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2016 Campaign: Strong Interest, Widespread Dissatisfaction

As convention nears, most Republicans see a party divided

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2016 Campaign: Strong Interest, Widespread Dissatisfaction

As convention nears, most Republicans see a party divided

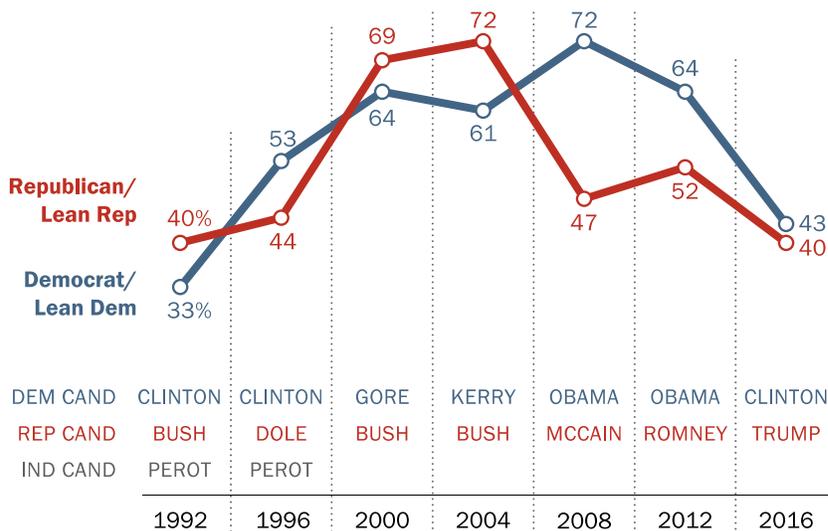
As Republicans and Democrats prepare for their party conventions later this month, a new national survey paints a bleak picture of voters' impressions of the presidential campaign and the choices they face in November.

Overall satisfaction with the choice of candidates is at its lowest point in two decades. Currently, fewer than half of registered voters in both parties – 43% of Democrats and 40% of Republicans – say they are satisfied with their choices for president.

Roughly four-in-ten voters (41%) say it is difficult to choose between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton because *neither* would make a good president – as high as at any point since 2000. And just 11% say the choice is difficult because *either* would make a good chief executive, the lowest percentage during this period.

Voter satisfaction with presidential candidates at lowest level in decades

% of registered voters who are very/fairly satisfied with the presidential candidates ...



Note: Based on registered voters. Q20.
Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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The presidential campaign is widely viewed as excessively negative and not focused on important issues. Just 27% of Americans say the campaign is “focused on important policy debates,” which is seven points lower than in December, before the primaries began.

Yet dissatisfaction with the campaign and the candidates has done nothing to dampen voter interest in the 2016 election. Fully 80% of registered voters say they have given “quite a lot” of thought to the election, the highest share at this point in any campaign since 1992. Four years ago,

67% of voters said they had given a lot of thought to the election, and at this point in 2008 – the previous election in which both parties had contested nominations – 72% did so.

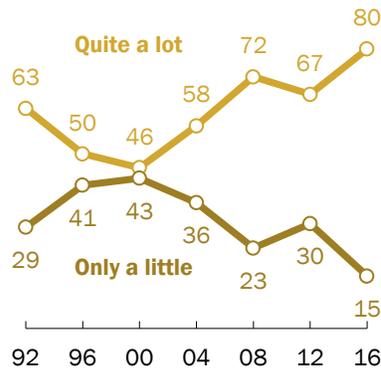
In part, this is a reflection of the widespread belief that a great deal is at stake in the upcoming election. In every campaign since 2004, majorities of voters have said “it really matters” who wins presidential contests, but currently 74% express this view, up 11 percentage points from the same point in the campaigns four and eight years ago.

Moreover, most voters simply find the campaign interesting. Currently, 77% say the campaign has been “interesting,” while just 17% describe it as “dull.” The share calling the campaign interesting is nearly double the percentage saying this four years ago (39%) and the highest during any campaign dating back 20 years.

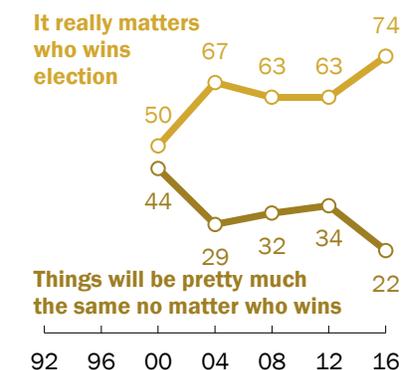
Greater election interest than during previous campaigns; more say ‘it really matters who wins’

% of registered voters who say...

Thought about election...



When it comes to making progress on important issues facing the country...



Notes: Based on registered voters. Don't know responses not shown. Q23 & THOUGHT.
Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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The new national survey by Pew Research Center was conducted June 15-26 among 2,245 adults, including 1,655 registered voters. In a two-way contest, 51% of registered voters support Clinton or lean toward her, while 42% support or lean toward Trump. In a three-way contest, including Libertarian Party nominee Gary Johnson, 45% favor Clinton, 36% support Trump and 11% back Johnson.

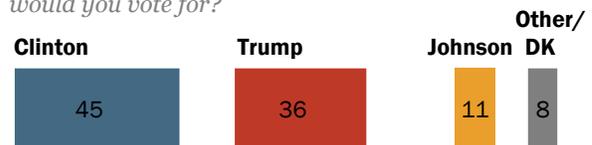
As has been the case in recent campaigns, there are stark racial and ethnic differences in candidate support. Trump leads among white, non-Hispanic voters (51%-42%), while Clinton has an overwhelming advantage among African Americans (91%-7%).

Clinton also holds a wide, 66%-24% advantage among Hispanic voters. This is on par with Barack Obama's lead among Hispanics at similar points in the past two campaigns. The survey included an oversample of Hispanics: 543 Hispanics were interviewed in English and Spanish, including 274 Hispanic registered voters. For more, see [Hispanic voters and the 2016 election](#). (Overall data are weighted to general population parameters; see [Methodology](#) for more details.)

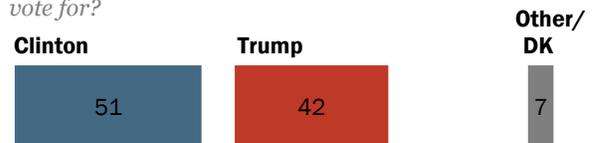
In another sign of voter discontent, large numbers of the supporters of both Trump and Clinton view their choice as more of a vote *against* the opposing candidate than an expression of support for *their* candidate. More than half of Trump supporters (55%) view their vote more as a vote against Clinton, while just 41% view it more as a vote for Trump. Among GOP candidates since 2000, only Mitt Romney has drawn as much negative support (58% of Romney supporters saw their vote more as a vote against Barack Obama).

Clinton holds general election advantage over Trump

If the 2016 presidential election were being held today and you had to choose between ____ who would you vote for?



If you had to choose between ____ who would you vote for?



Notes: Based on registered voters. Support includes those who "lean" toward a candidate. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Q9/9a & Q10/10a.

Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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Clinton’s supporters are divided – 48% view their vote more as a vote for their own candidate, while 50% say it is more a vote against Trump. But that is the highest share of a Democratic candidate’s supporters viewing their choice as more a vote “against” the opposing candidate dating back to 2000. In 2008, just a quarter of Obama’s supporters said their vote was more a vote against John McCain than a vote for Obama.

The survey finds that Clinton is widely viewed as more personally qualified and possessing better judgment than Trump. A majority of registered voters (56%) say the phrase “personally qualified to be president” better describes Clinton than Trump; just 30% say the phrase better describes Trump. Far more voters also say the phrase “would use good judgment in a crisis” better describes Clinton (53%) than Trump (36%).

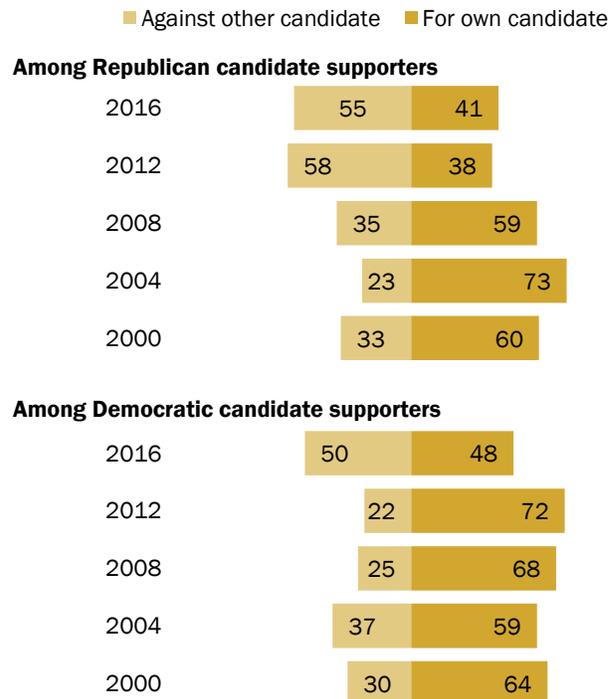
However, neither candidate has an advantage on honesty: 40% say the phrase “honest and truthful” better describes Clinton, 37% say it applies more to Trump and 20% volunteer that it better describes neither candidate.

Within their own parties both Clinton and Trump are viewed more negatively by voters who supported other candidates in the primaries than by their own primary backers. For instance, only about half (47%) of Democratic and Democratic-leaning voters who preferred Bernie Sanders for the Democratic nomination say the phrase honest and truthful better describes Clinton than Trump. About a third (35%) of Sanders supporters say this description fits neither candidate, while 16% say it better applies to Trump. Among Democrats who supported Clinton for the nomination, 83% view her as more honest and truthful.

While the vast majority (82%) of Republican voters who supported Trump for the GOP nomination say the phrase personally qualified to be president better describes Trump than

Half or more Trump, Clinton supporters view vote as more ‘against’ opponent

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



Notes: Based on registered voters.

Other/Don’t know responses not shown. Q10c/d.

Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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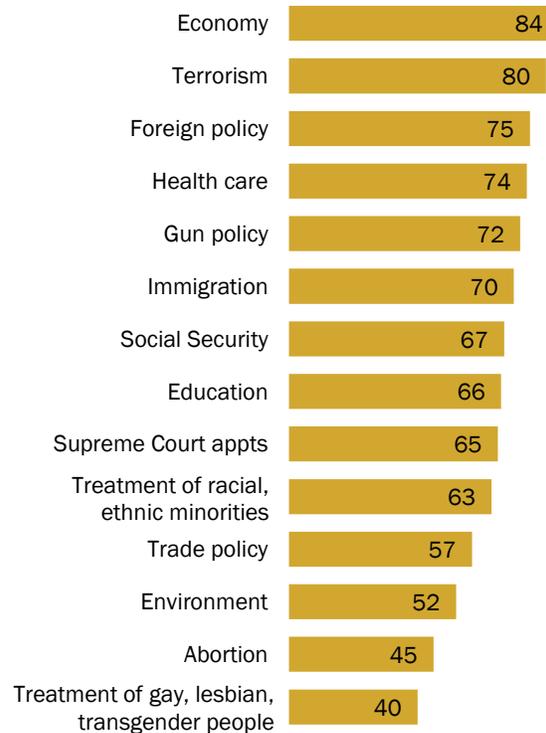
Clinton. However, just 49% of Republicans who backed other candidates for the party's nomination say the same.

When it comes to the issues at the forefront of voters' minds, the economy tops the list, with 84% of voters – and similar shares across most demographic and political groups – saying it is very important to their vote. Terrorism also ranks high across the political spectrum.

Other issues are seen as more important by backers of one of the candidates: Trump supporters are more likely than Clinton supporters to say immigration is very important to their vote (79% vs. 65%), though the importance of this issue across-the-board is substantially higher today than it was in 2008 or 2012. Conversely, though nearly eight-in-ten (79%) Clinton supporters view the treatment of racial and ethnic minorities as a very important issue to their vote, only 42% of Trump backers say the same. And while more than half of Clinton supporters (54%) say the treatment of gay, lesbian and transgender people is very important, just a quarter of Trump supporters agree.

Economy and terrorism are top issues for voters in 2016

% of registered voters saying each is "very important" to their vote in 2016 ...



Note: Based on registered voters. Q40.
Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

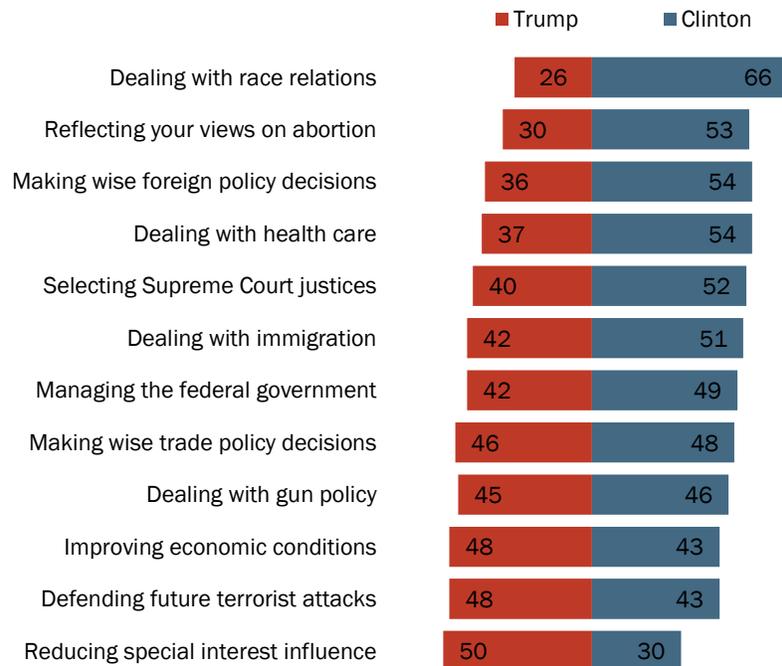
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Clinton is viewed as better able than Trump to handle several issues, including dealing with race relations (66% to 26% over Trump), better reflecting people's views on abortion, making wise decisions on foreign policy, dealing with health care and selecting Supreme Court justices.

Yet voters are divided over which candidate can better handle the economy and terrorism – the two issues that rank at the top of voters' agenda. Trump has a wide edge over Clinton as being better able to reduce the influence of lobbyists and special interests in Washington (50% to 30%).

Trump and Clinton on the issues

Which candidate would do the better job of ... (%)



Notes: Based on registered voters. Other/Don't know responses not shown. Q50.
Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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Other important findings

Young voters highly engaged, but unhappy with choices. Nearly three-quarters of voters younger than 30 (74%) say they have given quite a lot of thought to the election, which is higher than at this point in 2012 (59%). But only about a quarter of young people (23%) are satisfied with their choices for president. At this point in both 2012 and 2008, more than twice as many voters younger than 30 said they were satisfied with their candidate choices (60% in 2012, 68% in 2008).

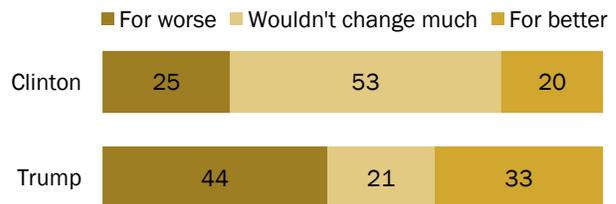
Trump viewed as candidate of ‘change,’ not necessarily for the better. Fully 77% of voters say Trump would change the way things work in Washington, compared with just 45% who say the same about Clinton. But more voters say Trump would change things for the worse than for the better (44% vs. 33%). A quarter of voters say Clinton would change Washington for the worse, while 20% say she would change things for the better.

Many see daylight between Trump’s positions and those of average Republicans. About half of all voters (51%) say average Republicans generally *disagree* with Trump on most issues, while fewer (42%) say they generally agree with Trump’s positions. By contrast, 72% of voters say average Democrats agree with Clinton on most issues.

More think Clinton’s gender will help than hurt her. More voters think the fact that Clinton is a woman will help her (40%) than say it will hurt her (12%); 45% say it won’t make much of a difference to voters this fall. There are only modest partisan differences in these opinions, but men overall are somewhat more likely than women to say that Clinton’s gender will help her (45% vs. 35%).

Most say Trump would change Washington, but not for the better

% who say each would change the way things work in Washington ...



Notes: Based on registered voters.

Don't know responses not shown. Q49.

Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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Republicans remain skeptical that their party will unite behind their presumptive nominee. Just 38% of Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters say the party will “solidly unite” behind Trump; 54% say disagreements in the party will keep many Republicans from supporting him. These views are virtually unchanged [since March](#), amid the GOP primary contest. By contrast, 72% of Democratic voters say their party will solidly unite behind Clinton; in March, 64% expected their party to unite behind Clinton if she became the nominee.

Immigration is a top voting issue for Latino voters, second only to the economy. As is the case among all voters, the economy is among the top issues for Hispanic voters: 86% say it is very important to their vote. But Hispanic voters are about as likely to say immigration is very important to their vote (79%). This is on par with the shares naming health care (82%), terrorism (80%), education (78%) and foreign policy (74%) as very important voting issues. Hispanic voters rate most issues similarly to the overall voting population.

Will the party ‘solidly unite’ behind the nominee?

% of Republican/Rep-leaning registered voters who say if Trump is the party’s nominee, the party will...

Have disagreements that keep many from supporting him Unite solidly behind him

54

38

% of Democratic/Dem-leaning registered voters who say if Clinton is the party’s nominee, the party will ...

Have disagreements that keep many from supporting her Unite solidly behind her

24

72

Notes: Based on registered voters.
Don't know responses not shown. Q86 & Q87.
Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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1. Campaign engagement and interest

The 2016 campaign has attracted a high level of interest from voters. Several key measures of voter attention and engagement are currently as high – or higher – than at any point over the last two decades.

Today, roughly three-in-four registered voters (74%) say that it “really matters who wins” the presidential election, substantially higher than the share who said this at similar points in any of the prior four presidential contests: In 2008 and 2012, smaller majorities (63% each) said that the outcome really mattered, while 67% did so in 2004.

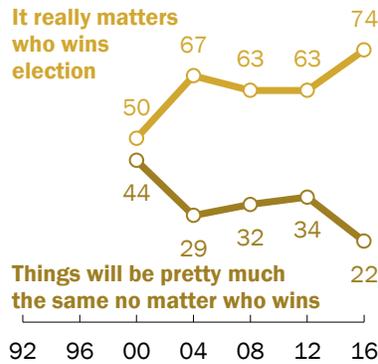
And eight-in-ten voters (80%) say they have thought “quite a lot” about the election. The percentage thinking a lot about the election is the highest in the past quarter-century (the previous high was 72% in 2008). Four years ago, 67% said they had thought quite a lot about the election.

The proportion who are paying attention to news about the presidential candidates very or fairly closely is also higher than in recent elections: 85% of voters say they are following election news very or fairly closely, up from 72% in 2012 and above the previous high of 81% in 2008.

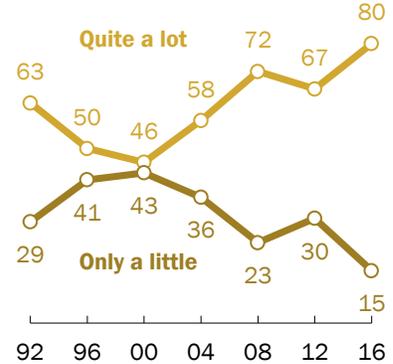
High levels of interest in the election

% of registered voters who say ...

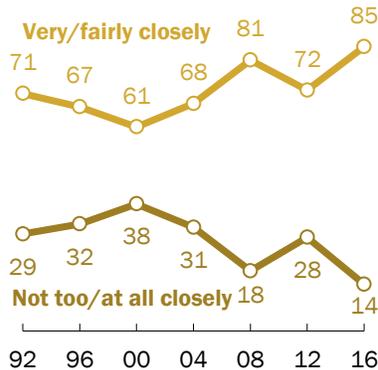
When it comes to making progress on important issues facing the country...



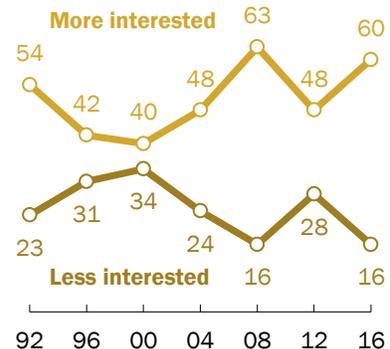
Thought about election...



Follow news about presidential candidates...*



Interest in politics compared to last presidential election year...



Notes: Based on registered voters. Q23, THOUGHT, CAMPNII & Q5.

Other/Don't know responses not shown.

* Results from June surveys except for 1992 & 1996 interest in campaign news, from July.

Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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And six-in-ten (60%) now report that they are more interested in politics than they were four years ago. This is on par with the share who said this in 2008, and higher than in any other election in the last few decades.

On all four measures, both Republican and Democratic voters are more invested in this year's election than they were in 2012.

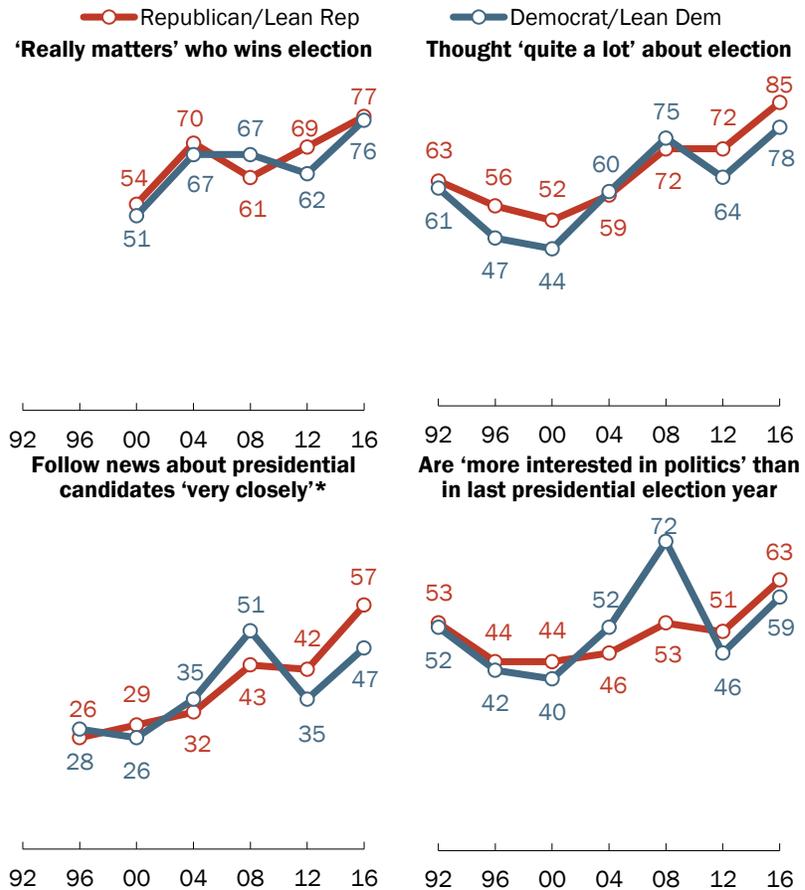
About three-quarters of Republicans and Republican leaning voters (77%) and roughly as many Democrats and Democratic leaning voters (76%) say it really matters who wins the election, up from 69% of Republicans and leaners and 62% of Democrats and leaners in 2012.

