



Sacred Heart
UNIVERSITY



Institute for Public Policy

National Poll - January 2022



Report of Findings

February 18, 2022

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Sacred Heart
UNIVERSITY



Our Story

Sacred Heart University's Institute for Public Policy and GreatBlue Research partner to analyze salient issues facing the United States. This collaboration combines the academic excellence of a top-rated private University and the research design, analysis and reporting expertise of GreatBlue Research.

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Areas of Investigation

The Sacred Heart University Institute for Public Policy leveraged a quantitative research approach to address the following areas of investigation:

- Thoughts and beliefs regarding the January 6 U.S. Capitol riot
- Sentiments surrounding the U.S. Supreme Court
- Understanding of, and beliefs around, Critical Race Theory
- Sentiments and habits around charitable contributions
- Thoughts on school policies regarding transgender students
- Demographic profiles of respondents

Research Methodology Snapshot

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Methodology Digital survey* | No. of Completes 1,500 | No. of Questions 48* | Sample Procured by GreatBlue |
| Target Nationwide residents | Margin of Error +/- 2.53% | Confidence Level 95% | Research Dates January 28-February 1st, 2022 |

* Supervisory personnel, in addition to computer-aided interviewing platforms, ensure the integrity of the data is accurate.

** This represents the total possible number of questions; not all respondents will answer all questions based on skip patterns and other instrument bias.

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71.5%
would still purchase
at an increased
price point

8.9%

5.4%

2.8%

0.0%

Negative Impact

Boomers

SHU Institute for Public Policy - January 2022 Headlines

- ❖ Over three-fifths of nationwide residents surveyed in January 2022 (62.9%) indicated “government officials who supported the January 6 U.S. Capitol riots should be held legally accountable.” The majority of nationwide residents (51.3%), indicated “former President Trump be held legally accountable for the January 6 U.S. Capitol riot.”
- ❖ More than one-half of respondents nationwide, 52.5%, indicated “former President Trump should be held legally accountable for continuing claims of electoral fraud.” Two-fifths of nationwide survey respondents (40.8%) indicated “elected officials who continue to claim President Biden was not fairly elected should not be allowed to continue holding office.”
- ❖ Over one-half of national survey respondents (50.2%) indicated “anyone who refuses to testify before the Congressional committee for the January 6 attack should be jailed.” More than three-fifths of national survey respondents (62.2%) indicated they are “worried about the integrity of the 2024 presidential election.”
- ❖ Nearly one-half of nationwide residents (44.5%) indicated they are “opposed” to overturning Roe v. Wade, while 34.9% “support” overturning Roe v. Wade.
- ❖ Related to the “performance of House January 6th Committee,” over-one quarter of nationwide residents (27.3%) indicated they “approve” of their job performance, while over one-third “disapprove” (38.5%) and 34.2% were “unsure.”
- ❖ Over two-fifths of national survey respondents (45.9%) indicated the number of U.S. Supreme Court seats should not be expanded, while 33.5% indicated it should and 20.7% were unsure.

SHU Institute for Public Policy - January 2022 Headlines

- ❖ More than three-fifths of national respondents (61.9%) believe concealed carry licenses should be allowed.
- ❖ Nearly three-quarters of surveyed residents nationwide (73.3%) either “strongly agree” (36.8%) or “agree” (36.5%) that increased inflation has affected their day-to-day living in a meaningful way.
- ❖ Two-fifths of respondents (40.0%) either “strongly agree” (13.3%) or “agree” (26.7%) that by the end of 2022 their financial situation will improve.
- ❖ Nearly one-half of survey respondents (49.0%) either “strongly agree” (31.1%) or “agree” (17.9%) they blame Joe Biden for increased inflation.
- ❖ Roughly three-quarters of nationwide survey respondents (74.1%) indicated “K-12 students should learn about the history of racial injustices in the United States.” Two-fifths of respondents (40.5%) indicated race is a “biological feature” and the same frequency of respondent indicated race is “constructed by society” (40.5%), while 17.1% indicated they were “unsure.”
- ❖ Over three-fifths of national survey respondents (64.0%) are familiar with Critical Race Theory, while 24.0% indicated they were “unfamiliar” and 12.0% were “unsure.” More than two-fifths of respondents (45.1%) believe that Critical Race Theory should be part of a K-12 curriculum, while 35.1% indicated it should not and 19.8% were “unsure.”

SHU Institute for Public Policy - January 2022 Headlines

- ❖ Over one-half of national survey respondents (53.7%) indicated that racial inequities are the result of “individuals,” while 25.1% indicated racial inequities are the result of “institutions.”
- ❖ When asked to rank the impact of five (5) potential factors on racial inequality in the United States, 34.3% of January 2022 respondents ranked “family” as having the greatest impact on racial inequality, followed by “government” (30.0%).
- ❖ Roughly one-half of nationwide survey respondents (49.3%) indicated schools should not permit transgender athletes to play on the team associated with the gender they identify with. One-half of respondents (50.8%) indicated the fight for LGBTQ+ Equality is not similar to the fight for equality of Black Americans in the 1950s and 1960s.
- ❖ Nearly three-quarters of nationwide survey respondents (74.2%) agreed with the statement “parents should have a say in the curriculum taught in public schools,” 62.6% agreed with the statement “parents should have a say in what books are used in public school classrooms,” 51.3% agreed with the statement “parents should have a say in books housed in public school libraries,” 49.0% agreed with the statement “school districts should develop policies to accommodate the needs of transgender youth,” 51.4% agreed with the statement “parents should have a say in how teachers conduct their classroom instruction.”
- ❖ Over three-fourths of nationwide survey respondents (76.8%) agree with the statement “it is important that Americans give time to charities,” 75.0% agree “it is important than Americans give money to charities.” More than one-half of respondents (53.6%) agree “it is more important to give to charities that donate to the U.S. than charities that benefit other countries,” and 17.8% agree they “would rather give to large charities than small ones.”

SHU Institute for Public Policy - January 2022 Headlines

- ❖ When January 2022 national respondents were asked to choose the three items that influence their decision to donate, over one-half (51.4%) indicated “being able to observe the work of the charity,” followed by “the charity provides stories from individual beneficiaries” (27.3%) and “seeing, reading or listening to a news story on the charity (26.6%).
- ❖ More than one-third of national survey respondents (33.9%) indicated they have given to “health” charities in the past year followed by “human services” (27.7%) and “environment & animals” (27.5%).
- ❖ Over one-quarter of nationwide respondents (26.9%) indicated “I did not volunteer or donate money prior to the pandemic, and I still do not volunteer or donate.” A similar frequency of respondents (25.3%) indicated “I volunteer and donate the same amount as before the pandemic,” while 11.3% reported they donate more and 14.1% indicated they donate less.
- ❖ One-fifth of respondents (19.9%) reported they donated to a U.S. charity on Giving Tuesday in 2021 (on November 30, 2021).
- ❖ More than one-fifth of respondents (21.7%) indicated they plan on donating to an international charity in the next month. Respondents who planned to donate to a charity outside of the United States indicated they were driven by their donation going further to help suffering people in other countries (60.3%) most followed by “my international donations is driven by my moral convictions” (52.0%).

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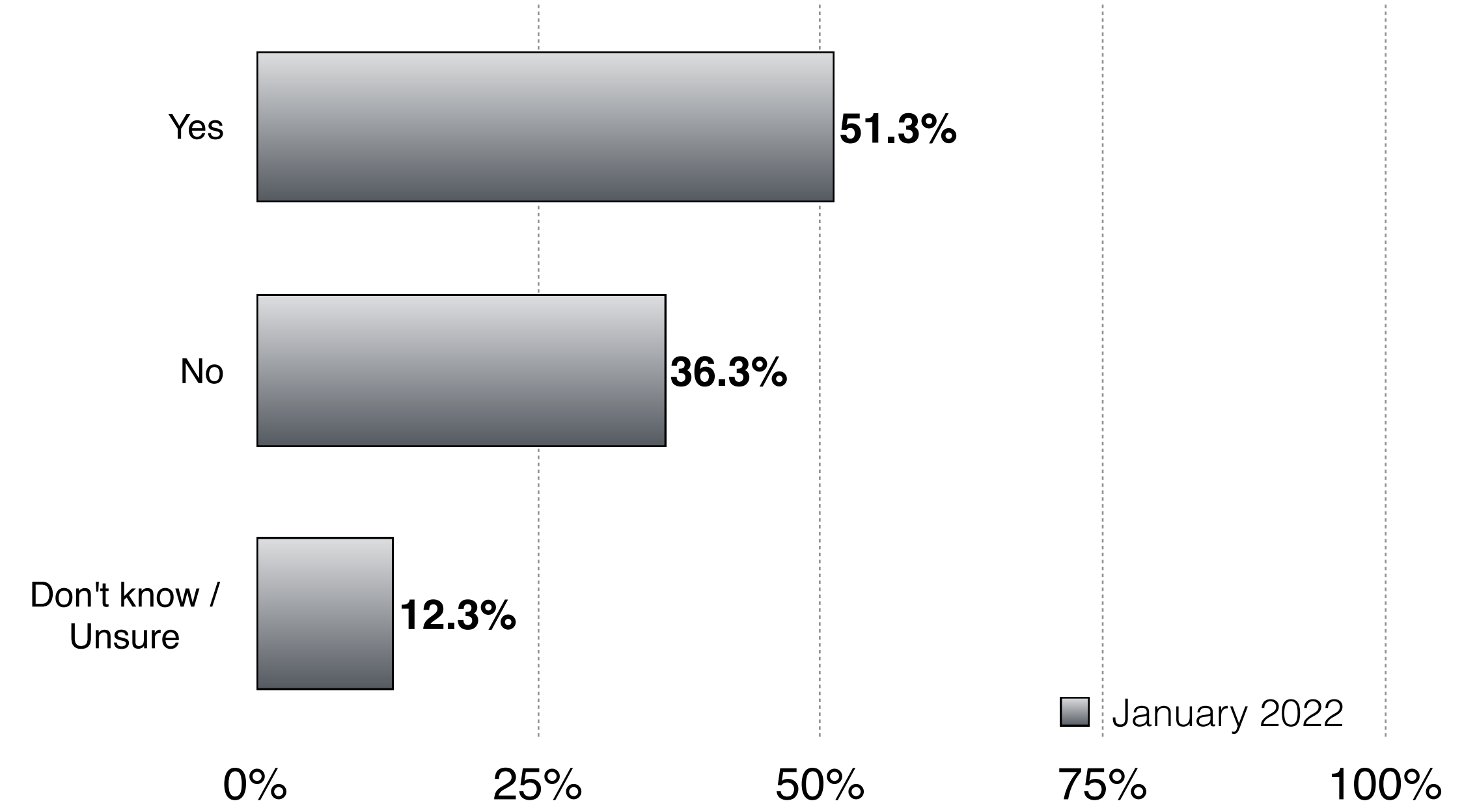
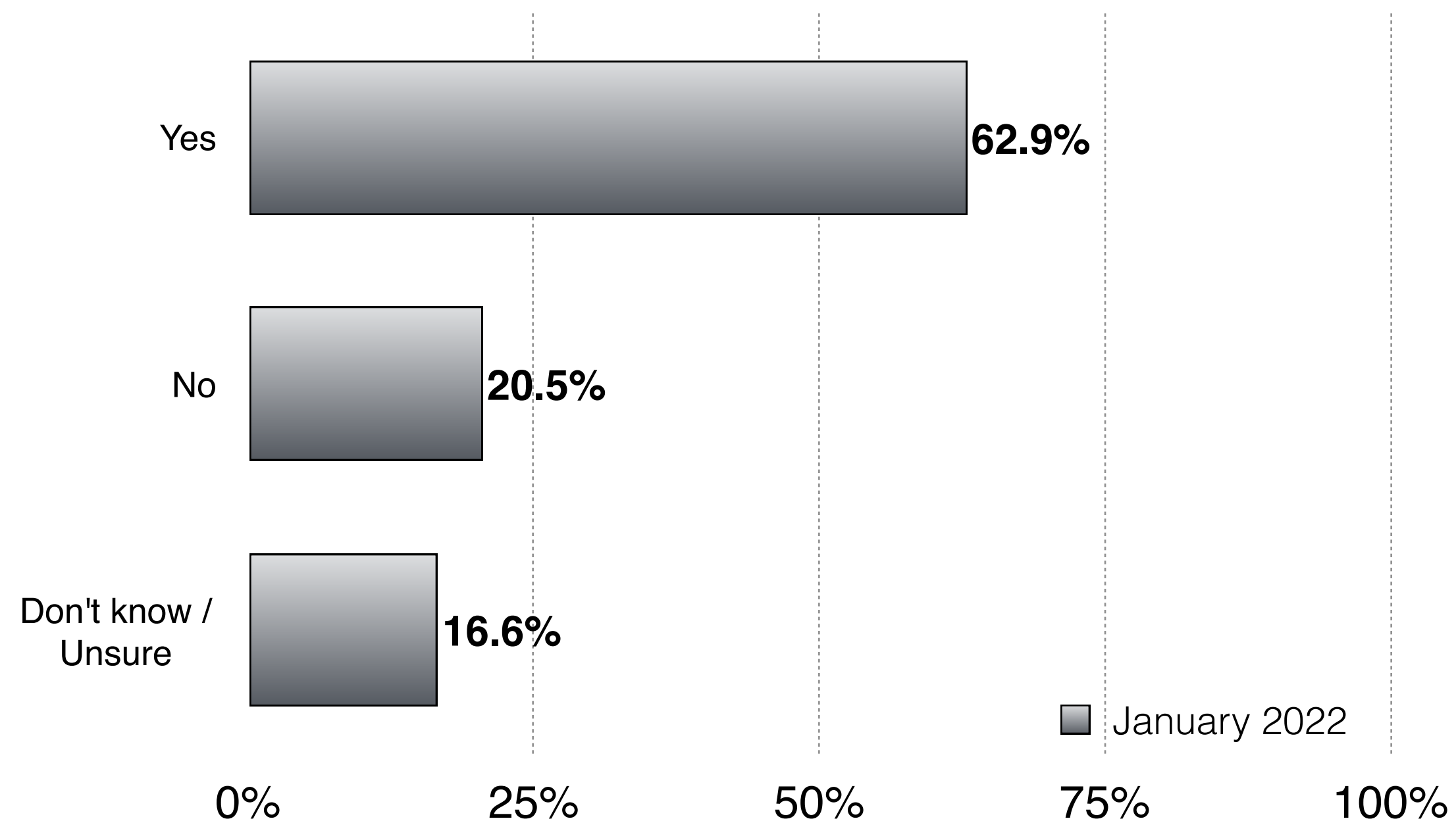
0.0%


Negative Impact

Boomers

Over three-fifths of nationwide residents surveyed in January 2022 (62.9%) indicated “government officials who supported the January 6 U.S. Capitol riots should be held legally accountable.” The majority of nationwide residents, 51.3%, indicated “former President Trump should be held legally accountable for the January 6 U.S. Capitol riot.”

- ❖ Respondents with an income of 150,000 or more (69.9%) indicated “government officials should be held legally accountable” more than those with an income of 100,000 to \$150,000 (61.1%).
- ❖ More Black (77.0%) respondents indicated “former President Trump be held accountable” than Hispanic (56.2%) and White respondents (47.2%).



