



**BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS
POLLING INITIATIVE**

College of Business
Florida Atlantic University

**Hispanic Attitudes on Economy and Global Warming
June 2015**

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Methodology

The June survey is the eleventh in a new series that gauges attitudes of Hispanic and Latino's in the United States. The data is collected using a mixed mode sample of online and telephone participants. The question design and analysis for the Index of Consumer Sentiment is adopted from the University of Michigan's which began in 1946, measuring consumer attitudes and expectations, and are used to evaluate economic trends and prospects (<http://www.sca.isr.umich.edu/reports.php>)

All respondents interviewed in this study were part of a fully representative sample using mixed mode random stratified probabilistic sampling method of N= 500 Hispanics over the age of 18, based on a series of screening questions. The margin of error for the sample is +/- 4.33% in 19 of 20 cases.

The survey was administered using an Automated Telephone Interviewing (ATI) system (n=266). The ATI system allows data to be entered directly into a computerized database through the numbers on interviewee's phone, providing a highly reliable system of data collection. The survey was also administered through USAMP, an online sample of Hispanics (n=234). There was a 5.3% response rate for the ATI calls.

The survey was presented in both English (n=320) and Spanish (n=180) versions.

The survey was conducted June 1-30, 2015.

The results presented in this report include univariate and bivariate analysis of the data. Frequency distributions for each item included on the questionnaire are shown in the tables. In all cases, cross-tabulation results are also shown. This type of bivariate analysis examines differences between sub-groups of the overall population.

In the cases where cross tabulation results are presented, a chi-square test, an independent t-test for means, or a Z-test for independent percentages is shown. A chi-square test is used in cases where comparisons are made for categorical variables. A t-test is used in cases where comparisons are made for measurement variables. A Z-test is used in cases where comparisons are made between independent population percentages.

The purpose of these statistical tests is to determine whether or not the observed difference between sub-groups in the sample is due to sampling error or whether it is due to a real difference in the population. When the results are statistically significant, it strongly suggests that the observed difference between sub-groups found in the sample is due to a real difference in the population, and not due to sampling error.

A chi-square significance level of .05 indicates significance at the 95 percent level. In other words, it is 95 percent likely that the results are due to a real difference between comparison groups. A chi-square significance level of .01 indicates significance at the 99 percent level. When a t-test or a Z-test is shown, lower- and upper-case letters indicate significance at the 90 and 95 percent levels respectively.

Survey Parameters

United States

	Total	Percentage
Age http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_13_1YR_B01001I&prodType=table		
18 to 34 years	15303687	0.421998
35 to 54 years	13844037	0.381748
55 years and over	7117112	0.196254
Total:	36264836	
Gender http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_13_1YR_B01001I&prodType=table		
Male:	27409243	0.507706
Female:	26577169	0.492294
Total	53986412	
Region http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_13_1YR_B01001I&prodType=table		
Northeast	7542347	0.139708
Midwest	4963976	0.091949
South	19728578	0.365436
West	21751511	0.402907
	53986412	
Income http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_13_5YR_B19001I&prodType=table		
Under \$25,000	3967276	0.289609
\$25,001-\$75,000	6438685	0.470021
Over \$75,001	3292766	0.24037
	13698727	
Edu http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_11_1YR_B15002I&prodType=table		
Less than 12th grade	10364277	0.36808
GED or High School	7625031	0.270797
Some college, no degree	4893579	0.173792
Associates/ Bachelor's degree	4110969	0.145998
Graduate or professional degree	1163844	0.041333
	28157700	

<http://www.sca.isr.umich.edu/fetchdoc.php?docid=29608>

	Hispanic population	% of Hispanic Population	Region
Connecticut	494,000	0.009513538	Northeast
Maine	15,000	0.000288873	Northeast
Massachusetts	650,000	0.012517814	Northeast
New Hampshire	37,000	0.000712552	Northeast

New Jersey	1,599,000	0.030793822	Northeast
New York	3,497,000	0.067345838	Northeast
Pennsylvania	750,000	0.014443631	Northeast
Rhode island	135,000	0.002599854	Northeast
Vermont	8,000	0.000154065	Northeast
Illinois	2,078,000	0.040018488	Midwest
Indiana	397,000	0.007645496	Midwest
Iowa	154,000	0.002965759	Midwest
Kansas	307,000	0.00591226	Midwest
Michigan	447,000	0.008608404	Midwest
Minnesota	257,000	0.004949351	Midwest
Missouri	214,000	0.004121249	Midwest
Nebraska	174,000	0.003350922	Midwest
North Dakota	15,000	0.000288873	Midwest
Ohio	362,000	0.006971459	Midwest
South Dakota	23,000	0.000442938	Midwest
Wisconsin	344,000	0.006624812	Midwest
Florida	4,354,000	0.083850094	South
Alabama	186,000	0.003582021	South
Arkansas	190,000	0.003659053	South
Delaware	76,000	0.001463621	South
District of Columbia	58,000	0.001116974	South
Georgia	880,000	0.016947194	South
Kentucky	132,000	0.002542079	South
Louisiana	197,000	0.00379386	South
Maryland	489,000	0.009417248	South
Mississippi	81,000	0.001559912	South
North Carolina	828,000	0.015945769	South
Oklahoma	347,000	0.006682587	South
South Carolina	241,000	0.00464122	South
Tennessee	296,000	0.00570042	South
Texas	9,794,000	0.188614567	South
Virginia	649,000	0.012498556	South
West Virginia	21,000	0.000404422	South
Alaska	42,000	0.000808843	West
Arizona	1,950,000	0.037553441	West
California	14,358,000	0.276508878	West
Colorado	1,071,000	0.020625506	West
Hawaii	126,000	0.00242653	West
Idaho	182,000	0.003504988	West
Montana	30,000	0.000577745	West

