



I. Survey Methodology

The Elon University Poll is conducted using a stratified random sample of households with telephones and wireless telephone numbers in the population of interest – in this case, citizens in North Carolina. The sample of wireless and household telephone numbers for the survey is obtained from Survey Sampling International, LLC.

Selection of Households

To equalize the probability of telephone selection, sample telephone numbers are systematically stratified according to subpopulation strata (e.g., a zip code, a county, a state, etc.), which yields a sample from telephone exchanges in proportion to each exchange's share of telephone households in the population of interest. Estimates of telephone households in the population of interest are generally obtained from several databases. Samples of household telephone numbers are distributed across all eligible blocks of numbers in proportion to the density of listed households assigned in the population of interest according to a specified subpopulation stratum. Upon determining the projected (or preferred) sample size, a sampling interval is calculated by summing the number of listed residential numbers in each eligible block within the population of interest and dividing that sum by the number of sampling points assigned to the population. From a random start between zero and the sampling interval, blocks are systematically selected in proportion to the density of listed household "working blocks." A block (also known as a bank) is a set of contiguous numbers identified by the first two digits of the last four digits of a telephone number. A working block contains three or more working telephone numbers. Exchanges are assigned to a population on the basis of all eligible blocks in proportion to the density of working telephone households. Once each population's proportion of telephone households is determined, then a sampling interval, based on that proportion, is calculated and specific exchanges and numbers are randomly selected. The methodology for the wireless component of this study starts with the determining which area code-exchange combinations in North Carolina are included in the wireless or shared Telcordia types. Similar to the process for selecting household telephone numbers, wireless numbers involve a multi-step process in which blocks of

numbers are determined for each area code–exchange combination in the Telcordia types. From a random start within the first sampling interval, a systematic nth selection of each block of numbers is performed and a two–digit random number between 00 and 99 is appended to each selected nth block stem. The intent is to provide a stratification that will yield a sample that is representative both geographically and by large and small carrier. From these, a random sample is generated. Because exchanges and numbers are randomly selected by the computer, unlisted as well as listed household telephone numbers are included in the sample. Thus, the sample of telephone numbers generated for the population of interest constitutes a random sample of telephone households and wireless numbers of the population.

Procedures Used for Conducting the Poll

The survey was conducted Monday, September 29th, through Thursday, October 2nd, of 2008. During this time calls were made from 5:00 pm to 9:00 pm EST. The Elon University Poll uses CATI system software (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing) in the administration of surveys. For each working telephone number in the sample, several attempts were made to reach each number. Only individuals 18 years or older were interviewed; those reached at business or work numbers were not interviewed. For each number reached, one adult is generally selected based on whether s/he is the oldest or youngest adult. Interviews, which are conducted by live interviewers, are completed with adults from the target population as specified. Interviews for this survey were completed with 477 adults from North Carolina. For a sample size of 477, there is a 95 percent probability that our survey results are within plus or minus 4.6 percentage points (the margin of sampling error) of the actual population distribution for any given question. For sub-samples (a subgroup selected from the overall sample), the margin of error is higher depending on the size of the subsample. When we use a subsample, we identify these results as being from a subsample and provide the total number of respondents and margin of error for that subsample. In reporting our results, we note any use of a subsample where applicable. Because our surveys are based on probability sampling, there are a variety of factors that prevent these results from being perfect, complete depictions of the population; the foremost example is that of margin of sampling error (as noted above). With all probability samples, there are theoretical and practical difficulties estimating population characteristics (or parameters). Thus, while efforts are made to reduce or lessen such threats, sampling error as well as other sources of error – while not all inclusive, examples of other error effects are non-response rates, question order effects, question wording effects, etc. – are present in surveys derived from probability samples.

