



The 2025 Louisiana Survey

Upswing in Louisiana residents' mood about state, but concerns remain about crime, taxes, energy policy, housing, and education

A report from the Reilly Center for Media & Public Affairs at Louisiana State University's Manship School of Mass Communication

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About the 2025 Louisiana Survey

The *2025 Louisiana Survey* is the latest in an annual series of statewide surveys from 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 use two approaches in this year's survey:

1. 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, selected to represent the state's adult population geographically and demographically.
2. We use a traditional probability-sampling approach to draw landline and cell phone numbers for a live-interview telephone survey.

For both samples, we use statistical weights in the analysis of responses to adjust for likelihood of participation and ensure each sample represents the geographic and demographic distributions of the adult population of Louisiana. More information about our methods, including *YouGov*'s strategy for generating representative samples, is available in the report's methodology section.

This report discusses both the online version and the telephone version, especially when the latter allow us to make comparisons to prior years. Interested readers can find the topline results from both samples at the end of this report.

The mission of the *Louisiana Survey*, which began in 2003, is to capture Louisiana residents' assessments of life in the state, including their perspectives on the economy and government performance, as well as their attitudes on contemporary policy issues. To that end, each year 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 *2025 Louisiana Survey* also includes questions about perceptions and experiences with crime as well as questions about criminal justice, energy, housing, and education policies.

As part of an effort to ensure that the *Louisiana Survey* fulfills its public service mission, the research team solicits input about topics for the survey from members of the policy community. These advisors provide 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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Key Findings

State of the state

- Across a number of metrics – views on the direction of the state, confidence in state government, and consumer sentiment – the public mood in Louisiana has shifted in a positive direction over the past couple of years; however, views of the economy may have dipped in April of this year.
- The economy once again tops the list of problems about which the public is concerned. Crime and education follow as the second and third most named issues.

Crime and criminal justice

- Nearly half of respondents say that the amount of crime in Louisiana increased in the last year. However, when describing the amount of crime in their own community, only about one-third say it increased.
- Respondents generally believe that crime in the state has a greater impact on tourism than on their own personal safety.
- A large majority continues to support alternatives to prison – such as drug treatment or rehabilitation programs – for people convicted of nonviolent offenses. At the same time, a majority also continues to support the death penalty for persons convicted of murder.
- More than two-thirds support legalizing the possession of small amounts of marijuana for personal use, marking substantial growth in support over the past decade.

State finance

- About 60% of respondents say the state's income taxes are too high. An even larger share says the state sales tax is too high. Majorities of both Republicans and Democrats agree that state income and sales taxes are too high.
- At the same time, majorities want to see the state spend more on roads, bridges, and highways as well as on elementary and secondary education. In no spending area included in the survey – roads, bridges, and highways; elementary and secondary education; welfare, food stamps, and other public assistance programs; law enforcement such as police and sheriff's departments; or prisons and incarceration – does a majority back cuts to spending.

Energy

- Large majorities support expanding offshore oil and gas drilling as well as renewable energy sources like solar and wind. Nuclear power is far less popular than either oil and gas drilling or renewable sources of energy.
- At the same time, many are aware of the tradeoffs oil and gas production presents for Louisiana – more than three-fourths say offshore drilling has a positive economic impact on the state but about half also say it has a negative environmental impact. In contrast,

majorities say that renewable energy production has positive economic and environmental benefits for the state.

Homeowners insurance and housing

- Many in the state continue to face challenges with homeowners insurance. About two-thirds of respondents who currently have homeowners insurance say their premiums increased in the past year. About half of those who sought coverage last year say they had difficulty getting coverage. Among individuals who currently have or recently had coverage for their home, about one-in-ten say their insurance company cancelled their policy during the last year.
- More than three-fourths of respondents support the state paying homeowners for the cost of strengthening roofs against severe weather. Subsidizing the cost of residents in areas at high risk of flooding and extreme weather to relocate to safer areas is also a popular idea.
- About two-thirds of respondents say home prices in their community have increased over the past year. Most support building new houses in their area but do not support construction of new condominiums and apartments.

Education

- The majority supports raising pay for public school teachers, even if it means increasing taxes to do so.
- Most support more state funding for public schools, but most also support the state providing families with funds to pay for educational expenses, including helping to pay for tuition at private schools. Support for the latter is especially high for programs that target aid to families in specific situations, such as families of children with disabilities or families with children in low-performing schools.

State of the State

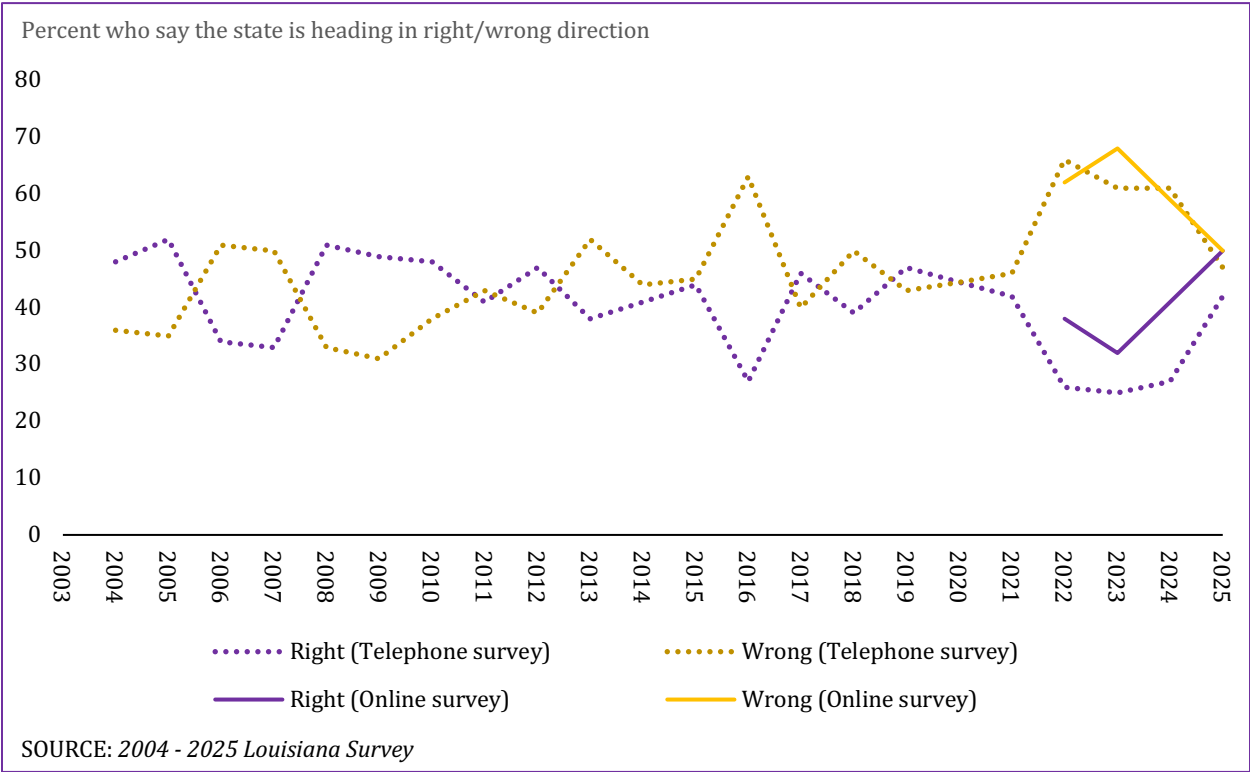
Share saying state heading in right direction is on the rise

Across a number of metrics – views on the direction of the state, confidence in state government, and consumer sentiment – the public mood in Louisiana is trending upwards. The early years of this decade saw a surge in the share of respondents saying the state is heading in the wrong direction, reaching 66% in the 2022 telephone version and 68% in the 2023 online version – each setting a record high in the history of the *Louisiana Survey*. That share has dropped significantly in both versions of the survey. Today, respondents in the online survey split evenly between those who think the state is heading in the wrong direction (50%) and those who think it is heading in the right direction (50%). Similarly, the share of respondents saying the state is heading in the wrong direction in the telephone version of the survey has fallen to about half (47%).

At the same time, this shift reflects starkly divergent trends in the views of Democrats and Republicans. The declining share of respondents saying the state is heading in the wrong direction arises mostly from movement among Republicans. In both the online and telephone versions of the *Louisiana Survey*, the share of Republicans saying “wrong direction” dropped by roughly 50 percentage points from 2023 to 2025 in both versions of the survey. The share of independents who say the state is heading in the wrong direction fell too over that period, but by a smaller amount – about 20 percentage points in the online version and 10 percentage points in the telephone version. Democrats moved in the opposite direction, with the share saying the state is heading in the wrong rising about 20 percentage points since 2023 in both versions of the survey. Yet, their shift is more than offset by Republicans’ movement not only because the latter shifted by far more but also because more Louisianans identify as Republicans (36% in the online version and 32% in the telephone version) than as Democrats (30% in the online version and 23% in the telephone version).

The share of respondents saying “wrong direction” surged around 2023 because neither party was particularly positive about the direction of the state at the time. Large majorities of Republicans and independents had a dim view of the state (ranging from 64% to 78% depending on the version of the survey), but half of Democrats (52% in both versions of the survey) also had a negative view. Today, however, the parties split more symmetrically. About seven-in-ten Democrats now say the state is heading in the wrong direction (71% in the online version and 74% in the telephone version), while a similar share of Republicans says the state is heading in the right direction (75% in the online version and 70% in the telephone version).

Figure 1: Growing share of Louisiana residents say state heading in right direction in both online and telephone surveys



Economy is the most common concern

Each year since 2004, the *Louisiana Survey* has asked respondents to name the single most important problem that they would like the state government to work on in that year. The question is open-ended, meaning respondents answer in their own words rather than selecting from a list. Then, we take these verbatim responses and categorize them into issue topics. The following table shows the percentage of respondents whose answer fell within the ten most-mentioned topics. This list consists of all topics that include at least 2% of respondents.

In both the online and telephone versions of the survey, economic concerns top the list of what Louisiana residents most want to see the state tackle in 2025. Their specific concerns include references not only to the economy generally but also to jobs, wages, cost of living, and similar issues. Crime and education follow, the only other issues to reach double digits.

Eight percent of respondents in the online version and seven percent in the telephone version name budgetary issues, which include any references to taxes or spending (in some cases calls for either more or less of each) as well as the size of the government. Similar shares in both versions of the survey name transportation infrastructure – mostly mentions of roads and highways, but many name bridges as well. Health care; housing; the coast, environment, or risks of severe weather; and insurance (including references to homeowners and auto insurance) round out the list of topics respondents mention most in both versions of the survey. Finally, two percent of respondents in the online version name immigration issues, but less than one percent does in the telephone version.

About another five percent name other social issue such as abortion, guns, school prayer, LGBT issues, although each of these individually is mentioned by one percent or fewer respondents. All other issues – such as corruption, national political figures, social services for the needy or elderly, rural issues, or race issues for example (each named by less than two percent of respondents) – sum to just over ten percent. Finally, about five percent could name no problem they would like to see state government address in 2025.

Table 1: Percentage of participants naming issue as most important (includes only issues named by at least 2% of respondents in either version of the survey)

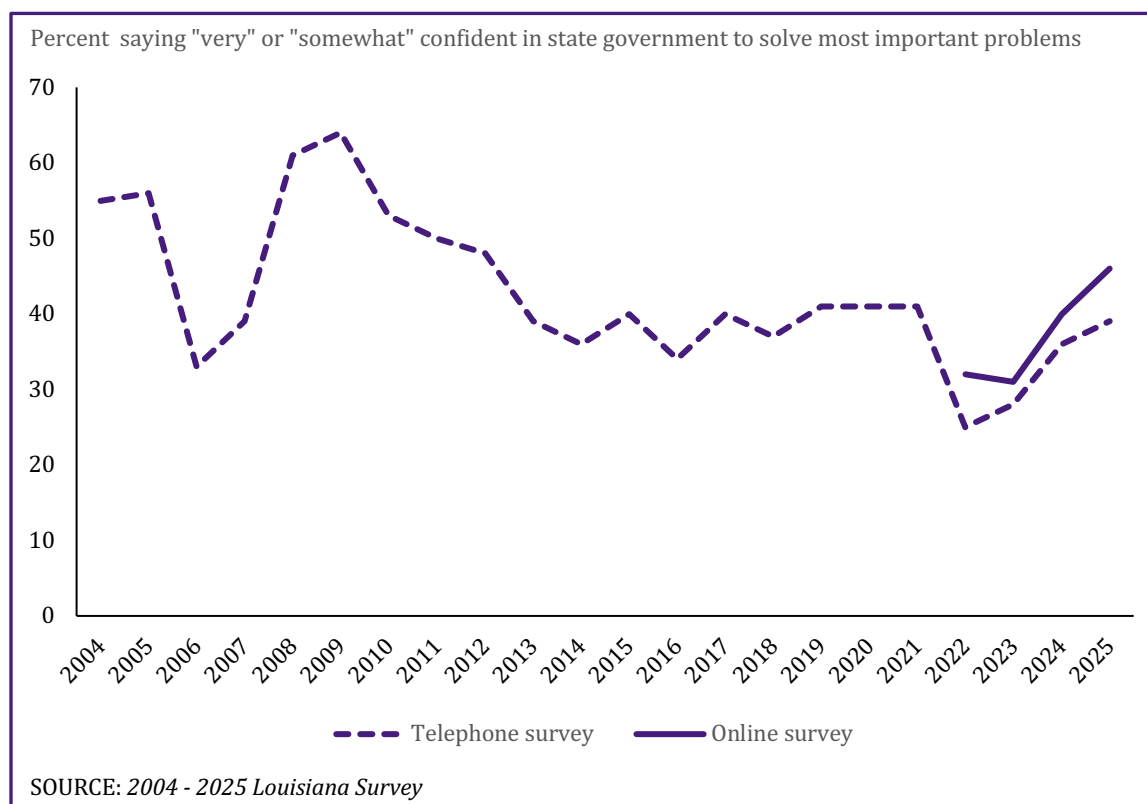
Issue	Online survey	Telephone survey
Economy	27%	16%
Crime	12%	15%
Education	10%	15%
State budget, taxes, and spending	8%	7%
Infrastructure	6%	8%
Health care	5%	3%
Housing	4%	2%
Coast, environment, and severe weather	3%	4%
Insurance	2%	6%
Immigration	2%	<1%
Other social issues (e.g., abortion, guns)	4%	5%
Other issues	11%	15%
Don't know / Refused	4%	5%

Confidence in state government continues to rise

Confidence in state government has been rising since the early years of this decade. In both versions of the survey, the share of respondents who say they are either “very confident” or “somewhat confident” in the government of Louisiana to address their concerns effectively grew by 14 percentage points from 2022 to 2025 (32% to 46% in the online version and 25% to 39% in the telephone version).

As with the direction of the state, Republicans are largely driving this growth. In the online version, the share of Republicans expressing this level of confidence in state government grew by 41 percentage points, from 22% in 2022 to 63% in 2025. The growth in the telephone version is smaller but still substantial at 29 percentage points, from 22% in 2022 to 51% in 2025. Over the same period, Democrats show no signs of change – a four percentage point shift in the online version that falls within the margin of error (from 37% in 2022 to 41% in 2025) and no change at all in the telephone version (33% in both 2022 and 2025).

