

THE 2012 UTAH PRIORITIES SURVEY OF PARTY DELEGATES AND VOTERS

HIGHLIGHTS

- While distinct differences remain between state party delegates and voters, they are not as pronounced as in 2010.
- The top policy priorities of Republican delegates focus on state's rights, the economy, and reducing crime. These priorities are more in line with Republican voters than delegates were in 2010.
- The top policy priorities of Democratic delegates focus on education, healthcare, ethics, pollution, and the economy. These priorities are very similar to Democratic voters.
- Republican congressional incumbents Rob Bishop and Jason Chaffetz hold comfortable leads over their challengers and will almost certainly receive enough delegate votes to avoid a primary.
- Governor Herbert and U.S. Senator Orrin Hatch are close to the 60% delegate threshold to avoid a primary, but the margin of error makes these convention races too close to call.
- Regarding political ideology, 58% of Utahns identify as moderate, increasing from 55% in 2010.
- In 2010, 37% of Utah voters supported the Tea Party, this fell to 19% in 2012.
- Women remain underrepresented at the state conventions, especially among Republicans, with only 25% of delegates being women.

The mission of Utah Foundation is to promote a thriving economy, a well-prepared workforce, and a high quality of life for Utahns by performing thorough, well-supported research that helps policymakers, business and community leaders, and citizens better understand complex issues and providing practical, well-reasoned recommendations for policy change.

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As part of the 2012 Utah Priorities Project, Utah Foundation and the Hinckley Institute of Politics have surveyed Utah voters and delegates to the major parties' state conventions. This survey was conducted for the first time in 2010, showing distinct differences between party delegates and voters, with delegates usually taking more zealous positions than their parties' voters. The 2012 survey also shows differences between voters and delegates, but those differences are not as pronounced as in 2010.

This survey also shows that both Republican delegates and voters now have more moderate views on several issues, such as global warming, abortion and public education. Additionally, this survey reveals that support for the Tea Party in Utah has declined significantly since 2010. Finally, this survey provides insight into the delegates' candidate preferences for this week's state party conventions, as well as voter preferences for those candidates.

HOW THE SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED

The 2012 survey of voters and delegates was conducted by Dan Jones and Associates by telephone and online (through email and postcard invitations). It was directed at three primary populations: the general public of likely voters, Republican Party state convention delegates, and Democratic Party state convention delegates. In addition, the general voting population was divided among those who identified as Republican voters, Democratic voters and independent voters.

The survey of the general public was conducted to 804 respondents from March 30th – April 9th, 2012, with a margin of error of +/- 3.45% on total data, and +/-6.94% for each congressional district. The survey of Republican delegates was conducted from April 4th – 11th, 2012. The sample was randomly drawn from

The 2012 Utah Priorities Project

During this important election year, Utah Foundation is working to focus political dialogue on the issues that matter most to Utah voters. This is a project Utah Foundation undertakes during each gubernatorial election year. It begins with a survey of voters to rank the major issues and set the agenda for Utah Foundation's research and other activities this year.

The Utah Priorities Project website (www.utahpriorities.net) will serve as a library of information on the top issues and will facilitate dialogue about the issues. Through outreach to many media outlets and a partnership with the Hinckley Institute of Politics, this project will also feature issue forums, candidate debates, candidate profiles, and other coverage of these issues.

Republican delegate lists provided by the Utah Republican Party of approximately 3,920 names and has a margin of error of +/- 4.43% for all Republican delegates. Within each congressional district, the margins of error for Republican delegates are: First District, +/- 8.4%; Second District, +/-9.1%; Third District, +/-9.1%; and the Fourth District, +/-9.1%. The survey of Democratic delegates was conducted from April 6th – 12th, 2012. The sample was randomly drawn from Democratic delegate lists provided by the Utah Democratic Party of 2,051 delegates (of a possible 2,500), and has a margin of error +/- 4.35% for all Democratic delegates. Within congressional districts, the margins of error are: First District, +/-12.5%; Second District, +/-8.0%; Third District, +/-10.0%; and the Fourth District, +/-7.2%. The margins of error are higher for Democratic delegates in the First and Third Districts because the delegate selection process did not provide adequate time to reach delegates in Davis and Utah Counties.

This methodology is similar to the 2010 survey, with one important change. The 2010 survey identified Republican and Democratic voters as only those who were registered members of those parties, and categorized all others as “unaffiliated voters.” This survey instead identifies Republican, Democratic and independent voters as those who stated they were likely to vote in that manner. Political science research shows that even those voters who are not registered party members but lean towards one party are still extremely loyal voters, and that party has a profound influence over how they vote.¹ However, it does require that discretion be used when comparing the results of the voting populations between the 2010 and 2012 surveys. Comparisons between Republican voters between 2010 and 2012 are still robust, because the Republicans’ closed primary election means those who typically vote Republican are overwhelmingly registered Republican, but discretion should be used when comparing Democratic or independent/unaffiliated voters between these two surveys, because many unaffiliated voters vote in the open Democratic primary elections.

HEADED IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION?

The survey began by asking voters and delegates to rate their opinions of the overall direction in which the United States is headed. A plurality of all voters (48%) was relatively neutral on the direction of the nation, followed by those who felt it was headed in the wrong direction (46%). There was a significant difference between Republicans and Democrats. A majority of Republican delegates (74%) and voters (59%) felt the nation was headed in the wrong direction, compared to only 11% of Democratic delegates and 16% of Democratic voters.

The survey also asked voters and delegates to rate the direction in which Utah is headed. A majority of voters (62%) were relatively neutral, followed by those who felt it was headed in the right direction (28%). Once again, there was a difference between the parties, but in the opposite direction. While most Republican delegates (57%) and voters (59%) were relatively neutral, 42% of Republican delegates and 38% of Republican voters felt Utah is headed in the right direction. Most Democratic delegates (57%) and voters (66%) were relatively neutral, but only 9% of delegates and 8% of voters felt the state is headed in the right direction.

It is interesting to note that both delegates and voters of each party were more positive about the system in which their party has more control. The Democratic Party has control of the White House and a

Figure 1: Right or Wrong Direction—U.S. and Utah

Please rate your opinion of the overall direction in which the United States is headed						
	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Wrong Direction	74%	11%	59%	16%	39%	46%
Relatively Neutral	25%	61%	39%	66%	53%	48%
Right Direction	0%	27%	2%	17%	8%	6%

Please rate your opinion of the overall direction in which the State of Utah is headed						
	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Wrong Direction	1%	34%	3%	25%	15%	10%
Relatively Neutral	57%	57%	59%	66%	64%	62%
Right Direction	42%	9%	38%	8%	21%	28%

majority in the U.S. Senate, and Democrats in Utah were much more positive about the direction the nation is headed than Republicans. Conversely, the Republican Party controls both the executive and legislative branches in Utah, and voters and delegates of that party were much more positive about the state’s direction than they were of the nation.

