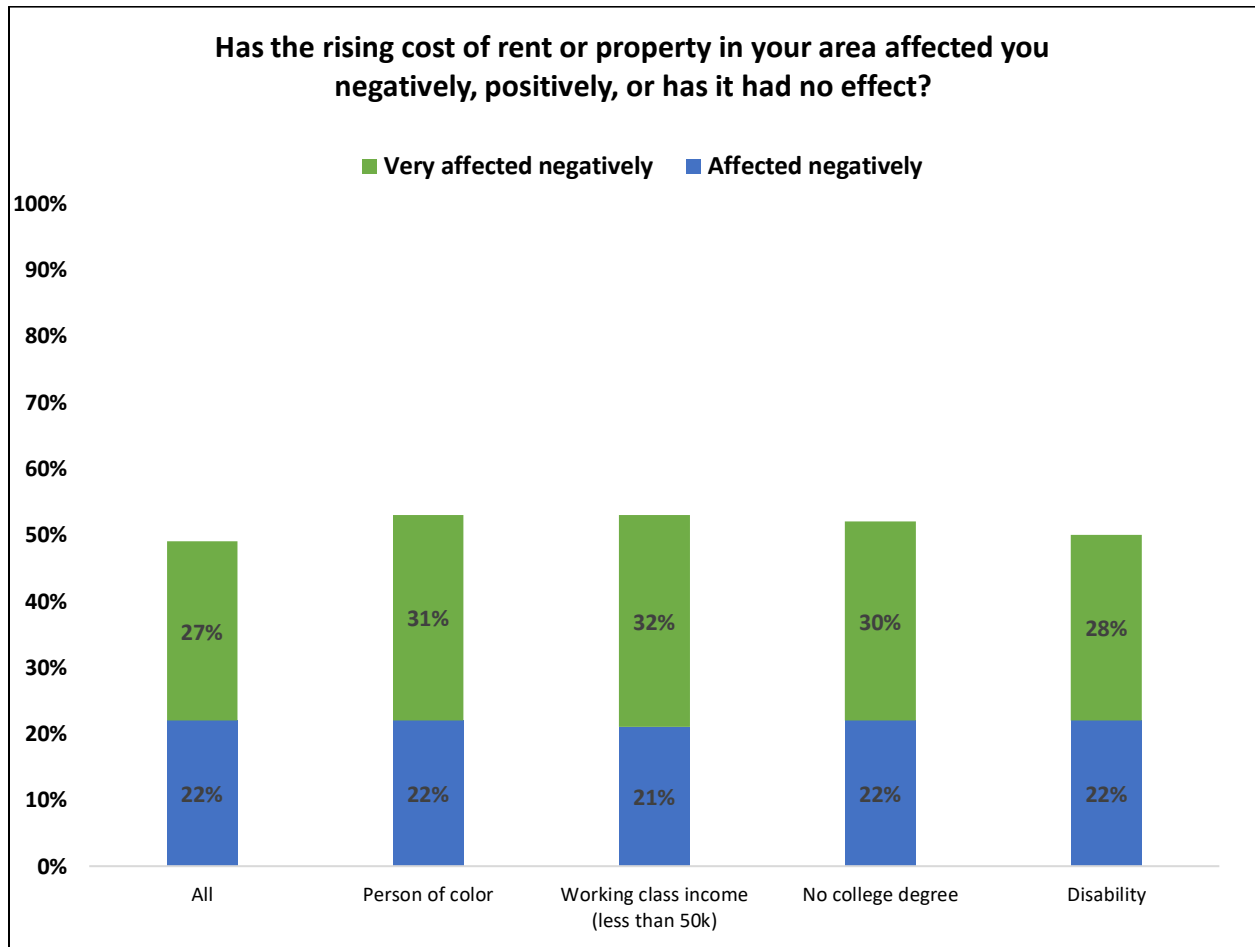
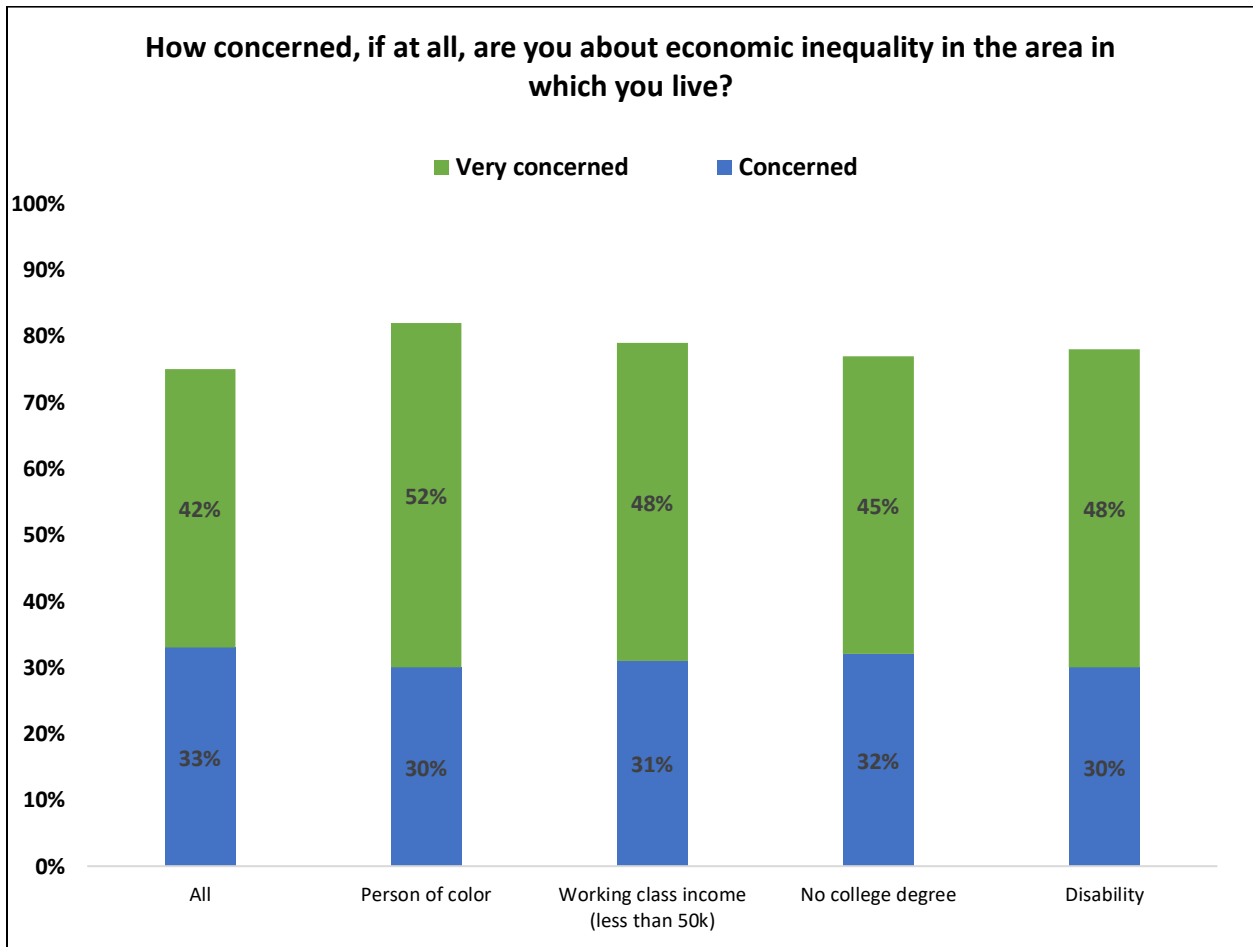


