



**OPINION OF AFRICAN AMERICANS ON CLIMATE CHANGE
AND 2010 MIDTERM ELECTIONS: THE RESULTS OF A MULTI-STATE POLL**

THE VIEW FROM ARKANSAS, INDIANA, MISSOURI, AND SOUTH CAROLINA



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FOREWORD

The Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies (Joint Center) has long been a leading authority on trends related to the opinions and voting preferences of the nation's black electorate. Two years ago, when the Joint Center launched its Commission to Engage African Americans on Climate Change, we undertook a major poll of African Americans' opinions on the issue of climate change, in which we found that more than half of black voters believe it to be a serious problem that the nation must address. Last year, our second comprehensive survey of African Americans on climate change issues produced further evidence that a strong majority of African American voters want government action on climate change, and revealed additional details about what they are willing to do as individuals to help mitigate the problem.

In this report, we present the findings of surveys we conducted in four key states—Arkansas, Indiana, Missouri and South Carolina—with a focus on determining how African American views on climate change and other issues might affect the outcomes of the mid-term national elections this November. While it is always difficult to predict election outcomes, the information from these surveys will no doubt contribute to the body of knowledge that political and policy analysts will use to understand how the climate change issue is viewed by a key electoral constituency, particularly at a time of tremendous economic upheaval in the nation.

In the months ahead, as Congress continues to work through climate change legislation, the Joint Center will continue to examine the views of African Americans on this matter. For more information about our public opinion findings, our policy work, and our Commission to Engage African Americans on Climate Change, please visit www.jointcenter.org.

Ralph B. Everett, Esq.
President and Chief Executive Officer
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PREFACE

The Joint Center's report, *Opinion of African Americans on Climate Change and 2010 Midterm Elections: The Results of a Multi-State Poll*, presents findings from random digit dialing telephone surveys of 500 African American adults in Arkansas, Indiana, Missouri, and South Carolina. In these states, African Americans represent a key electoral constituency for many public officials, and their rate of participation in the 2010 midterm elections will be an important factor in the outcome of many closely contested races. These statewide surveys in important 2010 battleground states represent a follow-up effort to complement a national survey of African Americans released by the Joint Center in September 2009.

As in the national survey released last fall, African Americans showed a strong awareness of climate change issues, and a commitment to action, both personal and governmental, to deal with the problems associated with climate change. African Americans with higher levels of education tend to be those most committed to dealing with climate change. In the context of the upcoming elections, about two-thirds of black adults in these four states say they are following news about the upcoming 2010 midterm elections, either very or somewhat closely, and in the four states between 74 and 80 percent say they are very likely to vote. And climate change is one of the key issues upon which they will decide their voting choices; in these four states either a majority or plurality of potential black voters say that climate change issues will be very important in their voting decision for U.S. Senate contests.

African Americans in all four states give President Barack Obama high marks on his job performance, ranging from 75 percent excellent or good in Arkansas to 80 percent excellent or good in Missouri, and in all four states, 95 percent feel favorably toward him. In contrast, the job performance of the U.S. Congress is rated between 59 and 64 percent fair or poor. Democratic leaders were consistently viewed more favorably than Republicans by African Americans in the four states, with Mike Beebe in Arkansas, and Missouri's Claire McCaskill, Robin Carnahan, and Jay Nixon viewed the most favorably. On the other side, Mitch Daniels and Richard Lugar in Indiana and Lindsay Graham in South Carolina were viewed more favorably than other Republicans.

African Americans in the four states believe global warming is a serious problem, with between 62 and 75 percent rating it either a major or moderate problem, and a plurality in each state think global warming is presently causing serious problems. Further, large majorities of African Americans in these states believe that everyone – including governments and individuals – can do something to reduce it. Consistent with African Americans nationally, black adults in the four states said they are willing to pay more for electricity to combat global warming, with strong majorities in all four states willing to pay an extra ten dollars per month to fight global warming; also between 27 and 32 percent were willing to pay an additional 25 dollars per month, and about one-in-six an additional 50 dollars per month.

Pluralities of African Americans in the four states expressed support for “cap-and-trade” proposals to lower greenhouse gas emissions, and solid majorities in all four states said that before the next election the U.S. Senate should pass legislation to reduce greenhouse gasses. As in the national survey, almost all African Americans in the four states support government investment in green jobs programs, green vocational education programs, and tax breaks for small businesses and start-ups that create green jobs.

Mass transit use in the four states was low, consistent with the national survey which documented the northeast as the region with most readily available—and used—mass transit systems; usage in the two southern states was particularly low. Finally, African Americans in these four states rated the environmental conditions where they lived more negatively than did African Americans in the national survey released last fall.

This report highlights the findings from the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies' *Opinion of African American on Climate Change and 2010 Midterm Elections: The Results of a Multi-State Poll*. The findings are from random digit dialing telephone surveys of 500 African American adults in each of four states: Arkansas, Indiana, Missouri, and South Carolina. The interviews took place between November 11, 2009 and December 1, 2009. Each state-level survey has a margin of error of (+/-) 4.4 percentage points. There is a methodological appendix at the end of this report describing the procedures used in conducting the survey.

INTRODUCTION

Last fall, the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies (Joint Center) released the results of a national survey of African Americans, which showed that while African Americans are generally underrepresented in the public debates on climate change and environmental issues, they are as aware of these issues as other groups in American society, and committed to action, both personal and governmental, to deal with the problems associated with climate change. The targeted state surveys are intended to examine African American views on this subject within the context of the 2010 midterm elections, and from a state-level, rather than national, perspective.

African Americans represent a crucial electoral constituency for many public officials and their rate of participation in the 2010 midterm elections will be a key factor in the outcome of many key contests this year. In 2008, for the first time, a higher percentage of eligible African American voters turned out to vote than did white voters. The 2008 turnout was largely in response to President Barack Obama’s historic candidacy, and a higher percentage of African Americans voted for him than for any other presidential nominee in history. A critical question for 2010 is, “Will African Americans turn out in support of President Obama’s agenda—including climate change—when he himself is not on the ballot?”

THE POLITICAL CONTEXT

Given the poor economic conditions in the U.S., it was no surprise that the economy was seen as the dominant concern of African Americans. In all four states, African Americans see the economy, and related issues, as the most important national problem [Table 1]. The economy was volunteered as the most important national problem by between 49 percent of respondents in South Carolina and 58 percent in Missouri; the priority of this issue can be understood by noting that in these four states, the economy was between three and five times more likely to be selected as the most important national problem than the respondents’ second choice. As documented in the Joint Center’s *National Survey Results, African Americans on Climate Change and Conservation* released last fall, African Americans fare much more poorly than non-Hispanic whites on income, assets, poverty, and unemployment, and thus have been particularly burdened by the recession.

Healthcare and healthcare reform was the respondents second choice with between 11 percent (Missouri) and 19 percent

(Arkansas) viewing it as the most important national problem. No other issue had more than single digit support as the most important national problem.

In recent elections, African American voter participation has varied significantly in these four states, with black voters in Missouri and South Carolina having high rates, especially in 2008, and voters in Arkansas lagging—again especially in 2008 [See Table below]. According to the U.S. Census Bureau’s November Current Population Surveys in 2002, 2006, and 2008, black voter turnout in these states has ranged from a low of 34.0 percent in Arkansas in the 2006 midterm elections to highs of 73.4 and 72.0 percent in Missouri and South Carolina in November 2008. Much of this variation in black voter turnout is attributable to election environments with highly competitive or noncompetitive contests, as well as enthusiasm for, or lack of interest in, particular candidates. All of these four states are likely to have highly competitive top of the ballot contests in 2010.

STATE	AFRICAN AMERICAN VOTER TURNOUT		
	2002	2006	2008
ARKANSAS	45.1%	34.0%	43.1%
INDIANA	40.9%	36.9%	59.2%
MISSOURI	52.4%	45.9%	73.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	48.6%	48.9%	72.0%

About two-thirds of African American adults in these four states say they are following news about the upcoming 2010 midterm elections either very or somewhat closely [Table 2a], with about one-quarter saying they are following the election news very closely. In each of the states, older adults and those with more education are more likely to report following the election news very closely.

Further, a very high percentage of African American adults in these states say it is very likely that they will vote in the 2010 midterm elections [Table 2b]. Between 74 and 80 percent say they are very likely to vote—a much higher percentage than have actually voted in recent midterm elections—with those saying they are not likely to vote failing to break double-digits. African Americans with at least a college degree are more apt to say they are very likely to vote.

African Americans in the two southern states included here, Arkansas and South Carolina, were somewhat less liberal (and more conservative) in identifying themselves than those in the

two Midwestern states, Indiana and Missouri [Figures 1a-d]. About 40 percent of those interviewed in Arkansas and South Carolina said they were conservative in their political views; those interviewed there were between 10 and 15 percentage points less likely to say they were liberal rather than conservative. In contrast, in the two Midwestern states, liberals outnumbered conservatives by between 10 (Indiana) and 20 (Missouri) percent.

The respondents in the four states were asked about how important climate change, economic recovery, and healthcare reform would be in determining their votes for U.S. Senator in 2010 [Table 3a-c]. In two of the states, Arkansas and South Carolina, a slight majority (52 percent) said climate change would be very important in determining their vote for U.S. Senator, with one-quarter of the total saying it would be somewhat important. In Indiana (45 percent) and Missouri (44 percent), a plurality said climate change would be very important in determining their vote and 29 percent said it would be somewhat important.

