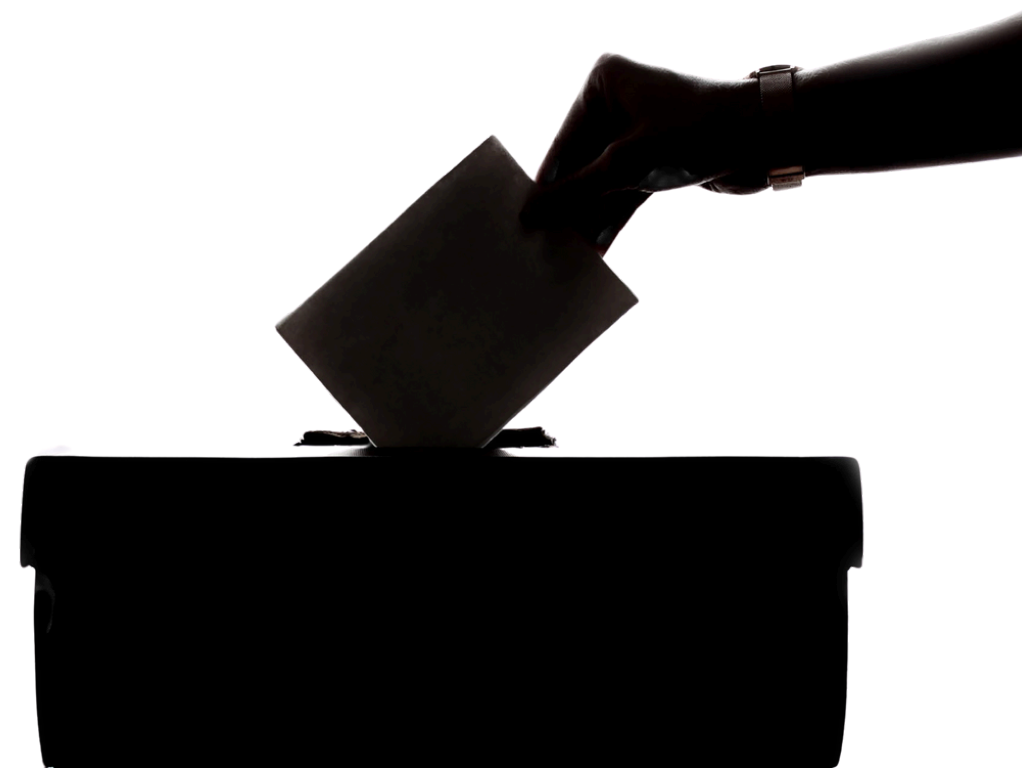




PUERTO RICO POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

July 2024 | Gaither International



- The study began on July 12, 2024 and was completed on August 1, 2024.
- With a sample of 1138 interviews, representative of the 8 senatorial districts.
- Using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews.
- 47% of the interviews were conducted with men and 53% with women.

STUDY DETAILS



1



PARTICIPANT'S

PROFILES

SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE & GENDER

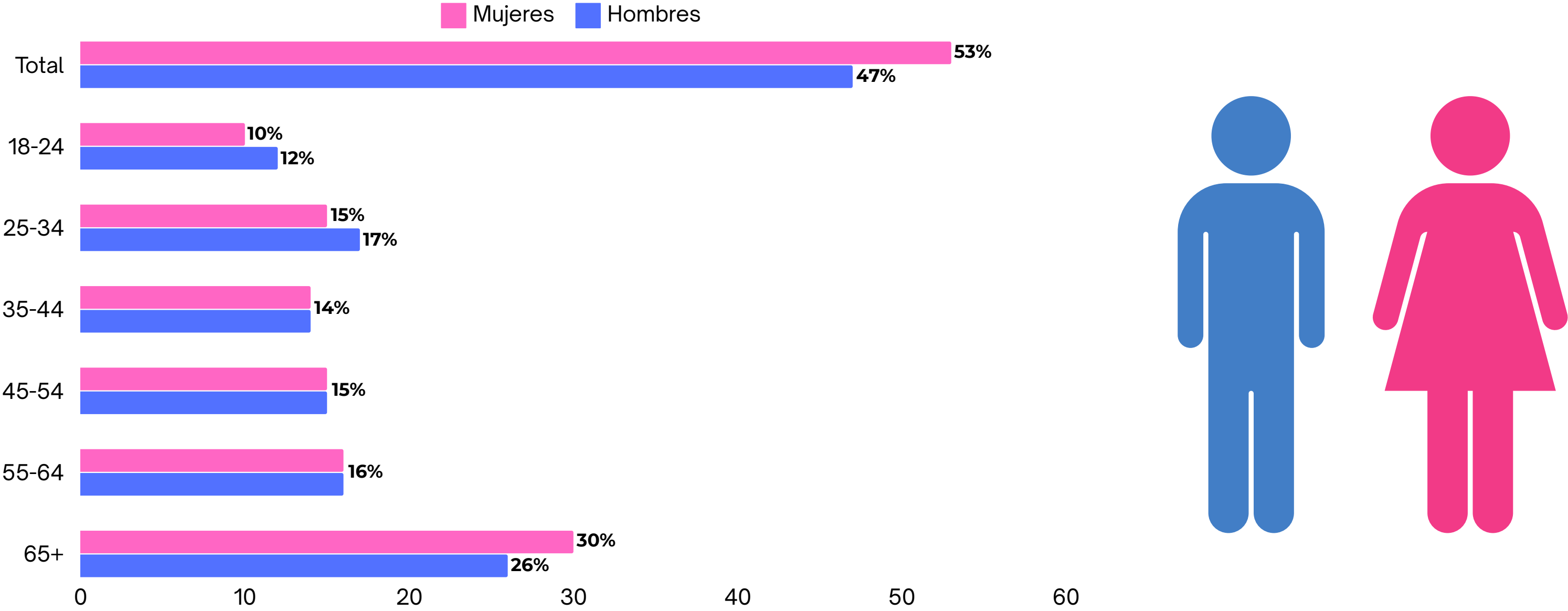


Table 3: To which age range do you belong to?

PARTICIPATION IN THE PRIMARIES

JUNE 24

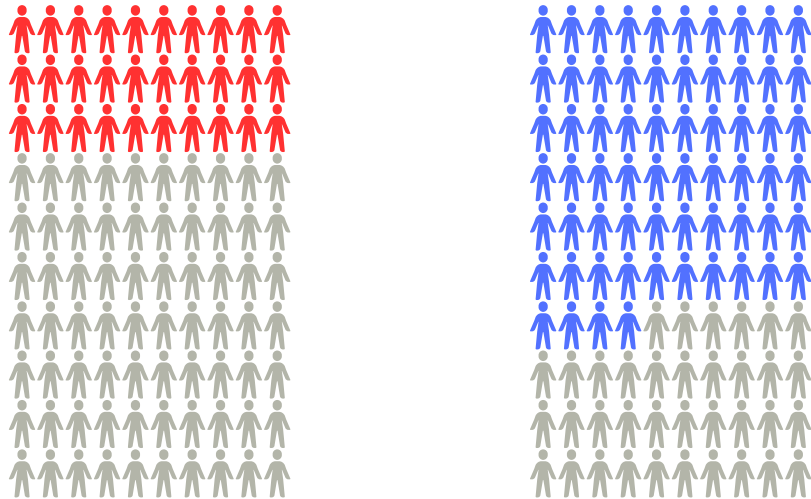
41% mentioned having participated
in the June 2024 primaries.

41%



64% in the PNP Primary & 30% in
the PPD one

30%



64%

Table 7 - Did you participate in the last primary on June 2? Base 1,138

Table 8 - In which primaries did you participate? Base 1,138

INTENTION TO PARTICIPATE IN GENERAL ELECTION

NOV 2024

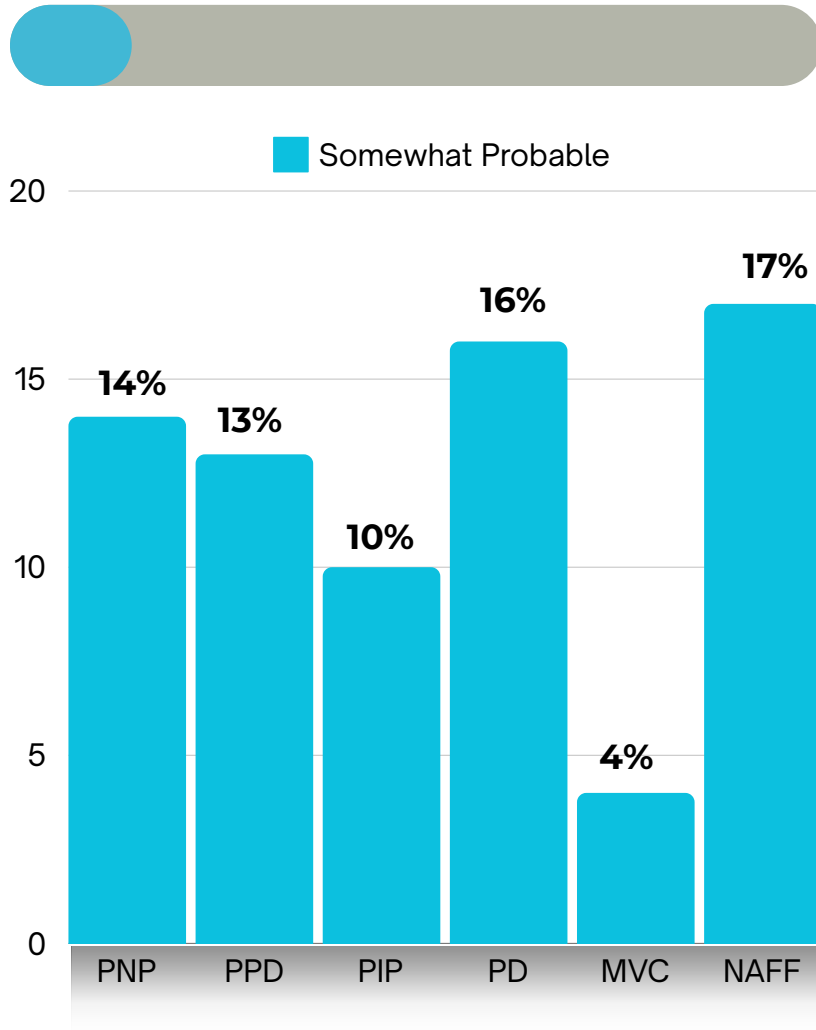
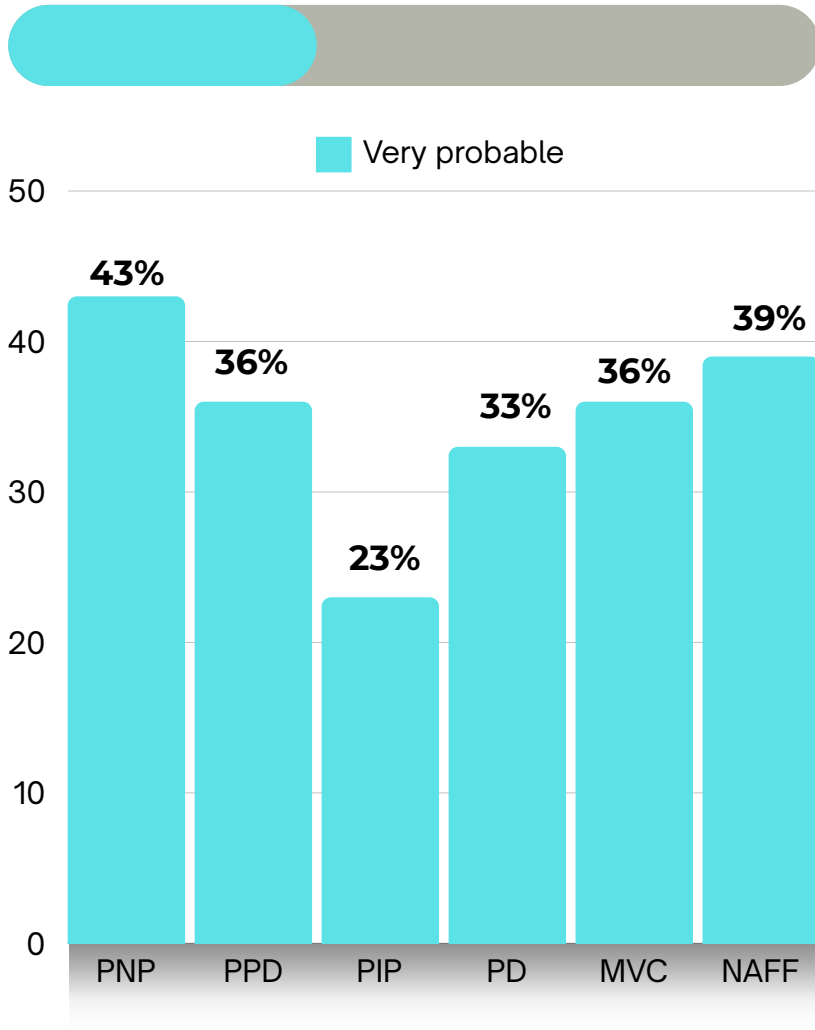
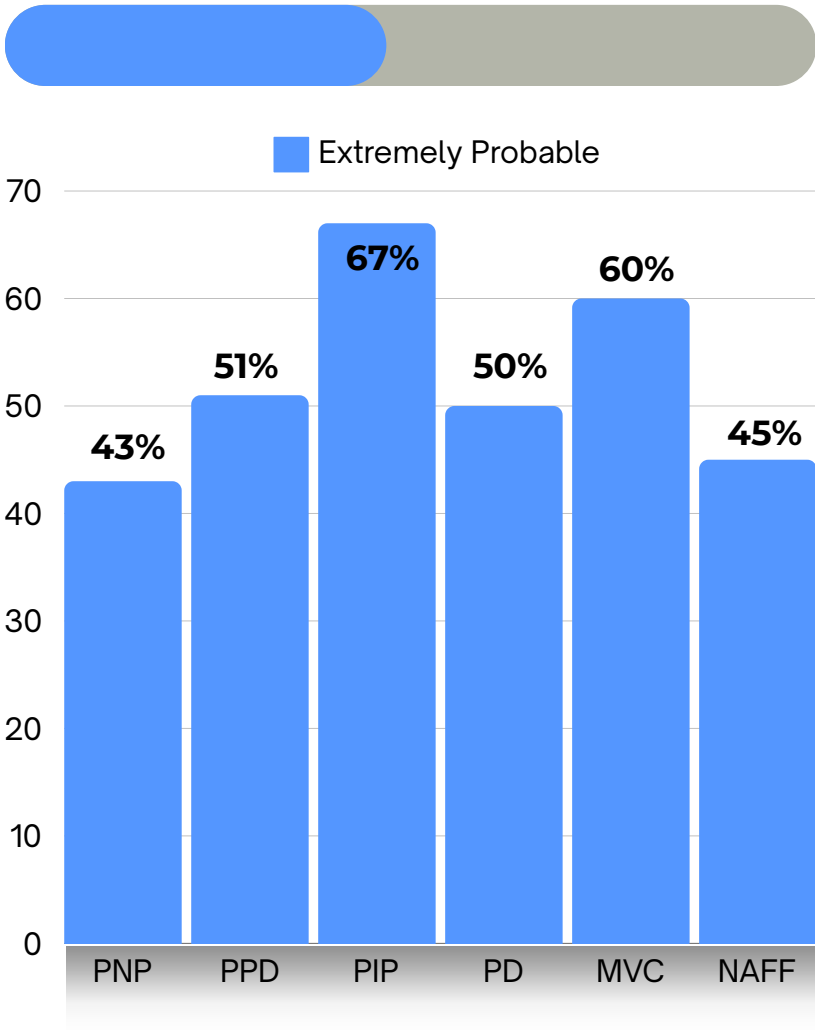


Table 11: And how likely are you to vote in the general election on November 5? (READ OPTIONS)

PARTICIPATION SUMMARY | ELECTIONS NOV 2024

- The top-two box analysis shows that 85% of respondents are either extremely likely or very likely to vote in the general elections on November 5.
- MVC has the highest engagement at 96%, followed by the PIP at 90%.
- PPD shows a solid 87%, while the PNP and NAFF both have high percentages at 86% and 84%, respectively.
- PD has the lowest at 83%, yet still demonstrates strong voter commitment across all affiliations.



ELECTIONS IN WHICH YOU HAVE PARTICIPATED

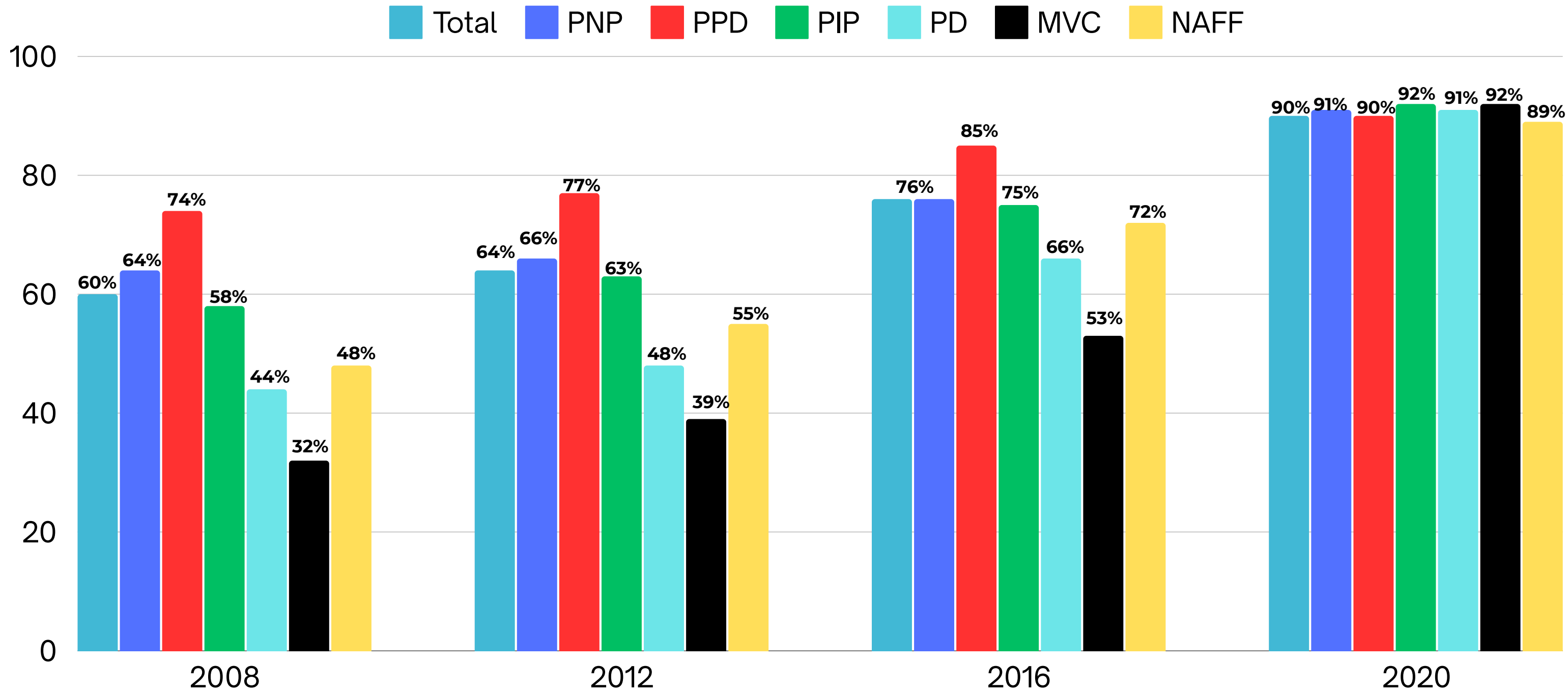
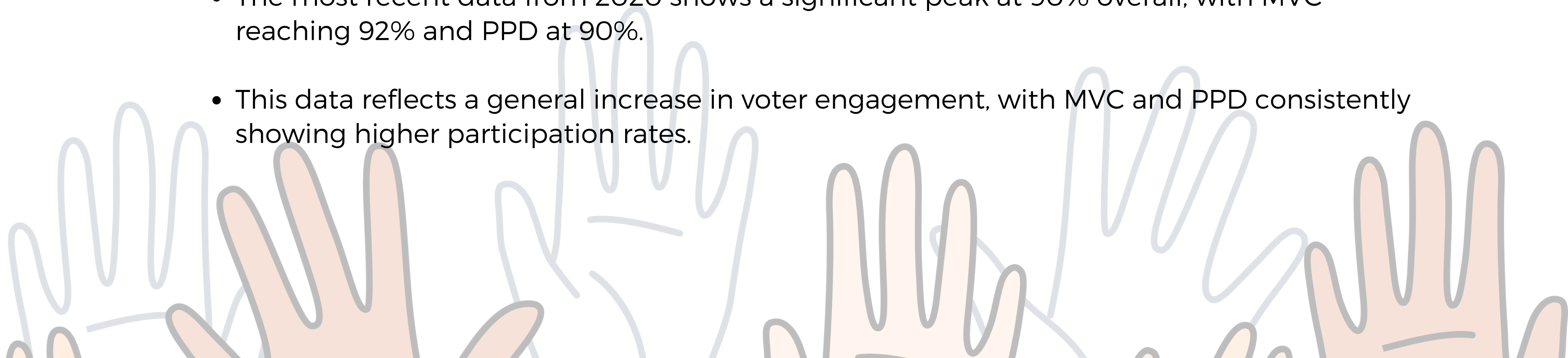


Table 9: Which of the following elections have you participated in? | Base 1138

ELECTIONS IN WHICH YOU HAVE PARTICIPATED

- In 2008, 60% of respondents reported participating in elections, with the highest participation from PPD supporters (74%) and the lowest from MVC supporters (32%).
- By 2012, participation increased to 64% overall, with PPD at 77% and MVC at 39%. The trend continued upward in 2016, reaching 76% overall, with PPD at 85% and MVC at 53%.
- The most recent data from 2020 shows a significant peak at 90% overall, with MVC reaching 92% and PPD at 90%.
- This data reflects a general increase in voter engagement, with MVC and PPD consistently showing higher participation rates.



WHO YOU VOTED FOR IN THE 2016 ELECTIONS?

In the 2016 gubernatorial election, Ricky Rosello was the top choice overall, receiving 33% of the vote, predominantly from PNP supporters (72%). David Bernier followed with 26%, mainly supported by PPD voters (67%). Alexandra Lúgaro garnered 12% overall, with strong backing from MVC supporters (61%). Maria de Lourdes Santiago received 4%, largely from PIP voters (33%), while Manuel Cidre and Rafael Bernabé had minimal support, with 4% and 1% overall, respectively.

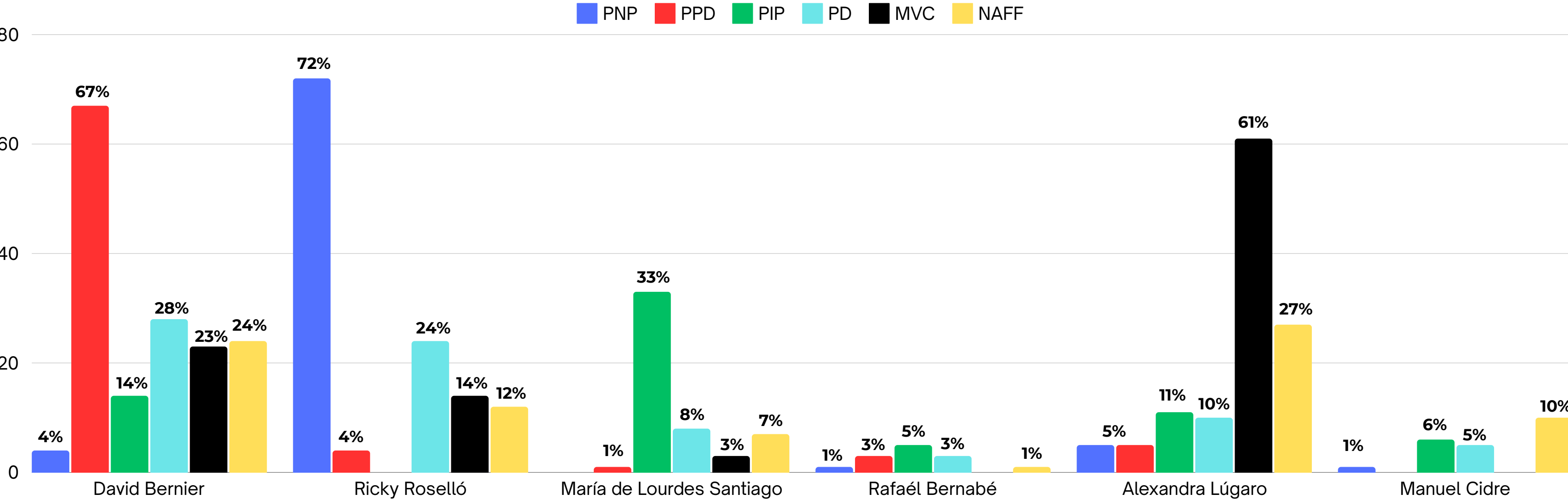


Table 12: And for whom did you vote for governor in the 2016 election? | Base 839

WHO YOU VOTED FOR IN THE 2020 ELECTIONS?

In the 2020 gubernatorial election, Pedro Pierluisi was the most favored candidate, receiving 45% of the vote overall, with overwhelming support from PNP voters (88%). Charlie Delgado followed with 20% of the total votes, predominantly from PPD supporters (73%). Juan Dalmau secured 14% overall, with significant backing from PIP voters (67%). Alexandra Lúgaro also received 14% of the vote, largely supported by MVC voters (75%). César Vázquez and Eliezer Molina received 4% and 3% overall, respectively, with minimal support across all affiliations.

