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Clinton, Trump Supporters Have Starkly Different Views of a Changing Nation

Voters remain skeptical that either would make a good president

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Clinton, Trump Supporters Have Starkly Different Views of a Changing Nation

Voters remain skeptical that either would make a good president

Supporters of Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump disagree on a range of policy issues, from terrorism to free trade. Yet they also have more fundamental differences over long-term changes in the country and the next generation's future prospects.

A new national survey finds that Trump supporters overwhelmingly believe that life in America is worse than it was 50 years ago "for people like them." Fully 81% of registered voters who support Trump say life has gotten worse, compared with just 11% who say it has gotten better (6% say it is about the same).

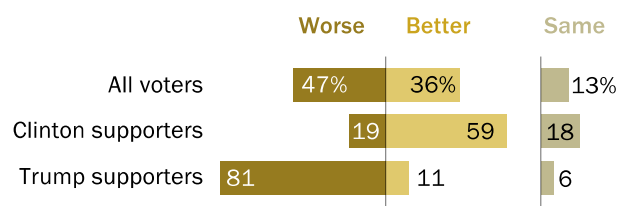
Most Clinton supporters take the opposite view: 59% say life for people like them has gotten better over the past half-century, while 19% think it has gotten worse and 18% see little change.

The candidates' supporters have contrasting expectations for the nation's future. Trump backers are broadly pessimistic – 68% say life for the next generation will be worse than today. Clinton supporters have mixed assessments. Nearly four-in-ten (38%) say life will be better, 28% say it will be about the same and just 30% say it will be worse.

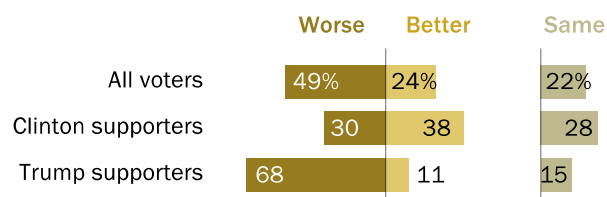
The latest national survey by Pew Research Center, conducted August 9-16 among 2,010 adults, including 1,567 registered voters, finds little change overall in voters' views of how the nation has changed and its future prospects [since March, during the presidential primaries](#). But the divisions evident in that survey are striking in the context of the general election.

Voters diverge on how U.S. has changed and where it's headed

Compared with 50 years ago, life for people like you in America today is ...



The future of the next generation of Americans will be ___ compared with life today (%)



Notes: Based on registered voters.
Don't know responses not shown. Q7 and Q8.
Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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The current survey finds that Clinton holds a narrow lead over Trump in a four-way test that includes Libertarian candidate Gary Johnson and Green Party nominee Jill Stein: 41% of registered voters say if the election were held today they would support Clinton or lean toward Clinton, 37% would back Trump, 10% favor Johnson and 4% back Stein.

There continue to be stark differences in candidate support across demographic groups. Women back Clinton over Trump by a wide 49% to 30% margin, while men support Trump by 45% to 33%. And there remain pronounced educational divides: Those with postgraduate degrees back Clinton by about three-to-one (59% vs. 21%); among those with some or no college experience, preferences are divided (41% back Trump, 36% Clinton, 9% Johnson and 5% Stein).

As was the case earlier this year, most voters have doubts that either Clinton or Trump would make a good president. Just 27% of registered voters say that Trump would make a good or great president, while about twice as many (55%) say he would be either poor or terrible (with 43% saying he would make a “terrible” president). Just 15% say Trump would make an “average” president.

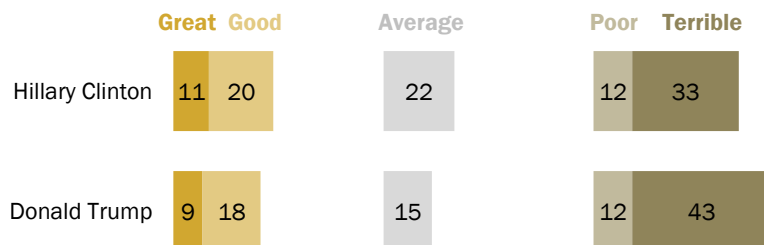
Opinions about how Clinton might do as president are not as negative. Still, only about a third of voters (31%) say she would be a good or great president, while 22% say she would be average and 45% think she would be a poor (12%) or terrible (33%) president.

Sizable shares of voters also think there is a distinct possibility that, if elected, either candidate – but

especially Trump – would make a serious mistake that would damage the country. More than half of all registered voters (55%) say Trump has a “big chance” of making a major mistake that would hurt the country; 44% of voters say the same about Clinton.

Neither Trump nor Clinton expected to be a ‘good’ or ‘great’ president

% of registered voters saying each would be a ___ president if elected



Notes: Based on registered voters. Don't know responses not shown. Q23.
Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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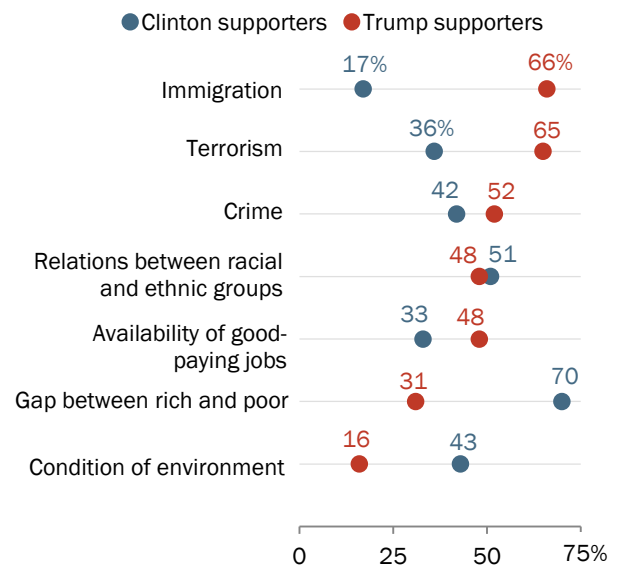
Clinton and Trump supporters are far apart in their perceptions of some of the major problems facing the country. About two-thirds of Trump backers cite immigration (66%) and terrorism (65%) as “very big” problems in the United States. Among Clinton supporters, just 17% say immigration is a very big problem and 36% view terrorism as a major problem.

Trump supporters also are more likely than Clinton supporters to say that crime (52% vs. 42%) and the availability of good-paying jobs (48% vs. 33%) are very big problems.

Among Clinton supporters, 70% say the gap between the rich and poor is a very big problem, by far the highest percentage of seven issues included in the survey. Among Trump supporters, just 31% cite this as a major problem. And Clinton supporters are more than twice as likely as Trump backers to view the condition of the environment as a very big problem for the country (43% vs. 16%).

Perceptions of ‘very big’ problems vary widely by candidate support

% of Clinton/Trump supporters saying each is a ‘very big problem’ in our country



Note: Based on registered voters. Q27.

Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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Where candidates’ supporters stand on key issues

Voters continue to register opposition to the idea of subjecting Muslims living in the United States to additional scrutiny as part of the federal government’s efforts to combat terrorism. Nearly two-thirds of voters (64%) say that Muslims living in the U.S. should not be subject to greater scrutiny solely because of their religion. Just 30% say Muslims in this country should be subject to more scrutiny than members of other religious groups.

Clinton and Trump supporters take opposing views on this issue, but Clinton supporters are more unified. About eight-in-ten registered voters (82%) who support Clinton for president are opposed to subjecting Muslims living in the U.S. to extra scrutiny. A smaller majority of Trump supporters (57%) favor giving Muslims more scrutiny than people in other religious groups, while 37% oppose this policy.

Foreign trade also has been a contentious issue throughout the 2016 campaign. Currently, 45% of voters say free trade agreements have been a good thing for the United States, while about as many (47%) say they have been a bad thing.

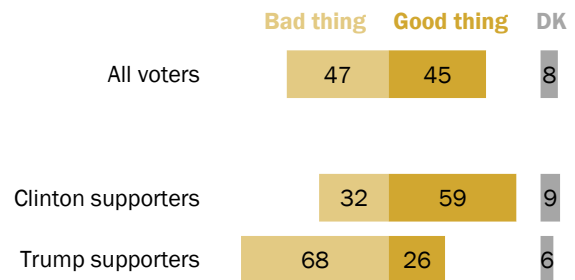
Clinton supporters, by a wide margin (59% to 32%), view free trade agreements positively. An even larger majority of Trump supporters (68%) view them negatively. The pattern is similar in opinions about the proposed Trans-Pacific Partnership trade agreement (TPP), though larger shares of voters do not offer an opinion about the TPP.

More than half of Clinton supporters (55%) view the TPP as a good thing for the United States, while most Trump supporters (58%) view the proposed trade deal as a bad thing.

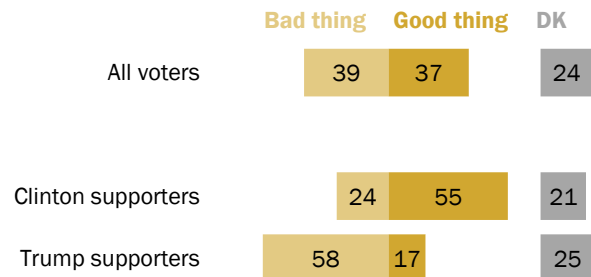
Republican opposition to free trade agreements has increased dramatically in the past year. As recently as May 2015, more Republican voters said that free trade agreements had been a good thing for the U.S. (51%) than said they had been a bad thing (39%). Today, 61% say it is bad thing, while just 32% have a positive view. Democrats' views are little changed over this period.

Voters split on impact of free trade agreements and the TPP on the U.S.

% of registered voters who say free trade agreements have been ___ for the U.S. ...



% of registered voters who say the Trans-Pacific Partnership would be ___ for the U.S. ...



Note: Based on registered voters. Don't know responses for TPP include those who have not heard of the agreement. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Q55F2 & Q56F1.

Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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The survey finds that Barack Obama's overall approval rating remains positive: Currently 53% of the public approves of his job performance, while 42% disapprove. While voters who support Clinton and Trump diverge over the problems facing the country and how to solve them, they do agree on one thing: Majorities of both Trump supporters (80%) and Clinton supporters (63%) say that if Clinton were to win the presidency, she would continue Obama's policies.

But the candidates' supporters differ widely over the impact of Clinton extending Obama's policies. Most Clinton supporters who expect this to happen view this as a good thing (59% of Clinton voters overall). By contrast, the vast majority of Trump supporters who say Clinton would continue Obama's policies – 78% of his supporters overall – say it would be a bad thing.

Other important findings

Clinton's bid for history. Most registered voters, regardless of their feelings toward Clinton, say that the election of a woman president would be very (39%) or somewhat (22%) important historically. But while an overwhelming share of Clinton supporters (85%) sees this milestone as historically important, just 33% of Trump supporters agree. Among Trump supporters, women are no more likely than men to regard the election of a woman president as historically important.

Republicans feel better about their party. While the share of the public with a favorable view of the Republican Party remains low (38%), Republicans are taking a more positive view of their party. Currently, 82% of Republicans have a favorable view of the GOP, up from 69% in June.

Nation's diversity viewed positively. A majority of registered voters (57%) say an increasing number of people of many different races and ethnic groups and nationalities makes the country a better place to live, while about a third (34%) say it makes no difference and 8% say it makes the U.S. a worse place to live. Clinton supporters (72%) are far more likely than Trump supporters (40%) to view the nation's increasing diversity positively.

1. Voters' general election preferences

Currently, 41% of registered voters say they would vote for Hillary Clinton if the general election were held today, while 37% say they would vote for Donald Trump, 10% say they would vote for Gary Johnson and 4% say they would vote for Jill Stein.

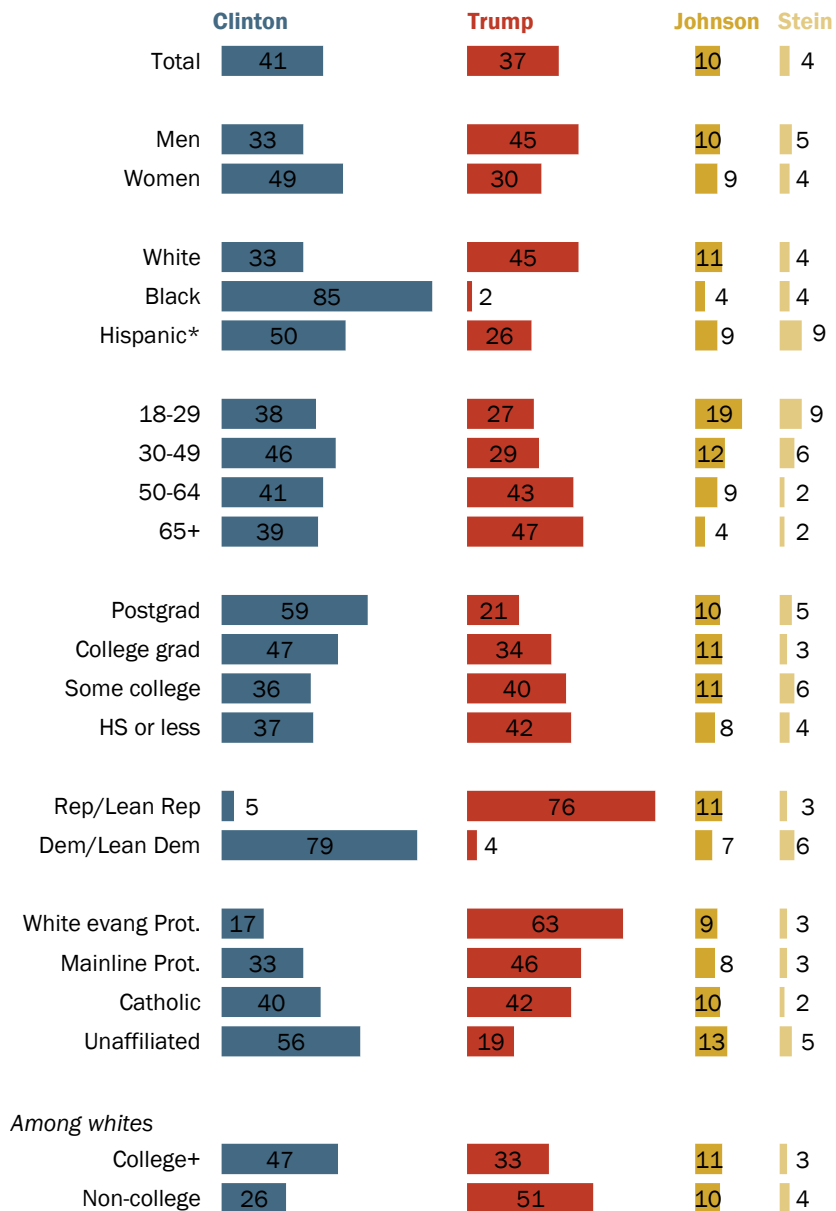
Differences in support across demographic groups are largely consistent with preferences at earlier points in this cycle.

There continues to be a sizable gender gap in vote preferences: Women favor Clinton over Trump by 19 percentage points (49% to 30%), while men back Trump by a 12-point margin (45% to 33%). (For more on the gender gap, see [“A Closer Look at the Gender Gap in Presidential Voting”](#)).

Educational differences also are substantial, especially among white voters. Overall, voters with postgraduate degrees favor Clinton by a wide margin (59% vs. 21%), with 10% and 5% expressing support for Johnson and

Demographic divides in candidate support

% of registered voters who support/lean toward ...



* Small sample size: N=116.

Notes: Based on registered voters. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Other/Don't know responses not shown. Q13/13a. Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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Stein, respectively. College graduates also favor Clinton (47% vs. 34%). Preferences are divided among those with some college experience or less: 41% back Trump, 36% favor Clinton (9% say Johnson and 5% Stein).

White voters without a college degree support Trump by roughly two-to-one (51% vs. 26%). By a smaller margin, college-educated white voters support Clinton (47%) over Trump (33%).

And divides across religious groups [continue to be wide](#), as white evangelical Protestant voters overwhelmingly show support for Trump over Clinton in the four-way contest (63% vs. 17%). By contrast, religiously unaffiliated voters are more likely to rally around Clinton than Trump: 56% back her, compared with 19% who support Trump, 13% who prefer Johnson and 5% who would vote for Stein.

Profiling the candidates' supporters

Gary Johnson is currently backed by 10% of all registered voters in a four-way race. When asked their preference in a two-way race, Johnson backers split evenly: 43% say they would support Clinton in a two-way contest, while 42% would favor Trump.

Johnson's supporters are younger on average than voters who back either Clinton or Trump. Nearly a third (32%) of Johnson's supporters in the four-way contest are younger than 30. This is roughly double the share of Clinton (15%) or Trump supporters (12%) who are younger than 30. Only 29% of Johnson backers are 50 or older, compared with 50% of Clinton supporters and 62% of Trump voters.

The racial and ethnic makeup of the candidates' coalitions is also quite different. The overwhelming majority of Trump (87%) and Johnson supporters (79%) are white. By contrast, while a majority of Clinton backers are also white (58%), about a quarter of her supporters are black (24%) and one-in-ten (10%) are Hispanic.

A majority of those who support Johnson are independents (62%) and they are divided roughly evenly between those who lean toward the Republican Party (28%) and the Democratic Party (24%), while 14% decline to lean toward either party. Just 7% of all registered voters – and just 3% each of Clinton and Trump supporters – are independents who decline to lean.

Demographic profiles of Clinton, Trump and Johnson supporters

*% of each candidate's supporters who are ...
(Figures read down)*

	All voters	Clinton	Trump	Johnson
	%	%	%	%
Male	48	39	58	49
Female	<u>52</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>51</u>
	100	100	100	100
White	72	58	87	79
Black	12	24	1	5
Hispanic	8	9	5	7
18-29	16	15	12	32
30-49	31	34	24	39
50-64	30	30	35	21
65+	21	20	27	8
Postgrad	13	18	7	14
College grad	20	23	19	22
Some college	35	30	37	38
HS or less	32	28	36	26
<i>Family income</i>				
\$150,000+	11	15	7	11
\$100,000-\$149,999	13	12	15	15
\$75,000-\$99,999	13	12	15	14
\$30,000-\$74,999	33	27	40	38
<\$30,000	23	28	14	19
Republican	31	3	69	22
Democrat	34	71	4	11
Independent	30	23	25	62
Lean Republican	13	2	23	28
Lean Democrat	14	21	1	24
No lean	7	3	3	14
Unweighted N	1,567	680	581	141

Notes: Based on registered voters. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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More ‘negative voting’ than in ‘08

Supporters of both candidates continue to voice attitudes of “negative voting” more now than in the past few presidential cycles. Those who choose Clinton or Trump in the four-way contest express mixed views as to whether their vote is more for their own candidate, or against the opposing candidate.

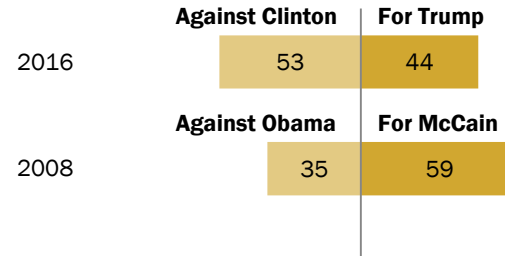
Among Trump supporters, 44% say their choice is more a vote for Trump than a vote against Clinton, compared with 53% who say their vote is more against Clinton than for Trump. Those who support Clinton are slightly more likely to say their vote is more for the candidate (53%) than to say their vote is against Trump (46%).

Eight years ago, far more supporters said their choice was more a vote for their candidate than said it was a vote against the opposing candidate. In August 2008, 59% of voters who favored John McCain thought of their choice as more for McCain, compared with 35% who said it was a vote against Barack Obama. And fully 68% of those who supported Obama said their vote was more for Obama, more than twice as many as said their choice was more a vote against McCain (25%).

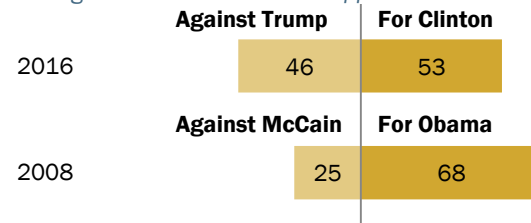
‘Negative voting’ more widespread than during 2008 campaign

Would you say your choice is more a vote FOR _____ or AGAINST _____ ?

Among Republican candidate supporters



Among Democratic candidate supporters



Notes: Based on registered voters. Other/Don't know responses not shown. Question only asked of those who named Trump or Clinton in Q13/13a. Q14c/d.

Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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2. Perceptions of the presidential candidates

As has been the case since January, there is widespread skepticism that either Clinton or Trump would make a good president.

Just 27% of registered voters say Trump would be a great or good president; 15% say he would be average, while 12% say he would be poor and 43% say he would be terrible.

Views of a potential Hillary Clinton presidency are only somewhat less negative.

