

**12<sup>th</sup> Michigan Policy Insiders Panel (MPIP)  
And  
88<sup>th</sup> State of the State Survey (SOSS)  
Brief Report**

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## OVERVIEW

This report is a summary of key findings from The Michigan Policy Insiders Panel (MPIP) and recent State of the State Survey (SOSS). These two web-based surveys were run in Winter 2024. Most of the sections are a comparison of the two populations on the same or similar questions. A few of the results reported were specific to SOSS respondents or MPIP respondents.

MPIP is a project of Michigan State University's Institute for Public Policy and Social Research (IPPSR), in conjunction with the Center for Local, State, and Urban Policy (CLOSUP) at the University of Michigan. The goal of this project is to understand how policymakers learn about state problems, develop political influence, and interact to produce policy solutions.

The targeted population for the MPIP panel included all persons defined as "political insiders" in the State of Michigan. This group included high-ranking members of state government agencies, current members of Michigan's Legislature and staff assistants, association and corporate lobbyists, state relations officers, think tanks and public relations professionals, and state political media personnel. The panel, originally created in 2016, continues to be expanded. The most recent invitations to join the panel were sent in March 2024.

The 12th round of the MPIP Survey, was fielded between February 9, 2024 and March 12, 2024. Email invitations were sent to 765 MPIP panel members on February 9 and reminder emails were sent on February 14, February 22, February 26, and March 6 to those who had not yet completed the questionnaire by the time of the reminder. Of those sent invites, 85 emails bounced, failed to deliver, or were refused. A total of 360 panel members at least opened their email. Of those 360 panel members, 207 accessed the survey (27.1 percent of the panelists) and 154 completed plus an additional ten were far enough along to be counted as partially complete and were included in the analysis. Of the 207 who accessed the survey, 74.4 percent completed it. The overall completion rate for the study is 24.1 percent<sup>1</sup>. MPIP panel respondents will be referred to as "MPIP Insiders" throughout the report.

This report also summarizes key findings from the most recent SOSS, a Michigan general adult population survey. The survey has been run since 1994 either as a Random-digit Dial (RDD) telephone survey (1994 - 2020) or as a YouGov non-probability web panel survey (2020 - current). Due to the difference in methodology between the telephone mode and the web panel mode, comparisons between the telephone mode and the web panel mode will not be reported.

The current SOSS (Wave 88) was completed as a YouGov panel survey with data collection from January 5, 2024 to January 24, 2024. Invitations were initially sent to 5,939 adult Michigan residents and 1,209 interviews were completed by adult Michigan residents. The response rate for this round of SOSS was 21.5%<sup>2</sup>. The final dataset included 1,000 cases after the calibration process used to assign weights was completed. Data was weighted using the "weight" variable for all analysis unless otherwise stated. SOSS respondents will be referred to as "SOSS respondents" or "general public" throughout the report.

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<sup>1</sup> The formula for calculating the completion rate was Completed Interviews (CI) divided by the sum of Completed Interviews (CI), Respondent Refusals (R), and Non Interviews (NI) minus Ineligible Respondents (IE) (respondents who after selection into the sample are determined not to meet study criteria). The 84 respondents whose emails were not delivered or were duplicate emails were eliminated from the denominator. The completion rate for this study is calculated as  $(154+10)/(765-84) = .241$ .

<sup>2</sup> Response rate was calculated by YouGov using AAPOR RR3.

# RESULTS

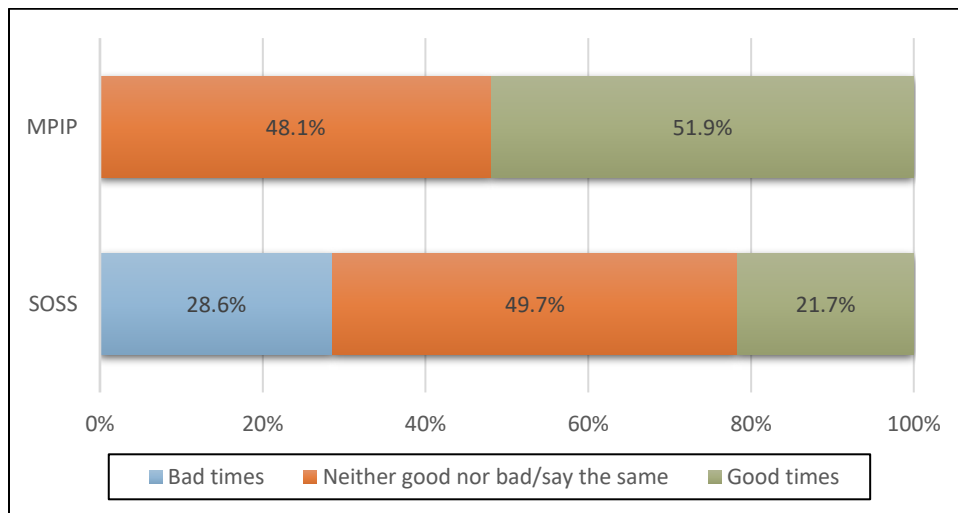
## Section A. Economic Optimism

Both MPIP Insiders and SOSS respondents were asked about their expectations for certain economic indicators for their community and the entire country over the next 12 months. In addition, SOSS respondents were asked three extra questions related to economic expectations.

Both MPIP Insiders and SOSS respondents were asked *“Now turning to business conditions in your community, do you think that during the next twelve months your community will have good times financially, or bad times financially?”*

The responses to this item are summarized in Figure 1. MPIP Insiders were much more optimistic of the future financial situation in their communities than the general population.

Figure 1: Reported Expected Financial Situation in Community, Over Next 12 Months (MPIP and SOSS)



Sample sizes: MPIP = 133, SOSS = 998

### Key Points:

- Over half of the MPIP Insiders predicted that their community would see good times in the next 12 months while only one-fifth of SOSS respondents reported that.
- Over a quarter of the SOSS respondents anticipated that their community would face bad times in the coming 12 months, but no MPIP respondent felt that their community would be facing bad times.

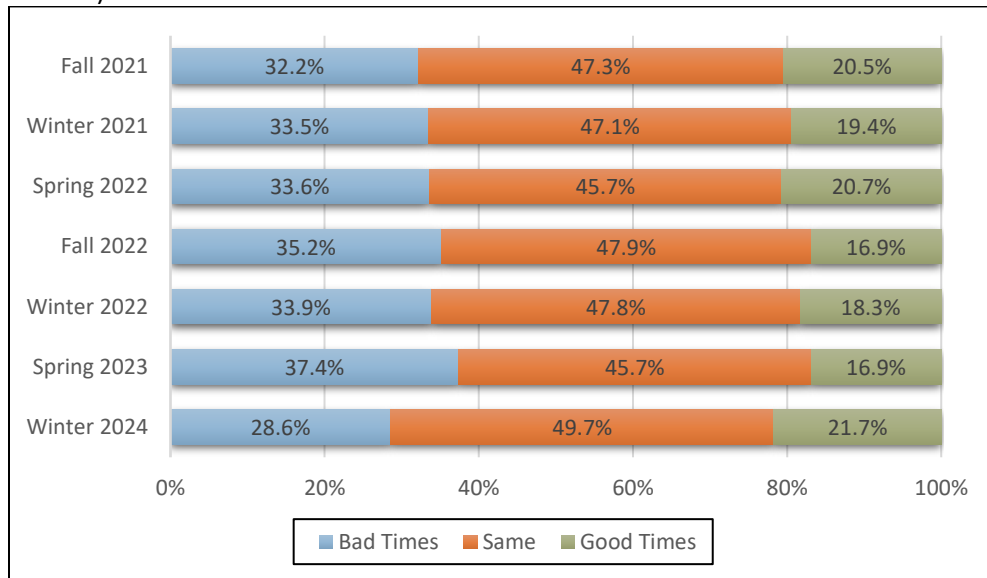
This question has been asked of SOSS respondents since the beginning of the survey. Figure 2 presents the results for the last seven waves of SOSS.

