

2019

Politics, Pope Francis, Christmas, Holiday Civility, Sports



A National Poll of Americans
Saint Leo University Polling Institute
November 2019

Includes results previously released as
Part I - National Politics, the 2020
Elections, and Florida Politics

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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 presidential candidates, issues, Pope Francis, Christmas, holiday civility, sports and college athletes. 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 500 respondents within Florida approximately proportional to state population contribution. The poll was conducted November 13 - 18, 2019. A pre-test occurred on November 12, 2019.

The national poll included the following areas for investigation:

- Job approval ratings for President Trump, Vice-President Pence, U.S. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi and U.S. Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell;
- Views on Democratic presidential hopefuls;
- Opinions on plans and proposals offered by candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination;
- Issues of concern;
- Impressions of Pope Francis;
- Views on celebrating Christmas, holiday entertaining and New Year resolutions;
- Civility during the holidays;
- Opinions on college athletes profiting from their names, images and likeness;
- 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 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 November 13 - 18, 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 is the highest (43.4%) it has been since August 2018 (47.8%). 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 44.0%, 27.4% and 42.7%, respectively.

The most important issues, according to poll respondents, included healthcare, jobs and the economy, immigration, global climate change and government spending. The percent naming global climate change – an issue discussed on the presidential campaign trail -- as most important moved from 3.6% in April 2019 to 9.3% in the current polling.

Saint Leo polling asks Democratic respondents to name the presidential candidates they could support. The top eight list included Joe Biden (54.6%), Elizabeth Warren (30.5%), Bernie Sanders (27.6%), Kamala Harris (21.0%), Pete Buttigieg (19.7%), Cory Booker (15.6%), Michael Bloomberg (13.7%) and Amy Klobuchar (10.2%).

Among 22 traits or characteristics measured, respondents were asked to name those that would be most likely to impact their own support of a presidential candidate. The top eight traits included: honest/believable (64.4%), integrity (53.3%), moral (49.9%), will work with both political parties (49.5%), personable/likeable (34.0%), electable (32.4%), and tough on the world stage (27.8%).

Willingness to work with both political parties is significantly more important to unaffiliated voters while being tough on the world stage is significantly more important to unaffiliated and Republican than Democratic voters.

Despite whom they plan to vote for, all respondents were asked which Democratic hopeful they viewed as being the most likely to defeat President Trump. The top five were Joe Biden (40.5%), Bernie Sanders (17.4%), Michael Bloomberg (13.1%), Pete Buttigieg (11.6%), and Elizabeth Warren (10.1%).

Republicans were asked which, if any, Democratic presidential candidates they could support in the 2020 race. Joe Biden, at 13.8%, led the list. However, this is down from 18.6% in April 2019 polling. Other leading possibilities included Michael Bloomberg (10.5%) and Tulsi Gabbard (6.2%).

Several Democratic presidential candidates have offered plans or proposals in their respective bids for the nomination. Seven were measured for support among all poll respondents. Support (strongly and somewhat) is shown here:

- Medicare for all who want it – 59.5%
- The Green New Deal – 55.0%
- Confiscating assault weapons from civilians – 51.2%
- Medicare for all -- 50.2%
- Universal income in the form of \$1000 monthly payments – 35.5%
- Revoking tax-exempt status for churches, mosques, synagogues – 34.5%
- Expanding the number of U.S. Supreme Court justices – 30.6%

Respondents were reminded of or introduced to the news event when celebrity Ellen DeGeneres and former President George W. Bush attended a baseball game together. They received criticism for spending time with a political opponent. Respondents were asked what they might have done. Some, 5.2%, would not have gone out in public with someone with opposite views. Others, 8.5%, would see someone with opposite views but not publicly. Still others, 3.9%, said they just don't have friends with opposite views. However, 73.8%, noted "We need to chill – of course I would enjoy a game, attraction or event with a friend who holds opposite political views".

ON POPE FRANCIS AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH...

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

The favorability rating for Pope Francis has decreased slightly to 56.6% from 57.9% in April 2019.

The pope received strong favorable job approval on human rights efforts (58.4%) and advancing the cause of the poor (58.4). Pope Francis receives improved, but low marks for handling of sexual abuse involving clergy (33.8%) and handling cases of sexual abuse of nuns by priests and bishops (32.7%).

Strong majorities of poll respondents, 72.4%, agree (strongly or somewhat) that Catholic priests should be allowed to marry. The percent is higher among Florida respondents (74.2%) and lower among national Catholics (70.4%).

ON CHRISTMAS AND THE HOLIDAYS....

A large majority of all respondents, 88.9%, indicated they will celebrate Christmas in 2019 – up from 85.2% in 2017.

Two-fifths see Christmas as either all or mostly cultural (39.6%). One-third see Christmas as evenly religious and cultural (34.6%). Another 19.1% see Christmas as all or mostly religious.

“Merry Christmas” has moved up to 77.6% as the favored holiday greeting from 72.3% in 2017. Others named Happy Holidays (15.9%) and Season’s Greetings (3.0%) as their favorite greeting.

Those agreeing with the statement “I enjoy Christmas but am usually glad when it is over” moved to 62.4% in 2019 from 60.7% in 2017.

A large majority, 80.5%, say the holiday greetings they receive are very or somewhat welcome. Another 7.9% see the greetings as very or somewhat offensive.

On civility at Christmas time, 58.2% note that they avoid controversial topics at Christmas gatherings they host or attend. One-quarter, 25.8%, say they do encourage political conversations at holiday events they host or attend. Another quarter, 22.5%, say they feel less connected to family and friends due to political polarization.

One-fifth, 19.9%, say they sometimes feel baited or goaded into heated political conversations at Christmas and 16.2% have declined Christmas gathering invitations due to the political divide and expected conflicts.

Some respondents, 20.4%, feel stressed and anxious in advance of Christmas gatherings they host or attend due to heated political debates/disagreements.

Two-fifths of respondents, 44.2%, involve children in charitable giving or giving decisions during the holidays. A majority, 57.4%, noted they have prepared a budget for holiday gifts in 2019.

On Christmas gift spending, 27.0% will be spending more than \$500.00. One-third, 34.3% will spend under \$200.00 while 34.7% will spend between \$200.00 and \$500.00.

A majority, 62.7% are concerned about the economy as we approach the Christmas holiday. Another 59.3% are concerned about a recession starting. Two-fifths (40.9%) note that they spend too much during the Christmas holiday and 24.5% are concerned about losing their respective jobs.

The favorite holiday is Christmas. Christmas was named as favorite by 33.6% of all respondents. This was followed by Thanksgiving (14.6%), July 4th (9.0%), New Year's Eve/Day (8.4%), and Halloween (7.6%).

Charitable giving appears to be up in 2019. While 45.6% report they will give about the same to charity in 2019 over 2018, 17.9% will give more and 8.8% will give less. Some others, 17.9% have not / will not be giving to charity in 2019.

Respondents were introduced or re-introduced to a new 2017 tax law reducing the tax-deduction benefits to individuals/couples who make charitable gifts. One-quarter, 26.6%, did not know about the law while 41.6% did and suggested it did not impact their giving. Some, 12.2%, said it caused them to give slightly less while 8.1% said it influenced them to give significantly less. Others, 11.5%, were unsure.

Those planning on New Year's resolutions was down in November 2019 polling slightly to 29.2% from 29.8% in 2017. For resolution makers, the top tier included: save more money (53.4%), lose weight (50.5%), exercise more (34.2%), travel more (29.5%), spend more time with family (29.1%), find a new job (28.1%), and vacation more (22.9%).

Interestingly, 3.4% resolved to spend less time with family.

ON SPORTS AND COLLEGE ATHLETES...

Just under one-half of all respondents, 45.5%, supported college athletes having the ability to profit from their name, image and likeness. One-third, 32.1%, disagreed and see the current system of scholarships as fair. Others, 22.4%, were unsure.

As for paid compensation from their respective universities/colleges, 36.9% support athletes being paid.

Over the recent controversy of the NBA / Houston Rockets general manager supporting Hong Kong demonstrations and then retracting that support, 33.5% noted the NBA should be vocal in support of the demonstrators who opposed a new extradition to China rule. Others, 43.0% noted the NBA should avoid international politics altogether. Some, 23.5%, were unsure.

A majority, 51.9%, feel professional athletes should speak their minds – even if political in nature. Over one-third, 34.6%, felt that athletes should focus on their sports instead. Some, 13.5%, were unsure.

While 39.9% of all respondents noted that politics injected into sports coverage does not impact their interest levels, a slightly larger percentage, 40.9%, said the injection of politics lessens their interest in sports. And, 12.4%, say the injection of politics into sports coverage makes them more interested.

One-fifth of all respondents, 19.9%, say that transgender athletes should be allowed to compete against the gender they identify with without condition. Another 20.9%, agree after they meet specific criteria such as lapsed time and hormone levels. And, one-third, 35.7%, disagree – suggesting this should never be allowed.

On winning athletic team White House visits, 38.6% suggest all team members should put aside political differences and visit when invited. Another 48.8%, note that team members should express their views as they wish and boycott a visit if they wish.

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 43.4% from 41.8% in April 2019.