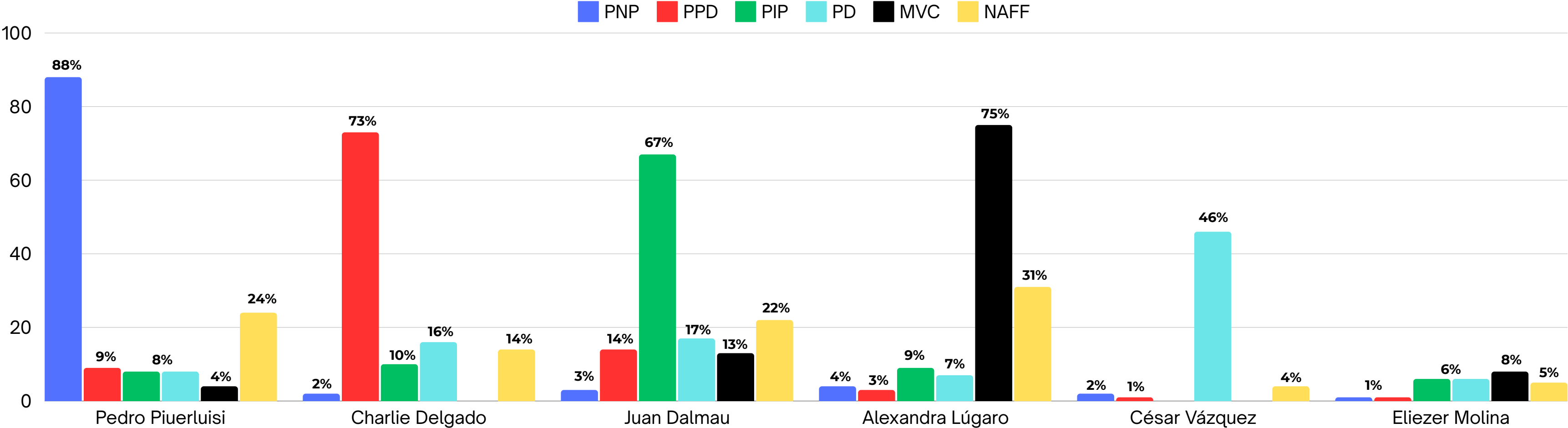
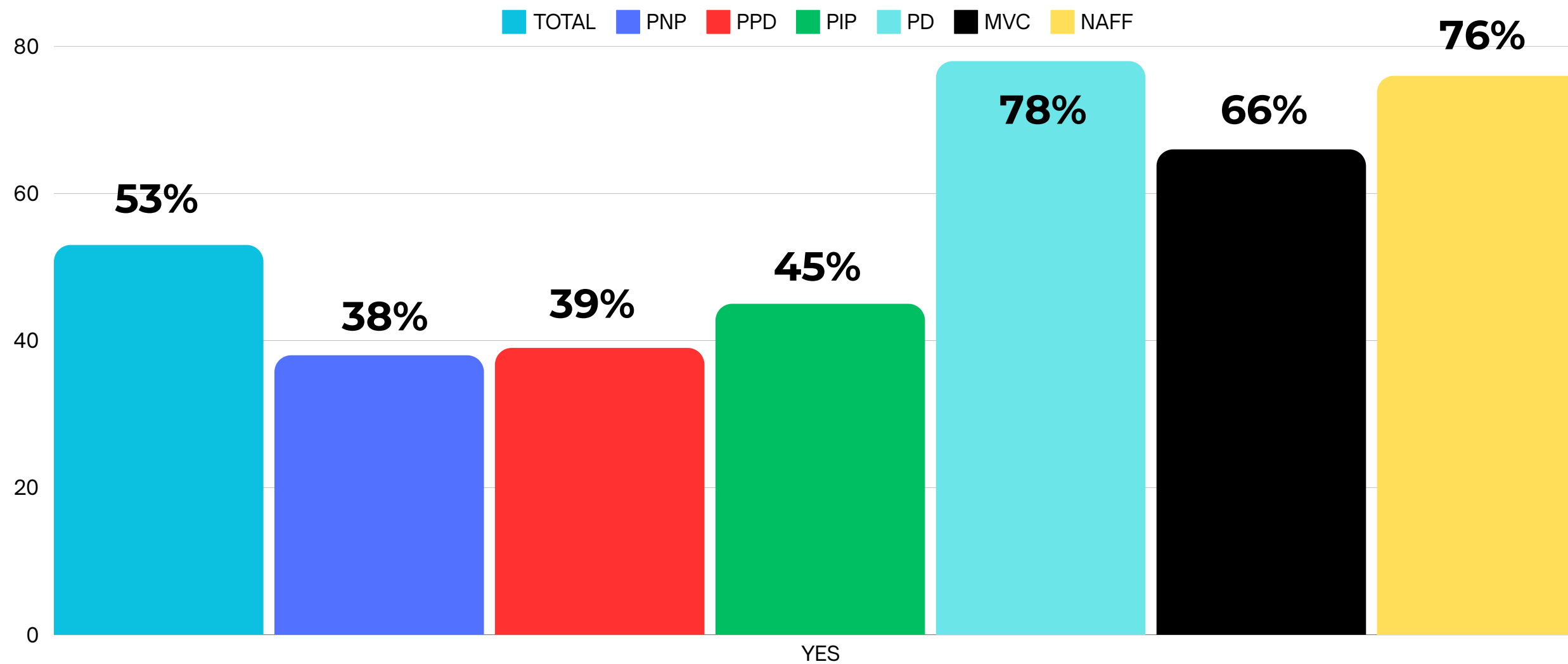


Table 14: And who did you vote for for governor in the 2020 election? | Base 884

MIXED VOTING | BY POLITICAL PARTY



- The data shows that 53% of respondents have voted for different parties in different elections.
- This trend is most prevalent among NAFF supporters (76%) and PD supporters (78%).
- In contrast, 43% of respondents have consistently voted for the same party, with the highest consistency among PNP (57%) and PPD (59%) supporters.
- A small percentage, 3%, have only voted in one election, with slightly higher instances among NAFF voters (5%).
- This indicates a notable flexibility in party allegiance, especially among NAFF and PD voters.

2



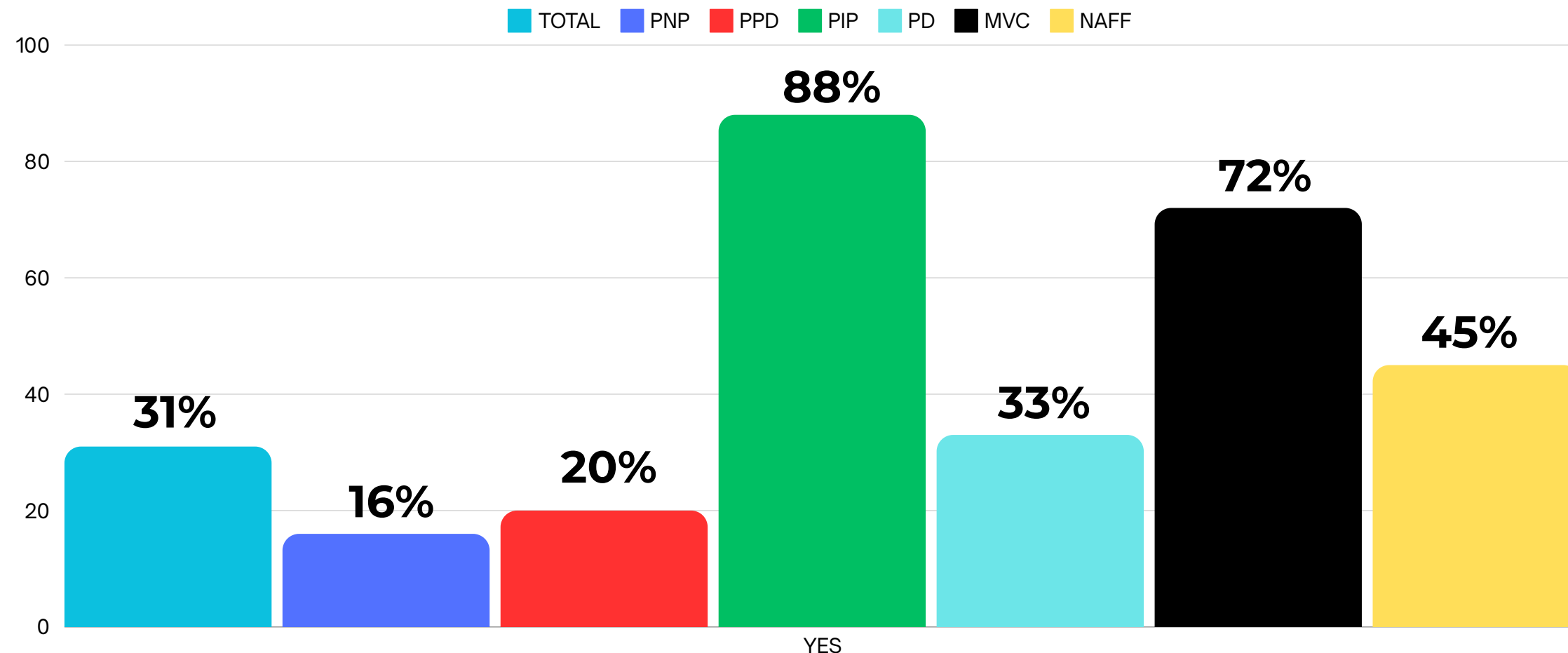
FINDINGS

POLITICS



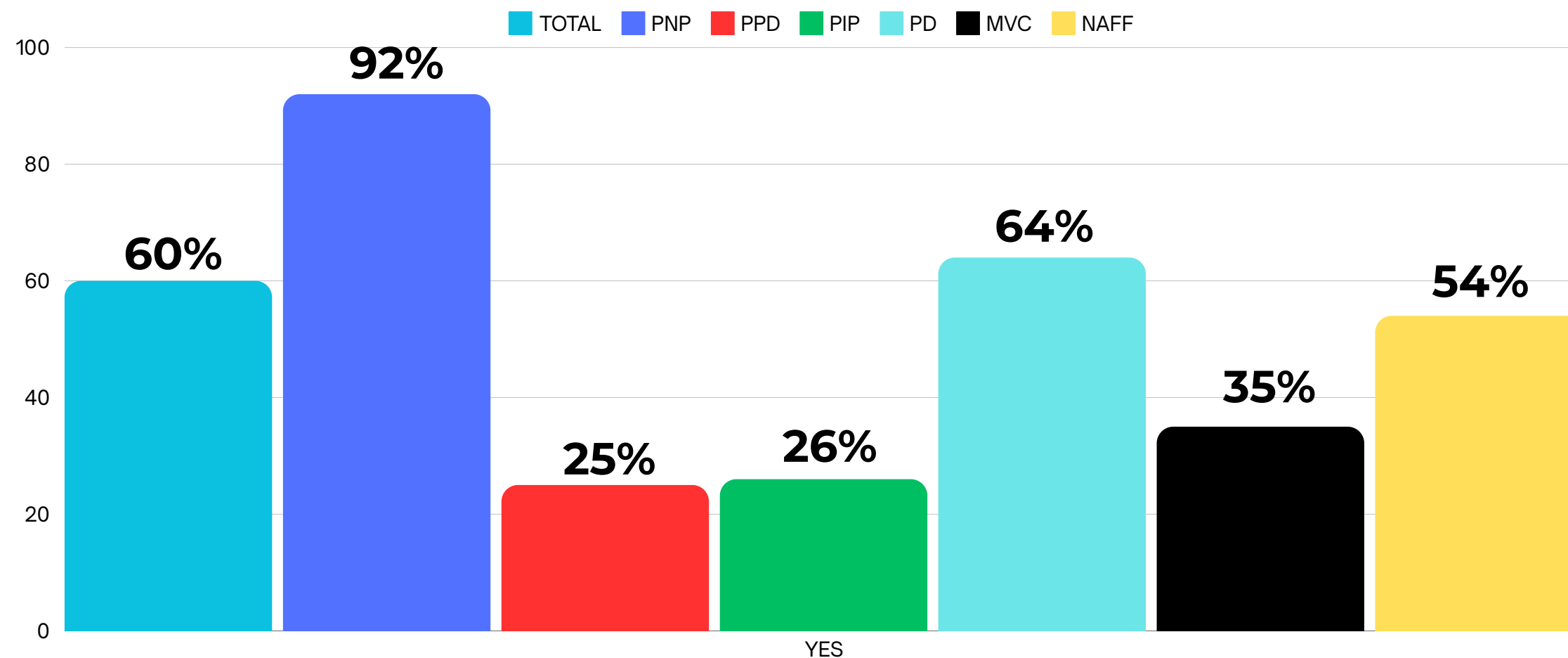
**POLITICAL
STATUS**

HAVE CONSIDERED VOTING FOR INDEPENDENCE



- Among respondents, 31% have considered voting for Puerto Rico's independence, with the highest consideration among PIP (88%) and MVC (72%) supporters. In contrast, 68% have not considered this option, particularly PNP (83%) and PPD (78%) supporters.
- Only 1% of respondents are unsure about their stance.
- This indicates a significant variation in support for independence, strongly correlated with political affiliation.

HAVE CONSIDERED VOTING FOR STATEHOOD



- The data shows that 60% of respondents have considered voting for statehood for Puerto Rico.
- This sentiment is particularly strong among PNP supporters (92%) and PD supporters (64%).
- In contrast, 39% have not considered statehood, with the highest opposition from PPD (73%) and PIP (74%) supporters.
- This indicates a significant divide on the issue of statehood, heavily influenced by political affiliation.

Table 17: Have you ever considered voting for statehood for Puerto Rico? | Base 1,138

HOW MUCH DO YOU AGREE WITH HOLDING A PLEBISCITE IN NOVEMBER | BY POLITICAL PARTY?

- Among political affiliations, support for holding a local status plebiscite in November 2024 varies significantly.
- The PNP (Partido Nuevo Progresista) is the most supportive, with 30% strongly agreeing and 36% agreeing, totaling 66%. In contrast, PIP (Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño) shows the highest opposition, with 50% strongly disagreeing and 23% disagreeing, amounting to 73%.
- The PPD (Partido Popular Democrático) also displays strong opposition, with 38% strongly disagreeing and 32% disagreeing, totaling 70%.
- This indicates a strong partisan divide, with PNP supporters being more favorable towards the plebiscite compared to PIP and PPD supporters.

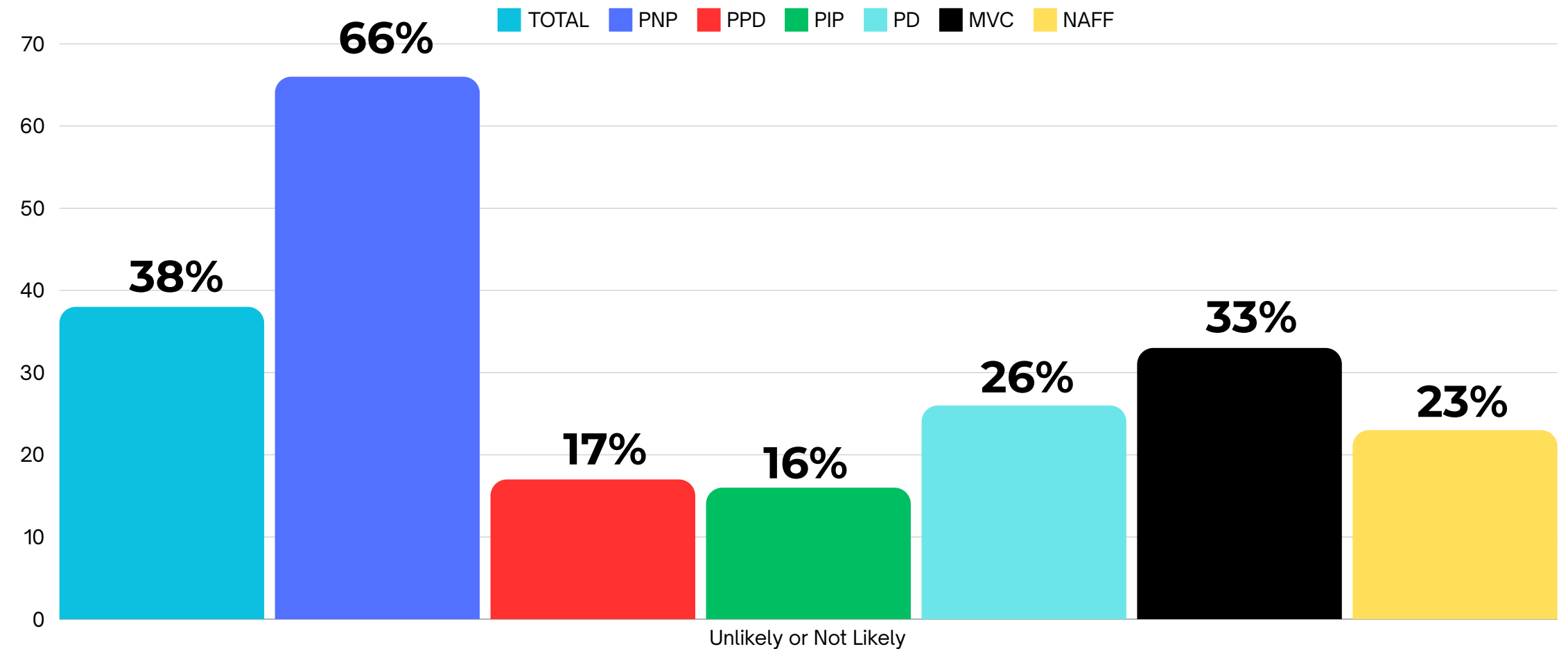


Table 18: How much do you agree or disagree with again holding a LOCAL status plebiscite in the next election in November 2024? | Base 1,138

HOLDING A PLEBISCITE THIS NOVEMBER? | BY AGE

- In considering the support for holding a local status plebiscite in the November 2024 elections, the 18 to 24 years age group shows the highest level of support, with 21% strongly agreeing and 32% agreeing, totaling 53%.
- Conversely, the 55 to 64 years group exhibits the lowest support, with only 12% strongly agreeing and 17% agreeing, totaling 29%. Among those least supportive, 45 to 54 years shows significant opposition, with 33% strongly disagreeing and 32% disagreeing, making a total of 65% against. Similarly, the 65 years or older group also shows strong opposition, with 27% strongly disagreeing and 26% disagreeing, totaling 53% against.

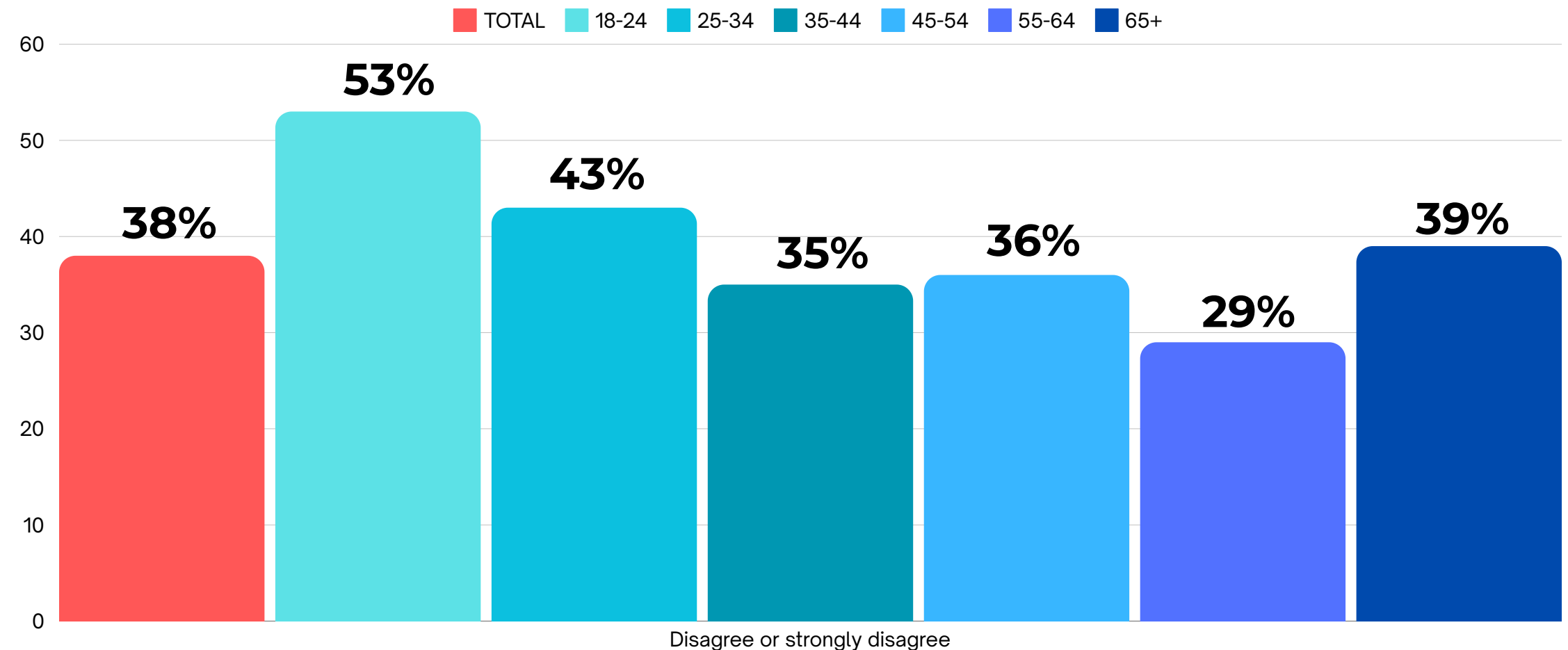


Table 18: How much do you agree or disagree with again holding a LOCAL status plebiscite in the next election in November 2024? | Base 1,138

REASONS FOR SUPPORTING OR OPPOSING A LOCAL PLEBISCITE ON POLITICAL STATUS | POLITICAL PARTY

Options	Total	PNP	PPD	PIP	PD	MVC	NAFF
Advances the status solution	10%	15%	5%	5%	16%	15%	6%
Sends another message to Congress	8%	13%	4%	5%	1%	5%	5%
We must keep pushing for a solution to resolve PR's status issue	13%	17%	5%	14%	9%	14%	14%
Moves Voters to vote	5%	6%	2%	2%	6%	14%	7%
Lose credibility by wanting nothing to happen	11%	7%	10%	13%	10%	17%	17%
It's a waste of time, they will never deliver statehood	14%	8%	17%	10%	22%	15%	21%
Nothing happens with the results	14%	8%	14%	18%	21%	20%	19%
Prefer Independence for PR	3%	3%	1%	3%	6%	12%	5%
It costs a lot of money / an additional expense	16%	8%	21%	21%	19%	19%	20%
There are problems with the voting machines	5%	6%	7%	15%	7%	12%	2%

Table 19: Reasons for Supporting or Opposing a Local Plebiscite on Political Status | Base 1,138

REASONS FOR SUPPORTING OR OPPOSING A LOCAL PLEBISCITE ON POLITICAL STATUS

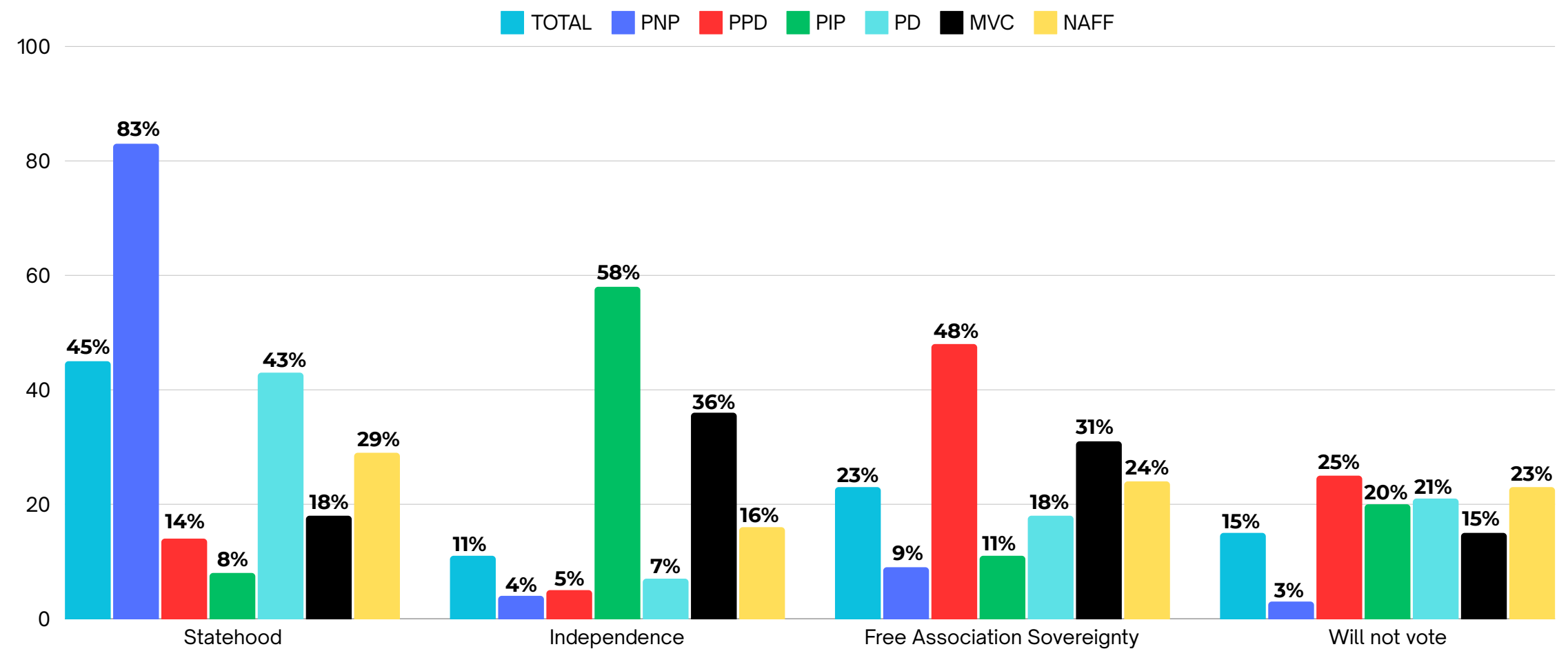


- Respondents who opposed holding a local plebiscite on political status in conjunction with the next election cite various reasons. The most common reason, selected by 16%, is the high cost associated with the plebiscite, with notable concern from PIP (21%) and NAFF (20%) supporters. Additionally, 14% believe that not taking action results in lost credibility, a view shared by NAFF (17%) and MVC (17%) supporters.
- Also, those who oppose the plebiscite often cite reasons such as the belief that it is a waste of time (14%) and the view that no meaningful results will come from it (14%). These sentiments are particularly strong among PIP supporters (18%) and PD supporters (21%). Additionally, 22% of respondents think that pursuing statehood is futile, with significant concern from PD supporters (22%) and NAFF (21%).
- These reasons reflect the diverse perspectives on the plebiscite, influenced by political affiliation and concerns about effectiveness and cost.



IF A PLEBISCITE IS HELD IN NOVEMBER, WHICH OPTION WOULD YOU CHOOSE? | BY POLITICAL PARTY

- In the upcoming local status plebiscite, 45% of respondents favor statehood, with strong support from PNP (83%) and PD (43%) voters. Independence garners 11% overall support, predominantly from PIP voters (58%) and MVC (36%). Meanwhile, 23% of respondents prefer sovereignty in free association with the United States, with notable backing from PPD (48%) and MVC (31%).
- Finally, 15% of respondents indicated they would not vote, with higher rates among PPD (25%) and NAFF (23%) voters.
- This distribution highlights significant differences in status preferences across political affiliations.



