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Initiative

PUBLIC OPINION POLL

PHILADELPHIANS OPPOSE MAYOR'S PROPOSALS TO RAISE TAXES TO CLOSE THE CITY'S BUDGET GAP

But Residents Seem Unwilling to Confront Tough Choices

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KEY FINDINGS

A new poll from The Pew Charitable Trusts' Philadelphia Research Initiative shows that Philadelphians generally oppose raising taxes, particularly the property tax, to help address the city's projected \$1.4 billion budget gap over the next five years.

Eighty-six percent of the respondents in a survey of 800 city residents reject Mayor Michael Nutter's proposal to increase the property tax over the next two years. Negative feelings about his proposal to raise the sales tax by one percentage point for three years are not as strong: 53 percent are against it. And 68 percent oppose raising the city's wage tax, an alternative being explored by some members of City Council. Residents were asked whether they think the proposed increases in the sales and property taxes, if enacted, will disappear in two or three years as promised; 69 percent of respondents say they expect the increases to become permanent, while 22 percent think they will be temporary.

The mayor remains popular with Philadelphians, although his popularity has declined since a Philadelphia Research Initiative poll taken in January. City residents, even with their misgivings about his tax proposals, say they have more confidence in him to handle the budget situation than they do in members of City Council.

Beyond the specific tax proposals, the poll provides evidence that residents are not happy with the overall approach of Mayor Nutter's budget, which he presented to City Council on March 19.

In the survey, respondents were asked to choose between two general approaches to the current budget situation: one was maintaining government services while raising taxes, the other was getting fewer services while keeping taxes at current levels. In response, 35 percent selected "maintain services with higher taxes," while 48 percent picked "fewer services but not raising taxes." Mayor Nutter's plan aims to maintain core city services while raising taxes for the next few years.

Differences in attitudes on this issue among demographic groups are relatively small. Those most in favor of the fewer services/same taxes option are people with less than \$30,000 in household income (53 percent) and those over age 50 (53 percent). Those most in favor of maintaining services with higher taxes include individuals with household incomes between \$30,000 and \$65,000 (46 percent) and college graduates (45 percent). No group favors the maintain services/higher taxes option by a statistically

significant margin. For details, see Appendix Table 1. Respondents were not asked which services they would be willing to see reduced.

This finding, from a representative sample of Philadelphians, differs from the feedback that city officials received at a set of four community forums conducted by The Penn Project for Civic Engagement. In those forums, participants generally “decided by the end to raise taxes on themselves (not just ‘the other guy’) in order to support the services” they had deemed “essential,” according to a report written for the city by the organizers. The meetings were held in February, before the mayor made his budget plans known, and attracted more than 1,700 people.

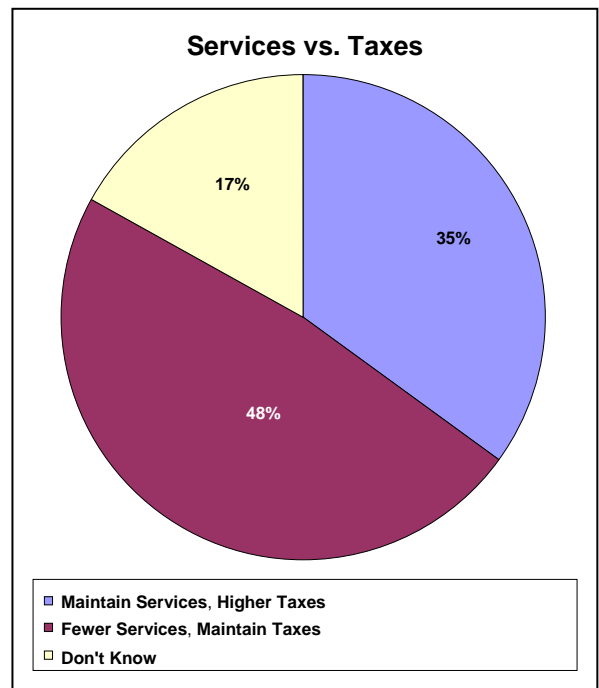
A January survey by the Philadelphia Research Initiative asked a slightly different question about services and taxes—whether Philadelphians would prefer fewer

services and lower taxes or more services and higher taxes. The results were split, with 45 percent opting for fewer services/lower taxes and 44 percent for more services/higher taxes.

