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RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATIONS

Attitudes on Political Reform in Illinois

Highlights from a statewide survey

June 2008

In the 2008 Midwest Political Reform Survey, we find that Illinoisans' distrust in state government has risen since 2006. At the same time, many continue to hold an abiding faith in the ability to change state government to be less influenced by moneyed interests and more responsive and accountable to constituents. A large majority (80%) expresses personal interest in an organization that works toward making state government work better by being more honest and accountable, and over half of Illinois residents (57%) are extremely interested.

The 2008 Belden Russonello & Stewart survey for the Midwest Democracy Network (www.midwestdemocracynetwork.org) is a random sample telephone survey of adults in five Midwestern states (Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin) on attitudes toward government and political reform. A total of 2,004 interviews were conducted by telephone April 21 through May 4, 2008. This report focuses on the results for the state of Illinois. In Illinois 402 interviews were conducted. The margin of sampling error for the Illinois survey is plus or minus 4.9 percentage points at the 95% level of tolerance. Many of the questions in the current survey track attitudes from the BRS-MDN survey on political reform conducted in 2006. The survey was funded by the Joyce Foundation (www.joycefdn.org).

Overview

The 2008 survey uncovers five main points on Illinoisans' attitudes toward state government and reforms:

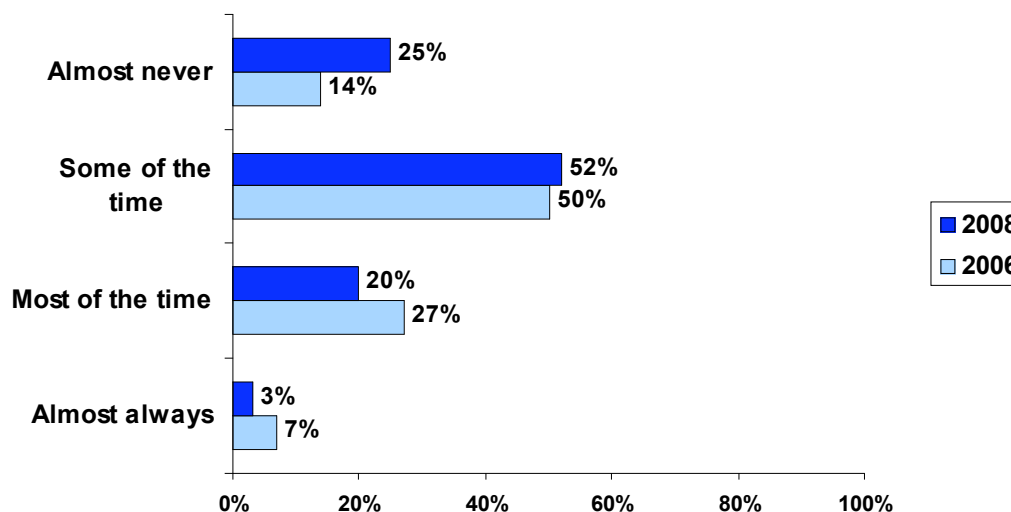
1. Distrust in the Illinois state government has risen sharply over the last two years. A large majority (77%) says they only trust the state government "some of the time" or "almost never." Concerns about corruption in state government and the influence of money in state politics are second only to gas prices as concerns in the minds of Illinois residents.
2. Although they have little faith in state government, Illinoisans still believe reform efforts are worthwhile. Majorities believe it is "worth getting money out of politics" and reject the idea that corruption will always be present in state government.
3. Strong support exists for a range of reform efforts. Over three-quarters of Illinoisans believe each of the reforms tested in the survey will make a difference in helping state government work better.
4. Personal interest in government reform issues is high among residents of Illinois. Illinois residents are the most likely of all the Midwestern residents surveyed to be "extremely interested" in an organization working to create "a more honest, accountable, and responsive government" (80%). Over six in ten (62%) are more interested in a political candidate who believes it may not be possible to improve education, create jobs, and cut taxes without first reducing the role of money in politics and the influence of lobbyists, than in a candidate who focuses solely on the issues (34%).
5. As we found in 2006, the top goals that Illinoisans would like to see the state government achieve are honesty and accountability to voters.