IF A PLEBISCITE IS HELD THIS NOVEMBER, ONLY STATEHOOD OR INDEPENDENCE | BY POLITICAL PARTY

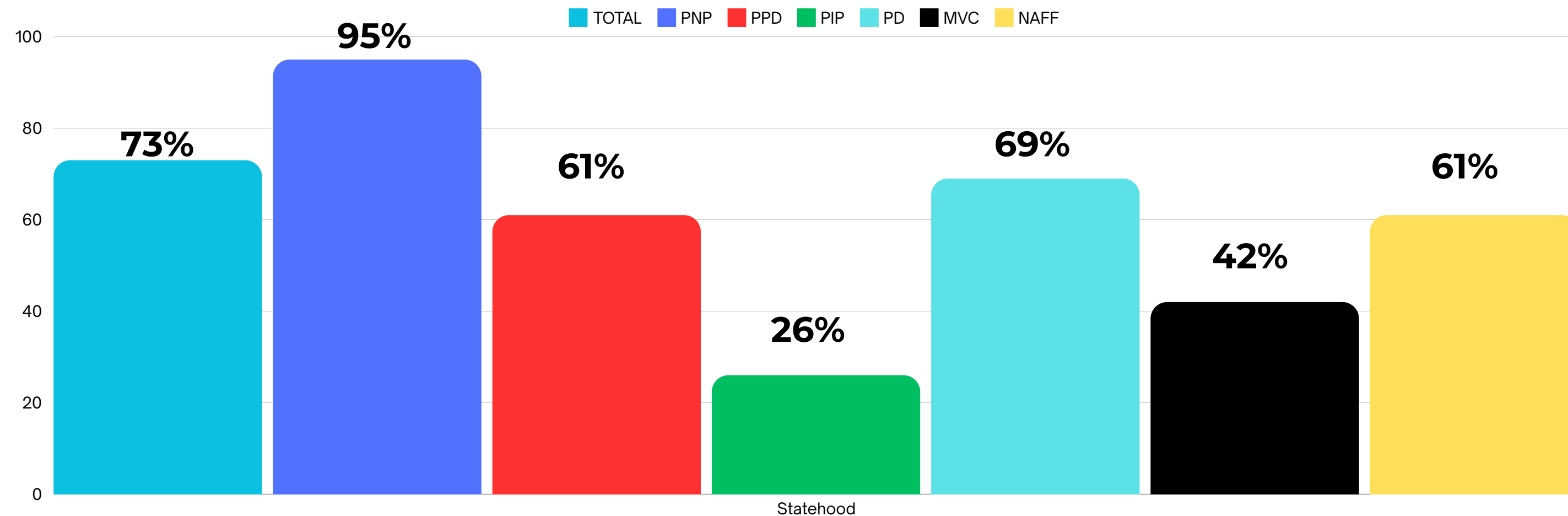


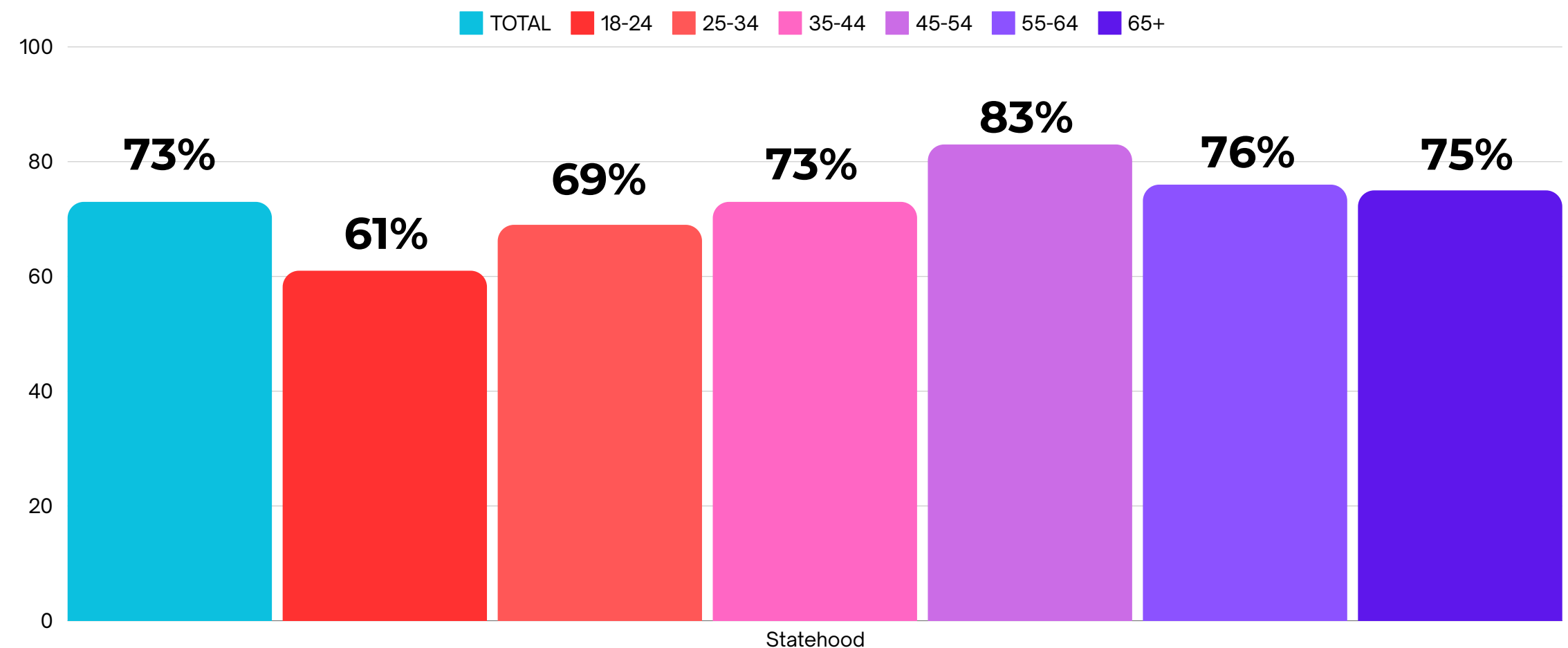
Table 22 - If the only status alternatives to choose from were Independence for Puerto Rico or Statehood, and remember that you must choose only between these two... which one would you vote for? | Base 1,138

IF A PLEBISCITE IS HELD THIS NOVEMBER, ONLY STATEHOOD OR INDEPENDENCE | BY POLITICAL PARTY

- A majority of respondents support statehood, indicating a significant inclination towards this political status among the population.
- PNP (95%): The PNP shows overwhelming support for statehood, as expected given the party's platform. This suggests that party alignment plays a critical role in individual opinions on political status.
- PPD (61%): Even though the PPD traditionally supports maintaining the current commonwealth status, a majority still favors statehood. This may indicate internal divisions or a shift in public opinion.
- PIP (26%): The PIP, advocating for independence, shows minimal support for statehood, consistent with its platform. This reflects the party's ideological stance.
- PD (69%): Support for statehood among Democrats is relatively high, suggesting that many voters from Proyecto Dignidad in Puerto Rico align with the statehood movement.
- MVC (42%): The Movimiento de Victoria Ciudadana shows moderate support for statehood, which could reflect its progressive stance and focus on various social issues rather than a singular focus on political status.
- NAFF (61%): Non-affiliated individuals also show significant support for statehood, indicating that even those outside traditional party lines may favor this political direction.
- The data suggests a robust favorability towards statehood in Puerto Rico, especially among PNP members. This could influence political strategies and discussions around statehood in future referendums or legislative actions.
- The relatively high support from PPD and NAFF indicates a potential shift in political dynamics, where traditional party lines may not fully capture the preferences of the populace regarding political status.
- The low support from PIP highlights the challenges faced by independence advocates in gaining traction among the general population.
- In Conclusion, the data shows a strong inclination towards statehood among Puerto Ricans, with notable variations across different political affiliations.

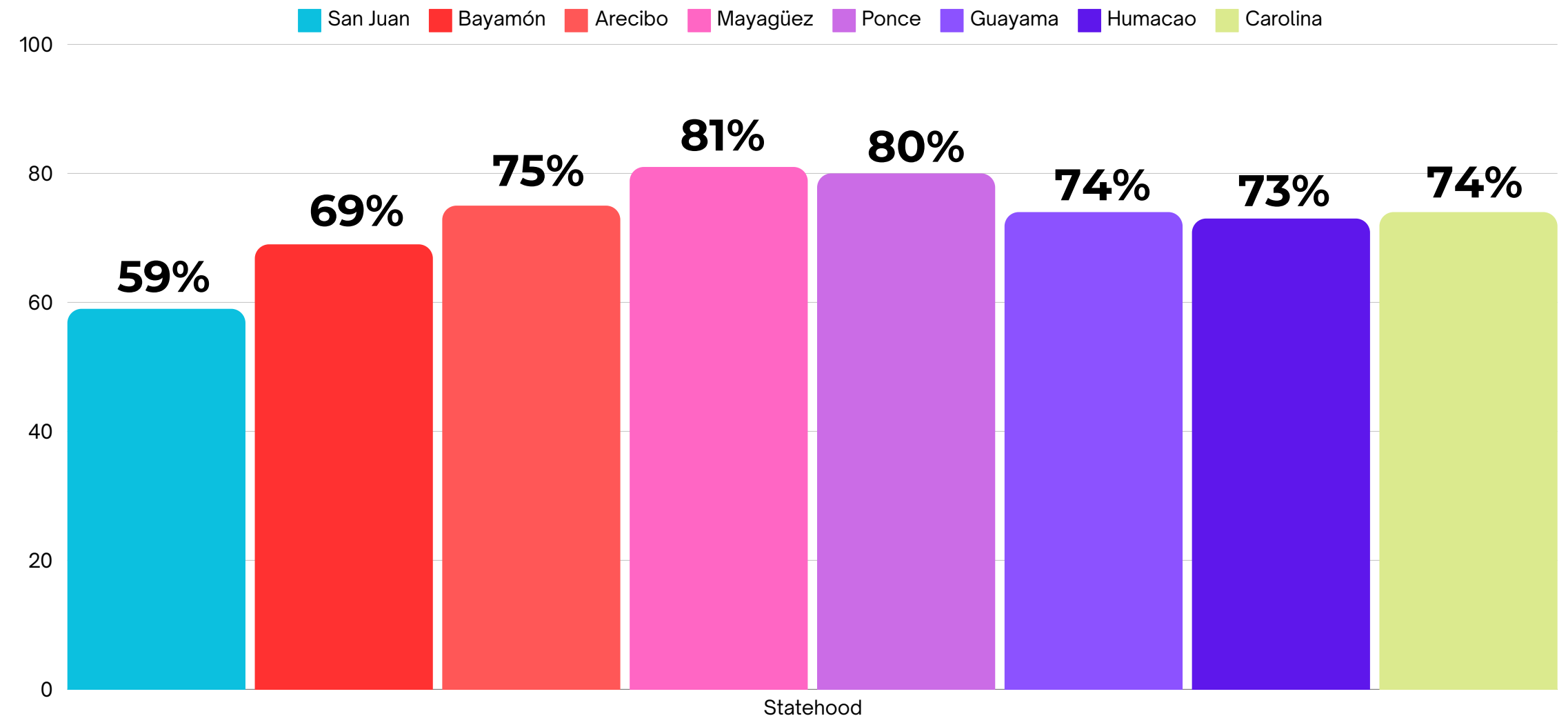
IF A PLEBISCITE IS HELD THIS NOVEMBER, ONLY STATEHOOD OR INDEPENDENCE | BY AGE

- Statehood is preferred by 73% overall, with notable support across age groups: 73% of those aged 35-44 years, 83% of those aged 45-54 years, and 75% of those aged 65 years or more.
- Independence is favored by 27% overall, with higher support among younger age groups: 39% of those aged 18-24 years and 31% of those aged 25-34 years.
- This distribution shows a strong preference for Statehood, especially among older age groups, while Independence has more appeal among younger respondents.



IF A PLEBISCITE IS HELD THIS NOVEMBER, ONLY STATEHOOD OR INDEPENDENCE | POLITICAL DISTRICT

- Preferences vary by senatorial district. In San Juan, 59% of respondents favor Statehood (Estadidad), while 41% support Independence.
- The support for Statehood is notably higher in Bayamón (69%), Arecibo (75%), Mayagüez (81%), and Ponce (80%), with lower support for Independence ranging from 31% in Bayamón to 19% in Mayagüez. Guayama shows 74% in favor of Statehood and 26% for Independence, while Humacao has 73% for Statehood and 27% for Independence.
- Carolina reflects similar trends with 74% supporting Statehood and 26% supporting Independence.
- Overall, there is a clear preference for Statehood in all districts, with the percentage of those favoring Independence being relatively consistent across regions.





VOTING FOR A PARTY THAT FAVORS INDEPENDENCE

- In the November 2024 general election, voter willingness to support a party favoring Puerto Rican independence varies significantly by political affiliation.
- Across all respondents, 17% would definitely support such a party, with PIP supporters showing the highest level of commitment at 65%.
- Another 14% would probably support the party, with PD supporters at 23% and MVC supporters at 28%.
- Conversely, 42% of respondents would definitely not support a party favoring independence, with PNP members being the most opposed at 61%.
- Additionally, 11% of respondents would probably not support such a party, including 13% of PNP and 16% of PPD members.
- The overall tendency reflects strong opposition among PNP and PPD supporters, while PIP and MVC supporters show greater openness to the idea.

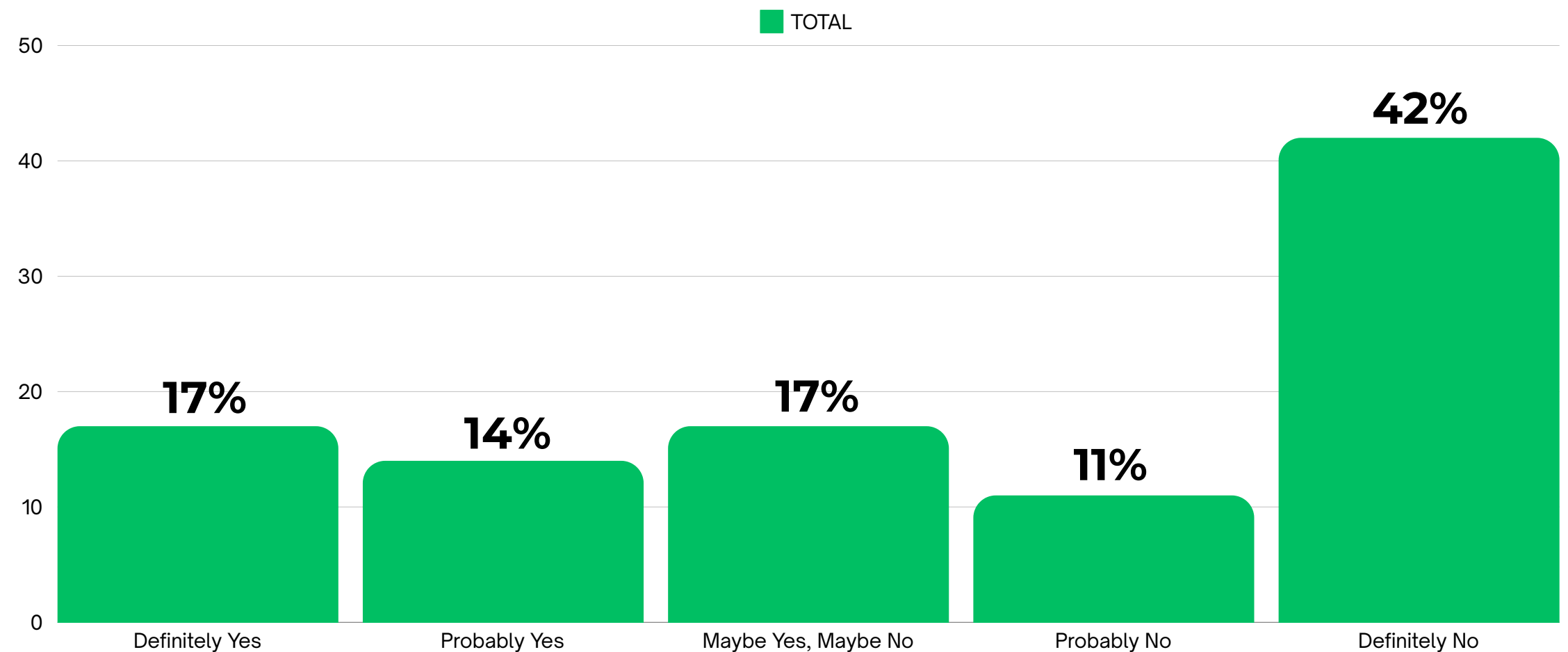


Table 24: Even if you do not believe in Puerto Rican independence, for the November 2024 general election, would you vote for a party that favors Puerto Rican independence? (READ OPTIONS) | Base 1,138



VOTING FOR A PARTY THAT FAVORS INDEPENDENCE | BY AGE

- Support for voting for a party that favors Puerto Rican independence varies significantly by age group.
- Among younger voters, 31% of those aged 18 to 24 and 29% of those aged 25 to 34 would definitely vote for such a party.
- This support decreases with age, dropping to 11% among those aged 45 and older.
- Additionally, 28% of the 18 to 24 age group and 19% of the 25 to 34 age group are likely to support such a party, compared to just 9% of those aged 55 and older.
- In contrast, strong opposition grows with age, with only 8% of younger voters and 15% of those aged 25 to 34 definitely rejecting a pro-independence party, while 56% of those aged 65 and older and 55% of those aged 55 to 64 are firmly against it.

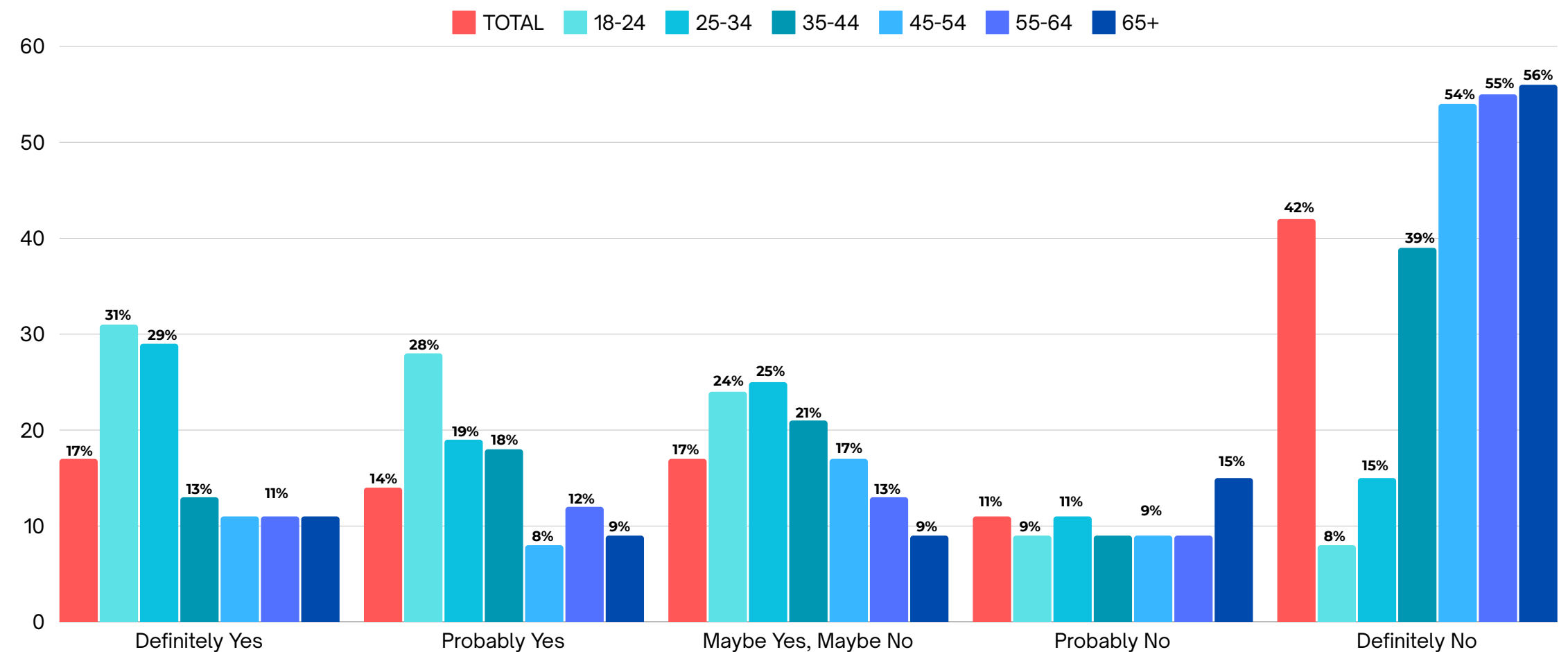


Table 24: Even if you do not believe in Puerto Rican independence, for the November 2024 general election, would you vote for a party that favors Puerto Rican independence? (READ OPTIONS) | Base 1,138



IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING REPRESENTATION OF PR IN SPORTING EVENTS AND BEAUTY PAGEANTS | BY AGE

- In evaluating the importance of Puerto Rico maintaining its identity through representation in events like beauty pageants and the Olympics, 51% of respondents find it very important, while 28% consider it important.
- The sentiment varies by age group, with the highest importance attributed by those aged 18 to 24 years (58%) and 25 to 34 years (68%).
- Conversely, 14% of respondents deem it not important (combining "poco importante" and "nada importante"), with the youngest and oldest age groups being less inclined to view it as a priority.

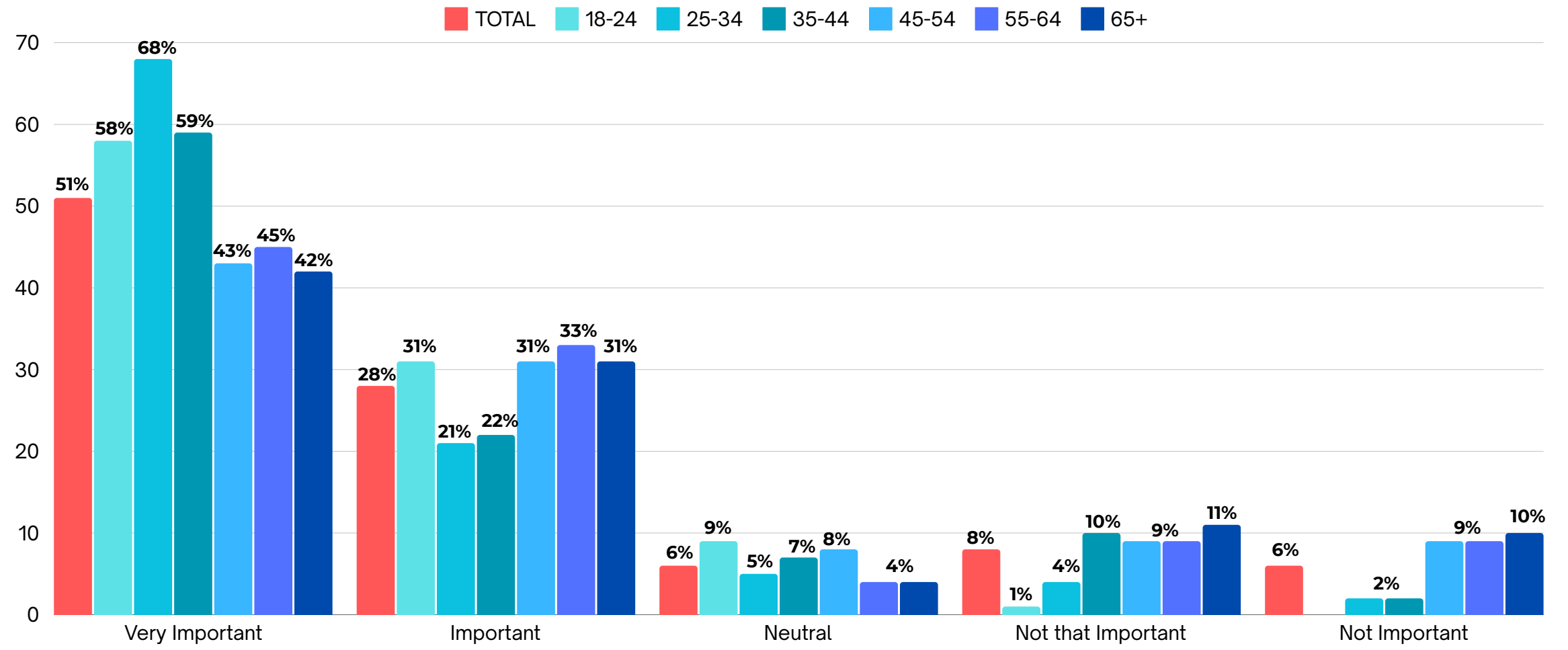


Table 25: For you, how important is it for Puerto Rico to maintain its identity as a country in terms of representation in beauty pageants and the Olympics, among others? (READ OPTIONS) | Base 1,138



IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING REPRESENTATION OF PR IN SPORTING EVENTS AND BEAUTY PAGEANTS | BY POLITICAL PARTY

- By Political Party Affiliation This perspective varies significantly across political affiliations. Among PNP (Partido Nuevo Progresista) supporters, 33% deem it important, whereas a majority of 61% of PPD (Partido Popular Democrático) supporters and 72% of PIP (Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño) supporters share this view.
- On the other hand, 13% of PNP supporters consider it not important (combining "poco importante" and "nada importante"), compared to 4% of MVC (Movimiento Victoria Ciudadana) and 4% of NAFF (No Affiliated) respondents.

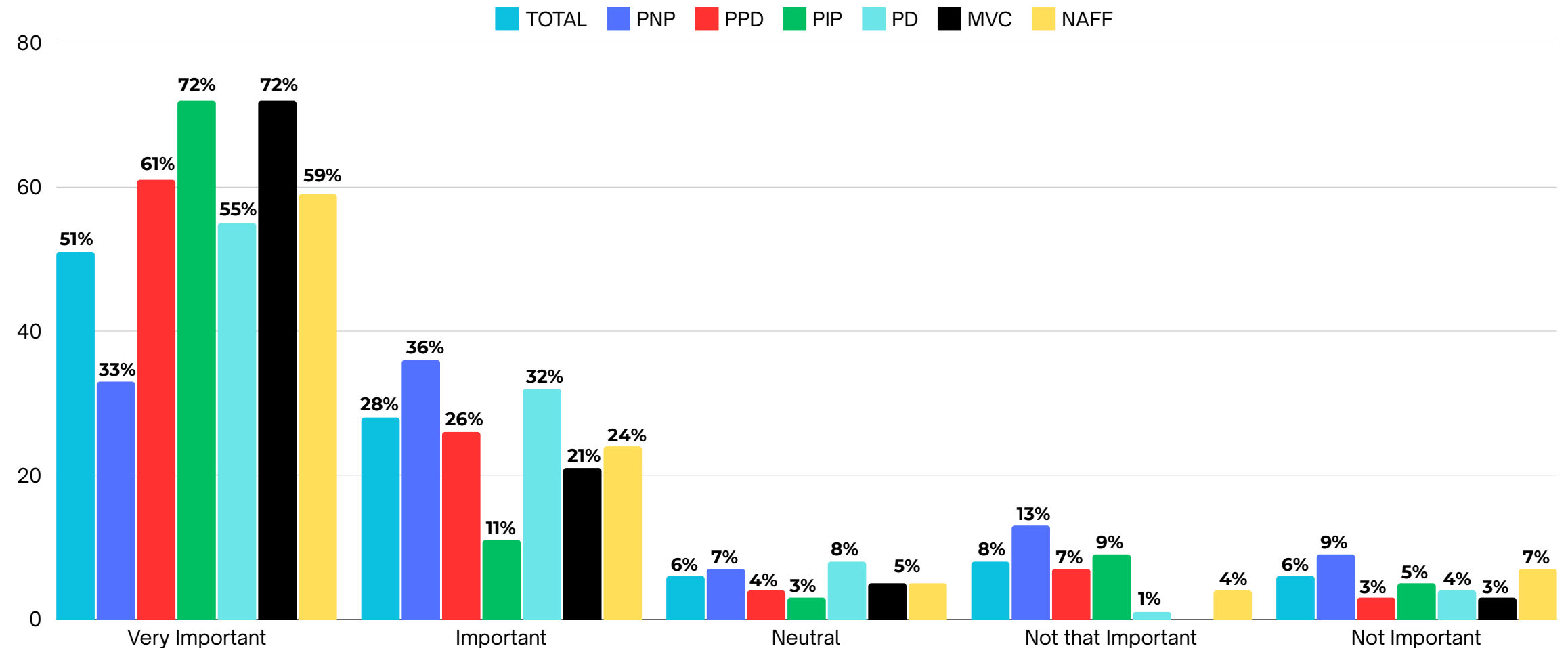


Table 25: For you, how important is it for Puerto Rico to maintain its identity as a country in terms of representation in beauty pageants and the Olympics, among others? (READ OPTIONS) | Base 1,138

IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING CITIZENSHIP

- Maintaining U.S. citizenship is viewed as very important by 60% of respondents.
- This sentiment is notably strong among PNP supporters (72%) and PD supporters (**65%), while significantly lower among PIP supporters (26%) and MVC supporters (33%).
- Additionally, 25% find it important, with MVC supporters (43%) expressing a higher degree of importance compared to PNP (24%) and PD (18%) supporters.
- Conversely, 6% regard it as not important, with PIP (32%) and MVC (14%) showing the highest percentages in this category.

