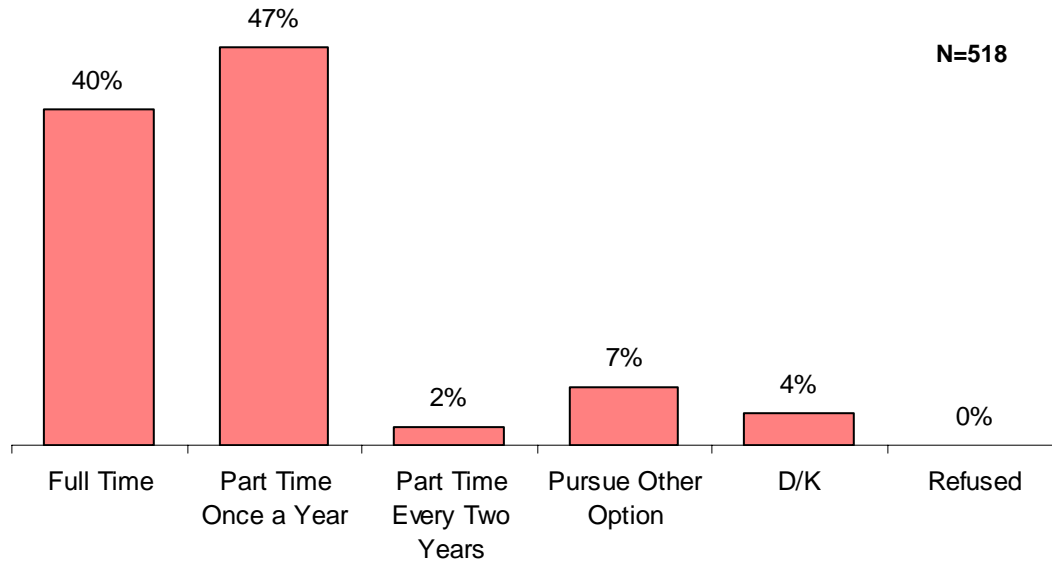


When asked if Senator Larry Craig should remain in office to complete his term, the majority of Idahoans, 57% felt that he should not.

- 37% believed that Senator Craig should remain in office and complete his term.
- Six percent of respondents were unsure or refused to answer.
- Senator Craig received the greatest level of support from Region 6.
- Senator Craig received the lowest level of support from Region 2 and Region 4.

(See Table 4 in the appendix for regional break-down)

Which of the following statements do you most agree with, regarding the Idaho Legislature?



When asked which statement they most agreed with regarding the session length of the Idaho legislature, a majority (47%) felt that it should stay the same, while 40% indicated that Idaho's legislature should be a full time legislature.

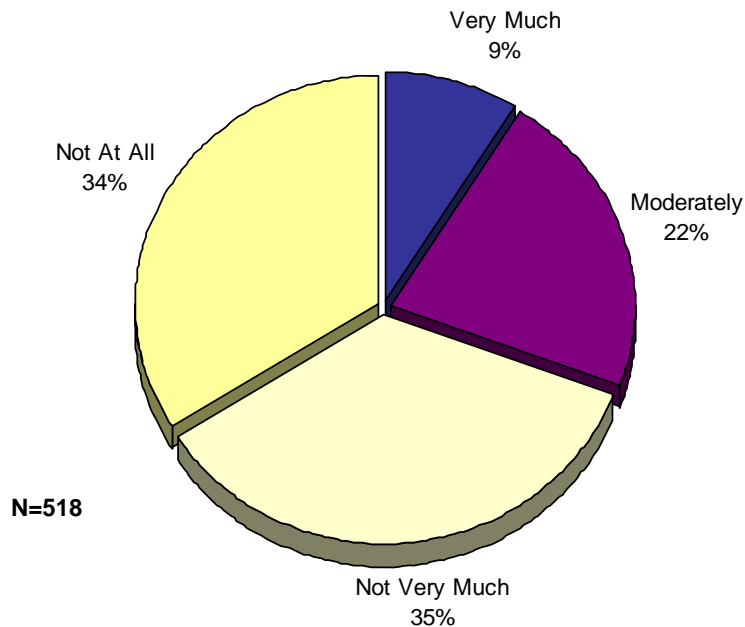
- Only 2% of respondents felt the legislature should meet every two years, while 7% believed other options should be pursued.
- The greatest support for a full-time legislature came from Region IV with 53% of the respondents in favor.
- Political parties responded in the following way:

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Full Time	32.6%	44.7%	33.3%
Part Time Once a Year	45.7%	50.5%	50.0%
Part Time Every Two Years	2.3%	1.5%	2.8%
Pursue Other Option	9.3%	1.9%	11.1%
DK/Unsure	10.1%	1.0%	2.8%
Refused	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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

FISCAL AND TAX POLICY

In 2006, the legislature increased the sales tax from 5 to 6 percent. How much has the one cent increase in sales tax affected your ability to purchase goods and services?



Sixty-nine percent of participants indicated that the one cent tax increase did not affect their ability to purchase goods and services.

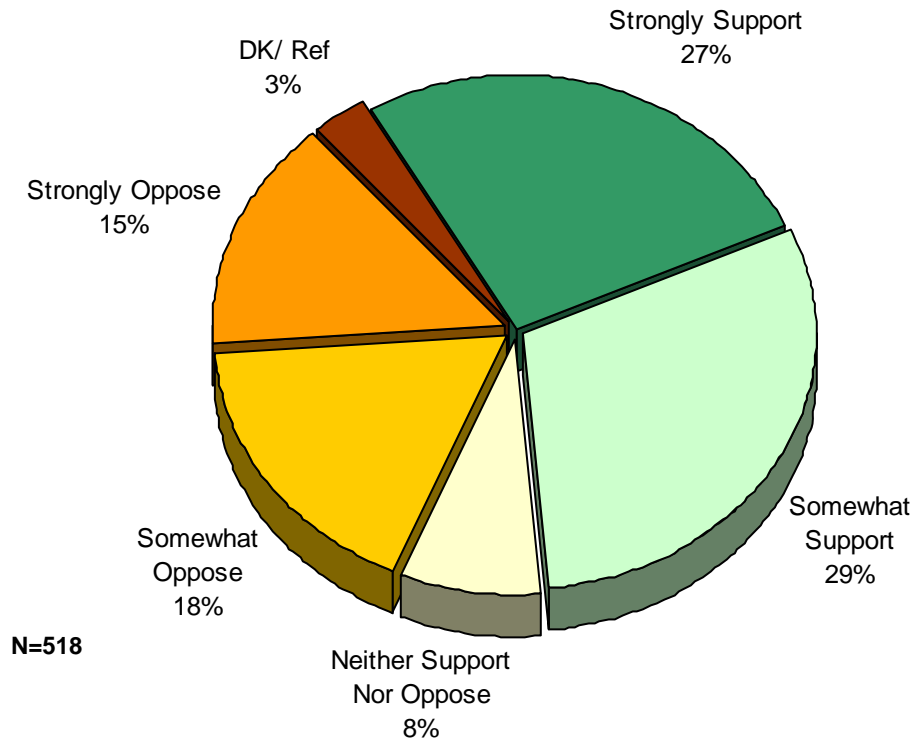
- Alternately, 42.6% of Region 5 respondents felt the greatest impact from the one cent tax increase.
- Among regions, 78.2% of Region 2 respondents felt the least impact from the one cent tax increase.
- Political parties responded in the following way:

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Very much	7.8%	6.8%	12.6%
Moderately	20.9%	23.3%	23.8%
Not very much	35.7%	41.7%	33.6%
Not at all	35.6%	28.2%	30.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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

(See Table 7 in the appendix for political party break-down)

Should cities and counties be granted local option tax authority if it were subject to voter approval?



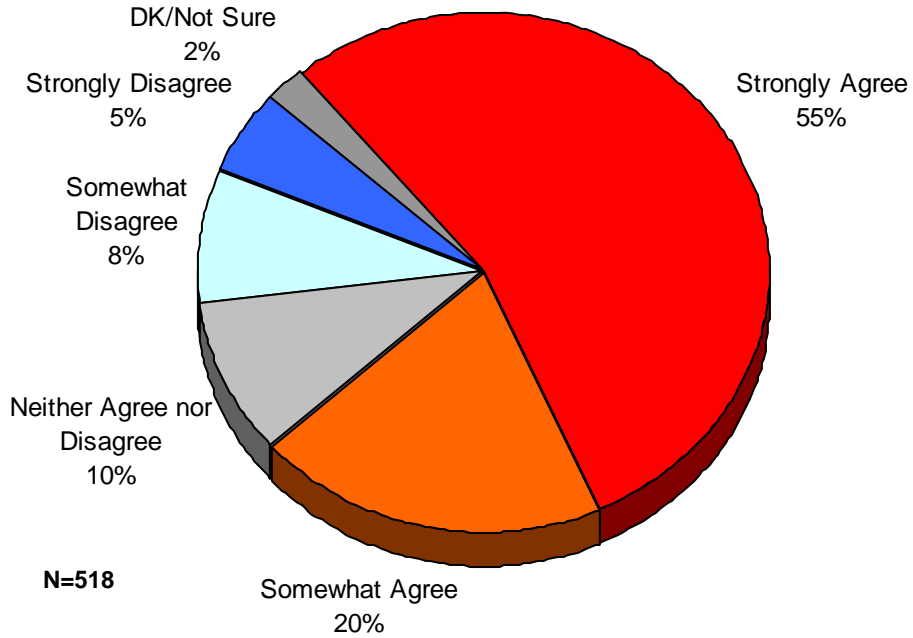
Fifty-six percent of participants indicated that voter approved local option tax authority should be given to cities and counties, while 32% disagree.

- Regions 1 and 2 were the most in favor of local option tax authority. (74.3% and 76.3% respectively)
- Regions 3 and 5 were the most opposed to local option tax authority. (39.0% and 35.2% respectively)
- Political parties responded supporting local option tax authority:

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly Support	32.8%	20.8%	33.3%
Somewhat Support	25.8%	33.8%	32.6%
TOTAL AGREE	58.6%	54.6%	65.9%

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

How strongly do you agree or disagree that individuals in Idaho who live in the wildland urban interface should be required to carry fire insurance?



Statewide, 75% of participants agreed that homeowners in the Wildland Urban Interface should be required to carry fire insurance, while only 13% of participants disagreed.

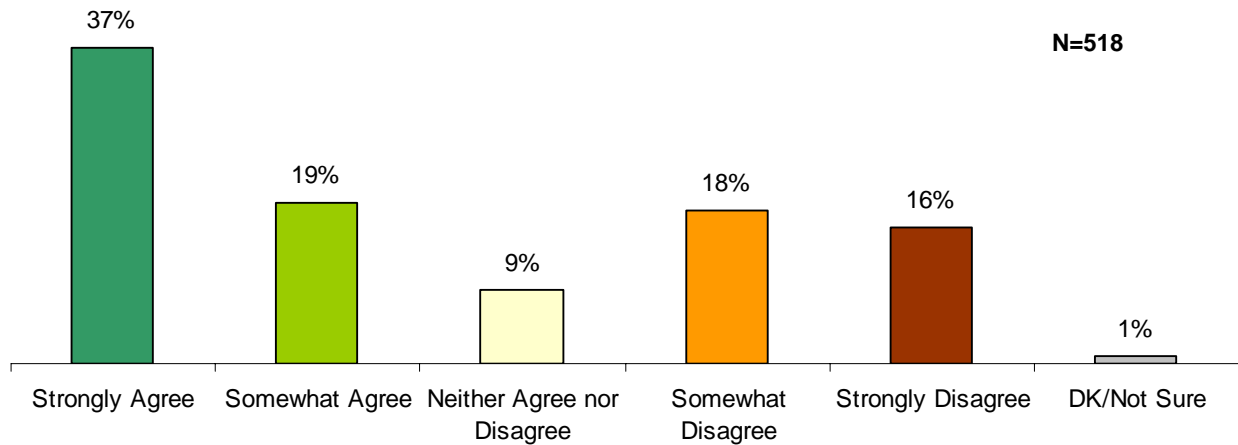
- Eighty-two percent of respondents from Region 3 agreed that homeowners should be required to carry fire insurance.
- Region 1 respondents showed the lowest level of support for required insurance for those living in the Wildland Urban Interface (62.5% supporting required insurance).
- Political parties contributed to support for required insurance for homes in the Wildland Urban Interface:

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly Agree	67%	48%	59%
Somewhat Agree	15%	20%	16%
TOTAL AGREE	81%	68%	75%

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

SOCIAL

Do you agree that your county should deny indigent medical care to undocumented immigrants?