In the current poll, Philadelphians give city officials little guidance about how the budget should be balanced. While 48 percent say they would accept fewer services, 62 percent say they would oppose even a 1 percent cut in the city workforce. And fewer services usually require fewer workers.

One of the highlights of the January poll, taken in the days prior to the inauguration of President Obama, was the optimism expressed by Philadelphians in the face of hard economic times. On that score, there has been some retrenchment. By a margin of 47 percent to 34 percent, residents now believe that the city is “on the wrong track.” Three months ago, 46 percent felt the city was “headed in the right direction,” and 37 percent said it was “on the wrong track.”

The current poll was conducted from April 6 through April 11 by Abt SRBI Public Affairs in association with Rutgers Professor Cliff Zukin.



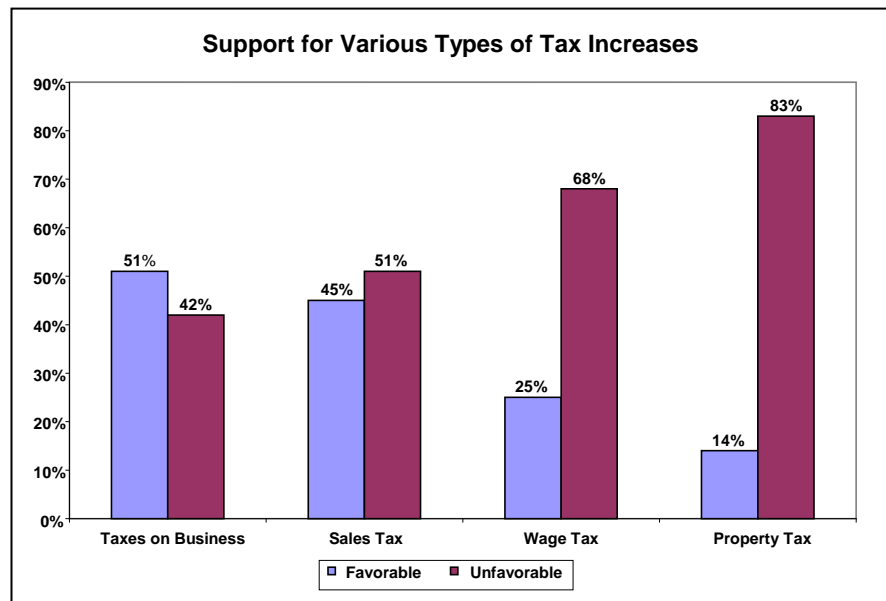
TAXES

Respondents to the poll were asked about the specific tax proposals in the mayor’s plan. Eighty-six percent oppose the proposed two-year increase in the property tax, while 11 percent support it. On the proposed three-year increase in the sales tax, opinions are also negative but less so, with 53 percent opposing and 43 percent in favor.

On the sales tax, the differences in opinion among various demographic groups are pronounced. Whites are evenly split on increasing the tax, while blacks oppose it three-to-two. People with a high school education or less oppose an increase nearly two-to-one, while people with college degrees support the idea by a similar ratio. Younger people are in favor, older people against. People with household incomes under \$30,000 are against increasing the sales tax; those with more than \$65,000 are in favor. For details, see Appendix Table 2.

Some members of City Council have expressed a preference for raising the wage tax rather than the property tax, on the grounds that the wage tax is a fairer levy and that it applies to suburbanites who work in the city as well as city residents. With that in mind, the poll asked respondents to express their views generally about various city taxes. The question was worded as follows: “Suppose it is necessary to raise taxes to balance the budget. I’m going to read you four taxes that could be raised and just want you to tell me if you would favor or oppose raising each.” There was no mention of how large the tax increases would be or how long they would last.