**Figure 1. Rising Rent and Property Costs: Percentage Affected Negatively**



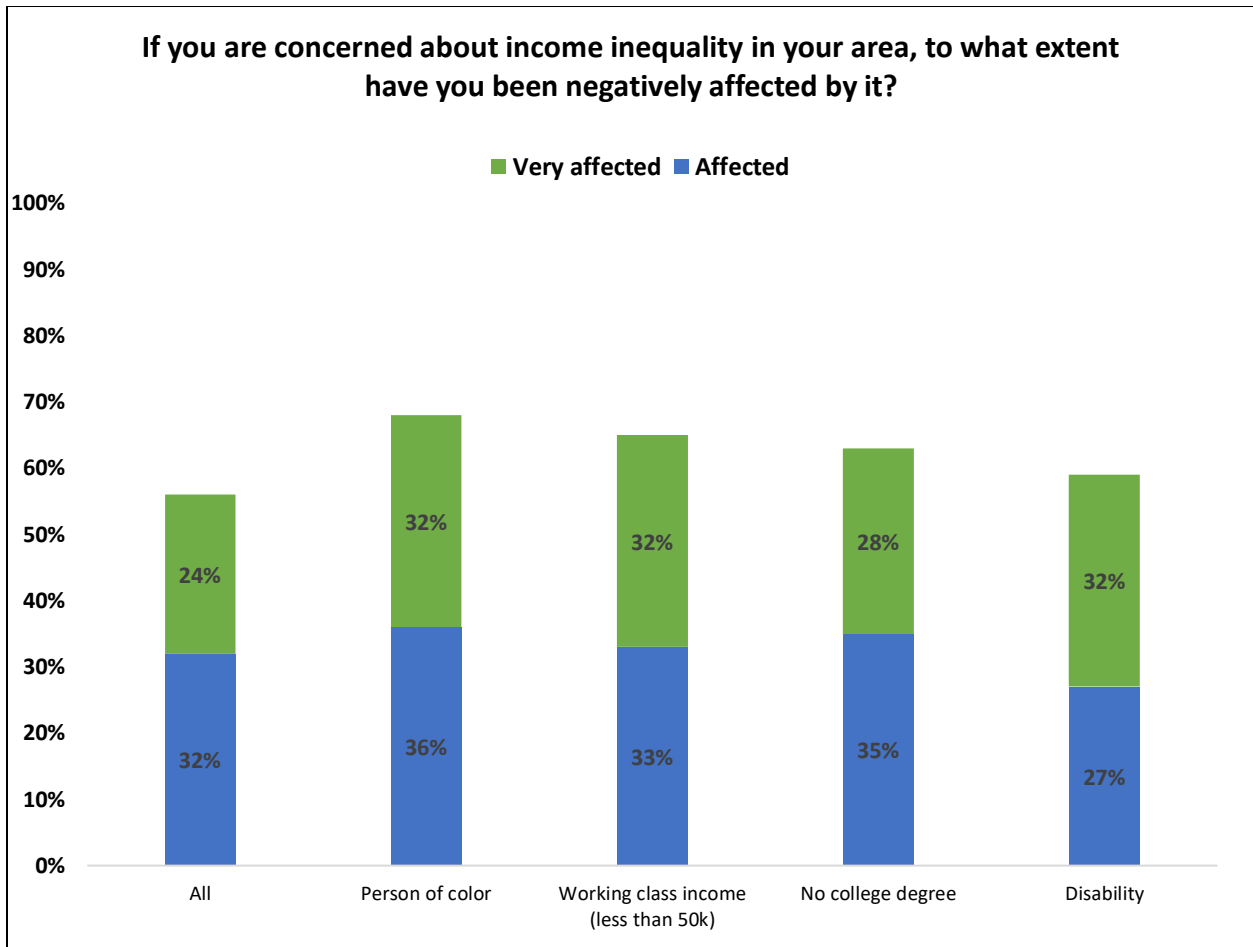
Note: The results reported in this figure are based on 1,053 completed survey responses of adults (age 18 or older) who reside in North Carolina (N = 700) or South Carolina (N = 353). These responses come from a mixed mode design that contacted a random sample of potential participants via text-to-web or telephone through interactive voice response (IVR) provided by ReConMR. Additional data came from an online opt-in panel provided by Cint. The combined data were weighted by the ECU Center for Survey Research using an iterative proportional fitting algorithm that matches age, gender, race/ethnicity, and education to population parameters derived from the U.S. Census.

**Figure 2. Economic Inequality: Percentage Concerned**



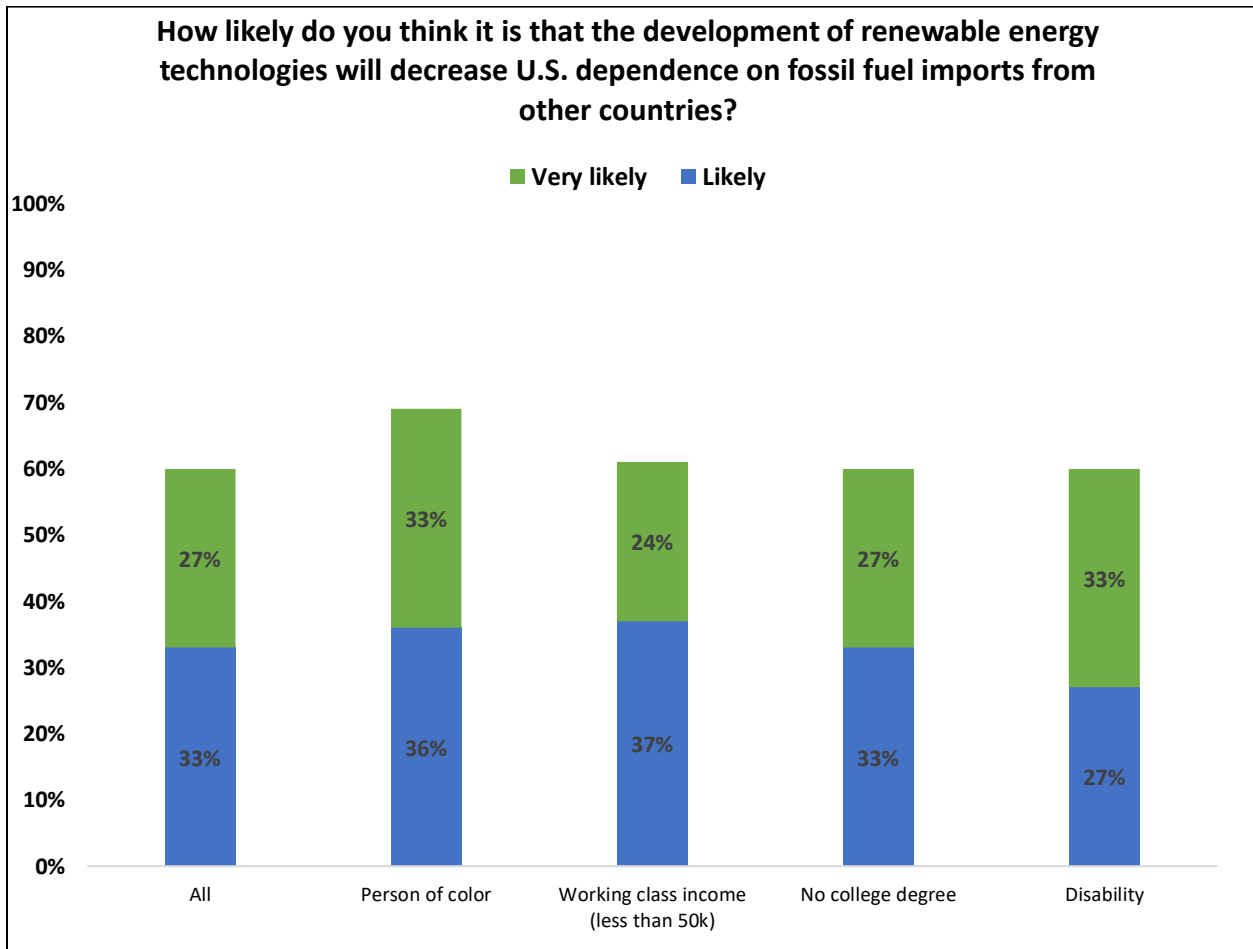
Note: The results reported in this figure are based on 1,053 completed survey responses of adults (age 18 or older) who reside in North Carolina (N = 700) or South Carolina (N = 353). These responses come from a mixed mode design that contacted a random sample of potential participants via text-to-web or telephone through interactive voice response (IVR) provided by ReConMR. Additional data came from an online opt-in panel provided by Cint. The combined data were weighted by the ECU Center for Survey Research using an iterative proportional fitting algorithm that matches age, gender, race/ethnicity, and education to population parameters derived from the U.S. Census.

