






2016 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Data Release 1







Detailed Analysis of Hot Topics and Additional Questions on Economy/Development, The Environment, and Public Finance—Budgets, Taxes, and Spending

Detailed Contents






Hot Topics: Most Important Issue, Economy, and Environment

-  Most Important Issue Facing Florida
-  Financial Stress in Florida Households
-  Biggest Threat to the Economy
-  Biggest Environmental Problem in Florida Today
-  State Government Performance Ratings – Addressing the Problem of Sinkholes








Economy/Development

-  Floridians Currently Making Payments on Student Loan Debt
-  Right or Wrong Direction? – Increase Minimum Wage to \$15 per hour
-  State Government Performance Ratings – Creating Jobs
-  Citizen Trust Ratings – Business Community Leaders
-  Citizen Trust Ratings – Social Service/Non-Profit Leaders
-  Right or Wrong Direction? – Pass Stricter Growth Management Regulations

Environment

-  Fracking – Allow, Ban, or Not Enough Information
-  Right or Wrong Direction? – Allow Off-Shore Drilling for Oil and Gas
-  State Government Performance – Protecting Environment
-  State Government Performance – Managing Funds for Conservation Land Purchases
-  State Government Performance – Promoting Alternative Energy Technologies

Public Finance—Budgets, Taxing and Spending

-  State Government Performance Ratings – Managing State’s Finances
-  Preferred State Government Budget Approach
-  State Taxes Relative to State Services
-  State Spending – Efficient or Wasteful?
-  Local Taxes Relative to Local Services
-  Local Spending – Efficient or Wasteful?
-  Right or Wrong Direction? – Start to Collect Tax on Internet Purchases

Detailed Analysis of Hot Topics

Most Important Issue Facing Florida (open-ended question)

The seven most-cited issues are (in descending order): economy and jobs (24%), environment (13%), crime and policing (11%), education and schools (9%), health care (5%), government officials (5%) and immigration (5%). Together, these top issues account for 72% of all responses.

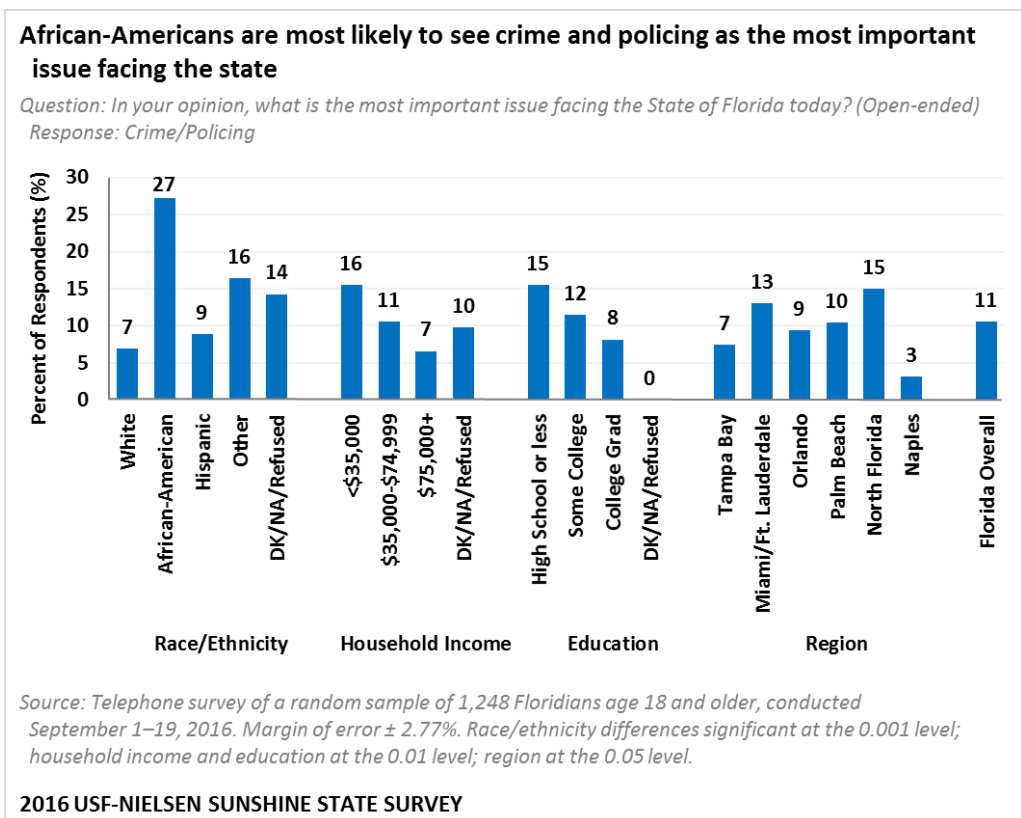
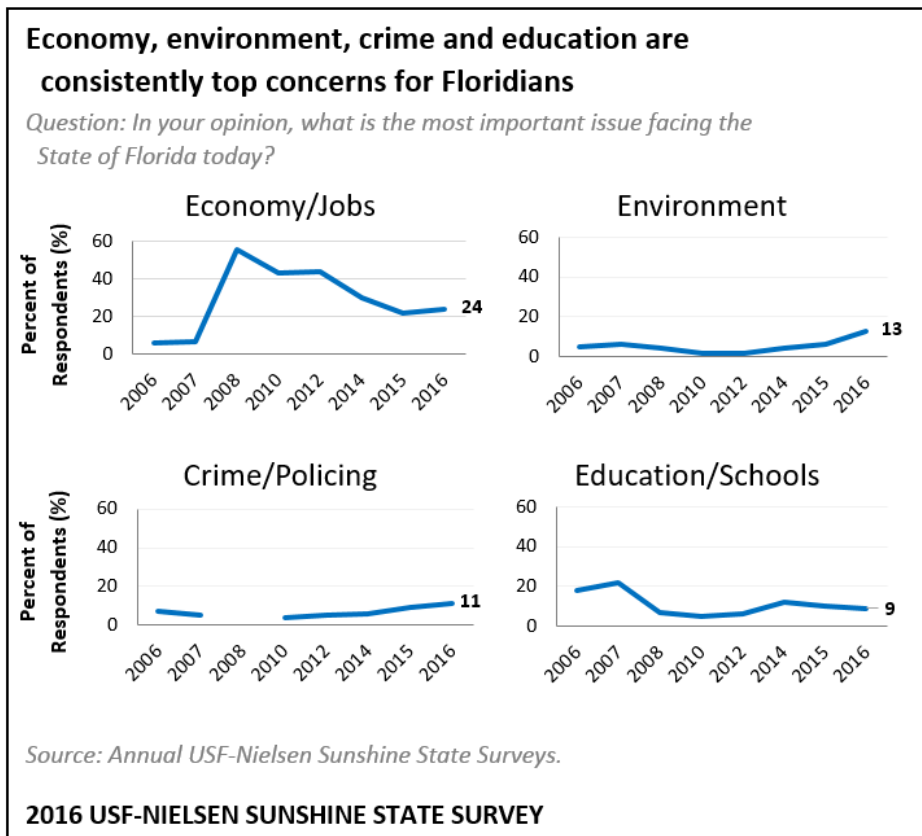
Although the economy and jobs, environment, crime and policing, and education and schools are—and have been—the biggest issues facing the state according to Floridians, these issues have different salience to different groups in the state. Males are more concerned about the economy than females (28% to 20%), as are working-age Floridians (30%). The environment is a greater concern to residents of the Naples area (31%) and older Floridians (20% of those 55-64 years old). Females are more concerned about education than males (12% to 6%), as are those with a child under 18 at home (15% to 7%). Crime and policing is the principal concern of African-Americans (27%), lower-income households (16%) and Floridians with lower educational attainment (15%). (See Significant Factors Release for all significant differences.)

Issue	Percent of Respondents (%)
Economy/Jobs (Business, Foreclosures)	24
Environment (Climate Change, Pollution, Oil, Weather)	13
Crime/Policing (Illegal Activities)	11
Education/Schools (K-12 And Higher Ed)	9
Immigration	5
Government Officials (Quality, Corruption, Officeholders, Campaigns)	5
Health Care (Availability, Cost, Insurance, Quality)	5
Population Growth (Development)	4
Cost of Living (Food, Shelter, Electricity, Insurance, Daycare, Gasoline)	3
Government Taxes/Spending (Budget, Welfare)	3
Traffic (Congestion)	2
Zika, Mosquitoes	2
Infrastructure (Utilities, Roadways, Mass Transit, Drainage)	2
Culture (Values, Social Issues, Morality)	1
Marijuana Laws	1
Discrimination (Racism, Sexism...)	1
Gun Laws	1
None	0
Don't Know/Not Sure	7
Refuse	0

Note: Rank order of the table is correct to fractions of a percent, which are not shown.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,248 Floridians age 18 and older conducted September 1–19, 2016. Margin of error \pm 2.77%.

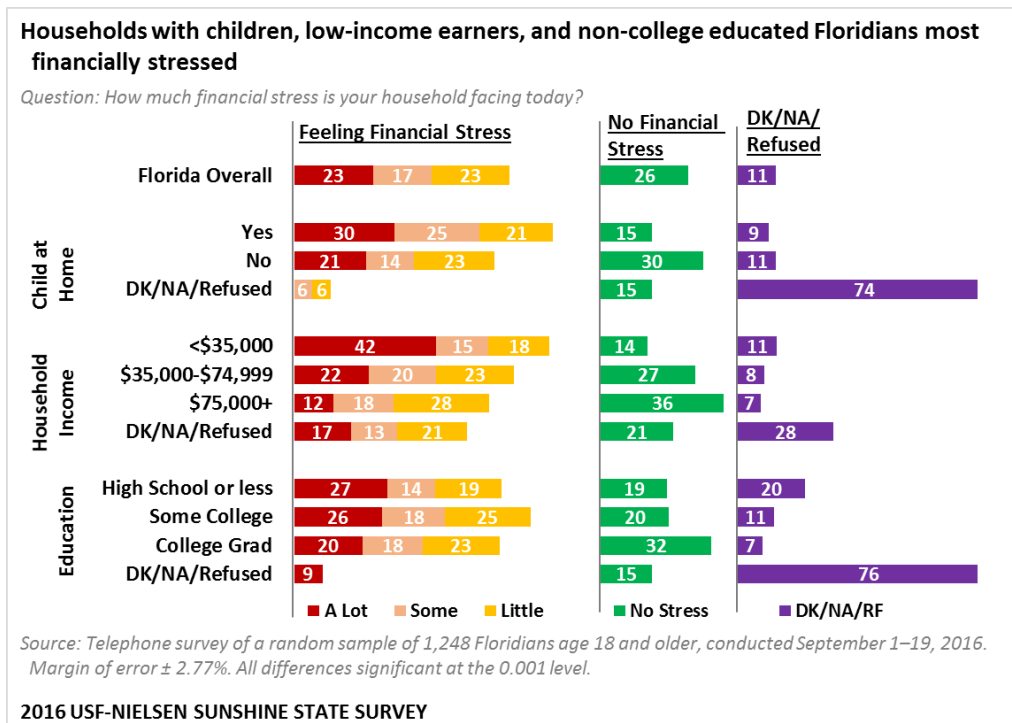
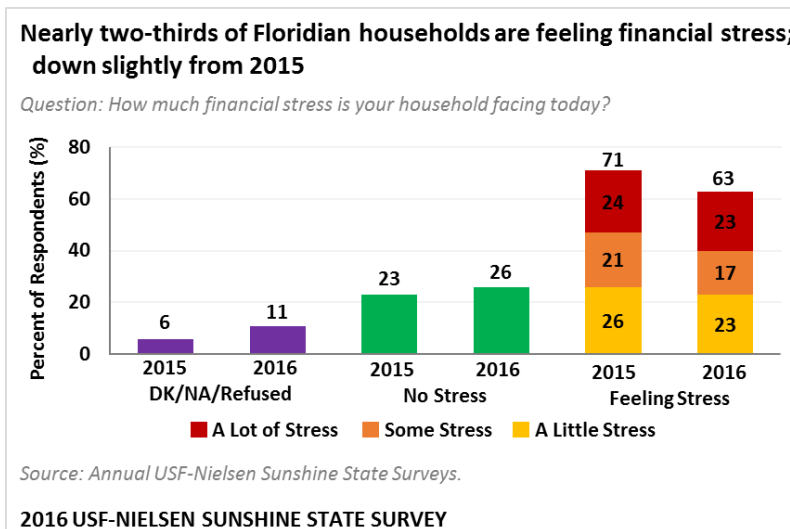
Most Important Issue Facing Florida (open-ended question), *Cont.*



Financial Stress in Florida Households

Nearly two-thirds—63%—of Floridians report feeling financial stress in their household, about equally split in terms of severity: 23% are feeling “a little,” 17% are feeling “some,” and 23% are feeling “a lot.” 26% report feeling no stress. The proportion feeling stress fell 8% from last year to this year.

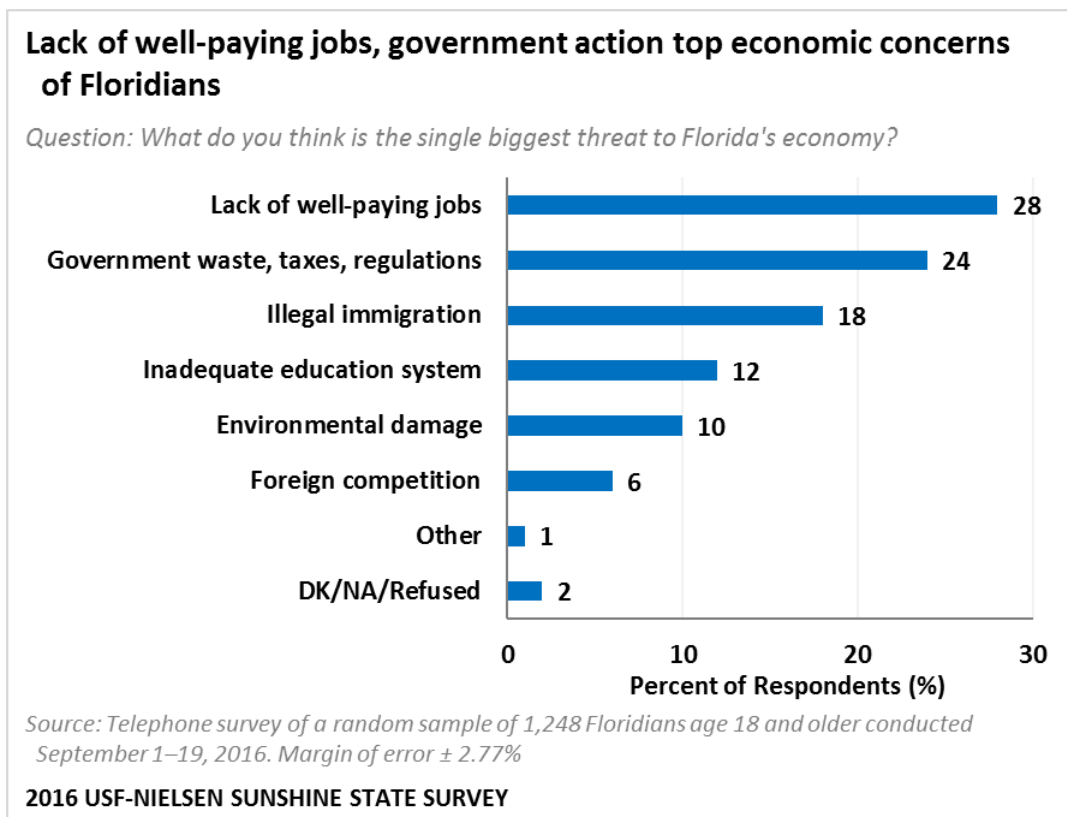
Some Floridians feeling much more stress than their neighbors. Those that have a child under 18 living in their home are under the most financial stress in the state, with 76% reporting feeling stress. Low-income households report feeling the most acute stress, with 42% feeling “a lot” of stress and 75% feeling some level of stress. Non-college educated Floridians are also feeling more stress than those that have completed college. (See Significant Factors Release for all significant differences.)



Biggest Threat to the Economy (open-ended question)

The top three threats to the state’s economy are: the lack of well-paying jobs (28%); government waste, taxes and regulations (24%); and illegal immigration (18%). Together, these three issues encompass 70% of all responses. The biggest increases from last year were the lack of well-paying jobs (+9%) and an inadequate education system (+8%).

