

## Texas Lyceum Day 2 Executive Summary

### Executive Summary of Texans' Views on Housing in the Lone Star State

Half of Texas adults say that it is difficult for people like them to find affordable housing in the area where they live, and a similar share say that they spend too much of their income on housing, according to the 2020 Texas Lyceum Poll. The share saying that it is difficult to find affordable housing is higher among renters than homeowners, but persists across most demographic sub-groups. Majorities of Texas adults say that they want to see more involvement by both state and city governments to increase the stock of affordable housing, with greater support for city involvement.

Despite concerns over the cost of housing, Texans are, on the whole, satisfied with their own current housing. Texans most value affordability, safety and personal security, proximity to grocery and home goods stores, transportation times, jobs, and quality schools when considering the features of a neighborhood that are most important when choosing a place to live. And despite high overall satisfaction with their current neighborhoods across a range of features, gaps emerge between the share of Texans who rate features of a neighborhood as important and the share who say that they're currently satisfied with their neighborhood along these dimensions.

One-quarter of Texas adults say that gentrification is a problem in their community, compared to 52% who say that it is not a problem. But among the quarter who say that it is a problem, 60% said that it is a "major problem" compared to only 36% who say that it is a "minor problem."

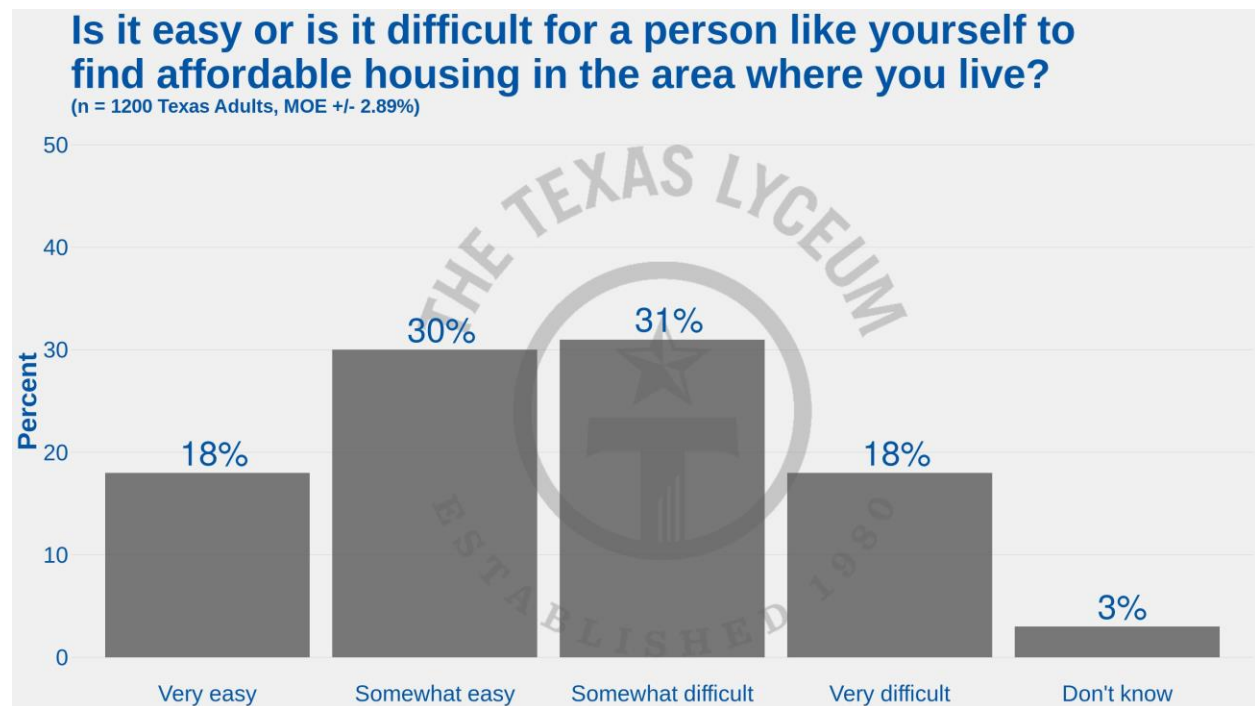
A majority of Texas adults say that in their community, racial and ethnic minorities have as good a chance as white people at getting housing they can afford. However, while 73% of Anglo Texans said that racial and ethnic minorities have as good a chance as white people at getting any housing they can afford in their community, 48% of African American and 40% of Hispanic Texans said that racial and ethnic minorities don't have as good a chance as white people at getting housing, even if they can afford it.

Overall, 46% of Texans say that homelessness is a problem in their local community, with a slightly higher share, 52%, saying that it is not a problem where they live. Among those who say that homelessness is a problem in their community, 62% say that it is a "major problem" compared to 38% who say that it is a "minor problem."

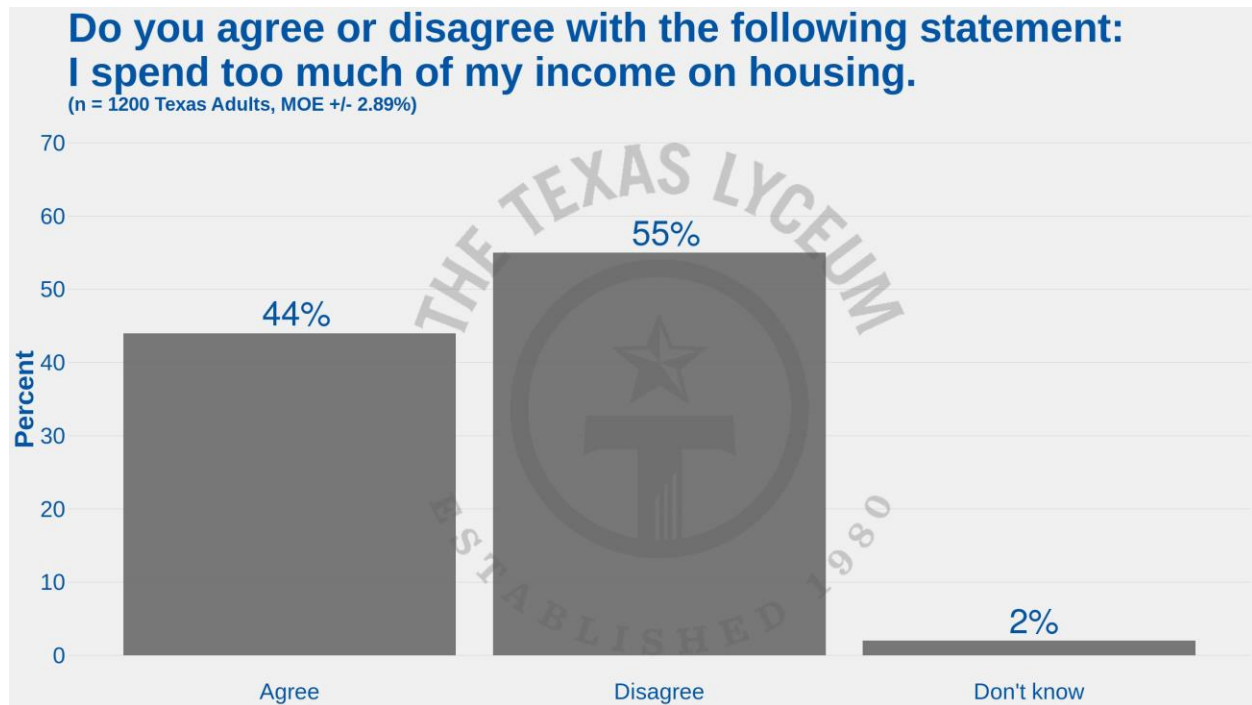
### Housing Affordability

According to the 2020 Texas Lyceum Poll, nearly half of adult Texans, 48%, say that it is either "somewhat" or "very difficult" for people like them to find affordable housing. Among renters, the share saying it's difficult to find affordable housing jumps to 64%. Perceptions of affordability show remarkable persistence across different demographic

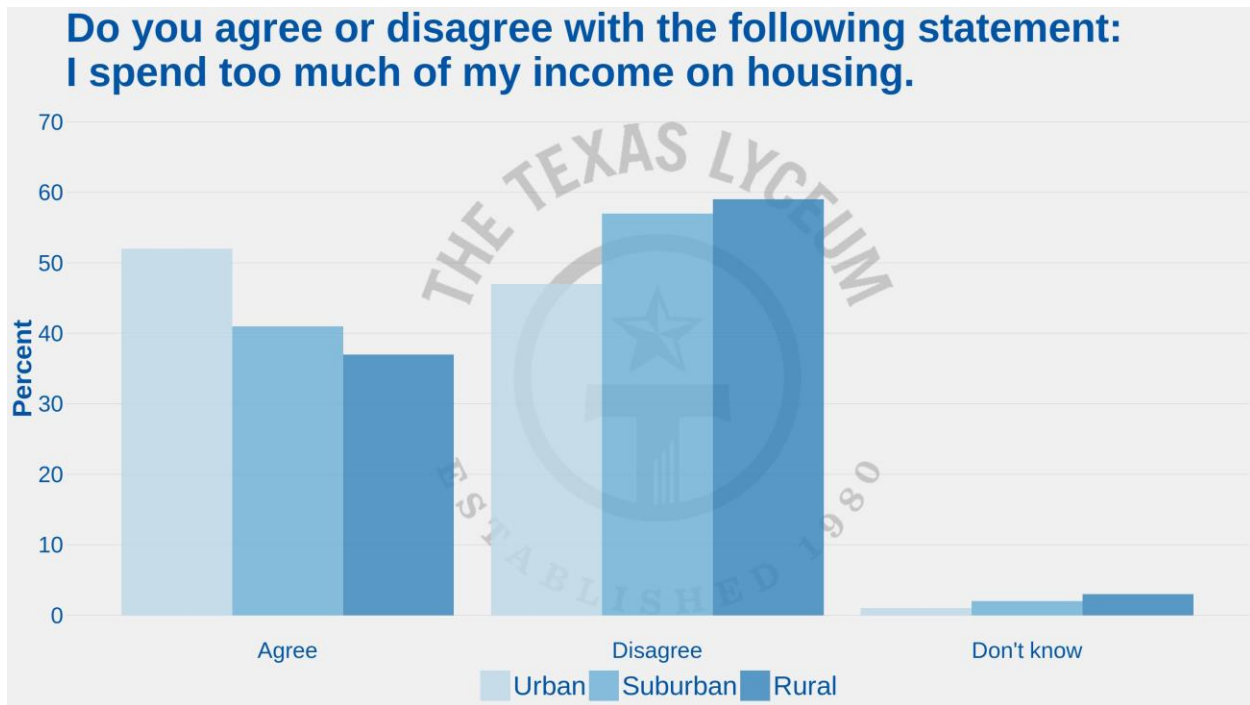
groups, with 48% of Anglo, 49% of Hispanic, and 48% of African American adults say that it is difficult for people like them to find affordable housing in the area where they live.



