

Catholic Voters' Views on Health Care Reform and Reproductive Health Care Services

A National Opinion Survey of Catholic Voters

Conducted for Catholics for Choice

September 2009

Table of Contents

- I. **Introduction** 1
- II. **Executive Summary** 2
- III. **Detailed Findings**..... 5
 - A. Outlook on health care reform 5
 - B. Support for health insurance coverage for range of reproductive health services..... 12
 - C. Role and influence of U.S. Bishops and the Catholic Church..... 17

- Appendix A: Detailed Methodology**
- Appendix B: Relevant Crosstab Tables**
- Appendix C: Questionnaire with Response Totals**

I. Introduction

In the context of the heated debate about health care reform, Catholics for Choice asked Belden Russonello & Stewart to conduct a national survey of Catholic voters.

The survey explores Catholic voters' views on health care reform and their attitudes toward including health insurance coverage for reproductive health services, including abortion, as part of health care reform. The survey also examines Catholic voters' views about the appropriate role of U.S. Catholic Bishops in the health care debate and reactions to opposition by some Catholic Bishops to any health care reform plan that would include coverage for abortions.

This survey for Catholics for Choice is based on interviews with 923 Catholics who are registered voters, conducted from September 16 through 21, 2009. The national sample and interviewing were provided by Knowledge Networks using a random-digit-dial-based sample and administered on-line. The margin of sampling error for a random sample of 923 is ± 3.2 percentage points.

This report includes an executive summary, followed by detailed findings from the study. A detailed methodology, crosstab tables and a questionnaire with total percents are appended to the report.

Reading this Report

In reading the report, tables and graphs in the text highlight selected survey findings and are expressed in percentages. The base for each table is all respondents (n=923) unless otherwise noted. In reading these data, when the percent sign (%) appears at the top of a column, the numbers add vertically; when % appears at the left of a row, the numbers add horizontally. An asterisk (*) indicates less than 1%; a double hyphen (--) indicates zero. Due to weighting, rounding, omission of "don't know," "refuse," or other responses, percentages may add to more or less than 100%.

II. Executive Summary

The fall 2009 Catholics for Choice/Belden Russonello & Stewart survey shows health care reform is among the top issues for Catholic voters. Catholic voters prove to be more progressive than U.S. Catholic Bishops, and to some extent, President Obama, when considering reforms to health care.

These voters, 47% of whom attend Catholic mass at least once a month, strongly support the creation of a government health insurance option for those who do not already have insurance. Catholic voters also want broad coverage – under either private insurance or government insurance – for a number of controversial procedures, including abortion. Unlike the leadership of the Catholic Church, most Catholic voters firmly disagree with the arguments being made by some U.S. Catholic Bishops that health care reform must be blocked entirely if abortion coverage is included as part of reform.

While they give high priority to reforming health care and strongly support a key element of Obama's plan – a government health insurance plan – Catholic voters generally are *not* sold on what they perceive to be President Obama's overall health care reform agenda.

1. Reducing health care costs is a top priority for Catholic voters.

Health care is among the top priorities for Catholic voters, second only to improving the economy (56% saying highest priority) and closely followed by resolving the war in Afghanistan (33%). Reducing costs is Catholics' top health care priority for Obama (37% highest priority), followed by ensuring that everyone in the country is covered by health insurance (28%).

Social justice is an important concept for Catholic voters in the health care reform debate. Nearly three-quarters (73%) believe that reforming health care – “providing health care for people who need it” – is important because it is a matter of “social justice.”

2. Catholics take an expansive view of what health care reform and insurance should cover.

The poll reveals Catholic voters would like health care reform to include a government health insurance option and they also support insurance coverage for a broad array of services. These views are more progressive than the views of Catholic Church leaders, and to some extent, the Obama Administration.

- Three-quarters (73%) of Catholics support “a new government plan that would make health insurance available to people who do not already have it.”
- When tax dollars are involved, Catholic voters believe that caring for people in need should take precedence over allowing medical institutions to deny certain types of care based on religious objections. Two-thirds (65%) believe that hospitals or health clinics that receive taxpayer dollars should not be allowed to refuse patients certain medical procedures or medications based on religious beliefs related to the institution.

Catholics see many services related to reproductive health, including abortion, as basic health care services that should be covered by insurance. Half or more support health insurance coverage – whether it is private or government insurance – for:

- Routine check-ups for children (97%) and adults (96%);
- Care for pregnant women and follow-up care after the baby is born (95%);
- HIV/AIDS testing (86%);
- An abortion when a pregnancy poses a threat to the life of a woman (84%);
- The HPV vaccine, described in the poll as “the HPV vaccine, which is given to girls to prevent them from getting cervical cancer” (81%);
- An abortion when a pregnancy is due to rape or incest (76%);
- An abortion when a pregnancy poses long-term health risks for a woman (73%);
- An abortion when test results show a fetus has a severe, abnormal condition (66%);
- Contraception, such as birth control pills (63%);
- Condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS (51%); and
- An abortion whenever a women and her doctor decide it is appropriate (50%).

Even Catholic voters who oppose the government offering a health insurance plan are in support of health insurance coverage – government or private – for abortions in many circumstances, as well as for HIV/AIDS testing and the HPV vaccine.

3. Catholics part company with U.S. Catholic Bishops, rejecting arguments that health care reforms including abortion coverage should be opposed.

Catholic voters reject the argument being made by some U.S. Catholic Bishops that Catholics are obligated to entirely oppose any health care reform plan that allows for the coverage of abortions. Sixty-eight percent of Catholics reject this argument, including 37% strongly. Even those who oppose Obama's health care reform agenda (53%) or oppose creation of a government health insurance plan (46%) largely reject the Bishops' argument that they are obligated to oppose health care reform entirely if coverage for abortion is included.

4. President Obama has not made a strong case for his ideas on health care reform.

As national polls have shown, the general public is increasingly disapproving of President Obama's handling of the health care issue. Indeed, 48% disapprove and 48% approve of Obama's handling of health care in a September 2009 ABC News/*Washington Post* poll.¹ Catholic voters reflect this national ambivalence as they split 52% to 48% over whether they agree or disagree with President Obama's ideas on changing the nation's health care system.

While confidence is lagging for Obama's general ideas on health care reform, polling shows broad support for many of the policies that are part of the president's plan for health care reform. For example, in this survey 73% of Catholic voters support creation of a government health insurance plan. Recent polls of the general public show similar trends, with majorities of Americans in favor of creating a government health insurance plan.

This seems to be a case of Obama failing to make an effective argument for the American public, including Catholics, about his ideas on health care reform. Data from this survey underlines the gap between support for key elements of Obama's plan and overall disagreement with the president's ideas: over half of Catholic voters who favor a government health insurance plan (54%) still disagree with Obama's ideas on how to change health care, even though a government health insurance option is a part of Obama's agenda.

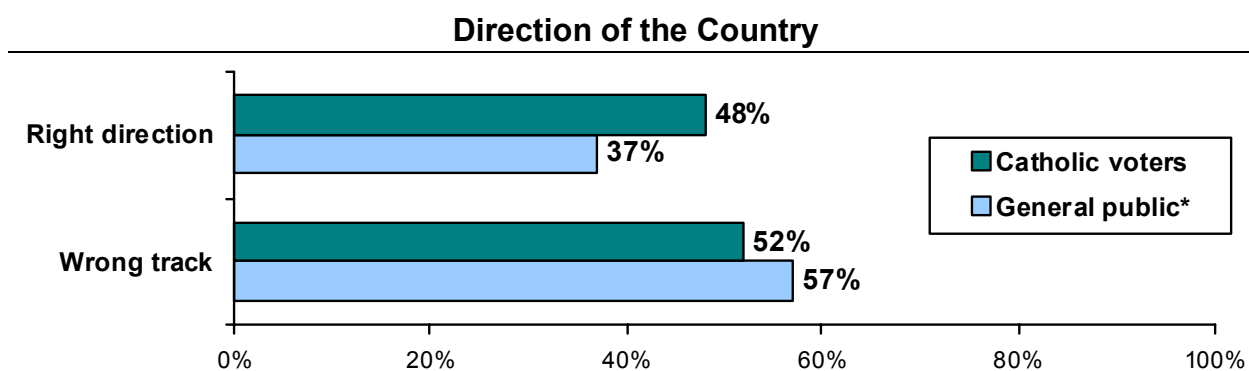
¹ ABC News/*Washington Post*: September 10-12, 2009. N=1,007 adults nationwide. MoE 3.5.

III. Detailed Findings

A. Outlook on health care reform

1. Health care is among Catholics' top priorities for President Obama

Outlook: The 2009 CFC/BRS survey reveals Catholic voters' outlook for the country split between optimism and pessimism. Just over half of Catholic voters (52%) worry that the country is generally off on the wrong track, while another 48% see the country going in the right direction. Catholics' outlook is somewhat more positive than the country as a whole, as the latest national poll shows a majority of Americans (57%) sees the country going in the wrong direction while fewer than four in ten (37%) are optimistic about the country (6% are unsure either way).



Q1. Do you think things in this country are generally going in the right direction or are they off on the wrong track?

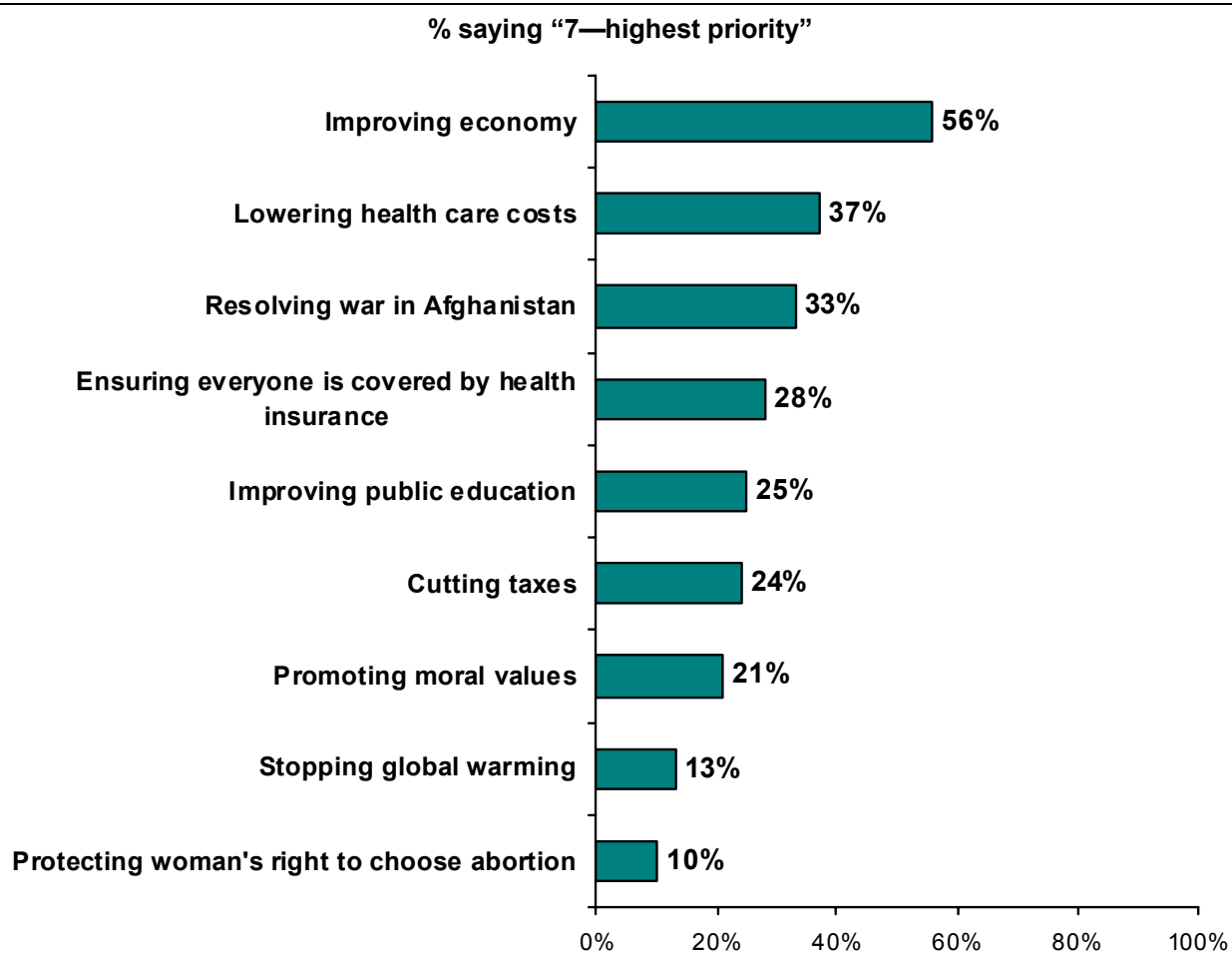
*AP-GfK Poll: Sept. 3-8, 2009. N=1,001 adults nationwide. MoE \pm 3.1.

