

2019

# Pope Francis & the Catholic Church, the U.S. Supreme Court & Human Trafficking



*PLUS RECAPS FROM PART I: NATIONAL POLITICAL ISSUES AND CANDIDATES, AND FLORIDA ISSUES AND POLITICS*

A National Poll of Americans  
Saint Leo University Polling Institute  
April 2019 Survey – Part II  
Release: May 2019

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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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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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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, vacation plans, the U.S. Supreme Court and Human Trafficking. 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 April 22 – 29, 2019. A pre-test occurred on April 20, 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;
- Views on Democratic presidential hopefuls;
- Issues of concern;
- Impressions of Pope Francis;
- Impressions of the Catholic Church;
- Ratings of Pope Francis on several initiatives;
- Vacation plans (Part I);
- Views on the U.S. Supreme Court;
- Views on Human Trafficking;
- Views on Florida 2018 candidates; and,
- Demographics.

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

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

## METHODOLOGY

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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 April 22 - 29, 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 +/- 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 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.

# 3 HIGHLIGHTS

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## ON POLITICS, ISSUES AND 2020 CANDIDATES...

Job approval for President Trump remains statistically unchanged between February 2019 (39.8%) and the current April 2019 poll (41.8%).

Job approval ratings for Vice President Mike Pence, Senator Mitch McConnell and Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi were recorded as 43.9%, 28.1% and 39.0%, respectively.

The most important issues, according to poll respondents, remained constant over the past few months including: healthcare, immigration, jobs/the economy and government spending.

Concern over immigration has increased significantly – from 5.0% in November 2017 and 8.6% in February 2018 to 18.3% in the current, April 2019, poll.

Leading preferences, among Democrats polled, for their presidential nominee include, in declining order: Joe Biden (53.5%), Bernie Sanders (29.7%), Kamala Harris (29.4%), Beto O'Rourke (23.7%), Cory Booker (19.3%), Pete Buttigieg (19.3%) and Elizabeth Warren (19.0%).

The most desirable traits or characteristics expressed by poll respondents for presidential candidates included in declining order: honest/believable, working with both political parties, integrity, moral, electable, and personable/likeable. Independents are significantly more likely than Republicans or Democrats to consider a willingness to work with both political parties as an important trait.

Among all respondents, Joe Biden is considered the best hope for Democrats to defeat President Trump in 2020.

While 65.0% of Republicans surveyed suggested they could not support any of the probable or declared Democrats over President Trump, a sizable percentage did report a willingness to support Joe Biden (18.6%). Some could also support Bernie Sanders (7.7%) and Pete Buttigieg (5.8%) over President Trump.

## ON POPE FRANCIS AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH...

Overall favorable opinion (strongly and somewhat) of the Catholic Church in the United States moved up slightly from 37.2% in February 2019 polling to 40.1% in April 2019. Among Catholics the favorable opinion (strongly and somewhat) was recorded at 57.1%.

The favorability rating for Pope Francis is moving up after a significant drop in October 2018. Ratings in October 2018, February 2019 and April 2019 were 44.7%, 55.6% and 57.9%, respectively.

The pope continues to receive strong favorable job approval on human rights efforts (62.5%) and advancing the cause of the poor (62.0%). Pope Francis receives low marks for handling of sexual abuse involving clergy (29.0%) and handling cases of sexual abuse of nuns by priests and bishops (27.2%).

A majority of poll respondents, 52.6%, suggested that handling sexual abuse internally /within the Church was a leading contributor to the abuse – leading priests to be unafraid of consequences.

Large majorities of respondents, 81.3%, suggested the Catholic Church was slow moving in identifying and acting on sexual abuse involving Catholic clergy. Among Catholics, nationally, the percentage was even higher – 89.3%.

Nearly three-quarters, 74.0%, of all respondents suggested that preserving and protecting the Catholic Church's influence and reputation at all cost was a reason for slow action on abuse. Among Catholics, the percentage is higher – 84.8%.

Over three-quarters of all respondents, 79.5%, agreed (strongly or somewhat) that Church hierarchy should require mandatory reporting of clergy sexual abuse to appropriate law authorities outside the church. Among Catholics the percentage is 93.6%.



## ON THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT...

Most Americans surveyed, 77.3%, agree (strongly or somewhat) that U.S. citizenship should be a requirement of a member of the United States Supreme Court.

Others agreed there should be a mandatory retirement age, mandatory and regular physical and mental health exams, and term limits – 62.7%, 68.8%, and 62.0%, respectively.

Just 41.4% agreed that justices should be elected by popular vote.

## ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING...

Awareness of human trafficking is up slightly to 77.9% in April 2019 from 76.3% in October 2018.

The most frequent sources for information about human trafficking was reported to be national news, state/local news, websites, social media and friends/family/co-workers – 68.2%, 47.0%, 35.3% 19.6% and 14/4%, respectively.

The seriousness of human trafficking according to respondents, perhaps based in part on growing news stories, is growing. Nationally, those suggesting human trafficking is very or somewhat serious moved from 79.8% to 87.3% between October 2018 and April 2019.

Three-quarters, 73.4%, of all respondents supported having public schools provide education for children/youth about human trafficking.

A large percentage, 84.8%, suggested human trafficking buyers should be charged with a felony instead of the less serious misdemeanor charge.

Some, 8.4%, report knowing people who do purchase sex.

# 4 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

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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.

## POLITICS, ISSUES AND 2020 CANDIDATES

Respondents nationally, and within Florida, were asked to provide job approval ratings for President Trump, Vice-President Pence, House Speaker Nancy Pelosi and Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell. The cumulative favorable job approval ratings (strongly and somewhat approve) are displayed within the following tables nationally and for Florida.

The overall rating for President Trump increased to 41.8% from 39.8% February 2019.

### National Results

How would you rate...	National Approval February 2018	National Approval May 2018	National Approval August 2018	National Approval October 2018	National Approval February 2019	National Approval April 2019
The job Donald Trump is doing as President	40.7	46.1	47.8	42.2	39.8	41.8
The job Mike Pence is doing as Vice President	42.4	47.8	---	---	40.8	43.9
The job Senator Mitch McConnell is doing as U.S. Senate Majority Leader	31.7	35.7	---	---	28.8	28.1
The job Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi is doing as Speaker of the House	---	---	---	---	39.7	39.0

## Florida Results

How would you rate...	Florida Approval February 2018	Florida Approval May 2018	Florida Approval August 2018	Florida Approval October 2018	Florida Approval February 2019	Florida Approval April 2019
The job Donald Trump is doing as President	42.6	45.8	50.4	47.6	45.0	40.4
The job Mike Pence is doing as Vice President	46.0	47.2	---	---	46.0	43.2
The job Senator Mitch McConnell is doing as U.S. Senate Majority Leader	35.0	33.6	---	---	33.6	31.2
The job Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi is doing as Speaker of the House	---	---	---	---	43.4	43.2

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, healthcare, immigration and government spending. Results are presented in the following table in declining order by importance based on the composite national data from April 2019.