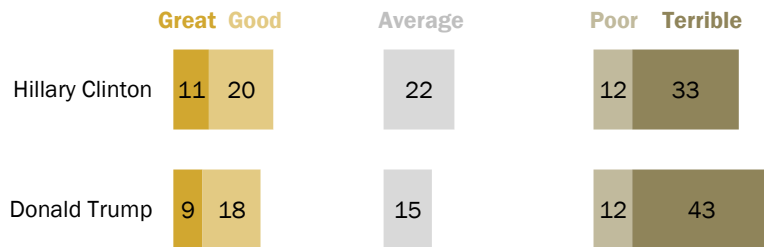
About three-in-ten (31%) say she would be a great or good

president, compared with 22% who say she would be average and 12% who think she would make a poor president. A third of voters (33%) say Clinton would be terrible as president – 10 points lower than the share who say this about Trump.

These numbers are little changed [since March](#), when about a quarter said Donald Trump would be a “great” (10%) or “good” (16%) president and about a third said the same about Hillary Clinton (11% great, 22% good). As was the case in the spring, more say either candidate would make a poor or terrible president than say either would make a good or great one.

Few think Trump or Clinton would make “great” or “good” presidents

% of registered voters saying each would be a ____ president if elected



Notes: Based on registered voters. Don't know responses not shown. Q23.

Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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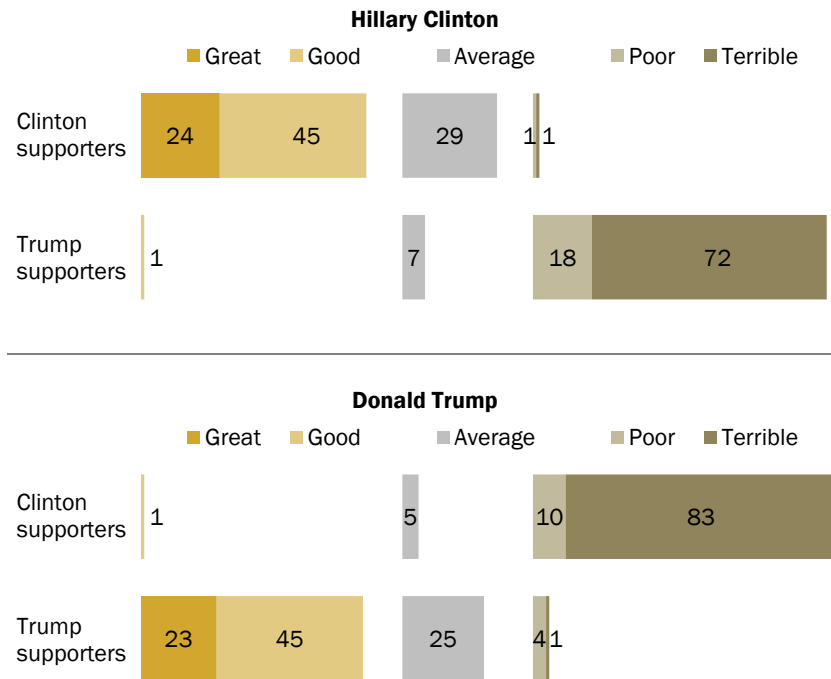
Supporters of Trump and Clinton are confident that their preferred candidate would make a great or good president. A 68%-majority of those supporting Trump say he would make a great (23%) or good (45%) president. This is similar to the positive views Clinton supporters have of their candidate: 69% say she would be a great (24%) or good (45%) president.

Nonetheless, both Trump and Clinton supporters are more likely to say the opposing candidate would make a terrible president than to say their own candidate would make a good or great one. An overwhelming majority of Clinton supporters (83%) say they believe Trump would make a “terrible” president. A slightly smaller – though still wide – majority of Trump supporters (72%) say they believe Clinton would be a terrible president if elected.

Younger Clinton supporters are somewhat less likely than older supporters to say that she would be a great or good president. Three-quarters (75%) of Clinton supporters age 50 and older say she would make a good or great president; 63% of Clinton backers under the age of 50 say this.

Wide majorities of Trump and Clinton supporters say other candidate would be a ‘terrible’ president

% of registered voters saying each would be a ___ president if elected



Notes: Based on registered voters. Don't know responses not shown. Q23.
Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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Most say Clinton would continue Obama's policies if elected

Two-thirds of voters (67%) think that if Hillary Clinton were to win the presidency she would continue the policies of the Obama administration; just 27% think she would take the country in a different direction.

Among the 67% of voters who think Clinton would continue Obama's policies, more say that this would be a bad thing (37% of all voters) than say it would be a good thing (28% of all voters).

Among Clinton's supporters, 63% expect that she would continue Obama's policies and most (59% of all Clinton supporters) say this would be a good thing.

Eight-in-ten Trump supporters (80%) say that Clinton would continue Obama's policies if she were to be elected, but almost all of those who expect her to continue the current administration's policies say this would be a bad thing (78% of all Trump supporters).

In September 2008, fewer than half of all registered voters (45%) thought John McCain would continue George W. Bush's policies, if elected. At that time, a large majority of Obama supporters (79%) said McCain would continue Bush's policies, compared with just 13% of McCain' supporters.

Most Clinton backers say her continuing Obama's policies would be a good thing

Would Clinton continue Barack Obama's policies or take the country in a different direction?

Would this be a good thing or a bad thing?

	Total	Clinton supporters	Trump supporters
	%	%	%
Continue Obama's policies	67	63	80
Good thing	28	59	1
Bad thing	37	3	78
Neither/Don't know	2	2	*
Take country in different direction	27	32	15
Good thing	14	28	2
Bad thing	11	3	12
Neither/Don't know	3	2	1
Don't know	6	5	5
	100	100	100

Notes: Based on registered voters.

Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Q24/Q25.

Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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Voters see chance of both candidates making major mistakes as president

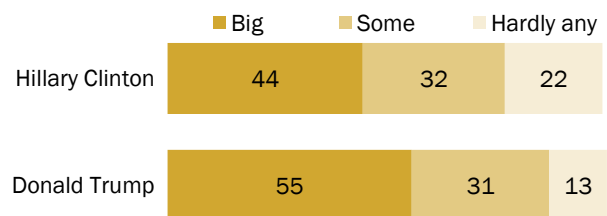
Majorities of voters say there is at least some chance that both Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump would make major mistakes that would hurt the country, if they were elected president.

Overall, 55% of voters say there is a big chance that Donald Trump would make major mistakes as president, while another 31% say there is some chance. Just 13% say there is hardly any chance that Trump would make major mistakes that would hurt the country.

Voters express slightly less concern about a Hillary Clinton presidency: 44% say there is a big chance she would make major mistakes and 32% say there is some chance. About two-in-ten (22%) say there is hardly any chance – nine points higher than the share of voters who say this about Trump.

Would Clinton, Trump make major mistakes that would harm the country?

Chance each candidate would make major mistakes that would hurt the country ... (%)



Notes: Based on registered voters.
Don't know responses not shown. Q37F2/Q38F2.
Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

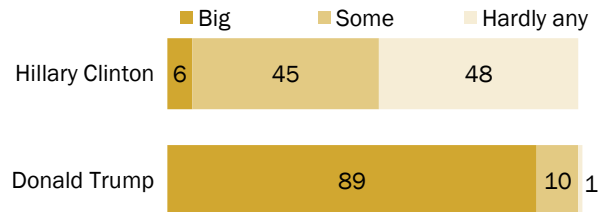
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About half of Clinton's supporters (51%) say there is at least some chance she would make major mistakes as president, while 48% think that there is hardly any chance.

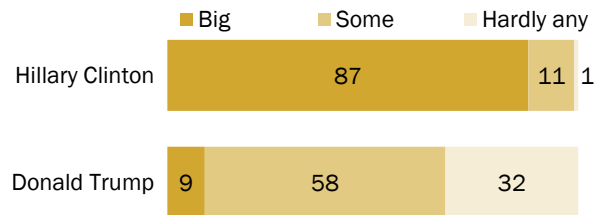
Trump supporters are somewhat more likely than Clinton supporters to say there is at least some chance their candidate would make major mistakes as president; 67% of Trump backers say this, compared with 32% who say there is hardly any chance that Trump would make major mistakes.

Many supporters see some chance of their candidate making major mistakes

Among Clinton supporters, chance each candidate would make major mistakes that would hurt country ... (%)



Among Trump supporters, chance each candidate would make major mistakes that would hurt country ... (%)



Notes: Based on registered voters.

Don't know responses not shown. Q37F2/Q38F2.

Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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Most say election of a woman as president would be historically important

Less than a month after Hillary Clinton became the first female presidential nominee of a major political party, most voters (60%) say it would be either very (41%) or somewhat (21%) important historically for the country to elect a woman president.

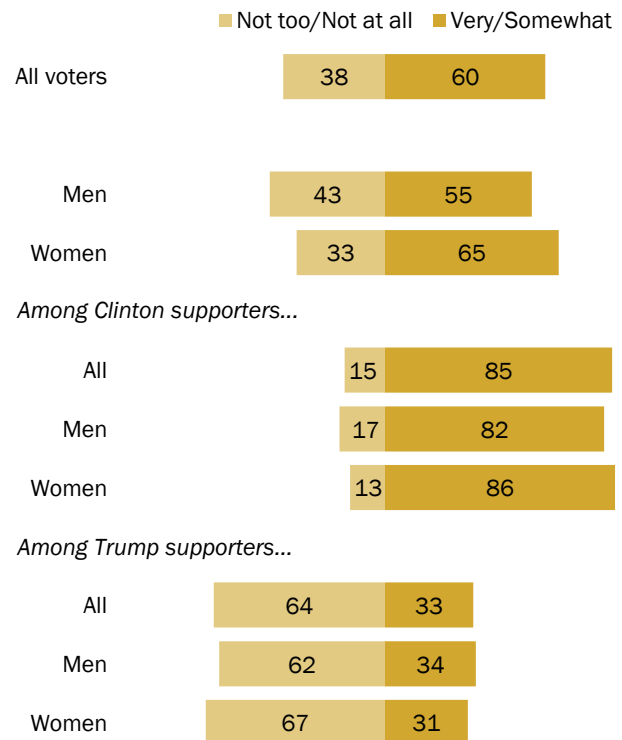
Women (65%) are 10 points more likely than men (55%) to say the election of a woman president would be very or somewhat important historically. There are far wider differences in views by candidate preference.

Among Clinton supporters, fully 85% say the election of a woman would be very or somewhat important, including comparable shares of men (82%) and women (86%).

By contrast, about two-thirds (64%) of Trump supporters say the election of a woman as president would be not too or not at all important. This view is held by a majority of both men (62%) and women (67%) who support Trump.

Clinton, Trump voters differ on historical importance of electing a woman

Regardless of how you feel about Clinton personally, how important would the election of a woman as president be historically? (%)



Notes: Based on registered voters.
Don't know responses not shown. Q93.
Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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3. Views of the country and feelings about growing diversity

Overall, voters remain divided over whether life for people like them in the country today is better or worse compared with 50 years ago: 36% say that life today is better for people like them, 47% say it is worse and 13% say it is about the same.

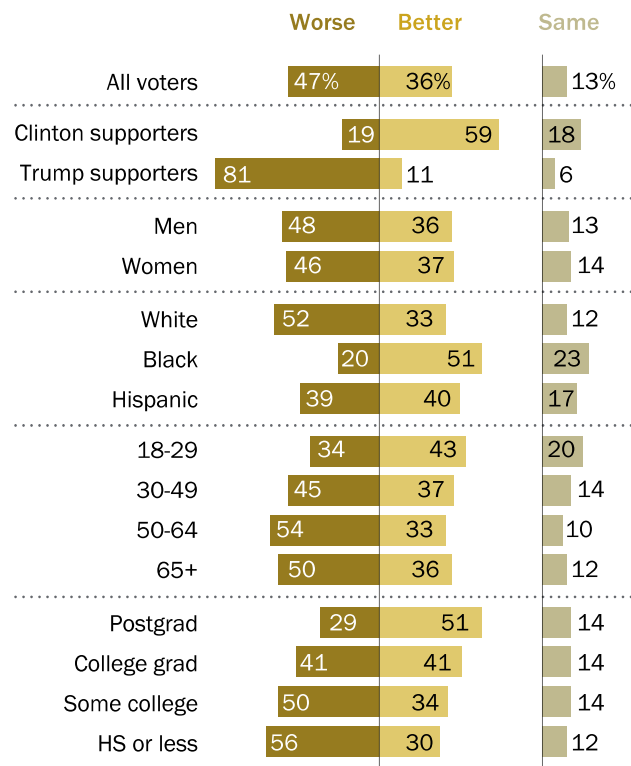
But these perceptions are starkly different among supporters of the two major party candidates: About eight-in-ten (81%) Trump backers say that things have gotten worse for people like them compared with 50 years ago. Just 19% of Clinton supporters say the same. A 59% majority of Clinton supporters say life is better for people like them; only 11% of Trump voters think this.

As was the case earlier this year, there are significant demographic differences in these views. About half (51%) of black voters say life is better today for people like them and just 20% say it is worse (23% say it is about the same). By contrast, white voters are more likely to say life has gotten worse (52%) than say it has gotten better (33%); 12% say it is little different. Hispanics are divided on this question: 40% say life is better for people like them than it was a half-century ago, while about as many (39%) say it is worse (17% say it is about the same).

And better-educated voters continue to be more likely than those with less education to say life in this country for people like them has improved: 45% of those with a college degree say life is better today, 36% say it is worse and 14% say it is about the same. Among those with less education, roughly half (53%) say life today is worse for people like them, while 32% say it is better (13% say it is about the same).

Is past or present better for people like you? Trump, Clinton supporters differ

Compared with 50 years ago, life for people like you in America today is ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. Don't know responses not shown. Q7. Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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Overall, voters' opinions on this question are little changed since March, but a wide partisan divide has grown wider: In March, 66% of Republican and Republican-leaning voters said that life was better for people like them 50 years ago; today, 72% express this view. At the same time, Democrats' assessments have become more positive: In March, 48% of Democratic and Democratic-leaning voters thought that life is better today compared with 50 years ago; currently 55% say this.

Growing share of GOP voters say life has gotten worse for people like them

Compared with 50 years ago, life for people like you in America today is ...

All voters	Worse	Better	Same
August 2016	47%	36%	13%
March 2016	46	34	14

Among Rep/Lean Rep

August 2016	72	17	9
March 2016	66	19	10

Among Dem/Lean Dem

August 2016	23	55	18
March 2016	28	48	17

Notes: Based on registered voters.
Don't know responses not shown. Q7.
Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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Will the future of the next generation be better or worse?

When asked about the next generation of Americans, 49% of registered voters say the future will be worse compared with life today. Just a quarter (24%) say that life for the next generation will be better, while 22% say things will be about the same.

Clinton supporters are roughly evenly divided on this question: 38% say things will be better for the next generation, 30% say they will be worse, while 28% say they will be about the same. Trump backers overwhelmingly say life for the next generation will be worse: 68% say this, while just 11% say it will be better and 15% say it will be about the same.

Views of the future also differ across demographic groups: While 52% of white voters say the future of the next generation will be worse than today and just 22% say it will be better (20% say it will be the same), black and Hispanic voters are somewhat less pessimistic. About four-in-ten of those in each group say life will be worse for the next generation.

Voters with a college degree are also somewhat less negative about the future: 27% say life will be better for the next generation while 44% say it will be worse. By comparison, 52% of those with less education say things will be worse for the next generation. There are no significant age differences in views on this question.

Overall, 33% of voters both say that life today is worse for people like them compared with 50 years ago and that life for future generations will be worse than today. A majority of Trump supporters (58%) hold this combination of views, compared with just 12% of Clinton backers. Conversely, Clinton supporters are far more likely

Most Trump supporters say life for next generation will be worse than today

The future of the next generation of Americans will be ___ compared with life today

	Worse	Better	Same
All voters	49%	24%	22%
Clinton supporters	30	38	28
Trump supporters	68	11	15
Men	48	25	22
Women	50	23	22
White	52	22	20
Black	39	31	28
Hispanic	40	29	25
18-29	47	30	21
30-49	48	24	23
50-64	52	22	22
65+	48	23	20
Postgrad	42	30	23
College grad	45	25	26
Some college	54	24	17
HS or less	50	21	24

Notes: Based on registered voters.
Don't know responses not shown. Q8.
Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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than Trump supporters to say that things are both better today than 50 years ago and that they will be even better for future generations (31%, compared with just 2% of Trump supporters).

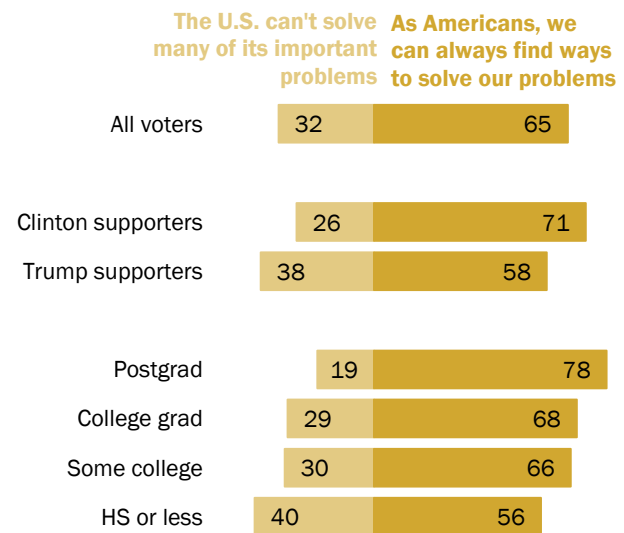
Voters are confident that U.S. can solve its problems

Nearly two-thirds (65%) of voters say that “as Americans, we can always find ways to solve our problems and get what we want,” while just 32% say that “the country can’t solve many of its important problems.” Majorities of both Clinton supporters and Trump supporters have an optimistic view of the nation’s ability to solve its problems, but that view is more prevalent among Clinton backers (71% vs. 58% of Trump supporters).

Those with higher levels of education are the most positive in their assessments of the nation’s ability to solve its problems: 78% of those with postgraduate degrees say this. By comparison, a narrower majority (56%) of those with no college experience say the same.

More Clinton than Trump voters say U.S. has ability to solve its problems

% of registered voters who say ...



Notes: Based on registered voters.

Don't know responses not shown. Q66c.

Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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How has increasing diversity impacted the country?

Overall, 57% of registered voters say an increasing number of people of many different races, ethnic groups and nationalities in the U.S. makes the country a better place to live, while just 8% say increasing diversity makes the country a worse place to live; 34% say it doesn't make much difference either way.

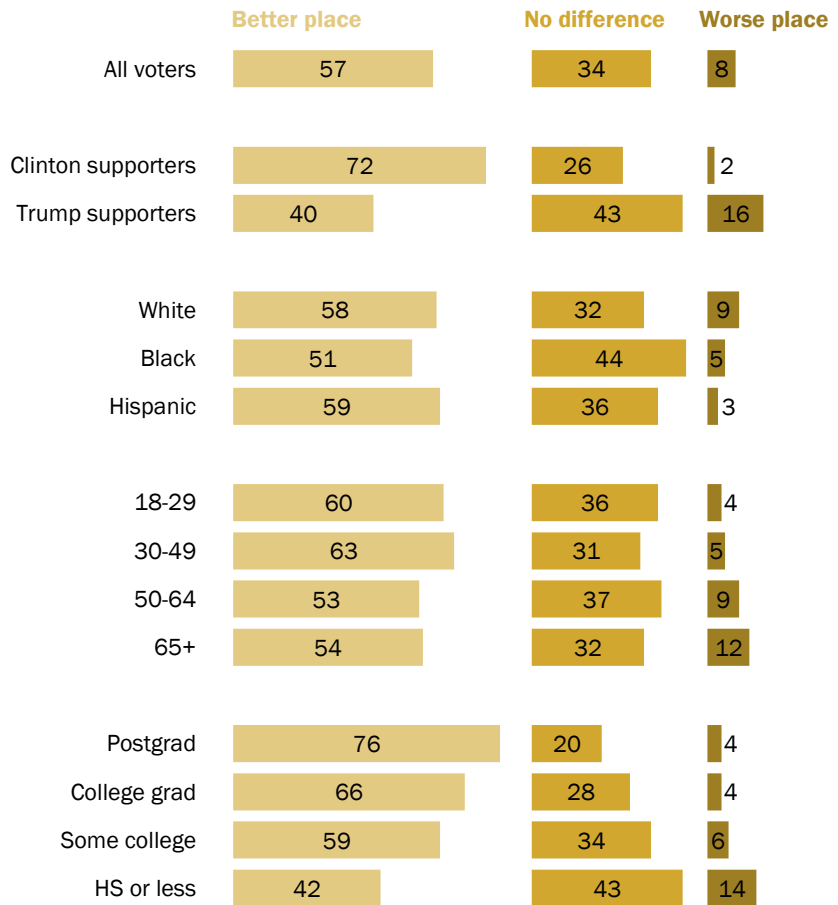
Among Clinton supporters, 72% think increasing diversity makes the U.S. a better place to live compared with only 2% who say it makes the U.S. a worse place to live. About a quarter (26%) say greater diversity doesn't make much difference for life in the U.S.

About as many Trump supporters say greater diversity doesn't make much difference for life in the U.S. (43%) as say it makes the U.S. a better place to live (40%); 16% of Trump supporters say an increasing number of people of many different races, ethnic groups and nationalities makes the U.S. a worse place to live.

Across levels of educational attainment, those with no more than a high school diploma are the least likely to say increasing diversity

Voters' views of impact of increasing diversity in U.S.