**Figure 3. Economic Inequality: Percentage Affected Negatively**



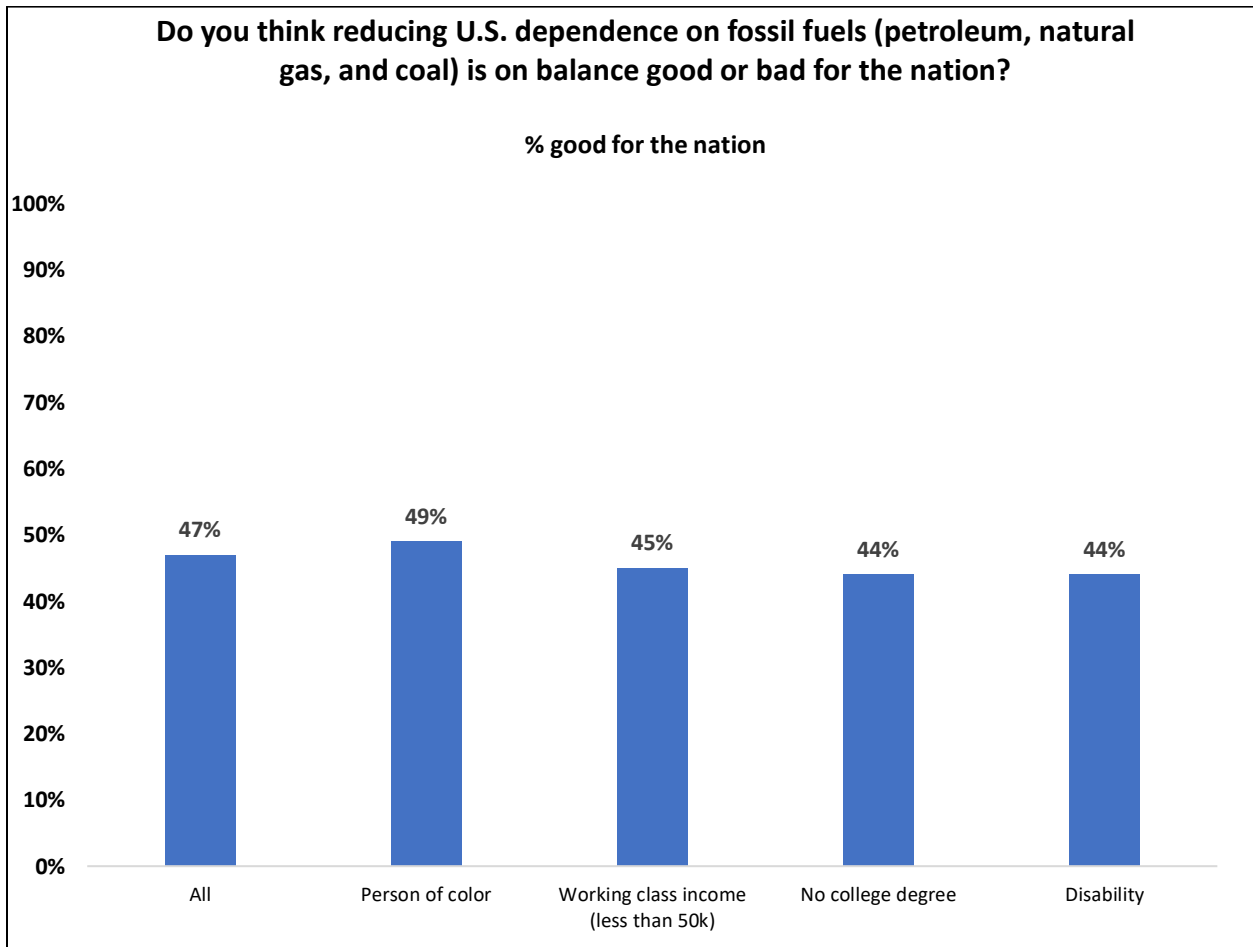
Note: The results reported in this figure are based on 1,053 completed survey responses of adults (age 18 or older) who reside in North Carolina (N = 700) or South Carolina (N = 353). These responses come from a mixed mode design that contacted a random sample of potential participants via text-to-web or telephone through interactive voice response (IVR) provided by ReConMR. Additional data came from an online opt-in panel provided by Cint. The combined data were weighted by the ECU Center for Survey Research using an iterative proportional fitting algorithm that matches age, gender, race/ethnicity, and education to population parameters derived from the U.S. Census.

**Figure 4. Renewable Energy: Percentage Likely to Decrease Dependence on Fossil Fuel**



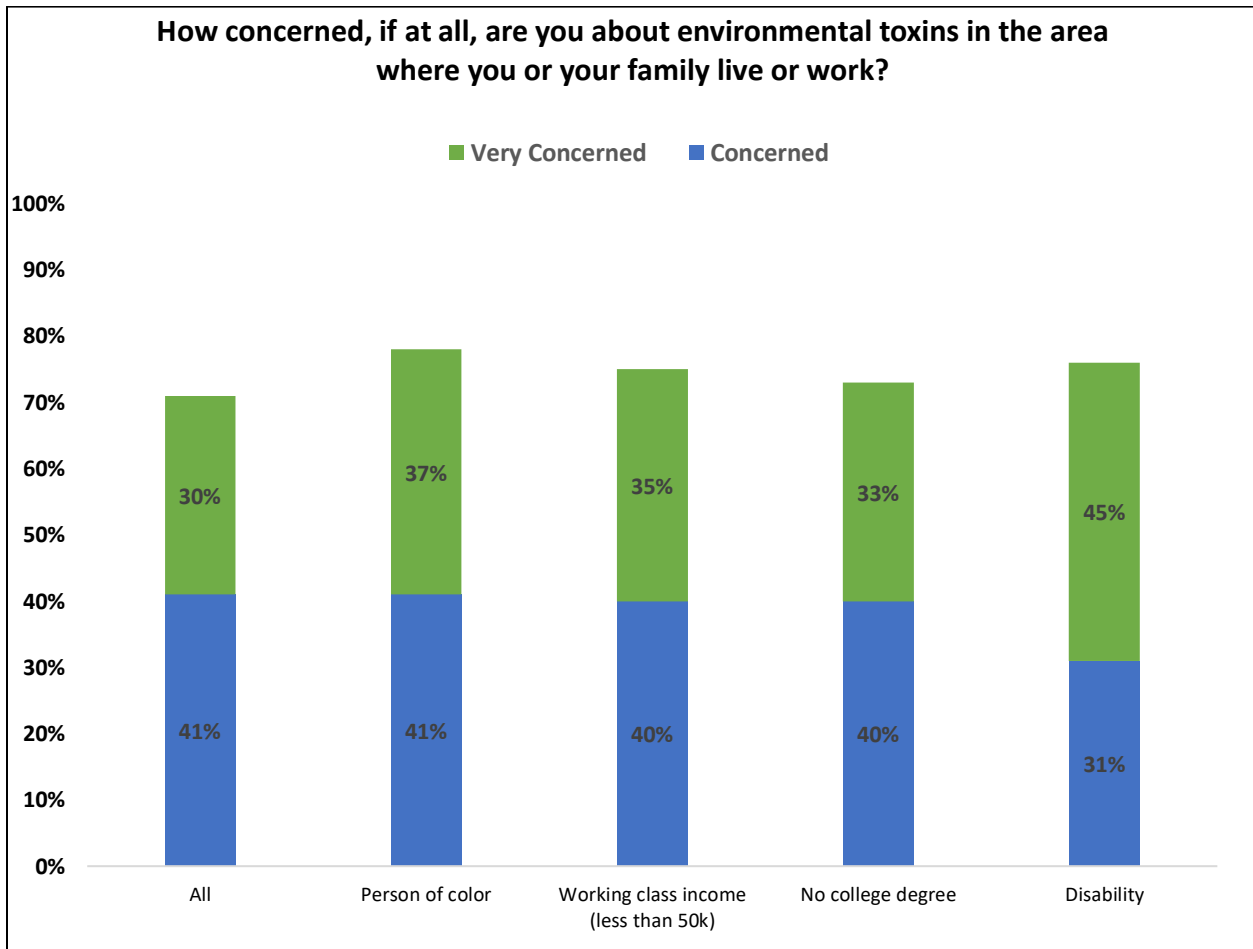
Note: The results reported in this figure are based on 1,053 completed survey responses of adults (age 18 or older) who reside in North Carolina (N = 700) or South Carolina (N = 353). These responses come from a mixed mode design that contacted a random sample of potential participants via text-to-web or telephone through interactive voice response (IVR) provided by ReConMR. Additional data came from an online opt-in panel provided by Cint. The combined data were weighted by the ECU Center for Survey Research using an iterative proportional fitting algorithm that matches age, gender, race/ethnicity, and education to population parameters derived from the U.S. Census.

