2020

Politics, Pope Francis, Faith in Politics, Impeachment and the Environment

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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

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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 presidential candidates, current issues, Pope Francis, impeachment 2020, and the environment. Among Florida poll participants – job ratings for the Governor and U.S. Senators were collected along with opinions regarding several potential ballot measures.

The research study included survey responses from 1000 respondents nationally and 900 respondents within Florida approximately proportional to state population contribution. The poll was conducted February 17 – 22, 2020. A pre-test occurred on February 17, 2020.

The national poll included the following areas for investigation:

➢ Job approval ratings for President Trump, Vice-President Pence, U.S. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi, Congressman Adam Schiff and U.S. Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell
➢ Views on Democratic presidential hopefuls
➢ Opinions on the impeachment and trial of President Trump in 2020
➢ Issues of concern
➢ Impressions of Pope Francis and the Catholic Church
➢ Views on using faith in political decision making
➢ Views on the environment
➢ Among Florida poll respondents, views on state leaders and 2020 ballot measures
➢ 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 2

Using a quantitative research design, the Saint Leo University Polling Institute completed 1000 online surveys nationally and 900 online surveys among Florida residents. Florida respondents were all likely voters.

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 17 – 22, 2020.

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 900 Florida respondents has an associated margin for error of +/-3.5% 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.

HIGH**3**LIGHTS

ON POLITICS, ISSUES AND 2020 CANDIDATES…

Job approval for President Trump is 44.3% -- unchanged from November 2019. It is up somewhat from 41.8% in the April 2019 poll.

Job approval ratings for Vice President Mike Pence, Senator Mitch McConnell and Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi were recorded as 45.7%, 34.4% and 38.4%, respectively.

The most important issues, according to poll respondents, included healthcare, jobs and the economy, immigration, government spending and global climate change. Those naming health care have moved from 15.9% in May 2018 to 21.8% in February 2020.

The candidates, among Democrats, named as those they could support, included, in declining order: Bernie Sanders (45.8%), Joe Biden (39.7%), Michael Bloomberg (32.9%), Elizabeth Warren (24.8%), Pete Buttigieg (20.6%), Amy Klobuchar (13.5%), Tom Steyer (9.8%), and Tulsi Gabbard (2.9%).

Democratic poll respondents reported who they did or would be voting for in a Democratic primary. These include in declining order: Bernie Sanders (25.8%), Joe Biden (24.5), Michael Bloomberg (16.1%), Elizabeth Warren (8.7%), Pete Buttigieg (5.5%), Amy Klobuchar (3.2%), and Tulsi Gabbard (2.3%).

Among all poll respondents, the presidential characteristics and traits considered the most important included: honesty/believability, integrity, morality, willingness to work with both political parties, personable, and electable. Characteristics on the bottom on the list included: is wealthy, older, inexperienced in politics, sexual orientation and is not wealthy.

Despite whom they plan to vote for in the general, November 2020 election, Michael Bloomberg (20.9%) is viewed as the most likely to defeat President Trump. He is followed by Bernie Sanders (16.4%) and Joe Biden (14.0%).

While 51.9% of Republicans polled said they could not support any of the Democratic presidential candidates, 17.0% indicated they could, possibly, support Michael Bloomberg. This is followed by those naming Joe Biden, Pete Buttigieg, Amy Klobuchar and Bernie Sanders – 14.1%, 13.3%, 10.0% and 10.0%, respectively.

In early 2020 matchups between **President Donald Trump** and six Democratic presidential nomination candidates, the Democrats all lead. The following are the matchups and the Democratic candidate lead:

- ✓ **Trump vs. Biden: Biden +7.4%**
- ✓ **Trump vs. Sanders: Sanders +11.9**
- ✓ **Trump vs. Warren: Warren +2.1**
- ✓ **Trump vs. Buttigieg: Buttigieg +8.4%**
- ✓ **Trump vs. Klobuchar: Klobuchar +6.5%**
- ✓ **Trump vs. Bloomberg: Bloomberg +16.0%**

Impeachment and Trial

Two thirds, 66.0% of all respondents agreed (strongly or somewhat) that all future presidential impeachments need to be bipartisan in order to succeed. Another 52.2% agreed that the U.S. House of Representatives was correct to impeach President Trump while 46.6% noted the U.S. Senate was correct to acquit President Trump.

Two-fifths, 42.9%, say they are now more inclined to support President Trump and Republicans in 2020 as a result of the impeachment and trial.

Similarly, over two-fifths, 44.0%, indicated they are now more inclined to support the Democratic presidential nominee and Democrats in 2020 as a result of the impeachment and trial.

ON POPE FRANCIS, FAITH AND POLITICS AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH…

Overall favorable opinion (strongly and somewhat) of the Catholic Church in the United States was 43.6% in February 2020 – up from 42.0% in November 2019 and up from 40.1% in April 2019. Among Catholics, the favorable opinion (strongly and somewhat) was recorded at 73.5% -- up from 69.3% in November 2019 and significantly from 57.1% in April 2019.

The favorability rating for Pope Francis has decreased to 52.2% from 56.6% in November 2019 and from 57.9% in April 2019. Among Catholics nationally, the pope's favorable opinion rating is 74.6% -- down from 78.1% in November 2019.

Agreement varied on a number of statements regarding faith in politics. Those agreeing (strongly or somewhat) are displayed for each here.

- ✓ **I use my own religious beliefs to inform how I vote – 47%**
- ✓ **Elected officials should use their own religious beliefs for guidance – 43.4%**
- ✓ **Americans should use religious convictions when voting – 39.9%**
- ✓ **The United States is more of a secular nation than a Christian nation – 50.7%**
- ✓ **I'm comfortable when religious leaders offer political views – 35.1%**
- ✓ **Religious leaders should be more active in reducing the national political divide – 52.7%**

ON THE ENVIRONMENT....

Concern over global climate change has remained constant, year-over-year, since 2015. Today, 73.3% suggest they are very or somewhat concerned about global climate change. Concern has ranged from a low of 71.3% (2019) to 75.1% in both 2016 and 2017.

Majorities (52.4%) continue to believe that global climate change is caused by a combination of human activity and nature compared to those suggesting it is caused only by human activity (25.2%) or only by nature (11.3%).

Some, 5.9%, do not believe global climate change is occurring.

Significant percentages of poll respondents see warmer temperatures in their area (48.8%) while others see unusually severe weather/storms (32.8%), beach erosion (24.7%) and worsened air quality (22.7%).

Majorities see global climate change as responsible for warmer temperatures (70.5%), ocean rising or seacoast flooding (68.6%), worsened drought conditions (64.7%), and severe weather (63.7%).

The entities considered most trustworthy for information on global climate change among 11 measured included: the mainstream media (35.1%), non-government scientists (33.6%), environmental groups (29.3%), Neil deGrasse Tyson (22.7%) and college professors (21.1%).

Interestingly, 23.2% of respondents see personal responsibility of every individual as more likely to prevent the causes of global warming than federal or national government interventions (22.3%).

Those indicating it is important for their own community or area to establish a department with employees or to start a program to work on the issue of climate change increased to 63.3% in February 2020 from 57.9% in April 2019.

Those indicating such a municipal/county department or program does exist increased to 23.6% in February 2020 from 18.5% in April 2019.

There exists continued majority support for teaching climate change as accepted theory in public schools (67.6%), banning plastic straws (56.7%) and banning single-use plastic shopping bags (60.2%).

Saturation of energy efficiency appliances in the United States may explain the drop to 37.2% suggesting they have purchased such appliances from a high of 50.2% in 2017. Those noting they have purchased an electric car moved to 7.2% in 2020 from 4.9% in 2019.

Two-thirds, 67.9%, indicated they strongly or somewhat agree that environmental protection is the responsibility of people of faith. This is up from 64.0% in 2019.

Two-fifths (39.7%) indicated that environmental protections are absolutely critical no matter what. Another 33.3% noted that such protections are important even when they negatively impact the environment. Over one-quarter (29.6%) believe environmental protections created new economic opportunities while 19.1% prefer not to pursue protections if they negatively impact the economy. Others, 7.5%, suggest protections are not an important issue while 5.9% suggest such protections harm the economy.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS 4

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 900 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, Congressman Adam Schiff 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 44.3% from 43.4% in November 2019.

National Results

How would you rate…	National Approval August 2018	National Approval October 2018	National Approval February 2019	National Approval April 2019	National Approval November 2019	National Approval February 2020
The job Donald Trump is doing as President	47.8	42.2	39.8	41.8	43.4	44.3
The job Mike Pence is doing as Vice President	---	---	40.8	43.9	44.0	45.7
The job Senator Mitch McConnell is doing as U.S. Senate Majority Leader	---	---	28.8	28.1	27.4	34.4
The job Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi is doing as Speaker of the House	---	---	39.7	39.0	42.7	38.4
The job Democratic U.S. Representative Adam Schiff did as the lead impeachment trial manager	---	---	---	---	---	38.9

Florida Results

How would you rate…	Florida Approval August 2018	Florida Approval October 2018	Florida Approval February 2019	Florida Approval April 2019	Florida Approval November 2019	Florida Approval November 2020
The job Donald Trump is doing as President	50.4	47.6	45.0	40.4	45.6	44.0
The job Mike Pence is doing as Vice President	---	---	46.0	43.2	47.0	44.9
The job Senator Mitch McConnell is doing as U.S. Senate Majority Leader	---	---	33.6	31.2	35.4	37.2
The job Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi is doing as Speaker of the House	---	---	43.4	43.2	41.0	42.0
The job Democratic U.S. Representative Adam Schiff did as the lead impeachment trial manager	---	---	---	---	---	41.8

All respondents were asked to name <u>the most important issue</u> facing the nation today. The most important issues were reported to be healthcare, jobs and the economy, immigration, global climate change and government spending. Results are presented in the following table in declining order by importance based on the composite national data from February 2020.