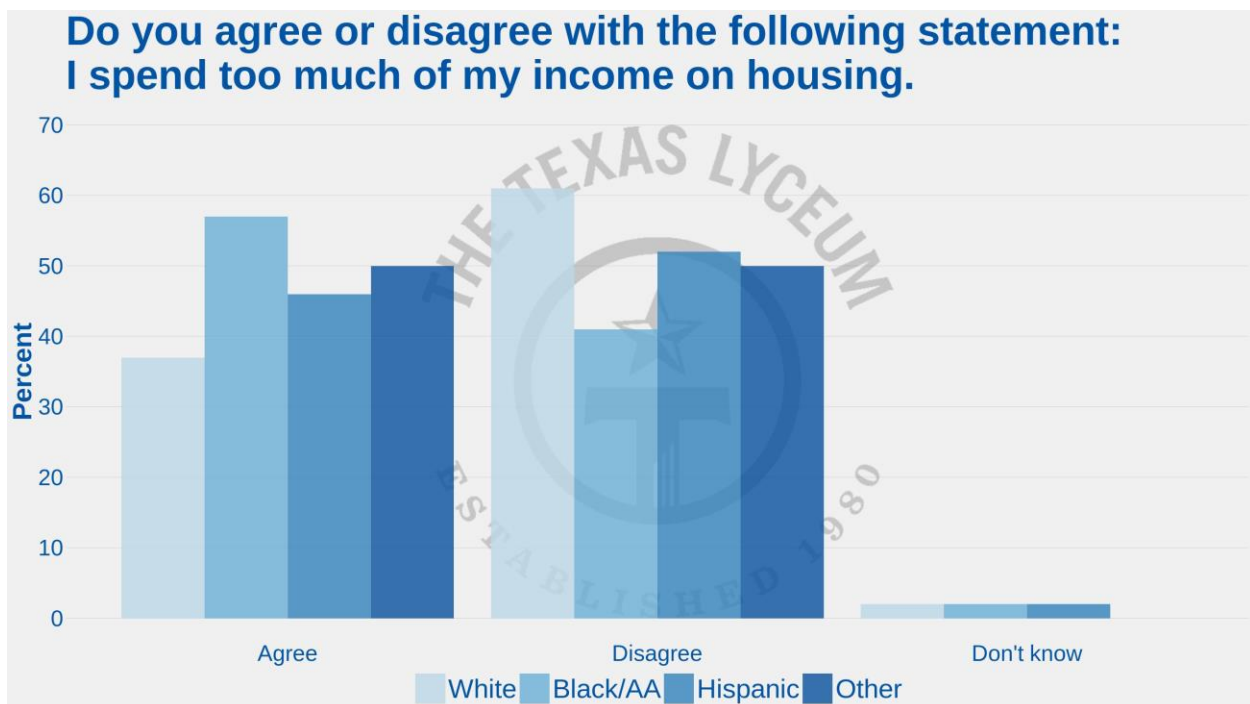
Nearly half of Texas adults, 44%, also say that they spend too much of their income on housing. Renters were nearly twice as likely as home owners to say that they spend too much of their income on housing, 61% to 34%.



However, perceptions of affordability might be driven, in large part, by factors such as age and location. A majority of Texans under 30, 55%, but only a third of Texans over the age of 45, say that they spend too much of their income on housing. Likewise, while 52% of Texans who live in an urban area say that they spend too much on housing, that share drops to 41% among Texans living in the suburbs, and further still to 37% among Texans living in rural parts of the state. At the same time, however, the results paint a picture of large shares of Texans in each environment, not just the state's urban cores, who feel that housing costs too much relative to income.



Anglo Texans were significantly less likely than African American or Hispanic Texans to say that they spend too much of their income on housing. Among Anglos, only 37% said that they spend too much on housing, compared to 46% of Hispanic adults, and 57% of African American adults.

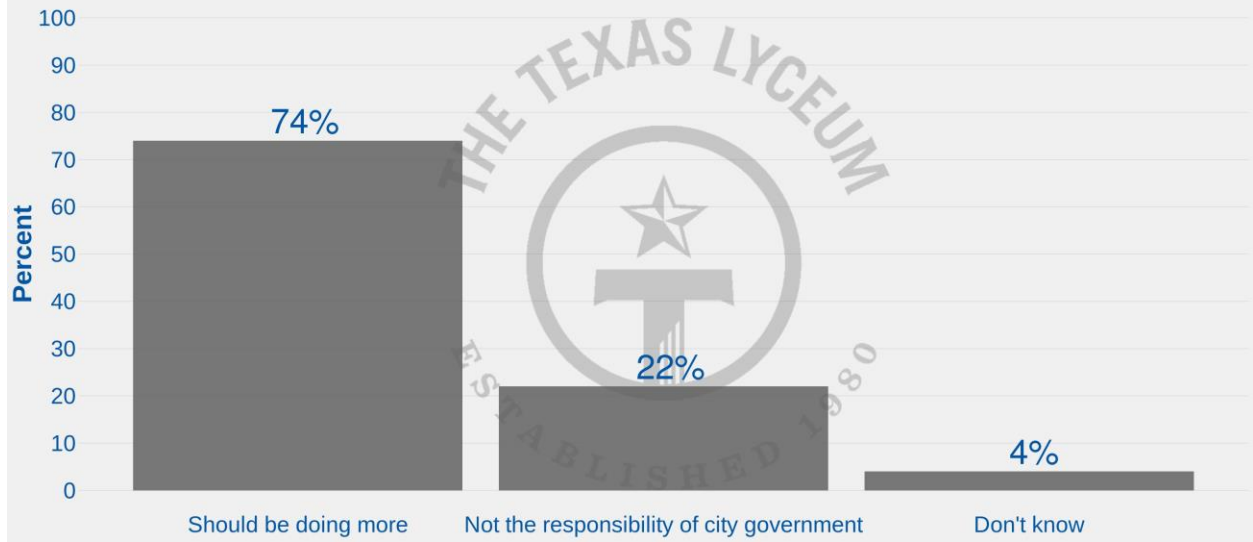


Unsurprisingly, Texans with college degrees and higher incomes were less likely to report that they spend too much of their income on housing. While 47% of Texans without a college degree report spending too much of their income on housing, only 38% of Texans with a college degree agree. Likewise, while 52% of Texans making under \$40,000 a year report spending too much of their income on housing, 38% of Texans making more than \$40,000 a year report the same. However, the data show that housing affordability is not merely a problem for Texans with lower educational attainment or income levels, as 34% of Texans making between \$75,000 and \$150,000 per year, and 25% of Texans making over \$150,000 a year say that they spend too much of their income on housing.

Asked whether or not city and state governments should be doing more to increase the amount of affordable housing, or whether that is not the job of city/state government, a majority of Texas adults said that they think the state, 68%, or cities, 74%, should be doing more, with only 27% and 22%, respectively, saying that this is not the responsibility of either state or city government.

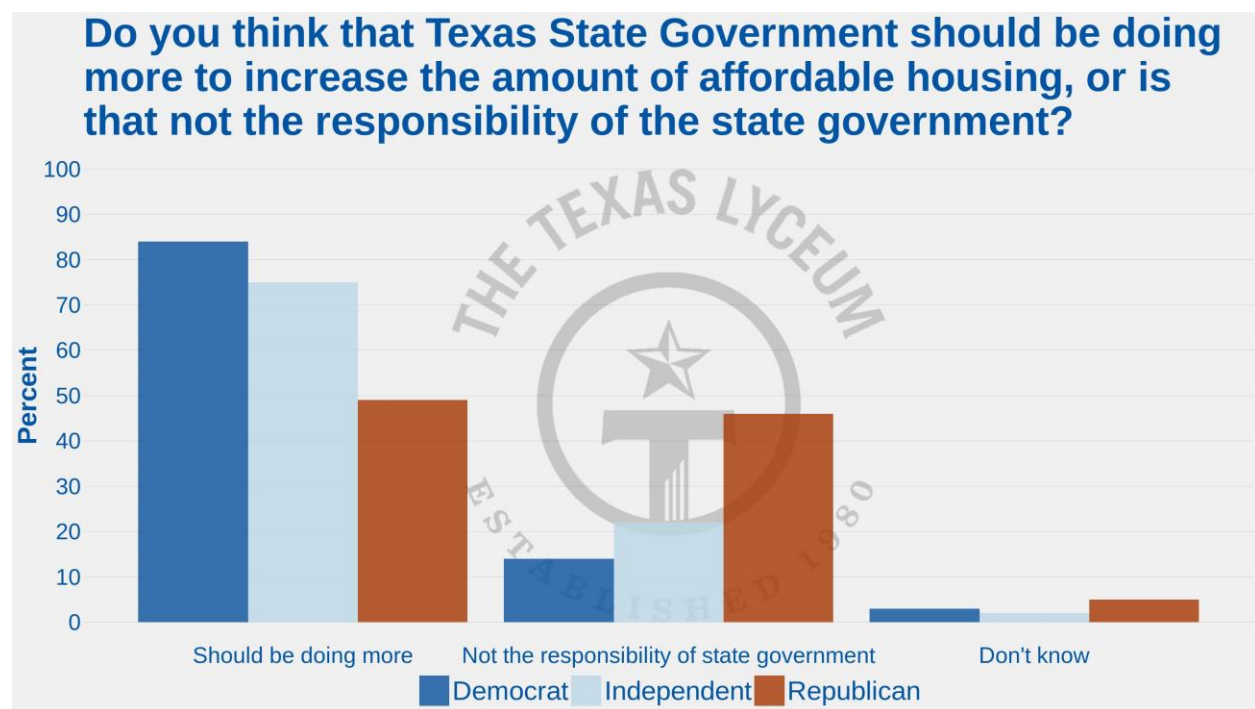
## Do you think that city governments should be doing more to increase the amount of affordable housing, or is that not the responsibility of the state government?