Nevada	738,000	0.014212533	West
New Mexico	972,000	0.018718946	West
Oregon	466,000	0.00897431	West
Utah	373,000	0.007183299	West
Washington	790,000	0.015213958	West

Employment status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Full time	187	37.5	37.5	37.5
	Part time	111	22.2	22.2	59.7
	Retired	71	14.2	14.2	73.9
	Unemployed, looking	57	11.4	11.4	85.3
	Unemployed, not looking	12	2.5	2.5	87.8
	disabled	11	2.2	2.2	90.0
	self-employed	12	2.4	2.4	92.4
	other	38	7.6	7.6	100.0
	Total	500	100.0	100.0	

Living Arrangement

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	refused	5	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Homeowner	287	57.4	57.4	58.4
	Rent	164	32.8	32.8	91.2
	Not sure	44	8.8	8.8	100.0
	Total	500	100.0	100.0	

Time to buy a house

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Good time	236	47.2	47.2	47.2
	Bad time	140	27.9	27.9	75.1
	Don't know	125	24.9	24.9	100.0
	Total	500	100.0	100.0	

English Version June 2015 FAU BEPI Survey Instrument

- 0) What is your gender?
Press 1 for Female
Press 2 for Male

- 1) What is your age group?
Press 1 for 17 and under (end survey)
Press 2 for 18-34
Press 3 for 35-54
Press 4 for 55 and above

- 2) Are you of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin?
Press 1 if you're not of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (end survey)
Press 2 for yes, Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano
Press 3 for yes, Puerto Rican
Press 4 for yes, Cuban
Press 5 for yes another Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin
Press 6 to repeat the answer choices

- 3) We are interested in how people are getting along financially these days. Would you say that you (and your family living there) are better off or worse financially than you were a year ago?
Press 1 for Better Off
Press 2 for Worse Off

- 4) Now, looking ahead -- do you think that a year from now you (and your family living there) will be better off financially, or worse off, or just about the same as now?
Press 1 for Better Off
Press 2 for Worse Off

- 5) Now turning to business conditions in the country as a whole -- do you think that during the next 12 months we'll have good times financially, or bad times, or what?
Press 1 for Good times financially
Press 2 for Bad times Financially

- 6) Looking ahead, which would you say is more likely -- that in the country as a whole we'll have continuous good times during the next five years or so, or that we will have periods of widespread unemployment or depression, or what?
Press 1 for Good times
Press 2 for Bad times

- 7) 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 good or bad time for people to buy major household items?
Press 1 for Good times to Buy
Press 2 for Bad time to buy

8) Are you now employed full-time, part time, are you retired, are you unemployed but looking for work?

- Press 1 for full time (35 hours or more per week)
- Press 2 for part time (less than 35 hours per week)
- Press 3 for retired
- Press 4 unemployed, looking for work
- Press 5 unemployed, not looking for work
- Press 6 disabled
- Press 7 self employed
- Press 8 for other
- Press 9 to repeat options

9) Do you currently own the home you live in, or do you rent?

- Press 1 for homeowner
- Press 2 for Renter
- Press 3 for not sure

10) Generally speaking, do you think now is a good time or a bad time to buy a house?

- Press 1 for good time
- Press 2 for bad time
- Press 3 for don't know

11) Do you think the severity of recent flooding in Texas is most likely the result of global warming, or is it just the kind of severe weather events that happen from time to time?

- Press 1 for Result of global warming
- Press 2 for Severe weather that happens from time to time
- Press 3 for Don't know

12) In your view, is global warming a very serious problem, somewhat serious, not too serious, or not a problem?

- Press 1 for Very serious
- Press 2 for Somewhat serious
- Press 3 for Not too serious
- Press 4 for Not a problem
- Press 5 for Don't know

13) Do you think global warming should be a low, medium, high, or very high priority for the President and Congress?

- Press 1 for Low
- Press 2 for Medium
- Press 3 for High
- Press 4 for Very high

14) Do you consider global warming an important issue in the 2016 presidential election?

- Press 1 for yes
- Press 2 for no

Press 3 for no opinion

15) Pope Francis plans to publish an encyclical, a papal letter sent to all bishops, this summer on the effects of global warming on the poor, and the need to protect earth and its environment. Do you think the Catholic Church can have a major impact on this issue?

Press 1 for yes

Press 2 for no

Press 3 for no opinion

16) Are you currently registered as a Republican, Democrat, Independent, another party or are you not registered?

Press 1 for Republican

Press 2 for Democrat

Press 3 for Independent/another party

Press 4 for Not registered

17) What is your educational level?