Issues Most Important: National Results	National May 2018	National August 2018	National October 2018	National February 2019	National April 2019	National November 2019	National February 2020
Healthcare	15.9	16.1	18.2	15.9	20.5	18.7	21.8
Jobs and the economy	18.3	17.1	14.4	15.4	14.4	14.4	15.1
Immigration	8.9	13.2	9.0	14.0	18.3	11.6	10.0
Government spending / federal budget deficit	8.3	9.3	11.2	13.3	8.3	8.7	9.5
Global climate change	2.9	4.0	4.4	6.5	3.6	9.3	8.6
Education	3.8	5.0	5.7	4.2	3.9	3.6	4.8
Gun violence	9.4	5.6	4.4	6.3	3.7	5.5	4.4
Homeland security and anti-terror policy	7.0	4.1	3.6	4.0	5.6	4.8	4.4
Some other issues	3.2	3.9	5.2	3.6	2.8	3.7	3.6
Don't know / not sure	3.1	3.4	5.1	2.6	3.2	2.7	3.4
Declining U.S. status worldwide	4.2	4.7	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.3	3.0
Crime	2.2	2.6	3.5	1.8	2.2	3.4	2.7
Gun control / Second Amendment rights	5.1	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.7
Terrorism	3.2	2.6	2.7	1.7	3.1	2.7	2.4
Internet / data security	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.2
Foreign affairs	2.6	2.3	1.6	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.0
International trade imbalance	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.9
Energy policy	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.5

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 February 2020.

Issues Most Important	Florida May 2018	Florida August 2018	Florida October 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida April 2019	Florida November 2019	Florida February 2020
Healthcare	15.8	15.4	19.5	19.8	18.4	20.8	22.3
Jobs and the economy	13.8	14.8	14.0	11.8	13.2	11.2	14.9
Immigration	7.5	16.0	14.3	17.8	16.8	14.4	9.8
Global climate change	2.6	3.0	5.6	3.0	5.4	7.2	8.6
Government spending and the federal budget deficit	10.1	8.6	9.3	10.0	7.0	8.6	8.3
Gun violence	10.5	5.8	4.3	6.0	6.6	3.2	5.1
Homeland security and anti-terror policy	6.1	5.6	4.7	6.2	5.8	4.0	4.7
Some other issues	1.8	2.8	2.4	2.8	3.0	4.0	4.3
Education	5.1	5.4	5.3	1.8	3.6	3.2	4.0
Gun control / Second Amendment rights	8.7	4.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	4.0	3.7
Declining U.S. status worldwide	3.6	4.2	4.7	5.8	4.8	3.8	3.7
Terrorism	4.9	4.6	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.1
Don't know / not sure	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.4
Crime	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	3.0	1.9
Foreign affairs	3.2	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.0	3.0	1.9
International trade imbalance	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.8
Internet / data security / ID theft	1.0	1.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.4
Energy policy	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1

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. <u>Multiple responses were accepted.</u> Results are displayed in the following table in declining order by frequency of mention nationally in 2020.

Declared and Probable Candidates	National November 2019	National February 2020	Florida November 2019	Florida February 2020
Bernie Sanders	27.6	45.8	27.4	39.8
Joe Biden	54.6	39.7	54.7	51.2
Michael Bloomberg	13.7	32.9	14.2	45.0
Elizabeth Warren	30.5	24.8	32.6	28.1
Pete Buttigieg	19.7	20.6	21.1	34.8
Amy Klobuchar	10.2	13.5	11.1	22.8
Tom Steyer	6.0	9.8	5.8	12.0
Tulsi Gabbard	2.5	2.9	4.7	6.1
Kamala Harris	21.0	---	23.7	---
Cory Booker	15.6	---	17.9	---
Julian Castro	9.5	---	11.1	---
Andrew Yang	8.3	---	13.2	---
None of these	8.3	---	7.9	---
Michael Bennet	4.4	---	6.8	---
Steve Bullock	3.5	---	3.7	---
John Delaney	2.9	---	4.7	---
Tim Ryan	2.5	---	3.7	---
Wayne Messam	1.3	---	2.6	---
Joe Sestak	0.6	---	2.6	---
Marianne Williamson	0.6	---	2.6	---

All Democratic respondents were asked which candidate for the Democratic nomination to run for president of the United States they will or did vote for in 2020.

Declared and Probable Candidates	National November 2020	Florida February 2020
Bernie Sanders	25.8	16.7
Joe Biden	24.5	24.6
Michael Bloomberg	16.1	25.1
Elizabeth Warren	8.7	7.0
Unsure	8.1	7.3
Pete Buttigieg	5.5	11.4
None of these	3.9	1.2
Amy Klobuchar	3.2	4.7
Tulsi Gabbard	2.3	1.5
Tom Steyer	1.9	0.6

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, integrity, moral, and willingness to work with both parties were the most favorably viewed traits.

Results are presented for February 2020 in declining order by national composite data. Multiple responses were accepted.

Traits or Characteristics	National 2020	Florida 2020	National Democrats	National Republicans	National Independents
Honest / believable	59.3	67.4	61.0	48.1	66.7
Integrity	50.7	54.7	49.7	46.7	55.9
Moral	44.4	48.4	38.4	41.5	52.2
Will work with both political parties	43.6	50.2	33.5	35.6	58.5
Personable / likable	33.0	34.3	35.2	31.5	32.8
Electable	30.9	41.6	36.0	27.0	29.9
Experienced in politics	27.6	33.2	38.7	16.3	27.6
Tough on the world stage	24.1	30.8	11.6	34.4	27.8
Has business experience	23.4	28.4	12.6	35.6	23.9
Is moderate	21.4	29.1	17.4	14.1	31.0
Bold – dreaming big instead of incrementally introducing policies	20.3	22.9	20.0	20.4	21.0
Is conservative	19.5	22.2	7.7	48.1	8.9
Will or has already released personal income tax returns	15.6	19.9	18.7	6.3	20.5
Religious	13.6	16.3	9.4	21.9	11.3
Is liberal	12.7	12.6	26.1	7.0	6.8
Younger age	9.8	10.1	8.4	5.9	13.6
Has military experience	9.5	9.9	4.8	9.3	13.6
Is not wealthy	7.4	5.8	8.4	5.2	7.9
Sexual orientation	5.3	5.3	3.9	7.0	4.2
Inexperienced in politics	4.3	3.6	3.2	5.2	4.5
None of these	4.2	26.6	3.9	3.0	3.4
Older age	4.0	4.4	3.9	3.3	4.5
Is wealthy	3.7	3.6	4.8	4.1	2.1

All respondents were asked, despite who they plan to support, which of the Democratic hopefuls are viewed as being the <u>most likely to defeat President Donald Trump</u>. Joe Biden, Bernie Sanders, Michael Bloomberg, and Pete Buttigieg lead the list.

Results are shown in declining order by national composite data.

Declared and Probable Candidates	National February 2020	Florida February 2020
Michael Bloomberg	20.9	27.6
Bernie Sanders	16.4	13.2
Joe Biden	14.0	13.7
Pete Buttigieg	7.1	5.4
Amy Klobuchar	4.0	3.7
Tulsi Gabbard	3.3	1.9
Elizabeth Warren	2.9	3.6
Tom Steyer	2.3	1.2
Unsure	29.1	29.8

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

Interestingly, 17.0% of Republicans polled nationally noted they could support Michael Bloomberg. This was followed by Joe Biden (14.1%) and Pete Buttigieg (13.3%).

Declared and Probable Candidates	National February 2020	Florida February 2020
None of these	51.9	59.0
Michael Bloomberg	17.0	17.1
Joe Biden	14.1	11.1
Pete Buttigieg	13.3	7.9
Amy Klobuchar	10.0	10.2
Bernie Sanders	10.0	8.9
Tulsi Gabbard	7.0	5.1
Tom Steyer	4.8	4.1
Elizabeth Warren	4.4	6.7

All respondents were asked how they would vote in November 2020 in matchups between President Trump and six Democratic presidential candidates.

National Election 2020 Matchups

Matchup	Donald Trump	Joseph Biden	Unsure
	39.4	46.8	13.8

Matchup	Donald Trump	Bernie Sanders	Unsure
	37.2	49.1	13.7

Matchup	Donald Trump	Elizabeth Warren	Unsure
	40.6	42.7	16.7

Matchup	Donald Trump	Pete Buttigieg	Unsure
	37.4	45.8	16.8

Matchup	Donald Trump	Amy Klobuchar	Unsure
	37.4	43.9	18.7

Matchup	Donald Trump	Michael Bloomberg	Unsure
	34.0	50.0	16.0

Florida Election 2020 Matchups

Matchup	Donald Trump	Joseph Biden	Unsure
	40.3	51.2	8.4

Matchup	Donald Trump	Bernie Sanders	Unsure
	40.2	48.8	11.0

Matchup	Donald Trump	Elizabeth Warren	Unsure
	42.0	44.3	13.7

Matchup	Donald Trump	Pete Buttigieg	Unsure
	40.1	45.2	14.7

Matchup	Donald Trump	Amy Klobuchar	Unsure
	41.0	43.2	15.8

Matchup	Donald Trump	Michael Bloomberg	Unsure
	36.3	51.6	12.1

All respondents were provided several statements regarding the impeachment and trial of President Trump over 2019 and into 2020. For each, respondents were asked if they strongly agreed, somewhat agreed, somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed. The following table holds the February 2020 results for the cumulative totals of strongly and somewhat agree.