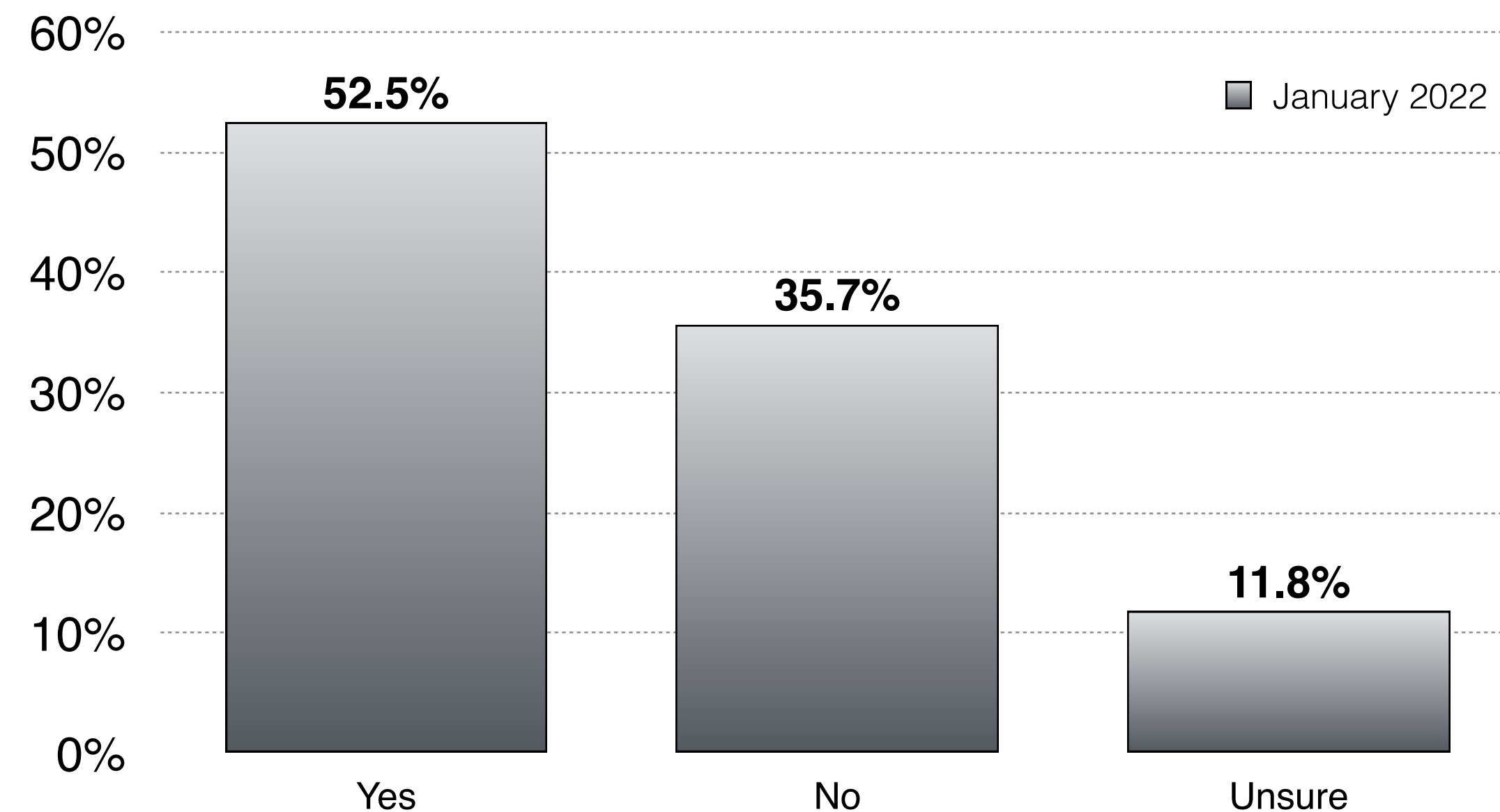
 Do you feel government officials who supported the January 6 U.S. Capitol riot should be held legally accountable?

 Should former President Trump be held legally accountable for the January 6 U.S. Capitol riot?

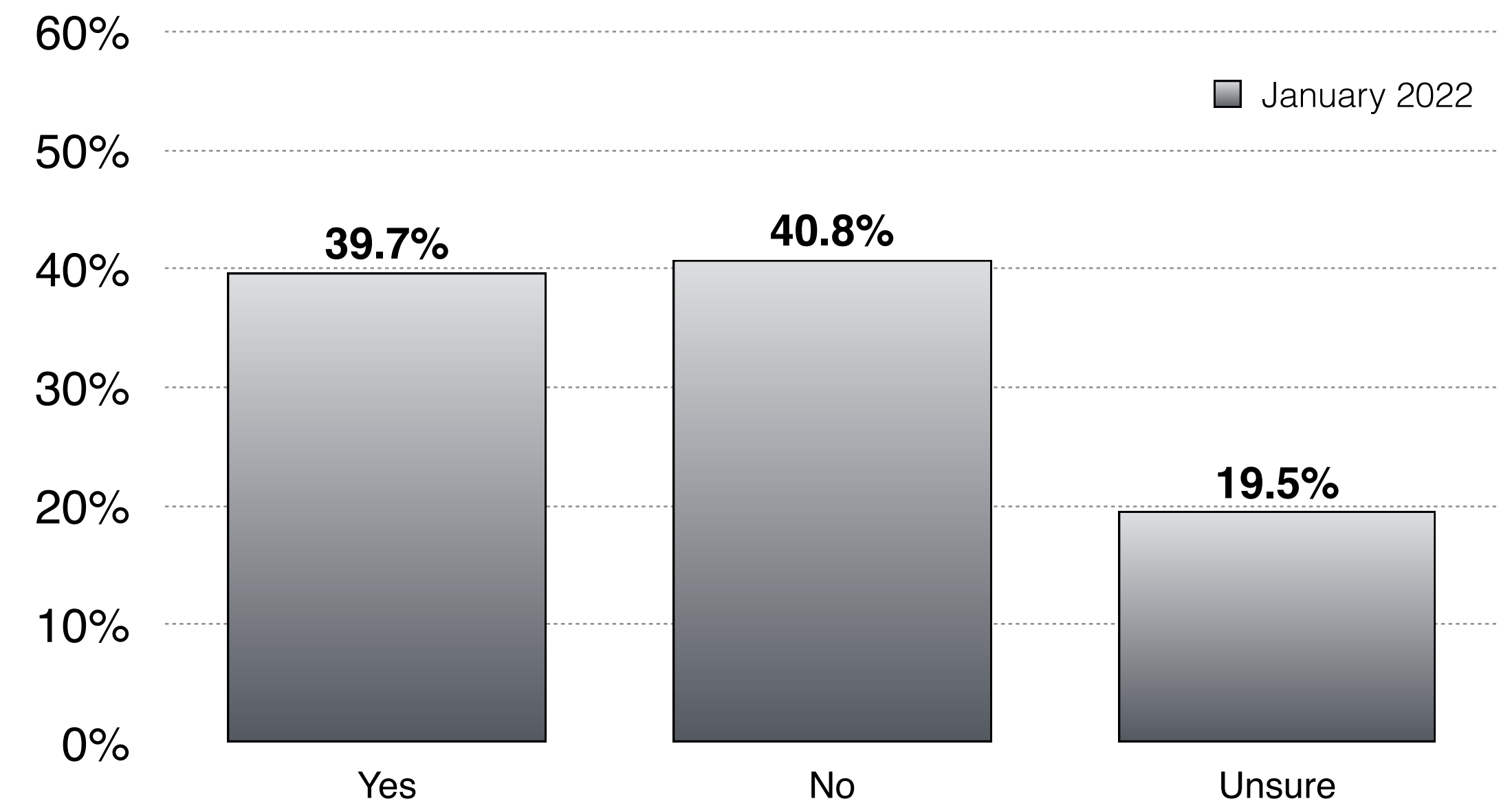
Politics, cont.

More than one-half of surveyed residents nationwide, 52.5%, indicated “former President Trump should be held legally accountable for continuing claims of electoral fraud.” Two-fifths of nationwide survey respondents (40.8%) indicated “elected officials who continue to claim President Biden was not fairly elected should not be allowed to continue holding office.”

- ❖ More West respondents (58.6%) indicated “former President Trump should be held legally accountable for continuing claims of electoral fraud” than Southern respondents (48.3%).
- ❖ Those earning \$150,000 or more (50.5%) were more likely to indicate that “elected officials who claim President Biden was not legally/fairly elected should not be allowed to continue holding office” than those who earn less than \$50,000 (37.6%).



Q Should former President Trump be held legally accountable for continuing claims of electoral fraud?

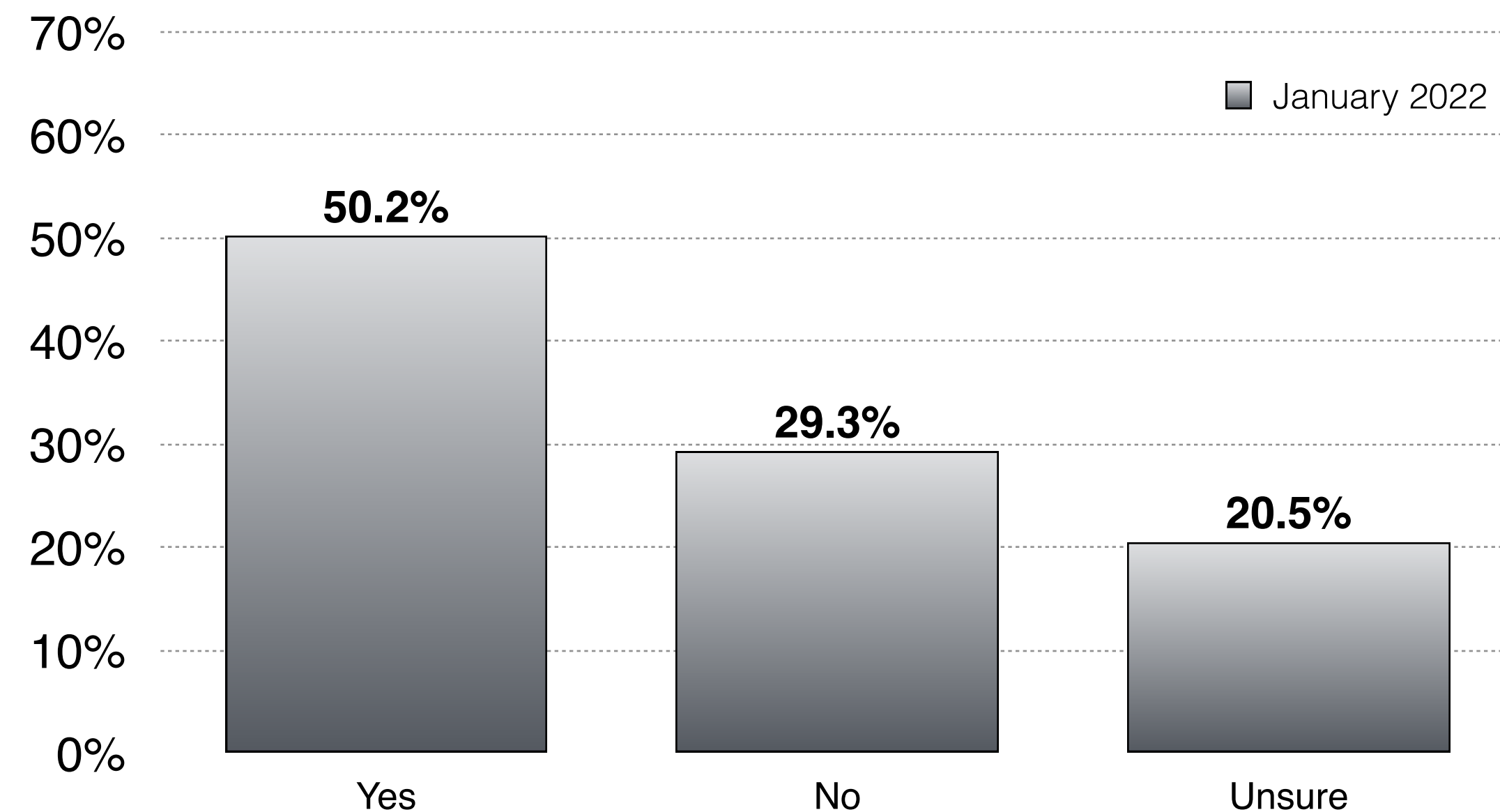


Q Should elected officials who continue to claim President Biden was not legally/fairly elected be allowed to continue holding office?

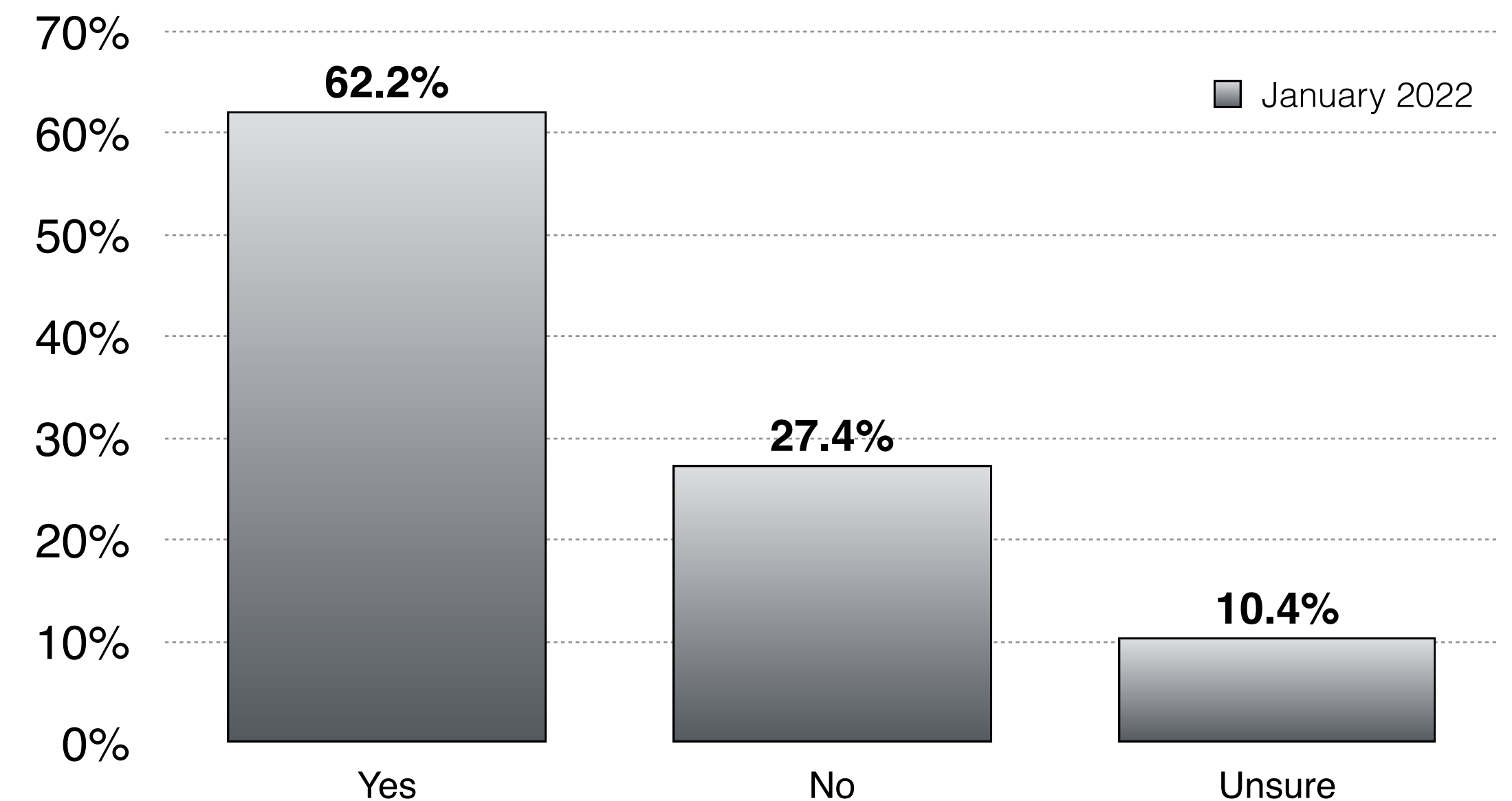
Politics, cont.

One-half of national survey respondents (50.2%) indicated “anyone who refuses to testify before the Congressional committee for the January 6 attack should be jailed for refusing to cooperate, regardless of their position now or then.” More than three-fifths of national survey respondent (62.2%) indicated they are “worried about the integrity of the 2024 presidential election.”

- ❖ Those earning \$150,000 or more (58.1%) were more likely to indicate “anyone who refuses to testify before the Congressional committee for the January 6 attack should be jailed for refusing to cooperate, regardless of their position now or then” in comparison to those earning less than \$50,000 (48.6%).
- ❖ Female respondents (65.5%) were more likely to be worried about “the integrity of the 2024 presidential election” than male respondents (58.8%).



Q Should anyone who refuses to testify before the bipartisan Congressional committee exploring the details of the January 6 attack be jailed for refusing to cooperate, regardless of their position now or then?

