



The Louisiana Survey 2022

A report on public opinion about the direction of the state, the coast, hurricanes, and flooding, insurance, confidence in elections and media, broadband access, social issues, and more.



For further information on this report:
Michael Henderson, Ph.D.
mbhende1@lsu.edu

Reilly Center for Media & Public Affairs

The Reilly Center for Media & Public Affairs is partnership-driven, action-oriented, and dedicated to exploring contemporary issues at the intersection of mass communication and public life. Its interdisciplinary approach draws together experts from diverse fields to advance research and dialogue. The intent is to inspire our communities to think deeply, develop solutions, take action and broaden knowledge. The Center's role, within the state's flagship university, is to respond quickly to the needs of state governance in addressing challenges facing Louisiana, particularly in times of crisis such as during Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill and the 2016 historic floods. Underlying the Center's endeavors is to strengthen and advance the Manship School's national and state leadership in media and politics.

For further information on the Reilly Center:

Jenée Slocum, Ph.D.

Director

jenee@lsu.edu

About the 2022 Louisiana Survey

The *2022 Louisiana Survey* is the twentieth in an annual series of statewide surveys beginning in 2003 and sponsored by the Reilly Center for Media & Public Affairs at Louisiana State University's Manship School of Mass Communication.

Reflecting the continuing evolution of survey research, we used two approaches for this year's survey. First, we used our traditional probability-sampling approach to draw landline and cell phone numbers for a live-interview telephone survey while allowing participants with cellphones to choose to reply online, rather than over the phones, through a link sent via text message. Second, in partnership with the research firm *YouGov*, we administered an online survey to a nonprobability sample of Louisiana residents who participate in the *YouGov* panel. The body of this report focuses on results from the traditional probability sample. However, interested readers can find the topline results from both samples at the end of this document. More information about our methods, including *YouGov's* strategy for generating representative samples, is available in the survey methodology section of this report.

The mission of the *Louisiana Survey* is to establish benchmarks as well as to capture change in residents' assessments of state government services. The survey is further dedicated to tracking public opinion on contemporary policy issues. Each iteration of the *Louisiana Survey* contains core items designed to serve as barometers of public sentiment, including assessments of whether the state is heading in the right direction or wrong direction and perceptions about the most important problems facing the state.

In the *2022 Louisiana Survey*, this core is supplemented with items about the Covid-19 pandemic, access to high-speed internet, coastal issues, flooding and other natural disasters, integrity of elections, media use, the death penalty, and abortion.

As part of an effort to ensure that the *Louisiana Survey* fulfills its public service mission, the research team solicited input about topics for the survey from members of the government and policy community across the political spectrum. Additionally, the research team drew upon expertise in public policy and polling from Louisiana State University faculty. These advisors provided invaluable insight into the design of the questionnaire and in identifying the contemporary policy questions that could most benefit from an understanding of the public's views. While we are indebted to them for their time and contributions, they bear no responsibility for final decisions on the questionnaire, analysis, and interpretation presented in this report or any mistakes therein.

We especially thank the Reilly Family Foundation for their generous support and vision in helping to create the *Louisiana Survey*.

Lead researcher, analyst and writer

Michael Henderson, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Reilly Center Research Affiliate
Manship School of Mass Communication
mbhende1@lsu.edu

Researcher and editor

Jenée Slocum, Ph.D.
Director
Reilly Center for Media & Public Affairs
Manship School of Mass Communication
jenee@lsu.edu

Summary

Key Results from the 2022 *Louisiana Survey*, a project of the Reilly Center for Media & Public Affairs at Louisiana State University include:

State of the State

- Two-thirds of respondents (66%) said the state is heading in the wrong direction. Just 26% of respondents said the state is heading in the right direction, the smallest share over the nearly two decades that the *Louisiana Survey* has included this question.
- Respondents mention the economy, infrastructure, and education as the most important problems facing the state. The share mentioning Covid-19 dropped from 30% last year to seven percent (7%) this year. In contrast, the share concerned about crime more than doubled from 10% to 24%.
- Just 25% of Louisiana residents say they are either “very confident” or “somewhat confident” in state government to address important problems effectively – the smallest share since the *Louisiana Survey* first included this question in 2004.
- Only 21% of respondents said they expect to be better off financially a year from now. Just seven percent (7%) expect good business conditions a year from now.
- Respondents divided about evenly between those who approve how the state is handling the pandemic (41%) and those who disapprove (39%). This reflects a shift toward less approval compared to a year ago when 49% approved and 38% disapproved.
- Approximately two-thirds of respondents (65%) said they are fully vaccinated against Covid-19. A much smaller share of respondents (36%) said they received a booster against Covid-19.
- Most oppose vaccine mandates for employees and students: 62% said employers should not be allowed to require employees to be vaccinated against Covid-19; 58% oppose the state government requiring vaccination for public employees; 61% oppose requiring children who are age 12 and older to get the Covid-19 vaccine in order to attend school in person; and 67% oppose a similar rule for children who are between the ages of 5 and 11.

Coast, Hurricanes, and Flooding

- Eighty-five percent (85%) said land loss will cause a great deal of harm or a moderate amount of harm to residents of coastal areas in the state, while 73% said it would cause harm to residents across the state as a whole. Similarly, 84% said coastal land loss in Louisiana poses a threat to future generations, but 63% said it will hurt their own generation. Only half of state residents expect land loss to cause harm to them personally.
- Two-thirds of respondents (67%) said hurricanes impacting the state are stronger than those of the past. Nearly as many (62%) said the number of hurricanes impacting the state has increased. Fewer (43%) said flooding in their local community is more common than in the past.
- Majorities support elevation requirements for new construction in areas at high risk of flooding (87%) and paying property owners to elevate existing buildings in these areas (62%). A majority opposes raising insurance rates for properties in these areas (58%). Opinion is more closely divided over requiring owners of existing properties to raise them, prohibiting new construction in these areas, and paying residents of areas at risk of flooding to move to safer areas.

Insurance

- Forty percent (40%) of Louisiana policy holders filed a claim for property damage in the past two years through their homeowner's insurance, flood insurance, or renter's insurance.
- Respondents who said they have filed a claim split evenly between those who are satisfied (47%) and those who are dissatisfied (47%) with how their insurance company has handled the claim.
- Many policy holders believe their insurance rates are rising. Fifty-seven percent (57%) of homeowner's insurance policy holders said they pay more now than a year ago, as do 50% of flood insurance policy holders and 45% of auto insurance policy holders. Few said the price of insurance has dropped.
- Majorities of all respondents – not just policy holders – said the cost of homeowner's insurance (67%), flood insurance (74%), and auto insurance (72%) is higher in Louisiana than in other states.

Confidence in Elections and Media

- A large majority (88%) of respondents said they are very or somewhat confident that legally qualified individuals who wish to vote are able to do so in Louisiana elections. It is a sentiment that Democrats (91%), Republicans (89%), and independents (86%) share. A smaller majority (61%) expressed confidence that ineligible voters are not casting ballots in these elections, but there is a significant partisan divide. Three fourths (76%) of Democrats and 64% of independents are confident that individuals not legally qualified to vote are prevented from doing so, but just 47% of Republicans are.
- Fifty-three percent (53%) said voting is a fundamental right for every adult U.S. citizen and should not be restricted in any way, and 46% said it is a privilege subject to limitations. Most Democrats (81%) said voting is a fundamental right, as did 60% of independents. However, most Republicans (76%) said voting is a privilege that can be limited if adult citizens fail to meet some requirements.
- More than two-thirds of respondents (69%) said that most elected officials in Louisiana do not care what people like them think. On the other hand, more than half of respondents (55%) said that ordinary citizens can do a lot to influence the government in Louisiana if they are willing to make the effort.
- Just half (51%) of respondents said they trust the information they get from local news organizations. This marks a 27-percentage point drop from four years ago. Republicans' trust in local news fell by 31 percentage points from 76% to 45%, and Democrats' trust fell 23 percentage points from 89% to 66%.

Broadband Access

- Three-fourths (75%) of Louisiana adults have broadband internet service in their home. Six percent (6%) have internet service at home but do not identify it as high-speed service. Twenty-percent (20%) have no internet service at home. Eighteen percent (18%) do not have broadband service at home but do have a smartphone. Six percent (6%) have neither broadband service at home nor a smartphone. In all, five percent (5%) have no internet service of any kind at home and no smartphone.
- Most Louisiana residents without broadband service in their home would like to have this service (54%), but many (42%) remain uninterested.
- Many of those without broadband said they do not have this service because it is not available in their area (42%), but the most commonly named barrier to having broadband at home is the cost of the service (64%).

Social Issues: Death Penalty & Abortion

- About half (51%) of respondents said they favor the death penalty for persons convicted of murder. This marks a modest dip from 58% in 2018 when the Louisiana Survey last included this question. Opposition to the death penalty (38%) remains similar to 2018 (34%).
- Louisiana residents split more closely over the issue of abortion than in 2016. Six years ago, 40% of adult residents of the state said abortion should be legal in all or most cases, while 55% said it should be illegal in all or most cases. Today, these shares are 46% and 49%, respectively.
- The most dramatic shift in attitudes toward abortion has been among Democrats. Although Democrats already leaned toward saying abortion should be legal in all or most cases in 2016 (51%), this share is now 74% - while the share who said abortion should be illegal in all or most cases fell by half from 42% to 19%.

State of the State

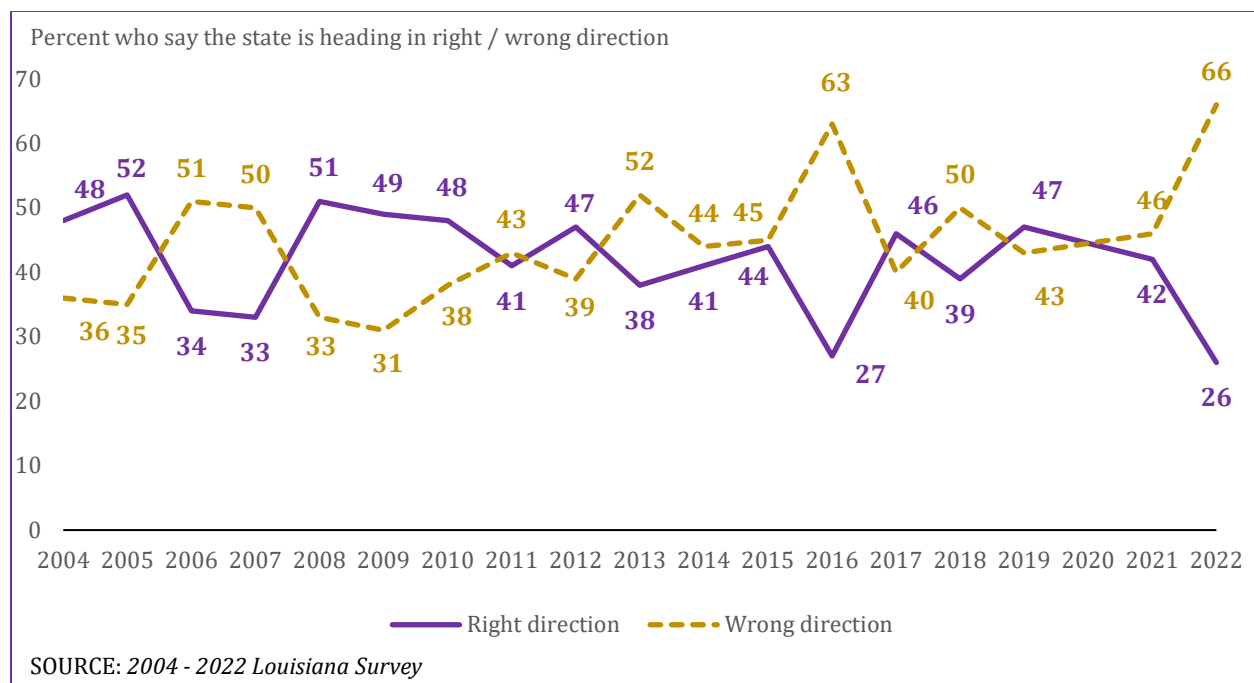
Pessimistic turn in views of state's direction

Far more Louisiana residents now believe the state is heading in the wrong direction than had in recent years. Two-thirds of respondents (66%) said the state is heading in the wrong direction in the 2022 Louisiana Survey. This marks the first time since 2016 when a majority of respondents said the state is heading in the wrong direction (see Figure 1). Just 26% of respondents said the state is heading in the right direction, the smallest share over the nearly two decades that the Louisiana Survey has included this question.

