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On 10th Anniversary of Hurricane Sandy, New Jerseyans Believe in Climate Change, See It as a Threat and Are Concerned About Its Effects
Support for Various Climate-Related Policies, but Not How to Pay for It

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. (October 28, 2022) – As the 10-year anniversary of Hurricane Sandy approaches and more than a year out from Hurricane Ida, the vast majority of New Jerseyans believe the Earth’s climate is changing, see it as a serious threat to the state, and are concerned about the effects of changing climate conditions on various aspects of life, according to the latest Rutgers-Eagleton poll.

This latest poll was conducted in partnership with the [New Jersey Climate Change Resource Center](#), the [New Jersey State Policy Lab](#), the [Rutgers Climate Institute](#), and the [Rutgers Coastal Climate Risk and Resilience Program](#). Read the full report [here](#).

According to the poll:

- New Jerseyans are more positive than negative about the state’s level of preparedness for extreme weather events: 14 percent say the state will be “very” prepared and 62 percent say “somewhat” prepared for storms like Sandy and Ida in the next 5 to 10 years.
- Two-thirds say extreme flooding is happening more often (65 percent), and half perceive a greater frequency in storms like Sandy and Ida (52 percent) and nonstorm-related coastal flooding because of high tides and winds (50 percent).
- Seventy-eight percent believe the Earth’s climate is changing; almost the same number see changing climate conditions as a serious threat to New Jersey (45 percent “very serious,” 27 percent “somewhat serious”).
- Among registered voters, nearly seven in 10 say the issue of Earth’s changing climate is “very” (41 percent) or “somewhat” (27 percent) important to their vote in the upcoming midterm election.

“The 10th anniversary of Sandy is a reminder for New Jerseyans of how far the state has progressed when it comes to climate resiliency and preparedness and – as they notice an uptick in extreme weather-related events – how much further it has to go,” said [Ashley Koning](#), an assistant research professor and director of the [Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling](#) (ECPIP) at [Rutgers University–New Brunswick](#). “New Jerseyans believe climate change is happening and even consider it important to their vote in November, but the paradox of the past decade remains: residents wholeheartedly want to see more climate-related action but do not want to be personally burdened with the responsibility.”

New Jerseyans are supportive of the state enacting various policies related to changing climate conditions and agree the state should commit to reducing carbon emissions to as close to net-zero as possible by the middle of this century.

- Specifically, New Jerseyans support:
 - requiring real estate transactions to disclose flood vulnerability to potential buyers (91 percent), reinforcing infrastructure to withstand the effects of climate change (89 percent), investing in natural systems to buffer climate impacts (88 percent), requiring towns and cities to develop local plans for future climate-related events (86 percent), creating regulatory standards for development and redevelopment in flood-prone areas (84 percent);
 - strengthening building codes to require resilience for new construction or major renovation (78 percent), requiring homeowners and business owners in risky areas to buy insurance that will pay for future flood damage (68 percent);
 - requiring investments using state and federal dollars to take into account resiliency measures to address changing climate conditions (66 percent), using public funds to replenish and widen beaches (63 percent), and requiring buildings be elevated (60 percent).
- Eighty percent say the state government should be required to include specific plans for infrastructure to withstand changing climate conditions and extreme weather events.
- Forty-three percent of residents say the government should try to reduce greenhouse gases voluntarily with incentives, while 26 percent say the government should impose limits on the sources of greenhouse gases.
- Sixty-eight percent say New Jersey should commit to reducing carbon emissions to as close to net-zero as possible by the middle of this century.
- Residents are more supportive of the state helping those in lower- and middle-income areas rebuild or relocate (62 percent), compared with those in upper-income areas (37 percent).
- Twenty-six percent say the state government should prohibit building or rebuilding in flood-prone areas, 22 percent say the state government should encourage people not to

build or rebuild with financial incentives, 27 percent say the state should do both, and 21 percent say it should do neither.

- Most residents say the state should legally dedicate funds to support climate preparedness efforts (69 percent) and clean energy programs (64 percent) that cannot be used for other purposes.