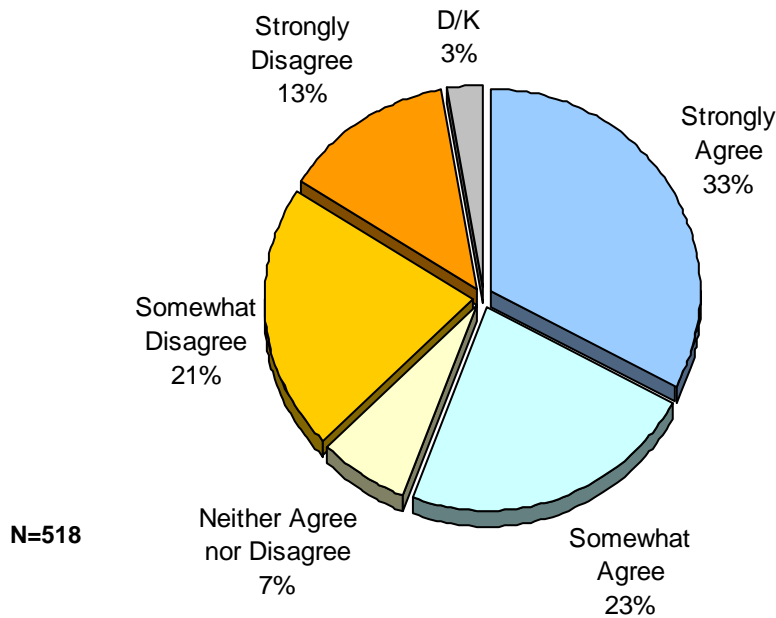
When asked if the county should deny indigent medical care to undocumented immigrants, 56% of respondents agreed, while 34% disagreed.

- Nine percent of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed.
- With 67.7%, Region 4 respondents believed that undocumented immigrants should be denied indigent medical care.
- A majority of all respondents in each region believed that undocumented immigrants should be denied indigent medical care.
- Political parties in favor of denying indigent medical care:
 - Republicans 54.1%
 - Democrats 48.9%
 - Independents 62.5%

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly Agree	28.7%	39.1%	41.0%
Somewhat Agree	20.2%	15.0%	21.5%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	10.9%	11.1%	4.2%
Somewhat Disagree	15.5%	17.4%	22.2%
Strongly Disagree	24.0%	15.5%	9.7%
DK/Not Sure	0.7%	1.9%	1.4%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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

Do you agree that undocumented immigrants reduce the overall quality of your child's education?



When respondents were asked if undocumented immigrants reduced the overall quality of their child's education, 56% of respondents agreed while 34% disagreed.

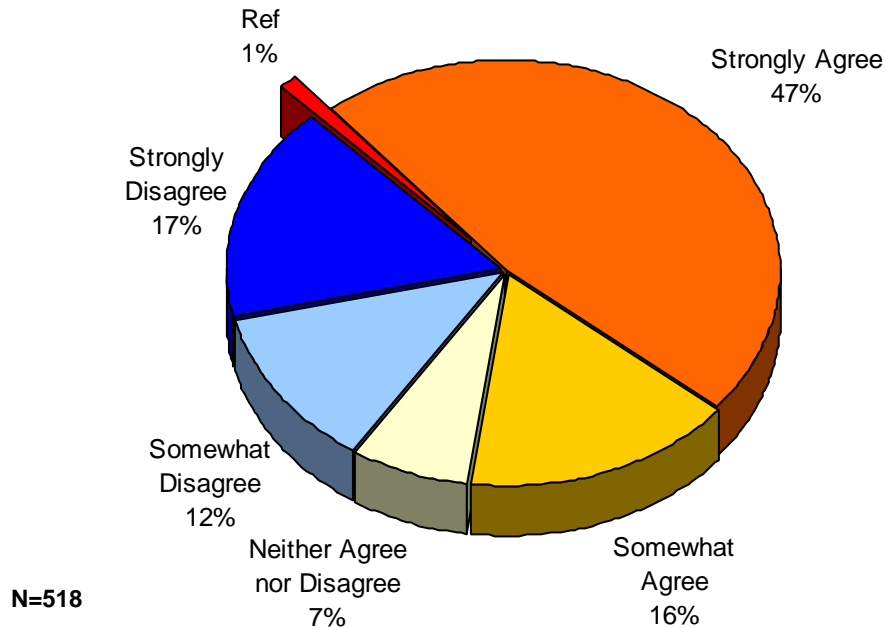
- Seven percent of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed.
- Three percent of respondents did not know if undocumented immigrants reduced the quality education.
- Nearly 65% of Region 4 agreed that undocumented immigrants reduced the quality of education in Idaho.
- A majority of region 2 respondents (47%) believed that undocumented immigrants do no reduce the quality of education in Idaho.
- Political parties that believed undocumented workers reduced the quality of education in Idaho:

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly Agree	23.4%	36.9%	35.0%
Somewhat Agree	25.8%	27.7%	18.9%
TOTAL AGREE	49.2%	64.6%	53.9%

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

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

Do you agree that it should be illegal to fire someone because they are perceived to be gay or lesbian?



When asked, 63% of respondents believed that it should be illegal to fire an employee because they were perceived to be gay or lesbian. Twenty-nine percent of respondents indicated that it should not be illegal to fire someone based on sexual preference.

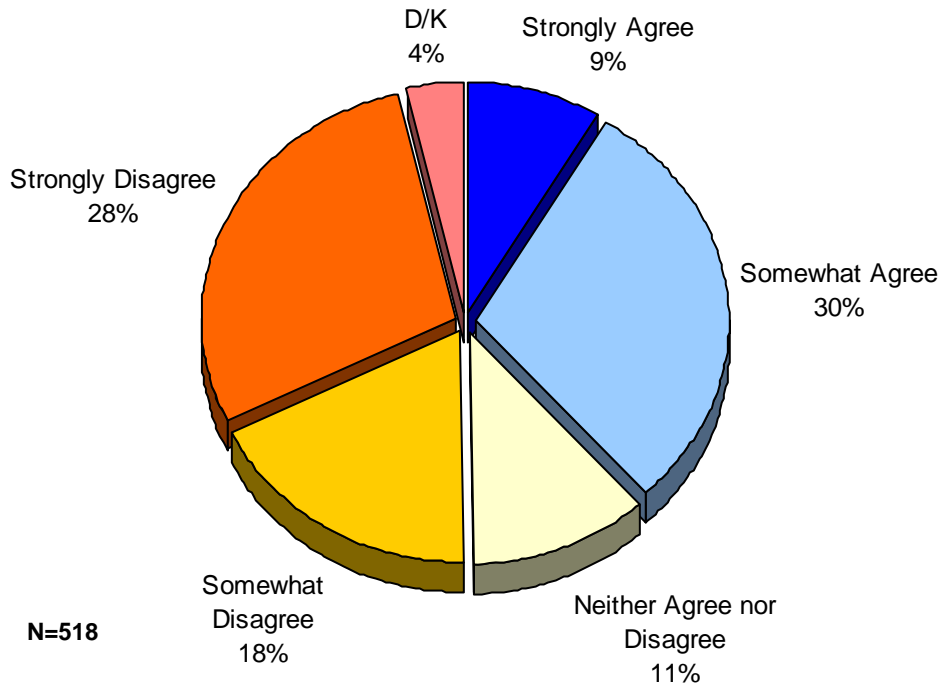
- A majority of respondents from all regions believed that firing an employee based on sexual preference should be illegal.
- Region 2 and Region 6 showed the greatest level of support for gay and lesbian employees with 68% and 73% respectively.
- Political parties that felt it should be illegal to fire an employee based on sexual preference responded in the following way:

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly Agree	62%	30%	57%
Somewhat Agree	5%	27%	9%
Total	67%	57%	66%

(See Table 13 in the appendix for regional break-down)

(See Table 14 in the appendix for political party break-down)

Do you agree that racial and ethnic minorities are discriminated against in the state of Idaho?



When asked if racial and ethnic minorities were discriminated against in the state of Idaho, 39% of respondents agreed, while 46% of respondents disagreed.

- Four percent of respondents did not know, and 11 percent of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed on the question.
- When comparing race, 39% of white respondents agreed that minorities were discriminated against.
- Conversely, 90% of Hispanics, 75% of Asians, and 84.6% of American Indian or Alaska Native respondents agreed that minorities were discriminated against in the state of Idaho.
- Political parties and racial demographics that felt minorities were discriminated against contributed in the following way:

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly Agree	8.7%	3.9%	15.3%
Somewhat Agree	42.5%	24.3%	23.6%
TOTAL AGREE	51.2%	28.2%	38.9%

	White	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian	Am. Indian/ AK Native
Strongly Agree	6.0%	30.0%	75.0%	69.2%
Somewhat Agree	29.4%	60.0%	0.0%	15.4%
TOTAL AGREE	35.4%	90.0%	75.0%	84.6%

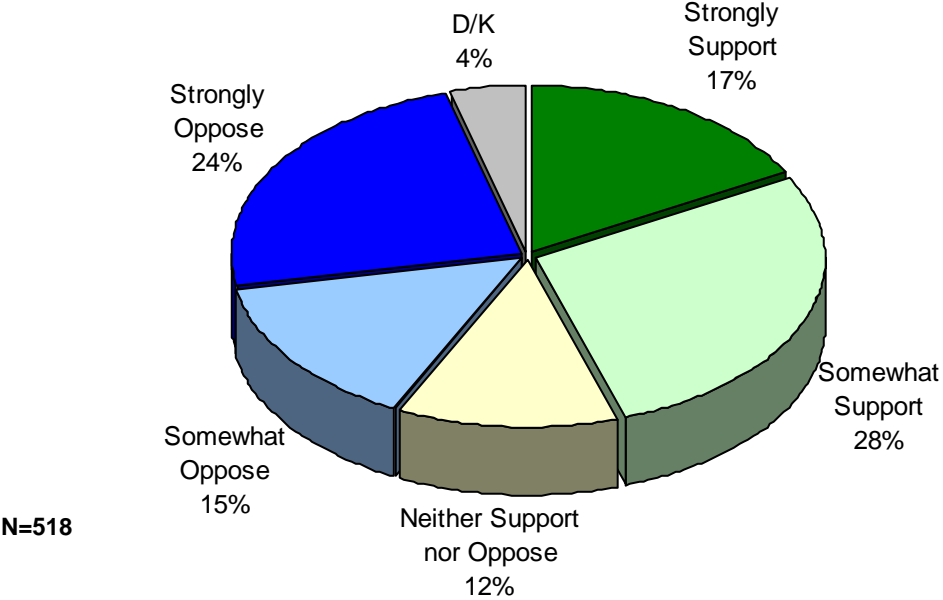
(See Table 15 in the appendix for regional break-down)

(See Table 16 in the appendix for political party break-down)

(See Table 17 in the appendix for racial demographic break-down)

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Do you agree that Idaho should breach the lower four Snake River Dams to restore salmon runs in Idaho?



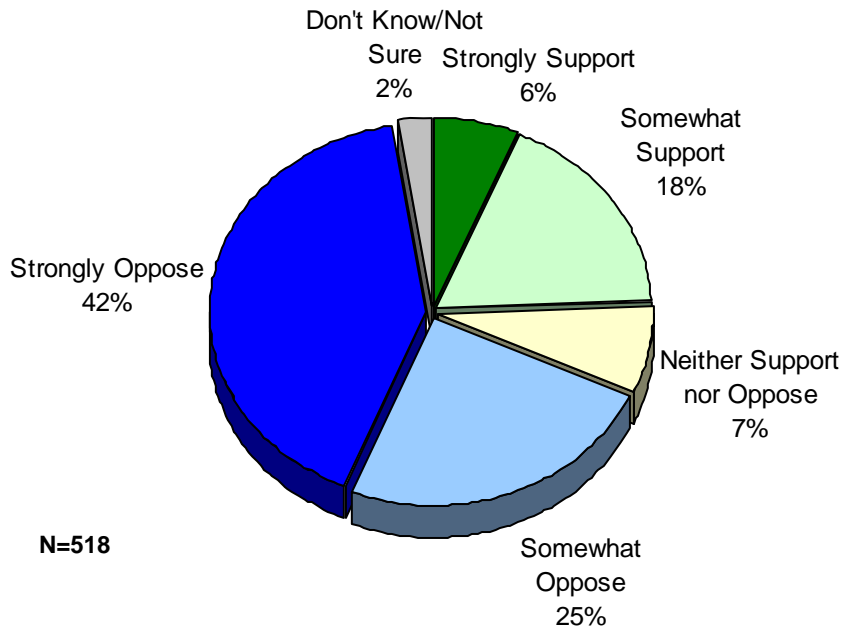
When asked whether the four lower Snake River dams should be breached to restore salmon runs in Idaho, 44% of respondents were in support of breaching the dams.

- Thirty-nine percent of respondents were opposed to breaching the dams.
- Twelve percent neither supported nor opposed the idea, while the remaining 4% didn't know or were not sure.
- The greatest support for breaching the dams came from Region 5 with roughly 42% in support.
- Political parties that felt Snake River dams should be breached contributed in the following way:

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly Support	19.5%	17.0%	16.2%
Somewhat Support	33.6%	16.0%	28.9%
TOTAL SUPPORT	53.1%	33.0%	45.1%

(See Table 18 in the appendix for regional break-down)
 (See Table 19 in the appendix for political party break-down)

Do you agree that Idaho should breach the lower four Snake River Dams to restore salmon runs in Idaho If economic problems likely to result from the breaching of the Snake River dams could somehow be offset?



When the original question was rephrased to include a way to offset the economic problems resulting from the breaching of the dams, opposition increased to 67%.

