

Saint Leo University Polling Institute, February 2021

A National Poll of Americans, Part II Global Climate Change/Environment

Statement of Confidentiality and Ownership

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

The national poll included the following areas for investigation:

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

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

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

METHODOLOGY

Using a quantitative research design, the Saint Leo University Polling Institute completed 1000 online surveys nationally and 500 online surveys among Florida residents. Florida respondents were all likely voters.

Survey design input was provided by the membership of the Polling Institute Committee.

Survey design is a careful, deliberative process to ensure fair, objective and balanced surveys. Staff members, with years of survey design experience, edit out any bias. Further, all scales used by the Institute (either numeric, such as one through ten, or wording such as strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree) are balanced evenly. Additionally, placement of questions is carefully accomplished so that order has minimal impact.

This survey was conducted February 7 - 14, 2021.

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

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

Statistically, a sample of 1000 completed surveys has an associated margin for error of $\pm 3.0\%$ at a 95% confidence level. A sample of 500 Florida respondents has an associated margin for error of $\pm 4.5\%$ at a 95% confidence level.

Results throughout this report are presented for composite results – all 1000 cases. Throughout, composite results are presented side by side with Florida specific results.

Readers of this report should note that any survey is analogous to a snapshot in time and results are only reflective of the time in which the survey was undertaken. Should concerted public relations or information campaigns be undertaken during or shortly after the fielding of the survey, the results contained herein may be expected to change and should be, therefore, carefully interpreted and extrapolated.

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

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

HIGHLIGHTS

ON THE ENVIRONMENT....

Concern over global climate change has remained constant, year-over-year, since 2015. Today, 72.2% suggest they are very or somewhat concerned about global climate change. Concern has ranged from a low of 71.3% (2019) to 75.1% in both 2016 and 2017.

Over one-half of respondents (52.8%) continue to believe that global climate change is caused by a combination of human activity and nature compared to those suggesting it is caused only by human activity (25.6%) or only by nature (12.1%).

Some, 6.0%, do not believe global climate change is occurring – up from 5.9% in February 2020.

Significant percentages of poll respondents see warmer temperatures in their area (42.6%) while others see unusually severe weather/storms (28.1%), beach erosion (21.6%) and worsened air quality (23.5%).

Majorities see global climate change as responsible for warmer temperatures (71.3%), ocean rising or seacoast flooding (70.5%), worsened drought conditions (67.5%), and severe weather (67.6%).

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

Interestingly, 26.5% of respondents see personal responsibility of every individual as more likely to prevent the causes of global warming than federal or national government interventions (23.6%).

Those indicating it is important for their own community or area to establish a department with employees or to start a program to work on the issue of climate change increased to 62.2% in February 2021 from 63.3% in February 2020.

Those indicating such a municipal/county department or program does exist declined to 22.1% -- down from 23.6% in February 2020.

There exists continued majority support for teaching climate change as accepted theory in public schools (67.6%), banning plastic straws (57.6%) and banning single-use plastic shopping bags (60.9%).

The purchase of energy efficient appliances has increased to 41.9% from 37.2% in February 2020. The highest percentage in the polling was recorded at 44.9% in 2019. Those noting they have purchased an electric car moved to 6.5% from 7.2% in February 2020.

Two-thirds, 64.3% (down from 67.9% in February 2020) indicated they strongly or somewhat agree that environmental protection is the responsibility of people of faith.

Over one-third (36.3%) indicated that environmental protections are absolutely critical no matter what. Another 30.1% noted that such protections are important even when they negatively impact the environment. Over one-quarter (30.8%) believe environmental protections created new economic opportunities while 20.8% prefer not to pursue environmental protections if they negatively impact the economy. Others, 8.9%, suggest environmental protections are not an important issue while 8.7% (up from 5.9% in February 2020) suggest such protections harm the economy.