Questions and Question Order

The Elon University Poll provides the questions as worded and the order in which these questions are administered (to respondents). Conspicuous in reviewing some questions is the “bracketed” information. Information contained within brackets ([]) denotes response options as provided in the question; this bracketed information is rotated per question to ensure that respondents do not receive a set order of response options presented to them, which also maintains question construction integrity by avoiding respondent acquiescence based on question composition. Some questions used a probe maneuver to determine a respondent’s intensity of perspective. Probe techniques used in this questionnaire mainly consist of asking a respondent if their response is more intense than initially provided. For example, upon indicating whether s/he is satisfied or dissatisfied, we asked the respondent “would you say you are very ‘satisfied’/’dissatisfied’?”. This technique is employed in some questions as opposed to specifying the full range of choices in the question. Though specifying the full range of options in questions is a commonly accepted practice in survey research, we sometimes prefer that the respondent determine whether their perspective is stronger or more intense for which the probe technique used. Another method for acquiring information from respondents is to ask an “open-ended” question. The open-ended question is a question for which no response options are provided, i.e., it is entirely up to the respondent to provide the response information.

The Elon University Poll

The Elon University Poll is conducted under the auspices of the Center for Public Opinion Polling (Hunter Bacot, Director & Mileah Kromer, Assistant Director), which is a constituent part of the Institute for Politics and Public Affairs (George Taylor, Director); both these organizations are housed in the department of political science at Elon University. These academic units are part of Elon College, the College of Arts and Sciences at Elon University, which is under the direction of Dr. Steven House (Dean). The Elon University administration, led by Dr. Leo Lambert, President of the university, fully support the Elon University Poll as part of its service commitment to state, regional, and national constituents. Dr. Hunter Bacot, a professor in the department of political science, directs the Elon University Poll. Elon University students administer the survey as part of the University’s commitment to experiential learning where “students learn through doing.”

II. Survey Instrument and Percent Distributions by Question

Interviews were completed with 477 adults from households in the North Carolina. For a sample size of 477, there is a 95 percent probability that our survey results are within plus or minus 4.6 percent (the margin of sampling error) of the actual population distribution for any given question. Data are weighted to reflect the adult population in terms of age.

About the Codes appearing in Questions and Responses	
Response Options not offered	Response options are <u>not</u> offered to the person taking the survey (respondent), but are included in the question as asked (and usually denoted by brackets, []). Response options are generally offered only for demographic questions (background characteristic, e.g., age, education, income, etc.).
v = volunteered response	Respondents volunteer response option. As response options are <u>not</u> offered to those taking the survey, some respondents offer or volunteer response options. Though not all volunteered options can be anticipated, the more common options are noted.
p = probed response	Respondents self-place in this option or category. A probe maneuver is used in questions to allow the respondent to indicate whether her/his response is more intense than initially provided for in the choices appearing in the question. For example, on probe questions the interviewer, upon a respondent indicating that she/he is satisfied (or dissatisfied), is instructed to ask him/her "Would you say you are "very satisfied"?"

Now, I would like to know what you think is the most important issue facing the state of North Carolina?

	Sept 15-18 2008 Percent	Sept 29-Oct 2 2008 Percent
ECONOMY (JOBS, UNEMPLOYMENT, HOUSING CRISIS, ETC)	46.7	56.5
ENERGY & GAS PRICES (OIL CRISIS, HIGH GAS PRICES, ETC)	10.5	10.7
ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION	10.0	6.0
TAXES	3.9	4.9
HEALTH CARE	5.6	3.9
IMMIGRATION	5.4	1.9
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (INCLUDES INCENTIVES)	1.5	1.2
ENVIRONMENT (DROUGHT, WATER CONDITIONS, POLLUTION, ETC.)	1.5	1.1
WAR IN IRAQ	0.2	0.9
FAMILY VALUES & MORALS	1.0	0.7
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE/ MEDICAID OR MEDICARE	0.2	0.6
UNIVERSITY SYSTEM	n/m	0.4
TRAFFIC & ROAD CONSTRUCTION	0.2	0.4
CRIME & DRUGS	1.0	0.3
OTHER	6.0	4.5
DON T KNOW	6.3	6.0
Total	100.0 (411, +/-4.9)	100.0 (477, +/-4.6)

Now, I'd like to ask you a few questions about school vouchers. Just to make sure we are talking about the same thing, when we refer to school vouchers we are talking about a program that provides parents a fixed dollar amount per year to sent their child to the private or religious school of their choice.

