

2016

Politics, Media, XXXI Olympiad, Summer Travel, & Water Quality



A National Poll of Americans

Saint Leo University Polling Institute

June 2016

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1 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, issues of concern, impressions of Pope Francis, impressions of Donald Trump, voter participation, views on the media, summer travel plans and concerns, interest in the 2016 Olympics, and views on water quality.

The research study included survey responses from 1001 respondents nationally and 500 within Florida approximately proportional to state population contribution. The poll was conducted June 10-16, 2016. A pre-test occurred on June 9 - 10, 2016.

The national poll included the following areas for investigation:

- Job approval rating for President Obama;
- Issues of concern;
- Impressions of presidential candidates;
- Support for presidential candidates;
- Impression of Pope Francis;
- Preference for Senate action on the Supreme Court nominee;
- Views on Presidential candidate Donald Trump;
- Views and impressions of the media and media election coverage;
- Personal summer travel plans/concerns;
- Interest in travel to Cuba;
- Awareness of and interest in the 2016 Olympics;
- Views on water quality in the United States;
- Florida specific issues and U.S. Senate candidates;
- 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 1001 online surveys nationally and 500 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 June 10-16, 2016.

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 1001 completed surveys has an associated margin for error of +/- 3.0% at a 95% confidence level. A sample of 500 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 1001 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...

President Obama is enjoying some of his best job approval ratings in recent years. His current favorable job rating is 52.5 – up from 48.2% in December 2015 and 49.0% in March 2016. Among likely voters, the current rating is 53.1%.

The issues of greatest concern to Americans surveyed continue to be jobs and the economy (31.0%), government spending and the deficit (12.9%), terrorism (8.7%), healthcare (8.3%), and homeland security (8.1%). Together, terrorism and homeland security is at 16.8%.

Favorability ratings for all three Presidential candidates remain low among likely voters – Donald Trump (35.1%), Hillary Clinton (43.6%) and Gary Johnson (15.7%).

Unfavorable ratings were high, among likely voters, for Donald Trump (62.6%) and Hillary Clinton (54.7%). Gary Johnson had an unfavorable rating of 22.9%.

Interestingly, few were unsure about their opinion of Donald Trump (1.1%) and Hillary Clinton (1.1%). However, 61.1%, did not as yet, know enough about Libertarian candidate, Gary Johnson.

If the election were held today, Hillary Clinton leads Donald Trump 44.9% to 37.0% with 18.1% undecided among likely voters.

When Gary Johnson is added, Hillary Clinton leads among likely voters with 40.6% to 33.0% for Donald Trump and 10.7% for Gary Johnson and 15.7% undecided.

Regardless of how the poll respondents plan to vote, 52.5% of likely voters believe Hillary Clinton will win the Presidential election in November. This is followed by 30.7% who believe Donald Trump will win and 0.9% who suggest Gary Johnson will win.

A majority of those surveyed, 54.2%, believe United States Senate Republicans should allow hearings and vote on President Obama's nominee for the United States Supreme Court. Fewer respondents (33.3%) believe the Senate Republicans should delay consideration until after the November Presidential election. Some, 12.5%, are unsure.

Strong views were expressed when respondents were asked to agree (strongly or somewhat) or disagree (strongly or somewhat) with a number of statements about Donald Trump.

The percentage of those strongly or somewhat agreeing with a number of statements about Donald Trump ----

- Donald Trump is arrogant, uncivil and ego driven – 75.9%
- Donald Trump's rise is a media phenomenon – 64.7%
- Donald Trump has demonstrated he is sexist – 61.7%
- Donald Trump has demonstrated he is a racist – 57.6%
- Donald Trump is as he self-describes – successful, a leader and intelligent – 44.8%
- I support Donald Trump's position on immigration – 44.6%
- Donald Trump has the temperament to be President – 35.2%
- Donald Trump is an authentic Christian – 21.6%

There appears to be strong interest in the 2016 campaigns –

- 85.8% say they'll vote in November
- 48.8% have or will watch a debate
- 30.1% will argue, politely, on behalf of a candidate of their choice
- 20.8% will utilize social media to show support for a candidate
- 10.5% will donate money to one or more candidates
- 9.1% will help register others to vote
- 7.8% will put a yard sign on their property
- 7.1% will place a bumper sticker on their cars for one or more candidates
- 6.2% will volunteer for one or more candidates
- 3.4% will hold a house party for one or more candidates to introduce neighbors

Favorite celebrities, who endorse candidates, have little influence over those surveyed. More than three-quarters (75.8%) suggested they have almost no influence or none at all over their own decisions. Fewer Democrats, at 68.5%, and more Republicans, at 80.0%, also suggested influence is minimal.

Few Americans surveyed, 22.4%, could offer that they believe “all or most” of news reporting including print, broadcast and online. Just 2.9% said they believe “all” news reporting. Democrats, at 31.5%, are more likely than Republicans (19.7%) and Independents (17.2%) to say they believe “all or most” of news reporting.

Many agreed (somewhat or strongly) with a number of media statements --

- 86.4% agreed the news media has their own political and policy positions and attempts to influence public opinion;
- 82.7% agreed the media has an obligation to fact-check candidate statements and position;
- 81.9% agreed the media has political position and attempts to influence public policies, laws and elections;
- 79.5% agreed the media favors some political candidates for rating purposes;
- 77.2% believe the media tend to repeat what other media outlets report rather than doing their own reporting;
- 38.0% believe the media has done a good job in moderating the 2016 Presidential debates to date.

Just under one-half, 49.7%, rated the job the media is doing covering the 2016 Presidential election cycle as “very good or good”. Another 43.7% suggested coverage was “poor or very poor”. Some, 6.7%, were unsure.

The television networks or cable news outlets perceived as doing the best job in covering the 2016 Presidential election included Fox News, CNN, ABC, NBC, CBS and NBC.

By a large margin, Americans polled see media bias against conservatives (at 51.9%) over media bias against liberals (at 20.0%). Few, 6.6% see the media as not biased.

There exists strong support over opposition (55.2% to 20.5%) to allowing unaffiliated voters to vote in political party primary elections. Some, 23.3% were unsure.

Only one-quarter of respondents saw the Republican or Democratic primary nomination processes as “fair” – 27.5% and 25.1%, respectively.

ON POPE FRANCIS...

The favorable opinion of Pope Francis remains constant from previous polling by the Saint Leo University Polling Institute. In June, 2016, the pope’s favorable opinion was 68.9% -- up slightly from March 2016 at 68.4% and down slightly from 70.0% recorded in December 2015. Among U.S. Catholics, the pope enjoys an 87.5% favorable opinion (unchanged from March 2016 at 88.1%).

Two-thirds of Americans surveyed, 66.5%, support (strongly or somewhat) the pope's suggestion that he will create a commission to study whether Catholic women, in addition to men, may become deacons in the church.

A majority also support (strongly or somewhat) Pope Francis when he suggests that priests should be empowered to use their own discretion in pastoral counselling of divorced/re-married, unmarried/co-habiting and LGBT Catholics.

ON SUMMER TRAVEL / CONCERNS...

Two-thirds of those surveyed, 67.8%, indicated they have no plans for summer/fall travel outside the United States. Another 22.7% do have such plans while 3.0% had, but changed plans to travel outside the United States. Some, 1.7% changed plans to a different destination.

Of those who changed plans to travel outside the United States, 36.2% expressed a concern over terrorism while 38.9% indicated their plans "simply changed". Others, 21.3%, indicated concerns over health safety such as the Zika virus or 29.8% who cited financial / family issues as the reason for the change in plans.

Nearly three-quarters, 73.0%, expressed concern (very or somewhat concerned) over the Zika virus.

While 49.9% will not be traveling more by car this summer due to lower gas pricing, 44.9% suggested they would.

Interest in traveling to Cuba remained constant between June of 2015 and June of 2016 – 42.0% and 42.9%, respectively.

Reasons for interest in travel to Cuba centered mostly on general curiosity followed by interest in arts and culture, history and politics and environment/ecology.

ON THE GAMES OF THE XXXI OLYMPIAD / RIO 2016...

A large majority, 81.7%, were very or somewhat aware of the pending 2016 Summer Olympics in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Interest in the Olympics is also high – 65.2% suggested they were very or somewhat interested in the games.

A large number, when extrapolated on the U.S. population, 5.6% indicated they have plans to travel to Rio for the Olympics.

Further, 69.2%, will watch broadcasts of the Olympic Games.

The most popular games will be swimming, athletics, basketball, cycling, football, golf, gymnastics, tennis, the triathlon and volleyball.

