

**ST. CLOUD STATE UNIVERSITY SURVEY
STATEWIDE SURVEY OF MINNESOTA
ADULTS
FALL 2006**

LAST REVISED 90/30/06

**NOTE: DUE TO GRAPHICS SOME PAGES
MAY LOAD SLOWLY**

**DR. STEPHEN FRANK
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SURVEY]**

**Principal Investigators
SCSU Survey**

***Social Science Research Institute
College of Social Sciences
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St. Cloud, Minnesota***

- I. QUESTIONS RELATED TO FALL 2006
ELECTION-GOVERNMENT AND
POLITICS**
- II. WOMEN AND POLITICS - FORTHCOMING**
- III. OTHER- FORTHCOMING**

**QUESTIONS RELATED TO FALL 2006
ELECTION-GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
(INITIAL RELEASE 10-30—THE REPORT
WILL BE EXPANDED OVER THE NEXT
FEW DAYS]**

**ANNUAL ST. CLOUD STATE UNIVERSITY
SURVEY
FALL STATEWIDE SURVEY**

**DIRECTION OF THE STATE
MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM
WHICH PARTY CAN BETTER FIX THE PROBLEM
PRESIDENT BUSH'S PERFORMANCE
IRAQ WAR
FEELING THERMOMETER
UNITED STATE SENATE RACE
MINNESOTA GUBERNATORIAL RACE**

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INTRODUCTION TO THE REPORT AND METHODS

The SCSU Survey is an ongoing survey research extension of the Social Science Research Institute in the College of Social Sciences at St. Cloud State University. The SCSU Survey performs its research in the form of telephone interviews.

Dr. Stephen Frank began the survey in 1980 conducting several omnibus surveys a year of central Minnesota adults in conjunction with his Political Science classes. Presently, the omnibus surveys continue, but have shifted to a primary statewide focus. These statewide surveys are conducted once a year in the fall and focus on statewide issues such as election races, current events, and other important issues that are present in the state of Minnesota.

The primary mission of the SCSU Survey is to serve the academic community and public and nonprofit sector community through its commitment to high quality survey research and to provide education and experiential opportunities to researchers and students. We strive to assure that all SCSU students and faculty directors contribute to the research process, as all are essential in making a research project successful. This success is measured by our ability to obtain high quality survey data that is timely, accurate, and reliable, while maintaining an environment that promotes the professional and personal growth of each staff member. The survey procedures used by the SCSU Survey adhere to the highest quality academic standards. The SCSU Survey maintains the highest ethical standards in its procedures and methods. Both faculty and student directors demonstrate integrity and respect for dignity in all interactions with colleagues, clients, researchers, and survey participants.

SURVEY PERSONNEL

The Survey's faculty directors are Dr. Steve Frank (SCSU Professor of Political Science), Dr. Steven Wagner (SCSU Professor of Political Science) and Dr. Michelle Kukoleca Hammes (SCSU Associate Professor of Political Science). The faculty directors are members of the Midwest Association of Public Opinion Research (M.A.P.O.R.) and the American Association of Public Opinion Research (A.A.P.O.R.). The directors subscribe to the code of ethics of A.A.P.O.R.

STEPHEN I. FRANK

Dr. Frank holds a Doctor of Philosophy in Political Science from Washington State University. Dr. Frank teaches courses in American Politics, Public Opinion and Research Methods at St. Cloud State University. Dr. Frank started the SCSU Survey in 1980, and since has played a major role in the development, administration and analysis of over 150 telephone surveys for local and state governments, school districts and a variety of nonprofit agencies. Dr. Frank has completed extensive postgraduate work in survey research at the University of

Michigan. Dr. Frank coauthored with Dr. Wagner and published by Harcourt College, *"We Shocked the World!" A Case Study of Jesse Ventura's Election as Governor of Minnesota*, Revised Edition. He also recently published two academic book chapters: one appears in the current edition of *Perspectives on Minnesota Government and Politics* and the other, co-authored with Dr. Wagner, is contained in *Campaigns and Elections*, edited by Robert Watson and Colton Campbell. Dr. Frank is past chairperson of the SCSU Department of Political Science and recently served as President of the Minnesota Political Science Association. He is also a faculty in the Master's of Advocacy and Leadership program of the University of Minnesota-Duluth where he teaches a course on public opinion.

STEVEN C. WAGNER

Dr. Wagner holds a Doctor of Philosophy in Political Science and a Master of Public Administration from Northern Illinois University. Dr. Wagner earned his Bachelor of Science in Political Science from Illinois State University. Dr. Wagner teaches courses in American Politics and Public and Nonprofit Management at St. Cloud State University. Dr. Wagner joined the SCSU Survey in 1997. Before coming to SCSU, Dr. Wagner taught in Kansas where he engaged in community-based survey research and before that was staff researcher for the U.S. General Accounting Office. Dr. Wagner has written many papers on taxation and state politics and has published articles on voting behavior, federal funding of local services and organizational decision making. Dr. Wagner, with Dr. Frank, recently published two texts on Jesse Ventura's election as Minnesota's Governor and a book chapter on the campaign. Dr. Wagner is presently serving as chair of the Department of Political Science.

MICHELLE KUKOLECA HAMMES

Dr. Kukoleca Hammes holds a Doctor of Philosophy in Political Science and a Masters in Political Science from the State University of New York at Binghamton. Dr. Kukoleca Hammes earned her Bachelor of Arts in Political Science from Niagara University. Dr. Kukoleca Hammes' is a comparativist with an area focus on North America and Western Europe. Her substantive focus is representative governmental institutions. She teaches courses in American Government, Introduction to Ideas and Institutions, Western European Politics, and a Capstone in Political Science at St. Cloud State University. Dr. Kukoleca Hammes, since joining the survey team, is using her extensive graduate school training in political methodology to aid in questionnaire construction and results analysis. She recently published a book chapter on Minnesota public participation in the Fifth Edition of *Perspectives on Minnesota Government and Politics*. Dr. Kukoleca Hammes is currently on leave from the SCSU Survey.

CALL CENTER SUPERVISORS AND INTERVIEWERS

Without the assistance of survey student directors, this project would not have been completed. They are:

STUDENT SUPERVISING DIRECTOR

Ms. Sara Lohrman, 4th Year Student, Political Science Major, Public Administration Minor, Willmar, Minnesota.

STUDENT DIRECTORS

Mr. Will Floersheim, 3rd Year Student, Political Science and Social Studies Education Major, International Relations Minor, Little Falls, Minnesota

Ms. Heather Schwebach, 4th Year Student, Psychology Major, Management Minor, Lennox, South Dakota

Mr. Tim Ehlinger, 3rd Year Student, Social Studies Education with Emphasis in Sociology, Avon, Minnesota

Ms. Jackie Swanson, 4th Year Student, Political Science Major, International Relations minor, Brainerd, Minnesota.

Ms. Brittany Speich, 4th Year Student, Political Science and Public Relations Majors, Bayport, Minnesota

Ms. Elizabeth Walters, 5th year student, Statistics Major, Spanish Minor, Burnsville, Minnesota

Mr. Matt Bromelkamp, 4th Year Student, Political Science Major, Communication Studies Minor, Maple Grove, Minnesota.

Ms. Jamie Kirsch, 4th Year Student, Political Science Major, Hot Springs, South Dakota.

Mr. Mike Loehlein, 4th Year Student, International Relations and Economics Majors, St. Joseph, Minnesota.

Ms. Sarah D. Amundson, 3rd year student, Political Science Major, History Minor, Madison, Minnesota

STUDENT TECHNICAL CONSULTANT

Mr. Justin Rassier, 2nd Year Student, Computer Science Major, St. Joseph, Minnesota.

STUDENT CALLERS

After five or more hours of training and screening, approximately 30 students from Political Science 195 classes (Introductory American National Government) and Political Science 440 (Women and Politics) taught by Drs. Frank and Kukoleca Hammes completed the calling. The survey also employed several highly trained paid callers who mainly focused on refusal conversion calls. Faculty directors monitored the calling shifts. Student directors conducted both general

training sessions and one-on-one training sessions as well as monitoring all calling shifts.