Statements on Impeachment February 2020	National Strongly and Somewhat Agree	Florida Strongly and Somewhat Agree
The U.S. House of Representatives was correct to impeach President Trump - leading to the trial of the president in the U.S. Senate	52.2	55.9
The U.S. Senate was correct to acquit President Trump following their trial – leading to a finding of not guilty and not removing him from office	46.6	47.7
Future presidential impeachments and removals from office must be bipartisan to succeed	66.0	70.7
The impeachment and trial of President Trump has me more inclined to support President Trump and Republicans in November, 2020	42.9	45.5
The impeachment and trial of President Trump has me more inclined to support the Democratic Presidential nominee and Democrats in November, 2020	44.0	46.3

## POPE FRANCIS, FAITH IN POLITICS 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 43.6% -- up from 42.0% in November 2019.

In Florida, the favorable opinion of the Catholic Church was 44.2% -- down from 48.6% in November 2019.

Among Catholics, nationally, the favorable opinion was 73.5%.

February 2020 Results

November 2019 Results

Opinion of the Catholic Church

	STRONGLY FAVORABLE	SOMEWHAT FAVORABLE	SOMEWHAT UNFAVORABLE	STRONGLY UNFAVORABLE	UNSURE
National	13.9	28.1	25.8	15.3	16.9
Florida	16.4	32.2	23.4	13.4	14.6

<u>April 2019 Results</u>

Opinion of the Catholic Church in the U.S.

	STRONGLY FAVORABLE	SOMEWHAT FAVORABLE	SOMEWHAT UNFAVORABLE	NOT AT ALL FAVORABLE	UNSURE
National	11.7	28.4	27.6	17	15.3
Florida	14.8	29.8	23.4	17.8	13.2
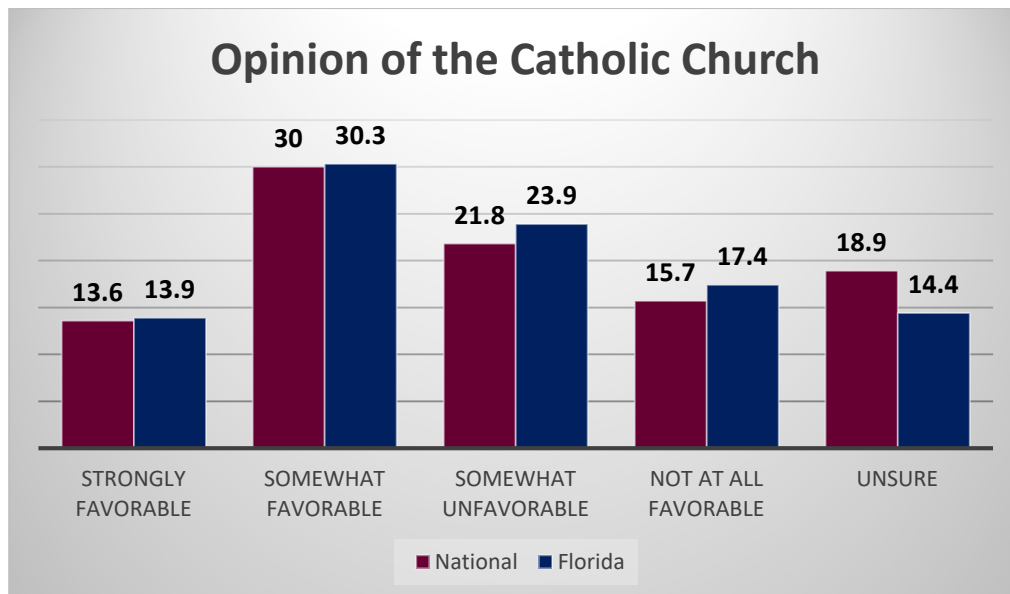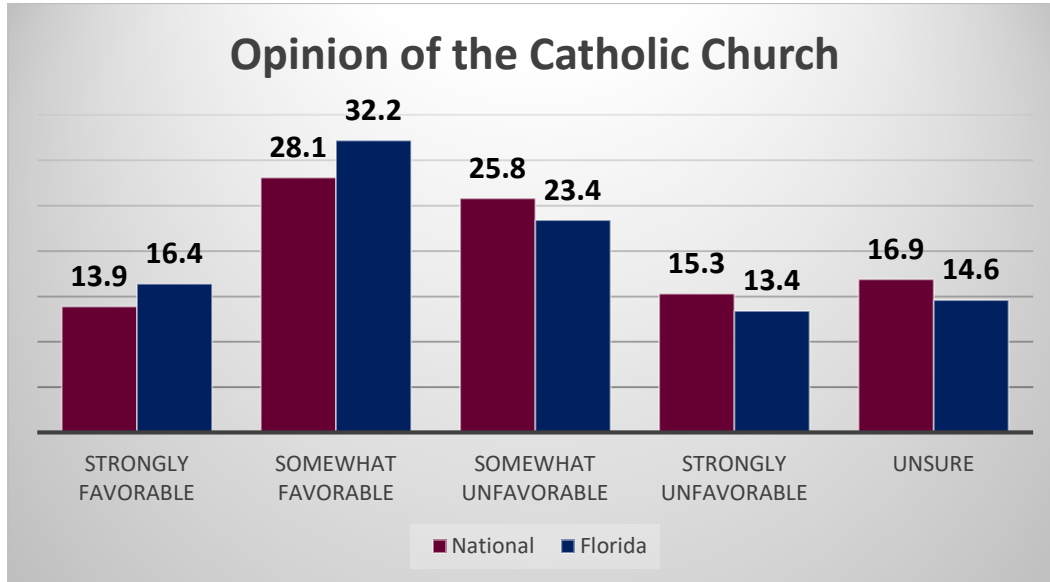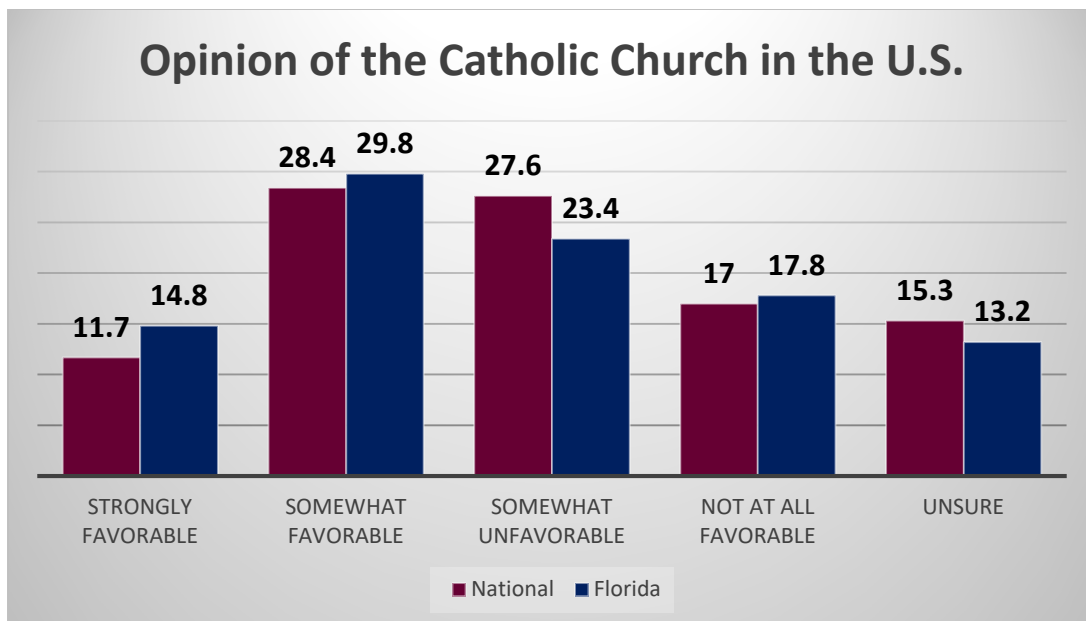
The pope's favorability rating decreased slightly to 52.2% from 56.6% in November 2019.

In Florida, Pope Francis has a 55.0% favorability rating – unchanged from 55.8% in November 2019.

