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RESEARCH & POLLING

**VOTER ATTITUDES TOWARDS ALLOWING THE USE OF
MARIJUANA FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES
QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH**

**Prepared for:
Drug Policy Forum of Hawaii**

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BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

Drug Policy Forum of Hawaii has contracted QMark Research & Polling to conduct a study of voter attitudes towards the proposed idea of marijuana use for medicinal purposes.

A total of 703 telephone interviews were conducted Statewide from February 3, 2000 to February 13, 2000. The sample was randomly generated using QMark's Random Digit Dialing Program. All respondents were screened to ensure they are registered to vote in the State and had in fact voted in the last major election held in 1998. The margin of error for this study is +/- 3.7 percentage points with a 95% level of confidence. The data was weighted to reflect estimates of voter demographics on each island.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A solid majority (77%) of Hawai'i voters are in favor of "the Hawai'i State Legislature passing a law in Hawai'i to allow seriously or terminally ill patients to use marijuana for medical purposes if supported by their medical doctor." Strong support is fairly universal across most of the major demographic segments in the state. Even among the least supportive demographic group -- Republicans -- 59% are favorable. A solid majority among all ethnic groups and islands support the idea.

Fifty percent of the voters polled are "strongly in favor" of this legislation being passed. Support among the general public is not "soft." Only 14% of the voters polled are "strongly opposed."

Voters have already made up their minds about this issue and are not easily swayed. Less than 2% of voters were undecided about this issue. After all of the respondents were presented with all of the major arguments for and against medical marijuana, a total of 78% said that they favor the legislation.

The strongest argument in support of the proposal is that "marijuana can reduce pain, nausea and muscle spasms in cases where other medications have failed." Most voters appear to recognize that marijuana can ease pain and suffering. The second most convincing argument was that "doctors, not the government, should be the ones to determine whether marijuana is an appropriate medicine for the treatment of certain illnesses."

Among voters who opposed the proposal, the strongest argument was that allowing medical use of marijuana "would send the wrong message to our children." The second most convincing argument against the proposal was "while marijuana may be useful, it is not necessarily more useful than other already legally available drugs."

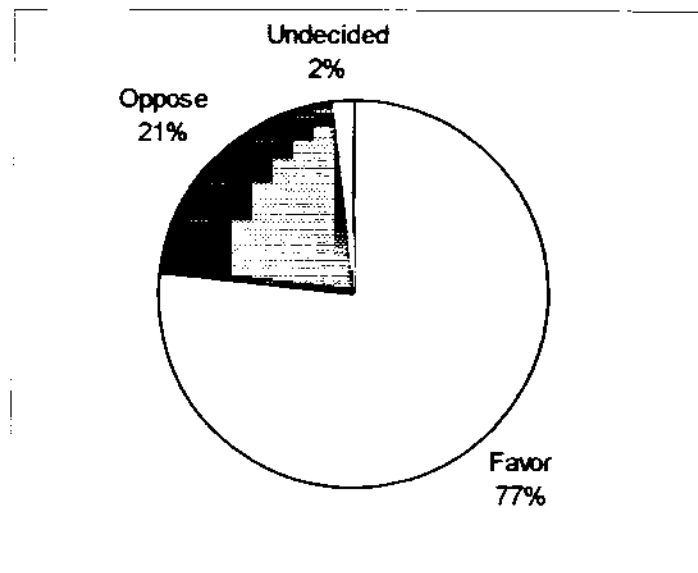
Support for the proposal was just as high among parents as among voters without children under age 18. It was also strong among "very likely voters."



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

ALLOWING MARIJUANA FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES

A solid majority (77%) of the registered voters polled favor the passing of a law that would allow the seriously or terminally ill the use of marijuana for medical purposes as recommended by a physician.



Support for this measure is fairly universal among most of the major demographic segments highlighted in the data tables.

- Among respondents who we've termed "very likely voters" or those who say they've voted in all or most of the elections since they've been eligible to vote and have voted in the last major election in 1998, 77% favor allowing the use of marijuana for medical purposes as recommended by a physician.



- Support is strong for the passing of this legislation on Oahu as well as the Neighbor Islands.

