



STETSON UNIVERSITY
CENTER FOR PUBLIC
OPINION RESEARCH

Poll: Republicans Lead in Florida 2026 Races, but a Large Share of Voters Are Still Up for Grabs

Center for Public Opinion Research - Stetson University*

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Summary

Florida's voters give Republican leaders net positive approval ratings heading into 2026. Trump sits at 51% approval, DeSantis at 59%, and newly appointed Senator Moody at 65%. In the gubernatorial race, Byron Donalds leads both tested Democratic opponents by single digits — 47%–40% over Jolly and 46%–42% over Demings. Republican primary remains fluid, with 28% of primary voters undecided and no named alternative breaking above 7%. The Senate special election follows a similar pattern, with Moody leading Vindman 49%–42% and Nixon 51%–38%. Across all matchups, party loyalty is extremely high, with 85–91% of partisans supporting their party's candidate, but a large share of Independents remain undecided, and a persistent gender gap, with women favoring Democratic candidates and men favoring Republicans by wide margins, could shape the outcome in competitive races.

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1 Key Findings Report

Approval Ratings: A Polarized but Favorable Landscape for Republicans

President Trump and Governor DeSantis receive net positive approval ratings among Florida’s most likely voters, though both figures are deeply polarizing. Trump’s approval stands at 51% (32% strongly approve, 19% somewhat), while 49% disapprove — a near-even split that masks enormous partisan gaps (Figure 1). Among Republicans, 82% approve of Trump compared to just 18% of Democrats (Figure 2). DeSantis follows a similar pattern with 59% overall approval (34% strongly, 25% somewhat), performing slightly better than Trump among Independents, where 54% approve (Figures 3-4). Senator Moody, who was appointed to replace Marco Rubio, enters her first electoral test with 65% approval, though this may partly reflect lower name recognition driving respondents toward the “somewhat approve” category at 37% (Figures 5-6).

Institutional approval tells a different story. The Florida Legislature enjoys 58% approval, driven almost entirely by Republicans (83% approve) while Democrats split sharply against it (69% disapprove) (Figures 7-8). Congress is the least popular institution measured, with just 43% approval and 58% disapproval — notably, even Republicans give Congress only 57% approval, suggesting discontent with Washington crosses party lines (Figures 9-10). The Supreme Court sits at 55% approval, with a predictable partisan divide: 73% of Republicans approve compared to 37% of Democrats (Figures 11-12).

1.1 Direction of the Country and State: Two Floridas

Floridians are essentially split on whether the country is headed in the right direction (49%) or the wrong direction (51%) (Figure 13). But this aggregate masks the sharpest partisan divide in the survey: 77% of Republicans say the country is on the right track, compared to just 20% of Democrats. Independents lean negative, with 68% saying wrong direction (Figure 14).

On Florida specifically, the picture is rosier: 55% say the state is headed in the right direction (Figure 15). Republicans are overwhelmingly positive (85%). A majority of Independents and Democrats lean negative, with 60% and 78%, respectively, saying the state is on the wrong track (Figure 16). Generally, most Floridians believe the state is on the right track, while the margin for the country is tighter. The pattern is the same across partisanship and geographical level, with Democrats and Independents leaning negative for both the country and state, and Republicans leaning positive on both.

1.2 2026 Elections: Republican Advantage, but Margins Are Competitive

In the governor’s race, Byron Donalds leads in both tested scenarios but by single digits. Against David Jolly, Donalds leads 47% to 40% with 7% undecided (Figure 17). Against Jerry Demings, the margin tightens slightly to 46%–42% (Figure 20). The gender gap is pronounced: men favor Donalds by 17 points in Scenario 1 (52%–43%), while women favor Jolly by 3 points (46%–43%) (Figure 19). Demings performs better than Jolly among women, pulling 46% to Donalds’ 41% (Figure 22).

The Republican primary remains fluid. Donalds leads at 38%, but 28% of Republican primary voters are undecided and 17% prefer an unnamed other candidate. The named alternatives —

Renner (7%), Collins (6%), and Fishback (5%) — have not yet reached a competitive share of vote intention (Figure 29).

The Senate special election shows similar Republican advantages. Moody leads Vindman 49%–42% and Nixon 51%–38% (Figures 23, 26). Vindman performs notably better than Nixon, largely because Nixon loses more Independents — 44% of whom are undecided in the Vindman matchup compared to 35% against Nixon (Figures 24, 27). The gender gap persists: women favor the Democratic candidate in both scenarios while men favor Moody by nearly 20 points (Figures 25, 28).

Critically, party loyalty is extremely high across all matchups. Roughly 85–91% of partisans support their party’s candidate regardless of who it is. While Republicans currently hold an advantage, a large share of Independents remain undecided, particularly regarding the gubernatorial elections. These voters, who are less inclined to turn out compared to Democrats and Republicans, may ultimately determine whether these early leads hold. Additionally, because men also display higher turnout propensity, the Republican advantage reflected in these weighted estimates may already capture a structural edge that Democrats would need to offset through mobilization among women.

1.3 What Drives the Vote: Cost of Living Dominates

Cost of living and inflation is the top issue for 39% of voters — and this is consistent across all three partisan groups (38–40%) (Figures 30–31). Immigration ranks second overall at 12%, but this is driven almost entirely by Republicans (18%) while Democrats prioritize democracy and voting rights (15%). Abortion, despite its prominence in national coverage, ranks as the top issue for only 4% of voters overall, though it registers at 7% among both Democrats and Independents.

A striking finding: 60% of voters say they are voting *for* their preferred candidate, while 16% say *against* the opponent and 23% about equally (Figure 32). But this varies sharply by party — 74% of Republicans are voting affirmatively for their candidate, compared to just 52% of Democrats, 22% of whom say they are voting primarily against the opponent (Figure 33).

1.4 Policy: Cross-Partisan Consensus on Some Issues, Deep Divides on Others

Several policy areas show broad bipartisan support. An AI regulation amendment draws 78% support (50% definitely, 28% probably), with similar numbers across all three partisan groups — a rare area of consensus (Figures 38-39). A property tax amendment also enjoys strong support at 77% (53% definitely, 24% probably), though Republicans are more enthusiastic (85%) than Democrats (68%) (Figures 40-41).

Even among Republicans, while 72% support some form of legalization, only 39% favor full legalization — suggesting that the cross-partisan appeal that helped Amendment 3 reach roughly 56% in 2024 may not translate into the supermajority needed for a constitutional amendment if the bill were to be voted on again (Figure 45).

Abortion remains divisive but tilts toward the status quo or loosening restrictions. Only 22% want more restrictive abortion laws, while 36% want less restrictive laws and 36% prefer

the current framework (Figure 42). Among Republicans, 48% favor keeping current laws — suggesting that the six-week ban may have reached the limit of what even the Republican base supports (Figure 43). Overwhelmingly this is a partisan issue, with 59% of Democrats support less restrictive abortion rights, while only 17% of Republicans prefer the same.

Electoral integrity confidence is relatively high: 74% of voters are at least somewhat confident that votes will be counted fairly (Figure 34). But 26% express low confidence, with Democrats (29%) more skeptical than Republicans (22%) (Figure 35).

1.5 Voter Flow: Where Did 2022 Voters Go?

The alluvial diagrams tracking voter migration from the 2022 governor’s race to 2026 intentions reveal strong partisan loyalty with some notable movement (Figures 36-37). The vast majority of DeSantis voters flow to Donalds in both scenarios, while Crist voters overwhelmingly move to the Democratic candidate. The key swing comes from “didn’t vote” (which may include respondents who were under voting age in 2022) and “don’t remember” respondents, who split more evenly and represent a potential mobilization target for both parties.

1.6 The Bottom Line

Florida’s electorate in 2026 is Republican-leaning but not locked down. Republicans hold structural advantages — more partisans, higher affirmative enthusiasm for their candidates, and favorable approval ratings for state-level leadership. But the margins in statewide matchups remain single digits, Independents are up for grabs, and several policy issues (abortion, marijuana, property costs) create cross-cutting pressures that could complicate a clean partisan sweep. The question is whether Democrats can find a candidate and message that translates cost-of-living frustration and the gender gap into actual votes — or whether Republican advantages in enthusiasm and party loyalty carry the day.

2 About CPOR

Founded in 2022, the Center for Public Opinion Research is an independent, non-partisan survey research center of Stetson University. The purpose of CPOR is to produce knowledge about how the public thinks about politics, the economy and other social issues. Stetson’s CPOR also advances our students’ education in the dynamic science of survey research and social science methodology.

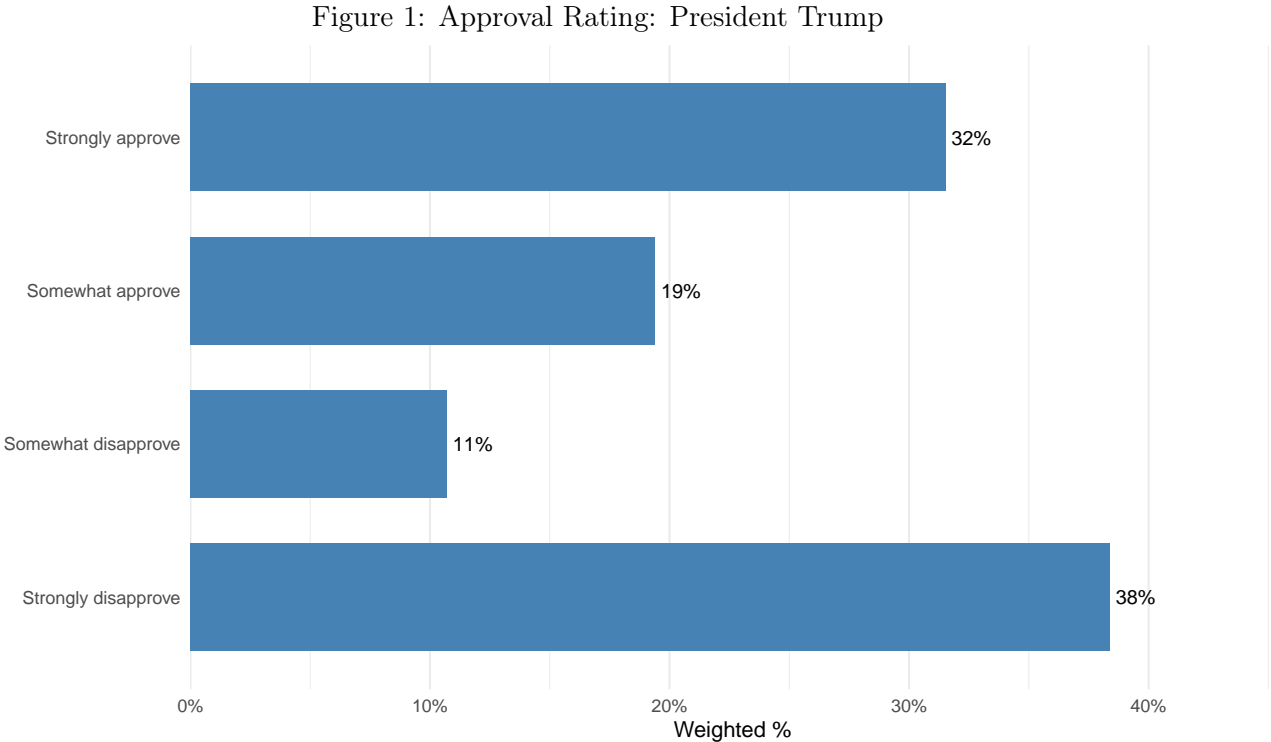
3 Methodology

CPOR Spring 2026 Survey interviewed 848 Floridians via an online non-probability sample through Qualtrics between March 25 and April 13, 2026. Most likely voter scores were estimated using a logistic regression model that predicts 2024 presidential turnout based on 2022 gubernatorial vote history, attention to the 2026 election, self-reported voting frequency, mail-in voting experience, and declared intention to vote. The sample is weighted by gender, education,

Hispanic identification, race, and designated market area, making it representative of the state of Florida. The design-effect adjusted margin of error is 4.1 percentage points.

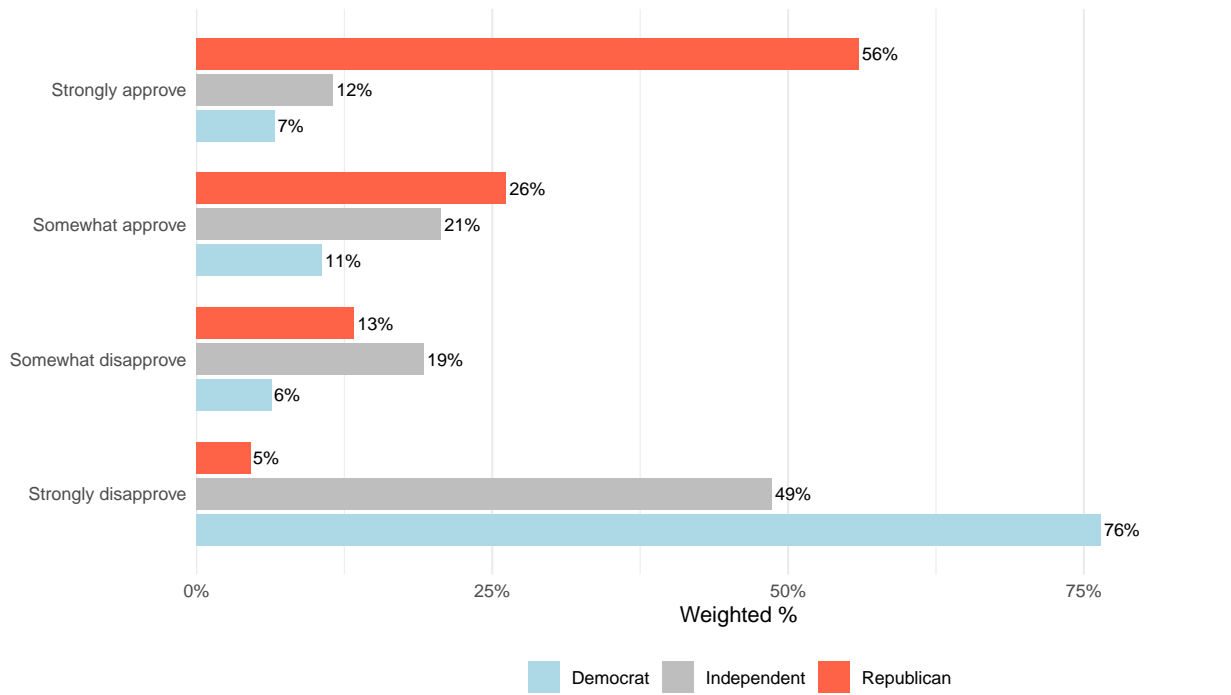
4 Approval Ratings and Direction of the Country

4.1 President Trump



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

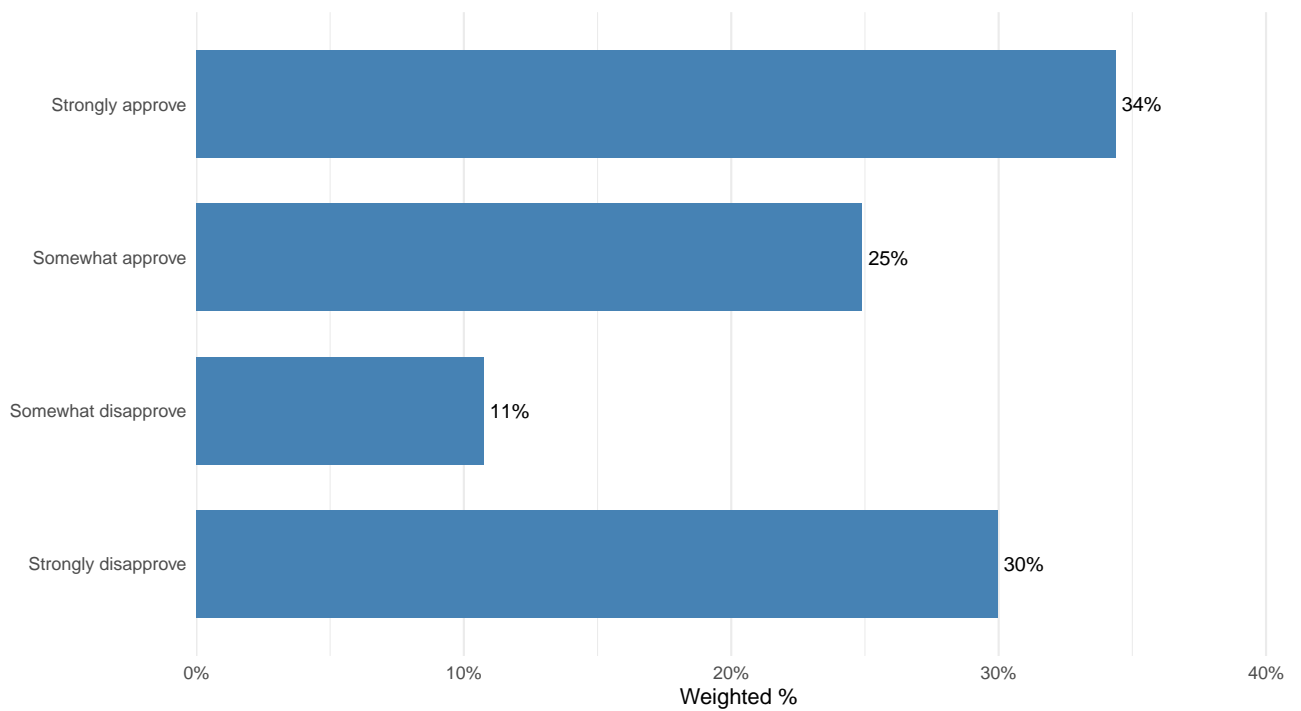
Figure 2: Approval Rating by Party Identification: President Trump