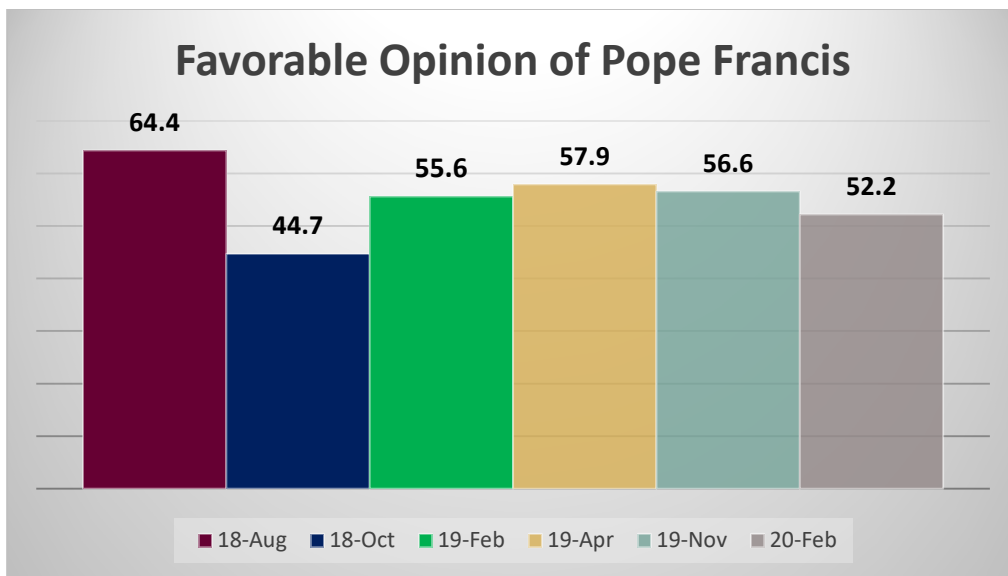Among Catholics nationally, the pope's current favorable opinion is 74.6% down from 78.1% in November 2019.

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

Favorable Opinion of Pope Francis

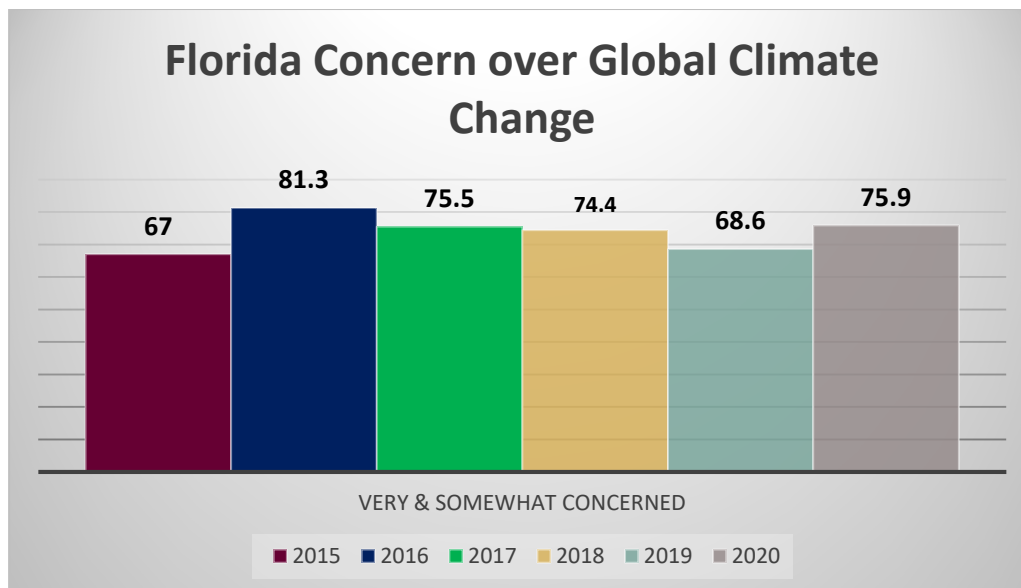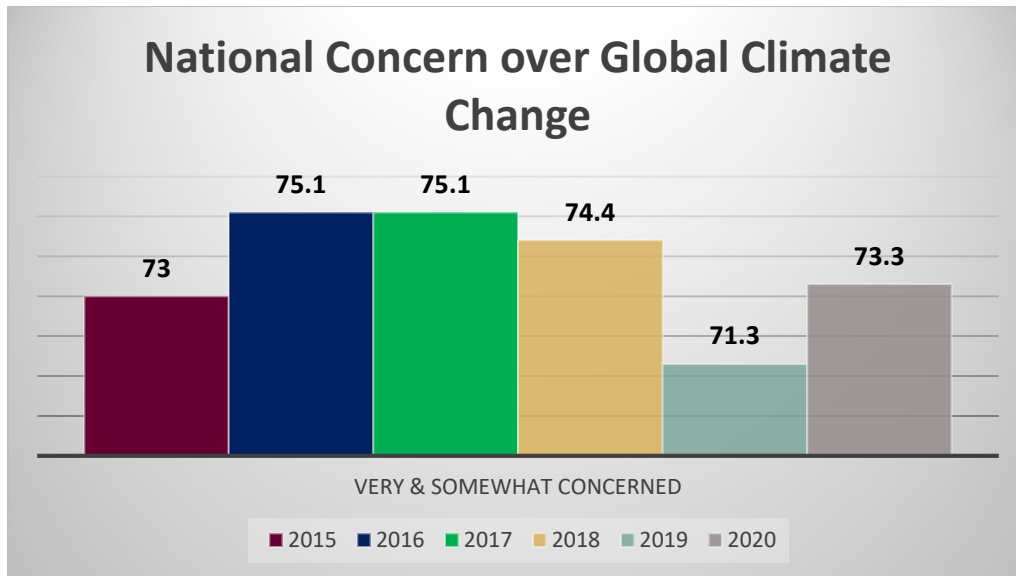| Date	Value
18-Aug	64.4
18-Oct	44.7
19-Feb	55.6
19-Apr	57.9
19-Nov	56.6
20-Feb	52.2

All respondents were presented with a few statements about faith and politics. For each, respondents were asked to indicate if they strongly agreed, somewhat agreed, somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed. The cumulative totals for those strongly and somewhat agreeing are presented in the following table.

Faith and Politics Statements	National Strongly and Somewhat Agree	National Catholics	Florida Strongly and Somewhat Agree	Florida Catholics
I use my own religious beliefs to inform how I vote for candidates in elections	47.0	45.8	44.8	45.9
Elected officials should use their own religious beliefs in guiding how they govern and make decisions	43.4	48.1	43.0	44.6
Americans should use religious convictions when voting in elections for candidates and ballot measures	39.9	44.3	40.8	42.5
The United States is more of a secular nation than a Christian nation	50.7	51.1	51.3	47.2
I'm comfortable when my religious leaders offer political views during sermons, homilies or in messages	35.1	39.8	37.4	38.2
Religious leaders should be more active in reducing the national political divide and tensions we face today	52.7	58.7	59.6	64.4

THE ENVIRONMENT

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, 2019 and 2020.

National Concern over Global Climate Change

Year	Value
2015	73
2016	75.1
2017	75.1
2018	74.4
2019	71.3
2020	73.3

VERY & SOMEWHAT CONCERNED

Florida Concern over Global Climate Change

Year	Value
2015	67
2016	81.3
2017	75.5
2018	74.4
2019	68.6
2020	75.9

VERY & SOMEWHAT CONCERNED

Respondents were presented with the following question: "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?"

Results are displayed in the following table.

Views on Global Climate Change	National March 2017	National February 2018	National February 2019	National February 2020	Florida March 2017	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020
Global climate change is caused entirely by human activity	22.1	22.9	21.5	25.2	23.1	22.0	21.4	26.9
Global climate change is caused entirely by nature	10.1	11.4	11.5	11.3	13.2	13.8	13.4	12.9
Global climate change is caused by a combination of human activity and nature	59.5	54.9	54.8	52.4	54.0	56.4	52.2	51.8
I don't believe global climate change is occurring	3.4	4.8	6.1	5.9	5.7	3.2	7.4	5.2
Don't know / unsure	4.9	6.0	6.1	5.2	3.9	4.6	5.6	3.2

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 2020 national results.

Do You See Any of the Following Occurring in your State or Region?	National March 2017	National February 2018	National February 2019	National February 2020	Florida March 2017	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020
Warmer temperatures	59.2	47.7	42.4	48.8	60.2	66.4	49.6	55.0
Unusually severe weather and/or storms	32.3	32.4	39.2	32.8	20.9	43.8	38.8	35.1
Beach erosion	23.3	24.4	21.4	24.7	48.3	61.4	56.0	51.9
Worsened air quality	21.2	25.0	22.3	22.7	14.8	20.0	14.8	17.1
Worsened drought conditions	23.9	26.3	19.7	19.2	17.2	26.2	14.8	14.0
Inland flooding	16.3	17.2	17.7	17.9	15.2	21.7	17.0	19.4
Ocean rising or seacoast flooding	15.4	18.4	15.1	15.9	32.0	42.4	37.6	41.6
Loss or threatened loss of habitats	15.6	15.8	15.6	15.2	25.0	25.0	23.2	24.6
Loss or threatened loss of species	14.3	13.9	13.6	14.4	20.3	23.6	24.4	24.8
Increased polar oscillations (also called polar vortex or displaced polar air)	12.7	9.0	16.1	9.9	6.9	4.0	5.8	5.6
Bomb cyclones	---	8.5	4.6	7.6	---	8.6	8.0	9.0
Stronger El Nino effects	16.8	---	---	---	18.3	---	---	---

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 2020 results.

