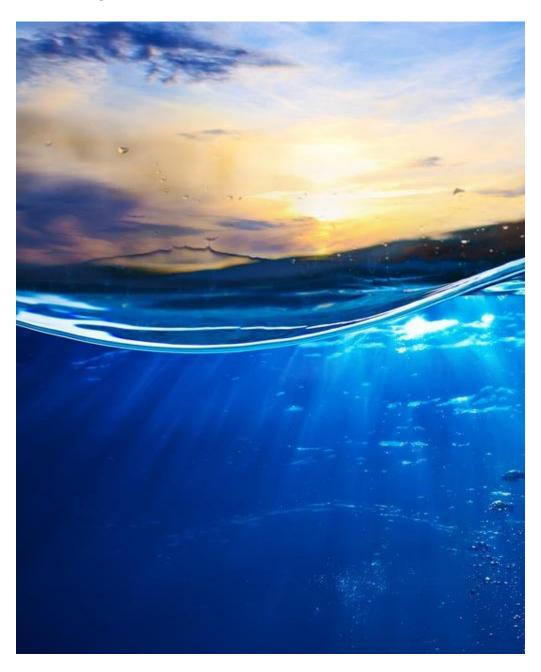
# **OUR ENVIRONMENT**

- Global Climate Change
- Single-Use Plastics



A National and Florida Poll
Saint Leo University Polling Institute
February 2019

## Statement of Confidentiality and Ownership

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

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

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#### **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 politics, 2020 candidates, issues, Pope Francis, the Catholic Church, divisions among Americans, levels of political engagement, and the environment. Also, among Florida poll participants – job ratings for the Governor and U.S. Senators were collected.

The research study included survey responses from 1000 respondents nationally and 500 respondents within Florida approximately proportional to state population contribution. The poll was conducted February 16 - 25, 2019. A pre-test occurred on February 16, 2019.

The national poll included the following areas for investigation:

- ➤ Job approval ratings for President Trump, Vice-President Pence, U.S. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi and U.S. Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell;
- ➤ Issues of concern;
- ➤ Impressions of Pope Francis;
- > Impressions of the Catholic Church;
- > Ratings of Pope Francis on several initiatives;
- ➤ Levels of political engagement/activity;
- ➤ Views on divisions among Americans today;
- ➤ Views on the environment Part II;
- Personal commitments to conservation and protecting the environment- Part II;
- Participation in Lent in 2019;
- ➤ Views on Florida 2018 candidates; and,
- Demographics.

## **METHODOLOGY**

Using a quantitative research design, the Saint Leo University Polling Institute completed 1000 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 February 16-25, 2019.

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 1000 completed surveys has an associated margin for error of  $\pm$  3.0% at a 95% confidence level. A sample of 500 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 1000 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.

#### **HIGHLIGHTS**

Concern over global climate change has been measured for five consecutive years. Currently 71.3% suggest they are very or somewhat concerned. A longitudinal table of poll findings for the past five years is available in the detailed findings.

A majority, 54.8%, continues to believe that global climate change is caused by both human activity and by nature. Nearly one quarter, 21.5%, suggest global climate change is caused entirely by human activity while 11.5% indicated that it is due entirely by nature.

Majorities of respondents reported they believe that global climate change is responsible for environmental events such as warmer temperatures, oceans rising, drought, beach erosion, loss of habitats, inland flooding, loss of threatened species, worsened air quality, polar oscillations, severe storms and bomb cyclones.

Sources considered the most trustworthy regarding information about global climate changes included non-governmental scientists and educators, environmental groups, the mainstream media, Neil deGrasse Tyson and college professors/educators.

Interestingly, "personal responsibility" (26.3%) was deemed the most able to prevent the causes of global climate warming. This was followed by the federal or national government (22.4%).

A majority, 54.7%, believed the federal government is most responsible for dealing with problems associated with global climate change. This was followed by national bodies (40.0%), state governments (35.7%) and the private sector (34.0%).

Similarly, the federal government and international bodies were both seen as best able to deal with the problems associated with climate change – 33.9% and 18.9%, respectively.

Nearly a majority, 47.0%, were unsure which entities had been effective in dealing with the problems attributed to global climate change. This was followed by international bodies (20.3%) and the federal government (19.9%).

One in five respondents, 18.5%, noted their respective communities have a department or professional organization dedicated to climate change efforts.

Majorities believed that climate change should be taught in primary and secondary schools as accepted theory (64.4%), plastic straws should be banned (57.9%), and single use plastic bags should be banned (60.5%).

Activities undertaken to reduce carbon pollution centered mostly on purchasing higher efficiency appliances (44.9%), planting trees (25.8%), buying smaller cars (24.1%) and adding home insulation (23.0%).

Activities respondents were willing to take centered mostly on the same actions including planting trees (51.0%), purchasing higher efficiency appliances (50.9%), adding home insulation (39.5%), and buying smaller cars (34.9%).

In 2019, 64.0%, noted they believe that environmental protection was the responsibility of people of faith. This is statistically unchanged from 2018 - 64.3%.

## **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

Readers are reminded that the narrative throughout this report refers to national composite aggregate data – the 1000 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.

