



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

Registered Voters in North Carolina

August 25-30, 2018

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Key Survey Insights

The Meredith College Poll conducted a mixed mode sample of North Carolinians (200 live caller respondents and 550 email respondents) to registered North Carolina voters from August 25-April 30, 2018. The survey's margin of error is +/-4%.

Satisfaction with the direction of North Carolina

A plurality of North Carolinians (46.5%) are satisfied with how things are going in North Carolina, but almost four-in-ten voters express dissatisfaction with the direction of the state. Republicans are significantly more satisfied with the direction things are going in the state, as compared to Democrats or Unaffiliated voters (60% for Republicans, 42.1% for Democrats, and 40% for Unaffiliated voters). Since the North Carolina General Assembly, as well as Congress and the White House, are controlled by Republicans, this may explain that Republicans feel that their policy positions are being enacted in Raleigh and Washington, thus affecting their satisfaction with the state.

In looking at demographic groups and their respective satisfaction with the direction of the state, men are more satisfied than women (52.9 v. 42.1 percent). This reflects the gender gap that is growing increasingly wider in the state and nation as more women favor Democratic politicians and their policies, where more men favor Republican politicians and their policies.

As would be expected, voters earning higher annual salaries and those with the highest levels of education express higher levels of satisfaction with how things are going in the state.

Two groups, millennial voters (18-35 years of age) and minority voters other than African Americans, both had higher levels of satisfaction than their peer groups. Of all age groups in the sample, the Millennials (51.6%) had significantly higher levels of satisfaction than Gen X, Baby Boomer, and the Silent Generation. Given that Millennials now comprise the largest single group of voters in the state and country, this finding is interesting. Also, the "Other" group of minority voters—made up primarily of Asian and Hispanic voters, but also with Native Americans—was significantly more satisfied than White or Black voters in North Carolina.

Driving Safety and the Issue of Distracted Driving

The issue of highway safety and the impact of people using their mobile devices while driving has become a major policy issue in many states. As of April 2018, according to the Governor's Highway Safety Association, twenty-one states had bans on handheld mobile devices and other states had bans for state employees or novice drivers. As this issue is getting national attention, we surveyed North Carolinians about their ideas about the role of distracted driving because of handheld devices and whether they thought that such a ban in North Carolina would reduce accidents.

Our respondents feel distracted driving is a significant issue on North Carolina roads and highways. Although people are mixed in terms of their opinions about how likely they are to be involved in a traffic accident (the median score on the 1-to-10 scale was a 5), over half of those surveyed (50.9%) feel distracted driving is the most serious traffic-related problem. In addition, a large majority of North Carolinians consider distracted driving equal to or more serious than driving under the influence, passing a school bus, reckless driving, or driving on poorly maintained roads. In short, there is no question that citizens of North Carolina take seriously the issue of distracted driving.

Drilling down in the results reveals remarkable consistency across demographic groups in terms of how safe they feel on North Carolina's roads and highways and their belief about the significance of distracted driving as a safety issue. Only about four percent of North Carolinians think distracted driving is not an issue that policy makers should address. Factors such as party affiliation, race, education, income, or where a person lives in the state seems to make no significant difference in terms of their perceptions about how distracted driving affects road safety. The only differences noted were in comparison of distracted driving to other behaviors or conditions that might cause accidents such as driving under the influence or poorly maintained roads. Those respondents identifying as Democrats were more likely to identify distracted driving as the most serious problem on the roads than Republicans or Unaffiliated voters, but it should be noted that those in the latter two groups still identified distracted driving as very serious.

Distracted Driving Legislation

In terms of new legislation to address the distracted driving problem, very few respondents (3%) are interested in maintaining the status quo in the state. Well over three quarters of voters (82%) believe some changes need to be made in laws pertaining to distracted driving with a plurality of respondents (43.6%) favoring a law mandating the hands-free use of mobile phones and devices, rather than a complete ban of the use of phones while driving. The support for this type of legislation—mandating hands-free driving—also appears quite strong, as almost half of the respondents (48.3%) reveal they would not change their mind even when given new information.

Over half the respondents (50.2%) feel traffic accidents would decline as a result of the new legislation. This was true across most demographic groups with only the oldest group of respondents being less sure about the impact of such a law. Many in the Silent + group indicated that they were not sure what the impact would be, perhaps because they are the group least likely to use phones while driving.

Although there is strong support for legislation mandating the use of hands-free devices while driving, there is significant skepticism about the effectiveness of such a law. One-third of respondents (33.4%) indicated they thought the number of accidents would stay the same. The responses to the open-ended question about the impact of such a law indicated two major concerns: 1.) the belief that many people are addicted to their phones and that even a law with significant penalties would not deter these drivers and 2.) Enforcement of such a law would be difficult.

The Politics of Distracted Driving

Given the strong levels of support for legislation to limit distracted driving, there is little surprise that people are open to the message of changing existing laws or favor political candidates that campaign on the issue of a hands-free law.

On the issue of persuading people about the importance of changing laws related to distracted driving, we asked respondents about their openness to messages coming from a variety of sources. In the phone poll, we had then evaluate each source independently and in the online survey, we had them rank order the message sources. The most important finding was that most respondents were open to any source for the message that a hands-free law is necessary and that less than one-in-five voters indicated that no one could persuade them about this. In the ranking of the various sources, the following were considered the top three most credible sources in terms of persuading people about the necessity of a hands-free law: 1. Law enforcement offices, 2. Judges, and 3. People who had been injured in a

distracted driving-related accident. It is worth noting that there were virtually no differences across groups in terms of both the importance of messaging around this issue or about the most credible sources for such messages.

Most North Carolinians (52.4%) would support a candidate for office who campaigns on the issue of a new hands-free law with a very small number (6.6%) stating that they would not support a candidate who took that position during the campaign. There are some differences among groups of voters who would support candidates advocating for a hands-free law, but it is worth noting that no group would significantly punish a candidate who campaigned on the issue of passing a hands-free law. Just over one quarter of the oldest voters (26.6%)—in the Silent + category—state they would not support a candidate with such views. In terms of party affiliation, Democrats are slightly more supportive of candidates who would campaign in support of a hands free law, but only 4.5 percent of Republicans state that they would not support such a candidate.

Voting and the 2018 Midterm Elections

With less than two months until Election Day, there is a great deal of enthusiasm among North Carolina voters. Over 80 percent of our respondents indicated it was “almost certain” or very “probable” they would vote this year. From the results, there does not appear to be any enthusiasm gap between Democrats, Republicans, and unaffiliated voters. Just over 78 percent of unaffiliated voters indicated it was highly likely they will vote, as compared to just over 81 percent of Republicans and 83 percent of Democrats.

Among groups of voters, enthusiasm runs high across the board, but men are more enthusiastic than women by 7.5 percentage points (84.3-76.8). This runs counter to the popular narrative that women are more energized, but also, if it plays out this way, corresponds to historical trends that women vote at a lower rate in midterm elections. Young voters—Millennials—show less enthusiasm than their older peers in North Carolina. Just over three-quarters of this group (77.6) indicate a strong likelihood for voting this year, as compared to 84.6 percent of Baby Boomers and 83.1 percent of Silent Generation voters.

Among racial and ethnic groups, white voters indicate the highest enthusiasm (82.1%), but those in other groups, like African American (75%), along with Hispanics and Asians (72.4), have lower enthusiasm.

These enthusiasm gaps would typically bode well for Republican candidates, as Democratic candidates are favored by women, young, and minority voters, however the “Generic Ballot” questions indicate strong support for Democratic Congressional and legislative candidates. Congressional Democratic candidates currently hold a 5.7 percent lead on the generic ballot (40.8-35.1%), while Democratic legislative candidates hold an 8.9 percent lead (43.1-34.2%). While these gaps are positive for Democrats in both types of contests, this may not result in large gains in either the Congressional or legislative delegations, as gerrymandered maps continue to favor Republicans.

Constitutional Amendments on the 2018 Ballot

For the first time in the lifetimes of most of the people voting, there are six constitutional issues on the state ballot. The amendments cover the following topics: Voter ID, a cap on the state income tax, protection of hunting and fishing, assisting victims of crime, and two that, if passed, shift the power of to

appoint replacement judges and many positions on appointed boards and commissions from the governor to the legislature.

With eight weeks until Election Day, a large majority of North Carolinians claim to know very little about the content of the amendments they will support or reject. Only forty percent of the respondents stated they were very familiar or somewhat familiar with the subject of the Amendments. Of these only 10.2 percent stated they were very familiar. Five-in-ten voters indicated they were somewhat unfamiliar or very unfamiliar (26.6%), with the remainder refusing to answer the question, often because they had not heard or read anything related to the amendments being on the ballot.

Of the groups of voters, Democrats (50.4%) were more familiar than Republicans (36.1%) or unaffiliated voters (32%). Likewise, those in urban areas of the state (42.6%) were more familiar than those in rural North Carolina (37.5%). African American voters claimed the most knowledge of the amendments (46.9%) than did white (39%) or other minority voters (34.6%). All of these gaps indicate the messaging within progressive communities about the amendments and, perhaps, the strong push in those communities to defeat the amendments at the ballot.

In terms of specific amendments, the Voter ID amendment gets support from a large majority of North Carolinians and voters across the different groups. Almost two-thirds of respondents (66.4%) state that Voter ID is necessary to protect the voting process, while only one-quarter (25.1%) feel it is unnecessary. The Voter ID amendment gets support from voters of all political affiliations—Democrats (57.9%), Republicans (84.7%), and Unaffiliateds (59.3%). This pattern of support holds for racial and ethnic groups, those of all income ranges, and those at all education levels.

The amendments to transfer the power to appoint replacement judges and members of appointed boards and commissions is more mixed in terms of support. Supporters of the amendments enjoy an almost 10 percentage point advantage (43.1%-33.2%), but the fact that almost one-quarter of respondents (23.8%) were unsure indicates that campaigns by the pro-and anti-amendment forces matter in terms of the passage of these two amendments.

Support and opposition to the gubernatorial amendments comes from all quarters. Just over 40 percent of Democrats indicate support for those two amendments, while just over 42 percent of Republicans support them. This is true among most demographic groups. The exception is the group of voters with the least education. Of those who report less than a high school diploma, over 47 percent of these voters oppose these amendments, while only 27.3 percent support them.

Approval Ratings of Political Figures and Institutions

Most elected officials in the state, as well as the parties' representatives in Congress and the state legislature are "under water" in terms of approval ratings. There is one exception—Governor Roy Cooper—is above water in his approval ratings. These findings are consistent with the Meredith Poll results from early in 2018.