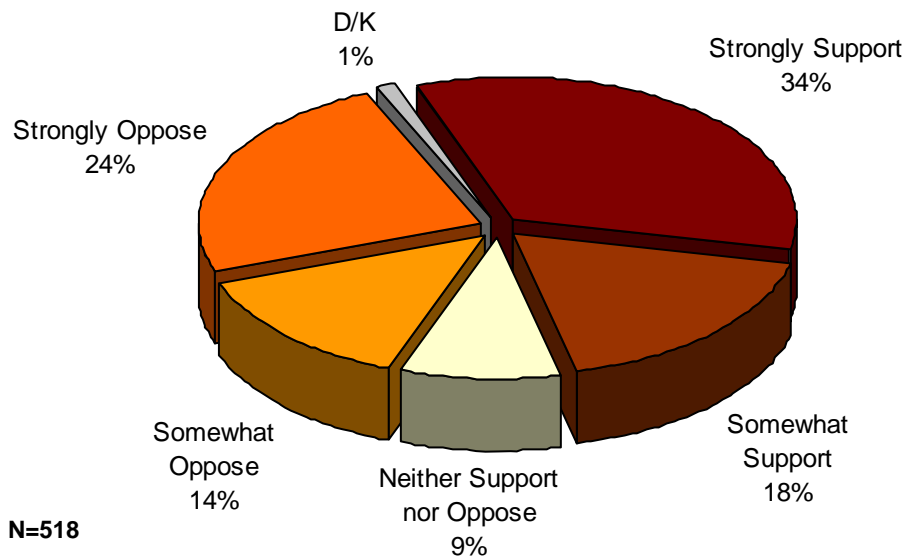
- Only 24% were in support of breaching the dams if the economic problems could be offset.
- 7% were neither in support or opposed to this plan or were unsure.
- Political parties that felt Snake River dams should be breached with economic mitigation contributed in the following way:

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly Support	13.5%	5.1%	5.9%
Somewhat Support	35.1%	12.2%	19.6%
TOTAL SUPPORT	48.6%	17.3%	25.5%

(See Table 20 in the appendix for regional break-down)

(See Table 21 in the appendix for political party break-down)

Do you agree that the state should designate more wilderness areas in Idaho?



When asked whether more wilderness areas should be designated in Idaho, 52% of respondents were in favor.

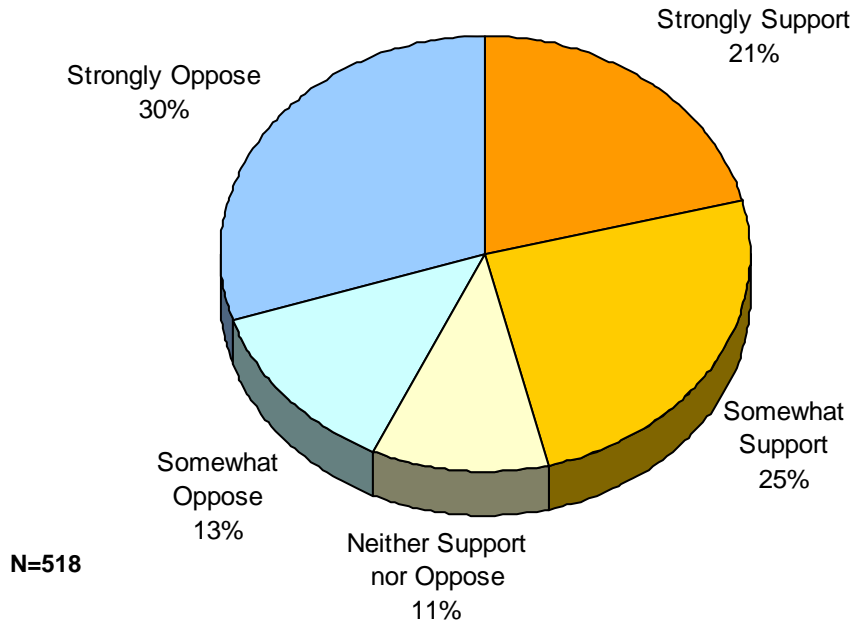
- Thirty-eight percent of respondents were opposed to designating more wilderness areas in Idaho.
- The most support came from Region III with 58%, while the most opposition came from Region II and Region VI with 45%.
- Political parties that felt more wilderness areas should be designated, contributed in the following way:

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly Support	13.5%	5.1%	5.9%
Somewhat Support	35.1%	12.2%	19.6%
TOTAL SUPPORT	48.6%	17.3%	25.5%

(See Table 22 in the appendix for regional break-down)

(See Table 23 in the appendix for political party break-down)

To what degree do you support constructing a nuclear energy power plant in your county as one of the ways to provide electricity for the state of Idaho?



When asked whether it was permissible to construct a nuclear power plant in your county if it were to provide electricity to *Idaho*, 46% were in support of its construction.

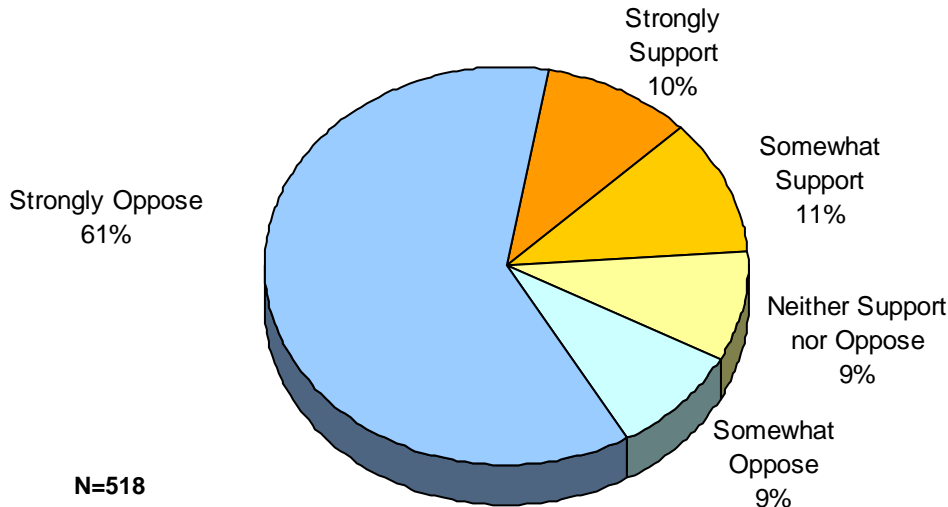
- Nearly 43% of respondents opposed the construction of a nuclear energy power plant in their county.
- While 11% were unsure or neither supported or opposed its construction.
- Political parties that felt the construction of a nuclear energy power plant was an acceptable means of energy generation, contributed in the following way:

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly Support	12.4%	23.6%	26.4%
Somewhat Support	19.4%	26.0%	30.6%
TOTAL SUPPORT	31.8%	49.6%	57.0%

(See Table 24 in the appendix for regional break-down)

(See Table 25 in the appendix for political party break-down)

To what degree do you support constructing a nuclear energy power plant in your county as one of the ways to provide electricity for other states?



When respondents were asked if it was permissible to build a nuclear power plant in their county if it was to provide electricity to other states, 70% were opposed.

- Only 21% were in support of the construction of a nuclear energy power plant if it provided electricity to other states.
- The remaining 9% of respondents neither supported nor opposed the construction of a nuclear energy power plant in Idaho to provide power to other states.
- Political parties that felt the construction of a nuclear energy power plant was an acceptable means of energy generation for other states, contributed in the following way:

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly Support	6.3%	14.0%	6.9%
Somewhat Support	7.8%	11.6%	14.6%
TOTAL SUPPORT	14.1%	25.6%	21.5%

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Somewhat Oppose	7.8%	10.6%	6.9%
Strongly Oppose	72.7%	55.1%	61.1%
TOTAL OPPOSED	80.5%	65.7%	68.0%

(See Table 26 in the appendix for regional break-down)

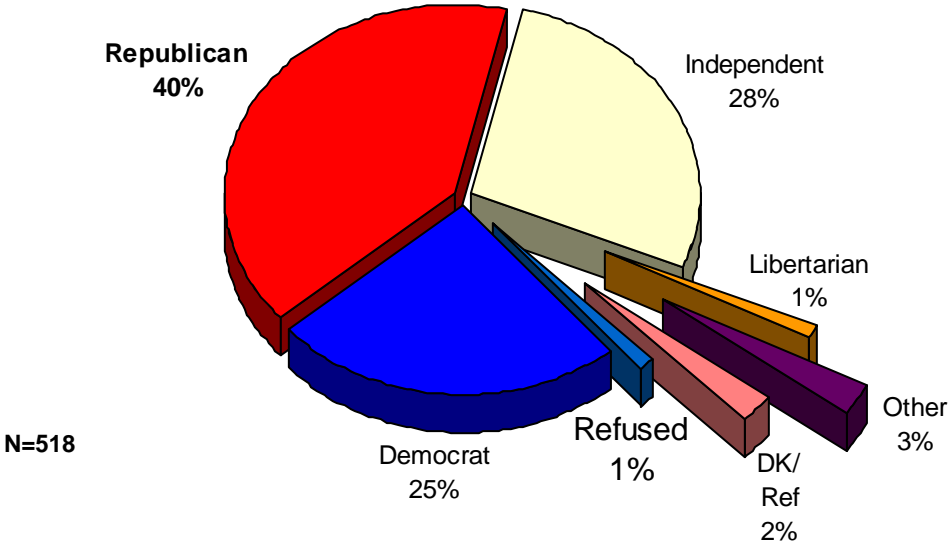
(See Table 27 in the appendix for political party break-down)

DEMOGRAPHICS

Voted in Last Two Years

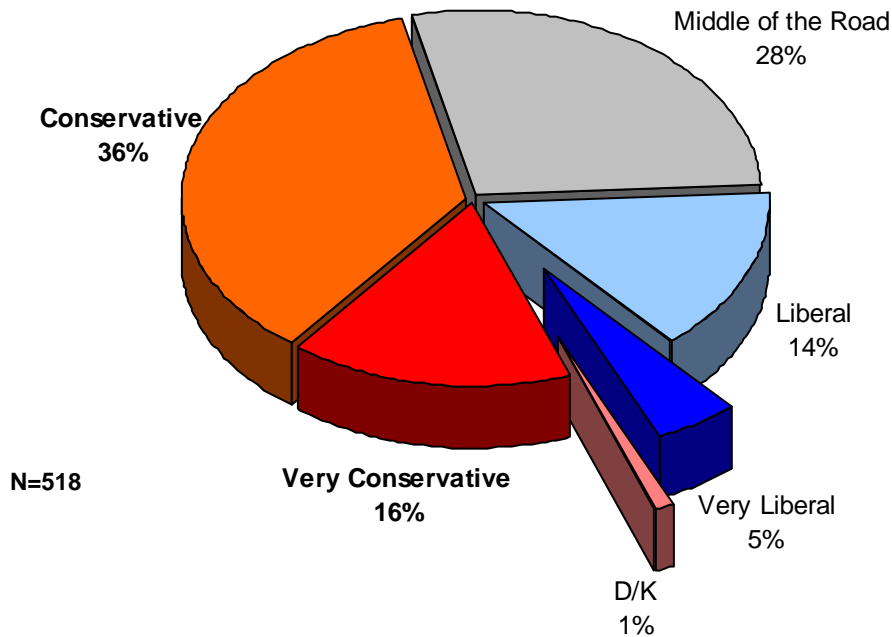
Yes	82.9%
No	16.5%
D/K	0.6%
TOTAL	100.0%

Political Party



- Republican identity is down by 4% from 2007 with 40 percent.
- The percentage of respondents identifying themselves as Democrats increased from 16.7% two years to 18% last year, to 25% this year.
- Independent identity (28%) is down more than six percent from two years ago, and 3% from last year.
- Region 3 had the largest percentage of respondents identifying themselves as Republicans at 42.1%. However, Region 5 and Region 6 were close contenders with 40.7% and 39.7% respectively.
- The highest percent of Democrats were in Regions 2, and 3 with 35.1% and 28.5% respectively.

