2022

Politics, Pope Francis, Faith, Education, the Environment and COVID-19

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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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INTRODUCTION

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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, COVID-19, the environment, education in the United States 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 were also assessed.

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 28 – March 12, 2022. A pre-test occurred on February 28, 2022.

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;
➢ Impressions of Pope Francis and the Catholic Church;
➢ Views on the COVID-19 pandemic;
➢ Views on using faith in political decision-making;
➢ Views on the environment;
➢ Views on the education issues in the United States;
➢ Among Florida poll respondents, views on state leaders and the governor's performance on the COVID pandemic; and
➢ 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 1,000 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 28 – March 12, 2022.

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 1,000 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 1,000 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, CAMPAIGNS AND ELECTIONS…

President Biden's approval ratings dropped significantly in current polling to 44.8% from 52.1% in October 2021 and from 60.9% in February 2021.

Just two-fifths, 40.3%, approved of the job Vice President Harris is doing – down from 55.2% one year ago. Lower approval ratings were also recorded for Speaker Pelosi and Leader Schumer – 35.9% and 34.9%, respectively.

The leading issues of concern included (in declining order): jobs and the economy, COVID-19, inflation, healthcare, and foreign affairs. Concern over inflation quadrupled since October 2021.

In a question regarding "notable and possible candidates" for the Democratic presidential nomination in 2024, Kamala Harris (49.2%), Michelle Obama (48.4%), Stacey Abrams (33.1%), Elizabeth Warren (27.8%), Bernie Sanders (27.3%), and Cory Booker (24.9%) led the group of named Democrats.

In a question regarding "notable and possible candidates" for the Republican presidential nomination in 2024, Donald Trump (61.4%), Ron DeSantis (32.1%), Mike Pence (22.9%), Ted Cruz (21.2%), Donald Trump Jr. (19.3%), Nikki Haley (11.1%) led the group of named Republicans.

Notable and Possible Republican Candidates	National February 2021	National October 2021	National March 2022	Florida February 2021	Florida October 2021	Florida March 2022
Donald Trump	51.9	53.1	61.4	48.6	56.4	64.3
Ron DeSantis	15.2	25.1	32.1	41.1	52.9	55.5
Mike Pence	34.8	31.7	22.9	28.6	25.0	26.4
Ted Cruz	30.4	19.9	21.1	29.7	26.7	20.9
Donald Trump Jr.	22.6	19.6	19.3	22.3	17.4	12.1
Nikki Haley	23.3	17.0	11.1	25.7	16.3	14.8

In a similar question without Donald Trump, the following led the group: Ron DeSantis (33.2%) Mike Pence (25.7%), Donald Trump Jr. (24.3%), Ted Cruz (21.8%), Nikki Haley (14.6%) and Ivanka Trump (13.9%). Among just Florida Republican respondents, Ron DeSantis leads all other potential candidates at 65.9%.

Notable and Possible Republican Candidates	National February 2021	National October 2021	National March 2022	Florida February 2021	Florida October 2021	Florida March 2022
Ron DeSantis	18.1	24.4	33.2	42.3	54.7	65.9
Mike Pence	37.8	30.3	25.7	34.9	24.4	26.9
Donald Trump Jr.	26.3	26.9	24.3	30.9	25.6	23.6
Ted Cruz	29.3	18.8	21.8	29.7	20.3	22.5
Nikki Haley	23.0	15.1	14.6	24.6	15.1	15.4
Ivanka Trump	15.9	12.2	13.9	19.4	13.4	9.9

Significantly, just 31.1% of all respondents, nationally, would like to see President Biden run for re-election in 2024. In Florida, the percentage is 33.2%. Further, nationally, 20.4% of Republicans, 57.3% of Democrats, and 21.6% of Independents/Unaffiliated voters would like to see the President run for re-election.

ON POPE FRANCIS, FAITH AND POLITICS AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH…

Overall favorable opinion (strongly and somewhat) of the Catholic Church in the United States was 47.2% -- down slightly from 47.7% in October 2021 and up slightly from 46.6% in February 2021. Among Catholics, the favorable opinion (strongly and somewhat) was recorded at 76.7% -- up slightly from 75.0% in October 2021 and down from 81.2% in February 2021.

The favorability rating for Pope Francis has moved to 54.4% -- up slightly from 54.0% in October 2021 and down from 55.6% in February 2021. Among Catholics nationally, the pope's favorable opinion rating is 78.9% -- up from 73.2% in October 2021 and down from 79.3% in February 2021.

A majority of respondents are opposed to denying Communion to leading politicians who support legal access to abortion. Two-fifths (54.9%) are opposed while 34.0% are in support of denying communion to leading politicians who support legal access to abortion.

There exists moderate to strong agreement (strongly and somewhat) for three statements about faith in politics…

> ➢ **Politicians are right to use faith when making policy – 44.2% agree**
> ➢ **It is important to me that politicians are spiritual and have deep faith – 54.9% agree**
> ➢ **Too many politicians use public displays of faith to gain votes and promote their image – 65.6% agree**

Just 26.8% of all respondents agreed with Pope Francis when he suggested that some pet owners were selfish for preferring to have cats and dogs over children. Nearly two-thirds, 62.3%, disagreed.

Nearly three-quarters of all respondents, 74.2%, agreed with Pope Francis when he reminded parents they should be supportive of their gay children with different sexual orientations.

ON THE COVID PANDEMIC.…

A large majority of respondents, 66.2%, are very or somewhat concerned about the COVID-19 virus. This is down from 77.5% in October 2021 and 79.9% in February 2021.

A majority of respondents, 53.5%, are vaccinated and support vaccine mandates while 22.1% who are vaccinated oppose such mandates. Among those that are unvaccinated – 17.9% oppose mandates while 3.7% support mandates.

A slight majority, 50.8%, are vaccinated and support mask mandates while 24.4% of those who are vaccinated opposed such mask mandates. Among those who are unvaccinated – 13.5% oppose mask mandates while 8.1% support such mandates.

In order to decide on vaccinating children, 38.6% want to see more research on resulting effects of the vaccinations while 33.9% want clearer, more consistent advice from health-care professionals and political leaders.

Impacts of COVID-19 on Americans appear significant. Many worked from home (32.4%), lost a friend or relative (32.4%), lost income (24.4%), depleted savings (23.3%) or had employment hours reduced (16.9%).

In order to travel by air or take a cruise, 64.9% and 60.8% respectively, would vaccinate.

A majority of respondents, 54.1%, agreed with a statement that read: "It is time to move on and live with COVID – no more mask or vaccine mandates".

ON THE ENVIRONMENT….

Concern over the environment was recorded at 70.2% -- the lowest level of concern in Saint Leo University polling.

Nearly one-half of all respondents, 48.9%, suggest global climate change is caused by a combination of human activity and nature. Another 25.4% and 11.2% suggest it is caused entirely by human activity and entirely by nature, respectively.

A majority of all respondents, 62.4%, support the establishment of a local, municipal department program to work on the issue of climate change.

One-fifth, 18.3%, of all respondents suggested their own commuity has a municipal department working on climate change.

Nearly two-thirds, 64.9%, indicated they believe that protecting the enviorment was a responsibility of people of religious faith.

Two-fifths of all respondents, 42.3%, noted that enviromental protections are absolutely critical, no matter what. Others, 28.1% suggested such protections are important even when they negatively impact the economy. Some, 27.8%, see enviormental protections creating new economic opportunities. Still others, 16.8%, suggest protections should not be pursued if they negatively impact the economy.

In polling conducted in October 2021, more respondents supported canceling the Keystone Pipeline. In the current, March 2022 polling, more repondents expressed opposiont to the cancellation of the Keystone Pipeline.

ON EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES….

There were varied levels of agreement on several statements regarding public classroom edcuation…

  - ➤ During COVID parents learned more about curriculum than they knew previously – 72.1% agreed
  - ➤ Parents have a right to see classroom curriculum –86.4% agreed
  - ➤ Curriculum in public schools should be transparent and available – 86.2% agreed
  - ➤ Books such as *To Kill a Mockingbird*, should be banned because of racist language – 32.3% agreed
  - ➤ The book *Maus* should be banned because of eight curse words and nude imagery – 34.3% agreed
  - ➤ I could support cameras in the classroom for parental verification purposes – 56.3% agreed

Just over three-fifths, 63.4%, of all respondents indicated they were aware of CRT or Critial Race Theory. Of this group, 61.0% noted they were very or somewhat knowledgeable about CRT.

Support for teaching CRT in public schools is nearly evenly split – 41.2% in support with 38.0% noted opposition.

A majority of respondents, 53.2% were unsure if CRT was being taught in their own local public schools. Some (16.1%) suggeted CRT was being taught while 30.7% noted it was not.

SUMMARY **4** OF FINDINGS

Readers are reminded that the narrative throughout this report refers to national composite aggregate data – the 1,000 completed surveys as well as the supplemental sample of 500 Florida respondents. Text throughout this report presents national composite results while many graphs and tables also present results among Florida respondents.

POLITICS, CAMPAIGNS AND ELECTIONS

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

The following table holds the cumulative totals for strongly and somewhat approve in the February 2021, October 2021, and March 2022 polls.

How would you rate…	National Approval February 2021	National Approval October 2021	National Approval March 2022	Florida Approval February 2021	Florida Approval October 2021	Florida Approval March 2022
The job Joe Biden is doing as President	60.9	52.1	44.8	56.0	54.4	49.0
The job Kamala Harris is doing as Vice President	55.2	47.3	40.3	51.4	49.6	44.4
The job Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi is doing as Speaker of the House	46.6	39.3	35.9	43.4	43.8	40.6
The job Chuck Schumer is doing as U.S. Senate Majority Leader	44.2	38.7	34.9	40.8	39.8	38.2

All respondents were asked to name <u>the most important issue</u> facing the nation today. The most important issues were reported to be the COVID-19 Pandemic, jobs and the economy, healthcare, government spending, and immigration. Results are presented in the following table in declining order by importance based on the composite national data from March 2022. Two issues, election/voting laws and race relations/social justice, are new. Jobs and the economy surpassed concerns over COVID. Inflation concerns increased significantly.

Issues Most Important	National April 2019	National November 2019	National February 2020	National October 2020	National February 2021	National October 2021	National March 2022
Jobs and the economy	14.4	14.4	15.1	22.8	23.0	26.3	23.4
COVID-19 Pandemic	---	---	---	37.1	41.4	17.8	12.2
Inflation	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	8.8
Health care	20.5	18.7	21.8	10.6	7.3	12.1	8.3
Foreign affairs	2.0	2.1	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	5.7
Government spending / federal budget deficit	8.3	8.7	9.5	4.3	6.0	7.5	4.5
Global climate change	3.6	9.3	8.6	3.9	2.4	6.3	4.3
Immigration	18.3	11.6	10.0	2.3	3.4	5.2	4.2
Homeland security and anti-terror policy	5.6	4.8	4.4	2.1	1.7	2.5	3.9
Education	3.9	3.6	4.8	1.6	1.6	4.0	3.2
Declining U.S. status worldwide	3.7	4.3	3.0	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.6
Race relations/social issues	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.6
Some other issues	2.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.3	2.8	2.5
Crime	2.2	3.4	2.7	3.1	1.7	2.5	2.5
Border security	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	2.1
Gun violence	3.7	5.5	4.4	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.6
Terrorism	3.1	2.7	2.4	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.5
Election/voting laws	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.4
Energy policy	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.1
Gun control / Second Amendment rights	3.4	3.2	2.7	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.8
International trade imbalance	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3
Internet / data security	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	

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 March 2022. In Florida, concern over the COVID-19 pandemic continues to decline while concern over jobs and the economy reappears as the leading issue of concern. Concern over inflation increased significantly.

