

2021

Part I: Politics, Pope Francis, Faith, Civility, and the COVID Pandemic



A National Poll of Americans
Saint Leo University Polling Institute
February 2021

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Saint Leo University Polling Institute is pleased to present the results of a national poll of Americans.

The poll was designed to assess public views regarding politics, Pope Francis and the Catholic Church, political divisions and engagement, the environment, the COVID pandemic and demographics. Among Florida poll participants – job ratings for the Governor and U.S. Senators and rating the Governor’s performance on the COVID pandemic response.

The research study included survey responses from 1000 respondents nationally and 500 respondents within Florida approximately proportional to state population contribution. The poll was conducted February 7 – 14, 2021. A pre-test occurred on February 7, 2021.

The national poll included the following areas for investigation:

- Job approval ratings for President Biden, Vice-President Harris, Speaker Pelosi and Senate Majority Leader Schumer;
- Issues of concern;
- 2024 Presidential Primary preferences among Democrats and Republicans;
- Regrets over 2020 presidential vote decisions or support;
- Political division and community engagement;
- Impressions of Pope Francis and the Catholic Church;
- Views on using faith in political decision-making;
- Views on the environment (Part II) ;
- Views on the COVID pandemic;
- Among Florida poll respondents, views on state leaders and the Governor’s performance on the COVID pandemic;
- 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

Using a quantitative research design, the Saint Leo University Polling Institute completed 1000 online surveys nationally and 500 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 7 - 14, 2021.

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 in which the survey was undertaken. Should concerted public relations or information campaigns be undertaken during or shortly after the fielding of the survey, the results contained herein may be expected to change and should be, therefore, carefully interpreted and extrapolated.

Furthermore, it is important to note that all surveys contain some component of “sampling error”. Error that is attributable to systematic bias has been significantly reduced by utilizing strict random probability procedures. This sample was strictly random in that selection of each potential respondent was an independent event based on known probabilities.

Each qualified online panel member within the United States had an equal chance for participating in the study. Statistical random error, however, can never be eliminated but may be significantly reduced by increasing sample size.

HIGHLIGHTS

ON POLITICS, CAMPAIGNS AND ELECTIONS...

The new president, Joseph Biden, enjoys strong approval ratings in February 2021. Currently, 60.9%, somewhat or strongly approve of the job he is doing.

A majority, 55.2% approved of the job Vice-President Harris is doing. Lower approval ratings were recorded for Speaker Pelosi and Leader Schumer – 46.6% and 44.2%, respectively.

Issues, in February 2021, of greatest concern were the COVID-19 Pandemic, jobs and the economy, healthcare, government spending and immigration. Concern over COVID increased by 4.3% since October 2020.

In a question regarding “notable and possible candidates” for the Democratic presidential nomination in 2024, Kamala Harris (61.3%), Michelle Obama (41.9%), Bernie Sanders (26.8%), Stacey Abrams (26.1%), Pete Buttigieg (23.5%) and Elizabeth Warren (21.6%) led the group of 20 named among Democrats.

In a question regarding “notable and possible candidates” for the Republican presidential nomination in 2024, Donald Trump (51.9%), Mike Pence (34.8%), Ted Cruz (30.4%), Nikki Haley (23.3%), Donald Trump Jr. (33.6%) led the group of 30 named among Republicans.

In a similar question without Donald Trump, the following led the named group of 29: Mike Pence (37.8%), Ted Cruz (29.3%), Donald Trump Jr. (26.3%), Nikki Haley (23.0%), and Ron DeSantis (18.1%).

Among just Florida Republican respondents, Ron DeSantis leads all 29 candidates at 42.3%.

Interestingly, 14.3% of all 2020 Donald Trump supporters or voters suggested they regret their vote/support. A slightly larger percentage, 14.7%, of all Joseph Biden supporters suggested they regret their vote/support.

While three-quarters of all poll respondents, 75.9%, noted they have not reconsidered changing their political party affiliation, a large percentage (17.2%) suggested they have or are reconsidering. Notably, more Democrats (25.8%) suggested they are or have reconsidered changing party affiliations than Republicans (17.0%).

ON POLITICAL DIVISIONS, ENGAGEMENT AND DIALOGUE....

A large majority, 86.2%, of all respondents somewhat or strongly agreed that the nation is more divided than ever – the highest percentage recorded by the Saint Leo University Poll.

While those agreeing the nation is more divided than ever, encouragingly, two-thirds (67.3%) agreed they would be willing to join others in building bridges with those they disagree with in their communities. Another 57.2% noted they would be willing to attend a community forum or conversation designed to engage residents on reducing political discord. Nearly one-half (47.7%) would be willing to volunteer or donate to non-profits dedicated to reducing political discord.

One-fifth (20.1%) indicated they agreed that, at times, physical violence during demonstrations was justified. Further, 51.2%, agreed that not all speech patterns should be protected.

Just two-fifths, 40.5%, expressed that they were optimistic about reducing political discord.

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 46.6% -- down slightly from 48.1% in October 2020. Among Catholics, the favorable opinion (strongly and somewhat) was recorded at 81.2% -- up from 76.4% in October 2020.

The favorability rating for Pope Francis has moved to 55.6% from 57.2% in October 2020. Among Catholics nationally, the pope's favorable opinion rating is 79.3% -- unchanged from 79.9% in October 2020.

Majorities agreed (somewhat or strongly) that President Biden should use his faith in decision-making, that politicians are right to use faith in making policy, and it's important that politicians are spiritual – 55.8%, 55.4%, and 59.6%, respectively.

Majorities also agreed (somewhat or strongly) that too many politicians use public displays of faith only to gain votes (65.6%), and that they are OK with politicians citing scripture when taking a position (57.2%).