Among the broad-based taxes with the most direct impact on individuals, the sales tax gets the most support at 45 percent, although 51 percent oppose it. But raising the property tax (which is part of the mayor’s plan) and the wage tax (which is not) are both very unpopular options. On the wage tax, 25 percent of Philadelphians are in favor, 68 percent against. On



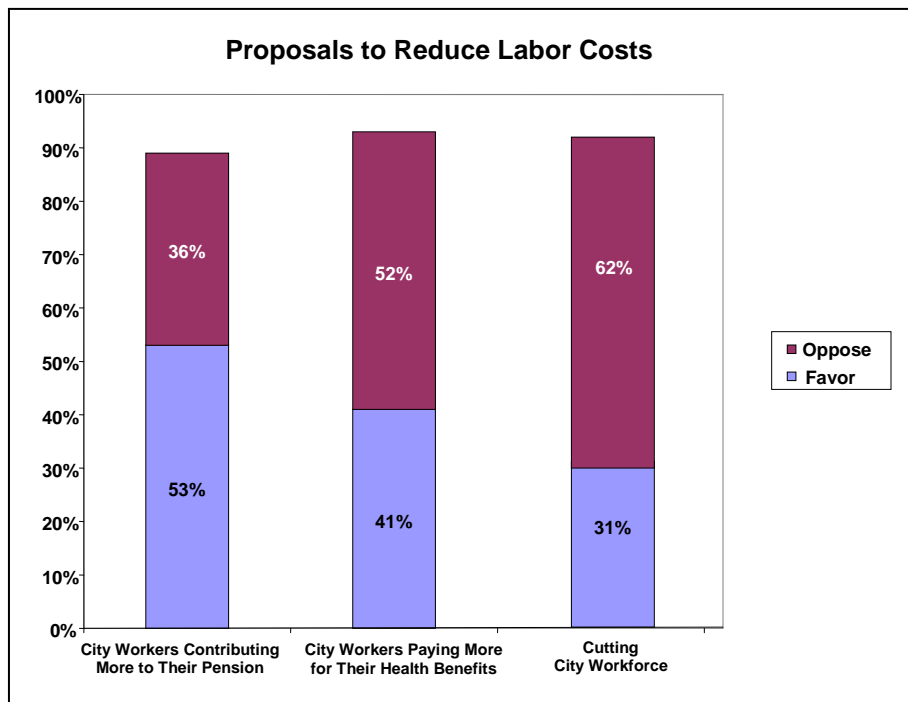
increasing the property tax, 14 percent of residents are in favor, 83 percent against. The only tax increases receiving majority support (51 percent) are those for taxes on business. Planned reductions in the city’s business privilege tax (and the wage tax) already have been suspended for five years as part of the budget-balancing measures taken by the city last fall. Mayor Nutter has said he opposes raising either one.

Residents were also asked about the mayor’s pledge that the tax increases he is seeking will be short-lived. Sixty-nine percent say they expect the increases to be permanent, while 22 percent think they will be temporary.

PROPOSALS TO REDUCE LABOR COSTS

There appears to be no broad public consensus at this point over how to make major reductions in labor costs through the budget process and in upcoming negotiations with the municipal labor unions.

In the poll, respondents were asked about three ways to reduce labor costs that are part of the mayor’s plan. There was a positive reaction to one of them—making employees contribute more to their pension plans; 53 percent are in favor, 36 percent against. But residents reacted unfavorably to the other two. By 52 percent to 41 percent, they oppose making city workers pay more for their health benefits. By 62 percent to 31 percent, Philadelphians oppose the budget’s call to reduce the city workforce by 250 jobs, about one percent.



The poll included an open-ended question in which each respondent was asked to name the first thing he or she would do to balance the budget. About 17 percent would take measures having to do with the city workforce such as eliminating jobs and reducing or freezing wages. Next, tied at 12 percent, are various ideas for raising revenue (including higher taxes) and for reducing expenses (including the mayor's plan to reduce the size of the city-owned vehicle fleet). Another 10 percent would want to create new businesses and additional jobs.

ASSESSMENTS OF THE MAYOR AND OTHER LEADERS

On the whole, Philadelphians retain a positive view of Michael Nutter and the job he is doing as mayor. He gets higher ratings than City Council and the union leaders with whom he will be negotiating later this year.

Nutter remains personally popular, though not as popular as he was at the beginning of the year. Fifty-nine percent now have a favorable view of him, while 33 percent say their view is unfavorable. In a poll conducted for the Philadelphia Research Initiative in January, his favorable number was 71 percent, the unfavorable 23 percent.