Figure 2: Confidence in state government on the rise, in both online and telephone versions of the survey



Positive shift in views of the economy

Since 2022, the *Louisiana Survey* has included a battery of five economic questions from the University of Michigan's Surveys of Consumers, which collect monthly data on Americans' financial wellbeing and economic expectations. Specifically, these questions ask respondents how they are doing financially compared to a year ago, how they think they will be doing financially in another year, whether it is a good time to make large purchases, how they think business conditions are in the country overall, and what they expect the economy to be like over the next five years. We combine responses to these five items to generate an Index of Consumer Sentiment (ICS) for the state of Louisiana following the same formula researchers at the University of Michigan use for the entire U.S.

Figure 3 shows the trends in consumer sentiment in the U.S. and Louisiana since 2022. The U.S. values are the University of Michigan's monthly ICS measures from January 2022 through April 2025. Because the *Louisiana Survey* occurs just once a year, the figure shows only four ICS values for each version of the survey over the past few years (typically in March or April depending upon when the data for a specific version in a specific year were collected).

Although a single value of the ICS does not convey substantive information in isolation, the index is useful for comparing groups or examining trends over time. Higher values mean that people feel better about their finances and the economy. Lower values mean they feel worse.

Respondents in both versions of the *2025 Louisiana Survey* are more positive about the economy than Americans generally are. This marks a shift from past years when Louisiana residents had more negative views of the economy than their peers across the country did. This swap is an extension of a trend showing steady improvement in Louisianans' consumer sentiment over the past few years.

At the same time, as Figure 3 shows, consumer sentiment for the United States as a whole dropped precipitously from January through March of this year. The online version of the *2025 Louisiana Survey* collected data during the early phase of the national decline in consumer sentiment (February 26 through March 13), but interviews for the telephone version spanned a longer and later period (March 10 through April 21). This span of time provides the opportunity to see if the national decline in consumer sentiment has a parallel in Louisiana. Figure 4 shows the ICS from the telephone version of the survey broken across March interviews and April interviews. Consumer sentiment fell 13 points in Louisiana from March to April, which is about the same decline the country experienced from February to April. Despite this drop, Louisianans have more positive views of the economy than United States residents as a whole do.

Figure 3: Louisiana consumer sentiment grew from 2024 to 2025 in both online and telephone surveys

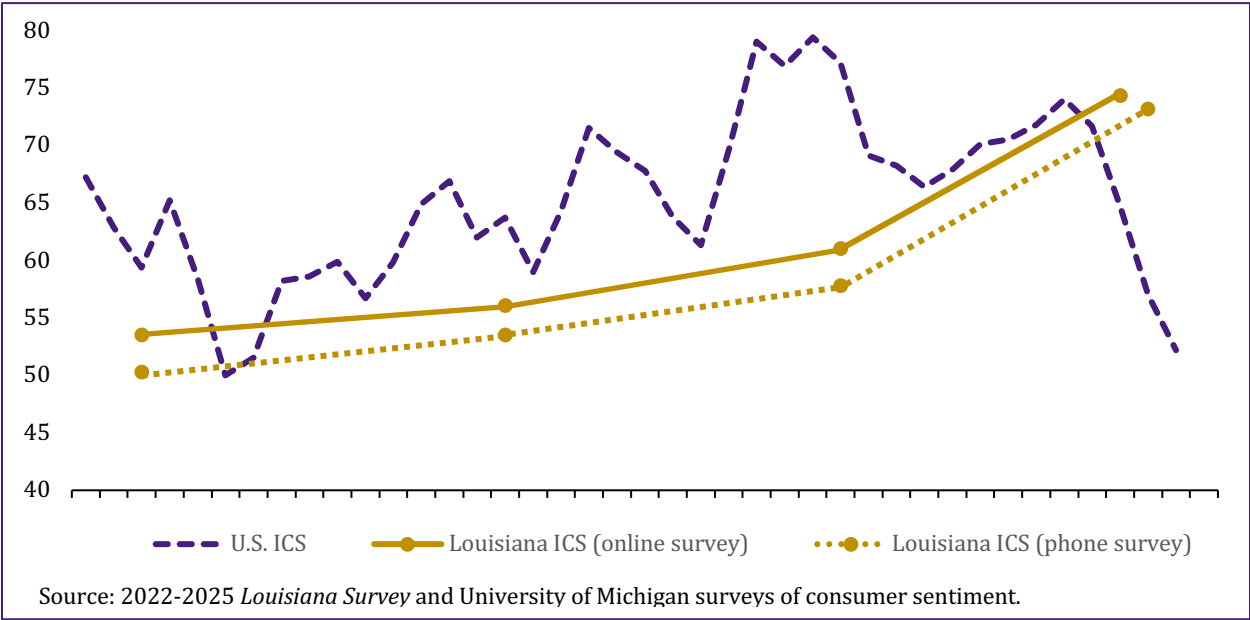
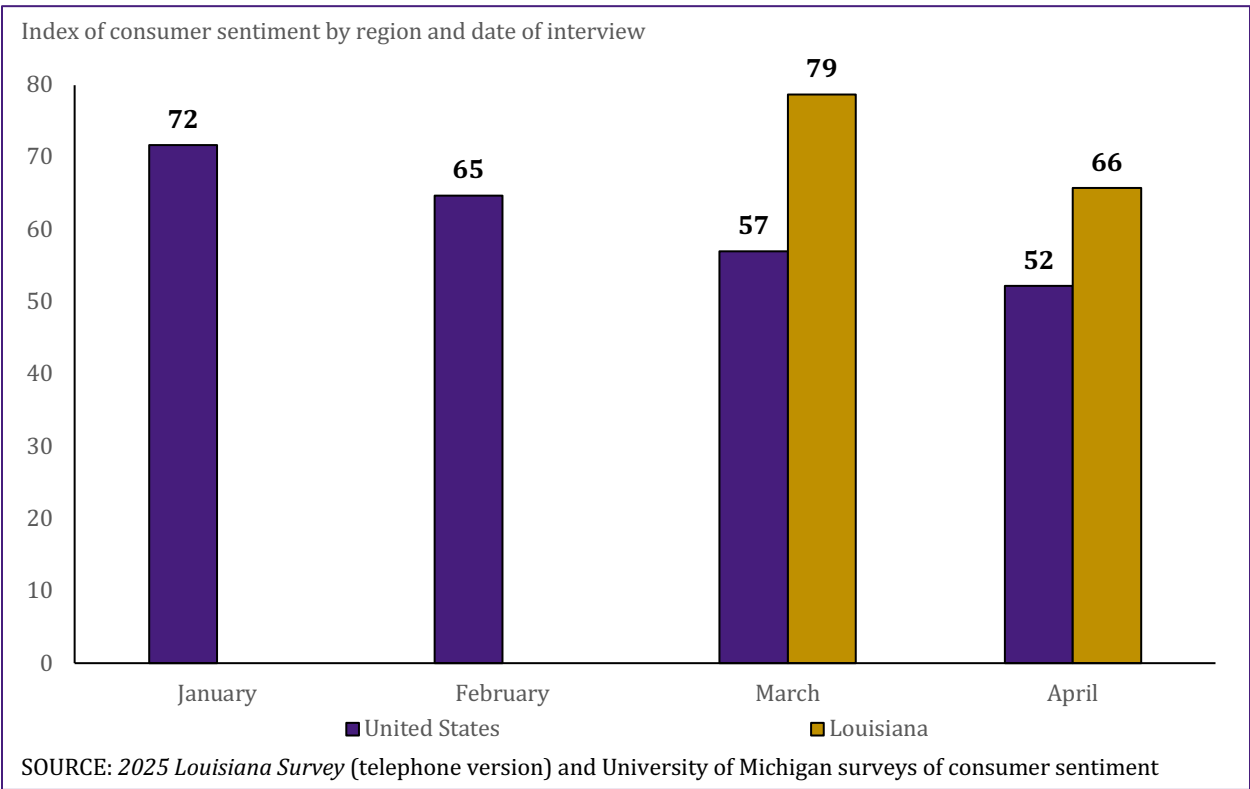


Figure 4: Louisiana consumer sentiment fell from March to April of this year



Most residents are pleased with their neighborhood, less positive about quality of life in state and public services

The *2025 Louisiana Survey* includes questions asking respondents to grade ten aspects of life in the state. These items include:

1. The state as a place to live overall;
2. The respondent's local neighborhood as a place to live;
3. Public colleges and universities;
4. The quality of health care;
5. The quality of the environment, including clean air and drinking water;
6. Roads, bridges, and highways;
7. Local police and sheriff's efforts to protect people from crime;
8. Louisiana's public schools;
9. Public schools in the local community; and
10. The quality of local public school teachers.

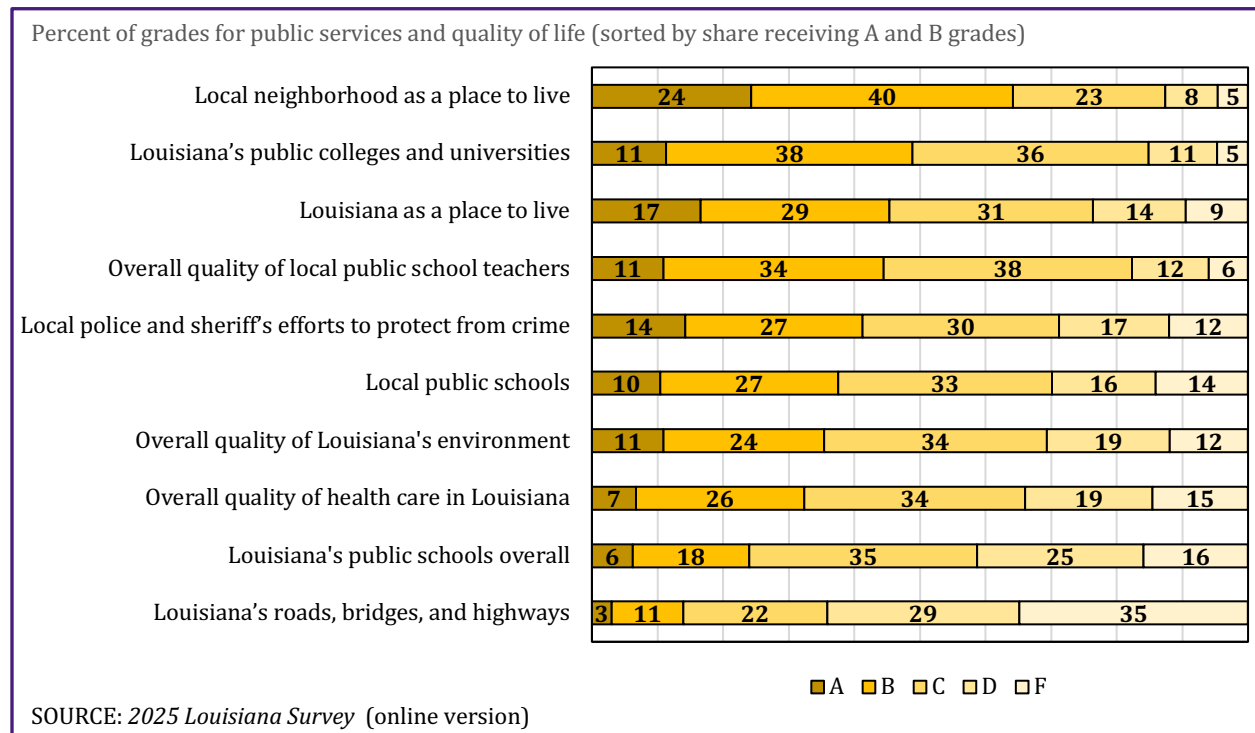
The results from the online version of the survey appear in Figure 4. In this version, only one of these items – local neighborhood as a place to live – receives a majority of A and B grades (64%). In contrast, about half (46%) gave A and B grades to the state overall as a place to live.

Among public services, the state's public colleges and universities receive the highest marks with 49% A and B grades. Nearly as many (45%) give A and B grades to the teachers in their local public schools, whereas fewer (37%) give A and B grades to those local schools themselves. Even so, more Louisiana residents give higher grades to their local public schools than give them to the state's public schools overall. In fact, only about one quarter (24%) of state residents give an A or B grade to Louisiana's public schools as a whole.

Forty-one percent (41%) give A and B grades to local police and sheriff's effort to protect people from crime. The quality of the environment (35%) and health care (32%) in Louisiana receive fewer A and B grades. Louisiana residents view the state's roads, bridges, and highways the most negatively of all aspects of life in the state included in the survey. Just 14% grade state infrastructure with an A or B.

Respondents to the telephone version tend to give similar or higher grades depending on the topic. When comparing the two versions, the share of A and B grades are closest (within five percentage points) for the environment, health care, public schools across the state, and transportation infrastructure. In most other cases, there are more A and B grades in the telephone survey – local public schools (+8 percentage points), teachers in local public schools (+9), local neighborhood (+9), public colleges and universities (+14), and local law enforcement (+18). See the *Question Wording and Toplines* section of this report for responses to these questions from the telephone version.

Figure 5: Louisiana residents give high marks to quality of life in their neighborhoods



Crime and Criminal Justice Policy

About half say the amount of crime around the state increased in past year, fewer think crime increased in their own community

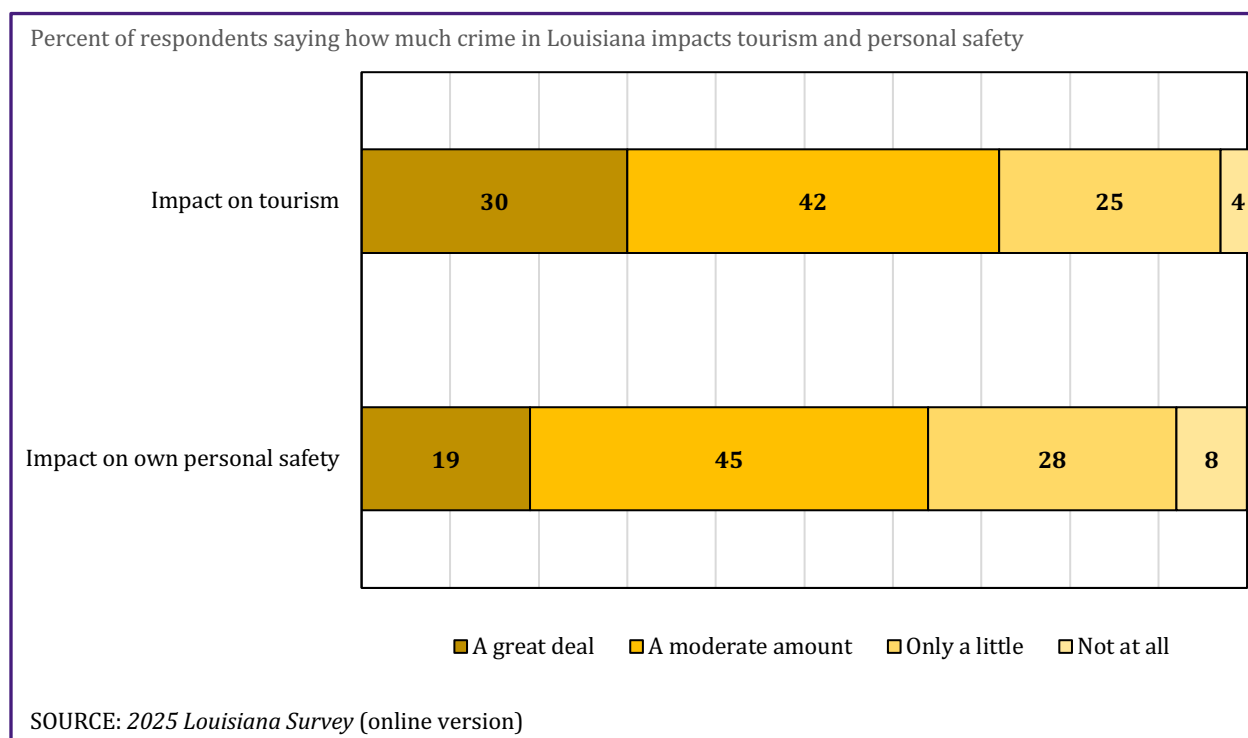
As noted above, crime remains a top public concern in Louisiana, although the share naming it as the single most important problem has dropped since a year ago. To further investigate concern about crime in the state, the survey includes questions about respondents' perceptions of and experiences with crime. In the online version of the survey, nearly half (46%) of respondents say that the amount of crime in Louisiana increased in the last year. A similar share (44%) says the amount of crime in Louisiana has remained the same. However, when describing the amount of crime in their own community, only about one-third (35%) say it increased over the past year, and half (50%) say it has stayed the same. The telephone version of the survey shows the same pattern with fewer respondents saying crime is on the rise in their own community than for the state generally. In this version, 43% of respondents say the amount of crime in Louisiana increased from last year and just 35% say the amount of crime in their community rose.

