



Survey on Discrimination Against People with Criminal Records - Questionnaire -

Sample Provided by: Nielsen Scarborough
Sample Size: 2,487 Registered Voters

Field Dates: Feb 12-22, 2021
Margin of Error: +/-2.0%

Q1 – Q40 previously released.

[People that are Currently in Prison]

We are now going to turn to some debates about proposals for people in prison.

[Phone Calls]

As you may know there has been some controversy about the rates for telephone calls, including video calls, between prisoners and their family and friends. Currently, the rates that are paid by the prisoner and/or their family or friends are substantially higher than the rates that people ordinarily pay. Charges for a 15-minute phone call generally range from \$2 to \$6, with some going even higher. The profits from these charges – over and above the cost of providing the service – go to both the telephone company and the prison or jail.

There are a number of proposals for limiting these rates.

[Limit Phone Charges]

One proposal is for the government to require prisons and jails not to charge prisoners more for phone calls, including video calls, than the rates companies normally charge for comparable telephone service.

Here is an argument in favor of this proposal:

Q41. Prisoners and their families shouldn't be exploited by phone companies and the prisons. Many are low-income families that cannot afford what can amount to more than \$1,000 a year. This unjustly punishes not only the prisoner but also their spouses, parents and especially children who are already deprived of a parental relationship. When they cannot pay the high rates, their relationships are weakened, and studies show this increases the likelihood that a prisoner will return to crime. Prisoners should be able to maintain family relationships without being exploited.

	Very Convincing	Somewhat Convincing	Total Convincing	Somewhat Unconvincing	Very Unconvincing	Total Unconvincing	Refused / Don't Know
National	54.0%	26.5%	80.5%	11.9%	7.2%	19.1%	0.3%
Republicans	40.4%	31.6%	72.0%	16.0%	11.6%	27.6%	0.4%
Democrats	69.6%	20.7%	90.3%	6.5%	3.1%	9.6%	0.2%
Independents	44.5%	30.1%	74.6%	16.5%	8.4%	24.9%	0.4%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	51.8%	28.2%	80.0%	11.5%	8.4%	19.9%	0.1%
Somewhat red	52.9%	23.7%	76.6%	13.5%	9.2%	22.7%	0.6%
Lean red	57.4%	26.9%	84.3%	11.6%	3.9%	15.5%	0.2%
Lean blue	52.1%	25.4%	77.5%	15.3%	7.0%	22.3%	0.1%
Somewhat blue	48.6%	33.6%	82.2%	10.6%	7.0%	17.6%	0.3%
Very blue	60.8%	22.6%	83.4%	8.4%	7.8%	16.2%	0.4%

Here is an argument against:

Q42. If we force prisons to limit the cost of phone service to the rates companies charge for comparable telephone service offered outside of prison, this will eliminate the share of the profits that go to the prisons or jails. Without these funds it will be harder to run the prison or jail and they will have to cut back on some of the services or programs provided to prisoners like addiction counseling, libraries and job counseling. The government should not be telling private companies and state and local prisons how much they can charge for telephone services.

	Very Convincing	Somewhat Convincing	Total Convincing	Somewhat Unconvincing	Very Unconvincing	Total Unconvincing	Refused / Don't Know
National	11.4%	25.3%	36.7%	27.6%	35.3%	62.9%	0.3%
Republicans	17.1%	32.9%	50.0%	28.4%	21.4%	49.8%	0.2%
Democrats	6.8%	17.2%	24.0%	26.0%	49.8%	75.8%	0.2%
Independents	11.2%	29.1%	40.3%	29.9%	29.1%	59.0%	0.7%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	10.5%	31.5%	42.0%	30.8%	27.1%	57.9%	0.1%
Somewhat red	15.5%	22.5%	38.0%	23.5%	38.4%	61.9%	0.1%
Lean red	9.6%	26.7%	36.3%	28.3%	35.2%	63.5%	0.2%
Lean blue	13.6%	26.4%	40.0%	28.0%	32.0%	60.0%	0.0%
Somewhat blue	7.6%	25.6%	33.2%	30.4%	35.2%	65.6%	1.2%
Very blue	11.9%	18.1%	30.0%	26.2%	43.6%	69.8%	0.2%

Q43. So, again, here is the proposal:

The government would require prisons and jails not to charge prisoners more for phone calls than the rates companies normally charge for comparable telephone service.

