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All of the analyses, findings and recommendations contained within this report are the exclusive property of the Saint Leo University Polling Institute.

As required by the Code of Ethics of the National Council on Public Polls and the United States Privacy Act of 1974, the Saint Leo University Polling Institute maintains the anonymity of respondents to surveys the Institute conducts. No information will be released that might, in any way, reveal the identity of the respondent.

Moreover, no information regarding these findings will be released without the written consent of an authorized representative of the Saint Leo University Polling Institute.

INTRODUCTION

The Saint Leo University Polling Institute is pleased to present the results of a national poll of Americans.

The poll was designed to assess public views regarding the 2016 presidential election, current issues of importance, the Common Core and education, law enforcement, and immigration.

The research study included survey responses from 1005 respondents nationally and 521 within Florida approximately proportional to state population contribution. The poll was conducted October 17-22, 2015.

The national poll included the following areas for investigation:

- Job approval rating for President Obama;
- Current issues of importance to Americans;
- Presidential preferences for 2016;
- Views on public education, the Common Core, academic testing, and funding;
- Ratings of police, police departments;
- Perceptions of policing strategies;
- Trust and confidence in officers, departments and the Judicial system;
- Views on gun control or restrictions;
- Views on immigration; and
- Demographics.

Section II of this report discusses the Methodology used in the study, while Section III includes Highlights derived from an analysis of the quantitative research. Section IV is a Summary of Findings from the online survey.

Section V is an Appendix to the report containing the composite aggregate data, cross tabulations and the survey instrument employed.

METHODOLOGY

Using a quantitative research design, the Saint Leo University Polling Institute completed 1005 online surveys nationally and 521 among Florida residents.

Survey design input was provided by the membership of the Polling Institute Committee.

Survey design is a careful, deliberative process to ensure fair, objective and balanced surveys. Staff members, with years of survey design experience, edit out any bias. Further, all scales used by the Institute (either numeric, such as one through ten, or wording such as strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree) are balanced evenly. Additionally, placement of questions is carefully accomplished so that order has minimal impact.

This survey was conducted October 17 - 22, 2015.

Respondents qualified for the survey if they were a resident of the United States and 18 years of age or older. Responses were approximately proportional to each state's population.

All facets of the study were completed by the Polling Institute's senior staff and researchers. These aspects include: survey design, pre-test, computer programming, fielding, coding, editing, verification, validation and logic checks, computer analysis, analysis, and report writing.

Statistically, a sample of 1005 completed surveys has an associated margin for error of +/- 3.0% at a 95% confidence level. A sample of 521 Florida respondents has an associated margin for error of 4.5% at a 95% confidence level.

Results throughout this report are presented for composite results – all 1005 cases. Throughout, composite results are presented side-by-side with Florida specific results. On political candidate preferences and on current issues, columns of data also hold results of just likely voters – those indicating they vote either all the time or most of the time in elections.

Readers of this report should note that any survey is analogous to a snapshot in time and results are only reflective of the time period in which the survey was undertaken. Should concerted public relations or information campaigns be undertaken during or shortly after the fielding of the survey, the results contained herein may be expected to change and should be, therefore, carefully interpreted and extrapolated.

Furthermore, it is important to note that all surveys contain some component of “sampling error”. Error that is attributable to systematic bias has been significantly reduced by utilizing strict random probability procedures. This sample was strictly random in that selection of each potential respondent was an independent event based on known probabilities.

Each qualified online panel member within the United States had an equal chance for participating in the study. Statistical random error, however, can never be eliminated but may be significantly reduced by increasing sample size.

HIGHLIGHTS

ON POLITICS, CAMPAIGNS, ELECTIONS AND ISSUES...

This current poll followed Republican debates occurring on August 6, 2015, September 16, 2015 and the first Democratic debate occurring on October 13, 2015.

Vice-President Joe Biden announced he was not a candidate for President on October 21, 2015. Similarly, Jim Webb and Lincoln Chafee have withdrawn their candidacy for the Democratic nomination since the poll was conducted.

ON POPE FRANCIS...

While favorable opinion of Pope Francis remains high – at 66.4% -- the opinion has settled back down from his high opinion rating of 75.8% during, and just following, his visit to the United States in September, 2015. Among Catholics, the favorable opinion is 85.4%.

ON THE COMMON CORE AND EDUCATION...

Americans surveyed provided poor marks for education in both the United States (42.4% positive) and within their own communities (54.4% positive).

The largest group of respondents suggested that the best measures for school system success included graduation rates (57.5%), student test scores (52.1%) and teacher qualifications (41.8%).

There exists strong support (80.1%) for testing students at specific grade intervals in all public schools. More moderate support (61.8%) was recorded for Common Core testing. Further, Americans are evenly split over allowing parents the option of permitting their own children to opt out of standardized testing – 45.9% support / 44.6% oppose.

There is no agreement on which entity should be most responsible for establishing educational standards for public schools. The percentages for the federal government/DOE, state government/DOE, local government and parents/teachers were 24.8%, 27.9%, 20.7% and 22.0% respectively. Some, 2.6%, believed there should be no standards.

A large majority, 69.5%, of all Americans surveyed see public school as significantly (36.3%) or somewhat (33.1%) underfunded. Others, 17.2%, saw funding as reasonable and balanced. A combined population of 7.2% suggested public schools

were over-funded, with some (3.0%) saying schools are significantly over-funded, and the balance (4.2%) saying they are over-funded.

Notably, 59.7% noted their own willingness to pay “somewhat more” in taxes to better fund public schools in their own communities.

ON LAW ENFORCEMENT / TRUST AND CONFIDENCE...

Twice the percentage of Americans provided positive ratings (54.3%) over poor ratings (22.2%) of their own community police department.

African-Americans (41.8%) and Hispanics (48.0%) provided somewhat lower positive ratings of their police departments than white respondents

Overall positive ratings of police officers in their own communities were recorded at 53.6% with 22.4% providing poor ratings of the officers.

