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Center for the Study of Local Issues
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County Survey Finds Drugs as Most Important Problem

A survey of 553 Anne Arundel County residents conducted October 6-12 by the Center for the Study of Local Issues (CSLI) at Anne Arundel Community College asked respondents to describe the “most important problem facing the residents of Anne Arundel County at the present time.”

Growth/development/overpopulation was mentioned by 12 percent, with transportation and crime both mentioned by 9 percent. However, the item gaining the plurality of mentions was “illegal drugs” with 23 percent. This result is consistent with recent CSLI survey findings showing a steady rise over the last couple of years in mention of this item. Last spring, 24 percent cited this as the key problem. One year ago, crime and drugs *combined* were only 19 percent – so this issue has gathered momentum since last fall.

Rising concern for the sale and use of illegal opioid drugs might also explain the receptivity of the public to a “needle exchange program for heroin users in the county” – 51 percent supported this proposal. The survey found public frustration with county efforts to address the opioid epidemic as the level of satisfaction with the “effectiveness of the county’s response to rising opioid use” was just 46 percent – the same level of satisfaction expressed with the county’s “tax levels...compared to levels in other counties.” This was the second lowest level of satisfaction: only 42 percent were satisfied with the “affordability of retirement living” in Anne Arundel County.

In spring 2015, when the level of concern for the couplet “crime and drugs” was only 13 percent (compared to 32 percent this fall), 11 percent of residents said they knew a friend or family member with a dependence on heroin consumption; 16 percent knew someone with a “dependence on a prescription pain killer.” While this fall’s survey did not ask these questions again, such rising concern implies that these percentages may be increasing.

Other than these drug use related questions, the survey included questions about a variety of stances and policy choices; several focused on elements of the Trump agenda such as reversing the DACA policy “by making the children of illegal immigrants eligible for deportation,” a Republican alternative to the Affordable Care Act, permitting transgendered people to serve in the military and the position advocated by President Trump that “NFL owners should fire any player who protests during the national anthem.” That section also asked about the removal of Supreme Court Justice Roger Taney’s statue from the area near the State House (as well as other Confederate artifacts), and the possibility of taking military action against North Korea (check the “Summary of Main Findings” in the next section for the main topics and their page numbers).

The survey focused extensively on perceptions of discrimination, attitudes towards immigrants, and feelings about intermarriage between people of different races, ethnicities, parties and ideologies. Some of these themes were incorporated into a section asking about respondents’ satisfaction with various facets of county life.

A section asked questions relevant to the reelection chances of Governor Larry Hogan, and how he might fare against some possible Democratic contenders (pp. 42-43). The job approval of the president,

governor and county executive were included showing that the county still likes Hogan (75 percent saying “approve”) but not Trump (34 percent).

The survey asked a range of benchmark questions about the most important problem facing residents, assessments of the local economy and its impact upon residents and the direction of the county, state and nation.

A detailed review of these issues as well as other results follows the summary of findings. The actual questionnaire and percentages can be found in Appendix A at the end of the press release.

Summary of Main Findings

Most Important Problem Facing County Residents: Drugs continue to dominate the public’s concern as it was the most cited element (23 percent) followed by development (12 percent), crime and transportation (both 9 percent) and taxes/environment (each 6 percent) (p. 5-6).

Right Direction/Wrong Direction: The percentage of those saying that the **county** was moving in the right direction was up from 51 last spring to 60 percent this fall – the highest level in recent years. Following a dramatic increase observed in the percentage of those saying that the **state** was going in the right direction in spring 2015 – 47 percent and up 20 points from fall 2014 – the fall 2017 survey noted a rise from 55 in spring 2017 to 60 percent this fall – another record percentage. The percentage applicable to the **country** increased somewhat from 28 to 30 percent (pp. 7-9).

Rating Economic Conditions - County, State and Nation: The survey found increases in the public’s appraisal of economic conditions at the county, state and national levels. For the county, the percentage saying “excellent” or “good” rose four points to 71 percent. There was a seven-point increase for the state (63 vs. 56 percent last spring) and a massive fifteen-point rise at the national level (from 28 to 43 percent) (pp. 10-16).

Economic Conditions Applying to Respondents: Starting in March 2008 a variety of items were added to the semi-annual survey to evaluate respondents’ economic experiences and perceptions. The changes from spring 2017 to fall 2017 were mostly positive, consistent with perceived improvements in perceptions of the overall economy (p. 18-21).

Consumer Confidence: All four measures (economic growth, unemployment, inflation and personal financial situation) were slightly improved from spring 2017 (pp. 22-23).

Agreement with Statements, Proposals or Actions. Items that received the highest levels of support were “more federal efforts to fight anti-Semitism” (64 percent support), the statement that “President Trump did not sufficiently condemn white supremacists and neo-Nazis in Charlottesville” (53 percent), “a needle exchange program for heroin users in the county” (51 percent), “using school redistricting to reduce racial disparities among county schools” (42 percent). Some statements were strongly opposed: “The policy of not allowing transgendered people in the military” (opposed by 63 percent) and the “removal of 19th century Supreme Court Justice Roger Taney’s statue from the area near the State House” (opposed by 51 percent) (p. 25-29”).

Perceptions of Discrimination Against Certain Groups: The survey asked, “Do you feel that the following groups are subject to a lot, some or little or no discrimination?” The group obtaining the

highest percentage of “a lot” answers were “transgendered people” (53 percent), followed by “African-Americans” (42 percent), “people with a criminal record” (38 percent) and “people with physical or mental disabilities” (36 percent). The lowest scores were obtained by “white men” and “atheists” – both only seven percent (pp. 30-31).

Attitudes Towards Immigration and Racial Diversity. Two questions asked respondents to react to statements about immigration: Do you agree or disagree with the statement “America’s openness to people from all over the world is essential to who we are as a nation.” A large majority (71 percent) agreed with this stance. A second statement asked, “Do you think that an increasing number of people of different races or ethnicities makes Anne Arundel County a better, worse or unchanged place in which to live?” A smaller majority (55 percent) agreed (pp. 32-33).

Attitudes About Intermarriage. The survey pondered attitudes about intermarriage asking, “How would you feel about a close relative marrying someone of a different [race/ethnicity, religion, political party]?” Results for all distinctions were very similar regarding the percentage “favoring” such intermarriage: 42 percent for race/ethnicity, 40 percent for religion, and only 38 percent for political parties. There was a follow up question asking respondents whether they were “currently married or cohabitating with someone of a different race, ethnicity, party or ideology?” The majority (75 percent) said, “None of these.” The most common form of intermarriage was political party (9 percent) followed by ideology (7 percent). Less common were race (6 percent) or ethnicity (4 percent) (p. 33-36).¹

Satisfaction with a Condition within Anne Arundel County. The survey reviewed a variety of statements and asked whether respondents were “very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied or very dissatisfied” with conditions or policies mentioned in the statements. Combining the “very” and “somewhat satisfied” percentages, the greatest satisfaction expressed was regarding the “ability to get a good public school education” (82 percent). Seventy-six percent were satisfied with the “ability of neighbors with different political views to get along” (76 percent). Sixty-nine percent were satisfied with “access to affordable health care” and another 62 percent were satisfied with the “ability of different races to get along.” The public was least satisfied with “affordability of retirement living” (42 percent) (pp. 36-38).

FAA and the NextGen Flight Pattern. Respondents were asked to react to a statement that explained complaints against the new air traffic patterns around BWI airport – more air traffic over a less dispersed area – against the rationale of saving fuel and time for airlines. The respondents were evenly split: 32 percent favored going back to the older system that dispersed flights, while the same percentage favored keeping the new system. A plurality (36 percent) didn’t know or had no answer (pp. 39).

Presidential Voting Choices in November 2016. The survey asked respondents to indicate their choice for president in last November’s elections. The analysis presented showed that Democrats, liberals and moderates favored Clinton while Republicans and conservatives favored Trump (p. 40).

Job Approval for County Executive, Governor and President. County Executive Steve Schuh’s job approval rose to 49 percent, his highest mark thus far. Governor Hogan stayed stable at 75 percent as did President Trump at 34 percent (pp. 41-46).

¹ These results were probably influenced by the relatively low numbers of African-Americans (7 percent), Hispanic or Asian (both 2 percent) in the sample.

Governor Larry Hogan and the 2018 Elections. Respondents were asked whether they would be more likely to vote for a Democrat or to retain Governor Hogan in the race for governor. A sizable majority (60 percent) favored retaining Hogan. Only 16 percent suggested that they would “vote for a Democrat.” Many (22 percent) offered another answer or didn’t know. Of the 16 percent who said that they would vote for a Democrat, three candidates seemed most favored: Ben Jealous (36 percent), Kevin Kamenetz (28 percent) and Rushern Baker (23 percent). The others received either very little or no support (pp. 42-43).²

Which Party Do You Trust? The percentage favoring each party choice – Democrats or Republicans - was identical: 33 percent. This constituted a drop for the Republicans from 37 percent last spring and a rise in the percentage of “neither” answers from 21 to 25 percent (pp. 47-48).

Methodology: The survey polled a random sample of 553 county residents who were at least 18 years old, primarily using a database of listed and unlisted landline numbers along with some cell phone numbers. Telephone interviewing was conducted October 9-12 during evening hours. In addition, members of a CSLI Web panel were also asked to participate in an online version of the survey during the period October 6-13. There was about a 4.2 percent statistical margin of error for the combined sample; the error rate was higher for subgroups such as “Democrats” or “men.” The dataset was weighted by gender, political party and education to better represent the general population. College students were trained and used as telephone interviewers.

Contact Dan Nataf, Ph.D., center director, for additional comments or questions at 410-777-2733 and ddnataf@aacc.edu. Check the CSLI website for results for information and press releases for this and previous surveys: www2.aacc.edu/csli.

² Maya Rockey Moore Cummings had not declared her candidacy at the time of the poll and was not included among the choices.

Detailed Review of Survey Findings

The Most Important Problem Facing Residents – Focus on Crime/Drugs and Quality of Life with Decreasing Focus on the Economy or Taxes

The decline of the economy as the most important problem was again witnessed as only four percent mentioned it. For the last few surveys, quality of life concerns have prevailed, particularly with regards to crime and drugs. The latter has come to dominate the concerns of county residents – essentially unchanged from last spring. At that time, crime/drugs rose from a combined 19 percent in fall 2016 to 32 percent in spring, with drugs alone being 24 percent of the total – up from 13 percent. This fall, nearly identical results were obtained: 32 percent for the combined total, with 23 percent drugs alone.

While last spring education (10 percent) and the environment (9 percent) were the next most frequently cited items, this fall growth/development/overpopulation and transportation were the second most cited problems (12 and 9 percent). Table 1 and Graph 1 summarize recent results.

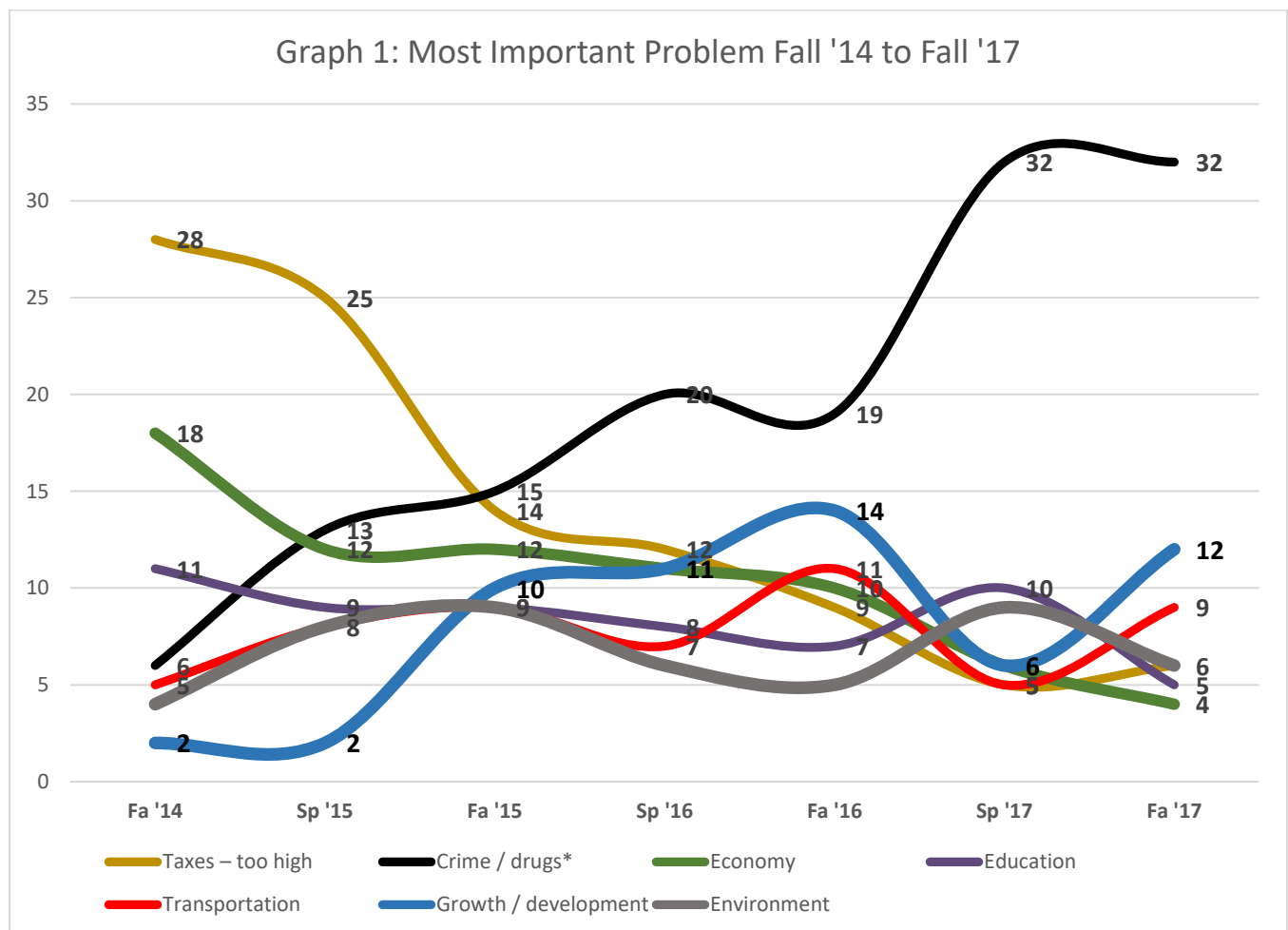


Table 1: “Most Important Problem Facing Residents” – Spring 2008 to Fall 2017³

	Sp '08	Fa '08	Sp '09	Fa '09	Sp '10	Fa '10	Sp '11	Fa '11	Sp '12	Fa '12	Sp '13	Fa '13	Sp '14	Fa '14	Sp '15	Fa '15	Sp '16	Fa '16	Sp '17	Fa '17	Ave.
Taxes	16	12	10	12	11	13	11	9	17	17	19	19	22	28	25	14	12	9	5	6	15
Crime / drugs*	6	4	6	8	6	6	6	8	4	7	5	9	8	6	13	15	20	19	32	32	10
Economy	23	38	48	33	36	36	35	48	30	27	23	16	16	18	12	12	11	10	6	4	25
Education / school problems	12	10	8	7	8	9	10	5	7	8	8	6	12	11	9	9	8	7	10	5	9
Traffic congestion/ problems	7	6	4	5	6	6	3	5	5	6	5	4	4	5	8	9	7	11	6	9	6
Growth / development	12	9	5	5	5	2	4	4	4	3	2	4	4	2	2	10	11	14	6	12	6
Unsure/no answer	9	7	8	10	10	8	12	8	9	9	10	12	11	12	10	6	8	7	10	1	9
Other answer	15	14	11	21	17	21	19	13	24	23	29	30	23	19	21	25	24	24	24	21	21
Total	100	100	100	101	99	101	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	101	100	100	101	100	100	101	101

Note: In this and other tables, totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. Unless otherwise noted, all numeric values included in tables and graphs are percentages.

*Crime and drugs are presented here as a combined category but have recently been coded independently. The drug percentage for spring 2016 was 14 percent and 13 percent in fall. It was 24 percent in spring 2017. Crime was 6 percent in both spring and fall 2016, but rose to 8 percent in spring 2017.

³ From spring 2007 to spring 2010, surveys' answer categories for “most important problem” included “lack of affordable housing” for interviewers to check off. Previously, that answer to the open-ended question would have been categorized under “economy” a practice which was resumed in fall 2010. The running totals in Table 1 combine both answers into the single “Economy” category.

County, State and Nation – Right or Wrong Direction?