“This poll affirms that New Jersey residents understand that climate change affects them now, and they overwhelmingly support state action to keep them out of harm’s way, while at the same time supporting the need to reduce carbon emissions in line with the Paris Agreement to net zero by mid-century,” noted [Marjorie Kaplan](#), co-director of the [New Jersey Climate Change Resource Center](#).

“New Jerseyans are increasingly concerned about the impact that changing climate conditions will have on them, personally. Not only are they strongly committed to actions that will prepare their communities for future climate conditions but they are also strongly supportive of actions that will reduce climate emissions substantially,” said [Jeanne Herb](#), co-director of the New Jersey Climate Change Resource Center

However, New Jerseyans are hesitant to pay for any of these climate-related actions or policies themselves and would instead like to see the financial burden mostly on the federal government and business corporations, especially those that produce and use fossil fuels.

- In terms of who should pay a “major share” of the added costs to make New Jersey more resilient to climate change, 68 percent say the federal government, 59 percent say companies that generate power using fossil fuels, 58 percent fossil fuel companies and producers, 55 percent say the state government, 23 percent say companies that generate power without using fossil fuels, and 22 percent say their local government.
- Forty-five percent say upper-income residents living in risky areas such as flood zones should pay a “major share.” Only 11 percent say the same about those using gasoline-powered cars, 9 percent about lower- and middle-income residents who live in risky areas like flood zones, and 8 percent about all residents.
- Fifty-four percent of residents prefer to continue funding roads, bridges, and government buildings at the current cost and 39 percent are willing to pay a little more in taxes to make these structures better able to withstand severe weather events. Because of the impact of changing climate conditions, 76 percent say it is likely they will have to pay more for consumer goods and services, 75 percent that they will have to pay more in utility bills, and 70 percent that they will have to pay more in property taxes. Seventy-five percent think the state will need to increase funding for disaster relief to pay for disasters and extreme weather events.

“New Jerseyans are largely supportive of climate resiliency measures, but, unsurprisingly, they don’t want the funding coming out of their own pockets, especially in a time of rising inflation,” said [Jessica Roman](#), a research associate at ECPIP. “Aside from the federal government, residents think more of the financial onus should be on larger, more obvious emissions producers like companies using and producing fossil fuels, rather than individual people. And they are dissatisfied with the work these entities are doing thus far in response to changing climate conditions.”

When it comes to who is obligated to address climate change and how various entities are doing, New Jerseyans assign the most responsibility to, and are the most dissatisfied with, business operations and industry, the United States government, and fossil fuel companies.

- A majority assigns “a lot” or “some” responsibility to business corporations and industry (81 percent), the federal government (80 percent), fossil fuel companies (77 percent), developed and industrialized nations outside the U.S. (74 percent), New Jersey’s own state government (74 percent), car manufacturers (73 percent), the media (72 percent), individual people (72 percent), and developing countries (70 percent).
- When it comes to the job various entities are doing on climate change, most are dissatisfied with the media (72 percent), followed by the federal government (69 percent), fossil fuel companies (67 percent), business corporations and industry (65 percent), developed and industrialized nations outside of the U.S. (64 percent), individual people (58 percent), developing countries (53 percent), New Jersey’s state government (51 percent), car manufacturers (48 percent) and local government (45 percent).

The results are from a statewide poll of 1,002 adults contacted by live interviewers on landlines and cell phones from Oct. 14 to Oct. 22. The full sample has a margin of error of +/- 4.0 percentage points.

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Broadcast interviews: Rutgers University–New Brunswick has broadcast-quality TV and radio studios available for remote live or taped interviews with Rutgers experts. For more information, contact [Megan Schumann](#) megan.schumann@rutgers.edu.

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Rutgers University–New Brunswick is where Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, began more than 250 years ago. Ranked among the world’s top 60 universities, Rutgers’ flagship university is a leading public research institution and a member of the prestigious Association of American Universities. It is home to internationally acclaimed faculty and has 12 degree-granting schools and a Division I Athletics program. It is the Big Ten Conference’s most diverse

university. Through its community of teachers, scholars, artists, scientists and healers, Rutgers is equipped as never before to transform lives.