% of registered voters who say an increasing number of people of different races and ethnicities makes the U.S. _____ to live



Notes: Based on registered voters. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Don't know responses not shown. Q61. Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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makes the U.S. a better place to live. About four-in-ten (42%) of those with no more than a high school diploma say greater diversity makes the country a better place compared with majorities of those with some college experience (59%), college graduates (66%) and postgraduates (76%).

Views of additional security scrutiny for U.S. Muslims

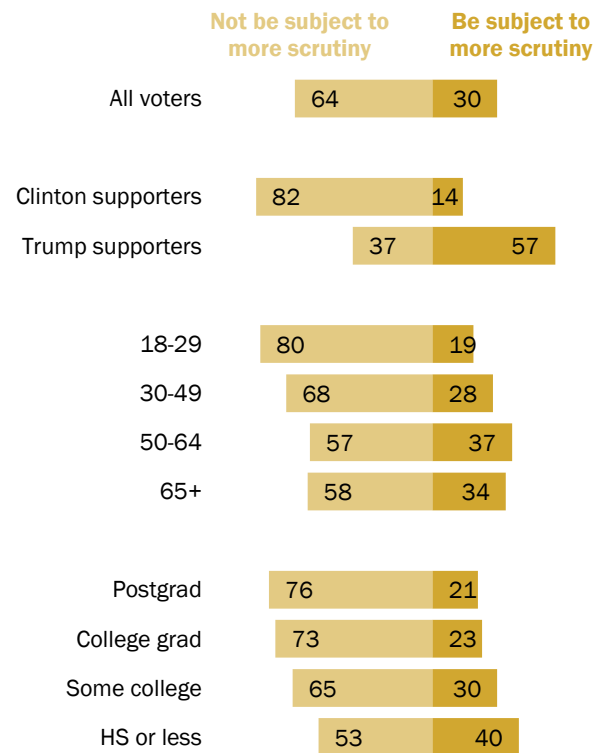
When it comes to the federal government’s efforts to prevent terrorism, 64% of voters say Muslims living in the U.S. should not be subject to additional scrutiny solely because of their religion; far fewer (30%) say U.S. Muslims should receive more scrutiny than people in other religious groups.

By an overwhelming margin (82%-14%), Clinton supporters say the government should not give more scrutiny to Muslims in the U.S. solely because of their religion. By contrast, most Trump supporters (57%) say Muslims living in the U.S. should be subject to more scrutiny than people in other religions groups; 37% of Trump supporters say they should not be.

Among Trump supporters, 63% of those who think he would be a great or good president say U.S. Muslims should receive additional security scrutiny, while 30% say they should not. Among Trump supporters who say he would be an average or worse president, 52% oppose additional federal scrutiny for U.S. Muslims, while 43% say they should be subject to more scrutiny.

Trump and Clinton backers differ on security scrutiny for U.S. Muslims

% of registered voters who say as part of fed gov’t’s anti-terrorism efforts Muslims living in U.S. should ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Don't know responses not shown. Q54. Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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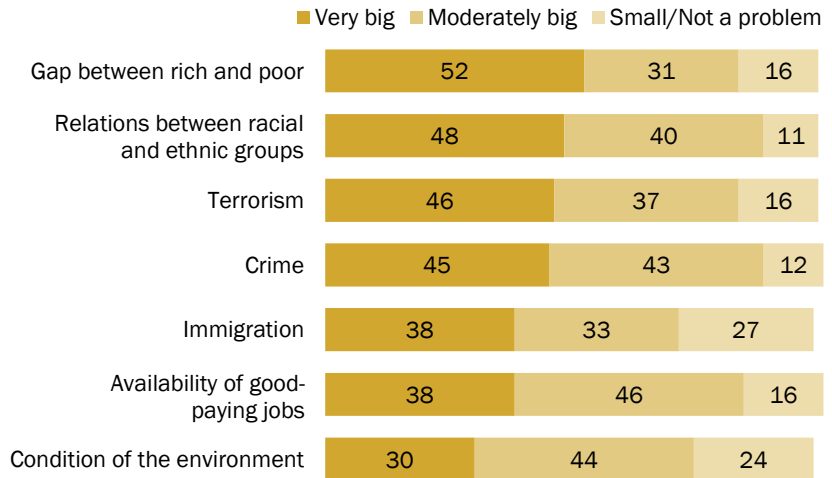
4. How voters view the country's problems

Voters view a number of issues as significant problems for the country. About half of registered voters (52%) say the gap between the rich and the poor is a “very big problem,” while nearly as many cite relations between racial and ethnic groups (48%) as a very big problem. Terrorism (46%) and crime (45%) also are considered very big problems by voters.

Roughly four-in-ten say immigration and the availability of good-paying jobs (38% each) are very big problems in the country, while somewhat fewer (30%) cite the condition of the environment.

Voters' views of national problems

% saying each is a ____ problem in our country



Notes: Based on registered voters. Don't know responses not shown. Q27.

Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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On the list of seven issues, immigration and terrorism stand out as especially serious problems among Trump supporters; nearly two-thirds cite each as very big problems in the country (66% immigration, 65% terrorism).

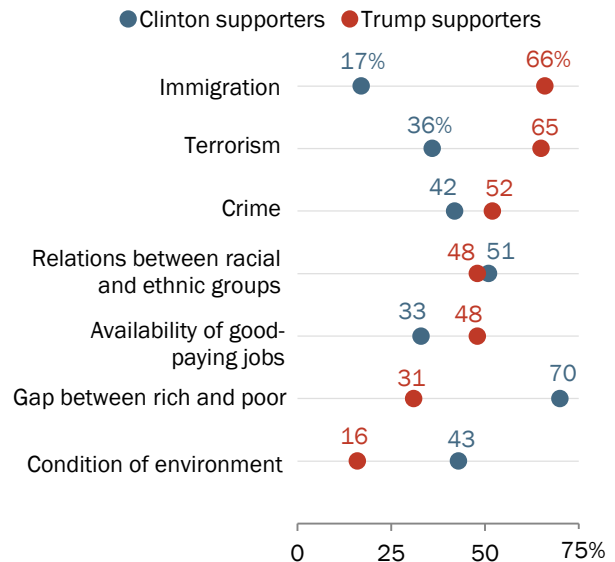
Clinton supporters express far less concern about both issues. Just 17% describe immigration as a very big national problem; 40% say it is a moderately big problem, while 42% say it is either a small problem or not a problem at all. In addition, only about a third of Clinton supporters (36%) say terrorism is a very big problem in the country.

Trump supporters also are more likely than Clinton backers to say that crime (52% vs. 42%) and the availability of good-paying jobs (48% vs. 33%) are very big problems.

Far more Clinton supporters (70%) than Trump supporters (31%) view the gap between rich and poor as a major problem in the country. And while 43% of Clinton supporters rate the condition of the environment as a very big problem, just 16% of Trump supporters say this. While 43% of Trump backers say the condition of the environment is a moderately big problem, 38% say it is a small problem or not a problem.

Sizable gaps between Clinton, Trump backers in views of national problems

% of Clinton/Trump supporters saying each is a 'very big problem' in our country



Note: Based on registered voters. Q27.

Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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Where Trump and Clinton supporters agree most is on the extent to which relations between racial and ethnic groups are a problem. About half of both camps view this as a very big problem (51% of Clinton supporters and 48% of Trump supporters).

Across demographic groups there are varying perspectives on the dominant concerns facing the country.

For example, black voters are more likely than whites to cite several issues as very big problems, including the rich-poor gap (by 30 percentage points), crime (26 points), the condition of the environment (18 points) and relations between racial and ethnic groups (16 points).

More black voters than white voters view rich-poor gap as a very big problem

% of registered voters who say each is a 'very big problem'

	All voters	White	Black	Hispanic	White-black gap
	%	%	%	%	
Gap between rich and poor	52	47	77	55	-30
Relations between racial and ethnic groups	48	45	61	52	-16
Terrorism	46	45	54	46	-9
Crime	45	42	68	48	-26
Immigration	38	41	28	34	+13
Availability of good-paying jobs	38	36	44	41	-8
Condition of environment	30	27	45	32	-18

Notes: Based on registered voters.

Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Q27.

Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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Among supporters of Trump and supporters of Clinton, there are divisions by level of family income over the concerns facing the country.

About four-in-ten Trump supporters (39%) from households with annual family income under \$50,000 view the gap between the rich and poor as a very big problem, compared with 26% of Trump supporters with incomes of more than \$50,000.

Comparable shares of Clinton supporters in both income categories view the gap between rich and poor as a very big problem.

Low-income Trump supporters more concerned about rich-poor gap than those with higher incomes

% of registered voters who say each is a 'very big problem'

	Family income among ...					
	Clinton supporters			Trump supporters		
	All	\$50K+	<\$50K	All	\$50K+	<\$50K
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Gap between rich and poor	70	68	72	31	26	39
Relations between racial and ethnic groups	51	49	54	48	45	51
Condition of environment	43	43	44	16	11	23
Crime	42	26	59	52	52	53
Terrorism	36	26	48	65	67	61
Availability of good-paying jobs	33	28	40	48	45	51
Immigration	17	13	20	66	64	67

Note: Based on registered voters. Q27.

Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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On crime, Clinton supporters are divided along income lines while Trump supporters are not. A majority (59%) of Clinton supporters with household income below \$50,000 view crime as a very big problem, compared with just 26% of Clinton supporters with annual family incomes of \$50,000 or more.

Lower income Clinton supporters also are more likely than higher income backers of Clinton to view terrorism as a very big problem (48% vs. 26%), while for Trump supporters, majorities at all income levels see this as a very big problem.

5. Issues and the 2016 campaign

On free trade, an issue area that has been front and center in the 2016 campaign, Trump supporters are broadly negative: They see trade agreements as having been bad for the U.S. and their own family's finances and think the Trans-Pacific Partnership would be a bad thing for the country. Clinton supporters are on the opposite side of the issue: Most view free trade agreements positively and say they have done more to help than hurt their family's finances.

In addition, there are signs that Trump's focus on trade has moved Republicans from a generally positive view of free trade agreements to a more negative one.

Clinton supporters broadly back an increase in the federal minimum wage to \$15 an hour, while a majority of Trump supporters are opposed. There also are fundamental differences between Clinton and Trump supporters in their views of the government's role in regulating business and helping needy Americans.

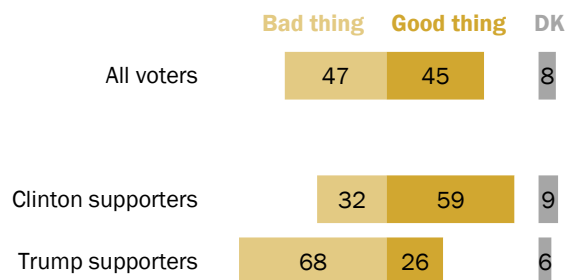
Views of free trade agreements and the TPP

Donald Trump supporters are broadly critical of the impact of free trade agreements on the U.S. generally and of the potential impact of the Trans-Pacific Partnership, or TPP. By contrast, most Clinton backers have a positive impression of free trade and the TPP.

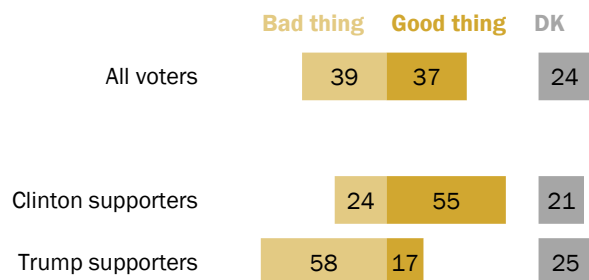
Far more Trump supporters say free trade agreements have been a bad thing (68%) than good thing (26%) for the U.S. When it comes to the proposed TPP agreement, views are also broadly negative: 58% say the TPP would be bad for the U.S., compared with just 17% who say it would be good for the U.S. A quarter of

Voters split on impact of free trade agreements and the TPP on the U.S.

% of registered voters who say free trade agreements have been a ___ for the U.S. ...



% of registered voters who say the Trans-Pacific Partnership would be a ___ for the U.S. ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. Don't know responses for TPP include those who have not heard of the agreement. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Q55F2 & Q56F1. Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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Trump supporters (25%) do not express an opinion about how the TPP would affect the U.S.

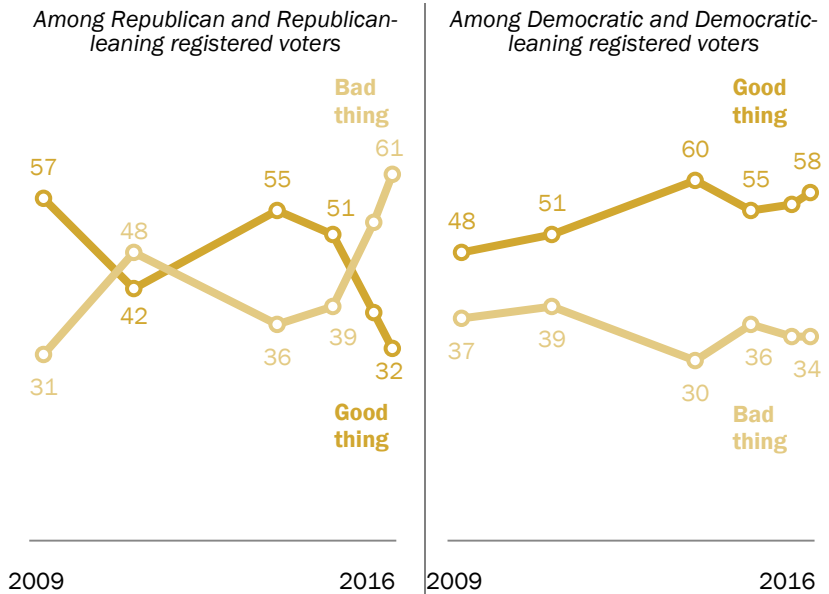
By 59% to 32%, more Clinton supporters say free trade agreements have been a good thing than bad thing for the U.S. Clinton supporters also view the potential impact of the TPP positively: 55% say it would be a good thing for the U.S., while 24% say it would be a bad thing and 21% are unsure about its impact on the country or say they have not heard of it.

Over the course of the last year, Republicans' overall views on the issue of free trade have shifted in a more negative direction, while Democratic views are little changed.

In the current survey, nearly twice as many Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters say free trade agreements have been a bad thing for the U.S. than say they have been a good thing (61%-32%). This reflects a sharp shift in GOP opinion from just over a year ago. In May 2015 – one month before Donald Trump announced his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination – more Republican voters said free trade agreements had been a good thing for the U.S. (51%) than said they had been a bad thing (39%). Current Republican views on free trade agreements are more negative than they have been at any point going back to 2009, the first time Pew Research Center asked this question.

Republicans turn negative on free trade agreements

% of registered voters who say free trade agreements have been a ___ for the U.S. ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. Don't know responses not shown. Q55F2.
Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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By 58% to 34%, more Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters say free trade agreements have been a good thing than say they have been a bad thing for the U.S. These views are little changed in recent years but are somewhat more positive than in 2009, when 48% of Democrats called free trade agreements a good thing for the U.S., compared with 37% who called them a bad thing.

Differences in views of free trade extend to assessments of how these agreements have impacted voters' personal finances.

Among all registered voters, 45% say free trade agreements have definitely or probably hurt their family's financial situation, while 40% say they have definitely or probably helped them.

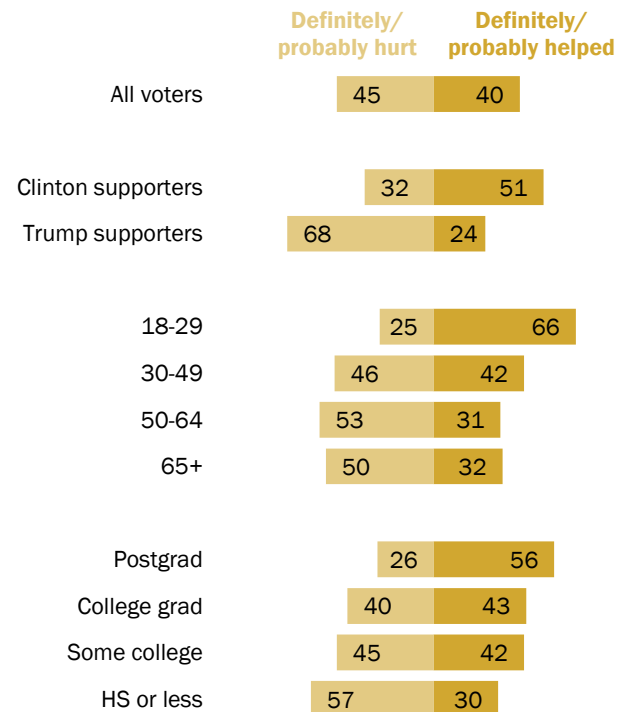
By a wide 68%-24% margin, far more Trump supporters say their family's finances have been hurt than helped by free trade agreements. Clinton supporters have more positive views: 51% think free trade has definitely or probably helped their family's financial situation, compared with 32% who think free trade agreements have definitely or probably hurt their family.

Across age groups, young voters are much more likely than older voters to say their finances have been helped by free trade agreements. Among those 18-29, 66% think their finances have been helped by free trade; fewer than half of all older age cohorts say the same.

Those with a postgraduate degree are more likely to say free trade agreements have helped than hurt their family's finances by a 56%-26% margin. Views are more mixed among those with a college degree (43% helped, 40% hurt) and those with some college experience (42% helped, 45% hurt). Among those with no more than a high school diploma, far more say free trade agreements have definitely or probably hurt their family's finances (57%) than say they have definitely or probably helped (30%).

Views of free trade agreements' impact on personal finances

% of registered voters who say free trade agreements have _____ family's financial situation



Notes: Based on registered voters.

Don't know responses not shown. Q57F1.

Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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Clinton and Trump supporters at odds over \$15 minimum wage

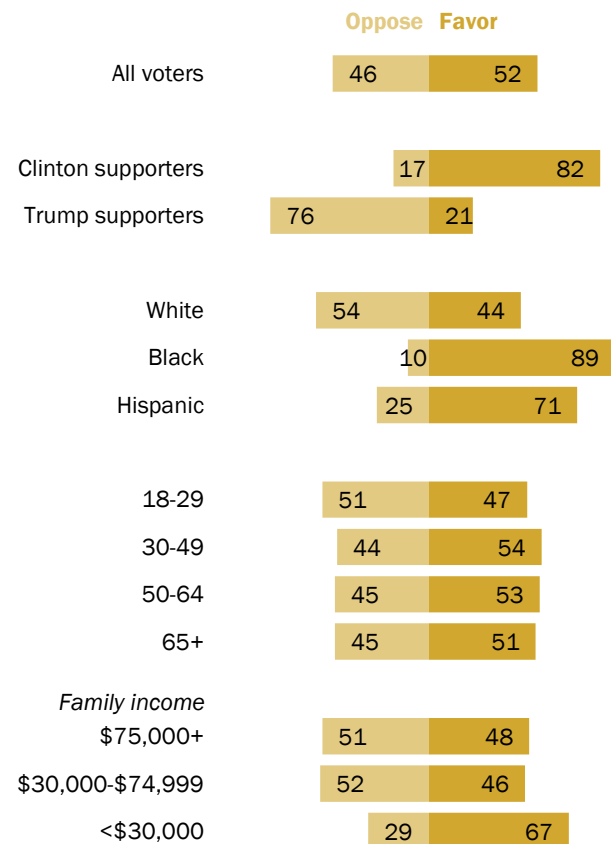
A proposal to raise the minimum wage to \$15 an hour has emerged as an issue in the 2016 presidential campaign. A wide majority of Clinton supporters (82%) favor raising the federal minimum wage from \$7.25 to \$15 an hour; nearly as many Trump supporters (76%) are opposed to this increase.

By a 54%-44% margin, more whites oppose than favor raising the minimum wage to \$15 an hour. Among blacks (89%) and Hispanics (71%), large majorities favor increasing the federal minimum wage to \$15 an hour.

Voters with family incomes of under \$30,000 a year (67%) are much more likely than those earning \$30,000-\$74,999 (46%) or \$75,000 or more a year (48%) to support raising the federal minimum wage to \$15 an hour.

Voters' views of \$15 minimum wage

Increasing federal minimum wage from \$7.25/hour to \$15/hour ... (%)



Notes: Based on registered voters. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race.

Don't know responses not shown. Q58.

Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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Views on government regulation of business and aid to the needy

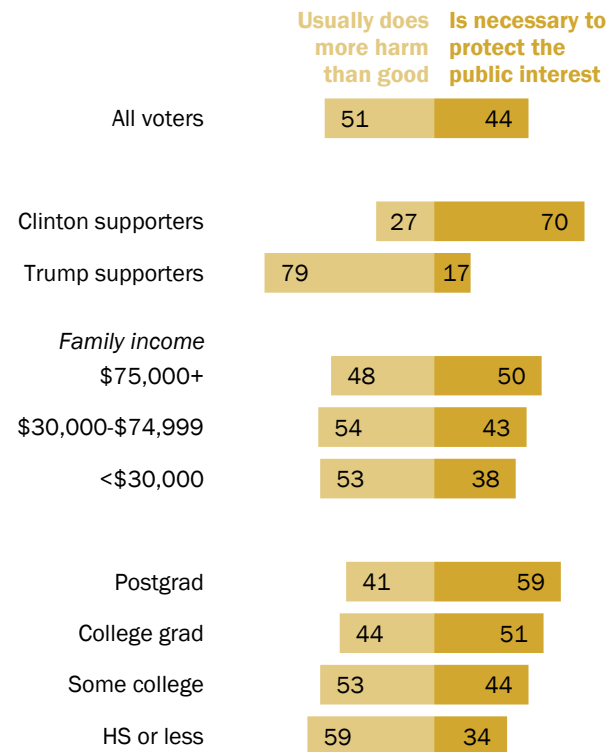
Overall, 51% of voters say government regulation of business usually does more harm than good, compared with somewhat fewer (44%) who say regulation is necessary to protect the public interest.