Priorities: Catholic voters want President Obama to give highest priority to improving Americans' economic security, then to addressing health care, resolving the war in Afghanistan and other domestic concerns including education and taxes. These concerns outrank Catholics' concerns over issues such as promoting moral values and abortion rights.

When it comes to health care specifically, Catholics place higher priority on addressing the *cost* of health care than on ensuring everyone has health insurance *coverage*.

- Top tier priorities: Catholic voters' highest priority by far is improving the economy (56%) from among a list of nine priorities for President Obama. Concerns about lowering health care costs (37%) and resolving the war in Afghanistan (33%) are top priorities for at least one-third of voters.
- Middle tier issues include ensuring that everyone in the country is covered by health insurance (28%), improving public education (25%) and cutting taxes (24%).
- Less salient issues for Catholic voters are promoting moral values (21%), stopping global warming (13%), and protecting a woman's right to choose abortion (10%).

Priorities for President Obama



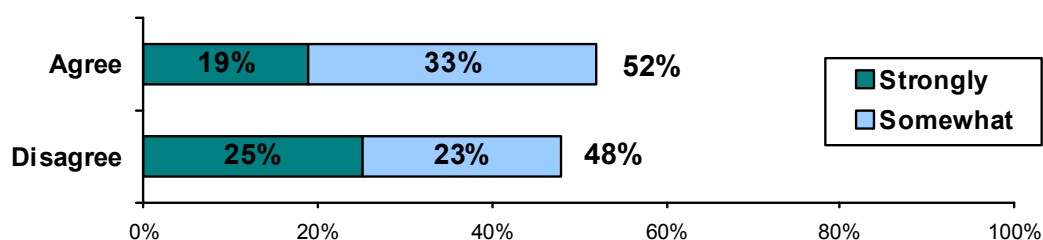
Q2-10. Using this 1 to 7 scale, how high a priority do you think each of the following should be for President Barack Obama. ONE means the lowest priority and SEVEN means highest priority? Use any number from one to seven.
 Q4. Improving the economy Q2. Lowering health care costs Q9. Resolving the war in Afghanistan Q3. Making sure that everyone in the country is covered by health insurance Q5. Improving public education Q6. Cutting taxes Q7. Promoting moral values Q10. Stopping global warming Q8. Protecting a woman's right to choose abortion

2. Specific attitudes on health care reform

Health care costs and coverage are high priorities for Catholic voters, and strong majorities support a general proposal to create a new government plan to make health insurance available to the uninsured. Their strong support for health care reform, however, stands in contrast to their impressions of President Obama's handling of the health care issue. Catholic voters, like voters nationally, are less supportive specifically of Obama's ideas and handling of this issue.

Division over Obama's ideas on changing health care: Catholic voters are fairly divided over "President Obama's ideas about how we should change the nation's health care system." Agreement with Obama's ideas is slightly higher than disagreement (52% to 48%); but much of the support is only lukewarm (33% somewhat) and strong disagreement with Obama (25%) outweighs strong agreement (19%).

President Obama's Ideas on Changing the Health Care System

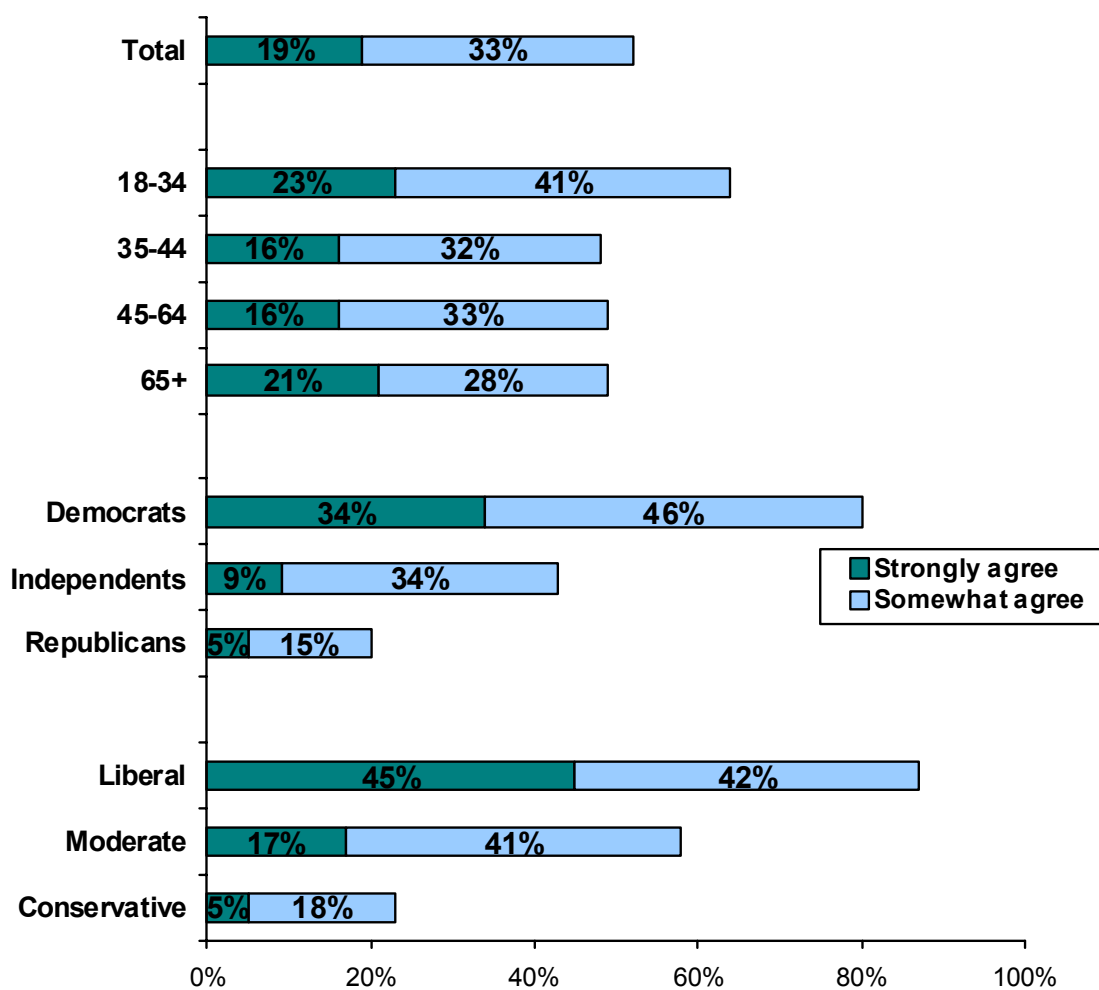


Q12. Do you agree or disagree with President Obama's ideas about how we should change the nation's health care system?

- Some groups of Catholic voters are more supportive than others of Obama's ideas on health care: 18-34 year-olds (64%); Latinos (63%), liberals and moderates (87%; 58%); Democrats (80%); voters who are single or unmarried because they are divorced or widowed (59%, 60%); and Westerners (62%).
- Disagreement with Obama's ideas reaches a majority among: all Catholic voters over age 34 (51%); Whites (52%); conservatives (77%); both Republicans (80%) and independents (57%); married (54%); Midwesterners (51%) and Southerners (52%).

Frequency of mass attendance is not a strong driver of views on this issue, but ideology is. Overall, 53% of Catholic voters who attend mass frequently disagree with Obama's plan, but this is largely related to the fact that a plurality of frequent mass attendees are politically conservative (44%, versus 18% who are liberals and 38% moderates). Among frequent attendees, 77% of the conservatives disagree with Obama, 42% of moderates, and only 15% of liberals.

Agreement with Obama's Ideas on Changing Health Care by Age and Political Affiliation



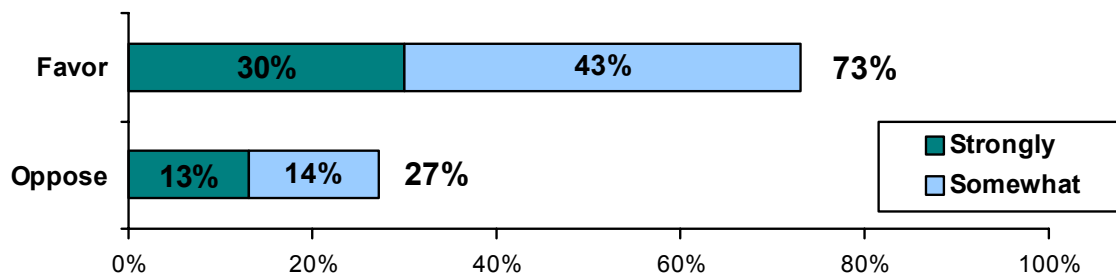
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with President Obama's ideas about how we should change the nation's health care system?

Strong support for government insurance plan: When Obama’s ideas are not attached to the proposal, Catholic voters exhibit strong support for an approach to health care reform that would include “a new government plan that would make health insurance available to people who do not already have it.” Nearly three-quarters would favor such a plan (73%), and three in ten (30%) strongly are in favor. One quarter is opposed, but only 13% of voters would strongly oppose the new plan.