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

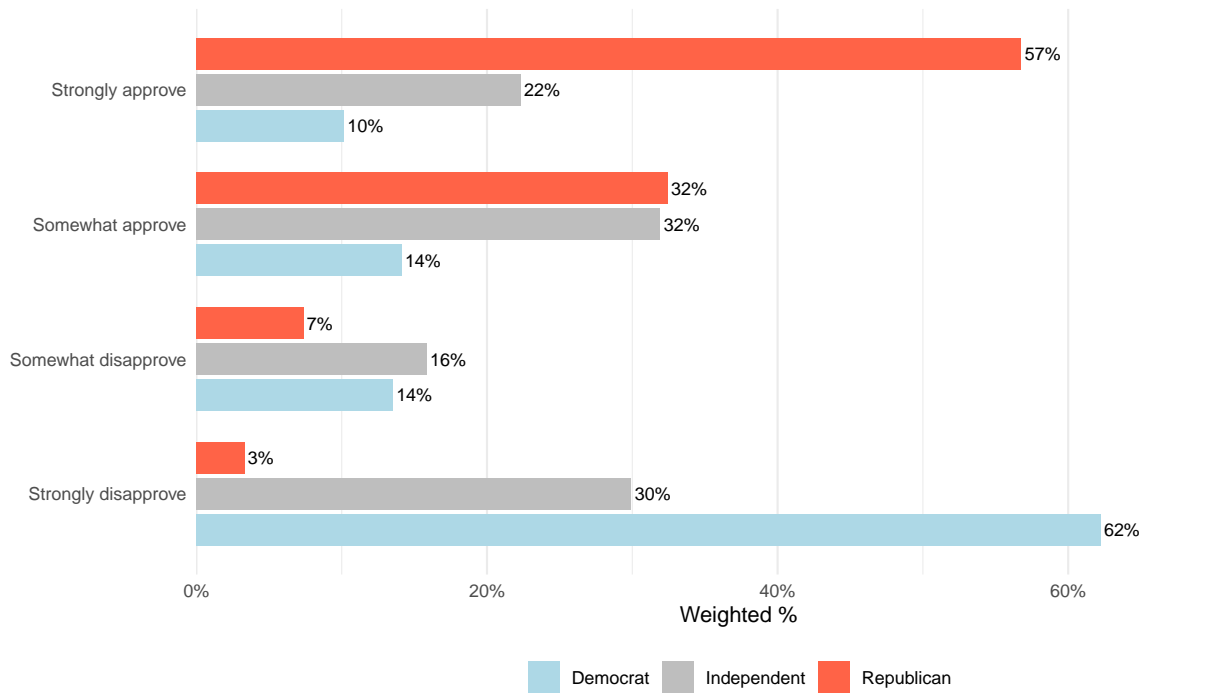
4.2 Governor DeSantis

Figure 3: Approval Rating: Governor DeSantis



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

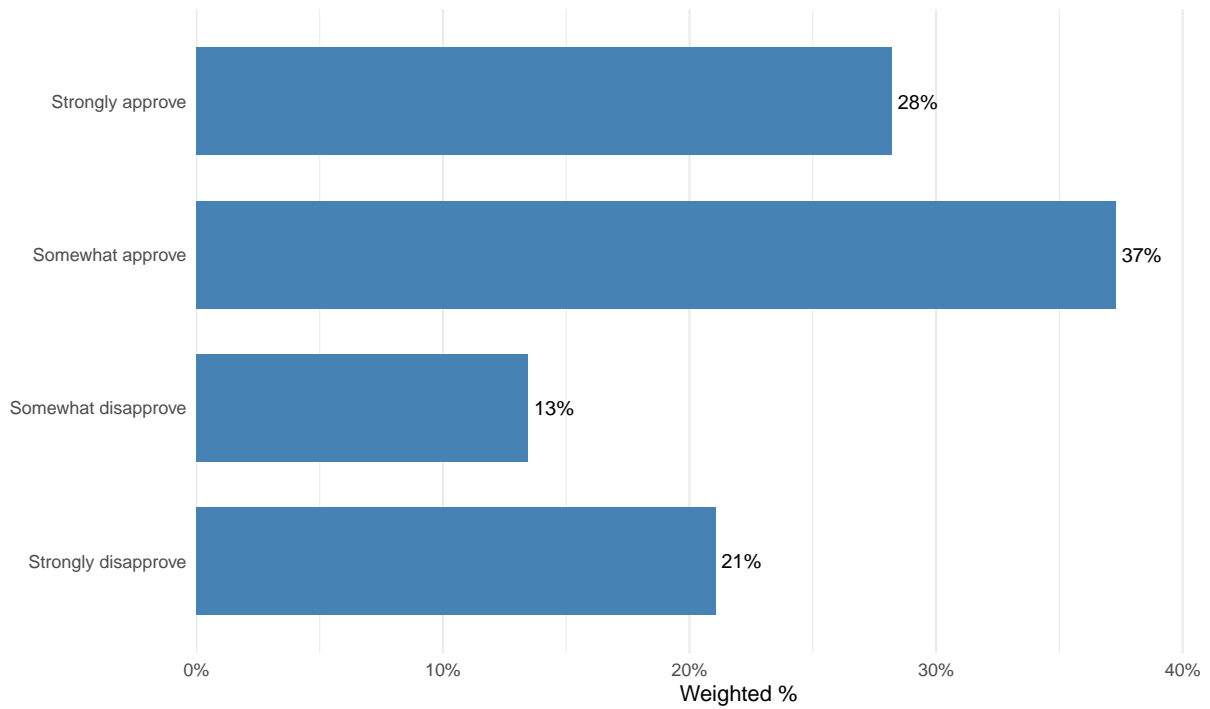
Figure 4: Approval Rating by Party Identification: Governor DeSantis



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

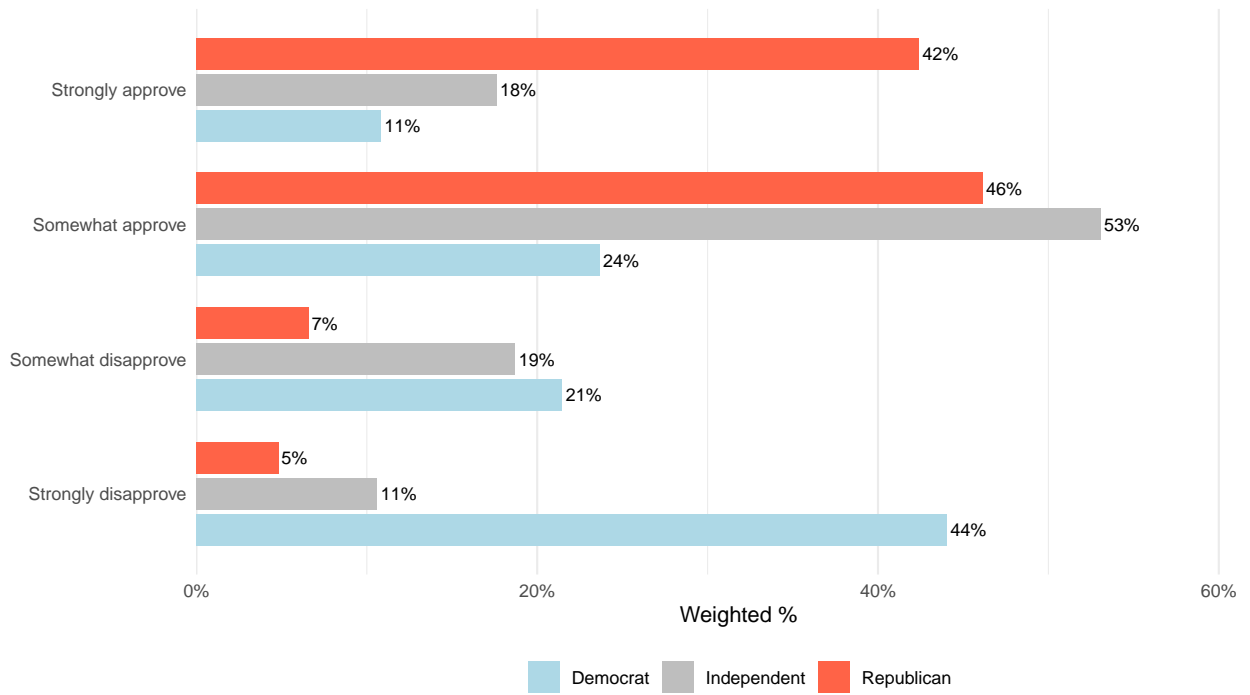
4.3 Senator Moody

Figure 5: Approval Rating: Senator Moody



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

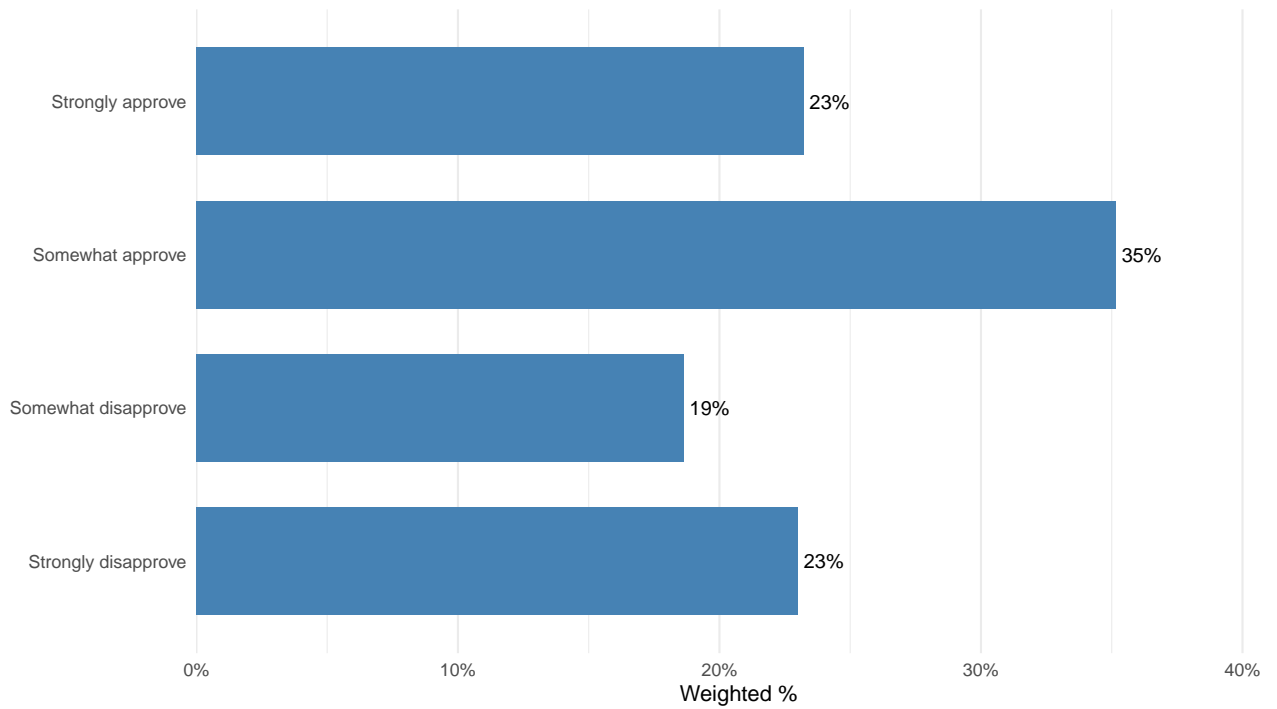
Figure 6: Approval Rating by Party Identification: Senator Moody



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

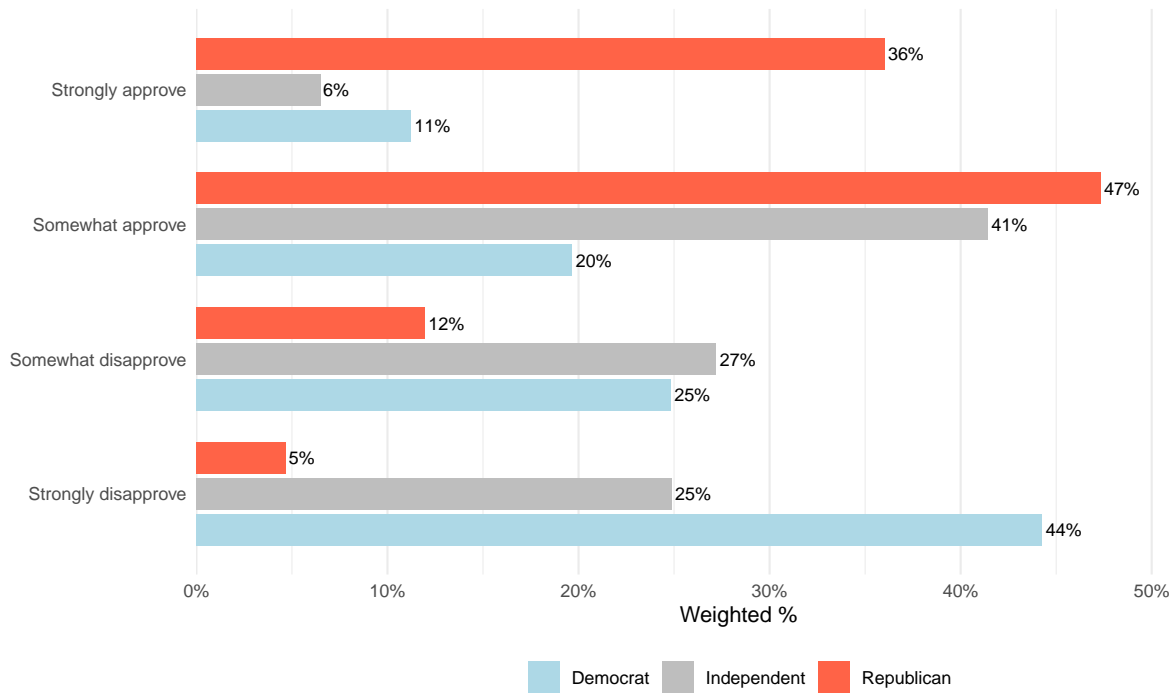
4.4 Florida Legislature

Figure 7: Approval Rating: Florida Legislature



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

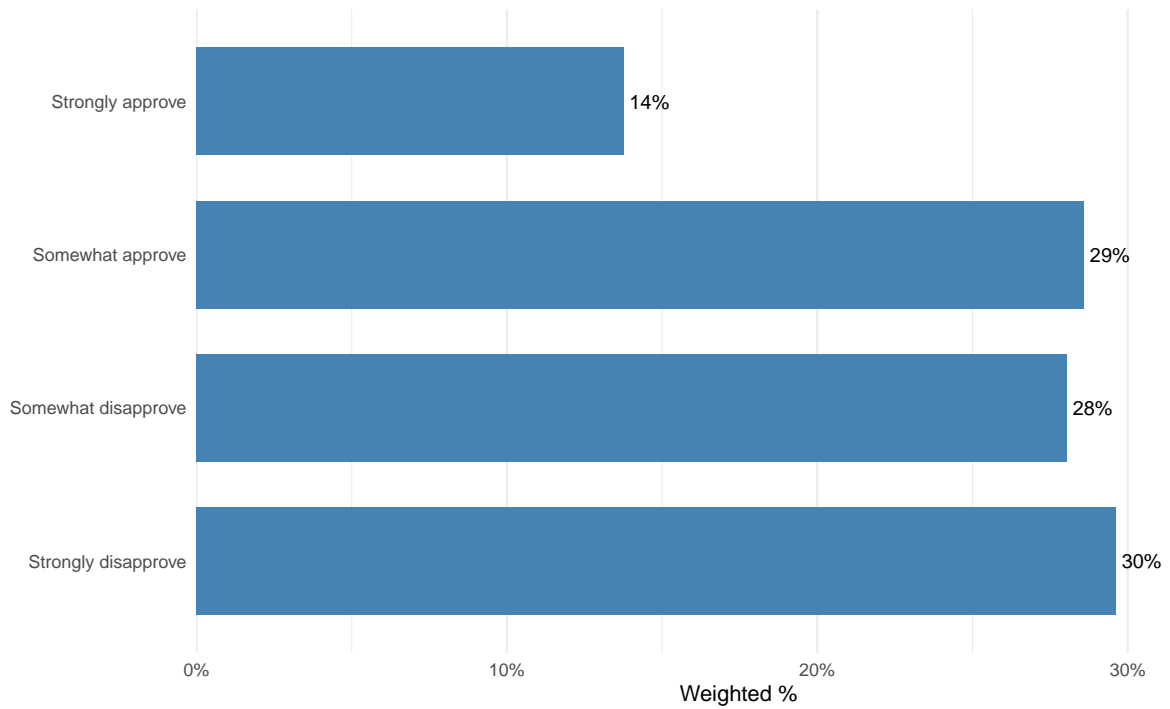
Figure 8: Approval Rating by Party Identification: Florida Legislature



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

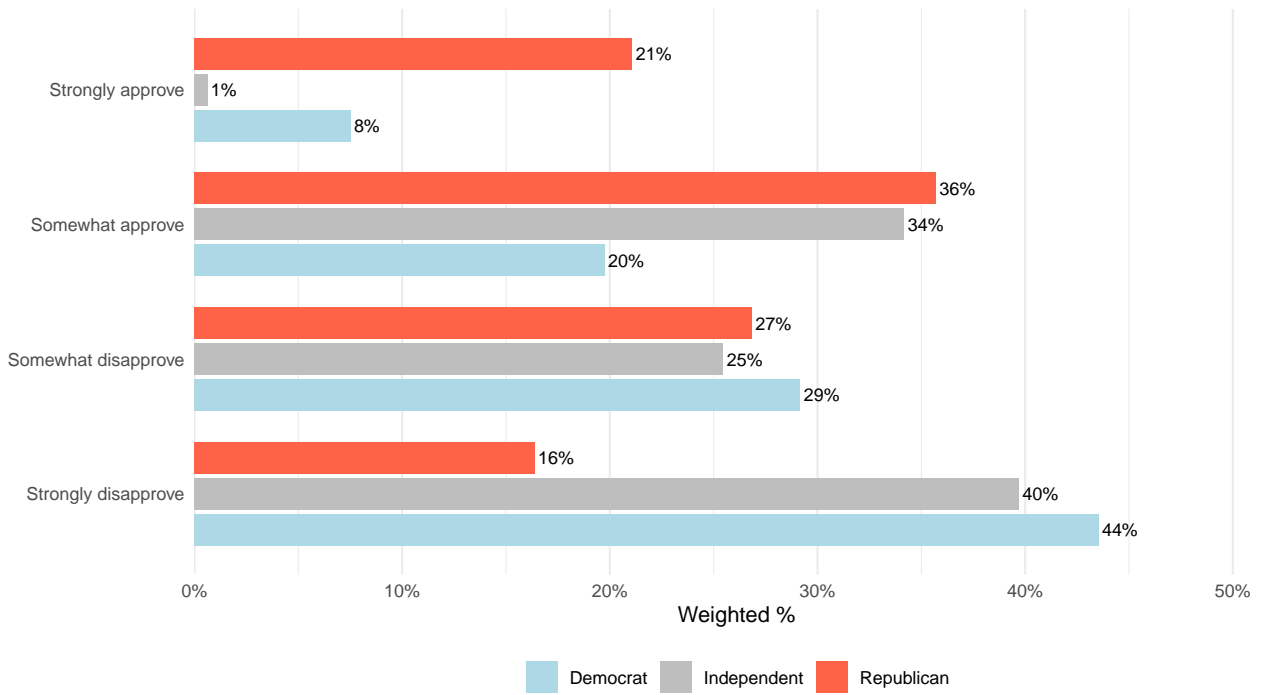
4.5 U.S. Congress

Figure 9: Approval Rating: U.S. Congress



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

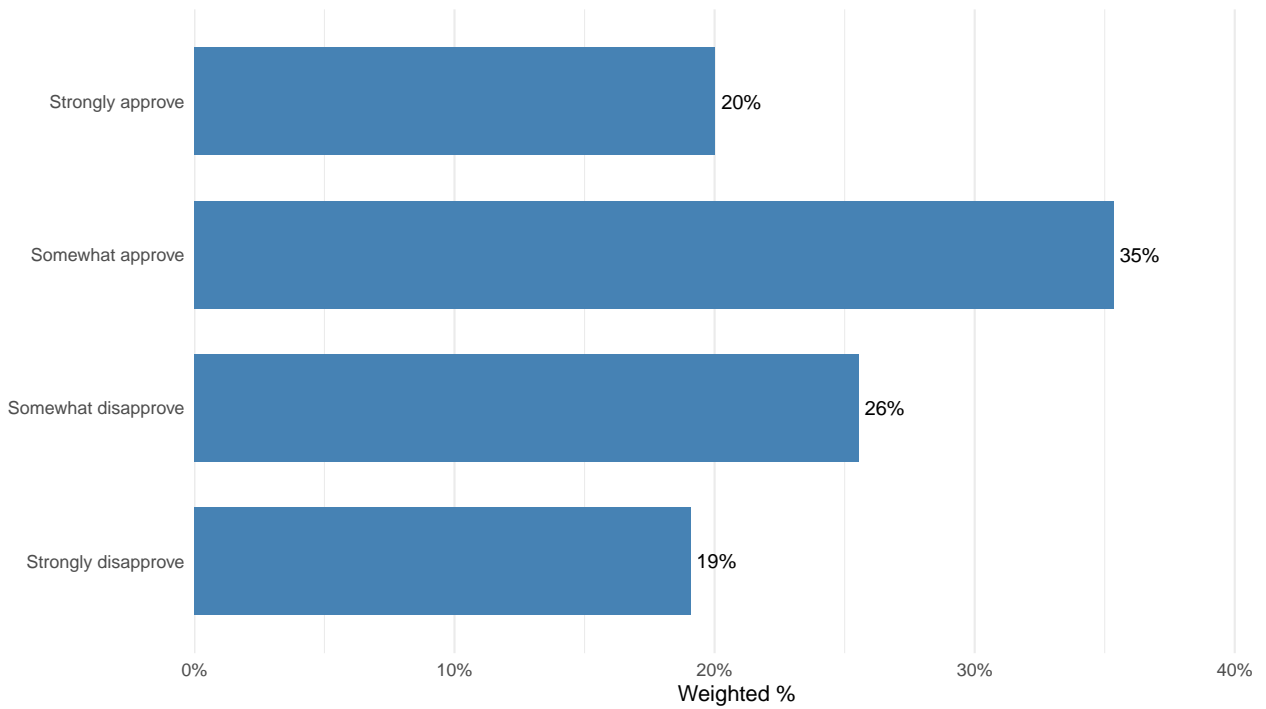
Figure 10: Approval Rating by Party Identification: U.S. Congress