**Figure 5. Reducing U.S. Dependence on Fossil Fuels: Percentage Good or Bad for the Nation**



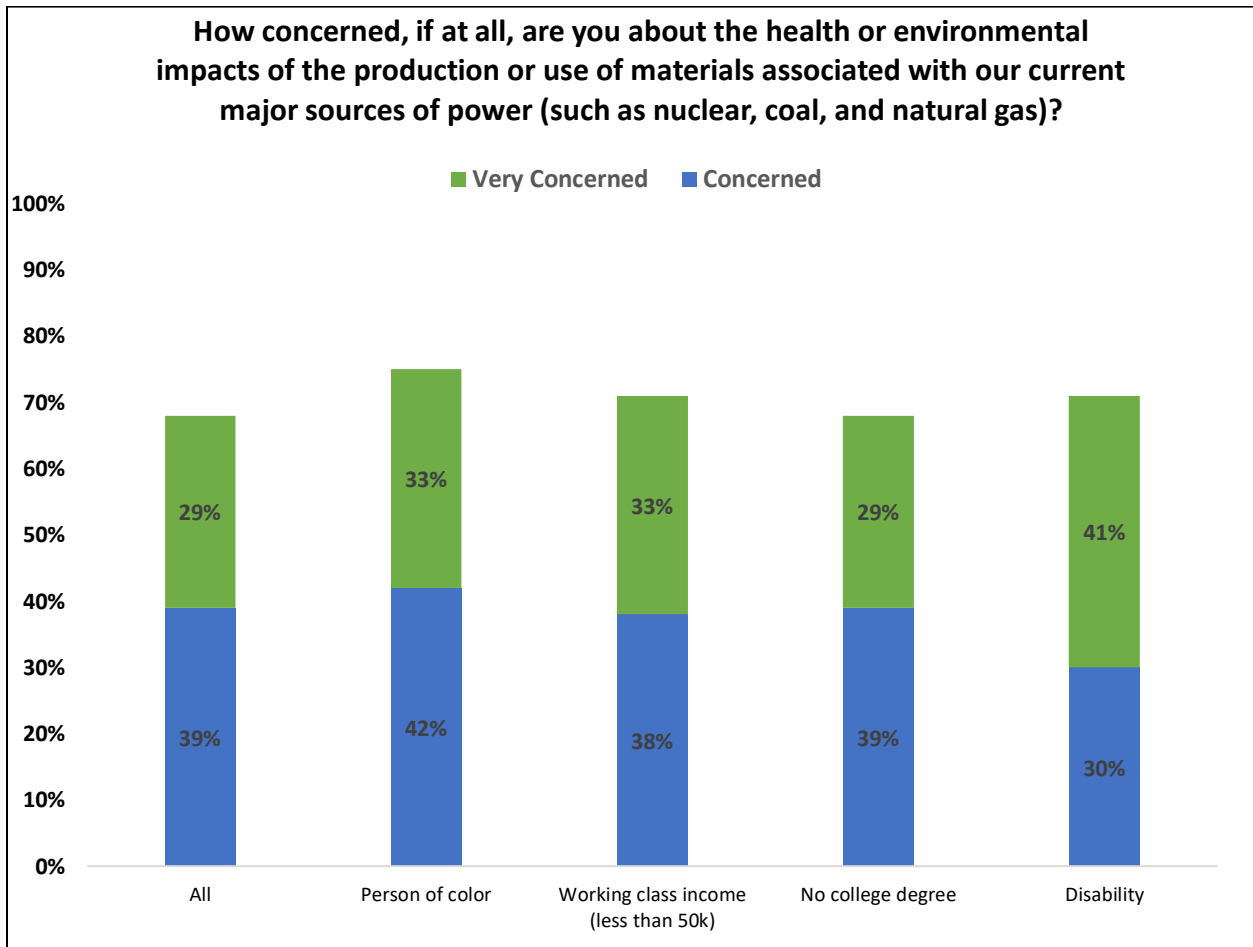
Note: The results reported in this figure are based on 1,053 completed survey responses of adults (age 18 or older) who reside in North Carolina (N = 700) or South Carolina (N = 353). These responses come from a mixed mode design that contacted a random sample of potential participants via text-to-web or telephone through interactive voice response (IVR) provided by ReConMR. Additional data came from an online opt-in panel provided by Cint. The combined data were weighted by the ECU Center for Survey Research using an iterative proportional fitting algorithm that matches age, gender, race/ethnicity, and education to population parameters derived from the U.S. Census.

