Pennsylvania Society of Newspaper Editors
Muhlenberg College Institute of Public Opinion

The 2006 PENNSYLVANIA
YOUNG VOTERS SURVEY

KEY FINDINGS REPORT

October 25, 2006
KEY FINDINGS:

1. Young voters in the commonwealth express high levels of dissatisfaction with both the President and Congress.

2. Voters under the age of 25 appear to be breaking towards Democratic candidates in the state’s high profile Senate and gubernatorial races.

3. Pennsylvania’s young voters demonstrate strong disapproval of the War in Iraq and doubt its value in the war on terror.

4. The War in Iraq is identified by the commonwealth’s young voters as the most important issue facing the nation.

5. Young voters overwhelmingly oppose the reinstatement of a military draft.

6. The Keystone State’s cohort of young voters is highly divided on issues such as abortion and same sex marriage.

7. Television remains the most used source of information on politics for Pennsylvania’s young voters.

8. Most young Pennsylvania voters plan to remain in the commonwealth during the next five years.

9. The commonwealth’s young voters provide fairly negative ratings of Pennsylvania’s job market.

10. Many young voters report that the costs of a college education is beyond their family’s means.

11. Among commonwealth voters between the ages of 18 and 25 there is a belief that Social Security benefits will not be there when they retire.

12. Young voters in Pennsylvania express the belief that the world is a more dangerous place than it was 10 years ago.
METHODOLOGY: The following key findings report summarizes data collected in a telephone survey of 460 likely voters from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania between the ages of 18 and 25. Interviews with respondents were conducted between October 19 and 24th, 2006. Individuals throughout the state were selected randomly for inclusion in the study. The sample of phone numbers (sampling frame) used in the survey was developed from Pennsylvania voter registration files by PMI of Easton Pennsylvania. Individuals between the ages 18 and 25 who were registered in the commonwealth were eligible for inclusion in the survey. Interviewing was conducted by the staff of the Muhlenberg College Institute of Public Opinion and PMI of Easton Pennsylvania. The 460 completions results in a margin of error of +/- 4.6% at the 95% confidence interval. However the margin of errors for sub groups (i.e. women, Republicans) is larger due to smaller sample size. Percentages throughout the survey have been rounded to the nearest percentage, thus many totals in the results will not equal 100. The survey questionnaire was designed by Christopher Borick, Ph.D. of the Muhlenberg College Institute of Public Opinion in consultation with editors from the Centre Daily Times, The Intelligencer, Morning Call, Philadelphia Inquirer and the Pittsburgh Tribune Review. Analysis and report writing were completed by the Muhlenberg College Institute of Public Opinion under the direction of Dr. Borick.

ANALYSIS

With the 2006 midterm elections under two weeks away there is increased attention focused on the views and concerns of Pennsylvania’s voters. While there are many studies that have examined the broader voting population of the commonwealth, the Keystone State’s younger voters are often overlooked. With a history of low turnout and electoral disengagement, young voters appear to be an afterthought of many elections. In this study Pennsylvania’s youngest voters are examined in terms of their political views, sources of political information, candidate preferences, and perspectives on living in Pennsylvania.

POLITICAL AFFILIATION and ATTITUDES of YOUNG VOTERS

Pennsylvania’s young voters are fairly diverse in their political affiliation and ideological beliefs. The survey results indicate that young voters in the state are slightly more likely to identify themselves as Democrats than as Republicans. More specifically, 49% of young voters in the state said they are registered as Democrats while 42% said they are Republicans and 10% listed themselves as an independent or third party registrant.

While slightly more likely to call themselves Democrats, Pennsylvania’s young voters are more likely to describe their political views as conservative rather than liberal. As can be seen in Table One, 55% of young voters see themselves as conservative while only 42% see themselves as liberal. This 13% conservative margin is similar to the margin in the overall voting population in the state. A September 2006 Keystone Poll from Franklin
and Marshall College found a 16% conservative margin among Pennsylvania’s broader voting public.

