

The AlaskaPoll



DITTMAN RESEARCH
& COMMUNICATIONS
CORPORATION

DRC Building
8115 Jewel Lake Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

Phone: (907) 243-3345

Fax: (907) 243-7172

Email: dittman@alaska.net

Web: dittmanresearch.com



Information for Solutions

- ❖ Market Research
- ❖ Public Opinion Analysis
- ❖ Political and Government Research
- ❖ Focus Groups

ALASKAN PUBLIC OPINION AND PERCEPTIONS REGARDING PRIORITIES FOR THE 2010 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

February 2010

Prepared for

Alaska State House of Representatives





I. Methodology 1

II. Findings 2 - 26

III. Verbatim Comments 27 - 67

“The regular 90-day session of the Alaska State Legislature has approximately 60 days remaining - what’s the one most important thing you’d like to see it accomplish before it goes out-of-session?”..... 27 - 47

“If Alaska state spending needs to be cut, which budget area would you specifically reduce first?”..... 48 - 67

IV. Crosstabulations 68 - 89



Methodology





Overview

During the period February 9 through February 22, 2009, four hundred two (n=402) Alaskans over the age of 18, located in 64 communities, were personally contacted via telephone by professional interviewing employees of the Dittman Research & Communications Corporation (DRC). The views and opinions of the Alaska residents were recorded on a strictly confidential basis.

Similar research has been conducted for the Alaska Legislature in previous years. Comparisons are provided in this report where applicable.

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Sample Size</u>
Current Research:	February 2010	Statewide	n=402
Previous Research:	February 2009	Statewide	n=407
	February 2008	Statewide	n=408

Research Design

Individual respondents were randomly selected from current telephone subscribers listed in the most current directory for each community. A random sample design was featured which provided that all households listed in the most current telephone directory for each community had essentially an equal chance of being interviewed.

Margin of Error/Confidence Level

Margin of Error is a calculation based on the size of the sample and the size of the population being measured. A sample size of n=402 randomly selected within a population of 650,000 is associated with a margin of error of $\pm 4.9\%$.

Confidence Level is a statistical calculation which describes the degree of confidence that can be assigned to a specific margin of error. The margin of error of $\pm 4.9\%$ is established at the 95% confidence level.

Processing the Data

DRC employees completed coding, editing, data entry and verification, while data processing was completed through the in-house DRC computer system featuring the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) program. The SPSS program is one of the most sophisticated research-oriented data processing and analytical systems available, and is designed specifically for the processing and analysis of survey research data.

Measurement History

Citizen opinion measurements by DRC, utilizing the previously described methodology, analytical procedures and data processing systems, have proven to accurately forecast the winner of every Primary and General election for Governor of Alaska for over 30 years.



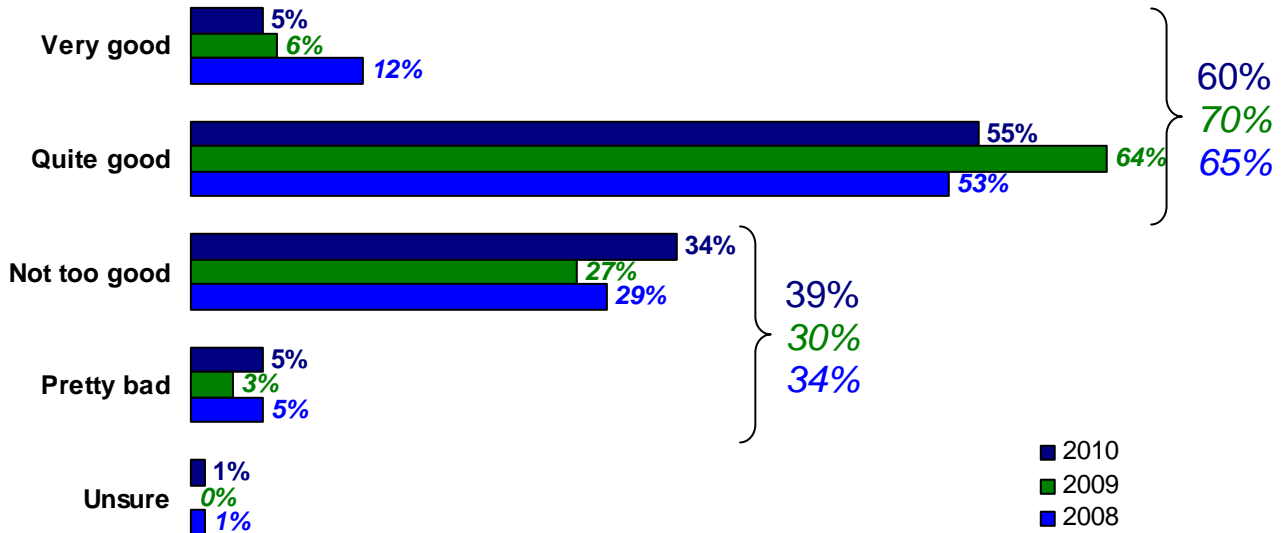
Findings





Alaskans statewide gave the current economy the worst rating of the last three years -- (60% “very” or “quite” good, compared to 65-70% previously); however, public perceptions are still substantially on the positive side.

Question: Generally speaking, how would you rate Alaska’s economy these days as far as you’re concerned?



Regionally, residents of Central Alaska (Fairbanks area) were the most optimistic about the current economy (72% “very” or “quite” good), with less rosy perceptions in other areas (38-45% “not too good” or “pretty bad”).

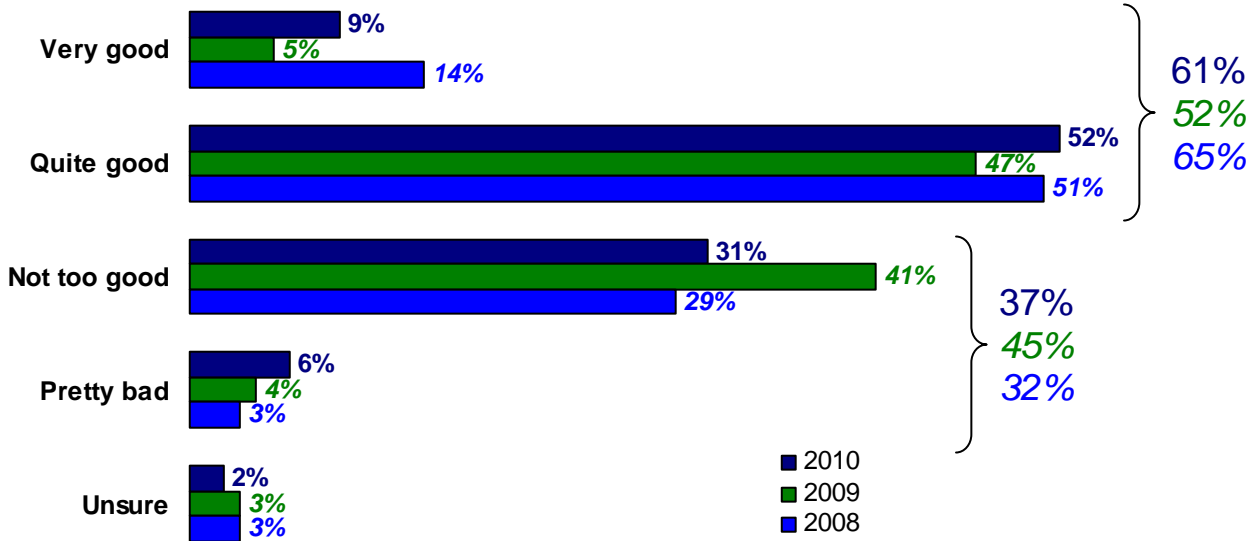
<i>“...rate Alaska’s economy...?”</i>		
<u>Region:</u>	<u>Very good/ Quite good</u>	<u>Not too good/ Pretty bad</u>
Rural	59%	40%
Central	72%	28%
Southcentral	55%	45%
Anchorage	61%	38%
Southeast	56%	44%
<u>Registration:</u>		
Democrat	50%	51%
Republican	62%	37%
Non-Partisan	66%	34%





And a similar percentage (61%) believe the future looks pretty good, which is an improvement over the statewide outlook in 2009 (52% “*very/quite good*”), but down slightly from two years ago (65%).

Question: Looking ahead what do you see -- how does Alaska’s economy in the future look to you?



With the exception of Southcentral (67% good), there appears to be very little regional difference regarding Alaska’s potential economic future. Respondents throughout the state report highly consistent expectations (57-60% “*good*”; 36-43% “*bad*”).