Among Democrats and Democratic leaners, 78% say they have thought quite a lot about the election, up from 64% in June of the 2012 campaign, and on par with previous high in 2008 (75%). Today, 85% of GOP voters have thought a lot about the election, up 13 percentage points since 2012, and higher than in other recent elections. The seven point partisan gap on this question is similar to 2012, though in 2008, Democrats were as likely as Republicans to have thought a lot about the election.

Republicans are also more likely than Democrats to say they are closely following news about the presidential candidates (57% vs. 47%), though those in both parties are paying greater attention to

Greater interest in election than in past years among both Republicans and Democrats

% of registered voters who say...



Notes: Based on registered voters. Q23, THOUGHT, CAMPNII & Q5.
 *Results from June surveys except for 1996 interest in campaign news, from July.
 Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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the campaign than in 2012 or in most recent elections (in 2008, 51% of Democrats followed the campaign very closely, roughly the same level as today).

Across all age groups, voters are more focused on the presidential election this year than in 2012. Today, about three-quarters of 18-29 year-olds (74%) have given quite a lot of thought to the election, up 15 percentage points from June 2012. And 81% of voters 65 and older have thought quite a lot about the election, up 11-percentage points since 2012.

As in most recent elections – with the exception of 2008 – older voters are currently more attentive to the election than younger voters. Among those under 50, 76% are giving the campaign quite a lot of thought, while 84% of those 50 and older say so.

Similarly, though voters of all ages are more likely to say the outcome of the 2016 election really matters to the country than said this four years ago, older voters remain more likely than younger voters to do so. Seven-in-ten (70%) voters under 30 think it really matters who wins the presidential election, an increase from 55% in 2012. About eight-in-ten (79%) of those 65 and older say it makes a difference who wins the election, up from 66% four years ago.

Across all age groups, greater interest in election than four years ago

% of registered voters who say...

	June 92	June 96	June 00	June 04	June 08	June 12	June 16
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Thought quite a lot about the election							
All voters	63	50	46	58	72	67	80
18-29	52	35	35	53	67	59	74
30-49	65	49	41	54	74	60	77
50-64	68	56	54	65	74	75	86
65+	63	57	55	62	72	70	81
'Really matters' who wins election							
All voters	-	-	50	67	63	63	74
18-29	-	-	44	63	66	55	70
30-49	-	-	50	69	63	62	72
50-64	-	-	51	69	64	67	76
65+	-	-	55	63	57	66	79

Note: Based on registered voters. THOUGHT & Q23.
Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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White voters are more likely than black voters to say they have given a lot of thought to this year's election, a change from the past three presidential election cycles when there were no significant differences between blacks and whites on this measure. This year, 84% of white voters report giving quite a lot of thought to the election. About seven-in-ten black (69%) and Hispanic (68%) voters, say the same.

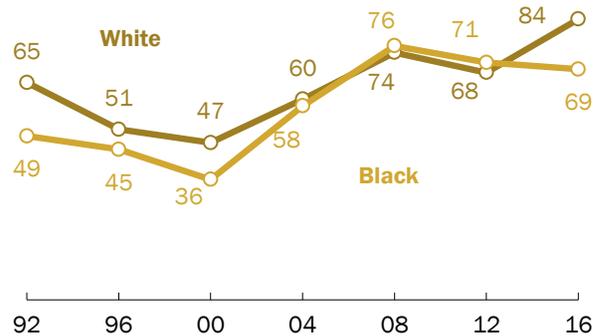
Black voters are about as likely to give a lot of thought to the election this year as in 2012, when 71% did. But the 84% of whites who have given this year's election a lot of thought represents a significant increase from 68% four years ago.

White voters of both parties are thinking more about this the election than they were in 2012. This year, 87% of white Republican and Republican-leaning voters have given the election quite a lot of thought, up from 71% at the same point in the 2012 campaign. On the Democratic side, 84% of white partisans and leaners this year have given quite a lot of thought to the election, compared to 66% in 2012.

However, there is no difference between white (75%) and black (74%) voters in the share who say that it really matters who wins the election; 67% of Hispanic voters say the outcome of the election really matters.

Whites more likely than blacks to have given a lot of thought to the election

% of registered voters who have thought quite a lot about the election ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. Blacks and whites include only those who are not Hispanic. THOUGHT.

Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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Campaign seen as interesting, not substantive

The current campaign is perceived by many to be interesting rather than dull (77% vs. 17%), but also too negative (68% vs. 28% not too negative), and not focused on important policy debates (65% vs. 28% focused on important policy debates).

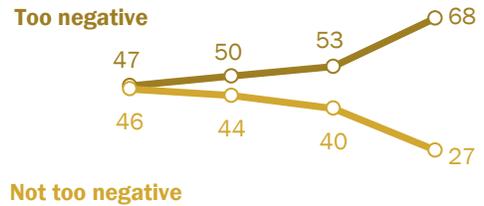
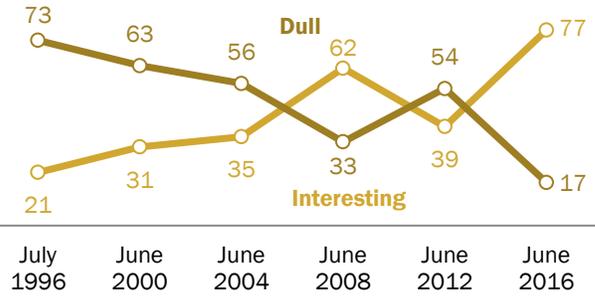
About three quarters of voters (77%) call the 2016 race “interesting,” a higher proportion than any election in the past two decades. Only 17% consider this year’s campaign “dull.”

But despite this interest, many voters also consider this year’s race “too negative.” About two-thirds (68%) say the tone of the campaign is too negative, while just 27% think it is not too negative.

In 2012, about half of voters (53%) said the campaign was too negative. And in 2004, voters were split (47% called that year’s campaign too negative, while 46% said it was not too negative).

More find campaign interesting, too negative than in past elections

% of registered voters saying presidential campaign is...



June 2004 April 2008* June 2012 June 2016

Notes: Based on registered voters. Other/Don't know responses not shown. Q34a & Q34b. *Figure for April 2008 based on general public. Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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About two-thirds of voters (65%) say that this year's presidential campaign is not focused on important policy debates; just 27% think the campaign is focused on important debates.

Last December a slightly smaller majority (57%) said the campaign was not substantively focused, while about a third (35%) said it was.

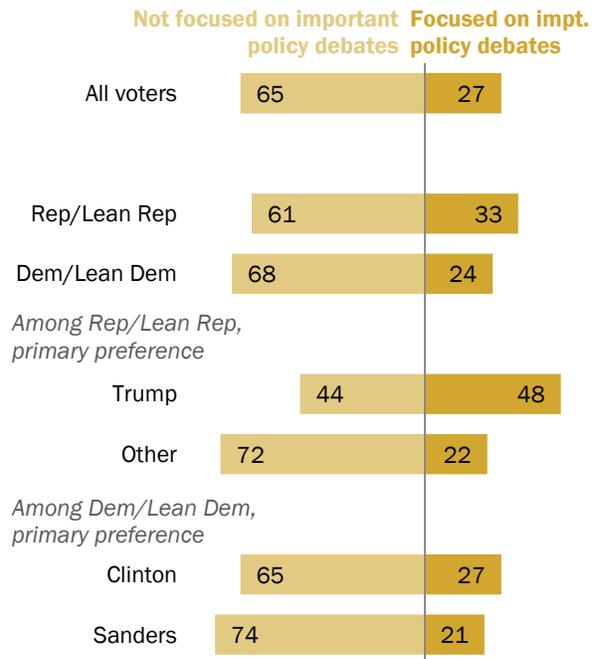
Republicans and Republican leaners are somewhat more likely than their Democratic counterparts to think the campaign has been focused on important issues. A third of GOP voters (33%) say the campaign has been focused on important policy issues; only about a quarter (24%) of Democrats and Democratic leaners say the same.

Republican voters who supported Donald Trump in the GOP primary are far more likely than those who supported other GOP candidates – or Democratic primary supporters of either Hillary Clinton or Bernie Sanders – to say the campaign so far has been focused on important policy debates. Roughly half of Trump's primary backers (48%) say it has been a substantive campaign, compared with just 22% of those who supported other Republicans for the nomination.

Among Democrats and Democratic leaners, just 21% of voters who supported Bernie Sanders in the primary and 27% of those who backed Clinton say the campaign is focused on important policy debates.

Most say campaign does not focus on important issues

% of registered voters saying presidential campaign is...



Notes: Based on registered voters. Other/Don't know responses not shown. Q34e. Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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Roughly three-quarters of Democratic voters (73%) say the campaign has been too negative in tone; a smaller majority of Republican voters (61%) say the same.

Those in both parties are in agreement that the campaign has been engaging: 81% of Republicans and 77% of Democrats say the campaign has been interesting to date.

Other demographic differences on these measures are relatively modest; however, women (75%) are more likely than men (61%) to say the campaign has been too negative.

Impressions of the 2016 campaign

% of voters who say the presidential campaign so far has been _____ ...

	Interesting %	Dull %	Not too negative %	Too negative %	Focused on impt. debates %	Not focused on impt. debates %
All voters	77	17	27	68	27	65
Men	80	16	35	61	28	64
Women	74	18	20	75	26	66
White	79	15	26	69	25	67
Black	73	21	20	72	32	62
Hispanic	74	22	33	62	32	59
18-29	79	15	26	72	30	63
30-49	76	18	29	67	27	66
50-64	81	14	26	67	27	65
65+	75	18	27	64	27	64
Postgrad	84	9	23	73	20	75
College degree	82	11	22	72	24	69
Some college	78	16	25	71	29	65
HS or less	72	23	34	60	30	60
Rep/Lean Rep	81	15	34	61	33	61
Dem/Lean Dem	77	16	22	73	24	68
<i>General election preference</i>						
Clinton	78	16	21	74	23	70
Trump	81	15	36	59	35	57

Notes: Based on registered voters.

Blacks and whites include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race.

Other/Don't know responses not shown. Q34a, Q34b & Q34e.

Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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2. Voter general election preferences

Ahead of the party conventions – and four months before the general election – Hillary Clinton holds a significant edge over Donald Trump in voter preferences.

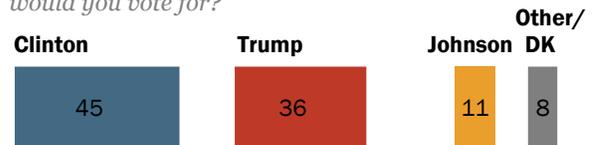
Among registered voters, 45% say they would vote for Hillary Clinton if the election were held today, compared with 36% who say they would vote for Donald Trump and 11% who say they would vote for the libertarian candidate Gary Johnson.

When asked to choose only between the two major party candidates, 51% would choose Clinton and 42% would choose Trump (an identical margin to the one when Gary Johnson is included in the question).

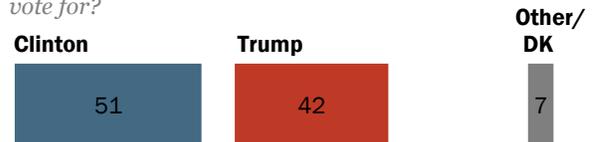
At this point in the campaign, many Clinton and Trump supporters describe their choice as a vote *against* the opposing candidate. In addition, for the first time since the 2000 election, fewer than half of both candidates' supporters say they back their candidate *strongly*. Nonetheless, in an increasingly [polarized environment](#), very few supporters of either candidate say there is a chance they might change their mind and vote for the other candidate this fall.

Clinton holds general election advantage over Trump

If the 2016 presidential election were being held today and you had to choose between ____ who would you vote for?



If you had to choose between ____ who would you vote for?



Notes: Based on registered voters. Support includes those who "lean" toward a candidate. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Q9/9a & Q10/10a.

Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

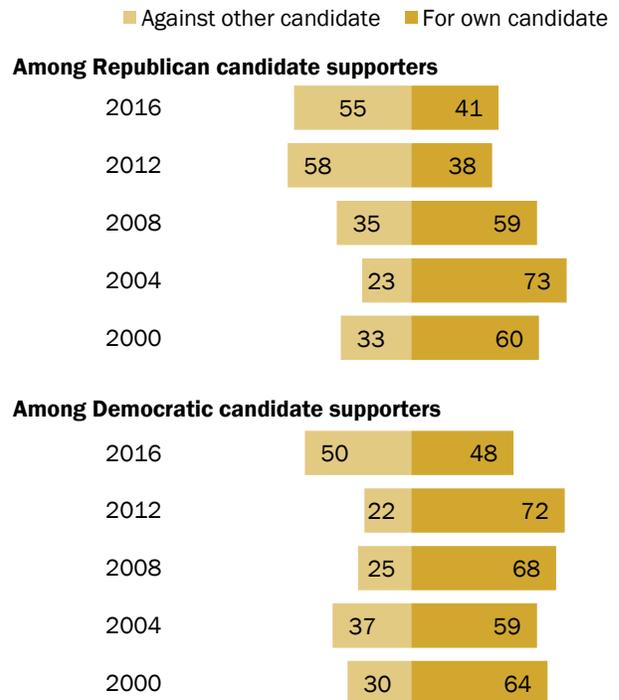
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Among those who choose Trump over Clinton in the head-to-head question on voter preferences, 55% say their choice is more a vote against Clinton than for Trump. A smaller share (41%) says their vote is more for Trump than against Clinton. In 2008 and 2000 (the two most recent presidential elections with no incumbent candidate), no more than about a third of those planning to support the Republican candidate said their choice was more a vote against the Democrat than for the Republican.

“Negative voting” is also widespread on the Democratic side. Among those planning to support Clinton in the general election, half (50%) say they think of their choice as more of a vote against Trump than for Clinton. About as many (48%) say their vote is more for Clinton than against Trump. The share of Democratic general election supporters who say they think of their vote more as a vote against the Republican candidate is higher than it was at this point in each of the past four presidential elections.

Many Trump and Clinton supporters say vote is “against” other candidate

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



Notes: Based on registered voters.
Other/Don't know responses not shown. Q10c/d.
Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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In addition, fewer than half of both Clinton and Trump supporters say they support their candidate “strongly.”

Among registered voters who prefer Trump in the head-to-head vote choice question, 45% say they support him strongly. Among those who prefer Clinton, strong support is the same (45%).

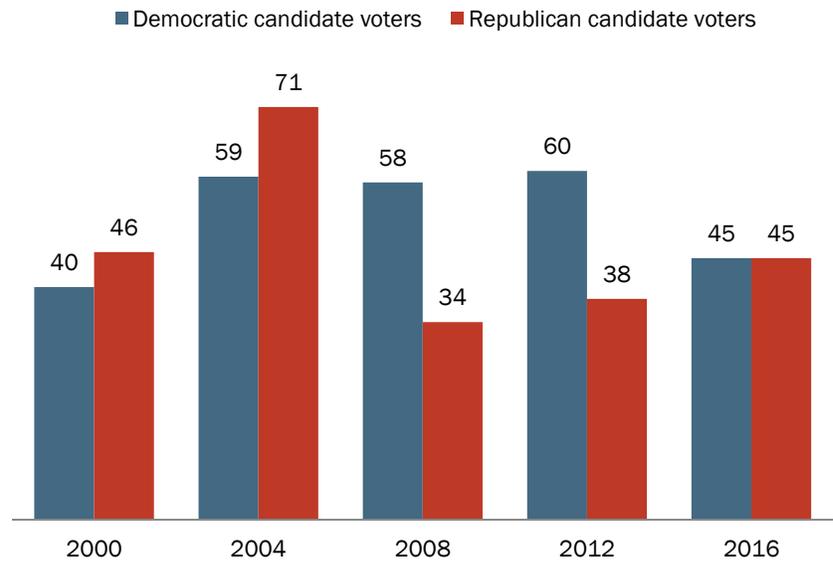
Somewhat fewer Republican supporters backed the GOP candidate strongly in the summer of 2012 (38%) and 2008 (34%), when Mitt Romney and John McCain were the Republican presidential nominees. However, strong support on the GOP side is far lower than it was during George W. Bush’s 2004 reelection campaign (71%). Strong support for Trump among his backers is about the same as it was among Bush’s supporters during the summer of his first presidential campaign in 2000 (46%).

Strong support among Democratic candidate supporters is much lower among Hillary Clinton backers today (45%) than it was among Obama backers in 2012 (60%) and 2008 (58%) as well as Kerry voters in the summer of 2004 (59%). The current level of strong support among those who prefer Clinton in the general election is comparable to that of Gore backers in the summer of 2000 (40%).

Among Clinton supporters, blacks (59%) express some of the highest levels of strong support for her. Among Trump supporters, those with no more than a high school diploma are especially likely to say they back Trump strongly (56%).

Fewer than half of Trump and Clinton voters “strongly” support their candidate

% who say they support their candidate choice ‘strongly’



Note: Based on registered voters. Q10b.

Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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While supporters of both Trump and Clinton express relatively low levels of strong support for their candidate, very few say they are considering voting for the other candidate.

Overall, just 8% of those who prefer Trump in the general election say there is a chance they might vote for Clinton in November, far more (91%) say they have definitely decided not to vote for her.

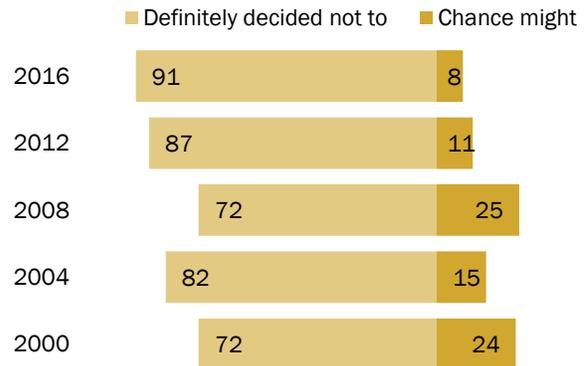
Similarly, only 6% of those who support Clinton say there is a chance they might vote for Trump in the fall, compared with 93% who say they definitely will not.

At this point in the campaign, the share of Republican candidate-supporters who say they will not consider voting for the Democrat is much higher than it was at similar points in 2008 (72%) and 2000 (72%), the last two general elections without an incumbent candidate.

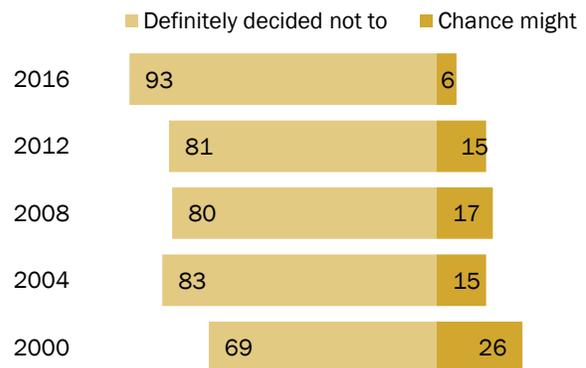
On the Democratic side, the 93% of Clinton supporters who say they definitely will not vote for Trump is significantly higher than the share of Democratic candidate-supporters who said this in each of the past four presidential elections. For example, in the summer of 2000, 69% of those who supported Al Gore said there was no chance they would vote for George W. Bush in the fall, compared with 26% who said there was a chance they might.

Very few Trump or Clinton backers see a chance of supporting other candidate

Among Republican candidate supporters, chance of voting for the Democratic candidate (%) ...



Among Democratic candidate supporters, chance of voting for the Republican candidate (%) ...



Notes: Based on registered voters.
Don't know responses not shown. Q11 & Q12.
Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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Familiar patterns of support across demographic groups

At this point in the campaign, there are familiar divides in preferences across demographic groups, with Trump and Clinton each drawing support from groups that have favored their respective parties in recent presidential elections.

Hillary Clinton holds a wide 60%-30% advantage over Trump among young voters (ages 18-29). Among women, Clinton leads Trump 59% to 35%. Blacks (91%-7%) overwhelmingly support Clinton over Trump.

Trump fares relatively better among men, older voters and white voters. Trump leads Clinton 51% to 42% among whites. Among men, 49% back Trump, compared with 43% who support Clinton. Voters ages 50 and older are roughly divided in their support, but Trump performs more strongly among this group than among younger voters.

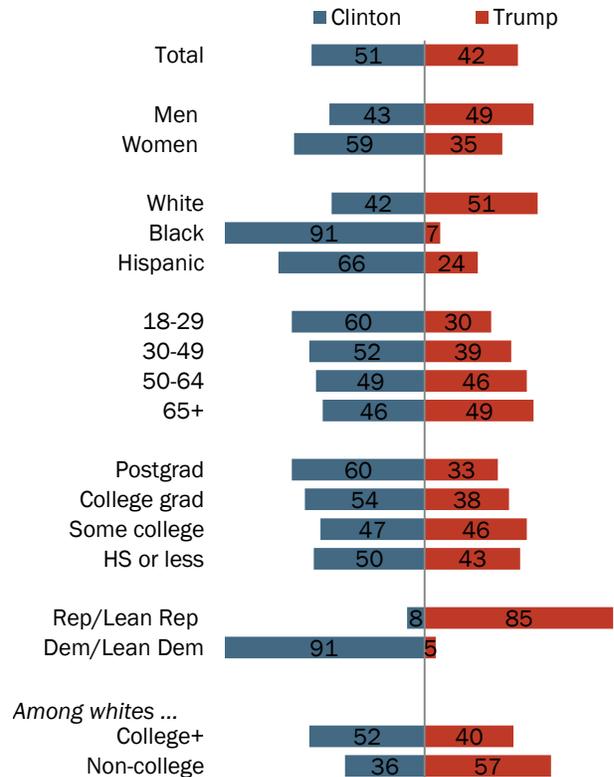
Ahead of the conventions, Clinton receives slightly more support from Democratic and Democratic leaning voters (91%) than Trump gets from Republican and Republican leaning voters (85%).

Among white voters, there is a clear divide in support by level of educational attainment.

White voters with a college degree support Clinton over Trump by a 52%-40% margin. Views are the reverse among white voters without a college degree: 57% support Trump, compared with 36% who support Clinton.

Demographic differences in support for Trump and Clinton

If you had to choose between ___ who would you vote for? (%)



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. Q10/10a. Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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For the most part, differences in voter preferences across demographic groups are comparable to those seen at this point in the 2012 and 2008 presidential campaigns.

Hillary Clinton's 24-point edge over Trump among women is somewhat higher than the 15-point advantage Obama held over Mitt Romney in June 2012 and the 14-point advantage Obama held over John McCain in the summer of 2008.

Clinton is also running significantly better among those with college degree at this stage of the campaign than Obama was in 2012 and 2008.

Vote preferences in June of 2008, 2012 and 2016

If you had to choose between ____ who would you vote for?