Press 1 for less than high school

Press 2 for high school degree or equivalent

Press 3 for some college but no degree

Press 4 for a college degree

Press 5 for Graduate degree or higher

18) What is your income level

Press 1 for under \$25,000

Press 2 for \$25,001-\$75,000

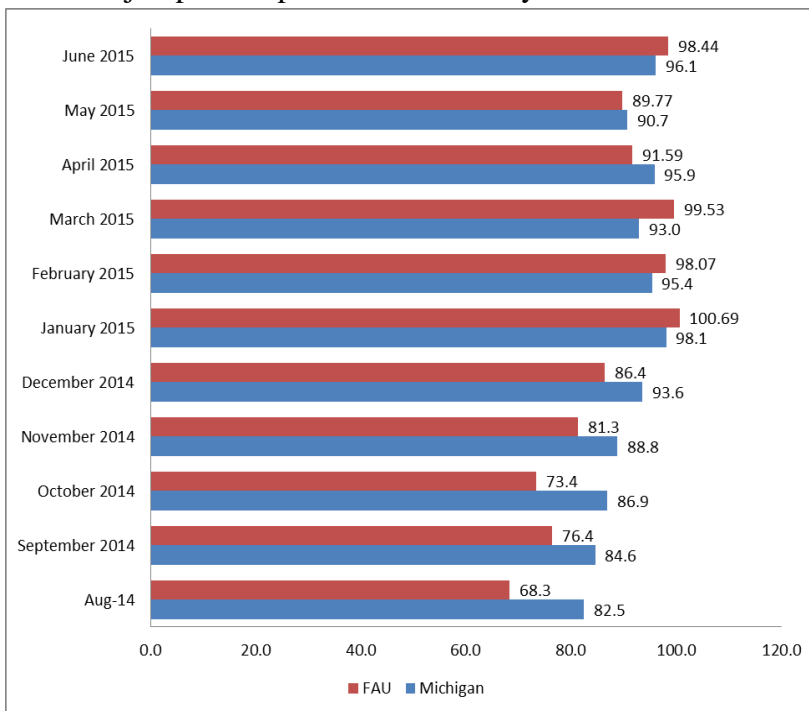
Press 3 over \$75,000

19) State (converted to region based on Michigan Index Geography)

Executive Summary

The Consumer Sentiment Index (CSI) bounced back from its lowest level of 2015 at 89.77 in May to 98.44 which is about how it performed in February (98.07) and March (99.53) points. In comparison the Michigan Consumer index jumped 5.4 points between May and June from 90.7 to 96.1.

Females who in the past have scored higher than males this month fell behind (97.21 to 99.64). Older respondents over 55 lagged behind the overall mean of 98.33 at 84.36. Income correlated with sentiment as low income earners (82.03)

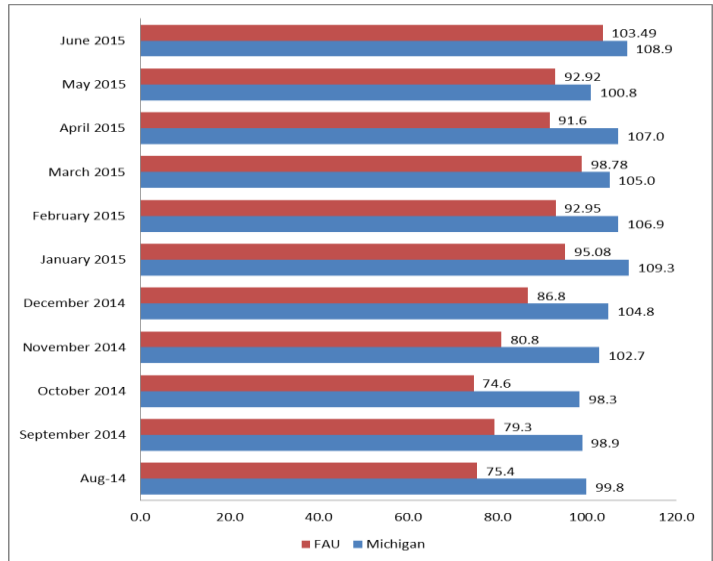


were significantly behind middle income earners (\$25,000-\$75,000) (101.51) and higher income earners (112.25). Education attainment correlated with higher sentiment with those earning a High School degree scoring a 90.78 compared with their counterparts who had earned a college degree (123.55).

Consumer sentiment rose in the Northeast from 82.4 in May to 95.27 in June. The Midwest dropped from 99.0 to 95.72 during the same time period. The West increased 10 points (98.07) and the South increased nearly 9 points (100.75)

The Current Economic Conditions

(CEC) moved up nearly 11 points since May to its all-time high of 103.49. This index continues to trail, though slightly, the Michigan CEC which jumped 8 points from 100.8 in May to 108.9 in June.



Males increased their CEC from 85.9 to

101.79 in the last month while Females who were in a significantly better economic condition in May over males saw a smaller increase from 99.5 to 105.24. Younger age demographics reported stronger CEC with 18-34 at 109.25 and 35-54 at 104.38; those over 55 were nearly 14 points below the mean at 89.37.

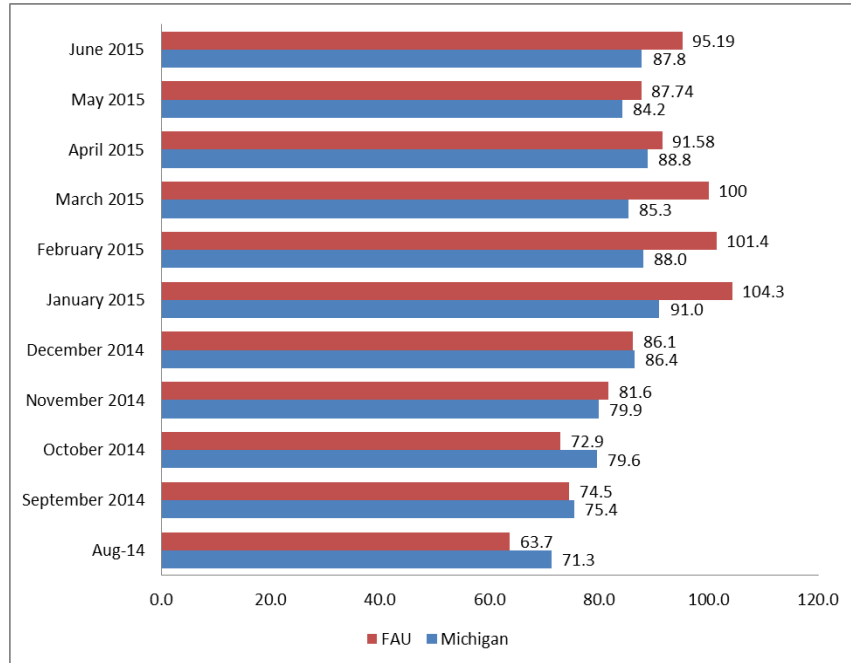
Those with only a high school degree dropped 12 points in the last month from 104.6 to 92.6.

