

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey Data Release 9

Detailed Analysis and Crosstabs: In-Migration, Leadership, and Performance

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Right Direction/Wrong Direction: Pass Stricter Growth Management Regulations



Florida Quality of Life Today vs. Five Years Ago



Expectations for Quality of Life in Five Years vs. Today: State of Florida



Expectations for Quality of Life in Five Years vs. Today: Own County



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Attention Paid to Current Events in Florida



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Overall Performance of State Government



Overall Performance of Own County Government



Overall Performance of Own Local School Board



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- Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community: Access to Quality Health Care
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- Overall Performance of Florida’s Law Enforcement Personnel
- Trust in Federal Government Leaders
- Trust in State Government Leaders
- Trust in Local Government Leaders
- Trust in Business Community Leaders
- Trust in Social Service/Nonprofit Leaders

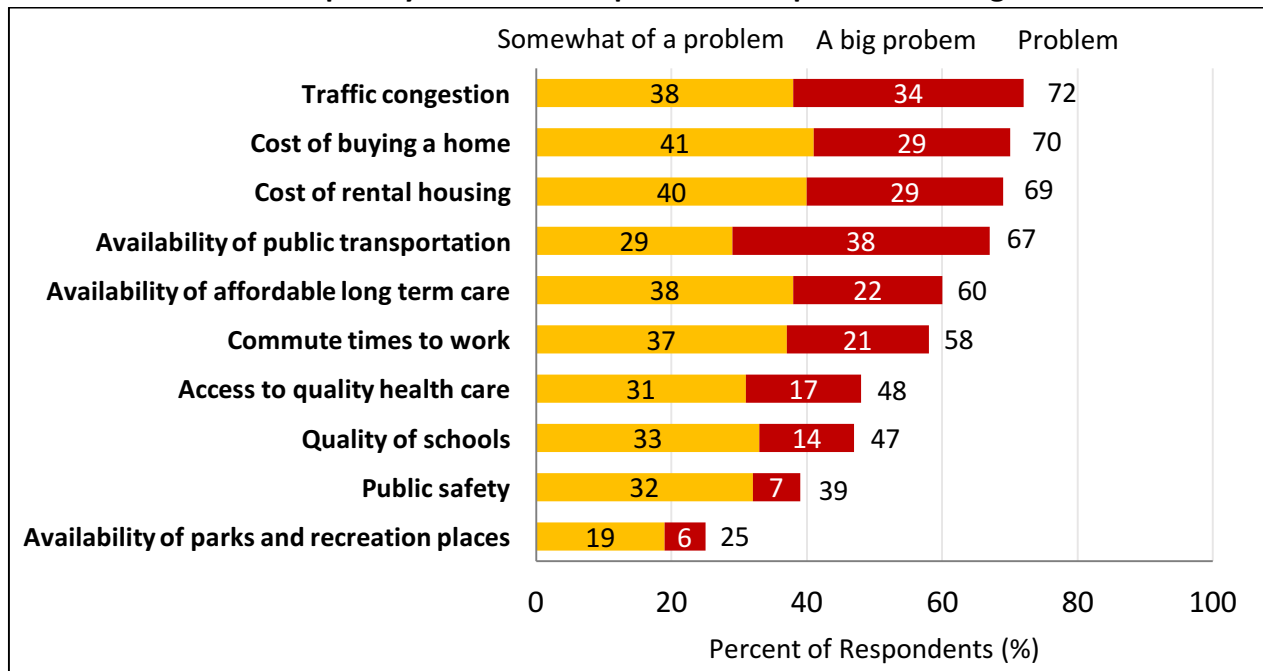
NOTE:  indicates question first asked on this year’s survey
 indicates question has historical trend data

Detailed Analysis

SUMMARY: Possible Deterrents to In-Migration to Own Community

- See below of detailed analysis of each possible deterrent separately.

Traffic, housing costs, and public transportation are most frequently mentioned as problems for potential in-migrants



Question wording: “Some community leaders are worried about having enough people to live and fill job openings in their communities. If someone you knew was considering a move, would any of the following keep them from choosing to move to *your* community? Would ___ be a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem?”

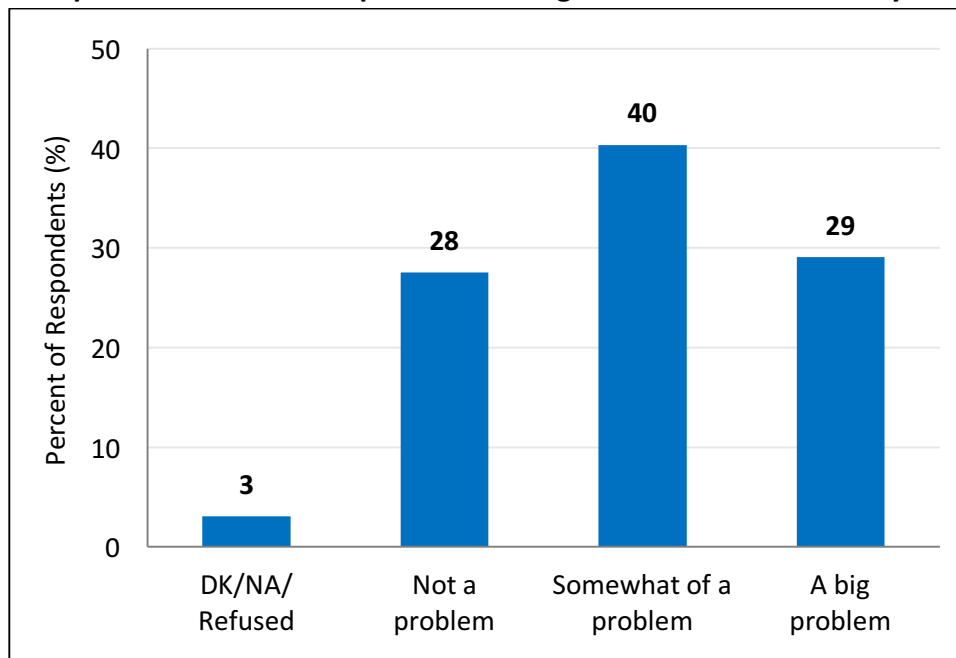
Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community: Cost of Rental Housing

- About 70% of Floridians identify the cost of rental housing as a possible deterrent to those considering moving to their community—29% say it is a big problem, while another 40% say it is somewhat of a problem. Only 28% say that the cost of rental housing would not be a problem.
- About eight-in-ten Hispanics (83%) say that the cost of rental housing would be problem for someone considering a move to their community. Fewer African Americans (70%) or whites (64%) say the same.
- Floridians ages 18 to 34 are most likely to say that the cost of rental housing would be a problem for someone considering a move to their community: 73% say this, compared with only 51% of the oldest Floridians (ages 80 and older).
- Women are more likely than men to say that the cost of rental housing would be a problem for someone considering a move to their community (74% vs. 64%).
- Higher shares of the residents of Miami/Ft. Lauderdale (47%), Naples (47%), and Palm Beach (41%) say that the cost of rental housing would be a big problem for someone considering moving into their community. Conversely, about half of the residents of North Florida say the cost of rental housing would not be a problem (51%).
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

About 70% of Floridians identify the cost of rental housing as a possible deterrent to potential in-migrants to their community



Question wording: “Some community leaders are worried about having enough people to live and fill job openings in their communities. If someone you knew was considering a move, would any of the following keep them from choosing to move into *your* community? Would the cost of rental housing be a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem?”

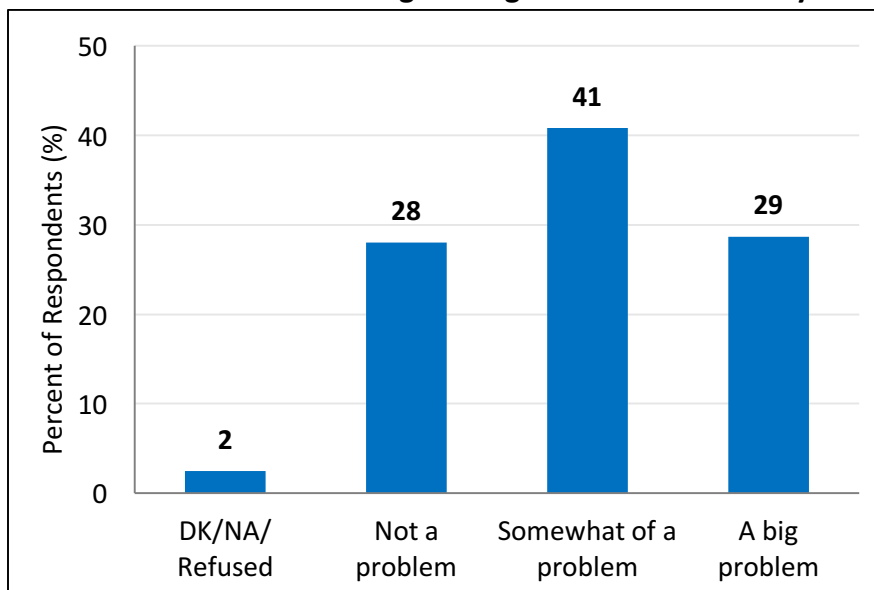
Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community: Cost of Buying a Home

- Seven-in-ten Floridians say that the cost of buying a home would be a problem for someone considering moving into their community. Only 28% say that the cost buying a house would not be a problem. These shares are similar to the results for costs of rental housing (above).
- Younger Floridians are more likely than older Floridians to say that the cost of buying a home would be a problem for someone considering moving to their community: 76% of those ages 18-34 say this, compared with 62% of those ages 80 and older.
- Four-in-ten African Americans (42%) say that the cost of buying a home would be a big problem for someone considering a move to their community, compared with 33% of Hispanics and 23% of whites.
- Those with a household income of \$75,000 or more are more likely to say that the cost of buying a house would be a problem for someone considering a move to their community (74%), than those with lower household incomes.
- Fully 87% of residents of Miami/Ft. Lauderdale say that the cost of buying a home would be a problem to someone considering a move (51% say it would be a big problem). Concerns are also elevated among residents of Palm Beach (79% say it would be a problem). Conversely, 45% of residents of North Florida say the cost of buying a house would not be a problem for someone considering a move to their community.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

Seven-in-ten Floridians say that the cost of buying a home would be a problem for someone considering moving into their community



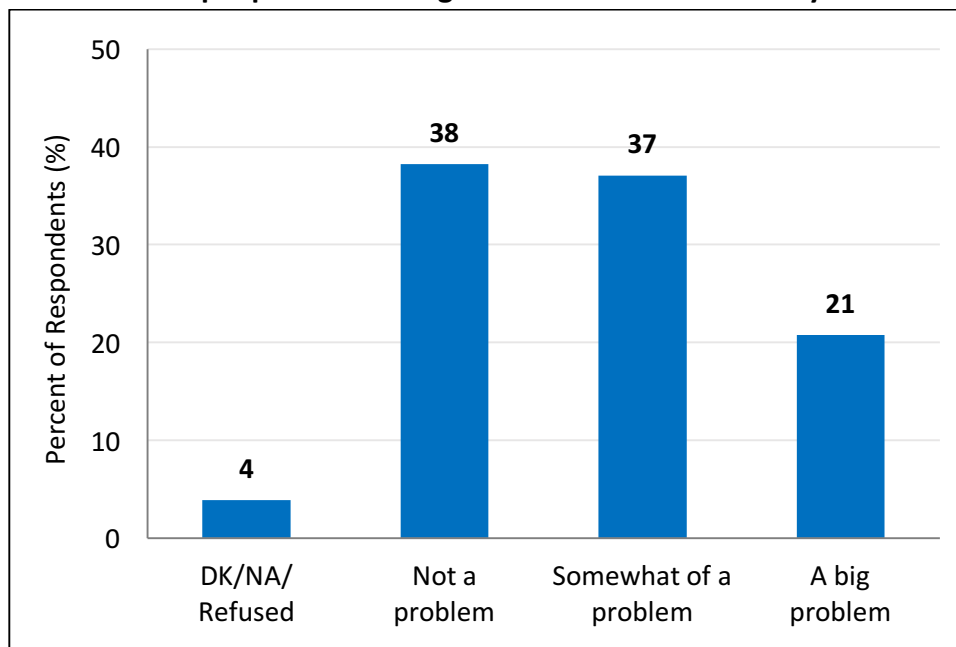
Question wording: “Some community leaders are worried about having enough people to live and fill job openings in their communities. If someone you knew was considering a move, would any of the following keep them from choosing to move into *your* community? Would the cost of buying a house be a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community: Commute Times to Work

- A majority of Floridians (58%) say that commute times to work would be a problem for people considering moving to their community—either a big problem (21%) or somewhat of a problem (37%). Conversely, 38% say that commute times would not be a problem for prospective new residents.
- Those who are most likely to be employed are also most likely to say that commute times to work would be a big problem for someone considering moving into their community: those ages 35 to 64, full-time workers, those living in households earning at least \$35,000 but less than \$75,000, and college graduates.
- Fully 70% of residents of the Miami/Ft. Lauderdale area say that commute times to work would be a problem for someone considering moving into their community. Relatively higher shares of residents of the I-4 regions of Tampa Bay (62%) and Orlando (56%) agree. However, fewer of the residents of North Florida (52%), Naples (43%), and Palm Beach (42%) say the same.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

Majority of Floridians say that commute times to work are a problem for people considering a move to their community



Question wording: “Some community leaders are worried about having enough people to live and fill job openings in their communities. If someone you knew was considering a move, would any of the following keep them from choosing to move into *your* community? Would commute times to work be a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem?”

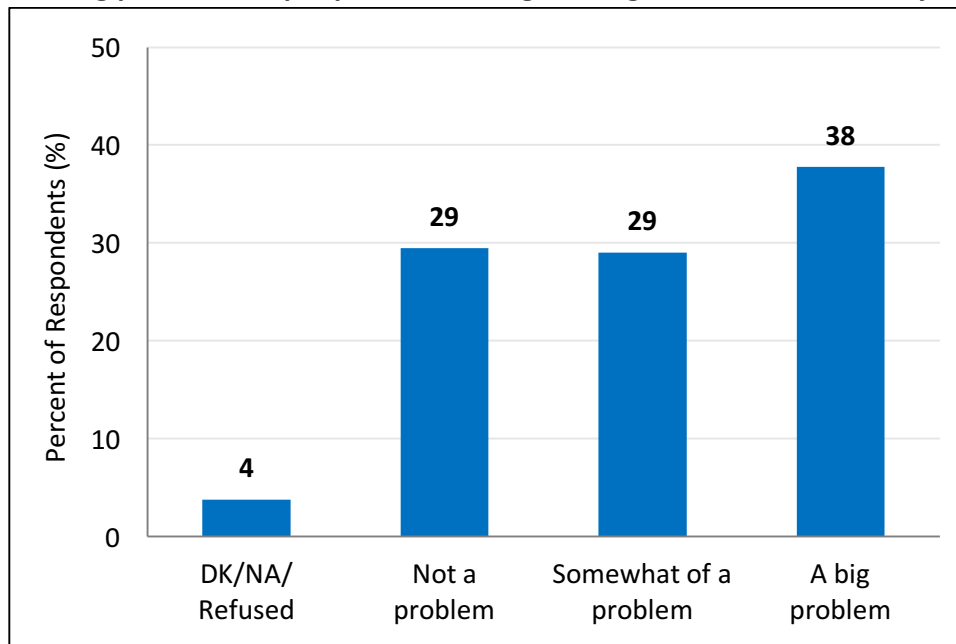
Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

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Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community: Availability of Public Transportation

- About four-in-ten (38%) Floridians say that the availability of public transportation would be a big problem for people considering moving into their community—a higher share than for any other issue examined. Overall, two-thirds (67%) say that the availability of public transportation would be a problem for people considering moving into their community. Just 29% say that it would not be a problem.
- Floridians ages 18-34, African-Americans, and the unemployed are most likely to say that the availability of public transportation would *not* be a problem for someone considering moving to their community.
- Women, Floridians ages 35 to 79, Hispanics, those not in the work force, those living in households with an income less than \$35,000, and college graduates are most likely to say that the availability of public transportation would be a big problem from someone considering moving into their community.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

About four-in-ten Floridians say that the availability of public transportation is a big problem for people considering moving into their community



Question wording: “Some community leaders are worried about having enough people to live and fill job openings in their communities. If someone you knew was considering a move, would any of the following keep them from choosing to move into *your* community? Would availability of public transportation be a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem?”

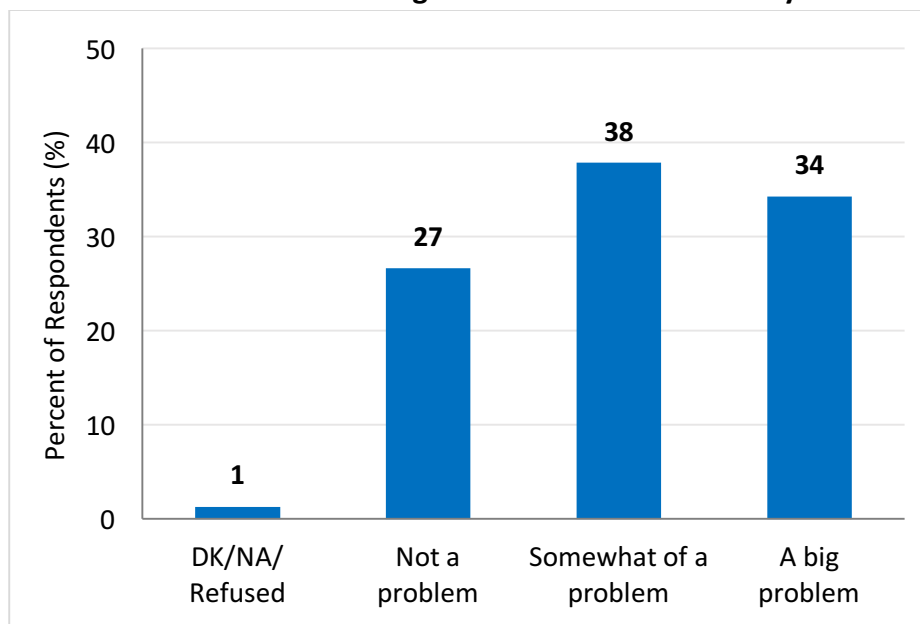
Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

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Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community: Traffic Congestion

- Fully 72% of Floridians say that traffic congestion would be a problem for someone considering a move into their community—either a big problem (34%) or somewhat of a problem (38%). Relatively few (27%) say that traffic congestion would not be a problem.
- Floridians ages 35 to 54 and 65 to 79 are more likely than other age groups to say that traffic congestion would be a big problem for potential in-migrants.
- Hispanics (40%) are more likely than whites (32%) and African-Americans (33%) to say that traffic congestion would be a big problem for someone considering moving into their community.
- Full-time workers (39%) and the unemployed (40%) are about equally likely to say that traffic congestion would be a big problem for someone considering moving into their community, and are both more likely than any other employment status category to say such.
- Those with a household income of \$75,000 or more are more likely than with lower household incomes to say that traffic congestion would be a big problem for someone considering a move into their community.
- Residents of Miami/Ft. Lauderdale (51%), and Tampa Bay (41%) are twice or more likely than residents of Palm Beach (21%), and North Florida (18%) to say that traffic congestion would be a big problem for someone considering moving into their community.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

Fully 72% of Floridians say that traffic congestion would be a problem for someone considering a move to their community



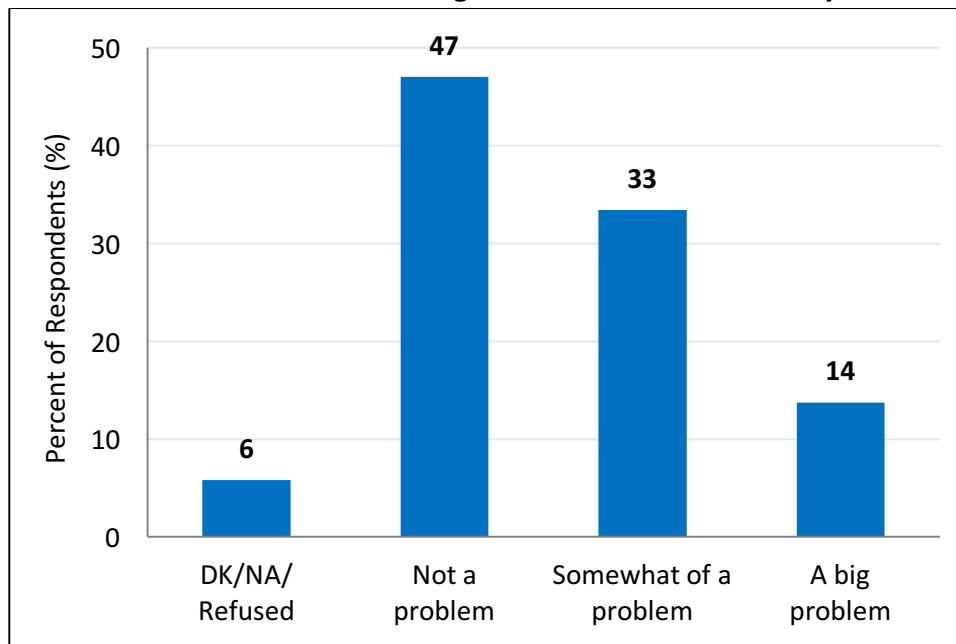
Question wording: “Some community leaders are worried about having enough people to live and fill job openings in their communities. If someone you knew was considering a move, would any of the following keep them from choosing to move into *your* community? Would traffic congestion be a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community: Quality of Schools

- About half of Floridians (47%) say that the quality of schools would not be a problem for someone considering a move into their community. Only 14% say that the quality of schools would be a big problem, while 33% say that it would be somewhat of a problem.
- Those with a child under age 18 living in their home that is enrolled in school are more likely than those without to say that the quality of schools would not be a problem for someone considering moving into their community (51% vs. 46%).
- Those with household income of at least \$35,000 but less than \$75,000 are most likely to say that the quality of schools would be a problem for someone considering a move into their community (53%), as compared with those with a household income of \$75,000 or more (46%) or less than \$35,000 (41%).
- Residents of the Palm Beach area are most likely to say that the quality of schools would be a problem for someone considering moving into the community (54%), while the same share of Orlando-area residents (54%) say that the quality of schools would not be a problem.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

About half of Floridians say that the quality of schools would not be a problem for someone considering a move to their community



Question wording: “Some community leaders are worried about having enough people to live and fill job openings in their communities. If someone you knew was considering a move, would any of the following keep them from choosing to move into *your* community? Would the quality of schools be a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem?”