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

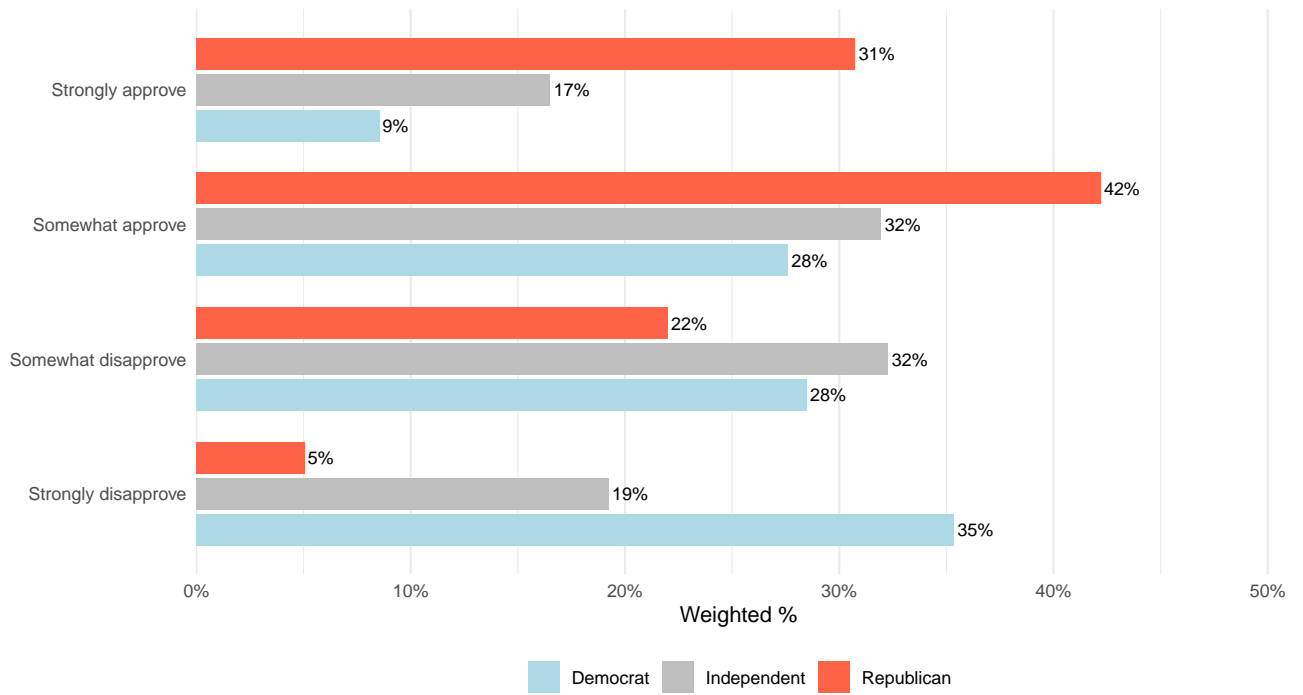
4.6 U.S. Supreme Court

Figure 11: Approval Rating: U.S. Supreme Court



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

Figure 12: Approval Rating by Party Identification: U.S. Supreme Court

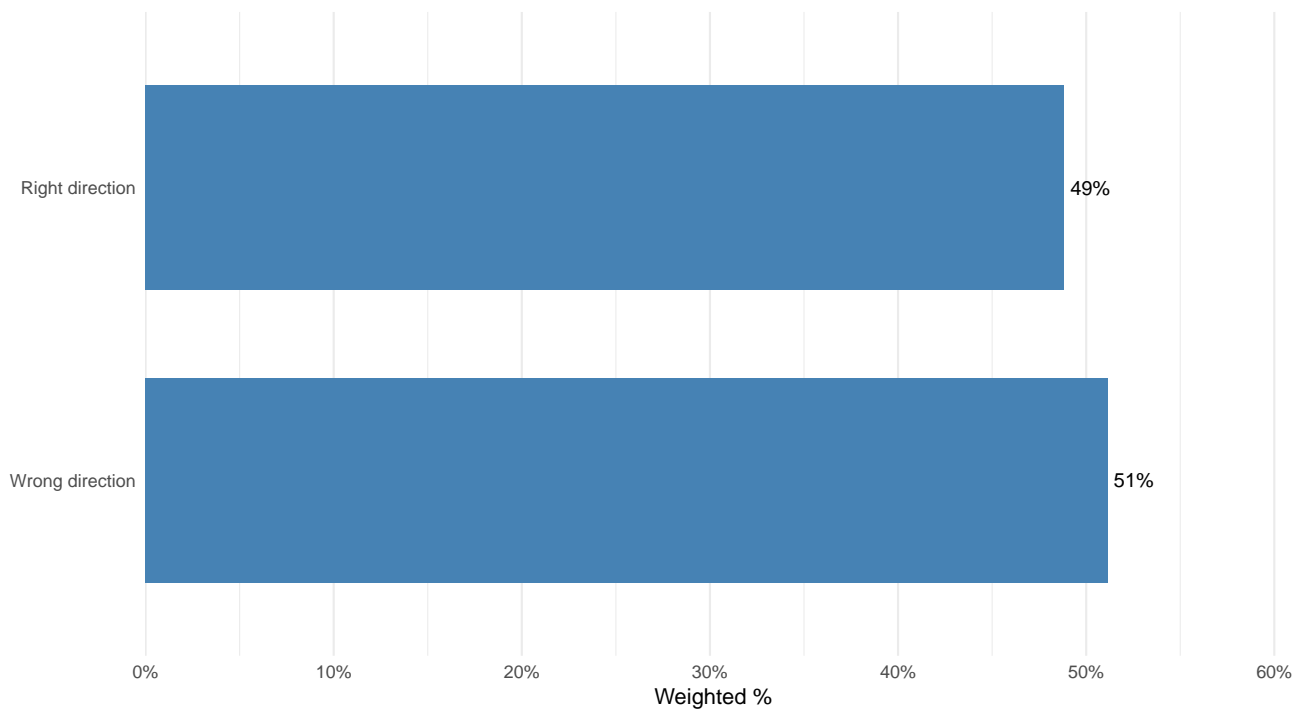


Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

5 Right / Wrong Direction

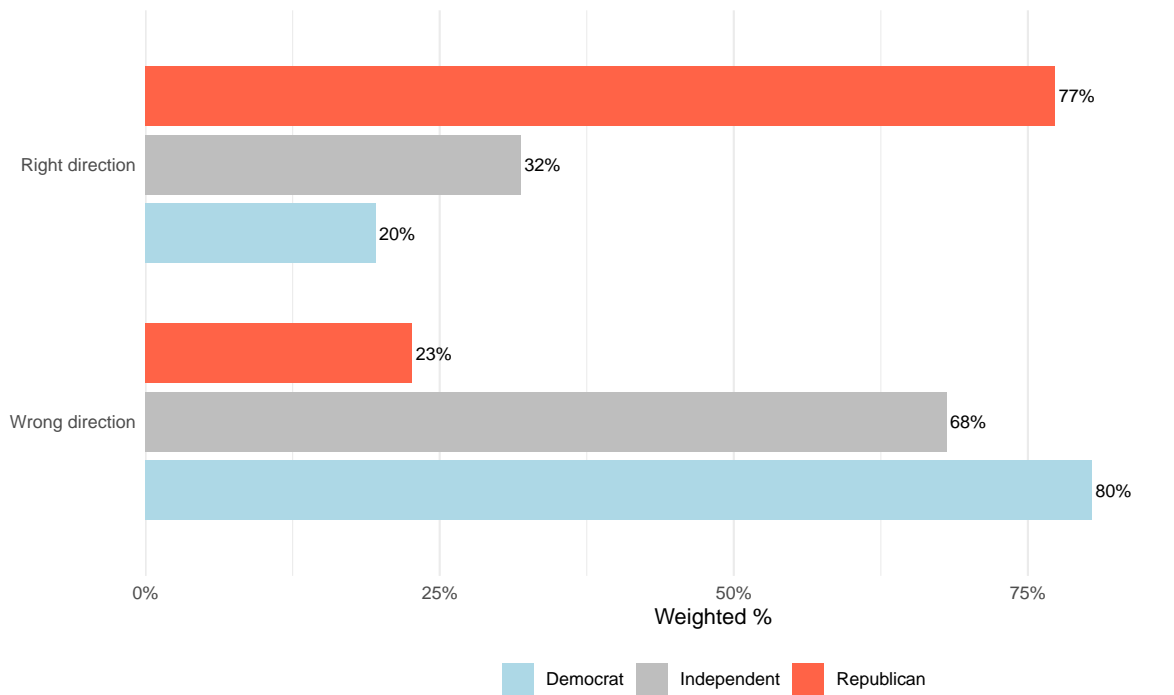
5.1 Country

Figure 13: Is the Country on the Right Track or Wrong Direction?



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

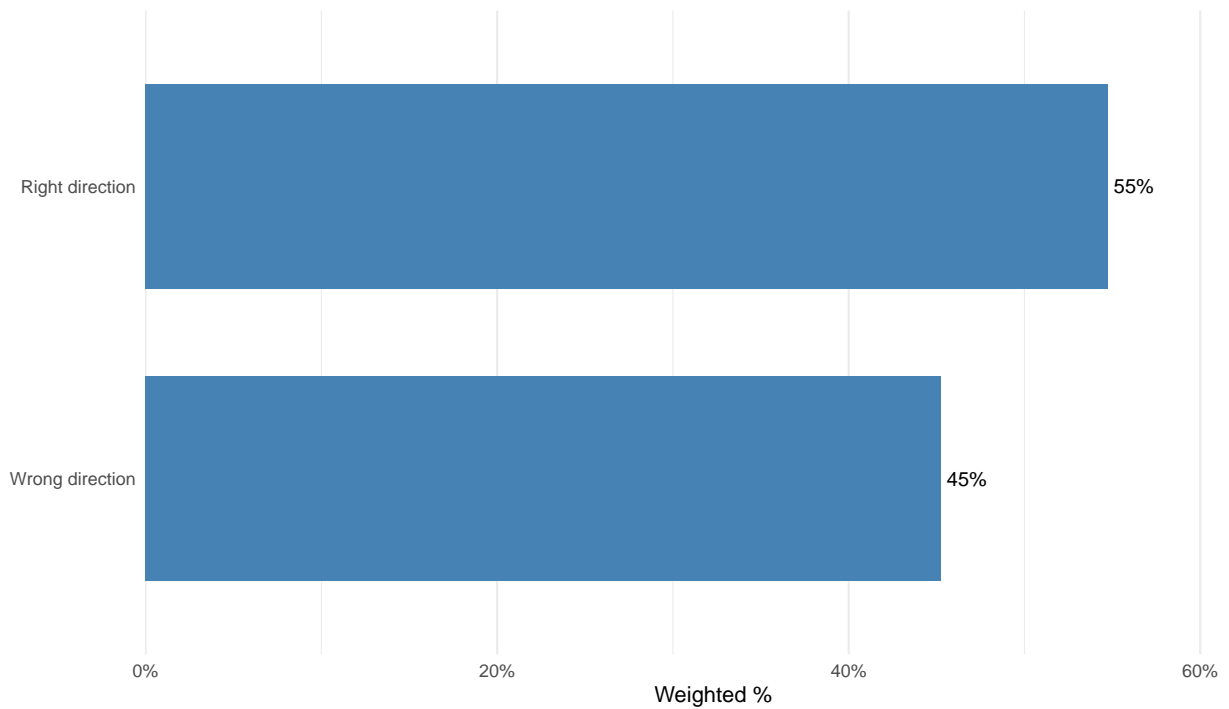
Figure 14: Is the Country on the Right Track or Wrong Direction? (by Party Identification)



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

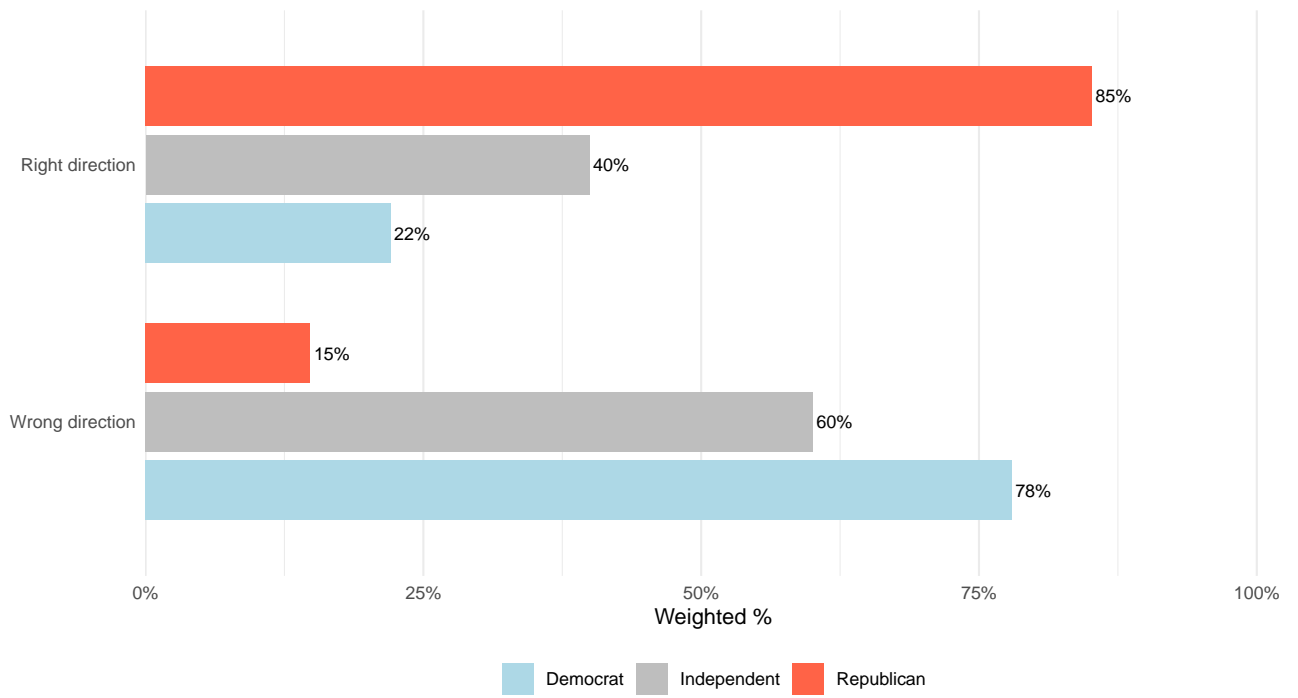
5.2 Florida

Figure 15: Is Florida on the Right Track or Wrong Direction?



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

Figure 16: Is Florida on the Right Track or Wrong Direction? (by Party Identification)



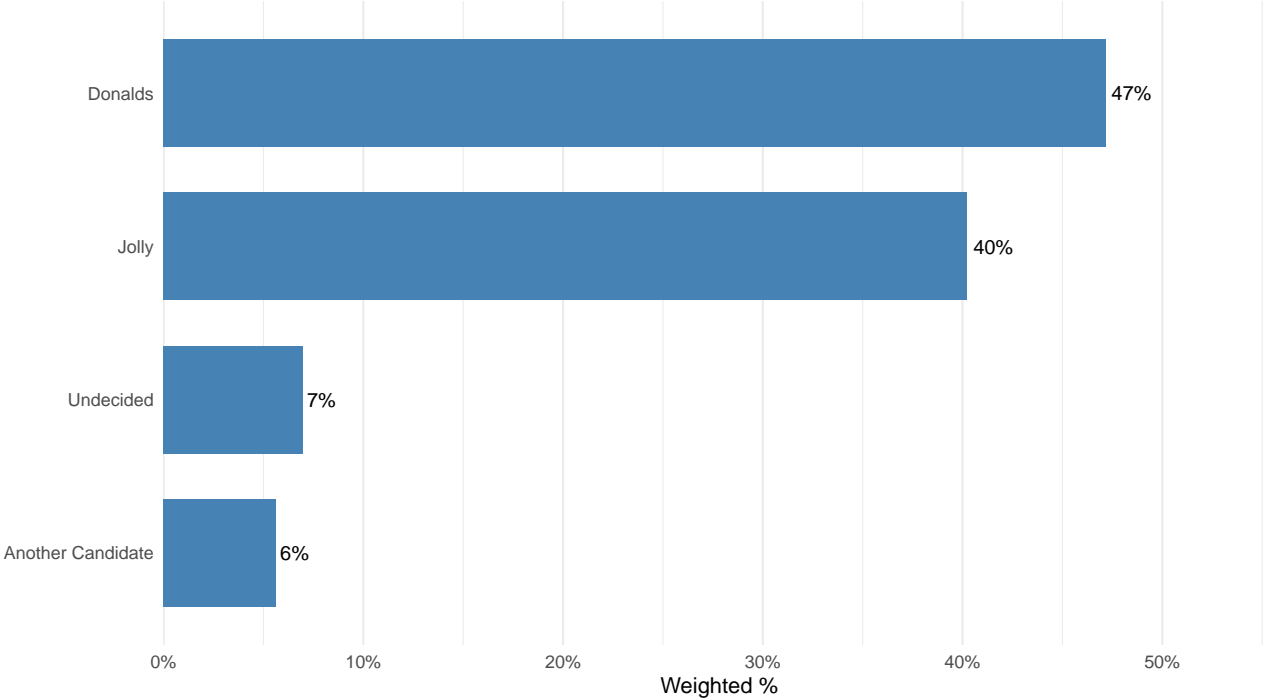
Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

