

CONTACT:

Ashley Koning, Director
Office: 848-932-8940
Cell: 908-872-1186
akoning@rutgers.edu

All news releases are available at https://eagletonpoll.rutgers.edu/press_releases/. Follow the Rutgers-Eagleton Poll on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#).

Economy is Top of Mind for New Jersey Voters, Followed by Reproductive Rights; Most Say United States is on the Wrong Track, Yet Still Give Democrats Edge in Midterms

Views split on President Biden and current members of Congress, unfavorable towards Trump

Note: Data collection for this poll finished in early September. Results should be interpreted as a snapshot in time given the nature of public opinion polling and the constantly changing political environment.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. (October 14, 2022) – A plurality of New Jersey voters say the economy is most important to their vote choice this November, but other issues like reproductive rights and abortion are high on voters’ lists this election cycle as well, according to a Rutgers-Eagleton poll.

When asked what the most important issue is in their decision of who to vote for in Congress this November, 16 percent of registered voters in the state mention something about the economy. Reproductive and women’s issues come in a distant second at 9 percent, followed closely by taxes (8 percent) and partisan and ideological values or opposition (8 percent), and then inflation (5 percent).

While independents (17 percent) and Republicans (23 percent) are most likely to cite economic issues as impacting their vote choice, Democrats’ top issue is reproductive rights (13 percent), followed closely by the economy (11 percent) and partisan and ideological values or opposition (11 percent). Reproductive rights comes in third for independents (9 percent) after taxes (11 percent), while Republicans are instead focused on inflation (12 percent) and immigration (11 percent).

“There has been a lot of speculation about what single issue will be the decisive factor in vote choice this midterm election cycle given sky-high inflation and the overturning of *Roe v. Wade*, but the answer is that different issues – and even a combination of different issues – may be front and center for different voters,” said [Ashley Koning](#), an assistant research professor and

director of the [Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling](#) (ECPIP) at [Rutgers University–New Brunswick](#). “While the economy is number one for all voters, for most demographics, and especially for key voting blocs like Hispanics, at least one in 10 white voters, young voters, senior citizens, both low and high-income voters, and women mention reproductive rights – the last of which rate it as their top issue. But no matter what issue is top of mind, what matters most is what issues actually mobilize voters to the polls.”

About 28 percent of voters say the U.S. is headed in the right direction, while 65 percent say it has gone off on the wrong track. While half of Democrats (51 percent) have an optimistic outlook, seven in 10 independents (70 percent) and nearly all Republicans (99 percent) have a negative one. Among those who say the U.S. is headed in the right direction, 66 percent say it is because the nation is changing for the better, while 29 percent say it simply isn’t getting any worse. Among those who say the U.S. is off on the wrong track, 67 percent say the nation is changing for the worse, while 31 percent say it simply isn’t getting any better.

At the time the poll was conducted, 49 percent of registered voters say they would vote for the Democrat for Congress if the election were today, while 30 percent say they would vote for the Republican; 8 percent say they would vote for someone else, 4 percent would not vote at all, and 9 percent are unsure. Nearly all Democrats side with the candidate of their own party, as do nearly all Republicans. Independents are more divided.

“Let’s remember that these polls are snapshots in time and not meant to predict who will win and who will lose but rather what voters are thinking and feeling at the time they are interviewed,” said Koning. “What ultimately determines who wins or loses is who turns out to vote, and we don’t know who that is until Election Day.”

Voters are much more split when the question of vote choice is alternatively phrased as between their “current member of Congress” or a “challenger” running against them – 38 percent to 32 percent; 9 percent say they would not vote and 21 percent are unsure. In this instance, 62 percent of Democrats said they would vote for their current member, while 74 percent of Republicans would vote for the challenger. Independents, once again, are split (28 percent current member versus 39 percent challenger).