(n = 1200 Texas Adults, MOE +/- 2.89%)



When it comes to state government involvement in affordable housing, there's little disagreement among different sub-groups. Eighty-three percent of renters, but also 61% of owners think the state government should be doing more, along with 80% of Texans under 30, but also 59% of Texans over the age of 65; 81% of African American, 72% of Hispanic, and 63% of Anglo adults; 74% of those without and 60% of those with a college degree; and 75%, 65%, and 65% of those Texans living in urban, suburban, and rural environments, respectively.

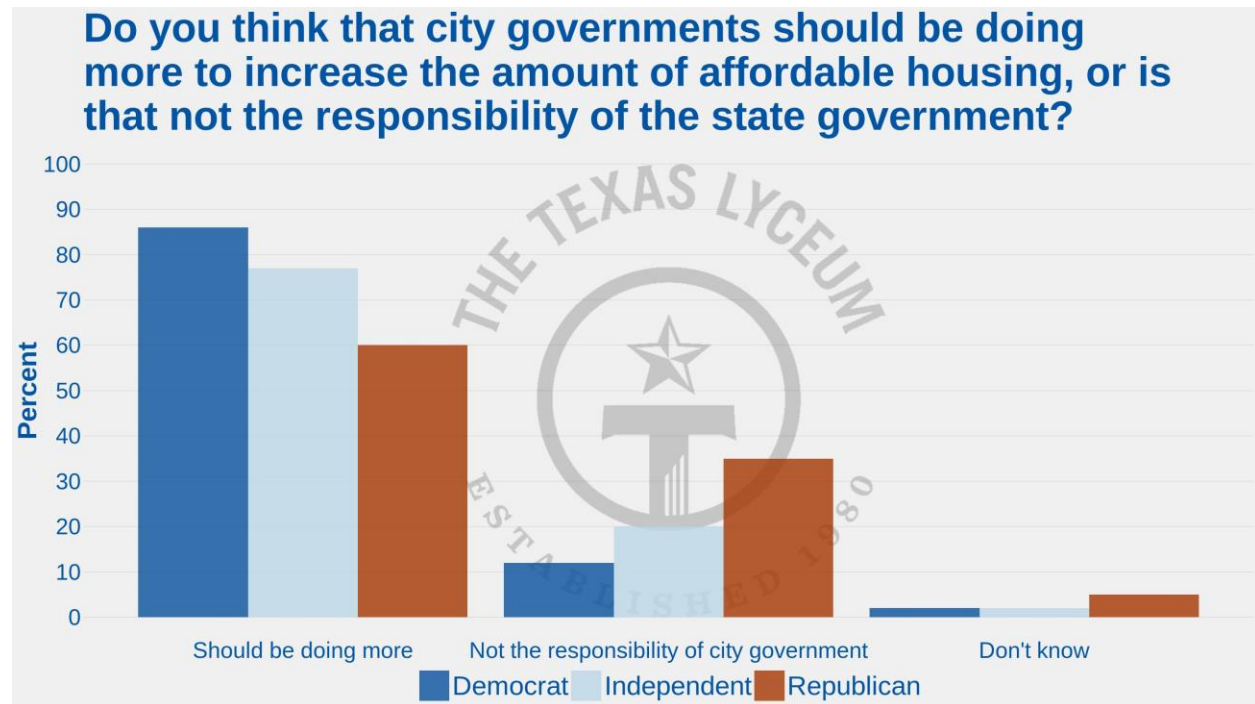
Politically, Democrats and Independents are significantly more likely than Republicans to endorse more state involvement. Among Democrats, 84% say that the state should be doing more to increase the affordable housing stock. Among independents, 75%. Among Texas Republicans, 49% say that the state should be doing more to increase the amount of affordable housing compared to 46% who say that this is not the responsibility of state government.



When it comes to involvement by city governments, the pattern is much the same, but with even more support for increased involvement. Overall, 74% of Texas adults say that city governments should be doing more to increase the amount of affordable housing, with only 22% saying that this is not the responsibility of city government. Again, majorities of owners (69%), renters (84%), urban (82%), suburban (70%), rural (71%), Anglo (69%), Hispanic (76%), and African American (82%) Texans think that city governments should be doing more.

Somewhat surprisingly, there's also broad political support for increased city involvement in the provision of affordable housing, with 86% of Democrats, 77% of independents, and 60% of Republican adults saying that city governments should be doing more to increase

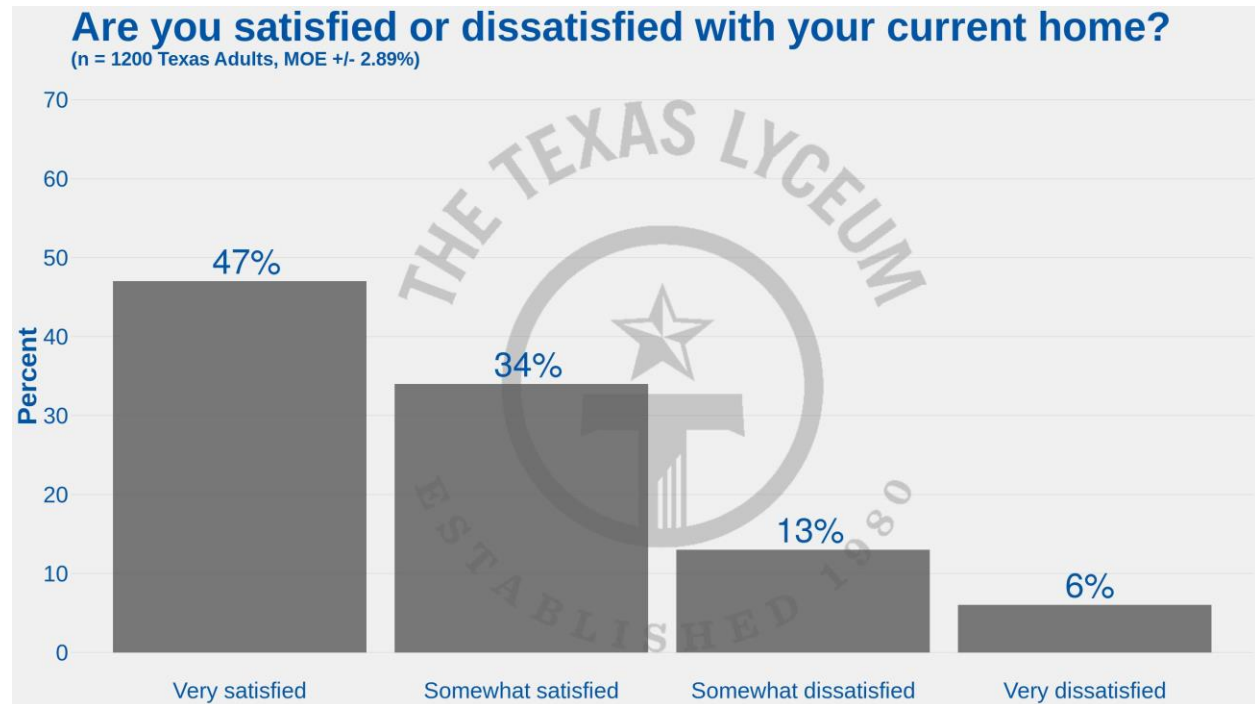
the amount of affordable housing. Even among self-described conservatives, a majority, 64%, say that the cities should be doing more.