As was the case in the previous survey, Nutter is more popular among whites than blacks. Among whites, he gets favorable ratings from 73 percent of those questioned, unfavorable ratings from 20 percent. Among blacks, the numbers are 46 percent favorable, 46 percent unfavorable. Nutter gets his highest ratings from persons with household incomes in excess of \$65,000 (75 percent) and those with college degrees. He gets his lowest ratings from individuals under the age of 34 (45 percent) and those with household incomes below \$30,000 (53 percent). See Appendix Table 3.

Forty-seven percent of Philadelphians approve of the job Nutter is doing as mayor, while 39 percent do not. As for City Council's job performance, 39 percent of residents approve and 39 percent disapprove.

Philadelphians were asked whether they trusted the mayor to "do the right things" in handling the city budget. In the January survey, after the initial round of budget balancing but before Nutter made his proposal for the upcoming budget year, respondents said they were confident in his leadership on budget matters, 58 percent to 37 percent. His current numbers are diminished but still positive, with 50 percent

confident in his budget leadership, 45 percent not. Nutter’s ratings on the budget are better than those of City Council. In the current survey, 39 percent of respondents express confidence in Council’s ability to handle the budget, while 52 percent say they lack such confidence.

The poll also explored how residents view the union leaders who represent city workers. Forty-three percent have a favorable impression of the union leaders, 31 percent unfavorable, and 26 percent have no opinion. In addition, respondents were asked how the unions should proceed in their upcoming negotiations with the city. Should they help the mayor with the budget, even if it might not be in the best interest of workers? Or, should they stand firm for their members, even if it made the city’s budget problems worse? By a margin of 47 percent to 36 percent, respondents say the unions should help the mayor. City workers as a group get high marks, with 54 percent of respondents having a favorable impression of the workers, compared to 33 percent unfavorable.

OVERALL OUTLOOK ON THE CITY

One of the distinctive features of the Philadelphia Research Initiative’s January poll, taken in the days prior to the inauguration of President Obama, was the optimism expressed by Philadelphians in the face of hard economic times. Back then, by 46 percent to 37 percent, residents said they believed the city was “headed in

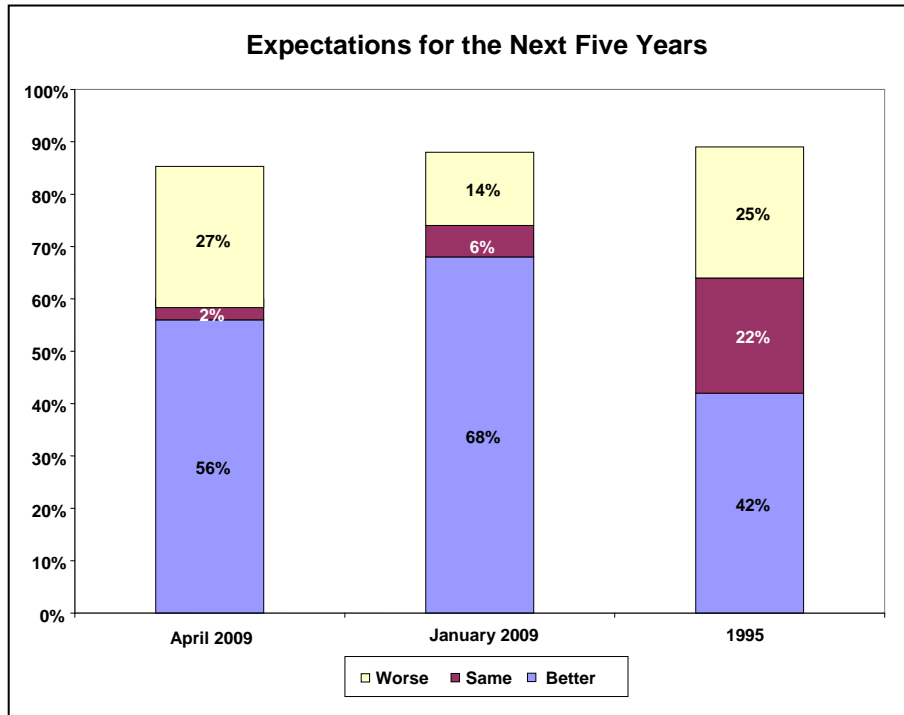
Are things headed in the right direction or are they on the wrong track?		
	Right Direction	Wrong Track
1995	47%	36%
2003	47%	45%
2006	28%	64%
2007	31%	61%
January 2009	46%	37%
April 2009	34%	47%

the right direction” and not “off on the wrong track.” In the current survey, perceptions have flipped, with “wrong track” prevailing, 47 percent to 34 percent. Those numbers are better than the corresponding figures from the later years of the administration of Mayor John Street, but not as good as those from earlier years. The chart below shows results from a 1995 poll done for *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, while the results from 2003, 2006 and 2007 are from Franklin & Marshall polls.