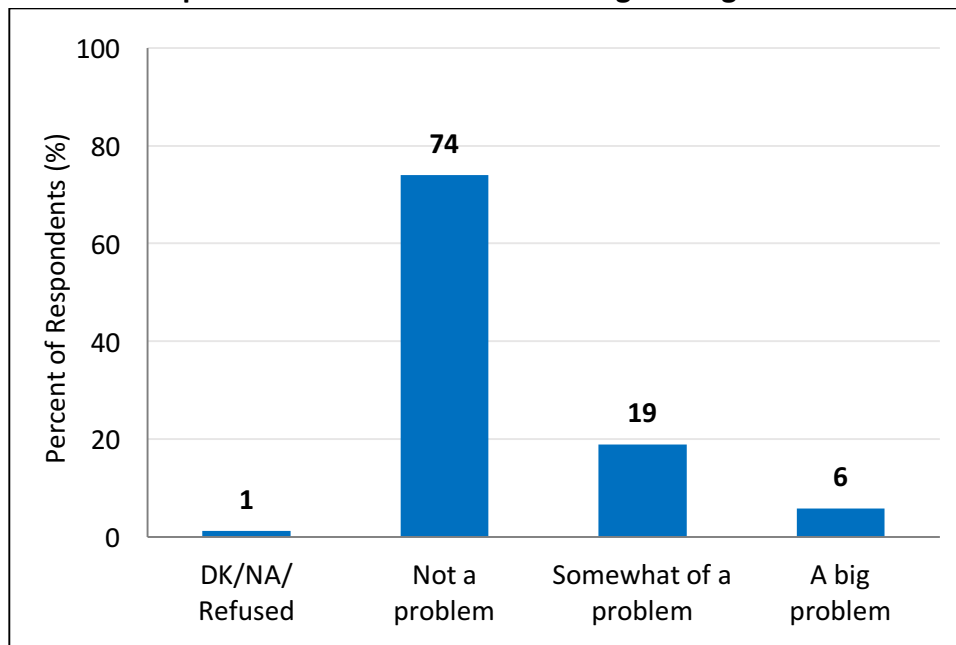
Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

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Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community: Availability of Parks and Recreation Places

- About three-in-four Floridians (74%) say that the availability of parks and recreation places would not be a problem for someone considering moving into their community. Few say that the availability of parks and recreation places would be a big problem (6%) or somewhat of a problem (19%).
- Women are more likely than men to say that the availability of parks and recreation places would be a problem for someone considering moving into their community (29% vs. 21%).
- Those with a household income of less than \$35,000 are most likely to say that the availability of parks and recreation places would be a problem for someone considering moving into their community (30%), as compared with those with a household income of at least \$35,000 but less than \$75,000 (27%) and those with a household income of \$75,000 or more (19%).
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

About three-in-four Floridians say that the availability of parks and recreation places would not be a problem for someone considering moving to their community



Question wording: “Some community leaders are worried about having enough people to live and fill job openings in their communities. If someone you knew was considering a move, would any of the following keep them from choosing to move into *your* community? Would the availability of parks and recreation places be a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem?”

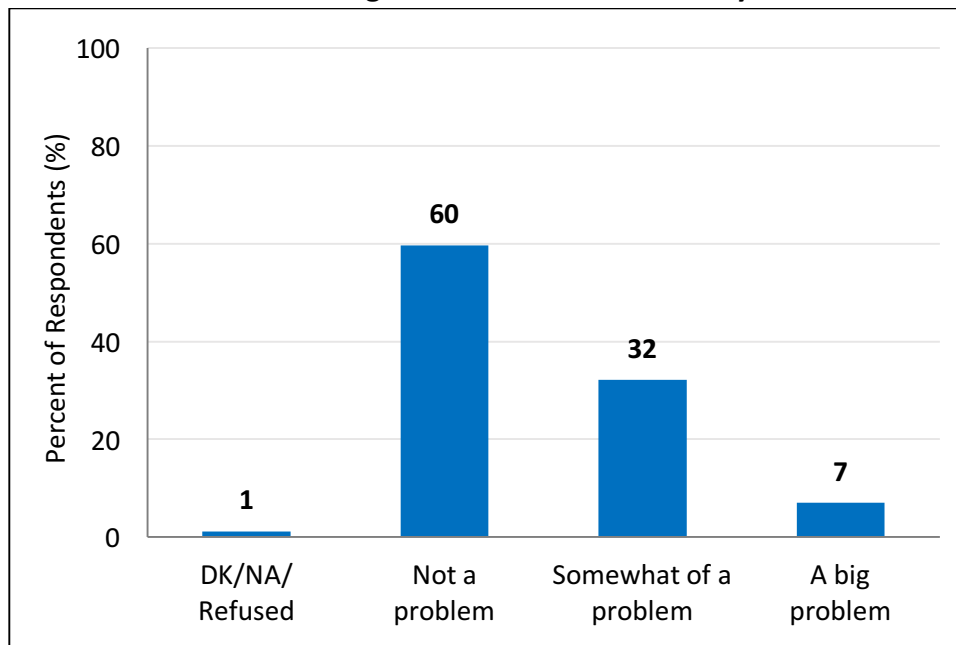
Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

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Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community: Public Safety

- Most Floridians (60%) say that public safety would not be a problem for someone considering moving into their community. Few say that public safety would be a big problem (7%), while about a third (32%) say that it would be somewhat of a problem.
- African Americans are four times as likely as whites to say that public safety would be a big problem for someone considering moving into their community (16% vs. 4%), and about twice as likely as Hispanics (16% vs. 9%). Conversely, two-thirds of whites (66%) say that public safety would not be a problem for someone considering moving into their community, compared with only about half of Hispanics (49%) and African Americans (48%).
- Those with a household income of less than \$35,000 are twice as likely as those with a household income of \$75,000 or more to say that public safety would be a big problem for someone considering moving into their community (9% vs. 4%).
- Residents of the Miami/Ft. Lauderdale area are most likely to say that public safety would be a big problem for someone considering moving to their community (11%), while residents of North Florida are least likely to say this (4%).
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

Most Floridians say that public safety would not be a problem for someone considering a move to their community



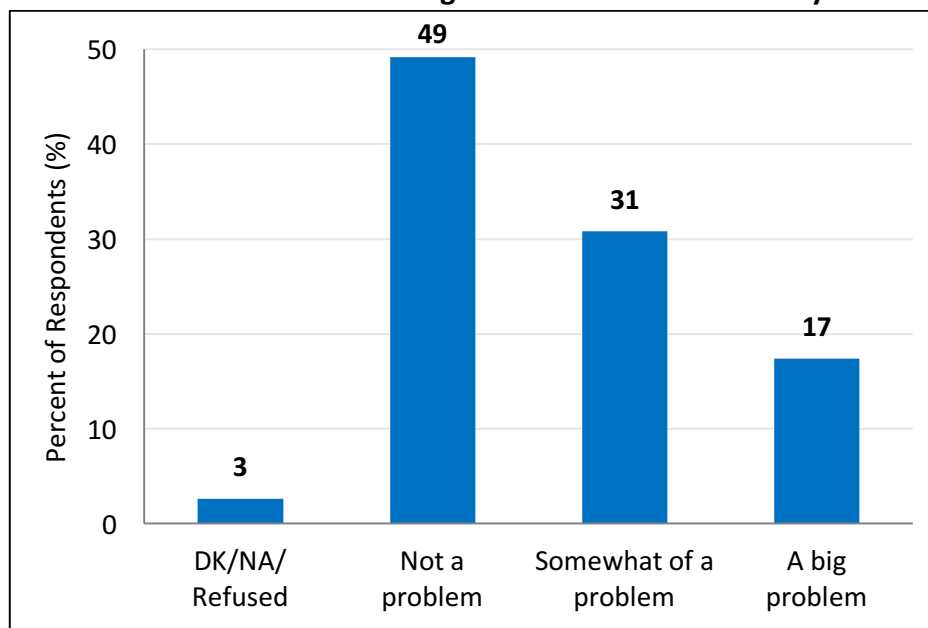
Question wording: “Some community leaders are worried about having enough people to live and fill job openings in their communities. If someone you knew was considering a move, would any of the following keep them from choosing to move into *your* community? Would public safety be a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community: Access to Quality Health Care

- Floridians are split over whether access to quality health care would be a problem for someone considering a move into their community. About equal shares say that access to quality health care would not be a problem (49%) as say that it would be a problem (48%). More say that it would be somewhat of a problem (31%) than say it would be a big problem (17%).
- Younger Floridians are more likely than older Floridians to say that access to quality health care would be a problem for someone considering a move into their community. A majority of those ages 18 to 34 say that access to quality health care would be a problem (57%), compared with only 35% of those ages 65 to 79.
- Majorities of African Americans (61%) and Hispanics (54%) say that access to quality health care would be a problem for someone considering a move into their community, compared with 43% of whites.
- Floridians living in households with lower incomes are more likely to say that access to quality health care would be a problem for someone considering moving into their community. A majority of those with a household income of less than \$35,000 say this (56%), compared with 48% of those with a household income of at least \$35,000 but less than \$75,000 and 43% of those with a household income of at least \$75,000.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

Floridians split over whether access to quality health care would be a problem for someone considering a move to their community



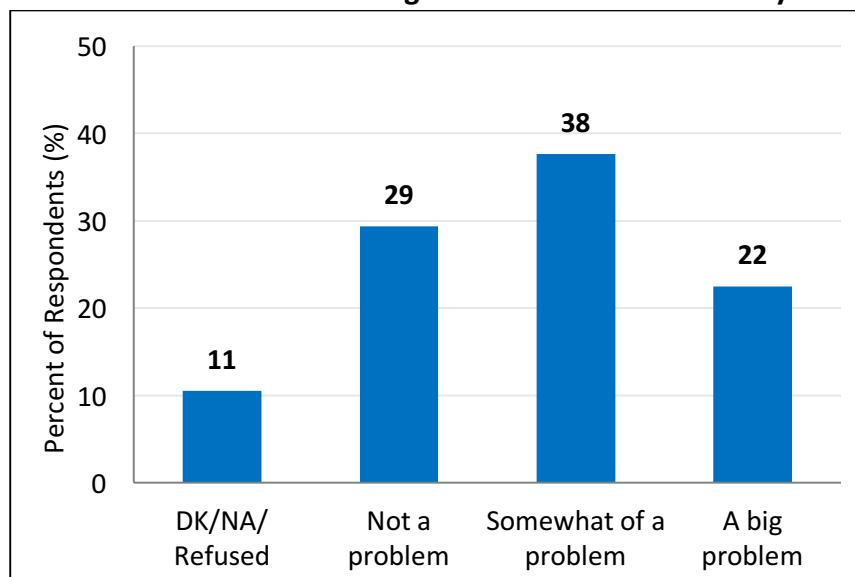
Question wording: “Some community leaders are worried about having enough people to live and fill job openings in their communities. If someone you knew was considering a move, would any of the following keep them from choosing to move into *your* community? Would access to quality health care be a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community: Availability of Affordable Long Term Care

- Most Floridians say that the availability of affordable long term care would be a problem for someone considering a move into their community (60%)—either a big problem (22%) or somewhat of a problem (38%). Fewer say that it would not be a problem (29%), while 11% did not offer an opinion.
- Women are more likely than men to say that the availability of affordable long term care would be a problem for someone considering moving into their community (65% vs. 57%).
- African Americans (70%) are more likely than whites (61%) or Hispanics (54%) to say that the availability of affordable long term care would be a problem for someone considering a move to their community. Notably, 19% of Hispanics did not offer an opinion on the issue, compared with 9% of whites and 6% of African Americans.
- Those with a household income of less than \$75,000 are more likely than those with a higher household income to say that the availability of affordable long term care would be a problem for someone considering a move to their community (63% vs. 58%).
- Residents of Naples (36%), and Miami/Ft. Lauderdale (27%) are more likely than those elsewhere in the state to say that the availability of affordable long term care would be a *big* problem for someone considering moving into their community.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

Most Floridians say that the availability of affordable long term care would be a problem for someone considering a move to their community



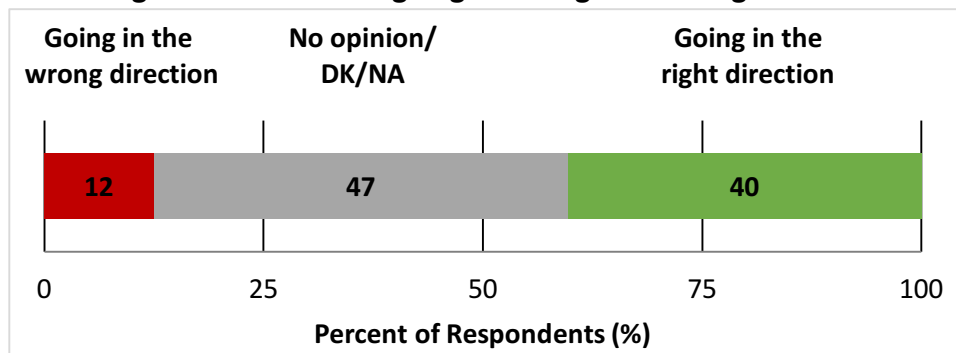
Question wording: “Some community leaders are worried about having enough people to live and fill job openings in their communities. If someone you knew was considering a move, would any of the following keep them from choosing to move into *your* community? Would availability of affordable long term care be a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

Right Direction/Wrong Direction: Pass Stricter Growth Management Regulations

- About half of Floridians (47%) do not have an opinion on whether passing stricter growth management regulations would be going in the right or wrong direction. More say that passing stricter growth management regulations would be going in the right direction (40%) than say it is going in the wrong direction (12%).
- The share that does not have an opinion over whether passing stricter growth management regulations would be going in the right or wrong direction increased between 2014 to 2016 (from 43% to 48%) and stayed about the same in 2017. The share saying passing stricter regulations is going in the wrong direction fell from 18% in 2014 to 12% in 2017.
- Floridians ages 18 to 34 are most likely to not have an opinion on whether passing stricter growth management regulations would be going in the right or wrong direction (60%). Those ages 55 to 79 are most likely to see passing stricter growth management regulations as going in the right direction (48%).
- Hispanics (45%) and whites (44%) are most likely to say that passing stricter growth management regulations would be going in the right direction, while two-thirds of African Americans (67%) do not have an opinion.
- Those with a household income of at least \$35,000 and college graduates are more likely to say that passing stricter growth management regulations is going in the right direction.
- Regionally, residents of Tampa Bay are most likely to say that passing stricter growth management regulations would be going in the wrong direction. Residents of Miami/Ft. Lauderdale and North Florida are most likely to not have an opinion. Residents of Orlando and Naples are most likely to say that passing stricter growth management regulations is going in the right direction.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

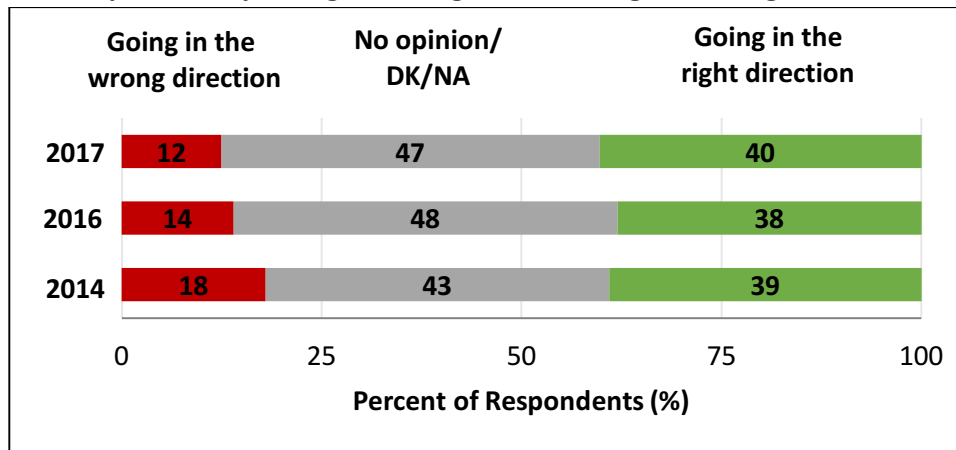
About half of Floridians do not have an opinion on whether passing stricter growth management regulations would be going in the right or wrong direction



Question wording: “There are lots of issues facing Florida today. If the State of Florida were to pass stricter growth management regulations, would you say that was going in the right direction or the wrong direction, or do you have no opinion about it?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

A relatively large share of Floridians consistently express no opinion on passing stricter growth management regulations



Question wording: “There are lots of issues facing Florida today. If the State of Florida were to pass stricter growth management regulations, would you say that was going in the right direction or the wrong direction, or do you have no opinion about it?”

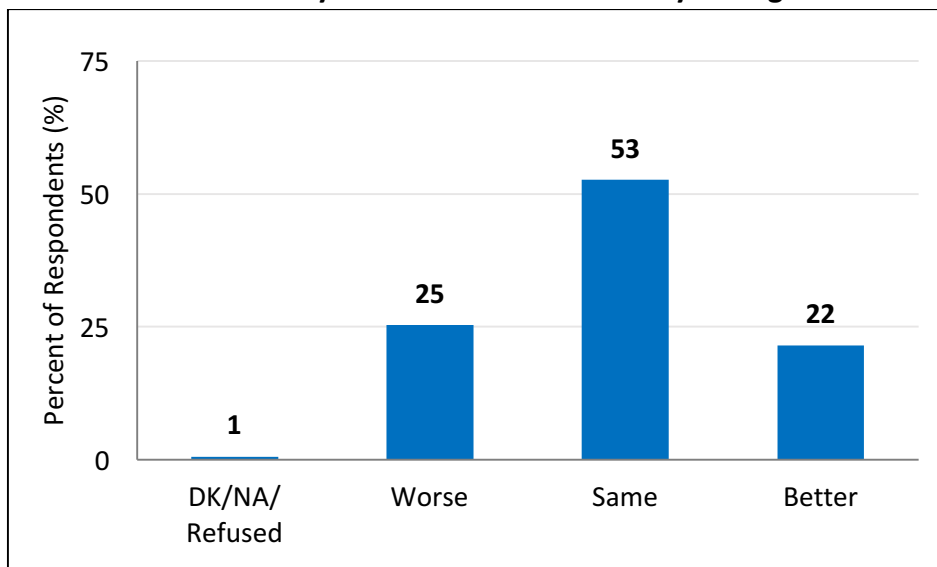
Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Florida Quality of Life Today vs. Five Years Ago

- About half (53%) of Floridians who have lived in the state for at least five years say that, as a place to live, Florida is about the same today as it was five years ago. Slightly more say that it is a worse place to live today compared with five years ago than say it is a better place now (25% vs. 22%).
- From a high of 45% in 2011, the share of long-term Florida residents who say that the state is a worse place to live today compared with five years ago is near 10-year lows at 25%. The shares saying that Florida is a better place to live (up 10 percentage points) and that it is about the same (up 11 percentage points) are both up over the same period.
- Among long-term state residents, those ages 18 to 34 (62%), whites (56%), and residents of Tampa Bay (59%), and North Florida (57%) are most likely to say that, as a place to live, Florida is about the same today compared with five years ago. African Americans (26%), and residents of Tampa Bay (27%), and Naples (26%) are most likely to say that Florida is a better place to live today. Those ages 35 to 54 (32%), African Americans (27%), Hispanics (27%), and residents of Miami/Ft. Lauderdale (35%), and Naples (33%) are most likely to say Florida is a worse place to live today.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

About half of long-term Florida residents say that the quality of life in Florida today is the same as it was five years ago



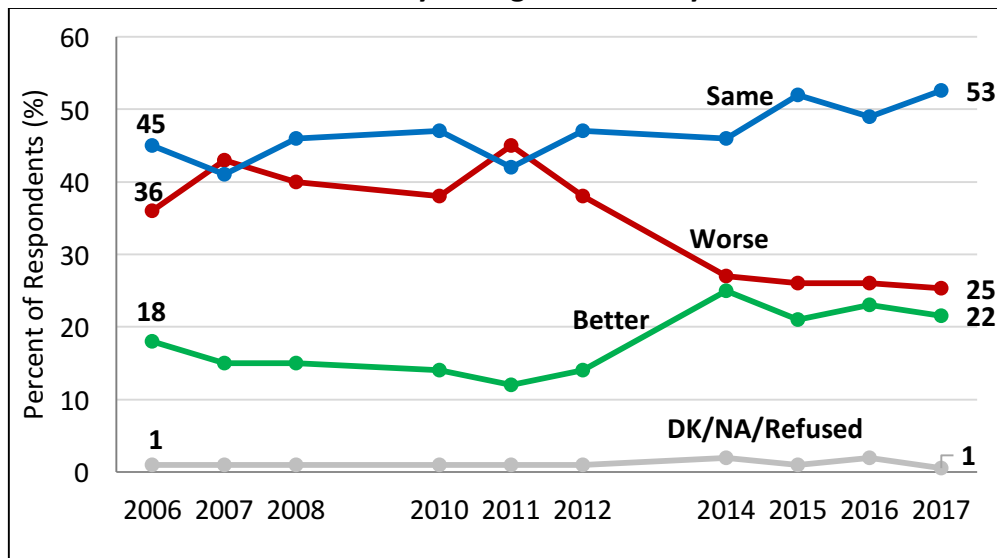
Question wording: “Would you say as a place to live, Florida is better now than it was five years ago or would you say it is worse or about the same?”

Note: **Only asked to those who have lived in Florida for at least five years (N=1,138). Margin of error ± 2.9%.**

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

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The share of long-term Florida residents saying that the quality of life today is worse than five years ago is near 10-year lows



Question wording: “Would you say as a place to live, Florida is better now than it was five years ago or would you say it is worse or about the same?”

