



December 17-28, 2017

600 Respondents (970 Unweighted Respondents)

300 Split A Respondents (485 Unweighted Respondents)

300 Split B Respondents (485 Unweighted Respondents)

348 Landline Respondents (505 Unweighted Respondents)

252 Wireless Respondents (465 Unweighted Respondents)

Margin of error: ± 4.0 percentage points

Turnout Score Weighted "Likely" Midterm Voters

State Innovation Exchange Arizona Pre-Session Statewide Poll Frequencies

Q.3 First of all, are you registered to vote in Arizona?

	Total
Yes	100
No (TERMINATE)	-

Q.4 I know it's a long way off, but what are the chances that you will vote in the election for governor, U.S. Senate, Congress, state legislature, and ballot issues in November of 2018 -- are you almost certain to vote, will you probably vote, are the chances 50-50, or is there no chance you will vote?

	Total
Almost certain	88
Probably	9
50-50	2
No chance (Don't know/refused)	1
Not almost certain	12

Q.5 Sex of respondent

	Total
Male	47
Female	53

Q.9 As you may know, earlier this year the Arizona legislature passed, and Governor Doug Ducey signed, a law that would expand student eligibility, regardless of family income, for what are called Empowerment Scholarship Accounts, also commonly referred to as school vouchers. After it was passed, a group of citizens collected signatures to refer this law to the ballot in the 2018 elections.

Thinking about this issue, today would you vote to uphold or overturn the new expansion of Empowerment Scholarship Accounts, also known as school vouchers?

	Total
Uphold	39
Overturn	37
(Undecided)	14
(Don't know/refused)	11
Uphold - Overturn	2

Q.10 OK now I am going to read you some issues on which members of the Arizona state legislature could focus. For each issue, please tell me if you think that should be a top priority, an important but secondary priority, a small priority, or not a priority at all for the Arizona state legislature.

	Top priority	Important but secondary priority	Small priority	Not a priority at all	(Dk/Ref)	Top/Important Priority	Small/Not a priority
A. Improving Arizona's neighborhood public schools.	68	22	5	4	1	89	10
B. Preventing thirty thousand Arizona children from losing health insurance coverage due to Congress's inaction.	61	18	9	9	2	80	18
C. (SPLIT A) Making health care and health insurance more affordable in Arizona.	71	19	6	3	1	90	9
D. (SPLIT B) Creating a public health insurance option for Arizona residents by letting them buy into the state's Medicaid program.	42	30	15	7	6	72	22
E. Lessening the influence of money and campaign donors on Arizona's government.	43	28	14	12	3	71	26
F. Protecting and expanding voting access for Arizona citizens.	51	25	11	10	3	76	21
G. (SPLIT A) Protecting Arizona's environment, air, and water.	59	30	7	3	1	90	10

State Innovation Exchange Arizona Pre-Session Statewide Poll: Frequencies, December 17-28, 2017

	Top priority	Important but secondary priority	Small priority	Not a priority at all	(Dk/ Ref)	Top/ Important Priority	Small/ Not a priority
H. (SPLIT B) Encouraging more clean, renewable energy in Arizona to create jobs and bring down utility costs.	52	30	11	6	1	82	17
I. (SPLIT A) Keeping taxes low and balancing the state budget.	58	29	7	4	2	87	11
J. (SPLIT A) Raising taxes on the rich and large corporations to balance the state budget.	34	30	13	20	2	65	33
K. (SPLIT B) Raising taxes on the rich and large corporations to increase funding for Arizona neighborhood public schools.	45	22	14	17	2	67	31
L. (SPLIT B) Fixing Arizona's roads, highways, and other infrastructure.	43	42	11	4	0	85	15
M. (SPLIT A) Cracking down on illegal immigration.	39	28	17	16	1	67	32
N. (SPLIT B) Providing Arizona DREAMers with in-state tuition to Arizona public universities.	32	25	19	23	2	57	41
O. (SPLIT A) Strengthening workplace protections and benefits for Arizona workers, including more overtime pay and more paid time off.	28	41	21	9	1	69	30
P. (SPLIT B) Attracting more high wage jobs to Arizona.	52	34	10	4	1	86	13
Q. Protecting women's access to reproductive health care services.	49	20	14	15	3	69	28
R. Reforming Arizona's criminal justice system.	38	36	16	6	3	75	22

Q.11 As you may know, Arizona's state government faces a budget deficit of one hundred million dollars in 2018. Which of these two approaches would you prefer for balancing the state budget:

Raise additional revenue to balance the budget and allow for increased investments in schools and health care

OR

Cut spending on state programs like education and Medicaid?