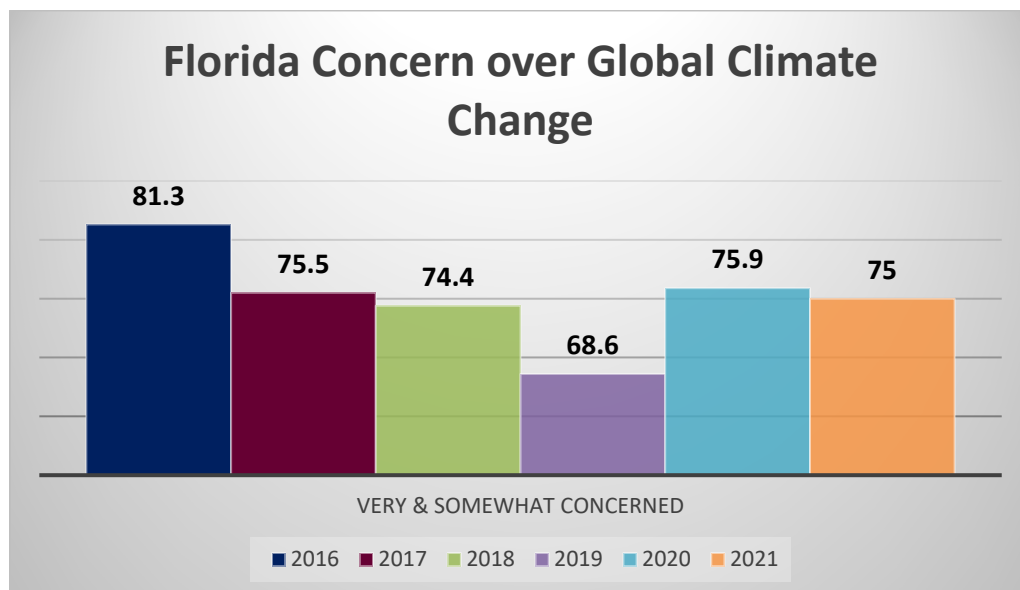
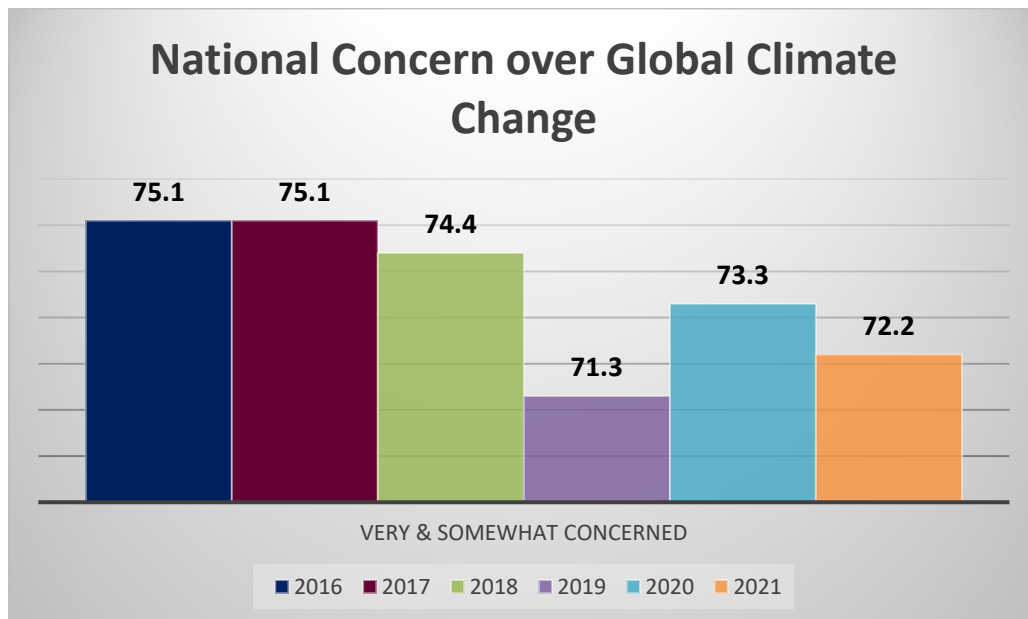
Just under one-half of all respondents, 47.0%, suggested they supported President Biden's decision to cancel the Keystone crude oil pipeline. Another 38.1% were opposed while 14.9% were unsure.

A majority, 59.2% of all Americans surveyed indicated they supported the Biden administration's decision to re-join the Paris Agreement on climate change. Others, 28.1% were opposed while 12.7% were unsure.

FINDINGS IN DETAIL

THE ENVIRONMENT

All respondents were asked several questions about the environment and global climate change. Each was initially asked how concerned they were about global climate change. Results are shown for results collected in 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.



Respondents were presented with the following question: “Some people believe global climate change is currently occurring due to human activities, while others believe global climate change is part of a natural cycle. Which of the following best reflects what you believe?”

Results are displayed in the following table.

Views on Global Climate Change	National February 2018	National February 2019	National February 2020	National February 2021	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020	Florida February 2021
Global climate change is caused entirely by human activity	22.9	21.5	25.2	25.6	22.0	21.4	26.9	27.8
Global climate change is caused entirely by nature	11.4	11.5	11.3	12.1	13.8	13.4	12.9	13.2
Global climate change is caused by a combination of human activity and nature	54.9	54.8	52.4	52.8	56.4	52.2	51.8	49.6
I don't believe global climate change is occurring	4.8	6.1	5.9	6.0	3.2	7.4	5.2	6.0
Don't know / unsure	6.0	6.1	5.2	3.5	4.6	5.6	3.2	3.4

Each respondent was asked to indicate if they saw each of the following occurring in their state or region. Multiple responses were accepted. Results are presented in declining order based on February 2021 national results.

Do You See Any of the Following Occurring in your State or Region?	National February 2018	National February 2019	National February 2020	National February 2021	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020	Florida February 2021
Warmer temperatures	47.7	42.4	48.8	42.6	66.4	49.6	55.0	45.6
Unusually severe weather and/or storms	32.4	39.2	32.8	28.1	43.8	38.8	35.1	34.6
Worsened drought conditions	26.3	19.7	19.2	24.5	26.2	14.8	14.0	16.4
Worsened air quality	25.0	22.3	22.7	23.5	20.0	14.8	17.1	19.6
Beach erosion	24.4	21.4	24.7	21.6	61.4	56.0	51.9	51.8
Ocean rising or seacoast flooding	18.4	15.1	15.9	16.3	42.4	37.6	41.6	36.8
Loss or threatened loss of habitats	15.8	15.6	15.2	14.9	25.0	23.2	24.6	21.4
Loss or threatened loss of species	13.9	13.6	14.4	13.2	23.6	24.4	24.8	22.4
Inland flooding	17.2	17.7	17.9	13.1	21.7	17.0	19.4	18.4
Increased polar oscillations (also called polar vortex or displaced polar air)	9.0	16.1	9.9	11.5	4.0	5.8	5.6	6.6
Bomb cyclones	8.5	4.6	7.6	5.2	8.6	8.0	9.0	9.4

The poll included an opportunity for respondents to identify **how responsible global climate change was for environmental events**. For each of the following, respondents were asked if global climate change was very responsible, somewhat responsible, not very responsible or not at all responsible.