Note: **Only asked to those who have lived in Florida for at least five years.**

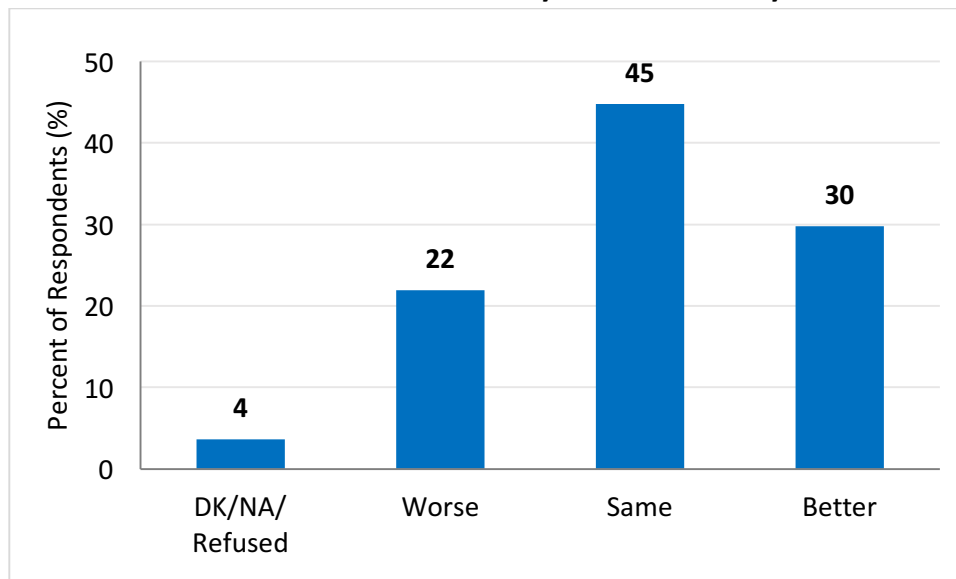
Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Expectations for Quality of Life in Five Years vs. Today: State of Florida

- Nearly half of Floridians (45%) say that they think the quality of live in Florida will be about the same in five years as it is today. More say that they think that Florida will be a better place to live in five years (30%) than say they think it will be worse (22%).
- Since 2014, the share of Floridians saying that they think the quality of live in Florida will be about the same in five years has gone up, from 38% to 45%. The share saying the state will be a better place to live in five years has gone down, while the share saying the state will be worse has stayed roughly the same.
- Younger Floridians are most optimistic about the state’s quality of life in the future, with 36% of those ages 18 to 34 saying they think that Florida will be a better place to live in five years, compared with only 20% of those ages 80 and older.
- Regionally, residents of Tampa Bay (37%), and North Florida (37%) are most likely to say that they think Florida will be a better place to live in five years than today, while residents of Miami/Ft. Lauderdale (32%), and Palm Beach (32%) are most likely to say that they think the state will be a worse place to live in five years.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

Nearly half of Floridians say that they think the quality of life in Florida will be about the same in five years as it is today

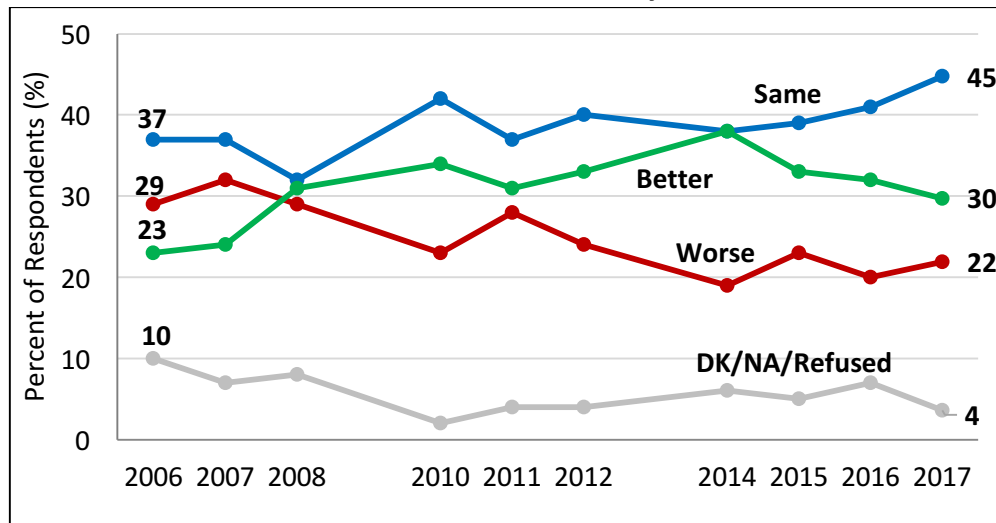


Question wording: “Looking ahead to the next five years, do you think that the State of Florida will become a better or worse place to live, or do you think it will stay about the same?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Since 2014, the share of Floridians who say they think that the quality of life in Florida will be about the same in five years has increased



Question wording: “Looking ahead to the next five years, do you think that the State of Florida will become a better or worse place to live, or do you think it will stay about the same?”

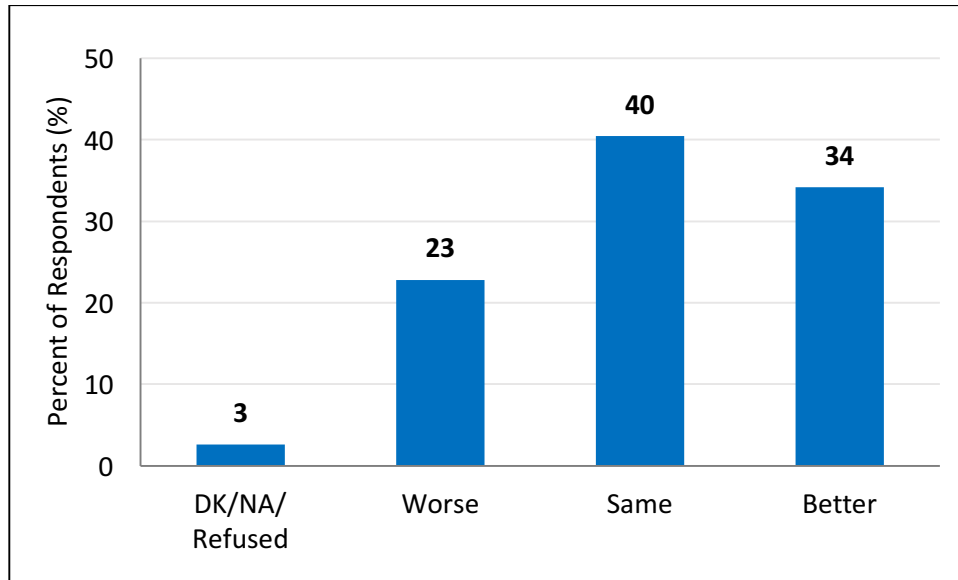
Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Expectations for Quality of Life in Five Years vs. Today: Own County

- Floridians are split on how the quality of life in their own county will change in the next five years, with 40% saying they think it will stay the same and 34% saying they think it will get better. Fewer (23%) say that they think it will get worse.
- Since 2014, the share saying they think the quality of life in their own county will get worse in five years has increased, from 17% in 2014 to 23% in 2017. Over the same period, the share saying they think their county will be a better place to live in five years stayed about the same, while the share saying they expect the quality of life to stay about the same fell (from 45% to 40%).
- Those with a child under age 18 living in their home are more likely to say they think their county will be a better place to live in five years (41% vs. 32%).
- Floridians ages 55 to 64 are the most optimistic that their county will be a better place to live in five years (39%), compared with just 21% of those ages 80 and older.
- African Americans are most likely to say they think their county will be a better place to live in five years, while Hispanics are most likely to say they think their county will be a worse place to live.
- Floridians living in the most affluent households (income of \$75,000 or more) are most likely to say that they think the quality of life in their county will get worse over the next five years (28%), while those with a household income of less than \$35,000 are the least likely to say so (18%).
- College graduates are least likely to say they think the quality of life in their county will improve.
- Residents of Miami/Ft. Lauderdale (31%), Naples (31%), and Palm Beach (27%) are most likely to say they think the quality of life in their county will get worse, while residents of Tampa Bay (38%), North Florida (38%), and Naples (37%) are most likely to say they think life in their county will improve.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

Floridians split on how the quality of life in their own county will change in the next five years, although few say they think it will get worse

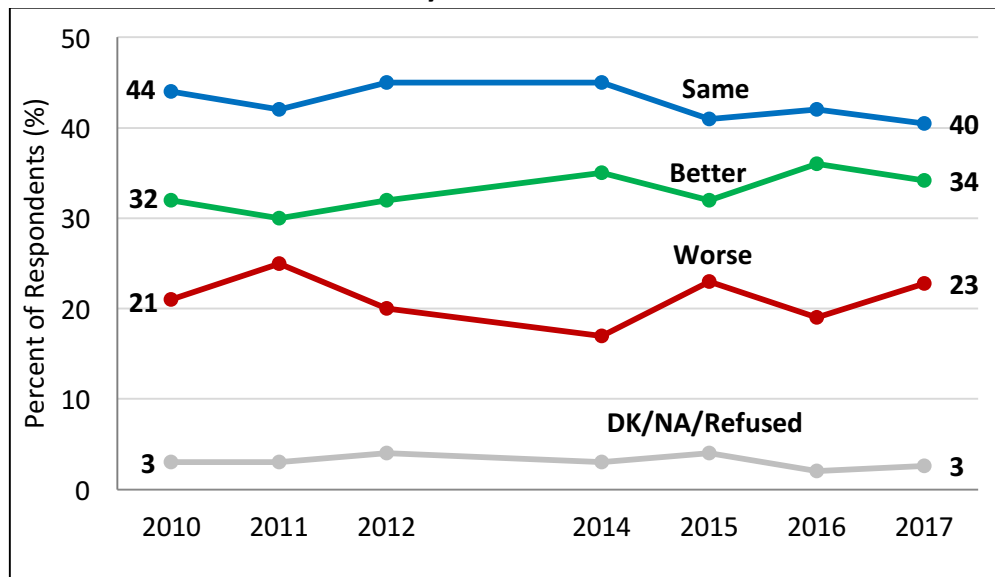


Question wording: “Looking ahead to the next five years, do you think that your own county will become a better or worse place to live, or do you think it will stay about the same?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Since 2014, share saying they think their county will be a worse place to live in five years has increased



Question wording: “Looking ahead to the next five years, do you think that your own county will become a better or worse place to live, or do you think it will stay about the same?”

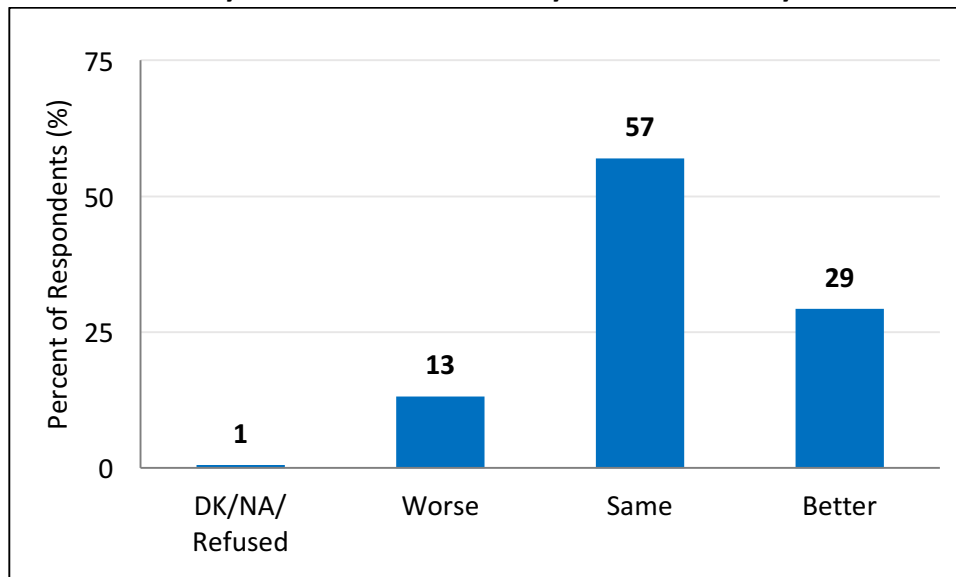
Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Expectations for Quality of Life in Five Years vs. Today: Own Neighborhood

- Most Floridians (57%) say they think that, as a place to live, their own neighborhood will stay about the same in five years as it is today. Another 29% say that their own neighborhood will be a better place to live in five years compared with today, while relatively few (13%) say they think it will be worse.
- Since 2011, the share saying they think their own neighborhood will be a better place to live in five years versus today has increased (from 22% to 29%). The share saying they think their own neighborhood will be worse fell over the same period, from 17% to 13%. The share saying they think their own neighborhood’s quality of life will stay about the same has held roughly constant.
- Women are more likely than men to say that they think their own neighborhood will be a better place to live in five years than it is today (32% vs. 27%).
- Younger Floridians are more optimistic that the quality of life in their own neighborhood will improve. About a third (34%) of those ages 18 to 34 say they think this, compared with only 12% of those ages 80 and older.
- Those with a household income of \$75,000 or more are more likely to say they think their neighborhood will be a better place to live in five years than those with lower household incomes.
- Residents of Naples (37%), North Florida (35%), and Tampa Bay (32%) are most likely to say they think their own neighborhood will be a better place to live in five years than today, while residents of Miami/Ft. Lauderdale are most likely to say they think their own neighborhood will be a worse place to live in five years (22%).
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

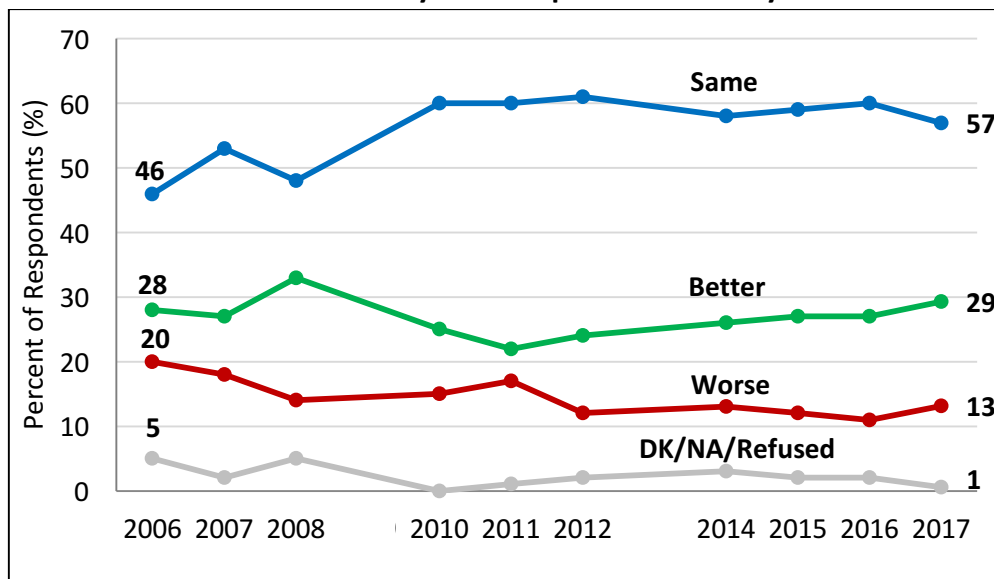
Most Floridians say that, as a place to live, their own neighborhood will stay about the same in five years as it is today



Question wording: “Looking ahead to the next five years, do you think that your own neighborhood will become a better or worse place to live, or do you think it will stay about the same?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

Since 2011, more say they think their own neighborhood will be a better place to live in five years compared with today



Question wording: “Looking ahead to the next five years, do you think that your own neighborhood will become a better or worse place to live, or do you think it will stay about the same?”

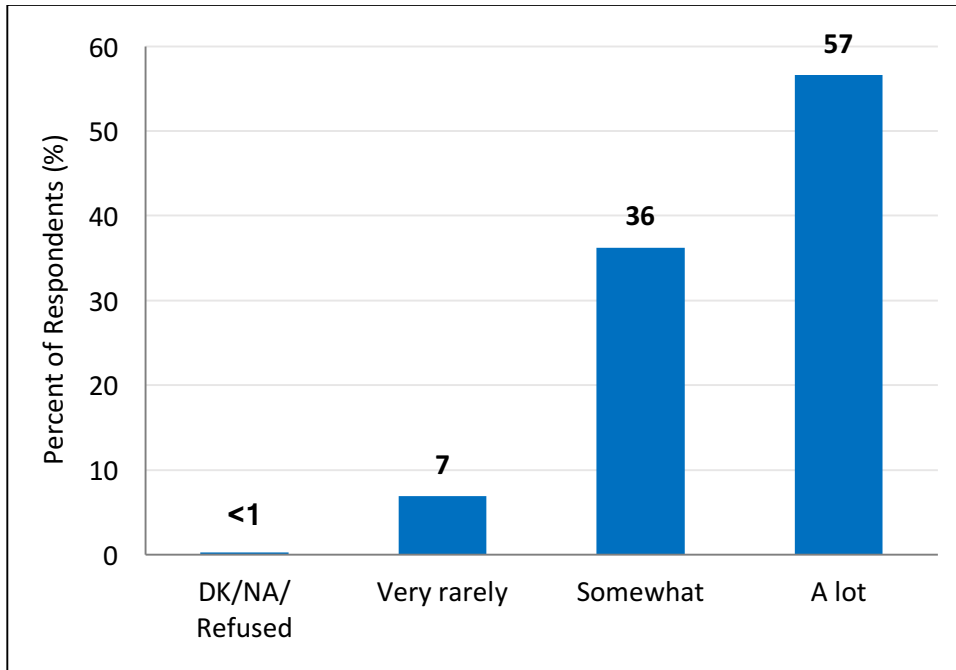
Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Attention Paid to Current Events in Florida

- Most Floridians (57%) say they pay a lot of attention to current events in Florida. Another 36% say they somewhat pay attention to current events in Florida. Very few (7%) say they very rarely pay attention to current events in Florida.
- The share of Floridians saying that they pay a lot of attention to current events in Florida has fallen slightly since 2014 (from 63% to 57%).
- Older Floridians are more likely to say that they pay a lot of attention to current events in Florida. Fully 72% of those ages 65 to 79 say they pay a lot of attention, compared with only 43% of those ages 18 to 34.
- Relatively more affluent households are more likely to pay attention to current events in Florida. Nearly all (97%) of those with a household income of \$75,000 or more say they pay attention to current events in Florida at least somewhat, compared with 89% of those with a household income less than \$35,000.
- Fully 96% of college graduates pay attention to current events in Florida at least somewhat, compared with 83% of those with only a high school education.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

Most Floridians say they pay a lot of attention to current events in Florida

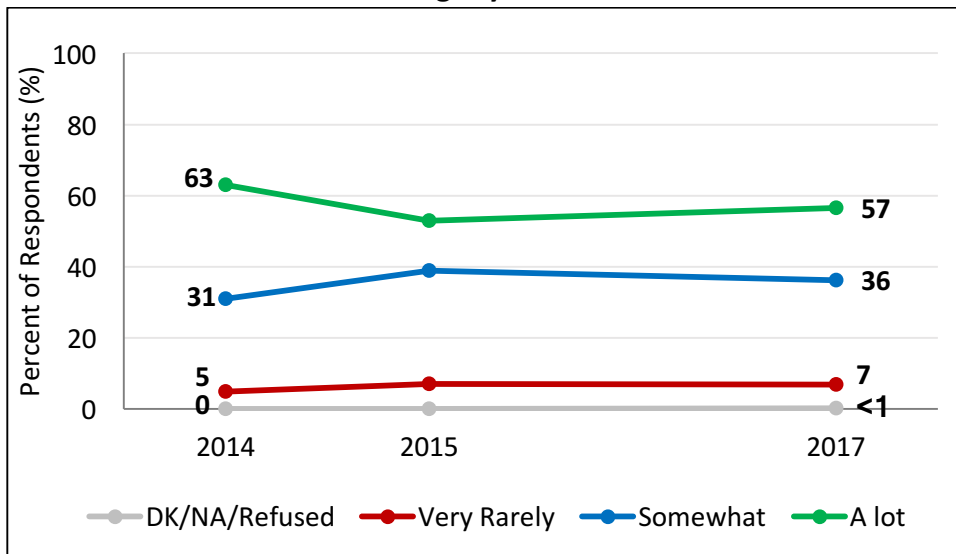


Question wording: “How closely do you pay attention to news about current events in Florida? A lot? Somewhat? Or very rarely?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Share of Floridians saying they pay a lot of attention to current events in Florida down slightly since 2014



Question wording: “How closely do you pay attention to news about current events in Florida? A lot? Somewhat? Or very rarely?”

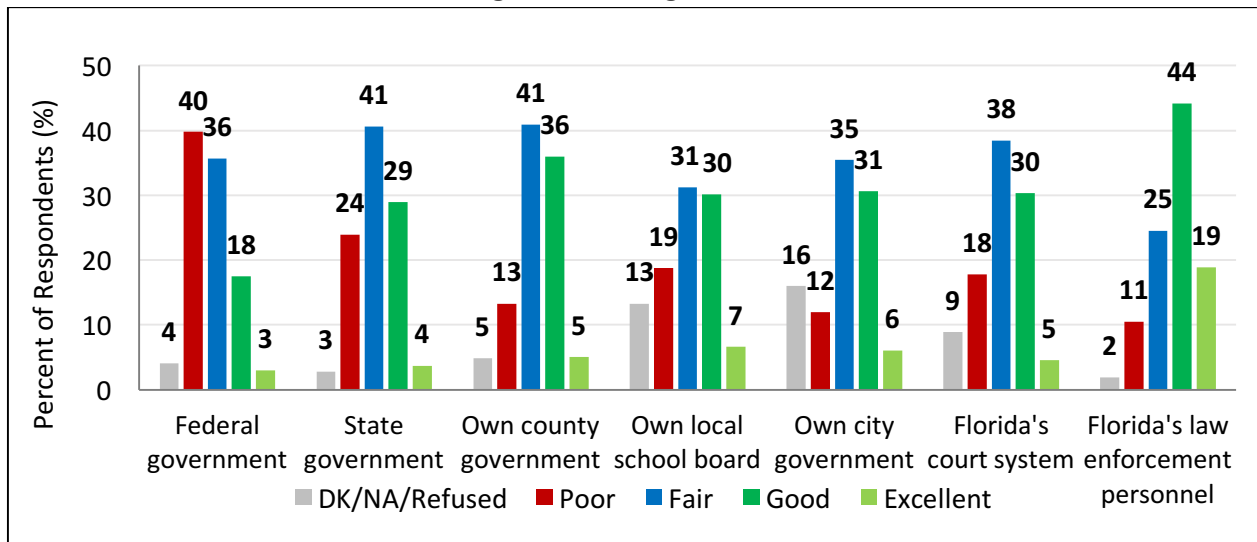
Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

SUMMARY: Overall Performance of Government

- See below for analysis of citizen performance ratings for each level of government separately.