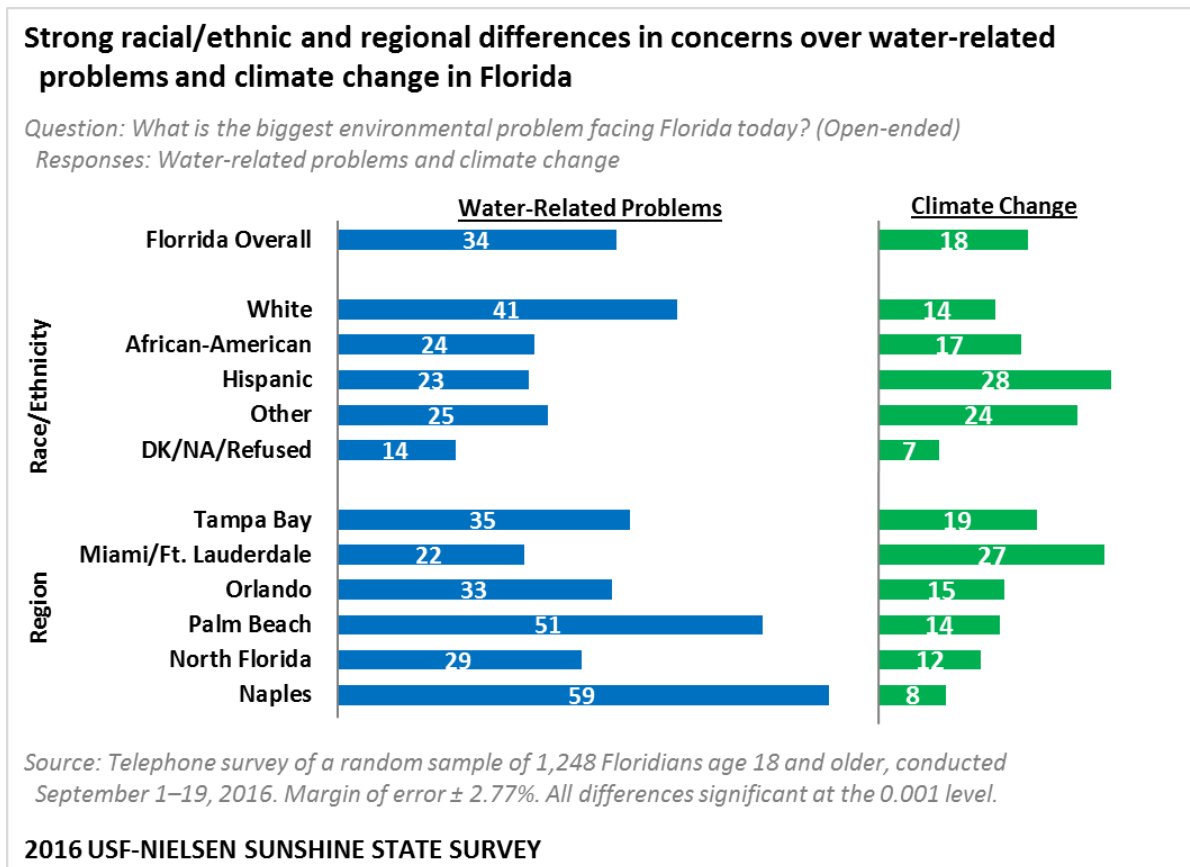
Significant differences exist in perceptions of the biggest threat faced by the Florida economy. Those with a child at home (33%), African-Americans (35%) and Hispanics (30%), as well as low- (32%) to mid-income (34%) households are most likely to be concerned about the lack of well-paying jobs. Illegal immigration is a bigger concern to whites (22%) than other racial/ethnic groups. Younger Floridians (18%) are most likely to see an inadequate education system as the biggest threat to the state’s economy. (See Significant Factors Release for all significant differences.)



Biggest Environmental Problem Facing Florida Today

The top reported environmental problems facing the state are water-related problems (34%), loss of natural lands for wildlife (20%), and climate change/global warming (18%). Together, these three problems account for 72% of all responses. The citation rates of both climate change (+13%) and loss of natural lands (+9%) went up the most since last year’s survey.

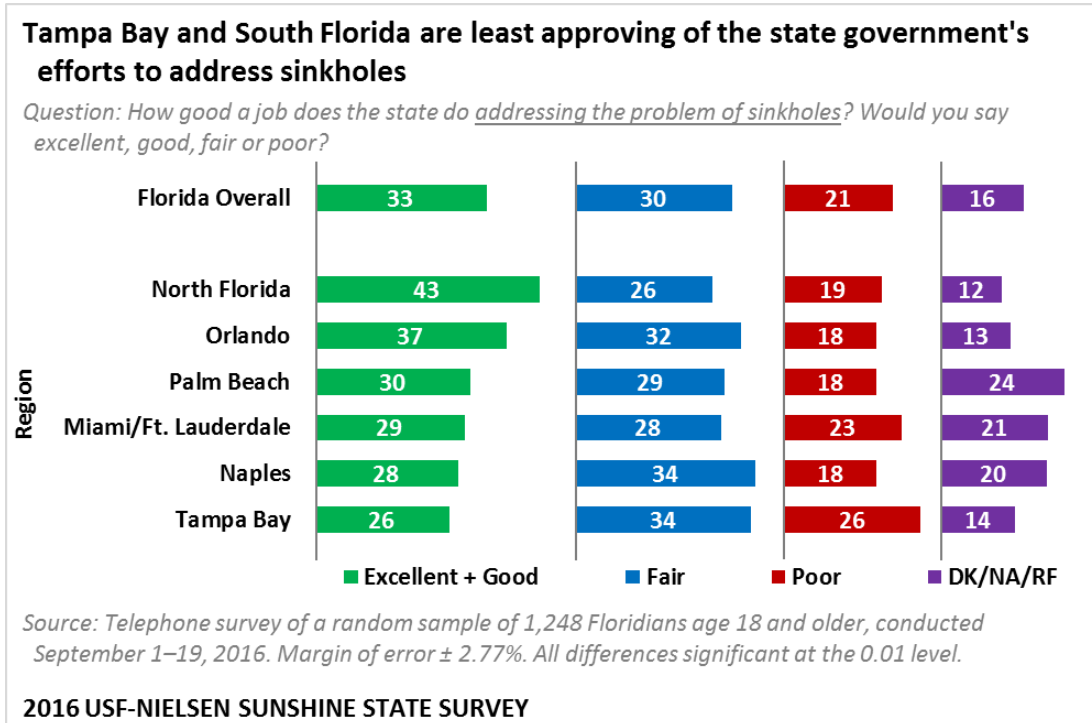
Older Floridians (40%), whites (41%), and residents of the Naples (59%) and Palm Beach (51%) areas are most likely to see water-related problems as the biggest environmental problem facing Florida. Loss of natural lands for wildlife is seen as the biggest environmental problem by higher-than-average proportions of younger Floridians (26%) and affluent households (23%). Residents of the Miami/Ft. Lauderdale area find climate change to be the most threatening (27%). Racial/ethnic minorities are most concerned about air pollution (13% of African-Americans, 10% of Hispanics). (See Significant Factors Release for all significant differences.)



State Government Performance Ratings – Addressing the Problem of Sinkholes NEW

A **new** question asked Floridians to rate state performance addressing sinkholes. Over half rated it as either “fair” (30%) or “poor” (21%). One-third gave the state an “excellent” or “good” mark, while a sizable portion of Floridians—16%—did not express an opinion on the question.

There is a strong regional component to opinions of state performance. Residents of the Tampa Bay and Miami/Ft. Lauderdale areas are most disapproving of the state’s efforts to address sinkholes (26% and 23%, respectively). The highest approval ratings come from residents of North Florida (43%) and Orlando (37%). (See Significant Factors Release for all significant differences.)

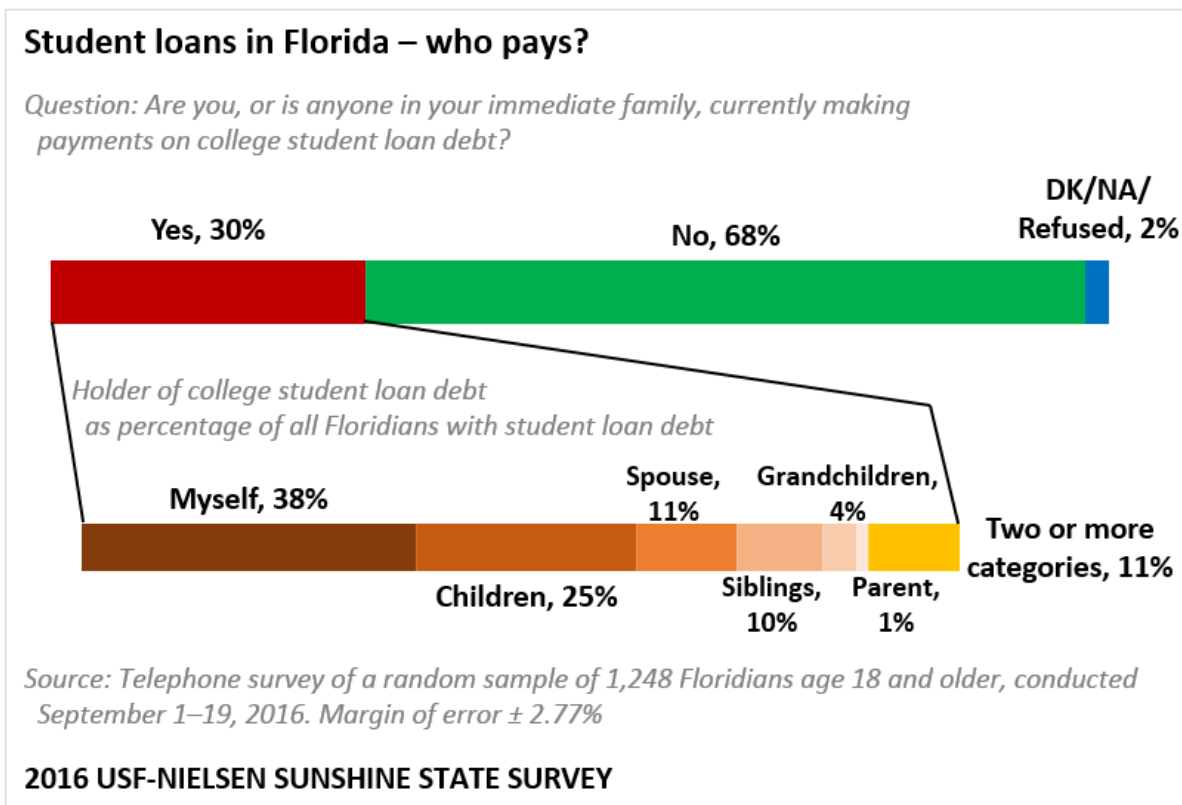


ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Economy/Development

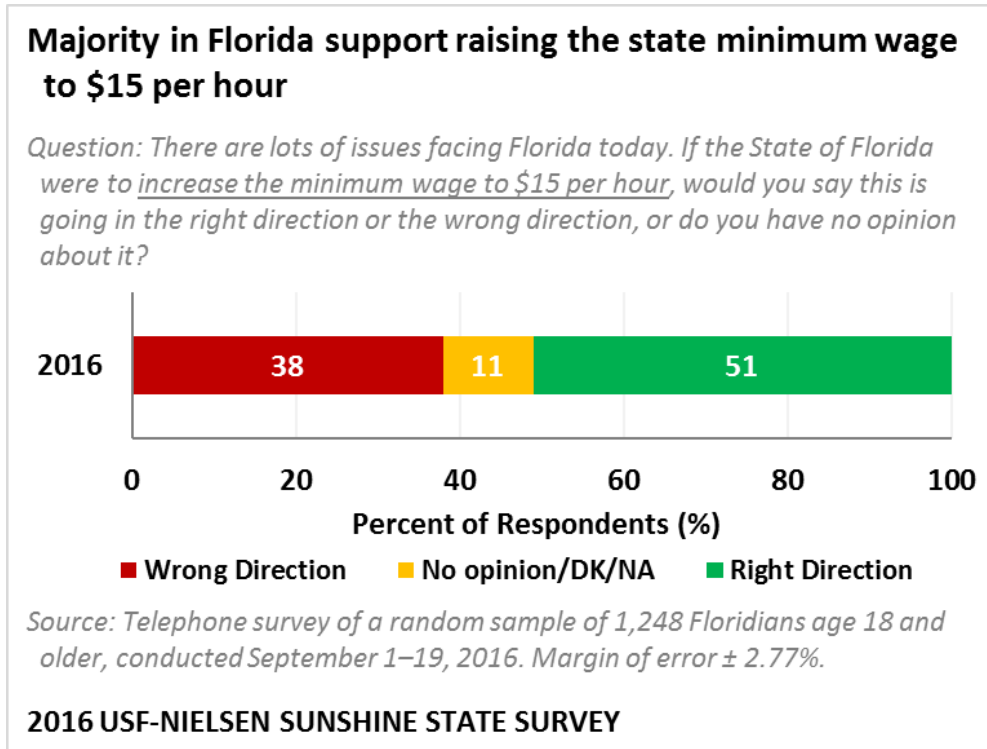
Floridians Currently Making Payments on Student Loan Debt **NEW**

This **new** question took a close look at Floridians currently making payments on college student loan debt. Two-thirds of Floridians are not personally and do not have anyone in their immediate family currently making payments on college student loan debt. Of those making payments, the most frequent payer is “myself,” followed by “[my] children.” Student loan payments are largely an issue for younger Floridians. Over 45% of the respondents replying “myself” are under 35 years old, with another 41% between the ages of 35 and 54. Responses vary most by age, race/ethnicity, household income, and educational attainment. (See Significant Factors Release for details.)



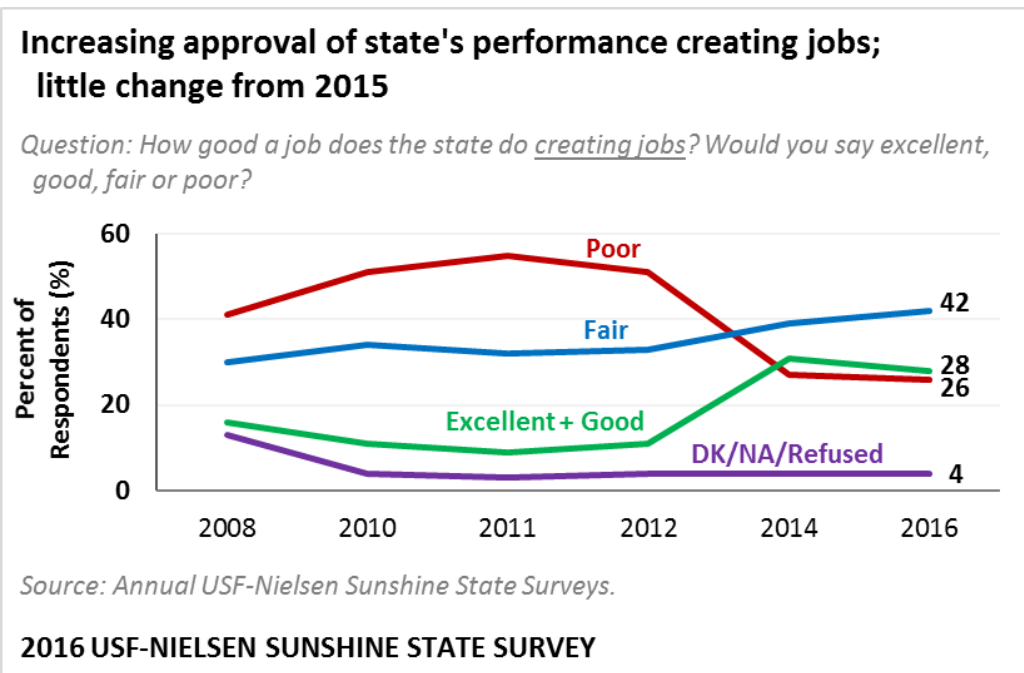
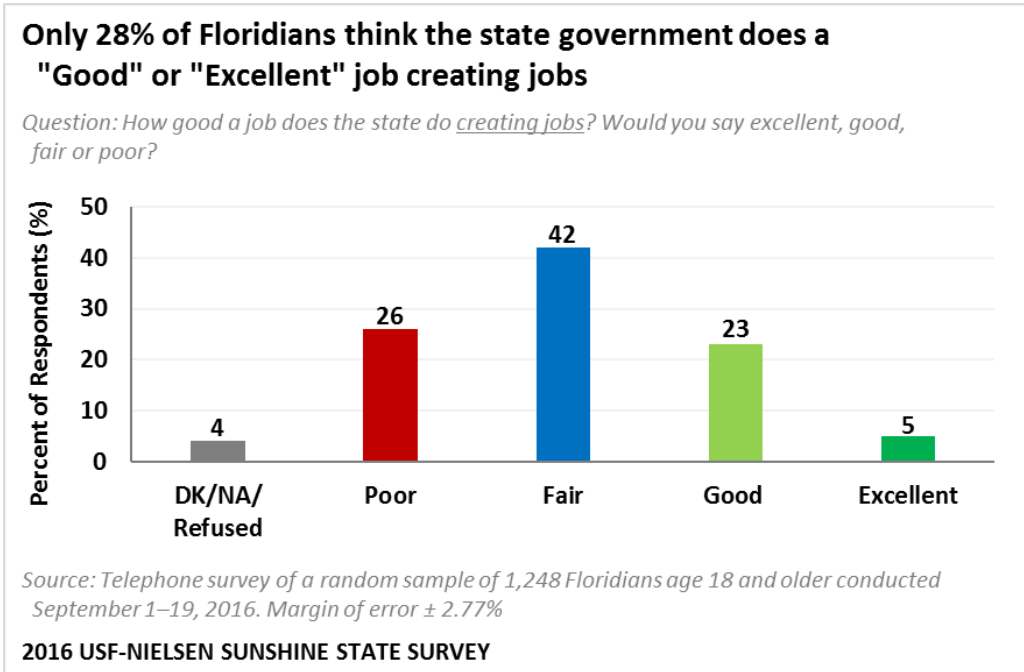
Right or Wrong Direction? – Increase Minimum Wage to \$15 per hour NEW

In this **new** question, a majority of Floridians expressed support for increasing the state minimum wage to \$15 per hour. This is also a well-known issue as relatively few Floridians (just 11%) did not express an opinion on the proposal. Responses vary most by gender, race/ethnicity, household income and region of the state. (See Significant Factors Release for details.)