TOP ISSUES TO ADDRESS

To understand the top areas where voters and delegates want to see action, they were asked regarding 21 issues, “How important are the following for the State of Utah’s elected officials to address?” Respondents were asked to rate each issue on a scale of one to seven: one meaning it was “not at all important” for action to be taken, and seven being “extremely important.” This is similar to the Utah Priorities Survey, in which respondents were asked to rate their level of concern on the most important public policy issues for Utah. However, voters may be concerned with an issue because they either do or do not want action taken on it. In this current survey, the questions were phrased to be more focused on areas where voters and state convention delegates want to see action.

Figure 2 shows the results from all the questions about policy priorities. Figure 3 uses the data from these questions to create a top-five ranked list for each of the groups that were surveyed. As in the 2010 survey, the distinctions between Republicans and Democrats in 2012 were pronounced, especially among the delegates who shared only one priority: increasing the number of quality jobs. In 2010, Republican and Democratic voters only shared one priority (improving the quality of K-12 education), but are much more similar this election (2010 results can be found in the appendix of this report).

Republican Delegates and Voters

The top five policy priorities of Republican delegates are: protecting state’s rights, creating a business-friendly economy, increasing the number of quality jobs, allowing mining and grazing on federal lands in Utah, and reducing crime. The top two issues of state’s rights and a business-friendly economy were also the top issues for Republican delegates in 2010. In addition, allowing mining and grazing on federal lands also ranked fourth in 2010. However, increasing the number of quality jobs and reducing crime are new delegate priorities this year, replacing protecting gun rights and preventing illegal immigration. As in 2010, Republican delegates were the only group to not rate improving K-12 education as a top-five priority. In 2010, Republican delegates ranked K-12 education 11th among the 22 issues surveyed, but this year it ranked sixth among 21 issues, signaling that while it is still not a top-five priority, its importance has increased.

Figure 2: How important are the following for the State of Utah's elected officials to address?

Improving the quality of education in Kindergarten through 12th-grade

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Not Important	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Relatively Neutral	40%	8%	28%	18%	23%	25%
Important	57%	91%	70%	80%	75%	72%

Improving the quality of higher education at Utah's colleges and universities

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Not Important	6%	1%	3%	2%	4%	3%
Relatively Neutral	54%	26%	48%	30%	37%	42%
Important	40%	73%	47%	66%	59%	53%

Investing in transportation infrastructure

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Not Important	8%	5%	6%	7%	9%	7%
Relatively Neutral	66%	57%	62%	45%	56%	58%
Important	26%	38%	30%	45%	34%	34%

Preventing illegal immigration

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Not Important	9%	43%	9%	32%	16%	15%
Relatively Neutral	40%	46%	44%	47%	38%	43%
Important	50%	10%	46%	21%	45%	42%

Increasing the number of quality jobs

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Not Important	3%	1%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Relatively Neutral	23%	23%	23%	27%	28%	25%
Important	73%	75%	75%	70%	70%	73%

Creating a business-friendly economy

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Not Important	1%	5%	1%	7%	2%	2%
Relatively Neutral	13%	50%	21%	49%	34%	29%
Important	85%	45%	77%	43%	65%	68%

Reducing crime

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Not Important	1%	5%	2%	3%	4%	3%
Relatively Neutral	40%	55%	32%	48%	36%	36%
Important	59%	39%	65%	49%	59%	61%

Increasing Utah's amount of water supply

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Not Important	3%	7%	2%	8%	4%	4%
Relatively Neutral	46%	49%	51%	49%	45%	49%
Important	49%	43%	44%	42%	50%	45%

Decreasing pollution

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Not Important	10%	3%	6%	6%	5%	6%
Relatively Neutral	68%	20%	61%	23%	42%	49%
Important	22%	77%	32%	71%	52%	44%

Protecting individuals from home foreclosures

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Not Important	27%	6%	16%	7%	13%	13%
Relatively Neutral	60%	46%	60%	55%	50%	56%
Important	13%	47%	23%	36%	36%	30%

Decreasing taxes

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Not Important	4%	37%	6%	21%	13%	10%
Relatively Neutral	51%	50%	52%	54%	51%	52%
Important	44%	12%	41%	23%	36%	37%

Lowering the costs of health care

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Not Important	10%	2%	9%	8%	8%	8%
Relatively Neutral	46%	28%	43%	25%	35%	37%
Important	43%	69%	47%	67%	55%	53%

Expanding the availability of health care coverage

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Not Important	17%	2%	13%	8%	9%	11%
Relatively Neutral	56%	16%	47%	18%	38%	38%
Important	25%	82%	40%	74%	52%	50%

Lowering the costs of energy, such as utilities and gasoline prices

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Not Important	5%	12%	5%	9%	5%	6%
Relatively Neutral	49%	58%	43%	54%	43%	45%
Important	46%	30%	51%	37%	52%	49%

Decreasing state government spending

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Not Important	3%	28%	4%	14%	8%	7%
Relatively Neutral	42%	54%	40%	55%	42%	42%
Important	55%	18%	53%	31%	50%	49%

Protecting gun rights

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Not Important	6%	59%	9%	47%	24%	19%
Relatively Neutral	32%	29%	36%	27%	30%	33%
Important	62%	12%	54%	24%	44%	47%

Providing non-discrimination laws for gays and lesbians

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Not Important	42%	6%	26%	10%	22%	21%
Relatively Neutral	48%	32%	52%	28%	42%	46%
Important	9%	62%	20%	62%	33%	32%

Allowing mining and grazing on federal lands in Utah

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Not Important	3%	45%	5%	33%	19%	13%
Relatively Neutral	26%	40%	46%	45%	47%	45%
Important	70%	14%	47%	19%	32%	39%

Protecting states' rights

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Not Important	1%	40%	1%	31%	13%	9%
Relatively Neutral	11%	43%	25%	45%	33%	30%
Important	87%	16%	72%	22%	54%	59%

Improving the ethics and oversight of elected state and local officials

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Not Important	3%	2%	2%	6%	5%	3%
Relatively Neutral	43%	18%	37%	26%	23%	32%
Important	53%	79%	60%	67%	70%	64%

Reducing restrictions of the sales of liquor in Utah

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Not Important	29%	23%	26%	25%	21%	24%
Relatively Neutral	59%	36%	53%	29%	45%	47%
Important	12%	40%	19%	45%	32%	28%

The priorities of Republican delegates and voters are more consistent this year than they were two years ago. In 2010, both delegates and voters agreed the top two issues were protecting states' rights and creating a business-friendly economy, but that is where the similarities ended. This year, though they are ranked differently, the two groups listed four of the same top priorities. The only places they differed were that delegates listed allowing mining and grazing on federal lands as a top issue while voters did not, and voters listed K-12 education whereas delegates did not. In addition, while protecting states' rights remained the top issue for delegates, it fell from the top spot for voters in 2010 to third in 2012.

Democratic Delegates and Voters

The top priorities of Democratic delegates in 2012 are: K-12 education, expanding the availability of healthcare, improving the ethics and oversight of elected officials, decreasing pollution, and increasing the number of quality jobs. This is very similar to the priorities of Democratic delegates in 2010. The difference is that, in 2010, delegates listed lowering the costs of healthcare as a top-five priority, but that was replaced with increasing quality jobs in 2012.