Findings

1. Active distrust in government; concern about corruption and money in politics

Residents of Illinois clearly express distrust in their state government. A large majority of residents (77% overall) trusts government to do what is right “only some of the time” (52%) or “almost never” (25%). Just two in ten (20%) trust government “most of the time” and only three percent “almost always” trust state government to do what is right. Distrust of state government has increased since 2006 when 64% trusted state government “some of the time” or “almost never.”

Trust in Government to Do What is Right



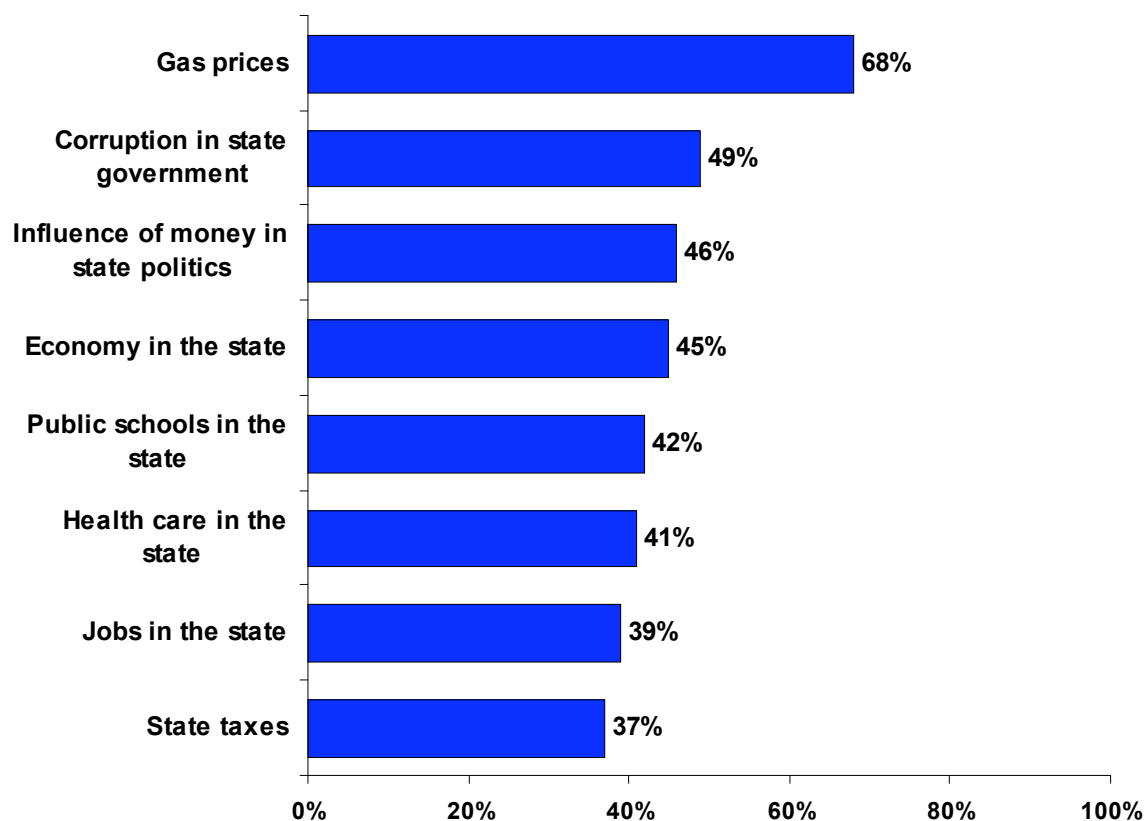
Q5. How much of the time do you think you can trust the government in [STATE] to do what is right: almost always, most of the time, only some of the time, or almost never?