All respondents were asked several questions about the environment and global climate change. Each was initially asked how concerned they were about global climate change. Results are shown for results collected in 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

## **National**

	2015 - %	2016 - %	2017 - %	2018 - %	2019 - %
Very concerned	30.0	37.1	43.5	40.0	35.8
Somewhat concerned	43.0	37.9	31.6	34.4	35.5
Combined - concern	73.0	75.0	75.1	74.4	71.3
Somewhat unconcerned	15.0	11.0	12.2	11.4	11.6
Not at all concerned	11.0	9.9	9.9	11.3	14.3
Combined -unconcerned	26.0	20.9	22.1	22.7	25.9
Don't know	1	4.0	2.8	2.9	2.8

## Florida

	2015 - %	2016 - %	2017 - %	2018 - %	2019 - %
Very concerned	28	45.9	39.6	41.8	39.6
Somewhat concerned	39	35.4	35.9	32.6	29.0
Combined - concern	67	81.3	75.5	74.4	68.6
Somewhat unconcerned	18	7.6	10.8	12.0	13.0
Not at all concerned	14	8.3	10.8	9.8	16.0
Combined -unconcerned	32	15.9	21.6	21.8	29.0
Don't know	1	2.8	2.8	3.8	2.4

[Note: In the remaining charts, because of space limitations we present data from 2016 to current. To compare with 2015 results, please see the supplemental findings at the end of this section foo current data.]

Respondents were presented with a choice of statements and asked to select the one that best reflects what they believe.

Results are displayed in the following table.

Views on Global Climate Change	National March 2016	National March 2017	National February 2018	National February 2019	Florida March 2016	Florida March 2017	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019
Global climate change is caused entirely by human activity	16.3	22.1	22.9	21.5	19.4	23.1	22.0	21.4
Global climate change is caused entirely by nature	9.8	10.1	11.4	11.5	8.7	13.2	13.8	13.4
Global climate change is caused by a combination of human activity and nature	64.0	59.5	54.9	54.8	62.4	54.0	56.4	52.2
I don't believe global climate change is occurring	4.1	3.4	4.8	6.1	3.7	5.7	3.2	7.4
Don't know / unsure	5.8	4.9	6.0	6.1	5.7	3.9	4.6	5.6

Each respondent was asked to indicate if they saw each of the following occurring in their state or region. Multiple responses were accepted. Results are presented in declining order based on February 2019 national results.

Do You See	National	National	National	National	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida
Any of the	March	March	February	February	March	March	February	February
Following	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
Occurring								
in your								
State or								
Region?								
Warmer	57.1	59.2	47.7	42.4	57.0	60.2	66.4	49.6
temperatures								
Unusually	29.6	32.3	32.4	39.2	28.3	20.9	43.8	38.8
severe								
weather								
and/or								
storms								
Worsened	19.2	21.2	25.0	22.3	10.6	14.8	20.0	14.8
air quality								
Beach	19.3	23.3	24.4	21.4	57.2	48.3	61.4	56.0
erosion								
Worsened	21.8	23.9	26.3	19.7	11.9	17.2	26.2	14.8
drought								
conditions								
Inland	11.3	16.3	17.2	17.7	11.1	15.2	21.7	17.0
flooding								
Increased	5.6	12.7	9.0	16.1	2.8	6.9	4.0	5.8
polar								
oscillations								
(also called								
polar vortex								
or displaced								
polar air)								
Loss or	8.9	15.6	15.8	15.6	20.4	25.0	25.0	23.2
threatened								
loss of								
habitats	44.4	4 111 4	40.4	47.4	22.7	20.0	40.4	25.5
Ocean rising	11.6	15.4	18.4	15.1	33.5	32.0	42.4	37.6
or seacoast								
flooding	<b>=</b> ^	44.2	42.0	40 (	44.0	20.2	22 (	24.4
Loss or	7.8	14.3	13.9	13.6	14.8	20.3	23.6	24.4
threatened								
loss of								
species			0.5	4.6			0.6	0.0
Bomb			8.5	4.6			8.6	8.0
cyclones	20.0	46.0			25.0	40.2		
Stronger El	20.8	16.8			27.8	18.3		
Nino effects								

The poll included an opportunity for respondents to identify **how responsible global climate change was for environmental events**. For each of the following, respondents were asked if global climate change was very responsible, somewhat responsible, not very responsible or not at all responsible.

The table holds the cumulative totals for those suggesting global climate change was very or somewhat responsible for each environmental event. Results are displayed in declining order by national February 2019 results.

Responsibility	National	National	National	National	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida
for Global	March	March	February	February	March	March	February	February
Climate	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
Change?								
Warmer	72.4	75.4	74.1	68.9	77.4	75.5	74.8	66.2
temperatures								
Ocean rising or	69.9	71.6	74.1	66.9	75.6	75.3	73.4	67.2
seacoast flooding								
Unusually severe	65.5	65.9	69.0	63.8	68.3	66.5	67.2	62.4
weather / storms								
Worsened	66.2	68.7	68.0	61.9	67.6	67.9	67.4	58.4
drought								
conditions								
Beach erosion	62.3	64.6	68.8	61.2	67.4	70.4	65.2	63.6
Loss or	55.2	61.3	65.1	58.7	59.6	62.9	58.2	58.4
threatened loss								
of habitats								
Inland flooding	61.0	62.7	64.4	58.6	61.1	60.9	61.0	60.0
Loss or	54.0	59.3	63.2	58.3	59.4	60.7	57.4	57.8
threatened loss								
of species								
Worsened air	52.9	55.8	60.6	56.8	53.3	59.8	58.2	53.0
quality								
Increased polar	58.9	61.7	60.1	55.3	58.3	60.2	59.4	54.6
oscillations (also								
called polar								
vortex or								
displaced polar								
air)								
Bomb cyclones			60.3	50.3			56.6	51.8
Stronger El Nino	61.5	63.8			64.8	63.7		
effects								

Survey respondents were asked which entities, media or individuals they **considered trustworthy** for information about global climate change. Multiple responses were accepted. The table includes the results as collected in declining order by February 2019 national results.