6 2026 Elections

6.1 Florida Governor Race

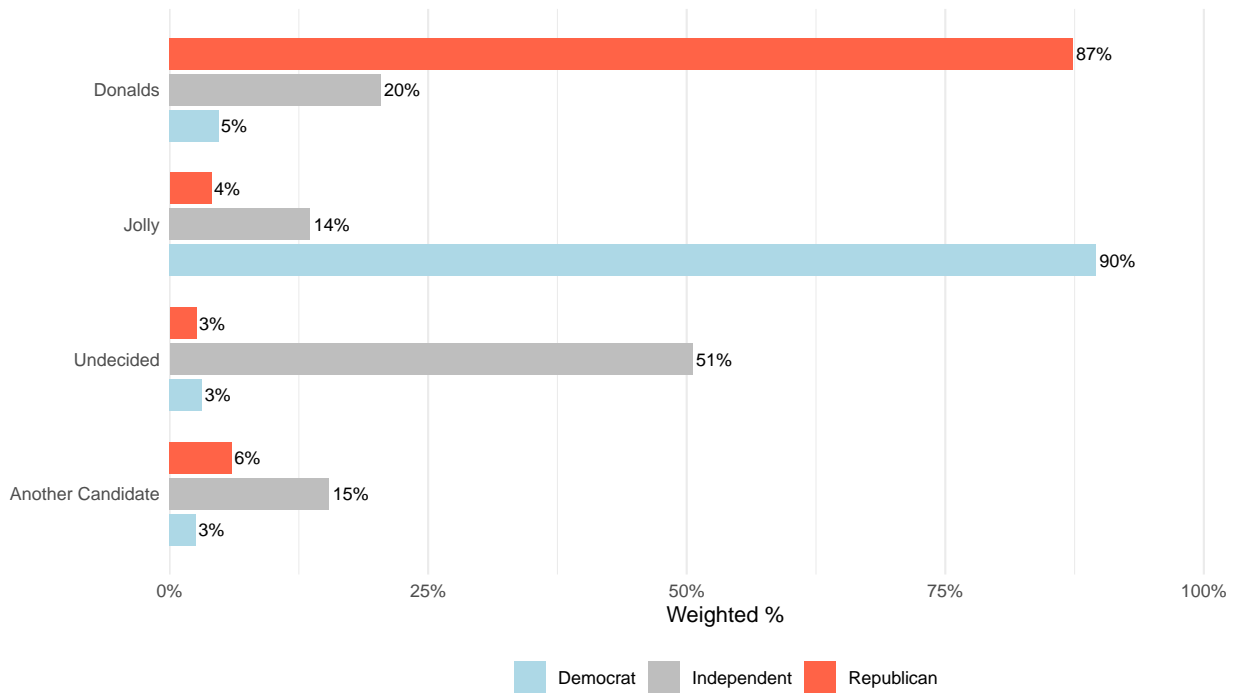
6.1.1 Scenario 1

Figure 17: Florida Governor — Scenario 1: Donalds vs. Jolly



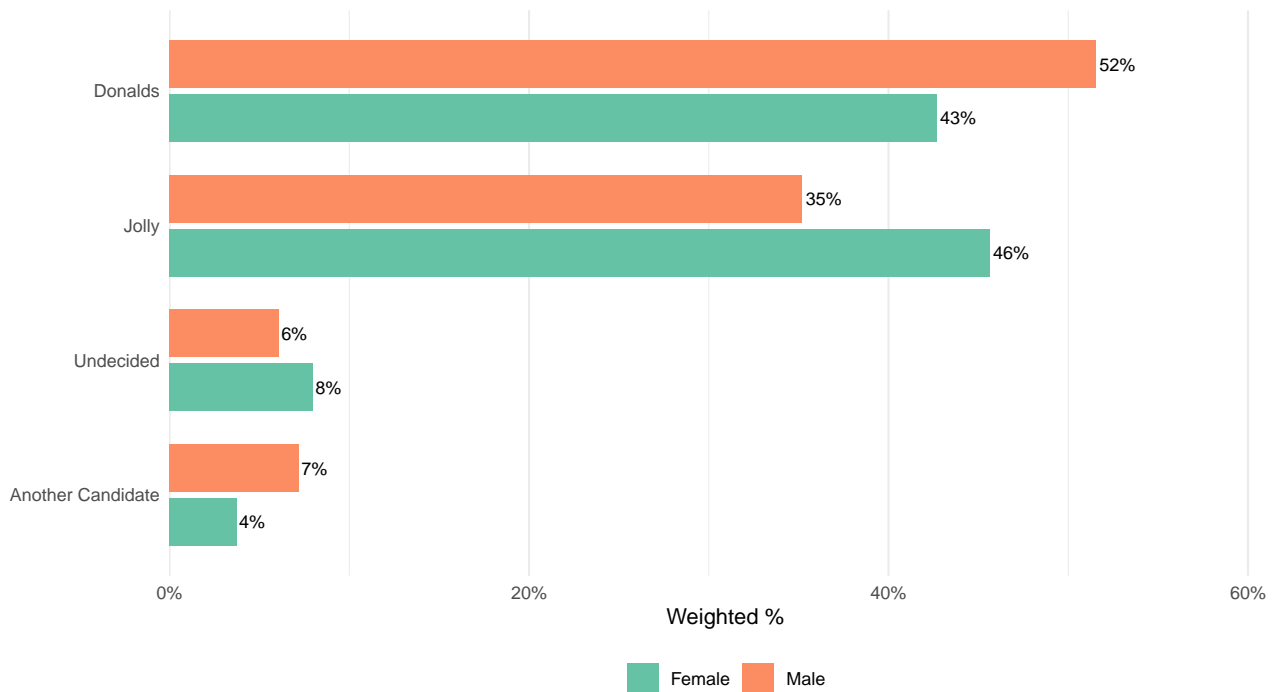
Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

Figure 18: Florida Governor by Party Identification — Scenario 1: Donalds vs. Jolly



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

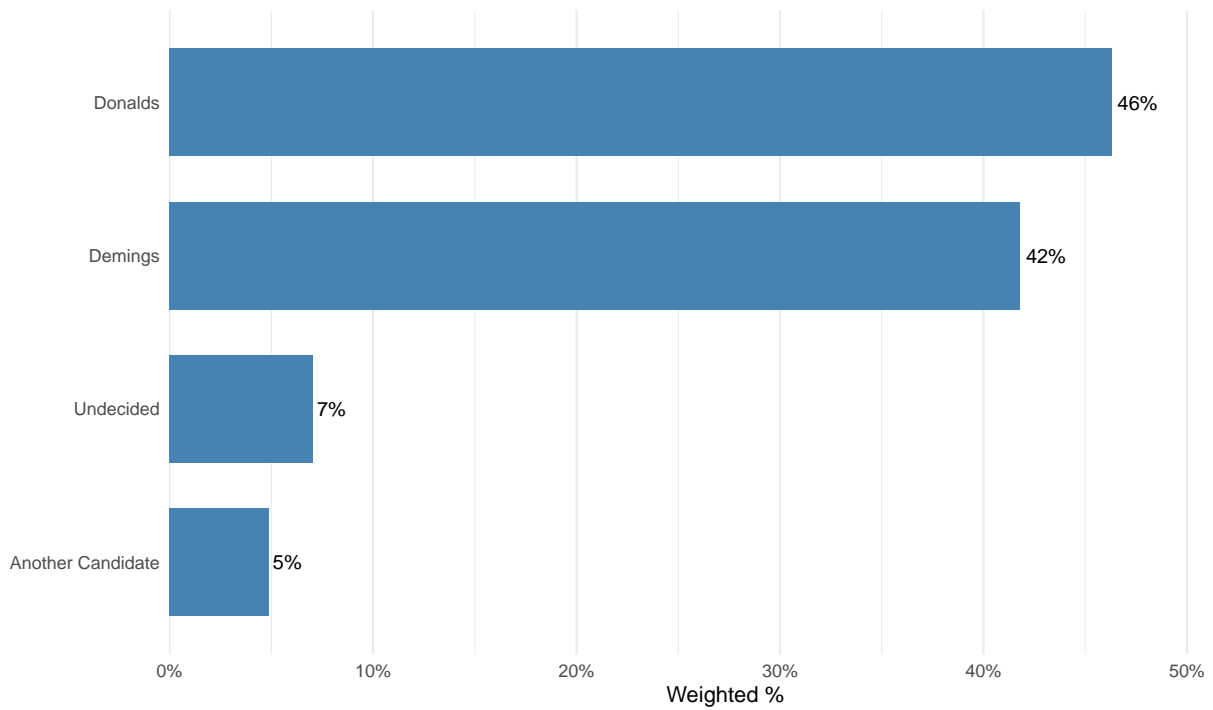
Figure 19: Florida Governor by Gender — Scenario 1: Donalds vs. Jolly



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

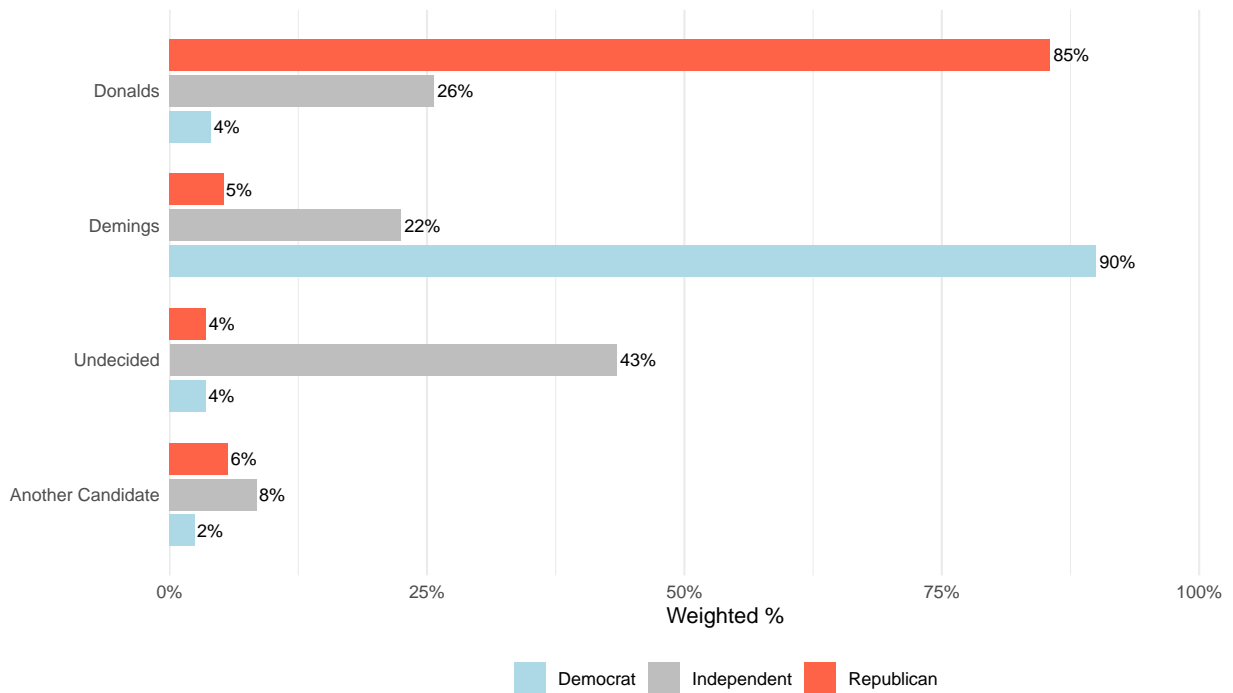
6.1.2 Scenario 2

Figure 20: Florida Governor — Scenario 1: Donalds vs. Demings



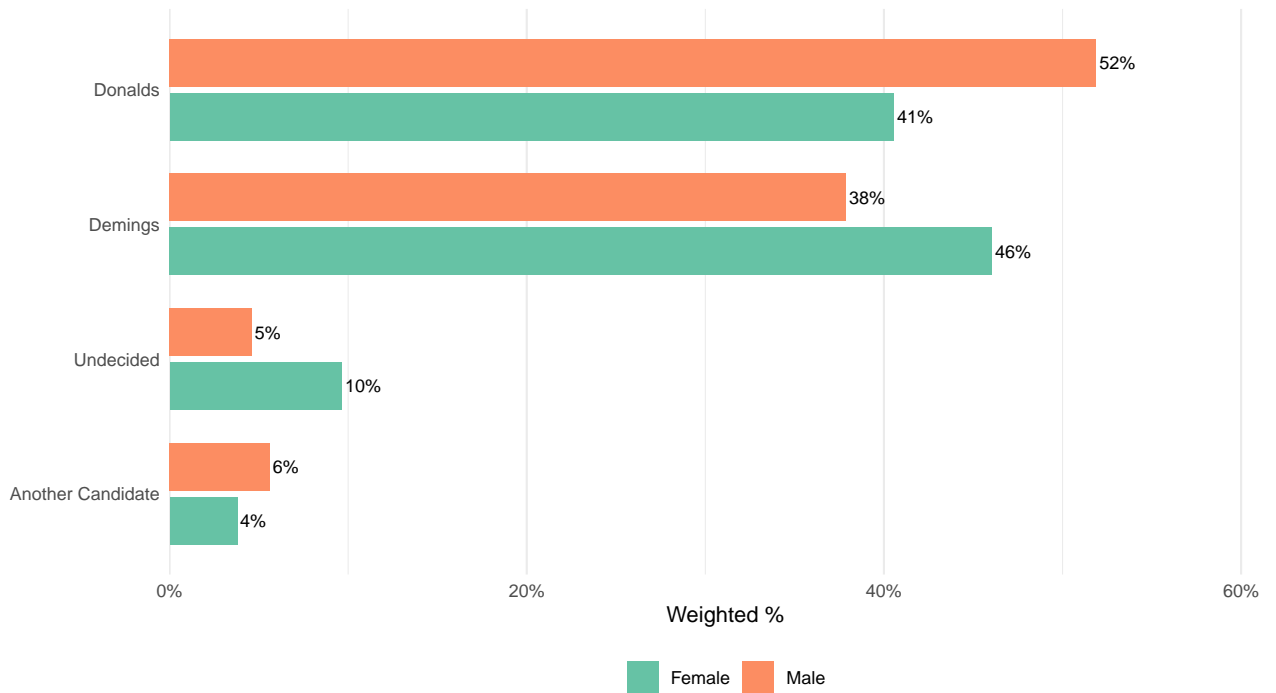
Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

Figure 21: Florida Governor by Party Identification — Scenario 1: Donalds vs. Demings



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

Figure 22: Florida Governor by Gender — Scenario 1: Donalds vs. Demings

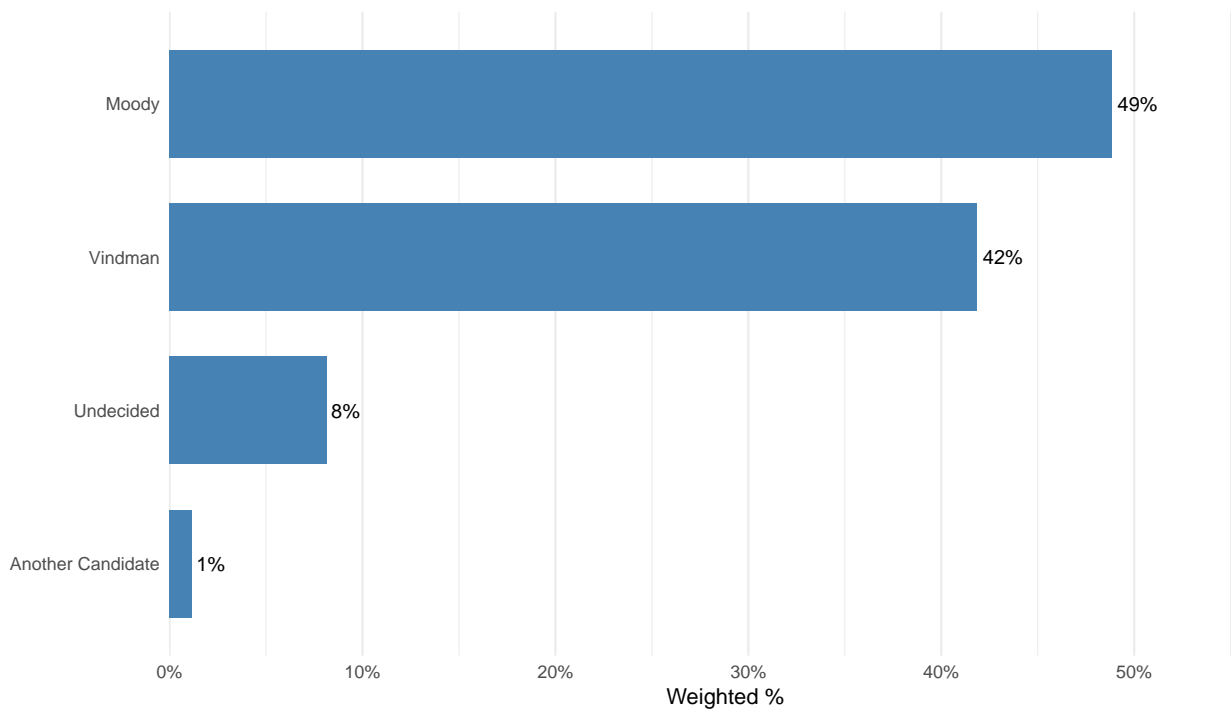


Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

6.2 U.S. Senate Race

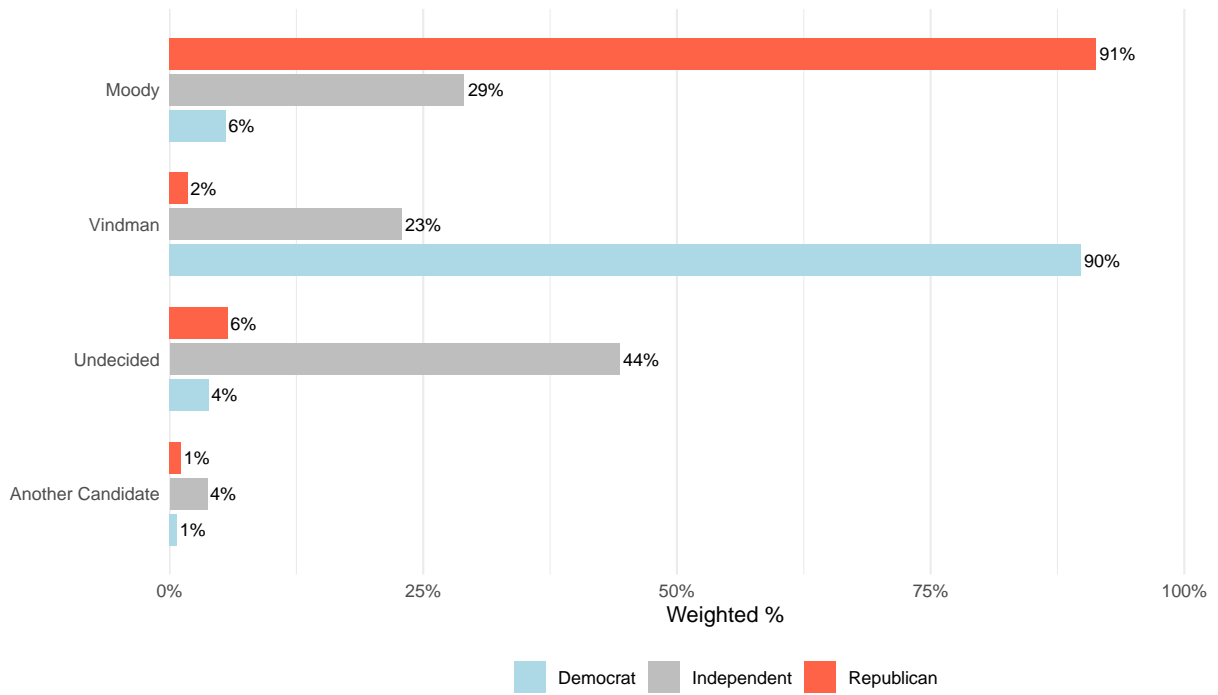
6.2.1 Scenario 1

Figure 23: U.S. Senate — Scenario 1: Moody vs. Vindman



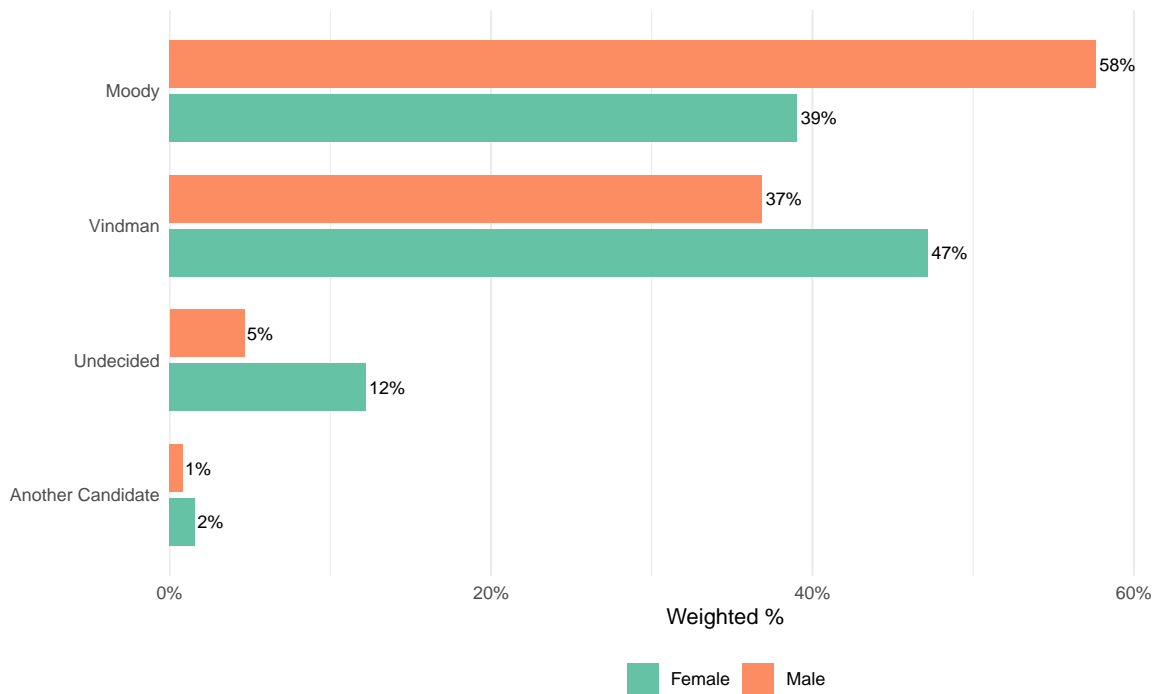
Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