The pessimistic view is widespread across the diversity of respondents' demographic backgrounds and political views. Most white respondents (68%), most Black respondents

(61%), and most respondents with other racial or ethnic identities (69%) said the state is heading in the wrong direction. Most senior respondents (69%) and most respondents under 30 (56%) said the state is heading in the wrong direction. A majority of respondents with household income under \$25,000 (66%) and a majority with household income of \$100,000 or more (61%) said the state is heading in the wrong direction. Whether in the New Orleans area (64%), the Baton Rouge area (69%), elsewhere in south Louisiana (69%), or in north Louisiana (64%), the majority said the state is heading in the wrong direction. While Republicans are especially pessimistic about the direction of the state (71% said it is heading in the wrong direction), even among Democrats pessimism beats optimism 54% to 38%.

Figure 1: Evaluating the direction of the state, 2004-2022



Economy, infrastructure, and education top list of priorities

The survey includes two questions to gauge which problems the people of Louisiana think are most important for the state to address.

First, we asked respondents to name up to five problems they would most like state government to work on this year.

Immediately following this question, we asked respondents which of those problems is the single most important for state government to work on in 2022. Both questions are open-ended, meaning respondents could answer the question in their own words.

We coded their verbatim responses into issue categories. Table 1 shows the percentage of respondents who provided an answer falling within various issue categories. The same respondent may appear in multiple rows of the first column because the survey allowed them to name multiple topics in answer to the first question. For example, a participant might mention both inflation (coded into the economy category) and road conditions (coded into the infrastructure category). Additionally, some answers fit into multiple categories. For example, gun violence counts in both the guns category and the crime category. Therefore, the percentages in the columns of the table do not sum to 100.

About one third of respondents (35%) mentioned an aspect of the economy. This includes 15% who named jobs, 11% who named inflation or prices, and 5% who named pay or income. Yet, even this may

underestimate concern over economic issues in the state. Appearing further down the table, 6% called for the state to work on public assistance or social service programs and 4% expressed concern about poverty or income inequality. The majority of responses in both categories include a call for more action to help those in need. Additionally, 4% of respondents want the state to address the minimum wage.

About one third of respondents (35%) also name infrastructure issues. These include 21% who specifically said they want the state to deal with roads or highways.

A similar share of respondents (34%) answered with an issue related to education.

Two significant changes stand out from one year ago. First, the share of state residents mentioning Covid-19 dropped. Thirty percent named something related to the pandemic in 2021, but this year only seven percent did – splitting between just two percent naming the pandemic itself and five percent naming various restrictions (e.g., mask or vaccine mandates) as an important problem. All of these respondents are included among the 14% who name a health care issue as an important problem.

Second, the share concerned about crime has more than doubled from 10% to 24%. The importance of crime on the public's mind is even more apparent when turning to the second column of Table 1, where it surpasses infrastructure and roughly ties concern about the economy and education.

Table 1: The percentage of participants who named each issue as most important (includes only issues named by at least 2% of sample)

Issue	Mentioned Among Top Five Most Important	Mentioned as Single Most Important
Economy	35	14
Infrastructure	35	7
Education	34	14
Crime	24	12
State budget, taxes, and spending	16	5
Health care	14	4
Public assistance and social services	9	2
Climate change and environmental issues	8	1
Housing	6	1
Poverty, hunger, and economic inequality	6	1
Guns	6	3
Insurance	6	2
Flooding, drainage, and preparation for or recovery from natural disasters	5	2
Law enforcement	5	1
Minimum wage	4	2
Drugs	3	0
Race issues	3	0
Political corruption	3	1
Coastal issues	3	0
Criminal justice (other than law enforcement)	3	1

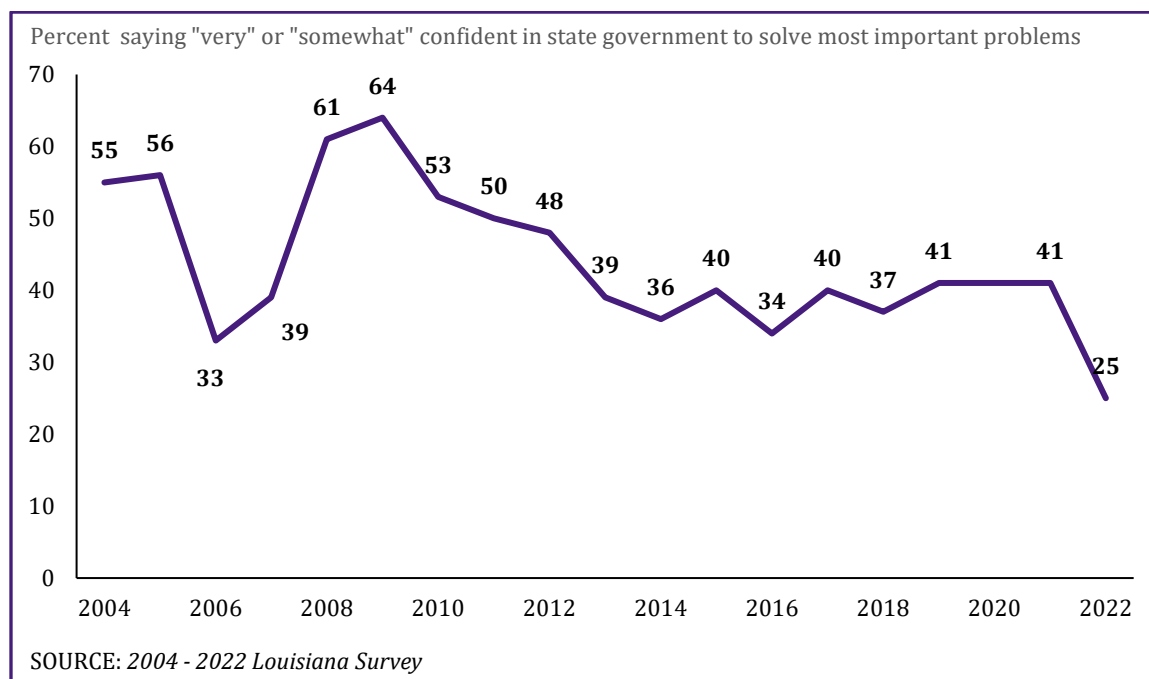
Confidence in state government to solve important problems drops to lowest point

The public's confidence in state government to tackle important problems fell over the past year. Taken together, just 25% of Louisiana residents say they are either very confident or somewhat confident in state

government to address important problems effectively. This marks the lowest share on record since the *Louisiana Survey* first included this question in 2004.

Forty percent (40%) said they are not very confident in state government to solve important problems, and another 33% said they are not at all confident.

Figure 2: Confidence that state government can solve important problems remains low



State residents see poor economic prospects

Beginning this year, we added a battery of five economic questions modelled on items in the national Index of Consumer Sentiment (ICS) by the University of Michigan.

Forty-one percent (41%) of respondents said they are worse off financially than they were a year ago. Forty-three percent (43%) say they are about the same financially as they were a year ago, and just 16% said they are better off.

Looking ahead, only about one in five respondents (21%) said that they expect to be better off next year. Thirty percent (30%) said they expect to be worse off and 42% said they would be the same. Respondents took an even gloomier view of future prospects for the economy as a whole. Only seven percent (7%) said they expect good business conditions a year from now, while 49% said they expect business conditions to be bad – including 29% who expect them to be very bad.

Similarly, when asked to look ahead over the next five years, 80% of respondents said the economy is more likely to see widespread unemployment or depression than to see continuous good times.

Only 16% said it is a good time for big-ticket purchases for their homes, such as furniture or appliances, while 51% said it is a bad time.

Following the University of Michigan's formula for combining responses to these five questions into an ICS yields a value of 50.3 for Louisiana in the early spring of 2022. The ICS works well as a relative measure for making comparisons over time. Future editions of the Louisiana Survey will reveal whether sentiment among consumers in the state improve or decline. In the meantime, we can compare consumer sentiment in the state to the value of the national ICS from February 2022 (62.8). In short, Louisianans have a dimmer view of the economy and their own financial situations than do Americans as a whole.

Louisiana residents split over how state government is handling pandemic

Respondents are divided about evenly between those who approve how the state is handling the pandemic (41%) and those who disapprove (39%). This reflects a shift toward less approval compared to a year ago when 49% approved and 38% disapproved. As a result, net approval of the state's handling of the pandemic shrank from +11 to +2 percentage points.

Republicans shifted the most from 2021 to 2022. The share of Republicans who said they approve of the state's handling of the pandemic fell from 39% to 24%, while the share who disapproved edged up slightly from 48% to 53%. The share of approvals fell among independents as well, but not by as much – from 46% to 39%. The share of independents who said they disapprove of the state's handling of the pandemic held at 39%. Democrats showed the least change from 2021 to 2022. Last year, 64% of Democrats said they approve of the state's handling of the pandemic and 28% said they disapprove. This year, 66% said they approve and 24% said they disapprove.

Most say they are vaccinated, but few are boosted

Approximately two-thirds of respondents (65%) said they are fully vaccinated against Covid-19, meaning they have either received two doses of the Moderna or Pfizer vaccine or received the Johnson & Johnson vaccine. This percentage closely approximates the 64% estimated vaccination rate for Louisiana adults based on vaccine tracker data (i.e., www.mayoclinic.org/coronavirus-covid-19/vaccine-tracker).

The largest differences in vaccination rates across respondent characteristics in this survey are by education, age, party identification, and region. Rates are significantly higher among college graduates (84%) than among those without college degrees (56%), among older adults (i.e., 79% among respondents 65 years or older) than for younger adults (i.e., 53% among respondents 18 to 29), and among Democrats (86%) than among Republicans (62%) or independents (56%). Additionally, the metropolitan New Orleans area (75%) outpaces the state average, while metropolitan Baton Rouge (56%) falls slightly below the state average.

Vaccination rates also differ – but to a smaller degree – by gender, race ethnicity, and personal experience with the health effects of the disease. Rates are higher for women (69%) than for men (61%) and for Black respondents (72%) than for white respondents (65%) or respondents of other racial and ethnic identities (57%). Finally, among those who personally know someone who has died or been hospitalized because of Covid-19, the vaccination rate is 67%. The vaccination rate is 61% among those who said they do not know anyone who has been hospitalized or died as a result of Covid-19.

A much smaller share of respondents (36%) said they received a booster against Covid-19. For booster rates, the biggest difference across respondents is by party identification. Sixty-three percent (63%) of Democrats said they have received a booster, while only 25% of Republicans and 27% of independents have done so.

Most oppose vaccine mandates for employees and students, but partisans are starkly divided

Sixty-two percent (62%) of respondents said employers should not be allowed to require employees to be vaccinated against Covid-19. Similarly, 58% oppose state government requiring vaccination for public employees. Meanwhile, 61% oppose requiring children who are age 12 and older to get the Covid-19 vaccine in order to attend school in person, and 67% oppose a similar rule for children who are between the ages of 5 and 11.