ABOUT THE EAGLETON CENTER FOR PUBLIC INTEREST POLLING

Home of the Rutgers-Eagleton Poll, the Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling (ECPIP) was established in 1971 and is the oldest and one of the most respected university-based statewide polling operations in the United States. Now in its 50th year and with the publication of over 200 polls, ECPIP's mission is to provide scientifically sound, non-partisan information about public opinion. To read more about ECPIP and view all of our press releases, published research and data archive, please visit our website: eagletonpoll.rutgers.edu. You also can visit our [Facebook](#) page and [Twitter](#) profile.

ABOUT THE EAGLETON INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

The Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling is a unit of the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University–New Brunswick. The Eagleton Institute studies how American politics and government work and change, analyzes how the democracy might improve and promotes political participation and civic engagement. The Institute explores state and national politics through research, education and public service, linking the study of politics with its day-to-day practice. To learn more about Eagleton programs and expertise, visit eagleton.rutgers.edu.

QUESTIONS AND TABLES START ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE

Questions and Tables

The questions covered in this release are listed below. Column percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding. Respondents are New Jersey adults; all percentages are of weighted results. Interpret groups with samples sizes under 100 with extreme caution.

H6. How prepared do you think New Jersey will be to handle each of the following in the next 5 to 10 years:

Disasters like Superstorm Sandy and Hurricane Ida

Very prepared	14%
Somewhat prepared	62%
Not very prepared	15%
Not prepared at all	7%
Don't know	2%
Unweighted N=	899

Changing climate conditions such as increasing temperatures, rainfall, flooding, and sea level rise

Very prepared	10%
Somewhat prepared	43%
Not very prepared	29%
Not prepared at all	13%
Don't know	5%
Unweighted N=	902

W1. I am now going to read a list of some weather-related events. For each, I'd like to know if you think these events are happening more often nowadays, less often, or at about the same rate as they were 25 to 30 years ago. Just take your best guess.

Note: This question was asked as a split sample. Half of respondents received the first three items and half received the second three items.

VERSION A

	Storms like Hurricane Sandy and Hurricane Ida	Non-storm-related coastal flooding due to high tides and winds, also known as "sunny day" flooding	Extreme flooding
More often	52%	50%	65%
Less often	8%	7%	4%
About the same rate	39%	36%	30%
Don't know	2%	7%	1%
Unwt N=	481	484	477

VERSION B

	Short-term droughts	Forest fires or wildfires	Damaging winds
More often	41%	43%	39%
Less often	15%	13%	5%
About the same rate	40%	39%	54%
Don't know	5%	4%	1%
Unwt N=	481	481	483

B1. Do you think the earth's climate is changing, not changing, or are you not sure?

Changing	78%
Not changing	12%
Don't know/not sure	10%
Unweighted N=	994

B3. In your view, how serious of a threat is changing climate conditions to New Jersey? A very serious threat, a somewhat serious threat, not a very serious threat, or not a threat at all?

Very serious threat	45%
Somewhat serious threat	27%
Not very serious threat	15%
Not a threat at all	13%
Don't know	1%
Unweighted N=	993

- C1. Please tell me how concerned you are about the effects of changing climate conditions on each of the following in New Jersey. [THEN READ: “Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned, or not at all concerned?”]**
Note: This question was asked as a split sample. Half of respondents received the first four items and half received the second four items.

VERSION A

	You, your family, and friends	Your town or city	Future generations	Plants, animals, and species
Very concerned	43%	36%	61%	52%
Somewhat concerned	29%	33%	19%	22%
Not very concerned	13%	13%	8%	10%
Not at all concerned	16%	17%	12%	15%
Don’t know	0%	1%	0%	1%
Unwt N=	491	490	494	489

VERSION B

	Property values	New Jersey’s economy	Infrastructure and roadways	Low-income households
Very concerned	39%	48%	44%	49%
Somewhat concerned	28%	27%	31%	25%
Not very concerned	14%	9%	12%	8%
Not at all concerned	18%	15%	12%	15%
Don’t know	2%	1%	2%	2%
Unwt N=	491	493	494	490

R1. Please tell me how much responsibility each of the following has for addressing changing climate conditions. [THEN READ: “Would you say a lot of responsibility, some responsibility, a little responsibility, or no responsibility at all?”]