<b>Issues Most Important: National Results</b>	<b>National November 2017</b>	<b>National February 2018</b>	<b>National May 2018</b>	<b>National August 2018</b>	<b>National October 2018</b>	<b>National February 2019</b>	<b>National April 2019</b>
Healthcare	20.9	13.7	15.9	16.1	18.2	15.9	20.5
Immigration	5.0	8.6	8.9	13.2	9.0	14.0	18.3
Jobs and the economy	17.6	18.0	18.3	17.1	14.4	15.4	14.4
Government spending / federal budget deficit	9.4	9.3	8.3	9.3	11.2	13.3	8.3
Homeland security and anti-terror policy	6.9	6.2	7.0	4.1	3.6	4.0	5.6
Education	3.1	5.1	3.8	5.0	5.7	4.2	3.9
Gun violence	6.7	9.8	9.4	5.6	4.4	6.3	3.7
Declining U.S. status worldwide	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.1	3.9	3.7
Global climate change	3.1	3.1	2.9	4.0	4.4	6.5	3.6
Gun control / Second Amendment rights	3.4	8.3	5.1	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.4
Don't know / not sure	4.2	1.8	3.1	3.4	5.1	2.6	3.2
Terrorism	7.9	3.9	3.2	2.6	2.7	1.7	3.1
Some other issues	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.9	5.2	3.6	2.8
Crime	1.5	1.1	2.2	2.6	3.5	1.8	2.2
Foreign affairs	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.3	1.6	1.0	2.0
Internet / data security	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.6
Energy policy	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.4
International trade imbalance	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.3

The issues most important to Florida residents are presented in the following table. The table is presented in declining order, based on issue importance, for the composite data from April 2019.

<b>Issues Most Important</b>	<b>Florida November 2017</b>	<b>Florida February 2018</b>	<b>Florida May 2018</b>	<b>Florida August 2018</b>	<b>Florida October 2018</b>	<b>Florida February 2019</b>	<b>Florida April 2019</b>
Healthcare	22.0	16.2	15.8	15.4	19.5	19.8	18.4
Immigration	7.4	8.6	7.5	16.0	14.3	17.8	16.8
Jobs and the economy	17.2	15.4	13.8	14.8	14.0	11.8	13.2
Government spending and the federal budget deficit	8.8	11.8	10.1	8.6	9.3	10.0	7.0
Gun violence	5.6	9.4	10.5	5.8	4.3	6.0	6.6
Homeland security and anti-terror policy	7.6	6.8	6.1	5.6	4.7	6.2	5.8
Global climate change	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.0	5.6	3.0	5.4
Declining U.S. status worldwide	3.4	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.7	5.8	4.8
Gun control / Second Amendment rights	4.6	9.4	8.7	4.2	3.4	4.0	4.4
Education	3.2	4.2	5.1	5.4	5.3	1.8	3.6
Don't know / not sure	2.4	0.8	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.4
Some other issues	3.0	2.8	1.8	2.8	2.4	2.8	3.0
Terrorism	8.0	3.8	4.9	4.6	3.0	2.6	3.0
Crime	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4
Foreign affairs	2.4	1.6	3.2	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.0
Internet / data security / ID theft	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
International trade imbalance	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8
Energy policy	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4

All Democrat poll respondents were presented with a list of both notable and probable candidates for the Democratic nomination to run for President of the United States. Each was asked which candidate(s) they could support in a future primary. Multiple responses were accepted. Results are displayed in the following table in declining order by frequency of mention nationally.

**April 2019 Results**

<b>Declared and Probable Candidates</b>	<b>National April 2019</b>	<b>Florida April 2019</b>
Joe Biden	53.5	55.8
Bernie Sanders	29.7	32.5
Kamala Harris	29.4	22.3
Beto O'Rourke	23.7	23.4
Cory Booker	19.3	18.8
Pete Buttigieg	19.3	25.4
Elizabeth Warren	19.0	20.3
None of these	10.4	8.6
Amy Klobuchar	10.1	9.6
Julian Castro	9.5	9.1
Kirsten Gillibrand	9.2	10.2
Jay Inslee	4.4	3.0
Andrew Yang	4.1	6.1
Tulsi Gabbard	3.8	3.0
John Hickenlooper	3.8	5.1
Eric Swalwell	3.8	4.6
Mike Gravel	2.8	2.0
Wayne Messam	2.8	2.5
John Delaney	2.5	3.6
Tim Ryan	2.5	4.6
Marianne Williamson	2.5	2.5

## February 2019 Results

<b>Declared and Probable Candidates</b>	<b>National February 2019</b>	<b>Florida February 2019</b>
Joe Biden	58.3	58.5
Bernie Sanders	38.1	29.8
Kamala Harris	29.5	31.7
Cory Booker	26.3	24.4
Beto O'Rourke	22.4	24.9
Elizabeth Warren	21.2	23.9
Kirsten Gillibrand	11.5	7.3
Amy Klobuchar	10.9	15.1
Julian Castro	9.3	11.7
None of these	6.7	8.8
Pete Buttigieg	3.5	7.8
Michael Bennet	2.2	4.4
Howard Schultz	1.9	3.4
Marianne Williamson	1.6	2.0
John Delaney	1.3	3.4
Tulsi Gabbard	1.3	2.0
Andrew Yang	1.3	2.4

Several characteristics or traits for potential presidential candidates were presented. Respondents were asked which, if any, would make them more likely to support a presidential candidate in 2020. Honesty and believability, willingness to work with both parties, integrity and being moral were the most favorably viewed traits.

Results are presented in declining order by national composite data. Multiple responses were accepted.

### **National April 2019 Results**

<b>Traits or Characteristics</b>	<b>National April</b>	<b>National Democrats</b>	<b>National Republicans</b>	<b>National Unaffiliated</b>
Honest / believable	62.4	69.0	52.6	65.3
Will work with both political parties	53.7	49.4	49.3	63.4
Integrity	53.0	51.6	51.8	57.7
Moral	48.2	50.6	43.1	50.0
Electable	32.4	37.0	28.5	32.2
Personable / likable	32.0	37.7	29.6	29.5
Experienced in politics	29.7	46.2	16.1	27.0
Is moderate	25.8	23.7	15.3	38.3
Has business experience	22.7	9.8	33.2	26.8
Will or has already released personal income tax returns	20.9	30.1	7.7	23.8
Is conservative	18.9	5.1	46.0	11.7
Religious	11.9	10.1	19.7	7.7
Is liberal	9.6	21.8	1.8	5.5
Younger age	9.2	11.1	3.3	11.2
Is not wealthy	7.3	9.8	3.6	7.9
Older age	5.1	7.0	6.2	3.0
None of these	4.2	3.5	4.4	2.7
Inexperienced in politics	3.3	1.9	4.4	3.8
Sexual orientation	3.0	4.1	4.7	0.8
Is wealthy	2.4	1.6	3.6	2.2



## Florida April 2019 Results

<b>Traits or Characteristics</b>	<b>Florida Composite</b>	<b>Florida Democrats</b>	<b>Florida Republicans</b>	<b>Florida Unaffiliated</b>
Honest / believable	64.4	69.5	58.9	68.5
Integrity	57.8	67.5	50.9	64.1
Will work with both political parties	51.8	48.7	54.9	66.3
Moral	50.2	55.3	46.9	47.8
Personable / likable	35.4	44.7	30.3	31.5
Electable	33.6	40.1	32.0	32.6
Experienced in politics	31.1	45.7	20.0	22.8
Has business experience	23.6	13.2	41.7	17.4
Is conservative	22.0	6.1	49.7	10.9
Will or has already released personal income tax returns	22.0	34.0	8.0	26.1
Is moderate	21.4	20.8	14.3	42.4
Religious	12.8	10.7	16.0	12.0
Is liberal	12.2	25.4	1.7	6.5
Younger age	9.2	13.7	1.7	14.1
Is not wealthy	5.6	5.6	4.0	6.5
Older age	4.4	1.0	6.3	7.6
Inexperienced in politics	4.2	2.0	7.4	4.3
Sexual orientation	4.2	3.6	2.9	7.6
None of these	4.2	3.6	1.7	2.2
Is wealthy	3.0	1.5	4.6	2.2

All respondents were asked, despite who they plan to support, which of the Democratic hopefuls are viewed as being the most likely to defeat President Donald Trump. Joe Biden, Bernie Sanders and Beto O'Rourke lead the list.