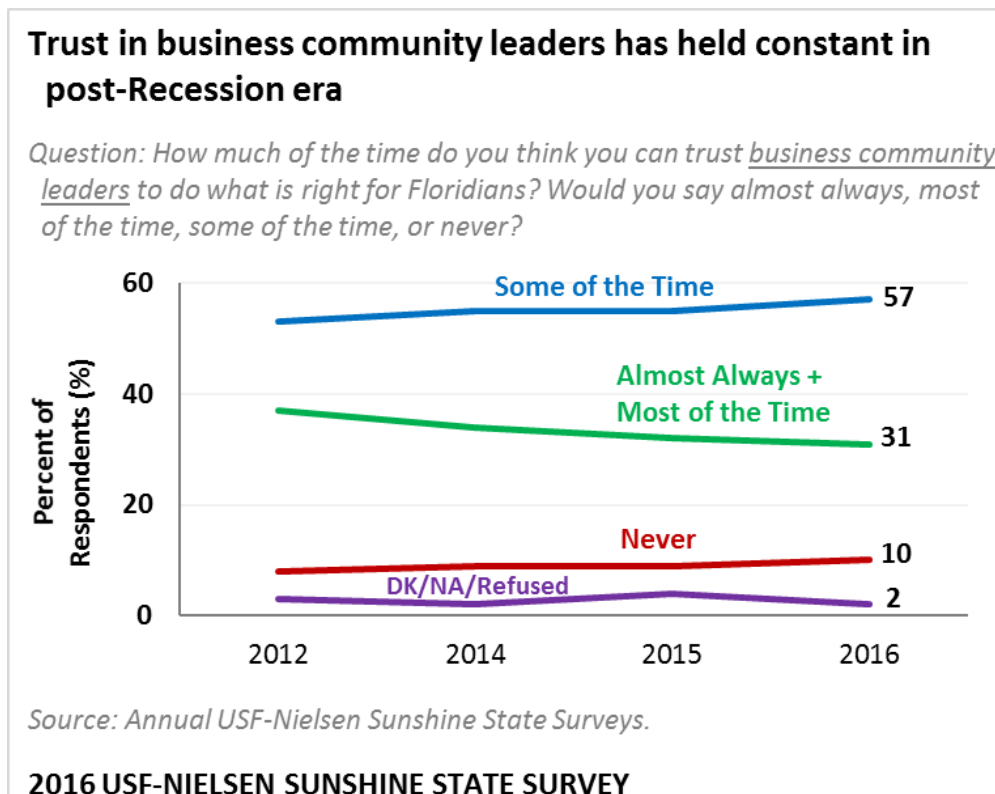
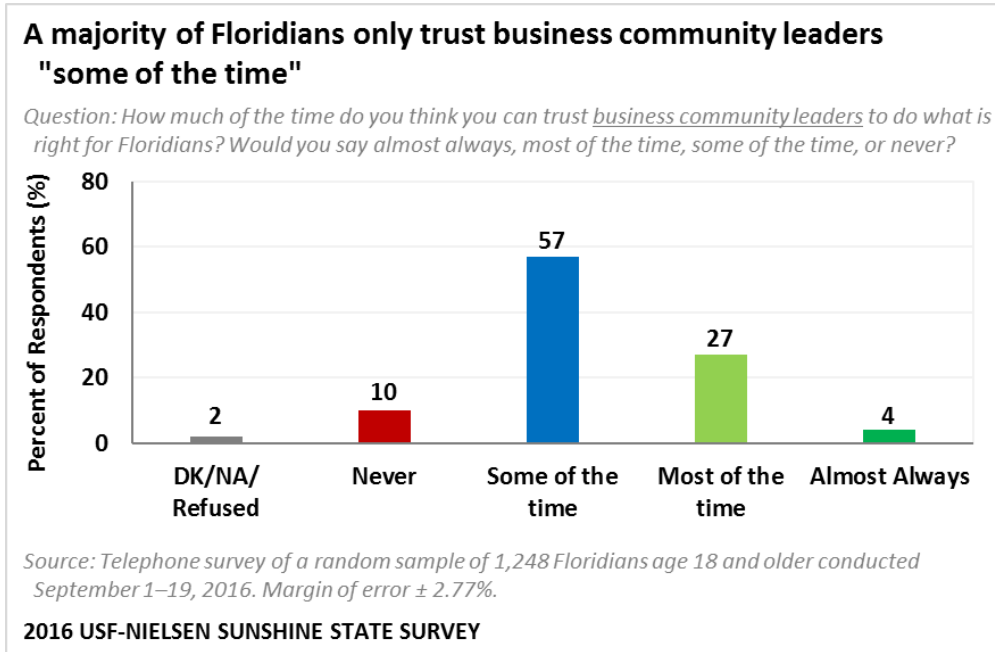
State Government Performance Ratings – Creating Jobs

For the second year in a row (and the second time since the question was first asked in 2008), more Floridians rated the state’s efforts to create jobs as “excellent” or “good” than “poor” (28% to 26%), reflecting an improving economy creating more jobs. However, the predominant response is that the state’s efforts are only “fair” (cited by 42% this year) still suggests room for improvement. Responses vary most by age, household income, and educational attainment. (See Significant Factors Release for details.)



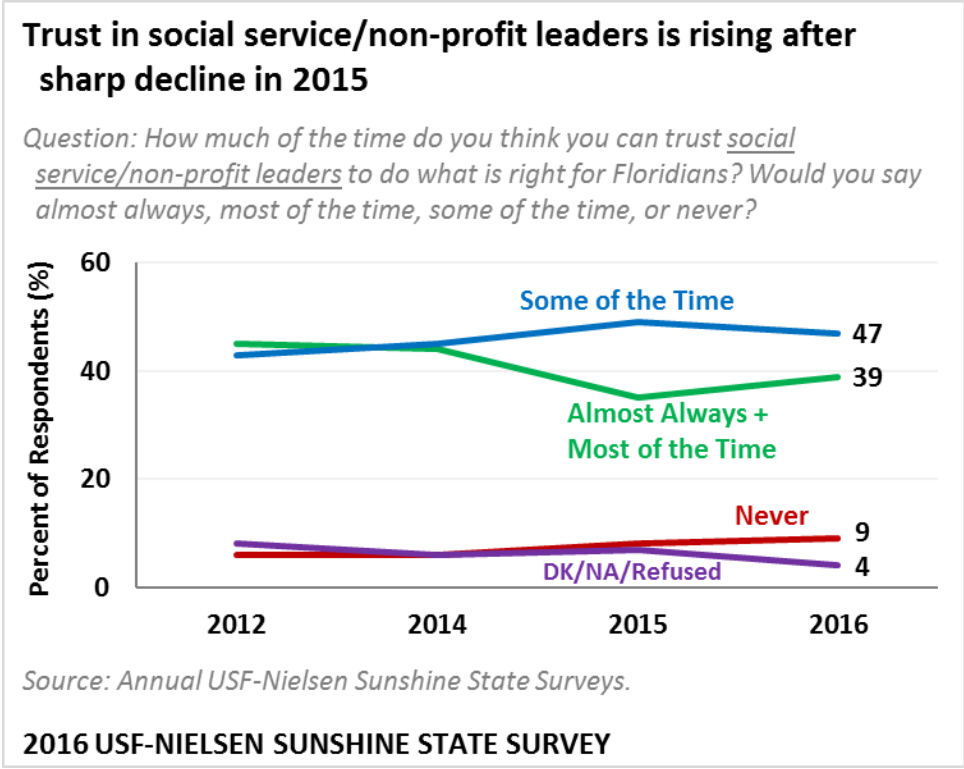
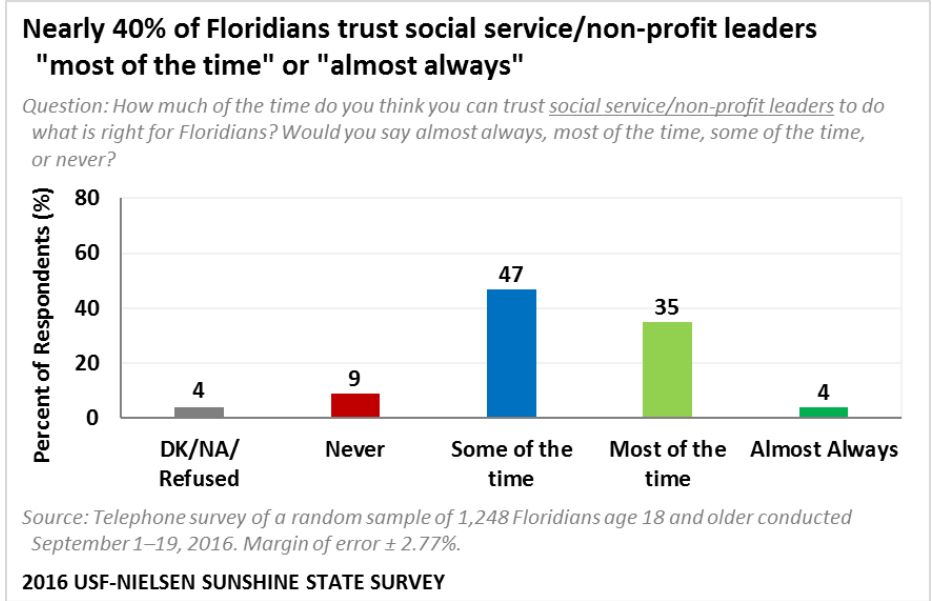
Citizen Trust Ratings – Business Community Leaders

Citizen trust ratings for business community leaders have not changed much in the post-Recession era since this question has been asked (2012-current). As in years past, a majority of Floridians—57% this year—say they trust Florida’s business leaders “some of the time.” Responses vary most by gender, race/ethnicity, and educational attainment. (See Significant Factors Release for details.)



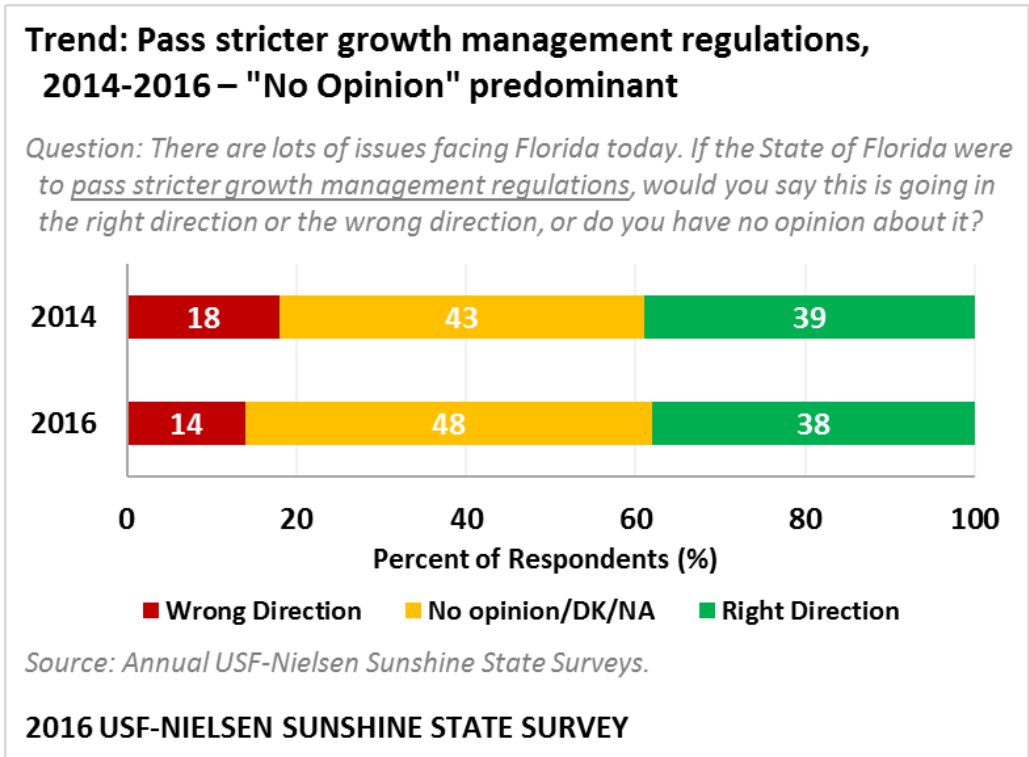
Citizen Trust Ratings – Social Service/Non-Profit Leaders

Floridians tend to trust social service/non-profit leaders more than their counterparts in business or government. Because of this, the sharp decline in citizen trust in social service/non-profit leaders seen in 2015 was particularly concerning. However, trust levels are beginning to recover, with a considerable increase in “almost always” and “most of the time” ratings (+4%) and only a much smaller increase in the proportion that “never” trust social service leaders (+1%) seen this year. Responses vary most by age, employment status, household income, and region of the state. (See Significant Factors Release for details.)



Right or Wrong Direction? – Pass Stricter Growth Management Regulations

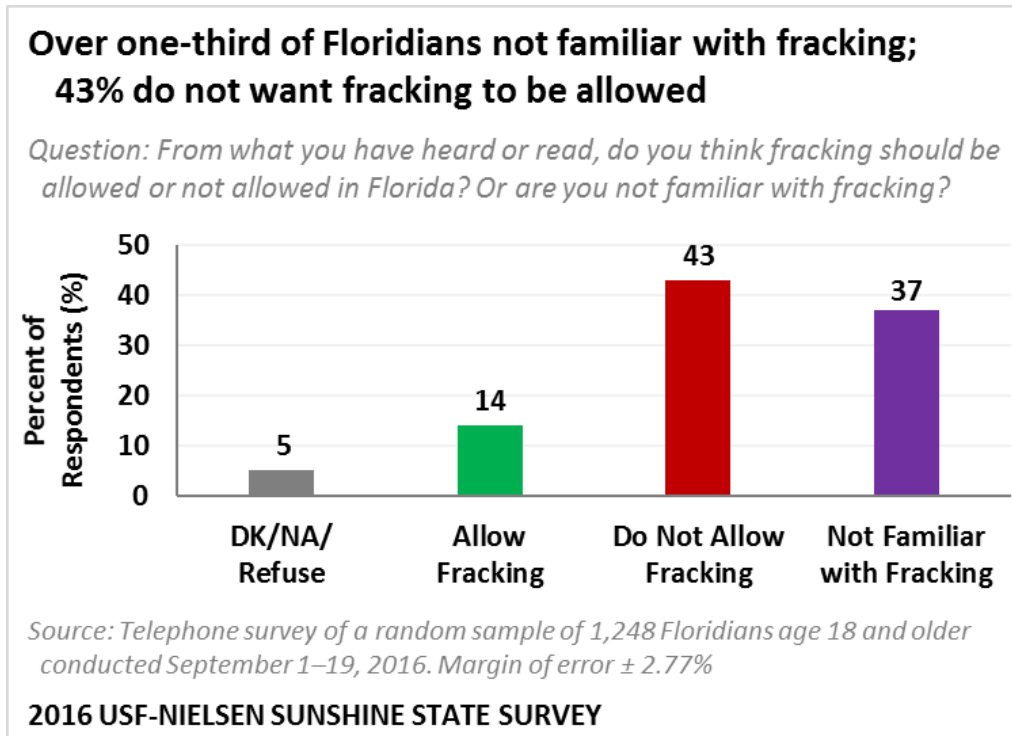
This year, nearly half of Floridians were not able to express an opinion on whether imposing stricter growth management regulations would be sending the state in the right or wrong direction. Since the question was last asked in 2014, the proportion of Floridians opposed to stricter growth management regulations has decreased by 4%, with most of the change going to an increase in the “no opinion” category. Responses vary most by gender, age, if there is a minor child living in the home, race/ethnicity, employment status, household income and educational attainment. (See Significant Factors Release for details.)