Politics appears to play a strong role in these attitudes as the biggest differences across respondents are by their party identification. Sixty-nine percent (69%) of Democrats support allowing employers to mandate vaccines for their employees, which only 20%

of Republicans and 28% of independents support. Sixty-nine percent (69%) of Democrats support allowing employers to mandate vaccines for their employees, which only 20% of Republicans and 28% of independents support. Seventy-four percent (74%) of Democrats support state government requiring vaccination for public employees, which only 21% of Republicans and 31% of independents support.

Similarly, 70% of Democrats support requiring children who are age 12 and older to receive a vaccine to attend school in person, which only 20% of Republicans and 30% of independents support. Finally, 57% of Democrats support requiring children who are between the ages of 5 and 11 to be vaccinated to attend school in person – a smaller share than for other mandates, but still a majority – while only 14% of Republicans and 23% of independents did so.

Coast, Hurricanes, and Flooding

For many, the harm of coastal land loss is distant in place and time

We asked respondents to rate how much coastal land loss in Louisiana will hurt people living in coastal areas, Louisiana residents across the state, people in their own generation, people in future generations, and themselves personally. Significantly more respondents said land loss poses a greater danger to coastal residents than to people across the state as a whole and to future generations than to their own generation. Two-thirds (68%) said land loss will cause a great deal of harm to people living in coastal areas, and another 17% said it will cause a moderate amount of harm (as opposed to only a little or no harm at all). This combined share of 85% shrinks to 73% when considering the long-term harm land loss could have to people living across the state (see Figure 3). The share worried about a great deal of harm drops nearly thirty percentage points from 68% to 37%.

Likewise, 84% said land loss poses a threat to future generations, including 58% who said it will cause a great deal of harm. This share drops to 63% when considering the effects for their own generation, including just 27% who said it would cause a great deal of harm.

Even fewer said land loss would cause a great deal (22%) or a moderate amount of harm (28%) to themselves personally.

Generally, respondents living in coastal areas – defined as residence in a parish with the majority of its landmass within [the Louisiana Coastal Zone Boundary](#) – said land loss poses more harm to each group mentioned in these questions than respondents living further inland. For example, 69% said land loss will cause a great deal or moderate amount of harm to themselves, compared to 39% of noncoastal residents who said so (see Figures 4 and 5).

Figure 3: Perceptions of harm posed by coastal land loss

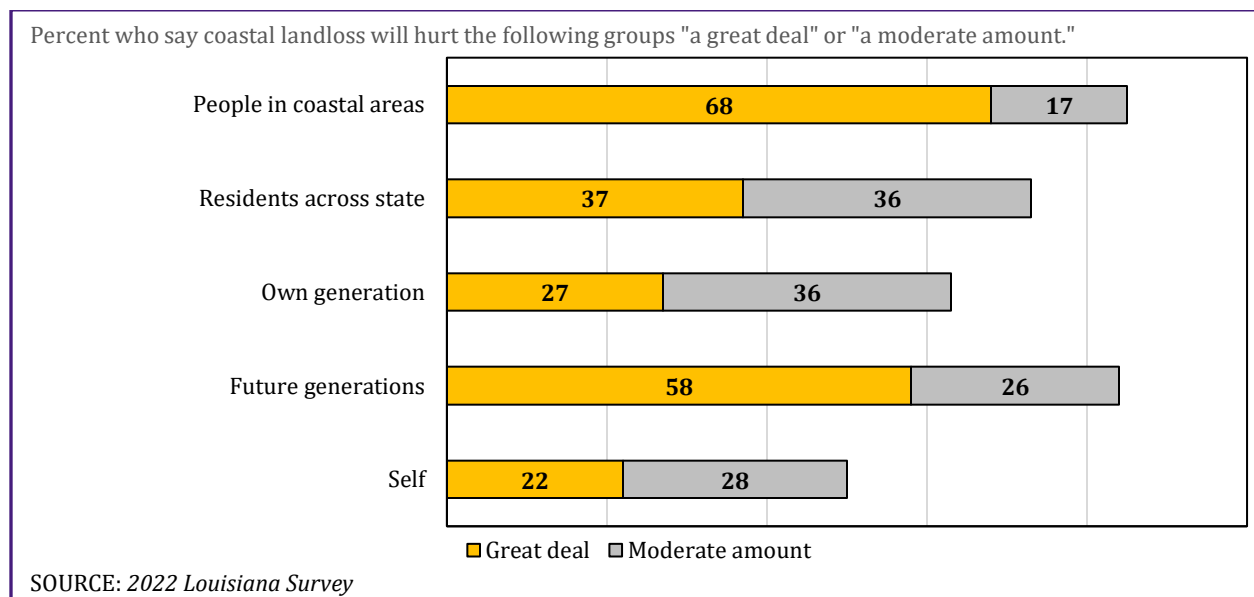


Figure 4: Perceptions of harm posed by coastal land loss among residents of coastal areas

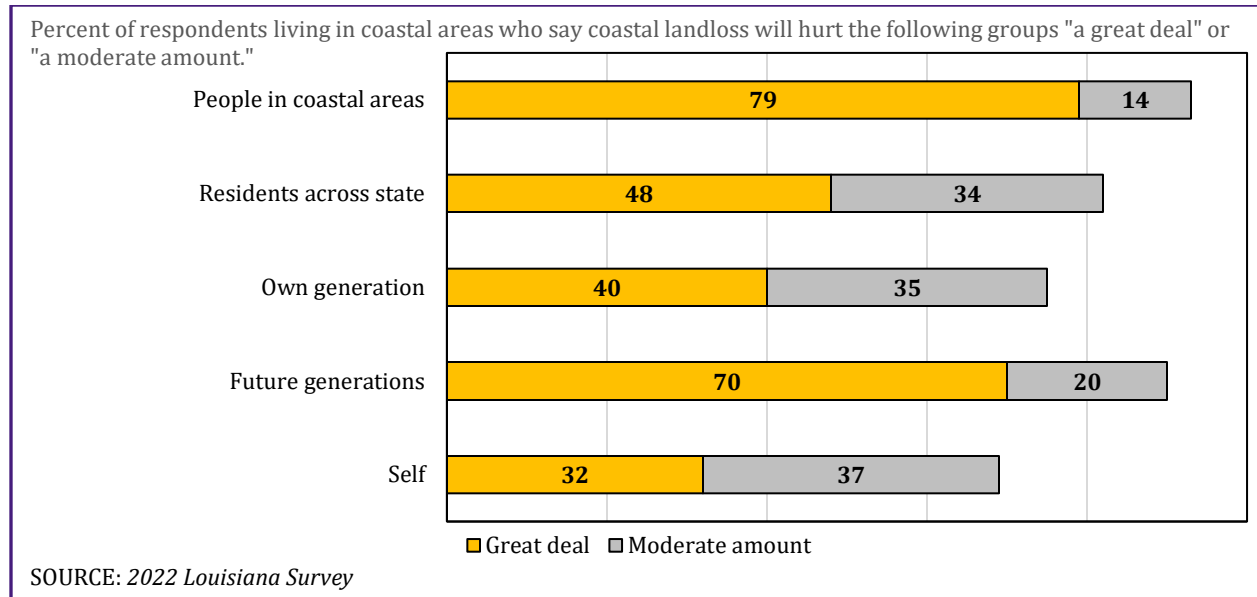
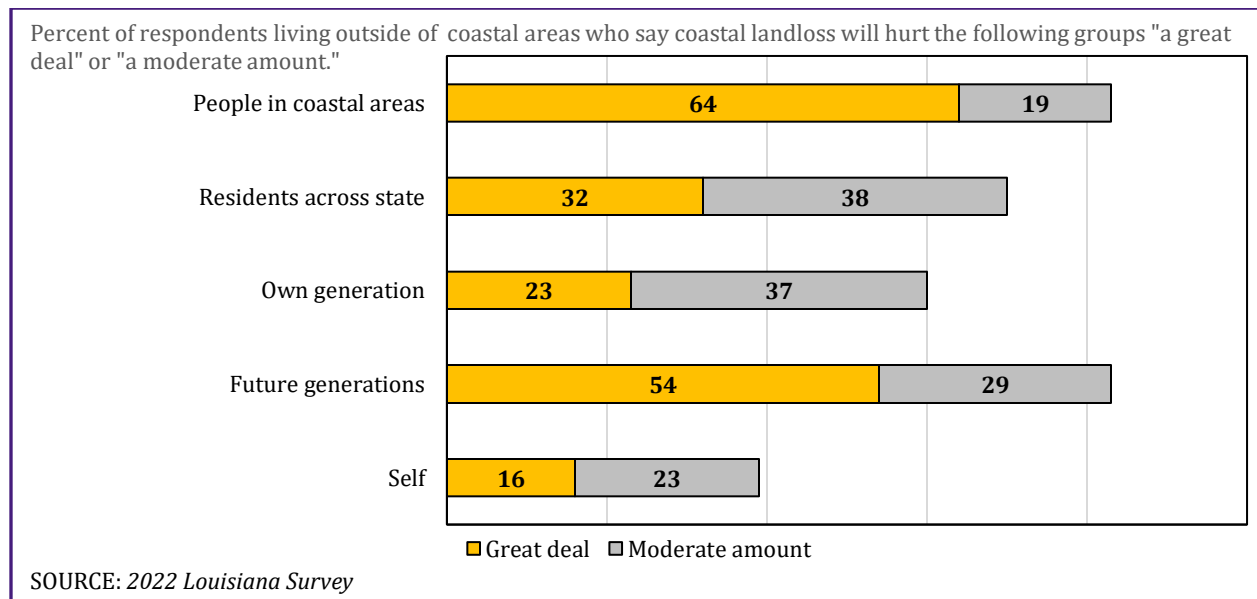


Figure 5: Perceptions of harm posed by coastal land loss among residents outside of coastal areas



Most say hurricane frequency and strength on rise

Two-thirds of respondents (67%) said hurricanes impacting the state are stronger than those of the past. Nearly as many (62%) said the number of hurricanes impacting the state has increased.

There is significant regional variation in these perceptions. Nearly three-fourths (74%) of respondents in the metropolitan area of New Orleans said hurricanes are stronger now than in the past, as did 68% of respondents in the metropolitan area of Baton Rouge and 69% of respondents throughout the rest of south Louisiana. In north Louisiana, however, the share falls to 56%. Similarly, 71% of respondents in the New Orleans area said

hurricanes are more frequent, as did 63% of respondents in the Baton Rouge area and 62% in the rest of south Louisiana. Yet, this view is less common in north Louisiana (53%).

Fewer (43%) said flooding in their local community is more common than in the past. Again, there are significant regional differences. Two-thirds (68%) of respondents in the Baton Rouge area said flooding has increased. In the New Orleans area, 43% said flooding has increased, and 44% of respondents living elsewhere in south Louisiana said so. Just 26% of respondents in north Louisiana said flooding has increased.