Results are shown in declining order by national composite data.

**National April 2019 Results**

<b>Declared and Probable Candidates</b>	<b>Composite</b>	<b>Democratic</b>	<b>Republican</b>	<b>Unaffiliated</b>
Joe Biden	39.5	57.9	26.3	36.1
None of these	34.2	10.1	54.7	36.6
Bernie Sanders	18.1	28.5	9.1	16.1
Beto O'Rourke	10.4	19.9	4.0	8.2
Kamala Harris	9.7	20.3	1.8	7.4
Elizabeth Warren	9.2	13.6	1.8	10.9
Pete Buttigieg	8.8	13.0	3.3	9.8
Cory Booker	7.5	12.7	1.5	8.2
Kirsten Gillibrand	3.7	6.0	1.5	3.8
Amy Klobuchar	3.4	6.3	1.5	2.7
Julian Castro	3.0	6.0	1.5	1.4
Tim Ryan	3.0	4.7	2.9	1.9
John Delaney	2.9	4.4	2.6	2.2
John Hickenlooper	2.5	4.1	1.1	2.5
Jay Inslee	2.0	3.5	0.7	1.6
Wayne Messam	2.0	3.8	2.2	0.5
Mike Gravel	1.8	2.8	1.8	1.1
Andrew Yang	1.8	2.8	1.8	1.1
Tulsi Gabbard	1.6	4.1	1.1	---
Eric Swalwell	1.6	4.4	0.4	0.3
Marianne Williamson	1.0	2.5	0.7	---

**Florida April 2019 Results**

<b>Declared and Probable Candidates</b>	<b>Composite</b>	<b>Democratic</b>	<b>Republican</b>	<b>Unaffiliated</b>
Joe Biden	43.0	62.4	22.9	44.6
None of these	34.4	9.6	60.0	30.4
Bernie Sanders	21.4	36.5	10.3	13.0
Pete Buttigieg	14.8	18.8	9.7	18.5
Beto O'Rourke	9.0	16.2	2.9	7.6
Elizabeth Warren	9.0	13.2	4.6	8.7
Kamala Harris	8.6	14.7	2.9	8.7
Cory Booker	7.4	9.6	4.0	10.9
Julian Castro	4.4	7.6	1.1	3.3
Kirsten Gillibrand	3.8	5.6	1.7	3.3
Amy Klobuchar	3.0	4.6	0.6	4.3
John Delaney	2.6	4.1	2.3	---
Andrew Yang	2.6	4.1	1.7	1.1
Tulsi Gabbard	2.4	3.6	1.7	---
John Hickenlooper	1.8	2.5	0.6	2.2
Tim Ryan	1.8	2.5	0.6	2.2
Eric Swalwell	1.8	2.0	1.1	2.2
Mike Gravel	1.4	3.0	---	---
Jay Inslee	1.4	2.0	1.1	---
Marianne Williamson	1.2	2.0	---	---
Wayne Messam	1.0	2.0	---	---

Republicans were asked which, if any, of the Democratic presidential candidates they could support in the 2020 presidential race.

Interestingly, 18.6% of Republicans polled nationally noted they could, potentially, support Joe Biden.

<b>Declared and Probable Candidates</b>	<b>National</b>	<b>Florida</b>
None of these	65.0	69.1
Joe Biden	18.6	19.4
Bernie Sanders	7.7	6.9
Pete Buttigieg	5.8	4.6
Beto O'Rourke	3.6	5.1
Andrew Yang	2.9	2.3
John Delaney	2.6	1.1
Kirsten Gillibrand	2.6	4.0
Kamala Harris	2.6	4.0
Amy Klobuchar	2.6	2.9
Julian Castro	2.2	1.1
Cory Booker	1.8	2.9
Tim Ryan	1.8	3.4
Tulsi Gabbard	1.1	2.9
John Hickenlooper	1.1	1.1
Wayne Messam	1.1	0.6
Elizabeth Warren	1.1	4.6
Mike Gravel	0.7	1.7
Jay Inslee	0.7	2.3
Eric Swalwell	0.4	2.3
Marianne Williamson	0.4	0.6

## POPE FRANCIS AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

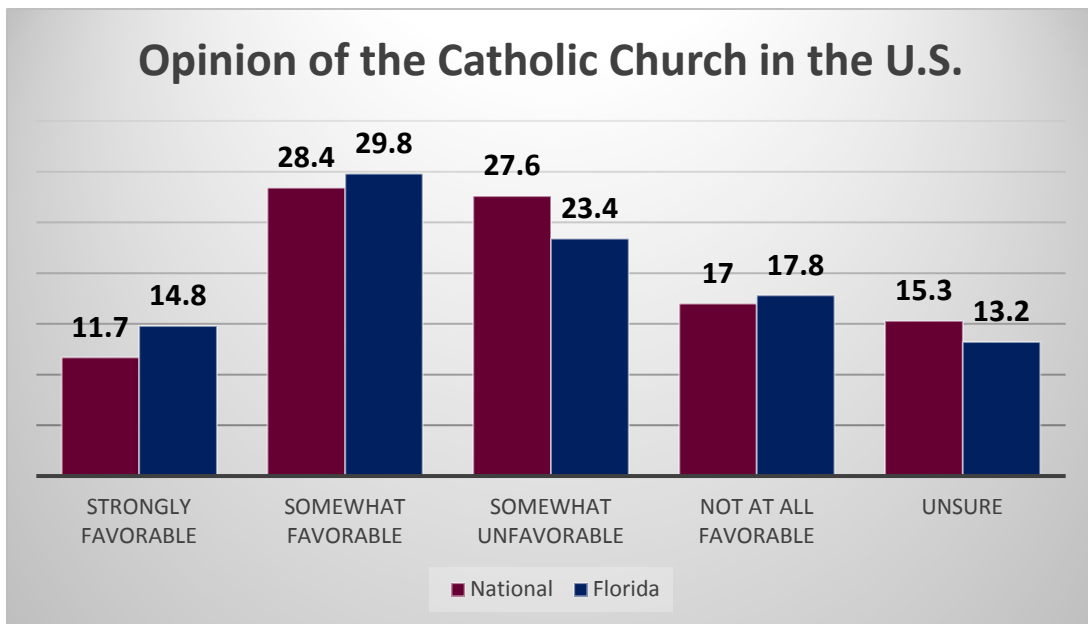
All respondents were asked if their opinion of the Catholic Church in the United States was strongly favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or not at all favorable.

The cumulative total favorable opinion (strongly and somewhat) nationally was 40.1% – up somewhat from 37.2% in February 2019. The unfavorable opinion (somewhat and not at all) was 44.6%.

