

Saint Leo University Polling Institute Data Report: May 2018

National Opinion Findings about Pope Francis, #MeToo, and Technology Usage

Part I: Introduction

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.

The poll was designed to assess public views regarding politics, issues, Pope Francis, President Trump, divisions among Americans, levels of political engagement, technology usage and cultural topics. Also, among Florida poll participants – their views on potential 2018 political candidates in the state of Florida and favorability ratings for the Governor.

The research study included survey responses from 1,000 respondents nationally and 506 respondents within Florida approximately proportional to state population contribution. The poll was conducted May 25-31, 2018. A pre-test occurred on May 25, 2018.

Selected findings from the entire survey are included in this document.

The following pages include results from the following areas:

- Impressions of Pope Francis;
- Ratings on Pope Francis on several initiatives;
- Views on the #MeToo Movement;
- Views on technology use; and
- Demographics.

Part II: Methodology

Using a quantitative research design, the Saint Leo University Polling Institute completed 1,000 online surveys nationally and 506 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 May 25 - 31, 2018.

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 1,000 completed surveys has an associated margin for error of $\pm 3.0\%$ at a 95% confidence level. A sample of 506 Florida respondents has an associated margin for error of $\pm 4.5\%$ at a 95% confidence level.

Results throughout this report are presented for composite results – all 1,000 cases. Throughout, composite results are presented side by side with Florida specific results.

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.

Part III: Findings

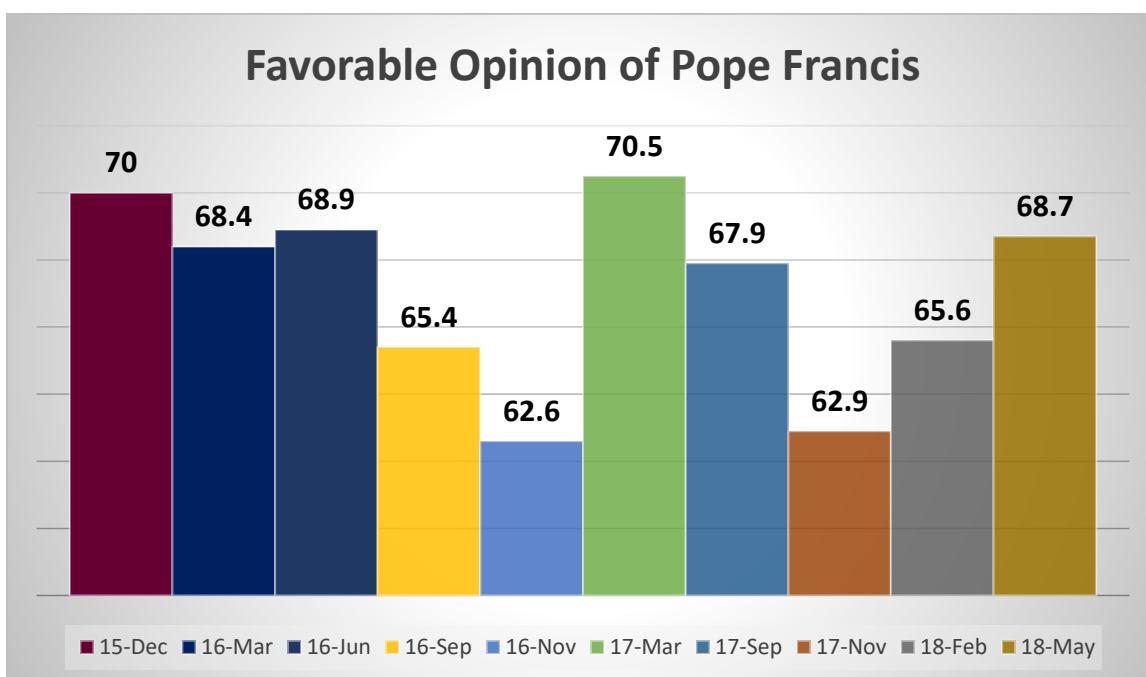
Pope Francis

All May 2018 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. Current favorability is 68.7% up from 65.6% in February 2018 and 62.9% in November 2017.