The table holds the cumulative totals for those suggesting global climate change was very or somewhat responsible for each environmental event. Results are displayed in declining order by national February 2021 results.

Responsibility for Global Climate Change?	National February 2018	National February 2019	National February 2020	National February 2021	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020	Florida February 2021
Warmer temperatures	74.1	68.9	70.5	71.3	74.8	66.2	74.1	72.0
Ocean rising or seacoast flooding	74.1	66.9	68.8	70.5	73.4	67.2	73.3	73.0
Worsened drought conditions	68.0	61.9	64.7	67.5	67.4	58.4	65.8	62.6
Unusually severe weather / storms	69.0	63.8	63.7	67.6	67.2	62.4	68.4	65.2
Beach erosion	68.8	61.2	63.3	65.0	65.2	63.6	68.3	69.0
Loss or threatened loss of habitats	65.1	58.7	61.4	63.2	58.2	58.4	63.7	61.8
Loss or threatened loss of species	63.2	58.3	59.8	64.2	57.4	57.8	64.3	59.0
Inland flooding	64.4	58.6	59.4	61.2	61.0	60.0	64.8	61.2
Worsened air quality	60.6	56.8	58.2	63.5	58.2	53.0	59.2	61.4
Wildfires in the United States	---	---	58.1	62.2	---	---	60.9	58.8
Increased polar oscillations (also called polar vortex or displaced polar air)	60.1	55.3	57.6	59.0	59.4	54.6	56.1	55.4
Wildfires in Australia	---	---	56.5	---	---	---	61.0	---
Bomb cyclones	60.3	50.3	54.1	57.0	56.6	51.8	56.1	57.0
Stronger El Nino effects	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Survey respondents were asked which entities, media or individuals they **considered trustworthy** for information about global climate change. Multiple responses were accepted. The table includes the results as collected in declining order by February 2021 national results.

Most Trustworthy?	National February 2018	National February 2019	National February 2020	National February 2021	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020	Florida February 2021
Non-government scientists and educators	42.9	40.3	33.6	36.6	36.8	36.6	38.2	34.0
Mainstream media such as U.S. newspapers, broadcasters, and online media such as CBS, ABC, NBC, CNN, Associated Press, New York Times, Washington Post and The Weather Channel	37.3	28.8	35.1	31.4	35.8	29.0	37.0	28.8
Environmental groups	31.0	29.9	29.3	28.1	29.8	29.2	34.6	27.8
Scientist and Cosmos TV series host Neil deGrasse Tyson	26.1	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.4	23.8	22.2	22.8
Presidents Trump / Biden	7.5	8.2	9.4	19.7	10.0	10.0	9.6	21.2
College professors / educators	25.1	20.0	21.1	16.8	19.2	18.6	21.4	18.2
Fox News, Washington Times, radio commentators such as Sean Hannity and/or Rush Limbaugh	13.6	14.3	19.3	15.7	20.4	20.2	18.1	16.2
U.S. Government	8.2	10.0	14.2	14.6	9.2	10.6	11.3	13.6
Social media	12.4	8.7	17.1	13.0	11.4	10.0	14.4	13.4
MSNBC, Huffington Post	15.1	11.9	13.3	10.9	13.4	15.0	13.9	14.6
Family, friends, or co-workers	10.4	8.4	8.5	10.3	7.6	9.6	7.6	8.8
Utility companies	4.1	4.1	5.5	5.3	4.0	5.6	5.0	9.0
Business or industry groups	4.1	4.4	5.5	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.7	6.2
Entertainers and celebrities	3.2	1.5	3.0	2.6	3.4	2.4	3.4	3.8

*Note: Trump in 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020. Biden in 2021.

All respondents were asked which one of the following is best able to **prevent the causes of global warming**.

Results are displayed in the following table in declining order by national 2021 results.

Best able to prevent the causes of global warming?	National 2019	National 2020	National 2021	Florida 2019	Florida 2020	Florida 2021
Personal responsibility of every individual	26.3	23.2	26.5	25.6	25.6	27.0
Federal or national government	22.4	22.3	23.6	22.8	27.6	25.0
Don't know / not sure	23.1	19.6	19.4	19.4	17.6	15.0
International bodies	13.3	16.1	12.5	14.6	13.7	12.6
Private sector businesses or entrepreneurs	7.4	6.2	7.3	7.6	5.1	7.4
State governments	3.7	8.4	7.1	5.2	6.7	9.0
Local governments	3.8	4.2	3.6	4.8	3.9	4.0

Respondents indicated which entities **they believed were responsible** for dealing with problems associated with global climate change. Multiple responses were allowed and presented here in declining order by February 2021 results.