Issues Most Important	Florida April 2019	Florida November 2019	Florida February 2020	Florida October 2020	Florida February 2021	Florida October 2021	Florida March 2022
Jobs and the economy	13.2	11.2	14.9	22.6	26.4	21.6	20.8
Inflation	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	12.4
COVID-19 Pandemic	---	---	---	38.0	32.2	20.6	11.6
Health care	18.4	20.8	22.3	11.4	10.0	9.4	5.2
Immigration	16.8	14.4	9.8	2.6	6.6	7.8	5.2
Global climate change	5.4	7.2	8.6	2.2	1.2	4.2	4.8
Government spending and the federal budget deficit	7.0	8.6	8.3	3.2	7.2	8.0	4.2
Border security	---	---	---	---	---	4.4	4.2
Foreign affairs	1.0	3.0	1.9	0.4	0.4	1.0	4.2
Homeland security and anti-terror policy	5.8	4.0	4.7	2.6	2.4	2.8	3.6
Some other issues	3.0	4.0	4.3	3.8	2.4	2.2	3.2
Race relations/social justice	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.2
Declining U.S. status worldwide	4.8	3.8	3.7	2.4	2.2	1.2	2.6
Gun violence	6.6	3.2	5.1	1.2	0.2	2.4	2.2
Election/voting laws	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.2
Crime	1.4	3.0	1.9	3.6	2.0	1.4	1.8
Education	3.6	3.2	4.0	1.8	2.4	2.8	1.6
Gun control / Second Amendment rights	4.4	4.0	3.7	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.6
Energy policy	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.6
Terrorism	3.0	3.2	3.1	0.8	1.0	2.2	1.0
Internet / data security / ID theft	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.8
International trade imbalance	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.6

The following are the notable and possible candidates for the Democratic nomination to run for president of the United States in 2024. Democrats were asked which of the following they could support in a future primary. Results are presented in declining order by national March 2022 data. Multiple responses were accepted.

Notable and Possible Democratic Candidates	National February 2021	National October 2021	National March 2022	Florida February 2021	Florida October 2021	Florida March 2022
Kamala Harris	61.3	42.0	49.5	56.5	47.9	38.4
Michelle Obama	41.9	34.4	48.4	37.6	41.1	44.1
Stacey Abrams	26.1	22.3	33.1	28.2	20.0	20.9
Elizabeth Warren	21.6	18.5	27.8	14.7	17.9	22.6
Bernie Sanders	26.8	22.9	27.3	18.8	23.2	16.9
Cory Booker	18.7	17.2	24.9	20.6	15.8	11.3
Pete Buttigieg	23.5	14.3	18.1	22.9	12.1	16.9
Amy Klobuchar	12.3	12.4	15.7	12.4	11.6	16.9
Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez	11.6	10.5	13.5	11.2	11.1	9.6
Gavin Newsom	5.2	9.6	11.7	4.1	6.8	6.2
Joe Kennedy	6.8	10.2	10.3	13.3	11.1	13.0
Gretchen Whitmer	8.7	5.4	10.0	4.7	6.3	2.8
Michael Bennet	8.4	11.8	9.6	11.8	9.5	9.6
Andy Beshear	6.8	7.0	7.1	6.5	6.8	4.5
None of these	7.4	8.0	6.8	8.8	10.5	11.3
Jay Inslee	3.2	6.1	5.3	5.3	4.2	4.0
J.B Pritzker	3.2	4.5	4.3	3.5	4.7	2.8
Michelle Lujan Grisham	5.2	4.5	3.9	2.4	2.6	5.1
Andrew Cuomo	18.1	9.2	---	20.0	11.6	---
Andrew Yang	10.3	---	---	11.2	---	---

The following are the notable and possible candidates for the Republican nomination to run for president of the United States in 2024. Republican respondents were asked which of the following they could support in a future primary. Results are presented in declining order by national March 2022 data. Multiple responses were accepted.

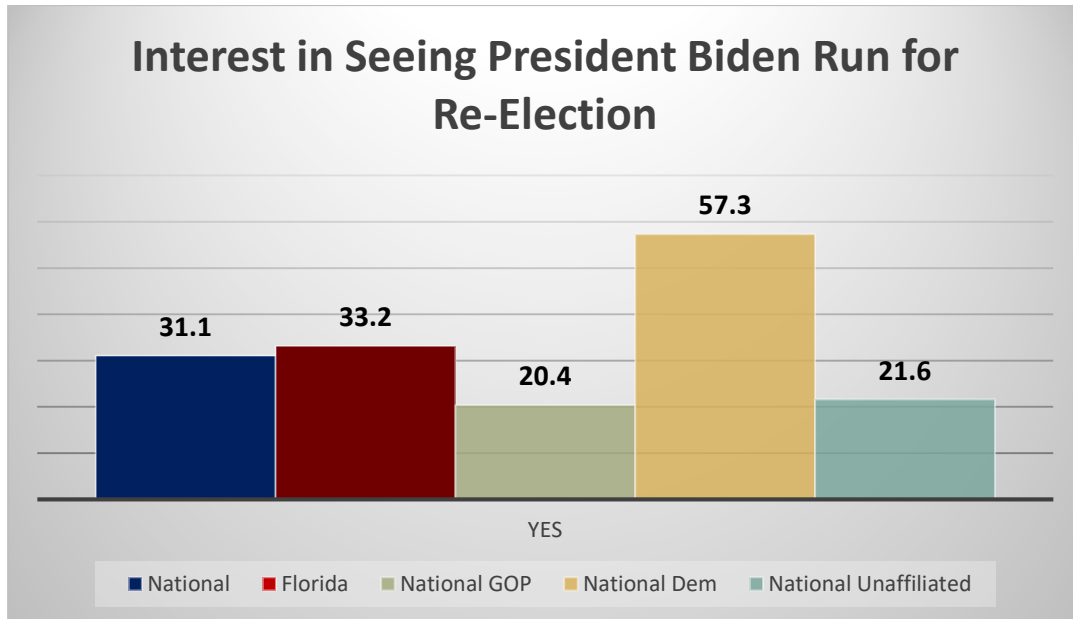| Notable and Possible Republican Candidates	National February 2021	National October 2021	National March 2022	Florida February 2021	Florida October 2021	Florida March 2022
Donald Trump	51.9	53.1	61.4	48.6	56.4	64.3
Ron DeSantis	15.2	25.1	32.1	41.1	52.9	55.5
Mike Pence	34.8	31.7	22.9	28.6	25.0	26.4
Ted Cruz	30.4	19.9	21.1	29.7	26.7	20.9
Donald Trump Jr.	22.6	19.6	19.3	22.3	17.4	12.1
Nikki Haley	23.3	17.0	11.1	25.7	16.3	14.8
Candace Owens	10.4	8.1	10.4	12.6	7.0	11.5
Tucker Carlson	9.6	11.8	10.0	14.9	11.6	12.6
Condoleezza Rice	15.2	6.3	10.0	10.9	10.5	15.4
Ivanka Trump	14.1	10.0	9.3	16.6	12.2	7.1
Marco Rubio	15.6	9.6	9.3	18.9	18.0	16.5
Greg Abbott	14.8	14.1	8.6	8.6	11.6	9.9
Mitt Romney	10.4	11.4	8.2	8.0	10.5	11.0
Tim Scott	8.1	9.2	7.1	6.3	6.4	7.7
Tom Cotton	15.9	10.0	6.8	10.9	9.3	9.3
Mike Pompeo	11.5	10.0	6.8	13.7	8.1	8.2
Paul Ryan	10.7	8.9	6.8	7.4	5.8	4.4
Dan Crenshaw	11.9	6.6	6.1	9.7	8.1	7.7
Chris Christie	8.5	5.2	5.7	10.3	6.4	6.6
Rick Scott	11.5	4.8	5.0	22.3	16.3	14.3
None of these	7.4	8.5	4.3	10.3	5.8	2.7
Mike DeWine	5.2	6.6	3.9	4.0	4.1	1.1
Josh Hawley	12.6	3.3	3.9	8.0	1.7	6.0
Mike Lindell	4.1	3.3	3.9	5.1	1.7	2.7
Larry Hogan	3.7	2.6	3.9	2.3	3.5	1.1
Matt Gaetz	6.3	3.7	3.6	16.6	4.7	2.7
John Kasich	7.0	7.7	3.2	5.7	2.9	3.8
Mike Lee	4.1	3.3	2.1	4.0	2.9	1.1
Ben Sasse	3.7	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.1

The same question was posed to respondents that did not include former President Trump. Each was asked which of the following they could support in a future primary. Results are displayed in declining order by national March 2022 data. Multiple responses were accepted.

Home state favorite, Ron DeSantis, increased his support significantly to 65.9% in Florida.

Notable and Possible Republican Candidates	National February 2021	National October 2021	National March 2022	Florida February 2021	Florida October 2021	Florida March 2022
Ron DeSantis	18.1	24.4	33.2	42.3	54.7	65.9
Mike Pence	37.8	30.3	25.7	34.9	24.4	26.9
Donald Trump Jr.	26.3	26.9	24.3	30.9	25.6	23.6
Ted Cruz	29.3	18.8	21.8	29.7	20.3	22.5
Nikki Haley	23.0	15.1	14.6	24.6	15.1	15.4
Ivanka Trump	15.9	12.2	13.9	19.4	13.4	9.9
Candace Owens	13.0	8.5	11.1	13.1	7.0	9.3
Tucker Carlson	10.7	11.1	10.4	13.1	10.5	14.3
None of these	10.7	11.1	10.0	10.9	7.0	3.3
Greg Abbott	13.3	10.7	10.0	8.6	7.6	8.2
Condoleezza Rice	13.3	7.4	9.6	10.9	9.3	14.8
Marco Rubio	15.2	8.9	9.3	19.4	16.9	16.5
Tim Scott	8.5	8.9	7.9	10.3	5.8	8.2
Paul Ryan	10.4	8.1	7.1	8.0	3.5	3.8
Mitt Romney	10.0	13.7	6.4	10.3	7.6	11.0
Dan Crenshaw	13.0	6.3	6.1	9.7	6.4	8.2
Mike Pompeo	12.2	8.9	5.4	12.0	8.7	8.8
Tom Cotton	14.1	7.7	4.6	13.1	11.6	7.1
Chris Christie	7.0	8.1	4.3	6.3	6.4	4.9
Rick Scott	9.6	4.8	4.3	23.4	13.4	16.5
Mike DeWine	4.4	4.8	4.3	5.1	4.7	1.1
Mike Lee	2.2	2.2	3.9	4.6	2.9	1.6
Larry Hogan	2.6	2.2	3.6	2.3	2.3	1.1
Josh Hawley	11.1	4.1	2.9	8.0	2.9	4.4
John Kasich	7.4	6.3	2.5	5.7	2.3	3.8
Mike Lindell	4.4	3.0	2.5	4.6	2.9	2.2
Matt Gaetz	6.7	3.0	1.1	12.6	3.5	2.2
Ben Sasse	4.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.1

All respondents, in March 2022, were asked if they would like to see President Biden run for re-election in 2024? The following graph displays the results.


Interest in Seeing President Biden Run for Re-Election

	YES
National	31.1
Florida	33.2
National GOP	20.4
National Dem	57.3
National Unaffiliated	21.6

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 47.2% -- down slightly from 47.7% in October 2021 and up slightly from 46.6% in February 2021. Among Catholics, the favorable opinion was 76.7% in March 2022.