In general, respondents are more likely to know someone victimized by crime than to have been victims themselves. For example, very few respondents experienced property crime (12% in the online version of the survey and 16% in the telephone version) or violent crime (11% in the online version and 10% in the telephone version). Yet, about one-third (35%) of respondents to the online version and about half (49%) of respondents to the telephone version personally know someone who experienced property crime in the past year. For violent crime, 27% of respondents to the online version and 35% of respondents to the telephone version know someone victimized in the past year.

More see greater impact of crime on tourism than on their own safety

The *2025 Louisiana Survey* includes two questions to gauge Louisiana residents' perceptions about the impacts of crime – specifically, its effects on their own personal safety and on tourism in the state. For both personal safety and tourism, most respondents say that crime in the state has a great deal or a moderate amount of impact. However, respondents believe crime in the state has a greater impact on tourism than on their own personal safety. In the online version, for example, about one-in-three (30%) say crime affects tourism a great deal, while only about one-in-five (19%) say it affects their personal safety a great deal. Likewise, 37% of respondents to the telephone version of the survey say crime in the state affects tourism a great deal, but just 22% say it affects their personal safety a great deal.

Figure 6: Beliefs about the impacts of crime on tourism and on own personal safety



Public supports alternatives for nonviolent offenses and death penalty for murder

More Louisiana residents think the state's criminal justice system is not tough enough than think it is too tough. Just over half (54%) of respondents to the online survey say the system is not tough enough, 25% say it is about right, and 21% say it is too tough. In the telephone version, these shares are 39% for not tough enough, 31% for about right, and 22% for too tough.

At the same time, there is substantial support for alternatives to prison for non-violent offenses, with 83% of respondents to the online version of the survey supporting approaches such as drug treatment or rehabilitation programs. Similarly, 89% of respondents to the telephone survey support alternatives to prison for non-violent offenders. Both are essentially unchanged from a year ago (83% and 86%, respectively) or from 2017 when the question was first included in a telephone version of the survey (86%).

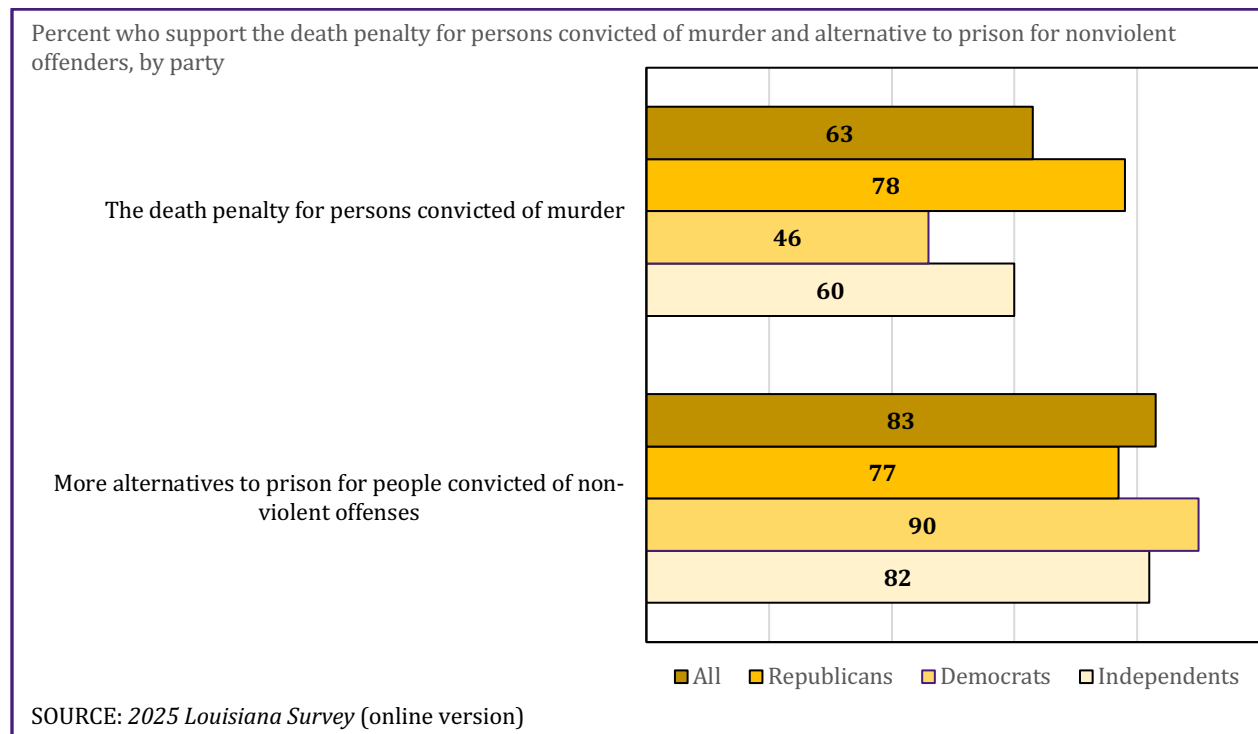
On the other hand, most Louisiana residents support the death penalty for persons convicted of murder. Almost two-thirds (63%) of respondents to the online version of the survey support the death penalty. A smaller share of respondents to the telephone version, but still over half (54%), support the death penalty. Both versions of the survey indicate that support for the death penalty fell during the late 2010s and early 2020s, but it has remained relatively stable since. For example, in the online versions, support fell from 70% in 2018 to 60% in 2022 and remains close to that today. Likewise, on the telephone versions, support for the death penalty dropped 58% to 51% from 2018 to 2022.

There are substantial party differences in views across these criminal justice policies. In the online version, comparably sized majorities of Republicans support alternatives to prison for nonviolent offenses (77%) and the death penalty for murder (78%). Democrats approach the two policies quite differently. An even larger majority of Democrats support alternatives to prison (90%), but only half as much (46%) support the death penalty. The party gap is somewhat larger for the telephone version, in which 74% of Republicans and 32% of Democrats support the death penalty.

There are also significant differences in views of the death penalty across race and geography. Black respondents support the death penalty less than white respondents do (47% versus 69%). Likewise, respondents in the largest, urban parishes with populations of 300,000 or more support it less than do respondents in the smallest, rural parishes with populations under 30,000 (48% versus 74%). These figures come from the online version, but the telephone version presents a somewhat smaller gap between races (18 percentage points) and between large and small parishes (also 18 percentage points).

In contrast to these divisions across political party, race, and geography, religious differences are much less prominent. In the online version of the survey (which includes measures of religious denomination that are absent from the telephone version), 68% of evangelical Protestants, 65% of other Protestants, 63% of Catholics, and 60% of respondents identifying as agnostic, atheist, or having no religion support the death penalty.

Figure 7: Attitudes about criminal justice policies, by party

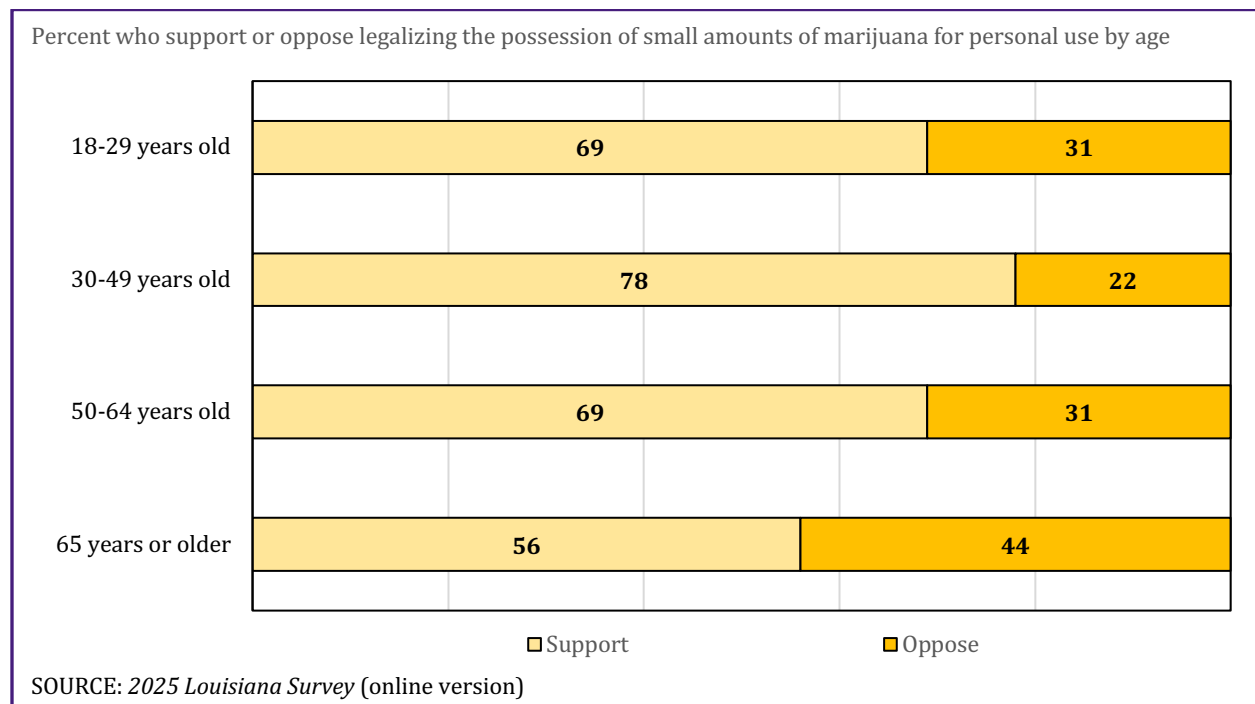


Legalizing marijuana for personal use is popular

Most respondents to the online version of the survey (69%) support legalizing the possession of small amounts of marijuana for personal use. Likewise, 73% of respondents to the telephone version support legalization. Both values are similar to results from the last time *the Louisiana Survey* asked about this topic in 2023 (64% on the online version and 70% on the telephone version). Yet, all of these recent levels of support are substantially higher than results from prior telephone versions in 2019 (55%), 2015 (45%), 2014 (44%), and 2013 (42%) – indicating substantial growth in support over the past decade.

Although the majority in all age groups express support, the degree of support varies by age. The oldest respondents (65 years or older) are least supportive, with 56% expressing support in both the online and telephone versions of the survey. Support among respondents 50 to 64 years old is 69% in the online version of the survey and 72% in the telephone version. For respondents 30 to 49 years old, support reaches 78% in the online version and 79% in the telephone version. However, the two versions of the survey differ when it comes to respondents under the age of 30. This youngest group of respondents supports legalization at 69% in the online version but at 86% in the telephone version.

Figure 8: Support for legalizing marijuana for personal use by age



State finance

Most say state taxes are too high...

A majority (63%) of respondents in the online version of the *2025 Louisiana Survey* thinks that the state income tax is too high – including 60% of Democrats and 70% of Republicans. Responses to the telephone version are nearly identical – 58% of Democrats, 66% of Republicans, and 61% overall say state income taxes are too high. This is 20 percentage points higher than the last time the *Louisiana Survey* included this question in 2021 when just 41% of respondents said state income taxes were too high. The result for the 2021 survey is from a telephone version; there was no online version in 2021.

Even larger shares say the state sales tax is too high. In the online version of the survey, 74% of respondents say the sales tax is too high. Again, majorities of Democrats and Republicans agree, with 69% of the former and 83% of the latter saying the sales tax is too high. In the telephone version, 68% of respondents say the sales tax is too high, including 76% of Democrats and 63% of Republicans. Interestingly, although majorities of both parties say the state sales tax is too high in the telephone version of the survey, the share for Republicans is actually less than for Democrats. As with the income tax, the share saying the state sales tax is too high grew from 2021 when 54% said it was too high.

Although most respondents to both versions of the survey generally think these taxes are too high, most do not believe their taxes have increased over the past year. The survey includes questions asking respondents whether the amount they pay for each of these taxes (income and sales) is higher, lower, or about the same as a year ago. When asked about their state income tax, over half of the respondents in the online version (58%) say they pay about the same amount, while 36% say they pay more and just seven percent say they pay less. Responses to the telephone version are similar – 55% say they pay about the same, 34% say the amount they pay is higher, and three percent say the amount is lower than a year ago. Respondents have more mixed views about whether the amount of sales tax they pay has changed. In the online version, respondents split almost evenly between those who say they are higher (49%) and those who say they are about the same (47%). Again, responses on the telephone version are nearly identical, with 49% saying the amount they pay in sales taxes are higher and 48% saying the amount is about the same.