	Oahu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai
Favor	77%	86%	67%	76%
Oppose	21%	14%	32%	23%

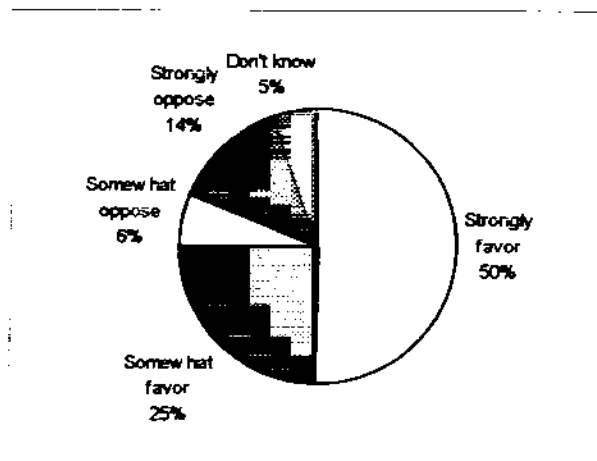
- Over half the Republicans polled and solid majorities of both Democrats and Independents favor medicinal marijuana.

	Democrat	Independent	Republican
Favor	79%	82%	59%
Oppose	19%	16%	40%

- Support for this measure is solid among each of the major ethnic segments in the State. Eighty-three percent of the Caucasians polled are in favor of allowing medicinal marijuana. This sentiment is shared by 75% of the Japanese voters polled. The lowest scores are found among Filipino voters where roughly two-thirds (63%) favor this form of treatment.

DEGREE OF SUPPORT

Later, respondents were asked to measure their degree of support on this issue. Those who had an opinion were asked whether they were strongly or only somewhat in favor of their previous stance. Fifty percent "strongly favor" allowing marijuana for medicinal purposes. Another 25% are at least somewhat in favor of this measure. At the opposite end, 14% strongly oppose allowing marijuana for medicinal purposes while another 6% are just somewhat opposed to the idea.





- Support for this measure is weakest among Maui voters. Among this area segment, solid support measures just 36%. By comparison, 63% of Big Islanders are strongly in support this legislation.

	Oahu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai
Strongly Favor	50%	63%	36%	48%
Strongly Oppose	13%	10%	23%	15%

- Among the major ethnic segments Caucasian and Hawaiian voters tend to be the strongest proponents of this measure. At the opposite end, support is “softer” among AJA and Filipino voters.

	Caucasian	Japanese	Hawaiian	Filipino
Strongly Favor	59%	41%	58%	39%
Strongly Oppose	12%	14%	14%	22%

- Male respondents are stronger supporters of this form of treatment than are their female counterparts. Fifty-six percent of the men polled are strongly in favor of this measure compared to just 45% among female respondents.



ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF ALLOWING MEDICAL USE

UNAIDED

The primary argument favoring this proposal is marijuana's perceived ability to make comfortable the lives of the seriously and terminally ill. Thirty-five percent support this measure because they believe marijuana acts as an effective pain reliever. Thirty percent believe the drug will aid the terminally ill while 8% suggest it will help with cancer patients. Eighteen percent offer conditional support so long as the drug is used only for legitimate medical purposes.

	THOSE WHO FAVOR ALLOWING MEDICAL USE OF MARIJUANA
To ease pain	35%
Aid the terminally ill	30%
Support it if it's only used for medical purposes	18%
Other	8%
Aid cancer patients	8%
Aid glaucoma patients	2%

Base = 553.

OTHER ARGUMENTS

In this section voters were read a list of six statements or arguments supporting the use of marijuana for medical purposes. They were then asked whether each was a very convincing reason to support this issue, a somewhat convincing reason to support this issue or not convincing as a reason. In addition, respondents who rated one or more statements as being "very convincing" were then asked which was the MOST convincing. The table on the following page shows the percent that rated each as being "very convincing" as well as the percent that rated each as being the MOST convincing reason of the six.



	MOST convincing reason	"very convincing" as a reason
Marijuana can reduce pain, nausea and muscle spasms in cases where other medications have failed	50%	54%
Doctors, not the government, should be the ones to determine whether marijuana is an appropriate medicine for the treatment of certain illnesses	25%	53%
Patients should not be arrested for using marijuana for medical reasons	11%	49%
Voters in 7 states and the District of Columbia recently passed initiatives allowing the use of medical marijuana when recommended by a physician	6%	30%
In states where medical marijuana has been legalized, use rates by teens have not increased	4%	27%
Since the effects of smoked marijuana can be felt within minutes after inhalation, it is easy for the patient to control the dosage	3%	24%

Marijuana's ability to manage pain, nausea and muscle spasms is clearly viewed as the most effective of the six arguments tested. Roughly half of those who selected at least one of the statements as being a convincing argument chose this statement as having the most merit. Placing a distant second is the belief that doctors and not the government should be the ones to determine the best treatment methods. The latter is an especially strong argument among Republican voters.