TABLE ONE

Political Views of Pennsylvania Voters Ages 18-25

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political View</th>
<th>Percent Responding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Conservative</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat Conservative</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat Liberal</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Liberal</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Sure/Refused</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Even as a majority of Pennsylvania’s young voters call themselves conservative, their view on many social issues appear to be quite divided. For example, 50% of the survey respondents identified themselves as pro-choice compared to 43% identifying themselves as pro-life. In addition, the commonwealth’s young voters are fairly divided on the issue of same sex marriage. As Table Two demonstrates, 43% of young Pennsylvania voters agree that two people of the same sex should be allowed to legally marry, while 53% oppose this position.

TABLE TWO

Levels of Agreement among Pennsylvania Voters Ages 18-25

“Marriage between two people of the same sex should be legal in the United States”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Percent Responding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat Agree</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat Disagree</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Sure/Refused</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

YOUNG VOTERS VIEWS ON POLITICAL OFFICIALS AND ELECTIONS

Pennsylvania’s young voters hold very negative views to the performance of both the executive and legislative branches at the federal level. Like their older counterparts, the state’s young voters express high degrees of dissatisfaction with the way both President Bush and Congress are handling their jobs. As can be observed in Table Three, a majority of 18 to 25 year olds in the Keystone State disapprove of the way the President and Congress are doing their work in Washington. Young Democrats and independents are most critical of the president with 71% and 75% respectively disapproving of Bush’s
work as the nation’s chief executive. Conversely, 75% of the commonwealth’s youngest GOP voters approve of the way the 43rd president is carrying out his duties.

**TABLE THREE**

Approval Rates for the President and Congress Among Pennsylvania Voters Ages 18-25

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>President Bush</th>
<th>Congress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disapprove</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Sure/Refused</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The dissatisfaction with the President and the Republican led Congress seems to be running parallel to low support for Republican candidates in the state’s high profile Senate and Governor races. As election day grows closer incumbent Senator Rick Santorum and GOP gubernatorial nominee Lynn Swann substantially trail their Democratic opponents among voters 25 or younger.

In Pennsylvania’s senate race Democratic challenger Bob Casey Jr. holds an 11% lead over Santorum among young voters. This lead is consistent with most recent statewide surveys which show Santorum trailing Casey by about 10 points among the overall population of voters. Similarly, incumbent Governor Ed Rendell holds a 22% lead over Swann in the battle for the state’s highest elected office.

**SOURCES OF POLITICAL INFORMATION FOR YOUNG VOTERS**

Much has been made of the evolving information gathering habits of America’s young citizens. From the omnipresent cell phone to the conspicuous I Pod, entertainment and communication technology has been fully embraced by the nation’s youth. With such technological savvy apparent among young individuals it’s important to examine the methods by which young voters get their information about politics and government. In this study young voters in the commonwealth were asked a series of questions about where and how they get their political knowledge.

The results indicate that most (44%) young voters in the state turn to television first to get their information about politics and elections, with newspapers (26%) and Internet news sites (17%) a distant second and third.

While television is the primary source of information about politics and elections, young voters regularly gather information about politics from an array of sources. Table Four provides an overview of which sources young voters use to regularly get information about politics and government. As can be seen in this table, 2 out of 3 young voters regularly turn to TV to get political information, with smaller portions of this cohort
regularly turning to newspapers (57%), the Internet (43%) and Radio (32%) for political news.

TABLE FOUR

SOURCES USED REGULARLY BY YOUNG VOTERS TO GET INFORMATION ABOUT POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOURCE</th>
<th>PERCENT USING REGULARLY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Television</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Internet</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

YOUNG VOTERS ON THE WAR IN IRAQ

No issue has dominated the political discourse during 2006 more than the war in Iraq. With mounting U.S. and Iraqi civilian casualties the war has become a central issue in the mid term elections. The results of this study indicate Pennsylvania’s young voters are extremely dissatisfied with the progress being made in Iraq and the government’s handling of the situation in that Middle Eastern nation.