Environment

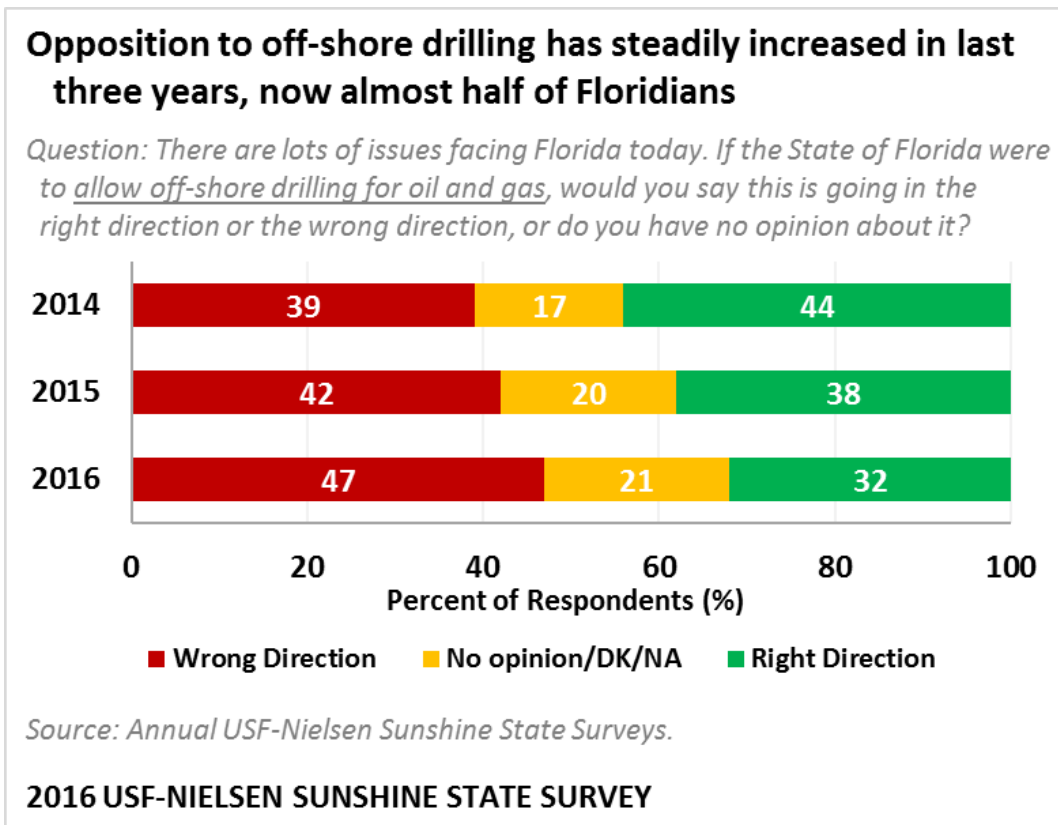
Fracking – Allow, Ban, or Not Enough Information **NEW**

This **new** question found that over one-third—37% of Floridians—are not familiar with fracking (hydraulic fracturing), while another 43% of Floridians do not think it should be allowed in the state. Responses vary most by gender, age, if there is a minor child living in the home, race/ethnicity, employment status, household income, educational attainment and region of the state. (See Significant Factors Release for details.)



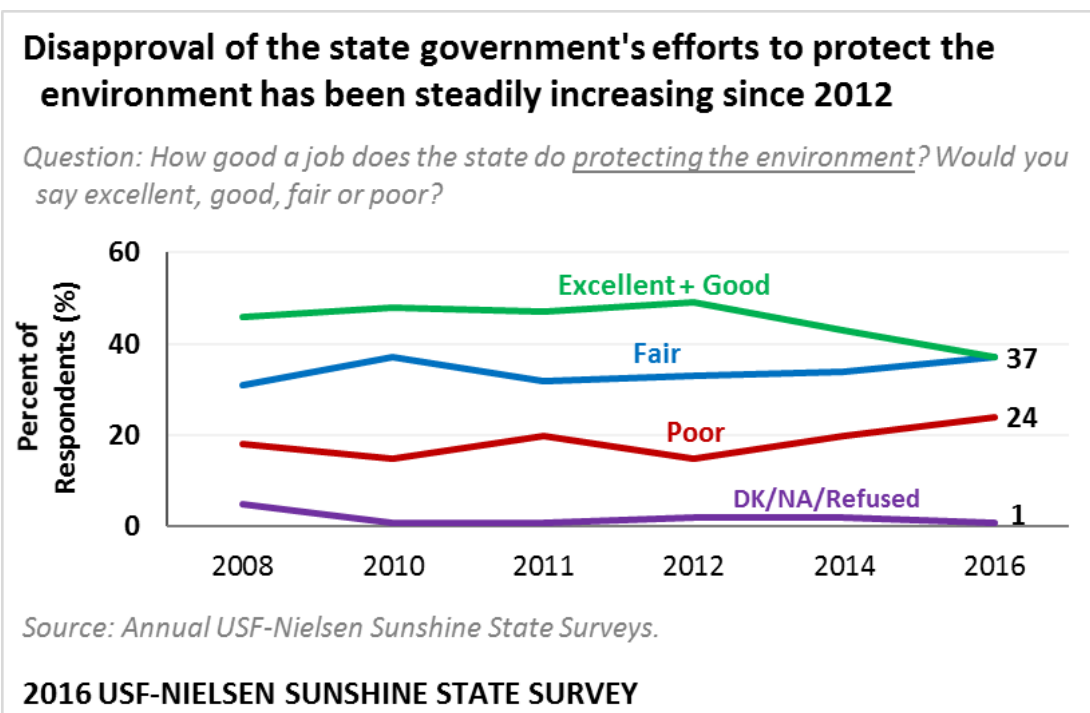
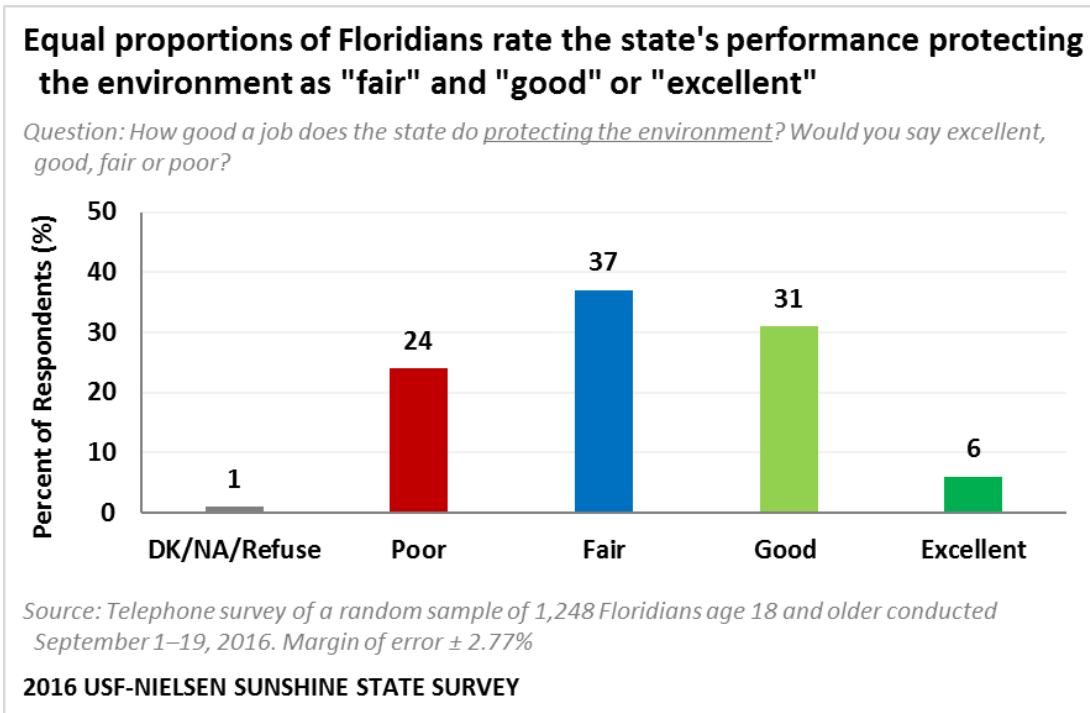
Right or Wrong Direction? – Allow Off-Shore Drilling for Oil and Gas

This is the third time Floridians were asked if allowing off-shore drilling for oil and gas would be moving in the right or wrong direction. The opposition to the proposal has been growing since the question was first asked (from 39% in 2014 to 47% this year) while support for it has fallen by a nearly equal amount (from a high of 44% in 2014 to just 32% this year). Responses vary most by gender, race/ethnicity, household income, educational attainment and region of the state. (See Significant Factors Release for details.)



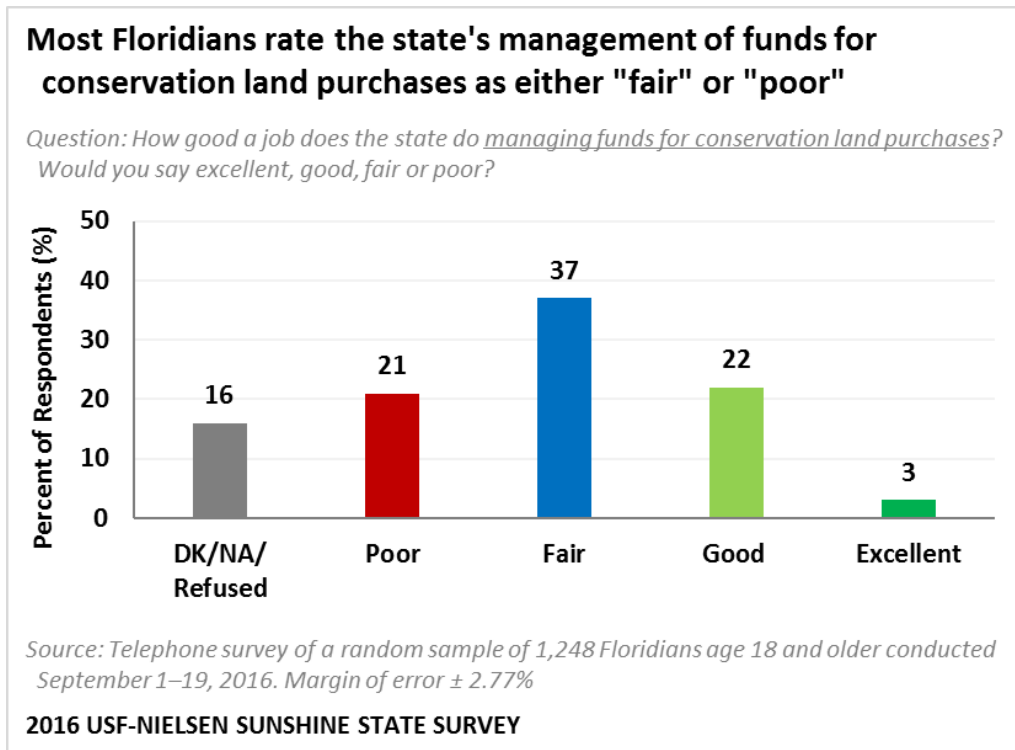
State Government Performance – Protecting Environment

Since 2012, there has been a steady increase in “fair” and “poor” ratings of the state’s protection of the environment. In 2016, 61% give “fair” or “poor” ratings, while just 37% grade it as “good” or “excellent.” Responses vary most by gender, age, race/ethnicity, employment status, educational attainment and region of the state. Responses vary most by gender, age, race/ethnicity, employment status, educational attainment, and region of the state. (See Significant Factors Release for details.)



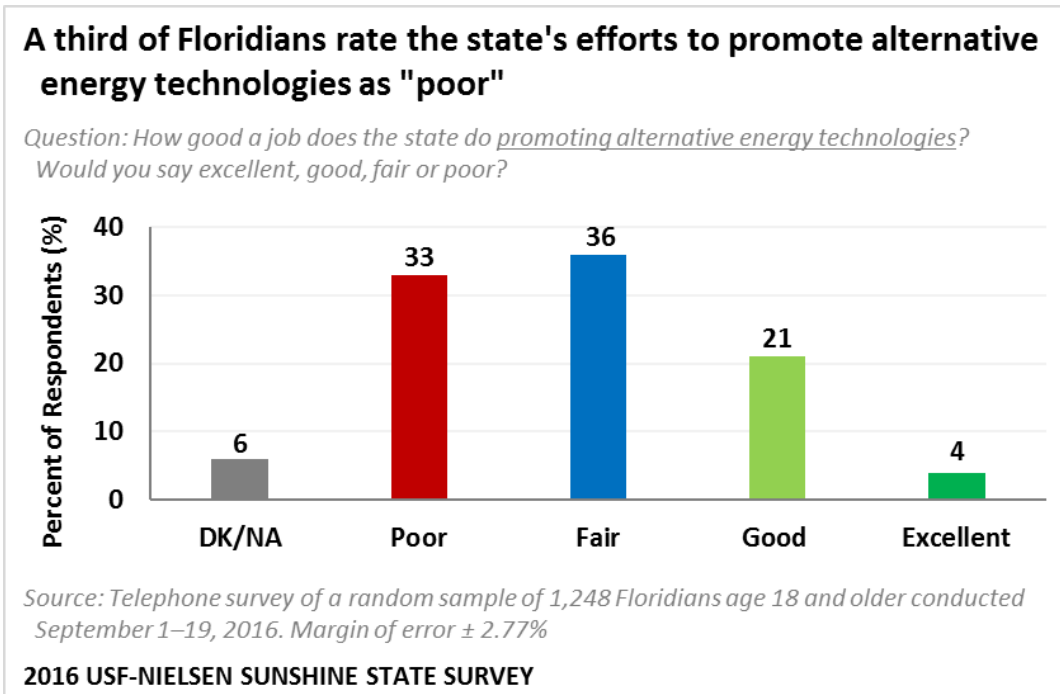
State Government Performance – Managing Funds for Conservation Land Purchases **NEW**

This **new** question found that most Floridians rate the state government’s management of funds for conservation land purchases as either “fair” or “poor” (58%). Also notable is the relatively high proportion of respondents unable to express an opinion on the state’s performance in this area—16%, compared to about 5% for similar questions. Responses vary most by gender and region of the state. (See Significant Factors Release for details.)



State Government Performance – Promoting Alternative Energy Technologies **NEW**

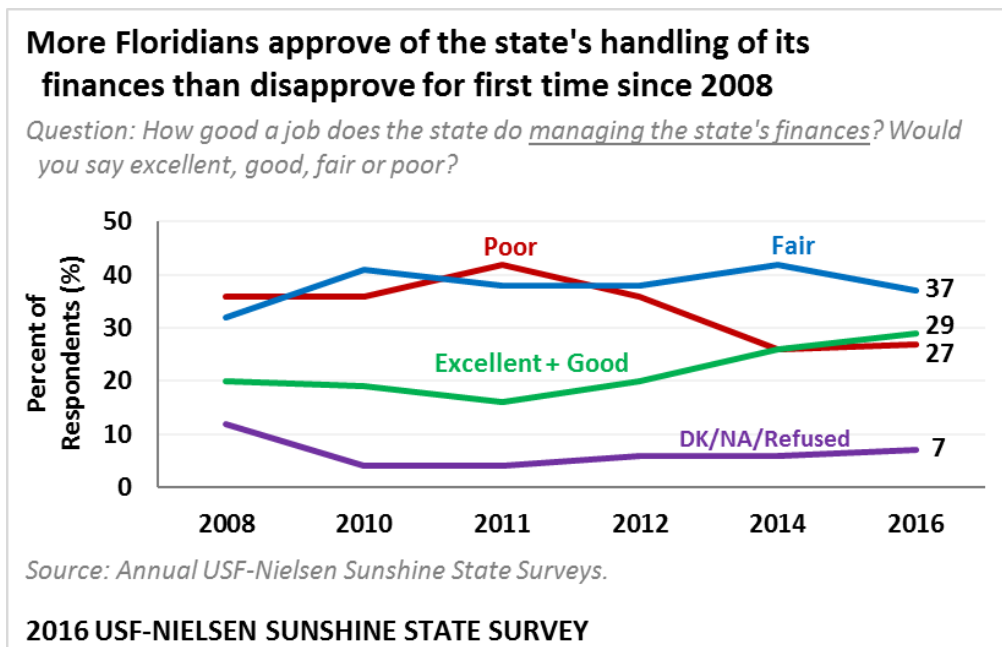
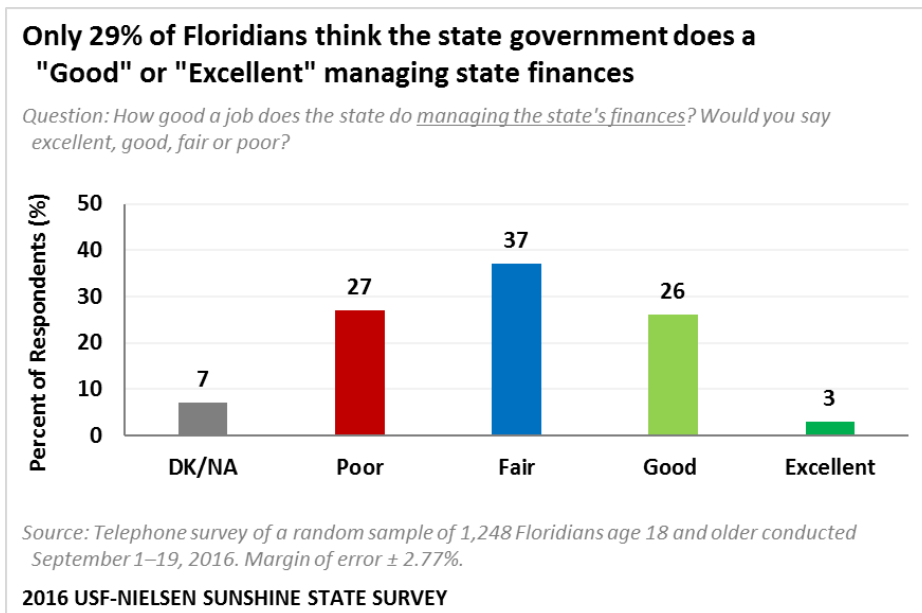
State efforts to promote alternative energy technologies received very poor marks from citizens in this **new** question. Only a quarter of Floridians think the state does a “good” or “excellent” job promoting alternative energy, while a third think that the state does a “poor” job of the same. Responses vary most by gender, age, employment status, educational attainment and region of the state. (See Significant Factors Release for details.)