Figure 9: Attitudes about state income taxes

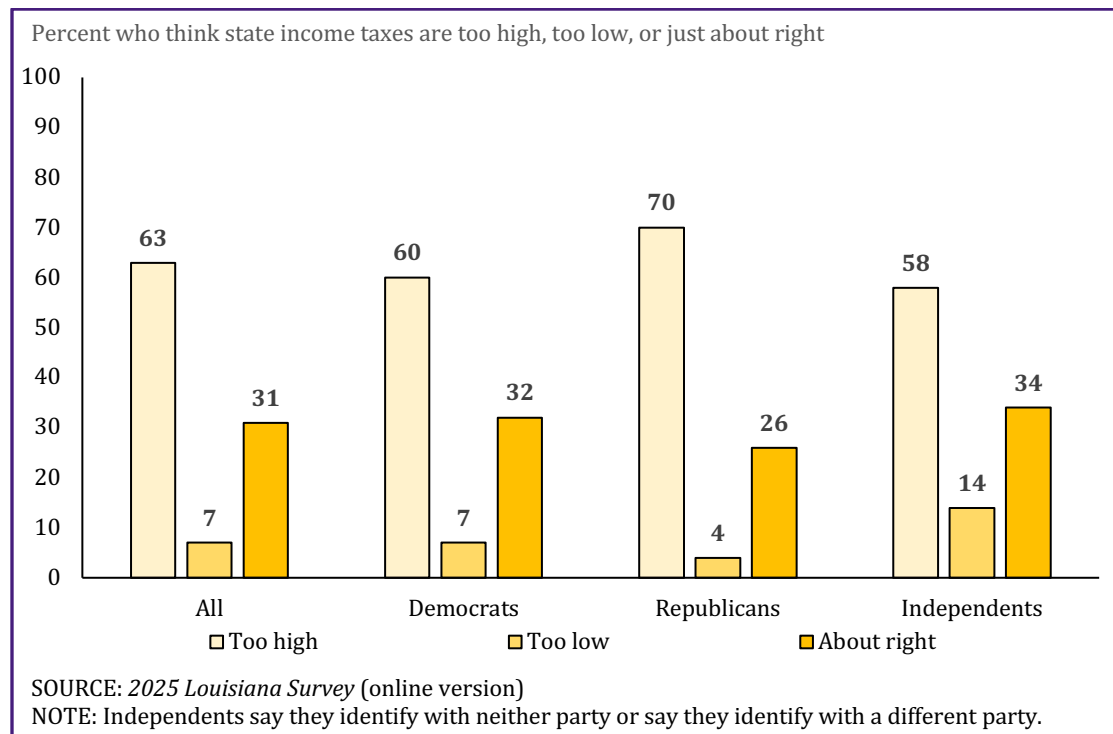
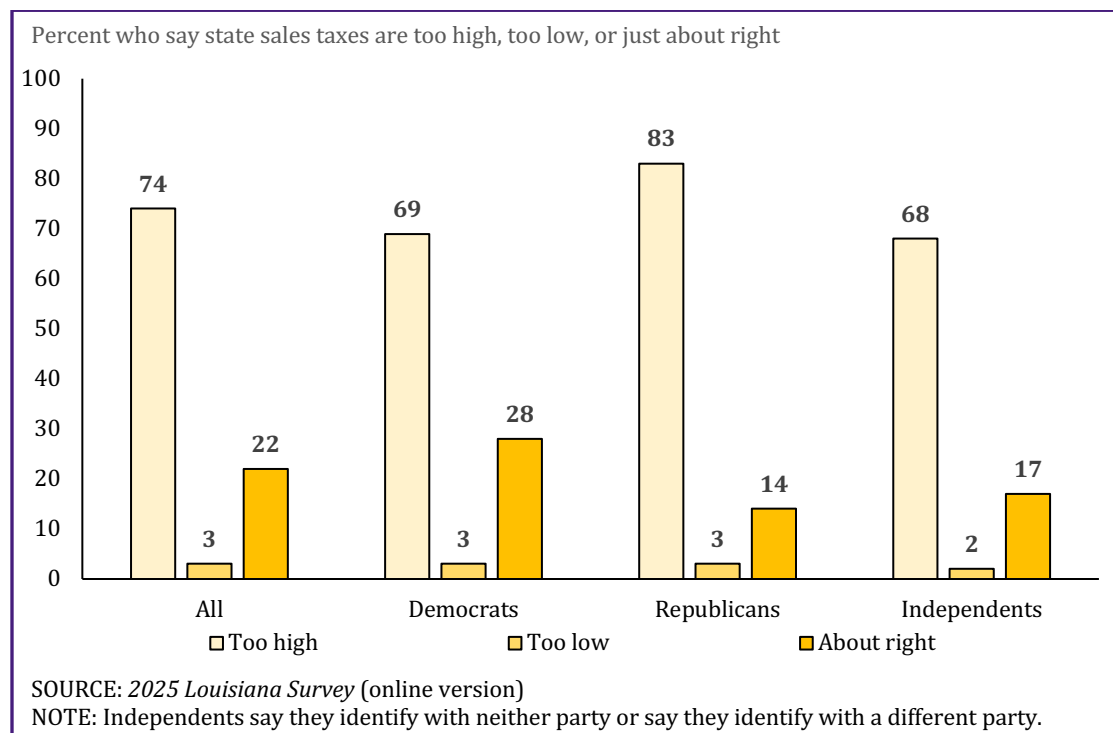


Figure 10: Attitudes about state sales tax



... But state spending remains popular for some areas

Periodically, the *Louisiana Survey* includes a battery of questions about state spending in specific policy domains. The 2025 survey includes items on elementary and secondary education; welfare, food stamps, and other public assistance programs; law enforcement such as police and sheriff's departments; prisons and incarceration; and roads, bridges, and highways. Respondents answered whether they want to see government spending increased, decreased, or kept the same.

Majorities want the state to spend more for two policy domains – transportation infrastructure and education. Nearly three-fourths (72%) of respondents to the online version of the survey say they want more spending for roads, bridges, and highways. For elementary and secondary education, 56% of online respondents want more spending. The pattern is similar for respondents in the telephone version of the survey with 75% saying they want more spending for transportation infrastructure and 67% (a larger majority than in the online version) calling for increased spending for elementary and secondary education. The share who want more spending for elementary and secondary education is similar to when we last asked this question in 2021 (64%), but the share calling for more spending on transportation infrastructure grew 14 percentage points from 61% in 2021 to 75% today (comparing the 2025 telephone version to the 2021 survey, which was conducted via telephone only).

Smaller majorities of respondents in both versions of the 2025 survey want the amount of spending for prisons and incarceration kept the same (52% in the online version and 53% in the telephone version). In the final two policy areas, opinions split more evenly between those who want to raise spending and those who want to keep it the same (and, for public assistance programs, those who want to decrease spending). For police and sheriff's departments, 41% of respondents to the online version of the survey want to raise spending while 44% want to keep it as it is. In the telephone version, 49% want to increase this spending and 41% want to keep it the same. For welfare, food stamps, and other public assistance programs, 38% of respondents in the online version want to raise spending while 35% want to keep it the same and a similar share (27%) want to cut it. Respondents in the telephone version lean a bit more toward keeping welfare spending the same (42%), but it still gets the largest share (26%) calling for cuts among the five policy areas in the survey. Yet, even when Louisiana residents shy away from spending increases, support for cuts remains relatively low. Looking across the five policy areas in the survey, support for spending cuts never exceeds 27% in the online version or 26% in the telephone version; in no case does it constitute a plurality of respondents.

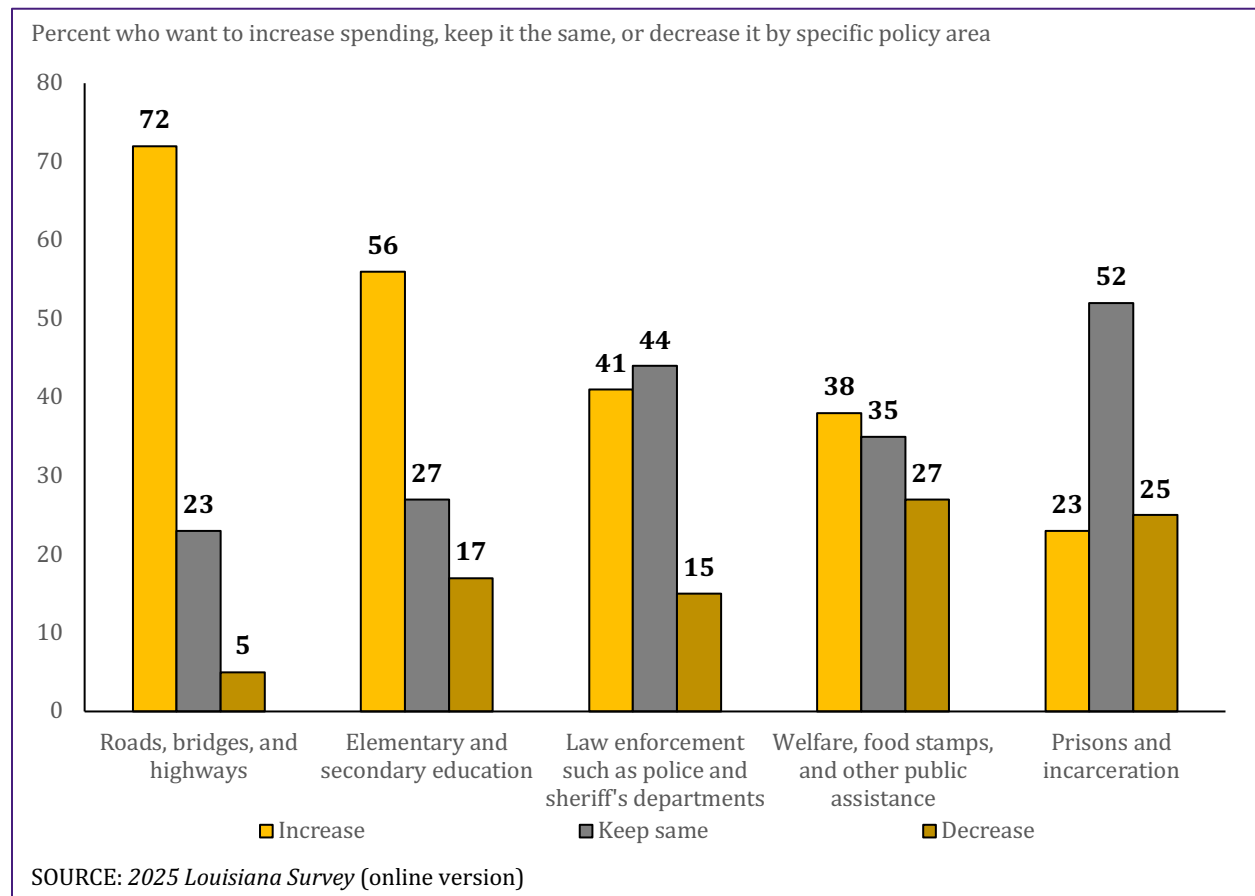
However, opposition to spending cuts is not the same as support for higher taxes to fund these areas. To capture the tradeoff between spending and taxes, we ask a follow-up question to any participants who say they want to see more spending for a particular area: Do they support increasing taxes to pay for this spending? In most areas, the majority of people who say that they support more spending also say they support raising taxes to pay for it. For example, of those who support increasing spending for elementary and secondary education, just over half (51%) of respondents in the online version and two-thirds (68%) of respondents in the telephone version also say that they support raising taxes to pay for it. In other areas, the tax-supporting shares in the two versions of the survey tend to be closer. Among those who want more spending for public assistance programs, 62% of respondents in the online version and 72% of respondents in the telephone version would raise taxes to pay for it. Likewise, most who want to increase spending for law enforcement also support higher taxes to pay for it (61% in the online version and 65% in the telephone version), and most who want more money going to roads, bridges, and highways, also

back taxes to pay for it (64% in the online version and 69% in the telephone version). In contrast, the two versions of the survey diverge over taxes to fund spending for prisons. Among those who want to increase spending for prisons, just 29% of respondents in the online version are willing to raise taxes to pay for it whereas 68% in the telephone version are. The difference is most likely due to the relatively small number of respondents in the online version who want to increase spending for prisons, just 55 respondents as opposed to 128 in the telephone version. With such a small subsample, the estimates are far less precise.

Finally, it is worth noting that when putting responses to the spending items and responses to the tax follow-ups together to get the share of the overall sample who wants to *both raise spending and raise taxes to pay for it*, in only one instance does a majority of the total sample support more spending *and* more taxes. The only case is transportation infrastructure and only in the telephone version of the survey where 53% of the total sample support higher taxes to pay for higher spending (i.e., 69% of the 75% who want more spending). Even for transportation infrastructure in the online version of the survey, this pro-tax, pro-spending share drops to 46% (64% of 72%).

In short, similar to how none of these five policy areas has a majority supporting spending cuts, only one has a majority supporting higher taxes to pay for more spending (and even that shows up in only one of the two versions of the survey).

Figure 11: Preferences on changes to state spending by policy area



Energy

Most support expanding offshore oil and gas drilling as well as solar and wind sources of energy

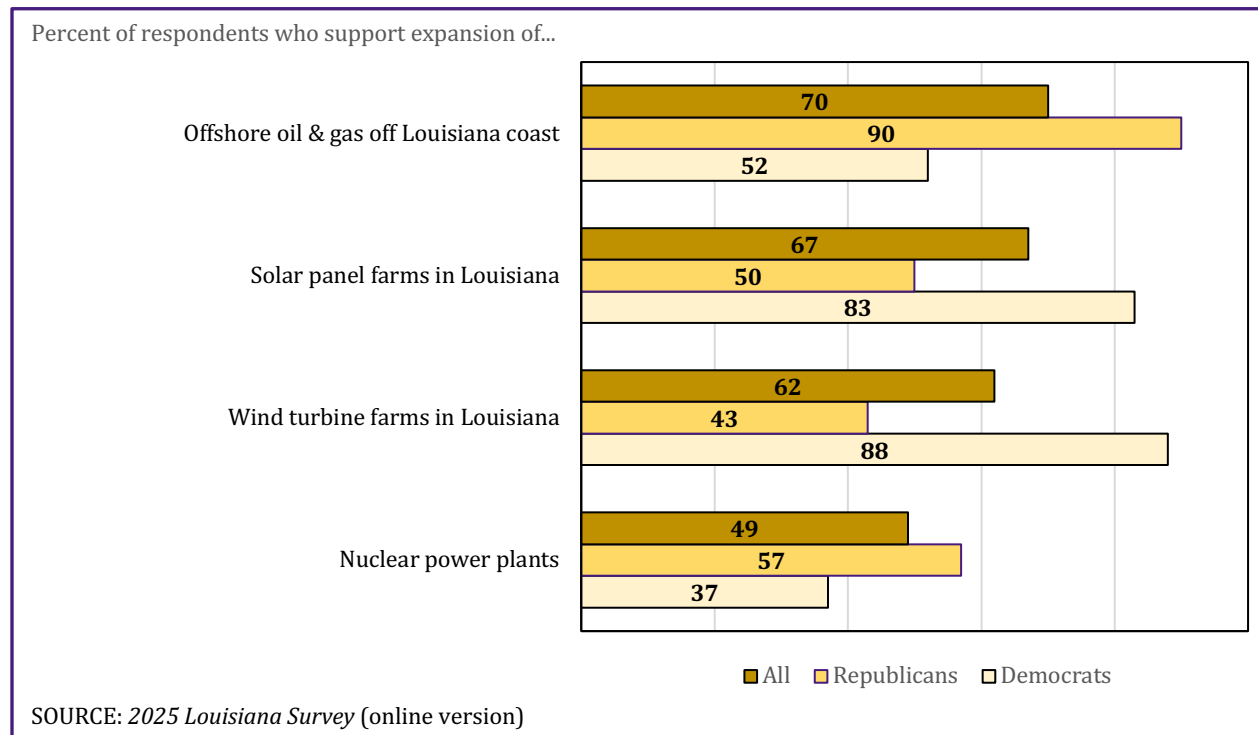
Most state residents support expanding drilling for oil and gas off Louisiana's coast. Seventy percent (70%) of respondents in both the online version and the telephone version of the survey support more drilling offshore.