National Results

How would you rate...	National Approval May 2018	National Approval August 2018	National Approval October 2018	National Approval February 2019	National Approval April 2019	National Approval November 2019
The job Donald Trump is doing as President	46.1	47.8	42.2	39.8	41.8	43.4
The job Mike Pence is doing as Vice President	47.8	---	---	40.8	43.9	44.0
The job Senator Mitch McConnell is doing as U.S. Senate Majority Leader	35.7	---	---	28.8	28.1	27.4
The job Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi is doing as Speaker of the House	---	---	---	39.7	39.0	42.7

Florida Results

How would you rate...	Florida Approval May 2018	Florida Approval August 2018	Florida Approval October 2018	Florida Approval February 2019	Florida Approval April 2019	Florida Approval November 2019
The job Donald Trump is doing as President	45.8	50.4	47.6	45.0	40.4	45.6
The job Mike Pence is doing as Vice President	47.2	---	---	46.0	43.2	47.0
The job Senator Mitch McConnell is doing as U.S. Senate Majority Leader	33.6	---	---	33.6	31.2	35.4
The job Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi is doing as Speaker of the House	---	---	---	43.4	43.2	41.0

All respondents were asked to name the most important issue 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 November 2019.

Issues Most Important: National Results	National February 2018	National May 2018	National August 2018	National October 2018	National February 2019	National April 2019	National November 2019
Healthcare	13.7	15.9	16.1	18.2	15.9	20.5	18.7
Jobs and the economy	18.0	18.3	17.1	14.4	15.4	14.4	14.4
Immigration	8.6	8.9	13.2	9.0	14.0	18.3	11.6
Global climate change	3.1	2.9	4.0	4.4	6.5	3.6	9.3
Government spending / federal budget deficit	9.3	8.3	9.3	11.2	13.3	8.3	8.7
Gun violence	9.8	9.4	5.6	4.4	6.3	3.7	5.5
Homeland security and anti-terror policy	6.2	7.0	4.1	3.6	4.0	5.6	4.8
Declining U.S. status worldwide	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.3
Some other issues	3.4	3.2	3.9	5.2	3.6	2.8	3.7
Education	5.1	3.8	5.0	5.7	4.2	3.9	3.6
Crime	1.1	2.2	2.6	3.5	1.8	2.2	3.4
Gun control / Second Amendment rights	8.3	5.1	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.2
Don't know / not sure	1.8	3.1	3.4	5.1	2.6	3.2	2.7
Terrorism	3.9	3.2	2.6	2.7	1.7	3.1	2.7
Foreign affairs	1.9	2.6	2.3	1.6	1.0	2.0	2.1
Internet / data security	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6
International trade imbalance	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.5
Energy policy	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.4	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 November 2019.

Issues Most Important	Florida February 2018	Florida May 2018	Florida August 2018	Florida October 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida April 2019	Florida November 2019
Healthcare	16.2	15.8	15.4	19.5	19.8	18.4	20.8
Immigration	8.6	7.5	16.0	14.3	17.8	16.8	14.4
Jobs and the economy	15.4	13.8	14.8	14.0	11.8	13.2	11.2
Government spending and the federal budget deficit	11.8	10.1	8.6	9.3	10.0	7.0	8.6
Global climate change	2.2	2.6	3.0	5.6	3.0	5.4	7.2
Homeland security and anti-terror policy	6.8	6.1	5.6	4.7	6.2	5.8	4.0
Gun control / Second Amendment rights	9.4	8.7	4.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	4.0
Some other issues	2.8	1.8	2.8	2.4	2.8	3.0	4.0
Declining U.S. status worldwide	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.7	5.8	4.8	3.8
Gun violence	9.4	10.5	5.8	4.3	6.0	6.6	3.2
Education	4.2	5.1	5.4	5.3	1.8	3.6	3.2
Don't know / not sure	0.8	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.2
Terrorism	3.8	4.9	4.6	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.2
Crime	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	3.0
Foreign affairs	1.6	3.2	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.0	3.0
International trade imbalance	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.4
Internet / data security / ID theft	0.4	1.0	1.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2
Energy policy	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6

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.

November 2019 Results

Declared and Probable Candidates	National November 2019	Florida November 2019
Joe Biden	54.6	54.7
Elizabeth Warren	30.5	32.6
Bernie Sanders	27.6	27.4
Kamala Harris	21.0	23.7
Pete Buttigieg	19.7	21.1
Cory Booker	15.6	17.9
Michael Bloomberg	13.7	14.2
Amy Klobuchar	10.2	11.1
Julian Castro	9.5	11.1
Andrew Yang	8.3	13.2
None of these	8.3	7.9
Tom Steyer	6.0	5.8
Michael Bennet	4.4	6.8
Steve Bullock	3.5	3.7
John Delaney	2.9	4.7
Tulsi Gabbard	2.5	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

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

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

Traits or Characteristics	National November 2019	Florida November 2019	National Democrats 2019	National Republicans 2019	National Unaffiliated 2019
Honest / believable	64.4	60.0	67.6	58.9	66.0
Integrity	53.3	52.6	53.0	49.1	59.6
Moral	49.9	46.8	51.1	47.6	52.8
Will work with both political parties	49.5	46.2	48.9	40.4	58.8
Personable / likable	34.0	36.6	36.5	32.7	33.4
Electable	32.4	37.0	36.5	32.4	30.6
Experienced in politics	29.3	32.4	44.1	20.7	24.0
Tough on the world stage	27.8	29.2	17.8	40.7	27.8
Has business experience	24.0	31.4	9.8	41.1	24.0
Is moderate	22.6	23.2	22.9	15.6	29.1
Is conservative	21.8	25.6	6.7	52.0	13.2
Bold – dreaming big instead of incrementally introducing policies	20.0	18.2	16.8	23.6	20.5
Will or has already released personal income tax returns	19.5	16.0	29.8	3.6	22.9
Religious	16.1	13.6	13.3	25.5	12.7
Is liberal	12.8	10.6	25.4	2.9	10.5
Younger age	9.3	10.8	11.7	5.8	10.0
Is not wealthy	6.0	7.6	6.3	2.2	7.8
Older age	5.7	5.8	6.7	7.6	3.5
None of these (Exclusive)	3.9	2.8	4.8	2.5	2.4
Is wealthy	3.2	4.0	1.6	6.5	2.2
Inexperienced in politics	3.1	3.8	1.6	4.0	3.5
Sexual orientation	2.3	5.0	0.6	2.5	2.4

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

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, Michael Bloomberg, Pete Buttigieg and Elizabeth Warren lead the list.

Results are shown in declining order by national composite data.

November 2019 Results

Declared and Probable Candidates	National November 2019	Florida November 2019	National Democrats	National Republicans	National Unaffiliated
Joe Biden	40.5	36.0	60.6	21.1	40.2
None of these	17.8	35.0	10.8	56.4	28.6
Bernie Sanders	17.4	15.2	27.0	5.1	18.1
Michael Bloomberg	13.1	13.0	15.2	10.5	14.3
Pete Buttigieg	11.6	10.4	15.9	5.8	12.9
Elizabeth Warren	10.1	18.2	29.8	4.7	19.4
Kamala Harris	7.8	6.8	11.7	2.9	8.6
Cory Booker	6.2	6.4	10.5	1.8	6.5
Amy Klobuchar	5.0	4.8	5.7	2.5	6.5
Tulsi Gabbard	3.6	3.4	1.6	4.7	4.6
Michael Bennet	3.0	3.0	2.9	5.8	1.1
Julian Castro	3.0	3.0	5.4	0.7	3.0
Andrew Yang	2.8	4.2	5.7	1.8	7.3
Steve Bullock	2.1	3.2	3.2	2.2	1.1
John Delaney	2.1	3.0	2.9	2.2	1.6
Tom Steyer	1.7	2.2	4.4	0.7	3.8
Tim Ryan	1.6	1.2	2.9	1.5	0.5
Wayne Messam	0.9	1.8	0.3	1.5	1.1
Joe Sestak	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.5
Marianne Williamson	0.8	1.0	1.6	2.2	0.8

National April 2019 Results

Declared and Probable Candidates	National 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	---

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

Interestingly, 13.8% of Republicans polled nationally noted they could support Joe Biden (down from 18.6% in April 2019). This was followed by Michael Bloomberg (10.5%) and Tulsi Gabbard (6.2%).

November 2019 Results

Declared and Probable Candidates	National November 2019	Florida November 2019
None of these	63.6	66.9
Joe Biden	13.8	12.0
Michael Bloomberg	10.5	10.3
Tulsi Gabbard	6.2	6.9
Pete Buttigieg	4.7	5.7
Bernie Sanders	4.0	5.7
Elizabeth Warren	4.0	5.1
Michael Bennet	3.6	4.0
Cory Booker	3.6	2.3
Steve Bullock	2.5	2.3
Kamala Harris	2.5	2.9
Amy Klobuchar	2.5	1.7
Julian Castro	2.2	2.9
Andrew Yang	2.2	2.9
Marianne Williamson	1.8	1.1
John Delaney	0.7	1.7
Joe Sestak	0.7	---
Tom Steyer	0.7	1.7
Wayne Messam	0.4	0.6
Tim Ryan	0.4	1.1

April 2019 Results

Declared and Probable Candidates	National April 2019	Florida April 2019
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

Survey respondents were presented with the following: *“Over the past year, candidates for the Democratic nomination for President have offered an assortment of plans and proposals. Please indicate if you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose each of the following. You may also indicate unsure or don’t know enough.”*

The following table holds the cumulative totals for those strongly and somewhat supporting each plan or proposal. The results are presented in declining order by support levels.

