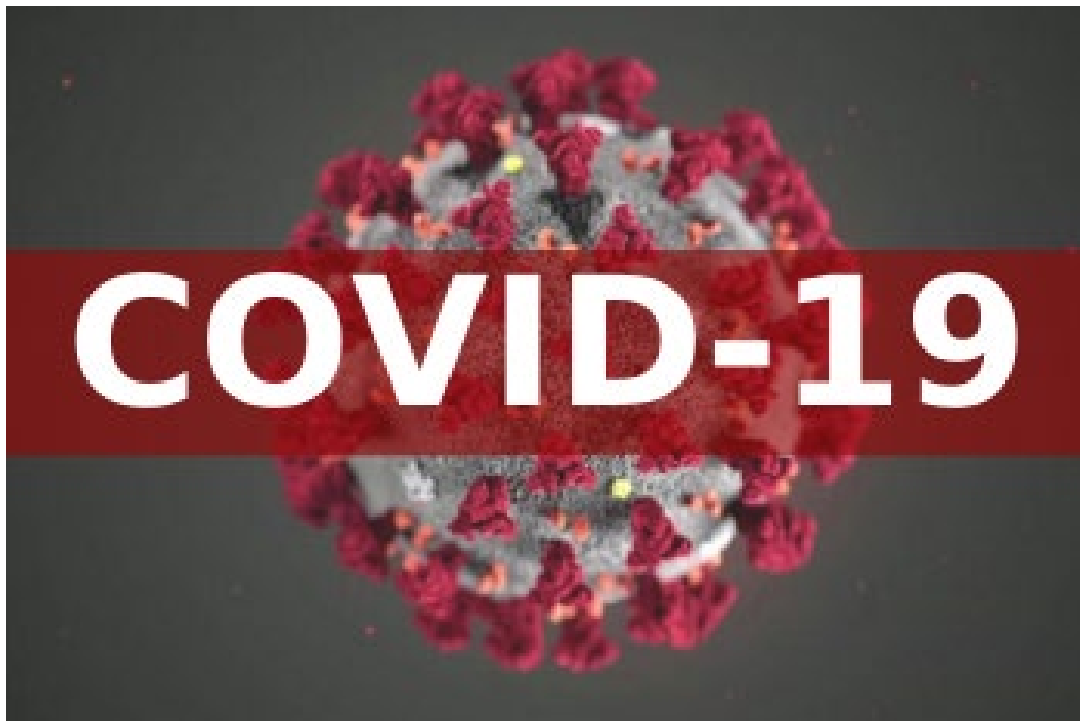


2020

Politics, Pope Francis, Racial Justice, Trust and Confidence, COVID-19



A National Poll of Americans
Saint Leo University Polling Institute
September/October 2020

Statement of Confidentiality and Ownership

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Moreover, no information regarding these findings will be released without the written consent of an authorized representative of the Saint Leo University Polling Institute.

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1 INTRODUCTION

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

The poll was designed to assess public views regarding politics, 2020 presidential candidates, current issues, Pope Francis, the Catholic Church and faith in politics, society and racial justice, trust and confidence, politics in sports and the COVID-19 pandemic.

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 September 27 – October 2, 2020. A pre-test occurred on September 27, 2020.

The national poll included the following areas for investigation:

- Job approval ratings for President Trump and Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell
- Issues of concern
- Impressions of Pope Francis and the Catholic Church
- Views on using faith in political decision making
- Trust and confidence in law enforcement and the judicial process
- Politics in sports
- The COVID-19 Pandemic
- Among Florida poll respondents, views on state leaders and 2020 ballot measures
- Demographics

Section II of this report discusses the methodology used in the study, while Section III includes highlights derived from an analysis of the quantitative research. Section IV is a summary of findings from the online survey.

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

METHODOLOGY

Using a quantitative research design, the Saint Leo University Polling Institute completed 1000 online surveys nationally and 500 online surveys 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 September 27 – October 2, 2020.

Respondents qualified for the survey if they were a resident of the United States and 18 years of age or older. Responses were approximately proportional to each state's population.

All facets of the study were completed by the Polling Institute's senior staff and researchers. These aspects include survey-design, pre-test, computer programming, fielding, coding, editing, verification, validation and logic checks, computer analysis, analysis and report writing.

Statistically, a sample of 1000 completed surveys has an associated margin for error of +/- 3.0% at a 95% confidence level. A sample of 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

3

ON POLITICS, ISSUES AND THE 2020 ELECTION...

The national approval rating for President Donald Trump is currently 41.0%. This is down somewhat from 43.4% and 44.3% in November 2019 and February 2020, respectively.

The overall job approval rating for the U.S. Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell is statistically unchanged at 33.5%. Down slightly from 34.4% in February 2020.

The COVID-19 Pandemic, as an issue, was added to a list of 17 other issues in this latest round of Saint Leo University polling. Over one-third of all respondents, 37.1%, named COVID-19 as the issue most important to them today among 18 issues named. This was followed by “jobs and the economy” (22.8%) and healthcare (10.6%). Only “jobs and the economy” increased in importance (from 15.1% in February 2020) in the current polling.

The leading issues, weighing most heavily on respondent 2020 vote decisions, in declining order included: the economy and jobs (71.6%), the COVID-19 pandemic (68.1%), recent rioting/property destruction (61.7%), and attacks on and murder of police officers in 2020 (57.8%).

In the national head-to-head matchup between Joe Biden and Donald Trump, Joe Biden is currently at 52.1% with Trump following at 38.3%. When undecided voters are asked who they lean toward, the percentages move to Biden 54.2% and Trump 40.3%.

Hypothetically, if the election was between Mike Pence and Kamala Harris instead of Joe Biden and Donald Trump, Harris secures 48.3% with Pence trailing at 41.5%.

Interestingly, in Florida, Mike Pence leads Kamala Harris – 46.8% to 46.7%.

Overall, among all national respondents, 43.7% suggest their vote for president in 2020 is mostly “for” their respective candidate. Another 27.3% note their vote is mostly “against” the other candidate.

On the enthusiasm gap, Republicans are significantly more likely (53.0%) to suggest their vote is “for” their candidate than Democrats (43.2%)

Two-fifths of all national poll respondents, 39.3% noted they will vote in person on election day with others reporting they will vote by absentee ballot, mail-in ballot or early, in-person, voting – 11.2%, 30.2%, and 13.6%, respectively.

Despite all the news about potential chaos regarding the voting process in 2020, it appears confidence in the election this year has increased significantly over 2016 and 2018. Confidence that the respondents' vote will be accurately recorded moved to 79.3% from 65.6% in 2018. Confidence in the integrity and security of voting machines/systems moved to 75.5% from 50.7% in 2018.

Further, 72.7% have confidence that the 2020 election will result in a legitimate winner. And concern over voter fraud is down to 53.9% from 58.8% in 2016.

Those frustrated by the election and wondering if they may vote at all is down to 26.3% over 43.0% in 2016.

However, voter suppression concern is up to 60.4% over 52.9% in 2016.

ON POPE FRANCIS, THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND FAITH IN POLITICS...

Overall favorable opinion (strongly and somewhat) of the Catholic Church in the United States was 48.1% -- up from 43.6% in February 2020 and from 42.0% in November 2019. Among Catholics, the favorable opinion (strongly and somewhat) was recorded at 76.4% -- up from 73.5% in February 2020 and 69.3% in November 2019.

The favorability rating for Pope Francis has increased to 57.2% from 52.2% in February 2020 and from 56.6% in November 2019. Among Catholics nationally, the pope's favorable opinion rating is 79.9% -- up from 74.6% in February 2020 and 78.1% in November 2019.

On faith and politics, just over one-half of all respondents suggest the United States is more of a secular nation than a Christian nation (53.4%) and that religious leaders should be more active in reducing the national political divide (56.7%).