In Florida, the favorable opinion of the Catholic Church was 46.2% down from 53.8% in October 2021 and the same (46.2%) as recorded in February 2021.
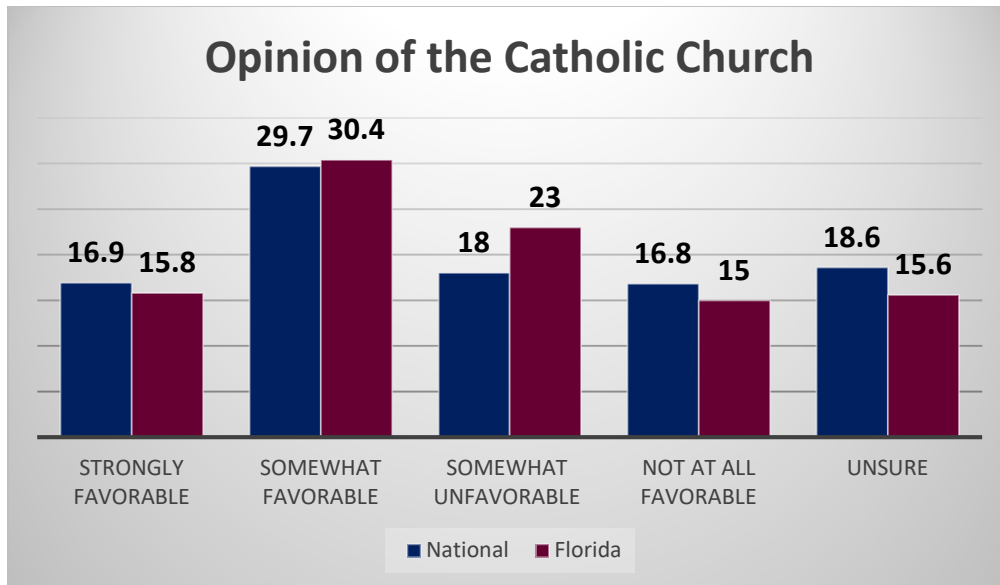
**March 2022 Results**
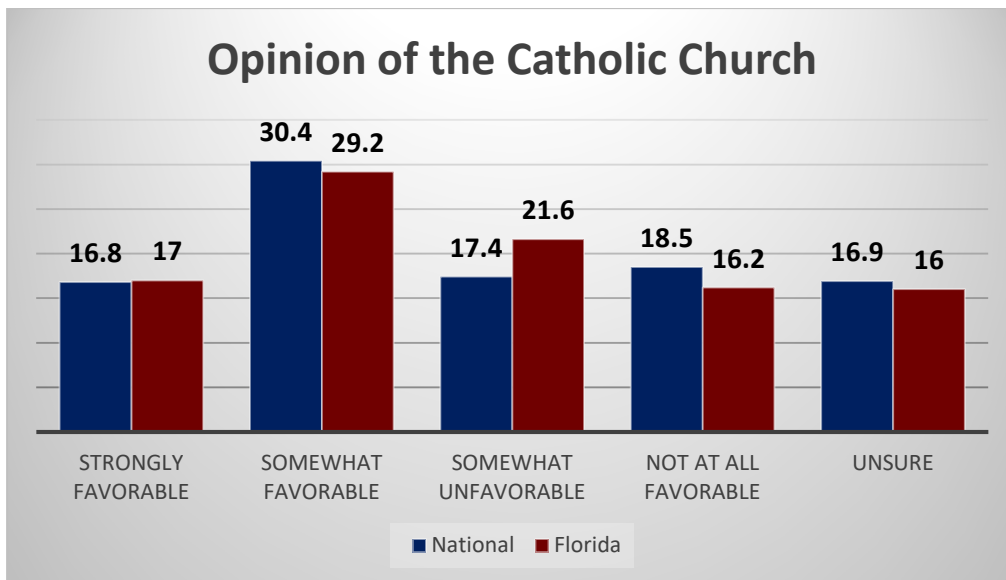
October 2021 Results
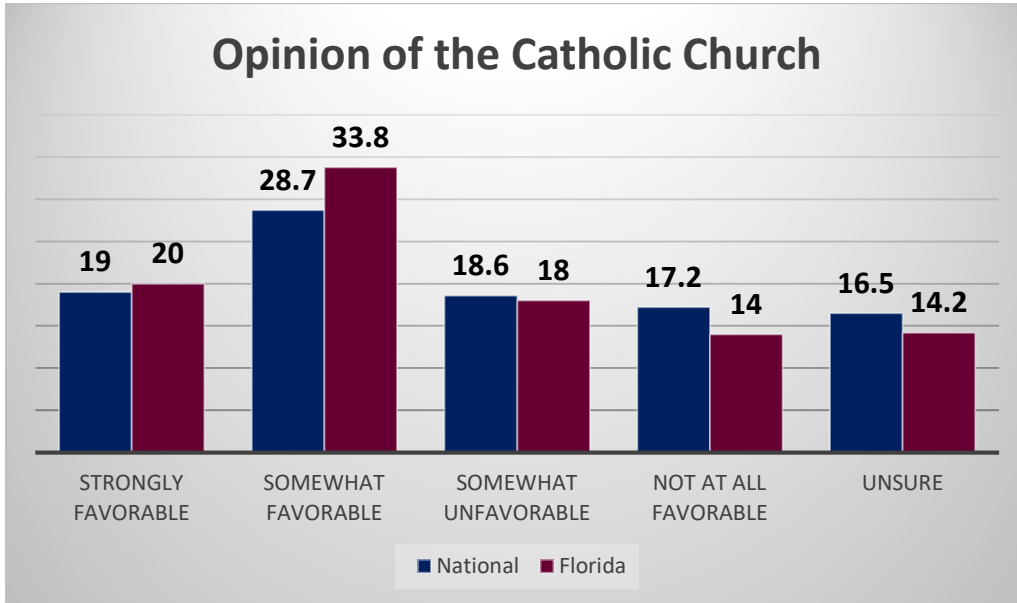
February 2021 Results

The pope's favorability rating increased slightly to 54.4% from 54.0% in October 2021 and down from 55.6% in February 2021.

In Florida, Pope Francis has a 55.2% favorability rating – up slightly from 54.5% in October 2021 and down slightly from 56.0% in February 2021. Among Catholics nationally, the pope's current favorable opinion is 78.9% -- up from 73.2% in October 2021 and down slightly from 79.3% in February 2021 and 79.9% in October 2020.

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

Pope Francis' Favorability

56.4 55.6 54 54.4

SOMEWHAT & STRONGLY FAVORABLE

■ Oct-20 ■ Feb-21 ■ Oct-21 ■ Mar-20
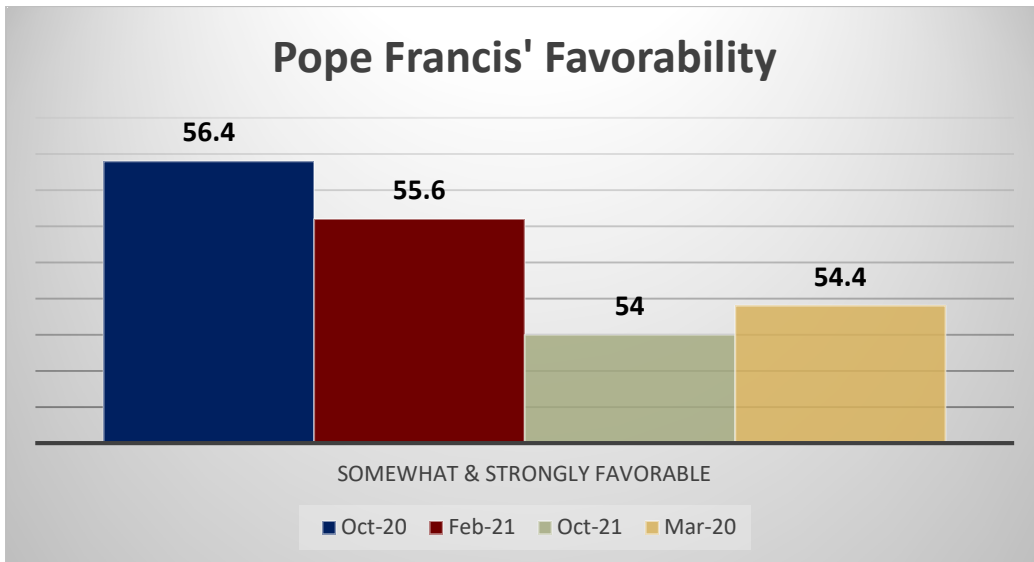
Respondents were presented with the following: "Some leading politicians are pro-choice while others are pro-life. The Catholic Church opposes abortion. How strongly would you say you support or oppose the practice of denying communion to leading politicians who support legal access to abortion? Would you say…?"

Just over one-third, 34.0%, support the denial of communion to leading politicians who support legal access to abortion. This is down somewhat from 38.6% in October 2021. Just over one-half, 54.9%, are opposed. The following table holds the results as collected.

Among national Catholics, support is recorded at 44.4%.
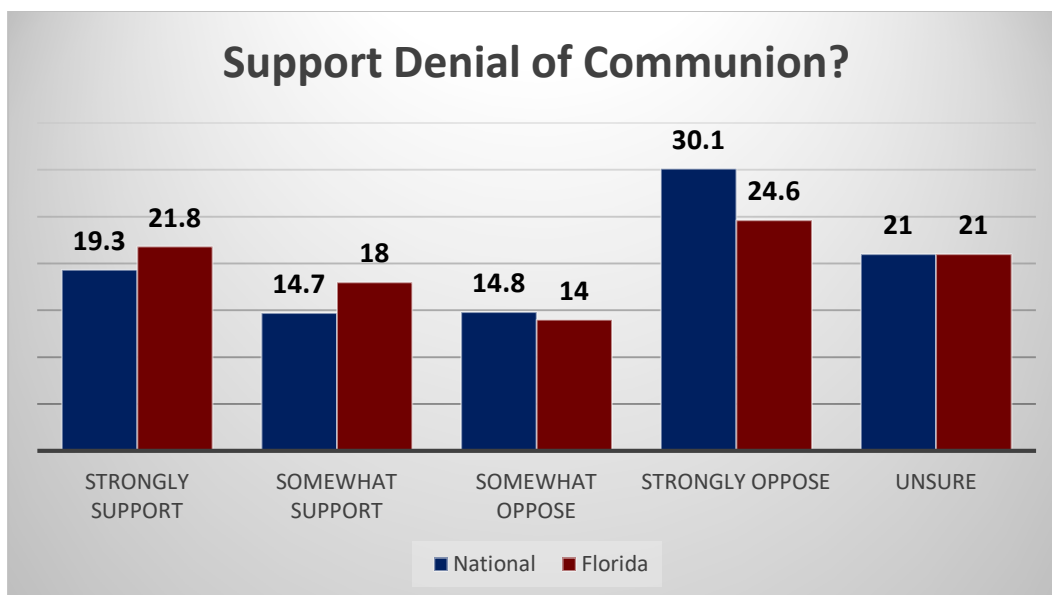
Faith in Politics

All respondents were presented with a few statements about faith and politics. For each, respondents were asked to indicate if they strongly agreed, somewhat agreed, somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed. The cumulative totals for those strongly and somewhat agreeing are presented in the following table which holds results for February 2021, October 2021, and March 2022. Several questions were not posed in all three polls.

Statements on Faith in Politics	National February 2021	National October 2021	National March 2022	Florida February 2021	Florida October 2021	Florida March 2022
President Biden should use his faith to guide him in decision-making	56.4	---	---	55.8	---	---
Politicians are right to use faith when making policy	53.1	44.4	44.2	55.4	46.8	47.0
It is important to me that politicians are spiritual and have deep faith	54.8	53.1	54.9	59.6	58.2	57.2
I'm OK with politicians citing scripture while making an argument or taking a position	54.4	---	---	57.2	---	---
Too many politicians use public displays of faith to gain votes and promote their image	65.6	68.2	65.6	65.6	69.8	67.8
Despite whom, in the end, I supported or how I voted in 2020, President Biden's Catholic faith made me more inclined to support his candidacy	30.3	---	---	32.4	---	---

All respondents were presented with the following question: "Pope Francis recently suggested that some pet owners were selfish for preferring to have cats and dogs over children. He said those having pets rather than children were denying themselves the richness of parenthood and contributing to decreased birth rates. In general, how strongly would you say you agree or disagree with the pope's sentiments? Would you say you…?"
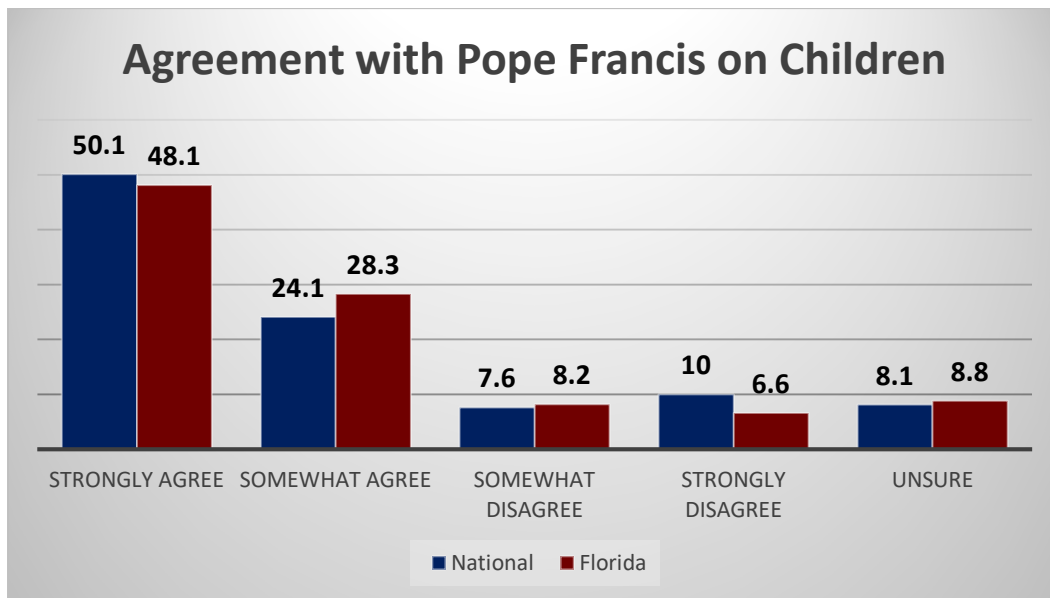
Just over one-quarter, 26.8%, of all respondents strongly (10.9%) or somewhat (15.9%) agreed while 62.3% somewhat (20.4%) or strongly (41.9%) disagreed. Results are displayed here. Among national Catholics, agreement was 32.0%.