Those with a graduate degree reported an increase of nearly 30 points from 88.9 to 118.62, a college degree reported a, increase of 45 points from 85.6 to 131.17 and those with less than a high school degree reported an increase of 14 points from 83.3 to 97.92.

Similar to May those earning under \$25,000 report the lowest CEC (79.65), nearly 24 points below the mean of 103.49 and below Mid-level earners (110.53) and top earners (118.53).

Hispanic respondents continue to do best in the Midwest (115.13). The West increased 14 points to 103.48 while the followed by the South increase of 8 points to 103.07 and the Northeast a modest gain of 6 points to 96.99.

The Index of Consumer Expectations (ICE) continues to outpace the national average set by Michigan by 8 points (95.19 to 87.8) an increase of 5.5 points since May. The ICE bounced back from a new low for the year in May of 87.74 and is at its highest performance since March (100).



Males had a slightly higher ICE than Females (98.25 to 92.05) and continued to be highest among 35-54

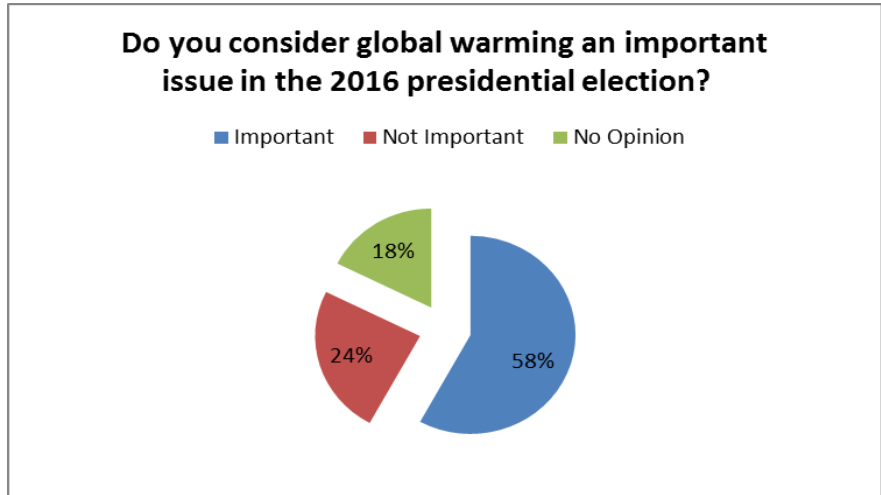
was highest at 100.60 and lowest among those over 55 (81.14), 18-34 age group was saw a 7 points increase since May at 96.82. Those earning over \$75,000 bounced back from an 81.1 in May to 108.21 in June. Mid-level earners (\$25,000-\$75,000) maintained their ICE at 95.72 (down 1 point from May) and those earning under \$25,000 rose about 4.5 points to 83.56. Expectations remain lowest with those with a High School Degree (89.6) or less (90.72). Those with a college degree increased nearly 35 points from May to 118.65 surpassing those with graduate degrees (110.41).

CEC dropped significantly in the Midwest from being the strongest region in May at 96.7 to the weakest in June at 83.26. The Northeast which was the weakest at 76.8 increased to 94.17 which lagged slightly behind the West (94.60) and the South (99.25).

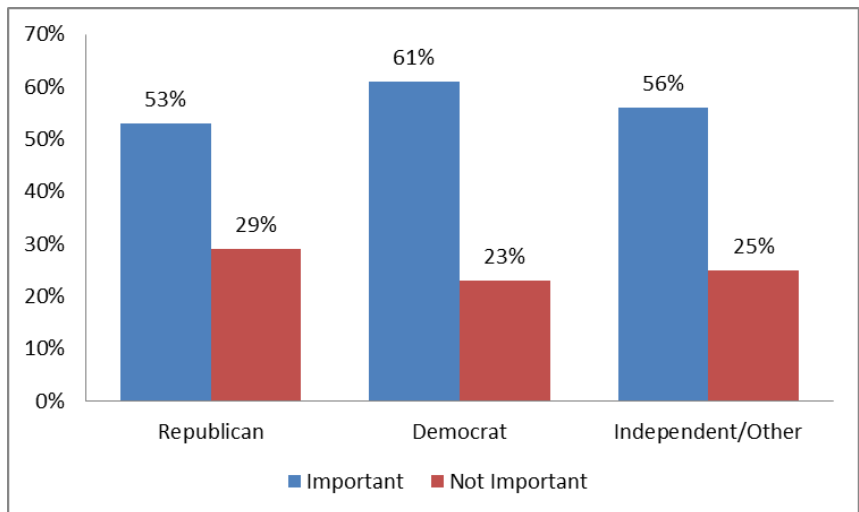
Global warming is an important issue for Hispanics with 73% saying global warming is a problem of which 43% said it is a very serious problem. Sixty-two percent (62%) of Republicans and 49% of independents said it was a problem while 82% of Democrats said it was a problem.

Nearly 3 out of 5 respondents (58%) said global warming is an important issue for their Presidential candidate choice in 2016.