Nearly eight-in-ten (79%) Trump supporters say government regulation usually does more harm than good, while just 17% say it is a necessary safeguard. Views among Clinton supporters are the reverse: 27% say government regulation of business is necessary to protect the public interest, compared with 70% who say it usually has a negative effect.

Postgraduates are the most likely to say government regulation of business is necessary to protect the public interest (59%). There is less support for government regulation of business among those with less education, particularly among those with no college experience (34% see regulation as necessary to protect the public's interest).

Trump and Clinton supporters hold opposing views on business regulation

Government regulation of business ... (%)



Notes: Based on registered voters.

Don't know responses not shown. Q66a.

Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

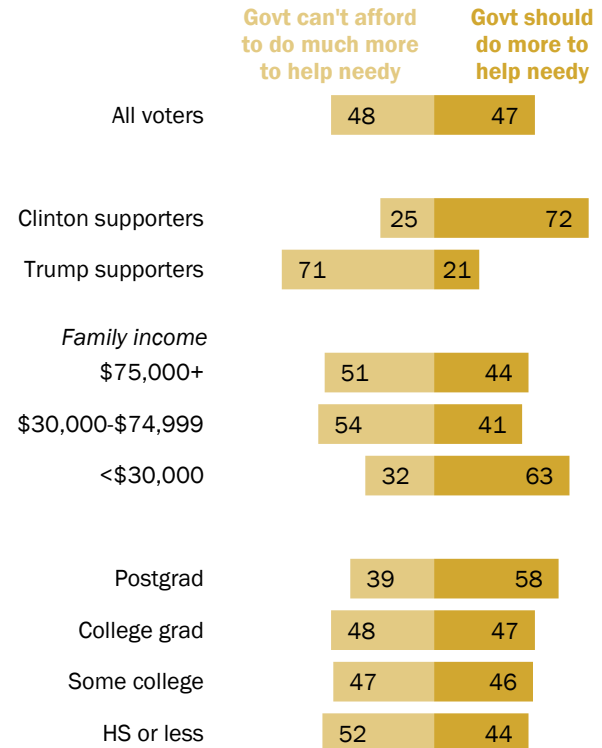
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Clinton and Trump supporters also disagree over government aid to needy Americans. By about three-to-one (72%-25%), Clinton supporters say the government should do more to help needy Americans, even if it means going deeper into debt. By roughly the same margin (71%-21%), Trump supporters take the opposite view and say that the government today can't afford to do much more to help the needy.

Most voters with family incomes of under \$30,000 a year (63%) say the government should do more to help the needy, even if it means going deeper into debt. About half or more of those with family incomes of \$30,000 a year or more, say the government can't afford to do much more to help the needy.

Voters split on government aid to needy

% of registered voters who say ...



Notes: Based on registered voters.

Don't know responses not shown. Q66b.

Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016..

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6. Views of Barack Obama and the political parties

Among the overall public, 53% now express approval of the way Barack Obama is handling his job as president. About four-in-ten (42%) disapprove. This is little changed from June, before the party conventions, when 50% approved and 44% disapproved, but his rating over the last several months remains significantly higher than in recent years.

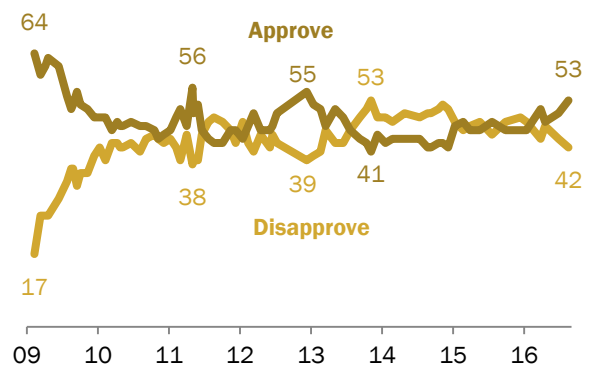
As has been the case throughout his administration, perceptions of how Obama is handling his job are divided along party lines. Nearly nine-in-ten Democrats (88%) approve of Obama's performance, while only one-in-ten disapprove. The inverse is true for Republicans: 13% approve and 85% disapprove of the way Obama is handling his job.

For the first time in more than three years, Obama's job rating is now in positive territory among independents. Today, 53% of independents approve of Obama's job performance, while 40% disapprove. In June, independents were divided in their assessment of his performance (46% approved, 46% disapproved).

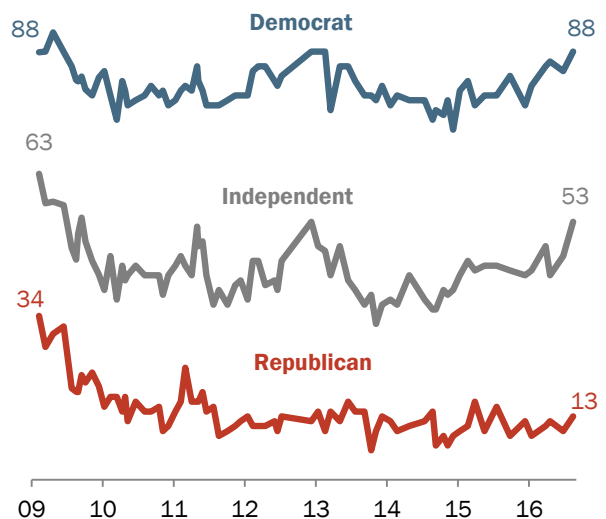
The last time independents rated Obama's job performance in positive territory was in December 2012, shortly after his reelection (when 53% approved and 39% disapproved).

Obama's job approval: 2009-2016

% who _____ of the way Obama is handling his job



% who approve of the way Obama is handling his job



Note: Don't know responses not shown. Q1.
Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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Views of the parties

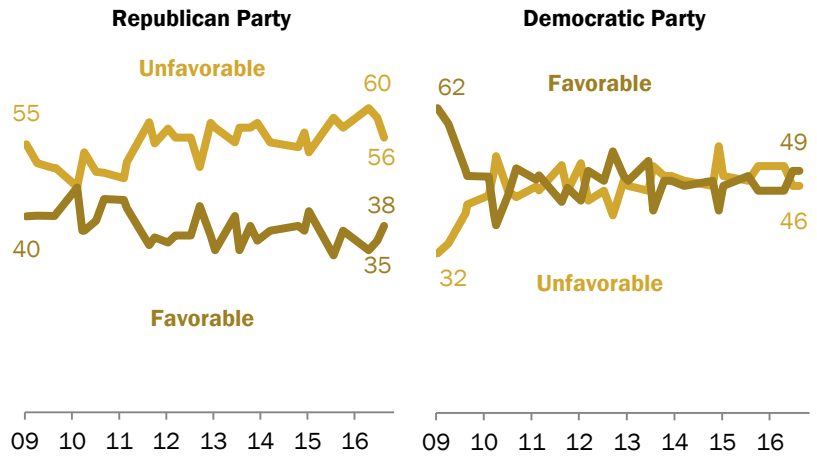
By a 56% to 38% margin, the Republican Party is viewed more unfavorably than favorably among the public. By contrast, about as many view the Democratic Party favorably (49%) as have an unfavorable opinion (46%).

Republican assessments of the GOP have ticked up in recent months. About eight-in-ten (82%) Republicans today have a favorable opinion of their party, up from 69% in June. Independent and Democratic views of the GOP are little changed in recent months.

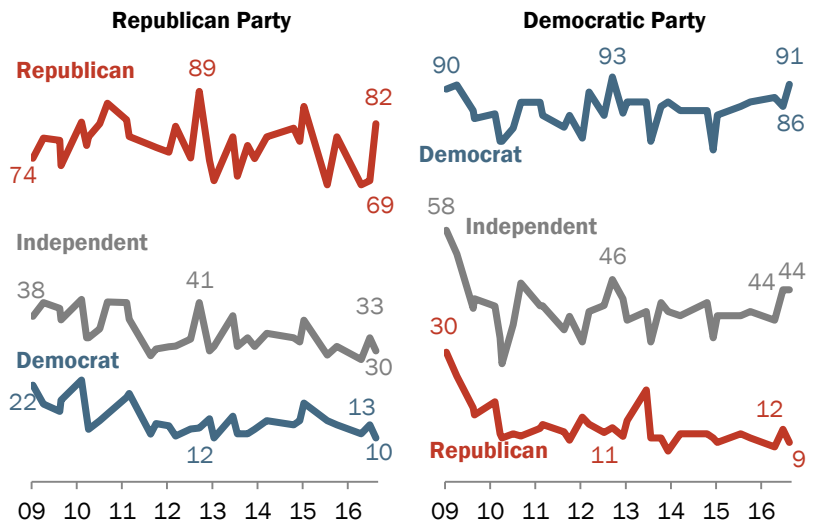
Democrats continue to hold highly positive views of their party: 91% have a favorable opinion of the party. And independents' ratings of the Democratic Party remain more positive than those of the Republican Party (44% vs. 30%).

Republican views of their party improve

% who have a ____ view of the ...



% who have a favorable view of the ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown. Q28.
Source: Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016.

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Acknowledgements

This report is a collaborative effort based on the input and analysis of the following individuals:

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Methodology

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted August 9-16, 2016 among a national sample of 2,010 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (507 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 1,503 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 865 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted by interviewers at Princeton Data Source under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. A combination of landline and cell phone random digit dial samples were used; both samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish. Respondents in the landline sample were selected by randomly asking for the youngest adult male or female who is now at home. Interviews in the cell sample were conducted with the person who answered the phone, if that person was an adult 18 years of age or older. For detailed information about our survey methodology, see <http://www.pewresearch.org/methodology/u-s-survey-research/>

The combined landline and cell phone sample are weighted using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin and nativity and region to parameters from the 2014 Census Bureau's American Community Survey and population density to parameters from the Decennial Census. The sample also is weighted to match current patterns of telephone status (landline only, cell phone only, or both landline and cell phone), based on extrapolations from the 2015 National Health Interview Survey. The weighting procedure also accounts for the fact that respondents with both landline and cell phones have a greater probability of being included in the combined sample and adjusts for household size among respondents with a landline phone. The margins of error reported and statistical tests of significance are adjusted to account for the survey's design effect, a measure of how much efficiency is lost from the weighting procedures.

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey:

Survey conducted August 9-16, 2016

Group	Weighted proportion of public	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	100%	2,010	2.5 percentage points
Republican/Lean Rep	40%	831	3.9 percentage points
Democrat/Lean Dem	49%	987	3.6 percentage points
Registered voters	73%	1,567	2.8 percentage points
<i>Among registered voters</i>			
	Weighted proportion of registered voters		
Republican/Lean Rep	45%	704	4.2 percentage points
Democrat/Lean Dem	48%	761	4.0 percentage points
Hillary Clinton supporters	41%	680	4.3 percentage points
Donald Trump supporters	37%	581	4.6 percentage points
Gary Johnson supporters	10%	141	9.4 percentage points
Jill Stein supporters	4%	60	<i>Insufficient sample size for reporting</i>

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request.

In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Pew Research Center undertakes all polling activity, including calls to mobile telephone numbers, in compliance with the Telephone Consumer Protection Act and other applicable laws.

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Appendix: Topline questionnaire

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER
AUGUST 2016 POLITICAL SURVEY
FINAL TOPLINE
AUGUST 9-16, 2016
N=2,010**

RANDOMIZE Q.1 AND Q.2

ASK ALL:

Q.1 Do you approve or disapprove of the way Barack Obama is handling his job as President? **[IF DK ENTER AS DK. IF DEPENDS PROBE ONCE WITH: Overall do you approve or disapprove of the way Barack Obama is handling his job as President? IF STILL DEPENDS ENTER AS DK]**

	Approve	Dis-approve	(VOL.) DK/Ref		Approve	Dis-approve	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Aug 9-16, 2016	53	42	5	Jan 11-16, 2012	44	48	8
Jun 15-26, 2016	50	44	7	Dec 7-11, 2011	46	43	11
Apr 12-19, 2016	48	47	5	Nov 9-14, 2011	46	46	8
Mar 17-26, 2016	51	44	6	Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	43	48	9
Jan 7-14, 2016	46	48	6	Aug 17-21, 2011	43	49	7
Dec 8-13, 2015	46	49	4	Jul 20-24, 2011	44	48	8
Sep 22-27, 2015	46	48	5	Jun 15-19, 2011	46	45	8
Jul 14-20, 2015	48	45	7	May 25-30, 2011	52	39	10
May 12-18, 2015	46	48	6	May 5-8, 2011	50	39	11
Mar 25-29, 2015	46	47	7	May 2, 2011 (WP)	56	38	6
Feb 18-22, 2015	48	46	5	Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	47	45	8
Jan 7-11, 2015	47	48	5	Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	51	39	10
Dec 3-7, 2014 (U)	42	51	6	Feb 2-7, 2011	49	42	9
Nov 6-9, 2014	43	52	5	Jan 5-9, 2011	46	44	10
Oct 15-20, 2014	43	51	6	Dec 1-5, 2010	45	43	13
Sep 2-9, 2014	42	50	8	Nov 4-7, 2010	44	44	12
Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	42	50	8	Oct 13-18, 2010	46	45	9
Jul 8-14, 2014	44	49	6	Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	47	44	9
Apr 23-27, 2014 (U)	44	50	7	Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	47	41	12
Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	44	49	7	Jun 8-28, 2010	48	41	11
Feb 14-23, 2014	44	48	8	Jun 16-20, 2010	48	43	9
Jan 15-19, 2014 (U)	43	49	8	May 6-9, 2010	47	42	11
Dec 3-8, 2013 (U)	45	49	6	Apr 21-26, 2010	47	42	11
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	41	53	6	Apr 8-11, 2010	48	43	9
Oct 9-13, 2013	43	51	6	Mar 10-14, 2010	46	43	12
Sep 4-8, 2013 (U)	44	49	8	Feb 3-9, 2010	49	39	12
Jul 17-21, 2013	46	46	7	Jan 6-10, 2010	49	42	10
Jun 12-16, 2013	49	43	7	Dec 9-13, 2009	49	40	11
May 1-5, 2013	51	43	6	Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	51	36	13
Mar 13-17, 2013	47	46	8	Sep 30-Oct 4, 2009	52	36	12
Feb 13-18, 2013 (U)	51	41	7	Sep 10-15, 2009	55	33	13
Jan 9-13, 2013	52	40	7	Aug 20-27, 2009	52	37	12
Dec 5-9, 2012	55	39	6	Aug 11-17, 2009	51	37	11
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	50	43	7	Jul 22-26, 2009	54	34	12
Jun 7-17, 2012	47	45	8	Jun 10-14, 2009	61	30	9
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	46	42	11	Apr 14-21, 2009	63	26	11
Apr 4-15, 2012	46	45	9	Mar 31-Apr 6, 2009	61	26	13
Mar 7-11, 2012	50	41	9	Mar 9-12, 2009	59	26	15
Feb 8-12, 2012	47	43	10	Feb 4-8, 2009	64	17	19

See past presidents' approval trends: [George W. Bush](#), [Bill Clinton](#)

RANDOMIZE Q.1 AND Q.2**ASK ALL:**

Q.2 All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in this country today?

	Satis- fied	Dis- satisfied	(VOL.) DK/Ref		Satis- fied	Dis- satisfied	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Aug 9-16, 2016	31	66	3	Feb 3-9, 2010	23	71	6
Jun 15-26, 2016	24	71	5	Jan 6-10, 2010	27	69	4
Apr 12-19, 2016	26	70	3	Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	25	67	7
Mar 17-26, 2016	31	65	4	Sep 30-Oct 4, 2009	25	67	7
Jan 7-14, 2016	25	70	5	Sep 10-15, 2009 ¹	30	64	7
Dec 8-13, 2015	25	72	3	Aug 20-27, 2009	28	65	7
Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	27	67	5	Aug 11-17, 2009	28	65	7
Sep 22-27, 2015	27	69	4	Jul 22-26, 2009	28	66	6
Jul 14-20, 2015	31	64	4	Jun 10-14, 2009	30	64	5
May 12-18, 2015	29	67	4	Apr 28-May 12, 2009	34	58	8
Mar 25-29, 2015	31	64	5	Apr 14-21, 2009	23	70	7
Feb 18-22, 2015	33	62	5	Jan 7-11, 2009	20	73	7
Jan 7-11, 2015	31	66	4	December, 2008	13	83	4
Dec 3-7, 2014 (U)	26	71	3	Early October, 2008	11	86	3
Nov 6-9, 2014	27	68	4	Mid-September, 2008	25	69	6
Oct 15-20, 2014	29	65	6	August, 2008	21	74	5
Sep 2-9, 2014	25	71	4	July, 2008	19	74	7
Aug 20-24, 2014	24	72	4	June, 2008	19	76	5
Jul 8-14, 2014	29	68	4	Late May, 2008	18	76	6
Apr 23-27, 2014	29	65	6	March, 2008	22	72	6
Feb 12-26, 2014	28	66	6	Early February, 2008	24	70	6
Jan 15-19, 2014	26	69	5	Late December, 2007	27	66	7
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	21	75	3	October, 2007	28	66	6
Oct 9-13, 2013	14	81	5	February, 2007	30	61	9
Jul 17-21, 2013	27	67	6	Mid-January, 2007	32	61	7
May 1-5, 2013	30	65	5	Early January, 2007	30	63	7
Feb 13-18, 2013 (U)	31	64	5	December, 2006	28	65	7
Jan 9-13, 2013	30	66	4	Mid-November, 2006	28	64	8
Dec 17-19, 2012	25	68	7	Early October, 2006	30	63	7
Dec 5-9, 2012	33	62	5	July, 2006	30	65	5
Oct 18-21, 2012	32	61	8	May, 2006*	29	65	6
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	31	64	5	March, 2006	32	63	5
Jun 7-17, 2012	28	68	5	January, 2006	34	61	5
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	29	64	7	Late November, 2005	34	59	7
Apr 4-15, 2012	24	69	6	Early October, 2005	29	65	6
Feb 8-12, 2012	28	66	6	July, 2005	35	58	7
Jan 11-16, 2012	21	75	4	Late May, 2005*	39	57	4
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	17	78	5	February, 2005	38	56	6
Aug 17-21, 2011	17	79	4	January, 2005	40	54	6
Jul 20-24, 2011	17	79	4	December, 2004	39	54	7
Jun 15-19, 2011	23	73	4	Mid-October, 2004	36	58	6
May 5-8, 2011	30	62	8	July, 2004	38	55	7
May 2, 2011	32	60	8	May, 2004	33	61	6
Mar 8-14, 2011	22	73	5	Late February, 2004*	39	55	6
Feb 2-7, 2011	26	68	5	Early January, 2004	45	48	7
Jan 5-9, 2011	23	71	6	December, 2003	44	47	9
Dec 1-5, 2010	21	72	7	October, 2003	38	56	6
Nov 4-7, 2010	23	69	8	August, 2003	40	53	7
Sep 23-26, 2010	30	63	7	April 8, 2003	50	41	9
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	25	71	5	January, 2003	44	50	6
Jun 24-27, 2010	27	64	9	November, 2002	41	48	11
May 13-16, 2010	28	64	7	September, 2002	41	55	4
Apr 21-26, 2010	29	66	5				
Apr 1-5, 2010	31	63	6				
Mar 11-21, 2010	25	69	5				
Mar 10-14, 2010	23	71	7				

¹ In September 10-15, 2009 and other surveys noted with an asterisk, the question was worded "Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?"

Q.2 CONTINUED...

	Satis- <u>fied</u>	Dis- <u>satisfied</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>		Satis- <u>fied</u>	Dis- <u>satisfied</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Late August, 2002	47	44	9	September, 1997	45	49	6
May, 2002	44	44	12	August, 1997	49	46	5
March, 2002	50	40	10	January, 1997	38	58	4
Late September, 2001	57	34	9	July, 1996	29	67	4
Early September, 2001	41	53	6	March, 1996	28	70	2
June, 2001	43	52	5	October, 1995	23	73	4
March, 2001	47	45	8	June, 1995	25	73	2
February, 2001	46	43	11	April, 1995	23	74	3
January, 2001	55	41	4	July, 1994	24	73	3
October, 2000 (RVs)	54	39	7	March, 1994	24	71	5
September, 2000	51	41	8	October, 1993	22	73	5
June, 2000	47	45	8	September, 1993	20	75	5
April, 2000	48	43	9	May, 1993	22	71	7
August, 1999	56	39	5	January, 1993	39	50	11
January, 1999	53	41	6	January, 1992	28	68	4
November, 1998	46	44	10	November, 1991	34	61	5
Early September, 1998	54	42	4	<i>Gallup</i> : Late Feb, 1991	66	31	3
Late August, 1998	55	41	4	August, 1990	47	48	5
Early August, 1998	50	44	6	May, 1990	41	54	5
February, 1998	59	37	4	January, 1989	45	50	5
January, 1998	46	50	4	September, 1988 (RVs)	50	45	5

NO QUESTIONS 3-6**ASK ALL:**

Q.7 In general, would you say life in America today is better, worse, or about the same as it was fifty years ago for people like you?