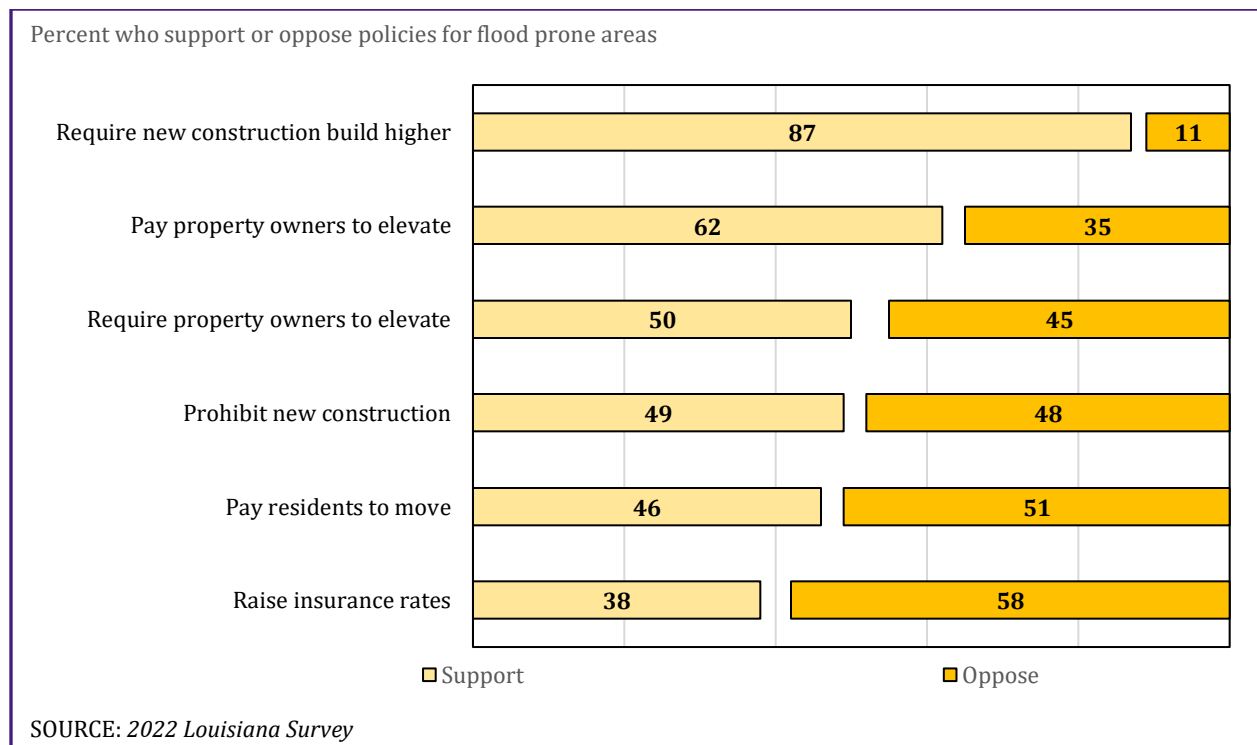
Majority supports elevation requirements for new construction in flood prone areas but not for existing construction

The 2022 Louisiana Survey included questions measuring respondents' attitudes on six policy proposals for dealing with homes and other buildings in areas at risk of flooding. These policy proposals include requiring new houses and buildings in these areas to be built higher above the ground; prohibiting construction of new buildings in these areas; requiring property owners to elevate existing buildings in these areas; paying property owners to elevate existing buildings in these areas; paying residents of these areas to move to safer places; and raising insurance rates for properties located in these areas.

Two proposals have majority support: 87% support elevation requirements for new construction, and 62% support incentivizing property owners to elevate existing buildings by paying them to do so (see Figure 6). A majority (58%) also opposes raising insurance rates for properties in these areas at risk of flooding.

Opinion is closely divided over the other three: Requiring owners of existing properties to raise them; prohibiting new construction in these areas, and incentivizing people to move to safer areas by paying them to do so.

Figure 6: Opinions on policy proposals for areas at high risk of flooding



Insurance

Forty percent (40%) of policy holders filed claims for property damage in past two years

We asked respondents whether they own their home, rent, or something else. If they said they own their home, we asked them whether they have homeowner's insurance and whether they have flood insurance. If they said they did not own their home, we asked them if they had a renter's policy. In all, 66% of respondents said they own their home, and 20% said they rent. Among homeowners, 89% said they have homeowner's insurance, and 47% said they have flood insurance – amounting to 59% and 31% of all respondents, respectively. One-third (34%) of renters have renter's insurance, or 11% of all respondents.

Forty percent (40%) of respondents with homeowner's, flood, or renter's insurance said they filed a claim for damage to their property within the past two years.

Respondents living in the metro New Orleans area (57%) and south Louisiana (46%) were particularly likely to say they have filed a claim.

If respondents said they filed a claim for damage to their property in the past two years, we asked how satisfied or dissatisfied they are with how the claim was handled. Overall, opinion divides evenly with 47% expressing satisfaction (including 26% who are very satisfied) and 47% expressing dissatisfaction (including 31% who are very dissatisfied).

Many think insurance rates are higher than a year ago, and most think they are higher than in other states

We also asked homeowner's insurance and flood insurance policy holders whether the cost of their insurance has increased, decreased, or stayed about the same as a year ago. We asked the same of automobile insurance policy holders. For flood insurance and automobile insurance, close to half of policy holders said they pay more than they had a year ago (see Figure 7). Most of the rest said they pay about the same. For homeowner's insurance, 57% said they pay more than they did a year earlier, and 39% said they pay about the same. In each case, very few policy holders said the cost of their insurance has gone down.

Additionally, we asked all respondents – not just policy holders – how they think the cost of insurance in Louisiana compares to other states. For each type of insurance, large majorities said rates are higher in Louisiana than in other states (see Figure 8). For example, 72% said that auto insurance costs more here than elsewhere. Seventy-four percent (74%) said flood insurance costs more.

For auto insurance and homeowner's insurance, policy holders were more likely than those without coverage to say insurance costs more in Louisiana by 11 percentage points – 74% versus 63% and 72% versus 61%, respectively. However, there was no difference between those with and without flood insurance.

Figure 7: Perceptions of the cost of insurance compared to a year ago

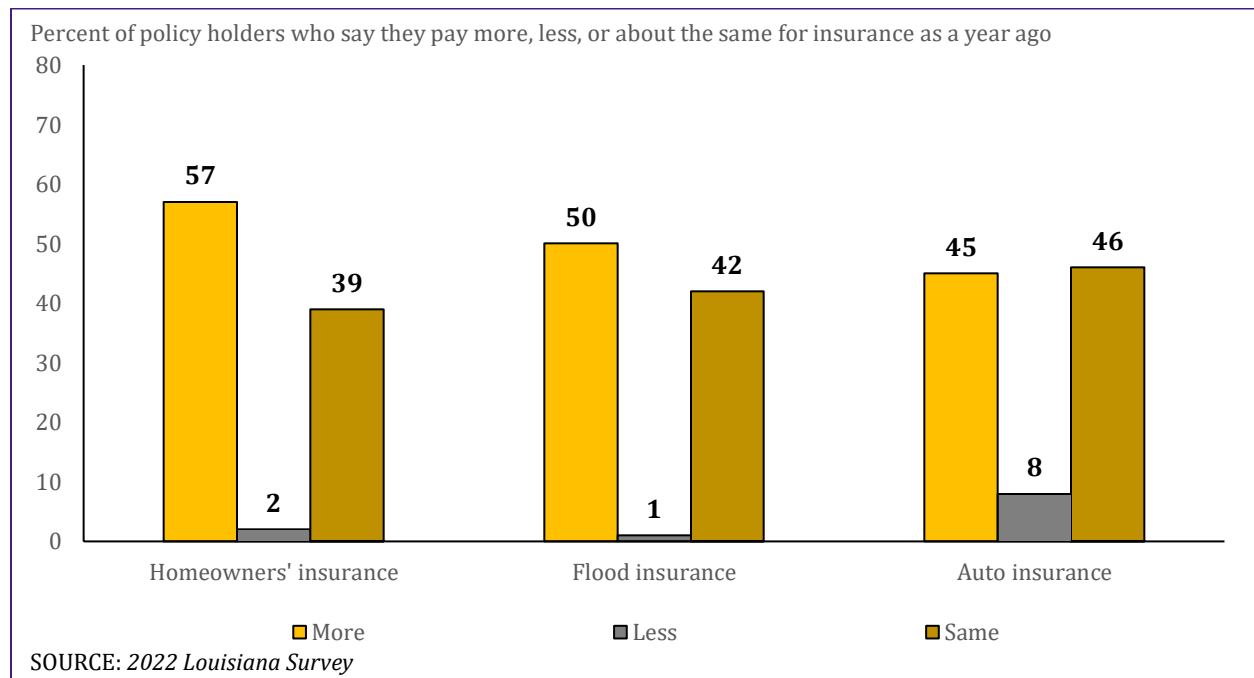
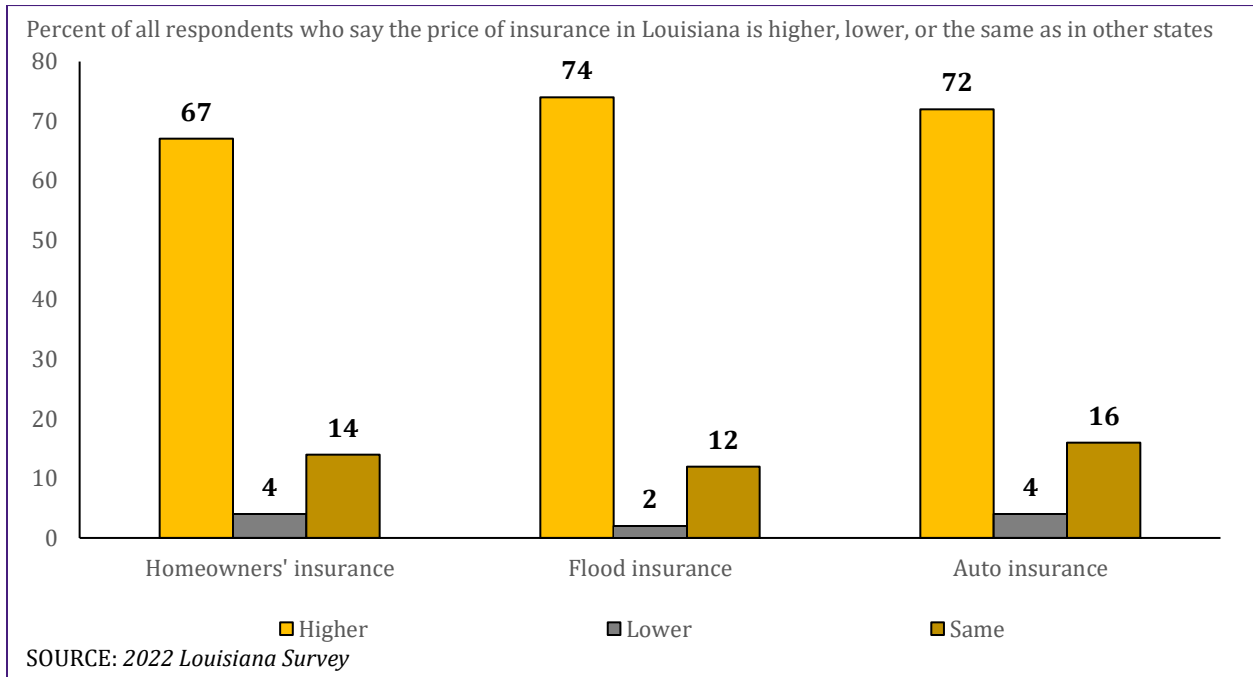


Figure 8: Perceptions of the cost of insurance compared to other states



Confidence in Elections and Media

Most are confident about ballot access and election security in Louisiana

A large majority (88%) of respondents to the *2022 Louisiana Survey* said they are very or somewhat confident that legally qualified individuals who wish to vote are able to do so in Louisiana elections. It is a sentiment that Democrats (91%), Republicans (89%), and independents (86%) share – although Republicans are significantly more likely than Democrats to say they are very confident

(68% versus 43%). In short, relatively few Louisiana residents think qualified, interested voters are kept from the polls.

A smaller majority (61%) of respondents also expressed confidence that ineligible voters are not casting ballots in Louisiana elections. There is a significant partisan divide. Three fourths (76%) of Democrats and 64% of independents are confident that individuals not legally qualified to vote are prevented from doing so in Louisiana elections, but just 47% of Republican are.