In all four states, a strong majority of black adults said that the economic recovery would be very important in determining their vote for U.S. Senator; between 75 and 80 percent said the economic recovery would be very important to their vote decision, and fewer than one-in-25 respondents said this was not important.

Similar numbers of African American adults indicated that healthcare reform would be very important in determining their vote for U.S. Senator in 2010, ranging from 74 percent in South Carolina to 84 percent in Arkansas. As with their views on the importance of the economic recovery, only a negligible number of black adults said healthcare reform would not be important to their vote in 2010.

Job Performance Ratings

African Americans in all four states give President Obama high marks on his job performance, ranging from 75 percent excellent or good in Arkansas to 80 percent excellent or good in Missouri [Table 4]. In contrast, solid majorities of black adults in the four states rate Congress negatively ranging from 64 percent fair or poor in Indiana and Missouri to 59 percent fair or poor in South Carolina. On the favorable side, one-third of black adults in South Carolina rated Congress's job performance as excellent or good, while only 26 percent gave that rating in Indiana.

The respondents in each of the states were asked about the job performance of one of their U.S. Senators. In only one of the states, Missouri, did a majority of black adults give an excellent or good rating to their U.S. Senator—Claire McCaskill's job

performance was rated 58 percent excellent or good, while only 26 percent rated her job performance as only fair or poor. In contrast, in South Carolina, a plurality of black adults (43 percent) rated U.S. Senator Lindsey Graham's job performance as only fair or poor, while 34 percent rated his performance as excellent or good. However, given the party affiliation of African Americans and Senator Graham being a Republican, his job performance rating is better than average for a southern Republican. The job performances of Senators Blanche Lincoln in Arkansas and Evan Bayh in Indiana are viewed similarly by African Americans in their respective states. A plurality of black adults in each state view their job performance as excellent or good, 46 percent for Senator Lincoln and 43 percent for Senator Bayh, while 35 percent say their job performances are only fair or poor. Since this poll was conducted, Senator Bayh has announced he is not seeking re-election.

Favorable Ratings

The respondents in each state were asked about their whether they felt favorably or unfavorably toward President Barack Obama and several top political figures in each state [Table 5]. Nearly all respondents feel favorably toward President Obama. In each of the states surveyed, between 94 and 95 percent of black adults said their feelings toward him were favorable. There has been no public figure in the past 20 years who has elicited such favorable feelings from African Americans.

In Arkansas, Governor Mike Beebe (D) was the state-level political figure toward whom African Americans feel most favorably, with 76 percent favorable and only 10 percent unfavorable ratings. A majority of black adults in Arkansas feel favorably toward Senator Lincoln (61 percent), and only 12 percent feel unfavorably toward her; however, one-quarter of African Americans there said they did not know enough about her to assess their feelings toward her. Lieutenant Governor Bill Halter (D) is largely unknown to African Americans (56 percent); with those that know him four times more likely to say they feel favorably than unfavorably toward him (24 to six percent).

In Indiana, the state political figure toward whom African American adults feel most favorably is Senator Evan Bayh (61 favorable to 12 percent unfavorable); though 22 percent say they do not know enough about him to assert an opinion. Senator Bayh's Republican counterpart, Senator Richard G. Lugar, is largely viewed favorably by African Americans in Indiana (47 to 12 percent) despite his party affiliation; slightly more than a third of black adults said they did not know enough about him

to voice an opinion. Republican Governor Mitch Daniels is also viewed more favorably than not (50 favorable to 29 percent unfavorable) with about one-in-six respondents saying they are unfamiliar with him.

In Missouri, Governor Jay Nixon (D) is generally viewed favorably by African Americans there (59 favorable to 14 percent unfavorable) with 23 percent of respondents unfamiliar with him. The two leading candidates for the open U.S. Senate seat of retiring Senator Kit Bond (R), Secretary of State Robin Carnahan (D) and U.S. Representative Roy Blunt (R) are viewed quite differently by African Americans in Missouri. . Carnahan is viewed quite favorably (63 percent favorable to 7 percent unfavorable) by respondents, while Blunt is viewed more neutrally (31 percent to 27 percent favorable to unfavorable); 27 percent of African American adults in Missouri are unfamiliar with Carnahan, while 38 percent are unfamiliar with Blunt.

In South Carolina, where Republicans dominate the statewide landscape, Senator Lindsey Graham is clearly the most popular Republican among African Americans with 43 percent viewing him favorably and 23 percent unfavorably; slightly less than one-quarter of African Americans are unfamiliar with Graham. South Carolina's Governor—Mark Sanford—is well known and viewed poorly by African American adults there with 59 percent feeling unfavorably toward him, and 24 percent expressing favorable feelings. Finally, Republican Senator Jim DeMint, a conservative icon with a growing national reputation is substantially unknown to African American adults there; with 45 percent saying they were unfamiliar with him. Of those who know enough about DeMint to express an opinion, 26 percent said they felt favorably toward him and 19 percent expressed unfavorable feelings.

THE PROBLEM OF GLOBAL WARMING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

A plurality of African Americans in each of the four states said they believed global warming was a major problem. The percentages of people giving this response ranged from 49 percent in Missouri to 36 percent in Arkansas and South Carolina [Table 6]. African Americans with a college education were more likely to give this response in each of the four states. The proportion of African American adults saying global warming was a major problem was lower in these four states than in the Joint Center's national survey of African Americans released last fall, where 58 percent said global warming was a major problem. In the four state surveys, more African American adults rated global warming as a moderate problem than in the

national survey; between 26 and 30 percent of those interviewed in the four state surveys said global warming was a moderate problem. Overall, the respondents thought global warming a serious problem with between 62 and 75 percent giving the major and moderate problem responses.

The respondents in each of the four states were read three statements about global warming and asked which was the closest to their views: "Global warming is an environmental problem that is causing a serious problems now," or, "The problems from global warming won't happen until sometime in the future," or, "Global warming is unlikely to create any serious problems at all." A majority of African Americans in Missouri (52 percent) and a plurality in the other three states believe that global warming is causing serious problems now [Table 7]; an additional third of those surveyed thought the problems from global warming will happen in the future, and between 11 (Missouri) and 19 (South Carolina) percent did not think global warming would cause any serious problems. The results from Missouri mirrored the national survey results from fall 2009, the responses in the other three states reflected somewhat less concern about global warming than in the national survey. Younger African Americans and those with higher education were more likely to believe global warming was causing serious problems now. In the national survey, respondents from the southern states were less likely to think global warming was causing serious problems now, and the results from Arkansas and South Carolina are consistent with those findings.

DEALING WITH CLIMATE CHANGE

While African Americans in these states believe global warming is a problem, large majorities also believe that everyone—including governments and individuals—can do something to reduce it. Respondents were asked about how much federal, state, and local governments, as well as individuals like themselves, can do to reduce global warming. A solid majority of African American adults in each of the states believe government and individuals can do things to reduce global warming [Figures 2a-d]. Between 17 percent (Arkansas) and 27 percent (Indiana) of African Americans believe the federal government can do a lot to reduce global warming, and only slightly fewer believe state governments can do a lot (between 16 and 24 percent). In addition, in the four states surveyed between 40 and 46 percent believe the federal and state governments can do, if not a lot-then, something to reduce global warming. In the Joint Center's national survey, one-third of African Americans believed the federal government could do a lot to reduce global warming, and 29 percent believed

state governments could do a lot to reduce global warming; the proportion of responses in the four state surveys giving the ‘can do something’ response for the federal and state government were similar to those in the national survey.

Between 12 (Arkansas) and 23 (Missouri) percent of African American adults in the state surveys thought local government could do a lot to reduce global warming, with an additional 37 to 40 percent believing local governments could do something to reduce global warming. The responses in the four state surveys were somewhat lower than in the national survey where one-quarter thought local governments could do a lot and 45 percent thought local government could do something to reduce global warming.

Possibly the most important finding is that between 21 (Arkansas) and 30 (Indiana) percent of African American adults in the four states think that individuals like them can do a lot to reduce global warming, and between 35 (Arkansas) and 40 (Missouri) percent thought individuals could do something to reduce global warming. In the national survey, 26 percent of African Americans said they—and others like them—can do a lot to reduce global warming, and an additional 44 percent believe they can do something to reduce global warming.

Increased Electricity Prices

Very much like African Americans nationally, African American adults in the four states express a willingness to pay more for electricity to combat global warming. Solid majorities in all four states—between 55 percent in South Carolina and 64 percent in Indiana—are willing to pay an additional ten dollars per month to fight global warming [Tables 8a, 8b and 8c]; in the national survey 61 percent expressed that willingness. Further, between 27 (South Carolina) and 32 (Indiana) percent said they were willing to pay an additional 25 dollars per month to fight global warming (30 percent in the national survey), and 17 to 18 percent in the four states were willing to pay an additional 50 dollars per month (16 percent in the national survey). Individuals with higher levels of education (generally reflecting higher incomes) were more willing to commit to higher bills. Between 30 and 40 percent of African Americans with college or advanced degrees in all four states were willing to pay 25 dollars more per month for electricity (\$300 per year), and more than a quarter of those with college or advanced degrees in Missouri expressed a willingness to pay 50 dollars more per month (\$600 per year).