Figure 24: U.S. Senate by Party Identification — Scenario 1: Moody vs. Vindman



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

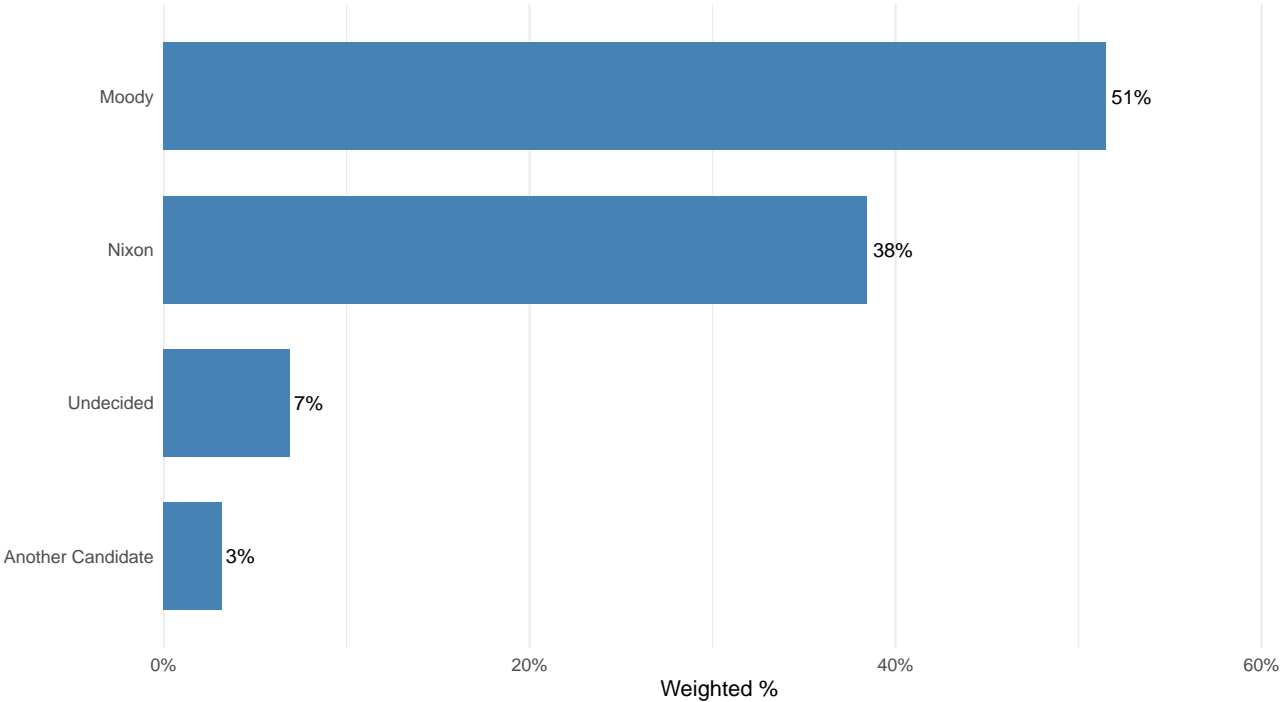
Figure 25: U.S. Senate by Gender — Scenario 1: Moody vs. Vindman



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

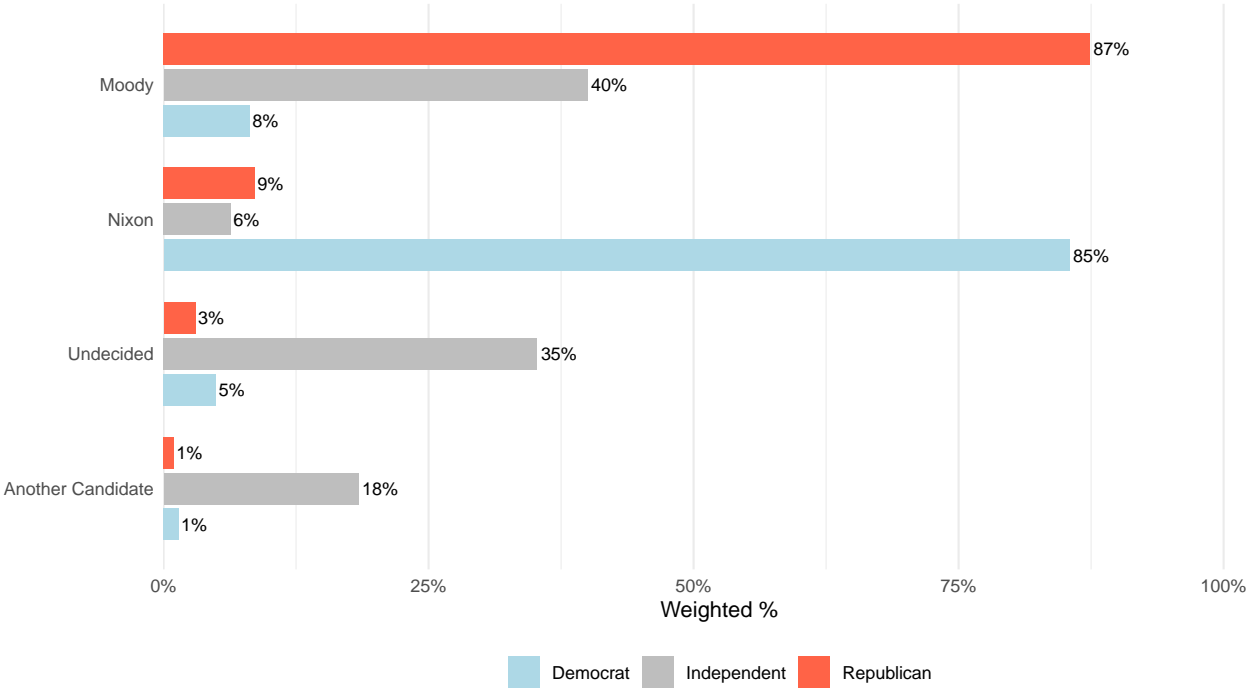
6.2.2 Scenario 2

Figure 26: .S. Senate — Scenario 1: Moody vs. Nixon



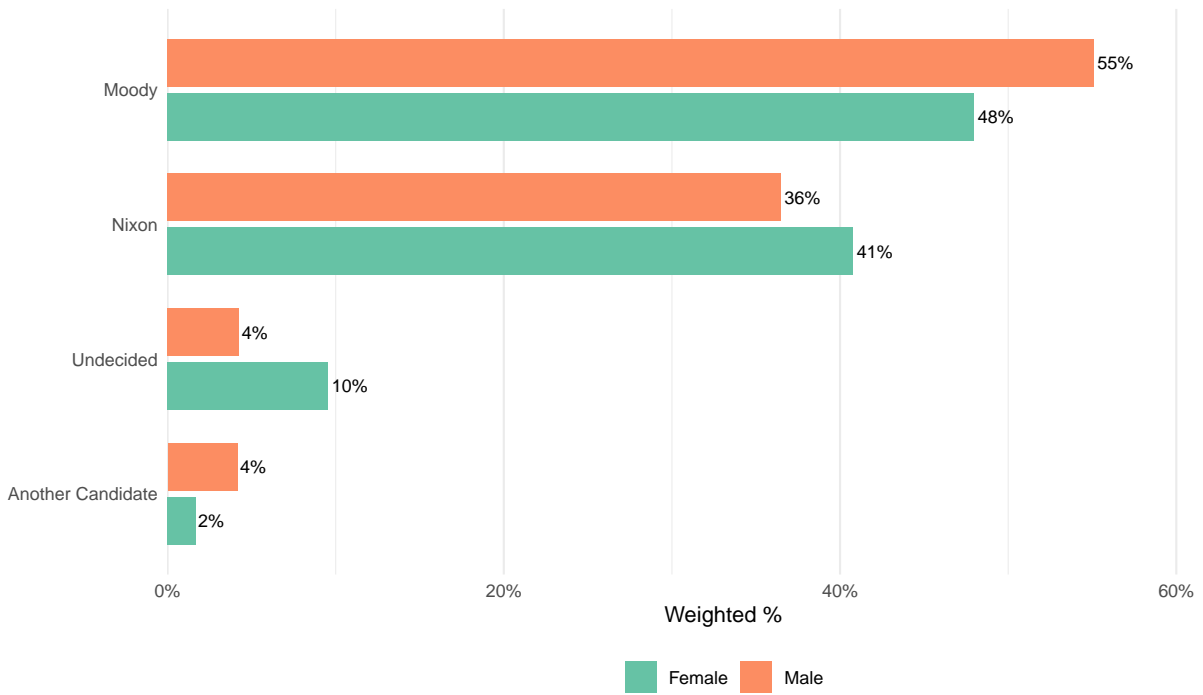
Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

Figure 27: U.S. Senate by Party Identification — Scenario 1: Moody vs. Nixon



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

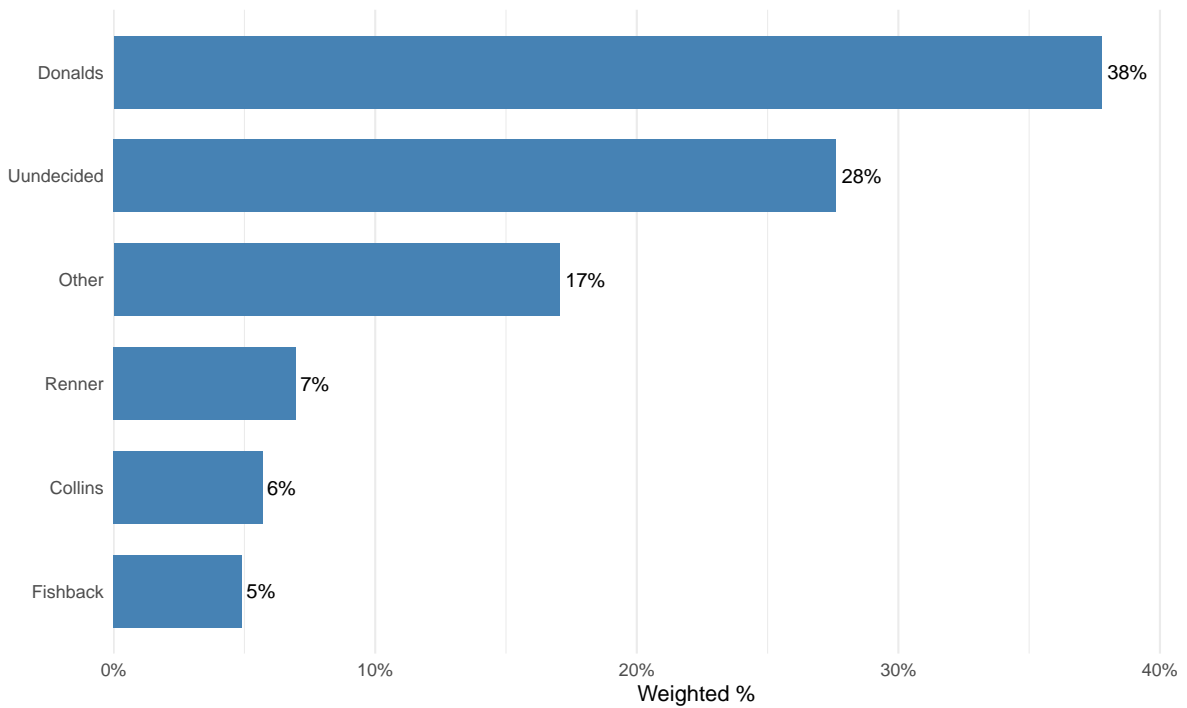
Figure 28: U.S. Senate by Gender — Scenario 1: Moody vs. Nixon



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

6.3 Republican Primary for Governor

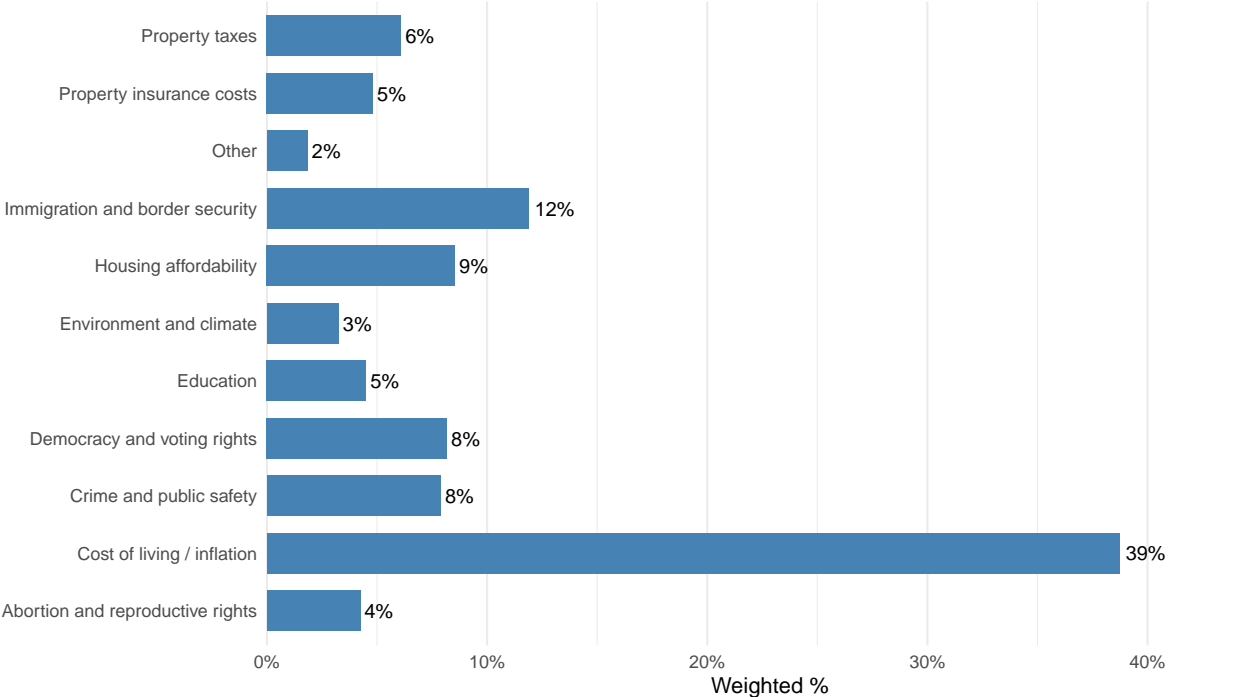
Figure 29: Republican Primary for Governor (Republicans only)



