

2019

Democratic Candidates for President, National Issues, Vacationing, & Florida Politics



A National Poll of Americans
Saint Leo University Polling Institute
April 2019 Survey, May Release

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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, 2020 candidates, 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 1,000 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 in Part I:

- 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 national concern;
- Vacation plans;
- Views on Florida 2018 candidates; and,
- Demographics.

Part II of the national poll report will review issues of:

- Pope Francis and the Catholic Church;
- Views of the U.S. Supreme Court;
- Views and knowledge of human trafficking.

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 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.

HIGHLIGHTS

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 VACATIONING....

Just over three-quarters of all Americans surveyed (76.4%) will vacation in 2019. Some (8.0%) have vacationed in the past but will not in 2019. Others, 7.5%, do not vacation, and 8.1% are unsure if they will vacation this year.

For the largest group of 2019 or past vacationers (46.7%), vacations are a combination of active and passive. Others, 33.9%, elect active only vacations while 16.8% seek out only passive vacation plans.

Two-thirds of respondents, 67.7%, plan vacations months in advance with 2.1% saying they plan minutes ahead of time.

The most popular vacation activities or attractions included (in declining order): beach/lake/water activities, historical site visits, museums, national parks shopping or outlet days, state/local parks and amusement parks. Least favorite activities included tennis, balloon festivals, golf and miniature golf.

The leading benefits of vacationing were reported to be family/friend time, mental health restoration, expanding horizons, and a chance to disconnect.

Interestingly, 55.9% shut down work emails while vacationing, and 54.3% avoid social media when on vacation. Some, 19.3%, see vacations as “stress filled”.

ON FLORIDA POLITICS...

A short series of questions collected information on what Floridians think of their leading political leaders, and about the idea of arming classroom teachers in public schools. The complete results are at the end.

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, 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.

Issues Most Important: National Results	National November 2017	National February 2018	National May 2018	National August 2018	National October 2018	National February 2019	National April 2019
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.

Issues Most Important	Florida November 2017	Florida February 2018	Florida May 2018	Florida August 2018	Florida October 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida April 2019
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

Declared and Probable Candidates	National April 2019	Florida April 2019
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

Declared and Probable Candidates	National February 2019	Florida February 2019
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

Traits or Characteristics	National April	National Democrats	National Republicans	National Unaffiliated
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

Traits or Characteristics	Florida Composite	Florida Democrats	Florida Republicans	Florida Unaffiliated
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

Declared and Probable Candidates	Composite	Democratic	Republican	Unaffiliated
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

Declared and Probable Candidates	Composite	Democratic	Republican	Unaffiliated
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	---	---

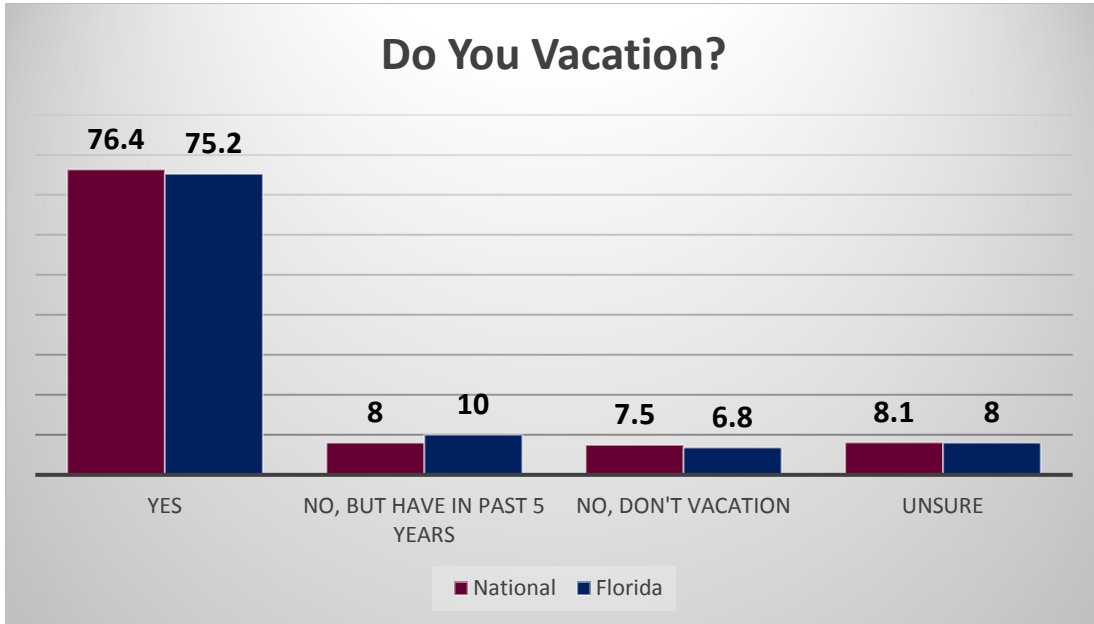
Republicans were asked which, if any, of the Democratic presidential candidates they could support in the 2020 presidential race.