Although President Donald Trump is very unpopular in many states around the country, he has an approval gap in North Carolina of only -4.1 percent (48.3% disapprove and 44.2% approve). As would be expected in the case of this polarizing figure, his "strongly approve" and "strongly disapprove" numbers are significantly higher than his "somewhat approve" or "somewhat disapprove" numbers. It is also no

surprise that Republicans overwhelmingly approve of Trump (81.1%) and Democrats overwhelmingly disapprove of him (74.3%).

Approval gaps for Democrats and Republicans in Congress follow similar patterns to those about Donald Trump. Both have small disapproval gaps, but the partisan perceptions about both groups mirror those for Trump.

The gaps for Democrats and Republicans in the General Assembly are somewhat different and are what might explain the generic ballot advantage for Democrats. While 36.3 percent of North Carolinians approve of Republicans in the General Assembly, 41.2 percent disapprove of the job they are doing (-5.9 percent gap). Democrats in the General Assembly, on the other hand, enjoy a small positive approval gap of 3.1 percent (39.4% approve, 36.3% disapprove).

Governor Roy Cooper still enjoys the support of almost half of North Carolinians (46.9%), while only 29.4 percent disapprove of the job he is doing. Given the partisan nature of politics, the fact that 35 percent of Republicans approve of the job that Cooper is doing is almost unheard of.

Lieutenant Governor Dan Forest, rumored to be a candidate for governor in 2020 and the likely opponent of Roy Cooper also has a small positive approval gap (27.4% favorable, 19.3% unfavorable), but has a large name recognition issue with over half of North Carolinians stating that have either never heard of him or have no opinion of him. Over half of Republican voters—the party of Forest—have no opinion of him or have never heard of him.

The Ideology of North Carolinians

The debate over whether North Carolina is a “blue,” “purple,” or “red” state politically can hardly be answered by one survey. Voting patterns change from election to election. We wanted to know the ideological composition of North Carolina, as revealed by their response to the question of whether they considered themselves to be conservative, moderate, or liberal. The results indicated that North Carolina is a Center-Right state with 46.5 percent of respondents calling themselves “conservative,” only 15.7 percent referring to themselves as “moderate,” and 35.8 percent using the “liberal” label.

Among the different groups, not surprisingly, Democrats were more liberal than conservative and Republicans were the opposite. However, 26.3 percent of Democrats referred to themselves as “conservatives” and 10.2 percent of Republicans self-labeled themselves as liberals. Of the other groups, the most liberal were Millennial voters, as well as African Americans, the most education, and those who live in urban areas. Conversely, whites, those with the highest incomes, and rural North Carolinians considered themselves more conservative.

Topline Results

Satisfaction with the way things are going in the 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	349	46.5%
Dissatisfied	285	38.1%
Don't know	116	14.6%

N= 750

Driving Behaviors

On a scale of 1-to-10, how safe—meaning how likely you feel you are going to be involved in an accident—are North Carolina roads and highways currently? One being very unsafe and ten being very safe.

Response	Number	Percentage
1	119	15.8%
2	74	9.9%
3	42	5.6%
4	46	6.1%
5	137	18.3%
6	65	8.7%
7	120	16%
8	3	.4%
9	80	10.7%
10	29	3.9%

N=750

Which statement best reflects your position on distracted driving—specifically using a mobile phone while driving?

Response	Number	Percentage
Distracted driving is the most serious road and highway problem today.	397	50.9%
Distracted driving is a serious problem, but not the most serious.	317	42.2%
Distracted driving is only a minor problem.	27	3.6%
Distracted driving is not a problem at all.	8	1.1%
Refused/No answer	16	2.2%

N=750

Is distracted driving more dangerous, less dangerous, or equally dangerous than drunk driving or driving under the influence?

Response	Number	Percentage
More dangerous	433	57.8%
Less dangerous	21	2.8%
Equally dangerous	286	38.1%
Don't know	10	1.4%
Refused/No answer	0	0

N= 750

Is distracted driving more dangerous, less dangerous, or equally dangerous than passing a stopped school bus?

Response	Number	Percentage
More dangerous	305	40.6%
Less dangerous	122	16.3%
Equally dangerous	311	41.4%
Don't know	12	1.7%
Refused/No answer	0	0

N= 750

Is distracted driving more dangerous, less dangerous, or equally dangerous than speeding or other reckless driving?

Response	Number	Percentage
More dangerous	267	35.6%
Less dangerous	130	17.3%
Equally dangerous	341	45.5%
Don't know	12	1.6%
Refused/No answer		0

N= 750

Is distracted driving more dangerous, less dangerous, or equally dangerous than driving without a seat belt?

Response	Number	Percentage
More dangerous	194	25.9%
Less dangerous	292	38.9%
Equally dangerous	231	30.8%
Don't know	33	4.4%
Refused/No answer	0	0

N= 750

Is distracted driving more dangerous, less dangerous, or equally dangerous than driving on poorly maintained roads?

Response	Number	Percentage
More dangerous	176	23.5%
Less dangerous	263	35.1%
Equally dangerous	291	38.6%
Don't know	210	2.8%
Refused/No answer	0	0

N= 775050

While it is currently illegal in North Carolina to text while driving, some people feel that this law does not go far enough. Which of the following statements reflects your opinion on this?

Response	Number	Percentage
I agree that using a mobile phone while driving for any reason is dangerous, and the North Carolina Legislature should pass a law prohibiting it.	288	38.4%
Using a mobile phone while driving is dangerous, but a law prohibiting any use while driving goes too far. It would be better for the North Carolina Legislature to pass a “hands free” law that allows for the use of a mobile phone while driving, but does not allow you to use your hands while using the device.	327	43.6%
If someone uses a mobile phone safely while driving, they should be allowed to do so, but there should be some penalty if they cause an accident while using it.	94	12.5%
Any law prohibiting or restricting the use of a mobile phone while driving is simply going too far—the North Carolina Legislature does not need to pass any more laws regarding mobile phones and driving.	22	3%
Refused	19	2.6%

N= 750

If you heard that restricting the use of mobile phones while driving will reduce the number of accidents and injuries that occur, and keep automobile insurance rates from going up on North Carolina, would this change your response to the previous question?

Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	260	34.7%
No	365	48.6%
Don't know	125	17.1%

N= 750

If there was a “hands free” law in North Carolina, do you think the number of distracted driving accidents would:

Response	Number	Percentage
Increase	67	9%
Decrease	377	50.2%
Stay about the same	250	33.4%
Don't know	56	7.5%

N= 750

Why do you think that? (Top responses)

- 1. Because it would discourage people from holding their devices and reduce distractions**
- 2. Because some people won't want to get penalized**
- 3. Because people can't help picking up their phones and looking at them.**
- 4. People will keep using their phones even if the law changes**

You are talking to a law enforcement officer who supports the North Carolina Legislature passing a “hands free” law. Are you more likely, less likely, or about equally likely to be persuaded by that person?

Response	Number	Percentage
More likely	243	32.4%
Less likely	164	21.9%
Equally likely	145	19.3%
Don't know	93	12.4%
Refused	105	14%

N= 750

You are talking to a judge who supports the North Carolina Legislature passing a “hands free” law. Are you more likely, less likely, or about equally likely to be persuaded by that person?

Response	Number	Percentage
More likely	109	14.5%
Less likely	153	20.4%
Equally likely	145	19.4%
Don't know	193	25.8%
Refused	150	19.9%

N= 750

You are talking to an insurance agent who supports the North Carolina Legislature passing a “hands free” law. Are you more likely, less likely, or about equally likely to be persuaded by that person?

Response	Number	Percentage
More likely	75	10%
Less likely	106	14.1%
Equally likely	134	17.9%
Don't know	130	17.3%
Refused	325	40.7%

N= 750

You are talking to an elected or government official who supports the North Carolina Legislature passing a “hands free” law. Are you more likely, less likely, or about equally likely to be persuaded by that person?

Response	Number	Percentage
More likely	61	8.1%
Less likely	110	14.6%
Equally likely	96	12.8%
Don't know	104	13.9%
Refused	379	50.6%

N= 750

You are talking to a professor or academic researcher who studies traffic issues who supports the North Carolina Legislature passing a “hands free” law. Are you more likely, less likely, or about equally likely to be persuaded by that person?

Response	Number	Percentage
More likely	125	16.7%
Less likely	108	14.4%
Equally likely	105	14%
Don't know	91	12.1%
Refused	321	42.8%

N= 750

You are talking to someone who has been seriously injured in a distracted-driving accident who supports the North Carolina Legislature passing a “hands free” law. Are you more likely, less likely, or about equally likely to be persuaded by that person?

Response	Number	Percentage
More likely	161	21.5%
Less likely	134	17.9%
Equally likely	98	13.1%
Don't know	80	10.6%
Refused	277	36.9%

N= 750

You are talking to a doctor, nurse, or other medical professional who supports the North Carolina Legislature passing a “hands free” law. Are you more likely, less likely, or about equally likely to be persuaded by that person?

Response	Number	Percentage
More likely	50	6.6%
Less likely	79	10.5%
Equally likely	91	12.1%
Don't know	95	12.7%
Refused	436	58.1%

N= 750

You are talking to someone who has had a family member killed in a distracted driving-related accident who supports the North Carolina Legislature passing a “hands free” law. Are you more likely, less likely, or about equally likely to be persuaded by that person?

Response	Number	Percentage
More likely	156	20.8%
Less likely	116	15.4%
Equally likely	92	12.2%
Don't know	60	8%
Refused	328	43.7%

N= 750

None of these supporters would persuade me that a hands-free idea is a good idea.

Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	101	13.4%
No	89	11.9%
Don't know	560	74.7%

N= 750

Please rank the following persons in terms of their ability to persuade you that a hands-free law is a good thing:

1. Law enforcement officer
2. Judge
3. Someone who has been seriously injured in a distracted driving-related accident.
4. A professor or academic researcher who studies traffic issues
5. An insurance agent
6. Someone who has had a family member killed in a distracted driving-related accident
7. An elected or government official
8. A doctor, nurse, or other medical professional
9. None of these would affect my views

N=550

This year, North Carolina voters will go to the polls to vote for candidates for the state legislature. If a legislative candidate said they would support passing a “hands-free” law, would you be:

Response	Number	Percentage
Much more likely to vote for them	180	24%
Somewhat more likely to vote for them	213	28.4%
Neither more likely or less likely to vote for them	170	22.7%
Somewhat less likely to vote for them	25	3.3%
Much less likely to vote for them	25	3.3%
Don't know	138	18.4%

N= 750

Speaking of politics, what are the chances of you voting for Congressional and state legislative candidates in November

Response	Number	Percentage
Almost certain	428	57.1%
Probably	173	23.1%
50-50	97	12.9%
Don't know	34	4.5%
Refused	19	2.5%

N=750

In thinking ahead about elections to Congress this November. If the elections for Congress were held today, would you be more likely to vote for:

Response	Number	Percentage
Democratic candidate	286	40.8%
Republican candidate	246	35.1%
Other candidate	34	4.9%
Don't know/Refused	135	19.2%

N= 701

In thinking ahead about elections to the state legislature this November. If the elections for the state legislature were held today, would you be more likely to vote for:

Response	Number	Percentage
Democratic candidate	302	43.1%
Republican candidate	240	34.2%
Other candidate	28	4%
Don't know/Refused	131	18.7%

N=701

This year, there are six constitutional amendments on the North Carolina ballot. How familiar are you with the subject or content of the amendments?