**Figure 6. Environmental Toxins: Percentage Concerned**



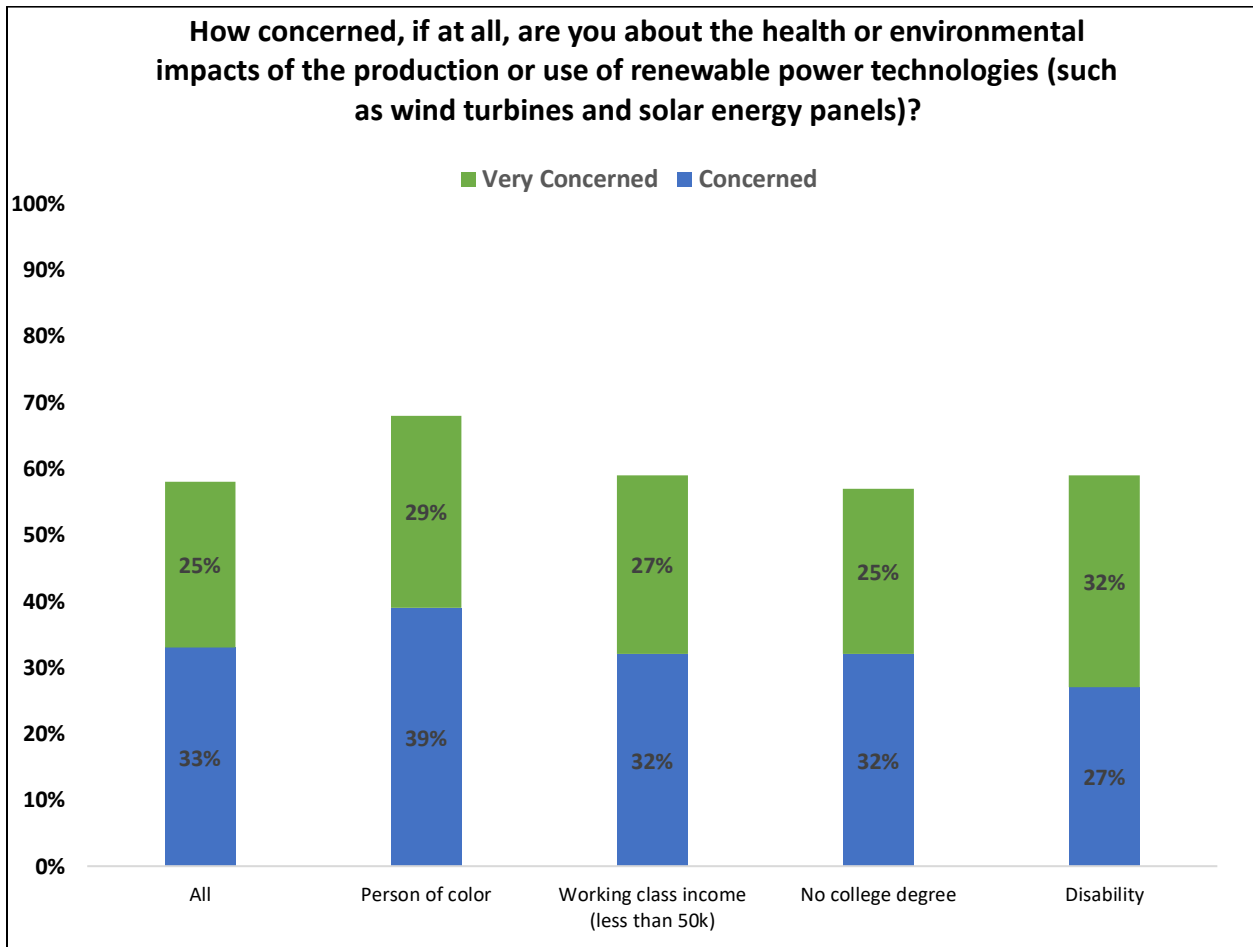
Note: The results reported in this figure are based on 1,053 completed survey responses of adults (age 18 or older) who reside in North Carolina (N = 700) or South Carolina (N = 353). These responses come from a mixed mode design that contacted a random sample of potential participants via text-to-web or telephone through interactive voice response (IVR) provided by ReConMR. Additional data came from an online opt-in panel provided by Cint. The combined data were weighted by the ECU Center for Survey Research using an iterative proportional fitting algorithm that matches age, gender, race/ethnicity, and education to population parameters derived from the U.S. Census.

**Figure 7. Health/Environmental Impacts of Major Power Sources: Percentage Concerned**



Note: The results reported in this figure are based on 1,053 completed survey responses of adults (age 18 or older) who reside in North Carolina (N = 700) or South Carolina (N = 353). These responses come from a mixed mode design that contacted a random sample of potential participants via text-to-web or telephone through interactive voice response (IVR) provided by ReConMR. Additional data came from an online opt-in panel provided by Cint. The combined data were weighted by the ECU Center for Survey Research using an iterative proportional fitting algorithm that matches age, gender, race/ethnicity, and education to population parameters derived from the U.S. Census.

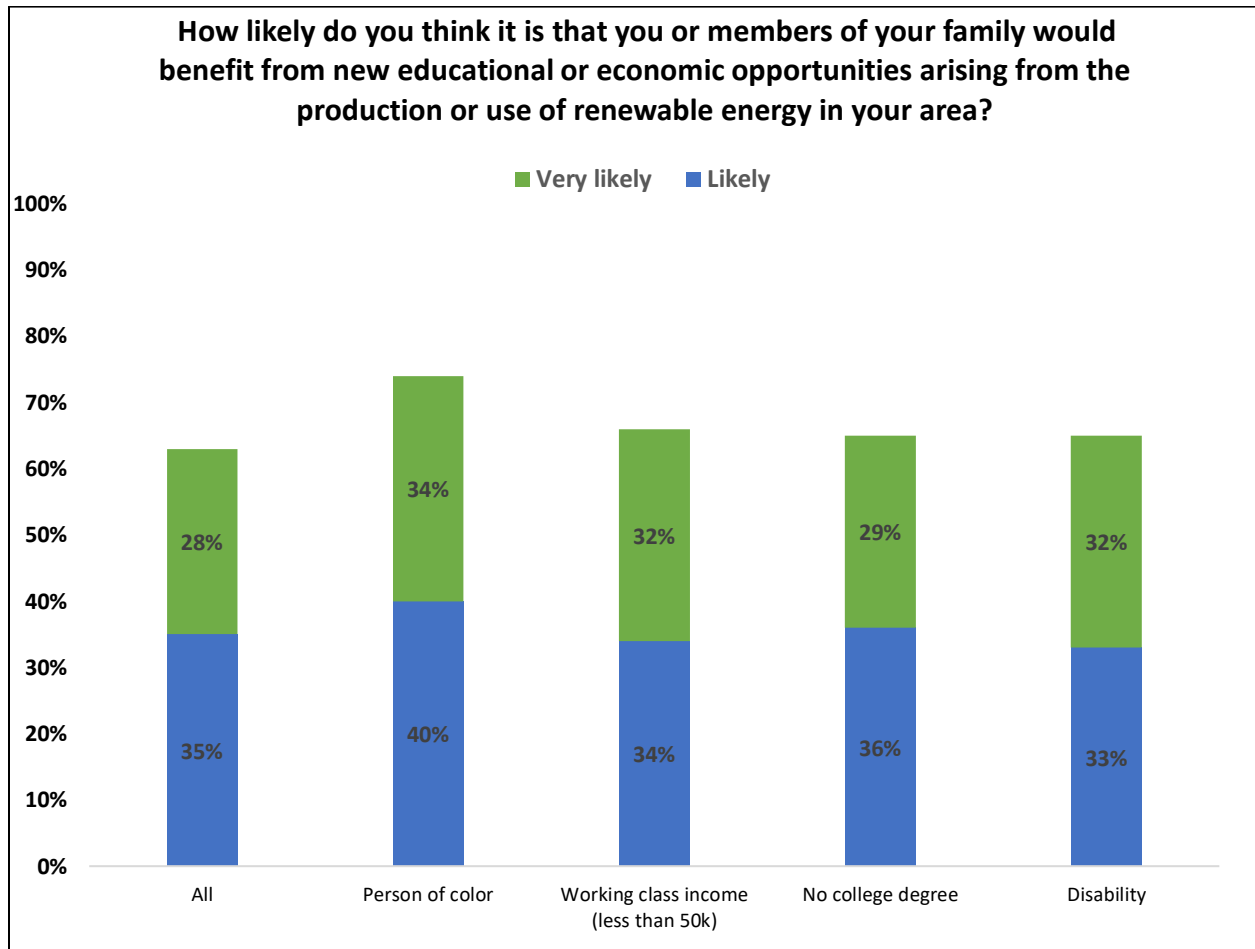
**Figure 8. Health/Environmental Impacts of Renewable Power Sources: Percentage Concerned**



Note: The results reported in this figure are based on 1,053 completed survey responses of adults (age 18 or older) who reside in North Carolina (N = 700) or South Carolina (N = 353). These responses come from a mixed mode design that contacted a random sample of potential participants via text-to-web or telephone through interactive voice response (IVR) provided by ReConMR. Additional data came from an online opt-in panel provided by Cint. The combined data were weighted by the ECU Center for Survey Research using an iterative proportional fitting algorithm that matches age, gender, race/ethnicity, and education to population parameters derived from the U.S. Census.