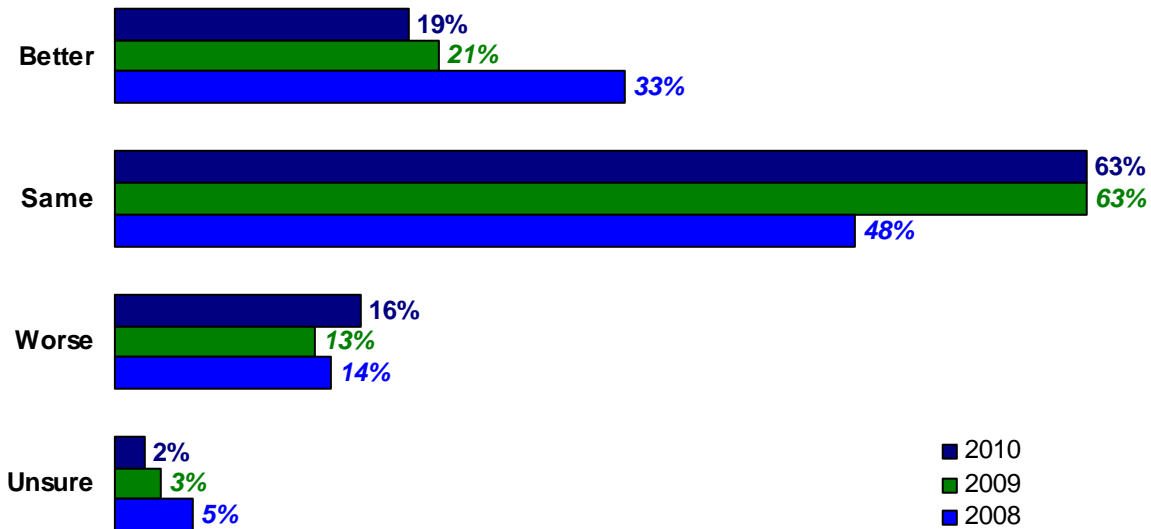
<i>“...how does Alaska’s economy in the future look...?”</i>		
<u>Region:</u>	<u>Very good/ Quite good</u>	<u>Not too good/ Pretty bad</u>
Rural	58%	40%
Central	57%	43%
Southcentral	67%	32%
Anchorage	60%	36%
Southeast	60%	38%
<u>Registration:</u>		
Democrat	60%	39%
Republican	58%	40%
Non-Partisan	62%	36%





Also similar to public opinion in 2009, approximately one-out-of-five Alaskans (19%) say the current state legislature leadership is “working better” than in the past, but in this case, there has been a consistent downward trend.

Question: What’s your overall opinion of the leadership of the Alaska state legislature these days – does it seem to be working better than it has in the past, about the same, or worse?



Altogether, the largest number of respondents (77-87%) in all geographic regions reported they believed the legislative leadership was working “about the same” or “better” than before.

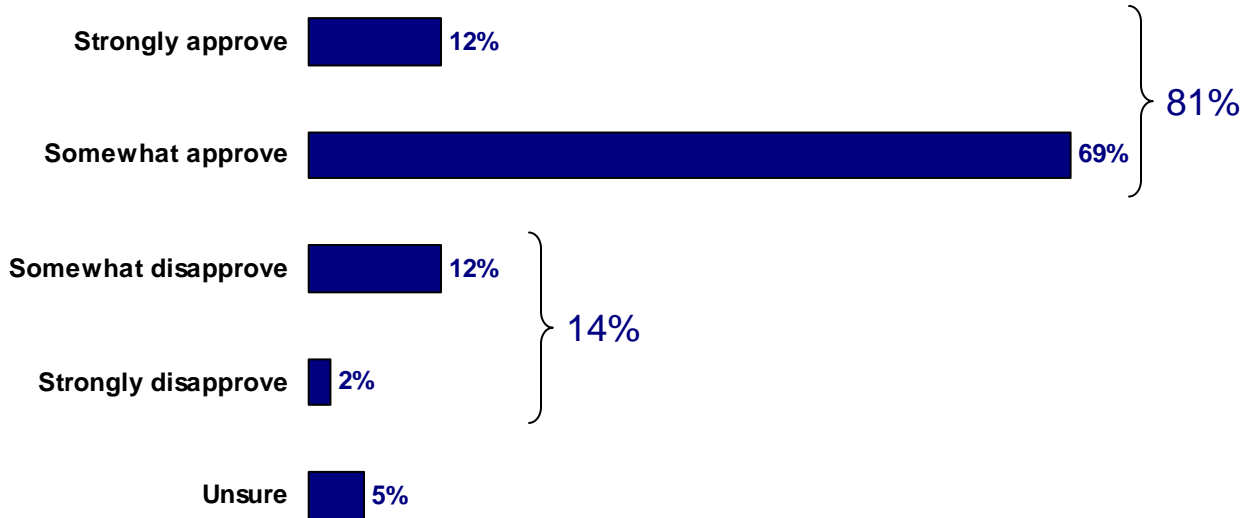
<i>“...opinion of leadership of Alaska state legislature...?”</i>				
<u>Region:</u>	<u>Better</u>		<u>Same</u>	<u>Worse</u>
Rural	22%	(77%)	55%	16%
Central	17%	(86%)	69%	15%
Southcentral	16%	(85%)	69%	13%
Anchorage	17%	(79%)	62%	20%
Southeast	31%	(87%)	56%	11%
<u>Registration:</u>				
Democrat	18%	(80%)	62%	18%
Republican	13%	(80%)	67%	19%
Non-Partisan	20%	(84%)	64%	13%





Over four-out-of-five Alaskans (81%) approve of the job Governor Sean Parnell and the executive branch is doing...

Question: How would you rate the job Governor Sean Parnell and the executive branch of state government is doing these days -- would you say you...?



...with approval consistent in all regions -- 79-85% "strongly/somewhat approve".

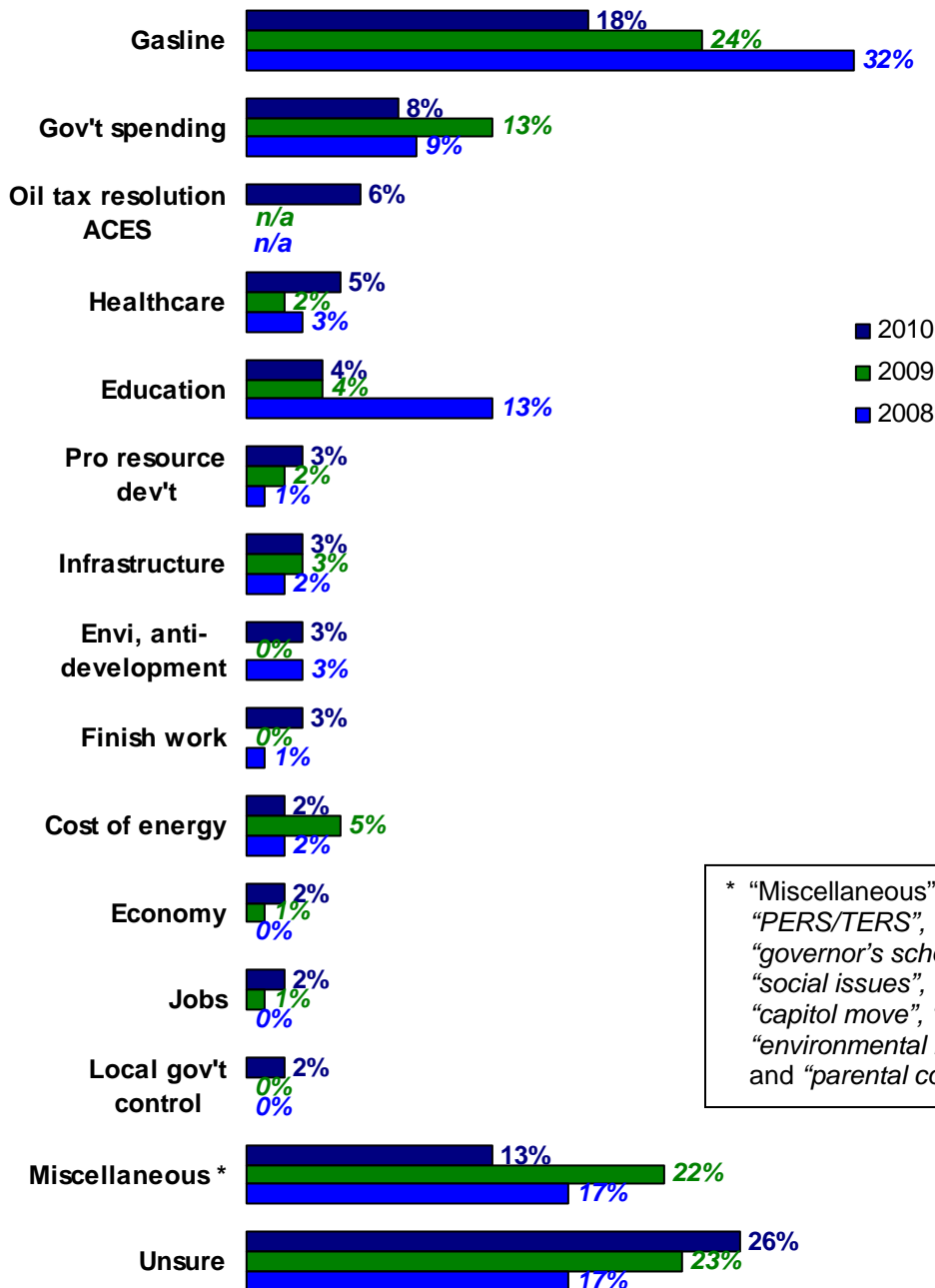
<i>"...rate job Governor Sean Parnell and the executive branch...?"</i>		
<u>Region:</u>	<u>Strongly/Somewhat approve</u>	<u>Strongly/Somewhat disapprove</u>
Rural	81%	11%
Central	85%	15%
Southcentral	82%	11%
Anchorage	79%	18%
Southeast	83%	12%
<u>Registration:</u>		
Democrat	87%	13%
Republican	84%	12%
Non-Partisan	79%	15%