Similarly, African-Americans (38.4%) and Hispanics (47.4%) provided lower positive ratings for their community police officers.

A small majority of respondents nationally, 50.7%, supported “Stop and Frisk” as a policing strategy with 43.8% opposed. Hispanics (55.0%) were slightly more likely to support “Stop and Frisk” than white respondents at 53.8%) However, just 34.2% of African-Americans surveyed supported “Stop and Frisk”.

A stronger majority, 60.4%, supported the transfer of donated, used military equipment to local community police departments. Under one-third, 29.4%, were opposed.

Trust in police officers, police departments and the judicial system was reported at 54.7%, 53.1% and 40.3% respectively. Trust was lowest among African-Americans at 32.2%, 30.8% and 29.5% respectively.

Approximately one-quarter of Americans polled reported little to no trust in police officers, police departments and the judicial system – 22.6%, 23.0% and 29.8%, respectively.

Strong agreement was found for a number of statements about police and policing...

- ✓ Police should be required to wear body cameras – 86.8%
- ✓ The U.S. Justice Department should continue to investigate controversial incidents – 79.0%
- ✓ Killing of police officers is inflaming racial tensions nationwide – 71.0%
- ✓ We should focus on mental health supports instead of gun controls – 70.4%

More moderate agreement was found for...

- ✓ I've had positive interactions with community police officers – 59.7%
- ✓ I know a police office in my community – 50.6%
- ✓ Gun violence would decrease with more controls/restrictions – 46.0%

Less agreement, but still a large percentage, when extrapolated on the total population included...

- ✓ I have or know someone who has experienced abuse by police officers – 35.7% (among Hispanics, African-Americans and whites, the percentage reported was 44.4%, 58.9 %, and % 27.5%, respectively)

While 50.8% of respondents reported not owning a firearm, the remainder suggested they owned hand guns (23.4%), rifles (17.7%), assault weapons (5.6%) and shotguns (15.9%).

While 12.8% suggested there should be no restrictions or controls on firearms, 73.2% suggested there should be some limited licensing, permitting or restrictions. Another 8.5% indicated they opposed private ownership of firearms.

Given recent mass shootings, 26.5% suggested they continue to support the 2nd Amendment without exception and supported arming citizens to lessen the harm of the mass shootings. Others, 15.9%, noted support for the 2nd Amendment without exception but don't believe in an effort to arm citizens. Another 40.7% supported gun ownership rights but were open to more exceptions, regulations and restrictions. Some, 9.1%, opposed all private ownership of firearms.

Three-quarters of those surveyed, 75.2%, indicated increase in mental health funding and programming would have an impact on the number, frequency and severity of mass shootings.

ON IMMIGRATION...

Americans are nearly evenly divided on how to handle state college/university funding for illegal / undocumented immigrants between “charging in-state tuition rates”, “charging out-of-state tuition rates”, or “not allowing attendance at state colleges/universities” – 28.7%, 34.1% and 21.1%, respectively.

ON FLORIDA ISSUES...

In Florida, among Florida only respondents, agreement was found in a number of important areas...

- ✓ Florida residents with solar panels should be permitted to sell surplus electricity to the grid – 72.8% agreed (15.8% disagreed)

- ✓ The Florida legislature has handled recent redistricting poorly – 64.0% agreed (12.1% disagreed)
- ✓ “I oppose a ban on fracking in Florida” – 44.7% agreed (37.0% disagreed)
- ✓ “I support proposed legislation in Florida allowing faculty, administrators, and staff to carry guns on college campuses – 50.5% agreed (38.6% disagreed)

The largest group of Florida residents, 29.7%, suggested an independent commission established by both Democrats and Republicans handle re-districting going forward.

Leaders among Florida likely voters for the 2016 U.S. Senate Republican nomination included David Jolly (8.6%) and Ron DeSantis (6.7%). Most were unsure (64.4%).

Leaders among Florida Democratic likely voters for the 2016 U.S. Senate Democratic nomination included Patrick Murphy (17.6%), and Alan Grayson (14.5%). Nearly one-half, 48.5%, were unsure.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Readers are reminded that the narrative throughout this report refers to composite aggregate data – the 1005 completed surveys as well as the supplemental sample of 521 Florida respondents. Text throughout this report presents national composite results while many graphs and tables also present results among Florida respondents. On political questions such as candidate preferences or current issues of importance, the data for likely voters is also presented. The counts for composite data (national and Florida) and for likely voters (national and Florida) are presented in the following table.

National Composite	National Likely Voters	Florida Composite	Florida Likely Voters
1005	764	521	409

POLITICS, CAMPAIGNS, ELECTIONS AND ISSUES

All respondents were asked to rate the job Barack Obama has been doing as President. Just over one-half of likely voters, 51.3%, suggested strongly or somewhat approve. Results are presented within the following table. In June, 2015, the President’s favorable job rating was 47.0% among likely voters.

President’s Job Approval Rating	National	National Likely Voters	Florida	Florida Likely Voters
Strongly approve	19.9	22.6	19.1	19.8
Somewhat approve	30.0	28.7	29.5	27.4
Total: Strongly and somewhat approve	50.0	51.3	48.6	47.2
Somewhat disapprove	14.0	11.8	14.8	14.4
Strongly disapprove	32.8	36.1	34.9	37.7
Total: Strongly and somewhat disapprove	46.8	47.9	49.7	52.1
Unsure	3.2	0.8	1.7	0.7

All respondents were asked to name the most important issue facing the nation today. The most important issues were reported to be jobs and the economy, government spending/the deficit, and healthcare. Results are presented in the following table in declining or importance based on the composite national data.