As noted in the Joint Center’s national survey report released last fall, it is important to remember the U.S. economy is under substantial stress at the present time, and average income of African Americans is significantly less than non-Hispanic whites’ incomes [2007 non-Hispanic white per capita income was \$31,051, while African American per capita income was \$18,428 according to the 2008 Annual CPS], the African American unemployment rate is almost double that of whites [July 2009 BLS: non-Hispanic white unemployment rate was 8.6 percent, while the black unemployment rate was 14.5 percent], African American household asset levels are 10 percent that of non-Hispanic whites [2007 Federal Reserve Board survey of consumer finances reported \$170,400 as the median non-Hispanic white family’s net worth versus \$17,000 for the median black family], and about a quarter of African Americans live in poverty [2008 Annual CPS, 24.5 percent of black households live in poverty, while 8.2 percent of white households live in poverty].

Given, that the African Americans living in these four states are willing to commit to any increased costs to deal with global warming suggests that their concerns about global warming are very genuine. Further, the percentage of African Americans in the four state surveys supporting \$25 per month increases in electricity bills to combat global warming was slightly higher than in the Joint Center’s first national climate change survey conducted in early summer 2008, when the condition of the U.S. economy was considered much better than at the present time. That datum suggests that concern for global warming is not diminishing even in the economic downturn.

Cap-and-Trade

Pluralities of African Americans in the four states expressed support for ‘cap-and-trade’ proposals to lower greenhouse gas emissions [Table 9]; support ranged from 40 (South Carolina) to 48 (Missouri) percent, and 15 and 26 percent gave a “don’t know” response, respectively. In the Joint Center’s national survey released in the fall, 57 percent supported cap-and-trade. The question was:

The U.S. House of Representatives recently passed legislation to reduce global warming that would have the government set a limit on the amount of those emissions that companies could produce each year. Companies that exceed the limit would face fines or higher taxes, but they could avoid those penalties by paying money to other companies that produced fewer emissions than allowed. In general, do you support or oppose this type of proposal?

African American senior citizens in Arkansas (23 percent support and 56 percent opposed) and South Carolina (27 vs. 31 percent) were opposed to cap-and-trade, as were senior citizens in the Joint Center's national survey released last fall, where 38 percent were in favor of the idea and 40 percent opposed. Younger African Americans and those with college degrees tended to be the most supportive of cap-and-trade.

Solid majorities of African Americans in all four states said the U.S. Senate should pass legislation to reduce greenhouse gasses before the next election. Support for this proposition ranged from 55 percent in Arkansas to 63 percent in Indiana and Missouri [Table 10]. Younger African Americans and those with college degrees were more likely to support this proposition in all four states.

The Joint Center's national survey of African Americans in 2009, and the four states surveyed concluded that African Americans again view green jobs programs favorably. Green jobs programs represent an especially attractive feature of climate change legislation for African Americans, given the high African American unemployment rate. In all four states, there was almost universal support for government investment in green-collar jobs, ranging from 87 percent support in Arkansas and South Carolina to approximately 92 percent support in Indiana and Missouri; in the national survey 91 percent of African Americans supported government investment in green jobs. Green vocational educational programs at high schools and community colleges also got a big thumbs-up from African Americans in all four states with between 92 and 96 percent supporting creating green vocational education programs; in the national survey, support was 96 percent. In all four states, there was also near-universal support for tax breaks and government loans for small businesses and start-up companies that create green collar jobs with between 85 and 90 percent of African Americans supporting those actions.

In the Joint Center's national survey released last fall, it was noted that less than half of African Americans use mass transit, and of those who do, occasional users (29 percent) outnumber regular users (17 percent). The report noted that the dominant center for mass transit use among African Americans is the Northeast, where 39 percent report being regular users and an additional 36 percent are occasional users; thus, three-quarters of African Americans living in the Northeast use mass transit. It was also reported that only nine percent of African Americans living in the south use mass transit regularly and 27 percent use it occasionally.

Since none of the four states surveyed for this report were from the Northeast, it came as no surprise that transit use was

below the national average in these four states. In fact, in the two southern states included in this survey, mass transit use was substantially below average southern ridership. In the two southern states surveyed here, mass transit use was especially limited [Figures 3a-d]. In Arkansas, only three percent of African American adults said they used mass transit regularly, and only 12 percent said they used it occasionally; in South Carolina, only four percent were regular users and 11 percent occasional users. Thus, in these two states, only 15 percent of African American adults use mass transit.

Of the four states surveyed, African Americans in Missouri reported the highest level of mass transit use, with 16 percent being regular users of mass transit and 21 percent being occasional users. In Indiana, one-in-ten African American adults reported being regular mass transit users, and 23 percent said they were occasional mass transit users.

Finally, African Americans in these four states rated the condition of the environment in which they lived somewhat more negatively than was reported in the national survey, and those interviewed in Indiana were significantly more negative in their assessments [Figures 4a-d]. In the national survey of African Americans released last fall, a plurality (45 percent) rated the condition of the environment where they lived as excellent or good, with a roughly comparable number (40 percent) rating their environments as only fair, and one-in-seven rating the environment in which they lived as poor.

In the two southern states, Arkansas and South Carolina, those rating the environment in which they lived as excellent or good was only slightly below the national average (43 and 44 percent), and a similar (to the national average) percentage of African American adults in the two states characterized their environments as only fair. However, one-in-six African American adults in the two states said the condition of the environment where they lived was poor, which was higher than the one-in-seven frequency reported in the national survey.

African Americans in Missouri were more negative than those in the two southern states in assessing the condition of the environment where they lived. First, a plurality (43 percent) of African Americans there characterized their environments as only fair (not excellent or good as in the national survey), and only 38 percent characterized the condition of the environment where they lived as excellent or good, seven percentage points less than found in the national survey; a higher percentage also characterized the condition of their environment as poor, one-in-six.

Among the four states surveyed, African Americans in Indiana judged the environments where they lived most negatively. A plurality (44 percent) rated the environments where they lived as only fair, and only a third of African Americans (12 percentage points below the level reported in the national survey) there described their environment as excellent or good. More noteworthy still, nearly a quarter (23 percent) of African Americans in Indiana characterize the environment in which they live as poor.

APPENDIX

Methodology

The questionnaire used to conduct the survey was designed developed at the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies. The overall study consists of four statewide samples of 500 African American adults; the states surveyed were Arkansas, Indiana, Missouri, and South Carolina. The survey results are based upon (random digit dialing) telephone interviews with 500 African American adults in each state that were conducted between November 11, 2009 and December 1, 2009. The field work was done by Research America of Philadelphia, PA. Randomized procedures were used to select respondents within each household reached by telephone, and after the initial call, there were at least eight call-backs if no interview was completed.

The results of the survey for each state should be interpreted with a statistical margin of error of (+/-) 4.4 percentage points. That is, one can say with 95 percent confidence that the statements

made based upon the procedures employed have a random error (sampling error, random measurement error, etc.) component of (+/-) 4.4 percentage points. The (+/-) 4.4 percentage points is a conservative estimate of margin of error; i.e. some items, especially those where large majorities hold similar positions, have a margin of error smaller than (+/-) 4.4 percentage points. During the field work phase of the survey, an effort was made to maximize the use of same-race interviewers, and a majority of the interviews were conducted with same-race interviewers.

The sample data from the overall survey are weighted in the analyses to population parameters for a variety of demographic factors, including age, gender, and region of country. The parameters used in this weighting are from the U.S. Census Bureau, November 2008 *Current Population Survey*.

TABLE 1. What do you think is the single most important problem facing the country today?

	AR (%)	IN (%)	MO (%)	SC (%)
Economy (Jobs/Unemployment, Recession, Cost of Living, Low wages, Poverty, Home prices, Homelessness, Hunger)	54	55	58	49
Healthcare (Prescription Drugs, Health Insurance)	19	15	11	18
War (Iraq, Afghanistan, Terrorism)	8	7	7	6
Education	3	3	4	4
Crime, Violence, Drugs	4	6	6	5
Environment/Global Warming	-	1	-	1
Other/None/Don't Know	12	13	14	17
(N =)	500	500	500	500

TABLE 2A. How closely are you following news about the upcoming 2010 midterm elections?

	Very Closely %	Somewhat Closely %	Not too Closely %	DK/RA %	(N)
ARKANSAS Total	22	45	31	2	500
18-25	20	42	37	2	60
26-35	19	44	37	-	79
36-50	22	51	26	-	140
51-64	22	49	26	2	130
65+	26	35	35	4	57
LT HS	21	32	42	5	104
HS Grad	20	47	32	1	189
Some Coll/Tech	22	52	26	-	149
BA/BS	30	49	21	-	43
PostGrad	27	55	18	-	11
INDIANA Total	25	43	31	1	500
18-25	24	40	36	-	72
26-35	16	43	41	-	76
36-50	25	48	27	1	141
51-64	26	49	24	1	124
65+	35	26	38	2	55
LT HS	27	42	28	3	71
HS Grad	21	40	39	-	195
Some Coll/Tech	24	47	28	1	154
BA/BS	31	45	25	-	65
PostGrad	50	50	-	-	10
MISSOURI Total	24	44	32	-	500
18-25	13	55	33	-	55
26-35	19	47	34	-	79
36-50	29	46	24	-	136
51-64	23	41	36	-	131
65+	26	35	39	-	57
LT HS	16	52	31	1	82
HS Grad	27	33	39	1	173
Some Coll/Tech	24	53	26	-	164
BA/BS	26	27	22	-	55
PostGrad	23	44	50	-	22
SOUTH CAROLINA Total	27	42	30	1	500
18-25	26	31	43	-	49
26-35	11	49	37	3	63
36-50	29	45	27	-	132
51-64	31	42	28	-	142
65+	31	41	27	2	68
LT HS	31	31	35	2	105
HS Grad	23	45	31	2	182
Some Coll/Tech	23	44	33	1	137
BA/BS	49	37	14	-	49
PostGrad	32	58	11	-	19

TABLE 2B. How likely is it that you will vote in the November 2010 midterm elections?