ARGUMENTS AGAINST ALLOWING MEDICAL USE

UNAIDED

Registered voters who are initially opposed to this proposal are primarily concerned that marijuana is an illegal drug. Many are of the opinion that allowing marijuana for medical purposes will only make the drug more accessible causing greater abuse.

	THOSE WHO OPPOSE ALLOWING MARIJUANA FOR MEDICAL USE
It is an illegal drug	27%
Opportunities for abuse	21%
Other	11%
Other legal drugs are better/ available	10%
Benefits are not yet proven	6%
Marijuana will become more accessible	4%

Base = 142.

OTHER ARGUMENTS

In this section voters were read a list of six statements or arguments opposing the use of marijuana for medical purposes. They were then asked whether each was a very convincing reason to oppose this issue, a somewhat convincing reason or not convincing as a reason. In addition, respondents who rated one or more statements as being a "very convincing" reason were then asked which was the MOST convincing. The table on the following page shows the percent that rated each as being a "very convincing" reason to oppose legalization as well as the percent that rated each as being the MOST convincing reason of the six to oppose allowing marijuana for medical purposes.



	MOST convincing reason	"very convincing" as a reason
We should wait for more research on the safety and effectiveness of marijuana as medicine, then let the FDA decide	23%	27%
Permitting medical use of marijuana would send the wrong message to our children about marijuana. It will suggest that marijuana use is okay and more of them will use it	22%	23%
There is a federal law prohibiting the prescribing of marijuana for medical purposes	15%	21%
This action will open the door to making recreational use of marijuana legal	14%	21%
While marijuana may be useful, it is not necessarily more useful than other already legally available substances	12%	17%
Smoking marijuana is too dangerous to lungs and other organs to be permitted	12%	23%

Of the six statements tested there is no clear favorite among the voting public. Twenty-three percent felt the statement regarding the need for more information and testing was the most convincing of the six while another 22% feel the legalization of marijuana for medicinal purposes would send the wrong message to Hawaii's youth.

- When examining the results from just those who OPPOSE this measure, we find the primary reason they feel the way they do is the fear it will send the wrong message to Hawaii's youth. Placing a distant second is the belief that there are already other drugs that are legally available.

	Those who OPPOSE initiative
Permitting medical use of marijuana would send the wrong message to our children about marijuana. It will suggest that marijuana use is okay and more of them will use it	33%
While marijuana may be useful, it is not necessarily more useful than other already legally available substances	19%
We should wait for more research on the safety and effectiveness of marijuana as medicine, then let the FDA decide	14%
This action will open the door to making recreational use of marijuana legal	12%
There is a federal law prohibiting the prescribing of marijuana for medical purposes	11%
Smoking marijuana is too dangerous to lungs and other organs to be permitted	7%



EFFECTS OF POTENTIAL ARGUMENTS ON VOTERS

	Initial Vote	After Positive Arguments	After Negative Arguments	Final Vote
Favor	77%	79%	76%	78%
Oppose	21%	20%	22%	20%
Undecided	1%	1%	2%	2%

During the course of the research Hawaii voters were asked four times how they felt about this issue. They were asked once at the outset of the interview, twice during the middle of the interview after being read arguments both favoring and opposing this piece of legislation and a final time at the conclusion of the interview after hearing both sides of the argument. The research indicates voters have very clear views regarding allowing the use of marijuana for medical purposes and were not swayed by any of the arguments presented during the course of the interview.

A solid majority of Hawaii voters remain committed in their support of marijuana for those that are seriously or terminally ill.



LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

In this section of the research voters were read a list of five provisions of the proposed legislation and asked to give their approval rating for each. They were asked to use a four point rating scale with a four being “strongly approve” and a one being “strongly disapprove.” The table below highlights the percent that strongly approved of each provision as well as its mean or average score. The higher the mean score the higher the approval rating.