### Key Points:

- The more pessimistic attitude of SOSS respondents appears constant in all seven waves 29 to 37 percent of the respondents believing that their community would experience bad times in the next twelve months. n

- Winter 2024 shows a slight increase in optimism compared to the last several years with 71 percent of the respondents stating that they at least expected their present financial situation to stay the same or improve over the next 12 months.

Figure 2: Reported Expected Financial Situation in Community, Over Next 12 Months (Longitudinal, only SOSS respondents)

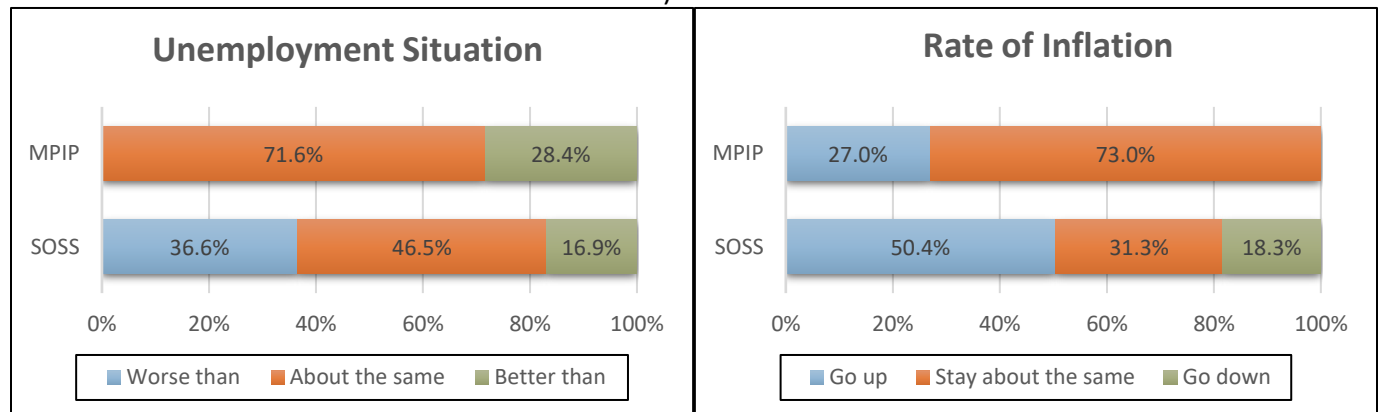


Both MPIP and SOSS respondents were also asked:

- “Twelve months from now, do you expect the unemployment situation in this country to be better than, worse than, or about the same as it was in the last 12 months?”
- “During the next twelve months, do you think the rate of inflation in this country will go up, will go down, or will stay about the same as it was in the past 12 months?”

Figure 3 reports the results for these two variables for MPIP Insiders and SOSS respondents. As with their outlook on their communities’ economic situation, MPIP Insiders were much more optimistic in terms of unemployment and the rate of inflation.

Figure 3. Reported Expected Change in Economic Indicators, Over Next 12 Months (MIP and SOSS)



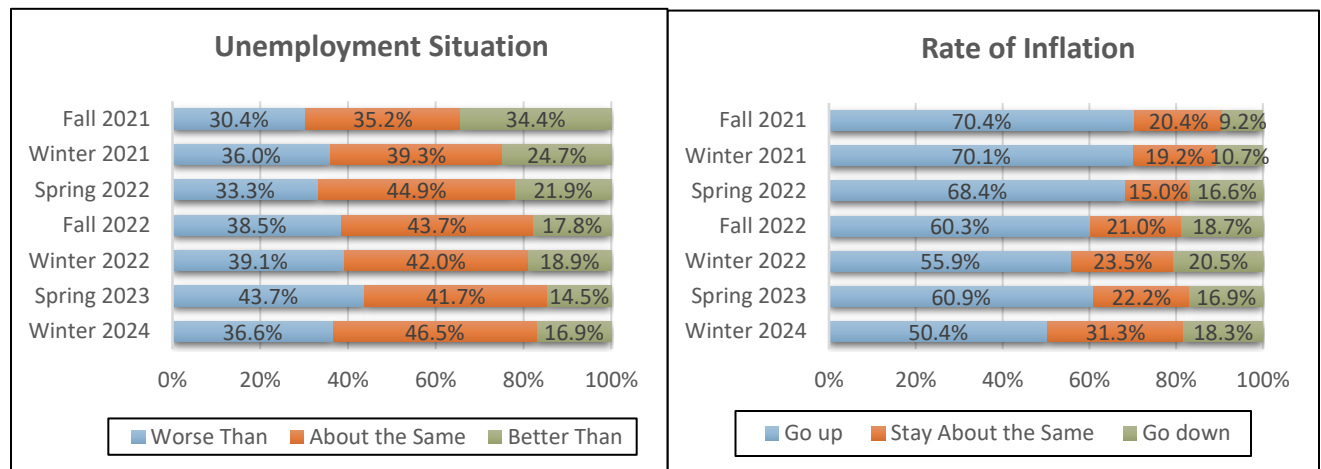
Sample sizes: MPIP = 116/100, SOSS = 997/999

**Key Points:**

- 100 percent of MPIP Insiders predicted that the unemployment situation would stay the same or improve compared to only 63 percent of the SOSS respondents.
- Half of the SOSS respondents believed that the rate of inflation would increase compared to only 27 percent of the MPIP insiders.
- 73 percent of the MPIP respondents predicted that the inflation rate would stay the same, but none of them predicted that it would improve.
- 18 percent of the SOSS respondents believed that the rate of inflation would decrease, but no MPIP Insider believed that.

The same questions have been asked of SOSS respondents since the beginning of the project. Figure 4 reports the results for the past seven rounds of SOSS.

**Figure 4: Reported Expected Change in Economic Indicators, Over Next 12 Months (SOSS Only, Longitudinal)**



**Key Points:**

- Until the most recent round, there has been a general downward trend in the percentage of respondents that felt that unemployment was going to improve in the next 12 months.
- The percentage of respondents who believed that inflation would go up in the next twelve months has generally decreased since Fall 2021.

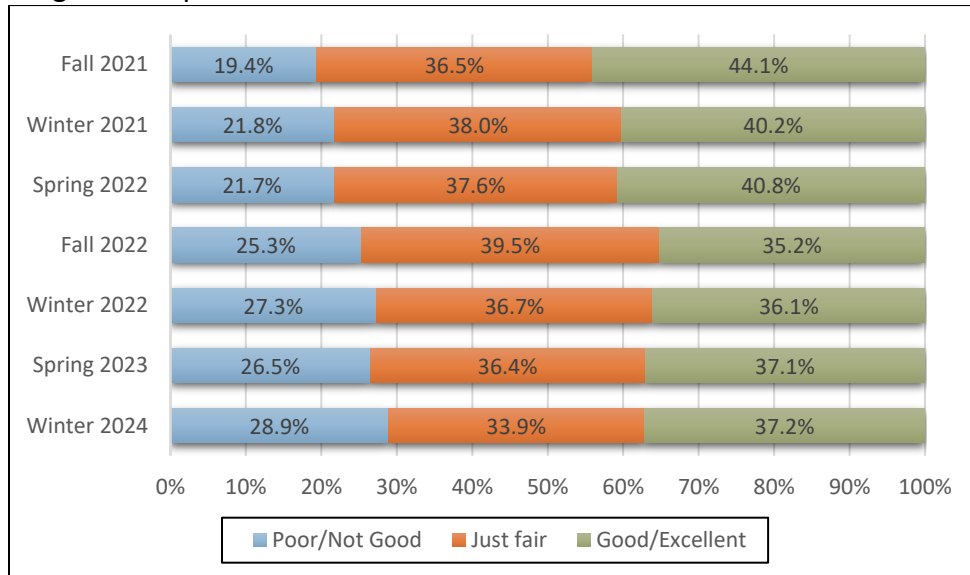
SOSS respondents were asked additional questions about their household financial situation. Though we are unable to compare their responses with those of the MPIP Insiders, we can compare them to previous SOSS rounds.

SOSS respondents were asked about their own household’s financial situation (including family living with them). The questionnaire asked, “How would you rate your household's overall financial situation these days?” (Figure 5).