In Florida, Pope Francis currently enjoys a 65.4% favorable rating -- up slightly from 64.2% in February 2018.

Among Catholics nationally, the pope's current favorable opinion is 84.2% -- down slightly from 85.9% in February 2018 and up from 81.4% in November 2017.

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



Respondents were asked to think about several of the issues the pope is addressing and to provide their opinion on how he is doing. The following table holds the cumulative totals for strongly and somewhat approve nationally. Results are displayed in declining order by the approval column for May 2018. A second table displays Florida results.

National Results

How would you rate the job Pope Francis is doing on...	Strongly & Somewhat Approve September 2017	Somewhat & Strongly Approve November 2017	Somewhat & Strongly Approve February 2018	Strongly & Support Approve May 2018
Human rights	69.5	65.4	66.1	66.6
Advancing the cause of the poor	68.8	65.6	66.9	64.9
Marriage and family issues	55.7	51.4	52.7	56.7
Environmental issues	60.3	53.0	55.9	55.2
Migration / Immigration	53.8	49.8	51.3	53.0
Handling cases of sexual abuse involving Catholic clergy	43.8	40.6	40.5	44.3

When “don’t know” or “unsure” respondents are removed from the data, the approval ratings move to....

- Advancing the cause of the poor – 84.7
- Human rights – 85.5
- Environmental issues – 80.4
- Marriage and family issues – 75.0
- Migration / immigration – 73.4
- Handling cases of sexual abuse involving Catholic clergy – 60.2

Florida Results

How would you rate the job Pope Francis is doing on...	Strongly & Somewhat Approve September 2017	Strongly & Somewhat Approve November 2017	Strongly & Somewhat Approve February 2018	Strongly & Somewhat Approve May 2018
Human rights	70.1	68.5	67.8	65.8
Advancing the cause of the poor	68.5	65.8	66.4	65.2
Marriage and family issues	55.6	54.2	55.2	57.1
Environmental issues	59.2	54.6	54.4	55.7
Migration / Immigration	54.6	50.3	51.2	50.2
Handling cases of sexual abuse involving Catholic clergy	46.4	43.8	40.8	41.1

End of Pope Francis section

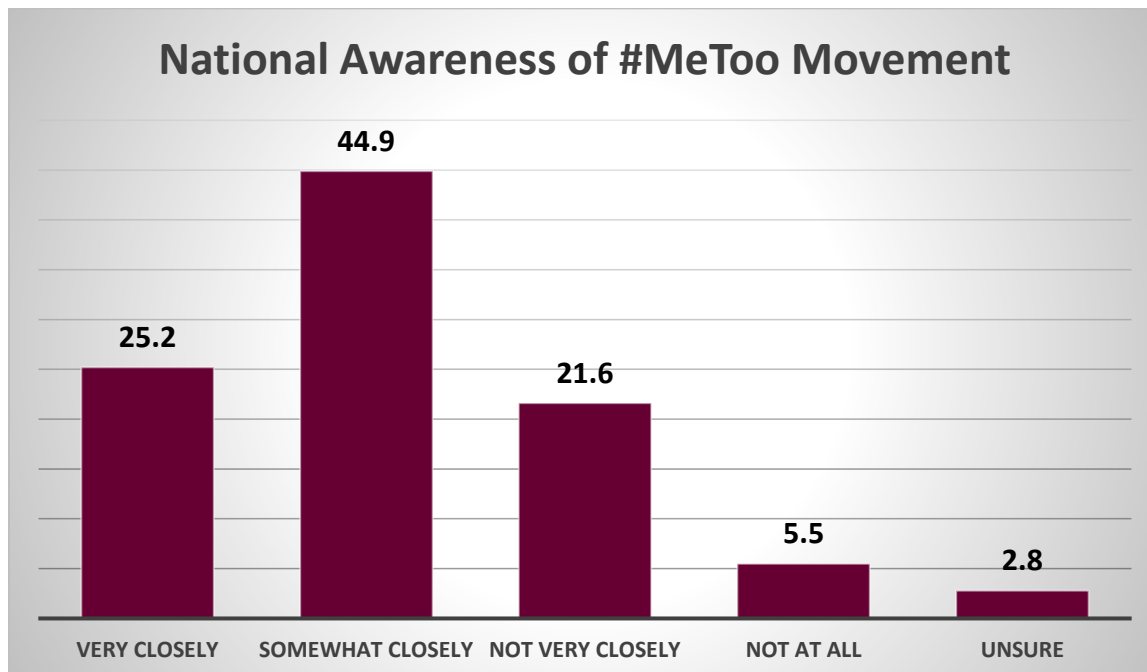
Cross-tabulations of results by demographic groups available upon request.