As far as priorities for the legislative session are concerned, “*natural gas pipeline*” still leads the list (18%); however, its perceived importance has declined sharply in recent years. The decline is probably related to fading optimism regarding the likely success of AGIA. As a result, Alaskans would like legislators to “*control spending, balance state budget*” (8%) and “*resolve the oil tax issue, ACES*” (6%).

Question: The regular 90-day session of the Alaska State Legislature has approximately 60 days remaining – what’s the one most important thing you’d like to see it accomplish before it goes out-of-session? (Asked as open-ended question)



* “Miscellaneous” includes: “PERS/TERS”, “poor leaders”, “governor’s scholarship program”, “social issues”, “fisheries”, “taxes”, “capitol move”, “population influx”, “environmental interference”, “crime”, and “parental consent for abortions”.

See Verbatim Comments for a complete list of all responses, pages 27-47.





On a regional basis, even though declining year-to-year, emphasis on a “natural gas pipeline” is still the single-highest priority in every region, while Anchorage seems to be more concerned than the rest of the state about resolving the “oil tax issue, ACES”.

<i>“...most important thing...?”</i>			
<u>Region:</u>	<u>Gasline</u>	<u>Government spending</u>	<u>Oil Tax Resolution</u>
Rural	9%	2%	2%
Central	24%	7%	1%
Southcentral	20%	8%	5%
Anchorage	16%	10%	12%
Southeast	18%	10%	--
<u>Registration:</u>			
Democrat	10%	8%	3%
Republican	26%	10%	8%
Non-Partisan	17%	8%	7%

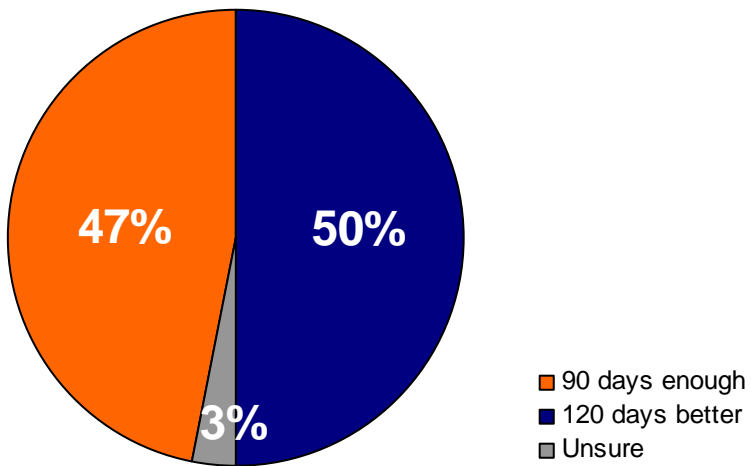
See Verbatim Comments for a complete list of all responses, pages 27-47.





Overall, statewide public opinion is approximately evenly divided (47-50%) between those who think “90 days is a long enough” for the legislative session, and others who would prefer a “120-day session”.

Question: Alaska’s state legislature currently meets in session for a maximum of 90 days. Do you feel that’s enough time to propose laws, consider legislation, hold public hearings on bills, and conduct the state’s business; or would it be better if the state legislature met in session for a maximum of 120 days?



Rural Alaska is the only region where a clear majority prefers one option or the other -- in this case two-out-of-three (67%) think a “120-day session” would be better.

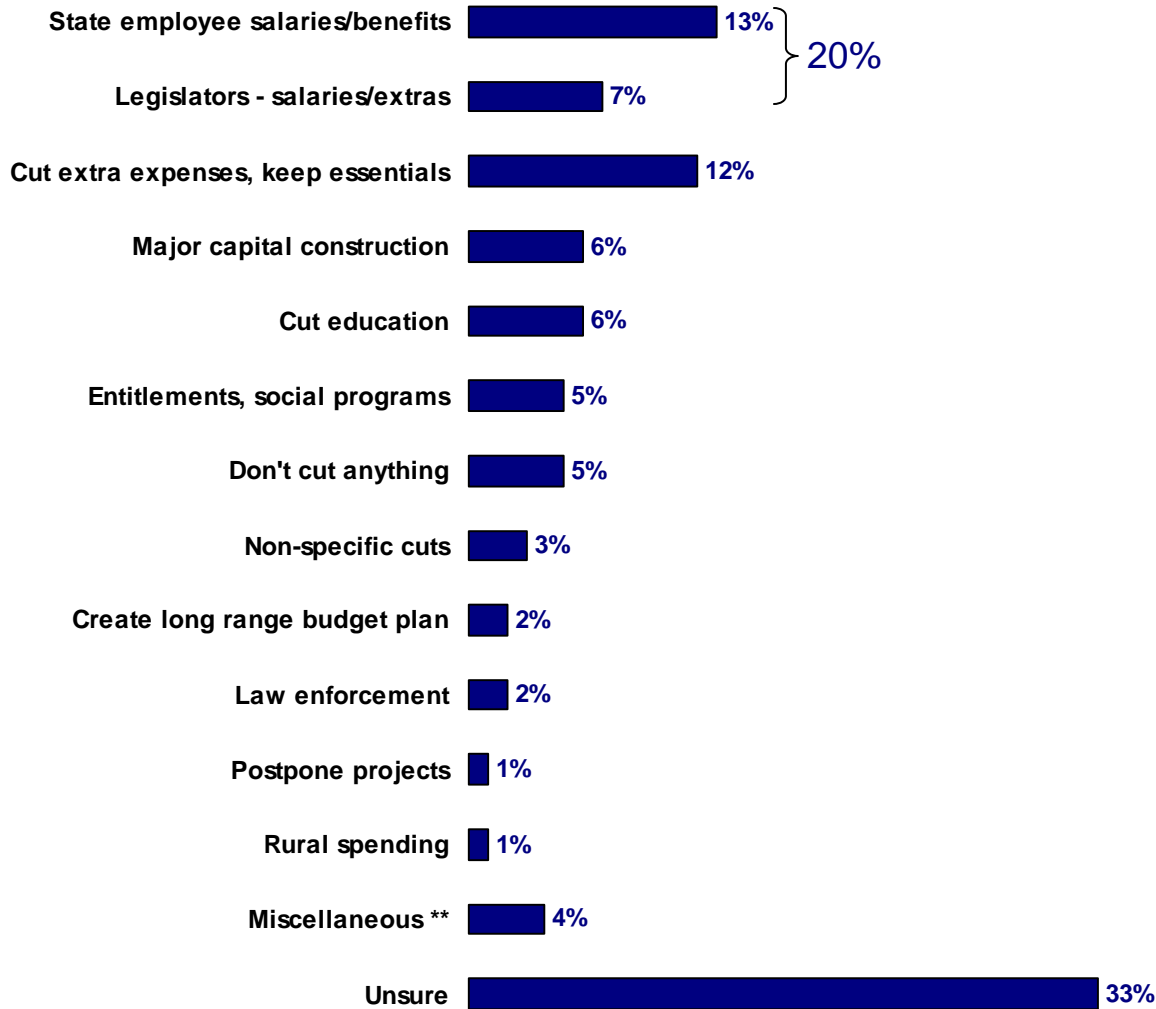
<i>“...90 days enough time...?”</i>		
<u>Region:</u>	<u>90 days enough</u>	<u>120 days better</u>
Rural	28%	67%
Central	43%	55%
Southcentral	55%	43%
Anchorage	50%	45%
Southeast	46%	54%
<u>Registration:</u>		
Democrat	39%	57%
Republican	48%	49%
Non-Partisan	51%	46%





When asked which state budget areas to cut, the most common response was related to personnel -- either “state employee salaries and benefits” (13%) or “legislators” (7%).