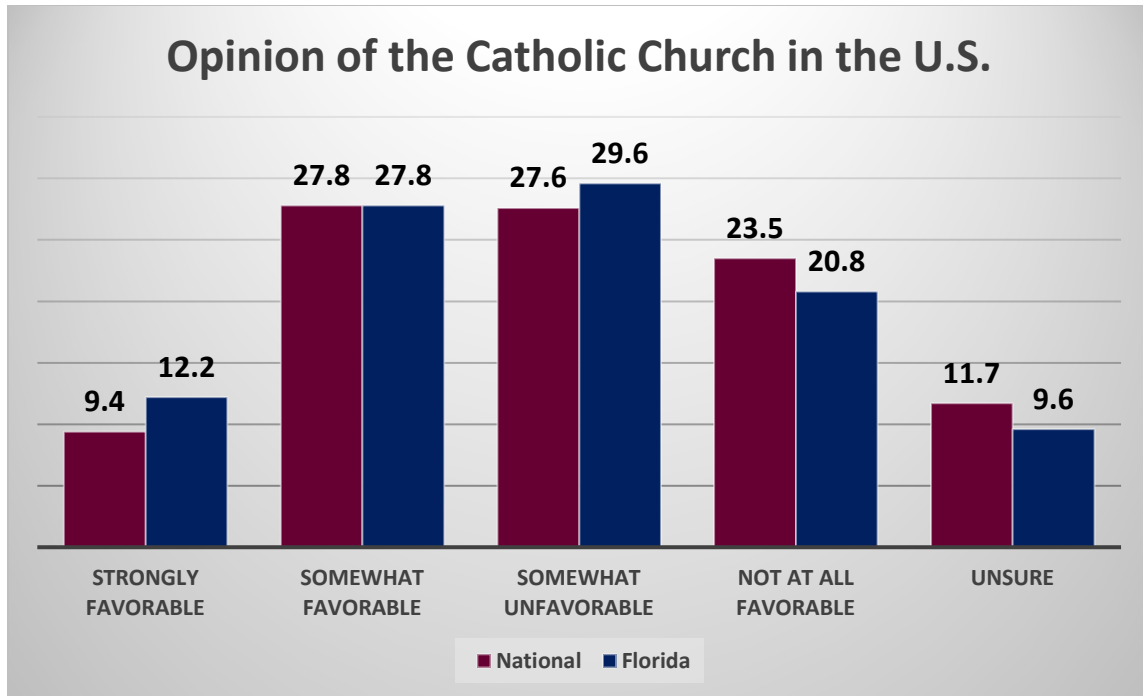
In Florida, the favorable opinion of the Catholic Church was 44.6%.

Among Catholics nationally, the favorable opinion was 57.1%.

### April 2019 Results



February 2019 Results

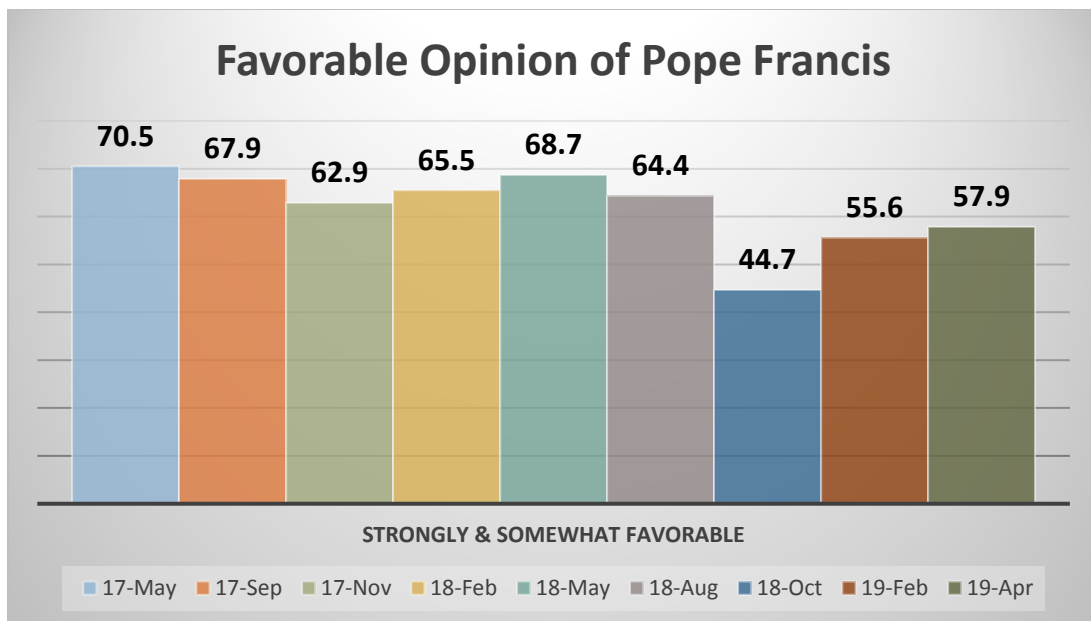


The pope's favorability rating increased to 57.9% from 55.6% in February 2019 and from 44.7% in October 2018.

In Florida, Pope Francis has a 60.8% favorable rating in the current April poll.

Among Catholics nationally, the pope's current favorable opinion is 75.7% -- up from 69.0% in October 2018. And, down from 87.4% in August 2018.

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 they feel 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 April 2019. A second table displays Florida results.

**National Results:**

<b>How would you rate the job Pope Francis is doing on...</b>	<b>Strongly &amp; Somewhat Approve February 2018</b>	<b>Strongly &amp; Somewhat Approve May 2018</b>	<b>Strongly &amp; Somewhat Approve August 2018</b>	<b>Strongly &amp; Somewhat Approve October 2018</b>	<b>Strongly &amp; Somewhat Approve February 2019</b>	<b>Strongly &amp; Somewhat Approve April 2019</b>
Human rights	66.1	66.6	66.7	51.3	58.9	62.5
Advancing the cause of the poor	66.9	64.9	65.7	52.0	59.6	62.0
Environmental issues	55.9	55.2	58.3	45.3	46.0	47.3
Marriage and family issues	52.7	56.7	54.6	42.1	43.5	44.7
Migration / Immigration	51.3	53.0	53.8	40.6	40.9	41.3
Handling cases of sexual abuse involving Catholic clergy	40.5	44.3	46.5	30.8	31.4	29.0
Handling cases of sexual abuse of nuns by priests and bishops	---	---	---	---	30.1	27.2



