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# Campaign Exposes Fissures Over Issues, Values and How Life Has Changed in the U.S.

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behind Trump*

**FOR MEDIA OR OTHER INQUIRIES:**

Carroll Doherty, Director of Political Research

Jocelyn Kiley, Associate Director, Research

Alec Tyson, Senior Researcher

Bridget Jameson, Communications Associate

202.419.4372

[www.pewresearch.org](http://www.pewresearch.org)

# Campaign Exposes Fissures Over Issues, Values and How Life Has Changed in the U.S.

*Just 38% of GOP voters say party would ‘solidly unite’ behind Trump*

The 2016 presidential campaign has exposed deep disagreements between – and within – the two parties on a range of major policy issues. But these divisions go well beyond the issues and extend to fundamentally different visions of the way that life in the United States has changed.

Overall, 46% of registered voters say that life in America today is worse than it was 50 years ago “for people like them,” while 34% say life is better and 14% think it is about the same. Republican and Republican-leaning voters are more than twice as likely as Democratic voters to say life in this country has gotten worse over the past half-century for people like them (66% to 28%).

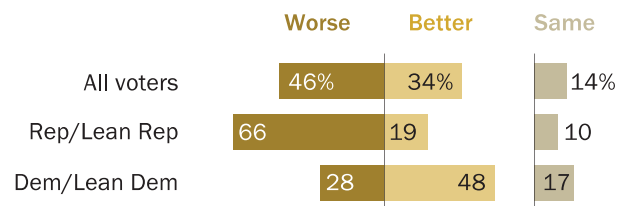
Among GOP voters, fully 75% of those who support Donald Trump for the Republican presidential nomination say life for people like them has gotten worse, compared with 63% of Ted Cruz supporters and 54% of those who back John Kasich. While Democratic voters generally express more positive views of how life in the U.S. has changed over the past 50 years, those who favor Bernie Sanders are more negative (34% say life has gotten worse) than those who support Hillary Clinton (22%).

The latest national survey by Pew Research Center, conducted March 17-27 among 2,254 adults, including 1,787 registered voters, finds higher levels of dissatisfaction – with long-term changes in the country, the federal government, as well as with the economy and personal finances – among Trump supporters than among those who back any other candidate, Republican or Democrat.

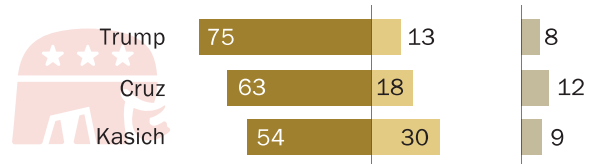
Overall, there has been no increase in voter anger toward the federal government since

## GOP voters say life in U.S. has gotten worse for people like them

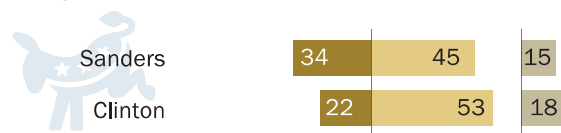
*Compared with 50 years ago, life for people like you in America is ...*



Among Rep/Lean Rep who support ...



Among Dem/Lean Dem who support ...



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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before the start of the presidential campaign. Currently, 22% of registered voters say they are “angry” at the federal government, while 59% are “frustrated” and 17% “basically content.” These opinions are little changed from last fall, in Pew Research Center’s [major study of attitudes toward government](#), and from early 2014.