Most Trustworthy?	National March 2016	National March 2017	National February 2018	National February 2019	Florida March 2016	Florida March 2017	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019
Non-government	45.0	42.2	42.9	40.3	45.0	39.8	36.8	36.6
scientists and educators								
Environmental groups	30.7	33.3	31.0	29.9	38.5	36.9	29.8	29.2
Mainstream media such	31.1	38.0	37.3	28.8	35.9	39.4	35.8	29.0
as U.S. newspapers,								
broadcasters, and online								
media such as CBS,								
ABC, NBC, CNN,								
Associated Press, New								
York Times,								
Washington Post and								
The Weather Channel								
Scientist and Cosmos	22.1	26.4	26.1	22.7	25.7	25.2	22.4	23.8
TV series host Neil								
deGrasse Tyson								
College professors /			25.1	20.0			19.2	18.6
educators								
Fox News, Washington			13.6	14.3			20.4	20.2
Times, radio								
commentators such as								
Sean Hannity and/or								
Rush Limbaugh								
MSNBC, Huffington	4.6	7.1	15.1	11.9	5.0	10.5	13.4	15.0
Post								
U.S. Government	10.0	9.7	8.2	10.0	13.0	14.0	9.2	10.6
Social media	7.3	13.0	12.4	8.7	8.3	16.4	11.4	10.0
Family, friends, or co-	6.9	10.8	10.4	8.4	5.7	11.6	7.6	9.6
workers								
President Obama /	12.2	9.2	7.5	8.2	17.2	9.3	10.0	10.0
President Trump*								
Business or industry	2.1	5.2	4.1	4.4	1.9	5.5	4.8	4.6
groups								
Utility companies	2.7	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.3	6.3	4.0	5.6
Entertainers and	1.3	2.6	3.2	1.5	1.1	3.7	3.4	2.4
celebrities								

<sup>\*</sup>Note: President Obama in 2015 and 2016. President Trump in 2017, 2018 and 2019.

In a new question for February 2018, all respondents were asked which of one the following is best able to **prevent the causes of global warming**.

Results are displayed in the following table in declining order by national data.

Best able to prevent the causes of global warming?	National 2018	National 2019	Florida 2018	Florida 2019
Personal responsibility of every individual	21.7	26.3	21.0	25.6
Don't know / not sure	21.7	23.1	19.4	19.4
Federal or national government	20.9	22.4	21.2	22.8
International bodies	15.9	13.3	16.4	14.6
Private sector businesses or entrepreneurs	9.6	7.4	11.2	7.6
Local governments	4.5	3.8	4.0	4.8
State governments	5.7	3.7	6.8	5.2

Respondents indicated which entities **they believed were responsible** for dealing with problems associated with global climate change. Multiple responses were allowed and presented here in declining order by February 2019 results.

Who is responsible for dealing with the problems associated with climate change?	National March 2016	National March 2017	National February 2018	National February 2019	Florida March 2016	Florida March 2017	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019
Federal or national government	55.7	61.0	54.6	54.7	62.2	59.2	56.2	52.6
International bodies	45.0	46.6	43.4	40.0	48.3	40.0	40.2	42.2
State Governments	42.5	41.4	39.2	35.7	44.1	44.4	36.2	37.0
Private sector businesses or entrepreneurs	37.0	36.5	37.1	34.0	39.6	33.1	35.4	32.2
Local Governments	36.4	34.4	34.2	31.0	38.9	38.1	33.8	32.6
Don't know / not sure	22.6	17.5	20.7	21.3	17.4	16.0	16.8	17.2

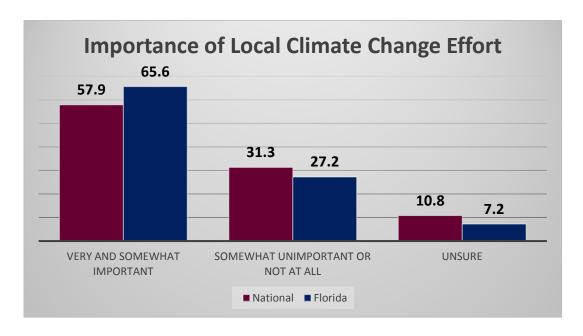
Respondents were asked which <u>one</u> of several entities they **believed was best able to deal with the problems** associated with global climate change. Results are displayed in the following graphs in declining order based on National February 2019 national results.

Which one is most able to deal with global climate change problems?	National March 2016	National March 2017	National February 2018	National February 2019	Florida March 2016	Florida March 2017	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019
Federal or national government	27.3	32.2	27.4	33.9	31.5	32.4	28.6	34.6
Don't know / not sure	25.5	20.2	22.7	23.5	20.9	18.0	20.8	19.6
International bodies	19.7	21.2	19.9	18.9	21.1	18.4	18.6	17.8
Private sector businesses or entrepreneurs	15.5	12.2	14.5	13.9	12.0	10.9	15.2	13.6
State Governments	6.7	8.8	9.1	6.2	9.6	12.3	10.6	8.4
Local Governments	5.3	5.4	6.4	3.9	4.8	8.1	6.2	6.0

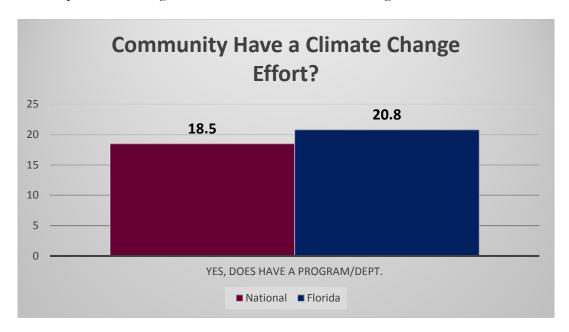
As a follow-up, respondents were asked which of the same entities **had been effective** in dealing with problems attributed to global climate change. Multiple responses were accepted. Results are shown in the following table in declining order by national February 2019 data.