“The edge for congressional Democrats is not surprising given New Jersey’s political landscape, but our question wording experiment does show less of a desire to vote for the incumbent – the majority of whom are Democrats in the state – when identified as one’s ‘current member of Congress’ rather than by their partisan identity,” said Koning. “This lesser affinity for the party in power coincides with negativity about the current state of the country overall.”

Half of voters give President Joe Biden positive ratings. Fifty percent are favorable toward Biden, while 39 percent are unfavorable, and 10 percent have no opinion. Similarly, 49 percent approve of the job Biden is doing as president, versus 46 percent who disapprove. About eight in 10 Democrats are favorable (84 percent) toward Biden and approve of the job he is doing (80 percent), whereas more than nine in 10 Republicans say they feel just the opposite (96 percent

unfavorable, 98 percent disapprove). Independents are split.

New Jersey voters are more positive than negative when it comes to rating their current member of Congress; 40 percent have a favorable view of their congressperson, 25 percent have an unfavorable view, 19 percent have no opinion, and 16 percent say they don't know who their member is. Six in 10 Democrats (63 percent) give a positive rating to their current congressional representative, whereas slightly more than half of Republicans (55 percent) give a negative one. Independents are evenly split (29 percent favorable to 27 percent unfavorable), with most not taking a side or not knowing the person who represents them.

Former President Donald Trump receive the lowest favorability rating from voters in the Garden State— 30 percent favorable versus 60 percent unfavorable. Nine in 10 Democrats (89 percent) have a negative view of him, while eight in 10 Republicans (81 percent) have a positive one. Independents mirror New Jerseyans as a whole.

Results are from a statewide poll of 1,006 adults contacted by live interviewers on landlines and cell phones from Aug. 30 to Sept. 8. The full sample has a margin of error of +/- 3.8 percentage points.

###

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 John Cramer at john.cramer@rutgers.edu.

ABOUT RUTGERS UNIVERSITY–NEW BRUNSWICK

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's 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 can also 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 self-reported registered voters; all percentages are of weighted results. Interpret groups with samples sizes under 100 with extreme caution.

NJ1B. First, I'd like to ask you about some people. Please tell me if your general impression of each one is favorable or unfavorable, or if you do not have an opinion. If you do not know the person, just say so.

Note: This question was part of a split sample. Half of respondents received NJ1B and half received a different question.

Joe Biden

Favorable	50%
Unfavorable	39%
No opinion	10%
Don't know person	0%
Unweighted N=	457

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity		Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	White, Non-Hispanic	Non-White	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Favorable	84%	41%	1%	43%	57%	45%	56%	44%	51%	46%	60%
Unfavorable	9%	39%	96%	48%	32%	48%	28%	42%	32%	48%	35%
No opinion	7%	20%	3%	10%	11%	7%	15%	14%	17%	6%	5%
DK person	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	203	158	91	237	215	277	170	85	122	148	101

US Ratings 2022
Rutgers-Eagleton Poll

	Income		Education	
	<\$100K	\$100K+	Some college or less	College grad or more
Favorable	50%	49%	44%	57%
Unfavorable	38%	41%	46%	31%
No opinion	12%	10%	9%	12%
DK person	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	205	204	148	308

US Ratings 2022
Rutgers-Eagleton Poll

Donald Trump

Favorable	30%
Unfavorable	60%
No opinion	10%
Don't know person	0%
Unweighted N=	457

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity		Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	White, Non-Hispanic	Non-White	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Favorable	4%	27%	81%	38%	23%	36%	21%	25%	24%	43%	24%
Unfavorable	89%	58%	11%	52%	67%	57%	65%	63%	67%	47%	67%
No opinion	6%	15%	7%	9%	10%	7%	14%	12%	9%	9%	9%
DK person	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	202	159	91	237	215	278	169	84	122	148	101

	Income		Education	
	<\$100K	\$100K+	Some college or less	College grad or more
Favorable	31%	26%	39%	19%
Unfavorable	57%	68%	51%	72%
No opinion	12%	6%	10%	9%
DK person	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	204	205	147	309