“Wrong-track” sentiment is strong among blacks and the young, while people with college degrees and incomes over \$65,000 are more likely to think the city is headed in the right direction. These numbers can be found in Appendix Table 4.

Long-term optimism is less pronounced than earlier this year. Asked what they thought Philadelphia will be like five years from now, 56 percent of respondents expect it to be better, 27 percent worse. In January, the optimists outnumbered the pessimists, 68 percent to 14 percent.

In this poll, 55 percent of Philadelphians say they consider the city a “good” or “excellent” place to live, down from 62 percent in January.



About the Survey

The Philadelphia Research Initiative survey was conducted by telephone between April 6 and April 11, 2009 among a citywide random sample of 800 city residents, ages 18 and older. The final sample was weighted to reflect the demographic breakdown of the city. The margin of error for the entire sample is +/- 3.5 percentage points. The margin of error is higher for subgroups. Surveys are subject to other error sources as well, including sampling coverage error, recording error and respondent error.

Abt SRBI Public Affairs designed the survey and conducted all interviewing, working with Cliff Zukin, veteran pollster and director of the public policy program at Rutgers University.

About The Philadelphia Research Initiative

The Philadelphia Research Initiative was created by Pew in fall 2008 to study critical issues facing Philadelphia and provide impartial research and analysis for the benefit of decision makers, the news media and the public. The initiative conducts public opinion polling, produces in-depth reports and publishes briefs that illuminate front-and-center issues. It recently published *Philadelphia 2009: The State of the City*, a report that tracks trends on a wide array of indicators, comparing Philadelphia to other cities and to its own past.

About Pew

The Pew Charitable Trusts is driven by the power of knowledge to solve today's most challenging problems. Pew applies a rigorous, analytical approach to improve public policy, inform the public and stimulate civic life. We partner with a diverse range of donors, public and private organizations and concerned citizens who share our commitment to fact-based solutions and goal-driven investments to improve society.

APPENDIX

Table 1 Services vs. Taxes

	Maintain Services with Higher Taxes (percent)	Fewer Services but Same Taxes (percent)	No Answer (percent)
<i>Total</i>	35	48	17
Race			
White	35	46	19
Black	33	52	14
Education			
H.S. or less	31	52	17
Some College	36	42	21
College Grad	45	44	11
Age			
18-34	43	44	12
35-49	35	46	20
50+	30	53	17
Household Income			
<\$30,000	29	53	17
\$30,000-\$65,000	46	44	11
\$65,000 +	42	45	13

APPENDIX

Table 2 Increase in Sales Tax

	Favor (percent)	Oppose (percent)	No Answer (percent)
<i>Total</i>	43	53	3
Race			
White	48	49	4
Black	40	59	2
Education			
H.S. or less	36	60	4
Some College	50	49	1
College Grad	59	37	4
Age			
18-34	55	43	2
35-49	37	61	2
50+	41	54	5
Household Income			
<\$30,000	41	57	2
\$30,000-\$65,000	46	51	3
\$65,000 +	56	42	1

APPENDIX

Table 3 Mayor Nutter Favorability

	Very Favorable (percent)	Somewhat Favorable (percent)	Somewhat Unfavorable (percent)	Very Unfavorable (percent)	No Answer (percent)
Total	22	37	14	19	8
Race					
White	33	40	10	10	7
Black	13	33	18	28	8
Education					
H.S. or less	19	40	12	20	9
Some College	19	29	22	26	4
College Grad	34	40	11	6	8
Age					
18-34	16	29	21	27	7
35-49	21	37	13	21	8
50+	27	44	10	11	8
Household Income					
<\$30,000	19	34	17	24	6
\$30,000- \$65,000	21	36	17	19	7
\$65,000 +	32	44	11	9	5