	Very Likely %	Somewhat Likely %	Not too Likely %	DK/RA %	(N)
ARKANSAS Total	74	15	9	1	500
18-25	70	23	3	3	60
26-35	58	19	23	-	79
36-50	74	16	8	3	140
51-64	83	10	7	-	130
65+	77	14	7	2	57
LT HS	71	15	12	2	104
HS Grad	70	20	9	1	189
Some Coll/Tech	76	14	9	1	149
BA/BS	93	-	5	2	43
PostGrad	91	9	-	-	11
INDIANA Total	80	13	6	1	500
18-25	78	13	10	-	72
26-35	72	17	11	-	76
36-50	77	16	6	1	141
51-64	87	10	2	-	124
65+	86	6	4	6	55
LT HS	73	13	9	6	71
HS Grad	75	18	6	1	195
Some Coll/Tech	83	11	5	1	154
BA/BS	88	9	3	-	65
PostGrad	100	-	-	-	10
MISSOURI Total	79	11	8	2	500
18-25	60	16	24	-	55
26-35	75	17	9	-	79
36-50	86	8	5	1	136
51-64	85	11	4	1	131
65+	74	9	9	9	57
LT HS	68	17	10	5	82
HS Grad	76	13	9	2	173
Some Coll/Tech	84	8	7	1	164
BA/BS	87	7	4	2	55
PostGrad	86	9	5	-	22
SOUTH CAROLINA Total	74	16	6	4	500
18-25	74	16	10	-	49
26-35	76	16	5	3	63
36-50	74	19	5	3	132
51-64	75	13	9	3	142
65+	69	16	6	12	68
LT HS	57	23	7	13	105
HS Grad	74	17	7	3	182
Some Coll/Tech	77	15	7	2	137
BA/BS	92	4	4	-	49
PostGrad	84	11	5	-	19

TABLE 3A. When you cast you vote for U.S. Senator next year, how important will be climate change in deciding which candidate to vote for? Would you say it's very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not important at all.

	Very Important %	Somewhat Important %	Not too/Not Important %	DK/RA %	(N)
ARKANSAS Total	52	24	20	5	500
18-25	58	23	12	7	60
26-35	44	22	30	4	79
36-50	48	27	21	4	140
51-64	60	25	15	-	130
65+	44	19	19	18	57
LT HS	60	11	17	13	104
HS Grad	57	22	19	3	189
Some Coll/Tech	46	33	20	1	149
BA/BS	40	35	21	5	43
PostGrad	46	18	36	-	11
INDIANA Total	45	29	21	5	500
18-25	49	36	13	3	72
26-35	37	24	30	9	76
36-50	50	23	23	4	141
51-64	44	36	17	4	124
65+	40	27	24	9	55
LT HS	47	23	23	9	71
HS Grad	45	30	21	4	195
Some Coll/Tech	46	31	17	7	154
BA/BS	40	29	28	3	65
PostGrad	10	30	60	-	10
MISSOURI Total	44	28	24	4	500
18-25	40	33	25	2	55
26-35	44	22	32	3	79
36-50	43	29	24	3	136
51-64	46	32	20	2	131
65+	42	21	25	12	57
LT HS	46	28	15	11	82
HS Grad	44	26	26	4	173
Some Coll/Tech	43	27	27	3	164
BA/BS	35	31	23	2	55
PostGrad	55	36	9	-	22
SOUTH CAROLINA Total	52	27	12	10	500
18-25	49	27	10	14	49
26-35	46	38	16	-	63
36-50	58	26	12	4	132
51-64	54	23	11	12	142
65+	52	25	9	15	68
LT HS	46	31	10	14	105
HS Grad	61	21	8	9	182
Some Coll/Tech	45	34	14	7	137
BA/BS	51	18	25	6	49
PostGrad	42	32	11	16	19

TABLE 3B. When you cast your vote for U.S. Senator next year, how important will be economic recovery in deciding which candidate to vote for? Would you say it's very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not important at all.

	Very Important %	Somewhat Important %	Not too/Not Important %	DK/RA %	(N)
ARKANSAS Total	80	14	3	3	500
18-25	75	23	-	2	60
26-35	77	15	4	4	79
36-50	84	11	3	1	140
51-64	84	10	4	2	130
65+	70	15	5	9	57
LT HS	69	16	8	7	104
HS Grad	80	16	2	2	189
Some Coll/Tech	84	14	1	1	149
BA/BS	86	5	7	2	43
PostGrad	91	-	9	-	11
INDIANA Total	79	15	2	3	500
18-25	76	21	1	1	72
26-35	90	9	-	1	76
36-50	77	20	2	1	141
51-64	83	11	3	2	124
65+	69	13	7	11	55
LT HS	73	10	7	10	71
HS Grad	79	16	2	4	195
Some Coll/Tech	83	15	1	1	154
BA/BS	77	20	2	2	65
PostGrad	100	-	-	-	10
MISSOURI Total	81	13	3	2	500
18-25	75	26	-	-	55
26-35	76	17	4	4	79
36-50	81	15	3	2	136
51-64	89	8	2	1	131
65+	84	4	7	5	57
LT HS	77	13	5	5	82
HS Grad	81	14	3	2	173
Some Coll/Tech	79	16	3	2	164
BA/BS	93	4	4	-	55
PostGrad	91	9	-	-	22
SOUTH CAROLINA Total	75	15	4	6	500
18-25	71	16	4	8	49
26-35	68	21	6	5	63
36-50	80	17	1	2	132
51-64	80	12	4	5	142
65+	62	15	9	15	68
LT HS	62	15	10	13	105
HS Grad	82	10	3	5	182
Some Coll/Tech	69	23	4	4	137
BA/BS	86	12	-	2	49
PostGrad	74	21	-	5	19

TABLE 3C. When you cast your vote for U.S. Senator next year, how important will be health care reform in deciding which candidate to vote for? Would you say it's very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not important at all.

	Very Important %	Somewhat Important %	Not too/Not Important %	DK/RA %	(N)
ARKANSAS Total	84	10	2	3	500
18-25	73	23	-		60
26-35	84	9	4		79
36-50	86	8	3		140
51-64	89	6	2		130
65+	83	9	4		57
LT HS	75	12	6	8	104
HS Grad	86	10	2	3	189
Some Coll/Tech	87	10	1	1	149
BA/BS	88	7	2	2	43
PostGrad	82	18	-	-	11
INDIANA Total	77	18	3	2	500
18-25	67	31	1	1	72
26-35	83	17	-	-	76
36-50	75	21	4	1	141
51-64	82	11	6	2	124
65+	76	11	4	9	55
LT HS	65	23	3	10	71
HS Grad	84	12	3	1	195
Some Coll/Tech	72	23	5	-	154
BA/BS	82	15	2	2	65
PostGrad	80	20	-	-	10
MISSOURI Total	79	14	4	2	500
18-25	55	42	4	-	55
26-35	63	27	8	3	79
36-50	85	10	3	2	136
51-64	89	7	3	1	131
65+	81	5	9	5	57
LT HS	74	13	9	4	82
HS Grad	83	12	4	2	173
Some Coll/Tech	73	21	4	2	164
BA/BS	87	9	4	-	55
PostGrad	96	5	-	-	22
SOUTH CAROLINA Total	74	18	3	5	500
18-25	65	29	-	6	49
26-35	69	37	5	-	63
36-50	80	16	2	2	132
51-64	80	10	5	5	142
65+	71	16	3	10	68
LT HS	69	14	5	12	105
HS Grad	80	15	2	3	182
Some Coll/Tech	67	25	5	3	137
BA/BS	82	14	2	2	49
PostGrad	63	32	-	5	19

TABLE 4. How would you rate the job that President Obama is doing? Is it excellent, good, only fair, or poor? How would you rate the job that congress is doing? Is it excellent, good, only fair, or poor? How would you rate the job that Senator [] is doing? Is it excellent, good, only fair, or poor?

	Excellent/Good (%)	Fair/Poor (%)	D/K (%)	(N)
ARKANSAS				
President Obama	75	22	3	500
Congress	32	61	7	500
Senator Blanche Lincoln	46	35	20	500
INDIANA				
President Obama	79	19	3	500
Congress	26	64	9	500
Senator Evan Bayh	43	35	22	500
MISSOURI				
President Obama	80	19	1	500
Congress	30	64	6	500
Senator Claire McCaskill	58	26	16	500
SOUTH CAROLINA				
President Obama	79	18	3	500
Congress	33	59	8	500
Senator Lindsey Graham	34	43	24	500

TABLE 5. I'm going to read a list of people in public life. I'd like you to rate your feelings toward each one as either very favorable, unfavorable, or very unfavorable. If you haven't heard about someone or don't know enough about them to rate them, just say so.

	Favorable (%)	Neutral (%)	Unfavorable (%)	D/K (%)
ARKANSAS				
Barack Obama	94	1	4	1
Mike Beebe	76	2	10	4
Blanche Lincoln	61	2	12	25
Bill Halter	24	4	6	56
INDIANA				
Barack Obama	95	2	3	1
Mitch Daniels	50	4	29	17
Evan Bayh	61	5	12	22
Richard Lugar	47	6	12	35
MISSOURI				
Barack Obama	95	1	3	1
Jay Nixon	59	4	14	23
Robin Carnahan	63	3	7	27
Roy Blunt	31	3	27	38
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Barack Obama	94	1	3	1
Mark Sanford	24	7	59	10
Jim DeMint	26	10	19	45
Lindsey Graham	43	10	23	23

TABLE 6. Do you think that global warming is a major problem, a moderate problem, a minor problem, or not a problem at all?