A large majority, 80.9%, either strongly or somewhat support seeing the Olympics return to the United States in 2024. Only one-third, 34.1%, see the bidding process for the Olympics as very or somewhat fair.

Just over one-quarter, 28.0%, would be very or somewhat willing to pay additional taxes to help secure the Olympics in the respondent's hometown or city.

Given the health risks of the Zika virus in Brazil and surrounding nations, 38.6% favor going forward with the games as planned. Another 31.6% suggest the games be moved to another nation while 8.8% support cancelling the games. Some, 21.1%, are unsure.

ON INFRASTRUCTURE: WATER QUALITY...

More than three-quarters of those polled, 78.9%, were very or somewhat aware of recent news over contaminants in the water supplies in places such as Michigan, Ohio, D.C., North and South Carolina.

Just over one-half, 58.9%, noted they were very or somewhat concerned about the safety of their own respective water supplies.

Agreement (strong and somewhat agree) was found on a number of water quality safety issues –

- 90.4% agreed that clean, consumable water is a human right
- 52.4% believe the federal government should force states to share their water supplies with other states
- 72.2% indicated a willingness to pay more in taxes to ensure safe, consumable water supplies
- 64.7% agreed we face an impending water crisis in the United States
- 31.2% agreed their household has reduced reliance on the public water supply out of fear for safety
- 62.5% have increase water conservation measures

ON FLORIDA ISSUES...

Majorities supported five measures that will appear on August 30, 2016 and November 8, 2016 ballots.

Florida Likely Voters

Florida Ballot Measures	Support	Oppose	Unsure
Provides property tax exemptions for renewable energy devices – Amendment 4	68.2	7.2	24.6
Grants Florida residents the right to own or lease equipment that produces solar energy for personal use – Amendment 1	77.3	6.8	15.9
Grants the right to use marijuana for the treatment of certain ailments when recommended by a physician – Amendment 2	65.1	21.4	13.5
Provides property tax exemptions for first responders disabled in the line of duty – Amendment 3	71.5	9.8	18.7
Locks home values in place for senior citizens eligible for property tax breaks – Amendment 5	65.8	10.2	24.0

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 for polls conducted in December, 2015, March, 2016 and June, 2016.

Republican Candidates	Florida December 2015	Florida LV December 2015	Florida March 2016	Florida LV March 2016	Florida June 2016	Florida LV June 2016
Ron DeSantis	6.1	6.1	10.6	11.1	8.4	8.1
David Jolly	10.4	11.6	10.1	10.1	7.9	8.1
Dr. Ilya Katz	4.9	4.1	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.7
Carlos Lopez-Cantera	7.4	8.2	7.1	7.4	8.4	8.7
Todd Wilcox	6.7	6.8	3.0	3.2	5.1	5.2
Someone else	6.7	6.8	1.0	1.1	3.4	3.5
Unsure / Don't Know	57.7	56.5	66.2	65.1	57.0	56.6
N=	163	147	198	189	178	173

The same question, with Marco Rubio added, was presented to Florida Republicans.

Republican Candidates	Florida December 2015	Florida LV December 2015	Florida March 2016	Florida LV March 2016	Florida June 2016	Florida LV June 2016
Marco Rubio	---	---	----	---	52.2	52.0
Ron DeSantis	6.1	6.1	10.6	11.1	4.5	4.6
David Jolly	10.4	11.6	10.1	10.1	3.9	4.0
Dr. Ilya Katz	4.9	4.1	2.0	2.1	0.6	0.6
Carlos Lopez-Cantera	7.4	8.2	7.1	7.4	3.4	2.9
Todd Wilcox	6.7	6.8	3.0	3.2	2.2	2.3
Someone else	6.7	6.8	1.0	1.1	2.2	2.3
Unsure / Don't Know	57.7	56.5	66.2	65.1	27.0	27.2
N=	163	147	198	189	178	173

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 for polls conducted in both December, 2015, March, 2016 and June, 2016.

Democratic Candidates	Florida December 2015	Florida LV December 2015	Florida March 2016	Florida LV March 2016	Florida June 2016	Florida LV June 2016
Alan Grayson	16.1	7.1	15.7	16.7	13.2	13.5
Patrick Murphy	15.6	16.9	19.1	19.9	14.7	15.7
Lateresa A. Jones	5.0	6.3	5.2	5.1	5.6	4.3
Pam Keith	3.5	4.4	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.7
Someone else	8.5	7.5	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.7
Unsure / don't know	51.3	46.9	55.7	54.6	61.4	61.1
N=	199	160	230	216	197	187

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Readers are reminded that the narrative throughout this report refers to national composite aggregate data – the 1001 completed surveys as well as the supplemental sample of 500 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 (LV)	Florida Composite	Florida Likely Voters (LV)
1001	930	500	459

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, 53.1%, suggested they strongly or somewhat approve. Results are presented within the following tables for December, 2015 as well as March, 2016.

President's Job Approval Rating	National December 2015	National LV December 2015	National March 2016	National LV March 2016	National June 2016	National LV June 2016
National Results						
Strongly approve	17.1	19.0	19.9	21.3	23.6	24.3
Somewhat approve	31.1	31.2	29.1	30.0	28.9	28.8
Total: Strongly and somewhat approve	48.2	50.2	49.0	51.3	52.5	53.1
Somewhat disapprove	15.1	14.1	14.9	14.0	15.2	14.9
Strongly disapprove	32.9	33.4	32.4	33.3	30.6	31.1
Total: Strongly and somewhat disapprove	48.0	47.5	47.3	47.3	45.8	46.0
Unsure	3.8	2.3	3.6	1.4	1.8	0.9

President's Job Approval Rating Florida Results	Florida December 2015	Florida LV December 2015	Florida March 2016	Florida LV March 2016	Florida June 2016`	Florida LV June 2016
Strongly approve	20.9	22.0	26.2	27.1	28.0	29.6
Somewhat approve	32.8	31.2	28.1	27.7	28.6	26.4
Total: Strongly and somewhat approve	53.8	53.2	54.3	54.8	56.6	56.0
Somewhat disapprove	13.4	12.6	12.2	11.4	13.0	12.9
Strongly disapprove	30.2	32.7	31.4	32.8	29.4	30.3
Total: Strongly and somewhat disapprove	43.6	45.3	43.6	44.2	42.4	43.2
Unsure	2.6	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.9

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, and healthcare. Together, terrorism and homeland security held 16.8%. Results are presented in the following table in declining order by importance based on the composite national data for June, 2016.

Issues Most Important National Results	National December 2015	National LV December 2015	National March 2016	National LV March 2016	National June 2016	National LV 2016
Jobs and the economy	25.8	27.8	28.8	28.3	31.0	31.4
Government spending and the federal budget deficit	6.5	6.0	13.1	13.9	12.9	13.1
Terrorism	16.9	15.5	7.9	8.2	8.7	8.5
Healthcare	9.2	9.0	10.2	9.9	8.3	8.3
Homeland security and anti-terror policy	15.1	15.3	8.7	9.2	8.1	8.2
Immigration	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.3
Education	4.2	4.8	3.4	3.3	5.1	4.9
Global climate change	3.0	3.2	4.4	4.7	3.1	3.1
Crime	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.9	3.0
Declining U.S. status worldwide	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0
Gun violence	2.9	2.8	3.7	3.8	2.7	2.8
Gun control / Second Amendment rights	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.6	2.5
Don't know / not sure	2.0	0.9	3.1	1.6	2.4	1.6
Some other issues	1.3	1.4	2.6	2.7	1.9	1.9
Foreign affairs	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4
Internet / data security	---	---	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
International trade imbalance	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Energy policy	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2

The issue most important to Florida residents is presented in the following table. The table is presented in declining order, based on issue importance, for the composite data from June, 2016.

Issues Most Important Florida Results	Florida December 2015	Florida LV December 2015	Florida March 2016	Florida LV March 2016	Florida June 2016	Florida LV 2016
Jobs and the economy	24.0	24.5	30.0	29.9	29.8	29.4
Government spending and the federal budget deficit	7.5	8.2	14.1	14.9	12.6	13.5
Terrorism	16.0	16.0	7.0	6.9	10.4	10.9
Homeland security and anti-terror policy	13.8	15.6	7.6	7.9	9.2	9.8
Healthcare	10.6	10.6	9.8	9.4	8.6	8.1
Gun violence	2.8	2.2	3.5	3.9	4.6	4.6
Education	5.1	4.7	4.1	3.5	4.4	4.6
Immigration	5.1	5.9	5.7	6.3	4.2	4.1
Gun control / Second Amendment rights	1.5	1.2	2.0	2.0	3.6	3.9
Declining U.S. status worldwide	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.1
Don't know / not sure	1.9	0.7	1.9	1.0	2.2	0.9
Some other issues	2.1	1.0	3.1	2.9	2.0	2.0
Global climate change	2.8	3.2	3.7	4.1	1.8	1.7
Crime	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.1
Foreign affairs	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.3
Internet / data security / ID theft	---	---	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4
Energy policy	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
International trade imbalance	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2

The survey included a question on favorability for the remaining 2016 election year candidates. The following tables display the cumulative totals for very and somewhat favorable.