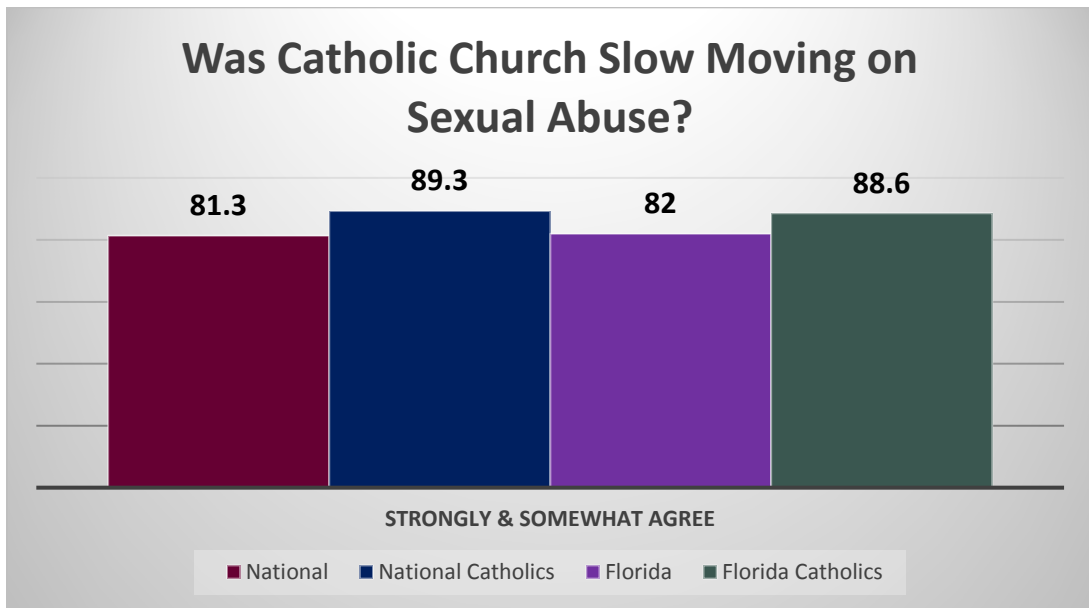
**Florida Results:**

How would you rate the job Pope Francis is doing on...	Strongly & Somewhat Approve February 2018	Strongly & Somewhat Approve May 2018	Strongly & Somewhat Approve August 2018	Strongly & Somewhat Approve October 2018	Strongly & Somewhat Approve February 2019	Strongly & Somewhat Approve April 2019
Advancing the cause of the poor	66.4	65.2	67.8	53.0	64.2	62.2
Human rights	67.8	65.8	67.6	63.5	59.8	61.2
Environmental issues	54.4	55.7	59.2	63.8	50.2	48.8
Marriage and family issues	55.2	57.1	56.2	48.4	46.6	48.6
Migration / Immigration	51.2	50.2	53.2	52.4	43.6	44.0
Handling cases of sexual abuse involving Catholic clergy	40.8	41.1	46.6	34.4	35.4	34.4
Handling cases of sexual abuse of nuns by priests and bishops	---	---	---	---	34.6	30.8

All respondents were asked which, of several factors, may have contributed to the sexual abuse involving Catholic clergy over the years. The following table displays the factors and results for national respondents, Catholics nationally, Florida respondents and Catholics in Florida.

Contributing Factors	National	National Catholics	Florida	Florida Catholics
Abuse was handled internally – within the Church / abusive priests were unafraid	52.4	65.7	55.2	52.6
Lack of oversight by church leadership	48.8	47.9	45.6	48.2
Celibacy required of Catholic priests	44.3	52.1	46.8	47.4
Lack of individual priest morality / respect for the law and victims	42.7	43.6	41.2	46.5
Blind or too much faith in Catholic clergy	39.1	42.1	41.2	33.3
The 60's sexual revolution / lax morality	10.1	11.4	10.2	13.2
None of these	8.9	4.3	8.2	3.5

Respondents were asked if the Catholic Church, overall, was slow moving in identifying and acting on sexual abuse involving Catholic clergy over the years. The results are presented in the following graph showing the percentage strongly or somewhat agreeing.



Respondents reviewed several possible reasons the Catholic Church was slow to act or react to the crisis of sexual abuse involving Catholic clergy. The following table holds the percentages believing each of the following were reasons for slow action. Reasons are depicted in declining order by national results.

<b>Reasons for Slow Church Action</b>	<b>National</b>	<b>National Catholics</b>	<b>Florida</b>	<b>Florida Catholics</b>
To preserve and protect the Church's influence and reputation at all cost	74.0	84.8	70.5	67.3
To avoid the financial ramifications	41.5	41.6	39.3	35.6
To protect "the good old boys' network"	41.3	40.0	35.4	26.7
Believed the clergy instead of victims	37.6	26.4	44.4	29.7
Belief that clergy were above the law	34.1	24.0	35.1	26.7
Ineptitude / lack of experienced oversight or leadership	24.8	36.0	24.4	31.7
Church hierarchy was unaware of the abuse	8.2	6.4	9.0	11.9
Unsure	5.4	5.6	7.1	6.9
Other	2.2	3.2	1.5	2.0
None of these	0.7	---	0.5	1.0

Several statements were offered regarding the sexual abuse involving Catholic clergy. Respondents were asked if they strongly agreed, somewhat agreed, somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed with each statement. The cumulative totals for strongly and somewhat agreed are presented in the following table.

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>National</b>	<b>National Catholics</b>	<b>Florida</b>	<b>Florida Catholics</b>
Church hierarchy should require mandatory reporting of clergy sexual abuse to appropriate law authorities outside the church	79.5	93.6	80.6	85.1
The new, greater scrutiny of the Catholic clergy by bishops suggests church hierarchy is taking the crisis more seriously	63.5	78.6	66.4	76.3
The new, greater scrutiny of Catholic clergy by bishops will mean less abuse in the future	48.4	55.7	49.8	56.1

## THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT....

The following statements regarding the Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) were presented to poll respondents. Respondents were asked to indicate if they strongly agreed, somewhat agreed, somewhat disagreed, or strongly disagreed with each statement. The cumulative totals for strongly and somewhat agreed are presented in the following table.

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>National: Strongly &amp; Somewhat Agree</b>	<b>Florida: Strongly &amp; Somewhat Agree</b>
U.S. citizenship should be a requirement of a member of the SCOTUS	77.3	79.4
There should be mandatory, regular physical and mental health examinations for SCOTUS justices	68.8	69.4
There should be a mandatory retirement age for SCOTUS members	62.7	68.0
I support moving from lifetime appointments to term limits	62.0	61.2
I would support live broadcasting of oral SCOTUS proceedings among justices and attorneys	61.9	64.2
There should be a minimum age for SCOTUS justices	52.6	54.4
SCOTUS justices should be required to release their tax filings during the nomination/approval process	50.0	52.4
SCOTUS justices should be elected by popular vote	41.4	45.8
The SCOTUS currently has too much power	37.1	41.0
We should increase the number of SCOTUS justices from the current level of nine	29.6	34.0

Percentages (combined) of those who agree strongly or somewhat with these ideas about the U.S. Supreme Court (SCOTUS)