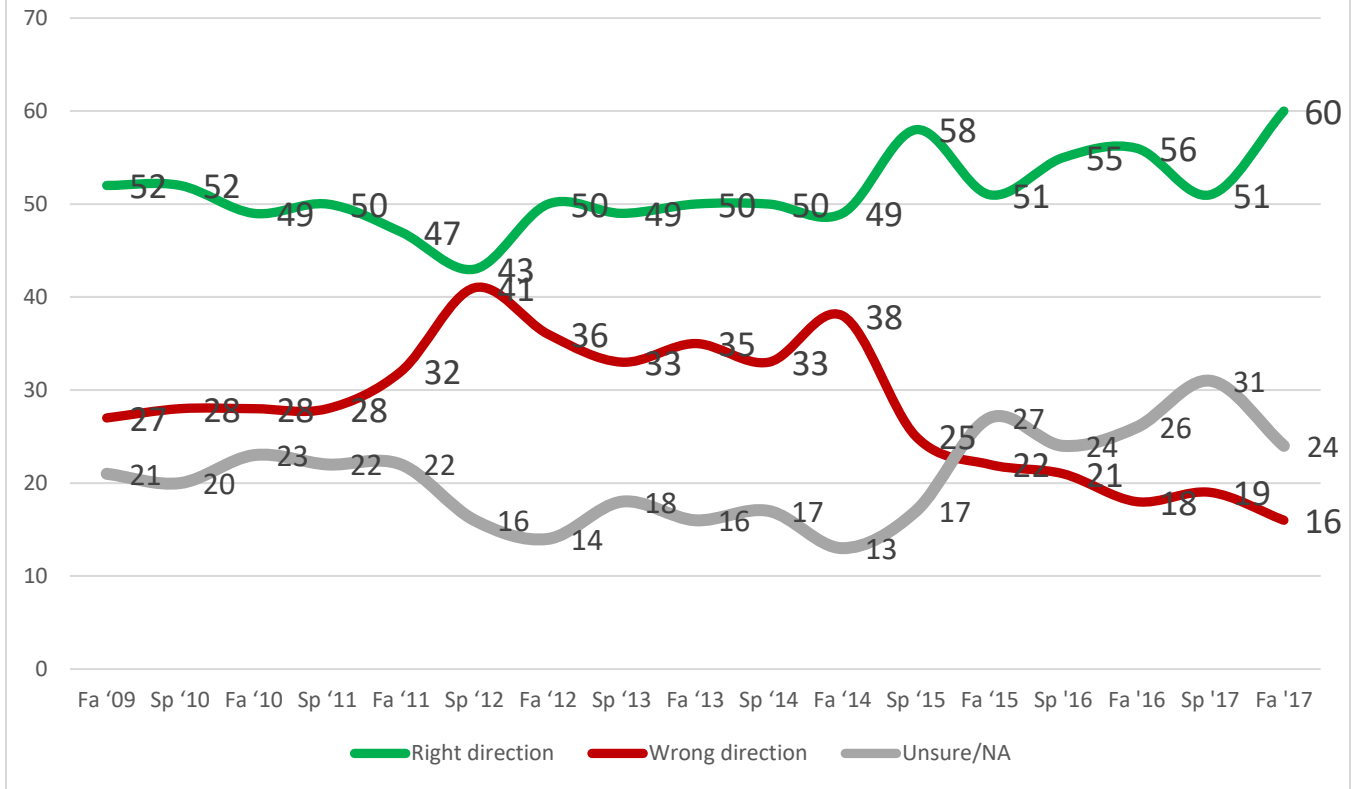
Each survey includes a variety of benchmark questions – the “most important problem” has existed since the start of CSLI surveys. Other questions have been more recent – the “right or wrong direction” questions for the county, state and country are among this group. Shown on Table 2 and Graph 2 are the results just for the county: “Overall, would you say that the county is headed in the right direction or in the wrong direction?”

Until this fall, the previous recent high had been in spring 2015 when the “right direction” peaked at 58 percent “right direction.” Since then, the percentage wavered between 51 and 56 percent until this fall when the value reached a new peak: 60 percent.

Table 2: Anne Arundel County - Right vs. Wrong Direction Spring 2010 to Fall 2017

	Sp '10	Fa '10	Sp '11	Fa '11	Sp '12	Fa '12	Sp '13	Fa '13	Sp '14	Fa '14	Sp '15	Fa '15	Sp '16	Fa '16	Sp '17	Fa '17	Avg.
Right direction	52	49	50	47	43	50	49	50	50	49	58	51	55	56	51	60	51
Wrong direction	28	28	28	32	41	36	33	35	33	38	25	22	21	18	19	16	28
DK/NA	20	23	22	22	16	14	18	16	17	13	17	27	24	26	31	24	21
Right-wrong	24	21	22	15	2	14	16	15	17	11	33	29	34	38	32	44	23
Total	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100

**Graph 2: Right/Wrong Direction for Anne Arundel County,
Fall 2009 to Fall 2017**



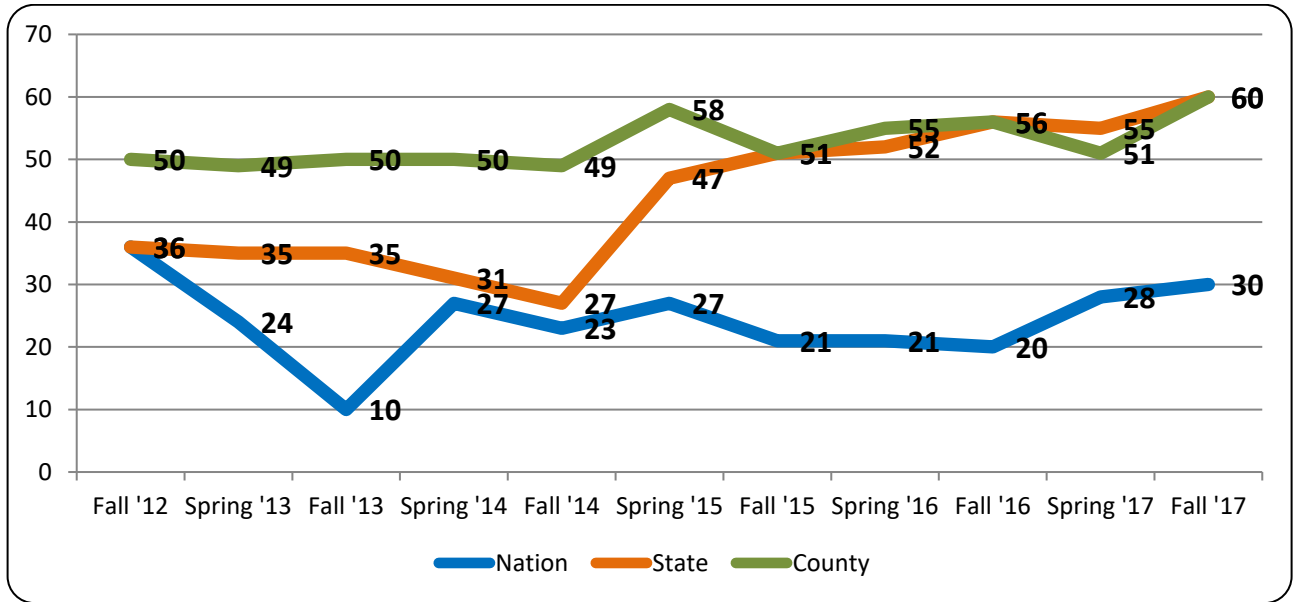
The survey also asked individuals to indicate right/wrong views about the state and the nation. Table 3 shows the fall 2017 results along with those for the county.

Graph 3 shows the trend for the last eleven CSLI surveys at each level of government. For the first time, the state and county obtained identical and record high “right direction” values: 60 percent. The national figure was up modestly from 28 to 30 percent.

Table 3: Right/Wrong Direction for County, State and Nation, Fall 2017

	Right	Wrong	Unsure/ Don't know	Total
County	60	16	24	100
State	60	22	18	100
Nation	30	59	11	100

Graph 3: Right Direction Percentage for County, State and Nation, Fall 2012-Fall 2017



Rating Economic Conditions – Anne Arundel County

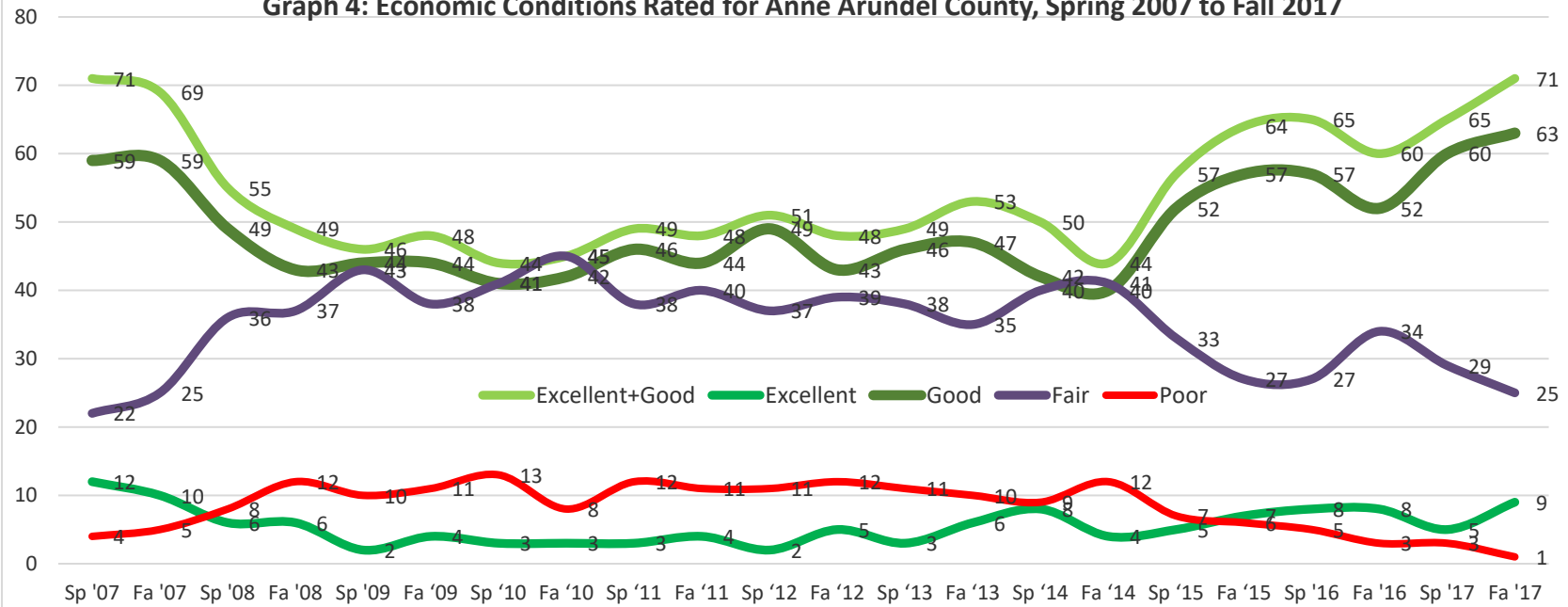
Since March 2002, the CSLI semi-annual survey has asked a benchmark question about the economy: “How would you rate economic conditions in Anne Arundel County – ‘excellent,’ ‘good,’ ‘only fair’ or ‘poor’?”

As shown on Table 4, since October 2007 the county’s historical average saying that the economy was a combined “excellent” or “good” has been 54 percent. As shown on Graph 4, since falling from historic highs in 2007, from fall 2008 to fall 2014 the percentage oscillated up and down within a relatively narrow band of 44 percent on the low side to 53 percent on the high side. Since spring 2016, CSLI surveys have shown the county’s excellent+good scores hovering in the 60-65 percentage point range; in fall 2017 the score reached a new high of 71 percent. This high score and the general tendency for the perception of the economy to rate positively corresponds to the declining percentage identifying the economy as the “most important problem.”

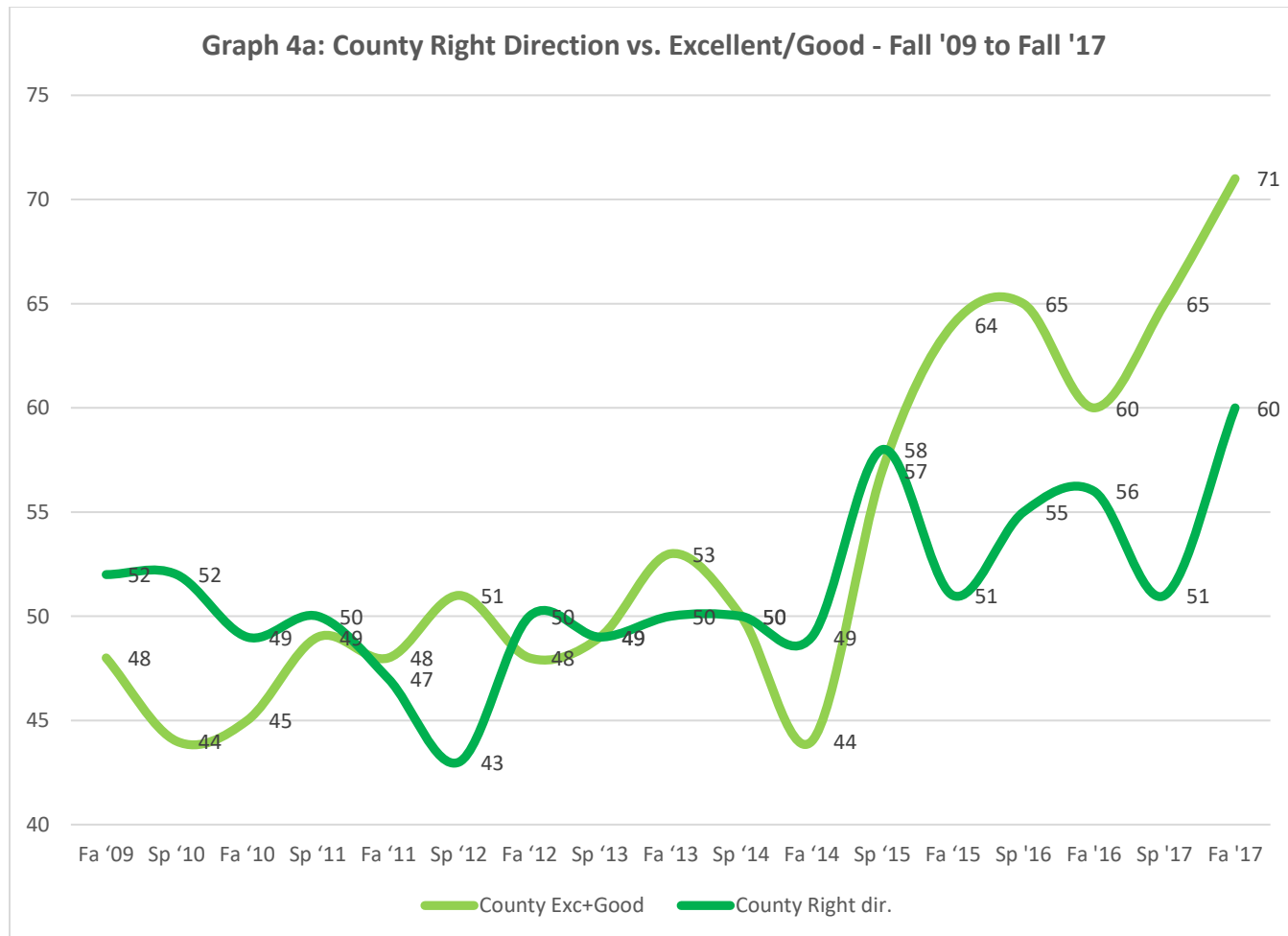
Table 4: Perceptions of County Economic Conditions – Fall 2007 to Fall 2017

	Fa '07	Sp '08	Fa '08	Sp '09	Fa '09	Sp '10	Fa '10	Sp '11	Fa '11	Sp '12	Fa '12	Sp '13	Fa '13	Sp '14	Fa '14	Sp '15	Fa '15	Sp '16	Fa '16	Sp '17	Fa '17	Avg.
Excellent+ Good	69	55	49	46	48	44	45	49	48	51	48	49	53	50	44	57	64	65	60	65	71	54
Excellent	10	6	6	2	4	3	3	3	4	2	5	3	6	8	4	5	7	8	8	5	9	5
Good	59	49	43	44	44	41	42	46	44	49	43	46	47	42	40	52	57	57	52	60	62	49
Fair	25	36	37	43	38	41	45	38	40	37	39	38	35	40	41	33	27	27	34	29	25	36
Poor	5	8	12	10	11	13	8	12	11	11	12	11	10	9	12	7	6	5	3	3	1	9
Don't know	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	2	4	3	4	4	3	3	3
Total	101	101	100	101	100	100	100	101	101	100	101	101	101	101	99	101	100	100	100	100	100	101

Graph 4: Economic Conditions Rated for Anne Arundel County, Spring 2007 to Fall 2017



As shown in Graph 4a, there was a relationship between changes in perceptions of the county's economy (see next section) and respondents' views of the county's direction. The relationship was statistically significant ($r=.61$, $p<.01$); the curves clearly diverged in spring 2017 before resuming an upward slant in fall 2017.



Rating Economic Conditions – Maryland

Since spring 2009, the question about rating economic conditions has been extended to the state of Maryland and the country overall.

Spring 2016 gave the first real signs of optimism as the percentage saying excellent or good exceeded 50 percent for the first time since the beginning of the series. In fall 2017, the combined score reached a new high of 63 percent (see Table 5).

Table 5: Perceptions of State Economic Conditions – Fall 2009 to Fall 2017

	Fa '09	Sp '10	Fa '10	Sp '11	Fa '11	Sp '12	Fa '12	Sp '13	Fa '13	Sp '14	Fa '14	Sp '15	Fa '15	Sp '16	Fa '16	Sp '17	Fa '17	Avg.
Excellent+good	30	31	32	35	33	38	33	30	40	40	28	41	45	53	49	56	63	38
Excellent	2	2	1	3	1	4	3	1	4	4	1	3	2	5	5	3	4	3
Good	28	29	31	32	32	34	30	29	36	36	27	38	43	48	44	53	59	35
Fair	45	46	47	43	41	40	42	41	36	40	40	39	41	36	39	34	29	41
Poor	21	21	19	21	24	21	23	24	21	18	30	16	11	9	9	7	4	19
NA/DK	4	2	2	1	2	2	2	4	4	2	2	4	3	3	3	4	3	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	99	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	99	100

Rating Economic Conditions –The National Economy

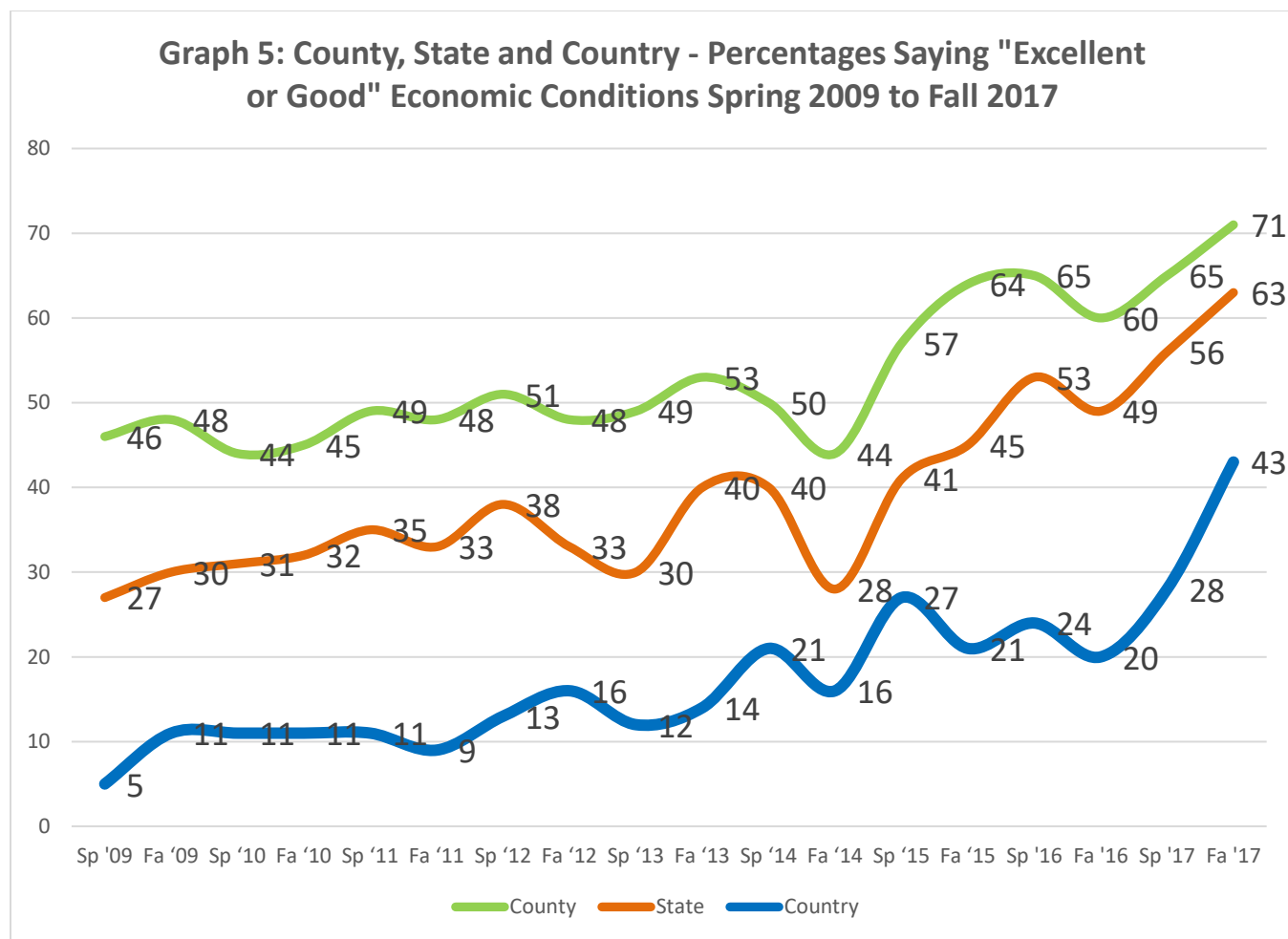
As shown on Graph 5, economic appraisal of the national economy has always lagged significantly behind both the county and state. In fall 2017, the combined indicator (excellent + good) for the country went up to its highest recent level: 43 points – a 15-point increase over spring 2017.