How acceptable do you find this proposal?

	Mean	Unacceptable (0-4)	Just Tolerable (5)	Acceptable (6-10)	Refused / Don't Know
National	7.5	17.5%	13.4%	68.8%	0.3%
Republicans	6.5	26.6%	16.4%	56.6%	0.4%
Democrats	8.4	8.4%	8.2%	83.1%	0.3%
Independents	7.1	21.0%	19.2%	59.3%	0.5%
Cook's PVI (D-R)					
Very red	7.6	19.1%	13.8%	66.4%	0.7%
Somewhat red	6.9	21.7%	13.4%	64.8%	0.0%
Lean red	7.8	14.6%	11.2%	73.9%	0.3%
Lean blue	7.2	19.8%	14.0%	66.1%	0.2%
Somewhat blue	7.3	16.5%	16.6%	66.5%	0.4%
Very blue	8.2	13.7%	10.7%	75.0%	0.6%

Q44. Do you favor or oppose this proposal?

	Favor	Oppose	Refused / Don't Know
National	76.9%	22.4%	0.7%
Republicans	66.2%	33.3%	0.5%
Democrats	88.0%	11.0%	1.0%
Independents	71.9%	27.8%	0.4%
Cook's PVI (D-R)			
Very red	75.6%	24.0%	0.4%
Somewhat red	73.8%	25.7%	0.5%
Lean red	79.6%	20.0%	0.3%
Lean blue	74.6%	24.3%	1.1%
Somewhat blue	76.5%	21.9%	1.6%
Very blue	81.3%	18.3%	0.4%

[Free Phone Calls]

There is another proposal that goes further:

The government would require prisons and jails to not charge prisoners for telephone service up to 15 minutes a day. This would create a cost for the prison or jail, but the cost would be relatively low because the administrative costs of billing individual calls would be eliminated.

Here is an argument in favor of the proposal:

Q45. Most prisoners and their families have very limited resources; even charging a small amount for calls can greatly limit their ability to communicate with their family. Prisons tend to be located in hard-to-reach areas. Furthermore, removing these charges is a smart investment. Prisoners who maintain relationships with family and friends are less likely to return to crime. Children with stronger relationships with parents are also less likely to have social problems and to end up in crime. This saves society money on policing and imprisonment.

	Very Convincing	Somewhat Convincing	Total Convincing	Somewhat Unconvincing	Very Unconvincing	Total Unconvincing	Refused / Don't Know
National	33.6%	36.7%	70.3%	19.9%	9.2%	29.1%	0.6%
Republicans	20.4%	39.2%	59.6%	25.2%	15.1%	40.3%	0.2%
Democrats	47.6%	33.2%	80.8%	14.9%	3.8%	18.7%	0.6%
Independents	27.2%	39.7%	66.9%	21.4%	10.4%	31.8%	1.3%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	32.8%	35.5%	68.3%	23.5%	7.9%	31.4%	0.2%
Somewhat red	29.2%	39.6%	68.8%	17.1%	13.2%	30.3%	0.9%
Lean red	34.3%	36.1%	70.4%	20.6%	8.1%	28.7%	0.9%
Lean blue	36.5%	35.0%	71.5%	19.0%	8.7%	27.7%	0.8%
Somewhat blue	28.7%	43.0%	71.7%	21.0%	7.3%	28.3%	0.0%
Very blue	41.3%	31.3%	72.6%	17.1%	9.7%	26.8%	0.6%

Here is an argument against:

Q46. If the call is free of charge to the prisoner or their family, this means someone else is paying for it. This money will have to come from taxpayers, who already have to pay their own monthly phone bills as well as pay the taxes for prisons. Either that or it is taken out of other prison programs that help inmates. People who have committed crimes, and are being punished for them, should not get luxuries like free calls that the rest of us don't have.