	Major %	Moderate %	Minor/ Not Problem %	DK/RA %	(N)
ARKANSAS Total	36	26	27	11	500
18-25	27	28	32	13	60
26-35	46	30	19	5	79
36-50	39	23	23	15	140
51-64	36	25	31	9	130
65+	26	23	40	11	57
LT HS	32	15	34	19	104
HS Grad	39	24	27	10	189
Some Coll/Tech	36	31	26	7	149
BA/BS	40	35	14	12	43
PostGrad	46	36	18	-	11
INDIANA Total	45	30	19	5	500
18-25	47	31	22	-	72
26-35	49	38	12	1	76
36-50	40	33	23	4	141
51-64	51	26	17	7	124
65+	47	24	16	13	55
LT HS	42	24	25	9	71
HS Grad	45	27	22	7	195
Some Coll/Tech	45	34	18	3	154
BA/BS	52	37	9	2	65
PostGrad	50	30	20	-	10
MISSOURI Total	49	25	20	6	500
18-25	56	35	7	2	55
26-35	52	29	13	6	79
36-50	46	26	22	6	136
51-64	55	22	21	2	131
65+	30	16	34	19	57
LT HS	43	16	29	12	82
HS Grad	45	26	23	6	173
Some Coll/Tech	52	27	16	5	164
BA/BS	53	31	13	4	55
PostGrad	68	23	9	-	22
SOUTH CAROLINA Total	36	28	24	12	500
18-25	31	33	27	10	49
26-35	37	40	17	6	63
36-50	41	28	26	5	132
51-64	38	28	21	14	142
65+	28	19	25	28	68
LT HS	29	23	29	20	105
HS Grad	39	24	26	12	182
Some Coll/Tech	33	37	20	11	137
BA/BS	45	29	20	6	49
PostGrad	42	37	21	-	19

TABLE 7. Which of the following statements is closer to your views: global warming is as environmental problem that is causing a serious problems now, or, the problems from global warming won't happen until sometime in the future, or global warming is unlikely to create any serious problems at all?

	Problem Now %	Problem in Future %	Unlikely to be Serious %	DK/RA %	(N)
ARKANSAS Total	37	35	18	11	500
18-25	33	47	8	12	60
26-35	44	35	13	8	79
36-50	40	35	15	10	140
51-64	40	30	20	10	130
65+	21	33	30	16	57
LT HS	24	36	23	17	104
HS Grad	38	32	21	9	189
Some Coll/Tech	42	35	15	7	149
BA/BS	44	37	5	14	43
PostGrad	36	36	18	9	11
INDIANA Total	45	32	13	10	500
18-25	49	35	13	4	72
26-35	45	41	8	7	76
36-50	48	33	11	8	141
51-64	52	27	14	7	124
65+	27	33	13	27	55
LT HS	31	35	17	23	71
HS Grad	43	30	14	11	195
Some Coll/Tech	53	31	11	5	154
BA/BS	43	32	11	5	65
PostGrad	80	42	10	-	10
MISSOURI Total	52	29	11	8	500
18-25	53	40	4	4	55
26-35	53	39	6	1	79
36-50	53	29	14	4	136
51-64	57	26	12	6	131
65+	37	16	18	30	57
LT HS	43	21	18	18	82
HS Grad	46	34	14	7	173
Some Coll/Tech	57	27	10	7	164
BA/BS	64	33	2	2	55
PostGrad	73	27	-	-	22
SOUTH CAROLINA Total	36	32	19	13	500
18-25	37	45	8	10	49
26-35	35	38	19	8	63
36-50	35	33	27	5	132
51-64	44	28	14	15	142
65+	34	21	22	24	68
LT HS	27	30	24	20	105
HS Grad	36	35	18	12	182
Some Coll/Tech	37	33	18	12	137
BA/BS	49	27	22	2	49
PostGrad	47	42	-	11	19

TABLE 8A. Would you support legislation to fight global warming if it meant a small increase in energy prices, say \$10 a month?

	Yes %	No %	DK/RA %	(N)
ARKANSAS Total	57	35	8	500
18-25	65	28	7	60
26-35	70	28	3	79
36-50	54	37	9	140
51-64	52	37	11	130
65+	47	44	9	57
LT HS	57	35	9	104
HS Grad	55	35	10	189
Some Coll/Tech	59	36	5	149
BA/BS	56	35	9	43
PostGrad	64	27	9	11
INDIANA Total	64	29	7	500
18-25	67	26	7	72
26-35	72	18	9	76
36-50	66	30	4	141
51-64	66	29	5	124
65+	49	38	13	55
LT HS	61	31	9	71
HS Grad	62	30	8	195
Some Coll/Tech	68	26	6	154
BA/BS	66	29	5	65
PostGrad	60	40	-	10
MISSOURI Total	61	32	8	500
18-25	64	31	6	55
26-35	72	24	4	79
36-50	64	32	4	136
51-64	61	33	6	131
65+	33	40	26	57
LT HS	60	27	13	82
HS Grad	60	34	7	173
Some Coll/Tech	58	34	9	164
BA/BS	66	31	4	55
PostGrad	82	18	-	22
SOUTH CAROLINA Total	55	35	10	500
18-25	63	29	8	49
26-35	56	35	10	63
36-50	57	38	5	132
51-64	54	35	11	142
65+	53	32	15	68
LT HS	50	35	15	105
HS Grad	52	37	11	182
Some Coll/Tech	58	33	9	137
BA/BS	61	35	4	49
PostGrad	68	26	5	19

TABLE 8B. Would you support legislation to fight global warming if it meant a small increase in energy prices, say \$25 a month?

	Yes %	No %	DK/RA %	(N)
ARKANSAS Total	29	62	10	500
18-25	22	58	20	60
26-35	34	61	5	79
36-50	28	65	7	140
51-64	32	58	11	130
65+	21	70	9	57
LT HS	28	58	14	104
HS Grad	27	63	11	189
Some Coll/Tech	32	62	6	149
BA/BS	28	63	9	43
PostGrad	36	55	9	11
INDIANA Total	32	61	7	500
18-25	38	58	4	72
26-35	36	55	9	76
36-50	33	61	6	141
51-64	30	64	7	124
65+	26	64	11	55
LT HS	28	62	10	71
HS Grad	31	60	9	195
Some Coll/Tech	34	62	4	154
BA/BS	26	69	5	65
PostGrad	40	50	10	10
MISSOURI Total	29	62	9	500
18-25	33	56	11	55
26-35	39	58	3	79
36-50	27	63	10	136
51-64	34	60	7	131
65+	12	72	16	57
LT HS	28	62	10	82
HS Grad	25	66	9	173
Some Coll/Tech	29	62	9	164
BA/BS	40	55	6	55
PostGrad	46	50	5	22
SOUTH CAROLINA Total	27	62	11	500
18-25	31	59	10	49
26-35	37	60	3	63
36-50	30	61	10	132
51-64	23	64	13	142
65+	28	60	12	68
LT HS	23	62	15	105
HS Grad	23	67	10	182
Some Coll/Tech	34	56	10	137
BA/BS	35	61	4	49
PostGrad	26	53	21	19

TABLE 8C. Would you support legislation to fight global warming if it meant a small increase in energy prices, say \$50 a month?

	Yes %	No %	DK/RA %	(N)
ARKANSAS Total	18	74	8	500
18-25	13	73	13	60
26-35	22	76	3	79
36-50	18	76	6	140
51-64	22	68	11	130
65+	12	77	11	57
LT HS	15	71	14	104
HS Grad	20	72	8	189
Some Coll/Tech	21	76	3	149
BA/BS	14	77	9	43
PostGrad	-	82	18	11
INDIANA Total	17	77	5	500
18-25	21	74	6	72
26-35	21	75	4	76
36-50	16	79	5	141
51-64	17	79	4	124
65+	15	75	11	55
LT HS	20	73	7	71
HS Grad	17	76	7	195
Some Coll/Tech	18	79	4	154
BA/BS	11	85	5	65
PostGrad	20	80	-	10
MISSOURI Total	18	75	6	500
18-25	20	66	15	55
26-35	27	72	1	79
36-50	18	76	6	136
51-64	17	79	5	131
65+	11	77	12	57
LT HS	15	76	10	82
HS Grad	17	76	7	173
Some Coll/Tech	17	77	6	164
BA/BS	29	67	4	55
PostGrad	27	68	5	22
SOUTH CAROLINA Total	17	73	10	500
18-25	20	71	8	49
26-35	30	68	2	63
36-50	19	73	8	132
51-64	13	75	11	142
65+	10	72	18	68
LT HS	13	70	17	105
HS Grad	16	75	9	182
Some Coll/Tech	22	72	7	137
BA/BS	14	78	8	49
PostGrad	26	63	11	19

TABLE 9. The U.S. House of Representatives recently passed legislation to reduce global warming that would have the government set a limit on the amount of those emissions that companies could produce each year. Companies that exceed the limit would face fines of higher taxes, but they could avoid those penalties by paying money to other companies that produce fewer emissions than allowed. In general, do you support or oppose this type of proposal?

