



An in-depth examination of North Carolina
voter attitudes on important current issues

Registered Voters in North Carolina

Date 2/24/19-2/28/19

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Key Insights

The Meredith College Poll conducted a mixed mode sample of North Carolinians (251 live caller respondents and 409 email respondents) to registered North Carolina voters from February 24-28, 2019. The survey's margin of error is +/-4.5%.

Satisfaction with the direction of the country

Almost six-in-ten (58.1%) of North Carolinians are dissatisfied with the direction of the country. The only demographic group in which a majority of its respondents felt that the country was moving in the right direction was Republicans (56.8%). Less than one fifth of Democrats (16.1%) and just over one-quarter (26.2%) of independent or unaffiliated voters in North Carolina felt the country was moving in the right direction.

In terms of race and ethnicity, all groups were dissatisfied with the direction of the country, with African Americans with the highest dissatisfaction levels (80%). Women (63.3%) are more dissatisfied than men (52.1%). Age, income level, and geographic location had little impact of North Carolinians' satisfaction with the direction of the country.

Satisfaction with the direction of North Carolina

As compared to their satisfaction levels with the direction of the country, North Carolinians are more equally divided in terms of how they perceive things in the state (41.9% satisfied; 44% dissatisfied). This higher overall level of satisfaction with the state, as compared to the nation, reflects a long-standing trend, although the 41.9 percent satisfaction level with the direction of the state is a 5 percent decline since 2018.

Republicans (57.3%) have the highest satisfaction levels partisan groups by a large margin (Democrats with 30.4% and unaffiliated voters with 39.3%). This satisfaction reflects the Republican political advantage in Washington with both the White House and US Senate controlled by their party, as well as the continued majority status of Republicans in the General Assembly.

In terms of other groups, younger citizens (47.5% of those under 35 and 40.7% of those 35-53) and those with the highest levels of education (50% of those with post graduate degrees) have the highest satisfaction levels, especially as compared to older citizens and those with less than a high school diploma. Also, a plurality of men (47%) are satisfied with the direction of the state, while a plurality of women (43.5% are dissatisfied).

Driving behaviors and attitudes

Almost 80 percent (79.4%) of North Carolinians feel distracted driving is such a significant issue that the legislature needs to pass a law to address this problem. This strong belief is **not** affected by partisanship (85% of Democrats favors a law, 85.9% of Republicans, and 81.8% of unaffiliated voters), ethnicity or race (82.6% of whites, 86% of blacks, and 82.3% of others), age (81.2% of the youngest citizens and 86.3% of the oldest ones), income (87.6% of the lowest income earners and 85.7% of the highest wage earners), location (84.7% of those in urban areas, 84.4% of those in suburban areas, and 75% of those in rural areas), or education level (81% of those with less than a high school diploma and 77.2% of those with graduate or professional degrees).

In terms of observing people driving while holding their mobile phones, a vast majority of respondents have observed this behavior almost all of the time (46.1%) or some of the time (42.3%), with only around 3 percent (3.5%) saying they never see anyone driving while holding their phones. There are no statistical differences in demographic groups that observe people driving while holding phones.

This high incidence of observing people driving while using their mobile phones is in stark contrast with the percentage of people who say they driving while holding their phones—7.9 percent say they almost always drive while holding their phones and 21.7 percent state they sometimes drive while holding their phones. The only demographic variable that is significant in the self-report of driving while holding their phones is age, with those under 35 years of age reporting significantly higher levels of this behavior (45.5%), as compared to the oldest drivers, who only report a less than 2 percent incidence of this behavior. **It must be noted that this sharp contrast between the observations people make of others' driving behaviors and their own is very typical in survey research. It can be explained through "Social Desirability Theory," which states that people are not always honest about revealing behaviors considered to be wrong.**

Distracted driving laws and punishments

A large percentage of North Carolina residents (82.1%) support a "hands-free" law, meaning that people can use mobile devices while driving, but not hold them in their hands. Support for this type of law cuts across demographic groups with only those with graduate or professional degrees having a significant percentage of their respondents (27.3%) objecting to this type of law.

In terms of punishment for violations of the hands-free law, most North Carolinians (56.6%) think a modest fine in the neighborhood of \$100 for first-time offenders is appropriate. Just over a quarter (26.6%) think higher fines for first-time offenders is appropriate. In a separate question about the use of insurance points for violators of the hands-free law, just over half of the state's residents think a fine is sufficient punishment

and just over one-third (36.8%) think insurance should be affected. The responses for both of these questions did not vary significantly across demographic groups.

Responsibility for Health Care in the Country and State

North Carolinians are divided about the responsibility of government in providing health care coverage. Just under half (49.6%) feel that it is the government's (state and/or federal) responsibility to provide health care coverage to all citizens, while 38.3 percent do not believe health care coverage is the government's responsibility. Not surprisingly, this is a very partisan issue with almost three-quarters of Democrats (73.7%) thinking health care coverage is the responsibility of government, while only 27.6% of Republicans feel the same way. Just under half of independents support the idea that health care coverage is a government responsibility. People of color support the idea of health care coverage as a government responsibility (61.9% of Blacks, 62% of others) and women are more supportive than men (54% v. 43.1%). Younger voters (58.1% of those under 35) are more in favor of health care coverage being a government responsibility than do older North Carolinians (39.3% of the Silent Generation)

Medicare

Almost three-quarters of North Carolinians (75.5%) have a favorable view of Medicare, with just under 15 percent having an unfavorable opinion. Medicare, in its current configuration does not appear to be a partisan issue, as 81 percent of Democrats, 69.2 percent of Republicans, and 77.2% of unaffiliated voters being very favorable or somewhat favorable about the federal program. Across other demographic groups, there is even less variance, meaning that gender, age, income, geography, and educational levels do not affect support for Medicare.

When asked about allowing people under the age of 65 to buy into Medicare--a policy solution advanced by several national political figures--North Carolinians become more divided. Although over 60 percent (61.9%) of all respondents favor this plan, over two-thirds of Democrats (68.6%) support this plan, but less than half of the Republican respondents (49.2%). Among other demographic groups, younger citizens favor this more than older citizens, as do less educated citizens (90.9% of those without a high school diploma) as compared to those with higher education levels (43.2% of those with a graduate or professional degree)

Medicaid

Medicaid is a more controversial program--divided on partisan and income lines--than Medicare. Although almost two-thirds of North Carolinians have a favorable opinion of the program for low income citizens and just over half of the respondents (53.3%) think the program is working well in the state, Democrats have a much higher favorability rating for the program (81.9%) than do Republicans (48.1%). Likewise, those at lower income levels are much more favorable about the program (80%) than those at the highest incomes (48.2%). In terms of how Medicaid is working in the state, almost a third of North Carolinians indicate that they do not know whether the program is working well.

Democrats, including Governor Roy Cooper, are in favor of expanding Medicaid coverage in the state and support a bill filed in the General Assembly. Citizen support for this bill is very much divided on partisan, as well as other demographic, lines. Almost three quarters of Democrats (74.2%) support the expansion, while just over a third of Republicans (34.1% do so. Blacks (75%) and other racial and ethnic groups (63.3%) support this expansion at a much greater rate than do Whites (48%). Younger citizens (62.2%) support this at a higher rate than do seniors (37.5%), most likely reflecting their political partisanship. It is education where the starkest contrast occurs. One hundred percent of those with less than a high school diploma indicated their support for expanding Medicaid, while 43.2 percent of those with graduate or professional degrees supported it.