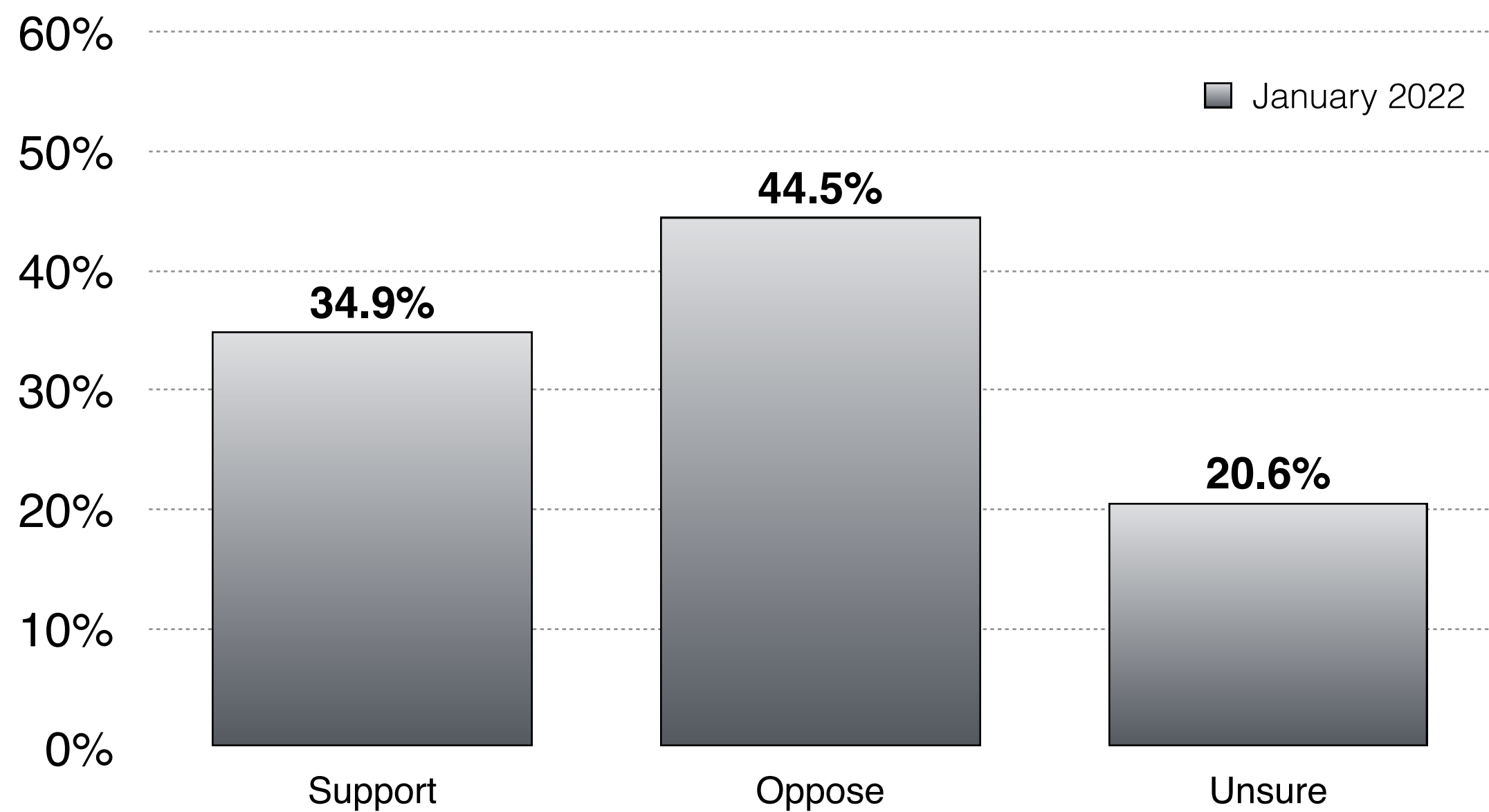


Q Are you worried about the integrity of the 2024 presidential election?

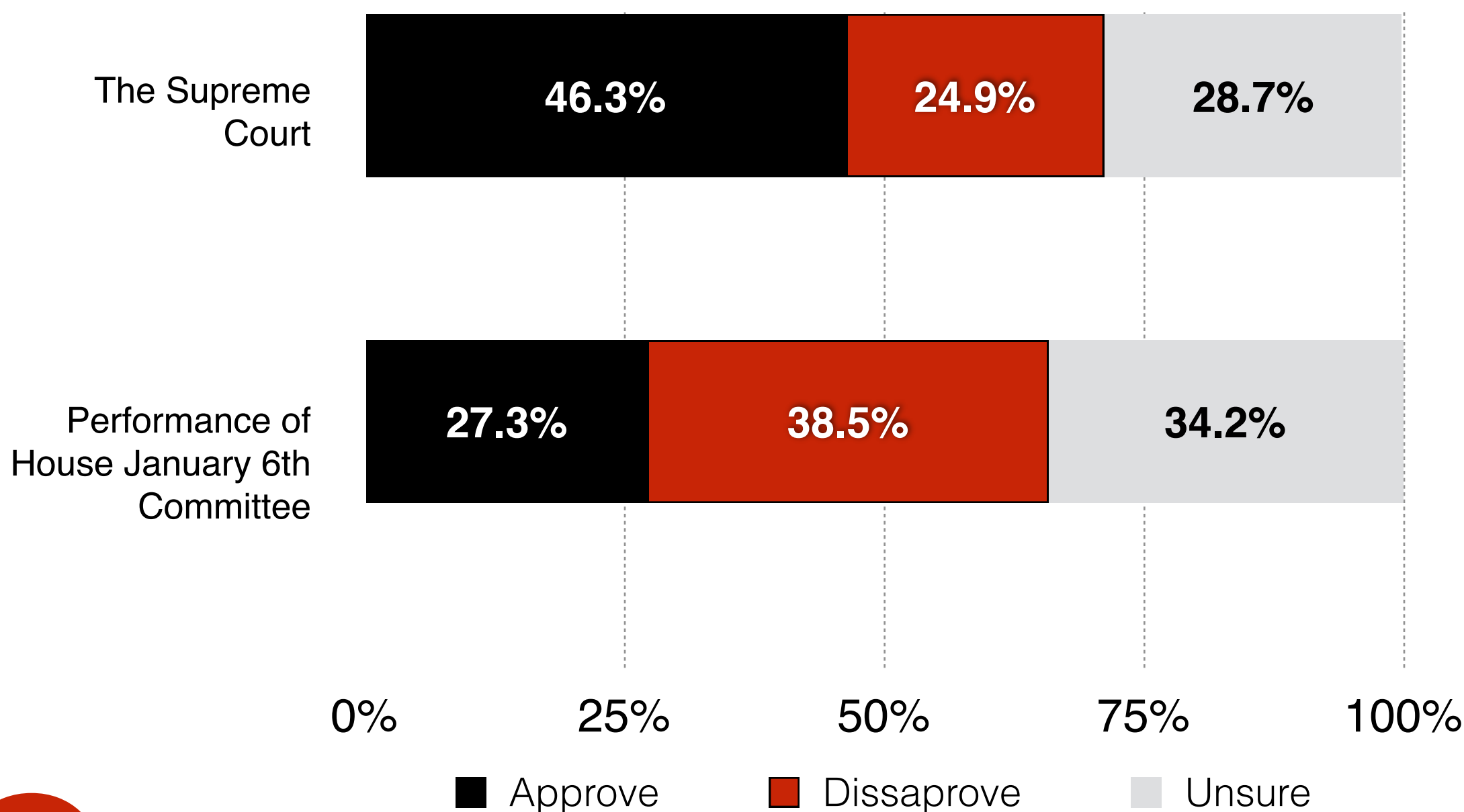
Supreme Court

Nearly one-half of nationwide residents (44.5%) indicated they are “opposed” to overturning *Roe v. Wade*, while 34.9% “support” overturning *Roe v. Wade*. Additionally, more than two-fifths of survey participants (46.3%) reported they “approve” of “The Supreme Court.” Related to the “performance of House January 6th Committee,” over one-quarter of nationwide residents (27.3%) indicated they “approve” of their job performance, while over one-third “disapprove” (38.5%) and 34.2% were “unsure.”

- ❖ Male respondents (34.7%) were more likely to “approve of the performance of the January 6 committee” than female respondents (20.4%).
- ❖ Respondents earning \$150,000 or more (65.6%) were more likely to “approve of The Supreme Court” than those earning less than \$50,000 (40.3%).
- ❖ National survey respondents ages 65 or older (54.0%) were more likely to “oppose” overturning *Roe v. Wade* than respondents ages 18-34 (40.1%) .



 Do you support or oppose overturning *Roe v. Wade*?

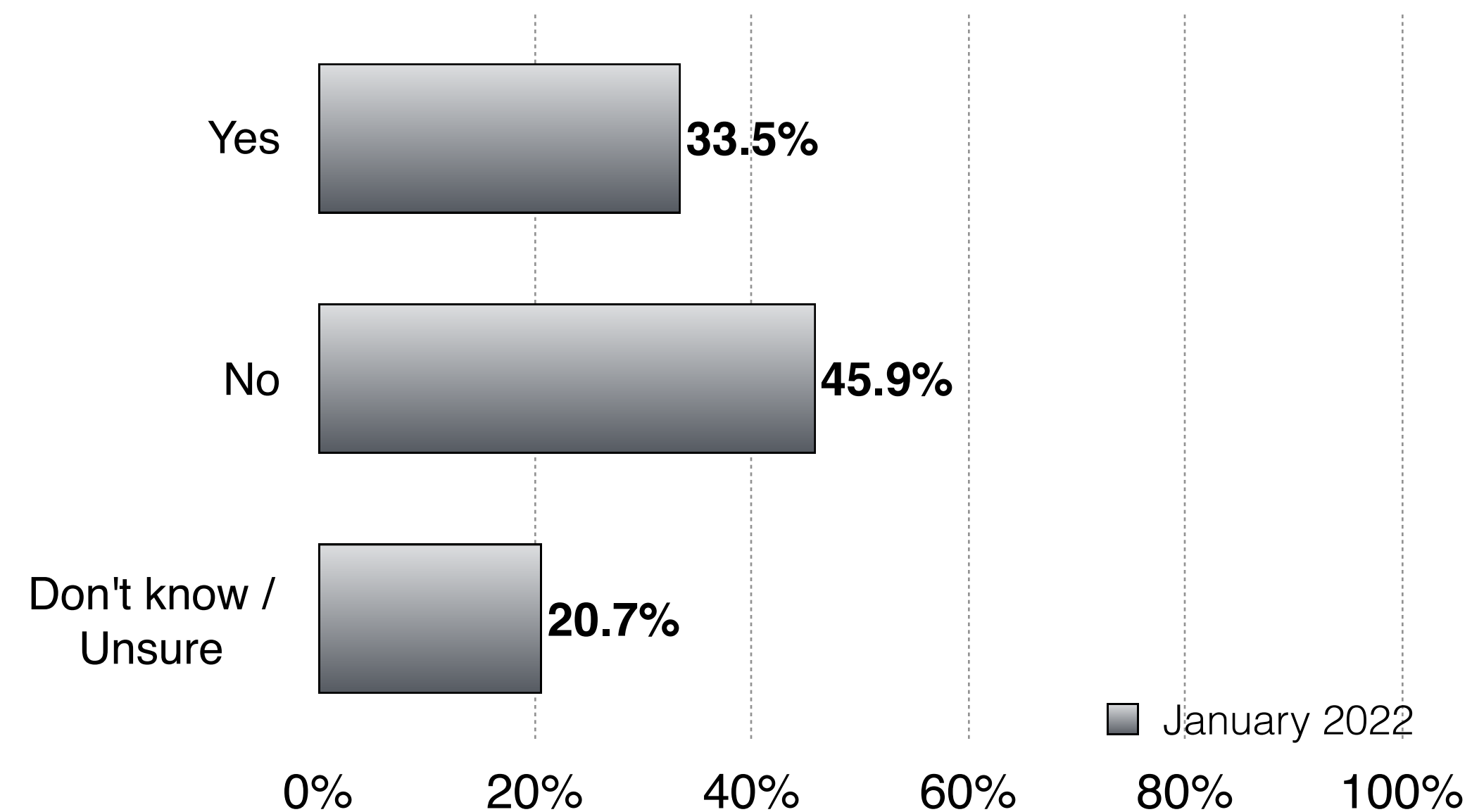


 Do you approve or disapprove of....

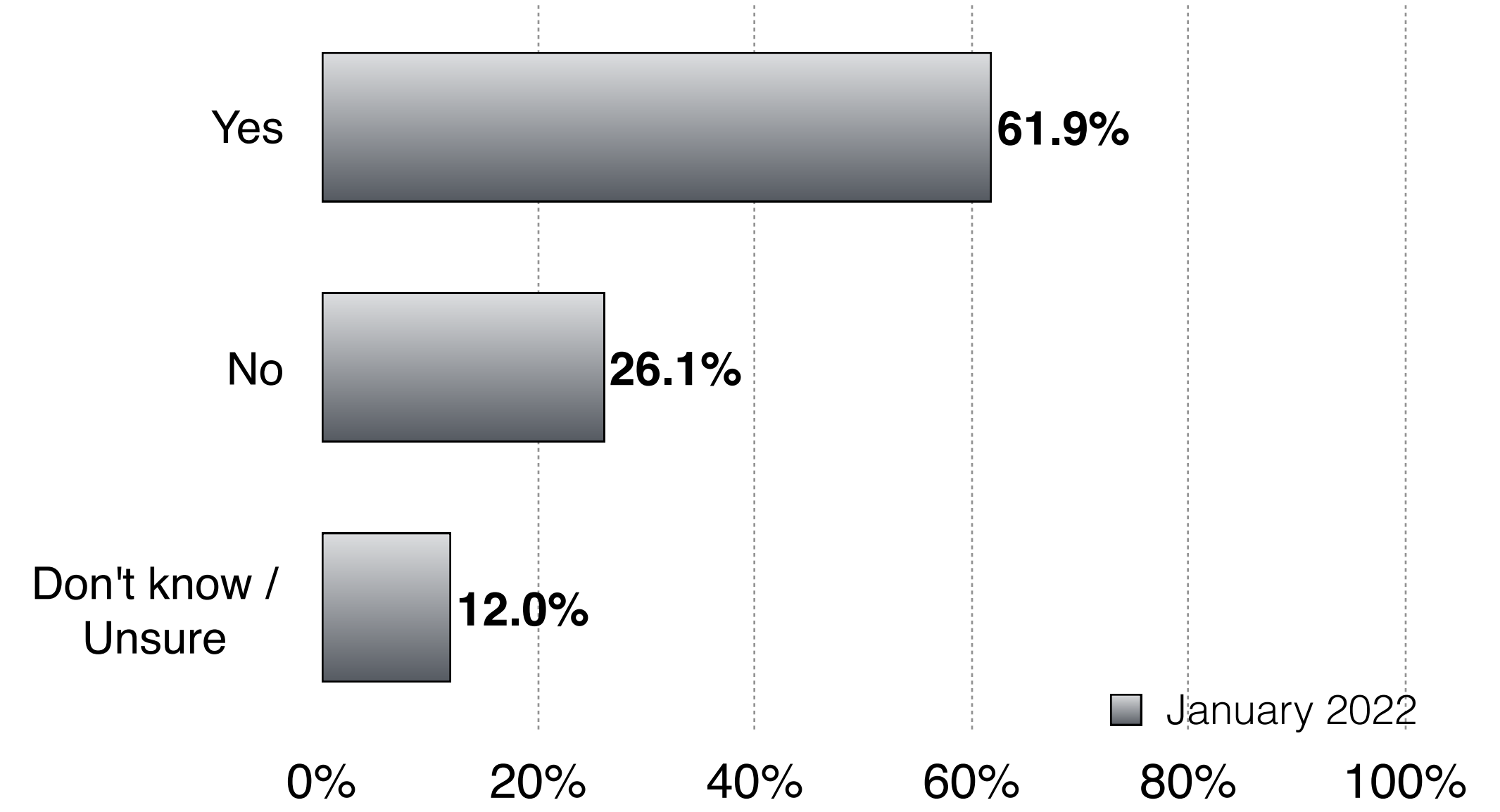
Supreme Court, cont.

Over two-fifths of nationwide survey respondents (45.9%) indicated the number of U.S. Supreme Court seats should not be expanded, while 33.5% indicated the number of seats should be expanded and 20.7% were unsure. More than three-fifths of respondents (61.9%) believe concealed carry licenses should be allowed.

- ❖ Respondents ages 45-64 (52.4%) were more likely to indicate "U.S. Supreme Court seats should not be expanded" than those ages 18-34 (36.4%).
- ❖ Midwest respondents (64.8%) were more likely to indicate "concealed carry licenses should be allowed" than respondents from the Western region (57.9%).



 Should the number of seats on the U.S. Supreme Court be expanded?



 Do you believe concealed carry licenses should be allowed?