**Key Points:**

- A general increase over time in the percentage of respondents who stated that their household situation is poor or not good.
- There was no difference in the percentage of SOSS respondents who stated that their household financial situation would be good/excellent for the Spring 2023 SOSS and Winter 2024 SOSS.

Figure 5. Reported Assessment of Current Household Financial Situation

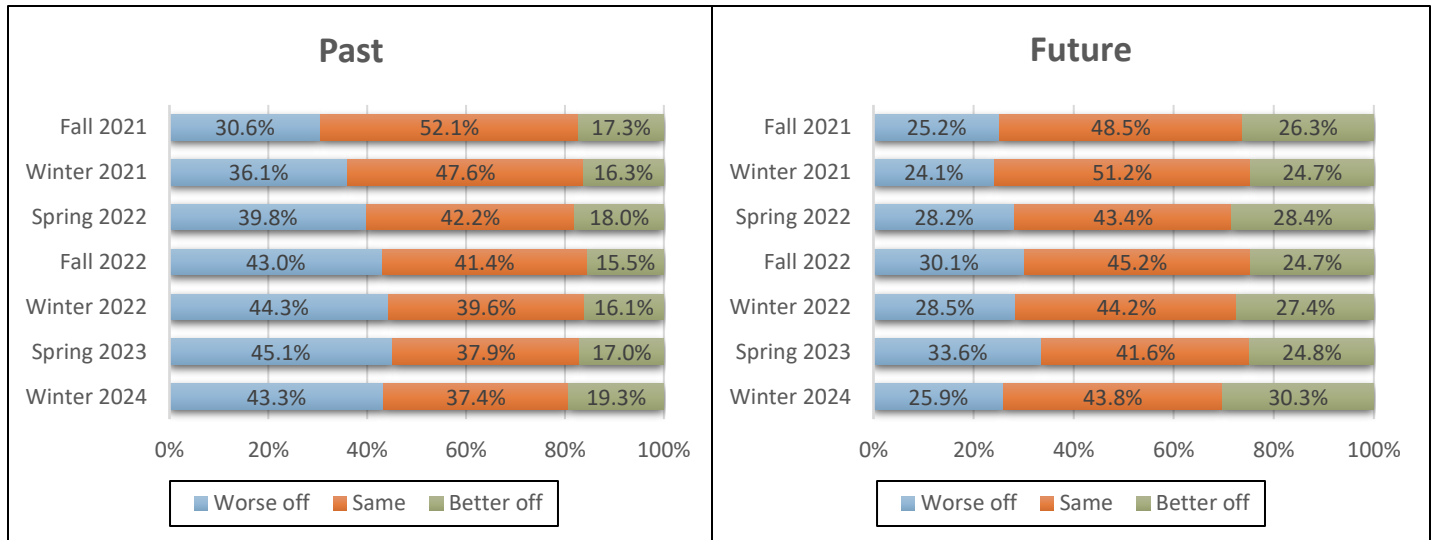


Next, they were asked to compare their current financial situation to both the past and their anticipated future (Figure 6).

- *“Would you say that you (and your family living with you) are better off or worse off financially than you were a year ago?”*
- *“Now looking ahead, do you think that a year from now, you and your family living with you will be better off financially or worse off financially?”*



Figure 6. Reported Assessment of Financial Situation, Compared to Past and Future



**Key Points since Fall 2021:**

- A slight decrease in those that stated they are worse off than a year ago which is the first decrease within the past seven waves.
- A slight increase in percentage that said that they were better off a year ago.
- A large decrease in the percentage that said they believed they would be worse off in the next twelve months compared to the previous four rounds of SOSS.
- A higher percentage of respondents reporting that they believed they would be better off in twelve months than the previous six rounds of SOSS.

**Section B. Assessment of Political Leaders**

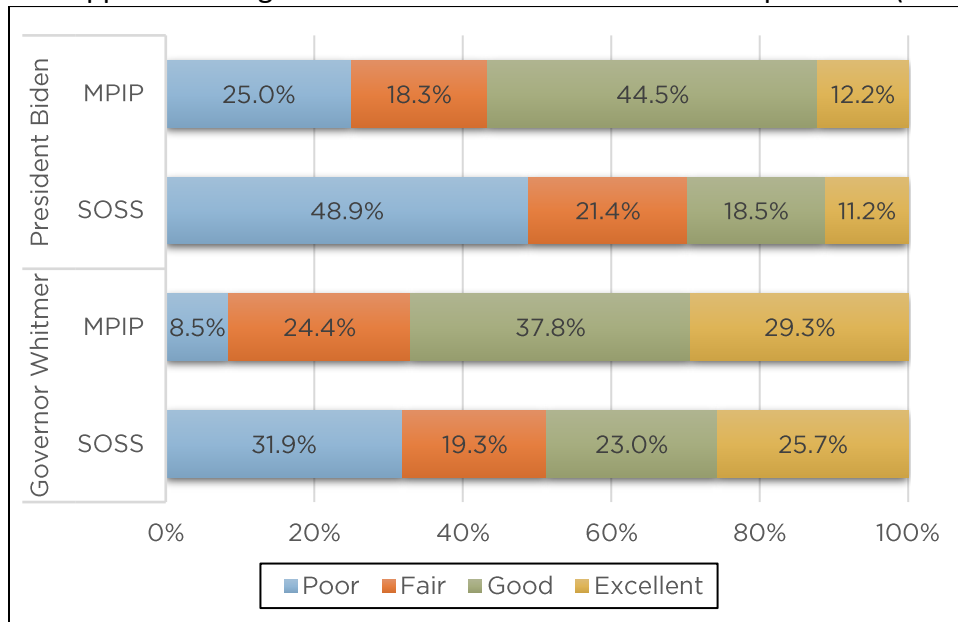
Both MPIP Insiders and SOSS respondents have been asked over the years to rate the current Michigan governor and U.S. president. For this round, the questionnaire asked panelists to rate the performance of Michigan Governor Gretchen Whitmer and United States President Joe Biden as *excellent*, *good*, *fair*, or *poor*. These questions were not consistently asked of both the MPIP Insiders and SOSS respondents over the same time intervals. Due to SOSS methodological changes that occurred in 2019, the data is only reported starting with Fall 2019.

Figure 7 compares the differences between the MPIP Insiders’ and the SOSS respondents’ executive ratings for the most recent waves of MPIP and SOSS.

**Key Points:**

- SOSS respondents were much more likely to give a “poor” or “fair” rating compared to their MPIP Insider counterparts for both executive officials.
- Both groups were much more positive in their ratings for Governor Whitmer than they were for President Biden.

Figure 7: Mean Approval Ratings of Executives for MPIP and SOSS Respondents (Winter 2024)



Sample sizes: MPIP = 164/164, SOSS = 1000/999

Figure 8 shows the mean approval rating of these executives for the all the MPIP waves since Fall 2019. Due to the timing of the MPIP waves, only two points are available for former President Trump.

Key Points:

- President Trump’s ratings by MPIP Insiders were never above “Fair” and had decreased from Fall 2019 to Fall 2020.
- President Biden’s ratings began at a high of 2.93 for Spring 2021 and have continued to decrease since then.
- Governor Whitmer’s ratings have fluctuated over time but have shown a steady increase since Spring 2021.

