



The Louisiana Survey 2023

A report on public opinion about the direction of the state, crime, insurance, abortion and more

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Reilly Center for Media & Public Affairs

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About the 2023 Louisiana Survey

The *2023 Louisiana Survey* is the twenty-first 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. 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. We use statistical weights in the analysis of responses from both modes to adjust for likelihood of participation and ensure each sample represents the population of adult Louisiana residents. More information about our methods, including *YouGov*'s strategy for generating representative samples, is available in the survey methodology section of this report.

The body of this report focuses on results from the traditional telephone mode with probability sampling. However, interested readers can find the topline results from both samples at the end of this document.

The mission of the *Louisiana Survey* is to establish benchmarks as well as to capture change in residents' assessments of state government services. 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. The survey also captures current public opinion on contemporary policy issues. The *2023 Louisiana Survey* includes questions about perceptions and experiences with crime, access to health care, insurance, abortion, and marijuana legalization.

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 appearing in this report or for any mistakes therein.

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

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Summary

Key results of the *2023 Louisiana Survey*, a project of the Reilly Center for Media & Public Affairs at Louisiana State University, include:

State of the State

- Most Louisiana residents (61%) believe the state is heading in the wrong direction. While this marks a slight decline of five percentage points from last year, it is the second consecutive year in which a majority of state residents said the state is heading in the wrong direction.
- This year, crime surged to the top of state residents' concerns, named by about one fifth of respondents (19%).
- Confidence in state government remains low. Only 28% of Louisiana residents say they are either "very confident" or "somewhat confident" in state government to address pressing problems.
- The index of consumer sentiment, which measures changes in the outlook for the economy, for Louisiana is 53.5 in the early spring of 2023, a slight improvement over 50.3 in 2022 but well below the value for the United States as a whole, 63.5.
- Four out of five Louisiana residents (80%) say that crime has increased over the last few years. One fourth of state residents report they were the victim of a property crime within the past year, and 15% report they were attacked or threatened with violence.
- Most Louisiana adults (76%) visited a doctor in the past year for a routine checkup. Yet, 22% of adult Louisiana residents have not seen a doctor in more than a year.
- Overall, 13% of adult Louisiana residents have needed to see a doctor for their physical health in the past year but could not because they could not afford the cost. The same share (13%) have needed mental health care within the past year but could not afford it.

Insurance

- Among homeowner's insurance policy holders last year, 17% report their provider cancelled their policy.
- Nineteen percent (19%) of state residents tried to get a homeowner's insurance policy last year, but 55% of them (or about 11% of all adults) had difficulty getting one.
- Sixty-three percent (63%) of homeowner's insurance policyholders say the cost of their coverage increased over the past year. 54% of flood insurance policyholders say the costs of coverage rose.
- Sixty-nine percent (69%) of state residents say homeowner's insurance costs more in Louisiana than in other states, 71% say flood insurance costs more, and 67% say automobile insurance costs more.

- Nineteen percent (19%) of Louisiana adults have filed a property claim on their homeowner's, flood or renter's insurance policy (representing 29% of all policyholders). These individuals split almost evenly between those who are satisfied with how their insurance company handled their claim and those who are dissatisfied.

Social Issues and Polarization

- Fifty-two percent (52%) of respondents said abortion should be legal in all or most cases and 44% said it should be illegal in all or most cases.
- Eighty-five percent (85%) said that a woman should be able to obtain a legal abortion if her life is seriously endangered due to pregnancy, and 77% said a woman should be able to obtain a legal abortion if she became pregnant because of rape.
- Fifty-two percent (52%) of respondents said a woman should *not* be able to obtain a legal abortion if the reason she is seeking one is that she or her family has a very low income and cannot afford any more children. A similar share (54%) said a woman should *not* be able to obtain a legal abortion if the reason she is seeking one is that she does not want any more children.
- Fifty-one percent (51%) support Medicaid covering the costs of abortion, and 48% support requiring health insurance companies to cover the cost of abortion.
- Fifty-one percent (51%) oppose employers or insurance companies paying for women in Louisiana to travel out of state for an abortion.
- Fifty-seven percent (57%) oppose making it illegal for women in Louisiana to cross state lines to obtain an abortion, and 59% oppose making it illegal to provide assistance for a woman to get an abortion such as providing money or transportation.
- Seventy percent (70%) of respondents support legally allowing people to possess small amounts of marijuana for recreational use. This marks a substantial increase since 2013 when just 42% supported legalization for recreational use.
- Democrats and Republicans see the opposing party as more extreme than they see themselves.
- Democrats' and Republicans' opinions about the opposing party have soured in recent years, with a growing share of Democrats having an unfavorable opinion of the Republican Party in the state and a growing share of Republicans having a very unfavorable opinion of the Democratic Party in Louisiana.

State of the State

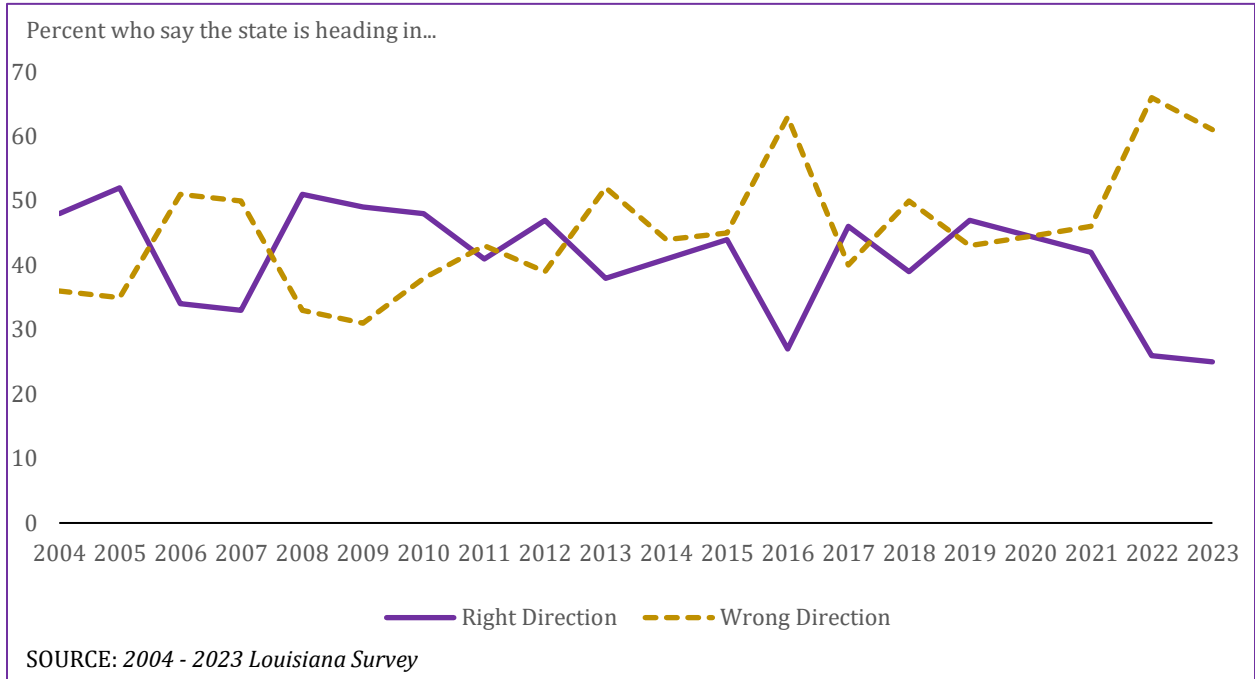
Residents remain pessimistic about direction of state

Most Louisiana residents (61%) believe the state is heading in the wrong direction. While this marks a slight decline of five percentage points from last year, it is the second consecutive year in which a majority of state residents said the state is heading in the wrong direction.

This view is common across genders, racial and ethnic groups, and political ideologies. Most white respondents (64%), most Black respondents (57%), and most respondents with other racial or ethnic identities (64%) said the state is heading in the wrong direction. Women (62%) as well as men (60%) do not like the direction of the state. Likewise, most respondents identifying as liberal say the state is heading in the wrong direction (67%) as do most respondents identifying themselves as conservative (63%).

At the same time, there is variation across socio-economic status, geography and partisanship. Although in each case, more people say the state is heading in the wrong direction than say it is heading in the right direction there are significant gaps. For example, 67% of respondents who attended college say the state is heading in the wrong direction while just 54% of those without any college agree. Similarly, 67% of respondents with a household income of \$100,000 or more said the state is heading in the wrong direction, but this share drops to 48% among those whose household income is less than \$25,000 (yet, even among this group, only 31% said the state is heading in the right direction). Pessimism is highest in the greater Baton Rouge area (70%) and greater New Orleans area (69%), but lower in greater Shreveport (54%), the rest of north Louisiana (55%), and south central/southwest Louisiana (52%). Finally, while Republicans are especially pessimistic about the direction of the state (68%), most independents (64%) and a slim majority of Democrats agree (52%).