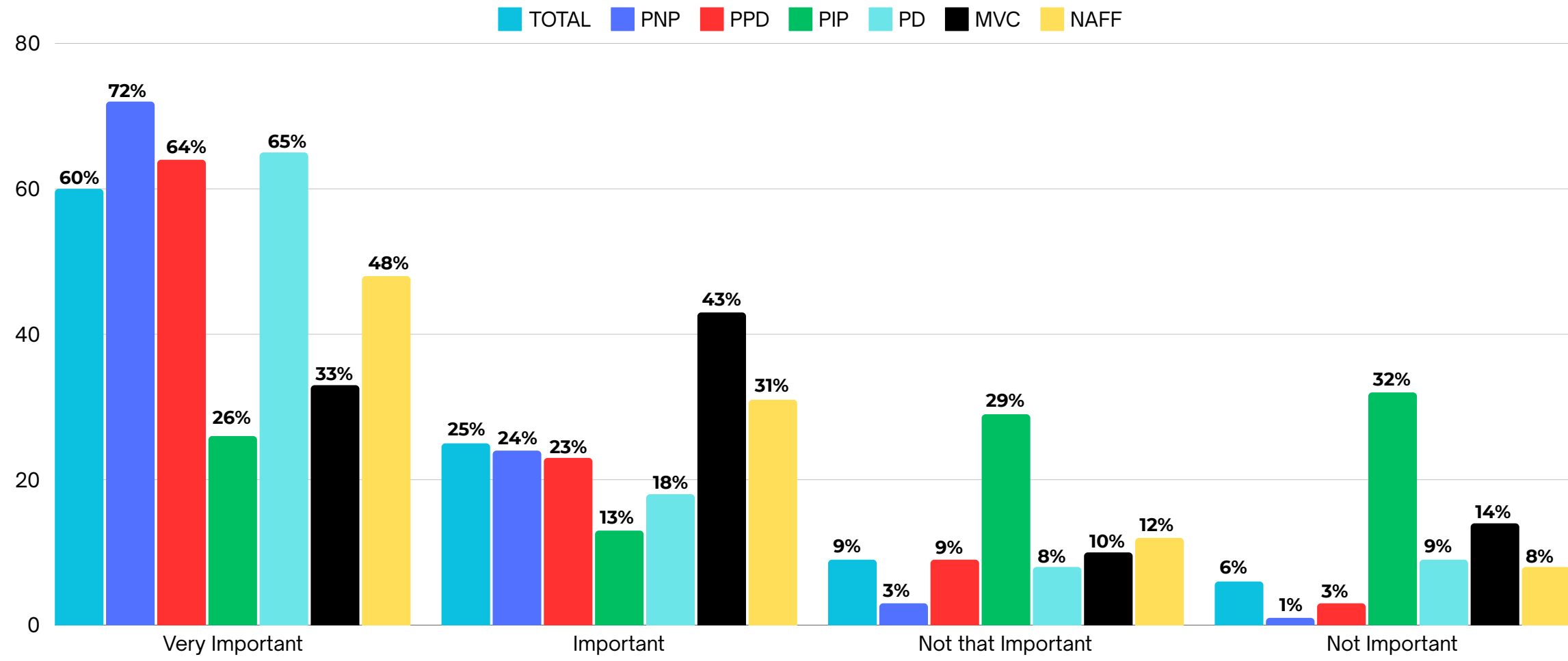


Table 26: Regardless of which status formula you would choose, how important is it to you to maintain U.S. citizenship under any of the status formulas? (READ CHOICES) | Base 1,138



VOTING FOR THE U.S. PRESIDENT

- 85% of respondents believe that Puerto Ricans should have the right to vote for the U.S. president, a sentiment particularly strong among younger individuals aged 18-24 (92%) and those aged 25-34 (92%).
- In contrast, 13% oppose this view, with a higher percentage among those aged 55-64 (18%).
- This view is particularly strong among those affiliated with the PNP (93%) and the NAFF (87%). In contrast, 13% oppose this idea, with the highest opposition found among PIP supporters (34%).

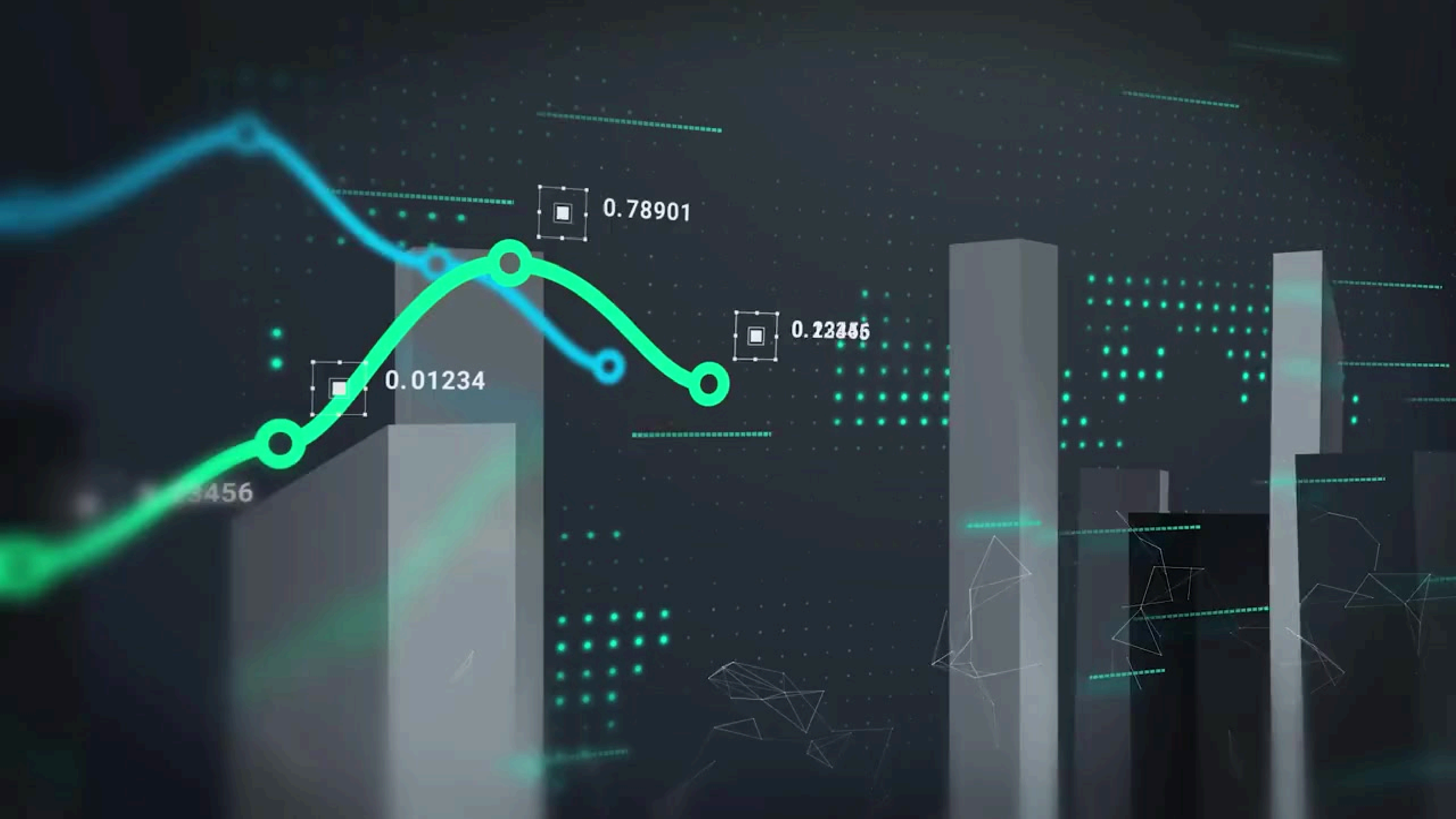
Table 27: Do you think that Puerto Ricans, since they are U.S. citizens, should be able to vote for the president of the United States? (READ OPTIONS) | Base 1,138

3



FINDINGS

PUERTO RICO



PERSONAL FINANCIAL SITUATION

CURRENT | FUTURE

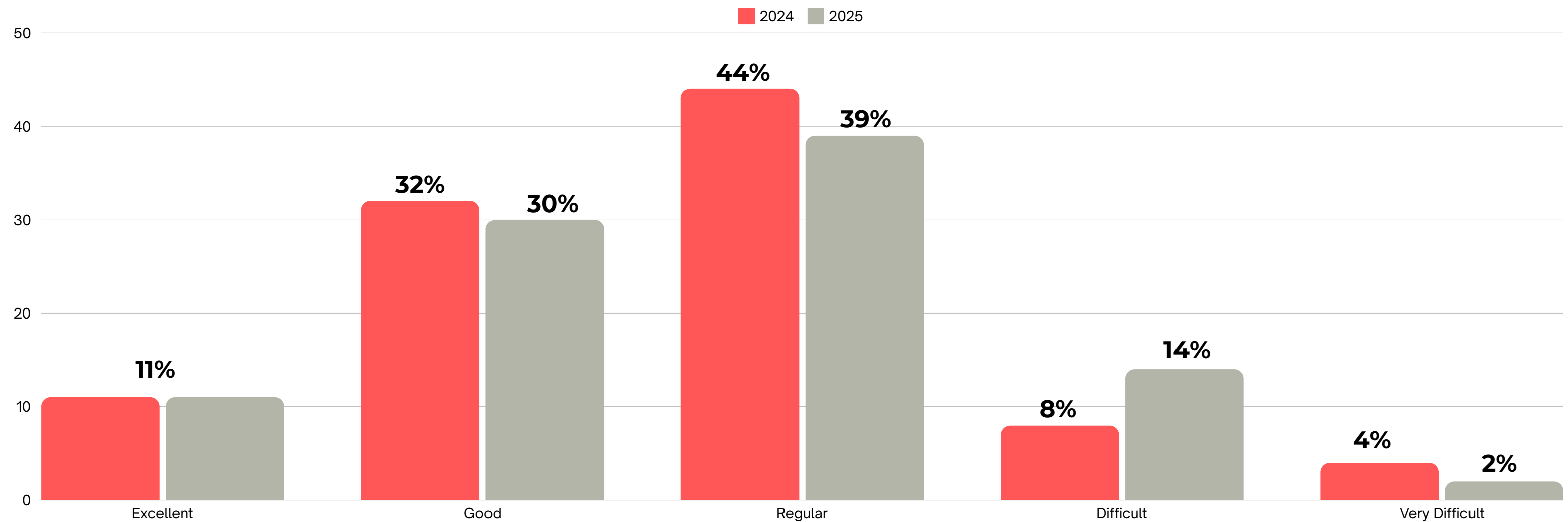


Table 28: How would you describe your personal/family financial situation at this time? (READ OPTIONS) | Base 1,138

Table 29: What do you think your personal/family financial situation will be like next year, in 2025? (READ OPTIONS) | Base 1,138

PERSONAL FINANCIAL SITUATION

CURRENT | FUTURE

- Currently, 44% of respondents describe their personal or family financial situation as "regular," while 32% say it is "good," and 11% consider it "excellent." On the lower end, 8% rate their situation as "poor," and 4% describe it as "very poor." The perception of financial well-being varies across age groups, with older respondents (65 years or more) being more likely to rate their situation as "excellent" (15%) compared to younger groups.
- Currently, 11% of respondents describe their economic situation as "Excellent," and 32% as "Good." However, expectations for the future in 2025 show a drop to 11% for "Excellent" and a slight decrease to 30% for "Good." The percentage expecting their situation to be "Regular" decreases from 44% to 39%. Notably, those anticipating their situation will be "Poor" rise from 8% to 14%, while "Very Poor" expectations decrease from 4% to 2%. This indicates a shift towards a more pessimistic view of future economic conditions.
- Conclusion:
 - The data reveals that individuals affiliated with different political parties perceive their financial situations differently. PNP supporters generally have a more positive view of their finances compared to others, with a notable 12% rating their situation as "excellent." PPD and NAFF supporters tend to rate their financial situation as "regular," with 48% and 46%, respectively. PIP supporters also show a relatively high percentage (18%) rating their finances as "excellent." In contrast, PD and MVC supporters are less optimistic, with a lower percentage rating their financial situation as "excellent" and higher percentages considering it as "good" or "regular." This variation highlights how financial perceptions can be influenced by political affiliation and possibly reflect broader socio-economic factors.

IN GENERAL; HOW DO YOU SEE PUERTO RICO NOW & IN THE FUTURE?

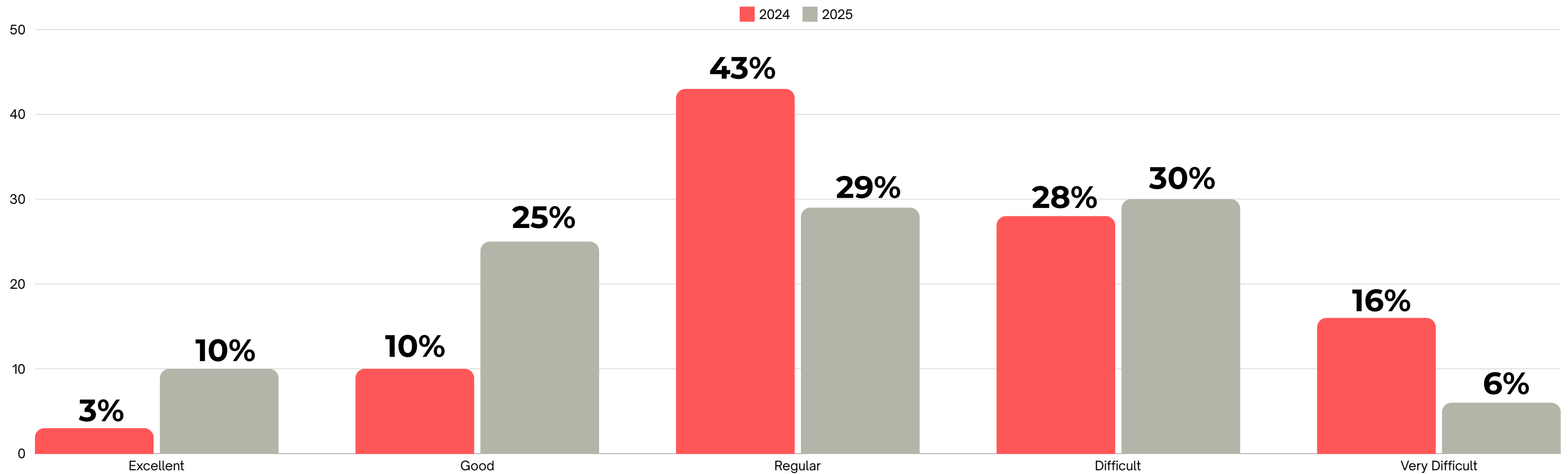


Table 30: In general, how would you describe the situation in which Puerto Rico finds itself at this moment/today? (READ CHOICES) Current Situation in Puerto Rico | Base 1,138

Table 31: What do you think Puerto Rico will look like in the near future? (READ OPTIONS) | Base 1,138

IN GENERAL; HOW DO YOU SEE PUERTO RICO NOW & IN THE FUTURE?

- Overall, 3% of respondents view Puerto Rico's current situation as "Excellent," with 10% considering it "Good." A majority, 43%, describe it as "Regular."
- Notably, 26% rate it as "Bad," and 18% perceive it as "Very Bad."
- Younger respondents (18 to 24 years) are more likely to describe the situation as "Excellent" or "Very Bad" compared to older age groups, who generally lean towards "Regular" or "Bad."
- Current perceptions of Puerto Rico's situation show that 3% view it as "Excellent," 10% as "Good," 43% as "Regular," 26% as "Bad," and 18% as "Very Bad."
- In contrast, future expectations are more optimistic:
 - 10% anticipate the situation will be "Excellent,"
 - 25% expect it to be "Good,"
 - 29% foresee it as "Regular,"
 - 30% predict it will be "Bad," and only
 - 6% expect it to be "Very Bad."
- This shift suggests growing optimism about Puerto Rico's future despite current challenges.

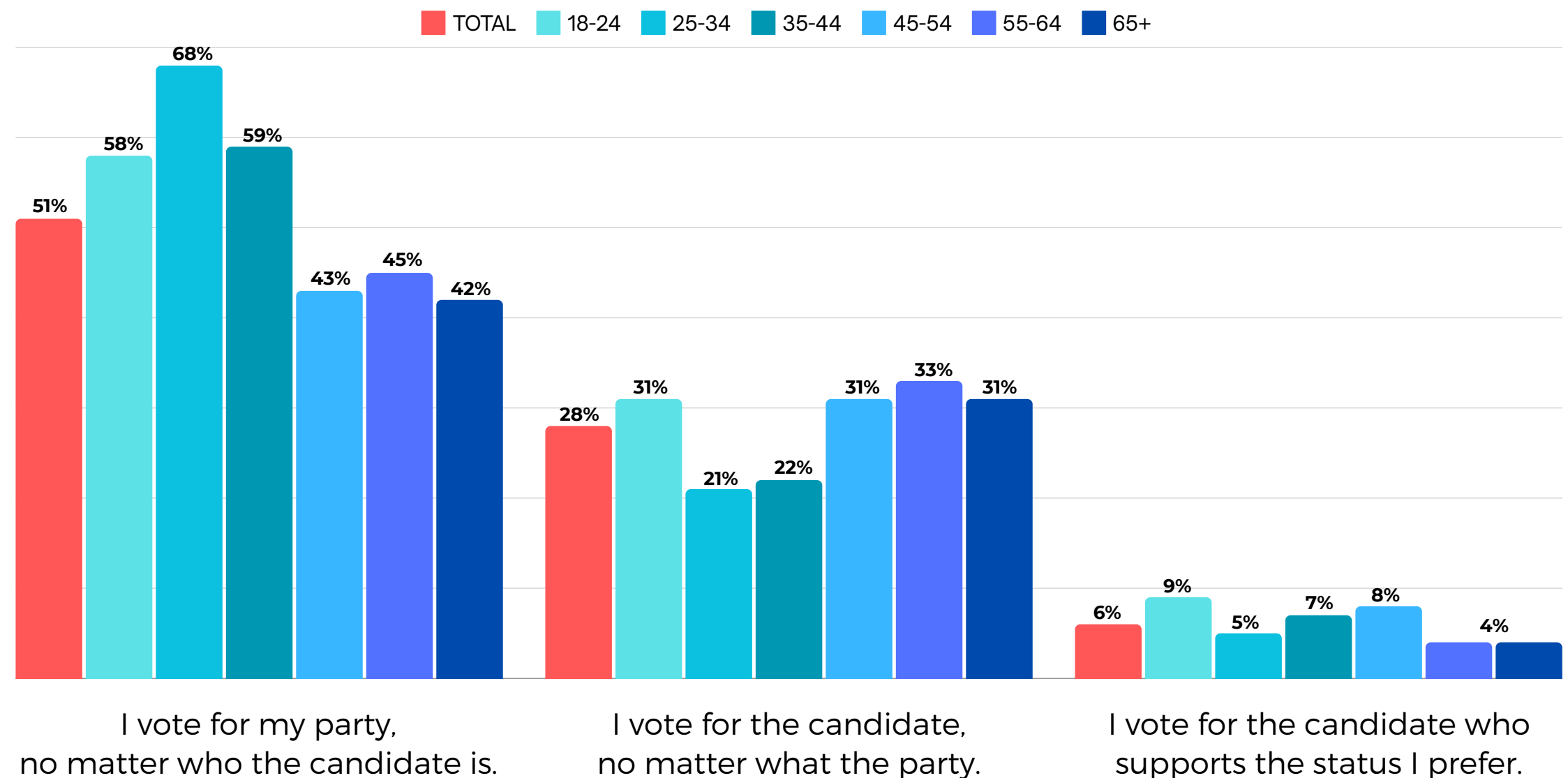
PUERTO RICO CURRENT STATUS & LEGAL SITUATION



- 68% of respondents correctly identify Puerto Rico as an unincorporated territory of the United States, under the control of Congress.
- Only 11% believe Puerto Rico is fully independent and sovereign, while 2% equate it with other independent countries like the Dominican Republic.
- Additionally, 17% select "None of the above," indicating some confusion or dissatisfaction with the provided options.
- The dominant perception aligns with the accurate answer, but there's notable variation in understanding across different political affiliations and general confusion about Puerto Rico's status.
- Puerto Rico's status perception vary by education level. Among those with less than a high school education, 10% correctly identify Puerto Rico as a U.S. territory, but 40% view it as under the absolute control of Congress.
- This correct perception increases with education: 60% among high school graduates, 67% among those with some university education, 69% with associate degrees, and 73% with a completed university degree.
- Postgraduates show the highest correct identification at 82%. A significant 34% of those with less than a high school education and 30% of those who don't know their status indicate confusion, highlighting that educational attainment improves understanding of Puerto Rico's legal situation.

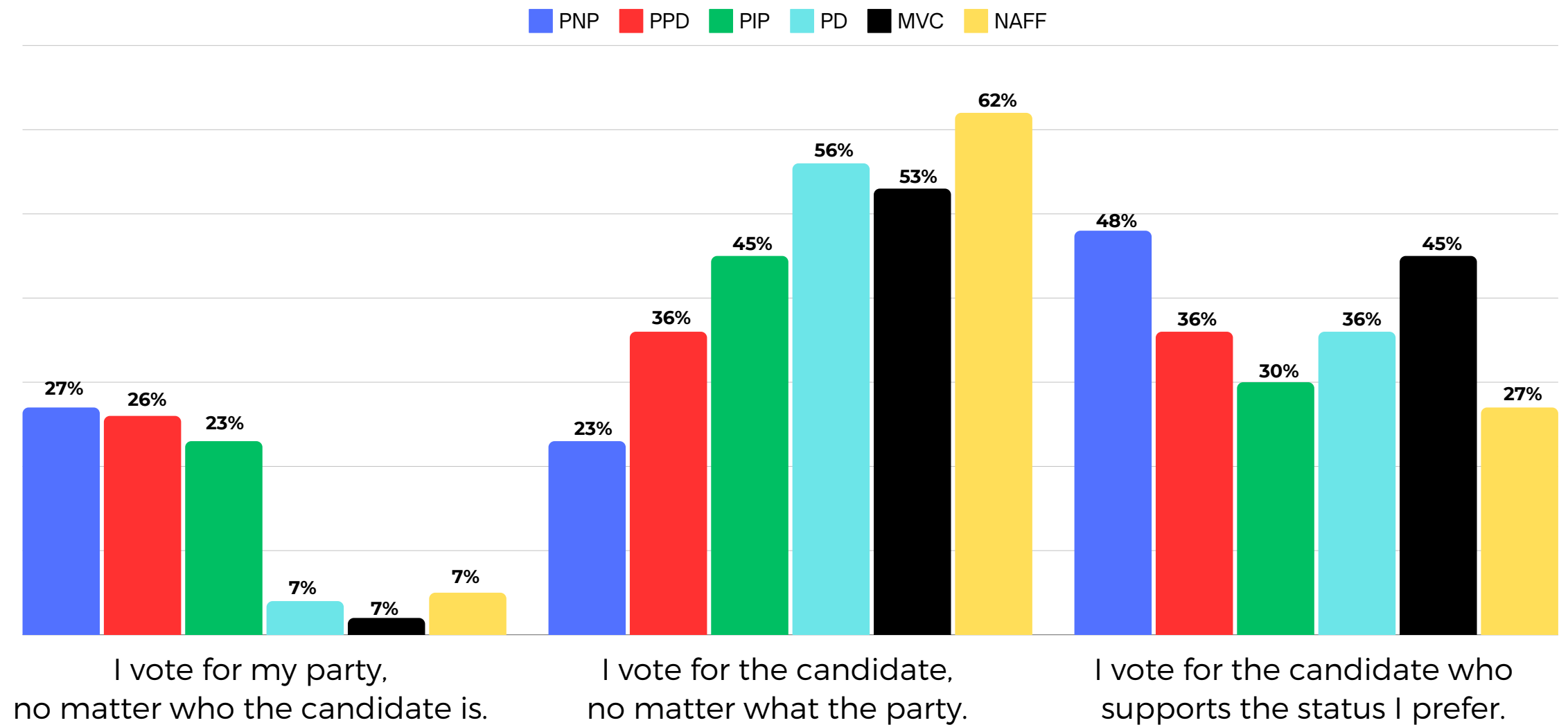
- Across age groups, 40% of respondents overall vote based on the candidate, regardless of the party, with a notable trend among younger voters:
 - 55% of those aged 25 to 34 and
 - 56% of those aged 35 to 44 prioritize the candidate over the party. In contrast,
 - 38% vote for candidates who support their preferred status, with this preference being relatively stable across age groups but peaking at 41% among those aged 65 and older.
 - 18% vote strictly by party, with a higher inclination among older age groups, particularly 24% of those 65 and older.
- This data indicates a generational shift towards valuing individual candidates over party affiliation.

HOW THE VOTER DECIDES TO VOTE | BY AGE



- Across political affiliations, 48% of PNP (Partido Nuevo Progresista) supporters vote based on candidates who align with their preferred status, contrasting with 30% of PIP (Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño) voters who follow the same criterion. 23% of PNP voters and 26% of PPD (Partido Popular Democrático) voters choose candidates based on party affiliation, whereas only 5% of MVC (Movimiento Victoria Ciudadana) and NAFF (No Afiliado) voters do the same.
- Notably, 56% of PD (Proyecto Dignidad) and 53% of MVC voters prioritize the candidate over the party, with 62% of NAFF voters also favoring the candidate. This suggests that voters affiliated with parties other than PNP tend to emphasize candidate attributes over party loyalty.