Democratic Candidate Proposals	National Strongly & Somewhat Support	Florida Strongly & Somewhat Support
Medicare for all who want it	59.5	56.8
The Green New Deal – a proposal to reduce climate change and stimulate job creation	55.0	49.6
Confiscating assault weapons from civilians and banning new distribution	51.2	50.0
Medicare for all	50.2	46.8
Universal income – where all adult Americans receive a \$1000 monthly government payment	35.5	35.0
Revoking the tax-exempt status of churches, mosques, synagogues and other religious groups that do not recognize LGBT marriages	34.5	35.0
Expanding the number of U.S. Supreme Court justices	30.6	31.0

Survey respondents were reminded of the recent baseball game where both former President George W. Bush and celebrity Ellen DeGeneres attended together: *“Recently celebrity Ellen DeGeneres and former President George W. Bush attended a baseball game together and were photographed laughing and enjoying each other’s company. They received criticism for spending time with political opponents. In a similar situation with someone you know who has opposite political views, which of the follow best reflects what you would do?”*

Nearly three-quarters, 73.8%, of all respondents suggested “we need to chill” and, of course, they would attend an event with a friend holding opposite political views. The results are displayed here.

Your Approach to the Same Situation?	National Percent	Florida Percent
I would not go out in public with someone who holds opposite political views	5.2	6.8
I would see someone who holds opposite politically but not publicly	8.5	8.6
It would never happen; I don’t have friends who hold opposite political views	3.9	6.4
We need to chill – of course I would enjoy a game, attraction or event with a friend who holds opposite political views	73.8	66.8
Unsure / Don’t know	8.6	11.4

POPE FRANCIS AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

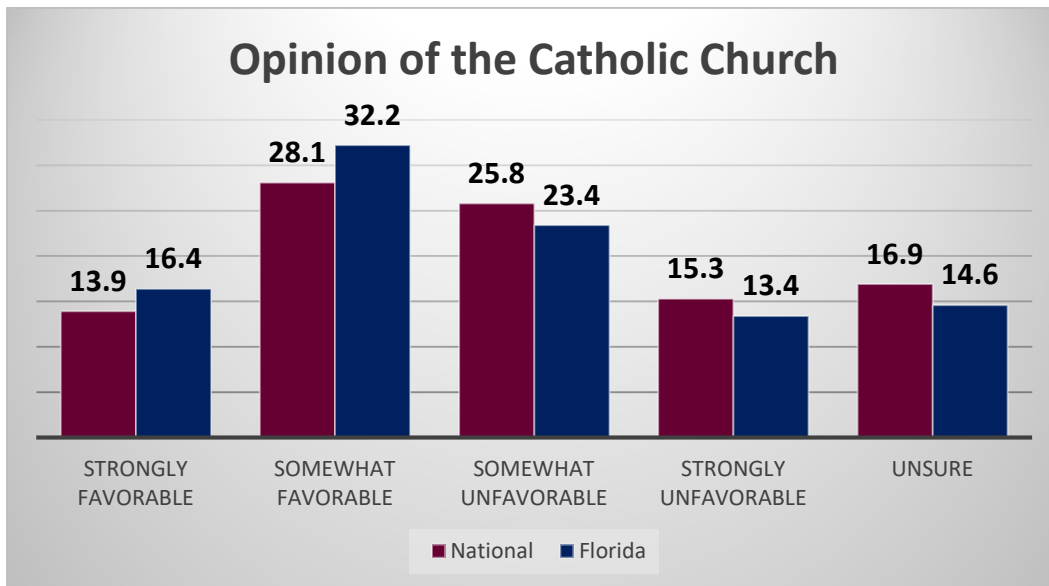
All respondents were asked if their opinion of the Catholic Church in the United States was strongly favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or not at all favorable.

The cumulative total favorable opinion (strongly and somewhat) nationally was 42.0% -- up from 40.1% in April 2019 and from 37.2% in February 2019. The unfavorable opinion (somewhat and not at all) was 41.1% -- down from 44.6% in April 2019.

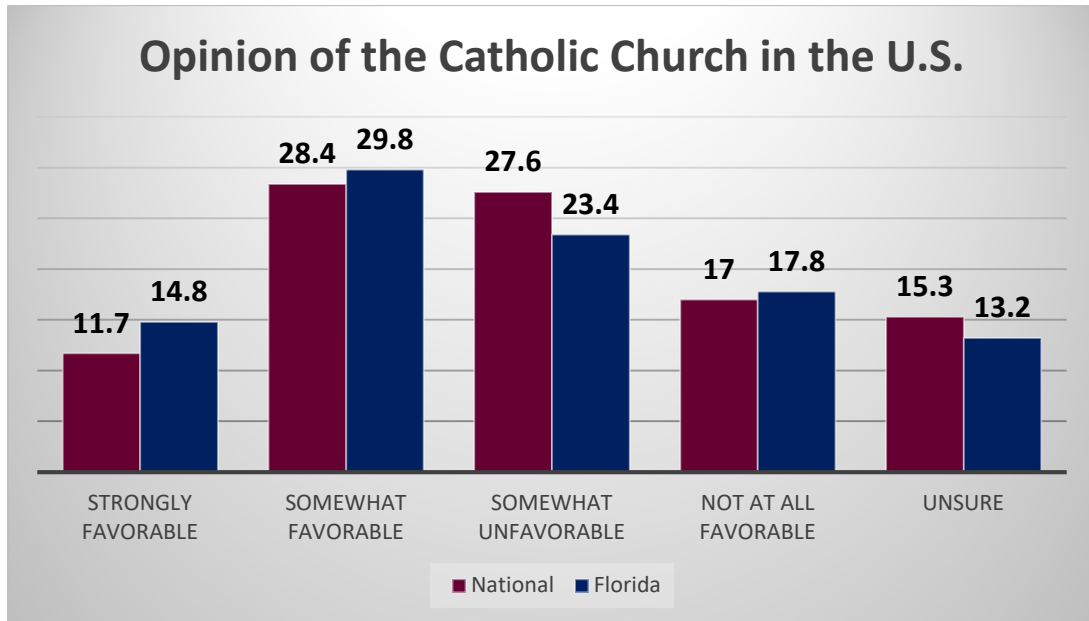
In Florida, the favorable opinion of the Catholic Church was 48.6% -- up from 44.6% in April 2019.

Among Catholics nationally, the favorable opinion was 69.3% -- up from 57.1% in April 2019.