US Ratings 2022
Rutgers-Eagleton Poll

Your current member of Congress

Favorable	40%
Unfavorable	25%
No opinion	19%
Don't know person	16%
Unweighted N=	457

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity		Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	White, Non-Hispanic	Non-White	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Favorable	63%	29%	12%	34%	45%	40%	39%	28%	34%	44%	51%
Unfavorable	8%	27%	55%	35%	17%	29%	20%	25%	25%	31%	18%
No opinion	15%	31%	11%	18%	21%	14%	26%	25%	26%	12%	17%
DK person	14%	12%	22%	13%	17%	16%	14%	21%	15%	13%	15%
Unwt N=	202	159	91	238	214	278	169	83	122	149	101

	Income		Education	
	<\$100K	\$100K+	Some college or less	College grad or more
Favorable	40%	37%	34%	46%
Unfavorable	23%	26%	27%	24%
No opinion	20%	23%	19%	20%
DK person	17%	15%	20%	10%
Unwt N=	204	205	147	309

NJ2B. Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the way Joe Biden is handling his job as president?

Note: This question was part of a split sample. Half of respondents received NJ2B and half received a different question.

Approve	49%
Disapprove	46%
Don't know	6%
Unweighted N=	469

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity		Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	White, Non-Hispanic	Non-White	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Approve	80%	44%	2%	44%	54%	46%	54%	43%	50%	49%	55%
Disapprove	13%	48%	98%	54%	37%	53%	35%	47%	44%	50%	38%
DK	7%	9%	0%	2%	9%	1%	12%	10%	6%	1%	8%
Unwt N=	206	164	94	242	222	284	176	92	122	152	101

	Income		Education	
	<\$100K	\$100K+	Some college or less	College grad or more
Approve	49%	49%	42%	58%
Disapprove	42%	49%	52%	37%
DK	9%	3%	6%	5%
Unwt N=	210	210	153	315

NJ5. In general, would you say the US is currently going in the right direction, or has it gone off on the wrong track?

Note: This question was part of a split sample. Half of respondents received NJ5 half received a different question.

Right direction	28%
Wrong track	65%
Don't know	7%
Unweighted N=	468

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity		Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	White, Non-Hispanic	Non-White	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Right direction	51%	19%	1%	28%	29%	29%	28%	12%	31%	26%	48%
Wrong track	41%	70%	99%	70%	59%	65%	63%	73%	66%	67%	49%
DK	8%	10%	0%	3%	11%	6%	9%	15%	3%	7%	3%
Unwt N=	206	164	93	243	220	284	175	91	123	151	101

	Income		Education	
	<\$100K	\$100K+	Some college or less	College grad or more
Right direction	30%	28%	24%	34%
Wrong track	61%	68%	68%	60%
DK	9%	4%	8%	6%
Unwt N=	208	211	153	314

NJ5A. Is the US going in the right direction because things are [ROTATE: changing for the better] or because things are [not getting worse]?

Note: This question was asked only of respondents who said the US is currently going in the right direction.

Changing for the better	66%
Not getting worse	29%
Don't know	5%
Unweighted N=	146

NJ5B Is the US off on the wrong track because things are [ROTATE: changing for the worse] or because things are [not getting better]?

Note: This question was asked only of respondents who said the US has gone off on the wrong track.

Changing for the worse	67%
Not getting better	31%
Don't know	2%
Unweighted N=	285

E1. If the election were today would you vote for [ROTATE: the Republican, or the Democrat] for Congress, would you vote for someone else, or would you not vote at all?

Note: This question was part of a split sample. Half of respondents received E1 and half received E2. This question was only asked of self-identified registered voters.