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

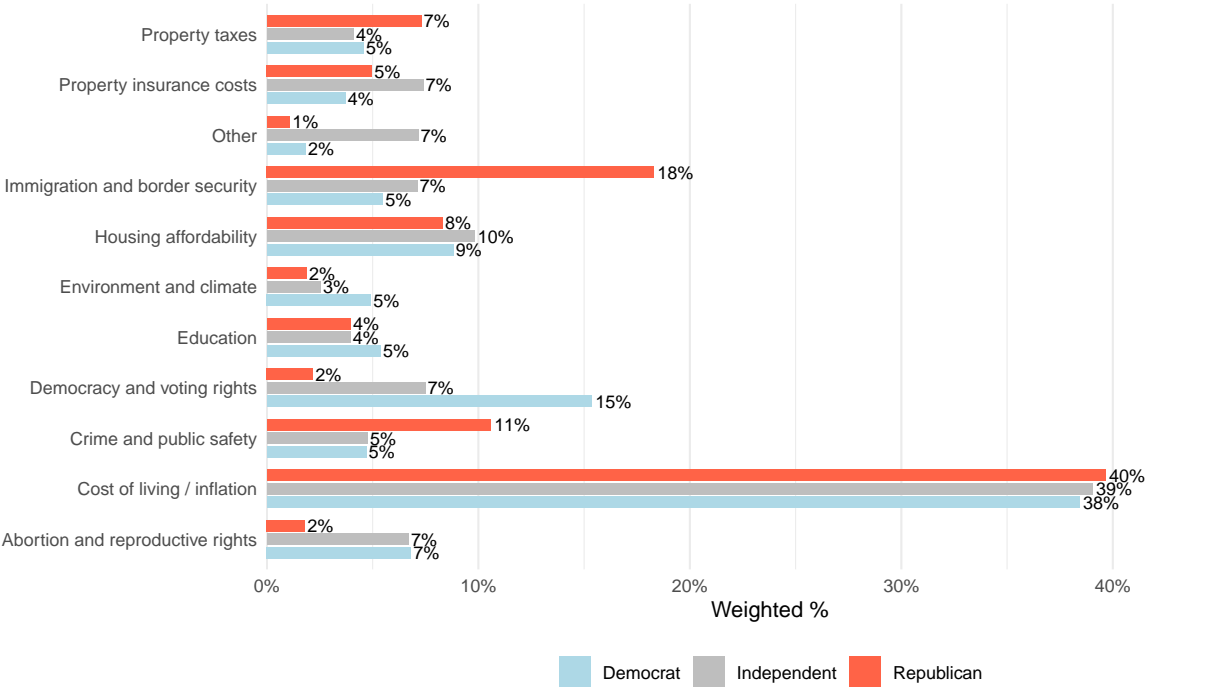
6.4 What Drives the Vote

Figure 30: Most Important Issue in the 2026 Election



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

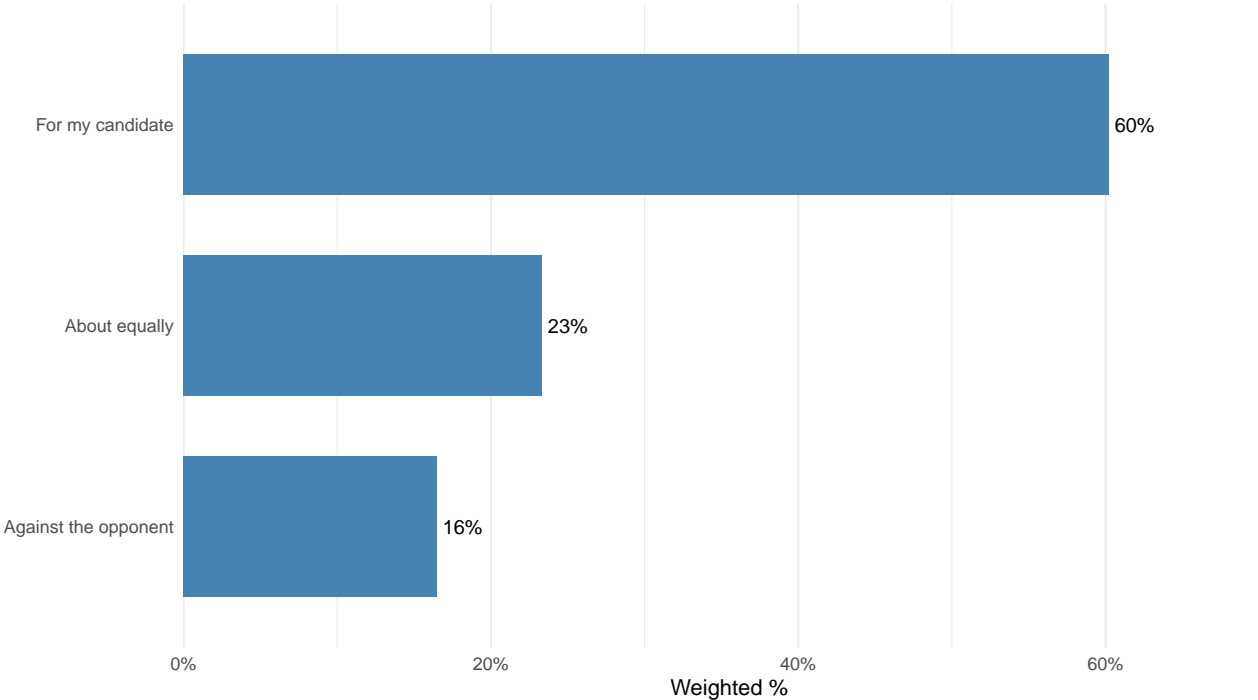
Figure 31: Most Important Issue in the 2026 Election by Party Identification



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

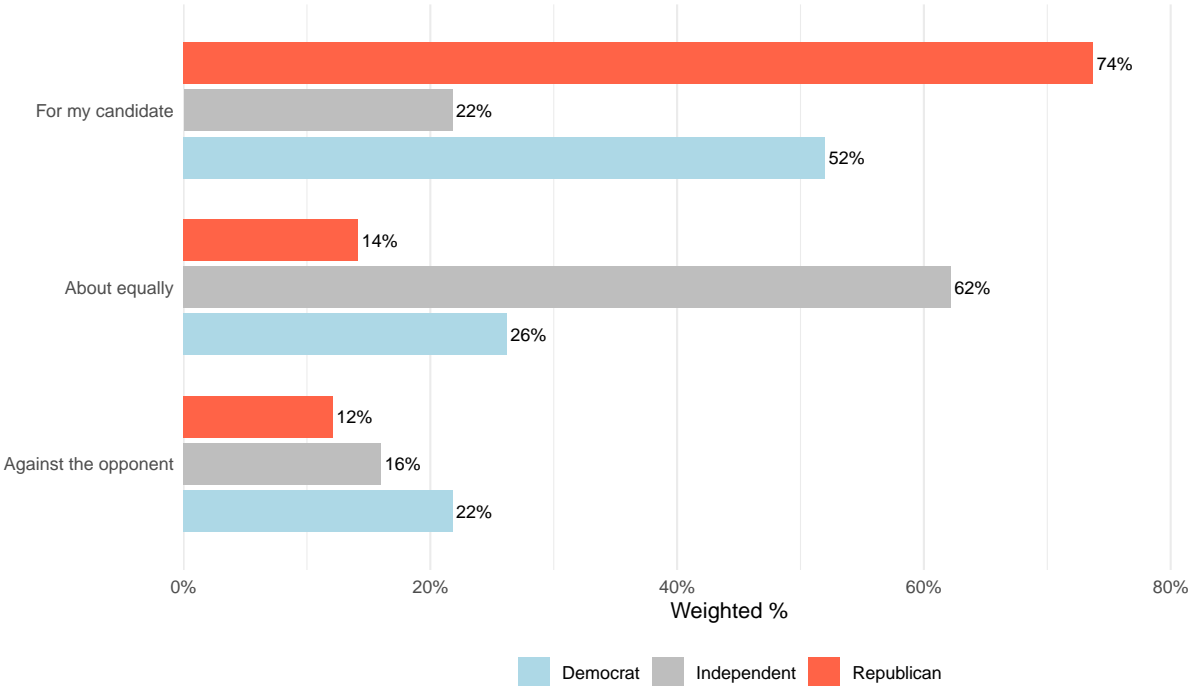
6.5 Vote For or Against Candidate

Figure 32: Will You Vote For or Against a Candidate?



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

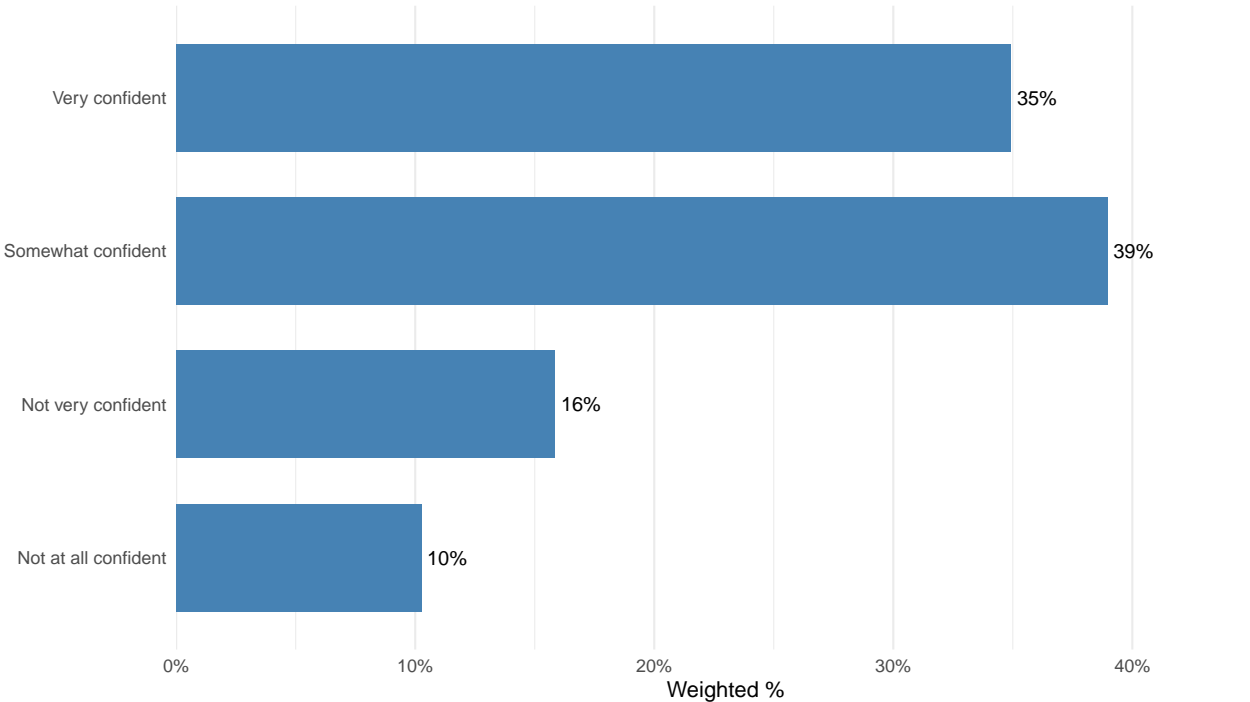
Figure 33: Will You Vote For or Against a Candidate? (by Party Identification)



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

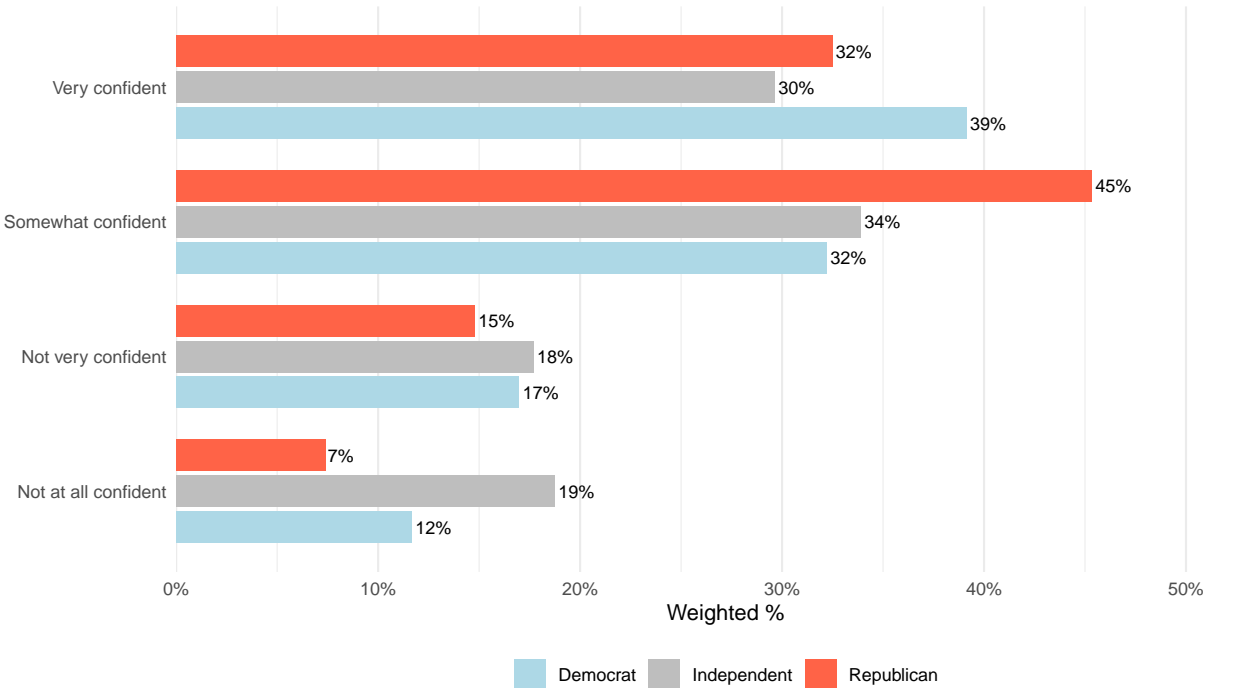
6.6 Perception of Electoral Integrity

Figure 34: Confidence That Votes Will Be Counted Fairly



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

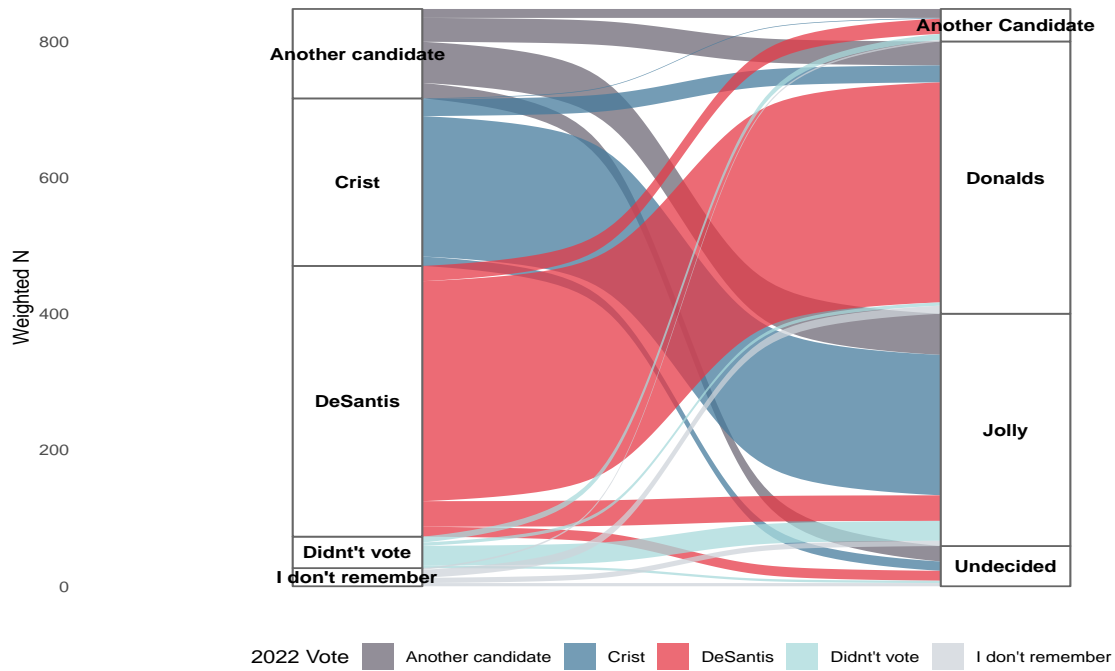
Figure 35: Confidence That Votes Will Be Counted Fairly (by Party Identification)



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

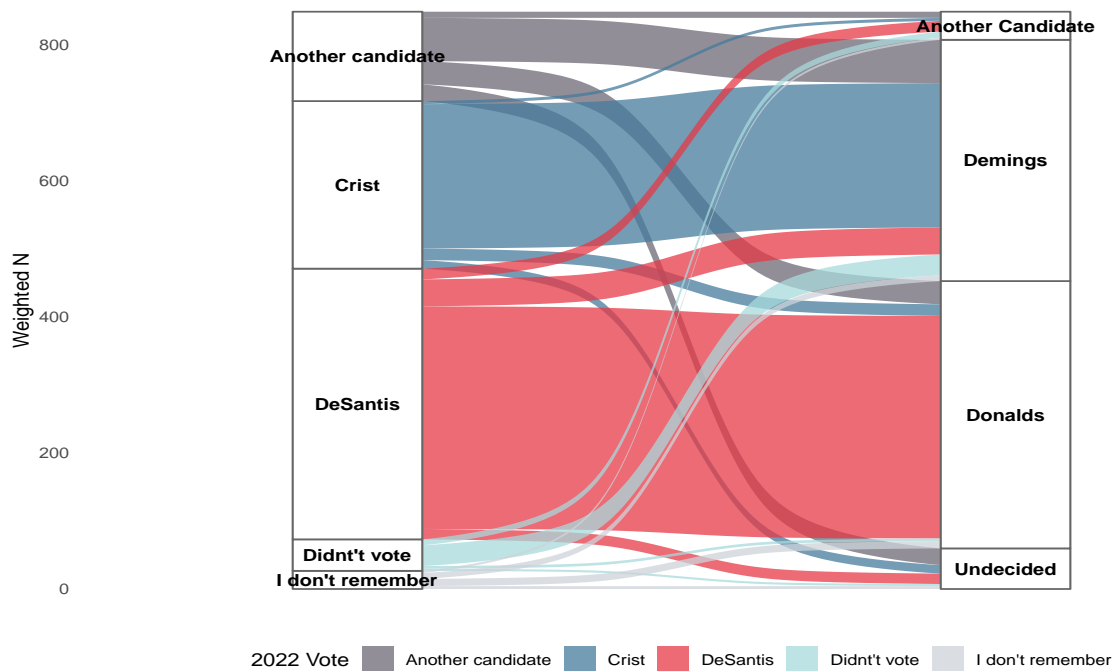
7 Voter Flow: 2022 Governor Vote and 2026 Intentions

Figure 36: Voter Flow: 2022 Governor Vote → 2026 Governor Scenario 1 (Donalds vs. Jolly)



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

Figure 37: Voter Flow: 2022 Governor Vote → 2026 Governor Scenario 1 (Donalds vs. Demings)

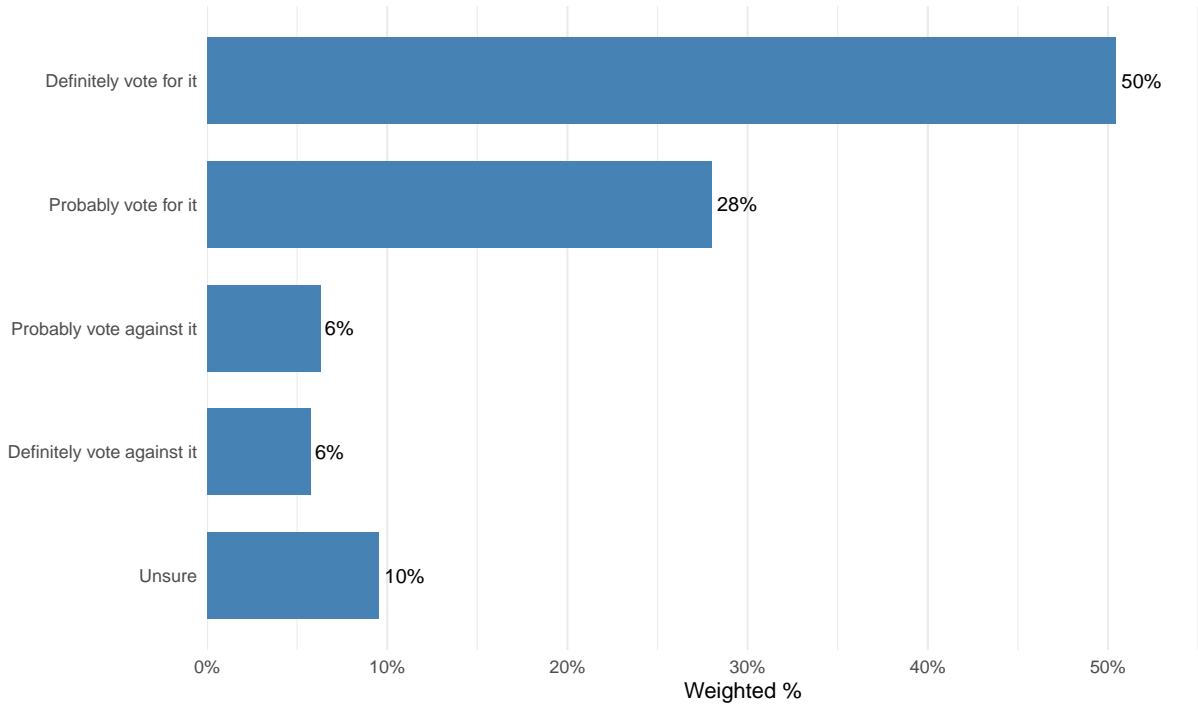


Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

8 Policy Preferences and Potential Issues on the Ballot

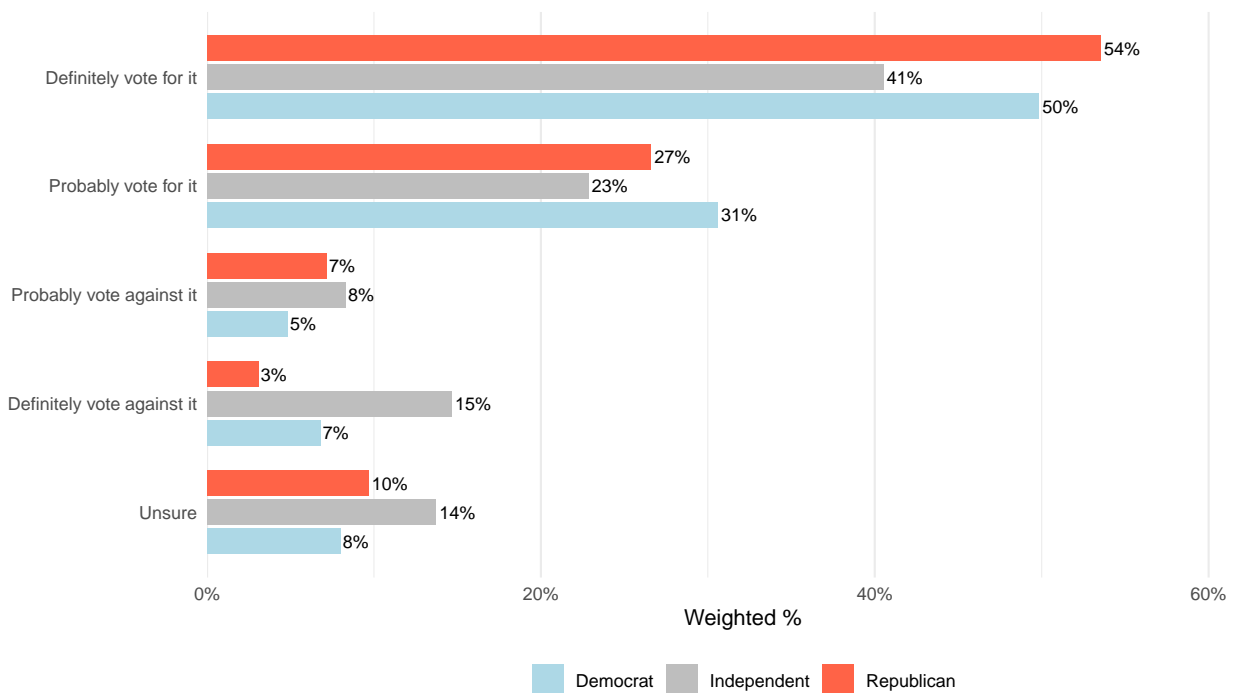
8.1 AI Regulation Amendment

Figure 38: AI Regulation Amendment: How Would You Vote?