Public Finance/Taxes

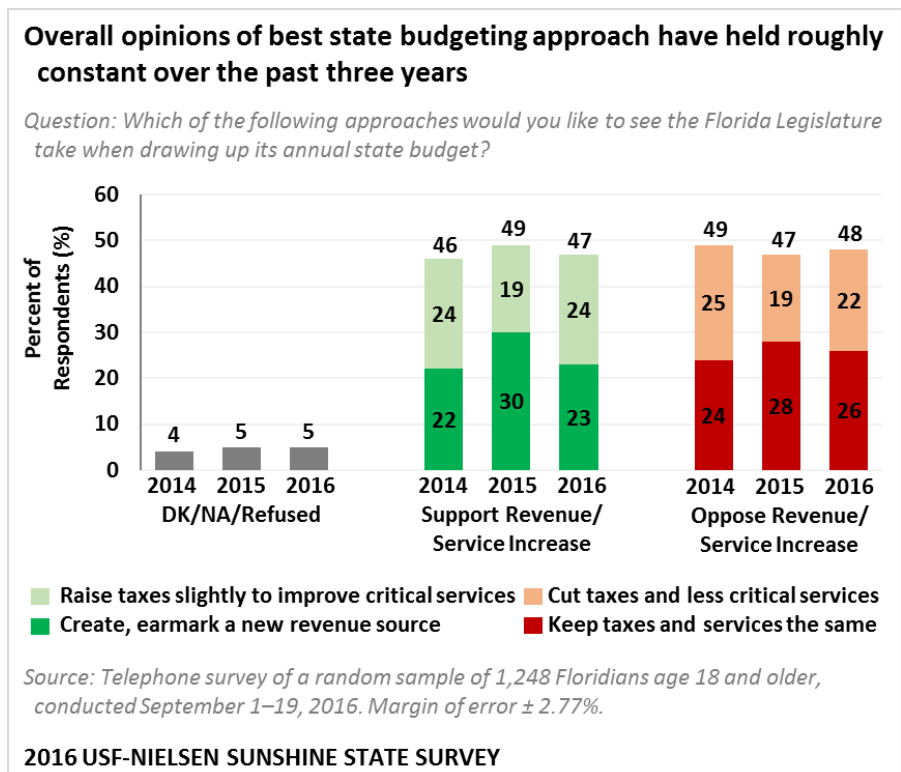
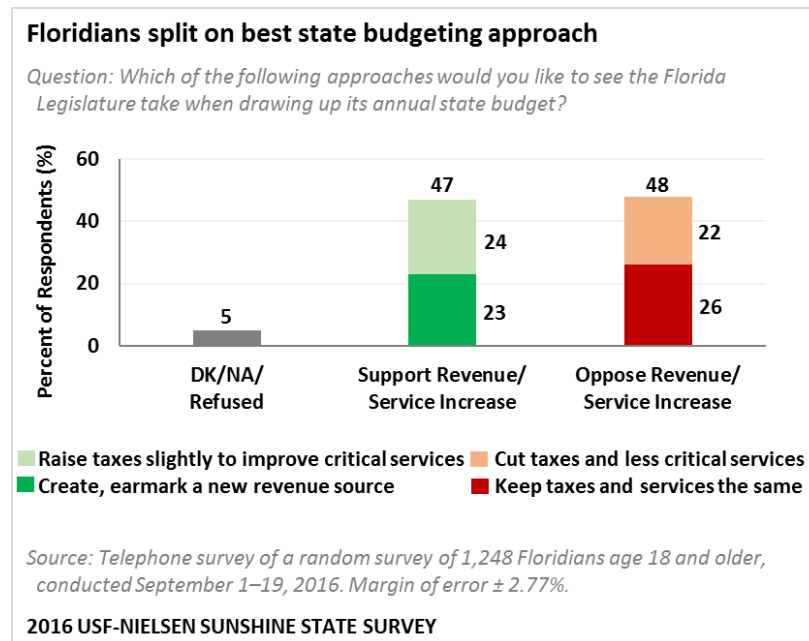
State Government Performance Ratings – Managing State’s Finances

This year more Floridians rated the state government’s management of its own finances as “excellent” or “good” than “poor”—29% to 27%. This is the first time since 2008 that this has happened and reflects increasing citizen confidence in the state’s financial performance following recovery from the Great Recession. “Poor” ratings are falling while “excellent” and “good” ratings have been increasing almost in tandem since about 2011. Responses vary most by employment status, household income, and educational attainment. (See Significant Factors Release for details.)



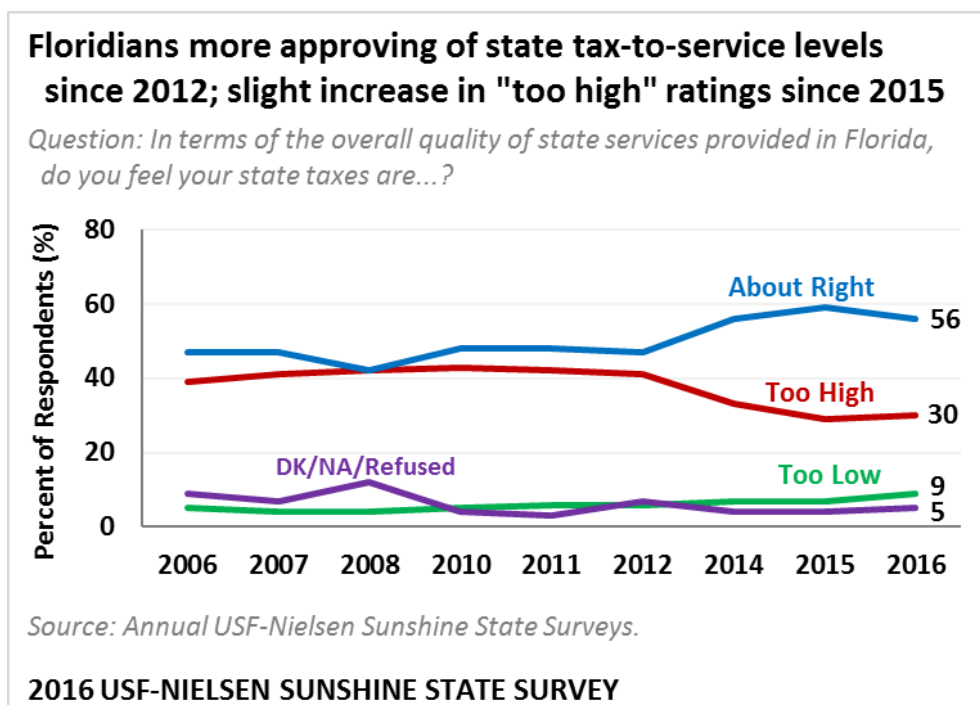
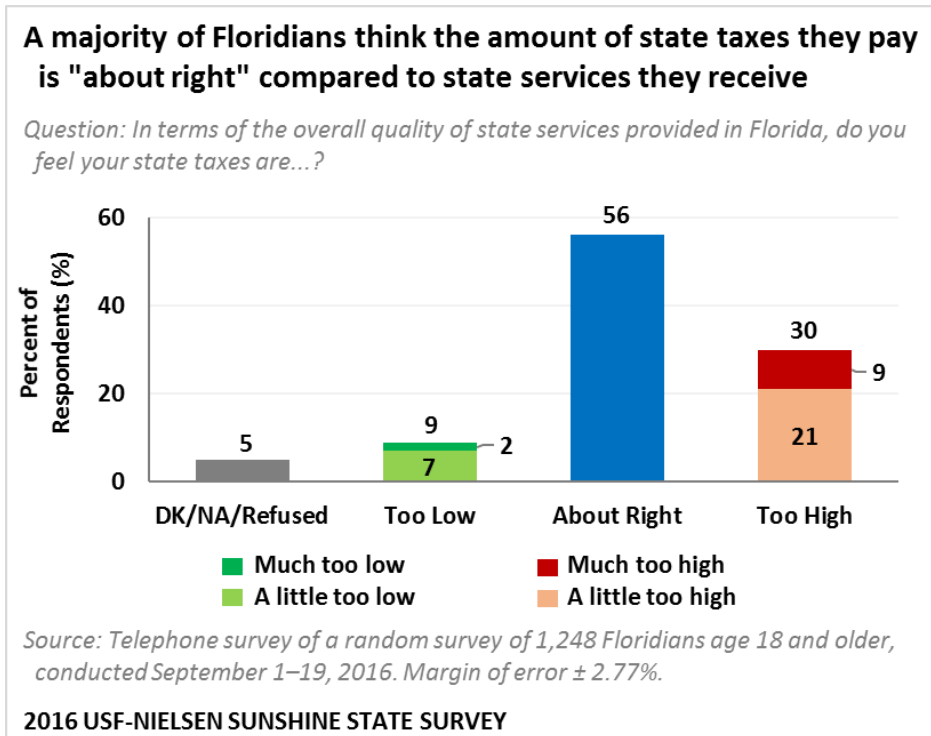
Preferred State Government Budget Approach

This year, nearly equal proportions of Floridians support each of the state budgeting approaches—raising taxes slightly to increase services (24%), creating a new, earmarked revenue source (23%), cutting taxes and reducing services (22%), and keeping current taxing and service levels the same (26%). Reclassified slightly, 47% of Floridians support a revenue and service increase while 48% oppose any revenue and service increase. This split has held constant for the past three years. Responses vary most by age and race/ethnicity. (See Significant Factors Release for details.)



State Taxes Relative to State Services

For the third time in survey history (2014, 2015, and 2016), a majority of Floridians rate their state tax level as “about right” relative to the state services they receive. This increase is partially due to a shift in attitudes from state taxes being “too high” to “about right,” coinciding with the economic recovery starting after 2012. Responses vary most by age, race/ethnicity, household income, and educational attainment. (See Significant Factors Release for details.)

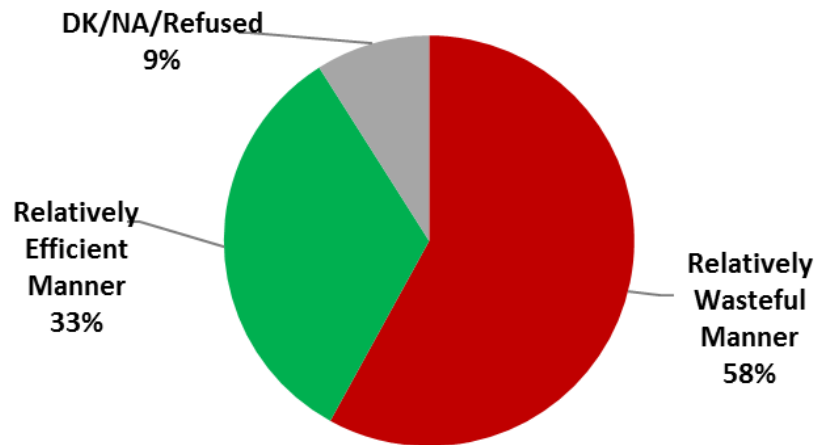


State Spending – Efficient or Wasteful?

In contrast to improving attitudes regarding the state tax level (see above), public perception of state government spending remains largely negative—58% believe that the state spends tax revenue in a “relatively wasteful manner.” This pattern has been consistent since 2010. Responses vary most by age, employment status, and household income. (See Significant Factors Release for details.)

Nearly 60% of Floridians think that the state government spends tax revenue "relatively wastefully"

Question: In terms of providing public services, do you feel the Florida state government spends tax revenue in a...?

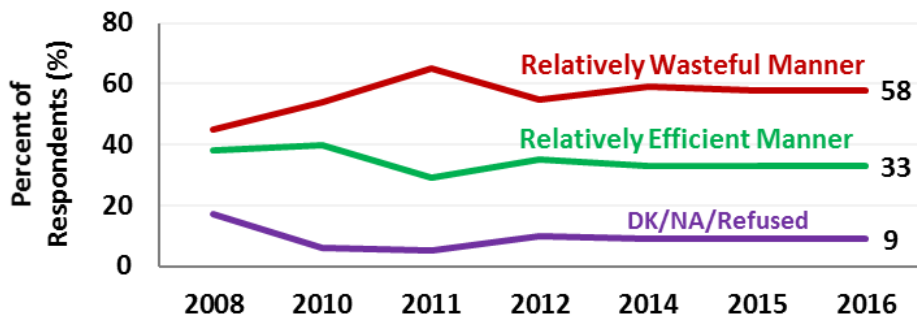


Source: Telephone survey of a random survey of 1,248 Floridians age 18 and older, conducted September 1–19, 2016. Margin of error ± 2.77%.

2016 USF-NIELSEN SUNSHINE STATE SURVEY

A steady majority of Floridians have disapproved of state spending patterns since 2010

Question: In terms of providing public services, do you feel the Florida state government spends tax revenue in a...?

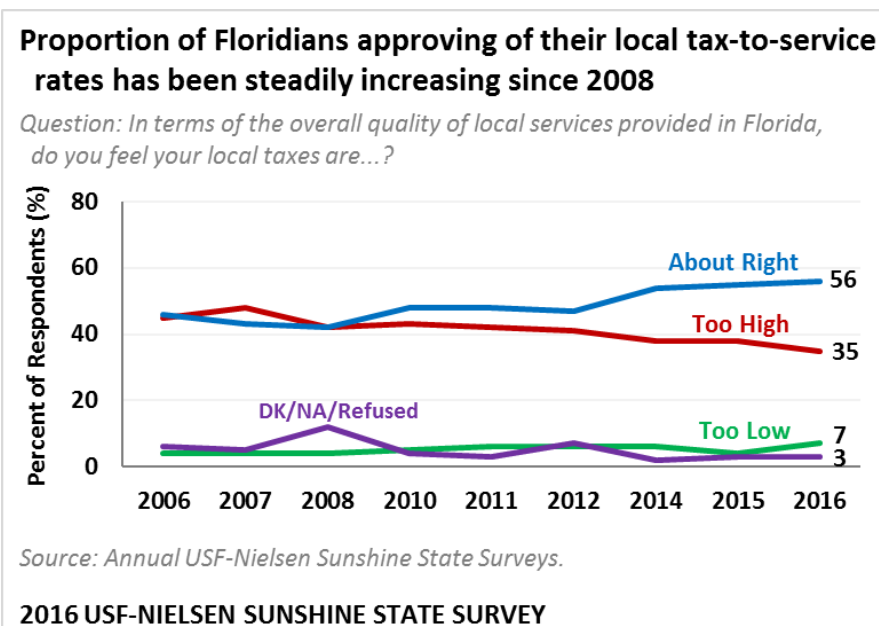
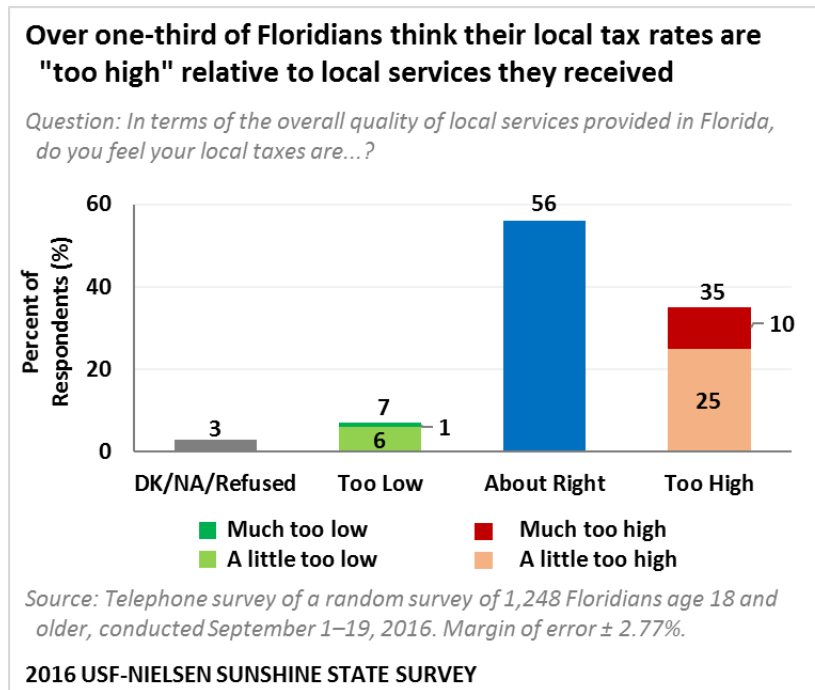


Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

2016 USF-NIELSEN SUNSHINE STATE SURVEY

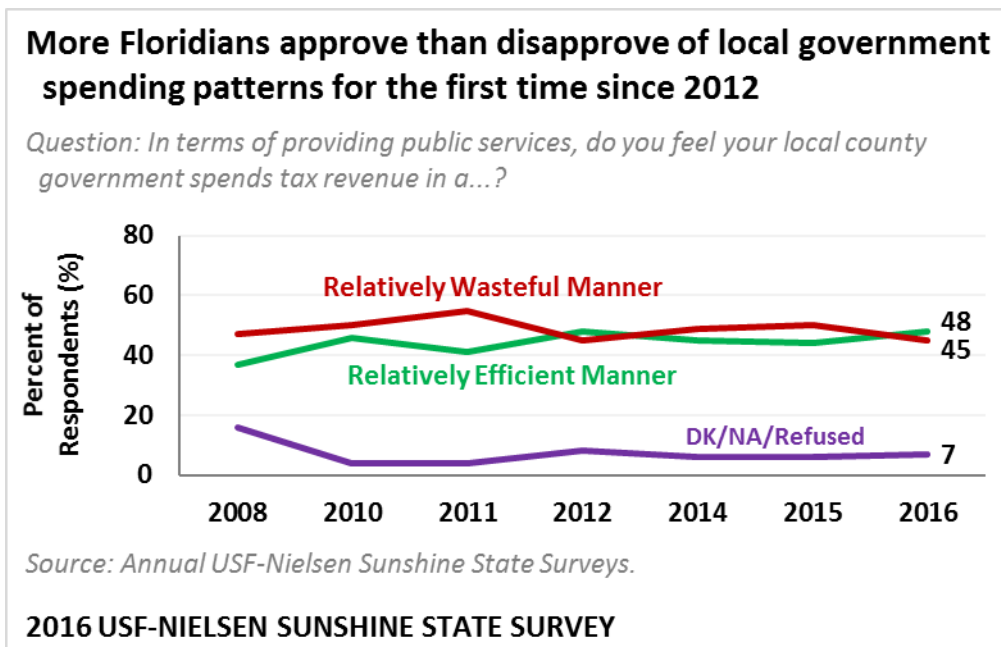
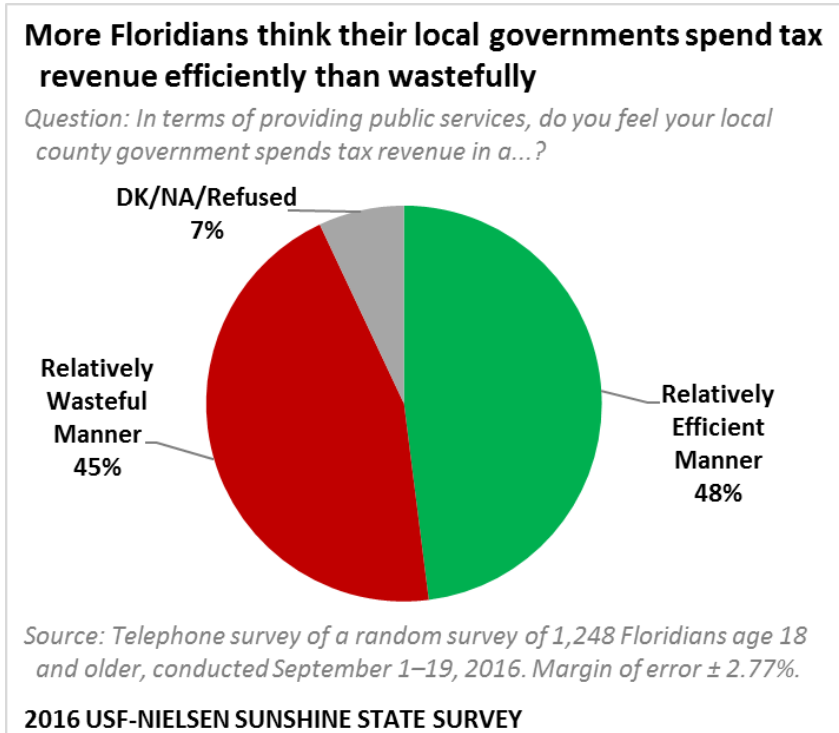
Local Taxes Relative to Local Services

An equal proportion of Floridians rated local government tax-to-service levels as “about right” as rated state levels “about right”—56%. The difference between the two ratings is that a higher proportion of Floridians rate their local taxes as “too high” (35%) compared to just 30% for state taxes. One possible explanation is that the principal source of state funding, the sales tax, is largely “invisible” to many Floridians, while the primary local funding source, the property tax, is much more “visible” and more sharply felt. Some good news for local governments is that “too high” ratings have been steadily falling since 2012. Responses vary most by age, employment status, household income and region of the state. (See Significant Factors Release for details.)



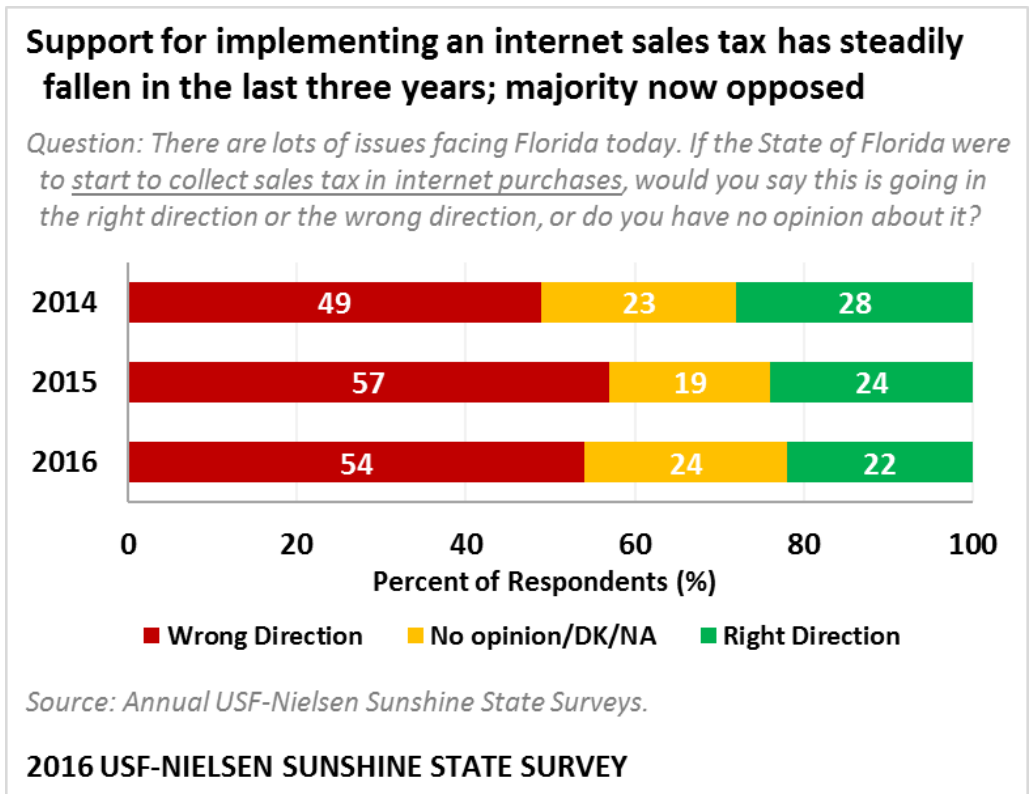
Local Spending – Efficient or Wasteful?

More Floridians think local governments spend tax revenue “relatively efficiently” in contrast to the state government (see above). This year marks the second time since 2008 that more Floridians view local government spending as more efficient than wasteful. (The other year was 2012.) Responses vary most by age, if there is a minor child in the home, employment status, and household income. (See Significant Factors Release for details.)



Right or Wrong Direction? – Start to Collect tax on Internet Purchases

This year marked the third time Floridians were asked whether creating an internet sales tax would head the state in the right or wrong direction. Support for the tax has fallen steadily from 28% in 2014 to 24% in 2015 to just 22% this year. This year marked the second time that a majority said adoption of such a tax would be going in the “wrong direction”—54% this year, down slightly from 57% in 2015. Responses vary most by age, household income and educational attainment. (See Significant Factors Release for details.)



2016 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey Crosstabs (Significant Factors): Release 1

Economy/Development, The Environment, and Public Finance – Budgets, Taxes, and Spending

Detailed Contents

Hot Topics: Most Important Issue, Economy, and Environment

Most Important Issue Facing the State

Financial Stress in Florida Households

Biggest Threat to Florida’s Economy

Biggest Environmental Problem Facing Florida Today

State Government Performance: Addressing the Problem of Sinkholes **NEW**

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Floridians Currently Making Payments on Student Loan Debt **NEW**

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NEW

State Government Performance – Promoting Alternative Energy Technologies **NEW**

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Hot Topics: Most Important Issue, Economy, and Environment

Most Important Issue Facing the State

Significant factors are reported (if applicable) for all issues that received at least 3% of responses. The level of significance is reported next to each variable according to the following convention: * is significant at the 0.5 level; ** is significant at the 0.01 level; and *** is significant at the 0.001 level. Responses with less than 0.5% of responses are denoted with “<1” while true zero is denoted with “0.” Note that the total adds to 100% across each row.

Most Important Issue Facing the State: Economy/Jobs

Respondent Characteristics		Economy/Jobs	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		24	76
Gender *	Male	28	72
	Female	20	80
Age Group *	18-34	21	79
	35 - 54	30	70
	55-64	21	79
	65-79	23	77
	80 and older	17	83

Most Important Issue Facing the State: Environment

Respondent Characteristics		Environment	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		13	87
Age Group *	18-34	7	93
	35 - 54	12	88
	55-64	20	80
	65-79	16	84
	80 and older	16	84
Race/Ethnicity **	White	14	86
	African-American	5	95
	Hispanic	13	87
	Other	14	86
	DK/NA/Refused	29	71
Education *	High School or less	11	89
	Some College	10	90
	College Grad	16	84
	DK/NA/Refused	10	90

Most Important Issue Facing the State: Environment, *cont.*

Respondent Characteristics		Environment	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		13	87
Region **	Tampa Bay	12	88
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	11	89
	Orlando	12	88
	Palm Beach	15	85
	North Florida	10	90
	Naples	31	69

Most Important Issue Facing the State: Crime/Policing

Respondent Characteristics		Crime/Policing	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		11	89
Gender *	Male	9	91
	Female	12	88
Child at Home *	Yes	14	86
	No	10	90
	DK/NA/Refused	<1	100
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	7	93
	African-American	27	73
	Hispanic	9	91
	Other	16	84
	DK/NA/Refused	14	86
Household Income **	<\$35,000	16	84
	\$35,000-\$74,999	11	89
	\$75,000+	7	93
	DK/NA/Refused	10	90
Education **	High School or less	15	85
	Some College	12	88
	College Grad	8	92
	DK/NA/Refused	<1	100
Region *	Tampa Bay	7	93
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	13	87
	Orlando	9	91
	Palm Beach	10	90
	North Florida	15	85
	Naples	3	97

Most Important Issue Facing the State: Education/Schools

Respondent Characteristics		Education/Schools	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		9	91
Gender ***	Male	6	94
	Female	12	88
Child at Home ***	Yes	15	85
	No	7	93
	DK/NA/Refused	11	89
Employment Status *	Full Time	12	88
	Part Time	5	95
	Not in Work Force	12	88
	Unemployed	9	91
	Retired	7	93
	DK/NA/Refused	16	84
Child Enrolled in School ***	Child in School	15	85
	No Child in School	7	93
	DK/NA/Refused	<1	100

Most Important Issue Facing the State: Immigration

Respondent Characteristics		Immigration	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		5	95
Age Group ***	18-34	3	97
	35 - 54	6	94
	55-64	6	94
	65-79	10	90
	80 and older	1	99
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	7	93
	African-American	<1	100
	Hispanic	5	95
	Other	7	93
	DK/NA/Refused	<1	100

Most Important Issue Facing the State: Government Officials

Respondent Characteristics		Government Officials	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		5	95
Race/Ethnicity *	White	5	95
	African-American	4	96
	Hispanic	5	95
	Other	6	94
	DK/NA/Refused	29	71

Most Important Issue Facing the State: Health Care

There are no significant factors.

Most Important Issue Facing the State: Population Growth

Respondent Characteristics		Population Growth	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		4	96
Gender *	Male	6	94
	Female	3	97

Most Important Issue Facing the State: Cost of Living

There are no significant factors.

Most Important Issue Facing the State: Government Taxes/Spending

Respondent Characteristics		Government Taxes/Spending	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		3	97
Gender **	Male	4	96
	Female	1	99

Most Important Issue Facing the State: Don't Know/Not Sure

Respondent Characteristics		Don't Know/Not Sure	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		8	92
Age Group ***	18-34	18	82
	35 - 54	2	98
	55-64	5	95
	65-79	4	96
	80 and older	8	92
Household Income *	<\$35,000	9	91
	\$35,000-\$74,999	8	92
	\$75,000+	4	96
	DK/NA/Refused	12	88
Education **	High School or less	11	89
	Some College	7	93
	College Grad	6	94
	DK/NA/Refused	51	49
Region *	Tampa Bay	6	94
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	7	93
	Orlando	8	92
	Palm Beach	3	97
	North Florida	13	87
	Naples	6	94

Financial Stress in Florida Households

The level of significance is reported next to each variable according to the following convention: * is significant at the 0.5 level; ** is significant at the 0.01 level; and *** is significant at the 0.001 level. Responses with less than 0.5% of responses are denoted with “<1” while true zero is denoted with “0.” Note that the total adds to 100% across each row.

Financial Stress in Florida Households

Respondent Characteristics		How much financial stress is your household facing today?				
		A Lot	Some	Little	No Stress	DK/NA/RF
		%	%	%	%	%
Weighted Total		23	17	23	26	11
Gender *	Male	20	17	27	26	10
	Female	27	17	18	26	12
Age Group ***	18-34	22	20	25	16	17
	35 - 54	27	19	24	20	10
	55-64	29	14	22	27	7
	65-79	18	13	21	41	7
	80 and older	11	9	14	51	15
Child at Home ***	Yes	30	25	21	15	9
	No	21	14	23	30	11
	DK/NA/Refused	<1	6	6	15	74
Employment Status ***	Full Time	23	20	26	22	10
	Part Time	21	16	24	19	20
	Not in Work Force	29	19	26	16	10
	Unemployed	41	17	17	13	12
	Retired	18	13	20	40	9
	DK/NA/Refused	32	33	<1	16	18
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	42	15	18	14	11
	\$35,000-\$74,999	22	20	23	27	8
	\$75,000+	12	18	28	36	7
	DK/NA/Refused	17	13	21	21	28
Education ***	High School or less	27	14	19	19	20
	Some College	26	18	25	20	11
	College Grad	20	18	23	32	7
	DK/NA/Refused	9	<1	<1	15	76

Biggest Threat to Florida Economy

The level of significance is reported next to each variable according to the following convention: * is significant at the 0.5 level; ** is significant at the 0.01 level; and *** is significant at the 0.001 level. Responses with less than 0.5% of responses are denoted with “<1” while true zero is denoted with “0.” Note that the total adds to 100% across each row.

Single Biggest Threat to Florida's Economy: Lack of Well-Paying Jobs

Respondent Characteristics		Lack of Well Paying Jobs	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		28	72
Child at Home **	Yes	33	67
	No	26	74
	DK/NA/Refused	<1	100
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	25	75
	African-American	35	65
	Hispanic	30	70
	Other	28	72
	DK/NA/Refused	43	57
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	32	68
	\$35,000-\$74,999	34	66
	\$75,000+	23	77
	DK/NA/Refused	17	83

Single Biggest Threat to Florida's Economy: Government Waste, Taxes, Regulations

Respondent Characteristics		Government Waste, Taxes, Regulations	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		24	76
Child at Home **	Yes	18	82
	No	25	75
	DK/NA/Refused	66	34

Single Biggest Threat to Florida's Economy: Illegal Immigration

Respondent Characteristics		Illegal Immigration	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		18	82
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	22	78
	African-American	8	92
	Hispanic	13	87
	Other	12	88
	DK/NA/Refused	29	71

Single Biggest Threat to Florida's Economy: Inadequate Education System

Respondent Characteristics		Inadequate Education System	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		12	88
Age Group **	18-34	18	82
	35 - 54	12	88
	55-64	6	94
	65-79	7	93
	80 and older	12	88

Single Biggest Threat to Florida's Economy: Environmental Damage

Respondent Characteristics		Environmental Damage	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		10	90
Education **	High School or less	4	96
	Some College	10	90
	College Grad	13	87
	DK/NA/Refused	<1	100

Single Biggest Threat to Florida’s Economy: Foreign Competition

There are no significant factors.

Single Biggest Threat to Florida’s Economy: Other

There are no significant factors.