Issues Most Important	National	National Likely Voters	Florida	Florida Likely Voters
Jobs and the economy	32.4	30.9	30.9	27.4
Government spending and the federal budget deficit	15.3	17.0	12.3	13.4
Healthcare	10.3	9.7	12.1	11.7
Terrorism	5.6	6.7	3.7	3.9
Immigration	5.5	5.6	7.5	8.6
Homeland security and anti-terror policy	4.5	4.5	6.9	8.1
Education	4.4	4.6	3.8	4.2
Gun violence	4.0	3.3	5.4	5.1
Global climate change	3.3	3.9	3.3	3.7
Gun control / Second Amendment rights	3.3	3.7	2.9	2.9
Don't know / not sure	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.2
Declining U.S. status worldwide	2.4	2.9	4.4	5.1
Crime	2.2	1.4	2.5	1.5
Some other issues	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.4
Foreign affairs	1.5	1.8	0.6	0.7
International trade imbalance	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Energy policy	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0

Republicans surveyed were asked to think about the candidates running for the Republican nomination for President in 2016. Each was asked to name the candidate they would support if the primary “was held today”. Results are presented in declining order by national, likely voter data.

Republican Candidates	National	National Likely Voters	Florida	Florida Likely Voters
Businessman Donald Trump	23.5	22.7	25.4	25.8
Dr. Ben Carson	20.7	22.2	14.1	14.7
Florida Senator Marco Rubio	10.0	11.1	21.5	21.5
Former Florida Governor Jeb Bush	8.0	8.4	15.3	15.3
Unsure / Don't Know	10.0	8.0	6.2	5.5
Former Hewlett Packard CEO Carly Fiorina	5.2	5.8	6.8	5.5
Texas Senator Ted Cruz	4.8	4.0	4.5	4.9
New Jersey Governor Chris Christie	3.2	3.6	0.6	0.6
Kentucky Senator Rand Paul	2.4	2.7	1.7	1.8
Ohio Governor John Kasich	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.5
Someone else	2.4	2.2	0.0	0.0
New York Congressman Peter King	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.0
Former Ambassador John Bolton	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.0
Former Arkansas Governor Mike Huckabee	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.2
Louisiana Governor Bobby Jindal	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6
Former Pennsylvania Senator Rick Santorum	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0
Former New York Governor George Pataki	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0
South Carolina Senator Lindsey Graham	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0
Indiana Governor Mike Pence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Former Virginia Governor Jim Gilmore	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Former Maryland Governor Bob Ehrlich	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Democrats surveyed were similarly asked which candidate they would vote for if the primary “was held today”. Results are presented in declining order by national likely voters.

Democratic Candidates	National	National Likely Voters	Florida	Florida Likely Voters
Former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton	53.4	54.8	49.5	50.9
Vice President Joe Biden	16.4	15.8	14.4	15.2
Vermont Senator Bernie Sanders	11.4	12.0	13.0	13.3
Unsure / don't know	8.8	6.9	11.5	8.5
Former Maryland Governor Martin O'Malley	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.4
Massachusetts Senator Elizabeth Warren	1.6	1.9	4.8	5.5
New York Governor Andrew Cuomo	1.6	1.9	0.5	0.6
Virginia Senator Mark Warner	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.6
New York Senator Kirsten Gillibrand	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.0
Someone else	1.3	1.2	1.4	18
Colorado Governor John Hickenlooper	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0
Minnesota Senator Amy Klobuchar	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0
Former Massachusetts Governor Deval Patrick	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey Senator Corey Booker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Former Virginia Senator Jim Webb	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6
Former Rhode Island Governor Lincoln Chafee	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6

The survey held a number of Presidential election ballots. Respondents were asked to name the candidate they would most likely support. The following tables present national composite data, national likely voters, Florida composite data and Florida likely voters.

National Composite Results

Democratic Candidate	Percent	Republican Candidate	Percent
Hillary Clinton	42.2	Jeb Bush	31.2
Hillary Clinton	45.3	Carly Fiorina	32.0
Hillary Clinton	44.7	Ben Carson	38.0
Hillary Clinton	44.4	Marco Rubio	35.0
Hillary Clinton	45.2	Donald Trump	35.7

National Composite among Likely Voters

Democratic Candidate	Percent	Republican Candidate	Percent
Hillary Clinton	44.7	Jeb Bush	34.2
Hillary Clinton	47.4	Carly Fiorina	36.4
Hillary Clinton	45.8	Ben Carson	41.5
Hillary Clinton	45.8	Marco Rubio	39.1
Hillary Clinton	47.0	Donald Trump	37.9

Florida Composite Results

Democratic Candidate	Percent	Republican Candidate	Percent
Hillary Clinton	45.6	Jeb Bush	39.4
Hillary Clinton	48.7	Carly Fiorina	33.1
Hillary Clinton	47.0	Ben Carson	38.5
Hillary Clinton	45.6	Marco Rubio	38.1
Hillary Clinton	48.3	Donald Trump	34.2

Florida Results among Likely Voters

Democratic Candidate	Percent	Republican Candidate	Percent
Hillary Clinton	44.0	Jeb Bush	44.7
Hillary Clinton	47.4	Carly Fiorina	38.1
Hillary Clinton	44.9	Ben Carson	44.1
Hillary Clinton	44.3	Marco Rubio	44.0
Hillary Clinton	45.2	Donald Trump	38.1

Respondents were also presented with a three-way Presidential contest. Each was asked who they would most likely support in each match-up. Results, again, are presented on a national composite basis, nationally among likely voters, Florida composite basis and in Florida among likely voters.

