PENNSYLVANIA REDISTRICTING Reform Commission

Appendix 8: Online Survey Results and Questionnaire
Appendix 8: Online Survey Results and Questionnaire

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1. Executive Summary

- Four different online surveys were conducted. The first was distributed by the Commission and its members and garnered close to 800 respondents. The other three samples were registered voters in Pennsylvania recruited from a variety of ongoing survey panels by a reputable survey firm. These included a quota sample of 105 Republican voters, a quota sample of 117 African American voters, and a quota sample of 100 Latino/a voters. Respondents in all four surveys were drawn from a wide range of ages and geographic locations around the state.

- All three quota samples – Republicans, African Americans and Latino/a voters – stated the process of redistricting was very important to Pennsylvania politics. This is significant since respondents did not need to have an interest in the issue to be recruited into the sample. This question was not asked of the respondents recruited through the Commission.

- Overwhelmingly, respondents in all four surveys feel that a citizens’ commission should be responsible for the process of redistricting. The high ranking given a citizens’ commission generally remained even when we looked at conservatives, moderates, and liberals separately.

- While there was variation in the rankings depending on the population sampled, all survey respondent groups ranked equal population and contiguity as important criteria. The Latinx and African American panel respondents ranked minority representation within their top two, with contiguity third. The general group of respondents ranked compactness as the third most important criteria, but the Republican panel respondents ranked incumbency protection number three. By all groups except the African American and Latinx panel respondents, competitiveness was ranked in the middle, on average, above minority representation and representation of communities of interest. Respondents in all four surveys ranked party advantage last among the desired criteria.

- All four sets of survey respondents felt direct citizen participation in the redistricting process was very important. All four groups of survey respondents (including Republicans) were more likely to feel that direct forms of input – voting, speaking at public hearings, commenting on maps, and being able to review and challenge a map – were more important than providing input solely to elected representatives.

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1 This report would not have been completed without the extensive help from Megan Kennedy, Ph.D, student at The Pennsylvania State University. I thank her for all of the careful and timely work that made this report possible.
2. Commission-Distributed Survey

A. Who Responded to the Survey:

Information on the survey was provided to all individuals who attended public meetings and was also sent out by individual commission members to potentially interested populations. About 25% of those who provided their email at a public meeting participated in the survey. (Attendees received individualized links allowing us to track response rates.) Most of the responses to the survey came using an anonymous link that was sent out through various sources. IP addresses were checked to make sure that individuals did not fill the survey out multiple times. Respondents answering the survey tended to be white, were more likely to be women, and leaned Democratic or Independent. More than 2/3 had attended college or had further degrees. Respondents came from all congressional districts with only twenty percent from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh zip codes, and 49% from rural zip codes.

Respondent’s party affiliation
Race of Respondents compared to PA population:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Survey</th>
<th>PA Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>91.2%</td>
<td>81.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>3.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2.53%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Respondents ~ Districts (19 = Zip Codes overlapping 2 Districts)
B. The Who of Redistricting:

Respondents were asked to say how much they trusted different groups to redistrict, and then to rank the alternatives. The figures below show the rank ordering given each of the alternatives. By far, most respondents preferred a citizens’ commission to draw redistricting maps (70% ranked this as the most important value). The respondents trusted a small group of elected officials or a single appointed state official least of all. Respondents were also permitted to provide their own ideas in the “other” category, and 89 respondents chose to do so. Most of these respondents focused on naming specific groups of people who should make the maps; for example, experts like academics or statisticians or non-partisan groups like the League of Women Voters were named by multiple respondents.