Which have	National	National	National	National	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida
been effective?	March 2016	March 2017	February 2018	February 2019	March 2016	March 2017	February 2018	February 2019
Don't know / not sure	51.3	40.2	40.2	47.0	47.2	34.9	38.6	40.0
International bodies	16.7	24.2	23.4	20.3	20.7	23.1	21.6	25.8
Federal or national government	22.0	26.6	21.4	19.9	25.6	30.8	22.0	22.6
Private sector businesses or entrepreneurs	11.4	17.8	20.6	18.8	14.1	18.7	20.2	20.2
State Governments	12.6	17.9	19.8	16.8	14.8	21.7	19.4	20.4
Local Governments	10.5	14.2	15.9	11.9	9.8	17.2	17.4	19.2

All respondents were asked how important they would say it is for their own community or area to establish a department with employees or start a program to work on the issue of climate change on the local level. A majority, 57.9%, indicated such a department or program would be very or somewhat important. Results are displayed in the following graph.



Each respondent was asked if their community, to the best of their knowledge, had such a department or professional organization dedicated to climate change efforts.



The following are several potential measures or actions related to climate change or environmental protection. For each, respondents were asked to indicate if they strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

The following table holds the cumulative totals for those strongly and somewhat agreeing with each statement.

Climate Change Actions	U.S %	Florida - %
Climate change should be taught	64.4	65.2
as accepted theory in public		
primary and secondary schools		
Plastic straws should be banned	57.9	62.6
Single use plastic shopping bags	60.5	64.2
should be banned		

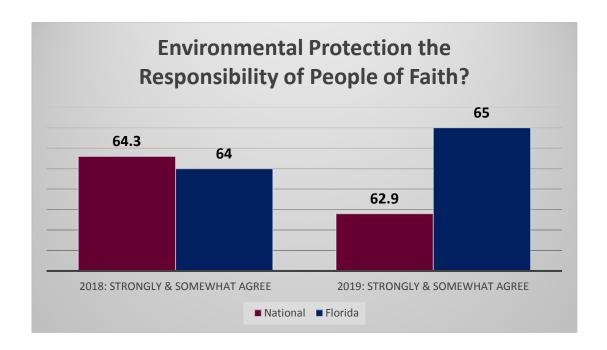
Americans surveyed were asked which of several activities **they may have engaged in** to help reduce carbon pollution. Multiple responses were accepted and are presented here in declining order by February 2019 national results.

Activities	National	National	National	National	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida
undertaken	March	March	February	February	March	March	February	February
to reduce	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
carbon								
pollution?								
Purchased	48.9	50.2	44.3	44.9	54.6	46.7	47.4	45.2
higher								
efficiency								
appliances								
Planted tree(s)	27.5	31.5	23.8	25.8	32.0	29.4	28.8	26.8
Bought a	30.0	28.1	23.3	24.1	34.6	29.4	27.2	25.4
smaller or								
more fuel-								
efficient car	22.0	25.0	24.7	22.0	22.2	10.7	10.2	10.2
Added insulation to	23.8	25.8	24.7	23.0	22.2	19.7	19.2	19.2
my home								
None of these	17.5	13.5	19.0	18.6	16.7	12.8	14.2	20.6
Car pool or	20.6	25.5	23.7	17.9	15.9	21.1	21.2	15.4
use mass								
transit								
Reduced or	11.9	17.0	15.7	14.3	15.0	15.2	16.0	17.4
stopped eating								
meat								
Pay higher	10.6	17.1	14.4	12.1	6.9	15.2	17.2	10.2
energy taxes to								
fund environmental								
efforts								
Reduced or	8.7	11.2	11.4	11.3	8.1	13.0	13.4	9.8
stopped eating	011	11,-	1111	1110	0,1	10.0	2011	,
dairy products								
Installed or	9.0	15.9	11.4	9.4	9.8	14.6	11.4	8.8
purchased								
alternative								
energy sources								
such as solar								
for my home Pay higher	9.3	14.7	13.8	8.6	4.1	8.9	9.4	8.2
taxes for the	9.3	14./	13.0	0.0	4.1	0.9	9.4	0.2
construction								
of mass transit								
infrastructure								
Bought an	2.5	4.7	4.0	4.9	2.4	5.7	3.8	4.8
electric car								
Don't know /	5.5	4.9	5.2	4.4	5.9	5.7	4.6	3.8
not sure								

As a follow-up, each respondent was asked which activities they would be **willing to do** to help reduce carbon pollution. Multiple responses were accepted and are presented in the following table in declining order based on February 2018 national results.