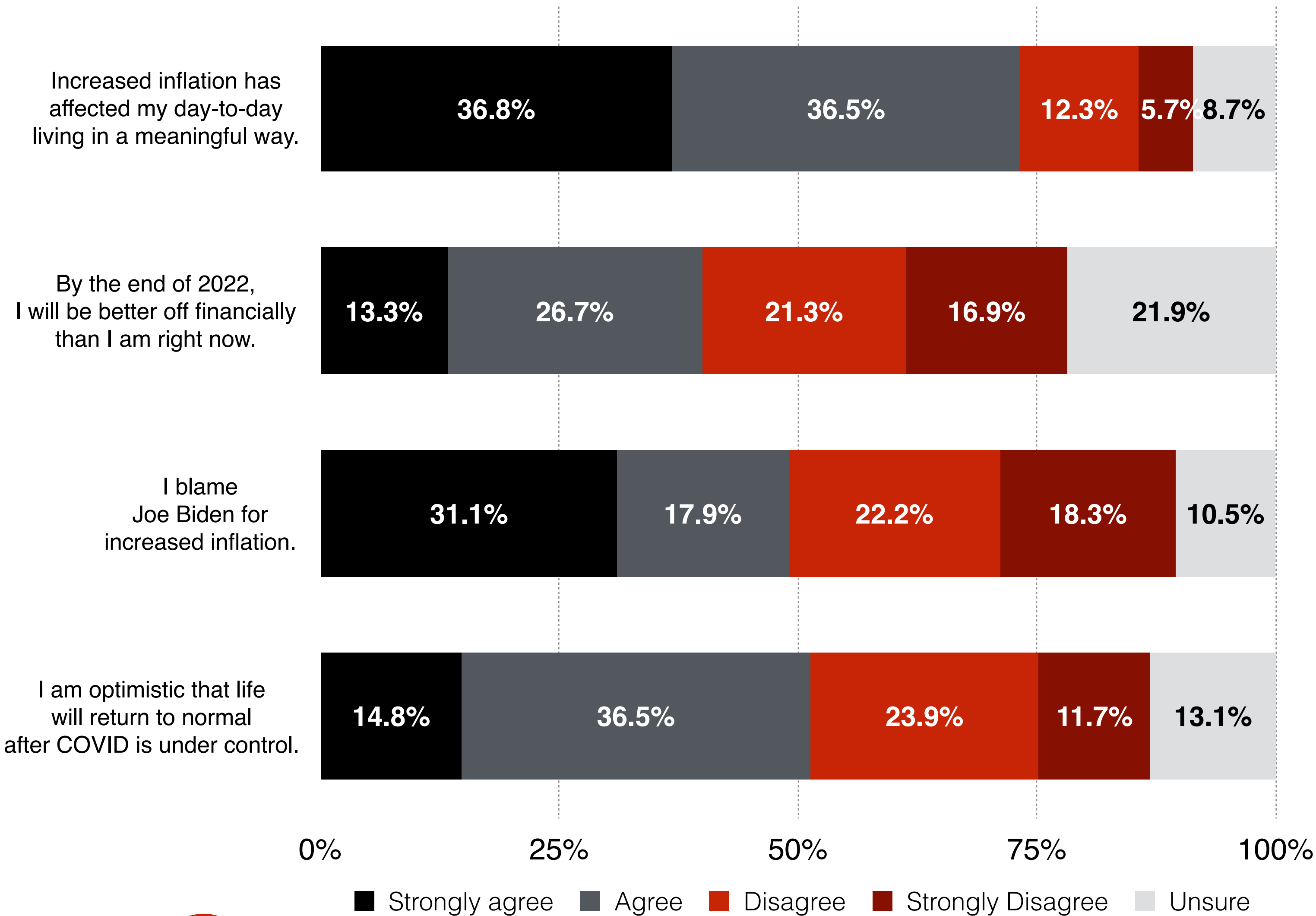
Current Issues

Nearly three-fourths of surveyed residents nationwide (73.3%) either “strongly agree” (36.8%) or “agree” (36.5%) that increased inflation has affected their day-to-day living.

Two-fifths of respondents (40.0%) either “strongly agree” (13.3%) or “agree” (26.7%) that by the end of 2022, their financial situation will improve.

Nearly one-half of survey respondents (49.0%) either “strongly agree” (31.1%) or “agree” (17.9%) they blame Joe Biden for increased inflation.

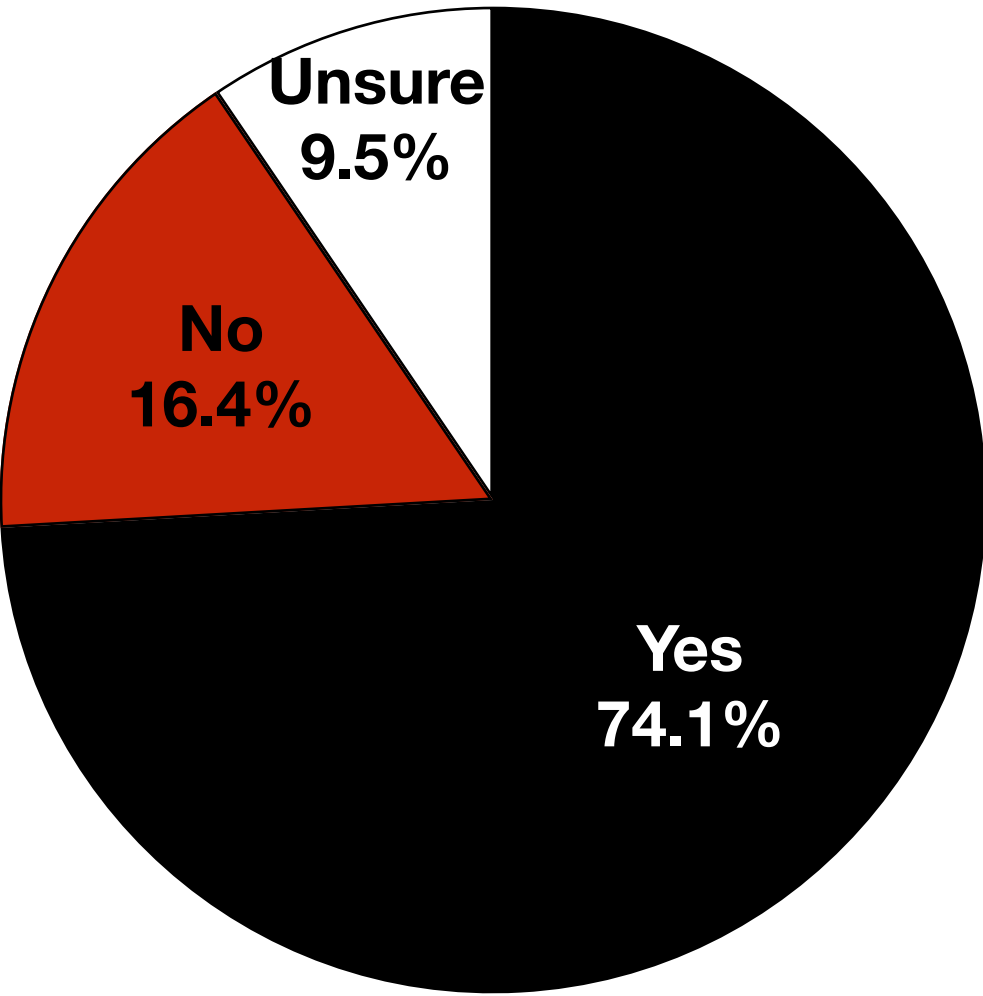
Over one-half of nationwide respondents (51.3%) indicated they “strongly agree” (14.8%) or “agree” (36.5%) they are “optimistic that life will return to normal after COVID is under control.”



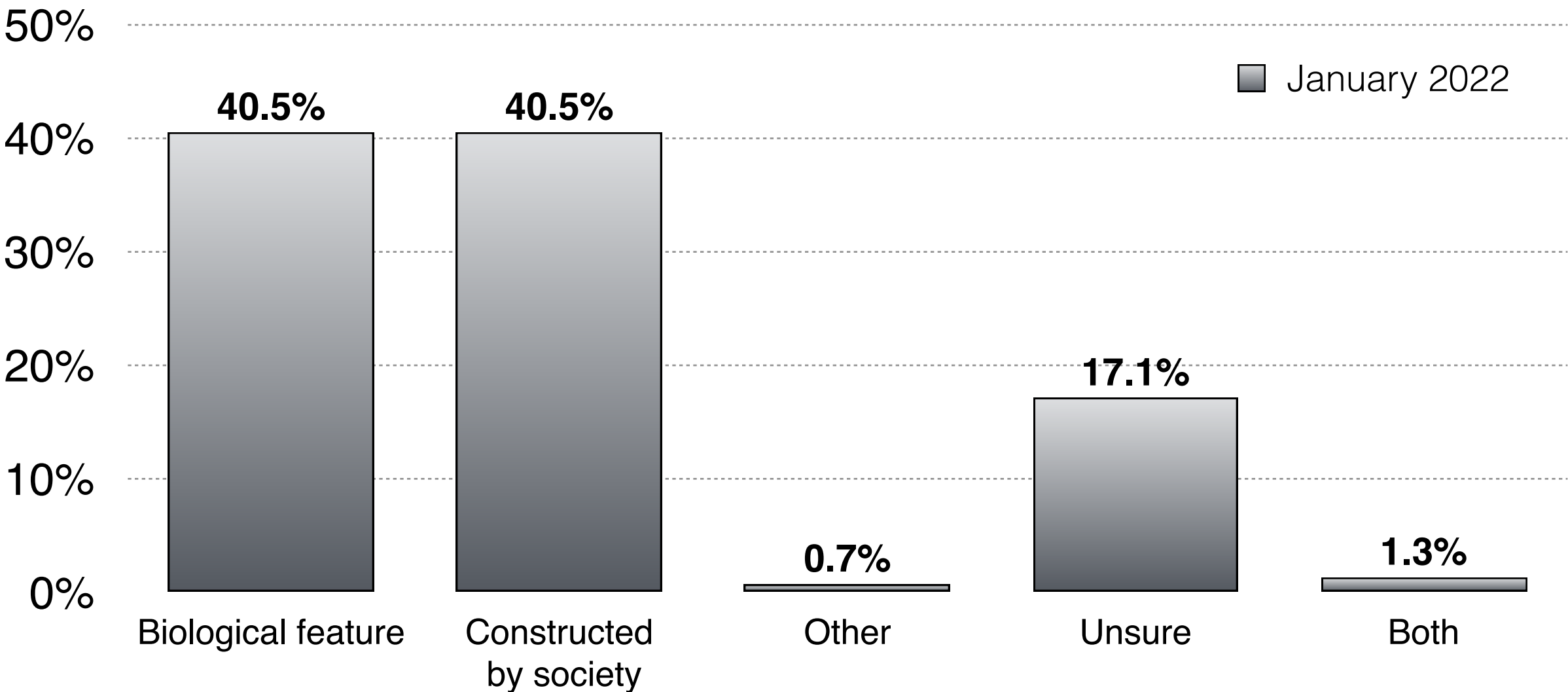
Q To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Roughly three-quarters of nationwide survey respondents (74.1%) indicated “K-12 students should learn about the history of racial injustices in the United States.” Over two-fifths of respondents (40.5%) indicated race is a “biological feature” and the same frequency indicated race is “constructed by society,” while 17.1% indicated they were “unsure,” 1.3% indicated “both,” and 0.7% indicated “other.”

- ❖ Respondents in the Western U.S. (78.6%) were more likely to believe “K-12 students should learn about the history of racial injustices in the United States” than respondents in the South region (70.1%).
- ❖ Respondents earning \$100,000 to \$150,000 (51.7%) were more likely to indicate race is a “biological feature” than those earning under \$50,000 (36.9%).



Q Do you believe K-12 students should learn about the history of racial injustices in the United States?

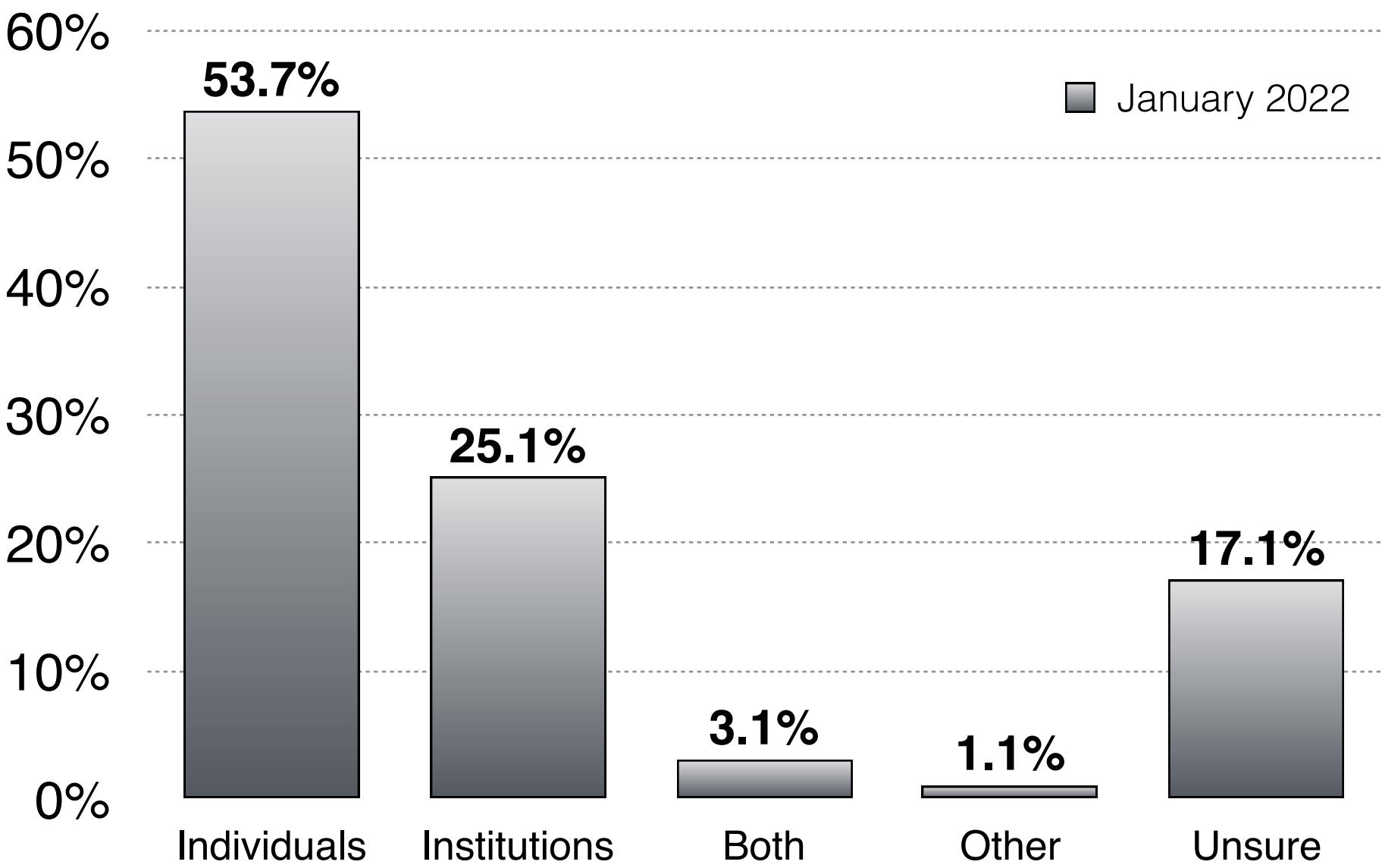


Q Do you believe that race is a biological feature of human beings or constructed by society?

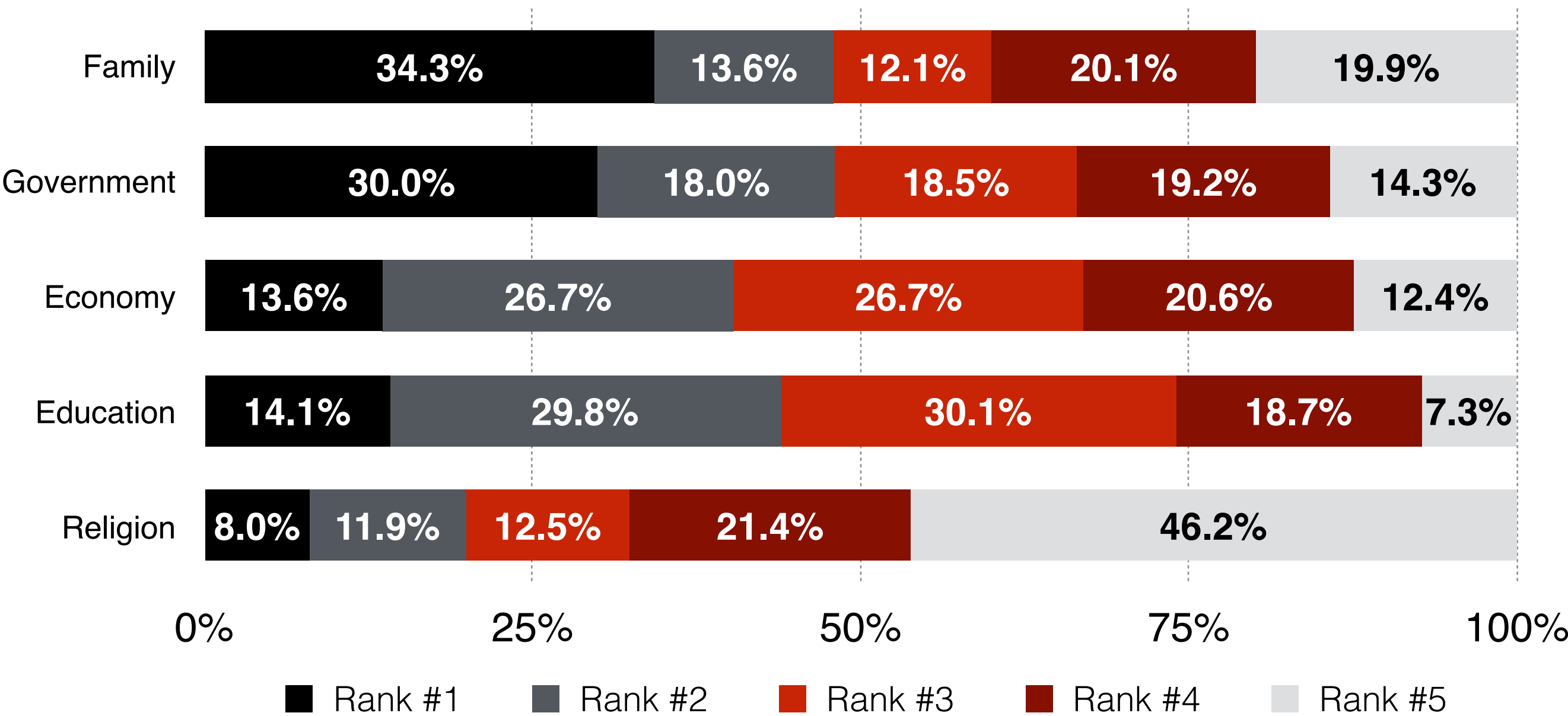
Education and Equality, cont.