APPENDIX

Table 4 Right Direction / Wrong Track

	Right Direction (percent)	Wrong Track (percent)	No Answer (percent)
Total	34	47	18
Race			
White	35	43	22
Black	33	52	15
Education			
H.S. or less	32	49	19
Some College	29	53	18
College Grad	46	35	19
Age			
18-34	30	54	16
35-49	34	48	18
50+	38	42	21
Household Income			
<\$30,000	34	48	18
\$30,000-\$65,000	30	58	11
\$65,000 +	43	38	19

PHILADELPHIA RESEARCH INITIATIVE / ABT SRBI TOPLINE FOR SELECTED QUESTIONS

April 6 – April 11, 2009 Survey

BASE= 800 Philadelphia Residents

Q: TO BEGIN WITH, FOR HOW MANY YEARS HAVE YOU LIVED IN PHILADELPHIA OR HAVE YOU LIVED HERE ALL OF YOUR LIFE?

LESS THAN ONE 1%
ONE OR TWO 2%
3 - 5 3%
6 - 10 6%
11 - 20 7%
21 - 30 3%
MORE THAN 30 13%
ALL MY LIFE 66%

Q: HOW WOULD YOU RATE PHILADELPHIA AS A PLACE TO LIVE - EXCELLENT, GOOD, ONLY FAIR, OR POOR?

EXCELLENT 16%
GOOD 39%
ONLY FAIR 31%
POOR 13%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 1%
ALL

Q: DO YOU THINK THINGS IN PHILADELPHIA ARE GENERALLY HEADED IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION, OR WOULD YOU SAY THAT THINGS ARE PRETTY SERIOUSLY OFF ON THE WRONG TRACK?

RIGHT DIRECTION 34%
WRONG TRACK 47%
MIXED 12%
DON'T KNOW / REFUSED 6%

Q: THINKING OF THE FUTURE, DO YOU THINK PHILADELPHIA WILL BE BETTER OR WORSE AS A PLACE TO LIVE FIVE YEARS FROM NOW?

BETTER 56%
WORSE 27%
SAME 2%
SOME BETTER/SOME WORSE 3%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 12%
ALL

Q: OVERALL, DO YOU APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE OF THE JOB MICHAEL NUTTER IS DOING AS MAYOR?

APPROVE 47%
DISAPPROVE 39%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 13%

Q: AND DO YOU APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE OF THE JOB THE CITY COUNCIL IS DOING?

APPROVE 39%
DISAPPROVE 39%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 22%

Q: IS YOUR OVERALL IMPRESSION OF MAYOR NUTTER FAVORABLE OR UNFAVORABLE?

VERY FAVORABLE 22%
SOMEWHAT FAVORABLE 37%
SOMEWHAT UNFAVORABLE 14%
VERY UNFAVORABLE 19%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 8%

Q: IS YOUR OPINION OF CITY WORKERS IN PHILADELPHIA FAVORABLE OR UNFAVORABLE?

FAVORABLE 54%
UNFAVORABLE 33%
DEPENDS 6%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 7%

Q: AND HOW ABOUT UNION LEADERS OF CITY WORKERS - FAVORABLE OR UNFAVORABLE?

FAVORABLE 43%
UNFAVORABLE 31%
DEPENDS 3%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 23%

Q: HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THE FINANCIAL SHAPE OF THE CITY NOW?

EXCELLENT *
PRETTY GOOD 13%
NOT VERY GOOD 38%
BAD SHAPE 46%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 3%

Q: AS YOU PROBABLY KNOW, PHILADELPHIA MAY BE FACING A BUDGET DEFICIT OF OVER A BILLION DOLLARS IN THE NEXT

FIVE YEARS. IF YOU WERE MAYOR, WHAT IS THE FIRST THING YOU WOULD DO TO BALANCE THE BUDGET?