Floridians give best performance ratings to Florida law enforcement personnel; worst ratings to federal government leaders

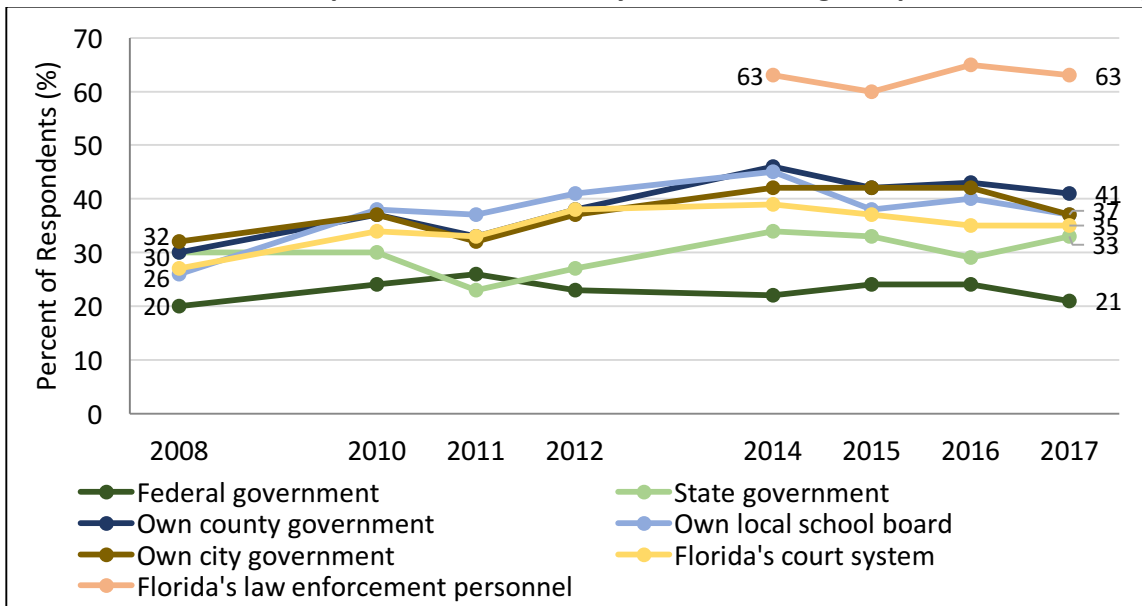


Question wording: "How would you rate the overall performance of government? Would you say that ___ consistently does an excellent, good, fair, or poor job of serving the public?"

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Florida law enforcement personnel consistently receive the highest performance ratings



Question wording: "How would you rate the overall performance of government? Would you say that ___ consistently does an excellent, good, fair, or poor job of serving the public?"

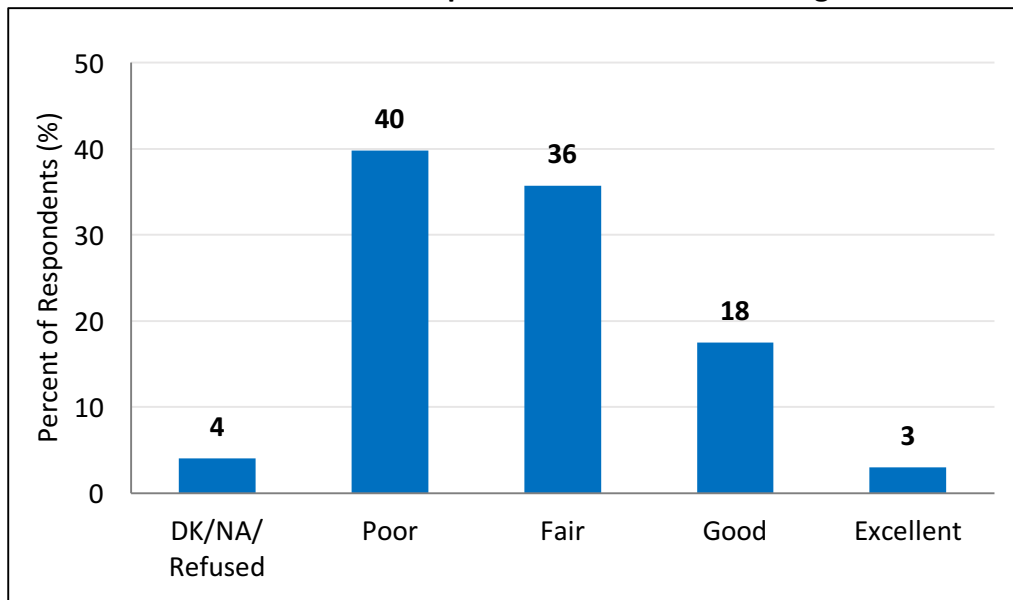
Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Overall Performance of Federal Government

- Fully three-in-four Floridians (76%) rate the overall performance of the federal government negatively—either poor (40%) or fair (36%). Relatively few (21%) rate it positively—either good (18%) or excellent (3%).
- Floridians are consistently more likely to rate the overall performance of the federal government negatively than positively. More negative ratings have exceeded positive performance ratings every year the USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey has been conducted since 2008.
- Floridians ages 80 and older are most likely to rate the overall performance of the federal government positively (28%), while those ages 65 to 79 are least likely to give positive ratings (17%).
- African Americans (80%) and whites (78%) give the highest share of negative performance ratings to the federal government, while Hispanics (66%) are less likely to give negative ratings.
- Those with lower household incomes and less formal educational attainment are more likely to rate the performance of the federal government positively.
- Residents of the Naples area are most likely to say that the federal government does a poor job of serving the public (54%), followed by residents of Miami/Ft. Lauderdale (45%).
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

Three-in-four Floridians rate the overall performance of the federal government negatively

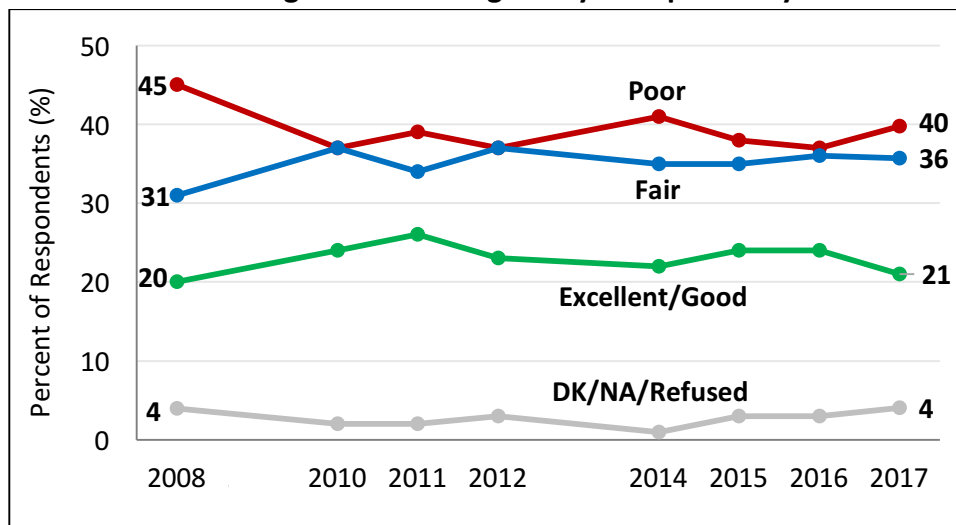


Question wording: “How would you rate the overall performance of government? Would you say that the federal government consistently does an excellent, good, fair, or poor job of serving the public?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Floridians are consistently more likely to rate the overall performance of the federal government negatively than positively



Question wording: “How would you rate the overall performance of government? Would you say that the federal government consistently does an excellent, good, fair, or poor job of serving the public?”

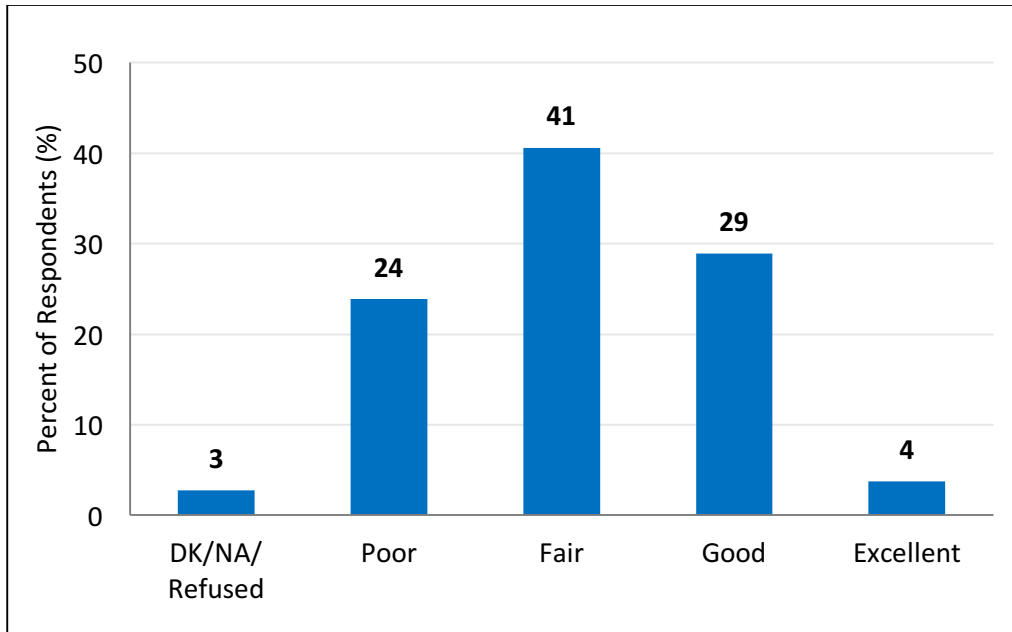
Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Overall Performance of State Government

- The state government receives lukewarm performance ratings from Floridians, with 41% saying it does only a fair job of serving the public. Another 24% say it does a poor job. Thirty-three percent give the state government more positive ratings—either good (29%) or excellent (4%).
- The share rating the state government’s performance positively is near nine-year highs. This year’s share, 33%, is about the same as the previous high—34% in 2014.
- About half of those ages 80 and older (47%) rate the state government’s performance positively, compared with only 30% of those ages 35 to 54.
- Whites are most likely to give the state government positive performance ratings (37%), followed by Hispanics (33%). African Americans are least likely to give the state government positive ratings—just 19% do so.
- Households with an income of less than \$75,000 and those with a high school education or less are most likely to rate the state government’s performance positively.
- Three-in-four Miami/Ft. Lauderdale area residents (75%) give the state government negative ratings—more than any other region. Conversely, 39% of Orlando residents, 38% of North Florida residents, and 37% of Naples residents give the state government positive ratings.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

State government receives lukewarm performance ratings from citizens

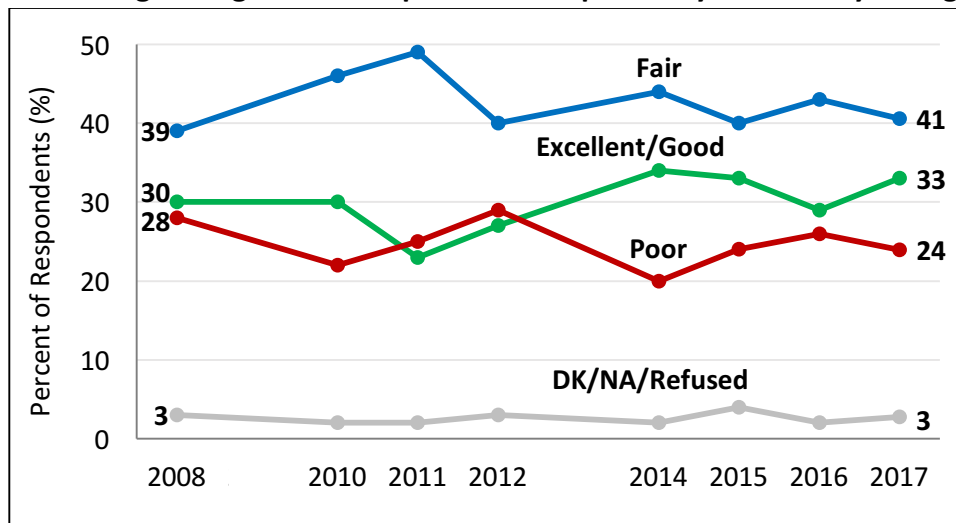


Question wording: “How would you rate the overall performance of government? Would you say that the state government consistently does an excellent, good, fair, or poor job of serving the public?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Share rating state government performance positively near nine-year highs



Question wording: “How would you rate the overall performance of government? Would you say that the state government consistently does an excellent, good, fair, or poor job of serving the public?”

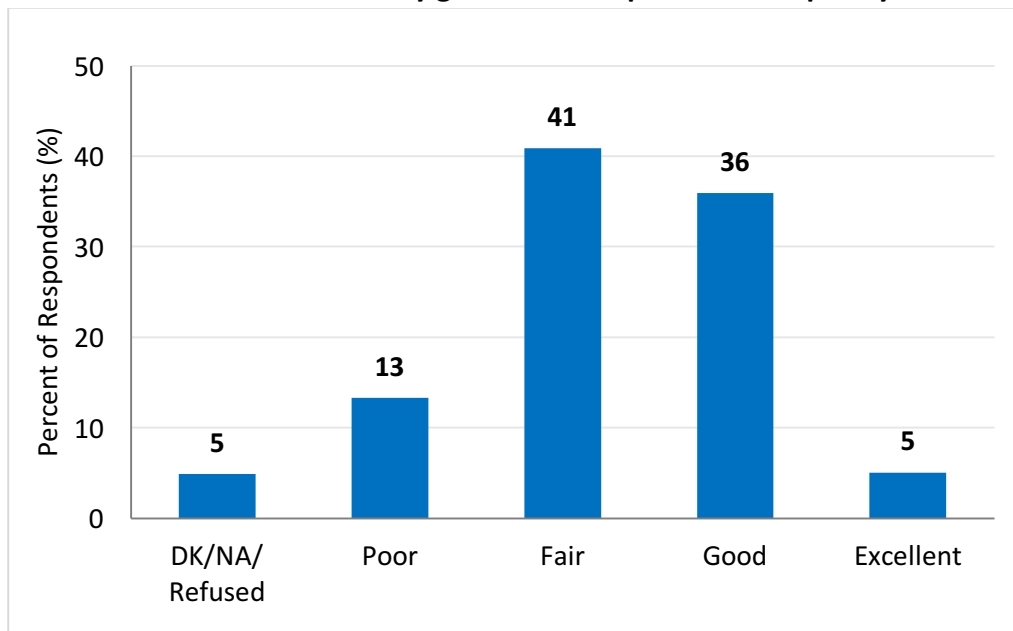
Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Overall Performance of Own County Government

- Few rate their county government’s performance poorly—only 13% did so in 2017. Another 41% say their county government consistently does a fair job of serving the public, while another 41% give their county government more positive ratings—either good (36%) or excellent (5%).
- The share rating their county government’s performance as poor continues to stay near nine-year lows. At the same time, the share giving positive ratings is down slightly from 2014, when it was 46%.
- Men are more likely than women to give their county government positive performance ratings (43% vs. 39%).
- Those ages 80 and older are most likely to give their county government positive performance ratings, which 53% do. This is compared with only 39% among those ages 35 to 54.
- Although whites and Hispanics are about equally likely to give their county government positive performance ratings (43% and 44%, respectively), both are more likely to do so than African Americans (32%).
- Residents of North Florida are most likely to say that their county government does a good or excellent job serving the public (49%), while residents of Palm Beach (65%) are most likely to say it does a fair or poor job.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

Few rate their county government’s performance poorly

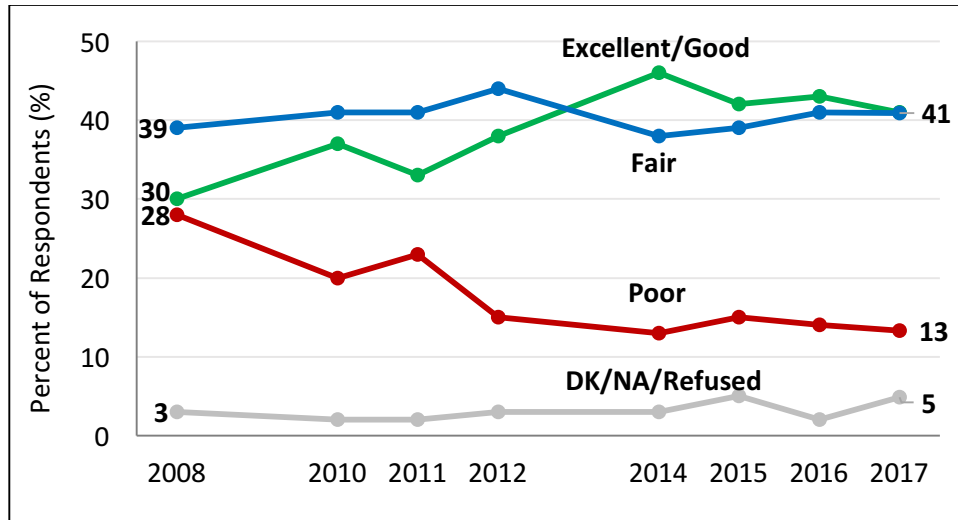


Question wording: “How would you rate the overall performance of government? Would you say that your county government consistently does an excellent, good, fair, or poor job of serving the public?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Share rating their county government’s performance as poor near nine-year lows



Question wording: “How would you rate the overall performance of government? Would you say that your county government consistently does an excellent, good, fair, or poor job of serving the public?”

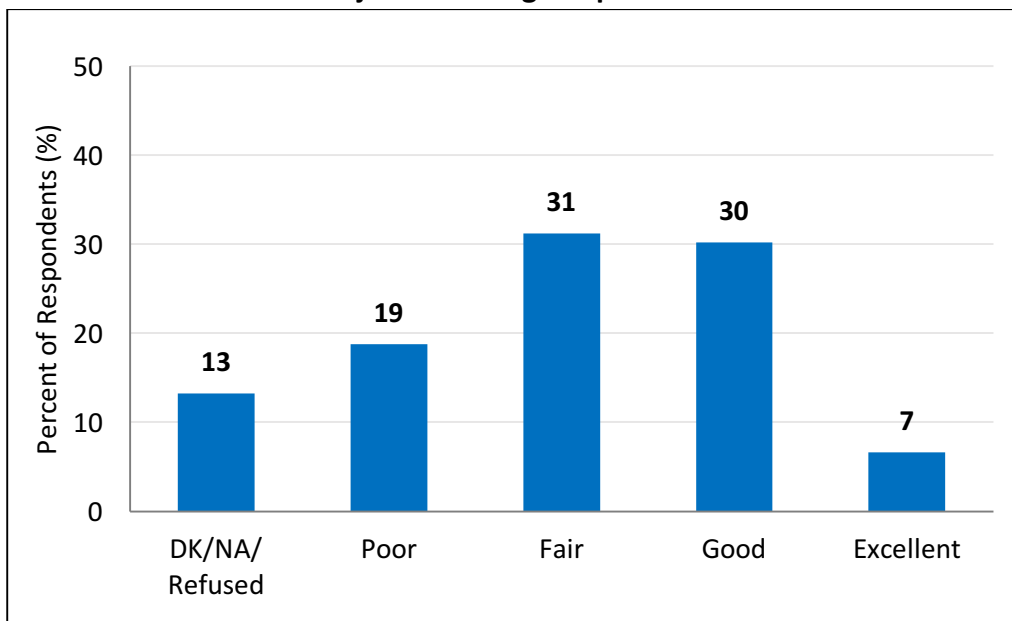
Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Overall Performance of Own Local School Board

- Less than half of Floridians rate the performance of their local school board positively (37%)— either good (30%) or excellent (7%). More give less positive ratings, either fair (31%) or poor (19%). A substantial minority (13%) did not express an opinion on their local school board’s performance.
- Poor performance ratings are increasing for local school boards, with a three percentage point increase in poor ratings since 2016 putting them in line with those given in 2010 and 2011. Positive ratings fell even more, from a high of 45% in 2014 to just 37% today.
- Younger Floridians are most likely to say that their local school board does either a poor or excellent job. Among those ages 18 to 34, 28% say their local school board does a poor job of serving the public, while 13% say it does an excellent job. Older Floridians are much more likely to have not expressed an opinion—32% of those ages 80 and older did not share an opinion.
- Hispanics (42%) and African Americans (40%) are about equally likely to rate their local school board’s performance positively, while whites are slightly less likely to do so (35%).
- Relatively more affluent households are more likely to rate their local school board’s performance poorly. Only 14% of those with a household income of less than \$35,000 rate their local school board’s performance as poor, while those with a household income of \$75,000 or more are almost twice as likely to do so (25%).
- Those with a child under age 18 living in their home that is enrolled in school are more likely to rate their local school board’s performance positively than those without (42% vs. 36%).
- Residents of North Florida are most likely to rate their local school board’s performance positively (45%), while residents of Miami/Ft. Lauderdale (56%) and Palm Beach (54%) are most likely to say their local school board does a poor or fair job of serving the public.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

Less than half of Floridians say their local school board does a good or excellent job of serving the public

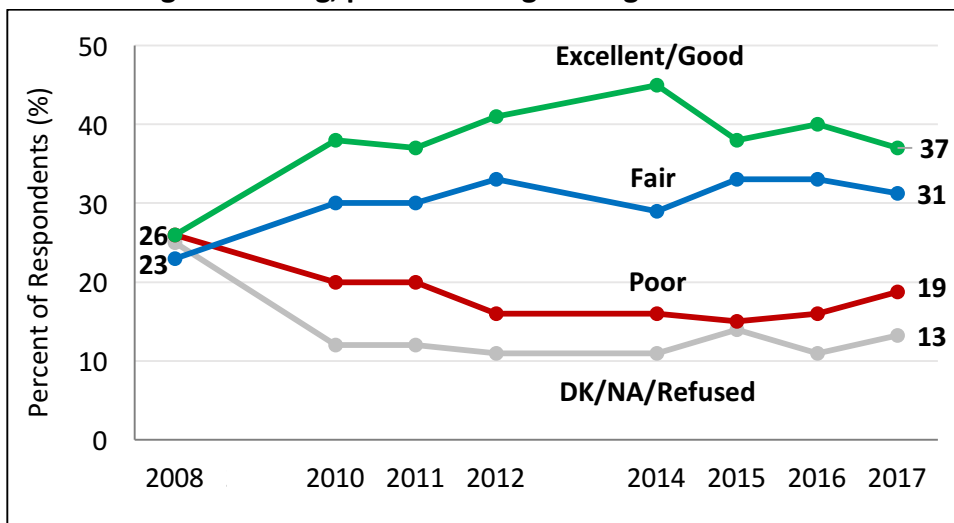


Question wording: “How would you rate the overall performance of government? Would you say that your local school board consistently does an excellent, good, fair, or poor job of serving the public?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Poor ratings increasing, positive ratings falling for local school boards



Question wording: “How would you rate the overall performance of government? Would you say that your local school board consistently does an excellent, good, fair, or poor job of serving the public?”