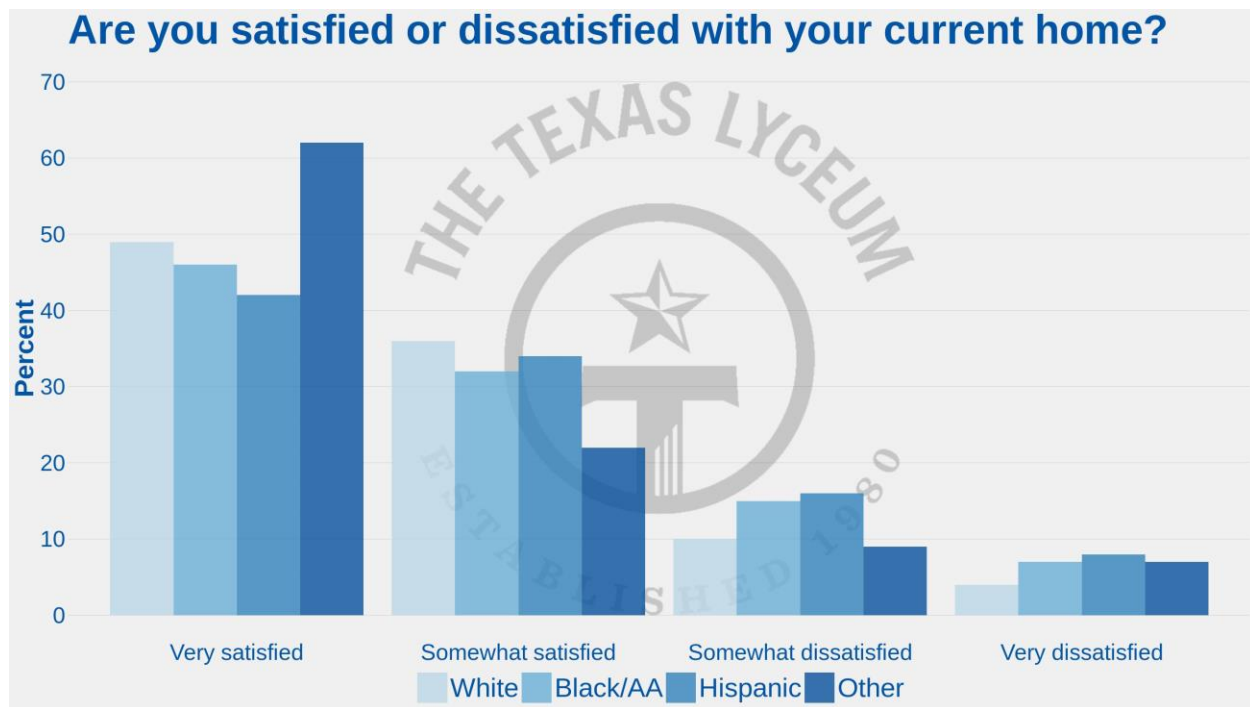
## Housing Satisfaction

Despite the issue of affordability, 81% of Texans said that they are either "very" (47%) or "somewhat" (34%) satisfied with their current home.



Owners expressed significantly higher satisfaction with their current housing than did renters in Texas. Among homeowners, 65% said that they are "very satisfied" with their current housing, with an additional 28% saying that they're "somewhat satisfied." By contrast, only 17% of renters said that they are "very satisfied" with their current housing along with 44% who say that they are "somewhat satisfied."

Satisfaction didn't differ significantly based on urban, suburban, or rural geographies. Unsurprisingly given the impact of life stage on home ownership, satisfaction with housing showed a clear relationship to the age of the respondent, with 27% of Texans under 30 saying that they are "very satisfied" with their current housing, compared to 39% of Texans aged 30 to 44, 57% of those aged 45 to 64, and 71% of those over the age of 65.



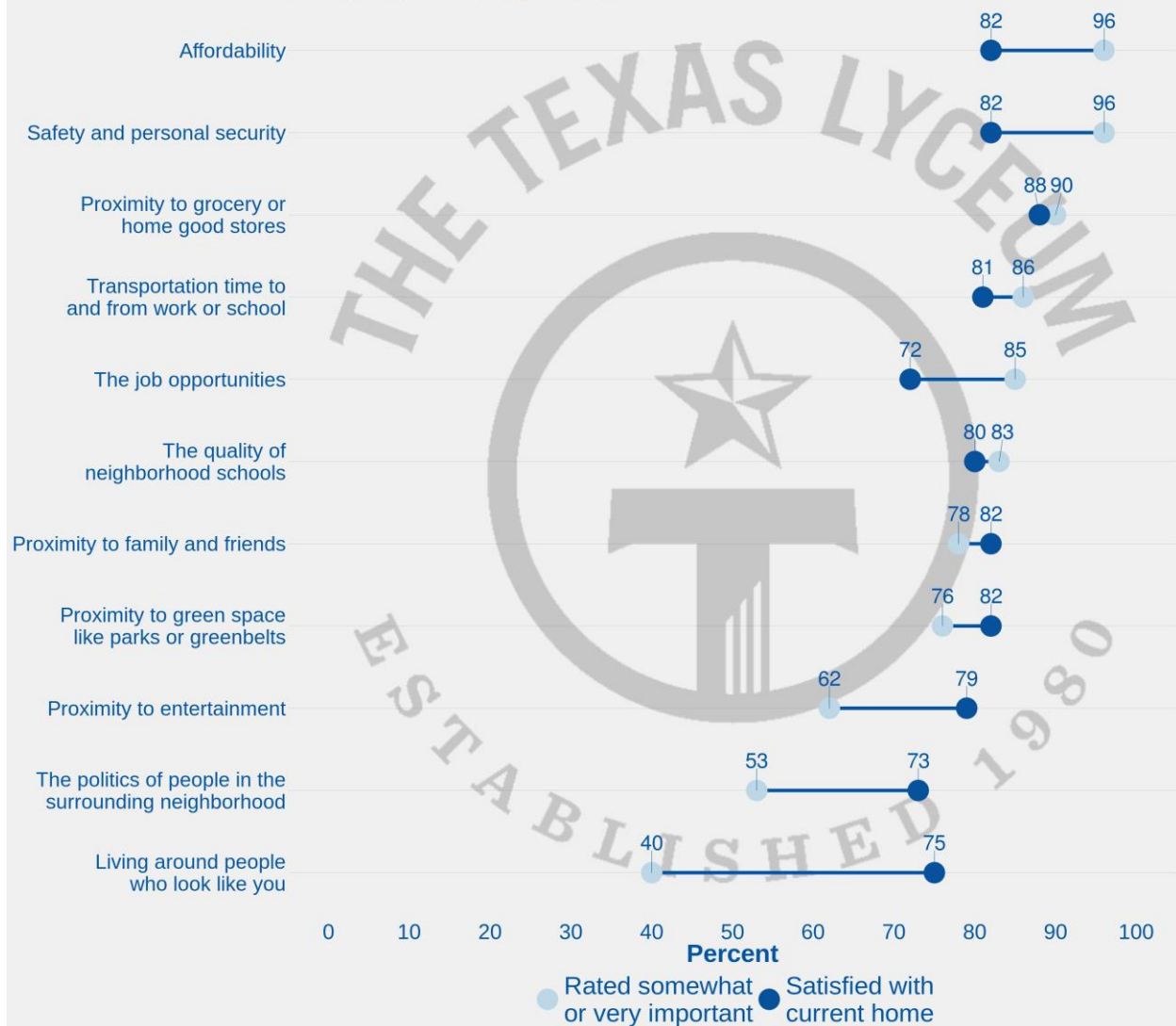
Anglos were slightly more likely to say that they were "very satisfied" with their housing (49%) than were African American (46%) or Hispanic Texans (42%). Texans with a college degree were more likely to say that they are "very satisfied" with their homes than were Texans without a college degree (57% to 41%); while Texans who make more than \$40,000 per year were 28-points more likely to say that they're "very satisfied" with their housing than were Texans making less than \$40,000 per year (59% to 31%).

Asked to rate the importance of different factors that people consider when looking at neighborhoods where they might live, "affordability" and "safety and personal security" unsurprisingly topped the list of factors rated "very" or "somewhat important" by Texas adults. The third most important factor according to Texans is "proximity to grocery and home goods stores", rated important by 90% of Texas adults, followed by "transportation time to and from work or school" (86%), job opportunities (85%), the quality of the neighborhood schools (83%), proximity to family and friends (78%), proximity to green spaces (76%), proximity to entertainment (62%), the politics of people in the surrounding neighborhood (53%), and finally, living around people who look like them (40%).

On a subsequent item, respondents were presented with the same list of neighborhood features and asked how satisfied they are with each of them in their current living situation. Overall, Texans expressed satisfaction with each of the features measured, with between 72% and 88% satisfaction overall.

## Importance of Neighborhood Features when Choosing Where to Live; Satisfaction with Current Housing

(n = 1200 Texas Adults, MOE +/- 2.89%)



However, there was a 14-point gap between the share of Texans who say that affordability is very or somewhat important and the share who say that they are satisfied with the affordability of their current home (96% to 82%). Likewise, there is an identical 14-point gap between those who say that safety and personal security are very or somewhat important and the share who say that they're satisfied with their current housing. This gap is far larger than the one and five-point gap, respectively, between those who rate proximity to grocery stores as important and their satisfaction with that proximity, and those who rate transportation time to and from work or school as important and their satisfaction with that commute time.