With this in mind, do you [agree or disagree] that parents who choose to educate their children in private or religious schools should receive a voucher from the state for their child's education?

	Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE (p)	22.9
DISAGREE	26.2
AGREE	23.2
STRONGLY AGREE (p)	18.3
THE ISSUE DOESN'T AFFECT ME (v)	1.9
DON T KNOW (v)	7.1
REFUSED (v)	0.3
Total (477, +/-4.6)	100.0

Thinking about the potential use of school vouchers in the North Carolina Public School system, please tell me which statement more accurately reflects your opinion: [School vouchers will encourage competition among schools, thus strengthening the public school system, or School vouchers will take money out of the public school system, thus weakening the public school system]?

	Percent
SCHOOL VOUCHERS WILL WEAKEN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	45.6
SCHOOL VOUCHERS WILL STRENGTHEN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	40.7
NEITHER STATEMENT REFLECTS MY OPINION (v)	4.6
THE ISSUE DOESN'T AFFECT ME (v)	1.8
DON T KNOW (v)	7.1
REFUSED (v)	0.1
Total (477, +/-4.6)	100.0

Now, we want to know what you think about levels of funding for education in North Carolina. As you may know, local school districts decide how much money to spend on each student based on available funds, which results in different levels of spending per student in North Carolina school districts.

So, when funding levels aren't equal across districts, should the state give money to ensure that all school districts spend about the same amount for each student?

	Percent
NO, DOES NOT AGREE THAT STATE SHOULD GIVE MONEY	13.4
AGREES THAT STATE SHOULD GIVE MONEY	77.8
DON T KNOW (v)	8.6
REFUSED (v)	0.1
Total (477, +/-4.6)	100.0

Do you think the state of North Carolina [should or should not] be involved in determining how local school districts manage their affairs?

	Percent
NO, STATE SHOULD NOT BE INVOLVED IN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT	27.8
YES, STATE SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS	64.3
DON T KNOW (v)	7.8
REFUSED (v)	0.1
Total (477, +/-4.6)	100.0

Do you feel that the state should take over schools based on their performance?

	Percent
NO, STATE SHOULD NOT BE INVOLVED	41.4
YES, STATE SHOULD BE INVOLVED	47.8
DON T KNOW (v)	10.3
REFUSED (v)	0.6
Total (477, +/-4.6)	100.0

Next, I'd like to ask you a couple of questions about stem cell policies. . .

How clear are you, personally, on the difference between: stem cells that come from human embryos; stem cells that come from adults; and stem cells that come from other sources, such as an umbilical cord? Are you [not at all clear, not real clear, clear, or very clear]?

	Percent
NOT AT ALL CLEAR	11.6
NOT REAL CLEAR	25.2
CLEAR	35.4
VERY CLEAR	24.4
AGAINST ALL STEM CELL RESEARCH (v)	0.7
DON'T KNOW (v)	2.6
REFUSED (v)	0.2
Total (477, +/-4.6)	100.0

respondents answering "against all stem cell research" and "refused," skip these next two questions

Overall, do you [support or oppose] medical research that uses stem cells from human embryos?

	Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE (p)	13.7
OPPOSE	17.1
SUPPORT	34.1
STRONGLY SUPPORT (p)	19.3
MAKES NO DIFFERENCE TO ME (v)	3.0
QUALIFIED ANSWER BASED ON ISSUE KNOWLEDGE (v)	1.3
DON T KNOW (v)	10.9
REFUSED (v)	0.6
Total (473, +/- 4.6)	100.0

Do you [support or oppose] public funding for stem cell research?

	Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE (p)	10.4
OPPOSE	20.3
SUPPORT	36.3
STRONGLY SUPPORT (p)	14.8
MAKES NO DIFFERENCE TO ME (v)	1.6
AGAINST ALL STEM CELL RESEARCH (v)	0.2
SUPPORT SOME STEM CELL RESEARCH, BUT NOT ALL OF IT (v)	5.5
DON T KNOW (v)	10.3
REFUSED (v)	0.7
Total (473, +/- 4.6)	100.0