The priorities of Democratic delegates and voters were very similar in 2012, just as they were in 2010. Delegates did not list improving

Figure 3: Top Public Policy Priorities for Delegates and Voters

2010			2012		
Rank	Issue	Mean Score	Rank	Issue	Mean Score
1	Protecting states' rights	6.45	1	Protecting states' rights	6.49
2	Creating a business-friendly economy	6.24	2	Creating a business-friendly economy	6.29
3	Protecting gun rights	6.01	3	Increasing the number of quality jobs	5.94
4	Allowing mining and grazing on federal lands in Utah	5.84	4	Allowing mining and grazing on federal lands in Utah	5.90
5	Preventing illegal immigration	5.69	5	Reducing crime	5.68

2010			2012		
Rank	Issue	Mean Score	Rank	Issue	Mean Score
1	Improving the quality of K-12 education	6.50	1	Improving the quality of K-12 education	6.54
2	Improving the ethics and oversight of elected state officials	6.39	2	Expanding the availability of health care coverage	6.25
3	Expanding the availability of health care coverage	6.31	3	Improving the ethics and oversight of elected state officials	6.23
4	Lowering the costs of health care	6.18	4	Decreasing pollution	6.06
5	Decreasing pollution	6.00	5	Increasing the number of quality jobs	6.04

2010			2012		
Rank	Issue	Mean Score	Rank	Issue	Mean Score
1	Protecting states' rights	6.14	1	Creating a business-friendly economy	6.12
2	Creating a business-friendly economy	6.06	2	Increasing the number of quality jobs	6.06
3	Increasing the number of quality jobs	5.99	3	Protecting states' rights	6.06
4	Improving the quality of K-12 education	5.94	4	Improving the quality of K-12 education	5.92
5	Reducing crime	5.84	5	Reducing crime	5.83

2010			2012		
Rank	Issue	Mean Score	Rank	Issue	Mean Score
1	Improving the quality of K-12 education	6.45	1	Improving the quality of K-12 education	6.30
2	Expanding the availability of health care coverage	6.29	2	Increasing the number of quality jobs	5.89
3	Decreasing pollution	6.22	3	Improving the quality of education at Utah's colleges and universities	5.81
4	Improving the ethics and oversight of elected state officials	6.19	4	Decreasing pollution	5.80
5	Improving the quality of education at Utah's colleges and universities	6.05	5	Expanding the availability of healthcare coverage	5.78

2010			2012		
Rank	Issue	Mean Score	Rank	Issue	Mean Score
1	Improving the quality of K-12 education	6.05	1	Improving the quality of K-12 education	6.08
2	Improving the ethics and oversight of elected state officials	6.03	2	Improving the ethics and oversight of elected state and local officials	5.97
3	Increasing the number of quality jobs	5.84	3	Increasing the number of quality jobs	5.96
4	Reducing crime	5.75	4	Creating a business-friendly economy	5.82
5	Creating a business-friendly economy	5.70	5	Reducing crime	5.62

2010			2012		
Rank	Issue	Mean Score	Rank	Issue	Mean Score
1	Improving the quality of K-12 education	6.00	1	Improving the quality of K-12 education	6.02
2	Increasing the number of quality jobs	5.93	2	Increasing the number of quality jobs	6.01
3	Creating a business-friendly economy	5.92	3	Creating a business-friendly economy	5.85
4	Reducing crime	5.81	4	Improving the ethics and oversight of elected state and local officials	5.78
5	Improving the ethics and oversight of elected state and local officials	5.77	5	Reducing crime	5.70

the quality of higher education as a top priority, whereas voters did, and voters did not list improving the ethics of elected officials.

Independent Voters

The priorities of independent voters were very similar to the priorities all voters combined. Both groups listed improving K-12 education as their top priority, and while the four remaining issues were the same, they listed them in different order. Independents said their four remaining top priorities were: improving ethics of elected offices, increasing the number of quality jobs, creating a business friendly economy and reducing crime. Similarly, the four remaining priorities for all voters combined were: increasing the number of quality jobs, creating a business-friendly economy, improving ethics of elected officials, and reducing crime.

AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT ON POLITICAL ISSUES

The next section of the survey posed 12 questions regarding relevant political issues and asked delegates and voters whether they agreed or disagreed. Many of these questions are designed to test the strength of ideological positions. This was again based on a seven-point scale,

with one being “strongly disagree” and seven being “strongly agree.” As with the priorities for voters and delegates, there were stark differences between Republicans and Democrats. However, there were also differences between party voters and delegates, as well as important changes that occurred between 2010 and 2012.

Republican and Democratic Voters

As shown in Figure 4, the major differences between voters of the two major parties ranged in issues from same-gender marriage to global warming and the effects of partisanship. The biggest difference between these two groups concerns the 2010 Federal healthcare bill, which 75% of Republican voters agree should be repealed, compared to only 12% of Democrats. When asked if there is significant scientific evidence to suggest global warming is caused by humans, 12% of Republicans agreed, compared to 71% of Democrats. Finally, when asked if same-gender marriage should be legalized, 7% of Republicans agreed, compared to 65% of Democratic voters. These two groups also differed greatly in their opinions about whether Congress should pass a balanced budget amendment, the effects of partisanship, and whether Utah should do more to help people in poverty.

Figure 4: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Same-gender marriage should be legalized.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Disagree	89%	18%	75%	20%	49%	58%
Relatively Neutral	9%	24%	17%	15%	30%	20%
Agree	2%	58%	7%	65%	21%	22%

Utah's comprehensive immigration reform of 2011 was the right approach.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Disagree	16%	25%	11%	30%	20%	17%
Relatively Neutral	51%	48%	53%	38%	54%	50%
Agree	28%	19%	21%	13%	14%	17%

There is significant scientific evidence to suggest global warming is caused by humans.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Disagree	63%	6%	45%	6%	22%	32%
Relatively Neutral	30%	16%	42%	21%	44%	38%
Agree	6%	77%	12%	71%	34%	29%

The U.S. Congress should pass a balanced budget amendment.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Disagree	2%	40%	3%	22%	11%	9%
Relatively Neutral	14%	32%	18%	36%	25%	22%
Agree	84%	27%	77%	40%	64%	67%

The State of Utah should increase funding for public education.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Disagree	13%	1%	8%	3%	7%	7%
Relatively Neutral	51%	10%	39%	15%	27%	32%
Agree	36%	88%	53%	82%	65%	61%

The United States should withdraw from the United Nations.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Disagree	27%	87%	34%	75%	50%	45%
Relatively Neutral	39%	10%	38%	17%	24%	31%
Agree	33%	2%	23%	5%	23%	20%

Abortion of any kind should be outlawed.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Disagree	34%	82%	33%	74%	48%	44%
Relatively Neutral	46%	13%	40%	16%	38%	35%
Agree	19%	3%	26%	10%	12%	19%

Governor Herbert made the correct decision to veto the recent sex education bill.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Disagree	13%	7%	8%	13%	13%	10%
Relatively Neutral	33%	7%	32%	12%	23%	26%
Agree	52%	83%	54%	67%	61%	58%

It is valuable for the State of Utah to reelect its current U.S. Senators and Representatives in order to maintain seniority in the U.S. Congress.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Disagree	25%	67%	19%	60%	33%	30%
Relatively Neutral	31%	26%	43%	32%	35%	40%
Agree	44%	5%	36%	8%	31%	29%