Further, two-fifths suggest they use their own religious beliefs to inform how they vote (42.8%), suggest elected officials should use their own religious beliefs in guiding how they govern (40.8%) and suggest that Americans should use their own religious convictions when voting (41.3%).

Nearly one-third, are comfortable when religious leaders offer political views during sermons, homilies or in messages (34.2%) and agree that they use the issue of abortion above all others when deciding on a candidate (29.0%).

ON SOCIETY AND RACIAL JUSTICE....

In several areas related to divisions in the United States, agreement has increased over 2019 SLU polling...

- We are more divided as a nation than ever before – up to 83.8% from 82.0%
- I see democracy slipping away in the United States – up to 75.3% from 68.4%
- At times, physical violence during demonstrations is justified – up to 22.0% from 15.0%
- At times, property damage during demonstrations is justified – up to 19.0% from 13.2%
- Not all free speech patterns should be protected – up to 47.0% from 34.9%

Support for the Black Lives Matter movement has remained unchanged – 52.9% in 2020 and 50.1% in 2017.

ON TRUST AND CONFIDENCE...

Despite the unrest in U.S. cities over the summer of 2020, trust in law enforcement has increased nationwide...

- Trust in police officers – up to 59.6% from 52.4% in 2018
- Trust in police departments – up to 51.9% from 50.8% in 2018
- Trust in the judicial system – up to 51.7% from 44.5% in 2018
- Trust in juries to do the right thing – up to 49.8% from 45.4% in 2018

Those agreeing that police should be required to wear body cameras moved to 90.1% from 86.9% in 2018. Those noting they or someone they know have experienced abuse by police officers declined to 35.7% from 40.7% in 2018. Further, those noting that most law enforcement officers racially profile when deciding to stop motorists declined significantly to 45.0% from 55.9% in 2018.

A large majority, 70.5%, agree that the act of killing a police officer should also carry a hate crime charge.

Just over three-quarters of all respondents, 75.8%, suggest that police funding should increase or be maintained. Just 16.0% suggest that police funding should be decreased or eliminated.

ON POLITICS IN SPORTS

Those supporting professional athletes that kneel during the national anthem increased to 43.7% from 34.1% in 2016.

Three-quarters of all respondents, 75.5%, strongly or somewhat agree with playing the national anthem ahead of national sport league games/matches. One-quarter, 26.5%, support the playing of “Lift Every Voice and Sing” – the Black national anthem.

About one-half of all respondents, 49.2%, agree that protesting professional athletes are creating a long-term movement, rather than just a moment related to social justice.

ON THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC....

A large majority of Americans surveyed, 79.9%, are very or somewhat concerned about the COVID-19 pandemic.

Leading sources for information about the pandemic included, in declining order, Dr. Fauci, personal physicians, the mainstream media, non-government scientists/physicians/educators, and scientific journals.

Trust and confidence – in COVID-19 pandemic information – is highest coming from Dr. Fauci, the United States Centers for Disease Control, the Food and Drug Administration and private companies.

Nearly two-thirds of all respondents, 61.9%, noted they will get the COVID-19 vaccine once approved by U.S. scientists. Further, 58.3% would be willing to have their own children vaccinated once approved.

Fewer than one-half, 46.1%, suggest the vaccine, once approved, should be mandatory for the United States population.

Three-fifths, 60.4%, suggest they likely will be declining holiday invitations this year due to COVID-19 concerns.

About one-half of all Americans surveyed believed that the closings of businesses, schools, places of worship, bars and restaurants were “about right” through 2020. The remainder were evenly split between the closures “going too far” and “not going far enough”.

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 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 approval rating for President Trump decreased to 41.0% from 44.3% in February 2020 and from 43.4% in November 2019.

National Results

How would you rate...	National Approval October 2018	National Approval February 2019	National Approval April 2019	National Approval November 2019	National Approval February 2020	National Approval October 2020
The job Donald Trump is doing as President	42.2	39.8	41.8	43.4	44.3	41.0
The job Mike Pence is doing as Vice President	---	40.8	43.9	44.0	45.7	---
The job Senator Mitch McConnell is doing as U.S. Senate Majority Leader	---	28.8	28.1	27.4	34.4	33.5
The job Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi is doing as Speaker of the House	---	39.7	39.0	42.7	38.4	---
The job Democratic U.S. Representative Adam Schiff did as the lead impeachment trial manager	---	---	---	---	38.9	---

Florida Results

How would you rate...	Florida Approval October 2018	Florida Approval February 2019	Florida Approval April 2019	Florida Approval November 2019	Florida Approval February 2020	Florida Approval October 2020
The job Donald Trump is doing as President	47.6	45.0	40.4	45.6	44.0	44.4
The job Mike Pence is doing as Vice President	---	46.0	43.2	47.0	44.9	---
The job Senator Mitch McConnell is doing as U.S. Senate Majority Leader	---	33.6	31.2	35.4	37.2	41.0
The job Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi is doing as Speaker of the House	---	43.4	43.2	41.0	42.0	---
The job Democratic U.S. Representative Adam Schiff did as the lead impeachment trial manager	---	---	---	---	41.8	---

All respondents were asked to name 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 October 2020. The COVID-19 Pandemic – a new addition to the list of issues – was named as the leading concern.

Issues Most Important	National August 2018	National October 2018	National February 2019	National April 2019	National November 2019	National February 2020	National October 2020
COVID-19 Pandemic	---	---	---	---	---	---	37.1
Jobs and the economy	17.1	14.4	15.4	14.4	14.4	15.1	22.8
Healthcare	16.1	18.2	15.9	20.5	18.7	21.8	10.6
Government spending / federal budget deficit	9.3	11.2	13.3	8.3	8.7	9.5	4.3
Global climate change	4.0	4.4	6.5	3.6	9.3	8.6	3.9
Some other issues	3.9	5.2	3.6	2.8	3.7	3.6	3.7
Crime	2.6	3.5	1.8	2.2	3.4	2.7	3.1
Immigration	13.2	9.0	14.0	18.3	11.6	10.0	2.3
Homeland security and anti-terror policy	4.1	3.6	4.0	5.6	4.8	4.4	2.1
Education	5.0	5.7	4.2	3.9	3.6	4.8	1.6
Gun violence	5.6	4.4	6.3	3.7	5.5	4.4	1.2
Declining U.S. status worldwide	4.7	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.3	3.0	1.0
Terrorism	2.6	2.7	1.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	1.0
International trade imbalance	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.7
Gun control / Second Amendment rights	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.7	0.6
Internet / data security	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.4
Foreign affairs	2.3	1.6	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.0	0.3
Energy policy	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	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 October 2020.

Issues Most Important	Florida August 2018	Florida October 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida April 2019	Florida November 2019	Florida February 2020	Florida October 2020
COVID-19 Pandemic	---	---	---	---	---	---	38.0
Jobs and the economy	14.8	14.0	11.8	13.2	11.2	14.9	22.6
Healthcare	15.4	19.5	19.8	18.4	20.8	22.3	11.4
Some other issues	2.8	2.4	2.8	3.0	4.0	4.3	3.8
Crime	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	3.0	1.9	3.6
Government spending and the federal budget deficit	8.6	9.3	10.0	7.0	8.6	8.3	3.2
Immigration	16.0	14.3	17.8	16.8	14.4	9.8	2.6
Homeland security and anti-terror policy	5.6	4.7	6.2	5.8	4.0	4.7	2.6
Declining U.S. status worldwide	4.2	4.7	5.8	4.8	3.8	3.7	2.4
Global climate change	3.0	5.6	3.0	5.4	7.2	8.6	2.2
Education	5.4	5.3	1.8	3.6	3.2	4.0	1.8
Gun violence	5.8	4.3	6.0	6.6	3.2	5.1	1.2
Terrorism	4.6	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.1	0.8
Gun control / Second Amendment rights	4.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	4.0	3.7	0.6
Foreign affairs	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.0	3.0	1.9	0.4
International trade imbalance	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.4
Internet / data security / ID theft	1.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.4
Energy policy	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4

The following issues are frequently discussed in the 2020 campaigns for Congress and president. Respondents were asked how important or impactful each was or will be in their own vote this November. Respondents were asked to use a scale of one to ten where one is very important and ten is not at all important. The following tables present the cumulative totals for ratings of one through three (important) for both all respondents and likely voters. Results are displayed in declining order by likely voters.