METHODOLOGY

The SCSU Survey operates a Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) Lab on the St. Cloud State University campus. The CATI Lab is equipped with 13 interviewer stations that each includes a computer, a phone, and a headset. In addition to the interviewer stations, there is the Supervisor Station, which is used to monitor the survey while it is in progress. The SCSU Survey has its own server designated solely for the use of the SCSU Survey.

The SCSU Survey is licensed to use Sawtooth Software's Ci3 Questionnaire Authoring Version 4.1, a state-of-the-art windows-based computer-assisted interviewing package. This program allow us to develop virtually any type of questionnaire while at the same time programming edit and consistency checks and other quality control measures to insure the most valid data. The instrument was pre-tested prior to interviewing to ensure that all equipment and programming was in working order and to verify that the questionnaire was clear.

All interview stations are networked for complete, ongoing sample management. Sawtooth Software's Ci3 allows immediate data updating, ensuring maximum data integrity and allowing clients to get progress reports anytime. The Survey directors are able the review data for quality and consistency. Question answers are entered directly into the computer, thus keypunching is eliminated, which decreases human error and facilitates immediate data analysis. The calling system is programmed to store call record keeping automatically, allowing interviewers and supervisors to focus on the interviewing task. Callbacks are programmed through the computer network and made on a schedule. Each number is called up to 10 times. Interrupted surveys are easily completed. Persons who are willing to be interviewed can do so when it is convenient to them, as appointments were made to interview them, improving the quality of their responses.

Several steps were taken to ensure that the telephone sample of adults in the state represent of the larger adult state population. The sample was constructed using random digit dialing (RDD) procedures. Random digit dialing makes available changed new and unlisted numbers and is drawn proportionate to the state population. Drawing numbers from a telephone book may skip as many as 30 percent of the households. Within each household, the particular respondent was determined in a statistically unbiased fashion. This means that the selection process alternated between men and women and older and younger respondents 18 years of age and older. In order to reach hard-to-get respondents, each number was called up to 10 times over different days and times. Appointments were made as necessary to interview the designated respondent at his/her convenience. Calls were made at various times during the week: Sunday through Thursday, October 15 through October 26, 4:30 pm to 9:30 pm to maximize contacts and ensure equal opportunities to respond among various respondent demographic groups. Attempt to convert initial refusals

commenced almost immediately and continued throughout the survey. The final few nights of interviewing were almost exclusively devoted to contacting hard to reach respondents who often are younger, more affluent. Day to day tracking of the results indicated very little change for most of the over 50 questions. Changes in likely voter intention changed slightly, primarily due to contacting hard to reach respondents.

The calling system maintains full and detailed records, including the number of attempts made to each number and the disposition of each attempt. Almost all initial refusals were contacted and many were converted to completions. Thus, we were able to obtain a 77 percent cooperation rate for this survey. Conversion of initial refusals to completions is more time consuming and therefore more costly, but the results are significantly better.

The sample was comprised of 3,453 phone numbers. The completed sample consists of 603 (un-weighted) respondents but 594 respondents when the sample was weighted. The phone numbers are organized into mini-samples of 200 numbers and released as needed to the interviewers. In samples of 594 interviews, the sample error due to sampling and other random effects is approximately plus/minus 4.00 percent at the 95 percent confidence level. This means that if one were to have drawn 20 samples of the faculty staff population and administered the same instrument it would be expected that the overall findings would be greater/lesser than approximately four percent only one time in twenty. The sample was obtained from Survey Sampling of Fairfield, Connecticut.

In all sample surveys there are other possible sources of error for which precise estimates cannot be calculated. These include interviewer and coder error, respondent misinterpretation, and analysis errors. When analysis is made of sub-samples such as respondent gender the sample error may be larger.

Although the demographics of the sample match known characteristics of the 18-year and older population very well, as is characteristic of telephone surveys, one or more of the demographic indicators will not match known census factors of the whole population. We found we generated a sample with a greater number of respondents in upper age brackets and consequent lower numbers of respondents in lower age brackets. Therefore, we weighted age to re-align sample characteristics and population characteristics. All statistics reported are weighted. The weighted demographics of the sample are contained in Tables 15-20.

The cooperation rate of the survey was 77 percent. A cooperation rate of 77 percent is well above the average for professional marketing firms. Cooperation rate means that once we reached an eligible respondent, almost eight of ten respondents agreed to participate in the survey.

In addition to the substantive questions, three questions (registered to vote; voted in the 2004 election; interested in this November election) were asked of all respondents to generate a *likely voter*. A likely voter is one who is registered to vote or planning to register to vote, voted in 2004 or had a good reason not to vote (such as illness or not 18 years of age), and indicated that they are almost certain or probably certain they will vote in this election. This screened out approximately 15 percent or 90 of the respondents. Therefore, 85 percent or 504 of the respondents were considered likely voters. The results of the questions for the United States Senate race and the Minnesota Gubernatorial race show both all respondents and likely voter responses. Cross tabulation analysis of these two questions with respondent demographics utilized all respondents. The final page of the report contains two tables (Tables 21-22) showing comparison of many polls taken of the senate and governor's race. The SCSU findings are comparable to other surveys of Minnesota residents.

DIRECTION OF THE STATE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM WHICH PARTY CAN BETTER FIX THE PROBLEM?

This section of the report shows the results of three questions asked of all respondents at the beginning of the survey. As is our usual practice, we asked whether respondents think the State of Minnesota is heading in the right direction or has it gotten on the wrong track. We also asked all respondents to identify the most important problem they think the state is facing. Finally, we asked which political party the respondent believes is better able to fix that problem.

The results (Table 1) show a decline from the past three years in the percent of respondents who think the state is heading in the right direction and a consequent increase in respondents who believe the state has gotten off on the wrong track. Table 2 shows the cross tabulation analysis of demographics and the direction question. As is apparent, males more than females see the state going in the right direction, as do respondents 35 and younger. Respondents over 35, however, suggest the state has gotten off track. A trend is harder to identify with income groups, but a fair summary would suggest higher income households see the state going in the right direction than lower income households. Somewhat predictably, Republican voters by a margin of two to one over DFL voters, see the state heading in the right direction. When comparison is made between liberals and conservatives, we found the same pattern.