#MeToo Movement

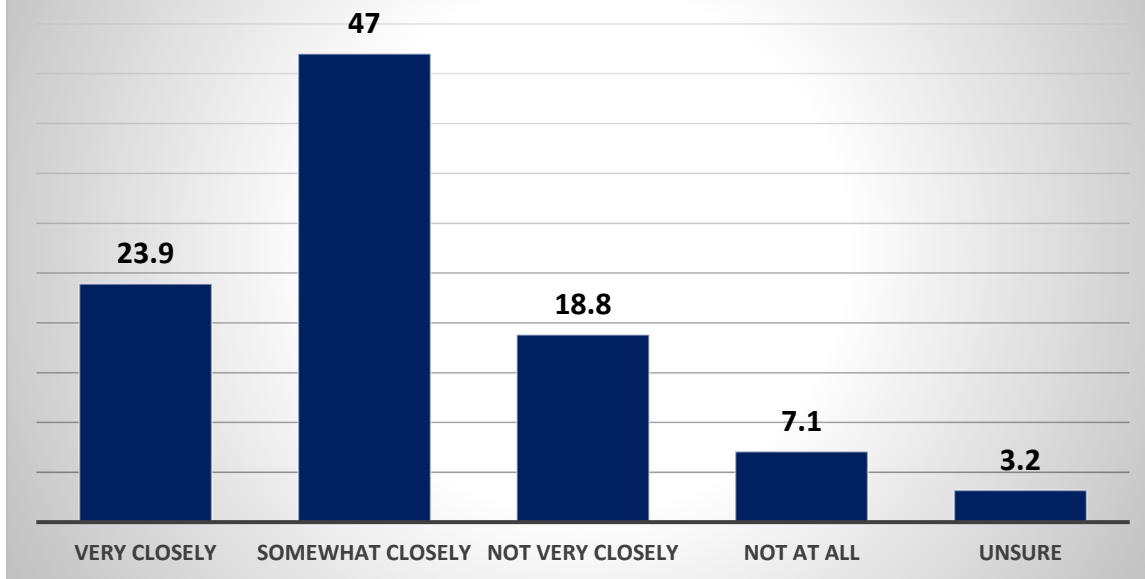
Poll respondents were asked several questions about the #MeToo Movement. Each was introduced to the topic with the following:

“Over the past couple of years, Americans have seen growing numbers of individuals come forward and publicly describe difficult individual experiences with sexual harassment and assault. Many have described this as the “#MeToo Movement” or the “Me Too Movement”.

All respondents were asked how closely respondents were following the movement or the considerable number of reports of sexual harassment and assault over the past couple of years. Nationally, 70.1% report following the movement either very or somewhat closely. Results, in two graphs (national and Florida) displayed here.



Florida Awareness of #MeToo Movement



All respondents were asked which of the following may be the effects of the movement of individuals coming forward with their respective experiences. The percentages are displayed in the following table. Results are displayed in declining order by national data.