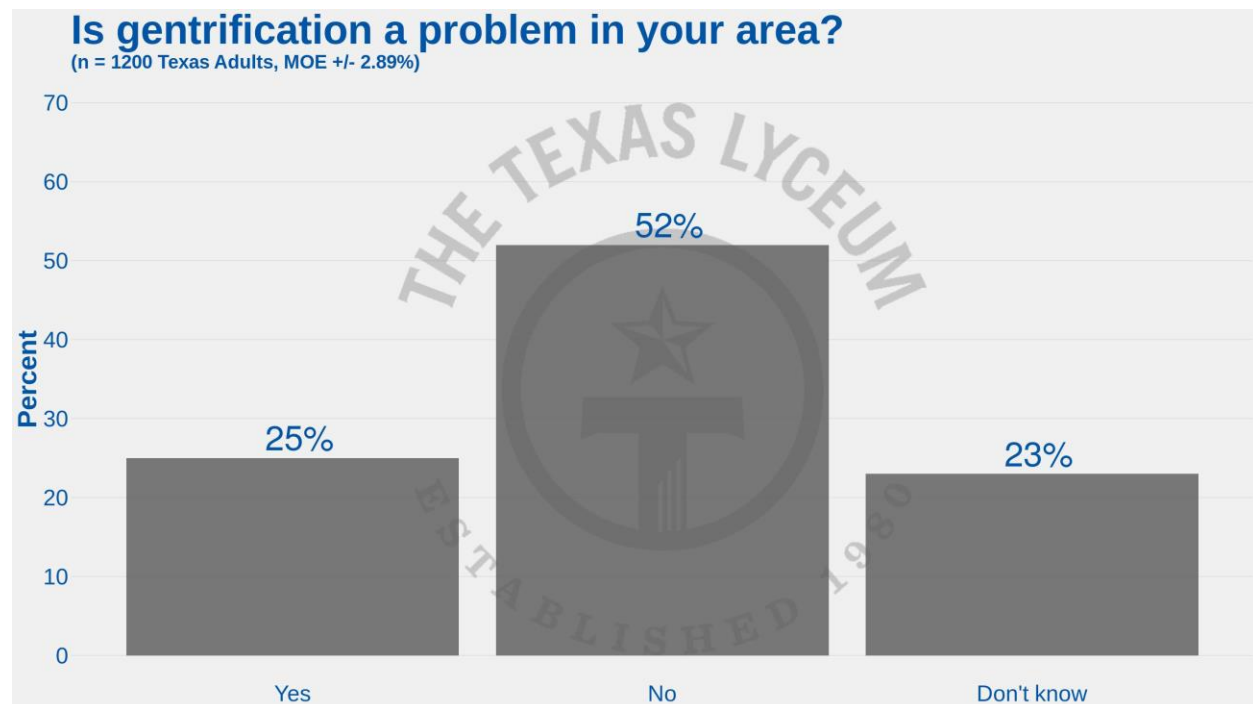
A slightly larger gap emerges between those who say that job opportunities are very or somewhat important, 85%, and those who are satisfied with their proximity, 72%. Similar shares of Texans say that the quality of neighborhood schools is important, 83%, as say that they are satisfied with the quality of neighborhood schools, 80%.

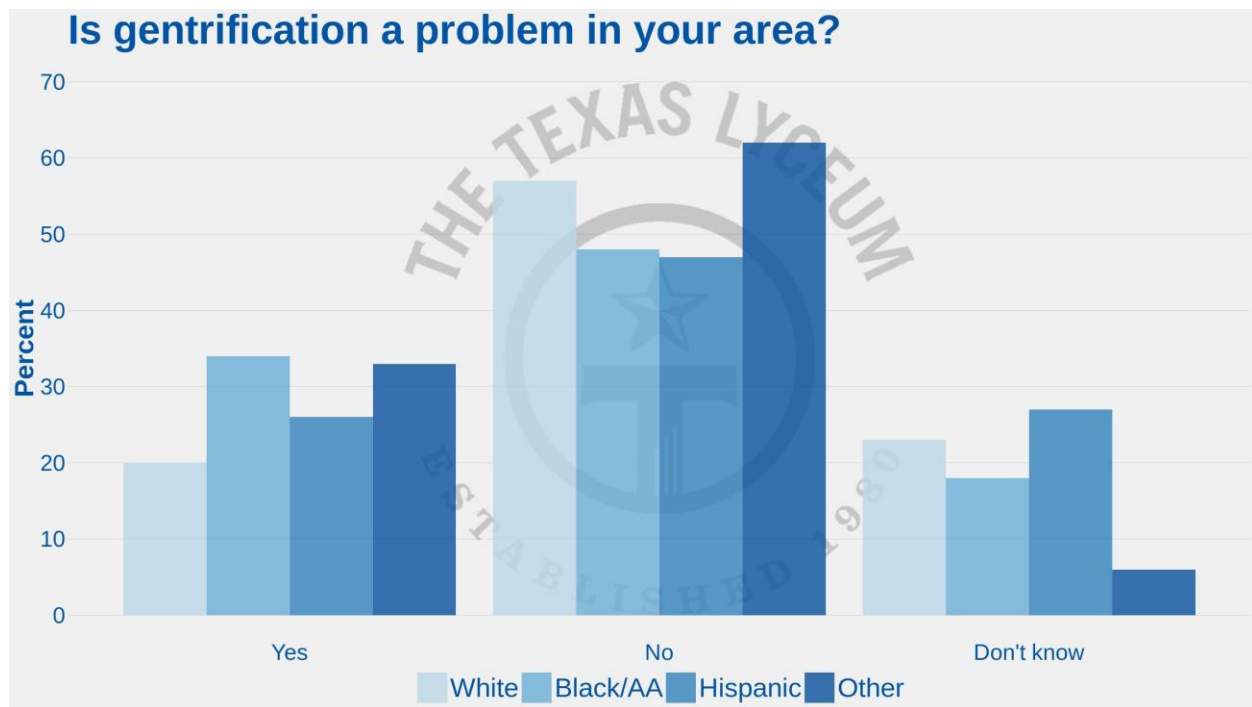
For the other items tested, satisfaction outranked importance, with more Texans satisfied with their proximity to friends and family, green spaces, and entertainment than say it's important.

Finally, despite the fact that Texans were less inclined to say that the politics of the surrounding neighborhood, and living around people who look like them are important, significantly larger shares are satisfied with the politics of the surrounding neighborhood and the relative homogeneity or diversity of their neighborhood.

## Gentrification

Overall, 25% of Texans say that gentrification is a problem in the area where they live, with higher levels of concern reported in urban, 32%, compared with suburban or rural geographies (21% each, respectively). African American Texans are more likely than Hispanic or Anglo Texans to identify gentrification as a problem in their area.





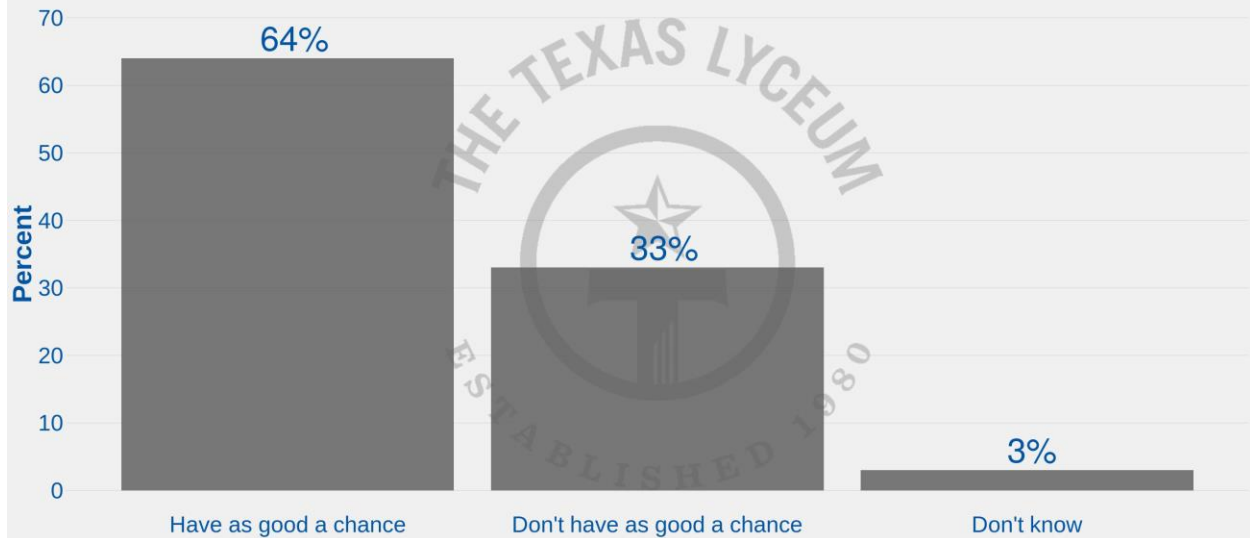
Among the 25% of Texans who say that gentrification is a problem in their area, 60% say that it is a “major problem” compared with only 36% who say that it is a “minor problem”. Among Hispanics who say that gentrification is happening in their area, 68% say that it is a major problem, compared to 58% of African American, and 56% of Anglo Texans.

## Housing Equity

Asked, "In general, do you think that racial and ethnic minorities have as good a chance as white people to get any housing they can afford in your community, or don't you think they have as good a chance?" 64% of Texas adults said that racial and ethnic minorities have as good a chance as white people to get housing they can afford in the area where that respondent lives, compared to 33% who say that they don't have as good a chance.

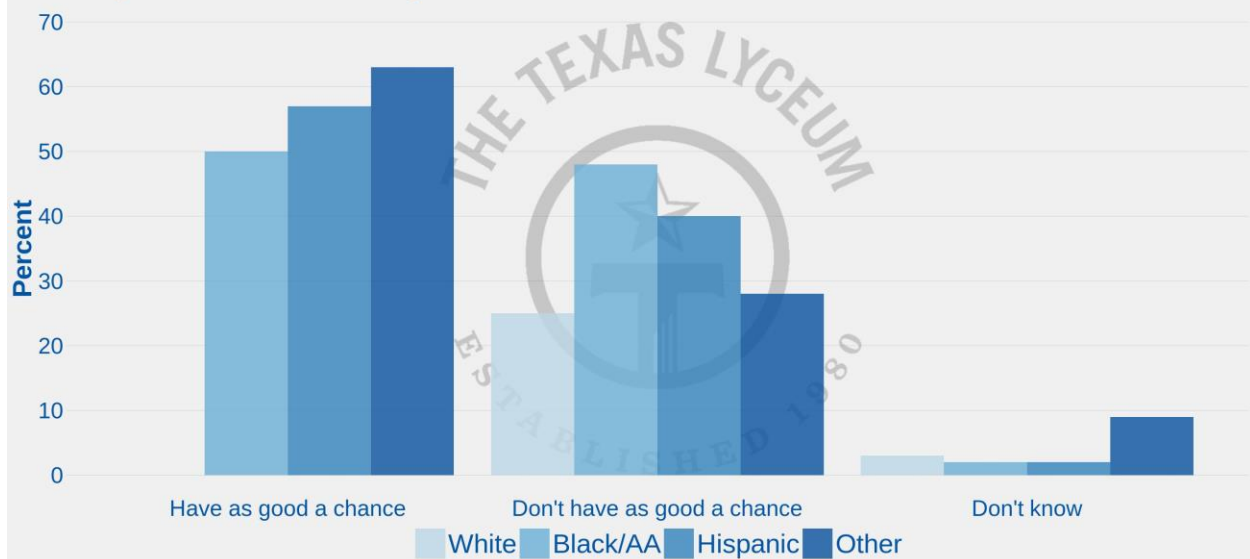
## Do you think that racial and ethnic minorities have as good a chance as white people to get any housing they can afford in your community?