National Composite Results

Democratic Candidate	Percent	Republican Candidate	Percent	Independent Candidate	Percent
Hillary Clinton	40.8	Jeb Bush	20.1	Donald Trump	24.0
Hillary Clinton	41.6	Carly Fiorina	20.0	Donald Trump	23.6
Hillary Clinton	41.1	Ben Carson	25.3	Donald Trump	20.0
Hillary Clinton	41.4	Marco Rubio	21.7	Donald Trump	22.6
Hillary Clinton	42.2	Ted Cruz	17.3	Donald Trump	23.3

National Composite among Likely Voters

Democratic Candidate	Percent	Republican Candidate	Percent	Independent Candidate	Percent
Hillary Clinton	42.7	Jeb Bush	22.8	Donald Trump	24.2
Hillary Clinton	43.7	Carly Fiorina	22.6	Donald Trump	23.8
Hillary Clinton	43.1	Ben Carson	27.9	Donald Trump	20.2
Hillary Clinton	43.7	Marco Rubio	24.6	Donald Trump	22.9
Hillary Clinton	44.9	Ted Cruz	18.6	Donald Trump	24.1

Florida Composite Results

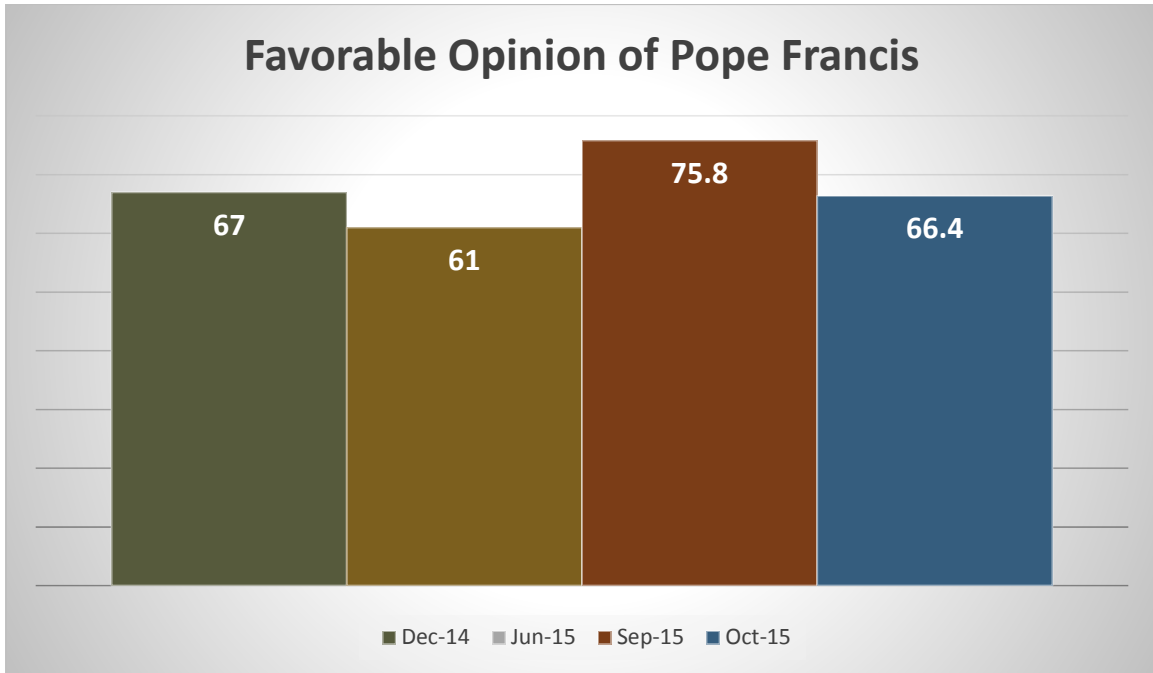
Democratic Candidate	Percent	Republican Candidate	Percent	Independent Candidate	Percent
Hillary Clinton	43.8	Jeb Bush	22.7	Donald Trump	21.7
Hillary Clinton	44.4	Carly Fiorina	21.0	Donald Trump	22.1
Hillary Clinton	44.8	Ben Carson	24.4	Donald Trump	19.8
Hillary Clinton	43.5	Marco Rubio	24.4	Donald Trump	21.0
Hillary Clinton	45.0	Ted Cruz	18.7	Donald Trump	21.9

Florida among Likely Voters

Democratic Candidate	Percent	Republican Candidate	Percent	Independent Candidate	Percent
Hillary Clinton	42.3	Jeb Bush	24.7	Donald Trump	24.0
Hillary Clinton	42.3	Carly Fiorina	24.2	Donald Trump	23.5
Hillary Clinton	43.0	Ben Carson	27.6	Donald Trump	21.3
Hillary Clinton	41.8	Marco Rubio	27.9	Donald Trump	22.2
Hillary Clinton	43.0	Ted Cruz	21.5	Donald Trump	23.7

All respondents were asked if their opinion of Pope Francis was strongly favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or not at all favorable. Results are presented here for the current and previous polls.

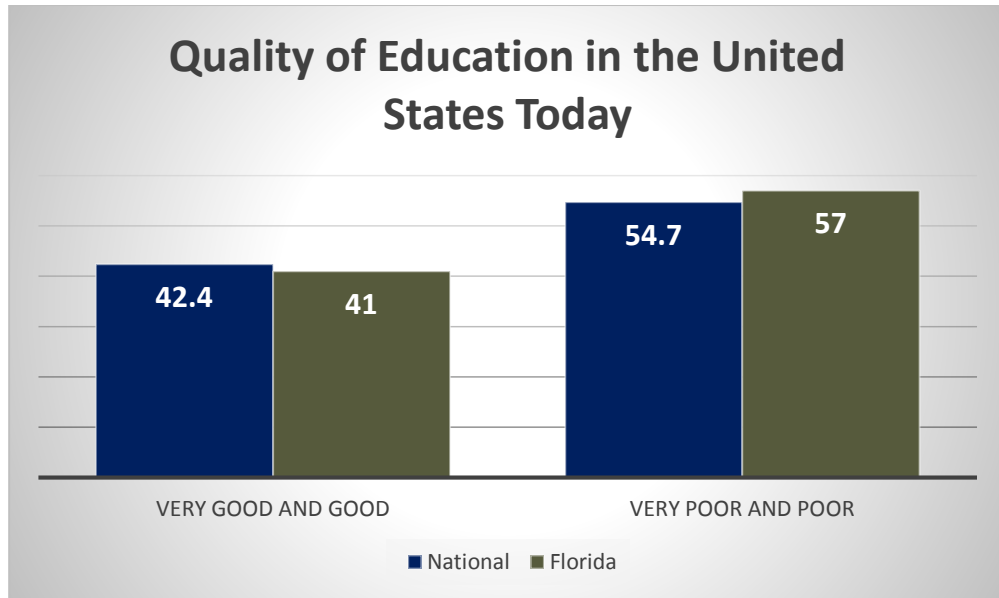
In Florida, Pope Francis enjoys a 67.3% favorable opinion.