Table 2: Views on voting rights and election security in Louisiana

View	All	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Confident that people who are legally qualified and want to vote are able to cast a ballot	88%	91%	89%	86%
Confident that people who are NOT legally qualified to vote are prevented from casting a ballot.	61%	76%	47%	64%
Voting is a fundamental right for every adult U.S. citizen and should not be restricted in any way.	53%	81%	22%	60%
Voting is a privilege that comes with responsibilities and can be limited if adult U.S. citizens don't meet some requirements.	46%	18%	76%	40%
If election rules were changed to make it easier to register and vote, that would also make elections less secure.	41%	24%	57%	37%
It would not make elections any less secure if election rules were changed to make it easier to register and vote.	53%	71%	38%	56%

Republicans support limitations on the right to vote, Democrats and independents oppose

There are similar divisions in beliefs about whether voting is a fundamental right that should not be restricted or a privilege that can be limited. Overall, respondents divided closely on this question – 53% said voting is a fundamental right of every adult U.S. citizen that should not be restricted in any way, and 46% said it is a privilege subject to limitations. Most Democrats (81%) said

voting is a fundamental right, as did 60% of independents. However, most Republicans (76%) said voting is a privilege that can be limited if adult citizens fail to meet some requirements.

A majority (57%) of Republicans also said that changing election rules to make it easier for people to register and vote would ultimately make elections less secure. In contrast, most Democrats (71%) and independents (56%) said that easing rules would not make elections any less secure.

Public has mixed view of its political efficacy

More than two-thirds of respondents (69%) said that most elected officials in Louisiana do not care what people like them think. This view is common across Democrats (71%), Republicans (61%), and independents (76%).

On the other hand, more than half of respondents (55%) said that ordinary citizens can do a lot to influence the government in Louisiana if they are willing to make the effort. Similar numbers of Democrats (61%) and Republicans (56%) share this view. Independents, however, divide more evenly between those who think ordinary citizens can have influence (51%) and those who think there is not much ordinary citizens can do to influence state government (47%).

Declining trust in news organizations both nationally and locally

Just half (51%) of respondents said they trust the information they get from local news organizations. This marks a 27-percentage point drop from four years ago, when the question last appeared on the *Louisiana Survey*. This trend is like the declining trust in national news. In 2018, most Louisiana residents (57%) trusted information from national news organizations – albeit, fewer than trusted information from local news organizations (78%). This year, barely more than a third (33%) of respondents said they trust information from national news organizations “a lot” or “some,” a drop of 21 percentage points.

Although fewer Republicans than Democrats trust local or national news, the declines in trust over recent years are hardly confined to a single political party. Republicans’ trust in local news fell by 31 percentage points from 76% to 45%, but Democrats’ trust fell 23 percentage points from 89% to 66%. Again,

the trends are very close to those for trust in national news. Republicans’ trust in national news organizations fell 29 percentage points from 47% to just 18%, but Democrats’ trust also fell 18 percentage points from 78% to 60%.

Similarly, fewer state residents say that local news organizations deal fairly with all sides when presenting news about political and social issues compared to 2018 – 26% now versus 36% four years ago. Indeed, this pattern of decline is widespread, applying to both Republicans and Democrats, regarding their judgments about both national and local news organizations, and to their perceptions of fairness and accuracy in the news.

In fact, the only exception has to do with perceptions of accuracy in local reporting. In this instance, Democrats have a more positive view of news organizations than in 2018 with an eight percentage point increase in the share who said these organizations generally get the facts straight (from 64% to 72%) even as the share of Republicans who agree fell dramatically from 59% to 33%.

Table 3: Trends in attitudes about local news organizations

View	All	Democrats	Republicans
2018: Trust information “a lot” or “some”	78%	89%	76%
2022: Trust information “a lot” or “some”	51%	66%	45%
Change	-27	-23	-31
2018: Deal fairly with all sides	36%	48%	31%
2022: Deal fairly with all sides	26%	43%	18%
Change	-10	-5	-13
2018: Get the facts straight	56%	64%	59%
2022: Get the facts straight	41%	72%	33%
Change	-15	+8	-26

Table 4: Trends in attitudes about national news organizations

View	All	Democrats	Republicans
2018: Trust information “a lot” or “some”	57%	78%	47%
2022: Trust information “a lot” or “some”	36%	60%	18%
Change	-21	-18	-29
2018: Deal fairly with all sides	17%	35%	5%
2022: Deal fairly with all sides	12%	30%	0%
Change	-5	-5	-5
2018: Get the facts straight	32%	62%	14%
2022: Get the facts straight	25%	50%	8%
Change	-7	-12	-6

Broadband access

Three quarters of Louisiana adults have high-speed internet access in their home

Most adults in the state have high-speed internet service in their home. Seventy-five percent (75%) of respondents said they have high-speed broadband service such as DSL, cable, or fiber-optic service. Another six percent (6%) said they currently subscribe to internet service in the home, but it is slower dial-up service (2%) or the respondent was unsure about the service type and speed (4%). One-fifth (20%) said they do not have any internet service in their home.

We also asked respondents if they have a smartphone – devices that can access the

internet without a home internet subscription depending on the quality and reach of their carrier’s service. Smartphone use is far-reaching – 87% said they have a smartphone (however, because this is a telephone survey it may overestimate the share of Louisiana adults with these devices). Considering smartphone use alongside broadband access, 18% of respondents do not have high-speed internet service at home but do have a smartphone. Another six percent (6%) have neither broadband access nor a smartphone. Altogether, this leaves five percent (5%) of Louisiana adults with no internet service in their home (either broadband or dial-up) and no smartphone.

Figure 9: Access to broadband and other internet services in the home

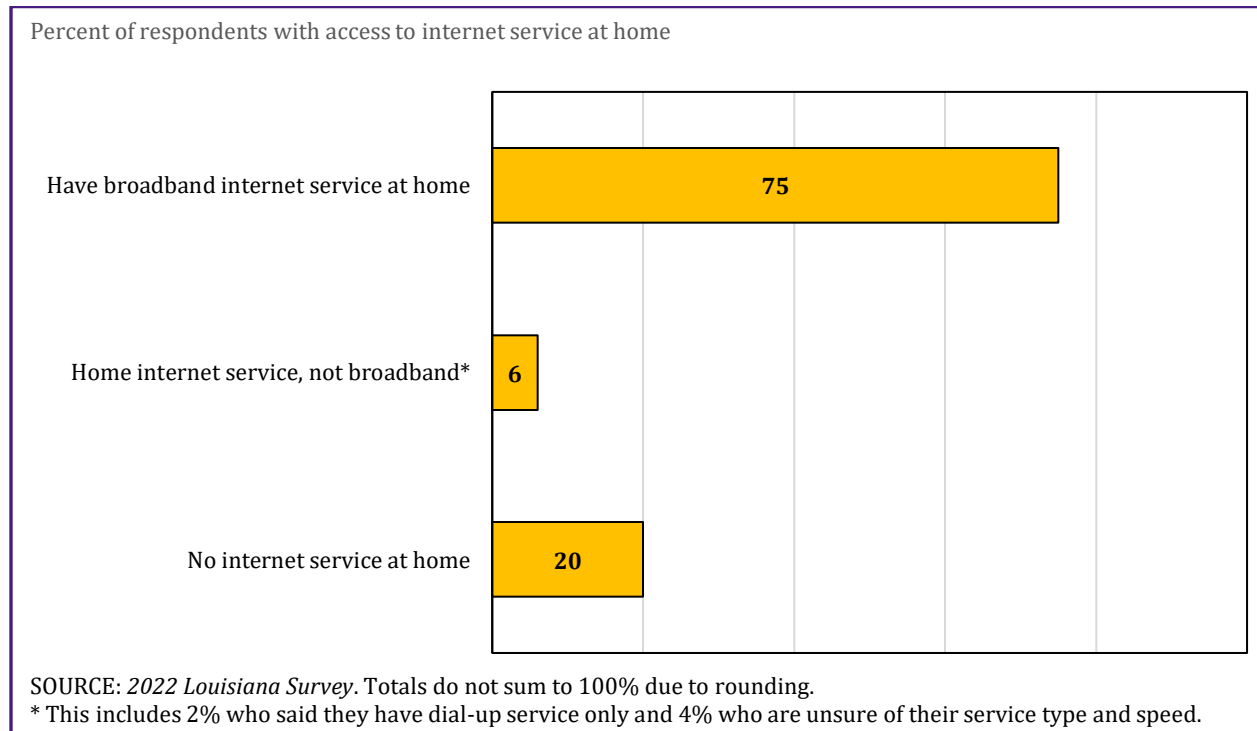
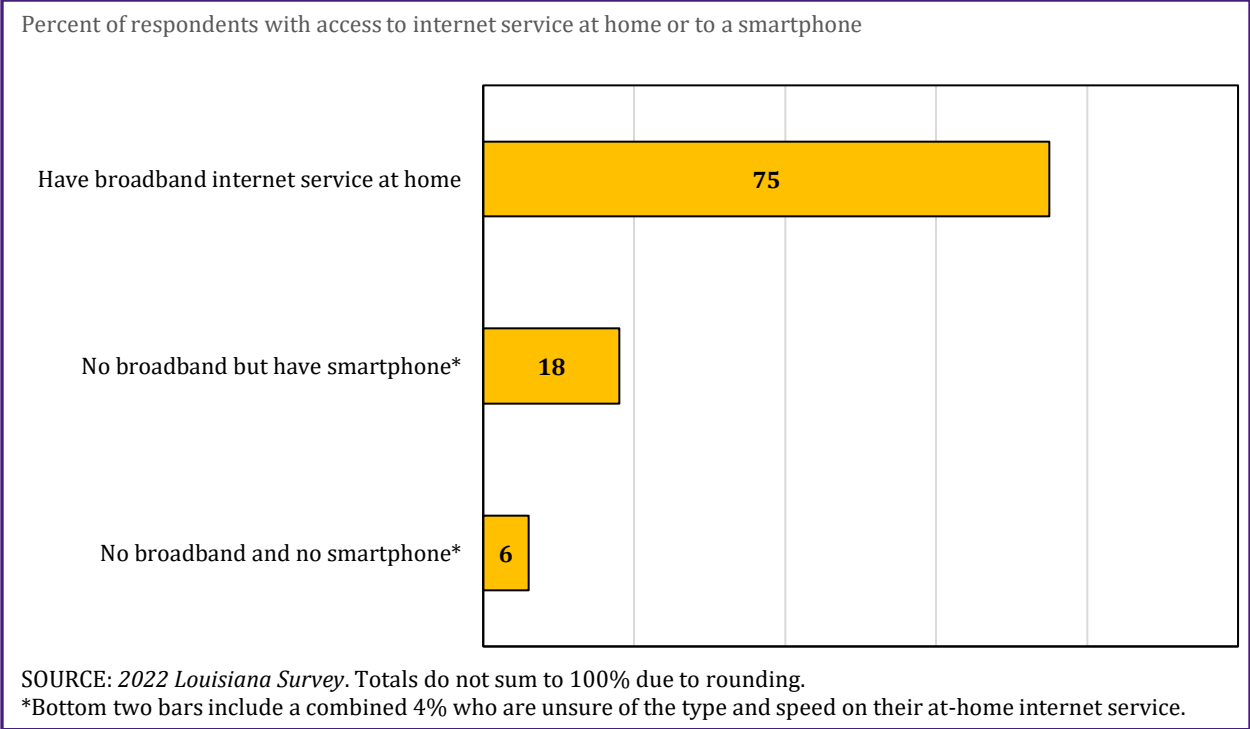