National Results

Issue	All Respondents	Likely Voters
Economy and jobs	71.6	73.0
The COVID-19 pandemic	68.1	69.2
Recent rioting/property destruction	61.7	62.5
Attacks on and murder of police officers in 2020	57.8	59.2
The U.S. Supreme Court vacancy	56.3	57.7
Protests/free speech	54.3	55.3
Climate change	53.5	54.8
Racial injustice issues	53.1	54.2
Efforts to de-fund police departments	51.9	53.4
Closures and lockdowns by the government	52.1	53.3
Second Amendment rights	51.3	51.8
Abortion	43.7	44.5

Florida Results

Issue	All Respondents	Likely Voters
Economy and jobs	76.6	77.5
The COVID-19 pandemic	71.0	71.6
The U.S. Supreme Court vacancy	66.4	67.5
Attacks on and murder of police officers in 2020	65.0	65.6
Recent rioting/property destruction	64.4	64.8
Protests/free speech	62.2	60.7
Efforts to de-fund police departments	58.0	58.7
Closures and lockdowns by the government	57.0	57.9
Second Amendment rights	57.0	57.5
Racial injustice issues	55.4	55.4
Climate change	54.4	55.2
Abortion	53.8	54.6

All national likely voters (94.7% of all respondents) were asked how they did or would vote for president in November 2020 if the election was held today. The following results are among likely voters.

National Election 2020 Matchups

Matchup	Joe Biden	Donald Trump	Unsure
	52.1	38.3	5.8

Respondents who were unsure or undecided were asked which candidate they were leaning toward. The following table includes the leaning respondents.

Matchup	Joe Biden	Donald Trump
	54.2	40.3

All Florida likely voters (97.8% of all respondents) were asked how they did or would vote for president in November 2020 if the election was held today. The following results are among likely voters.

Florida Election 2020 Matchups

Matchup	Joe Biden	Donald Trump	Unsure
	49.9	43.4	4.9

Respondents who were unsure or undecided were asked which candidate they were leaning toward. The following table includes the leaning respondents.

Matchup	Joe Biden	Donald Trump
	51.3	45.2

All likely voters were asked, hypothetically, who they would vote for in a matchup if Mike Pence and Kamala Harris were running for president instead of Donald Trump and Joe Biden. The following tables include those leaning toward each candidate as well.

National Election 2020 Matchups

Matchup	Mike Pence	Kamala Harris	Unsure
	41.5	48.3	10.1

Florida Election 2020 Matchups

Matchup	Mike Pence	Kamala Harris	Unsure
	46.8	46.7	6.5

Using a scale of one to ten, respondents were asked to describe their vote for president in 2020 where one means their vote will be entirely in support of the candidate of their choice and ten means their vote means the vote is entirely to stop or block the opposing candidate. The following tables hold the cumulative totals for one through three (support) and eight through ten (to stop).

National

My Vote for President in 2020 is...	In support of my candidate (1-3)	To stop the other candidate (8-10)
Composite	43.7	27.3
Republicans	53.0	25.2
Democrats	43.2	28.7

Florida

My Vote for President in 2020 is...	In support of my candidate (1-3)	To stop the other candidate (8-10)
Composite	49.2	26.0
Republicans	63.4	17.1
Democrats	45.3	32.6

All respondents were asked how they planned to vote in the November 2020 election. Results are displayed in the following table.

How do you plan to vote in 2020?	National	Florida
In person on election day – November 3, 2020	39.3	30.2
Requesting an absentee ballot	11.2	12.0
By a mail-in ballot I received or will be receiving	30.2	37.4
By early, in-person voting	13.6	18.6
Will not be voting	2.3	0.6
Unsure / Have not decided	3.4	1.2

The following are several statements regarding the integrity of the voting process in 2020. For each, please indicate if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree.

National

Voting Process Integrity	2016	2018	2020
I have confidence Election 2020 will result in a legitimate winner	---	---	72.7
I have personal health and safety concerns over voting in person	---	---	48.9
I have confidence that my vote will be accurately recorded in my polling place	---	65.6	79.3
I have confidence in the integrity and security of voting machines/systems in this country	---	50.7	75.5
Voter fraud and manipulation of November results is a real concern and likely to occur	58.8	---	53.9
Voter suppression and efforts to keep eligible voters from the polls is a real concern and likely to occur	52.9	---	60.4
This election has me frustrated and wondering if I'll even vote at all	43.0	---	26.3

Florida

Voting Process Integrity	2016	2018	2020
I have confidence Election 2020 will result in a legitimate winner	---	---	79.0
I have personal health and safety concerns over voting in person	---	---	55.0
I have confidence that my vote will be accurately recorded in my polling place	---	81.8	84.4
I have confidence in the integrity and security of voting machines/systems in this country	---	68.3	81.0
Voter fraud and manipulation of November results is a real concern and likely to occur	55.2	---	55.4
Voter suppression and efforts to keep eligible voters from the polls is a real concern and likely to occur	54.8	---	64.8
This election has me frustrated and wondering if I'll even vote at all	36.8	---	23.8

POPE FRANCIS, FAITH IN POLITICS AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

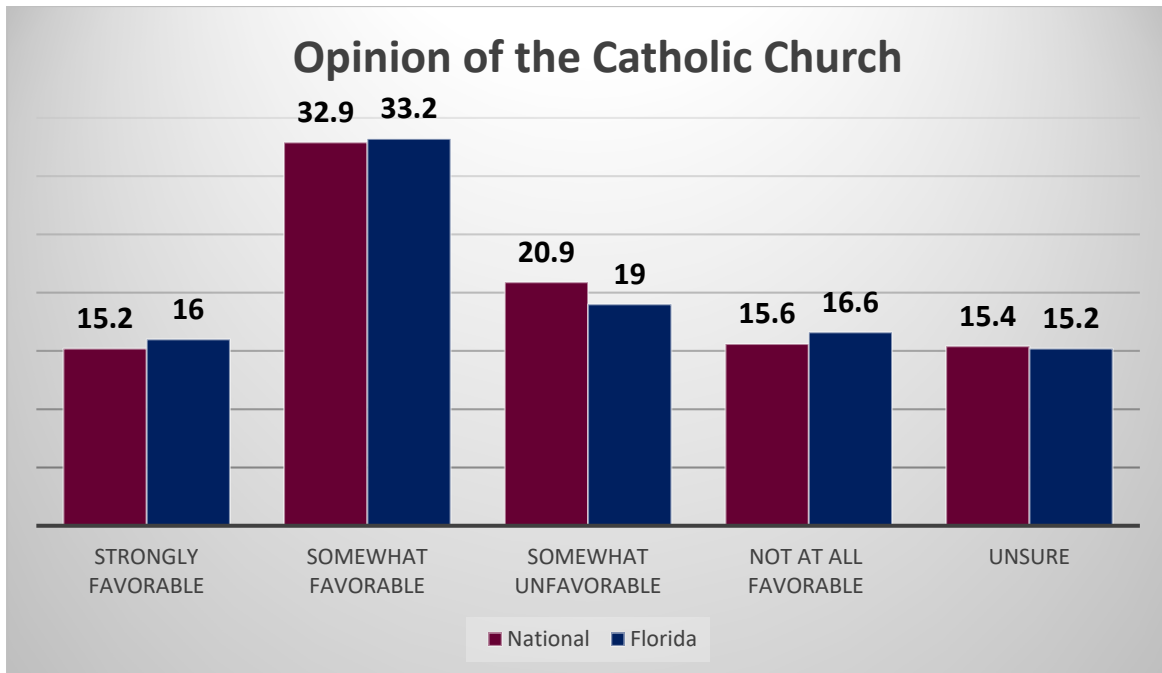
All respondents were asked if their opinion of the Catholic Church in the United States was strongly favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or not at all favorable.