Almost half (49%) of the young voters interviewed in this study indicated that the War in Iraq is the most important issue facing the United States at this time. Comparatively, only 17% listed terrorism as the most important issue facing the nation, with 9% identifying economic and employment issues as their major concern. The full list follows in Table Five below.

TABLE FIVE

The Most Important Issue Facing the United States Among Pennsylvania Voters Ages 18-25

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>% Responding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The War in Iraq</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrorism</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Economy/Jobs</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Environment</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Issues</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Sure</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition to listing the war as the most important issue facing the nation, young voters in the commonwealth are very negative towards the overall handling of the three and a half year old conflict. By a margin of 2 to 1, young Keystone State voters disapprove of the way that President Bush is handling the situation with Iraq. As can be seen in Table Six below, disapproval of the President’s management of the war is highest among female voters in the 18 to 25 age category:

### TABLE SIX

**Approval Rates for the President’s Handling of The War in Iraq**  
**Pennsylvania Voters Ages 18-25**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approval</th>
<th>Overall Sample</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disapprove</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Sure/Refused</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pennsylvania’s young voters are also very skeptical of the value of fighting the war and the conflict’s impact on terrorism. By a margin of 58% to 37%, young Keystone State voters indicated that the costs of the war in Iraq are more than the benefits derived by the United States. Simultaneously, 6 out of 10 young voters in the commonwealth believe the war in Iraq has not made America safer from terrorism.

Finally, young voters in the Keystone State are highly opposed to reinstatement of a military draft in the United States. The survey results presented in Table Seven show just under 6 in 10 young voters strongly oppose reinstating a draft in the United States, with only 2 in 10 offering any support for military conscription.

### TABLE SEVEN

**Views on Reinstating the Military Draft among**  
**Pennsylvania Voters Ages 18-25**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support/Oppose</th>
<th>Percent Responding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Support</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat Support</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat Oppose</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Oppose</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Sure/Refused</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**YOUNG VOTERS VIEWS ON LIFE IN PENNSYLVANIA**

One of the primary focuses of this study was to examine how young Pennsylvania voters feel about life in the Keystone State. Given considerable concern regarding the loss of
the commonwealth’s young people through migration to other states, it is valuable to measure young voter’s views regarding life in Pennsylvania.

Respondents were first asked their view on the general direction of the state. As in many areas of the study young voters were highly divided on whether the state was headed in the right or wrong direction. In particular 44% of the commonwealth’s young voters think the state is headed in the right direction with 37% holding views that Pennsylvania is going in the wrong direction. These numbers are fairly similar to a recent statewide survey by Franklin and Marshall College among the state’s overall electorate. The comparison between young voters and the overall cohort of voters is found in Table Eight.

**TABLE EIGHT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Views on the Direction of Pennsylvania</th>
<th>Among Voters Between the Ages of 18 and 25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Young Voters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right Direction</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrong Direction</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Sure</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Results are from the September 2006 Keystone Poll from Franklin and Marshall College

While Pennsylvania has seen many of its young citizens leave the commonwealth for other states, the state’s young voters seem less likely to leave the state in the near future. More specifically, 6 out of 10 young voters interviewed said that they are definitely going to stay in the Keystone State in the next five years. Conversely, only 11% of young voters indicated that they are not likely to remain in Pennsylvania over the next half decade.

The relatively low number of young voters planning to leave Pennsylvania in the near future may reflect differences between those engaged in the political process and those not engaged. Likely voters may have more of an interest in the political and social well-being of the commonwealth and therefore are more likely to stay here. Conversely, non-voters may be more disengaged from life in the state and therefore more likely to leave Pennsylvania.