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

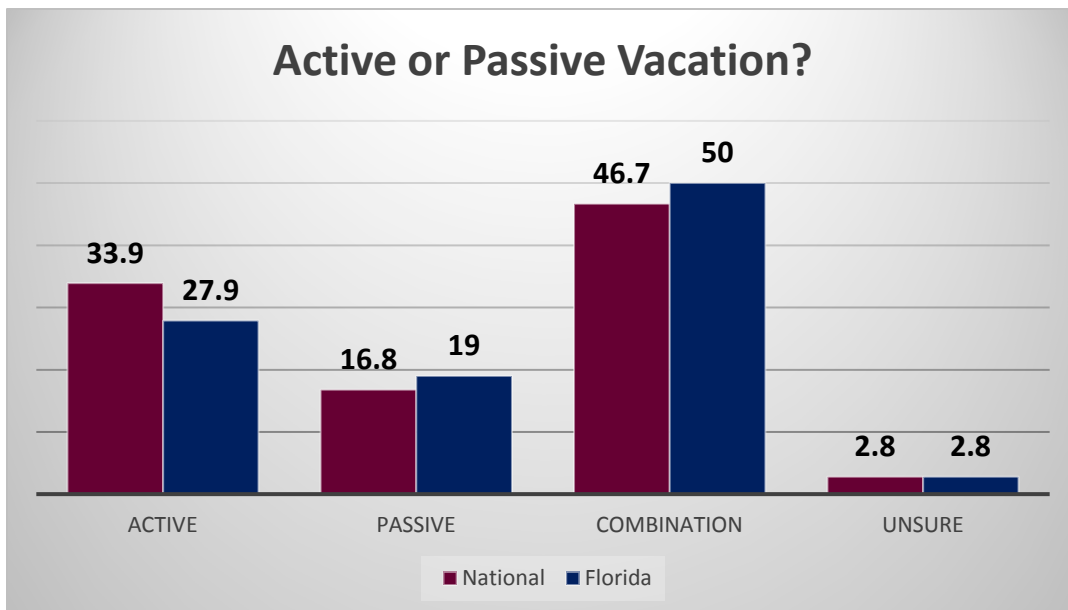
Declared and Probable Candidates	National	Florida
None of these	65.0	69.1
Joe Biden	18.6	19.4
Bernie Sanders	7.7	6.9
Pete Buttigieg	5.8	4.6
Beto O'Rourke	3.6	5.1
Andrew Yang	2.9	2.3
John Delaney	2.6	1.1
Kirsten Gillibrand	2.6	4.0
Kamala Harris	2.6	4.0
Amy Klobuchar	2.6	2.9
Julian Castro	2.2	1.1
Cory 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

