



Date: August 17, 2006

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RE: Results from nationwide poll

Methodology: Zogby America, 8/11/06 through 8/15/06

This is a telephone survey of likely voters nationwide conducted by Zogby International. The target sample is 1,018 interviews with approximately 67 questions asked. Samples are randomly drawn from telephone cd's of national listed sample. Zogby International surveys employ sampling strategies in which selection probabilities are proportional to population size within area codes and exchanges. As many as six calls are made to reach a sampled phone number. Cooperation rates are calculated using one of AAPOR's approved methodologies¹ and are comparable to other professional public-opinion surveys conducted using similar sampling strategies.² Weighting by region, party, age, race, religion, gender is used to adjust for non-response. The margin of error is +/- 3.1 percentage points. Margins of error are higher in sub-groups.

Zogby International's sampling and weighting procedures also have been validated through its political polling: more than 95% of the firm's polls have come within 1% of actual election-day outcomes.

¹ See COOP4 (p.38) in *Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates of Surveys*. The American Association for Public Opinion Research, (2000).

² *Cooperation Tracking Study: April 2003 Update*, Jane M. Sheppard and Shelly Haas. The Council for Marketing & Opinion Research (CMOR). Cincinnati, Ohio (2003).

Narrative Summary

(Question 5 was asked only of those not registered to vote in the U.S., or not likely to vote in national elections.)

5. What best explains why you are not registered to vote or why you are not likely to vote in national elections? (Do not read choices)

Not a citizen	15%
Have not had time to register/vote	10
The process is too confusing	9
Don't trust the vote counting or other election procedures	6
One vote doesn't matter, even if it is counted	6
It doesn't matter who gets elected	5
It's not convenient	5
Religious beliefs against voting	4
Possible disqualification due to criminal conviction	0
*Other	36
Not sure	6

***Other responses:** (Number in parentheses denotes frequency of similar response.)

Just not interested (11); All politicians are the same/Government has no solutions (10); I don't keep up on politics (6); Never took the time to register (6); Disabled/No way to get to polls (5); Too young at last elections (5); Haven't registered in new location (2); I'll vote if I like one of the candidates (2); Poor health (2); Do not know where to sign up; Don't want to get elected for jury duty; Husband with whom I voted died; My driver's license was revoked and I need a photo I.D. to vote; Scared

People who do not vote do so for several reasons. One in seven of these respondents (15%) is not a U.S. citizen. Approximately one in ten does not have or take the time (10%) or says the process is too confusing (9%).

(The remaining questions were asked to likely voters.)

17. *What type of system do you currently use to vote?*

Touch screen voting machine	32%
Optical scan of paper ballots	18
Paper ballots, counted by hand	18
Lever voting machine	14
Punch card ballots	12
*Other	3
Not sure	4

***Other:** Absentee (14); By mail (13); Electronic; It is a mixed bag of paper ballots, touch screen, and the lever; The local is black marker fill in the arrow, and the national is the lever; Type in names on keyboard

One-third of respondents (32%) uses touch screen voting machines. Nearly one in five either uses an optical scan of paper ballots (18%) or paper ballots that are counted by hand (18%). One in seven (14%) uses lever voting machines, and one in eight (12%) punch card ballots.

More than half of people in the South (51%) and those with annual household income of \$75,000-\$100,000 (54%) use **touch screen voting machines**. Two-fifths or more of African Americans (46%) and conservatives (39%) also use this system of voting.

One-fourth or slightly more of residents in the Central/Great Lakes region, independent voters, and people with annual household income of \$75,000-\$100,000 use the system of **optical scan of paper ballots**.

Paper ballots, counted by hand is a voting system more likely to be used by residents of the West, Hispanics, 18-29 year-olds, liberals, and people with annual household income less than \$25,000 (from 26% to 31% of these sub-groups).

Residents in the East region (47%) are, by far, the most likely to use **lever voting machines**. Others more likely to do so include African Americans (20%), suburbanites (24%), high school graduates (19%), and progressives (28%).

Among the most likely to use **punch card ballots** are 18% each of residents of the Central/Great Lakes and West regions, high school graduates, and people with annual household income of \$25,000-\$34,999.

18. In some states, members of the public have the right to view the counting of votes and verify how that process is working. In other states, citizens are in effect barred from viewing vote counting even if they would like to view the process. Which of the following two statements are you more likely to agree with – A or B?

Table 1.

	%
Statement A: Citizens have the right to view and obtain information about how election officials count votes.	92
Statement B: Citizens do not have the right to view and obtain information about how elections officials count votes.	6
Neither/Not sure	2

Most all likely voters (92%) agree that citizens have the right to view and obtain information about how election officials count votes (Statement A). Just 6% feel citizens do not have this right (Statement B).

Eighty-six percent or more of people within every demographic group agrees with Statement A. This includes overwhelming majorities of Democrats (93%), Republicans (87%), and independents (97%). Furthermore, no more than 10% of people in any sub-group – with the sole exception of 18-29 year-olds (13%) – agree more with Statement B.