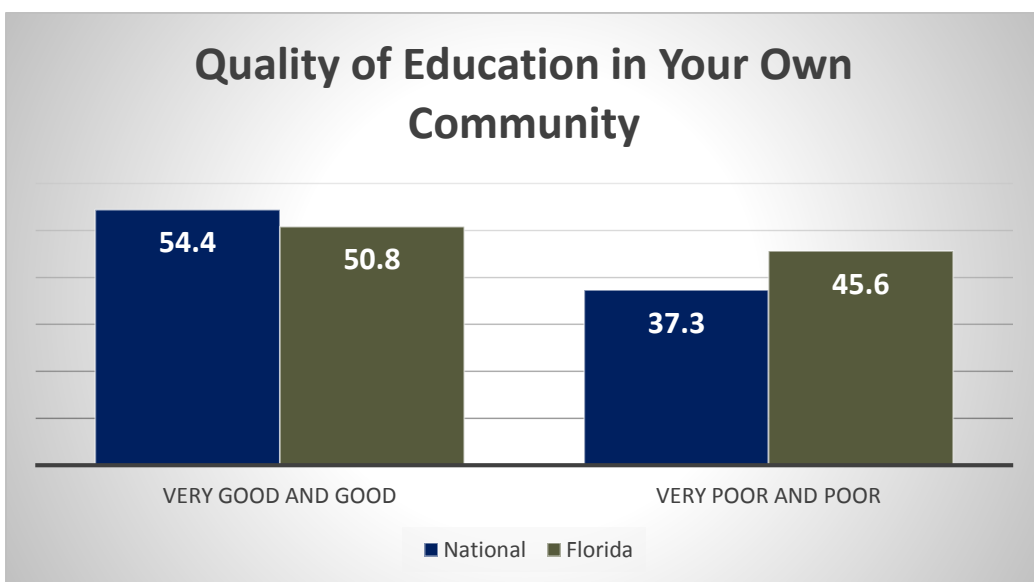
THE COMMON CORE AND EDUCATION

Poll respondents were asked about the quality of education in the United States and within their own communities today.

More respondents, 54.7%, reported the quality of education in the United States today as poor or very poor than those suggesting the quality was very good or good at 42.5%¹. Results are depicted in the following graph.



Opinions of the quality of education in their own communities were somewhat higher but still unimpressive. Results are presented in the following graph.



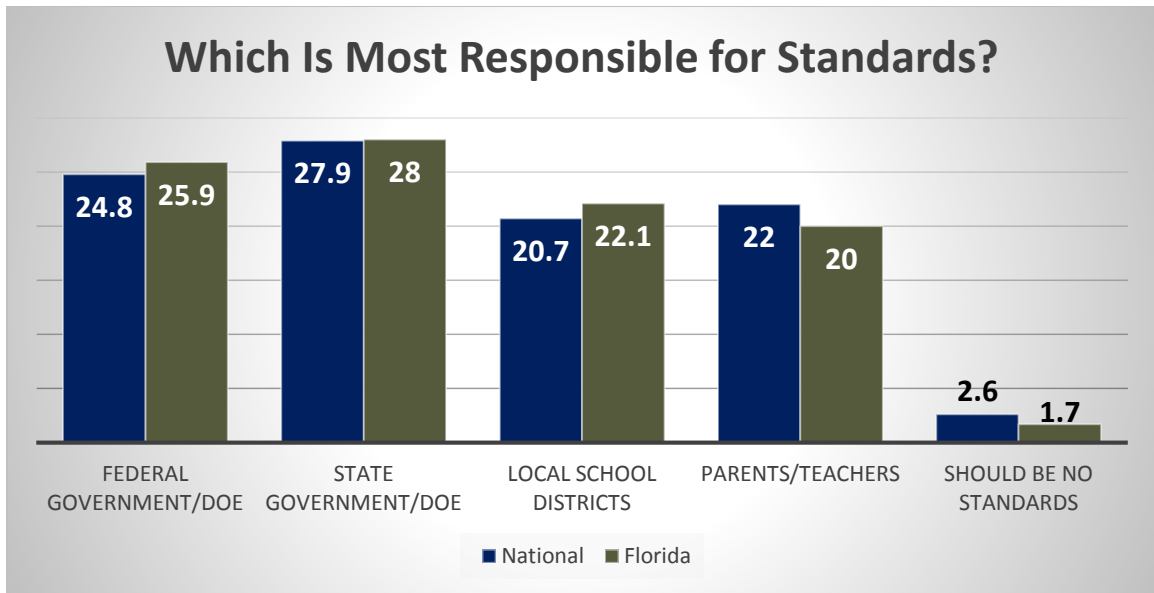
All respondents were asked how a school system should measure its own success. The largest number of respondents, 57.5%, suggested graduation rates is an important metric in determining success. The results are held in the following table. Multiple responses were allowed.

How Should a School System Measure Success?	National	Florida
Graduation rates	57.5	58.4
Student test scores	52.1	52.2
Scholarships awarded	23.8	24.1
Teacher qualification / accomplishments	41.8	41.6
Unsure	9.7	6.7

A number of statements regarding public school programs were presented to poll participants. Respondents were asked if they strongly supported, somewhat supported, somewhat opposed or strongly opposed each statement. The cumulative totals for strongly and somewhat support are presented within the following table.