Effects of the #MeToo Movement	National - %	Florida - %
The culture of overlooking sexual harassment/abuse will change	57.7	51.4
Greater likelihood that individuals will lose jobs, be investigated, or face legal ramifications due to inappropriate actions	51.1	45.8
The movement will change behavior resulting in fewer instances of sexual harassment and assault	41.8	41.7
More women will run for public office	34.9	28.7
Individuals will be jailed	32.4	27.9
More parents will teach and "parent" their own children about abusive behavior	30.6	31.8
The movement increased the pride I feel toward individuals who come forward with their own experiences	20.4	19.4
Changed the way you, personally, act and approach others	19.0	20.2

Respondents were presented with the following question: “***Some say the #MeToo movement will last long-term while others suggest the movement will fade away. In your opinion, how likely is it the movement will last long-term? Would you say...***”

Nearly two-thirds, 64.0%, suggest the movement is very or somewhat likely to last long-term. Results are displayed here.

Will Movement Last Long Term?	National - %	Florida -%
Very likely	24.3	20.2
Somewhat likely	39.7	44.3
Total: Very & somewhat likely	64.0	64.4
Somewhat unlikely	19.0	21.1
Not at all likely	6.6	7.7
Total: Somewhat unlikely and not at all likely	25.6	28.8
Unsure	10.4	6.7

Respondents were asked how well protected they believed victims are from retaliation once they report sexual harassment or assault. Just under one-half, 49.7%, indicated they felt victims were either very well or somewhat protected. Just 16.4% indicated very well protected. Results are displayed here.

How Well are Victims Protected from Retaliation?	National	Florida
Very well protected	16.4	14.0
Somewhat well protected	33.3	36.4
Total: Very well and somewhat	49.7	50.4
Minimally protected	33.7	33.4
Not at all protected	9.1	10.1
Total: Minimally and not at all	42.8	43.5
Unsure	7.5	6.1

All respondents were asked how strongly they would support laws allowing victims of sexual harassment or assault to collect punitive financial restitution from assailants. Three-fifths, 65.1%, suggested they strongly or somewhat support such laws. Results are displayed here.

Support for Restitution?	National - %	Florida - %
Very strongly	30.0	29.1
Somewhat strongly	35.1	37.5
Total: Very & somewhat strongly	65.1	66.6
Not very strongly	16.7	15.6
Not at all	5.4	5.7
Total: not very strongly or not at all	22.1	21.3
Unsure	12.8	12.1

Similarly, respondents were asked how strongly they would support laws allowing those falsely accused of sexual harassment or assault to collect punitive financial restitution from accusers. Nearly three-quarters, 72.9%, suggested they could support such laws. Results are displayed here.

Support for Restitution?	National - %	Florida - %
Very strongly	37.9	43.9
Somewhat strongly	35.0	33.8
Total: Very & somewhat strongly	72.9	77.7
Not very strongly	12.4	9.9
Not at all	4.2	3.8
Total: not very strongly or not at all	16.6	13.7
Unsure	10.5	8.7

One-fifth, 20.7%, of all respondents, in retrospect, regretted some interactions they have had over the years that may have been interpreted as sexual harassment.

National

Regret for Interactions?	National Composite - %	National Male - %	National Female - %
Yes	20.7	26.6	14.8

Florida

Regret for Interactions?	Florida Composite-%	Florida Male - %	Florida Female - %
Yes	17.6	14.6	20.5

#MeToo-Related Question from Technology Usage Section

Three-quarters of those polled, 72.8%, report they use social media.

The most frequently used social media included: Facebook (91.6%), YouTube (50.0%), Twitter (43.8%), Instagram (39.4%), LinkedIn (31.7%), Pinterest (28.2%), and Snapchat (26.0%).

Respondents who used social media were presented with several statements about social media. Each was asked to indicate if they strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with each statement. The following table depicts the cumulative totals for strongly and somewhat agree. The statements are presented in declining order by agreement nationally.

Statements	National: Strongly & Somewhat Agree -%	Florida: Strongly & Somewhat Agree - %
I have taken part in discussing the “#MeToo Movement” on social media	39.4	34.0

End of #MeToo section

Cross-tabulations of results by demographic groups available upon request.