HOW THE VOTER DECIDES TO VOTE | BY POLITICAL PARTY





VOTES FOR GOVERNOR | BY AGE

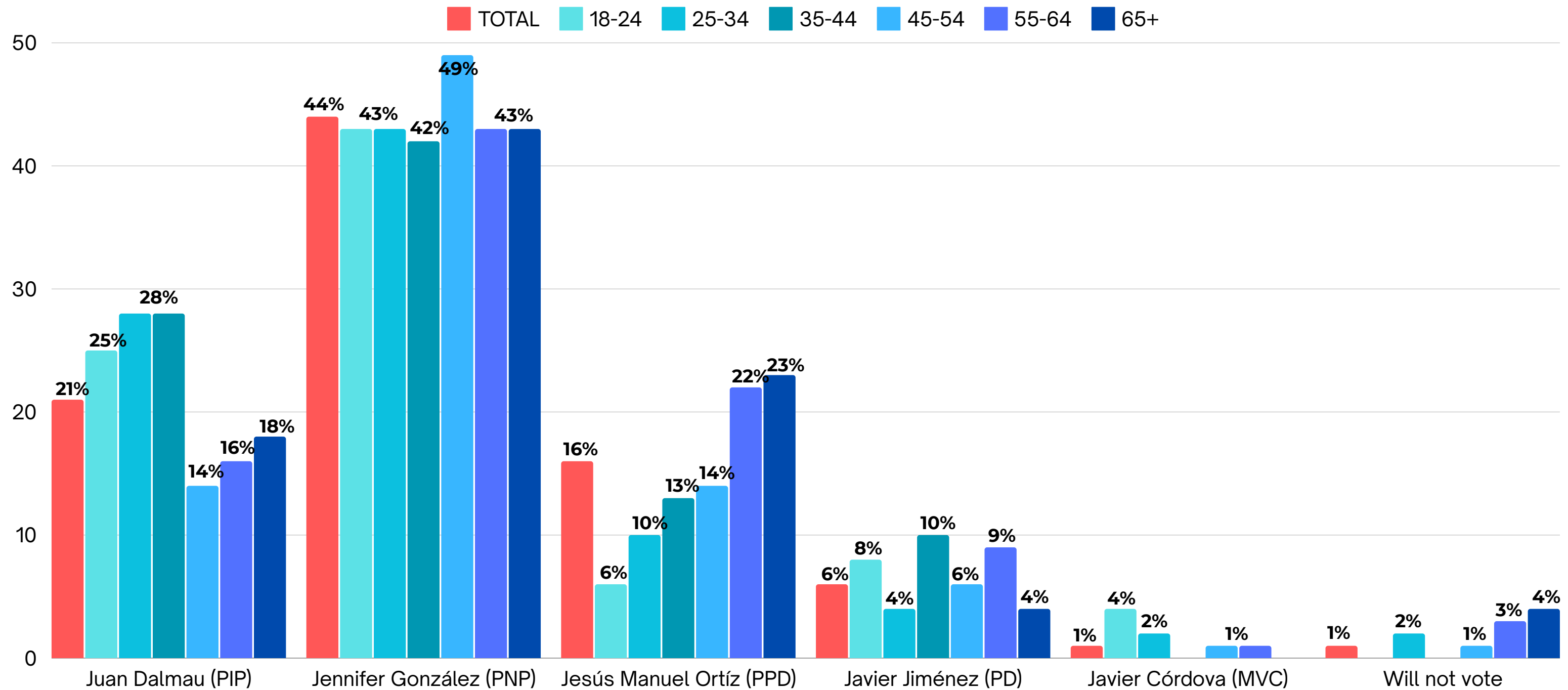


Table 34: Let's think for a moment that today is November 5, 2024. You are at the voting booth. For which of the following candidates for governor would you vote? (READ NAMES) (TRY TO GET AN ANSWER) | Base 1,138

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR | BY AGE



- Voter preferences for governor candidates on November 5, 2024, segmented by age group show that Jennifer González (PNP) leads with 44% of the total vote, and she maintains strong support across all age groups, peaking at 49% among those aged 45 to 54 years. Juan Dalmau (PIP) receives 21% overall, with higher support from younger voters, particularly 28% from those aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 44. Jesús Manuel Ortiz (PPD) has 16% of the vote, with a notable increase among voters aged 55 to 64 and 65 or older, receiving 22% and 23%, respectively. Javier Jiménez (PD) and Javier Córdova (MVC) each garner modest support, with 6% and 1% respectively. 10% of respondents are unsure or did not specify their choice, and 1% do not plan to vote for governor.
- Juan Dalmau of the PIP receives overwhelming support from his party's affiliates, with 82% of PIP members backing him. His support is notably lower among other party affiliates, including just 3% of PNP members and 12% of PPD members.
- Jennifer González of the PNP is the preferred candidate for 84% of PNP supporters. Her appeal is limited among other parties, with only 8% of PIP members and 15% of PPD members supporting her.
-
- Jesús Manuel Ortiz of the PPD is favored by 64% of PPD affiliates. His support drops significantly outside his party, including 1% from PNP members and 2% from PIP members.
- Javier Jiménez of the PD receives 61% support from PD members. He has minimal support from other parties, including 3% from PNP and 11% from PPD members.
- Javier Córdova of the MVC has 7% support from MVC affiliates and negligible support from other parties, including 0% from PNP and PPD members.
- 1% of respondents indicated they would not vote for any gubernatorial candidate, and 15% of NAFF voters and 15% of PD voters are undecided or did not provide a response.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR | BY POLITICAL PARTY

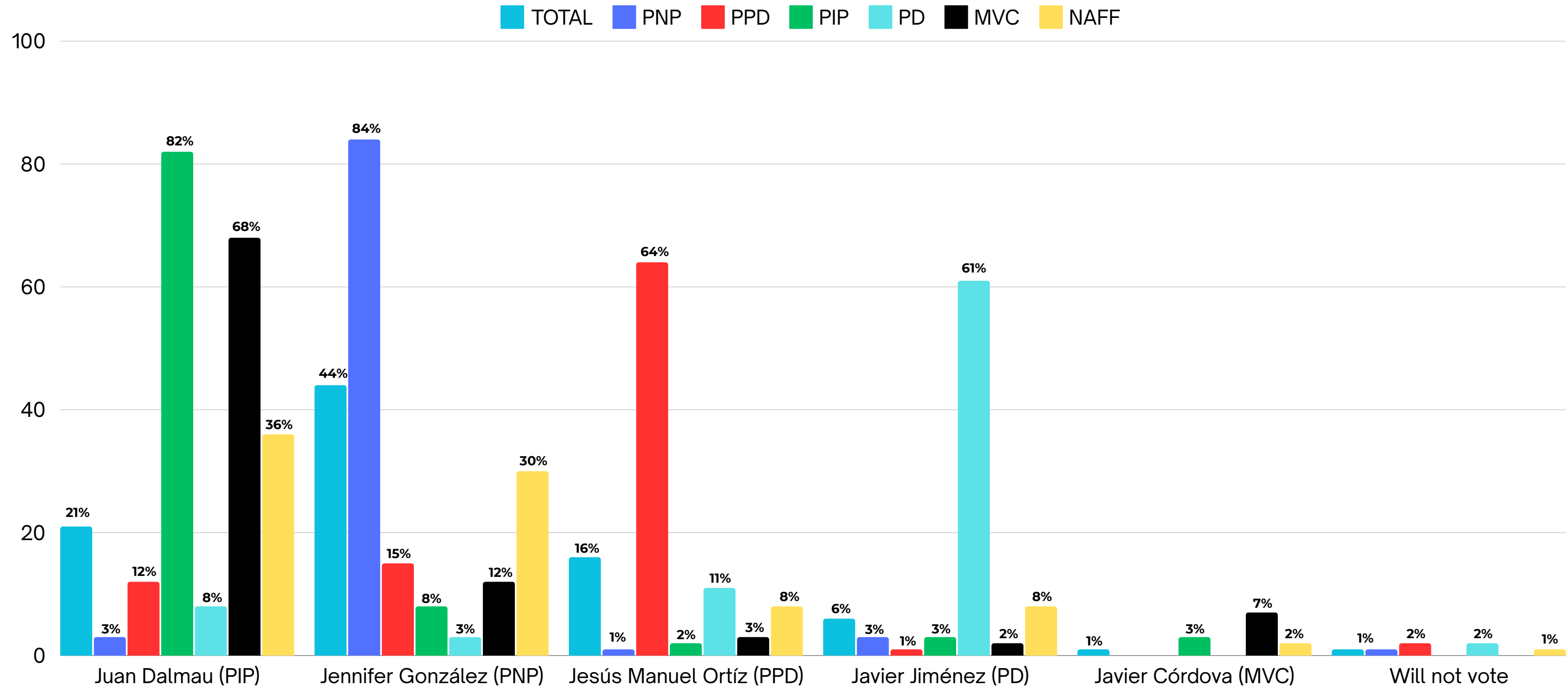


Table 34: Let's think for a moment that today is November 5, 2024. You are at the voting booth. For which of the following candidates for governor would you vote? (READ NAMES) (TRY TO GET AN ANSWER) | Base 1,138

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR | BY POLITICAL PARTY



- Voter preferences for governor candidates on November 5, 2024, segmented by age group show that Jennifer González (PNP) leads with 44% of the total vote, and she maintains strong support across all age groups, peaking at 49% among those aged 45 to 54 years. Juan Dalmau (PIP) receives 21% overall, with higher support from younger voters, particularly 28% from those aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 44. Jesús Manuel Ortiz (PPD) has 16% of the vote, with a notable increase among voters aged 55 to 64 and 65 or older, receiving 22% and 23%, respectively. Javier Jiménez (PD) and Javier Córdova (MVC) each garner modest support, with 6% and 1% respectively. 10% of respondents are unsure or did not specify their choice, and 1% do not plan to vote for governor.
- Juan Dalmau of the PIP receives overwhelming support from his party's affiliates, with 82% of PIP members backing him. His support is notably lower among other party affiliates, including just 3% of PNP members and 12% of PPD members.
- Jennifer González of the PNP is the preferred candidate for 84% of PNP supporters. Her appeal is limited among other parties, with only 8% of PIP members and 15% of PPD members supporting her.
- Jesús Manuel Ortiz of the PPD is favored by 64% of PPD affiliates. His support drops significantly outside his party, including 1% from PNP members and 2% from PIP members.
- Javier Jiménez of the PD receives 61% support from PD members. He has minimal support from other parties, including 3% from PNP and 11% from PPD members.
- Javier Córdova of the MVC has 7% support from MVC affiliates and negligible support from other parties, including 0% from PNP and PPD members.
- 1% of respondents indicated they would not vote for any gubernatorial candidate, and 15% of NAFF voters and 15% of PD voters are undecided or did not provide a response.

Table 34: Let's think for a moment that today is November 5, 2024. You are at the voting booth. For which of the following candidates for governor would you vote? (READ NAMES) (TRY TO GET AN ANSWER) | Base 1,138



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

VOTES FOR RESIDENT COMMISSIONER

| BY AGE

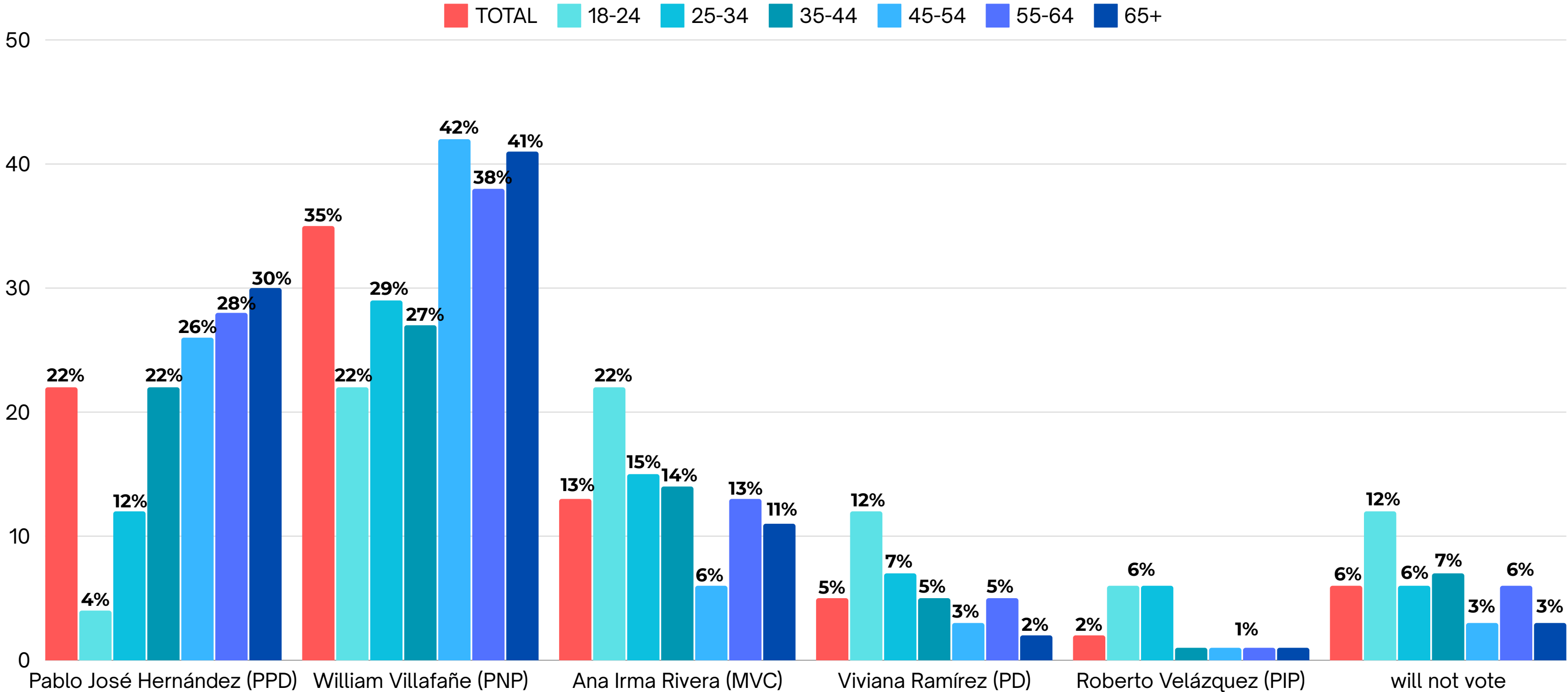


Table 35: Again... let's think it is still November 5, 2024. You are still at the polling booth. Which of the following candidates for Resident Commissioner would you vote for? (ROTATE NAMES) READ NAMES (TRY TO GET AN ANSWER) | Base 1,138

VOTES FOR RESIDENT COMMISSIONER | BY AGE

- William Villafañe of the PNP leads with 35% of the total vote, showing consistent support across age groups, notably 42% among those aged 45-54 and 41% among those aged 65 and older.
- Pablo José Hernández of the PPD garners 22% overall, with stronger support from older voters, including 28% of those aged 55-64 and 30% of those aged 65 and older.
- Ana Irma Rivera Lassen of the MVC receives 13% of the vote, with notable support from younger voters, such as 22% of those aged 18-24 and 15% of those aged 25-34.
- Viviana Ramírez of PD attracts 5% overall, with 12% support from those aged 18-24 and 7% from those aged 25-34.
- Roberto Velázquez of the PIP has minimal support at 2% overall, with particularly low support from all age groups.
- 6% of respondents indicate they would not vote for a Resident Commissioner, and 17% are undecided or did not provide an answer, with higher indecision among younger voters, including 25% of those aged 25-34.

VOTES FOR RESIDENT COMMISSIONER

| BY POLITICAL PARTY

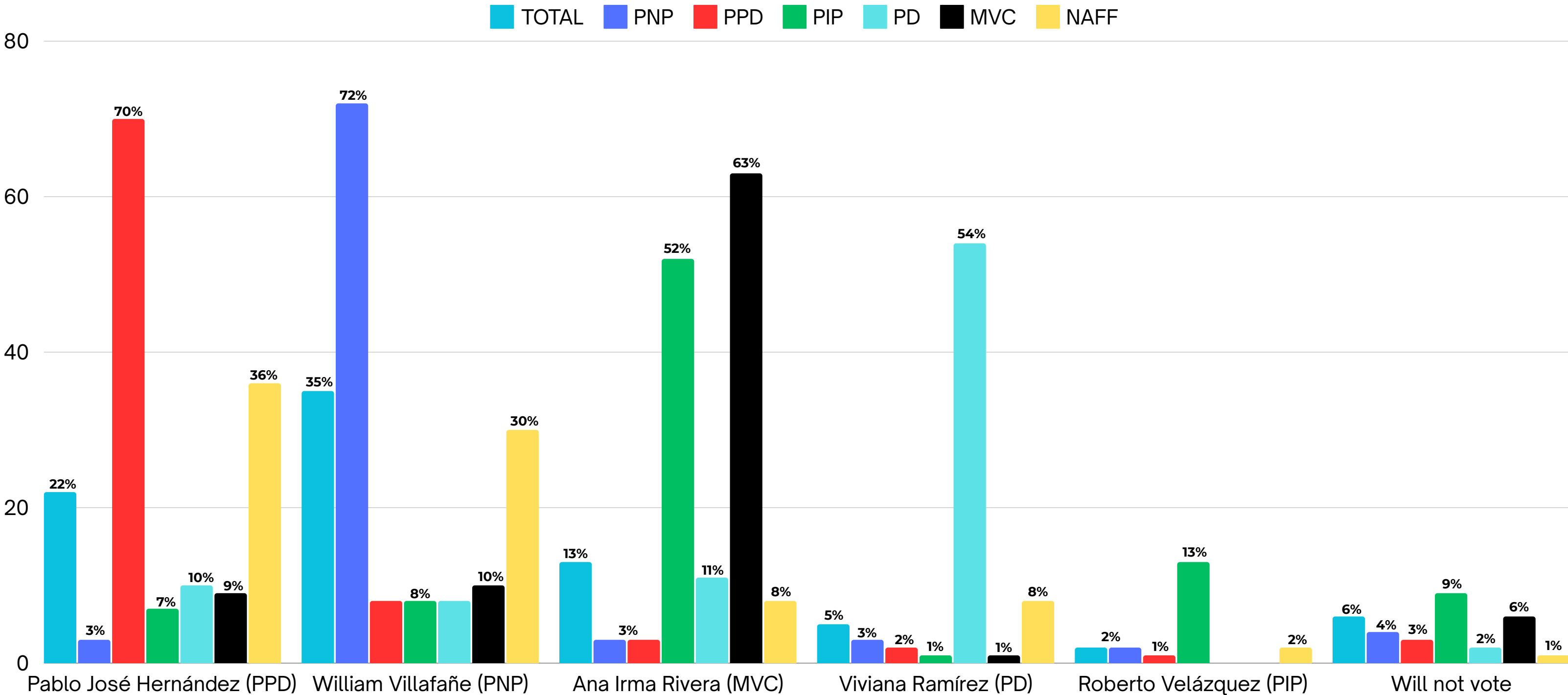


Table 35: Again... let's think it is still November 5, 2024. You are still at the polling booth. Which of the following candidates for Resident Commissioner would you vote for? (ROTATE NAMES) READ NAMES (TRY TO GET AN ANSWER) | Base 1,138

VOTES FOR RESIDENT COMMISSIONER | BY POLITICAL PARTY

- William Villafañe (PNP) receives 72% support from PNP affiliates, making him the clear choice among this group. His overall support is 35%.
- Pablo José Hernández (PPD) is favored by 70% of PPD supporters, reflecting strong backing from his party. His total support stands at 22%.
- Ana Irma Rivera Lassen (MVC) gets 52% of the MVC votes, with significant support from non-affiliated voters (20%). Her overall support is 13%.
- Viviana Ramírez (PD) secures 54% of the PD vote, but only 5% overall.
- Roberto Velázquez (PIP) garners 13% of the PIP vote, but only 2% overall.
- 4% of respondents say they would not vote for a Resident Commissioner, and 14% are undecided or did not provide an answer, with higher indecision among non-affiliated voters (24%).

WHO REPRESENTS YOU BEST | BY AGE

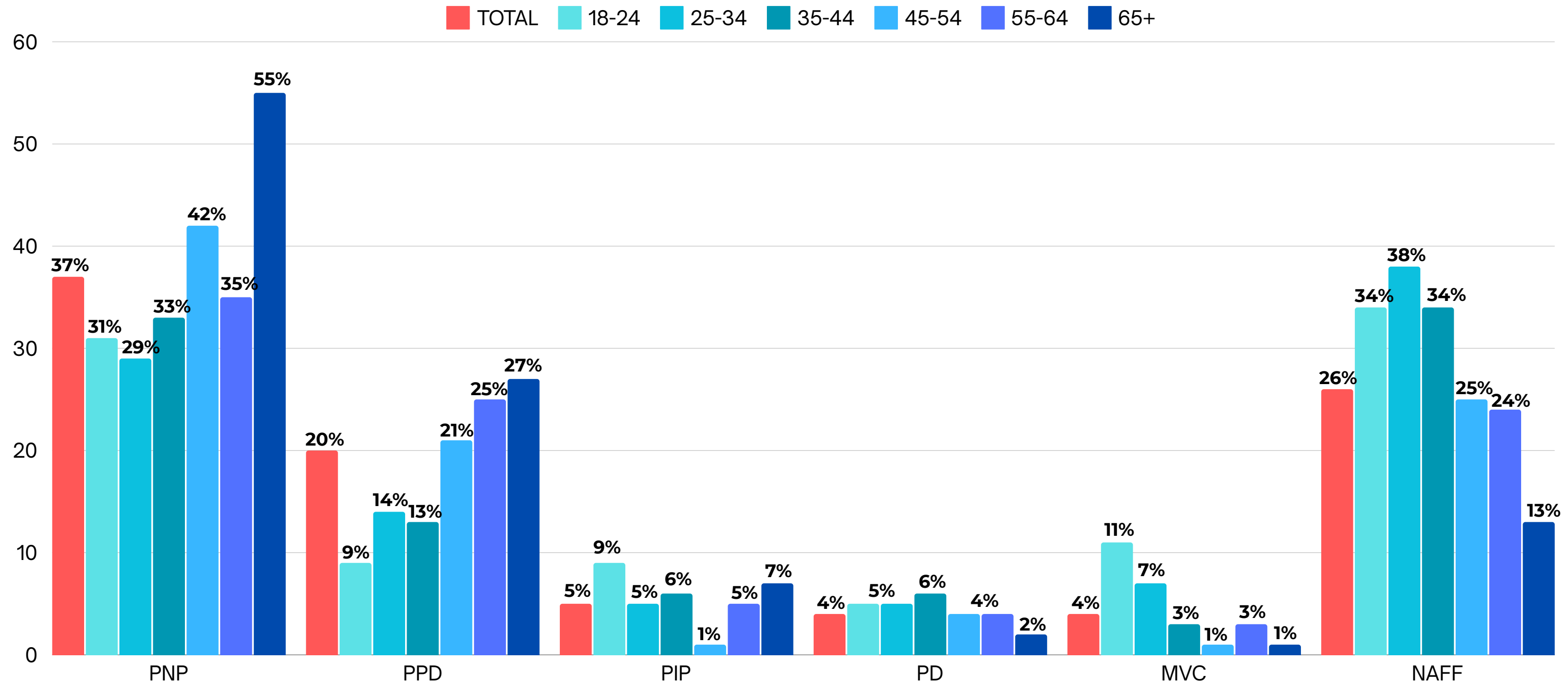


Table 36: What political party are you affiliated with, do you understand that you belong to, sympathize with, or feel that it represents you? (READ OPTIONS) | Base 1,138

WHO REPRESENTS YOU BEST | BY AGE

- In the survey, 37% of respondents identify with the Partido Nuevo Progresista (PNP), making it the most prominent party.
- The Partido Popular Democrático (PPD) follows with 20%, while both the Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño (PIP) and Proyecto Dignidad (PD) have 5% and 4% respectively.
- The Movimiento Victoria Ciudadana (MVC) also holds 4% of the affiliation. Notably, 26% of respondents are unaffiliated or feel that no party represents them.
- By age, among younger respondents aged 18 to 24 years, 31% identify with the Partido Nuevo Progresista (PNP) and 9% with the Partido Popular Democrático (PPD).
- As respondents age, PNP affiliation increases, peaking at 44% among those 65 and older.
- The PPD's presence grows with age, reaching 27% among those 65 and older.
- The Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño (PIP) is most notable among the 18 to 24 age group at 9% but diminishes in older groups.
- Proyecto Dignidad (PD) and Movimiento Victoria Ciudadana (MVC) show limited appeal across all age groups.
- Notably, the proportion of those unaffiliated (NAFF) declines with age, from 34% in the 18 to 24 age group to 13% among those 65 and older.