Figure 10: Access to broadband in home and smartphone use



Cost of service is the most common reason for not having broadband at home

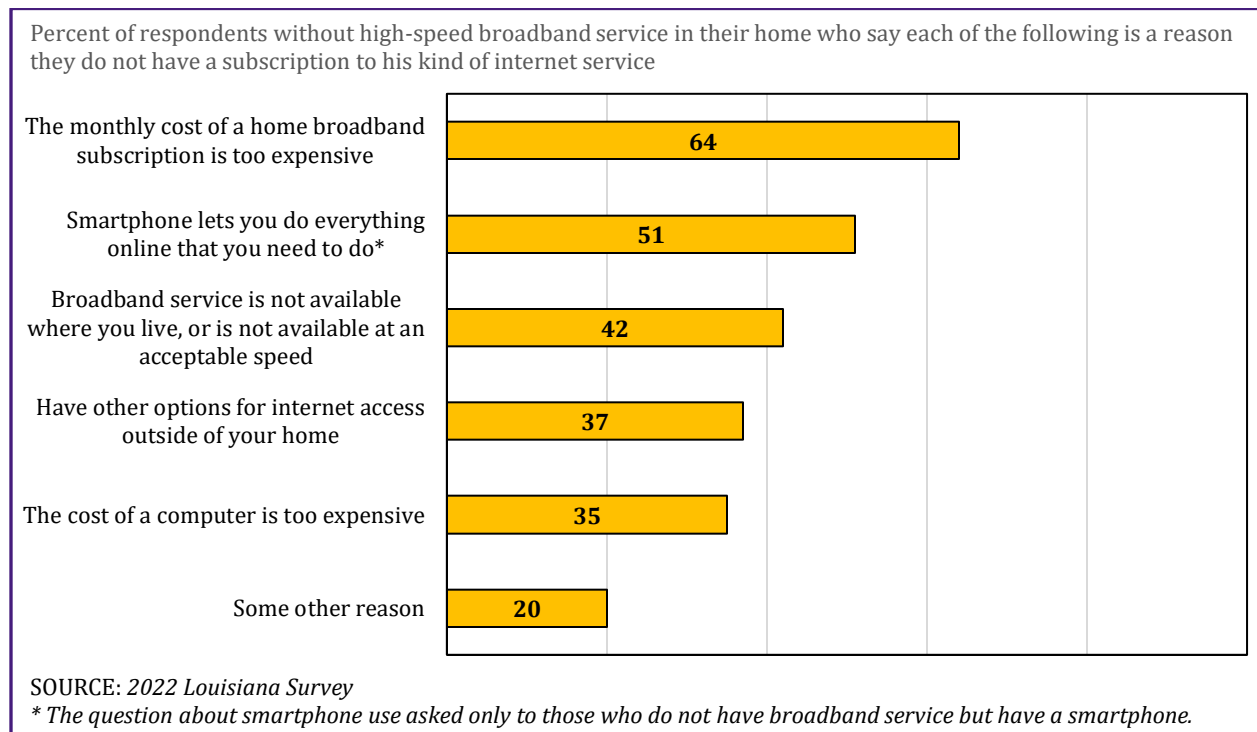
Among respondents who do not have high-speed internet service in their home, most (54%) said they would like to have it. Yet, a significant share (42%) said they are not interested in the service.

We asked respondents without broadband service about the reasons they do not have it. We asked whether each of five potential explanations apply to them: The monthly cost of a home broadband subscription is too expensive; the cost of a computer is too expensive; their smartphone lets them do everything online that they need; they have other options for internet access outside of

the home; and broadband service is not available where they live. We also asked if there was some other reason we did not name.

Cost of service is the most common reason for lack of broadband in the home. Approximately two-thirds (64%) of those without broadband service said cost of broadband is a reason they do not have it. The next most common explanation, which half named (51%), is that smartphones allow them to access the internet for everything they need to do online. Forty-two percent (42%) said they do not have a broadband connection because this service is not available in their area.

Figure 11: Reasons for not having broadband service at home



Social Issues: Death Penalty & Abortion

Support for the death penalty drops slightly, still exceeds opposition

About half (51%) of respondents said they favor the death penalty for persons convicted of murder. This marks a modest dip from 58% in 2018 when the *Louisiana Survey* last included this question. Opposition to the death penalty (38%) remains similar to 2018 (34%). These shifts result in a decline in net favorability (i.e., percent favor minus percent oppose) from +24 to +13.

The shift away from the death penalty is largest among independents, but support continues to lead opposition. In 2018, 61% of independents favored the death penalty and 31% opposed it. In 2022, the share of independents who favor the death penalty fell to half (50%), and 42% oppose it. Net favorability shrunk from +30 to +8.

Democrats remain the most opposed to the death penalty, and the share of Democrats who favor this sentence has shrunk further. Today, one-third (32%) of Democrats favor the death penalty, down from 42% four years ago. As they did in 2018, a slim majority of Democrats oppose this kind of sentence (54%). Democrats' net favorability toward the death penalty declined from -11 to -22.

Republicans express the most favorable attitudes toward the death penalty (70% favor), as they did in 2018 (74%). The share of Republicans who oppose the death penalty is 20%, essentially the same as in 2018 (19%).

Table 5: Opinions toward death penalty, 2018 and 2022

Group	Favor	Oppose	Net favor
All, 2018	58%	34%	+24
All, 2022	51%	38%	+13
Democrats, 2018	43%	53%	-11
Democrats, 2022	32%	54%	-22
Republicans, 2018	74%	19%	+55
Republicans, 2022	70%	20%	+50
Independents, 2018	61%	31%	+30
Independents, 2022	50%	42%	+8

Significant growth in Democrats' support for legal abortion, little change in Republicans' views

Louisiana residents split more closely over the issue of abortion than when the *Louisiana Survey* last asked about it in 2016. Six years ago, 40% of adult residents of the state said abortion should be legal in all or most cases, but a majority (55%) said it should be illegal in all or most cases. Today, these shares are 46% and 49%, respectively. Neither view holds the majority of state residents any longer.

Despite the shift, there continues to be less support for legal abortion in the state (49%) than in the United States as a whole (59%). What is interesting about this comparison, however, is that attitudes about abortion have shifted in Louisiana during a period when attitudes remained steady nationally. The national estimates in Table 6 are from the Pew Research Center in 2016 and 2021.

The most dramatic shift in attitudes toward abortion has been among Democrats. Although Democrats already leaned toward saying abortion should be legal in all or most cases in 2016 (51%), this share is now 74% - while the share who said abortion should be illegal in all or most cases fell by half from 42% to 19%.

The shift among Democrats means the major political parties are further apart on this issue. Republicans, who already opposed legal abortion to a much greater extent than Democrats did in 2016, have remained largely the same. Today, the parties look more like mirror images of each other on this issue. Among Republicans, 69% of say it

should be illegal in all or most cases and 24% say it should be legal in all or most cases. Meanwhile, among Democrats, 19% of say it should be illegal in all or most cases and 74% say it should be legal in all or most cases.

Net support for legal abortion has grown among independents. In 2016, a slight majority of independents said abortion should be illegal in all or most cases (54%), and 40% said it should legal in all or most cases. Today, like the state as a whole, independents split nearly evenly - 50% say illegal and 47% say legal.

It is also worth noting that only one quarter (23%) of Louisiana residents think that abortion should be legal in *all* cases. Likewise, a similar share (22%) think it should be illegal in *all* cases, that is, it should never be legal. A much larger share (50%) support some mix of access and restrictions (i.e., that it should be legal in most cases or illegal in most cases) though some lean more toward the latter while others lean more toward the former.

Finally, changes in aggregate opinion among groups do not necessarily mean individuals are changing their opinions. It may be that many Louisianans have changed their mind on this issue. However, these aggregate shifts could also arise if individuals are changing their parties to fit their attitudes on abortion. The shifts might also reflect other changes in the composition of the parties as younger adults have different political attitudes than older generations. Most likely, these aggregate trends across parties reflect a combination of these changes.

Table 6: Trends in opinions about abortion in Louisiana and the United States

Response	Louisiana 2016	Louisiana 2022	United States 2016	United States 2021
Legal in all cases	13%	23%	24%	25%
Legal in most cases	27%	23%	33%	34%
Illegal in most cases	29%	27%	24%	26%
Illegal in all cases	26%	22%	16%	13%
Total legal all/most	40%	46%	57%	59%
Total illegal all/most	55%	49%	40%	39%
Net (total legal – total illegal)	-15	-3	+17	+20

Table 7: Trends in opinions about abortion in Louisiana by party identification

Response	Dems 2016	Dems 2022	Reps 2016	Reps 2022	Inds 2016	Inds 2022
Legal in all cases	17%	42%	3%	10%	15%	23%
Legal in most cases	34%	32%	20%	14%	25%	24%
Illegal in most cases	22%	14%	41%	38%	31%	31%
Illegal in all cases	20%	5%	32%	31%	25%	19%
Total legal all/most	51%	74%	23%	24%	40%	47%
Total illegal all/most	42%	19%	73%	69%	56%	50%
Net (total legal – total illegal)	+9	+55	-50	-45	-16	-3

Survey Methodology

The 2022 Louisiana Survey includes two distinct efforts to sample residents of the state and conduct interviews.

Survey 1: Probability sample of landline and cellphone numbers

The results discussed in this report come from interviews of a probability sample of adult Louisiana residents contacted via telephone (landline or cell phone), administered by the Reilly Center for Media & Public Affairs' Public Policy Research Lab (PPRL) at Louisiana State University. This sample was stratified across Louisiana parishes proportionally to their adult population ensuring geographic representation. The design of the landline portion of this sample ensures representation of both listed and unlisted landline numbers by use of random digit dialing. Similarly, the cellphone portion of this sample is randomly drawn from known, available phone number banks dedicated to wireless service in the state. Both portions, landline and cell phone, were provided by Marketing Systems Group. For landline numbers, interviewers called landline numbers to conduct interviews. For cellphone numbers, the PPRL first sent a text to these numbers inviting recipients to complete the questionnaire online and, if the recipient did not use the online option, interviewers followed up with a call to conduct interviews over the telephone. Of the 508 respondents in this sample, 105 were interviewed via a landline telephone, 290 were interviewed over a cellphone, and another 113 cellphone owners elected to complete the questionnaire online. Interviews for this survey were conducted from February 21 to March 14, 2022.

The combined landline and cellphone sample (including cellphone owners who completed the questionnaire online via the link sent to them by text) is weighted using an iterative procedure that matches race, education, household income, gender, and age to known profiles for the adult population of Louisiana found in the Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2020 five-year estimates. Weighting cannot eliminate every source of nonresponse bias. However, proper administration of probability sampling combined with accepted weighting techniques has a strong record of yielding unbiased results.

The sample has an overall margin of error of +/- 5.8 percentage points. The margin of error includes adjustment due to the weighting procedure. The design effect due to weighting is 1.4 percentage points; that is, the margin of error is 1.4 percentage points larger than it would be for a simple random sample of this size without weighting.

In addition to sampling error, as accounted for through the margin of error, readers should recognize that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls. As often as possible, the *Louisiana Survey* follows the wording of relevant questions repeatedly used by reputable public opinion research institutions and projects, such as the Pew Research Center, Gallup Inc., and the American National Election Studies.

This version of the *2022 Louisiana Survey* has a response rate of 6%. This response rate is the percentage of eligible residential households or personal cell phones in the sample for which an interview is completed. The rate is calculated using the American Association for Public Opinion Research's method for Response Rate 3 as published in their Standard Definitions. Response rates for telephones have been on the decline for several decades and frequently fall in the single digits even among the very best survey research organizations.

Survey 2: Non-probability sample administered online

As the technology and science of the survey industry continues to evolve – especially in the face of declining response rates among traditional probability-based telephone surveys – the *2022 Louisiana Survey* included a second design: An online survey administered by the survey firm *YouGov* to a nonprobability sample of adult Louisiana residents. *YouGov* recruits individuals online to join its panel of survey respondents and periodically answer online questionnaires.