	Very Convincing	Somewhat Convincing	Total Convincing	Somewhat Unconvincing	Very Unconvincing	Total Unconvincing	Refused / Don't Know
National	26.3%	34.1%	60.4%	19.6%	19.4%	39.0%	0.6%
Republicans	42.2%	32.8%	75.0%	15.5%	8.5%	24.0%	1.0%
Democrats	13.0%	32.1%	45.1%	23.0%	31.7%	54.7%	0.2%
Independents	26.3%	41.2%	67.5%	19.8%	12.1%	31.9%	0.6%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	29.2%	37.2%	66.4%	19.3%	13.8%	33.1%	0.5%
Somewhat red	32.5%	28.5%	61.0%	20.8%	16.8%	37.6%	1.3%
Lean red	25.1%	36.4%	61.5%	14.8%	23.5%	38.3%	0.2%
Lean blue	31.1%	31.9%	63.0%	16.0%	21.0%	37.0%	0.1%
Somewhat blue	17.9%	41.5%	59.4%	25.4%	14.5%	39.9%	0.6%
Very blue	19.5%	30.4%	49.9%	21.0%	28.4%	49.4%	0.7%

Q47. So, here again is the proposal:

The government would require prisons and jails to not charge prisoners for telephone service up to 15 minutes a day.

	Mean	Unacceptable (0-4)	Just Tolerable (5)	Acceptable (6-10)	Refused / Don't Know
National	5.7	38.9%	16.5%	44.2%	0.4%
Republicans	3.9	58.2%	14.8%	26.9%	0.2%
Democrats	7.1	21.8%	15.4%	62.4%	0.5%
Independents	5.7	40.8%	22.5%	35.8%	0.9%
Cook's PVI (D-R)					
Very red	5.2	43.2%	15.8%	40.7%	0.3%
Somewhat red	5.3	42.4%	16.0%	41.1%	0.5%
Lean red	5.7	40.2%	13.2%	46.1%	0.4%
Lean blue	5.9	36.7%	17.8%	45.0%	0.5%
Somewhat blue	5.8	35.9%	21.9%	41.7%	0.6%
Very blue	6.3	32.5%	15.1%	52.1%	0.3%

Q48. Do you favor or oppose this proposal?

	Favor	Oppose	Refused / Don't Know
National	52.1%	46.6%	1.2%
Republicans	33.3%	65.9%	0.7%
Democrats	69.8%	29.5%	0.7%
Independents	47.9%	48.8%	3.3%
Cook's PVI (D-R)			
Very red	47.2%	52.5%	0.4%
Somewhat red	50.3%	48.8%	0.9%
Lean red	52.1%	46.2%	1.6%
Lean blue	54.4%	45.4%	0.2%
Somewhat blue	52.1%	44.6%	3.3%
Very blue	58.4%	40.3%	1.3%

[Solitary Confinement]

We are now going to look at proposals for limiting when prisoners can be put into solitary confinement.

As you may know, solitary confinement is when a prisoner is kept in a small cell by themselves for 22-24 hours a day, with no outside contact or communication, or participation in prison activities.

Some of the reasons that prisoners are put in solitary confinement are because:

- they have been violent or threatened violence
- they have committed serious violations that do not entail violence such as possessing a weapon or drugs, or trying to escape
- they have committed minor violations, such as using profanity or smoking in an unauthorized area
- they are seen as having the potential to harm themselves
- they have committed any action that prison officials view as threatening the safety and security of the prison

On any given day, around 70,000 people are in solitary confinement in state and federal prisons. About 20% of all prisoners spend some time in solitary confinement each year. This can be for as

little as a few days or as long as several decades. Most spend more than three months in solitary confinement. About 10 percent are in for three years or more.

For some time, human rights organizations and the UN have called for limits on the use of solitary confinement.

A number of studies have shown that prisoners who are put in solitary confinement are more likely:

- to become mentally ill, including developing depression, paranoia, and anxiety
- to have an existing mental illness become worse
- to attempt or commit suicide

Effects have been found, in a substantial number of cases, to be long-lasting, extending beyond the period of imprisonment. Right now, there are no federal limits on the use of solitary confinement by state or local prisons.

Eight states have passed laws that limit the reasons for which a prisoner can be put in solitary confinement, and for how long. All other states leave it to the discretion of the prison’s warden.

There are two proposals in Congress that would put new limits on the use of solitary confinement.

Proposal 1: Solitary confinement could not be used for punishment. It could only be used for safety reasons and for a short period of time.

Here is more detail: Solitary confinement could only be used when a prisoner has committed an act of violence or prison officials have made the judgement that the prisoner poses a serious threat to others or themselves, and a less restrictive intervention would not be adequate. The prisoner would receive a regular medical and mental evaluation by a medical professional to determine if the isolation is having harmful effects. If so, the confinement will be stopped. In no case would it be more than 15 days in a row or 20 days in a two-month period.