WHO REPRESENTS YOU BEST | BY EDUCATION

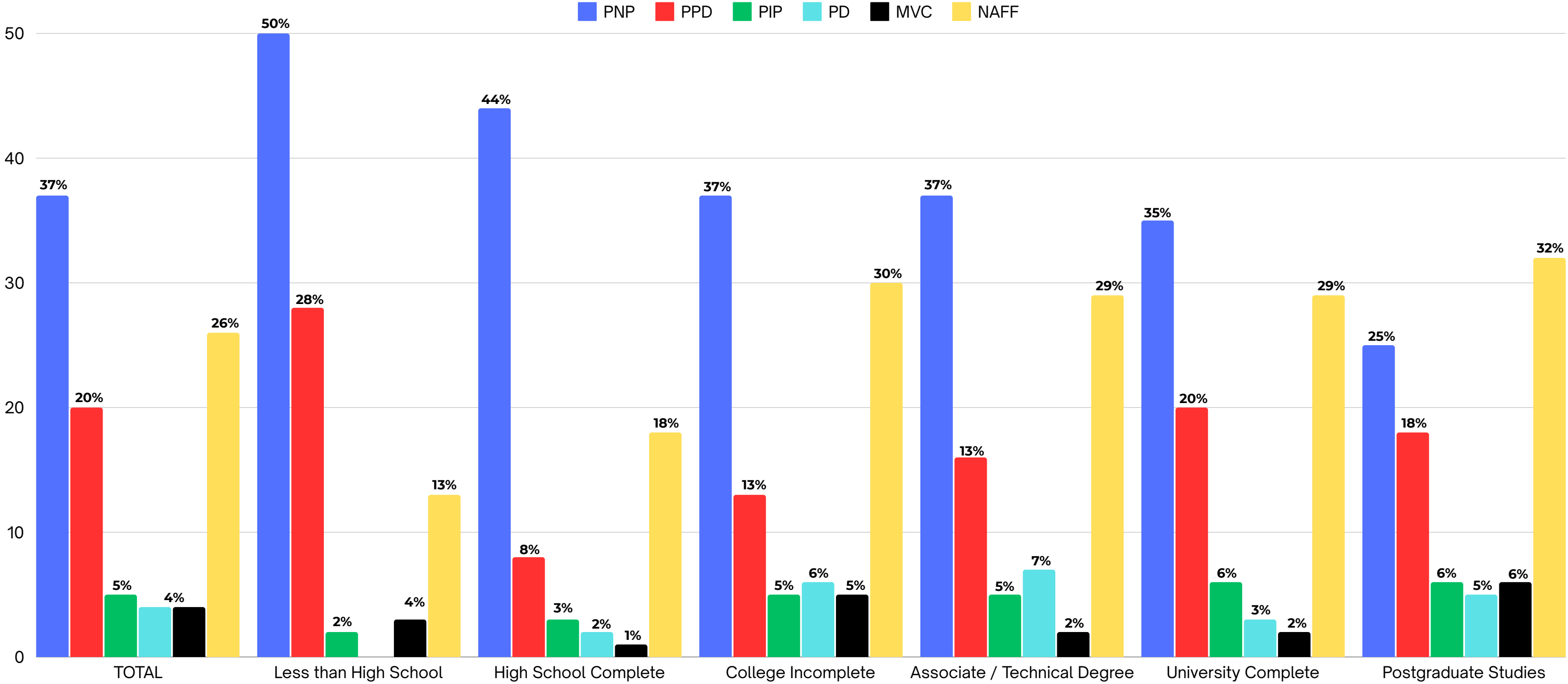
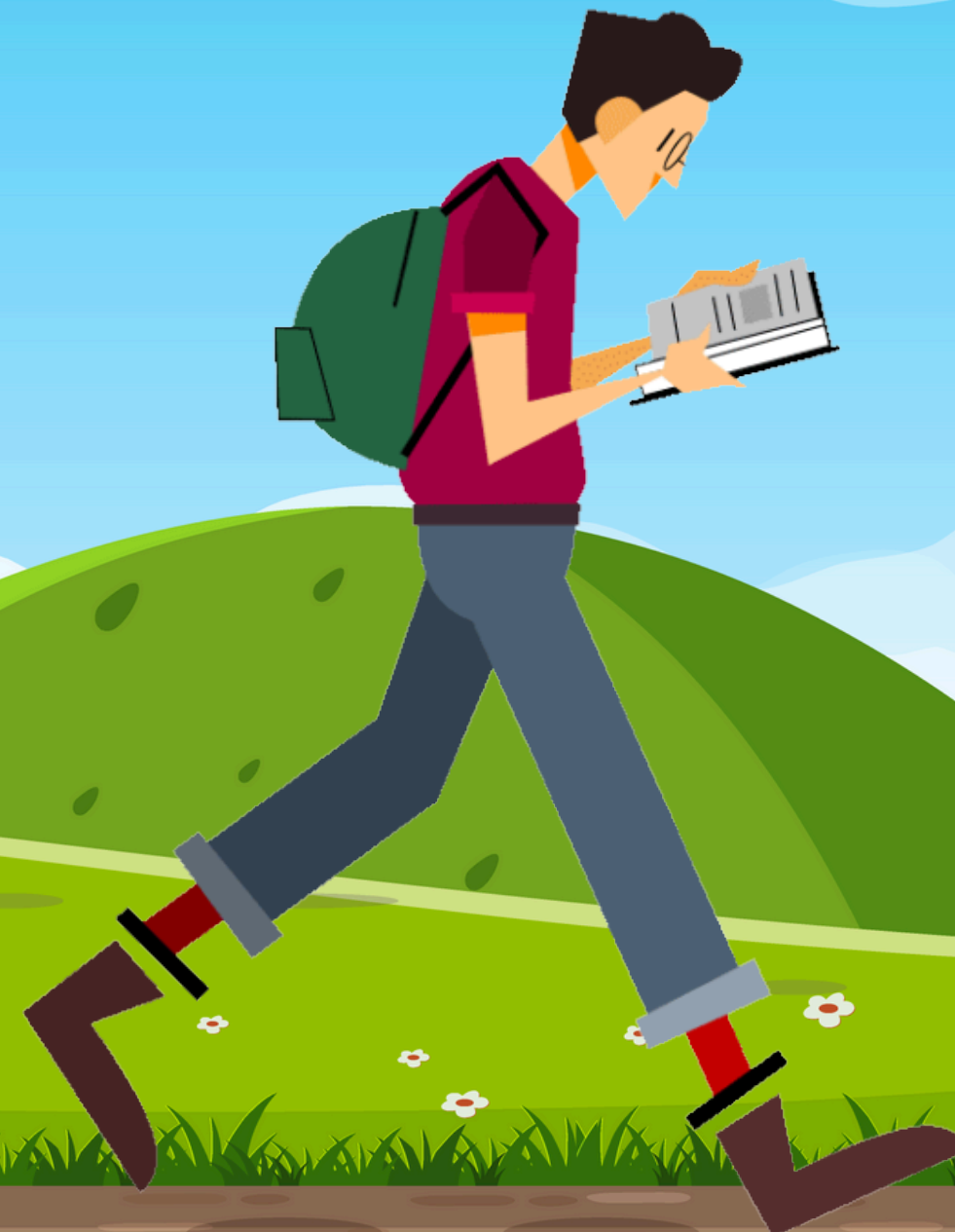


Table 36: What political party are you affiliated with, do you understand that you belong to, sympathize with, or feel that it represents you?
(READ OPTIONS) | Base 1,138

WHO REPRESENTS YOU BEST | BY EDUCATION

- The survey reveals significant variations in political party affiliation based on education level.
- The Partido Nuevo Progresista (PNP) leads with 37% overall, and its support is strongest among those with less than a high school education (50%) and decreases progressively with higher education levels, dropping to 25% among those with postgraduate degrees.
- The Partido Popular Democrático (PPD) garners 20% overall, with notable support among those with less than a high school education (28%) and decreasing as educational attainment increases, reaching 18% among postgraduate degree holders.
- The Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño (PIP) and Proyecto Dignidad (PD) show lower overall support at 5% and 4%, respectively, with PIP receiving more support from individuals with postgraduate education (6%) and PD showing a slight increase among those with an associate or technical degree (7%).
- The Movimiento Victoria Ciudadana (MVC) maintains consistent, low support across education levels at 4%.
- Additionally, 26% of respondents are unaffiliated or feel no party represents them, with this sentiment increasing among those with higher education, reaching 32% among postgraduate degree holders.

4



FINDINGS

EEUU

WITH WHICH U.S. POLITICAL PARTY DO YOU IDENTIFY YOURSELF WITH | BY POLITICAL PARTY

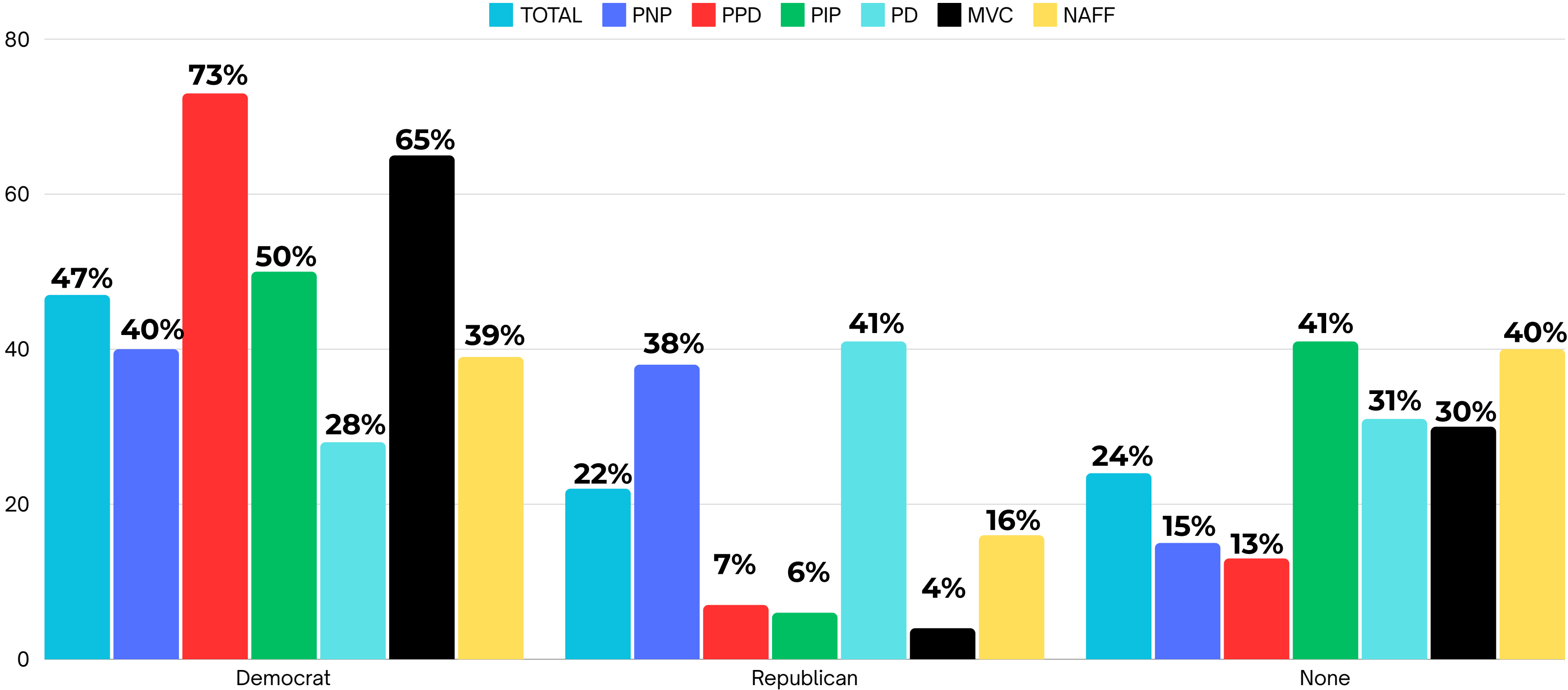


Table 37: Speaking now of U.S. politics, do you consider yourself a Democrat or a Republican? (READ OPTIONS) | Base 1,138

WITH WHICH U.S. POLITICAL PARTY DO YOU IDENTIFY YOURSELF WITH | BY POLITICAL PARTY

- 47% of respondents identify as Democrats, while 22% align with Republicans. 24% of respondents do not affiliate with any U.S. political party.
- Additionally, 6% are unsure of their political affiliation. This distribution highlights a clear Democratic preference among the respondents, with a notable proportion remaining unaffiliated or undecided.
- The data indicates distinct political affiliations with U.S. parties among supporters of local political groups.
- PPD and MVC members predominantly identify as Democrats (73% and 65%, respectively), while PD supporters show a strong preference for Republicans (41%).
- PNP supporters have a more balanced distribution, with 40% identifying as Democrats and 38% as Republicans.
- PIP and NAFF supporters exhibit significant non-alignment, with 41% of PIP supporters and 40% of NAFF supporters indicating no preference for U.S. parties.
- This suggests that while certain local party affiliations strongly align with either the Democratic or Republican parties, a substantial portion of the electorate remains unaffiliated or uncertain about their U.S. party affiliation.

WITH WHICH U.S. POLITICAL PARTY DO YOU IDENTIFY YOURSELF WITH | BY AGE

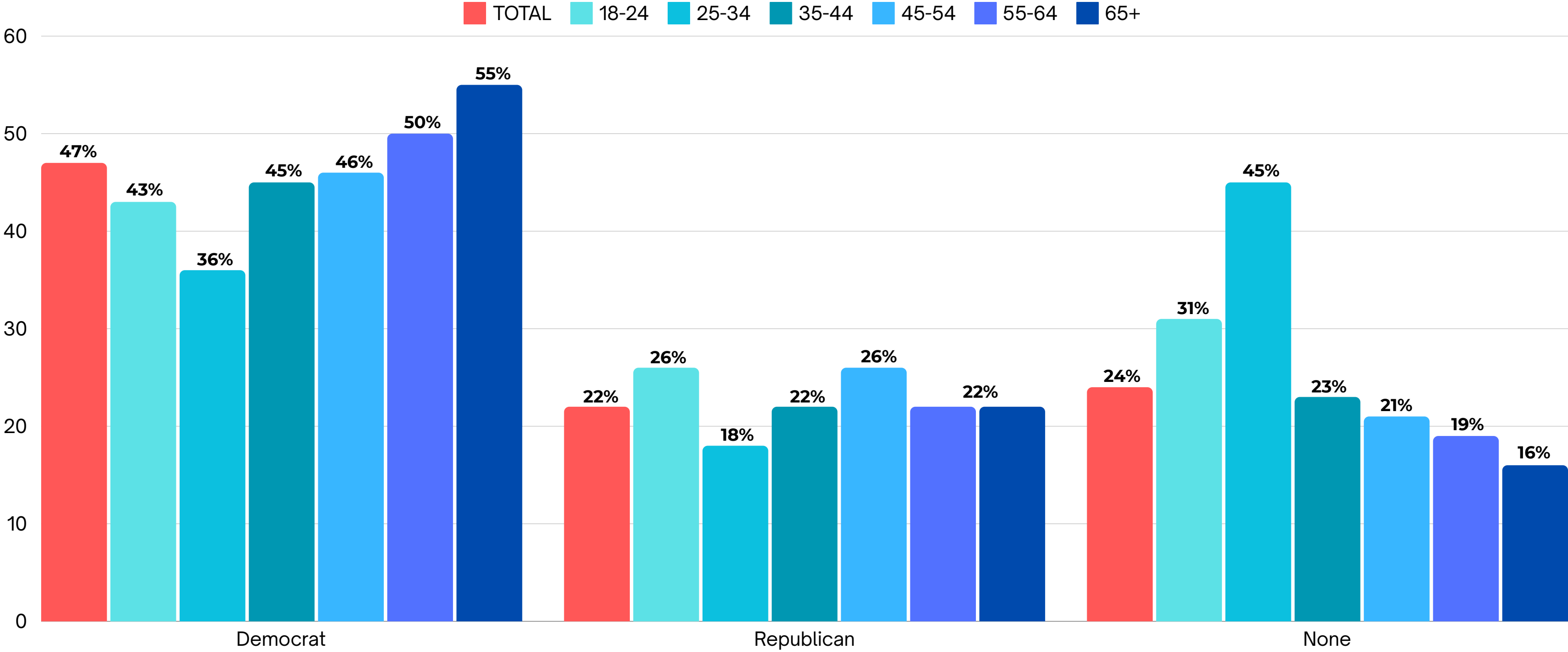


Table 37: Speaking now of U.S. politics, do you consider yourself a Democrat or a Republican? (READ OPTIONS) | Base 1,138

WITH WHICH U.S. POLITICAL PARTY DO YOU IDENTIFY YOURSELF WITH | BY AGE

- U.S. political affiliation by age group reveals the following:
 - Democrats: The percentage of self-identified Democrats increases with age, starting at 43% among those aged 18-24 and rising to 55% among those aged 65 and older. This suggests a growing Democratic alignment as respondents get older.
 - Republicans: The Republican affiliation remains relatively stable across age groups, ranging from 18% to 26%, with no significant variation.
 - Other: Very few respondents identify with a party other than Democrat or Republican, with a slight increase in the 45-54 and 65+ age groups.
 - None: The proportion of respondents who do not identify with any political party peaks at 45% among those aged 25-34 and declines to 16% among those aged 65 and older.
 - Unsure: A small percentage of respondents are unsure of their affiliation, with the highest uncertainty found in the 35-44 age group at 10%.
 - Overall, Democrats see higher support among older age groups, while Republican affiliation remains stable. There is a notable increase in the proportion of those with no party affiliation among younger respondents, which decreases with age.

IS THE US GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION? | BY AGE

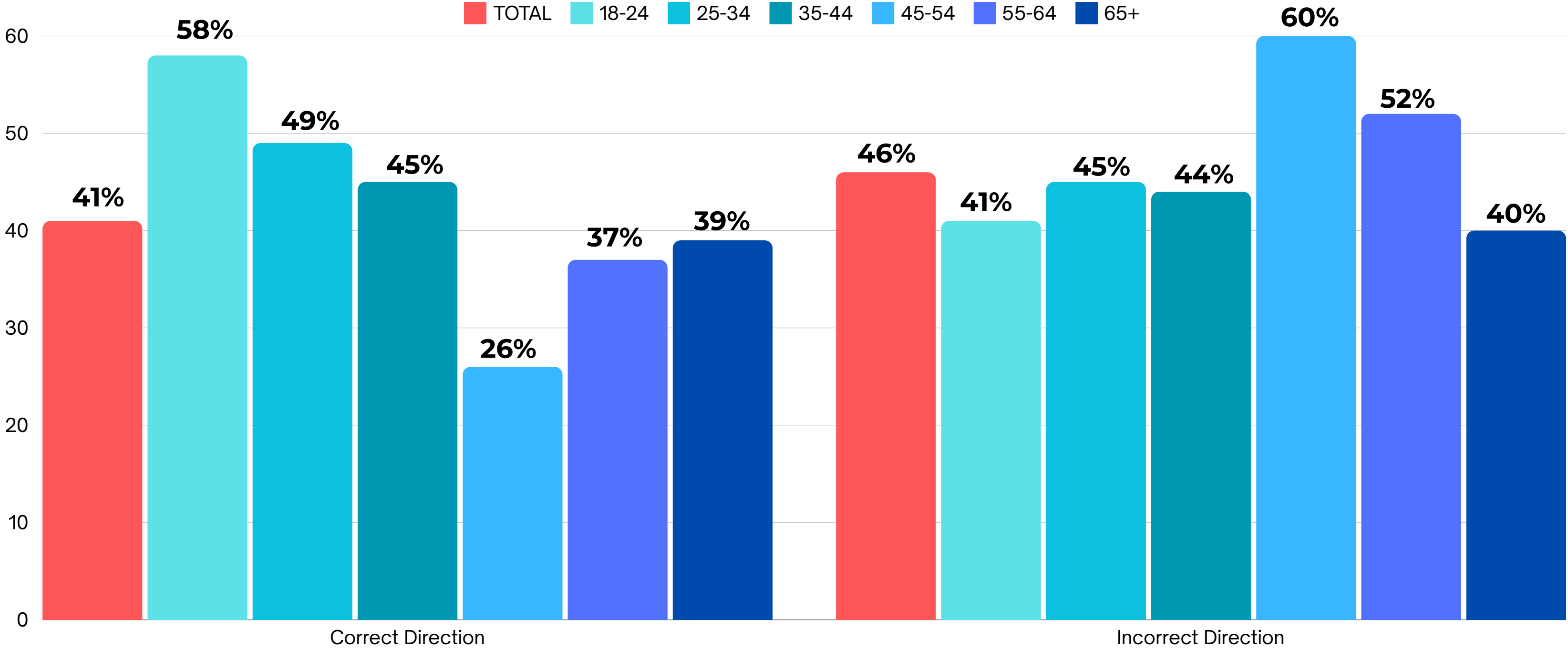


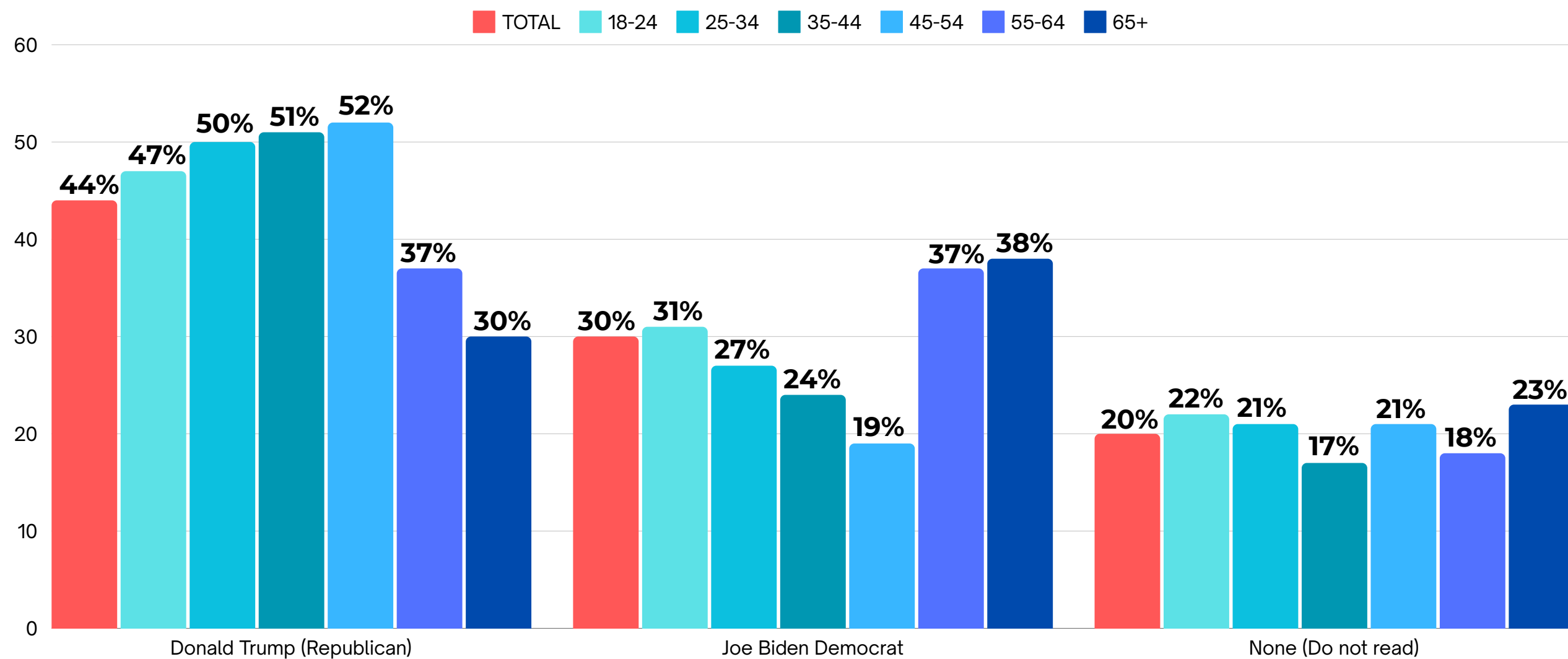
Table 39: In general, do you think the United States is going in the right or wrong direction? (READ OPTIONS) | Base 1,138

IS THE US GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION? | BY AGE

- In the U.S., 41% of respondents believe the country is heading in the right direction, while 46% think it is going in the wrong direction. A notable 12% are unsure about the current trajectory.
- This reflects a predominant sense of dissatisfaction or uncertainty regarding the nation's course.
 - Among those aged 18 to 24, 34% think the country is on the right track, while 57% believe it is on the wrong track.
 - In the 25 to 34 age group, 39% are positive about the direction, compared to 49% who feel it is wrong.
 - For those aged 35 to 44, 45% think it is moving in the right direction, with 44% seeing it as wrong.
 - Among individuals aged 45 to 54, 41% believe in the right direction, while 47% think it is wrong. In the 55 to 64 age group, 40% see it as going in the right direction, and 48% feel it is on the wrong track.
 - For those aged 65 and older, 47% think the country is moving in the right direction, while 43% believe it is going in the wrong direction.



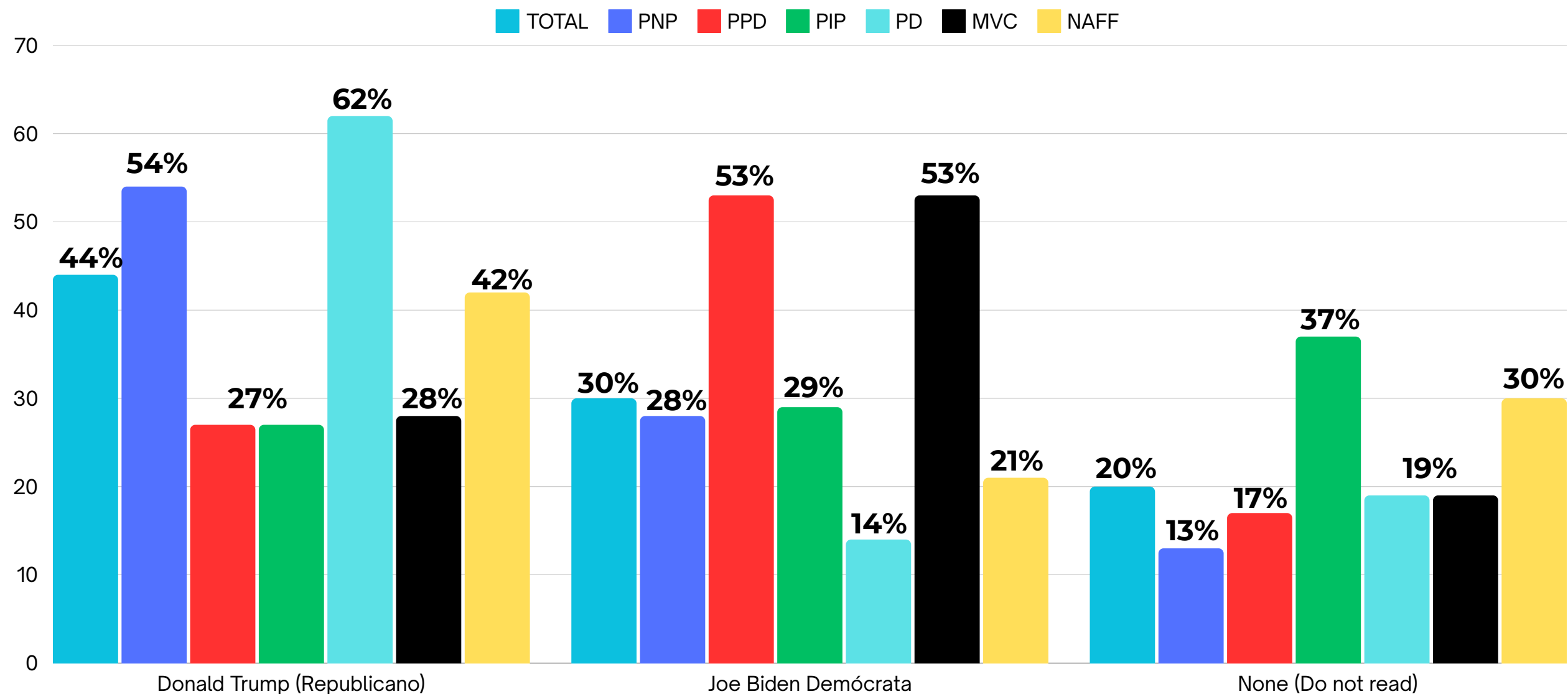
FOR WHOM WOULD YOU VOTE FOR PRESIDENT? | BY AGE



- Donald Trump (Republican) is favored by 44% of the total respondents. His support peaks among those aged 35 to 54 years, with a range of 51% to 52%. His support is lower among older voters, dropping to 30% among those 65 and older.
- Joe Biden (Democrat) garners 30% of the total support. His appeal is stronger among older voters, with 37% support from those aged 55 to 64 years and 38% from those aged 65 and older. His support is lower among younger age groups, particularly those aged 25 to 34 years, where only 27% support him.
- None of the candidates is chosen by 20% of respondents, with relatively consistent distribution across age groups.
- Unsure about their choice are 6% of respondents, with higher uncertainty among those aged 35 to 44 years and 65 and older, at 8%.
- Overall, Trump's support increases with age, whereas Biden's support is more prominent among older voters.