Some Republicans in the General Assembly want to attach a work requirement to any expansion of government coverage for health care. Although generally popular, there are some differences. Just over half of Democrats (54.6%) would support a plan with a work requirement, but almost 80 percent of Republicans would do so.

Single Payer vs. Reforming the Current Health Care System

With the number of Democratic presidential candidates arguing for some version of universal health care (single payer, Medicare for All, etc.), we asked about people's preferences for health care reform--if they wanted the country to move toward a single payer system or to revise the current system, including the Affordable Care Act. State residents are very divided with more citizens (42%) wanting to keep the current system and reform it, versus have a single payer (government) system (32.5%). Even when a

follow-up question was asked about having to increase taxes to pay for a single payer system, the support stayed constant. Surprisingly, support for revising the current system was popular with both Democrats (50%) and Republicans (54%). The only group in North Carolina that favored a single payer health care system over the current system was those with the least education. For almost a third of North Carolinians, they indicated they did not know enough to indicate an opinion.

Role of Government in People's Lives

People's attitudes about specific policy issues, like a hands-free law, are often impacted by their fundamental beliefs about the proper role of government in people's lives. Conservatives tend to believe government should be limited and not address every problem faced by its citizens, while liberals tend to believe in a more activist government that regulates the lives of its citizens. As a check on people's views on distracted driving and whether the General Assembly should regulate mobile phones in vehicles, we asked a general question about people's perceptions on government's role.

Our results indicate North Carolinians are almost equally split with 41.9 percent believing government is too involved in the lives of its citizens, while 42.6 percent believe that government does not do enough to improve the lives of its citizens.

As one might expect, Democrats favor a more active government with just under 60 percent (59.3) stating they want government to do more, while almost the same percentage of Republicans (57.3%) believe that government should limit what it does. Among demographic groups, a majority of people of color (57.1% of African Americans and 51.9% of other minorities) believe the government should do more to improve the lives of its citizens. People who earn under \$40,000 per year (51.3%) want government to be more involved in citizens' lives, as do those who have less than a high school diploma (72.7%). On the other hand, men are more likely than women (52.3% v. 35%) to say government needs to be less intrusive.

In terms of desire for a law to deal with distracted driving, however, there is **no relationship** between someone's fundamental view of the proper role of government and their desire for such a law. A large majority (90%) of those who say government is too intrusive in the lives of its citizen believe the legislature should pass a law curtailing distracted driving. That can be compared to 90.2 percent of those who believe that government needs to do more to improve the lives of its citizens.

The issue of health **is related to people's views on government involvement in citizen's lives, but the relationship is complicated.**

1. On the issue of **Medicare** expansion to people under the age of 65, expansion is supported by people who believe government is too intrusive (56%) and for those who think government needs to do more (70.1%).
2. However, on the issue of **Medicaid** expansion, people's view on the role of government is critical to their support. Those who believe that government is too intrusive in the lives of its citizens have low support for Medicaid expansion (35.2%), while those who think government should be more involved in people's lives strongly support Medicaid expansion (73.3%)
3. On the issue of **expanding medical coverage, but with work requirements**, there is no relationship between a person's view of the role of government and their support for this policy.

Topline Results

Satisfaction with the way things are going in the United States today

All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in the United States today?

Response	Number	Percentage
Satisfied	211	32.1
Dissatisfied	387	58.1
Don't know	60	9.1

N= 658

Satisfaction with the way things are going in North Carolina today

All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in North Carolina today?

Response	Number	Percentage
Satisfied	276	41.9
Dissatisfied	290	44
Don't know	93	14.1

N= 659

Driving Behaviors and the Need for Legislation

First, I want you to think about your own driving experience over the past few months.

How frequently did you have a phone in your hand, to talk or text, e mail, scan the internet, play games, or otherwise use the device while driving?

Response	Number	Percentage
Almost all the time	52	7.9
Some of the time	143	21.7
Rarely	215	32.6
Never	238	36.1
No answer/Refused	11	1.7

N=659

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If it was illegal to have a phone in your hands while driving a car in North Carolina would you:

Response	Number	Percentage
Never have a phone in my hands while driving again	222	49.8
Would probably not have a phone in my hands while driving as much as I do now	134	30
Use the phone about the same amount as before	74	16.6
Don't know/refused	16	3.6

N=446

While driving, how frequently in the past several months have you witnessed a driver in another car holding a mobile phone in her or his hands while driving?

Response	Number	Percentage
Almost all the time	304	46.1
Some of the time	279	42.3
Rarely	32	4.9
Never	23	3.5
Don't know/Refused	21	3.2

N=659

Of the times you have seen other drivers holding mobile phones while driving, how often have you observed those drivers exhibiting unsafe driving behaviors, such as drifting out of their lanes, driving significantly faster or slower than the posted speed limit, or something else?

Response	Number	Percentage
Almost all the time	304	46.1
Some of the time	279	42.3
Rarely	32	4.9
Never	23	3.5
Don't know/Refused	21	3.2

N=659

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Now I am going to read some statements about distracted driving and I want to know whether you agree or disagree with each statement.

Distracted driving has gotten to be such a serious problem on North Carolina roads, it is time for the state legislature to pass a law to do something about it.

Response	Number	Percentage
Strongly Agree	206	31.3
Agree	317	48.1
Disagree	81	12.3
Strongly disagree	30	4.6
Don't know/Refused	25	3.8

N=659

The state legislature needs to enact a hands-free law for North Carolina, meaning a driver can use a mobile phone while driving, but cannot hold it in their hands to do so.

Response	Number	Percentage
Strongly Agree	285	43.3
Agree	262	39.8
Disagree	60	9.1
Strongly disagree	11	1.7
Don't know/Refused	41	6.2

N=659

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What’s the reason you disagree with the previous statement?

Response	Number	Percentage
We have too many laws already that tell people what they can or cannot do--a hands-free law just goes too far.	36	28.8
It’s using a mobile phone while driving a car that’s the problem, not just holding in your hand--a hand’s free law doesn’t go far enough and we need to ban the use of phones while driving	40	32
Some other reason	35	28
Don’t know/Refused	14	11.2

N=125

What is the other reason you are against a hands-free law? _____ (top three responses)

1. It is not really a problem
2. Need to use the GPS on the phone
3. There are more important things the legislature needs to deal with.

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Penalties for Violations of the Law

If the state legislature enacted a hands-free law for North Carolina, which of the following do you think would be the appropriate fine to pay for breaking the law?

Response	Number	Percentage
A significant fine for every offense, like the \$250 fine you pay for speeding in a work zone	175	26.6
A modest fine for the first violation, say \$100, but higher fines if caught again within three years	374	56.6
Other	59	9
Don't know/Refused	50	7.6

N=658

What would you suggest would be an appropriate fine?_____ (top three)

1. \$50
2. \$25
3. Same as seat belt violation

In North Carolina, certain driving offenses result in insurance points, meaning the driver has to pay higher auto insurance premiums for three years. Which of the following statements do you agree with?