The support for expanding solar panel farms is similar to offshore drilling. In the online version of the survey, 67% of respondents support expanding solar panel farms, as do 68% of respondents in the telephone version. Support for expanding the use of wind turbines for energy production is slightly less popular, with 62% of respondents in the online survey and 54% of respondents in the telephone survey supporting expansion. In contrast, opinion divides more evenly between those who support and oppose expansion of nuclear power in the state – 49% versus 51% in the online version and 48% versus 45% in the telephone version.

There is a split between political parties on energy. An overwhelming majority of Republicans (90% in the online version and 93% in the telephone version) support the expansion of offshore oil and gas drilling, but a much smaller share of Democrats do (53% in the online version and 45% in the telephone version). More Louisiana Republicans than Democrats also support the expansion of nuclear power production, but the gap is not as wide as that over offshore drilling. A majority of Republicans support expanding the number of nuclear power plants in Louisiana (57% in the online version and 55% in the telephone version), but fewer Democrats do (37% in the online version and 36% in the telephone version).

At the same time, Democrats support expanding renewable energy sources more than Republicans do. When it comes to expansion of solar farms, most Democrats express support (83% in the online version and 76% in the telephone version) while only about half of Republicans do (51% in the online version and 54% in the telephone version). The gap is even bigger over wind power with much more support among Democrats (88% in the online version and 72% in the telephone version) than among Republicans (43% in the online version and 37% in the telephone version).

Figure 12: Support for expanding energy resources



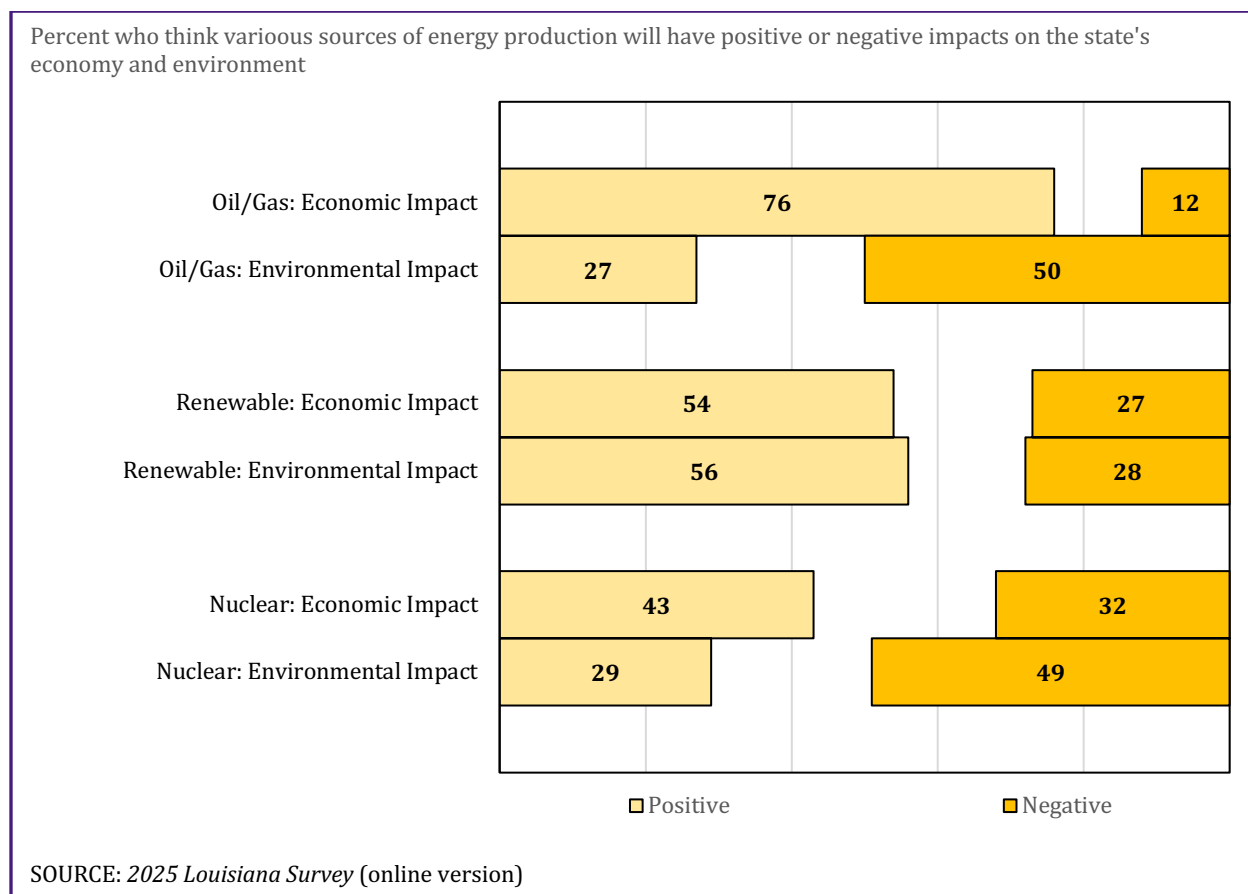
Most see larger economic boon to oil & gas drilling but larger environmental benefits to renewables

About three quarters (76%) of respondents in the online version of the survey believe that offshore drilling has a positive impact on the state's economy, including nearly half (48%) saying it has a very positive impact. The responses from the telephone version are similar – 79% say it has a positive economic impact including 46% who say the impact is very positive.

In comparison, a smaller share thinks renewable energy resources such as solar or wind have economic benefits (54% in the online version and 61% in the telephone version). Fewer say that nuclear power has positive economic impacts on the state (43% in the online version and 42% in the telephone version).

However, when it comes to environmental impact, renewable energy is seen as the most beneficial. More than half of respondents in the online (56%) and telephone (57%) versions say renewable energy has a positive impact on the state's environment. Only about half as many see positive impacts on the state's environment for oil and gas drilling (27% in the online version and 26% in the telephone version) or nuclear power (29% in the online version and 24% in the telephone version).

Figure 13: Perceived impacts on economy and environment



Homeowners Insurance and Housing

Many are experiencing challenges with homeowners insurance

The *2025 Louisiana Survey* includes a battery of items to gauge access to and affordability of homeowners insurance. Overall, two-thirds (67%) of respondents in the online version of the survey own their home, and 81% of them currently have homeowners insurance – meaning about one-fifth (19%) of current homeowners in the online version of the survey do not have coverage for their home. In the telephone version, 58% of respondents own their home and almost all of them (94%) say they currently have insurance for it, leaving just 7% without coverage.

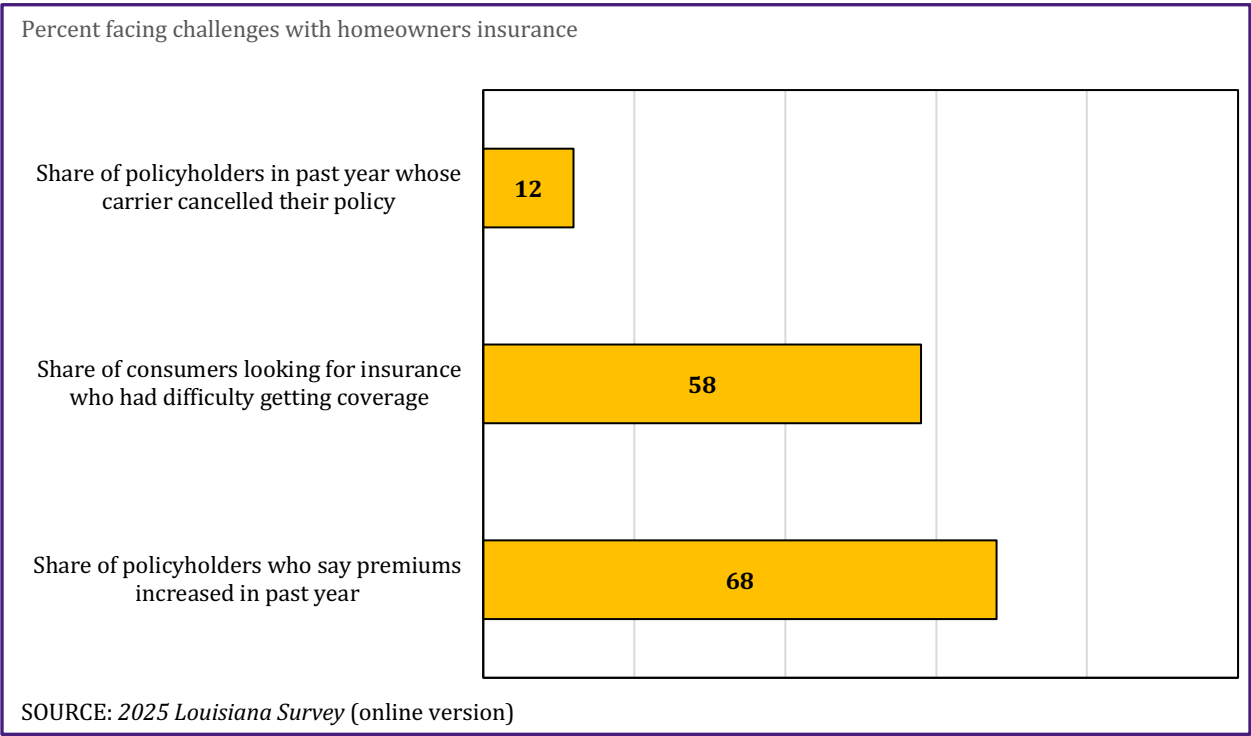
Despite their somewhat different results regarding homeownership and current coverage, the two versions of the survey reveal very similar patterns for the challenges associated with homeowners insurance – cancelled policies, difficulty obtaining new coverage, and rising costs.

In all, 59% of all respondents to the online survey and 57% of respondents to the telephone survey say they currently have homeowners insurance or had coverage at some point in the past year. Among this group of respondents who currently have or recently had coverage for their home, about one-in-ten (12% in the online version and 9% in the telephone version) say their insurance company cancelled their policy during the last year.

Close to one-in-five of all respondents (19% in the online version and 16% in the telephone version) shopped for a new homeowners insurance policy during the past year. About half (58% in the online version and 51% in the telephone version) of those who sought coverage last year say they had difficulty getting coverage.

About two-thirds of respondents who currently have homeowners insurance say their premiums increased in the past year (68% in the online version and 69% in the telephone version) – including many who say they are now paying a lot more than they did a year ago (29% in the online version and 32% in the telephone version).

Figure 14: Challenges of access and affordability of homeowners insurance



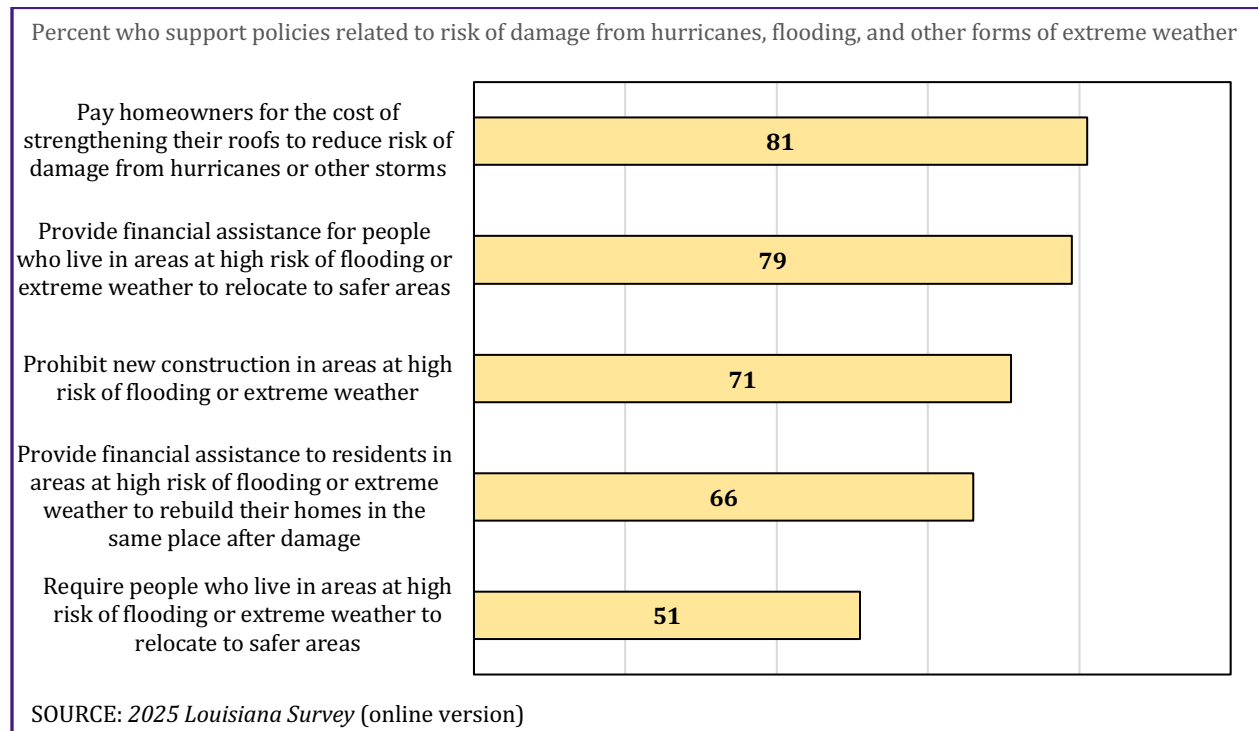
Support for multiple policies to mitigating risk of damage from extreme weather

The survey also includes a battery of items about how the state may address or attempt to mitigate damage to homes from extreme weather such as hurricanes or flooding. The topics include paying homeowners for the cost of strengthening their roofs; providing financial assistance for people in high-risk areas to move to safer areas; providing financial assistance to people in high-risk areas whose homes suffered damage from extreme weather to rebuild in the same area; prohibiting new construction in areas at high risk of extreme weather; and requiring residents in high-risk areas to relocate.

In both versions of the survey, the most popular policies are paying homeowners for the cost of strengthening roofs against severe weather and subsidizing the costs of relocation to safer areas. These policies receive support from 81% and 79% of respondents in the online version, respectively, and from 76% and 75% of respondents in the telephone version. In contrast, only about half of respondents (51% in the online version and 54% in the telephone version) support requiring people in high risk areas to move to safer areas.

The two versions diverge on the questions of prohibiting new construction in areas at high risk for extreme weather or flooding and providing financial assistance to owners of damaged property to rebuild in the same location – two of the rare instances in which the two versions of the survey yield significantly different results. About half (51%) of respondents in the telephone version support the prohibition on new construction in high risk areas, but a larger majority (71%) of respondents in the online version do. Likewise, about half (54%) of the respondents in the telephone version support helping people in high risk areas whose homes suffered damage to rebuild in the same location, but two-thirds (66%) of respondents in the online survey do.