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

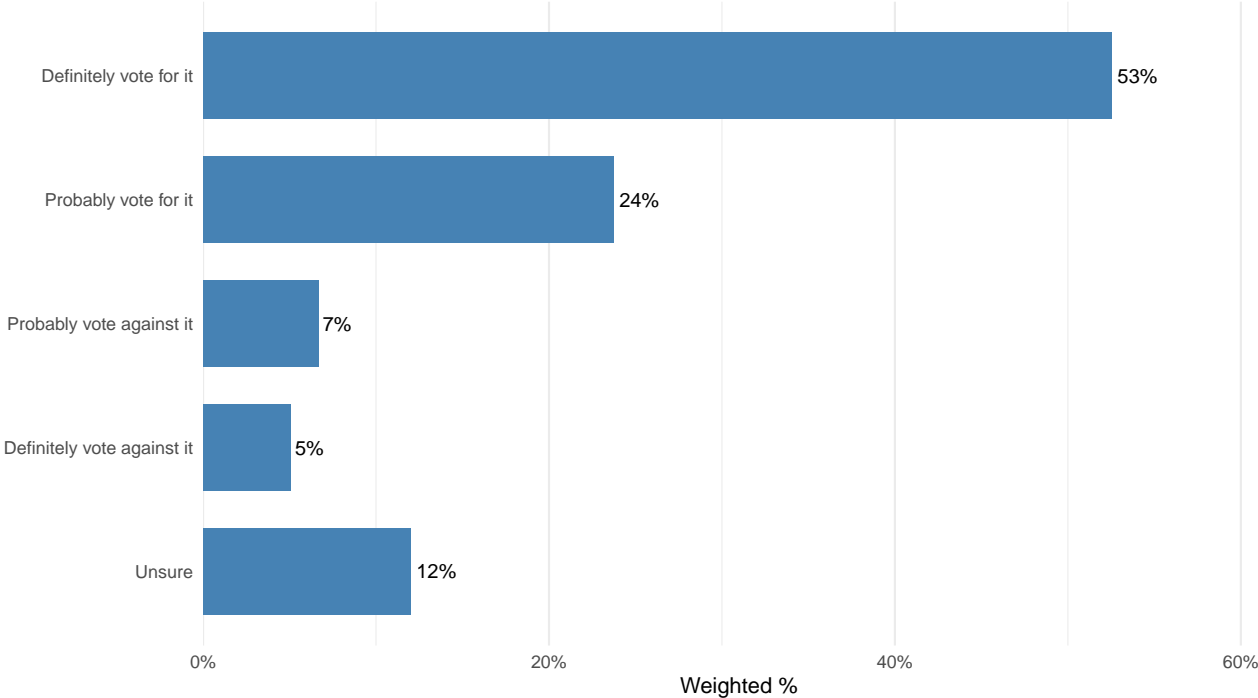
Figure 39: AI Regulation Amendment: How Would You Vote? (by Party Identification)



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

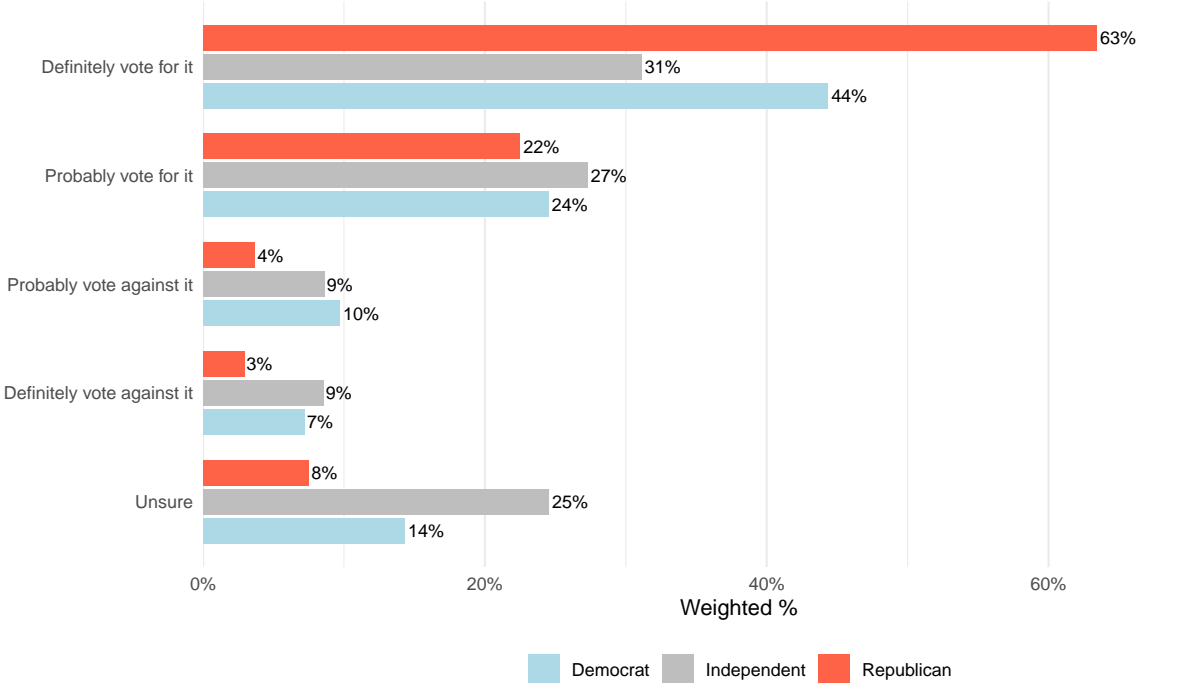
8.2 Property Tax Amendment

Figure 40: Property Tax Amendment: How Would You Vote?



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

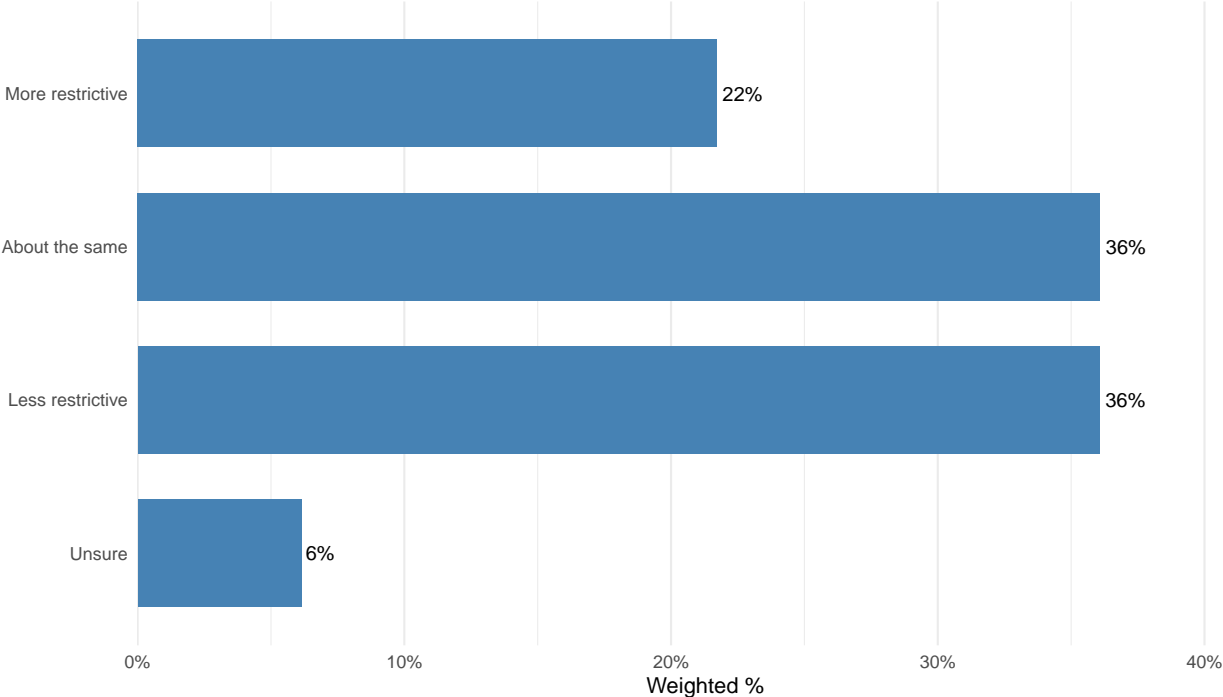
Figure 41: Property Tax Amendment: How Would You Vote? (by Party Identification)



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

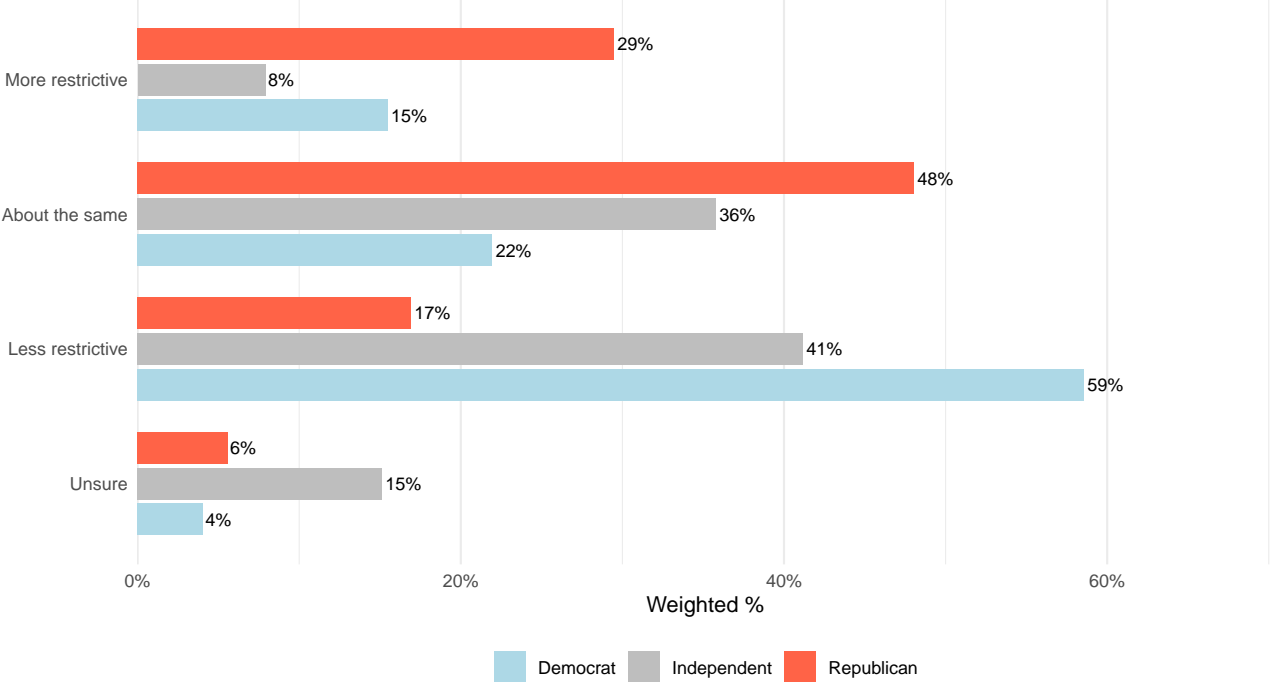
8.3 Abortion

Figure 42: Abortion Laws in Florida: Should They Be More or Less Restrictive?



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

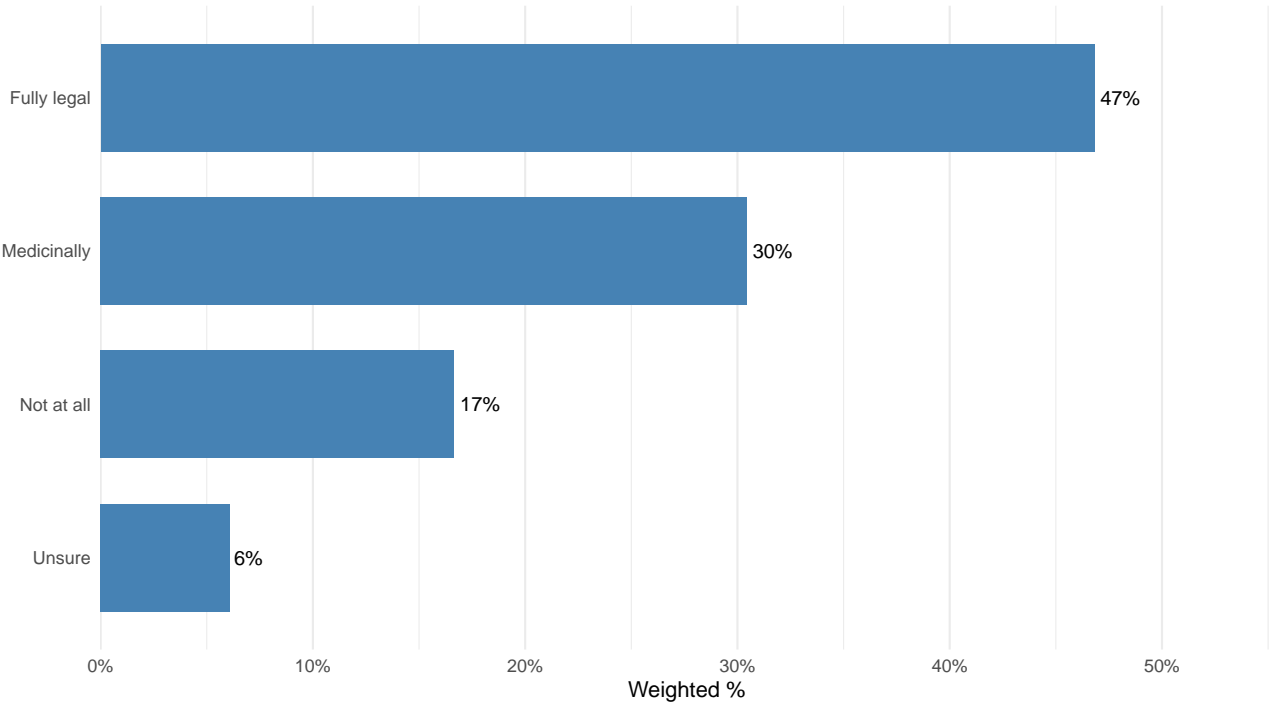
Figure 43: Abortion Laws in Florida: Should They Be More or Less Restrictive? (by Party Identification)



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

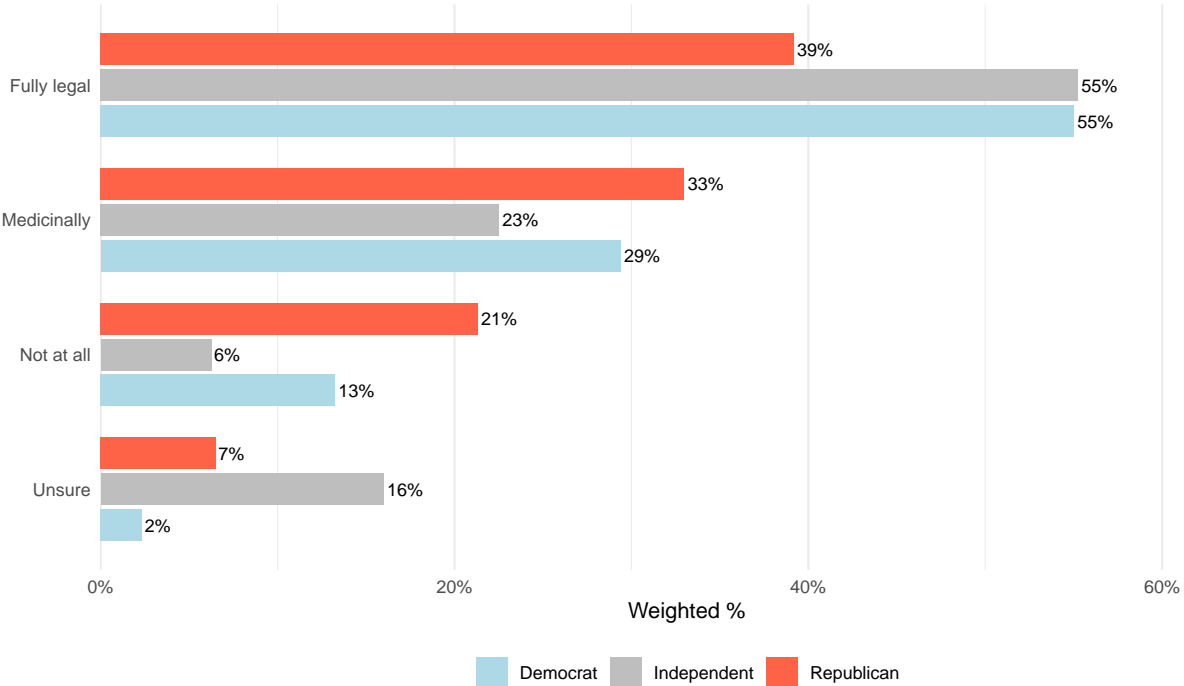
8.4 Marijuana Legalization

Figure 44: Marijuana: What Level of Legalization Do You Support?