Who is responsible for dealing with the problems associated with climate change?	National February 2018	National February 2019	National February 2020	National February 2021	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020	Florida February 2021
Federal or national government	54.6	54.7	52.9	52.8	56.2	52.6	57.3	53.2
International bodies	43.4	40.0	38.1	37.4	40.2	42.2	42.7	37.2
State governments	39.2	35.7	37.1	36.2	36.2	37.0	39.3	38.2
Private sector businesses or entrepreneurs	37.1	34.0	32.1	31.0	35.4	32.2	33.6	34.2
Local governments	34.2	31.0	30.9	29.0	33.8	32.6	36.3	31.8
Don't know / not sure	20.7	21.3	20.5	19.6	16.8	17.2	16.9	6.2

Respondents were asked which **one** of several entities they **believed was best able to deal with the problems** associated with global climate change. Results are displayed in the following graphs in declining order based on National February 2021 national results.

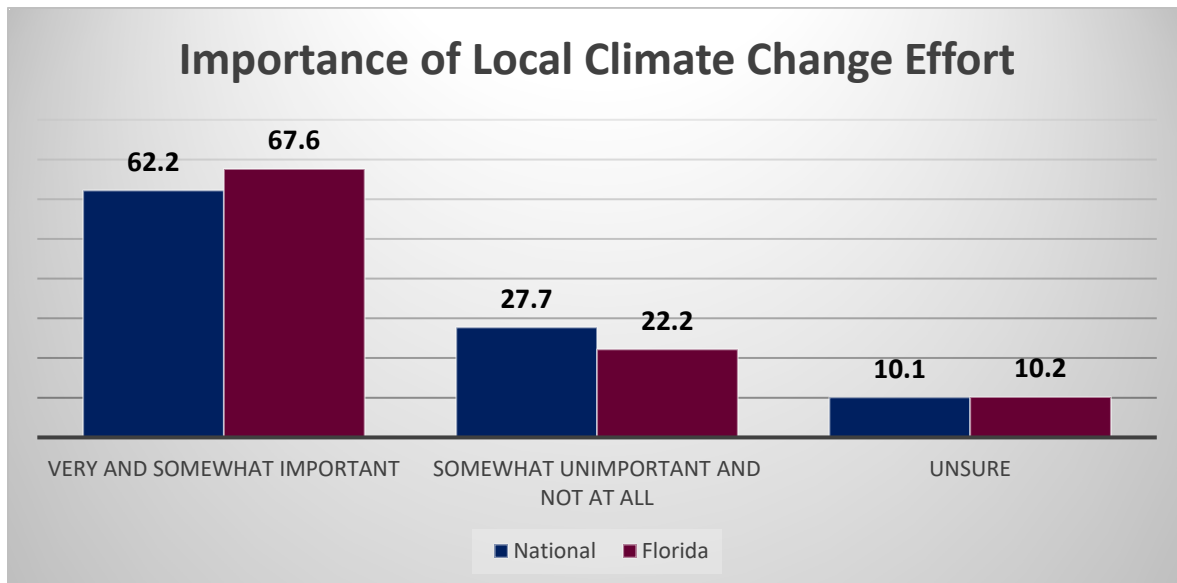
Which one is most able to deal with global climate change problems?	National February 2018	National February 2019	National February 2020	National February 2021	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020	Florida February 2021
Federal or national government	27.4	33.9	31.4	32.7	28.6	34.6	38.3	32.2
Don't know / not sure	22.7	23.5	20.8	21.5	20.8	19.6	20.4	19.0
International bodies	19.9	18.9	18.9	15.0	18.6	17.8	15.8	19.2
Private sector businesses or entrepreneurs	14.5	13.9	13.0	14.5	15.2	13.6	10.0	11.4
State governments	9.1	6.2	10.5	10.1	10.6	8.4	9.4	10.4
Local governments	6.4	3.9	5.4	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	7.8

As a follow-up, respondents were asked which of the same entities **had been effective** in dealing with problems attributed to global climate change. Multiple responses were accepted. Results are shown in the following table in declining order by national February 2021 data.