The 2010 Federal healthcare law should be repealed.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Disagree	2%	80%	5%	59%	28%	20%
Relatively Neutral	7%	13%	16%	21%	23%	19%
Agree	90%	6%	75%	12%	44%	56%

The level of partisanship in politics is having a negative effect on Utah residents.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Disagree	14%	5%	9%	1%	8%	7%
Relatively Neutral	39%	15%	43%	23%	31%	36%
Agree	45%	79%	43%	73%	59%	52%

Utah should do more to help people in poverty.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Disagree	24%	1%	13%	3%	8%	10%
Relatively Neutral	63%	32%	65%	29%	54%	56%
Agree	12%	66%	21%	68%	37%	34%

Republican Delegates and Voters

The biggest difference in opinion between Republican delegates and voters was concerning global warming. When asked whether there

was significant scientific evidence to suggest global warming is caused by humans, 63% of delegates disagreed, much higher than the 45% of Republican voters who disagreed. There was also a large difference between these two groups regarding education funding. Whereas only 36% of Republican delegates agreed that the State of Utah should increase funding for public education, 53% of Republican voters agreed. Regarding the 2010 Federal healthcare law, 90% of delegates agree it should be repealed, compared to 75% of voters. Finally, the last major difference concerned same-gender marriage, with 89% of delegates disagreeing with the statement that it should be legalized, compared to 75% of Republican voters.

Democratic Delegates and Voters

There were three main differences in the opinions of Democratic delegates and voters. First, 80% of Democratic delegates disagreed that the 2010 Federal healthcare law should be repealed, compared to 59% of Democratic voters. Second, 40% of delegates disagreed that the U.S. Congress should pass a balanced budget amendment, compared to 22% of voters. Finally, when asked whether Governor Herbert made the correct decision to veto the recent sex education bill (HB 363), 83% of delegates agreed compared to 67% of voters.

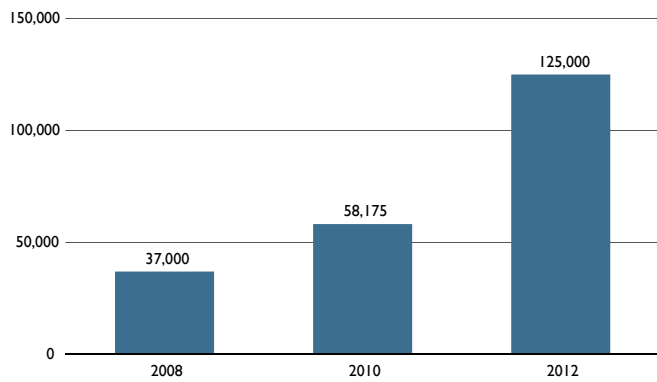
Differences Between 2010 and 2012

Opinions shifted in several key areas between 2010 and 2012, with most of the changes occurring with Republican delegates (2010 results can be found in the appendix of this report). The most pronounced change with Republican delegates concerns the issue of seniority in the U.S. Congress. In 2010, when asked if it is valuable for the State of Utah to reelect its current U.S. Senators and Representatives to maintain seniority in the U.S. Congress, only 17% of Republican delegates agreed. When this same question was asked in 2012, 44% agreed. While the 2010 response is a clear indication of the backlash then-Senator Bob Bennett encountered in the Republican state convention, the fact that delegates have softened their views on this may be a result of the campaign work done by Senator Orrin Hatch. There have been many reports that Hatch's campaign has worked to elect state delegates that are supportive of his reelection campaign.² This may be an indication that they have succeeded, and it also may signify that the anti-incumbent surge of the Tea Party has waned. In addition, Republican voters also shifted their opinion about seniority. In 2010, only 22% of Republican voters agreed it is valuable to reelect U.S. Senators and Representatives to maintain seniority; this rose to 36% in 2012.

Fewer Republican delegates and voters disagreed that there is significant scientific evidence to suggest global warming is caused by humans than in 2010. In addition, more Republican delegates agreed that the state should increase funding for public education. Regarding the statement that abortion of any kind should be outlawed, more Republican delegates and voters disagreed, and fewer agreed than in 2010.

The fact that Republican delegates views have moderated and are now more in line with Republican voters may be a signal that increased turnout at party caucus meetings in March of this year made the delegates more representative of their voters. In recent years, the Republican Party has been criticized because state delegates did not always seem to represent the will of its party members. For example, then-Governor Olene Walker was ousted in the Republican state convention in 2004, despite the fact she was had very high approval

Figure 5: Attendance at Republican Caucus Meetings



Source: Utah Republican Party. Note: The 2012 attendance is an estimate.

ratings from voters.³ Similarly, then-Senator Bennett was also ousted in the Republican state convention in 2010. That same year, Utah Foundation published a report highlighting the distinct differences between party delegates and voters.⁴

In response to that report and later efforts by leading moderate Republican political figures to reform the party nomination process, the Republican Party has made a concerted effort to increase turnout at its caucus meetings. Figure 5 shows that the Republican Party was successful in these efforts, probably in part aided by the fact that the LDS Church and other organizations encouraged participation in these meetings. In 2008, around 37,000 Republicans attended their caucus meetings; this jumped to over 58,000 in 2010 due to fervor over then-Senator Bennett’s reelection and the Tea Party movement. This year, estimates show that attendance nearly doubled. The result of this higher turnout appears to be that delegates, while still more conservative than average Republican voters, are more in line with those voters than in 2010. Data on attendance at Democratic caucuses was not available at the time of publication of this report.

Sex Education Bill

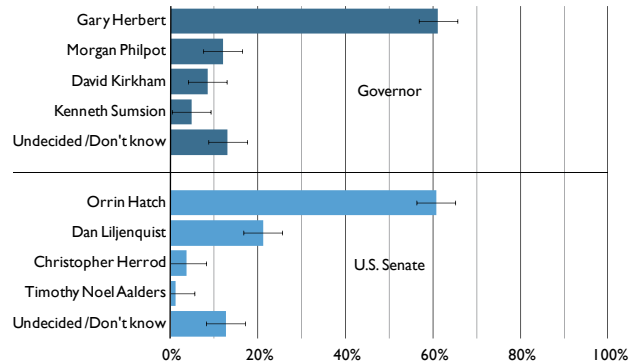
A majority of respondents within each group agreed that Governor Herbert made the right decision to veto the recent sex education bill. In the 2012 legislative session, the Utah State Legislature passed HB 363, which would have allowed school districts to drop sex education and required abstinence-only instruction for those who kept it. This caused a public backlash, with tens of thousands of people signing an online petition against it, and hundreds rallying against it at the Capitol.⁵ Interestingly, it has been reported that currently about 10% of parents opt out of having their children attend sex education classes in public schools, and this is the same percentage of all voters that disagreed that Herbert made the correct decision.⁶