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

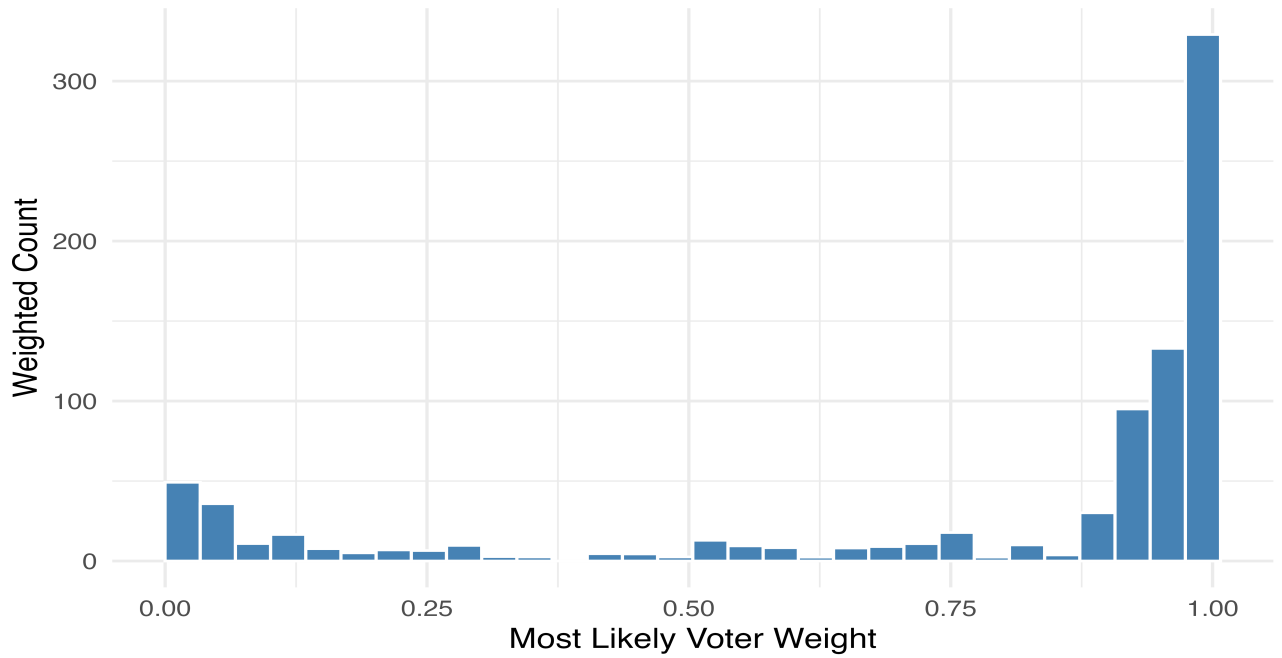
Figure 45: Marijuana: What Level of Legalization Do You Support? (by Party Identification)



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

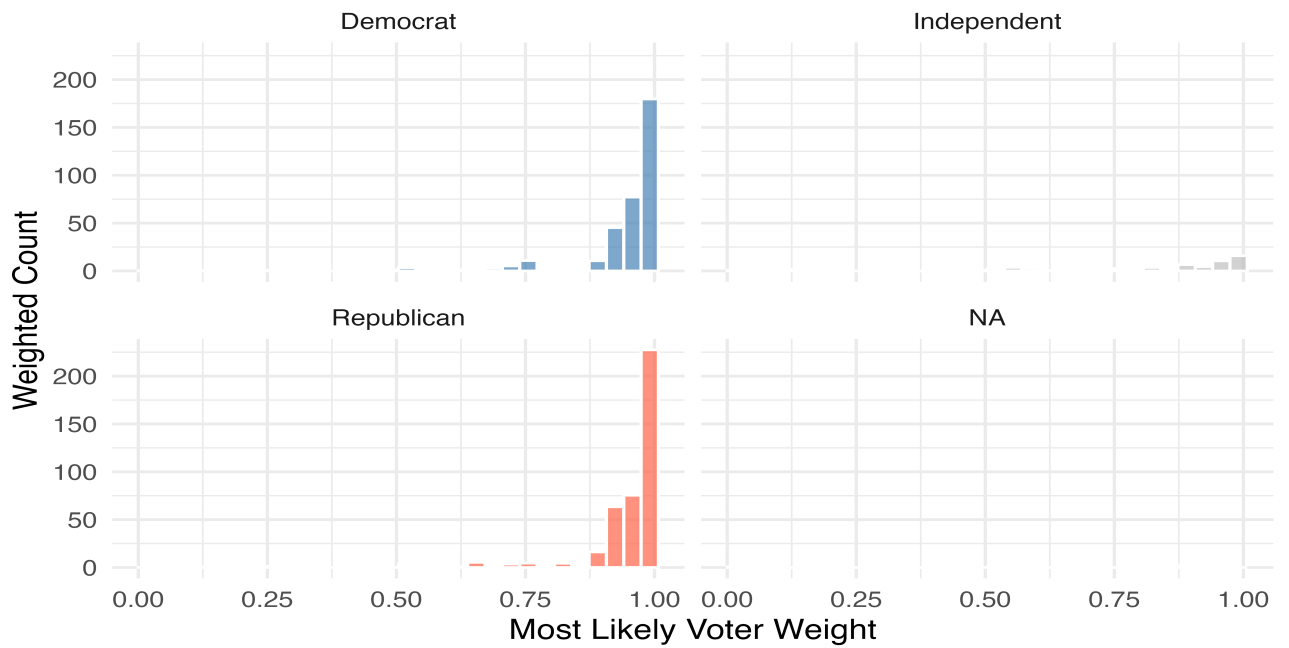
9 Most Likely Voters

Figure 46: Most Likely Voter: Probability of Turnout



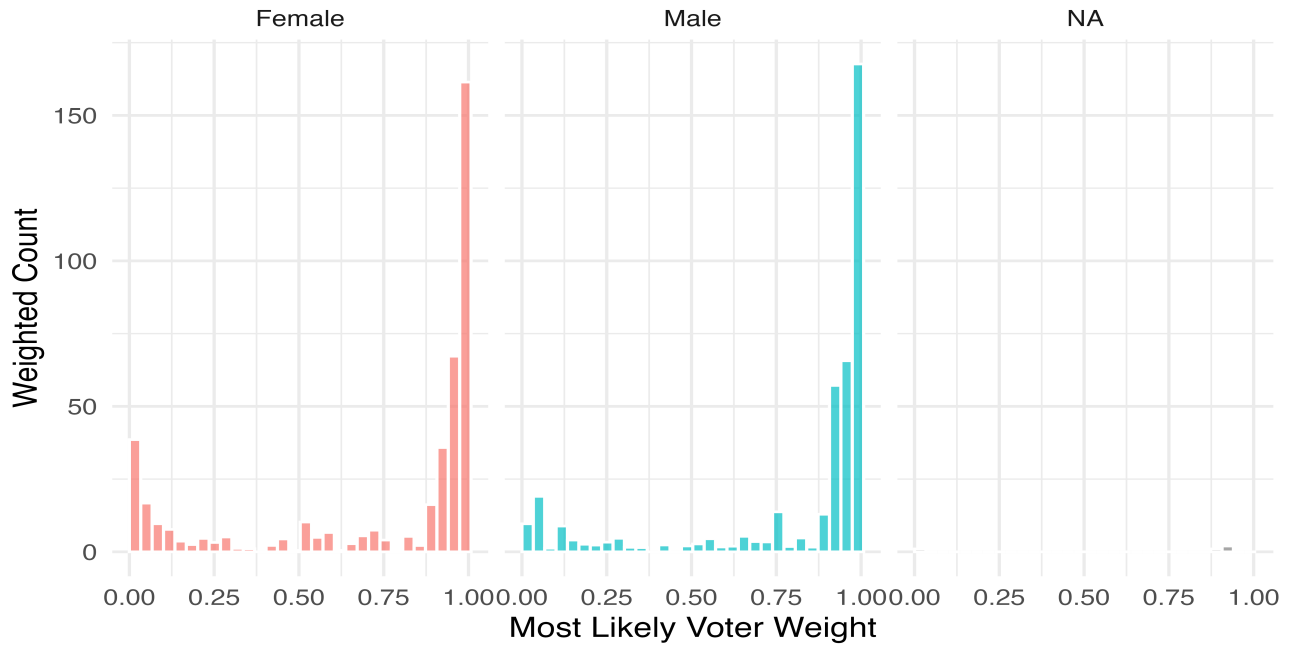
Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

Figure 47: Most Likely Voter by Party Identification: Probability of Turnout



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

Figure 48: Most Likely Voter by Gender: Probability of Turnout



Source: CPOR Spring 2026 Omnibus Survey, Stetson University.

Full Tables

Approval Ratings

Table 1: Overall — President Trump

Category	Weighted %
Strongly approve	32%
Somewhat approve	19%
Somewhat disapprove	11%
Strongly disapprove	38%
N	804

Table 2: President Trump by Partisanship

Category	Overall	Democrat	Independent	Republican
Strongly approve	32%	7%	12%	56%
Somewhat approve	19%	11%	21%	26%
Somewhat disapprove	11%	6%	19%	13%
Strongly disapprove	38%	76%	49%	5%
N	776	315	93	368

Table 3: Overall — Governor DeSantis

Category	Weighted %
Strongly approve	34%
Somewhat approve	25%
Somewhat disapprove	11%
Strongly disapprove	30%
N	782

Table 4: Governor DeSantis by Partisanship

Category	Overall	Democrat	Independent	Republican
Strongly approve	35%	10%	22%	57%
Somewhat approve	25%	14%	32%	32%
Somewhat disapprove	11%	14%	16%	7%
Strongly disapprove	30%	62%	30%	3%
N	754	310	83	361

Table 5: Overall — Senator Moody

Category	Weighted %
Strongly approve	28%
Somewhat approve	37%
Somewhat disapprove	13%
Strongly disapprove	21%
N	618

Table 6: Senator Moody by Partisanship

Category	Overall	Democrat	Independent	Republican
Strongly approve	28%	11%	18%	42%
Somewhat approve	37%	24%	53%	46%
Somewhat disapprove	13%	21%	19%	7%
Strongly disapprove	21%	44%	11%	5%
N	603	243	51	309

Table 7: Overall — Florida Legislature

Category	Weighted %
Strongly approve	23%
Somewhat approve	35%
Somewhat disapprove	19%
Strongly disapprove	23%
N	723

Table 8: Florida Legislature by Partisanship

Category	Overall	Democrat	Independent	Republican
Strongly approve	23%	11%	6%	36%
Somewhat approve	35%	20%	41%	47%
Somewhat disapprove	19%	25%	27%	12%
Strongly disapprove	23%	44%	25%	5%
N	702	293	74	335

Table 9: Overall — U.S. Congress

Category	Weighted %
Strongly approve	14%
Somewhat approve	29%
Somewhat disapprove	28%
Strongly disapprove	30%
N	755

Table 10: U.S. Congress by Partisanship

Category	Overall	Democrat	Independent	Republican
Strongly approve	14%	8%	1%	21%
Somewhat approve	29%	20%	34%	36%
Somewhat disapprove	28%	29%	25%	27%
Strongly disapprove	30%	44%	40%	16%
N	731	302	81	348

Table 11: Overall — U.S. Supreme Court

Category	Weighted %
Strongly approve	20%
Somewhat approve	35%
Somewhat disapprove	26%
Strongly disapprove	19%
N	752

Table 12: U.S. Supreme Court by Partisanship

Category	Overall	Democrat	Independent	Republican
Strongly approve	20%	9%	17%	31%
Somewhat approve	35%	28%	32%	42%
Somewhat disapprove	26%	28%	32%	22%
Strongly disapprove	19%	35%	19%	5%
N	729	307	77	345

Right Direction / Wrong Track

Table 13: Overall — Country: Right Direction / Wrong Track

Category	Weighted %
Right direction	49%
Wrong direction	51%
N	777

Table 14: Country: Right Direction / Wrong Track by Partisanship

Category	Overall	Democrat	Independent	Republican
Right direction	49%	20%	32%	77%
Wrong direction	51%	80%	68%	23%
N	751	313	96	342

Table 15: Overall — Florida: Right Direction / Wrong Track

Category	Weighted %
Right direction	55%
Wrong direction	45%
N	750

Table 16: Florida: Right Direction / Wrong Track by Partisanship

Category	Overall	Democrat	Independent	Republican
Right direction	55%	22%	40%	85%
Wrong direction	45%	78%	60%	15%
N	726	298	88	340

2026 Elections

Table 17: Overall — Senate Elections — Scenario 1 (Moody vs. Vindman)

Category	Weighted %
Moody	49%
Vindman	42%
Undecided	8%
Another Candidate	1%
N	434

Table 18: Senate Elections — Scenario 1 by Partisanship

Category	Overall	Democrat	Independent	Republican
Moody	49%	6%	29%	91%
Vindman	42%	90%	23%	2%
Undecided	8%	4%	44%	6%
Another Candidate	1%	1%	4%	1%
N	416	179	59	178

Table 19: Overall — Senate Elections — Scenario 2 (Moody vs. Nixon)

Category	Weighted %
Moody	51%
Nixon	38%
Undecided	7%
Another Candidate	3%
N	414

Table 20: Senate Elections — Scenario 2 by Partisanship

Category	Overall	Democrat	Independent	Republican
Moody	52%	8%	40%	87%
Nixon	39%	85%	6%	9%
Undecided	6%	5%	35%	3%
Another Candidate	3%	1%	18%	1%
N	391	141	55	195

Table 21: Overall — Florida Governor — Scenario 1 (Donalds vs. Jolly)

Category	Weighted %
Donalds	47%
Jolly	40%
Undecided	7%
Another Candidate	6%
N	848

Table 22: Florida Governor — Scenario 1 by Partisanship

Category	Overall	Democrat	Independent	Republican
Donalds	47%	5%	20%	87%
Jolly	41%	90%	14%	4%
Undecided	7%	3%	51%	3%
Another Candidate	5%	3%	15%	6%
N	807	320	114	373

Table 23: Overall — Florida Governor — Scenario 2 (Donalds vs. Demings)

Category	Weighted %
Donalds	46%
Demings	42%
Undecided	7%
Another Candidate	5%
N	848

Table 24: Florida Governor — Scenario 2 by Partisanship

Category	Overall	Democrat	Independent	Republican
Donalds	47%	4%	26%	85%
Demings	42%	90%	22%	5%
Undecided	7%	4%	43%	4%
Another Candidate	5%	2%	8%	6%
N	807	320	114	373

Table 25: Overall — Republican Primary for Governor (Republicans only)

Category	Weighted %
Donalds	38%
Undecided	28%
Other	17%
Renner	7%
Collins	6%
Fishback	5%
N	373

Table 26: Overall — Most Important Issue

Category	Weighted %
Abortion and reproductive rights	4%
Cost of living / inflation	39%
Crime and public safety	8%
Democracy and voting rights	8%
Education	5%
Environment and climate	3%
Housing affordability	9%
Immigration and border security	12%
Other	2%
Property insurance costs	5%
Property taxes	6%
N	848

Table 27: Overall — Vote Type

Category	Weighted %
For my candidate	60%
About equally	23%
Against the opponent	16%
N	848

Table 28: Overall — Confidence Votes Will Be Counted Fairly

Category	Weighted %
Very confident	35%
Somewhat confident	39%
Not very confident	16%
Not at all confident	10%
N	848

Policy Issues

Table 29: Overall — AI Amendment

Category	Weighted %
Definitely vote for it	50%
Probably vote for it	28%
Probably vote against it	6%
Definitely vote against it	6%
Unsure	10%
N	848

Table 30: AI Amendment by Partisanship

Category	Overall	Democrat	Independent	Republican
Definitely vote for it	51%	50%	41%	54%
Probably vote for it	28%	31%	23%	27%
Probably vote against it	6%	5%	8%	7%
Definitely vote against it	6%	7%	15%	3%
Unsure	9%	8%	14%	10%
N	807	320	114	373

Table 31: Overall — Property Tax Amendment

Category	Weighted %
Definitely vote for it	53%
Probably vote for it	24%
Probably vote against it	7%
Definitely vote against it	5%
Unsure	12%
N	848

Table 32: Property Tax Amendment by Partisanship

Category	Overall	Democrat	Independent	Republican
Definitely vote for it	53%	44%	31%	63%
Probably vote for it	24%	24%	27%	22%
Probably vote against it	7%	10%	9%	4%
Definitely vote against it	5%	7%	9%	3%
Unsure	12%	14%	25%	8%
N	807	320	114	373

Table 33: Overall — Property Insurance Satisfaction

Category	Weighted %
Very satisfied	16%
Somewhat satisfied	29%
Somewhat dissatisfied	22%
Very dissatisfied	22%
Unsure	10%
N	848

Table 34: Property Insurance Satisfaction by Partisanship

Category	Overall	Democrat	Independent	Republican
Very satisfied	16%	11%	1%	21%
Somewhat satisfied	29%	19%	30%	38%
Somewhat dissatisfied	23%	25%	30%	19%
Very dissatisfied	22%	35%	17%	12%
Unsure	10%	9%	22%	9%
N	807	320	114	373

Table 35: Overall — Abortion

Category	Weighted %
More restrictive	22%
About the same	36%
Less restrictive	36%
Unsure	6%
N	848

Table 36: Abortion by Partisanship

Category	Overall	Democrat	Independent	Republican
More restrictive	22%	15%	8%	29%
About the same	36%	22%	36%	48%
Less restrictive	36%	59%	41%	17%
Unsure	6%	4%	15%	6%
N	807	320	114	373

Table 37: Overall — Marijuana Legalization

Category	Weighted %
Fully legal	47%
Medicinally	30%
Not at all	17%
Unsure	6%
N	848

Table 38: Marijuana Legalization by Partisanship

Category	Overall	Democrat	Independent	Republican
Fully legal	47%	55%	55%	39%
Medicinally	31%	29%	23%	33%
Not at all	17%	13%	6%	21%
Unsure	6%	2%	16%	7%
N	807	320	114	373

Table 39: Overall — Redistricting / Redraw

Category	Weighted %
Strongly support	24%
Somewhat support	24%
Neither support nor oppose	14%
Somewhat oppose	22%
Unsure	16%
N	848

Table 40: Redistricting / Redraw by Partisanship

Category	Overall	Democrat	Independent	Republican
Strongly support	24%	11%	11%	38%
Somewhat support	24%	15%	16%	33%
Neither support nor oppose	14%	15%	24%	11%
Somewhat oppose	22%	46%	23%	2%
Unsure	16%	13%	26%	16%
N	807	320	114	373

Sample Demographics

Table 41: Weighted Sample Demographics

Variable	Category	N	Weighted %
Partisanship	Democrat	320	42%
	Independent	114	8%
	Republican	373	50%
Education	College+	256	35%
	Less than college	586	65%
Gender	Female	476	49%
	Male	368	51%
Race	Asian	15	1%
	Black	150	16%
	Multiracial	23	2%
	Native American	9	1%
	Other	17	2%
	Pacific Islander	1	0%
	White	624	78%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	141	26%
	Non-Hispanic	702	74%