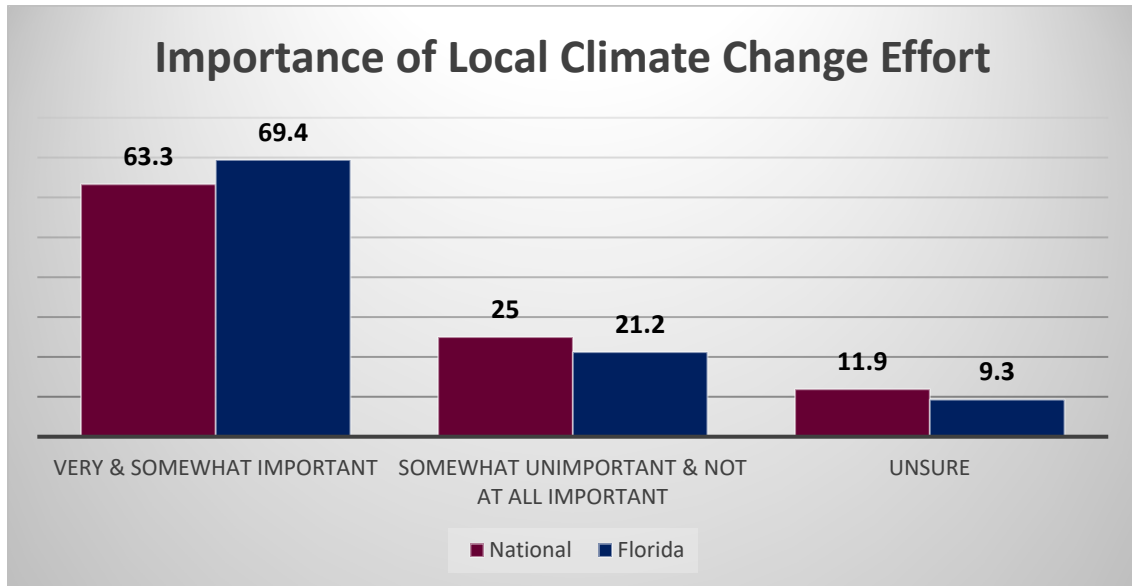
Which have been effective?	National February 2018	National February 2019	National February 2020	National February 2021	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020	Florida February 2021
Don't know / not sure	40.2	47.0	43.1	43.2	38.6	40.0	40.6	39.6
Federal or national government	21.4	19.9	24.7	26.9	22.0	22.6	22.4	25.2
State governments	19.8	16.8	19.9	19.2	19.4	20.4	19.0	22.4
Private sector businesses or entrepreneurs	20.6	18.8	18.6	18.2	20.2	20.2	19.2	19.2
International bodies	23.4	20.3	18.9	16.6	21.6	25.8	20.0	18.0
Local governments	15.9	11.9	13.0	13.4	17.4	19.2	17.7	15.6

All respondents were asked how important they would say it is for their own community or area to establish a department with employees or to start a program to work on the issue of climate change on the local level. A majority, 62.2% (down slightly from 63.3% in 2020) indicated such a department or program would be very or somewhat important. Results are displayed in the following graph.