Here is an argument in favor of the proposal:

Q49. Solitary confinement should only be used as a last resort to keep other prisoners, guards and the inmate safe. It should not be used as a form of punishment, because it is cruel, dangerous, and exceeds the punishment given by a judge. There is no evidence that it is effective in reducing bad behavior. Research also shows that it aggravates mental health issues, which can lead to more aggressive behavior, creating additional risks for other inmates and prison staff. Furthermore, there is evidence that it increases the likelihood that a prisoner will return to crime when they are released from prison. Lastly, prisoners in solitary do not participate in any programs for rehabilitation, leaving them ill-equipped for re-entry to society.

	Very Convincing	Somewhat Convincing	Total Convincing	Somewhat Unconvincing	Very Unconvincing	Total Unconvincing	Refused / Don't Know
National	40.1%	35.7%	75.8%	16.0%	7.7%	23.7%	0.5%
Republicans	24.2%	40.3%	64.5%	22.5%	12.7%	35.2%	0.3%
Democrats	55.8%	30.9%	86.7%	10.0%	2.6%	12.6%	0.6%
Independents	34.6%	37.6%	72.2%	17.2%	9.9%	27.1%	0.8%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	34.0%	35.8%	69.8%	18.6%	11.2%	29.8%	0.4%
Somewhat red	34.6%	38.9%	73.5%	17.5%	8.9%	26.4%	0.2%
Lean red	41.3%	35.1%	76.4%	17.1%	6.1%	23.2%	0.3%
Lean blue	44.5%	31.6%	76.1%	13.1%	9.1%	22.2%	1.7%
Somewhat blue	36.7%	40.1%	76.8%	16.7%	5.9%	22.6%	0.6%
Very blue	49.3%	33.7%	83.0%	12.7%	4.3%	17.0%	0.0%

Proposal 2: Solitary confinement can be used, not only for safety reasons but also for punishment for serious violations and for a limited period of time.

Here is more detail: Solitary confinement could not only be used when the prisoner is violent or poses a serious threat to others or themselves in the judgement of the prison officials. It could also be used as a punishment when a prisoner commits a serious violation of regulations, like possessing drugs or weapons, or trying to escape. Confinement for disciplinary purposes would be limited to 30 days in a row, but not more than 40 days in a two-month period.

Here is an argument in favor of the proposal:

Q50. Solitary confinement should not be used casually for minor violations of regulations. But we should not be taking away one of the main tools of prison officials to discipline prisoners who have committed serious violations like possessing a weapon, selling drugs, or trying to escape. When prisoners have weapons or use drugs this makes other inmates and prison staff less safe. Prison officials only have so many ways to discourage such dangerous behavior in prison. If prisoners know they'll just get a slap on the wrist for such serious violations, they could be more likely to commit them. Solitary confinement should not be used for just any violation, but it is a necessary tool to discipline serious violations.

	Very Convincing	Somewhat Convincing	Total Convincing	Somewhat Unconvincing	Very Unconvincing	Total Unconvincing	Refused / Don't Know
National	33.0%	44.6%	77.6%	14.6%	6.9%	21.5%	0.9%
Republicans	40.5%	43.9%	84.4%	11.3%	3.7%	15.0%	0.6%
Democrats	27.8%	45.6%	73.4%	16.6%	8.9%	25.5%	1.1%
Independents	30.5%	43.9%	74.4%	16.3%	8.3%	24.6%	1.0%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	35.0%	47.1%	82.1%	8.6%	8.5%	17.1%	0.8%
Somewhat red	34.6%	42.3%	76.9%	18.3%	4.5%	22.8%	0.3%
Lean red	32.0%	46.6%	78.6%	16.0%	4.3%	20.3%	1.2%
Lean blue	35.5%	36.8%	72.3%	16.6%	10.2%	26.8%	1.0%
Somewhat blue	30.7%	50.1%	80.8%	11.7%	6.0%	17.7%	1.5%
Very blue	29.9%	44.9%	74.8%	15.9%	8.4%	24.3%	1.0%

Here is an argument for making no changes to the way solitary confinement is used.