	June 2008				June 2012				June 2016			
	Obama	McCain	Other/ DK	Margin	Obama	Romney	Other/ DK	Margin	Clinton	Trump	Other/ DK	Margin
	%	%	%		%	%	%		%	%	%	
Total	48	40	12	D+8	50	46	5	D+4	51	42	7	D+9
Men	45	44	11	D+1	43	53	4	R+10	43	49	8	R+6
Women	51	37	13	D+14	55	40	5	D+15	59	35	7	D+24
White	40	48	13	R+8	41	54	5	R+13	42	51	7	R+9
Black	90	3	7	D+87	96	1	3	D+95	91	7	3	D+84
Hispanic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	24	9	D+42
18-29	56	36	8	D+20	57	38	5	D+19	60	30	9	D+30
30-49	52	39	10	D+13	52	43	5	D+9	52	39	8	D+13
50-64	45	42	13	D+3	48	48	3	even	49	46	5	D+3
65+	37	44	19	R+7	43	52	5	R+9	46	49	5	R+3
Men 18-49	49	41	10	D+8	47	48	6	R+1	49	42	9	D+7
Women 18-49	58	34	8	D+24	60	36	5	D+24	62	30	9	D+32
Men 50+	40	48	12	R+8	40	57	2	R+17	38	56	6	R+18
Women 50+	43	39	18	D+4	51	43	5	D+8	57	39	5	D+18
Men 18-34	52	37	11	D+15	51	44	5	D+7	51	40	10	D+11
Women 18-34	59	34	6	D+25	66	32	3	D+34	69	25	6	D+44
Married men	36	52	12	R+16	38	60	2	R+22	37	56	7	R+19
Unmarried men	57	33	10	D+24	51	43	6	D+8	51	42	8	D+9
Married women	46	42	12	D+4	47	47	6	even	53	41	5	D+12
Unmarried women	56	30	14	D+26	65	31	4	D+34	65	28	7	D+37
Postgrad*	47	44	10	D+3	53	43	3	D+10	60	33	7	D+27
College grad	46	45	9	D+1	50	47	3	D+3	54	38	8	D+16
Some college	48	41	11	D+7	49	47	4	D+2	47	46	8	D+1
HS or less	49	36	15	D+13	49	45	6	D+4	50	43	6	D+7
<i>Family income</i>												
\$100,000+	39	49	12	R+10	44	52	4	R+8	51	43	6	D+8
\$75,000-\$99,999	47	45	8	D+2	50	47	4	D+3	46	46	8	even
\$30,000-\$74,999	51	43	7	D+8	48	49	4	R+1	47	45	8	D+2
<\$30,000	56	29	15	D+27	59	35	7	D+24	62	33	5	D+29

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

In 2008 and 2012 there was insufficient sample size to report on Hispanics. In 2008, postgrad include those with some postgraduate experience but no degree; 2012-2016 includes only those with a postgraduate degree. Q10/10a.

Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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Republican and Democratic voters who did not support their party's presumptive nominee in the primaries are somewhat less likely than those who did to say they plan to support their party's candidate in the general election.

Among Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters who preferred a candidate other than Trump in the primaries, 77% say they plan to support him in the general election, while 14% say they will vote for Clinton and 9% volunteer another candidate's name or say they aren't sure who they will support.

Support for Clinton is slightly higher among Democrats and Democratic leaners who backed Sanders in the primary contests: 85% say they plan to vote for Clinton in the general election, compared with 9% who say they will vote for Trump and 6% who volunteer that they will voter for another candidate or don't know.

Primary differences persisting into the summer of an election year are nothing new. In June 2008, after a closely contested Democratic primary between Hillary Clinton and Barack Obama, 69% of Democrats who preferred Clinton said they would vote for Obama in the general election, while 16% said they would support John McCain and 12% volunteered that they would support another candidate or did not know who they would vote for.

Primary differences remain visible on both sides

	2016 general election preference		
	Clinton	Trump	Other/DK
<i>Among Rep/Lean Rep, 2016 primary preference ...</i>	%	%	%
Trump	1	98	1=100
Other candidate	14	77	9=100

<i>Among Dem/Lean Dem, 2016 primary preference ...</i>			
Clinton	97	2	1=100
Sanders	85	9	6=100

	2012 general election preference		
	Obama	Romney	Other/DK
<i>Among Rep/Lean Rep, 2012 primary preference ...</i>	%	%	%
Romney	2	98	*=100
Other candidate	4	91	4=100

	2008 general election preference		
	Obama	McCain	Other/DK
<i>Among Rep/Lean Rep, 2008 primary preference ...</i>	%	%	%
McCain	9	82	9=100
Other candidate	10	84	5=100
<i>Among Dem/Lean Dem, 2008 primary preference ...</i>			
Obama	91	5	4=100
Clinton	69	16	12=100

Notes: Based on registered voters. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Q10/10a & Q71, Q72.

Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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Hillary Clinton holds an identical nine-point edge over Trump in a head-to-head general election question (51%-42%) as well as in a general election question that names libertarian candidate Gary Johnson (45%-36%; 11% support Johnson). Patterns of support for Trump and Clinton across demographic groups are similar in both versions of the general election preference question. Johnson's strongest performance is among younger voters: 22% of 18-29 year olds say they would vote for him when his name is offered. By comparison, just 6% of voters 50 and older would back Johnson.

Libertarian candidate Johnson's impact on general election preferences

If you had to choose between ____ who would you vote for?

	Two candidates				Three candidates				
	Clinton	Trump	(Vol.) Other/ DK	Margin	Clinton	Trump	Johnson	(Vol.) Other/ DK	Margin
	%	%	%		%	%	%	%	
Total	51	42	7	D+9	45	36	11	8	D+9
Men	43	49	8	R+6	38	44	12	7	R+6
Women	59	35	7	D+24	52	29	10	9	D+23
White	42	51	7	R+9	37	44	12	8	R+7
Black	91	7	3	D+84	86	5	4	5	D+81
Hispanic	66	24	9	D+42	58	20	13	10	D+38
White men	33	59	8	R+26	30	52	13	5	R+22
White women	52	42	7	D+10	44	36	10	10	D+8
18-29	60	30	9	D+30	47	21	22	10	D+26
30-49	52	39	8	D+13	47	33	13	8	D+14
50-64	49	46	5	D+3	45	43	7	6	D+2
65+	46	49	5	R+3	43	46	6	6	R+3
Men 18-49	49	42	9	D+7	41	35	17	7	D+6
Men 50+	38	56	6	R+18	36	52	8	4	R+16
Women 18-49	62	30	9	D+32	53	22	15	10	D+31
Women 50+	57	39	5	D+18	52	36	5	7	D+16
Postgrad	60	33	7	D+27	55	31	8	6	D+24
College grad	54	38	8	D+16	49	34	11	7	D+15
Some college	47	46	8	D+1	40	39	14	7	D+1
HS or less	50	43	6	D+7	45	38	8	9	D+7
<i>Family income</i>									
\$100,000+	51	43	6	D+8	46	35	13	5	D+11
\$75,000-\$99,999	46	46	8	even	37	41	16	7	R+4
\$30,000-\$74,999	47	45	8	D+2	41	40	11	9	D+1
<\$30,000	62	33	5	D+29	56	28	8	7	D+28

Notes: Based on registered voters.

Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Q9/9a & Q10/10a.

Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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3. Views of the campaign and the candidates

For the first time in more than two decades, a majority of voters express dissatisfaction with their choices for president this fall: Just 40% say they are very or fairly satisfied, while 58% say they are not too or not at all satisfied.

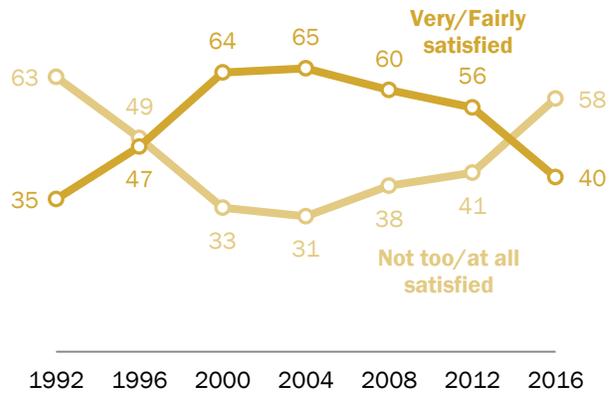
By comparison, the balance of opinion at this point four years ago was roughly the reverse: 56% were satisfied with their choices, while 41% were not. Satisfaction with the choices was even higher in June of the 2000, 2004 and 2008 elections, with six-in-ten or more voters then saying they were satisfied with their choices for president.

Today, Republican and Democratic voters express similarly low levels of satisfaction with the field of candidates: 40% of Republicans and Republican leaners, and 43% of Democrats and Democratic leaners, say they are very or fairly satisfied with the selections.

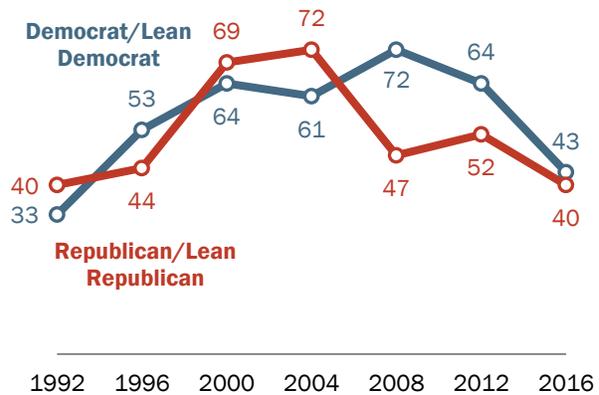
In 2008 and 2012, Democrats registered higher levels of satisfaction than Republicans, while Republicans were more satisfied with the field than Democrats in 2004.

Most voters not satisfied with the choices for president

% of voters who are ___ with the presidential candidates



% of voters who are very/fairly satisfied with candidates ...



Note: Based on registered voters. Q20.
Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

Though those in most age groups are less satisfied with the candidates this year than they have been in the last few elections, this is particularly the case among younger voters. Just 23% of voters under 30 now say they are very or fairly satisfied with the field, down from 60% in 2012, and nearly seven-in-ten (68%) in 2008.

Voters 50 and older now express greater satisfaction than younger voters: 48% are satisfied with their choices today. In 2012, older and younger voters were about equally likely to express satisfaction with the candidates (56% of those 50 and older vs. 60% of those under 30).

The lower levels of satisfaction among younger voters today are evident within both parties: Just 29% of Republicans and Republican leaners under 35 say they are satisfied with the candidates, compared with 51% of GOP voters 65 and older. The pattern is nearly identical among Democrats: 54% of older voters are satisfied with their choices, compared with just 26% of Democratic voters under 35.

Record low levels of satisfaction with the candidate field among young voters

% of voters very/fairly satisfied with the candidates for president ...

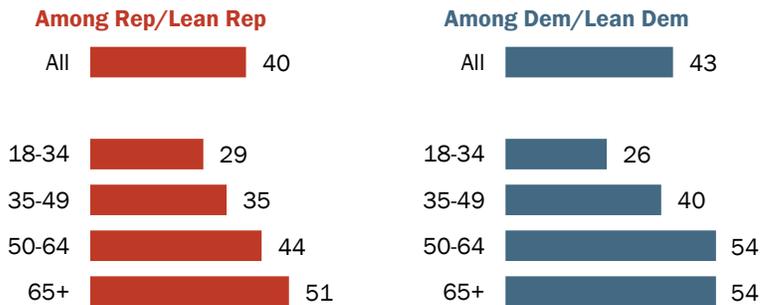
	1992	1996	2000	2004	2008	2012	2016
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
18-29	41	50	68	68	68	60	23
30-49	36	47	65	64	65	57	36
50-64	34	47	62	64	53	57	47
65+	31	41	62	65	51	54	49
Oldest - youngest difference	-10	-9	-6	-3	-17	-6	+26

Note: Based on registered voters. Q20.
Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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In both parties, younger voters less satisfied than older voters with their choices for president

% of voters very/fairly satisfied with the candidates for president ...



Note: Based on registered voters. Q20.
Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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Many Republicans say neither candidate would make a good president

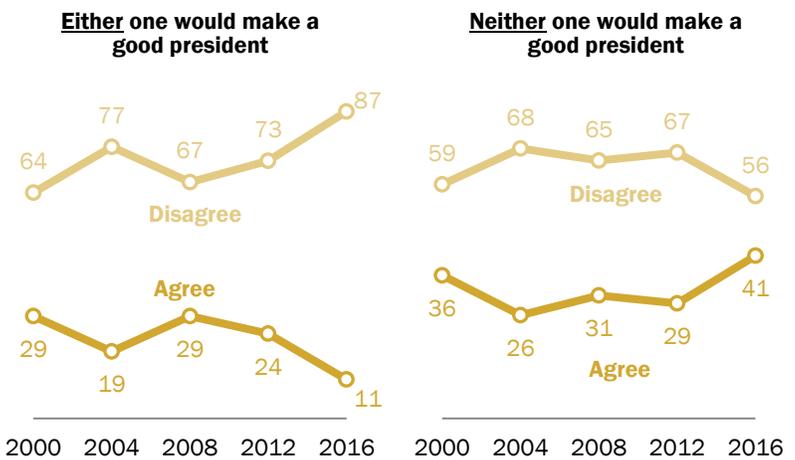
In another indicator of dissatisfaction with the field of candidates, asked if it is difficult to choose between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump because “either one would make a good president,” just 11% express agreement, a smaller share than at any point in the last 16 years. At the same time, the percentage agreeing with a similar statement that it is a difficult choice because “neither one would make a good president” (41%) is as high as at any point over this period.

The feeling that neither candidate would make a good president is more pronounced among Republicans than Democrats: 46% of Republicans and Republican leaners agree that it is difficult to choose between Clinton and Trump because neither would make a good president; 33% of Democratic voters say the same.

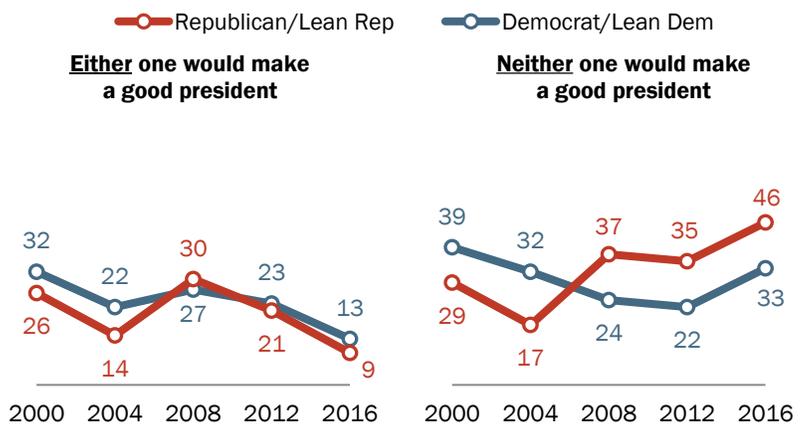
Republican views that neither presidential candidate would make a good president are higher than in any election over the last sixteen years. Among Democratic voters, more now say neither candidate would make a good president than did so in 2008 or 2012, but as many expressed this view in the 2000 and 2004 elections.

Four-in-ten say it's tough to choose between Trump and Clinton because neither would be good president

% of voters who say it is difficult to choose between the candidates because ...



% of voters who agree that it is difficult to choose between the candidates because ...



Note: Based on registered voters. Q24F1 & Q25F2.
Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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Will the parties unite behind Clinton and Trump?

Republicans remain skeptical that their party will unite behind Trump: About four-in-ten (38%) think that their party will unite behind their nominee, while 54% say internal disagreements in the GOP will keep many from supporting him. These views are relatively unchanged since March, and far fewer say the party will unite behind Trump than said this of either John McCain in 2008 or Mitt Romney in 2012.

Democrats express much more confidence that their party will unite behind Clinton: 72% say this, while just 24% say disagreements within the party will keep many from supporting her. The share saying the party will solidly unite behind Clinton has grown over the last few months, from 64% in March to 72% today.

In both parties, voters who supported candidates that did not become the party's nominee are less sure that the party will unite. Still, while 58% of Sanders supporters think that the party will unite behind Clinton (compared with 82% of Clinton's backers), just 28% of voters who supported candidates other than Trump believe that the party will unite behind him (compared with 52% of his primary supporters).

Half of Republicans say GOP will not solidly unite behind Trump

% of Republican/Rep-leaning registered voters who say if Trump is the party's nominee, the party will...



% of Democratic/Dem-leaning registered voters who say if Clinton is the party's nominee, the party will ...

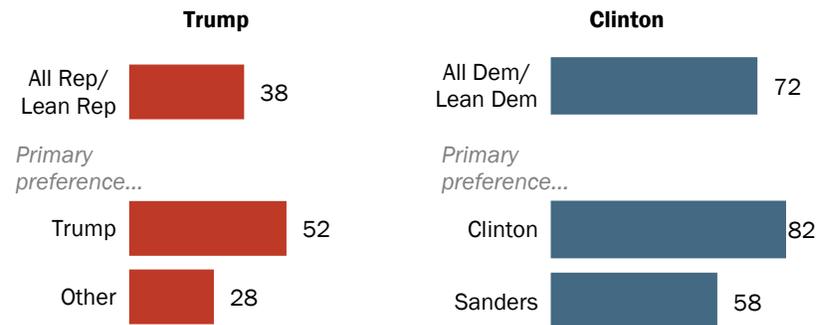


Notes: Based on registered voters. Don't know responses not shown. Q86 & Q87. Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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About a quarter of Republicans who supported other GOP candidates say party will unite behind Trump

% of registered voters who think that their party will solidly unite behind ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. Q86 & Q87. Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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4. Top voting issues in 2016 election

The economy and terrorism are the top two issues for voters this fall. Overall, 84% of registered voters say that the issue of the economy will be very important to them in making their decision about who to vote for in the 2016 presidential election; slightly fewer (80%) say the issue of terrorism will be very important to their vote. In 2008, far more said the economy would be very important to their vote (87%) than the issue of terrorism (68%).

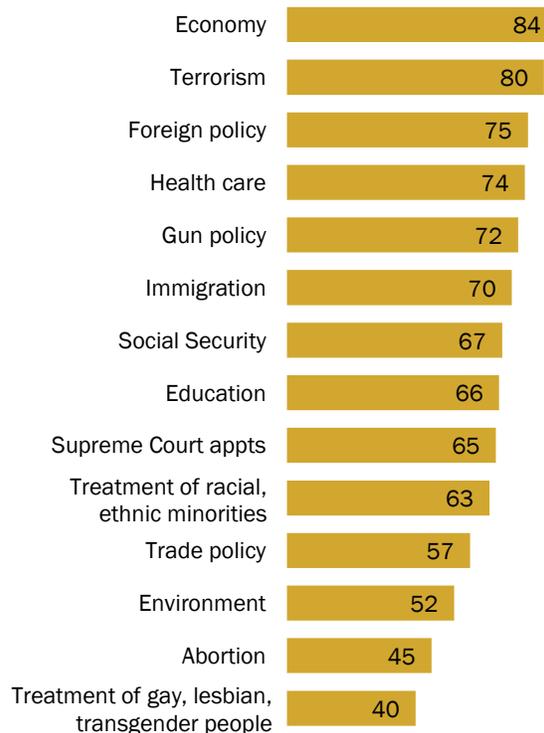
Other issues that rank highly on voters' 2016 importance list include foreign policy (75% very important), health care (74%), gun policy (72%) and immigration (70%).

With an open seat on the Supreme Court, 65% say appointments to the nation's highest court will be a very important factor in their decision this fall. About as many (63%) say the issue of how racial and ethnic minorities are treated will be very important to their vote.

Fewer than half of voters see abortion (45%) or the treatment of gay, lesbian and transgender people (40%) as very important to their vote.

Economy and terrorism are top issues for voters in 2016

% of registered voters saying each is "very important" to their vote in 2016 ...



Note: Based on registered voters. Q40.
Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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Among Trump supporters, 90% call the economy very important to their vote and 89% say the same about the issue of terrorism. Other issues given high priority by Trump supporters include immigration (79%) and foreign policy (79%).

Large majorities of Clinton supporters also see the economy (80%) and terrorism (74%) as very important issues to their vote. Another top issue for Clinton supporters is how racial and ethnic minorities are treated: 79% of Clinton supporters say this is very important to their vote compared with just 42% of Trump backers who say the same. Clinton backers are somewhat less likely than Trump supporters to say immigration will be very important to their 2016 decision (65% vs 79%).

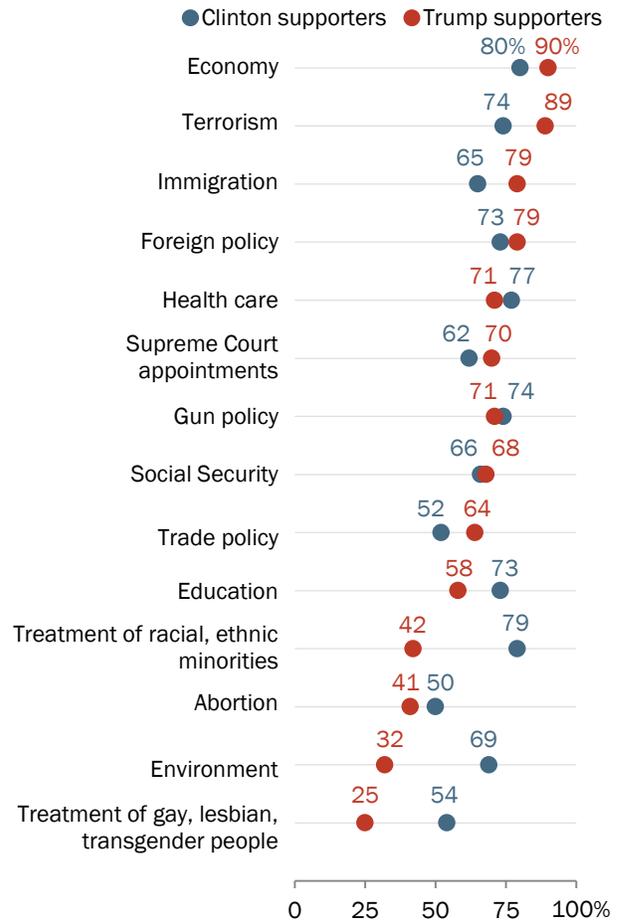
Comparable shares of Clinton (74%) and Trump (71%) supporters say the issue of gun policy will be very important to their vote. In 2012 and 2004, far fewer supporters of either the Republican or Democratic candidate said the issue of “gun control” was very important to their vote.

While the environment ranks relatively low among all voters as a 2016 issue, Clinton supporters are much more likely to say it is very important to their vote (69%) than are Trump supporters (32%).

Similarly, more Clinton (54%) than Trump (25%) backers say the issue of how gay, lesbian and transgender people are treated will be very important to their 2016 decision.

Views of 2016 issue importance among Clinton and Trump supporters

% of registered voters saying each is “very important” to their vote in 2016 ...



Note: Based on registered voters. Q40.

Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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Across age groups, there are varying perspectives on the importance of issues in voting decisions.

Older Americans are much more likely than younger adults to say the issue of Supreme Court appointments and Social Security will be very important to their 2016 decision. About three-quarters of those 50-64 and 65 or older (74% each) say court appointments will be very important, compared with 60% of those 30-49 and just 45% of those under 30.

On the issue of Social Security, 78% of those 65 and older and 75% of those 50-64 say this will be very important to their 2016 decision, compared with 58% of those 30-49 and 57% of those 18-29.

Large majorities of those 65 or older (86%) and 50-64 (85%) say terrorism is a very important issue to their vote; somewhat smaller majorities of those ages 30-49 (77%) and 18-29 (68%) say the same.