Responsibility for Global Climate Change?	National March 2017	National February 2018	National February 2019	National February 2020	Florida March 2017	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020
Warmer temperatures	75.4	74.1	68.9	70.5	75.5	74.8	66.2	74.1
Ocean rising or seacoast flooding	71.6	74.1	66.9	68.8	75.3	73.4	67.2	73.3
Worsened drought conditions	68.7	68.0	61.9	64.7	67.9	67.4	58.4	65.8
Unusually severe weather / storms	65.9	69.0	63.8	63.7	66.5	67.2	62.4	68.4
Beach erosion	64.6	68.8	61.2	63.3	70.4	65.2	63.6	68.3
Loss or threatened loss of habitats	61.3	65.1	58.7	61.4	62.9	58.2	58.4	63.7
Loss or threatened loss of species	59.3	63.2	58.3	59.8	60.7	57.4	57.8	64.3
Inland flooding	62.7	64.4	58.6	59.4	60.9	61.0	60.0	64.8
Worsened air quality	55.8	60.6	56.8	58.2	59.8	58.2	53.0	59.2
Wildfires in the United States	---	---	---	58.1	---	---	---	60.9
Increased polar oscillations (also called polar vortex or displaced polar air)	61.7	60.1	55.3	57.6	60.2	59.4	54.6	56.1
Wildfires in Australia	---	---	---	56.5	---	---	---	61.0
Bomb cyclones	---	60.3	50.3	54.1	---	56.6	51.8	56.1
Stronger El Nino effects	63.8	---	---	---	63.7	---	---	---

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 2020 national results.

Most Trustworthy?	National March 2017	National February 2018	National February 2019	National February 2020	Florida March 2017	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020
Mainstream media such 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	38.0	37.3	28.8	35.1	39.4	35.8	29.0	37.0
Non-government scientists and educators	42.2	42.9	40.3	33.6	39.8	36.8	36.6	38.2
Environmental groups	33.3	31.0	29.9	29.3	36.9	29.8	29.2	34.6
Scientist and Cosmos TV series host Neil deGrasse Tyson	26.4	26.1	22.7	22.7	25.2	22.4	23.8	22.2
College professors / educators	---	25.1	20.0	21.1	---	19.2	18.6	21.4
Fox News, Washington Times, radio commentators such as Sean Hannity and/or Rush Limbaugh	---	13.6	14.3	19.3	---	20.4	20.2	18.1
Social media	13.0	12.4	8.7	17.1	16.4	11.4	10.0	14.4
U.S. Government	9.7	8.2	10.0	14.2	14.0	9.2	10.6	11.3
MSNBC, Huffington Post	7.1	15.1	11.9	13.3	10.5	13.4	15.0	13.9
President Obama / President Trump*	9.2	7.5	8.2	9.4	9.3	10.0	10.0	9.6
Family, friends, or co-workers	10.8	10.4	8.4	8.5	11.6	7.6	9.6	7.6
Business or industry groups	5.2	4.1	4.4	5.5	5.5	4.8	4.6	4.7
Utility companies	3.9	4.1	4.1	5.5	6.3	4.0	5.6	5.0
Entertainers and celebrities	2.6	3.2	1.5	3.0	3.7	3.4	2.4	3.4

*Note: President Obama in 2015 and 2016. President Trump in 2017, 2018 and 2019.

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

Results are displayed in the following table in declining order by national 2020 results.

Best able to prevent the causes of global warming?	National 2018	National 2019	National 2020	Florida 2018	Florida 2019	Florida 2020
Personal responsibility of every individual	21.7	26.3	23.2	21.0	25.6	25.6
Federal or national government	20.9	22.4	22.3	21.2	22.8	27.6
Don't know / not sure	21.7	23.1	19.6	19.4	19.4	17.6
International bodies	15.9	13.3	16.1	16.4	14.6	13.7
State governments	5.7	3.7	8.4	6.8	5.2	6.7
Private sector businesses or entrepreneurs	9.6	7.4	6.2	11.2	7.6	5.1
Local governments	4.5	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.8	3.9

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 2020 results.

Who is responsible for dealing with the problems associated with climate change?	National March 2017	National February 2018	National February 2019	National February 2020	Florida March 2017	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020
Federal or national government	61.0	54.6	54.7	52.9	59.2	56.2	52.6	57.3
International bodies	46.6	43.4	40.0	38.1	40.0	40.2	42.2	42.7
State governments	41.4	39.2	35.7	37.1	44.4	36.2	37.0	39.3
Private sector businesses or entrepreneurs	36.5	37.1	34.0	32.1	33.1	35.4	32.2	33.6
Local governments	34.4	34.2	31.0	30.9	38.1	33.8	32.6	36.3
Don't know / not sure	17.5	20.7	21.3	20.5	16.0	16.8	17.2	16.9

Respondents were asked which **one** 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 2020 national results.

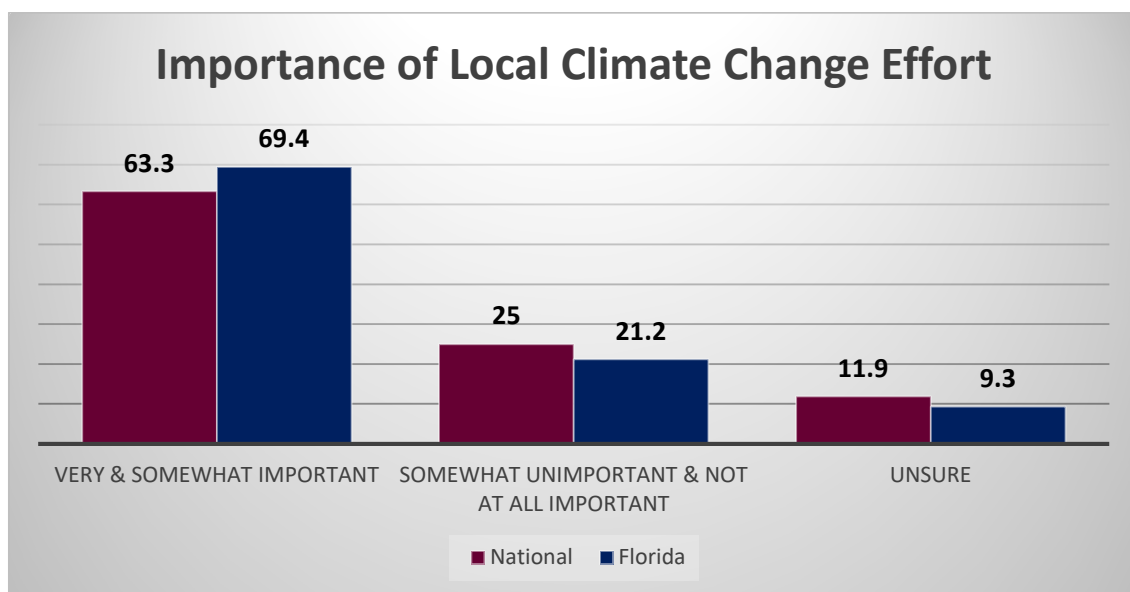| Which one is most able to deal with global climate change problems?	National March 2017	National February 2018	National February 2019	National February 2020	Florida March 2017	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida 2020
Federal or national government	32.2	27.4	33.9	31.4	32.4	28.6	34.6	38.3
Don't know / not sure	20.2	22.7	23.5	20.8	18.0	20.8	19.6	20.4
International bodies	21.2	19.9	18.9	18.9	18.4	18.6	17.8	15.8
Private sector businesses or entrepreneurs	12.2	14.5	13.9	13.0	10.9	15.2	13.6	10.0
State governments	8.8	9.1	6.2	10.5	12.3	10.6	8.4	9.4
Local governments	5.4	6.4	3.9	5.4	8.1	6.2	6.0	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 2020 data.
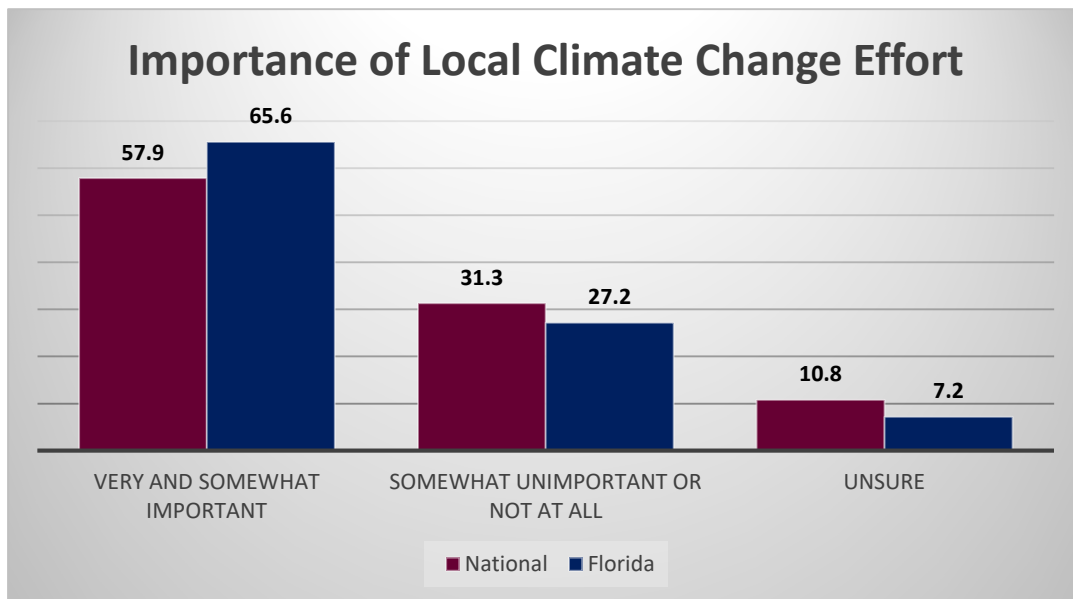
Which have been effective?	National March 2017	National February 2018	National February 2019	National February 2020	Florida March 2017	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020
Don't know / not sure	40.2	40.2	47.0	43.1	34.9	38.6	40.0	40.6
Federal or national government	26.6	21.4	19.9	24.7	30.8	22.0	22.6	22.4
State governments	17.9	19.8	16.8	19.9	21.7	19.4	20.4	19.0
International bodies	24.2	23.4	20.3	18.9	23.1	21.6	25.8	20.0
Private sector businesses or entrepreneurs	17.8	20.6	18.8	18.6	18.7	20.2	20.2	19.2
Local governments	14.2	15.9	11.9	13.0	17.2	17.4	19.2	17.7

All respondents were asked how important they would say it is for their own community or area to establish a department with employees or to start a program to work on the issue of climate change on the local level. A majority, 63.3%, indicated such a department or program would be very or somewhat important. Results are displayed in the following graph.