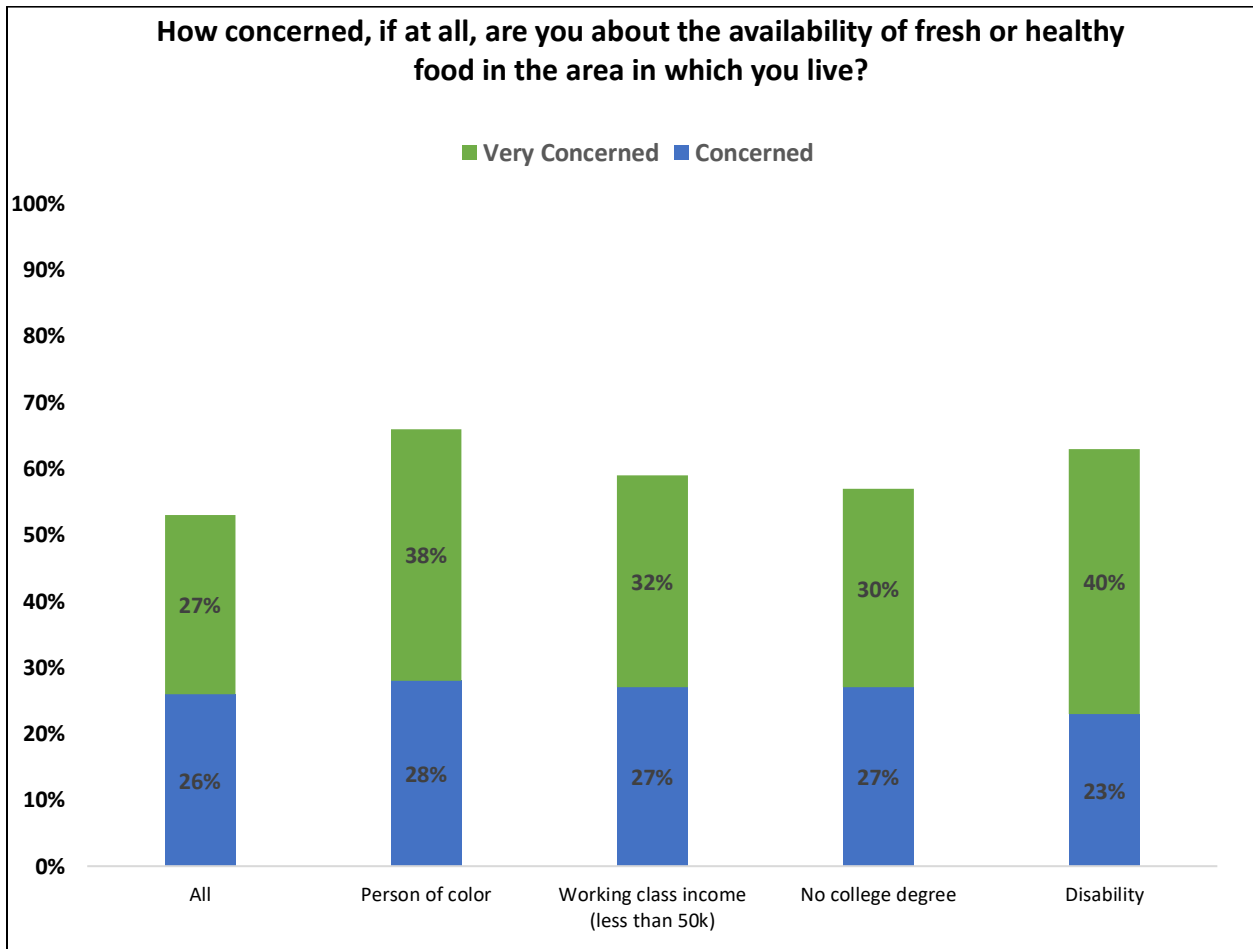


**Figure 9. Family Would Benefit from Renewable Energy: Percentage Likely**



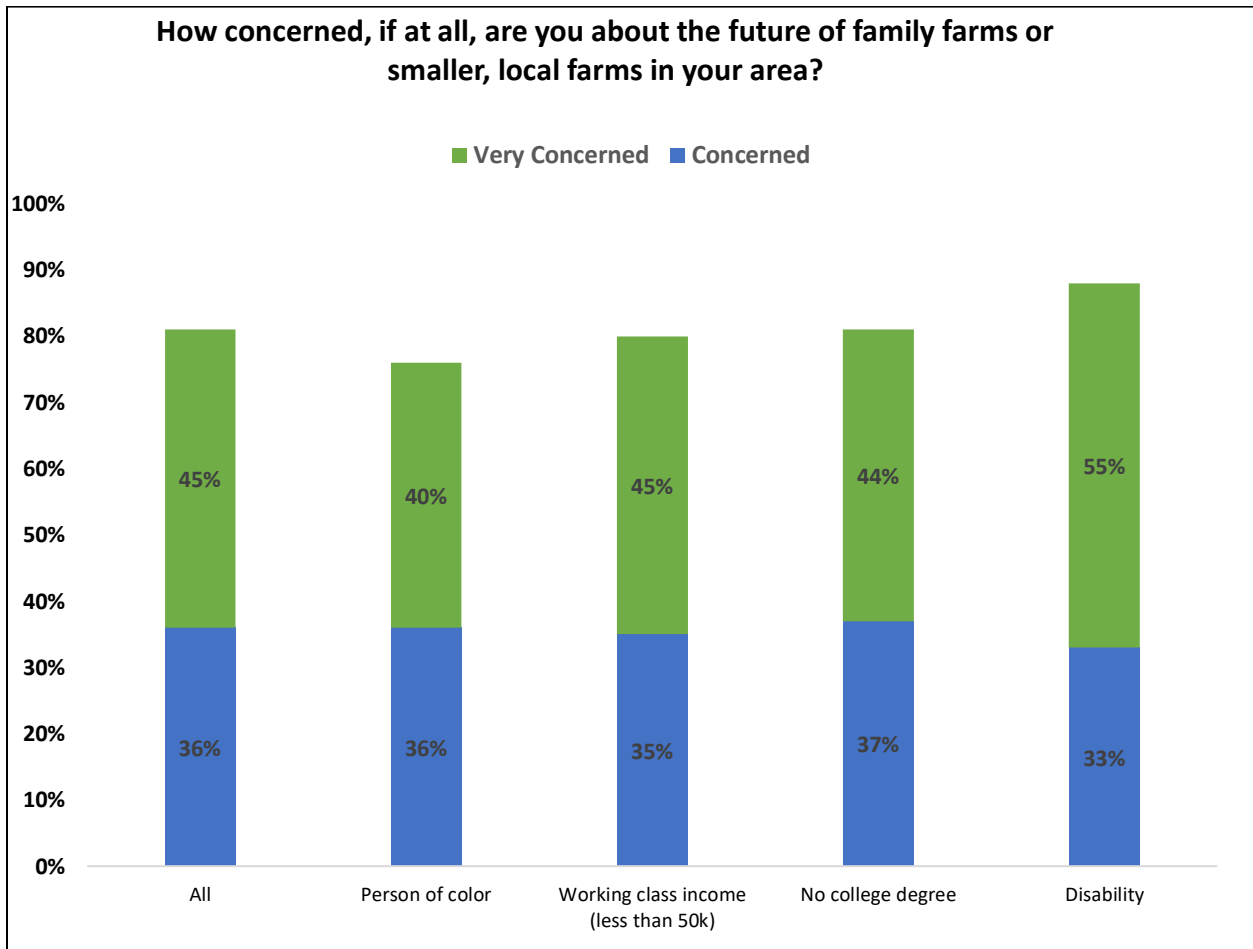
Note: The results reported in this figure are based on 1,053 completed survey responses of adults (age 18 or older) who reside in North Carolina (N = 700) or South Carolina (N = 353). These responses come from a mixed mode design that contacted a random sample of potential participants via text-to-web or telephone through interactive voice response (IVR) provided by ReConMR. Additional data came from an online opt-in panel provided by Cint. The combined data were weighted by the ECU Center for Survey Research using an iterative proportional fitting algorithm that matches age, gender, race/ethnicity, and education to population parameters derived from the U.S. Census.