(n = 1200 Texas Adults, MOE +/- 2.89%)



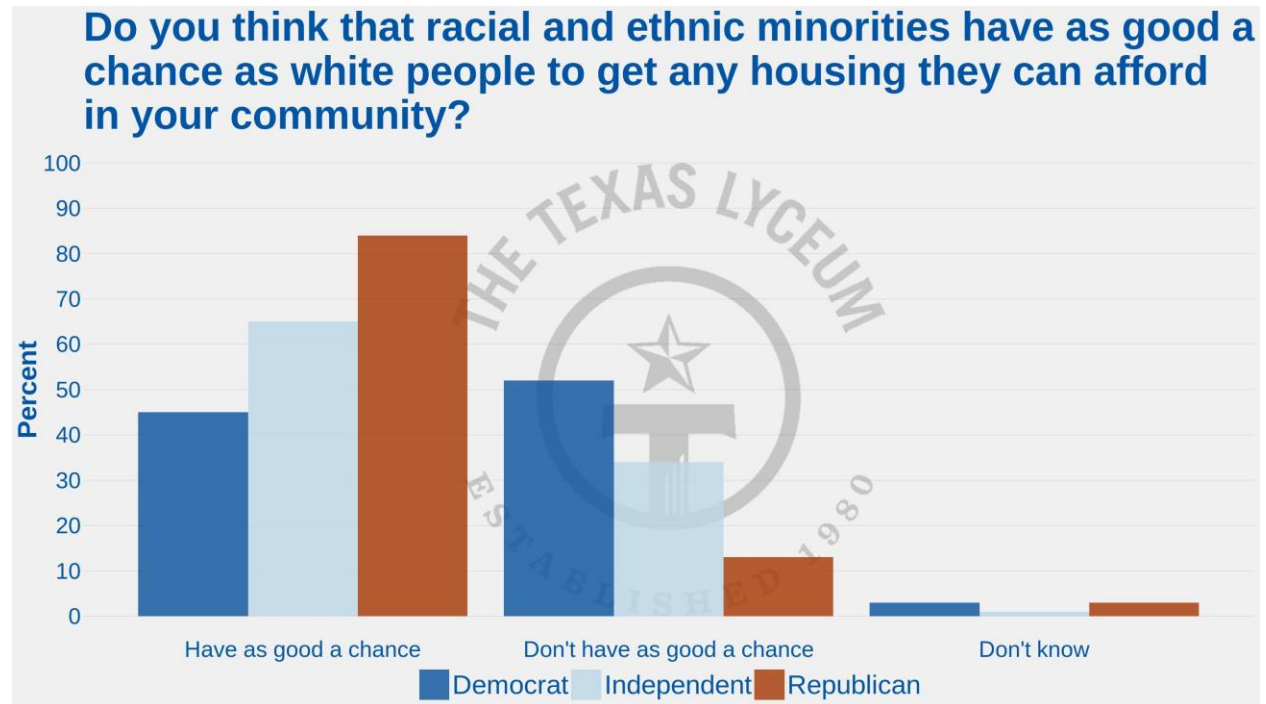
However, while 73% of Anglo Texans said that racial and ethnic minorities have as good a chance as white people at getting any housing they can afford in their community, 48% of African American and 40% of Hispanic Texans said that racial and ethnic minorities don't have as good a chance as white people at getting housing, even if they can afford it.

## Do you think that racial and ethnic minorities have as good a chance as white people to get any housing they can afford in your community?



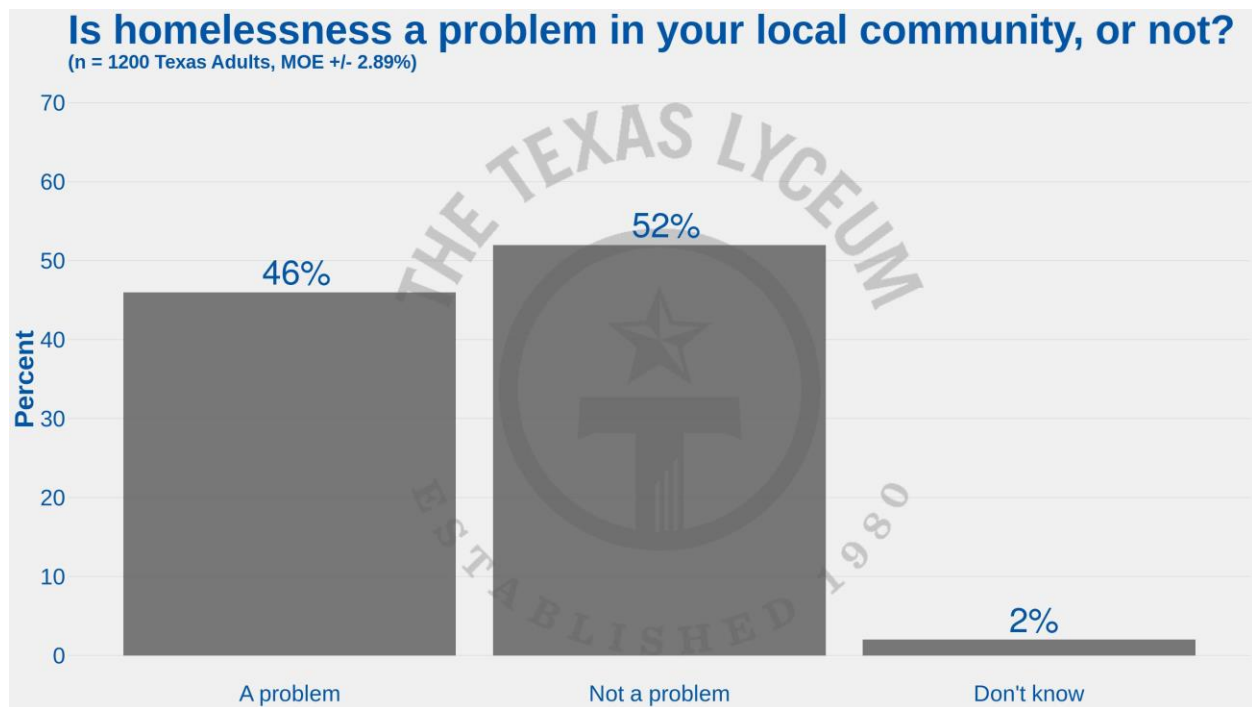


While there weren't many other differences in attitudes toward the equity of housing availability by demographic or socioeconomic group, there were large partisan differences in perceptions of minority access to housing. While Democrats were roughly split in their opinions on this item, with 45% saying that racial and ethnic minorities have as good a chance of getting housing as Anglos and 52% saying that they don't have as good a chance, 84% of Republicans said that racial and ethnic minorities do have as good a chance as white people to get any housing they can afford in their neighborhoods.



## Homelessness

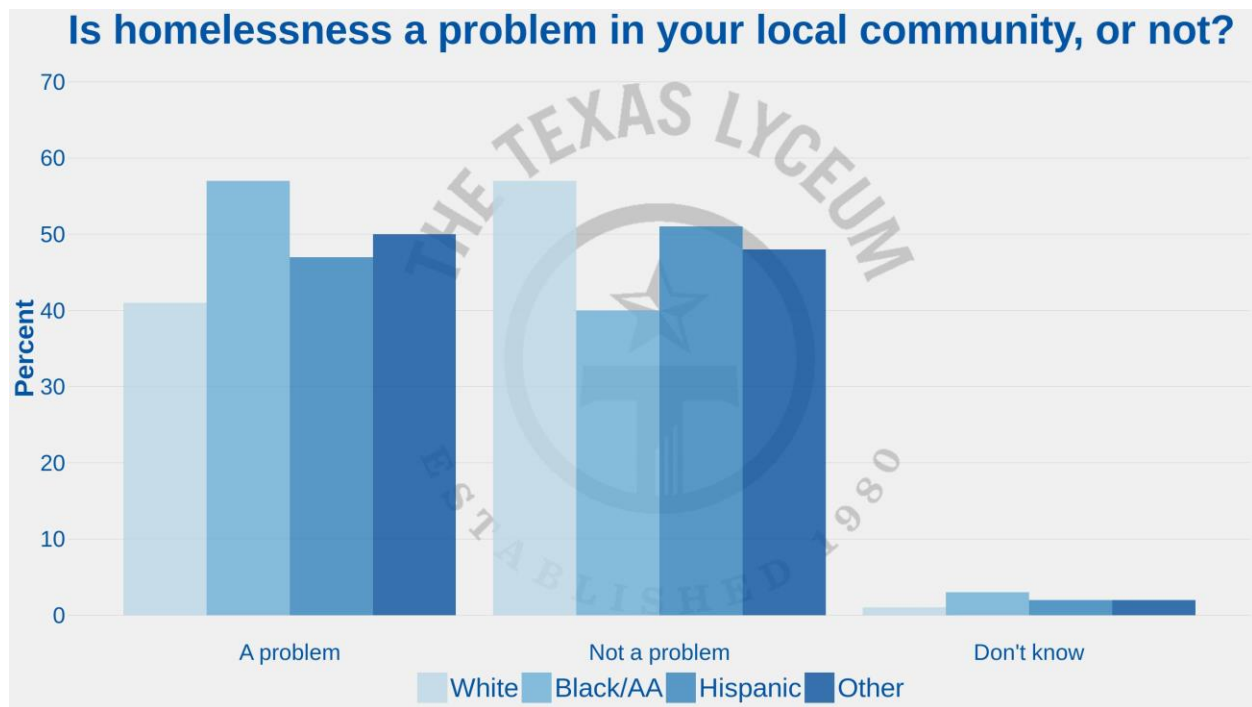
Overall, 46% of Texans say that homelessness is a problem in their local community, with a slightly higher share, 52%, saying that it is not a problem where they live. Among those who say that homelessness is a problem in their community, 62% say that it is a “major problem” compared to 38% who say that it is a “minor problem.”