The national mood as measured by the Gallup polling organization was somewhat more optimistic than it had been since the Trump election – 35 percent saying excellent or good.⁴ The Gallup data show that the national trend had been hovering in the mid-20s until December 2016 when it crossed over into the 30 percent range. Table 6 shows the actual CSLI percentages over time.

Table 6: Perceptions of National Economic Conditions– Fall 2009 to Fall 2017

	Fa '09	Sp '10	Fa '10	Sp '11	Fa '11	Sp '12	Fa '12	Sp '13	Fa '13	Sp '14	Fa '14	Sp '15	Fa '15	Sp '16	Fa '16	Sp '17	Fa '17	Avg.
Excellent+Good	11	11	11	11	9	13	16	12	14	21	16	27	21	24	20	28	43	16
Excellent	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1
Good	10	10	9	9	7	12	14	10	13	20	15	24	20	23	19	27	40	15
Fair	39	42	41	43	28	47	37	38	31	41	42	32	40	40	38	46	40	39
Poor	48	46	47	45	62	39	46	47	55	37	40	37	36	34	40	23	17	44
NA/DK	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	4	3	2	3	4	1	2
Total	100	101	100	101	101	101	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	101	100

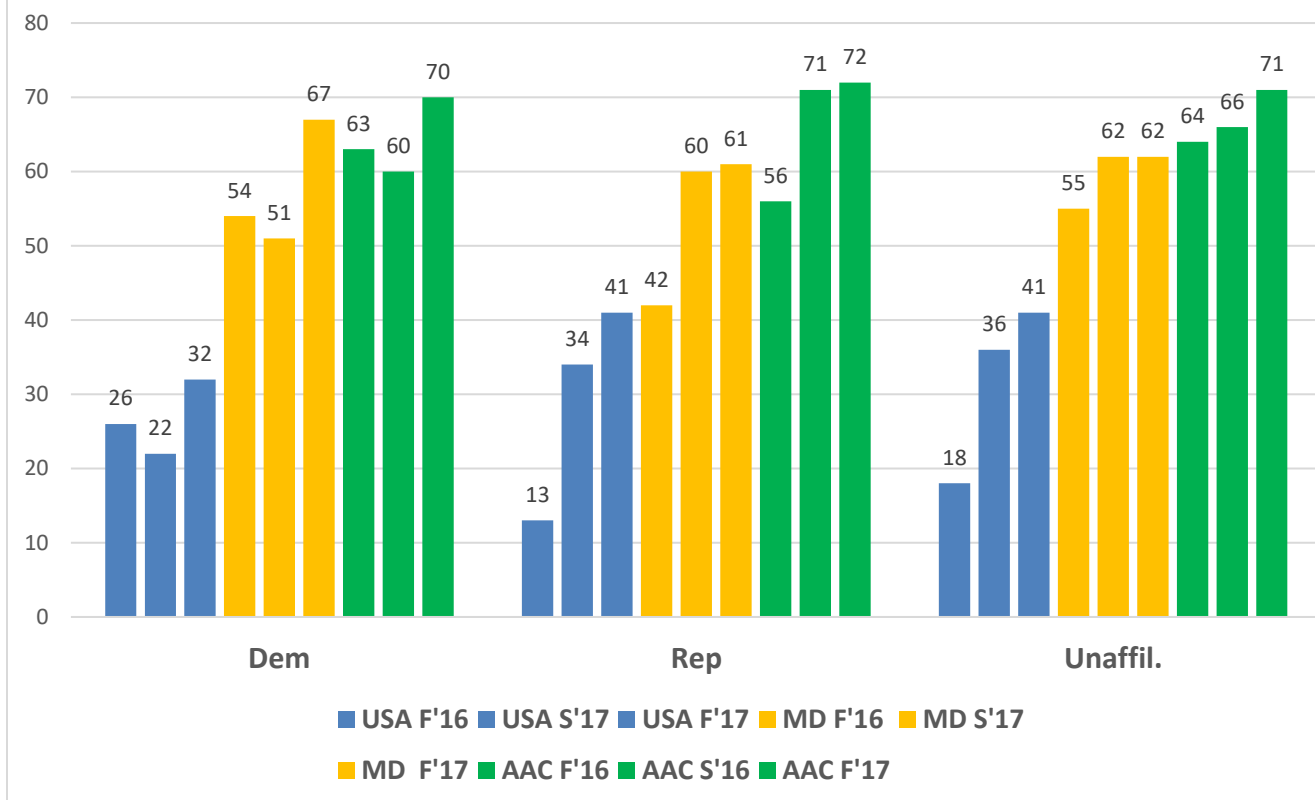
⁴ See <http://www.gallup.com/poll/151127/economic-conditions-weekly.aspx> for Gallup's running totals for this question. This Gallup national percentage was for October 8, 2017. Gallup's results show a mild growth in optimism since the 2016 presidential elections, with high points being reached within the last couple of months. Last March, the equivalent Gallup figure was 32 percent. Clearly the rise in optimism in Anne Arundel County exceeds the national average.



The partisan aspect of economic perceptions is shown on Graph 5a and reveals that Democrats' optimism about economic conditions that declined at each level in spring 2017 rebounded for fall 2017, being essentially identical to Republican and unaffiliated respondents at least for the county level. In spring, Republican optimism about the economy could have been attributed to a "Trump honeymoon" since partisan splits were clear at all levels. The fall results still show meaningful 11-12 point differences between Democrats and Republicans regarding state and national levels, so there might still be lingering Republican "honeymoon" effects, albeit in a context of generally rising optimism about the economy.⁵

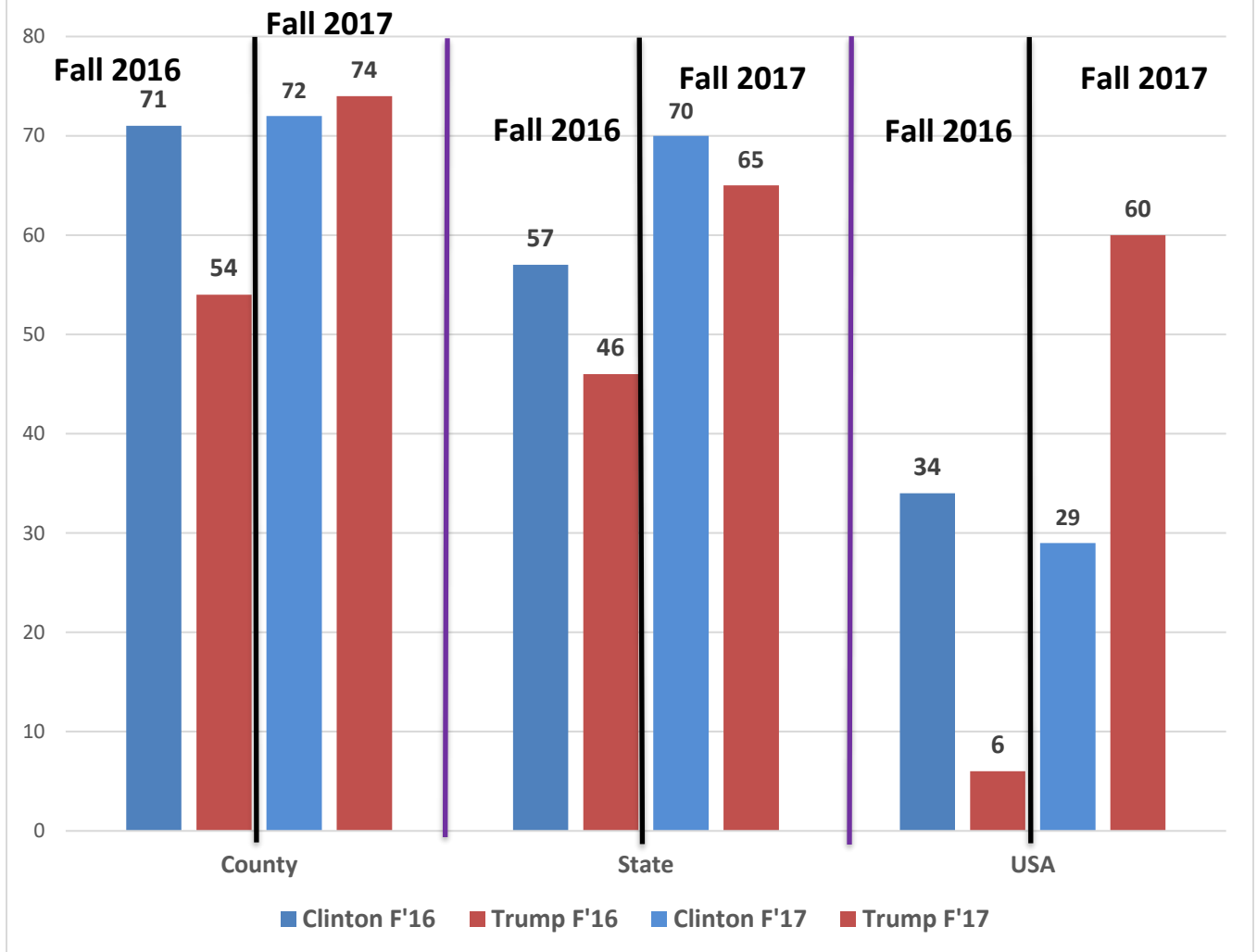
⁵ These relationships were also statistically significant at each level ($p < .01$).

Graph 5a: Percentages of Those Registered with a Party Saying "Excellent or Good" for Economic Conditions: Fall 2016-Fall 2017



Graph 5b shows the differences from CSLI survey results from last fall, when Clinton supporters were universally more optimistic about the economy than Trump supporters. In fall 2017, the picture was mixed. Clinton supporters were slightly more optimistic about the state, and a bit less optimistic about the county. The biggest difference was regarding the country: while in fall 2016, Clinton supporters were 28 points more likely to say “excellent/good” while in fall 2017, Trump voters were 31 points more likely to favor the national economy. Partisan differences were far more apparent at the national levels, where divisions found a year ago have persisted.

Graph 5b: Clinton and Trump Voters' Perceptions of Economic Conditions -
Fall 2016 vs. Fall 2017



Economic Conditions Applying to Respondents

Respondents were asked: “Thinking about your personal circumstances, please tell me whether any of these economic conditions apply to you or your household.”

Table 7 shows the results for recent CSLI surveys. The fall 2014 survey significantly modified the list of items included – two new items were added (“Hard to afford the cost of education” and “Hard to afford the cost of food and groceries”), while several previous items were dropped. Other modifications have occurred over the years, such as the inclusion of questions asking about a “salary increase or other increase in income recently” and whether the respondent had “found a new or better job recently” – these items were introduced in fall 2011. In fall 2016, the healthcare question was changed from “healthcare insurance is unavailable, too expensive or inadequate” to “unable to afford healthcare or medicine during the last year.” The rationale for this change was to make the question accord with a question asked by Gallup Inc. which claimed to measure healthcare insecurity.⁶

Generally, the changes from fall 2016 to fall 2017 were modest but largely positive. Most of the negative experiences such as facing the possibility of unemployment, hard to afford the cost of education (or food and groceries) were down between 2 and 6 points. The health care insecurity item was up slightly from 16 to 18 percent. Among positive indicators, there was no change in the percentage who had found a new or better job lately and a five-point drop (from 31 to 26 percent) in the percentage of those saying that they had “received a salary increase or other increase in income recently.”

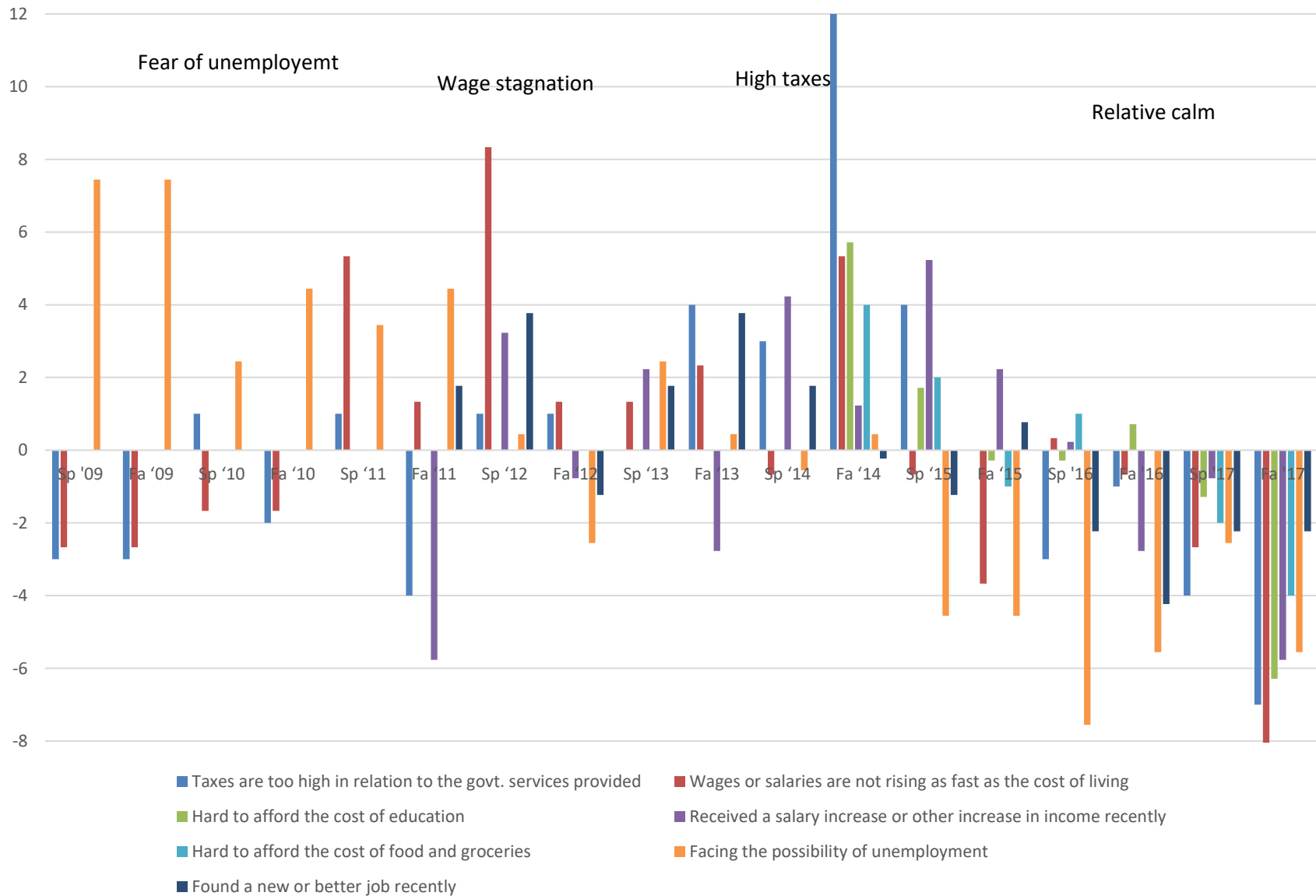
Graph 6 shows the difference between the actual scores and the average score between spring 2009 and fall 2017. Based on the outliers, it seems possible to identify some periods characterized by specific peak anxieties. From spring 2009 to fall 2011, the fear of unemployment appeared especially great. From spring 2011 to fall 2014, wage stagnation appeared to be relatively high. During fall 2014 through spring 2015, tax anxiety was at a high point. Compared to previous periods, from fall 2015 to the current period, most negative indicators have been below average, suggesting a period of relative calm.