Q51. The government should not be telling wardens and prison staff how to keep order in their prisons. They interact with prisoners every day, and they know better than anyone what kind of discipline is necessary to keep everyone safe and secure. Remember, wardens are trying to keep order in a place filled with criminals. These are people who are likely to be unruly and dangerous if given the chance. Many prisoners are well behaved and don't break any rules, and they should not have to be subjected to the handful that misbehave and make the place less safe for everyone. If prison officials feel that they have to isolate prisoners as a form of punishment to keep them in line, then they should be able to do so.

	Very Convincing	Somewhat Convincing	Total Convincing	Somewhat Unconvincing	Very Unconvincing	Total Unconvincing	Refused / Don't Know
National	20.3%	34.4%	54.7%	25.1%	19.7%	44.8%	0.5%
Republicans	29.3%	41.3%	70.6%	21.3%	7.8%	29.1%	0.3%
Democrats	12.1%	26.5%	38.6%	27.7%	33.2%	60.9%	0.5%
Independents	21.6%	39.1%	60.7%	26.7%	11.9%	38.6%	0.7%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	25.7%	35.6%	61.3%	22.1%	15.9%	38.0%	0.7%
Somewhat red	21.3%	32.9%	54.2%	29.1%	16.5%	45.6%	0.1%
Lean red	16.0%	36.3%	52.3%	29.8%	17.5%	47.3%	0.4%
Lean blue	26.7%	35.4%	62.1%	17.3%	19.9%	37.2%	0.7%
Somewhat blue	14.2%	39.6%	53.8%	25.2%	21.0%	46.2%	0.0%
Very blue	17.6%	27.1%	44.7%	26.5%	27.7%	54.2%	1.1%

So, here again are the two proposals. How acceptable do you find each?

Q52. Here again is **Proposal 1**: Solitary confinement not to be used for punishment, only for safety reasons for a short period of time

Here is more detail: Solitary confinement could only be used when a prisoner has committed an act of violence or prison officials have made the judgement that the prisoner poses a serious threat to others or themselves, and a less restrictive intervention would not be adequate. The prisoner would receive a regular medical and mental evaluation by a medical professional to determine if the isolation is having harmful effects. If so, the confinement will be stopped. In no case would it be more than 15 days in a row or 20 days in a two-month period.

How acceptable do you find this proposal?

	Mean	Unacceptable (0-4)	Just Tolerable (5)	Acceptable (6-10)	Refused / Don't Know
National	6.4	24.8%	20.0%	54.8%	0.4%
Republicans	5.4	37.8%	21.5%	40.2%	0.5%
Democrats	7.5	13.0%	15.2%	71.4%	0.4%
Independents	5.5	27.0%	28.0%	45.0%	0.0%
Cook's PVI (D-R)					
Very red	6.0	28.0%	23.1%	48.5%	0.4%
Somewhat red	5.8	29.8%	21.2%	48.9%	0.2%
Lean red	6.5	22.6%	16.8%	60.2%	0.4%
Lean blue	6.8	25.0%	19.2%	55.1%	0.7%
Somewhat blue	6.2	23.6%	20.4%	56.0%	0.0%
Very blue	7.0	18.8%	19.2%	61.4%	0.6%

Q53. Here again is **Proposal 2**: Solitary confinement as a punishment, but only for serious violations and for limited periods.

Here is more detail: Solitary confinement could not only be used when the prisoner is violent or poses a serious threat to others or themselves in the judgement of the prison officials. It could also be used as a punishment when a prisoner commits a serious violation of regulations, like possessing drugs or weapons, or trying to escape. Confinement for disciplinary purposes would be limited to 30 days in a row, but not more than 40 days in a two-month period.

How acceptable do you find this proposal?

	Mean	Unacceptable (0-4)	Just Tolerable (5)	Acceptable (6-10)	Refused / Don't Know
National	7.1	21.5%	21.1%	56.2%	1.1%
Republicans	6.9	20.0%	20.2%	58.9%	0.9%
Democrats	7.0	22.2%	19.5%	57.3%	1.0%
Independents	7.6	22.9%	26.5%	48.5%	2.0%
Cook's PVI (D-R)					
Very red	6.6	21.2%	25.3%	52.8%	0.7%
Somewhat red	6.8	22.5%	20.9%	55.6%	1.0%
Lean red	8.1	19.3%	19.4%	59.3%	2.0%
Lean blue	7.2	23.1%	19.8%	55.7%	1.4%
Somewhat blue	6.7	18.4%	22.5%	58.7%	0.4%
Very blue	7.0	25.4%	18.5%	54.8%	1.3%

Q54. So, what is your **first choice** among these options?