Figure 1: Perceptions about the direction of the state



Crime tops list of priorities for first time in 20 years

Each year since 2004, the *Louisiana Survey* has asked respondents to name the single most important problem they would most like state government to work on in the year. The question is open-ended, meaning respondents can answer in their own words rather than selecting from a provided list. We code their verbatim responses into issue categories. The following table shows the percentage of respondents who provided an answer falling within various issue categories. The same respondent may appear in multiple rows if their answer fits into multiple categories. For example, gun violence counts in both the guns category and the crime category. Additionally, the table shows only categories for which at least two percent of respondents named a problem. Therefore, the percentages in the table do not sum to 100.

Over most of the past two decades, the economy and education have regularly topped the list of the public's priorities, although other issues have reached the top on occasion – including rebuilding after Hurricane Katrina in 2006, the budget in 2016, and Covid-19 in 2021. This year, crime surged to the top of state residents' concerns, named by about one fifth of respondents (19%). In most years, only about six to ten percent have named crime.

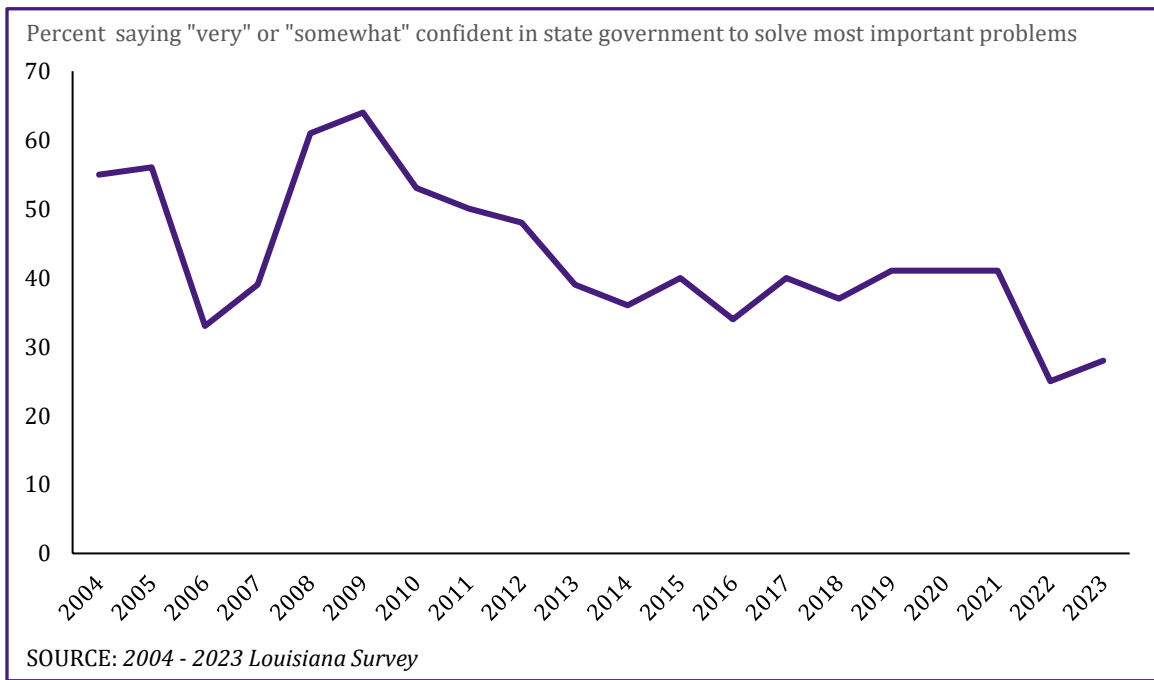
Table 1: Percentage of participants naming issue as most important (includes only issues named by at least 2% of sample)

Issue	Mentioned as Most Important
Crime	19%
Economy	15%
Education	10%
Infrastructure	9%
Health care	5%
State budget, taxes, and spending	4%
Abortion	4%
Housing	3%
Environmental issues, climate change, or coastal issues	3%
Guns	2%
Public assistance and social services	2%
Insurance	2%
Criminal justice and law enforcement	2%

Few are confident in state government to solve important problems

Last year, the public's confidence in state government to tackle important problems fell to its lowest point on record since the *Louisiana Survey* first included this question in 2004. Confidence remains low this year. Only 28% of Louisiana residents say they are either "very confident" (4%) or "somewhat confident" (24%) in the state government to solve the problems they would most like to see it address. Forty percent (40%) are "not very confident," and 30% are "not at all confident."

Figure 2: Confidence in state government to solve important problems remains low



State residents see poor economic prospects

The survey includes a battery of five economic questions modelled on items in the University of Michigan's national Index of Consumer Sentiment (ICS) that asks about how people are doing financially and how they think the economy is doing.

Forty-two percent (40%) 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. These shares are nearly identical to those from last year's survey.

Looking ahead, 26% expect they will be worse off financially in another year than they are today. An identical share expects to be better off in a year (26%), and 43% think they will be in the same financial position as they are today.

Respondents took an even gloomier view of the prospects for the economy. Only eight percent (8%) expect good business conditions over the next year, while 50% said they expect business conditions to be bad (29% said "somewhat bad" and 20% said "very bad").

Similarly, when asked to look ahead over the next five years, 73% of respondents said the economy is more likely to see widespread unemployment or depression than to see continuous good times. Just 18% said the opposite.

Considering the economy and their financial situation today, 47% said it is a bad time for big-ticket purchases for their homes, such as furniture or appliances (including 26% who said, "somewhat bad," and 21% who said, "very bad"). Just 16% said it is a good time (including 4% who said, "somewhat good," and 12% who said, "very good").

Following the University of Michigan's formula for combining responses to these five questions into an ICS yields a value of 53.5 for Louisiana in the early spring of 2023, a slight improvement over 50.3 in 2022. Across the United States as whole, the index of consumer sentiment in April 2023 was 63.5. In short, while improving slightly since 2022, Louisianans continue to have a significantly dimmer view of the economy and their own financial situations than do Americans as a whole.

Four-fifths of residents see crime on the rise

Four out of five Louisiana residents (80%) say that crime has increased over the last few years. This view of crime is widespread across genders (79% for men, 81% for women), ages (74% for those under the age of 30, 79% for those 65 or older), racial identities (80% among both non-Hispanic white respondents and non-Hispanic Black respondents, and 84% among all others), education levels (82% among those with only a high school degree or less, and 84% among college graduates), household incomes (74% among those with incomes below \$25,000, and 84% among those with earnings of \$100,000 or more), geography (84% in the least populous parishes, 87% in the most populous parishes), political ideology (81% among liberals, 83% among conservatives, and 77% among moderates), and party (75% among Democrats, 83% among Republicans, and 81% among independents).

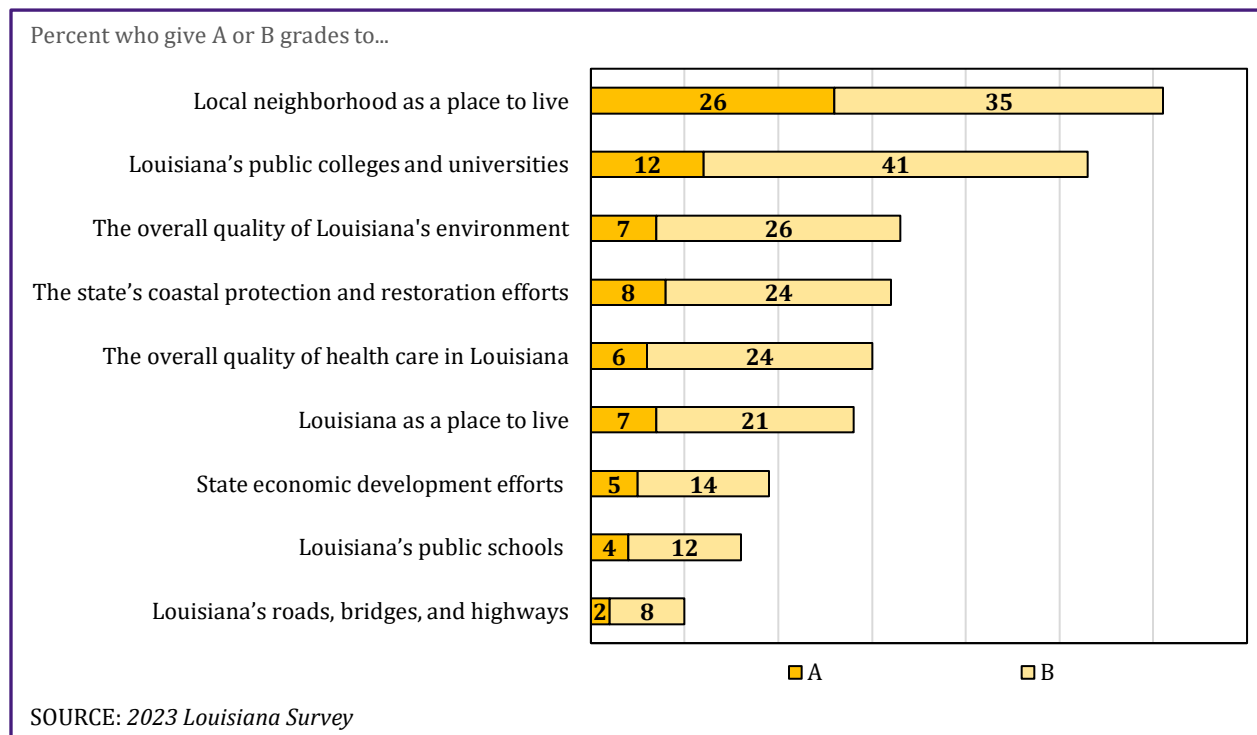
One fourth of state residents report they were the victim of a property crime within the past year. This share is largest in the most populous parishes (29%) and smallest in the least populated parishes (19%). Fifteen percent of residents report they were attacked or threatened with violence within the past year. This share is higher among those who did not attend college (19% versus 7% among college graduates), have lower household incomes (18% versus 9% among those with incomes of \$100,000 or more). Unlike property crimes, however, the rate of victimization of violence or threat of violence is similar across smaller and larger parishes.