⁶ See <http://www.gallup.com/poll/192914/healthcare-insecurity-record-low.aspx> for more information about this measure. The most recent Gallup measure for this question had a value of 15.5 percent, very similar to our spring 2017 value of 16 percent. However, one might question how well it actually measures “healthcare insecurity” since the more general framing of the question in our previous surveys usually produced a score about twice as high as this measure. Unfortunately, Gallup no longer appears to be including this question in its Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index. See <http://www.well-beingindex.com/>

Table 7: Economic Conditions Applying to Personal Circumstances – Fall 2008 to Fall 2017

Condition	Fa '09	Sp '10	Fa '10	Sp '11	Fa '11	Sp '12	Fa '12	Sp '13	Fa '13	Sp '14	Fa '14	Sp '15	Fa '15	Sp '16	Fa '16	Sp '17	Fa '17	Avg.
Taxes are too high in relation to the govt. services provided	59	63	60	63	58	63	63	62	66	65	74	66	62	59	61	58	55	62
Wages or salaries are not rising as fast as the cost of living	55	56	56	63	59	66	59	59	60	57	63	57	54	58	57	55	49	58
Hard to afford the cost of education	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	45	41	39	39	40	38	33	40
Received a salary increase or other increase in income recently	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26	35	31	34	29	36	33	37	34	32	29	31	26	32
Hard to afford the cost of food and groceries	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33	31	28	30	29	27	25	30
Health care insurance is unavailable, too expensive or inadequate/ Unable to afford healthcare or medicine during the last year (starts fall 2016)	33	32	34	35	32	32	27	32	29	26	40	38	33	38	14	16	18	33/15
Facing the possibility of unemployment	24	19	21	20	21	17	14	19	17	16	17	12	12	9	11	14	11	17
Found a new or better job recently	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14	16	11	14	16	14	12	11	13	10	8	10	10	12
Significant losses in your stock or retirement accounts	70	56	60	52	60	44	38	32	32	26	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			51
Delay in making a major purchase such as a home or car	46	47	44	47	51	45	38	42	38	43	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			45
Hard to afford cost of utilities such as electricity or gas	42	44	43	46	39	39	32	31	29	37	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			40
Hard to afford cost of transportation	17	21	24	41	30	36	30	27	24	24	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			27
Unable to find affordable housing	13	15	10	14	11	15	9	12	14	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			12
Facing the possibility of house foreclosure or loss	8	7	7	9	8	8	4	7	7	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			7

Graph 6: Survey Scores Minus Average - Fall '09 to Fall '17



In the fall 2016 press release, an analysis was offered that distinguished differences between Trump and Clinton voters, with Clinton voters generally more economically optimistic than Trump voters. As shown on Table 7a, this distinction was not especially clear in fall 2017.

Since fall 2016, the most ideologically charged item showed the greatest difference – whether taxes are too high in relation to the government services provided. This item is essentially a general attitude likely to follow liberal and conservative polarization.

In the past, the health care insecurity measure showed the second largest difference, but this was not the case in fall 2017. Most of the indicators were tightly aligned, with the second largest difference only being seven points (“Hard to afford the cost of education”).

**Table 7a: Economic Indicators and Voters’
Presidential Preferences**

	Clinton F ‘16	Clinton S ‘17	Clinton F ‘17	Trump F’16	Trump S’17	Trump F ‘17	Clinton -Trump F ‘16	Clinton -Trump S’17	Clinton -Trump F’17
Taxes are too high in relation to the govt. services provided	43	40	36	79	70	74	-36	-30	-38
Unable to afford healthcare or medicine during the last year	8	12	21	20	27	18	-12	-15	3
Wages or salaries are not rising as fast as the cost of living	52	60	46	61	49	51	-9	11	-5
Hard to afford the cost of education	34	43	30	40	31	37	-6	9	-7
Hard to afford the cost of food and groceries	26	27	24	32	30	25	-6	-3	-1
Facing the possibility of unemployment	12	21	13	12	17	10	0	4	3
Found a new or better job recently	9	8	10	6	15	8	3	-7	2
Received a salary increase or other increase in income recently	31	34	27	27	37	24	4	-3	3

Economic Conditions Applying to Individuals/Households – Socio-economic Factors

Table 8 shows the impact of income on the indicators of economic conditions applying to personal circumstances. Dividing the sample of respondents into those earning \$75,000 or less into one group and those earning over \$75,000 into a second group, most desirable outcomes favor the higher income group. The biggest change for this survey was the gap between the two income groups regarding “unable to afford healthcare or medicine during the last year.” The combined average for the two previous surveys had been 12 points; this fall it jumped to 26 points. There was an eleven-point increase from spring to fall regarding “wages or salaries are not rising as fast as the cost of living.” The main conclusion remains that lower income households are substantially more susceptible to negative economic conditions.

Table 8: Income Groups and Economic Indicators

Condition	Fa '17 Under \$75,000	Fa '17 \$75,000+	Under \$75k- Over 75K		
			Fa '16	Sp '17	Fa '17
Hard to afford cost of food and groceries*	43	17	18	32	26
Unable to afford healthcare or medicine during the last year*	37	11	13	11	26
Hard to afford the cost of education*	37	35	10	5	2
Taxes are too high in relation to the government services provided*	54	55	-8	8	-1
Wages or salaries are not rising as fast as the cost of living*	63	44	9	8	19
Facing the possibility of unemployment	16	11	1	12	5
Found a new or better job recently	8	11	0	-6	-3
Received a salary increase or other increase in income recently*	15	33	-12	-29	-18

Note: Desirable outcomes are bolded. *=p<.01

Consumer Confidence

A section of the survey asked respondents to think about the next 12 months and the county's economy and say whether a given economic condition will be better, the same or worse.

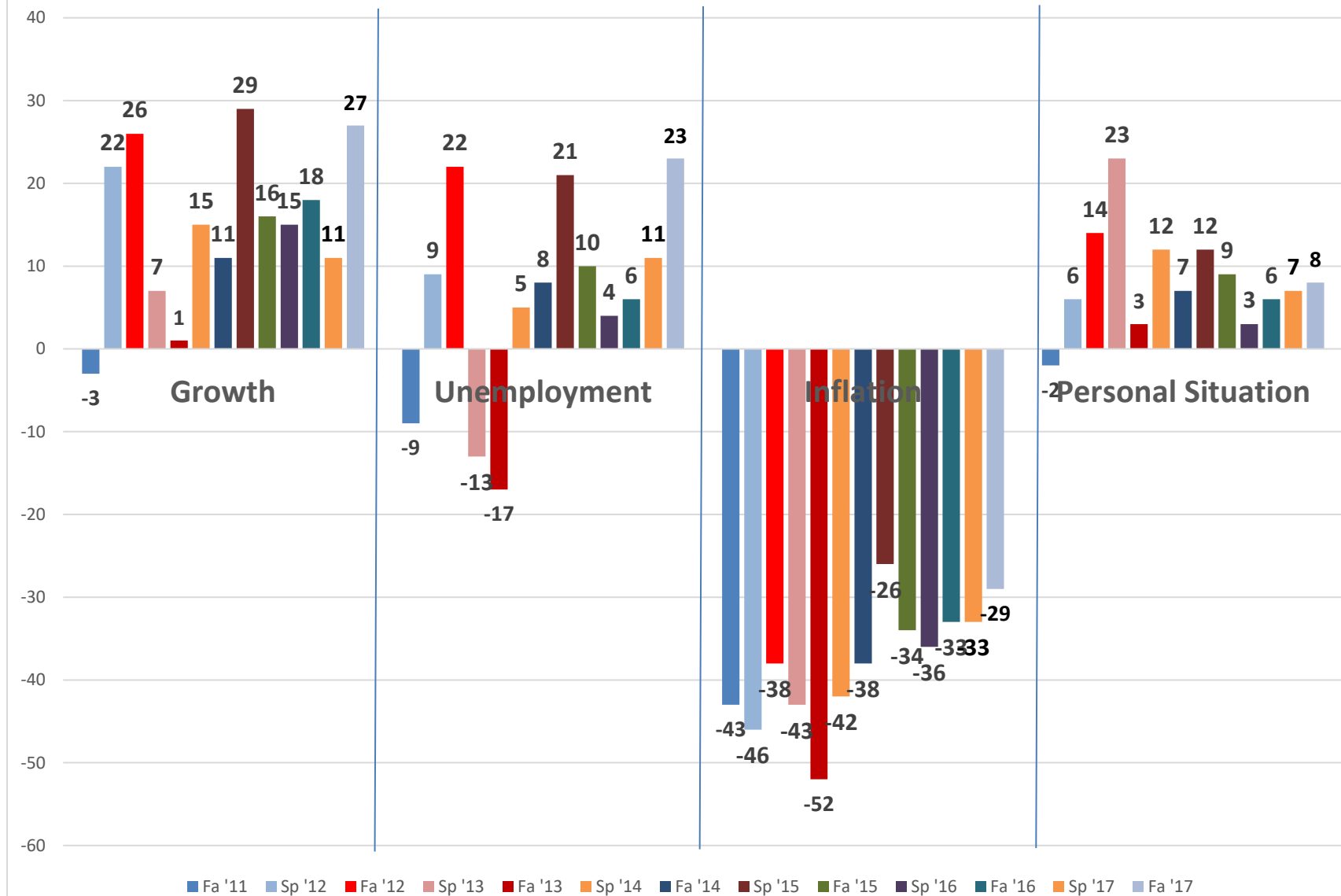
Table 9 shows the results just for fall 2017; Graph 7 shows the results since fall 2011, calculated by subtracting the value of "worse" from the value of "better" (with a higher number indicating greater economic optimism in all cases except for inflation, in which case a smaller negative number indicates the growth of optimism).

Table 9: Economic Conditions over the Next 12 Months, Fall 2017

	Better	Same	Worse	Unsure/NA	Total
Economic growth	37	47	10	7	100
Unemployment	35	43	12	10	100
Inflation	10	43	39	8	100
Your personal financial situation	20	63	12	5	101

As shown on Graph 7, two measures – growth and unemployment - were significantly improved (up 16 and 12 points respectively) from spring 2017. There were much smaller, albeit positive, changes in inflation (gain of 4 points) and personal financial situation (gain of 1 point).

Graph 7: Consumer Confidence Indicators - Better Minus Worse



Agreement with Statements About Federal, State and Local Issues

A section of the questionnaire focused on either specific proposals, statements or actions relevant to the country, state or county. Respondents were asked to express their support or opposition to each statement that was presented to them. Table 10 presents the findings sorted by the “support” score received by an item. Graph 7a shows the net “support” score after subtracting the “oppose” percentage from the “support” percentage.

Table 10: Statements–Support for Statements, Proposals or Actions

Statement, proposal or action	Support	Oppose	NA/DK
A needle exchange program for heroin users in the county	51	32	17
Using school redistricting to reduce racial disparities among county schools	42	46	12
The removal of 19 th century Supreme Court Justice Roger Taney’s statue from the area near the State House	27	51	22
More federal efforts to fight anti-Semitism	64	16	20
President Trump did not sufficiently condemn white supremacists and neo-Nazis in Charlottesville	53	38	9
Passing a Republican health insurance alternative to the Affordable Care Act	41	43	16
Taking military action against North Korea if it continues its nuclear program	37	42	21
The idea that NFL owners should fire any player who protests during the national anthem.	36	54	9
Reversing the DACA policy by making the children of illegal immigrants eligible for deportation	28	60	12
The removal of all Confederate statues or names from public lands or buildings	27	63	11
The policy of not allowing transgendered people in the military	24	63	13

The first three items are mostly of local interest. Only the idea of instituting a “a needle exchange program for heroin users in the county” received a majority in support. Respondents were quite evenly divided on the second item (school redistricting to reduce racial disparities) 42 percent support vs. 46 percent against. The removal of Supreme Court Roger Taney’s statue was much more opposed (51 percent) than supported (27 percent).

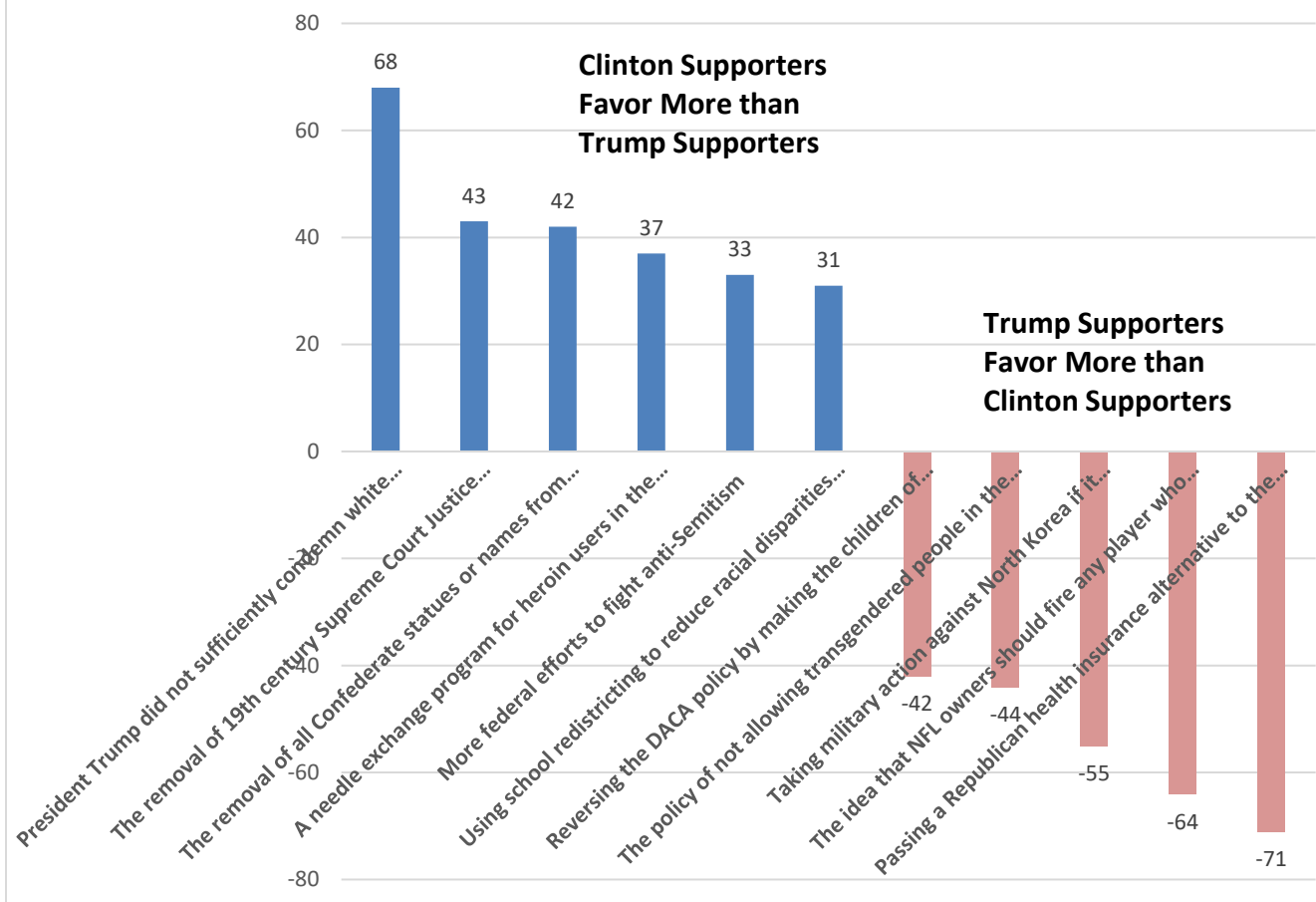
The remaining items were either federal domestic or foreign policies, or might reflect stands taken by President Trump on an issue.

In light of anti-Semitic protests in Charlottesville, the fall 2017 survey repeated an item found last spring: “More federal efforts to fight anti-Semitism.” Results were nearly identical: 66 supported such efforts last spring; 64 percent this fall.

Only one other item gained a majority of support: the belief that “President Trump did not sufficiently condemn white supremacists and neo-Nazis in Charlottesville” as 53 percent supported this view.

The support for passage of an alternative to the Affordable Care Act was nearly equal to opposition: 41 vs. 43 percent.

Graph 7a: Clinton Minus Trump Percentages Saying "Support" on Various Issues:



On other issues, views were more lopsided. There was limited support for firing protesting NFL players (36 percent), President Trump's order reversing the DACA policy regarding the children of illegal immigrants (28 percent), the removal of all Confederate statues and names from public lands or buildings (27 percent) and President Trump's policy of banning transgendered people in the military (24 percent).

Table 11: Support Overall and by Presidential Choice

Statement, proposal or action	Overall Support	Clinton	Trump
A needle exchange program for heroin users in the county	51	76	36
Using school redistricting to reduce racial disparities among county schools	42	57	26
The removal of 19 th century Supreme Court Justice Roger Taney’s statue from the area near the State House	27	53	10
More federal efforts to fight anti-Semitism	64	83	50
President Trump did not sufficiently condemn white supremacists and neo-Nazis in Charlottesville	53	91	23
Passing a Republican health insurance alternative to the Affordable Care Act	41	8	79
Taking military action against North Korea if it continues its nuclear program	37	9	64
The idea that NFL owners should fire any player who protests during the national anthem.	36	9	73
Reversing the DACA policy by making the children of illegal immigrants eligible for deportation	28	6	48
The removal of all Confederate statues or names from public lands or buildings	27	59	7
The policy of not allowing transgendered people in the military	24	4	48

Graph 7a shows the differences between levels of support expressed by Clinton and Trump voters on these issues. Clearly the most polarizing positions in a pro-Clinton direction were “President Trump did not sufficiently condemn white supremacists and neo-Nazis in Charlottesville,” “The removal of all Confederate statues or names from public lands or buildings,” and “The removal of 19th century Supreme Court Justice Roger Taney’s statue from the area near the State House.” These were all positions associated with antagonism towards symbols of racism or religious discrimination.

Trump voters were inclined to support statements that echoed positions taken by the Trump administration or President Trump himself including: opposing the ACA, opposing NFL player protests against racism during the national anthem, reversal of the DACA policy, and the prohibition of transgendered people from the military. They were also supporters of military actions against North Korea. These results show the wide gap between the two camps on racial issues or symbols, immigration and LGBT rights.