19. With computerized electronic voting machines, votes are counted using proprietary or confidential software from corporate vendors that is not disclosed to citizens. Do you agree or disagree that it is acceptable for votes to be counted in secret without any outside observers from the public?

Agree	14%
Disagree	80
Not sure	7

Respondents overwhelmingly disagree (80%) it is acceptable for votes to be counted in secret without any outside observers from the public. In comparison, one in seven (14%) agrees this process is acceptable. Seven percent are not sure.

No fewer than 70% of people in any sub-group disagrees. This includes 75% or more of people in every political party; 71% or more of people of every political ideology; 77% or more of

people of every race; 76% or more of people of every religion; 73% or more of people of every age group; 76% or more of people in each region; 70% or more of people of every educational level; and 76% or more of people in every income group.

Those who are slightly more likely than others to agree this practice is acceptable include 18% to 21% of Hispanics, African Americans, liberals, high school graduates, residents of small cities, and people with household income of \$100,000 or more.

20. *How confident are you that George W. Bush really won the 2004 presidential election?*

Very confident that Bush won fair and square	45%
Somewhat confident that Bush won fair and square	20
Not at all confident that he won fair and square	32
Other/not sure	2

Close to half (45%) are very confident that George Bush won the 2004 presidential election fair and square, and another one in five (20%) is somewhat confident. One-third (32%), however, is not at all confident he won fair and square in 2004.

Republicans (79%) are by far the most likely to feel very confident about George Bush's 2004 win. Other majorities who are very confident include Born-again Christians (58%), residents of the Central/Great Lakes (54%) and rural areas (54%), whites (51%), and people with household income of \$100,000 or more. Virtually half (49%) of 30-49 year-olds and men also feel very confident about President Bush's victory.

One-fourth of adults age 30-49 – also among the most likely to *very* confident – are somewhat confident about Bush's win in 2004. Others who are more likely than voters overall to be somewhat confident include approximately one-fourth (24% to 28%) of Democrats, Hispanics, suburbanites, and people with household income of \$75,000-\$100,000.

Those who are most likely to say they are not at all confident that Bush won fair and square are majorities of Democrats (59%) and African Americans (71%). Nearly two-fifths or more of 18-29 year-olds, seniors 65 and older, high school graduates and adults with less education, residents of the East (44%) and large cities, and people with household income of \$25,000-\$34,999 (45%) and \$35,000-\$49,999 are also not at all confident about the presidential election results of 2004.

21. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree that it compromises the reliability of an election to allow volunteer pollworkers to take home and have unsupervised access to computerized voting machines and results disks in their homes and cars for several days prior to an election, even if the government finds this is convenient or saves expense?

Strongly agree	28%		
Somewhat agree	9	Agree	37%
Somewhat disagree	8		
Strongly disagree	52	Disagree	60
Not sure	3		

People are more likely to disagree than agree that this practice compromises the reliability of an election. Three in five (60%) disagree, which includes a majority overall (52%) who disagrees strongly. In contrast, just over one in three (37%) agrees that this compromises the reliability of an election. Agreement is three times as likely to come as “strong” (28%) than “somewhat” (9%).

A majority of very conservatives (53%) and about half of Hispanics (49%) agree. Others more likely to agree include just over two-fifths (42% to 45%) of 30-49 year-olds, Catholics, college graduates, union-member households, progressives, residents of the East region, and people with household income of \$100,000 or more.

A majority of people in almost every single sub-group disagrees, and furthermore, majorities in most sub-groups also disagree *strongly*. Seniors 65 and older – who are typically seen as pollworkers – are just about the most likely to disagree (71%). Highest disagreement comes from high school graduates (79%). Others most likely to disagree include nearly two-thirds to seven in ten (65% to 70%) of independent voters, conservatives, Southerners, 18-29 year-olds, Jews, African Americans, adults with less than a high school diploma, and people with household income less than \$35,000.

22. *How aware are you that there have been reports of flaws in electronic voting or computerized voting machines that make it possible to tamper with one machine in such a way as to change the results of an entire election?*

Very aware	29%		
Somewhat aware	32	Aware	61%
Somewhat unaware	15		
Very unaware	23	Unaware	38
Not sure	2		

A three in five majority (61%) is aware of these reports. Awareness is evenly distributed among those who are very aware (29%) and somewhat aware (32%). In comparison, nearly two in five (38%) are less aware, with one in seven (15%) being somewhat unaware and almost one in four (23%) saying they are very unaware of these reports.

Close to half or more in every sub-group – including a majority in most – is aware of such reports. Four-fifths (81% each) of Jews and libertarians are aware, as are two-thirds to seven in ten (66% to 10%) 50-64 year-olds, college graduates, progressives, residents of the East, men, and people with household income of \$75,000 or more.

A majority of 18-29 year-olds (54%), half of African Americans, high school graduates and adults with less education, and more than two-fifths (42% to 46%) of Hispanics, moderates, residents of the West, women, and people with household income less than \$25,000 are unaware of these reports.