Residents give highest grades to their neighborhoods and the state’s public colleges

We asked respondents to grade nine aspects of life in Louisiana: the state as a place to live overall; the respondent’s local neighborhood as a place to live; public colleges and universities; the quality of health care; the overall quality of the environment, including clean air and drinking water; roads, bridges, and highways; state economic development efforts to attract, recruit, and create jobs; the state’s coastal protection and restoration efforts; and Louisiana’s public schools overall.

The highest grades went to local neighborhoods: 26% A grades and 35% B grades. Louisiana residents also graded the state’s public colleges and universities relatively well: 12% A grades and 41% B grades. None of the other aspects of life in Louisiana received A or B grades from a majority of respondents. State economic development efforts (5% A grades and 4% B grades), public schools (4% A grades and 12% B grades), and transportation infrastructure (2% A grades and 8% B grades) received the lowest grades.

Figure 3: Louisiana residents give highest grades to neighborhoods and colleges



One in eight Louisiana residents have foregone health care in past year due to expense

Most Louisiana adults (76%) visited a doctor in the past year for a routine checkup. Yet, 22% of adult Louisiana residents have not seen a doctor in more than a year, including eight percent who have not seen a doctor in two to five years and six percent who have not seen a doctor in more than five years. The share of those who have not seen a doctor in more than a year is higher among younger adults (36% for 18–29-year-olds versus 9% of those 65 or older). It is also *higher* among those with higher household incomes (27% among those with household income of \$100,000 or more versus 16% among those with incomes under \$25,000 and 21% among those with incomes of \$15,000 to \$49,999). It is especially high among those without health insurance coverage either through a private insurer or a government plan like Medicaid. Almost half of those who lack coverage (46%) have not seen a doctor for a routine checkup in more than a year, which is more than double the rate among those with health care coverage (21%).

Overall, 13% of adult Louisiana residents have needed to see a doctor for their physical health but could not because they could not afford the cost. Foregoing physical health care due to cost varies by health care coverage. While 12% of those without health coverage have forgone necessary physical health care within the past year, nearly three times as many among those without health coverage were unable to afford care (35%).

Mental health care access shows similar patterns. Again, 13% have needed mental health care within the past year but could not afford it. Among those without health coverage, the share is 28%. Among those with health care coverage, it is 12%.

Insurance

Seventeen percent of Louisiana residents lost their homeowner's insurance last year

Among homeowner's insurance policy holders last year, 17% report their provider cancelled their policy. This amounts to ten percent (10%) of Louisiana adults losing homeowner's insurance coverage. Furthermore, 19% of state residents tried to get a homeowner's insurance policy last year, but 55% of them (or about 11% of all adults) had difficulty getting one.

For flood insurance policy holders last year, nine percent report their provider cancelled their policy, which totals about two percent (2%) of Louisiana adults. Eight percent (8%) of state residents sought to obtain a flood insurance policy in the past year, 52% (or about four percent (4%) of all Louisiana adults) had trouble getting a policy.

Most say insurance rates on the rise and higher than in other states

We also asked homeowner's, flood, and automobile insurance policyholders whether they pay more, less, or about the same for their insurance compared to a year ago. Nearly two thirds of homeowner's insurance policyholders (63%) say the cost of coverage increased. A smaller majority of flood insurance policyholders (54%) say the costs of coverage rose. Among automobile insurance policyholders, 43% said they pay more while just ten percent (10%) say they pay less than they had the previous year.

Additionally, we asked all respondents—not just policyholders—how 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: 69% said homeowner's insurance costs more, 71% said flood insurance costs more, and 67% said automobile insurance costs more in Louisiana.

Figure 4: Policyholders say cost of homeowner's and flood insurance on the rise

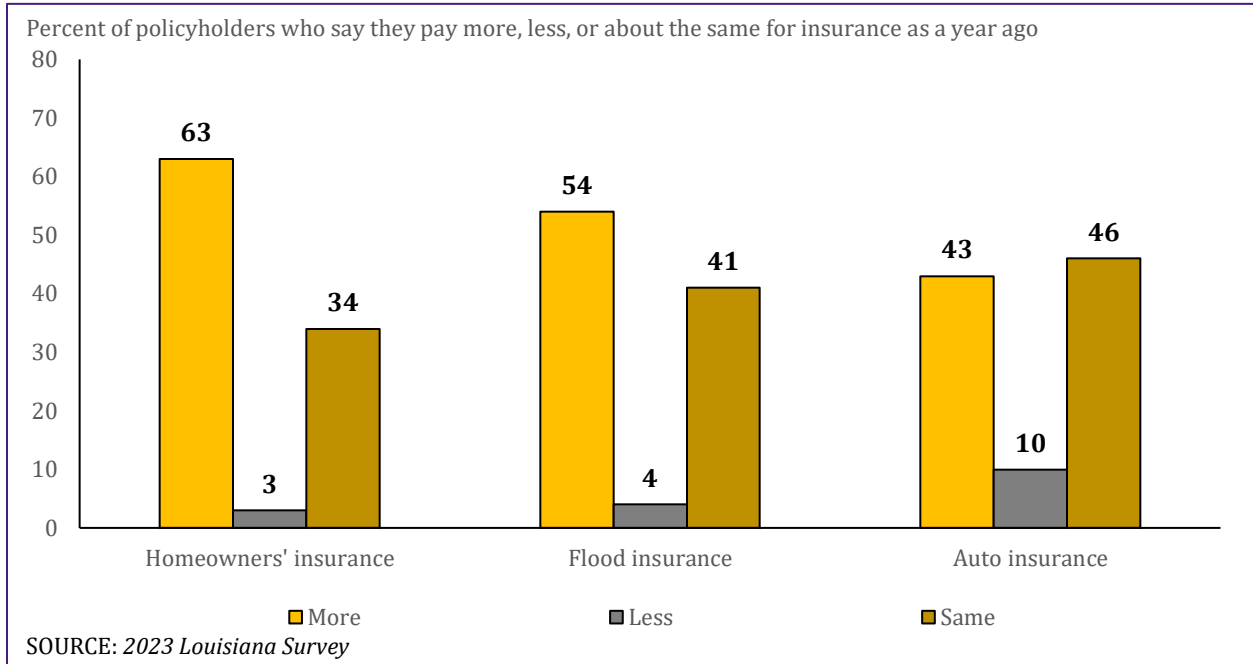
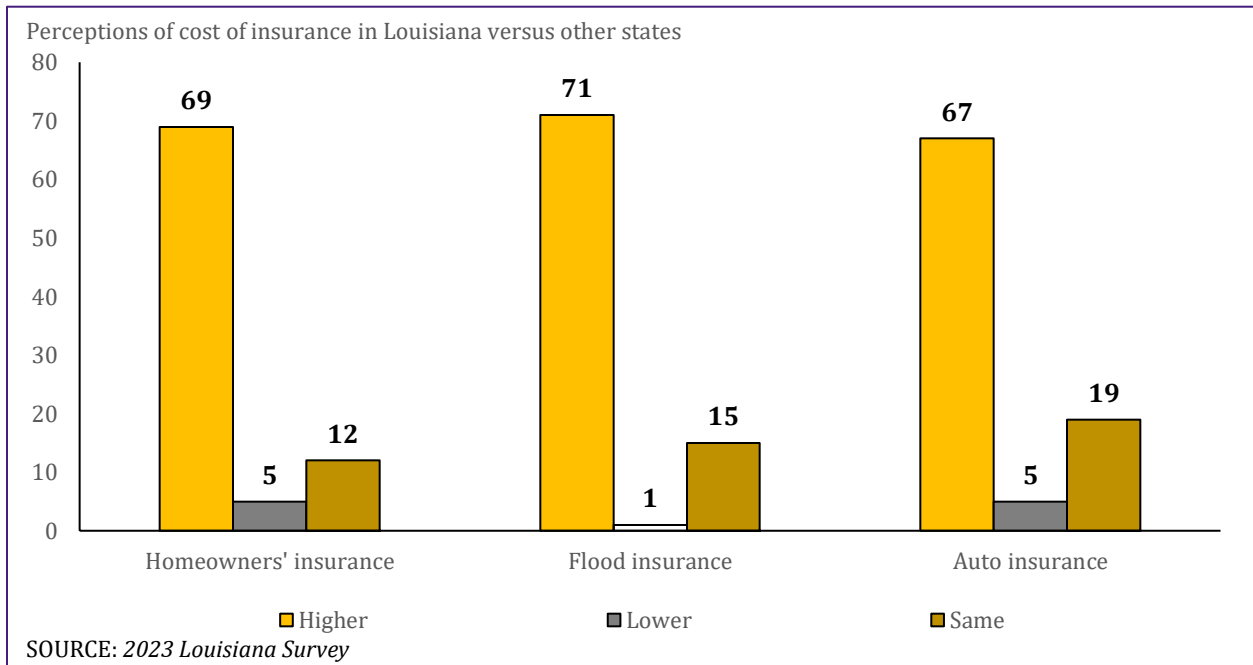


Figure 5: State residents say insurance costs more here



Mixed satisfaction with how insurance companies handled property claims

Over the past two years, 19% of Louisiana adults have filed a property claim on their homeowner's, flood, or renter's insurance policy (representing 29% of all policyholders). These individuals split almost evenly between those who are satisfied with how their insurance company handled their claim and those who are dissatisfied. Fifty-one percent (51%) said they are satisfied (27% "very satisfied" and 24% "somewhat satisfied"), and 48% said they are dissatisfied (31% "very dissatisfied" and 17% "somewhat dissatisfied").