Over one-half of national survey respondents (53.7%) indicated that racial inequities are the result of “individuals,” while 25.1% indicated “institutions.” When asked to rank the impact of five (5) potential factors on racial inequality in the United States, 34.3% of respondents ranked “family” as having the greatest impact on racial inequality, while 30.0% indicated they believe “government” has the greatest impact. Of note, “education” (29.8%) received the highest frequency of #2 ranking among the five (5) factors, followed by “economy” (26.7%). Only 8.0% of respondents in January 2022 indicated that “religion” has the greatest impact on racial inequality in the United States.

- ❖ Respondents whose age is 65 or older (66.5%) were more likely to indicate racial inequalities are the result of “individuals” than those ages 18-34 (45.1%).



Q Do you believe that racial inequities are the greater result of prejudices of individuals or of institutions?

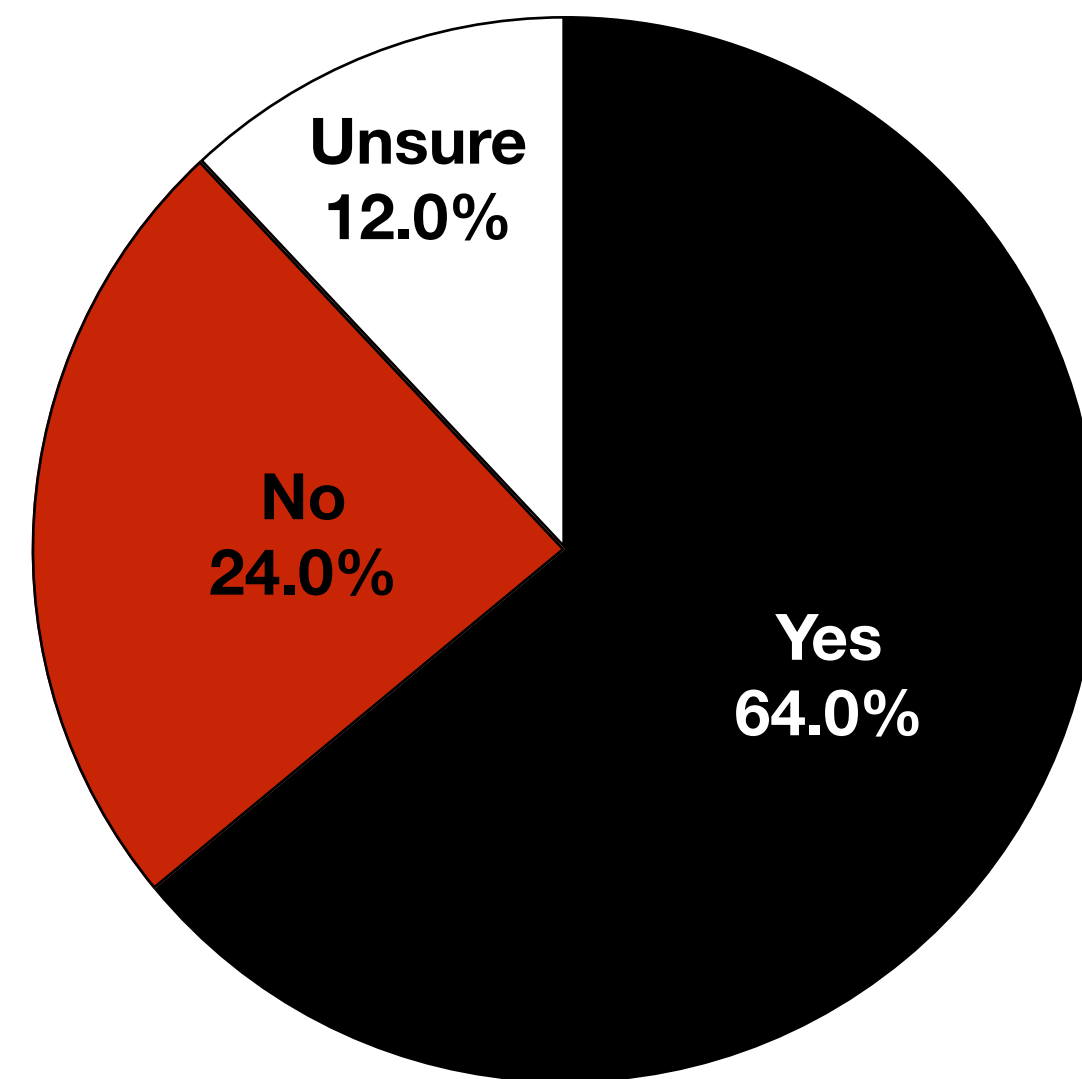


Q Please rank the following based on which you believe to have the greatest impact on racial inequality in the United States.

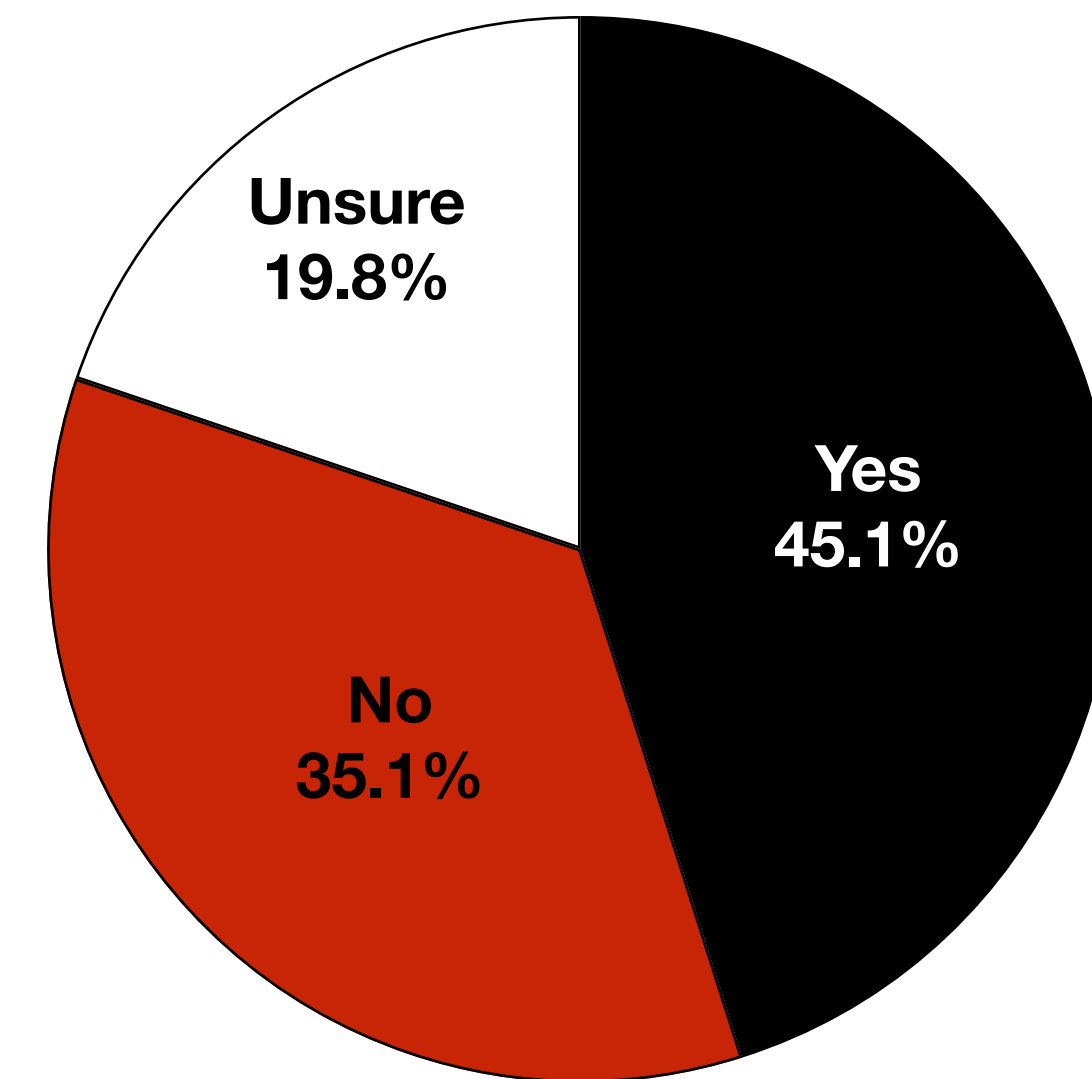
Education and Equality, cont.

Over three-fifths of national survey respondents (64.0%) are familiar with Critical Race Theory, while 24.0% indicated they were not familiar and 12.0% were "unsure." More than two-fifths of respondents (45.1%) believe that Critical Race Theory should be part of a K-12 curriculum, while 35.1% indicated it should not and 19.8% were "unsure."

- ❖ Respondents earning \$150,000 or more (81.7%) are more likely to indicate familiarity with Critical Race Theory than respondents earning less than \$50,000 (57.4%).
- ❖ Respondents ages 18-34 (55.1%) are more likely to believe Critical Race Theory should be part of a K-12 curriculum than respondents ages 65 or older (33.0%).



 Are you familiar with Critical Race Theory?

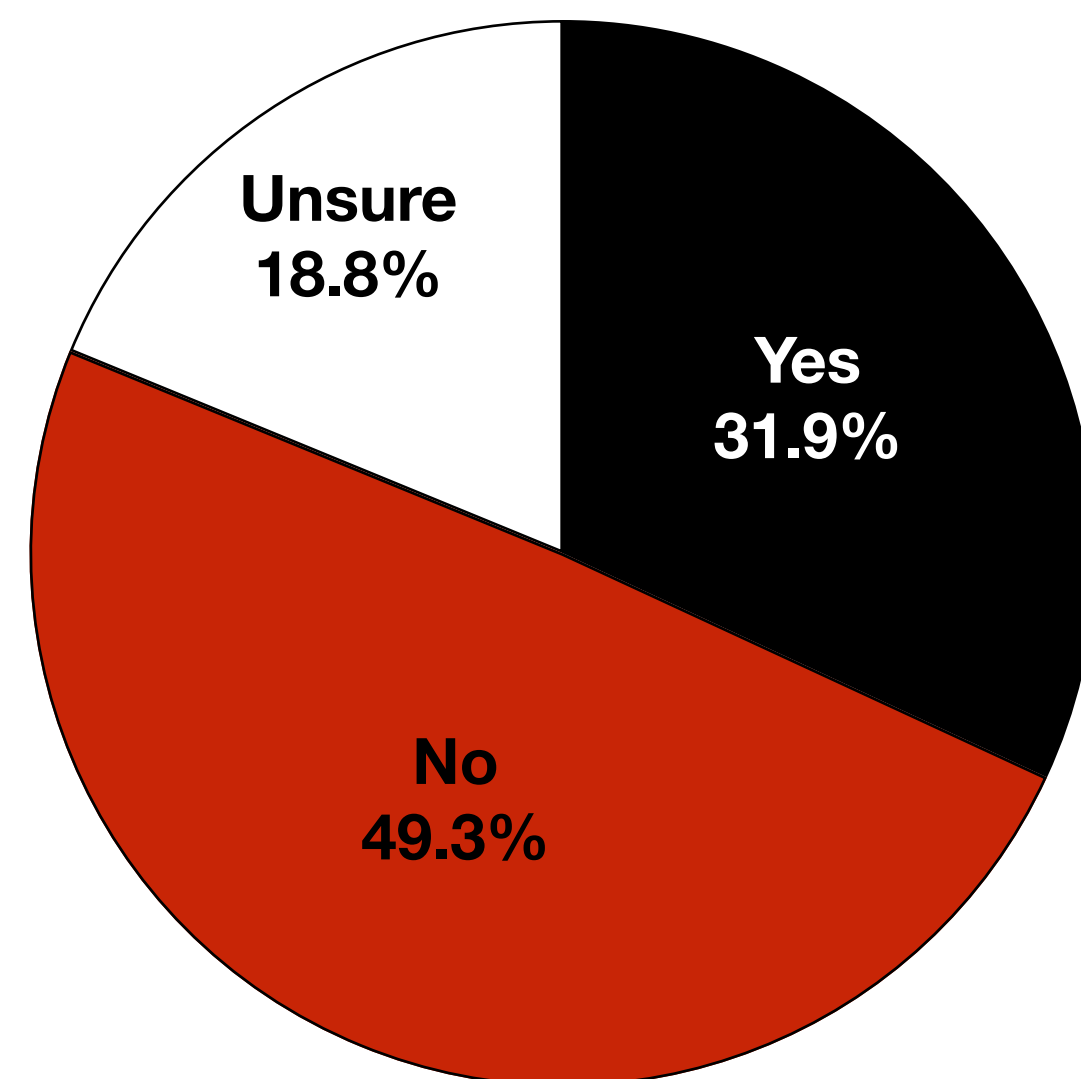


 Do you believe Critical Race Theory should be a part of a K-12 curriculum?

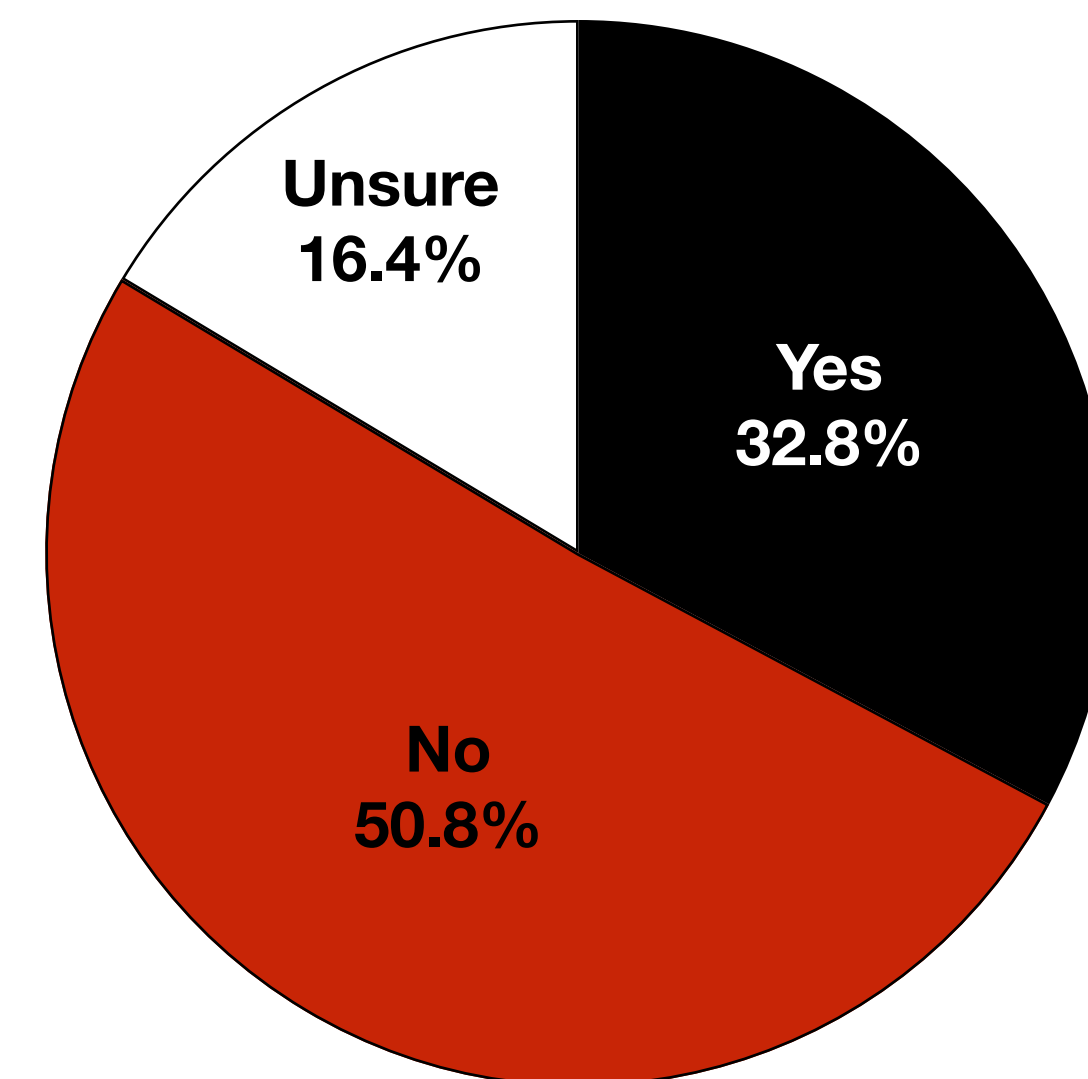
Education and Equality, cont.