CONVENTIONS AND ELECTIONS

Governor

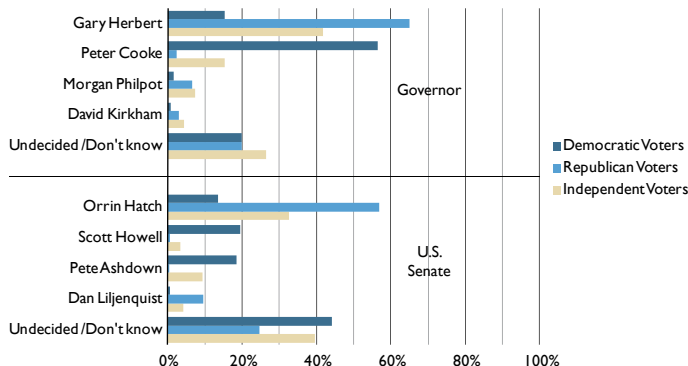
The majority of Republican delegates (61%) and voters (65%) said they would likely vote for Governor Gary Herbert. Herbert also is just above the 60% threshold, indicating he may be able to proceed directly to the general election. Overall, 49% of voters said they would vote for Herbert, including 15% of Democratic voters. Among his Republican challengers, the next closest candidate is Morgan Philpot

Figure 6: Republican Convention Decisions—Governor and U.S. Senate



Note: Candidates who were not chosen by at least 1% of the surveyed delegates are not included. Confidence intervals based on the margin of error for each district are shown at the end of each bar.

Figure 7: Voter Preferences—Governor and U.S. Senate



Note: Candidates preferred by less than 4% of the voters in any party were dropped from this figure. Margin of error not available when voters identified by party voting preference.

with the support of 6% of Republican voters and 12% of delegates. He is trailed by David Kirkham who has 3% of Republican voters and 9% of delegates. The margin of error in the delegate survey could suggest a Republican primary, but Philpot is a distant second in the race.

The lone Democrat in the gubernatorial race is Peter Cooke, who is currently supported by 16% of all voters, and 57% of Democratic voters. Overall, 22% of voters are still undecided.

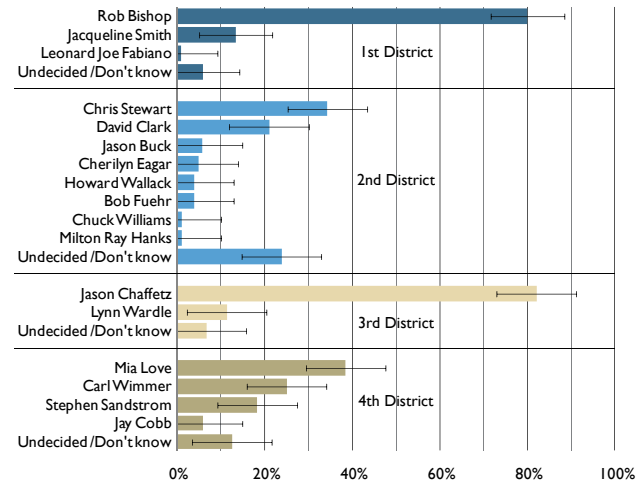
U.S. Senate

The majority of Republican delegates (59%) and voters (61%) feel that Senator Orrin Hatch should be re-elected. Overall, 47% of Utah voters think he should be re-elected. Hatch was the top choice for both Republican delegates and voters when asked who their first choice was in the upcoming U.S. Senate race. Importantly, 61% of Republican delegates say Hatch is their first choice, meaning he is just above the 60% threshold that would allow him to proceed directly to the general election, thus avoiding a primary election. The next closest Republican is Dan Liljenquist, who currently is supported

Figure 8: Should Orrin Hatch be re-elected to serve another term as U.S. Senator from Utah?

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Yes	59%	11%	61%	20%	39%	47%
No	26%	82%	30%	68%	49%	41%
Undecided	15%	8%	10%	12%	12%	11%

Figure 9: Republican Convention Decisions—U.S. Congressional Races



Note: Candidates who were not chosen by any of the surveyed delegates are not included. Confidence intervals based on the margin of error for each district are shown at the end of each bar.

by 10% of Republican voters and 21% of delegates. However, the margin of error in the delegate survey makes this convention race too close to call, and it very well could go to a June primary election between Hatch and Liljenquist.

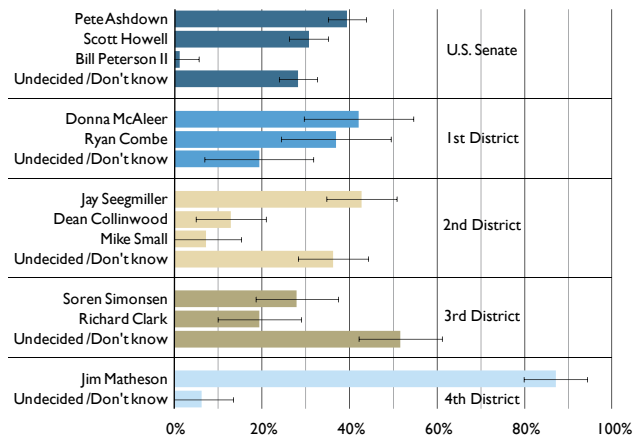
In the Democratic race for this seat, Scott Howell has the support of 19% of Democratic voters and 31% of delegates, and Pete Ashdown garners the support of 18% of Democratic voters but 39% of delegates. Bill Peterson II trails these candidates with 3% of voters and 1% of delegates. This nomination will likely go to a primary election.

Significant portions of voters have still not decided whom to vote for in the U.S. Senate race. This is especially true of Democratic delegates (28%) and voters (44%), as well as independent voters (40%). When all voters are combined, 33% are still undecided.

U.S. House of Representatives

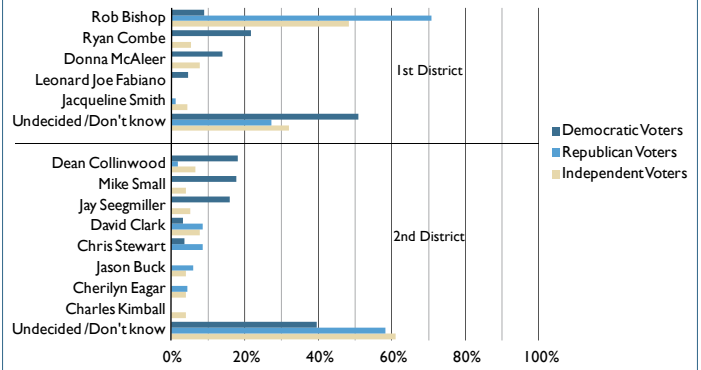
In the First Congressional District, Congressman Rob Bishop holds a commanding lead, with the support of 54% of all voters, 71%

Figure 10: Democratic Convention Decisions—U.S. Senate and House Races



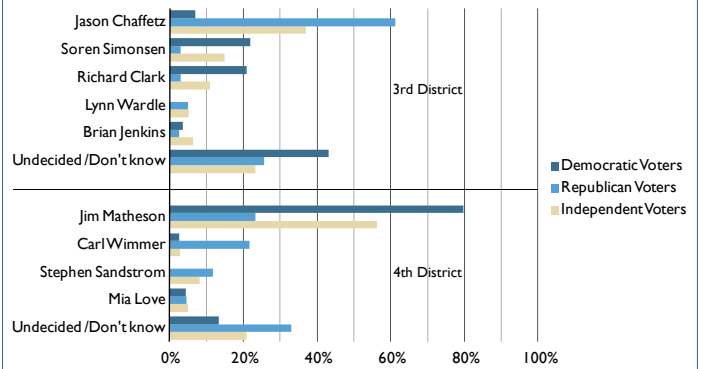
Note: The question in the 4th District was "Should Jim Matheson be re-elected for another term as U.S. Representative?" Confidence intervals based on the margin of error for each district are shown at the end of each bar.