**February 2020 Results**

Importance of Local Climate Change Effort

VERY & SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT: National 63.3, Florida 69.4
SOMEWHAT UNIMPORTANT & NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT: National 25, Florida 21.2
UNSURE: National 11.9, Florida 9.3

National ■ Florida

Importance of Local Climate Change Effort

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.

Community Has Department Focused on Climate Change
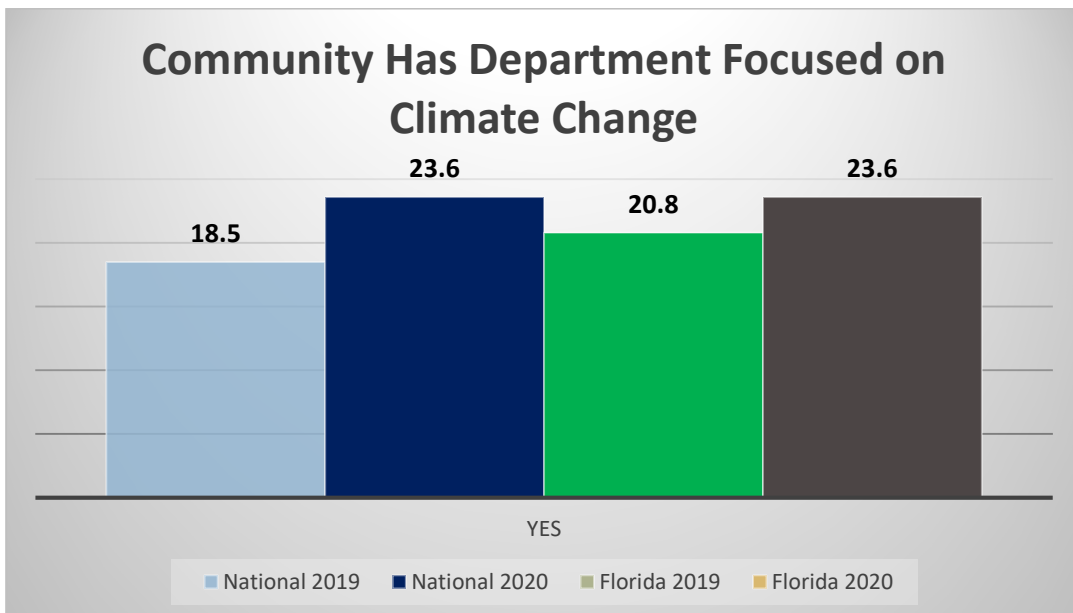
The following are several potential measures or actions related to climate change or environmental protection. For each, respondents were asked to indicate if they strongly agreed, somewhat agreed, somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed.

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

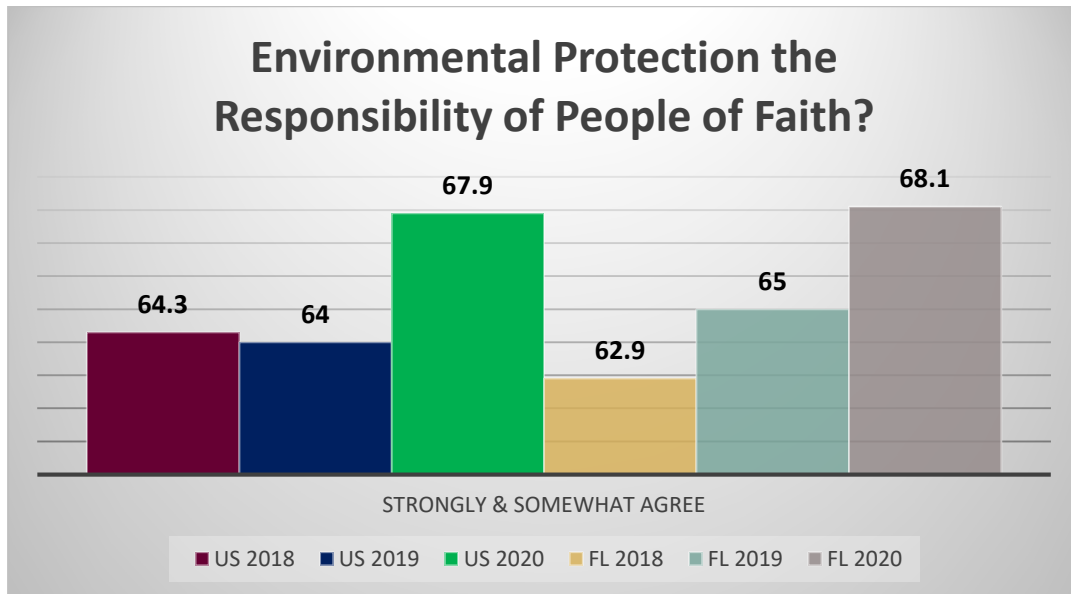| Climate Change Actions	National Strongly & Somewhat Agree 2019	National Strongly & Somewhat Agree 2020	Florida Strongly & Somewhat Agree 2019	Florida Strongly & Somewhat Agree 2020
Climate change should be taught as accepted theory in public primary and secondary schools	64.4	67.6	65.2	70.4
Plastic straws should be banned	57.9	56.7	62.6	63.2
Single use plastic shopping bags should be banned	60.5	60.2	64.2	65.2

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 2020 national results.

Activities undertaken to reduce carbon pollution?	National March 2017	National February 2018	National February 2019	National February 2020	Florida March 2017	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020
Purchased higher efficiency appliances	50.2	44.3	44.9	37.2	46.7	47.4	45.2	42.7
Planted tree(s)	31.5	23.8	25.8	26.2	29.4	28.8	26.8	27.8
Bought a smaller or more fuel-efficient car	28.1	23.3	24.1	20.4	29.4	27.2	25.4	24.7
Carpool or use mass transit	25.5	23.7	17.9	20.3	21.1	21.2	15.4	15.2
None of these	13.5	19.0	18.6	19.5	12.8	14.2	20.6	18.6
Added insulation to my home	25.8	24.7	23.0	19.4	19.7	19.2	19.2	19.3
Reduced or stopped eating meat	17.0	15.7	14.3	16.1	15.2	16.0	17.4	19.3
Paid higher energy taxes to fund environmental efforts	17.1	14.4	12.1	13.0	15.2	17.2	10.2	11.9
Reduced or stopped eating dairy products	11.2	11.4	11.3	12.4	13.0	13.4	9.8	13.6
Installed or purchased alternative energy sources such as solar for my home	15.9	11.4	9.4	10.9	14.6	11.4	8.8	12.2
Paid higher taxes for the construction of mass transit infrastructure	14.7	13.8	8.6	10.9	8.9	9.4	8.2	10.1
Bought an electric car	4.7	4.0	4.9	7.2	5.7	3.8	4.8	5.3
Don't know / not sure	4.9	5.2	4.4	4.8	5.7	4.6	3.8	5.2

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 2020 national results.

Activities undertaken to reduce carbon pollution?	National March 2017	National February 2018	National February 2019	National February 2020	Florida March 2017	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020
Plant tree(s)	54.4	49.2	51.0	44.5	49.3	46.2	45.0	49.3
Purchase higher efficiency appliances	52.2	49.8	50.9	42.8	47.3	47.2	48.2	49.2
Add insulation to my home	40.8	39.8	39.5	34.6	35.5	35.0	35.4	32.8
Install or purchase alternative energy sources such as solar for my home	40.1	38.2	32.9	31.9	41.4	41.8	32.0	36.2
Buy a smaller or more fuel-efficient car	39.0	35.8	34.9	28.0	35.1	35.4	34.2	33.1
Carpool or use mass transit	34.4	34.0	25.9	27.6	31.6	29.2	29.4	25.4
Buy an electric car	26.1	24.4	22.2	22.8	25.8	24.4	20.2	25.4
Reduce or stop eating meat	19.7	20.2	17.7	21.0	20.1	17.6	17.0	19.9
Pay higher energy taxes to fund environmental efforts	22.3	22.8	18.5	19.0	22.9	21.0	20.2	22.8
Reduce or stop eating dairy products	16.2	17.5	15.4	17.7	17.8	16.2	15.2	19.6
Pay higher taxes for the construction of mass transit infrastructure	19.7	18.7	18.2	16.5	18.5	19.4	15.0	18.9
None of these	7.4	8.1	8.5	9.7	6.1	6.6	10.2	8.0
Don't know / not sure	7.3	7.9	7.0	7.9	7.7	7.6	5.8	6.8

Saint Leo University Polling Institute

Poll respondents were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed that protecting the environment is an important responsibility for people of religious faith. Over two-thirds, 67.9% -- up from 64.0% in 2019, indicated they strongly or somewhat agreed that environmental protection is a responsibility of people of faith.