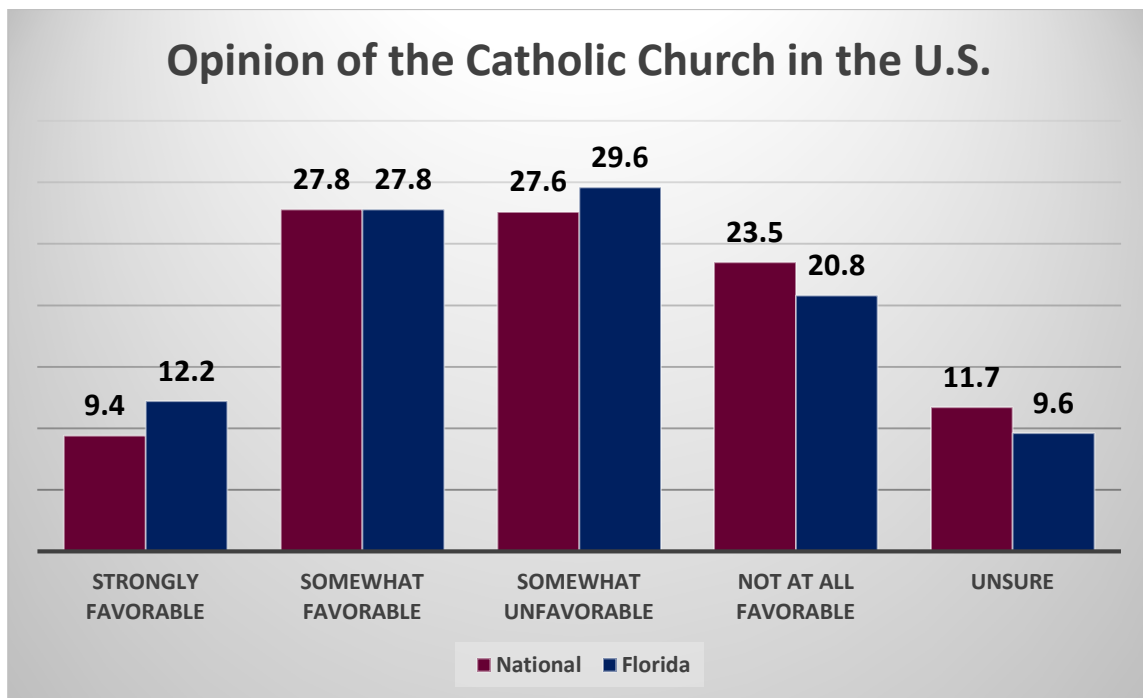
November 2019 Results



April 2019 Results



February 2019 Results

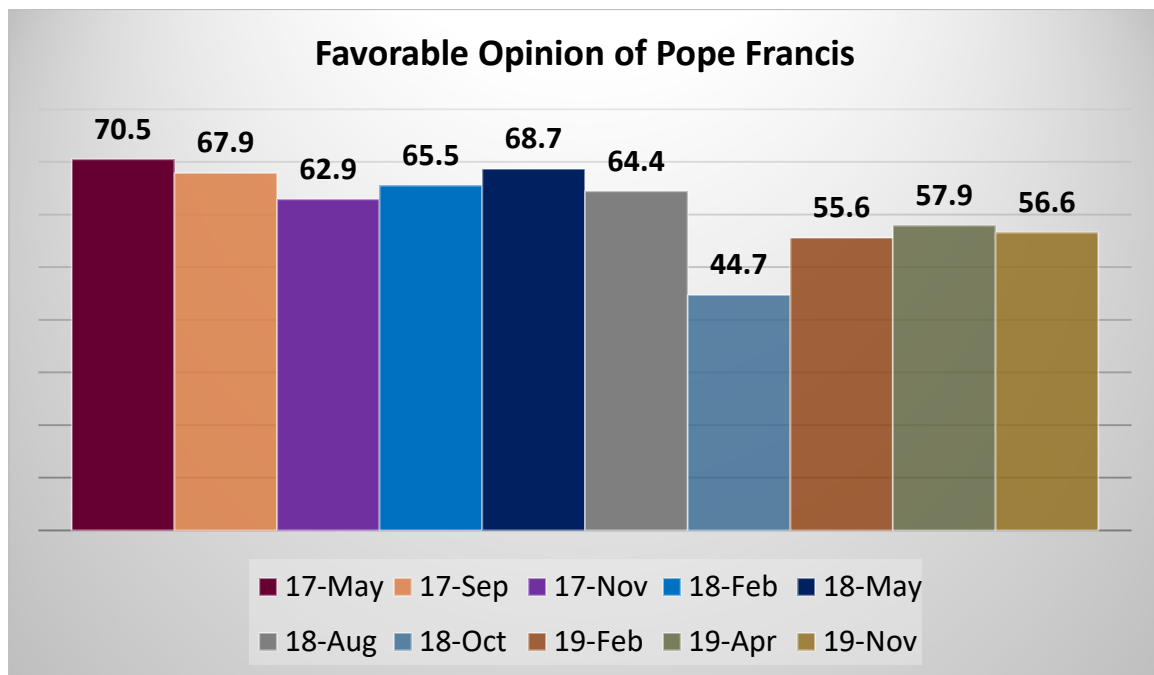


The pope’s favorability rating decreased slightly to 56.6% from 57.9% in April 2019. This is somewhat higher than favorability ratings of 55.6% in February 2019 and from 44.7% in October 2018.

In Florida, Pope Francis has a 55.8% favorability rating – down from 60.8% in the April poll.

Among Catholics nationally, the pope’s current favorable opinion is 78.1% -- up from 75.7% in April 2019.

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



Respondents were asked to think about several of the issues the pope is addressing and to provide their opinion on how they feel he is doing. The following table holds the cumulative totals for strongly and somewhat approve nationally. Results are displayed in declining order by the approval column for November 2019. A second table displays Florida results.

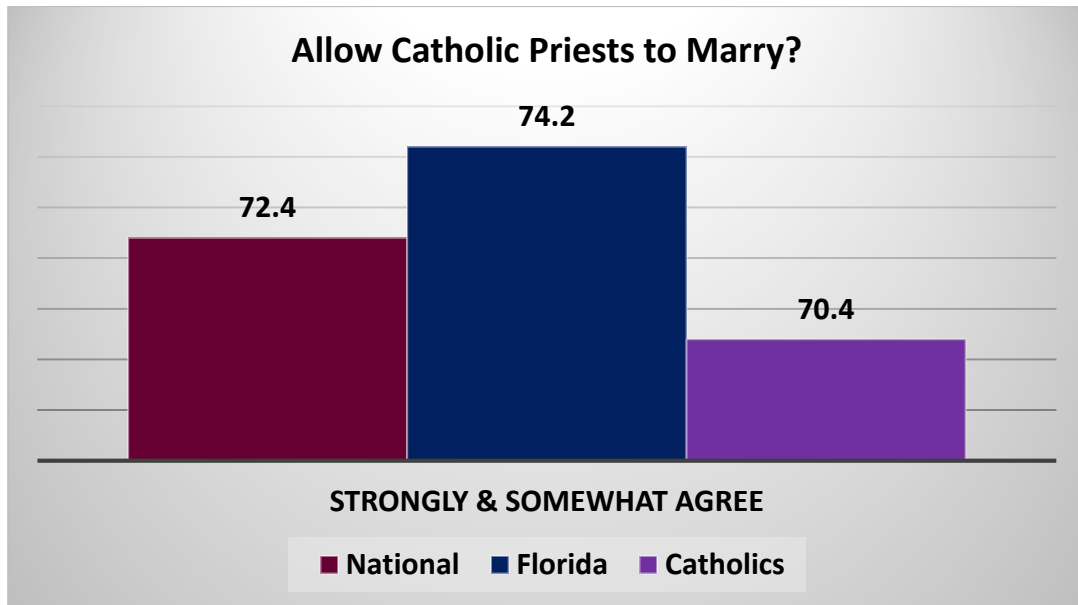
National Results:

How would you rate the job Pope Francis is doing on...	Strongly & Somewhat Approve August 2018	Strongly & Somewhat Approve October 2018	Strongly & Somewhat Approve February 2019	Strongly & Somewhat Approve April 2019	Strongly & Somewhat Approve November 2019	Catholics Strongly & Somewhat Approve November 2019
Human rights	66.7	51.3	58.9	62.5	58.4	72.6
Advancing the cause of the poor	65.7	52.0	59.6	62.0	58.4	74.5
Environmental issues	58.3	45.3	46.0	47.3	45.1	61.3
Marriage and family issues	54.6	42.1	43.5	44.7	45.5	62.0
Migration / Immigration	53.8	40.6	40.9	41.3	41.5	52.9
Handling cases of sexual abuse involving Catholic clergy	46.5	30.8	31.4	29.0	33.8	48.2
Handling cases of sexual abuse of nuns by priests and bishops	---	---	30.1	27.2	32.7	47.1

Florida Results:

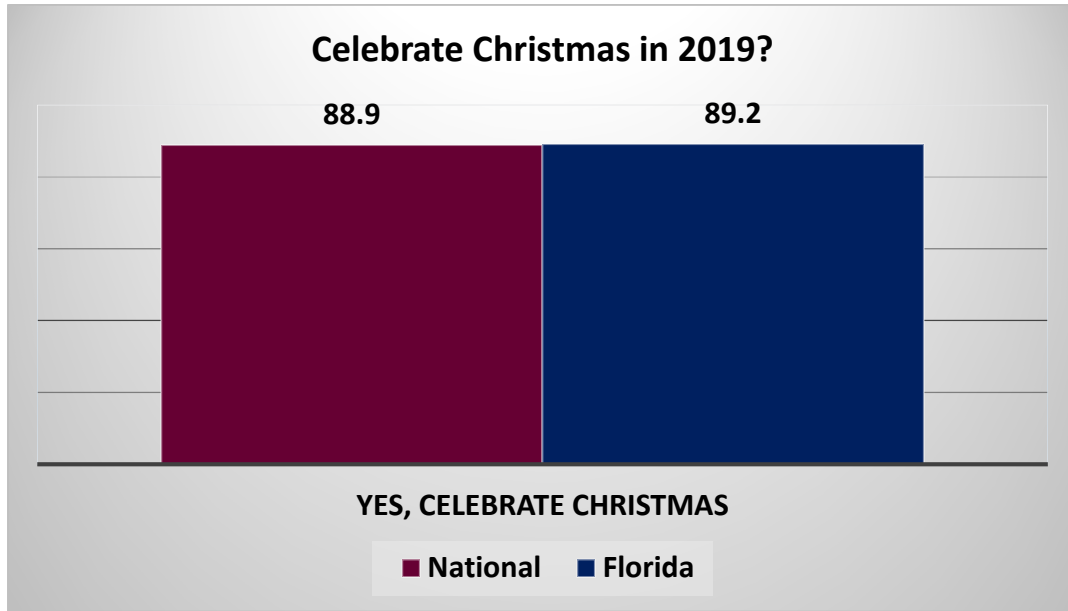
How would you rate the job Pope Francis is doing on...	Strongly & Somewhat Approve August 2018	Strongly & Somewhat Approve October 2018	Strongly & Somewhat Approve February 2019	Strongly & Somewhat Approve April 2019	Strongly & Somewhat Approve November 2019
Human rights	67.6	63.5	59.8	61.2	62.0
Advancing the cause of the poor	67.8	53.0	64.2	62.2	61.2
Marriage and family issues	56.2	48.4	46.6	48.6	50.0
Environmental issues	59.2	63.8	50.2	48.8	48.6
Migration / Immigration	53.2	52.4	43.6	44.0	42.8
Handling cases of sexual abuse involving Catholic clergy	46.6	34.4	35.4	34.4	38.2
Handling cases of sexual abuse of nuns by priests and bishops	---	---	34.6	30.8	37.0

In a new question for November 2019, respondents were asked their opinion on the Catholic Church allowing priests to marry. Nearly three-quarters, 72.4%, suggested they strongly or somewhat agreed with the Catholic Church allowing priests to marry. The results are displayed in the following graph.