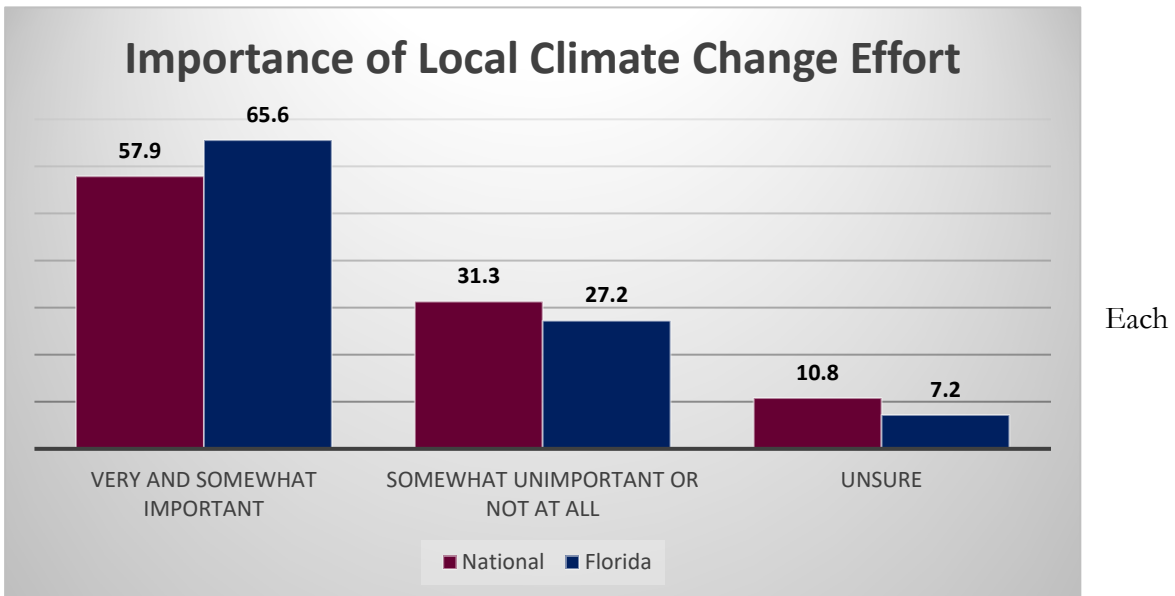
February 2021 Results



February 2020 Results



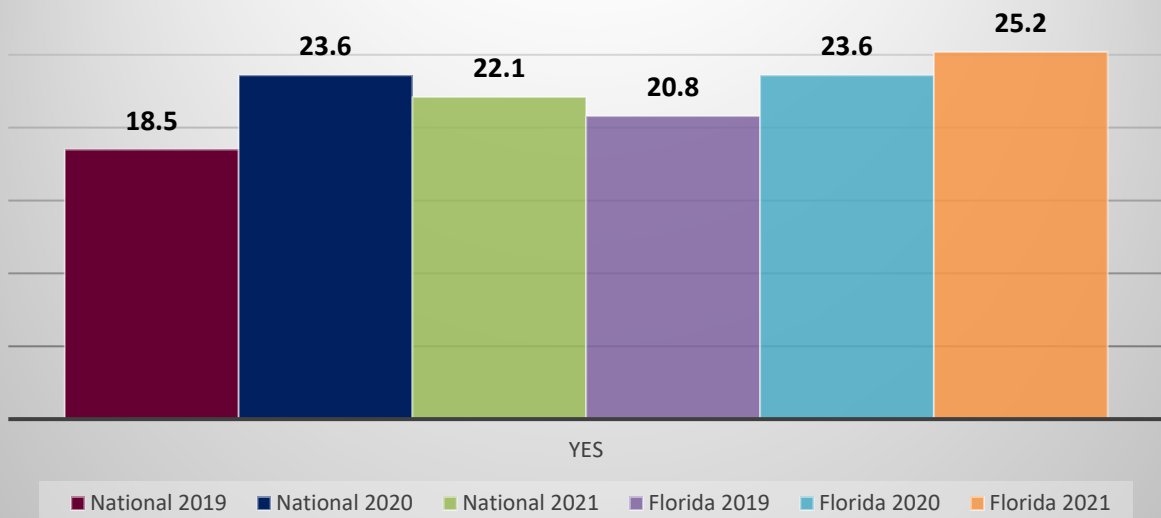
April 2019 Results



respondent was asked if their community, to the best of their knowledge, had such a department or professional organization dedicated to climate change efforts.

The following table depicts the percentage of respondents indicating “yes”.

Community Has Climate Change Department



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

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

Climate Change Actions	National Strongly & Somewhat Agree 2019	National Strongly & Somewhat Agree 2020	National Strongly & Somewhat Agree 2021	Florida Strongly & Somewhat Agree 2019	Florida Strongly & Somewhat Agree 2020	Florida Strongly & Somewhat Agree 2021
Climate change should be taught as accepted theory in public primary and secondary schools	64.4	67.6	67.6	65.2	70.4	67.8
Plastic straws should be banned	57.9	56.7	57.6	62.6	63.2	60.2
Single use plastic shopping bags should be banned	60.5	60.2	60.9	64.2	65.2	61.0

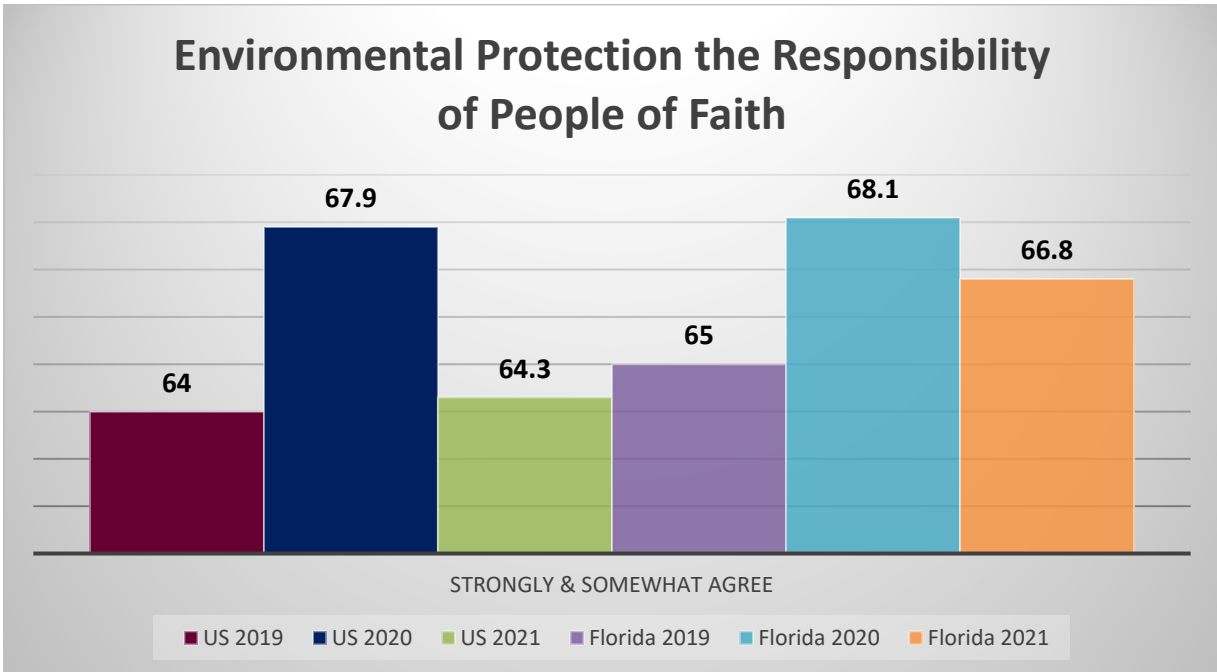
Americans surveyed were asked which of several activities **they may have engaged in** to help reduce carbon pollution. Multiple responses were accepted and are presented here in declining order by February 2021 national results.