	Support %	Oppose %	DK/RA %	(N)
ARKANSAS Total	43	39	18	500
18-25	53	23	23	60
26-35	43	35	22	79
36-50	47	38	15	140
51-64	42	42	16	130
65+	23	56	21	57
LT HS	27	51	22	104
HS Grad	41	40	19	189
Some Coll/Tech	49	38	13	149
BA/BS	63	21	16	43
PostGrad	73	-	27	11
INDIANA Total	44	37	19	500
18-25	57	29	14	72
26-35	51	38	11	76
36-50	41	41	18	141
51-64	44	36	19	124
65+	38	29	33	55
LT HS	37	39	24	71
HS Grad	43	35	22	195
Some Coll/Tech	47	38	15	154
BA/BS	48	39	14	65
PostGrad	40	30	30	10
MISSOURI Total	48	38	15	500
18-25	53	35	13	55
26-35	61	27	13	79
36-50	47	46	7	136
51-64	48	41	12	131
65+	37	30	33	57
LT HS	33	37	31	82
HS Grad	51	37	12	173
Some Coll/Tech	47	40	13	164
BA/BS	56	36	7	55
PostGrad	64	32	5	22
SOUTH CAROLINA Total	40	35	26	500
18-25	53	37	10	49
26-35	38	44	18	63
36-50	45	39	17	132
51-64	38	32	30	142
65+	27	31	43	68
LT HS	31	33	36	105
HS Grad	39	37	24	182
Some Coll/Tech	45	34	22	137
BA/BS	51	35	14	49
PostGrad	37	32	32	19

TABLE 10. Do you believe the US Senate should pass legislation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions before the next election?

	Yes %	No %	DK/RA %	(N)
ARKANSAS Total	55	22	22	500
18-25	62	22	17	60
26-35	66	17	18	79
36-50	55	21	24	140
51-64	57	22	21	130
65+	35	30	35	57
LT HS	52	21	27	104
HS Grad	58	21	21	189
Some Coll/Tech	55	25	20	149
BA/BS	56	21	23	43
PostGrad	55	18	27	11
INDIANA Total	63	18	19	500
18-25	78	8	14	72
26-35	57	25	18	76
36-50	72	14	15	141
51-64	65	16	19	124
65+	44	22	35	55
LT HS	63	16	21	71
HS Grad	59	19	23	195
Some Coll/Tech	66	19	15	154
BA/BS	63	19	19	65
PostGrad	80	10	10	10
MISSOURI Total	63	17	20	500
18-25	75	16	9	55
26-35	65	20	15	79
36-50	57	21	22	136
51-64	69	12	19	131
65+	46	19	35	57
LT HS	50	17	33	82
HS Grad	62	17	21	173
Some Coll/Tech	67	17	17	164
BA/BS	69	16	15	55
PostGrad	77	18	5	22
SOUTH CAROLINA Total	59	19	22	500
18-25	67	16	16	49
26-35	67	22	11	63
36-50	70	14	16	132
51-64	54	22	25	142
65+	40	18	43	68
LT HS	56	14	30	105
HS Grad	58	20	22	182
Some Coll/Tech	63	17	20	137
BA/BS	57	29	14	49
PostGrad	63	21	16	19

FIGURE 1A. ARKANSAS self-identification: Ideology

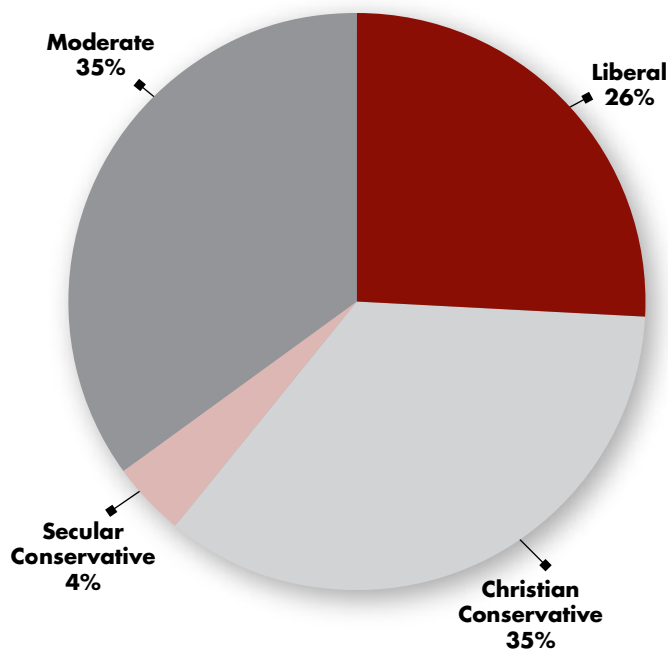


FIGURE 1B. INDIANA self-identification: Ideology

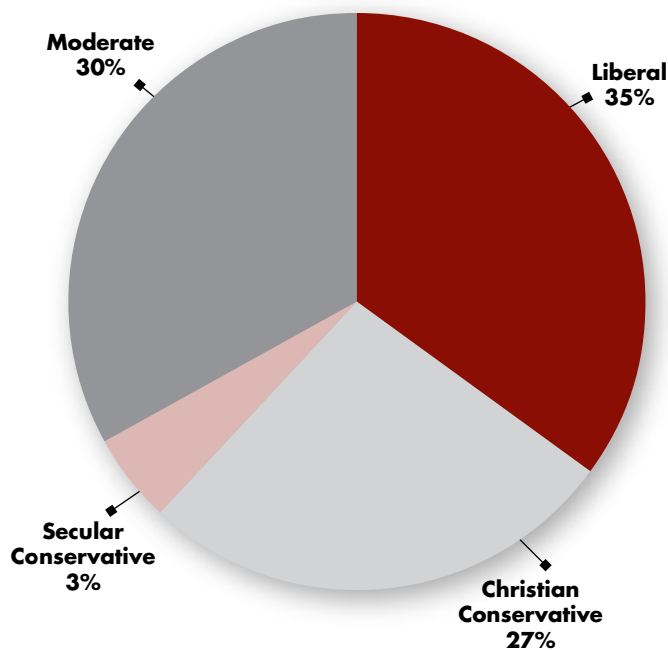


FIGURE 1C. MISSOURI self-identification: Ideology

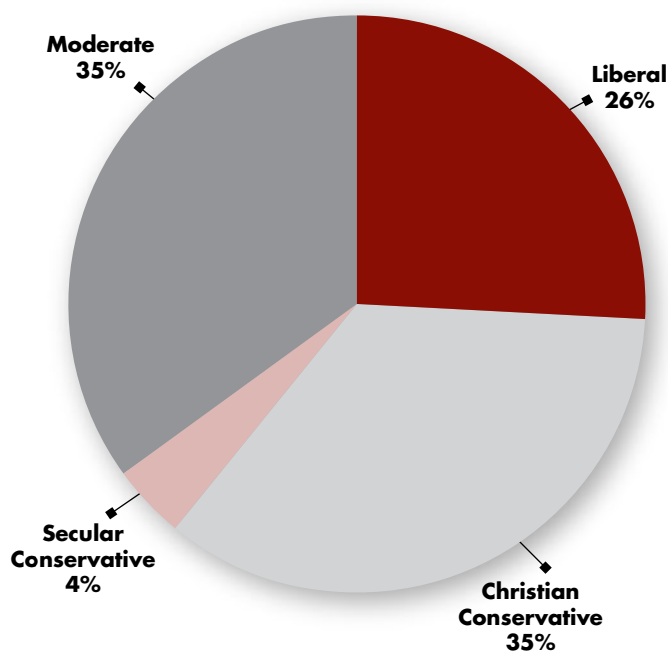


FIGURE 1D. SOUTH CAROLINA self-identification: Ideology

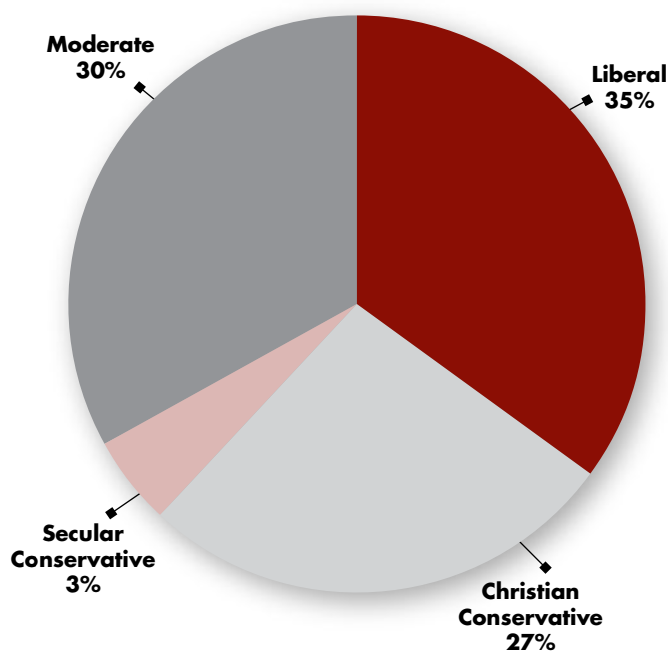


FIGURE 2A. Is reducing global warming something the federal government can do?