Candidates	National Composite	National LV Composite
Donald Trump	35.1	36.6
Hillary Clinton	43.6	44.3
Gary Johnson	15.7	13.0

Note: The percentage for “unsure” for Libertarian candidate Gary Johnson was 61.7% and 61.1% -- composite and likely voter composite respectively.

Candidates	Florida Composite	Florida LV Composite
Donald Trump	30.6	32.2
Hillary Clinton	46.0	46.4
Gary Johnson	12.2	12.0

Note: The percentage for “unsure” for Libertarian candidate Gary Johnson was 60.4% and 60.3% -- Florida composite and likely voter composite, respectively.

National respondents were presented with the head-to-head questions as follows:

If the Presidential election was held today between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump, which candidate would you support?

National	Democratic Candidate	Republican Candidate	Unsure
	Hillary Clinton	Donald Trump	
National Composite	44.5	35.4	20.2
National Likely Voters	44.9	37.0	18.1

If the Presidential election was held today between Hillary Clinton, Donald Trump and Gary Johnson, which candidate would you support?

National	Democratic Candidate	Republican Candidate	Libertarian Candidate	Unsure
	Hillary Clinton	Donald Trump	Gary Johnson	
National Composite	40.0	31.5	10.9	17.6
National Likely Voters	40.6	33.0	10.7	15.7

Florida respondents were presented with the head-to-head questions as follows:

If the Presidential election was held today between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump, which candidate would you support?

Florida	Democratic Candidate	Republican Candidate	Unsure
	Hillary Clinton	Donald Trump	
Florida Composite	49.8	33.4	16.8
Florida Likely Voters	50.1	35.3	14.6

If the Presidential election was held today between Hillary Clinton, Donald Trump and Gary Johnson, which candidate would you support?

Florida	Democratic Candidate	Republican Candidate	Libertarian Candidate	Unsure
	Hillary Clinton	Donald Trump	Gary Johnson	
Florida Composite	45.4	31.2	6.0	17.4
Florida Likely Voters	45.8	33.1	5.9	15.3

Respondents were asked, in the following question, who they expected to win the 2016 Presidential election.

“Regardless of how you currently believe you will vote, who do you believe will eventually win the November Presidential election?”

National	Democratic Candidate	Republican Candidate	Libertarian Candidate	Unsure
	Hillary Clinton	Donald Trump	Gary Johnson	
Composite	52.8	29.8	1.6	15.8
Likely Voters	53.0	31.0	1.4	14.8

“Regardless of how you currently believe you will vote, who do you believe will eventually win the November Presidential election?”

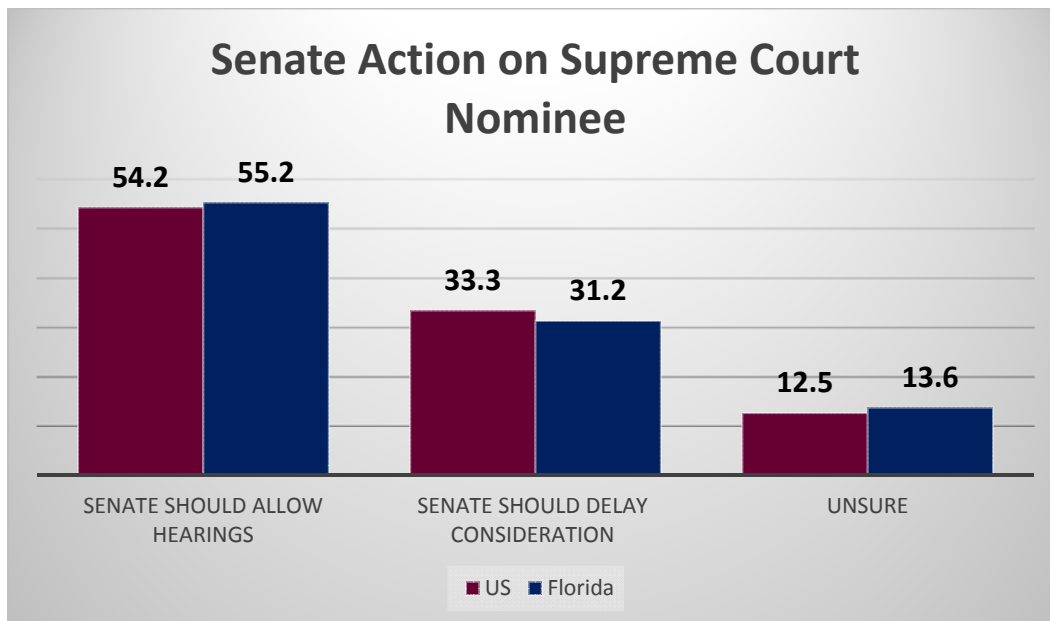
Florida	Democratic Candidate	Republican Candidate	Libertarian Candidate	Unsure
	Hillary Clinton	Donald Trump	Gary Johnson	
Florida Composite	51.4	30.2	0.8	17.6
FL Likely Voters	52.5	30.7	0.9	15.9

Supreme Court

The survey included the following question: “In order to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia, the President has nominated Judge Merrick Garland to the Supreme Court. Which of the following two approaches to the vacancy best reflects your own view?”

- The Senate Republicans should allow hearings and vote on President Obama’s nominee; or
- The Senate Republican leaders should delay consideration of any nominee until after the next President is elected in November, 2016.

The following graph depicts the results collected.



Donald Trump

The survey held a number of statements about Donald Trump, the presumptive Republican Presidential nominee. For each statement, respondents were asked if they strongly agreed, somewhat agreed, somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed. The following are the cumulative totals for those strongly and somewhat agreeing with each statement.

In the final statement, when those offering “somewhat disagree” are added, the national composite percentage moves from 57.4% to 73.3%.

Statements	National Composite	National LV	Florida Composite	Florida LV
Donald Trump is arrogant, uncivil and ego driven	75.2	75.9	75.4	75.4
The rise and success of Donald Trump is mostly a media phenomenon	63.4	64.7	66.0	66.4
Donald Trump has demonstrated, in his comments, that he is sexist	60.9	61.7	63.8	63.8
Donald Trump has demonstrated, in his comments, that he is a racist	57.4	57.6	60.2	59.5
Donald Trump is just as he describes himself – successful, a leader and intelligent	43.4	44.8	41.6	43.6
I support Donald Trump’s positions on immigration	43.3	44.6	42.0	43.6
Donald Trump has the temperament to be President of the United States	33.6	35.2	33.2	34.6
Donald Trump is an authentic Christian	21.4	21.6	22.6	24.0

Voter Projections/Views

A large majority of Americans surveyed indicated they are “absolutely committed” to voting for President in November. The following are the cumulative results for those strongly and somewhat agreeing.

Statement	US Composite	US Likely Voters	Florida Composite	Florida Likely Voters
I am absolutely committed to voting for President in November 2016	89.3	95.5	91.2	97.7

Respondents were asked how, if at all, they might be engaged in the fall 2016 campaigns. The following table presents the results nationally and among Floridians. Multiple responses were accepted. Results are presented in declining order by US findings.