Note: This question was asked as a split sample. Half of respondents received the first five items and half received the second five items.

VERSION A

	The New Jersey State Government	The United States federal government	Your local government	Developed and industrialized nations outside the United States	Individual people
A lot of responsibility	44%	58%	33%	47%	36%
Some responsibility	30%	22%	32%	27%	36%
A little responsibility	11%	8%	16%	12%	15%
No responsibility at all	15%	12%	18%	12%	13%
Don’t know	1%	0%	1%	3%	0%
Unwt N=	494	495	496	496	494

VERSION B

	Business corporations and industry	The media	Fossil fuel companies	Car manufacturers	Developing countries
A lot of responsibility	59%	42%	56%	47%	32%
Some responsibility	22%	30%	21%	26%	38%
A little responsibility	9%	13%	10%	13%	16%
No responsibility at all	8%	12%	10%	11%	9%
Don’t know	2%	2%	3%	3%	5%
Unwt N=	489	488	487	490	488

R2. For each of the following, please tell me whether you are satisfied or dissatisfied with the job they are doing when it comes to addressing changing climate conditions.

Note: This question was asked as a split sample. Half of respondents received the first five items and half received the second five items.

VERSION A

	The New Jersey State Government	The United States federal government	Your local government	Developed and industrialized nations outside the United States	Individual people
Satisfied	38%	26%	42%	23%	32%
Dissatisfied	51%	69%	45%	64%	58%
Don't know	11%	4%	13%	13%	10%
Unwt N=	481	480	481	483	483

VERSION B

	Business corporations and industry	The media	Fossil fuel companies	Car manufacturers	Developing countries
Satisfied	28%	23%	26%	43%	24%
Dissatisfied	65%	72%	67%	48%	53%
Don't know	7%	5%	7%	9%	23%
Unwt N=	485	484	486	481	484

P1. Please tell me if you support or oppose each of the following policies New Jersey could enact related to changing climate conditions.

Note: This question was asked as a split sample. Half of respondents received the first five items and half received the second six items.

VERSION A

	Strengthening building codes to require resilience for new construction or major renovation of homes and commercial properties	Reinforcing infrastructure like roads and bridges to withstand the effects of changing climate conditions	Requiring that buildings be elevated
Support	78%	89%	60%
Oppose	18%	10%	29%
Don't know	4%	1%	11%
Unwt N=	492	491	493

	Requiring towns and cities to develop local plans for future climate-related events, such as hurricanes and flooding	Using public monies to buy out residential properties in flood-prone areas
Support	86%	47%
Oppose	12%	43%
Don't know	2%	10%
Unwt N=	492	492

VERSION B

	Investing in natural systems like wetlands and trees to buffer climate impacts	Creating regulatory standards for development and re-development in flood-prone areas	Requiring investments using state and federal dollars to take into account resiliency measures to address changing climate conditions
Support	88%	84%	66%
Oppose	8%	11%	25%
Don't know	3%	5%	8%
Unwt N=	483	480	484

	Requiring real estate transactions to disclose flood vulnerability to potential buyers	Using public monies to replenish and widen beaches	Requiring homeowners and business owners in risky areas to buy insurance that will pay for future flood damage
Support	91%	63%	68%
Oppose	6%	31%	26%
Don't know	2%	6%	6%
Unwt N=	485	481	479

- E1. When the state government makes large investments in infrastructure, such as bridges and tunnels, do you think they should or should not be required to include each of the following.

Specific plans for the infrastructure to withstand changing climate conditions and extreme weather events

Yes, should be required	80%
No, should not be required	11%
Depends/Sometimes or for some projects	8%
Don't know	2%
Unweighted N=	987

Specific plans for emissions reductions

Yes, should be required	67%
No, should not be required	19%
Depends/Sometimes or for some projects	11%
Don't know	3%
Unweighted N=	985

- E2. When it comes to greenhouse gases, which statement comes closer to what you think the government should do, even if neither is perfect: [ROTATE: the government should impose limits on the sources of green-house gasses, such as limiting emissions from cars, trucks, and industries] or [the government should try to reduce greenhouse gases voluntarily by offering incentives to those who reduce their emissions, such as residents, businesses and industries].