Response	Number	Percentage
Very familiar	72	10.2%
Somewhat familiar	209	29.8%
Somewhat unfamiliar	170	24.2%
Very unfamiliar	187	26.6%
Don't know/Refused	65	9.2%

N=701

One of the constitutional amendments on the ballot is whether to require voters to present a photo ID in order to vote. Some people say that a voter ID law is important for protecting the integrity of the voting process, while others think that is an unnecessary step in letting people vote. Do you think the voter ID amendment is more important for protecting the integrity of the voting process in North Carolina or do you think it is unnecessary?

Response	Number	Percentage
It is important for protecting the voting process	465	66.4%
It is unnecessary	176	25.1%
Don't know	60	8.5%

N=701

Two of the constitutional amendments on the ballot regard the powers of the Governor. Traditionally the governor has had the power to appoint certain judges and member of boards and commissions. These amendments would change the powers and give them to the legislature. How likely are you to support these amendments?

Response	Number	Percentage
Very likely	101	14.4%
Somewhat likely	201	28.7%
Somewhat unlikely	119	16.9%
Very unlikely	114	16.3%
Don't Know/Refused	167	23.8%

N=701

Now I will read a list of names and organizations. Please say whether you approve or disapprove of the job being done by each.

President Donald Trump

Response	Number	Percentage
Strongly approve	164	23.4%
Somewhat approve	146	20.8%
Somewhat disapprove	66	9.4%
Strongly disapprove	273	38.9%
Don't know/Refused	53	7.5%

N=701

Democrats in Congress

Response	Number	Percentage
Strongly approve	89	12.7%
Somewhat approve	205	29.2%
Somewhat disapprove	146	20.8%
Strongly disapprove	179	25.5%
Don't know/Refused	82	11.7%

N=701

Republicans in Congress

Response	Number	Percentage
Strongly approve	71	10.1%
Somewhat approve	189	26.9%
Somewhat disapprove	154	22%
Strongly disapprove	208	29.6%
Refused	79	11.3%

N=701

Governor Roy Cooper

Response	Number	Percentage
Strongly approve	108	15.4%
Somewhat approve	221	31.5%
Somewhat disapprove	114	16.3%
Strongly disapprove	92	13.1%
Don't know/Refused	165	23.6%

N=701

Lt. Governor Dan Forest

Response	Number	Percentage
Strongly approve	51	7.2%
Somewhat approve	141	20.2%
Somewhat disapprove	81	11.5%
Strongly disapprove	55	7.8%
Don't know/Refused	373	53.3%

N=701

Republicans in the General Assembly

Response	Number	Percentage
Strongly approve	75	10.7%
Somewhat approve	180	25.6%
Somewhat disapprove	106	15.1%
Strongly disapprove	183	26.1%
Don't know/Refused	157	22.4%

N=701

Democrats in the General Assembly

Response	Number	Percentage
Strongly approve	82	11.7%
Somewhat approve	194	27.7%
Somewhat disapprove	132	18.8%
Strongly disapprove	123	17.5%
Don't know/Refused	170	24.2%

N=701

Generally speaking, do you consider yourself to be a Democrat, a Republican, an Independent, or something else?

Response	Number	Percentage
Democrat	243	34.6%
Republican	211	30.1%
Independent	211	30.1%
Something else	30	4.3%
Don't know/Refused	6	.9%

N=701

In terms of your political beliefs, do you consider yourself to be:

Response	Number	Percentage
Very conservative	120	17.1%
Somewhat conservative	206	29.4%
Moderate	110	15.7%
Somewhat liberal	112	15.9%
Very liberal	140	19.9%
Don't know/Refused	15	2.1%

N=701

Sample Characteristics

Registered Party (through respondent report)

Democrats	34.6%
Republicans	30.1%
Unaffiliated	30.1%
Other/Refused	5.1

N= 750

Age (from Voter File)

Millennial (Born 1981 & after, ages 18-36)	34.9%
Gen X (Born 1965-80, ages 37-52)	36.5%
Boomer (Born 1945-64, ages 53-72)	17.6%
Silent+ (Born 1944 & earlier, ages 73+)	12%

N= 750

Gender (from Voter File)

Female	56%
Male	44%

N= 750

Race (from Voter File)

White	74.2%
Black	17.6%
Other	8.1%

N= 750

Education

Less than high school	6.3%
High school graduate and some college	42.81%
College graduate	25.4%
Graduate or professional school graduate	10.8%
Did not respond	14.7

N= 750

Income

Less than \$40,000	37.6%
\$40,000-99,999	35.1%
More than \$100,000	18.5%
Did not respond	8.8%

N= 750

Marital Status

Married	51%
Single	48%
NA/Refused	1%

N= 750

Location (from Voter File)

Rural	51.4%
Urban	48.6%

N= 750

Mode (from Voter Files)

Cell phones	12%
Landline	14.6%
Email	73.4%

N= 750

Cross-tabulations

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
Democrat	42.1	46.2	11.7
Republican	60	26.2	13.8
Unaffiliated	40	44.7	15.3
White	46.2	39.6	14.2
Black	43.8	38.5	17.8
Other	54.6	33.7	11.7
Female	41.4	39.6	19
Male	52.9	38.1	9.1
Millennial	51	33.9	15.2
Gen X	45	40.4	14.6
Boomer	35.7	53.6	10.7
Silent +	44.8	38.8	16.4
Married	42.6	41.3	16.2
Single	50.2	36.7	13.1
Less than HS diploma	46.6	36.2	17.2
High school diploma/Some college	47.7	37.9	14.4
College Degree	41	42.6	16.4
Graduate or professional degree	58.7	34.6	6.7
Less than \$40,000	43.2	42.3	14.5
\$40-99,999	49.9	36.9	13.2
\$100,000 or more	50.9	36.6	12.6
Rural	47.6	34.7	17.7
Urban	45.3	43.3	11.4

On a scale of 1-to-10, how safe—meaning how likely you feel you are going to be involved in an accident—are North Carolina roads and highways currently? One being very unsafe and ten being very safe.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Democrat	16.1	9.8	4.1	6.7	16.1	10.1	14.9	10.8	5.7	3.8
Republican	12.4	8.4	3.3	6.6	20.4	6.9	19.6	13.8	3.6	4.7
Unaffiliated	15.3	7.3	8.4	6.6	19.6	10.9	16.7	8.7	4	2.6
White	15.1	11.2	5.3	6.5	17.8	8.8	16.7	9.9	4.8	3.1
Black	20.7	5.9	5.3	4.1	21.3	6.5	13	14.2	.6	6.5
Other	11.7	6.5	9.1	6.5	16.9	13	15.6	10.4	5.2	5.2
Female	17	9.1	5.5	6.4	20	8.9	15.1	12.5	2.1	3.2
Male	14.3	11	5.7	5.7	16.2	8.6	17.1	8.6	6.7	4.8
Millennial	8.4	4.9	6.3	6.3	16.6	13.3	20.1	12	4.9	6.3
Gen X	7.9	6.5	5.3	7.9	24.8	7.7	18.1	13.5	4.4	3
Boomer	59.5	32.1	3.6	1.2	0	0	0	0	2.4	1.2
Silent +	52.2	0	31.3	6	0	9	1.5	0	0	0
Married	19.9	10.2	5	6.5	16	8.9	14.1	9.3	4.7	3.9
Single	11.9	9.6	6.2	5.7	20.5	8.6	17.8	12.1	3.53 .9	
Less than HS diploma	32.8	27.6	1.7	3.5	5.2	3.5	15.5	6.9	3.5	0
High school diploma/Some college	9.5	3.7	4.7	6.9	21.8	10.8	17.9	13.7	4.2	5.6
College Degree	4.1	6.2	7.8	7.4	23	9.8	23.4	11.1	3.3	3.3
Graduate or professional degree	8.7	2.9	7.7	9.6	16.4	11.5	12.5	14.4	11.5	4.8
Less than \$40,000	11.7	2	6.2	8.7	23.2	8.1	19.8	12.6	2.8	4.8
\$40-99,999	14.4	11.7	5.4	4.8	17.4	11.1	15.3	10.8	3.9	3.3
\$100,000 or more	21.1	16.6	6.3	6.3	13.1	5.1	14.3	8.6	6.9	1.7

MEREDITH POLL: DISTRACTED DRIVING AND THE 2018 MIDTERM ELECTIONS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural	14.4	8.2	5.1	6.2	22.2	9.5	14.8	11.9	3.5	3.3
Urban	17.2	11.6	6	6	14.2	8	17.2	9.5	4.1	4.5

What statement best reflects your position on the topic of distracted driving—specifically using a mobile phone while driving?

	Distracted driving is the most serious road and highway problem today.	Distracted driving is a serious problem, but not the most serious	Distracted driving is only a minor problem	Distracted driving is not a problem at all	Refused
Democrat	52.5	41.1	4.8	1	.6
Republican	52	41.8	3.3	1.5	1.5
Unaffiliated	48.7	46.2	1.5	1.1	2.6
White	50.3	43.2	3.6	.6	2.1
Black	55.6	34.9	4.7	3	1.8
Other	46.8	48.1	1.3	1.3	2.6
Female	53.2	40.9	3.8	.8	1.1
Male	48.1	43.8	3.3	1.4	3.3
Millennial	53.3	38.9	4.1	1.9	1.9
Gen X	47.3	48	2.8	.5	1.4
Boomer	59.5	34.5	3.6	1.2	0
Silent +	50.8	32.8	6	0	10.5
Married	51.3	41.3	3.5	.7	3
Single	50.6	43	3.7	1.4	1.2
Less than HS diploma	41.4	50	1.7	3.5	3.5
High school diploma/Some college	56	38.1	3.9	.2	1.7
College Degree	47.1	47.5	2.9	2.5	0
Graduate or professional degree	44.2	49	3.9	1	1.9

MEREDITH POLL: DISTRACTED DRIVING AND THE 2018 MIDTERM ELECTIONS

	Distracted driving is the most serious road and highway problem today.	Distracted driving is a serious problem, but not the most serious	Distracted driving is only a minor problem	Distracted driving is not a problem at all	Refused
Less than \$40,000	50	44.1	1.2	0	3.6
\$40-99,999	51.1	41.3	3.4	1.1	3.1
\$100,000 or more	51.4	41.1	5.4	1.2	.9
Rural	54.3	38.5	3.7	.8	2.7
Urban	47.4	46.1	3.5	1.3	1.5

Is distracted driving more dangerous, less dangerous, or equally dangerous than drunk driving or driving under the influence?