VACATIONING

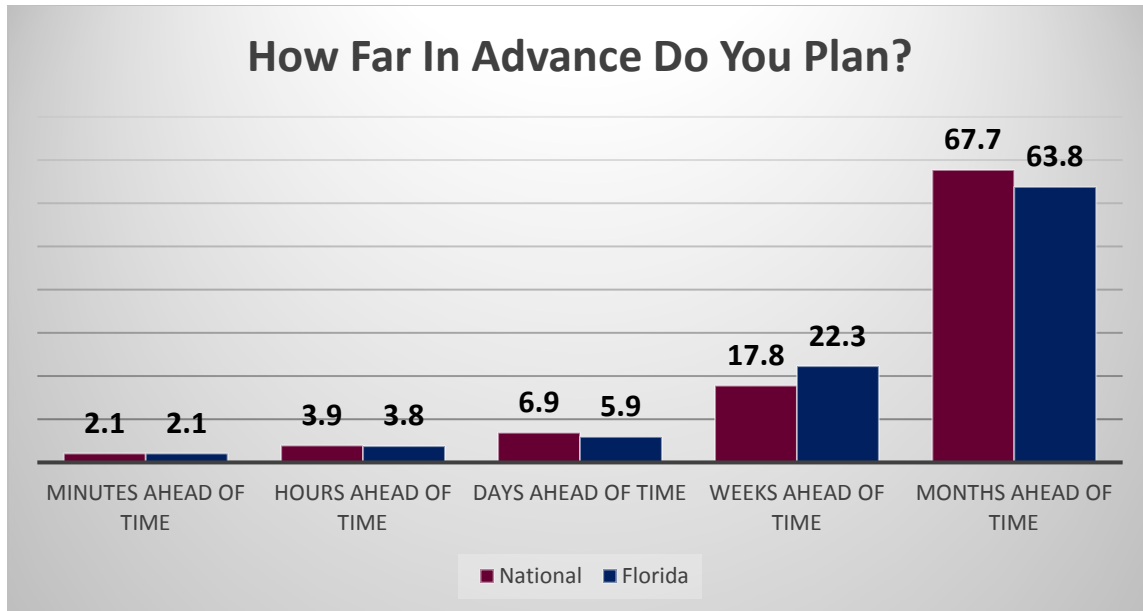
All respondents were asked if they plan to take a vacation or vacations over the months ahead in 2019, whether that means long weekends, staycations, or week(s) long. The results are presented in the following graph.



Respondents who do plan a 2019 vacation or have taken vacations over the past five years were asked if these vacations are typically active, passive or a combination. Results are displayed here.



Vacationers were asked to report how long in advance of a trip they typically start planning. The following graph holds results collected. While the majority, 67.7%, noted they plan months ahead of time, 2.1% did say they plan just minutes ahead of departure time.



All vacationing respondents were asked to name the activities or attractions they typically try to include in their respective vacations. The following table presents the results collected in declining order by frequency of mention. Multiple responses were accepted.

Vacation Activities / Attractions	National	Florida
Beach/lake/water activities	56.3	58.6
Historical site visits	44.8	49.9
Museums	40.7	39.3
Parks (national)	36.8	38.3
Shopping or outlet days	34.0	35.2
Parks (state/local)	26.9	30.1
Amusement or theme parks	22.4	30.4
Cruises	20.3	31.3
Zoos	19.2	16.9
Music events such as symphonies/concerts	19.1	19.8
Aquariums	17.8	16.9
Sporting events / activities	17.2	16.1
Gardens	15.5	15.7
Water parks	14.6	15.4
Hiking	13.8	15.7
Galleries	12.8	12.3
Picnics	12.2	12.0
Spa days	12.2	12.5
Fairs	12.2	10.1
Camping	11.0	8.2
Miniature golf	7.3	6.7
Golf	4.8	7.2
Balloon festivals	2.8	4.1
Tennis	2.4	2.2

Respondents were asked who typically joins them on their respective vacations. Results are presented in the following table.

Who Typically Joins You?	National	Florida
Spouse/significant other	65.6	70.2
Other relatives	21.6	24.2
Children	30.7	27.9
Friends	23.1	24.4
Neighbors	1.9	1.4
Co-workers	2.5	1.6
Nobody joins me	8.1	6.6
Unsure	0.2	0.9
Varies from vacation to vacation	6.2	7.3

All vacationing respondents were asked to name the benefits they experience from vacationing. Results are displayed in the following table in declining order. Multiple responses were allowed. The table is presented in declining order by national results.

Benefits of Your Vacations	National	Florida
Family / friend time	60.5	64.8
Mental health is restored or somewhat restored	53.6	47.7
Expand my horizons / knowledge / experiences	52.3	58.0
The chance to “disconnect”	50.5	49.5
Physical rest	26.9	26.5
Physical exercise from my active vacation	25.1	19.2
Opportunity to catch up on reading	15.8	11.7
None of these	2.1	1.2

Several statements about vacations were presented. Each vacationing respondent was asked if they strongly agreed, somewhat agreed, somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed with each statement. The following table presents the cumulative totals for those strongly or somewhat agreeing with each statement.

Vacation Statements	National	Florida
I will usually come home very tired from my vacations	44.9	48.6
Vacations, for me, are stress filled	19.3	16.2
I shut down my cell phone while on vacation	40.2	40.1
I avoid social media while on vacation	54.3	55.4
I shut down work emails while on vacation	55.9	55.4

FLORIDA ISSUES

All 500 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.