Response	Number	Percentage
A driver who breaks a North Carolina hands-free law should pay a fine and get insurance points--that's the kind of economic impact needed to convince people to stop engaging in distracted driving	242	36.8

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Response	Number	Percentage
A fine alone is a suitable punishment for violating a North Carolina hands-free law--we don't need to raise people's auto insurance rates to get them to stop this kind of distracted driving	343	52.2
Other	31	4.7
Don't know/Refused	41	6.2

N=657

What other punishment would you suggest? _____ (top three)

1. Classes
2. Second offense--insurance points
3. Government should not be involved

The more accidents there are, the more expensive auto insurance is for everyone (even safe drivers). If imposing a fine and insurance points did reduce auto accidents by a significant amount and, thus, auto insurance rates did not go up, is that enough to convince you to change your position and agree that insurance points should be a consequence for violating the hands-free law in North Carolina?

Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	259	52.1
No	142	28.6
Don't know/Refused	96	19.3

N=497

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Responsibility for Health Care in the County and State
Now we are going to switch gears and ask you about health care

Do you think it is the responsibility of the federal or state government to make sure that all citizens have health care coverage, or is it not the responsibility of the federal or state government?

Response	Number	Percentage
It is the government's responsibility	324	49.6
It is not the government's responsibility	250	38.3
Don't know/Refused	79	12.1

N=653

Medicare

Now, think specifically about Medicare-the government health insurance program for seniors and younger adults with long-term disabilities. In general, do you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of Medicare?

Response	Number	Percentage
Very favorable	238	36.4
Somewhat favorable	256	39.1
Somewhat unfavorable	68	10.4
Very unfavorable	28	4.3
Don't know/Refused	64	9.8

N=654

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As you may know, people typically become eligible for health insurance through Medicare when they turn 65. Do you favor or oppose giving some people under the age of 65 the option to buy insurance through Medicare?

Response	Number	Percentage
Favor	404	61.9
Oppose	110	16.9
Don't know/Refused	139	21.3

N=653

Medicaid

In general, do you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of Medicaid--the program that provides health care for the lowest income Americans?

Response	Number	Percentage
Very favorable	207	31.7
Somewhat favorable	222	34
Somewhat unfavorable	119	18.2
Very unfavorable	42	6.4
Don't know/Refused	63	9.6

N=653

Would you say that the current Medicaid program is working well in North Carolina, or not?

Response	Number	Percentage
Working well	348	53.3
Not working well	187	28.6
Don't know/Refused	118	18.1

N=653

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Should North Carolina expand Medicaid in the state to cover more low-income people with the understanding that the federal government will pick up 90% of the cost?

Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	442	67.7
No	110	16.9
Don't know/Refused	101	15.5

N=653

If the Medicaid program is expanded in North Carolina, should the law require able-bodied people to work in order to receive the medical benefits?

Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	442	67.7
No	110	16.9
Don't know/Refused	101	15.5

N=653

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Single Payer vs. Reform the Current Health Care System

On the issue of health care, some people say we should eliminate insurance companies and move to a single-payer, government run health care system. Others say we should build upon the Affordable Care Act and make necessary reforms to the current system. Which is closest to your view?

Response	Number	Percentage
Move to a single-payer system	161	32.5
Reform the current system	208	42
Don't know/Refused	126	25.5

N=495

Would you still be in favor of a single-payer health care system if your taxes went up 10% to pay for the program?

Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	161	32.5
No	208	42
Don't know/refused	126	25.5

N=495

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We are done with policy questions and almost complete with the survey.

Role of Government in Citizen’s Lives and Party Affiliation

Some people believe that the government is too involved in our lives and should be less intrusive, while others believe that government does not do enough to help improve the lives of its citizens and it should do more. Which statement is closest to your opinion?

Response	Number	Percentage
Government is too involved in our lives and should be less intrusive	273	41.9
Government does not do enough to improve the lives of its citizens and should do more	277	42.6
Don’t know/Refused	101	15.5

N= 651

In general, do you consider yourself to be a Democrat, a Republican, and Independent, or something else?

Response	Number	Percentage
Democrat	194	29.9
Republican	185	28.5
Independent	214	32.9
Something else	33	5.1
Don’t know/Refused	24	3.7

N=650

Sample Characteristics

Registered Party (through respondent report)

Democrats	29.8%
Republicans	28.5%
Unaffiliated	32.9%
Other/Refused	8.8%

N= 660

Age (from Voter File)

Millennial (Born 1981 & after, ages 18-33)	33.8%
Gen X (Born 1965-80, ages 37-52)	41%
Boomer (Born 1945-64, ages 53-72)	16.4%
Silent+ (Born 1944 & earlier, ages 73+)	8.8%

N= 660

Gender (from Voter File)

Female	58.4%
Male	41.6%

N= 660

Race (from Voter File)

White	75%
Black	13.1%
Other	12%

N= 660

Income

Less than \$40,000	20.9%
\$40,000-99,999	64.4%
More than \$100,000	14.7%

N= 394

Education (from Voter File)

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Less than high school diploma	2.8%
High school diploma	57.3%
College degree	28.8%
Graduate or professional degree	11.1%
N=	394

Location (from Voter File)

Rural	16.4%
Suburban	25.2%
Urban	58.4%
N=	660

Mode

Cell phones	21%
Landline	17%
Email	62%
N=	660

Cross-tabulations

Direction of the Country

All in all, are you satisfied with the way things are going in the country today?

	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Don't Know/Refused
Democrat	16.6	78.8	4.7
Republican	56.8	36.2	7.0
Independent	26.2	61.7	12.2
Something Else	30.3	54.6	15.2
Don't know/No Answer	25.0	45.8	29.2
White	35.8	54.1	10.1
Black	14.1	80.0	5.9
Other	27.9	65.8	6.3
Female	27.6	63.3	9.1
Male	38.8	52.1	9.1
Millennial & Gen Z	33.2	59.6	7.2
Gen X	34.1	57.8	8.2
Boomer	28.0	58.9	13.1
Silent +	25.9	60.3	13.8
Less than \$40,000	33.8	58.8	7.5
\$40-99,999	35.0	59.4	5.7
\$100,000 or more	37.5	55.4	7.1
Urban	31.7	61.3	7.0
Suburban	31.5	55.8	12.7
Rural	34.3	54.6	11.1
Less than a high school diploma	36.4	45.5	18.2
High School diploma	33.0	59.9	7.1
College degree	37.7	57.0	5.3
Post graduate degree	34.1	61.4	4.6

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Direction of the state

All in all, are you satisfied with the way things are going in this North Carolina today?

	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Don't Know/Refused
Democrat	30.4	56.7	12.9
Republican	57.3	31.4	11.4
Independent	39.3	44.9	15.9
Something Else	39.4	48.5	12.1
Don't know/No Answer	37.5	25.0	37.5
White	44.3	42.1	13.6
Black	33.7	51.2	15.1
Other	35.4	48.1	16.5
Female	38.7	43.5	17.7
Male	47.0	44.7	8.7
Millennial & Gen Z	47.5	36.8	15.7
Gen X	40.7	48.2	11.1
Boomer	38.0	50.0	12.0
Silent +	32.8	41.4	25.9
Less than \$40,000	40.0	43.8	16.3
\$40-99,999	44.7	44.3	11.0
\$100,000 or more	41.1	44.6	14.3
Urban	41.8	45.2	13.0
Suburban	44.6	38.0	17.5
Rural	38.0	49.1	13.0
Less than a high school diploma	27.3	63.6	9.1
High School diploma	40.5	46.7	12.8
College degree	43.9	40.4	15.8
Post graduate degree	50.0	40.9	9.1

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Driving Behaviors and the Need for Legislation

How frequently did you have a phone in your hand, to talk or text, email, scan the internet, play games, or otherwise use the device while driving?