	More dangerous	Less dangerous	Equally dangerous	Don't know
Democrat	64.2	2.6	32	1.3
Republican	57.9	2.6	38.8	.7
Unaffiliated	51.8	3.7	43.4	1.1
White	53.5	2.9	39.3	1.3
Black	54.3	3.7	39.5	2.5
Other	76.3	0	23.7	0
Female	56.6	1.5	40.5	1.3
Male	59.2	4.4	35	1.5
Millennial	65.1	3.3	30.8	.8
Gen X	54	2.8	42	1.2
Boomer	39	2.4	57.3	1.2
Silent +	65.2	0	28.8	6.1
Married	56.4	2.9	38.2	2.6
Single	59.1	2.7	38	.2

	More dangerous	Less dangerous	Equally dangerous	Don't know
Less than HS diploma	60	0	38.2	1.8
High school diploma/Some college	63.4	3.2	32.9	.5
College Degree	54.6	2.5	42.4	.4
Graduate or professional degree	58.3	1.9	39.8	0
Less than \$40,000	62.4	2.3	34.8	.6
\$40-99,999	52.6	4	42.5	.9
\$100,000 or more	54.3	2.9	40.5	2.3
Rural	57.6	2.1	38.8	1.5
Urban	57.9	3.5	37.3	1.3

Is distracted driving more dangerous, less dangerous, or equally dangerous than passing a stopped school bus?

	More dangerous	Less dangerous	Equally dangerous	Don't know
Democrat	49.8	19.5	30	.6
Republican	37.6	14.5	46.5	1.5
Unaffiliated	29.8	17.3	52.2	.7
White	38.9	16.6	43	1.6
Black	51.2	13	34	1.9
Other	34.2	21.1	42.1	2.6
Female	42.8	11.5	44.2	1.5
Male	37.9	22.3	37.9	1.9
Millennial	36.9	21.7	40.3	1.1
Gen X	35.9	15.3	47	1.9
Boomer	51.2	7.3	39	2.4
Silent +	78.5	4.6	13.9	3.1

MEREDITH POLL: DISTRACTED DRIVING AND THE 2018 MIDTERM ELECTIONS

	More dangerous	Less dangerous	Equally dangerous	Don't know
Married	37.4	18.9	40.7	3.1
Single	43.7	13.8	42.1	.4
Less than HS diploma	49.1	10.9	40	0
High school diploma/Some college	42.4	13.1	42.9	1.7
College Degree	34.9	18.1	46.2	.8
Graduate or professional degree	27.2	29.1	42.7	1
Less than \$40,000	39.5	17.3	38.3	4.9
\$40-99,999	41.8	11.9	44.1	2.3
\$100,000 or more	40.2	20.9	37.7	1.2
Rural	42.6	12.1	43.2	2.1
Urban	38.6	20.7	39.4	1.3

Is distracted driving more dangerous, less dangerous, or equally dangerous than speeding or other reckless driving?

	More dangerous	Less dangerous	Equally dangerous	Don't know
Democrat	41.9	20.8	36.7	0.6
Republican	32.5	18.5	46.5	2.6
Unaffiliated	32.7	13.6	52.9	0.7
White	31.9	18.9	47.5	1.7
Black	51.9	11.7	34.6	1.9
Other	35.5	14.5	50.0	0.0
Female	35.4	11.9	51.4	1.3
Male	35.9	24.3	37.9	1.9
Millennial	37.7	16.9	44.0	1.4
Gen X	30.5	18.3	49.8	1.4

	More dangerous	Less dangerous	Equally dangerous	Don't know
Boomer	37.8	19.5	41.5	1.2
Silent +	54.6	10.6	30.3	4.6
Married	36.8	17.1	43.4	2.6
Single	34.5	17.5	47.4	0.6
Less than HS diploma	34.5	14.6	47.2	3.6
High school diploma/Some college	38.8	14.5	46.0	0.7
College Degree	30.7	18.1	50.9	0.4
Graduate or professional degree	34.0	24.3	38.8	2.9
Less than \$40,000	38.4	17.0	42.9	1.7
\$40-99,999	38.8	15.0	44.7	1.5
More than \$100,000	24.2	24.9	50.9	0.0
Rural	34.0	17.1	46.8	2.1
Urban	37.3	17.5	44.1	1.1

Is distracted driving more dangerous, less dangerous, or equally dangerous than driving without wearing a seat belt?

	More dangerous	Less dangerous	Equally dangerous	Don't know
Democrat	37.1	30.7	28.4	3.8
Republican	21.5	43.3	30.1	4.8
Unaffiliated	18.4	46.7	32.7	2.2
White	21.8	41.0	32.3	4.9
Black	43.2	26.6	26.6	3.7
Other	26.3	46.1	26.3	1.2
Female	25.3	35.8	34.1	4.8
Male	26.7	42.7	26.7	3.9

MEREDITH POLL: DISTRACTED DRIVING AND THE 2018 MIDTERM ELECTIONS

	More dangerous	Less dangerous	Equally dangerous	Don't know
Millennial	28.0	34.9	33.5	3.6
Gen X	19.0	46.7	29.6	4.7
Boomer	30.5	35.4	30.5	3.7
Silent +	53.9	13.9	24.6	7.7
Married	25.4	38.8	30.0	5.7
Single	26.4	38.9	31.6	3.1
Less than HS diploma	32.7	30.9	34.6	1.8
High school diploma/Some college	26.4	37.2	30.8	5.7
College Degree	19.8	44.1	34.5	1.7
Graduate or professional degree	26.2	42.7	28.2	2.9
Less than \$40,000	26.8	37.0	31.1	5.1
\$40-99,999	25.8	41.4	29.1	3.7
More than \$100,000	25.4	44.5	27.1	2.9
Rural	23.8	40.5	30.3	5.4
Urban	28.1	37.1	31.4	3.3

Is distracted driving more dangerous, less dangerous, or equally dangerous than driving on poor roads?

	More dangerous	Less dangerous	Equally dangerous	Don't know
Democrat	29.5	37.7	31.2	1.2
Republican	23.3	34.4	39.5	2.8
Unaffiliated	17.8	34.3	44.8	3.2
White	22.2	35.4	39.5	2.9
Black	28.9	31.4	38.0	1.7

MEREDITH POLL: DISTRACTED DRIVING AND THE 2018 MIDTERM ELECTIONS

	More dangerous	Less dangerous	Equally dangerous	Don't know
Other	23.5	39.7	32.4	4.4
Female	21.7	38.8	36.1	3.5
Male	25.8	30.3	41.9	1.9
Millennial	26.6	37.8	32	3.6
Gen X	20.8	32.8	44.3	2.1
Boomer	19.8	42.1	33	5.1
Silent +	20.1	36.7	35.2	9
Married	22.9	32.9	39.6	4.6
Single	24.0	37.0	37.7	1.3
Less than HS diploma	18.2	31.8	50.0	0.0
High school diploma/Some college	25.9	33.7	36.4	4.0
College Degree	21.9	36.5	40.6	0.9
Graduate or professional degree	19.4	37.9	39.8	2.9
Less than \$40,000	27.6	32.9	36.7	2.8
\$40-99,999	23.2	35.8	39.0	2.0
More than \$100,000	14.6	42.7	41.8	0.9
Rural	21.3	36.2	39.8	2.7
Urban	25.9	33.9	37.4	2.9

While it is currently illegal in North Carolina to text while driving, some people feel that this law does not go far enough. Which of the following statements reflects your opinion on this?

	NC Legislature should pass law prohibiting	NC Legislature should pass a hands-free law	Only a penalty if there is an accident	No more laws	Don't know
Democrat	45.9	41.8	7.9	1.9	2.5
Republican	37.1	43.3	13.8	4.7	1.1
Unaffiliated	33.5	47.6	15.6	1.1	2.2
White	36.8	44.6	13.5	3.4	1.7
Black	42.2	38.6	11.5	2.4	5.4
Other	44.2	45.5	6.5	0.0	3.9
Female	39.8	45.3	11.1	1.5	2.3
Male	36.5	41.4	14.4	4.8	2.9
Millennial	36.7	45.5	14.0	2.2	1.6
Gen X	38.6	44.6	10.8	3.3	2.8
Boomer	32.5	44.6	18.1	1.2	3.6
Silent +	53.9	24.6	9.2	7.7	4.6
Married	40.4	40.8	12.7	2.6	3.5
Single	36.4	46.2	12.4	3.3	1.7
Less than HS diploma	31.6	40.4	10.5	8.8	8.8
High school diploma/Some college	45.8	38.4	11.1	2.2	2.5
College Degree	34.4	49.6	12.7	2.9	0.4
Graduate or professional degree	32.0	50.5	11.7	2.9	2.9
Less than \$40,000	43.1	40.9	10.4	2.8	2.8
\$40-99,999	34.7	46.2	13.9	3.3	1.8
More than \$100,000	40.6	46.3	9.1	2.9	1.1

	NC Legislature should pass law prohibiting	NC Legislature should pass a hands-free law	Only a penalty if there is an accident	No more laws	Don't know
Rural	41.5	41.1	11.9	2.1	3.3
Urban	35.1	46.1	13.2	3.9	1.7

If you heard that restricting the use of mobile phones while driving will reduce the number of auto accidents and the injuries that occur, and keep auto insurance rates from going up in North Carolina, would this change your response to the previous question?