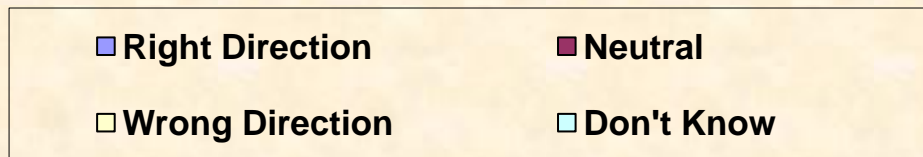
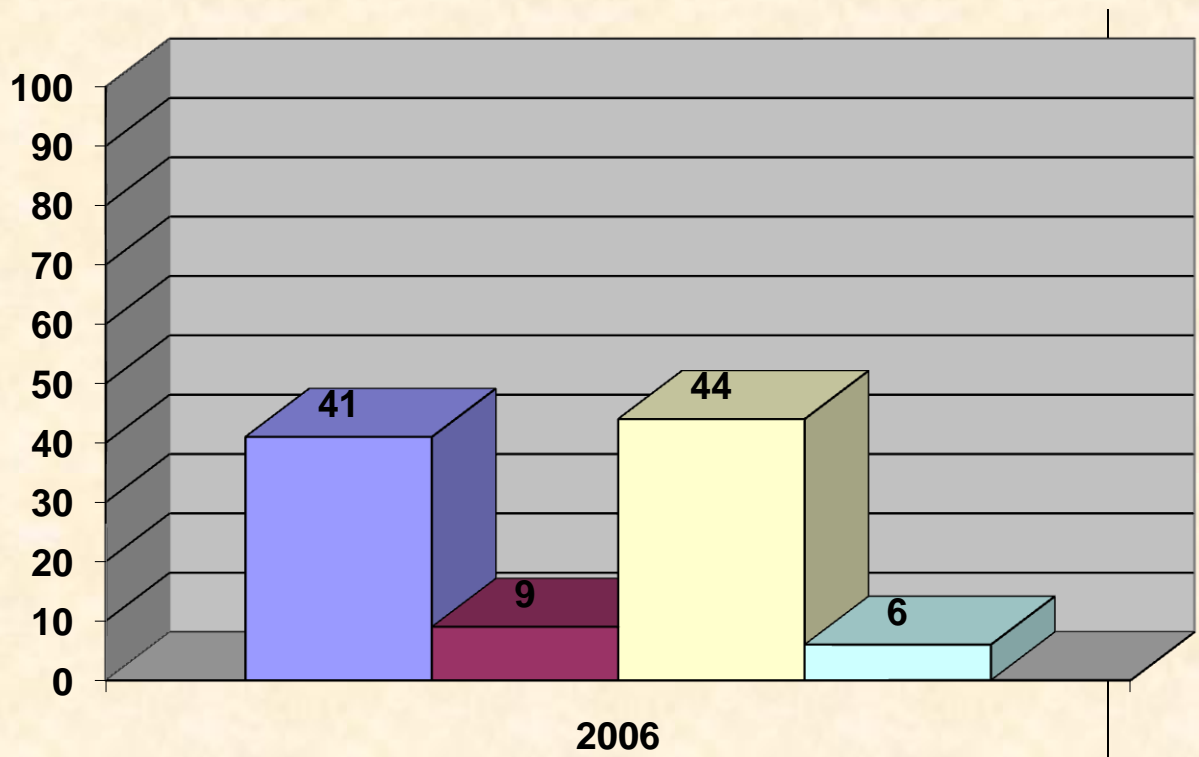
In terms of the most important problem facing the state (Table 3) and consistent with past findings, education is the clear *problem-issue* of the respondents. This is consistent with findings in recent years. This is followed by taxes, health care, crime and roads and highways.

Table 4 displays the results from the question, *Which party can better fix the problem?*, and clearly shows that respondents think the Minnesota DFL Party can better fix the identified problem. The increase in the DFL column seems to have come from a decrease the “neither party can fix the problem” and “parties are the same” categories.

<p>Table 1: Direction of the State</p>							
Response	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Right Direction	70%	56%	38%	48%	50%	46%	41%
Neutral	10%	11%	14%	8%	8%	9%	9%
Wrong Track	16%	27%	42%	36%	36%	39%	44%
Don't Know	4%	6%	6%	8%	6%	6%	6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Direction of The State : 2006

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Direction of The State: Time Series Comparison

Table 2: Demographics and Direction of State (row percent of all respondents)				
Direction →	Right Direction	Neutral	Wrong Direction	Don't Know
Demographic Characteristic ↓				
Gender- Male	51%	5%	41%	4%
Female	32%	13%	48%	8%
Age- 18-24	49%	7%	32%	13%
25-34	51%	11%	34%	4%
35-44	45%	6%	48%	3%
45-54	40%	9%	47%	4%
55-65	35%	7%	51%	7%
65+	26%	13%	54%	7%
Combined Household				
Income- Under \$10,000	46%	8%	39%	8%
\$10,001-\$15,000	21%	21%	36%	21%
\$15,001-\$20,000	21%	0%	74%	5%
\$20,001-\$25,000	26%	0%	56%	19%
\$25,0001-\$30,000	36%	4%	60%	0%
\$30,001-\$40,000	40%	9%	51%	0%
\$40,001-\$50,000	32%	16%	46%	5%
\$50,001-\$100,000	47%	5%	44%	4%
\$100,000+	53%	10%	34%	2%
Party Affiliation- Democrat	31%	12%	52%	5%
Republican	66%	6%	23%	5%
Other Parties	32%	17%	42%	4%
All	39%	4%	53%	4%
independents				
Ideology- Liberal	27%	12%	55%	6%
Moderate	38%	9%	50%	4%
Conservative	58%	6%	29%	7%
Area of the State				
Metro Counties	41%	8%	44%	8%
Out State Counties	41%	10%	45%	4%

Metro counties Include Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, Washington

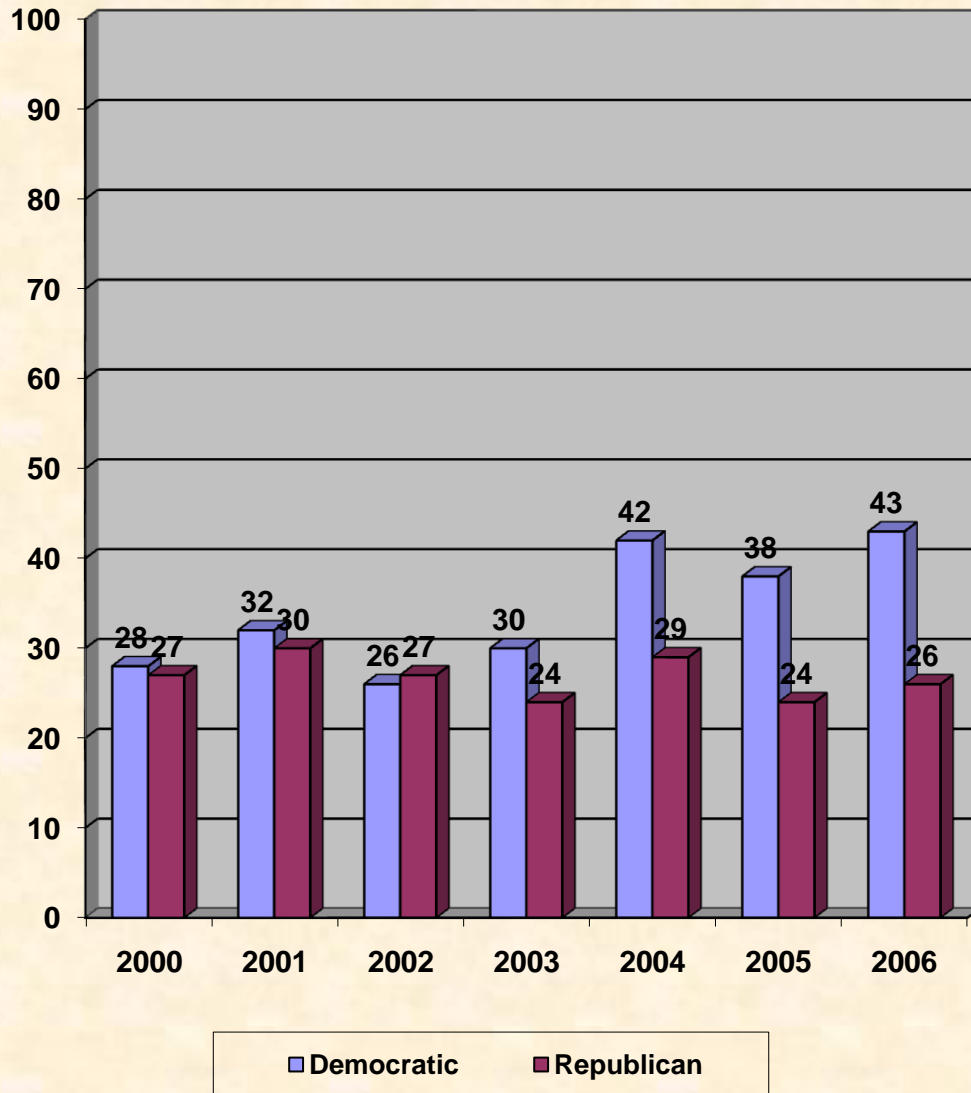
**Table 3:
Most Important Problem Facing the State**

	Problem and Percent Responding				
	Annual Ranking-Top Five Problems				
Survey Year	1	2	3	4	5
2000	Education 21%	Taxes 18%	Health 7%	Crime 7%	Environment/ Roads 3%
2001	Education 25%	Welfare 12%	Taxes 11%	Economic Issues 7%	Moral/Religious Issues 7%
2002	Education 23%	Budget Surplus 14%	Economic Issues 13%	Taxes 10%	Roads/ Highways 7%
2003	Education Funding 23%	Budget Deficit 16%	Taxes 11%	Economic Issues 9%	Health Issues 6%
2004	Education Funding 19%	Health Issues 11%	Taxes 10%	Economic Issues/Jobs and Wages 9%	Budget Deficit 5%
2005	Education 19%	Taxes 12%	Health Care 9%	Budget Deficit 8%	Politics and Politicians 5%
2006	Education 23%	Taxes 15%	Health Care 14%	Crime/ Gangs/ Violence 4%	Roads/ Highways 4%

Table 4:
Which Party Can Better Fix Problem

[illegible]

Which Party Can Better Fix Problem



PRESIDENT BUSH IRAQ WAR

Since many state and national political observers have argued President Bush's performance and the Iraq War may be the two most important issues of the day and how they may especially influence electoral results this November, we asked respondents to rate President Bush's overall performance. Table 5 shows that Minnesotans overwhelmingly do not view President Bush's performance as positive and is much lower than previous times we have asked the question.