Nearly one-half of nationwide survey respondents (49.3%) indicated schools should not permit transgender athletes to play on the team associated with the gender they identify with, while 31.9% indicated schools should and 18.8% were unsure. Just over one-half of respondents (50.8%) indicated the fight for LGBTQ+ Equality is not similar to the fight for equality of Black Americans in the 1950s and 1960s, while 32.8% indicated the fight for equality are the same and 16.4% were unsure.

- ❖ Respondents ages 45-64 (55.5%) were more likely to indicate "schools should not permit transgender students to play on the team associated with the gender they identify with" than respondents ages 18-34 (40.9%).
- ❖ Respondents ages 65 or older (58.5%) were more likely to indicate the fight for LGBTQ+ Equality is not similar to the fight for equality of Black Americans in the 1950s and 1960s than respondents ages 35-44 (46.4%).



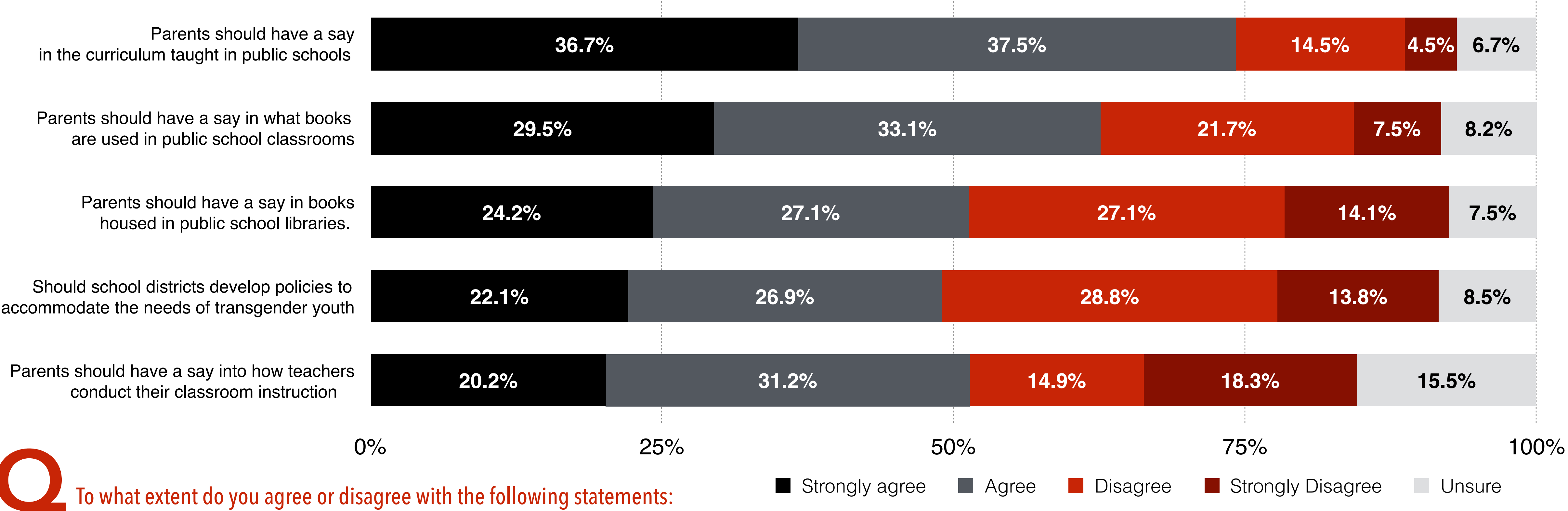
Q Do you think schools should permit transgender athletes to play on the team associated with the gender they identify with?



Q Do you believe that the fight for LGBTQ+ Equality is similar to the fight for equality of Black Americans in the 1950s and 1960s?

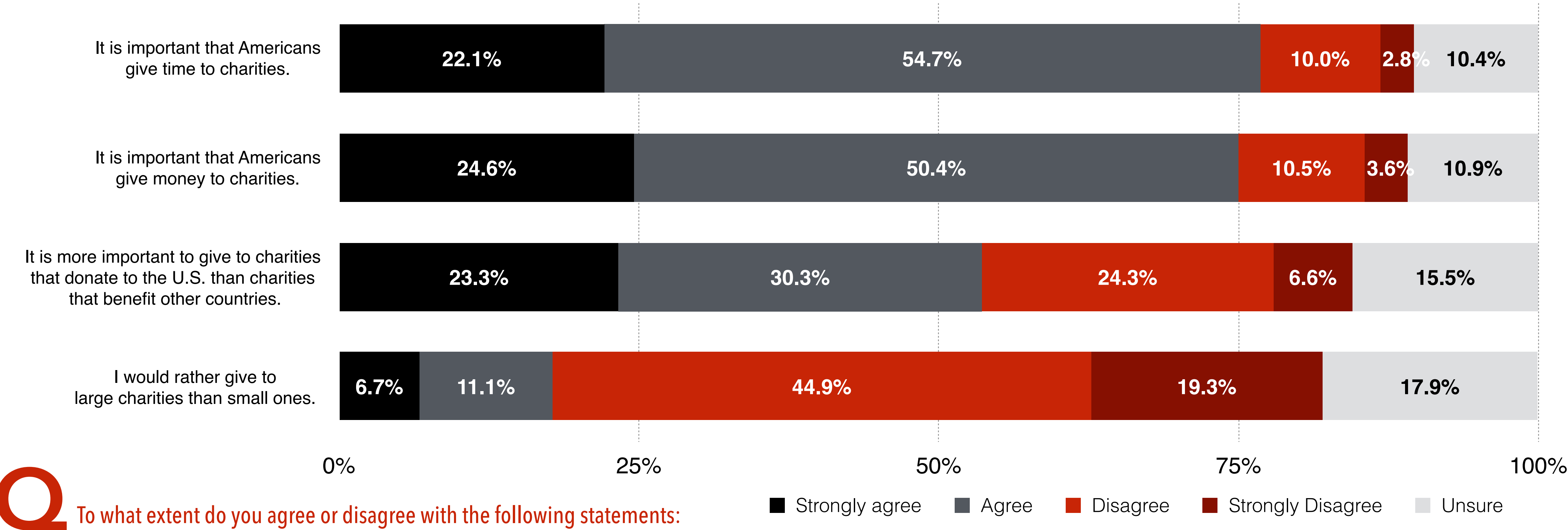
Education and Equality, cont.

Nearly three-fourths of nationwide survey respondents (74.2%) indicated they “strongly agree” (36.7%) or “agree” (37.5%) with the statement “parents should have a say in the curriculum taught in public schools.” Over three-fifths of respondents (62.6%) indicated they “strongly agree” (29.9%) or “agree” (33.1%) with the statement “parents should have a say in what books are used in public school classrooms.” Over one-half of respondents (51.3%) indicated they “strongly agree” (24.2%) or “agree” (27.1%) with the statement “parents should have a say in books housed in public school libraries.” Less than one-half of respondents (49.0%) indicated they “strongly agree” (22.1%) or “agree” (26.9%) with the statement “school districts should develop policies to accommodate the needs of transgender youth.” More than one-half of respondents (51.4%) indicated they “agree” (31.2%) or “strongly agree” (20.2%) with the statement “parents should have a say in how teachers conduct their classroom instruction.”



Donations and Charities

Over three-fourths of nationwide survey respondents (76.8%) indicated they “strongly agree” (22.1%) or “agree” (54.7%) with the statement “it is important that Americans give time to charities.” Three-fourths of respondents (75.0%) indicated they or “strongly agree” (24.6%) or “agree” (50.4%) with the statement “it is important than Americans give money to charities.” More than one-half of respondents (53.6%) indicated they “strongly agree” (23.3%) or “agree” (30.3%) with the statement “it is more important to give to charities that donate to the U.S. than charities that benefit other countries.” Less than one-fifth of respondents (17.8%) stated they “strongly agree” (6.7%) or “agree” (11.1%) with the statement “I would rather give to large charities than small ones.”



When January 2022 national respondents were asked to choose the three items that influence their decision to donate, over one-half (51.4%) indicated “being able to observe the work of the charity,” followed by “the charity provides stories from individual beneficiaries” (27.3%) and “seeing, reading or listening to a news story on the charity (26.6%).

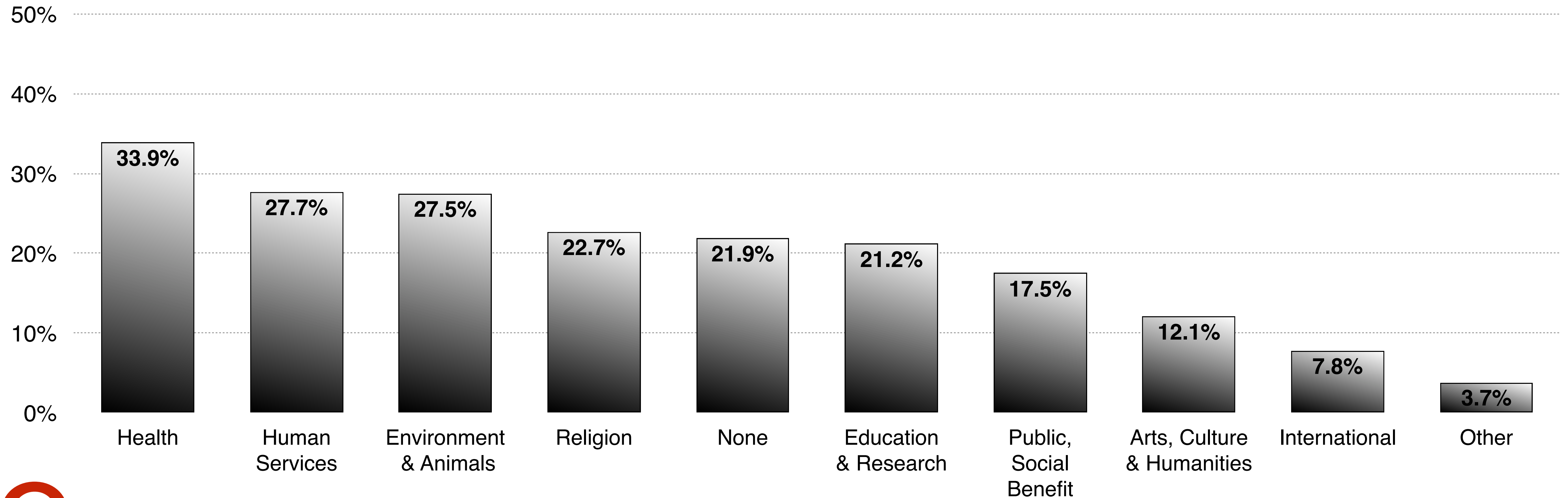
Q Which of the following three items influence your decision to donate to a charity most?

| Influences decision to donate to a charity (Top-10 responses) | % |
|--|------|
| Being able to observe the work of the charity | 51.4 |
| The charity provides stories from individual beneficiaries | 27.3 |
| Seeing, reading or listening to a news story on the charity | 26.6 |
| Having available output metrics | 25.2 |
| Having available input metrics and financial ratios | 25.1 |
| Word of mouth | 20.5 |
| Having available outcome metrics | 18.8 |
| Seeing, reading or listening to posts on social media | 15.5 |
| Having available the results of impact metrics | 14.0 |
| External accreditation, external rating or ranking | 12.7 |

Donations and Charities, cont.



More than one-third of national survey respondents (33.9%) indicated they have given to “health” related charities in the past year, followed by “human services” (27.7%) and “environment & animals” (27.5%). Slightly more than one-in-five survey respondents reported giving to charities related to “religion” (22.7%) or “education & research” (21.2%), while more than one-in-six have donated to “public, social benefit” charities (17.5%). Less than one-in-ten survey respondents (7.8%) reported giving to “international” charities.

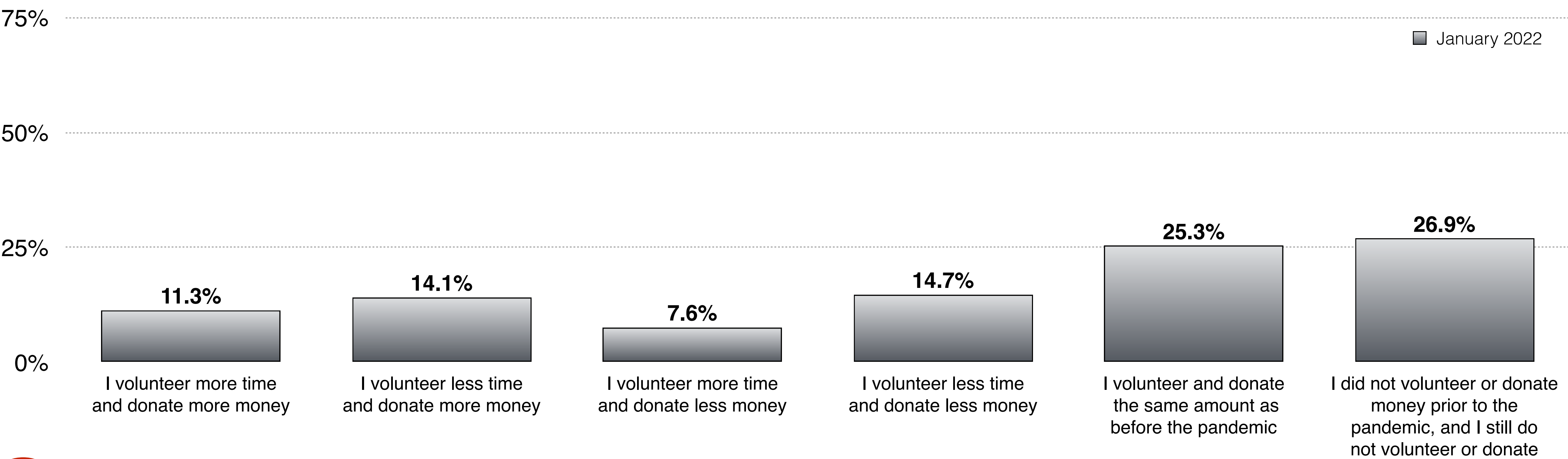


Q Which charities have you given to in the past year? (Select all that apply)

Donations and Charities, cont.

Over one-quarter of nationwide respondents (26.9%) indicated “I did not volunteer or donate money prior to the pandemic, and I still do not volunteer or donate.” A similar frequency of respondents (25.3%) indicated “I volunteer and donate the same amount as before the pandemic,” while 11.3% reported they donate more and 14.1% indicated they donate less.

- ❖ Men (14.4%) indicated increased levels of both donating & volunteering since the pandemic compared to women (8.5%).
- ❖ Respondents ages 65+ (41.1%) were most likely to donate and volunteer at the same level both before and since the pandemic.
- ❖ More than one-third of respondents making less than \$50,000 (34.8%) did not volunteer or donate money prior to the pandemic and still do not.

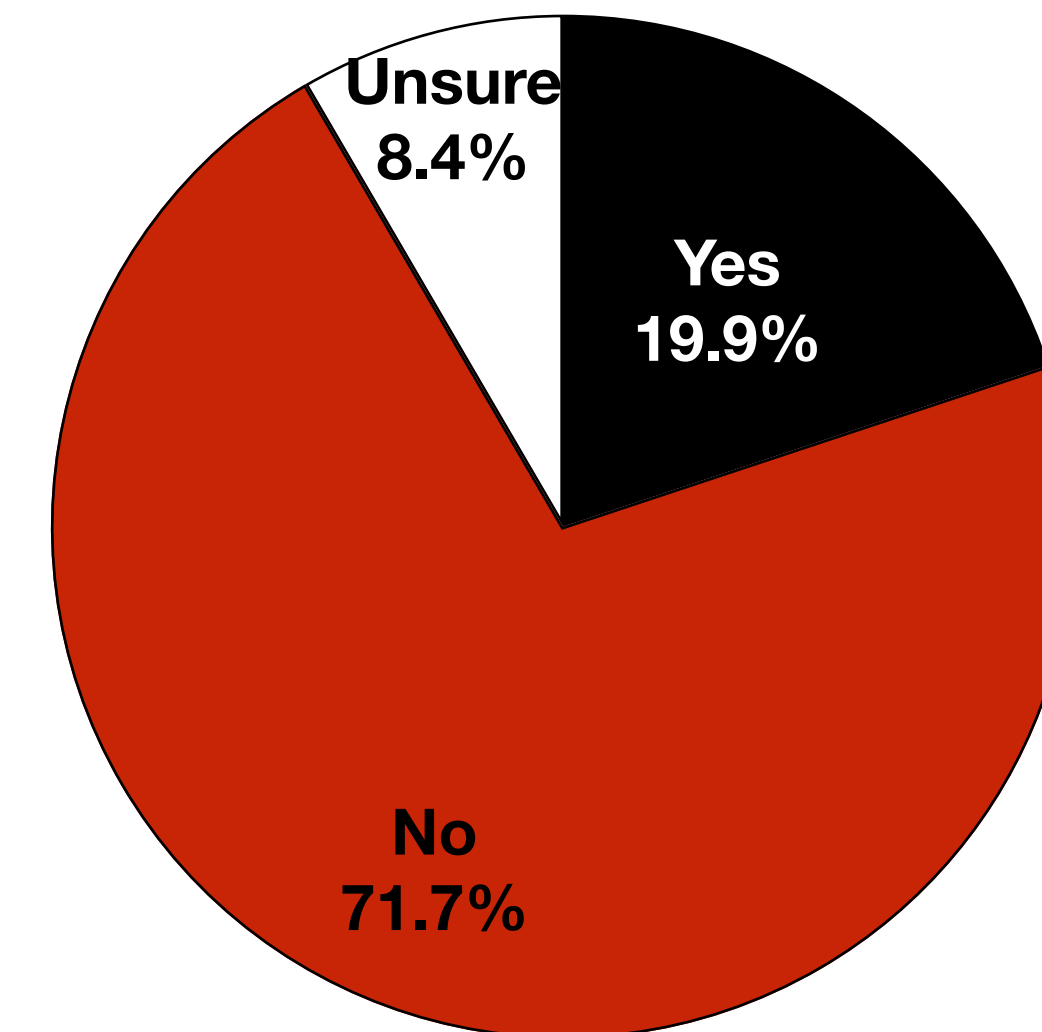


Q Which of the following statements best applies to you since the pandemic?