A minority, but large percentage (30.3%), noted agreement that regardless of who they voted for or supported in November 2020, President Biden's Catholic faith made them more inclined to support his candidacy.

ON THE COVID PANDEMIC....

Strong majorities agreed (somewhat or strongly) that mask wearing is good, sound policy, that they trust the science when it comes to COVID information, and school closings caused long-term deficits in our children – 81.4%, 76.1%, and 72.7%, respectively.

Majorities also agreed (somewhat or strongly) that they have or will receive the COVID vaccination, that life will return to normal once most are vaccinated, and that all public K-12 schools should be open now – 68.3%, 65.8%, and 51.4%, respectively.

Over two-fifths, 46.2%, agreed that the media does influence their own views on the COVID pandemic.

4 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Readers are reminded that the narrative throughout this report refers to national composite aggregate data – the 1000 completed surveys as well as the supplemental sample of 500 Florida respondents. Text throughout this report presents national composite results while many graphs and tables also present results among Florida respondents.

POLITICS, CAMPAIGNS AND ELECTIONS

All respondents were asked to provide job performance ratings for Joe Biden, Kamala Harris, Nancy Pelosi, and Chuck Schumer. Each was asked if they strongly approved, somewhat approved, somewhat disapproved or strongly disapproved of the job they were doing.

The following table holds the cumulative totals for strongly and somewhat approve.

How would you rate...	National Approval February 2021	Florida Approval February 2021
The job Joe Biden is doing as President	60.9	56.0
The job Kamala Harris is doing as Vice President	55.2	51.4
The job Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi is doing as Speaker of the House	46.6	43.4
The job Chuck Schumer is doing as U.S. Senate Majority Leader	44.2	40.8

All respondents were asked to name the most important issue facing the nation today. The most important issues were reported to be the COVID-19 Pandemic, jobs and the economy, healthcare, government spending, and immigration. Results are presented in the following table in declining order by importance based on the composite national data from February 2021. The COVID-19 Pandemic, a new addition to the list of issues in October 2020, was named as the leading concern.

Issues Most Important	National October 2018	National February 2019	National April 2019	National November 2019	National February 2020	National October 2020	National February 2021
COVID-19 Pandemic	---	---	---	---	---	37.1	41.4
Jobs and the economy	14.4	15.4	14.4	14.4	15.1	22.8	23.0
Healthcare	18.2	15.9	20.5	18.7	21.8	10.6	7.3
Government spending / federal budget deficit	11.2	13.3	8.3	8.7	9.5	4.3	6.0
Immigration	9.0	14.0	18.3	11.6	10.0	2.3	3.4
Some other issues	5.2	3.6	2.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.3
Global climate change	4.4	6.5	3.6	9.3	8.6	3.9	2.4
Declining U.S. status worldwide	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.3	3.0	1.0	2.0
Crime	3.5	1.8	2.2	3.4	2.7	3.1	1.7
Homeland security and anti-terror policy	3.6	4.0	5.6	4.8	4.4	2.1	1.7
Education	5.7	4.2	3.9	3.6	4.8	1.6	1.6
Terrorism	2.7	1.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	1.0	1.1
Gun violence	4.4	6.3	3.7	5.5	4.4	1.2	0.9
Gun control / Second Amendment rights	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.7	0.6	0.7
Energy policy	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7
Foreign affairs	1.6	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.0	0.3	0.6
Internet / data security	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.3
International trade imbalance	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.2

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 2021. In Florida, concern over the COVID-19 pandemic has declined while concern over jobs and the environment has increased.

Issues Most Important	Florida October 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida April 2019	Florida November 2019	Florida February 2020	Florida October 2020	Florida February 2021
COVID-19 Pandemic	---	----	---	---	---	38.0	32.2
Jobs and the economy	14.0	11.8	13.2	11.2	14.9	22.6	26.4
Healthcare	19.5	19.8	18.4	20.8	22.3	11.4	10.0
Government spending and the federal budget deficit	9.3	10.0	7.0	8.6	8.3	3.2	7.2
Immigration	14.3	17.8	16.8	14.4	9.8	2.6	6.6
Some other issues	2.4	2.8	3.0	4.0	4.3	3.8	2.4
Homeland security and anti-terrorism policy	4.7	6.2	5.8	4.0	4.7	2.6	2.4
Education	5.3	1.8	3.6	3.2	4.0	1.8	2.4
Declining U.S. status worldwide	4.7	5.8	4.8	3.8	3.7	2.4	2.2
Crime	1.7	1.6	1.4	3.0	1.9	3.6	2.0
Global climate change	5.6	3.0	5.4	7.2	8.6	2.2	1.2
Terrorism	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.1	0.8	1.0
Gun control / Second Amendment rights	3.4	4.0	4.4	4.0	3.7	0.6	0.8
International trade imbalance	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.6
Energy policy	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.6
Foreign affairs	2.0	1.6	1.0	3.0	1.9	0.4	0.4
Internet / data security / ID theft	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Gun violence	4.3	6.0	6.6	3.2	5.1	1.2	0.2

The following are the notable and possible candidates for the Democratic nomination to run for president of the United States in 2024. Democrats were asked which of the following they could support in a future primary. Results are presented in declining order by national data. Multiple responses were accepted.