Activities undertaken to reduce carbon pollution?	National February 2018	National February 2019	National February 2020	National February 2021	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020	Florida February 2021
Purchased higher efficiency appliances	44.3	44.9	37.2	41.9	47.4	45.2	42.7	39.0
Planted tree(s)	23.8	25.8	26.2	25.2	28.8	26.8	27.8	
None of these	19.0	18.6	19.5	20.9	14.2	20.6	18.6	20.4
Added insulation to my home	24.7	23.0	19.4	20.4	19.2	19.2	19.3	18.0
Bought a smaller or more fuel-efficient car	23.3	24.1	20.4	19.7	27.2	25.4	24.7	22.4
Reduced or stopped eating meat	15.7	14.3	16.1	16.8	16.0	17.4	19.3	19.4
Carpool or use mass transit	23.7	17.9	20.3	14.4	21.2	15.4	15.2	13.6
Reduced or stopped eating dairy products	11.4	11.3	12.4	12.8	13.4	9.8	13.6	13.6
Installed or purchased alternative energy sources such as solar for my home	11.4	9.4	10.9	12.4	11.4	8.8	12.2	14.2
Paid higher energy taxes to fund environmental efforts	14.4	12.1	13.0	11.8	17.2	10.2	11.9	12.8
Paid higher taxes for the construction of mass transit infrastructure	13.8	8.6	10.9	10.0	9.4	8.2	10.1	11.0
Bought an electric car	4.0	4.9	7.2	6.5	3.8	4.8	5.3	7.2
Don't know / not sure	5.2	4.4	4.8	5.2	4.6	3.8	5.2	4.8

As a follow-up, each respondent was asked which activities they would be **willing to do** to help reduce carbon pollution. Multiple responses were accepted and are presented in the following table in declining order based on February 2021 national results.

Activities undertaken to reduce carbon pollution?	National February 2018	National February 2019	National February 2020	National February 2021	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020	Florida February 2021
Purchase higher efficiency appliances	49.8	50.9	42.8	44.0	47.2	48.2	49.2	41.0
Plant tree(s)	49.2	51.0	44.5	42.9	46.2	45.0	49.3	43.0
Add insulation to my home	39.8	39.5	34.6	34.1	35.0	35.4	32.8	27.8
Install or purchase alternative energy sources such as solar for my home	38.2	32.9	31.9	29.6	41.8	32.0	36.2	30.4
Buy a smaller or more fuel-efficient car	35.8	34.9	28.0	29.4	35.4	34.2	33.1	29.6
Buy an electric car	24.4	22.2	22.8	23.2	24.4	20.2	25.4	25.2
Carpool or use mass transit	34.0	25.9	27.6	19.7	29.2	29.4	25.4	18.4
Reduce or stop eating meat	20.2	17.7	21.0	19.0	17.6	17.0	19.9	20.2
Pay higher energy taxes to fund environmental efforts	22.8	18.5	19.0	18.0	21.0	20.2	22.8	21.4
Reduce or stop eating dairy products	17.5	15.4	17.7	16.2	16.2	15.2	19.6	16.2
Pay higher taxes for the construction of mass transit infrastructure	18.7	18.2	16.5	13.8	19.4	15.0	18.9	14.8
None of these	8.1	8.5	9.7	10.4	6.6	10.2	8.0	8.6
Don't know / not sure	7.9	7.0	7.9	8.3	7.6	5.8	6.8	7.6

Poll respondents were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed that protecting the environment is an important responsibility for people of religious faith. Nearly two-thirds, 64.3% -- down slightly from 67.9% in 2020 -- indicated they strongly or somewhat agreed that environmental protection is a responsibility of people of faith.



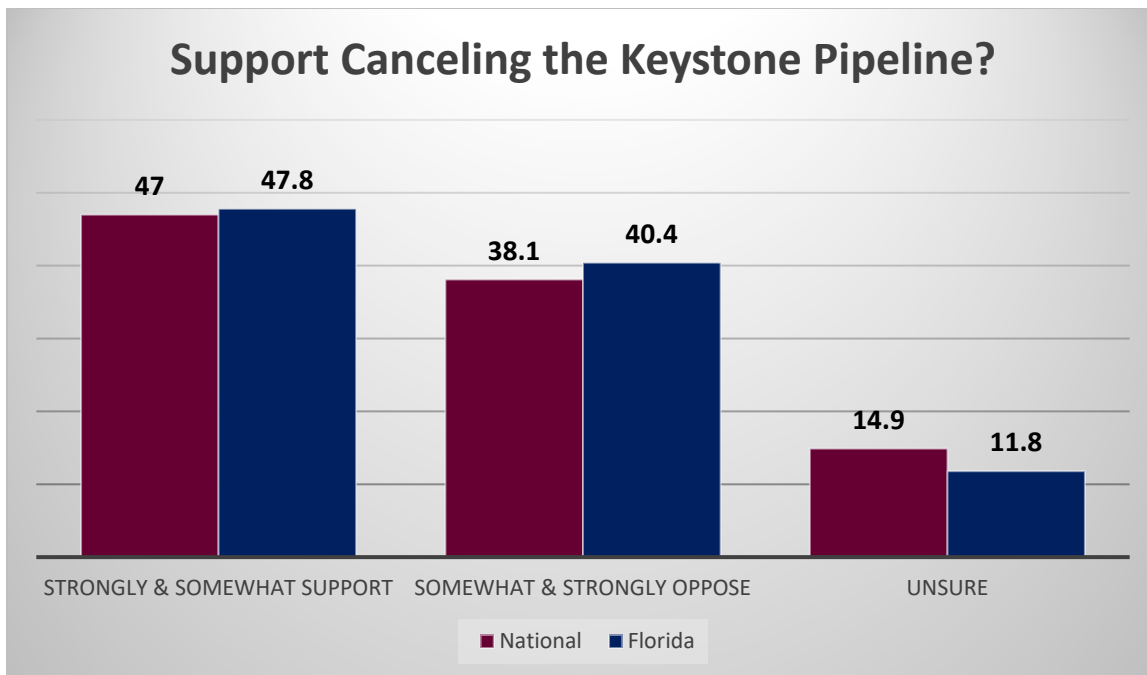
Respondents were asked the following: *“Which of the following reflects your own views on environmental protections?”*

The leading view was that environmental protections are “absolutely critical, no matter what”. The following depicts the responses collected. Multiple responses were accepted.