Impose limits	26%
Reduce voluntarily	43%
Both	19%
Neither	9%
Don't know	3%
Unweighted N=	993

E3 Do you think New Jersey should or should not commit to reducing carbon emissions to as close to net-zero as possible by the middle of this century? By net-zero , we mean the state will reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to the point that the remaining emissions can be and are balanced by deliberate efforts to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Yes, should commit	68%
No, should not commit	27%
Don't know	5%
Unweighted N=	990

F1A. When it comes to residents in upper-income areas, which statement comes closer to what you think the government should do, even if neither is perfect: The Government should give these residents the resources to help them either rebuild in the same area or relocate or homeowners in these areas should pay the costs of rebuilding or relocating on their own.

Note: This question was part of a split sample. Half of respondents received F1A and half received F1B.

Government should give resources	37%
Homeowners should pay	36%
Combination of both	23%
Don't know	4%
Unweighted N=	494

F1B. When it comes to residents in lower- and middle-income areas, which statement comes closer to what you think the government should do, even if neither is perfect: The Government should give these residents the resources to help them either rebuild in the same area or relocate or homeowners in these areas should pay the costs of rebuilding or relocating on their own.

Note: This question was part of a split sample. Half of respondents received F1A and half received F1B.

Government should give resources	62%
Homeowners should pay	18%
Combination of both	16%
Don't know	3%
Unweighted N=	493

F2. In terms of building or rebuilding in flood-prone areas, do you think the state government should [ROTATE: prohibit people from building or rebuilding in flood-prone areas], [encourage people to not build or rebuild in flood-prone areas by offering money], do both, or do neither?

Prohibit (re)building	26%
Encourage not to (re)build	22%
Both	27%
Neither	21%
Don't know	3%
Unweighted N=	995

M1A. There has been a lot of discussion about which groups should pay whatever the added costs are to make New Jersey more resilient to the impact of changing climate conditions. Please tell me if each of the following should pay for a major share, a minor share, or no share at all.

Note: This question was asked as a split sample. Half of respondents received the first three items and half received the second three items.

VERSION A

	Companies that generate power using fossil fuels	Companies that generate power without using fossil fuels	Fossil fuel companies and producers
Major share	59%	23%	58%
Minor share	17%	46%	19%
No share	18%	26%	17%
Don't know	6%	6%	5%
Unwt N=	485	484	483

VERSION B

	The state government	The federal government	Your local government
Major share	55%	68%	22%
Minor share	29%	18%	52%
No share	13%	12%	24%
Don't know	3%	3%	3%
Unwt N=	496	494	494

M1B. There has also been a lot of discussion about which residents should pay whatever the added costs are to make New Jersey more resilient to the impact of changing climate conditions. Please tell me if each of the following should pay for a major share, a minor share, or no share at all.

Residents who use gasoline-powered cars

Major share	11%
Minor share	43%
No share	42%
Don't know	4%
Unweighted N=	979

Upper-income residents who live in risky areas like flood zones

Major share	45%
Minor share	32%
No share	20%
Don't know	3%
Unweighted N=	977

Lower- and middle-income residents who live in risky areas like flood zones

Major share	9%
Minor share	46%
No share	42%
Don't know	4%
Unweighted N=	974

All residents

Major share	8%
Minor share	56%
No share	31%
Don't know	5%
Unweighted N=	971

M2. If you had to choose between funding roads, bridges, and government buildings [ROTATE: at the current cost], or through [paying a little more in taxes to make them better able to withstand severe weather events], which would you choose?

Current cost	54%
Pay a little more	39%
Don't know	7%
Unweighted N=	976

M3. Please tell me if you think each of the following will be likely or unlikely to happen due to the impact of changing climate conditions.