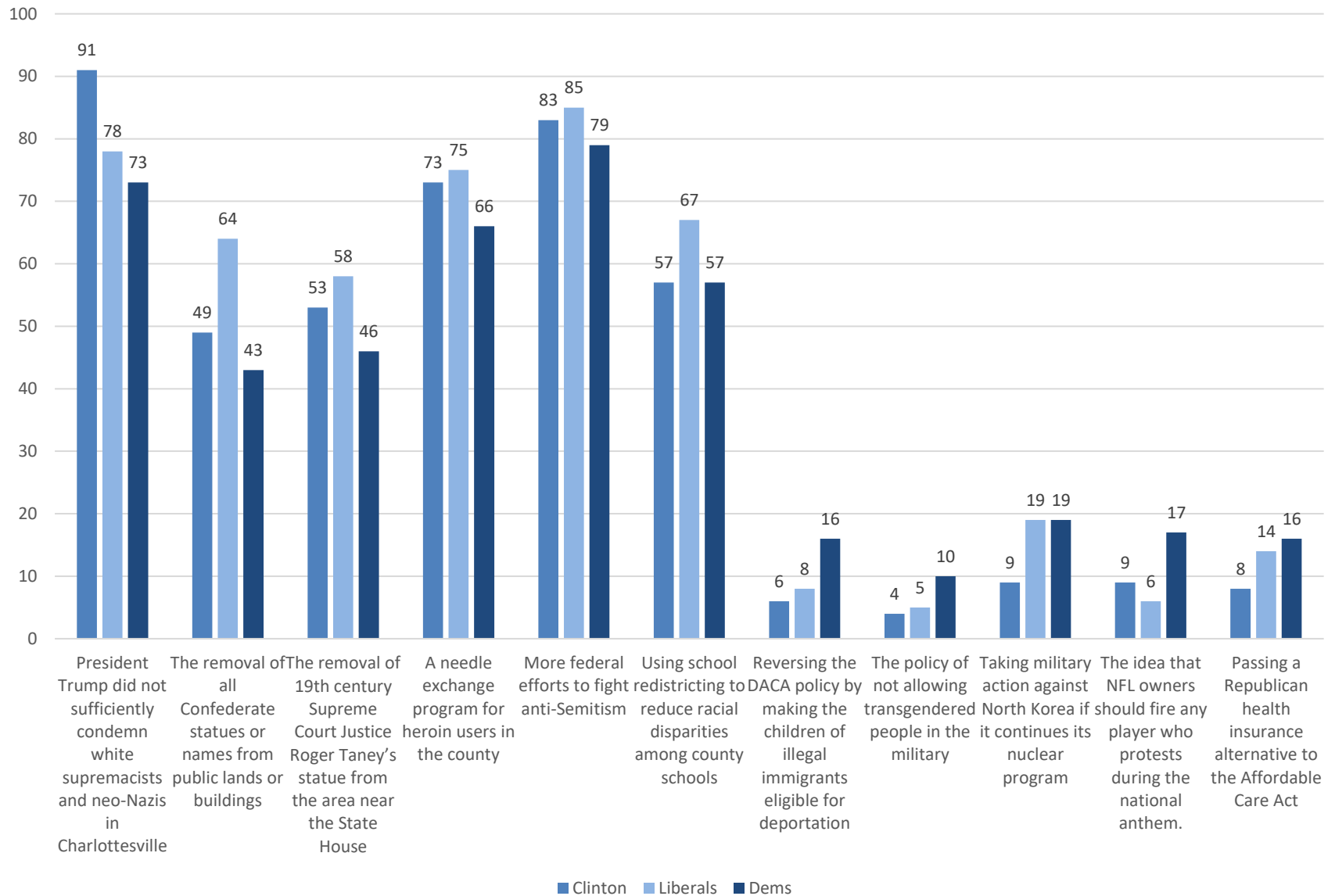
Graph 8 compares Clinton voters with liberals and Democrats as a whole. Some issues show Clinton voters to be more adamant in support of (or in opposition to) a statement than either Democrats as a whole or ideological liberals. These included condemnation of white supremacists, reversing DACA, transgender ban in military, military action against North Korea and repealing the ACA. In some cases, liberals were more likely than Clinton voters to favor or oppose a statement. These included: removal of all Confederate names or statues, removal of the Taney statue, needle exchange, anti-Semitism, and using school redistricting to reduce racial disparities. In no case were Clinton voters less inclined to support or oppose a stance than Democrats overall. These findings suggest that Clinton voters were more like liberals than Democrats, but that specific issues created different degrees of reaction causing some statements to generate a more extreme liberal support percentage and at other times a more extreme Clinton voter support value. In terms of the latter, it might be underscored that in one case in which President Trump was explicitly named (“President Trump did not sufficiently

condemn white supremacists...” the difference between liberals and Clinton votes was 13 points – the largest such gap. The second largest involved “Taking action against North Korea if it continues its military program” (10 points) and suggests that those favoring former Secretary of State Clinton might have an especially large measure of distrust for Trump’s foreign policy competency.

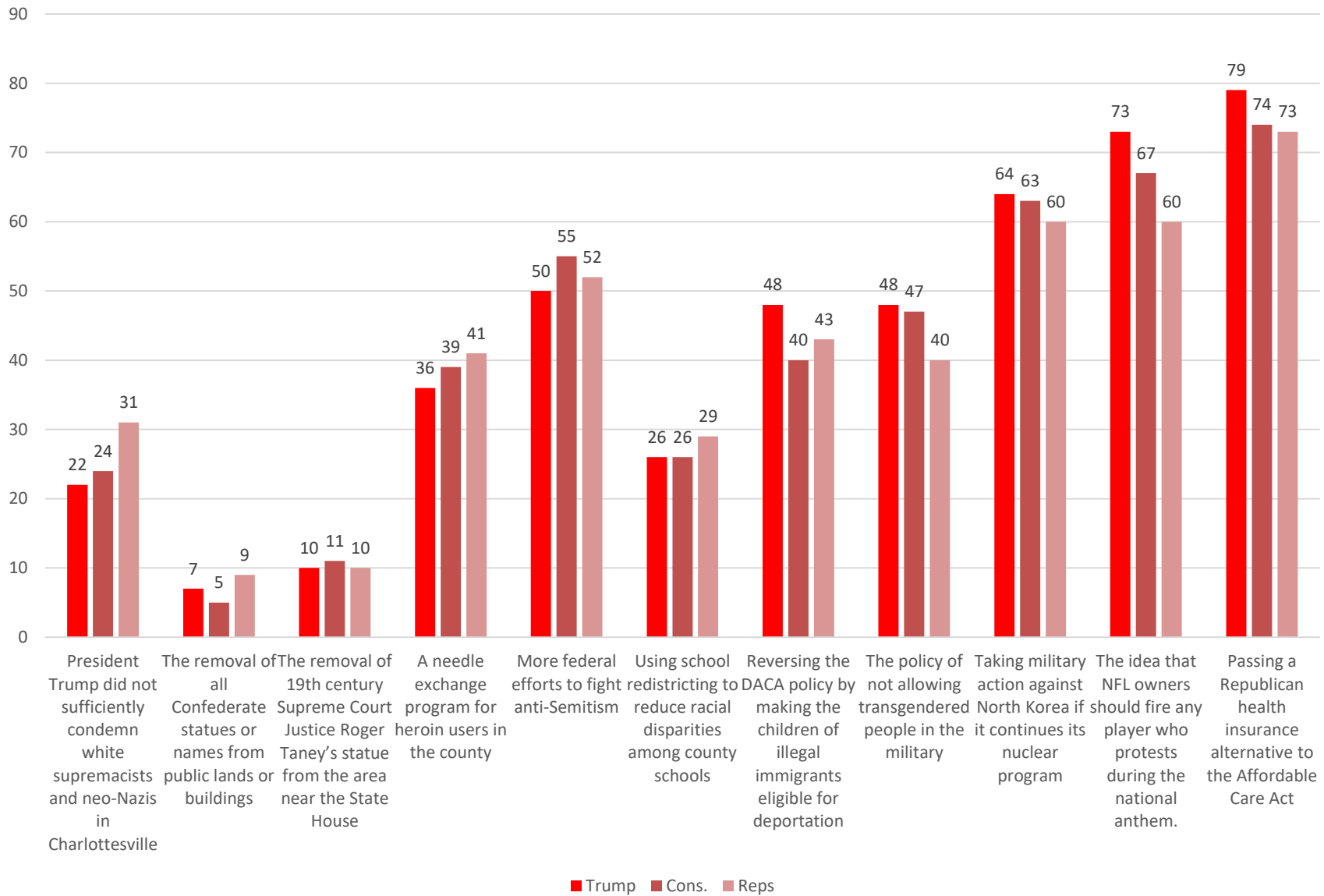
Graph 9 compares Trump voters with conservatives and Republicans as a whole. Trump voters were more zealous in support of pro-Trump stances and less supportive of anti-Trump positions than conservatives on all but three issues: reversing DACA, removal of the Taney statue and removal of Confederate statues and names. The differences on the Confederacy issues were very small (2 and 1 points respectively). There was a more sizable difference on reversing DACA – only 40 percent of Conservatives favored this compared to 48 percent of Trump voters. As shown on Table 11, this was among the three least supported stances expressed by the overall sample. The second largest difference between Trump voters and Conservatives was only six points regarding NFL players and the national anthem. Generally, these findings show that there wasn’t much distance between conservatives and Trump voters.

Looking at distinctions between Trump voters and Republicans as a whole, three issues drew the largest differences: NFL players and the national anthem (13 points), condemning white supremacists (9 points), and the policy not allowing transgendered people into the military (8 points). In all cases, Republicans supported these statements less than Trump voters. Since the first two issues were based on personal actions or statements by Trump himself, these seem more reflections of attraction to the individual by Trump voters than necessarily support for the underlying policies – although it might be both. On the issue of North Korea, there was only a four-point spread between Trump voters (64 percent say support) and conservatives (63 percent) or Republicans (60 percent). Unlike Democrats who might have felt personal distrust towards President Trump based on his personality and lack of foreign policy experience, Republicans did not seem to share these concerns.

Graph 8: Clinton, Liberals and Dems "Support" for Statements



Graph 9: Trump Voters vs. Conservatives and Republicans - Support for Statements



Discrimination Against Certain Groups: Respondents' Perceptions

A section of the survey asked, “Do you feel that the following groups are subject to a lot, some or little or no discrimination.” The results for the overall sample are shown on Table 12. The top two groups with regards to perceived discrimination (those with the highest “a lot” scores) were transgendered people and African-Americans.

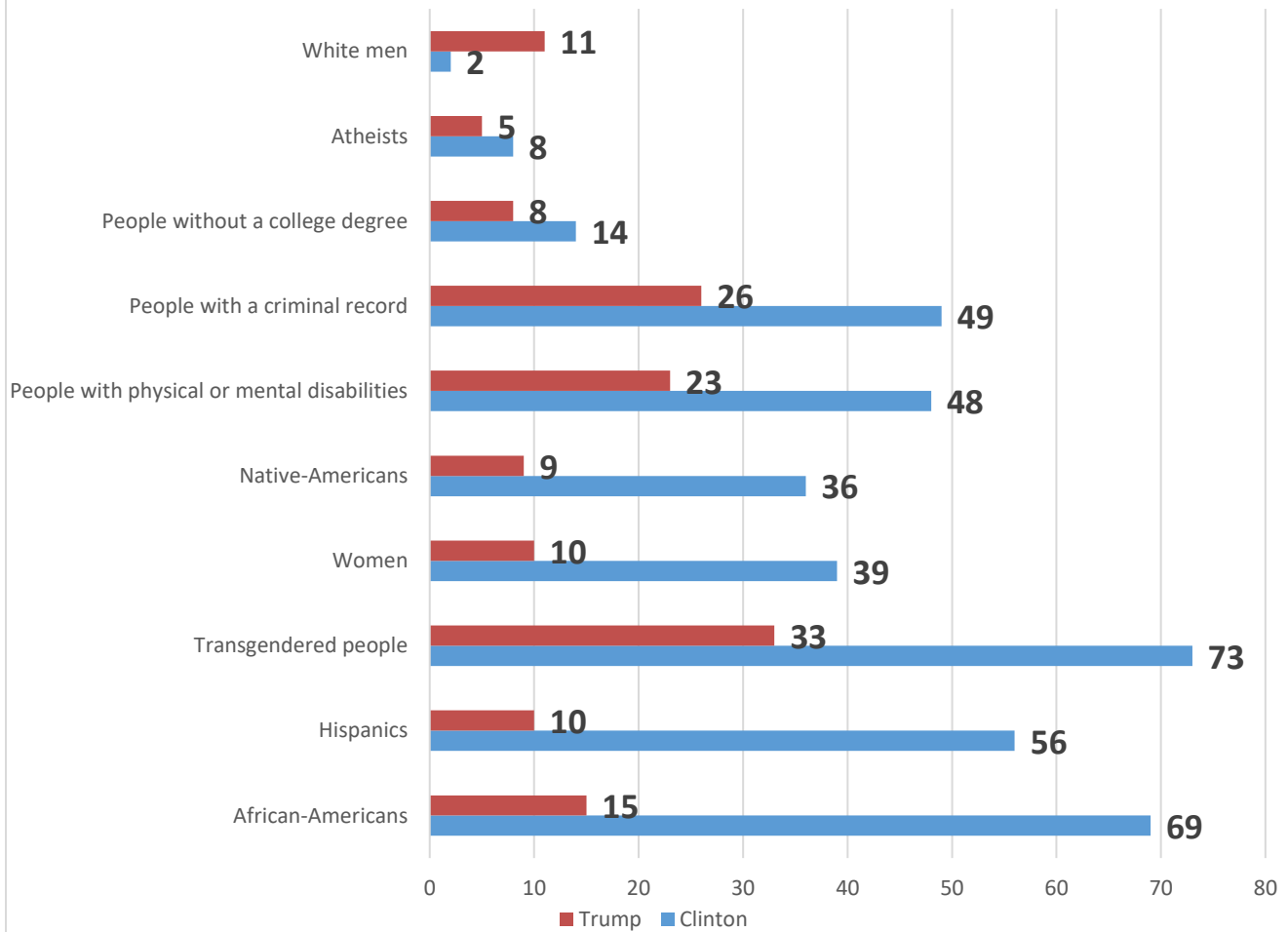
A second group was tightly packed: people with a criminal record (38 percent), people with physical or mental disabilities (36 percent) and Hispanics (35 percent). White men and atheists were perceived as experiencing the least among of discrimination.

Table 12: Perceived Levels of Discrimination Against Certain Groups

	A lot	Some	Little or no	DK/NA
Transgendered people	53	29	12	5
African-Americans	42	38	19	1
People with a criminal record	38	44	14	5
People with physical or mental disabilities	36	44	17	4
Hispanics	35	42	22	3
Women	25	46	26	3
Native-Americans	21	40	32	7
People without a college degree	11	44	40	5
White men	7	28	63	2
Atheists	7	32	51	9

Graph 10 shows differences between Clinton and Trump voters regarding perceived discrimination. On average, Clinton voters perceived a bit more than twice as much discrimination overall (39 vs. 15 percent for Clinton/Trump). The biggest disparities measured as a ratio of the Clinton “a lot” percentage divided by the Trump percentage were found with regards to Hispanics (56 percent Clinton, 10 percent Trump), African-Americans (69, 15), Native Americans (36, 9), women (39, 10) and transgendered people (73, 33). These groups might be characterized as classic “minorities” and part of the Democratic Party’s base. Differences were smaller with regards to “people with physical or mental disabilities” (48, 23), people with a criminal record (49, 26), people without a college degree (14, 8) and atheists (8, 5). Trump supporters were about five times more likely to say that white men experienced a lot of discrimination (11 percent) compared to Clinton voters (2 percent). For the most part, Clinton voters were much more likely to perceive discrimination in all groups except white men. Trump voters never saw much discrimination, especially among “minorities” but tended to be more likely to cite discrimination towards social categories with specific conditions: disabilities, having a criminal record and to a much lesser extent the lack of college degree. The one partial exception is regarding transgendered people: of all groups, Trump voters perceived their highest percentage of discrimination regarding this group (33 percent saying “a lot”).

Graph 10: Clinton and Trump Voters - Perceived Discrimination - Sorted by Percentage Difference



Openness to People from “All Over the World” and Racial/Ethnic Diversity

A series of questions focused on perceptions of openness to others and tolerance/admiration for people with racial, ethnic, party, religious or ideological differences.

The first question asked, “Do you agree or disagree with this statement: ‘America’s openness to people from all over the world is essential to who we are as a nation.’” Respondents could agree, disagree, provide another answer or have no answer.

The second question asked, “Do you think that an increasing number of people of different races or ethnicities makes Anne Arundel County a better, worse or unchanged place in which to live?”

Table 13 shows the results for these two questions. Both questions seem to elicit disproportionately favorable responses.

Table 13: Questions About Openness to People and Increasing Number of Racially/Ethnic Different People

	Agree	Disagree	Other answer	DK/NA
America’s openness to people from all over the world is essential to who we are as a nation.	71	16	10	3
	Better	Worse	Unchanged	DK/NA
Do you think that an increasing number of people of different races or ethnicities makes Anne Arundel County a better, worse or unchanged place in which to live	55	10	28	7

As with some previous questions, a contrast between Clinton and Trump voters shows revealing differences between the two groups. The results shown on Table 13a and 13b are consistent with those in the previous section: Clinton voters were much more tolerant or welcoming of diversity than were Trump voters. Regarding the “openness to the world...” question, nearly all of Clinton voters agreed with this position: only half of Trump voters agreed.

Table 13a: Clinton and Trump Voters’ Responses to Openness to People...

	Agree		Disagree		Other answer	
	Clinton	Trump	Clinton	Trump	Clinton	Trump
America’s openness to people from all over the world is essential to who we are as a nation.	97	51	2	29	1	15

The pattern was very similar to the “increasing number...” question: Clinton voters were more than twice as likely to say “better” (78 vs. 34 percent); Trump voters were twice as likely to say unchanged (35 percent Trump vs. 17 percent Clinton). Only two percent of Clinton voters said worse compared to 22 percent of Trump voters.

Table 13b: Clinton and Trump Voters' Responses to Increasing Number...

	Better		Worse		Unchanged	
	Clinton	Trump	Clinton	Trump	Clinton	Trump
Do you think that an increasing number of people of different races or ethnicities makes Anne Arundel County a better, worse or unchanged place in which to live	78	34	2	22	17	35

Tolerance for Intermarriage Between Groups

Consistent with the theme discussed in the previous section, this section focuses on respondents' tolerance for intermarriage between groups with racial/ethnic, party, religious or ideological differences. Three questions specifically asked: "How would you feel about a close relative marrying someone of a different race, ethnicity, religion or political party." Answer choices were favor, oppose or neutral.