Activities	National	National	National	National	Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida
undertaken	March	March	February	February	March	March	February	February
to reduce	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
carbon								
pollution?								
Plant tree(s)	49.4	54.4	49.2	51.0	43.7	49.3	46.2	45.0
Purchase higher	46.6	52.2	49.8	50.9	51.7	47.3	47.2	48.2
efficiency								
appliances								
Add insulation	34.7	40.8	39.8	39.5	30.6	35.5	35.0	35.4
to my home								
Buy a smaller or	32.1	39.0	35.8	34.9	35.6	35.1	35.4	34.2
more fuel-								
efficient car								
Install or	34.4	40.1	38.2	32.9	34.6	41.4	41.8	32.0
purchase								
alternative								
energy sources								
such as solar for								
my home								
Car pool or use	29.4	34.4	34.0	25.9	21.9	31.6	29.2	29.4
mass transit								
Buy an electric	15.6	26.1	24.4	22.2	16.3	25.8	24.4	20.2
car								
Pay higher	14.8	22.3	22.8	18.5	15.2	22.9	21.0	20.2
energy taxes to								
fund								
environmental								
efforts								
Pay higher taxes	11.6	19.7	18.7	18.2	13.5	18.5	19.4	15.0
for the								
construction of								
mass transit								
infrastructure								
Reduce or stop	11.1	19.7	20.2	17.7	15.2	20.1	17.6	17.0
eating meat								
Reduce or stop	9.1	16.2	17.5	15.4	11.3	17.8	16.2	15.2
eating dairy								
products				_				
None of these	5.7	7.4	8.1	8.5	7.4	6.1	6.6	10.2
Don't know /	8.2	7.3	7.9	7.0	8.3	7.7	7.6	5.8
not sure								

Poll respondents were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed that protecting the environment is an important responsibility for people of religious faith. Nearly two-thirds, 62.9% -- down slightly from 64.3% in 2018, indicated they strongly or somewhat agreed that environmental protection is a responsibility of people of faith.



Poll respondents were presented with the following: "Some people see environmental protections negatively impacting the U.S. economy, while others are committed to environmental protections. Which of the following reflects your own views on environmental protections?"

The leading view was that environmental protections are "absolutely critical, no matter what". The following depicts the responses collected. Multiple responses were accepted.

Impact of Environmental Protections	National March 2017	National February 2018	National February 2019	Florida March 2017	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019
Environmental	37.0	36.7	37.1	40.8	39.0	40.0
protections are						
absolutely						
critical, no						
matter what						
Environmental	33.0	36.4	32.0	35.5	33.2	30.0
protections are						
important even						
when they						
negatively impact						
the economy						
Environmental	31.5	32.8	31.4	36.7	33.8	35.8
protections						
create new						
economic						
opportunities						
They should not	16.9	16.4	18.7	18.3	13.6	16.8
be pursued if						
they negatively						
impact the						
economy						
Unsure	14.4	14.0	13.4	11.8	12.2	10.2
Environmental	5.7	4.3	7.5	5.5	5.4	7.2
protections are						
harmful to the						
economy						
Environmental	5.4	6.3	6.9	7.3	6.2	8.6
protection is not						
an important						
issue						

## Supplement to current findings: 2015 U.S. Results and Florida Results (reprinted for comparison, some questions have changed)

#### Global Climate Change Questions 2015 – U.S.

Nationwide Survey of 1,016 Adults (general population) Conducted March 15 - 19, 2015 By the Saint Leo University Polling Institute Margin of Error: +/- 3.0% with a 95% level of confidence (subgroups larger) Some percentages may add up to more or less than 100 due to rounding

The following questions have an N of 1,016 and include all respondents, both voters and nonvoters.

How concerned are you about global climate change? Would you say you are very concerned, somewhat concerned, somewhat not concerned, or not at all concerned about global climate change?

Total	Possible answers
30%	Very concerned
43%	Somewhat concerned
15 %	Somewhat not
	concerned
11 %	Not at all concerned
1 %	Don't know / unsure

By gender and political affiliation

M	W	R	I	D
29%	31%	22%	27%	41%
37%	48%	35%	45%	47%
18%	13%	23%	15%	8%
14%	8%	20%	12%	3%
2%	<1%	1%	2%	1%
456	543	266	395	312

Q: Some people believe global climate change is currently occurring due to human activities,

while others believe global climate change is part of a natural cycle. Which of the following best reflects what you believe?

Total	Choices
16%	Global climate change is caused entirely by human
	activity
14%	Global climate change is caused entirely by nature
61%	Global climate change is caused by a combination of
	human activity and nature
4%	I don't believe global climate change is occurring
4%	Don't know/unsure

By gender and political affiliation

M	W	R	I	D
17%	16%	11%	14%	23%
18%	11%	22%	11%	11%
56%	66%	54%	65%	63%
4%	4%	8%	5%	<1%
4%	4%	5%	4%	2%
456	543	266	395	312

Q: Which of the following things have occurred in your state or region? Indicate all that apply; you may choose more than one.

45%	Warmer temperatures
45%	Unusually severe weather / storms
25%	Worsened air quality
24%	Worsened drought conditions
22%	Beach erosion
15%	Ocean rising or seacoast flooding
15%	Loss or threatened loss of habitats
10%	Loss or threatened loss of species

Q: How strongly do you think global climate change is responsible for the following things?

Conditions - ranked by responses directly above	Very strongly	Somewhat Strongly	Not very strongly	Not at all strongly	Don't know / not sure
Warmer	35%	34%	17%	9%	6%
temperatures Unusually severe weather / storms	35%	32%	18%	9%	7%
Worsened air quality	26%	28%	23%	14%	9%
Worsened drought conditions	32%	34%	17%	10%	7%
Beach erosion	25%	37%	18%	11%	9%
Ocean rising or seacoast flooding	30%	35%	17%	10%	8%
Loss or threatened loss of habitats	24%	33%	22%	12%	9%
Loss or threatened loss of species	24%	32%	22%	13%	9%

Q: Which of the following do you trust as reliable sources of information about global climate change? Check all that apply.