Younger adults place greater importance than older adults on two issues: The treatment of racial and ethnic minorities and the treatment of gay, lesbian and transgender people. About three-quarters of those under 30 (74%) say the treatment of minorities is a very important issue to their vote, compared with 56% of those 65 and older. The issue of how gay, lesbian and transgender people are treated is a lower-tier issue across groups, but those under 30 (50%) are more likely than those over 65 (32%) to say it will be a very important issue in deciding how to vote this fall.

2016 issue importance by age groups

% of registered voters saying each is "very important" to their vote in 2016 ...

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Young-old diff
	%	%	%	%	
Supreme Court appointments	45	60	74	74	-29
Social Security	57	58	75	78	-21
Terrorism	68	77	85	86	-18
Health care	66	71	76	79	-13
Foreign policy	70	72	77	81	-11
Trade policy	50	53	63	59	-9
Immigration	68	64	75	74	-6
Education	67	64	63	72	-5
Gun policy	71	67	76	75	-4
Economy	80	83	87	83	-3
Abortion	46	43	44	48	-2
Environment	54	47	58	50	+4
Treatment of racial and ethnic minorities	74	67	58	56	+18
Treatment of gay, lesbian and transgender people	50	42	39	32	+18

Note: Based on registered voters. Q40.

Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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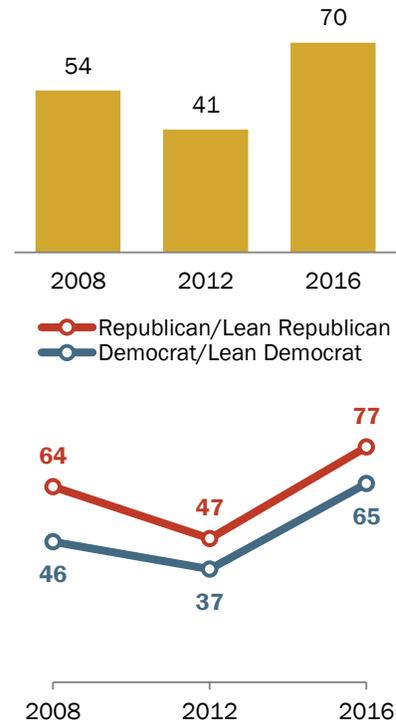
While a number of top issues, such as the economy, have been rated consistently high over the course of last several election cycles, immigration is an issue that has grown in importance. In the current survey, 70% of registered voters say immigration is very important to their vote for president in 2016, up from 41% in September 2012 and 54% in May 2008.

The increase in importance given to immigration has occurred among both Republicans and Democrats – though Republicans have consistently been somewhat more likely than Democrats to call it a very important issue to their vote.

Overall, 77% of Republican and Republican-leaning voters and 65% of Democratic and Democratic-leaning voters say immigration is very important to their 2016 decision. Four years ago, 47% of Republicans and 37% of Democrats said this. In 2008 (when the issue was more salient to voters than in 2012), 64% of Republicans and 46% of Democrats said immigration was a very important issue in their vote choice.

More see immigration as very important to '16 vote

% of registered voters who say immigration is "very important" to their vote ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. Trends from comparable points in previous election cycles. Q40d.

Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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Conservative Republicans and liberal Democrats are both more likely than other members of their respective parties to call the issues of Supreme Court appointments and abortion very important to their 2016 decision.

About three-quarters of conservative Republicans and Republican leaners (77%) say the issue of Supreme Court appointments will be very important to their vote, compared with fewer (56%) moderate and liberal Republicans and leaners.

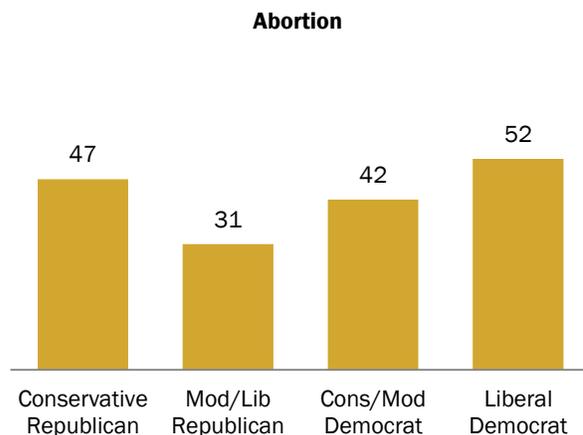
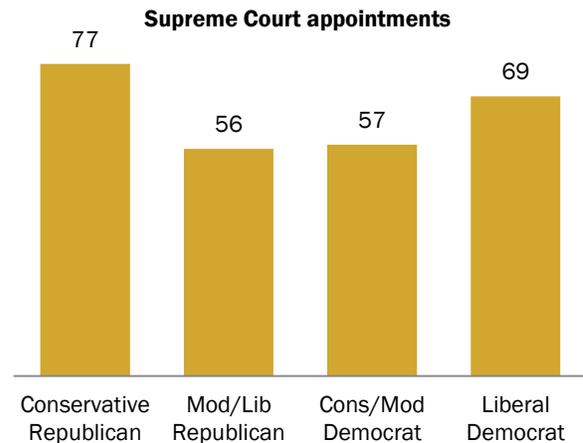
Similarly, among Democrats and Democratic leaners, more liberals (69%) than moderates and conservatives (57%) see court appointments as very important to their 2016 vote.

The same pattern is seen on the issue of abortion: 47% of conservative Republicans say abortion is a very important issue to their vote in 2016, compared with 31% of moderate and liberal Republicans.

About half of liberal Democrats (52%) say abortion will be very important to their 2016 decision; 42% of conservative and moderate Democrats say the same.

Conservative Reps, liberal Dems say court selections very important to vote

% of registered voters saying each is "very important" to their vote in 2016 ...



Note: Based on registered voters. Republicans include Republican-leaning independents; Democrats include Democratic-leaning independents. Q40f & Q40kF1. Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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Views of the candidates on the issues

When it comes to which candidate would do the better job handling key issues, voters give the edge to Clinton over Trump in several areas, including making wise foreign policy decisions and dealing with immigration.

But while Clinton is seen as having the edge over Trump on a greater number of the issues included in the survey, Trump holds a narrow advantage over Clinton when it comes to improving economic conditions and defending the country from future terrorist attacks – two issues voters place near the top of their importance list.

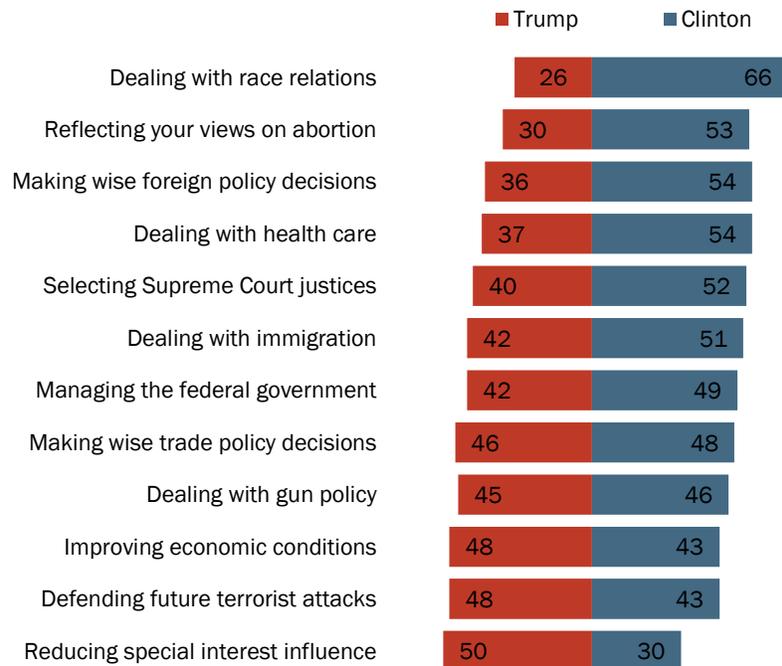
Voters overwhelmingly say Clinton would do a better job dealing with race relations than Trump (66% vs. 26%) – the widest issue advantage for either candidate. Clinton also holds a wide advantage over Trump when it comes to the candidate who could

better reflect voters' views on abortion (53%-30%) and deal with health care (54%-37%). By almost 20 points, more voters say Clinton would be better at making wise foreign policy decisions than Trump (54%-36%). On the issue of immigration – an area where Trump has made a series of controversial comments – 51% of voters say Clinton would do the better job compared with fewer (42%) who say Trump would do better.

With a current vacancy on the Supreme Court, 52% say Clinton would do better selecting Supreme Court justices, compared with 40% who think Trump would have the better approach.

Trump and Clinton on the issues

Which candidate would do the better job of ... (%)



Notes: Based on registered voters. Other/Don't know responses not shown. Q50.
Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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On trade policy, an issue that featured prominently in both parties' primary campaigns, neither candidate enjoys a significant advantage: 48% of voters say Clinton would do better making wise decisions on trade compared with 46% who say Trump. Similarly, no candidate has a significant edge on gun policy – an issue that has received renewed attention in the wake of the nightclub shooting in Orlando, FL: 46% of voters prefer Clinton's approach on guns, while 45% prefer Trump's approach.

By a 48%-43% margin, Trump holds a slight edge over Clinton as the candidate voters say would do the better job improving economic conditions. On terrorism, Trump has a similar advantage: 48% say he would do the better job preventing future attacks; 43% say Clinton would do the better job.

Trump holds a wide edge over Clinton as the candidate seen as better able to reduce the influence of lobbyists and special interest groups in Washington: 50% think Trump would do the better job, while just 30% say Clinton would; 16% of voters volunteer that “neither” would do the better job reducing special interest influence in Washington.

In part, Trump's overall deficit on select issues reflects some skepticism from Republican and Republican leaning registered voters – particularly those who preferred another candidate in the GOP primary.

Overall, 53% of Republicans and Republican leaners say Trump would do the better job dealing with race relations, while 36% say Clinton would do the better job and 11% volunteer that neither would or that they don't know. Among Republicans who say they supported a candidate other than Donald Trump in the GOP primary, more say Clinton (51%) than Trump (34%) would do the better job on race relations.

Majorities of Republicans and leaners say Trump would do the better job than Clinton dealing with immigration (80%) and foreign policy (70%); Republicans who did not support Trump in the primary are 28 points less likely than those who did to say he would do the better job on immigration and 33 points less likely than GOP Trump primary backers to say he would do a better job than Clinton making wise foreign policy decisions.

Some GOP voters have doubts about how Trump would handle race relations

Which candidate would do the better job ...

	— Among Rep/Lean Rep — registered voters		
		– Primary preference –	
	All	Trump	Other candidate
	%	%	%
Dealing with race relations			
Donald Trump	53	77	34
Hillary Clinton	36	17	51
Neither (Vol.)	6	4	8
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100	100
Making wise foreign policy decisions			
Donald Trump	70	89	56
Hillary Clinton	18	5	28
Neither (Vol.)	9	5	11
Don't know	<u>3</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100
Dealing with immigration			
Donald Trump	80	96	68
Hillary Clinton	15	3	24
Neither (Vol.)	4	1	5
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100

Notes: Based on registered voters.

Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Q50.

Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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Among Democrats, confidence in Clinton is lowest when it comes to reducing the influence of lobbyists and special interest groups in Washington. Overall, 52% of Democratic and Democratic leaning registered voters think Clinton would do the better job on this issue, while 24% say Donald Trump would do the better job and 20% volunteer that neither would. About four-in-ten Democrats who supported Clinton in the Democratic primary are not sure she would be the best candidate to reduce the influence of lobbyists and special interests: 57% say she would do the better job on this issue, while 22% say Trump would do better and 16% volunteer that neither would. Views among Democrats who supported Bernie Sanders in the primary are little different: 46% think Clinton would do the better job, while 27% think Trump would and 23% volunteer that neither would.

The gaps between Democrats who supported Clinton in the primary and those who supported Sanders are wider when it comes to which candidate would do better defending the country from future terrorist attacks and improving economic conditions. On the economy, 86% of Democrats who preferred Clinton in the primaries say she would do a better job than Trump compared with a smaller majority (68%) of Democrats who supported Sanders. Similarly, nearly nine-in-ten (87%) Democrats who backed Clinton in the primaries say she would do the better job defending the country from future terrorist attacks; 60% of those who supported Sanders say the same.

Some Democrats doubt Clinton's ability to reduce special interest influence

Which candidate would do the better job ...

	— Among Dem/Lean Dem — registered voters		
		— Primary preference —	
	All	Clinton	Sanders
	%	%	%
Reducing special interest influence			
Donald Trump	24	22	27
Hillary Clinton	52	57	46
Neither (Vol.)	20	16	23
Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100
Defending future terrorist attacks			
Donald Trump	17	9	27
Hillary Clinton	75	87	60
Neither (Vol.)	6	2	10
Don't know	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100
Improving economic conditions			
Donald Trump	14	10	18
Hillary Clinton	78	86	68
Neither (Vol.)	6	2	13
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100

Note: Based on registered voters.

Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Q50.

Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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5. Candidate traits and perceptions

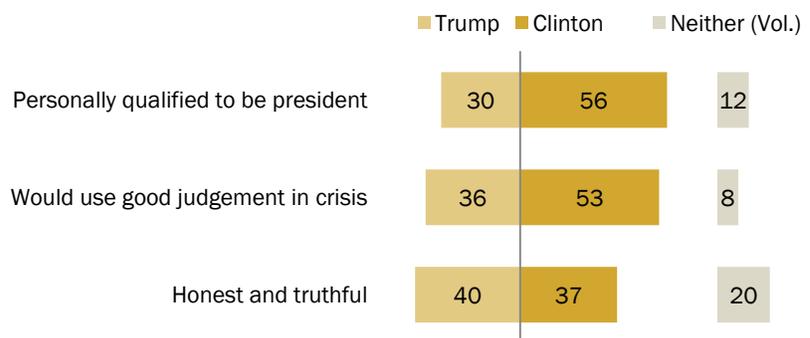
On a series of personal traits, voters say Clinton, rather than Trump, is better described by the phrases “personally qualified to be president” and “would use good judgment in a crisis,” but neither candidate holds an edge when it comes to the dimension of “honest and truthful.”

Overall, 56% of voters say Clinton is better described by the phrase personally qualified to be president, compared with just 30% who say this better describes Trump. Clinton also enjoys a wide edge over Trump on which candidate would use good judgment in a crisis (53%-36%).

About as many say Trump is better described by the phrase honest and truthful (40%) as say this better describes Clinton (37%); 20% of voters volunteer that this phrase describes neither candidate.

Clinton seen as having advantage on qualifications, judgment; neither candidate holds edge on honesty

Which candidate is better described by the phrase ... (%)



Notes: Based on registered voters. Other/Don't know responses not shown. Q48.
Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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As with views on the candidates' ability to handle issues, there are differences in perceptions of candidate traits within both parties by primary preferences.

Among Republicans and Republican leaners who did not support Trump in the GOP primaries, 49% say Trump is better described as personally qualified, while 29% say Clinton is and 19% volunteer that the phrase describes neither candidate. By contrast, 82% of Republicans who supported Trump in the primary say he is the candidate better described as personally qualified.

Republicans who did not support Trump in the GOP primary are also less likely than those who did to view him as the candidate better described as honest and truthful (64% vs. 92%) and able to use good judgment in a crisis (59% vs. 88%).

Among Democrats and Democratic leaners, 83% of those who supported Clinton in the primaries say she, rather than Trump, is better described as honest and truthful; just 47% of Democrats who supported Sanders say the same. Democratic voters who supported Sanders are also less likely than Clinton primary backers to say she is the general election candidate who is personally qualified to be president and would use good judgement in a crisis; nonetheless three-quarters or more say Clinton is better described by each of these phrases than Trump.

Primary differences visible within both parties in views of candidates' traits

Which candidate is better described by the phrase ...

	Primary preference among Dem/ Lean Dem RVs		Primary preference among Rep/ Lean Rep RVs	
	Clinton	Sanders	Trump	Other
Honest and truthful	%	%	%	%
Donald Trump	5	16	92	64
Hillary Clinton	83	47	1	11
Neither (Vol.)	9	35	6	22
Other/Don't know	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100
Would use good judgment in crisis				
Donald Trump	4	10	88	59
Hillary Clinton	94	77	6	27
Neither (Vol.)	1	13	2	11
Other/Don't know	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100	100
Personally qualified				
Donald Trump	2	5	82	49
Hillary Clinton	95	82	8	29
Neither (Vol.)	2	13	7	19
Other/Don't know	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100	100

Notes: Based on registered voters.

Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Q48.

Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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More feel they know Clinton's issue positions than Trump's

Voters are more familiar with Clinton's positions on issues than they are with Trump's: 53% say they know a lot about where Clinton stands on important issues facing the country, while 43% say they know a lot about Trump's positions.

Though most voters say they know at least some about where both of the candidates stand, 25% of voters say they know not much or nothing about Trump's stances. Only 14% say this about Clinton's views.

Half of Republican voters (50%), along with 57% of Democratic voters say they know a lot about where Clinton stands. There is a more pronounced partisan gap in views of Trump's positions: About half of GOP voters (53%) say they know a lot about his positions; just 36% of Democratic voters say this.

Within both parties, those who supported the presumptive nominees are far more likely to say they know a lot about their positions than those who supported other candidates in the primaries. Roughly two-thirds of Clinton's (66%) and Trump's (68%) primary backers say they know a lot about their nominee's positions. By contrast, just 45% of Sanders supporters say they know a lot about Clinton's positions. And a similar share (43%) of Republicans who supported a candidate other than Trump in the primaries say they know a lot about where Trump stands.

Clinton's positions on important issues more widely known than Trump's

How much would you say you know about where _____ stands on the important issues facing the country?

	A lot	Some	Not much/ Nothing	DK
	%	%	%	%
Hillary Clinton				
All voters	53	32	14	2=100
Rep/Lean Rep	50	28	19	2=100
Dem/Lean Dem	57	34	8	1=100
<i>Among Dem/Lean Dem primary preference ...</i>				
Clinton	66	27	6	2=100
Sanders	45	44	10	1=100
Donald Trump				
All voters	43	29	25	2=100
Rep/Lean Rep	53	35	11	1=100
Dem/Lean Dem	36	24	38	3=100
<i>Among Rep/Lean Rep primary preference ...</i>				
Trump	68	27	4	1=100
Other	43	41	15	1=100

Notes: Based on registered voters.

Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Q30.

Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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More voters say Clinton than Trump understands their needs

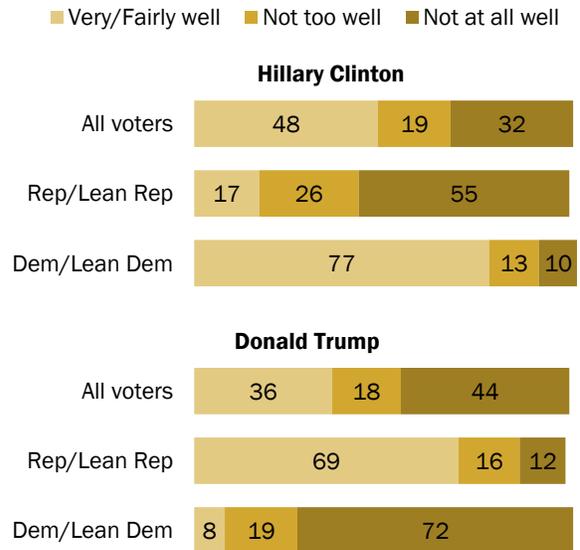
About half of voters (48%) say Hillary Clinton understand the needs of people like them very or fairly well, 19% say not too well and 32% say not at all well. Voters are more critical of Donald Trump's understanding of their needs. Just 36% say Donald Trump understands their needs very or fairly well; 18% say he understands them not too well and more than four-in-ten (44%) say he understands their needs not well at all.

Roughly three-quarters of Democratic voters (77%) say Clinton understands their needs well, compared with 69% of GOP voters who say Trump understands the needs of people like them well.

Very few partisans say the opposing party's candidate understands the needs of people like them. Just 8% of Democratic voters say Trump understands their needs; 17% of Republican voters say Clinton understands them.

How well do the candidates understand the needs of people like you?

% of registered voters who say each understands needs of people like them ...



Notes: Based on registered voters.

Don't know responses not shown. Q33.

Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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Most Republicans say those in the party generally agree with Trump

There are substantial differences in voters' assessments of how well the presumptive nominees reflect the views of those in their respective parties. Overall, 42% of voters say that average Republicans generally agree with Trump on most issues, while 51% say average Republicans generally do not agree with him.

In contrast, by more than three-to-one (72% vs. 20%), most voters say average Democrats generally agree with Clinton on the issues.

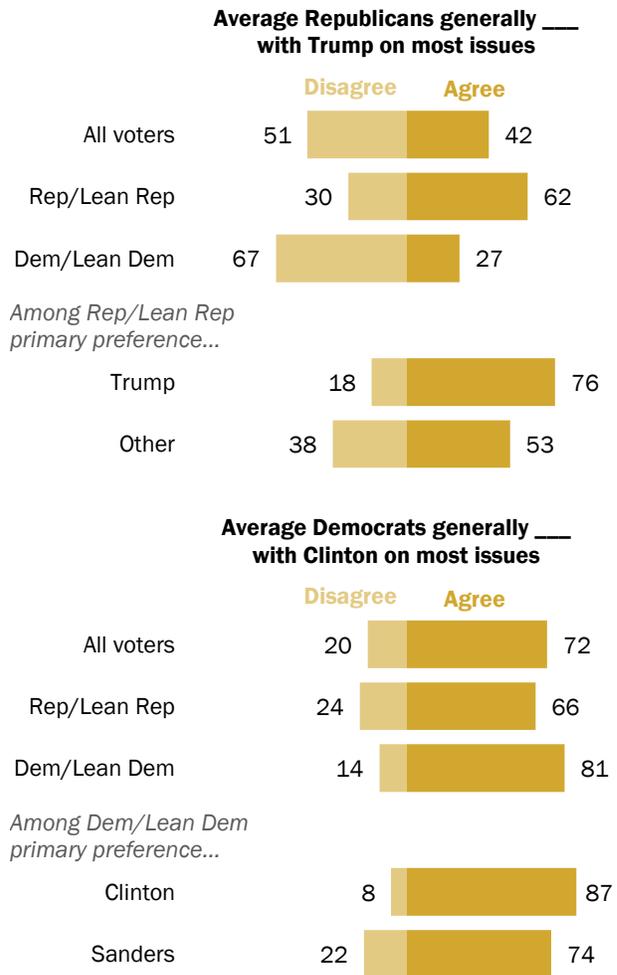
Partisans differ in their views of how closely Trump's views map to the views of ordinary Republicans. Roughly six-in-ten (62%) Republican and Republican-leaning voters feel that average Republicans tend to agree with Trump; 30% say they do not. Democrats, on balance, think average Republicans tend to disagree with the GOP's presumptive nominee: 27% say average Republicans are generally in agreement with him; 67% say they are generally in disagreement.

About three-quarters of those who supported Trump for the nomination (76%) say Republicans as a whole are generally in agreement with Trump. GOP voters who backed candidates other than Trump in the primaries are more divided on this question. Nevertheless, more say average Republicans agree, rather than disagree, with Trump (53% vs. 38%).