We also asked if the Iraq War would be any sort of determinant of vote choice this November. Table 6 shows the War is a determinant (large or some extent) for approximately three-fourths of respondents. It is not, however, a single or

sole determining factor and for one of ten respondents, it's not a factor at all. At the same time, Table 7 shows that over half of our respondents think the Iraq War is wrong.

**Table 5:
Overall Rating of President Bush's Performance**

Response	2003 Percent	2004 Percent	2006 Percent
Excellent	10%	11%	6%
Pretty Good	33%	33%	22%
Only Fair	28%	23%	24%
Poor	28%	33%	49%
Don't Know	1%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Overall Rating of President Bush's Performance

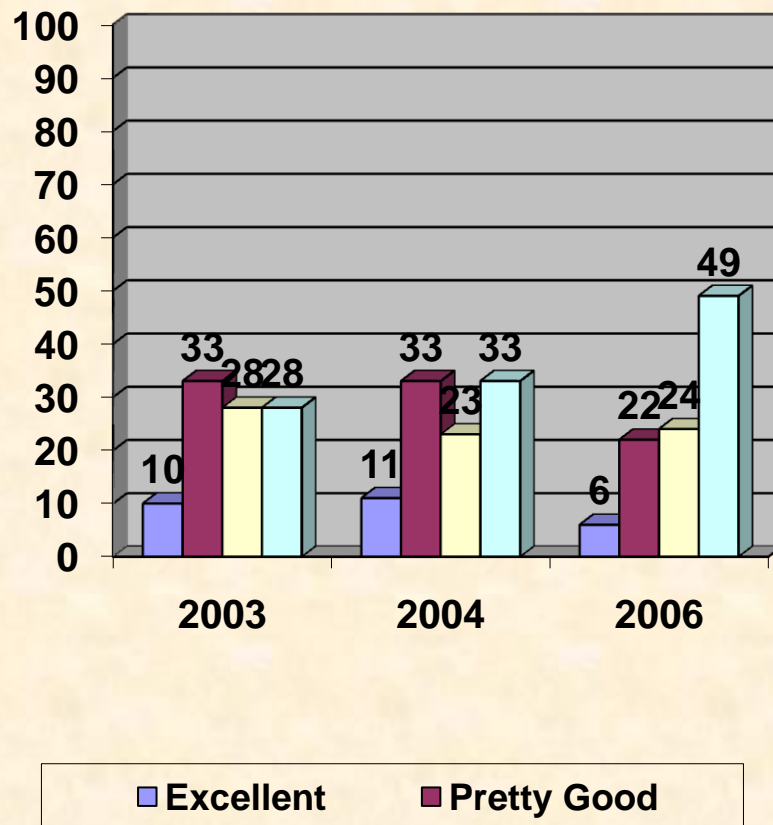


Table 6
To what extent does a politician's view of the Iraq War determine whether you will vote for him or her? Is it a sole determinant, will it determine your vote to a large extent, to a small extent, or does it not really matter?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Sole Determinant	25	4%
Large Extent	211	36%
Small Extent	216	37%
Doesn't Matter	124	21%
Don't Know	13	2%
Total	590	100%

Iraq War As Factor in Vote

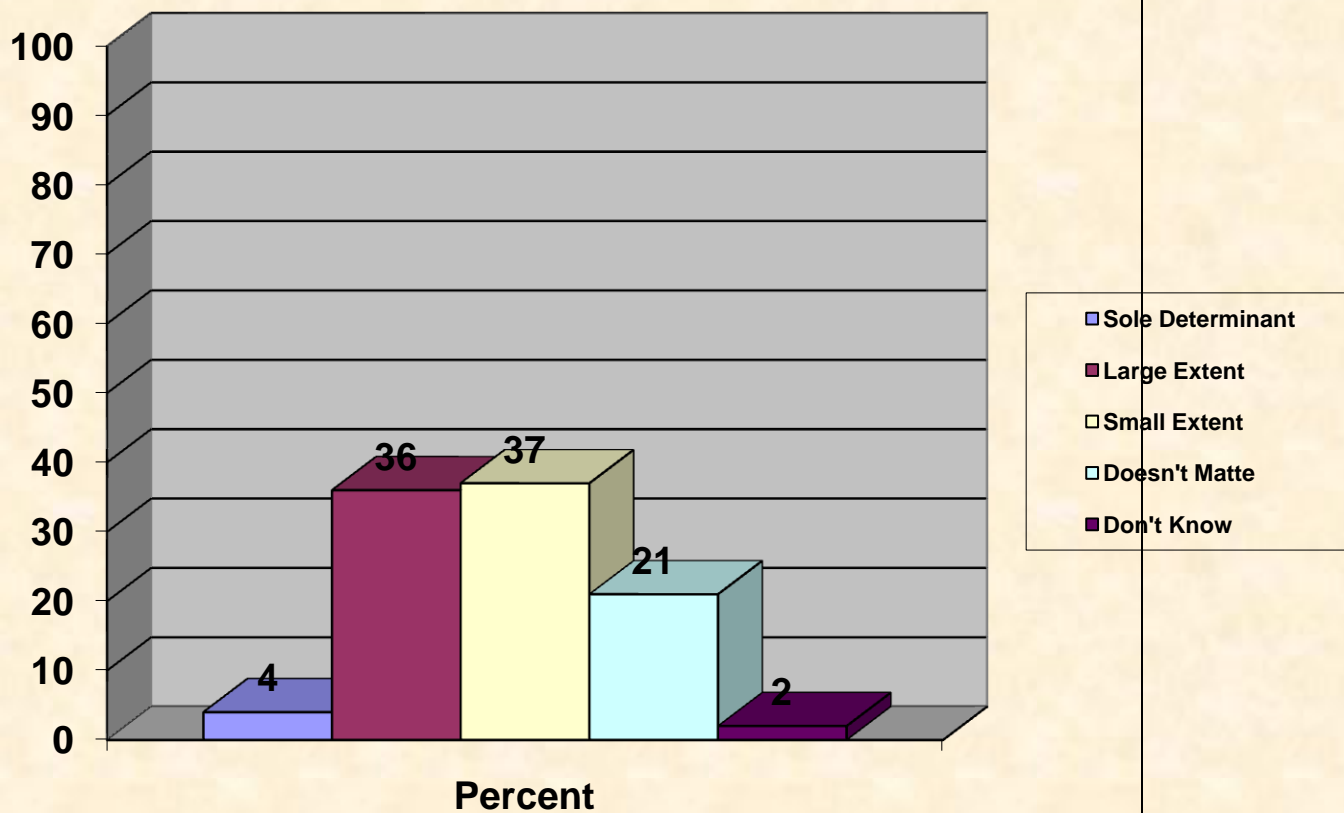
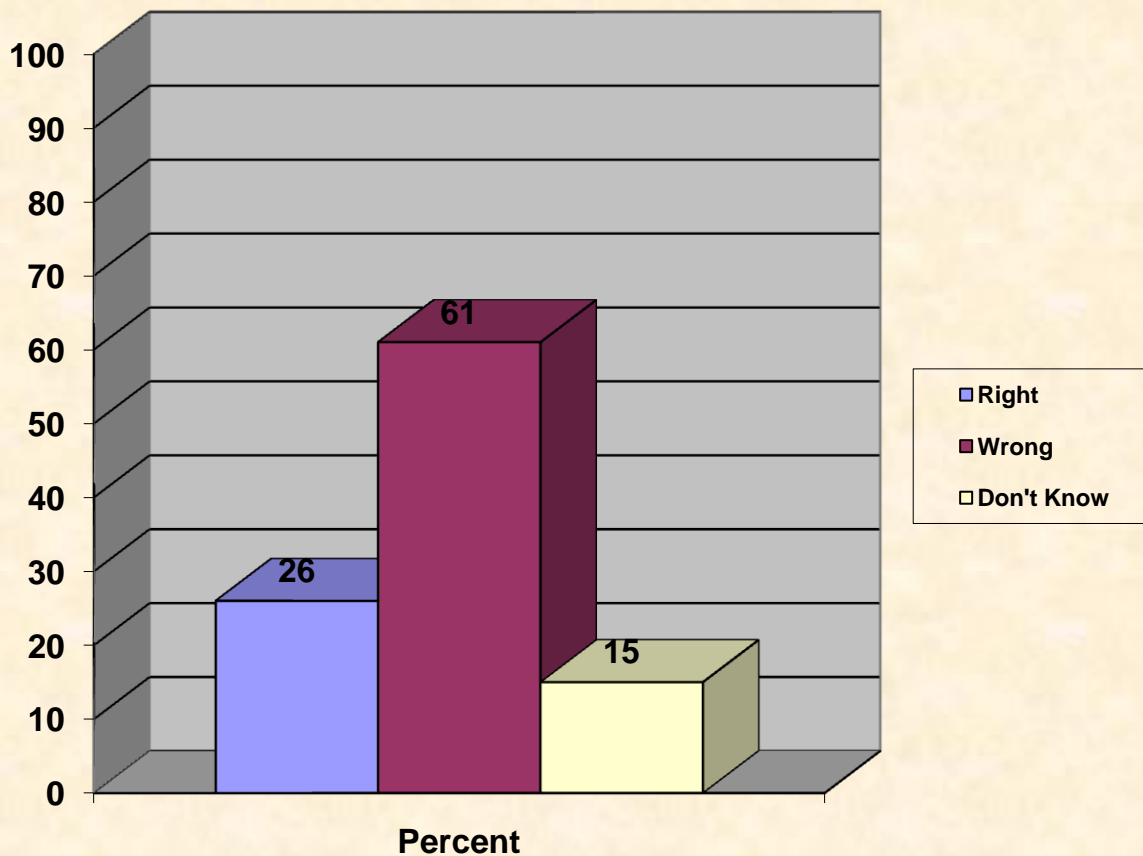