Public School Program	National Support	Florida Support
Testing students at specific grade intervals in all public schools	80.1	78.3
Common Core Testing (Common Core State Standards define expectations, state-by-state, for what students should know and be able to do by the end of each grade. Common Core is not tied to the federal No Child Left Behind Program)	61.8	56.0
Parents should have the option of allowing their own children to opt out of standardized tests used in student and school assessment.	45.9	44.6

Respondents were divided when asked which entity or group should be most responsible for establishing educational standards for public schools. Results are presented within the following graph.



Each respondent was asked to think about public school funding. The following table presented perceptions of levels of funding in general.

Perceptions of Public School Funding	National	Florida
Significantly underfunded	36.3	36.8
Somewhat underfunded	33.1	31.0
Total: Significantly and somewhat underfunded	69.5	67.8
Receive reasonable and balanced funding	17.2	17.7
Over-funded	4.2	5.0
Significantly over-funded	3.0	3.1
Total: over-funded and significantly over-funded	7.2	8.1
Unsure	6.2	6.4

Over one-half of all respondents strongly or somewhat agreed to pay somewhat more in taxes to better fund public schools in their own communities. Results are presented here.

Willingness to Pay More Taxes	National	Florida
I am willing to pay somewhat more in taxes to better fund public schools in my community	59.7	59.9

LAW ENFORCEMENT / TRUST AND CONFIDENCE

Respondents rated the quality and professionalism of policing departments and police officers in general within their own communities. Each used a scale of one to ten where one was very good and ten was very poor.

The following table presents the cumulative totals for ratings of one through four (good) and seven through ten (poor). Significantly more respondents provided positive ratings over poor ratings of their own community police department.

Ratings	National Good 1-4	National Poor 7-10	Florida Good 1-4	Florida Poor 7-10
My community police department	54.3	22.2	57.4	18.7
The police officers in my community	53.6	22.4	57.2	19.4

Respondents were presented with a couple of policing strategies – “Stop and Frisk” and use of military-grade equipment locally. Each was asked to indicate if they strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose each policing strategy. The following table presents the cumulative totals for those strongly and somewhat supporting each strategy and the cumulative totals for those strongly and somewhat opposing each.

Policing Strategies	National Strongly & Somewhat Support	National Strongly and Somewhat Oppose	Florida Strongly & Somewhat Support	Florida Strongly & Somewhat Oppose
“Stop and Frisk” – permitting officers to stop suspicious individuals in public areas to check for weapons without a warrant	50.7	43.8	52.3	42.6
The transfer of donated, used military hardware, ammunition, and equipment to community police departments	60.4	29.4	65.6	26.4

All respondents were asked to think for a moment about their own trust and confidence in police officers, police departments, and the judicial system. Each was asked to rate the following based on their own trust and confidence that they would be **treated in a fair, impartial and objective manner if involved with law enforcement.** Each used a scale of

one to ten where one means they had strong trust and confidence and ten means they had no trust and confidence. The cumulative totals for one through four (strong trust/confidence) and seven through ten (little/no trust/confidence) are presented within the following table.

Trust and Confidence in...	National Strong Trust 1-4	National Little/No Trust 7-10	Florida Strong Trust 1-4	Florida Little/No Trust 7-10
Trust in police officers	54.7	22.6	56.1	24.6
Trust in police departments	53.1	23.0	55.3	23.3
Trust in the judicial system including courts, prosecutors, and judges	40.3	29.8	43.2	29.7

Respondents were presented with a number of statements about police and policing. For each, respondents were asked if they strongly agreed, somewhat agreed, somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed. Strong agreement was found for requiring body cameras on officers, and U.S. Justice Department investigations of community police departments following controversial incidents.

The cumulative totals for those strongly or somewhat agreeing with each statement are presented within the following table. The statements are presented in declining order based on support levels.

Statements	National Strongly & Somewhat Agree	Florida Strongly & Somewhat Agree
Police officers should be required to wear body cameras to better assist in reviewing difficult incidents	86.8	88.1
The U.S. Department of Justice should continue to open investigations of community police departments following controversial incidents	79.0	77.3
The killing of police officers is inflaming racial tensions nationwide	71.0	73.6

We should focus on mental health supports instead of gun controls	70.4	69.6
I have had positive interactions or conversations with community police officers unrelated to law enforcement issues.	59.7	58.8
I personally know a police officer in my community	50.6	47.8
Gun violence would decrease with more controls and restrictions	46.0	46.4
I have, or I know someone who has, experienced abuse by police officers	35.7	33.7

Respondents were asked to which firearms, if any they owned. While 50.8% indicated “none”, the remainder had one or more types of firearms. Results are displayed in the following table. Multiple responses were accepted.

Firearms Owned	National	Florida
Handgun(s)	23.4	23.5
Rifle(s)	17.7	13.3
Assault weapon(s)	5.6	2.9
Shotgun(s)	15.9	12.7
None	50.8	69.0
Unsure	1.6	1.7