Table 41: If you had the opportunity to vote in the next presidential election, for which of the presidential candidates would you vote? | Base 1,138

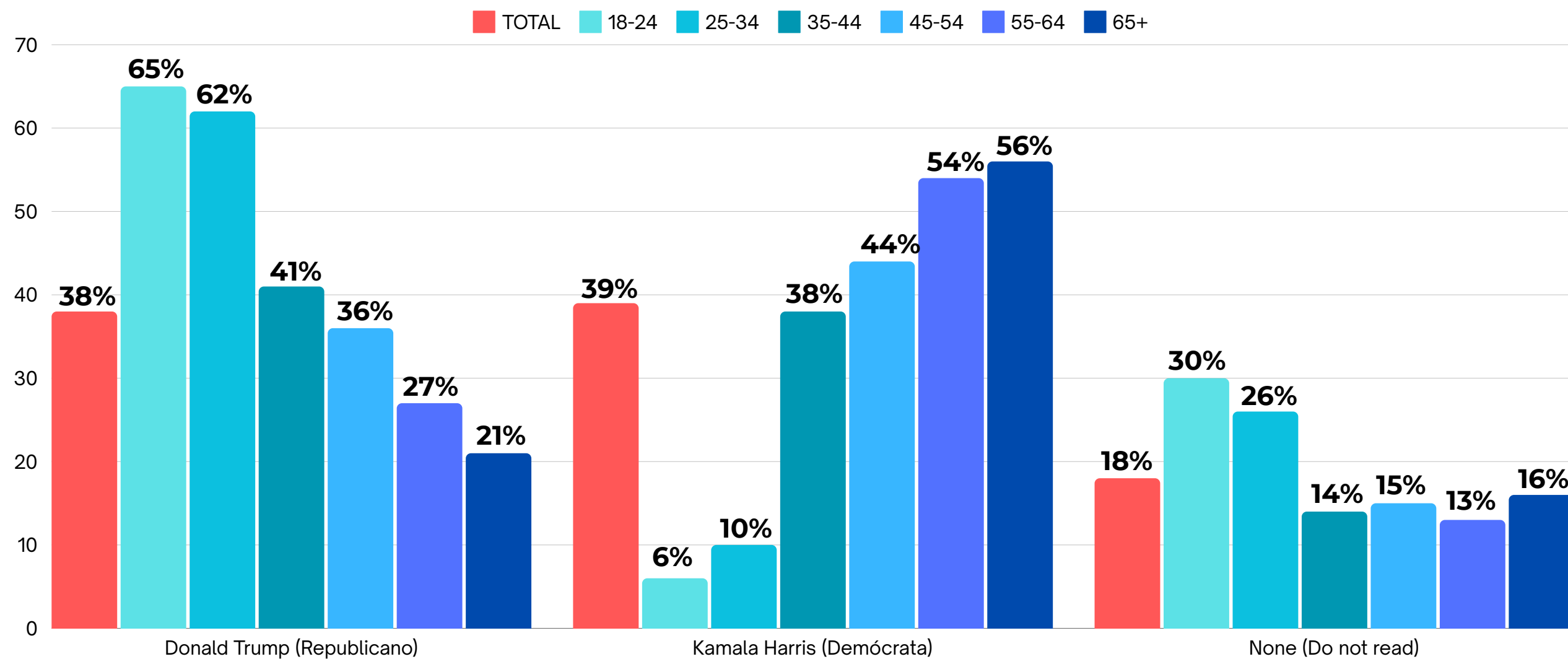
FOR WHOM WOULD YOU VOTE FOR PRESIDENT? | POLITICAL PARTY



- Donald Trump (Republican) has 44% overall support. His strongest support comes from Proyecto Dignidad (62%) and Partido Nuevo Progresista (54%). His support is significantly lower among Partido Popular Democrático (27%) and Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño (27%).
- Joe Biden (Democrat) receives 30% overall. His highest support is from Partido Popular Democrático (53%) and Movimiento Victoria Ciudadana (53%), with much lower support from Partido Nuevo Progresista (28%) and Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño (29%).
- None of the candidates is chosen by 20% overall. This choice is most prevalent among Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño (37%) and No Affiliation (30%), while it is lower among Partido Nuevo Progresista (13%).
- Unsure about their choice comprises 6% overall, with slightly higher uncertainty among Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño (7%) and No Affiliation (7%).
- Overall, Donald Trump is favored by those aligned with the Partido Nuevo Progresista and Proyecto Dignidad, while Joe Biden has significant support from Partido Popular Democrático and Movimiento Victoria Ciudadana.

Table 41: If you had the opportunity to vote in the next presidential election, for which of the presidential candidates would you vote? | Base 1,138

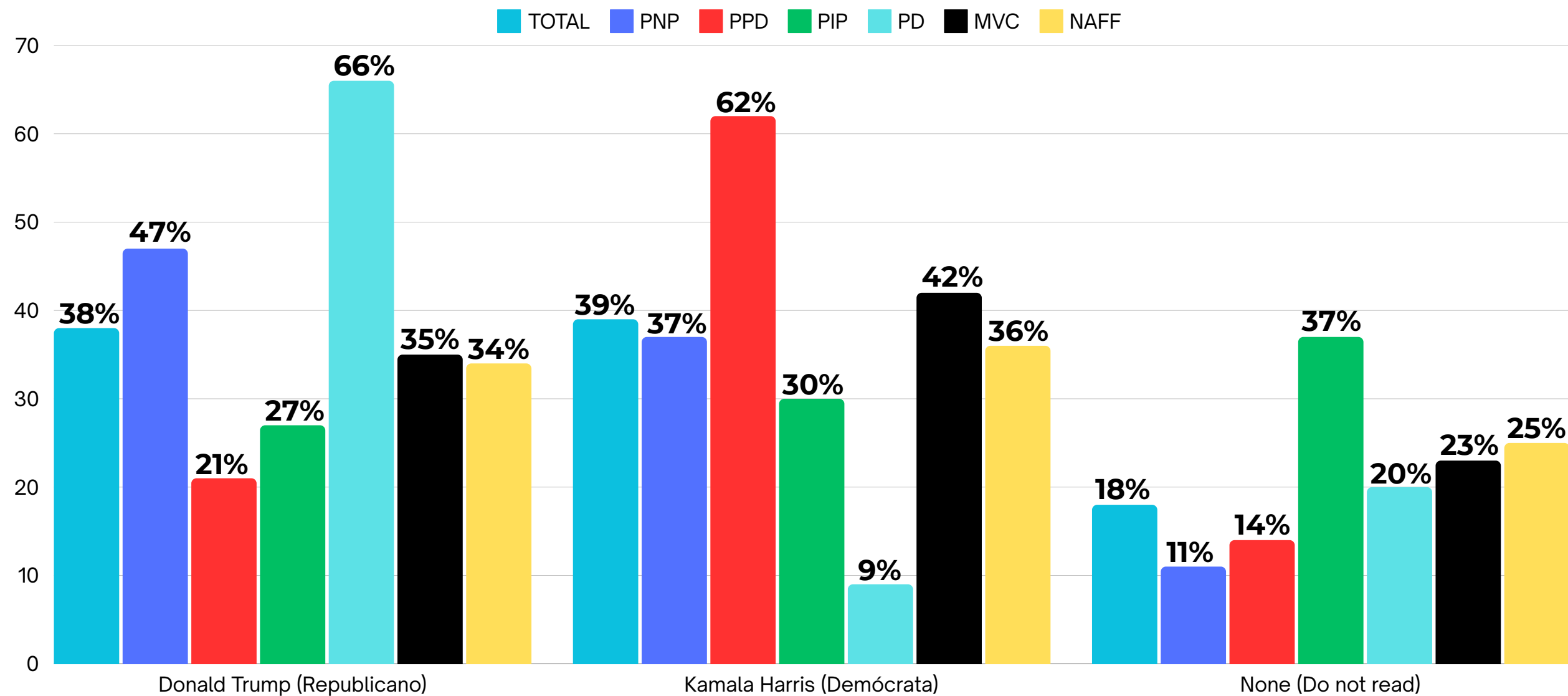
FOR WHOM WOULD YOU VOTE FOR PRESIDENT? | BY AGE



- Kamala Harris garners strong backing from respondents aged 55 to 64 years (54%) and those aged 65 years or older (56%).
- Donald Trump follows closely with 38% overall support, with higher favorability among younger age groups, such as 65% among 18 to 24-year-olds and 62% among 25 to 34-year-olds.
- The "None" option receives 18% of responses, with varied levels across age groups, and 5% of respondents are undecided, showing higher uncertainty among older age brackets.

Table 42: If you had the opportunity to vote in the next presidential election, for which of the presidential candidates would you vote? | Base 1,138

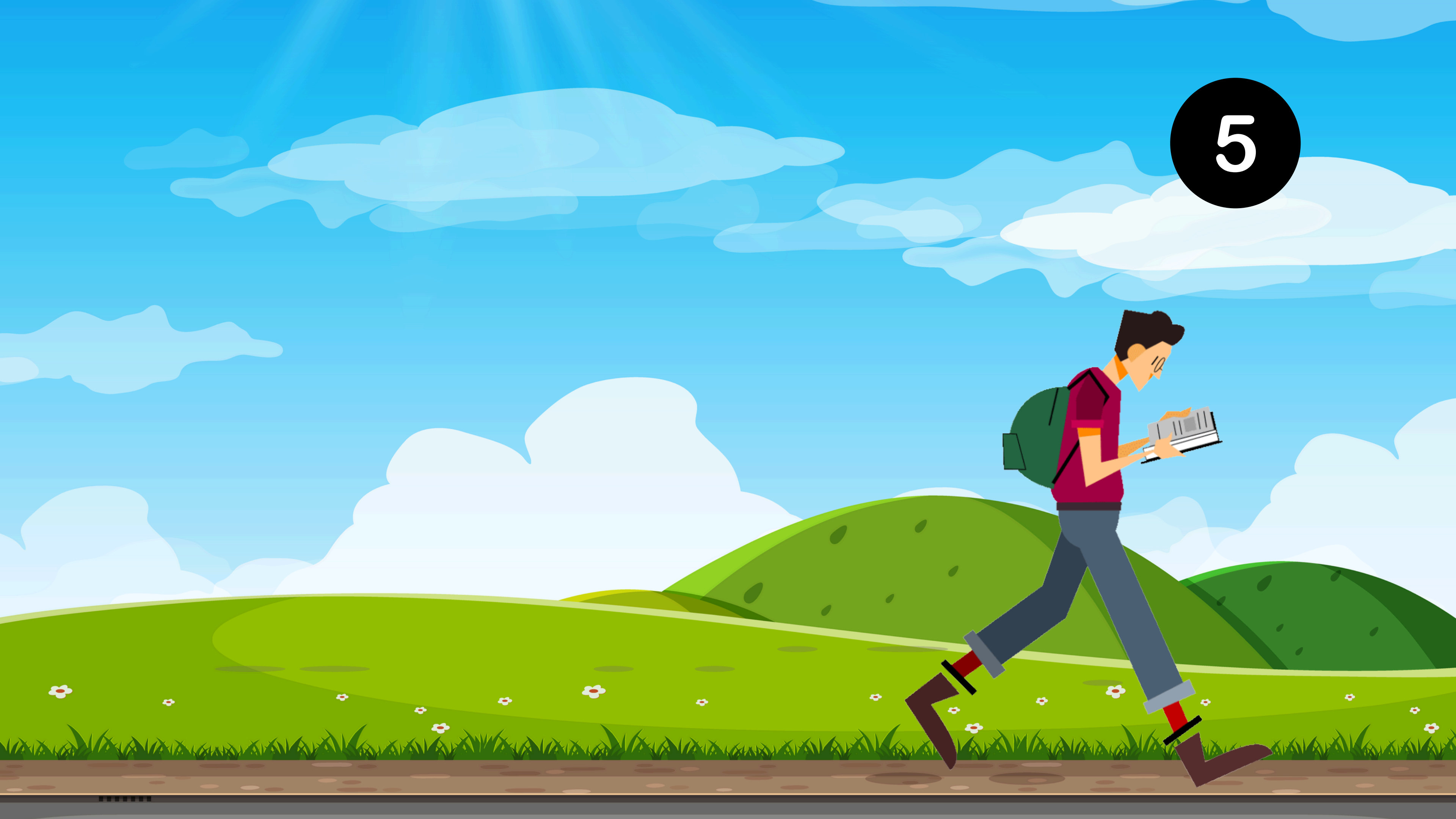
FOR WHOM WOULD YOU VOTE FOR PRESIDENT? | POLITICAL PARTY



- Kamala Harris leads with 39% support, primarily backed by the Partido Popular Democrático (PPD) with 62% of their respondents favoring her.
- Donald Trump follows closely with 38% overall, supported mainly by the Partido Nuevo Progresista (PNP) with 47% favorability.
- The option of choosing "None" receives 18% of responses, while 5% of respondents are undecided.

Table 42: If you had the opportunity to vote in the next presidential election, for which of the presidential candidates would you vote? | Base 1,138

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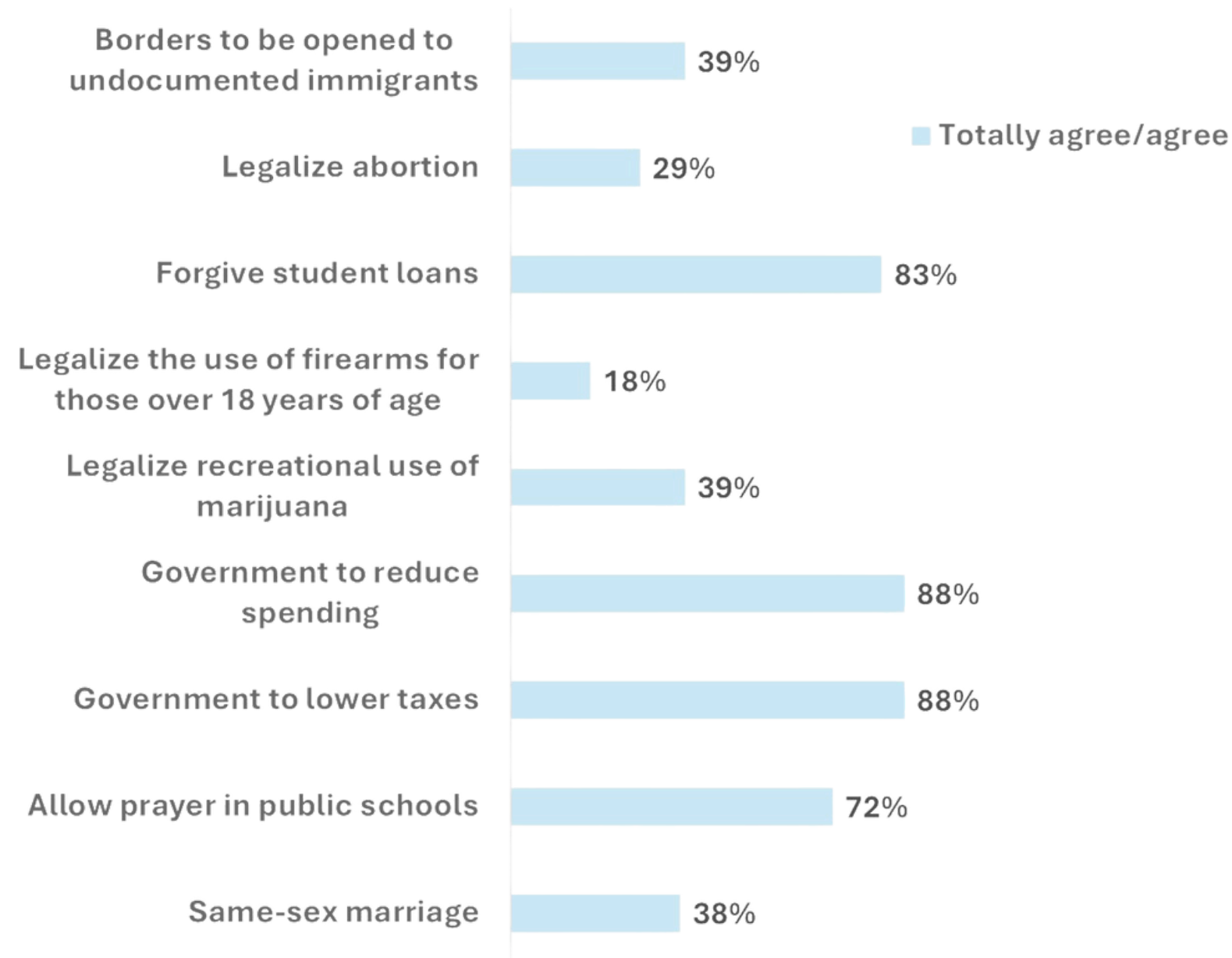


FINDINGS

SOCIAL ISSUES



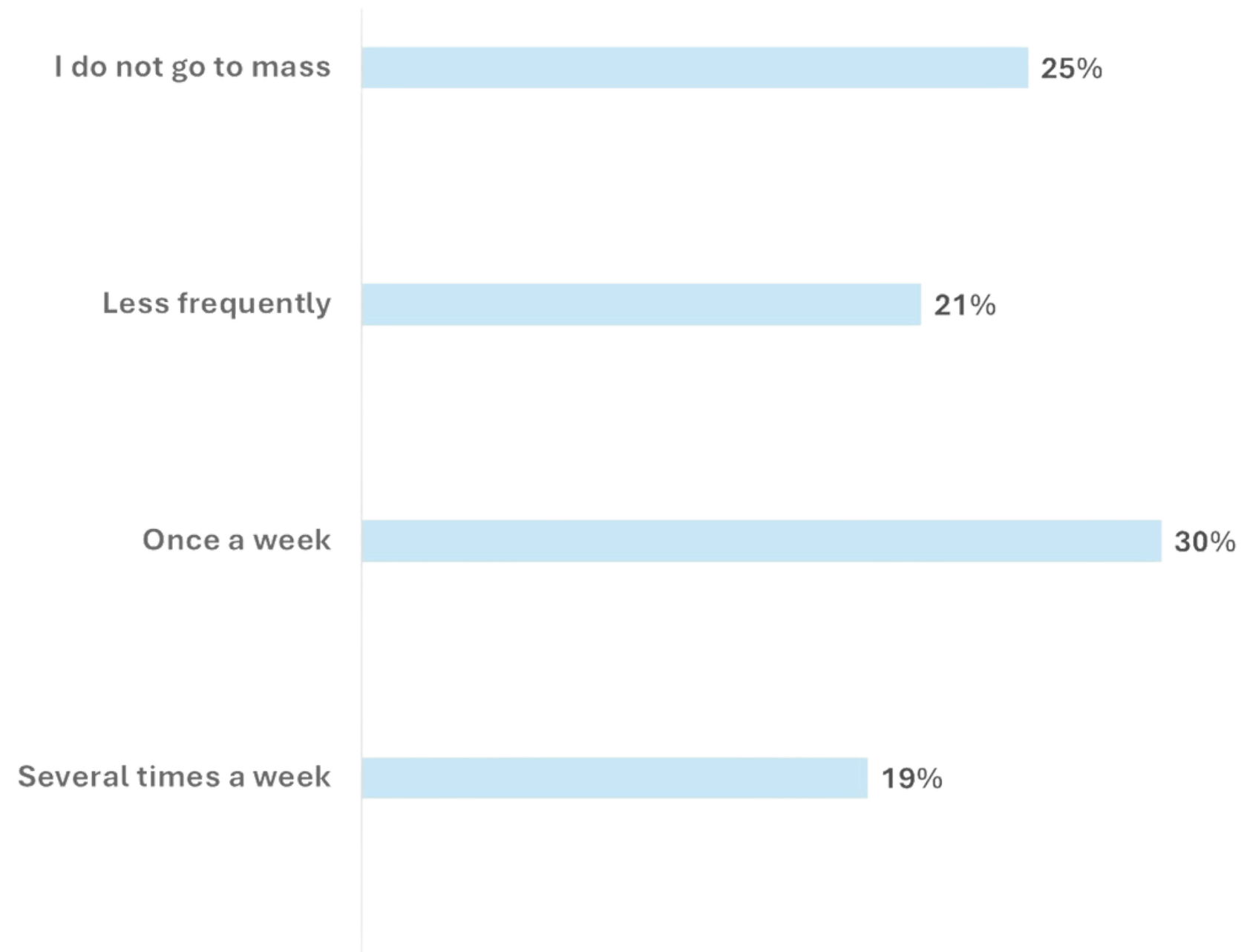
SOCIAL ISSUES



- The survey respondents showed diverse opinions on several social issues.
- The highest agreement was for reducing government spending (49% strongly agree) and decreasing taxes (46% strongly agree).
- In contrast, support for legalizing the use of firearms for those over 18 was notably low, with only 5% strongly agreeing.
- The idea of allowing prayer in public schools received strong backing from 23% of respondents, with 49% agreeing.
- Legalizing same-sex marriage and recreational marijuana showed moderate support, with 14% and 15% strongly agreeing, respectively.
- Legalizing abortion and opening borders to undocumented immigrants had more divided opinions, with strong disagreement at 23% and 10%, respectively.
- Finally, forgiving student loans was supported by 35% of respondents who strongly agreed.

Table 43.: How much do you agree or disagree with the following social issues? (READ CHOICES) | Base 1,138

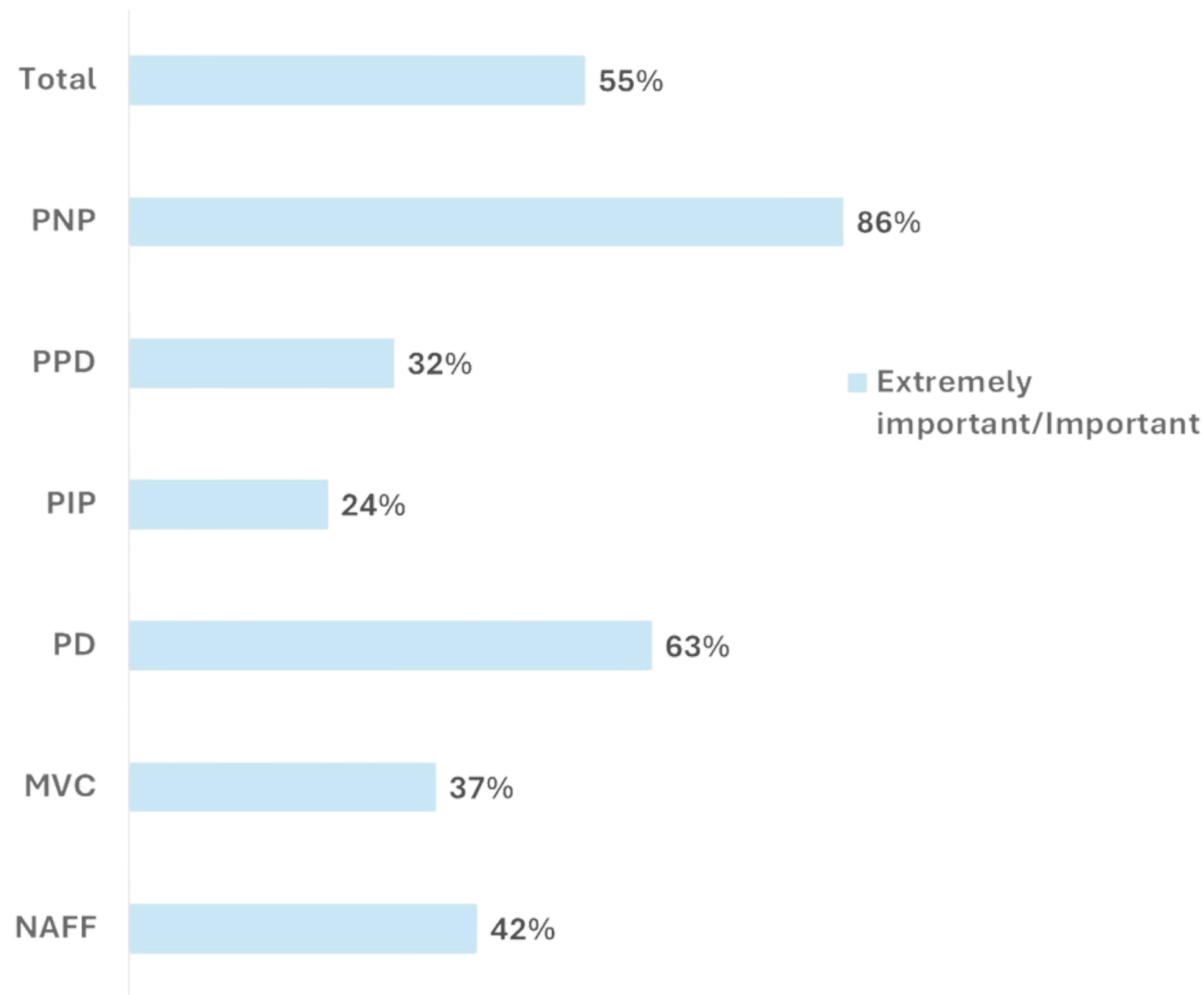
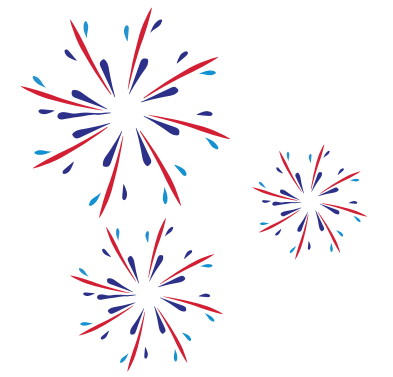
SOCIAL ISSUES | RELIGIONS



- Frequency of attendance at church or religious services varies among age groups.
- A significant portion of respondents, 30%, attend once a week, with a notable percentage (19%) attending several times a week.
- Younger respondents (18-24 years) are more likely to attend church daily (8%) compared to older groups.
- Conversely, 25% of respondents do not attend religious services at all, with this figure decreasing in older age groups.
- Overall, religious service attendance is more common among older individuals, with 38% of those aged 65 and older attending weekly, compared to 21% of those aged 18-24.

Table 44: How often do you/you and your family attend Church or Religious Service? (READ OPTIONS) | Base 1,138

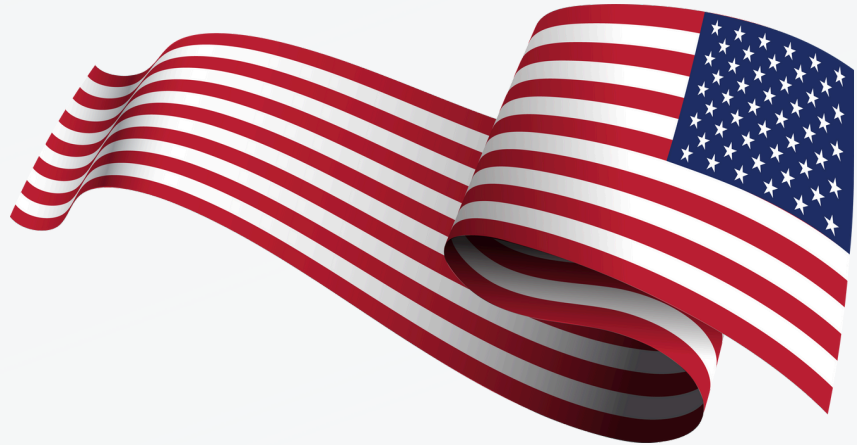
HOW IMPORTANT DO YOU THINK IT IS FOR PUERTO RICO TO BECOME A U.S. STATE?



- Among political parties, PNP members show the highest support, with 44% considering statehood "Extremely important" and 42% "Important."
- Conversely, PPD members exhibit considerable opposition, with only 8% viewing it as "Extremely important" and 28% as "Not important at all."
- The PIP has the strongest resistance, with 48% rating statehood as "Not important at all."
- PD and MVC members are moderately supportive, with PD showing 26% "Extremely important" and 37% "Important," while MVC shows 17% "Extremely important" and 20% "Important."
- The NAFF group also displays mixed opinions, with 15% considering it "Extremely important" and 27% "Important."
- Across age groups, support for statehood remains fairly consistent, with younger individuals (27% "Extremely important") showing slightly higher support compared to older age groups (26% among 45-54 and 55-64 years).
- This mixed political and generational support indicates that while there is a base of strong support, significant opposition and varying levels of importance across groups will impact the feasibility of Puerto Rico achieving statehood.



FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES?