Campaign Activities	US Composite	Florida Composite
Vote in November, 2016	85.8	85.4
Watch one or more debates between candidates for Congress or President	48.8	46.2
Argue, politely, on behalf of a candidate to influence a friend, peer or relative	30.1	30.0
Use social media to show support for one or more candidate	20.8	18.8
Donate money to one or more candidates or a political party	10.5	11.4
Register others to vote	9.1	11.2
Put one or more candidate yard signs on my property or in a home window	7.8	8.0
Put a bumper sticker on my car for one or more candidates	7.1	6.4
Volunteer for one or more candidates or a political party	6.2	5.2
Hold a house party for a candidate or candidate’s campaign to introduce neighbors	3.4	2.0

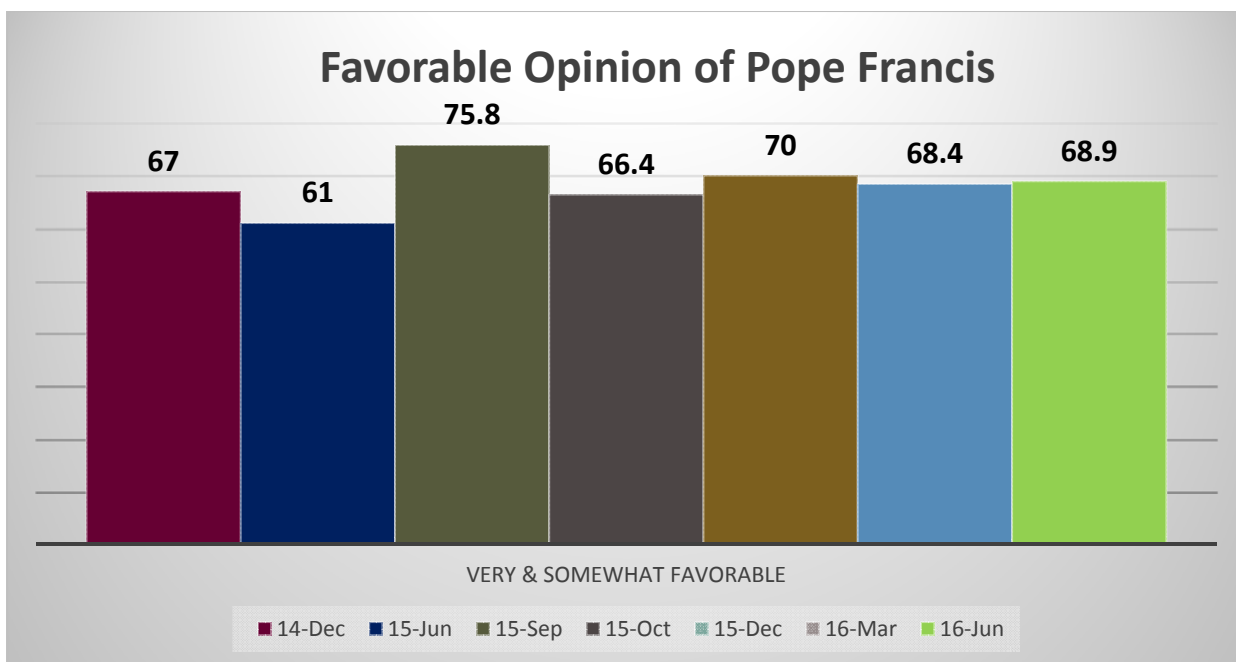
POPE FRANCIS

All June, 2016 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. The September, 2015 poll was timed to coincide with the pope's visit to the United States.

In Florida, Pope Francis currently enjoys a 71.4% favorable opinion (up slightly from 70.4% in March 2016).

Among Catholics nationally, the pope's current favorable opinion is 87.5% (unchanged from 88.1% in March 2016).

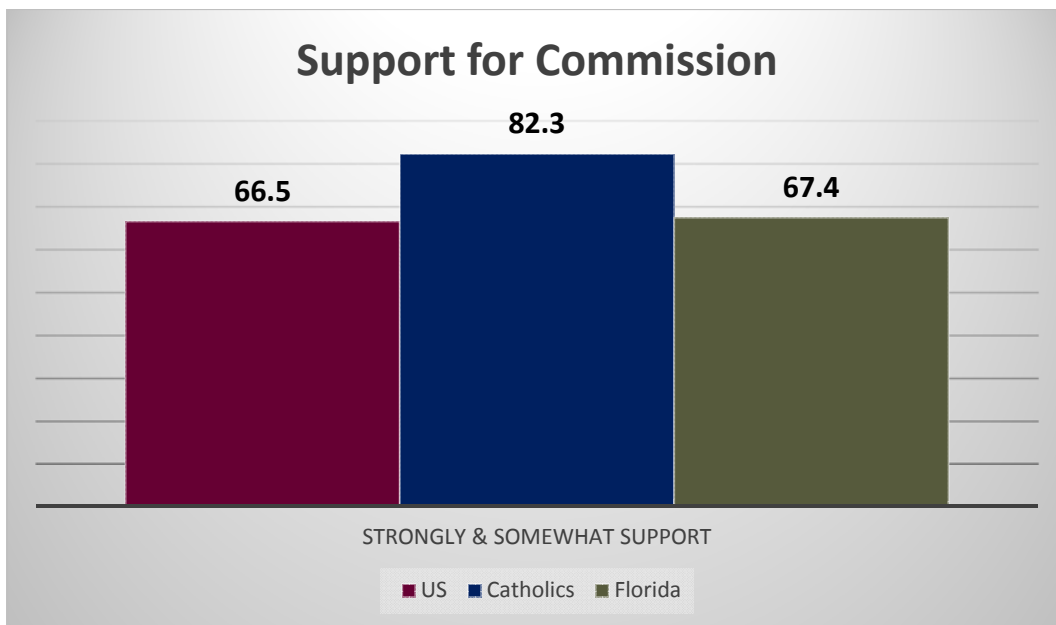
National results for those holding a very or somewhat favorable opinion of Pope Francis are presented in the following graph.



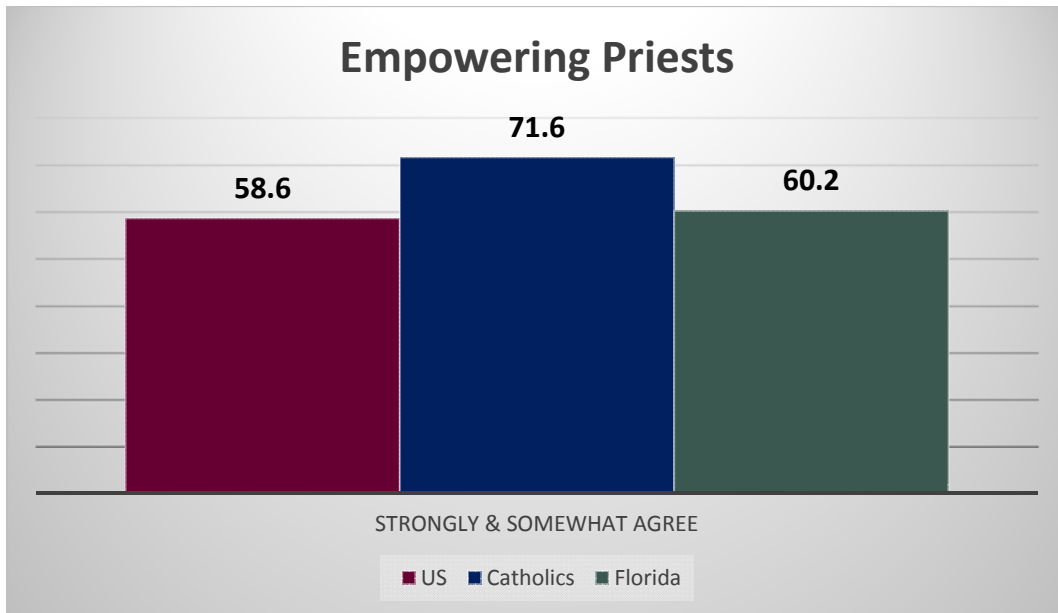
Respondents were presented with the following question about deacons in the Catholic Church...

“Deacons in the Catholic Church are an ordained order. They cannot bear confessions or celebrate Mass. Unlike his predecessors, Pope Francis has stated he is willing to create a commission to study whether Catholic women, in addition to Catholic men, may become deacons in the church. How strongly would you say you support or oppose the creation of such a commission?”

The following graph depicts the cumulative totals for those who strongly and somewhat support the establishment of a commission. Results are displayed nationally, among just Catholics and among Florida residents.