	Yes	No	Don't know
Democrat	40.8	46.2	13.0
Republican	31.8	51.1	17.2
Unaffiliated	32.0	48.7	19.3
White	33.1	50.0	17.0
Black	43.3	42.1	14.6
Other	27.3	49.4	23.4
Female	29.5	51.8	18.7
Male	40.6	44.4	15.0
Millennial	40.6	44.7	14.8
Gen X	32.6	48.3	19.0
Boomer	20.7	69.5	9.8
Silent +	28.1	45.3	26.6
Married	31.6	50.9	17.5
Single	37.0	46.4	16.6
Less than HS diploma	31.6	54.4	14.0
High school diploma/Some college	34.6	47.9	17.5
College Degree	33.3	47.3	19.3
Graduate or professional degree	50.5	35.0	14.6
Less than \$40,000	32.7	45.4	22.0
\$40-99,999	38.5	47.7	13.8
More than \$100,000	30.3	58.9	10.9
Rural	34.6	47.2	18.2
Urban	34.1	50.0	15.9

If there was a hands-free law in North Carolina, do you think the number of distracted driving accidents would:

	Increase	Decrease	Stay about the same	Don't know
Democrat	14.2	52.9	29.4	3.5
Republican	7.6	51.3	32.4	8.7
Unaffiliated	4.7	49.5	37.1	8.7
White	7.4	51.6	34.2	6.8
Black	16.2	47.2	28.6	8.1
Other	8.0	44.0	36.0	12.0
Female	5.6	48.8	36.0	9.5
Male	13.1	51.9	30.1	4.9
Millennial	15.5	42.1	36.6	5.8
Gen X	2.6	57.0	33.3	7.1
Boomer	6.2	61.7	22.2	9.9
Silent +	17.2	37.5	29.7	15.6
Married	9.1	46.2	34.3	10.4
Single	8.9	54.0	32.5	4.7
Less than HS diploma	8.8	49.1	29.8	12.3
High school diploma/Some college	7.3	49.1	35.5	8.1
College Degree	7.5	52.3	34.9	5.4
Graduate or professional degree	20.4	47.6	27.2	4.9
Less than \$40,000	9.5	47.0	36.7	6.9
\$40-99,999	10.7	51.2	30.7	7.4
More than \$100,000	7.0	53.5	33.1	6.4
Rural	6.8	51.7	35.5	6.0

	Increase	Decrease	Stay about the same	Don't know
Urban	11.2	48.7	31.1	9.0

You are talking to someone who supports the North Carolina legislature passing a "hands free" law. If that person was a law enforcement officer, how likely would you be to change your mind about a hands-free law?

	More likely	Less likely	About the same	Don't know
Democrat	31.7	19.6	18.7	11.4
Republican	37.5	21.8	19.3	13.8
Unaffiliated	28.0	24.7	18.9	10.9
White	32.6	20.7	21.0	13.3
Black	30.0	23.1	16.9	9.4
Other	36.0	30.7	9.3	10.7
Female	33.0	22.7	18.0	13.3
Male	31.7	21.0	21.0	11.2
Millennial	35.0	21.3	15.2	11.4
Gen X	29.8	23.1	21.7	9.5
Boomer	37.0	22.2	27.2	13.6
Silent +	30.0	16.7	16.7	36.7
Married	30.7	20.2	21.8	10.9
Single	34.1	23.5	17.0	13.8
Less than HS diploma	21.1	26.3	28.1	12.3
High school diploma/Some college	34.9	22.0	15.2	9.4
College Degree	25.8	27.1	20.0	11.3
Graduate or professional degree	44.7	13.6	18.5	12.6
Less than \$40,000	27.2	24.9	18.9	10.3
\$40-99,999	35.5	21.6	19.8	10.5

	More likely	Less likely	About the same	Don't know
More than \$100,000	38.2	17.1	18.8	15.9
Rural	30.1	20.3	20.9	15.2
Urban	34.8	23.6	17.6	9.5

You are talking to someone who supports the North Carolina legislature passing a "hands free" law. If that person was a judge, how likely would you be to change your mind about a hands-free law?

	More likely	Less likely	About the same	Don't know
Democrat	15.2	20.9	18.4	16.8
Republican	12.7	21.5	21.5	16.0
Unaffiliated	14.2	17.1	16.7	14.2
White	15.1	17.5	19.9	15.1
Black	12.5	29.4	20.0	16.3
Other	13.3	28.0	13.3	16.0
Female	15.2	19.1	17.4	16.0
Male	13.7	22.0	22.0	14.6
Millennial	10.5	19.1	23.0	15.2
Gen X	9.8	19.1	16.4	16.0
Boomer	44.4	24.7	22.2	8.6
Silent +	31.7	31.7	15.0	21.7
Married	17.8	21.3	20.2	15.6
Single	11.4	19.5	18.6	15.3
Less than HS diploma	15.8	33.3	15.8	21.1
High school diploma/Some college	14.2	21.5	20.5	15.2
College Degree	7.9	14.6	13.3	17.9
Graduate or professional degree	2.9	19.4	17.5	14.6

	More likely	Less likely	About the same	Don't know
Less than \$40,000	15.2	18.3	17.5	15.8
\$40-99,999	13.6	14.5	21.9	17.0
More than \$100,000	14.7	30.6	15.9	11.8
Rural	15.8	18.2	18.4	16.5
Urban	13.2	22.7	20.5	14.3

You are talking to someone who supports the North Carolina legislature passing a "hands free" law. If that person was an insurance agent, how likely would you be to change your mind about a hands-free law?

	More likely	Less likely	About the same	Don't know
Democrat	8.5	15.2	18.0	19.3
Republican	7.6	13.1	17.8	21.5
Unaffiliated	13.1	11.3	16.0	11.6
White	9.5	16.2	17.1	16.9
Black	13.1	10	21.9	18.7
Other	8	4	17.3	17.3
Female	9.8	12.1	17	18.2
Male	10.2	16.6	19	16
Millennial	7.8	8.3	18.6	18.8
Gen X	6.9	10.2	17.9	15.7
Boomer	29.6	37	19.7	13.6
Silent +	18.6	45,8	11.8	23.7
Married	13.4	14.5	16.5	16.5
Single	6.8	13.8	19.3	18
Less than HS diploma	17.5	29.8	21.1	10.5
High school diploma/Some college	7.6	11.7	18.3	20.8

	More likely	Less likely	About the same	Don't know
College Degree	6.3	7.9	14.2	14.2
Graduate or professional degree	2.9	4.9	15.3	18.5
Less than Less than \$40,000	5.1	24.1	30.4	17.7
\$40-99,999	10.6	11.5	14.1	19.5
\$100,000 or more	10.5	11.4	17.9	18.8
Rural	10.5	15.4	15.0	17.1
Urban	9.5	12.8	20.9	17.4

You are talking to someone who supports the North Carolina legislature passing a "hands free" law. If that person was an elected or government official, how likely would you be to change your mind about a hands-free law?

	More likely	Less likely	About the same	Don't know
Democrat	10.1	15.2	14.6	15.2
Republican	7.6	13.8	12.7	12.0
Unaffiliated	6.2	12.0	10.6	14.6
White	7.4	15.9	12.5	12.8
Black	11.9	15.0	10.6	13.4
Other	6.7	2.7	20.0	12.0
Female	8.4	13.5	12.1	13.1
Male	7.8	16.1	13.7	16.1
Millennial	6.7	10.3	11.6	13.0
Gen X	5.2	9.3	11.2	13.8
Boomer	22.2	42.0	22.2	13.6
Silent +	18.7	42.4	18.6	20.3
Married	9.4	16.3	13.6	12.3
Single	7.0	13.1	12.1	15.5

	More likely	Less likely	About the same	Don't know
Less than HS diploma	7.0	40.4	14.0	19.3
High school diploma/Some college	6.1	9.4	8.9	18.0
College Degree	5.0	9.6	10.4	8.3
Graduate or professional degree	6.8	7.8	8.7	11.7
Less than \$40,000	6.6	7.8	10.9	16.1
\$40-99,999	10.2	16.4	11.4	10.5
More than \$190,000	8.2	21.8	15.9	12.9
Rural	9.0	15.2	10.3	13.7
Urban	7.3	14.1	15.4	14.1

You are talking to someone who supports the North Carolina legislature passing a "hands free" law. If that person was a professor or academic researcher who studies transportation issues, how likely would you be to change your mind about a hands-free law?

	More likely	Less likely	About the same	Don't know
Democrat	19.9	13.9	14.2	11.4
Republican	8.7	15.3	13.1	11.6
Unaffiliated	21.1	12.4	14.5	12
White	17.5	15	14.6	11.7
Black	15	15.6	11.9	10
Other	13.3	6.7	13.3	20
Female	16.1	10.4	13.9	12.7
Male	17.6	19.5	14.2	11.2
Millennial	15	9.1	15.8	9.7
Gen X	14.1	11.4	11.2	12.9
Boomer	38.3	30.9	22.2	8.6
Silent +	17	45.8	11.9	25.4

	More likely	Less likely	About the same	Don't know
Married	21.2	14.3	12.9	11.6
Single	12.5	14.6	15	12.5
Less than HS diploma	28.1	9.6	18.7	12.6
High school diploma/Some college	9.6	9.9	12.4	14
College Degree	18.8	7.9	13.8	11.3
Graduate or professional degree	12.6	19.4	7.8	12.6
Less than \$40,000	11.4	22.8	16.5	17.7
\$40-99,999	18.1	7.2	11.5	10.9
\$100,000 or more				
Rural	16.5	15.2	11.8	12.4
Urban	17	13.7	16.3	11.7

You are talking to someone who supports the North Carolina legislature passing a "hands free" law. If that person was a someone who has been seriously injured in a distracted-driving related accident, how likely would you be to change your mind about a hands-free law?

	More likely	Less likely	About the same	Don't know
Democrat	21.8	17.1	12.66	12
Republican	17.5	18.9	13.9	10.9
Unaffiliated	24	17.5	13.1	8.7
White	20.7	19.8	14.1	10.4
Black	27.5	10.6	10.6	12.5
Other	16	16	9.3	12
Female	22.3	20.9	10.8	12.5
Male	20.5	14.2	16.1	8.3

	More likely	Less likely	About the same	Don't know
Millennial	14.4	14.4	13.6	11.1
Gen X	17.1	19.3	13.8	9.1
Boomer	55.6	21	13.6	9.9
Silent +	49.2	25.4	5.1	20.3
Married	24.3	16.9	12.7	10.7
Single	18.9	18.9	13.6	10.6
Less than HS diploma	38.6	22.8	8.8	7
High school diploma/Some college	15.5	18	10.4	8.9
College Degree	20	20	9.6	13.8
Graduate or professional degree	13.6	11.7	15.5	8.7
Less than \$40,000	38.6	22.8	8.8	7
\$40-99,999	15.5	18	10.4	8.9
\$100,000 or more	20	20	9.6	13.8
Rural	22.3	18.6	12.4	13.5
Urban	20.7	17.2	13.9	7.7

You are talking to someone who supports the North Carolina legislature passing a "hands free" law. If that person was a doctor, nurse, or other medical professional, how likely would you be to change your mind about a hands-free law?