Over half of those who would favor a new government health insurance plan still disagree with Obama’s ideas for changing health care (54%), even though the government insurance option has been a key part of Obama’s agenda.

A government health insurance plan earns support from majorities of nearly all subgroups of Catholic voters, even those who oppose Obama’s ideas on changing health care, including: senior citizens (68% favor), Whites (70%), independents (67%), conservatives (53%), conservatives who frequently go to mass (51%), those who are married (69%), Midwesterners (71%) and Southerners (69%).

Support for New Government Health Insurance Plan



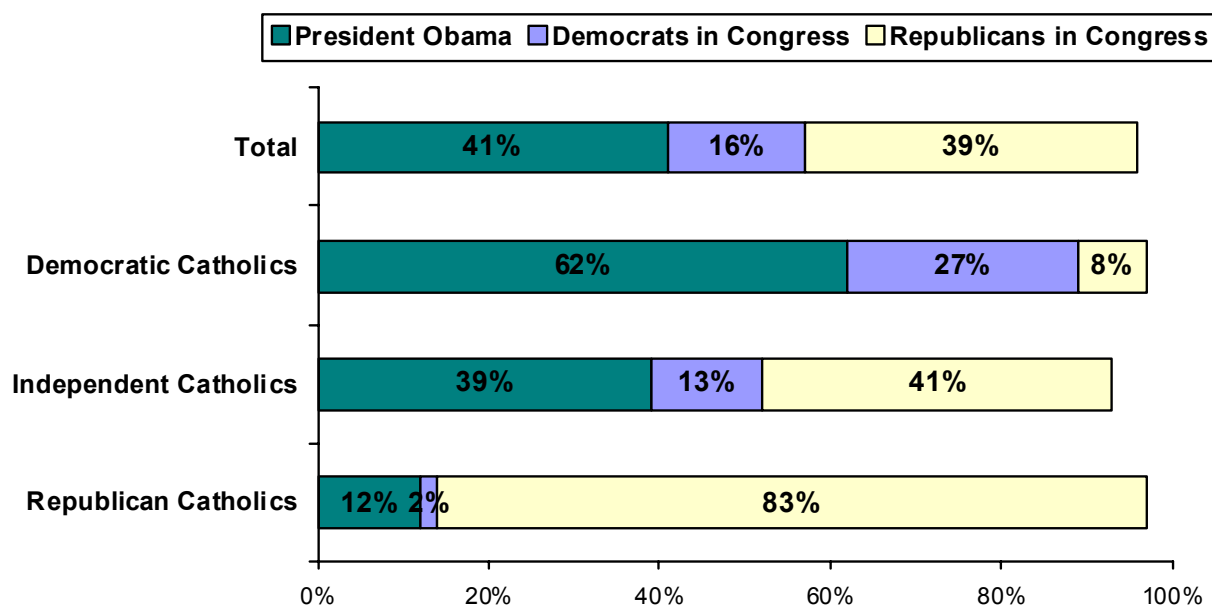
Q13. Would you favor or oppose a new government plan that would make health insurance available to people who do not already have it?

3. Trust in political leaders on health care reform

Catholic voters overall are divided between trusting President Obama (41%) and Republicans in Congress (39%) the most to represent their best interests in changing the health care system, and place the least trust in the Democrats in Congress on this topic (16%). When we break down Catholics based on their party affiliation, Catholics of all parties place more trust in either Obama or Republicans in Congress than they do in Congressional Democrats.

- Democratic Catholics are more than twice as likely to trust President Obama to represent their interests in health care (62%) than they are to trust Democrats in Congress (27%).
- Independents divide their trust between the president (39%) and Republicans in Congress (41%). Only 13% of independent Catholics put their trust in Congressional Democrats.
- Republicans look to their own leaders in Congress the most (83%) to represent their interests on health care.

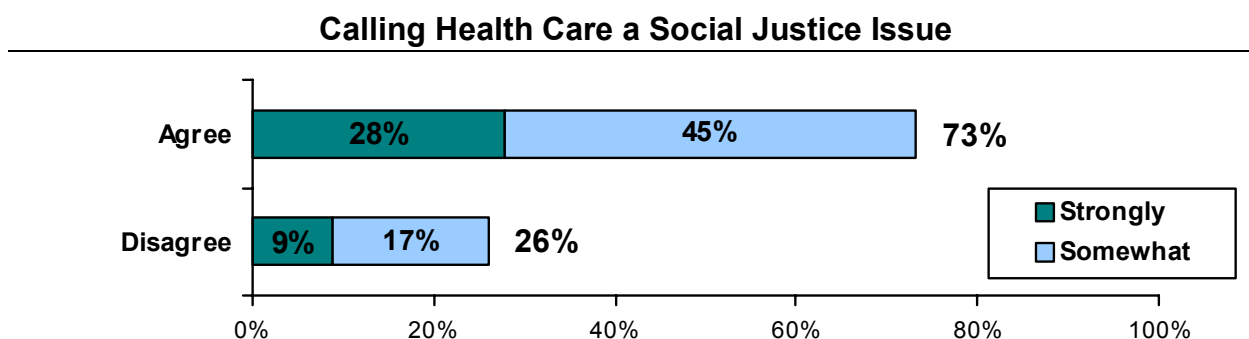
Who do you Most Trust to Represent Your Best Interests in Changing Health Care



Q11. Who do you trust most to represent your best interests when it comes to making changes to our health care system: President Obama, [ROTATE: the Democrats in Congress, or the Republicans in Congress]?

4. Health care reform as a social justice issue

Nearly three-quarters of Catholic voters (73%) agree that reforming health care — “providing health care for people who need it” — is important because it is “a matter of social justice.” While this belief is held broadly, it is felt deeply by only 28% of Catholic voters (45% somewhat). Only one-quarter (26%) disagree that providing health care is a matter of social justice.



Q30. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Providing health care for people who need it is important because it is a matter of social justice.

Subgroups of Catholic voters who find the social justice aspect of health care reform particularly important are: 18-34 years old (41% strongly agree); Latinos (36%); lower-income (39%); Southerners (35%) and Westerners (32%); liberals (60%) and Democrats (40%).

The only subgroups of Catholic voters for whom the social justice argument is close to objectionable are conservatives (42% disagree) and Republicans (39%).

B. Support for health insurance coverage for a range of reproductive health services

1. Health insurance coverage for reproductive and other health services

In the context of the health care reform debate, the survey measured support for health insurance coverage—including both private insurance and government insurance—for a series of eight health and reproductive health services. Nearly all Catholic voters support health insurance coverage—whether private or government—for:

- Routine check-ups for children (97%) and adults (96%); and
- Care for pregnant women and follow-up care after the baby is born (95%)

Robust majorities of Catholic voters, roughly two-thirds or more, support health care insurance covering:

- HIV/AIDS testing (86%);
- The HPV vaccine, described in the poll as “the HPV vaccine, which is given to girls to prevent them from getting cervical cancer” (81%); and
- Contraception, such as birth control pills (63%).

Whether they agree or disagree with Obama’s ideas on reforming health care, or whether voters support or oppose a public health insurance plan, majorities of Catholic voters believe that the services just listed should be covered by health insurance, whether it is private or government insurance.

A majority of Catholics support insurance coverage for:

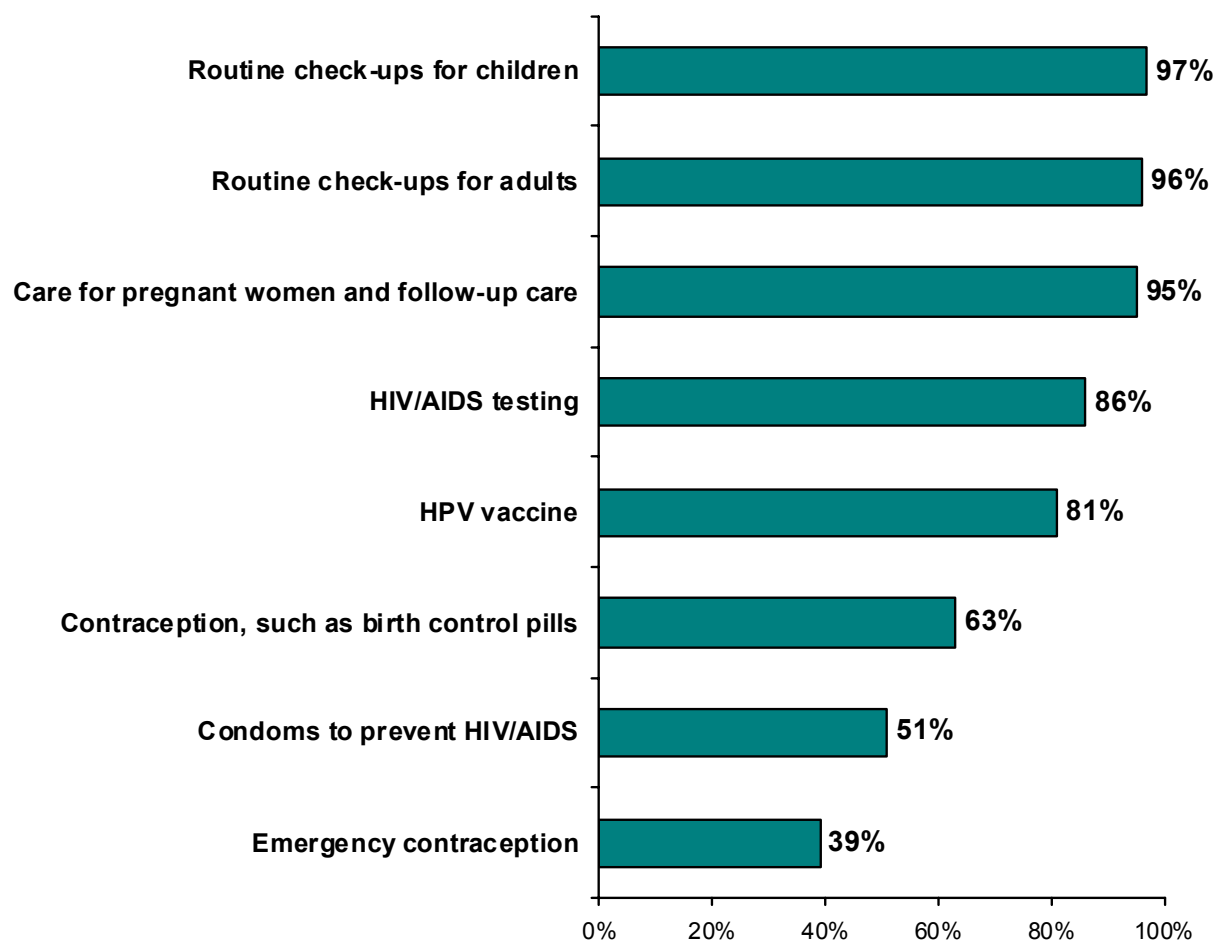
- Condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS (51%).

The only service that garners less than a majority in support for being covered by health insurance is:

- Emergency contraception, described in the poll as “emergency contraception, also known as the morning after pill” (39%).