**Figure 10. Availability of Fresh or Healthy Food in Area: Percentage Concerned**



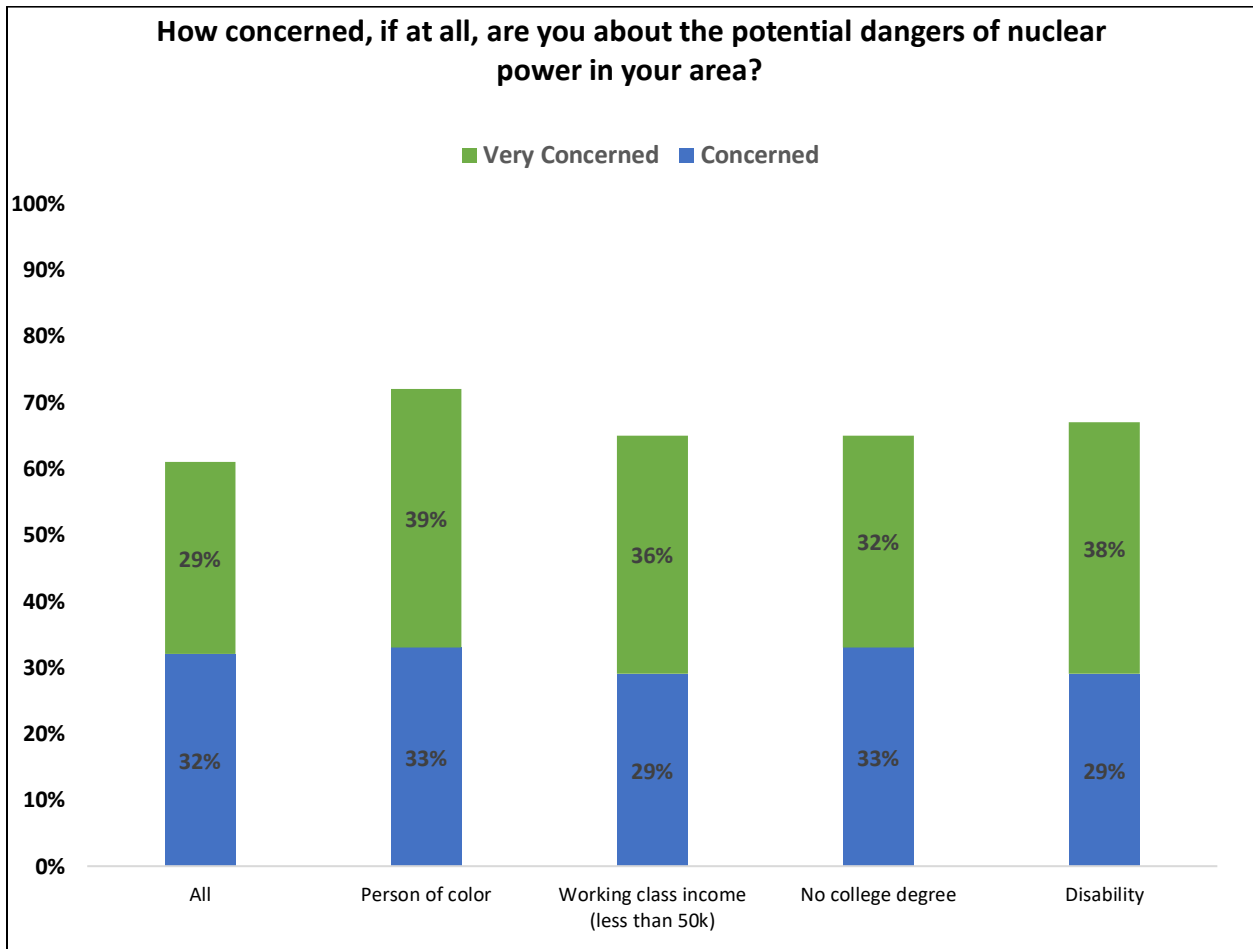
Note: The results reported in this figure are based on 1,053 completed survey responses of adults (age 18 or older) who reside in North Carolina (N = 700) or South Carolina (N = 353). These responses come from a mixed mode design that contacted a random sample of potential participants via text-to-web or telephone through interactive voice response (IVR) provided by ReConMR. Additional data came from an online opt-in panel provided by Cint. The combined data were weighted by the ECU Center for Survey Research using an iterative proportional fitting algorithm that matches age, gender, race/ethnicity, and education to population parameters derived from the U.S. Census.

**Figure 11. Future of Family/Small/Local Farms: Percentage Concerned**



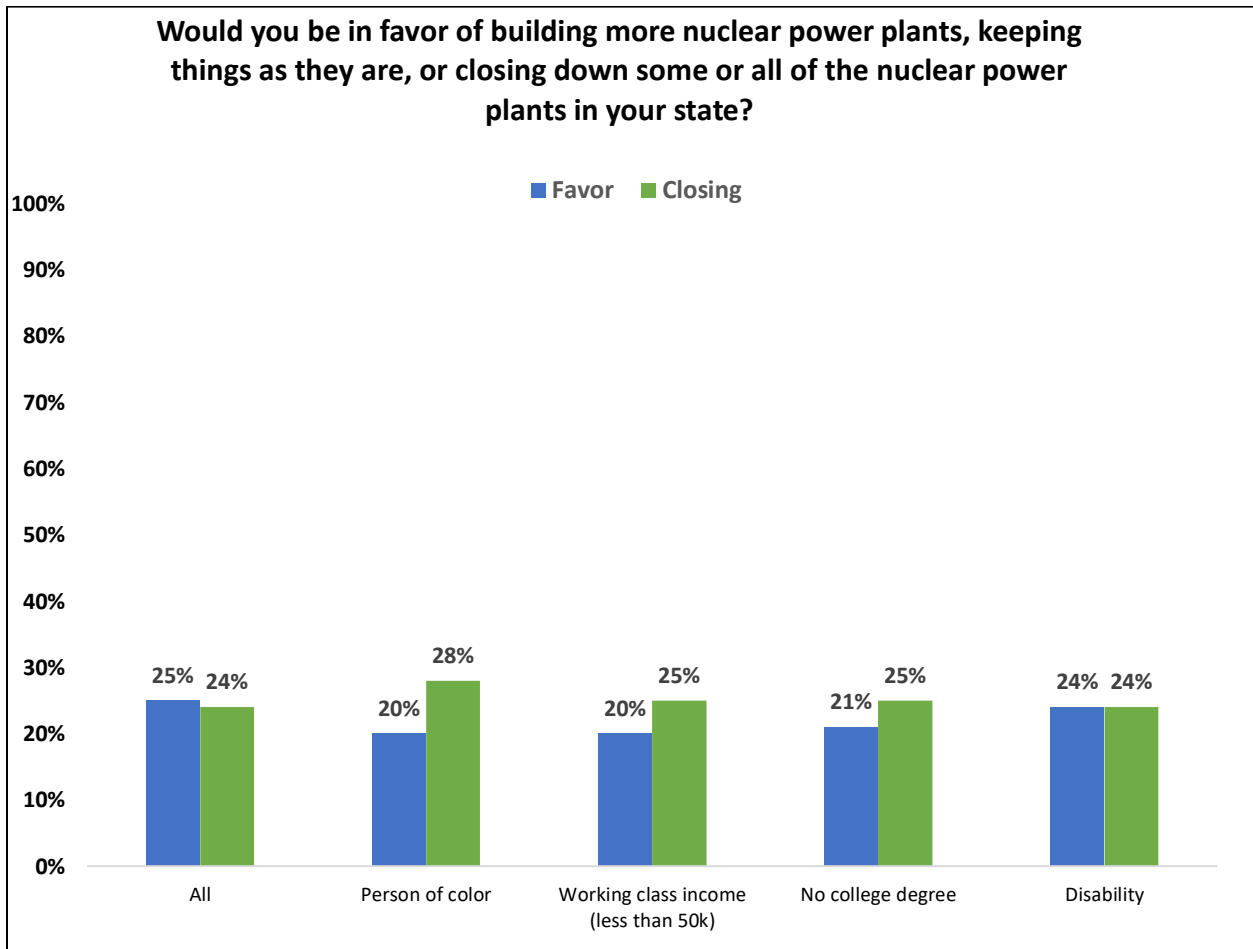
Note: The results reported in this figure are based on 1,053 completed survey responses of adults (age 18 or older) who reside in North Carolina (N = 700) or South Carolina (N = 353). These responses come from a mixed mode design that contacted a random sample of potential participants via text-to-web or telephone through interactive voice response (IVR) provided by ReConMR. Additional data came from an online opt-in panel provided by Cint. The combined data were weighted by the ECU Center for Survey Research using an iterative proportional fitting algorithm that matches age, gender, race/ethnicity, and education to population parameters derived from the U.S. Census.