A majority of all registered voters regardless of party said

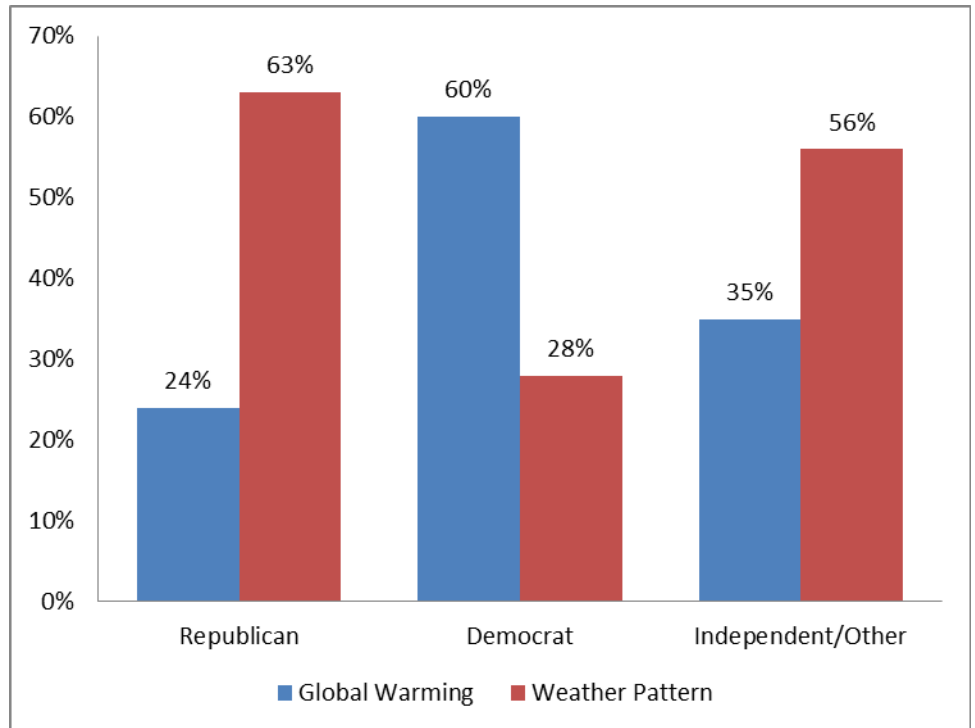


Global Warming was an important issue in their choice for President with 61% of Democrats, 56% of independents and 53% of Republicans.



When asked what respondents thought caused the severe flooding in Texas 48% thought the

Texas Flooding that occurred in May was caused by global warming compared to 40% who thought it was just regular weather patterns. Females were more likely to believe flooding was caused by global warming (53% -32%) than their male counterparts (44% - 47%). 63% of Republicans thought it was caused by regular weather

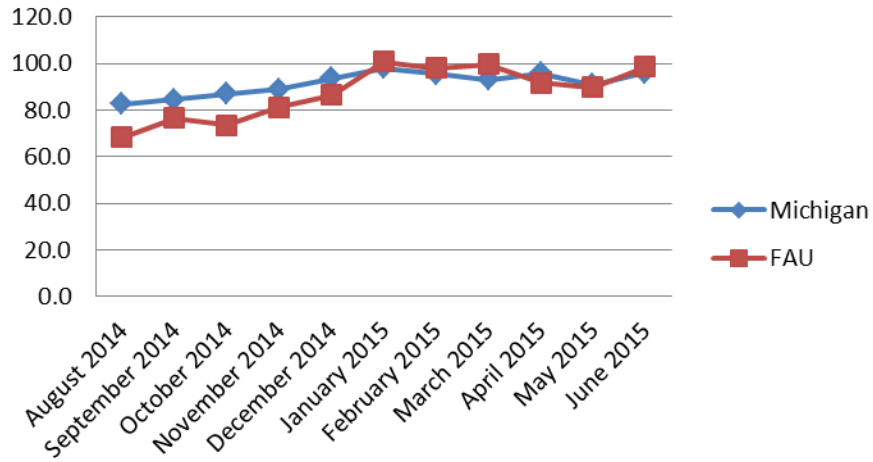


patterns while 60% of Democrats thought it was caused by global warming.

Respondents were told that Pope Francis plans to publish an encyclical, a papal letter sent to all bishops, this summer on the effects of global warming on the poor, and the need to protect earth and its environment. They were then asked what, if any impact, do you think the Catholic Church can have on this issue? Sixty-one percent (61%) of respondents said the Catholic Church position on global warming will have a major impact on this issue

The Church has a great impact with Democrat Hispanics with 67% saying it was impactful compared with 60% of Republicans and 47% of Independents.

Index of Consumer Sentiment



Overall

	Q1	Q 2	Q3	Q4	Q5	ICS
August 2014	90	102	80	72	104	68.3
September 2014	98	124	92	82	106	76.4
October 2014	92	114	87	90	100	73.4
November 2014	94	124	106	98	114	81.3
December 2014	102	124	116	106	122	86.4
January 2015	125	160	130	131	121	100.69
February 2015	116	154	130	124	124	98.07
March 2015	131	153	126	124	125	99.53
April 2015	125	144	120	105	112	91.59
May 2015	116	142	118	93	125	89.77
June 2015	129	140	128	116	139	98.44

The Consumer Sentiment Index (CSI) bounced back from its lowest level of 2015 at 89.77 in May to 98.44 which is about how it performed in February (98.07) and March (99.53) points. In comparison the Michigan Consumer index jumped 5.4 points between May and June from 90.7 to 96.1.

Getting Along Financially these Days

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Better Off	322	64.5	64.5	64.5
	Worse Off	178	35.5	35.5	100.0
	Total	500	100.0	100.0	

A year from Now...

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Better Off	350	70.0	70.0	70.0
	Worse Off	150	30.0	30.0	100.0
	Total	500	100.0	100.0	

Business in the country...

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Good times financially	320	63.9	63.9	63.9
	Bad times financially	180	36.1	36.1	100.0
	Total	500	100.0	100.0	

Country as a whole...