Notable and Possible Democratic Candidates	National Percent	Florida Percent
Kamala Harris	61.3	56.5
Michelle Obama	41.9	37.6
Bernie Sanders	26.8	18.8
Stacey Abrams	26.1	28.2
Pete Buttigieg	23.5	22.9
Elizabeth Warren	21.6	14.7
Cory Booker	18.7	20.6
Andrew Cuomo	18.1	20.0
Amy Klobuchar	12.3	12.4
Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez	11.6	11.2
Andrew Yang	10.3	11.2
Gretchen Whitmer	8.7	4.7
Michael Bennet	8.4	11.8
None of these	7.4	8.8
Andy Beshear	6.8	6.5
Joe Kennedy	6.8	13.3
Michelle Lujan Grisham	5.2	2.4
Gavin Newsom	5.2	4.1
Jay Inslee	3.2	5.3
J.B Pritzker	3.2	3.5

The following are the notable and possible candidates for the Republican nomination to run for president of the United States in 2024. Republican respondents were asked which of the following they could support in a future primary. Results are presented in declining order by national data. Multiple responses were accepted.

Notable and Possible Republican Candidates	National Percent	Florida Percent
Donald Trump	51.9	48.6
Mike Pence	34.8	28.6
Ted Cruz	30.4	29.7
Nikki Haley	23.3	25.7
Donald Trump Jr.	22.6	22.3
Tom Cotton	15.9	10.9
Marco Rubio	15.6	18.9
Ron DeSantis	15.2	41.1
Condi Rice	15.2	10.9
Greg Abbott	14.8	8.6
Ivanka Trump	14.1	16.6
Josh Hawley	12.6	8.0
Dan Crenshaw	11.9	9.7
Mike Pompeo	11.5	13.7
Rick Scott	11.5	22.3
Kristi Noem	10.7	7.4
Paul Ryan	10.7	7.4
Candace Owens	10.4	12.6
Mitt Romney	10.4	8.0
Tucker Carlson	9.6	14.9
Chris Christie	8.5	10.3
Tim Scott	8.1	6.3
None of these	7.4	10.3
John Kasich	7.0	5.7
Matt Gaetz	6.3	16.6
Mike DeWine	5.2	4.0
Mike Lee	4.1	4.0
Mike Lindell	4.1	5.1
Larry Hogan	3.7	2.3
Ben Sasse	3.7	1.1

The same question was posed to respondents that did not include former President Trump. Each was asked which of the following they could support in a future primary. Results are displayed in declining order by national data. Multiple responses were accepted.

Home state favorites, for Florida respondents, are Ron DeSantis (42.3%) and Rick Scott (23.4%).

Notable and Possible Republican Candidates	National Percent	Florida Percent
Mike Pence	37.8	34.9
Ted Cruz	29.3	29.7
Donald Trump Jr.	26.3	30.9
Nikki Haley	23.0	24.6
Ron DeSantis	18.1	42.3
Ivanka Trump	15.9	19.4
Marco Rubio	15.2	19.4
Tom Cotton	14.1	13.1
Greg Abbott	13.3	8.6
Condi Rice	13.3	10.9
Dan Crenshaw	13.0	9.7
Candace Owens	13.0	13.1
Mike Pompeo	12.2	12.0
Josh Hawley	11.1	8.0
Tucker Carlson	10.7	13.1
None of these	10.7	10.9
Paul Ryan	10.4	8.0
Mitt Romney	10.0	10.3
Kristi Noem	9.6	9.7
Rick Scott	9.6	23.4
Tim Scott	8.5	10.3
John Kasich	7.4	5.7
Chris Christie	7.0	6.3
Matt Gaetz	6.7	12.6
Mike DeWine	4.4	5.1
Mike Lindell	4.4	4.6
Ben Sasse	4.1	1.1
Larry Hogan	2.6	2.3
Mike Lee	2.2	4.6

Voting in November 2020

All participants were asked if they voted for or supported Donald Trump or Joseph Biden in the November 2020 presidential election. The following are the results collected.

Characteristic	National	Florida
Donald Trump	36.3	43.2
Joseph Biden	53.8	47.8
Did not support or vote for either	7.5	6.8
Prefer not to answer	2.4	2.2

Those voting for or supporting Donald Trump were presented with the following: *“Based on the events of January 6, 2021 -- the storming of the United States Capitol building mostly by supporters of President Trump, or for any other reasons, how would you describe any regrets you may have regarding your support/vote. One means you have strong regrets while 10 means you have no regrets at all.”*

The following table holds the cumulative totals for strong regret (1-4) and no regret at all (7-10).

2020 Vote Regrets	Strongly Regret 1-4	No Regrets at All 7-10
National	14.3	69.7
Florida	17.6	70.9

Those voting for or supporting Joseph Biden were presented with the following: *“Based on early actions of President Biden and his administration, including his appointments, new developments and the unprecedented number of Executive Orders, how would you describe any regrets you may have regarding your support/vote. One means you have strong regrets and 10 means you have no regrets at all.”*

The following table holds the cumulative totals for strong regret (1-4) and no regret at all (7-10).

2020 Vote Regrets	Strongly Regret (1-4)	No Regrets at All (7-10)
National	14.7	75.9
Florida	18.4	73.6

Biden supporters were slightly more likely to say they held regrets over their vote/support.

All respondents were asked if, based on the November 2020 presidential election, they are reconsidering their political party affiliation or support. More Democratic voters than Republican voters were inclined to suggest they are reconsidering their party affiliation.

Characteristic	National	Florida	National Republicans	National Democrats
Yes, have reconsidered or reconsidering	17.2	24.0	17.0	25.8
No, have not reconsidered or reconsidering	75.9	69.6	75.6	71.0
Unsure	6.9	6.4	7.4	3.2

POLITICAL DIVISIONS / ENGAGEMENT / DIALOGUE

The following are several statements regarding racial justice and divisions within America today. 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.