Table 7: Is the War in Iraq Right or Wrong?		
Response	Frequency	Percent
Right	147	26%
Wrong	344	61%
Don't Know	84	15%
Total	575	100%

Is the War in Iraq Right or Wrong?



FEELING THERMOMETER

For many years, we have asked respondents to rate various individuals on our Feeling Thermometer. The mean scores range from 0-100, with respondents rating individuals closer to 100 when they are favorable towards the individual. The historical data, plus the 2006 data, allows a number of conclusions.

President Bush is slowing getting stronger unfavorable ratings and this finding corresponds with our “performance” indicators. Mike Hatch’s ratings remain over 50 and are constant across the reported years. Tim Pawlenty’s rating for this year is lower than last year and seven points lower than Mike Hatch’s 2006 rating. The biggest difference between candidates is between Amy Klobuchar and Mark Kennedy. Ms. Klobuchar has a rating of 63 (highest of anyone; even higher than Oprah Winfrey!) compared to Mark Kennedy’s 41.

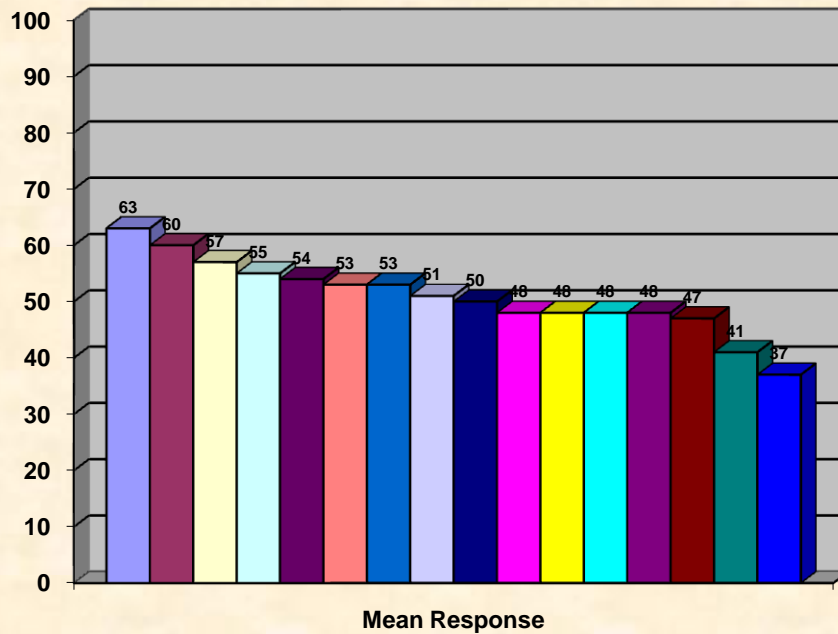
Table 8: Feeling Thermometer

“Please think of a thermometer that has a range of 0 to 100 degrees. I’d like you to rate your feelings toward some of our political leaders and other people who are in the news. Ratings on the thermometer between 50 and 100 degrees mean that you feel favorable and warm toward the person. Ratings between 0 and 50 mean that you do not feel too favorable toward the person. If we come to a person whose name you don’t recognize, you don’t need to rate that person. Just tell me and we will move on to the next one. If you do recognize the name, but do not feel particularly warm or cold toward the person, you would rate that person at the 50 degree mark.”

Person	Mean Response 2001	Mean Response 2002	Mean Response 2003	Mean Response 2004	Mean Response 2005	Mean Response 2006	Percent Recognized Response 2006	Percent Didn’t Recognize/ Don’t Know Response 2006
George W. Bush	70	60	51	48	44	37	99%	1%
Mike Hatch	Na	56	55	57	55	57	88%	12%
Hillary Rodham Clinton	Na	Na	46	Na	50	53	97%	3%
Laura Bush	Na	Na	60	60	59	55	95%	5%
Tim Pawlenty	54	50	56	58	53	50	95%	5%
Norm Coleman	58	53	55	52	50	48	92%	8%
Mark Kennedy	Na	Na	Na	48	47	41	91%	9%
Peter Hutchinson	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	53	41%	59%
Ken Pentel	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	48	25%	75%
Amy Klobuchar	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	63	87%	13%
Mike Calvan	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	48	16%	84%
Condoleezza Rice	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	54	95%	5%
Robert Fitzgerald	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	51	29%	71%
Ben Powers	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	47	18%	82%
Oprah	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	60	95%	5%