The first question based on this overarching focus asked about "race or ethnicity." Subsequent questions asked about "a different religion" and "a different political party." Finally, respondents were asked whether they were "married or cohabitating with someone of a different race, ethnicity, party or ideology.

Table 14 shows the results for the three intermarriage options: race/ethnicity, religion and political party. The result for each category were almost identical, with slightly more "favorable" responses for race/ethnicity (42 percent) than political party (38 percent). In all cases, the majority chose "neutral" as the most favored answer. Very few individuals were explicitly opposed (3-6 percent).

Table 14: Favorability of Intermarriage with Different Race/ethnicity, Religion or Party

	Favor	Neutral	Oppose	DK/NA
Different race or ethnicity	42	52	6	1
Different religion	40	53	6	1
Different political party	38	55	3	2

These questions seem ideal for linking to respondents from different races/ethnicities, religions and political parties. Table 14a shows the results by race/ethnicity. These results have a high margin of error due to the relatively small percentage of minorities in the sample. The race/ethnic group least favorable to intermarriage with a different race or ethnic group were whites. Hispanics and Asians were a bit more favorable, while a clear majority of African-Americans (71 percent) were favorable.

Table 14a also shows that whites were quite consistent regarding intermarriage – they were not favorable to it for race, religion nor party. African-Americans were favorable to it for all three elements. Hispanics were a bit more favorable than whites, except for religion. Asians were also a bit more favorable than whites, except for political party where they were much more favorable (53 vs. 34 percent for whites).

Table 14a: Favorability of Intermarriage with Different Race/Ethnicity/Religion/Party by Race/Ethnicity (Percent Favoring)

	White	African-Americans	Hispanics	Asians
Different race or ethnicity	39	71	43	43
Different religion	38	61	28	41
Different political party	34	62	43	53

Table 14b and Graph 11 replicate the intermarriage categories by focuses on religion. Graph 11 illustrates the results and shows that atheists were the most tolerant of intermarriage across race/ethnicity and religion, but not party. Baptists and Protestants were more tolerant of intermarriage across parties (46, 45 percent), but Protestants were not as tolerant of racial/ethnic intermarriage (38 percent) – a percentage nearly identical to Catholics (37 percent) who tended to be averse to all forms of intermarriage. While those listed as “nonpracticing” were somewhat tolerant of religious (46 percent) and party intermarriage (40 percent), they ranked lowest in terms of race/ethnicity (30 percent). Generally, all religious categories were unable to have a majority in favor of intermarriage for race/ethnicity, religion or party.

Table 14b: Favorability of Intermarriage with Different Race/Ethnicity/Religion/Party by Religion (Percent favoring – only 5 most numerous religious categories cited)

	Atheist	Nonpracticing	Baptist	Catholic	Protestant
Different race or ethnicity	57	30	51	37	38
Different religion	49	46	38	34	47
Different political party	40	40	46	33	45

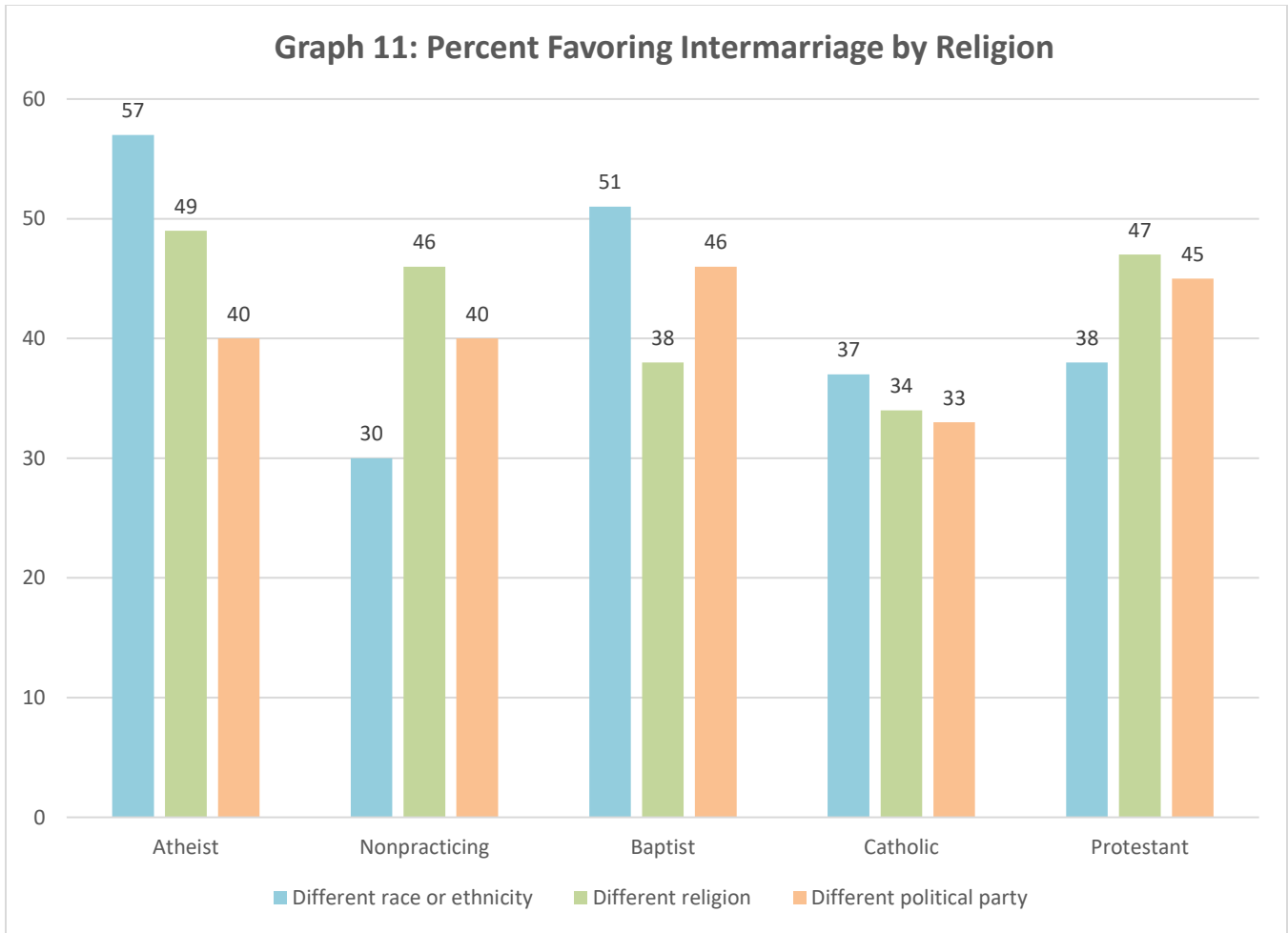


Table 14c shows the relationship between intermarriage and political party. Democrats were somewhat more tolerant of intermarriage with regards to race/ethnicity and religion than were either Republicans or unaffiliated voters – but the latter tended to choose “neutral” for all choices disproportionately. Democrats were more likely to edge closer to Republicans regarding favorability to party intermarriage – only 41 percent (Republicans 38 percent) compared to Democrats’ scores of 47 percent for religion and 46 percent for race/ethnicity.

Table 14c: Favorability of Intermarriage with Different Race/Ethnicity/Religion/Party by Party (Percent favoring)

	Democrat	Republican	Unaffiliated
Different race or ethnicity	46	38	36
Different religion	47	37	27
Different political party	41	38	29

Looking at ideology (Table 14d), liberals were the most welcoming of intermarriage of all ideological categories; conservatives were least favorable. Moderates leaned somewhat more to the conservative side. Liberals were least favorable to intermarriage involving party compared to religion or race/ethnicity (43 percent) and nearly identical to moderates (39 percent).

Table 14d: Favorability of Intermarriage with Different Race/Ethnicity/Religion/Party by Ideology (Percent favoring)

	Liberal	Moderate	Conservative
Different race or ethnicity	61	40	30
Different religion	53	40	30
Different political party	43	39	33

Finally, gender shows that women were more favorable to intermarriage at any level than men. As shown on Table 14e, women were between 7 and 14 points more favorable to intermarriage.

Table 14e: Favorability of Intermarriage with Different Race/Ethnicity/Religion/Party by Gender (Percent favoring)

	Men	Women
Different race or ethnicity	35	49
Different religion	35	45
Different political party	34	41

Satisfaction with Conditions in Anne Arundel County

The survey asked a variety of questions about conditions in Anne Arundel County, with respondents able to say whether they were very or somewhat satisfied, or very or somewhat dissatisfied. Table 15 shows the overall results. Economic conditions seem to earn the lowest combined very plus somewhat satisfied scores – with “affordability of retirement living” having the lowest score (42 percent) followed by “tax levels in this county compared to levels in other counties” (46 percent).

In keeping with the focus in the previous section, the survey asked about the “ability of neighbors with different political views to get along” (76 percent) and the “ability of different races to get along” (62 percent). Both of these received relatively high scores. The highest score fell to “ability to get a good public school education” (82 percent). “Access to affordable health care” was third (69 percent).

Table 15: Satisfaction with Conditions in Anne Arundel County

	Very+ Somewhat Sat.	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	NA/DK
Ability to get a good public school education	82	39	43	9	7	4
Ability of neighbors with different political views to get along	76	26	50	16	4	4
Access to affordable health care	69	26	43	15	8	8
Ability of different races to get along	62	20	42	26	8	4
The responsiveness of local elected officials to key problems	58	13	45	20	12	11
The county's ability to maintain and improve infrastructure like roads	52	13	39	30	16	3
The county's response to sea level rise and climate change	47	15	32	22	9	22
The effectiveness of the county's response to rising opioid use	46	12	34	27	12	12
The tax levels in this county compared to levels in other counties	46	10	36	27	12	15
Affordability of retirement living	42	11	31	28	17	14

Table 15a shows that partisan differences were small on several items: ability of neighbors with different political views to get along, access to affordable health care, county's ability to maintain and improve infrastructure like roads, effectiveness of county's response to rising opioid use, and to a lesser extent ability to get a good public school education. Partisan views were more likely to differ on ability

of different races to get along, the county’s response to sea level rise and climate change, tax levels, affordability of retirement living and to a lesser extent responsiveness of local elected officials to key problems. These patterns fit into previous survey results conducted by CSLI which showing Democrats to be much more concerned about climate change and environmental issues than Republicans. As shown below, they were more concerned about race relations as well. They were less concerned about high taxes – a signature issue for Republicans.

Table 15a: Satisfaction with Conditions in Anne Arundel County and Party Registration

	Dem-Rep	Democrats	Republican	Unaffiliated
Ability to get a good public school education	-4	84	88	70
Ability of neighbors with different political views to get along	1	77	76	76
Access to affordable health care	2	72	70	56
Ability of different races to get along	-11	57	68	66
The responsiveness of local elected officials to key problems	-6	54	60	61
The county’s ability to maintain and improve infrastructure like roads	-1	49	50	50
The county’s response to sea level rise and climate change	-15	41	56	45
The effectiveness of the county’s response to rising opioid use	-1	46	47	44
The tax levels in this county compared to levels in other counties	15	56	41	35
Affordability of retirement living	9	48	39	25

Air Traffic Patterns, BWI, FAA and NextGen

Given the attention that Governor Hogan,⁷ other elected officials and many communities have expressed about the impact of the Federal Aviation Administration's new "NextGen" program - which shifted flight patterns by concentrating air traffic over a narrower area than with the older the system in an effort to save fuel and time, the fall 2017 survey asked respondents: "What do you think – should the FAA return to the older system or continue with the new system?" Table 16 shows that respondents were evenly divided, with a plurality puzzled by the question and registering as "no answer."

Table 16: Return to Older Flight Pattern or Continue with New One?

	Percentage
Return to older system	32
Continue with new system	32
Don't know, no answer	36

Since concern with flight patterns would be a more salient issue to those living closer to BWI, zip codes were recoded roughly into councilmanic districts. BWI is located in District 1 – which includes Linthicum and the airport. The flight path travels over that district as well as surrounding districts such as District 2 (Old Mill, Severn, some of Glen Burnie) and District 5 (Millersville and Severna Park).

Table 16a shows the results grouped by district. There is little variance in the percentage saying "return to the older system" except for the two districts the furthest away from BWI – Districts 6 and 7 around Annapolis and generally south of the Severn River. The range for districts 1-5 for return to the older system was narrow: 31-37 percent. District 2 had the lowest percentage favoring "continue with the new system (18 percent, all others 24 to 41 percent). District 2 also had the largest percentage without an answer (44 percent) among the districts around the airport. Perhaps this was due to the consequence of the new flight pattern: some communities might have benefitted from lower aircraft noise due to the realignment and were unsure whether the older system was really an improvement. In any case, this district breakdown is subject to higher margins of error due to the relatively small sample size in each district, so a poll with a greater number of respondents might yield different results.

Table 16a: Return to Older Flight Pattern or Continue with New One?

	Overall	Dist. 1	Dist. 2	Dist. 3	Dist. 4	Dist. 5	Dist. 6	Dist. 7
Return to older system	32	35	37	31	37	31	18	29
Continue with new system	32	32	18	35	41	30	30	24
Don't know, no answer	36	32	44	35	23	39	51	36

⁷ See for example, https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/trafficandcommuting/maryland-gov-larry-hogan-wants-to-sue-the-faa-over-airport-noise/2017/09/12/b5257336-97dc-11e7-82e4-f1076f6d6152_story.html?utm_term=.c92f5d71d5d7

Presidential Voting Choices in November 2016

The press release has pointed to the inclusion of a question about voters' choices for president during last November's election when conducting other analyses. In this section, the results for that question will be more thoroughly presented.

Table 17 shows the percentages voting for Clinton, Trump, someone else, didn't vote or wouldn't give an answer. These are listed for the entire sample as well as by party and ideology.

Table 17: Presidential Vote by Party and Ideology

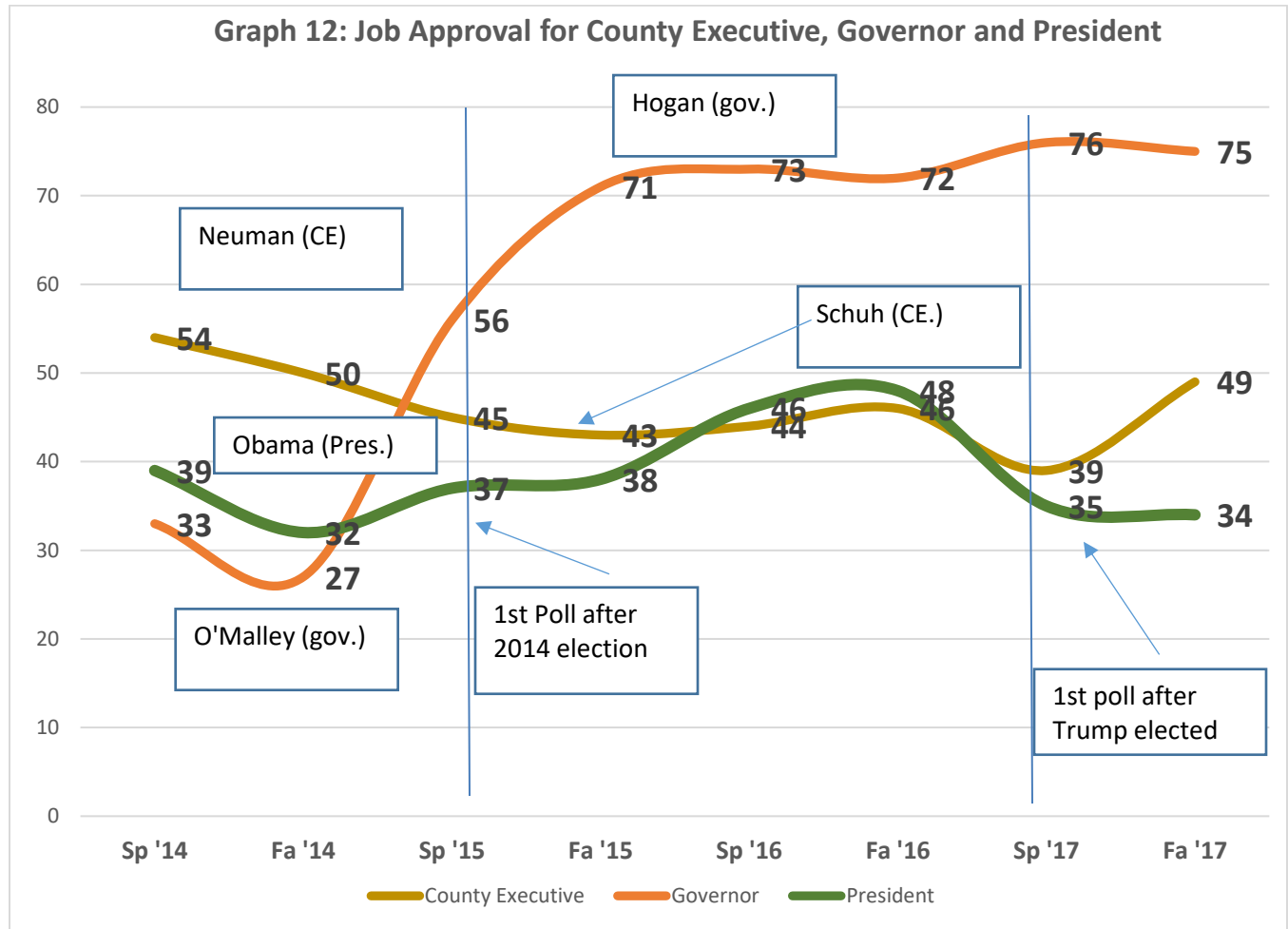
	Overall	Liberal	Moderate	Conservative	Democrats	Republicans	Unaffiliated
Clinton	37	79	38	3	67	9	36
Trump	37	0	30	80	12	73	21
Someone else	9	3	15	5	8	9	16
Didn't vote	12	16	12	7	9	7	23
NA/DK	5	3	5	4	4	4	5
Total	100	101	100	99	100	101	101

Looking first at the party pattern of voting, there were more defections among Democrats (12 percent voted for Trump) than among Republicans (only 9 percent voted for Clinton). Defections to "someone else" were about even (8 and 9 percent). As expected, the vast majority of partisans voted for their party's candidate (67 percent of Democrats for Clinton, 73 percent of Republicans for Trump).