	More likely	Less likely	About the same	Don't know
Democrat	6.4	11.2	10.5	9.6
Republican	5.1	8	12.4	11.6
Unaffiliated	6.9	10.2	12.4	17.5
White	6.6	11.1	11.6	14.3
Black	7.5	10.6	12.5	6.3

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	More likely	Less likely	About the same	Don't know
Other	5.3	4	16	12
Female	6.7	10.6	12.7	14.3
Male	6.9	10.3	11.3	10.8
Millennial	2.8	6.1	11.4	10.3
Gen X	2.4	6.4	11.7	12.1
Boomer	34.6	35.8	16.1	13.6
Silent +	22.8	31.6	14	31.6
Married	8.3	11.6	13.4	13.7
Single	5.1	9.3	10.8	11.9
Less than HS diploma	15.8	24.6	12.3	14
High school diploma/Some college	3.6	5.8	8.4	9.9
College Degree	2.5	5.8	13.3	16.7
Graduate or professional degree	1.9	8.7	1	8.7
Less than \$40,000	5.1	25.3	12.7	19
\$40-99,999	3.5	5.2	11.8	11.5
\$100,000 or more	8.1	9.9	11.8	13
Rural	6.5	10.1	12.5	11.2
Urban	6.8	10.8	11.7	14.3

You are talking to someone who supports the North Carolina legislature passing a "hands free" law. If that person was someone who had a family member killed in a distracted driving-related accident, how likely would you be to change your mind about a hands-free law?

	More likely	Less likely	About the same	Don't know
Democrat	17.4	13.6	11.7	8
Republican	22.6	14.2	13.1	6.9

MEREDITH POLL: DISTRACTED DRIVING AND THE 2018 MIDTERM ELECTIONS

	More likely	Less likely	About the same	Don't know
Unaffiliated	20.8	19	10.2	9.9
White	21	15.6	12.9	8.2
Black	20	15.6	10.6	8.1
Other	20	13.3	9.3	6.7
Female	22.7	15.7	10.6	7.8
Male	17.1	15.1	14.2	8.3
Millennial	15.8	13.3	10.3	6.4
Gen X	16.2	15.5	12.9	6.7
Boomer	51.9	17.3	17.3	13.6
Silent +	41.4	25.9	12.1	20.7
Married	21.7	16.1	8.9	9.2
Single	19.9	14.8	15.3	7
Less than HS diploma	30.4	26.8	12.5	7.1
High school diploma/Some college	16.8	11.9	7.4	6.6
College Degree	19.2	20.4	10.8	5.4
Graduate or professional degree	6.8	13.6	14.6	10.7
Less than \$40,000	20.3	20.3	16.5	11.4
\$40-99,999	16.7	11.2	8.9	9.8
\$100,000 or more	24.4	16.7	11.4	4.6
Rural	20.6	15.5	12	8.4
Urban	20.9	15.4	12.3	7.7

I would not support a hands-free law regardless.

	More likely	Less likely	About the same	Don't know
Democrat	12	11.4	5.7	0
Republican	14.6	10.9	3.6	.7
Unaffiliated	10.9	10.6	3.6	1.1
White	12.8	12.8	4.7	.6
Black	16.9	12.5	5.6	.6
Other	10.7	2.7	4	0
Female	12.7	11	6.3	.2
Male	14.2	13.2	2.9	1
Millennial	7.5	5.8	2.5	.8
Gen X	12.4	4.8	1.9	.5
Boomer	27.2	51.8	21	0
Silent +	37.3	45.8	17	0
Married	16.7	12.9	5.8	1.1
Single	10.2	11	3.8	0
Less than HS diploma	24.6	21.1	14	3.5
High school diploma/Some college	10.4	5.8	1.8	0
College Degree	7.1	6.3	.8	.4
Graduate or professional degree	8.7	1	1	1.9
Less than \$40,000	24.1	19	15.2	0
\$40-99,999	10.1	5.6	2.6	.6
\$100,000 or more	15.1	11.7	4.3	.6
Rural	12.4	12.6	5.4	.9
Urban	14.3	11.2	4.2	.2

This year, North Carolinians will go to the polls to vote for candidates for the state legislature. If a legislative candidate supported a hands free law, would you be:

	Much more likely to vote for them	Somewhat more likely to vote for them	Neither more likely or less likely to vote for them.	Somewhat less likely to vote for them.	Much less likely to vote for them.	Don't know
Democrat	29.8	27.8	19.3	4.4	3.5	15.2
Republican	21.5	25.9	27.4	1.1	3.4	20.4
Unaffiliated	21.1	32	21.8	3.6	2.2	19.3
White	23.1	30.2	22.5	2.6	2.3	19.3
Black	28.8	20.6	21.9	6.3	6.9	15.6
Other	22.7	28	26.7	2.7	4	16
Female	20.2	26.5	26.1	4.7	3.5	19
Male	28.8	30.7	18.5	1.5	2.9	17.6
Millennial	30.5	27.2	19.9	5.3	3.1	16.1
Gen X	20.2	33.1	28.1	1.7	1.4	15.5
Boomer	19.8	14.8	18.5	3.7	6.2	37
Silent +	17.2	20.7	6.9	13.8	13.8	27.6
Married	25.7	25.5	23.2	4.5	3.8	17.4
Single	22.5	21.1	22.3	2.1	2.8	19.3
Less than HS diploma	12.5	19.6	19.6	7.1	10.7	30.4
High school diploma/Some college	27.2	30	23.1	2.5	2.8	14.5
College Degree	24.2	31.7	24.2	2.9	1.7	15.4
Graduate or professional degree	26.2	27.2	27.2	2.9	3.9	12.6
Less than \$40,000	19	31.7	20.3	3.8	3.8	21.5
\$40-99,999	25.9	28.2	22.8	4	3.5	15.6
\$100,000 or more	23.2	29.6	23.2	3.7	2.8	17.6

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	Much more likely to vote for them	Somewhat more likely to vote for them	Neither more likely or less likely to vote for them.	Somewhat less likely to vote for them.	Much less likely to vote for them.	Don't know
Rural	23.8	28.1	21.2	3.6	3	20.3
Urban	24.3	28.7	24.3	2.9	3.5	16.3

Speaking of politics, what are the chances of you voting in the election for Congressional and state legislative offices in November?

	Almost certain	Probably will	50-50	Probably will not	Don't know refused
Democrat	63	20.3	12	2.9	1.9
Republican	52.7	28.4	13.5	2.2	3.3
Unaffiliated	56.7	21.8	13.1	6.6	1.8
White	59.4	22.7	12.1	3.4	2.5
Black	51.9	23.1	14.1	9	1.9
Other	46.7	26.7	17.3	5.3	4
Female	53.7	23.1	15.4	4.5	3.4
Male	61.3	23	9.8	4.4	1.5
Millennial	49	27.6	15.6	5.6	2.2
Gen X	58.7	23.2	14.6	2.6	1
Boomer	73.1	11.5	1.3	11.5	2.6
Silent +	72.9	10.2	0	1.7	15.3
Married	55.6	21.1	13.2	6.5	3.6
Single	58.4	25	12.6	2.6	1.5
Less than HS diploma	48.2	28.6	12.5	5.4	5.4
High school diploma/Some College	53.7	23.3	14.1	6.4	2.6
College Degree	55.9	30.3	12.2	1.3	.4

MEREDITH POLL: DISTRACTED DRIVING AND THE 2018 MIDTERM ELECTIONS

	Almost certain	Probably will	50-50	Probably will not	Don't know refused
Graduate or professional degree	61.2	20.4	16.5	0	1.9
Less than \$40,000	59	19.2	12.8	3.9	5.1
\$40-99,999	50	26	15	6.7	2.3
\$100,000 or more	58.2	24.5	11.5	4	1.9
Rural	54.1	26.5	11.9	4.5	3
Urban	60.1	19.5	14	4.4	2

In thinking ahead about elections for Congress in November, if the election for Congress was held today, would you be voting for a Democratic candidate or a Republican candidate in your House district?

	Democratic candidates	Republican candidates	Someone else	Don't know
Democrat	88.6	1.9	2.2	7.3
Republican	1.1	88.4	1.8	8.7
Unaffiliated	31.3	22.2	9.5	37.1
White	34.5	41.2	4.8	19.4
Black	69.6	11.5	3.9	16
Other	40	28	8	24
Female	41.6	34.1	3	21.3
Male	39.7	36.3	7.4	16.7
Millennial	43.7	27.6	6.1	22.6
Gen X	36.5	43	4.3	16.2
Boomer	53.8	26.9	3.8	15.4
Silent +	35.6	35.6	3.4	25.4
Married	47.1	26.2	5.2	21.5
Single	34.7	43.5	4.7	17.1

	Democratic candidates	Republican candidates	Someone else	Don't know
Less than HS diploma	30.4	37.5	3.6	28.6
High school diploma/Some college	40.7	36.8	3.6	18.9
College Degree	41.6	31.9	5	21.4
Graduate or professional degree	46.8	38.8	5.8	8.7
Less than \$40,000	32.1	33.3	10.3	24.4
\$40-99,999	48	26.6	4.6	20.8
\$100,000 or more	37.8	39.3	4	18.9
Rural	35.6	41.6	2.6	20.3
Urban	46.1	28.4	7.3	18.2

In thinking ahead about elections for the state legislature in November, if the election for the state legislature was held today, would you be voting for a Democratic candidate or a Republican candidate in your House district?

	Democratic candidates	Republican candidates	Someone else	Don't know
Democrat	91.1	1.9	1	6
Republican	4	86.2	.7	9.1
Unaffiliated	33.1	21.8	9.1	36
White	36.7	40.6	4	18.7
Black	73.1	7.8	3.2	16
Other	38.7	30.7	6.7	24
Female	42.6	33.7	2.6	21.1
Male	43.6	34.8	5.9	15.7

	Democratic candidates	Republican candidates	Someone else	Don't know
Millennial	48.2	25.6	5	21.2
Gen X	37	43.2	3.8	16
Boomer	53.8	24.4	3.9	18
Silent +	40.7	35.6	0	23.7
Married	49.8	24	4.3	22
Single	36.7	43.9	3.8	15.6
Less than HS diploma	30.4	33.9	8.9	26.8
High School diploma/Some college	41.7	36.6	2.8	18.9
College Degree	42.9	32.8	5	19.3
Graduate or professional degree	51.5	35.9	3.9	8.7
Less than \$40,000	35.9	33.3	6.4	24.4
\$40-99,999	48.8	25.1	5.5	20.5
\$100,000 or more	40.9	38.4	2.5	18.3
Rural	36.9	29.9	2.2	21.1
Urban	49.5	28.4	6	16.2

This year there are six constitutional amendments on the North Carolina ballot. How familiar are you with the subject or content of these constitutional amendments?