Agreement with Pope Francis on Pets
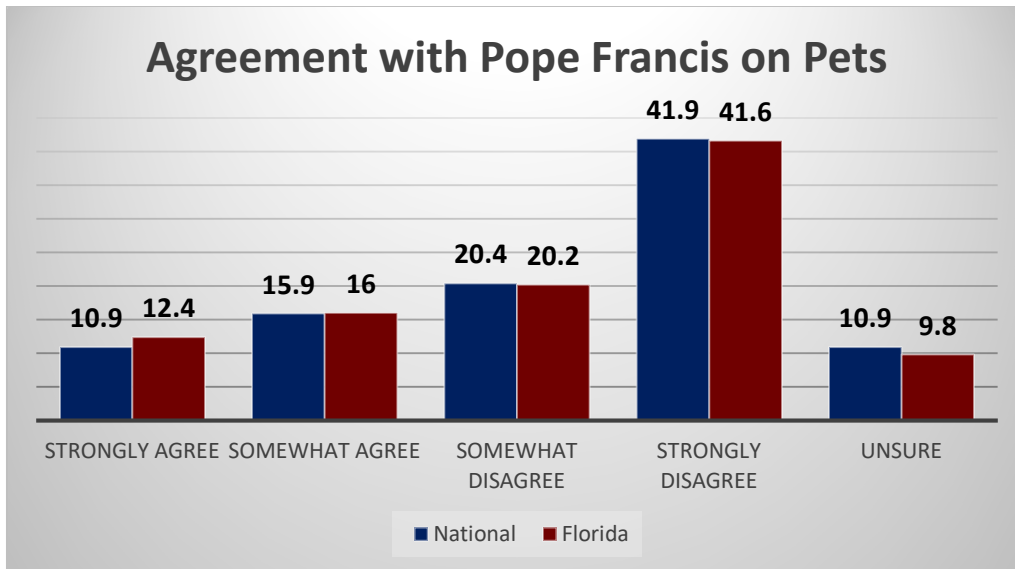
All respondents were presented with the following question: "Pope Francis recently reminded parents they should be supportive of their gay children. In speaking about standing with their children in difficult times such as illness and accidents, the pope said parents should stand by children with different sexual orientations. He said: "Never condemn your children". In general, how strongly would you say you agree or disagree with the pope's sentiments? Would you say you…?

Nearly three-quarters, 74.2%, strongly (50.1%) or somewhat agreed (24.1%). The following graph depicts results as collected. Among national Catholics, agreement was recorded at 80.8%.

Agreement with Pope Francis on Children

	STRONGLY AGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	UNSURE
National	50.1	24.1	7.6	10	8.1
Florida	48.1	28.3	8.2	6.6	8.8

■ National   ■ Florida

THE COVID 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 October 2020	National October 2021	National March 2022	Florida October 2020	Florida October 2021	Florida March 2022
Very concerned	46.1	41.0	30.9	52.8	42.2	29.6
Somewhat concerned	33.8	36.5	35.3	31.0	39.2	39.4
Total Concerned	**79.9**	**77.5**	**66.2**	**83.8**	**81.4**	**69.0**
Somewhat unconcerned	9.5	10.4	13.4	8.4	8.0	12.8
Not at all concerned	9.3	10.7	18.5	7.0	10.2	16.8
Total Unconcerned	**18.8**	**21.1**	**31.9**	**15.4**	**18.2**	**29.6**
Unsure / Don't know	1.3	1.4	1.9	0.8	0.4	1.4

All respondents were asked which of several statements best describes their own views on vaccination mandates. Results are displayed in the following table.

Views on Vaccination Mandates	National March 2022	Florida March 2022
I'm vaccinated (fully/partially) and support vaccine mandates	53.5	54.5
I'm vaccinated (fully/partially) but oppose vaccine mandates	22.1	23.8
I'm unvaccinated and oppose vaccine mandates	17.9	14.0
I'm unvaccinated but support vaccine mandates	3.7	5.0
Unsure	2.8	2.6

All respondents were asked to indicate which of several statements best reflects their view on mask mandates. Results are displayed here.

Views on Mask Mandates	National March 2022	Florida March 2022
I'm vaccinated (fully/partially) and support mask mandates	50.8	53.6
I'm vaccinated (fully/partially) but oppose mask mandates	24.4	25.4
I'm unvaccinated and oppose mask mandates	13.5	11.2
I'm unvaccinated but support mask mandates	8.1	8.2
Unsure	3.2	1.6

Respondents were reminded that vaccines are now approved for children. Each was asked what they would need to see before they would decide to have a child vaccinated. Results are displayed here in declining order by national results.

What Will You Need to See to Have Children Vaccinated?	National March 2022	February March 2022
More research on resulting effects of the vaccinations	38.6	41.2
Clearer and more consistent advice from health-care agencies and political leaders	33.9	36.0
More on reasons why those who have already had COVID-19 need to be vaccinated	19.2	21.2
Nothing, I am opposed to vaccinating children	16.1	16.8
Fewer restrictions/more freedom	14.4	14.6
Unsure / Don't know	13.5	9.4
If forced to because of school, pre-school, childcare requirements	11.9	9.8

The following are several statements about the COVID pandemic in the United States. For each, respondents were asked if they strongly agreed, somewhat agreed, somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed. The table holds the cumulative totals for those strongly and somewhat agreeing with each statement.
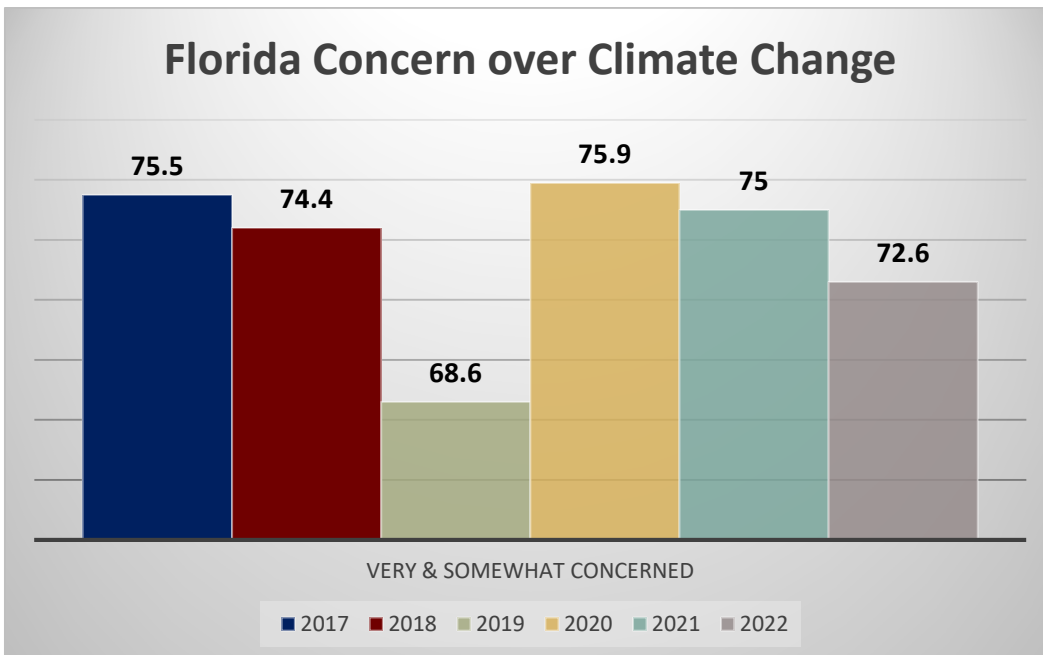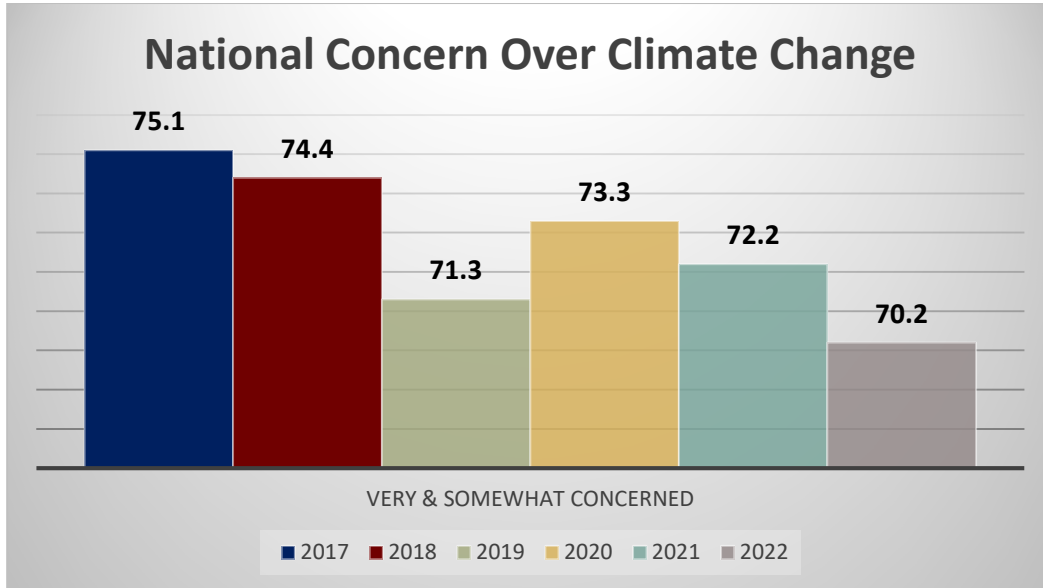
COVID Statements	National October 2021	National March 2022	Florida October 2021	Florida March 2022
I tend to trust science and health officials when it comes to COVID information	71.9	69.1	75.6	71.2
I am still taking precautions due to COVID	81.4	75.0	83.8	76.0
Things for me are relatively back to normal or back to where they were before the pandemic	54.7	59.8	61.0	68.2
I support "passports" (proof of vaccinations) in my community to get into restaurants, concerts or sporting events	58.0	52.1	58.4	57.2
I support mandating that teachers are vaccinated	62.2	57.1	64.8	63.2
I support mandating that health-care workers are vaccinated	65.7	62.6	66.8	65.2
Religious exemptions from mandates should be allowed	52.3	52.8	52.8	52.0
Compromised immunity or health exemptions from mandates should be allowed	68.8	69.5	71.0	71.4
I would get vaccinated (if I was not/am not) to travel by air if it was mandated	---	64.9	---	69.4
I would get vaccinated (if I was not/am not) to take a cruise if it was mandated	---	60.8	---	68.0
It is time to move on and live with COVID – no more mask or vaccine mandates	---	54.1	---	56.4
My opinion has changed from "trusting the science" related to COVID to having my doubts about the CDC and other health professionals	---	44.8	---	52.0

Respondents were presented with impacts some have experienced due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Each was asked to indicate which they may have faced due to COVID-19 over the past year. The following table holds the results. Multiple responses were accepted. The table is displayed in declining order by frequency of mention on the national level.

COVID-19 Impacts	National October 2021	National March 2022	Florida October 2021	Florida March 2022
Worked from home	32.7	32.4	33.2	32.0
Lost a friend, relative or co-worker	25.1	32.4	32.6	33.4
Lost income	23.8	24.4	25.0	22.6
Depleted my savings	19.8	23.3	18.8	22.0
Had employment hours reduced	17.3	16.9	21.0	20.2
Lost employment	12.5	13.0	17.1	9.0
Switched jobs	8.8	8.3	12.2	7.2
Had to secure extra schooling / extra help for children falling behind in school	8.4	6.6	10.0	7.4

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 2017 through 2022.

National Concern Over Climate Change

75.1
74.4
71.3
73.3
72.2
70.2

VERY & SOMEWHAT CONCERNED

■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022

Florida Concern over Climate Change

75.5
74.4
68.6
75.9
75
72.6

VERY & SOMEWHAT CONCERNED

■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022

Respondents were asked which of four statements best reflects what they believe.

Results are displayed in the following table.

