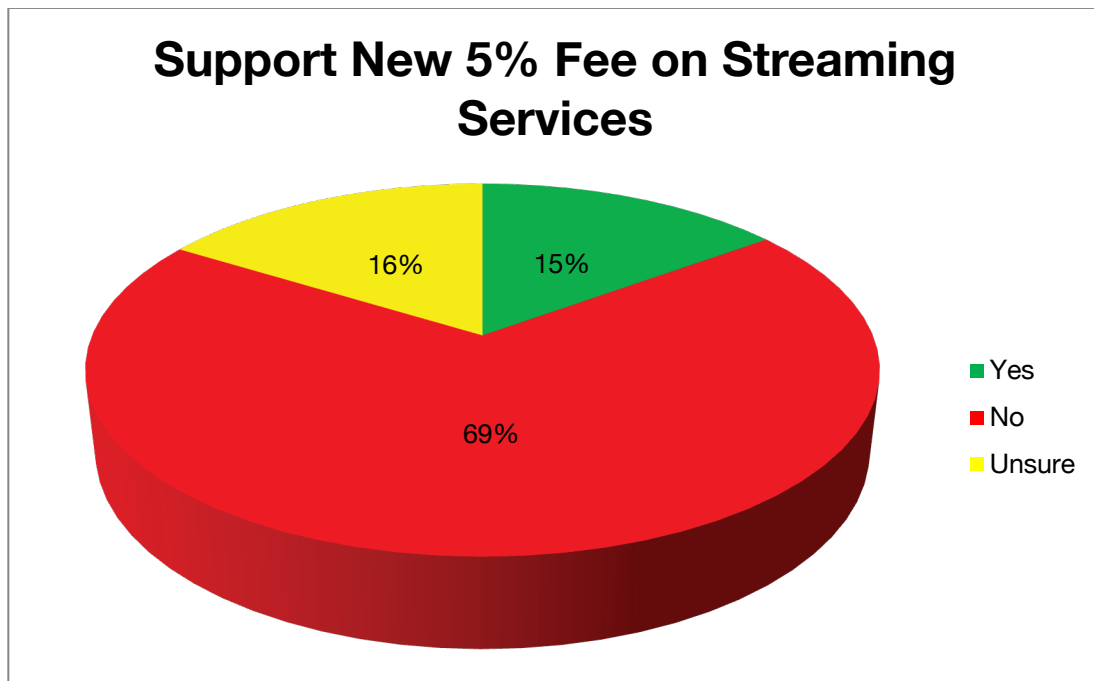


A Survey of Maine Registered Voter Attitudes on Media Access

Executive Summary

Maine voters rely most on the internet for their informational needs. For each category of information tested, the internet is the top-ranked source. It is the top source overall for 46% of respondents, with a mean rank of 2.3 out of 7. Community channels are the lowest-ranked source for each category, and are the top-ranked source overall for only 2% of respondents.

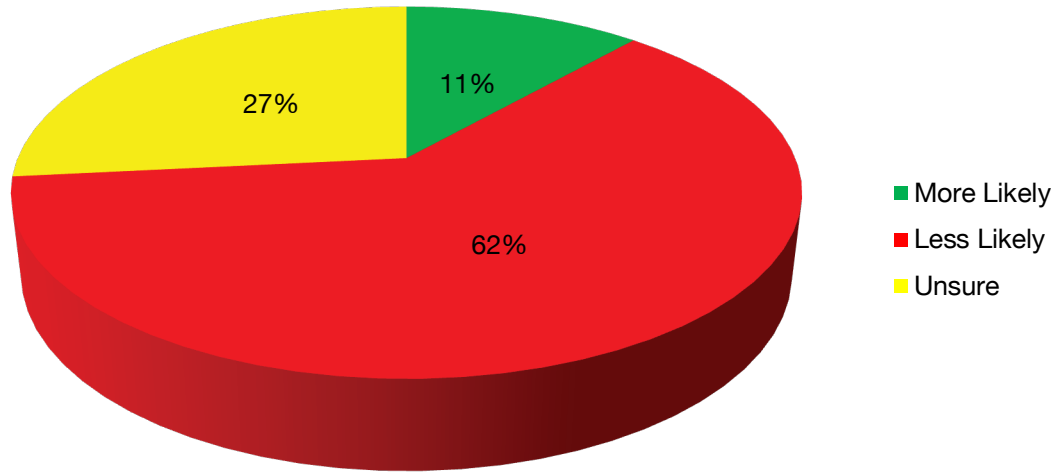
Maine voters do not wish to pay an additional fee on their streaming services for Community Access Cable Channels. Only 15% would support a new 5% fee on the monthly cost of streaming services to fund the costs associated with making Community Access Channels available via streaming. 69% would oppose such a fee.



Even the 15% that support an additional fee believe that \$5.00 is too much. The mean amount selected by respondents is \$2.77.

A streaming fee is unpopular with voters. 62% of respondents would be less likely to support a state legislator that voted for a streaming fee, while only 12% would be more likely.

Support Legislator That Votes For New 5% Fee



Voters prioritize local government services when asked where they would channel cable television fees. 25% believe those fees should be invested in local schools, while 20% pick infrastructure and 20% pick public safety. Only 6% believe those fees should be invested in community channels.

These results are from a Saint Anselm College Survey Center poll based on online surveys of 938 Maine registered voters. Surveys were collected between November 28th and 30th, 2023, from cell phone users randomly drawn from a sample of registered voters reflecting the demographic and partisan characteristics of the voting population. Names were presented in random order for the elected official preference questions, and information sources were presented in random order for the matrix and ranked choice questions. The survey has an overall margin of sampling error of +/- 3.2% with a confidence interval of 95%. The data are weighted for age, gender, geography, and education based on a voter demographic model derived from historical voting patterns, but are not weighted by party registration or party identification.