Even though most young voters plan to remain in Pennsylvania in the near future, they rate many aspects of life in the commonwealth as fairly mediocre. For example, 6 out of 10 young voters in Pennsylvania rate the job market in the state as fair or poor. With the importance of employment opportunities in retaining young residents, the poor ratings of the job market may undermine the desire of young voters to remain in the state. A full breakdown of how young voters view life in Pennsylvania follows in Table Nine.
TABLE NINE

YOUNG VOTERS RATINGS OF ASPECTS OF LIFE IN PENNSYLVANIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Not Sure/Refused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Job Market</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Environment</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Safety</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race Relations</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

YOUNG VOTERS ON THE ISSUES

As with all voters, young Pennsylvanians are facing numerous issues as they approach the polls on November 7th. Thus this study attempted to measure the perceptions of young voters towards many of the most important issues that face the nation. From the affordability of education to the solvency of the Social Security System, young Pennsylvanians demonstrate varied views on the challenges that face the nation.

The affordability of a college education remains one of the most important issues for young citizens in the commonwealth and throughout the nation. The ability to acquire a college degree has become an important factor in the upward mobility of young citizens. However, 2 out of 3 young voters surveyed indicated that a college degree is not affordable for their family.

TABLE TEN

Level of Agreement with the Following Statement
“The cost of a college education is affordable for my family”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Percent Responding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat Agree</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat Disagree</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Sure/Refused</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As might be expected, for young voters who are neither in college or have not already graduated from college, the affordability matter is most pronounced. In particular, 77% of young voters in the state whose highest level of education is a high school degree stated that the cost of a college education is not affordable for their family.
While the issue of education is clearly an immediate concern for the commonwealth’s young voters, long range issues such as Social Security benefits may be less of a pressing matter. Nevertheless, most young voters (57%) in Pennsylvania do not believe that Social Security benefits will be around when they retire from work. Such skepticism regarding a key compact between citizens and government is fairly troubling, yet young voters still believe that they can make a difference by voting. As can be observed in Table Eleven, nearly 6 out of 10 young voters strongly agree that they can make a difference by voting.

TABLE ELEVEN

Level of Agreement with the Following Statement
“I believe that by voting I can make a difference in how government works”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Percent Responding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat Agree</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat Disagree</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Sure/Refused</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An issue that young people often express concern about is freedom of expression. From censorship of music to regulation of the Internet, government intervention in forms of expression can draw the ire of young citizens. The results of this study indicate young voters in the commonwealth are fairly evenly divided on the question of whether the government is too aggressive in restricting freedom of expression. More specifically, 46% of young voters in the state agree with the position that the government is too aggressive in restricting freedoms of expression, while 51% disagree with this premise.

CONCLUSION

As the nation approaches the 2006 midterm elections Pennsylvania finds itself at the center of national attention. With prominent races at the senate, gubernatorial and congressional level, the commonwealth is poised to play a significant role in shaping the national political landscape. Embedded in this dynamic political environment are the state’s young voters who are just beginning to define themselves within the electoral system. As this study shows this young cohort of voters maintains a varied array of views on the contemporary issues that fill the political landscape. They appear to be joining the emerging wave that is threatening to swamp many Republican candidates. They oppose the war and disapprove of both the President and Congress. They find paying for college a struggle and they doubt they will ever see Social Security benefits. And finally, they overwhelmingly feel that the world is a more dangerous place than it was during their adolescence 10 years ago.

Christopher P. Borick,
Director, Muhlenberg College Institute of Public Opinion
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS/
MUHLENBERG COLLEGE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION
SURVEY OF YOUNG VOTERS

Fielding Dates: October 19-24, 2006
Number of Completions: 460 Likely Voters between the ages of 18 and 25
Margin of Error: +/- 4.6% at 95% Level of Confidence
Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding effects
Release Date: Sunday October 29, 2006

Q: 1
Which of the following best describes your current voting status.
Are you registered as a

1. Democrat.................................................................49%
2. Republican............................................................42%
3. Independent.........................................................7%
4. with another party..................................................3%

Q: 2
What is your current age?