Social Issues and Polarization

Attitudes toward abortion continue to shift

Louisiana residents slightly lean toward legal abortion. On three occasions over the past seven years, we asked state residents a general question about abortion taken from the Pew Research Center's national surveys. The question asks respondents whether they think abortion should be legal in all cases, legal in most cases, illegal in most cases, or illegal in all cases. In 2016, 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 have nearly reversed. Fifty-two percent (52%) say abortion should be legal in all or most cases, and 44% say it should be illegal in all or most cases.

Most respondents prefer a mix of abortion restrictions and exceptions when answering this question. Only 23% of state residents think that abortion should be *legal in all cases*. Likewise, only 15% think it should be *illegal in all cases*, that is, it should never be legal. A majority (58%) fall between these two positions.

The most dramatic shift in attitudes toward abortion has been among Democrats. In 2016, 42% of Democrats in Louisiana felt abortion should be illegal in all or most cases. Today, just 15% do. Independents have also shifted significantly. More independents now say that abortion should be legal in all or most cases (57%) than say it should be illegal in all or most cases (39%). A substantial majority of Republicans continues to say abortion should be illegal in all or most cases (69%), but even among this group opinion has shifted away from illegal in all cases to illegal in most cases.

To be clear, 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 would also arise if individuals switch political 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.

Finally, as noted above, this report focuses on results from the telephone version of the survey. However, in addition to this general question about abortion, the online version of the survey also included two similar questions asking about medical abortion and surgical abortion specifically. Interested readers can find those results in the "Question Wording and Toplines" section at the end of this report. Readers can also find descriptions of the differences between the telephone and online versions of the survey in the "Survey Methodology" section.

Table 2: Trends in opinions about abortion, all respondents

Response	2016	2022	2023
Legal in all cases	13%	23%	23%
Legal in most cases	27%	23%	29%
Illegal in most cases	29%	27%	29%
Illegal in all cases	26%	22%	15%
Total legal all/most	40%	46%	52%
Total illegal all/most	55%	49%	44%
Net (total legal – total illegal)	-15	-3	+8

Table 3: Trends in opinions about abortion, Democrats only

Response	2016	2022	2023
Legal in all cases	17%	42%	47%
Legal in most cases	34%	32%	35%
Illegal in most cases	22%	14%	5%
Illegal in all cases	20%	5%	10%
Total legal all/most	51%	74%	82%
Total illegal all/most	42%	19%	15%
Net (total legal – total illegal)	+9	+55	+67

Table 4: Trends in opinions about abortion, Republicans only

Response	2016	2022	2023
Legal in all cases	3%	10%	3%
Legal in most cases	20%	14%	24%
Illegal in most cases	41%	38%	48%
Illegal in all cases	32%	31%	21%
Total legal all/most	23%	24%	27%
Total illegal all/most	73%	69%	69%
Net (total legal – total illegal)	-50	-45	-42

Table 5: Trends in opinions about abortion, independents only

Response	2016	2022	2023
Legal in all cases	15%	23%	26%
Legal in most cases	25%	24%	31%
Illegal in most cases	31%	31%	28%
Illegal in all cases	25%	19%	11%
Total legal all/most	40%	47%	57%
Total illegal all/most	56%	50%	39%
Net (total legal – total illegal)	-16	-3	+18

Majorities support legal abortion for health reasons, not for financial or other reasons

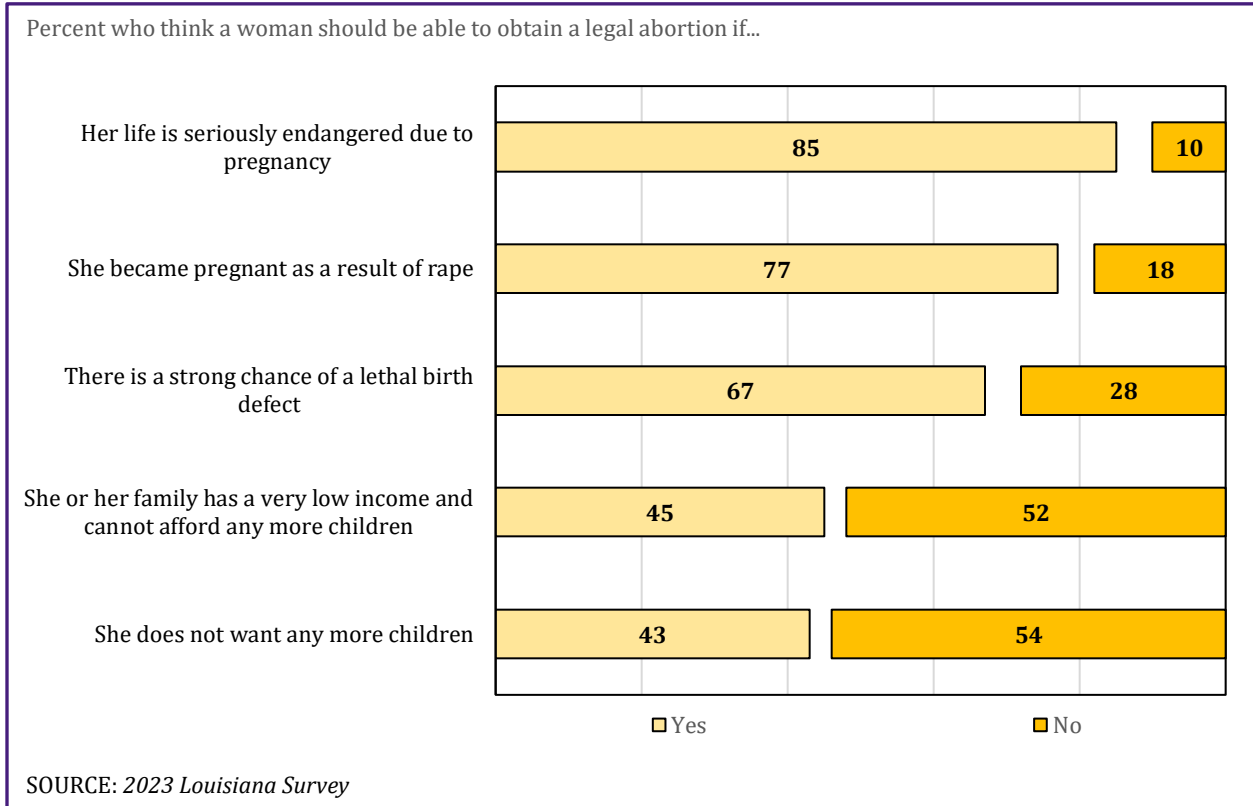
A substantial majority of respondents (85%) said that a woman should be able to obtain a legal abortion if her life is seriously endangered due to pregnancy, a position shared by most Democrats (88%) and most Republicans (83%). A slightly smaller majority of respondents (77%) said a woman should be able to obtain a legal abortion if she became pregnant as a result of rape, again, a position shared by most Democrats (90%) and most Republicans (67%).

Two thirds of respondents (67%) also said abortion should be legal if there is a strong chance of a lethal birth defect for the child. Most Democrats (83%) hold this view, but Republicans split between 48% who said it should be legal and 47% who said it should not.

However, 52% of respondents said a woman should *not* be able to obtain a legal abortion if the reason she is seeking one is that she or her family has a very low income and cannot afford any more children. Among Republicans, 81% said a woman should not be able to obtain a legal abortion in this case, while 75% of Democrats said abortion should be legal. Similarly, 54% of respondents said a woman should *not* be able to obtain a legal abortion if the reason she is seeking one is that she does not want any more children. Seventy-nine percent of Republicans said abortion should not be legal in this case, while 72% of Democrats said it should be legal.

Again, although this report focuses on results from the telephone version of the survey, the online version of the survey includes these questions with a different set of response options allowing respondents to express preferences about the timeframe during pregnancy when a woman should be able to obtain a legal abortion in each of these circumstances. Interested readers can find those results in the “Question Wording and Toplines” section at the end of this report. Readers can also find descriptions of the differences between the telephone and online versions of the survey in the “Survey Methodology” section.