The cumulative total favorable opinion (strongly and somewhat) nationally was 48.1% -- up from 43.6% in February 2020 and from 42.0% in November 2019.

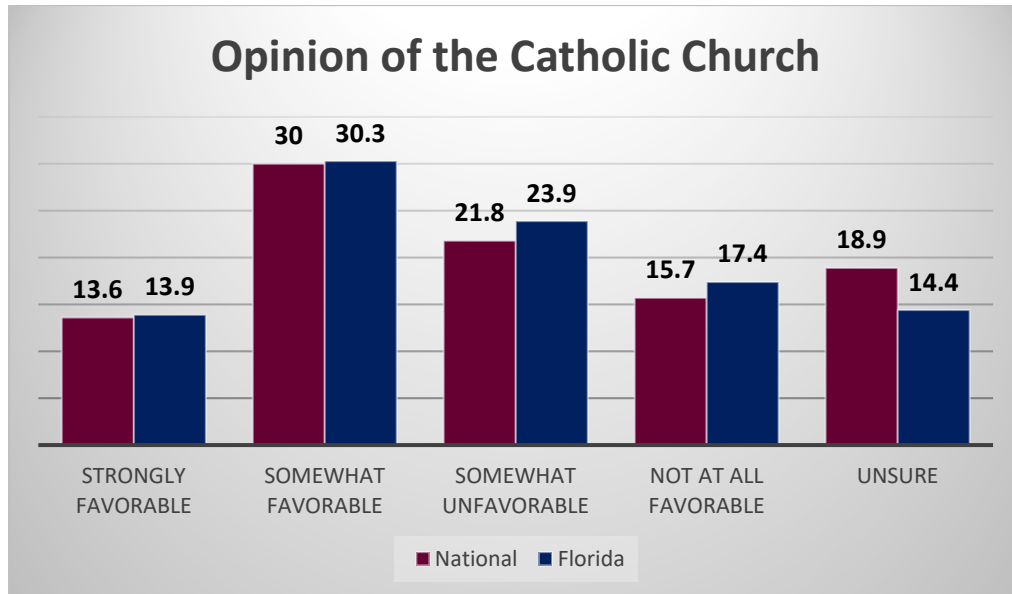
In Florida, the favorable opinion of the Catholic Church was 49.2% -- up from 44.2% in February 2020 and from 48.6% in November 2019.

Among Catholics, nationally, the favorable opinion was 76.4% -- up from 73.5% in February 2020.

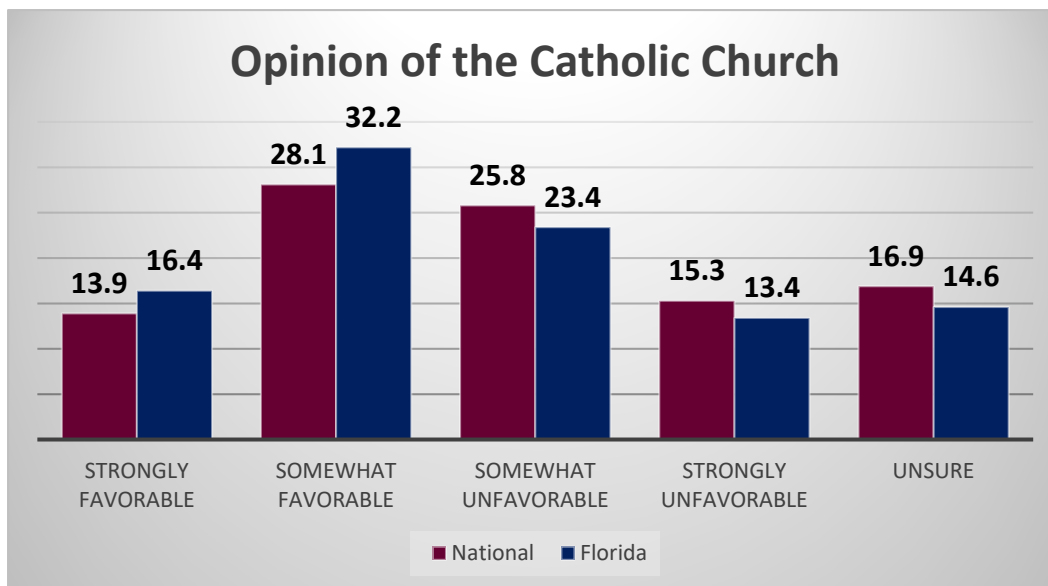
October 2020 Results



February 2020 Results



November 2019 Results

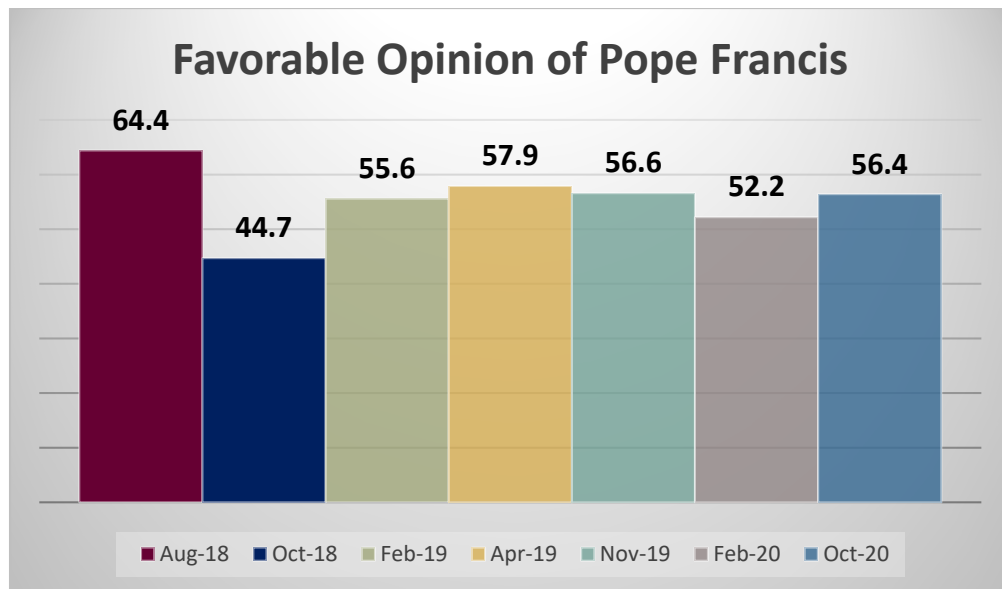


The pope’s favorability rating increased to 56.4% from 52.2% in February 2020.

In Florida, Pope Francis has a 57.2% favorability rating – up from 55.0% in February 2020 and 55.8% in November 2019.

Among Catholics nationally, the pope’s current favorable opinion is 79.9% -- up from 74.6% in February 2020 and 78.1% in November 2019.