While not shown here, conservative, moderate and liberal respondents all state that they prefer a citizens’ commission most of all to draw the political maps. While they ranked the PA Supreme Court, the General Assembly, and the Governor differently depending on ideology, these groups agree about the importance of a citizens commission.
C. The What of Redistricting:

Respondents were asked how important the principles of equal population, contiguity, compactness, reducing jurisdictional splits, creating competitive elections, minority representation, representing communities of interest, protecting incumbents and preserving their
party’s advantage were in the process of redistricting. They then ranked these principles in order of importance. The different values were presented in a random order to each respondent in order to avoid question order bias. As was the case above, respondents also had the option of naming other principles, and thirty-six percent of respondents mentioned other categories; the overwhelming number of suggestions focused on fairness, bipartisanship, or transparency.

The figures below show how each principle was ranked by respondents with 1 indicating the top rank and 9 and 10 indicating the lowest ranks. Equal population, contiguity, compactness, and reducing jurisdictional splits were the most important values according to respondents. Least important were protecting incumbents and preserving their own party’s advantage.
D. What role should citizens play?

Respondents in all four surveys were asked about how important different types of citizen input was in the redistricting process. The groups were asked how important it was for citizens to be able to speak at a public hearing to those drawing the maps, submit comments to those drawing the maps, submit their own full or partial map, challenge a map they believe to be illegal, or vote to approve the map. They were also asked whether citizens should only share their thoughts through elected representatives. The figures below show their answers to these questions. Respondents to the commission-distributed survey felt strongly that citizens should have the right to review or challenge maps they believed illegal and to submit a public comment about their community and interests. They also felt it important that citizens be able to speak at a public hearing directly to those who draw the maps, and many supported citizens voting on the maps themselves. Most citizens were less concerned about the ability to submit their own maps
for consideration. They also did not think that they should only share thoughts about redistricting through elected representatives.

### 3. Republican Quota Sample Results

#### A. Who respondent to the survey:

One hundred and five registered Republican voters in Pennsylvania were recruited from a variety of ongoing survey panels by a reputable survey firm to provide input through the survey. These respondents were not chosen because of an interest with redistricting, but rather to be generally representative of Pennsylvania Republicans. Respondents in this sample were drawn more from rural areas than were respondents in the other surveys; eighty one percent came from zip codes identified with rural areas, and fewer than 8% came from the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. While spread across a number of districts, the 9th, 10th, and 15th Congressional districts received the most representation in the sample. Compared to the other samples, they are much more conservative; no respondents labeled themselves liberal or very liberal. Compared to the other subsamples, they tended to be slightly older and white; over 60% of those responding to the survey were women.
Although the respondents are not necessarily interested or informed about the issue of redistricting, Republicans voters in the sample feel the issue of redistricting is an important one. As the figure below shows, these Republican voters felt the issue of redistricting was very important to Pennsylvania politics.

How important is the issue of redistricting to Pennsylvania politics?

How would you describe your political ideology – very conservative, conservative, moderate, liberal or very liberal?
Race of Respondent:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Survey</th>
<th>PA Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>98.1%</td>
<td>81.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>3.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Respondents - Districts (19 = Zip Codes overlapping 2 Districts)

Age Distribution
B. The Who of Redistricting:

Respondents were asked to say how much they trust different groups to draw the map, and then to rank the alternatives. As was the case with the respondents in the other surveys, by far most respondents trusted a citizens’ commission to draw redistricting maps, followed by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. The respondents trusted a single appointed state official or the Governor least of all. This differed from the survey respondents in the survey distributed by the Commission, who named a small group of elected officials and a single appointed state official as least trustworthy.
C. The What of Redistricting:

Respondents were asked how important certain principles were in the process of redistricting. Respondents were asked about equal population, contiguity, compactness, reducing jurisdictional splits, creating competitive elections, minority representation, representing communities of interest, protecting incumbents and preserving their party’s advantage. These were presented in a random order. They could also name other principles, and 10 individuals chose to do so, with the top named other value being fairness in the redistricting process.

The figures below show how the respondents ranked these principles (the smaller numbers indicated they were ranked more highly). Equal population, compactness, contiguity, reducing jurisdictional splits and competitive elections were important to Republican voters. Incumbency protection, minority representation and preserving their party’s advantage were less valued.