45%	Non-government scientists and educators
33%	Environmental groups
22%	Mainstream media such as U.S. newspapers, broadcasters, and online media such as CBS, ABC,
	NBC, CNN, Associated Press, New York Times
22%	Scientist and Cosmos TV series host Neil deGrasse Tyson
17%	Fox News
13%	U.S. government
11%	President Obama
11%	Family, friends, or co-workers
9%	Social media
6%	Radio commentators Sean Hannity and/or Rush Limbaugh
5%	Business or industry groups
5%	Utility companies
3%	Entertainers and celebrities
14%	Don't know / not sure

Q: Pope Francis recently said protecting the environment is the responsibility of all Christians. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?

By groups: religious and ethnic

Total	Choices
38%	Strongly agree
39%	Somewhat agree
9%	Somewhat disagree
7%	Strongly disagree
7%	Don't know/ unsure

		Dy Bloap	o cg.o	as and etimin
Catholics	Non-	White	Black	Hispanic/
	Catholics			Latino
47%	36%	35%	42%	45%
39%	39%	42%	34%	34%
6%	9%	8%	9%	8%
3%	8%	7%	6%	8%
5%	7%	7%	9%	6%
202	797	675	132	164

Q: Which of the following entities do you think is best able to deal with problems attributed to global climate change? (Choose one)

Total Choices

7% Local governments

12% State governments

29% Federal or national government

18% International bodies

17% Private sector businesses or entrepreneurs

18% Don't know / not sure

By gender and political	
affiliation	

M	W	R	I	D
6%	7%	8%	5%	6%
11%	13%	16%	7%	16%
29%	29%	24%	22%	41%
22%	14%	12%	25%	15
				%
17%	16%	23%	17%	11
				%
15%	21%	17%	23%	12
				%
456	543	266	395	312

N=

N=

Q: Which of the following have been effective in dealing with the problems attributed to global climate change? Indicate all that apply; you may choose more than one.

By gender and political affiliation

Total	Choices
14%	Local governments
21%	State governments
25%	Federal or national government
16%	International bodies
23%	Private sector businesses or entrepreneurs
39%	Don't know / not sure

M	$\mathbf{W}$	R	I	D
12%	15%	13%	12%	18%
21%	21%	25%	16%	24%
27%	23%	24%	20%	32%
20%	14%	12%	18%	19%
24%	23%	27%	24%	20%
35%	42%	32%	46%	35%
456	543	266	395	312

Q: Whose responsibility is it to deal with the problems attributed to global climate change? Indicate all that apply; you may choose more than one.

Total Choices

38% Local governments

43% State governments

56% Federal or national government

39% International bodies

40% Private sector businesses or entrepreneurs

15% Don't know / not sure

By gender and politi	ical affiliation
----------------------	------------------

M	W	R	I	D
35%	40%	34%	41%	39%
42%	44%	41%	44%	47%
56%	56%	47%	54%	68%
41%	38%	30%	47%	41%
41%	40%	38%	47%	36%
12%	17%	15%	18%	9%
456	543	266	395	312

N=

Q: Which of the following <u>have you done</u> to reduce carbon pollution? Indicate all that apply; you may choose more than one.

33%	Bought a smaller or more fuel efficient car
28%	None of these
22%	Car pool or use mass transit
14%	Reduced or stop eating meat
14%	Installed or purchased alternative energy sources such as solar for my home
11%	Reduced or stop eating dairy products
11%	Pay higher energy taxes to fund environmental efforts
8%	Pay higher taxes for the construction of mass transit infrastructure
6%	Bought an electric car
7%	Don't know / not sure

Q: Which of the following would you be willing to do to reduce carbon pollution? Indicate all that apply; you may choose more than one.

42%	Bought a smaller or more fuel efficient car
40%	Installed or purchased alternative energy sources such as solar for my home
34%	Car pool or use mass transit
27%	Bought an electric car
16%	Reduced or stop eating meat
15%	Pay higher energy taxes to fund environmental efforts
14%	Reduced or stop eating dairy products
13%	Pay higher taxes for the construction of mass transit infrastructure
10%	None of these
9%	Don't know / not sure

Q: Which of the following outdoor activities do you participate in on a regular basis? Check all that apply.

69%	Running or walking
53%	Gardening
29%	Fishing
25%	Hiking
25%	Camping
25%	Bicycling
17%	Bird watching
14%	Boating / Canoeing / Kayaking
11%	Hunting
4%	Snow skiing

**END OF 2015 NATIONAL TABLES** 

#### **Global Climate Change Questions 2015 - Florida**

Statewide Florida Survey of 522 Adults (general population) Conducted March 15 - 21, 2015

By the Saint Leo University Polling Institute

Margin of Error: +/- 4% with a 95% level of confidence

Some percentages may add up to more or less than 100 due to rounding

How concerned are you about global climate change? Would you say you are very concerned, somewhat concerned, or not at all concerned about global climate change?

Total	Choices		
28%	Very concerned		
39%	Somewhat concerned		
18%	Somewhat not		
	concerned		
14%	Not at all concerned		
1%	Don't know / unsure		

By gender and political affiliation				
M	W	R	I	D
22%	34%	23%	28%	37%
38%	39%	32%	39%	41%
18%	17%	16%	17%	17%
19%	8%	28%	14%	3%
3%	2%	2%	1%	2%
268	251	151	aa	170

Some people believe global climate change is currently occurring due to human activities, while others believe global climate change is part of a natural cycle. Which of the following best reflects what you believe?