CHRISTMAS AND THE HOLIDAYS

A large majority of Americans surveyed, 88.9%, report they will be celebrating Christmas in 2019. This up from 85.2% in 2017. The following graph displays the results collected.



In 2017 and 2019, respondents who celebrate Christmas were asked if they viewed Christmas as all cultural, mostly cultural, evenly cultural and religious, mostly religious or all religious. Results are presented in the following table.

Cultural / Religious?	National 2017	Florida 2017	National 2019	Florida 2019
All cultural	10.2	11.7	12.9	13.5
Mostly cultural	32.9	31.4	26.7	23.1
All / mostly cultural	43.1	43.1	39.6	36.5
Evenly cultural and religious	31.3	34.3	34.6	38.3
Mostly religious	11.4	9.0	13.7	12.3
All religious	3.9	3.6	5.4	6.5
All / mostly religious	15.3	12.6	19.1	18.8
None of these	6.3	5.5	4.5	4.9
Unsure	4.0	4.5	2.1	1.3

Increasingly, those respondents who celebrate Christmas, 77.6%, are reporting their favorite holiday greeting is “Merry Christmas”. Results are displayed in the following table for three greetings measured.

Which One Greeting is Your Favorite?	National 2017	Florida 2017	National 2019	Florida 2019
Merry Christmas	72.3	75.7	77.6	77.4
Happy Holidays	20.5	18.3	15.9	17.9
Season’s Greetings	3.6	3.8	3.0	4.0
None of these	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.4
Other	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.4
Unsure	1.8	0.7	1.6	---

Poll respondents who celebrate Christmas were presented with the following statement: “I enjoy Christmas but am usually glad when it is over”. Nearly two-thirds, 62.4% -- up from 62.0% in 2017, somewhat or strongly agreed with the statement as displayed in the following table.

Agreement	National 2017	Florida 2017	National 2019	Florida 2019
Strongly agree	21.0	21.9	23.5	19.3
Somewhat agree	41.0	38.8	38.9	37.2
Strongly & Somewhat Agree	62.0	60.7	62.4	56.5
Somewhat disagree	22.9	21.0	21.0	26.2
Strongly disagree	12.8	16.2	14.8	14.8
Strongly & Somewhat disagree	35.7	37.2	35.8	41.0

All respondents who celebrate Christmas were asked if they found holiday greetings they received as very offensive, somewhat offensive, somewhat welcomed or very welcomed. Results are shown in the following table. A large majority, 80.5%, suggested holiday greetings were either somewhat (9.2%) or very (71.3%) welcomed.

Views on Holiday Greetings Received	National 2017	Florida 2017	National 2019	Florida 2019
Very offensive	3.3	2.1	3.9	4.5
Somewhat offensive	2.5	2.1	3.9	3.6
Total: Very and somewhat offensive	5.8	4.2	7.9	8.1
Somewhat welcomed	14.9	12.4	9.2	9.6
Very welcomed	67.0	75.0	71.3	72.0
Total: Somewhat and very welcomed	81.9	87.4	80.5	81.6

The following are several statements about Christmas gatherings. All respondents who celebrate Christmas were asked if the statements applied to them. The table holds the percentages reporting “yes”.

Christmas Holiday Statements	National “Yes”	Florida “Yes”
We avoid controversial topics at Christmas gatherings I host/attend.	58.2	64.3
I will or did prepare a budget for holiday gifts this year.	57.4	56.7
I/we do involve our children in charitable giving or giving decisions during the holidays.	44.2	42.6
The chances are that I will overspend on holiday gifts and holiday activities this year.	43.4	36.3
I encourage political conversation at Christmas gatherings I host or attend.	25.8	22.9
I feel less connected to family and friends due to the political polarization and divide that is occurring.	22.5	22.4
We encourage political conversation at Christmas gatherings but limit time or close the conversation down if it gets heated.	21.6	22.4
I am stressed and anxious in advance of and during Christmas gatherings I host/attend due to heated political debates/disagreements.	20.4	20.2
Sometimes I feel baited or goaded into heated political conversations at Christmas gatherings I host or attend.	19.9	22.6
I have declined Christmas gathering invitations, this year or in the past, due to the political divide and expected conflicts and disagreements that will likely occur.	16.2	15.2

Poll respondents, in 2019, were asked what they expected to spend, in total, on holiday gifts for family and friends excluding charitable donations. The following table reflects the gift spending as reported.

Holiday Spending on Gifts	National Percent	Florida Percent
Under \$50	7.9	8.5
\$50 to under \$100	11.8	12.6
\$100 to under \$200	14.6	15.7
\$200 to under \$300	14.4	17.7
\$300 to under \$400	9.7	9.9
\$400 to under \$500	10.6	9.9
\$500 or more	27.0	22.6
Unsure / Don't know	4.0	3.1

The following are a few potential concerns all respondents may have about the economy today as we approach the holiday season. Each was asked to indicate if they were very concerned, somewhat concerned, somewhat unconcerned or not at all concerned about each. The cumulative totals for those very and somewhat concerned are presented in the following table. The strongest concern was recorded for the economy, overall.

Economic Concerns	National Very & Somewhat Concerned	Florida Very & Somewhat Concerned
The economy	62.7	58.0
A recession starting	59.3	51.0
I or other household members may spend too much	40.9	38.6
Losing my job	24.5	26.6

All respondents were asked to name their favorite holiday. A growing percent of respondents named Christmas as their favorite holiday. Results are displayed for both 2017 and 2019.

Favorite Holiday	National 2017	Florida 2017	National 2019	Florida 2019
New Year's Eve/Day	8.4	8.4	5.5	6.2
Martin Luther King Jr's Birthday	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.2
Valentine's Day	2.3	4.0	2.0	3.2
Presidents Week (Lincoln/Washington Birthdays)	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.4
St. Patrick's Day	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.4
Easter	3.5	3.0	3.7	2.8
Memorial Day	2.5	0.6	1.7	1.4
July 4 th	9.0	9.6	7.6	6.4
Labor Day	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8
Veterans Day	1.1	1.6	0.8	2.2
Columbus Day	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
Halloween	7.6	6.0	8.6	5.8
Thanksgiving	14.6	13.2	17.5	19.0
Christmas Eve/Day	33.6	39.8	39.9	40.0
None of these	6.3	5.8	4.1	5.4
Other	1.7	0.6	0.9	0.6
Unsure	5.2	4.0	4.4	2.6

Respondents were asked about their 2019 charitable giving. Each was asked to summarize their overall charitable giving compared to 2018. Results are displayed in the following table.

Charitable Giving Level in 2019	National	Florida
Giving more to charity in 2019 than last year	17.9	18.4
Giving about the same to charity in 2019	45.6	46.8
Giving less to charity in 2019 compared to last year	8.8	10.6
Have not / will not be giving to charity in 2019	17.9	14.4
Unsure / Don't know	9.8	9.8

Respondents were reminded of or made aware of a federal tax law change as follows: “A federal tax law change made in 2017 reduced the tax-deduction benefits to individuals and couples who make charitable gifts.” Each was asked about the potential impact the change had on their own giving. Results are displayed in the following table.

Tax Law Impacts	National	Florida
Did not affect my/our level of giving even though I knew about the tax consequences	41.6	43.8
Influenced me / us to give slightly less than before	12.2	16.0
Influenced me / us to give significantly less than before	8.1	9.4
I was not even aware of the change in the tax law change	26.6	19.4
Unsure / Don't know	11.5	11.4

Just over one-quarter, 29.2% -- down slightly from 29.8% in 2017 and up from 27.2% in 2016 -- of all respondents indicated they plan to make New Year's resolutions for 2020. These respondents were asked to name the resolutions they plan to make. Losing weight and saving money, by far, lead the responses. Results are shown in the following table in declining order by the national 2019 column. Multiple responses were accepted.