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



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

Faith and Politics Statements: Respondents Strongly and Somewhat Agreeing	February 2020 National	February 2020 Florida	October 2020 National	October 2020 Florida
I use my own religious beliefs to inform how I vote for candidates in elections	47.0	44.8	42.8	45.0
Elected officials should use their own religious beliefs in guiding how they govern and make decisions	43.4	43.0	40.8	40.8
Americans should use religious convictions when voting in elections for candidates and ballot measures	39.9	40.8	41.3	41.0
The United States is more of a secular nation than a Christian nation	50.7	51.3	53.4	53.4
I'm comfortable when my religious leaders offer political views during sermons, homilies or in messages	35.1	37.4	34.2	37.0
Religious leaders should be more active in reducing the national political divide and tensions we face today	52.7	59.6	56.7	63.2
For me, I use the issue of abortion above all others when deciding on a candidate	---	---	29.0	32.2

SOCIETY AND RACIAL JUSTICE

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
We are more divided as a nation than ever before	---	82.1	80.1	82.0	83.8
I see democracy slipping away in the United States	---	65.2	68.3	68.4	75.3
At times, physical violence during demonstrations is justified	---	17.5	18.6	15.0	22.0
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
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

Florida

Statements: Strongly and Somewhat Agree	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
We are more divided as a nation than ever before	---	82.1	80.1	82.0	83.8
I see democracy slipping away in the United States	---	65.2	68.3	68.4	75.3
At times, physical violence during demonstrations is justified	---	17.5	18.6	15.0	22.0
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
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

TRUST AND CONFIDENCE

Respondents were asked to think for a moment about their own trust and confidence in police officers, police departments, and the judicial system. Respondents rated each of the following based on their own trust and confidence that they would be **treated in a fair, impartial and objective manner if involved with law enforcement**. Respondents used a scale of one to ten where one meant strong trust and confidence and ten meant no trust and confidence. The following tables are the cumulative totals for ratings of one through four (strong trust).

National Results

Trust and Confidence in...	2015	2016	2017	2018	2020
Trust in police officers	54.7	60.5	56.5	52.4	59.6
Trust in police departments	53.1	59.6	55.5	50.8	51.9
Trust in the judicial system including courts, prosecutors, and judges	40.3	45.1	48.6	44.5	51.7
Trust in juries to do the right thing	---	46.1	47.2	45.4	49.8

Florida Results

Trust and Confidence in...	2015	2016	2017	2018	2020
Trust in police officers	56.1	58.6	56.4	55.4	59.4
Trust in police departments	55.3	57.0	57.2	54.2	57.0
Trust in the judicial system including courts, prosecutors, and judges	43.2	47.2	49.6	45.6	45.2
Trust in juries to do the right thing	---	45.6	49.4	46.4	45.2

Issue Statements

The following are several statements about police and policing. For each, respondents indicated if they strongly agreed, somewhat agreed, somewhat disagreed, or strongly disagreed. The following tables hold the cumulative totals for those strongly and somewhat agreeing over the years 2015 – 2020.

National Results

Statements	2015	2016	2017	2018	2020
Police officers should be required to wear body cameras to better assist in reviewing difficult incidents	86.8	89.0	90.5	86.9	90.1
I personally know a police officer in my community	50.6	68.3	54.2	53.7	51.5
I have had positive interactions or conversations with community police officers unrelated to law enforcement issues	59.7	58.0	63.9	60.9	64.5
Gun violence would decrease with more controls and restrictions	46.0	46.9	51.9	58.8	55.5
I have, or I know someone who has experienced abuse by police officers	35.7	32.0	38.7	40.7	35.7
Law enforcement officers treat everyone, regardless of race, fairly and evenly	---	---	45.8	45.6	46.0
The transfer of donated, used military hardware, ammunition, and equipment to community police departments	60.4	63.6	61.7	---	48.4
Most law enforcement officers racially profile when deciding to stop motorists	---	---	---	55.9	45.0
The act of killing a police officer should also carry a hate crime charge	---	---	---	---	70.5

Florida Results

Statements	2015	2016	2017	2018	2020
Police officers should be required to wear body cameras to better assist in reviewing difficult incidents	88.1	90.2	90.8	89.8	92.0
I personally know a police officer in my community	47.8	57.4	54.8	55.8	52.4
I have had positive interactions or conversations with community police officers unrelated to law enforcement issues	58.8	45.4	66.6	63.2	61.8
Gun violence would decrease with more controls and restrictions	46.4	50.0	53.4	60.8	60.6
I have, or I know someone who has experienced abuse by police officers	33.7	33.8	36.6	37.8	33.8
Law enforcement officers treat everyone, regardless of race, fairly and evenly	---	---	47.6	46.2	49.6
The transfer of donated, used military hardware, ammunition, and equipment to community police departments	65.6	63.2	66.3	---	55.0
Most law enforcement officers racially profile when deciding to stop motorists	---	---	---	54.4	48.6
The act of killing a police officer should also carry a hate crime charge	---	---	---	---	74.8

All respondents were asked to think about the funding of police departments. Each was offered several options for funding and asked which best reflected their own view. Results are displayed in the following table.

A large majority, 75.8%, suggested funding should be increased (28.9%) or maintained (46.9%).

Characteristic	National	Florida
Funding should increase	28.9	31.8
Funding should be maintained	46.9	47.0
Total increase or maintain	75.8	78.8
Funding should be decreased	13.7	15.0
Funding should be eliminated	2.3	1.4
Unsure	8.2	4.8

Those who suggested funding should be decreased or eliminated were asked what they would do, instead, with those funds. Multiple responses were accepted.

Characteristic	National	Florida
Returned to taxpayers as a tax cut	21.9	20.7
Moved to mental and behavioral health services for those in need	54.4	46.3
Moved over to expand other general services, such as mental and physical health and social, and economic services	55.0	64.4
Unsure	3.8	7.3

POLITICS IN SPORTS

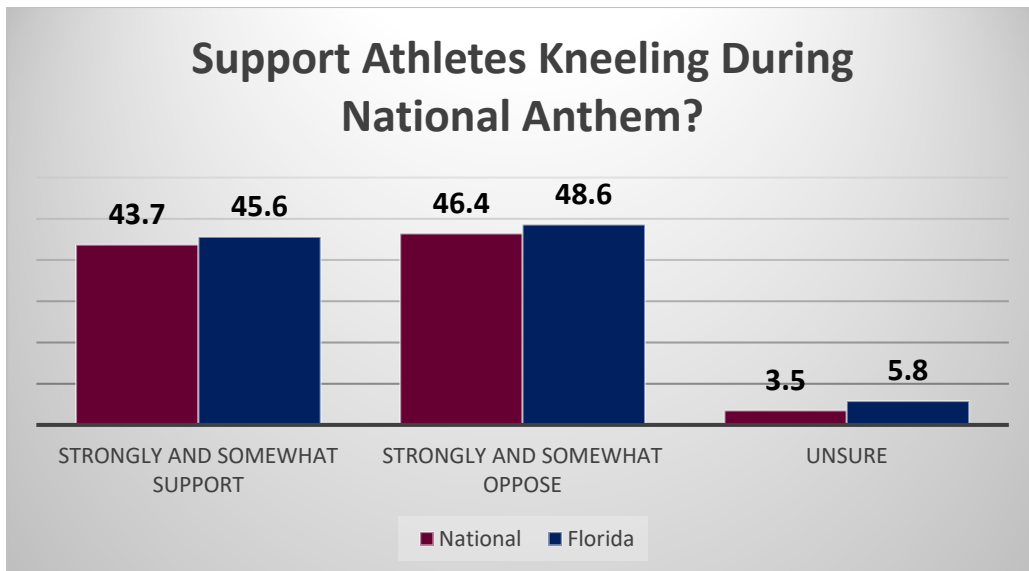
All respondents were presented with the following question about kneeling during the national anthem:

“In the past, sports figures such as Colin Kaepernick (football player), and Megan Rapinoe (soccer player), sat or kneeled during the pre-game/ match national anthem. In these instances, Colin Kaepernick and Megan Rapinoe were protesting the treatment of Black Americans by police. Today, more athletes and entire teams are expressing their views and protest in this manner. How strongly do you support or oppose kneeling during the national anthem?”