Aug 9-16 <u>2016</u>		Mar 17-26 <u>2016</u>	
36	Better	35	
44	Worse	43	
16	About the same	15	
4	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	7	

ASK ALL:

Q.8 Do you think the future of the next generation of Americans will be better, worse, or about the same as life today?

	<u>Better</u>	<u>Worse</u>	<u>About the same</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Aug 9-16, 2016	25	48	22	5
Mar 17-26, 2016	25	49	19	7
CBS: January, 2014	20	53	25	2
CBS/NYT: September, 2012	32	42	18	8
CBS/NYT: April, 2012 (RVs)	24	47	23	6
CBS/NYT: October, 2011	21	46	29	4
CBS/NYT: October, 2010	22	51	23	4
CBS: May, 2010	20	50	25	5
CBS/NYT: February, 2010	25	46	26	3
CBS: May, 2009	25	42	28	5
CBS: March, 2009	35	32	26	7
CBS/NYT: April, 2008	33	34	29	4
CBS: June, 2007	25	48	24	3
CBS/NYT: September, 2006	30	38	28	4
CBS/NYT: October, 2002	29	39	27	5
NYT: June, 2000	40	31	26	3
CBS: February, 2000	44	27	27	3

Q.8 CONTINUED...

	<u>Better</u>	<u>Worse</u>	<u>About the same</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : March, 1995	16	58	20	6
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : November, 1994	18	57	21	4
<i>CBS</i> : January, 1994 ²	22	53	21	4
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : January, 1992	26	48	22	4
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : November, 1991 ³	26	43	28	3
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : October, 1991	20	52	25	3
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : March, 1991	36	26	35	3
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : June, 1990	28	36	31	5
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : June, 1989	25	52	18	5

ASK ALL:

CAMPNII

How closely have you been following news about candidates for the 2016 presidential election ... very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,567]:

	<u>Very closely</u>	<u>Fairly closely</u>	<u>Not too closely</u>	<u>Not at all closely</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
2016 Election					
Aug 9-16, 2016	50	36	10	4	*
Jun 15-26, 2016	51	35	11	3	1
2012 Election					
Oct 31-Nov 3, 2012	55	31	8	5	1
Oct 24-28, 2012	61	27	8	3	*
Oct 4-7, 2012	47	33	13	5	1
Sep 12-16, 2012	44	34	15	7	*
Jun 7-17, 2012 ⁴	37	35	18	9	*
2008 Election					
November, 2008	56	33	8	3	*
Late October, 2008	53	33	9	4	1
Mid-October, 2008	54	35	7	4	*
Mid-September, 2008	50	38	8	4	*
June, 2008	46	34	12	7	1
2004 Election					
November, 2004	52	36	8	4	*
Mid-October, 2004	54	29	11	5	1
Early September, 2004	46	35	11	7	1
August, 2004	38	38	14	10	*
July, 2004	34	39	16	11	1
June, 2004	32	36	18	13	1
April, 2004	31	33	19	16	1
Mid-March, 2004	35	34	18	13	*
Late February, 2004	24	40	23	12	1
Early February, 2004	29	37	20	13	1
2000 Election					
November, 2000	39	44	12	5	*
Mid-October, 2000	40	37	15	8	*
Early October, 2000	42	36	15	6	1
September, 2000	27	46	18	8	1
July, 2000	25	40	19	15	1

² In January 1994, question read: "Do you think the future for the next generation will be better, worse, or about the same as life today?"

³ In November 1991 and June 1990, question read: "Do you think the future generation of Americans will be better off, or worse off, or about the same as life today?" In November 1991, "same" was a volunteered response.

⁴ For June 7-17, 2012, and earlier surveys (except for July 1992), question was asked as part of a list. In 2000, the story was listed as "News about candidates for the 2000 presidential election. In 1988, the story was introduced as being from "this past year" and was listed as "News about the presidential campaign in 1988."

CAMPNII CONTINUED...

	Very closely	Fairly closely	Not too closely	Not at all closely	(VOL.) DK/Ref
June, 2000	27	34	22	16	1
April, 2000	18	39	22	20	1
March, 2000	26	41	19	13	1
February, 2000	26	36	21	17	*
January, 2000	19	34	28	18	1
1996 Election					
November, 1996	34	45	15	6	*
Early September, 1996	29	39	19	13	*
July, 1996	25	42	21	11	1
1992 Election					
October, 1992	55	36	7	2	0
September, 1992	47	36	11	6	*
August, 1992	36	51	11	2	0
July, 1992	24	47	24	5	*
May, 1992	32	44	16	8	*
1988 Election					
October, 1988	43	44	11	2	*
August, 1988	39	45	13	3	*
May, 1988	22	46	23	6	3

ASK ALL:

THOUGHT How much thought have you given to the coming presidential election ... Quite a lot or only a little?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,567]:

	Quite a lot	(VOL.) Some	Only a little	(VOL.) None	(VOL.) DK/Ref
2016 Election					
Aug 9-16, 2016	80	1	17	1	1
Jun 15-26, 2016	80	3	15	1	*
Apr 12-19, 2016	79	4	14	1	1
Mar 17-26, 2016	85	3	12	1	*
2012 Election					
Oct 31-Nov 3, 2012	81	2	14	2	1
Oct 24-28, 2012	78	3	15	3	1
Oct 4-7, 2012	73	3	21	2	1
Sep 12-16, 2012	70	4	23	2	1
Jul 16-26, 2012	61	5	28	6	1
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	65	3	29	3	*
Jun 7-17, 2012	67	1	30	2	1
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	61	2	33	3	1
Apr 4-15, 2012	64	2	30	4	1
Mar 7-11, 2012	66	2	30	1	1
2008 Election					
November, 2008	81	3	13	2	1
Late October, 2008	81	3	13	2	1
Mid-October, 2008	81	3	13	3	*
Early October, 2008	81	2	14	2	1
Late September, 2008	80	3	14	2	1
Mid-September, 2008	78	4	14	3	1
August, 2008	74	6	17	2	1
July, 2008	74	2	20	3	1
June, 2008	72	2	23	2	1
Late May, 2008	75	4	17	3	1
April, 2008	77	7	13	2	1
March, 2008	78	3	15	3	1
Late February, 2008	74	3	19	2	2

THOUGHT CONTINUED...

	Quite a lot	(VOL.) Some	Only a little	(VOL.) None	(VOL.) DK/Ref
2004 Election					
November, 2004	82	3	12	2	1
Mid-October, 2004	76	5	15	3	1
Early October, 2004	74	4	19	2	1
September, 2004	71	3	22	3	1
August, 2004	69	2	26	2	1
July, 2004	67	2	28	2	1
June, 2004	58	3	36	2	1
May, 2004	59	6	30	4	1
Late March, 2004	60	4	31	4	1
Mid-March, 2004	65	2	31	2	*
2000 Election					
November, 2000	72	6	19	2	1
Late October, 2000	66	6	24	4	*
Mid-October, 2000	67	9	19	4	1
Early October, 2000	60	8	27	4	1
September, 2000	59	8	29	3	1
July, 2000	46	6	45	3	*
June, 2000	46	6	43	5	*
May, 2000	48	4	42	5	1
April, 2000	45	7	41	7	*
1996 Election					
November, 1996	67	8	22	3	*
October, 1996	65	7	26	1	1
Late September, 1996	61	7	29	2	1
Early September, 1996	56	3	36	4	1
July, 1996	55	3	41	1	*
June, 1996	50	5	41	3	1
1992 Election					
Early October, 1992	77	5	16	1	1
September, 1992	69	3	26	1	1
August, 1992	72	4	23	1	*
June, 1992	63	6	29	1	1
1988 Election					
Gallup: November, 1988	73	8	17	2	0
Gallup: October, 1988	69	9	20	2	0
Gallup: September, 1988	57	18	23	2	0
Gallup: August, 1988	61	10	27	2	0

ASK ALL:

REG Which of these statements best describes you? **[READ IN ORDER] [INSTRUCTION: BE SURE TO CLARIFY WHETHER RESPONDENT IS ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN THEY ARE REGISTERED OR ONLY PROBABLY REGISTERED; IF RESPONDENT VOLUNTEERS THAT THEY ARE IN NORTH DAKOTA AND DON'T HAVE TO REGISTER, PUNCH 1]**

Aug 9-16

2016

73	Are you ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN that you are registered to vote at your current address
6	Are you PROBABLY registered, but there is a chance your registration has lapsed
21	Are you NOT registered to vote at your current address
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1) [N=1,567]:

PRECINCT Have you ever voted in your precinct or election district?

Aug 9-16

2016

86 Yes

14 No

* Don't know/Refused **(VOL.)****NO QUESTIONS 9-11****ASK ALL:**Q.12 Would you say you follow what's going on in government and public affairs **[READ]**?

	<u>Most of the time</u>	<u>Some of the time</u>	<u>Only now and then</u>	<u>Hardly at all</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Aug 9-16, 2016	53	26	13	7	*
Mar 17-26, 2016	55	27	11	7	*
Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	51	26	14	8	1
Oct 15-20, 2014	50	27	12	10	1
Sep 2-9, 2014	51	25	14	9	1
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	48	29	14	9	*
Oct 31-Nov 3, 2012 (RVs)	69	21	7	3	*
Oct 24-28, 2012	51	27	13	9	1
Oct 4-7, 2012 (RVs)	65	23	8	4	*
Sep 12-16, 2012 (RVs)	60	26	10	4	*
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	47	28	15	8	1
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	50	29	14	6	1
Oct 27-30, 2010 (RVs)	56	29	10	5	*
Oct 13-18, 2010	49	28	12	10	1
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 ⁵	52	25	13	10	1
January, 2007	53	28	11	7	1
November, 2006 (RVs)	58	26	10	6	*
Late October, 2006 (RVs)	57	30	8	5	*
December, 2005	50	28	14	8	*
December, 2004	45	35	14	5	1
November, 2004 (RVs)	61	27	9	3	*
Mid-October, 2004 (RVs)	63	26	8	3	*
June, 2004	44	34	15	7	*
August, 2003	48	33	12	6	1
November, 2002	49	27	14	9	1
August, 2002	54	30	11	5	*
March, 2001	49	27	13	10	1
Early November, 2000 (RVs)	51	32	12	5	*
September, 2000 (RVs)	51	34	10	4	1
June, 2000	38	32	19	11	*
Late September, 1999	39	32	20	9	*
August, 1999	40	35	17	8	*
November, 1998	46	27	14	13	*
Late October, 1998 (RVs)	57	29	10	4	*
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	51	33	11	5	*
Early September, 1998	45	34	15	6	*
June, 1998	36	34	21	9	*
November, 1997	41	36	16	7	*
November, 1996 (RVs)	52	32	12	4	*
October, 1996 (RVs)	43	37	13	6	1

⁵ In the Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 survey, a wording experiment was conducted with one half of respondents asked the question wording shown above, and the other half was asked: "Some people seem to follow what's going on in government and public affairs most of the time, whether there's an election or not. Others aren't that interested. Would you say you follow what's going on in government and public affairs ...?" No significant differences were found between questions and the combined results are shown above. All surveys prior to Sep 2010 used the longer question wording.

Q.12 CONTINUED...

	Most of the time	Some of the time	Only now and then	Hardly at all	(VOL.) DK/Ref
June, 1996	41	34	17	8	*
October, 1995	46	35	14	5	*
April, 1995	43	35	16	6	*
November, 1994	49	30	13	7	1
October, 1994	45	35	14	6	*
July, 1994	46	33	15	6	*
May, 1990	39	34	18	9	*
February, 1989	47	34	14	4	1
October, 1988 (RVs)	52	33	12	3	*
May, 1988	37	37	17	6	3
January, 1988	37	35	18	8	2
November, 1987	49	32	14	4	1
May, 1987	41	35	15	7	2
July, 1985	36	33	18	12	1

ASK ALL:

Q.13 If the presidential election were being held TODAY, would you vote [**READ AND RANDOMIZE OPTIONS 1/2 IN BLOCKS WITH OPTIONS 3/4 WITH 1/2 ALWAYS FIRST**]?

ASK IF OTHER OR DK IN Q.13 (Q.13=5,9):

Q.13a As of TODAY, do you LEAN more to [**READ IN SAME ORDER AS Q.13**]?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,567]:

Aug 9-16 <u>2016</u>		Jun 15-26 <u>2016</u>
41	for the Democratic ticket of Hillary Clinton and Tim Kaine/Lean Clinton-Kaine	45
37	for the Republican ticket of Donald Trump and Mike Pence/Lean Trump-Pence	36
10	for the Libertarian Party ticket headed by Gary Johnson/Lean Johnson	11
4	for the Green Party ticket headed by Jill Stein/Lean Stein	--
2	Other candidate (VOL.)	4
5	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	3

ASK IF STEIN, JOHNSON, OTHER, DON'T KNOW/REFUSED IN Q.13/Q.13a (Q.13=3,4 OR Q.13a=3,4,5,9):

Q.14 Suppose there were only two major candidates for president and you had to choose between [**READ AND RANDOMIZE; RANDOMIZE CLINTON/TRUMP IN SAME ORDER AS Q.13/Q.13a**] who would you vote for?

ASK IF OTHER OR DK IN Q.14 (Q.14=3,9):

Q.14a As of TODAY, do you LEAN more to [**READ IN SAME ORDER AS Q.14**]?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS WHO DO NOT SUPPORT OR LEAN TOWARD CLINTON OR TRUMP IN Q.13/Q.13A [N=306]:

Aug 9-16 <u>2016</u>	
33	Hillary Clinton, the Democrat/Lean Clinton
32	Donald Trump, the Republican/Lean Trump
10	Other candidate (VOL.)
25	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

ASK ALL:

Q.13 If the presidential election were being held TODAY, would you vote [READ AND RANDOMIZE OPTIONS 1/2 IN BLOCKS WITH OPTIONS 3/4 WITH 1/2 ALWAYS FIRST]?

ASK IF OTHER OR DK IN Q.13 (Q.13=5,9):

Q.13a As of TODAY, do you LEAN more to [READ IN SAME ORDER AS Q.13] ?⁶

ASK REGISTERED VOTERS WHO CHOOSE CLINTON OR TRUMP IN Q.13 (REG=1 AND Q.13=1,2):

Q.14b Do you support [INSERT LAST NAME OF CANDIDATE CHOSEN IN Q.13] strongly or only moderately?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,567]:

	<u>Trump</u>	<u>Strongly</u>	<u>mod</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>Clinton</u>	<u>Strongly</u>	<u>mod</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>Johnson</u>	<u>Stein</u>	(VOL.) <u>Other/ DK/Ref</u>
Aug 9-16, 2016	37	19	18	*	41	21	20	*	10	4	7
TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:											
2016											
<i>Two-way trial heat</i>											
	<u>Trump</u>	<u>Strongly</u>	<u>mod</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>Clinton</u>	<u>Strongly</u>	<u>mod</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>Johnson</u>	<u>Stein</u>	(VOL.) <u>Other/ DK/Ref</u>
Jun 15-26, 2016	42	19	22	1	51	23	27	1		7	
2012											
	<u>Romney</u>	<u>Strongly</u>	<u>mod</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>Obama</u>	<u>Strongly</u>	<u>mod</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>Johnson</u>	<u>Stein</u>	(VOL.) <u>Other/ DK/Ref</u>
Oct 31-Nov 3, 2012	42	30	12	*	49	37	12	*	3	1	5
Oct 24-28, 2012	45	30	15	*	47	32	15	*	2	1	5
Oct 4-7, 2012	46	31	14	*	46	32	15	*	n/a	n/a	8
Sep 12-16, 2012	42	24	18	*	51	35	16	*	n/a	n/a	7
Jul 16-26, 2012 ⁷	41				51				n/a	n/a	7
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	43	15	28	1	50	32	18	*	n/a	n/a	6
Jun 7-17, 2012	46	17	27	1	50	30	20	*	n/a	n/a	5
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	42				49				n/a	n/a	9
Apr 4-15, 2012	45				49				n/a	n/a	6
Mar 7-11, 2012	42				54				n/a	n/a	4
Feb 8-12, 2012	44				52				n/a	n/a	4
Jan 11-16, 2012	45				50				n/a	n/a	6
Nov 9-14, 2011	47				49				n/a	n/a	4
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	48				48				n/a	n/a	4
2008											
	<u>McCain</u>	<u>Strongly</u>	<u>mod</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>Obama</u>	<u>Strongly</u>	<u>mod</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>Nader</u>	<u>Barr</u>	<u>Other/ DK/Ref</u>
November, 2008	39	21	18	*	50	35	14	1	1	1	9
Late October, 2008	36	20	15	1	52	39	12	1	3	1	8
Mid-October, 2008	38	21	16	1	52	36	16	*	n/a	n/a	10
Early October, 2008	40	21	18	1	50	36	14	*	n/a	n/a	10
Late September, 2008	42	23	19	*	49	33	15	1	n/a	n/a	9
Mid-September, 2008	44	25	19	*	46	30	15	1	n/a	n/a	10
August, 2008	43	17	26	*	46	27	19	*	n/a	n/a	11
July, 2008	42	17	24	1	47	24	22	1	n/a	n/a	11
June, 2008	40	14	26	*	48	28	19	1	n/a	n/a	12
Late May, 2008	44				47				n/a	n/a	9
April, 2008	44				50				n/a	n/a	6
March, 2008	43				49				n/a	n/a	8
Late February, 2008	43				50				n/a	n/a	7

⁶ Overall candidate support includes those who said they leaned toward a candidate in Q.13a. Leaners are included among those who support a candidate "only moderately".

⁷ After July 2012, August 2008, June 2004, July 2000, July 1996, June 1992, and June 1988 the question specified vice presidential candidates.

Q.13/14 TRENDS FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...

	Bush	<i>Only</i>			Kerry	<i>Only</i>			Nader	Other/ DK/Ref	
		<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>		<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>			
2004											
November, 2004	45	34	11	*	46	29	16	1	1	8	
Mid-October, 2004	45	32	13	*	45	28	16	1	1	9	
Early October, 2004	48	35	12	1	41	24	17	*	2	9	
September, 2004	49	33	15	1	43	22	20	1	1	7	
August, 2004	45	32	13	*	47	28	19	*	2	6	
July, 2004	44				46				3	7	
June, 2004	46				42				6	6	
May, 2004	43				46				6	5	
Late March, 2004	44				43				6	7	
Mid-March, 2004	42				49				4	5	
Two-way trial heats:											
June, 2004	48				46				n/a	6	
May, 2004	45				50				n/a	5	
Late March, 2004	46				47				n/a	7	
Mid-March, 2004	43				52				n/a	5	
Late February, 2004	44				48				n/a	8	
Early February, 2004	47				47				n/a	6	
Early January, 2004	52				41				n/a	7	
October, 2003	50				42				n/a	8	
	Bush	<i>Only</i>			Gore	<i>Only</i>			Nader	Buchanan	Other/ DK/Ref
		<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>		<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>			
2000											
November, 2000	41	26	15	*	45	25	19	1	4	1	9
Late October, 2000	45	29	16	*	43	24	19	*	4	1	7
Mid-October, 2000	43	25	18	*	45	22	23	*	4	1	7
Early October, 2000	43	26	17	*	44	22	22	*	5	*	8
September, 2000	41	21	19	1	47	25	21	1	2	1	9
July, 2000	42				41				6	2	9
Late June, 2000	42				35				2	2	19
Mid-June, 2000	41				42				4	3	10
January, 2000	51				39				n/a	4	6
September, 1999	49				35				n/a	10	6
Two-way trial heats:											
July, 2000	48				46				n/a	n/a	6
Mid-June, 2000	45	20	25	*	46	18	27	1	n/a	n/a	9
May, 2000	46				45				n/a	n/a	9
March, 2000	43				49				n/a	n/a	8
February, 2000	46	19	27	*	45	18	26	1	n/a	n/a	9
December, 1999	55				40				n/a	n/a	5
October, 1999	54				39				n/a	n/a	7
September, 1999	54				39				n/a	n/a	7
July, 1999	53				42				n/a	n/a	5
March, 1999	54				41				n/a	n/a	5
January, 1999	50				44				n/a	n/a	6
Early September, 1998	53				40				n/a	n/a	7

Q.13/14 TRENDS FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...