	Very familiar	Somewhat familiar	Somewhat unfamiliar	Very unfamiliar	Don't know/refused
Democrat	18.4	32	19.9	24.1	5.7
Republican	7.3	29.8	24.4	27.3	11.3
Unaffiliated	4.7	27.3	28.7	30.2	9.1
White	8.9	30.1	24.6	27.3	9.1
Black	18	28.9	19.2	23.7	10.3
Other	5.3	29.3	30.7	26.7	8

	Very familiar	Somewhat familiar	Somewhat unfamiliar	Very unfamiliar	Don't know/refused
Female	6.1	28.5	26.3	30.3	8.7
Male	15.2	31.4	21.6	22.1	9.8
Millennial	13.7	35.6	20.7	24.1	5.9
Gen X	6.9	28.9	30.8	25.3	8.1
Boomer	16.7	18	16.7	35.9	12.8
Silent +	3.4	17	8.5	39	32.2
Married	11	29.7	21.4	26.6	11.3
Single	9.4	29.9	26.9	26.7	7.3
Less than HS diploma	3.6	38.2	14.6	32.7	10.9
High school diploma/Some college	9.5	34.5	23.8	24.8	7.4
College Degree	9.3	27.8	29.1	25.3	8.4
Graduate or professional degree	22.3	22.3	28.2	23.3	8.4
Less than \$40,000	9	29.5	11.5	26.9	23.1
\$40-99,999	7.6	34	25.6	23.3	9.6
\$100,000 or more	13.9	26.9	21.7	29.4	8.1
Rural	8.2	29.3	25.4	26.7	10.3
Urban	12.3	30.3	22.9	26.5	8

One of the constitutional amendments on the ballot is whether to require voters to present a photo ID in order to vote. Some people say that a voter ID law is important for protecting the integrity of the voting process, while others think that is an unnecessary step in letting people vote. Do you think the voter ID amendment is more important for protecting the integrity of the voting process in North Carolina or do you think it is unnecessary?

	It is important for the voting process	It is unnecessary	Don't know
Democrat	57.9	35.1	7
Republican	84.7	9.1	6.2
Unaffiliated	59.3	30.9	9.8
White	67.9	23.6	8.5
Black	55.1	37.2	7.7
Other	76	13.3	10.7
Female	63.8	25.5	10.7
Male	69.6	24.5	5.9
Millennial	63	26.3	10.6
Gen X	70.9	21.7	7.4
Boomer	57.7	37.2	5.1
Silent +	66.1	25.4	8.5
Married	60.4	29.7	9.9
Single	72.1	20.7	7.3
Less than HS diploma	65.5	23.6	10.9
High school diploma/Some college	69.3	21	9.7
College Degree	66.2	28.3	5.5
Graduate or professional degree	58.3	30.1	11.7
Less than \$40,000	70.5	19.2	10.3
\$40-99,999	63.7	25.3	11.1
\$100,000 or more	66.3	26	7.7
Rural	72	18.1	9.9
Urban	60.6	32.3	7.1

Two of the constitutional amendments on the ballot regard the powers of the Governor. Traditionally the governor has had the power to appoint certain judges and member of boards and commissions. These amendments would change the powers and give them to the legislature. How likely are you to support these amendments?

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Don't know
Democrat	16.8	23.7	15.8	23.4	20.3
Republican	15.6	36.7	16.4	4.4	26.9
Unaffiliated	10.6	27.6	18.9	21.5	21.5
White	13.6	29.9	17.7	15.8	22.9
Black	18.6	19.2	14.7	21.8	25.6
Other	12	37.3	13.3	9.3	28
Female	12.1	26.9	15.8	15.3	29.9
Male	17.2	30.9	18.1	17.7	16.2
Millennial	16.5	32.1	19.1	11.8	19.6
Gen X	11	29.4	17.4	16.5	25.8
Boomer	16.7	15.4	7.7	32.1	28.2
Silent +	22	15.3	11.9	22	28.8
Married	15.3	28.4	16	18.2	22.1
Single	13.4	29	17.7	14.5	25.4
Less than HS diploma	1.8	25.5	23.6	23.6	25.5
High school/Some college	17.4	30.4	16.1	11.5	24.6
College Degree	10.6	29.5	19.4	16.9	23.6
Graduate or professional degree	12.6	35.9	15.5	20.4	15.5
Less than \$40,000	11.5	28.2	15.4	12.8	32.1
\$40-99,999	14.5	28.8	18.3	13.7	24.7

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	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Don't know
\$100,000 or more	15.2	30.7	16.7	17.3	20.2
Rural	13.8	32.1	16.2	11.4	26.5
Urban	14.9	25.2	17.6	21.4	20.9

Now I will read a list of names and organizations. Please say whether you approve or disapprove of the job being done by each.

Donald Trump

	Strongly approve	Somewhat approve	Somewhat disapprove	Strongly disapprove	No opinion	Don't know
Democrat	9.2	10.4	7.6	67.7	4.4	.6
Republican	48	33.1	8.4	5.5	5.1	0
Unaffiliated	14.9	22.2	11.3	42.6	8.4	.7
White	27.4	24.2	8.9	33.1	6	.3
Black	9	10.3	9.6	59	10.9	1.3
Other	17.3	12	13.3	49.3	8	0
Female	19.4	22.2	9.1	42.6	6.3	.4
Male	28.4	19.1	9.8	34.3	7.8	.5
Millennial	21	17.6	9.2	41.7	10.4	0
Gen X	24.1	24.6	10.3	35.3	5	.7
Boomer	21.8	10.3	7.7	53.9	6.4	0
Silent +	35.6	27.1	6.8	27.1	1.7	1.7
Married	18	18.5	8.8	46.2	8.1	.5
Single	28.6	23	10	32	6	.4
Less than HS diploma	30.9	21.8	14.6	25.5	7.3	0
High school diploma/Some college	27.9	19.4	8.7	34.3	9	.7
College Degree	16.5	23.2	8,9	47.7	3.8	0

MEREDITH POLL: DISTRACTED DRIVING AND THE 2018 MIDTERM ELECTIONS

	Strongly approve	Somewhat approve	Somewhat disapprove	Strongly disapprove	No opinion	Don't know
Graduate or professional degree	14.6	25.2	11.7	38.8	9.7	0
Less than \$40,000	25.6	21.8	12.8	32.1	7.7	0
\$40-99,999	18	17.7	9.9	45.9	8.4	0
\$100,000 or more	26.9	22.6	7.7	34.1	7.4	1.2
Rural	29.7	22.4	8.2	32.8	6.7	.2
Urban	16.9	19.2	10.7	45.2	7.3	.7

Democrats in Congress

	Strongly approve	Somewhat approve	Somewhat disapprove	Strongly disapprove	No opinion	Don't know
Democrat	31.6	47.2	13	2.5	5.4	.3
Republican	1.5	11.3	26.6	49.1	10.6	1.1
Unaffiliated	4.4	27.6	24.7	28.4	13.8	1.1
White	10.6	27.4	20.8	29.3	11.1	.7
Black	24.4	37.8	18	11.5	7.7	.6
Other	8	28	26.7	20	16	1.3
Female	11.9	29.5	23.8	21.2	13.1	.6
Male	13.7	28.9	17.2	30.9	8.3	1
Millennial	15.7	33.1	21.6	16.8	12.6	.3
Gen X	7.9	25.8	22.7	32.5	10.7	.5
Boomer	23.1	30.8	15.4	19.2	7.7	3.9
Silent +	15.3	28.8	10.2	37.3	6.8	1.7
Married	15.5	32.2	17.6	20.7	12.6	1.4
Single	10	26.4	23.9	30.1	9.4	.2
Less than HS diploma	1.8	23.6	25.5	32.7	12.7	3.6

MEREDITH POLL: DISTRACTED DRIVING AND THE 2018 MIDTERM ELECTIONS

	Strongly approve	Somewhat approve	Somewhat disapprove	Strongly disapprove	No opinion	Don't know
High school diploma/Some college	14.3	29.4	15.4	29.4	11.3	.3
College Degree	10.6	31.7	25.3	23.2	9.3	0
Graduate or professional degree	12.6	26.2	27.2	21.4	12.6	0
Less than \$40,000	12.8	25.6	16.7	29.5	15.4	0
\$40-99,999	16	29.7	19.5	19.5	14.5	.9
\$100,000 or more	10.9	31	22.6	27.2	7.4	.9
Rural	10.6	26.1	22	28.5	12.3	.7
Urban	14.9	32.5	19.6	22.5	9.6	.9

Republicans in Congress

	Strongly approve	Somewhat approve	Somewhat disapprove	Strongly disapprove	No opinion	Don't know
Democrat	4.6.4	12.7	23.4	51.6	7.3	.6
Republican	23.7	48.7	16.4	2.6	7.3	1.8
Unaffiliated	3.3	23.6	26.6	33.1	13.1	.4
White	10.7	31.5	21.6	25.2	10.1	.9
Black	5.8	10.3	24.4	46.8	12.2	.6
Other	13.3	20	21.3	33.3	10.7	1.3
Female	8.3	27.3	19.6	30.5	13.1	1.2
Male	12.3	26.5	25	28.4	7.4	.5
Millennial	10.9	24.9	22.1	30	10.9	1.1
Gen X	9.6	29.6	21.7	28.6	10	.5
Boomer	7.7	21.8	21.8	39.7	7.7	1.3
Silent +	11.9	27.1	23.7	20.3	15.3	1.7
Married	7.6	21.2	23.2	34.7	12.2	1.1
Single	12.4	32.4	20.9	24.7	9	.6

MEREDITH POLL: DISTRACTED DRIVING AND THE 2018 MIDTERM ELECTIONS

	Strongly approve	Somewhat approve	Somewhat disapprove	Strongly disapprove	No opinion	Don't know
Less than HS diploma	18.2	21.8	20	25.5	10.9	3.6
High School diploma/Some college	9.5	32	19.4	27.6	11	.5
College Degree	8.4	22.8	23.2	36.7	8	.8
Graduate or professional degree	9.5	22.8	24.4	28.4	13.4	1.6
Less than \$40,000	14.1	29.5	18	21.8	16.7	0
\$40-99,999	6.1	22.2	22.4	34.9	13.7	1.7
\$100,000 or more	12.7	27.6	22.6	28.8	8.1	.3
Rural	11.6	30.8	22	21.8	12.7	1.1
Urban	8.5	22.9	22.1	37.6	8.2	.6