	Almost all the time	Some of the time	Rarely	Never	No answer/Refused
Democrat	10.3	24.2	27.8	37.1	0.5
Republican	5.4	21.6	34.1	36.2	2.7
Independent	7.9	18.7	36.9	35.5	0.9
Something Else	12.1	24.2	36.4	21.2	6.1
Don't know/No Answer	4.2	20.8	29.2	41.7	4.2
White	6.5	20.7	33.6	37.5	1.8
Black	9.3	18.6	32.6	38.4	1.2
Other	15.2	31.7	26.6	25.3	1.3
Female	8.9	21.0	30.9	37.5	1.8
Male	6.4	22.7	35.2	34.1	1.5
Millennial & Gen Z	13.5	30.0	31.4	25.1	0.0
Gen X	7.4	23.3	39.3	28.5	1.5
Boomer	1.9	11.1	30.6	53.7	2.8
Silent +	0.0	1.7	10.3	81.0	6.9
Less than \$40,000	18.8	21.3	22.5	36.3	1.3
\$40-99,999	10.6	26.4	36.6	26.0	0.4
\$100,000 or more	5.4	35.7	37.5	21.4	0.0
Urban	8.6	24.2	35.6	31.4	0.3
Suburban	7.8	13.3	31.3	38.6	3.0
Rural	5.6	16.7	24.1	49.1	4.6
Less than a high school diploma	9.1	36.4	27.3	18.2	9.1
High School diploma	12.8	21.2	33.0	32.6	0.4
College degree	11.4	34.2	29.0	24.6	0.9

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

	Almost all the time	Some of the time	Rarely	Never	No answer/Refused
Post graduate degree	4.6	25.0	54.6	15.9	0.0

If it was illegal to have a phone in your hands while driving a car in North Carolina, would you:

	Never have a phone in my hands while driving again	Would probably not have a phone in my hands while driving as much as I do now	Use the phone about the same amount as before	Don't know/Refused
Democrat	56.6	30.9	11.0	1.5
Republican	51.2	35.5	9.9	3.3
Independent	47.1	25.5	21.7	5.7
Something Else	29.4	23.5	47.1	0.0
Don't know/No Answer	25.0	33.3	33.3	8.3
White	47.3	31.4	17.6	3.8
Black	51.9	30.8	17.3	0.0
Other	58.7	24.0	12.0	5.3
Female	52.5	30.2	14.4	2.9
Male	45.3	29.8	20.2	4.8
Millennial & Gen Z	46.1	32.0	19.9	1.9
Gen X	54.2	27.6	13.3	4.9
Boomer	35.7	35.7	21.4	7.1
Silent +	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Less than \$40,000	58.8	17.5	16.3	7.5
\$40-99,999	50.4	30.5	16.7	2.4
\$100,000 or more	48.2	37.5	14.3	0.0

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

	Never have a phone in my hands while driving again	Would probably not have a phone in my hands while driving as much as I do now	Use the phone about the same amount as before	Don't know/ Refused
Urban	52.4	28.8	15.5	3.2
Suburban	47.4	28.9	20.6	3.1
Rural	35.0	42.5	15.0	7.5
Less than a high school diploma	36.4	9.1	36.4	18.2
High School diploma	59.0	23.4	14.1	3.5
College degree	50.9	29.8	18.4	0.9
Post graduate degree	36.4	45.5	13.6	4.6

While driving, how frequently in the past several months have you witnessed a driver in another car holding a mobile phone in her or his hands while driving?

	All or most of the time	Some of the time	Rarely	Never	Don't know/ Refused
Democrat	42.3	45.9	4.6	5.2	2.1
Republican	47.6	42.2	6.0	1.6	2.7
Independent	49.5	41.1	3.3	2.3	3.7
Something Else	42.4	45.5	6.1	3.0	3.0
Don't know/No Answer	37.5	29.2	8.3	16.7	8.3
White	46.4	41.5	5.5	3.4	3.2
Black	45.4	44.2	3.5	4.7	2.3
Other	45.6	45.6	2.5	2.5	3.8
Female	42.8	44.6	4.8	3.8	4.1
Male	51.1	39.0	4.9	3.0	1.9

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

	All or most of the time	Some of the time	Rarely	Never	Don't know/ Refused
Millennial & Gen Z	48.4	41.3	4.0	4.5	1.8
Gen X	45.6	45.6	5.2	1.1	2.6
Boomer	46.3	42.6	3.7	4.6	2.8
Silent +	39.7	31.0	8.6	8.6	12.1
Less than \$40,000	47.5	42.5	1.3	3.8	5.0
\$40-99,999	47.2	44.7	4.1	2.4	1.6
\$100,000 or more	41.1	46.4	7.1	3.6	1.8
Urban	48.1	44.4	3.1	2.3	2.1
Suburban	44.6	40.4	8.4	4.2	2.4
Rural	41.7	38.0	5.6	6.5	8.3
Less than a high school diploma	36.4	63.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
High School diploma	52.0	38.3	3.5	4.0	2.2
College degree	41.2	49.1	4.4	1.8	3.5
Post graduate degree	38.6	54.6	6.8	0.0	0.0

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Of the times you have seen other drivers holding mobile phones while driving, how often have you observed those drivers exhibiting unsafe driving behaviors, such as drifting out of their lanes, driving significantly faster or slower than the posted speed limit, or something else?

	All or most of the time	Some of the time	Rarely	Never	Don't know/Refused
Democrat	27.8	47.4	16.0	5.7	3.1
Republican	35.1	48.7	9.2	3.8	3.2
Independent	33.2	50.0	9.8	3.7	3.3
Something Else	39.4	30.3	21.2	3.0	6.1
Don't know/No Answer	8.3	54.2	12.5	12.5	12.5
White	31.2	47.6	12.4	5.1	3.9
Black	38.4	40.7	14.0	3.5	3.5
Other	24.1	59.5	10.1	2.5	3.8
Female	30.6	46.1	14.2	4.6	4.6
Male	32.2	51.1	9.5	4.6	2.7
Millennial & Gen Z	32.7	49.3	12.1	4.0	1.8
Gen X	31.5	51.5	11.9	1.9	3.3
Boomer	37.0	38.0	13.9	8.3	2.8
Silent +	13.8	46.6	12.1	12.1	15.5
Less than \$40,000	41.3	43.8	7.5	3.8	3.8
\$40-99,999	29.7	55.3	10.6	2.4	2.0
More than \$100,000	35.7	37.5	23.2	1.8	1.8
Urban	33.3	50.1	11.7	2.9	2.1
Suburban	30.7	47.0	12.1	5.4	4.8
Rural	25.0	42.6	14.8	9.3	8.3
Less than a high school diploma	54.6	45.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

	All or most of the time	Some of the time	Rarely	Never	Don't know/ Refused
High School diploma	36.1	49.8	8.4	4.0	1.8
College degree	29.0	54.4	11.4	0.9	4.4
Post graduate degree	25.0	45.5	29.6	0.0	0.0

Now I am going to read some statements about distracted driving and I want to know whether you agree or disagree with each statement.