Figure 6: Support for abortion by circumstances of pregnancy



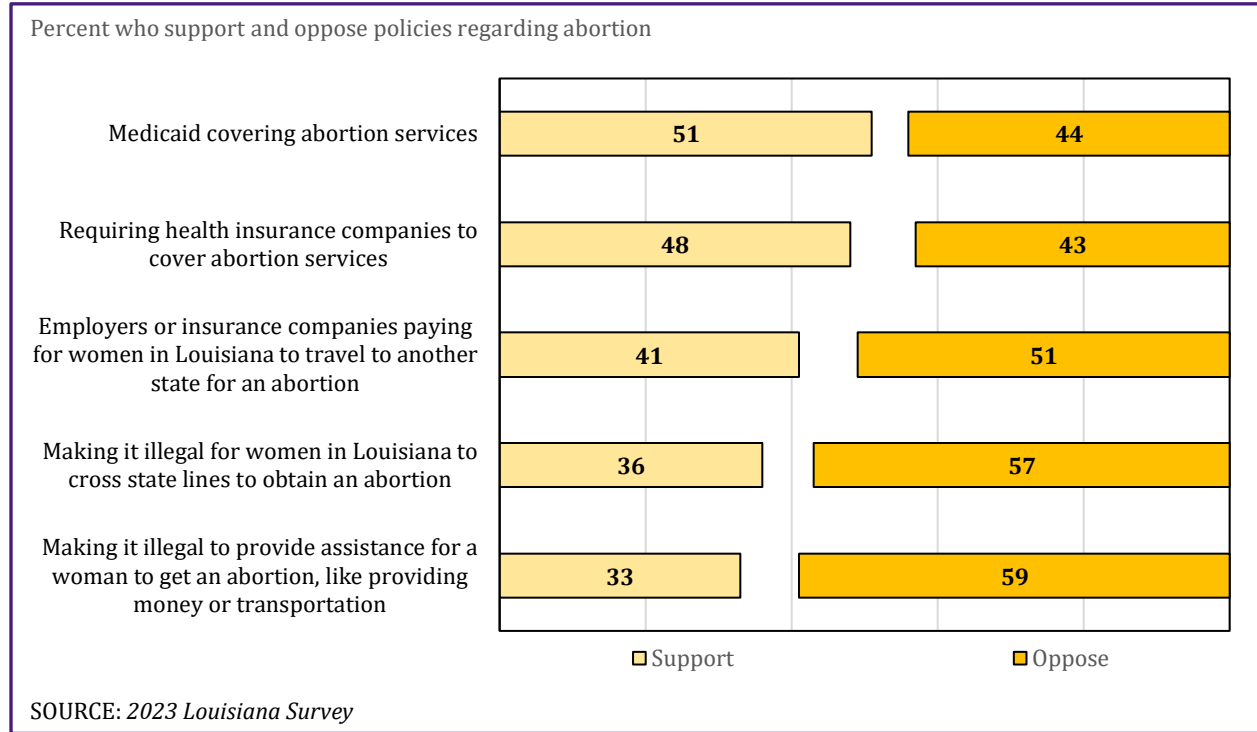
Opinion divided on requiring Medicaid and private insurance to pay for abortion

Half of respondents (51%) support Medicaid covering the costs of abortion services for participants in the program. A slightly smaller share (44%) oppose Medicaid paying for abortion. Opinion divides similarly over requiring health insurance companies to cover the cost—48% support the requirement and 43% oppose it. In both cases, most Democrats and Republicans hold opposite views. Among Democrats, 74% support Medicaid coverage for abortion and 68% support requiring insurance companies to cover the cost for their policyholders. In contrast, 68% and 61% of Republicans oppose these proposals, respectively.

Forty one percent (41%) of respondents support employers or insurance companies paying for women in Louisiana to travel out of state for an abortion while 51% oppose this practice. Again, the parties are starkly divided—61% of Democrats support the practice, and 71% of Republicans oppose it.

There is more consensus between Democrats and Republicans on other proposals related to abortion. Most Louisiana residents (57%) oppose making it illegal for women in Louisiana to cross state lines to obtain an abortion, including majorities of Democrats (53%) and Republicans (59%). Likewise, a majority of state residents (59%) oppose making it illegal to provide assistance for a woman to get an abortion such as providing money or transportation, including most Democrats (56%) and most Republicans (61%).

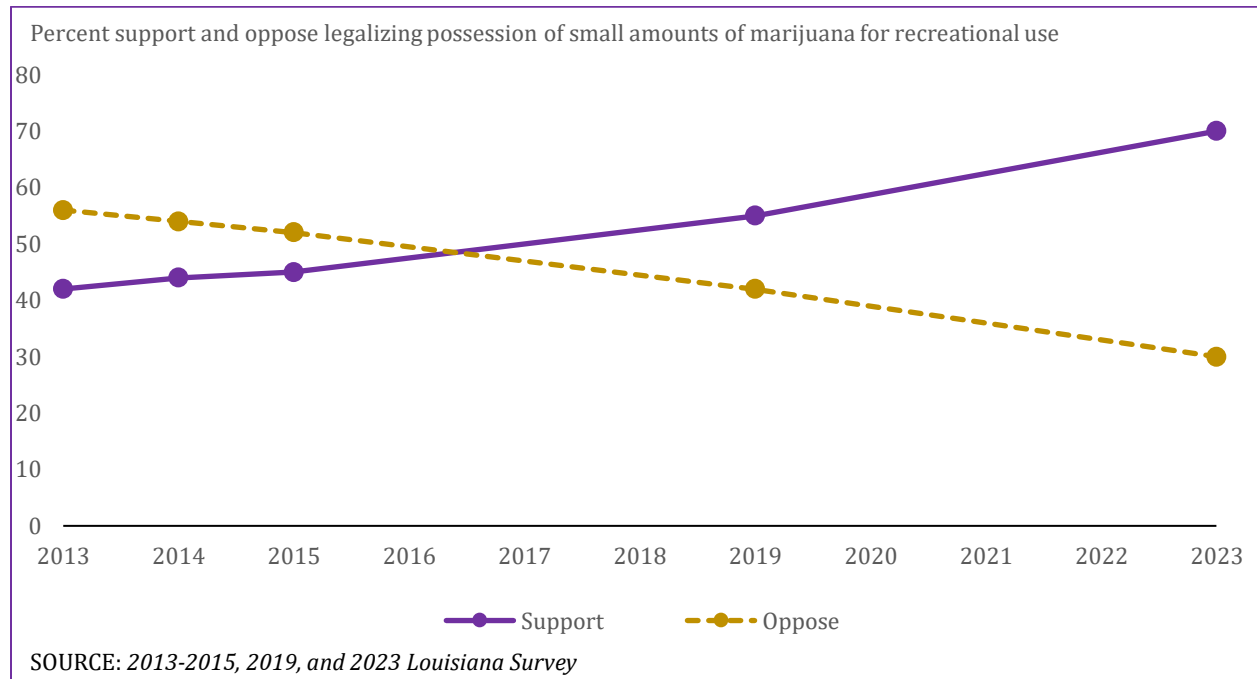
Figure 7: Attitudes toward policies related to abortion



Support for legalizing marijuana for recreational use has grown over past decade

Seventy percent (70%) of respondents support legally allowing people to possess small amounts of marijuana for recreational use. This marks a substantial increase over the past decade in support for legalizing marijuana for recreational use. In 2013, just 42% supported legalization for recreational use and 56% opposed it. Today, just 30% oppose legalizing marijuana for recreational use. Support for legal possession of marijuana for medical purposes remains high at 90%.

Figure 8: Increasing support for legalizing marijuana for recreational use



Public sees wide ideological gap between the Democratic and Republican Parties, and partisan dislike for opponents is growing

We asked respondents to place themselves on a seven-point spectrum of political ideology from very liberal to very conservative. We also asked them to place the Democratic and Republican Parties in Louisiana. Generally, partisans (people who identify as either Democrats or Republicans) see the opposing party as more extreme than individuals who identify with that party see themselves. That is, Democrats see the Republican Party as more conservative than Republicans see either themselves or their party. Nearly half of Democrats (45%) said the Republican Party is very conservative, but only 19% of Republicans identify themselves as very conservative and only 16% of Republicans say their party is very conservative. Likewise, 29% of Republicans see the Democratic Party as very liberal, but only nine percent (9%) of Democrats identify themselves as very liberal and just four percent (4%) think their party is very liberal.

Partisans' attitudes about the opposing party have soured in recent years. In 2016, 67% of Democrats in Louisiana had an unfavorable opinion of the Republican Party in Louisiana, including 31% who held a very unfavorable opinion of the party. Today, 80% of Democrats have an unfavorable opinion of the Republican Party in Louisiana, including 37% with a very unfavorable opinion. Among Republicans, 84% have an unfavorable opinion of the Democratic Party in Louisiana, within the margin of error of the share who did so in 2016 (87%). However, the share of Republicans with a very unfavorable opinion of the Democratic Party grew from 40% in 2016 to 57% in 2023.