*Question: If Alaska state spending needs to be cut, which budget area would you specifically reduce first? **
(Asked as open-ended question)



See Verbatim Comments for a complete list of all responses, pages 48-67.

* In 2009, this question was asked only of respondents who answered a previous question indicating they would like to see the budget reduced (n=142 or 35%).
TOP MENTIONS: “State employee salaries/benefits” 17%; “entitlements, social programs” 16%; “Cut everything across the board” 16%; “Cut extra expenses, keep essentials” 14%.

** “Miscellaneous” includes: “too many Anchorage offices”, “move capitol”, “stop PFD”, “gasline subsidy”, “military”, “recycling”, “shorter session” and “session via teleconference”.





Rural, Central and Southcentral residents are the most likely to point to “state employees” (14-19%) to trim the budget, while those in Anchorage and Southeast are more likely to indicate “keep essential education, roads and safety spending, cut expenses” (14%). In addition, Southeast residents also think cuts could be made regarding “legislators” (13%) -- both reductions in legislative salaries and their “pork” projects.

<i>“...budget area...reduce first...?”</i>						
	<u>State employees</u>	<u>Legis-ators</u>	<u>Expenses - keep essentials</u>	<u>Construction/ capital projects</u>	<u>Cut education</u>	<u>Entitlement/ social programs</u>
<u>Region:</u>						
Rural	19%	3%	10%	6%	4%	--
Central	16%	7%	11%	3%	10%	3%
Southcentral	14%	8%	10%	3%	6%	9%
Anchorage	11%	6%	14%	9%	6%	4%
Southeast	12%	13%	14%	9%	--	8%
<u>Registration:</u>						
Democrat	7%	7%	23%	8%	5%	2%
Republican	17%	6%	13%	5%	9%	13%
Non-Partisan	14%	8%	10%	8%	5%	3%

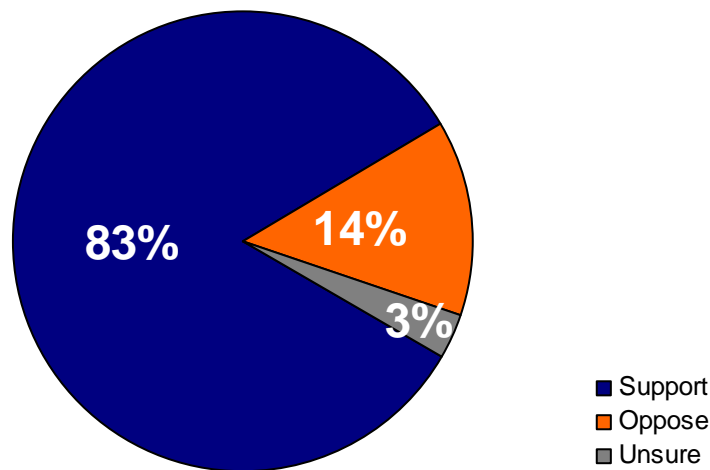
See Verbatim Comments for a complete list of all responses, pages 48-67.





The vast majority of Alaskans -- by a ratio of approximately 6:1 -- support forward funding the education budget.

Question: Currently, the Alaska state budget is set after the school year begins. This means school district administrators don't know what their budget for programs and to hire teachers will be until after school has started. There has been a suggestion that the state legislature begin a process known as "forward funding" for education that would establish the full-year education budget amount in advance before school starts. Do you support or oppose that suggestion?



And this high level of support is consistent throughout the regions (79-89% "support").

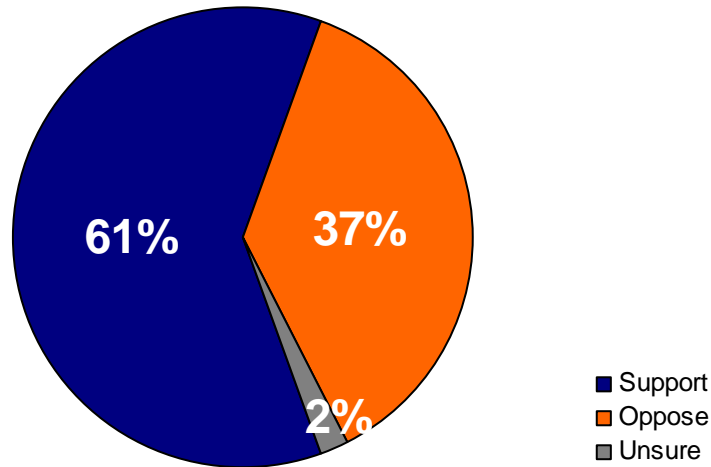
<i>"...should state...begin 'forward funding'...?"</i>		
<u>Region:</u>	<u>Support</u>	<u>Oppose</u>
Rural	82%	10%
Central	82%	18%
Southcentral	89%	11%
Anchorage	79%	17%
Southeast	87%	11%
<u>Registration:</u>		
Democrat	85%	13%
Republican	77%	21%
Non-Partisan	86%	12%





In addition, approximately three-out-of-five Alaskans (61%) support a proposal to ban using cell phones while driving.

Question: There's been a proposal that Alaska should make using a cell phone while driving a crime punishable by a fine of up to 300 dollars and points toward suspending or revoking a driver's license. Do you support or oppose this proposal?



With the exception of Southcentral (49%), a majority of residents in all regions (55-67%) support making using cell phones while driving illegal.

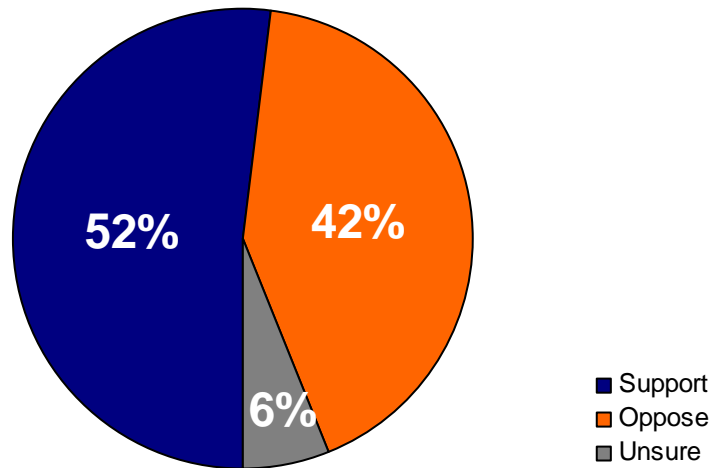
<i>"...using a cell phone...punishable by fine...?"</i>		
<u>Region:</u>	<u>Support</u>	<u>Oppose</u>
Rural	67%	31%
Central	55%	45%
Southcentral	47%	49%
Anchorage	67%	32%
Southeast	67%	29%
 <u>Registration:</u>		
Democrat	77%	21%
Republican	52%	45%
Non-Partisan	63%	36%





Over half (52%) of state residents report they support using a combination of public and private dollars to build a Knik Arm Crossing bridge, while approximately two-out-of-five say they are “opposed” (42%).

Question: The Knik Arm Crossing is a proposed bridge connecting Anchorage and the Mat-Su Borough. Funding will be a combination of public and private dollars with a large majority of the funding coming from the private sector. Do you support or oppose construction of the Knik Arm Crossing bridge?



A majority of residents in the regions surrounding the Knik Arm area support construction of a bridge (Southcentral 63% “support”; Anchorage 53% “support”). Other locations are more or less evenly divided on the issue -- “support” 41-46%; “oppose” 39-46% -- with a high percentage of “unsure” responses (9-15%).