Environmental Protection the Responsibility of People of Faith?

STRONGLY & SOMEWHAT AGREE

US 2018: 64.3
US 2019: 64
US 2020: 67.9
FL 2018: 62.9
FL 2019: 65
FL 2020: 68.1

Legend: US 2018, US 2019, US 2020, FL 2018, FL 2019, FL 2020

Respondents were asked the following: *"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.

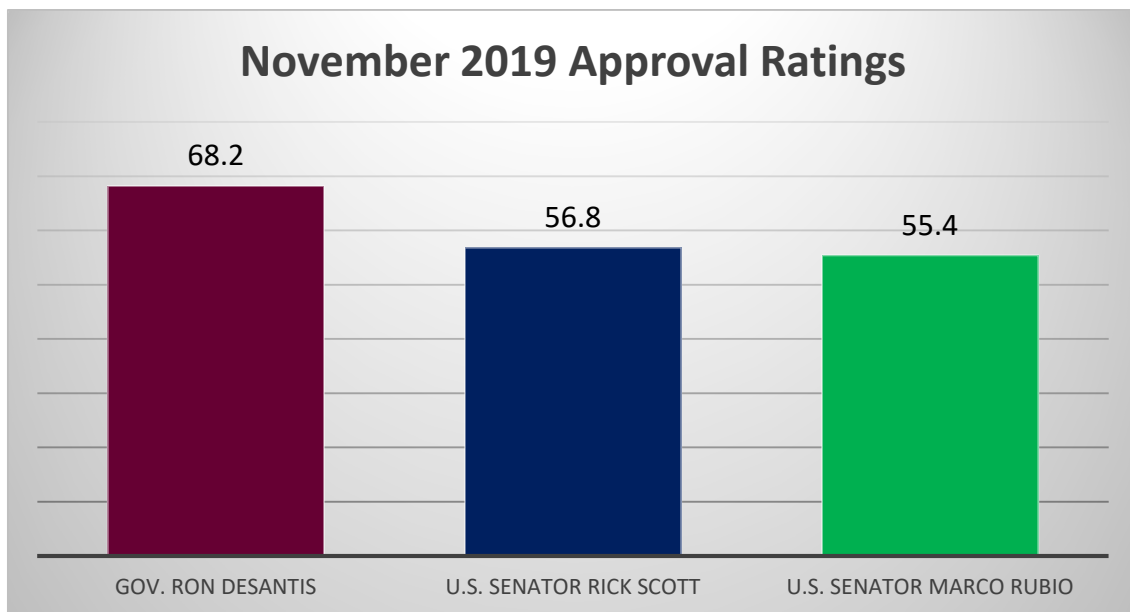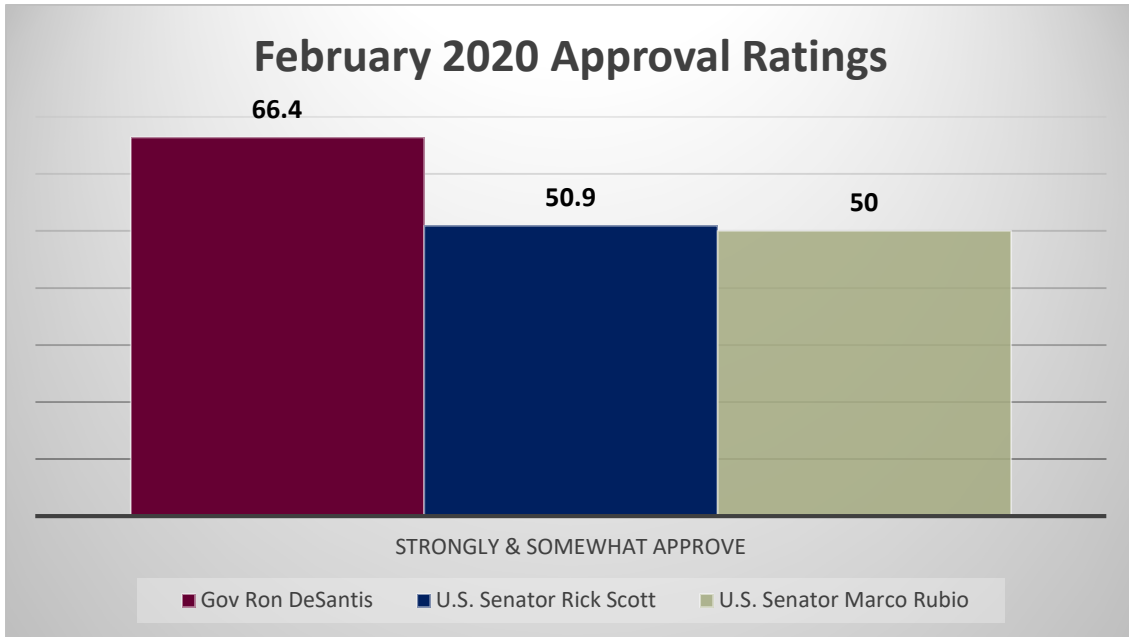| Impact of Environmental Protections	National March 2017	National February 2018	National February 2019	National February 2020	Florida March 2017	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020
Environmental protections are absolutely critical, no matter what	37.0	36.7	37.1	39.7	40.8	39.0	40.0	45.6
Environmental protections are important even when they negatively impact the economy	33.0	36.4	32.0	33.3	35.5	33.2	30.0	31.8
Environmental protections create new economic opportunities	31.5	32.8	31.4	29.6	36.7	33.8	35.8	33.1
They should not be pursued if they negatively impact the economy	16.9	16.4	18.7	19.1	18.3	13.6	16.8	17.8
Unsure	14.4	14.0	13.4	13.6	11.8	12.2	10.2	11.9
Environmental protection is not an important issue	5.4	6.3	6.9	7.5	7.3	6.2	8.6	7.6
Environmental protections are harmful to the economy	5.7	4.3	7.5	5.9	5.5	5.4	7.2	5.2

Greta Thunberg

In 2019, Swedish teen climate activist Greta Thunberg addressed both the U.S. Congress and the United Nations and has now been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. Which of the following best reflect your own view of the speeches by Greta Thunberg?

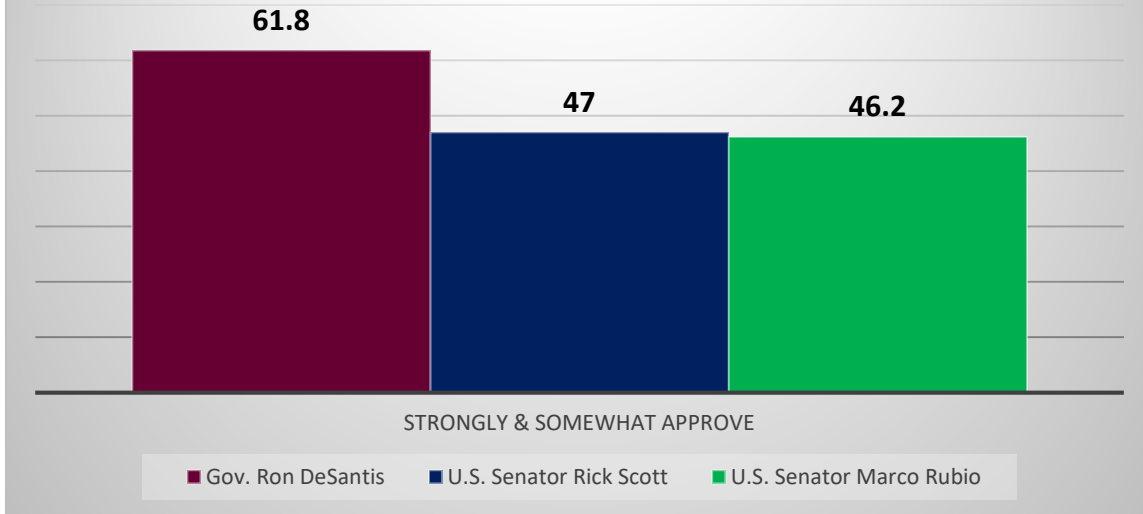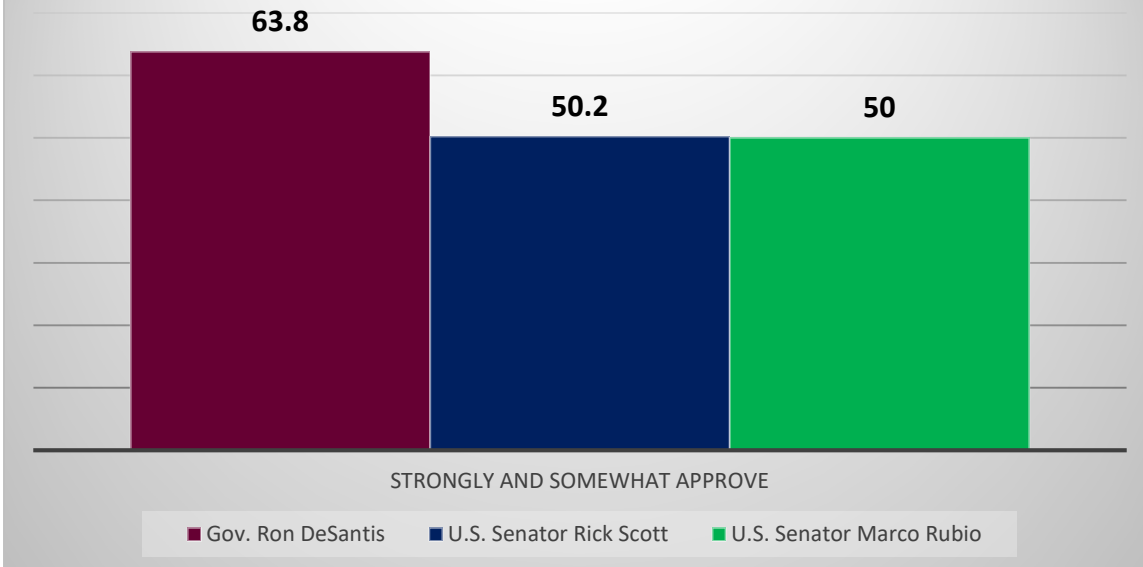| Possible responses	U.S Percent	Florida Percent
1 They were very impressive and inspiring	23.1	28.2
2 They were somewhat impressive and inspiring	18.5	14.9
3 I had no real reaction either way	13.5	13.7
4 They were somewhat unimpressive and uninspiring	6.7	6.1
5 They were not at all impressive or inspiring	12.8	14.3
6 I don't know Greta Thunberg	5.9	4.7
7 I am not familiar with her speeches	19.5	18.1