New Jersey will need to increase funding for disaster relief to pay for disasters and extreme weather events

Likely	75%
Unlikely	21%
Don't know	3%
Unweighted N=	983

You personally will have to pay more for consumer goods and services

Likely	76%
Unlikely	22%
Don't know	2%
Unweighted N=	981

You personally will have to pay more in property taxes

Likely	70%
Unlikely	26%
Don't know	4%
Unweighted N=	979

You personally will have to pay more in utility bills

Likely	75%
Unlikely	22%
Don't know	3%
Unweighted N=	978

M4A. Do you think New Jersey should or should not legally dedicate funds to support climate preparedness efforts that cannot be used for other purposes?

Note: This question was part of a split sample. Half of respondents received M4A and half received M4B.

Yes, should	69%
No, should not	28%
Don't know	3%
Unweighted N=	498

M4B. Do you think New Jersey should or should not legally dedicate funds to support clean energy programs that cannot be used for other purposes?

Note: This question was part of a split sample. Half of respondents received M4A and half received M4B.

Yes, should	64%
No, should not	31%
Don't know	4%
Unweighted N=	495

M5. Please tell me whether you support or oppose state resources being invested in each of the following strategies in New Jersey.

Construct sea walls

Support	69%
Oppose	23%
Don't know	8%
Unweighted N=	985

Elevate roadways

Support	71%
Oppose	22%
Don't know	7%
Unweighted N=	984

Elevate homes

Support	59%
Oppose	33%
Don't know	8%
Unweighted N=	981

Allow buyouts of flood-prone homes at fair market value

Support	64%
Oppose	28%
Don't know	9%
Unweighted N=	982

Restore natural systems, such as wetlands, to absorb floodwater

Support 87%

Oppose 10%

Don't know 3%

Unweighted N= 985

K1. Now I'd like you to tell me how often you see or hear information about changing climate conditions through each of the following sources. First [INSERT ITEM]: Do you frequently, occasionally, rarely, or never see or hear information about changing climate conditions from this source?

Note: This question was asked as a split sample. Half of respondents received the first four items and half received the second four items.

VERSION A

	News stories on the radio, television, or in newspapers	Weather reporters	Climate scientists	Information provided by the state government
Frequently	57%	47%	32%	20%
Occasionally	26%	29%	33%	32%
Rarely	11%	17%	19%	35%
Never	6%	6%	16%	11%
Don't know	0%	1%	1%	2%
Unwt N=	495	495	495	494

VERSION B

	Information provided by local organizations in your community	Social media platforms like Facebook or Twitter	Family, friends, neighbors, or coworkers	Colleges or universities
Frequently	16%	40%	24%	24%
Occasionally	28%	23%	30%	23%
Rarely	31%	12%	26%	18%
Never	25%	24%	20%	30%
Don't know	1%	2%	0%	5%
Unwt N=	490	490	491	488

Methodology

The Rutgers-Eagleton Poll was conducted by telephone using live interviewers October 14-22, 2022, with a scientifically selected random sample of 1,002 New Jersey adults, 18 or older. Persons without a telephone could not be included in the random selection process. Respondents within a household are selected by asking randomly for the youngest adult male or female currently available. If the named gender is not available, the youngest adult of the other gender is interviewed. This telephone poll included 221 adults reached on a landline phone and 781 adults reached on a cell phone, all acquired through random digit dialing; 473 of the cell phone completes were acquired through one-to-one SMS text messaging by live interviewers that led respondents to an online version of the survey. Distribution of phone use in this sample is:

Cell	31%
Text to Web	47%
Landline	22%

The data were weighted to be representative of the residential adult population of New Jersey. The weighting balances sample demographics to target population parameters. The sample is balanced, by form and overall, to match parameters for sex, age, education, race/ethnicity, region and phone use. The sex, age, education, race/ethnicity, and region parameters were derived from 2019 American Community Survey PUMS data. The phone use parameter was derived from estimates provided by the National Health Interview Survey Early Release Program.¹

Weighting was done in two stages. The first stage of weighting corrects for different probabilities of selection across the telephone samples associated with the number of adults in each household and each respondent's telephone usage patterns. This adjustment also accounts for the overlapping landline and cell sample frames and the relative sizes of each frame and each sample.²

The final stage of weighting balances sample demographics, overall and by form, to match target population benchmarks. This weighting was accomplished using SPSSINC RAKE, an SPSS extension module that simultaneously balances the distributions of all variables using the GENLOG procedure. Weights were trimmed to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on survey estimates. The use of these weights in statistical analysis ensures that the demographic characteristics of the sample closely approximate the demographic characteristics of the target population.