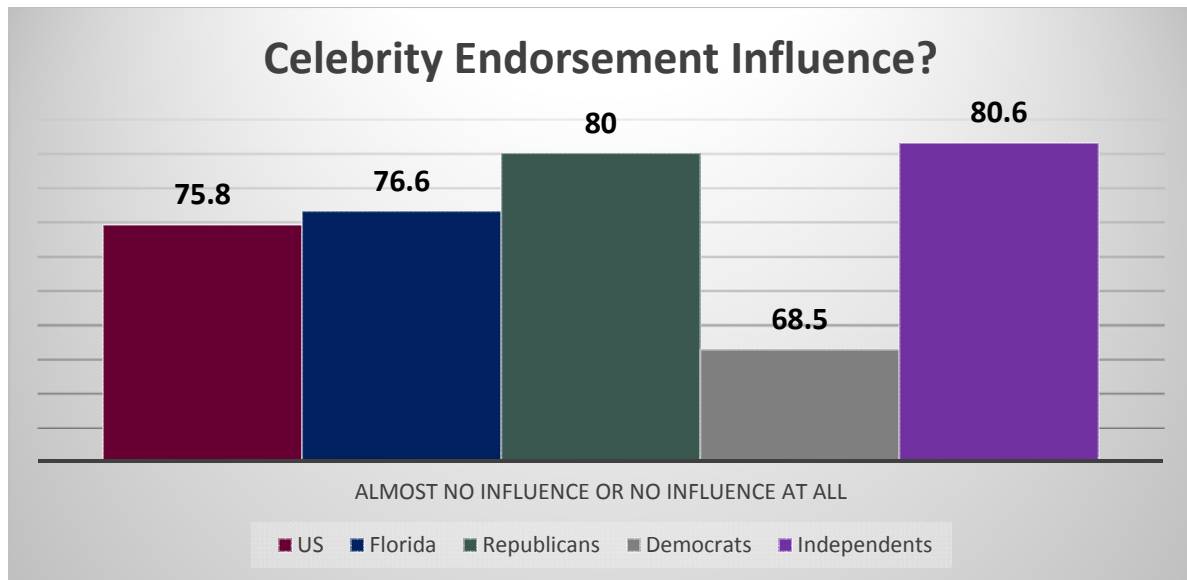


Respondents were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed with Pope Francis when he suggested that priests should be empowered to use their own discretion in pastoral counselling of divorced/re-married, unmarried/co-habiting and LGBT Catholics. The following are the cumulative totals for those strongly and somewhat agreeing with the empowerment of priests. Results are displayed among US respondents, US Catholics and Florida residents.



The Media

All respondents were asked how much influence their favorite celebrities have on them when endorsing a candidate for President. Large majorities reported an endorsement would have “almost no influence” or “no influence at all”. Results are shown here.



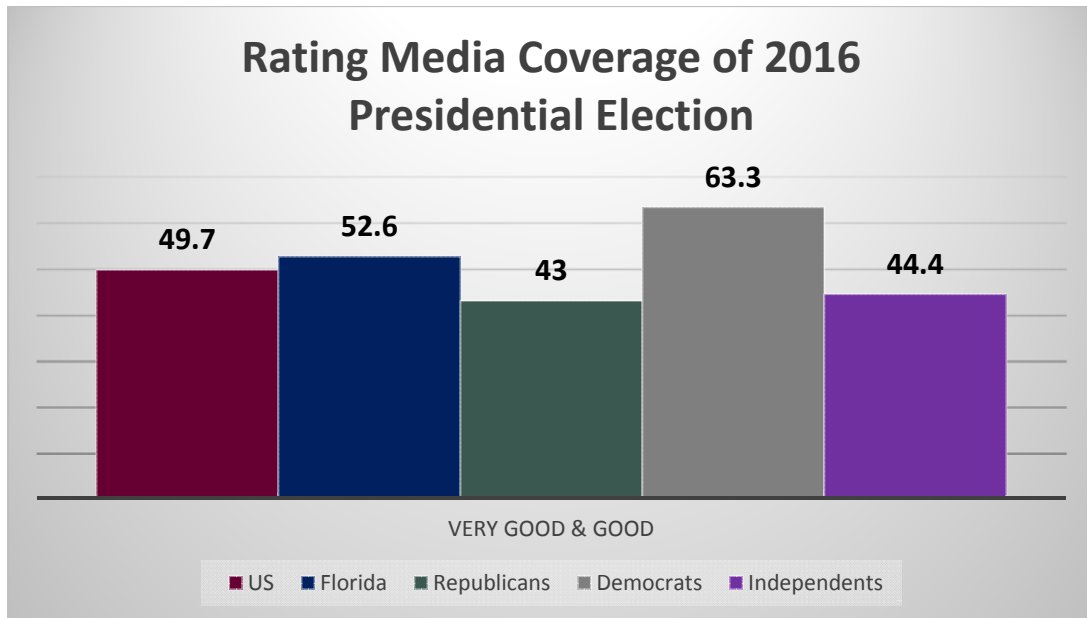
Less than one-quarter of Americans surveyed believe “all or most” of news reporting including print, broadcast and online. The following table shows the results as collected.

Amount Believed	US	Florida	Republicans	Democrats	Independents
All	2.9	3.0	2.7	4.9	1.4
Most	19.5	17.6	17.0	26.6	15.8
Total: All and Most	22.4	20.6	19.7	31.5	17.2
Some	49.5	54.8	47.0	54.1	48.8
Very Little	23.4	20.8	29.0	13.1	27.2
None	2.2	1.4	3.0	---	3.5
Unsure	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.9
Don't read, see, hear media	1.0	1.2	0.7	---	1.4

Respondents were presented with a number of statements about print and electronic media organizations. Each was asked to indicate if they strongly agreed, somewhat agreed, somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statements. The following table holds the cumulative totals for those strongly and somewhat agreeing with each statement. Results are shown in declining order by US findings.

The Media and Elections	US	Florida	Republicans	Democrats	Independents
The news media have their own political and policy positions and attempts to influence public opinion	86.4	86.4	92.3	86.6	84.5
The media have an obligation to fact-check candidate statements and positions	82.7	86.0	86.7	87.9	77.9
The news media have political positions and attempts to influence public policies, laws and elections	81.9	83.2	90.7	78.7	80.4
The media favors some political candidates for rating purposes	79.5	83.0	83.7	79.3	79.63
The media tends to say/repeat what other media outlets are reporting rather than doing their own reporting	77.2	76.2	79.3	79.0	76.8
The media has done a good job, overall, in moderating and running the 2016 Presidential debates	38.0	40.2	35.3	49.2	32.2

All survey respondents were asked to rate the job the media is doing covering the 2016 Presidential election. Each was asked if they saw coverage as very good, good, poor or very poor. Results are shown on a composite basis nationally, among Florida respondents, and by Democrats, Republicans and Independents. The cumulative totals for very good and good are shown in the following graph. Democrats provided the most positive ratings while Republicans were most critical of media coverage.



In a follow-up question, respondents were asked to report which television networks or cable news outlets are doing the best job covering the 2016 Presidential election including debates held as of mid-June, 2016. Results are shown here in the following table. Multiple responses were accepted.

Network / Cable Outlet	US Composite	Florida	Republicans	Democrats	Independents
CNN	28.0	39.2	22.3	38.0	25.1
Fox News	28.2	30.6	45.7	20.3	20.7
MSNBC	11.5	13.8	6.0	20.0	9.3
ABC	16.9	17.6	13.0	23.0	15.8
CBS	13.6	16.2	11.7	20.0	10.4
NBC	15.0	16.4	11.3	20.3	14.2
PBS	8.5	7.8	5.0	13.4	7.6
Fox Business	7.2	7.4	11.0	3.0	7.9
Unsure	23.2	18.8	21.3	20.7	25.3
None	14.0	10.6	12.3	8.9	19.1

Few respondents suggest there is no media bias. Nationally, over one-half of all respondents, 51.9%, suggest the media is biased (very or somewhat) in favor of liberals while 20.0% see a bias (very or somewhat) in favor of conservatives. Few, 6.6%, see no bias and 21.5% report being unsure. Results are held in the following table.

See Bias?	US Composite	Florida	Republicans	Democrats	Independents
Very & somewhat biased in favor of liberals	51.9	46.2	73.3	37.4	49.0
Very & somewhat biased in favor of conservatives	20.0	21.6	12.0	28.2	20.5
Media is not biased	6.6	9.4	2.7	8.9	7.6
Unsure	21.5	22.8	12.0	25.6	22.6

Political

In the 2016 Presidential primary season, it was estimated that many Americans joined or switched political parties in order to vote for specific candidates. Respondents to the survey were asked about any switching they did in order to participate in a political party primary. Results are displayed here.

Change Made	Composite	Florida	Republican	Democrat	Independent
Democrat to Republican	5.9	5.0	8.0	8.9	2.2
Unaffiliated to Independent or Republican	6.4	3.6	8.7	3.0	7.6
Republican to Democrat	4.5	4.4	3.3	5.2	4.4
Unaffiliated to Independent or Democrat	4.4	3.8	0.7	6.6	6.0
No or not registered	73.7	79.4	76.7	72.8	73.6

Respondents were presented with the following question: *“Some state political parties allow unaffiliated voters to vote in their respective Presidential primaries and caucuses while others do not. Do you support or oppose allowing unaffiliated or Independent voters to vote in Republican and Democratic Party primaries/caucuses?”*

Support, nationally, for allowing unaffiliated voters to vote in the primary of their choice was more than two-to-one. Results are presented in the following graph.