Across the political spectrum, large majorities say Democrats are generally in agreement with Clinton. Fully 81% of Democratic and Democratic-leaning voters say this, along with 66% of GOP

Differing assessments over average Republicans' agreement with Trump

% of registered voters who say ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. Don't know responses not shown. Q41 & Q42. Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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voters. And though Sanders' primary backers are somewhat more likely than Clinton's primary supporters to think average Democrats agree with Clinton on most issues, a clear majority of those in both groups (74% vs. 87%, respectively) say the Democratic rank-and-file generally agrees with Clinton on most issues.

Would Trump or Clinton change the way things work in Washington?

Voters are much more likely to say that Donald Trump would change the way things work in Washington than Hillary Clinton, but many think the change Trump would bring to Washington would be for the worse.

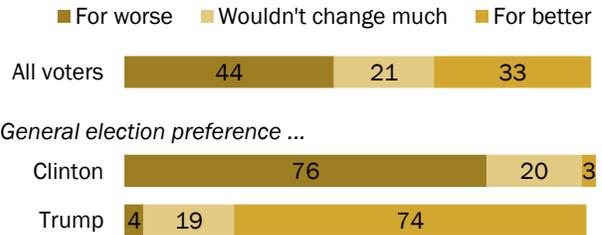
Overall, more voters think that Trump would change the way things work in Washington for the worse (44%) than for the better (33%); just 21% say they don't think he would change things much either way.

Voters are much less likely to say that Clinton would bring change to Washington. Just more than half (53%) say Clinton wouldn't change the way things work in Washington much at all. A quarter think she would change the way Washington works for the worse, while slightly fewer (20%) think she would change things for the better.

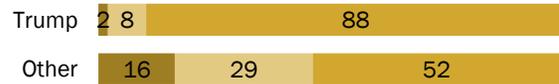
Among voters who support Trump in the general election, fully 74% say they think he would change the way Washington works for the better, while 19% say he wouldn't change things much. By contrast, a majority of Hillary Clinton supporters (58%) say they don't think she would change the way things work in Washington much, while 38% say they think she would change things for the better.

Most say Trump would change Washington, but not for the better

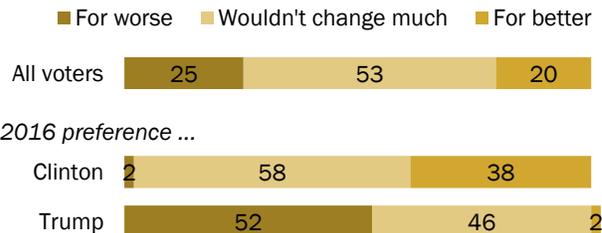
Do you think Donald Trump would change the way things work in Washington ... (%)



Among Rep/lean Rep, preference in primaries ...



Do you think Hillary Clinton would change the way things work in Washington ...



Among Dem/lean Dem voters, preference in primaries ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. Don't know responses not shown. Q49. Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016. Q49a-b.

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Views of the impact of Hillary Clinton's gender

At the July Democratic national convention, Hillary Clinton is set to become the first woman nominated for president by one of the two major political parties. At this stage of the campaign, 45% of voters think that the fact that she is a woman won't make a difference to voters this fall; those who say it will be a factor are much more likely to think it will help her (40%) than hurt her (12%).

There are modest differences in these perceptions between men and women voters. Overall, 47% of women and 43% of men say Clinton's gender won't make a difference to voters this fall; men are somewhat more likely than women (45% vs. 35%) to say Clinton's gender will help her. And though few men or women think her gender will hurt her, this view is more prevalent among women than men (15% vs. 9%).

More voters think Clinton's gender will help than hurt in 2016 election

Do you think fact Hillary Clinton is a woman will help her, hurt her or won't make difference to voters this fall?

	Help her %	Hurt her %	Won't make a difference %	DK %
All voters	40	12	45	3=100
Men	45	9	43	2=100
Women	35	15	47	3=100
Dem/Lean Dem	41	15	41	3=100
Rep/Lean Rep	42	8	47	3=100

Notes: Based on registered voters.

Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Q35.

Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016. Q35.

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6. Hispanic voters and the 2016 election

Hillary Clinton currently has a 66%-24% advantage over Donald Trump among Hispanic registered voters. In a three-way test, including Libertarian Party nominee Gary Johnson, 58% of Latino voters support Clinton, 20% support Trump and 13% back Johnson.

At a somewhat later point in the campaign four years ago, Barack Obama's lead over Mitt Romney among Hispanics was comparable to Clinton's lead over Trump today (69%-21%). And in the summer of 2008, Obama led John McCain 66%-23% among Hispanic voters.

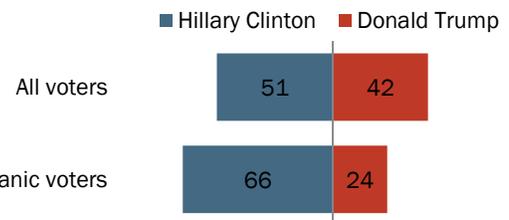
According to national exit polls conducted after the 2012 election, Obama garnered 71% of the Hispanic vote (27% voted for Romney). Obama's national vote share among Latinos was the highest for a Democratic candidate since 1996, according to an analysis of the exit polls by Pew Research Center.

Clinton's lead among Latino voters extends across many demographic subgroups. Among millennials (18 to 35 year olds) – who make up 44% of all Hispanic eligible voters – Clinton leads 71%-19%. Her advantage is roughly as large (65%-26%) among older Hispanics (those 36 and older).

Clinton's lead is somewhat larger among Hispanic women than it is among Hispanic men. Among Hispanic women, 71% say they support Clinton while 19% say they support Trump. By contrast, among Hispanic men, 61% support Clinton and 30% support Trump.

Clinton holds wide advantage over Trump among Latino voters

If the 2016 presidential election were being held today and you had to choose between ____ who would you vote for? (%)



Notes: Based on registered voters. Other/Don't know responses not shown. Q10/10a. Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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Clinton holds an 80%-11% lead among Hispanic voters who are bilingual or Spanish-dominant (those who are more proficient in Spanish than English); these voters make up about 57% of all Latino registered voters. However, among the smaller group of Hispanic voters (43%) who are English-dominant – those who are more proficient in English than Spanish – just 48% back Clinton (41% would vote for Trump).

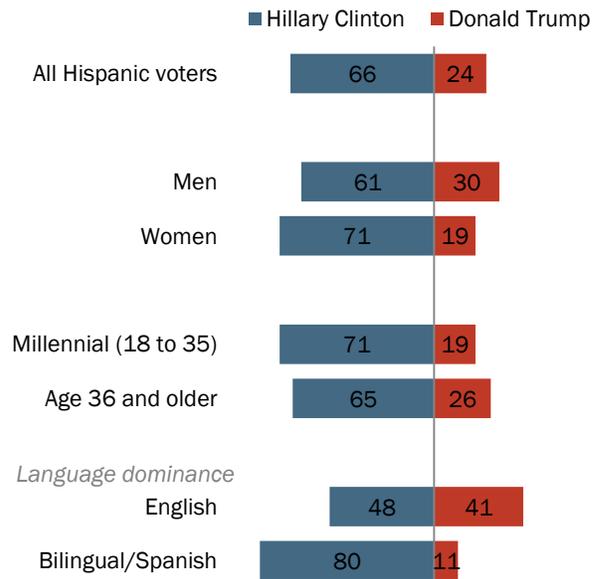
In the past, Latinos have been consistently underrepresented in the electorate, compared with their share of eligible voters or the overall population. In the current survey, only about half of all Latinos (49%) say they are “absolutely certain” they are registered to vote. That compares with 69% of blacks and 80% of whites.

There are several reasons why the share of Latinos who are registered to vote is lower than it is among blacks or whites. Many Latino immigrants may be in the U.S. legally but have not yet obtained U.S. citizenship. Many others are in the country as undocumented immigrants. Both groups are not eligible to vote, yet they make up about 30% of all Latino adults.

Clinton holds an overwhelming (87%-7%) advantage over Trump among Latino adults who say they are not certain they are registered to vote.

Among Hispanics, those who are ‘English dominant’ less unified in support for Clinton

If the 2016 presidential election were being held today and you had to choose between ____ who would you vote for? (% among Hispanic registered voters)



Notes: Based on Hispanic registered voters. Other/Don't know responses not shown. Language dominance based on self-described assessments of speaking/reading ability. Spanish-dominant: More proficient in Spanish than English. Bilingual: Proficient in both English and Spanish. English-dominant: More proficient in English than Spanish. Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016. Q10/10a.

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Hispanic voters and the issues

The top voting issues for Hispanic voters are similar to those among all registered voters. An overwhelming share of Hispanic voters (86%) say the economy will be very important to their vote; among all voters, 84% cite the economy as very important. Terrorism is cited by 80% of Hispanic voters and an identical share of all registered voters.

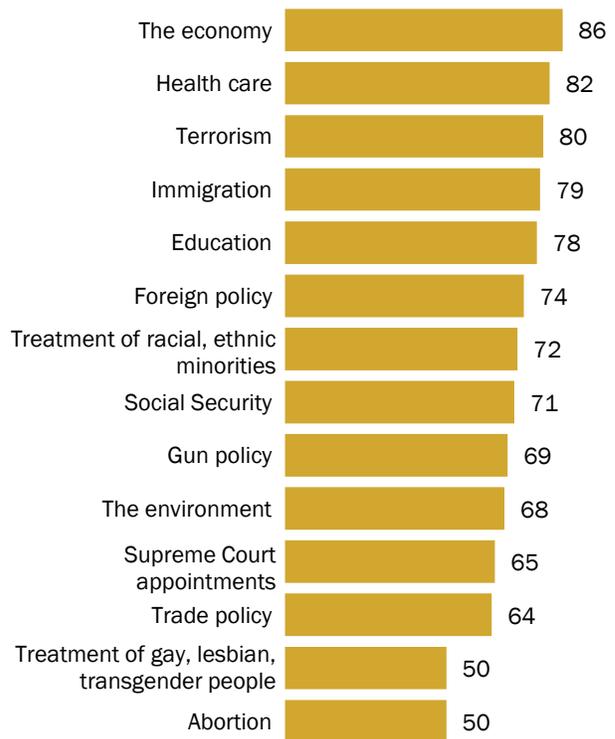
However, there are some notable differences in the priorities of Hispanic voters. Roughly two-thirds of Hispanic voters (68%) consider the environment a very important issue. Only about half of all voters (52%) view the environment as very important.

Nearly eight-in-ten (78%) Hispanic voters say education will be very important to their vote for president. That compares with 66% of all registered voters. Hispanics also are more likely than all voters to rate the treatment of gay, lesbian and transgender adults (50% vs. 40%), immigration (79% vs. 70%) and health care (82% vs. 74%) as very important.

[Pew Research Center's National Survey of Latinos](#) has found that while immigration is widely viewed as an important priority among Hispanics, the economy, education and health care often are seen as important or more important.

Top issues for Hispanic voters: economy, health care, terrorism, immigration, education

% of Hispanic registered voters saying each is "very important" to their vote in 2016 ...



Note: Based on Hispanic registered voters. Q40.

Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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When asked which candidate is better on specific issues, for Hispanic voters, Clinton is seen as better than Trump on all 12 issues tested in the survey.

Fully 81% of Hispanic voters say Clinton could do better in dealing with race relations, compared with just 14% who prefer Trump. Clinton also holds a 54-percentage-point lead over Trump on health care and a 48-point advantage on immigration.

Clinton's advantages among Hispanic voters are narrower on the three issues on which she trails Trump among all voters: Reducing the influence of special interest groups, improving economic conditions and defending the country from terrorist attacks.

Hispanics favor Clinton over Trump on a wide range of issues

Which candidate would do a better job of ... (%)

	All registered voters			Hispanic registered voters		
	Trump	Clinton	Diff	Trump	Clinton	Diff
	%	%		%	%	
Dealing with race relations	26	66	Clinton +40	14	81	Clinton +67
Reflecting your views on abortion	30	53	Clinton +23	18	62	Clinton +44
Making wise decisions about foreign policy	36	54	Clinton +18	24	65	Clinton +41
Dealing with health care	37	54	Clinton +17	18	72	Clinton +54
Selecting Supreme Court justices	40	52	Clinton +12	26	65	Clinton +39
Dealing with immigration	42	51	Clinton +9	22	70	Clinton +48
Managing the federal government	42	49	Clinton +7	26	64	Clinton +38
Making wise decisions about U.S. trade policies	46	48	Clinton +2	26	64	Clinton +38
Dealing with gun policy	45	46	Clinton +1	33	54	Clinton +21
Defending country from future terrorist attacks	48	43	Trump +5	35	52	Clinton +17
Improving economic conditions	48	43	Trump +5	37	55	Clinton +18
Reducing influence of special interest groups	50	30	Trump +20	35	47	Clinton +12

Notes: Based on registered voters. Other/Don't know responses not shown.Q50.
Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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Latino voters and 2016 engagement

The size of the Hispanic electorate is expected to number [27.3 million eligible voters](#) (adult U.S. citizens) in 2016, projected to make up 12% of all eligible voters, a share equal to that of blacks among eligible voters. But voter turnout among Hispanics has long lagged that of other groups.

At this point in the campaign, Hispanic voters lag all registered voters on several measures of engagement. Two-third of Hispanic voters (67%) say they have been following news about the election very or fairly closely. That compares with 85% of all voters. And while 80% of all voters say they have been giving quite a lot of thought to the election, a smaller majority of Latino voters (68%) say the same.

However, most Hispanic voters (63%) say they are more interested in politics than they were in 2012. Among all voters, a similar percentage (60%) expresses increased interest in politics.

Among both Latinos and the public overall, there are wide gaps in political engagement between voters and non-voters. But in some cases Latinos who are not registered are even less engaged than are non-voters generally. For instance, just 37% of Hispanics who are not registered to vote say they have been following election news at least fairly closely. That compares with 56% of all adults who are not registered to vote.

Most Latino voters say they are more interested in politics than in 2012

	General public		Hispanics	
	RVs	Non-RVs	RVs	Non-RVs
	%	%	%	%
Thought given to election ...				
Quite a lot	80	49	68	39
Some/little/none	19	50	31	60
In making progress on major issues ...				
Really matters who wins the election	75	57	67	58
Things will be the same regardless of who wins	22	37	27	36
More or less interested in politics than in 2012?				
More interested	60	53	63	53
Less interested	16	29	21	30
Same	23	14	13	12
Following news about the 2016 election ...				
Very/fairly closely	85	56	67	37
Not too/not at all closely	14	43	32	62

Notes: Based on registered voters. Other/Don't know responses not shown. Q5, THOUGHT, CAMPNII & Q23.
Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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7. Views of Barack Obama, the political parties, Congress and the nation's economy

Among the public overall, 50% approve of the way Barack Obama is handling his job as president, while 44% disapprove. Obama's job approval is little changed from April (48%) and March (51%), when his job rating reached [positive territory for the first time in nearly three years](#).

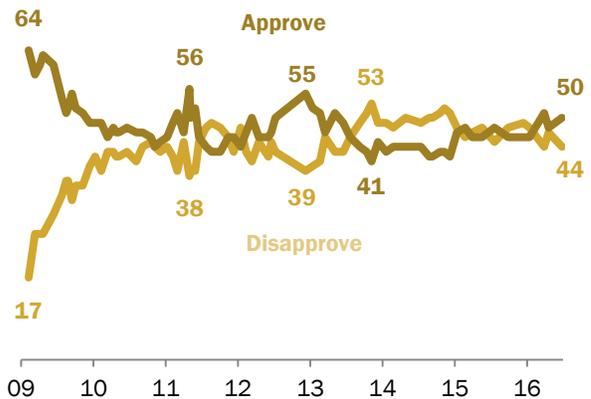
Obama continues to draw strong ratings among African Americans (83% approve) and Hispanics (65%). Among whites, however, 39% approve of Obama's job performance, while 55% disapprove. There is a sizable gender gap in Obama's job ratings among whites. Just 33% of white men approve of Obama's job performance, while 61% disapprove. White women are more evenly divided (45% approve, 49% disapprove).

Views of the way Obama is handling his job as president are divided along party lines: while 84% of Democrats approve of Obama's performance in office (11% disapprove), just one-in-ten Republicans say they approve. By contrast, fully 86% of Republicans disapprove of Obama's job.

Independents are split on Obama approval: 46% approve, while 46% disapprove. However, three-quarters of those who lean toward a party express views in line with partisans: 75% of Democratic leaners approve, and 75% of Republican leaners disapprove. *(For more on views of Barack and Michelle Obama, see our recent report on ["Partisanship and Political Animosity in 2016."](#))*

Obama's job rating 2009-2016

% who _____ of the way Obama is handling his job ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown. Q1.
Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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Low favorability ratings for GOP persist

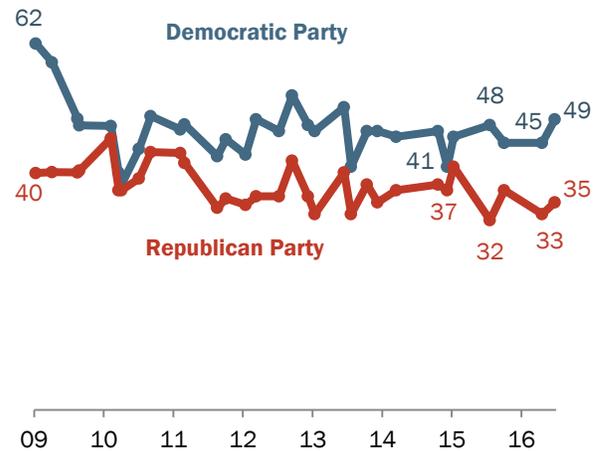
Opinions of the Republican and Democratic parties have shown little change over the past year. Impressions of the GOP remain near historic lows: Just 35% have a favorable view of the Republican Party, while 60% view it unfavorably. Opinions of the Democratic Party are divided (49% favorable, 46% unfavorable).

As was the case in April, Republicans have less favorable opinions of their own party than Democrats have of theirs. Currently, 69% of Republicans view the GOP favorably; by contrast, 85% of Democrats view the Democratic Party favorably.

The Democratic Party has held a significant advantage in favorability over the Republican Party over the last six years. The gap narrowed in late 2014, shortly after Republicans won control of both the House and Senate, but a clear Democratic favorability advantage reemerged by the summer of 2015.

Views of the parties are little changed

% who have a favorable view of each party ...



Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016. Q45.

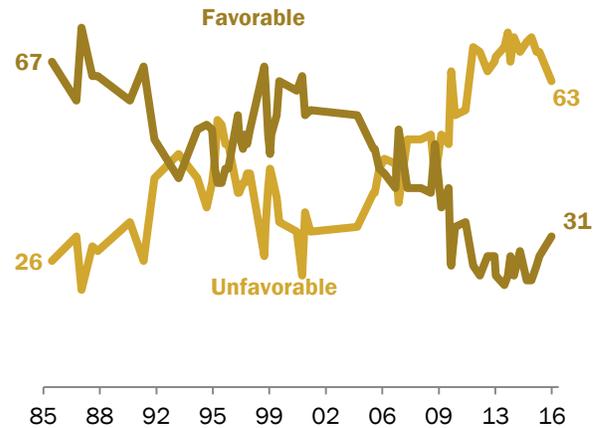
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Currently, 31% of the public views Congress favorably, while about twice as many (63%) have an unfavorable opinion. While views of Congress have been quite negative for several years, the current favorable rating is a bit higher than last September (27%).

Majorities of independents (66%), Republicans (63%) and Democrats (62%) have unfavorable opinions of Congress.

Most continue to view Congress unfavorably

% who have a _____ view of Congress ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown. Q45c.

Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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Views of the national economy

The public continues to have mixed ratings of the nation's economy. Currently, 44% say conditions are only fair while a roughly equal share views them as excellent or good (27%) or poor (28%).

These views have changed little over the last year, but there has been long-term improvement in economic attitudes. In June 2012, at about the same point in the previous presidential campaign, just 10% expressed positive views of the nation's economy, while 42% described economic conditions as poor.

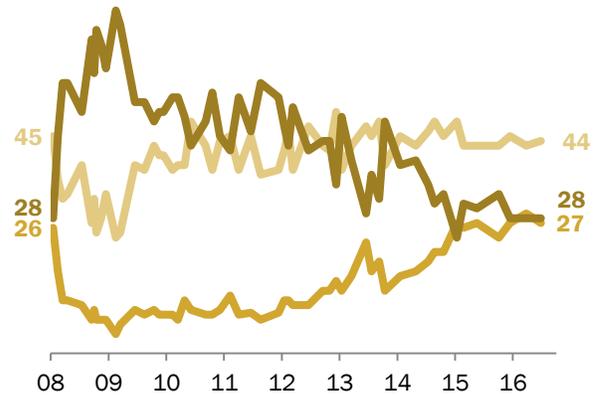
Looking ahead, a majority of Americans (54%) say conditions next year will be about the same as they are now. About three-in-ten (29%) say things will improve over the course of the next year and 13% believe they will get worse.

Optimism about economic conditions in the coming year is up slightly from March when 22% said economic conditions would be better a year from now and 17% said they would be worse.

Little change in views of current economic conditions

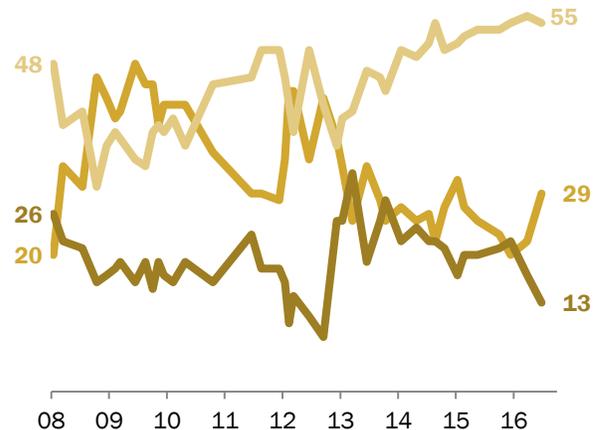
Economic conditions in the country today are ... (%)

— Excellent/Good — Only fair — Poor



A year from now, economic conditions will be ... (%)

— Better — Same — Worse



Note: Don't know responses not shown. Q55 & Q56.

Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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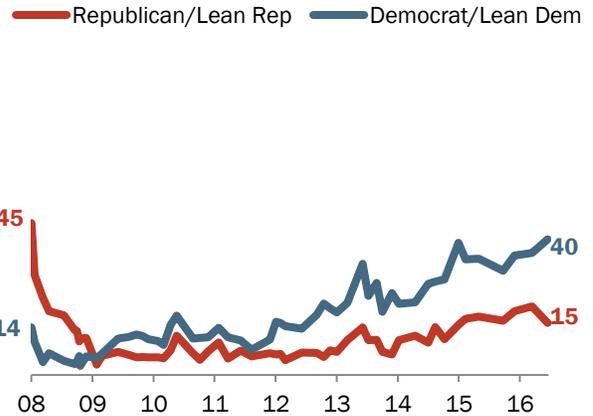
Republicans and Democrats continue to express differing views on the state of the economy.

Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents are more than twice as likely as Republicans and Republican leaners to rate national economic conditions as excellent or good (40% vs. 15%).