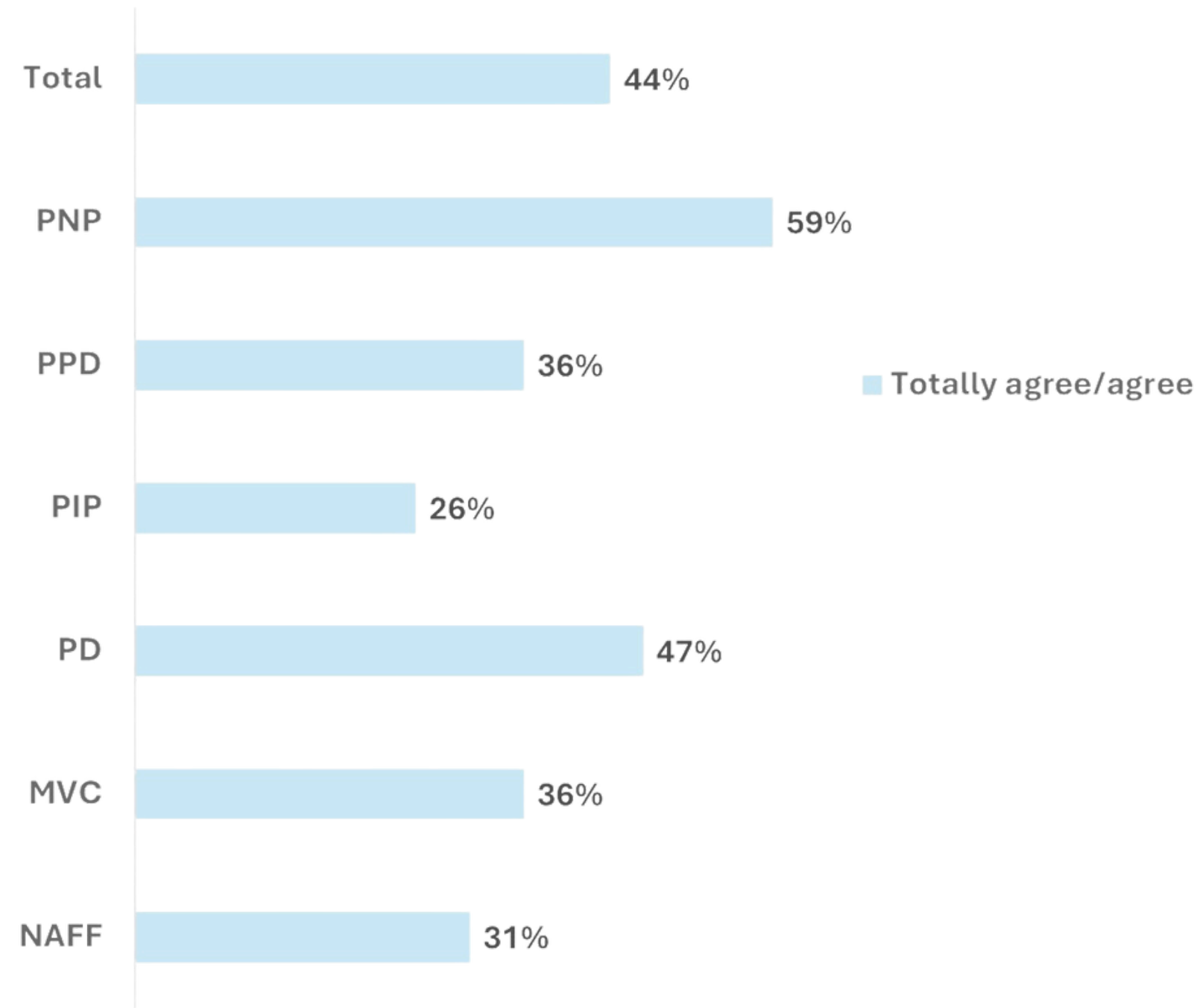
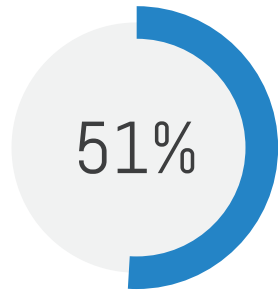


90%



- Among the surveyed individuals, 90% report having close family in the Continental United States.
- This includes 92% of PNP supporters, 88% of PPD, 91% of PIP, 90% of PD, 82% of MVC, and 90% of NAFF.
- The consistency across political parties indicates that having close family in the U.S. is a common factor among the population, suggesting that this connection to family may influence opinions on various political and social issues, including the viability of statehood.

Table 46: Do you have close family (parents, aunts, uncles, siblings, children, grandchildren) in the Continental United States? (READ OPTIONS) | Base 1,138

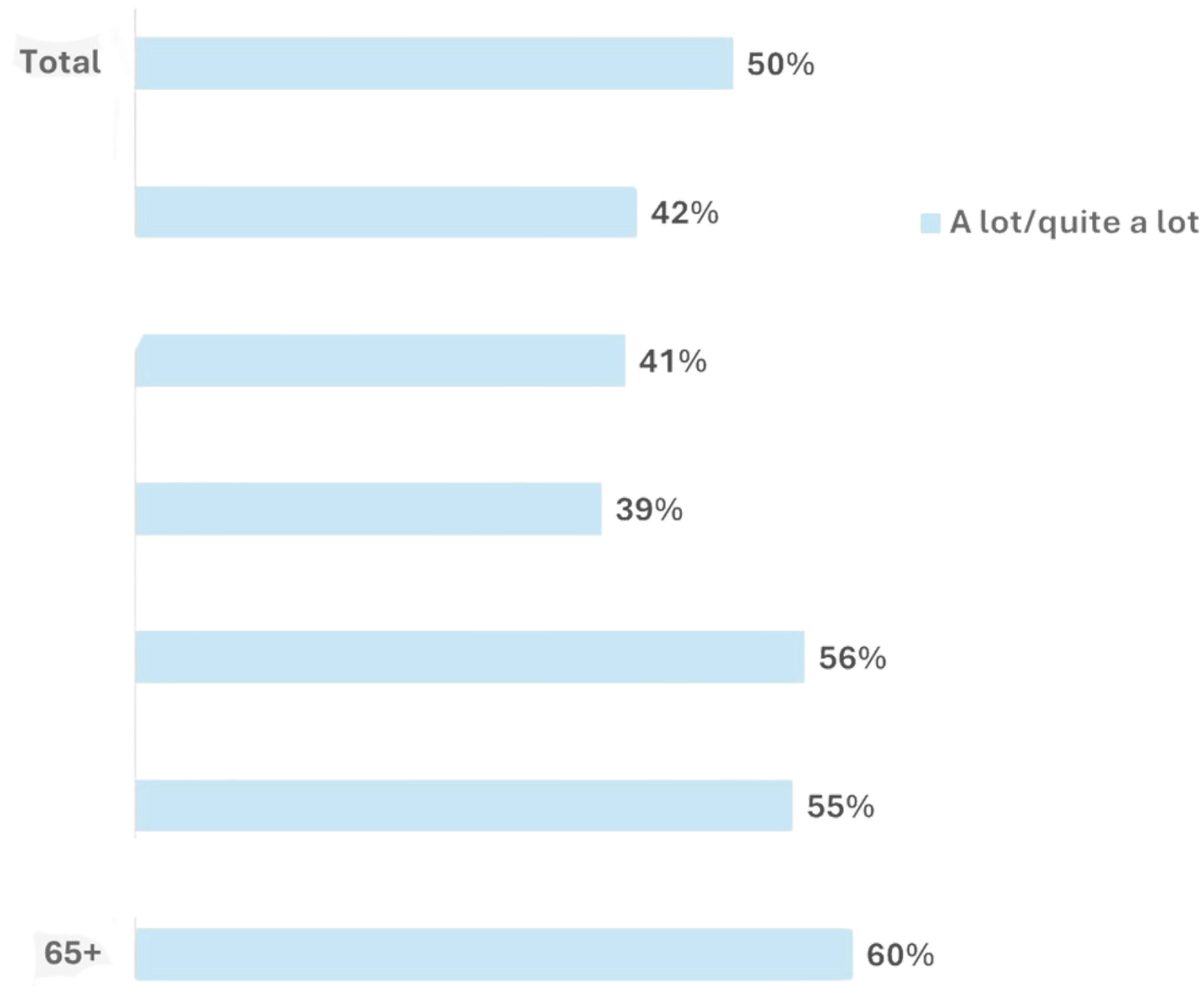


SOCIAL ISSUES | MOVING OR STAYING IF PR WERE TO BECOME A STATE

- The survey reveals diverse opinions on whether Puerto Rico becoming a state would prevent migration to the U.S. and encourage Puerto Ricans living there to return to the Island.
- Overall, 17% of respondents strongly agree, and 27% somewhat agree with the argument. However, 26% are neutral, 18% disagree, and 10% strongly disagree.
- By political affiliation, 22% of PNP supporters strongly agree, compared to 12% of PPD, 15% of PIP, 23% of PD, 20% of MVC, and 12% of NAFF.
- A notable proportion of PPD and PIP supporters lean towards disagreement, with 26% and 26% respectively, indicating skepticism about the impact of statehood on migration and return patterns.

Table 47: How much do you agree with the following argument? If Puerto Rico were a state, people would not have to leave or move to the United States, and Puerto Ricans who reside there would return to the Island. (READ OPTIONS) | Base 1,138

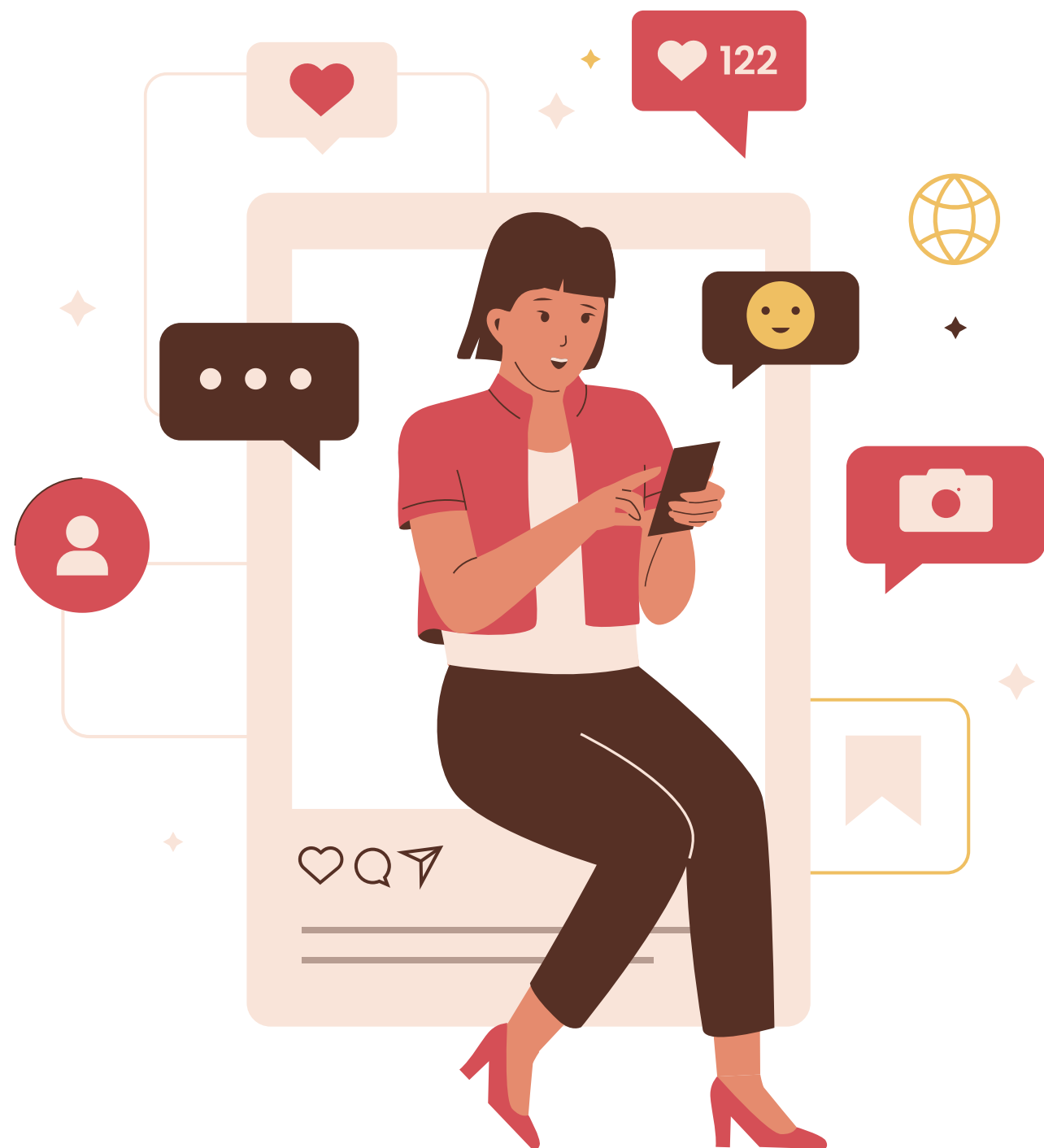
SOCIAL ISSUES | ATTENTION PAID TO US CONTINENTAL NEWS



- The table indicates the level of attention given to news from the continental United States across different age groups among a total of respondents.
- Overall, 50% of respondents report paying a lot or quite a lot of attention to such news.
- Older age groups show higher levels of attention, with 56% of respondents aged 55 to 64 years and 60% of those aged 65 and older paying significant attention.
- Younger adults, aged 18 to 24 years, display the lowest attention level at 42%.
- The middle age groups, ranging from 25 to 54 years, generally show similar levels of attention, ranging from 39% to 41%.

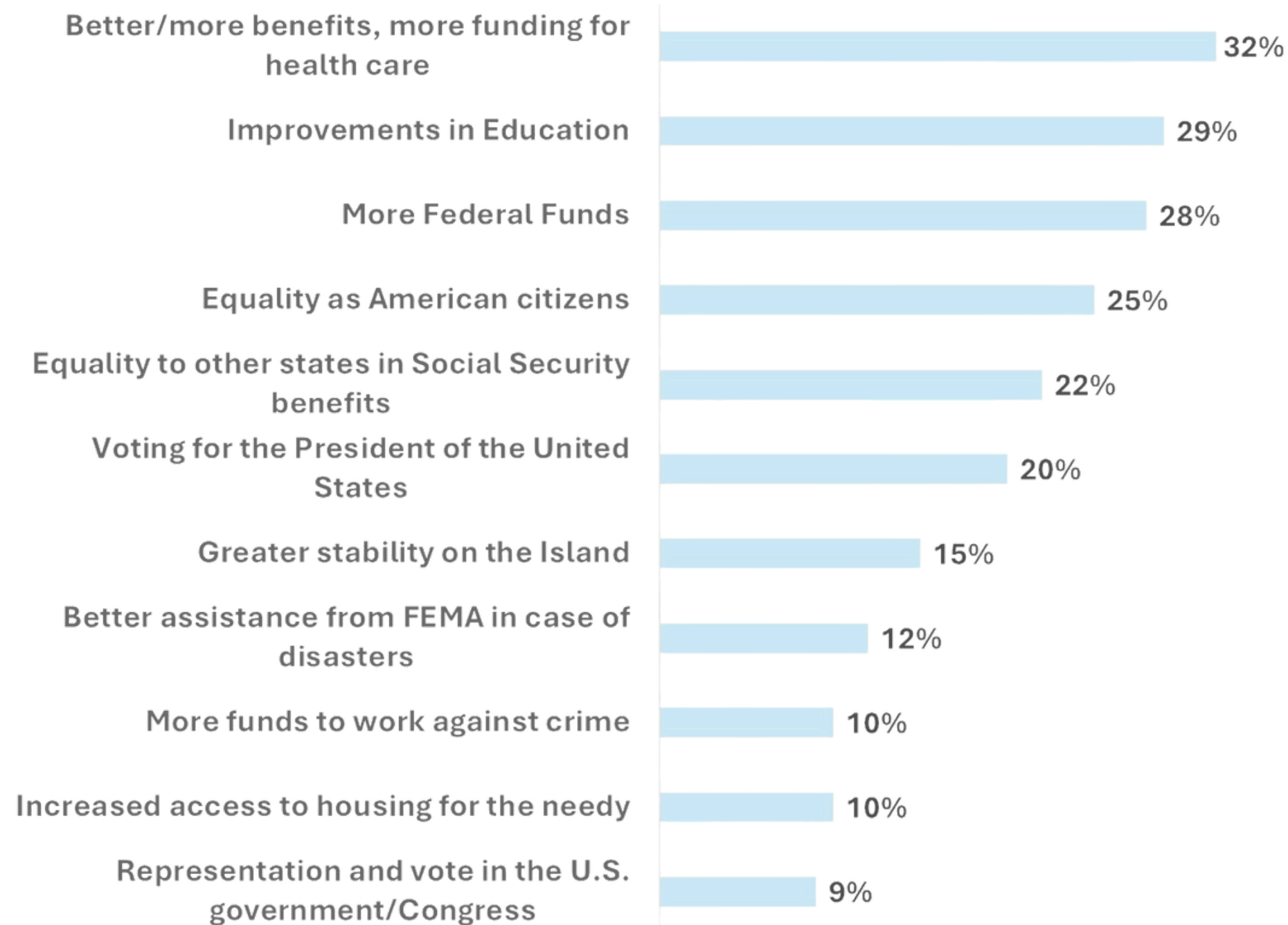
Table 48: How much attention do you pay to news from the continental United States? (READ OPTIONS) | Base 1,138

SOCIAL ISSUES | ATTENTION PAID TO US CONTINENTAL NEWS



- The way Puerto Ricans keep track of news from the United States varies significantly across age groups. Younger respondents, particularly those aged 18 to 24, predominantly use social media platforms. Facebook (48%) and Instagram (43%) are highly favored, along with general social media use (52%). This reflects a trend of younger audiences relying on digital and social media for news updates.
- In contrast, older age groups show a preference for more traditional media. For instance, CNN en Español is consistently used across all age groups (31%), but younger respondents prefer digital platforms like YouTube (30%) and Twitter (22%). In contrast, older individuals gravitate towards local and traditional media such as Telemundo (17%), Noticentro (16%), and local newspapers like El Nuevo Día (14%).
- Overall, while social media and digital platforms are crucial sources of news for younger Puerto Ricans, older individuals rely more on traditional media, indicating generational differences in media consumption habits.

SOCIAL ISSUES | BECOMING A US STATE



- When considering the potential benefits of Puerto Rico becoming a U.S. State, respondents highlight several key advantages:
- 1. Increased Federal Funds for Health: A significant 32% of respondents believe that becoming a U.S. State would lead to improved and additional funding for healthcare.
- 2. Improvements in Education: Nearly 29% see enhanced educational opportunities and resources as a major benefit, reflecting a desire for better educational infrastructure and support.
- 3. Increased Federal Aid: About 28% of respondents anticipate that becoming a U.S. State would result in more substantial federal assistance overall.
- Other notable benefits include achieving equal rights as American citizens (25%), parity with other states in Social Security benefits (22%), and the ability to vote for the U.S. President (20%).

Table 51: What do you see as three (3) important benefits for Puerto Rico in becoming a U.S. State? (WITHOUT HELP) PROBE UNTIL YOU GET THREE ANSWERS | Base 1,138

SOCIAL ISSUES | WORRIES BECOMING A US STATE

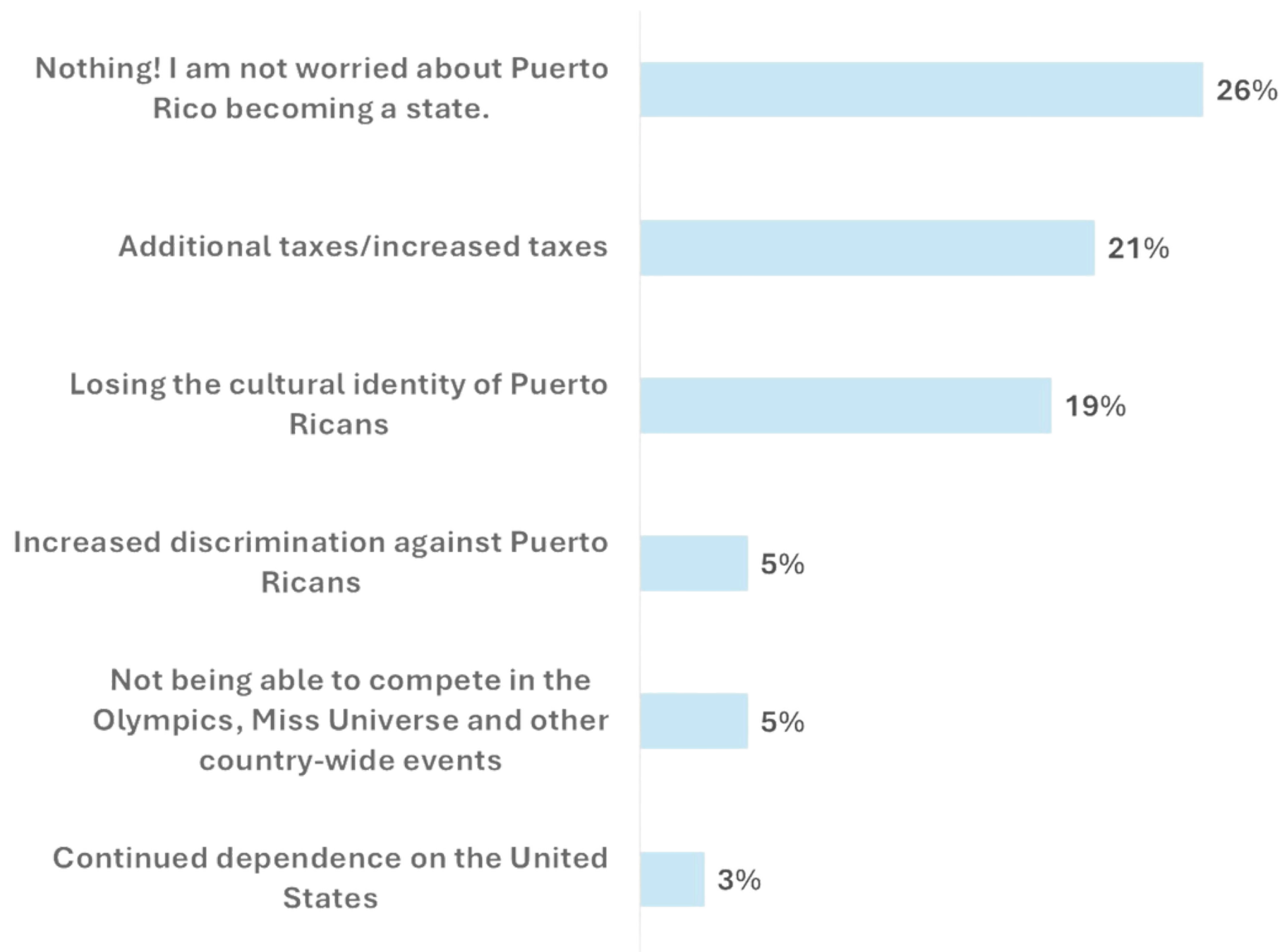


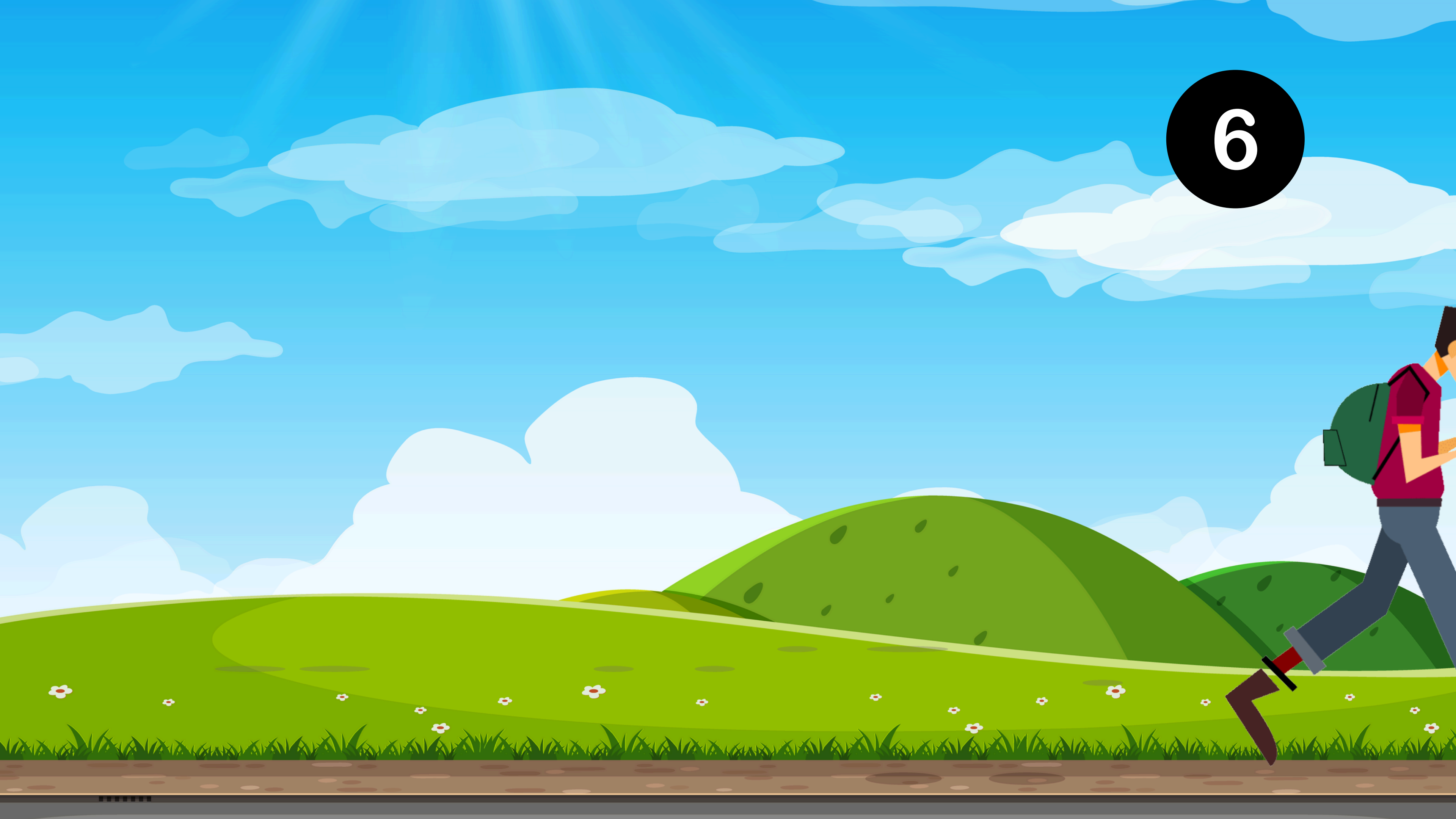
Table 53: What worries you the most or stops you from wanting Puerto Rico to become a state? (WITHOUT HELP) | Base 1,138

SOCIAL ISSUES | WORRIES BECOMING A US STATE



- Respondents express various concerns regarding the potential statehood of Puerto Rico:
 - Additional Taxes/Increased Contributions: The primary worry for 21% of respondents is the potential for increased taxes and financial contributions if Puerto Rico becomes a state.
 - Loss of Cultural Identity: Nearly 19% are concerned about losing Puerto Rican cultural identity, fearing that statehood might erode their distinct heritage.
 - Increased Discrimination: A smaller group, 5%, is apprehensive about facing greater discrimination against Puerto Ricans.
 - Impact on International Competitions: Also at 5%, some are worried about the implications for Puerto Rico's participation in global events such as the Olympics and Miss Universe.
 - Continued Dependence on the U.S.: Only 3% are concerned that statehood might perpetuate Puerto Rico's reliance on the United States.
- Additionally, 26% of respondents are not worried about statehood, indicating a level of support or indifference towards the potential changes.
- Political affiliations influence their concerns about statehood:
 - PNP supporters are generally less concerned, with 39% not worried at all, compared to only 18% of PPD supporters.
 - PPD supporters express higher concerns about losing cultural identity (27%) and additional taxes (21%).
 - PIP supporters are particularly worried about losing cultural identity (34%) and are less concerned about additional taxes (16%).
 - PD supporters worry significantly about additional taxes (33%) but are less concerned about other issues.
 - MVC members also show significant concern about additional taxes (37%) and are moderately worried about cultural loss (13%).
 - NAFF (No Affiliated) individuals reflect a mix of concerns, with 21% feeling no worry and 26% concerned about additional taxes.

6




THANKS

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