Figure 15: Support for policies aimed at mitigating or alleviating damage from extreme weather



Most say housing prices are rising, support building new houses more than new condominiums and apartments

About two thirds (69%) of respondents in the online version of the survey say home prices in their community have increased over the past year. A similar share (73%) of respondents in the telephone survey also say home prices are higher.

Nearly half (46%) of respondents in the online version say the number of homeless people in their local area has increased in recent years. A smaller share (37%) of respondents in the telephone version say the homeless population has grown. In both versions of the survey, about half say the size of the homeless population has remained the same in recent years (48% in both versions).

Respondents generally support building new houses in their area more than building new condominiums or apartments. In the online version, 62% of respondents support new construction of homes, but this share drops to 48% for new condominiums and apartments. Likewise, in the telephone version, support for new construction is 68% for houses but only 46% for new condominiums and apartments.

Education

Concern about quantity and quality of public school teachers in local communities

About half (52%) of respondents in the online version of the survey say there are too few public school teachers in their local community. A slightly higher share (57%) of respondents in the telephone version agree. When asked to grade the quality of public school teachers in their local communities, about half of respondents give them a grade of A or B. In the online version of the survey, the share of A and B grades is 45%. In the telephone version, it is 54%. In both versions, the share of A or B grades for teachers in local public schools is about eight or nine percentage points higher than the share of A or B grades respondents give to local public schools themselves. That is, respondents have more favorable views of public school teachers than of public schools.

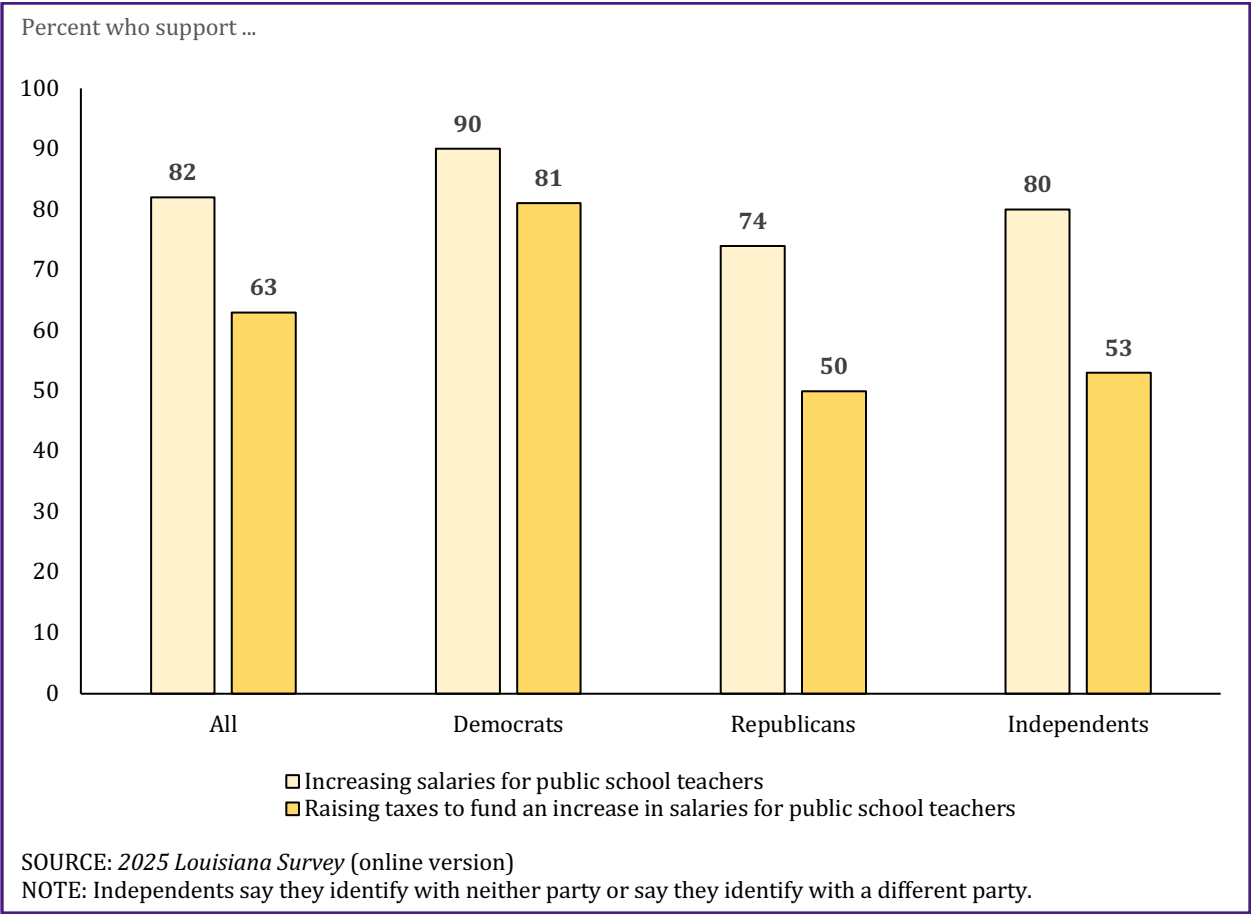
Raising teacher pay is popular

The survey measures support for pay raises for public school teachers in two ways – support for the state *raising pay* for teachers and support for *raising taxes* to fund pay increases. To do so, we split the samples in each version of the survey to receive different versions of the question. One half answered a question that asks about pay raises only, while the other half answered a question that asks about tax increases to fund pay raises. Large majorities of respondents (82% in the online version and 93% in the telephone version) support the state raising salaries for public school teachers when the question does not mention taxes. This support spans the political spectrum. For example, in the online version, 74% of Republicans and 90% of Democrats support pay raises.

Support drops when the question mentions taxes to fund pay raises but remains relatively high. In the online version, support drops 19 percentage points to 63%. It drops a similar amount in the telephone version, falling 22 percentage points to 71%.

Mention of taxes also drives partisans further apart as support among Republicans and independents drops significantly more than among Democrats. For example, in the online version of the survey, Republican support plummets from three-quarters to half, as Democratic support drops just nine percentage points. The gap between the parties essentially doubles from 16 percentage points on the question that does not mention taxes to 31 percentage points on the question that does mention taxes.

Figure 16: Support for teacher pay raises by party



Louisianans support more state funding for public schools as well as providing aid to families for education costs

As noted in an earlier section of this report (*State Finance*), respondents largely support increasing state funding for elementary and secondary education. Of course, funding for education can take many forms, some of which may involve spending through traditional structures of public education while others may involve new modes of spending that provide financial assistance directly to families. To get a sense of whether public support for elementary and secondary education spending reflects support for spending on public schools, we ask two versions of the spending question. Half of the respondents answered a question about spending for “elementary and secondary education” (the results of which appear earlier in this report), while the other half answered a question about spending for “public schools.” Responses to these questions are nearly identical, indicating that respondents’ support for increasing state funding for elementary and secondary education includes support for funding for public schools. In the online version, 56% support increased spending for elementary and secondary education and 55% support increased spending for public schools. In the telephone version, 68% support increased spending for elementary and secondary education and 67% support increased spending for public schools.

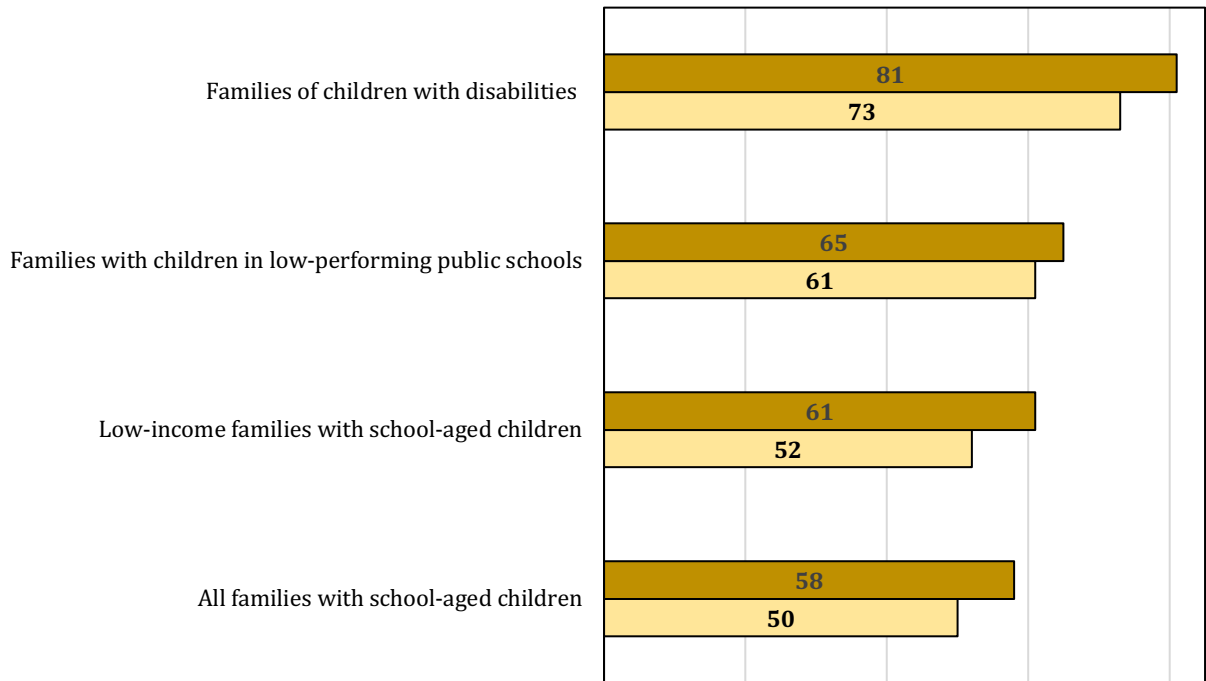
At the same time, respondents also support the state providing families with funds to pay for educational expenses, including helping to pay for tuition at private schools. Support is especially high for programs that target aid to families with specific needs. To identify levels of support across programs that vary in the beneficiaries they serve, we split the samples into four groups, each of whom received a different version of the question. The first group answered a question about “providing funds to all families with school-aged children.” The second group answered a question about “providing funds to low-income families with school-aged children.” The third group answered a question about “providing funds to families with children in low-performing public schools.” The last group answered a question about “providing funds to families of children with disabilities.”

A program that offers funds specifically to *families with children with disabilities* receives the most support, 81% in the online version and 73% in the telephone version. This pattern of support being about ten percentage points higher in the online version of the survey than in the telephone version holds across most of the four variations in question wording. It is the mirror image of the questions about spending for public schools and about teacher salary increases (discussed above), in which support tends to be about ten percentage points higher in the telephone version than in the online version.

A program that would provide funds targeted to *families with children in low-performing schools* receive 65% support in the online version of the survey and 61% support in the telephone version. A program that provides funds for educational expenses to *low-income families with school-age children* receive 61% in the online version and 52% in the telephone version. Finally, 58% of respondents in the online version and 50% of respondents in the telephone version support providing state funds for educational expenses to *all families with school-age children*.

Figure 17: Support for providing state funds to families to pay for education costs

Percent who support providing funds for _____ to pay for educational expenses, including helping to pay for tuition at private schools.



SOURCE: 2025 Louisiana Survey

■ Online version ■ Telephone version

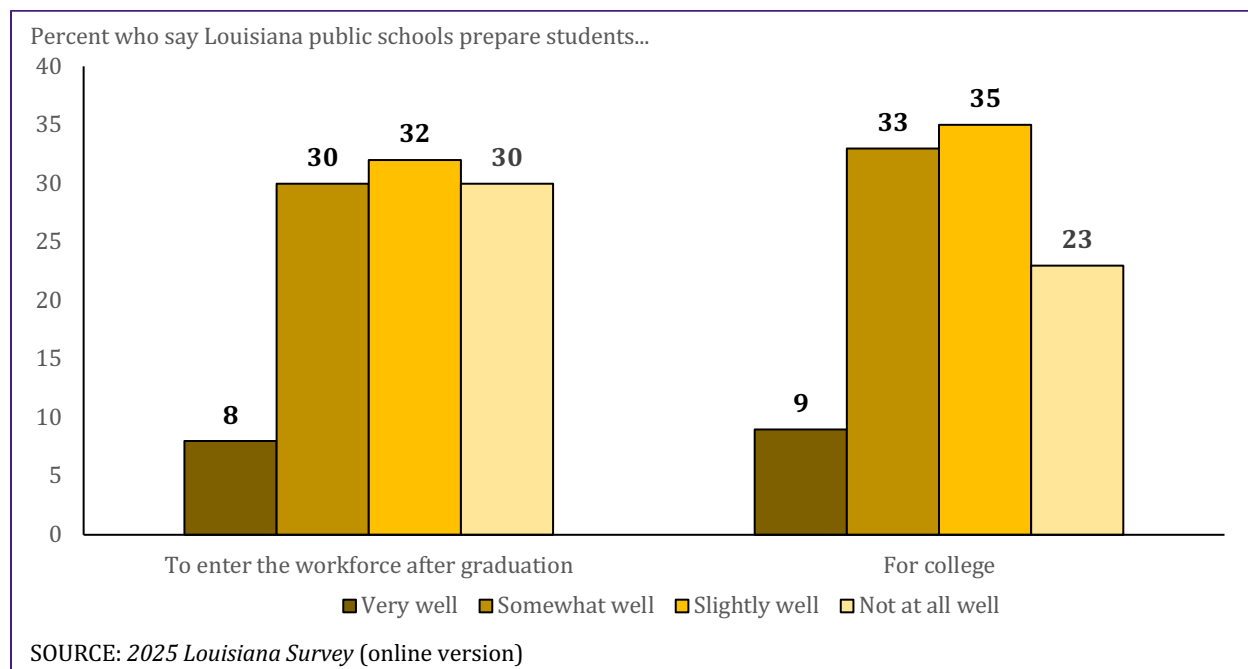
Most think public schools are not preparing students well for either college or workforce

Louisiana residents generally do not believe that Louisiana's public schools are doing a good job of preparing children either for college or for entering the workforce directly after graduation. About one-tenth of respondents in the online version of the survey believe that Louisiana public schools prepare their graduates "very well" for college (9%) and for the workforce (8%).

On the contrary, many residents believe that students are inadequately prepared. Over half (58%) of respondents in the online version believe that Louisiana public school graduates are prepared either "slightly well" (35%) or "not at all well" (23%) for college. A majority (62%) of respondents in the online version also say public schools in Louisiana prepare students "slightly well" (32%) or "not at all well" (30%) for entering the workforce after graduation. Responses to the telephone version of the survey are nearly identical to the online version.

There is a clear pattern in these views across respondents' own level of education. Respondents with higher levels of education tend to have worse views of how well public schools prepare graduates for college. Nearly half (48%) of respondents in the online version with only a high school education say that Louisiana public schools prepare students for college either "very well" (10%) or "somewhat well" (38%). However, only about one third (32%) of respondents with a four-year college degree believe public schools in the state prepare students for college either "very well" (8%) or "somewhat well" (24%).