Governor Roy Cooper

	Strongly approve	Somewhat approve	Somewhat disapprove	Strongly disapprove	No opinion	Don't know
Democrat	27.2	33.8	12.3	7	16.1	3.5
Republican	5.5	29.5	20	20.7	21.5	2.9
Unaffiliated	12.7	32.4	17.1	12	24	1.8
White	15	31.8	16.7	13.5	20.8	2.2
Black	21.8	30.8	10.9	12.2	21.2	3.2
Other	6.7	30.7	24	12	20	6.7
Female	14.5	31.7	14.5	11.9	24.2	3.4
Male	16.7	31.4	18.6	14.7	16.7	2
Millennial	14.3	31.1	14	11.8	25.2	3.6
Gen X	13.4	30.6	20.1	16	19.1	1
Boomer	30.8	32.1	10.3	6.4	15.4	5.1
Silent	17	40.7	11.9	10.2	13.6	6.8

MEREDITH POLL: DISTRACTED DRIVING AND THE 2018 MIDTERM ELECTIONS

	Strongly approve	Somewhat approve	Somewhat disapprove	Strongly disapprove	No opinion	Don't know
Married	17.3	31.8	14.2	11.9	21.2	3.6
Single	13.7	31.3	18.3	14.3	20.5	1.9
Less than HS diploma	16.4	38.2	10.9	16.4	16.4	1.8
High school diploma/Some College	11.8	29.4	18.2	17.4	21.2	2.1
College Degree	15.2	33.3	14.4	12.7	22.4	2.1
Graduate or professional degree	14.6	35	18.5	8.7	21.4	1.9
Less than \$40,000	14.1	28.2	14.1	10.3	24.4	9
\$40-99,999	13.7	30.5	17.7	12.2	23	2.9
\$100,000 or more	18	31.9	13.3	16.4	18.9	1.6
Rural	12.9	30.8	18.1	14.4	20.7	3
Urban	18	32.3	14.5	11.8	20.9	2.5

Lt. Governor Dan Forest

	Strongly approve	Somewhat approve	Somewhat disapprove	Strongly disapprove	No opinion	Don't know
Democrat	7.6	19	12.3	9.5	33.5	18
Republican	9.5	23.3	11.6	4.7	38.9	12
Unaffiliated	5.1	19.3	12	9.1	34.6	20
White	8.1	20.8	12.5	6.6	36.5	15.5
Black	5.7	19.9	10.3	9.6	32.1	22.4
Other	2.7	14.7	5.3	14.67	44	18.7
Female	5.5	18.2	8.9	5.7	42.4	19.2
Male	9.3	22.6	14.7	10.3	28.9	14.2
Millennial	7.6	20.7	10.9	6.4	38.7	15.7
Gen X	6.2	20.1	14.3	9.3	39.4	10.7

MEREDITH POLL: DISTRACTED DRIVING AND THE 2018 MIDTERM ELECTIONS

	Strongly approve	Somewhat approve	Somewhat disapprove	Strongly disapprove	No opinion	Don't know
Boomer	6.4	25.6	2.6	9	24.4	32.1
Silent +	13.6	10.2	6.8	3.4	17	49.2
Married	4.7	17.1	12.6	8.3	35.4	21.9
Single	9.6	23	10.5	7.3	37.3	12.4
Less than HS diploma	10.9	25.5	7.3	5.5	27.3	23.6
High school diploma/Some college	8.2	21.7	11.8	7.9	37.6	12.8
College Degree	3.8	18.1	13.5	11.8	41.7	11
Graduate or professional degree	13.6	19.4	12.6	7.8	36.9	9.7
Less than \$40,000	9	16.7	3.8	1.3	41	28.2
\$40-99,999	4.9	17.4	14.5	8.4	40.4	14.2
\$100,000 or more	7.7	23.5	11.8	9	30	18
Rural	6.3	23.1	11.6	6.7	36.6	15.7
Urban	8.2	17.2	11.4	8.9	36.1	18.3

Republicans in the General Assembly

	Strongly approve	Somewhat approve	Somewhat disapprove	Strongly disapprove	No opinion	Don't know
Democrat	4.1	11.1	19	45.1	19	1
Republican	26.6	44	9.5	.7	17.1	2.2
Unaffiliated	2.9	25.1	17.1	30.2	21.8	2.9
White	12.6	28.7	13.5	23.5	20.1	1.6
Black	3.2	12.2	21.8	39.1	21.8	1.9
Other	9.3	25.3	16	22.7	22.7	4
Female	7.9	25	17.4	23.8	23.8	2.2
Male	14.2	26.5	12.3	28.9	16.7	1.5

MEREDITH POLL: DISTRACTED DRIVING AND THE 2018 MIDTERM ELECTIONS

	Strongly approve	Somewhat approve	Somewhat disapprove	Strongly disapprove	No opinion	Don't know
Millennial	9.8	25.7	14.9	24.9	23.3	2.5
Gen X	11	27.2	15.5	26.5	18.6	1.2
Boomer	7.7	20.5	14.1	33.4	21.8	2.6
Silent +	18.6	27.1	15.3	20.3	17	1.7
Married	8.8	19.6	15.5	32.7	21.6	1.8
Single	12.6	31.3	14.7	19.8	19.6	1.9
Less than HS diploma	20	27.3	12.7	18.2	20	1.8
High school diploma/Some college	12.3	27.9	14.8	22.5	20.7	1.8
College Degree	8.9	19.8	18.1	34.2	17.7	1.3
Graduate or professional degree	9.7	28.2	13.6	24.3	24.3	0
Less than \$40,000	16.7	29.5	9	20.5	21.8	2.6
\$40-99,999	7.3	18.9	16.3	31.1	24.4	2
\$100,000 or more	11.8	28.2	14.6	25.4	18.6	1.6
Rural	12.3	29.7	14.2	19.4	22.4	1.9
Urban	9.1	21.4	16	33	18.7	1.8

Democrats in the General Assembly

	Strongly approve	Somewhat approve	Somewhat disapprove	Strongly disapprove	No opinion	Don't know
Democrat	28.6	46	7	3.1	14.3	1
Republican	1.8	12	25.1	37.8	20	3.3
Unaffiliated	4.4	24	25.5	14.2	29.5	2.5
White	10.3	25.3	20.4	20.1	21.9	2.1
Black	22.4	38.5	9	6.4	21.8	1.9
Other	4.4	24	25.5	14.2	29.5	2.6

MEREDITH POLL: DISTRACTED DRIVING AND THE 2018 MIDTERM ELECTIONS

	Strongly approve	Somewhat approve	Somewhat disapprove	Strongly disapprove	No opinion	Don't know
Female	10.9	27.6	20	14.7	24.8	2
Male	12.7	27.9	17.2	21.1	18.6	2.5
Millennial	14	25.8	17.4	13.5	26.1	3.4
Gen X	7.2	29.4	21.2	22	19.3	1
Boomer	21.8	33.3	15.4	9	16.7	3.9
Silent +	17.2	20.7	13.8	22.4	24.1	1.7
Married	15.5	27	14.6	16	24.6	2.3
Single	8.1	28.4	22.7	19	19.7	2.1
Less than HS diploma	5.5	27.3	14.6	27.3	21.8	3.6
High school diploma/Some college	13	26.6	18.7	18.2	21.7	1.8
College Degree	8	30	21.9	18.6	19.4	2.1
Graduate or professional degree	12.6	35	15.5	18.5	18.5	0
Less than \$40,000	15.4	16.7	12.8	23.1	28.2	3.9
\$40-99,999	11.1	29.4	17.7	14.8	25.6	1.5
\$100,000 or more	12.7	28.2	18.6	19.5	18.3	2.8
Rural	8.2	25.2	18.3	21.1	25.4	1.7
Urban	15.4	30.4	19.2	13.8	18.5	2.7

In terms of your political beliefs, do you consider yourself to be:

	Very conservative	Somewhat conservative	Moderate	Somewhat liberal	Very liberal	Don't know
Democrat	11.7	14.6	25.6	26	19.9	2.2
Republican	33.8	49.1	6.2	2.9	7.3	.7
Unaffiliated	7.3	27.3	15.6	18.2	30.9	.7

MEREDITH POLL: DISTRACTED DRIVING AND THE 2018 MIDTERM ELECTIONS

	Very conservative	Somewhat conservative	Moderate	Somewhat liberal	Very liberal	Don't know
White	18.8	30.5	15.8	16	17.5	1.5
Black	13.5	23.1	14.7	18.6	25.6	4.5
Other	9.3	32	16	9.3	30.7	2.7
Female	15.5	30.1	15.6	16.8	19.4	2.6
Male	19.1	28.4	15.7	14.7	20.6	1.5
Millennial	15.1	24.1	19.1	17.7	23.3	.8
Gen X	19.1	32.5	10.5	14.6	22.4	1
Boomer	11.5	34.6	20.5	19.2	5.1	9
Silent +	22	32.2	25.4	10.2	1.7	8.5
Married	14	25.7	18	17.6	21.6	3.2
Single	20	32.8	13.4	14.3	18.4	1.1
Less than HS diploma	29.1	29.1	16.4	12.7	7.3	5.5
High school diploma/Some college	17.7	29.7	12.3	14.8	24.3	1.3
College Degree	16.5	27	16	16	24.5	0
Graduate or professional degree	16.5	30.1	13.6	22.3	17.5	0
Less than \$40,000	15.4	33.3	18	9	20.5	3.9
\$40-99,999	16.3	25.9	16.9	16.9	23	1.2
\$100,000 or more	16.4	28.8	15.8	16.4	19.5	3.1
Rural	19.8	34.1	13.6	12.9	18.5	1.1
Urban	14.3	24.5	17.8	18.9	21.4	3.1

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:	August 25-30, 2018
Registered Voter Sample Size	750
Registered Voter Margin of Error	±4%
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

Survey Sampling International, 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 SSI because they produce valid samples for many polling organizations, including the Meredith College Poll.

For the email survey, we used a convenience sample of internet users from North Carolina that are part of SSI'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 51. Otherwise, the differences in gender, party affiliation, and other factors was negligible.

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 4.0 percentage points for results based on the full sample (n=1003). If the internet respondents are excluded, the margin of sampling error is 3 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.

Sponsorship of the Poll

This survey was conducted for the Independent Insurance Agents of North Carolina and administered through a partnership between the North Carolina Free Enterprise Foundation and Meredith College. The Poll is solely administered by Meredith College. The questions were created in consultation with the Independent Insurance Agents of North Carolina and the data was collected and analyzed by the directors of the Meredith Poll.

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

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

or

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