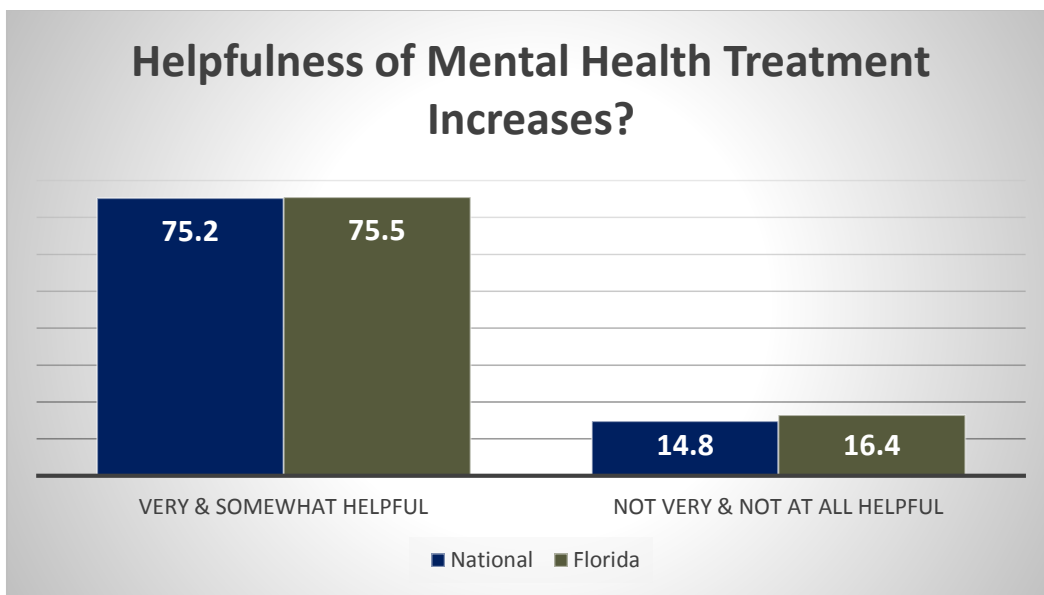
The survey included a question designed to collect personal positions and beliefs about gun control. Three-quarters, 73.2%, of all respondents could see some limited licensing, permitting or some restrictions on certain arms. Results are presented in the following table.

Position on Gun Controls	National	Florida
There should be no regulations or controls on any firearms	12.8	9.8
There should be some limited licensing, permitting or some restrictions on certain arms such as assault weapons	73.2	72.4
Firearms should not be owned privately	8.5	12.5
Unsure	5.5	5.2

Given recent mass shootings, respondents were asked which of several positions best reflected their own personal position toward gun ownership and gun regulation. Results are presented here.

Given Recent Mass Shootings – Current Position	National	Florida
I continue to support gun ownership rights under the 2nd Amendment without exception and believe these mass shootings would be less frequent/horrific if more citizens were armed	26.5	21.6
I continue to support gun ownership rights under the 2nd Amendment without exception BUT don't believe in an effort to arm more citizens	15.9	18.9
I support gun ownership rights but am open to more exceptions, regulations and restrictions	40.7	41.8
I continue to oppose private ownership of firearms	9.1	12.9

The poll included the following question on funding and support for mental health treatment: “Government, on the state and federal levels, can increase funding and support for mental health treatment. How helpful would increased funding and emphasis on mental health treatment be toward reducing the severity and frequency of mass shootings? Would you say...” The cumulative totals for very and somewhat helpful and not very and not at all helpful are presented in the following graph.



IMMIGRATION

Each was asked the following question: “State colleges and universities typically charge out-of-state students higher tuition than in-state students. Should school-aged, illegal immigrants or undocumented immigrants who graduate from American high schools be allowed to attend state colleges and universities at in-state tuition rates, should they be charged out-of-state tuition rates, or should they not be allowed to attend state colleges and universities at all?” Results are presented in the following table.

Tuition Rates for School-Aged Illegal / Undocumented Immigrants	National	Florida
They should be charged in-state tuition rates	28.7	30.6
They should be charged out-of-state tuition rates	34.1	33.5
They should not be allowed to attend state colleges and universities	21.1	23.9
Unsure	16.1	11.9

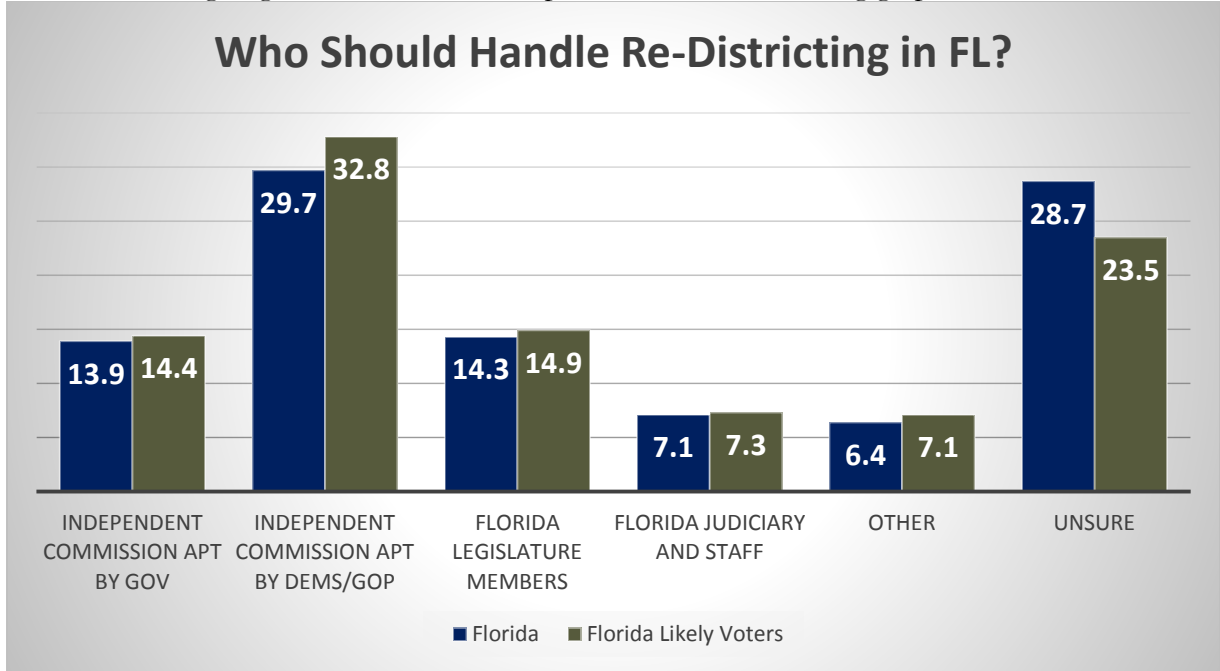
FLORIDA ISSUES

The following are a number of statements regarding existing or potential legislation / activities that may be considered by the Florida legislature over the coming months. Florida residents surveyed were asked if they strongly agreed, somewhat agreed, somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed with each statement. The following table holds the cumulative totals for those who strongly and somewhat agreed.