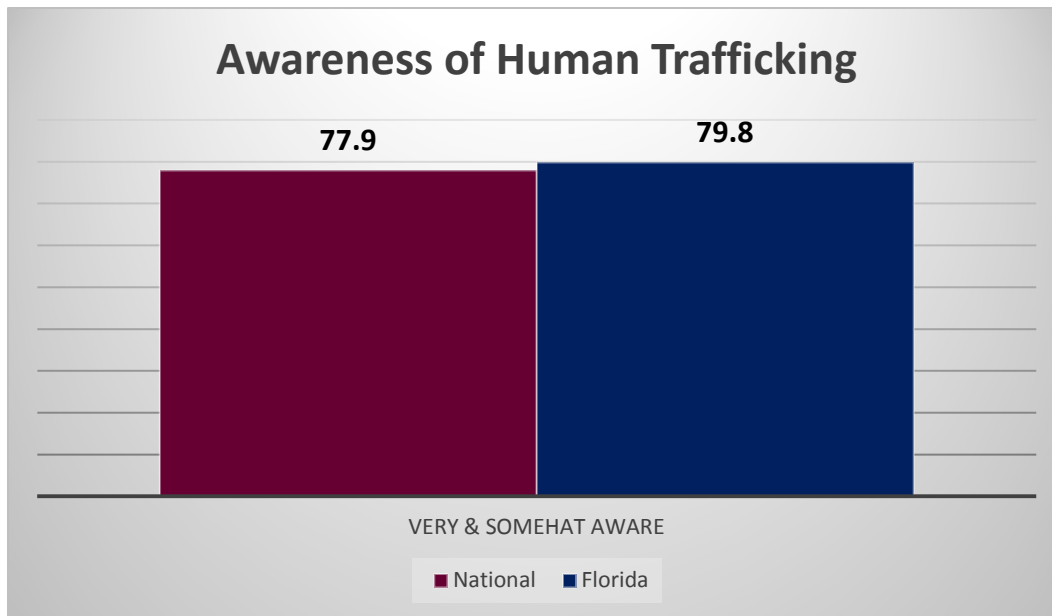
Test Statements/ Opinions	% Overall U.S.	% Republicans	% Democrats	% Independents
I support moving from lifetime appointments to term limits	62.0	57.7	70.3	61.2
There should be a mandatory retirement age for SCOTUS members	62.7	67.2	64.6	61.2
We should increase the number of SCOTUS justices from the current level of 9	29.6	26.3	41.1	23.5
SCOTUS justices should be elected by popular vote	41.4	35.8	57.6	32.0
(Potential) SCOTUS justices should be required to release their tax filings during the nomination/approval Process	50.0	36.9	63.0	50.3
I would support live broadcasting of oral SCOTUS proceedings among justices and attorneys	61.9	59.5	67.1	62.0
There should be a minimum age for SCOTUS justices*	52.6	55.1	55.1	50.3
U.S. citizenship should be a requirement of a member of the SCOTUS*	77.3	83.2	70.9	82.2
The SCOTUS currently has too much power	37.1	37.2	40.8	33.9
There should be mandatory, regular physical and health examinations for SCOTUS justices	68.8	69.3	69.0	71.0

\*Not listed as a requirement in the U.S. Constitution.

## HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Respondents were asked several questions about human trafficking.

Overall, three-quarters (77.9%) reported being very or somewhat aware of the issue of human trafficking in the United States – up slightly from 76.3% in October 2018. Results are displayed here.



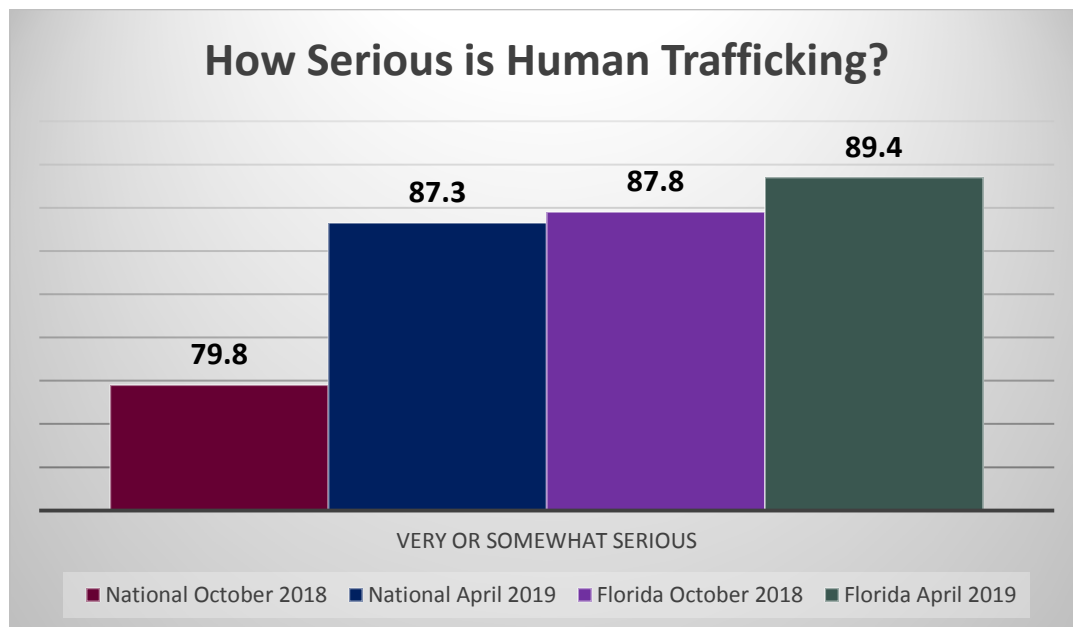
Respondents were asked where they get information about human trafficking. The following table holds the results collected. Multiple responses were accepted. Results are displayed in declining order by national data.

Sources for Information	National	Florida
National news	68.2	67.6
State or local news	47.0	47.6
Internet / websites	35.3	34.4
Social media	19.6	21.2
Friends/family/co-workers	14.4	13.2
Government sources / agencies	12.5	12.2
Word-of-mouth	12.3	9.0
Other	6.6	6.8
Employers	4.5	3.4
School	3.8	4.0

Perceptions were explored with respondents being asked which of several descriptions they believed apply to sex traffickers today. The following are the results collected -- in declining order by frequency of mention nationally. Multiple responses were accepted.

<b>Sex Traffickers Are...</b>	<b>National</b>	<b>Florida</b>
Organized crime syndicates	67.7	68.0
Drug cartels	63.9	61.4
Gangs	58.1	53.6
Individual pimps	47.6	43.2
Business owners	33.4	35.4
Family members, supposed friends or intimate partners of victims	30.8	27.4
None of these	7.2	7.4
Only males	2.3	1.6

The issue of human trafficking is seen as more serious than it was in October 2018. A large majority, 87.3%, see the issue of trafficking as very or somewhat serious – up from 79.8% in October 2018.



All respondents were asked how frequently or how often they read, heard or had seen articles, stories, presentations or programming on human trafficking in the United States over the past year.

Results on frequency are displayed in the following table.

<b>Frequency of Messages Received on Human Trafficking</b>	<b>National October 2018</b>	<b>National April 2019</b>	<b>Florida October 2018</b>	<b>Florida April 2019</b>
25 or more times	15.9	15.0	13.5	16.2
15 to less than 25 times	21.5	21.3	21.6	22.2
5 to less than 15 times	28.1	32.6	32.4	34.6
One to less than five times	17.1	16.6	18.9	13.6
Have not read, heard or seen any over the past year	7.2	4.6	6.7	4.0
Unsure	10.2	9.9	6.9	9.4



The following is a list of different aspects of human trafficking in the United States. Respondents were asked if they were very aware, somewhat aware, somewhat unaware or not at all aware of each. The following table holds the cumulative totals for those reporting very and somewhat aware. Results are shown in declining order by national 2019 data.

<b>Human Trafficking Knowledge</b>	<b>National: Very &amp; Somewhat Aware October 2018</b>	<b>National: Very &amp; Somewhat Aware April 2019</b>	<b>Florida: Very &amp; Somewhat Aware October 2018</b>	<b>Florida: Very &amp; Somewhat Aware April 2019</b>
Many times, children and adults are abducted for either forced labor or prostitution	77.6	84.6	86.8	84.4
Human trafficking, many times, involves selling individuals into forced sex operations	82.1	84.4	87.8	86.6
Human trafficking, many times, involves selling individuals into forced labor	74.2	80.4	82.8	80.2
Many times, children just out of foster care are enticed into either prostitution or forced into labor for sale by abductors	63.2	67.1	70.9	66.2
There is a National Human Trafficking Hotline number	46.9	54.6	56.9	
Human trafficking organizations or initiatives in your own community	41.1	45.8	43.4	42.8
Sex addiction resources in your own community	33.7	33.4	35.4	33.8
There are “Trafficking Free Zones” in the United States	26.4	24.9	29.9	24.0

The following are a couple of ways respondents might engage on the issue of human trafficking in the U.S. For each activity, respondents were asked to indicate if they would be very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely or not at all likely. Results are displayed here.