Views on Global Climate Change	National February 2019	National February 2020	National February 2021	National March 2022	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020	Florida February 2021	Florida March 2022
Global climate change is caused entirely by human activity	21.5	25.2	25.6	25.4	21.4	26.9	27.8	29.8
Global climate change is caused entirely by nature	11.5	11.3	12.1	11.2	13.4	12.9	13.2	12.6
Global climate change is caused by a combination of human activity and nature	54.8	52.4	52.8	48.9	52.2	51.8	49.6	46.2
I don't believe global climate change is occurring	6.1	5.9	6.0	7.8	7.4	5.2	6.0	6.8
Don't know / unsure	6.1	5.2	3.5	6.7	5.6	3.2	3.4	4.6

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 March 2022 national results.

Do You See Any of the Following Occurring in your State or Region?	National February 2019	National February 2020	National February 2021	National March 2022	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020	Florida February 2021	Florida March 2022
Warmer temperatures	42.4	48.8	42.6	41.0	49.6	55.0	45.6	43.8
Unusually severe weather and/or storms	39.2	32.8	28.1	30.6	38.8	35.1	34.6	23.2
Worsened air quality	22.3	22.7	23.5	22.1	14.8	17.1	19.6	14.0
Worsened drought conditions	19.7	19.2	24.5	20.5	14.8	14.0	16.4	14.4
Beach erosion	21.4	24.7	21.6	18.3	56.0	51.9	51.8	37.2
Wildfires	---	---	---	18.1	---	---	---	11.4
Ocean rising or seacoast flooding	15.1	15.9	16.3	13.5	37.6	41.6	36.8	26.8
Inland flooding	17.7	17.9	13.1	13.1	17.0	19.4	18.4	13.8
Loss or threatened loss of habitats	15.6	15.2	14.9	8.7	23.2	24.6	21.4	14.6
Loss or threatened loss of species	13.6	14.4	13.2	8.5	24.4	24.8	22.4	12.0
Increased polar oscillations (also called polar vortex or displaced polar air)	16.1	9.9	11.5	7.6	5.8	5.6	6.6	3.8
Bomb cyclones	4.6	7.6	5.2	4.2	8.0	9.0	9.4	5.2

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 March 2022 results.

Responsibility for Global Climate Change?	National February 2019	National February 2020	National February 2021	National March 2022	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020	Florida February 2021	Florida March 2022
Warmer temperatures	68.9	70.5	71.3	59.0	66.2	74.1	72.0	58.2
Unusually severe weather / storms	63.8	63.7	67.6	51.4	62.4	68.4	65.2	47.6
Ocean rising or seacoast flooding	66.9	68.8	70.5	46.7	67.2	73.3	73.0	48.0
Worsened drought conditions	61.9	64.7	67.5	44.7	58.4	65.8	62.6	40.6
Worsened air quality	56.8	58.2	63.5	40.6	53.0	59.2	61.4	38.6
Beach erosion	61.2	63.3	65.0	36.8	63.6	68.3	69.0	41.4
Loss or threatened loss of species	58.3	59.8	64.2	36.5	57.8	64.3	59.0	35.4
Bomb cyclones	50.3	54.1	57.0	35.6	51.8	56.1	57.0	26.6
Loss or threatened loss of habitats	58.7	61.4	63.2	35.5	58.4	63.7	61.8	36.0
Wildfires in the United States	---	58.1	62.2	34.7	---	60.9	58.8	38.6
Inland flooding	58.6	59.4	61.2	33.1	60.0	64.8	61.2	33.4
Increased polar oscillations (also called polar vortex or displaced polar air)	55.3	57.6	59.0	29.3	54.6	56.1	55.4	24.8
Wildfires in Australia	---	56.5	---	---	---	61.0	---	---

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 March 2022 national results.

Most Trustworthy?	National February 2019	National February 2020	National February 2021	National March 2022	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020	Florida February 2021	Florida March 2022
Non-government scientists and educators	40.3	33.6	36.6	30.2	36.6	38.2	34.0	29.2
Environmental groups	29.9	29.3	28.1	27.7	29.2	34.6	27.8	28.2
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	28.8	35.1	31.4	26.6	29.0	37.0	28.8	25.2
Scientist and Cosmos TV series host Neil deGrasse Tyson	22.7	22.7	22.7	20.6	23.8	22.2	22.8	17.0
College professors / educators	20.0	21.1	16.8	16.7	18.6	21.4	18.2	15.6
U.S. Government	10.0	14.2	14.6	16.1	10.6	11.3	13.6	17.2
Presidents Trump / Biden	8.2	9.4	19.7	14.0	10.0	9.6	21.2	14.6
Fox News, Washington Times, radio commentators such as Sean Hannity and/or Rush Limbaugh	14.3	19.3	15.7	13.4	20.2	18.1	16.2	17.2
Social media	8.7	17.1	13.0	11.3	10.0	14.4	13.4	12.4
MSNBC, Huffington Post	11.9	13.3	10.9	10.5	15.0	13.9	14.6	12.4
Family, friends, or co-workers	8.4	8.5	10.3	9.4	9.6	7.6	8.8	7.2
Utility companies	4.1	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.0	9.0	5.4
Podcaster Joe Rogan	---	---	---	5.2	---	---	---	7.0
Business or industry groups	4.4	5.5	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.7	6.2	4.0
Entertainers and celebrities	1.5	3.0	2.6	3.2	2.4	3.4	3.8	3.0

*Note: Trump in 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020. Biden in 2021, 2022

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 2022 results.

Best able to prevent the causes of global warming?	National 2019	National 2020	National 2021	National 2022	Florida 2019	Florida 2020	Florida 2021	Florida 2022
Personal responsibility of every individual	26.3	23.2	26.5	28.1	25.6	25.6	27.0	28.6
Federal or national government	22.4	22.3	23.6	23.1	22.8	27.6	25.0	18.6
Don't know / not sure	23.1	19.6	19.4	22.2	19.4	17.6	15.0	21.2
International bodies	13.3	16.1	12.5	8.9	14.6	13.7	12.6	10.2
Private sector businesses or entrepreneurs	7.4	6.2	7.3	6.6	7.6	5.1	7.4	7.0
State governments	3.7	8.4	7.1	6.4	5.2	6.7	9.0	10.2
Local governments	3.8	4.2	3.6	4.7	4.8	3.9	4.0	4.2

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 March 2022 results.

Who is responsible for dealing with the problems associated with climate change?	National February 2019	National February 2020	National February 2021	National March 2022	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020	Florida February 2021	Florida March 2022
Federal or national government	54.7	52.9	52.8	51.4	52.6	57.3	53.2	47.2
State governments	35.7	37.1	36.2	38.7	37.0	39.3	38.2	38.4
Private sector businesses or entrepreneurs	34.0	32.1	31.0	33.5	32.2	33.6	34.2	30.4
International bodies	40.0	38.1	37.4	32.7	42.2	42.7	37.2	36.2
Local governments	31.0	30.9	29.0	31.9	32.6	36.3	31.8	32.6
Don't know / not sure	21.3	20.5	19.6	22.6	17.2	16.9	6.2	22.0

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 March 2022 national results.
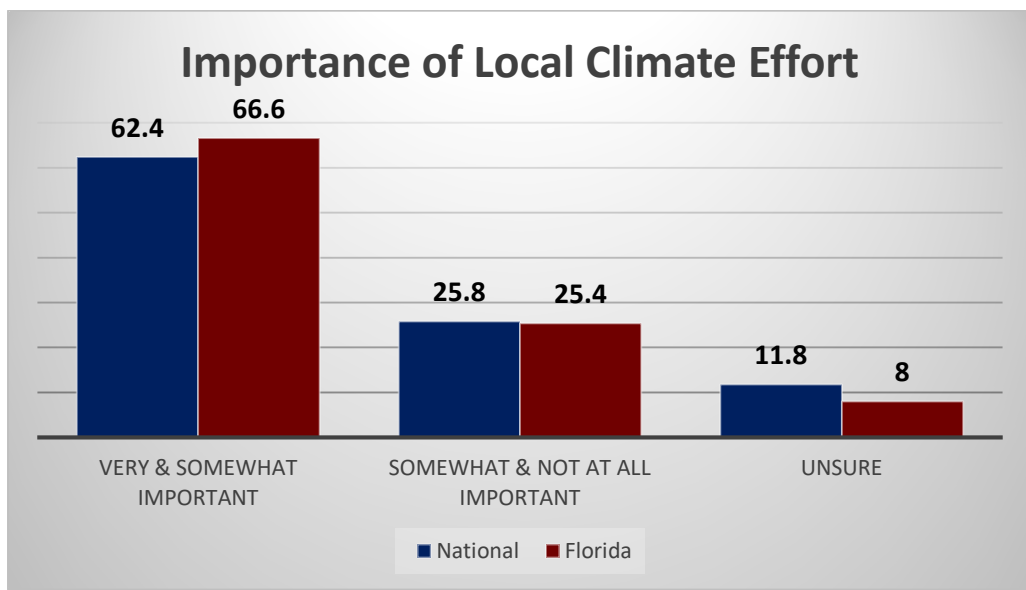
Which one is most able to deal with global climate change problems?	National February 2019	National February 2020	National February 2021	National March 2022	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020	Florida February 2021	Florida March 2022
Federal or national government	33.9	31.4	32.7	37.4	34.6	38.3	32.2	33.0
Don't know / not sure	23.5	20.8	21.5	24.9	19.6	20.4	19.0	21.0
International bodies	18.9	18.9	15.0	10.5	17.8	15.8	19.2	15.2
Private sector businesses or entrepreneurs	13.9	13.0	14.5	11.7	13.6	10.0	11.4	12.0
State governments	6.2	10.5	10.1	9.3	8.4	9.4	10.4	12.2
Local governments	3.9	5.4	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	7.8	6.6

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 March 2022 data.
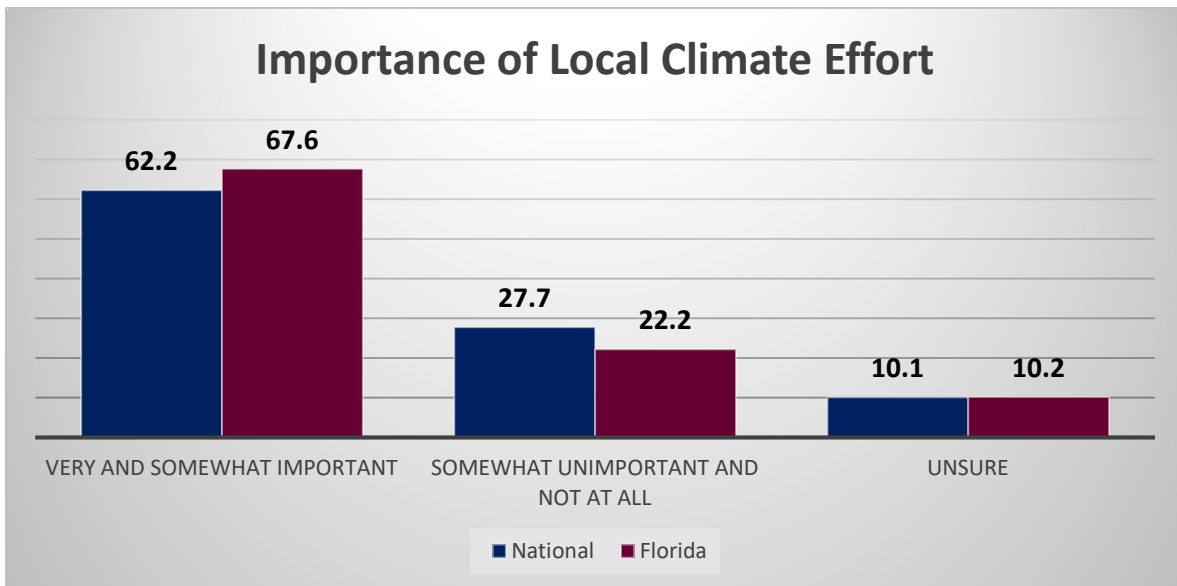
Which have been effective?	National February 2019	National February 2020	National February 2021	National March 2022	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020	Florida February 2021	Florida March 2022
Don't know / not sure	47.0	43.1	43.2	43.2	40.0	40.6	39.6	43.0
Federal or national government	19.9	24.7	26.9	28.0	22.6	22.4	25.2	23.2
State governments	16.8	19.9	19.2	18.4	20.4	19.0	22.4	22.2
Private sector businesses or entrepreneurs	18.8	18.6	18.2	17.6	20.2	19.2	19.2	15.6
International bodies	20.3	18.9	16.6	14.9	25.8	20.0	18.0	17.6
Local governments	11.9	13.0	13.4	13.8	19.2	17.7	15.6	12.6