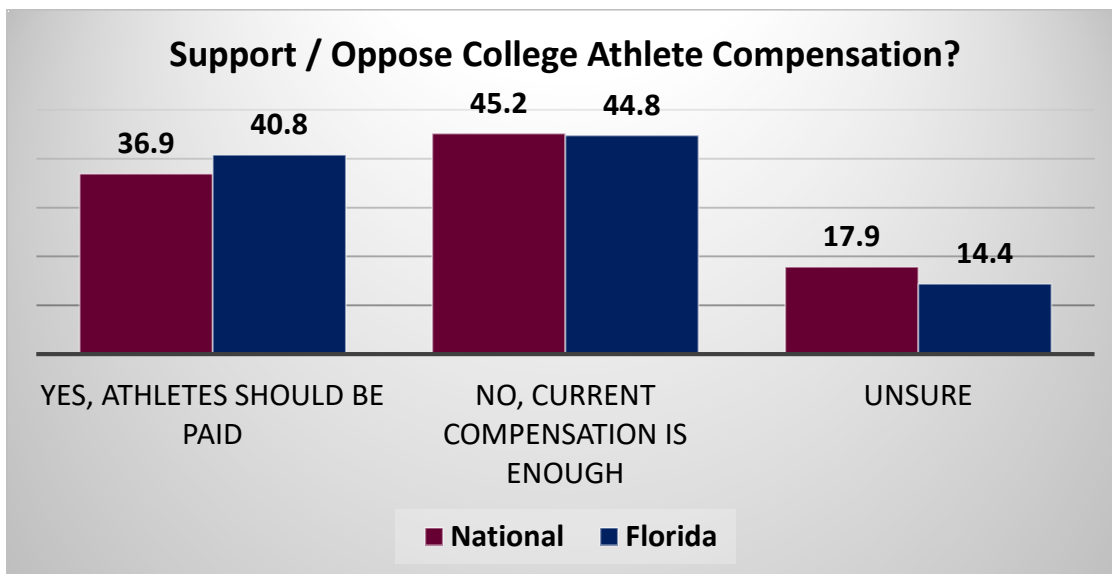
2017 New Year Resolution(s)	National 2016	National 2017	National 2019	Florida 2016	Florida 2017	Florida 2019
Save more money	57.4	56.0	53.4	60.0	54.7	52.3
Lose weight	61.8	55.7	50.0	54.7	52.5	49.4
Exercise more	32.4	27.2	34.2	37.6	23.2	34.5
Travel more	34.2	29.5	29.5	37.6	34.3	35.1
Spend more time with family	26.8	26.5	29.1	32.4	25.4	24.7
Find a new job	20.2	27.5	28.1	23.5	27.1	21.8
Vacation more	23.2	29.9	22.9	29.4	24.3	22.4
Buy a new car / new house	15.8	19.8	15.8	19.4	18.2	12.6
Join a gym	12.9	14.8	14.4	14.1	13.3	16.1
Attend religious services or attend more often	18.4	13.8	12.7	21.2	11.0	12.6
Volunteer more time	23.9	14.4	12.0	20.0	13.8	16.1
Give more to charities	12.1	11.4	11.6	14.1	10.5	13.8
Drink less alcohol	8.1	8.7	9.9	5.9	7.2	6.3
Find a wife/husband – get married	7.0	11.7	7.5	12.4	12.2	14.9
Stop smoking	5.9	8.7	6.8	11.2	9.4	7.5
Spend less time with family	0.4	4.4	3.4	1.2	2.8	2.3
Stop vaping	---	---	3.1	---	---	3.5

SPORTS AND COLLEGE ATHLETES

All respondents were presented with the following: “The NCAA (National Collegiate Athletic Association) recently voted to explore the possibility of allowing college athletes to be compensated for using their names and images in advertising and endorsements.” Each was asked which of two positions they may hold. The positions and results are presented in the following table.

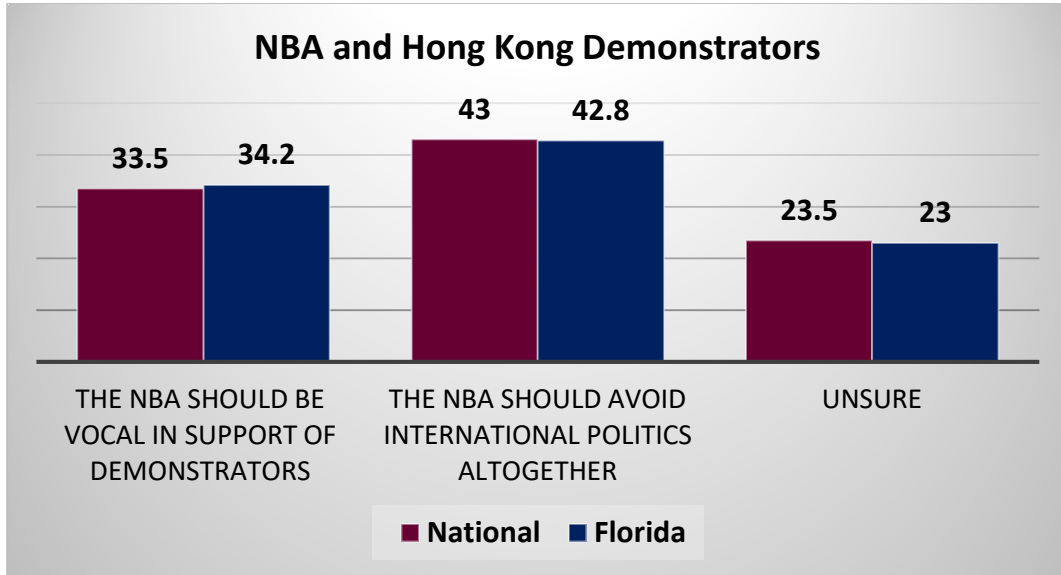
Positions	Percent	Percent
Support college athletes having the ability to profit from their name, image and likeness	45.5	45.4
Believe that the current system of awarding scholarships, but restricting endorsements, is fair	32.1	33.0
Don't Know / Unsure	22.4	21.6

Respondents were asked if they believed college athletes should be compensated directly by their institutions beyond their current scholarship and benefits received from their institutions.

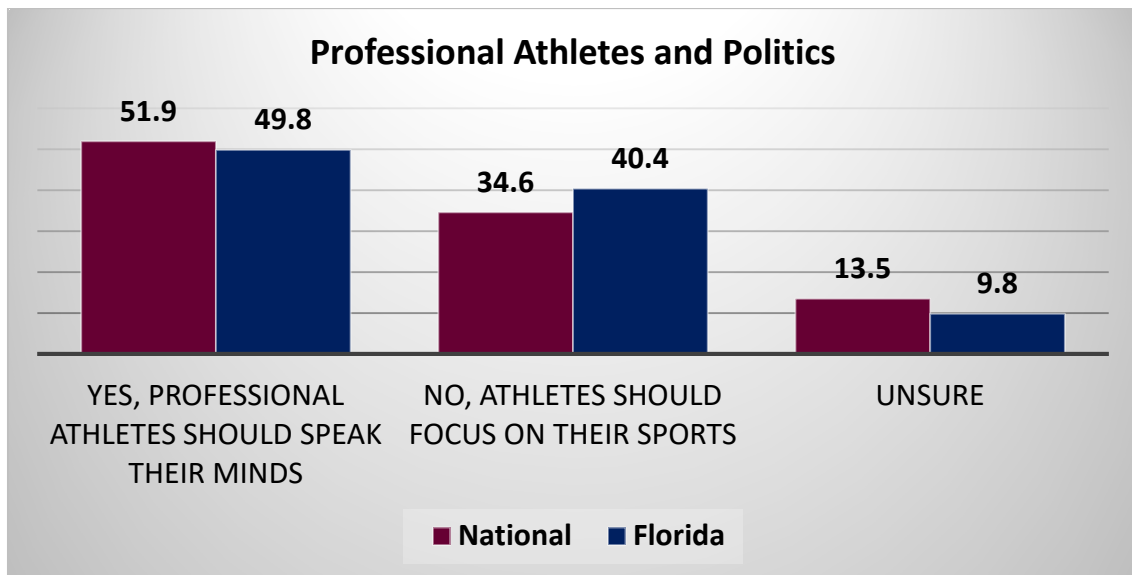


Regarding a recent NBA controversy, respondents were presented with the following question: *“In recent months, the NBA (National Basketball Association) was immersed in a controversy after Daryl Morey (Houston Rockets general manager) tweeted support for Hong Kong pro-democracy demonstrators. The demonstrators also opposed China being able to extradite people from Hong Kong to face charges. The tweet was later removed after intense criticism from China. The removal of the tweet then caused a backlash in the U.S. Which of the following best describes your own view of how the NBA should react to demonstrations in Hong Kong?”*

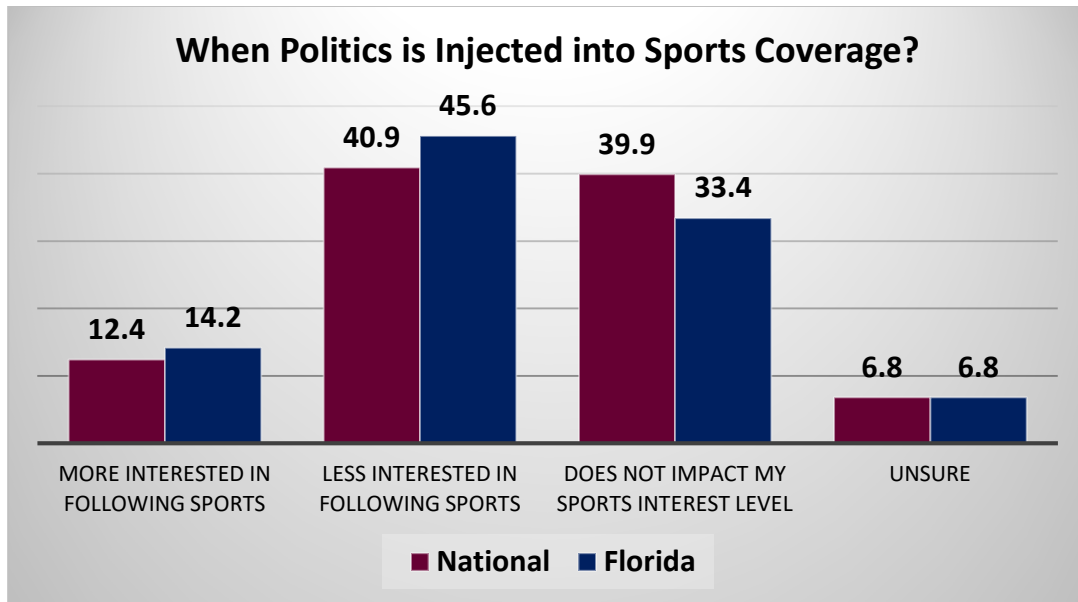
Results are displayed in the following graph.