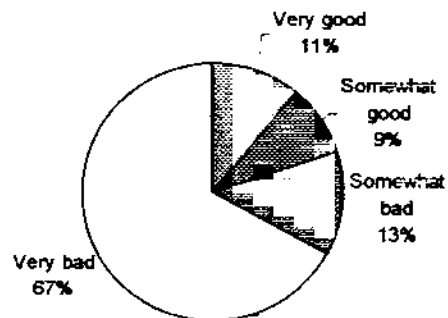
	Strongly Support	Mean Score
Only patients who suffer from debilitating medical conditions such as cancer, multiple sclerosis, HIV/ AIDS and chronic pain would be eligible to use marijuana as a medicine	54%	3.2
A doctor's approval would be required for a person to use marijuana as medicine. This approval would have to be verified by authorities for a person to use marijuana	53%	3.2
The bill would remove criminal penalties for patients who use marijuana in treating certain disease	51%	3.2
The amount of marijuana a patient would be allowed to possess or use would be limited to enough for a personal supply	50%	3.1
A patient could designate another person, such as a family member, as a legal caregiver who would be exempt from criminal penalties for obtaining and possessing marijuana as long as it is only for a specific patient	37%	2.8

The weakest leg of the legislation's five key points is the provision that allows patient to designate another as a caregiver exempting them from criminal penalties for obtaining and possessing marijuana. Just a third (37%) of the voting public strongly approves of this section of the measure. Each of the other four parts of the legislation is met with strong public support, earning approval ratings of 50% or better.



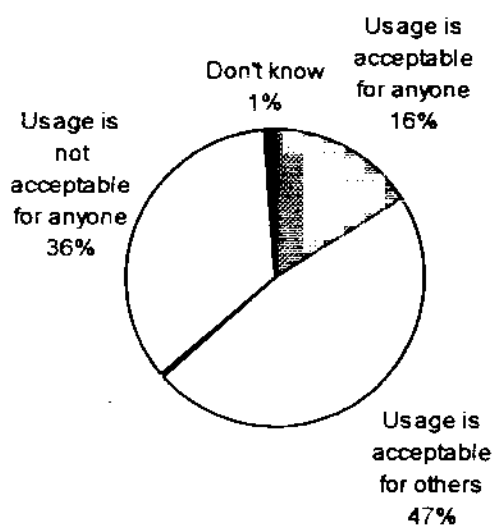
RECREATIONAL USE

Most Hawaii voters are adamantly against the idea of making marijuana available for uses other than for medical purposes. Sixty-seven percent feel it's a very bad idea for the Legislature to legalize and regulate marijuana use among adults for non-medical or recreational purposes. Another 13% feel it's at least a somewhat bad idea while just 20% recognize some positive aspects of this idea.



PERSONAL VIEWS

Roughly half (47%) the voters polled feel that marijuana usage is acceptable for others but not necessarily themselves. Another 16% feel it's acceptable for anyone while a third (36%) feel it is unacceptable for anyone.





- Hawaiian voters are more liberal in their thinking when it comes to marijuana usage while Filipino voters tend to be more conservative when it comes to this subject.

	Caucasian	Japanese	Hawaiian	Filipino
Usage is acceptable for anyone	15%	13%	24%	9%
Usage is acceptable for others	45%	48%	44%	58%
Usage is not acceptable for anyone	39%	38%	31%	33%

RELATED ISSUES – PUBLIC OPINION

In this section voters were read five general statements related to the public's concern regarding the use of drugs in general. They were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with each statement. The table below highlights the percentage that agreed with each.

	AGREE
If we put more effort and resources into it we could win the War on Drugs	70%
Judges should have the discretion over sentencing for drug related crimes instead of following mandatory minimum guidelines	62%
Drug abuse should be treated as a public health problem not a criminal one	61%
More research should be done before we make any changes to Hawaii's laws on medical use of marijuana	59%
Currently illegal drugs should be decriminalized and regulated like alcohol and tobacco	33%

With the exception of the decriminalization of already illegal drugs, Hawaii voters are in general agreement with most of the issues addressed in this section. They feel that with more resources the War on Drugs is a winnable one, that judges should not be tied to mandatory sentencing guidelines when it comes to drug offenders and that drug abuse should be treated as a public health problem and not a criminal one.

Fifty-nine percent agree that more research should be done before any legislation is passed decriminalizing the use of marijuana for medical purposes.



PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

- Twenty-nine percent of those polled know of someone who was seriously ill and had to use marijuana as medicine.
- 64% claimed to have been in a room with someone while marijuana was being smoked.

PROBLEMS FACING THE STATE- UNAIDED

The three primary problems recognized by the respondents are concerns regarding education, crime and drugs and problems with the economy. Others issues of interest garnering 10% of the sample or more include the lack of job opportunities, corruption in local State and County governments as well as concerns over traffic.