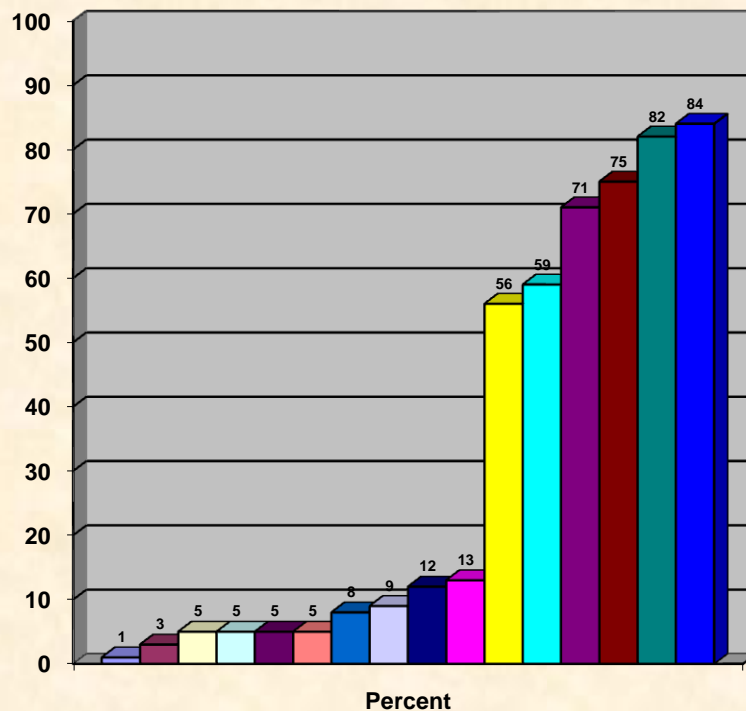
Winfrey								
Nancy Pelosi	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	48	44%	56%

Feeling Thermometer 2006:
Mean Response
(from highest to lowest)



■ Amy Klobuchar	■ Oprah Winfrey	□ Mike Hatch	□ Laura Bush
■ Condoleezza Rice	□ Hillary Rodham Clinton	■ Peter Hutchinson	□ Robert Fitzgerald
■ Tim Pawlenty	■ Mike Calvan	■ Norm Coleman	■ Ken Pentel
■ Nancy Pelosi	■ Ben Powers	■ Mark Kennedy	■ George W. Bush

Feeling Thermometer 2006:
Percent Didn't Recognize/ Don't Know
(from least to most)



George W. Bush	Hilary Rodham Clinton	Laura Bush	Time Pawlenty
Condoleezza Rice	Oprah Winfrey	Norm Coleman	Mark Kennedy
Mike Hatch	Amy Klobuchar	Nancy Pelosi	Peter Hutchinson
Robert Fitzgerald	Ken Pentel	Ben Powers	Mike Calvan

UNITED STATES SENATE RACE

Table 9 shows the results from our Senate Horse Race question both for all respondents and screened for likely voters. The data is not a prediction of who will win the contest. It is a snap shot in time. We extended the interview time to prevent interference of any particular issues or advertisements. We see correlation between these findings and our findings with the Feeling Thermometer. A contextual issue is always a possibility, that is, after respondents rated the President, gave thought to the Iraq War and rated the candidates on the Feeling Thermometer, their potential vote choice could be influenced.

In summary, among all respondents, Klobuchar has 52 percent (combined definitely and leaning voters) vs. Kennedy at 32 percent (combined definitely and leaning voters). Among likely voters, Klobuchar leads with 56 percent to Kennedy's 31 percent. The margin of error is approximately four percent and five percent of our respondents noted they don't know for whom they might vote.

Table 10 shows the various reasons why respondents have, at this time, picked either Mark Kennedy or Amy Klobuchar. In terms of the top five choices for the two candidates, it is clear that for both candidates, their supporters plan to vote for them because they are of the same ideology and of the same party. Both sets of supporters like their candidates due to a good track record and character. For Kennedy, however, his supporters plan to vote for him because they don't like the opposition. For Klobuchar, her supporters plan to vote for her because they see a change is needed.

Table 11 shows the cross tabulation analysis of demographics and vote choice, again, for Mark Kennedy and Amy Klobuchar. The analysis was conducted for all respondents. It is striking that for almost all categories, from gender breakdown to area of the state breakdown, Klobuchar leads Kennedy. Party affiliation and ideology are the obvious deviat cases.

<p>Table 9: U.S. Senate Election</p> <p><i>If the November 2006 election for the US Senate were being held today, would you vote for Mark Kennedy, the Republican candidate, Amy Klobuchar, the Democratic candidate, Mike Calvan, the Green Party candidate, Robert Fitzgerald, the Independence Party candidate, Ben Powers, the Constitution Party, or a candidate of another party?</i></p> <p><i>[If not sure]</i></p> <p><i>Although you are not sure, would you say you lean more toward Powers, Fitzgerald, Calvan, Klobuchar, Kennedy, or a candidate of another party?</i></p>				
Response	Frequency All Respondents	Percent All Respondents	Frequency Likely Voters	Percent Likely Voters
Definitely Kennedy	140	24%	121	24%
Leaning Kennedy	46	8%	35	7%
Definitely Klobuchar	273	46%	249	50%
Leaning Klobuchar	33	6%	29	6%
Powers (Both Definite and Leaning)	2	0%	1	0%
Calvan (Both Definite and Leaning)	12	2%	8	2%

Fitzgerald (Both Definite and Leaning)	17	3%	13	3%
Other Candidate	19	3%	10	2%
Don't Know	36	6%	27	5%
Total	580	100%	494	100%

A likely voter is one who is registered to vote or planning to register to vote, voted in 2004 or had a good reason not to vote (such as illness or not being 18 years of age), and indicated that they are almost certain to vote and probably will vote in this election. This screened out approximately 15% or 90 of the respondents. Therefore, 85% or 504 of the respondents were considered likely voters.

U.S. Senate Election

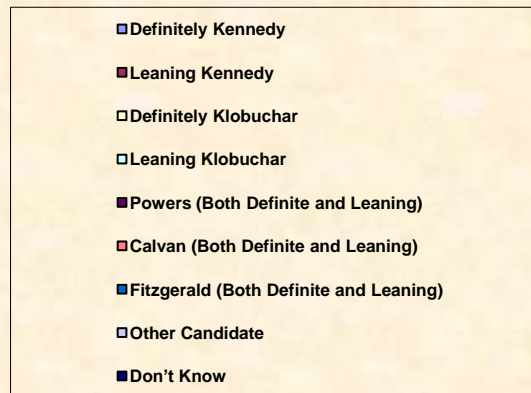
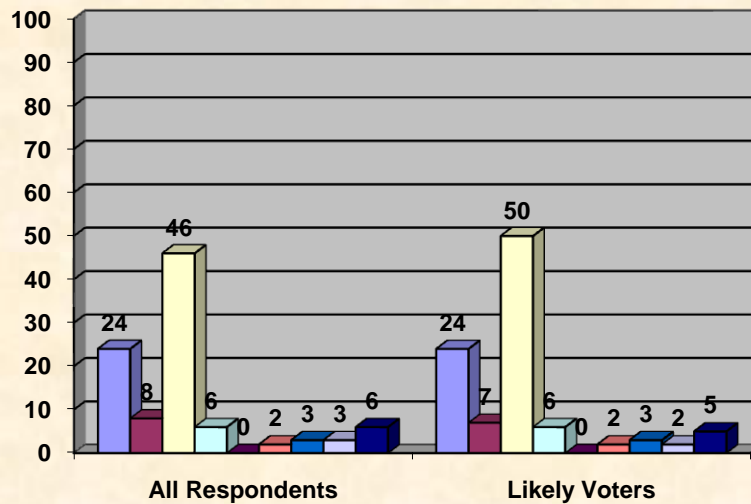


Table 10:
Why Vote for Candidate in Senate Race
(multiple responses accepted)

	Frequency of Response for Those Voting for Kennedy	Percentage in Response Category for Those Voting for Kennedy	Frequency of Response for Those Voting for Klobuchar	Percentage in Response Category for Those Voting for Klobuchar	Frequency of Response for Those Voting for Others	Percentage in Response Category for Those Voting for Others	Total
Abortion Position	3	1%	2	1%	1	0%	5
Budget Deficit Position	4	2%	1	0%	0	0%	5
Crime Position	1	0%	6	3%	0	0%	7
Don't Like Opposition	18	8%	23	10%	4	2%	46
Education Position	6	3%	10	4%	0	0%	16
Environmental Position	2	1%	2	1%	0	0%	4
Good Track Record-Experience	10	4%	24	10%	0	0%	34
Health Care Position	2	1%	6	3%	1	0%	8
Economic Plan	8	3%	0	0%	1	0%	9
Character/Like Them as a Person	31	13%	53	22%	3	1%	87
No Particular Reason	3	1%	7	3%	0	0%	10
Not a Typical Candidate/Politician	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	2
Gay Marriage Position	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	2
Position on Terrorism	2	1%	1	0%	1	0%	4
Same Political Ideology	29	12%	57	24%	2	1%	88
Same Political Party	43	18%	54	23%	6	3%	103
Senior Issues Positions	1	0%	2	1%	0	0%	3
Social Security Position	2	1%	2	1%	0	0%	4
Somebody Different	5	2%	21	9%	4	2%	30
Taxes	5	2%	5	2%	0	0%	10
Time for a Change	3	1%	25	11%	2	1%	29
Position on Iraq	2	1%	3	1%	3	1%	7
Background-Personal/Professional	9	4%	30	13%	3	1%	41
Bush – Pro/Con	4	2%	1	0%	1	0%	5
Other	24	10%	48	20%	13	6%	85
Don't Know	13	6%	10	4%	15	6%	38
Refused	4	2%	1	0%	1	0%	6