Which of those approaches would you prefer?

	Total
Raise revenue - strongly	55
Raise revenue - not so strongly	12
Cut spending - not so strongly	5
Cut spending - strongly	19
(Both)	1
(Neither)	5
(Don't know/refused)	4
Total Raise Revenue	67
Total Cut Spending	24
Total Raise Revenue - Total Cut Spending	43

Q.12 Now I'm going to ask you about some ways Arizona state government can raise revenue to increase public investment in things like schools and health care -- please tell me whether you favor or oppose each.

	Strng Fav	Smwt Fav	Smwt Opp	Strng Opp	(Neither/ Undecided)	(Dk/ Ref)	Total Fav	Total Opp	Fav - Opp
A. Raise taxes on the rich.	42	15	14	26	0	2	57	41	17
B. Raise taxes on corporate profits.	35	26	15	20	1	3	60	36	24
C. (SPLIT A) Cut back on corporate subsidies that award large tax breaks to big corporations.	35	24	15	20	2	3	59	35	24
D. (SPLIT B) Cut back on corporate welfare that awards large tax breaks to big corporations.	35	20	16	22	2	5	55	38	17
E. Raise the state sales tax.	12	20	19	45	1	3	32	64	-32

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Q.13 Next, I'm going to ask you about some ways to improve education in Arizona - please tell me whether you think each would be a very effective, somewhat effective, slightly effective, or not at all effective way to improve education in Arizona.

	Very effective	Smwt effective	Slightly effective	Not at all effective	(Dk/Ref)	Very/Smwt effective	Slightly/Not at all effective
A. Increase funding for neighborhood public schools.	53	25	9	11	2	78	20
B. (SPLIT A) Give public school teachers a four percent raise.	54	28	9	8	1	81	17
C. (SPLIT B) Give public school teachers a twenty percent raise.	55	25	7	11	2	80	18
D. Expand school choice and Empowerment Scholarship Accounts that help low income students attend private schools.	28	33	12	25	3	60	37
E. (SPLIT A) Overturn the school voucher program that diverts tax dollars from public schools and sends them to private schools instead.	26	19	14	37	4	45	51
F. (SPLIT B) Prevent for-profit, out of state, online schools from receiving tax dollars that could go towards neighborhood public schools.	31	30	6	27	6	62	33
G. Require all schools - district, private, and charter - be held to the same standards of accountability.	66	19	5	8	2	85	13
H. Cut down class sizes by building more schools and hiring more teachers.	45	27	11	16	1	72	27

Q.14 Now I'm going to ask you about some ideas to reform government in Arizona. For each, please tell me if you think that is a great idea, a good idea, a just OK idea, or a bad idea.

	Great idea	Good idea	Just OK idea	Bad idea	(Dk/Ref)	Great/Good idea	Just OK/Bad idea
A. Make it illegal for elected officials to pass laws that financially benefit themselves or their campaign donors.	52	19	8	20	1	71	28
B. (SPLIT A) Shine a light on the dark money in politics by requiring more disclosure of who pays for political ads.	66	21	9	2	1	87	11
C. (SPLIT B) Ban lobbyists from buying gifts for elected officials, like expensive lunches, travel to industry junkets, and luxury suite tickets to Diamondbacks games.	53	20	7	19	1	73	26
D. (SPLIT A) Expand Arizona's Clean Elections public campaign funding system, so regular citizens, not just those connected to big donors, can compete for public office.	42	30	22	5	1	72	27
E. (SPLIT B) Protect the integrity of Arizona's elections by funding technology security upgrades and improving post-election audits.	38	40	16	5	1	78	21
F. Expand early voting so voters can cast ballots in-person the weekend before Election Day.	36	34	18	12	1	69	30
G. Enshrine the right to vote in Arizona's constitution, because we are the only state in the country that does not provide its citizens with a constitutional right to vote.	39	23	14	14	9	63	28

Q.15 Next, I'm going to ask you about some ideas to strengthen Arizona's economy and help working families. For each, please tell me if you think that is a great idea, a good idea, a just OK idea, or a bad idea.