18 to 25.................................................................100%

Q: 3
How likely are you to vote in the upcoming election this November? Are you definitely going to vote, very likely to vote, not likely to vote or definitely not going to vote in the November election?

1. Definitely going to vote..........................................74%
2. Very likely to vote..................................................26%
3. Not likely to vote....................................................na
4. Definitely not going to vote.....................................na
5. Not sure......................................................................na

Q: 4
Which of the following best describes your political views? Would you say you are very conservative, somewhat conservative, somewhat liberal or very liberal?

1. Very Conservative...............................................18%
2. Somewhat Conservative.......................................37%
3. Somewhat Liberal................................................30%
4. Very Liberal.........................................................12%
5. Not Sure and Refused..............................................5%
Q: 5
Generally speaking do you think things in Pennsylvania are going in the right direction or the wrong direction?

1. Right Direction.........................................................44%
2. Wrong Direction......................................................37%
3. Not Sure and Refused..............................................19%

Q: 6
How likely are you to stay in Pennsylvania for the next five years? Are you definitely going to stay, very likely to stay, not too likely too stay, or definitely not going to stay in Pennsylvania during the next five years?

1. Definitely going to stay..............................................60%
2. Very likely to stay.....................................................27%
3. Not too likely to stay...................................................9%
4. Definitely not going to stay..........................................2%
5. Not Sure and Refused...............................................3%

Q: 7
What is the primary reason that you will be moving from Pennsylvania in the next five years? (n = 50)

1. Employment reasons.................................................38%
2. Family/Relationship reasons.....................................8%
3. Weather/Climate reasons...........................................4%
4. General dislike of Pennsylvania.................................6%
5. Educational reasons..................................................18%
6. Returning to home area from a Pennsylvania College.....6%
7. Lack of things to do in Pennsylvania............................6%
8. Other........................................................................14%

Please rate the following aspects of life in Pennsylvania as excellent, good, fair or poor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Not Sure/Refused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q: 8. The Job Market</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q: 9. Recreation</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q: 10. Education</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q: 11. The Environment</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q:12 Public Safety</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q:13 Race Relations</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q14. From which of the following sources do you get MOST of your information about politics and elections?

1. Television ................................................................. 44%
2. Newspapers ............................................................. 26%
3. Radio ............................................................... 9%
4. Internet News Sites ...................................................... 17%
5. Internet Blogs .......................................................... <1%
6. or Comedy Shows ....................................................... 2%
7. Other ................................................................. 2%

Please identify how frequently you use the following sources for information about politics and government. For each source I mention tell me if you regularly, sometimes or never use that source for information about politics and government.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Regularly</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Not Sure/Refused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q15. Television News Programs</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q16. Newspapers</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q17. Radio</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q18. The Internet</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q: 19
Next I have a few questions about elected officials in the United States.
First, do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling his job as president of the United States?

1. Approve ................................................................. 39%
2. Disapprove ............................................................ 56%
3. Not sure and Refused ................................................ 5%

Q: 20
Do you approve or disapprove of the way the U.S. Congress is doing its job?

1. Approve ................................................................. 28%
2. Disapprove ............................................................ 59%
3. Not sure and Refused ................................................ 13%

Q: 21
If the 2006 election for Senator was being held today and the race was between Republican Rick Santorum and Democrat Bob Casey Jr, who would you vote for?

1. Santorum ............................................................... 37%
2. Casey ................................................................. 48%
3. Neither/other .......................................................... 4%
4. Not sure and Refused ................................................. 11%
Q: 22
If the 2006 election for Governor was being held today and the race was between Democrat Ed Rendell and Republican Lynn Swann, who would you vote for?

1. Rendell..........................................................54%
2. Swann..........................................................32%
3. Neither/other..................................................3%
4. Not sure and Refused.......................................11%

Q: 23
What issue do you consider to be the most important issue facing the United States right now?

