



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'm going to ask you some questions about the economy . . .

Do you expect our national economy [to get better, stay about the same, or get worse] in the next year?

		Sept 15-18 2008 Percent	Sept 29-Oct 2 2008 Percent
	GET WORSE	37.7	44.9
	STAY ABOUT THE SAME	22.4	14.3
	GET BETTER	34.6	35.8
	DON T KNOW (v)	5.4	5.0
	Total	100.0 (411, +/-4.9)	100.0 (477, +/-4.6)

Do you expect our state economy [to get better, stay about the same, or get worse] in the next year?

		Sept 15-18 2008 Percent	Sept 29-Oct 2 2008 Percent
	GET WORSE	27.0	36.9
	STAY ABOUT THE SAME	35.5	30.5
	GET BETTER	32.8	28.0
	DON T KNOW (v)	4.6	4.6
	Total	100.0 (411, +/-4.9)	100.0 (477, +/-4.6)

In the next year, do you expect your personal financial situation [to get better, stay about the same or get worse]?

		Sept 15-18 2008 Percent	Sept 29-Oct 2 2008 Percent
	GET WORSE	17	19.2
	STAY ABOUT THE SAME	50.4	43.1
	GET BETTER	30.2	34.7
	DON T KNOW (v)	2.4	3.0
	Total	100.0 (411, +/-4.9)	100.0 (477, +/-4.6)

As you are likely aware, there is much discussion about the federal government assistance being provided to many financial institutions in the United States . . . to make sure we are talking about the same thing, when we mention federal assistance, we are talking about the federal government's plan to help out these banks and other financial institutions.

With this in mind . . . Do you [support or oppose] the federal government providing assistance to these financial institutions?

	Percent

	STRONGLY OPPOSE (p)	17.0
	OPPOSE	23.4
	SUPPORT	37.7
	STRONGLY SUPPORT (p)	10.6
	DON T KNOW (v)	10.5
	REFUSED (v)	0.8
	Total (477, +/-4.6)	100.0

Do you think the assistance the federal government provides to these financial institutions will have a [positive or negative] effect on the United States economy?

		Percent
	EXTREMELY NEGATIVE (p)	6.2
	NEGATIVE	25.9
	POSITIVE	48.7
	EXTREMELY POSITIVE (p)	5.2
	NEITHER NEGATIVELY OR POSITIVELY (v)	5.0
	DON T KNOW (v)	8.7
	REFUSED (v)	0.3
	Total (477, +/-4.6)	100.0

As part of the agreement to assist these financial institutions, would you [support or oppose] the federal government's proposal to set a cap on the pay of top executives in these firms?

		Percent
	STRONGLY OPPOSE (p)	4.0
	OPPOSE	11.5
	SUPPORT	30.2
	STRONGLY SUPPORT (p)	46.9
	DON T KNOW (v)	7.1
	REFUSED (v)	0.3
	Total (477, +/-4.6)	100.0

Given the situation involving these financial institutions, do you [agree or disagree] that banks need increased regulation by the federal government?

		Percent
	STRONGLY DISAGREE (p)	3.7
	DISAGREE	13.9
	AGREE	40.3
	STRONGLY AGREE (p)	33.4
	DON T KNOW (v)	8.6
	REFUSED (v)	0.1
	Total (477, +/-4.6)	100.0