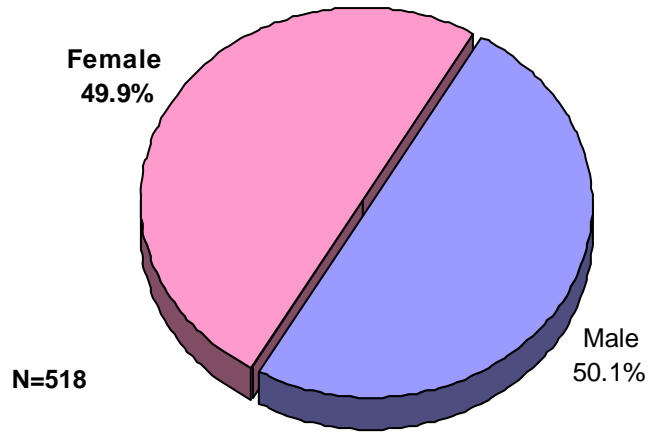
Political Ideology



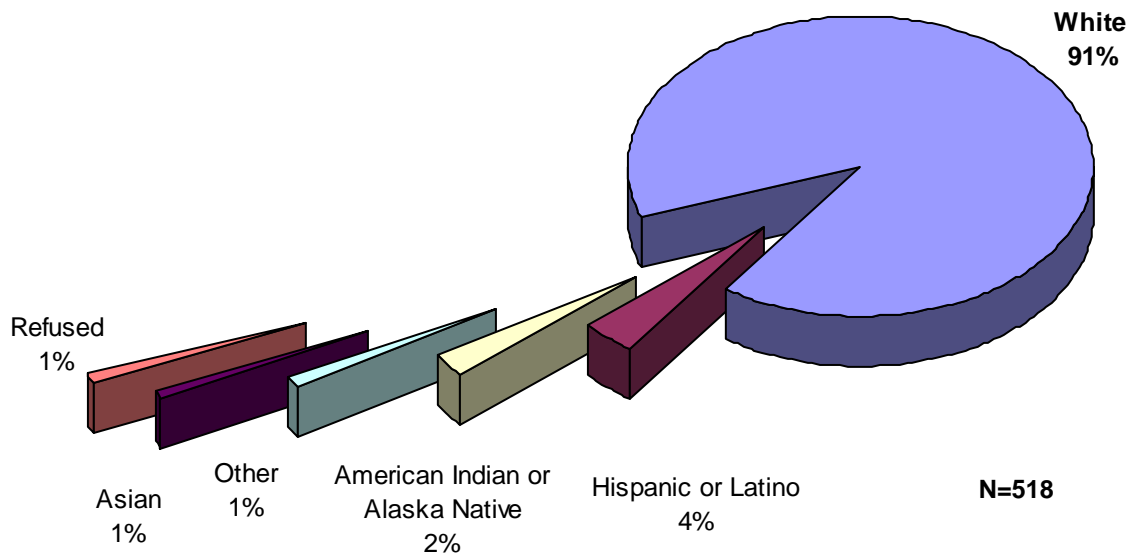
The percentage of respondents identifying themselves as very conservative decreased from 20.7% two years ago to 16% last year. This year 16% of respondents identified themselves as very conservative, while 36% of respondents identified themselves as conservative. Among respondents those identifying themselves as liberal or very liberal increased from 15% last year to 19% this year.

- Those identifying themselves as middle-of-the-road decreased from 35.6% two years ago to 30% last year and 28% this year.
- Region 6 became the most conservative region in the state with 19% of respondents indicating they are very conservative and 47.6% indicating they are conservative. Last year Region 5 was the most conservative regions, but past surveys have shown region 6 to be the most conservative in the state.
- Region 2 remained the most liberal region in the state where 19.4% of respondents indicated were liberal and 8.3% indicated they are very liberal.

Sex of Respondents:

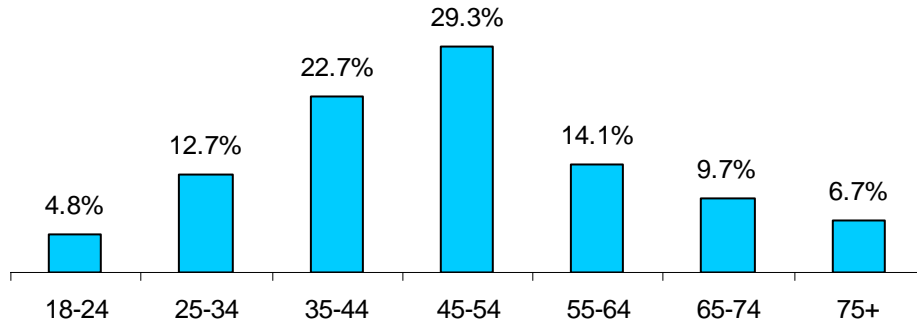


Race



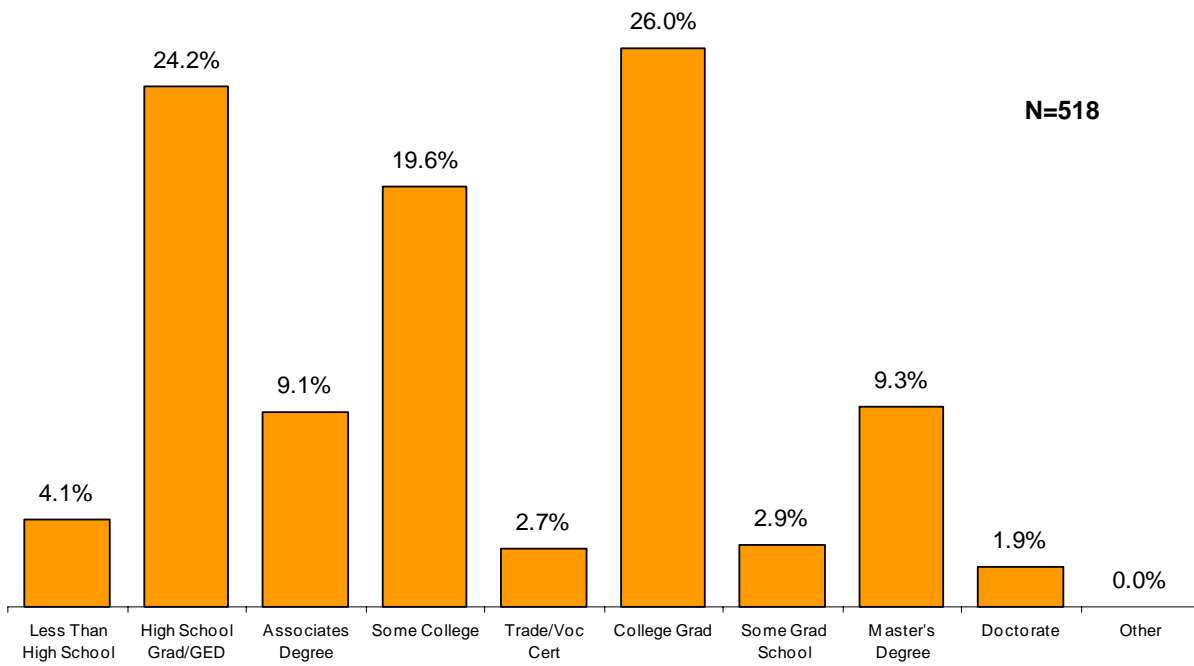
Respondent Age

N=518

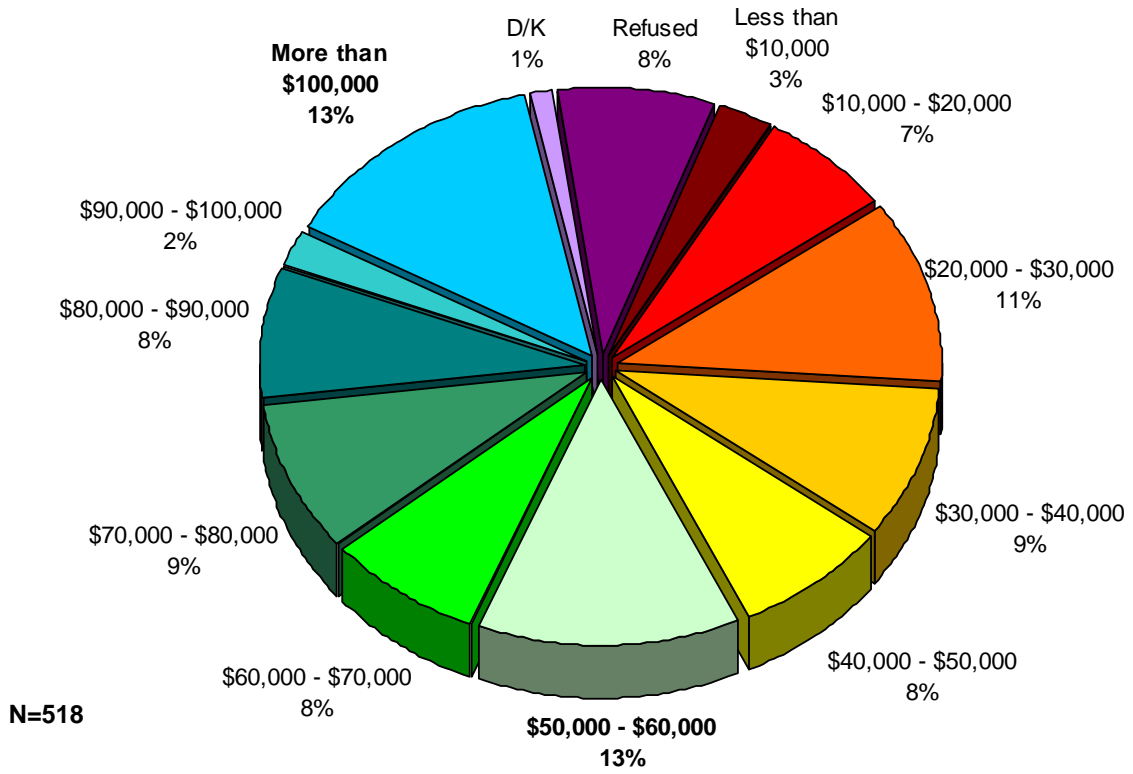


Education

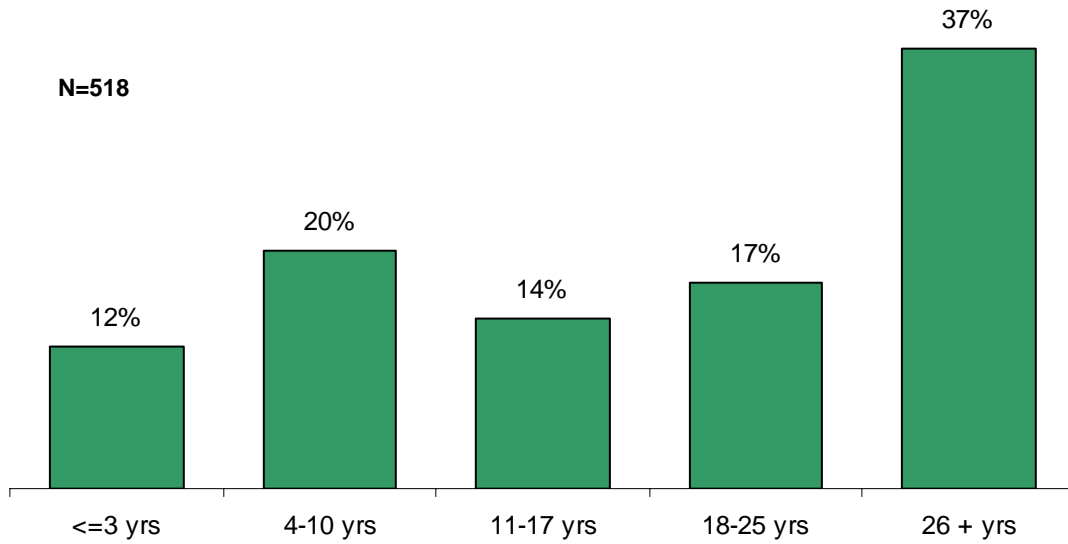
N=518



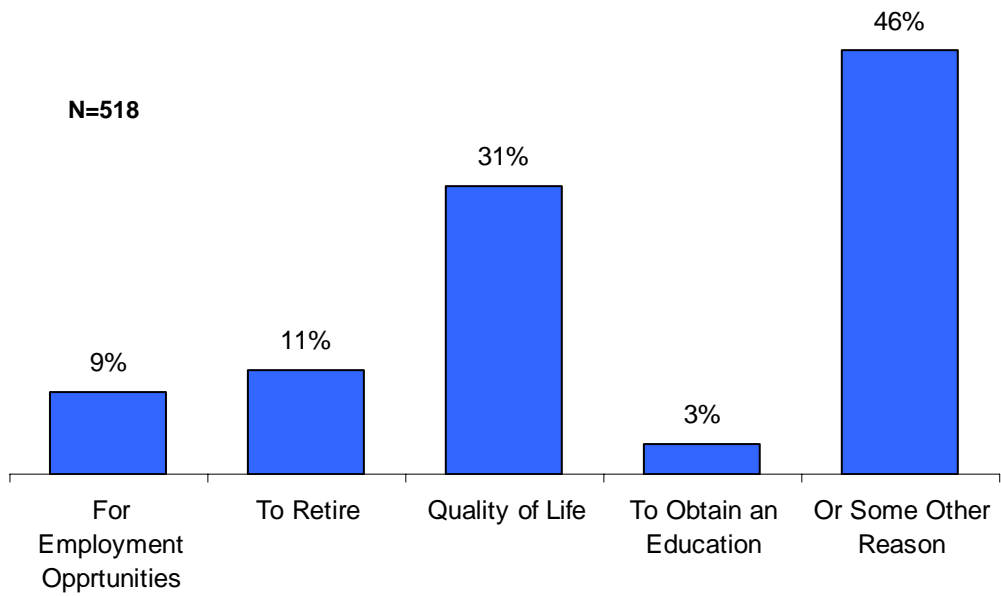
Household Income



Consecutive Years Living in Idaho



The most important reason you moved to/ returned to this state?



(See Tables 28-39 in the appendix for additional demographic responses)

APPENDIX I

Table 1. In general terms, do you think the state is headed in the right direction?

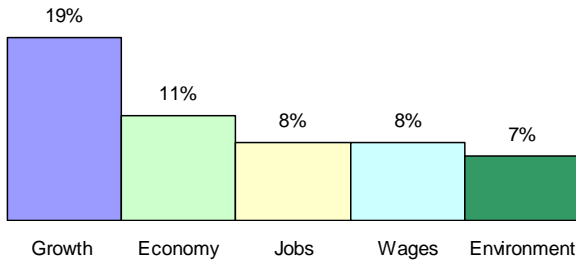
	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	Statewide
Yes	57%	61%	65%	72%	69%	72%	66%
No	28%	29%	21%	16%	24%	13%	21%
D/K	15%	11%	14%	10%	7%	16%	13%
Refused	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 2. What is the single most important issue facing Idaho today?