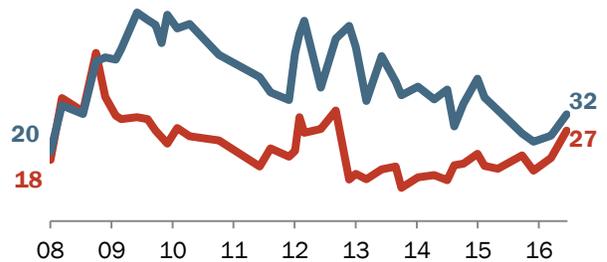
Partisan differences are more muted on expectations about where the economy is heading. Similar shares of Democrats and Democratic leaners (32%) and Republicans and Republican leaners (27%) expect things to improve over the next year. Few expect conditions to get worse and pluralities of both (51% of Republicans, 58% of Democrats) say the economy will be little changed.

Wide partisan gap in views of economic conditions, smaller gap in expectations

Economic conditions in the country today are excellent/good ... (%)



A year from now economic conditions will be better (%)



Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016. Q55 & Q56.

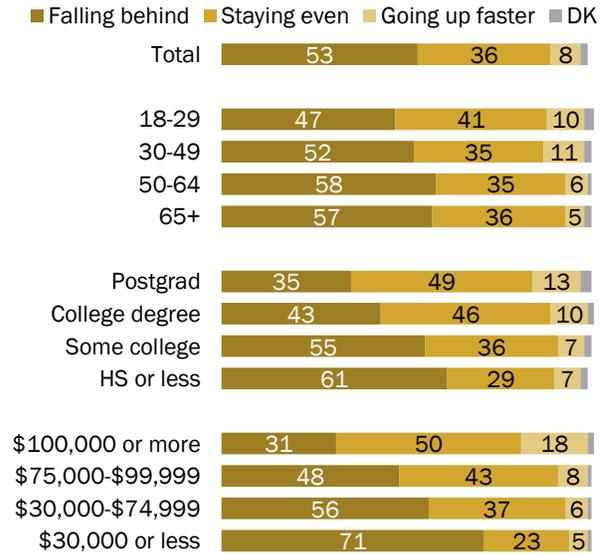
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Most Americans (53%) say their family's income is falling behind the cost of living. About a third (36%) say they are staying about even while just 8% say their incomes are rising fast than the cost of living.

Majorities of those with family incomes below \$30,000 a year (71%), and those with incomes between \$30,000 and \$75,000 (56%), say their incomes are falling behind the cost of living. Only about a third (31%) of those with incomes of at least \$100,000 feel like they are falling behind.

Many feel they are "falling behind" cost of living

Family income relative to the cost of living ... (%)



Note: Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Q16.
Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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Among registered voters, there are wide differences in views of the economy among supporters of Trump and Clinton. A majority of Trump supporters (61%) say their incomes are not keeping pace with the cost of living compared with 47% of Clinton supporters.

Even among Trump supporters with relatively high family incomes – at least \$75,000 or more annually – nearly half (48%) say their incomes are not keeping up with the cost of living. Among Clinton supporters with the same family incomes, just 27% say they are falling behind.

Large differences in how Trump and Clinton backers view own finances

Among registered voters, family income relative to the cost of living ... (%)

■ Falling behind ■ Staying even ■ Going up faster ■ DK

All registered voters 53 37 9

Trump supporters 61 32 6

Clinton supporters 47 42 11

Among Trump supporters,
family income is ...

\$75,000 or more 48 40 10

\$30,000-74,999 63 33 3

\$30,000 or less 85 11 3

Among Clinton supporters,
family income is ...

\$75,000 or more 27 57 16

\$30,000-74,999 55 36 8

\$30,000 or less 70 23 7

Notes: Based on registered voters.

Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Q60.

Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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Views of the job situation

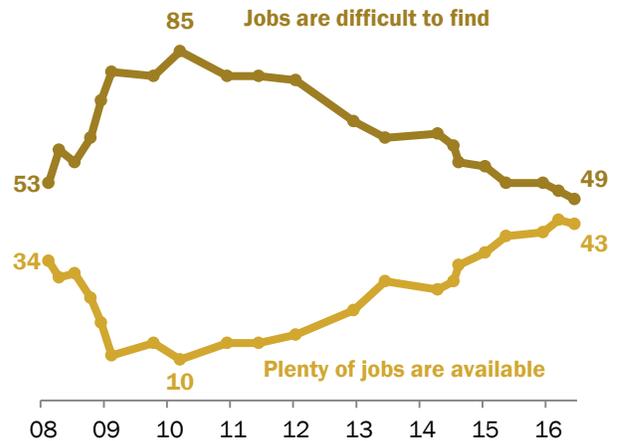
As with views of the economy, the public's perceptions of job availability have changed little in recent months, but are much more positive than they were a few years ago. Nearly half of the public (49%) says jobs are difficult to find in their community, while slightly fewer (43%) say there are plenty of jobs available.

Views of job availability differ by age. Younger adults express more positive views of job availability than do older adults. Half of those younger than 30 say jobs are plentiful while only three-in-ten of those aged 65 and older say the same.

Family income is also related to perceptions of the job market. Nearly six-in-ten of those who earn more than \$100,000 (58%) express positive views of job availability in their communities, while only 34% say jobs are difficult to find. The inverse is true among those who earn \$30,000 or less. A third (33%) say jobs are plentiful while 58% say jobs are difficult to find in their community.

Views of job availability

% saying _____ in their community ...

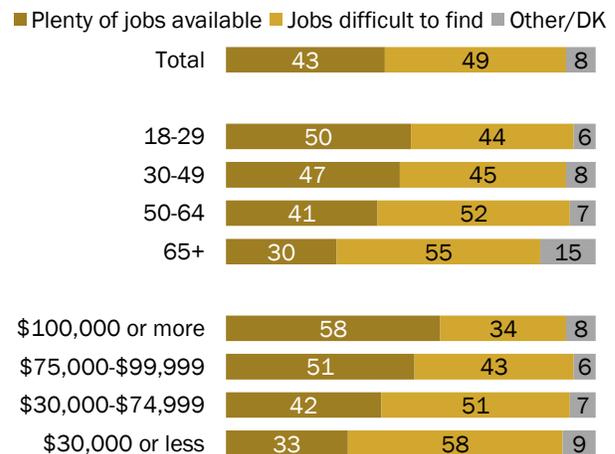


Note: Don't know responses not shown. Q59.
Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 2016.

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Young adults more positive on the job market in their community

% saying _____ in their community ...



Notes: Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Q59.
Source: Survey conducted June 15-26, 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 June 15-26, 2016 among a national sample of 2,245 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (559 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 1,686 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 1,067 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted under the direction of Abt SRBI. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish. For detailed information about our survey methodology, see

<http://www.pewresearch.org/methodology/u-s-survey-research/>

A combination of landline and cell phone random digit dial samples were used; samples were provided by Survey Sampling International.

The first sample was a random-digit dialing (RDD) landline sample; a total of 500 interviews were completed using this RDD landline sample. The second sample was a RDD cell sample; a total of 1,500 interviews were completed using this RDD cell sample. 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.

Additional samples from both the landline and cellular RDD frames were drawn to achieve an oversample of Hispanics. The selection of these oversamples was similar to the other RDD samples, with the exception that respondents were screened to determine if they were of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin; if not, then the interview was terminated. Hispanic respondents in the landline sample were selected by randomly asking for the youngest Hispanic adult male or female now at home. A total of 543 Hispanic respondents were interviewed, 245 in the oversample (59 were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 186 were interviewed on a cell phone), and 298 in the main RDD sample (45 were interviewed on a landline telephone and 253 were interviewed on a cellphone).

The combined landline and cell phone samples 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 weighting procedure accounts for the additional interviews with Hispanic respondents. 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 interviewed on a landline phone (Hispanic household size among the Hispanic oversample landline respondents). 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 June 15-26, 2016

Group	Weighted proportion of public	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	100%	2,245	2.4 percentage points
Republican/Lean Rep	40%	898	3.7 percentage points
Democrat/Lean Dem	49%	1,104	3.4 percentage points
Registered voters	72%	1,655	2.7 percentage points
<i>Among registered voters</i>			
	Weighted proportion of registered voters		
Republican/Lean Rep	44%	734	4.1 percentage points
Democrat/Lean Dem	49%	801	3.9 percentage points
Donald Trump supporters	42%	701	4.2 percentage points
Hillary Clinton supporters	51%	839	3.9 percentage points
White	69%	1,114	3.3 percentage points
Black	11%	146	9.2 percentage points
Hispanic	11%	274	6.7 percentage points

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.

Pew Research Center is a nonprofit, tax-exempt 501(c)(3) organization and a subsidiary of The Pew Charitable Trusts, its primary funder.

Appendix: Topline questionnaire

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER
JUNE 2016 VOTER ATTITUDES SURVEY
FINAL TOPLINE
June 15-26, 2016
N=2,245**

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
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
Jan 11-16, 2012	44	48	8				

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

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- fied	Dis- satisfied	(VOL.) DK/Ref		Satis- fied	Dis- satisfied	(VOL.) DK/Ref
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
September, 1997	45	49	6				

NO QUESTIONS 3-4**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=1,655]:

	Very closely	Fairly closely	Not too closely	Not at all closely	(VOL.) DK/Ref
2016 Election					
Jun 15-26, 2016	51	35	11	3	1
2012 Election					
Jun 7-17, 2012 ²	37	35	18	9	*
2008 Election					
June, 2008	46	34	12	7	1
2004 Election					
June, 2004	32	36	18	13	1
2000 Election					
June, 2000	27	34	22	16	1
1996 Election					
July, 1996	25	42	21	11	1
1992 Election					
July, 1992	24	47	24	5	*

² For June 7-17, 2012, and earlier surveys (except for July 1992), question was asked as part of a list.

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=1,655]:

	Quite a lot	(VOL.) Some	Only a little	(VOL.) None	(VOL.) DK/Ref
2016 Election					
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
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

THOUGHT CONTINUED...

	Quite a lot	(VOL.) Some	Only a little	(VOL.) None	(VOL.) DK/Ref
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					
<i>Gallup</i> : November, 1988	73	8	17	2	0
<i>Gallup</i> : October, 1988	69	9	20	2	0
<i>Gallup</i> : September, 1988	57	18	23	2	0
<i>Gallup</i> : August, 1988	61	10	27	2	0

ASK ALL:

Q.5 Are you more interested or less interested in politics this year than you were in 2012 — the last presidential election year?

	More	Less	(VOL.) Same	(VOL.) DK/Ref
2016 Election				
Jun 15-26, 2016	58	19	21	2
2012 Election				
Jun 7-17, 2012	45	34	19	2
2008 Election				
Mid-September, 2008	63	13	22	2
June, 2008	60	20	18	2
2004 Election				
June, 2004	47	28	23	2
2000 Election				
June, 2000	38	38	22	2
1996 Election				
July, 1996	42	38	19	1
June, 1996	41	35	22	2
1992 Election				
June, 1992	55	24	19	2
March, 1992	57	27	14	2

NO QUESTIONS 6-8**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]

June 15-26

2016

72	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:

Q.9 Now, suppose the 2016 presidential election were being held TODAY. If you had to choose between **[READ AND RANDOMIZE OPTIONS 1 AND 2 WITH OPTION 3 ALWAYS LAST]** who would you vote for?

ASK IF OTHER OR DK IN Q.9 (Q.9=4,9):

Q.9a As of TODAY, do you LEAN more to **[READ IN SAME ORDER AS Q.9]**?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,655]:

June 15-26

2016

45	Hillary Clinton, the Democrat/Lean Clinton
36	Donald Trump, the Republican/Lean Trump
11	Gary Johnson, the libertarian/Lean Johnson
4	Other candidate (VOL.)
3	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

ASK ALL:

Q.10 Now, suppose the 2016 presidential election were being held TODAY. If you had to choose between **[READ AND RANDOMIZE OPTIONS 1 AND 2 WITH OPTION 3 ALWAYS LAST]** who would you vote for?

ASK IF OTHER OR DK IN Q.10 (Q.10=3,9):

Q.10a As of TODAY, do you LEAN more to **[READ IN SAME ORDER AS Q.10]**?³

ASK REGISTERED VOTERS WHO CHOOSE CLINTON OR TRUMP IN Q.10 (REG=1 AND Q.10=1,2):

Q.10b Do you support **[INSERT LAST NAME OF CANDIDATE CHOSEN IN Q.10]** strongly or only moderately?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,655]:

	Trump	<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>	Clinton	<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>	(VOL.) Other/ DK/Ref
Jun 15-26, 2016	42	19	22	1	51	23	27	1	7

TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:

2012	Romney	<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>	Obama	<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>	Johnson	Stein	(VOL.) Other/ DK/Ref
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 ⁴	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	McCain	<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>	Obama	<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>	Nader	Barr	Other/ DK/Ref
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

³ Overall candidate support includes those who said they leaned toward a candidate in Q.10a. Leaners are included among those who support a candidate "only moderately".

⁴ After July 2012, August 2008, June 2004, July 2000, July 1996, June 1992, and June 1988 the question specified vice presidential candidates.

Q.10 TRENDS FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...

2004	Bush	Only			Kerry	Only			Nader	Other/ DK/Ref	
		<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>		<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>			
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	
2000	Bush	Only			Gore	Only			Nader	Buchanan	Other/ DK/Ref
		<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>		<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>			
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.10 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.10 Now, suppose the 2016 presidential election were being held TODAY. If you had to choose between **[READ AND RANDOMIZE OPTIONS 1 AND 2 WITH OPTION 3 ALWAYS LAST]** who would you vote for?

ASK IF OTHER OR DK IN Q.10 (Q.10=3,9):

Q.10a As of TODAY, do you LEAN more to **[READ IN SAME ORDER AS Q.10]**?⁵

ASK REGISTERED VOTERS WHO CHOOSE TRUMP (REG=1 AND Q.10=2 OR Q.10a=2):

Q.10c 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.10=1 OR Q.10a=1):

Q.10d 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=1,655]:

	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/Ref⁶
Jun 15-26, 2016	42	17	23	1	51	24	26	1	7

TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:

2012	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/Ref⁷
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 ⁸	48	15	33	1	48	33	11	3	4

2008	McCain	<i>Pro- McCain</i>	<i>Anti- Obama</i>	<i>DK</i>	Obama	<i>Pro- Obama</i>	<i>Anti- McCain</i>	<i>DK</i>	Nader⁹	Barr	Other/ DK/Ref
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
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

⁵ Overall candidate support includes those who said they leaned toward a candidate in Q.10a. Leaners are included among those who support a candidate "only moderately".

⁶ Includes Johnson and Stein in October 24-28, 2012 survey. See Q5/Q5a/Q5b earlier for vote choice for these candidates.

⁷ Includes Johnson and Stein in October 24-28, 2012 survey. See Q5/Q5a/Q5b earlier for vote choice for these candidates.

⁸ Pro- and Anti- percentages for October 2011 may not sum to candidate's overall percentage, because they were asked only of half-sample.

⁹ 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.10 TRENDS FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...

2004	Bush	<i>Pro-Bush</i>	<i>Anti-Kerry</i>	<i>DK</i>	Kerry	<i>Pro-Kerry</i>	<i>Anti-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-Bush</i>	<i>Anti-Gore</i>	<i>DK</i>	Gore	<i>Pro-Gore</i>	<i>Anti-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

Q.10 TRENDS FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...

1996	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
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.11 AND Q.12**ASK REGISTERED VOTERS WHO DID NOT CHOOSE TRUMP IN Q.10/10a (REG=1 AND (Q.10=1 OR Q.10a=1,3,9)):**

Q.11 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=1,655]:

	Chance might <u>vote for</u>	Decided not <u>to vote for</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Trump			
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 ¹⁰	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%

¹⁰ 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.11 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.11 AND Q.12**ASK REGISTERED VOTERS WHO DID NOT CHOOSE CLINTON IN Q.10/10a (REG=1 AND (Q.10=2 OR Q.10a=2,3,9)):**

Q.12 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=1,655]:

	Chance might <u>vote for</u>	Decided not <u>to vote for</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Clinton			
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 ¹¹	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%
Mid-October, 2000	10	40	5=55%

¹¹ 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.12 TRENDS FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...

	Chance might <u>vote for</u>	Decided not <u>to vote for</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
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):

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

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,655]:

	<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>
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	*
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	*	*

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>
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	*	*
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	*	*	*

OFTVOTE CONTINUED...

	<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>
February, 1992	50	36	9	4	*	--	2
January 1992 (GP) ¹²	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	*

NO QUESTIONS 13-19**ASK ALL:**

Q.20 What's your opinion of the presidential candidates for this year? Would you say that you are very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not too satisfied, or not at all satisfied with the choices?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,655]:

	<u>Very satisfied</u>	<u>Fairly satisfied</u>	<u>Not too satisfied</u>	<u>Not at all satisfied</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
2016					
Jun 15-26, 2016	13	27	27	31	2
2012					
September 20-23, 2012	20	35	21	18	6
June 7-17, 2012	17	39	26	14	3
2008					
Mid-September, 2008 ¹³	24	48	17	9	2
June, 2008	19	41	24	14	2
2004					
Mid-October, 2004	23	43	22	9	3
June, 2004	17	48	19	12	4
2000					
June, 2000	14	50	22	11	3
March, 2000	13	47	27	11	2
July, 1999	13	40	25	12	10
1996					
Late October, 1996	11	48	27	11	3
Late September, 1996	11	50	26	10	3
June, 1996	10	37	31	18	4
1992					
October, 1992	10	41	33	14	2
August 1992	11	42	31	15	27
June 1992	6	29	36	27	2

NO QUESTIONS 21-22

¹² Trends for January 1992 and January 1989 are based on general public.

¹³ In September 2008, June 2008, June 2004, June 2000, and March 2000 the question was worded "As it's shaping up so far, what's your opinion of the presidential candidates this year? Would you say that you are very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not too satisfied, or not at all satisfied with the choices?"

ASK ALL:

Q.23 As far as making progress on the important issues facing the country is concerned, does it really matter who wins the 2016 presidential election, or will things be pretty much the same regardless of who is elected president?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,655]:

	Really matters <u>who wins the election</u>	Things will pretty <u>much be the same</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Jun 15-26, 2016	74	22	4
Sep 12-16, 2012	76	20	4
Jun 7-17, 2012	63	34	3
Oct 2008	72	24	4
Mid-Sep 2008	70	24	6
June 2008	63	32	5
Jun 2004	67	29	4
Mid-Mar 2004	70	26	4
Jun 2000	50	44	6
Aug 1976 ¹⁴	45	46	9

ASK FORM 1 ONLY:

Q.24F1 Some people feel it is difficult to choose between **[RANDOMIZE: Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump]** because EITHER ONE would make a good president. Do you agree, or disagree?

BASED ON FORM 1 REGISTERED VOTERS [N=805]:

Jun 15-26 <u>2016</u>		Obama/Romney <u>Jun 7-17, 2012</u>	Obama/McCain <u>June 2008</u>	Kerry/Bush <u>June 2004</u>	Gore/Bush <u>June 2000</u>
11	Agree	24	29	19	29
87	Disagree	73	67	77	64
2	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	3	4	4	7

ASK FORM 2 ONLY:

Q.25F2 Some people feel it is difficult to choose between **[RANDOMIZE: Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump]** because NEITHER ONE would make a good president. Do you agree, or disagree?

BASED ON FORM 2 REGISTERED VOTERS [N=850]:

Jun 15-26 <u>2016</u>		Obama/Romney <u>Jun 7-17, 2012</u>	Obama/McCain <u>June 2008</u>	Kerry/Bush <u>June 2004</u>	Gore/Bush <u>June 2000</u>
41	Agree	29	31	26	36
56	Disagree	67	65	68	58
3	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	4	4	6	6

NO QUESTIONS 26-29

¹⁴ August 1976 question asked by Opinion Research Corporation, based on general public.

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1):

Q.30 How much would you say you know about where **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]** stands on the issues that are important to the country? A lot, some, not much or nothing at all? How about **[NEXT ITEM]**?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,655]:

		<u>A lot</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Not much</u>	<u>Nothing at all</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
a.	Hillary Clinton					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	53	32	7	7	2
	TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
	<i>Barack Obama</i>					
	May, 2008	39	41	12	5	3
b.	Donald Trump					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	43	29	12	13	2
	TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
	<i>John McCain</i>					
	May, 2008	34	44	13	6	3

NO QUESTIONS 31-32**ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1):**

Q.33 Just in general, how well do you think **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]** understands the needs of people like you? Very well, fairly well, not too well, or not at all well? How about **[NEXT ITEM]**?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,655]:

		<u>Very well</u>	<u>Fairly well</u>	<u>Not too well</u>	<u>Not at all well</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
a.	Hillary Clinton					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	17	30	19	32	1
	TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
	<i>Barack Obama</i>					
	Mar 7-11, 2012	29	29	16	25	2
b.	Donald Trump					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	15	22	18	44	2
	TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
	<i>Mitt Romney</i>					
	Mar 7-11, 2012	12	32	23	27	7

ASK ALL:

Q.34 Overall, how would you describe the presidential election campaign so far – is it **[READ ITEM a. FIRST, THEN RANDOMIZE ITEMS b. THRU c.]**

a.		<u>Interesting</u>	<u>Dull</u>	<u>(VOL.) Neither</u>	<u>(VOL.) DK/Ref</u>
	Jun 15-26, 2016	73	21	5	1
	Dec 8-13, 2015	67	26	4	3

TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:**2012 Presidential Election**

Oct 18-21, 2012	63	28	5	4
Sep 7-9, 2012	53	37	5	6
Jun 21-24, 2012	34	56	4	5
Mar 22-25, 2012	38	52	4	7
Jan 12-15, 2012	36	55	3	5
Oct 20-23, 2011	35	51	4	10

2008 Presidential Election

Oct 10-13, 2008	71	25	3	1
Sep 12-15, 2008	68	26	5	1
June, 2008	59	35	2	4
Apr 18-21, 2008	59	35	5	1
Feb 15-18, 2008	70	25	4	1
November, 2007	41	53	3	3
October, 2007	37	55	5	3
April, 2007	34	52	6	8

2004 Presidential Election

Mid-October, 2004 (RV)	66	28	5	1
Early September, 2004 (RV)	50	42	6	2
June, 2004	33	57	4	6

2000 Presidential Election

June, 2000	28	65	4	3
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1996 Presidential Election

July, 1996	21	73	3	3
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b.		<u>Too negative</u>	<u>Not too negative</u>	<u>(VOL.) Neither</u>	<u>(VOL.) DK/Ref</u>
	Jun 15-26, 2016	65	30	3	3
	Dec 8-13, 2015	54	39	2	4

TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:**2012 Presidential Election**

Oct 18-21, 2012	55	37	3	5
Sep 7-9, 2012	51	39	3	6
Jun 21-24, 2012	53	37	3	8
Mar 22-25, 2012	52	34	3	11
Jan 12-15, 2012	50	41	1	7
Oct 20-23, 2011	44	41	4	11

2008 Presidential Election

Oct 10-13, 2008	55	41	3	1
Sep 12-15, 2008	43	51	4	2
Apr 18-21, 2008	50	44	4	2
Feb 15-18, 2008	28	66	3	3

2004 Presidential Election

Mid-October, 2004 (RV)	57	38	3	2
Early September, 2004 (RV)	62	32	1	5
June, 2004	45	46	2	7
Mid-March, 2004	47	47	2	4

Q.34 CONTINUED...

