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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a telephone survey conducted among a national probability sample of 1,019 adults comprising 509 men and 510 women 18 years of age and older, living in private households in the continental United States. Interviewing for this CARAVAN® Survey was completed during the period September 7 - 10, 2006.

All CARAVAN interviews are conducted using Opinion Research Corporation's computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) system. The system is state-of-the-art and offers several distinct advantages such as: full-screen control which allows multi-question screens, fully-programmable help and objection screens to aid interviewing, an extremely flexible telephone number management system and powerful data checking facilities. CATI ensures that interviews are conducted in the most efficient manner and allows interviewers easy response recording. This interviewing method also allows for the most accurate form of data entry by guiding the interviewer through the programmed question flow and by providing on-screen interviewer instructions.

The most advanced probability sampling techniques are employed in the selection of households for telephone interviewing. Opinion Research Corporation utilizes an unrestricted random sampling procedure that controls the amount of serial bias found in systematic sampling to generate its random-digit-dial sample. The sample is fully replicated and stratified by region. Only one interview is conducted per household. All sample numbers selected are subject to up to four attempts to complete an interview.

Completed interviews are weighted by four variables: age, sex, geographic region, and race, to ensure reliable and accurate representation of the total population, 18 years of age and older. The raw data are weighted by a custom designed program which automatically develops a weighting factor for each respondent. Each respondent is assigned a single weight derived from the relationship between the actual proportion of the population with its specific combination of age, sex, geographic characteristics and race and the proportion in our CARAVAN sample that week. Tabular results show both weighted and unweighted bases.

The use of replicable sampling, standardized interviewing procedures and representative weighting provides that all CARAVAN studies are parallel to one another. Thus, CARAVAN usage is appropriate both for point-in-time analysis as well as tracking and trend comparisons.

Included in the Technical Information which follows are tables of sampling tolerances of survey results, and a copy of the question series as it appeared in the survey questionnaire.

As required by the Code of Standards of the Council of American Survey Research Organizations, we will maintain the anonymity of our respondents. No information will be released that in any way will reveal the identity of a respondent. Our authorization is required for any publication of the research findings or their implications.

Opinion Research Corporation's CARAVAN is a shared-cost data collection vehicle. Opinion Research Corporation has exercised its best efforts in the preparation of this information. In any event, Opinion Research Corporation assumes no responsibility for any use which is made of this information or any decisions based upon it.

CARAVAN Telephone Sampling Methodology

Opinion Research Corporation's national probability telephone sample is an efficient form of random-digit-dialing. The sample is designed to be a simple random sample of telephone households. Unlike published directories, Opinion Research Corporation's national probability telephone sample includes both unlisted numbers and numbers issued after publication of the directories. The following procedure was used to create the sample:

- Opinion Research Corporation has an annual license for GENESYS, a custom RDD sample generation system developed by Marketing Systems Groups.
- The methodology for generating random digit dialing (RDD) telephone samples in the GENESYS system provides for a single stage, EPSEM (Equal Probability of Selection Method) sample of residential telephone numbers. It is updated twice a year.
- When a national probability sample is needed, a random selection is made from approximately 40,000 exchanges in two million working banks.
- Each telephone number is transferred to a separate call record. The record shows the computer-generated telephone number to be called, as well as the county, state, MSA (if applicable), band and time zone into which the telephone number falls. Our computerized interviewing system (CATI) uses this information to keep track of regional quotas. The CATI interviewing program also keeps track of the disposition categories for each call attempt.

Reliability Of Survey Percentages

Results of any sample are subject to sampling variation. The magnitude of the variation is measurable and is affected by the number of interviews and the level of the percentages expressing the results.

The table below shows the possible sample variation that applies to percentage results reported from Opinion Research Corporation's CARAVAN sample. The chances are 95 in 100 that a CARAVAN survey result does not vary, plus or minus, by more than the indicated number of percentage points from the result that would be obtained if interviews had been conducted with all persons in the universe represented by the sample.

Size of Sample on Which Survey Results Are Based	Approximate Sampling Tolerances Applicable to Percentages At or Near These Levels				
	<u>10% or 90%</u>	<u>20% or 80%</u>	<u>30% or 70%</u>	<u>40% or 60%</u>	<u>50%</u>
2,000 interviews	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%
1,000 interviews	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%
500 interviews	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
250 interviews	4%	5%	6%	6%	6%
100 interviews	6%	8%	9%	10%	10%

Additional Sampling Tolerances for Samples of 1,000 Interviews

<u>9% or 91%</u> 2%	<u>8% or 92%</u> 2%	<u>7% or 93%</u> 2%	<u>6% or 94%</u> 1%	<u>5% or 95%</u> 1%
<u>4% or 96%</u> 1%	<u>3% or 97%</u> 1%	<u>2% or 98%</u> 1%	<u>1% or 99%</u> .2%	

Sampling Tolerances When Comparing Two Samples

Tolerances are also involved in the comparison of results from independent parts of any one Opinion Research Corporation's CARAVAN sample and in the comparison of results between two independent CARAVAN samples. A difference, in other words, must be of at least a certain number of percentage points to be considered statistically significant. The table below is a guide to the sampling tolerances in percentage points applicable to such comparisons, based on a 95% confidence level.