1. The Economy/Jobs...........................................9%
2. Taxes.............................................................2%
3. Terrorism.....................................................17%
4. The War in Iraq............................................49%
5. The Environment...........................................1%
6. Crime............................................................3%
7. Education......................................................4%
8. Welfare........................................................<1%
9. Social Security..............................................<1%
10. Other...........................................................12%
11. Not Sure and Refused....................................2%

Q: 24 Next I have a few questions about the War in Iraq. First, do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling the situation with Iraq?

1. Approve.......................................................31%
2. Disapprove....................................................63%
3. Not Sure and Refused.....................................6%

Q: 25 In general, do you think going to war with Iraq has made Americans safer from terrorism, or not?

1. Safer From Terrorism....................................36%
2. Not Safer From Terrorism.........................60%
3. Not Sure........................................................4%

Q: 26 All in All, considering the costs to the United States versus the benefits to the United States do you think the war with Iraq was worth fighting, or not?

1. Worth Fighting.............................................37%
2. Not Worth Fighting.................................58%
3. Not Sure and Refused.................................5%
Q: 27.
In the past the United States has used a military draft to help ensure national defense. Which of the following best describes your view on whether or not the military draft should be reinstated in the United States. Do you:

1. Strongly Support………………………………………………………7%
2. Somewhat Support…………………………………………………..14%
3. Somewhat Oppose…………………………………………………19%
4. or Strongly Oppose………………………………………………58%
5. Not Sure and Refused………………………………………………3%

For the following list of statements please indicate if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q28: The cost of a college education is affordable for my family.</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Somewhat Agree</th>
<th>Somewhat Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Not Sure/Refused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q29: The government is too aggressive in restricting freedom of expression in the United States</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q30: I believe that by voting I can make a difference in how government works.</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q31: Social Security benefits will still be around when I retire from work.</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q32: The world is a more dangerous place than it was 10 years ago.</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q33: Marriage between two people of the same sex should be legal in the United States</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q: 34
When it comes to the issue of abortion, would you consider yourself to be pro-choice or pro-life?

1. Pro-choice……………………………………………………………50%
2. Pro-life……………………………………………………………..43%
3. Neither/other………………………………………………………..4%
4. Not sure and Refused……………………………………………..3%
Q: 35
Which of the following categories best describes your racial identity? Are you?

1. White/Caucasian.........................................................91%
2. African-American.....................................................5%
3. Hispanic/Latino.........................................................2%
4. Asian.................................................................<1%
5. Native American....................................................<1%
6. Mixed race............................................................<1%
7. or other.............................................................<1%
8. Not Sure and Refused..............................................2%

Q: 36
Which of the following best describes your highest level of education?

1. Some High School......................................................4%
2. High School Graduate..............................................37%
3. Currently Attending College.................................22%
4. College Graduate.........................................................29%
5. Masters Degree Graduates............................................6%
6. Doctorate or Professional Degree.................................2%
7. Not Sure and Refused.....................................................2%

Q37: Which college or university did you attend or are attending as an undergraduate student?

Q: 38
Which of the following categories best describes your Religious affiliation? Are you?

1. Catholic...............................................................33%
2. Protestant..............................................................45%
3. Jewish.................................................................2%
4. Muslim.................................................................<1%
5. Hindu.................................................................<1%
6. Other Religion (Including agnostic)..............................12%
7. or Atheist (No religion)...............................................4%
8. Not Sure and Refused..................................................3%

Q: 39
Would you be willing to be contacted by a newspaper reporter for a follow-up interview regarding the upcoming election?

1. Yes..............................................................21%
2. No...............................................................77%
3. Not Sure and Refused.............................................3%
Q: 40

Gender (BY OBSERVATION)

1. Male.........................................................48%
2. Female......................................................52%
3. Not Sure......................................................<1%