Midwest Democracy Network Survey conducted by Belden Russonello & Stewart, n=402 residents of Illinois, April 21 - May 4, 2008

For Illinoisans, “corruption in state government” and “the influence of money in state politics” continue to be major concerns; nearly half (49%) say they are “extremely” concerned about corruption in state government, and almost the same number (46%) is “extremely” concerned about money in politics. Corruption and the influence of money in politics rate with the economy (45%), public schools (42%) and health care (41%) as serious concerns, and rate above jobs (39%) and taxes (37%). The only concern more salient than corruption and money in politics for Illinoisans is gas prices (68%).

Concerns with State Issues

% saying “10”



On a scale of one to ten where ten means extremely concerned and one means not concerned at all, how concerned are you personally about each of the following issues in your state:

Q12. Gas prices

Q6. The economy in [STATE]

Q13. Jobs in [STATE]

Q7. Health care in [STATE]

Q11. The influence of money in state politics

Q10. Public schools in [STATE]

Q9. State taxes

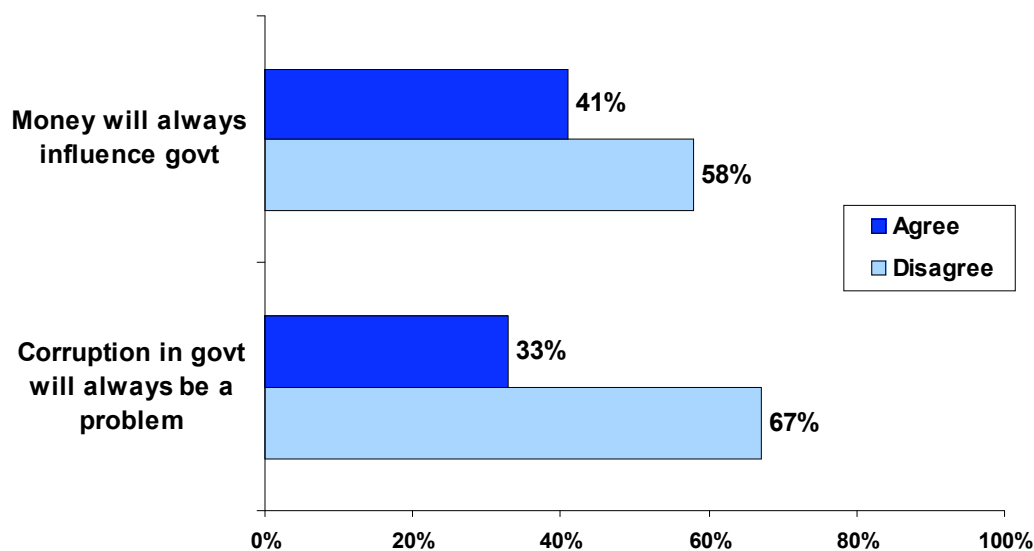
Q8. Corruption in state government

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2. Majority refuses to give up on improving government

Despite their lack of trust in government, Illinoisans still have hope for change in state government. A majority (58%) disagrees that “money will always influence government decisions, so it is not worth trying to reduce the amount of money in politics,” while 41% agree. Sixty-seven percent reject the idea that “corruption in government will always be a problem, so trying to fix it will not make much difference,” while only 33% agree.

Belief that Government Can Improve



Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Is that strongly or somewhat [agree/disagree]? Q34. Corruption in government will always be a problem so trying to fix it will not make much difference Q35. Money will always influence government decisions, so it is not worth trying to reduce the amount of money in politics.

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3. Strong support for many reforms

All of the specific reforms tested in the survey garner majorities favoring the policies. Six in ten or more Illinoisans believe the top reforms will make a “big difference” in how their state government works. These reforms involve conflict of interest issues with judges and officials who award contracts and reforms related to openness, including right-to-know laws and public reporting for lobbyists:

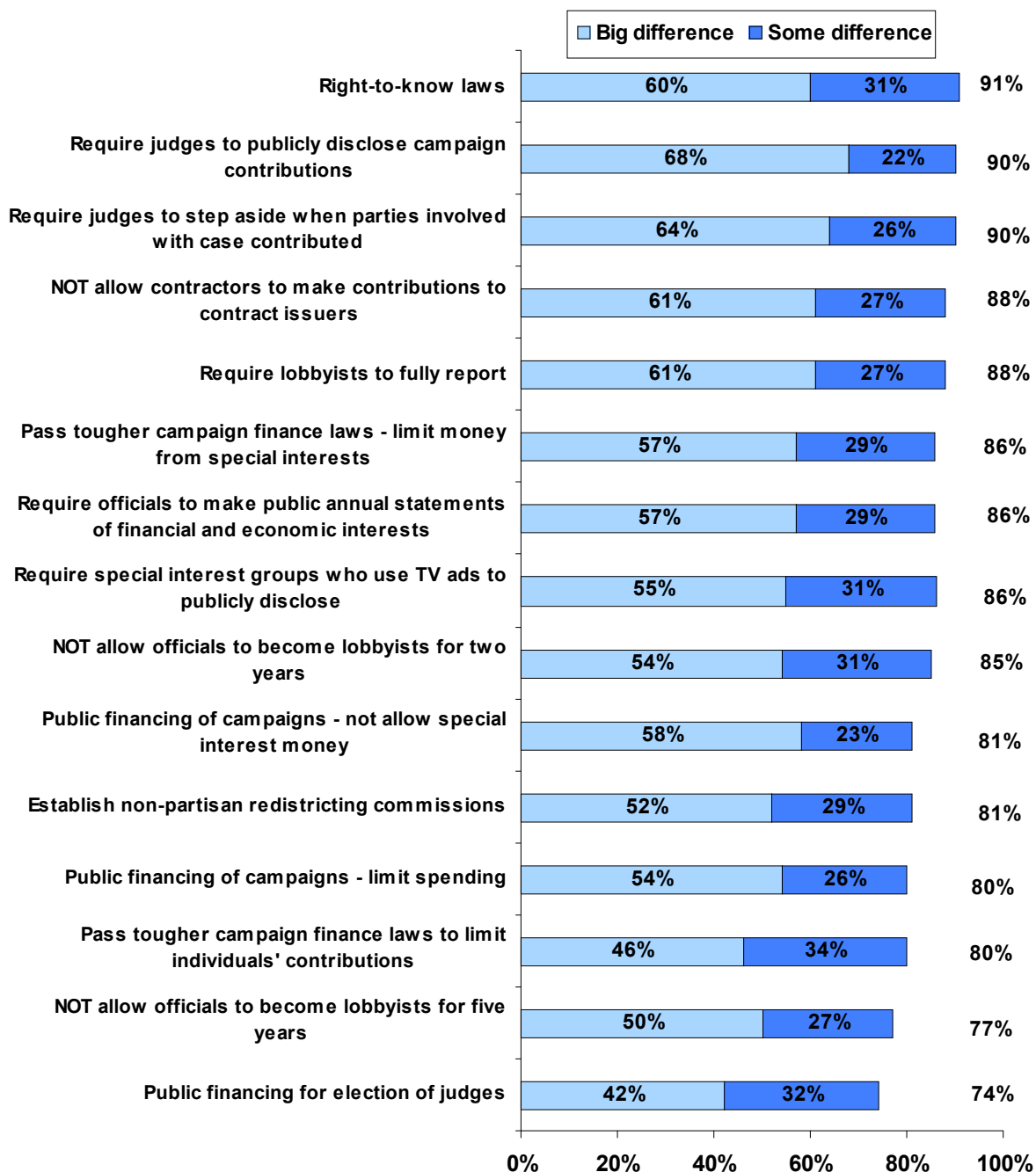
- “Right-to-know laws that give the public more access to state government decisions on spending and programs” (91% make a difference; 60% “big difference”)
- “Require judges to publicly disclose any campaign contributions they received from individuals or groups who appear before them in court” (90% make a difference; 68% would make a “big difference”)
- “Require judges to step aside in cases in which either the lawyers or the parties involved in the case have contributed to their election campaigns” (90% make a difference; 64% “big difference”)
- “Not allow state contractors to make political contributions to elected officials who issue contracts” (88% make a difference; 61% “big difference”)
- “Require lobbyists to fully report their clients, what issues they are working on, and the money they spend on lobbying lawmakers” (88% make a difference; 61% “big difference”)

Other reforms Illinoisans believe will make a difference include laws aimed at reducing the effects of special interest groups through campaign financing laws and public disclosures, as well as redistricting laws and restrictions on lobbying by former government officials.