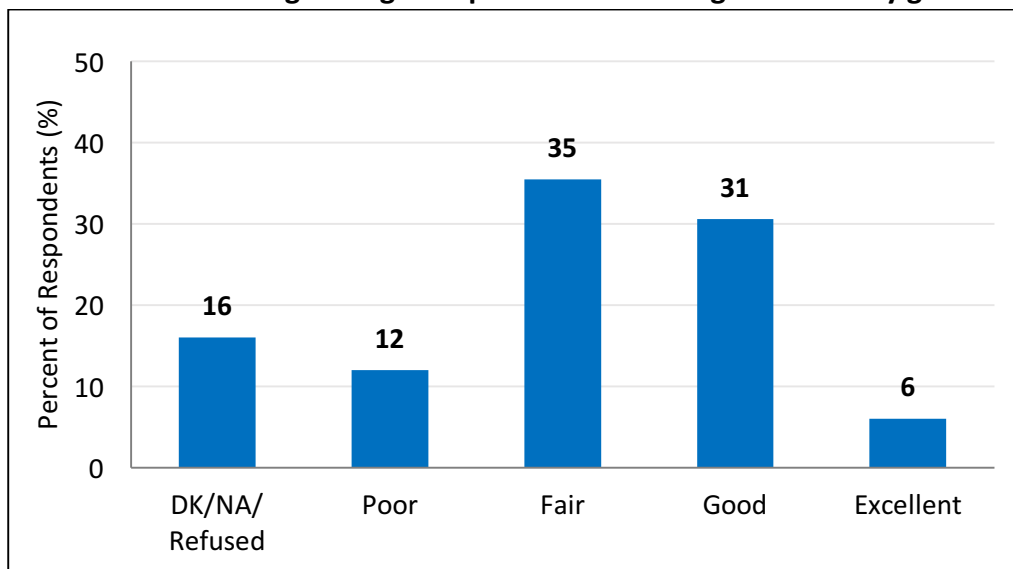
Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Overall Performance of Own City Government

- About half of Floridians (47%) give negative performance ratings to their city government—either poor (12%) or fair (35%). Fewer rate their city government’s performance as either good (31%) or excellent (6%). A relatively high share, 16%, did not provide a rating, which likely at least partially represents those who do not live in a city.
- There was a significant drop in positive performance ratings for city governments between 2016 and 2017, when positive ratings (either good or excellent) fell from 42% to 37%. This was accompanied by an increase in the share rating their city government’s performance as only fair, from 31% to 35%.
- Men are more likely than women to say their city government is doing a good or excellent job (39% vs. 35%).
- Older Floridians are more likely to rate their city government’s performance highly. Fully 45% of those ages 80 and older rate their city government’s performance positively, compared with only 34% of those ages 35 to 54.
- Whites (38%) and Hispanics (40%) are about equally likely to say their city government does a good or excellent job of serving the public, compared with only 29% of African Americans.
- Residents of the Orlando area give the highest share of positive ratings for their city government’s performance (45%), while higher-than-average shares of negative ratings are given by residents of the Miami/Ft. Lauderdale (57%), and Naples (52%) areas. (Note that not all residents of each area are rating the performance of the same city).
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

About half of Floridians give negative performance ratings to their city government

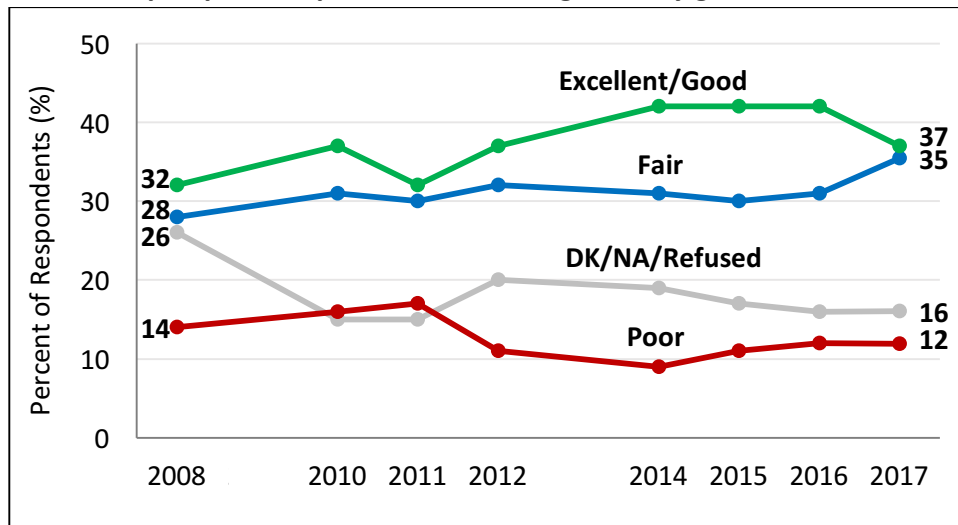


Question wording: “How would you rate the overall performance of government? Would you say that your city government, if you live in a city, consistently does an excellent, good, fair, or poor job of serving the public?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Significant drop in positive performance ratings for city governments in last year



Question wording: “How would you rate the overall performance of government? Would you say that your city government, if you live in a city, consistently does an excellent, good, fair, or poor job of serving the public?”

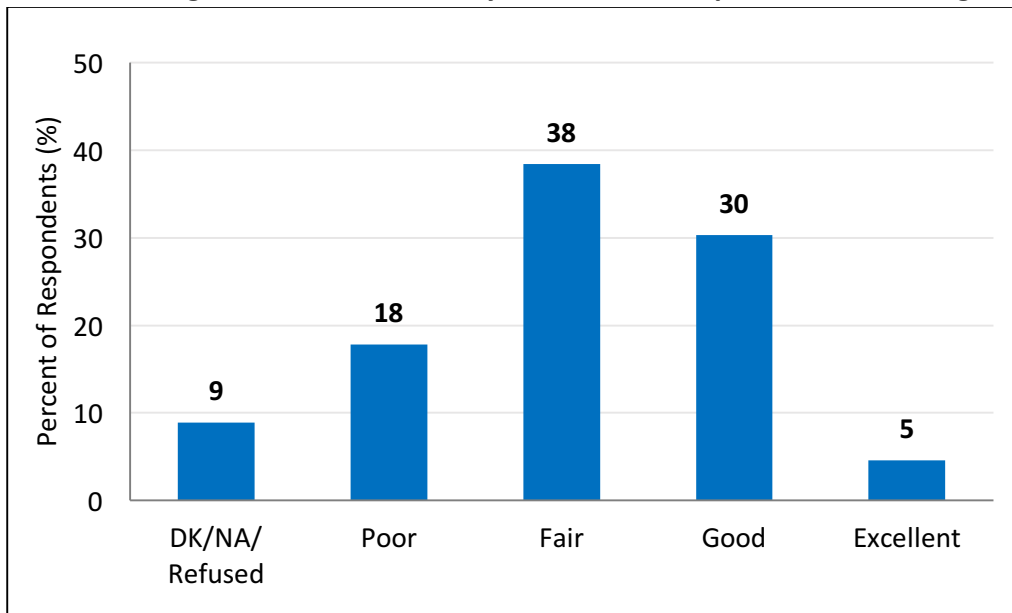
Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Overall Performance of Florida’s Court System

- Floridians give the state’s court system lukewarm ratings, with 38% saying it does a fair job of serving the public. An additional 30% say Florida’s court system does a good job of serving the public, while 5% rate its performance as excellent. Relatively few (18%) say it does a poor job.
- Since 2014, there has been a modest dip in positive performance ratings for Florida’s court system (from 39% to 35%). Over the same period, there was a slight increase in the share rating the Florida court system’s performance as poor (15% to 18%).
- Younger Floridians are more likely to say that Florida’s court system does a poor or fair job of serving the public. A third (33%) of Floridians ages 80 and older rate the performance of Florida’s court system negatively, while those ages 18 to 34 are nearly twice as likely to do so—63%.
- Half (50%) of whites rate the performance of Florida’s court system negatively, compared with 58% of Hispanics and three-quarters (75%) of African Americans.
- Those with a household income less than \$75,000 are more likely than those with a higher household income to say that Florida’s court system does a fair or poor job of serving the public.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

Floridians give the state’s court system lukewarm performance ratings

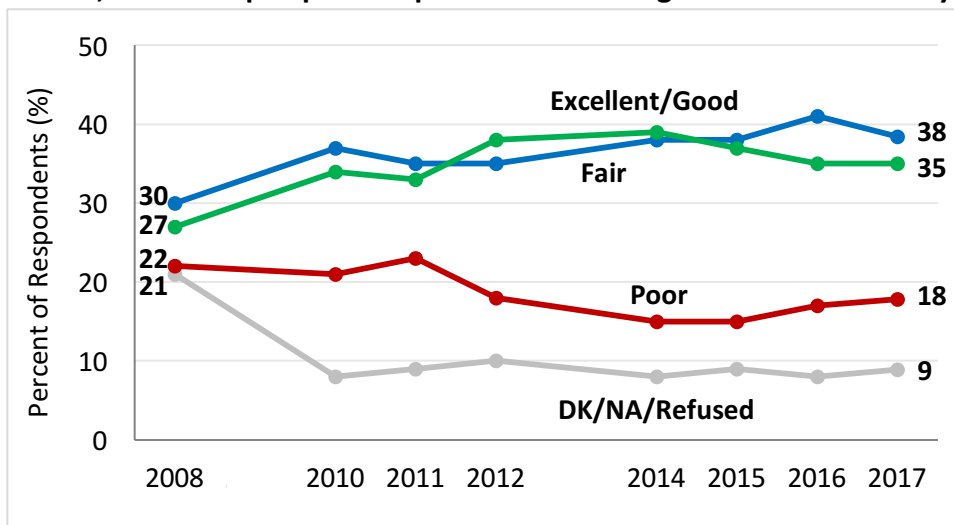


Question wording: “How would you rate the overall performance of government? Would you say that Florida’s court system consistently does an excellent, good, fair, or poor job of serving the public?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Since 2014, modest dip in positive performance ratings of Florida’s court system



Question wording: “How would you rate the overall performance of government? Would you say that Florida’s court system consistently does an excellent, good, fair, or poor job of serving the public?”

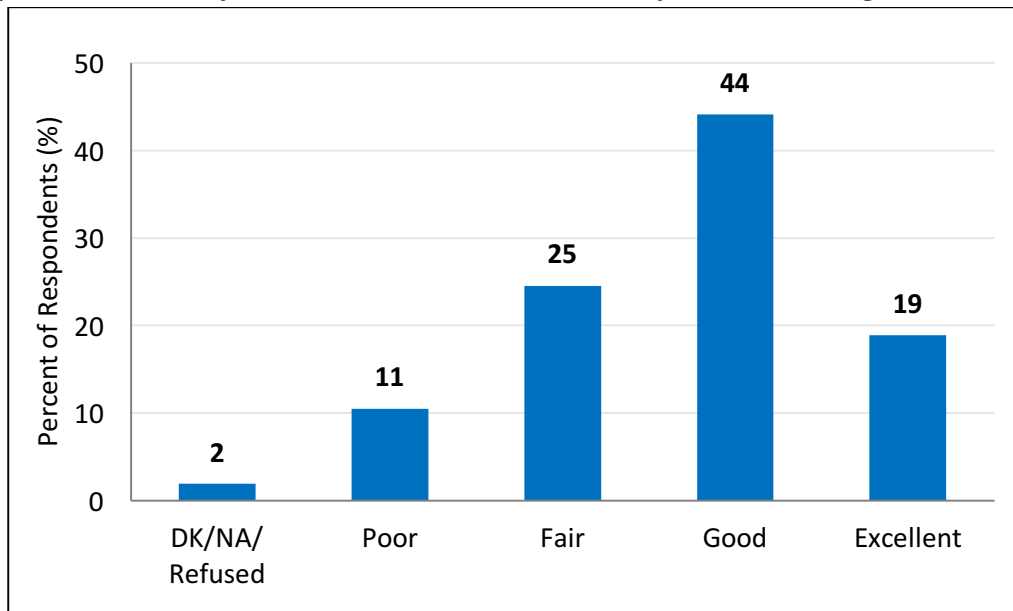
Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Overall Performance of Florida’s Law Enforcement Personnel

- A majority of Floridians (63%) say that the state’s law enforcement personnel do a good or excellent job of serving the public—either good (44%) or excellent (19%). Fewer rate the performance of Florida law enforcement as fair (25%) or poor (11%).
- Florida’s law enforcement personnel consistently receive high performance ratings. For the past four years, six-in-ten or more Floridians rate their performance positively.
- African Americans are the only demographic group studied for which a majority rates the performance of Florida’s law enforcement personnel negatively. African Americans are nearly four times more likely than whites to rate the performance of Florida’s law enforcement personnel as poor (22% vs. 6%). Fully 71% of whites rate the performance of Florida’s law enforcement personnel positively, compared with 62% of Hispanics and only 38% of African Americans.
- Older Floridians rate the performance of Florida’s law enforcement personnel more positively than younger Floridians. Fully 78% of those ages 80 and older say that Florida’s law enforcement personnel do a good or excellent job, compared with only 55% of those ages 18 to 34.
- Also more likely to rate the performance of Florida’s law enforcement highly are those with higher household incomes and those with only a high school education or less.
- Regionally, residents of the Tampa Bay (75%), and Orlando (65%) areas are most likely to rate the performance of law enforcement highly, while nearly half of residents of the Miami/Ft. Lauderdale area (47%) give negative ratings to the performance of Florida’s law enforcement personnel.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

Majority of Floridians say that Florida’s law enforcement personnel do a good or excellent job

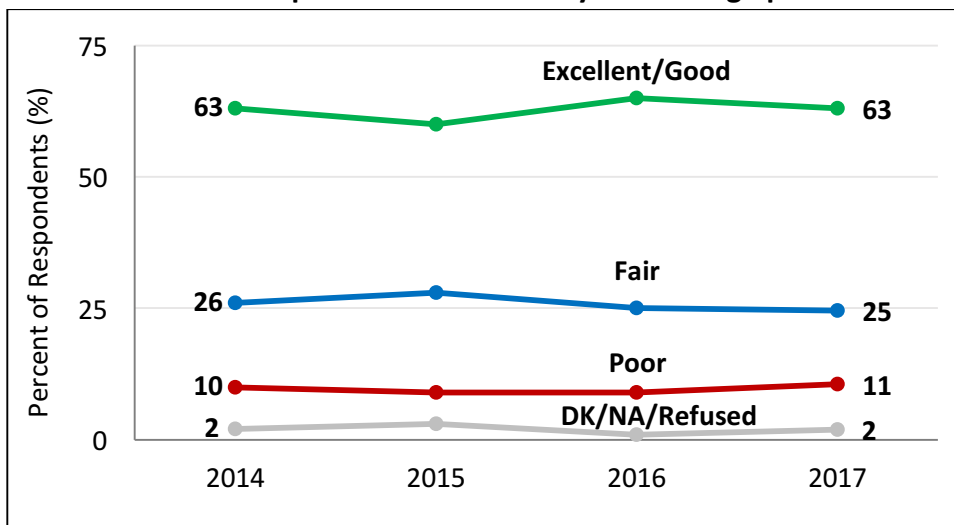


Question wording: “How would you rate the overall performance of government? Would you say that Florida’s law enforcement personnel consistently do an excellent, good, fair, or poor job of serving the public?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Florida’s law enforcement personnel consistently receive high performance ratings



Question wording: “How would you rate the overall performance of government? Would you say that Florida’s law enforcement personnel consistently do an excellent, good, fair, or poor job of serving the public?”

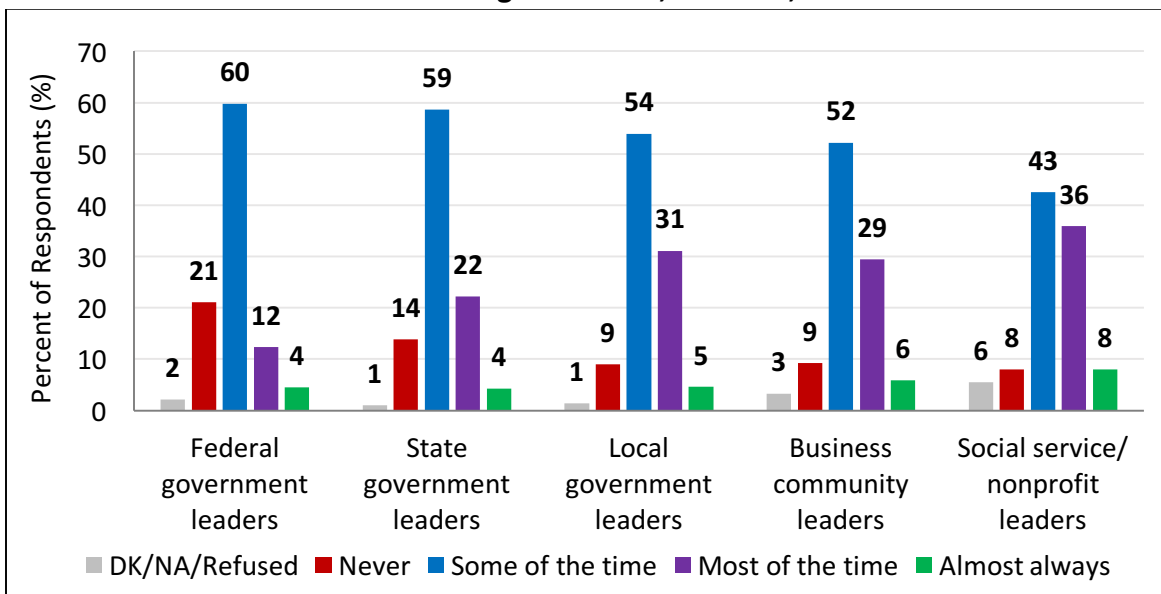
Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

SUMMARY: Trust in Leaders

- See below for analysis of citizen performance ratings for each type of leader separately.

Floridians have more trust in local government, business, and social service leaders

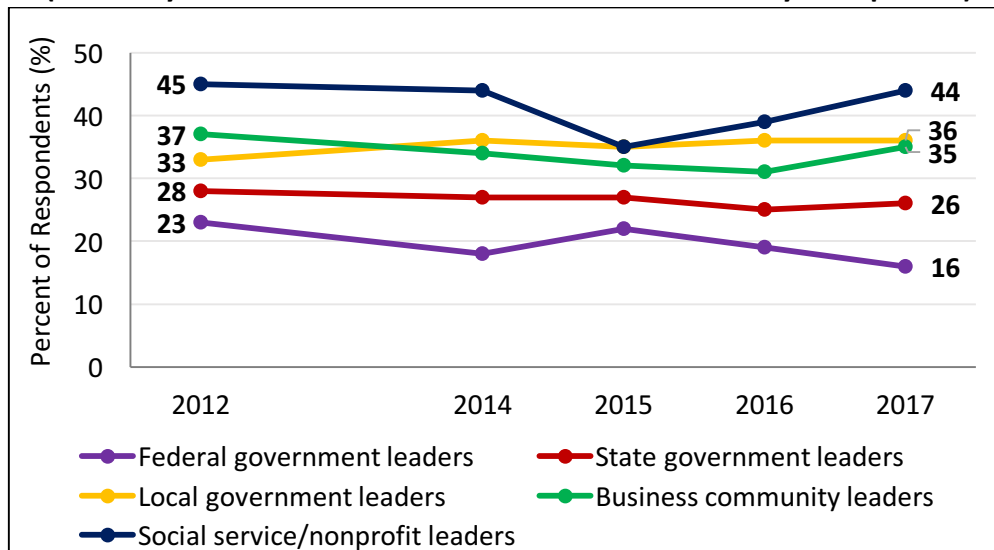


Question wording: “How much of the time do you think you can trust ___ to do what is right for Floridians? Would you say almost always, most of the time, some of the time or never?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

**Trust in social service, business leaders up in last year;
trust in federal government leaders down
(summary of trust “most of the time” and “almost always” responses)**



Question wording: “How much of the time do you think you can trust ___ to do what is right for Floridians? Would you say almost always, most of the time, some of the time or never?”