Support or Oppose	US Composite	Florida	Republicans	Democrats	Independents
Support	55.2	56.2	48.7	54.4	63.5
Oppose	20.5	26.8	29.3	17.7	16.3
Unsure	24.3	17.0	22.0	27.9	20.2

The fairness of both the Republican and Democratic nomination process was questioned during the 2016 primary election cycle. Respondents were asked to rate the fairness of the process for both parties using a scale of one to ten where one was very fair and ten was very unfair. The following table holds the cumulative totals for those providing ratings of one through four – or fair. Just one-quarter to one-third of respondents readily suggested a “fair” process for either party.

Rating Nomination as “Fair”	US Composite	Florida	Republicans	Democrats	Independents
Republican Process	27.5	26.4	35.7	23.0	24.3
Democratic Process	25.1	27.2	23.0	33.8	20.2

SUMMER TRAVEL / CONCERNS

All respondents were asked about summer travel plans and any concerns held. Each was asked about current plans for travel outside the United States this summer and fall. Results are displayed here.

Plans for Travel	US Composite	Florida
No plans for travel outside the US	67.8	64.6
Have summer/fall travel plans outside the US	22.7	23.8
Had but changed plans to travel outside the US	3.0	4.6
Have but changed travel plans from an original destination	1.7	1.6
Unsure	4.8	5.4

Those who changed or cancelled plans were asked to report the reasons. While most, 38.3%, suggested their “plans simply changed”, over one-third (36.2%) suggested there was a concern over terrorism. Results are shown in the following table.

Reasons for Cancelled/Changed Plans	US Composite	Florida
Concern over terrorism	36.2	29.0
Concern over health safety in the region such as the Zika Virus	21.3	25.8
Plans simply changed	38.3	19.4
Financial/family or personal issues	29.8	38.7
Unsure	2.1	9.7

Reasons for not traveling or not having plans to travel outside the United States were also collected. The largest group, 48.9%, cited financial reasons. Other reasons are also displayed in the following table.

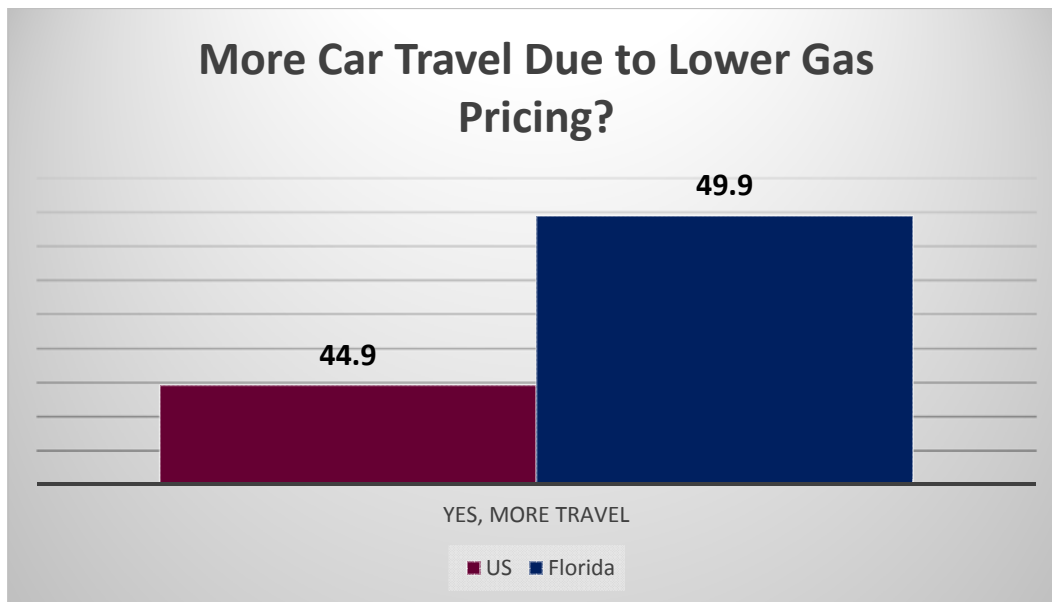
Reasons for Not Planning Travel Outside the US	US Composite	Florida
No interest	40.9	35.3
No time off from work	19.0	21.7
Financial	48.9	53.3
Fears over terrorism abroad	23.9	20.7
Fears over health safety	16.3	14.2
Unsure	2.4	2.2

The survey included the following question about the Zika Virus: *“In April, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) announced the Zika virus, spread to people through the bite of an infected Aedes species of mosquito, has now been found in 30 states. How concerned would you say you are about this virus? Would you say...”* Nearly three-quarters, 73.0%, indicated they were very or somewhat concerned about the virus.

Levels of concern are shown in the following table.

Concern Over Zika	US Composite	Florida
Very concerned	23.2	27.1
Somewhat concerned	49.8	44.2
Total: Very and somewhat concerned	73.0	71.2
Somewhat unconcerned	13.6	14.2
Not at all concerned	11.1	12.7
Total: Somewhat unconcerned and not at all concerned	24.7	26.9
Unsure/Don't know enough	2.2	1.9

For many, lower gas prices over the past year will mean more car travel this summer or fall for vacations or long weekend getaways. The following graph presents the number of respondents who plan more car travel as a result of lower gas pricing.



Cuba Travel

There exists strong interest in traveling to Cuba. A large number of Americans surveyed, 42.9%, have an interest in visiting the island nation. Interest in traveling to Cuba is unchanged from one year ago.

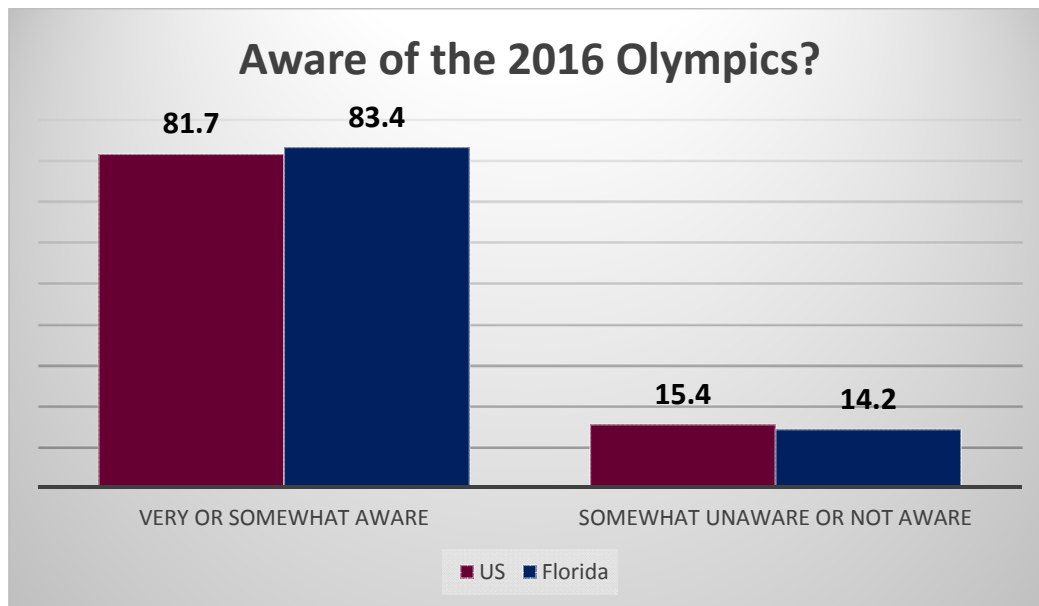
Interest in Travel to Cuba	US Composite June 2015	US Composite June 2016	Florida June 2015	Florida June 2016
Very interested	17.0	18.4	21.1	21.4
Somewhat interested	25.0	24.5	24.7	28.5
Total: Very & Somewhat Interested	42.0	42.9	45.8	49.9
Somewhat uninterested	13.0	10.8	13.9	10.6
Not at all interested	40.0	42.3	35.4	35.7
Total: Somewhat Uninterested and not at all interested	53.0	53.1	49.3	46.3
Unsure / don't know	6.0	4.1	4.9	3.8

Reasons, among those interested in traveling to Cuba, were also collected and displayed in the following table. Multiple responses were allowed. Results are shown in declining order by June, 2016 U.S. findings.