Table 6: How Democrats ideologically identify themselves and the major parties

When asked about...	Very liberal	Liberal	Somewhat liberal	Moderate	Somewhat conservative	Conservative	Very conservative
Themselves	9	18	25	25	7	4	6
Democratic Party	4	12	27	22	11	10	7
Republican Party	4	3	9	8	8	16	45

Table 7: How Republicans ideologically identify themselves and the major parties

When asked about...	Very liberal	Liberal	Somewhat liberal	Moderate	Somewhat conservative	Conservative	Very conservative
Themselves	0	0	4	14	21	39	19
Democratic Party	29	24	26	9	3	2	2
Republican Party	2	3	2	12	28	33	16

Table 8: How independents ideologically identify themselves and the major parties

When asked about...	Very liberal	Liberal	Somewhat liberal	Moderate	Somewhat conservative	Conservative	Very conservative
Themselves	4	7	15	33	18	9	8
Democratic Party	18	11	23	25	9	3	3
Republican Party	2	2	9	12	16	13	38

Regional Definitions

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

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

Greater Shreveport: Bossier, Caddo, and DeSoto

South Central and Southwest 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, Caldwell, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Grant, Jackson, LaSalle, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Ouachita, Rapides, Red River, Richland, Sabine, Tensas, Union, Vernon, Webster, West Carroll, and Winn

Survey Methodology

The *2023 Louisiana Survey* includes two modes for surveying adult residents of the state: 1) a traditional live-interviewer telephone survey with probability sampling, and 2) a non-probability online survey. Although this report focuses on the results from the telephone survey to maintain continuity with reports from past editions of the survey, which also used telephone surveys, we present the results of both modes at the end of this report.

Survey 1: Telephone survey with probability sampling

We used two kinds of sampling frames of Louisiana residents to acquire samples of landline and cell phone numbers through Marketing Systems Group (MSG), a random digit dialing (RDD) landline database and MSG's Advanced Cellular Frame (ACF). For both landline and cellphone samples, we stratified the sample numbers by parish based on each parish's share of Louisiana's total adult population in the U.S. Census Bureau's 2001 American Community Survey's five-year estimates (the most recent available at the time). The RDD landline database includes all residential working banks that have at least one assigned telephone number, updated quarterly. It includes all listed, unlisted, and non-published landline numbers in these banks. MSG drew numbers from this RDD frame randomly. The ACF uses the Telecordia database, which identifies telephone numbers dedicated to cellular devices. MSG likewise drew numbers from this RDD frame randomly. MSG screened both samples of randomly selected telephone numbers to reduce instances of non-working, business, fax, and inactive telephone numbers in the samples. This screening on the landline RDD often identifies and removes 60-70% of nonworking and business numbers from the initial sample.

Reconnaissance Market Research (ReconMR) conducted the interviews using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) software, which ensures that interviewers correctly ask all questions according to the questionnaire wording and properly implement all logic and skip patterns. The CATI system also managed the telephone sample, tracking the dispositions of each dial attempt on each number and allowing up to three dialing attempts for each number. To ensure the highest response rate, ReconMR called numbers at various times of the day and days in the week (9:00 AM to 9:00 PM on weekdays, 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM on Saturdays, and 1:00 PM to 9:00 PM on Sundays). Respondents could request a callback at a more convenient time and date as needed. For these appointments, ReconMR called at the appointed time or rescheduled if the respondent was not available at the initially requested time.

When interviewers contacted individuals by dialing the sampled telephone numbers, they introduced the survey and asked for consent to the interview. If individuals agreed to participate in the survey, interviewers next screened respondents to determine eligibility for participation (i.e., if they were 18 years of age or older and a resident of Louisiana) before conducting the interview.

ReconMR's project supervisors validated 10% of each interviewer's completed surveys by calling back the respondent and verifying specific responses. Additionally, supervisors continually monitored live calls through ReconMR's call monitoring system in order to ensure proper interviewing procedures.

The fielding period of this study was from March 22 to April 4, 2023. Of the 500 respondents in this sample, 15 completed the interview via a landline telephone and 485 via a cellular telephone. Completed interviews averaged 23.41 minutes. The response rate for the landline and cellular telephone samples are 5% and 4%, respectively. These response rates are 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 decline for several decades and frequently fall in the single digits even among the very best survey research organizations.

The lead researcher for this survey at LSU weighted the combined landline and cellphone sample using an iterative procedure that matches race, education, household income, gender, age, and region to the known profiles for the adult population of Louisiana found in the Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2021 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 statistically 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 may 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 and the American National Election Studies.

Survey 2: Non-probability sample administered online

As the science of survey research continues to evolve – especially in the face of declining response rates among traditional probability-based telephone surveys – the *Louisiana Survey* continues to examine innovative technologies for measuring public opinion in the state. To that end, we included a second design for this year's survey as we did for in 2022: 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, 509 adult Louisiana residents in the *YouGov* panel completed the questionnaire. *YouGov* then matched 500 respondents to a sampling frame representing the adult population of the state on gender, age, race, and education. The sampling frame is a politically representative “modeled frame” of Louisiana adults, based upon the American Community Survey's public use microdata file, public voter file records, the 2020 Current Population Survey (CPS) Voting and Registration supplements, the 2020 National Election Pool (NEP) exit poll, and the 2020 CES surveys, including demographics and 2020 presidential vote. *YouGov* weighted the matched cases to the sampling frame using propensity scores. The matched cases and the frame were combined, and a logistic regression was estimated for inclusion in the frame. The propensity score function included age, gender, race/ethnicity, and years of education. 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 2020 Presidential vote choice, a four-way stratification of gender, age (4-categories), race (4-categories), and education (4-categories), and a two-way stratification of race (4-categories) and education (4-categories) to produce the final weight.

Respondents completed this survey from March 22 to March 30, 2023.

The margin of error for this survey is +/- 6%.

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 to target population

The first tables below displays demographic characteristics of each sample (with and without sample weights) as well as population estimates based on the American Community Survey's five year estimates from 2001 (the most recent available). This table allows readers to assess the effectiveness of the sampling and weighting strategies at achieving representative samples for each survey mode.

Without weighting, sampling and non-response may generate unrepresentative samples. For example, the unweighted telephone sample under-represents adults who did not attend college, non-Hispanic Black respondents, respondents under the age of 25, women, and respondents with a household income of less than \$50,000. It, likewise, over-represents adults who went to college, adults older than 65, and men. The unweighted telephone sample reflects the geographic distribution of the population quite well, likely due in part to the stratified approach to sampling for this survey. The final two panels on this table show the geographic distribution of adult Louisiana residents across the nine largest metropolitan areas and the remainder of the state as well as by the size of adult population in parishes. For example, three percent (3%) of adult Louisiana residents live in the 13 parishes with the smallest adult populations (fewer than 11,900 adult residents), while 63% live in the 12 parishes with the largest adult populations (96,000 or more). Generally, the unweighted telephone sample reflects these geographic distributions well, but somewhat over-represents the population living outside the state's nine largest metropolitan areas and underrepresents those living in the parishes with the largest populations.

The unweighted online sample underrepresents adults who did not complete high school or its equivalency, adults under the age of 35, men, and individuals with household incomes of \$100,000 or more. It overrepresents adults who attended college, non-Hispanic White adults, adults 55 years old or older, and women.

The table also shows how weighting corrects many of the differences between the raw samples and the target population. Because the table displays the demographic characteristics used in weighting, these weighted samples are similar to the target population by design. In most cases, the weighted sample estimates for a particular demographic trait are within four percentage points of the population.

The weighted telephone sample continues to underrepresent adults with only a high school diploma or equivalency, but by five percentage points rather than 17. It underrepresents household incomes under \$50,000 by seven percentage points (versus 17 in the unweighted sample) and household incomes from \$50,000 to \$99,999 by five percentage points. In contrast, the weighted online sample over-represents household incomes under \$50,000 by six percentage points and under-represents household incomes of \$100,000 or more by 15 percentage points.

Part of the reason gaps remain in the distribution of household income between the target population and the weighted samples while diminishing to negligible levels for almost all other demographic traits is the high degree of item nonresponse to questions seeking to measure earnings. Item nonresponse occurs when a respondent declines to answer a particular question. Fifteen percent (15%) of the telephone sample declined to answer the question about household income, and eight percent (8%) of the online sample did so. In contrast, only one to four percent (1-4%) typically decline to answer questions about their gender, race, ethnicity, education, or age. By definition, when larger shares of the sample do not provide a household income, then the remaining sample distributions will underrepresent them. Interestingly, this table suggests that people with lower-household incomes may be less likely to participate in telephone surveys or less likely to answer the question about household income if they do participate than people with higher household incomes. The opposite occurs in the online survey – people with higher household incomes are less likely to participate or less likely to answer the household income question if they do participate than people with lower household incomes.

Ultimately, what matters is whether the weighted samples represent the target population beyond the factors used in weighting the sample. To assess this, we compare the weighted samples to known population benchmarks taken from outside the sample. 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), 2021 5-year estimates (average size of household, employment, and marital status);
- Louisiana Secretary of State (voter registration count is for March 1, 2023, and divided by the adult population from the 2021 ACS estimate);
- Federal Highway Administration (the number of adult licensed drivers from 2022, which is divided by the 2021 ACS adult population estimate);
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (health insurance coverage)
- National Health Insurance Survey (cell phone access); and
- National Center for Education Statistics (household internet access).