	Dole	<i>Only</i>			Clinton	<i>Only</i>			Perot	Other/ DK/Ref
		<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>		<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>		
1996										
November, 1996	32	17	15	*	51	26	24	1	9	8
October, 1996	34	17	16	1	51	25	26	*	8	7
Late September, 1996	35	16	18	1	51	26	25	*	7	7
Early September, 1996	34	17	17	*	52	26	26	0	8	6
July, 1996	34				44				16	6
March, 1996	35				44				16	5
September, 1995	36				42				19	3
July, 1994	36				39				20	5
Two-way trial heats:										
July, 1996	42	11	30	*	53	20	31	1	n/a	5
June, 1996	40	13	23	1	55	22	29	1	n/a	5
April, 1996	40				54					6
March, 1996	41				53					6
February, 1996	44				52					4
January, 1996	41				53					6
July, 1994	49				46					5
1992										
	Bush Sr.		<i>Only</i>		Clinton		<i>Only</i>		Perot	Other/ DK/Ref
Late October, 1992	34	20	14	--	44	26	18	--	19	3
Early October, 1992	35	14	21	--	48	23	25	--	8	9
June, 1992	31				27				36	6
Two-way trial heats:										
September, 1992	38	14	21	--	53	25	28	--	n/a	9
August, 1992	37	14	23	--	57	24	33	--	n/a	6
June, 1992	46	13	33	--	41	9	32	--	n/a	13
May, 1992	46	15	31	--	43	10	33	--	n/a	11
Late March, 1992	50	19	31	--	43	9	34	--	n/a	7
1988										
	Bush Sr.		<i>Only</i>		Dukakis		<i>Only</i>		Other/ DK/Ref	
October, 1988	50	24	26	--	42	20	22	--	8	
September, 1988	50	26	24	--	44	19	25	--	6	
May, 1988	40	12	28	--	53	14	39	--	7	

ASK ALL:

Q.13 If the presidential election were being held TODAY, would you vote [READ AND RANDOMIZE OPTIONS 1/2 IN BLOCKS WITH OPTIONS 3/4 WITH 1/2 ALWAYS FIRST]?

ASK IF OTHER OR DK IN Q.13 (Q.13=5,9):

Q.13a As of TODAY, do you LEAN more to [READ IN SAME ORDER AS Q.13] ?⁸

ASK REGISTERED VOTERS WHO CHOOSE TRUMP (REG=1 AND (Q.13=2 OR Q.13a=2)):

Q.14c Would you say that your choice is more a vote FOR Donald Trump or more a vote AGAINST Hillary Clinton?

ASK REGISTERED VOTERS WHO CHOOSE CLINTON (REG=1 AND (Q.13=1 OR Q.13a=1)):

Q.14d Would you say that your choice is more a vote FOR Hillary Clinton or more a vote AGAINST Donald Trump?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,567]:

	Trump	<i>Pro- Trump</i>	<i>Anti- Clinton</i>	<i>DK</i>	Clinton	<i>Pro- Clinton</i>	<i>Anti- Trump</i>	<i>DK</i>	Johnson	Stein	Other/ DK/Ref⁹
Aug 9-16, 2016	37	16	20	1	41	22	19	1	10	4	7

TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:**2016****Two-way trial heats:**

	Trump	<i>Pro- Trump</i>	<i>Anti- Clinton</i>	<i>DK</i>	Clinton	<i>Pro- Clinton</i>	<i>Anti- Trump</i>	<i>DK</i>	Other/ DK/Ref¹⁰
Jun 15-26, 2016	42	17	23	1	51	24	26	1	7

	Romney	<i>Pro- Romney</i>	<i>Anti- Obama</i>	<i>DK</i>	Obama	<i>Pro- Obama</i>	<i>Anti- Romney</i>	<i>DK</i>	Other/ DK/Ref¹¹
2012									
Oct 31-Nov 3, 2012	42	25	16	2	49	38	10	1	9
Oct 24-28, 2012	45	25	17	2	47	34	11	2	8
Oct 4-7, 2012	46				46			*	8
Sep 12-16, 2012	42	19	22	1	51	38	11	2	7
Jul 16-26, 2012	41				51				7
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	43				50				6
Jun 7-17, 2012	46				50				5
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	42	16	24	2	49	35	11	3	9
Apr 4-15, 2012	45				49				6
Mar 7-11, 2012	42				54				4
Feb 8-12, 2012	44				52				4
Jan 11-16, 2012	45				50				6
Nov 9-14, 2011	47				49				4
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011 ¹²	48	15	33	1	48	33	11	3	4

	McCain	<i>Pro- McCain</i>	<i>Anti- Obama</i>	<i>DK</i>	Obama	<i>Pro- Obama</i>	<i>Anti- McCain</i>	<i>DK</i>	Nader¹³	Barr	Other/ DK/Ref
2008											
November, 2008	39				50				1	1	9
Late October, 2008	36				52				3	1	8
Mid-October, 2008	38	24	12	2	52	40	10	2	n/a	n/a	10
Early October, 2008	40				50				n/a	n/a	10
Late September, 2008	42				49				n/a	n/a	9
Mid-September, 2008	44	29	13	2	46	32	11	3	n/a	n/a	10
August, 2008	43	25	16	2	46	33	12	1	n/a	n/a	11
July, 2008	42	25	14	3	47	32	12	3	n/a	n/a	11

⁸ Overall candidate support includes those who said they leaned toward a candidate in Q.13a.

⁹ Includes Johnson and Stein in October 24-28, 2012 survey. See Q5/Q5a/Q5b earlier for vote choice for these candidates.

¹⁰ Includes Johnson and Stein in October 24-28, 2012 survey. See Q5/Q5a/Q5b earlier for vote choice for these candidates.

¹¹ Includes Johnson and Stein in October 24-28, 2012 survey. See Q5/Q5a/Q5b earlier for vote choice for these candidates.

¹² Pro- and Anti- percentages for October 2011 may not sum to candidate's overall percentage, because they were asked only of half-sample.

¹³ The question regarding whether a vote was more for one's candidate of choice or more against his opponents was not asked of Nader or Barr supporters in 2008, Nader supporters in 2004, or Nader or Buchanan supporters in 2000.

Q.13/14 TRENDS FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...

	McCain	<i>Pro-</i> <i>McCain</i>	<i>Anti-</i> <i>Obama</i>	<i>DK</i>	Obama	<i>Pro-</i> <i>Obama</i>	<i>Anti-</i> <i>McCain</i>	<i>DK</i>	Nader ¹⁴	Barr	Other/ DK/Ref
June, 2008	40				48				n/a	n/a	12
Late May, 2008	44	28	14	2	47	35	11	1	n/a	n/a	9
April, 2008	44				50				n/a	n/a	6
March, 2008	43				49				n/a	n/a	8
Late February, 2008	43	27	14	2	50	38	10	2	n/a	n/a	7
2004	Bush	<i>Pro-</i> <i>Bush</i>	<i>Anti-</i> <i>Kerry</i>	<i>DK</i>	Kerry	<i>Pro-</i> <i>Kerry</i>	<i>Anti-</i> <i>Bush</i>	<i>DK</i>	Nader	Fourth party	Other/ DK/Ref
November, 2004	45	34	9	2	46	20	23	3	1	n/a	8
Mid-October, 2004	45	32	10	3	45	18	24	3	1	n/a	9
Early October, 2004	48	36	10	2	41	15	23	3	2	n/a	9
September, 2004	49	38	9	2	43	15	26	2	1	n/a	7
August, 2004	45	34	8	3	47	20	24	3	2	n/a	6
July, 2004	44				46				3	n/a	7
June, 2004	46				42				6	n/a	6
May, 2004	43				46				6	n/a	5
Late March, 2004	44				43				6	n/a	7
Mid-March, 2004	42				49				4	n/a	5
Two-way trial heats:											
June, 2004	48	35	11	2	46	17	27	2	n/a	n/a	6
May, 2004	45	33	10	2	50	15	32	3	n/a	n/a	5
Late March, 2004	46	36	8	2	47	17	27	3	n/a	n/a	7
Mid-March, 2004	43	34	7	2	52	21	29	2	n/a	n/a	5
Late February, 2004	44				48				n/a	n/a	8
Early February, 2004	47	39	6	2	47	15	30	2	n/a	n/a	6
Early January, 2004	52				41				n/a	n/a	7
October, 2003	50				42				n/a	n/a	8
2000	Bush	<i>Pro-</i> <i>Bush</i>	<i>Anti-</i> <i>Gore</i>	<i>DK</i>	Gore	<i>Pro-</i> <i>Gore</i>	<i>Anti-</i> <i>Bush</i>	<i>DK</i>	Nader	Buchanan	Other/ DK/Ref
November, 2000	41	27	12	2	45	29	14	2	4	1	9
Late October, 2000	45				43				4	1	7
Mid-October, 2000	43				45				4	1	7
Early October, 2000	43				44				5	*	8
September, 2000	41	24	14	3	47	30	14	3	2	1	9
July, 2000	42				41				6	2	9
Late June, 2000	42				35				2	2	19
Mid-June, 2000	41				42				4	3	10
January, 2000	51				39				n/a	4	6
September, 1999	49				35				n/a	10	6
Two-way trial heats:											
July, 2000	48				46				n/a	n/a	6
Mid-June, 2000	45				46				n/a	n/a	9
May, 2000	46				45				n/a	n/a	9
March, 2000	43				49				n/a	n/a	8
February, 2000	46				45				n/a	n/a	9
December, 1999	55				40				n/a	n/a	5
October, 1999	54				39				n/a	n/a	7
September, 1999	54				39				n/a	n/a	7
July, 1999	53				42				n/a	n/a	5
March, 1999	54				41				n/a	n/a	5
January, 1999	50				44				n/a	n/a	6
September, 1998	53				40				n/a	n/a	7

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The question regarding whether a vote was more for one's candidate of choice or more against his opponents was not asked of Nader or Barr supporters in 2008, Nader supporters in 2004, or Nader or Buchanan supporters in 2000.

Q.13/14 TRENDS FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...

	Dole	<i>Pro- Dole</i>	<i>Anti- other</i>	<i>DK</i>	Clinton	<i>Pro- Clinton</i>	<i>Anti- other</i>	<i>DK</i>	Perot	<i>Pro- Perot</i>	<i>Anti- other</i>	<i>DK</i>	Other/ DK/Ref
1996													
November, 1996	32	15	15	2	51	33	15	3	9	4	5	*	8
October, 1996	34	15	18	1	51	33	16	2	8	4	4	*	7
Late September, 1996	35				51				7				7
Early September, 1996	34	16	17	1	52	35	15	2	8	3	5	0	6
July, 1996	34				44				16				6
March, 1996	35				44				16				5
September, 1995	36				42				19				3
July, 1994	36				39				20				5
Two-way trial heats:													
July, 1996	42				53				n/a				5
June, 1996	40				55				n/a				5
April, 1996	40				54				n/a				6
March, 1996	41	15	25	1	53	30	20	3	n/a				6
February, 1996	44				52				n/a				4
January, 1996	41				53				n/a				6
July, 1994	49				46				n/a				5
1992	Bush Sr.	<i>Pro- Bush</i>	<i>Anti- other</i>	<i>DK</i>	Clinton	<i>Pro- Clinton</i>	<i>Anti- other</i>	<i>DK</i>	Perot	<i>Pro- Perot</i>	<i>Anti- other</i>	<i>DK</i>	Other/ DK/Ref
Late October, 1992	34	19	13	2	44	25	17	2	19	10	7	2	3
Early October, 1992	35	19	13	3	48	23	22	3	8	3	5	*	9
June, 1992	31				27				36				6
Two-way trial heats:													
September, 1992	38	20	16	2	53	21	29	3	n/a				9
August, 1992	37	20	16	1	57	27	28	2	n/a				6
June, 1992	46				41				n/a				13
May, 1992	46				43				n/a				11
Late March, 1992	50	33	15	2	43	13	28	2	n/a				7
1988	Bush Sr.	<i>Pro- Bush</i>	<i>Anti- Dukakis</i>	<i>DK</i>	Du- kakis	<i>Pro- Dukakis</i>	<i>Anti- Bush</i>	<i>DK</i>	Third party	Fourth party			Other/ DK/Ref
October, 1988	50	31	16	3	42	23	15	4	n/a	n/a			8
September, 1988	50	31	15	4	44	21	19	4	n/a	n/a			6
May, 1988	40	26	11	3	53	23	26	4	n/a	n/a			7

RANDOMIZE ORDER OF Q.15 AND Q.16**ASK REGISTERED VOTERS WHO DID NOT CHOOSE TRUMP IN Q.13/13a (REG=1 AND (Q.13=1,3,4 OR Q.13a=1,3-9)):**

Q.15 Do you think there is a chance that you might vote for Donald Trump in November, or have you definitely decided not to vote for him?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,567]:

	Chance might <u>vote for</u>	Decided not <u>to vote for</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Trump			
Aug 9-16, 2016	8	51	3=63%
Jun 15-26, 2016	4	52	2=58%

TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:**Romney**

Oct 31-Nov 3, 2012	5	49	4=58%
Oct 24-28, 2012	6	45	5=55%
Oct 4-7, 2012	8	42	4=54%
Sep 12-16, 2012	8	45	5=58%
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	8	44	4=57%
Jun 7-17, 2012	9	42	3=54%
Apr 4-15, 2012	10	40	5=55%

McCain

November, 2008	7	47	7=61%
Late October, 2008	7	51	6=64%
Mid-October, 2008	9	47	6=62%
Early October, 2008	10	45	5=60%
Late September, 2008	10	42	6=58%
Mid-September, 2008	9	40	7=56%
August, 2008	14	37	6=57%
July, 2008	13	38	7=58%
June, 2008	12	41	7=60%

Bush

November, 2004	6	44	5=55%
Mid-October, 2004	5	43	7=55%
Early October, 2004	9	39	4=52%
September, 2004	9	38	4=51%
August, 2004	10	42	3=55%
July, 2004	10	41	5=56%
June, 2004 ¹⁵	9	41	2=52%
May, 2004	9	42	4=55%
Late March, 2004	11	40	3=54%
Mid-March, 2004	11	44	2=57%
Late February, 2004	10	43	3=56%
Early February, 2004	10	41	2=53%
November, 2000	8	44	7=59%
Late October, 2000	10	41	4=55%
Mid-October, 2000	12	40	5=57%
Early October, 2000	11	39	7=57%
September, 2000	15	38	6=59%
Mid-June, 2000	15	33	6=54%

Dole

November, 1996	8	54	6=68%
October, 1996	11	51	4=66%
Late September, 1996	16	44	5=65%
Early September, 1996	14	47	5=66%
July, 1996	15	40	3=58%

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In June 2004, May 2004, Late March 2004, Mid-March 2004, Mid-June 2000 and July 1996 the head-to-head match-up was asked both as a three-way and a two-way trial heat. In those surveys, this question followed the two-way trial heat.

Q.15 TRENDS FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...

	Chance might <u>vote for</u>	Decided not <u>to vote for</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Bush Sr.			
Late October, 1992	11	53	2=66%
Early October, 1992	13	46	6=65%
September, 1992	12	44	6=62%
August, 1992	15	45	4=64%
May, 1992	8	40	5=53%

RANDOMIZE ORDER OF Q.15 AND Q.16**ASK REGISTERED VOTERS WHO DID NOT CHOOSE CLINTON IN Q.13/13a (REG=1 AND (Q.13=2,3,4 OR Q.13a=2,3-9)):**

Q.16 Do you think there is a chance that you might vote for Hillary Clinton in November, or have you definitely decided not to vote for her?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,567]:

	Chance might <u>vote for</u>	Decided not <u>to vote for</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Clinton			
Aug 9-16, 2016	8	48	3=59%
Jun 15-26, 2016	4	44	2=49%

TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:

Obama			
Oct 31-Nov 3, 2012	4	43	4=51%
Oct 24-28, 2012	4	45	4=53%
Oct 4-7, 2012	5	45	3=54%
Sep 12-16, 2012	7	39	4=49%
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	6	41	3=50%
Jun 7-17, 2012	6	42	2=50%
Apr 4-15, 2012	6	42	3=51%
November, 2008	6	38	6=50%
Late October, 2008	7	35	6=48%
Mid-October, 2008	8	35	5=48%
Early October, 2008	7	38	5=50%
Late September, 2008	8	37	6=51%
Mid-September, 2008	11	38	5=54%
August, 2008	12	36	6=54%
July, 2008	12	34	7=53%
June, 2008	14	32	6=52%
Kerry			
November, 2004	6	43	5=54%
Mid-October, 2004	6	42	7=55%
Early October, 2004	9	45	5=59%
September, 2004	11	42	4=57%
August, 2004	11	39	3=53%
July, 2004	13	36	5=54%
June, 2004 ¹⁶	10	41	3=54%
May, 2004	11	35	4=50%
Late March, 2004	13	37	3=53%
Mid-March, 2004	13	32	3=48%
Late February, 2004	13	36	3=52%
Early February, 2004	15	33	5=53%
Gore			
November, 2000	8	41	6=55%
Late October, 2000	9	44	4=57%

¹⁶ In June 2004, May 2004, Late March 2004, Mid-March 2004, Mid-June 2000 and July 1996 the head-to-head match-up was asked both as a three-way and a two-way trial heat. In those surveys, this question followed the two-way trial heat.

Q.16 TRENDS FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...

	Chance might <u>vote for</u>	Decided not <u>to vote for</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Mid-October, 2000	10	40	5=55%
Early October, 2000	11	38	7=56%
September, 2000	13	35	5=53%
June, 2000	14	34	6=54%
Clinton			
November, 1996	6	37	6=49%
October, 1996	10	35	4=49%
Late September, 1996	11	35	3=49%
Early September, 1996	10	34	4=48%
July, 1996	8	36	4=48%
Late October, 1992	11	43	2=56%
Early October, 1992	14	32	6=52%
September, 1992	12	28	6=46%
August, 1992	14	26	3=43%
May, 1992	11	38	6=55%

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1) [N=1,567]:

OFTVOTE How often would you say you vote...[READ IN ORDER]?

	<u>Always</u>	<u>Nearly always</u>	<u>Part of the time</u>	<u>Seldom</u>	(VOL.) <u>Never vote</u>	(VOL.) <u>Other</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Aug 9-16, 2016	68	18	7	4	2	*	*
Jun 15-26, 2016	68	19	6	4	2	1	*
Mar 17-26, 2016	63	22	9	4	2	1	*
Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	61	22	9	5	2	*	*
Oct 15-20, 2014	58	25	9	6	2	*	*
Sep 2-9, 2014	58	27	10	4	2	*	*
Jul 8-14, 2014	58	25	10	4	2	*	*
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	61	24	8	5	1	*	*
Oct 31-Nov 3, 2012	62	23	7	5	2	1	*
Oct 24-28, 2012	59	24	8	5	3	1	*
Oct 4-7, 2012	67	20	6	4	1	1	0
Sep 12-16, 2012	64	22	7	4	2	1	*
Jun 7-17, 2012	64	24	6	4	1	*	*
Apr 4-15, 2012	57	29	8	4	1	*	*
Jan 4-8, 2012	60	24	8	6	1	1	*
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	62	24	8	4	1	*	*
Oct 27-30, 2010	58	24	11	5	2	1	*
Oct 13-18, 2010	57	27	10	4	2	1	*
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	59	26	9	4	1	*	*
June 16-20, 2010	52	31	11	5	1	1	1
Mar 31-Apr 6, 2009	62	23	7	5	1	1	1
November, 2008	60	23	8	5	2	2	*
Late October, 2008	57	26	8	5	3	1	*
Mid-October, 2008	57	27	7	5	3	1	*
Early October, 2008	53	27	9	6	3	1	1
Late September, 2008	55	27	9	6	2	1	*
Mid-September, 2008	54	28	10	5	2	1	*
August, 2008	55	29	9	4	2	1	*
July, 2008	53	30	10	4	1	1	1
January, 2007	58	29	9	3	1	*	*
November, 2006	58	26	8	5	2	1	*
Late October, 2006	58	27	9	4	1	1	*

OFTVOTE CONTINUED...

	<u>Always</u>	<u>Nearly always</u>	<u>Part of the time</u>	<u>Seldom</u>	<u>(VOL.) Never vote</u>	<u>(VOL.) Other</u>	<u>(VOL.) DK/Ref</u>
Early October, 2006	47	36	10	3	2	1	1
September, 2006	56	28	9	6	1	*	*
May, 2006	60	26	8	4	1	*	1
December, 2005	60	24	9	4	2	1	1
December, 2004	64	22	8	4	1	*	1
November, 2004	62	21	7	6	3	1	*
Mid-October, 2004	63	22	7	5	2	1	*
Early October, 2004	58	25	9	4	2	1	1
September, 2004	58	27	9	5	2	1	1
August, 2004	56	28	9	5	2	*	1
July, 2004	54	31	9	4	1	*	*
June, 2004	57	29	7	5	1	1	1
May, 2004	56	27	10	4	2	1	1
April, 2004	55	29	9	5	1	1	1
Late March, 2004	50	31	11	6	1	*	1
Mid-March, 2004	55	30	9	5	1	*	*
February, 2004	55	29	12	3	*	*	*
January, 2004	54	30	10	4	2	1	*
August, 2003	53	30	10	5	1	*	*
June, 2003	48	36	11	3	1	*	0
Early November, 2002	52	30	11	6	1	0	1
Early October, 2002	50	33	11	4	*	1	1
Early September, 2002	59	25	11	4	1	*	*
August, 2002	53	32	10	4	1	*	*
May, 2002	53	31	9	5	1	*	1
Early November, 2000	57	26	8	6	2	1	*
Late October, 2000	52	30	9	6	1	2	0
Mid-October, 2000	54	27	10	6	*	3	*
Early October, 2000	51	29	10	6	3	1	*
September, 2000	61	21	9	7	2	*	*
July, 2000	48	30	13	6	2	1	*
June, 2000	58	26	10	4	1	1	*
May, 2000	52	29	12	6	1	1	*
April, 2000	50	30	12	6	2	1	*
March, 2000	49	34	12	4	1	1	0
February, 2000	53	32	10	4	1	0	*
January, 2000	50	34	12	4	1	*	*
October, 1999	39	47	9	2	1	*	*
Late September, 1999	40	47	9	3	1	*	*
Late October, 1998	56	28	10	5	1	*	*
Early October, 1998	50	32	11	5	1	1	*
Early September, 1998	53	33	9	4	-	1	*
Late August, 1998	48	35	13	4	*	0	*
June, 1998	49	33	12	5	-	1	0
May, 1998	52	29	12	6	1	1	*
November, 1997	42	44	10	3	1	*	*
October, 1997	62	26	8	3	1	*	*
June, 1997	54	30	10	4	1	*	*
November, 1996	55	28	8	6	2	1	*
October, 1996	52	30	9	5	2	2	*
Late September, 1996	52	31	10	4	2	1	*
Early September, 1996	53	29	12	4	1	*	*

OFTVOTE CONTINUED...