Technology Usage

Nearly three-quarters of those polled, 72.8%, indicated they currently use social media. In Florida, the percent was 77.3%.

Social media use is presented in the following table in declining percentage order by national results.

Social Media Used	National - %	Florida - %
Facebook	91.6	90.3
YouTube	50.0	46.3
Twitter	43.8	37.1
Instagram	39.4	41.7
LinkedIn	31.7	21.2
Pinterest	28.2	21.5
Snapchat	26.0	21.5
Google+ (Google Plus – not Google)	21.3	18.2
Yelp	11.4	7.9
Other	0.8	2.0

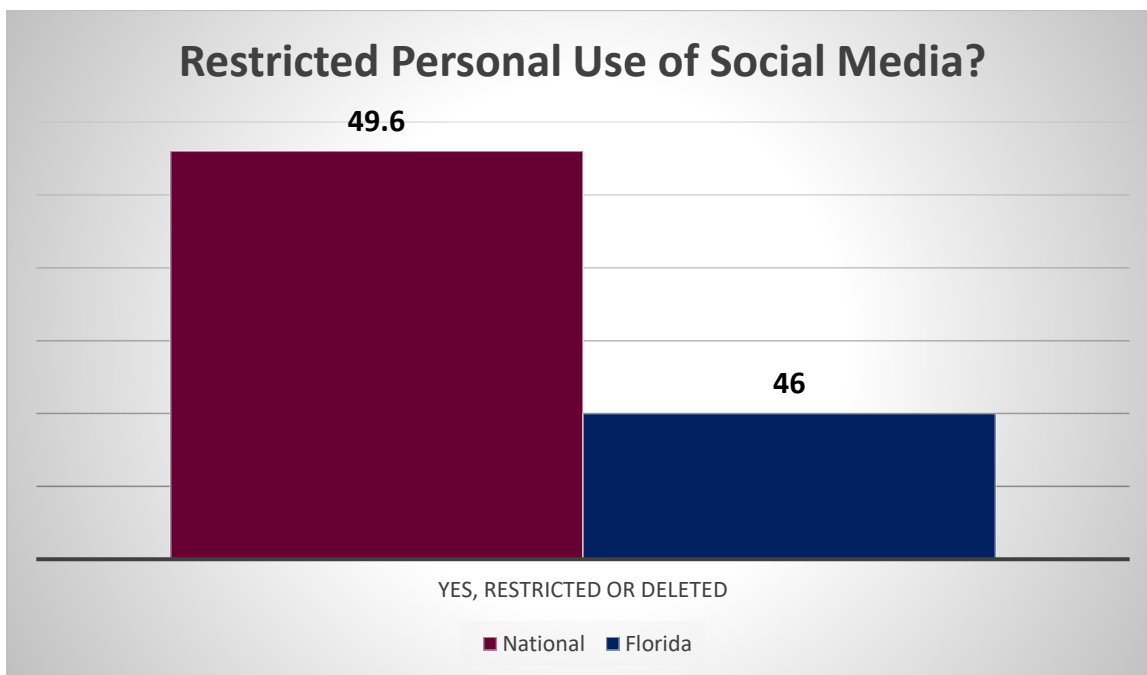
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Statements	National: Strongly & Somewhat Agree - %	Florida: Strongly & Somewhat Agree - %
Social media can be overwhelming, but I've found a happy medium in its use because it's not going away	79.4	79.5
There is a saturation of apps on social media – and I have more than I need or should have	78.4	76.2
Unfortunately, more and more, social media is driving political discussion in this country	77.9	80.8
Social media companies have accountability to their users	77.2	72.1
I use social media to see both sides of political discussions/positions	63.3	61.4
I am worried about my social media being hacked	60.6	55.2
I have taken part in discussing the “#MeToo Movement” on social media	39.4	34.0

Given the presence and prevalence of social media today, respondents were asked which one of several statements best described how it may have impacted the amount of time they currently set aside for personal reflection away from devices and social media.