Both samples are reasonably similar to the population for many of these benchmarks, but each has its own shortcomings too. The weighted telephone sample overrepresents voter registration (likely due to well-known social desirability bias in this question for live-interviewer surveys). It also overrepresents both cellphone owners generally and those who own only a cellphone (i.e., who do not also have a landline telephone). This overrepresentation is unsurprising given the mode was

built around telephone contact, primarily by cellular devices. Finally, the weighted telephone sample underrepresents marriage rates, but the reason is less obvious than for the cases of voter registration or cellular telephone ownership. The weighted online sample better reflects the benchmarks for voter registration and cellphone ownership, but in contrast overrepresents household internet access. It also underrepresents health care coverage, employment, licensed drivers, and marriage.

Table 8: Comparison of sample demographics to target population demographics used in weighting

Characteristic	Target population estimates (ACS)	Unweighted telephone probability sample	Weighted telephone probability sample	Unweighted online non probability sample	Weighted online non probability sample
Less than high school	14%	8%	12%	6%	12%
High school graduate	33%	16%	28%	30%	34%
Some college, no degree or Associate's degree	29%	36%	32%	33%	27%
Bachelor's degree or higher	24%	38%	27%	31%	28%
Non-Hispanic, White alone	60%	61%	57%	66%	59%
Non-Hispanic, Black or African American alone	30%	20%	27%	27%	34%
Hispanic	5%	6%	5%	2%	4%
Non-Hispanic, American Indian or Alaska Native alone	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Non-Hispanic, Asian alone	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Non-Hispanic, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander alone	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Non-Hispanic, some other race alone	0%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Non-Hispanic, two or more races	2%	6%	4%	1%	1%
18-24 years of age	12%	6%	9%	5%	9%
25-34 years of age	18%	14%	17%	12%	14%
35-44 years of age	17%	17%	17%	18%	20%
45-54 years of age	16%	18%	16%	15%	15%
55-64 years of age	17%	16%	16%	23%	19%
65 or more years of age	20%	25%	21%	27%	23%
Men	48%	52%	48%	41%	45%
Women	52%	46%	50%	58%	54%

Characteristic	Target population estimates (ACS)	Unweighted telephone probability sample	Weighted telephone probability sample	Unweighted online non probability sample	Weighted online non probability sample
Household income less than \$50,000	47%	30%	40%	50%	53%
Household income \$50,000 to \$99,999	28%	29%	23%	27%	25%
Household income \$100,000 to \$149,999	14%	12%	12%	8%	6%
Household income \$150,000 or more	12%	13%	9%	6%	5%
Metro New Orleans	27%	24%	25%	29%	30%
Metro Baton Rouge	18%	19%	19%	18%	17%
Metro Lafayette	10%	10%	10%	11%	11%
Metro Shreveport	8%	9%	9%	8%	7%
Metro Lake Charles	5%	3%	6%	4%	4%
Metro Houma/Thibodaux	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%
Metro Monroe	4%	3%	4%	4%	3%
Metro Alexandria	3%	2%	3%	4%	4%
Metro Hammond	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Rest of the state	17%	21%	17%	17%	17%
Bottom quintile of parishes by adult population	3%	3%	2%	3%	4%
Second quintile of parishes by adult population	6%	9%	7%	4%	4%
Third quintile of parishes by adult population	9%	10%	10%	8%	8%
Fourth quintile of parishes by adult population	19%	21%	20%	20%	20%
Top quintile of parishes by adult population	63%	57%	60%	64%	63%

Table 9: Comparison of weighted samples to population benchmarks

Characteristic	Population Benchmark	Weighted telephone probability sample	Weighted online non probability sample
Registered to vote	84%	91%	79%
Have driver's license	89%	86%	82%
Average size of household	2.6	2.8	2.6
Employed	56%	59%	45%
Married (not separated)	46%	40%	36%
No health care coverage	9%	9%	15%
Have cell phone	95%	100%	99%
Have cell phone only	69%	83%	71%
Have internet access at home	82%	82%	90%

Question Wording and Toplines

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

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	25	32
Wrong Direction	61	68
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	14	0

How much confidence would you say you have in state government to address this problem effectively?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Very Confident	4	7
Somewhat Confident	24	24
Not Very Confident	40	42
Not at all Confident	30	27
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	2	0

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	16
Worse Off	40	50
Same	43	35
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	0

Do you think that a year from now you and your family will be better off financially, worse off, or just about the same as now?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Better Off	26	25
Worse Off	26	36
Same	43	40
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	5	0

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	1	6
Somewhat Good Times	7	12
Mix of Good and Bad Times	41	45
Somewhat Bad Times	29	19
Very Bad Times	20	17
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	0

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	18	24
Periods of widespread unemployment or depression	73	76
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	8	0

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
Very Good Times	4	5
Somewhat Good Times	12	16
Mix of Good and Bad Times	34	38
Somewhat Bad Times	26	26
Very Bad Times	21	15
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	3	0

How would you grade Louisiana as a place to live?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
A	7	6
B	21	23
C	42	37
D	21	23
F	7	11
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

How would you grade your local neighborhood as a place to live?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
A	26	24
B	35	35
C	27	23
D	7	11
F	5	7
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

What grade would you give to Louisiana's public colleges and universities?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
A	12	13
B	41	28
C	30	39
D	7	13
F	3	8
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	7	0

What grade would you give to the overall quality of health care in Louisiana

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
A	6	6
B	24	21
C	33	36
D	23	21
F	13	15
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	0

How would you grade the overall quality of Louisiana's environment, including clean air and drinking water?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
A	7	8
B	26	22
C	38	34
D	18	23
F	11	13
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

What grade would you give to Louisiana’s roads, bridges, and highways?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
A	2	3
B	8	6
C	19	18
D	36	37
F	36	37
Don’t know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

What grade would you give to state economic development efforts to attract, recruit, and create jobs?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
A	5	6
B	14	11
C	35	34
D	26	28
F	16	20
Don’t know / Refused [VOL.]	3	0

What grade would you give to the state’s coastal protection and restoration efforts?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
A	8	7
B	24	24
C	38	36
D	12	19
F	8	14
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	9	0

What grade would you give to Louisiana’s public schools overall?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
A	4	5
B	12	12
C	34	31
D	31	29
F	17	23
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	2	0

On a different topic, in the last few years, has the amount of crime in Louisiana increased, decreased, or stayed about the same?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Increased	80	78
Decreased	3	2
Stayed the Same	16	19
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	0

In the past 12 months, were you the victim of a property crime – such as someone stealing or attempting to steal your car or other property, breaking into or trying to break into your home, or vandalizing your property?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	25	23
No	75	77
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

In the past 12 months, have you been attacked or threatened with violence?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	15	16
No	85	84
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

Are you now covered by any form of health insurance or health plan or do you not have health insurance at this time? [READ IF NECESSARY: A health plan would include any private insurance plan through your employer or a plan that you purchased yourself, as well as a government program like Medicare or Medicaid]

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes have coverage	92	88
No do not have coverage	7	12
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Anytime less than 12 months ago	76	73
More than one year ago but less than two years	8	10
More than two years ago but less than five years ago	7	9
Five or more years ago	6	8
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	0

Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor for your physical health but could not because you could not afford it?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	13	24
No	86	76
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

In the past 12 months, have you received mental health services from a doctor, counselor, or other mental health professional?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	21	23
No	78	77
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

Was there a time in the past 12 months when you thought you might need mental health services or medication, but could not get them because you could not afford it?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	13	14
No	86	86
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	0

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

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Own	63	60
Rent	24	33
Something else	11	7
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	0

Did you own a home at any time during the past year [ASKED ONLY IF DO NOT OWN HOME.]

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	10	4
No	89	96
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

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

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	86	83
No	13	17
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	0

Did you have homeowner's insurance on a home at any time during the past year? [ASKED ONLY IF OWN HOME IN PAST YEAR OR DO NOT HAVE HOMEOWNERS INSURANCE.]