Value Ranking Distributions

- **Compactness**
- **Equal Population**
- **Minority Representation**
- **Incumbency Protection**

![Compactness](image)
![Equal Population](image)
![Minority Representation](image)
![Incumbency Protection](image)
D. What role should citizens play?

Republican voters who responded to the survey also felt strongly that citizens should have the right to review or challenge maps they believed illegal and also felt that citizens should vote to approve the map. When one combines the categories of very important and somewhat important, it shows they also supported citizens involvement in the redistricting process,
including the ability to speak at a public hearing and to provide public comments to those who draw the maps. They also felt that citizens should provide input on redistricting through elected officials. A majority of the Republicans voters responding to this survey did not think it important that citizens be allowed to submit their own maps for consideration.
4. African American Quota sample

A. Who responded to this survey:
Because the two previous surveys – the Commission-distributed survey and the Republican voter survey – reached largely white voters, two additional surveys were fielded designed to reach groups underrepresented in the previous surveys. First, a sample of 117 African Americans individuals registered to vote in Pennsylvania was recruited from a variety of ongoing survey panels by a reputable survey firm to provide their input through the survey. The African American respondents in this survey in many ways appear to be broadly representative of the larger population of African Americans in the state of Pennsylvania. According to their zip codes, sixty-eight percent of the respondents came from urban areas, with the vast majority (55% of the sample) coming from the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Most of the African American respondents view themselves as Democrats with the next category being Independents. Somewhat unusually compared to most surveys, over 10% identified themselves as Republicans. Most respondents also identified themselves as political moderates, with an approximately normal distribution across ideology. As was the case in all four surveys, women were overrepresented, and on average the respondents in this sample were younger than the Republican subsample and those who responded to the survey distributed by the Commission.

Although the respondents are not necessarily interested in or informed about the issue of redistricting, the African American voters in the sample feel the issue of redistricting is an important one. As the figure below shows, most of the African American respondents felt the issue of redistricting was very important to Pennsylvania politics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do you Usually Think of Yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or Something Else?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Respondents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Bar chart showing the distribution of political affiliations](chart.png)
B. The Who of Redistricting:
Respondents were asked to say how much they trust different groups to draw the map, and then to rank the alternatives. As was the case with other samples, African American voters indicated they trusted a commission of citizens to redistrict most of all; over 80% said they trusted a citizens commission a great deal or a fair deal. African American respondents were next most likely to trust the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and the Governor. The respondents trusted a single appointed state official and a formula generated by a computer least of the provided options.
C. The What of Redistricting:
Respondents were asked how important certain principles are in the process of redistricting. These principles included equal population, contiguity, compactness, reducing jurisdictional splits, creating competitive elections, minority representation, representing communities of interest, protecting incumbents and preserving their party’s advantage. These options were presented in a random order, and respondents were asked both to state their importance
and to rank them in order of importance. They could also name other principles, and 46 individuals chose to add other values. In most cases, the African American voters who named additional values focused on issues of fairness or on the importance of making sure that every citizen could vote. Minority representation was the most important value they considered important to redistricting. After that they also ranked contiguity, compactness, equal population, representing communities of interest, and reducing jurisdictional splits as important values. Protecting incumbents and making sure their party had the advantage were not considered values important to redistricting.
D. What role should citizens play?