- “Pass tougher campaign finance laws to limit the amount of money special interest groups can give to candidates and political parties” (86% make a difference; 57% “big difference”)
- “Require top state officials to file and make public annual statements of their financial and economic interests” (86% make a difference; 57% “big difference”)

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- “Require special interest groups that use paid TV ads during elections to publicly disclose where their money comes from” (86% make a difference; 55% “big difference”)
 - “Not allow top state government officials to become lobbyists for two years after leaving state government” (85% make a difference; 54% “big difference”)
 - “Public financing of campaigns which would use tax dollars to give candidates the same amount of money to run their campaigns and not allow them to take money from special interests” (81% make a difference; 58% “big difference”)
 - “Instead of allowing politicians to be in charge of redrawing their own district lines every ten years, establish independent, non-partisan commissions to draw district lines” (81% make a difference; 52% “big difference”)
 - “Public financing of campaigns which would use tax dollars to give candidates the same amount of money to run their campaigns and limit spending by each candidate” (80% make a difference; 54% “big difference”)
 - “Pass tougher campaign finance laws that limit the amount of money individuals can give to political candidates” (80% make a difference; 46% “big difference”)
 - “Not allow top state government officials to become lobbyists for five years after leaving state government” (77% make a difference; 50% “big difference”)
 - “Public financing for election of judges – that is letting judges use tax dollars to finance their campaigns rather than asking for contributions from lawyers and special interest groups” (74% make a difference; 42% “big difference”)

Proposals to Make Government Work Better



Thinking again about state government, please tell me whether each of the following would make a big difference, some difference, not much difference, or no difference at all in making government work better.

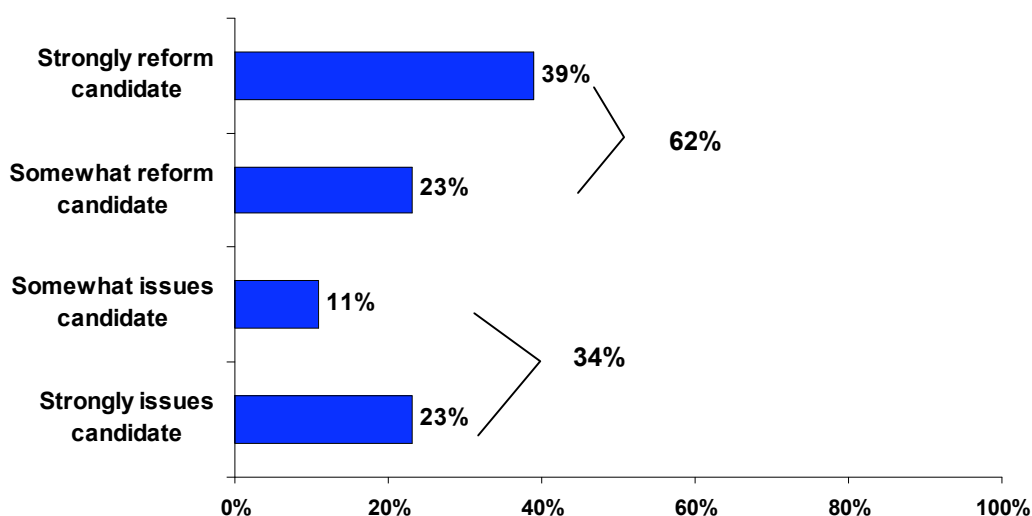
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4. Personal interest in government reform issues is high among Illinoisans

A large majority of Illinoisans expresses interest in an organization that “works toward making state government work better by being more honest, accountable, and responsive” (80% say “8,” “9,” or “10” on a ten-point scale), and over half (57%) say that they are “extremely interested” (“10”).