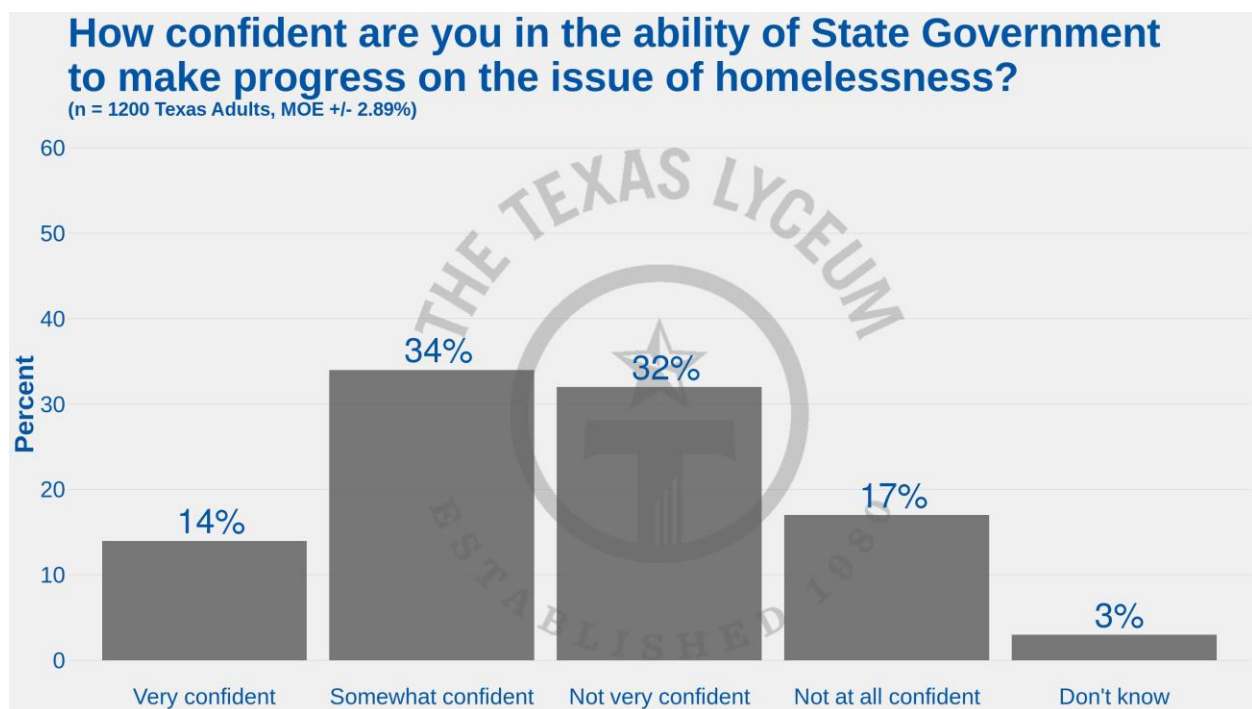
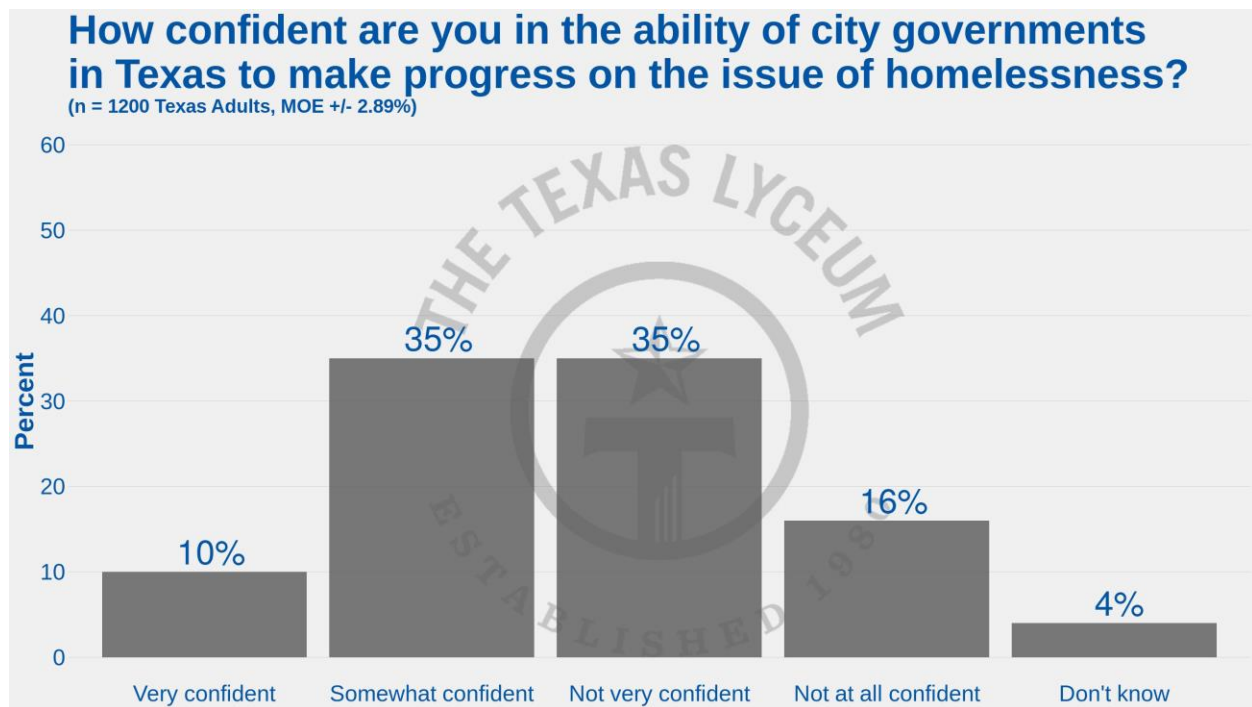
Unsurprisingly, homelessness is a more visible problem in Texas' urban geographies, where 63% of Texans say that homelessness is a problem, compared with 40% of those who say that they live in a suburban community, and 33% of those who say that they live in a rural area. The magnitude of the problem is similarly experienced, with 69% of urban Texans saying that homelessness is a major problem, compared to 55% of suburban, and 59% of rural Texans.

African Americans are most likely to say that homelessness is a problem in their community (57%), followed by Hispanic (47%), and then Anglo Texans (41%). Among African Americans who say that homelessness is a problem in their community 74% say that it is a major problem, along with 62% of Hispanics and 57% of Anglos.





Asked to assess their confidence in both the state and city government's respective abilities to make progress on the homelessness issue, Texans give mixed reviews of their governing bodies. Overall, 45% of Texans say that they have confidence in city governments to make progress on the issue of homelessness, similar to the share that say they have confidence in state government's ability, 48%. Slightly more Texans lack confidence in state government, 59%, than lack confidence in city government, 51%. However, only 10% and 14% of Texans said that they are "very confident" that city and state governments, respectively, can make progress on the homelessness issue.



Politically, Republicans were more likely to be confident in both city and state governments' ability to address homelessness.

## Methodology

From January 10-19, 2020, The Texas Lyceum conducted a 1000 person telephone survey of adult citizens from the state of Texas. The survey utilized a stratified probability sample design, with respondents being randomly selected at the level of the household and questioned by live interviewers. The survey also employed a randomized cell phone supplement, with 60 percent of completed interviews being conducted among cell phone only or cell phone dominant households. A Spanish-language instrument was developed and bilingual interviewers offered respondents a chance to participate in English or Spanish. On average, respondents completed the interview in 15 minutes. To insure an appropriate sub-sample of unregistered citizens, a supplement of 200 interviews among Texas adults confirmed as unregistered was completed online. This yields a total statewide sample of 1,200 adults, 920 of whom are registered voters according to self-reports. The final data set is weighted by race/ethnicity, age and gender to achieve representativeness as defined by the Texas Department State Health Services 2019 population projections for non-election specific items. For items covering voting preferences in the 2020 Texas primary and general elections, the responses of registered voters are weighted by race/ethnicity, age and gender to achieve representativeness of the state's registered voter population. The overall margin of error for the poll is +/- 2.83 percentage points for the full sample and +/-3.23 percentage points for registered voters, with a larger margin of error for sub-samples.

## The Texas Lyceum

The Texas Lyceum has committed to annual probability samples of the state of Texas to bolster its understanding of public opinion on crucial policy issues. The professional rationale for the Texas Lyceum Poll is straightforward: a non-partisan, high quality, scientific survey designed to provide (1) specific data points on issues of interest, and (2) a time series of key demographics, attitudes, and opinions. Towards this end, the trademark of the Texas Lyceum Poll is transparency. Top-line and detailed cross-tabular results of each poll will be made available on the Texas Lyceum website at [www.texaslyceum.org](http://www.texaslyceum.org).

The Texas Lyceum, now 40 years strong, is a non-profit, non-partisan statewide leadership organization focused on identifying the next generation of Texas leaders. The Texas Lyceum consists of 96 men and women from throughout the state. Directors begin their service while under the age of 46 and have demonstrated leadership in their community and profession, together with a deep commitment to Texas.