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, 62.4% (up slightly from 62.2% in February 2021 and down slightly from 63.3% in February 2020) indicated such a department or program would be very or somewhat important. Results are displayed here.
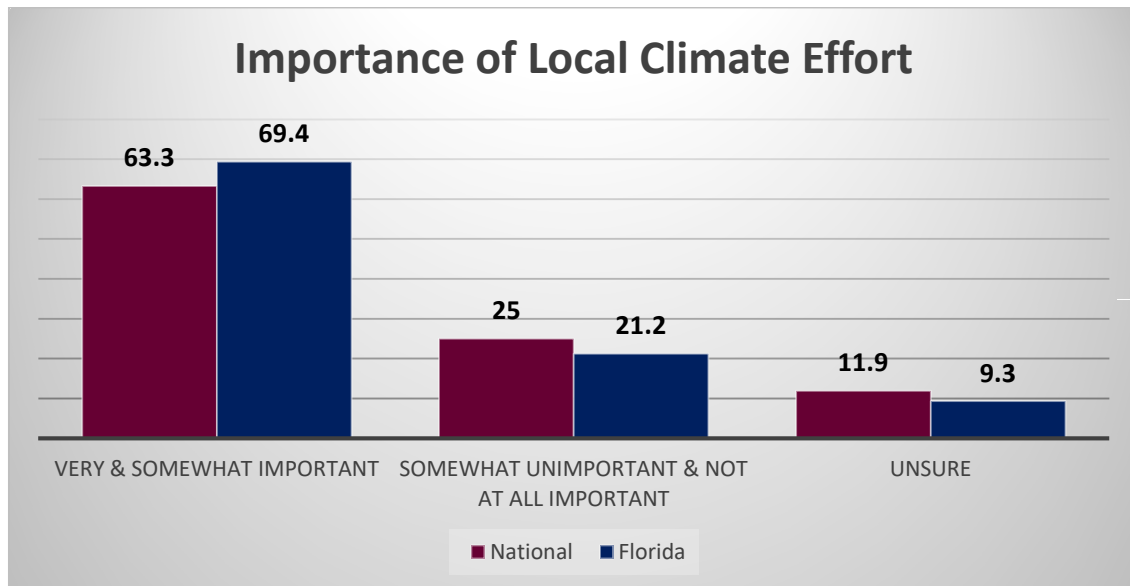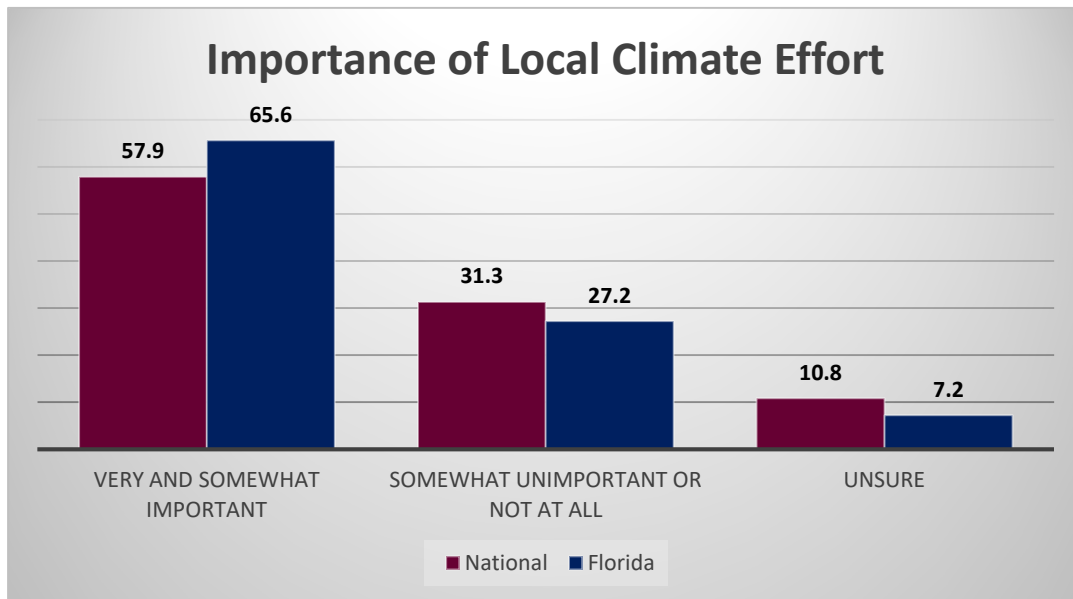
March 2022 Results

February 2021 Results

Importance of Local Climate Effort

	VERY AND SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	SOMEWHAT UNIMPORTANT AND NOT AT ALL	UNSURE
National	62.2	27.7	10.1
Florida	67.6	22.2	10.2

February 2020 Results

Importance of Local Climate Effort

	VERY & SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	SOMEWHAT UNIMPORTANT & NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT	UNSURE
National	63.3	25	11.9
Florida	69.4	21.2	9.3

Importance of Local Climate Effort

(Bar chart)

| Category	National	Florida
Very and somewhat important	57.9	65.6
Somewhat unimportant or not at all	31.3	27.2
Unsure	10.8	7.2

Each 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 Department

(Bar chart)

| Category	National	Florida
Yes	18.3	21.2
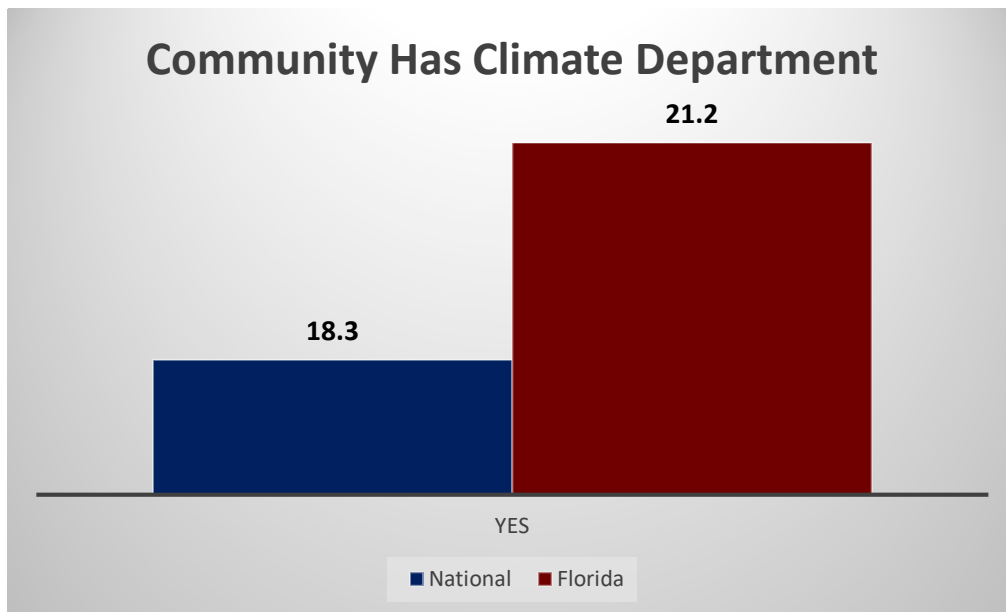
Americans surveyed were asked which of several activities **they may have engaged in** to help reduce carbon pollution. Multiple responses were accepted and are presented here in declining order by March 2022 national results.

Activities undertaken to reduce carbon pollution?	National February 2019	National February 2020	National February 2021	National March 2022	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020	Florida February 2021	Florida March 2022
Purchased higher efficiency appliances	44.9	37.2	41.9	30.7	45.2	42.7	39.0	33.4
None of these	18.6	19.5	20.9	28.2	20.6	18.6	20.4	24.2
Planted tree(s)	25.8	26.2	25.2	20.1	26.8	27.8	25.2	26.0
Bought a smaller or more fuel-efficient car	24.1	20.4	19.7	16.0	25.4	24.7	22.4	19.6
Added insulation to my home	23.0	19.4	20.4	15.9	19.2	19.3	18.0	13.2
Carpooled or used mass transit	17.9	20.3	14.4	15.2	15.4	15.2	13.6	13.2
Reduced or stopped eating meat	14.3	16.1	16.8	14.4	17.4	19.3	19.4	15.2
Paid higher energy taxes to fund environmental efforts	12.1	13.0	11.8	12.1	10.2	11.9	12.8	13.0
Reduced or stopped eating dairy products	11.3	12.4	12.8	11.2	9.8	13.6	13.6	14.2
Installed or purchased alternative energy sources such as solar for my home	9.4	10.9	12.4	10.7	8.8	12.2	14.2	11.2
Paid higher taxes for the construction of mass transit infrastructure	8.6	10.9	10.0	8.9	8.2	10.1	11.0	7.8
Bought an electric car	4.9	7.2	6.5	4.9	4.8	5.3	7.2	7.4
Don't know / not sure	4.4	4.8	5.2	4.8	3.8	5.2	4.8	3.6

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 March 2022 national results.

Activities undertaken to reduce carbon pollution?	National February 2019	National February 2020	National February 2021	National March 2022	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020	Florida February 2021	Florida March 2022
Purchase higher efficiency appliances	50.9	42.8	44.0	38.9	48.2	49.2	41.0	40.2
Plant tree(s)	51.0	44.5	42.9	40.2	45.0	49.3	43.0	43.2
Add insulation to my home	39.5	34.6	34.1	31.2	35.4	32.8	27.8	23.2
Install or purchase alternative energy sources such as solar for my home	32.9	31.9	29.6	25.8	32.0	36.2	30.4	30.6
Buy a smaller or more fuel-efficient car	34.9	28.0	29.4	26.7	34.2	33.1	29.6	28.6
Buy an electric car	22.2	22.8	23.2	25.5	20.2	25.4	25.2	29.8
Carpool or use mass transit	25.9	27.6	19.7	22.2	29.4	25.4	18.4	19.0
Reduce or stop eating meat	17.7	21.0	19.0	17.7	17.0	19.9	20.2	18.0
Pay higher energy taxes to fund environmental efforts	18.5	19.0	18.0	17.2	20.2	22.8	21.4	15.4
Reduce or stop eating dairy products	15.4	17.7	16.2	15.1	15.2	19.6	16.2	16.4
Pay higher taxes for the construction of mass transit infrastructure	18.2	16.5	13.8	11.9	15.0	18.9	14.8	10.4
None of these	8.5	9.7	10.4		10.2	8.0	8.6	9.2
Work from home	---	---	---	29.7	---	---	---	27.0

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, 64.9% -- up slightly from 64.3% in 2021 and down slightly from 67.9% in 2020 -- indicated they strongly or somewhat agreed that environmental protection is a responsibility of people of faith.