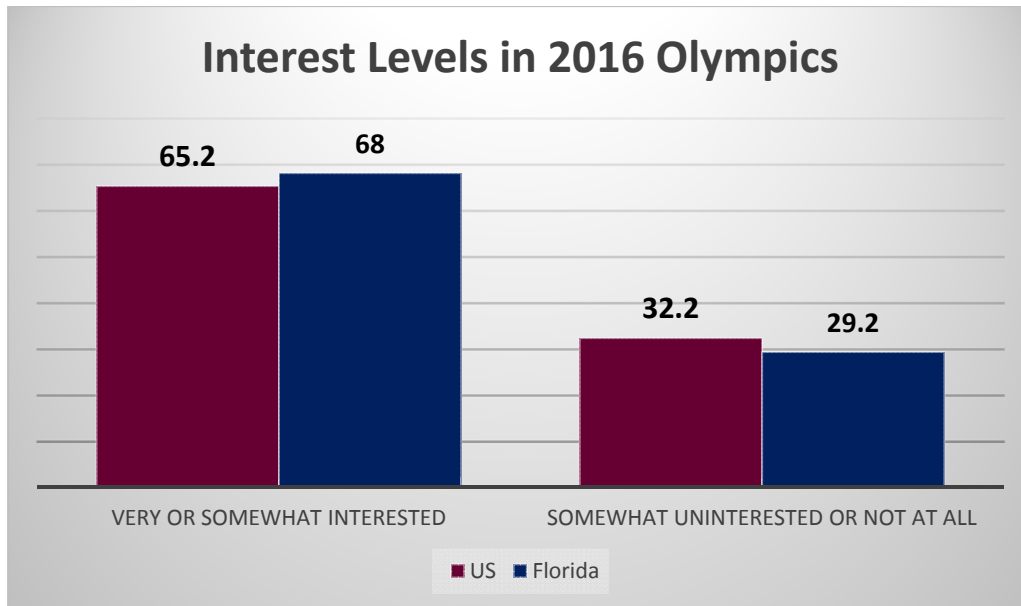
Reasons for Interest in Travel to Cuba	US Composite June 2015	US Composite June 2016	Florida June 2015	Florida June 2016
General curiosity	61.0	60.9	64.2	55.9
Arts and culture	50.0	49.3	49.6	47.8
History and politics	34.0	39.4	32.5	36.3
Environment and ecology	24.0	18.3	22.5	15.2
Proximity	16.0	11.8	24.2	22.4
Family ties	9.0	7.6	12.5	12.1
Catholic life and church	9.0	5.9	5.0	6.8
Health care and medical system	8.0	3.8	7.9	4.0

GAMES OF THE XXXI OLYMPIAD / RIO 2016

A large majority of Americans surveyed were aware the Olympics will be held this year. The cumulative totals for those suggesting they were very or somewhat aware are shown in the following graph.



Two-thirds of those surveyed, 65.2%, expressed interest (very or somewhat interested) in the 2016 Olympics. Results are shown in the following graph.



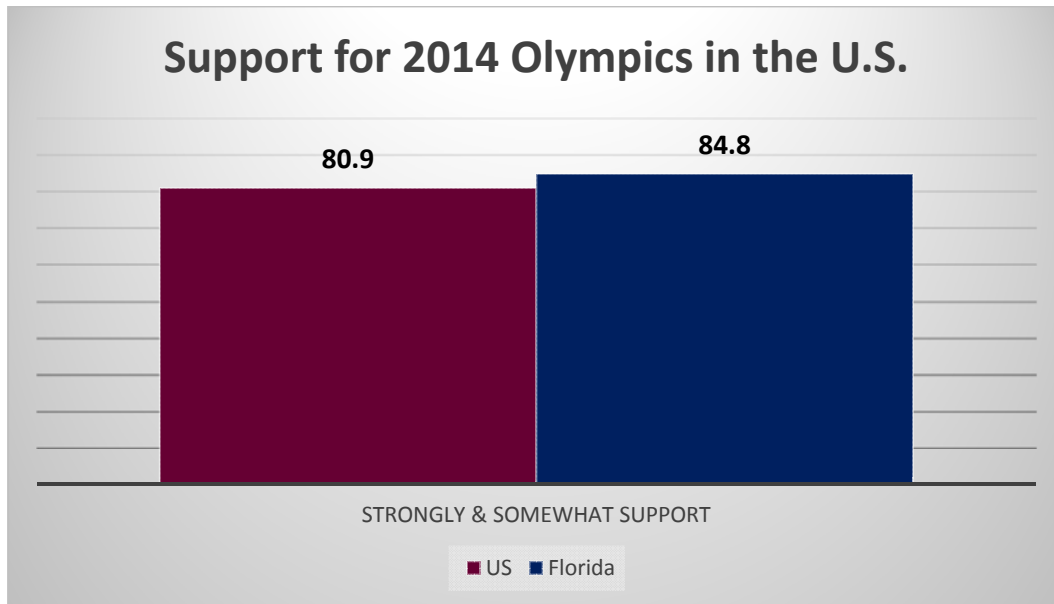
While 92.5% of all respondents (93.0% among Florida respondents) do not have plans to travel to Rio for the Olympics, 5.6% suggested they do have plans to attend (4.8% of Florida respondents).

Over two-thirds, 69.2%, indicated they will watch broadcasts of the Olympics. Among Florida respondents, the percentage was 73.3%. Among those watching, the most popular events include swimming basketball, boxing, football, tennis, triathlon and volleyball.

Events viewers plan to watch are presented in the following table.

Event	US	Florida	Event	US	Florida
Swimming	69.7	70.2	Handball	1.5	0.8
Archery	7.9	6.4	Judo	3.2	3.2
Athletics	25.6	27.3	Modern Pentathlon	3.0	2.9
Badminton	2.1	1.6	Rowing	7.3	6.2
Basketball	34.6	41.8	Rugby	1.7	1.9
Boxing	17.0	15.8	Sailing	2.7	3.8
Canoeing	3.0	3.5	Shooting	5.5	7.0
Cycling	11.5	6.2	Table tennis	3.5	3.2
Equestrian	6.9	6.4	Taekwondo	3.7	3.8
Fencing	3.8	2.7	Tennis	15.6	16.4
Field Hockey	1.3	1.1	Triathlon	10.8	9.9
Football	18.3	23.6	Volleyball	25.5	30.8
Golf	11.4	11.8	Weightlifting	6.5	8.6
Gymnastics	63.7	61.1	Wrestling	6.6	7.2

There exists strong support to see the Olympics return to the United States again in 2024. Results are depicted in the following graph.



Respondents were evenly divided over the fairness of the International Olympic Committee’s bidding / bid process. One third, 34.1%, saw the process as very or somewhat fair while 32.5% indicated the process was somewhat unfair or not at all fair.

Results are shown here.

Fairness of Selection Process	US Composite	Florida
Very fair	9.0	8.2
Somewhat fair	25.1	28.2
Total: Very and somewhat fair	34.1	36.4
Somewhat unfair	20.8	19.4
Not at all fair	11.7	10.8
Total: Somewhat unfair and not at all fair	32.5	30.2
Unsure	33.5	33.4

Willingness to pay additional taxes to help secure and fund the Olympics in the United States in the area near the resident respondent’s hometown/city was measured.

Just over one-quarter were willing (very or somewhat) to pay additional taxes.

Very & Somewhat Willing to Pay Additional Taxes	US	Florida
In the area near your hometown/city	28.0	27.6

Respondents were presented with the following question: *“Concerns over the health risks associated with the Zika virus are growing. Because the virus currently appears to be strongest in South American nations such as Brazil, should the Olympics in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 2016....”*

Results are depicted in the following table.

Should the Olympics....	US Composite	Florida
Go forward as planned	38.6	42.0
Be moved to another nation	31.6	29.2
Be cancelled for 2016	8.8	9.6
Unsure	21.1	19.2

INFRASTRUCTURE: WATER QUALITY

All respondents were asked the following question: *“Water safety has been in the news lately. Contaminants, such as lead have been found in public water supplies in Flint, Michigan; Sebring, Ohio, Washington, D.C.; Durham, North Carolina; Columbia, South Carolina and many other communities. Prior to receiving this survey, how aware would you say you were about the water contamination issues? Would you say...”*

Over three-quarters of national respondents reported an awareness. Results are displayed in the following table.

Awareness of Contamination Issues	US Composite	Florida
Very aware	37.5	34.4
Somewhat aware	41.4	44.6
Total: Very and somewhat aware	78.8	79.0
Somewhat unaware	10.0	9.8
Not at all aware	6.6	7.0
Total: Somewhat unaware and not at all aware	16.6	16.8
Unsure	4.6	4.2

Over one-half of all respondents (nationally and in Florida), 58.8%, suggested they were very or somewhat concerned about the safety of their water supply in their hometown.