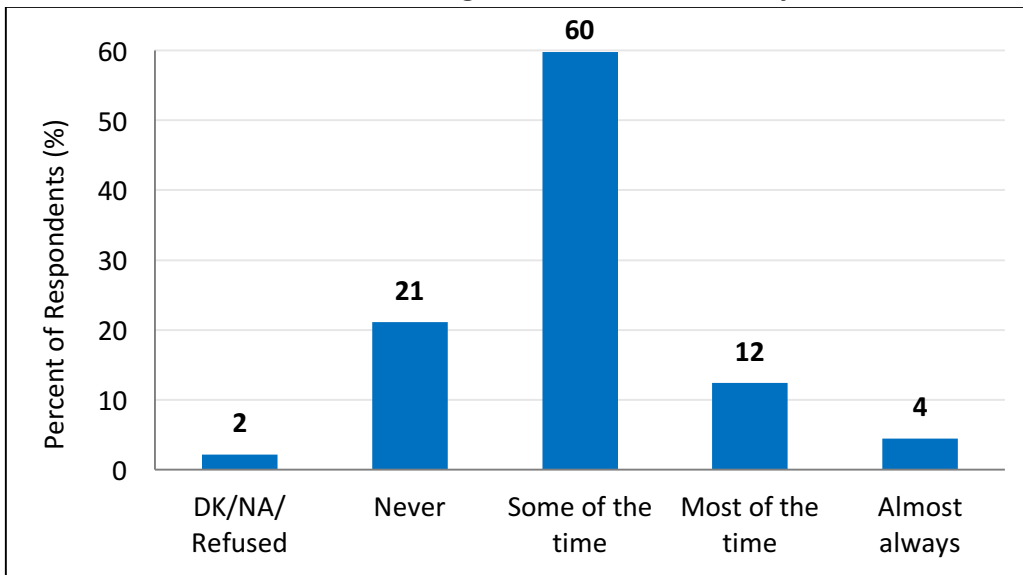
Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Trust in Federal Government Leaders

- Six-in-ten (60%) Floridians trust federal government leaders to do what is right for Floridians only some of the time. Another 21% say they never trust federal government leaders. Relatively few trust the federal government either most of the time (12%) or almost always (4%).
- The share that trusts federal government leaders most of the time or almost always (16%) is near a five-year low. It is about the same as the previous, post-2012 low mark: just 18% in 2014.
- Fully 35% of African Americans say they never trust federal government leaders to do what is right for Floridians, compared with 18% of whites and 15% of Hispanics saying the same.
- Those with a household income lower than \$35,000 and those with a high school education or less are slightly less likely than others to say that they never trust federal government leaders or trust them only some of the time.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

Six-in-ten Floridians trust federal government leaders only some of the time

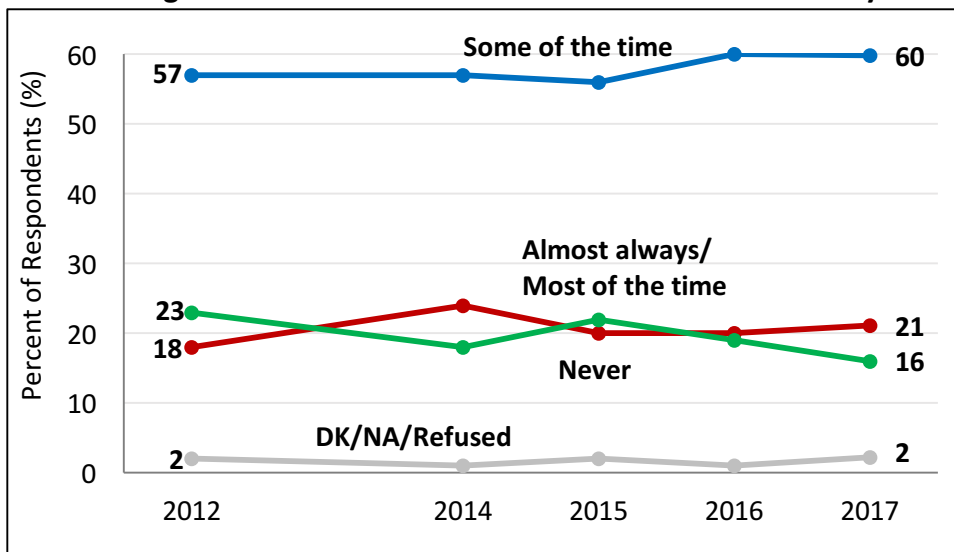


Question wording: “How much of the time do you think you can trust federal government leaders to do what is right for Floridians? Would you say almost always, most of the time, some of the time or never?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Share that trusts federal government leaders most of the time or almost always near five-year low



Question wording: “How much of the time do you think you can trust federal government leaders to do what is right for Floridians? Would you say almost always, most of the time, some of the time or never?”

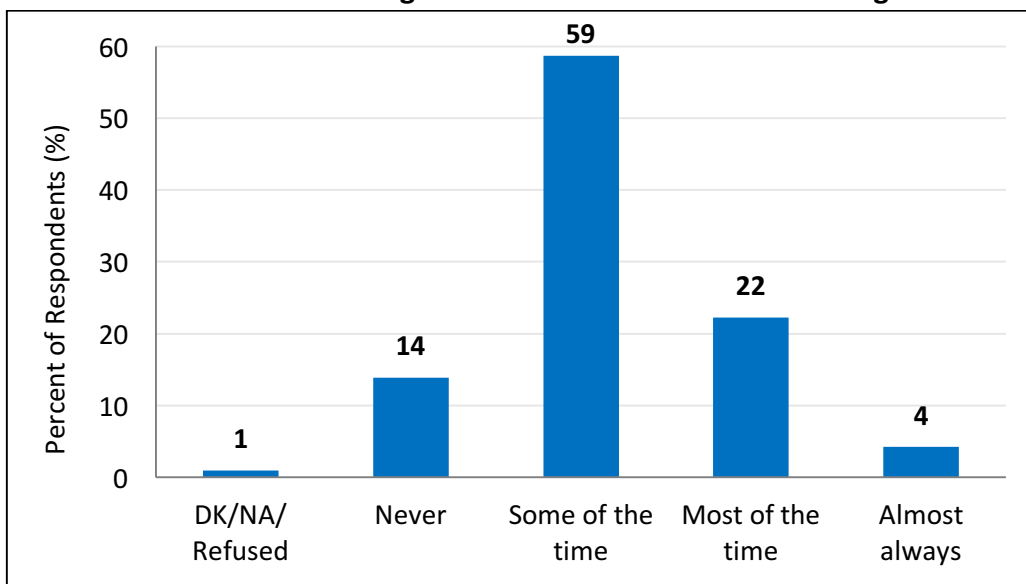
Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Trust in State Government Leaders

- Floridians have little trust in state government leaders to do what is right for Floridians. Fully 59% say that they trust state government leaders only some of the time, while 14% never trust them. Fewer trust state government leaders either most of the time (22%) or almost always (4%).
- There has been little change in trust ratings for state government leaders since 2012.
- Floridians ages 35 to 54 are among the least likely to trust state government leaders at least most of the time (23%), while those ages 80 and older are most likely to do so (39%).
- Whites and Hispanics are equally likely to trust state government leaders at least most of the time (28%), while African Americans are less likely to do so (20%).
- Less trusting of state government leaders are those with a household income of at least \$35,000 but less than \$75,000 and those with at least some college education.
- Residents of the Orlando area are relatively more trusting of state government leaders (35% trust them at least most of the time), while residents of Palm Beach are most likely to have little or no trust in state government leaders (80% trust them only some of the time or less).
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

Floridians have little trust in state government leaders to do what is right for Floridians

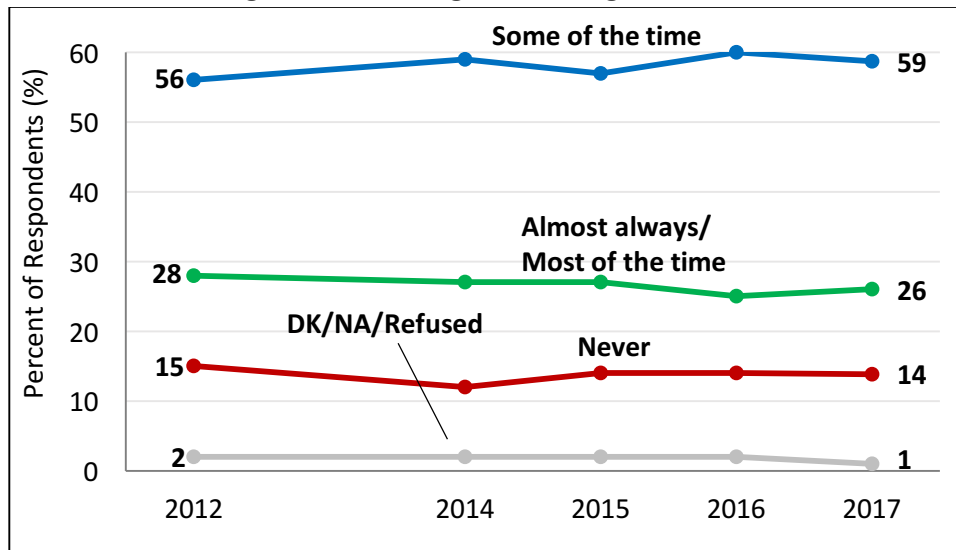


Question wording: “How much of the time do you think you can trust state government leaders to do what is right for Floridians? Would you say almost always, most of the time, some of the time or never?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Little change in trust ratings for state government leaders



Question wording: “How much of the time do you think you can trust state government leaders to do what is right for Floridians? Would you say almost always, most of the time, some of the time or never?”

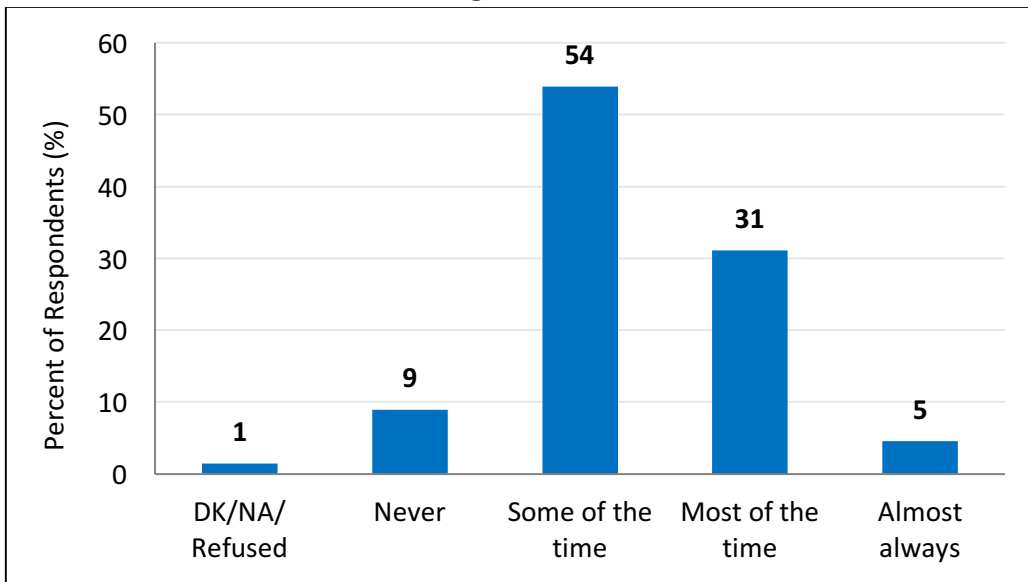
Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Trust in Local Government Leaders

- About a third of Floridians (36%) express trust in local government leaders—either most of the time (31%) or almost always (5%). However, the majority of Floridians is less trusting of local government leaders, trusting them only some of the time (54%) or never (9%).
- There has been little change in trust ratings for local government leaders since 2012.
- Most trusting of local government leaders include older Floridians, whites, full-time workers, and those with a household income of \$75,000 or more.
- Less trusting of local government leaders include younger Floridians, African Americans, Hispanics, unemployed and part-time workers, those with a household income below \$35,000, and college graduates.
- Regionally, residents of Orlando and North Florida are relatively more trusting of state government leaders, while residents of Miami/Ft. Lauderdale and Naples are less trusting.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

About a third of Floridians trust local government leaders at least most of the time

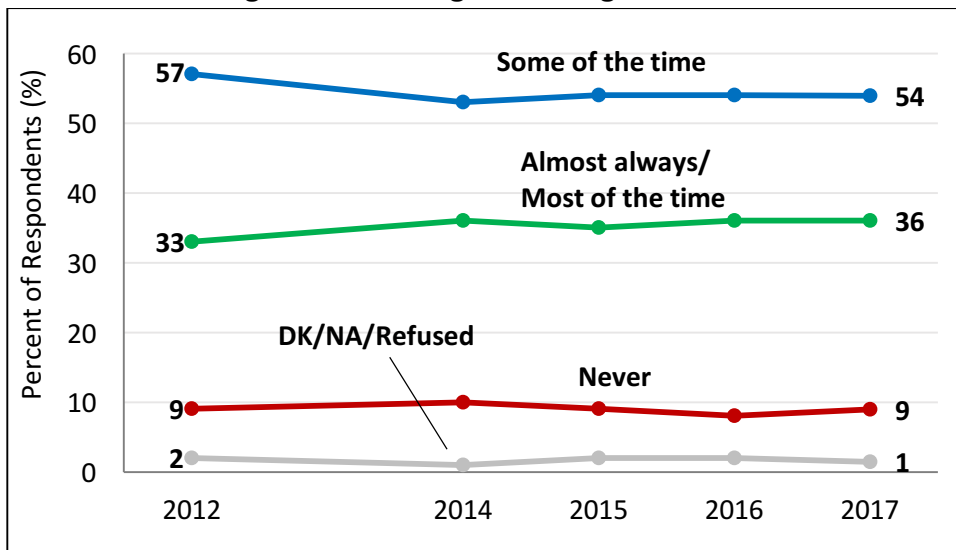


Question wording: “How much of the time do you think you can trust local government leaders to do what is right for Floridians? Would you say almost always, most of the time, some of the time or never?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Little change in trust ratings for local government leaders



Question wording: “How much of the time do you think you can trust local government leaders to do what is right for Floridians? Would you say almost always, most of the time, some of the time or never?”

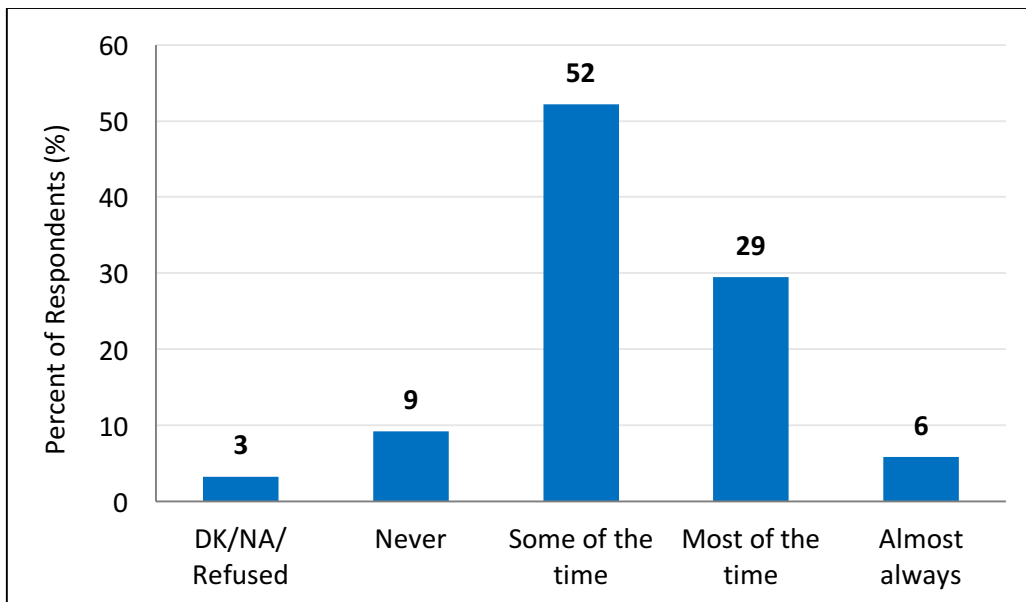
Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Trust in Business Community Leaders

- About a third of Floridians (35%) express some trust in business community leaders to do what is right for Floridians—either most of the time (29%) or almost always (6%). However, the majority has less trust in business community leaders, trusting them only some of the time (52%) or never (9%).
- Trust in business community leaders has increased since 2016, when 31% trusted them at least most of the time. (Today, the share is 35%). This change was accompanied by a drop in the share that trust business community leaders only some of the time.
- The highest trust in business community leaders is found among older Floridians, whites, Hispanics, full-time workers, those with a household income of \$75,000 or more, and college graduates.
- The lowest trust in business community leaders is found among Floridians ages 35 to 64, African Americans, those either not in the work force or unemployed, those with a household income between \$35,000 and \$74,999, and those without a college degree.
- Regionally, residents of Orlando and North Florida express the most trust in business community leaders, while residents of Miami/Ft. Lauderdale and Naples express the most distrust.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

About a third of Floridians trust business leaders at least most of the time

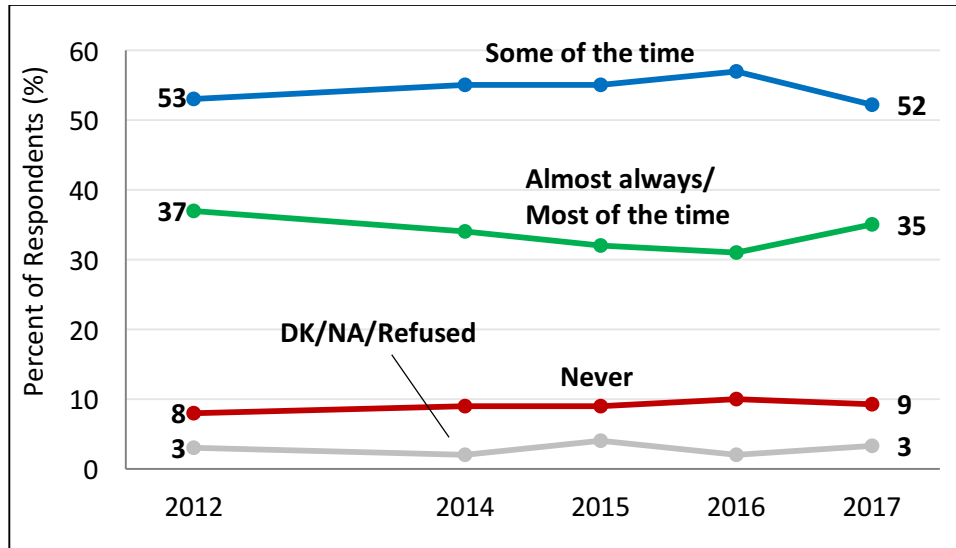


Question wording: “How much of the time do you think you can trust business community leaders to do what is right for Floridians? Would you say almost always, most of the time, some of the time or never?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Trust in business leaders increased since 2016



Question wording: “How much of the time do you think you can trust business community leaders to do what is right for Floridians? Would you say almost always, most of the time, some of the time or never?”

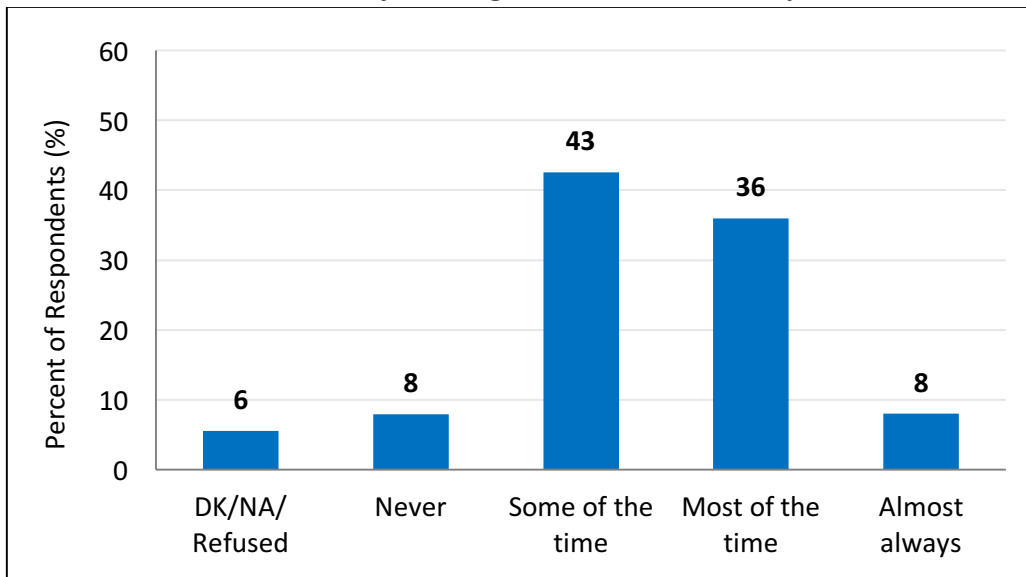
Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Trust in Social Service/Nonprofit Leaders

- Floridians are relatively trusting of social service/nonprofit leaders, with 44% trusting them at least most of the time to do what is right for Floridians—a higher share than for any other type of leader asked about in the Survey. Still, about half (51%) express some distrust in social service/nonprofit leaders—trusting them only some of the time (43%) or never (8%).
- Trust in social service/nonprofit leaders has recovered after a huge drop in 2015. The share that said they trust social service/nonprofit leaders fell from 44% in 2014 to 35% in 2015, and has been steadily climbing until it reached 44% again this year. Over the same time period, the share that say they trust social service/nonprofit leaders only some of the time fell.
- Most trusting of social service/nonprofit leaders include Floridians ages 18 to 34, whites, Hispanics, those not in the work force, those with a household income of \$75,000 or more, and college graduates.
- Least trusting of social service/nonprofit leaders include Floridians ages 35 to 54, African Americans, unemployed workers, those with a household income less than \$35,000, and those with only some college education but no degree.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

Floridians are relatively trusting of social service/nonprofit leaders

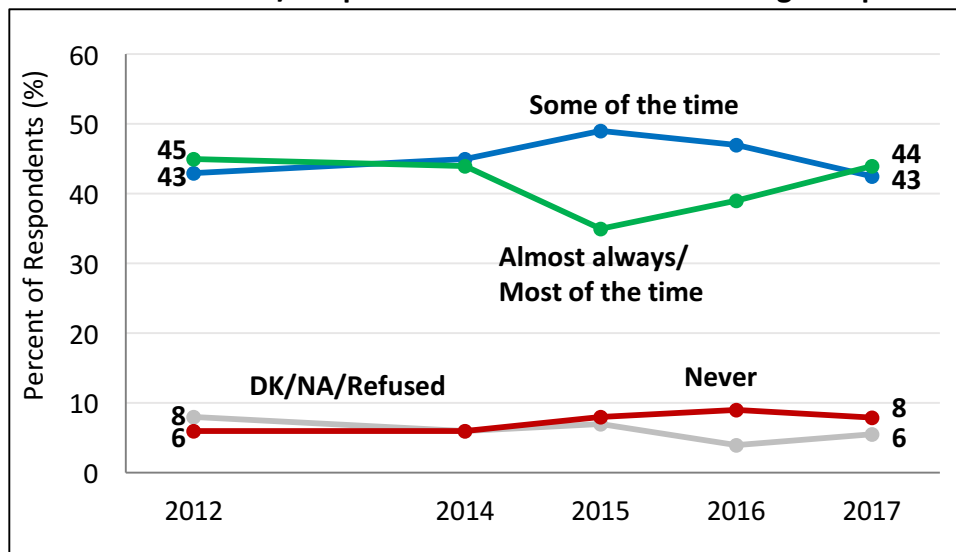


Question wording: “How much of the time do you think you can trust social service/nonprofit leaders to do what is right for Floridians? Would you say almost always, most of the time, some of the time or never?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Trust in social service/nonprofit leaders recovered after huge drop in 2015



Question wording: “How much of the time do you think you can trust social service/nonprofit leaders to do what is right for Floridians? Would you say almost always, most of the time, some of the time or never?”

Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Crosstabulation Analysis

This section provides analysis of all statistically significant differences among several demographic, socioeconomic, and geographic groups. *If results by a certain group are not shown, then any differences cannot be reliably attributed to actual differences between the groups.*

Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community: Cost of Rental Housing

**Significant Factors: Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community:
Cost of Rental Housing**

		Deterrent to in-migration to own community: Cost of rental housing			
		DK/NA/ Refused	Not a Problem	Somewhat of a Problem	A Big Problem
Respondent Characteristics		%	%	%	%
All Floridians		3	28	40	29
Gender ***	Male	2	33	39	25
	Female	3	23	42	32
Age Group ***	18-34	2	25	45	28
	35-54	3	22	39	36
	55-64	1	39	39	22
	65-79	4	29	39	28
	80 and older	12	37	34	17
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	3	33	37	27
	African-American	4	26	38	32
	Hispanic	2	15	52	31
	Other	2	24	39	34
Employment Status *	Full Time	2	23	43	32
	Part Time	1	29	41	29
	Not in Work Force	7	27	36	30
	Unemployed	3	25	41	30
	Retired	4	33	39	24
Education ***	High School or less	6	26	48	20
	Some College	2	30	38	30
	College Grad	3	26	40	31

Note: See full notes at end of table.

**Significant Factors: Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community:
Cost of Rental Housing, cont.**

Respondent Characteristics		Deterrent to in-migration to own community: Cost of rental housing			
		DK/NA/ Refused	Not a Problem	Somewhat of a Problem	A Big Problem
		%	%	%	%
All Floridians		3	28	40	29
Region ***	Tampa Bay	3	28	50	19
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	3	13	36	47
	Orlando	4	32	45	18
	Palm Beach	2	21	36	41
	North Florida	2	51	31	16
	Naples	6	13	34	47

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: "Some community leaders are worried about having enough people to live and fill job openings in their communities. If someone you knew was considering a move, would any of the following keep them from choosing to move into *your* community? Would the cost of rental housing be a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem?"

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community: Cost of Buying a Home

**Significant Factors: Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community:
Cost of Buying a Home**

Respondent Characteristics		Possible deterrent to in-migration to own community: Cost of buying a home			
		DK/NA/ Refused	Not a Problem	Somewhat of a Problem	A Big Problem
		%	%	%	%
All Floridians		2	28	41	29
Age Group ***	18-34	1	23	45	31
	35-54	3	25	40	32
	55-64	2	39	37	21
	65-79	3	31	40	25
	80 and older	8	29	36	26
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	3	32	42	23
	African-American	2	23	33	42
	Hispanic	2	22	44	33
	Other	2	24	39	34

Note: See full notes at end of table.

**Significant Factors: Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community:
Cost of Buying a Home, cont.**

Respondent Characteristics		Possible deterrent to in-migration to own community: Cost of buying a home			
		DK/NA/ Refused	Not a Problem	Somewhat of a Problem	A Big Problem
		%	%	%	%
All Floridians		2	28	41	29
Employment Status ***	Full Time	<1	26	39	35
	Part Time	1	31	45	23
	Not in Work Force	3	22	48	26
	Unemployed	3	24	43	30
	Retired	5	32	39	23
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	4	29	37	30
	\$35,000-\$74,999	1	31	41	27
	\$75,000+	<1	25	46	28
	DK/NA/Refused	7	28	35	29
Education **	High School or less	6	24	40	31
	Some College	2	34	37	27
	College Grad	1	25	44	29
Region ***	Tampa Bay	2	34	43	21
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	3	11	36	51
	Orlando	2	32	45	21
	Palm Beach	2	20	48	31
	North Florida	4	45	39	13
	Naples	5	22	33	39

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: "Some community leaders are worried about having enough people to live and fill job openings in their communities. If someone you knew was considering a move, would any of the following keep them from choosing to move into *your* community? Would the cost of buying a home be a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem?"

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community: Commute Times to Work

**Significant Factors: Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community:
Commute Times to Work**

Respondent Characteristics		Possible deterrent to in-migration to own community: Commute times to work			
		DK/NA/ Refused	Not a Problem	Somewhat of a Problem	A Big Problem
		%	%	%	%
All Floridians		4	38	37	21
Age Group **	18-34	2	38	44	17
	35-54	3	37	36	24
	55-64	3	42	32	23
	65-79	7	37	38	19
	80 and older	10	41	28	21
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	3	43	37	18
	African-American	5	38	38	19
	Hispanic	8	25	39	27
	Other	0	39	32	29
Employment Status ***	Full Time	3	36	36	25
	Part Time	1	47	39	13
	Not in Work Force	0	40	42	19
	Unemployed	6	29	41	23
	Retired	7	40	35	18
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	6	39	37	18
	\$35,000-\$74,999	3	36	36	26
	\$75,000+	1	39	41	19
	DK/NA/Refused	11	40	31	18
Education **	High School or less	7	36	40	18
	Some College	4	42	38	16
	College Grad	3	36	36	25

Note: See full notes at end of table.

**Significant Factors: Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community:
Commute Times to Work, *cont.***

Respondent Characteristics		Possible deterrent to in-migration to own community: Commute times to work			
		DK/NA/ Refused	Not a Problem	Somewhat of a Problem	A Big Problem
		%	%	%	%
All Floridians		4	38	37	21
Region ***	Tampa Bay	6	33	40	22
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	3	26	37	33
	Orlando	5	39	36	20
	Palm Beach	3	55	27	15
	North Florida	1	47	42	10
	Naples	6	50	31	12

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: "Some community leaders are worried about having enough people to live and fill job openings in their communities. If someone you knew was considering a move, would any of the following keep them from choosing to move into *your* community? Would commute times to work be a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem?"

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community: Availability of Public Transportation

Significant Factors: Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community: Availability of Public Transportation

		Possible deterrent to in-migration to own community: Availability of public transportation			
		DK/NA/ Refused	Not a Problem	Somewhat of a Problem	A Big Problem
Respondent Characteristics		%	%	%	%
All Floridians		4	29	29	38
Gender *	Male	2	31	31	36
	Female	5	28	27	40
Age Group ***	18-34	2	39	24	35
	35-54	3	27	31	39
	55-64	4	25	30	42
	65-79	6	25	29	40
	80 and older	10	24	37	29
Race/Ethnicity **	White	4	27	34	36
	African-American	4	37	25	35
	Hispanic	4	33	21	42
	Other	5	28	22	45
Employment Status **	Full Time	2	30	30	38
	Part Time	2	37	30	31
	Not in Work Force	5	19	30	47
	Unemployed	5	40	19	36
	Retired	6	26	30	38
Household Income *	<\$35,000	5	29	24	41
	\$35,000-\$74,999	4	29	29	38
	\$75,000+	1	29	32	38
	DK/NA/Refused	6	33	32	29
Education *	High School or less	6	33	28	33
	Some College	4	30	30	35
	College Grad	2	28	29	41

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: "Some community leaders are worried about having enough people to live and fill job openings in their communities. If someone you knew was considering a move, would any of the following keep them from choosing to move into *your* community? Would availability of public transportation be a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem?"

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community: Traffic Congestion

**Significant Factors: Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community:
Traffic Congestion**

Respondent Characteristics		Possible deterrent to in-migration to own community: Traffic congestion			
		DK/NA/ Refused	Not a Problem	Somewhat of a Problem	A Big Problem
		%	%	%	%
All Floridians		1	27	38	34
Gender *	Male	1	29	38	32
	Female	2	25	37	36
Age Group **	18-34	1	32	40	27
	35-54	1	22	36	40
	55-64	1	28	39	31
	65-79	3	26	33	38
	80 and older	2	24	46	28
Child at Home ***	Yes	2	34	34	29
	No	1	23	39	36
Race/Ethnicity *	White	1	28	39	32
	African-American	3	28	36	33
	Hispanic	1	20	38	40
	Other	1	30	29	40
Employment Status ***	Full Time	<1	26	36	39
	Part Time	0	35	39	27
	Not in Work Force	0	27	43	30
	Unemployed	6	12	42	40
	Retired	2	28	38	31
Household Income **	<\$35,000	2	29	35	34
	\$35,000-\$74,999	1	28	38	33
	\$75,000+	<1	22	36	41
	DK/NA/Refused	1	29	47	23
Child Enrolled in School **	Child in School	2	34	35	29
	No Child in School	1	24	39	36

Note: See full notes at end of table.

**Significant Factors: Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community:
Traffic Congestion, cont.**

Respondent Characteristics		Possible deterrent to in-migration to own community: Traffic congestion			
		DK/NA/ Refused	Not a Problem	Somewhat of a Problem	A Big Problem
		%	%	%	%
All Floridians		1	27	38	34
Region ***	Tampa Bay	2	19	38	41
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	1	13	36	51
	Orlando	1	34	35	30
	Palm Beach	1	38	40	21
	North Florida	1	38	44	18
	Naples	4	32	34	29

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: "Some community leaders are worried about having enough people to live and fill job openings in their communities. If someone you knew was considering a move, would any of the following keep them from choosing to move into *your* community? Would traffic congestion be a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem?"

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community: Quality of Schools

**Significant Factors: Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community:
Quality of Schools**

Respondent Characteristics		Possible deterrent to in-migration to own community: Quality of Schools			
		DK/NA/ Refused	Not a Problem	Somewhat of a Problem	A Big Problem
		%	%	%	%
All Floridians		6	47	33	14
Age Group ***	18-34	1	49	34	16
	35-54	8	47	32	13
	55-64	3	47	38	12
	65-79	8	46	32	13
	80 and older	14	39	31	16
Child at Home **	Yes	3	50	36	11
	No	7	46	32	15

Note: See full notes at end of table.

**Significant Factors: Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community:
Quality of Schools, cont.**

Respondent Characteristics		Possible deterrent to in-migration to own community: Quality of Schools			
		DK/NA/ Refused	Not a Problem	Somewhat of a Problem	A Big Problem
		%	%	%	%
All Floridians		6	47	33	14
Employment Status *	Full Time	4	47	35	14
	Part Time	1	54	32	13
	Not in Work Force	9	49	29	13
	Unemployed	8	49	30	13
	Retired	8	42	35	15
Household Income **	<\$35,000	8	50	27	14
	\$35,000-\$74,999	6	41	39	14
	\$75,000+	3	52	33	13
	DK/NA/Refused	7	44	34	16
Education *	High School or less	10	52	27	11
	Some College	6	46	35	13
	College Grad	4	46	35	15
Child Enrolled in School ***	Child in School	2	51	36	12
	No Child in School	7	46	32	15
Region *	Tampa Bay	6	46	35	13
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	4	46	32	18
	Orlando	10	54	29	8
	Palm Beach	4	41	39	15
	North Florida	4	48	34	14
	Naples	7	41	35	17

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: "Some community leaders are worried about having enough people to live and fill job openings in their communities. If someone you knew was considering a move, would any of the following keep them from choosing to move into *your* community? Would the quality of schools be a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem?"

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community: Availability of Parks and Recreation Places

Significant Factors: Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community: Availability of Parks and Recreation Places

Respondent Characteristics		Possible deterrent to in-migration to own community: Availability of parks and recreation places			
		DK/NA/Refused	Not a Problem	Somewhat of a Problem	A Big Problem
		%	%	%	%
All Floridians		1	74	19	6
Gender **	Male	1	79	16	5
	Female	1	70	22	7
Employment Status **	Full Time	1	76	17	6
	Part Time	0	72	26	2
	Not in Work Force	0	75	19	6
	Unemployed	3	67	19	12
	Retired	2	74	19	6
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	2	68	22	8
	\$35,000-\$74,999	1	72	21	6
	\$75,000+	1	80	18	1
	DK/NA/Refused	1	77	11	12

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: "Some community leaders are worried about having enough people to live and fill job openings in their communities. If someone you knew was considering a move, would any of the following keep them from choosing to move into *your* community? Would the availability of parks and recreation places be a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem?"

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community: Public Safety

Significant Factors: Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community: Public Safety

Respondent Characteristics		Possible deterrent to in-migration to own community: Public safety			
		DK/NA/ Refused	Not a Problem	Somewhat of a Problem	A Big Problem
		%	%	%	%
All Floridians		1	60	32	7
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	1	66	29	4
	African-American	3	48	33	16
	Hispanic	1	49	41	9
	Other	2	64	28	6
Employment Status ***	Full Time	<1	58	34	8
	Part Time	0	70	24	6
	Not in Work Force	0	52	40	8
	Unemployed	4	55	29	11
	Retired	2	61	32	5
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	1	52	38	9
	\$35,000-\$74,999	1	57	34	7
	\$75,000+	<1	68	28	4
	DK/NA/Refused	2	64	25	9
Region *	Tampa Bay	2	63	30	6
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	1	50	37	11
	Orlando	1	59	35	6
	Palm Beach	0	64	30	6
	North Florida	1	68	27	4
	Naples	2	58	32	7

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: “Some community leaders are worried about having enough people to live and fill job openings in their communities. If someone you knew was considering a move, would any of the following keep them from choosing to move into *your* community? Would public safety be a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem?”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community: Access to Quality Health Care

Significant Factors: Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community:
Access to Quality Health Care

Respondent Characteristics		Possible deterrent to in-migration to own community: Access to quality health care			
		DK/NA/ Refused	Not a Problem	Somewhat of a Problem	A Big Problem
		%	%	%	%
All Floridians		3	49	31	17
Age Group ***	18-34	3	40	37	20
	35-54	2	48	32	18
	55-64	2	53	23	22
	65-79	4	61	27	8
	80 and older	4	56	25	15
Race/Ethnicity **	White	2	54	28	15
	African-American	3	36	38	23
	Hispanic	4	43	34	20
	Other	3	51	28	18
Employment Status ***	Full Time	1	50	32	16
	Part Time	1	45	35	18
	Not in Work Force	1	41	34	24
	Unemployed	9	29	34	28
	Retired	3	58	25	13
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	2	42	31	25
	\$35,000-\$74,999	2	50	32	16
	\$75,000+	3	54	33	10
	DK/NA/Refused	5	51	23	20
Education *	High School or less	2	54	27	18
	Some College	3	45	30	22
	College Grad	3	51	33	14

Note: See full notes at end of table.

**Significant Factors: Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community:
Access to Quality Health Care, cont.**

Respondent Characteristics		Possible deterrent to in-migration to own community: Access to quality health care			
		DK/NA/ Refused	Not a Problem	Somewhat of a Problem	A Big Problem
		%	%	%	%
All Floridians		3	49	31	17
Region ***	Tampa Bay	3	48	35	14
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	4	40	34	22
	Orlando	2	50	31	17
	Palm Beach	1	57	28	14
	North Florida	<1	58	27	14
	Naples	5	47	21	28

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: “Some community leaders are worried about having enough people to live and fill job openings in their communities. If someone you knew was considering a move, would any of the following keep them from choosing to move into *your* community? Would access to quality health care be a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem?”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community: Availability of Affordable Long Term Care

**Significant Factors: Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community:
Availability of Affordable Long Term Care**

Respondent Characteristics		Possible deterrent to in-migration to own community: Availability of affordable long term care			
		DK/NA/ Refused	Not a Problem	Somewhat of a Problem	A Big Problem
		%	%	%	%
All Floridians		11	29	38	22
Gender *	Male	11	33	37	20
	Female	10	26	39	26
Age Group *	18-34	10	30	44	17
	35-54	12	30	34	24
	55-64	7	30	34	30
	65-79	12	25	41	23
	80 and older	10	32	36	22

Note: See full notes at end of table.

**Significant Factors: Possible Deterrent to In-Migration to Own Community:
Availability of Affordable Long Term Care, cont.**

Respondent Characteristics		Possible deterrent to in-migration to own community: Availability of affordable long term care			
		DK/NA/ Refused	Not a Problem	Somewhat of a Problem	A Big Problem
		%	%	%	%
All Floridians		11	29	38	22
Child at Home *	Yes	14	30	38	19
	No	9	29	38	24
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	9	31	38	23
	African-American	6	24	43	27
	Hispanic	19	27	36	18
	Other	10	32	32	27
Employment Status **	Full Time	12	33	36	20
	Part Time	3	29	47	21
	Not in Work Force	9	31	35	25
	Unemployed	15	19	43	23
	Retired	11	29	36	24
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	9	27	33	30
	\$35,000-\$74,999	11	25	41	22
	\$75,000+	8	33	42	16
	DK/NA/Refused	19	34	27	20
Region ***	Tampa Bay	14	29	38	19
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	10	26	37	27
	Orlando	12	30	37	21
	Palm Beach	4	26	46	24
	North Florida	8	35	40	16
	Naples	10	32	22	36

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: "Some community leaders are worried about having enough people to live and fill job openings in their communities. If someone you knew was considering a move, would any of the following keep them from choosing to move into *your* community? Would availability of affordable long term care be a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem?"

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

Right Direction/Wrong Direction: Pass Stricter Growth Management Regulations

**Significant Factors: Right Direction/Wrong Direction:
Pass Stricter Growth Management Regulations**

Respondent Characteristics		Right direction/wrong direction: Pass stricter growth management regulations		
		Going in the Wrong Direction	No Opinion/ DK/NA	Going in the Right Direction
		%	%	%
All Floridians		12	47	40
Gender **	Male	16	46	38
	Female	9	49	42
Age Group ***	18-34	10	60	30
	35-54	14	43	43
	55-64	12	40	48
	65-79	10	42	48
	80 and older	18	49	34
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	13	43	44
	African-American	12	67	21
	Hispanic	14	41	45
	Other	5	59	36
Household Income **	<\$35,000	10	55	35
	\$35,000-\$74,999	14	43	43
	\$75,000+	14	42	44
	DK/NA/Refused	12	54	34
Education ***	High School or less	10	54	36
	Some College	14	53	33
	College Grad	12	40	47
Region **	Tampa Bay	18	43	39
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	12	52	36
	Orlando	11	43	46
	Palm Beach	10	47	44
	North Florida	10	58	33
	Naples	11	35	54

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: “There are lots of issues facing Florida today. If the State of Florida were to pass stricter growth management regulations, would you say that was going in the right direction or the wrong direction, or do you have no opinion about it?”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

Florida Quality of Life Today vs. Five Years Ago

Significant Factors: Florida Quality of Life Today vs. Five Years Ago

Respondent Characteristics		Florida quality of life today vs. five years ago			
		DK/NA/ Refused	Worse	Same	Better
		%	%	%	%
All Floridians		1	25	53	22
Age Group ***	18-34	1	15	62	22
	35-54	1	32	48	19
	55-64	<1	25	48	27
	65-79	0	29	50	21
	80 and older	1	26	52	20
Race/Ethnicity *	White	1	23	56	20
	African-American	0	27	47	26
	Hispanic	<1	27	52	21
	Other	2	32	36	29
Region ***	Tampa Bay	0	14	59	27
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	1	35	47	17
	Orlando	1	25	53	21
	Palm Beach	0	27	51	22
	North Florida	1	22	57	20
	Naples	0	33	41	26

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: “Would you say as a place to live, Florida is better now than it was five years ago or would you say it is worse or about the same?”

Note: **Only asked to those who have lived in Florida for at least five years (N=1,138)**. Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Expectations for Quality of Life in Five Years vs. Today: State of Florida

Significant Factors: Expectations for Quality of Life in Five Years vs. Today: State of Florida

Respondent Characteristics		Expectations of quality of life in five years vs. today: State of Florida			
		DK/NA/ Refused	Worse	Same	Better
		%	%	%	%
All Floridians		4	22	45	30
Gender *	Male	2	20	48	30
	Female	5	23	42	30
Age Group *	18-34	1	18	44	36
	35-54	4	25	44	27
	55-64	3	22	42	32
	65-79	6	23	45	26
	80 and older	6	21	54	20
Employment Status **	Full Time	3	21	45	31
	Part Time	4	19	45	32
	Not in Work Force	2	22	48	28
	Unemployed	1	38	35	27
	Retired	6	19	46	29
Region ***	Tampa Bay	4	11	47	37
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	3	32	39	25
	Orlando	3	22	49	26
	Palm Beach	6	32	37	25
	North Florida	2	15	47	37
	Naples	5	24	48	23

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: “Looking ahead to the next five years, do you think that the State of Florida will become a better or worse place to live, or do you think it will stay about the same?”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Expectations for Quality of Life in Five Years vs. Today: Own County

Significant Factors: Expectations for Quality of Life in Five Years vs. Today: Own County

Respondent Characteristics		Expectations for quality of life in five years vs. today:			
		Own county			
		DK/NA/ Refused	Worse	Same	Better
		%	%	%	%
All Floridians		3	23	40	34
Age Group ***	18-34	4	20	39	37
	35-54	1	29	36	34
	55-64	2	19	39	39
	65-79	3	19	49	30
	80 and older	6	16	57	21
Child at Home ***	Yes	4	24	31	41
	No	2	22	44	32
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	2	21	43	34
	African-American	0	22	38	40
	Hispanic	6	27	33	33
	Other	3	26	44	28
Employment Status **	Full Time	4	24	35	37
	Part Time	1	20	46	33
	Not in Work Force	0	30	35	36
	Unemployed	<1	27	37	36
	Retired	3	19	48	30
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	<1	18	46	36
	\$35,000-\$74,999	5	23	42	30
	\$75,000+	1	28	36	36
	DK/NA/Refused	6	22	35	36
Education *	High School or less	2	16	45	37
	Some College	2	20	42	36
	College Grad	3	27	38	32
Child Enrolled in School ***	Child in School	4	26	32	39
	No Child in School	2	22	44	32

Note: See full notes at end of table.

Significant Factors: Expectations for Quality of Life in Five Years vs. Today: Own County, *cont.*

Respondent Characteristics		Expectations for quality of life in five years vs. today:			
		Own county			
		DK/NA/ Refused	Worse	Same	Better
		%	%	%	%
All Floridians		3	23	40	34
Region ***	Tampa Bay	2	17	44	38
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	2	31	38	29
	Orlando	6	19	42	33
	Palm Beach	3	27	38	32
	North Florida	1	19	43	38
	Naples	1	31	30	37

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: "Looking ahead to the next five years, do you think that your own county will become a better or worse place to live, or do you think it will stay about the same?"