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Good Times	289	57.8	57.8	57.8
	Bad Times	211	42.2	42.2	100.0
	Total	500	100.0	100.0	

Big items for home

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Good Times to buy	348	69.6	69.6	69.6
	Bad time to buy	152	30.4	30.4	100.0
	Total	500	100.0	100.0	

Cross Tabs

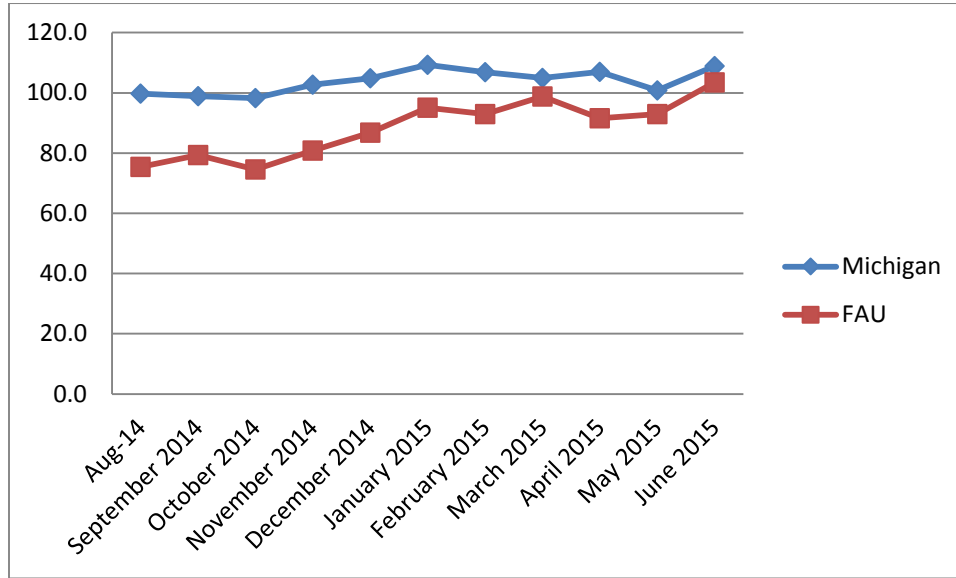
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
Mode	Telephone	113	111	105	91	113	81.01
	Online	147	173	154	143	169	118.28
	Total	129	140	128	116	139	98.44
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
Language	English	124	127	111	90	132	88.45
	Spanish	137	163	158	162	152	116.26
	Total	129	140	128	116	139	98.44
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
Gender	Female	131	134	126	110	142	97.21
	Male	127	146	129	121	137	99.64
	Total	129	140	128	116	139	98.44
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
Age Group	18-34	133	140	135	115	151	101.68
	35-54	135	145	134	127	136	102.08
	55+	110	131	99	95	121	84.36
	Total	129	140	128	116	139	98.44

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
Ethnicity	Mexian/Mex Amer/Chicano	129	142	120	111	135	96.32
	Puerto Rican	138	120	146	97	157	99.43
	Cuban	143	148	152	153	138	110.52
	Other Spanish Origin	116	145	138	137	146	102.99
	Total	129	140	128	116	139	98.44
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
Employment status	Full time	158	161	140	141	156	113.93
	Part time	109	94	129	90	123	82.49
	Retired	113	143	99	106	115	87.18
	Unemployed, looking	110	157	142	120	149	102.31
	Unemployed, not looking	157	151	85	90	178	99.81
	disabled	44	75	85	56	126	59.18
	self-employed	181	198	131	116	124	112.94
	other	105	135	122	105	130	90.22
	Total	129	140	128	116	139	98.44
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
Living Arrangement	Homeowner	151	145	134	123	155	106.71
	Rent	103	137	123	111	120	90.02
	Not sure	91	127	114	91	121	82.46
	Total	129	140	128	116	139	98.44

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
Time to buy a house	Good time	160	175	160	151	170	122.74
	Bad time	86	81	78	59	111	63.60
	Don't know	119	140	122	111	113	91.43
	Total	129	140	128	116	139	98.44
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
Party Affiliation	Republican	119	116	87	55	117	75.10
	Democrat	134	139	131	127	147	102.51
	Another Party	126	158	129	103	146	99.98
	Not Registered	123	140	140	130	125	99.44
	Total	129	140	128	116	139	98.44
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
Education Level	Less than HS	115	124	131	110	138	93.54
	HS or equivalent	113	139	111	110	126	90.78
	some college, no degree	146	144	114	105	127	96.10
	College degree	165	173	160	147	176	123.55
	Graduate degree or higher	154	158	150	138	155	113.62
	Total	129	140	128	116	139	98.44
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
Income Level	under \$25,000	81	120	112	104	124	82.03
	\$25,001-\$75,000	143	140	132	113	143	101.51
	\$75,000+	158	163	138	136	150	112.25
	Total	129	140	128	116	139	98.44

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
Region	Northeast	127	132	123	124	124	95.27
	Midwest	148	97	152	85	151	95.72
	South	124	146	127	128	143	100.75
	West	130	147	125	109	138	98.07
	Total	129	140	128	116	139	98.44

Index of Current Economic Conditions (CEC)



	Q1	Q5	CEC
August 2014	90	104	75.4
September 2014	98	106	79.3
October 2014	92	100	74.6
November 2014	94	114	80.8
December 2014	102	122	86.8
January 2015	125	121	95.08
February 2015	116	124	92.95
March 2015	131	125	98.78
April 2015	125	112	91.60
May 2015	116	125	92.92
June 2015	129	139	103.49

The Current Economic Conditions (CEC) moved up nearly 11 points since May to its all-time high of 103.49. This index continues to trail, though slightly, the Michigan CEC which jumped 8 points from 100.8 in May to 108.9 in June.