Figure 8. Mean Approval Ratings of Executives for MPIP Insiders, Tracked Over Time

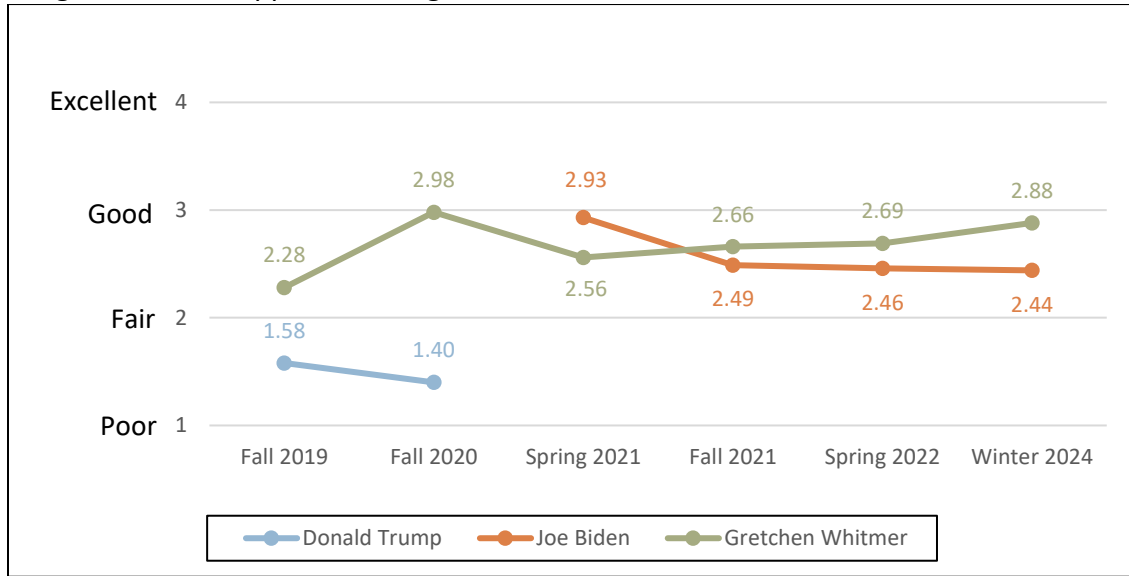
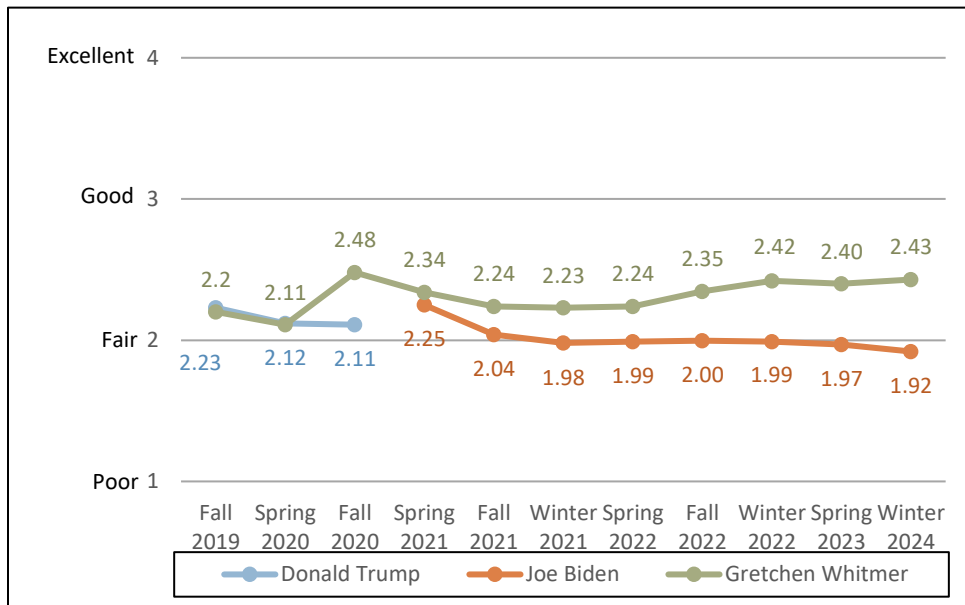


Figure 9 reports SOSS respondents' ratings over the same period. There are definite differences between the two groups.

Key Points:

- President Trump's ratings, though decreasing, never fell below Fair for SOSS respondents.
- President Biden's ratings did not start as high for SOSS respondents as they did for MPIP insiders. Also, MPIP Insiders' rating never feel below fair.
- Governor Whitmer's ratings by SOSS respondents showed the same fluctuating pattern over time as MPIP Insiders, though the ratings were never as high.

Figure 9. Mean Approval Ratings of Executives for SOSS Respondents, Tracked Over Time

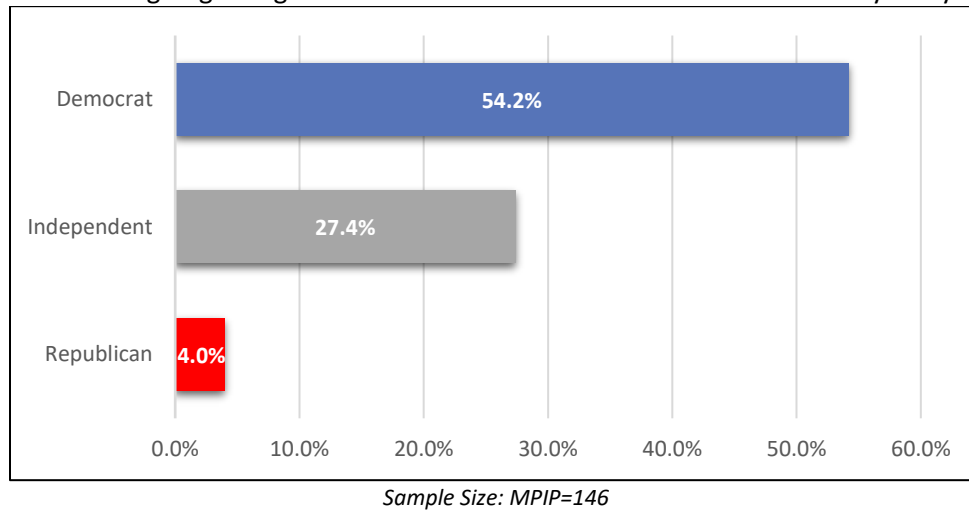


In addition, MPIP Insiders were asked whether they thought that President Biden should run for reelection in 2024. The response among the MPIP insiders was a resounding “no” with only 34 percent of the respondents stating that he should run for reelection. Table 10 reports the responses broken down by political party affiliation.

**Key Points:**

- As would be expected, only a small percentage of the Republicans felt that he should rerun.
- Only 54 percent of the Democratic MPIP Insiders stated that President Biden should run for reelection.
- Independents fell between the Democrats and the Republicans in terms of their view on President Biden running for reelection.

Figure 10: Percentage Agreeing that President Biden Should run for Reelection by Party Affiliation



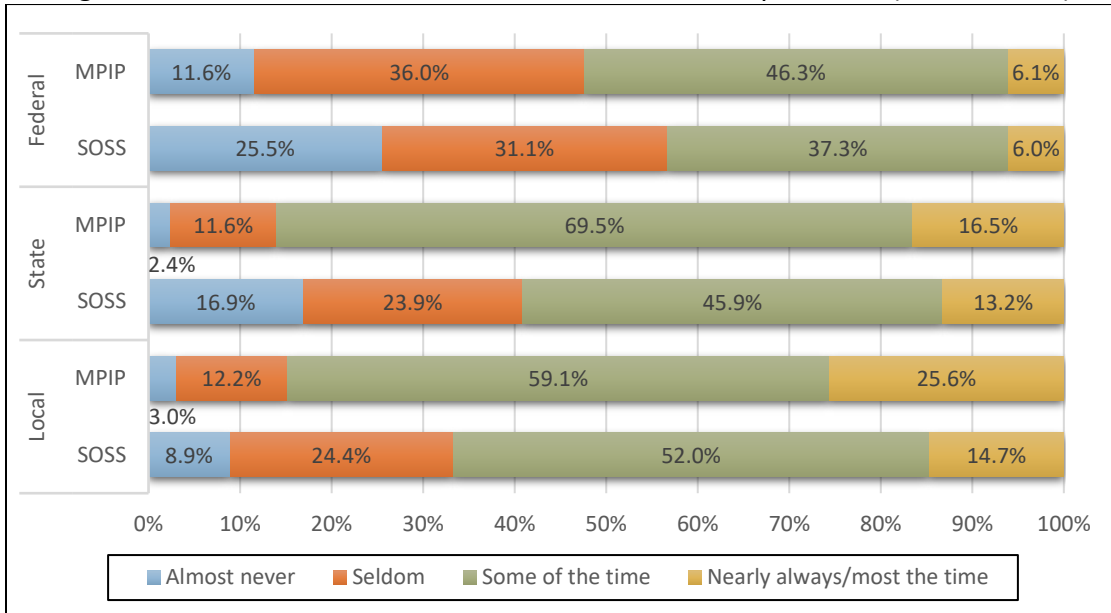
### Section C. Trust in Government

Both MPIP Insiders and SOSS respondents were asked how often they trust the Federal, State, and their local governments. Though which level of government was identified as the least trustworthy were the same for both groups, the level of trust differed greatly as did the most trusted level of government (Table 11).