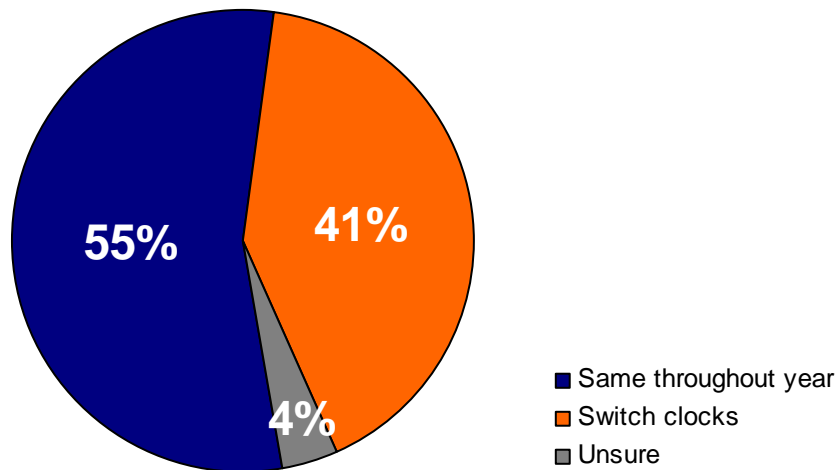
<i>“...construction of the Knik Arm Crossing bridge...?”</i>			
<u>Region:</u>	<u>Support</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>Unsure</u>
Rural	46%	45%	9%
Central	41%	46%	13%
Southcentral	63%	31%	6%
Anchorage	53%	45%	2%
Southeast	46%	39%	15%
<u>Registration:</u>			
Democrat	41%	52%	7%
Republican	61%	31%	8%
Non-Partisan	51%	45%	4%





Most Alaskans (55%) report they think we should “leave our clocks” the same throughout the year, and not participate in Daylight Savings Time.

Question: In early March this year, Alaska will switch to Daylight Savings Time. In November, we will adjust our clocks and switch back again. What is your opinion about that -- do you support Alaska switching to Daylight Savings Time for the summer and then switching back in the fall, or should we leave our clocks the same throughout the year?



With the exception of Southeast, all a majority of residents of geographic areas would like to “leave clocks the same” (51-64%).

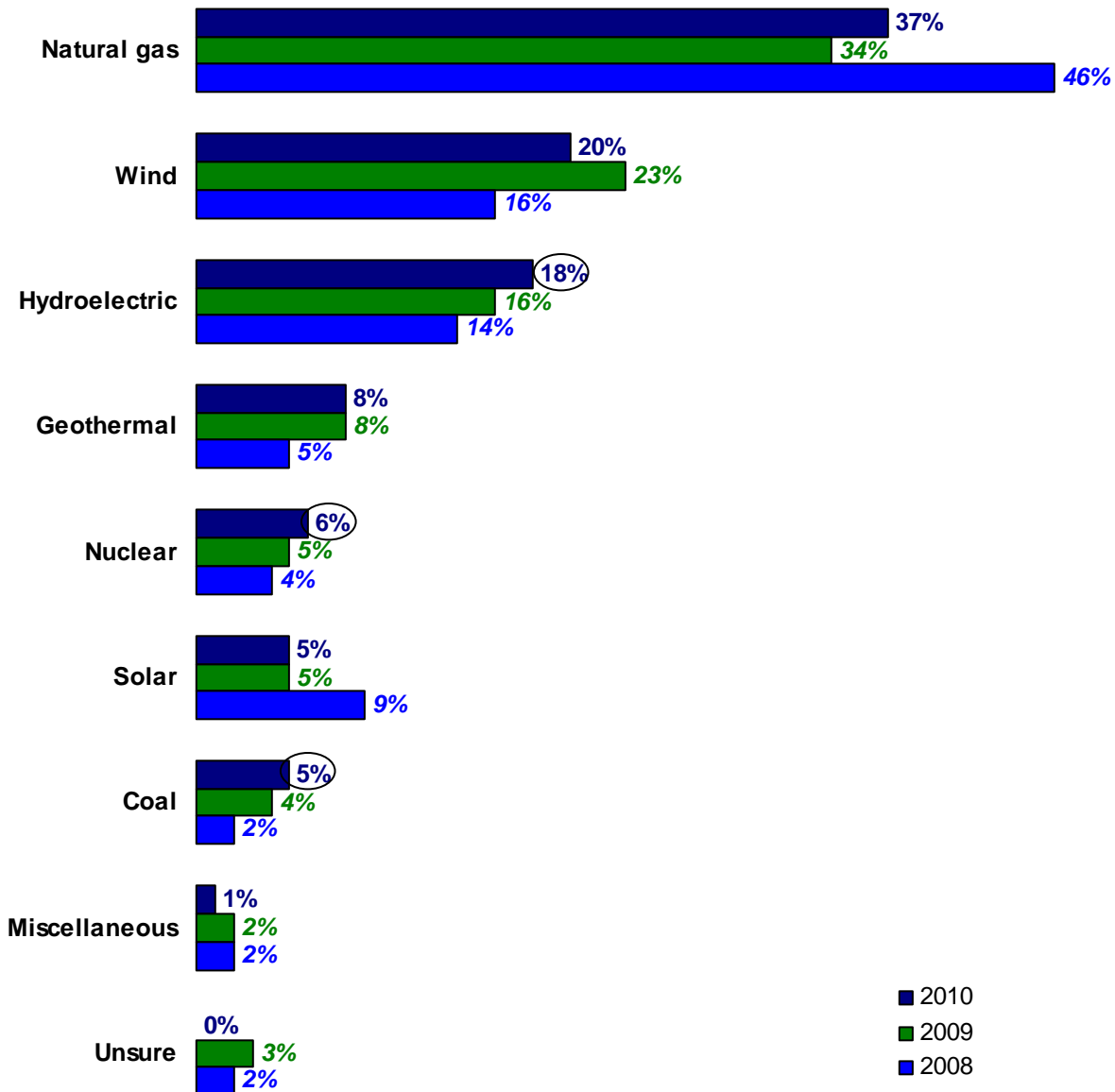
<i>“...switching to Daylight Savings Time...?”</i>		
<u>Region:</u>	<u>Same throughout year</u>	<u>Switch clocks</u>
Rural	51%	43%
Central	59%	41%
Southcentral	64%	32%
Anchorage	57%	37%
Southeast	29%	68%
<u>Registration:</u>		
Democrat	44%	56%
Republican	59%	37%
Non-Partisan	57%	37%





“Natural gas” still leads as the most desired source of energy in the future (37%), again followed by “wind” (20%) and “hydroelectric” (18%). The relative rank-order has remained the same over the past three years; however, preference for “hydroelectric”, “nuclear” and “coal” have increased with each survey.

Question: As energy needs in the area where you live continue to grow, which source of energy do you support the most for the future?





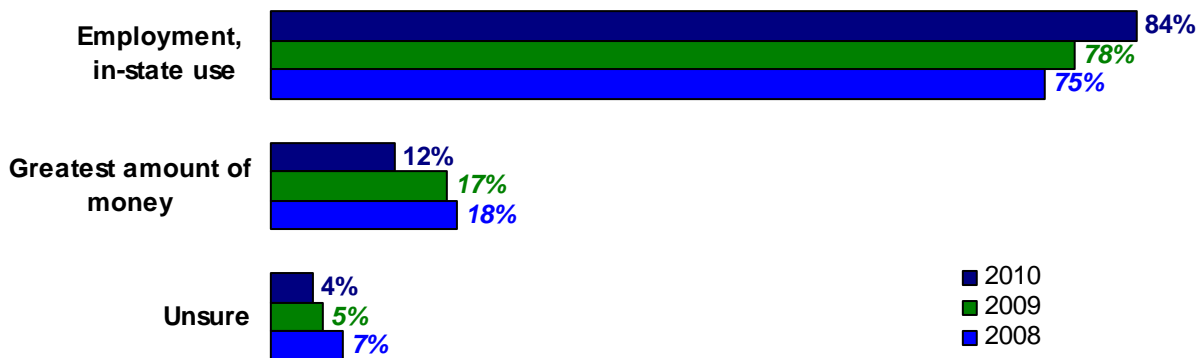
Southeast residents clearly prefer “hydroelectric” (69%) as a source for local energy, while Central and Anchorage residents prefer “natural gas” (47-51%). Other regions do not have a strong preference for any single energy source.