National

Statements: Strongly and Somewhat Agree	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
We are more divided as a nation than ever before	---	82.1	80.1	82.0	83.8	86.2
I see democracy slipping away in the United States	---	65.2	68.3	68.4	75.3	69.2
At times, physical violence during demonstrations is justified	---	17.5	18.6	15.0	22.0	20.1
At times, property damage during demonstrations is justified	---	14.3	17.3	13.2	19.0	---
Not all free speech patterns should be protected	---	35.5	42.2	34.9	47.0	51.2
I support the Black Lives Matter movement	38.4	50.1	---	---	52.9	---
Confederate symbols such as statues, plaques or memorabilia should be removed from public areas	---	42.1	---	---	44.4	---
Retaining Confederate history is important	---	59.9	---	---	64.6	---
I am very optimistic about reducing political discord	---	---	---	---	---	40.5
I would be willing to join others in building bridges with those I disagree with to improve relations in my community	---	---	---	---	---	67.3
I would be willing to attend a community forum or conversation designed to engage residents in constructive dialogue on reducing political discord	---	---	---	---	---	57.2
I would be willing to volunteer for or donate to not-for-profits dedicated to helping reduce political discord in my community	---	---	---	---	---	47.7

Florida

Statements: Strongly and Somewhat Agree	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
We are more divided as a nation than ever before	---	82.1	80.1	82.0	83.8	83.0
I see democracy slipping away in the United States	---	65.2	68.3	68.4	75.3	69.4
At times, physical violence during demonstrations is justified	---	17.5	18.6	15.0	22.0	21.0
At times, property damage during demonstrations is justified	---	14.3	17.3	13.2	19.0	---
Not all free speech patterns should be protected	---	35.5	42.2	34.9	47.0	48.8
I support the Black Lives Matter movement	40.4	50.2	---	---	52.9	---
Confederate symbols such as statues, plaques or memorabilia should be removed from public areas	---	44.0	---	---	44.4	---
Retaining Confederate history is important	---	65.1	---	---	64.6	---
I am very optimistic about reducing political discord	---	---	---	---	---	41.8
I would be willing to join others in building bridges with those I disagree with to improve relations in my community	---	---	---	---	---	68.0
I would be willing to attend a community forum or conversation designed to engage residents in constructive dialogue on reducing political discord	---	---	---	---	---	55.2
I would be willing to volunteer for or donate to not-for-profits dedicated to helping reduce political discord in my community	---	---	---	---	---	51.2

POPE FRANCIS, FAITH IN POLITICS AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

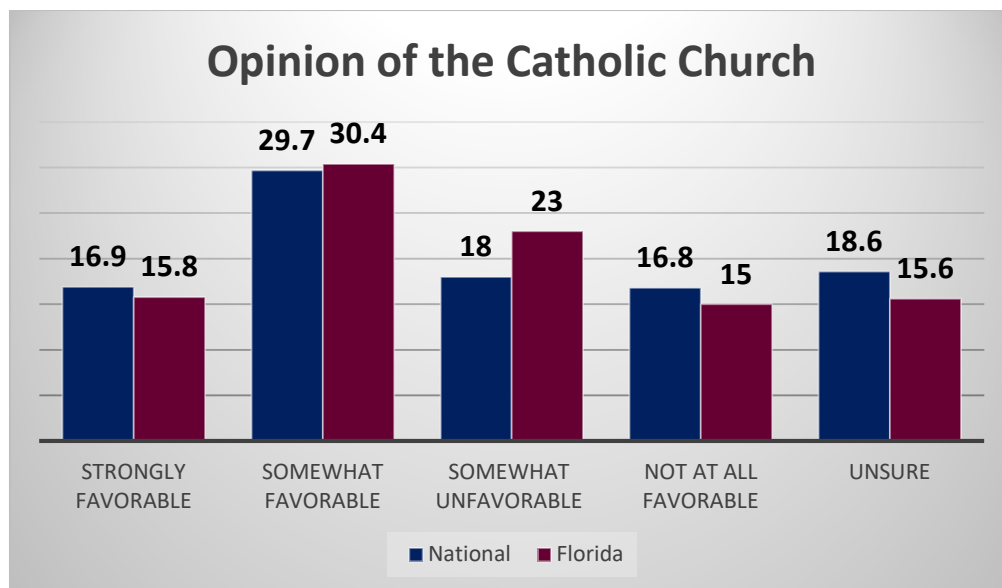
All respondents were asked if their opinion of the Catholic Church in the United States was strongly favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or not at all favorable.

The cumulative total favorable opinion (strongly and somewhat) nationally was 46.6% -- down slightly from 48.1% in October 2020.