Should Health Insurance Policies – Government or Private—Cover Services

% saying “Yes”



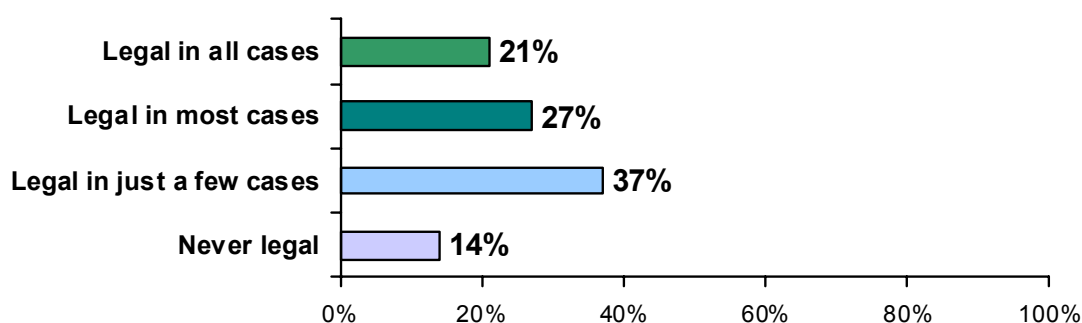
Q14-21. Do you think health insurance policies – whether they are private or government – should cover each of the following? Q20. Routine check-ups for children Q21. Routine check-ups for adults Q16. Care for pregnant women and follow-up care after the baby is born Q19. HIV/AIDS testing Q17. The HPV vaccine, which is given to girls to prevent them from getting cervical cancer Q14. Contraception, such as birth control pills Q18. Condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS Q15. Emergency contraception, also known as the morning after pill

2. Health insurance coverage for abortions

Only about one in three Catholic voters holds absolute views on the legality of abortion—that is, believing that all abortions should be legal or illegal. In this survey, two in ten (21%) Catholic voters believe abortion should be legal in *all* cases, and 14% believe it should *never* be legal.

Instead, about two-thirds of Catholics view abortion on a continuum, meaning that their support or opposition is dependent on the circumstances of the abortion. One quarter (27%) of Catholics believe abortion should be legal in most cases and four in ten (37%) say it should be legal in just a few cases.

Legality of Abortion: Abortion Should Be...



Q33. Thinking about abortion in general, do you think abortion should be legal in all cases, legal in most cases, legal in just a few cases, or never legal?

We examined these circumstances in the survey by measuring Catholic voters' support for health insurance covering abortions under various circumstances. We find strong majorities support health insurance—whether it is private or government insurance—covering abortions in a range of specific scenarios.

Three-quarters or more of Catholic voters support health insurance coverage—private or government—for abortions:

- When a pregnancy poses a threat to the life of a woman (84%);
- When a pregnancy is due to rape or incest (76%); and
- When a pregnancy poses long-term health risks for a woman (73%).

Two-thirds of voters support health insurance coverage for an abortion:

- When test results show a fetus has a severe, abnormal condition (66%).

Support for health insurance covering the costs for these services is robust across nearly all subgroups of Catholic voters. Even Catholic voters who oppose the

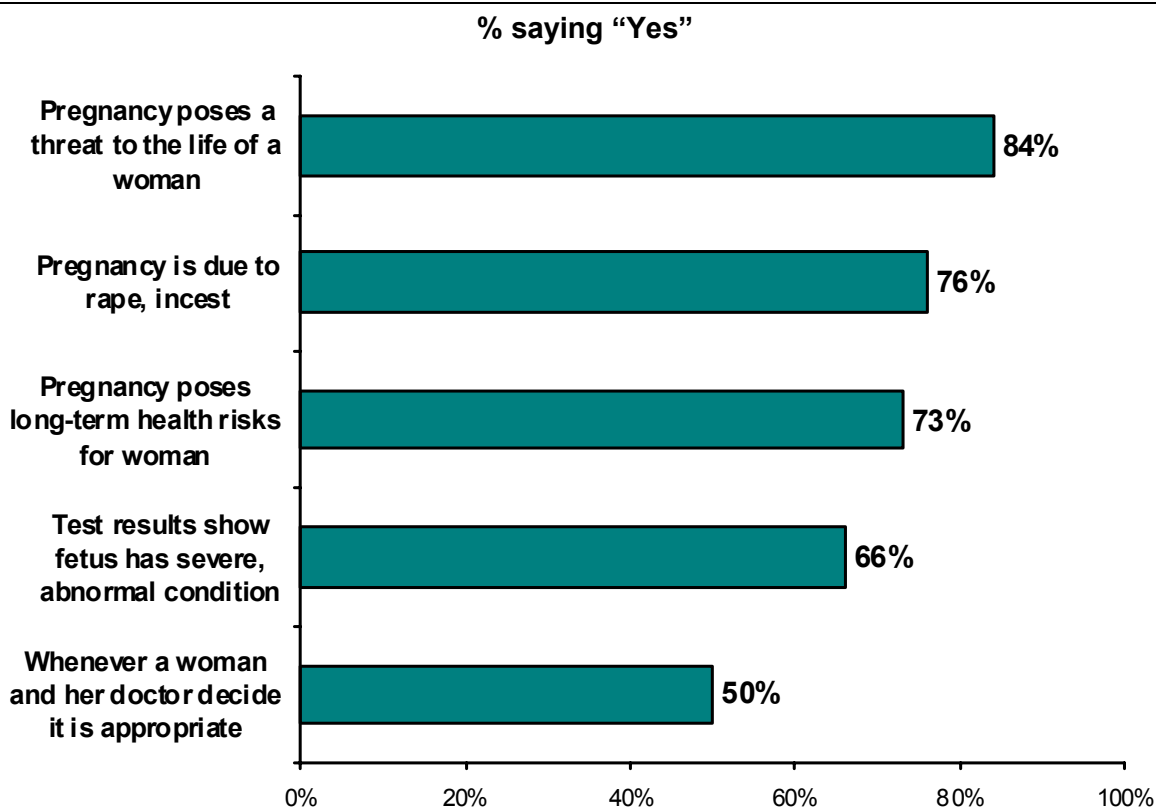
government offering a health insurance plan are in support of health insurance covering the costs of abortions in these circumstances.

Only one scenario garners slightly less than a majority in favor of health insurance coverage for abortion:

- Whenever a woman and her doctor decide it is appropriate (50%).

Views on health care reform divide voters on this item. Two-thirds of voters who strongly support a government health insurance plan believe an abortion in this scenario should be covered by insurance (65%), while only one-third of those who oppose a government health insurance plan support this abortion circumstance being covered by insurance (34%).

Should Health Insurance Policies – Government or Private—Cover Abortions When....



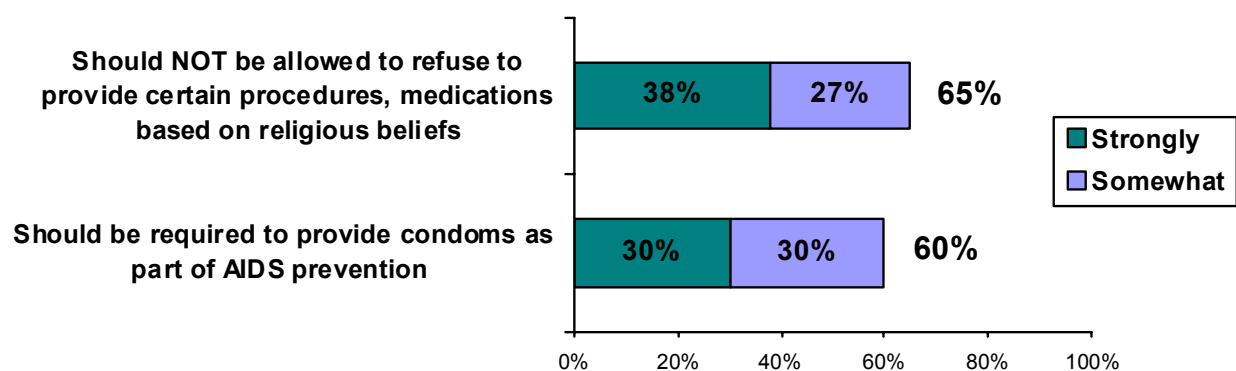
Q22-26. Do you think health insurance policies – whether they are private or government – should cover abortions under each of the following circumstances? Q24. When a pregnancy poses a threat to the life of a woman Q22. When a pregnancy is due to rape or incest Q23. When a pregnancy poses long-term health risks for a woman Q25. When test results show a fetus has a severe abnormal condition Q26. Whenever a woman and her doctor decide it is appropriate

3. Religious allowances for hospitals and clinics that take taxpayer dollars

Catholic voters stand firm in their belief that hospitals or health clinics that receive taxpayer dollars should not be allowed to refuse to provide certain medical procedures or medications, including condoms, because of religious beliefs.

- Two-thirds of Catholic voters believe hospitals and clinics that use taxpayer money should not be allowed to refuse to provide certain procedures or medications based on religious beliefs (65%). Nearly four in ten (38%) hold this belief strongly. One-third would support these institutions refusals' based on religious beliefs, but only 15% strongly support this.
- Catholic voters are slightly less fervent about these health institutions providing condoms. Six in ten (60%) believe hospitals and clinics should be required to provide condoms as part of AIDS prevention because they take taxpayer dollars (30% strongly). Four in ten would oppose such a requirement, but opposition is again weak with only 17% strongly opposed.

Hospitals and Clinics that Take Taxpayer Dollars...



Q31. Do you think that hospitals and clinics that take taxpayer dollars should or should not be allowed to refuse to provide certain procedures or medications based on religious beliefs? Q32. Do you think hospitals and clinics that take taxpayer dollars should or should not be required to include condoms as part of AIDS prevention?

C. Role and influence of U.S. Bishops and the Catholic Church

When Catholic voters consider the intersection of their faith, the Catholic Church, and health care reforms that could lead to insurance covering abortion services, the larger portion of Catholic voters rejects arguments being made by Bishops that health care reform should be blocked if coverage for abortions is on the table.

1. Appropriateness of Bishops taking any position on health care reform

Catholic voters are somewhat divided on whether it is appropriate for U.S. Catholic Bishops to take a position either way on health care reform legislation currently being debated in Congress. A majority (56%) of Catholics believe the Bishops should not take a public position (30% strongly should not), while four in ten (42%) believe the Bishops should take a position (19% strongly should).

- Voters who are more likely to strongly oppose the Bishops taking a position include supporters of Obama's agenda for reform: Latinos (40% strongly should not take position); those earning less than \$25,000 yearly (39%); liberals (50%); Democrats (41%); those who never attend mass (45%); and those who strongly favor a government plan to provide insurance for those who are without (45%).
- Those Catholics who feel strongly that U.S. Bishops should take a position on health care reform are found in greater proportions among: opponents of President Obama's agenda for health care reform (30%); opponents of a government insurance plan (37%); Republicans (31%); conservatives (33%), particularly conservatives who attend mass frequently (47%); and Midwesterners (25%).