Environmental Protection the Responsibility for People of Faith

STRONGLY & SOMEWHAT AGREE

■ National   ■ Florida
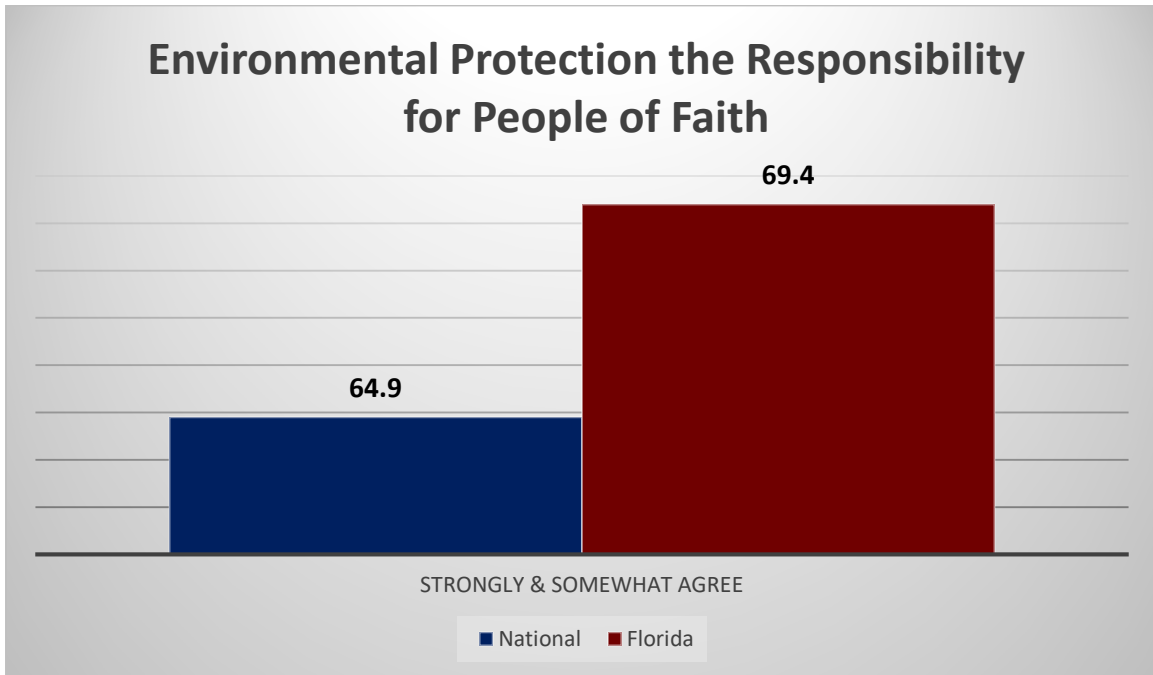
Respondents were asked the following: *"Which of the following reflects your own views on environmental protections?"*

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 2019	National February 2020	National February 2021	National March 2022	Florida February 2019	Florida February 2020	Florida February 2021	Florida March 2022
Environmental protections are absolutely critical, no matter what	37.1	39.7	36.3	42.3	40.0	45.6	36.6	47.0
Environmental protections are important even when they negatively impact the economy	32.0	33.3	30.1	28.1	30.0	31.8	29.8	27.0
Environmental protections create new economic opportunities	31.4	29.6	30.8	27.8	35.8	33.1	34.4	30.2
They should not be pursued if they negatively impact the economy	18.7	19.1	20.8	16.8	16.8	17.8	21.8	16.8
Unsure	13.4	13.6	12.7	14.4	10.2	11.9	10.6	10.8
Environmental protection is not an important issue	6.9	7.5	8.9	9.3	8.6	7.6	8.8	7.0
Environmental protections are harmful to the economy	7.5	5.9	8.7	7.3	7.2	5.2	8.2	6.2

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?"*
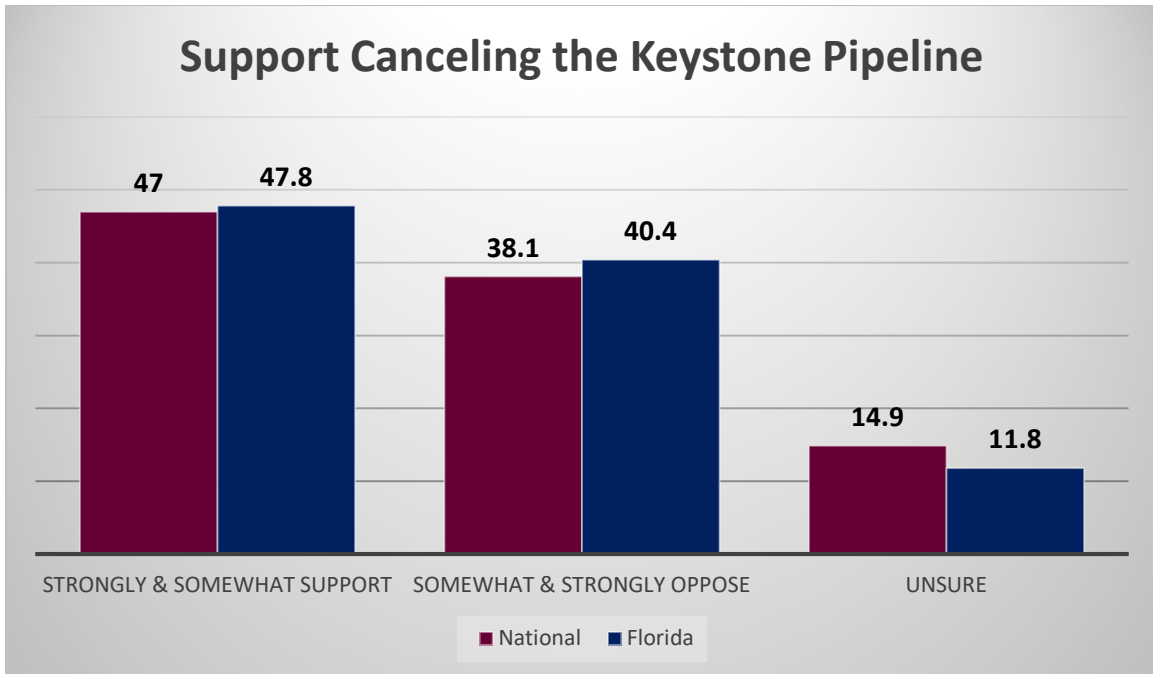
Between 2021 and 2022, support for canceling the Keystone Pipeline declined significantly.

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

March 2022

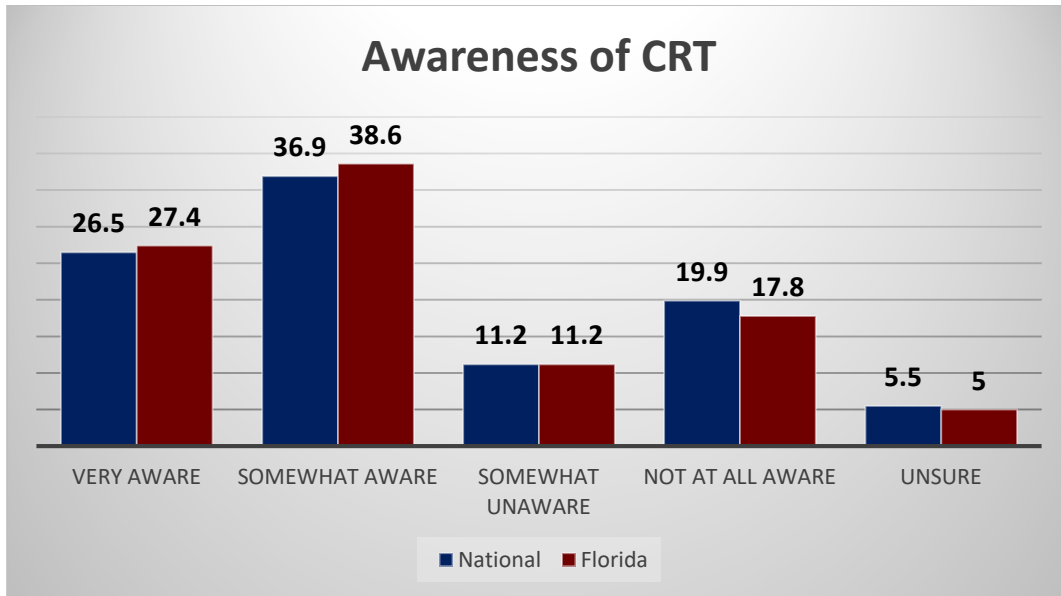**February 2021**

Support Canceling the Keystone Pipeline
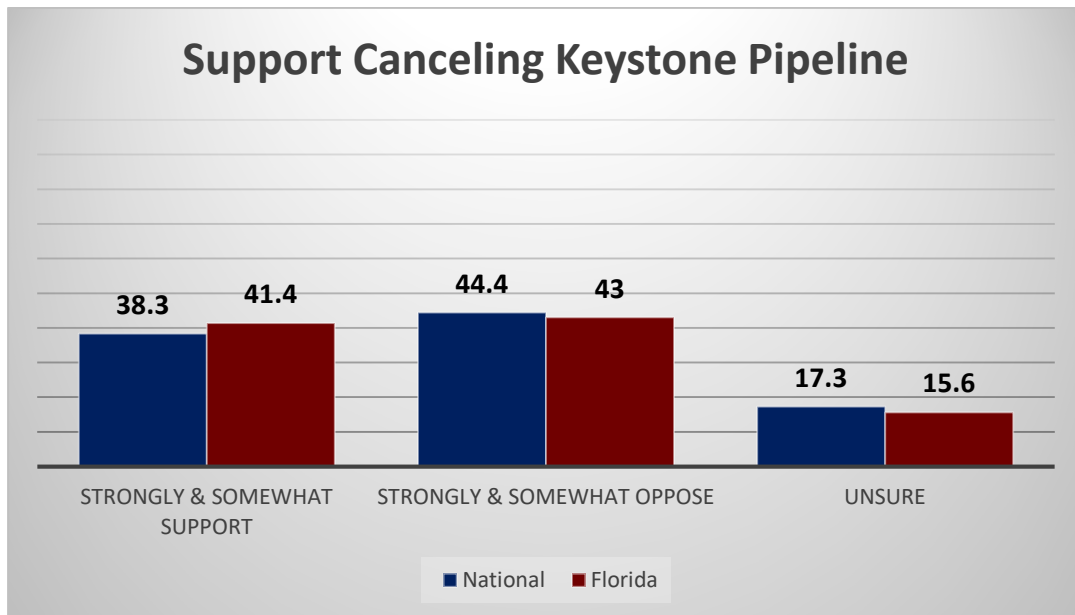
EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

The following questions focus on education curriculum in our public schools, parental involvement, and CRT or Critical Race Theory.
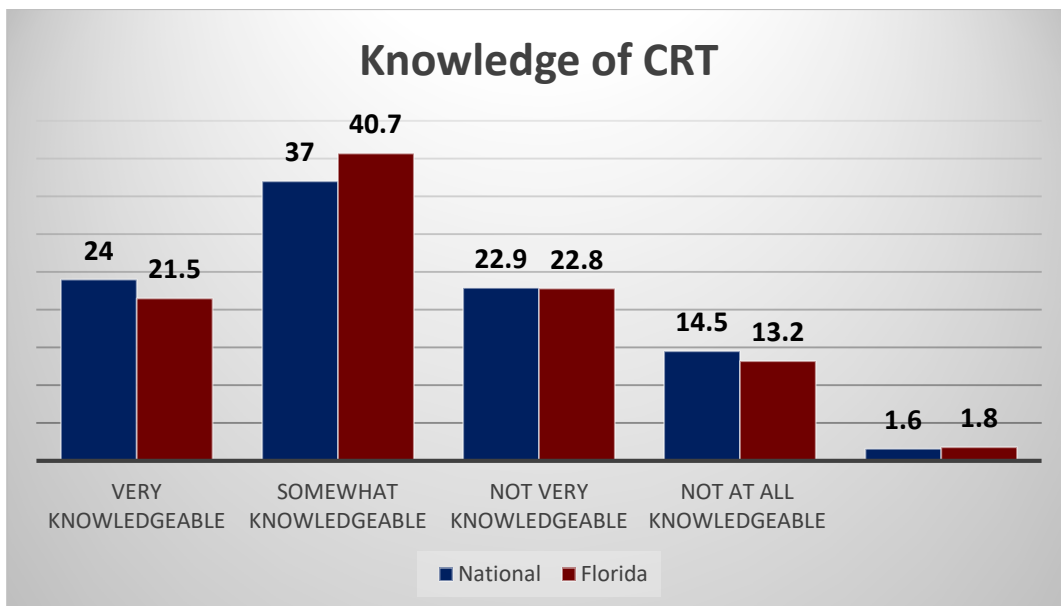
Respondents were asked to indicate if they strongly agreed, somewhat agreed, somewhat disagreed, or strongly disagreed with each of the following statements. The cumulative totals for strongly and somewhat agree are presented in the following table.

Education Statements	National Strongly & Somewhat Agree	Florida Somewhat & Strongly Agree
Over the past two years, during COVID-19 and remote learning for students, parents learned more about the curriculum in schools than they knew previously	72.1	75.0
Parents have a right to see curriculum used in their children's classrooms	86.4	87.0
Curriculum in our public schools should be transparent and available to anyone interested	86.2	87.4
I could support some bans on certain books in public schools such as *To Kill a Mockingbird* which has racist language and has a plot that centers on an allegation of rape	32.3	34.6
The Tennessee school district that banned the book *Maus* in public schools because of eight curse words and nude imagery did the right thing	34.3	39.8
I could support cameras in classrooms so parents and others may see and verify what is being taught	56.3	60.4

All respondents were asked how aware they were of CRT or Critical Race Theory. The following graph depicts the results as collected. Just over three-fifths, 63.4%, indicated they were very or somewhat aware of CRT.