	<u>Always</u>	<u>Nearly always</u>	<u>Part of the time</u>	<u>Seldom</u>	(VOL.) Never vote	(VOL.) Other	(VOL.) DK/Ref
July, 1996	52	33	8	5	1	1	*
June, 1996	52	33	9	4	1	1	*
Late April, 1996	44	37	11	5	1	1	1
Early April, 1996	49	35	10	5	1	*	*
February, 1996	42	41	11	4	1	1	*
October, 1995	53	35	7	4	1	*	*
April, 1995	53	34	9	4	*	*	*
November, 1994	58	28	8	5	*	1	0
Late October, 1994	55	32	10	3	*	*	*
July, 1994	52	34	10	4	*	*	*
May, 1993	57	31	7	4	1	1	*
Early October, 1992	54	33	8	4	*	1	*
September, 1992	52	33	8	5	1	1	*
June, 1992	60	29	7	3	1	*	*
May, 1992	50	35	10	4	1	*	*
Early May, 1992	49	35	10	4	1	*	*
March, 1992	47	36	11	6	*	*	*
February, 1992	50	36	9	4	*	--	2
January 1992 (GP) ¹⁷	40	35	11	11	4	--	*
November, 1991	46	41	9	4	*	*	*
May, 1990	42	42	11	4	1	*	*
January, 1989 (GP)	45	30	10	8	6	1	*
Gallup: November, 1988	57	26	10	4	2	1	*
October, 1988	51	37	8	3	1	*	*
May, 1988	43	41	11	3	2	1	*
January, 1988	49	39	9	2	1	*	*
September, 1988	51	40	6	2	*	1	*
May, 1987	43	43	9	3	1	1	*

ASK ALL:

PLANTO1 Thinking ahead to November, do you yourself plan to vote in the election this November, or not?

ASK IF PLAN TO VOTE (PLANTO1=1):

PLANTO2 How certain are you that you will vote? Are you absolutely certain, fairly certain, or not certain?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,567]:

	Yes, plan to vote	Absolutely certain	Fairly certain	Not certain¹⁸	No, don't plan to	(VOL.) DK/Ref
2016 Election						
Aug 9-16, 2016	96	86	8	1	3	1
2014 Election						
Sep 2-9, 2014	91	--	--	--	6	2
Jul 8-14, 2014	93	70	19	2	6	1
2012 Election						
Oct 4-7, 2012 ¹⁹	96	89	6	*	3	2
Sep 12-16, 2012	97	89	7	1	2	1
Jun 7-17, 2012	97	86	10	*	2	1

¹⁷ Trends for January 1992 and January 1989 are based on general public.

¹⁸ Don't know responses to PLANTO2 not shown.

¹⁹ In October 2012, Mid-October 2008 and from Mid-October 2004 to November 2006 and in Early November 2002, the "Yes, Plan to vote" category also includes people who volunteered that they already voted.

PLANTO1/PLANTO2 CONTINUED...

	Yes, plan to vote	Absolutely certain	Fairly certain	Not certain	No, don't plan to	(VOL.) DK/Ref
2010 Election						
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	94	--	--	--	4	3
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010 ²⁰	91	70	17	3	7	2
Jun 16-20, 2010	90	69	19	2	8	2
Mar 11-21, 2010	91	69	20	2	6	3
2008 Election						
Mid-October, 2008	97	92	5	*	2	1
Early October, 2008	97	92	4	1	2	1
Late September, 2008	97	91	6	*	2	1
Mid-September, 2008	97	90	6	1	2	1
August, 2008	97	--	--	--	2	1
July, 2008	97	--	--	--	2	1
June, 2008	95	85	8	2	2	3
2006 Election						
November, 2006	90	--	--	--	8	2
Late October, 2006	94	--	--	--	3	3
Early October, 2006	93	75	17	1	4	3
Early September, 2006	92	--	--	--	5	3
2004 Election						
November, 2004	97	--	--	--	2	1
Mid-October, 2004	98	--	--	--	1	1
Early October, 2004	98	91	6	1	1	1
September, 2004	98	91	6	1	1	1
August, 2004	98	89	8	1	2	*
June, 2004	96	85	10	1	2	2
2002 Election						
Early November, 2002	90	--	--	--	8	2
Early October, 2002	95	--	--	--	3	2
2000 Election						
Early November, 2000	96	--	--	--	3	1
Late October, 2000	97	--	--	--	2	1
Mid-October, 2000	96	--	--	--	2	2
Early October, 2000	97	87	9	1	2	1
September, 2000	95	84	10	1	3	2
June, 2000	95	84	10	1	2	3
1998 Election						
Late October, 1998	91	--	--	--	6	3
Early October, 1998	92	--	--	--	4	4
Early September, 1998	95	--	--	--	2	3
Late August, 1998	93	75	17	1	3	4
June, 1998	95	74	19	2	3	2
1996 Election						
November, 1996	96	--	--	--	2	2
October, 1996	98	87	10	1	1	1
Late September, 1996	98	89	8	1	1	1
Early September, 1996	96	83	11	2	2	2
July, 1996	95	82	12	1	3	2
June, 1996	96	84	11	1	2	2
1994 Election						
November, 1994	93	--	--	--	5	2
October, 1994	95	--	--	--	3	2
1992 Election						
October, 1992	98	91	6	1	1	1

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From March 11-21, 2010 to July 21-August 5, 2010, question asked "Thinking ahead to November, do you yourself plan to vote in the Congressional election this November, or not?" In November 2006, Early November 2002, Early November, 2000, Late October 1998, November 1996 and November 1994 the question was worded: "Do you yourself plan to vote in the election this Tuesday, or not?"

PLANTO1/PLANTO2 CONTINUED...

	Yes, plan to vote	Absolutely certain	Fairly certain	Not certain	No, don't plan to	(VOL.) DK/Ref
September, 1992	98	85	11	2	1	1
August, 1992	97	89	8	*	1	2
June, 1992	97	88	8	1	1	2
1988 Election						
<i>Gallup</i> : November, 1988	97	87	9	1	2	1
October, 1988	98	--	--	--	1	1

NO QUESTIONS 17-22

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1) [N=1,567]:

Q.23 Regardless of who you currently support in the election, what kind of president do you think **[INSERT NAME; RANDOMIZE]** would be - a great, good, average, poor, or terrible president? And, what kind of president do you think **[INSERT NEXT ITEM]** would be - a great, good, average, poor, or terrible president?

	Great president	Good president	Average president	Poor president	Terrible president	(VOL.) Never heard of/ DK/Ref
a. Donald Trump						
Aug 9-16, 2016	9	18	15	12	43	3
Mar 17-26, 2016	10	16	12	15	44	3
Jan 7-14, 2016	11	20	12	14	38	5
b. Hillary Clinton						
Aug 9-16, 2016	11	20	22	12	33	2
Mar 17-26, 2016	11	22	20	16	30	1
Jan 7-14, 2016	11	24	18	16	28	2
TREND FOR COMPARISON:						
<i>Gallup</i> : Dec 2007 ²¹	20	28	17	16	19	1

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1) [N=1,567]:

Q.24 If Hillary Clinton were to win the presidency, do you think she would continue Barack Obama's policies, or would she take the country in a different direction? **[If Depends, ask:]** Just in general, do you think Hillary Clinton would continue Barack Obama's policies or take the country in a different direction?

	Continue Obama's policies	Take country in different direction	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Aug 9-16, 2016	67	27	6

TREND FOR COMPARISON: *If John McCain were to win the presidency, do you think he would continue George W. Bush's policies, or would he take the country in a different direction?*

	Continue Bush's policies	Take country in different direction	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Early November, 2008	42	45	13
Late October, 2008	47	40	13
Mid-October, 2008	44	45	11
Late September, 2008	41	46	13
Mid-September, 2008	45	44	11
June, 2008	46	42	12
Late May, 2008	44	45	11
March, 2008	46	43	11

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In December 2007, question was asked in a list of Republican and Democratic candidates then running for president.

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1):

Q.24 If Hillary Clinton were to win the presidency, do you think she would continue Barack Obama's policies, or would she take the country in a different direction? [If Depends, ask:] Just in general, do you think Hillary Clinton would continue Barack Obama's policies or take the country in a different direction?

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1) IF Q.24= 1-2:

Q.25 And, do you think that if Hillary Clinton were to [IF Q.24=1, READ: continue Obama's polices / IF Q.24=2, READ: Take the country in a different direction] would it be a good thing for the country or a bad thing for the country?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,567]:

Aug 9-16

2016

67	Continue Obama's policies
28	Good thing for the country
37	Bad thing for the country
2	Neither/Other/Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
27	Take the country in a different direction
14	Good thing for the country
11	Bad thing for the country
3	Neither/Other/Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
6	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

NO QUESTION 26

Next,

ASK ALL:

Q.27 I'm going to read from a list of things that may be problems in our country. First, how big a problem is [INSERT ITEM; READ AND RANDOMIZE] in our country – A very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem, or not a problem at all? Next, how big a problem is [INSERT NEXT ITEM] in our country? [IF NECESSARY: A very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem, or not a problem at all?]

		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	(VOL.) DK/Ref
a.	Crime					
	Aug 9-16, 2016	47	40	11	2	1
	Spring, 2007 (GA)	48	44	7	1	1
	March, 2006	47	43	9	1	*
	Summer, 2002 (GA)	48	44	7	1	1
b.	Terrorism					
	Aug 9-16, 2016	47	35	14	4	1
	Spring, 2007 (GA)	44	38	15	3	1
	March, 2006	50	36	10	2	2
	Summer, 2002 (GA)	50	37	11	1	1
c.	Immigration					
	Aug 9-16, 2016	37	33	19	9	1
	Spring, 2007 (GA)	39	33	19	7	2
	March, 2006	42	32	16	8	2
	Summer, 2002 (GA)	37	32	18	10	4
d.	The availability of good-paying jobs					
	Aug 9-16, 2016	38	43	14	5	1
	March, 2006	37	37	17	7	2

Q.27 CONTINUED...

	Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	(VOL.) DK/Ref
e. Relations between racial and ethnic groups					
Aug 9-16, 2016	47	38	9	4	1
TREND FOR COMPARISON					
<i>Conflict between racial and ethnic groups</i>					
Spring, 2007 (GA)	29	47	19	3	2
Summer, 2002 (GA)	29	48	17	3	2
f. The gap between the rich and poor					
Aug 9-16, 2016	52	31	10	6	1
TREND FOR COMPARISON					
Spring, 2014 ²² (GA)	46	32	13	7	2
Spring, 2013 (GA)	47	27	14	9	3
g. The condition of the environment					
Aug 9-16, 2016	32	42	19	5	1

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=1,000]:

Now on another topic ...

Q.28 Is your overall opinion of [INSERT ITEM, RANDOMIZE ITEMS] very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable? How about [NEXT ITEM]? [IF NECESSARY: would you say your overall opinion of [ITEM] is very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable?] [INTERVIEWERS: PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN "NEVER HEARD OF" AND "CAN'T RATE."]

	----- Favorable -----			---- Unfavorable ----			(VOL.) Never	(VOL.) Can't rate/ Ref
	Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	heard of	Ref
a.F1 The Republican Party								
Aug 9-16, 2016	38	9	29	56	26	31	0	6
Jun 15-26, 2016	35	9	26	60	30	29	*	5
Apr 12-19, 2016	33	9	24	62	32	30	*	5
Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	37	6	31	58	26	32	*	5
Jul 14-20, 2015	32	7	26	60	28	32	*	7
Jan 7-11, 2015	41	9	32	53	24	29	*	6
Dec 3-7, 2014 (U)	37	9	28	57	26	32	*	6
Oct 14-20, 2014	38	7	31	54	25	29	*	8
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	37	7	30	55	24	31	*	7
Dec 3-8, 2013 (U)	35	8	27	59	28	31	0	6
Oct 9-13, 2013	38	5	32	58	26	32	*	4
Jul 17-21, 2013	33	7	25	58	25	34	*	9
Jun 12-16, 2013	40	8	32	55	23	33	*	5
Jan 9-13, 2013	33	6	28	58	27	31	1	8
Dec 5-9, 2012	36	7	28	59	23	36	*	5
Sep 12-16, 2012	42	12	30	50	25	26	*	8
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	36	9	27	56	28	28	*	8
Mar 7-11, 2012	36	7	30	56	27	29	*	8
Jan 11-16, 2012	35	7	27	58	28	30	*	7
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	36	7	29	55	27	28	*	9
Aug 17-21, 2011	34	5	29	59	27	32	*	7
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	42	9	32	51	22	28	1	7
Feb 2-7, 2011	43	8	35	48	19	29	*	9
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	43	8	35	49	21	28	*	8
July 1-5, 2010	39	10	29	49	24	25	*	12

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In Spring 2014 and Spring 2013, item was asked in a similar list of "economic issues" in the country.

Q.28 CONTINUED...

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)
	Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	Never heard of	Can't rate/Ref
April 1-5, 2010	37	8	29	53	26	27	*	9
Mar 18-21, 2010	37	5	32	51	20	31	*	12
Feb 3-9, 2010	46	5	41	46	14	32	0	8
Aug 20-27, 2009	40	6	34	50	19	31	*	10
Aug 11-17, 2009	40	7	33	50	18	32	*	10
Mar 31-Apr 6, 2009	40	7	33	51	17	34	0	9
Jan 7-11, 2009	40	5	35	55	21	34	*	5
Late October, 2008	40	10	30	50	23	27	*	10
Mid-September, 2008	47	11	36	46	22	24	*	7
August, 2008	43	9	34	49	18	31	1	7
Late May, 2008	39	7	32	53	20	33	*	8
July, 2007	39	7	32	53	22	31	0	8
Early January, 2007	41	9	32	48	21	27	1	10
Late October, 2006	41	9	32	50	20	30	*	9
July, 2006	40	10	30	52	23	29	1	7
April, 2006	40	10	30	50	21	29	*	10
February, 2006	44	11	33	50	24	26	*	6
Late October, 2005	42	12	30	49	24	25	*	9
July, 2005	48	13	35	43	18	25	*	9
June, 2005	48	11	37	44	20	24	0	8
December, 2004	52	15	37	42	17	25	0	6
June, 2004	51	12	39	40	14	26	0	9
Early February, 2004	52	14	38	42	16	26	*	6
June, 2003	58	14	44	33	10	23	0	9
April, 2003	63	14	49	31	10	21	*	6
December, 2002	59	18	41	33	11	22	*	8
July, 2001	48	11	37	42	15	27	*	10
January, 2001	56	13	43	35	13	22	*	9
September, 2000 (RVs)	53	11	42	40	12	28	0	7
August, 1999	53	8	45	43	12	31	*	4
February, 1999	44	7	37	51	15	36	0	5
January, 1999	44	10	34	50	23	27	0	6
Early December, 1998	46	11	35	47	20	27	*	7
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	52	9	43	42	14	28	0	6
Early September, 1998	56	9	47	37	11	26	*	7
March, 1998	50	10	40	43	12	31	*	7
August, 1997	47	9	38	47	11	36	*	6
June, 1997	51	8	43	42	11	31	1	6
January, 1997	52	8	44	43	10	33	*	5
October, 1995	52	10	42	44	16	28	*	4
December, 1994	67	21	46	27	8	19	*	6
July, 1994	63	12	51	33	8	25	*	4
May, 1993	54	12	42	35	10	25	0	11
July, 1992	46	9	37	48	17	31	*	6
b.F1 The Democratic Party								
Aug 9-16, 2016	49	15	35	46	22	24	*	5
Jun 15-26, 2016	49	17	33	46	23	23	*	5
Apr 12-19, 2016	45	14	31	50	27	23	*	4
Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	45	10	35	50	24	26	*	5
Jul 14-20, 2015	48	12	36	47	22	25	0	5
Jan 7-11, 2015	46	12	34	48	21	28	*	6
Dec 3-7, 2014 (U)	41	11	30	54	26	28	*	5
Oct 15-20, 2014	47	11	35	46	21	25	*	7
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	46	12	34	47	23	24	*	7
Dec 3-8, 2013 (U)	47	15	32	48	24	24	*	5
Oct 9-13, 2013	47	9	39	48	22	27	0	4

Q.28 CONTINUED...

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)
	Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	Never heard of	Can't rate/Ref
Jul 17-21, 2013	41	10	31	50	23	28	*	9
Jun 12-16, 2013	51	14	37	45	19	26	0	5
Jan 9-13, 2013	47	13	34	46	18	28	*	7
Dec 5-9, 2012	48	11	37	47	23	25	1	4
Sep 12-16, 2012	53	21	32	40	18	22	*	7
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	47	14	33	45	21	24	*	8
Mar 7-11, 2012	49	14	36	43	18	25	*	7
Jan 11-16, 2012	43	13	29	51	23	28	*	7
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	46	13	32	45	19	26	*	9
Aug 17-21, 2011	43	9	34	50	21	29	*	7
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	48	14	34	45	18	27	*	6
Feb 2-7, 2011	47	13	35	46	17	29	*	6
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	50	13	36	44	20	24	*	7
July 1-5, 2010	44	12	31	45	22	23	*	11
April 1-5, 2010	38	9	29	52	27	25	*	9
Mar 18-21, 2010	40	8	32	49	25	24	*	11
Feb 3-9, 2010	48	9	39	44	17	27	*	8
Aug 20-27, 2009	48	11	37	43	19	24	*	10
Aug 11-17, 2009	49	12	37	40	16	25	*	10
Mar 31-Apr 6, 2009	59	15	44	34	13	21	*	7
Jan 7-11, 2009	62	19	43	32	12	20	*	6
Late October, 2008	57	19	38	33	15	18	*	10
Mid-September, 2008	55	18	37	39	14	25	*	6
August, 2008	57	16	41	37	13	24	*	6
Late May, 2008	57	14	43	37	14	23	*	6
July, 2007	51	13	38	41	14	27	0	8
Early January, 2007	54	15	39	35	12	23	*	11
Late October, 2006	53	13	40	36	11	25	*	11
July, 2006	47	13	34	44	13	31	2	7
April, 2006	47	12	35	42	14	28	*	11
February, 2006	48	14	34	44	17	27	0	8
Late October, 2005	49	14	35	41	15	26	*	10
July, 2005	50	15	35	41	14	27	*	9
June, 2005	52	12	40	39	13	26	*	9
December, 2004	53	13	40	41	14	27	*	6
June, 2004	54	12	42	36	11	25	0	10
Early February, 2004	58	14	44	37	9	28	*	5
June, 2003	54	11	43	38	10	28	0	8
April, 2003	57	13	44	36	11	25	*	7
December, 2002	54	15	39	37	10	27	*	9
July, 2001	58	18	40	34	10	24	*	8
January, 2001	60	18	42	30	9	21	1	9
September, 2000 (RVs)	60	16	44	35	12	23	*	5
August, 1999	59	14	45	37	9	28	*	4
February, 1999	58	11	47	37	11	26	0	5
January, 1999	55	14	41	38	12	26	0	7
Early December, 1998	59	18	41	34	10	24	0	7
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	56	11	45	38	9	29	*	6
Early September, 1998	60	13	47	33	8	25	*	7
March, 1998	58	15	43	36	10	26	*	6
August, 1997	52	11	41	42	10	32	0	6
June, 1997	61	10	51	33	8	25	*	6
January, 1997	60	13	47	35	7	28	*	5
October, 1995	49	9	40	48	11	37	0	3
December, 1994	50	13	37	44	13	31	*	6
July, 1994	62	13	49	34	7	27	*	4

Q.28 CONTINUED...