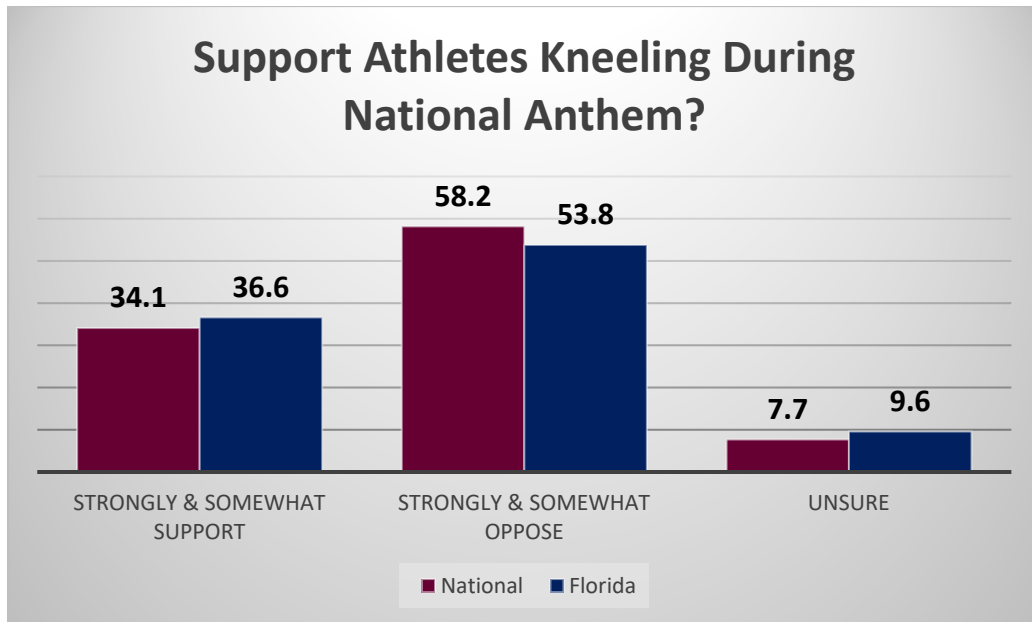
All respondents were asked if they strongly supported, somewhat supported, somewhat opposed, or strongly opposed kneeling during the national anthem.

Nationally, support for kneeling among athletes has increased from 34.1% in 2016 to 43.7% in 2020 while opposition has dropped from 58.2% to 46.4%.

Results in 2020



Results in 2016



The following are several statements regarding politics in sports as presented to poll respondents. Each respondent was asked to indicate if they strongly agreed, somewhat agreed, somewhat disagreed, or strongly disagreed with each statement. The following table depicts the cumulative totals for those strongly and somewhat agreeing.

Statements	National	Florida
The Black national Anthem, “Lift Every Voice and Sing,” should be played before national sport league games/matches	26.5	29.2
The national anthem, “The Star-Spangled Banner” should be played before national sport league games/matches	75.5	75.8
Professional athletes that are protesting are creating a platform to create a long-term movement, rather than just a moment related to social justice	49.2	55.8

COVID-9 PANDEMIC

The following are several questions about COVID-19 and the coronavirus pandemic.

All respondents were asked how concerned they were about the pandemic. The following table holds the results as collected.

Concern Level Over COVID-19	National	Florida
Very concerned	46.1	52.8
Somewhat concerned	33.8	31.0
Total Concerned	79.9	83.8
Somewhat unconcerned	9.5	8.4
Not at all concerned	9.3	7.0
Total Unconcerned	18.8	15.4
Unsure / Don't know	1.3	0.8

Respondents were asked who they trusted as reliable sources of information about COVID-19. The following table holds the results in declining order by trust nationally. Multiple responses were accepted.

Sources for COVID-19 Information	National	Florida
Epidemiologist and head of NIAID, Dr. Anthony Fauci	39.5	45.6
Your personal physician	38.7	37.6
Mainstream media such as U.S. newspapers, broadcasters, online media such as CBS, ABC, NBC, CNN, Associated Press, <i>New York Times</i> , <i>Washington Post</i>	38.1	37.4
Non-government scientists, physicians, and educators	35.2	38.6
Scientific journals (<i>Science</i> , <i>Nature</i> , the <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i>)	33.7	36.6
Fox News, <i>Washington Times</i> , radio commentators such as Sean Hannity and/or Rush Limbaugh	17.9	20.2
President Trump	13.7	18.0
MSNBC, <i>Huffington Post</i>	13.1	15.2
Family, friends, or co-workers	12.9	11.2
The U.S. federal government	12.1	12.4
Unsure / Don't know	11.1	7.0
Social media	10.8	10.8
College professors / educators	7.8	8.0
Business or industry groups	3.5	2.6
Entertainers and celebrities	1.6	2.6

All respondents were asked how they would rate their trust and confidence in several sources when it comes to providing information and solutions to the COVID-19 pandemic? Each respondent used a scale of one to ten where one was very strong trust and ten was no trust at all. The following table holds the cumulative totals for ratings of one through four (strong trust). Results are displayed in declining order by national data.

Trust and Confidence in...	National: Strong Trust	Florida: Strong Trust
Head of the NIAID, Dr. Anthony Fauci	62.8	67.6
The U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC)	57.2	62.8
The Food & Drug Administration (FDA)	50.9	58.6
The private companies working on developing COVID-19 vaccines and treatments	49.4	53.2
The World Health Organization (WHO)	49.2	53.4
The public sector (government) agencies working on developing COVID-19 vaccines and treatments	42.7	50.4
President Donald Trump	32.1	40.6

Several statements regarding COVID-19 were presented to all respondents. Respondents were asked 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.

Public Health Actions	National: Strongly & Somewhat Agree	Florida: Strongly & Somewhat Agree
When approved by U.S. scientists, I am willing to get the COVID-19 vaccine	61.9	67.2
When approved by U.S. scientists, I would be willing to have my own or see other children vaccinated	58.3	64.2
When approved by U.S. scientists, the vaccine for COVID-19 should be mandatory for the entire population	46.1	52.6
Over 2020, I have seen a disparity in the health care of those with COVID-19 based on race	39.8	44.2
Over 2020, I have seen a disparity in health care of those with COVID-19 based on economic lines	44.9	46.6
Some politicians are keeping businesses/schools closed longer than necessary to impact the November 2020 election	41.1	50.2
I, or I and my family, will likely decline holiday invitations this year due to COVID-19 concerns	60.4	65.6

Americans faced closures and lockdowns over 2020, for each of the following, do you feel these closures went too far, not far enough or were the closures about right?