A series of weight variables was computed. One weight for estimates based on the total sample ("weight"), plus separate weights for each of the split samples.

Post-data collection statistical adjustments require analysis procedures that reflect departures from simple random sampling. We calculate the effects of these design features so that an appropriate adjustment can be incorporated into tests of statistical significance when using these data.

All surveys are subject to sampling error, which is the expected probable difference between interviewing everyone in a population versus a scientific sampling drawn from that population. Sampling error should be adjusted to recognize the effect of weighting the data to better match the population. In

¹ NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2017–2019; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017–2019.

² Buskirk, T. D., & Best, J. (2012). Venn Diagrams, Probability 101 and Sampling Weights Computed for Dual Frame Telephone RDD Designs. *Journal of Statistics and Mathematics*, 15, 3696-3710.

Climate Change 2022 Rutgers-Eagleton Poll

this poll, the simple sampling error for 1,002 New Jersey adults is +/-3.1 percentage points at a 95 percent confidence interval. The design effect³ is 1.69, making the adjusted margin of error +/- 4.0 percentage points. Thus, if 50 percent of New Jersey adults in this sample favor a particular position, we would be 95 percent sure that the true figure is between 46.0 and 54.0 percent (50 +/- 4.0) if all New Jersey adults had been interviewed, rather than just a sample.

Sampling error does not consider other sources of variation inherent in public opinion studies, such as non-response, question wording, or context effects.

This survey was fielded by Braun Research, Inc. with sample provided by Dynata. The questionnaire was developed and all data analyses were completed in house by the Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling (ECPPI) in collaboration with the New Jersey Climate Change Resource Center, the Institute of Earth, Ocean, and Atmospheric Sciences, the Climate Institute, and the New Jersey State Policy Lab. The Rutgers-Eagleton Poll is paid for and sponsored by the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, a non-partisan academic center for the study of politics and the political process. Full questionnaires are available on request and can also be accessed through our archives at eagletonpoll.rutgers.edu. For more information, please contact poll@eagleton.rutgers.edu.

Weighted Demographics 1,002 New Jersey adults 18+

Overall Margin of Error = +/- 4.0 percentage points

Please note: Totals may equal slightly more or less than 100% due to rounding.

		deff	MOE			deff	MOE
Man	48%	1.73	+/- 5.7%	White	57%	1.81	+/- 5.3%
Woman	52%	1.63	+/- 5.8%	Black	12%	1.62	+/- 11.9%
				Hispanic	19%	1.34	+/- 10.0%
18-34	26%	1.49	+/- 8.4%	Other	11%	1.52	+/- 13.1%
35-49	25%	1.75	+/- 7.5%				
50-64	28%	1.63	+/- 7.4%	<50K	25%	1.49	+/- 9.8%
65+	21%	1.83	+/- 9.4%	50K-<100K	29%	1.66	+/- 8.2%
				100K-<150K	23%	1.62	+/- 8.3%
Democrat	49%	1.69	+/- 5.7%	150K+	23%	1.60	+/- 7.3%
Independent	20%	1.72	+/- 9.4%				
Republican	32%	1.69	+/- 7.5%	Urban	17%	1.55	+/- 9.5%
				Suburb	36%	1.67	+/- 6.7%
HS or Less	30%	1.12	+/- 9.8%	Exurban	14%	1.77	+/- 11.0%
Some College	30%	1.29	+/- 7.1%	Phil/South	18%	1.73	+/- 9.9%
College Grad	22%	1.29	+/- 6.0%	Shore	17%	1.78	+/- 10.0%
Grad Work	18%	1.28	+/- 6.4%				

³ Post-data collection statistical adjustments require analysis procedures that reflect departures from simple random sampling. We calculate the effects of these design features so that an appropriate adjustment can be incorporated into tests of statistical significance when using these data. The so-called "design effect" or *deff* represents the loss in statistical efficiency that results from a disproportionate sample design and systematic non-response.