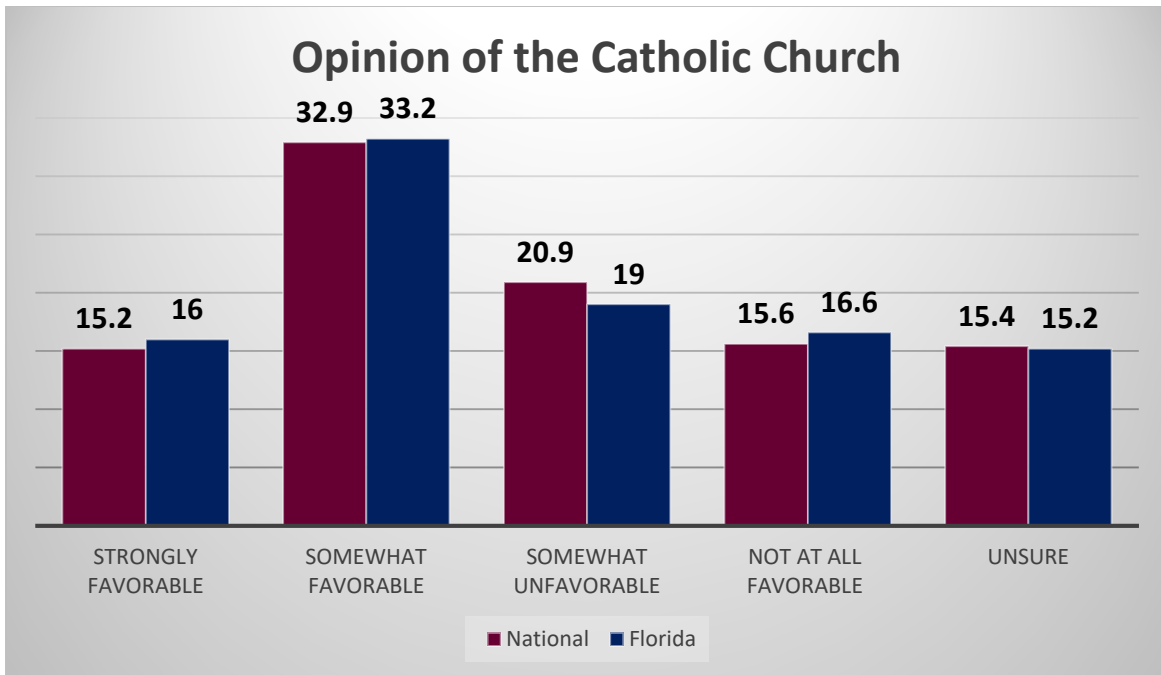
In Florida, the favorable opinion of the Catholic Church was 46.2% -- down slightly from 49.2% in October 2020.

Among Catholics, nationally, the favorable opinion was 81.2% -- up somewhat from 76.4% in October 2020.

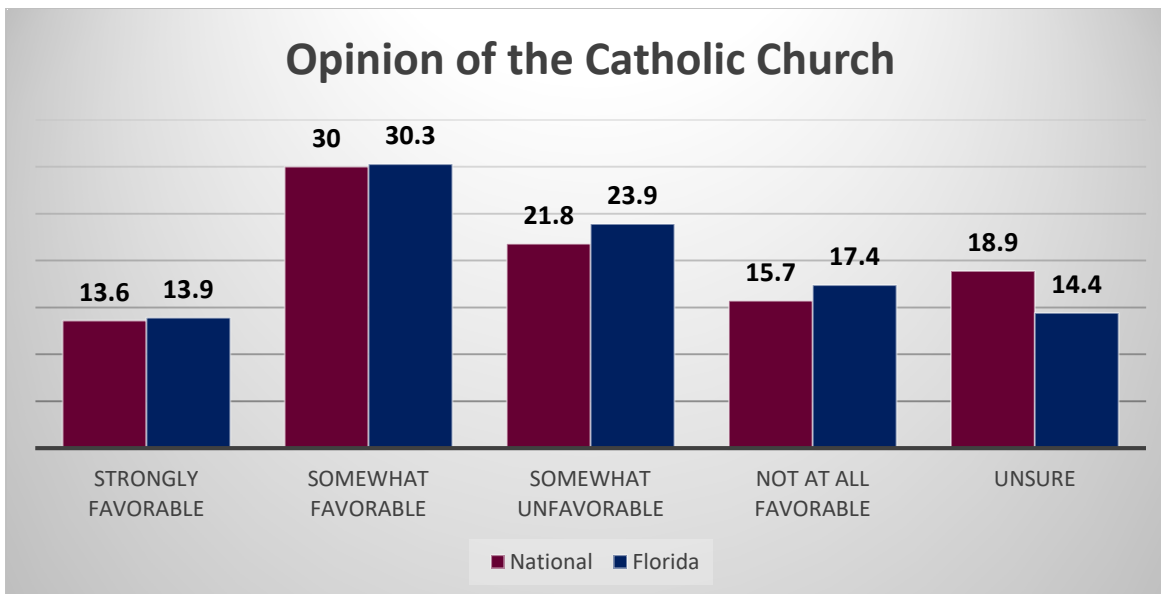
February 2021 Results



October 2020 Results



February 2020 Results

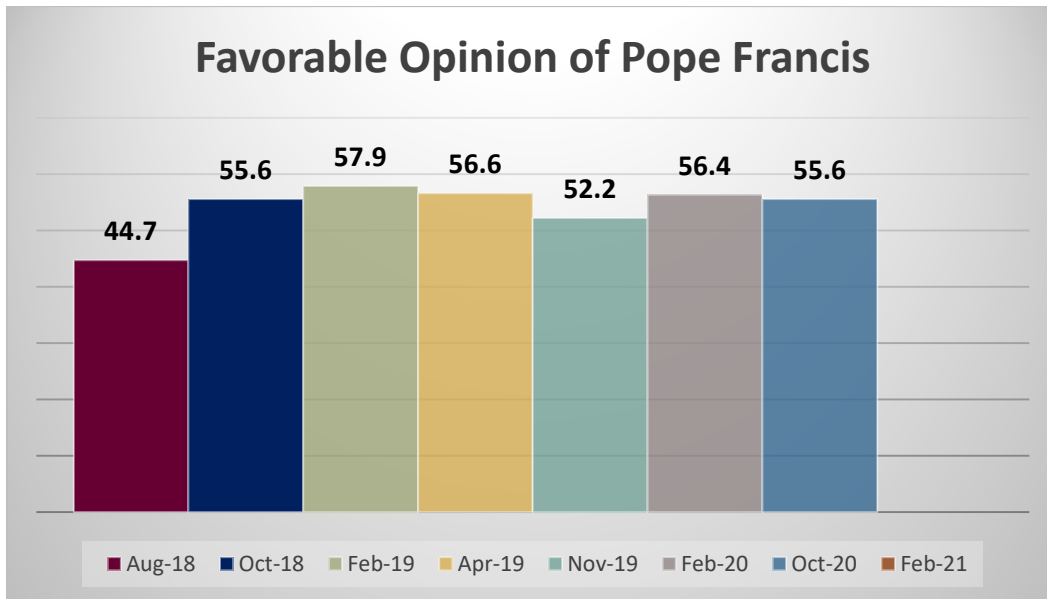


The pope's favorability rating decreased slightly to 55.6% from 56.4% in October 2020.