For this survey, 623 adult Louisiana residents in the *YouGov* panel completed the questionnaire. *YouGov* then matched 500 respondents a sampling frame representing the adult population of the state on gender, age, race, and education. *YouGov* constructed this frame by stratified sampling from the full 2019 American Community Survey (ACS) one-year sample with selection within strata by weighted sampling with replacements (using the person weights on the public use file). The frame reflects, on average, what probability samples of adult Louisiana residents would look like in terms of these demographic characteristics. The 500 respondents were then weighted to this sampling frame using propensity scores. The matched cases and the frame were combined and a logistic regression was estimated for inclusion. The propensity score function included age, gender, race/ethnicity, years of education, and region. The propensity scores were grouped into deciles of the estimated propensity score in the frame and post-stratified according to these deciles. The weights were then post-stratified on 2016 and 2020 Presidential vote choice, and a four-way stratification of gender, age (4-categories), race (4-categories), and education (4-categories), to produce the final weight.

Respondents completed this survey from March 1 to March 21, 2022.

The margin of error for this survey is +/- 6.1%.

With its innovative approach to online polling, *YouGov* conducts surveys for a variety of business, university, and media clients, including *CBS News*, the *Economist* and the *New York Times*. [Research from scholars at Harvard University and Tufts University](#) shows that well-designed online opt-in sampling techniques, like those *YouGov* uses for its surveys, perform as well as traditional random digit dialing telephone polls.

Although the results discussed above in this report focus on Survey 1, readers can find topline results from Survey 2 below.

Comparison of samples

The following table displays demographic characteristics of each sample as well as population estimates based on the ACS.

Table 8: Comparison of survey samples to population benchmarks

Characteristic	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample	Benchmark
High school diploma or less	36.3%	46.9%	47.8%
Some college	34.1%	29.1%	29.3%
College degree or higher	28.5%	24.0%	22.9%
White, non-Hispanic	62.4%	57.7%	60.5%
Black, non-Hispanic	25.5%	33.3%	31.2%
Hispanic	3.1%	4.8%	4.8%
Other	6.5%	4.1%	3.5%
18-24	8.7%	7.2%	11.9%
25-34	16.1%	17.3%	18.7%
35-44	16.2%	20.5%	16.5%
45-54	15.6%	20.0%	15.8%
55-64	17.4%	11.8%	16.9%
65+	25.6%	23.2%	20.2%
Men	47.2%	47.1%	48.2%
Women	52.0%	52.9%	51.8%
Metro BR	18.7%	19.4%	17.8%
Metro NOLA	29.8%	29.5%	31.0%
South Louisiana	23.6%	23.1%	25.2%
North Louisiana	26.5%	28.0%	26.0%

Characteristic	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample	Benchmark
Registered to vote	92.1%	82.7%	84.5%
Have driver's license	88.8%	84.9%	94.6%
Average size of household	2.6	3.7	2.6
Employed	52.7%	45.9%	55.4%
Married (not separated)	46.4%	44.2%	43.4%
Have cell phone	98.3%	98.4%	90.6%
Have cell phone only	72.0%	73.8%	64.0%
Have internet access at home	82.3%	88.5%	78.5%

Statistics for both Louisiana Survey samples incorporate the sample weights. All sample statistics and benchmarks are for the adult population of Louisiana. Benchmarks represent data from the following data sources:

- U.S Census American Community Survey (ACS), 2020 5-year estimates (education, race and ethnicity, age, gender, average size of household, employment, and marital status);
- U.S Census ACS, 2019 1-year estimate (region);
- Louisiana Secretary of State (voter registration count is for March 1, 2022 and divided by the adult population from the 2022 5-year ACS estimate);
- Federal Highway Administration (the number of adult licensed drivers from 2019, which is divided by the 2019 ACS population estimate);
- National Health Insurance Survey (cell phone access); and
- National Center for Education Statistics (household internet access).

These comparisons indicate that both samples are often close to the benchmark (within five percentage points) for education, race and ethnicity, age, gender, and region. The exceptions are that the probability sample underestimates the share who have no experience with college, overestimates the share with a college degree, underestimates the share of non-Hispanic Black residents, and overestimates the share 65 years or older. The non-probability sample overestimates the share who are 55 to 64 years old. The general similarity of both samples to population benchmarks for this set of demographics is unsurprising given that both samples are weighted to these characteristics of the population.

The comparisons to the remaining benchmarks are more interesting because they reveal whether the samples represent the population even on characteristics to which they are not weighted. Ideally, this would be the case. In most cases, the probability sample comes within five percentage

points of the population benchmark. It overestimates voter registration, underestimates the share of adults with a driver's license, and overestimates cell phone access. The non-probability sample performs slightly less well, generally. It overestimates the share with a driver's license, overestimates the size of households, underestimates employment, overestimates cell phone access, and overestimates home internet access.

Regional Definitions

This section indicates how parishes are classified by region.

Regional definitions

Metropolitan Baton Rouge: Ascension, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, West Baton Rouge, and West Feliciana

Metropolitan New Orleans: Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, and Washington

South Louisiana: Acadia, Assumption, Avoyelles, Calcasieu, Cameron, Evangeline, Iberia, Jefferson Davis, Lafayette, Lafourche, St. James, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terrebonne, and Vermilion

North Louisiana: Allen, Beauregard, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Caldwell, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, DeSoto, East Carroll, Franklin, Grant, Jackson, LaSalle, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Ouachita, Rapides, Red River, Richland, Sabine, Tensas, Union, Vernon, Webster, West Carroll, and Winn

Coastal definitions

Coastal: Assumption, Cameron, Iberia, Jefferson, Lafourche, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Mary, Terrebonne, and Vermilion

Not coastal: Acadia, Allen, Ascension, Avoyelles, Beauregard, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, Caldwell, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, DeSoto, East Baton Rouge, East Carroll, East Feliciana, Evangeline, Franklin, Grant, Iberville, Jackson, Jefferson Davis, Lafayette, LaSalle, Lincoln, Livingston, Madison, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Ouachita, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, Red River, Richland, Sabine, St. Helena, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Tensas, Union, Vernon, Washington, Webster, West Baton Rouge, West Carroll, West Feliciana, and Winn

Question Wording and Toplines

Unless otherwise indicated, results are for the total sample. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Q1: To begin with, would you say things are generally going in the right direction, or do you think things are going in the wrong direction here in Louisiana?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Right direction	26	38
Wrong direction	66	62
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	9	0

Q2. Thinking about the problems facing Louisiana, which problems would you most like the state government to be working on in 2021?

[CALLERS RECORD UP TO FIVE RESPONSES. IF RESPONDENT PROVIDES LESS THAN FIVE, PROMPT WITH "Any others?" UNTIL RESPONDENT HAS NO MORE OR REACHES FIVE.]

VERBATIM RESPONSES RECORDED AND CODED INTO CATEGORIES (SEE TABLE 1)

Q3. Which of those problems is the SINGLE MOST important for state government to be working on in 2021?

VERBATIM RESPONSES RECORDED AND CODED INTO CATEGORIES (SEE TABLE 1)

Q4: How much confidence would you say you have in state government to effectively address this problem? Would you say you are very confident, somewhat confident, not very confident, or not at all confident?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Very confident	3	9
Somewhat confident	22	23
Not very confident	40	49
Not at all confident	33	20
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	2	0

Q5: We are also interested in how people are getting along financially these days. Would you say that you and your family are better off financially, worse off, or about the same as you were a year ago?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Better off	16	15
Worse off	41	50
Same	43	35
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	1	0

Q6: Now looking ahead--do you think that a year from now you and your family will be better off financially, or worse off, or just about the same as now?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Better off	21	24
Worse off	30	33
Same	42	44
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	7	0

Q7: Now turning to business conditions in the country as a whole--do you think that during the next twelve months we'll have very good times financially, somewhat good times, a mix of good and bad times, somewhat bad times, or very bad times?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Very good times	2	4
Somewhat good times	4	11
Mix of good and bad	42	46
Somewhat bad times	20	19
Very bad times	29	20
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	2	0

Q8: Looking ahead, which would you say is more likely--that in the country as a whole we'll have continuous good times economically during the next five years or so, or that we will have periods of widespread unemployment or depression?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Continuous good times economically	15	21
Periods of widespread unemployment or depression	80	79
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	5	0

Q9: About the big things people buy for their homes—such as furniture, a refrigerator, stove, television, and things like that. Generally speaking, do you think now is a very good time for people to buy major household items, a somewhat good time, a mix of good and bad, a somewhat bad time, or a very bad time?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
A very good time	4	6
A somewhat good time	12	9
A mix of good and bad	29	44
A somewhat bad time	27	24
A very bad time	24	17
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	4	0

Q10: Have you personally received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	68	66
No	29	34
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	3	0

Q11: Are you personally fully vaccinated against Covid-19? This could include receiving a 2nd dose of the Pfizer or Moderna vaccine or receiving the one-dose Johnson and Johnson vaccine? [ASKED ONLY IF RECEIVED AT LEAST ONE DOSE.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	95	95
No	4	5
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	1	0

Q12: Have you personally received a booster or additional dose of the COVID-19 vaccine after you were already fully vaccinated? This could include receiving a 3rd dose of the Pfizer or Moderna vaccine or receiving another vaccine after getting the one-dose Johnson and Johnson vaccine? [ASKED ONLY IF FULLY VACCINATED.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	55	64
No	44	36
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	1	0

Q13: Should employers be allowed to require their employees to get vaccinated against Covid-19?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	36	43
No	62	57
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	3	0

Q14: Do you support or oppose state government requiring public employees to get vaccinated against Covid-19?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Support	39	46
Oppose	58	54
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	3	0

Q15: Do you support or oppose requiring children who are age 12 and older to get the Covid-19 vaccine in order to attend school in person?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Support	37	43
Oppose	61	57
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	2	0

Q16: Do you support or oppose requiring children who are between the ages of 5 and 11 to get the Covid-19 vaccine in order to attend school in person?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Support	29	41
Oppose	67	59
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	4	0

Q17: Do you personally know anyone who has been hospitalized or died from Covid-19?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	72	56
No	27	44
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	2	0

Q18: How much do you approve or disapprove of how the state government is handling the coronavirus outbreak? Would you say you...

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Strongly approve	14	12
Somewhat approve	27	27
Neither approve nor disapprove	17	26
Somewhat disapprove	21	21
Strongly disapprove	19	14
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	2	0

Q19: How much, if at all, do you think coastal land loss in Louisiana will hurt people living in coastal areas of the state? Would you say coastal land loss in Louisiana will hurt them a great deal, a moderate amount, only a little, or not at all?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
A great deal	68	61
A moderate amount	17	27
Only a little	9	8
Not at all	2	3
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	4	0

Q20: How much, if at all, do you think coastal land loss in Louisiana will hurt Louisiana residents across the state as a whole? Would you say coastal land loss in Louisiana will hurt them a great deal, a moderate amount, only a little, or not at all?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
A great deal	37	29
A moderate amount	36	42
Only a little	17	24
Not at all	6	5
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	4	0

Q21: How much, if at all, do you think coastal land loss in Louisiana will hurt people in your generation? Would you say coastal land loss in Louisiana will hurt them a great deal, a moderate amount, only a little, or not at all?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
A great deal	29	24
A moderate amount	36	44
Only a little	22	24
Not at all	9	7
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	4	0

Q22: How much, if at all, do you think coastal land loss in Louisiana will hurt people in future generations? Would you say coastal land loss in Louisiana will hurt them a great deal, a moderate amount, only a little, or not at all?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
A great deal	58	51
A moderate amount	26	33
Only a little	9	12
Not at all	3	4
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	3	0

Q23: How much, if at all, do you think coastal land loss in Louisiana will hurt you personally? Would you say coastal land loss in Louisiana will hurt you a great deal, a moderate amount, only a little, or not at all?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
A great deal	22	19
A moderate amount	28	31
Only a little	26	30
Not at all	21	20
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	3	0