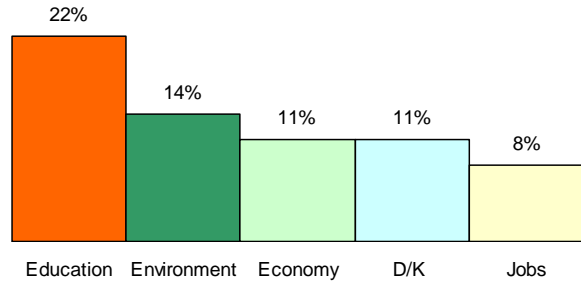
	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	Statewide
Education	5.5%	21.6%	22.3%	16.4%	22.6%	30.2%	20%
Jobs	8.2%	8.1%	3.5%	4.9%	7.5%	3.2%	5%
Economy	11.0%	10.8%	11.8%	13.1%	3.8%	12.7%	11%
Environment	6.8%	13.5%	1.3%	11.5%	11.3%	3.2%	5%
Growth	19.2%	2.7%	17.5%	6.6%	11.3%	12.7%	14%
Wages	8.2%	8.1%	7.0%	3.3%	5.7%	3.2%	6%
Drugs	2.7%	2.7%	1.0%	3.3%	0.0%	1.6%	2%
Immigration	5.5%	0.0%	5.2%	13.1%	3.8%	3.2%	5%
Taxes	4.1%	2.7%	5.7%	1.6%	1.9%	4.8%	4%
Water	0.0%	8.1%	1.0%	14.8%	3.8%	6.3%	4%
Values	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.9%	1.6%	1%
Transportation	4.1%	2.7%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4%
Healthcare	4.1%	2.7%	3.4%	1.6%	7.5%	4.8%	4%
Natural Resources	2.7%	0.0%	1.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1%
Crime	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0%
Governance	4.1%	2.7%	2.5%	1.7%	1.9%	1.5%	3%
Other	6.8%	2.7%	4.7%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	4%
D/K	5.6%	10.9%	6.0%	4.9%	13.2%	11.0%	8%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

Figures 1-6 Regional break-down: Top Five Issues.

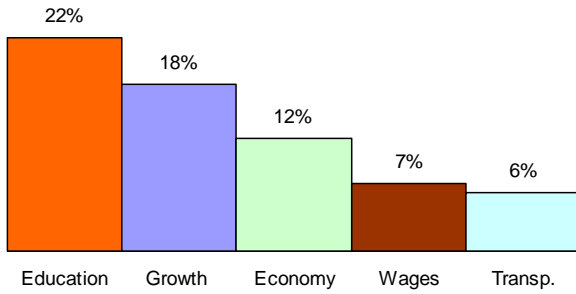
Region I: Top Five Issues



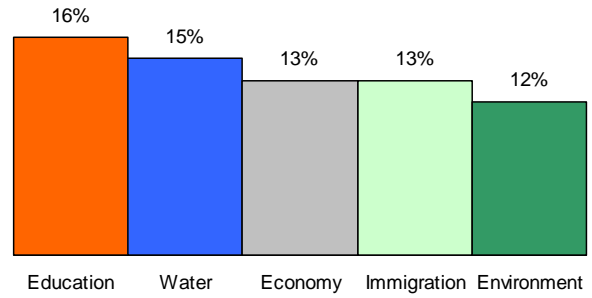
Region II: Top Five Issues



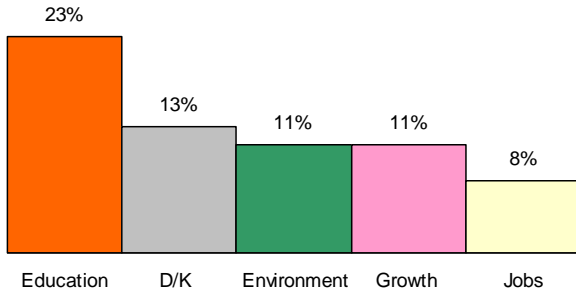
Region III: Top Five Issues



Region IV: Top Five Issues



Region V: Top Five Issues



Region VI: Top Five Issues

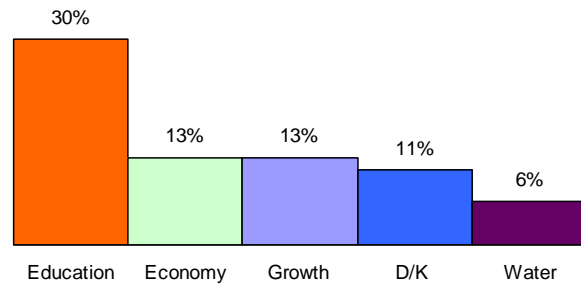


Table 3. How do you feel Governor Otter has performed in his first year in office?

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	State wide
Better than I expected	8.2%	8.1%	7.0%	18.0%	3.6%	11.1%	9%
Somewhat better than I expected	13.7%	10.8%	14.5%	18.0%	18.2%	14.3%	15%
Just as I expected	47.9%	67.6%	57.9%	44.3%	45.5%	49.2%	53%
Somewhat worse than I expected	5.5%	2.7%	11.0%	6.6%	7.3%	7.9%	8%
Worse than I expected	5.5%	2.7%	3.5%	3.3%	10.9%	1.6%	4%
Don't Know/Not sure	19.2%	8.1%	6.1%	8.2%	12.7%	15.9%	10%
Refused	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.8%	0.0%	0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

Table 4. In your opinion, should Senator Larry Craig remain in office to complete his term?

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	State Wide
Yes	31.9%	32.4%	36.8%	32.8%	45.5%	46.2%	37%
No	55.6%	62.2%	61.0%	62.3%	47.3%	43.1%	57%
DK/ Unsure	11.1%	5.4%	2.2%	4.9%	5.5%	9.2%	5%
Refused	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 5. Which of the following statements do you most agree with, regarding the Idaho Legislature?

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	State Wide
Full Time	44.4%	37.8%	34.9%	52.5%	38.2%	42.2%	40%
Part Time Once a Year	44.4%	51.4%	52.8%	34.4%	43.6%	42.2%	47%
Part Time Every Two Years	2.8%	2.7%	0.0%	1.6%	3.6%	7.8%	2%
Pursue Other Option	6.9%	5.4%	8.7%	1.6%	10.9%	3.1%	7%
DK/Unsure	1.4%	2.7%	3.5%	8.2%	3.6%	4.7%	4%
Refused	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

Table 6. In 2006, the legislature increased the sales tax from 5 to 6 percent. How much has the one cent increase in sales tax affected your ability to purchase goods and services?

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	Statewide
Very much	5.5%	2.7%	10.5%	12.9%	9.3%	6.3%	8.9%
Moderately	23.3%	18.9%	20.1%	12.9%	33.3%	25.4%	21.6%
Not very much	26.0%	40.5%	37.6%	45.2%	24.1%	38.1%	35.7%
Not at all	45.2%	37.9%	31.8%	29.0%	33.3%	30.2%	33.8%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 7. In 2006, the legislature increased the sales tax from 5 to 6 percent. How much has the one cent increase in sales tax affected your ability to purchase goods and services? (Break-down by political party)

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Very much	7.8%	6.8%	12.6%
Moderately	20.9%	23.3%	23.8%
Not very much	35.7%	41.7%	33.6%
Not at all	35.6%	28.2%	30.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 8. Should cities and counties be granted local option tax authority if it were subject to voter approval?

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	Statewide
Strongly Support	37%	37%	24%	26%	26%	20%	27%
Somewhat Support	38%	40%	27%	31%	26%	30%	30%
Neither Support nor Oppose	3%	8%	8%	10%	7%	9%	8%
Somewhat Oppose	7%	5%	23%	13%	20%	22%	18%
Strongly Oppose	14%	5%	16%	18%	15%	13%	15%
DK/ Ref	3%	5%	2%	2%	6%	6%	3%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 9. How strongly do you agree or disagree that individuals in Idaho who live in the wildland urban interface should be required to carry fire insurance?

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	Statewide
Strongly Agree	44%	51%	61%	53%	47%	51%	54%
Somewhat Agree	18%	21%	21%	16%	27%	18%	20%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	10%	8%	8%	15%	9%	11%	10%
Somewhat Disagree	10%	10%	8%	8%	13%	5%	8%
Strongly Disagree	13%	8%	1%	5%	4%	13%	5%
DK/Not Sure	6%	3%	1%	3%	0%	3%	2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 10. Do you agree that your county should deny indigent medical care to undocumented immigrants?

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	Statewide
Strongly Agree	45.9%	29.7%	34.9%	54.8%	26.8%	31.7%	37%
Somewhat Agree	16.2%	16.2%	19.7%	12.9%	21.4%	23.8%	19%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	5.4%	10.8%	10.5%	3.2%	5.4%	12.7%	9%
Somewhat Disagree	13.5%	21.6%	18.3%	12.9%	21.4%	20.6%	18%
Strongly Disagree	16.2%	18.9%	15.3%	16.2%	23.2%	9.5%	16%
DK/Not Sure	2.8%	2.8%	1.3%	0.0%	1.8%	1.7%	2%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

Table 11. Do you agree that undocumented immigrants reduce the overall quality of your child's education?

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	Statewide
Strongly Agree	34.7%	18.4%	34.8%	40.3%	21.8%	34.9%	33%
Somewhat Agree	23.6%	18.4%	22.9%	24.2%	29.1%	17.5%	23%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	2.8%	10.5%	7.9%	6.5%	7.3%	7.9%	7%
Somewhat Disagree	19.4%	21.1%	21.6%	11.3%	25.5%	25.4%	21%
Strongly Disagree	12.6%	26.3%	12.8%	14.5%	9.1%	11.1%	13%
D/K	6.9%	5.3%	0.0%	3.2%	7.2%	3.2%	3%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

Table 12. Do you agree that undocumented immigrants reduce the overall quality of your child’s education? (Break-down by political party)

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly Agree	8.7%	3.9%	15.3%
Somewhat Agree	42.5%	24.3%	23.6%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	10.2%	14.1%	11.1%
Somewhat Disagree	11.8%	20.4%	18.1%
Strongly Disagree	22.8%	33.0%	29.9%
D/K	4.0%	4.3%	2.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 13. Do you agree that it should be illegal to fire someone because they are perceived to be gay or lesbian?

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	Statewide
Strongly Agree	45.8%	59.5%	50.4%	37.7%	36.4%	49.2%	47%
Somewhat Agree	12.5%	8.1%	15.8%	16.4%	18.2%	23.8%	16%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	8.3%	5.4%	7.5%	8.2%	7.3%	1.6%	7%
Somewhat Disagree	13.9%	10.8%	10.5%	9.8%	21.8%	11.1%	12%
Strongly Disagree	18.1%	16.2%	14.8%	24.6%	14.5%	14.3%	17%
D/K	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0%
Ref	1.4%	0.0%	1.0%	1.7%	1.8%	0.0%	1%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

Table 14. Do you agree that it should be illegal to fire someone because they are perceived to be gay or lesbian? (Break-down by political party)

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly Agree	62.0%	29.8%	56.9%
Somewhat Agree	4.7%	26.9%	9.0%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	1.6%	13.5%	3.5%
Somewhat Disagree	10.1%	13.5%	12.5%
Strongly Disagree	21.6%	14.9%	16.0%
D/K	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Ref	0.0%	1.4%	1.1%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 15. Do you agree that racial and ethnic minorities are discriminated against in the state of Idaho?

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	Statewide
Strongly Agree	9.7%	18.4%	3.9%	8.2%	16.4%	11.1%	9%
Somewhat Agree	26.4%	42.1%	32.8%	24.6%	30.9%	19.0%	30%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	6.9%	10.5%	12.2%	8.2%	12.7%	15.9%	11%
Somewhat Disagree	19.4%	10.5%	17.9%	23.0%	12.7%	23.8%	18%
Strongly Disagree	29.2%	13.2%	31.4%	36.0%	23.6%	22.3%	28%
D/K	8.4%	5.3%	1.8%	0.0%	3.7%	7.9%	4%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

Table 16. Do you agree that racial and ethnic minorities are discriminated against in the state of Idaho? (Break-down by political party)

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly Agree	8.7%	3.9%	15.3%
Somewhat Agree	42.5%	24.3%	23.6%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	10.2%	14.1%	11.1%
Somewhat Disagree	11.8%	20.4%	18.1%
Strongly Disagree	22.8%	33.0%	29.9%
D/K	4.0%	4.3%	2.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 17. Do you agree that racial and ethnic minorities are discriminated against in the state of Idaho? (Break-down by racial demographics)

	White	Hispanic/Latino	Asian	Am. Indian/AK Native	Other
Strongly Agree	6.0%	30.0%	75.0%	69.2%	14.3%
Somewhat Agree	29.4%	60.0%	0.0%	15.4%	28.6%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	12.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Somewhat Disagree	19.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%
Strongly Disagree	28.9%	10.0%	25.0%	15.4%	28.6%
D/K	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.1%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 18. Do you agree that Idaho should breach the lower four Snake River Dams to restore salmon runs in Idaho?