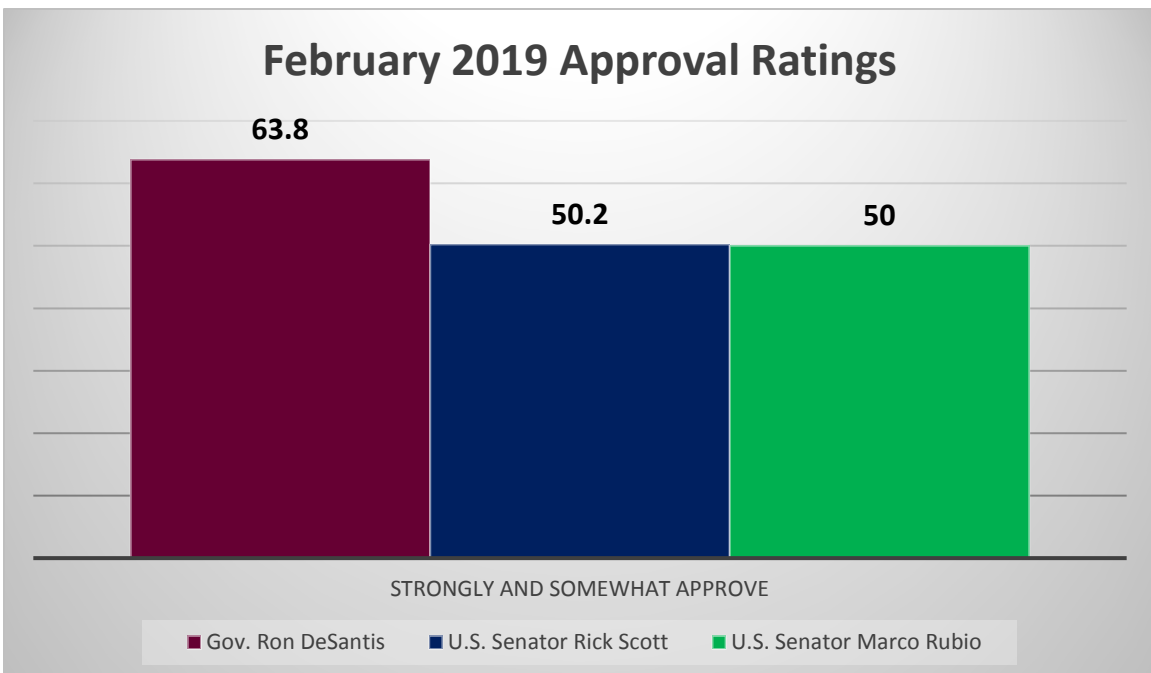
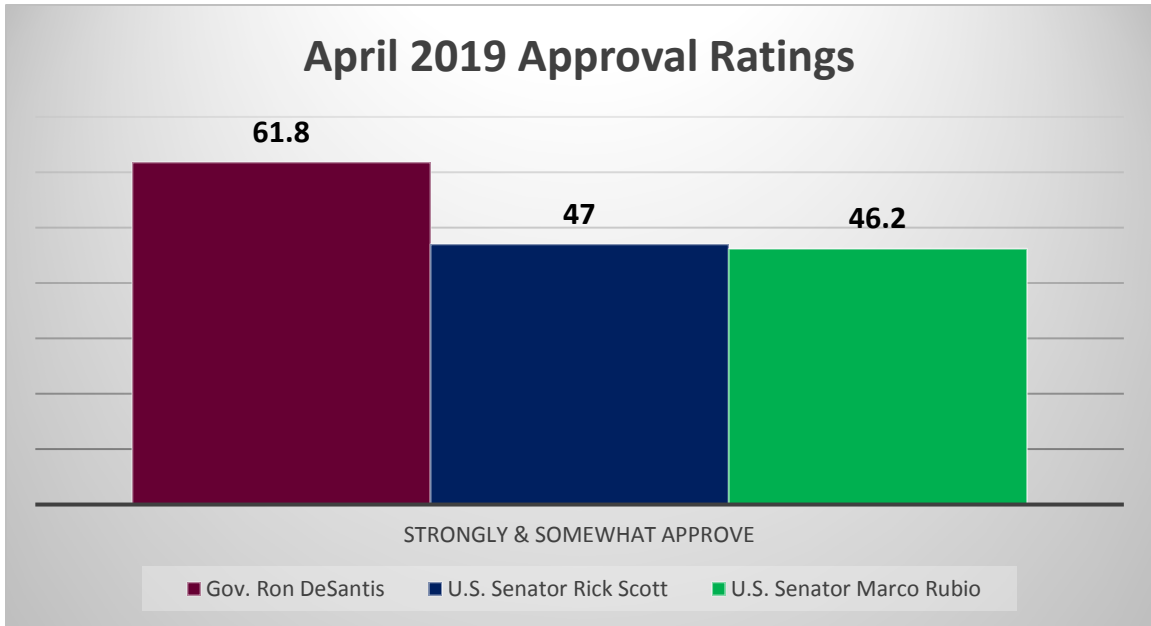
<b>Willingness to Engage on Human Trafficking</b>	<b>National: Very &amp; Somewhat Likely October 2018</b>	<b>National: Very &amp; Somewhat Likely April 2019</b>	<b>Florida: Very &amp; Somewhat Likely October 2018</b>	<b>Florida: Very &amp; Somewhat Likely April 2019</b>
Attend a seminar, presentation or program on human trafficking	40.4	38.4	45.0	42.0
Report a suspected incidence of human trafficking	75.3	74.0	81.8	81.6

Respondents to the April 2019 poll were asked a few final questions regarding human trafficking. The following table holds the questions and responses.

<b>Human Trafficking Questions</b>	<b>April 2019</b>	
	<b>National Yes</b>	<b>Florida Yes</b>
Should public schools provide education for children/youth about human trafficking?	73.4	79.6
Should human trafficking buyers be charged with a felony charge instead of the less serious misdemeanor charge?	84.8	86.2
Do you know people who purchase sex?	8.4	9.6