Conservatives proved a solid base of support for Trump with 80 percent of their vote (vs. only 3 percent for Clinton). Moderates favored Clinton (38 percent) over Trump (30 percent), with but the highest percentage of "someone else" (15 percent) and "didn't vote" (12 percent). Liberals were as solid behind Clinton (79 percent) as conservatives were for Trump, although a larger percentage of them didn't vote (16 percent) than was the case among conservatives (7 percent).

Job Approval: County Executive, Governor, President

The survey asked respondents to indicate approval or disapproval of the job performed by the incumbent in an office. Graph 12 shows the percentages saying “approve” for the county executive, the governor and the president. Table 18 shows responses from spring 2017 to fall 2017, while Table 19 shows presidential job approval from fall 2008 to fall 2017.



The change in leadership in the governor’s office created a jump in approval values: by fall 2017, Governor Hogan was 48 points higher than Governor O’Malley in fall 2014. Regarding the county executive’s office, there was a gradual diminution in approval values based on the transition from Laura Neuman to Steve Schuh, with the latter’s approval rating appearing to stabilize around 43-46 approval range until spring 2017 when it dropped to 39 percent. In the spring 2017 CSLI press release, it was speculated that this drop paralleled the drop in presidential job approval – possibly affecting Schuh’s popularity since he supported Donald Trump’s candidacy, unlike Governor Hogan who did not. However, the fall 2017 CSLI survey did not see an improvement in Trump’s job approval, while Schuh’s job approval jumped ten points to 49 percent – his highest total thus far. Perhaps the diminished saliency of the election has lessened the carryover of Trump disapproval to Schuh.

This hypothesis is supported by the data in Table 18 which shows Schuh's approval by party and by the presidential job approval score. Republican approval of Schuh's performance has increased *both* for those who approve or disapprove of Trump's job performance. In addition, there has been an improvement in job approval scores among Democrats who both approve and disapprove of Trump's job performance. Schuh has also benefitted from an improvement in levels of support from unaffiliated voters who approve of Trump. Thus, it seems that the reduced saliency of the post-election moment felt in spring 2017 has helped to delink the county executive job approval from that of Trump's.

Table 18: County Executive Steve Schuh's Job Approval by Party and Presidential Job Approval

	Trump Approve		Trump Disapprove	
	Sp '17	Fa '17	Sp '17	Fa '17
Democratic Schuh approve	39	75	25	40
Republican Schuh approve	54	58	48	56
Unaffiliated Schuh approve	45	69	36	36

Democratic and Unaffiliated relationships were statistically significant: $p < .01$

As in the past, Schuh had twice as much approval than disapproval (49 vs. 18 percent), but remained unknown to many respondents (no answer: 33 percent).

Governor Hogan has enjoyed a long streak of popularity since fall 2015 when his job approval score first reached the 70 percent range. The fall 2017 survey found his job approval down one point at 75 percent. His strategic decision not to back Trump for president seems to be continuing to pay off as 62 percent of Democrats who disapprove of Trump approve of his job as governor, and Republicans give him about equal approval whether they approve of Trump or not. Table 18a shows these results.

Table 18a: Governor Larry Hogan's Job Approval by Party and Presidential Job Approval

	Trump Approve		Trump Disapprove	
	Sp '17	Fa '17	Sp '17	Fa '17
Democratic Hogan approve	88	97	53	62
Republican Hogan approve	96	89	97	88
Unaffiliated Hogan approve	84	63	74	64

All relationships were statistically significant: $p < .03$

Hogan's popularity was also seen in his strong "reelect" score: 60 percent of those asked would be inclined to keep Larry Hogan as Maryland's governor (down from 70 percent in spring). Only 16 (up from 15 percent in spring) percent chose an unnamed Democrat. An equal number said they didn't know; 7 percent said "someone else."

When respondents who were inclined to vote for a Democrat were presented the names of declared candidates, three candidates gathered the bulk of support: former NAACP leader Ben Jealous (36 percent), Baltimore County Executive Kevin Kamenetz (28 percent) and Prince George's County Executive Rushern Baker (23 percent).

Hogan’s support crossed party lines, as shown on Table 18b. At this point, a majority of Anne Arundel Democrats were ready to back Hogan, along with nearly all Republicans and unaffiliated voters.

Table 18b: Vote for Governor by Party Registration

	Overall	Democrats	Republicans	Unaffiliated
Hogan	60	54	99	89
Democrat	16	46	1	11

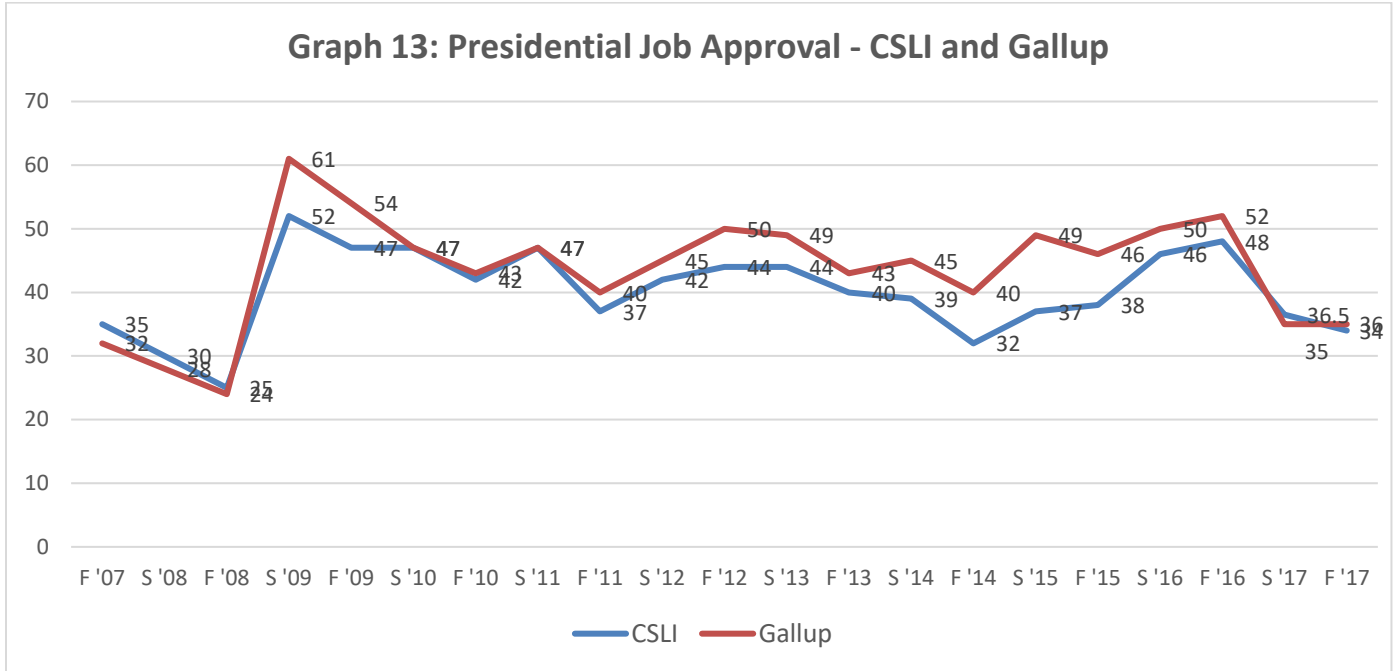
Regarding presidential job approval, President Trump reversed a pattern of increasing presidential job approval over 2016 for President Obama. For the spring 2017 survey, his job approval was 35 percent; it was nearly unchanged by fall – 34 percent (see Table 19 and Graph 13).

Since fall 2007 CSLI polls of county residents have generally tracked national presidential job approval trends as indicated by Gallup surveys.⁸ For the period closest to that during which CSLI was calling residents, Gallup’s presidential job approval surveys conducted during the time the CSLI survey was in the field (October 8), found that around 36 percent of the American public approved Trump’s job as president. (See Graph 13 for a comparison of Gallup and CSLI findings.)

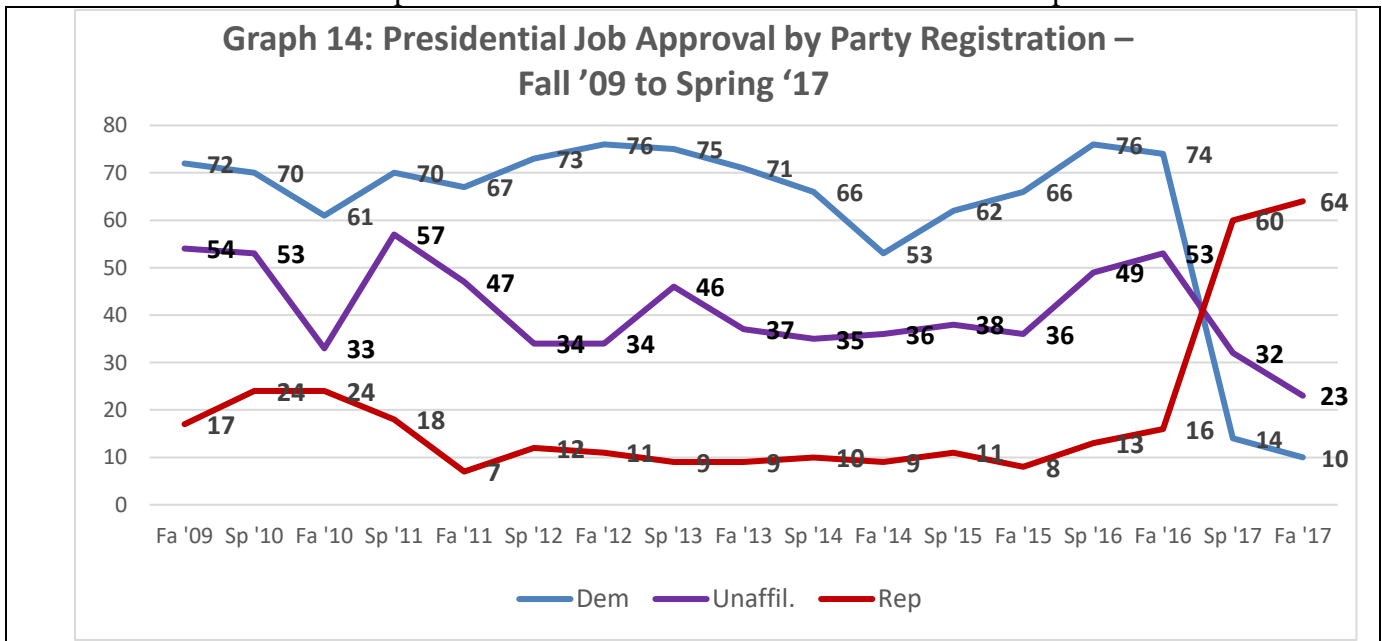
Table 19: Presidential Job Approval

	Fa '08	Sp '09	Fa '09	Sp '10	Fa '10	Sp '11	Fa '11	Sp '12	Fa '12	Sp '13	Fa '13	Sp '14	Fa '14	Sp '15	Fa '15	Sp '16	Fa '16	Sp '17	Fa '17
Approve	24	53	47	47	42	47	37	42	44	44	40	39	32	37	38	46	48	35	34
Disapprove	69	31	42	45	49	44	56	49	50	51	53	52	58	56	52	47	46	54	55
No answer	8	16	11	8	10	9	7	8	6	4	7	9	9	7	10	7	6	11	11
Total	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	99	100	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁸ See http://www.gallup.com/poll/201617/gallup-daily-trump-job-approval.aspx?g_source=trump+job+approval&g_medium=search&g_campaign=tiles for Trump’s job approval findings cited here.



As seen on Graph 14, Trump’s standing reversed the previous alignment of partisans and job approval by seeing an upswell in Republican job approval for the president – who was now a Republican rather than Democrat Obama. However, Republican job approval has been relatively lower than recent Democratic support for Obama, partly accounting for the low overall job approval figure for Trump. More dramatically Trump’s job approval has been plummeting among unaffiliated voters – reaching only 23 percent in the fall 2017 survey. This was ten points lower than was ever recorded for President Obama whose low point with unaffiliated voters was in fall 2010 – 33 percent.



The interplay of party and ideology has consistently been a prominent part in shaping the scores for presidential job approval. During President Obama's terms in office, Democrats gave him high scores, although conservative Democrats were consistently the least enthusiastic with scores that were up to 62 percentage points lower than offered by liberal Democrats. Liberal unaffiliated voters also gave Obama high scores.

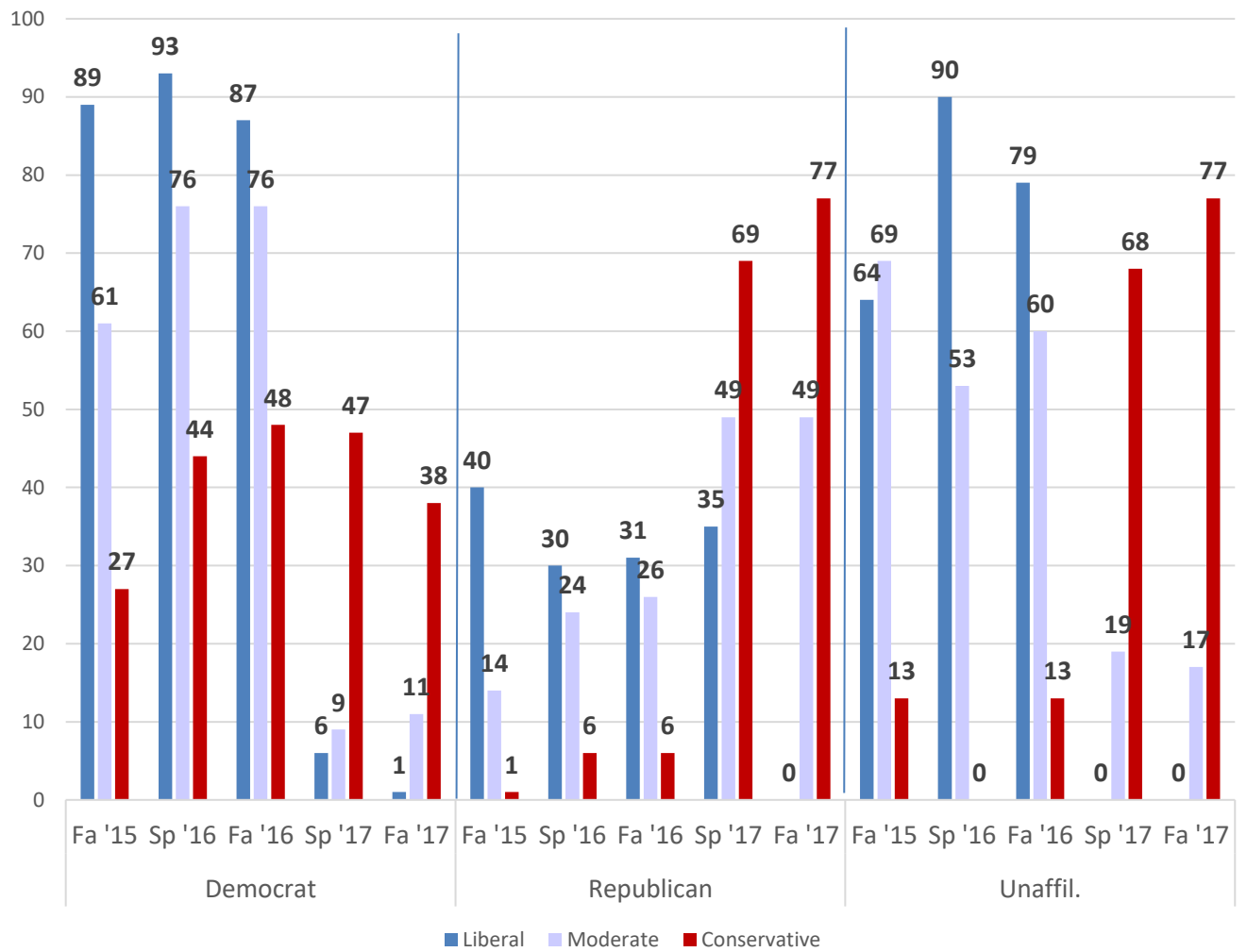
With the emergence of a Republican president, a reversal of these tendencies would be expected. As seen in Graph 15, conservative voters consistently provided Trump's highest scores. Among conservative Democrats, his scores were about the same as Obama received, although Trump's fall 2017 score of 38 percent was the lowest since his election - from 47 in spring to 38 percent in fall.

Support for Trump among moderate and liberal Democrats evaporated in spring 2017 and has shown no signs of improvement in fall 2017.

Trump continues to receive high scores among conservative Republicans – rising from 69 percent in spring to 77 percent this fall. His score among moderate Republicans has apparently plateaued at 49 percent, much lower than the 76 percent scores Obama once received among moderate Democrats.

The most dramatic change in Trump's job approval scores was among unaffiliated voters. He continued to run strong among those who were conservatives - obtaining the same score among conservative unaffiliated voters as among conservative Republicans (77 percent). Trump's low overall job approval score reflected the tepid support among moderate unaffiliated respondents – who constituted 60 percent of all unaffiliated voters, compared to the 16 percent who were conservative. Thus, his low scores among moderates and liberals explain why his job approval scores have been consistently lower than Obama's in 2016.