Distracted driving has gotten to be such a serious problem on North Carolina roads, it is time for the state legislature to pass a law to do something about it.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know/ Refused
Democrat	44.3	40.7	9.3	1.0	4.6
Republican	50.8	35.1	7.6	1.6	4.9
Independent	40.2	41.6	9.8	1.4	7.0
Something Else	27.3	48.5	6.1	9.1	9.1
Don't know/No Answer	25.0	37.5	16.7	0.0	20.8
White	43.5	39.1	9.5	1.8	6.1
Black	43.0	43.0	5.8	2.3	5.8
Other	41.8	40.5	10.1	0.0	7.6
Female	48.4	36.2	7.3	1.0	7.1
Male	35.6	45.1	11.7	2.7	4.9
Millennial & Gen Z	39.0	42.2	11.2	0.9	6.7
Gen X	40.7	41.9	8.2	3.0	6.3
Boomer	52.8	33.3	10.2	0.9	2.8
Silent +	53.5	32.8	3.5	0.0	10.3
Less than \$40,000	43.8	43.8	5.0	1.3	6.3
\$40-99,999	38.2	41.1	11.8	1.2	7.7

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know/ Refused
More than \$100,000	57.1	28.6	10.7	1.8	1.8
Urban	42.6	42.1	9.1	1.0	5.2
Suburban	44.6	39.8	6.6	3.0	6.0
Rural	43.5	31.5	13.0	1.9	10.2
Less than a high school diploma	36.4	54.6	9.1	0.0	0.0
High School diploma	45.8	40.5	6.6	1.3	5.7
College degree	38.6	36.8	14.9	0.9	8.8
Post graduate degree	38.6	38.6	13.6	2.3	6.8

The state legislature needs to enact a hands-free law for North Carolina, meaning a driver can use a mobile phone while driving, but cannot hold it in their hands to do so.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know/ Refused
Democrat	42.3	36.1	8.3	4.6	8.7
Republican	42.7	40.0	8.7	5.4	3.2
Independent	36.5	37.4	15.9	5.1	6.1
Something Else	24.2	51.5	9.1	9.1	6.1
Don't know/No Answer	16.7	50.0	12.5	4.2	16.7
White	37.9	38.7	11.3	6.1	6.1
Black	41.9	37.2	12.8	2.3	5.8
Other	38.0	41.8	7.6	2.5	10.1
Female	40.5	37.2	11.1	4.3	6.8
Male	35.2	41.3	11.0	6.4	6.1
Millennial & Gen Z	38.1	37.7	10.8	4.0	9.4
Gen X	41.5	39.6	10.7	4.1	4.1
Boomer	39.8	38.0	12.0	5.6	4.6

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know/ Refused
Silent +	22.4	41.4	12.1	13.8	10.3
Less than \$40,000	41.3	37.5	10.0	5.0	6.3
\$40-99,999	41.1	39.8	10.2	3.3	5.7
More than \$100,000	48.2	25.0	12.5	7.1	7.1
Urban	41.3	37.1	12.2	3.9	5.5
Suburban	36.8	45.2	5.4	5.4	7.2
Rural	30.6	35.2	15.7	9.3	9.3
Less than a high school diploma	54.6	36.4	9.1	0.0	0.0
High School diploma	42.3	39.7	8.8	2.6	6.6
College degree	43.9	33.3	9.7	6.1	7.0
Post graduate degree	27.3	40.9	20.5	6.8	4.6

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

What's the reason you disagree with the previous statement?

	We have too many laws already that tell people what they can or cannot do--a hands-free law just goes too far	It's using a mobile device while driving a car that's the problem, not just holding it in your hand--a hands free law doesn't go far enough and we need to ban the use of phones while driving	Some other reason	Don't know/ Refused
Democrat	20.6	38.2	29.4	11.8
Republican	35.7	35.7	17.9	10.7
Independent	34.7	30.6	26.5	8.2
Something Else	33.3	16.7	33.3	16.7
Don't know/No Answer	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0
White	33.3	32.3	26.3	8.1
Black	5.9	35.3	47.1	11.8
Other	22.2	22.2	11.1	44.4
Female	24.3	36.5	27.0	12.2
Male	35.3	25.5	29.4	9.8
Millennial & Gen Z	36.1	41.7	11.1	11.1
Gen X	40.9	13.6	40.9	4.6
Boomer	12.0	40.0	40.0	8.0
Silent +	10.0	45.0	15.0	30.0
Less than \$40,000	25.0	66.7	8.3	0.0
\$40-99,999	54.6	18.2	21.2	6.1
More than \$100,000	45.5	45.5	9.1	0.0
Urban	30.9	29.4	30.9	8.8
Suburban	30.4	43.5	13.0	13.0
Rural	23.5	29.4	32.4	14.7

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

	We have too many laws already that tell people what they can or cannot do--a hands-free law just goes too far	It's using a mobile device while driving a car that's the problem, not just holding it in your hand--a hands free law doesn't go far enough and we need to ban the use of phones while driving	Some other reason	Don't know/ Refused
Less than a high school diploma	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
High School diploma	38.5	46.2	15.4	0.0
College degree	55.6	27.8	11.1	5.6
Post graduate degree	50.0	16.7	25.0	8.3

What is that other reason you are against a hands-free law? _____

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Penalties for Violating the Law

If the state legislature enacted a hands-free law for North Carolina, which of the following do you think would be the appropriate fine to pay for breaking the law?

	A significant fine for every offense, like the \$250 fine you pay for speeding in a work zone	A modest fine for the first violation, say \$100, but higher fines if caught again within three years	Other	Don't know/No Answer
Democrat	29.4	57.2	6.7	6.7
Republican	28.1	57.8	7.0	7.0
Independent	26.2	56.1	10.8	7.0
Something Else	18.2	54.6	21.2	6.1
Don't know/No Answer	8.3	58.3	8.3	25.0
White	26.0	57.8	9.5	6.7
Black	23.3	53.5	12.8	10.5
Other	34.2	54.4	1.3	10.1
Female	27.4	58.1	6.6	7.9
Male	25.4	54.9	12.5	7.2
Millennial & Gen Z	27.4	61.0	5.8	5.8
Gen X	30.0	53.7	10.0	6.3
Boomer	14.8	59.3	15.7	10.2
Silent +	29.8	50.9	3.5	15.8
Less than \$40,000	27.5	60.0	6.3	6.3
\$40-99,999	33.7	57.3	4.1	4.9
More than \$100,000	39.3	57.1	0.0	3.6
Urban	26.2	60.3	8.1	5.5
Suburban	32.1	47.9	9.7	10.3
Rural	19.4	58.3	11.1	11.1

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

	A significant fine for every offense, like the \$250 fine you pay for speeding in a work zone	A modest fine for the first violation, say \$100, but higher fines if caught again within three years	Other	Don't know/No Answer
Less than a high school diploma	9.1	81.8	0.0	9.1
High School diploma	33.9	57.3	3.5	5.3
College degree	36.8	55.3	4.4	3.5
Post graduate degree	27.3	59.1	4.6	9.1

What would you suggest would be an appropriate fine?_____

In North Carolina, certain driving offenses result in insurance points, meaning the driver has to pay higher auto insurance premiums for three years. Which of the following statements do you agree with?