How would you rate the job Florida Governor Ron DeSantis is doing? Would you say you...

DeSantis - April	Percent
1 Strongly approve	27.2
2 Somewhat approve	34.6
3 Somewhat disapprove	11.6
4 Strongly disapprove	9.6
5 Unsure	17.0
Total	100.0

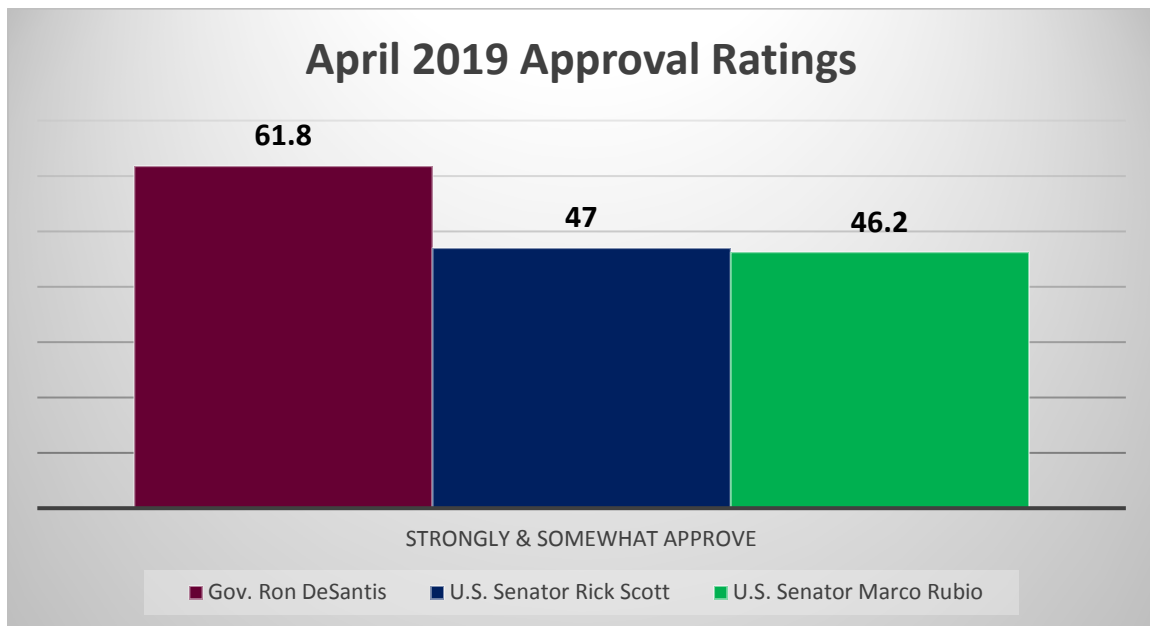
How would you rate the job Florida U.S. Senator Rick Scott is doing? Would you say you...

Scott - April	Percent
1 Strongly approve	21.2
2 Somewhat approve	25.8
3 Somewhat disapprove	13.4
4 Strongly disapprove	24.2
5 Unsure	15.4
Total	100.0