2. Catholics' obligation to oppose health care reform that covers abortions

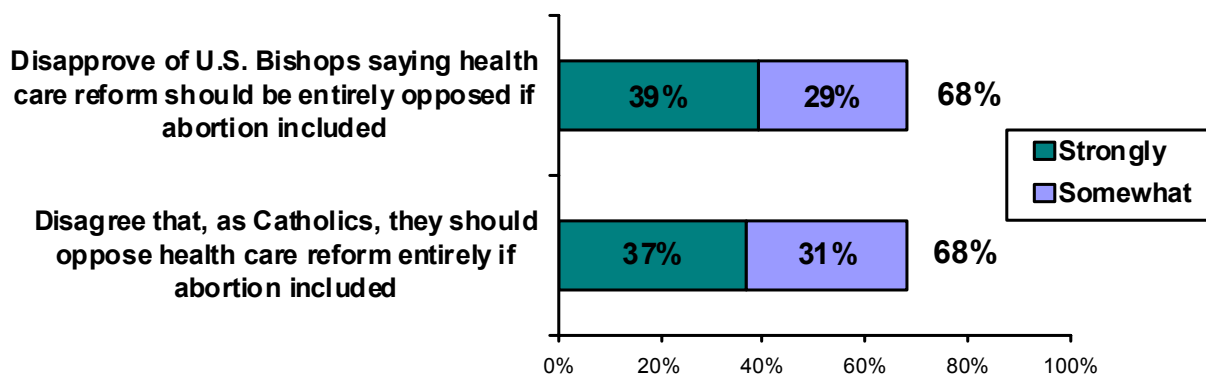
When it comes to the issue of health care reforms that may include coverage for abortions, voters largely reject the argument that, as Catholics, they are obligated to oppose health care reform entirely if abortion is included, and they disapprove of U.S. Bishops who espouse this view as well.

- Two-thirds of Catholic voters disapprove of Bishops saying that all Catholics should entirely oppose health care reform if the plan includes coverage for abortions, and four in ten strongly disapprove (39%). Three in ten approve, but only 16% strongly approve of Bishops taking this position.

- Two-thirds of Catholic voters reject the argument that they themselves should feel compelled to oppose health care reform entirely if it includes abortion. Nearly four in ten (37%) strongly reject this notion. One in three (31%) voters stand on the opposite side and believe that Catholics are obligated to oppose any reform that includes abortion coverage (15% strongly).

Even voters who are opposed to Obama's plans for health care (53%) and who oppose a government health insurance plan (46%) largely disagree that as Catholics they should feel compelled to reject reform entirely if abortion coverage is included.

Opposing Health Care Reform Entirely If It Includes Coverage for Abortions



Q29. Do you approve or disapprove of U.S. Catholic Bishops saying that all Catholics should oppose the entire health care reform plan if it includes coverage for abortions? Q27. Do you agree or disagree with people who say that, as a Catholic, you should oppose the entire health care reform plan if it includes coverage for abortions?

Appendix A: Detailed Methodology

The Belden Russonello & Stewart national survey of Catholics, conducted for Catholics for Choice, interviewed 923 self-described Catholic registered voters. The interviews took place from September 16 through 21, 2009, using the Knowledge Networks web-enabled panel.

The Knowledge Networks sample is derived from a random digit dial (RDD) telephone methodology that represents all U.S. households with telephones. The company employs a complex sample stratification design that incorporates the known probabilities of selection associated with geographical location, the number of phone lines, and whether or not the phone number is listed. Persons in selected households are invited by telephone to participate in the web-enabled panel. Those who agree to participate are sent an Internet appliance and receive an Internet service connection provided by Knowledge Networks. In some cases, people who already have computers and Internet service are permitted to participate using their own equipment. These panelists receive unique log-in information for accessing surveys online.

This complex sampling design requires the demographic characteristics of the sample to be weighted statistically to bring race, gender, age, education, income, region, household internet access, and urbanicity into their proper proportions.

The table on the following page entitled “Sample Composition Table” shows the demographic composition of the survey respondents. All tables and analysis in the text refer to the weighted data.

All sample surveys are subject to possible sampling error; that is, the results may differ from those that would be obtained if the entire population under study were interviewed. The margin of sampling error for the entire survey of 923 is ± 3.2 percentage points at the 95% level of confidence. This means that in 95 out of 100 samples of this size, the results obtained in the sample would have been obtained if every Catholic registered voter in the U.S. had been interviewed. The sampling error is larger for smaller groups within the sample. Other non-sampling errors may also contribute to total survey errors.

Reading this Report

In reading the report, tables and graphs in the text highlight selected survey findings and are expressed in percentages. The base for each table is all respondents (n=923) unless otherwise noted. In reading these data, when the percent sign (%) appears at the top of a column, the numbers add vertically; when % appears at the left of a row, the numbers add horizontally. An asterisk (*) indicates less than 1%; a double

hyphen (--) indicates zero. Due to weighting, rounding, omission of “don’t know,” “refuse,” or other responses, percentages may add to more or less than 100%.

Sample Composition Table

	Unweighted number	Unweighted percent	Weighted Percent
Total	923	100%	100%
Men	472	51%	47%
Women	451	49	53
18-34	158	17%	20%
35-44	172	19	24
45-64	367	40	35
65+	226	24	21
White	736	80%	72%
Black	30	3	2
Latino	113	12	22
<HS/HS	314	34%	37%
Some college	271	29	29
College graduate +	338	37	34
<\$25K	104	11%	13%
\$25K-\$49K	230	25	24
\$50K-\$74K	200	22	21
\$75K+	389	42	42
Democrat	392	42%	43%
Republican	241	26	28
Independent	256	28	26
Liberal	210	23%	21%
Moderate	395	43	43
Conservative	314	34	35
Northeast	293	32%	31%
Midwest	255	28	24
South	205	22	23
West	170	18	22
Attend mass: Reg.	356	39%	35%
Occasionally	426	46	48
Never	138	15	16
Married	529	57%	57%
Single	208	23	24
Other	181	20	18

Appendix B: Relevant Crosstab Tables

Direction of the Country

Q1. Do you think things in this country are generally going in the right direction or are they off on the wrong track?

	Right direction	Wrong track
Total	48%	52
Men	47%	53
Women	48%	52
18-34	61%	39
35-44	40%	60
45-64	48%	52
65+	43%	57
Men<45	53%	47
Men 45+	42%	58
Women<45	46%	54
Women 45+	50%	50
White	43%	57
Latino	60%	40
<HS/HS	47%	53
Some college	45%	55
College grad+	51%	49
<\$25K	44%	56
\$25K-\$50K	49%	51
\$50K-\$75K	51%	49
\$75K+	46%	54
Liberal	75%	25
Moderate	51%	49
Conservative	27%	73
Democrat	70%	30
Republican	24%	76
Independent	38%	62
Attend mass freq.	42%	58
Occasionally	51%	49
Never	49%	51
Married	45%	55
Single	52%	48
Other	49%	51
Northeast	41%	59
Midwest	45%	55
South	48%	52
West	60%	40

Priorities for Obama: Top Tier

Using this 1 to 7 scale, how high a priority do you think each of the following should be for President Barack Obama. ONE means the lowest priority and SEVEN means highest priority? Use any number from one to seven. Q4. Improving the economy Q2. Lowering health care costs Q9. Resolving the war in Afghanistan Q3. Making sure that everyone in the country is covered by health insurance Q5. Improving public education

% saying "7—highest priority"

	Improving the economy	Lowering health care costs	Resolving Afghanistan war	Making sure everyone has health ins.	Improving public ed.
Total	56%	37%	33%	28%	25%
Men	54%	39%	35%	29%	22%
Women	57%	34%	32%	27%	27%
18-34	46%	25%	19%	23%	16%
35-44	52%	36%	30%	27%	21%
45-64	61%	41%	38%	32%	28%
65+	61%	41%	43%	28%	32%
Men<45	49%	37%	28%	30%	19%
Men 45+	59%	41%	50%	28%	25%
Women<45	50%	25%	21%	21%	19%
Women 45+	62%	41%	50%	32%	33%
White	55%	34%	32%	25%	22%
Latino	55%	45%	36%	35%	32%
<HS/HS	63%	49%	41%	32%	32%
Some college	49%	31%	32%	30%	24%
College grad+	54%	27%	25%	21%	18%
<\$25K	56%	46%	40%	40%	28%
\$25K-\$50K	54%	43%	37%	29%	31%
\$50K-\$75K	57%	33%	33%	21%	26%
\$75K+	56%	32%	30%	27%	20%
Liberal	59%	47%	34%	47%	28%
Moderate	56%	39%	33%	26%	23%
Conservative	55%	28%	34%	19%	25%
Democrat	58%	51%	39%	43%	29%
Republican	57%	23%	24%	14%	20%
Independent	54%	29%	33%	20%	21%
Attend mass freq.	53%	33%	32%	24%	27%
Occasionally	59%	37%	33%	31%	24%
Never	55%	43%	36%	29%	22%
Married	56%	34%	33%	24%	26%
Single	54%	37%	27%	31%	16%
Other	57%	44%	43%	36%	32%
Northeast	57%	34%	33%	24%	21%
Midwest	52%	31%	33%	27%	21%
South	60%	44%	38%	28%	34%
West	55%	38%	29%	34%	25%

Priorities for Obama: Less Important

Using this 1 to 7 scale, how high a priority do you think each of the following should be for President Barack Obama. ONE means the lowest priority and SEVEN means highest priority? Use any number from one to seven. Q6. Cutting taxes Q7. Promoting moral values Q8. Protecting a woman's right to choose abortion Q10. Stopping global warming

<i>% saying "7—highest priority"</i>	Cutting taxes	Promoting moral values	Protecting right to choose abortion	Stopping global warming
Total	24%	21%	10%	13%
Men	26%	18%	9%	14%
Women	23%	23%	11%	12%
18-34	11%	8%	6%	11%
35-44	22%	17%	8%	12%
45-64	33%	24%	11%	16%
65+	25%	32%	13%	11%
Men<45	17%	11%	7%	12%
Men 45+	33%	24%	10%	15%
Women<45	16%	15%	8%	10%
Women 45+	28%	30%	13%	14%
White	23%	21%	9%	10%
Latino	24%	22%	13%	23%
<HS/HS	31%	27%	13%	18%
Some college	23%	21%	10%	14%
College grad+	19%	14%	6%	6%
<\$25K	30%	33%	14%	18%
\$25K-\$50K	29%	27%	12%	16%
\$50K-\$75K	20%	15%	5%	8%
\$75K+	22%	16%	10%	12%
Liberal	11%	13%	18%	18%
Moderate	22%	17%	8%	13%
Conservative	35%	30%	7%	9%
Democrat	20%	21%	16%	21%
Republican	30%	22%	3%	4%
Independent	24%	19%	7%	9%
Attend mass freq.	27%	30%	3%	12%
Occasionally	25%	17%	12%	15%
Never	18%	14%	18%	12%
Married	24%	21%	8%	11%
Single	22%	13%	11%	14%
Other	29%	30%	14%	17%
Northeast	27%	17%	9%	12%
Midwest	23%	20%	8%	10%
South	24%	25%	14%	17%
West	23%	22%	8%	14%

Trust the Most to Represent Your Interests in Changing Health Care

Q11. Who do you trust most to represent your best interests when it comes to making changes to our health care system: President Obama, [ROTATE: the Democrats in Congress, or the Republicans in Congress]?