Republican	30%
Democrat	49%
Someone else	8%
Not vote	4%
Don't know	9%
Unweighted N=	459

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity		Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	White, Non-Hispanic	Non-White	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Republican	1%	23%	91%	38%	21%	36%	21%	26%	26%	39%	26%
Democrat	93%	32%	1%	44%	54%	49%	49%	46%	46%	50%	56%
Someone else	2%	18%	0%	9%	7%	5%	12%	12%	12%	4%	3%
Not vote	1%	9%	1%	2%	6%	2%	7%	8%	3%	0%	5%
DK	3%	18%	6%	7%	12%	8%	11%	9%	13%	7%	9%
Unwt N=	188	165	102	239	218	290	160	92	116	153	92

	Income		Education	
	<\$100K	\$100K+	Some college or less	College grad or more
Republican	27%	33%	35%	23%
Democrat	50%	49%	44%	56%
Someone else	8%	9%	7%	10%
Not vote	6%	2%	5%	3%
DK	10%	8%	10%	9%
Unwt N=	199	206	163	294

E2. If the election were today, would you vote for your current member of Congress, a challenger running against your current member of Congress, or would you not vote at all?

Note: This question was part of a split sample. Half of respondents received E1 and half received E2. This question was only asked of self-identified registered voters.

Current member of Congress	38%
Challenger	32%
Not vote	9%
Don't know	21%
Unweighted N=	463

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity		Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	White, Non-Hispanic	Non-White	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Current	62%	28%	8%	35%	40%	34%	43%	34%	37%	42%	40%
Challenger	6%	39%	74%	42%	22%	38%	24%	33%	42%	33%	17%
Not vote	12%	8%	4%	7%	12%	8%	9%	11%	5%	7%	17%
DK	20%	25%	14%	17%	25%	19%	24%	23%	16%	19%	27%
Unwt N=	193	182	83	252	204	285	167	105	106	144	105

	Income		Education	
	<\$100K	\$100K+	Some college or less	College grad or more
Current	33%	47%	29%	50%
Challenger	32%	32%	35%	27%
Not vote	12%	3%	12%	6%
DK	22%	18%	24%	16%
Unwt N=	190	228	159	303

E3. In just a word or two, what is the most important issue in your decision of who to vote for Congress this November?

Note: This question was only asked of self-reported registered voters.

Economic issues (including inflation)	16%
Reproductive issues or women's issues	9%
Taxes	8%
Partisan or ideological values/opposition to a party or ideology (including positive or negative mentions of Trump)	8%
Inflation	5%
Immigration	4%
Honesty/integrity/morals	4%
Democracy/protecting democracy or the Constitution	3%
Healthcare (excluding COVID-19)	3%
Climate change/global warming/environmental issues	2%
Social issues/human rights	2%
Other	27%
Don't know	10%
Unweighted N=	935

US Ratings 2022
Rutgers-Eagleton Poll

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Other	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Econ	11%	17%	23%	22%	10%	16%	14%	20%	13%	12%	16%	24%	9%
Repro	13%	9%	1%	4%	13%	11%	7%	3%	9%	11%	7%	8%	9%
Taxes	6%	11%	9%	9%	8%	9%	5%	7%	12%	10%	7%	8%	7%
Partisan	11%	5%	8%	10%	6%	9%	4%	9%	6%	2%	9%	10%	10%
Inflation	1%	5%	12%	4%	6%	4%	5%	7%	3%	4%	6%	7%	3%
Immigration	0%	3%	11%	3%	5%	4%	1%	5%	0%	2%	2%	5%	5%
Honesty	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%	3%	5%	4%	2%	2%	2%	4%	7%
Democracy	5%	2%	2%	4%	2%	4%	1%	1%	5%	4%	2%	4%	3%
Climate	5%	1%	0%	2%	3%	4%	1%	1%	1%	4%	2%	2%	1%
Healthcare	2%	5%	1%	3%	3%	2%	3%	1%	6%	4%	4%	1%	2%
Social issues	5%	1%	0%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%	2%	5%	0%	1%
Other	27%	29%	22%	26%	28%	24%	41%	27%	24%	24%	30%	20%	35%
DK	10%	12%	8%	8%	12%	8%	13%	12%	18%	19%	6%	8%	9%
Unwt N=	385	351	188	494	432	579	97	142	93	199	223	303	200

