



WHISTLEBLOWER NEWS NETWORK

Whistleblower News Network Survey

**Commissioned by the
Whistleblower News Network**

**An independent online newspaper providing readers
with up-to-date information on whistleblowing**

September 2020

Conducted by The Marist Poll

Nature of the Sample

		National Adults	National Registered Voters	National Likely Voters
		Column %	Column %	Column %
National Adults		100%		
National Registered Voters		84%	100%	
National Likely Voters		63%	75%	100%
Party Identification	Democrat	31%	31%	31%
	Republican	28%	28%	29%
	Independent	40%	40%	38%
	Other	2%	2%	2%
Gender	Men	49%	48%	48%
	Women	51%	52%	52%
Age	Under 45	45%	41%	38%
	45 or older	55%	59%	62%
Age	18 to 29	20%	16%	14%
	30 to 44	25%	25%	24%
	45 to 59	25%	27%	28%
	60 or older	29%	32%	34%
Race/Ethnicity	White	61%	64%	67%
	Non-white	39%	36%	33%
Race/Ethnicity	White	61%	64%	67%
	Black	12%	12%	11%
	Latino	15%	13%	12%
	Other	13%	12%	11%
Region	Northeast	18%	18%	18%
	Midwest	21%	21%	23%
	South	38%	38%	37%
	West	23%	23%	22%
Household Income	Less than \$50,000	42%	39%	38%
	\$50,000 or more	58%	61%	62%
Education	Not college graduate	61%	57%	56%
	College graduate	39%	43%	44%
Area Description	Big city	29%	27%	26%
	Small city	18%	18%	18%
	Suburban	20%	22%	23%
	Small town	17%	17%	18%
	Rural	16%	15%	16%
Interview Type	Landline	41%	42%	43%
	Cell phone	59%	58%	57%

Whistleblower News Network Survey of National Adults conducted by The Marist Poll. Interviews conducted September 11th through September 16th, 2020, n=1152 MOE +/- 3.5 percentage points. National Registered Voters: n=964 MOE +/- 3.8 percentage points. National Likely Voters: n=723 MOE +/- 4.3 percentage points. Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

How the Survey Was Conducted

Nature of the Sample: Whistleblower News Network Survey Commissioned by WNN

This survey of 1,152 adults was conducted September 11th through September 16th, 2020 by The Marist Poll. Adults 18 years of age and older residing in the United States were contacted on landline or mobile numbers and interviewed by telephone using live interviewers. Survey questions were available in English or Spanish. Mobile telephone numbers were randomly selected based upon a list of telephone exchanges from throughout the nation from Dynata. The exchanges were selected to ensure that each region was represented in proportion to its population. Mobile phones are treated as individual devices. After validation of age, personal ownership, and non-business-use of the mobile phone, interviews are typically conducted with the person answering the phone. To increase coverage, this mobile sample was supplemented by respondents reached through random dialing of landline phone numbers. Within each landline household, a single respondent is selected through a random selection process to increase the representativeness of traditionally under-covered survey populations. The samples were then combined and balanced to reflect the 2017 American Community Survey 1-year estimates for age, gender, income, race, and region. Assistance was provided by Luce Research for data collection. Results are statistically significant within ± 3.5 percentage points. There are 964 registered voters. The results for this subset are statistically significant within ± 3.8 percentage points. There are 723 likely voters defined by a probability turnout model which determines the likelihood respondents will participate in the November 2020 election based upon their chance of vote, interest in the election, and past election participation. The results for this subset are statistically significant within ± 4.3 percentage points. Tables include results for subgroups to only display crosstabs with an acceptable sampling error. It should be noted that although you may not see results listed for a certain group, it does not mean interviews were not completed with those individuals. It simply means the sample size is too small to report. The error margin was adjusted for sample weights and increases for cross-tabulations.

How to Read Banners

'Banners' are a simple way to display tabular data. The following provides an explanation of how to read the banners.

1. Thinking of the entire table as a grid of cells, each cell contains a number. This number gives the *percentage* of respondents in a column in each cell.
2. Columns read vertically down the page.
3. The table headings present the people, or subgroup, each column represents. They are each noted with a letter.
4. The remaining rows present the column percentages for each valid response category to a question.
5. The banners include notations for statistical significance testing between columns. Each column is labeled with letters. If a capital letter is below a percent, it notes that this percent is statistically different at the 95% confidence level from the percent of the lettered column. If a lowercase letter is below a percent, it notes this percent is statistically different at the 90% confidence level from the percent of the lettered column. For example in the table below, the 94% in column D is statistically different from the 78% in column E and the 88% in column F at a 95% confidence level. Democrats are statistically more likely to strongly agree or agree that there should be stronger legal protections from harm for whistleblowers than either Republicans or independents.
6. Please note totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

		National Adults (A)	National Registered Voters (B)	National Likely Voters (C)	Party Identification [^]		
					Democrat (D)	Republican (E)	Independent (F)
Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: There should be stronger legal protections from harm for whistleblowers who are federal employees who report fraud in government programs?	Strongly agree/Agree	86%	86%	86%	94% EF	78%	88% E
	Disagree/Strongly disagree	9%	9%	9%	4% DF	15%	8% d
	Unsure	5%	5%	5%	2% D	7%	4%