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	State Wide
Strongly Support	13.9%	10.5%	16.7%	16.7%	23.6%	17.5%	17%
Somewhat Support	22.2%	21.1%	39.0%	13.3%	20.0%	15.9%	28%
Neither Support nor Oppose	13.9%	7.9%	12.3%	13.3%	7.3%	15.9%	12%
Somewhat Oppose	13.9%	13.2%	11.8%	15.0%	18.2%	22.2%	15%
Strongly Oppose	26.4%	42.1%	16.7%	33.3%	25.5%	23.8%	24%
D/K	8.3%	5.2%	3.5%	8.4%	5.4%	4.7%	4%
Ref	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

Table 19. Do you agree that Idaho should breach the lower four Snake River Dams to restore salmon runs in Idaho? (Break-down by political party)

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly Support	19.5%	17.0%	16.2%
Somewhat Support	33.6%	16.0%	28.9%
Neither	13.3%	12.1%	13.4%
Somewhat Oppose	12.5%	20.4%	9.9%
Strongly Oppose	17.2%	27.2%	26.1%
D/K	3.9%	7.3%	4.9%
Refused	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 20. Breaching the lower four Snake River dams to restore Idaho salmon runs, if economic problems likely to result from the breaching of the Snake River dams could somehow be offset.

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	State Wide
Strongly Support	17.2%	4.8%	6.1%	0.0%	4.2%	6.7%	7%
Somewhat Support	10.3%	9.5%	21.2%	9.7%	37.5%	16.7%	18%
Neither Support nor Oppose	3.4%	0.0%	1.5%	9.7%	12.5%	23.3%	8%
Somewhat Oppose	27.6%	23.8%	24.2%	32.3%	16.7%	20.2%	24%
Strongly Oppose	41.4%	61.9%	45.5%	41.9%	25.0%	30.2%	41%
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.1%	0.0%	1.5%	6.4%	4.1%	2.9%	3%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

Table 21. Breaching the lower four Snake River dams to restore Idaho salmon runs, if economic problems likely to result from the breaching of the Snake River dams could somehow be offset. (Break-down by political party)

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly Support	13.5%	5.1%	5.9%
Somewhat Support	35.1%	12.2%	19.6%
Neither	5.4%	10.2%	3.9%
Somewhat Oppose	10.8%	28.6%	23.5%
Strongly Oppose	32.4%	42.9%	45.1%
D/K	2.8%	1.0%	2.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 22. Do you agree that the state should designate more wilderness areas in Idaho?

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	State Wide
Strongly Support	33.8%	28.9%	41.7%	25.0%	33.3%	20.3%	34%
Somewhat Support	12.7%	18.4%	16.2%	28.3%	20.4%	17.2%	18%
Neither Support nor Oppose	7.0%	5.3%	7.9%	6.7%	11.1%	15.6%	9%
Somewhat Oppose	11.3%	15.8%	17.5%	8.3%	14.8%	9.4%	14%
Strongly Oppose	32.4%	28.9%	16.7%	30.0%	18.5%	35.9%	24%
Don't Know/Not Sure	2.8%	2.7%	0.0%	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%	1%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

Table 23. Do you agree that the state should designate more wilderness areas in Idaho? (Break-down by political party)

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly Support	13.5%	5.1%	5.9%
Somewhat Support	35.1%	12.2%	19.6%
Neither	5.4%	10.2%	3.9%
Somewhat Oppose	10.8%	28.6%	23.5%
Strongly Oppose	32.4%	42.9%	45.1%
D/K	2.8%	1.0%	2.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 24. To what degree do you support constructing a nuclear energy power plant in your county as one of the ways to provide electricity for the state of Idaho?

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	Statewide
Strongly Support	15.1%	16.2%	15.4%	28.6%	25.9%	34.4%	21%
Somewhat Support	12.3%	16.2%	29.4%	15.9%	35.2%	26.6%	25%
Neither Support nor Oppose	13.7%	2.7%	14.9%	4.8%	5.6%	9.4%	11%
Somewhat Oppose	17.8%	8.1%	12.3%	11.1%	11.1%	15.6%	13%
Strongly Oppose	41.1%	54.1%	27.6%	38.1%	18.5%	12.5%	30%
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.5%	3.7%	1.5%	0%
Refused	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

Table 25. To what degree do you support constructing a nuclear energy power plant in your county as one of the ways to provide electricity for the state of Idaho? (Break-down by political party)

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly Support	12.4%	23.6%	26.4%
Somewhat Support	19.4%	26.0%	30.6%
Neither	10.9%	9.1%	8.3%
Somewhat Oppose	13.2%	12.5%	9.0%
Strongly Oppose	42.6%	27.4%	24.3%
D/K	1.5%	1.4%	0.7%
Refused	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 26. Constructing a nuclear energy power plant in your county as one of the ways to provide electricity other states?

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	Statewide
Strongly Support	5.6%	7.9%	7.5%	16.4%	12.7%	12.5%	10%
Somewhat Support	2.8%	7.9%	12.3%	11.5%	18.2%	14.1%	11%
Neither Support nor Oppose	9.7%	2.6%	13.2%	1.6%	5.5%	7.8%	9%
Somewhat Oppose	4.2%	13.2%	7.0%	11.5%	10.9%	14.1%	9%
Strongly Oppose	77.7%	65.8%	60.0%	59.0%	49.1%	50.0%	61%
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	1.5%	0%
Refused	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

Table 27. Constructing a nuclear energy power plant in your county as one of the ways to provide electricity other states? (Break-down by political party)

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly Support	6.3%	14.0%	6.9%
Somewhat Support	7.8%	11.6%	14.6%
Neither	4.7%	8.2%	8.3%
Somewhat Oppose	7.8%	10.6%	6.9%
Strongly Oppose	72.7%	55.1%	61.1%
D/K	0.7%	0.5%	1.4%
Refused	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 28. Voted In Last Two Years

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	Statewide
Yes	79.5%	89.5%	86.0%	82.0%	83.6%	71.9%	82.9%
No	20.5%	10.5%	14.0%	16.4%	16.4%	25.0%	16.5%
D/K	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	3.1%	0.6%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 29. Political Party

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	Statewide
Democrat	17.8%	35.1%	28.5%	21.0%	20.4%	20.6%	24.8%
Republican	38.4%	29.7%	42.1%	38.7%	40.7%	39.7%	39.8%
Independent	32.9%	29.7%	22.8%	37.1%	27.8%	30.2%	27.9%
Libertarian	1.4%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Liberal	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	2.7%	2.7%	4.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%
D/K	4.1%	2.8%	0.0%	1.6%	5.6%	4.8%	2.4%
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%
Refused	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	0.0%	1.2%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 30. Political Party (by age category)

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Democrat	8.0%	16.9%	33.3%	17.8%	33.8%	18.4%	45.7%
Republican	52.0%	49.2%	36.8%	47.4%	24.3%	30.6%	37.1%
Independent	32.0%	42.6%	20.5%	25.0%	39.2%	49.0%	11.4%
Libertarian	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
D/K	8.0%	6.2%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	2.0%	2.9%

Table 31. Political Ideology

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	Statewide
Very Conservative	23.6%	8.3%	14.1%	19.4%	12.7%	19.0%	16%
Conservative	33.3%	30.6%	35.2%	37.1%	29.1%	47.6%	36%
Middle of the Road	29.2%	33.3%	26.4%	25.8%	34.5%	22.2%	28%
Liberal	11.1%	19.4%	18.1%	8.1%	14.5%	7.9%	14%
Very Liberal	2.8%	8.4%	3.5%	8.1%	7.3%	3.3%	5%
D/K	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	1.5%	1.9%	0.0%	1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

Table 32. Race

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	Statewide
White	93.1%	89.5%	91.7%	88.5%	90.7%	86.2%	90%
Hispanic or Latino	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	4.9%	5.6%	3.1%	4%
American Indian or Alaska Native	4.2%	5.3%	1.0%	3.3%	3.7%	3.1%	3%
Other	1.4%	2.6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	1%
Asian	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1%
Refused	1.3%	2.6%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	1.5%	1%
Don't Know/ Not Sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0%
TOTAL	93.1%	89.5%	91.7%	88.5%	90.7%	86.2%	100%

Table 33. Respondent Age

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	Statewide
18-24	1.4%	5.4%	3.9%	4.8%	5.6%	10.9%	4.8%
25-34	10.8%	10.8%	11.4%	19.4%	11.1%	15.6%	12.7%
35-44	23.0%	18.9%	31.6%	12.9%	11.1%	12.5%	22.7%
45-54	25.7%	35.1%	25.9%	30.6%	42.6%	29.7%	29.3%
55-64	10.8%	18.9%	14.5%	14.5%	13.0%	14.1%	14.1%
65-74	20.3%	8.1%	4.8%	11.3%	13.0%	10.9%	9.7%
75+	8.0%	2.8%	7.9%	6.5%	3.6%	6.3%	6.7%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 34. Number of household residents under age 18

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	Statewide
0	63.9%	51.3%	46.5%	50.0%	63.6%	48.4%	51.7%
1	8.3%	23.1%	14.9%	13.3%	18.2%	12.5%	14.5%
2	20.8%	15.4%	15.8%	18.3%	1.8%	26.6%	16.6%
3	5.6%	5.1%	9.6%	13.3%	5.5%	7.8%	8.5%
4	0.0%	5.1%	11.4%	5.0%	5.5%	3.1%	6.9%
5	1.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	3.6%	1.6%	1.5%
6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.8%	0.0%	0.3%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 35. Household Residents Under 6

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	Statewide
0	48.1%	61.1%	60.7%	54.8%	55.0%	50.0%	56.8%
1	29.6%	27.8%	13.9%	22.6%	30.0%	34.4%	21.6%
2	18.5%	11.1%	21.3%	16.1%	10.0%	15.6%	18.0%
3	3.8%	0.0%	4.1%	6.5%	5.0%	0.0%	3.6%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 36. Education

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	Statewide
Less Than High School	4.1%	2.7%	4.8%	3.3%	5.6%	1.6%	4%
High School Grad/GED	27.4%	21.6%	20.7%	26.2%	25.9%	31.3%	24%
Associates Degree	11.0%	8.1%	5.7%	18.0%	11.1%	9.4%	9%
Some College	13.7%	24.3%	17.6%	23.0%	22.2%	25.0%	20%
Trade/Voc Cert	4.1%	2.7%	2.2%	4.9%	0.0%	3.1%	3%
College Grad	24.7%	16.2%	33.0%	18.0%	22.2%	18.8%	26%
Some Grad School	5.5%	5.4%	2.6%	3.3%	1.9%	0.0%	3%
Master's Degree	8.2%	16.2%	10.1%	1.6%	11.1%	9.4%	9%
Doctorate	0.0%	2.8%	3.3%	1.7%	0.0%	1.4%	2%
Other	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

Table 37. Household Income

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	Statewide
Less than \$10,000	4.1%	2.8%	1.0%	4.8%	10.9%	0.0%	3%
\$10,000 - \$20,000	8.2%	8.3%	6.6%	3.2%	5.5%	8.1%	7%
\$20,000 - \$30,000	12.3%	8.3%	7.9%	22.6%	12.7%	9.7%	11%
\$30,000 - \$40,000	11.0%	5.6%	6.6%	9.7%	12.7%	14.5%	9%
\$40,000 - \$50,000	12.3%	11.1%	3.9%	8.1%	7.3%	14.5%	8%
\$50,000 - \$60,000	12.3%	8.3%	15.8%	12.9%	14.5%	6.5%	13%
\$60,000 - \$70,000	6.8%	8.3%	10.5%	6.5%	3.6%	3.2%	8%
\$70,000 - \$80,000	4.1%	11.1%	10.5%	8.1%	10.9%	8.1%	9%
\$80,000 - \$90,000	4.1%	11.1%	12.3%	3.2%	3.6%	3.2%	8%
\$90,000 - \$100,000	2.7%	5.6%	0.0%	6.5%	3.6%	1.6%	2%
More than \$100,000	8.2%	11.1%	18.0%	8.1%	12.7%	11.3%	13%
D/K	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	1%
Refused	13.9%	5.6%	6.9%	6.3%	2.0%	12.8%	8%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

Table 38. Consecutive Years Living in Idaho

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	Statewide
<=3 yrs	11.1%	8.1%	14.0%	11.3%	5.6%	12.5%	12%
4-10 yrs	18.1%	13.5%	27.6%	14.5%	11.1%	10.9%	20%
11-17 yrs	19.4%	24.3%	12.3%	16.1%	11.1%	10.9%	14%
18-25 yrs	11.1%	13.5%	19.7%	14.5%	14.8%	21.9%	17%
26 + yrs	40.3%	40.6%	26.4%	43.6%	57.4%	43.8%	37%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

Table 39. The most important reason you moved to/ returned to this state?