Very and Somewhat Concerned	US	Florida
In your hometown	58.9%	58.8%

Respondents were provided a number of statements about water safety issues. Each was asked if they strongly agreed, somewhat agreed, somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statements. The following table holds the cumulative totals for those strongly and somewhat agreeing.

Water Quality Issues	US	Florida
Clean, consumable water is a human right	90.4	93.0
The federal government should force states to share their supplies of water with other states	52.6	56.6
I'm willing to pay more in taxes to ensure safe, consumable water supplies	72.2	71.6
We face an impending water crisis in the United States	64.7	62.2
Our household has reduced reliance on the public water supply out of fear for safety	31.2	33.4
We have increased water conservation measures over the past year such as reduced lawn watering	62.5	63.8

Most respondents indicated they believed that their respective state governments were most responsible for funding the cost to secure and maintain safe public water supplies. Results are shown here.

Which Level of Government is Most Responsible for Safe Water?	US Composite	Florida
Local government	22.8	23.8
State government	43.7	46.6
Federal government	23.9	22.4
Unsure	9.7	7.8

FLORIDA ISSUES

The following measures were approved for the Florida August 30, 2016 and November 8, 2016 ballots. Respondents were asked to indicate if they supported or opposed each.

Florida Composite

Florida Ballot Measures	Support	Oppose	Unsure
Provides property tax exemptions for renewable energy devices – Amendment 4	66.8	7.2	26.0
Grants Florida residents the right to own or lease equipment that produces solar energy for personal use – Amendment 1	77.2	6.8	16.0
Grants the right to use marijuana for the treatment of certain ailments when recommended by a physician – Amendment 2	65.2	21.0	13.8
Provides property tax exemptions for first responders disabled in the line of duty – Amendment 3	71.4	9.4	19.2
Locks home values in place for senior citizens eligible for property tax breaks – Amendment 5	64.6	11.0	24.4

Florida Likely Voters

Florida Ballot Measures	Support	Oppose	Unsure
Provides property tax exemptions for renewable energy devices – Amendment 4	68.2	7.2	24.6
Grants Florida residents the right to own or lease equipment that produces solar energy for personal use – Amendment 1	77.3	6.8	15.9
Grants the right to use marijuana for the treatment of certain ailments when recommended by a physician – Amendment 2	65.1	21.4	13.5
Provides property tax exemptions for first responders disabled in the line of duty – Amendment 3	71.5	9.8	18.7
Locks home values in place for senior citizens eligible for property tax breaks – Amendment 5	65.8	10.2	24.0

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 for polls conducted in December, 2015, March, 2016 and June, 2016.

Republican Candidates	Florida December 2015	Florida LV December 2015	Florida March 2016	Florida LV March 2016	Florida June 2016	Florida LV June 2016
Ron DeSantis	6.1	6.1	10.6	11.1	8.4	8.1
David Jolly	10.4	11.6	10.1	10.1	7.9	8.1
Dr. Ilya Katz	4.9	4.1	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.7
Carlos Lopez-Cantera	7.4	8.2	7.1	7.4	8.4	8.7
Todd Wilcox	6.7	6.8	3.0	3.2	5.1	5.2
Someone else	6.7	6.8	1.0	1.1	3.4	3.5
Unsure / Don't Know	57.7	56.5	66.2	65.1	57.0	56.6
N=	163	147	198	189	178	173

The same question, with Marco Rubio added, was presented to Florida Republicans.

Republican Candidates	Florida December 2015	Florida LV December 2015	Florida March 2016	Florida LV March 2016	Florida June 2016	Florida LV June 2016
Marco Rubio	---	---	----	---	52.2	52.0
Ron DeSantis	6.1	6.1	10.6	11.1	4.5	4.6
David Jolly	10.4	11.6	10.1	10.1	3.9	4.0
Dr. Ilya Katz	4.9	4.1	2.0	2.1	0.6	0.6
Carlos Lopez-Cantera	7.4	8.2	7.1	7.4	3.4	2.9
Todd Wilcox	6.7	6.8	3.0	3.2	2.2	2.3
Someone else	6.7	6.8	1.0	1.1	2.2	2.3
Unsure / Don't Know	57.7	56.5	66.2	65.1	27.0	27.2
N=	163	147	198	189	178	173

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 for polls conducted in both December, 2015, March, 2016 and June, 2016.

Democratic Candidates	Florida December 2015	Florida LV December 2015	Florida March 2016	Florida LV March 2016	Florida June 2016	Florida LV June 2016
Alan Grayson	16.1	7.1	15.7	16.7	13.2	13.5
Patrick Murphy	15.6	16.9	19.1	19.9	14.7	15.7
Lateresa A. Jones	5.0	6.3	5.2	5.1	5.6	4.3
Pam Keith	3.5	4.4	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.7
Someone else	8.5	7.5	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.7
Unsure / don't know	51.3	46.9	55.7	54.6	61.4	61.1
N=	199	160	230	216	197	187

NATIONAL SURVEY DEMOGRAPHICS

Conservative/Moderate/Liberal	October 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016
Very conservative	13.9	14.5	8.9	14.1
Somewhat conservative	22.1	22.1	21.8	23.7
Moderate	33.0	31.0	35.2	33.9
Somewhat liberal	14.3	12.0	14.6	14.3
Very liberal	8.7	10.3	8.6	8.8
Unsure	8.0	10.0	10.9	5.3

Age	October 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016
18-25	13.7	18.3	8.2	9.2
26-35	26.2	25.2	19.8	21.4
36-45	14.4	16.7	17.6	15.3
46-55	16.7	12.7	19.0	16.1
56-65	15.6	15.8	17.3	18.9
Over 65	13.2	11.3	18.0	19.2

Income	October 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016
Less than \$10,000	7.0	5.8	5.5	4.0
\$10,000 to less than \$40,000	28.9	35.8	24.8	19.8
\$40,000 to less than \$75,000	29.8	27.6	28.8	26.8
\$75,000 to less than \$100,000	13.1	13.5	15.5	16.8
\$100,000 to less than \$150,000	11.0	8.3	13.0	19.5
\$150,000 to less than \$200,000	3.4	2.8	6.0	6.2
\$200,000 or more	2.0	1.9	4.0	6.1
Prefer not to disclose	4.9	4.3	2.4	0.9

Political Party Affiliation	October 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016
Republican	25.0	25.9	26.1	30.0
Democratic	30.4	31.4	32.7	30.5
Unaffiliated/Independent / Undeclared	35.0	33.1	32.0	36.7
Some other party	1.4	1.5	1.7	0.4
Unsure	8.2	8.2	7.5	2.5

Gender	October 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016
Male	48.1	49.4	46.0	47.8
Female	51.9	50.6	54.0	52.2

Education	October 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016
Less than High School	8.7	11.7	13.4	10.8
High School / GED	14.2	16.5	18.0	10.7
Associate Degree	7.6	7.7	9.2	6.9
Some college / technical school	26.4	25.4	23.6	19.0
College / technical school graduate	29.9	26.7	22.6	29.1
Postgraduate or professional degree	12.8	11.0	13.0	23.3
Prefer not to disclose	---	0.9	0.2	---

Hispanic, Latin American, Puerto Rican, Cuban or Mexican	October 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016
Yes	17.0	16.2	13.1	16.8

Ethnicity (Among Non- Hispanics)	October 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016
White	62.3	65.2	68.8	64.0
Black, African-American	14.5	12.4	11.0	13.0
Asian, Pacific Islander	3.6	4.0	5.8	5.0
Aleutian, Eskimo or American Indian	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.5
Other	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.2
Native Hawaiian	0.3	---	0.6	0.2
Two or more races	---	---	---	---
Refused	---	---	---	---
Don't know/unsure	---	---	---	---

Religion Followed	October 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016
Catholic	21.9	21.2	21.4	23.2
Protestant (Baptist, Lutheran, Congregational, Presbyterian)	17.9	19.3	20.1	19.5
Christian (non- denominational)	26.2	29.4	24.2	23.5
Greek Orthodox	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.7
Jewish	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.9
Buddhist	1.5	0.9	1.6	0.6
Muslim	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.5
Latter Day Saints / Mormon	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.1
Other	3.3	5.2	4.1	3.8
No preference	21.6	17.4	22.3	22.6
Don't know / unsure	2.2	2.4	1.7	10.7

5 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 sub-group).

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.