	A driver who breaks a North Carolina hands-frees law should pay a fine and get insurance points--that's the kind of economic impact needed to convince people to stop engaging in distracted driving.	A fine alone is a suitable punishment for violating a North Carolina hands-free law--we don't need to raise people's auto insurance rates to get them to stop this kind of distracted driving	Other	Don't know/Refused
Democrat	41.2	50.5	3.6	4.6
Republican	37.3	50.3	6.0	6.5
Independent	35.1	53.7	3.7	7.5
Something Else	27.3	60.6	9.1	3.0
Don't know/No Answer	29.2	58.3	4.2	8.3
White	36.0	52.6	5.7	5.7
Black	33.7	57.0	1.2	8.1
Other	45.6	44.3	2.5	7.6

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

	A driver who breaks a North Carolina hands-frees law should pay a fine and get insurance points--that's the kind of economic impact needed to convince people to stop engaging in distracted driving.	A fine alone is a suitable punishment for violating a North Carolina hands-free law--we don't need to raise people's auto insurance rates to get them to stop this kind of distracted driving	Other	Don't know/ Refused
Female	36.6	52.4	4.6	6.4
Male	37.1	51.9	4.9	6.1
Millennial & Gen Z	40.4	53.8	1.8	4.0
Gen X	31.9	60.0	4.8	3.3
Boomer	39.8	41.7	9.3	9.3
Silent +	41.1	28.6	7.1	23.2
Less than \$40,000	47.5	48.8	2.5	1.3
\$40-99,999	36.2	59.4	2.0	2.4
More than \$100,000	37.5	60.7	1.8	0.0
Urban	36.7	55.2	3.4	4.7
Suburban	36.4	49.7	7.3	6.7
Rural	38.0	45.4	5.6	11.1
Less than a high school diploma	36.4	54.6	9.1	0.0
High School diploma	41.0	56.0	0.9	2.2
College degree	36.0	58.8	3.5	1.8
Post graduate degree	34.1	61.4	2.3	2.3

What other punishment would you suggest? _____

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The more accidents there are, the more expensive auto insurance is for everyone (even safe drivers). If imposing a fine and insurance points did reduce auto accidents by a significant amount and, thus, auto insurance rates did not go up, is that enough to convince you to change your position and agree that insurance points should be a consequence for violating the hands-free law in North Carolina?

	Yes	No	Don't know/Refused
Democrat	52.2	29.0	18.8
Republican	56.6	21.0	22.4
Independent	52.5	33.1	14.4
Something Else	42.9	42.9	14.3
Don't know/No Answer	33.3	19.1	47.6
White	52.0	29.5	18.5
Black	56.5	24.6	18.8
Other	46.7	26.7	26.7
Female	55.3	24.4	20.3
Male	47.5	34.7	17.8
Millennial & Gen Z	58.9	25.5	15.3
Gen X	49.5	33.0	17.5
Boomer	46.3	30.6	23.2
Silent +	55.6	16.7	27.8
Less than \$40,000	61.9	21.4	16.7
\$40-99,999	54.1	28.7	17.2
More than \$100,000	45.7	31.4	22.9
Urban	51.8	31.0	17.2
Suburban	54.3	25.2	20.5
Rural	50.0	26.0	24.0
Less than a high school diploma	42.9	28.6	28.6

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

	Yes	No	Don't know/Refused
High School diploma	58.2	23.9	17.9
College degree	50.7	32.9	16.4
Post graduate degree	55.2	20.7	24.1

Now we are going to switch gears and ask you about health care.

Responsibility for Health Care

Do you think it is the responsibility of the federal or state government to make sure that all citizens have health care coverage, or is it not the responsibility of the federal or state government?

	It is the government's responsibility	It is not the government's responsibility	Don't Know/Refused
Democrat	73.7	18.0	8.3
Republican	27.6	64.3	8.1
Independent	47.7	35.5	16.8
Something Else	62.5	31.3	6.3
Don't know/No Answer	29.2	33.3	37.5
White	45.5	41.6	12.9
Black	61.9	27.4	10.7
Other	62.0	29.1	8.9
Female	54.0	33.3	12.8
Male	43.1	45.8	11.1
Millennial & Gen Z	58.1	30.2	11.7
Gen X	48.0	39.8	12.3
Boomer	41.5	50.0	8.5
Silent +	39.3	41.1	19.6
Less than Less than \$40,000	61.3	25.0	13.8
\$40-99,999	50.0	38.6	11.4

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

	It is the government's responsibility	It is not the government's responsibility	Don't Know/Refused
\$100,000 or more	58.9	30.4	10.7
Urban	54.3	35.3	10.4
Suburban	46.6	39.9	13.5
Rural	37.4	46.7	15.9
Less than a high school diploma	63.6	27.3	9.1
High School diploma	52.0	33.0	15.0
College degree	55.3	36.0	8.8
Post graduate degree	56.8	36.4	6.8

Medicare

Now, think specifically about Medicare-the government health insurance program for seniors and younger adults with long-term disabilities. In general, do you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of Medicare?

	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	Don't know/Refused
Democrat	45.4	35.6	6.7	1.5	10.8
Republican	26.5	42.7	17.3	4.9	8.7
Independent	37.9	39.3	9.4	5.6	7.9
Something Else	36.4	42.4	6.1	9.1	6.1
Don't know/No Answer	25.0	37.5	4.2	0.0	33.3
White	34.2	40.1	11.4	4.9	9.4
Black	46.4	32.1	6.0	2.4	13.1
Other	39.2	40.5	8.9	2.5	8.9
Female	35.8	39.9	10.7	3.8	9.7
Male	37.3	38.0	9.9	4.9	9.9
Millennial & Gen Z	30.9	44.0	11.7	4.5	9.0

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	Don't know/Refused
Gen X	36.4	35.3	11.9	2.6	13.8
Boomer	42.5	37.7	8.5	7.6	3.8
Silent +	46.4	41.1	1.8	5.4	5.4
Less than \$40,000	48.8	32.5	6.3	5.0	7.5
\$40-99,999	31.7	43.1	12.2	2.9	10.2
More than \$100,000	26.8	30.4	21.4	3.6	17.9
Urban	37.1	37.1	12.3	3.4	10.2
Suburban	34.2	45.1	9.8	3.1	7.9
Rural	37.4	37.4	4.7	9.4	11.2
Less than a high school diploma	45.5	27.3	9.1	0.0	18.2
High School diploma	33.5	41.9	10.6	4.0	10.1
College degree	36.8	35.1	14.0	1.8	12.3
Post graduate degree	27.3	36.4	20.5	4.6	11.4

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

As you may know, people typically become eligible for health insurance through Medicare when they turn 65. Do you favor or oppose giving some people under the age of 65 the option to buy insurance through Medicare?