Figure 11: Voter Preferences—1st and 2nd Congressional Districts



Note: Candidates preferred by less than 4% of the voters in any party were dropped from this figure. Margin of error not available when voters identified by party voting preference.

Figure 12: Voter Preferences—3rd and 4th Congressional Districts



Note: Candidates preferred by less than 4% of the voters in any party were dropped from this figure. Margin of error not available when voters identified by party voting preference.

of Republican voters, and 80% of delegates, meaning he should easily proceed from the convention to the general election. Of the Democrats running for this position, Donna McAleer has the support of 14% of Democratic voters and 42% of delegates, and Ryan Combe has the support of 22% of Democratic voters and 37% of delegates, which may lead to a Democratic primary election, although the sample of Democratic delegates in the district did not include Davis County, making the results incomplete.

In the Second Congressional District, Republicans David Clark and Chris Stewart are tied with 9% of Republican voters. However, Stewart has the support of more delegates (34%) than Clark (21%). Of the Democrats running for this position, Dean Collinwood and Mike Small are tied with the support of 18% of Democratic voters each. Jay Seegmiller trails them with the support of 16% of Democratic voters, but is the leader with delegate support (43%). Collinwood has the support of 13% of delegates and Small has 7%. A Republican primary election appears quite likely, with a Democratic primary also likely.

In the Third Congressional District, Republican incumbent Jason Chaffetz has the support of 48% of the public, 61% of Republican voters, and 82% of delegates. Of the Democratic challengers running for this position, Soren Simonsen has 22% of Democratic voters and 28% of delegates. He is followed by Richard Clark, who is supported by 21% of Democratic voters and 19% of delegates. Chaffetz will

Figure 13: Political Ideology of Delegates and Voters, 2012

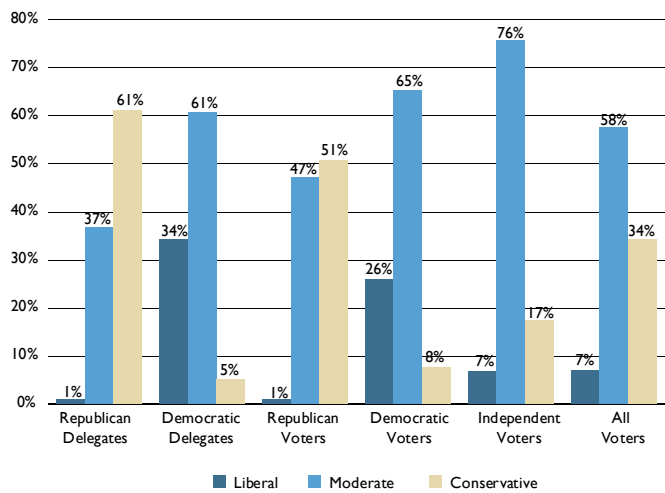
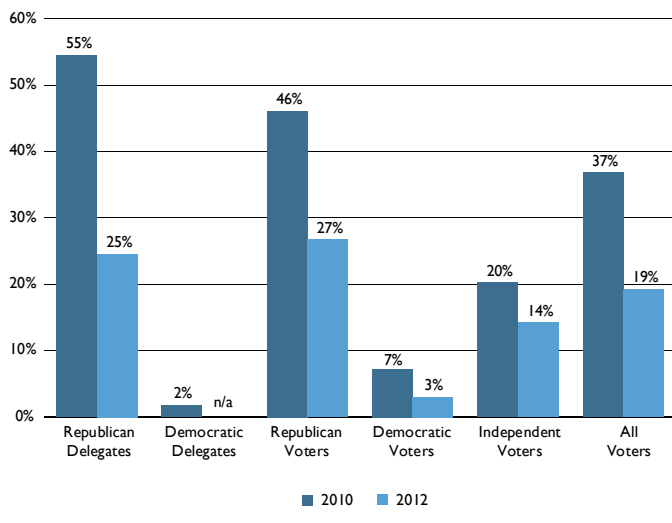


Figure 14: Support for the Tea Party, 2010 and 2012



almost certainly take the Republican nomination without a primary, and a Democratic primary may occur between Simonsen and Clark, although the sample of Democratic delegates from Utah County was extremely small, making these results incomplete.

In the Fourth Congressional District, the candidate with the most support from Republican voters is, surprisingly, Democrat Jim Matheson (23%). He is followed by Republican challengers Carl Wimmer (22%), Stephen Sandstrom (12%) and Mia Love (5%).

However, it is Mia Love that currently has the most support from Republican delegates (38%), followed by Wimmer (25%) and Sandstrom (18%). A primary election between two of these candidates is likely, but due to the margin of error, it is difficult to predict which two. Matheson is uncontested among Democrats, and so will not have to face a convention or primary election. He is supported by 47% of all voters, the highest of all candidates for this position, and 80% of Democrats. This race will be watched closely, as this district was created this year because of an increase in Utah’s population, and the new district has drawn high-profile candidates, including Matheson, who switched from his current 2nd District after redistricting made running in that district less desirable for him. Utah law does not require members of Congress to live in their districts, a fact that became more widely known when Representative Jason Chaffetz first ran in the 3rd District and lived just outside its boundary.

IDEOLOGY

When asked where in the political spectrum they considered themselves, a majority of Utah voters identified as moderate (58%), followed by conservative (34%) and liberal (7%). Most Republican delegates (61%) and voters (51%) consider themselves to be conservative, while most Democratic delegates (61%), Democratic voters (65%), and independent voters (76%) consider themselves to be moderate.

More state delegates from both parties, as well as the

overall voters, considered themselves to be moderate in 2012 than in 2010. In 2010, 32% of Republican delegates identified as moderate, this increased to 37% in 2012. In 2010, 54% of Democratic delegates identified as moderate, this increased to 61% in 2012. Once again, this could be a sign that increased turnout at party caucus meetings means that more moderate state delegates were elected. Finally, the percentage of voters who identified as moderate increased from 55% to 58%.