Single Biggest Threat to Florida's Economy: Don't Know/Not Sure

		Don't Know/Not Sure	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		2	98
Child at Home *	Yes	<1	100
	No	2	98
	DK/NA/Refused	<1	100
Education *	High School or less	4	96
	Some College	1	99
	College Grad	1	99
	DK/NA/Refused	19	81

Biggest Environmental Problem Facing Florida Today

The level of significance is reported next to each variable according to the following convention: * is significant at the 0.5 level; ** is significant at the 0.01 level; and *** is significant at the 0.001 level. Responses with less than 0.5% of responses are denoted with “<1” while true zero is denoted with “0.” Note that the total adds to 100% across each row.

Biggest Environmental Problem Facing Florida Today: Water-Related Problems

Respondent Characteristics		Water-Related Problems	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		34	66
Gender	Male	39	61
	Female	28	72
Age Group **	18-34	25	75
	35 - 54	35	65
	55-64	40	60
	65-79	40	60
	80 and older	31	69
Child at Home **	Yes	27	73
	No	36	64
	DK/NA/Refused	45	55
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	41	59
	African-American	24	76
	Hispanic	23	77
	Other	25	75
	DK/NA/Refused	14	86
Education **	High School or less	27	73
	Some College	31	69
	College Grad	38	62
	DK/NA/Refused	21	79
Region ***	Tampa Bay	35	65
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	22	78
	Orlando	33	67
	Palm Beach	51	49
	North Florida	29	71
	Naples	59	41

Biggest Environmental Problem Facing Florida Today: Loss of Natural Lands for Wildlife

Respondent Characteristics		Loss of Natural Lands for Wildlife	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		20	80
Age Group **	18-34	26	74
	35 - 54	21	79
	55-64	20	80
	65-79	14	86
	80 and older	6	94
Household Income *	<\$35,000	14	86
	\$35,000-\$74,999	22	78
	\$75,000+	23	77
	DK/NA/Refused	21	79

Biggest Environmental Problem Facing Florida Today: Climate Change

Respondent Characteristics		Climate Change	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		18	82
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	14	86
	African-American	17	83
	Hispanic	28	72
	Other	24	76
	DK/NA/Refused	7	93
Region ***	Tampa Bay	19	81
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	27	73
	Orlando	15	85
	Palm Beach	14	86
	North Florida	12	88
	Naples	8	92

Biggest Environmental Problem Facing Florida Today: Hazardous Waste/Landfills

There are no significant factors.

Biggest Environmental Problem Facing Florida Today: Off-Shore Oil Drilling

Respondent Characteristics		Off-Shore Oil Drilling	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		7	93
Gender **	Male	5	95
	Female	8	92

Biggest Environmental Problem Facing Florida Today: Air Pollution

Respondent Characteristics		Air Pollution	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		6	94
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	3	97
	African-American	13	87
	Hispanic	10	90
	Other	3	97
	DK/NA/Refused	<1	100
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	12	88
	\$35,000-\$74,999	3	97
	\$75,000+	3	97
	DK/NA/Refused	7	93
Education ***	High School or less	12	88
	Some College	5	95
	College Grad	4	96
	DK/NA/Refused	<1	100

Biggest Environmental Problem Facing Florida Today: Other

Respondent Characteristics		Other	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		1	99
Gender **	Male	<1	100
	Female	3	97
Race/Ethnicity *	White	2	98
	African-American	<1	100
	Hispanic	2	98
	Other	1	99
	DK/NA/Refused	14	86

Biggest Environmental Problem Facing Florida Today: Don't Know/Not Sure

Respondent Characteristics		Don't Know/Not Sure	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		4	96
Age Group **	18-34	5	95
	35 - 54	3	97
	55-64	2	98
	65-79	4	96
	80 and older	10	90
Employment Status *	Full Time	2	98
	Part Time	5	95
	Not in Work Force	3	97
	Unemployed	7	93
	Retired	5	95
	DK/NA/Refused	7	93
Household Income **	<\$35,000	4	96
	\$35,000-\$74,999	4	96
	\$75,000+	3	97
	DK/NA/Refused	8	92

State Government Performance Ratings: Addressing the Problem of Sinkholes

The level of significance is reported next to each variable according to the following convention: * is significant at the 0.5 level; ** is significant at the 0.01 level; and *** is significant at the 0.001 level. Responses with less than 0.5% of responses are denoted with “<1” while true zero is denoted with “0.” Note that the total adds to 100% across each row.

State Government Performance Ratings: Addressing the Problem of Sinkholes

Respondent Characteristics		Addressing the problem of sinkholes				
		Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	DK/NA/RF
		%	%	%	%	%
Weighted Total		5	28	30	21	17
Region **	Tampa Bay	3	23	34	26	14
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	4	25	28	23	21
	Orlando	6	31	32	18	13
	Palm Beach	5	25	29	18	24
	North Florida	5	38	26	19	12
	Naples	8	20	34	18	20

Economy/Development

Floridians Currently Making Payments on Student Loan Debt **NEW**

Please note that this is a multiple response question so the same respondents may be included in more than one response category. The level of significance is reported next to each variable according to the following convention: * is significant at the 0.5 level; ** is significant at the 0.01 level; and *** is significant at the 0.001 level. Responses with less than 0.5% of responses are denoted with “<1” while true zero is denoted with “0.” Note that the total adds to 100% across each row.

Significant Factor: Paying Student Debt – Oneself

Respondent Characteristics		Oneself	
		Yes	Not mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		14	86
Age Group ***	18-34	23	77
	35 - 54	18	82
	55-64	7	93
	65-79	4	96
	80 and older	1	99
Child at Home ***	Yes	19	81
	No	12	88
	DK/NA/Refused	0	100
Race/Ethnicity **	White	11	89
	African-American	21	79
	Hispanic	16	84
	Other	15	85
	DK/NA/Refused	21	79
Employment Status ***	Full Time	23	77
	Part Time	13	87
	Not in Work Force	14	86
	Unemployed	17	83
	Retired	3	97
	DK/NA/Refused	7	93
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	10	90
	\$35,000-\$74,999	15	85
	\$75,000+	19	81
	DK/NA/Refused	7	93
Education ***	High School or less	2	98
	Some College	13	87
	College Grad	19	81
	DK/NA/Refused	0	100

Significant Factor: Paying Student Debt – Children

Respondent Characteristics		Children	
		Yes	Not mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		9	91
Age Group ***	18-34	2	98
	35 - 54	11	89
	55-64	20	80
	65-79	9	91
	80 and older	3	97
Household Income *	<\$35,000	5	95
	\$35,000-\$74,999	9	91
	\$75,000+	13	87
	DK/NA/Refused	7	93
Education *	High School or less	4	96
	Some College	8	92
	College Grad	12	88
	DK/NA/Refused	9	91

Significant Factor: Paying Student Debt

Respondent Characteristics		Spouse	
		Yes	Not mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		5	95
Gender *	Male	6	94
	Female	3	97
Age Group ***	18-34	7	93
	35 - 54	7	93
	55-64	2	98
	65-79	1	99
	80 and older	0	100
Child at Home ***	Yes	12	88
	No	2	98
	DK/NA/Refused	0	100
Employment Status *	Full Time	8	92
	Part Time	2	98
	Not in Work Force	4	96
	Unemployed	2	98
	Retired	2	98
	DK/NA/Refused	15	85
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	1	99
	\$35,000-\$74,999	7	93
	\$75,000+	7	93
	DK/NA/Refused	<1	100

Significant Factor: Paying Student Debt

Respondent Characteristics		Other Family Member	
		Yes	Not mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		5	95
Age Group ***	18-34	12	88
	35 - 54	2	98
	55-64	1	99
	65-79	3	97
	80 and older	14	86
Household Income **	<\$35,000	7	93
	\$35,000-\$74,999	5	95
	\$75,000+	3	97
	DK/NA/Refused	8	92

Right or Wrong Direction? – Increase Minimum Wage to \$15 per Hour NEW

The level of significance is reported next to each variable according to the following convention: * is significant at the 0.5 level; ** is significant at the 0.01 level; and *** is significant at the 0.001 level. Responses with less than 0.5% of responses are denoted with “<1” while true zero is denoted with “0.” Note that the total adds to 100% across each row.

Right or Wrong Direction? – Increase the Minimum Wage to \$15 Per Hour

Respondent Characteristics		Increase the minimum wage to \$15 per hour			
		Right Direction	Wrong Direction	No Opinion	DK/NA/RF
		%	%	%	%
Weighted Total		51	38	10	1
Gender **	Male	45	44	11	<1
	Female	57	32	10	1
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	41	47	11	1
	African-American	75	17	7	1
	Hispanic	62	28	9	1
	Other	56	30	14	1
	DK/NA/Refused	64	29	7	0
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	60	29	10	1
	\$35,000-\$74,999	52	38	9	1
	\$75,000+	42	48	10	<1
	DK/NA/Refused	52	33	13	2

Right or Wrong Direction? – Increase the Minimum Wage to \$15 Per Hour, cont.

Respondent Characteristics		Increase the minimum wage to \$15 per hour			
		Right Direction	Wrong Direction	No Opinion	DK/NA/RF
		%	%	%	%
Weighted Total		51	38	10	1
Region ***	Tampa Bay	48	42	9	1
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	63	26	11	1
	Orlando	49	36	15	<1
	Palm Beach	61	32	7	0
	North Florida	41	51	7	<1
	Naples	39	46	14	1

State Government Performance Ratings – Creating Jobs

The level of significance is reported next to each variable according to the following convention: * is significant at the 0.5 level; ** is significant at the 0.01 level; and *** is significant at the 0.001 level. Responses with less than 0.5% of responses are denoted with “<1” while true zero is denoted with “0.” Note that the total adds to 100% across each row.

State Government Performance Ratings – Creating Jobs

Respondent Characteristics		State Government Performance Ratings – Creating jobs				
		Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	DK/NA/RF
		%	%	%	%	%
Weighted Total		5	23	42	26	4
Age Group **	18-34	2	25	47	23	3
	35 - 54	6	23	41	27	2
	55-64	4	24	38	31	3
	65-79	5	18	42	29	6
	80 and older	6	35	35	12	13
Race/Ethnicity *	White	5	25	41	24	5
	African-American	4	18	49	27	2
	Hispanic	5	21	43	31	1
	Other	4	29	30	32	5
	DK/NA/Refused	14	14	50	21	0
Household Income **	<\$35,000	6	20	38	33	4
	\$35,000-\$74,999	5	21	46	25	3
	\$75,000+	4	30	39	23	4
	DK/NA/Refused	4	19	49	22	6
Education *	High School or less	7	25	43	23	2
	Some College	2	22	47	26	3
	College Grad	5	24	39	27	5
	DK/NA/Refused	11	0	10	60	19

Citizen Trust Ratings – Business Community Leaders

The level of significance is reported next to each variable according to the following convention: * is significant at the 0.5 level; ** is significant at the 0.01 level; and *** is significant at the 0.001 level. Responses with less than 0.5% of responses are denoted with “<1” while true zero is denoted with “0.” Note that the total adds to 100% across each row.

Citizen Trust Ratings – Business Community Leaders

Respondent Characteristics		How much of the time do you think you can trust <u>business community leaders</u> to do what is right for Floridians?				
		Almost Always	Most of the Time	Some of the Time	Never	DK/NA/RF
		%	%	%	%	%
Weighted Total		4	27	57	10	2
Gender *	Male	5	25	57	11	2
	Female	3	28	57	9	2
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	4	33	54	7	2
	African-American	2	16	68	13	1
	Hispanic	6	17	59	15	3
	Other	2	25	57	12	4
	DK/NA/Refused	0	21	71	7	0
Employment Status *	Full Time	4	27	60	9	1
	Part Time	4	27	58	10	2
	Not in Work Force	4	18	63	9	6
	Unemployed	5	28	54	11	1
	Retired	5	29	53	11	2
	DK/NA/Refused	0	7	61	8	25

Citizen Trust Ratings – Social Service/Non-Profit Leaders

The level of significance is reported next to each variable according to the following convention: * is significant at the 0.5 level; ** is significant at the 0.01 level; and *** is significant at the 0.001 level. Responses with less than 0.5% of responses are denoted with “<1” while true zero is denoted with “0.” Note that the total adds to 100% across each row.

Citizen Trust Ratings – Social Service/Nonprofit Leaders

		How much of the time do you think you can trust <u>social service/non-profit leaders</u> to do what is right for Floridians?				
		Almost Always	Most of the Time	Some of the Time	Never	DK/NA/RF
Respondent Characteristics		%	%	%	%	%
Weighted Total		4	35	47	9	5
Age Group ***	18-34	5	40	44	8	3
	35 - 54	5	28	54	10	4
	55-64	2	42	42	10	3
	65-79	4	31	49	10	7
	80 and older	4	49	32	<1	15
Employment Status *	Full Time	3	40	45	9	2
	Part Time	9	31	46	10	4
	Not in Work Force	1	30	56	8	5
	Unemployed	5	39	44	9	3
	Retired	4	33	48	8	7
	DK/NA/Refused	0	10	47	12	31
Household Income *	<\$35,000	6	31	50	9	5
	\$35,000-\$74,999	4	37	48	8	3
	\$75,000+	4	42	42	8	4
	DK/NA/Refused	3	24	50	15	8
Region *	Tampa Bay	4	30	52	10	4
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	5	37	43	11	4
	Orlando	4	39	49	4	5
	Palm Beach	4	27	53	12	3
	North Florida	3	39	43	12	3
	Naples	3	42	39	4	12

Right or Wrong Direction? – Pass Stricter Growth Management Regulations

The level of significance is reported next to each variable according to the following convention: * is significant at the 0.5 level; ** is significant at the 0.01 level; and *** is significant at the 0.001 level. Responses with less than 0.5% of responses are denoted with “<1” while true zero is denoted with “0.” Note that the total adds to 100% across each row.

Right or Wrong Direction? – Pass Stricter Growth Management Regulations

Respondent Characteristics		Right or Wrong Direction? – Pass stricter growth management regulations			
		Right Direction	Wrong Direction	No Opinion	DK/NA/RF
		%	%	%	%
Weighted Total		38	14	44	4
Gender *	Male	38	16	43	3
	Female	39	12	44	5
Age Group ***	18-34	21	12	63	4
	35 - 54	38	20	39	4
	55-64	49	10	36	5
	65-79	51	14	30	5
	80 and older	52	4	39	5
Child at Home **	Yes	28	17	51	4
	No	42	13	40	4
	DK/NA/Refused	20	9	71	0
Race/Ethnicity *	White	41	14	41	5
	African-American	34	14	49	4
	Hispanic	35	14	48	3
	Other	33	14	47	5
	DK/NA/Refused	21	36	29	14
Employment Status ***	Full Time	34	17	45	3
	Part Time	40	9	48	3
	Not in Work Force	29	11	57	3
	Unemployed	24	17	52	7
	Retired	49	12	34	5
	DK/NA/Refused	33	40	21	7
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	34	8	51	8
	\$35,000-\$74,999	40	17	40	3
	\$75,000+	43	17	37	3
	DK/NA/Refused	31	14	52	3
Education ***	High School or less	32	8	54	5
	Some College	33	16	47	4
	College Grad	44	15	36	4
	DK/NA/Refused	7	18	56	19

Environment

Fracking – Allow, Ban or Not Enough Information NEW

The level of significance is reported next to each variable according to the following convention: * is significant at the 0.5 level; ** is significant at the 0.01 level; and *** is significant at the 0.001 level. Responses with less than 0.5% of responses are denoted with “<1” while true zero is denoted with “0.” Note that the total adds to 100% across each row.

Fracking – Allow, Ban or Unfamiliar

Respondent Characteristics		From what you have heard or read, do you think fracking should be allowed or not allowed in Florida? Or are you not familiar with fracking?			
		Yes	No	Unfamiliar	DK/NA/RF
		%	%	%	%
Weighted Total		14	43	37	5
Gender ***	Male	18	46	30	6
	Female	10	41	45	4
Age Group ***	18-34	8	40	50	2
	35 - 54	14	44	36	7
	55-64	16	46	33	5
	65-79	21	43	29	7
	80 and older	14	49	27	9
Child at Home **	Yes	10	37	48	5
	No	15	46	33	6
	DK/NA/Refused	19	61	15	6
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	19	48	29	4
	African-American	5	32	58	5
	Hispanic	7	38	47	8
	Other	14	42	41	2
	DK/NA/Refused	7	64	14	14
Employment Status *	Full Time	15	44	36	5
	Part Time	7	41	47	5
	Not in Work Force	9	50	36	5
	Unemployed	11	37	49	3
	Retired	18	45	31	6
	DK/NA/Refused	16	36	43	5
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	8	35	52	4
	\$35,000-\$74,999	12	51	31	5
	\$75,000+	20	47	27	6
	DK/NA/Refused	15	34	44	6

Fracking – Allow, Ban or Unfamiliar, *cont.*

Respondent Characteristics		From what you have heard or read, do you think fracking should be allowed or not allowed in Florida? Or are you not familiar with fracking?			
		Yes	No	Unfamiliar	DK/NA/RF
		%	%	%	%
Weighted Total		14	43	37	5
Education ***	High School or less	5	29	56	10
	Some College	14	40	43	4
	College Grad	17	52	27	5
	DK/NA/Refused	21	60	19	0
Region *	Tampa Bay	16	43	33	8
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	8	46	44	3
	Orlando	11	52	32	4
	Palm Beach	18	39	34	8
	North Florida	19	36	41	4
	Naples	19	36	38	8

Right or Wrong Direction? – Allow Off-Shore Drilling for Oil and Gas

The level of significance is reported next to each variable according to the following convention: * is significant at the 0.5 level; ** is significant at the 0.01 level; and *** is significant at the 0.001 level. Responses with less than 0.5% of responses are denoted with “<1” while true zero is denoted with “0.” Note that the total adds to 100% across each row.