In Florida, Pope Francis has a 56.0% favorability rating – down slightly from 57.2% in October 2020.

Among Catholics nationally, the pope's current favorable opinion is 79.3% unchanged from 79.9% in October 2020.

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



Faith in Politics

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.

Statements on Faith in Politics	National	National Catholics	Florida
President Biden should use his faith to guide him in decision-making	56.4	67.4	55.8
Politicians are right to use faith when making policy	53.1	59.8	55.4
It is important to me that politicians are spiritual and have deep faith	54.8	63.5	59.6
I'm OK with politicians citing scripture while making an argument or taking a position	54.4	54.2	57.2
Too many politicians use public displays of faith to gain votes and promote their image	65.6	65.7	65.6
Despite whom, in the end, I supported or how I voted in 2020, President Biden's Catholic Faith made me more inclined to support his candidacy	30.3	39.5	32.4

THE COVID PANDEMIC

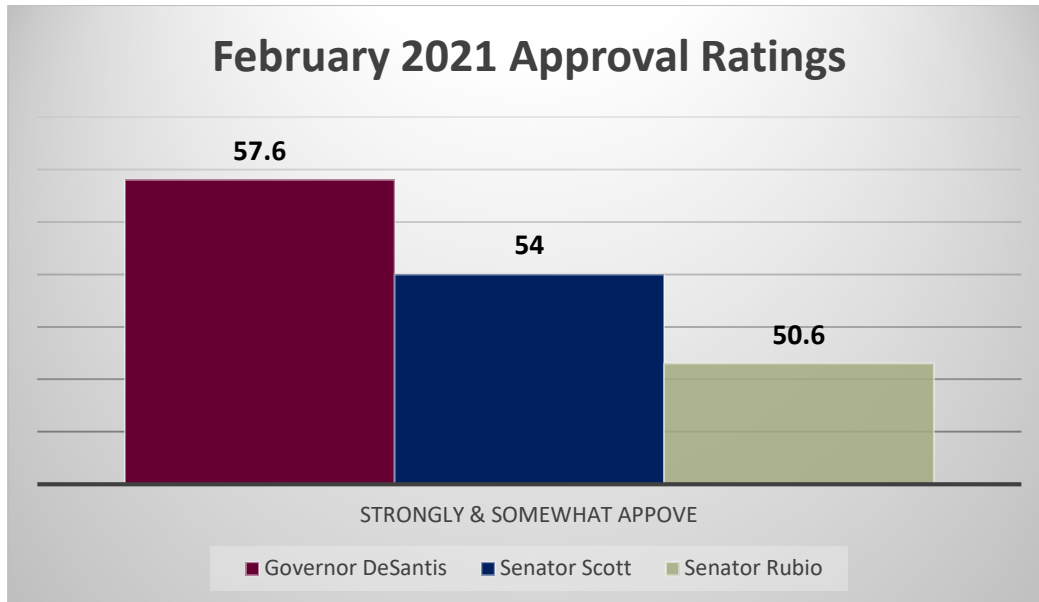
The following are several statements about the COVID pandemic in the United States. For each, please indicate if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree.

The following table holds the cumulative total for those indicating they strongly and somewhat agree. Results are in declining order of agreement by national results.

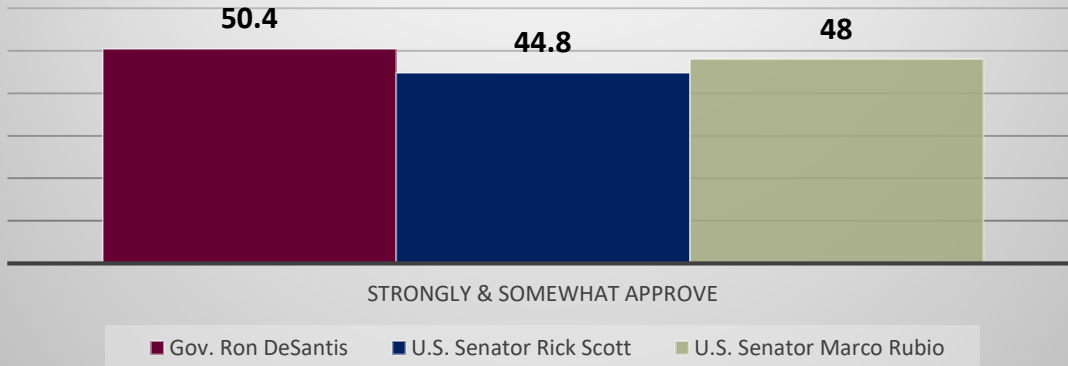
COVID	National 2021	Florida 2021
Mask wearing until the risk of COVID is reduced is a good, sound policy	81.4	78.2
I tend to trust the science and health officials when it comes to COVID information	76.1	71.8
COVID school closings caused long-term deficits in our children related to learning, social skills and mental health	72.7	74.4
I have received or will receive the COVID vaccine when it becomes available	68.3	66.2
Life should return to normal once everyone willing has been vaccinated for COVID	65.8	63.0
All public K-12 schools should now be open	51.4	55.6
The media does influence my own views on the COVID pandemic	46.2	44.8