**Key Points:**

- The least trusted level of government was federal for both groups. The most trusted was local government for SOSS respondents and state government for MPIP Insiders.
- SOSS respondents were less trusting of each level of government than were their MPIP Insider counterparts.

Figure 11: Trust in Government for MPIP and SOSS Respondents (Winter 2024)



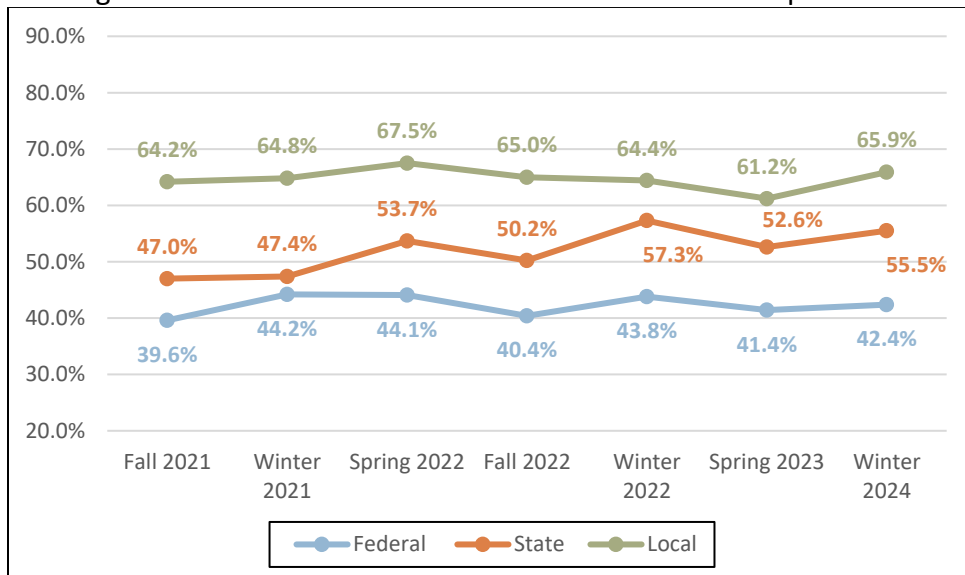
Sample sizes: MPIP = 164/164/164, SOSS = 994/998/997

Figure 12 shows the fluctuations of trust for the different levels of government over time for the SOSS respondents.

Key Points:

- The ranking of trustworthiness of the different levels of government stayed the same with local always being the most trusted and federal being the least.
- State and local government levels of trust generally fluctuate similarly to each other though the level of trust was different.
- There has been a general increase in the level of trust across all government levels with the largest being with local governments.

Figure 12: Trust in Government Over Time for SOSS Respondents



## Section D: Most Important Issue for Governor/Legislature to Focus on

Both MPIP Insiders and SOSS respondents were asked in an open-ended question what they thought was the most important issue that the Governor and State Legislature should focus on. Responses were collapsed into categories and the top ten responses were selected for MPIP Insiders and SOSS respondents. The SOSS respondent counts were based off unweighted data. Table 1 presents the ranking based on percentage of responses of the top reported issues and the percentage of the respondents that gave a response that fell into that category.

### Key Points

- MPIP Insiders (political insiders) and SOSS respondents (general population) have very different views on where the legislature and governor should concentrate.
- MPIP Insiders reported infrastructure issues as the top issue and SOSS respondents selected the economy and economic development as their top selection.
- SOSS respondents were more likely to list issues that impacted their daily lives, such as the economy, inflation, affordable housing, quality of life/human rights, and crime/gun control than MPIP Insiders.
- MPIP Insiders were more likely to provide issues more related to institutional issues such as infrastructure, education, the State budget, and population growth within the state than did SOSS respondents.

Table 1: Most Important Issues for the Governor/Legislature to Focus on

	MPIP		SOSS	
	Ranking	% of Responses	Ranking	% of Responses
Infrastructure	1	18.9%	3	11.2%
Economy/Economic Development	2	15.1%	1	14.9%
Inflation			2	12.4%
Education	3	13.8%	6	5.6%
Budget	4	6.9%		
State Population Growth	5	6.9%		
Affordable Housing	6	6.3%	4	8.6%
Quality of Life/Human Rights	7	5.7%	5	6.9%
Physical/Mental Healthcare	8	5.0%	8	5.2%
Taxes	9	3.8%	9	4.2%
Crime/gun control	10	2.5%	7	5.6%
Environment			10	3.5%
Other		15.1%		21.8%

Sample Size: MPIP = 159, SOSS = 850 (Number of usable responses)

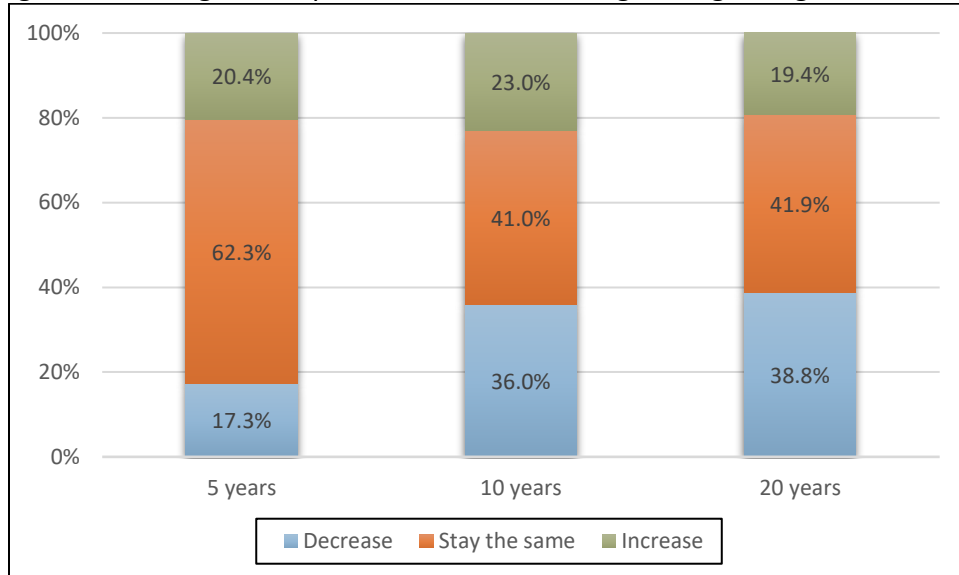
## Section E: Growing Michigan Together Council's Impact on Michigan Population

In June 2023, Governor Whitmer created the Growing Michigan Together Council to better understand the slow population growth in Michigan and to develop strategies to increase population. MPIP Insiders were asked "How much do you think Michigan's population will change as a result of the Growing Michigan Together Council?" for three time periods – 5 years, 10 years, and 20 years (Table 13).

Key Points:

- The percentage of MPIP Insiders that believed that the actions of the council would increase the state's population stayed relatively the same.
- The majority of respondent predicted that the population would stay the same five years from now and then decrease at the 10-year and 20-year points.