Awareness of CRT

	VERY AWARE	SOMEWHAT AWARE	SOMEWHAT UNAWARE	NOT AT ALL AWARE	UNSURE
National	26.5	36.9	11.2	19.9	5.5
Florida	27.4	38.6	11.2	17.8	5

Those who indicated some awareness of CRT were asked how knowledgeable they were of the Theory. Two-fifths of these respondents, 61.0%, indicated they were very or somewhat knowledgeable. The following graph depicts the results collected.

Knowledge of CRT

	VERY KNOWLEDGEABLE	SOMEWHAT KNOWLEDGEABLE	NOT VERY KNOWLEDGEABLE	NOT AT ALL KNOWLEDGEABLE	
National	24	37	22.9	14.5	1.6
Florida	21.5	40.7	22.8	13.2	1.8

Respondents were provided the following introduction to Critical Race Theory…

"Public school boards, superintendents, and educators are facing questions about critical race theory (CRT). The idea is that racism is not merely the product of individual bias or prejudice, but also something embedded in legal systems and policies.

In school systems where it is taught, CRT is sometimes controversial. Proponents suggest it is important to teach public school students how citizenship and race interact, how whites have been the primary beneficiaries of civil rights legislation as well as education inequity. Opponents believe schools should stick to the basics and leave these other lessons to parents and not teach a curriculum that pits people of color against white people."

Respondents were asked: "Based on all you know or have heard about CRT, how strongly do you support or oppose teaching CRT curriculum in public schools?"

Two-fifths, 41.2%, indicated they strongly or somewhat support teaching CRT while 38.0% noted they were somewhat or strongly opposed. Some, 13.8% suggested they don't know enough about CRT to have an opinion. Results are shown here.
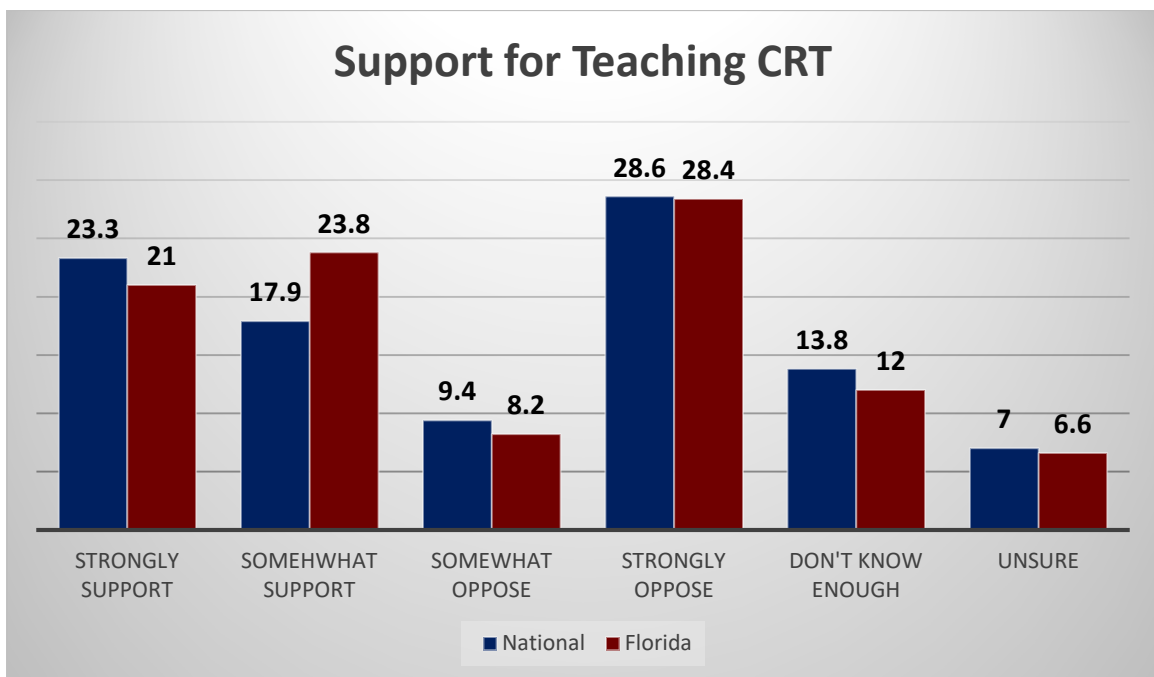
While 53.2% of all national respondents were unsure, 16.1% indicated CRT was being taught in their own local school system. Another 30.7% suggested it was not. Among Florida respondents, 17.0% suggested CRT was being taught while 29.0% and 53.4% suggested CRT was not being taught and they were unsure, respectively.

FLORIDA ISSUES

All respondents were asked to rate the job several Florida elected officials were doing. Each was asked if they strongly approved, somewhat approved, somewhat disapproved, or strongly disapproved of the jobs each is doing today. The following graphs depict the cumulative totals for strongly and somewhat approve.
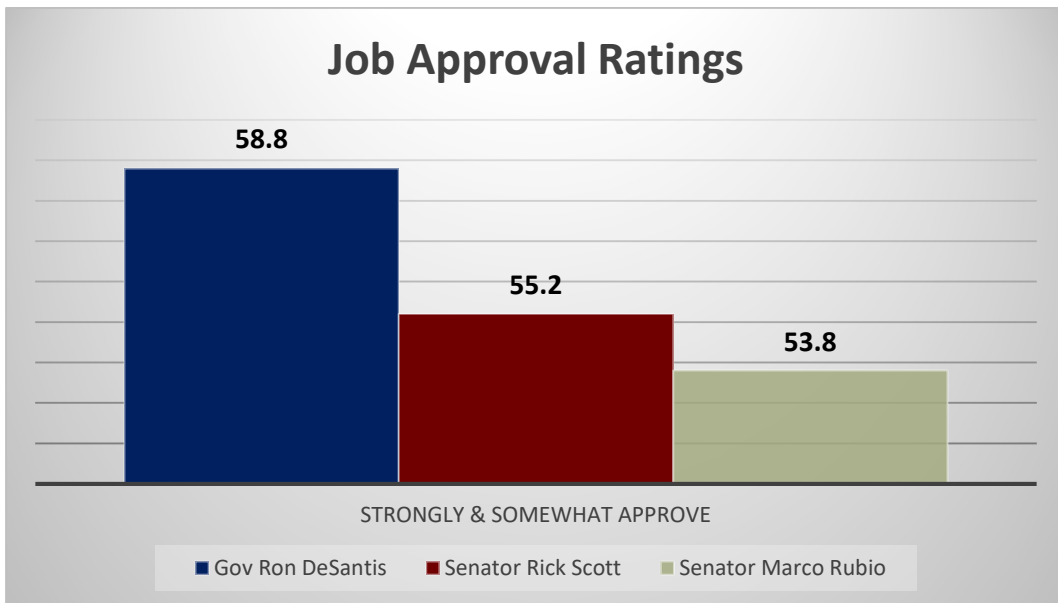
Respondents were asked about Governor DeSantis' handling of the COVID pandemic in Florida. Each was asked if they strongly approved, somewhat approved, somewhat disapproved, or strongly disapproved. The cumulative totals for strongly and somewhat approve as well as strongly and somewhat disapprove are presented in the following table.

Governor DeSantis…	Somewhat & Strongly Approve	Somewhat & Strongly Disapprove
On handling the COVID pandemic in Florida	58.8	36.0

Election 2022

Respondents were asked questions about the November 2022 general election. They were asked how they would vote in each of the following matchups?

For Florida United States Senator

Matchup	Marco Rubio	Val Demings	Unsure/Undecided
	45.0	27.4	27.6

For Governor of Florida

Matchup	Ron DeSantis	Annette Taddeo	Unsure/Undecided
	48.6	29.6	21.8

Matchup	Ron DeSantis	Charlie Crist	Unsure/Undecided
	49.2	32.8	18.0

Matchup	Ron DeSantis	Nikki Fried	Unsure/Undecided
	50.6	27.0	22.4

NATIONAL SURVEY DEMOGRAPHICS

Conservative/ Moderate/Liberal	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020	February 2021	March 2022
Very conservative	14.5	14.0	13.3	14.6	18.1	16.2
Somewhat conservative	20.7	22.0	22.3	17.8	21.2	18.2
Moderate	38.3	37.0	36.5	44.4	36.5	42.1
Somewhat liberal	13.1	12.9	14.0	12.6	13.2	10.3
Very liberal	9.1	10.7	10.2	8.4	8.7	9.9
Unsure	4.3	3.4	3.7	2.2	2.3	3.3

Age	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020	February 2021	March 2022
18-25	7.0	6.1	11.9	---	6.0	4.2
26-35	11.3	15.2	18.6	---	14.2	15.4
36-45	14.4	22.3	20.5	31.1	18.1	25.5
46-55	20.1	16.5	17.6	---	13.5	17.6
56-65	34.7	27.8	24.8	52.2	29.9	24.5
Over 65	12.5	12.1	6.6	16.7	18.3	12.8

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

How Religious?	February 2020	October 2020	February 2021	March 2022
Very religious	20.0	22.2	23.1	23.5
Somewhat religious	38.2	34.4	37.5	36.0
Not very religious	17.9	18.1	15.5	14.5
Not at all religious	22.2	23.9	21.5	24.6
Unsure	1.7	1.4	2.4	1.4

Income	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020	February 2021	March 2022
Less than $10,000	2.3	3.3	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.7	5.8
$10,000 to less than $40,000	18.9	21.5	27.5	26.6	22.9	22.5	26.5
$40,000 to less than $75,000	25.2	25.9	24.6	24.1	23.1	25.3	25.8
$75,000 to less than $100,000	17.6	15.5	15.1	15.7	14.6	17.1	12.2
$100,000 to less than $150,000	19.4	18.8	16.2	17.9	19.9	18.3	16.2
$150,000 to less than $200,000	8.0	7.3	6.4	7.9	8.5	7.6	7.3
$200,000 or more	7.3	5.9	4.2	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.5
Prefer not to disclose	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.8	0.9	1.7

Political Party Affiliation	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020	February 2021	March 2022
Republican	27.4	27.5	27.0	27.0	27.0	28.0
Democrat	31.6	31.5	31.0	31.0	31.0	28.1
Unaffiliated/ Independent / Undeclared	36.6	37.1	38.1	37.7	38.8	41.2
Some other party	0.9	1.5	1.4	2.6	1.6	1.3
Unsure	3.5	2.4	2.5	1.7	1.6	1.4

Gender	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020	February 2021	March 2022
Male	45.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Female	54.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0

Education	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020	February 2021	March 2022
Less than High School	4.2	9.1	6.1	5.3	7.4	8.1
High School / GED	10.3	17.2	12.6	11.6	14.9	15.9
Associate Degree	6.6	7.9	9.6	9.9	9.1	9.3
Some college / technical school	19.5	19.9	21.6	17.0	19.8	19.0
College / technical school graduate	36.2	28.7	30.7	34.6	29.1	29.8
Postgraduate or professional degree	22.8	17.0	19.1	21.4	19.4	17.2
Prefer not to disclose	---	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7

Hispanic, Latin American, Puerto Rican, Cuban or Mexican	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020	February 2021	March 2022
Yes	16.5	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3

Religion Followed	February 2019	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020	February 2021	March 2022
Catholic	28.0	23.3	27.4	26.4	25.9	27.1	28.6
Protestant (Baptist, Lutheran, Congregational, Presbyterian)	20.6	20.3	22.2	19.6	26.3	22.0	20.9
Christian (non-denominational)	18.0	14.5	17.1	21.2	14.9	18.3	18.1
Greek Orthodox	1.8	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Jewish	3.5	4.7	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.4
Buddhist	0.9	1.7	1.6	0.4	1.5	0.8	0.9
Muslim	0.9	---	1.1	1.1	0.9	2.0	1.4
Latter Day Saints / Mormon	0.8	---	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.7
Other	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.9	6.4
No preference	19.9	25.6	20.8	21.3	21.6	19.8	20.7
Don't know / unsure	1.9	4.7	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.2

Ethnicity (Among Non-Hispanics)	April 2019	November 2019	February 2020	October 2020	February 2021	March 2022
White	63.5	65.2	65.8	65.1	65.2	65.6
Black, African-American	12.7	12.6	15.1	12.6	12.6	12.6
Asian	5.1	5.0	5.9	5.0	5.0	5.0
Aleutian, Eskimo or American Indian	0.6	0.5	---	0.2	0.1	---
Other	1.0	---	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.6	0.2	---	0.3	0.3	---

5APPENDIX

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.