PROGRAMS/SERVICES 5%

--REDUCE/ELIMINATE PROGRAMS/SERVICES 5%
--ALL OTHER PROGRAMS/SERVICES MENTIONS *
MENTIONS

CITY WORKFORCE 17%

--REDUCE/ELIMINATE CITY JOBS 8%
--REDUCE/GET RID OF CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS 2%
--REDUCE/FREEZE WAGES FOR CITY WORKERS/CITY OFFICIALS 5%
--REDUCE/ELIMINATE BENEFITS/PENSIONS 1%
--ALL OTHER CITY WORKFORCE MENTIONS 3%

RAISE TAXES/REVENUE 12%

--RAISE TAXES 4%
--COLLECT BACK TAXES/MONEY OWED 4%
--ALL OTHER RAISE TAXES/REVENUE MENTIONS 4%

NEW BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES 10%

--CREATE JOBS 6%
--BRING IN MORE BUSINESS/PARTNER WITH BUSINESS LEADERS 3%
--ALL OTHER NEW BUSINESS/OPPORTUNITIES MENTIONS 2%

SPENDING 12%

--ASSESS BUDGET 2%
--CUT UNNECESSARY/EXCESSIVE SPENDING 6%
--NEGOTIATE/REWRITE UNION CONTRACTS 1%
--REDUCE CITY COUNCIL'S BUDGET 1%
--ELIMINATE CITY OWNED PASSENGER VEHICLES (NOT EMERGENCY OR MASS TRANSIT) 2%
--ALL OTHER SPENDING MENTIONS 1%

MISCELLANEOUS 16%

--IMPROVE SCHOOLS/SCHOOL SYSTEM 1%
--ELIMINATE CORRUPTION 1%
--ALL MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVE COMMUNITY/COMMUNITY HELP MENTIONS 7%
--LOWER TAXES/DO NOT RAISE TAXES 3%
--ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS MENTIONS 4%
--NOTHING *
--DON'T KNOW 3%

NUMBER OF ANSWERS 81%

Q: HOW CONFIDENT ARE YOU IN MAYOR NUTTER'S ABILITY TO DO THE RIGHT THINGS IN HANDLING THE CITY'S BUDGET PROBLEMS?

VERY CONFIDENT 11%
PRETTY CONFIDENT 39%
NOT TOO CONFIDENT 28%
NOT AT ALL CONFIDENT 17%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 5%

Q: AND HOW CONFIDENT ARE YOU IN THE CITY COUNCIL'S ABILITY TO DO THE RIGHT THING IN HANDLING THE BUDGET PROBLEM?

VERY CONFIDENT 7%
PRETTY CONFIDENT 32%
NOT TOO CONFIDENT 37%
NOT AT ALL CONFIDENT 15%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 10%

Q: IF YOU HAD TO CHOOSE BETWEEN MAINTAINING GOVERNMENT SERVICES WITH HIGHER TAXES OR GETTING FEWER SERVICES BUT NOT RAISING TAXES, WHICH WOULD YOU CHOOSE?

MAINTAIN SERVICES WITH HIGHER TAXES 35%
FEWER SERVICES BUT SAME TAXES 48%
DEPENDS 8%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 9%

Q NOW I WOULD LIKE TO GET YOUR OPINION ON SOME PROPOSALS THE MAYOR HAS MADE TO GET A BALANCED BUDGET. PLEASE JUST TELL ME IF YOU FAVOR OR OPPOSE - INCREASING THE SALES TAX FROM 7 TO 8 PERCENT FOR THE NEXT THREE YEARS.

FAVOR 43%
OPPOSE 53%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 3%

Q: PLEASE JUST TELL ME IF YOU FAVOR OR OPPOSE - CUTTING 250 JOBS FROM THE CITY'S WORKFORCE - ABOUT 1 PERCENT.

FAVOR 31%
OPPOSE 62%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 6%

Q: PLEASE JUST TELL ME IF YOU FAVOR OR OPPOSE - SHIFTING MORE OF THE COST OF HEALTH BENEFITS TO BE PAID BY CITY WORKERS THEMSELVES.

FAVOR 41%
OPPOSE 52%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 7%

Q: PLEASE JUST TELL ME IF YOU FAVOR OR OPPOSE - ASKING CITY WORKERS TO MAKE INCREASED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THEIR PENSION PLAN.

FAVOR 53%
OPPOSE 36%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 10%

Q: PLEASE JUST TELL ME IF YOU FAVOR OR OPPOSE - RAISING THE PROPERTY TAX BY AS MUCH AS 19 PERCENT OVER THE NEXT TWO YEARS.