Crosstabs

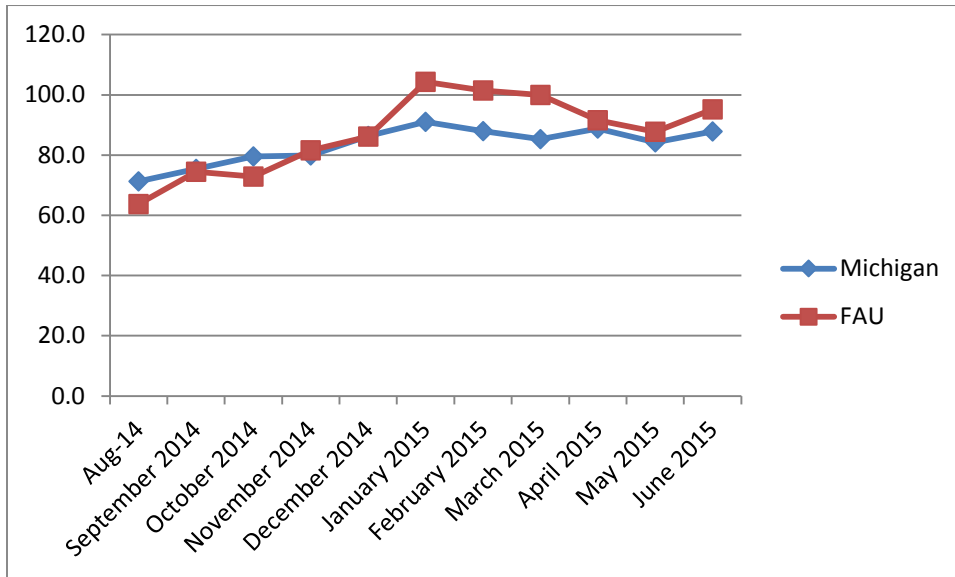
		Q1	Q5	
Mode	Telephone	113	113	87.69
	Online	147	169	121.48
	Total	129	139	103.49
		Q1	Q5	
Language	English	124	132	99.08
	Spanish	137	152	111.38
	Total	129	139	103.49
		Q1	Q5	
Gender	Female	131	142	105.24
	Male	127	137	101.79
	Total	129	139	103.49
		Q1	Q5	
Age Group	18-34	133	151	109.25
	35-54	135	136	104.38
	55+	110	121	89.37
	Total	129	139	103.49

		Q1	Q5	
Ethnicity	Mexian/Mex Amer/Chicano	129	135	101.86
	Puerto Rican	138	157	113.45
	Cuban	143	138	108.17
	Other Spanish Origin	116	146	101.16
	Total	129	139	103.49
		Q1	Q5	
Employment status	Full time	158	156	120.86
	Part time	109	123	89.55
	Retired	113	115	88.13
	Unemployed, looking	110	149	99.83
	Unemployed, not looking	157	178	128.87
	disabled	44	126	66.36
	self-employed	181	124	117.24
	other	105	130	90.89
	Total	129	139	103.49
		Q1	Q5	
Living Arrangement	Homeowner	151	155	117.81
	Rent	103	120	86.23
	Not sure	91	121	82.16
	Total	129	139	103.49

		Q1	Q5	
Time to buy a house	Good time	160	170	126.56
	Bad time	86	111	76.82
	Don't know	119	113	89.69
	Total	129	139	103.49
		Q1	Q5	
Party Affiliation	Republican	119	117	91.38
	Democrat	134	147	108.41
	Another Party	126	146	105.02
	Not Registered	123	125	95.76
	Total	129	139	103.49
		Q1	Q5	
Education Level	Less than HS	115	138	97.92
	HS or equivalent	113	126	92.61
	some college, no degree	146	127	105.46
	College degree	165	176	131.17
	Graduate degree or higher	154	155	118.62
	Total	129	139	103.49
		Q1	Q5	
Income Level	under \$25,000	81	124	79.65
	\$25,001-\$75,000	143	143	110.53
	\$75,000+	158	150	118.53
	Total	129	139	103.49

		Q1	Q5	
Region	Northeast	127	124	96.99
	Midwest	148	151	115.13
	South	124	143	103.07
	West	130	138	103.48
	Total	129	139	103.49

Index of Consumer Expectation



	Q 2	Q3	Q4	ICE
August 2014	102	80	72	63.7
September 2014	124	92	82	74.5
October 2014	114	87	90	72.9
November 2014	124	106	98	81.6
December 2014	124	116	106	86.1
January 2015	160	130	131	104.3
February 2015	154	130	124	101.4
March 2015	153	126	124	100.0
April 2015	144	120	105	91.58
May 2015	142	118	93	87.74
June 2015	140	128	116	95.19

The Index of Consumer Expectations (ICE) continues to outpace the national average set by Michigan by 8 points (95.19 to 87.8) an increase of 5.5 points since May. The ICE bounced back from a new low for the year in May of 87.74 and is at its highest performance since March (100).

Crosstabs

		Q2	Q3	Q4	
Mode	Telephone	111	105	91	76.71
	Online	173	154	143	116.22
	Total	140	128	116	95.19
		Q2	Q3	Q4	
Language	English	127	111	90	81.63
	Spanish	163	158	162	119.40
	Total	140	128	116	95.19
		Q2	Q3	Q4	
Gender	Female	134	126	110	92.05
	Male	146	129	121	98.25
	Total	140	128	116	95.19
		Q2	Q3	Q4	
Age Group	18-34	140	135	115	96.82
	35-54	145	134	127	100.60
	55+	131	99	95	81.14
	Total	140	128	116	95.19

		Q2	Q3	Q4	
Ethnicity	Mexian/Mex Amer/Chicano	142	120	111	92.76
	Puerto Rican	120	146	97	90.42
	Cuban	148	152	153	112.03
	Other Spanish Origin	145	138	137	104.17
	Total	140	128	116	95.19
		Q2	Q3	Q4	
Employment status	Full time	161	140	141	109.47
	Part time	94	129	90	77.95
	Retired	143	99	106	86.57
	Unemployed, looking	157	142	120	103.90
	Unemployed, not looking	151	85	90	81.15
	disabled	75	85	56	54.57
	self-employed	198	131	116	110.18
	other	135	122	105	89.79
	Total	140	128	116	95.19
		Q2	Q3	Q4	
Living Arrangement	Homeowner	145	134	123	99.57
	Rent	137	123	111	92.46
	Not sure	127	114	91	82.66
	Total	140	128	116	95.19