**Figure 12. Nuclear Power: Percentage Concerned**



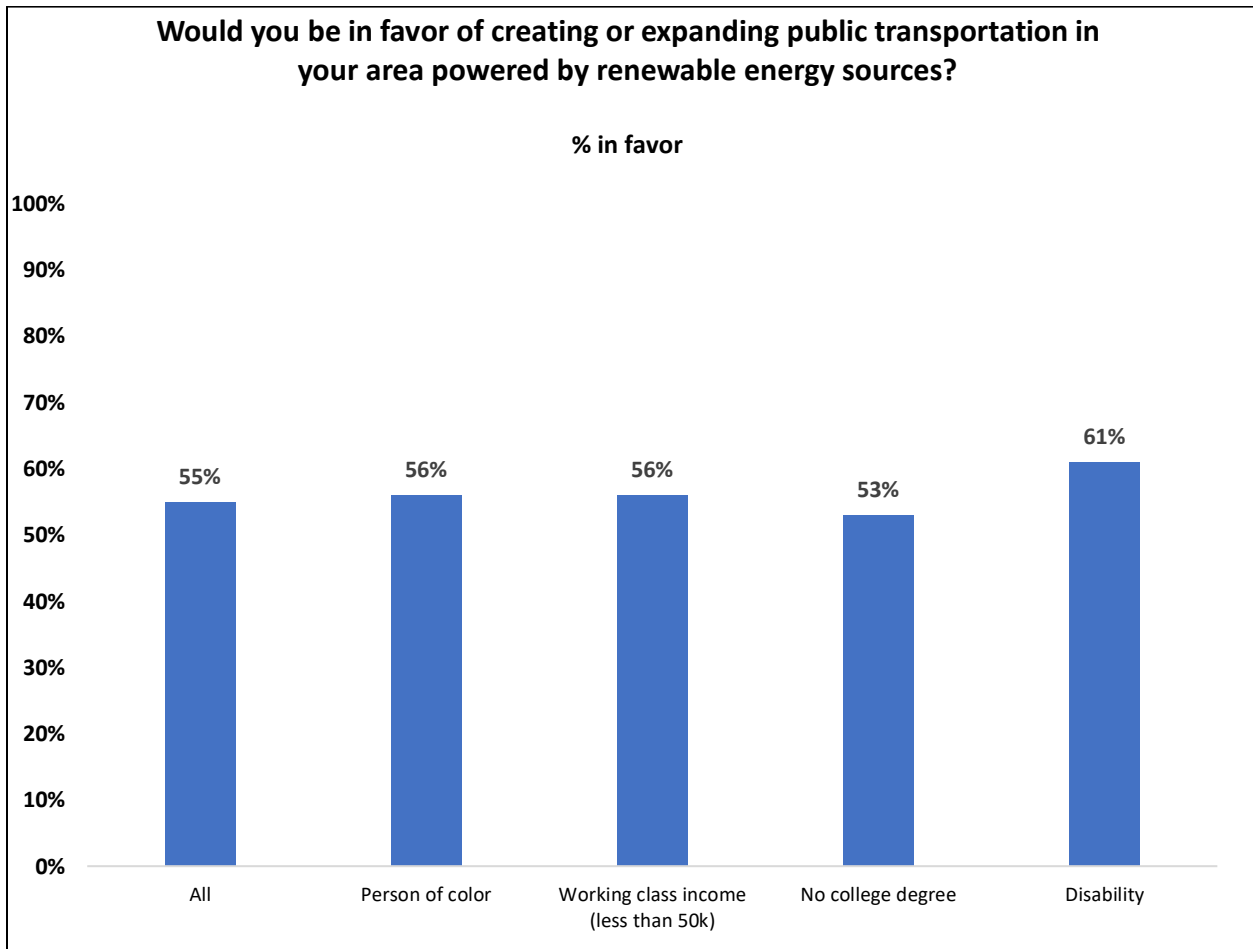
Note: The results reported in this figure are based on 1,053 completed survey responses of adults (age 18 or older) who reside in North Carolina (N = 700) or South Carolina (N = 353). These responses come from a mixed mode design that contacted a random sample of potential participants via text-to-web or telephone through interactive voice response (IVR) provided by ReConMR. Additional data came from an online opt-in panel provided by Cint. The combined data were weighted by the ECU Center for Survey Research using an iterative proportional fitting algorithm that matches age, gender, race/ethnicity, and education to population parameters derived from the U.S. Census.

**Figure 13. Nuclear Power: Percentage Favor More Nuclear Plants**



Note: The results reported in this figure are based on 1,053 completed survey responses of adults (age 18 or older) who reside in North Carolina (N = 700) or South Carolina (N = 353). These responses come from a mixed mode design that contacted a random sample of potential participants via text-to-web or telephone through interactive voice response (IVR) provided by ReConMR. Additional data came from an online opt-in panel provided by Cint. The combined data were weighted by the ECU Center for Survey Research using an iterative proportional fitting algorithm that matches age, gender, race/ethnicity, and education to population parameters derived from the U.S. Census.

**Figure 14. Creating/Expanding Public Transportation: Percentage in Favor**



Note: The results reported in this figure are based on 1,053 completed survey responses of adults (age 18 or older) who reside in North Carolina (N = 700) or South Carolina (N = 353). These responses come from a mixed mode design that contacted a random sample of potential participants via text-to-web or telephone through interactive voice response (IVR) provided by ReConMR. Additional data came from an online opt-in panel provided by Cint. The combined data were weighted by the ECU Center for Survey Research using an iterative proportional fitting algorithm that matches age, gender, race/ethnicity, and education to population parameters derived from the U.S. Census.