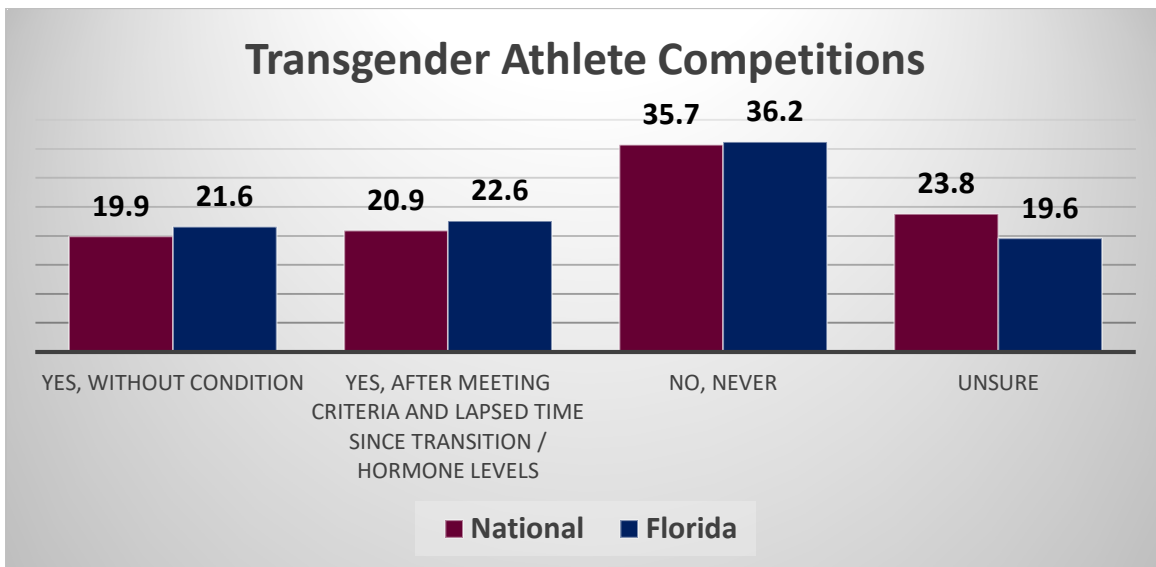
Poll respondents were asked if professional athletes should speak their minds on social and political issues. Just over one-half, 51.9%, suggested that professional athletes should speak their minds as displayed in the following graph.



When politics is injected into sports coverage, 40.9% suggest they lose interest in following their respective sports. Results are displayed here.

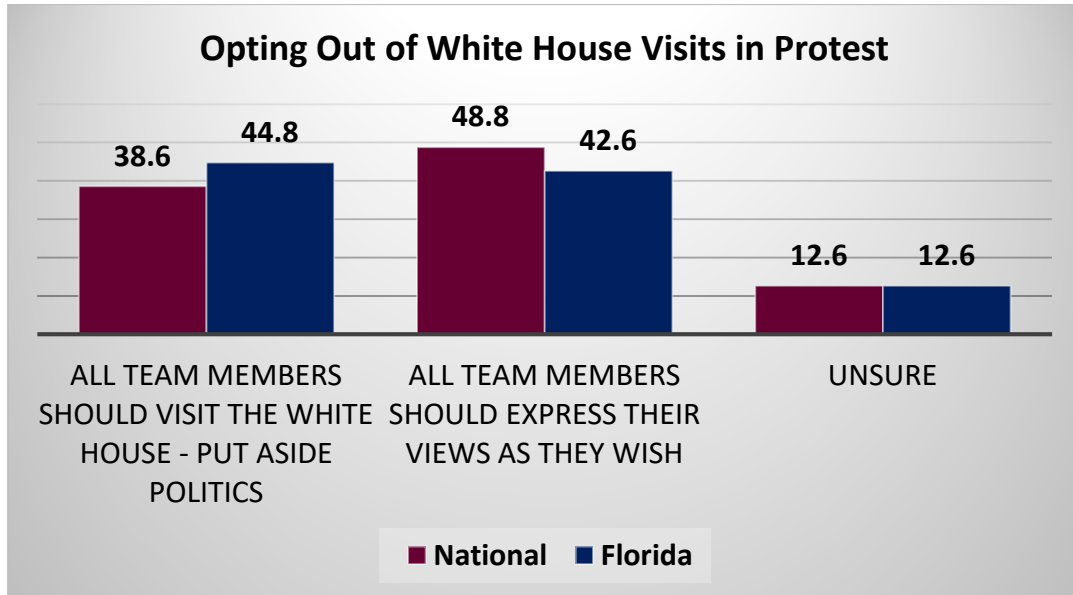


Respondents were asked if transgender athletes should be allowed to compete against the gender they identify with. The results are displayed here.



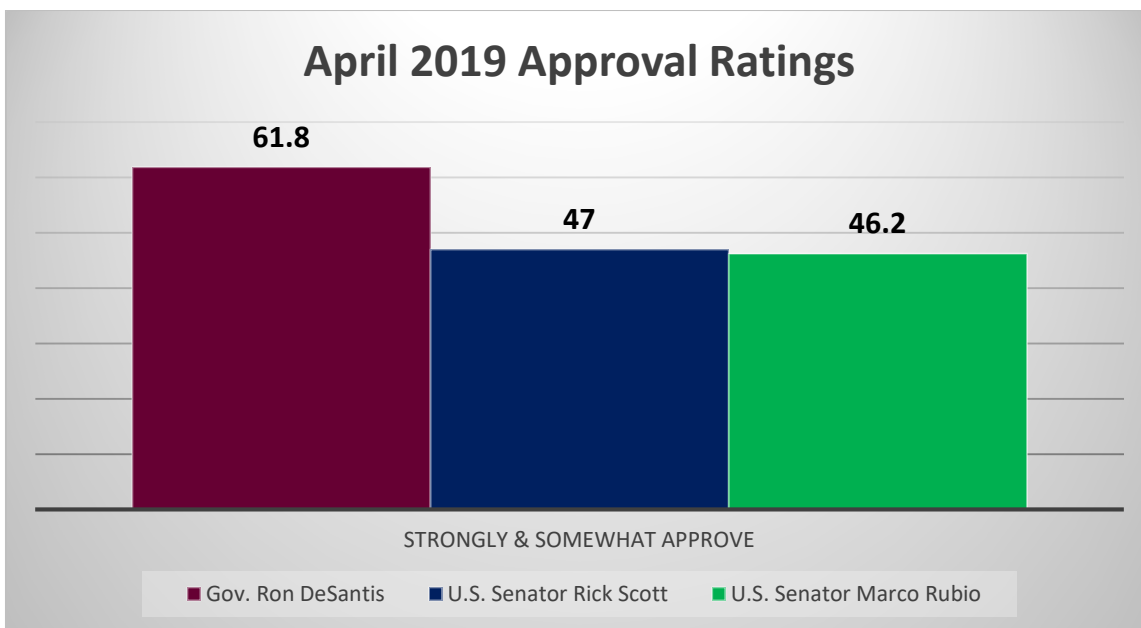
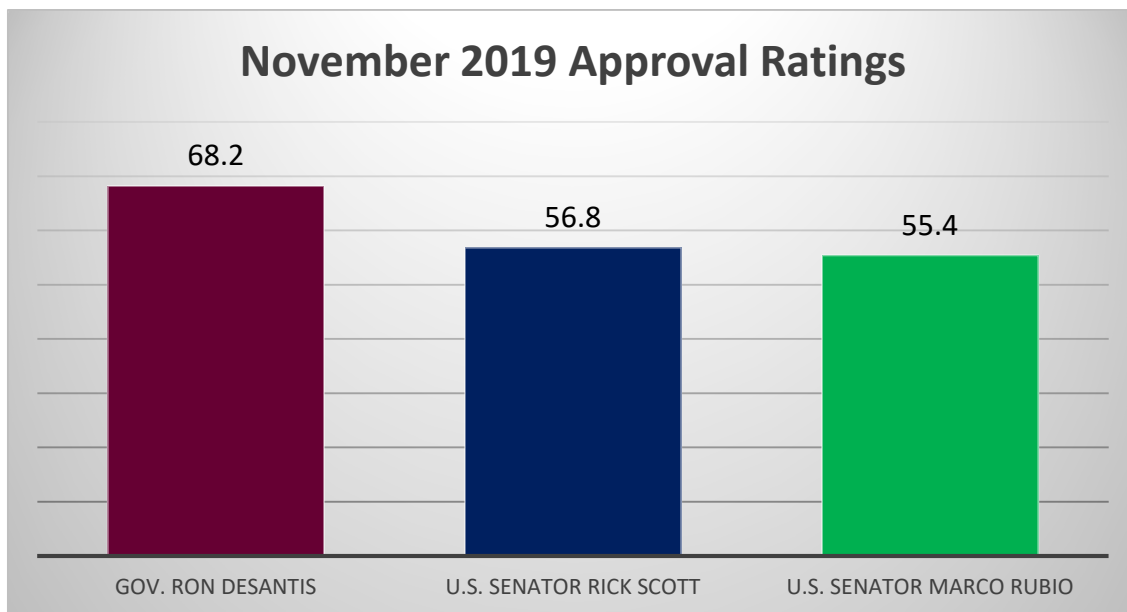
White House visits by winning teams was addressed in the polling: “*White House visits by season-winning sport teams has been a tradition over the years. More recently, some players opt out of their respective team visits in protest over personal political differences with the President or current administration. In your view, how should players act when afforded a White House team-visit opportunity?*”