Figure 15: Demographics

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
2010	Male	75%	57%	45%	40%	46%
	Female	25%	43%	55%	60%	54%
2012	Male	75%	57%	47%	42%	55%
	Female	25%	43%	53%	58%	45%
2010	Less than 2 years	1%	0%	0%	5%	1%
	2-5 years	3%	3%	4%	14%	5%
	6-10 years	4%	5%	11%	7%	17%
	11-20 years	11%	14%	84%	74%	76%
	More than 20 years	81%	76%	0%	0%	1%
2012	Less than 2 years	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%
	2-5 years	2%	2%	2%	4%	3%
	6-10 years	5%	6%	9%	5%	8%
	11-20 years	12%	11%	13%	18%	16%
	More than 20 years	81%	80%	75%	73%	75%
2010	18-24 years	2%	6%	2%	0%	1%
	25-34 years	14%	20%	8%	17%	7%
	35-49 years	31%	25%	27%	26%	24%
	50-65 years	36%	41%	30%	26%	44%
	over 65	16%	8%	33%	31%	22%
2012	18-24 years	2%	4%	5%	5%	7%
	25-34 years	11%	12%	15%	22%	8%
	35-49 years	28%	21%	30%	23%	23%
	50-65 years	39%	41%	33%	40%	48%
	over 65	19%	22%	16%	10%	14%
2010	LDS	78%	37%	88%	43%	50%
	Other Christian Religion	6%	16%	4%	14%	20%
	Other	1%	13%	2%	21%	11%
	No religion	2%	5%	3%	21%	14%
	Prefer not to answer	13%	30%	2%	0%	5%
2012	LDS	92%	38%	83%	30%	59%
	Other Christian Religion	2%	14%	8%	17%	23%
	Other	1%	9%	4%	19%	4%
	No religion	1%	32%	4%	30%	11%
	Prefer not to answer	4%	6%	1%	5%	3%

Figure 16: Survey Sample Sizes and Margins of Error

Sample Size	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Independent Voters	All Voters
Statewide	435	421	444	151	172	807
Margin of Error	4.43%	4.35%	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.45%
1st Congressional District	120	57	119	31	41	203
Margin of Error	8.40%	12.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.94%
2nd Congressional District	105	124	104	43	46	201
Margin of Error	9.10%	8.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.94%
3rd Congressional District	106	93	123	26	42	201
Margin of Error	9.10%	10.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.94%
4th Congressional District	104	147	99	51	44	202
Margin of Error	9.10%	7.20%	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.94%

SUPPORT FOR THE TEA PARTY

When asked whether they support the Tea Party, respondents’ answers reflected national trends which show declining support for, and increased opposition to, the Tea Party. According to Figure 14 only 19% of voters support the Tea Party, with 34% opposing them (compared to 37% and 23% in 2010). This held true with Republican delegates and voters as well. Support for the Tea Party fell from 55% in 2010 to 25% in 2012 among Republican delegates. Similarly, it fell from 46% in 2010 to 27% in 2012 among Republican voters.

DEMOGRAPHICS

As shown in Figure 15, the 2010 survey reported that only 25% of Republican delegates were female, this trend stayed consistent in 2012. This has been a matter of concern for Republicans and political observers, since a majority of Republican voters are female and are thus underrepresented in the state convention. Interestingly, 43% of Democratic delegates were female both in 2010 and 2012 as well. This group is also underrepresented in their state convention, since women made up 60% of Democratic voters in Utah in 2010 and 58% in 2012.

State delegates are more likely to be above the age of 50 than are voters. According to the 2012 survey, 57% of Republican delegates are above the age of 50, compared to 49% of Republican voters. Similarly, 62% of Democratic delegates are above the age of 50, compared to 50% of Democratic voters. Delegates to both parties

are also more likely than voters to have lived in the state for more than 20 years, although even among voters, this is a very high proportion.

When asked their religious affiliation, 92% of Republican delegates identified as LDS, compared to 83% of Republican voters. This represents a significant increase from 2010, when 78% of Republican delegates identified as LDS. A plurality of Democratic delegates also identified as LDS (38%), compared to 30% of Democratic voters. This was closely followed by those Democratic delegates (32%) and voters (30%) who claimed no religion. The high proportion of LDS delegates may be a result of efforts by the LDS Church to encourage caucus attendance, including prohibiting church meetings on the caucus nights.

ENDNOTES

- 1 Angus Campbell, Phillip E. Converse, Warren E. Miller and Donald E. Stokes, *The American Voter*, New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1960.
- 2 Lee Davidson, “Orrin Hatch, rivals wooing 4,000 delegates – one at a time,” Salt Lake Tribune, April 2, 2012.
- 3 Jerry D. Spangler, “80% approve of Walker,” Deseret News, May 16, 2004.
- 4 Utah Foundation Report 692, “The 2010 Utah Priorities Survey of Party Delegates and Voters,” April 2010.
- 5 Robert Gehrke and Lisa Schencker, “Herbert vetoes sex-ed bill, says it constricts parental choice,” Salt Lake Tribune, March 19, 2012.
- 6 Governor Vetoes Health Education Bill, HB 363, http://www.utah.gov/governor/news_media/article.html?article=6797 (15 April 2012).

This research report was written by Utah Foundation Research Director Morgan Lyon Cotti, Ph.D., with assistance from President Stephen Hershey Kroes. Comments or questions should be directed to Dr. Lyon Cotti or Mr. Kroes at (801) 355-1400 or by email at morgan@utahfoundation.org or steve@utahfoundation.org.

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APPENDIX: 2010 SURVEY RESULTS

2010 Top Public Policy Priorities for Delegates and Voters

Improving the quality of education in kindergarten through 12th grade

	Republican Delegates	Democrat Delegates	Republican Voters	Democrat Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Not Important	6%	1%	2%	0%	3%	2%
Relatively Neutral	41%	10%	26%	14%	21%	24%
Important	53%	89%	71%	86%	77%	74%

Improving the quality of higher education at Utah's colleges and universities

	Republican Delegates	Democrat Delegates	Republican Voters	Democrat Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Not Important	11%	1%	3%	0%	3%	3%
Relatively Neutral	55%	26%	48%	33%	34%	44%
Important	33%	72%	48%	68%	62%	53%

Enhancing policies that plan for Utah's growth

	Republican Delegates	Democrat Delegates	Republican Voters	Democrat Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Not Important	3%	2%	1%	2%	0%	1%
Relatively Neutral	41%	40%	48%	60%	45%	48%
Important	56%	57%	50%	38%	55%	51%

Investing in transportation infrastructure

	Republican Delegates	Democrat Delegates	Republican Voters	Democrat Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Not Important	7%	3%	4%	2%	2%	3%
Relatively Neutral	62%	49%	53%	45%	52%	52%
Important	32%	48%	43%	52%	46%	44%

Preventing illegal immigration

	Republican Delegates	Democrat Delegates	Republican Voters	Democrat Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Not Important	6%	47%	7%	38%	18%	12%
Relatively Neutral	29%	41%	32%	38%	37%	34%
Important	65%	12%	60%	24%	45%	54%

Increasing the number of quality jobs

	Republican Delegates	Democrat Delegates	Republican Voters	Democrat Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Not Important	5%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%
Relatively Neutral	29%	32%	25%	38%	28%	27%
Important	66%	67%	73%	60%	69%	71%

Creating a business-friendly economy

	Republican Delegates	Democrat Delegates	Republican Voters	Democrat Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Not Important	1%	6%	1%	7%	3%	2%
Relatively Neutral	15%	59%	25%	41%	32%	28%
Important	83%	36%	74%	51%	65%	70%

Expanding consumer protections

	Republican Delegates	Democrat Delegates	Republican Voters	Democrat Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Not Important	20%	3%	4%	2%	5%	4%
Relatively Neutral	66%	58%	55%	50%	51%	54%
Important	15%	39%	42%	48%	44%	43%