	Focused on important policy <u>debates</u>	Not focused on important policy <u>debates</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
c. Jun 15-26, 2016	27	65	4	4
Dec 8-13, 2015	34	58	2	6

ASK ALL:

Q.35 Do you think the fact that Hillary Clinton is a woman will help her, hurt her, or won't it make a difference to voters this fall?

		TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:	
Jun 15-26 <u>2016</u>		Feb 27-Mar 2 <u>2014</u> ¹⁵	January <u>2008</u> ¹⁶
40	Will help her	33	24
12	Will hurt her	20	35
45	Won't make a difference	44	36
3	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	3	5

NO QUESTIONS 36-39

¹⁵ In Feb 27-Mar 2, 2014 survey, question was worded: "If Hillary Clinton decides to run for president in 2016, do you think the fact that she is a woman would help her, hurt her, or wouldn't it make a difference?"

¹⁶ In January 2008, question was worded: "If Hillary Clinton is the Democratic Party nominee for president, do you think the fact that she is a woman will help her, hurt her, or won't it make a difference to voters?"

ASK ALL:

Thinking about some issues ...

Q.40 In making your decision about who to vote for in the 2016 presidential election, will the issue of **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE; OBSERVE FORM SPLITS]** be very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?

How about **[NEXT ITEM]**? **[IF NECESSARY:** How important will the issue of **[ITEM]** be to you in making your decision about who to vote for in the 2016 presidential election?]
[INTERVIEWER: PLEASE RE-READ RESPONSE OPTIONS AS NECESSARY TO REMIND RESPONDENTS OF OPTIONS. IF RESPONDENT VOICES THEIR SUPPORT OR OPPOSITION TO AN ISSUE, CLARIFY: "this question is not about your position on each issue, just how important each issue will be to your vote."]

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,655]:

		Very <u>important</u>	Somewhat <u>important</u>	Not too <u>important</u>	Not at all <u>important</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
a.	The economy					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	84	13	1	1	*
	Sep 22-27, 2015	83	15	1	1	*
	Sep 2-9, 2014 ¹⁷	83	15	1	1	*
	Sep 12-16, 2012	87	11	1	1	*
	Apr 4-15, 2012	86	11	1	1	1
	Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	90	9	1	*	*
	Mid-October, 2008	91	7	2	*	*
	August, 2008	87	12	1	*	*
	Late May, 2008	88	9	1	1	1
	October, 2007	79	18	1	1	1
	June, 2007	74	22	2	1	1
	Mid-October, 2004	78	18	3	1	*
	August, 2004	76	22	1	1	*
b.	Health care					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	74	20	4	2	*
	Sep 22-27, 2015	73	22	3	1	*
	Sep 2-9, 2014	77	18	3	2	1
	Sep 12-16, 2012	74	20	3	2	1
	Apr 4-15, 2012	74	19	5	2	*
	Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	78	17	3	1	*
	Mid-October, 2008	77	19	2	1	1
	August, 2008	73	21	5	1	*
	Late May, 2008	78	17	3	2	*
	October, 2007	76	18	4	1	1
	June, 2007	71	23	4	2	*
	Mid-October, 2004	73	22	4	1	*
	August, 2004	72	21	5	2	*
c.	Foreign policy					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	75	19	3	1	1
	Sep 22-27, 2015	64	29	3	2	1
	Sep 2-9, 2014	64	26	4	4	2
	Sep 12-16, 2012	60	31	5	2	1
	Apr 4-15, 2012	52	38	6	2	2

17 In all 2014 and 2010 trends, the question read "As you think about the elections for Congress this November, how important are each of the following issues to you. Is the issue of **[INSERT ITEM]** very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important? How about **[NEXT ITEM]**? **[IF NECESSARY:** As you think about the elections for Congress this November, is the issue of **[ITEM]** very, somewhat, not too, or not at all important to you?]"

Q.40 CONTINUED...

		Very <u>important</u>	Somewhat <u>important</u>	Not too <u>important</u>	Not at all <u>important</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
d.	Immigration					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	70	21	6	2	1
	Sep 22-27, 2015	59	31	6	3	*
	Sep 2-9, 2014	62	28	5	5	1
	Sep 12-16, 2012	41	37	13	6	2
	Apr 4-15, 2012	42	35	15	6	1
	Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	58	29	8	4	1
	Mid-October, 2008	49	32	13	5	1
	August, 2008	52	33	10	4	1
	Late May, 2008	54	32	9	3	2
	October, 2007	56	31	7	4	2
	June, 2007	54	34	7	3	2
e.	Terrorism					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	80	14	3	3	1
	Sep 22-27, 2015	71	20	6	2	1
	Sep 2-9, 2014	75	17	4	3	1
	Sep 12-16, 2012	60	27	7	4	2
	Apr 4-15, 2012	59	25	9	5	1
	Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	71	18	6	3	1
	Mid-October, 2008	69	20	7	3	1
	August, 2008	72	20	5	2	1
	Late May, 2008	68	23	6	2	1
	October, 2007	69	22	5	3	1
	June, 2007	69	24	4	2	1
	Mid-October, 2004	77	17	3	2	1
	August, 2004	75	19	3	2	1
f.	Supreme Court Appointments					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	65	22	8	3	2

NO ITEMS g-h**ASK FORM 1 ONLY (BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS) [N=805]:**

i.F1.	Social Security					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	67	21	10	2	*
	Late May, 2008	75	19	4	1	1
	October, 2007	68	25	5	2	*
	Mid-October, 2004	65	27	6	2	*
j.F1.	The environment					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	52	30	11	7	*
	Sep 22-27, 2015	55	31	10	4	1
	Sep 2-9, 2014	54	32	9	5	1
	Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	57	33	7	3	1
	Mid-October, 2008	57	31	8	3	1
	August, 2008	59	31	6	3	1
	Late May, 2008	62	27	8	3	*
	October, 2007	58	31	8	2	1
	June, 2007	55	36	6	3	*
	Mid-October, 2004	53	37	7	2	1
	August, 2004	55	35	7	3	*

Q.40 CONTINUED...

		Very <u>important</u>	Somewhat <u>important</u>	Not too <u>important</u>	Not at all <u>important</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
k.F1	Abortion					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	45	26	17	9	3
	Sep 22-27, 2015	41	31	13	12	2
	Sep 2-9, 2014	46	24	11	16	3
	Sep 12-16, 2012	46	24	13	14	3
	Apr 4-15, 2012	39	25	14	18	4
	Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	43	24	13	17	3
	Mid-October, 2008	41	29	16	12	2
	August, 2008	39	26	17	15	3
	Late May, 2008	40	27	15	15	3
	October, 2007	39	26	17	13	5
	June, 2007	40	30	13	14	3
	Mid-October, 2004	47	27	12	11	3
	August, 2004	45	25	13	14	3
l.F1	How gay, lesbian and transgender people are treated					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	40	30	15	13	2
NO ITEM m						
ASK FORM 2 ONLY (BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS) [N=850]:						
n.F2.	Trade policy					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	57	31	7	3	2
	August, 2008	49	38	8	2	3
	Late May, 2008	51	38	6	1	4
o.F2.	Gun policy					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	72	18	5	4	1
	TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
	<i>Gun control</i>					
	Apr 4-15, 2012	47	23	15	13	1
	Mid-October 2004	45	31	14	8	2
p.F2	Education					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	66	24	7	3	*
	Sep 12-16, 2012	69	23	5	3	*
	Apr 4-15, 2012	72	21	5	2	*
	Mid-October, 2008	73	21	4	2	*
	August, 2008	73	20	5	1	1
	Late May, 2008	78	17	3	1	1
	October, 2007	75	21	2	1	1
	Mid-October, 2004	75	20	3	2	*
	August, 2004	70	26	3	1	*
q.F2	How racial and ethnic minorities are treated					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	63	22	6	7	2

RANDOMIZE Q.41 AND Q.42**ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1):**

Q.41 Do you think average Republicans in the country generally agree with Donald Trump on most issues, or do you think they generally disagree with him on most issues?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,655]:

Jun 15-26

2016

42	Average Republicans generally agree with Donald Trump on most issues
51	Average Republicans generally disagree with Donald Trump on most issues
8	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

RANDOMIZE Q.41 AND Q.42**ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1):**

Q.42 Do you think average Democrats in the country generally agree with Hillary Clinton on most issues, or do you think they generally disagree with her on most issues?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,655]:

Jun 15-26

2016

72	Average Democrats generally agree with Hillary Clinton on most issues
20	Average Democrats generally disagree with Hillary Clinton on most issues
8	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

NO QUESTIONS 43-44

ASK ALL:

Next,

Q.45 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.)	(VOL.)
	Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	Never heard of	Can't rate/ Ref
a. The Republican Party								
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
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

Q.45 CONTINUED...

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)
	Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	Never heard of	Can't rate/Ref
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. The Democratic Party								
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
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

Q.45 CONTINUED...

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)
	Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	Never heard of	Can't rate/Ref
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
May, 1993	57	14	43	34	9	25	0	9
July, 1992	61	17	44	33	9	24	*	6
c. Congress								
Jun 15-26, 2016	31	10	22	63	29	34	*	5
Sep 22-27, 2015	27	4	23	69	29	40	0	4
Jul 14-20, 2015	25	5	20	69	31	38	*	5
Mar 25-29, 2015	22	4	18	72	34	38	*	5
Dec 3-7, 2014 (U)	22	4	18	71	34	37	*	7
Jul 8-14, 2014	28	5	23	69	28	41	*	4
Feb 12-Feb 26, 2014	23	5	18	72	35	37	*	5
Dec 3-8, 2013 (U)	27	6	21	67	32	35	*	6
Oct 9-13, 2013	23	4	19	73	32	42	0	4
Jul 17-21, 2013	21	3	18	70	33	37	*	9
Jan 9-13, 2013	23	4	19	68	32	36	*	9
Dec 5-9, 2012	27	4	22	67	24	43	1	6
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	27	5	22	65	30	35	*	8
Jan 11-16, 2012	23	5	18	69	33	36	*	8
Aug 17-21, 2011	25	4	21	70	30	40	4	6
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	34	4	30	57	21	36	1	8
July 1-5, 2010	33	6	27	56	23	33	*	11
April 1-5, 2010	25	3	22	65	30	36	*	9
Mar 18-21, 2010	26	3	23	62	23	39	*	12
Feb 3-9, 2010	41	3	38	50	17	34	0	9
Aug 20-27, 2009	37	4	33	52	20	32	*	11

Q.45 CONTINUED...

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)
	Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	Never heard of	Can't rate/Ref
Mar 31-Apr 6, 2009	50	10	40	43	15	28	*	7
Jan 7-11, 2009	40	5	35	52	20	32	*	8
Late May, 2008	41	6	35	51	17	34	0	8
July, 2007	41	6	35	51	16	35	0	8
Early January, 2007	53	11	42	38	9	29	1	8
Late October, 2006	41	5	36	46	15	31	*	13
February, 2006	44	6	38	47	14	33	0	9
Late October, 2005	45	7	38	45	13	32	*	10
July, 2005	49	6	43	40	11	29	*	11
June, 2005	49	6	43	40	10	30	*	11
June, 2004	56	7	49	33	7	26	*	11
July, 2001	57	7	50	32	8	24	*	11
March, 2001	56	6	50	36	10	26	1	7
January, 2001	64	10	54	23	5	18	1	12
September, 2000 (RVs)	61	8	53	32	5	27	*	7
August, 1999	63	8	55	34	7	27	*	3
June, 1999	56	9	47	39	9	30	*	5
February, 1999	52	4	48	44	8	36	0	4
January, 1999	48	7	41	45	15	30	0	7
Early December, 1998	52	11	41	41	12	29	0	7
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	62	7	55	33	8	25	0	5
Early September, 1998	66	7	59	27	5	22	0	7
October, 1997	53	5	48	44	11	33	0	3
August, 1997	50	6	44	44	11	33	0	6
June, 1997	52	4	48	42	8	34	0	6
May, 1997	49	5	44	42	10	32	*	9
February, 1997	52	6	46	40	9	31	*	8
January, 1997	56	6	50	40	8	32	*	4
June, 1996	45	6	39	50	12	38	*	5
April, 1996	45	6	39	50	13	37	0	5
January, 1996	42	4	38	54	16	38	*	4
October, 1995	42	4	38	55	13	42	0	3
August, 1995	45	5	40	47	13	34	*	7
June, 1995	53	8	45	42	11	31	*	5
February, 1995	54	10	44	37	10	27	0	9
July, 1994	53	7	46	43	9	34	*	4
May, 1993	43	8	35	48	13	35	0	9
November, 1991	51	7	44	43	9	34	0	6
March, 1991	66	16	50	26	7	19	0	8
May, 1990	59	6	53	34	9	25	1	6
May, 1988	64	8	56	28	5	23	0	8
January, 1988	64	6	58	29	4	25	0	7
May, 1987	74	10	64	20	4	16	*	6
January, 1987	59	7	52	31	8	23	0	10
July, 1985	67	9	58	26	5	21	*	7
d. The Supreme Court								
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

Q.45 CONTINUED...

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)
	Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	Never heard of	Can't rate/Ref
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 46-47

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1):

Q.48 And as I read a list of phrases, tell me if you think each phrase better describes **[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF CANDIDATES: Donald Trump or Hillary Clinton]**. **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]** – does this better describe **[READ IN SAME ORDER: Trump or Clinton]**? What about **[INSERT ITEM]**? **[REPEAT IF NECESSARY: “Would you say this better describes [READ IN SAME ORDER: Trump or Clinton]**?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,655]:

a.		Trump	Clinton	Neither	(VOL.)	(VOL.)
					Both equally	DK/Ref
	Honest and truthful					
	2016 Election					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	40	37	20	1	2
	TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:					
	2012 Election	<u>Romney</u>	<u>Obama</u>			
	Oct 4-7, 2012	39	44	10	3	4
	Sep 12-16, 2012	34	48	9	3	5
	Jun 7-17, 2012	32	46	11	4	6
	2008 Election	<u>McCain</u>	<u>Obama</u>			
	August, 2008	39	36	9	10	6
	June, 2008	37	36	11	9	7
	2004 Election	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Kerry</u>			
	Mid-October, 2004	40	37	14	3	6
	Early October, 2004	47	34	10	3	6
	Mid-September 22-26, 2004	41	32	15	3	9
	September, 2004	43	35	12	4	6
	August, 2004	42	38	12	2	6
	2000 Election					
	May, 2004	34	36	17	4	9

Q.48 CONTINUED...

	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Kerry</u>	<u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>Both equally</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/ Ref</u>
Late March, 2004	37	38	12	3	10
Mid-March, 2004	35	39	16	5	5
Late October, 2000	43	32	15	5	5
Mid-October, 2000	38	30	19	6	7
Early October, 2000	36	32	17	8	7
September, 2000	35	37	13	9	6
June, 2000	35	31	19	7	8
				(VOL.) <u>Both equally</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/ Ref</u>
b. Would use good judgment in a crisis	<u>Trump</u>	<u>Clinton</u>	<u>Neither</u>		
2016 Election					
Jun 15-26, 2016	36	53	8	1	2
TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:					
2012 Election	<u>Romney</u>	<u>Obama</u>			
Jun 7-17, 2012	37	50	3	5	6
2008 Election	<u>McCain</u>	<u>Obama</u>			
Late September, 2008	45	42	2	6	5
August, 2008	51	36	3	5	5
June, 2008	47	38	3	5	7
2004 Election	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Kerry</u>			
Mid-October, 2004	48	41	3	2	6
Early October, 2004	51	37	2	3	7
Mid-September 22-26, 2004	49	36	3	3	9
September, 2004	53	34	2	4	7
August, 2004	50	38	2	3	7
May, 2004	47	35	4	5	9
Late March, 2004	46	36	2	3	13
Mid-March, 2004	48	39	2	5	6
2000 Election	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Gore</u>			
Late-October, 2000	43	42	2	5	8
Mid-October, 2000	40	42	5	8	5
Early October, 2000	36	43	4	10	7
September, 2000	38	44	3	8	7
June, 2000	44	37	5	6	8
				(VOL.) <u>Both equally</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/ Ref</u>
c. Personally qualified to be president	<u>Trump</u>	<u>Clinton</u>	<u>Neither</u>		
2016 Election					
Jun 15-26, 2016	30	56	12	1	1
TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:					
2008 Election	<u>McCain</u>	<u>Obama</u>			
Late September, 2008	49	35	2	9	5
August, 2008	54	27	6	9	4
June, 2008	55	27	5	8	5
2000 Election	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Gore</u>			
Late October, 2000	38	45	5	9	3
Mid-October, 2000	35	45	6	9	5
Early October, 2000	31	49	5	11	4
June, 2000	37	37	10	10	6

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1)

Q.49 Do you think **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]** would change the way things work in Washington **[RANDOMIZE: for the better/for the worse]** or don't you think **[he/she]** would change things much either way.

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,655]:

		Change for <u>the better</u>	Change for <u>the worse</u>	Wouldn't change things much <u>either way</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
a.	Hillary Clinton Jun 15-26, 2016	20	25	53	1
b.	Donald Trump Jun 15-26, 2016	33	44	21	2

ASK ALL:

Q.50 Regardless of who you support, which one of the presidential candidates [**RANDOMIZE ORDER OF CANDIDATES:** Donald Trump or Hillary Clinton] do you think would do the better job of [**INSERT FIRST ITEM; RANDOMIZE**]? And who do you think would do the better job of [**INSERT NEXT ITEM**]? [**IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS ANYONE OTHER THAN TRUMP OR CLINTON PROBE ONCE:** "If you had to choose between (**READ IN SAME ORDER:** Trump or Clinton)]?

	Donald <u>Trump</u>	Hillary <u>Clinton</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>	
a.					
	Improving economic conditions				
	2016 Election				
	Jun 15-26, 2016	45	45	7	3
	TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:				
	2012 Election				
		<u>Romney</u>	<u>Obama</u>		
	Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	42	48	4	6
	Jun 7-17, 2012	49	41	5	5
	2008 Election				
		<u>McCain</u>	<u>Obama</u>		
	Mid-October, 2008	32	53	5	10
	Late September, 2008	33	51	6	10
	Mid-September, 2008	38	47	5	10
	July, 2008	32	47	7	14
	June, 2008	31	51	8	10
	Late May, 2008	36	51	4	9
	April, 2008	33	53	8	6
	2004 Election				
		<u>Bush</u>	<u>Kerry</u>		
	Mid-October, 2004	40	47	4	9
	Early October, 2004	40	46	5	9
	September, 2004	42	45	4	9
	August, 2004	37	52	3	8
	May, 2004	38	48	5	9
	Late March, 2004	39	44	6	11
	Mid-March, 2004	37	53	2	8
	2000 Election				
		<u>Bush</u>	<u>Gore</u>		
	Mid-October, 2000	37	49	3	11
	Early October, 2000	35	47	6	12
	September, 2000	38	46	5	11
	June, 2000	38	41	5	16
	March, 2000	42	46	4	8
	1996 Election				
		<u>Dole</u>	<u>Clinton</u>		
	September, 1996	35	49	8	8
	July, 1996	38	45	8	9
	1992 Election				
		<u>Bush</u>	<u>Clinton</u>	<u>Perot</u>	<u>Neither</u>
	October, 1992	26	41	16	5
					<u>DK/Ref</u>
					12
		Donald <u>Trump</u>	Hillary <u>Clinton</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
b.					
	Dealing with gun policy				
	Jun 15-26, 2016	42	47	8	3
	TREND FOR COMPARISON				
	<i>Representing your views on gun control</i>				
	2000 Election				
		<u>Bush</u>	<u>Gore</u>		
	Early Oct, 2000	41	35	6	18
	Sept, 2000	39	37	5	19
	Jun, 2000	37	34	5	24
	Mar, 2000	36	45	5	14

Q.50 CONTINUED...

	Donald <u>Trump</u>	Hillary <u>Clinton</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
c.				
Defending the country from future terrorist attacks				
2016 Election				
Jun 15-26, 2016	46	43	8	3
TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:				
2012 Election	<u>Romney</u>	<u>Obama</u>		
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	38	50	5	7
2008 Election	<u>McCain</u>	<u>Obama</u>		
Mid-October, 2008	49	38	3	10
Late September, 2008	53	36	3	8
Mid-September, 2008	56	31	4	9
July, 2008	48	33	5	14
June, 2008	55	31	5	9
April, 2008	63	26	5	6
2004 Election	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Kerry</u>		
Mid-October, 2004	53	35	4	8
Early October, 2004	57	32	3	8
September, 2004	58	31	3	8
August, 2004	49	39	4	8
May, 2004	52	33	5	10
Late March, 2004	53	29	4	14
Mid-March, 2004	57	32	4	7
	Donald <u>Trump</u>	Hillary <u>Clinton</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
d.				
Dealing with immigration				
2016 Election				
Jun 15-26, 2016	39	53	5	2
TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:				
2012 Election	<u>Romney</u>	<u>Obama</u>		
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	42	46	6	7
2008 Election	<u>McCain</u>	<u>Obama</u>		
Mid-October, 2008	38	42	7	13
Mid-September, 2008	39	38	8	15
Late May, 2008	44	39	7	10
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=1,120]:				
	Donald <u>Trump</u>	Hillary <u>Clinton</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
e.F1				
Selecting justices to serve on the Supreme Court				
2016 Election				
Jun 15-26, 2016	35	55	6	4
TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:				
2012 Election	<u>Romney</u>	<u>Obama</u>		
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	41	46	4	9
2008 Election	<u>McCain</u>	<u>Obama</u>		
Mid-October, 2008	41	46	4	9
2000 Election	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Gore</u>		
Early October, 2000	37	39	4	20

Q.50 CONTINUED...

		<u>Donald Trump</u>	<u>Hillary Clinton</u>	(VOL.) Neither	(VOL.) DK/Ref	
f.F1	Reducing the influence of lobbyists and special interest groups in Washington					
	2016 Election					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	44	35	15	6	
	TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
	2008 Election	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Gore</u>			
	Mid-October, 2008	34	45	8	13	
	Mid-September, 2008	36	40	9	15	
	June, 2008	26	51	10	13	
		<u>Donald Trump</u>	<u>Hillary Clinton</u>	(VOL.) Neither	(VOL.) DK/Ref	
g.F1	Making wise decisions about foreign policy					
	2016 Election					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	31	58	9	3	
	TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:					
	2012 Election	<u>Romney</u>	<u>Obama</u>			
	Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	40	48	4	8	
	2008 Election	<u>McCain</u>	<u>Obama</u>			
	Mid-October, 2008	45	44	1	10	
	Late September, 2008	49	42	2	7	
	Mid-September, 2008	51	40	2	7	
	July, 2008	43	42	2	13	
	2004 Election	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Kerry</u>			
	September, 2004	53	37	3	7	
	August, 2004	43	47	2	8	
	May, 2004	43	42	4	11	
	Late March, 2004	44	38	4	14	
	Mid-March, 2004	44	45	3	8	
	2000 Election	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Gore</u>			
	March, 2000	40	46	4	10	
	1996 Election	<u>Dole</u>	<u>Clinton</u>			
	Early September, 1996	39	44	7	10	
	July, 1996	42	42	5	11	
	1992 Election	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Clinton</u>	<u>Perot</u>	<u>Neither</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
	October, 1992	53	27	6	3	11
		<u>Donald Trump</u>	<u>Hillary Clinton</u>	(VOL.) Neither	(VOL.) DK/Ref	
h.F1	Dealing with race relations					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	23	68	6	4	
	ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=1,125]:					
		<u>Donald Trump</u>	<u>Hillary Clinton</u>	(VOL.) Neither	(VOL.) DK/Ref	
i.F2	Managing the federal government					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	39	50	8	3	
		<u>Donald Trump</u>	<u>Hillary Clinton</u>	(VOL.) Neither	(VOL.) DK/Ref	
j.F2.	Dealing with health care					
	2016 Election					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	34	55	6	4	
	TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:					
	2012 Election	<u>Romney</u>	<u>Obama</u>			
	Oct 4-7, 2012	44	47	4	5	
	Sep 12-16, 2012	39	52	4	5	

Q.50 CONTINUED...