Figure 18: Perceptions of how well public schools prepare graduates for college and the workforce



Regional Definitions

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

Coastal definitions

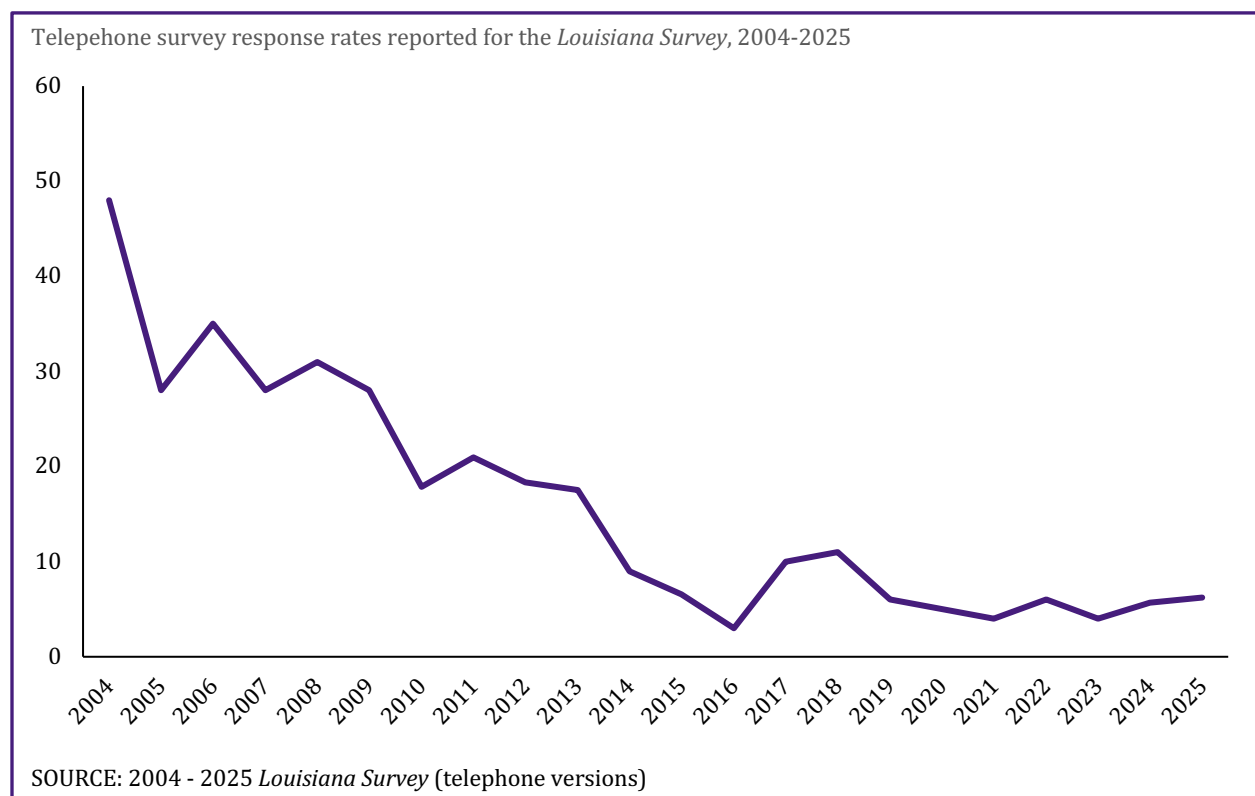
Coastal: Assumption, Cameron, Iberia, Jefferson, Lafourche, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Mary, Terrebonne, and Vermilion

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

Survey Methodology

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. The *2025 Louisiana Survey*, therefore, includes two modes for surveying adult residents of the state: 1) a non-probability online survey, and 2) a traditional live-interviewer telephone survey with probability sampling. Although this report focuses on the results from the online survey, we present the results of both modes at the end of this report.

Figure 19: Telephone response rates for the *Louisiana Survey* have declined over two decades



Survey 1: Non-probability sample administered online

Since 2022, the *Louisiana Survey* has included 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. The company, then, samples from this larger panel for specific survey projects.

For this survey, 581 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 and 2024 presidential vote choice as well as a four-way stratification of gender, age (4-categories), race (2-categories), and education (4-categories) to produce the final weight.

Respondents completed this survey from February 26 to March 13, 2025.

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.

Survey 2: 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 2023 American Community Survey’s five-year estimates. 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.

Louisiana State University’s Public Policy Research Lab (PPRL) 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, PPRL called numbers at various times of the day and days in the week (10:00 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, PPRL 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.

PPRL'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 PPRL's call monitoring system in order to ensure proper interviewing procedures.

The fielding period of this study was from March 10 to April 21, 2025. Of the 507 respondents in this sample, 10 completed the interview via a landline telephone and 497 via a cellular telephone. The response rate for the sample is 6.2%. This response rate is the percentage of eligible residential households or personal cell phones in the sample for which an interview is completed. The rate is calculated using the American Association for Public Opinion Research's method for Response Rate 3 as published in their Standard Definitions. Response rates for telephones have been on 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 2023 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 +/- 5.7 percentage points. The margin of error includes adjustment due to the weighting procedure. The design effect due to weighting is 1.3 percentage points; that is, the margin of error is 1.3 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.

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

Comparison of both survey samples to target population

The first table 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 2023 or 2021, depending on data availability for the target population. This table allows readers to assess the effectiveness of the sampling and weighting strategies at achieving representative samples for each survey mode.

Sampling and non-response may generate unrepresentative samples in the absence of weighting. The table shows how weighting generally corrects many of the differences between the raw samples and the target population. Because the table displays the geographic characteristics used in

sampling for the telephone survey as well as the demographic and geographic characteristics used to weight both survey samples, these weighted samples are similar to the target population by design. In most cases, the weighted samples' estimates fall within their respective margins of error of the target population's values.

The only notable exception concerns income in the online sample. The weighted telephone sample outperforms the weighted online sample on representing household income. While the discrepancy arises, in part, from the fact that the telephone sample incorporates income into its survey weights and the online sample does not, the distribution of household income in the unweighted telephone sample is also closer to the target population than the unweighted online sample does. This indicates that the online sample does not capture respondents in households with higher incomes as well as the telephone survey does.

Ultimately, what matters is whether the weighted samples represent the target population beyond the factors used in weighting the samples. To assess this, we compare the weighted samples to known population benchmarks taken from outside these two surveys. These comparisons appear in Table 3. 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) 5-year estimates, most recent available for each item (average size of household, employment, and marital status);
- Louisiana Secretary of State (voter registration count is for March 1, 2025, and divided by the most recent 1-year estimate of the adult population count from the ACS);
- Federal Highway Administration (the number of adult licensed drivers from 2022 obtained from most recent report in 2024, which is divided by the 2022 ACS adult population 1-year estimate);
- National Health Insurance Survey (cell phone access); and
- Computer and Internet Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey (internet access).

Both samples are quite similar to each other – that is, for all benchmark characteristics except one, the samples fall within the margin of error of each other. The exception is employment status, which refers to the percent of the adult population employed either full or part time (as opposed to being unemployed, being retired, being a student, having a disability that prevents employment, or some other status outside formal employment). The online sample includes fewer employed respondents than the telephone sample.

Both samples also perform well in capturing most the target population benchmarks. The significant exceptions are that the online sample under-represents employment relative to the target population; both samples under-represent the share of the target population with a driver's license; and both samples under-represent the percent of the target population who are currently married.

Taking Tables 2 and 3 together, the weighted online sample performs as well as the weighted telephone sample in most cases with only two exceptions: over-representing individuals with lower household earnings and under-representing individuals with formal employment. Both samples have difficulty with driver's license possession and marital status.

Finally, as the topline responses in the following section reveal, the two approaches generally yield similar response patterns to the questions in the *2025 Louisiana Survey* with very few exceptions.

Table 2: Comparison of sample demographics to target population demographics used in weighting

Characteristic	Target population estimates (ACS)	Unweighted online non-probability sample	Weighted online non-probability sample	Unweighted telephone probability sample	Weighted telephone probability sample
Less than high school	13%	5%	8%	6%	11%
High school graduate	33%	30%	39%	15%	28%
Some college, no degree or Associate's degree	29%	34%	26%	38%	33%
Bachelor's degree or higher	24%	32%	26%	40%	28%
Non-Hispanic, White alone	60%	71%	64%	65%	61%
Non-Hispanic, Black or African American alone	30%	22%	25%	19%	27%
Hispanic	5%	2%	4%	5%	5%
Non-Hispanic, American Indian or Alaska Native alone	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Non-Hispanic, Asian alone	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Non-Hispanic, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander alone	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Non-Hispanic, some other race alone	0%	1%	1%	4%	3%
Non-Hispanic, two or more races	2%	2%	3%	4%	3%
18-24 years of age	12%	7%	10%	10%	11%
25-34 years of age	18%	14%	15%	12%	16%
35-44 years of age	17%	23%	21%	16%	17%
45-54 years of age	15%	19%	18%	17%	16%
55-64 years of age	17%	15%	15%	18%	17%
65 or more years of age	21%	22%	21%	26%	21%
Men	48%	41%	47%	54%	50%
Women	52%	57%	52%	46%	50%

Characteristic	Target population estimates (ACS)	Unweighted online non-probability sample	Weighted online non-probability sample	Unweighted telephone probability sample	Weighted telephone probability sample
Household income less than \$50,000	43%	50%	51%	32%	40%
Household income \$50,000 to \$99,999	28%	27%	27%	28%	26%
Household income \$100,000 to \$149,999	15%	10%	8%	15%	13%
Household income \$150,000 or more	15%	5%	6%	14%	11%
Metro New Orleans	27%	29%	26%	27%	27%
Metro Baton Rouge	18%	19%	19%	18%	19%
Metro Lafayette	10%	11%	10%	10%	10%
Metro Shreveport	8%	9%	8%	9%	8%
Metro Lake Charles	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Metro Houma/Thibodaux	4%	3%	3%	4%	4%
Metro Monroe	4%	4%	5%	4%	5%
Metro Alexandria	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%
Metro Hammond	3%	3%	4%	3%	2%
Rest of the state	17%	16%	17%	17%	16%
Bottom quintile of parishes by adult population	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%
Second quintile of parishes by adult population	6%	6%	8%	6%	6%
Third quintile of parishes by adult population	9%	9%	9%	9%	10%
Fourth quintile of parishes by adult population	19%	18%	18%	20%	19%
Top quintile of parishes by adult population	63%	65%	62%	62%	62%

Table 3: Comparison of weighted samples to population benchmarks

Characteristic	Population benchmark	Weighted online non-probability sample	Weighted telephone probability sample
Registered to vote	85%	89%	89%
Have driver's license	95%	82%	85%
Average size of household	2.5	2.8	2.8
Employed	55%	48%	56%
Married (not separated)	44%	34%	38%
Have cell phone	94%	97%	100%
Have cell phone only	76%	74%	78%
Have internet access at home	83%	89%	89%

Question Wording and Toplines

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

Q1. What parish do you live in? [SEE *REGIONAL DEFINITIONS AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY* SECTIONS OF THIS REPORT FOR CLASSIFICATIONS OF RESPONSES BY REGIONS AND PARISH POPULATION SIZE.]

Q2. 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	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Right direction	50	42
Wrong direction	50	47
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	0	11

Q3. Thinking about the problems facing Louisiana, which is the single most important for state government to work on in 2025? [VERBATIM RESPONSES RECORDED. SEE REPORT FOR DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES ACROSS ISSUE CATEGORIES.]

Q4. How much confidence would you say you have in state government to address this problem effectively?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Very confident	12	4
Somewhat confident	34	35
Not Very confident	33	31
Not at all confident	21	25
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	6

Q5. 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	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Better off	18	20
Worse off	42	29
Same	40	50
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

Q6. 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	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Better off	42	36
Worse off	26	19
Same	32	42
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	6	3

Q7. 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	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Very good times	12	7
Somewhat good times	16	14
Mix of good and bad times	47	44
Somewhat bad times	10	20
Very bad times	15	14
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	2

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

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Continuous good times economically	48	44
Periods of widespread unemployment or depression	52	51
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	5

Q9. 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	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Very good times	9	6
Somewhat good times	21	21
Mix of good and bad times	37	37
Somewhat bad times	19	21
Very bad times	13	13
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	2

Q10. How would you grade Louisiana as a place to live?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
A	17	9
B	29	30
C	31	39
D	14	17
F	9	4
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	1

Q11. How would you grade your local neighborhood as a place to live?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
A	24	36
B	40	39
C	23	16
D	8	6
F	5	3
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

Q12. What grade would you give to Louisiana's public colleges and universities?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
A	11	23
B	38	40
C	36	24
D	11	5
F	5	2
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	7

Q13. What grade would you give to the overall quality of health care in Louisiana?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
A	7	9
B	26	19
C	34	39
D	19	20
F	15	10
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	2

Q14. How would you grade the overall quality of Louisiana's environment, including clean air and drinking water?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
A	11	8
B	24	25
C	34	36
D	19	20
F	12	10
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	1

Q15. What grade would you give to Louisiana's roads, bridges, and highways?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
A	3	2
B	11	10
C	22	22
D	29	35
F	35	32
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

Q16. How would you grade the efforts of police and sheriff's offices in your local community to protect people from crime?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
A	14	24
B	27	35
C	30	22
D	17	10
F	12	7
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	1

Q17. How would you grade Louisiana's public schools overall?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
A	6	4
B	18	23
C	35	38
D	25	20
F	16	12
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	3

Q18. How would you grade public schools in your local community?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
A	10	14
B	27	31
C	33	26
D	16	15
F	14	10
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	3

Q19. In the last year, has the amount of crime in Louisiana increased, decreased, or stayed about the same?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Increased a lot	15	--
Increased somewhat	31	--
Decreased a little	10	--
Decreased a lot	0	--
Increased	--	42
Decreased	--	13
Stayed about the same	44	40
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	5

Q20. Has the amount of crime in your area increased, decreased, or stayed about the same in the last year?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Increased a lot	10	--
Increased somewhat	25	--
Decreased a little	12	--
Decreased a lot	3	--
Increased	--	25
Decreased	--	17
Stayed about the same	50	56
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	2

Q21. 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	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Yes	12	16
No	88	84
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

Q22. Other than yourself, do you personally know anyone who was the victim of a property crime in the past 12 months?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Yes	35	49
No	65	51
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

Q23. In the past 12 months, have you been attacked or threatened with violence?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Yes	11	10
No	89	90
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

Q24. Other than yourself, do you personally know anyone who was attacked or threatened with violence in the past 12 months?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Yes	27	35
No	73	65
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

Q25. How much, if at all, do you think crime in Louisiana affects your personal safety?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
A great deal	19	22
A moderate amount	45	38
Only a little	28	33
Not at all	8	7
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

Q26. How much, if at all, do you think crime in Louisiana affects tourism?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
A great deal	30	37
A moderate amount	42	38
Only a little	25	19
Not at all	4	5
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	1

Q27. Do you support or oppose having more alternatives to prison – such as drug treatment or rehabilitation programs – for people convicted of non-violent offenses?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	83	89
Oppose	17	8
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	3