Q24: Would you say that the number of hurricanes that have impacted Louisiana have increased, decreased, or stayed about the same as in the past?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Increased	62	54
Decreased	4	10
Stayed about the same	32	37
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	1	0

Q25: Would you say that the hurricanes that do impact Louisiana are stronger, weaker, or have stayed about the same as in the past?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Stronger	67	57
Weaker	2	6
Stayed about the same	29	37
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	2	0

Q26: Would you say flooding in your local community has increased, decreased, or stayed about the same as in the past?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Increased	43	41
Decreased	9	12
Stayed about the same	46	46
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	2	0

Q27: Do you support or oppose requiring that any new buildings and houses in areas at high risk to flooding be built higher above the ground?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Support	87	88
Oppose	11	12
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	2	0

Q28: Do you support or oppose prohibiting construction of new buildings in areas at high risk to flooding?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Support	49	66
Oppose	48	34
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	3	0

Q29: Do you support or oppose requiring property owners to elevate existing buildings in areas at high risk to flooding?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Support	50	62
Oppose	45	38
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	5	0

Q30: Do you support or oppose the government paying property owners to elevate existing buildings in areas at high risk to flooding?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Support	62	70
Oppose	35	30
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	4	0

Q31: Do you support or oppose the government paying people living in areas at high risk of flooding to move to safer places?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Support	46	66
Oppose	51	33
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	3	0

Q32: Do you support or oppose raising insurance rates for property located in areas at high risk to flooding?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Support	38	38
Oppose	58	62
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	4	0

Q33: Do you own your own home, pay rent, or something else?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Own	66	60
Rent	20	31
Something else	14	9
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	0	0

Q34: Do you currently have homeowners' insurance on your home? [ASKED ONLY IF OWN HOME.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	89	84
No	11	16
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	0	0

Q35: Flood insurance covers damage from flooding. In most cases, homeowners' insurance does not cover floods, and flood insurance requires a separate policy. Do you currently have flood insurance on your home? [ASKED ONLY IF OWN HOME.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	47	46
No	53	54
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	0	0

Q36: Do you currently have renters' insurance on your home? [ASKED ONLY IF DO NOT OWN HOME.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	34	30
No	65	70
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	2	0

Q37: Do you pay more, less, or about the same for your homeowners' insurance as you did a year ago? [ASKED IF HAVE HOMEOWNER'S INSURANCE.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
More	56	53
Less	2	7
About the same	39	39
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	4	0

Q38: Do you pay more, less, or about the same for your flood insurance as you did a year ago? [ASKED IF HAVE FLOOD INSURANCE.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
More	50	58
Less	1	11
About the same	42	31
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	7	0

Q39: Do you think the price of homeowners' insurance in Louisiana is higher, lower, or about the same as in other states?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Higher	67	67
Lower	4	6
About the same	14	27
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	15	0

Q40: Do you think the price of flood insurance in Louisiana is higher, lower, or about the same as in other states?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Higher	74	73
Lower	2	5
About the same	12	21
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	12	0

Q41: In the past two years, have you had to file a homeowners' insurance, flood insurance, or renters' insurance claim for damage to your property? [ASKED ONLY IF HAVE HOMEOWNER'S INSURANCE, FLOOD INSURANCE, OR PROPERTY INSURANCE.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	40	41
No	57	59
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	3	0

Q42: How satisfied are you with how your insurance company handled your claim? Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, very dissatisfied, or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied? [ASKED IF FILED CLAIM IN PAST TWO YEARS.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Very satisfied	26	24
Somewhat satisfied	21	34
Somewhat dissatisfied	16	22
Very dissatisfied	31	18
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	5	3
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	1	0

Q43: Do you own or lease a car, truck, SUV or some other automobile?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	88	79
No	12	21
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	0	0

Q44: Do you currently have auto insurance? [ASKED IS OWN VEHICLE.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	98	99
No	2	1
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	0	0

**Q45: Do you pay more, less, or about the same for your auto insurance as you did a year ago?
[ASKED IF HAVE AUTO INSURANCE.]**

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
More	45	42
Less	8	11
About the same	46	48
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	1	0

Q46: Do you think the price of auto insurance in Louisiana is higher, lower, or about the same as in other states?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Higher	72	67
Lower	4	5
About the same	16	28
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	8	0

Q47: Please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right.

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Voting is a fundamental right for every adult U.S. citizen and should not be restricted in any way.	53	57
Voting is a privilege that comes with responsibilities and can be limited if adult U.S. citizens don't meet some requirements.	46	43
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	1	0

Q48: Please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right.

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
If election rules were changed to make it easier to register and vote, that would also make elections less secure.	41	49
It would not make elections any less secure if election rules were changed to make it easier to register and vote.	53	51
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	7	0

Q49: Please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right.

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Most elected officials in Louisiana care what people like me think.	26	27
Most elected officials in Louisiana don't care what people like me think.	69	73
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	5	0

Q50: Please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right.

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Ordinary citizens can do a lot to influence the government in Louisiana if they are willing to make the effort.	55	50
There's not much ordinary citizens can do to influence the government in Louisiana.	43	50
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	2	0

Q51: Thinking about elections in Louisiana, how confident, if at all, are you that people who are NOT legally qualified to vote are prevented from casting a ballot? Would you say you are... [ORDER OF Q5 AND Q6 RANDOMIZED ACROSS RESPONDENTS.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Very confident	24	24
Somewhat confident	37	36
Not very confident	19	26
Not at all confident	16	14
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	3	0

Q52: Thinking about elections in Louisiana, how confident, if at all, are you that people who are legally qualified and want to vote are able to cast a ballot? Would you say you are...?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Very confident	53	50
Somewhat confident	35	34
Not very confident	6	13
Not at all confident	4	3
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	1	0

Q53: Thinking about elections in Louisiana, how confident, if at all, are you that people who are NOT legally qualified to vote are prevented from casting a ballot? Would you say you are... [ORDER OF Q5 AND Q6 RANDOMIZED ACROSS RESPONDENTS.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Very confident	24	24
Somewhat confident	37	36
Not very confident	19	26
Not at all confident	16	14
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	3	0

Q54: Thinking about elections in Louisiana, how confident, if at all, are you that people who are legally qualified and want to vote are able to cast a ballot? Would you say you are...?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Very confident	53	50
Somewhat confident	35	34
Not very confident	6	13
Not at all confident	4	3
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	1	0

Q55: How much, if at all, do you trust the information you get from local news organizations? Would you say you trust it... [RESPONDENTS RANDOMLY ASSIGNED EITHER TO Q7-Q9 ABOUT LOCAL MEDIA OR TO Q10-Q12 ABOUT NATIONAL MEDIA.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
A lot	9	15
Some	42	55
Not too much	27	24
Not at all	23	6
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	0	0

Q56: In presenting the news dealing with political and social issues, do you think that local news organizations deal fairly with all sides, or do they tend to favor one side? [RESPONDENTS RANDOMLY ASSIGNED EITHER TO Q7-Q9 ABOUT LOCAL MEDIA OR TO Q10-Q12 ABOUT NATIONAL MEDIA.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Deal fairly with all sides	26	45
Tend to favor one side	68	55
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	6	0

Q57: In general, do you think local news organizations get the facts straight, or do you think that their stories and reports are often inaccurate? [RESPONDENTS RANDOMLY ASSIGNED EITHER TO Q7-Q9 ABOUT LOCAL MEDIA OR TO Q10-Q12 ABOUT NATIONAL MEDIA.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Get the facts straight	41	53
Often inaccurate	51	47
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	7	0

Q58: How much, if at all, do you trust the information you get from national news organizations? Would you say you trust it... [RESPONDENTS RANDOMLY ASSIGNED EITHER TO Q7-Q9 ABOUT LOCAL MEDIA OR TO Q10-Q12 ABOUT NATIONAL MEDIA.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
A lot	3	12
Some	33	39
Not too much	37	29
Not at all	26	20
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	1	0

Q59: In presenting the news dealing with political and social issues, do you think that national news organizations deal fairly with all sides, or do they tend to favor one side? [RESPONDENTS RANDOMLY ASSIGNED EITHER TO Q7-Q9 ABOUT LOCAL MEDIA OR TO Q10-Q12 ABOUT NATIONAL MEDIA.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Deal fairly with all sides	12	32
Tend to favor one side	86	68
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	2	0

Q60: In general, do you think national news organizations get the facts straight, or do you think that their stories and reports are often inaccurate? [RESPONDENTS RANDOMLY ASSIGNED EITHER TO Q7-Q9 ABOUT LOCAL MEDIA OR TO Q10-Q12 ABOUT NATIONAL MEDIA.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Get the facts straight	25	37
Often inaccurate	71	63
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	4	0

Q61: Do you have a cell phone? [FOR PROBABILITY SAMPLE, THIS QUESTION IS ASKED IF INTERVIEWED VIA LANDLINE. FOR NON-PROBABILITY SAMPLE, THIS QUESTION ASKED TO ALL RESPONDENTS.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	89	98
No	10	2
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	1	0

Q62: Does your household have a landline? [FOR PROBABILITY SAMPLE, THIS QUESTION IS ASKED IF INTERVIEWED VIA CELLPHONE OR RESPONDING TO TEXT TO CELLPHONE. FOR NON-PROBABILITY SAMPLE, THIS QUESTION ASKED TO ALL RESPONDENTS.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	14	26
No	85	74
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	1	0

Q63: Is your cell phone a smartphone, or not? [THIS QUESTION ASKED IF RESPONDENT INTERVIEWED ON CELLPHONE, RESPONDS TO TEXT TO CELLPHONE, OR SAID HAS CELLPHONE.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	89	94
No	9	6
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	2	0

Q64: Do you currently subscribe to internet service at home?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	82	89
No	17	11
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	1	0

Q65: Do you subscribe to dial-up internet service at home, OR do you subscribe to a higher-speed broadband service such as DSL, cable, or fiber optic service? [ASKED IF HAS INTERNET SERVICE AT HOME.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Dial-up	2	2
Higher-speed	90	89
Both [VOLUNTEERED]	0	5
Neither [VOLUNTEERED]	3	4
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	4	0

Q66: Would you like to have high-speed internet at home, or is that not something you're interested in? [ASKED IF DOES NOT HAVE BROADBAND.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes, interested	54	66
No, not interested	42	29
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	4	5

Please tell me whether any of the following are reasons why you do not have high-speed internet at home. [Q7 THROUGH Q12 ASKED ONLY IF DOES NOT HAVE BRODBAND. ORDER OF Q7 THROUGH Q12 RANDOMIZED.]

Q67: How about ‘The monthly cost of a home broadband subscription is too expensive’? Is this a reason why you do not have high-speed internet at home?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	64	68
No	34	30
Don’t know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	2	1

Q68: How about ‘The cost of a computer is too expensive’? Is this a reason why you do not have high-speed internet at home?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	35	63
No	60	35
Don’t know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	5	2

Q69: How about ‘Your smartphone lets you do everything online that you need to do’? Is this a reason why you do not have high-speed internet at home? [ASKED IF HAS SMARTPHONE.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	51	64
No	47	34
Don’t know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	3	2

Q70: How about 'You have other options for internet access outside of your home'? Is this a reason why you do not have high-speed internet at home?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	37	37
No	59	63
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	4	0

Q71: How about 'Broadband service is not available where you live, or is not available at an acceptable speed'? Is this a reason why you do not have high-speed internet at home?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	41	38
No	52	61
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	6	2

Q72: Is there some other reason I haven't mentioned why you do not have high-speed internet at home?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	20	29
No	79	71
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	2	0

Q73: Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Favor	51	60
Oppose	38	40
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	11	0

Q74: Do you think abortion should be legal in all cases, legal in most cases, illegal in most cases, or illegal in all cases?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Legal in all cases	23	21
Legal in most cases	23	29
Illegal in most cases	27	31
Illegal in all cases	22	19
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	5	0