Total	236	100%	394	100%	63	100%	
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Table 11: Demographics and Senate Candidate Support All Respondents (don't know responses excluded)			
Candidate →	Kennedy	Klobuchar	Others
Demographic Characteristic ↓			
Gender- Male	36%	52%	12%
Female	33%	60%	7%
Age- 18-24	45%	45%	10%
25-34	39%	46%	16%
35-44	37%	55%	8%
45-54	34%	55%	11%
55-65	27%	70%	4%
65+	24%	70%	5%
Combined Household			
Income- Under \$10,000	40%	60%	0%
\$10,001-\$15,000	0%	85%	15%
\$15,001-\$20,000	17%	56%	28%
\$20,001-\$25,000	48%	44%	7%
\$25,0001-\$30,000	28%	68%	4%
\$30,001-\$40,000	43%	43%	15%
\$40,001-\$50,000	30%	59%	11%
\$50,001-\$100,000	35%	53%	13%
\$100,000+	38%	58%	4%
Party Affiliation- Democrat	10%	86%	4%
Republican	85%	8%	8%
Other Parties	34%	52%	14%
All independents	26%	52%	22%
Ideology- Liberal	10%	81%	9%
Moderate	26%	63%	11%
Conservative	70%	23%	8%
Area of the State			
Metro Counties	42%	58%	Na
Out State Counties	34%	66%	Na

Metro counties Include Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, Washington

MINNESOTA GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Table 12 shows the results from our Gubernatorial Horse Race question both for all respondents and screened for likely voters. Again, the data is not a prediction of who will win the contest. It is a snap shot in time. We extended the interview time to prevent interference of any particular issues or advertisements. We see correlation between these findings and our findings with the Feeling Thermometer. A contextual issue is always a possibility. That is, after respondents rated the President, gave thought to the Iraq War and rated the candidates on the Feeling Thermometer, their potential vote choice could be influenced.

In summary, among all respondents, Hatch has 43 percent (combined definitely and leaning voters) vs. Pawlenty at 37 percent (combined definitely and leaning voters). Among likely voters, Hatch leads with 46 percent to Pawlenty's 36 percent. The margin of error is approximately 4 percent and 7 percent of our respondents noted they don't know who they might vote for.

Table 13 shows the various reasons why respondents have, at this time, prefer Pawlenty, Hatch and Hutchinson. In terms of the top five choices for Hatch and Pawlenty, it is clear that for both candidates, their supporters plan to vote for them because they are of the same ideology and of the same party. Both sets of supporters like their candidates due to their candidate. For Hatch, however, his supporters plan to vote for him because they don't like the opposition and see a need for a change. For Pawlenty, his supporters plan to vote for him also because of his track record and background.

Table 14 shows the cross tabulation analysis of demographics and vote choice for Pawlenty, Hatch and Hutchinson. The clarity we found for the senate race is not as apparent for the governor's race, but equally, Hatch is leading in many categories. He is clearly leading among women voters, younger voters and older voters. In household income categories, he leads among less affluent to middle income voters. However, Pawlenty does not lead among wealthy voters or males. He is leading among the 25-34 age group. In many of the categories, no clear favorite is apparent.

**Table 12:
Minnesota Governor's Race**

If the November 2006 election for the US Senate were being held today, would you vote for Mike Hatch, the Democratic candidate, Tim Pawlenty, the Republican candidate, Ken Pentel, the Green Party candidate, Peter Hutchinson, the Independence Party candidate, or a candidate of another party?

[If not sure]

Although you are not sure, would you say you lean more toward Hatch, Pawlenty, Pentel, Hutchinson, or a candidate of another party?

Response	Frequency All Respondents	Percent All Respondents	Frequency Likely Voters	Percent Likely Voters
Definitely Hatch	202	34%	189	38%
Leaning Hatch	52	9%	42	8%
Definitely Pawlenty	196	33%	167	33%
Leaning Pawlenty	24	4%	16	3%
Pentel (Both Definite and Leaning)	7	1%	5	1%
Hutchinson (Both Definite and Leaning)	37	6%	32	6%
Other Candidate	19	3%	13	3%
Don't Know	44	7%	34	7%
Total	583	100%	499	100%

A likely voter is one who is registered to vote or planning to register to vote, voted in 2004 or had a good reason not to vote (such as illness or not being 18 years of age), and indicated that they are almost certain to vote and probably will vote in this election. This screened out approximately 15% (90) of the respondents. Therefore, 85% of the respondents were considered likely voters.

Minnesota Governor's Race

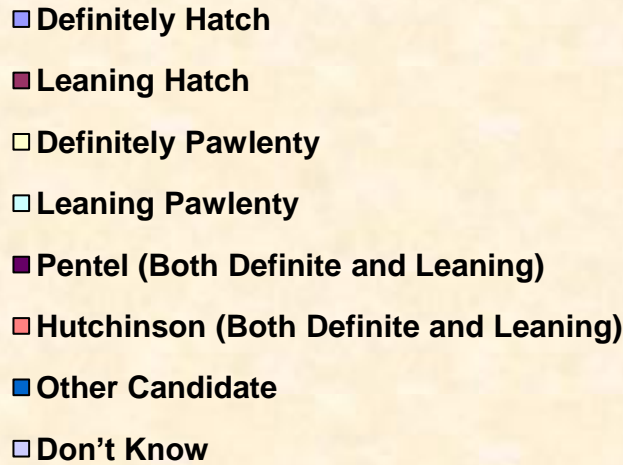
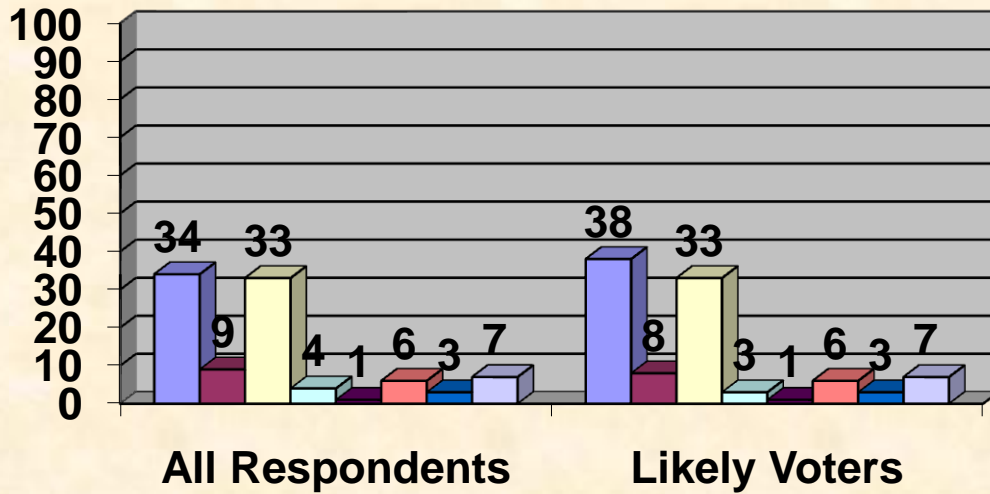


Table 13:
Why Voting for Candidate in Governor's Race
(multiple responses accepted)