<i>“...which source of energy do you support...?”</i>					
<u>Region:</u>	<u>Natural Gas</u>	<u>Wind</u>	<u>Hydroelectric</u>	<u>Geothermal</u>	<u>Nuclear</u>
Rural	21%	39%	7%	16%	7%
Central	51%	11%	3%	3%	9%
Southcentral	32%	29%	15%	7%	5%
Anchorage	47%	15%	12%	8%	6%
Southeast	7%	16%	69%	4%	--
<u>Registration:</u>					
Democrat	38%	20%	21%	8%	2%
Republican	40%	12%	15%	8%	7%
Non-Partisan	36%	21%	18%	7%	7%



Alaskans' interpretation of the constitutional requirement to use state natural resources for the maximum benefit of state residents remains highly focused on "employment and in-state use" (84%).

Question: Alaska's constitution states that Alaska's natural resources are to be used for the "maximum benefit" of state residents. In your opinion, does "maximum benefit" primarily mean provide the greatest amount of money to the state, or does it mean providing employment and in-state use of the resources?



And there appears to be broad agreement throughout the state -- from 74% in Rural to 95% in the Southcentral region.

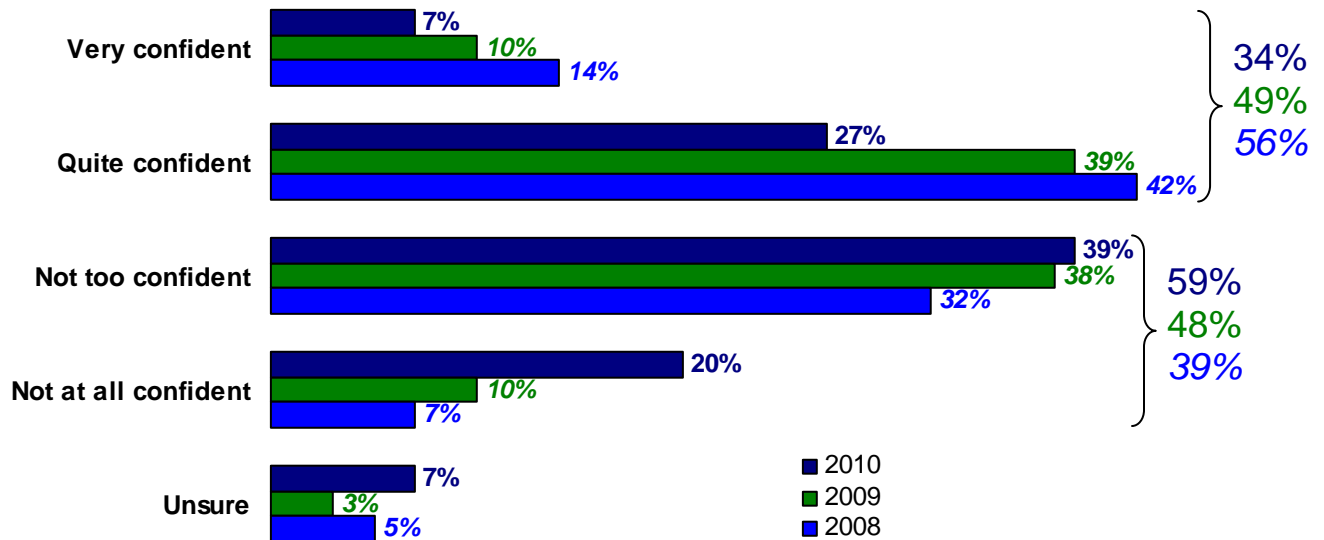
<i>"...what does 'maximum benefit' mean...?"</i>		
<u>Region:</u>	<u>Employment, in-state use</u>	<u>Greatest amount of money</u>
Rural	74%	18%
Central	85%	13%
Southcentral	95%	2%
Anchorage	81%	13%
Southeast	81%	19%
<u>Registration:</u>		
Democrat	82%	15%
Republican	85%	12%
Non-Partisan	84%	11%





Only one-out-of-three Alaskans (34%) report confidence in AGIA -- with just 7% "very confident" -- continuing a decline from previous years.

Question: How confident are you that former Governor Palin's AGIA plan will be successful in getting a natural gas pipeline for Alaska?



And with the exception of Rural residents (51% "confident"), the lack of confidence is apparent in all regions (54-65% "not too" or "not at all" successful).

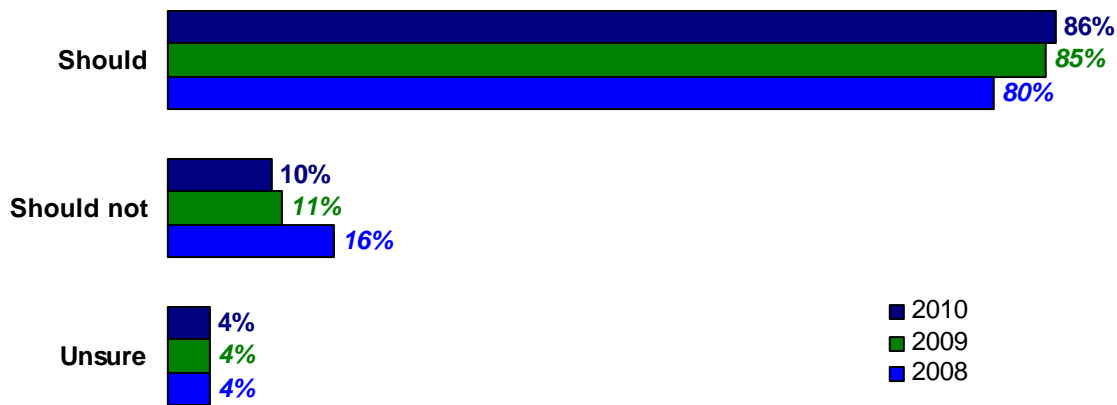
<i>"...confidence in AGIA being successful...?"</i>		
<u>Region:</u>	<u>Very / Quite</u>	<u>Not too / Not at all</u>
Rural	51%	42%
Central	42%	54%
Southcentral	35%	58%
Anchorage	30%	65%
Southeast	26%	61%
<u>Registration:</u>		
Democrat	31%	64%
Republican	55%	44%
Non-Partisan	27%	67%





On a statewide basis, approximately nine-out-of-ten Alaskans (86%) report they support giving serious attention to building an in-state natural gas pipeline to tidewater in Southcentral.

*Question: In addition to a potential 40 billion dollar, natural gas pipeline from the North Slope to the mid-western United States that could take 15-20 years to build, do you feel the governor and state legislature should or should not give serious attention to supporting a smaller 20 billion dollar gas line from the North Slope to tidewater in Southcentral Alaska that could be built within 10 years and provide gas for in-state use as well as for export?**



And support is strong throughout Alaska, ranging from 80% in Rural areas, to 98% in Southcentral.

<i>"...attention to smaller gas line...?"</i>		
<u>Region:</u>	<u>Should</u>	<u>Should not</u>
Rural	80%	18%
Central	83%	14%
Southcentral	98%	1%
Anchorage	84%	10%
Southeast	84%	14%
<u>Registration:</u>		
Democrat	82%	15%
Republican	89%	10%
Non-Partisan	86%	10%

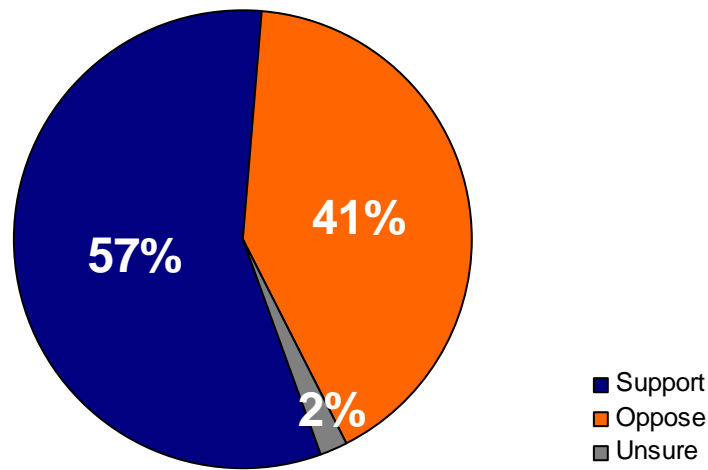
*Note This question wording was slightly revised in 2009 and 2010.





A substantial majority of Alaskans (57%) also support using left-over Permanent Fund earnings to help finance an in-state natural gas pipeline.