	Obama	Dems in Congress	Reps in Congress
Total	41%	16	39
Men	41%	15	42
Women	42%	17	36
18-34	54%	15	27
35-44	42%	14	41
45-64	35%	18	41
65+	39%	16	44
Men<45	48%	15	35
Men 45+	34%	14	47
Women<45	47%	14	34
Women 45+	38%	19	38
White	37%	15	44
Latino	49%	21	24
<HS/HS	42%	21	33
Some college	40%	15	41
College grad+	42%	11	44
<\$25K	45%	15	27
\$25K-\$50K	40%	22	37
\$50K-\$75K	36%	18	42
\$75K+	44%	12	42
Liberal	67%	23	7
Moderate	47%	18	28
Conservative	18%	9	71
Democrat	62%	27	8
Republican	12%	2	83
Independent	39%	13	41
Attend mass freq.	38%	12	45
Occasionally	41%	19	37
Never	49%	14	32
Married	38%	13	46
Single	44%	21	32
Other	48%	17	29
Northeast	33%	19	42
Midwest	41%	12	42
South	41%	16	40
West	53%	15	30

Support for President Obama's Ideas on Changing Health Care

Q12. Do you agree or disagree with President Obama's ideas about how we should change the nation's health care system?

	Net Agree	Net Disagree	Strgly Agree	Smwht Agree	Smwht Disagree	Strgly Disagree
Total	52%	48	19%	33	23	25
Men	53%	47	22%	31	22	25
Women	52%	48	16%	36	24	24
18-34	64%	36	23%	41	24	12
35-44	48%	51	16%	32	26	25
45-64	49%	51	16%	33	24	27
65+	49%	51	21%	28	19	32
Men<45	58%	42	28%	30	25	17
Men 45+	48%	51	17%	31	19	32
Women<45	54%	46	12%	42	24	22
Women 45+	51%	49	19%	32	24	25
White	48%	52	13%	35	24	28
Latino	63%	38	32%	31	26	12
<HS/HS	52%	48	19%	33	27	21
Some college	53%	48	19%	34	22	26
College grad+	53%	47	19%	34	20	27
<\$25K	50%	49	19%	31	26	23
\$25K-\$50K	53%	46	19%	34	22	24
\$50K-\$75K	50%	50	15%	35	25	25
\$75K+	53%	47	20%	33	22	25
Liberal	87%	12	45%	42	9	3
Moderate	58%	42	17%	41	26	16
Conservative	23%	77	5%	18	28	49
Democrat	80%	20	34%	46	15	5
Republican	20%	80	5%	15	26	54
Independent	43%	57	9%	34	32	25
Attend mass freq.	47%	53	16%	31	23	30
Occasionally	56%	44	19%	37	22	22
Never	52%	49	26%	26	28	21
Married	46%	54	17%	29	26	28
Single	59%	40	18%	41	19	21
Other	60%	40	26%	34	19	21
Northeast	51%	50	12%	39	22	28
Midwest	49%	51	14%	35	24	27
South	48%	52	23%	25	24	28
West	62%	38	29%	33	24	14
Q13. Creating a govt. health ins. plan						
Strongly favor	90%	10	55%	35	4	6
Somewhat favor	56%	44	4%	52	34	10
Oppose	4%	96	1%	3	27	69

Support for Government Health Insurance Plan

Q13. Would you favor or oppose a new government plan that would make health insurance available to people who do not already have it?

	Net Favor	Net Oppose	Strgly Favor	Smwht Favor	Smwht Oppose	Strgly Oppose
Total	73%	27	30%	43	14	13
Men	73%	27	33%	40	13	14
Women	72%	27	27%	45	16	11
18-34	77%	23	35%	42	16	7
35-44	71%	29	27%	44	14	15
45-64	75%	24	30%	45	10	14
65+	68%	32	29%	39	20	12
Men<45	75%	25	35%	40	14	11
Men 45+	71%	28	31%	40	12	16
Women<45	72%	29	26%	46	17	12
Women 45+	73%	26	28%	45	15	11
White	70%	29	27%	43	15	14
Latino	83%	16	37%	46	11	5
<HS/HS	80%	20	32%	48	10	10
Some college	70%	30	27%	43	18	12
College grad+	68%	31	30%	38	15	16
<\$25K	69%	31	29%	40	17	14
\$25K-\$50K	77%	23	34%	43	14	9
\$50K-\$75K	73%	25	26%	47	12	13
\$75K+	71%	29	30%	41	15	14
Liberal	93%	7	61%	32	7	*
Moderate	80%	20	28%	52	13	7
Conservative	53%	48	15%	38	21	27
Democrat	93%	7	50%	43	5	2
Republican	49%	52	9%	40	25	27
Independent	67%	32	23%	44	17	15
Attend mass freq.	67%	32	29%	38	20	12
Occasionally	75%	24	29%	46	11	13
Never	77%	23	35%	42	11	12
Married	69%	30	26%	43	15	15
Single	77%	23	35%	42	13	10
Other	77%	23	35%	42	15	8
Northeast	69%	31	25%	44	16	15
Midwest	71%	28	25%	46	13	15
South	69%	31	37%	32	17	14
West	84%	15	36%	48	10	5
<u>Q12. Obama's ideas on HC</u>						
Agree	98%	2	52	46	2	--
Disagree	46%	53	7	39	27	26

Health Care as a Matter of Social Justice

Q30. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Providing health care for people who need it is important because it is a matter of social justice.

	Net Favor	Net Disagree	Strgly Agree	Smwht Agree	Smwht Disagree	Strgly Disagree
Total	73%	26	28%	45	17	9
Men	70%	28	26%	44	16	12
Women	76%	24	29%	47	18	6
18-34	79%	20	41%	38	14	6
35-44	73%	27	23%	50	18	9
45-64	74%	25	23%	51	15	10
65+	68%	32	29%	39	22	10
Men<45	74%	23	29%	45	14	9
Men 45+	67%	43	24%	43	18	15
Women<45	77%	24	33%	43	18	6
Women 45+	75%	23	26%	49	17	6
White	69%	30	25%	44	19	11
Latino	88%	11	36%	52	8	3
<HS/HS	77%	22	25%	52	16	6
Some college	70%	30	32%	38	20	10
College grad+	73%	26	28%	45	15	11
<\$25K	88%	12	39%	49	7	5
\$25K-\$50K	75%	24	29%	46	17	7
\$50K-\$75K	67%	29	23%	44	21	8
\$75K+	70%	30	26%	44	17	13
Liberal	93%	7	60%	33	6	1
Moderate	77%	22	22%	55	16	6
Conservative	58%	42	16%	42	25	17
Democrat	87%	12	40%	47	11	1
Republican	61%	39	11%	50	25	14
Independent	67%	32	27%	40	17	15
Attend mass freq.	76%	24	29%	47	15	9
Occasionally	70%	29	27%	43	20	9
Never	78%	22	28%	50	12	10
Married	68%	31	25%	43	20	11
Single	82%	18	29%	53	12	6
Other	79%	21	35%	44	15	6
Northeast	69%	31	24%	45	20	11
Midwest	70%	28	21%	49	18	10
South	75%	24	35%	40	16	8
West	80%	18	32%	48	12	6
Q12. Obama's ideas on HC						
Agree	90%	9	45%	45	7	2
Disagree	55%	43	9%	46	27	16

Support for Private or Government Insurance Coverage for Specific Svcs.

Do you think health insurance policies – whether they are private or government – should cover each of the following? Q20. Routine check-ups for children Q21. Routine check-ups for adults Q16. Care for pregnant women and follow-up care after the baby is born Q19. HIV/ AIDS testing Q17. The HPV vaccine, which is given to girls to prevent them from getting cervical cancer

<i>% saying “yes”</i>	Check-ups for children	Check-ups for adults	Pre and post natal care	HIV/AIDS Testing	HPV vaccine
Total	97%	96%	95%	86%	81%
Men	96%	95%	93%	82%	83%
Women	97%	96%	98%	89%	80%
18-34	99%	98%	99%	91%	85%
35-44	97%	98%	99%	88%	92%
45-64	97%	95%	95%	83%	73%
65+	92%	91%	88%	82%	80%
Men<45	96%	98%	99%	85%	90%
Men 45+	95%	92%	88%	80%	78%
Women<45	99%	98%	99%	93%	88%
Women 45+	96%	95%	96%	85%	74%
White	97%	95%	95%	84%	81%
Latino	96%	98%	97%	92%	82%
<HS/HS	97%	97%	95%	89%	79%
Some college	96%	96%	95%	85%	81%
College grad+	96%	94%	96%	83%	83%
<\$25K	96%	93%	95%	80%	71%
\$25K-\$50K	96%	95%	93%	86%	85%
\$50K-\$75K	96%	94%	94%	85%	78%
\$75K+	97%	97%	98%	88%	84%
Liberal	96%	99%	97%	94%	88%
Moderate	98%	97%	95%	88%	82%
Conservative	95%	93%	95%	78%	76%
Democrat	98%	98%	97%	92%	86%
Republican	94%	93%	92%	79%	76%
Independent	97%	95%	95%	83%	78%
Attend mass freq.	96%	95%	94%	84%	76%
Occasionally	98%	96%	96%	87%	85%
Never	93%	96%	96%	87%	80%
Married	97%	96%	96%	86%	82%
Single	96%	97%	94%	88%	83%
Other	95%	94%	97%	82%	77%
Northeast	96%	97%	97%	89%	81%
Midwest	97%	93%	95%	79%	76%
South	96%	94%	95%	83%	85%
West	96%	98%	95%	92%	84%
<u>Q13. Creating a govt. health ins. plan</u>					
Strongly favor	97%	99%	97%	93%	90%
Somewhat favor	98%	98%	98%	90%	80%
Oppose	93%	88%	90%	71%	73%

Support for Private or Government Insurance Coverage for Specific Svcs., Contd.