	Favor	Oppose	Don't Know/ Refused
Democrat	68.6	10.8	20.6
Republican	49.2	26.5	24.3
Independent	67.3	14.0	18.7
Something Else	69.7	15.2	15.2
Don't know/No Answer	50.0	12.5	37.5
White	59.2	19.8	21.0
Black	71.4	4.8	23.8
Other	68.4	11.4	20.3
Female	62.1	16.2	21.8
Male	61.6	17.9	20.5
Millennial & Gen Z	65.8	13.5	20.7
Gen X	62.1	13.8	24.2
Boomer	67.9	21.7	10.4
Silent +	33.9	35.7	30.4
Less than \$40,000	68.8	7.5	23.8
\$40-99,999	63.4	16.3	20.3
\$100,000 or more	51.8	12.5	35.7
Urban	63.1	15.5	21.5
Suburban	57.3	19.5	23.2
Rural	64.5	17.8	17.8
Less than a high school diploma	90.9	0.0	9.1
High School diploma	63.0	13.2	23.8
College degree	66.7	13.2	20.2

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

	Favor	Oppose	Don't Know/Refused
Post graduate degree	43.2	25.0	31.8

Medicaid

In general, do you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of Medicaid--the program that provides health care for the lowest income Americans?

	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	Don't know/Refused
Democrat	43.8	38.1	8.3	2.1	7.7
Republican	20.0	28.1	30.8	9.7	11.4
Independent	31.3	38.3	15.0	7.0	8.4
Something Else	33.3	30.3	21.2	9.1	6.1
Don't know/No Answer	20.8	16.7	25.0	8.3	29.2
White	26.7	34.7	20.2	8.2	10.2
Black	54.8	25.0	10.7	1.2	8.3
Other	38.0	39.2	13.9	1.3	7.6
Female	34.4	31.5	18.0	6.2	10.0
Male	27.8	37.6	18.6	6.8	9.1
Millennial & Gen Z	31.5	40.0	15.8	5.0	8.1
Gen X	30.5	32.3	19.3	7.1	10.8
Boomer	36.8	25.5	21.7	7.8	8.5
Silent +	28.6	35.7	16.1	7.1	12.5
Less than \$40,000	52.5	27.5	11.3	1.3	7.5
\$40-99,999	27.6	41.1	19.5	6.1	5.7
\$100,000 or more	21.4	26.8	19.7	10.7	21.4
Urban	32.7	33.5	18.1	5.5	10.2
Suburban	28.7	35.4	19.5	7.9	8.5
Rural	32.7	33.6	16.8	7.5	9.4

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	Don't know/ Refused
Less than a high school diploma	45.5	36.4	9.1	0.0	9.1
High School diploma	33.5	37.4	16.3	5.7	7.1
College degree	26.3	36.8	18.4	5.3	13.2
Post graduate degree	29.6	34.1	20.5	11.4	4.6

Would you say that the current Medicaid program is working well in North Carolina, or not?

	Working well	Not working well	Don't know/ Refused
Democrat	34.0	35.1	30.9
Republican	25.4	42.2	32.4
Independent	30.4	37.4	32.2
Something Else	27.3	30.3	42.4
Don't know/No Answer	12.5	16.7	70.8
White	25.5	40.0	34.5
Black	32.1	29.8	38.1
Other	49.4	25.3	25.3
Female	28.2	39.5	32.3
Male	30.8	33.1	36.1
Millennial & Gen Z	33.8	39.2	27.0
Gen X	29.0	36.1	34.9
Boomer	24.5	39.6	35.9
Silent +	21.4	26.8	51.8
Less than \$40,000	37.5	45.0	17.5
\$40-99,999	34.6	38.6	26.8
\$100,000 or more	30.4	60.4	39.3

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

	Working well	Not working well	Don't know/ Refused
Urban	30.1	35.9	34.0
Suburban	30.5	37.2	32.3
Rural	24.3	40.2	35.5
Less than a high school diploma	45.5	45.5	9.1
High School diploma	38.3	40.1	21.6
College degree	28.1	36.0	36.0
Post graduate degree	29.6	40.9	29.6

Should North Carolina expand Medicaid in the state to cover more low-income people with the understanding that the federal government will pick up 90% of the cost?

	Yes	No	Don't know/ Refused
Democrat	74.2	13.9	11.9
Republican	34.1	43.8	22.2
Independent	52.3	30.4	17.3
Something Else	60.6	21.2	18.2
Don't know/No Answer	29.2	25.0	45.8
White	48.0	32.0	20.0
Black	75.0	13.1	11.9
Other	63.3	24.1	12.7
Female	56.2	24.9	19.0
Male	49.1	34.2	16.7
Millennial & Gen Z	62.2	21.2	16.7
Gen X	50.6	32.7	16.7
Boomer	50.0	29.3	20.8
Silent +	37.5	37.5	25.0
Less than \$40,000	67.5	15.0	17.5

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

	Yes	No	Don't know/ Refused
\$40-99,999	56.1	27.2	16.7
\$100,000 or more	48.2	32.1	19.6
Urban	57.6	25.7	16.8
Suburban	47.0	33.5	19.5
Rural	47.7	31.8	20.6
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	0.0	0.0
High School diploma	59.9	22.5	17.6
College degree	55.3	28.1	16.7
Post graduate degree	43.2	38.6	18.2

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

If the Medicaid program is expanded in North Carolina, should the law require able-bodied people to work in order to receive the medical benefits?

	Yes	No	Don't know/ Refused
Democrat	54.6	25.8	19.6
Republican	79.5	7.0	13.5
Independent	67.3	18.7	14.0
Something Else	81.8	15.2	3.0
Don't know/No Answer	66.7	4.2	29.2
White	71.0	15.3	13.7
Black	58.3	15.5	26.2
Other	57.0	27.9	15.2
Female	67.2	15.4	17.4
Male	68.4	19.0	12.6
Millennial & Gen Z	64.4	20.7	14.9
Gen X	69.5	16.0	14.5
Boomer	69.8	17.0	13.2
Silent +	67.9	5.4	26.8
Less than \$40,000	61.3	22.5	16.3
\$40-99,999	65.9	19.1	15.0
\$100,000 or more	58.9	23.2	17.9
Urban	63.6	20.2	16.2
Suburban	73.8	11.6	14.6
Rural	72.9	13.1	14.0
Less than a high school diploma	63.6	27.3	9.1
High School diploma	63.9	21.2	15.0
College degree	61.4	21.1	17.5
Post graduate degree	63.6	20.5	15.9

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Single Payer vs. Reforming the Current Health Care System

On the issue of health care, some people say we should eliminate insurance companies and move to a single payer--government run--health care system. Others say we should build upon the Affordable Care Act and make necessary reforms to the current system. Which is closest to your view?

	Move to a single payer system	Reform the current system	Don't know/ Refused
Democrat	29.9	50.0	20.1
Republican	16.8	54.6	28.7
Independent	29.0	46.3	24.8
Something Else	18.2	45.5	36.4
Don't know/No Answer	16.7	33.3	50.0
White	25.4	48.1	26.6
Black	19.1	53.6	27.4
Other	27.9	50.6	21.5
Female	21.8	48.5	29.7
Male	29.4	50.0	20.6
Millennial & Gen Z	25.2	50.9	23.9
Gen X	28.3	45.7	26.0
Boomer	22.6	50.9	26.4
Silent +	10.9	54.6	34.6
Less than \$40,000	35.0	41.3	23.8
\$40-99,999	27.6	49.6	22.8
\$100,000 or more	33.9	41.1	25.0
Urban	28.8	48.2	23.0
Suburban	16.6	50.3	33.1
Rural	23.4	50.5	26.2
Less than a high school	54.6	18.2	27.3

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

	Move to a single payer system	Reform the current system	Don't know/Refused
diploma			
High School diploma	26.0	47.6	26.4
College degree	32.5	46.5	21.1
Post graduate degree	34.1	43.2	22.7

Would you still be in favor of a single-payer health care system if your taxes went up 10% to pay for the program?