	OVERALL
Education	43%
Crime/ Drugs	41%
The economy/ Cost of living	38%
Other	25%
Lack of job opportunities	13%
Corruption in local government	10%
Traffic congestion	10%



PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

	OVERALL	FAVOR	OPPOSE
VOTING HISTORY			
All of them	46%	46%	43%
Most of them	28%	28%	28%
Some of them	13%	14%	11%
Just a few	11%	10%	16%
1 st time voter	0%	1%	-
POLITICAL PARTY			
Strong Democrat	23%	23%	21%
Leaning Democrat	21%	21%	18%
Independent	40%	43%	31%
Leaning Republican	7%	6%	11%
Strong Republican	7%	5%	14%
RELIGION			
Protestant	12%	11%	16%
Roman Catholic	25%	24%	29%
Budhist/ Shinto	9%	8%	11%
Mormon/ LDS	5%	4%	5%
Jewish	1%	0%	1%
Athiest/ Agnostic	15%	17%	5%
Other	25%	26%	25%
LABOR UNION	30%	30%	32%
HEALTH INDUSTRY	17%	16%	16%
ETHNICITY			
Caucasian	28%	30%	21%
Filipino	13%	11%	21%
Hawaiian	18%	19%	15%
Japanese	28%	28%	31%
AGE			
18-34	27%	29%	19%
35-54	42%	41%	45%
55 +	22%	21%	23%
Mean	44.4	43.9	45.8
CHILD UNDER 12	32%	32%	33%
CHILD 13 TO 18	22%	21%	25%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Less than \$50,000	44%	44%	40%
\$50,000 - \$75,000	25%	25%	23%
\$75,000 +	16%	17%	14%
GENDER			
Male	50%	53%	41%
Female	50%	47%	59%



The primary differences between the two segments tend to revolve around gender and ethnicity. Female voters tend to react less favorably than do male voters. That is not to say however, that female voters are not in favor of this measure in large numbers it's just that their support is noticeably less than their male counterparts.

As far as ethnicity goes, Caucasian voters on the whole tend to side with allowing the terminally ill to use marijuana as do Hawaiian voters. Japanese voters do support this measure though not as strongly as the two aforementioned segments. Filipino voters tend to be the most apprehensive of the four major ethnic segments in the State.



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APPENDIX



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Id Number _____	(1)
Island 1 = Oahu	(2)
2 = Hawaii	
3 = Maui	
4 = Kauai	
Date: _____	
Interviewer: _____	

Voters Attitudes Toward Legalizing Marijuana for Medical Purposes
QMark Research & Polling
(January 2000)

Hello, I'm _____ from QMark Research & Polling, a professional research company in Honolulu. We're conducting a survey today about important issues facing our islands and I'd like to include your opinions. This is market research only, we do no product promotion or selling of any kind. I'd like to speak to the male/female head of your household, are you one of those persons? **(IF "HEADS" NOT AVAILABLE, ASK TO SPEAK TO ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER, 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER)**

A. First are you currently registered to vote at this address?

Yes

NO (THANK TERMINATE AND TALLY CODE NQ ON CALL RECORD SHEET)

B. Did you vote in the 1998 elections?

Yes

NO (THANK TERMINATE AND TALLY CODE NQ ON CALL RECORD SHEET)

C. Would you say you will definitely vote in the elections to be held in November of 2000, that you will probably vote or that something could happen to keep you from voting?

(IF "SOMETHING COULD HAPPEN", THANK AND TERMINATE INTERVIEW)

I. What would you say are the two or three most important problems or issues facing Hawaii today? (PROBE:)
What other issues are important to you?

_____ (3)

_____ (4)

_____ (5)

Now, I'd like to ask your opinion about a specific issue...