US Ratings 2022
Rutgers-Eagleton Poll

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urban	Suburb	Exurban	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Econ	9%	16%	18%	19%	22%	13%	17%	15%	16%	15%	16%	17%	16%
Repro	10%	7%	11%	10%	4%	8%	10%	12%	9%	7%	5%	10%	15%
Taxes	6%	12%	9%	7%	4%	10%	11%	4%	10%	9%	11%	6%	5%
Partisan	5%	8%	11%	8%	5%	7%	9%	10%	8%	5%	7%	9%	11%
Inflation	3%	5%	5%	4%	4%	7%	5%	3%	4%	6%	5%	6%	3%
Immigration	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	5%	3%	3%	4%	6%	3%	3%	2%
Honesty	2%	3%	4%	1%	1%	4%	2%	4%	5%	3%	5%	2%	5%
Democracy	1%	3%	3%	6%	2%	4%	3%	5%	2%	0%	3%	4%	7%
Climate	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%	3%	4%
Healthcare	6%	2%	5%	2%	2%	4%	0%	4%	2%	3%	4%	3%	2%
Social issues	2%	2%	1%	4%	1%	1%	4%	3%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%
Other	34%	29%	17%	23%	38%	25%	25%	24%	26%	25%	31%	27%	22%
DK	16%	7%	11%	8%	11%	9%	10%	11%	11%	18%	9%	8%	4%
Unwt N=	128	269	172	267	149	326	132	164	164	116	212	352	252

Methodology

The Rutgers-Eagleton Poll was conducted by telephone using live interviewers August 30 to September 8, 2022, with a scientifically selected random sample of 1,006 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 291 adults reached on a landline phone and 715 adults reached on a cell phone, all acquired through random digit dialing; 327 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	39%
Text to Web	33%
Landline	29%

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

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.

US Ratings 2022
Rutgers-Eagleton Poll

error should be adjusted to recognize the effect of weighting the data to better match the population. In this poll, the simple sampling error for 1,006 New Jersey adults is +/-3.1 percentage points at a 95 percent confidence interval. The design effect³ is 1.52, making the adjusted margin of error +/- 3.8 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 46.2 and 53.8 percent (50 +/- 3.8) 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 Rutgers-Eagleton Poll was fielded by Braun Research, Inc. with sample from Dynata. The questionnaire was developed and all data analyses were completed in house by the Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling (ECPIP). 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
1,006 New Jersey adults 18+

Overall Margin of Error = +/- 3.8 percentage points

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

		deff	MOE			deff	MOE
Man	48%	1.54	+/- 5.3%	White	57%	1.52	+/- 4.9%
Woman	52%	1.47	+/- 5.5%	Black	12%	1.48	+/- 11.6%
				Hispanic	19%	1.45	+/- 9.2%
18-34	27%	1.40	+/- 7.7%	Other	12%	1.51	+/- 11.8%
35-49	23%	1.41	+/- 7.5%				
50-64	29%	1.58	+/- 6.9%	<50K	22%	1.45	+/- 9.8%
65+	21%	1.64	+/- 8.7%	50K-<100K	35%	1.44	+/- 6.9%
				100K-<150K	18%	1.53	+/- 9.0%
Democrat	38%	1.51	+/- 6.0%	150K+	24%	1.44	+/- 7.0%
Independent	42%	1.52	+/- 6.1%				
Republican	20%	1.48	+/- 8.5%	Urban	17%	1.46	+/- 9.3%
				Suburb	36%	1.53	+/- 6.4%
HS or Less	30%	1.10	+/- 8.9%	Exurban	14%	1.52	+/- 10.3%
Some College	29%	1.24	+/- 7.1%	Phil/South	18%	1.55	+/- 9.2%
College Grad	24%	1.17	+/- 5.5%	Shore	17%	1.52	+/- 9.1%
Grad Work	17%	1.15	+/- 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.