Question: The earnings from Alaska’s Permanent Fund investments are currently used to pay dividends and provide inflation-proofing for the Permanent Fund as a whole. Some people have suggested that investment earnings left over after dividends and inflation-proofing could be used to help Alaska finance an in-state natural gas pipeline. What is your opinion...do you support using Permanent Fund earnings left-over after paying dividends and inflation-proofing to help finance an in-state natural gas pipeline, or do you oppose that suggestion?



However, support is mixed geographically. Central residents are the most enthusiastic about the idea (71% “support”); however, three-out-of-five respondents (61%) from Southeast say they are “opposed” to using left-over Permanent Fund earnings for a gasline. Southcentral Alaskans (Mat-Su Valley and Kenai Peninsula) and Anchorage residents report identical approval (58%).

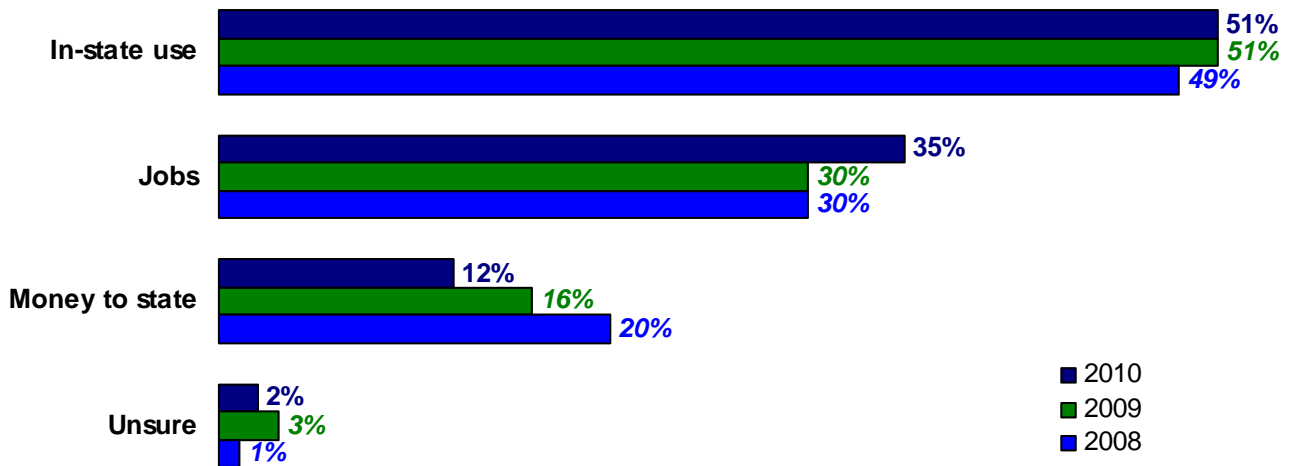
<i>“...support using Permanent Fund earnings...?”</i>		
<u>Region:</u>	<u>Support</u>	<u>Oppose</u>
Rural	50%	42%
Central	71%	25%
Southcentral	58%	40%
Anchorage	58%	40%
Southeast	39%	61%
<u>Registration:</u>		
Democrat	51%	46%
Republican	63%	36%
Non-Partisan	54%	43%





Alaskans' points-of-view regarding the benefits and relative importance of a natural gas pipeline are mostly unchanged from last year -- approximately half (51%) see "*in-state use*" as the most important benefit, with "*jobs*" second-most often mentioned (35%). Only about one-out-of-seven (12%) believe "*money for Alaska or the Permanent Fund*" is the most important benefit from a natural gas pipeline.

*Question: Which do you think is the most important benefit of a natural gas pipeline from the North Slope...
 ...the jobs it will provide;
 ...the in-state use for heating, electricity and industrial development;
 ...the money it will provide to the state and Permanent Fund?*



With the exception of "*jobs*" being most important in Southeast, "*in-state use*" leads in every geographic area (44-61%).

<i>"...most important benefit of a gas pipeline...?"</i>			
<u>Region:</u>	<u>In-state use</u>	<u>Jobs</u>	<u>Money</u>
Rural	44%	31%	23%
Central	61%	35%	5%
Southcentral	53%	41%	4%
Anchorage	56%	32%	10%
Southeast	24%	42%	29%
<u>Registration:</u>			
Democrat	54%	33%	11%
Republican	48%	40%	11%
Non-Partisan	54%	30%	13%

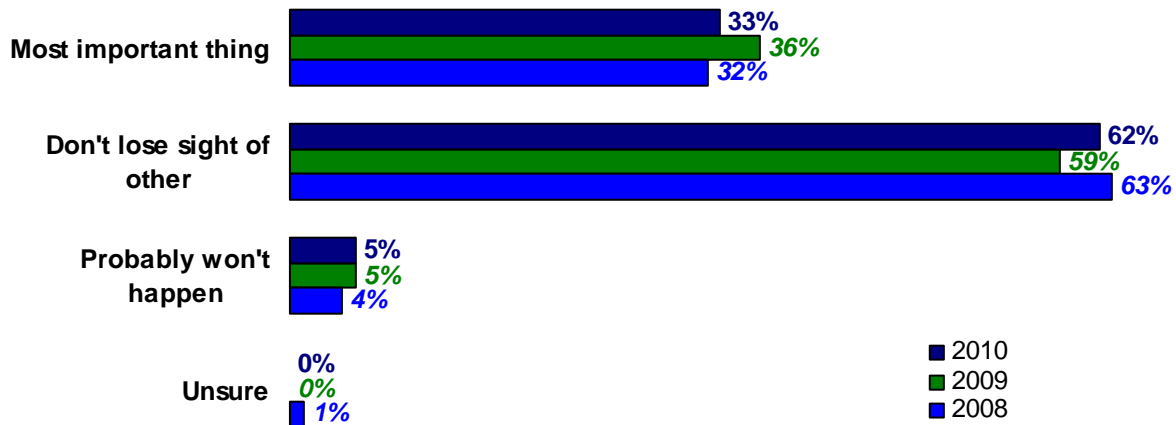




Nevertheless, a majority of respondents (62%) believe that Alaskans shouldn't "lose sight of other economic opportunities", which is consistent with previous measurements (59-63%); however, one-out-of-three Alaskans (33%) say the natural gas pipeline is "by far the most important economic factor" for Alaska's future.

Question: I'm going to read three different points of view regarding a natural gas pipeline from the North Slope, please tell me which description comes closest to your own personal point of view...?

*It's by far the most important thing for Alaska's economic future; it's important, but we shouldn't lose sight of other economic opportunities;
it's a waste of time and a boondoggle that probably won't happen*



Geographically, "gasline most important" is a stronger sentiment among Railbelt residents (35-38% in Central, Southcentral and Anchorage), compared to Rural and Southeast (21-22%).

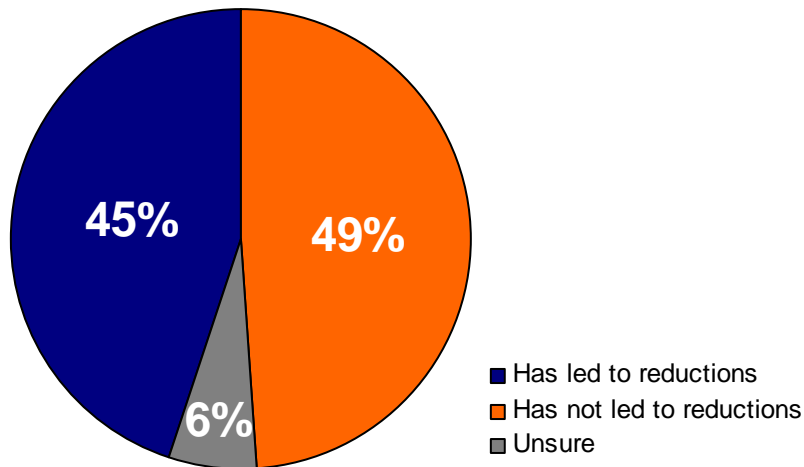
<i>"...which description of gas pipeline...?"</i>			
<u>Region:</u>	<u>Most important</u>	<u>Don't lose sight of other</u>	<u>Waste of time prob won't happen</u>
Rural	21%	73%	5%
Central	38%	59%	3%
Southcentral	35%	60%	6%
Anchorage	37%	58%	4%
Southeast	22%	71%	7%
<u>Registration:</u>			
Democrat	26%	69%	3%
Republican	40%	56%	4%
Non-Partisan	32%	62%	5%





At the present time, Alaskans are approximately evenly split regarding the effect of higher oil taxes -- 45% report they believe “higher oil taxes have led to a decline in oil industry exploration and investment”, while 49% disagree.