	Frequency of Response for Those Voting for Hatch	Percentage in Response Category for Those Voting for Hatch	Frequency of Response for Those Voting for Pawlenty	Percentage in Response Category for Those Voting for Pawlenty	Frequency of Response for Those Voting for Hutchinson	Percentage in Response Category for Those Voting for Hutchinson	Frequency of Response for Those Voting for Others	Percentage in Response Category for Those Voting for Others	Total
Abortion Position	1	0%	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%	3

Budget Deficit Position	4	1%	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%	8
Crime Position	2	1%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3
Don't Like Opposition	28	9%	11	3%	4	1%	10	3%	52
Education Position	19	6%	3	1%	1	0%	0	0%	23
Environmental Position	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	4
Good Track Record- Experience	19	6%	58	18%	3	1%	1	0%	80
Health Care Position	10	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	10
Economic Plan	5	2%	6	2%	0	0%	0	0%	11
Character/Like Them as a Person	30	9%	36	11%	2	1%	0	0%	69
No Particular Reason	6	2%	8	3%	2	1%	2	1%	17
Not a Typical Candidate/Politician	1	0%	2	1%	2	1%	1	0%	6
Position on Terrorism	0	0%	13	4%	1	0%	0	0%	1
Same Political Ideology	30	9%	33	10%	9	3%	0	0%	72
Same Political Party	50	16%	30	9%	2	1%	1	0%	83
Senior Issues Positions	0	0%	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%	3
Integrity/Scruples	5	2%	4	1%	1	0%	1	0%	11
Somebody Different	13	4%	3	1%	5	2%	1	0%	22
Taxes	11	3%	10	3%	0	0%	2	1%	23
Time for a Change	21	7%	0	0%	3	1%	0	0%	25
Background	20	6%	20	6%	2	1%	0	0%	42
Other	36	11%	29	9%	7	2%	3	1%	74
Don't Know	3	1%	10	3%	5	2%	5	2%	23
Total	317	100%	286	100%	49	100%	29	100%	665

Table 14: Demographics and Senate Candidate Support
All Respondents
(others and don't know respondents excluded)

Candidate →	Hatch	Pawlenty	Hutchinson
Demographic Characteristic ↓			
Gender- Male	45%	47%	8%
Female	54%	39%	6%
Age- 18-24	54%	42%	4%
25-34	42%	56%	2%
35-44	42%	48%	10%

45-54	50%	42%	8%
55-65	55%	37%	8%
65+	59%	31%	10%
Income- Under \$10,000	56%	33%	11%
\$10,001-\$15,000	69%	23%	8%
\$15,001-\$20,000	87%	7%	7%
\$20,001-\$25,000	35%	54%	12%
\$25,0001-\$30,000	63%	38%	0%
\$30,001-\$40,000	51%	40%	9%
\$40,001-\$50,000	47%	47%	6%
\$50,001-\$100,000	47%	45%	8%
\$100,000+	49%	45%	7%
Party Affiliation- Democrat	76%	19%	6%
Republican	9%	88%	4%
Other Parties	44%	46%	10%
All independents	47%	37%	16%
Ideology- Liberal	78%	12%	10%
Moderate	49%	42%	9%
Conservative	19%	79%	3%
Area of the State			
Metro Counties	48%	46%	6%
Out State Counties	52%	40%	8%
Metro counties Include Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, Washington			

DEMOGRAPHICS

This section shows the demographic information we collected from all respondents.

Table 15: Gender		
Response	Frequency	Percent
Male	296	50%
Female	298	50%
Total	594	100%

Table 16: Party Voting History		
Response	Frequency	Percent
Always Votes Democratic	89	15%
Democrat Who Sometimes Votes for Other Party	132	23%
Always Votes Republican	59	10%
Republican Who Sometimes Votes for Other Party	67	12%
Always Votes Green	3	1%
Green Who Sometimes Votes for Other Party	3	1%
Always Votes MN Independence	7	1%
MN Independence Who Sometimes Votes for Other Party	17	3%
independent Closer to Democrats	72	12%
independent Closer to Republicans	37	6%
independent Closer to Green	5	1%
independent Closer to MN Independence Party	23	4%
Other	34	6%
Apolitical	13	2%
Don't Know	22	4%
Total	583	100%

Table 17: Ideology		
Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Liberal	64	11%
Somewhat Liberal	124	21%
Moderate	200	34%
Somewhat Conservative	138	23%
Very Conservative	51	9%
Don't Know	13	2%
Total	590	100%

Table 17: Age		
Response	Frequency	Percent
18-24	72	12%
25-34	107	18%
35-44	119	20%
45-54	119	20%
55-65	83	14%
65+	95	16%

Total	594	100%
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Table 19: Employment		
Response	Frequency	Percent
Working Now	386	65%
Laid Off	5	1%
Unemployed	31	5%
Retired	108	18%
Disabled	5	1%
Household Manager	27	5%
Student	31	5%
Don't Know	1	0%
Total	593	100%

Table 20: Combined Household Income		
Response	Frequency	Percent
Under \$10,000	13	2%
\$10,001-\$15,000	15	3%
\$15,001-\$20,000	18	3%
\$20,001-\$25,000	27	5%
\$25,0001-\$30,000	27	5%
\$30,001-\$40,000	42	7%
\$40,001-\$50,000	56	9%
\$50,001-\$100,000	130	22%
\$100,000+	167	28%
Don't Know	36	6%
Refused	63	11%
Total	536	100%

Summary of Various Polling Reports of Minnesotans

PI

Table 21: Polling Data on Senate Race						
Poll	Date	Sample	Kennedy (R)	Klobuchar (D)	Und.	Spread
SCSU	10/15- 10/26	580 ALL 494 LV	32 31	52 56		20 25
U. of Minnesota	10/23 - 10/28	LV 33 56				Klobuchar +22.0
Rasmussen	10/25 - 10/25	500 LV	39	54	6	Klobuchar +15.0
SurveyUSA	10/21 - 10/23	606 LV	39	55	1	Klobuchar +16.0
Zogby Interactive *	10/10 - 10/16	737 LV	43	50	6	Klobuchar +7.0
Star Tribune	10/06 - 10/11	818 LV	34	55	5	Klobuchar +21.0
Rasmussen	10/04 - 10/04	500 LV	40	57	1	Klobuchar +17.0
SurveyUSA	09/25 - 09/27	616 LV	43	51	3	Klobuchar +8.0
Zogby Interactive*	09/19 - 09/25		40	49	11	Klobuchar +9.0
Mason-Dixon	09/18 - 09/20	625 RV	37	52	9	Klobuchar +15.0
U. of Minnesota	09/13 - 09/18	1023 LV	36	52	5	Klobuchar +16.0

Table 22: Polling Data on Governor's Race						
Poll	Date	Sample	Pawlenty (R)*	Hatch (D)	Und.	Spread
SCSU	10-15/-10-26	499 LV	Pawlenty (R) 36% ,			10
			Hatch (D) 46%			
			ALL RESPONDENTS NO VOTER SCREEN	603		

U. of Minnesota	10/23 - 10/28	663 LV	39% 45%	Hatch +6%			
Rasmussen	10/25 - 10/25	500 LV	44	45	2	Hatch +1.0	
SurveyUSA	10/21 - 10/23	606 LV	44	45	2	Hatch +1.0	
Zogby Interactive*	10/10 - 10/16	737 LV	45	45	--	Tie	
MN Star-Tribune	10/06 - 10/11	818 LV	37	46	4	Hatch +9.0	
Rasmussen	10/04 - 10/04	500 LV	46	50	2	Hatch +4.0	
SurveyUSA	09/25 - 09/27	616 LV	45	44	3	Pawlenty +1.0	
Zogby Interactive*	09/19 - 09/25	718 LV	43	44	6	Hatch +1.0	
Mason-Dixon	09/18 - 09/20	625 LV	42	39	11	Pawlenty +3.0	
U. of Minnesota	09/13 - 09/18	1023 LV	42	44	5	Hatch +2.0	
Star Tribune	09/13 - 09/15	820 LV	42	42	5	Tie	