Total	Choices
16%	Global climate change is caused entirely
	by human activity
14%	Global climate change is caused entirely by nature
57%	Global climate change is caused by a combination of
	human activity and nature
8%	I don't believe global climate change is occurring
5%	Don't know / unsure

By gender and political affiliation

M	W	R	I	D
16%	16%	13%	12%	21%
15%	13%	20%	7%	13%
55%	59%	51%	70%	58%
9%	6%	15%	6%	4%
5%	5%	1%	5%	6%
268	251	151	99	179

Which of the following things have occurred in your state or region? Indicate all that apply; you may choose more than one.

56%	Beach erosion
49%	Warmer temperatures
29%	Loss or threatened loss of habitats
26%	Loss or threatened loss of species
25%	Unusually severe weather / storms
23%	Ocean rising or seacoast flooding
19%	Worsened air quality
18%	Worsened drought conditions

How strongly do you think global climate change is responsible for the following things?

	Very	Somewhat	Not very	Not at all	Don't know
	strongly	Strongly	strongly	strongly	/ not sure
1. Ocean rising or	27	36	18	10	9
seacoast flooding					
2. Beach erosion	25	35	19	14	8
3. Warmer temperatures	32	36	15	12	6
4. Worsened drought	23	38	19	13	8
conditions					
5. Worsened air quality	20	31	22	18	10
6. Unusually severe	25	34	19	14	8
weather / storms					
7. Loss or threatened	21	33	22	16	9
loss of habitats					
8. Loss or threatened	22	22	21	17	9
loss of species					

Which of the following do you trust as reliable sources of information about global climate change? Check all that apply.

47%	Non-government scientists and educators
35%	Environmental groups
22%	Mainstream media such as U.S. newspapers, broadcasters, and online media such as CBS, ABC,
	NBC, CNN, Associated Press, New York Times
21%	Fox News
20%	Scientist and Cosmos TV series host Neil deGrasse Tyson
15%	U.S. government
12%	President Obama
12%	Family, friends, or co-workers
9%	Social media
7%	Radio commentators Sean Hannity and/or Rush Limbaugh
6%	Business or industry groups
6%	Utility companies
3%	Entertainers and celebrities
12%	Don't know / not sure

Pope Francis recently said protecting the environment is the responsibility of all Christians. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?

41%	Strongly agree
33%	Somewhat agree
11%	Somewhat disagree
7%	Strongly disagree
9%	Don't know unsure

[Additional demographics, related to results above. Our sample reflected these faiths.]

23%	Catholic
22%	Protestant (Baptist, Lutheran, Congregational, Presbyterian)
24%	Christian (non-denominational)
<1%	Greek Orthodox
4%	Jewish
1%	Buddhist
<1%	Muslim
<1%	Latter Day Saint / Mormon
5%	Other
19%	No preference / no religious affiliation

Which of the following entities do you think is best able to deal with problems attributed to global climate change?

By gender and political affiliation

Total	Choices	
9%	Local governments	
12%	State governments	
28%	Federal or national government	
21%	International bodies	
13%	Private sector businesses or entrepreneurs	
19%	Don't know / not sure	N
		] =

, ,		•		
M	$\mathbf{W}$	R	I	D
7%	10%	9%	9%	8%
7%	16%	16%	7%	12%
27%	28%	19%	22%	38%
28%	13%	19%	17%	22%
15%	10%	21%	17%	2%
16	22	15	27	17

Which of the following have been effective in dealing with the problems attributed to global climate change? Indicate all that apply; you may choose more than one.

By gender and political affiliation

Total	Choices	
19%	Local governments	
24%	State governments	
26%	Federal or national government	
19%	International bodies	
20%	Private sector businesses or entrepreneurs	
36%	Don't know / not sure	

	M	$\mathbf{W}$	R	I	D
	13%	26%	13%	19%	21%
	19%	30%	23%	13%	29%
	22%	30%	25%	16%	31%
	23%	14%	10%	10%	26%
	20%	21%	26%	20%	10%
N	37	34	38	22	31
=					

Whose responsibility is it to deal with the problems attributed to global climate change? Indicate all that apply; you may choose more than one.

By gender and political affiliation

Total	Choices	]
39%	Local governments	
43%	State governments	Ī
53%	Federal or national government	Ī
44%	International bodies	
36%	Private sector businesses or entrepreneurs	
17%	Don't know / not sure	

	M	W	R	I	D
	36%	43%	34%	19%	36%
	37%	49%	37%	19%	44%
	52%	54%	43%	21%	58%
	48%	39%	31%	19%	47%
	36%	36%	35%	17%	31%
Ν	16	17	22	5	12
=					

Which of the following <u>have you done</u> to do to reduce carbon pollution? Indicate all that apply; you may choose more than one.

34%	Bought a smaller or more fuel efficient car
24%	Car pool or use mass transit
14%	Reduced or stop eating meat
14%	Installed or purchased alternative energy sources such as solar for my home
12%	Pay higher taxes for the construction of mass transit infrastructure
11%	Pay higher energy taxes to fund environmental efforts
10%	Reduced or stop eating dairy products
6%	Bought an electric car
27%	None of these
7%	Don't know / not sure

Which of the following would you be willing to do to reduce carbon pollution? Indicate all that apply; you may choose more than one.

41 %	Installed or purchased alternative energy sources such as solar for my home
40 %	Bought a smaller or more fuel efficient car
34 %	Car pool or use mass transit
24 %	Bought an electric car
15 %	Reduced or stop eating meat
15 %	Pay higher taxes for the construction of mass transit infrastructure
14 %	Pay higher energy taxes to fund environmental efforts
13 %	Reduced or stop eating dairy products
13 %	None of these
9 %	Don't know / not sure

Which of the following outdoor activities do you participate in on a regular basis? Check all that apply.