FLORIDA ISSUES

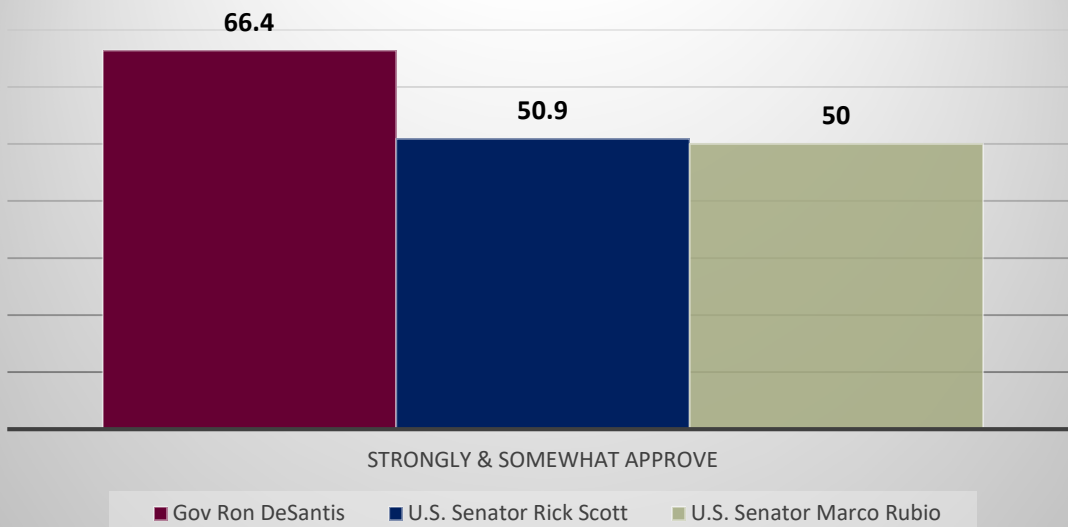
All respondents were asked to rate the job several Florida elected officials were doing. Each was asked if they strongly approved, somewhat approved, somewhat disapproved, or strongly disapproved of the jobs each is doing today. The following graphs depict the cumulative totals for strongly and somewhat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

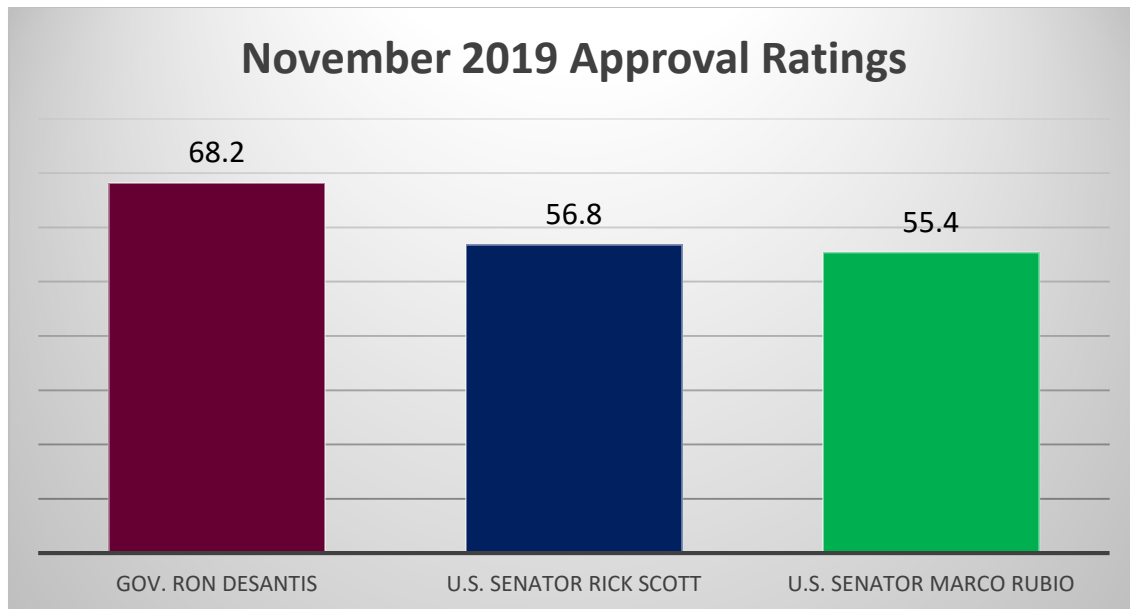


October 2020 Approval Ratings



February 2020 Approval Ratings





The following are a few questions about Governor DeSantis' handling of the COVID pandemic in Florida. For each, please indicate if you strongly approve, somewhat approve, somewhat disapprove, or strongly disapprove.

Governor DeSantis...	Composite	Republicans	Democrats	Unaffiliated
on handling the COVID pandemic in Florida	56.6	80.0	41.8	45.8
on supporting and re-opening the economy / business in Florida	60.8	80.0	43.5	57.6
on rolling out the vaccine as it becomes available	62.2	77.7	51.2	55.6
on handling the re-opening of public K-12 schools in Florida	55.6	76.6	42.4	45.1

NATIONAL SURVEY DEMOGRAPHICS

Conservative/ Moderate/Liberal	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020	February 2021
Very conservative	14.3	14.5	14.0	13.3	14.6	18.1
Somewhat conservative	22.1	20.7	22.0	22.3	17.8	21.2
Moderate	33.6	38.3	37.0	36.5	44.4	36.5
Somewhat liberal	16.6	13.1	12.9	14.0	12.6	13.2
Very liberal	10.1	9.1	10.7	10.2	8.4	8.7
Unsure	3.3	4.3	3.4	3.7	2.2	2.3

Age	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020	February 2021
18-25	5.1	7.0	6.1	11.9	---	6.0
26-35	13.0	11.3	15.2	18.6	---	14.2
36-45	15.8	14.4	22.3	20.5	31.1	18.1
46-55	19.4	20.1	16.5	17.6	---	13.5
56-65	34.2	34.7	27.8	24.8	52.2	29.9
Over 65	12.5	12.5	12.1	6.6	16.7	18.3