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.

February 2020 Approval Ratings

66.4	Gov Ron DeSantis
50.9	U.S. Senator Rick Scott
50	U.S. Senator Marco Rubio

STRONGLY & SOMEWHAT APPROVE

- Gov Ron DeSantis
- U.S. Senator Rick Scott
- U.S. Senator Marco Rubio

November 2019 Approval Ratings

68.2	GOV. RON DESANTIS
56.8	U.S. SENATOR RICK SCOTT
55.4	U.S. SENATOR MARCO RUBIO

April 2019 Approval Ratings

61.8

47

46.2

STRONGLY & SOMEWHAT APPROVE

■ Gov. Ron DeSantis ■ U.S. Senator Rick Scott ■ U.S. Senator Marco Rubio

February 2019 Approval Ratings

63.8

50.2

50

STRONGLY AND SOMEWHAT APPROVE

■ Gov. Ron DeSantis ■ U.S. Senator Rick Scott ■ U.S. Senator Marco Rubio

Saint Leo University Polling Institute

Several potential ballot measures in Florida were presented to respondents. Florida respondents were asked to indicate if they strongly agreed, somewhat agreed, somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed with each.

The cumulative totals for strongly support and somewhat support are presented here.

Policy Discussion in Florida	Composite Strongly & Somewhat Support	Republicans Strongly & Somewhat Support	Democrats Strongly & Somewhat Support	Independents Strongly & Somewhat Support
Restate the wording in the Florida State Constitution to say that only U.S. citizens may vote in federal, state or local elections held in Florida	71.9	87.9	59.9	68.4
Increase the minimum wage to $15 by 2026	68.0	48.3	83.6	71.6
Establish a top-two open primary system for state elected offices – where there is just one primary for state races and the two-top vote-getting candidates, regardless of party affiliation, advance to the general election	50.0	50.5	49.1	52.9
Require that voter-approved constitutional amendments be approved by voters at a second general election	58.6	64.1	55.6	56.9

Governor Ron DeSantis said in his State of the State Address that he wants changes to public school instruction in areas including "a renewed emphasis on American civics and the U.S. Constitution," but he left the possibility of testing in the subject unresolved. Respondents were asked: "Which of the following best reflects your own personal view of this idea?"

The table includes the cumulative total for those who strongly and somewhat agree with each statement.

Policy Discussion on American Civics and the U.S. Constitution in the Classroom	Composite Strongly & Somewhat Support	Republicans Strongly & Somewhat Support	Democrats Strongly & Somewhat Support	Independents Strongly & Somewhat Support
All Florida high school students should have to pass a civics course as a graduation requirement	52.6	67.9	46.5	42.7
All Florida high school students should have to take/finish a civics course but not as a graduation requirement	29.4	23.8	29.8	36.9
A civics course should be optional	9.2	2.9	13.5	12.0
Unsure	8.8	5.4	10.2	8.4

NATIONAL SURVEY DEMOGRAPHICS

Conservative/ Moderate/Liberal	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020
Very conservative	19.8	11.2	14.3	14.5	14.0	13.3
Somewhat conservative	19.4	20.2	22.1	20.7	22.0	22.3
Moderate	31.0	33.4	33.6	38.3	37.0	36.5
Somewhat liberal	15.5	12.1	16.6	13.1	12.9	14.0
Very liberal	9.6	7.6	10.1	9.1	10.7	10.2
Unsure	4.7	15.4	3.3	4.3	3.4	3.7

Age	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020
18-25	7.4	11.2	5.1	7.0	6.1	11.9
26-35	26.4	24.2	13.0	11.3	15.2	18.6
36-45	20.6	20.5	15.8	14.4	22.3	20.5
46-55	15.1	15.9	19.4	20.1	16.5	17.6
56-65	16.9	15.9	34.2	34.7	27.8	24.8
Over 65	13.9	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.1	6.6

How Religious?	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020
Very religious	19.6	18.3	18.3	21.8	20.0
Somewhat religious	32.9	37.3	38.3	35.2	38.2
Not very religious	19.5	20.4	18.0	22.8	17.9
Not at all religious	23.6	21.7	23.2	18.6	22.2
Unsure	4.5	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.7

Income	May 2018	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020
Less than $10,000	2.9	4.6	4.4	2.3	3.3	4.8	4.4
$10,000 to less than $40,000	18.9	21.1	24.1	18.9	21.5	27.5	26.6
$40,000 to less than $75,000	24.6	23.6	25.2	25.2	25.9	24.6	24.1
$75,000 to less than $100,000	20.5	19.5	18.8	17.6	15.5	15.1	15.7
$100,000 to less than $150,000	20.0	21.3	13.5	19.4	18.8	16.2	17.9
$150,000 to less than $200,000	6.8	4.8	5.9	8.0	7.3	6.4	7.9
$200,000 or more	5.6	4.1	5.3	7.3	5.9	4.2	4.8
Prefer not to disclose	0.7	1.0	2.9	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.6

Political Party Affiliation	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020
Republican	27.1	24.9	27.0	27.4	27.5	27.0
Democratic	31.5	24.9	31.2	31.6	31.5	31.0
Unaffiliated/ Independent / Undeclared	34.6	26.9	37.7	36.6	37.1	38.1
Some other party	2.5	8.7	2.0	0.9	1.5	1.4
Unsure	4.3	14.7	2.1	3.5	2.4	2.5

Gender	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020
Male	47.4	50.0	50.0	45.5	50.0	50.0
Female	52.6	50.0	50.0	54.5	50.0	50.0

Education	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020
Less than High School	6.6	6.4	3.5	4.2	9.1	6.1
High School / GED	9.5	11.0	8.7	10.3	17.2	12.6
Associate Degree	7.4	8.7	9.7	6.6	7.9	9.6
Some college / technical school	22.2	21.9	21.9	19.5	19.9	21.6
College / technical school graduate	32.7	31.2	34.2	36.2	28.7	30.7
Postgraduate or professional degree	21.2	20.3	21.7	22.8	17.0	19.1
Prefer not to disclose	0.4	---	---	---	0.2	0.3

Hispanic, Latin American, Puerto Rican, Cuban or Mexican	May 2018	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020
Yes	16.5	16.5	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.3	16.3

Religion Followed	May 2018	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020
Catholic	31.1	31.0	20.7	28.0	23.3	27.4	26.4
Protestant (Baptist, Lutheran, Congregational, Presbyterian)	19.9	17.1	14.4	20.6	20.3	22.2	19.6
Christian (non-denominational)	20.3	19.5	20.7	18.0	14.5	17.1	21.2
Greek Orthodox	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.8	1.7	0.4	0.7
Jewish	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.5	4.7	2.9	2.6
Buddhist	0.8	0.9	2.2	0.9	1.7	1.6	0.4
Muslim	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.9	---	1.1	1.1
Latter Day Saints / Mormon	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	---	1.1	1.3
Other	3.6	3.5	6.5	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.7
No preference	17.3	20.8	24.3	19.9	25.6	20.8	21.3
Don't know / unsure	1.7	1.6	4.2	1.9	4.7	1.3	1.7

Ethnicity (Among Non-Hispanics)	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020
White	65.0	64.2	68.2	63.5	65.2	65.8
Black, African-American	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.6	15.1
Asian	4.8	5.1	1.6	5.1	5.0	5.9
Aleutian, Eskimo or American Indian	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	---
Other	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.0	---	0.5
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	---
Two or more races	---	---	---	---	---	---
Refused	---	---	---	---	---	---
Don't know	---	---	---	---	---	---

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.