Question: Alaska’s tax on oil production was significantly increased two years ago. Since the oil tax increase, there has been an almost 20% decline in the number of wells being drilled in Alaska, and oil and gas companies have announced future reductions in spending. Some people believe that the higher taxes have led to the reductions in oil industry exploration and investment in Alaska, while other people disagree. What is your opinion -- do you believe the increase in Alaska’s tax on production has led to the reductions in oil industry exploration and investment in Alaska, or not?



Southcentral residents are most likely to believe an increased production tax “has led to a reduction” in oil exploration and investment, while residents in the Central part of the state are the most likely to believe higher oil taxes have not caused the decline.

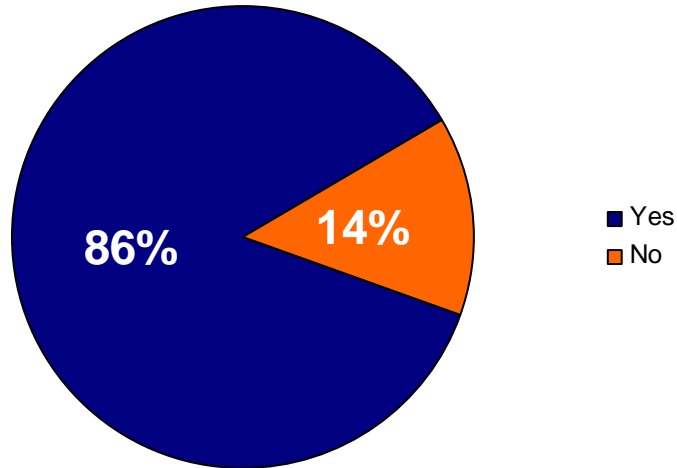
<i>“...tax on production has led to reduction in oil industry...?”</i>		
Region:	Has led to reduction	Has not led to reduction
Rural	43%	51%
Central	36%	62%
Southcentral	54%	40%
Anchorage	46%	47%
Southeast	39%	54%
Registration:		
Democrat	30%	62%
Republican	61%	35%
Non-Partisan	42%	53%





More than four-out-of-five respondents (86%) report they currently have health coverage.

Question: Do you currently have healthcare coverage?



Rural areas have the lowest percentage of reported health care coverage (78%), compared to 83-91% in other regions.

<i>"...currently have healthcare...?"</i>		
<u>Region:</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Rural	78%	22%
Central	91%	9%
Southcentral	83%	17%
Anchorage	88%	12%
Southeast	89%	11%
 <u>Registration:</u>		
Democrat	87%	13%
Republican	90%	10%
Non-Partisan	87%	13%

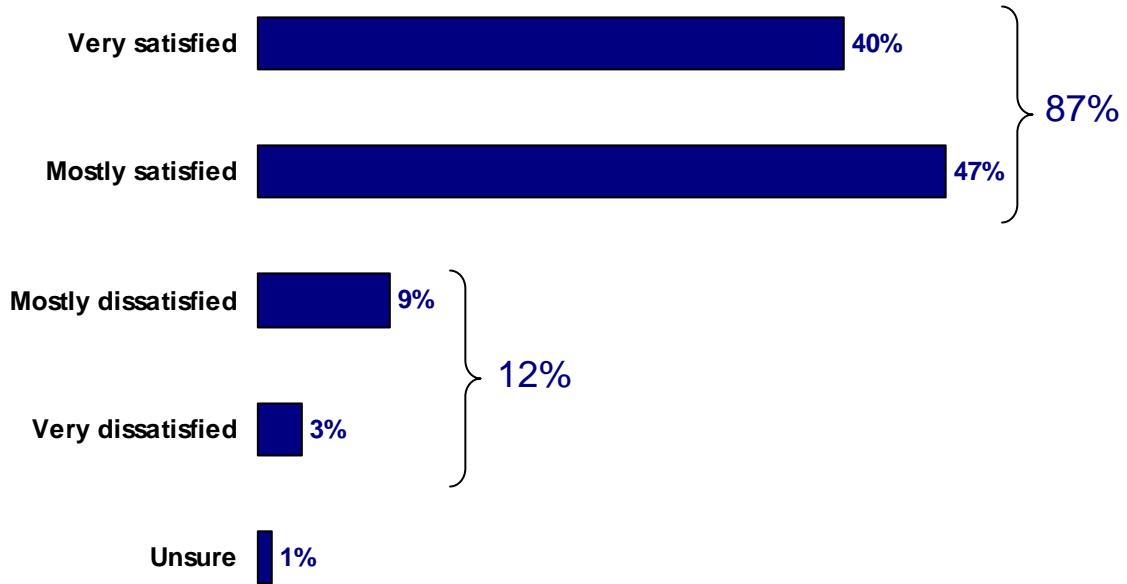




The vast majority (87%) of respondents with healthcare coverage report they are “satisfied” with their coverage, with two-out-of-five (40%) “very satisfied”.

Question: How satisfied are you with your healthcare coverage?

[Asked of 86% who reported having healthcare coverage]



Satisfaction with current healthcare coverage is high in all regions (84-93%).

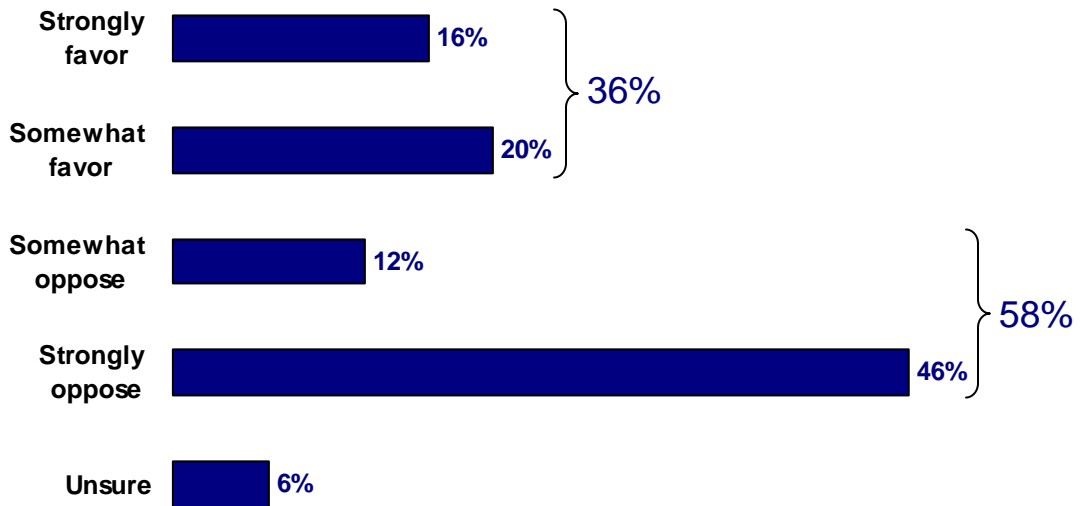
<i>“...how satisfied...healthcare coverage...?”</i>		
<u>Region:</u>	<u>Very/Mostly satisfied</u>	<u>Very/Mostly dissatisfied</u>
Rural	84%	14%
Central	92%	9%
Southcentral	93%	7%
Anchorage	85%	15%
Southeast	82%	18%
<u>Registration:</u>		
Democrat	83%	17%
Republican	88%	12%
Non-Partisan	89%	11%





And in conclusion, approximately one-out-of-three Alaskans (36%) report they “favor” the healthcare plan proposed by President Obama and Congress; however, a majority (58%) are “opposed” -- with nearly half (46%) “strongly opposed”.

Question: Generally speaking, do you strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose the healthcare reform plan proposed by President Obama and Congress?



Perhaps because the Bush has the highest percentage of uninsured (22%, see two pages prior), Rural residents are more likely to be in favor of the healthcare reform plan (51%), compared to other regions (24-42% “support”).

<i>“...healthcare reform...?”</i>		
<u>Region:</u>	<u>Strongly/Somewhat favor</u>	<u>Strongly/Somewhat oppose</u>
Rural	51%	40%
Central	31%	63%
Southcentral	24%	72%
Anchorage	40%	54%
Southeast	42%	53%
<u>Registration:</u>		
Democrat	66%	22%
Republican	7%	92%
Non-Partisan	40%	54%