	Proposal 1: Solitary confinement could not be used for punishment. It could only be used for safety reasons and for a short period of time.	Proposal 2: Solitary confinement can be used, not only for safety reasons but also for punishment for serious violations and for a limited period of time.	Neither Proposal	Refused / Don't Know
National	27.5%	58.3%	10.4%	3.8%
Republicans	13.3%	70.8%	12.1%	3.8%
Democrats	39.9%	49.9%	7.1%	3.1%
Independents	26.5%	53.2%	14.5%	5.7%
Cook's PVI (D-R)				
Very red	20.7%	60.9%	14.0%	4.4%
Somewhat red	26.5%	57.7%	11.6%	4.2%
Lean red	29.7%	59.9%	6.6%	3.8%
Lean blue	29.4%	58.0%	9.8%	2.7%
Somewhat blue	25.6%	60.4%	7.7%	6.3%
Very blue	34.2%	51.2%	12.6%	2.0%

[ASKED IF PROPOSAL 2 WAS THEIR FIRST CHOICE]

Q55a. Now, imagine that you are in Congress. As you may know, proposals are presented and Members of Congress have to decide how they will vote, regardless of what is their most preferred option. Members have to decide whether the proposal is better than the status quo.

Suppose that **Proposal 1** came up for a vote, **but not Proposal 2**. What would you do?

1. vote for it even though it's not your first choice
2. vote against it

	Vote for it even though it's not your first choice	Vote Against it	Refused / Don't Know	Chose Neither	Proposal 1 is First Choice	Ref / DK on Q54	Total Support for Proposal 1
National	24.9%	32.6%	0.7%	10.4%	27.5%	3.8%	52.4%
Republicans	21.7%	48.2%	0.9%	12.1%	13.3%	3.8%	35.0%
Democrats	29.8%	19.5%	0.6%	7.1%	39.9%	3.1%	69.7%
Independents	20.0%	32.7%	0.6%	14.5%	26.5%	5.7%	46.5%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	20.1%	39.8%	1.0%	14.0%	20.7%	4.4%	40.8%
Somewhat red	24.1%	32.9%	0.7%	11.6%	26.5%	4.2%	50.6%
Lean red	27.9%	31.8%	0.2%	6.6%	29.7%	3.8%	57.6%
Lean blue	30.2%	27.6%	0.3%	9.8%	29.4%	2.7%	59.6%
Somewhat blue	22.8%	37.0%	0.7%	7.7%	25.6%	6.3%	48.4%
Very blue	23.2%	26.4%	1.5%	12.6%	34.2%	2.0%	57.4%

[ASKED IF PROPOSAL 1 WAS THEIR FIRST CHOICE]

Q55b. Now, imagine that you are in Congress. As you may know, proposals are presented and Members of Congress have to decide how they will vote, regardless of what is their most preferred option. Members have to decide whether the proposal is better than the status quo.

Suppose that **Proposal 2** came up for a vote, **but not Proposal 1**. What would you do?

1. vote for it even though it's not your first choice
2. vote against it

	Vote for it even though it's not your first choice	Vote Against it	Refused / Don't Know	Chose Neither	Proposal 2 is First Choice	Ref / DK on Q54	Total Support for Proposal 2
National	17.0%	10.1%	0.5%	10.4%	58.3%	3.8%	75.3%
Republicans	8.2%	4.5%	0.6%	12.1%	70.8%	3.8%	79.0%
Democrats	25.3%	14.1%	0.5%	7.1%	49.9%	3.1%	75.2%
Independents	14.8%	11.8%	0.0%	14.5%	53.2%	5.7%	68.0%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	14.3%	6.0%	0.3%	14.0%	60.9%	4.4%	75.2%
Somewhat red	16.3%	9.5%	0.7%	11.6%	57.7%	4.2%	74.0%
Lean red	15.7%	13.8%	0.2%	6.6%	59.9%	3.8%	75.6%
Lean blue	18.6%	9.8%	1.0%	9.8%	58.0%	2.7%	76.6%
Somewhat blue	15.3%	10.1%	0.1%	7.7%	60.4%	6.3%	75.7%
Very blue	21.4%	12.5%	0.2%	12.6%	51.2%	2.0%	72.6%

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