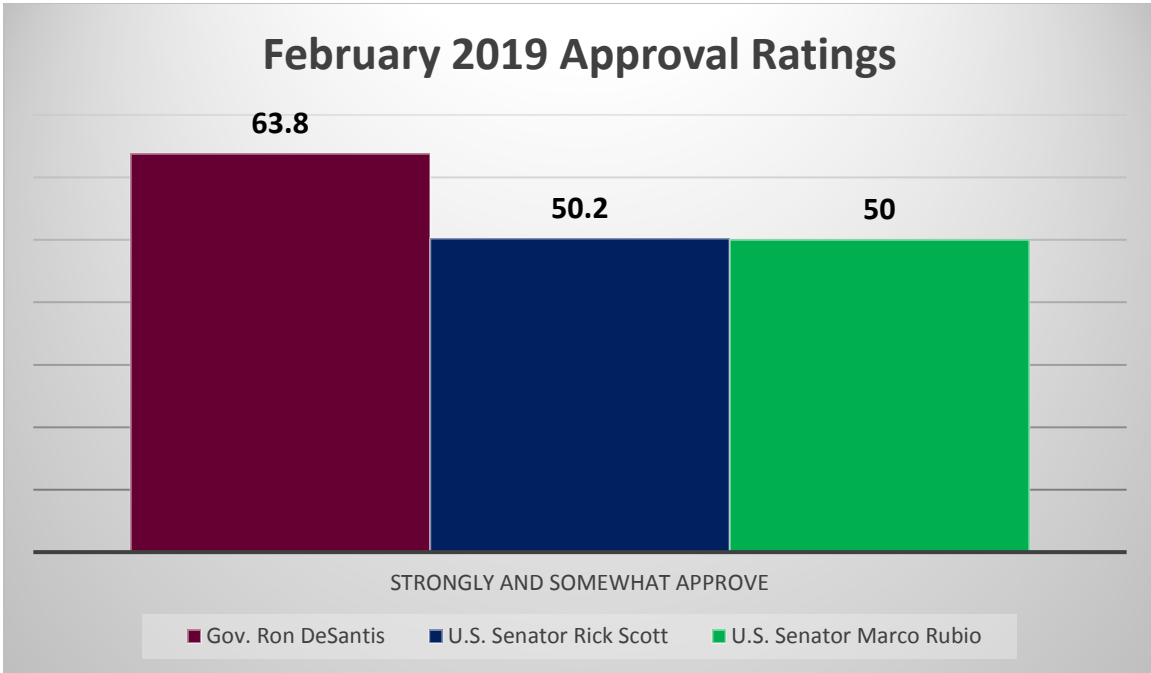
How would you rate the job Florida U.S. Senator Marco Rubio is doing? Would you say you...

Rubio – April	Percent
1 Strongly approve	16.4
2 Somewhat approve	29.8
3 Somewhat disapprove	15.8
4 Strongly disapprove	21.4
5 Unsure	16.6
Total	100.0

The following graph depicts the cumulative totals for strongly and somewhat approve.



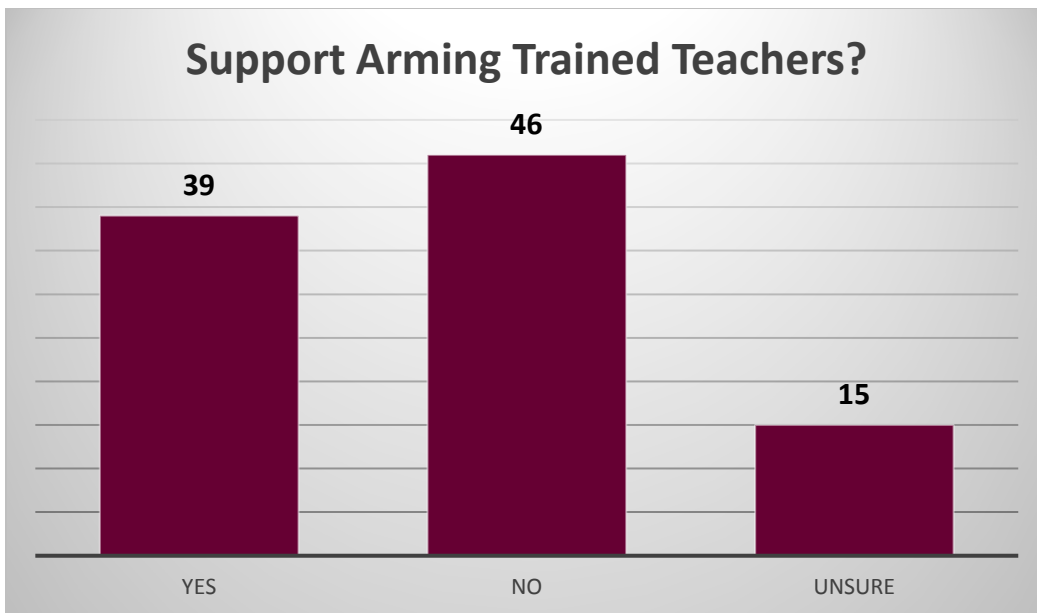
Previous cumulative findings from the February 2019 survey are shown here:



Guns & School Safety

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

Conservative/ Moderate/Liberal	February 2018	May 2018	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019
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

Age	February 2018	May 2018	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019
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

How Religious?	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019
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

Income	November 2017	February 2018	May 2018	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019
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

Political Party Affiliation	February 2018	May 2018	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019
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

Religion Followed	November 2017	February 2018	May 2018	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019
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

Ethnicity (Among Non-Hispanics)	November 2017	February 2018	May 2018	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019
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

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.