Q28. In general, do you think the criminal justice system in Louisiana is too tough, not tough enough or about right in its handling of crime?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Too tough	21	22
Not tough enough	54	39
About right	25	31
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	8

Q29. Do you support or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	63	53
Oppose	37	38
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	9

Q30. Do you support or oppose legalizing the possession of small amounts of marijuana for personal use?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	69	73
Oppose	31	25
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	2

Q31. Thinking about state income taxes on individuals and households, is the amount of state income tax you pay higher, lower, or about the same as a year ago?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Higher	36	34
Lower	7	3
About the same	58	55
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	8

Q32. Would you say that state income taxes on individuals and households are too high, too low, or just about right?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Too high	63	62
Too low	7	4
Just about right	31	29
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	6

Q33. Now thinking about sales tax, is the amount of state and local sales tax you pay higher, lower, or about the same as a year ago?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Higher	49	49
Lower	4	1
About the same	47	48
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	2

Q34. Would you say that state sales taxes in Louisiana are too high, too low, or just about right?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Too high	74	68
Too low	3	1
Just about right	22	29
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	2

Q35A. Should state spending for elementary and secondary education be increased, decreased, or kept the same? [ASKED ONLY TO A RANDOMLY SELECTED HALF OF SAMPLE.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Increased	56	68
Decreased	17	7
Kept the same	27	22
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	4

Q36A. Do you support or oppose raising taxes for elementary and secondary education?
[ASKED ONLY TO REpondENTS WHO ANSWERED “INCREASED” TO PREVIOUS QUESTION.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	51	68
Oppose	49	28
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	3

Q35B. Should state spending for public schools be increased, decreased, or kept the same?
[ASKED ONLY TO A RANDOMLY SELECTED HALF OF SAMPLE.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Increased	55	67
Decreased	15	5
Kept the same	30	26
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	2

Q36B. Do you support or oppose raising taxes for public schools? **[ASKED ONLY TO REpondENTS WHO ANSWERED “INCREASED” TO PREVIOUS QUESTION.]**

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	64	65
Oppose	36	33
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	2

Q37. Should state spending for welfare, food stamps, and other public assistance programs be increased, decreased, or kept the same?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Increased	38	29
Decreased	27	26
Kept the same	35	42
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	3

Q38. Do you support or oppose raising taxes for welfare, food stamps, and other public assistance programs? [ASKED ONLY TO RESPONDENTS WHO SAID "INCREASED" TO PREVIOUS QUESTION.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	62	72
Oppose	38	24
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	3

Q39A. Should state spending for law enforcement, such as police and sheriff's departments, be increased, decreased, or kept the same? [ASKED ONLY TO A RANDOMLY SELECTED HALF OF SAMPLE.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Increased	41	49
Decreased	15	9
Kept the same	44	41
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	1

Q40A. Do you support or oppose raising taxes for law enforcement, such as police and sheriff's departments? [ASKED ONLY TO RESPONDENTS WHO ANSWERED "INCREASED" TO PREVIOUS QUESTION.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	61	65
Oppose	39	33
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	3

Q39B. Should state spending for prisons and incarceration be increased, decreased, or kept the same? [ASKED ONLY TO A RANDOMLY SELECTED HALF OF SAMPLE.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Increased	23	16
Decreased	25	23
Kept the same	52	53
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	8

Q40B. Do you support or oppose raising taxes for prisons and incarceration? [ASKED ONLY TO RESPONDENTS WHO ANSWERED "INCREASED" TO PREVIOUS QUESTION.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	29	68
Oppose	71	20
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	12

Q41. Should state spending for roads, bridges, and highways be increased, decreased, or kept the same?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Increased	72	75
Decreased	5	2
Kept the same	23	22
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	1

Q42. Do you support or oppose raising taxes for roads, bridges, and highways? [ASKED ONLY TO RESPONDENTS WHO SAID "INCREASED" TO PREVIOUS QUESTION.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	64	69
Oppose	36	31
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	1

Q43. Do you support or oppose expanding offshore oil and gas drilling off the coast of Louisiana?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	70	70
Oppose	30	25
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	4

Q44. Do you support or oppose expanding solar panel farms in Louisiana?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	67	68
Oppose	33	26
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	5	6

Q45. Do you support or oppose expanding wind turbine farms in Louisiana?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	62	54
Oppose	38	40
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	6

Q46. Do you support or oppose expanding nuclear power plants in Louisiana?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	49	48
Oppose	51	45
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	8

Q47A. Does oil and gas drilling have a positive or negative impact on Louisiana's economy?
[ASKED ONLY TO A RANDOMLY SELECTED THIRD OF SAMPLE.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Very positive	48	46
Somewhat positive	28	33
Somewhat negative	8	7
Very negative	3	3
Neither positive nor negative	12	11
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	1

Q47B. Does the production of renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar, have a positive or negative impact on Louisiana's economy? [ASKED ONLY TO A RANDOMLY SELECTED THIRD OF SAMPLE.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Very positive	28	18
Somewhat positive	27	43
Somewhat negative	16	10
Very negative	11	6
Neither positive nor negative	18	18
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	5

Q47C. Does nuclear power production have a positive or negative impact on Louisiana's economy? [ASKED ONLY TO A RANDOMLY SELECTED THIRD OF SAMPLE.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Very positive	18	16
Somewhat positive	24	35
Somewhat negative	19	12
Very negative	12	5
Neither positive nor negative	26	19
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	13

Q48A. Does oil and gas drilling have a positive or negative impact on Louisiana's environment? [ASKED ONLY TO A RANDOMLY SELECTED THIRD OF SAMPLE.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Very positive	13	10
Somewhat positive	14	16
Somewhat negative	33	23
Very negative	17	21
Neither positive nor negative	23	26
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	4

Q48B. Does the production of renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar, have a positive or negative impact on Louisiana's environment? [ASKED ONLY TO A RANDOMLY SELECTED THIRD OF SAMPLE.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Very positive	29	23
Somewhat positive	28	34
Somewhat negative	14	12
Very negative	14	9
Neither positive nor negative	16	18
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	4

Q48C. Does nuclear power production have a positive or negative impact on Louisiana's environment? [ASKED ONLY TO A RANDOMLY SELECTED THIRD OF SAMPLE.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Very positive	14	6
Somewhat positive	15	18
Somewhat negative	32	24
Very negative	16	14
Neither positive nor negative	22	25
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	14

Q49. Over the past year, have home prices in your area increased, decreased, or stayed about the same?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Increased a lot	27	--
Increased somewhat	42	--
Decreased a little	6	--
Decreased a lot	1	--
Increased	--	73
Decreased	--	3
Stayed about the same	24	21
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	3

Q50A. Do you support or oppose building more houses in your community? [ASKED ONLY TO A RANDOMLY SELECTED HALF OF SAMPLE.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	62	68
Oppose	38	30
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	2

Q50B. Do you support or oppose building more condos and apartment buildings in your community? [ASKED ONLY TO A RANDOMLY SELECTED HALF OF SAMPLE.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	48	46
Oppose	52	51
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	2

Q51. Has the number of homeless people in your local area increased, decreased, or stayed about the same over the past few years?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Increased a lot	17	--
Increased somewhat	29	--
Decreased a little	5	--
Decreased a lot	1	--
Increased	--	37
Decreased	--	8
Stayed about the same	48	48
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	7

Q52. Do you currently own your home, pay rent, or something else?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Own	67	58
Rent	27	26
Something else	5	17
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

Q53. Did you own a home at any time during the past year? [ASKED ONLY TO RESPONDENTS WHO ANSWERED “RENT” OR “SOMETHING ELSE” TO PREVIOUS QUESTION.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Yes	9	9
No	91	91
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	1

Q54. Do you currently have homeowners' insurance on your home? [ASKED ONLY TO RESPONDENTS WHO ANSWERED “OWN” TO Q52.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Yes	81	94
No	19	7
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

Q55. Did you have homeowners' insurance on a home at any time during the past year? [ASKED ONLY TO RESPONDENTS WHO ANSWERED “YES” TO Q53 OR “NO” TO Q54.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Yes	28	46
No	72	54
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

Q56. At any time during the past year, did a homeowners' insurance company cancel a policy you had with them? [ASKED ONLY TO RESPONDENTS WHO ANSWERED "YES" TO Q54 OR "YES" TO Q55.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Yes	12	9
No	88	89
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	2

Q57. Did you try to get a new homeowners' insurance policy for a home at any time during the past year?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Yes	19	16
No	81	83
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	1

Q58. Did you have difficulty getting a new homeowner's insurance policy for your home during the past year? [ASKED ONLY TO RESPONDENTS WHO ANSWERED "YES" TO Q57.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Yes	58	51
No	42	49
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

Q59. Do you pay more, less, or about the same for your homeowners' insurance as you did a year ago? [ASKED ONLY TO RESPONDENTS WHO ANSWERED "YES" TO Q54.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
A lot more	29	39
Somewhat more	39	37
About the same	29	25
Somewhat less	2	3
A lot less	1	1
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	2

Q60. Do you support or oppose the state government paying homeowners for the cost of strengthening their roofs to reduce the risk of damage from hurricanes or other storms?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	81	76
Oppose	19	22
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	3

Q61. Do you support or oppose the state government providing financial assistance for people who live in areas at high risk of flooding or extreme weather to relocate to safer areas?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	79	75
Oppose	21	22
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	3

Q62. Do you support or oppose the state government providing financial assistance to people who live in areas at high risk of flooding or extreme weather to rebuild their homes in the same place after damage from those events?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	66	54
Oppose	34	41
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	4

Q63. Do you support or oppose the state government requiring people who live in areas at high risk of flooding or extreme weather to relocate to safer areas?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	51	54
Oppose	49	42
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	4

Q64. Do you support or oppose the state government prohibiting new construction in areas at high risk of flooding or extreme weather?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	71	51
Oppose	29	45
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	4

Q65. Thinking about public schools in your local community, do you think these schools have too few teachers, too many, or about the right amount

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Too few	52	57
Too many	7	1
About the right amount	40	34
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	8

Q66. How would you grade the overall quality of public school teachers in your local community?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
A	11	17
B	34	37
C	38	29
D	12	7
F	6	3
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	8

Q67A. Do you support or oppose the state of Louisiana increasing salaries for public school teachers? [ASKED ONLY TO A RANDOMLY SELECTED HALF OF THE SAMPLE.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	82	93
Oppose	18	6
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	1

Q67B. Do you support or oppose the state of Louisiana raising taxes to fund an increase in salaries for public school teachers? [ASKED ONLY TO A RANDOMLY SELECTED HALF OF THE SAMPLE.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	63	71
Oppose	37	27
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	2

Q68A. Do you support or oppose the state of Louisiana providing funds to all families with school-aged children to pay for educational expenses, including helping to pay for tuition at private schools? [ASKED ONLY TO A RANDOMLY SELECTED FOURTH OF THE SAMPLE.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	58	50
Oppose	42	49
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	1

Q68B. Do you support or oppose the state of Louisiana providing funds to low-income families with school-aged children to pay for educational expenses, including helping to pay for tuition at private schools? [ASKED ONLY TO A RANDOMLY SELECTED FOURTH OF THE SAMPLE.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	61	52
Oppose	39	46
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	2

Q68C. Do you support or oppose the state of Louisiana providing funds to families with children in low-performing public schools to pay for educational expenses, including helping to pay for tuition at private schools? [ASKED ONLY TO A RANDOMLY SELECTED FOURTH OF THE SAMPLE.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	65	61
Oppose	35	35
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	4

Q68D. Do you support or oppose the state of Louisiana providing funds to families of children with disabilities to pay for educational expenses, including helping to pay for tuition at private schools? [ASKED ONLY TO A RANDOMLY SELECTED FOURTH OF THE SAMPLE.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Support	81	73
Oppose	19	25
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	2

Q69. How well do public schools in Louisiana prepare students to enter the workforce after graduation?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Very well	8	7
Somewhat well	30	27
Slightly well	32	32
Not at all well	30	30
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	5

Q70. How well do Louisiana public schools prepare students for college?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Very well	9	9
Somewhat well	33	38
Slightly well	35	32
Not at all well	23	19
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	3

NEWSINT. Some people seem to follow what's going on in government and public affairs most of the time, whether there's an election going on or not. Others aren't that interested. 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	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Most of the time	42	47
Some of the time	34	26
Only now and then	12	17
Hardly at all	8	9
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	3	0

PARTY7. Seven point party identification

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Strong Democrat	20	--
Not so strong Democrat	11	--
Lean Democrat	7	--
Independent	14	--
Lean Republican	10	--
Not so strong Republican	12	--
Strong Republican	24	--
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	3	--

PID1. Generally speaking, do you consider yourself a Democrat, Republican, Independent, or something else?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Democrat	--	23
Republican	--	32
Independent	--	27
Something else	--	14
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	--	4

**PID2A. Would you consider yourself a strong or a not so strong [INSERT PARTY SELECTED]?
[ASKED ONLY IF SELECTED DEMOCRAT OR REPUBLICAN.]**

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Strong	--	69
Not so strong	--	31
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	--	1

PID2B. Would you say, you lean to the Democratic Party or Republican Party, or would you say you don't lean to either party? [ASKED ONLY IF DID NOT SELECT DEMOCRAT OR REPUBLICAN.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Democratic Party	--	17
Republican Party	--	22
Don't lean to either party	--	56
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	--	4

Party identification (if leaners classified as neither)

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Democrat	30	23
Republican	36	32
Neither	26	41
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	7	4

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

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Democrat	37	31
Republican	46	42
Neither	14	26
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	3	1

IDEO. When it comes to politics, would you say you are very liberal, liberal, somewhat liberal, moderate, somewhat conservative, conservative, or very conservative? [ONLINE SAMPLE HAS DIFFERENT RESPONSE OPTIONS FROM TELEPHONE SAMPLE.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Very liberal	9	4
Liberal	12	6
Somewhat liberal	--	13
Moderate	31	25
Somewhat conservative	--	17
Conservative	24	16
Very conservative	14	11
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	9	9

LOCATE. How do you describe the area where you live?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Big city	--	14
Smaller city	--	20
Suburban area	--	21
Small town	--	26
Rural area	--	19
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	--	0

CHILD. Do any children younger than 18 years of age live in your household?

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Yes	31	35
No	69	65
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

SCHOOL1. Do any of these children currently attend a public school? [ASKED ONLY TO RESPONDENTS WHO ANSWERED “YES” TO CHILD.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Yes	62	69
No	38	31
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

SCHOOL2. Do any of these children currently attend a private school? [ASKED ONLY TO RESPONDENTS WHO ANSWERED “YES” TO CHILD.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Yes	18	13
No	82	87
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

ATTEND. 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	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
More than once a week	11	12
Once a week	24	22
Once or twice a month	8	16
A few times a year	12	17
Seldom	19	20
Never	25	13
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	1

RELIG. Religious denomination. [CLASSIFICATIONS BASED ON SELF-REPORTED DENOMINATION.]

Response	Non-probability online sample	Probability-based telephone sample
Evangelical Protestant	23	--
Other Protestant	12	--
Catholic	27	--
Agnostic / Atheist / None	26	--
Other	11	--

Note: See *Survey Methodology* section of this report for distributions of additional demographic characteristics of samples.