2. Are you in favor or opposed to the Hawaii State Legislature passing a law in Hawaii to allow seriously or terminally ill patients to use marijuana for medical purposes if supported by their medical doctors? _____ (6)

1 = Favor 2 = Opposed

3. Why do you say that (PROBE:) Why are you in favor/opposed? _____

_____ (7)

_____ (8)

4. Are you strongly in favor/opposed or just somewhat in favor/opposed? _____ (9)

4 = Strongly favor 3 = Somewhat favor
2 = Somewhat oppose 1 = Strongly oppose

5. Have you ever heard anything about marijuana being used for medical purposes? _____ (10)

1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Don't know/Refused

6. What have you heard it is used for?

_____ (11)

_____ (12)

**ROTATE SECTIONS FOR AND AGAINST MARIJUANA USAGE FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES
[QUESTIONS 7 AND 8]**

7. Now I'd like to read you some arguments people could use when they want to allow seriously or terminally ill patients to use marijuana for medical purposes if supported by their doctor. As I read each argument please tell me if it is a very convincing reason, a somewhat convincing reason or not convincing as a reason we should legalize marijuana for medical purposes.

3 = Very convincing 2 = Somewhat convincing 1 = Not convincing as a reason

1 Marijuana can reduce pain, nausea and muscle spasms in cases where other medications have failed. _____ (13)

2 Doctors, not the government, should be the ones to determine whether marijuana is an appropriate medicine for the treatment of certain illnesses. _____ (14)

3 Voters in seven states and the District of Columbia recently passed initiatives allowing the use of medical marijuana when recommended by a physician. _____ (15)

4 Since the effects of smoked marijuana can be felt within minutes after inhalation, it is easy for the patient to control the dosage _____ (16)

5 In states where medical marijuana has been legalized, use rates by teens have not increased. _____ (17)

6 Patients should not be arrested for using marijuana for medical reasons _____ (18)

7a. *(IF NAMED MORE THAN ONE STATEMENT AS A VERY CONVINCING REASON TO LEGALIZE MARIJUANA FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES, ASK:)*

You said _____ and _____ were convincing reasons to have marijuana legalized for Medical purposes, which was most convincing? _____ (19)

7b. Sometimes people change their mind about issues such as this, so let me ask you again... Pretend for a moment that the State was trying to decide if it should allow seriously or terminally ill patients to use marijuana for medical purposes if supported by their medical doctors and asked for your opinion, would you say yes, or would you say no? _____ (20)

1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't know/Refused

8. Now I'd like to read you some arguments people could use if they do not want to allow seriously or terminally ill patients to use marijuana for medical purposes if supported by their medical doctor. As I read each argument please tell me if it is a very convincing reason, a somewhat convincing reason or not convincing as a reason we should not legalize marijuana for medical purposes.

3 = Very convincing

2 = Somewhat convincing

1 = Not convincing as a reason

1 There is a federal law prohibiting the prescribing of marijuana for Medical purposes. _____ (21)

2 While marijuana may be useful, it is not necessarily more useful than other already legally available substances. _____ (22)

3 This action will open the door to making recreational use of marijuana legal. _____ (23)

4 We should wait for more research on the safety and effectiveness of marijuana as medicine, then let the FDA (Food & Drug Administration) decide _____ (24)

5 Permitting medical use of marijuana would "send the wrong message" to our children about marijuana. It will suggest that marijuana use is okay and more of them will use it. _____ (25)

6 Smoking marijuana is too dangerous to lungs and other organs to be permitted. _____ (26)

8a. (IF NAMED MORE THAN ONE STATEMENT AS A VERY CONVINCING REASON TO NOT LEGALIZE MARIJUANA FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES, ASK:)

You said _____ and _____ were convincing reasons not to legalize marijuana for Medical purposes, which was most convincing? _____ (27)

8b. Sometimes people change their mind about issues such as this, so let me ask you again... Pretend for a moment that the State was trying to decide if it should allow seriously or terminally ill patients to use marijuana for medical purposes and asked for your opinion, would you say yes, or would you say no? _____ (28)

1 = Yes

2 = No

9 = Don't know/Refused

9. Now let me read you some provisions that could be part of legislation to allow the medical use of marijuana in Hawaii. Tell me if you approve or disapprove (strongly or somewhat) of each provision

4 = Strongly approve 2 = Somewhat disapprove
3 = Somewhat approve 1 = Strongly disapprove

The bill would remove criminal penalties for patients who use marijuana in treating _____ (29)
Certain diseases

Only patients who suffer from debilitating medical conditions such as cancer, _____ (30)
Multiple sclerosis, HIV/AIDS and chronic pain would be eligible to use marijuana
as medicine

A doctor's approval would be required for a person to use marijuana as medicine. This _____ (31)
approval would have to be verified by the authorities for a person to use marijuana.

A patient could designate another person, such as a family member, as a legal "caregiver" _____ (32)
who would also be exempt from criminal penalties for obtaining and possessing
marijuana as long as it is only for a specific patient.