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	Statewide
For Employment Opportunities	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	60.0%	18.2%	9%
To Retire	26.7%	20.0%	9.1%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	11%
Quality of Life	40.0%	20.0%	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	45.5%	31%
To Obtain an Education	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	3%
Or Some Other Reason	26.6%	60.0%	63.6%	30.0%	20.0%	18.1%	46%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

Technical Report

Social Science Research
Center

Boise State University

**19th Annual
Idaho Public
Policy Survey**

**Technical
Report**

January 31, 2008

19TH ANNUAL IDAHO PUBLIC POLICY SURVEY

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH CENTER BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY

Technical Report

Presented by:
Clearwater Research, Inc.
1845 South Federal Way
Boise, ID 83705

Contact:
Michael Willmorth
(208) 376-3376, Ext. 422
(800) 727-5016, Ext. 422
Fax: (208) 376-2008
E-mail: mwillmorth@clearwater-research.com

Matthew Purdy
(208) 376-3376, Ext. 431
(800) 727-5016, Ext. 431
Fax: (208) 376-2008
E-mail: mpurdy@clearwater-research.com

Date:
January 31, 2008



Contents

Introduction and Background..... 1

Methods..... 1

Survey Instrument..... 1

Sampling..... 1

Data Collection..... 3

Data Preparation..... 4

Call Outcomes..... 5

Response Rates..... 6

Appendices..... 8

Appendix A: Questionnaire..... 8

Tables

Table 1: Base Study Sample Size, Confidence Interval, Design Effect, and Effective Sample Size 3

Table 2: Merged Study Sample Size, Confidence Interval, Design Effect, and Effective Sample Size 3

Table 3: Base Study Final Dispositions 5

Table 4: Oversample Final Dispositions 6

Table 5: Base Study AAPOR Response Rate Formula Categories 7

Table 6: Oversample AAPOR Response Rate Formula Categories 7

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 19th 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.

Methods

SSRC provided Clearwater with the overall specifications of the 2007 IPPS project and with a set of questions to be included in the survey instrument. Clearwater consulted on the final questionnaire and sample design. In the first phase of the project, we conducted telephone interviews with over 500 randomly selected adults residing in the state of Idaho using a random-digit-dialing (RDD) method. These interviews provided the data for the 2007 IPPS base study. The second phase of the study consisted of an oversample study of individuals in Idaho who met specific demographic requirements. For the oversample, we interviewed more than 250 working parents in Idaho using the same RDD methodology that was used in the base study.

Survey Instrument

SSRC provided Clearwater with the core questions for the 2007 IPPS questionnaire. Some items had been asked on earlier IPPS surveys of Idahoans, and others were developed specifically for the 2007 study. Clearwater consulted with SSRC to finalize the CATI version of the survey instrument.

This omnibus questionnaire covered a variety of areas, including core policy survey items, opinions on taxes, education, environmental issues, and other issues to be considered by the Idaho legislature in 2008. 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 in 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 13.6 minutes for the base study and 12.9 minutes for the oversample.

Sampling

For the 2007 IPPS, a RDD method was used to sample a minimum of 500 Idaho adults for the base study and 250 Idaho working parents for the oversample. 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 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 at least one 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 83 for the base study, and 42 for the oversample).

Clearwater estimated the necessary number of RDD records to generate for each region to achieve the required number of completed interviews. The generated sample records were divided into random subsamples of 50 records for processing. These subsamples are referred to as replicates. Replication provides a means of ensuring that the minimum number of records are called to achieve the desired number of completed interviews.

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 2007 IPPS is a complex random sample because the respondents did not have equal probabilities of being included. The probability that a given respondent was included in the 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 2007 IPPS base study are shown in Table 1. Table 2 presents these figures for a merged study with respondents from both the base study and the oversample. 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 2007 IPPS survey. Some estimates will have larger 95% confidence intervals and some will have smaller ones than the overall “margin of error,” depending on the distribution of the data and the number of cases contributing data to the estimate.

Table 1: Base Study 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	85	16.4	148,541	14.0	±11.4%	1.13	75
II	83	16.0	76,842	7.2	±8.1%	0.56	148
III	88	17.0	467,044	44.1	±22.5%	4.43	20
IV	88	17.0	125,456	11.8	±9.8%	0.87	101
V	86	16.6	112,034	10.6	±10.4%	0.95	90
VI	88	17.0	130,161	12.3	±10.8%	1.05	84
Total (Statewide)	518	100.0	1,060,078	100.0	±6.8%	2.46	211

Table 2: Merged Study 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	116	15.0	148,541	14.0	±9.7%	1.11	104
II	129	16.7	76,842	7.2	±6.5%	0.56	229
III	133	17.2	467,044	44.1	±17.9%	4.36	31
IV	134	17.3	125,456	11.8	±7.8%	0.84	159
V	128	16.6	112,034	10.6	±8.6%	0.98	130
VI	133	17.2	130,161	12.3	±8.9%	1.10	121
Total (Statewide)	773	100.0	1,060,078	100.0	±5.5%	2.45	315

Data Collection

Clearwater collected data using its in-house 135-station CATI system. Data collection ran from November 14 through December 16, 2007, for the base study. Data collection for the oversample ran from December 13, 2007, to January 10, 2008.

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 can annoy potential respondents by introducing a delay in the interviewer’s greeting after a respondent answers 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 standard practices for general population surveys sampled with RDD. We resolved each sample record by attempting the number ten 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 ten 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 involved at least three weekday calls, three weeknight calls, and three weekend calls. The calling periods for the 2007 IPPS 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 1:00 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 were monitored. As needed, sample replicates were added to or removed from the pool of records being called by interviewers.

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 data collection production manager. 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 6,349 RDD telephone numbers. Clearwater completed 518 interviews – 18 (3.6%) more than the required minimum – for the 2007 IPPS for the base study. For the oversample, we completed 255 interviews – 5 (2.0%) more than the minimum.

Data Preparation

Calling on the RDD sample was considered complete at the point all records in used replicates had reached their maximum attempts or a final disposition had been assigned. We exported the data from CATI, cleaned the data, and compiled them into a labeled SPSS data file. Any data collected in replicates that had been backed out during fielding were 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, 2006, published by the U.S. Census in mid 2007.

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 one based on its history of interim dispositions. The final disposition counts for the 2007 IPPS base study—based on the disposition set developed by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) for CATI studies—are shown in Table 3; counts for the oversample are shown in Table 4. The number of completes reported here are based on the region for which the record was sampled, rather than the region in which the respondent resided, hence the number of completed interviews listed in these tables do not match the distribution of interviews in the regions of residence.

Table 3: Base Study Final Dispositions

Description	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	TOTAL
Interview (Category 1)							
Complete	96	96	58	97	66	105	518
Total Category 1	96	96	58	97	66	105	518
Eligible, Non-interview (Category 2)							
Known-Resp. Refusal	12	8	7	9	7	10	53
Total Category 2	12	8	7	9	7	10	53
Unknown Eligibility, Non-interview (Category 3)							
Unknown if Housing Unit	155	141	78	157	95	134	760
Always Busy	2	1	1	5	4	5	18
No Answer	30	23	21	31	13	29	147
Answering Machine, HH Unknown	54	24	17	39	17	29	180
Call Blocking	4	9	9	13	7	10	52
Total Category 3	245	198	126	245	136	207	1157
Not Eligible (Category 4)							
Fax/Data line	37	32	23	46	21	27	186
Nonworking/Disconnected #	800	695	266	810	343	691	3605
Cell Phone	3	8	1	4	2	1	19
Not a Household	155	163	66	188	72	156	800
Not Eligible Respondent	2	0	2	1	3	2	10
Quota Filled	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total Category 4	997	898	359	1049	441	877	4621
Grand Total	1350	1200	550	1400	650	1199	6349

Table 4: Oversample Final Dispositions

Description	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	TOTAL
Interview (Category 1)							
Complete	40	49	40	50	31	45	255
Total Category 1	40	49	40	50	31	45	255
Eligible, Non-interview (Category 2)							
Known-Resp. Refusal	9	7	0	11	9	2	38
Total Category 2	9	7	0	11	9	2	38
Unknown Eligibility, Non-interview (Category 3)							
Unknown if Housing Unit	177	95	65	249	121	107	814
Always Busy	8	5	5	2	3	1	24
No Answer	69	35	29	118	49	35	335
Answering Machine, HH Unknown	72	30	22	95	34	36	289
Call Blocking	18	8	8	15	6	16	71
Total Category 3	344	173	129	479	213	195	1533
Not Eligible (Category 4)							
Fax/Data line	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Nonworking/Disconnected #	1695	990	440	2031	922	1210	7288
Cell Phone	13	11	4	19	2	6	55
Not a Household	378	203	158	542	195	275	1751
Not Eligible Respondent	245	217	129	329	185	216	1321
Quota Filled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Category 4	2331	1421	731	2921	1304	1708	10416
Grand Total	2724	1650	900	3461	1557	1950	12242

Response Rates

For the 2007 IPSS 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 3 (RR3). 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 RR3, the IPSS base study final dispositions are summarized into seven categories, shown in Table 5. Oversample final dispositions are shown in Table 6.

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.

Table 5: Base Study AAPOR Response Rate Formula Categories

Symbol	Description	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Unwgt Total
I	Complete interviews	96	96	58	97	66	105	518
P	Partial interviews	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R	Refusal or break off	12	8	7	9	7	10	53
NC	Non-contact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UH	Unknown if household	245	198	126	245	136	207	1157
UO	Unknown other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e	Est. % eligibles among unknowns	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
RR3	AAPOR Reponse Rate 3	0.529	0.588	0.564	0.540	0.580	0.593	0.564

Table 6: Oversample AAPOR Response Rate Formula Categories

Symbol	Description	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Unwgt Total
I	Complete interviews	40	49	40	50	31	45	255
P	Partial interviews	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R	Refusal or break off	9	7	0	11	9	2	38
NC	Non-contact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UH	Unknown if household	344	173	129	479	213	195	1533
UO	Unknown other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e	Est. % eligibles among unknowns	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
RR3	AAPOR Reponse Rate 3	0.263	0.454	0.508	0.244	0.298	0.427	0.339

The formula for RR3 is:

$$RR3 = (I)/((I)+(R+NC+O)+e(UH+UO))$$

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 eligibility status was able to be determined.

Appendices

Appendix A: Questionnaire

19th ANNUAL IDAHO PUBLIC POLICY SURVEY

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 the annual Idaho Public Policy 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 policymakers in the 2008 legislative session. The results of the survey will also be reported to the news media in Idaho.

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 the annual Idaho Public Policy 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 in the 2008 legislative session. The results of the survey will also be reported to the news media in Idaho.

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 | 033 CLARK | 065 MADISON |
| 003 ADAMS | 035 CLEARWATER | 067 MINIDOKA |
| 005 BANNOCK | 037 CUSTER | 069 NEZPERCE |
| 007 BEARLAKE | 039 ELMORE | 071 ONEIDA |
| 009 BENEWAH | 041 FRANKLIN | 073 OWYHEE |
| 011 BINGHAM | 043 FREMONT | 075 PAYETTE |
| 013 BLAINE | 045 GEM | 077 POWER |
| 015 BOISE | 047 GOODING | 079 SHOSHONE |
| 017 BONNER | 049 IDAHO | 081 TETON |
| 019 BONNEVILLE | 051 JEFFERSON | 083 TWINFALLS |
| 021 BOUNDARY | 053 JEROME | 085 VALLEY |
| 023 BUTTE | 055 KOOTENAI | 087 WASHINGTON |
| 025 CAMAS | 057 LATAH | |
| 027 CANYON | 059 LEMHI | |
| 029 CARIBOU | 061 LEWIS | |
| 031 CASSIA | 063 LINCOLN | |
| 777 DON'T KNOW | | |
| 999 REFUSED | | |

Core Questions

C005

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

1 YES

2 NO

7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

C010

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.

- 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/POVERTY)
- 7 DRUGS (METH, ETC)
- 8 ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION (CRIME/JOBS/ETC)
- 9 TAXES & SPENDING (PROPERTY, INCOME, MORE/LESS SPENDING)
- 10 WATER & RESOURCES (CONSERVATION, WATER RIGHTS, ETC)
- 11 MORAL/FAMILY ISSUES (RELIGIOUS ISSUES, FAITH IN PUBLIC, ETC)
- 12 TRANSPORTATION (TRAFFIC, ROAD SAFETY, ETC)
- 13 HEALTH CARE
- 14 HUNTING ISSUES
- 15 CRIME
- 16 GOVERNANCE (BETTER OFFICIALS, BETTER GOVERNANCE, ETC)
- 17 RESTRICTION OF LIBERTIES (LESS GOVERNMENTAL INTRUSION, ETC)
- 18 ENERGY (NEED MORE POWER/ETC.)

- 77 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 99 REFUSED

Government and Civic Engagement

Q005

We would like to ask a few questions about government and civic engagement.

Do you consider yourself to be a . . .

- 1 Democrat
 - 2 Republican
 - 3 Independent
 - 4 OTHER (SPECIFY)

 - 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 - 9 REFUSED
-

Q010

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/NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

Q015

How do you feel Governor Otter has performed in his first year of office?
Would you say...

- 1 Better than I expected
 - 2 Somewhat better than I expected
 - 3 Just as I expected
 - 4 Somewhat worse than I expected
 - 5 Worse than I expected

 - 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 - 9 REFUSED
-

Q020

In your opinion, should Senator Larry Craig remain in office to complete his term?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

Q030

Which of the following statements do you **most** agree with?