63%	Running or walking
44%	Gardening
31%	Bicycling
29%	Fishing
20%	Boating / Canoeing / Kayaking
17%	Hiking
16%	Camping
14%	Bird watching
8%	Hunting
<1%	Snow skiing

**END OF TABLES** 

## NATIONAL SURVEY DEMOGRAPHICS

Conservative/	November	February	May	August	October	February
Moderate/Liberal	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2019
Very conservative	13.4	12.2	13.9	19.8	11.2	14.3
Somewhat	24.0	22.6	22.6	19.4	20.2	22.1
conservative						
Moderate	32.5	34.9	35.9	31.0	33.4	33.6
Somewhat liberal	15.2	14.2	15.0	15.5	12.1	16.6
Very liberal	8.8	11.2	9.0	9.6	7.6	10.1
Unsure	6.1	4.9	3.6	4.7	15.4	3.3

Age	November 2017	February 2018	May 2018	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019
18-25	6.8	5.5	5.0	7.4	11.2	5.1
26-35	17.4	20.1	21.3	26.4	24.2	13.0
36-45	17.0	22.5	19.0	20.6	20.5	15.8
46-55	19.4	18.0	18.0	15.1	15.9	19.4
56-65	27.3	21.5	22.9	16.9	15.9	34.2
Over	12.1	12.4	13.8	13.9	12.3	12.5
65						

How Religious?	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019
Very religious	23.8	19.6	18.3
Somewhat religious	35.2	32.9	37.3
Not very religious	16.7	19.5	20.4
Not at all religious	22.7	23.6	21.7
Unsure	1.6	4.5	2.3

Income	September 2017	November 2017	February 2018	May 2018	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019
Less	3.6	3.8	3.6	2.9	4.6	4.4	2.3
than							
\$10,000							
\$10,000	21.4	21.4	19.5	18.9	21.1	24.1	18.9
to less							
than							
\$40,000							
\$40,000	25.0	28.5	26.9	24.6	23.6	25.2	25.2
to less							
than							
\$75,000							
\$75,000	17.1	17.5	19.4	20.5	19.5	18.8	17.6
to less							
than							
\$100,000							
\$100,000	18.9	18.5	19.1	20.0	21.3	13.5	19.4
to less							
than							
\$150,000							
\$150,000	7.5	5.3	6.7	6.8	4.8	5.9	8.0
to less							
than							
\$200,000							
\$200,000	5.3	4.0	4.2	5.6	4.1	5.3	7.3
or more							
Prefer	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	2.9	1.3
not to							
disclose							

Political Party	November	February	May	August	October	February
Affiliation	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2019
Republican	27.0	23.6	27.1	27.1	24.9	27.0
Democratic	30.8	30.2	31.1	31.5	24.9	31.2
Unaffiliated/	35.6	40.6	39.7	34.6	26.9	37.7
Independent /						
Undeclared						
Some other	1.6	1.2	0.3	2.5	8.7	2.0
party						
Unsure	5.0	3.4	1.9	4.3	14.7	2.1

Gender	November 2017	February 2018	May 2018	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019
Male	49.8	50.6	50.0	47.4	50.0	50.0
Female	50.2	49.4	50.0	52.6	50.0	50.0

Education	November 2017	February 2018	May 2018	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019
Less than High School	6.2	3.8	4.1	6.6	6.4	3.5
High School / GED	8.3	8.7	8.0	9.5	11.0	8.7
Associate Degree	8.2	7.6	6.7	7.4	8.7	9.7
Some college / technical school	20.6	20.2	19.4	22.2	21.9	21.9
College / technical school graduate	36.6	36.1	39.8	32.7	31.2	34.2
Postgraduate or professional degree	19.8	23.3	21.9	21.2	20.3	21.7
Prefer not to disclose	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4		

Hispanic, Latin	September 2017	November 2017	February 2018	May 2018	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019
American, Puerto Rican, Cuban or Mexican							
Yes	16.3	16.5	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.3	16.3

Ethnicity	September	November	February	May	August	October	February
(Among Non-	2017	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2019
Hispanics)							
White	64.8	64.0	66.3	70.1	65.0	64.2	68.2
Black, African-	12.7	12.5	11.2	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.6
American							
Asian	6.0	5.4	5.1	0.1	4.8	5.1	1.6
Aleutian,	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.4
Eskimo or							
American Indian							
Other	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
Native Hawaiian	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4
or Pacific							
Islander							
Two or more							
races							
Refused							
Don't know	0.6						

Religion Followed	September 2017	November 2017	February 2018	May 2018	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019
Catholic	29.7	29.5	30.4	31.1	31.0	20.7	28.0
Protestant	19.9	18.3	16.7	19.9	17.1	14.4	20.6
(Baptist,							
Lutheran,							
Congregational,							
Presbyterian)							
Christian (non-	18.4	19.3	19.5	20.3	19.5	20.7	18.0
denominational)							
Greek	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.8
Orthodox							
Jewish	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.5
Buddhist	0.6	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.9	2.2	0.9
Muslim	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.9
Latter Day	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8
Saints /							
Mormon							
Other	2.7	4.0	4.3	3.6	3.5	6.5	3.7
No preference	21.5	20.5	22.4	17.3	20.8	24.3	19.9
Don't know /	2.5	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.6	4.2	1.9
unsure							

#### **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.