Figure 13: Changes in Population Due to Growing Michigan Together Council



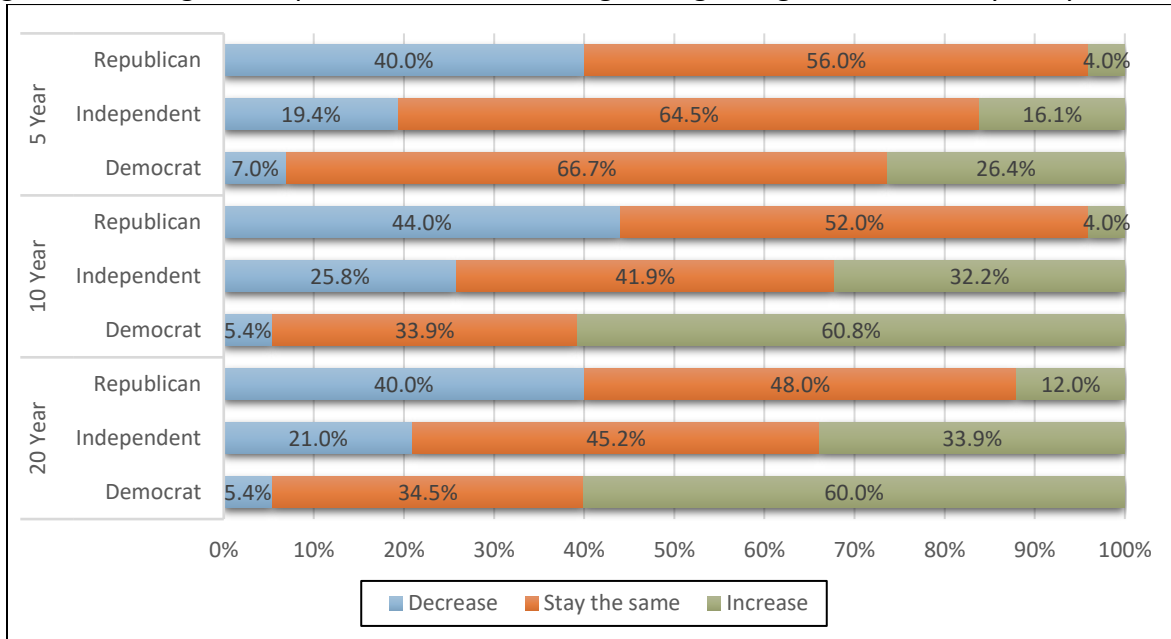
Sample Size: MPIP =162/161/160

Figure 14 shows the same results but broken down by the MPIP Insider's political affiliation. Those that did not provide their party affiliation were excluded from this analysis. The level of optimism in the council's ability to accomplish its objectives was related to party affiliation.

Key Points:

- Republicans were the most likely to believe that the council's actions would decrease the state's population for all three time periods.
- Democrats were the most likely to believe that the council's actions would increase the state's population for all three time periods.
- Independents fell in between the two parties in both the percentage that felt the council would first cause a decrease in the state's population and then it would increase the state's population.

Figure 14: Changes in Population Due to Growing Michigan Together Council by Party Affiliation



Sample Size: MPIP=144/143/142

## Section F: Federal and State Government Relations

MPIP Insiders were presented a series of statements about the relationship between the Federal government and the respondent’s state government and asked how much they agreed/disagreed with each statement. In the figures below, the bar to the left reports the overall results regardless of party affiliation and the three bars to the right display the results by party affiliation. The overall bar includes everyone who answered the question. The party affiliation bars only include those who answered both the question and provided their party affiliation.

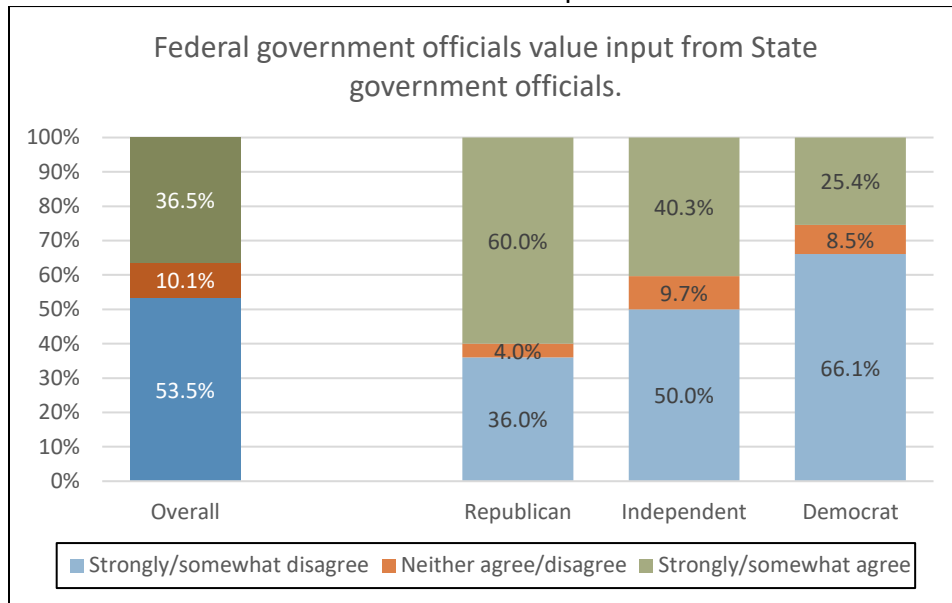
Respondents were first asked if they agreed that federal government officials valued input from State government officials (Figure 15).

### Key Points:

- Over half of the MPIP Insiders generally disagreed with the statement.
- Independents and Democrats were more likely to disagree with the statement.
- 60 percent of the Republicans agreed that the federal government valued input from the State.



Figure 15: Federal Government Officials Value Input from State Government Officials



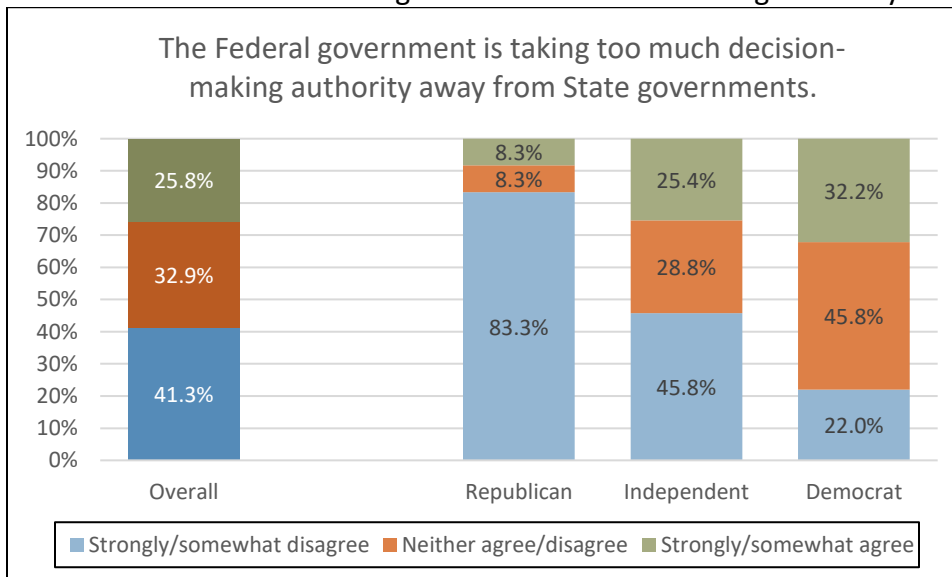
Sample Size: MPIP=160/146

MPIP Insiders were then asked if they agreed that the federal government had taken too much decision-making authority from the states (Figure 16).

Key Points:

- Over 40 percent of MPIP insiders disagreed that the federal government takes too much decision-making authority from the states.
- Republicans were much more likely to disagree with this statement.
- Democrats were the most likely to agree with the statement.