African American respondents rated all of the citizen roles as important to the redistricting process, rather than unimportant. A higher proportion of respondents rated as very important voting to approve a map, speaking at a public hearing, submitting public comment, and reviewing/challenging a map they believe to be illegal. Slightly less important, although still important, were submitting one’s own map or sharing one’s thoughts only through an elected representative.
5. Latino/a Quota Sample Results

A. Who responded to the survey:

To ensure that the voices of underrepresented groups were heard on the issue of redistricting, a sample of 100 Latinx citizens registered to vote in Pennsylvania was recruited from a variety of ongoing survey panels by a reputable survey firm. These individuals were also asked to provide their input into the redistricting process through the survey. The sample of 100 Latinos was restricted to participants aged 18 and above, who were registered to vote in the state of Pennsylvania. Fifty three percent of the Latinx respondents in this survey identified as Democrats and 21% identified as Republicans. Overall the Latinx respondents were political moderates, with almost equal numbers leaning liberal or conservative. The sample was also overwhelming young (with only a few respondents older than 60) and female (over seventy %). Fifty-seven percent lived in zip codes defined as urban areas, with 30% of the sample living in the city of Philadelphia.

Although the Latinx respondents are not necessarily interested in or informed about the issue of redistricting, like respondents in the other three survey groups, they feel the issue of redistricting is an important one. As the figure below shows, most of the Latinx respondents felt the issue of redistricting was very important to Pennsylvania politics.
B. The Who of Redistricting:

Respondents were asked how much they trusted different groups to draw the redistricting map, and they were asked to rank the alternatives in order of trust. The Latinx voters we sampled...
ranked a citizen’s commission as the group they would most like to see conduct redistricting. This was followed by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and the Governor. The respondents trusted a single appointed state official and a formula generated by a computer least of the provided options. Respondents were also able to indicate their own option. Most of the respondents who chose this option indicated either specific groups of citizens or nonpartisan groups. Three Latinx respondents indicated they would prefer the decision were made by the Republican party.
C. The What of Redistricting:

Respondents were asked how important the principles of 1) equal population, 2) contiguity, 3) compactness, 4) reducing jurisdictional splits, 5) creating competitive elections, 6) minority representation, 7) representing communities of interest, 8) protecting incumbents and 9) preserving their party’s advantage were in the process of redistricting and asked to rank order these values. (All respondents received the values in a random order.) Latinx respondents ranked equal population and minority representation as the most important values. Contiguity was ranked next followed by competitive elections, compactness, representing communities of interest, and reducing jurisdictional splits. Protecting incumbents and giving their own party the advantage were the least valued options. Respondents could also name other values they thought were important to redistricting; those that did emphasized groups of existing values, or named specific political jurisdictions they wanted to maintain. Other important values named included fairness, nonpartisan redistricting, equity, and the importance of making sure that every citizen could vote. The figures below show the rank ordering given every value (with 1 being the highest ranking and 9-10 the lowest ranking).
D. What role should citizens play?

As the figure below shows, Latinx voters in this survey indicated that voting to approve the redistricted map and being able to review and challenge maps they believe illegal were very important to the redistricting process. They also felt that the ability to speak at a public hearing on redistricting or submit a public comment is a very important citizen role in the process of redistricting. Latinx voters in the survey felt it was less important to be able to submit one’s own map. They did not feel it was very important that citizens share their thoughts only through an elected representative.
5. Survey Questionnaire

Screener questions varied depending on the subsample. In all three samples, respondents must be eighteen or over, and registered to vote in the state of Pennsylvania. The Republican subsample had the additional requirement that they be registered as Republicans. The African American subsample required that the respondent identify as African American, and the Latino(a) subsample required that the respondent identify as Hispanic or Latino(a). For the online survey where respondents were recruited from public hearings or by commission members, screener questions appeared at the end, and Q44 was not asked. Thus, the question order varied slightly on each survey.

Q44 How important is the process of redistricting to Pennsylvania politics?

- Very Important (1)
- Somewhat important (2)
- Not very important (3)
- Not important at all (4)

Questions about Criteria and Values

In making electoral maps, different values may be more or less important to individual citizens. We are interested in the values that are important to you. In the following questions, we present different values that might be important in the process of redistricting. For each of these values, please let us know whether it is very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not important at all.

Import of compactness I want districts that spread as little as possible from their centers, with borders that are smooth, not jagged or contorted (I want compactness).