National Results

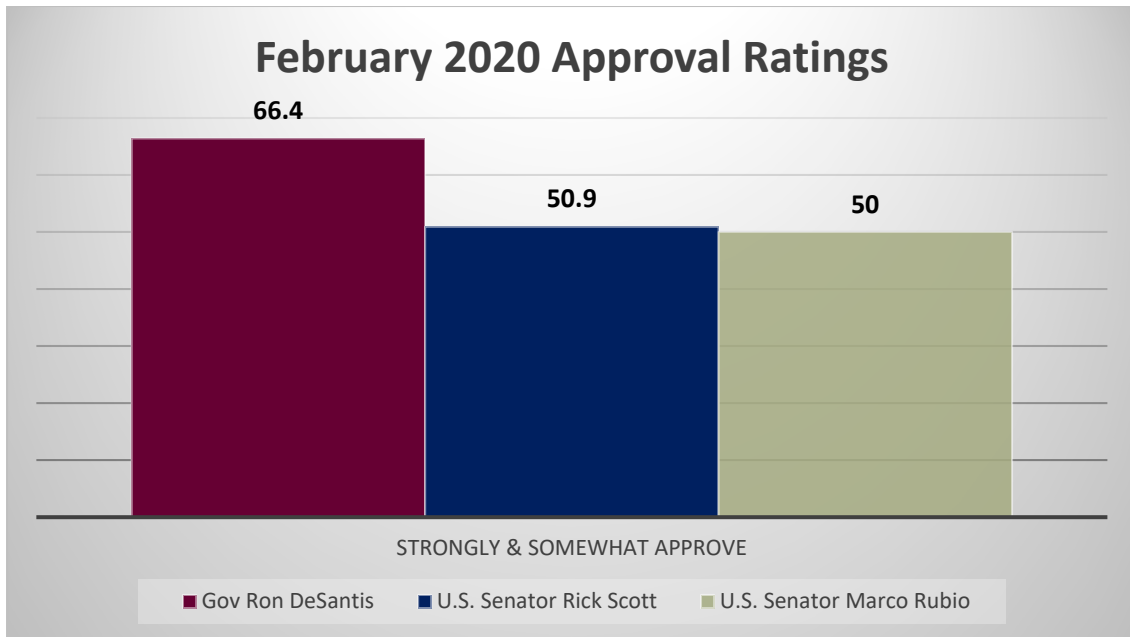
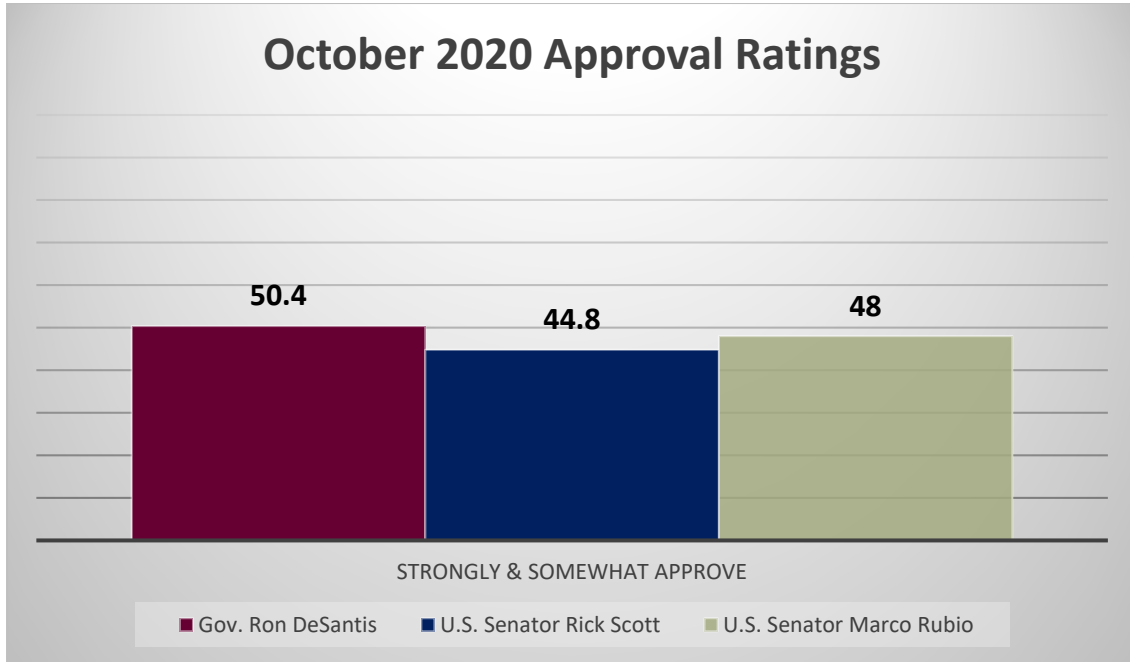
National: Public Health Actions	Too Far	About Right	Not Far Enough	Unsure
Closing down and locking down businesses/the economy	27.2	46.5	21.9	4.4
Closing down public schools	21.2	50.1	24.8	3.9
Closing down places of worship	25.0	45.4	25.4	4.2
Closing down bars	16.4	48.4	31.4	3.8
Closing down restaurants	21.4	52.3	22.5	3.8

Florida Results

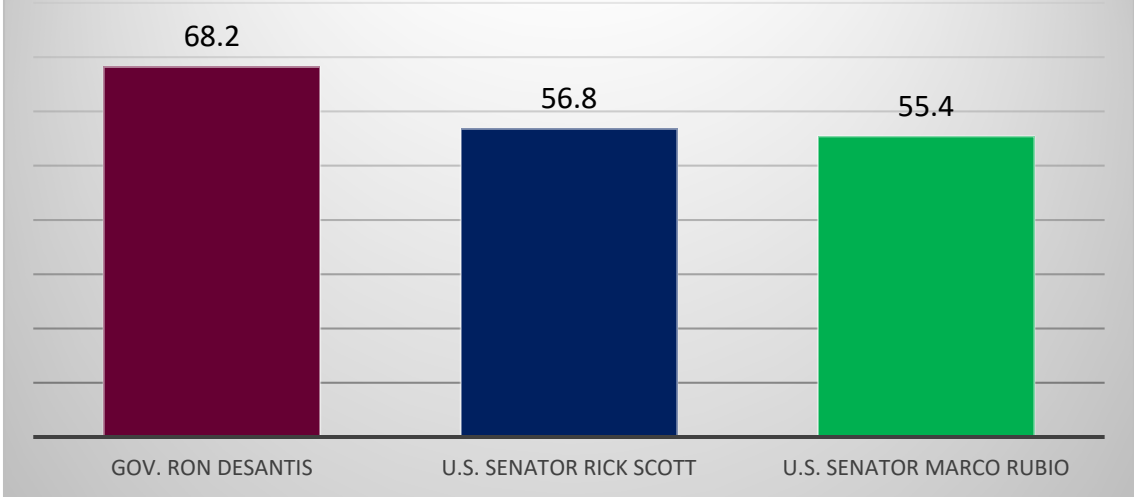
Florida: Public Health Actions	Too Far	About Right	Not Far Enough	Unsure
Closing down and locking down businesses/the economy	25.2	45.6	25.8	3.4
Closing down public schools	17.6	52.6	26.6	3.2
Closing down places of worship	24.8	44.0	28.0	3.2
Closing down bars	12.8	48.4	35.0	3.8
Closing down restaurants	19.2	50.0	27.4	3.4

FLORIDA ISSUES

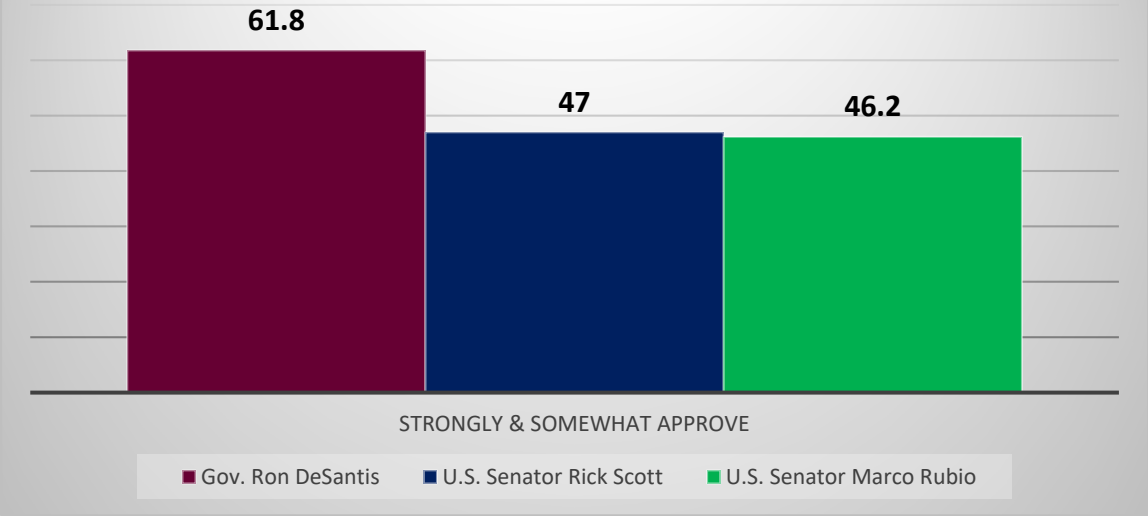
All respondents were asked to rate the job several Florida elected officials were doing. Each was asked if they strongly approved, somewhat approved, somewhat disapproved, or strongly disapproved of the jobs each is doing today. The following graph depicts the cumulative totals for strongly and somewhat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