Figure 16: Federal Government Taking Too Much Decision-Making Authority from States



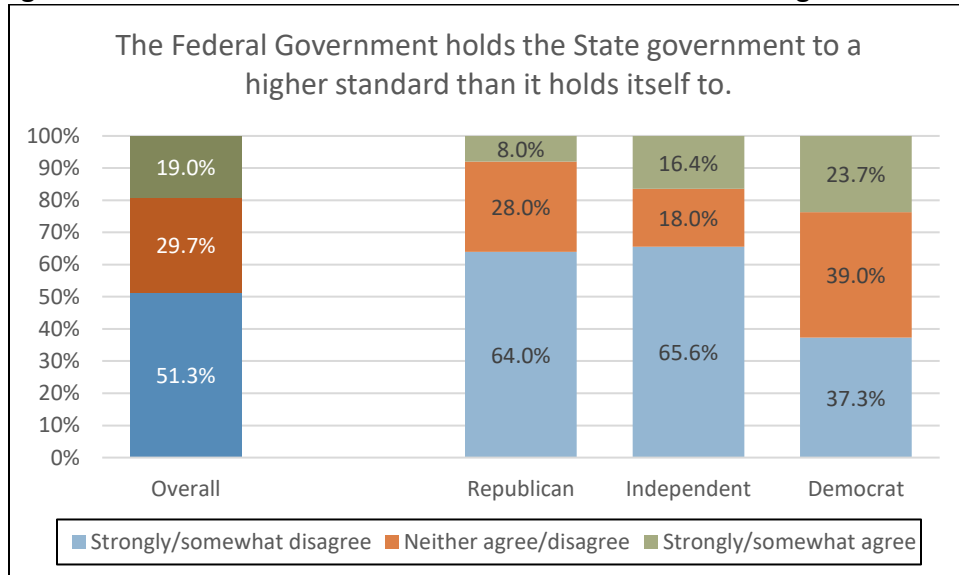
Sample Size: MPIP=156/142

In addition, MPIP Insiders were asked if they agreed that the federal government holds state governments to higher standards than they do themselves (Figure 17).

Key Points:

- Over half of the MPIP Insiders disagreed that the federal government held states to a higher standard than themselves.
- Independents, followed closely by Republicans, were the most likely to disagree.
- Democrats were the most likely to agree.

Figure 17: Federal Government Holds State Government to Higher Standard



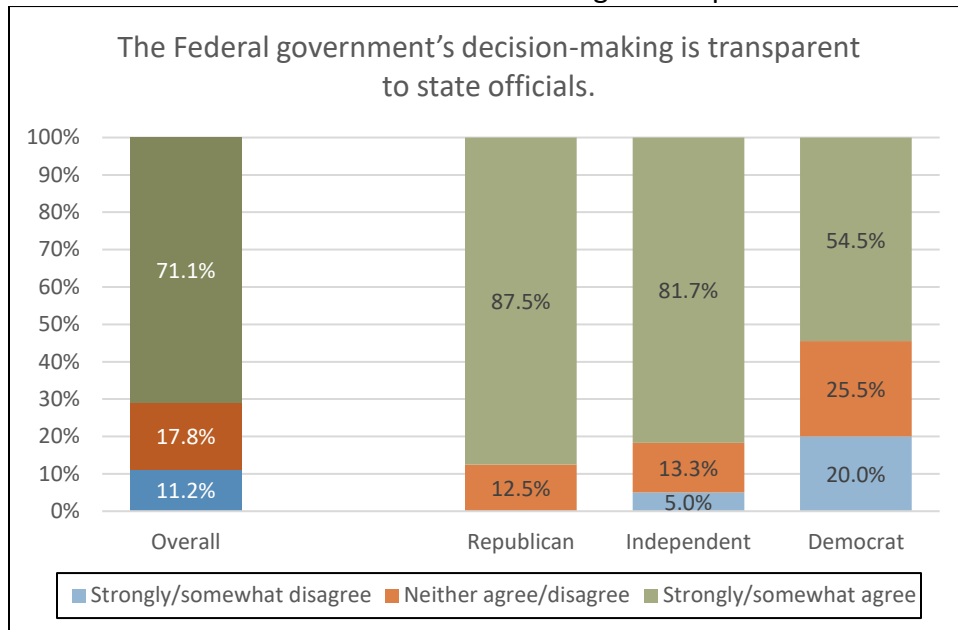
Sample Size: MPIP = 159/145

MPIP Insiders were also asked if they believed that the federal government's decision-making is transparent to State officials (Figure 18).

Key Points:

- Over 70 percent agreed that decision-making is transparent to state officials.
- Republicans were the most likely to agree with the statement and none disagreed with it.
- Independents also strongly agreed with the statement.
- Though not by a large percentage, Democrats were the most likely to disagree.

Figure 18: Federal Government’s Decision-Making is Transparent to State Officials



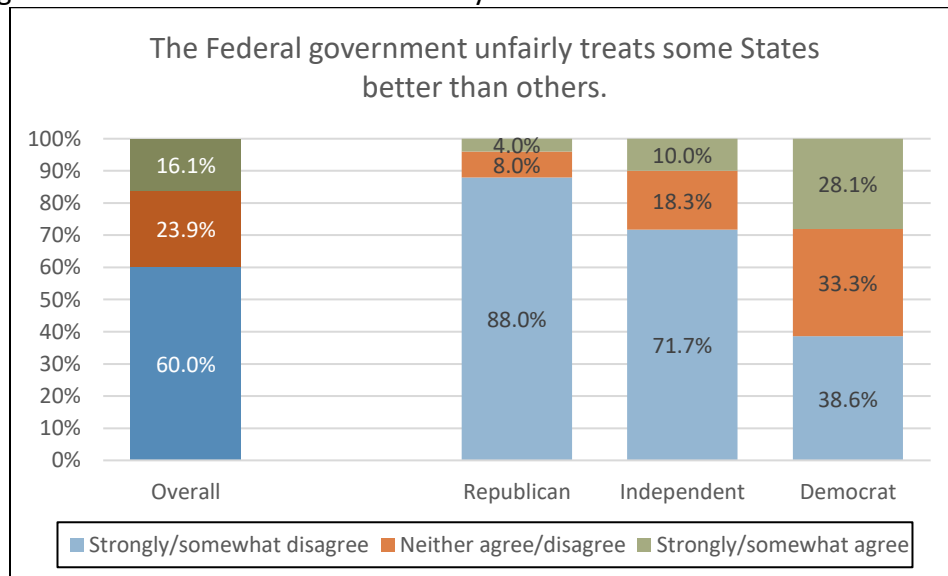
Sample Size: MPIP = 153/139

Finally, they were asked if they agree that the federal government unfairly treated some state better than others (Figure 19).

Key Points:

- 60 percent of the MPIP Insiders disagreed with the statement.
- Republicans and Independents were mostly likely to disagree with the statement.
- Democrats were much less likely to agree with over a quarter of them agreeing with the statement.

Figure 19: Federal Government Unfairly Treats Some States Better than Others.



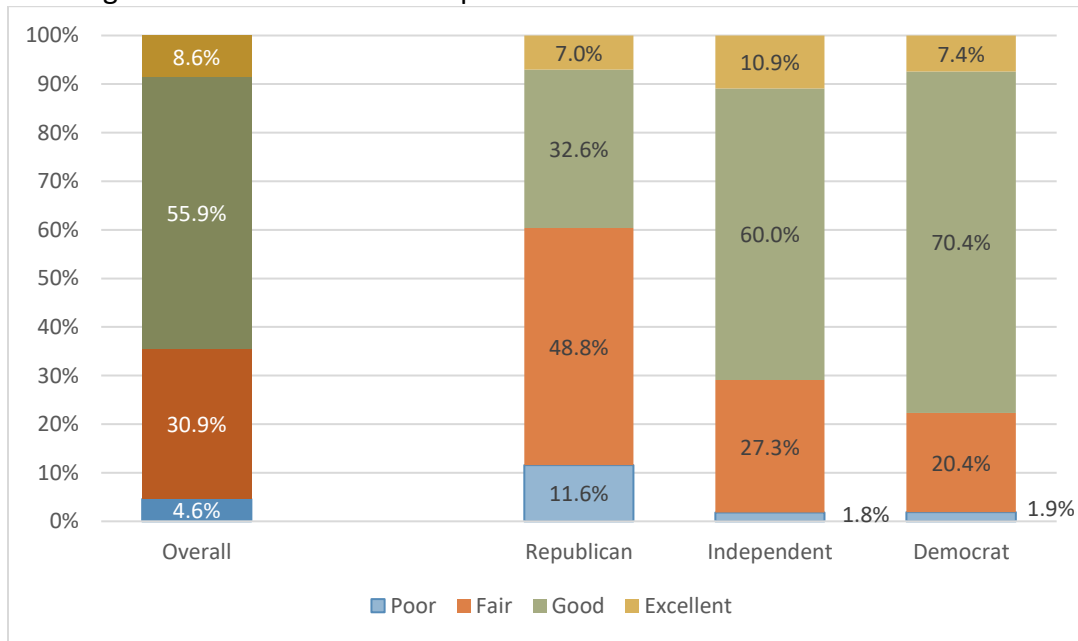
Sample Size: MPIP = 156/142

MPIP Insiders were also asked about the overall relationship between the federal and state governments (Figure 20).