Donations and Charities, cont.

More than seven-out-of-ten nationwide respondents (71.7%) indicated they did not give money to a U.S. charity on Giving Tuesday in 2021, while 19.9% reported they did and 8.4% were "unsure."

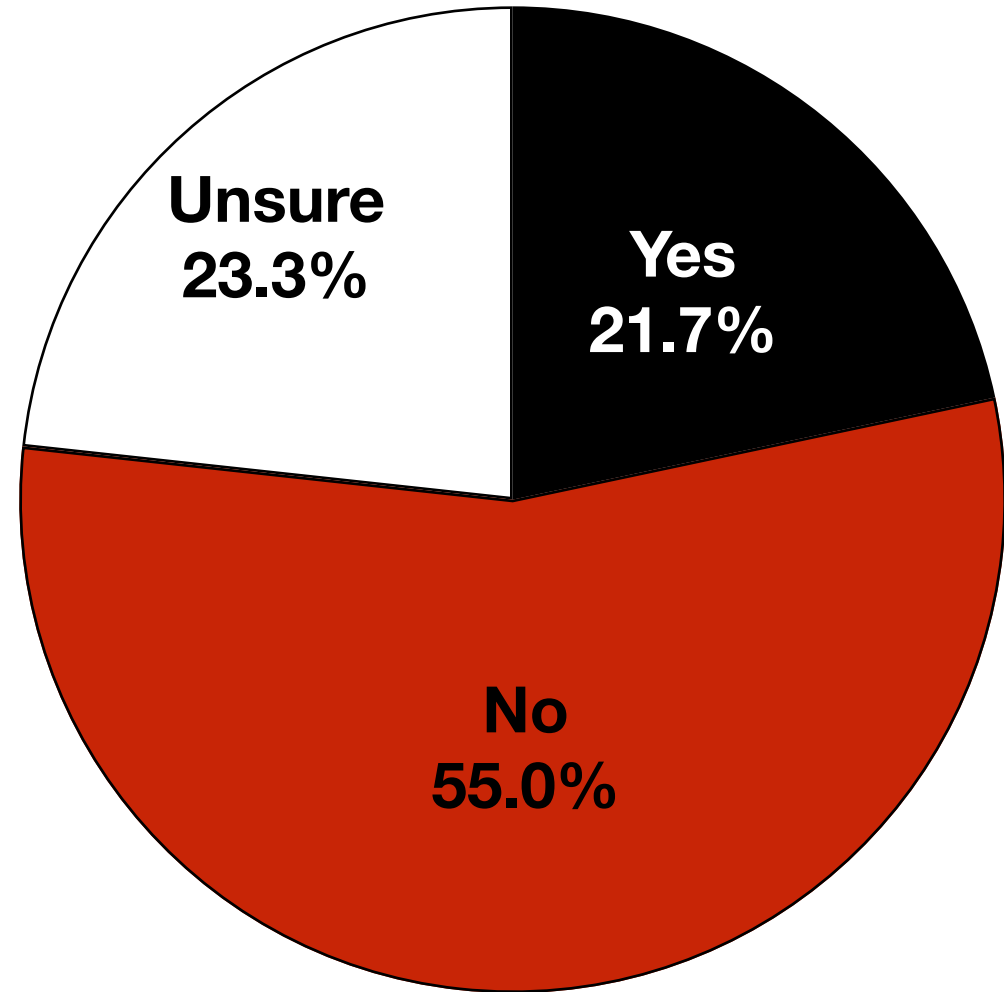
- ❖ Respondents ages 65 and older (82.1%) were more likely to indicate they did not give money to a U.S. charity on Giving Tuesday than respondents between 35-44 years old (64.2%).
- ❖ Female respondents (74.8%) were more likely to not donate on Giving Tuesday than male respondents (68.5%).
- ❖ Respondents with an income of \$50,000-\$100,000 (74.8%) were less likely to donate on Giving Tuesday than respondents with an income of \$150,000 or more (59.1%).



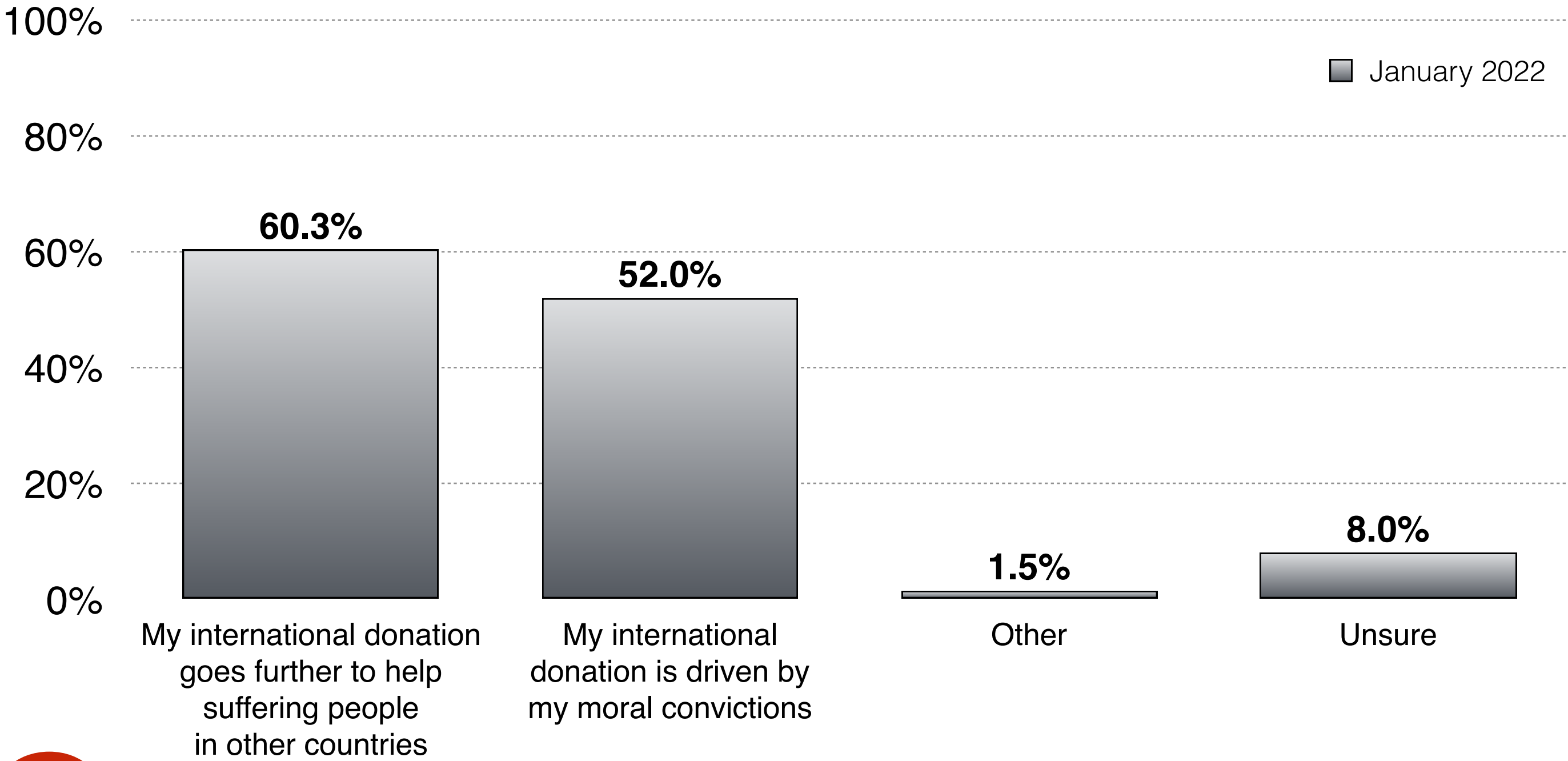
Q Did you give money to a U.S. charity on Giving Tuesday in 2021 (on November 30, 2021)?

Donations and Charities, cont.

When nationwide survey respondents were asked if they planned to donate to a charity that helps other countries in the next month, over one-half of respondents (55.0%) indicated they did not plan to give to an international charity next month. However, more than one-in-ten respondents (21.7%) indicated “yes.” Respondents who planned to donate to a charity outside of the United States most frequently indicated “my international donation goes further to help suffering people in other countries” (60.3%), followed by “my international donation is driven by my moral convictions” (52.0%).



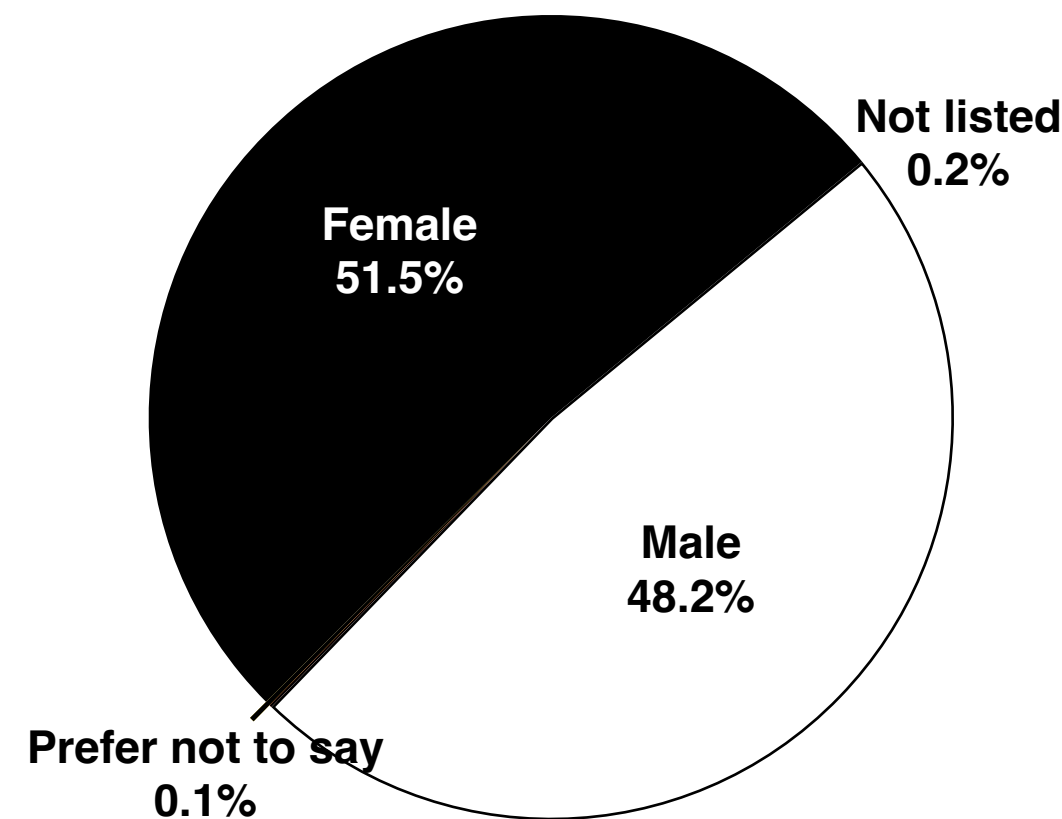
Q Do you plan to donate to a charity that helps other countries in the next month?



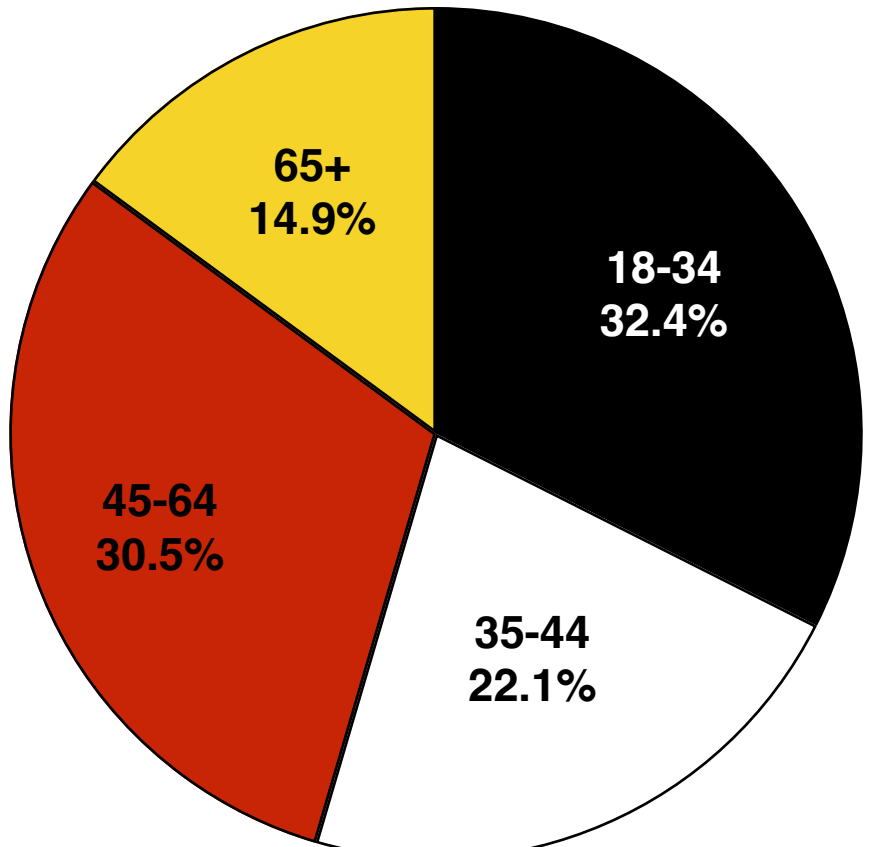
Q Why do you plan to donate to a charity outside of the United States? (Select all that apply)