Time on Personal Reflection	National - %	Florida - %
I have set aside more time since I started using social media	27.3	21.0
I have set aside the same amount of time as I did before using social media	39.6	46.3
I have less time today to set aside because of my social media use	14.7	15.3
I don't set aside time for personal reflection	11.3	10.5
Unsure	7.1	6.9

Respondents who use social media were asked if, over the past year, they have deleted or restricted their own use of some of all social media even if only for periods of time. Nearly one-half, 49.6% suggested they have as shown in the following graph.



Those who have restricted use of or deleted social media were asked to report some of the results. The following table holds some of the results reported. The table is in declining percentage order by national results. Multiple responses were accepted.

Impact of Restricting Social Media	National - %	Florida - %
My quality of life improved	56.0	51.1
I feel more relaxed and at ease	54.6	62.2
My spiritual health improved	41.8	32.8
My physical health improved	38.6	23.3
I spend more time talking to friends, family, co-workers when not using social media on devices	34.6	34.4
I feel out of touch and become anxious	11.1	8.9
I feel I'm not current on issues or the news	6.6	10.0

Among all respondents, how they have watched television over the past three months...

How You Watch Television?	National - %	Florida - %
On television, live at the show's regularly scheduled broadcast time	70.9	67.2
On television, recorded, rented or on demand so I can watch it whenever I want	58.3	58.3
On a computer, rented or on demand whenever I want	27.2	25.7
On a tablet, rented or on demand whenever I want	21.1	20.4
On a smart phone, rented or on demand or whenever I want	22.3	23.1
I rarely or never watch television shows	7.6	5.1
Don't know / not sure	3.5	2.8

How respondents have watched movies over the past three months...

How You Watch Movies?	National - %	Florida - %
In a movie theatre	56.0	52.4
On television, live when it is scheduled to be broadcast	54.3	49.0
On television, recorded, rented, purchased or on demand so I can watch it whenever I want	58.1	55.3
On a computer, rented, purchased or on demand whenever I want	24.1	22.1
On a tablet, rented, purchased or on demand whenever I want	18.9	16.0
On a smart phone, rented, purchased or on demand whenever I want	15.1	15.6
I rarely or never watch movies	10.1	7.7
Don't know/not sure	2.5	2.4

How respondents have watched a sporting event over the past three months...

How You Watch Sporting Events?	National - %	Florida - %
On television, live when it is scheduled to be broadcast	63.7	62.3
On television, recorded, rented or on demand so I can watch it whenever I want	30.8	25.9
On my computer, rented or on demand whenever I want	18.2	16.0
On my tablet, rented or on demand whenever I want	14.6	11.1
On my smart phone, rented or on demand whenever I want	12.8	9.5
I rarely or never watch sports	24.0	23.9
Don't know / not sure	2.3	2.0

The most frequent ways respondents monitor the news today...

How You Monitor News?	National - %	Florida - %
Local television news	18.8	19.0
2-5 of the above methods	17.5	15.6
National television news	14.7	18.0
Newspapers	11.4	6.3
Social media	10.3	11.9
Other internet sources for news	8.0	9.7
FM radio	6.0	6.7
I rarely or never follow the news	3.8	3.8
Public radio or public television	3.6	4.0
AM talk radio	3.0	2.4
All of the above	2.9	2.8

Frequency, during a normal week, that respondents turn off all electronic devices for 30-minutes or more and pray, meditate or just decompress...