The Texas Lyceum acts as a catalyst to bring together diverse opinions and expertise to focus on national and state issues, and seeks to emphasize constructive private sector, public sector, and individual responses to the issues. To accomplish these purposes, the Lyceum conducts periodic public forums, commissions The Texas Lyceum Poll, and convenes programs for the Directors to explore and discuss key economic and social issues of the state and nation.

# TEXAS LYCEUM POLL

## 2020 Texas Statewide Survey

N=1,200 ADULTS

MOE=+/-2.83 PERCENTAGE POINTS (UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

CELL PHONE SUPPLEMENT (n=600)

ONLINE SUPPLEMENT (n=200)

BILINGUAL INSTRUMENT/INTERVIEWERS

January 10-19, 2020

*Results may not sum to 100% due to rounding*

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### **SECTION III: ISSUES & POLICY**

*Now, we're interested in learning more about your views on housing in Texas...*

Q19. Do you currently own or rent your home?

- |                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| 1. Own                   | 62% |
| 2. Rent                  | 36  |
| 3. DON'T KNOW/REFUSED/NA | 2   |

Q20. [IF Q19 = "2. Rent"] Do you plan on buying a home in the next five years?

*(n = 432, MOE +/- 4.71%)*

- |           |     |
|-----------|-----|
| 1. Yes    | 59% |
| 2. No     | 40  |
| 3. Unsure | 2   |

Q21. Do you think that buying a home is a good financial investment?

- |           |     |
|-----------|-----|
| 1. Yes    | 87% |
| 2. No     | 10  |
| 3. Unsure | 3   |

Q22. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your current home? *Would that be somewhat or very [satisfied/dissatisfied]?*

- |                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| 1. Very satisfied        | 47% |
| 2. Somewhat satisfied    | 34  |
| 3. Somewhat dissatisfied | 13  |
| 4. Very dissatisfied     | 6   |
| 5. DON'T KNOW/REFUSED/NA | 0   |

Q23. When deciding where to buy or rent a home, how important are each of the following: very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not at all important? **[RANDOMIZE A-K]**

	<b>Very important</b>	<b>Somewhat important</b>	<b>Not very important</b>	<b>Not at all important</b>
<b>A. The quality of neighborhood schools</b>	62	21	8	8
<b>B. The job opportunities</b>	61	24	6	9
<b>C. Proximity to family and friends</b>	41	37	5	17
<b>D. Affordability</b>	82	14	1	3
<b>E. Proximity to entertainment</b>	25	37	11	28
<b>F. Proximity to grocery or home good stores</b>	57	33	2	7
<b>G. Proximity to green space like parks or greenbelts</b>	39	37	7	17
<b>H. Safety and personal security</b>	84	12	1	3
<b>I. Transportation time to and from work or school</b>	58	28	7	7
<b>J. Living around people who look like you</b>	19	21	32	28
<b>K. The politics of people in the surrounding neighborhood</b>	25	28	20	28

Q24. Now, thinking about where you're currently living, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with each of the following:  
[RANDOMIZE A-K]

	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	No opinion
<b>A. The quality of neighborhood schools</b>	80	17	3
<b>B. The job opportunities</b>	72	25	3
<b>C. Proximity to family and friends</b>	82	16	1
<b>D. Affordability</b>	82	17	1
<b>E. Proximity to entertainment</b>	79	18	3
<b>F. Proximity to grocery or home good stores</b>	88	11	1
<b>G. Proximity to green space like parks or greenbelts</b>	82	17	2
<b>H. Safety and personal security</b>	82	17	1
<b>I. Transportation time to and from work or school</b>	81	16	3
<b>J. Living around people who look like you</b>	75	17	8
<b>K. The politics of people in the surrounding neighborhood</b>	73	21	6

Q25. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: *I spend too much of my income on housing.*

- |                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| 1. Agree                 | 44% |
| 2. Disagree              | 55  |
| 3. DON'T KNOW/REFUSED/NA | 2   |

Q26. Is it easy or is it difficult for a person like yourself to find affordable housing in the area where you live?  
*Would that be very [easy/difficult], or somewhat [easy/difficult]?*

- |                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| 1. Very easy             | 18% |
| 2. Somewhat easy         | 30  |
| 3. Somewhat difficult    | 31  |
| 4. Very difficult        | 18  |
| 5. DON'T KNOW/REFUSED/NA | 3   |

Q27. As you may know “gentrification” is when areas with lower property values are targeted for development and become unaffordable to many current residents of the area. Is gentrification a problem in your area?

- |                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| 1. Yes                   | 25% |
| 2. No                    | 52  |
| 3. DON'T KNOW/REFUSED/NA | 23  |

Q28. [ASK IF Q27== “1. Yes”] Is it a major or a minor problem?  
(*n* = 295, *MOE* +/- 5.71%)

- |                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| 1. Major problem         | 60% |
| 2. Minor problem         | 36  |
| 3. DON'T KNOW/REFUSED/NA | 4   |

Q29A. Do you think that Texas State Government should be doing more to increase the amount of affordable housing, or is that not the responsibility of the state government?

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1. Should be doing more                       | 68% |
| 2. Not the responsibility of state government | 27  |
| 3. DON'T KNOW/REFUSED/NA                      | 4   |

Q29B. Do you think that city governments should be doing more to increase the amount of affordable housing, or is that not the responsibility of city government?

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 1. Should be doing more                      | 74% |
| 2. Not the responsibility of city government | 22  |
| 3. DON'T KNOW/REFUSED/NA                     | 4   |

Q30. In general, do you think that racial and ethnic minorities have as good a chance as white people to get any housing they can afford in your community, or don't you think they have as good a chance?

- |                                |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Have as good a chance       | 64% |
| 2. Don't have as good a chance | 33  |
| 3. DON'T KNOW/REFUSED/NA       | 3   |

*Now, we'd like to ask you a few questions about homelessness...*

Q31. Is homelessness a problem in your local community, or not?

- |                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| 1. A problem             | 46% |
| 2. Not a problem         | 52  |
| 3. DON'T KNOW/REFUSED/NA | 2   |

Q32. [ASK IF Q31== “1. A problem”] Would you say that is a major problem or a minor problem?  
(*n* = 550, *MOE* +/- 4.18%)

- |                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| 1. A major problem       | 62% |
| 2. A minor problem       | 38  |
| 3. DON'T KNOW/REFUSED/NA | 0   |

**[RANDOMIZE Q33A-Q33B]**

Q33A. How confident are you in the ability of city governments in Texas to make progress on the issue of homelessness? **[READ RESPONSE OPTIONS]**

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 1. Very confident                            | 10% |
| 2. Somewhat confident                        | 35  |
| 3. Not very confident                        | 35  |
| 4. Not at all confident                      | 16  |
| 5. DON'T KNOW/REFUSED/NA <b>[DON'T READ]</b> | 4   |

Q33B. How confident are you in the ability of Texas State Government to make progress on the issue of homelessness? **[READ RESPONSE OPTIONS]**

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 1. Very confident                            | 14% |
| 2. Somewhat confident                        | 34  |
| 3. Not very confident                        | 32  |
| 4. Not at all confident                      | 17  |
| 5. DON'T KNOW/REFUSED/NA <b>[DON'T READ]</b> | 3   |

**SECTION V:**

**DEMOGRAPHICS (Texas Adult Sample, n =1200)**

*We're almost done. The final questions are for statistical purposes...*

AGEG.

- |          |     |
|----------|-----|
| 1. 18-29 | 24% |
| 2. 30-44 | 28  |
| 3. 45-64 | 32  |
| 4. 65+   | 17  |

LOCATE. Would you say that you live in an urban, suburban, or rural community?

- |             |     |
|-------------|-----|
| 1. Urban    | 32% |
| 2. Suburban | 45  |
| 3. Rural    | 23  |



MARRIED. What is your current marital status?

1. Never married	35%
2. Married	46
3. Divorced	10
4. Widowed	5
5. Separated	3
6. DON'T KNOW/REFUSED/NA.	1

INCOME. What was your total household income for 2019? **[READ CATEGORIES]**

1. Less than \$15,000	16%
2. \$15,000-\$25,000	13
3. \$25,000-\$40,000	17
4. \$40,000-\$75,000	22
5. \$75,000-\$150,000	18
6. More than \$150,000	7
7. DON'T KNOW/REFUSED/NA.	8

EDOFR. What is the highest level of education you completed? **[READ CATEGORIES AS NECESSARY]**

1. Less than high school	4%
2. High school	29
3. Some college	27
4. College degree	28
5. Post-graduate degree (MA, LLD, PhD)	10
6. DON'T KNOW/REFUSED/NA.	1

RELIGION. What is your religious denomination **[PRON: DEE-NOM-I-NATION]**?

1. Protestant	14%
2. Catholic	23
3. Other Christian	43
4. Jewish	1
5. Muslim, Buddhist, or other non-Christian	5
6. Agnostic/Atheist	10
7. DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	4

FUND. **[IF RELIGION EQ 1]** Would you say that you are evangelical, fundamentalist, or born-again?

1. Yes	61%
2. No	37

RACE. Would you say that you are...

1. White or Anglo	45%
2. Black or African American	12
3. Hispanic	36
4. Other	7

LIBCON. Generally speaking, would you say that you are...

1. Liberal	22%
2. Moderate, or	38
3. Conservative.	37
4. DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	3

PID3.

**Adults**

1. Democrat	42%
2. Independent	20
3. Republican	38

PID7.

**Adults**

1. Strong Democrat	20%
2. Weak Democrat	13
3. Lean Democrat	8
4. Independent	20
5. Lean Republican	7
6. Weak Republican	11
7. Strong Republican	20

GENDER. (BY OBSERVATION)

1. MALE	49%
2. FEMALE	51

*Thank you very much for your time today/this evening! Have a good day/evening*