Impact of Environmental Protections	National February 2018	National February 2019	National February 2020	National February 2021	Florida February 2018	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020	Florida February 2021
Environmental protections are absolutely critical, no matter what	36.7	37.1	39.7	36.3	39.0	40.0	45.6	36.6
Environmental protections are important even when they negatively impact the economy	36.4	32.0	33.3	30.1	33.2	30.0	31.8	29.8
Environmental protections create new economic opportunities	32.8	31.4	29.6	30.8	33.8	35.8	33.1	34.4
They should not be pursued if they negatively impact the economy	16.4	18.7	19.1	20.8	13.6	16.8	17.8	21.8
Unsure	14.0	13.4	13.6	12.7	12.2	10.2	11.9	10.6
Environmental protection is not an important issue	6.3	6.9	7.5	8.9	6.2	8.6	7.6	8.8
Environmental protections are harmful to the economy	4.3	7.5	5.9	8.7	5.4	7.2	5.2	8.2

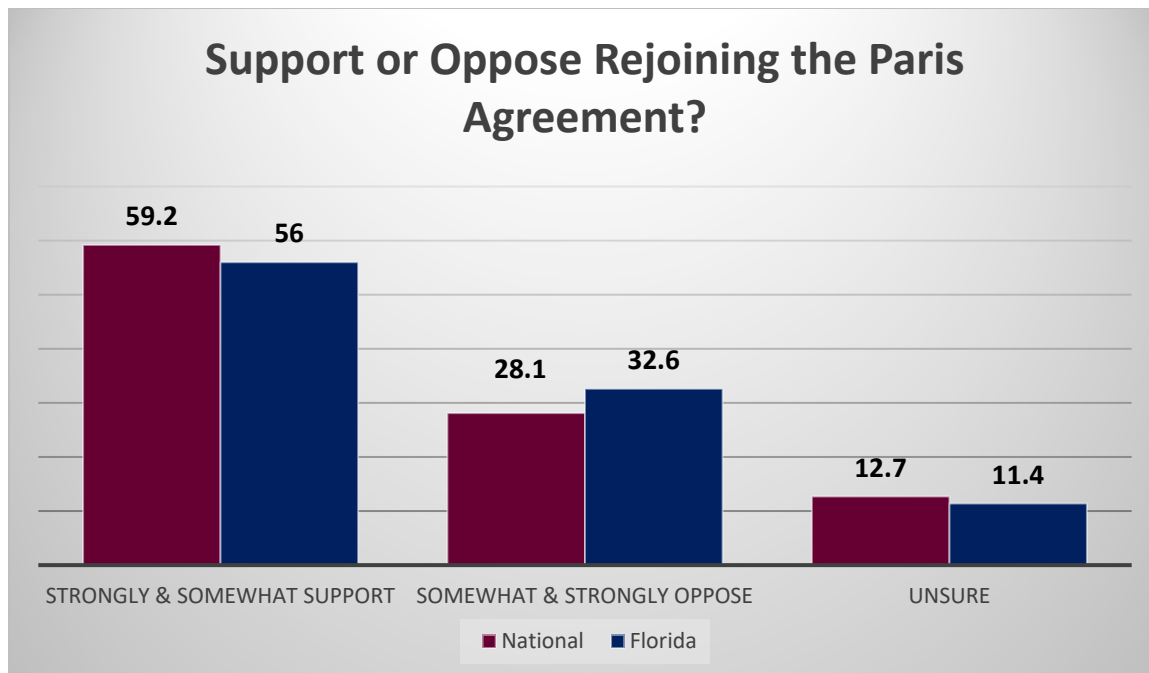
Respondents were presented with the following: *“One of President Biden’s first Executive Orders was to cancel the Keystone crude oil pipeline from Hardisty, Alberta, Canada to the U.S. Midwest and the U.S. Gulf Coast. Supporters of the Executive Order cite the pipeline’s negative impact on the environment while opponents of the order cite the loss of thousands of jobs as well as the loss of some domestic supply. Based on all you know or have heard, how strongly do you support or oppose the president’s decision?”*

The following graph depicts the cumulative totals for strongly and somewhat support as well as somewhat and strongly oppose and those unsure.



Poll respondents were presented with the following: *“In December 2015, the United National Climate Change Conference concluded. While initially a participant, the United States pulled out of the agreement during the Trump Administration. The U.S. is now re-joining the pact. How strongly do you support or oppose the United States re-joining the Paris Agreement?”*

The following graph depicts the cumulative totals for strongly and somewhat support as well as somewhat and strongly oppose and those unsure.



NATIONAL SURVEY DEMOGRAPHICS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