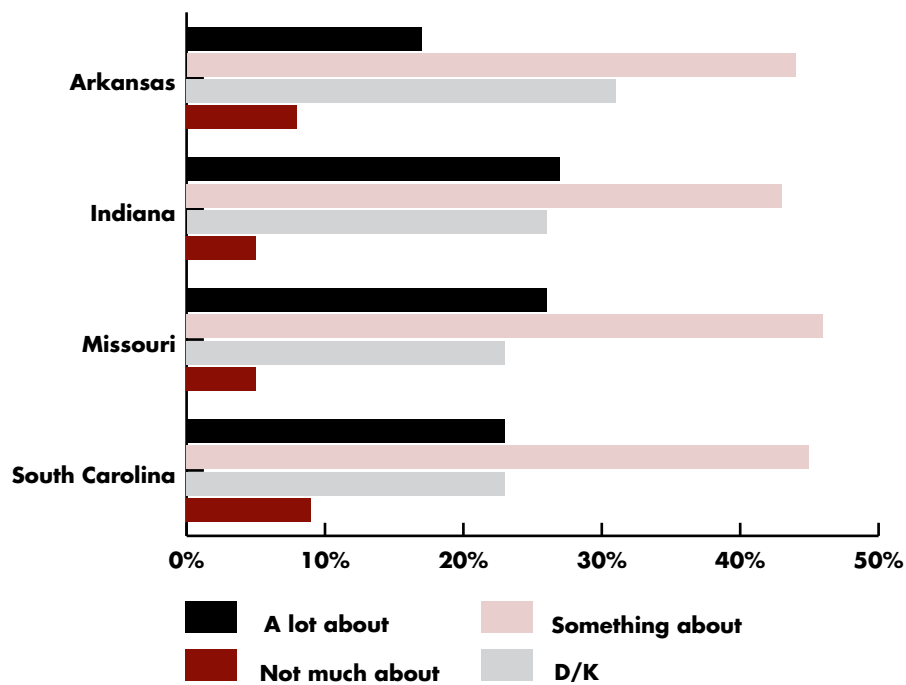


FIGURE 2B. Is reducing global warming something the state can do?

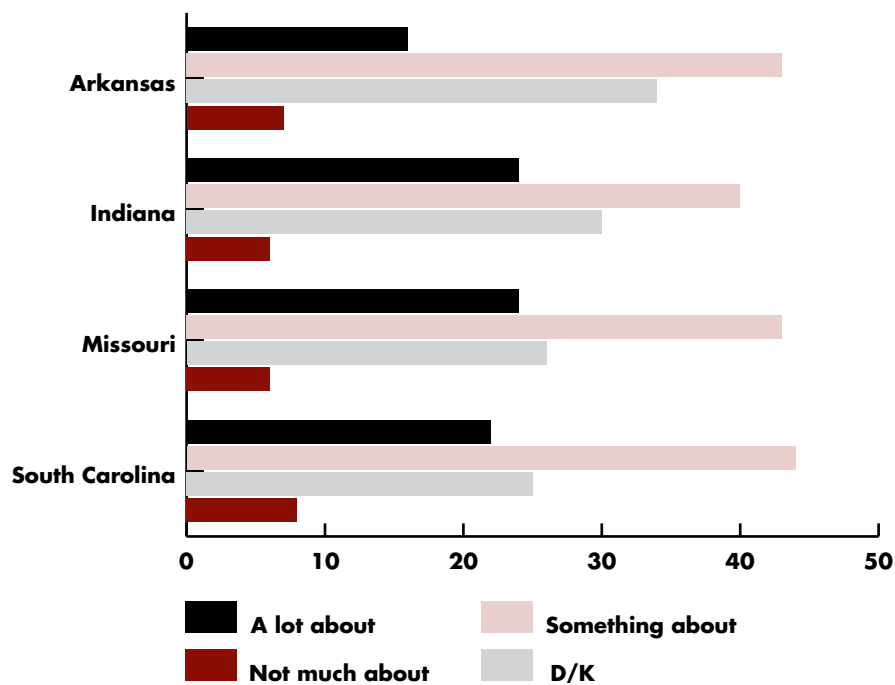


FIGURE 2C. Is reducing global warming something your local government can do?

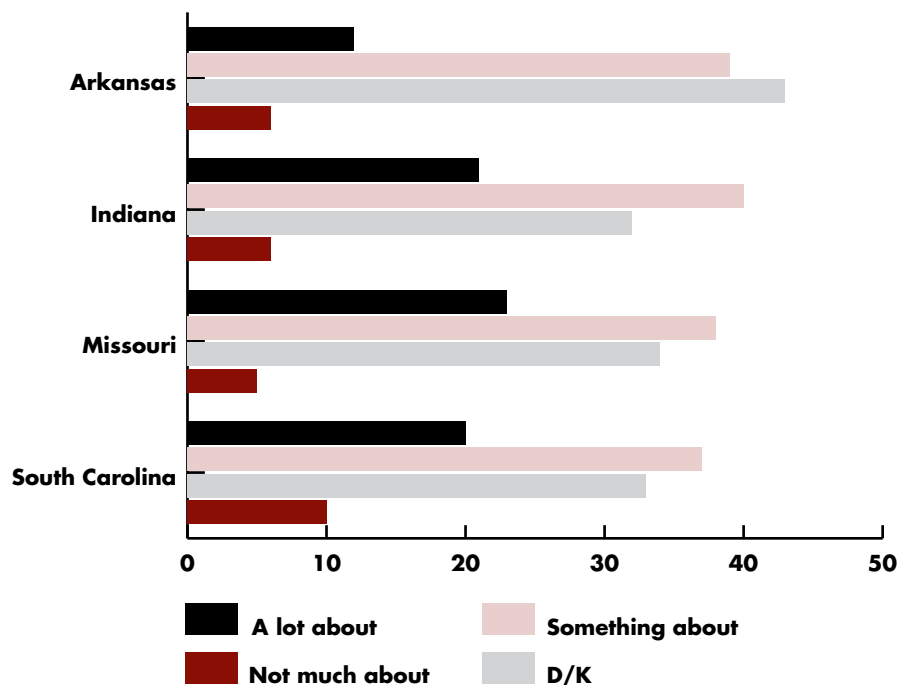


FIGURE 2D. Is reducing global warming something people like you can do?

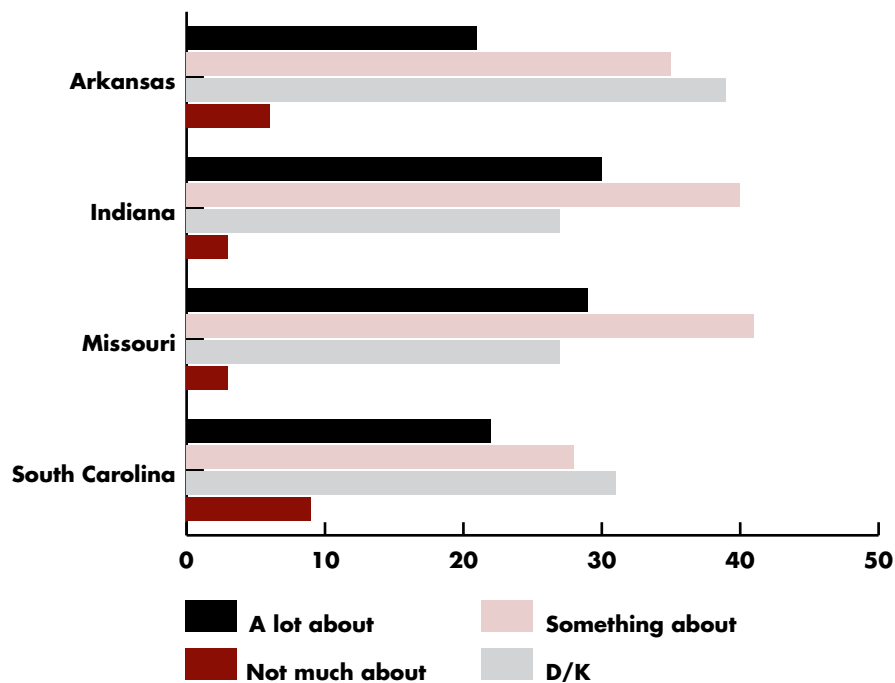


FIGURE 3A. ARKANSAS do you take mass transit?

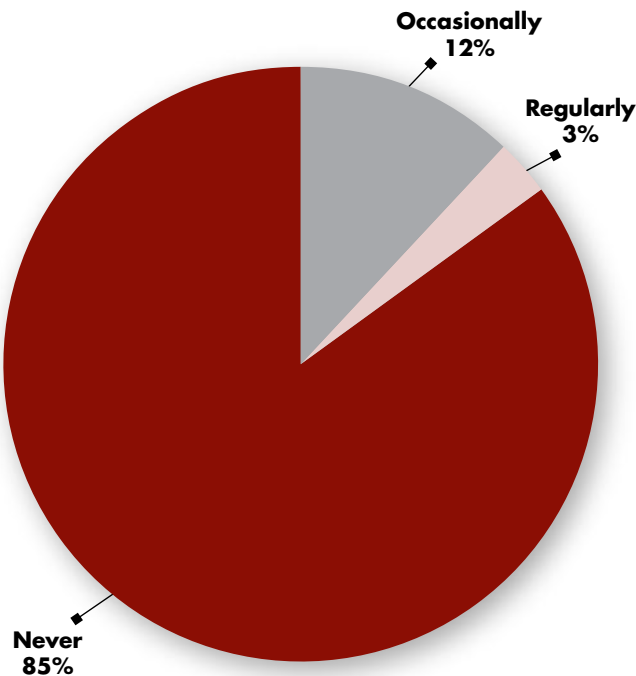


FIGURE 3B. INDIANA do you take mass transit?