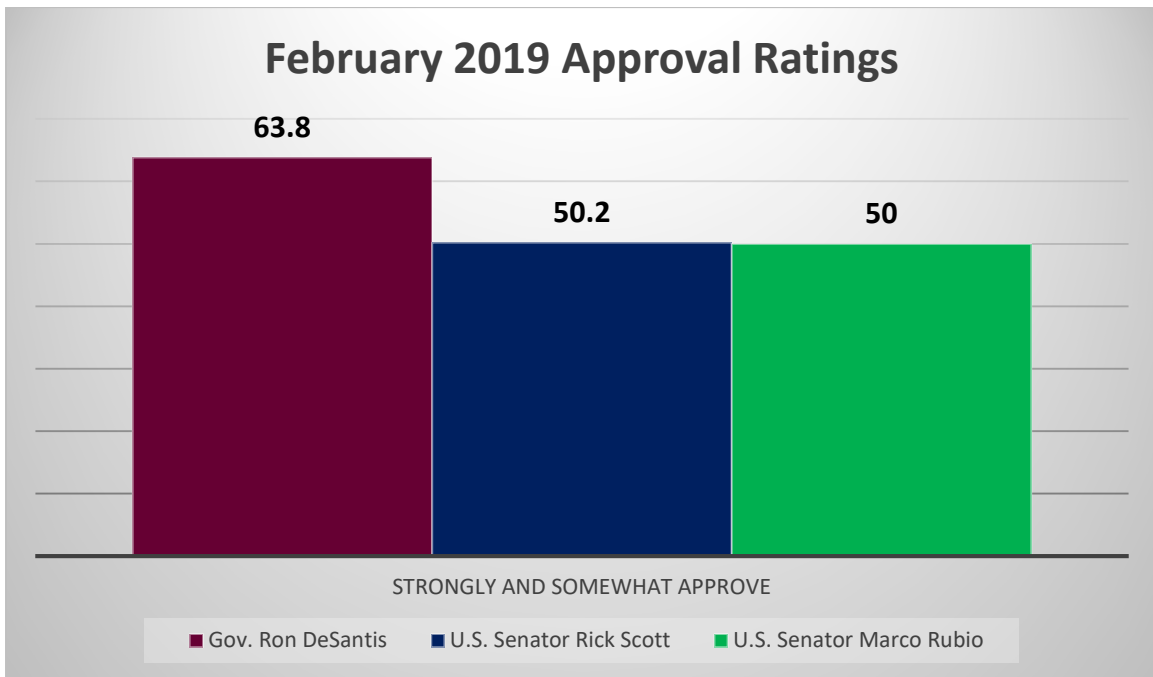
The results are displayed here.



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.





Just over one-quarter, 26.4%, reported having children in Florida public schools (19.0%), in Florida private schools (4.6%) and both public and private schools (2.8%). Another 72.6% indicated they did not have children currently in Florida schools.

On home ownership and renting, nearly three-quarters, 72.2% noted they own their own home while 26.2% said they currently rent their home. A few, were unsure or in transition (1.6%).

Several potential ballot measures or actual policy changes that are already in effect 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, for somewhat oppose and strongly oppose and unsure are presented here.

Policy Discussion in Florida	Strongly & Somewhat Support	Strongly & Somewhat Oppose	Unsure
Increasing fines/penalties for passing school buses with red lights flashing	81.4	10.6	8.0
Allowing only U.S. citizens to vote in federal, state, local or school elections within Florida	80.4	10.4	9.2
Laws against hand-held cell phone use in school and construction zones	64.2	23.2	12.6
Increasing the minimum wage to \$15 by 2026	63.2	26.2	10.6
Legalizing possession of up to one ounce of marijuana by residents 21 years of age or older	59.0	31.4	9.6
Allowing most released felons to vote even if they cannot pay fines/fees from their sentences	49.0	40.8	10.2
Allowing teachers to carry firearms in the classroom in your own Florida county	41.6	50.0	8.4

NATIONAL SURVEY DEMOGRAPHICS

Conservative/ Moderate/Liberal	May 2018	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019
Very conservative	13.9	19.8	11.2	14.3	14.5	14.0
Somewhat conservative	22.6	19.4	20.2	22.1	20.7	22.0
Moderate	35.9	31.0	33.4	33.6	38.3	37.0
Somewhat liberal	15.0	15.5	12.1	16.6	13.1	12.9
Very liberal	9.0	9.6	7.6	10.1	9.1	10.7
Unsure	3.6	4.7	15.4	3.3	4.3	3.4

Age	May 2018	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019
18-25	5.0	7.4	11.2	5.1	7.0	6.1
26-35	21.3	26.4	24.2	13.0	11.3	15.2
36-45	19.0	20.6	20.5	15.8	14.4	22.3
46-55	18.0	15.1	15.9	19.4	20.1	16.5
56-65	22.9	16.9	15.9	34.2	34.7	27.8
Over 65	13.8	13.9	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.1

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

Income	February 2018	May 2018	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019
Less than \$10,000	3.6	2.9	4.6	4.4	2.3	3.3	4.8
\$10,000 to less than \$40,000	19.5	18.9	21.1	24.1	18.9	21.5	27.5
\$40,000 to less than \$75,000	26.9	24.6	23.6	25.2	25.2	25.9	24.6
\$75,000 to less than \$100,000	19.4	20.5	19.5	18.8	17.6	15.5	15.1
\$100,000 to less than \$150,000	19.1	20.0	21.3	13.5	19.4	18.8	16.2
\$150,000 to less than \$200,000	6.7	6.8	4.8	5.9	8.0	7.3	6.4
\$200,000 or more	4.2	5.6	4.1	5.3	7.3	5.9	4.2
Prefer not to disclose	0.8	0.7	1.0	2.9	1.3	1.8	1.2

Political Party Affiliation	May 2018	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019
Republican	27.1	27.1	24.9	27.0	27.4	27.5
Democratic	31.1	31.5	24.9	31.2	31.6	31.5
Unaffiliated/ Independent / Undeclared	39.7	34.6	26.9	37.7	36.6	37.1
Some other party	0.3	2.5	8.7	2.0	0.9	1.5
Unsure	1.9	4.3	14.7	2.1	3.5	2.4

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

Education	May 2018	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019
Less than High School	4.1	6.6	6.4	3.5	4.2	9.1
High School / GED	8.0	9.5	11.0	8.7	10.3	17.2
Associate Degree	6.7	7.4	8.7	9.7	6.6	7.9
Some college / technical school	19.4	22.2	21.9	21.9	19.5	19.9
College / technical school graduate	39.8	32.7	31.2	34.2	36.2	28.7
Postgraduate or professional degree	21.9	21.2	20.3	21.7	22.8	17.0
Prefer not to disclose	0.1	0.4	---	---	---	0.2

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

Religion Followed	February 2018	May 2018	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019
Catholic	30.4	31.1	31.0	20.7	28.0	23.3	27.4
Protestant (Baptist, Lutheran, Congregational, Presbyterian)	16.7	19.9	17.1	14.4	20.6	20.3	22.2
Christian (non-denominational)	19.5	20.3	19.5	20.7	18.0	14.5	17.1
Greek Orthodox	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.8	1.7	0.4
Jewish	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.5	4.7	2.9
Buddhist	0.4	0.8	0.9	2.2	0.9	1.7	1.6
Muslim	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.9	---	1.1
Latter Day Saints / Mormon	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	---	1.1
Other	4.3	3.6	3.5	6.5	3.7	3.5	4.1
No preference	22.4	17.3	20.8	24.3	19.9	25.6	20.8
Don't know / unsure	1.3	1.7	1.6	4.2	1.9	4.7	1.3

Ethnicity (Among Non-Hispanics)	February 2018	May 2018	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019
White	66.3	70.1	65.0	64.2	68.2	63.5	65.2
Black, African-American	11.2	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.6
Asian	5.1	0.1	4.8	5.1	1.6	5.1	5.0
Aleutian, Eskimo or American Indian	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.5
Other	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.0	---
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2
Two or more races	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Refused	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Don't know	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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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.