		Q2	Q3	Q4	
Time to buy a house	Good time	175	160	151	120.29
	Bad time	81	78	59	55.12
	Don't know	140	122	111	92.55
	Total	140	128	116	95.19
		Q2	Q3	Q4	
Party Affiliation	Republican	116	87	55	64.65
	Democrat	139	131	127	98.71
	Another Party	158	129	103	96.74
	Not Registered	140	140	130	101.80
	Total	140	128	116	95.19
		Q2	Q3	Q4	
Education Level	Less than HS	124	131	110	90.72
	HS or equivalent	139	111	110	89.60
	some college, no degree	144	114	105	90.09
	College degree	173	160	147	118.65
	Graduate degree or higher	158	150	138	110.41
	Total	140	128	116	95.19
		Q2	Q3	Q4	
Income Level	under \$25,000	120	112	104	83.56
	\$25,001-\$75,000	140	132	113	95.72
	\$75,000+	163	138	136	108.21
	Total	140	128	116	95.19

		Q2	Q3	Q4	
Region	Northeast	132	123	124	94.17
	Midwest	97	152	85	83.26
	South	146	127	128	99.25
	West	147	125	109	94.60
	Total	140	128	116	95.19

Global Warming

Do you think the severity of recent flooding in Texas is most likely the result of global warming, or is it just the kind of severe weather events that happen from time to time?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Caused by Global Warming	241	48.2	48.2	48.2
Regular weather pattern	198	39.6	39.6	87.9
Don't know	61	12.1	12.1	100.0
Total	500	100.0	100.0	

- 48% of respondents thought the Texas Flooding that occurred in May was caused by global warming compared to 40% who thought it was just regular weather patterns.
 - Females were more likely to believe flooding was caused by global warming (53% -32%) then their male counterparts (44% - 47%)
 - 50% of those 18-34 thought the flooding was regular weather patterns while 56% of those 35-54 thought it was caused by global warming
 - Homeowners thought flooding was caused by global warming (55% - 34%) while Renters thought it was regular weather patterns (50% -39%)
 - Those who thought global warming was a very serious problem were significantly more likely to

think the flooding was caused by global warming
(67% to 23%)

- 63% of Republicans thought it was caused by regular weather patterns while 60% of Democrats thought it was caused by global warming.
- Midwesterners were significantly more likely to think the flooding was caused by global warming (75%-24%)

In your view, is global warming a very serious problem, somewhat serious, not too serious, or not a problem?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Very Serious	214	42.8	42.8	42.8
Somewhat Serious	153	30.5	30.5	73.3
Not too serious	72	14.5	14.5	87.8
Not a problem	46	9.2	9.2	97.0
Don't know	15	3.0	3.0	100.0
Total	500	100.0	100.0	

- 73% think global warming is a problem with 43% saying it is a very serious problem.
 - 75% of females said global warming was a problem while 62% of males agreed
 - The issue intensifies with age as 58% of those over 55 said it was a very serious problem, 46% between 35-54 and 33% of those 18-34
 - 62% of Republicans and 49% of independents said it was a problem while 82% of Democrats said it was a problem
 - Regional breakdown is not significant regarding if a problem exists, but the discrepancy is in the

intensity of the problem with 22% in the Midwest saying it was very serious compared with 55% in the Northeast who said it was very serious (south 45% very serious, west 41%)

Do you think global warming should be a low, medium, high, or very high priority for the President and Congress?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Low	107	21.4	21.4	21.4
	Medium	169	33.8	33.8	55.2
	High	110	21.9	21.9	77.1
	Very high	111	22.3	22.3	99.4
	refused	3	.6	.6	100.0
	Total	500	100.0	100.0	

- Global warming is a very high priority for about 1 in 5 Hispanics (22%)
 - It is less of a priority for 18-34 (15%) compared to those 35+
 - It is a very high priority for those living in the Northeast (35%) and not a very high priority for those living in the Midwest (7%)

Do you consider global warming an important issue in the 2016 presidential election?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	290	58.0	58.0	58.0
	No	122	24.4	24.4	82.3
	No Opinion	88	17.7	17.7	100.0
	Total	500	100.0	100.0	

- Nearly 3 out of 5 respondents (58%) said global warming is an important issue for their Presidential candidate choice in 2016.
 - 48% of those over 55 said it was important while 63% and 59% of 35-54 and 18-34 said it was important to their vote
 - A majority of all registered voters regardless of party said Global Warming was an important issue with 61% of Democrats, 56% of independents and 53% of Republicans.
 - Those earning over \$75,000 were significantly more likely to say it influenced their vote (72%) compared with lower income earners (51% for \$25,000-\$75,000)
 - The issue of Global warming is most important in the South (67%), followed by the Northeast (61%), the West (52%) and the Midwest (46%)

Pope Francis plant to publish an encyclical, a papal letter sent to all bishops, this summer on the effects of global warming on the poor, and the need to protect earth and its environment. Do you think the Catholic Church can have a major impact on this issue?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	304	60.9	60.9	60.9
	No	87	17.4	17.4	78.3
	No Opinion	109	21.7	21.7	100.0
	Total	500	100.0	100.0	

- 61% of respondents said the Catholic Church position on global warming will have a major impact on this issue
 - The Church has a greatest impact on younger Hispanics; 67% of 18-34 saying it was impactful, 62% of 35-54 and 46% of those over 55.

- The Church has a great impact with Democrat Hispanics with 67% saying it was impactful compared with 60% of Republicans and 47% of Independents.
- Higher income households correlated with impact as 68% of those earning over \$75,000 saying it would be impactful, dropping to 61% of mid wage earners (\$25,000-\$75,000) and 55% of those earning under \$25,000.
- The Church's impact is strongest in the Northeast (73%), Midwest (68%), South (62%) and weakest in the West (54%)

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