<u>Size of Samples Compared</u>	<u>Differences Required for Significance At or Near These Percentage Levels</u>				
	<u>10% or 90%</u>	<u>20% or 80%</u>	<u>30% or 70%</u>	<u>40% or 60%</u>	<u>50%</u>
1,000 and 1,000	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
1,000 and 500	3%	4%	5%	5%	5%
1,000 and 250	4%	6%	6%	7%	7%
1,000 and 100	6%	8%	9%	10%	10%
500 and 500	4%	5%	6%	6%	6%
500 and 250	5%	6%	7%	7%	8%
500 and 100	6%	9%	10%	11%	11%
250 and 250	5%	7%	8%	9%	9%
250 and 100	7%	9%	11%	11%	12%
100 and 100	8%	11%	13%	14%	14%

How To Read The Tables

The following pages present the detailed tabulations of survey results. The data are percentaged vertically and, therefore, should be read from top-to-bottom. The total number of interviews, both weighted and unweighted, appears at the top of each column. Percentages are calculated on the weighted bases. Percentages may not add to 100% due to weighting factors or multiple responses. Where an asterisk (*) appears, it signifies any value of less than one-half percent.

Definition Of Classification Terms

The following definitions are provided for some of the standard demographics by which the results are tabulated. Other demographics are self-explanatory.

Income

The income groupings refer to the total household income for 2005 before taxes.

Metro Size

Metro --	In Center City of Metropolitan Area
	Outside Center City, Inside Center City County
	Inside Suburban County of Metropolitan Area
	In Metropolitan Area with No Center City

Non-Metro --	In Non-Metropolitan Area
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Children in Household

None --	No children under 18 years of age living in household
Total --	Have children under 18 years of age living in household
Under 12 --	Have children under 12 years of age living in household
12 - 17 --	Have children ages 12 to 17 living in household

Geographic Region

The continental states are contained in four geographic regions as follows:

North East

New England: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

North Central

East North Central: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South

South Atlantic: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West

Mountain: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific: Washington, Oregon, California

Occupation (Optional)

The occupation classification refers to the occupation of the respondent. The types of positions included in each category are:

Professional/Manager/Owner	-	Executives, Professionals, Technical and Kindred Workers, Managers, Officials, and Proprietors
White Collar - Sales/Clerical	-	Clerical, Office and Secretarial Workers, and Sales Agents and Workers
Blue Collar - Craftsmen/Foremen	-	Craftsmen, Foremen, Kindred Workers, Carpenters, Plumbers, Electricians, Mechanics, and Bakers
Blue Collar - Semi-Skilled/Unskilled	-	Apprentices, Laborers, Assembly Line Workers, Motormen and Fishermen
Service Workers	-	Housekeepers in Private Households, Police, Beauticians, Barbers, Security Guards, Waitresses and Waiters

Significance Testing

When results from sub-groups of a CARAVAN sample appear in the detailed tabulations, an indicator of statistically significant differences is added to the tables run on our standard demographic banners. The test is performed on percentages as well as mean values. Each sub-sample is assigned a letter. When the percentage of one sub-sample is significantly different from the percentage of another sub-sample, the letter representing one of the two samples appears next to the percentage (or mean) of the other sample.

For instance the percentage of males answering yes to a particular question may be compared to the percentage of females answering yes to the same question. In the example on the next page, the male sample is assigned the letter B, and the female sample is assigned the letter C. Here, respondents were asked whether a certain business practice is acceptable. 67% of women said that it was -- a proportion significantly greater than the 57% of males who believe that the practice is acceptable. To indicate that women are significantly more likely to find the practice acceptable than are men, the letter B -- the letter assigned to the male sub-sample -- appears next to the "67%" in the female column. Similarly, the 37% of men that find the practice unacceptable is significantly greater than the 29% of women who do so and, therefore, the letter C -- the letter assigned to the female sub-sample -- appears next to the "37%" in the male column.

Significance Testing (continued)

Acceptability of [practice]

		Sex	
	Total	Male	Fe- male
	(A)	(B)	(C)
Unweighted Total	977	488	489
Weighted Total	967	464	503
Acceptable	611 63%	274 59%	337 67%B
Not Acceptable	319 33%	171 37%C	148 29%
Don't Know	37 4%	18 4%	19 4%

Significance testing is done to the 95% confidence level. The columns compared are listed at the bottom of each table.

A number of factors need to be considered when determining which type of t-test should be applied, such as whether the samples being compared overlap, whether they are means or percentages, etc. Opinion Research Corporation's software has the capability to perform the appropriate test.

Note that any statistical test becomes less reliable when the sample sizes are small. Even though the test mathematically can be performed on samples as low as thirty, sixty respondents is the reasonable lower bound on the size of the sample.

DETAILED TABULATIONS