Turn Off All Electronic Devices Weekly?	National - %	Florida - %
1 – 3 times	19.3	19.0
4 – 5 times	18.2	18.6
6 – 7 times	23.3	17.6
I don't turn off all electronic devices	30.8	39.9
Unsure	8.4	4.9

NATIONAL SURVEY DEMOGRAPHICS

Conservative/ Moderate/Liberal	March 2017	September 2017	November 2017	February 2018	May 2018
Very conservative	12.0	12.6	13.4	12.2	13.9
Somewhat conservative	22.6	21.8	24.0	22.6	22.6
Moderate	33.4	35.4	32.5	34.9	35.9
Somewhat liberal	17.1	14.7	15.2	14.2	15.0
Very liberal	10.5	9.1	8.8	11.2	9.0
Unsure	4.5	6.4	6.1	4.9	3.6

Age	November 2016	March 2017	November 2017	February 2018	May 2018
18-25	3.6	6.3	6.8	5.5	5.0
26-35	18.1	20.3	17.4	20.1	21.3
36-45	18.1	19.7	17.0	22.5	19.0
46-55	13.8	18.5	19.4	18.0	18.0
56-65	18.9	20.0	27.3	21.5	22.9
Over 65	27.5	15.2	12.1	12.4	13.8

Income	March 2017	September 2017	November 2017	February 2018	May 2018
Less than \$10,000	2.6	3.6	3.8	3.6	2.9
\$10,000 to less than \$40,000	18.0	21.4	21.4	19.5	18.9
\$40,000 to less than \$75,000	25.6	25.0	28.5	26.9	24.6
\$75,000 to less than \$100,000	20.5	17.1	17.5	19.4	20.5
\$100,000 to less than \$150,000	19.9	18.9	18.5	19.1	20.0
\$150,000 to less than \$200,000	6.5	7.5	5.3	6.7	6.8
\$200,000 or more	5.8	5.3	4.0	4.2	5.6
Prefer not to disclose	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7

Political Party Affiliation	March 2017	September 2017	November 2017	February 2018	May 2018
Republican	26.4	27.0	27.0	23.6	27.1
Democratic	34.8	31.0	30.8	30.2	31.1
Unaffiliated/ Independent / Undeclared	35.0	36.1	35.6	40.6	39.7
Some other party	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.2	0.3
Unsure	3.0	4.8	5.0	3.4	1.9

Gender	March 2017	September 2017	November 2017	February 2018	May 2018
Male	49.1	50.0	49.8	50.6	50.0
Female	50.9	50.0	50.2	49.4	50.0

Education	March 2017	September 2017	November 2017	February 2018	May 2018
Less than High School	5.4	---	6.2	3.8	4.1
High School / GED	8.4	---	8.3	8.7	8.0
Associate Degree	10.5	9.7	8.2	7.6	6.7
Some college / technical school	21.5	21.5	20.6	20.2	19.4
College / technical school graduate	34.7	33.7	36.6	36.1	39.8
Postgraduate or professional degree	19.3	20.0	19.8	23.3	21.9
Prefer not to disclose	---	---	0.3	0.2	0.1

Hispanic, Latin American, Puerto Rican, Cuban or Mexican	March 2017	September 2017	November 2017	February 2018	May 2018
Yes	15.8	16.3	16.5	16.4	16.5

Ethnicity (Among Non-Hispanics)	March 2017	September 2017	November 2017	February 2018	May 2018
White	65.1	64.8	64.0	66.3	70.1
Black, African-American	12.5	12.7	12.5	11.2	12.6
Asian	5.8	6.0	5.4	5.1	0.1
Aleutian, Eskimo or American Indian	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.1
Other	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6

Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1
Two or more races	---	---	---	---	---
Refused	---	---	---	---	---
Don't know	---	0.6	---	---	---

Religion Followed	March 2017	September 2017	November 2017	February 2018	May 2018
Catholic	29.9	29.7	29.5	30.4	31.1
Protestant (Baptist, Lutheran, Congregational, Presbyterian)	15.8	19.9	18.3	16.7	19.9
Christian (non-denominational)	22.0	18.4	19.3	19.5	20.3
Greek Orthodox	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.7
Jewish	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2
Buddhist	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.4	0.8
Muslim	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.7
Latter Day Saints / Mormon	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7
Other	3.9	2.7	4.0	4.3	3.6
No preference	20.0	21.5	20.5	22.4	17.3
Don't know / unsure	2.0	2.5	1.6	1.3	1.7