	<u>Romney</u>	<u>Obama</u>		
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	41	49	5	5
Jun 7-17, 2012	44	45	5	6
<i>Improving the health care system</i>				
2008 Election	<u>McCain</u>	<u>Obama</u>		
Mid-October, 2008	27	57	6	10
Mid-September, 2008	31	52	7	10
Late May, 2008	32	49	6	13
2004 Election	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Kerry</u>		
Early October, 2004	31	49	8	12
September 22-26, 2004	32	48	7	13
Early September, 2004	32	50	8	10
August, 2004	29	55	5	11
May, 2004	29	51	7	13
Late March, 2004	33	46	6	15
Mid-March, 2004	29	57	4	10
2000 Election	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Gore</u>	<u>Neither</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
Late October, 2000	38	47	5	10
Mid-October, 2000	37	48	4	11
Early October, 2000	36	49	5	10
September, 2000	32	51	6	11
June, 2000	31	44	6	19
March, 2000	31	51	6	12
	<u>Donald Trump</u>	<u>Hillary Clinton</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
k.F2. Making wise decisions about U.S. trade policies				
2016 Election				
Jun 15-26, 2016	43	49	5	3
TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:				
2008 Election	<u>McCain</u>	<u>Obama</u>		
Mid-October, 2008	48	38	7	7
	<u>Donald Trump</u>	<u>Hillary Clinton</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
l.F2. Reflecting your views on abortion				
2016 Election				
Jun 15-26, 2016	28	54	8	10
TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:				
2012 Election	<u>Romney</u>	<u>Obama</u>		
Oct 24-28, 2012	39	48	4	9
Sep 12-16, 2012	35	48	5	12

NO QUESTIONS 51-54**RANDOMIZE Q.55/Q.56 BLOCK WITH Q.57/Q.58 BLOCK****ASK ALL:**

Thinking about the nation's economy...

Q.55 How would you rate economic conditions in this country today... as excellent, good, only fair, or poor?

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jun 15-26, 2016	3	25	44	28	1
Mar 17-26, 2016	3	26	43	28	1
Dec 8-13, 2015	3	24	45	28	1

Q.55 CONTINUED...

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>(VOL.) DK/Ref</u>
Sep 16-Oct 4, 2015	3	21	43	33	*
May 12-18, 2015	3	24	43	30	*
Feb 18-22, 2015	2	23	43	31	*
Jan 7-11, 2015	4	23	48	24	*
Oct 15-20, 2014	2	19	45	33	1
Aug 20-24, 2014	1	19	48	31	1
Jul 8-14, 2014	2	17	46	35	*
Apr 23-27, 2014 (U)	2	15	43	40	1
Jan 15-19, 2014 (U)	1	15	45	39	1
Dec 3-8, 2013 (U)	1	14	48	36	1
Oct 9-13, 2013	1	12	39	48	*
Sep 4-8, 2013	2	17	48	32	*
Jul 17-21, 2013	2	15	45	37	1
Jun 12-16, 2013	2	21	47	29	*
Mar 13-17, 2013	1	15	43	40	1
Jan 9-13, 2013	2	11	38	49	1
Dec 5-9, 2012	1	14	50	35	1
Oct 24-28, 2012	1	12	42	44	1
Sep 12-16, 2012	1	12	43	44	1
Jun 7-17, 2012	1	9	47	42	1
Mar 7-11, 2012	1	9	38	51	1
Feb 8-12, 2012	1	10	46	43	1
Jan 11-16, 2012	2	9	42	47	1
Dec 7-11, 2011	*	8	38	53	1
Aug 17-21, 2011	1	6	37	56	1
Jun 15-19, 2011	*	8	45	46	1
Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	1	7	38	53	1
Feb 2-7, 2011	1	11	45	42	1
Dec 1-5, 2010	1	8	44	45	1
Oct 13-18, 2010	1	7	38	54	1
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	1	7	43	48	1
Jun 3-6, 2010	1	8	48	43	1
Apr 21-26, 2010	*	11	39	49	1
Mar 10-14, 2010	1	6	39	53	1
Feb 3-9, 2010	1	7	38	53	1
Dec 9-13, 2009	1	7	41	50	1
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	*	8	41	50	1
Sep 30-Oct 4, 2009	1	8	43	48	1
Aug 11-17, 2009	*	8	38	52	2
Jun 10-14, 2009	1	8	39	52	1
Mar 9-12, 2009	*	6	25	68	1
Feb 4-8, 2009	*	4	24	71	1
December, 2008	*	7	33	59	1
November, 2008	1	6	28	64	1
Late October, 2008	*	7	25	67	1
Early October, 2008	1	8	32	58	1
Late September, 2008	*	7	27	65	1
July, 2008	1	9	39	50	1
April, 2008	1	10	33	56	*
March, 2008	1	10	32	56	1
Early February, 2008	1	16	36	45	2
January, 2008	3	23	45	28	1
November, 2007	3	20	44	32	1
September, 2007	3	23	43	29	2
June, 2007	6	27	40	25	2
February, 2007	5	26	45	23	1
December, 2006	6	32	41	19	2
Early November, 2006 (RVs)	9	35	37	17	2

Q.55 CONTINUED...

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	Only <u>fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Late October, 2006	6	27	40	25	2
September, 2006	5	32	41	20	2
March, 2006	4	29	44	22	1
January, 2006	4	30	45	19	2
Early October, 2005	2	23	45	29	1
Mid-September, 2005	3	28	44	24	1
Mid-May, 2005	3	29	47	20	1
January, 2005	3	36	45	15	1
December, 2004	3	33	43	20	1
Early November, 2004 (RVs)	5	31	37	26	1
Mid-September, 2004	4	34	40	20	2
August, 2004	3	30	45	21	1
Late April, 2004	4	34	38	22	2
Late February, 2004 ¹⁸	2	29	42	26	1

RANDOMIZE Q.55/Q.56 BLOCK WITH Q.57/Q.58 BLOCK**ASK ALL:**

Q.56 A year from now, do you expect that economic conditions in the country as a whole will be better than they are at present, or worse, or just about the same as now?

	<u>Better</u>	<u>Worse</u>	<u>Same</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jun 15-26, 2016	29	13	54	5
Mar 17-26, 2016	22	17	55	6
Dec 8-13, 2015	20	22	54	4
Sep 16-Oct 4, 2015	23	21	53	3
May 12-18, 2015	25	20	53	2
Feb 18-22, 2015	27	20	52	1
Jan 7-11, 2015	31	17	51	1
Oct 15-20, 2014	27	21	50	3
Aug 20-24, 2014	22	22	54	2
Jul 8-14, 2014	26	22	51	1
Apr 23-27, 2014 (U)	25	24	49	2
Jan 15-19, 2014 (U)	27	22	50	1
Oct 9-13, 2013	25	28	44	3
Sep 4-8, 2013	28	25	46	1
Jun 12-16, 2013	33	19	47	1
Mar 13-17, 2013	25	32	41	1
Jan 9-13, 2013	33	25	40	2
Dec 5-9, 2012	37	25	36	2
Sep 12-16, 2012	43	8	42	8
Jun 7-17, 2012	34	11	50	5
Mar 7-11, 2012	44	14	38	4
Feb 8-12, 2012	44	10	42	3
Jan 11-16, 2012	34	16	46	3
Dec 7-11, 2011	28	18	50	4
Aug 17-21, 2011	29	18	50	2
Jun 15-19, 2011	29	23	46	2
Oct 13-18, 2010	35	16	45	4
Apr 21-26, 2010	42	19	36	3
Feb 3-9, 2010	42	16	40	3
Dec 9-13, 2009	42	17	38	3
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	39	19	39	2
Sep 30-Oct 4, 2009	45	15	38	3
Aug 11-17, 2009	45	19	33	3
Jun 10-14, 2009	48	16	34	2

¹⁸ Earlier trends available from Gallup.

Q.56 CONTINUED...

	<u>Better</u>	<u>Worse</u>	<u>Same</u>	<u>(VOL.) DK/Ref</u>
Mar 9-12, 2009	41	19	37	3
Feb 4-8, 2009	40	18	38	4
December, 2008	43	17	36	4
Early October, 2008	46	16	30	8
July, 2008	30	21	41	8
March, 2008	33	22	39	6
January, 2008	20	26	48	6
September, 2007	19	23	53	5
June, 2007	16	24	55	5
February, 2007	17	20	58	5
December, 2006	22	18	56	4
September, 2006	16	25	55	4
January, 2006	20	22	55	3
Early October, 2005	20	32	45	3
Mid-September, 2005	18	37	43	2
Mid-May, 2005	18	24	55	3
January, 2005	27	18	52	3
August, 2004	36	9	47	8
Late February, 2004	39	12	41	8
September, 2003	37	17	43	3
May, 2003	43	19	35	3
Late March, 2003	33	23	37	7
January, 2003	30	20	44	6
January, 2002	44	17	36	3
<i>Newsweek</i> : January, 2001	18	33	44	5
June, 2000	15	24	55	6
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	16	22	57	5
Early September, 1998	18	17	61	4
May, 1990	18	31	45	6
February, 1989	25	22	49	4
September, 1988 (RVs)	24	16	51	9
May, 1988	24	20	46	10
January, 1988	22	26	45	7
<i>Newsweek</i> : January, 1984 (RVs)	35	13	49	3

RANDOMIZE Q.55/Q.56 BLOCK WITH Q.57/Q.58 BLOCK**ASK ALL:**

Thinking about your personal finances...

Q.57 How would you rate your own personal financial situation? Would you say you are in excellent shape, good shape, only fair shape or poor shape financially?

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>(VOL.) DK/Ref</u>
Jun 15-26, 2016	10	36	37	15	1
Dec 8-13, 2015	8	35	39	17	1
May 12-18, 2015	8	35	37	19	1
Jan 7-11, 2015	7	35	37	21	1
Aug 20-24, 2014	8	34	36	21	1
Apr 23-27, 2014 (U)	6	31	39	23	1
Jan 15-19, 2014 (U)	6	34	38	22	1
Dec 3-8, 2013 (U)	6	34	40	19	1
Jun 12-16, 2013	7	33	39	20	1
Mar 13-17, 2013	6	32	41	21	1
Dec 5-9, 2012	7	32	38	22	1
Oct 24-28, 2012	8	35	36	20	1
Sep 12-16, 2012	8	35	36	20	1
Jun 7-17, 2012	7	34	38	21	1
Jan 11-16, 2012	6	29	42	22	1

Q.57 CONTINUED...

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	Only <u>fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Dec 7-11, 2011	6	32	37	24	1
Jun 15-19, 2011	5	33	40	21	1
Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	7	29	36	26	2
Feb 2-7, 2011	7	29	41	22	1
Dec 1-5, 2010	5	30	40	23	2
Oct 13-18, 2010	6	33	36	23	1
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	6	30	40	23	1
Jun 3-6, 2010	6	32	38	20	4
Mar 10-14, 2010	6	31	39	22	2
Dec 9-13, 2009	7	28	39	24	2
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	5	30	40	25	1
Sep 30-Oct 4, 2009	6	32	38	22	1
Aug 11-17, 2009	6	31	36	26	2
Jun 10-14, 2009	6	32	39	22	1
Feb 4-8, 2009	5	33	41	20	1
December, 2008	6	32	40	21	1
Early October, 2008	6	35	40	18	1
July, 2008	9	33	37	19	2
April, 2008	8	35	39	16	2
March, 2008	8	39	34	17	2
Early February, 2008	9	36	37	16	2
January, 2008	10	39	34	15	2
November, 2007	9	41	34	15	1
September, 2007	10	38	34	16	2
February, 2007	8	41	36	14	1
December, 2006	8	40	35	16	1
Late October, 2006	9	40	33	16	2
March, 2006	9	39	36	15	1
January, 2006	7	39	37	15	2
Mid-May, 2005	7	37	39	16	1
January, 2005	10	41	34	14	1
August, 2004	9	42	34	14	1
September, 2003	10	38	36	15	1
Late March, 2003	10	43	31	12	4
January, 2003	7	38	39	15	1
Early October, 2002	7	39	37	16	1
June, 2002	5	40	37	16	2
Late September, 2001	7	40	37	14	2
June, 2001	6	38	39	16	1
June, 2000	9	43	35	11	2
August, 1999	6	43	41	9	1
May, 1997	7	43	38	11	1
September, 1996 (RVs)	8	47	34	10	1
February, 1995	8	39	38	14	1
March, 1994	5	41	40	13	1
December, 1993	5	34	45	15	1
U.S. News: January, 1993	4	33	46	16	1
U.S. News: October, 1992	6	34	40	19	1
U.S. News: August, 1992	5	30	47	17	1
U.S. News: May, 1992	4	35	45	15	1
U.S. News: January, 1992	4	32	45	18	1

RANDOMIZE Q.55/Q.56 BLOCK WITH Q.57/Q.58 BLOCK**ASK ALL:**

Q.58 Over the course of the next year, do you think the financial situation of you and your family will improve a lot, improve some, get a little worse or get a lot worse?

	Improve <u>a lot</u>	Improve <u>some</u>	Get a <u>little worse</u>	Get a lot <u>worse</u>	(VOL.) Stay the <u>same</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Jun 15-26, 2016	12	54	12	4	13	5
Dec 8-13, 2015	9	53	17	6	14	2
May 12-18, 2015	11	52	13	7	16	1
Jan 7-11, 2015	11	56	14	5	12	2
Aug 20-24, 2014	10	56	15	5	11	3
Apr 23-27, 2014 (U)	8	51	19	8	12	3
Jan 15-19, 2014 (U)	10	50	17	6	14	2
Jun 12-16, 2013	12	51	18	7	11	2
Mar 13-17, 2013	8	52	19	9	10	2
Dec 5-9, 2012	9	50	18	8	13	2
Sep 12-16, 2012	12	54	11	4	11	7
Jun 7-17, 2012	10	53	15	5	14	4
Jan 11-16, 2012	10	50	18	7	11	3
Dec 7-11, 2011	9	49	17	5	15	4
Jun 15-19, 2011	7	49	21	7	13	3
Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	7	44	23	10	13	3
Dec 1-5, 2010	7	49	20	6	14	4
Oct 13-18, 2010	9	48	16	6	17	5
Mar 10-14, 2010	9	52	15	8	12	4
Dec 9-13, 2009	9	44	19	8	15	4
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	6	50	19	8	13	4
Sep 30-Oct 4, 2009	10	49	17	6	13	4
Aug 11-17, 2009	8	47	17	8	15	5
Jun 10-14, 2009	9	54	17	7	9	4
Feb 4-8, 2009	7	47	22	7	13	4
December, 2008	7	49	21	6	13	4
Early October, 2008	8	51	20	6	9	6
July, 2008	7	44	21	7	14	7
March, 2008	10	45	20	7	13	5
January, 2008	11	49	16	6	14	4
September, 2007	10	52	14	4	16	4
February, 2007	11	52	12	3	19	3
December, 2006	10	57	13	3	14	3
January, 2006	10	51	14	5	16	4
Mid-May, 2005	10	51	15	5	15	4
January, 2005	10	54	14	4	15	3
August, 2004	13	57	9	3	12	6
September, 2003	11	53	15	4	14	3
Late March, 2003	12	51	15	4	11	7
January, 2003	9	51	18	5	13	4
Early October, 2002	10	54	13	5	12	6
June, 2002	11	55	15	4	11	4
January, 2002	12	53	15	5	11	4
Late September, 2001	9	46	16	4	17	8
June, 2001	11	52	15	4	14	4
January, 2001	11	46	18	9	12	4
January, 1999	17	55	7	3	14	4
May, 1997	12	56	10	2	17	3
February, 1995	11	53	13	3	17	3
March, 1994	10	57	11	3	16	3
U.S. News: October, 1992	9	51	14	3	15	8
U.S. News: August, 1992	6	50	20	5	14	5
U.S. News: May, 1992	8	49	22	4	13	4
U.S. News: January, 1992	9	46	19	5	16	5

ASK ALL:

Q.59 Thinking now about job opportunities where you live, would you say there are plenty of jobs available in your community or are jobs difficult to find?

	Plenty of <u>jobs available</u>	Jobs are <u>difficult to find</u>	(VOL.) Lots of some jobs, <u>few of others</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jun 15-26, 2016	43	49	4	4
Mar 17-26, 2016	44	51	2	3
Dec 8-13, 2015	41	53	3	4
May 12-18, 2015	40	53	4	3
Jan 7-11, 2015	36	57	3	3
Aug 20-24, 2014	33	58	4	5
Jul 8-14, 2014	29	62	4	5
Apr 23-27, 2014 (U)	27	65	4	4
Jun 12-16, 2013	29	64	3	4
Dec 5-9, 2012	22	68	5	5
Jan 11-16, 2012	16	78	2	4
Jun 15-19, 2011	14	79	3	4
Dec 1-5, 2010	14	79	3	4
Mar 10-14, 2010	10	85	3	2
Sep 30-Oct 4, 2009	14	79	3	3
Feb 4-8, 2009	11	80	3	6
December, 2008	19	73	4	4
Early October, 2008	25	64	4	7
July, 2008	31	58	4	7
April, 2008	30	61	4	5
Early February, 2008	34	53	5	8
November, 2007	41	48	4	7
September, 2007	36	50	6	8
June, 2007	39	49	5	7
February, 2007	39	48	6	7
December, 2006	40	49	5	6
March, 2006	37	56	3	4
January, 2006	33	56	6	5
Early October, 2005	36	56	4	4
May, 2005	30	60	6	4
January, 2005	32	58	5	5
Mid-September, 2004	31	52	6	11
August, 2004	34	55	4	7
Late April, 2004	30	57	4	9
Late February, 2004	31	59	5	6
Mid-January, 2004	27	60	6	7
October, 2003	24	66	5	5
June, 2002	31	59	4	6
June, 2001	42	44	8	6
U.S. News: August, 1992	15	76	6	3
U.S. News: May, 1992	16	77	4	3
U.S. News: January, 1992	12	79	6	3

ASK ALL:

Q.60 Do you think your family's income is going up faster than the cost of living, staying about even with the cost of living, or falling behind the cost of living?

	Going up <u>faster</u>	Staying <u>about even</u>	Falling <u>behind</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jun 15-26, 2016	8	36	53	2
Dec 8-13, 2015	7	42	49	2
Jan 7-11, 2015	6	37	55	1
Aug 20-24, 2014	5	37	56	2
Jan 15-19, 2014 (U)	7	34	57	2
October, 2008	5	34	57	4
July, 2008	6	28	64	2
Early February, 2008	6	33	58	3
September, 2007	10	43	44	3
January, 2006	9	41	47	3
NBC/WSJ: June, 1996	9	38	50	3

NO QUESTIONS 61-70**RANDOMIZE Q.71/Q.72****ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1):**

Q.71 In the Republican primaries, who did you want to see nominated – Donald Trump or one of the other candidates who ran?

BASED ON REPUBLICAN/REPUBLICAN-LEANING REGISTERED VOTERS [N=734]:

Jun 15-26, <u>2016</u>	
42	Donald Trump
56	Preferred another candidate
2	Neither/None (VOL.)
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

RANDOMIZE Q.71/Q.72**ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1):**

Q.72 In the Democratic primaries, who did you want to see nominated – Hillary Clinton or Bernie Sanders?

BASED ON DEMOCRATS/DEMOCRATIC-LEANING REGISTERED VOTERS [N=801]:

Jun 15-26, <u>2016</u>	
57	Hillary Clinton
41	Bernie Sanders
2	Neither/None (VOL.)
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

NO QUESTIONS 73-77**QUESTIONS 78-85 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

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
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
May 12-18, 2015	24	32	38	3	1	2	15	18
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 DEMOCRATS AND DEMOCRATIC LEANING VOTERS (PARTY=2 OR PARTYLN=2) AND (REG=1):
 Q.86 Do you think the Democratic Party will unite solidly behind Hillary Clinton or do you think disagreements within the party will keep many Democrats from supporting Clinton?

BASED ON DEMOCRATS/DEMOCRATIC-LEANING REGISTERED VOTERS [N=801]

Jun 15-26 <u>2016</u>		Mar 17-26 <u>2016</u> ¹⁹
72	Solidly unite	64
24	Keep many from supporting	30
4	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	6

TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:

		Solidly <u>unite</u>	Keep many <u>from supporting</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Obama	May, 2008 ²⁰	61	31	8
Obama	March, 2008	66	25	9
H. Clinton	March, 2008	64	28	8
Kerry	July, 2004	71	15	14
B. Clinton	July, 1992	45	38	17

¹⁹ In March 2016, the question read: "If Hillary Clinton is the Democratic nominee, do you think the Democratic Party will unite solidly behind her or do you think disagreements within the party will keep many Democrats from supporting Clinton?"

²⁰ In May 2008, the question read: "If Barack Obama is the Democratic candidate, do you think the Democratic Party will solidly unite behind him or do you think that differences and disagreements within the party will keep many Democrats from supporting Obama." In March 2008, the question began: "If Barack Obama wins the Democratic nomination..." but otherwise has the same language as May 2008. These questions were asked about John Kerry and Bill Clinton after the Democratic nominations had been settled.

ASK REPUBLICANS AND REPUBLICAN LEANING VOTERS (PARTY=1 OR PARTYLN=1) AND (REG=1):

Q.87 Do you think the Republican Party will unite solidly behind Donald Trump or do you think disagreements within the party will keep many Republicans from supporting Trump?

BASED ON REPUBLICAN/REPUBLICAN-LEANING REGISTERED VOTERS [N=734]

Jun 15-26 <u>2016</u>		Mar 17-26 <u>2016</u> ²¹
38	Solidly unite	38
54	Keep many from supporting	56
8	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	6

TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:

		Solidly <u>unite</u>	Keep many <u>from supporting</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Romney	Apr 4-15, 2012	65	25	10
Romney	Feb 8-12, 2012	57	32	11
McCain	May, 2008 ²²	63	26	11
McCain	March, 2008	64	22	14
McCain	Late February, 2008	58	32	10
Dole	July, 1996	46	39	15

Key to Pew Research trends noted in the topline:

(U)	Pew Research Center/USA Today polls
(C)	Pew Research Global Attitudes/Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
(GA)	Pew Research Center Global Attitudes Project
(WP)	Pew Research Center/Washington Post polls

²¹ In March 2016, the question read: "If Donald Trump is the Republican nominee, do you think the Republican Party will unite solidly behind him or do you think disagreements within the party will keep many Republicans from supporting Trump?"

²² From February-May 2008 the question read: "Do you think the Republican Party will unite solidly behind John McCain or do you think that differences and disagreements within the party will keep many Republicans from supporting McCain." This question was asked about Bob Dole after the Republican nomination had been settled.