The amount of marijuana a patient would be allowed to possess or use would be limited _____ (33)
to enough for a personal supply,

10. In general do you think it would be a good idea or a bad idea for the Hawai'i _____ (34)
State Legislature to legalize and regulate marijuana for adults to use for non-medical
or recreational purposes?

4 = Very good 3 = Somewhat good 2 = Somewhat bad 1 = Very Bad

11. What is your own personal view[s] of marijuana usage in general? Would you say _____ (35)
marijuana usage is acceptable for anyone, that marijuana usage is acceptable for
others but not for you or would you say that marijuana usage is not acceptable for anyone?

1 = Usage is acceptable for anyone
2 = Usage is acceptable for others
3 = Usage is not acceptable for anyone

12. Do you generally agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

1 = Agree 2 = Disagree

Judges should have discretion over sentencing for drug related crimes instead of following mandatory minimum guidelines. _____ (36)

More research should be done before we make any changes to Hawaii's laws on medical use of marijuana. _____ (37)

Drug abuse should be treated as a public health problem not a criminal one. _____ (38)

If we put more effort and resources into it we could win the War on Drugs. _____ (39)

Currently illegal drugs should be decriminalized and regulated like alcohol and tobacco. _____ (40)

13. Sometimes people change their mind about issues such as this, so let me ask you again... Pretend for a moment that the State was trying to decide if it should allow seriously or terminally ill patients to use marijuana for medical purposes if supported by their medical doctors and asked for your opinion, would you say yes, or would you say no? _____ (40a)

1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't know/Refused

And now, I have a few last questions for statistical purposes ...

14. To your knowledge, have you ever known someone who was seriously ill and had to use marijuana as medicine? _____ (41)

1 = Yes 2 = No

15. Have you ever been in a room with someone when they smoked marijuana? _____ (42)

1 = Yes 2 = No

16. In the elections held since you have been old enough to vote, would you say you have voted in all of them, most of them, some of them or just a few of them? _____ (43)

1 = All of them 2 = Most of them 3 = Some of them
4 = Just a few 5 = First time voter (volunteered)

17. Which of the following best describes you? _____ (44)

1 = Strong Democrat 2 = Leaning Democrat
3 = Independent 4 = Leaning Republican
5 = Strong Republican

18. What religion do you belong to? _____ (45)
 1 = Protestant 2 = Roman Catholic
 3 = Buddhist/Shinto 4 = Mormon/LDS
 5 = Jewish 6 = Atheist/Agnostic/no religion
 7 = OTHER (SPECIFY: _____)
 9 = DON'T KNOW/REFUSED
19. Are you or is anyone in your household a member of a labor union? _____ (46)
 1 = Yes 2 = No
20. Do you or does anyone living in your household work in the health care field? _____ (47)
 IF YES, ASK:) What is that person's occupation in the health care field?
 1 = Yes (Occupation: _____) 2 = No
21. What is your ethnic identification? (IF MORE THAN ONE:) With which do you _____ (48)
 identify the most? (IF NO CHOICE, MARK "MIXED")
 1 = Caucasian 2 = Chinese 3 = Filipino 4 = Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian
 5 = Japanese 6 = Black 7 = Other (SPECIFY) _____
 8 = Mixed 9 = REFUSED
22. What was your age on your last birthday? (99=REFUSED) _____ (49)
23. Do you have children 12 years of age or younger living in your household? _____ (50)
 1 = Yes 2 = No
24. Do you have children between 13 and 18 years of age living in your household? _____ (51)
 1 = Yes 2 = No
25. Which of the following categories includes your households total annual income _____ (52)
 from all sources before taxes for 1999? Just stop me when I come to the
 correct category?
 1 = Less than \$15,000 2 = \$15,000 but less than \$25,000
 3 = \$25,000 but less than \$35,000 4 = \$35,000 but less than \$50,000
 5 = \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 6 = \$75,000 but less than \$100,000
 7 = \$100,000 and over
 8 = (DON'T KNOW)
 9 = (REFUSED)
26. (RECORD, DO NOT ASK) Gender of respondent _____ (53)
 1 = Male 2 = Female
22. (RECORD, DO NOT ASK) Telephone Prefix _____ (54)

Thank you very much for your help in completing this survey.
 May I have your first name in case my office needs to verify I completed this interview?

FIRST NAME _____ TELEPHONE NUMBER _____