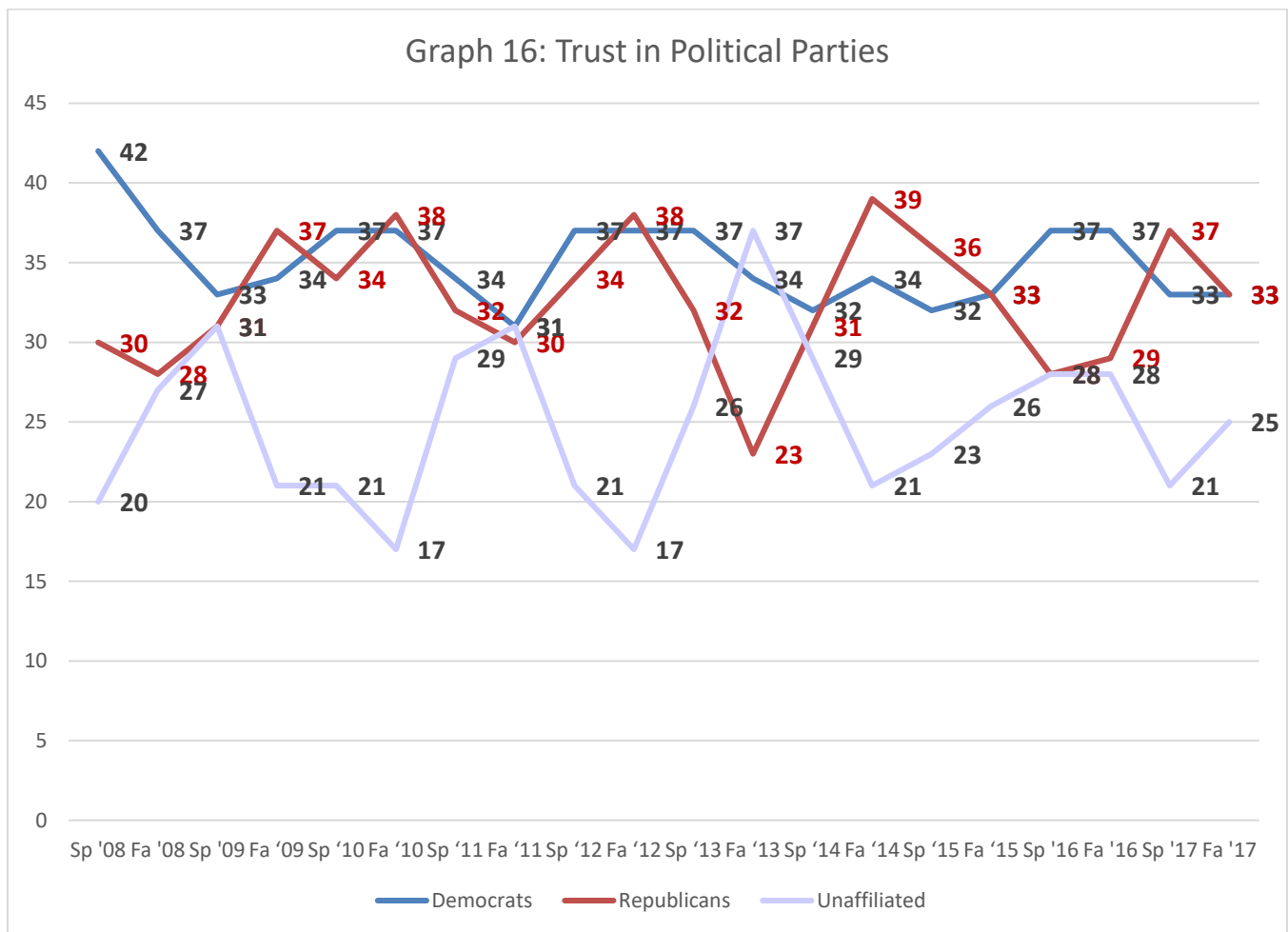
Graph 15: Presidential Job Approval by Party and Ideology



Trust in Political Parties

Since 2008, the CSLI survey has asked which party “do you trust to do a better job in coping with the main problems the nation faces over the next few years.” Graph 16 shows that there have been some sharp oscillations, with Republican scores as low as 23 percent and as high as 39 percent. Democrats have experienced less variation in trust levels, ranging from 32 to 42 percent. Those saying “neither” – a volunteered answer not prompted by the question - have varied the most, from a low of 17 to a high of 37 percent.

The fall 2017 figures showed no change for Democrats (33 percent) along with a four point dip for Republicans (also 33 percent). Disgruntlement with the party system seemed reflected in the rise of the “neither” score from 21 to 25 percent.



Historically, changes in the “neither” score appear related to the presence of an election, during which time voters polarize along their partisan inclinations. Prior to the 2016 elections, the average “neither” score for election periods (fall 2008, fall 2010, fall 2012, fall 2014) was only 19 percent; outside of election periods it has been 27 percent. In fall 2016, the neither score was 28 percent, well above the historic average. Perhaps optimistic that Trump’s election signaled a break with the two party stalemate typifying President Obama’s terms in office, that score dropped *after* the election to the benefit of Republicans. About one year after the election, the rise in “neither” scores show that

expectations for a more productive relationship between Congress and the president has yet to materialize.

Table 20 includes information about party registration and trust in parties. It shows that there was little change among Democrats in their patterns of trust (a slight rise from 61 to 63 percent saying “trust Democrats from spring to fall). Republicans experienced a five-point drop in trust in their own party, along with a six point rise in the percentage saying “neither.” The sharpest fall was in the percentage of unaffiliated respondents trusting Republicans – a 13-point drop from 33 percent to only 20 percent in fall. Again, this bolsters the interpretation that unaffiliated voters were hoping for some improvement in governance, but have not been very impressed thus far.

Table 20: Trust Political Parties by Registration

	Democrat		Republican		Unaffiliated	
	Sp ‘17	Fa ‘17	Sp ‘17	Fa ‘17	Sp ‘17	Fa ‘17
Trust Democrats	61	63	6	4	26	24
Trust Republicans	12	11	69	64	33	20
Trust neither	19	18	20	26	32	42
NA/DK/Other party	8	8	5	6	9	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	101

Methodology

The survey polled a random sample of 553 county residents who were at least 18 years old, primarily using a database of listed and unlisted landline numbers along with cell phone numbers. Telephone interviewing was conducted October 9-12 during evening hours. In addition, members of a CSLI Web panel were also asked to participate in an online version of the survey. There was about a 4.2 percent statistical margin of error for the combined sample; the error rate was higher for subgroups such as “Democrats” or “men.” The dataset was weighted by gender, political party and education to better represent the general population. College students were trained and used as telephone interviewers.

Contact Dan Nataf, Ph.D., center director, for additional comments or questions at 410-777-2733 and ddnataf@aacc.edu. Check the CSLI website for results for information and press releases for this and previous surveys: www2.aacc.edu/csl.

Appendix A:

CSLI Semi-Annual Survey – Fall 2017 with Frequencies (percentages instead of coded values)

1. What do you think is the most important problem facing the residents of Anne Arundel County at the present time? (DON'T READ THE LIST! Have them *volunteer* an answer.)

Problem	Choose ONE
Crime (other than drug related – e.g., robbery, burglary, assault)	9
Drugs (use or sale of illegal drugs such as heroin, cocaine, or use of prescription pain killers for non-medical purposes.)	23
Economy – (e.g., no jobs, high cost of living, business closing or losses)	4
Education , problems with schools	5
Environment (e.g., air or water pollution, saving the Bay)	6
Government ethics – corrupt, immoral	3
Government waste – inefficient, spends too much	0
Government lack resources –for roads, schools, services	5
Growth/overpopulation - too much development	12
Healthcare (cost, access)	2
Taxes – too high	6
Transportation problems/traffic congestion	9
Other answer - write in:	5
Unsure/No Answer/Don't know (hereafter NA/DK)	10

2. The next questions ask you to say whether things are going in the right or wrong direction. First, would you say that Anne Arundel County is headed in the right direction or in the wrong direction? How about the STATE of Maryland? How about the NATION as a whole?

	Right	Wrong	Unsure	NA/DK
2.1 County	60	16	21	3
2.2 State	60	22	16	2
2.3 Nation	30	59	10	1

3. Next I would like to know how you would rate economic conditions in the County -- excellent, good, only fair, or poor? How about the STATE? How about the NATION?

	Excellent	Good	Only fair	Poor	NA/DK
3.1 County	9	62	25	1	3
3.2 State	4	59	29	4	3
3.3 Nation	3	40	40	17	1

4. Thinking now about your personal circumstances, please tell me whether any of these economic conditions apply to you or your household.

	Applies	Doesn't apply	NA/DK
4.1 Wages or salaries are not rising as fast as the cost of living	49	47	5
4.2 Received a salary increase or other increase in income recently	26	70	4
4.3 Facing the possibility of unemployment	11	84	5
4.4 Found a new or better job recently	10	87	3
4.5 Hard to afford the cost of food and groceries	25	73	2
4.6 Hard to afford the cost of education	33	61	5
4.7 Taxes are too high compared to the value of government services provided	55	36	8
4.8 Unable to afford healthcare or medicine during the last year	18	81	2

5. Thinking about the next twelve months and the county's economy, please answer the following questions by saying whether a particular condition will be better, the same or worse:

	Better	Same	Worse	NA/DK
5.1 Economic growth	37	47	10	7
5.2 Unemployment	35	43	12	10
5.3 Inflation	10	43	39	8
5.4 Your personal financial situation	20	63	12	5

6.0 Do you support or oppose the following statements, proposals or actions?

Statement, proposal or action	Support	Oppose	NA/DK
6.1 A needle exchange program for heroin users in the county	51	32	17
6.2 Using school redistricting to reduce racial disparities among county schools	42	46	12
6.3 The removal of 19 th century Supreme Court Justice Roger Taney's statue from the area near the State House	27	51	22
6.4 The removal of all Confederate statues or names from public lands or buildings	27	63	11
6.5 President Trump did not sufficiently condemn white supremacists and neo-Nazis in Charlottesville	53	38	9
6.6 The idea that NFL owners should fire any player who protests during the national anthem.	36	54	9
6.7 More federal efforts to fight anti-Semitism	64	16	20
6.8 The policy of not allowing transgendered people in the military	24	63	13
6.9 Reversing the DACA policy by making the children of illegal immigrants eligible for deportation	28	60	12
6.10 Passing a Republican health insurance alternative to the Affordable Care Act	41	43	16
6.11 Taking military action against North Korea if it continues its nuclear program	37	42	21

7. Over the last couple of years, the FAA has introduced a new flight path system meant to save time and fuel. Some residents have complained that it has concentrated air traffic more narrowly than the old system and prefer a return to the old system to reduce noise over their neighborhoods.

What do you think – should the FAA return to the older system or continue with the new system?

(1) Return to the older system **32%** (2) Continue with the new system **32%** (0) DK/NA **36%**

8.0 Do you agree or disagree with this statement: “America’s openness to people from all over the world is essential to who we are as a nation.”

(1) Agree **71%** (2) Disagree **16%** (3) Some other answer **10%** (0) No answer **3%**

9. Do you think that an increasing number of people of different races or ethnicities makes Anne Arundel County a better, worse or unchanged place in which to live?

(1) Better **55%** (2) Worse **10%** (3) Unchanged **28%** (0) No answer **7%**

10. The next questions ask you how you would feel about a close relative marrying someone of a different race, ethnicity, religion or political party. Your answer choices are favor, oppose or are you neutral.

10.1 First, how would you feel about a close relative marrying someone of a different race or ethnicity:

(1) Favor **42%** (2) Oppose **6%** (4) Neutral **52%** (0) No answer **1%**

10.2 How about a different religion?

(1) Favor **40%** (2) Oppose **6%** (4) Neutral **53%** (0) No answer **1%**

10.3 How about a different political party?

(1) Favor **38%** (2) Oppose **6%** (4) Neutral **55%** (0) No answer **2%**

11.0 Are you currently married or cohabitating with someone of a different race, ethnicity, party or ideology? If so, which of these?

(1) None of these **75%** (2) Race **6%** (3) Ethnicity **4%** (4) Party **9%** (5) Ideology **7%**

12.0 Do you feel that the following groups are subject to a lot, some, or little or no discrimination?

	A lot	Some	Little or no	DK/NA
12.1 Hispanics	33	42	22	3
12.2 Women	25	46	26	3
12.3 African Americans	42	38	19	1
12.4 White men	7	28	63	2
12.5 Transgendered people	53	29	12	5
12.6 Atheists	7	32	51	9
12.7 Native-Americans	21	40	32	7
12.8 People with a criminal record	38	44	14	5
12.9 People with physical or mental disabilities	36	44	17	4
12.10 People without a college degree	11	44	40	5

13.0 The next group of questions asks about your satisfaction with a condition within Anne Arundel County. Your answer choices are “very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.”

	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	NA/DK
13.1 Ability to get a good public school education	39	43	9	4	4
13.2 Access to affordable health care	26	43	15	8	8
13.3 Affordability of retirement living	11	31	28	17	14
13.4 Ability of different races to get along	20	42	26	8	4
13.5 Ability of neighbors with different political views to get along	26	50	16	4	4
13.6 The responsiveness of local elected officials to key problems	13	45	20	12	11
13.7 The effectiveness of the county’s response to rising opioid use	12	34	27	12	12
13.8 The tax levels in this county compared to levels in other counties	10	36	27	12	15
13.9 The county’s response to sea level rise and climate change	15	32	22	9	22
13.10 The county’s ability to maintain and improve infrastructure like roads	13	39	30	16	3

14. For whom did you vote in last November’s presidential election?

(1) Hillary Clinton **37%** (2) Donald Trump **37%** (3) Someone else **9%** (4) Didn’t vote **12%** (0) NA/DK **5%**

15. At this time, several Democrats have announced that they are running for governor against current Republican Governor Larry Hogan. Thinking about who you would prefer in the race for governor, would you be more likely to vote for a Democrat, or would you vote to retain Governor Hogan?

(1) Retain Larry Hogan **60%** (2) Vote for a Democrat **16%** (3) Some other answer **7%**
(0) DK, NA **16%**

=>15.1 If they say “vote for a Democrat” ask: “Which of the following candidates seems most likely to gain your support:

- (1) Rushern Baker **23%** (2) Ben Jealous **36%** (3) Kevin Kamenetz **28%**
 (4) Richard Madelano **7%** (5) Alec Ross **0%** (6) Jim Shea **0%** (7) Krish Vignarajah **6%**
 (0) DK, NA (removed – only those with a choice are computed here)

16. Do you approve or disapprove of the way the following elected officials are handling their jobs?

Elected official	Approve	Disapprove	NA/DK
16.1 County Executive Steve Schuh	49	18	33
16.2 Governor Larry Hogan	75	13	13
16.3 President Donald Trump	34	55	11

17. Overall, which party, the Democrats or the Republicans, do you trust to do a better job in coping with the main problems the nation faces over the next few years?

- (1) Democrats **33%** (2) Republicans **33%** (3) Neither (*volunteered*) **25%**
 (4) Other (*volunteered*) **2%** (0) NA/DK **5%**

18. With which political party, if any, are you registered?

- (1) Democratic **42%** (2) Republican **39%** (3) Unaffiliated (or “independent”) **14%** (4) Other **1%**
 (5) None (not registered to vote) **3%** (0) NA/DK **2%**

We are almost done. The last few questions will help us to better understand your responses.

19. Which of the following best describes your political beliefs: Conservative, Moderate or Liberal?

- (1) Conservative **28%** (2) Moderate **47%** (3) Liberal **21%** (0) NA/DK **4%**

20. What is your age? _____ (*ideally, a specific year of age – 23, 44, 81*)

18-29=13%
 30-39=5%
 40-49=11%
 50-59=20%
 60-69=26%
 70+ = 25%

21. I am going to read some categories relating to education. Please stop me when I reach the category in which the highest level of your formal education falls.

(1) Less than a high school diploma 2%	(5) Completed a 4 year bachelor’s degree 17%
(2) A high school diploma 12%	(6) Post graduate work (e.g., MA/MS/JD/Ph.D.) 22%
(3) Some college but no 2 year degree 28%	(7) Something else? 0%
(4) Completed at least a 2 year college degree but not a 4 year degree 20%	(0) NA/DK 0%

22. I am going to read some categories relating to income. Please stop me when I reach the category in which your household income falls.

- (1) Less than \$30,000 **4%**
- (2) \$30,000 to \$50,000 **10%**
- (3) \$50,001 to \$75,000 **12%**
- (4) \$75,001-\$100,000 **18%**
- (5) \$100,001-\$150,000 **21%**
- (6) \$150,001-\$250,000 **16%**
- (7) Over \$250,000 **6%** (0) NA/DK **14%**

23. Stop me when I reach the employment category that best describes your situation.

Category	Choice
Caregiver or parent	4
Fully retired	34
Semi-retired	7
Self employed	5
Employed part time	9
Employed for a company in the private sector	16
Employed for state and local government	8
Employed for federal government	5
Employed in a private non-profit organization	2
Student	7
Unemployed and seeking a job	2
NA/DK	1

24. Regarding race or ethnicity, how would you describe yourself?

- (1) White **83%**
- (2) Black or African American **7%**
- (3) Hispanic or Latino **2%**
- (4) Asian **2%** (5) Other **5%** (0) NA/DK **1%**

25. What is your religion, if any? (Read if respondent don't immediately respond)

- (1) None (*e.g. atheist, agnostic*) **14%**
- (2) Non-practicing (*e.g. doesn't go to religious places or celebrate religious holidays*) **8%**
- (3) Evangelical or born again Christian (*e.g. possibly Baptist, Pentecostal*) **14%**
- (4) Catholic **25%**
- (5) Protestant (*e.g. possibly Lutherans, Methodists, Presbyterian, Anglican, Episcopalian*) **19%**
- (6) Some other Christian (*e.g. possibly Mormon*) **6%**
- (7) Jewish **3%**
- (8) A 'spiritual person' not associated with an organized religion **5%**
- (9) Something else (*e.g. Hindu, Muslim*) **4%**
- (0) NA/DK **3%**

26. What is your current marital status?

- (1) Single 17%
- (2) Married 64%
- (3) Separated/divorced 6%
- (4) Widowed 11%
- (5) Living Together 1%
- (6) Other 1%
- (0) NA/DK 1%

27.1 I have one last request: In an attempt to provide students with more opportunities to survey the public, the Center is asking whether we can contact you occasionally by email to participate in future surveys. Can we count on your help?

- (1) Yes 43% (2) No 57% (Go to “That concludes our survey...”)

27.2 IF YES: “What email address shall we use to contact you?”

(CLEAR SPELLING/HANDWRITING PLEASE!)

“That concludes our survey, thanks for participating”

Once the respondent hangs up, make sure to enter GENDER and ZIP CODE

28. Gender of respondent to whom you were speaking: (1) Male 49% (2) Female 51% (9) Unknown 0%

<u>Zipcode</u>	Valid Percent
20711	.5
20715	1.1
20724	1.7
20733	.7
20751	.1
20764	1.4
20765	.1
20772	.3
20776	1.2
20778	.8
21012	4.4
21013	.1
21032	3.4
21035	2.0
21037	4.4
21054	3.2
21056	.2
21060	3.8
21061	5.2
21064	.2
21076	1.2
21090	2.0
21108	2.8
21112	.2
21113	4.4
21114	5.1
21122	13.2
21140	.5
21144	8.7
21146	8.5
21225	.3
21226	.5
21401	6.9
21403	5.4
21407	.2
21409	5.2
22401	.1
Total	100.0