FAVOR 11%
OPPOSE 86%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 3%

Q: SHOULD THE UNIONS REPRESENTING CITY WORKERS HELP THE MAYOR WITH THE BUDGET EVEN IF IT MAY NOT BE IN THE BEST INTEREST OF WORKERS, OR, SHOULD THEY STAND FIRM FOR THEIR MEMBERS EVEN IF IT MAKES THE CITY'S BUDGET PROBLEMS WORSE.

HELP EVEN IF GOES AGAINST WORKERS 47%
STAND FIRM EVEN IF PROBLEM IS WORSE 36%
OTHER 4%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 14%

Q: IN THE MAYOR'S PROPOSAL, THE TAX INCREASES ARE TEMPORARY AND WOULD LAST ONLY TWO OR THREE YEARS. AT THAT TIME, DO YOU THINK THE TAX INCREASES WILL BECOME PERMANENT, OR WILL THEY RETURN TO WHERE THEY ARE NOW?

LIKELY TO STAY/PERMANENT 69%
WILL RETURN/TEMPORARY 22%
ONE WILL GO BACK/ONE WILL STAY*
DEPENDS/OTHER 3%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 6%

Q: SUPPOSE IT IS NECESSARY TO RAISE TAXES TO BALANCE THE BUDGET. I'M GOING TO READ YOU FOUR TAXES THAT COULD BE RAISED AND JUST WANT YOU TO TELL ME IF YOU WOULD FAVOR OR OPPOSE RAISING EACH.

THE PROPERTY TAX

FAVOR 14%
OPPOSE 83%
DEPENDS 1%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 2%

THE WAGE TAX

FAVOR 25%
OPPOSE 68%
DEPENDS 1%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 5%

THE SALES TAX

FAVOR 45%
OPPOSE 51%
DEPENDS 2%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 2%

THE TAXES ON BUSINESS

FAVOR 51%
OPPOSE 42%
DEPENDS 2%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 4%

Q: WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING THREE CONDITIONS BEST DESCRIBES YOU.

EMPLOYED 51%
UNEMPLOYED AND LOOKING 15%
FOR WORK
UNEMPLOYED BUT NOT 16%
LOOKING FOR WORK
RETIRED/SR. CITZ 17%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 1%

Q: INCLUDING YOURSELF, HOW MANY PEOPLE LIVE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD?

1 (LIVE ALONE) 22%
2 26%
3 18%
4 15%
5 10%
6 3%
7 1%
8 1%
9 *
10 OR MORE 1%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 3%

Q: DOES ANYONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD WORK FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA?

RESPONDENT ONLY 6%
OTHER ONLY 8%
RESPONDENT AND OTHER 1%
NO 83%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 2%

Q: WHAT WAS THE LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL YOU HAVE COMPLETED?

GRADE SCHOOL OR LESS 2%
SOME HIGH SCHOOL 16%
HIGH SCHOOL 36%
SOME COLLEGE (1-3 YEARS) 23%
COLLEGE GRAD (4 YEARS) 11%
POST GRADUATE (BEYOND 4 YEARS) 9%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 2%

Q: ARE YOU OF LATINO OR HISPANIC ORIGIN, SUCH AS MEXICAN, PUERTO RICAN, CUBAN OR SOME OTHER SPANISH BACKGROUND?

YES 11%
NO 87%
DON'T KNOW / REFUSED 2%

Q: ARE YOU BLACK, WHITE, ASIAN, NATIVE AMERICAN OR SOMETHING ELSE?

BLACK 43%
WHITE 43%
ASIAN 2%
NATIVE AMERICAN 1%
SOMETHING ELSE 7%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 4%

Q: WHAT WAS YOUR AGE ON YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?

18-24 10%
25-34 21%
35-44 17%
45-54 18%
55-64 13%
65 AND OLDER 17%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 4%

Q: WHAT IS YOUR ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME RANGE, INCLUDING INVESTMENTS AND SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME?

UNDER \$10,000 11%
\$10,000 TO <\$20,000 15%
\$20,000 TO <\$30,000 11%
\$30,000 TO <\$40,000 10%
EXACTLY \$40,000 1%
>\$40,000 TO \$50,000 7%
\$50,000 TO \$65,000 7%
\$65,000 TO \$80,000 6%
\$80,000 TO \$100,000 5%
OVER \$100,000 6%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED 20%

MALE 45%
FEMALE 55%