A majority of Illinoisans (62%) would also prefer a candidate that believes political reform is necessary to make progress on issue priorities (39% “very likely”) over a candidate that focuses solely on the issues (34%).

Support for Reform-focused Candidate versus Issues-based Candidate



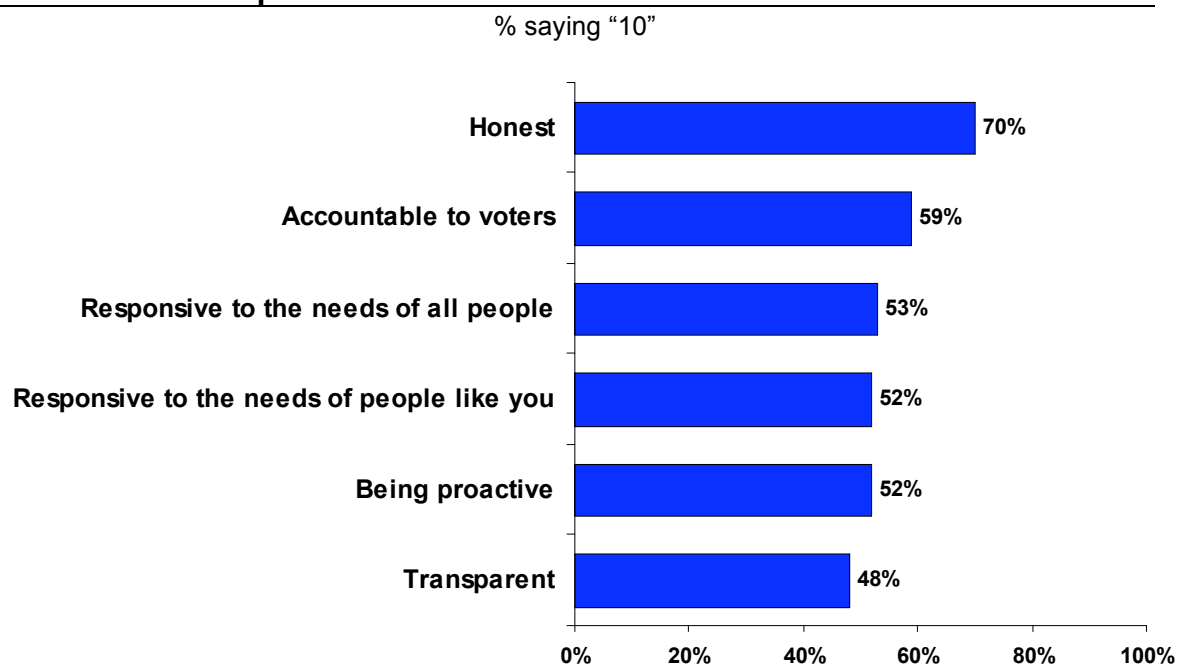
Q43. Which candidate would you be more likely to support? The candidate who will focus on improving education, creating jobs, and cutting taxes, OR The candidate who wants to improve education, create jobs and cut taxes but believes it may not be possible without first reducing the role of money in politics and the influence of lobbyists. Strongly or Somewhat?

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5. Striving for a more honest and accountable government

Honesty is the most important value Illinoisans have for their state government. Seven in ten (70%) Illinois residents say “honesty” is an “extremely” important characteristic for state government. Honesty is followed by accountability (59% say “extremely” important). Residents of Illinois also want their state government to be responsive (53%), proactive (52%), and transparent (48%).

Important Characteristics in State Government



Thinking about state government, please tell me how important each of the following characteristics is on a scale of one to ten, where one means not at all important and ten means extremely important.

Q16. Honest

Q17. Accountable to voters

Q15. Responsive to the needs of all people

Q14. Responsive to the needs of people like you

Q19. Being proactive in solving the state’s problems

Q18. Being transparent and open in how government decisions are made

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