	Great idea	Good idea	Just OK idea	Bad idea	(Dk/Ref)	Great/Good idea	Just OK/Bad idea
A. Guarantee people who earn forty-seven thousand dollars a year or less receive time-and-a-half overtime pay when they work more than forty hours a week, making two-hundred and fifty-eight thousand more Arizona residents eligible for overtime pay as a result.	35	34	19	10	2	69	29
B. Require employers to provide shift workers like restaurant servers with a week's notice of their job schedules and a minimum of ten hours rest between daily shifts.	31	35	19	13	2	66	32
C. (SPLIT A) Hold corporations that receive state tax credits accountable for creating the jobs they promise, and take those tax dollars back if they fail to deliver the jobs.	48	32	14	4	1	80	19
D. (SPLIT B) Require that any corporation that receives tax breaks uses those savings to raise employee wages at the same rate they increase executive pay, stock buy-backs, and dividends to shareholders.	38	33	12	15	2	71	27
E. (SPLIT A) Offer big companies attractive tax benefits to build new facilities with lots of high paying jobs in Arizona.	29	42	21	8	0	70	29
F. (SPLIT B) Improve our public schools to make Arizona a more attractive place for companies to build new facilities with lots of high paying jobs.	53	31	9	6	1	85	14
G. Create a paid leave fund to ensure all working people have access to paid family and medical leave when they need to take time away from their jobs to care for a new child, a seriously ill family member, or their own serious health issue.	41	30	19	10	1	71	29
H. Expand opportunities for renewable energy like solar power to harness the power of our scorching sun, bring down our utility rates, and create good paying jobs that can't be outsourced.	50	28	13	7	2	78	21

Q.17 Finally, I would like to ask you a few questions for statistical purposes. Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a Democrat, a Republican, or what?

	Total
Strong Democrat	24
Weak Democrat	10
Independent-lean Democrat	10
Independent	8
Independent-lean Republican	10
Weak Republican	12
Strong Republican	25
(Don't know/Refused)	1
Democrat	34
Independent with Leaners	28
Republican	37
Democrat - Republican	-3
Democrat and Ind. Lean Dem	44
Pure Independent	8
Republican and Ind. Lean Repub	47
Democrat and Ind. Lean Dem - Republican and Ind. Lean Repub	-3

Party registration from voter file

	Total
Democrat	33
Unaffiliated/Other	25
Republican	42

Q.20 Thinking in political terms, would you say that you are liberal, moderate, or conservative?

	Total
Liberal	23
Moderate	34
Conservative	40
(Don't know/refused)	3

Q.21 In what year were you born?

	Total
18-29	7
30-39	8
40-49	13
50-64	31
65+	40
Don't know/refused	1

Q.22 What is the last year of schooling that you have completed?

	Total
1 - 11th grade	2
High school graduate	11
Non-college post H.S.	1
Some college	27
College graduate	34
Post-graduate school	23
(Don't know/refused)	2
H.S. or less	13
Post H.S.	28
College Graduate	57
Not College	42

Q.23 What is your race?

	Total
White	73
Black	2
Hispanic/Latino	13
Asian/Pacific Islander	1
(Other)	4
(Don't know/refused)	7

Phone line type

	Total
Wireless	42
Not Wireless	58

Q.2 And would you prefer to take this survey in Spanish or English?¹

	Total
English	97
Spanish	3

¹ Asked only of Hispanic/Latino flagged voter file records December 27-28; frequencies displayed here reflect the language survey was administered in across entire weighted sample. Unweighted 25 interviews were conducted in Spanish.

Survey Methodology

TargetSmart designed and administered this telephone survey conducted by professional interviewers. The survey reached 970 adults, age 18 or older who indicated they were registered to vote in Arizona. The survey was mostly conducted (900 interviews) from December 17-21, 2017, but included supplementary bilingual dialing (70 additional interviews) from December 27-28, 2017. In this second dialing window those records flagged as language barriers in the first window were re-called with bilingual agents, and a supplemental statewide random sample of voters modeled as Hispanic or Latino was also called. The sample was randomly selected from TargetSmart's enhanced voter file. Forty-eight percent of respondents were reached on wireless phones (forty-two percent weighted). Quotas were assigned to reflect the demographic distribution of registered voters in Arizona. The data were weighted by gender, party registration, race, age, and geography to ensure an accurate reflection of the population. A second round of weighting was then applied to the data, proportionally weighting responses based on each voter's TargetSmart Midterm General Election Turnout score, and more specifically the extent to which that score deviates from the average score of this particular survey sample; thus producing a tabulated sample of "likely midterm voters." A statewide base sample was augmented by geographic oversamples in LD-6 and LD-17, which were weighted into the base sample, such that the effective sample size for this survey is 600 interviews. The overall margin of error is +/- 4.0%. The margin of error for subgroups is larger and varies. Percentage totals may not add up precisely due to rounding.