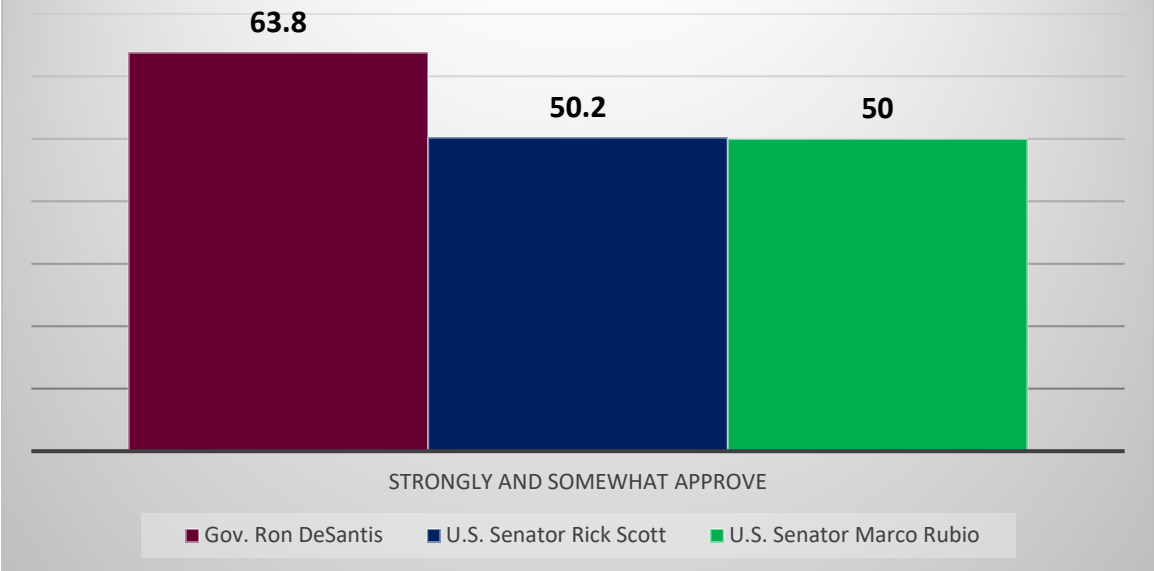
November 2019 Approval Ratings



April 2019 Approval Ratings



February 2019 Approval Ratings



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

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

Policy Discussion in Florida	February 2020 Composite Strongly & Somewhat Support	October 2020 Composite Strongly & Somewhat Support
Restate the wording in the Florida State Constitution to say that only U.S. citizens may vote in federal, state or local elections held in Florida	71.9	72.2
Increase the minimum wage to \$15 by 2026	68.0	70.8
Establish a top-two open primary system for state elected offices – where there is just one primary for state races and the two-top vote-getting candidates, regardless of party affiliation, advance to the general election	50.0	50.8
Require that voter-approved constitutional amendments be approved by voters <u>at a second general election</u>	58.6	57.6

The following are a couple COVID-19 decisions in Florida. Please indicate if your strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose each.

Policy Discussion in Florida	Strongly & Somewhat Support	Strongly & Somewhat Oppose	Unsure
State Education Commissioner Richard Corcoran's and Governor Ron DeSantis' mandate to re-open K-12 public schools five days a week in August 2020	43.6	51.0	5.4
Governor DeSantis' recent decision to drop COVID-19 restrictions on bars and restaurants	43.6	53.2	3.2

NATIONAL SURVEY DEMOGRAPHICS

Conservative/ Moderate/Liberal	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020
Very conservative	11.2	14.3	14.5	14.0	13.3	14.6
Somewhat conservative	20.2	22.1	20.7	22.0	22.3	17.8
Moderate	33.4	33.6	38.3	37.0	36.5	44.4
Somewhat liberal	12.1	16.6	13.1	12.9	14.0	12.6
Very liberal	7.6	10.1	9.1	10.7	10.2	8.4
Unsure	15.4	3.3	4.3	3.4	3.7	2.2

Age	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020
18-25	11.2	5.1	7.0	6.1	11.9	---
26-35	24.2	13.0	11.3	15.2	18.6	---
36-45	20.5	15.8	14.4	22.3	20.5	31.1
46-55	15.9	19.4	20.1	16.5	17.6	---
56-65	15.9	34.2	34.7	27.8	24.8	52.2
Over 65	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.1	6.6	16.7

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

How Religious?	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020
Very religious	18.3	18.3	21.8	20.0	22.2
Somewhat religious	37.3	38.3	35.2	38.2	34.4
Not very religious	20.4	18.0	22.8	17.9	18.1
Not at all religious	21.7	23.2	18.6	22.2	23.9
Unsure	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.4

Income	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020
Less than \$10,000	4.6	4.4	2.3	3.3	4.8	4.4	4.2
\$10,000 to less than \$40,000	21.1	24.1	18.9	21.5	27.5	26.6	22.9
\$40,000 to less than \$75,000	23.6	25.2	25.2	25.9	24.6	24.1	23.1
\$75,000 to less than \$100,000	19.5	18.8	17.6	15.5	15.1	15.7	14.6
\$100,000 to less than \$150,000	21.3	13.5	19.4	18.8	16.2	17.9	19.9
\$150,000 to less than \$200,000	4.8	5.9	8.0	7.3	6.4	7.9	8.5
\$200,000 or more	4.1	5.3	7.3	5.9	4.2	4.8	5.0
Prefer not to disclose	1.0	2.9	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.8

Political Party Affiliation	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020
Republican	24.9	27.0	27.4	27.5	27.0	27.0
Democratic	24.9	31.2	31.6	31.5	31.0	31.0
Unaffiliated/ Independent / Undeclared	26.9	37.7	36.6	37.1	38.1	37.7
Some other party	8.7	2.0	0.9	1.5	1.4	2.6
Unsure	14.7	2.1	3.5	2.4	2.5	1.7

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

Education	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020
Less than High School	6.4	3.5	4.2	9.1	6.1	5.3
High School / GED	11.0	8.7	10.3	17.2	12.6	11.6
Associate Degree	8.7	9.7	6.6	7.9	9.6	9.9
Some college / technical school	21.9	21.9	19.5	19.9	21.6	17.0
College / technical school graduate	31.2	34.2	36.2	28.7	30.7	34.6
Postgraduate or professional degree	20.3	21.7	22.8	17.0	19.1	21.4
Prefer not to disclose	---	---	---	0.2	0.3	0.2

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

Religion Followed	August 2018	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020
Catholic	31.0	20.7	28.0	23.3	27.4	26.4	25.9
Protestant (Baptist, Lutheran, Congregational, Presbyterian)	17.1	14.4	20.6	20.3	22.2	19.6	26.3
Christian (non-denominational)	19.5	20.7	18.0	14.5	17.1	21.2	14.9
Greek Orthodox	0.8	1.3	1.8	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.6
Jewish	2.9	3.4	3.5	4.7	2.9	2.6	2.9
Buddhist	0.9	2.2	0.9	1.7	1.6	0.4	1.5
Muslim	1.2	1.3	0.9	---	1.1	1.1	0.9
Latter Day Saints / Mormon	0.7	0.9	0.8	---	1.1	1.3	0.6
Other	3.5	6.5	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.9
No preference	20.8	24.3	19.9	25.6	20.8	21.3	21.6
Don't know / unsure	1.6	4.2	1.9	4.7	1.3	1.7	1.0

Ethnicity (Among Non-Hispanics)	October 2018	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020
White	64.2	68.2	63.5	65.2	65.8	65.1
Black, African-American	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.6	15.1	12.6
Asian	5.1	1.6	5.1	5.0	5.9	5.0
Aleutian, Eskimo or American Indian	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	---	0.2
Other	0.4	0.4	1.0	---	0.5	0.6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	---	0.3
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.