- Very Important (1)
- Somewhat Important (2)
- Not very Important (3)
- Not important at all (4)

Import of equal pop I want all election districts to be as close as possible in population, to uphold the constitutional principle of “one person, one vote.” (I want equal population.)

- Very Important (1)
- Somewhat Important (2)
- Not very Important (3)
- Not important at all (4)
Import minority rep I want maps that ensure communities of color have regular and meaningful opportunities to elect a candidate of their choice. (I want minority representation.)

- Very Important (1)
- Somewhat Important (2)
- Not very Important (3)
- Not important at all (4)

Import of incumb I want maps that properly value my elected representatives’ experience on the job – and the clout that their seniority lets them wield on my behalf. (I want incumbency protection.)

- Very Important (1)
- Somewhat Important (2)
- Not very Important (3)
- Not important at all (4)

Import of compet elec I want maps to take into account political data (e.g. party registrations, recent election results), in order to maximize the number of “swing” districts where each party has a relatively equal chance. (I want competitive elections.)

- Very Important (1)
- Somewhat Important (2)
- Not very Important (3)
- Not important at all (4)

Import of contiguity I want districts where no one part is disconnected from the rest, and no connections within the districts strike me as minimal or absurd, such as connections the width of an interstate highway. (I want contiguity.)

- Very Important (1)
- Somewhat Important (2)
- Not very Important (3)
- Not important at all (4)
import jurisd split I want maps to limit to the greatest degree possible the number of times that either counties or municipalities are split among multiple districts. (I want to reduce jurisdictional splits.)

- Very Important (1)
- Somewhat Important (2)
- Not very Important (3)
- Not important at all (4)

import party advant I want maps that enable my political party to win as many seats as its vote tallies can justify. (I want party advantage.)

- Very Important (1)
- Somewhat Important (2)
- Not very Important (3)
- Not important at all (4)

import comm of int I want maps to take into account important historic identities (e.g. the Lehigh Valley, the Main Line, “coal country”) or a region’s shared policy interests (e.g. watersheds, fracking) even if those identities don’t fit neatly within county or municipal boundaries. (I want representation of communities of interest.)

- Very Important (1)
- Somewhat Important (2)
- Not very Important (3)
- Not important at all (4)

add values Are there additional values you think are important in the redistricting process?

- Yes (5)
- No (6)
values textbox In the box below, please describe the other values you think are important to the redistricting process.

import of values add You said [insert values textbox]. How important is this to you? Is this very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not important at all?

- Very important (1)
- Somewhat important (2)
- Not very important (3)
- Not important at all (4)

ranking values\(^2\) Below is the list of values that might be important to you in the redistricting process. Please move the values so that the most important is at the top of the list (with the number 1), the second most important is second on the list (with the number 2), and so forth. If you named other values as important to you, we have also listed those values to rank as well.

- **Compactness** (I want districts that spread as little as possible from their centers, with borders that are smooth, not jagged or contorted.) (1)
- **Equal Population** (I want all election districts to be as close as possible in population, to uphold the constitutional principle of “one person, one vote.”) (2)
- **Minority Representation** (I want maps that ensure communities of color have regular and meaningful opportunities to elect a candidate of their choice.) (3)
- **Incumbency Protection** (I want maps that properly value my elected representatives’ experience on the job -- and the clout that their seniority lets them wield on my behalf.) (4)
- **Competitive Elections** (I want maps to take into account political data (e.g. party registrations, recent election results), in order to maximize the number of “swing” districts where each party has a relatively equal chance.) (5)
- **Contiguity** (I want districts where no one part is disconnected from the rest, and no connections within the districts strike me as minimal or absurd, such as connections the width of an interstate highway.) (6)
- **Reduce Jurisdictional Splits** (I want maps to limit to the greatest degree possible the number of times that either counties or municipalities are split among multiple districts.) (7)
- **Party Advantage** (I want maps that enable my political party to win as many seats as its vote tallies can justify.) (8)
- **Representation of Communities of Interest** (I want maps to take into account important historic identities (e.g the Lehigh Valley, the Main Line, “coal country”) or a