Key Points:

- Over 60 percent of MPIP Insiders felt that the relationship between the federal and state governments was good to excellent.
- Republicans were much more likely to say that relationship was fair to poor with almost 50 percent saying it was fair.
- Over 70 percent of the Independents said the relationship was good to excellent and over 80 percent of the Democrats said it was good to excellent.

Figure 20: Overall Relationship between Federal and State Governments



Sample Size: MPIP = 153/142

## SUMMARY

This report covered a wide range of topics related to politics and the economy. Though a large portion of the questions were asked of both MPIP Insiders (political insiders) and SOSS respondents (general public), there are multiple sets of questions that were asked of only one of the two groups.

For those questions that were asked of both groups, the findings of this report suggest that the MPIP Insiders are different from their general public (SOSS respondents) counterparts. Below are summarized some difference found between MPIP Insiders and the general public, as well as key points from other sections.

### Section A. Economic Optimism

This series of questions covered a variety of economic issues. For those questions in this section that both MPIP Insiders and SOSS respondents were asked, the SOSS respondents were always more pessimistic about the future economy.

- When asked about their financial expectations for their community in the next twelve months, over half of the MPIP Insiders predicted that their community would see good times, Where no MPIP Insider stated that they expected their community to see bad times in the next twelve months, over one-quarter of the SOSS respondents did.
- In terms of the unemployment situation in the next twelve months, the vast majority of the MPIP Insiders felt that it would stay about the same with no one stating that it would get worse. Over one-third of the SOSS respondents predicted that it would get worse.
- In terms of inflation over the next twelve months, a little over a quarter of the MPIP Insiders believed that it would go up compared to over half of the SOSS respondents.

SOSS respondents were also asked three additional questions about their personal financial situation – current, past, and predicted future. These questions were reported for the SOSS waves between Fall 2021 and the most recent wave.

- Current – Most SOSS respondents said that their financial situation was good/excellent, but there has been a general increase over the past two years in the percentage who stated it was poor/not good.
- Past - Though over 40 percent of the respondents stated they were worse off in the past 12 months than now, there was a slight decrease in those that stated this from previous rounds. There was also a slight increase in percentage that said that they were better off a year ago.
- Future – Compared to the previous round, there was a large decrease in the percentage of people that reported that they believed that their financial situation would be worse in the next twelve months. Most respondents felt that it would remain the same.

### Section B. Assessment of Political Leaders

Both MPIP Insiders and SOSS respondents were asked to rate President Biden and Governor Whitmer. These questions have been asked about the current president and governor since the two studies began.

- MPIP Insiders were much more positive in their ratings of both President Biden and Governor Whitmer in their most recent ratings. President Biden received a mean rating of 2.44 (fair to good) from MPIP Insiders and 1.92 (poor to fair) from SOSS respondents. For Governor Whitmer, MPIP Insiders gave her a mean rating of 2.88 (fair to good) and SOSS respondents gave her 2.43 (fair to good).

- President Biden’s rating has dipped and not recovered for both MPIP Insiders and SOSS respondents since his first rating for both groups.
- Governor Whitmer’s ratings have fluctuated over time but have recently been showing an upward trend from both groups.

MPIP Insiders were also asked if they felt that President Biden should run for reelection. Only a little over one-third stated that he should. As would be expected, Democrats were much more likely to say “yes” than Republicans or Independents, but only 54 percent of Democrats said that he should run for reelection.

### Section C. Trust in Government

Both MPIP Insiders and SOSS respondents were asked about their level of trust of federal, state, and local governments.

- The least trusted level of government was federal for both groups. The most trusted was local government for SOSS respondents and state government for MPIP Insiders.
- SOSS respondents were less trusting of each level of government than were their MPIP Insider counterparts.

### Section D. Most Important Issue for Governor/Legislature to Focus on

Both the MPIP Insiders and the SOSS respondents were asked to provide what they believed was the most important issue that the governor and legislature should take on.

- MPIP Insiders reported infrastructure issues as the top issue and SOSS respondents selected the economy and economic development as their top selection.
- SOSS respondents were more likely to list issues that impacted their daily lives, such as the economy, inflation, affordable housing, quality of life/human rights, and crime/gun control than MPIP Insiders.
- MPIP Insiders were more provide issues higher more related to institutional issues such as infrastructure, education, the State budget, and population growth within the state than did SOSS respondents.

### Section E: Growing Michigan Together Council’s Impact on Michigan Population

MPIP Insiders were asked to predict what impact the Grown Michigan Together Council would have on Michigan’s population numbers within the next five, ten, and twenty years.

- The majority of respondent predicted that the population would stay the same five years from now and then decrease at the 10-year and 20-year points.
- Republicans were the most likely to believe that the council’s actions would decrease the state’s population for all three time periods.
- Democrats were the most likely to believe that the council’s actions would increase the state’s population for all three time periods.

### Section F: Federal and State Government Relations

MPIP Insiders were asked whether they agreed or not with five statements related to the relationship between the federal and state governments.

- Over half of the MPIP Insiders generally disagreed that *the federal government valued input from state government officials*. Almost two-thirds of Democrats disagreed with the statement, but over 60 percent of the Republicans agreed with the statement.

- Over 40 percent of MPIP insiders disagreed that *the federal government takes too much decision-making authority from the states*. Over 80 percent of the Republicans disagreed with the statement compared to only 22 percent of Democrats.
- Over half of the MPIP Insiders disagreed that *the federal government holds states to a higher standard than themselves*. Independents, followed closely by Republicans, were the most likely to disagree. Democrats were the most likely to agree.
- Over 70 percent agree that *federal decision-making is transparent to State officials*. Republicans were the most likely to agree with the statement and none disagreed with it. Independents also strongly agreed with the statement. Though not by a large percentage, Democrats were the mostly to disagree.
- 60 percent of the MPIP Insiders disagreed that *the federal government treats some states better than others*. Republicans and Independents were mostly likely to disagree with the statement. Democrats were much less likely to agree with over a quarter of them agreeing with the statement.

In addition, MPIP Insiders were asked how they viewed the overall relationship between the federal government and state governments using a scale of poor, fair, good, and excellent.

- Over 60 percent of MPIP Insiders felt that the relationship between the federal and state governments was good to excellent.
- Republicans were much more likely to say that relationship was fair to poor with almost 50 percent saying it was fair.
- Over 70 percent of the Independents said the relationship was good to excellent and over 80 percent of the Democrats said it was good to excellent.

## APPENDIX

Table A1: Demographic Description of MPIP and SOSS Respondents

Demographic Characteristics		MPIP Wave 12 <sup>a</sup>	SOSS 88 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Party<sup>b</sup></b>	Republican	17.2%	38.7%
	Independent	42.8%	17.9%
	Democrat	40.0%	43.4%
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>c</sup></b>	White	91.9%	81.1%
	Black	7.3%	13.0%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	*	3.4%
	Native American/Alaska Native	*	1.5%
	Other Race	*	4.0%
	Hispanic	2.0%	4.2%
<b>Gender</b>	Male	62.4%	48.7%
	Female	37.6%	51.3%
	Intersex	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Education</b>	Less than 4-year Degree	3.7%	72.9%
	4-Year Degree	46.6%	16.8%
	Graduate Degree	49.7%	10.3%
<b>n</b>		164	1000
<sup>a</sup> MPIP percentages are unweighted. SOSS percentages are weighted using survey weights provided by YouGov.			
<sup>b</sup> Five MPIP insiders chose "Other", but left notes suggesting/stating that they were Republicans prior to Trump, but not any longer. They were not included in the percentages above.			
<sup>c</sup> Racial/ethnic categories are not mutually exclusive, and respondents may have selected more than one.			
* Information not available for MPIP respondents.			