INTERVIEWER: IF ASKED, IDAHO CURRENTLY HAS A PART-TIME LEGISLATURE THAT MEETS EVERY YEAR

- 1 Idaho should have a full-time legislature that meets year-round
- 2 Idaho should have a part-time legislature that meets every year
- 3 Idaho should have a part-time legislature that meets every two years
- 4 Idaho should pursue another option

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

Early Childhood Questions

Q035

The following questions deal with issues concerning early childhood development and families with young children.

Are you currently a working parent with at least one child under 18 years of age?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

I am going to read you some statements regarding policies affecting families with young children. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with each statement.

Q040 RANDOMIZE ORDER OF Q040 TO Q090

The state government should offer more financial help to working families who need it to pay for quality childcare. Do you. . .

- 1 STRONGLY AGREE
- 2 SOMEWHAT AGREE
- 3 NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
- 5 STRONGLY DISAGREE

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 - 9 REFUSED
-

Q0045

Providing childcare funding assistance to low-income parents helps them stay in the workforce. Do you. . .

- 1 STRONGLY AGREE
- 2 SOMEWHAT AGREE
- 3 NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
- 5 STRONGLY DISAGREE

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 - 9 REFUSED
-

Q050

Providing childcare funding assistance to low-income working parents helps children be safe. Do you. . .

- 1 STRONGLY AGREE
- 2 SOMEWHAT AGREE
- 3 NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
- 5 STRONGLY DISAGREE

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 - 9 REFUSED
-

Q055 IF Q35=1

Childcare affordability has affected a member of my household's ability to participate in the workforce to his/her potential. Do you. . .

INTERVIEWER: IF ASKED, MEMBER OF MY HOUSEHOLD MEANS THE RESPONDENT OR THEIR SPOUSE OR PARTNER.

- 1 STRONGLY AGREE
- 2 SOMEWHAT AGREE
- 3 NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
- 5 STRONGLY DISAGREE

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 - 9 REFUSED
-

Q060

Low-income working single parents should have higher priority for public funding than college students for child care assistance. Do you. . .

- 1 STRONGLY AGREE
- 2 SOMEWHAT AGREE
- 3 NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
- 5 STRONGLY DISAGREE

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 - 9 REFUSED
-

Q065

In my community, children have access to high quality pre-kindergarten, nursery school or Head Start programs to help them become ready to succeed in school. Do you. . .

- 1 STRONGLY AGREE
- 2 SOMEWHAT AGREE
- 3 NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
- 5 STRONGLY DISAGREE

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 - 9 REFUSED
-

Q070

In my community programs that help get children ready to succeed in school are affordable and available. Do you. . .

- 1 STRONGLY AGREE
- 2 SOMEWHAT AGREE
- 3 NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
- 5 STRONGLY DISAGREE

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 - 9 REFUSED
-

Q080

State government has a responsibility to provide high quality pre-kindergarten education for young children in low-income families. Do you. . .

- 1 STRONGLY AGREE
- 2 SOMEWHAT AGREE
- 3 NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
- 5 STRONGLY DISAGREE

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 - 9 REFUSED
-

Q085

As a voter, I would more likely vote for a candidate who supports expanding access to pre-kindergarten programs for young children. Do you. . .

- 1 STRONGLY AGREE
- 2 SOMEWHAT AGREE
- 3 NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
- 5 STRONGLY DISAGREE
- 6 DOES NOT SELF-IDENTIFY AS A VOTER

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 - 9 REFUSED
-

Q090

As a voter, I would be more likely to vote for a candidate who supports expanding funding for childcare assistance for low-income families. Do you. .

- 1 STRONGLY AGREE
- 2 SOMEWHAT AGREE
- 3 NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
- 5 STRONGLY DISAGREE
- 6 DOES NOT SELF-IDENTIFY AS A VOTER

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 - 9 REFUSED
-

Q095

What do you see as the biggest challenge facing low-income working parents with young children?

- 1 ENTER OPEN ENDED RESPONSE
 - 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 - 9 REFUSED
-

Social

I will now read you some statements concerning a variety of social issues. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with each statement.

Q105

Your county should deny indigent medical care to undocumented immigrants? Do you. . .

- 1 STRONGLY AGREE
- 2 SOMEWHAT AGREE
- 3 NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
- 5 STRONGLY DISAGREE

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

INTERVIEWER: IF ASKED, AN UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANT IS AN IMMIGRANT WHO LACKS LEGAL PERMISSION TO LIVE IN THE UNITED STATES. INDIGENT MEANS NEEDY, POOR OR IMPOVERISHED.

Q110

Undocumented immigrants reduce the overall quality of your child's education?
Do you. . .

- 1 STRONGLY AGREE
- 2 SOMEWHAT AGREE
- 3 NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
- 5 STRONGLY DISAGREE

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

[INTERVIEWER: IF ASKED, AN UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANT IS AN IMMIGRANT WHO LACKS
LEGAL PERMISSION TO LIVE IN THE UNITED STATES.]

Q115

The next few questions concern discrimination in Idaho.
It should be legal in Idaho to fire someone because they are, or are
perceived to be gay or lesbian? Do you. . .

INTERVIEWER: IF ASKED, CURRENTLY, ONLY EIGHT STATES BAN DISCRIMINATION BASED
ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY. THE EIGHT STATES ARE CALIFORNIA,
HAWAII, ILLINOIS, MAINE, MINNESOTA, NEW MEXICO, RHODE ISLAND AND WASHINGTON

- 1 STRONGLY AGREE
- 2 SOMEWHAT AGREE
- 3 NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
- 5 STRONGLY DISAGREE

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

Q120

How strongly do you agree or disagree that racial and ethnic minorities are
discriminated against in the state of Idaho? Do you. . .

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Somewhat agree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Somewhat disagree
- 5 Strongly disagree

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

Taxes

Q130

Next, we have some questions on wages and tax policy.

In 2006, the Legislature increased the sales tax from 5 to 6 percent. How much has the one-cent increase in sales tax affected your ability to purchase goods and services? Would you say it has affected you . . .

- 1 Very much
- 2 Moderately
- 3 Not very much
- 4 Not at all

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 - 9 REFUSED
-

Q135

For the next two questions, please tell me whether you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose the following policies.

Eliminating the sales tax on groceries. Would you . . .

- 1 STRONGLY SUPPORT
- 2 SOMEWHAT SUPPORT
- 3 NEITHER SUPPORT NOR OPPOSE
- 4 SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
- 5 STRONGLY OPPOSE

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 - 9 REFUSED
-

Q140

Granting cities and counties local option tax authority if it were subject to voter approval. Would you . . .

- 1 STRONGLY SUPPORT
- 2 SOMEWHAT SUPPORT
- 3 NEITHER SUPPORT NOR OPPOSE
- 4 SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
- 5 STRONGLY OPPOSE

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

INTERVIEWER: IF ASKED, A LOCAL OPTION TAX IS A TAX COLLECTED AT A LOCAL LEVEL WHOSE REVENUE IS USED FOR LOCAL PURPOSES. IT IS USUALLY IN THE FORM OF A SALES OR USE TAX.

Q145

How strongly do you agree or disagree that individuals in Idaho who live in the wildland urban interface should be required to carry fire insurance? Do you . . .

- 1 STRONGLY SUPPORT
- 2 SOMEWHAT SUPPORT
- 3 NEITHER SUPPORT NOR OPPOSE
- 4 SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
- 5 STRONGLY OPPOSE

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

[IF PROMPTED THE WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE IS THE PLACE WHERE WILDERNESS MEETS DEVELOPMENT]

ENERGY/ENVIRONMENT

Q150

The next few questions concern policies related to energy and environmental issues. Please tell me if you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose the following policies.

Breaching of the lower four Snake River dams to restore salmon runs in Idaho. Do you . . .

- 1 STRONGLY SUPPORT -> **SKIP TO Q160**
- 2 SOMEWHAT SUPPORT -> **SKIP TO Q160**
- 3 NEITHER SUPPORT NOR OPPOSE -> **SKIP TO Q160**
- 4 SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
- 5 STRONGLY OPPOSE

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE -> **SKIP TO Q160**
 - 9 REFUSED -> **SKIP TO Q160**
-

Q155 IF Q150=4 | Q150=5

Breaching the lower four snake river dams to restore salmon runs, if economic problems associated with the breaching could somehow be offset.
Would you . . .

- 1 STRONGLY SUPPORT
- 2 SOMEWHAT SUPPORT
- 3 NEITHER SUPPORT NOR OPPOSE
- 4 SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
- 5 STRONGLY OPPOSE

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 - 9 REFUSED
-

Q160

Designating more wilderness area in Idaho. Do you . . .

- 1 STRONGLY SUPPORT
- 2 SOMEWHAT SUPPORT
- 3 NEITHER SUPPORT NOR OPPOSE
- 4 SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
- 5 STRONGLY OPPOSE

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 - 9 REFUSED
-

Q170

Constructing a nuclear energy power plant in your county as one of the ways to provide electricity for the state of Idaho. Do you . . .

- 1 STRONGLY SUPPORT
- 2 SOMEWHAT SUPPORT
- 3 NEITHER SUPPORT NOR OPPOSE
- 4 SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
- 5 STRONGLY OPPOSE

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 - 9 REFUSED
-

Q175

Constructing a nuclear power plant in your county if it is to provide electricity for **other** states. Do you . . .

- 1 STRONGLY SUPPORT
- 2 SOMEWHAT SUPPORT
- 3 NEITHER SUPPORT NOR OPPOSE
- 4 SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
- 5 STRONGLY OPPOSE

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 - 9 REFUSED
-

Demographics

D005

Finally, I have some background questions that will be used for statistical purposes only

How many members of your household, including yourself, are 18 years of age or older?

- _____ NUMBER OF ADULTS
 - 20 20 OR MORE ADULTS
 - 77 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 - 99 REFUSED
-

D010

How many members of your household are under the age of 18?

- _____ NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18
 - 20 20 OR MORE CHILDREN UNDER 18
 - 77 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 - 99 REFUSED TO ANSWER
-

D015

Of those, how many are under the age of 6?

- _____ NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 6
 - 20 20 OR MORE CHILDREN UNDER 6
 - 77 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 - 99 REFUSED
-

D020

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 / NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

D025

How many of these phone numbers are residential numbers?

1 ONE

2 TWO

3 THREE

4 FOUR

5 FIVE

6 SIX OR MORE

7 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

D030

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/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

D035

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

- 1 White
- 2 Hispanic or Latino
- 3 Black or African American
- 4 Asian
- 5 American Indian or Alaskan Native
- 6 OTHER/MULTIPLE (SPECIFY)

- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

NOTE: IF MORE THAN ONE GROUP, USE 66 (OTHER) AND SPECIFY GROUPS.

D040

What is your current marital status? Are you...

- 1 Single, never married
 - 2 Married
 - 3 Divorced
 - 4 Separated
 - 5 Widowed
 - 9 REFUSED
-

D045

What is your age?

_____ ENTER AGE (18-110)-> **SKIP TO D050**

777 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE-> **SKIP TO D045a**

999 REFUSED-> **SKIP TO D045a**

D045a - **GET IF D045 = 777 OR 999**

I understand this is a sensitive question. Would you be willing to tell me which of the following best describes your age range? The choices are . . .

- 01 18 - 24
- 02 25 - 34
- 03 35 - 44
- 04 45 - 54
- 05 55 - 64
- 06 65 - 74
- 07 75 or older

77 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

99 REFUSED

D050

How many consecutive years have you lived in Idaho?

_____ ENTER NUMBER OF YEARS (0-110) **IF >5, SKIP TO D060**

777 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

999 REFUSED

INTERVIEWER: IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR CODE AS "0" (ZERO). USE MOST RESPONDENT'S MOST RECENT STAY IN IDAHO.

D055 - **GET IF D050 <= 5 YEARS**

What was the most important reason that you moved to or returned to this state? Was it . . .

- 1 For employment opportunities
- 2 To retire
- 3 Quality of life
- 4 To obtain an education
- 5 Or some other reason

7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED
D060

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

1 YES
2 NO

7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9 REFUSED

D065

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

INTERVIEWER: READ ONLY IF NECESSARY

01 LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL
02 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE OR GED
03 2-YEAR OR ASSOCIATE DEGREE
04 SOME COLLEGE BUT LESS THAN 4 YEARS
05 TRADE OR VOCATIONAL CERTIFICATE
06 4-YEAR COLLEGE GRADUATE (BACHELOR'S OR 4 YEAR DEGREE)
07 SOME GRADUATE SCHOOL
08 MASTER'S DEGREE
09 DOCTORATE OR PROFESSIONAL DEGREE (PHD, MD, JD)
10 OR SOMETHING ELSE (SPECIFY)

77 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
99 REFUSED

D070

I'm going to quickly read a list of income ranges in order from lowest to highest. Please stop me when I get to the one that describes your annual household income from all sources.

01 Less than \$10,000
02 \$10,000 up to \$20,000
03 \$20,000 up to \$30,000
04 \$30,000 up to \$40,000
05 \$40,000 up to \$50,000
06 \$50,000 up to \$60,000
07 \$60,000 up to \$70,000
08 \$70,000 up to \$80,000
09 \$80,000 up to \$90,000
10 \$90,000 up to \$100,000
11 More than \$100,000

77 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
99 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