\(^2\) The possible values to be ranked were presented in a random order to the respondent.
region’s shared policy interests (e.g. watersheds, fracking) even if those identities don’t fit neatly within county or municipal boundaries. ) (11)

Questions about Who Should Redistrict

**trust who**\(^3\) We are interested in whom you would most trust to draw fair, common sense political maps for Pennsylvania. Below we provide a number of different groups. For each group, please let us know how much trust you have in the group. Do you trust them a great deal, a fair amount, not very much, or not at all?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A commission of citizens independent from the political process (1)</th>
<th>A great deal (6)</th>
<th>A fair amount (7)</th>
<th>Not very much (8)</th>
<th>None at all (9)</th>
<th>Don't know (10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A small group of elected officials (12)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A single appointed (not elected) state official (14)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The entire General Assembly (the House and the Senate) (16)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Pennsylvania Supreme Court (18)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Governor (19)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A formula generated by a computer (20)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^3\) The groups in this array were presented in a random order to the respondent.
rank who

Below is a list of possible answers to the question “who should draw political maps?” Please rank these in order of trustworthiness in drawing fair, common sense political maps in Pennsylvania. Move the answers so that the most trustworthy are at the top of the list (with the number 1), the second most trustworthy is second on the list (with the number 2), and so forth. If you wish, you can also provide an alternative group that you would trust to draw political maps please indicate that group by writing them in the other category.

A commission of citizens independent from the political process (1)
A small group of elected officials (12)
A single appointed (not elected) state official (14)
The entire General Assembly (the House and the Senate) (16)
The Pennsylvania Supreme Court (18)
The Governor (19)
A formula generated by a computer (20)
Other (text provided in trust who above) (22)

Questions about Citizen Input into Redistricting
citizen roles

We are interested in your thoughts on the role that you and other citizens should play in the redistricting process. In the following questions, please indicate how important it is for citizens like you to be able to have this form of input into the redistricting process. For each of these types of input, please let us know if it is very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not important at all for citizens to have input:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very important (6)</th>
<th>Somewhat important (7)</th>
<th>Not very important (10)</th>
<th>Not important at all (8)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speaking at a public hearing directly to those drawing the map (1)</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submitting public comment about your community and interests (12)</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 The groups in this array were presented in a random order to the respondent.
5 The types of citizen input in this array were presented in a random order to the respondent.
Finally, we would like to ask you a few questions about who you are.

**sex** What is your sex?

- Male (1)
- Female (2)
- Other (3)

**race** What is your race? (check all that apply)

- White/Caucasian (1)
- African American (2)
- Hispanic/Latino(a) (3)
- Asian (4)
- Native American (5)
- Pacific Islander (6)
☐ Other (7) ________________________________

**marital status** Please indicate your marital status:

☐ Single (1)

☐ Married (2)

☐ Separated (3)

☐ Divorced (4)

☐ Widowed (5)

☐ Prefer not to say (6)

**education** What is the highest level of education you have completed?

☐ Less than High School (1)

☐ High School / GED (2)

☐ Some College (3)

☐ 2-year College Degree (4)

☐ 4-year College Degree (5)

☐ Masters Degree (6)

☐ Doctoral Degree (7)

☐ Professional Degree (JD, MD) (8)

☐ Prefer not to say (9)

**zipcode** What is your current zip code?
party id  Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or something else?

- Republican (1)
- Democrat (2)
- Independent (3)
- Other, please specify which here: (4)

ideol  How would you describe your political views – very conservative, conservative, moderate, liberal, or very liberal?

- Very conservative (1)
- Conservative (2)
- Moderate (3)
- Liberal (4)
- Very Liberal (5)

final comments  Is there anything else that you would like to let us know about redistricting in Pennsylvania?