Demographic Profile - January 2022

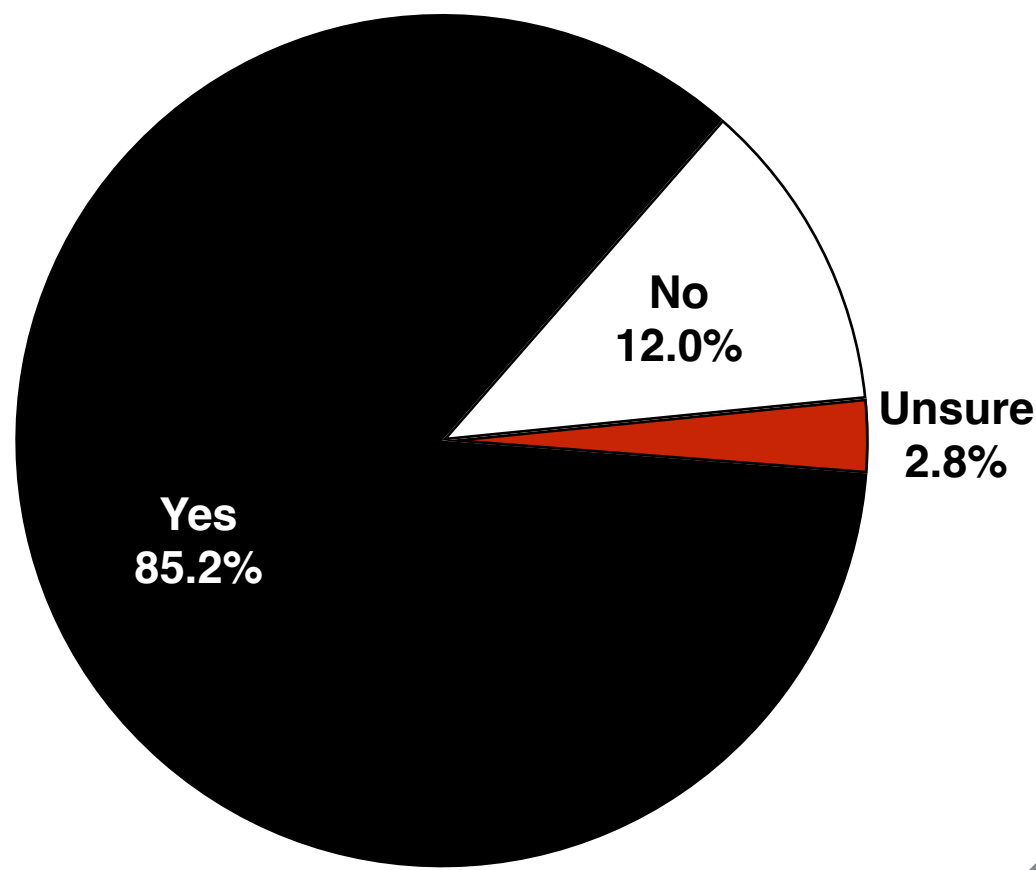
Gender



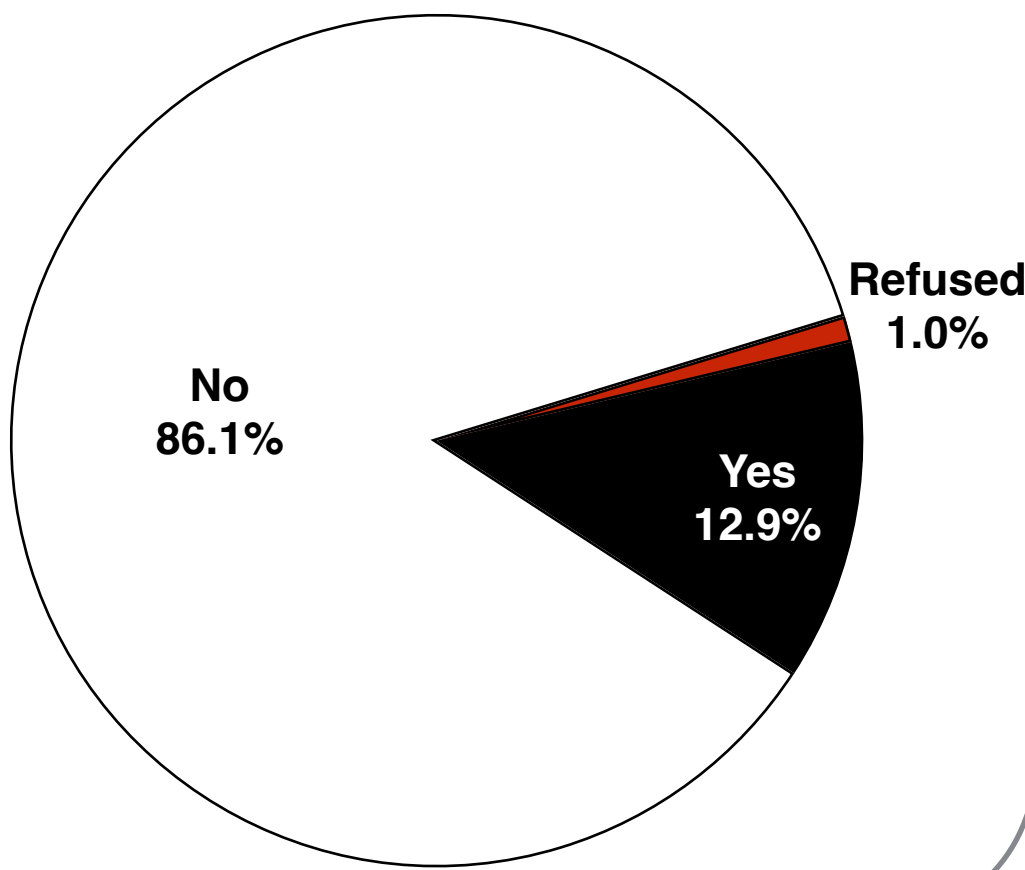
Age



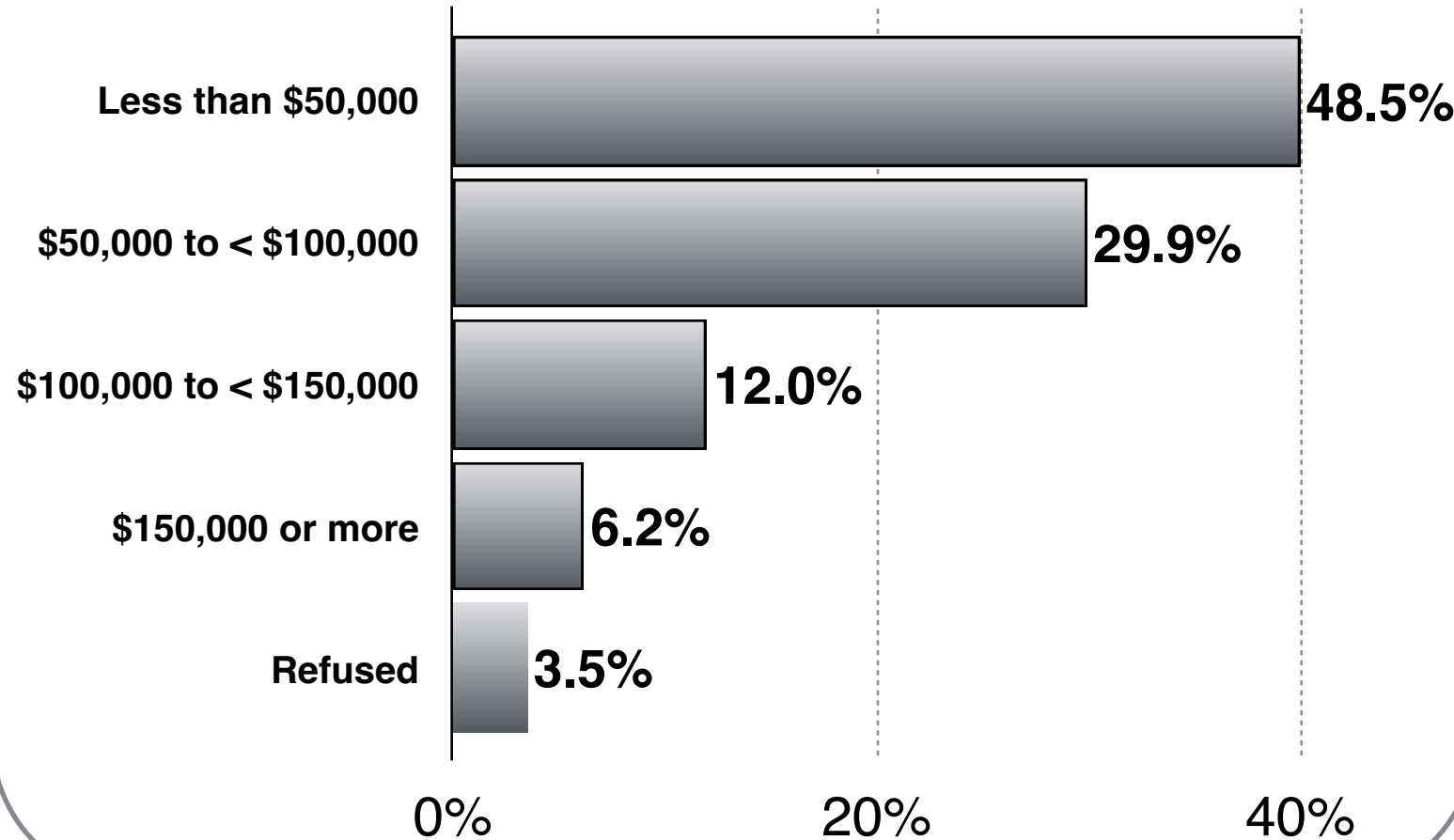
Registered to vote?



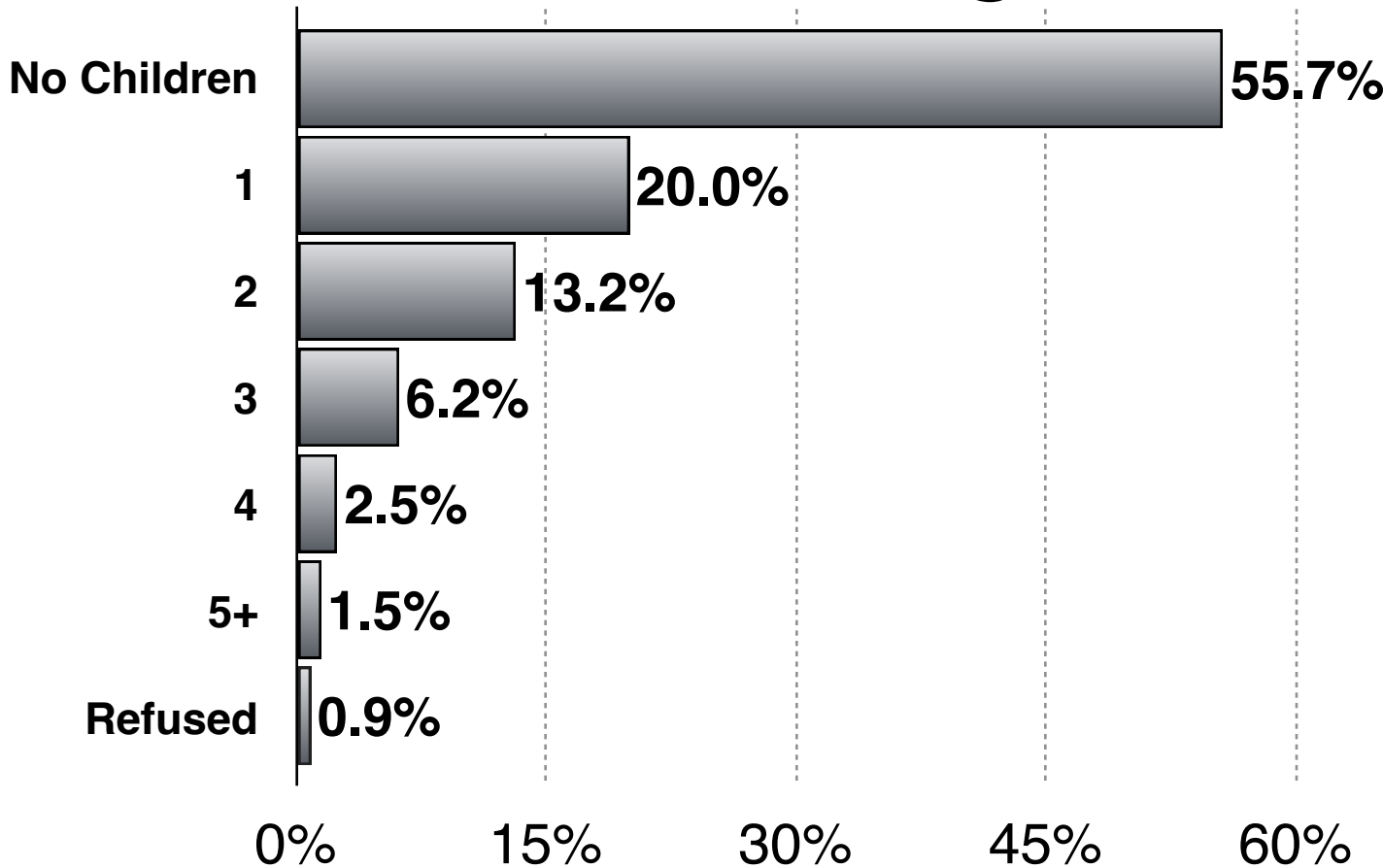
Hispanic/Latin Origin?



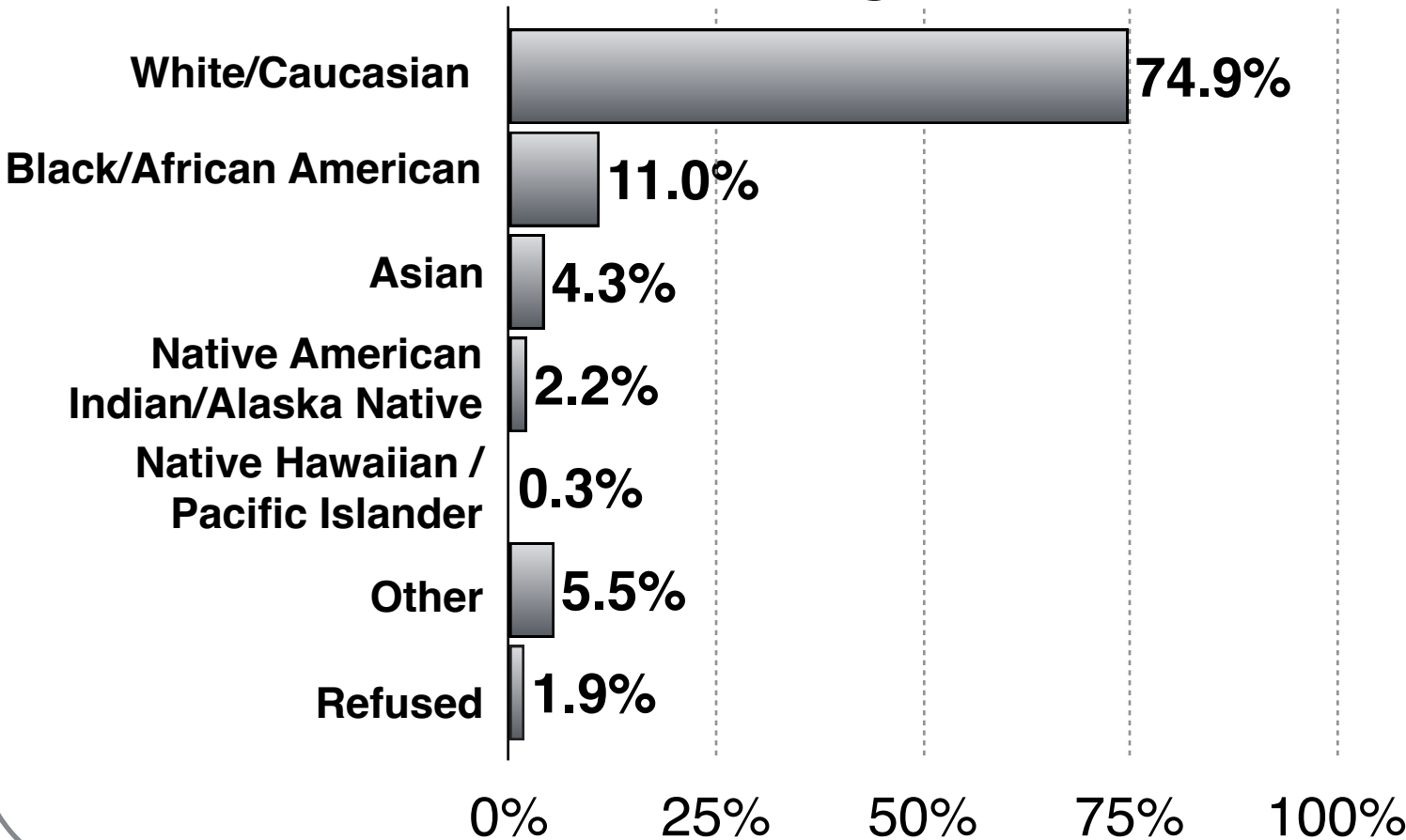
Income



Children Under Age 18



Ethnicity



Demographic Profile - January 2022

| State of Residence | % |
|--------------------|-----|
| Alabama | 1.4 |
| Alaska | 0.2 |
| Arizona | 2.7 |
| Arkansas | 0.9 |
| California | 8.2 |
| Colorado | 1.9 |
| Connecticut | 1.1 |
| Delaware | 0.5 |
| Florida | 7.1 |
| Georgia | 3.5 |
| Hawaii | 0.5 |
| Idaho | 0.5 |
| Illinois | 4.4 |
| Indiana | 1.7 |
| Iowa | 0.9 |
| Kansas | 0.9 |
| Kentucky | 1.8 |

| State of Residence | % |
|--------------------|-----|
| Louisiana | 0.9 |
| Maine | 0.5 |
| Maryland | 1.5 |
| Massachusetts | 1.6 |
| Michigan | 3.7 |
| Minnesota | 1.0 |
| Mississippi | 0.7 |
| Missouri | 2.2 |
| Montana | 0.0 |
| Nebraska | 0.0 |
| Nevada | 1.4 |
| New Hampshire | 0.3 |
| New Jersey | 2.2 |
| New Mexico | 0.3 |
| New York | 6.3 |
| North Carolina | 4.8 |
| North Dakota | 0.1 |

| State of Residence | % |
|--------------------|-----|
| Ohio | 5.2 |
| Oklahoma | 1.3 |
| Oregon | 1.3 |
| Pennsylvania | 6.8 |
| Rhode Island | 0.5 |
| South Carolina | 1.5 |
| South Dakota | 0.3 |
| Tennessee | 2.3 |
| Texas | 6.8 |
| Utah | 0.9 |
| Vermont | 0.1 |
| Virginia | 2.8 |
| Washington | 1.5 |
| Washington, D C | 0.0 |
| West Virginia | 0.7 |
| Wisconsin | 2.3 |
| Wyoming | 0.1 |



James Castonguay, Ph.D.

Associate Dean, College of Arts & Sciences
Director, School of Communication, Media & the Arts

(203) 371-7710
castonguayj@sacredheart.edu

Michael Vigeant
CEO, GreatBlue Research

(860) 740-4000
mjv@GreatBlueResearch.com