	----- Favorable -----			---- Unfavorable ----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)
	Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	Never heard of	Can't rate/Ref
May, 1993	57	14	43	34	9	25	0	9
July, 1992	61	17	44	33	9	24	*	6

NO ITEM c

d.F1		Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	(VOL.)	(VOL.)
								Never heard of	Can't rate/Ref
	The Supreme Court								
	Aug 9-16, 2016	60	11	48	32	10	22	*	8
	Jun 15-26, 2016	62	16	47	29	9	20	1	8
	Sep 22-27, 2015	50	8	42	42	17	25	1	7
	Jul 14-20, 2015	48	9	39	43	17	26	*	9
	Mar 25-29, 2015	50	8	42	39	12	26	1	11
	Jul 8-14, 2014	52	8	44	38	14	24	1	9
	Apr 23-27, 2014	56	11	44	35	12	23	*	9
	Jul 17-21, 2013	48	7	41	38	14	24	1	13
	Mar 13-17, 2013	52	7	45	31	10	21	2	15
	Dec 5-9, 2012	53	8	45	36	12	24	1	10
	Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	51	10	41	37	14	23	1	11
	Apr 4-15, 2012	52	11	41	29	10	20	*	18
	July 1-5, 2010	58	9	49	25	8	17	1	16
	Feb 3-9, 2010	58	8	50	27	8	19	*	15
	Mar 31-Apr 6, 2009	64	8	56	21	6	15	0	15
	April, 2008	65	15	50	25	7	18	*	10
	July, 2007	57	12	45	29	9	20	0	14
	January, 2007	72	18	54	17	3	14	2	9
	July, 2006	63	7	56	27	8	19	1	9
	February, 2006	60	16	44	28	10	18	*	12
	Late October, 2005	62	12	50	27	10	17	*	11
	July, 2005	61	12	49	28	10	18	*	11
	June, 2005	57	8	49	30	8	22	*	13
	July, 2001	70	15	55	20	6	14	*	10
	March, 2001	72	15	57	20	5	15	*	8
	January, 2001	68	18	50	21	8	13	1	10
	October, 1997	77	13	64	18	6	12	*	5
	May, 1997	72	16	56	22	5	17	0	6
	July, 1994	80	18	62	16	3	13	*	4
	May, 1993	73	17	56	18	4	14	0	9
	November, 1991	72	18	54	21	5	16	0	7
	May, 1990	65	10	55	25	7	18	1	9
	January, 1988	79	14	65	13	2	11	*	8
	May, 1987	76	13	63	17	2	15	*	7
	Roper: March 1985	64	17	47	28	7	21	--	8

NO QUESTIONS 29-36

Next,

ASK FORM 2-REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1) [N=786]:

Q.37F2/Q.38F2 How much of a chance is there that if **[INSERT NAME; RANDOMIZE]** is elected president that **[she/he]** would make major mistakes that would hurt the country? **[READ IN ORDER]?**

	A big chance	Some chance	Hardly any chance	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Hillary Clinton				
Aug 9-16, 2016	44	32	22	2
Trump				
Aug 9-16, 2016	55	31	13	1

Q.37F2/38F2 TRENDS FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...

	<u>A big chance</u>	<u>Some chance</u>	<u>Hardly any chance</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Bill Clinton				
October, 1992	25	48	19	8
September, 1992	18	55	22	5
May, 1992	16	50	20	14
Perot				
October, 1992	40	39	11	10
May, 1992	16	50	20	14

NO QUESTION 39-53

Now thinking about some issues ...

ASK ALL:

Q.54 Which of the following comes closer to your view about the federal government's efforts to prevent terrorism **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**?

<u>Aug 9-16</u> <u>2016</u>		<u>Mar 17-26</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>Dec 8-13,</u> <u>2015</u>
29	Muslims living in the U.S. should be subject to more scrutiny than people in other religious groups	33	32
65	Muslims living in the U.S. should NOT be subject to additional scrutiny solely because of their religion	60	61
6	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	7	7

ASK ALL FORM 2 [N=1,010]:

Q.55F2 As you may know, the United States has negotiated a free trade agreement with eleven countries in Asia and Latin America called the Trans-Pacific Partnership, or TPP. Do you think this trade agreement would be a good thing for our country or a bad thing?

<u>Aug 9-16</u> <u>2016</u>		<u>Feb 27-Mar 2</u> <u>2014</u> ²³
40	Good thing	55
35	Bad thing	25
13	Haven't heard enough (VOL.)	10
2	Neither good nor bad (VOL.)	1
8	Don't know (VOL.)	8
1	Refused (VOL.)	1

ASK ALL FORM 1 [N=1,000]:

Q.56F1 In general, do you think that free trade agreements between the U.S. and other countries have been a good thing or a bad thing for the United States?

	<u>Good thing</u>	<u>Bad thing</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Aug 9-16, 2016	50	42	8
Mar 17-26, 2016	51	39	10
May 12-18, 2015	58	33	9
Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	59	30	10
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	48	41	12
Mar 31-Apr 21, 2009	52	34	14

23

In Feb 27-Mar 2, 2014 survey, the question was worded: "As you may know, the United States is negotiating a free trade agreement with eleven countries in Asia and Latin America called the Trans-Pacific Partnership. Do you think this trade agreement will be a good thing for our country or a bad thing?"

Q.56F1 TRENDS FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...

In general, do you think that free trade agreements like NAFTA and the policies of the World Trade Organization have been a good thing or a bad thing for the United States?

	<u>Good thing</u>	<u>Bad thing</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Nov 4-7, 2010	35	44	21
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	43	32	25
Mar 31-Apr 21, 2009	44	35	21
April, 2008	35	48	17
November, 2007	40	40	20
December, 2006 ²⁴	44	35	21
Late October, 2005	44	34	22
December, 2004	47	34	19
July, 2004	47	34	19
March, 2004	44	37	19
December, 2003	34	33	33
Early September, 2001	49	29	22
November, 1997	45	34	21
September, 1997	47	30	23

ASK ALL FORM 1 [N=1,000]:

Q.57F1 Thinking about the financial situation of you and your family... Do you think free trade agreements have definitely helped, probably helped, probably hurt, or definitely hurt the financial situation of you and your family?

	<u>Definitely helped</u>	<u>Probably helped</u>	<u>Probably hurt</u>	<u>Definitely hurt</u>	(VOL.) Neither/ Doesn't affect me/ <u>Hasn't helped or hurt</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Aug 9-16, 2016	6	36	28	14	9	6
Mar 17-26, 2016	6	39	26	11	10	8
May 12-18, 2015	4	38	24	12	11	10
Nov 4-7, 2010	3	23	27	19	16	12
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	4	29	26	14	11	17
April, 2008	3	24	32	16	13	12
December, 2006	3	32	24	12	11	18
July, 2004	2	31	25	16	12	13
December, 2003	2	25	24	14	15	20

ASK ALL:

Q.58 Would you favor or oppose an increase in the federal minimum wage from \$7.25 an hour to \$15 an hour?

Aug 9-16	
<u>2016</u>	
58	Favor
41	Oppose
2	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

²⁴ In December 2006, December 2004, July 2004 and March 2004, the question wording asked about: "free trade agreements like NAFTA and the World Trade Organization," and did not mention "policies of" the World Trade Organization. In October 2005 the question asked: "So far, do you think that NAFTA has been a good thing or a bad thing from a U.S. point of view?" In December 2003 the question wording asked about "free trade agreements like NAFTA and the WTO;" full names of the organizations were read out only if the respondent was uncertain. In Early September 2001 and earlier the question asked about: "...NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement..."

Q.58 TRENDS FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...

As you may know, the federal minimum wage is currently \$7.25 an hour. Do you favor or oppose increasing the minimum wage?

	----- FAVOR -----			----- OPPOSE -----			(VOL.) DK/Ref
	<u>Net</u>	<u>Strongly favor</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>Strongly oppose</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	
Dec 8-13, 2015	73	--	--	24	--	--	2
Jan 15-19, 2014 ²⁵ (U)	73	40	33	25	9	16	3
Feb 13-18, 2013 (U)	71	36	34	26	10	16	3
January, 2007	84	48	36	14	6	8	2
March, 2006	86	49	37	11	3	8	3
December, 2004	86	53	33	12	4	8	2
June, 2001	87	49	38	12	4	8	1
October, 1999	82	48	34	16	4	12	2
February, 1998	80	48	32	19	5	14	1

NO QUESTIONS 59-60**ASK ALL:**

Q.61 On balance, do you think having an increasing number of people of many different races, ethnic groups and nationalities in the United States makes this country a better place to live, a worse place to live, or doesn't make much difference either way?

Aug 9-16 <u>2016</u>		Mar 17-26 <u>2016</u>	Knight-Ridder	
			Aug 27- Sep 13, <u>2015</u>	(RVs) January <u>1996</u>
56	A better place to live	58	57	48
8	A worse place to live	7	8	11
35	Doesn't make much difference either way	33	34	38
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	2	2	3

NO QUESTIONS 62-65

Next,

ASK ALL:

Q.66 Which comes closer to your view — even if neither is exactly right? **[FOR ALL ITEMS READ AND RANDOMIZE PAIRS. FOR ITEMS a.-f. DO NOT RANDOMIZE STATEMENTS WITHIN EACH PAIR. FOR ONLY ITEM g. RANDOMIZE STATEMENTS?]** Next, **[NEXT PAIR? [IF NECESSARY: "Which statement comes closer to your views, even if neither is exactly right?"]]**

a.		Government regulation of	Government regulation of	(VOL.)
		<u>business is necessary to protect the public interest</u>	<u>business usually does more harm than good</u>	Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
	Aug 9-16, 2016	44	51	5
	Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	45	50	5
	Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	47	47	5
	Feb 8-12, 2012 ²⁶	40	52	7
	Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	47	45	8
	December, 2008	47	43	10
	October, 2008	50	38	12

²⁵ In January 2014, the question was worded "An increase in the minimum wage from \$7.25 to \$10.10 an hour." In February 2013, the question was worded "An increase in the minimum wage, from \$7.25 to \$9.00 an hour." In January 2007, the question was worded, "An increase in the minimum wage, from \$5.15 an hour to \$7.25 an hour." In March 2006, December 2004, June 2011 and October 2009, the question was worded: "An increase in the minimum wage, from \$5.15 an hour to \$6.45 an hour." In February 1998, the question was worded: "An increase in the minimum wage, from \$5.15 an hour to \$6.15 an hour."

²⁶ In Feb 8-12, 2012 survey, question was asked as a stand-alone item.

Q.66 CONTINUED...

	Government regulation of business is necessary to <u>protect the public interest</u>	Government regulation of business usually does <u>more harm than good</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
January, 2008	41	50	9
December, 2004	49	41	10
July, 2002	54	36	10
February, 2002	50	41	9
August, 1999	48	44	8
October, 1996	45	46	9
October, 1995	45	50	5
April, 1995	43	51	6
October, 1994	38	55	7
July, 1994	41	54	5
	The government should do more to help needy Americans, even if it means going deeper into <u>debt</u>	The government today can't afford to do much <u>more to help the needy</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
b.			
Aug 9-16, 2016	49	45	5
Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	46	47	7
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	43	51	6
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	41	51	8
December, 2008	55	35	10
October, 2008	51	37	12
April, 2007	63	28	9
December, 2004	57	33	10
August, 1999	57	35	8
October, 1996	46	44	10
April, 1996	49	44	7
October, 1995	47	47	6
April, 1995	46	47	7
October, 1994	50	43	7
July, 1994	48	47	5
	As Americans, we can always find ways to solve our problems and get <u>what we want</u>	This country can't solve many of its important <u>problems</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
c.			
Aug 9-16, 2016	63	33	3
Feb 27-Mar 16 2014	47	50	3
Dec 7-11, 2011	60	36	3
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	57	37	6
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 (RVs)	54	42	5
December, 2008	68	27	5
October, 2008	64	29	7
December, 2004	59	36	5
September, 2000	59	36	5
August, 1999	63	32	5
July, 1994	52	45	3

NO ITEMS d-e

Q.66 CONTINUED...

f.	Aug 9-16, 2016	Many of the country's problems could be dealt with more effectively if U.S. presidents didn't have to worry so much about Congress or the <u>Supreme Court</u>	It would be too risky to give U.S. presidents more power to deal directly with many of the country's <u>problems</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>
		23	72	5
g.	Aug 9-16, 2016	There are clear solutions to most big issues facing <u>the country today</u>	Most big issues facing the country today don't have <u>clear solutions</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>
	Aug 27-Sep 13, 2015	44	52	3
		41	56	3

NO QUESTIONS 67-70, 73-75, 77, 79-82, 87-89**QUESTIONS 71-72, 76, 78, 83-86, 90 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****ASK FORM 1 ONLY:**

Q.91F1 How confident are you that your vote will be accurately counted in the upcoming election? **[READ IN ORDER]**

BASED ON FORM 1 REGISTERED VOTERS [N=781]:

Aug 9-16 <u>2016</u>		Mid Oct <u>2008</u>	Nov <u>2006</u>	Early Oct <u>2006</u>	Mid-Oct <u>2004</u>
49	Very confident	57	57	58	62
29	Somewhat confident	31	28	29	26
12	Not too confident	6	8	9	7
10	Not at all confident	4	4	3	4
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	2	3	1	1

ASK FORM 2 ONLY:

Q.92F2 How confident are you that the votes across the country will be accurately counted in the upcoming election? **[READ IN ORDER]**

BASED ON FORM 2 REGISTERED VOTERS [N=786]:

Aug 9-16 <u>2016</u>	
28	Very confident
34	Somewhat confident
21	Not too confident
15	Not at all confident
2	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

ASK ALL:

PARTY In politics TODAY, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or independent?

ASK IF INDEP/NO PREF/OTHER/DK/REF (PARTY=3,4,5,9):

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to the Republican Party or more to the Democratic Party?

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	(VOL.) No preference	(VOL.) Other party	(VOL.) DK/Ref	Lean Rep	Lean Dem
Aug 9-16, 2016	27	32	35	2	1	2	13	16
Jun 15-26, 2016	24	33	37	4	1	2	16	16
Apr 12-19, 2016	25	32	37	3	1	2	16	17
Mar 17-26, 2016	25	31	38	3	*	2	15	20
Jan 7-14, 2016	24	30	38	5	1	2	14	17
Dec 8-13, 2015	26	31	37	4	*	2	16	15
Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	24	29	41	4	*	2	17	17
Sep 22-27, 2015	26	30	40	2	*	2	15	16
Jul 14-20, 2015	22	32	41	4	*	1	15	19
Yearly Totals								
2015	23.7	30.4	40.1	3.6	.4	1.8	16.4	17.3
2014	23.2	31.5	39.5	3.1	.7	2.0	16.2	16.5
2013	23.9	32.1	38.3	2.9	.5	2.2	16.0	16.0
2012	24.7	32.6	36.4	3.1	.5	2.7	14.4	16.1
2011	24.3	32.3	37.4	3.1	.4	2.5	15.7	15.6
2010	25.2	32.7	35.2	3.6	.4	2.8	14.5	14.1
2009	23.9	34.4	35.1	3.4	.4	2.8	13.1	15.7
2008	25.7	36.0	31.5	3.6	.3	3.0	10.6	15.2
2007	25.3	32.9	34.1	4.3	.4	2.9	10.9	17.0
2006	27.8	33.1	30.9	4.4	.3	3.4	10.5	15.1
2005	29.3	32.8	30.2	4.5	.3	2.8	10.3	14.9
2004	30.0	33.5	29.5	3.8	.4	3.0	11.7	13.4
2003	30.3	31.5	30.5	4.8	.5	2.5	12.0	12.6
2002	30.4	31.4	29.8	5.0	.7	2.7	12.4	11.6
2001	29.0	33.2	29.5	5.2	.6	2.6	11.9	11.6
2001 Post-Sept 11	30.9	31.8	27.9	5.2	.6	3.6	11.7	9.4
2001 Pre-Sept 11	27.3	34.4	30.9	5.1	.6	1.7	12.1	13.5
2000	28.0	33.4	29.1	5.5	.5	3.6	11.6	11.7
1999	26.6	33.5	33.7	3.9	.5	1.9	13.0	14.5
1998	27.9	33.7	31.1	4.6	.4	2.3	11.6	13.1
1997	28.0	33.4	32.0	4.0	.4	2.3	12.2	14.1
1996	28.9	33.9	31.8	3.0	.4	2.0	12.1	14.9
1995	31.6	30.0	33.7	2.4	.6	1.3	15.1	13.5
1994	30.1	31.5	33.5	1.3	--	3.6	13.7	12.2
1993	27.4	33.6	34.2	4.4	1.5	2.9	11.5	14.9
1992	27.6	33.7	34.7	1.5	0	2.5	12.6	16.5
1991	30.9	31.4	33.2	0	1.4	3.0	14.7	10.8
1990	30.9	33.2	29.3	1.2	1.9	3.4	12.4	11.3
1989	33	33	34	--	--	--	--	--
1987	26	35	39	--	--	--	--	--

ASK ALL:

PVOTE12A In the 2012 presidential election between Barack Obama and Mitt Romney, did things come up that kept you from voting, or did you happen to vote?

ASK IF VOTED (PVOTE12A=1):

PVOTE12B Did you vote for Obama, Romney or someone else?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,567]:

	<u>Voted</u>	<u>Obama</u>	<u>Romney</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>candidate</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>	Did not vote	(VOL.) Don't remember/ <u>Ref</u>
Aug 9-16, 2016	84	44	32	5	3	15	*
Oct 15-20, 2014	88	--	--	--	--	12	*
Sep 2-9, 2014	88					11	1
Jul 17-21, 2013	87	42	33	7	5	12	*

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1) [N=1,567]:

SCALE10 I'd like you to rate your chance of voting in November on a scale of 10 to 1. If TEN represents a person who definitely will vote and ONE represents a person who definitely will NOT vote, where on this scale of 10 to 1 would you place yourself?

	Definitely will vote								Definitely will not vote		(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	
2016 Election											
Aug 9-16, 2016	80	5	5	2	2	1	1	*	*	2	1
2014 Election											
Oct 15-20, 2014	71	6	6	4	2	5	1	1	1	3	1
Sep 2-9, 2014	71	7	8	3	2	4	1	1	*	2	2
2012 Election											
Oct 31-Nov 3, 2012 ²⁷	88	3	2	1	1	2	*	*	*	1	1
Oct 24-28, 2012	84	4	4	2	1	2	*	*	*	2	*
Oct 4-7, 2012	85	4	3	2	1	1	*	1	*	2	2
Sep 12-16, 2012	84	5	4	2	1	2	*	*	*	1	1
2010 Election											
Oct 27-30, 2010	72	6	5	4	1	4	*	1	1	3	1
Oct 13-18, 2010	71	8	7	3	2	2	1	1	*	4	1
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	71	9	7	3	2	4	1	1	*	2	1
2008 Election											
November, 2008	86	5	3	1	*	2	*	*	*	2	1
Late October, 2008	86	5	2	1	*	2	*	*	*	3	1
Mid-October, 2008	86	5	3	1	1	1	*	*	*	2	1
Mid-September, 2008	84	6	3	1	1	2	0	*	1	1	1
August, 2008	80	6	5	2	1	2	*	1	*	2	1
July, 2008	80	7	4	2	1	3	*	1	*	2	0
2006 Election											
November, 2006	72	7	5	3	2	4	*	1	1	4	1
Late October, 2006	71	8	9	4	2	3	*	1	*	1	1
Early October, 2006	68	10	9	4	1	4	*	1	*	2	1
September, 2006	67	9	9	2	2	5	1	1	1	2	1
2004 Election											
November, 2004	87	4	3	1	1	1	*	*	*	2	1
Mid-October, 2004	87	4	3	1	1	1	*	*	*	2	1
2002 Election											
Early November, 2002	66	9	9	3	1	4	1	1	1	5	1
Early October, 2002	64	10	10	4	3	4	1	*	*	2	2
2000 Election											
Early November, 2000	80	6	5	2	1	3	*	*	*	3	1

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In Oct 31-Nov 3, 2012, Oct 24-28, 2012, Oct 4-7, 2012, Oct 27-30, 2010, Oct 13-18, 2010, Late October, Mid-October and November 2008, November 2006, November 2004 and Early November 2002, the "10 - definitely will vote" category also includes people who volunteered that they already voted.

SCALE10 CONTINUED...

	Definitely will vote								Definitely will not vote		(VOL.) DK/Ref
	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	
Late October, 2000	83	5	5	1	1	2	*	1	1	1	*
Mid-October, 2000	80	7	4	3	1	3	1	*	*	1	1
Early October, 2000	78	7	5	2	2	2	*	1	1	1	1
1998 Election											
Late October, 1998	70	6	7	4	1	4	1	1	1	4	1
Early October, 1998	64	9	10	4	2	4	1	2	1	2	1
1996 Election											
November, 1996	77	7	7	2	1	2	*	1	*	2	1
October, 1996	77	9	7	2	2	2	*	*	*	1	*
Late September, 1996	78	10	6	2	1	1	*	*	*	1	1
1994 Election											
November, 1994	67	9	8	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	2
Late October, 1994	66	10	9	4	2	4	1	1	*	2	1
1992 Election											
<i>Gallup</i> : September, 1992	77	5	4	3	2	4	*	1	*	4	*
1988 Election											
<i>Gallup</i> : November, 1988	77	7	6	2	1	3	*	*	*	2	2
<i>Gallup</i> : October, 1988	73	8	7	3	2	3	1	*	*	1	2

ASK ALL:

Q.93 Regardless of how you feel about Hillary Clinton personally, how important would the election of a woman as president be historically? **[READ IN ORDER]**

Aug 9-16

2016

41	Very important
21	Somewhat important
12	Not too important
24	Not at all important
2	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

Key to Pew Research trends noted in the topline:

(U)	Pew Research Center/USA Today polls
(GA)	Pew Research Center Global Attitudes Project
(WP)	Pew Research Center/Washington Post polls