Do you think health insurance policies – whether they are private or government – should cover each of the following? Q14. Contraception, such as birth control pills Q18. Condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS Q15. Emergency contraception, also known as the morning after pill

<i>% saying "yes"</i>	Contraception, birth control pills	Condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS	Emergency contraception
Total	63%	51%	39%
Men	58%	48%	39%
Women	69%	54%	38%
18-34	77%	65%	49%
35-44	71%	49%	41%
45-64	64%	48%	38%
65+	41%	43%	26%
Men<45	69%	57%	46%
Men 45+	48%	40%	34%
Women<45	78%	57%	44%
Women 45+	62%	52%	33%
White	62%	48%	37%
Latino	67%	57%	41%
<HS/HS	62%	51%	33%
Some college	61%	50%	42%
College grad+	67%	52%	41%
<\$25K	50%	51%	34%
\$25K-\$50K	56%	47%	33%
\$50K-\$75K	65%	48%	33%
\$75K+	71%	54%	46%
Liberal	79%	64%	54%
Moderate	69%	55%	40%
Conservative	48%	38%	27%
Democrat	73%	63%	51%
Republican	51%	37%	25%
Independent	61%	45%	33%
Attend mass freq.	44%	39%	22%
Occasionally	75%	60%	48%
Never	73%	49%	44%
Married	66%	52%	36%
Single	61%	51%	39%
Other	59%	46%	44%
Northeast	62%	51%	46%
Midwest	60%	47%	34%
South	64%	48%	34%
West	68%	57%	38%
Q13. Creating a govt. health ins. plan			
Strongly favor	71%	62%	50%
Somewhat favor	68%	55%	39%
Oppose	46%	32%	25%

Attitudes toward Legality of Abortion

Q33. Thinking about abortion in general, do you think abortion should be legal in all cases, legal in most cases, legal in just a few cases, or never legal?

	Legal in All	Legal in Most	Legal in Just a Few	Never Legal
Total	21%	27	37	14
Men	19%	29	40	10
Women	22%	24	34	18
18-34	25%	31	31	11
35-44	30%	26	36	7
45-64	19%	30	35	14
65+	11%	17	46	25
Men<45	28%	29	35	6
Men 45+	12%	29	44	14
Women<45	26%	28	33	12
Women 45+	19%	22	35	22
White	20%	27	38	15
Latino	25%	27	34	12
<HS/HS	18%	23	43	15
Some college	21%	30	33	15
College grad+	24%	28	34	12
<\$25K	22%	24	36	18
\$25K-\$50K	13%	22	45	20
\$50K-\$75K	21%	24	40	11
\$75K+	25%	31	31	11
Liberal	38%	33	20	8
Moderate	19%	33	36	10
Conservative	13%	15	48	23
Democrat	30%	31	29	9
Republican	12%	20	48	20
Independent	18%	29	40	13
Attend mass freq.	7%	17	44	31
Occasionally	29%	31	34	6
Never	28%	37	30	3
Married	21%	24	38	15
Single	21%	33	34	11
Other	21%	25	39	15
Northeast	26%	32	34	7
Midwest	12%	25	41	21
South	21%	21	43	15
West	22%	27	31	16

Support for Private or Government Insurance Coverage for Abortion

Do you think health insurance policies – whether they are private or government – should cover abortions under each of the following circumstances? Q24. When a pregnancy poses a threat to the life of a woman Q22. When a pregnancy is due to rape or incest Q23. When a pregnancy poses long-term health risks for a woman Q25. When test results show a fetus has a severe abnormal condition Q26. Whenever a woman and her doctor decide it is appropriate

<i>% saying "yes"</i>	Threatens life of woman	Rape or incest	Poses LT health risks	Fetus severe condition	Woman & her doc. decide
Total	84%	76%	73%	66%	50%
Men	87%	80%	76%	70%	53%
Women	82%	73%	71%	63%	46%
18-34	83%	74%	74%	65%	58%
35-44	87%	75%	77%	77%	55%
45-64	87%	82%	79%	67%	49%
65+	77%	70%	59%	55%	37%
Men<45	87%	78%	78%	75%	63%
Men 45+	87%	82%	74%	65%	45%
Women<45	84%	72%	74%	67%	50%
Women 45+	81%	73%	69%	60%	43%
White	83%	74%	72%	65%	48%
Latino	87%	80%	77%	71%	53%
<HS/HS	86%	80%	73%	66%	47%
Some college	81%	75%	74%	67%	52%
College grad+	85%	72%	73%	66%	51%
<\$25K	81%	70%	70%	68%	51%
\$25K-\$50K	81%	76%	71%	64%	42%
\$50K-\$75K	85%	76%	74%	66%	50%
\$75K+	87%	79%	75%	67%	53%
Liberal	90%	84%	85%	79%	67%
Moderate	91%	84%	83%	73%	55%
Conservative	72%	62%	54%	50%	32%
Democrat	94%	87%	87%	77%	62%
Republican	78%	65%	59%	52%	35%
Independent	78%	72%	68%	66%	46%
Attend mass freq.	70%	58%	56%	41%	26%
Occasionally	92%	85%	84%	79%	63%
Never	92%	89%	80%	84%	60%
Married	83%	75%	71%	65%	46%
Single	88%	79%	79%	65%	53%
Other	82%	75%	72%	70%	54%
Northeast	87%	84%	76%	70%	53%
Midwest	79%	67%	67%	60%	45%
South	81%	74%	73%	66%	43%
West	88%	79%	76%	67%	58%
Q13. Creating a govt. health ins. plan					
Strongly favor	93%	85%	87%	75%	65%
Somewhat favor	87%	79%	73%	67%	48%
Oppose	71%	62%	58%	54%	34%

Should Hospitals & Clinics taking Taxpayer Dollars be Allowed to Refuse Certain Services

Q31. Do you think that hospitals and clinics that take taxpayer dollars should or should not be allowed to refuse to provide certain procedures or medications based on religious beliefs?

	Net Should be Allowed	Net Should Not be Allowed	Strgly Should be Allowed	Smwht Should be Allowed	Smwht Should Not be Allowed	Strgly Should Not be Allowed
Total	33%	65	15%	18	27	38
Men	34%	65	17%	17	24	41
Women	33%	65	13%	20	30	35
18-34	29%	70	13%	16	27	43
35-44	28%	71	12%	16	31	40
45-64	35%	63	15%	20	26	37
65+	40%	57	20%	20	26	31
Men<45	28%	70	14%	14	24	46
Men 45+	39%	61	20%	19	24	37
Women<45	28%	71	11%	17	34	37
Women 45+	35%	60	14%	21	27	33
White	36%	62	15%	21	27	36
Latino	21%	74	11%	10	30	44
<HS/HS	27%	69	10%	17	31	38
Some college	30%	69	15%	15	29	40
College grad+	42%	58	20%	22	22	36
<\$25K	33%	64	12%	21	17	47
\$25K-\$50K	38%	60	18%	20	25	35
\$50K-\$75K	33%	64	15%	18	26	38
\$75K+	31%	69	14%	17	33	36
Liberal	18%	81	8%	10	22	59
Moderate	28%	70	11%	17	30	40
Conservative	48%	50	23%	25	27	23
Democrat	25%	74	11%	14	29	45
Republican	41%	56	19%	22	30	26
Independent	37%	63	15%	22	25	38
Attend mass freq.	49%	50	26%	23	24	26
Occasionally	27%	73	11%	16	30	43
Never	20%	77	4%	16	28	49
Married	33%	65	16%	17	30	35
Single	34%	65	13%	21	24	41
Other	33%	67	14%	19	24	43
Northeast	29%	70	13%	16	31	39
Midwest	41%	58	20%	21	29	29
South	33%	64	13%	19	17	47
West	30%	67	13%	17	31	36

Should Hospitals & Clinics taking Taxpayer Dollars be Required to Include Condoms

Q32. Do you think hospitals and clinics that take taxpayer dollars should or should not be required to include condoms as part of AIDS prevention?

	Net Should be Required	Net Should Not be Required	Strgly Should be Required	Smwht Should be Required	Smwht Should Not be Required	Strgly Should Not be Required
Total	60%	40	30%	30	23	17
Men	58%	40	30%	28	22	18
Women	61%	38	30%	31	23	15
18-34	70%	28	35%	35	16	12
35-44	64%	36	32%	32	22	14
45-64	60%	38	29%	31	23	15
65+	44%	55	23%	21	29	26
Men<45	64%	34	37%	27	22	12
Men 45+	53%	47	23%	30	23	24
Women<45	69%	31	30%	39	17	14
Women 45+	55%	42	30%	25	27	15
White	58%	42	27%	31	22	20
Latino	59%	38	34%	25	30	8
<HS/HS	56%	42	29%	27	27	15
Some college	63%	36	31%	32	19	17
College grad+	61%	39	30%	31	21	18
<\$25K	60%	40	32%	28	21	19
\$25K-\$50K	58%	41	29%	29	23	18
\$50K-\$75K	57%	41	24%	33	22	19
\$75K+	62%	37	33%	29	23	14
Liberal	80%	19	49%	31	11	8
Moderate	63%	36	28%	35	25	11
Conservative	44%	55	21%	23	27	28
Democrat	73%	26	40%	33	18	8
Republican	44%	56	18%	26	29	27
Independent	57%	42	26%	31	23	19
Attend mass freq.	47%	51	19%	28	27	24
Occasionally	67%	32	34%	33	18	14
Never	64%	35	40%	24	26	9
Married	58%	41	30%	28	25	16
Single	69%	31	29%	40	16	15
Other	55%	45	30%	25	25	20
Northeast	58%	41	27%	31	27	14
Midwest	58%	41	25%	33	18	23
South	63%	36	34%	29	21	15
West	62%	37	35%	27	23	14

Appropriateness of Bishops Taking a Position on Health Care Reform

Q28. Do you think U.S. Catholic Bishops should or should not take a position either way on the health care reform legislation in Congress right now?

	Net Should	Net Should Not	Strgly Should	Smwht Should	Smwht Should Not	Strgly Should Not
Total	42%	56	19%	23	26	30
Men	42%	56	20%	22	24	32
Women	41%	58	18%	23	29	29
18-34	38%	60	15%	23	26	34
35-44	37%	62	16%	21	32	30
45-64	43%	56	20%	23	27	29
65+	49%	50	24%	25	21	29
Men<45	35%	62	15%	20	28	34
Men 45+	48%	50	24%	24	20	30
Women<45	40%	60	16%	24	29	31
Women 45+	43%	57	20%	23	29	28
White	46%	52	22%	24	25	27
Latino	24%	73	10%	14	33	40
<HS/HS	38%	61	18%	20	32	29
Some college	40%	59	17%	23	25	34
College grad+	49%	50	22%	27	21	29
<\$25K	40%	57	20%	20	18	39
\$25K-\$50K	47%	53	23%	24	26	27
\$50K-\$75K	44%	53	20%	24	32	21
\$75K+	39%	61	16%	23	27	34
Liberal	26%	75	9%	17	25	50
Moderate	36%	63	13%	23	34	29
Conservative	59%	40	33%	26	19	21
Democrat	28%	72	9%	19	31	41
Republican	59%	41	31%	28	21	20
Independent	44%	54	21%	23	27	27
Attend mass freq.	61%	38	33%	28	19	19
Occasionally	35%	63	12%	23	29	34
Never	19%	81	8%	11	36	45
Married	42%	58	20%	22	27	31
Single	44%	53	17%	27	25	28
Other	38%	61	18%	20	27	34
Northeast	42%	57	17%	25	25	32
Midwest	52%	48	25%	27	27	21
South	39%	61	17%	22	24	37
West	33%	63	17%	16	31	32
Q12. Obama's ideas on HC						
Agree	31%	67	9	22	30	37
Disagree	54%	46	30	24	22	24

Should Catholics Oppose Health Care Reform Entirely If Abortion Included

Q27. Do you agree or disagree with people who say that, as a Catholic, you should oppose the entire health care reform plan if it includes coverage for abortions?