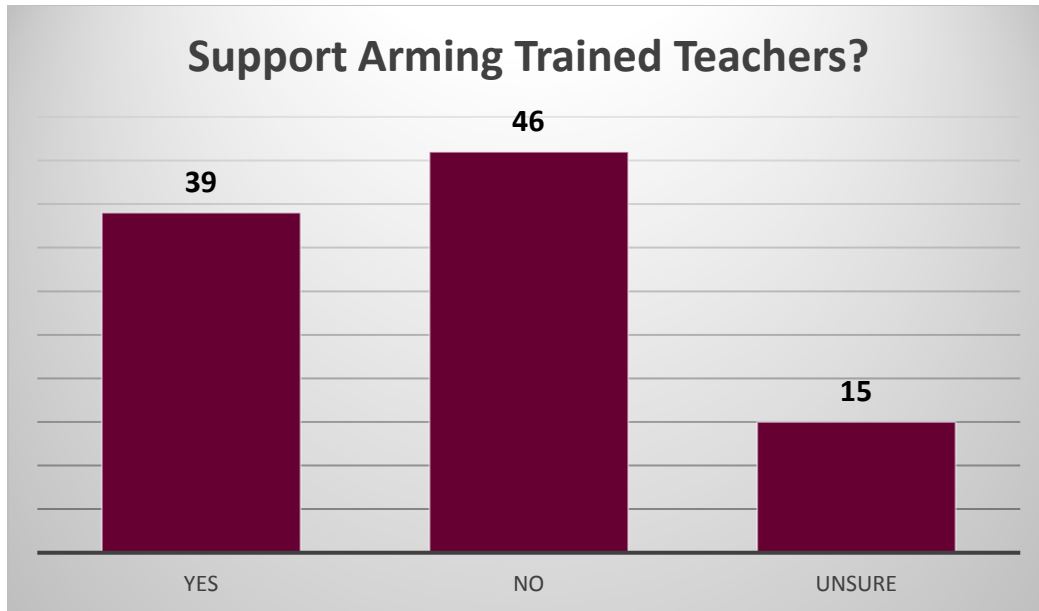
## FLORIDA ISSUES

All respondents were asked to rate the job several Florida elected officials were doing. Each was asked if they strongly approved, somewhat approved, somewhat disapproved or strongly disapproved of the jobs each is doing today. The following graph depicts the cumulative totals for strongly and somewhat approve.



Florida respondents were asked the following:

“In Florida, for safety and protective reasons, do you support arming trained teachers in public schools?”



## NATIONAL SURVEY DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Conservative/ Moderate/Liberal</b>	<b>February 2018</b>	<b>May 2018</b>	<b>August 2018</b>	<b>October 2018</b>	<b>February 2019</b>	<b>April 2019</b>
Very conservative	12.2	13.9	19.8	11.2	14.3	14.5
Somewhat conservative	22.6	22.6	19.4	20.2	22.1	20.7
Moderate	34.9	35.9	31.0	33.4	33.6	38.3
Somewhat liberal	14.2	15.0	15.5	12.1	16.6	13.1
Very liberal	11.2	9.0	9.6	7.6	10.1	9.1
Unsure	4.9	3.6	4.7	15.4	3.3	4.3

<b>Age</b>	<b>February 2018</b>	<b>May 2018</b>	<b>August 2018</b>	<b>October 2018</b>	<b>February 2019</b>	<b>April 2019</b>
18-25	5.5	5.0	7.4	11.2	5.1	7.0
26-35	20.1	21.3	26.4	24.2	13.0	11.3
36-45	22.5	19.0	20.6	20.5	15.8	14.4
46-55	18.0	18.0	15.1	15.9	19.4	20.1
56-65	21.5	22.9	16.9	15.9	34.2	34.7
Over 65	12.4	13.8	13.9	12.3	12.5	12.5

<b>How Religious?</b>	<b>August 2018</b>	<b>October 2018</b>	<b>February 2019</b>	<b>April 2019</b>
Very religious	23.8	19.6	18.3	18.3
Somewhat religious	35.2	32.9	37.3	38.3
Not very religious	16.7	19.5	20.4	18.0
Not at all religious	22.7	23.6	21.7	23.2
Unsure	1.6	4.5	2.3	2.2

<b>Income</b>	<b>November 2017</b>	<b>February 2018</b>	<b>May 2018</b>	<b>August 2018</b>	<b>October 2018</b>	<b>February 2019</b>	<b>April 2019</b>
Less than \$10,000	3.8	3.6	2.9	4.6	4.4	2.3	3.3
\$10,000 to less than \$40,000	21.4	19.5	18.9	21.1	24.1	18.9	21.5
\$40,000 to less than \$75,000	28.5	26.9	24.6	23.6	25.2	25.2	25.9
\$75,000 to less than \$100,000	17.5	19.4	20.5	19.5	18.8	17.6	15.5
\$100,000 to less than \$150,000	18.5	19.1	20.0	21.3	13.5	19.4	18.8
\$150,000 to less than \$200,000	5.3	6.7	6.8	4.8	5.9	8.0	7.3
\$200,000 or more	4.0	4.2	5.6	4.1	5.3	7.3	5.9
Prefer not to disclose	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	2.9	1.3	1.8

<b>Political Party Affiliation</b>	<b>February 2018</b>	<b>May 2018</b>	<b>August 2018</b>	<b>October 2018</b>	<b>February 2019</b>	<b>April 2019</b>
Republican	23.6	27.1	27.1	24.9	27.0	27.4
Democratic	30.2	31.1	31.5	24.9	31.2	31.6
Unaffiliated/ Independent / Undeclared	40.6	39.7	34.6	26.9	37.7	36.6
Some other party	1.2	0.3	2.5	8.7	2.0	0.9
Unsure	3.4	1.9	4.3	14.7	2.1	3.5

Gender	February 2018	May 2018	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019
Male	50.6	50.0	47.4	50.0	50.0	45.5
Female	49.4	50.0	52.6	50.0	50.0	54.5

Education	February 2018	May 2018	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019
Less than High School	3.8	4.1	6.6	6.4	3.5	4.2
High School / GED	8.7	8.0	9.5	11.0	8.7	10.3
Associate Degree	7.6	6.7	7.4	8.7	9.7	6.6
Some college / technical school	20.2	19.4	22.2	21.9	21.9	19.5
College / technical school graduate	36.1	39.8	32.7	31.2	34.2	36.2
Postgraduate or professional degree	23.3	21.9	21.2	20.3	21.7	22.8
Prefer not to disclose	0.2	0.1	0.4	---	---	---

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

<b>Religion Followed</b>	<b>November 2017</b>	<b>February 2018</b>	<b>May 2018</b>	<b>August 2018</b>	<b>October 2018</b>	<b>February 2019</b>	<b>April 2019</b>
Catholic	29.5	30.4	31.1	31.0	20.7	28.0	23.3
Protestant (Baptist, Lutheran, Congregational, Presbyterian)	18.3	16.7	19.9	17.1	14.4	20.6	20.3
Christian (non-denominational)	19.3	19.5	20.3	19.5	20.7	18.0	14.5
Greek Orthodox	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.8	1.7
Jewish	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.5	4.7
Buddhist	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.9	2.2	0.9	1.7
Muslim	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.9	---
Latter Day Saints / Mormon	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	---
Other	4.0	4.3	3.6	3.5	6.5	3.7	3.5
No preference	20.5	22.4	17.3	20.8	24.3	19.9	25.6
Don't know / unsure	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.6	4.2	1.9	4.7

<b>Ethnicity (Among Non-Hispanics)</b>	<b>November 2017</b>	<b>February 2018</b>	<b>May 2018</b>	<b>August 2018</b>	<b>October 2018</b>	<b>February 2019</b>	<b>April 2019</b>
White	64.0	66.3	70.1	65.0	64.2	68.2	63.5
Black, African-American	12.5	11.2	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.7
Asian	5.4	5.1	0.1	4.8	5.1	1.6	5.1
Aleutian, Eskimo or American Indian	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.6
Other	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6
Two or more races	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Refused	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Don't know	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



# 5 APPENDIX

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## 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.