	Yes	No	Don't know/Refused
Democrat	45.9	29.9	24.2
Republican	18.3	59.1	22.6
Independent	33.9	39.9	26.2
Something Else	25.0	50.0	25.0
Don't know/No Answer	18.8	25.0	26.3
White	30.1	45.2	24.7
Black	35.9	32.8	31.3
Other	41.3	34.7	24.0
Female	30.5	41.3	28.2
Male	35.5	43.2	21.3
Millennial & Gen Z	35.4	36.9	27.7
Gen X	30.7	45.3	24.0
Boomer	28.0	48.0	24.0
Silent +	35.7	42.9	21.4
Less than \$40,000	45.0	33.8	21.3
\$40-99,999	30.9	43.9	25.2
\$100,000 or more	26.8	42.9	30.4
Urban	35.7	39.8	24.5

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

	Yes	No	Don't know/Refused
Suburban	22.8	45.6	31.6
Rural	33.9	47.5	18.6
Less than a high school diploma	45.5	27.3	27.3
High School diploma	30.4	42.3	27.3
College degree	36.8	39.5	23.7
Post graduate degree	31.8	40.9	27.3

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

We are done with the policy questions and almost complete with the survey.

Role of Government in People’s Lives

Some people believe that the government is too involved in our lives and should be less intrusive, while others believe that government does not do enough to help improve the lives of its citizens and it should do more. Which statement is closest to your opinion?

	Government is too involved in our lives and should be less intrusive	Government does not do enough to improve the lives of its citizens and should do more	Don’t know/Refused
Democrat	23.2	59.3	17.5
Republican	57.3	29.7	13.0
Independent	44.9	40.2	15.0
Something Else	48.5	45.5	6.1
Don’t know/No Answer	41.9	42.6	15.5
White	45.3	38.5	16.2
Black	27.4	57.1	15.5
Other	36.7	51.9	11.4
Female	35.0	46.0	19.0
Male	52.3	37.4	10.3
Millennial & Gen Z	39.6	44.1	16.2
Gen X	45.0	40.2	14.9
Boomer	41.0	45.7	13.3
Silent +	38.2	41.8	20.0
Less than \$40,000	31.3	51.3	17.5
\$40-99,999	46.3	39.8	13.8
\$100,000 or more	39.3	48.2	12.5
Urban	42.9	41.9	15.2
Suburban	45.7	38.3	16.1

POLICY ISSUES AND THE 2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

	Government is too involved in our lives and should be less intrusive	Government does not do enough to improve the lives of its citizens and should do more	Don't know/Refused
Rural	32.7	51.4	15.9
Less than a high school diploma	0.0	72.7	27.3
High School diploma	41.0	44.1	15.0
College degree	44.7	41.2	14.0
Post graduate degree	43.2	43.2	13.6

Poll Methodology

Mode:	Live Interviewer Telephone Interview from randomized sample (Dual Frame: Cell Phone and Landlines) Email Surveys (SSI Panels)
Population & Sample Area	North Carolina registered voters (Board of Elections lists)
Dates in the field:	February 24-28, 2019
Registered Voter Sample Size	660
Registered Voter Margin of Error	±4.5%
Confidence Level	95%

Procedures Used for Conducting the Poll

The Meredith College Poll uses a sample of North Carolina registered voters with telephones and wireless (cell) telephone numbers. We also included randomly selected North Carolina voters to contact by email. Please direct questions about the Meredith College Poll’s methodology to David McLennan (919-760-2287 or dbmclennan@meredith.edu).

The Meredith College Poll uses CATI system software (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing) for the administration of telephone surveys. We attempt to reach each working telephone number in the sample up to five times. We only interview residents of North Carolina who are over 18. The Meredith College Poll conducted the survey in English with students who are fluent in Spanish. Live interviewers called from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Sunday-Thursday.

We use Qualtrics for the administration of email surveys.

Additional Methodological Decisions

“Don’t Know” and “Refused” Options

All questions include an option for respondents to volunteer “don’t know” or to refuse. In most questions, callers do not prompt these possible responses.

Completion Criteria

An interview is a “complete only” if a respondent progresses through the entire survey. Respondents who hang up before completing the last question or refuse to answer more than 10 percent of the questions are incompletes. Email surveys are only counted with less than 10 percent of the questions are incomplete.

Sampling

Dynata, LLC, provide samples of telephone numbers. To equalize the probability of telephone selection, sample telephone numbers are systematically stratified according to subpopulation strata (e.g., a zip code, a county, etc.), which yields a sample from telephone exchanges in

proportion to each exchange's share of telephone households in the population of interest. Estimates of telephone households in the population of interest are generally obtained from several databases. Samples of household telephone numbers are distributed across all eligible blocks of numbers in proportion to the density of listed households assigned in the population of interest according to a specified subpopulation stratum. Upon determining the projected (or preferred) sample size, a sampling interval is calculated by summing the number of listed residential numbers in each eligible block within the population of interest and dividing that sum by the number of sampling points assigned to the population. From a random start between zero and the sampling interval, blocks are selected systematically in proportion to the density of listed household "working blocks." We use Dynata because they produce valid samples for many polling organizations, including the Meredith College Poll.

For the email survey, we used a panel sample of internet users from North Carolina that are part of Dynata's over 11.5 million worldwide panelists that are screened and verified by the company. They administer the survey by sending requests to their North Carolina panelists, who opt-in or volunteer for the survey. We ask an additional screening question about whether panelists are registered voters in North Carolina. If they answer "no," their responses are not used. Although using a sample such as this makes it difficult to compute or report a margin of sampling error, we examine the demographic characteristics of those completing the internet surveys to compare our sample to the North Carolina population. (Also see the American Association for Public Opinion Research's (AAPOR) [Non-Probability Sampling Task Force Report](#) and the AAPOR report on [Opt-In Surveys and Margin of Error](#).)

Because we used dual mode (telephone and internet) surveying, we compared the results from both sets of respondents. The average age of the internet respondents was 41, while the average age of the telephone respondents was 53. Otherwise, the differences in gender, party affiliation, and other factors was negligible.

As with many surveys, we weight our sample to closely approximate what we believe the NC electorate will be in Election Day. For this survey, we did not weight any variables.

Sampling errors and statistical tests of significance take into account the effect of weighting at each of these stages. The margin of sampling error at the 95% confidence level is plus or minus 4.5 percentage points for results based on the full sample (n=660). If the internet respondents are excluded, the margin of sampling error is 5.5 percentage points. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

For more information on the Meredith College Poll and this survey, visit

<http://www.meredith.edu/>

or

Contact:

David B. McLennan, Ph.D.

919-760-2287 (Office)

919-345-7334 (Cell)

dbmclennan@meredith.edu

@davidbmclennan

@TheMeredithPoll