Florida Legislative Statements	Florida Agree	Florida Disagree	Florida Likely Voters Agree	Florida Likely Voters Disagree
Florida residents, with solar panels or other means to collect electricity, should be permitted by new laws to sell surplus electricity to the grid or electric companies	72.8	15.8	76.8	13.5
The Florida legislature has handled recent redistricting very poorly	64.0	12.1	68.7	11.2
I oppose a ban on Fracking in Florida – otherwise known as Hydraulic Fracturing – the process to bring natural gas to the earth surface for consumer use	44.7	37.0	48.4	28.9
I support proposed Florida legislation that would allow administrators, faculty and staff to carry guns on college campuses	50.5	38.6	52.8	37.4
N=	521	521	409	409

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All Florida respondents reported who they believed should be responsible for re-districting within the state going forward. Results are presented in the following graph.



Republican respondents were asked to think for a moment about the candidates running for the Republican nomination for U.S. Senate from Florida in 2016. Each was asked to report who they would support if the Republican primary for U.S. Senate was held today. Results are presented here on a composite basis and among likely voters.

Republican Candidates	Florida	Florida Likely Voters
Ron DeSantis	6.2	6.7
David Jolly	8.5	8.6
Dr. Ilya Katz	2.3	2.5
Carlos Lopez-Cantera	4.5	4.3
Todd Wilcox	4.5	4.9
Someone else	8.5	8.6
Unsure / Don't Know	65.5	64.4
N=	177	163

Democrat respondents were similarly asked to think for a moment about the list of candidates and potential candidates running for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate from Florida in 2016. Each was asked to report who they would support if the Democratic primary for U.S. Senate was held today. Results are presented here.

Democratic Candidates	Florida	Florida Likely Voters
Alan Grayson	12.1	14.5
Patrick Murphy	15.9	17.6
Lateresa A. Jones	5.8	6.7
Pam Keith	1.9	1.8
Someone else	11.1	10.9
Unsure / don't know	53.1	48.5
N=	207	165

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DEMOGRAPHICS

Conservative/Moderate/Liberal	US
Very conservative	13.9
Somewhat conservative	22.1
Moderate	33.0
Somewhat liberal	14.3
Very liberal	8.7
Unsure	8.0

Age	US
18-25	13.7
26-35	26.2
36-45	14.4
46-55	16.7
56-65	15.6
65+	13.2

Income	US
Under \$10,000	7.0
\$10,000 to less than \$40,000	28.9
\$40,000 to less than \$75,000	29.8
\$75,000 to less than \$100,000	13.1
\$100,000 to less than \$150,000	11.0
\$150,000 to less than \$200,000	3.4
\$200,000 or more	2.0
Prefer not to disclose	4.9

Political Party Affiliation	US
Republican	25.0
Democratic	30.4
Unaffiliated/Independent/Undeclared	35.0
Some other party	1.4
Unsure	8.2

Gender	US
Male	48.1
Female	51.9

Education	US
Less than HS	8.7
High School / GED	14.2
Associates Degree	7.6
Some college / technical school	26.4
College / technical school graduate	29.9
Postgraduate or professional degree	12.8
Prefer not to disclose	---

Hispanic, Latin American, Puerto Rican, Cuban or Mexican	US
Yes	17.0

Ethnicity (Among Non-Hispanics)	US
White	62.3
Black, African-American	14.5
Asian, Pacific Islander	3.6
Aleutian, Eskimo or American Indian	0.9
Other	1.4
Native Hawaiian	0.3
Two or more races	---
Refused	---
Don't know/unsure	---

Religion Followed	US
Catholic	21.9
Protestant (Baptist, Lutheran, Congregational, Presbyterian)	17.9
Christian (non-denominational)	26.2
Greek Orthodox	1.1
Jewish	2.2
Buddhist	1.5
Muslim	0.7
Latter Day Saints / Mormon	1.7
Other	3.3
No preference	21.6
Don't know / unsure	2.2

APPENDIX

INTERPRETATION OF AGGREGATE RESULTS

The computer processed data for this survey are presented in the following frequency distributions. It is important to note that the wordings of the variable labels and value labels in the computer-processed data are largely abbreviated descriptions of the Questionnaire items and available response categories.

The frequency distributions include the category or response for the question items. Responses deemed not appropriate for classification have been grouped together under the “Other” code.

The “NA” category label refers to “No Answer” or “Not Applicable.” This code is also used to classify ambiguous responses. In addition, the “DK/RF” category includes those respondents who did not know their answer to a question or declined to answer it. In many of the tables, a group of responses may be tagged as “Missing” – occasionally, certain individual’s responses may not be required to specific questions and thus are excluded. Although when this category of response is used, the computations of percentages are presented in two (2) ways in the frequency distributions: 1) with their inclusion (as a proportion of the total sample), and 2) their exclusion (as a proportion of a sample subgroup).

Each frequency distribution includes the absolute observed occurrence of each response (i.e. the total number of cases in each category). Immediately adjacent to the right of the column of absolute frequencies is the column of relative frequencies. These are the percentages of cases falling in each category response, including those cases designated as missing data. To the right of the relative frequency column is the adjusted frequency distribution column that contains the relative frequencies based on the legitimate (i.e. non-missing) cases. That is, the total base for the adjusted frequency distribution excludes the missing data. For many Questionnaire items, the relative frequencies and the adjusted frequencies will be nearly the same. However, some items that elicit a sizable number of missing data will produce quite substantial percentage differences between the two columns of frequencies. The careful analyst will cautiously consider both distributions.

The last column of data within the frequency distribution is the cumulative frequency distribution (Cum Freq.). This column is simply an adjusted frequency distribution of the sum of all previous categories of response and the current category of response. Its primary usefulness is to gauge some ordered or ranked meaning.