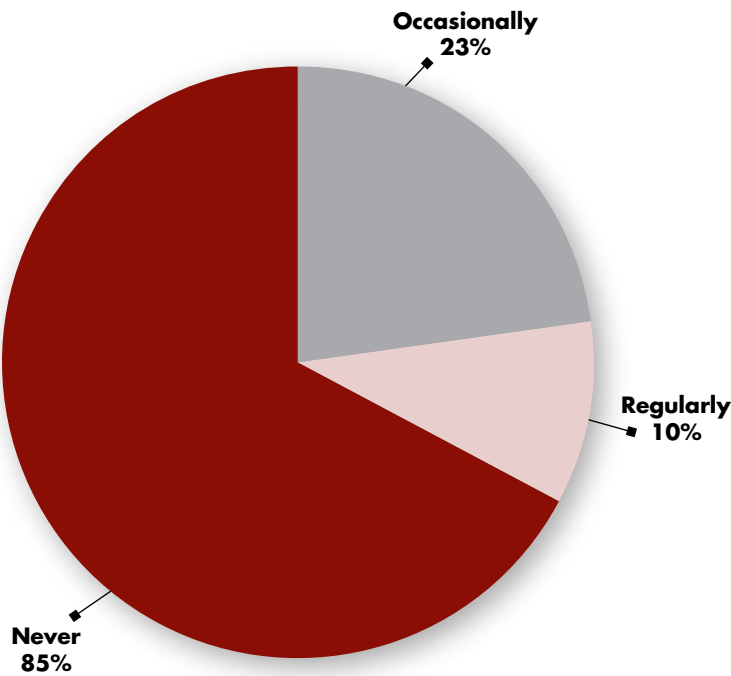


FIGURE 3C. MISSOURI do you take mass transit?

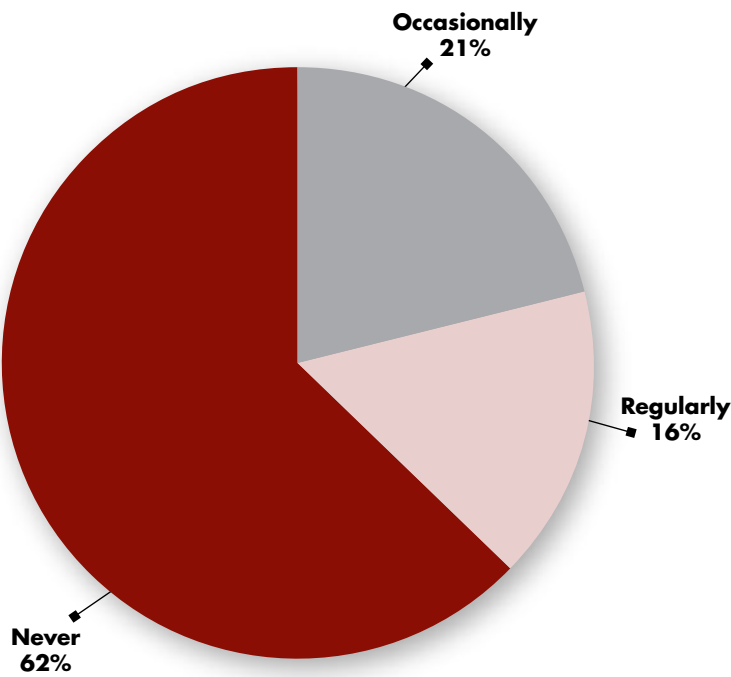


FIGURE 3D. SOUTH CAROLINA do you take mass transit?

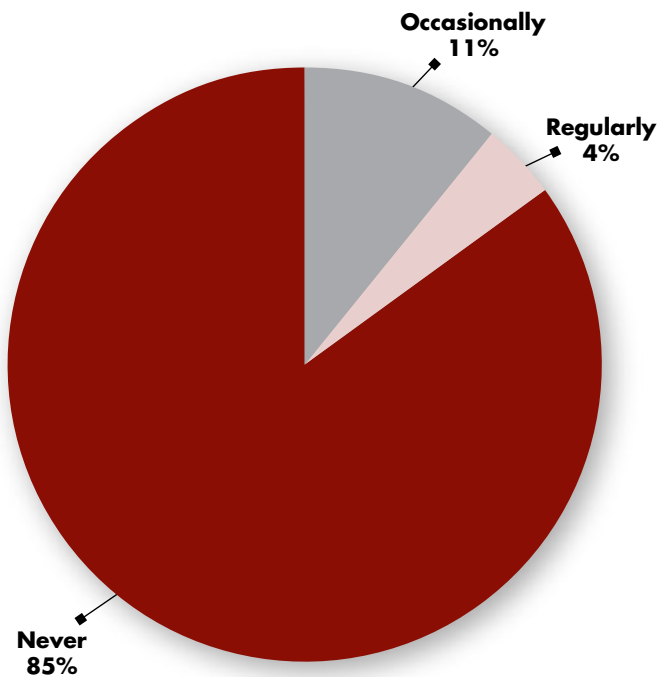
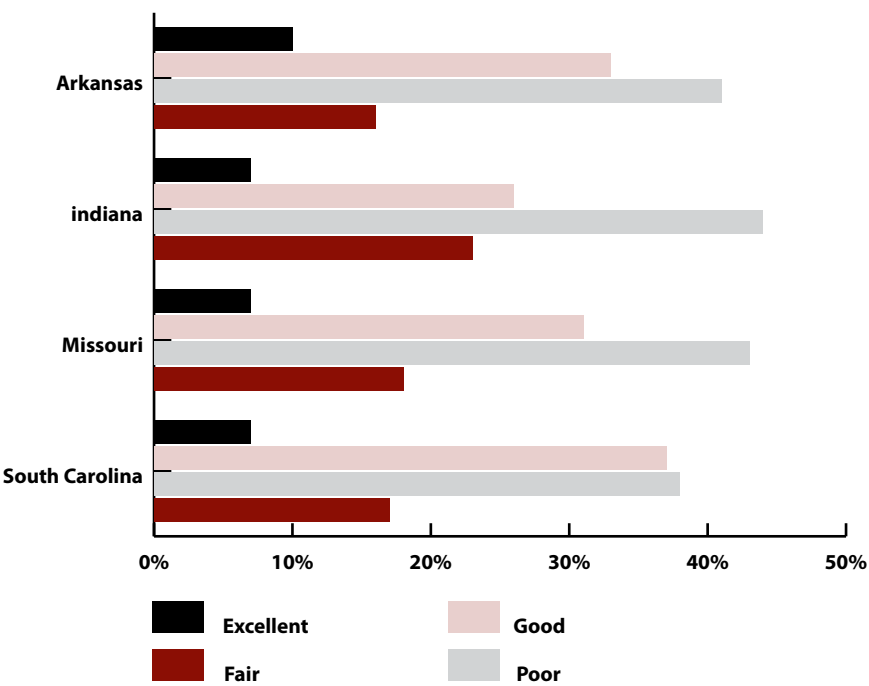


FIGURE 4. How would you rate the condition of the environment where you live?



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The Joint Center's Climate Change Initiative continues a long tradition of encouraging black participation in public affairs and enhancing knowledge of policy issues in the African American community. Launched in 2008, the initiative is playing a significant role in broadening efforts to inform and mobilize the African American community on the issue of climate change. Specifically, the initiative focuses on ascertaining how global warming will impact African American communities in the U.S. and people of color around the world; assessing efforts that can be undertaken to engage African American communities in the global warming debate; reframing the debate on climate change in terms that express the concerns and needs of the African American community; and empowering, through research and analysis, black elected officials who seek to ameliorate the problems associated with global warming in the U.S. and worldwide. Our ongoing research and analysis is supported by the Joint Center's Commission to Engage African Americans on Climate Change, which seeks to connect with the African American community in the policy debate on global warming and related issues. The Commission has proven to be invaluable in helping the Joint Center to reach out, build relationships and inform members of Congress on the importance of strengthening climate legislation to address global warming.

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David A. Bositis, Ph.D. (B.A., Northwestern, M.A., Ph.D., Southern Illinois University), who has been at the Joint Center since 1990, is the author, co-author or editor of six books, thirteen monographs, and numerous scholarly articles, analyses, and reports, most recently "Blacks and the 2008 Democratic National Convention," "Blacks and 2008 Republican National Convention," "The Impact of the Core Voting Rights Act on Voting and Office-holding" in *The Voting Rights Act* (CQ Press), edited by Richard Valelly, and "Black Political Power in the New Century" in *The Black Metropolis in the Twenty-First Century* (Rowman and Littlefield), edited by Robert Bullard. Prior to working at the Joint Center, he taught political science and sociology at the George Washington University and at SUNY-Potsdam.

Since 1992, Dr. Bositis has designed and managed 26 national surveys for the Joint Center, which have included over 29,000 respondents. These surveys include studies done for the U.S. Army, HBO, Pfizer, Fortune, AARP, and other U.S. corporations. These surveys have included national surveys of the African American and Hispanic populations and the general population, as well as specialized national surveys of black elected officials, young adults, black churches, minority-owned businesses, black professionals, and social workers. The most recent publications from these surveys are "The Joint Center National Survey of African Americans on Global Warming," "The Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies 2007 National Survey of Likely Black Presidential Primary Voters," and "Black Churches and the Faith-Based Initiative."

Dr. Bositis is a voting rights and redistricting expert, who has published widely in this area, and has appeared as an expert witness in both state and federal court. Dr. Bositis worked with the late Judge A. Leon Higginbotham Jr. in defending majority-minority districts following the U.S. Supreme Court's *Shaw v. Reno* decision. Dr. Bositis' research was cited by Justice Stevens in the *Bush v. Vera* case.



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