Note: Age categories in October 2020: 18-44, 45-64, 65+

How Religious?	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020	February 2021
Very religious	18.3	21.8	20.0	22.2	23.1
Somewhat religious	38.3	35.2	38.2	34.4	37.5
Not very religious	18.0	22.8	17.9	18.1	15.5
Not at all religious	23.2	18.6	22.2	23.9	21.5
Unsure	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.4

Income	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020	February 2021
Less than \$10,000	4.4	2.3	3.3	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.7
\$10,000 to less than \$40,000	24.1	18.9	21.5	27.5	26.6	22.9	22.5
\$40,000 to less than \$75,000	25.2	25.2	25.9	24.6	24.1	23.1	25.3
\$75,000 to less than \$100,000	18.8	17.6	15.5	15.1	15.7	14.6	17.1
\$100,000 to less than \$150,000	13.5	19.4	18.8	16.2	17.9	19.9	18.3
\$150,000 to less than \$200,000	5.9	8.0	7.3	6.4	7.9	8.5	7.6
\$200,000 or more	5.3	7.3	5.9	4.2	4.8	5.0	4.6
Prefer not to disclose	2.9	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.8	0.9

Political Party Affiliation	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020	February 2021
Republican	27.0	27.4	27.5	27.0	27.0	27.0
Democratic	31.2	31.6	31.5	31.0	31.0	31.0
Unaffiliated/ Independent / Undeclared	37.7	36.6	37.1	38.1	37.7	38.8
Some other party	2.0	0.9	1.5	1.4	2.6	1.6
Unsure	2.1	3.5	2.4	2.5	1.7	1.6

Gender	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020	February 2021
Male	50.0	45.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Female	50.0	54.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0

Education	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020	February 2021
Less than High School	3.5	4.2	9.1	6.1	5.3	7.4
High School / GED	8.7	10.3	17.2	12.6	11.6	14.9
Associate Degree	9.7	6.6	7.9	9.6	9.9	9.1
Some college / technical school	21.9	19.5	19.9	21.6	17.0	19.8
College / technical school graduate	34.2	36.2	28.7	30.7	34.6	29.1
Postgraduate or professional degree	21.7	22.8	17.0	19.1	21.4	19.4
Prefer not to disclose	---	---	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3

Hispanic, Latin American, Puerto Rican, Cuban or Mexican	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020	February 2021
Yes	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3

Religion Followed	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020	February 2021
Catholic	20.7	28.0	23.3	27.4	26.4	25.9	27.1
Protestant (Baptist, Lutheran, Congregational, Presbyterian)	14.4	20.6	20.3	22.2	19.6	26.3	22.0
Christian (non-denominational)	20.7	18.0	14.5	17.1	21.2	14.9	18.3
Greek Orthodox	1.3	1.8	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7
Jewish	3.4	3.5	4.7	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.0
Buddhist	2.2	0.9	1.7	1.6	0.4	1.5	0.8
Muslim	1.3	0.9	---	1.1	1.1	0.9	2.0
Latter Day Saints / Mormon	0.9	0.8	---	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.7
Other	6.5	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.9
No preference	24.3	19.9	25.6	20.8	21.3	21.6	19.8
Don't know / unsure	4.2	1.9	4.7	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.7

Ethnicity (Among Non-Hispanics)	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020	February 2021
White	68.2	63.5	65.2	65.8	65.1	65.2
Black, African-American	12.6	12.7	12.6	15.1	12.6	12.6
Asian	1.6	5.1	5.0	5.9	5.0	5.0
Aleutian, Eskimo or American Indian	0.4	0.6	0.5	---	0.2	0.1
Other	0.4	1.0	---	0.5	0.6	0.5
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.4	0.6	0.2	---	0.3	0.3

5 APPENDIX

INTERPRETATION OF AGGREGATE RESULTS

The computer-processed data for this survey are presented in the following frequency distributions. It is important to note that the wordings of the variable labels and value labels in the computer-processed data are largely abbreviated descriptions of the Questionnaire items and available response categories.

The frequency distributions include the category or response for the question items. Responses deemed not appropriate for classification have been grouped together under the “Other” code.

The “NA” category label refers to “No Answer” or “Not Applicable.” This code is also used to classify ambiguous responses. In addition, the “DK/RF” category includes those respondents who did not know their answer to a question or declined to answer it. In many of the tables, a group of responses may be tagged as “Missing” – occasionally, certain individual’s responses may not be required to specific questions and thus are excluded. Although when this category of response is used, the computations of percentages are presented in two (2) ways in the frequency distributions: 1) with their inclusion (as a proportion of the total sample), and 2) their exclusion (as a proportion of a sample sub-group).

Each frequency distribution includes the absolute observed occurrence of each response (i.e. the total number of cases in each category). Immediately adjacent to the right of the column of absolute frequencies is the column of relative frequencies. These are the percentages of cases falling in each category response, including those cases designated as missing data. To the right of the relative frequency column is the adjusted frequency distribution column that contains the relative frequencies based on the legitimate (i.e. non-missing) cases. That is, the total base for the adjusted frequency distribution excludes the missing data. For many Questionnaire items, the relative frequencies and the adjusted frequencies will be nearly the same. However, some items that elicit a sizable number of missing data will produce quite substantial percentage differences between the two columns of frequencies. The careful analyst will cautiously consider both distributions.

The last column of data within the frequency distribution is the cumulative frequency distribution (Cum Freq.). This column is simply an adjusted frequency distribution of the sum of all previous categories of response and the current category of response. Its primary usefulness is to gauge some ordered or ranked meaning.