Right or Wrong Direction? – Allow Off-Shore Drilling for Oil and Gas

Respondent Characteristics		Right or Wrong Direction – Allow off-shore drilling for oil & gas			
		Right Direction	Wrong Direction	No Opinion	DK/NA/RF
		%	%	%	%
Weighted Total		32	47	19	2
Gender **	Male	36	46	16	2
	Female	29	48	21	2
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	37	44	16	2
	African-American	19	55	23	3
	Hispanic	28	47	25	<1
	Other	27	60	13	1
	DK/NA/Refused	36	50	14	0

Right or Wrong Direction? – Allow Off-Shore Drilling for Oil and Gas, cont.

Respondent Characteristics		Right or Wrong Direction – Allow off-shore drilling for oil & gas			
		Right Direction	Wrong Direction	No Opinion	DK/NA/RF
Weighted Total		32	47	19	2
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	27	48	25	1
	\$35,000-\$74,999	35	48	16	2
	\$75,000+	39	47	12	1
	DK/NA/Refused	23	45	26	5
Education ***	High School or less	29	43	27	1
	Some College	31	45	21	2
	College Grad	35	50	13	2
	DK/NA/Refused	11	59	10	20
Region *	Tampa Bay	33	48	18	1
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	25	52	22	1
	Orlando	33	49	15	3
	Palm Beach	33	41	21	5
	North Florida	38	40	20	1
	Naples	38	48	14	0

State Government Performance – Protecting the Environment

The level of significance is reported next to each variable according to the following convention: * is significant at the 0.5 level; ** is significant at the 0.01 level; and *** is significant at the 0.001 level. Responses with less than 0.5% of responses are denoted with “<1” while true zero is denoted with “0.” Note that the total adds to 100% across each row.

State Government Performance Ratings – Protecting the Environment

Respondent Characteristics		State Government Performance Ratings – Protecting the Environment				
		Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	DK/NA/RF
Weighted Total		6	31	37	24	1
Gender *	Male	7	29	40	23	1
	Female	5	33	35	25	2
Age Group **	18-34	7	23	45	25	<1
	35 - 54	5	33	37	24	1
	55-64	5	41	29	25	1
	65-79	6	30	38	25	3
	80 and older	5	44	23	21	7

State Government Performance Ratings – Protecting the Environment, *cont.*

Respondent Characteristics		State Government Performance Ratings – Protecting the Environment				
		Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	DK/NA/RF
		%	%	%	%	%
Weighted Total		6	31	37	24	1
Race/Ethnicity *	White	6	36	35	22	1
	African-American	4	27	45	22	2
	Hispanic	4	22	42	31	2
	Other	14	29	30	28	0
	DK/NA/Refused	7	36	21	36	0
Employment Status *	Full Time	4	30	38	27	<1
	Part Time	8	31	40	19	2
	Not in Work Force	2	23	41	32	2
	Unemployed	9	29	37	25	1
	Retired	7	35	36	21	2
	DK/NA/Refused	1	52	5	31	10
Education *	High School or less	7	30	40	22	1
	Some College	7	31	37	24	1
	College Grad	4	32	37	25	2
	DK/NA/Refused	11	18	0	51	19
Region ***	Tampa Bay	6	33	33	27	1
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	6	23	38	32	2
	Orlando	5	27	46	20	2
	Palm Beach	2	34	29	34	<1
	North Florida	8	41	38	12	1
	Naples	4	39	39	16	2

State Government Performance – Managing Funds for Conservation Land Purchases NEW

The level of significance is reported next to each variable according to the following convention: * is significant at the 0.5 level; ** is significant at the 0.01 level; and *** is significant at the 0.001 level. Responses with less than 0.5% of responses are denoted with “<1” while true zero is denoted with “0.” Note that the total adds to 100% across each row.

State Government Performance Ratings – Managing Funds for Conservation Land Purchases

Respondent Characteristics		State Government Performance Ratings – Managing funds for conservation land purchases				
		Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	DK/NA/RF
		%	%	%	%	%
Weighted Total		3	22	37	21	16
Gender **	Male	3	20	39	23	14
	Female	3	24	36	19	18
Region **	Tampa Bay	3	26	37	20	14
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	2	15	36	28	18
	Orlando	3	20	39	23	15
	Palm Beach	0	16	41	26	17
	North Florida	5	31	36	12	17
	Naples	9	21	42	12	17

State Government Performance – Promoting Alternative Energy Technologies

NEW

The level of significance is reported next to each variable according to the following convention: * is significant at the 0.5 level; ** is significant at the 0.01 level; and *** is significant at the 0.001 level. Responses with less than 0.5% of responses are denoted with “<1” while true zero is denoted with “0.” Note that the total adds to 100% across each row.

State Government Performance Ratings – Promoting Alternative Energy Technologies

Respondent Characteristics		State Government Performance Ratings – Promoting alternative energy technologies				
		Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	DK/NA/RF
		%	%	%	%	%
Weighted Total		4	21	36	33	6
Gender *	Male	5	19	35	36	5
	Female	3	23	36	31	7
Age Group ***	18-34	5	17	39	35	4
	35 - 54	3	24	32	36	5
	55-64	3	22	29	36	10
	65-79	3	18	44	26	8
	80 and older	6	30	28	24	12
Employment Status *	Full Time	3	19	36	37	5
	Part Time	5	33	29	27	6
	Not in Work Force	4	9	47	37	3
	Unemployed	4	21	30	42	2
	Retired	4	21	37	28	10
	DK/NA/Refused	1	19	41	23	16
Education ***	High School or less	8	24	42	19	7
	Some College	4	22	35	34	5
	College Grad	3	19	33	38	7
	DK/NA/Refused	0	11	10	51	28
Region *	Tampa Bay	4	23	37	31	5
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	5	16	32	44	4
	Orlando	3	19	40	33	4
	Palm Beach	2	22	32	31	13
	North Florida	5	27	37	25	7
	Naples	4	24	33	28	12

Public Finance – Budgets, Taxing and Spending

State Government Performance Ratings – Managing State’s Finances

The level of significance is reported next to each variable according to the following convention: * is significant at the 0.5 level; ** is significant at the 0.01 level; and *** is significant at the 0.001 level. Responses with less than 0.5% of responses are denoted with “<1” while true zero is denoted with “0.” Note that the total adds to 100% across each row.

State Government Performance Ratings: Managing the State's Finances

Respondent Characteristics		State Performance: Managing the state’s finances				
		Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	DK/NA/RF
		%	%	%	%	%
Weighted Total		3	26	37	27	7
Employment Status ***	Full Time	3	26	40	26	4
	Part Time	1	31	42	21	5
	Not in Work Force	<1	16	35	42	6
	Unemployed	5	20	29	37	9
	Retired	3	29	35	24	9
	DK/NA/Refused	1	25	5	43	26
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	2	19	38	29	12
	\$35,000-\$74,999	3	26	39	28	4
	\$75,000+	3	34	31	27	5
	DK/NA/Refused	3	21	44	23	8
Education *	High School or less	3	25	44	21	8
	Some College	3	21	42	28	6
	College Grad	3	30	32	29	7
	DK/NA/Refused	11	16	0	53	19

Preferred State Government Budget Approach

The level of significance is reported next to each variable according to the following convention: * is significant at the 0.5 level; ** is significant at the 0.01 level; and *** is significant at the 0.001 level. Responses with less than 0.5% of responses are denoted with “<1” while true zero is denoted with “0.” Note that the total adds to 100% across each row.

Preferred State Government Budget Approach: Keep Taxes and Services the Same

Respondent Characteristics		Keep Taxes and Services the Same	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		26	74
Age Group *	18-34	25	75
	35 - 54	22	78
	55-64	32	68
	65-79	31	69
	80 and older	18	82
Race/Ethnicity *	White	28	72
	African-American	14	86
	Hispanic	29	71
	Other	22	78
	DK/NA/Refused	14	86

Preferred State Government Budget Approach: Raise Taxes Slightly to Improve Critical Services

Respondent Characteristics		Raise Taxes, Improve Services	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		24	76
Age Group **	18-34	17	83
	35 - 54	22	78
	55-64	29	71
	65-79	28	72
	80 and older	41	59
Household Income *	<\$35,000	22	78
	\$35,000-\$74,999	23	77
	\$75,000+	28	72
	DK/NA/Refused	21	79

Significant Factors: Annual State Budget Approach

Respondent Characteristics		Create, Earmark New Revenue Source	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		23	77
Age Group *	18-34	27	73
	35 - 54	26	74
	55-64	12	88
	65-79	22	78
	80 and older	16	84
Region *	Tampa Bay	21	79
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	30	70
	Orlando	24	76
	Palm Beach	12	88
	North Florida	21	79
	Naples	19	81

**Preferred State Government Budget Approach:
Cut Taxes and Reduce Less Critical Services**

		Cut Taxes, Reduce Services	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		22	78
Gender **	Male	25	75
	Female	20	80
Age Group **	18-34	25	75
	35 - 54	26	74
	55-64	21	79
	65-79	15	85
	80 and older	10	90
Race/Ethnicity *	White	21	79
	African-American	28	72
	Hispanic	22	78
	Other	32	68
	DK/NA/Refused	0	100

**Preferred State Government Budget Approach:
Cut Taxes and Reduce Less Critical Services, *cont.***

		Cut Taxes, Reduce Services	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		22	78
Employment Status ***	Full Time	23	77
	Part Time	32	68
	Not in Work Force	15	85
	Unemployed	30	70
	Retired	16	84
	DK/NA/Refused	36	64

**Preferred State Government Budget Approach:
Don't Know/Not Sure**

Respondent Characteristics		Don't Know/Not Sure	
		Yes	Not Mentioned
		%	%
Weighted Total		5	95
Age Group **	18-34	6	94
	35 - 54	4	96
	55-64	6	94
	65-79	4	96
	80 and older	15	85
Child at Home *	Yes	2	98
	No	6	94
	DK/NA/Refused	0	100
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	7	93
	\$35,000-\$74,999	5	95
	\$75,000+	2	98
	DK/NA/Refused	10	90

State Taxes Relative to State Services

The level of significance is reported next to each variable according to the following convention: * is significant at the 0.5 level; ** is significant at the 0.01 level; and *** is significant at the 0.001 level. Responses with less than 0.5% of responses are denoted with “<1” while true zero is denoted with “0.” Note that the total adds to 100% across each row.

Significant Factors: Current State Tax Levels/Services

Respondent Characteristics		In terms of the overall quality of state services provided in Florida, do you feel your state taxes are...?			
		Too High	About Right	Too Low	DK/NA/RF
		%	%	%	%
Weighted Total		30	56	8	6
Age Group **	18-34	35	50	8	7
	35 - 54	30	58	9	4
	55-64	31	55	8	6
	65-79	26	62	5	7
	80 and older	15	62	15	7
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	25	59	9	6
	African-American	46	41	7	6
	Hispanic	35	56	6	3
	Other	33	52	7	8
	DK/NA/Refused	0	79	7	14
Employment Status **	Full Time	29	60	7	5
	Part Time	41	45	9	5
	Not in Work Force	25	59	10	5
	Unemployed	44	43	9	4
	Retired	23	61	9	7
	DK/NA/Refused	48	25	9	18
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	39	47	5	8
	\$35,000-\$74,999	27	59	9	5
	\$75,000+	23	65	10	2
	DK/NA/Refused	34	46	9	11
Education ***	High School or less	42	47	6	5
	Some College	31	57	6	7
	College Grad	24	59	11	5
	DK/NA/Refused	60	18	0	22

State Spending – Efficient or Wasteful?

The level of significance is reported next to each variable according to the following convention: * is significant at the 0.5 level; ** is significant at the 0.01 level; and *** is significant at the 0.001 level. Responses with less than 0.5% of responses are denoted with “<1” while true zero is denoted with “0.” Note that the total adds to 100% across each row.

Significant Factors: State Spending of Tax Revenue

Respondent Characteristics		In terms of providing public services, do you feel Florida state government spends tax revenue in a relatively efficient manner or in a relatively wasteful manner?		
		Efficient	Wasteful	DK/NA/RF
		%	%	%
Weighted Total		33	58	9
Age Group **	18-34	33	61	6
	35 - 54	33	58	9
	55-64	31	62	7
	65-79	32	55	12
	80 and older	31	48	21
Child at Home *	Yes	36	60	5
	No	32	58	11
	DK/NA/Refused	15	79	6
Employment Status ***	Full Time	34	59	7
	Part Time	39	56	5
	Not in Work Force	25	66	9
	Unemployed	33	62	5
	Retired	31	56	13
	DK/NA/Refused	3	68	30
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	28	61	10
	\$35,000-\$74,999	31	62	7
	\$75,000+	39	55	7
	DK/NA/Refused	29	55	16

Local Taxes Relative to Local Services

The level of significance is reported next to each variable according to the following convention: * is significant at the 0.5 level; ** is significant at the 0.01 level; and *** is significant at the 0.001 level. Responses with less than 0.5% of responses are denoted with “<1” while true zero is denoted with “0.” Note that the total adds to 100% across each row.

Significant Factors: Current Local Tax Levels/Services

		In terms of the overall quality of local services provided in your county, do you feel your local taxes are...?			
		Too High	About Right	Too Low	DK/NA/RF
		%	%	%	%
Weighted Total		35	56	7	2
Gender *	Male	37	54	7	2
	Female	34	58	6	2
Age Group **	18-34	33	56	7	5
	35 - 54	39	53	7	1
	55-64	38	52	8	2
	65-79	34	62	3	1
	80 and older	23	61	10	5
Employment **	Full Time	36	56	6	1
	Part Time	43	50	4	3
	Not in Work Force	36	52	6	5
	Unemployed	37	51	11	1
	Retired	29	61	7	2
	DK/NA/Refused	55	25	9	10
Household Income **	<\$35,000	39	53	4	3
	\$35,000-\$74,999	36	55	8	1
	\$75,000+	33	59	7	1
	DK/NA/Refused	32	56	6	6
Region **	Tampa Bay	36	52	10	3
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	40	52	4	3
	Orlando	24	65	9	2
	Palm Beach	46	51	1	1
	North Florida	31	61	6	3
	Naples	46	47	7	0

Local Spending – Efficient or Wasteful?

The level of significance is reported next to each variable according to the following convention: * is significant at the 0.5 level; ** is significant at the 0.01 level; and *** is significant at the 0.001 level. Responses with less than 0.5% of responses are denoted with “<1” while true zero is denoted with “0.” Note that the total adds to 100% across each row.

Significant Factors: Local Spending of Tax Revenue

Respondent Characteristics		In terms of providing public services, do you feel your local county government spends tax revenue in a relatively efficient manner or in a relatively wasteful manner?		
		Efficient	Wasteful	DK/NA/RF
		%	%	%
Weighted Total		48	45	6
Age Group **	18-34	51	44	4
	35 - 54	43	52	5
	55-64	46	47	7
	65-79	54	36	10
	80 and older	53	36	11
Child at Home **	Yes	48	49	3
	No	49	43	8
	DK/NA/Refused	6	89	6
Employment Status **	Full Time	48	47	5
	Part Time	55	40	5
	Not in Work Force	36	59	5
	Unemployed	48	50	2
	Retired	50	40	10
	DK/NA/Refused	23	52	25
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	43	48	8
	\$35,000-\$74,999	44	51	5
	\$75,000+	57	40	4
	DK/NA/Refused	50	38	12

Right or Wrong Direction? – Start to Collect Tax on Internet Purchases

The level of significance is reported next to each variable according to the following convention: * is significant at the 0.5 level; ** is significant at the 0.01 level; and *** is significant at the 0.001 level. Responses with less than 0.5% of responses are denoted with “<1” while true zero is denoted with “0.” Note that the total adds to 100% across each row.

Right or Wrong Direction? Start to Collect Sales Tax on Internet Purchases

Respondent Characteristics		Start to collect sales tax on internet purchases			
		Right Direction	Wrong Direction	No Opinion	DK/NA/RF
		%	%	%	%
Weighted Total		22	54	23	1
Age Group ***	18-34	19	61	20	<1
	35 - 54	21	57	21	1
	55-64	22	51	26	2
	65-79	27	48	22	3
	80 and older	31	24	39	5
Household Income **	<\$35,000	18	50	30	2
	\$35,000-\$74,999	23	58	19	1
	\$75,000+	27	55	18	<1
	DK/NA/Refused	20	51	27	3
Education ***	High School or less	18	46	34	3
	Some College	19	57	23	1
	College Grad	26	54	19	1
	DK/NA/Refused	0	89	0	11

-END-