	Net Agree	Net Disagree	Strgly Agree	Smwht Agree	Smwht Disagree	Strgly Disagree
Total	31%	68	15%	16	31	37
Men	34%	66	17%	17	29	37
Women	28%	72	13%	15	34	38
18-34	25%	73	10%	15	28	45
35-44	24%	76	8%	16	33	43
45-64	32%	67	16%	16	33	34
65+	41%	59	24%	17	30	29
Men<45	25%	73	10%	15	31	42
Men 45+	41%	59	23%	18	27	32
Women<45	24%	75	9%	15	30	45
Women 45+	30%	69	15%	15	36	33
White	33%	67	17%	16	32	35
Latino	25%	73	8%	17	28	45
<HS/HS	33%	65	17%	16	34	31
Some college	31%	69	14%	17	32	37
College grad+	28%	72	13%	15	27	45
<\$25K	33%	67	21%	12	29	38
\$25K-\$50K	40%	60	21%	19	30	30
\$50K-\$75K	25%	71	12%	13	42	29
\$75K+	28%	72	11%	17	27	45
Liberal	10%	91	3%	7	22	69
Moderate	21%	79	8%	13	39	40
Conservative	55%	45	30%	25	29	16
Democrat	18%	82	6%	12	31	51
Republican	47%	52	26%	21	30	22
Independent	30%	69	14%	16	37	32
Attend mass freq.	52%	48	30%	22	30	18
Occasionally	22%	78	7%	15	32	46
Never	11%	89	5%	6	33	56
Married	32%	67	13%	19	29	38
Single	29%	71	17%	12	36	35
Other	28%	72	15%	13	34	38
Northeast	24%	75	12%	12	33	42
Midwest	40%	59	19%	21	34	25
South	30%	69	14%	16	31	38
West	29%	69	14%	15	26	43
Q12. Obama's ideas on HC						
Agree	15%	84	4%	11	33	51
Disagree	47%	53	26%	21	30	23

Approval of Bishops Instructing Catholics to Oppose Health Care Reform if Abortion Included

Q29. Do you approve or disapprove of U.S. Catholic Bishops saying that all Catholics should oppose the entire health care reform plan if it includes coverage for abortions?

	Net Approve	Net Disapprove	Strgly Approve	Smwht Approve	Smwht Disapprove	Strgly Disapprove
Total	31%	68	16%	15	29	39
Men	31%	66	17%	14	25	41
Women	29%	70	14%	15	32	38
18-34	21%	77	11%	10	29	48
35-44	27%	70	10%	17	28	42
45-64	32%	68	15%	17	31	37
65+	40%	59	26%	14	26	33
Men<45	23%	73	11%	12	24	49
Men 45+	38%	62	22%	16	26	36
Women<45	26%	74	11%	15	33	41
Women 45+	33%	67	17%	16	32	35
White	33%	67	18%	15	30	37
Latino	22%	74	9%	13	28	46
<HS/HS	34%	64	18%	16	30	34
Some college	28%	71	13%	15	26	45
College grad+	29%	71	15%	14	30	41
<\$25K	36%	62	20%	16	19	43
\$25K-\$50K	35%	65	20%	15	30	35
\$50K-\$75K	26%	71	10%	16	35	36
\$75K+	27%	71	14%	13	28	43
Liberal	9%	91	3%	6	18	73
Moderate	22%	77	8%	14	36	41
Conservative	54%	46	32%	22	27	19
Democrat	17%	82	7%	10	28	54
Republican	50%	49	29%	21	29	20
Independent	29%	72	14%	15	33	39
Attend mass freq.	52%	48	31%	21	27	21
Occasionally	22%	78	8%	14	32	46
Never	11%	89	5%	6	26	63
Married	32%	67	16%	16	30	37
Single	29%	69	16%	13	27	42
Other	28%	73	13%	15	29	44
Northeast	26%	74	13%	13	30	44
Midwest	40%	60	18%	22	30	30
South	27%	73	16%	11	29	44
West	29%	66	15%	14	27	39
Q12. Obama's ideas on HC						
Agree	14%	83	4	10	29	54
Disagree	48%	53	28	20	29	24

Appendix C: Questionnaire with Response Totals

National Survey of Catholic Voters For Catholics for Choice

Interviewing conducted September 16 through 21, 2009.
N=923 Catholic registered voters nationwide

Margin of sampling error is ± 3.2 percentage points.

Q1. Do you think things in this country are generally going in the right direction or are they off on the wrong track?	Right direction	48%
	Wrong track	52
	REF	--

Using this 1 to 7 scale, how high a priority do you think each of the following should be for President Barack Obama. ONE means the lowest priority and SEVEN means highest priority? Use any number from one to seven.
[RANDOMIZE 2-10]

	Lowest Priority						Highest priority	REF
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Q2. Lowering health care costs	4%	3	6	14	15	21	37	*
Q3. Making sure that everyone in the country is covered by health insurance	10%	8	10	12	16	16	28	*
Q4. Improving the economy	2%	1	2	6	10	22	56	1
Q5. Improving public education	4%	2	5	20	22	21	25	1
Q6. Cutting taxes	6%	5	10	16	22	17	24	*
Q7. Promoting moral values	9%	9	9	20	18	15	21	*
Q8. Protecting a woman's right to choose abortion	27%	12	14	19	11	8	10	1
Q9. Resolving the war in Afghanistan	3%	4	5	14	19	21	33	*
Q10. Stopping global warming	13%	10	13	21	18	11	13	1

Q11. Who do you trust most to represent your best interests when it comes to making changes to our health care system: President Obama, [ROTATE: the Democrats in Congress, or the Republicans in Congress]?	President Obama	41%
	Democrats in Congress	16
	Republicans in Congress	39
	REF	4

Q12. Do you agree or disagree with President Obama's ideas about how we should change the nation's health care system?	Strongly Agree	19%
	Somewhat Agree	33
	Somewhat Disagree	23
	Strongly Disagree	25
	REF	--

Q13. Would you favor or oppose a new government plan that would make health insurance available to people who do not already have it?	Strongly Favor	30%
	Somewhat Favor	43
	Somewhat Oppose	14
	Strongly Oppose	13
	REF	*

Do you think health insurance policies – whether they are private or government – should cover each of the following? [RANDOMIZE 14-21]

	Yes	No	REF
Q14. Contraception, such as birth control pills	63%	36	1
Q15. Emergency contraception, also known as the morning after pill	39%	61	1
Q16. Care for pregnant women and follow-up care after the baby is born	95%	4	*
Q17. The HPV vaccine, which is given to girls to prevent them from getting cervical cancer	81%	18	1
Q18. Condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS	51%	48	1
Q19. HIV/AIDS testing	86%	13	1
Q20. Routine check-ups for children	97%	2	1
Q21. Routine check-ups for adults	96%	4	*

Do you think health insurance policies – whether they are private or government – should cover abortions under each of the following circumstances?

[RANDOMIZE 22-26]

	Yes	No	REF
Q22. When a pregnancy is due to rape or incest	76%	23	1
Q23. When a pregnancy poses long-term health risks for a woman	73%	25	2
Q24. When a pregnancy poses a threat to the life of a woman	84%	15	1
Q25. When test results show a fetus has a severe abnormal condition	66%	31	2
Q26. Whenever a woman and her doctor decide it is appropriate	50%	50	1

Q27. Do you agree or disagree with people who say that, as a Catholic, you should oppose the entire health care reform plan if it includes coverage for abortions?	Strongly Agree	15%
	Somewhat Agree	16
	Somewhat Disagree	31
	Strongly Disagree	37
	REF	1

Q28. Do you think U.S. Catholic Bishops should or should <u>not</u> take a position either way on the health care reform legislation in Congress right now?	Strongly Should	19%
	Somewhat Should	23
	Somewhat Should not	26
	Strongly Should not	30
	REF	1

Q29. Do you approve or disapprove of U.S. Catholic Bishops saying that all Catholics should oppose the entire health care reform plan if it includes coverage for abortions?	Strongly Approve	16%
	Somewhat Approve	15
	Somewhat Disapprove	29
	Strongly Disapprove	39
	REF	1

Q30. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Providing health care for people who need it is important because it is a matter of social justice.	Strongly Agree	28%
	Somewhat Agree	45
	Somewhat Disagree	17
	Strongly Disagree	9
	REF	1

Q31. Do you think that hospitals and clinics that take taxpayer dollars should or should not be allowed to refuse to provide certain procedures or medications based on religious beliefs?

Strongly should be allowed to refuse	15%
Somewhat should be allowed to refuse	18
Somewhat should not be allowed to refuse	27
Strongly should not be allowed to refuse	38
REF	2

Q32. Do you think hospitals and clinics that take taxpayer dollars should or should not be required to include condoms as part of AIDS prevention?

Strongly should be required	30%
Somewhat should be required	30
Somewhat should not be required	23
Strongly should not be required	17
REF	1

Q33. Thinking about abortion in general, do you think abortion should be legal in all cases, legal in most cases, legal in just a few cases, or never legal?

Legal in all cases	21%
Legal in most cases	27
Legal in just a few cases	37
Never legal	14
REF	1

Now here are a few questions to help us classify your questionnaire.

D1. Are you married, widowed, separated, divorced, or single-never married?

Married	57%
Widowed	6
Separated	1
Divorced	11
Single, never married	24
REF	1

D2. Do you consider yourself to be a [ROTATE: Democrat, Republican], an independent, or something else? If something else, please specify.

Democrat	43%
Republican	28
Independent	26
Something else	2
REF	1

D2B. [ONLY If D2="independent" or "Something Else"] Do you lean more toward [ROTATE] the Democratic Party or Republican Party?

Republican Party	15%
Democratic Party	12
REF	1

D3. In terms of political outlook, do you usually think of yourself as [REVERSE ORDER]: Very conservative, somewhat conservative, middle of the road, somewhat liberal, or very liberal?	Very conservative	7%
	Somewhat conservative	28
	Middle of the road	43
	Somewhat liberal	17
	Very liberal	5
	REF	1

D4. How often do you attend religious services: More than once a week, once a week, a few times a month, a few times a year, or never?	More than once a week	5%
	Once a week	30
	A few times a month	12
	A few times a year	36
	Never	16
	REF	*

GENDER	Male	47%
	Female	53

AGE	18-34	20%
	35-44	24
	45-64	35
	65+	21
	REF	--

RACE	White	72%
	Black or African American	2
	Hispanic or Latino	22
	Other	4
	REF	--

INCOME	Less than \$25,000	13%
	Between \$25,000 - \$49,000	24
	Between \$50,000 - \$74,000	21
	Between \$75,000 - \$99,000	15
	\$100,000 or more	26
	REF	--

EDUCATION	Less than high school	7%
	High school graduate or GED	30
	Some college or associate degree	29
	College graduate with four-year degree	22
	Postgraduate study	12
	REF	--

REGION	Northeast	31%
	Midwest	24
	South	23
	West	22