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Expectations for Quality of Life in Five Years vs. Today: Own Neighborhood

Significant Factors: Expectations for Quality of Life in Five Years vs. Today: Own Neighborhood

Respondent Characteristics		Expectations for quality of life in five years vs. today: Own neighborhood			
		DK/NA/ Refused	Worse	Same	Better
		%	%	%	%
All Floridians		1	13	57	29
Gender *	Male	<1	12	61	27
	Female	1	14	53	32
Age Group ***	18-34	0	13	53	34
	35-54	1	17	51	30
	55-64	1	11	57	31
	65-79	1	7	68	24
	80 and older	2	10	75	12
Employment Status **	Full Time	<1	17	53	30
	Part Time	0	10	52	38
	Not in Work Force	0	15	56	29
	Unemployed	0	13	62	25
	Retired	1	9	63	26
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	1	11	62	27
	\$35,000-\$74,999	<1	11	61	27
	\$75,000+	<1	18	46	36
	DK/NA/Refused	2	11	62	25
Region ***	Tampa Bay	1	9	58	32
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	1	22	51	26
	Orlando	1	15	57	27
	Palm Beach	0	11	68	21
	North Florida	<1	11	55	35
	Naples	0	2	60	37

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: "Looking ahead to the next five years, do you think that your own neighborhood will become a better or worse place to live, or do you think it will stay about the same?"

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Attention Paid to Current Events in Florida

Significant Factors: Attention Paid to Current Events in Florida

Respondent Characteristics		Attention paid to current events in Florida			
		DK/NA/ Refused	Very Rarely	Somewhat	A Lot
		%	%	%	%
All Floridians		<1	7	36	57
Age Group ***	18-34	0	10	47	43
	35-54	<1	6	39	55
	55-64	0	3	29	68
	65-79	0	6	22	72
	80 and older	1	9	30	60
Child at Home ***	Yes	1	7	47	45
	No	<1	7	32	61
Employment Status ***	Full Time	<1	4	40	55
	Part Time	0	10	39	50
	Not in Work Force	0	4	55	41
	Unemployed	2	10	32	57
	Retired	0	8	27	65
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	1	10	34	55
	\$35,000-\$74,999	0	6	34	60
	\$75,000+	0	3	41	56
	DK/NA/Refused	1	12	33	54
Education ***	High School or less	1	16	38	45
	Some College	0	6	40	54
	College Grad	<1	4	33	63
Child Enrolled in School ***	Child in School	1	6	48	45
	No Child in School	<1	7	32	61

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: "How closely do you pay attention to news about current events in Florida? A lot? Somewhat? Or very rarely?"

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Overall Performance of Federal Government

Significant Factors: Overall Performance of Federal Government

Respondent Characteristics		Overall performance of federal government				
		DK/NA/ Refused	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
		%	%	%	%	%
All Floridians		4	40	36	18	3
Gender *	Male	3	43	35	15	4
	Female	5	37	37	20	2
Age Group ***	18-34	6	31	41	19	3
	35-54	3	44	34	18	2
	55-64	1	42	36	13	7
	65-79	4	44	35	15	2
	80 and older	7	39	27	26	2
Child at Home ***	Yes	8	38	34	20	1
	No	3	40	37	17	4
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	2	39	39	17	3
	African-American	5	48	32	9	6
	Hispanic	9	32	34	23	3
	Other	3	49	26	22	<1
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	5	35	36	18	6
	\$35,000-\$74,999	5	39	37	18	1
	\$75,000+	<1	47	35	15	2
	DK/NA/Refused	7	36	34	21	2
Education **	High School or less	7	29	39	21	5
	Some College	3	42	38	15	2
	College Grad	4	42	33	18	3
Child Enrolled in School ***	Child in School	8	37	34	20	1
	No Child in School	3	41	37	17	4
Region ***	Tampa Bay	2	38	40	17	3
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	5	45	29	15	6
	Orlando	6	37	36	19	2
	Palm Beach	1	38	40	20	<1
	North Florida	4	34	41	18	3
	Naples	6	54	23	17	0

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: "How would you rate the overall performance of government? Would you say that the federal government consistently does an excellent, good, fair, or poor job of serving the public?"

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

Overall Performance of State Government

Significant Factors: Overall Performance of State Government

Respondent Characteristics		Overall performance of state government				
		DK/NA/ Refused	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
		%	%	%	%	%
All Floridians		3	24	41	29	4
Gender *	Male	1	26	38	31	4
	Female	4	22	44	27	4
Age Group ***	18-34	1	22	45	30	2
	35-54	3	27	41	28	2
	55-64	2	24	39	25	10
	65-79	6	22	40	29	3
	80 and older	7	20	26	42	5
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	2	23	38	32	5
	African-American	4	31	46	15	4
	Hispanic	3	21	43	31	2
	Other	4	27	45	23	1
Employment Status **	Full Time	2	26	40	29	3
	Part Time	1	20	46	31	2
	Not in Work Force	2	14	50	29	5
	Unemployed	3	35	34	27	2
	Retired	5	21	39	29	6
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	4	24	38	28	5
	\$35,000-\$74,999	3	22	37	36	3
	\$75,000+	1	26	49	21	4
	DK/NA/Refused	4	24	35	35	2
Education ***	High School or less	5	12	48	30	5
	Some College	3	26	37	29	4
	College Grad	2	26	41	29	3

Note: See full notes at end of table.

Significant Factors: Overall Performance of State Government, *cont.*

Respondent Characteristics		Overall performance of state government				
		DK/NA/ Refused	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
		%	%	%	%	%
All Floridians		3	24	41	29	4
Region ***	Tampa Bay	3	20	47	24	7
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	3	35	40	19	3
	Orlando	4	19	38	37	2
	Palm Beach	2	26	36	34	1
	North Florida	1	19	42	32	6
	Naples	6	25	32	37	0

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: “How would you rate the overall performance of government? Would you say that the state government consistently does an excellent, good, fair, or poor job of serving the public?”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Overall Performance of Own County Government

Significant Factors: Overall Performance of Own County Government

Respondent Characteristics		Overall performance of own county government				
		DK/NA/ Refused	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
		%	%	%	%	%
All Floridians		5	13	41	36	5
Gender ***	Male	4	17	37	37	6
	Female	6	10	45	35	4
Age Group *	18-34	7	14	39	35	5
	35-54	3	14	44	36	3
	55-64	3	15	39	34	8
	65-79	5	10	43	35	6
	80 and older	7	10	31	46	7
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	3	12	42	37	6
	African-American	8	15	46	26	6
	Hispanic	8	14	34	42	2
	Other	5	18	41	31	4
Employment Status ***	Full Time	5	12	43	35	4
	Part Time	4	12	47	32	6
	Not in Work Force	6	12	36	46	0
	Unemployed	3	26	37	30	4
	Retired	6	11	38	37	8
Household Income **	<\$35,000	4	12	41	37	6
	\$35,000-\$74,999	7	13	41	35	4
	\$75,000+	1	13	42	37	6
	DK/NA/Refused	9	17	38	32	4
Region ***	Tampa Bay	5	9	43	35	8
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	3	21	40	32	5
	Orlando	8	9	39	41	3
	Palm Beach	2	7	58	29	4
	North Florida	4	14	34	43	6
	Naples	7	24	35	31	2

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: "How would you rate the overall performance of government? Would you say that your county government consistently does an excellent, good, fair, or poor job of serving the public?"

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Overall Performance of Own Local School Board

Significant Factors: Overall Performance of Own Local School Board

Respondent Characteristics		Overall performance of own local school board				
		DK/NA/ Refused	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
		%	%	%	%	%
All Floridians		13	19	31	30	7
Age Group ***	18-34	3	28	32	24	13
	35-54	14	18	31	34	3
	55-64	11	18	33	32	6
	65-79	23	9	34	30	5
	80 and older	32	13	18	31	5
Child at Home ***	Yes	5	20	32	34	8
	No	16	18	31	29	6
Race/Ethnicity *	White	15	18	32	28	7
	African-American	7	22	31	34	6
	Hispanic	10	16	32	36	6
	Other	18	24	27	23	7
Employment Status ***	Full Time	8	21	34	32	6
	Part Time	5	25	34	28	8
	Not in Work Force	17	17	30	29	7
	Unemployed	14	22	25	29	10
	Retired	23	13	29	30	6
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	18	14	29	29	10
	\$35,000-\$74,999	10	16	36	33	5
	\$75,000+	7	25	30	31	6
	DK/NA/Refused	24	20	25	25	5
Child Enrolled in School ***	Child in School	5	19	34	34	8
	No Child in School	16	18	30	29	6
Region ***	Tampa Bay	15	19	31	27	8
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	10	20	36	28	6
	Orlando	18	13	31	32	6
	Palm Beach	12	25	29	32	3
	North Florida	8	17	31	35	10
	Naples	21	26	18	31	4

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: "How would you rate the overall performance of government? Would you say that your local school board consistently does an excellent, good, fair or poor job of serving the public?"

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

Overall Performance of Own City Government

Significant Factors: Overall Performance of Own City Government

Respondent Characteristics		Overall performance of own city government				
		DK/NA/ Refused	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
		%	%	%	%	%
All Floridians		16	12	35	31	6
Gender *	Male	15	14	32	33	6
	Female	17	9	39	29	6
Age Group *	18-34	14	13	36	32	6
	35-54	14	12	39	29	5
	55-64	18	13	33	25	11
	65-79	20	9	34	33	3
	80 and older	22	11	23	39	6
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	19	10	33	32	6
	African-American	6	15	49	23	6
	Hispanic	12	11	37	34	6
	Other	19	22	28	27	4
Employment Status *	Full Time	15	13	35	31	7
	Part Time	19	6	42	26	6
	Not in Work Force	15	7	42	31	5
	Unemployed	7	19	39	29	5
	Retired	19	12	32	32	6
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	15	12	38	27	9
	\$35,000-\$74,999	17	14	33	32	4
	\$75,000+	12	8	36	36	7
	DK/NA/Refused	25	16	34	22	3
Region ***	Tampa Bay	20	12	35	26	6
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	6	17	40	31	6
	Orlando	16	7	31	40	5
	Palm Beach	21	8	37	27	8
	North Florida	20	9	37	29	6
	Naples	17	23	29	25	6

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: "How would you rate the overall performance of government? Would you say that your city government, if you live in a city, consistently does an excellent, good, fair, or poor job of serving the public?"

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Overall Performance of Florida’s Court System

Significant Factors: Overall Performance of Florida’s Court System

Respondent Characteristics		Overall performance of Florida’s court system				
		DK/NA/ Refused	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
		%	%	%	%	%
All Floridians		9	18	38	30	5
Gender ***	Male	6	22	35	32	5
	Female	11	14	42	29	4
Age Group ***	18-34	8	18	45	23	6
	35-54	6	20	40	29	4
	55-64	8	20	35	32	4
	65-79	12	12	34	38	4
	80 and older	20	13	20	41	6
Child at Home ***	Yes	5	18	46	27	4
	No	11	17	35	32	5
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	8	14	36	37	5
	African-American	7	31	44	13	5
	Hispanic	13	17	41	25	3
	Other	6	27	36	23	7
Employment Status ***	Full Time	7	20	38	30	5
	Part Time	6	15	50	26	3
	Not in Work Force	9	12	50	26	3
	Unemployed	9	26	41	18	6
	Retired	12	15	30	38	5
Household Income **	<\$35,000	9	19	38	27	7
	\$35,000-\$74,999	8	18	41	31	2
	\$75,000+	6	17	36	35	5
	DK/NA/Refused	17	16	38	25	4
Child Enrolled in School ***	Child in School	4	18	45	29	4
	No Child in School	11	18	36	31	5

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: “How would you rate the overall performance of government? Would you say that Florida’s court system consistently does an excellent, good, fair, or poor job of serving the public?”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Overall Performance of Florida’s Law Enforcement Personnel

Significant Factors: Overall Performance of Florida’s Law Enforcement Personnel

Respondent Characteristics		Overall performance of Florida’s law enforcement personnel				
		DK/NA/Refused	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
		%	%	%	%	%
All Floridians		2	11	25	44	19
Gender ***	Male	1	13	21	41	23
	Female	3	8	28	47	15
Age Group ***	18-34	1	16	28	35	20
	35-54	1	12	25	48	13
	55-64	2	7	25	42	25
	65-79	3	4	22	51	20
	80 and older	7	4	12	50	28
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	1	6	22	48	23
	African-American	5	22	36	29	9
	Hispanic	2	16	20	46	16
	Other	2	9	37	36	16
Employment Status **	Full Time	<1	12	24	45	18
	Part Time	2	12	28	39	19
	Not in Work Force	1	9	31	50	10
	Unemployed	3	11	32	38	17
	Retired	3	8	20	46	23
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	4	12	26	42	17
	\$35,000-\$74,999	1	14	24	40	21
	\$75,000+	1	5	25	51	18
	DK/NA/Refused	5	11	21	43	20
Education **	High School or less	5	7	20	49	20
	Some College	1	13	24	42	20
	College Grad	1	10	26	44	18

Note: See full notes at end of table.

Significant Factors: Overall Performance of Florida’s Law Enforcement Personnel, cont.

Respondent Characteristics		Overall performance of Florida’s law enforcement personnel				
		DK/NA/Refused	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
		%	%	%	%	%
All Floridians		2	11	25	44	19
Region ***	Tampa Bay	3	6	17	52	23
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	1	17	30	40	13
	Orlando	3	8	24	43	22
	Palm Beach	1	10	30	42	16
	North Florida	2	13	24	40	22
	Naples	2	9	27	50	12

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: “How would you rate the overall performance of government? Would you say that Florida’s law enforcement personnel consistently do an excellent, good, fair, or poor job of serving the public?”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Trust in Federal Government Leaders

Significant Factors: Trust in Federal Government Leaders

Respondent Characteristics		Trust in federal government leaders				
		DK/NA/ Refused	Never	Some of the Time	Most of the Time	Almost Always
		%	%	%	%	%
All Floridians		2	21	60	12	4
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	1	18	63	13	5
	African-American	3	35	48	10	4
	Hispanic	4	15	64	13	3
	Other	2	33	47	13	5
Employment Status **	Full Time	1	23	59	12	4
	Part Time	<1	22	61	14	4
	Not in Work Force	5	13	66	13	3
	Unemployed	3	29	56	4	8
	Retired	3	18	60	14	5
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	3	22	54	15	6
	\$35,000-\$74,999	1	21	65	9	3
	\$75,000+	0	20	63	13	4
	DK/NA/Refused	8	22	53	13	5
Education **	High School or less	4	17	57	12	10
	Some College	3	23	61	10	3
	College Grad	1	21	60	14	3

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: “How much of the time do you think you can trust federal government leaders to do what is right for Floridians? Would you say almost always, most of the time, some of the time or never?”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Trust in State Government Leaders

Significant Factors: Trust in State Government Leaders

Respondent Characteristics		Trust in state government leaders				
		DK/NA/ Refused	Never	Some of the Time	Most of the Time	Almost Always
		%	%	%	%	%
All Floridians		1	14	59	22	4
Age Group *	18-34	1	14	61	19	5
	35-54	1	14	63	20	3
	55-64	<1	15	49	29	6
	65-79	1	13	60	22	3
	80 and older	5	11	46	31	8
Child at Home **	Yes	1	13	64	20	2
	No	1	14	56	23	5
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	1	10	61	23	5
	African-American	1	23	56	18	2
	Hispanic	2	15	54	26	2
	Other	0	18	56	18	7
Employment Status *	Full Time	<1	12	63	21	4
	Part Time	<1	11	62	22	4
	Not in Work Force	0	10	59	26	4
	Unemployed	2	22	58	14	5
	Retired	2	15	53	25	5
Household Income **	<\$35,000	2	15	54	24	6
	\$35,000-\$74,999	1	14	63	20	3
	\$75,000+	<1	11	60	26	4
	DK/NA/Refused	3	19	58	16	4
Education **	High School or less	3	10	56	23	8
	Some College	1	17	57	22	4
	College Grad	<1	13	61	22	3

Note: See full notes at end of table.

Significant Factors: Trust in State Government Leaders, *cont.*

Respondent Characteristics		Trust in state government leaders				
		DK/NA/ Refused	Never	Some of the Time	Most of the Time	Almost Always
		%	%	%	%	%
All Floridians		1	14	59	22	4
Region ***	Tampa Bay	2	11	64	19	4
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	1	21	54	19	4
	Orlando	<1	10	53	31	4
	Palm Beach	<1	13	67	16	3
	North Florida	0	11	59	26	4
	Naples	2	19	56	18	4

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: “How much of the time do you think you can trust state government leaders to do what is right for Floridians? Would you say almost always, most of the time, some of the time or never?”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Trust in Local Government Leaders

Significant Factors: Trust in Local Government Leaders

Respondent Characteristics		Trust in local government leaders				
		DK/NA/ Refused	Never	Some of the Time	Most of the Time	Almost Always
		%	%	%	%	%
All Floridians		1	9	54	31	5
Gender **	Male	1	11	52	31	5
	Female	2	7	56	31	4
Age Group ***	18-34	2	6	59	28	5
	35-54	1	12	55	29	3
	55-64	<1	11	47	36	6
	65-79	3	7	54	31	5
	80 and older	4	5	43	43	6
Child at Home **	Yes	2	8	58	30	2
	No	1	9	52	32	6
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	1	6	53	34	6
	African-American	2	18	54	23	3
	Hispanic	1	8	59	31	1
	Other	1	15	50	28	6
Employment Status ***	Full Time	<1	7	57	30	6
	Part Time	<1	7	60	31	2
	Not in Work Force	3	6	55	33	3
	Unemployed	3	19	52	23	3
	Retired	2	9	48	35	5
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	3	13	52	27	5
	\$35,000-\$74,999	1	8	59	31	2
	\$75,000+	<1	6	49	37	7
	DK/NA/Refused	4	9	58	24	5
Education ***	High School or less	5	9	50	28	8
	Some College	1	10	53	33	3
	College Grad	<1	8	56	31	5
Child Enrolled in School *	Child in School	2	8	57	32	1
	No Child in School	1	9	53	31	6

Note: See full notes at end of table.

Significant Factors: Trust in Local Government Leaders, *cont.*

Respondent Characteristics		Trust in local government leaders				
		DK/NA/ Refused	Never	Some of the Time	Most of the Time	Almost Always
		%	%	%	%	%
All Floridians		1	9	54	31	5
Region ***	Tampa Bay	1	4	61	30	5
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	1	12	57	26	4
	Orlando	2	8	48	39	4
	Palm Beach	2	6	58	29	5
	North Florida	1	10	49	34	7
	Naples	5	21	45	28	1

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: “How much of the time do you think you can trust local government leaders to do what is right for Floridians? Would you say almost always, most of the time, some of the time or never?”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Trust in Business Community Leaders

Significant Factors: Trust in Business Community Leaders

Respondent Characteristics		Trust in business community leaders				
		DK/NA/ Refused	Never	Some of the Time	Most of the Time	Almost Always
		%	%	%	%	%
All Floridians		3	9	52	29	6
Age Group **	18-34	2	11	48	32	6
	35-54	3	11	53	28	4
	55-64	2	9	56	25	9
	65-79	4	7	54	31	5
	80 and older	9	1	49	31	9
Child at Home ***	Yes	5	5	54	33	4
	No	3	11	51	28	7
Race/Ethnicity ***	White	2	6	54	32	7
	African-American	4	19	55	21	1
	Hispanic	7	11	45	31	6
	Other	2	14	52	22	10

Note: See full notes at end of table.

Significant Factors: Trust in Business Community Leaders, *cont.*

Respondent Characteristics		Trust in business community leaders				
		DK/NA/ Refused	Never	Some of the Time	Most of the Time	Almost Always
		%	%	%	%	%
All Floridians		3	9	52	29	6
Employment Status ***	Full Time	2	7	51	33	6
	Part Time	1	9	56	31	3
	Not in Work Force	6	13	53	26	2
	Unemployed	3	19	51	17	9
	Retired	4	7	53	30	6
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	4	10	51	29	6
	\$35,000-\$74,999	1	10	57	28	4
	\$75,000+	2	9	48	34	7
	DK/NA/Refused	10	5	55	23	6
Education *	High School or less	6	6	56	25	7
	Some College	3	10	54	28	6
	College Grad	3	10	49	32	5
Child Enrolled in School ***	Child in School	4	5	54	33	4
	No Child in School	3	11	51	28	7
Region ***	Tampa Bay	6	5	55	28	7
	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale	3	15	53	25	4
	Orlando	3	6	46	37	8
	Palm Beach	4	9	61	22	4
	North Florida	0	8	50	34	8
	Naples	4	16	51	29	0

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: “How much of the time do you think you can trust business community leaders to do what is right for Floridians? Would you say almost always, most of the time, some of the time or never?”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

Trust in Social Service/Nonprofit Leaders

Significant Factors: Trust in Social Service/Nonprofit Leaders

Respondent Characteristics		Trust in social service/nonprofit leaders				
		DK/NA/ Refused	Never	Some of the Time	Most of the Time	Almost Always
		%	%	%	%	%
All Floridians		6	8	43	36	8
Age Group ***	18-34	5	10	33	40	12
	35-54	3	10	48	31	7
	55-64	7	6	43	41	2
	65-79	8	4	46	35	7
	80 and older	11	1	43	35	10
Race/Ethnicity *	White	6	6	42	38	8
	African-American	5	14	44	27	10
	Hispanic	6	7	42	40	5
	Other	5	13	43	30	10
Employment Status *	Full Time	5	9	44	35	7
	Part Time	5	6	39	38	12
	Not in Work Force	6	4	35	42	13
	Unemployed	3	16	43	32	6
	Retired	7	6	45	36	6
Household Income ***	<\$35,000	3	8	48	32	8
	\$35,000-\$74,999	9	8	40	37	6
	\$75,000+	3	5	39	42	12
	DK/NA/Refused	10	13	44	28	5
Education ***	High School or less	6	9	40	31	14
	Some College	5	8	49	31	6
	College Grad	6	7	38	41	7

Significance levels: * 0.05; ** 0.01; *** 0.001

Question wording: "How much of the time do you think you can trust social service/nonprofit leaders to do what is right for Floridians? Would you say almost always, most of the time, some of the time or never?"

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

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