Reducing crime

	Republican Delegates	Democrat Delegates	Republican Voters	Democrat Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Not Important	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Relatively Neutral	46%	66%	35%	33%	34%	35%
Important	52%	31%	64%	64%	64%	64%

Increasing Utah's amount of water supply

	Republican Delegates	Democrat Delegates	Republican Voters	Democrat Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Not Important	3%	4%	1%	5%	5%	2%
Relatively Neutral	50%	53%	36%	45%	41%	38%
Important	47%	43%	63%	50%	54%	59%

Decreasing pollution

	Republican Delegates	Democrat Delegates	Republican Voters	Democrat Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Not Important	18%	1%	4%	0%	5%	4%
Relatively Neutral	65%	26%	55%	22%	33%	48%
Important	16%	73%	41%	78%	62%	48%

Protecting individuals from home foreclosures

	Republican Delegates	Democrat Delegates	Republican Voters	Democrat Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Not Important	45%	8%	20%	7%	14%	17%
Relatively Neutral	48%	62%	61%	50%	60%	60%
Important	7%	30%	19%	43%	26%	22%

Decreasing taxes

	Republican Delegates	Democrat Delegates	Republican Voters	Democrat Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Not Important	3%	35%	5%	29%	11%	8%
Relatively Neutral	37%	56%	45%	48%	53%	47%
Important	60%	9%	50%	24%	36%	45%

Lowering the costs of health care

	Republican Delegates	Democrat Delegates	Republican Voters	Democrat Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Not Important	15%	0%	8%	5%	7%	8%
Relatively Neutral	45%	21%	43%	19%	35%	39%
Important	40%	79%	49%	76%	58%	53%

Expanding the availability of health care coverage

	Republican Delegates	Democrat Delegates	Republican Voters	Democrat Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Not Important	32%	1%	13%	5%	7%	11%
Relatively Neutral	50%	16%	49%	12%	34%	43%
Important	18%	83%	38%	83%	59%	46%

Lowering the cost of energy, such as utilities and gasoline

	Republican Delegates	Democrat Delegates	Republican Voters	Democrat Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Not Important	7%	15%	7%	10%	11%	8%
Relatively Neutral	46%	57%	48%	52%	42%	47%
Important	46%	28%	46%	38%	47%	45%

Decreasing state government spending

	Republican Delegates	Democrat Delegates	Republican Voters	Democrat Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Not Important	4%	25%	4%	17%	9%	6%
Relatively Neutral	37%	59%	38%	43%	47%	41%
Important	59%	16%	58%	40%	44%	53%

Protecting gun rights

	Republican Delegates	Democrat Delegates	Republican Voters	Democrat Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Not Important	3%	61%	7%	60%	31%	16%
Relatively Neutral	24%	30%	33%	19%	31%	32%
Important	73%	8%	60%	21%	38%	52%

Providing non-discrimination laws for gays and lesbians

	Republican Delegates	Democrat Delegates	Republican Voters	Democrat Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Not Important	55%	3%	32%	5%	16%	26%
Relatively Neutral	39%	34%	52%	29%	40%	48%
Important	6%	63%	16%	67%	45%	26%

Allowing mining and grazing on federal lands in Utah

	Republican Delegates	Democrat Delegates	Republican Voters	Democrat Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Not Important	2%	52%	7%	33%	21%	12%
Relatively Neutral	29%	40%	42%	41%	47%	43%
Important	69%	8%	51%	26%	33%	45%

Protecting states' rights

	Republican Delegates	Democrat Delegates	Republican Voters	Democrat Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Not Important	1%	56%	2%	32%	14%	7%
Relatively Neutral	12%	37%	23%	39%	38%	28%
Important	86%	7%	75%	29%	48%	65%

Improving the ethics and oversight of elected state and local officials

	Republican Delegates	Democrat Delegates	Republican Voters	Democrat Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Not Important	13%	1%	4%	7%	3%	4%
Relatively Neutral	42%	14%	35%	14%	21%	30%
Important	45%	85%	61%	79%	76%	66%

2010 Questions: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

The 16th Amendment, which gives the Federal Government the right to levy income taxes, should be repealed.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Disagree	19%	80%	22%	63%	41%	30%
Relatively Neutral	41%	16%	47%	30%	39%	44%
Agree	40%	4%	31%	8%	20%	27%

Same-gender marriage should be legalized.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Disagree	90%	18%	85%	26%	46%	72%
Relatively Neutral	6%	23%	8%	14%	27%	12%
Agree	3%	59%	7%	60%	27%	15%

English should be the official language of the United States.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Disagree	4%	45%	8%	32%	17%	12%
Relatively Neutral	14%	34%	11%	14%	17%	14%
Agree	82%	21%	81%	41%	66%	75%

All illegal immigrants currently in the United States should be deported to their home countries.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Disagree	19%	73%	20%	71%	38%	28%
Relatively Neutral	47%	21%	48%	14%	39%	44%
Agree	34%	6%	32%	14%	22%	28%

There is significant scientific evidence to suggest global warming is caused by humans.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Disagree	74%	3%	55%	5%	27%	45%
Relatively Neutral	23%	18%	35%	19%	30%	33%
Agree	2%	79%	9%	76%	43%	22%

The U.S. Congress should pass a balanced budget amendment.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Disagree	5%	20%	5%	12%	5%	6%
Relatively Neutral	16%	50%	24%	40%	31%	27%
Agree	78%	31%	71%	48%	64%	67%

The State of Utah should increase funding for public education.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Disagree	21%	1%	9%	2%	6%	8%
Relatively Neutral	55%	16%	40%	21%	26%	35%
Agree	24%	82%	50%	76%	68%	57%

The United States should withdraw from the United Nations.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Disagree	21%	91%	40%	83%	60%	48%
Relatively Neutral	36%	8%	33%	14%	27%	30%
Agree	43%	1%	26%	2%	13%	21%

Abortion of any kind should be outlawed.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Disagree	26%	83%	21%	79%	53%	33%
Relatively Neutral	45%	14%	40%	14%	28%	35%
Agree	29%	3%	39%	7%	18%	32%

It is valuable for the State of Utah to reelect its current U.S. Senators and Representatives in order to maintain seniority in the U.S. Congress.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Disagree	56%	73%	32%	60%	53%	39%
Relatively Neutral	27%	22%	46%	36%	34%	42%
Agree	17%	5%	22%	5%	14%	19%

The recently passed Federal health care law should be repealed.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Disagree	3%	88%	8%	71%	42%	21%
Relatively Neutral	8%	7%	13%	19%	18%	15%
Agree	90%	5%	78%	10%	40%	64%

Congress should pass a term limit amendment for U.S. Senators and Representatives.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Disagree	19%	18%	9%	12%	5%	8%
Relatively Neutral	28%	36%	30%	36%	31%	31%
Agree	53%	46%	61%	52%	64%	62%

The 17th Amendment should be repealed, U.S. senators should be elected by state legislatures rather than directly elected by citizens.

	Republican Delegates	Democratic Delegates	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Unaffiliated Voters	All Voters
Disagree	50%	95%	71%	86%	83%	75%
Relatively Neutral	22%	4%	20%	12%	11%	17%
Agree	28%	2%	9%	2%	6%	8%