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	25	23
No	75	77
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

At any time during the past year, did a homeowner's insurance company cancel a policy you had with them? [ASKED ONLY IF HAVING HOME INSURANCE OR HAVING HOME INSURANCE IN THE PAST YEAR]

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	18	16
No	81	84
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	0

Did you try to get a new homeowner's insurance policy for a home at any time during the past year?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	19	14
No	80	86
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	0

Did you have difficulty getting a new homeowner's insurance policy for your home during the past year? [ASKED ONLY IF TRIED TO GET HOMEOWNERS INSURANCE IN PAST YEAR]

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	56	69
No	44	31
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

Do you currently have flood insurance on your home? [ASKED ONLY IF OWN HOME]

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	39	43
No	57	57
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	4	0

Did you have flood insurance on a home at any time during the past year? [ASKED IF DO NOT HAVE FLOOD INSURANCE]

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	4	8
No	96	92
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

Did you have flood insurance on a home at any time during the past year? [ASKED ONLY IF OWN HOME IN PAST YEAR]

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	36	37
No	64	63
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

At any time during the past year, did your flood insurance company cancel the policy you had with them? [ASKED ONLY IF HAVE FLOOD INSURANCE OR HAD FLOOD INSURANCE IN THE PAST YEAR]

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	9	13
No	91	87
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	0

Did you try to get a new flood insurance policy for a home at any time during the past year?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	8	8
No	91	92
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	0

Did you have difficulty getting a new flood insurance policy for your home during the past year? [ASKED ONLY IF TRIED TO GET FLOOD INSURANCE]

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	52	54
No	48	46
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

Do you currently have renters' insurance on your home? [ASKED ONLY IF RENT HOME]

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	26	20
No	73	80
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	0

Do you pay more, less, or about the same for your homeowners' insurance as you did a year ago? [ASKED ONLY IF CURRENTLY HAVE HOMEOWNERS INSURANCE]

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
More	63	57
Less	3	3
About the same	34	41
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

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

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
More	54	60
Less	4	2
About the same	41	38
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	0

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	69	72
Lower	5	8
About the same	12	20
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	13	0

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	71	78
Lower	1	4
About the same	15	18
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	14	0

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 CURRENTLY HAVE HOMEOWNERS INSURANCE OR HAD HOME INSURANCE IN THE PAST YEAR OR IF CURRENTLY HAVE FLOOD INSURANCE OR HAD FLOOD INSURANCE IN THE PAST YEAR OR CURRENTLY HAVE RENTERS INSURANCE.]

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	29	30
No	71	70
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

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 ONLY IF FILED A CLAIM]

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Very satisfied	27	24
Somewhat satisfied	24	34
Somewhat dissatisfied	17	20
Very dissatisfied	30	20
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	2	2
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

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

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	86	77
No	14	23
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

Did you own or lease a car, truck, SUV or some other automobile in the past year? [ASKED ONLY IF DO NOT HAVE AUTOMOBILE.]

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	26	11
No	74	89
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

Do you currently have auto insurance? [ASKED ONLY IF CURRENTLY HAVE AUTOMOBILE]

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

Did you have auto insurance on a vehicle at any time during the past year? [ASKED ONLY IF DO NOT HAVE AUTOMOBILE OR DO NOT HAVE AUTO INSURANCE]

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	82	63
No	17	37
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

At any time during the past year, did your auto insurance company cancel the policy you had with them? [ASKED ONLY IF CURRENTLY HAVE AUTO INSURANCE OR HAD AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE IN THE PAST YEAR]

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	6	6
No	93	94
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	0

Did you try to get a new auto insurance policy for a vehicle at any time during the past year?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	26	17
No	74	83
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

**Did you have difficulty getting a new auto insurance policy for a vehicle during the past year?
[ASKED IF TRIED TO GET NEW AUTO INSURANCE]**

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	26	33
No	74	67
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

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

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
More	43	52
Less	10	11
About the same	46	37
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

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	67	72
Lower	5	5
About the same	19	22
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	8	0

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	24
Legal in most cases	29	29
Illegal in most cases	29	30
Illegal in all cases	15	17
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	4	0

Next, thinking specifically about medical abortions (or abortion pills), do you think medical 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	-	32
Legal in most cases	-	25
Illegal in most cases	-	26
Illegal in all cases	-	18
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	-	0

Next, thinking specifically about **surgical** abortions, do you think **surgical** 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
Legal in most cases	-	28
Illegal in most cases	-	32
Illegal in all cases	-	17
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	-	0

Do you think a woman should be able to obtain a legal abortion if her life is seriously endangered due to pregnancy?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	85	-
No	10	-
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	5	0
Within the first six weeks of pregnancy	-	29
Within 12 weeks	-	10
Within 22 weeks	-	5
Within 28 weeks	-	4
At any time during the pregnancy	-	33
Never	-	18

Do you think a woman should be able to obtain a legal abortion if she became pregnant as a result of rape?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	78	-
No	18	-
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	4	-0
Within the first six weeks of pregnancy	-	34
Within 12 weeks	-	16
Within 22 weeks	-	5
Within 28 weeks	-	3
At any time during the pregnancy	-	21
Never	-	21

Do you think a woman should be able to obtain a legal abortion if she became pregnant as a result of incest?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	79	-
No	17	-
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	4	0
Within the first six weeks of pregnancy	-	32
Within 12 weeks	-	16
Within 22 weeks	-	7
Within 28 weeks	-	4
At any time during the pregnancy	-	21
Never	-	22

Do you think a woman should be able to obtain a legal abortion if there is a strong chance of a serious, life-limiting birth defect?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	69	-
No	24	-
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	6	0
Within the first six weeks of pregnancy	-	25
Within 12 weeks	-	12
Within 22 weeks	-	4
Within 28 weeks	-	5
At any time during the pregnancy	-	25
Never	-	28

Do you think a woman should be able to obtain a legal abortion if there is a strong chance of a lethal birth defect?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	66	-
No	28	-
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	5	0
Within the first six weeks of pregnancy	-	28
Within 12 weeks	-	11
Within 22 weeks	-	6
Within 28 weeks	-	3
At any time during the pregnancy	-	25
Never	-	28

Do you think a woman should be able to obtain a legal abortion if she or her family has a very low income and cannot afford any more children?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	45	-
No	52	-
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	2	0
Within the first six weeks of pregnancy	-	19
Within 12 weeks	-	14
Within 22 weeks	-	4
Within 28 weeks	-	4
At any time during the pregnancy	-	10
Never	-	49

Do you think a woman should be able to obtain a legal abortion if she does not want any more children?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Yes	43	-
No	54	-
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	3	0
Within the first six weeks of pregnancy	-	19
Within 12 weeks	-	13
Within 22 weeks	-	4
Within 28 weeks	-	3
At any time during the pregnancy	-	10
Never	-	51

Do you support or oppose requiring health insurance companies to cover abortion services?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Support	48	44
Oppose	43	56
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	9	0

Medicaid is the government health insurance program for low-income people. Do you support or oppose Medicaid covering abortion services?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Support	50	48
Oppose	44	52
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	6	0

Do you support or oppose employers or insurance companies paying for women in Louisiana to travel to another state for an abortion?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Support	41	43
Oppose	51	57
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	7	0

Do you support or oppose making it illegal to provide assistance for a woman to get an abortion, like providing money or transportation?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Support	33	34
Oppose	59	66
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	7	0

Do you support or oppose making it illegal for women in Louisiana to cross state lines to obtain an abortion?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Support	36	33
Oppose	57	67
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	7	0

Do you support or oppose legally allowing people to possess small amounts of marijuana for medical use?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Support	90	80
Oppose	8	20
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	2	0

Do you support or oppose legally allowing people to possess small amounts of marijuana for recreational use?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Support	70	64
Oppose	27	36
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	3	0

Would you say your overall opinion of the Democratic Party in Louisiana is very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly unfavorable, or very unfavorable?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Very favorable	8	13
Mostly favorable	28	30
Mostly unfavorable	28	24
Very unfavorable	30	32
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	6	0

Would you say your overall opinion of the Republican Party in Louisiana is very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly unfavorable, or very unfavorable?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Very favorable	8	14
Mostly favorable	38	38
Mostly unfavorable	30	26
Very unfavorable	19	22
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	5	0

Would you say that the Democratic Party in Louisiana is very liberal, liberal, somewhat liberal, moderate, somewhat conservative, conservative, or very conservative?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Very liberal	18	19
Liberal	15	22
Somewhat liberal	25	15
Moderate	19	30
Somewhat conservative	8	7
Conservative	4	4
Very conservative	3	3
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	8	0

Would you say that the Republican Party in Louisiana is very liberal, liberal, somewhat liberal, moderate, somewhat conservative, conservative, or very conservative?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Very liberal	2	5
Liberal	3	3
Somewhat liberal	7	6
Moderate	11	24
Somewhat conservative	18	15
Conservative	19	21
Very conservative	32	26
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	7	0

Would you say you follow what's going on in government and public affairs most of the time, some of the time, only now and then, or hardly at all?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Most of the time	45	38
Some of the time	32	32
Only now and then	12	16
Hardly at all	9	10
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	2	5

When it comes to politics, would you say you are very liberal, liberal, somewhat liberal, moderate, somewhat conservative, conservative, or very conservative?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Very liberal	4	9
Liberal	7	14
Somewhat liberal	14	-
Moderate	25	27
Somewhat conservative	16	-
Conservative	16	23
Very conservative	11	15
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	7	11

Aside from weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services – more than once a week, once a week, once or twice a month, a few times a year, seldom, or never?

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
More than once a week	11	13
Once a week	20	21
Once or twice a month	12	6
A few times a year	19	13
Seldom	20	25
Never	17	21
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	2

Party identification (leaners remain as independents)

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Democrat	23	31
Republican	28	31
Neither	47	32
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	2	0

Party identification (leaners grouped with party to which they lean)

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Democrat	32	35
Republican	40	42
Neither	27	20
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	3

Party identification (seven-point scale)

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Strong Democrat	15	20
Not so Strong Democrat	8	10
Lean Democrat	9	5
Independent	27	20
Lean Republican	12	11
Not So Strong Republican	10	9
Strong Republican	17	22
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	3