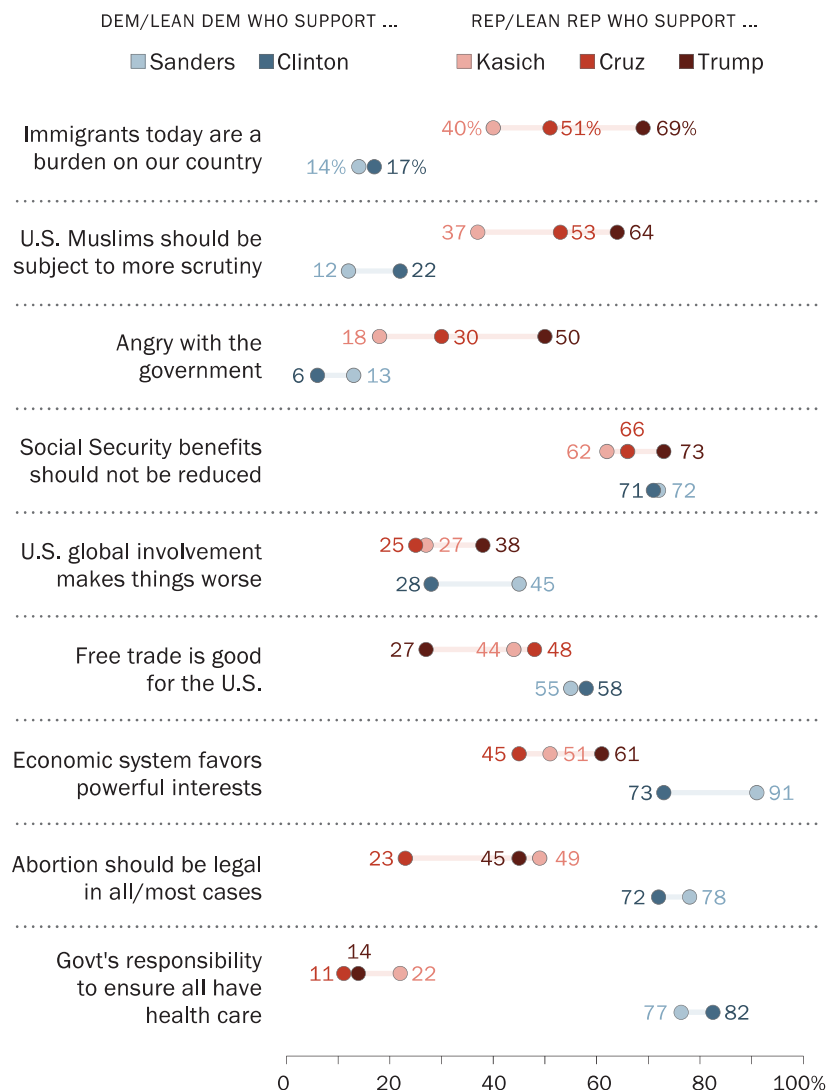
Republican and Republican-leaning voters (35%) continue to be more likely than Democrats and Democratic leaners (10%) to express anger at government.

Within the GOP, anger at government is heavily concentrated among Trump supporters – 50% say they are angry at government, compared with 30% of Cruz backers and just 18% of those who support Kasich.

GOP voters who support Trump also stand out for their pessimism about the nation’s economy and their own financial situations: 48% rate current economic conditions in the U.S. as “poor” – no more than about a third of any other candidate’s supporters say the same. And 50% of Trump supporters are not satisfied with their financial situations, the highest among any candidate’s supporters.

The major issues that have emerged in the presidential campaign reveal divisions within the two parties in different ways. But for the most part, the gaps are much wider among Republican voters than among Democrats, especially when it comes to

### How the voters view major 2016 issues



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Based on registered voters.

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opinions about immigrants and immigration policy, government scrutiny of Muslims in the United States, and abortion and other social issues.

Overall, 57% of all registered voters say that immigrants in the United States today strengthen the country because of their hard work and talents, while 35% say they are a burden because they take jobs, housing and health care. Republican and Republican-leaning voters are more than three times more likely than Democrats and Democratic leaners to view immigrants as a burden (56% vs. 17%).

Among those who support Trump for the GOP nomination, 69% say immigrants are a burden, compared with 51% of Cruz supporters and 40% of Kasich supporters. Fewer than one-in-five Clinton (17%) and Sanders supporters (14%) consider immigrants a burden on the country.

Overall, most voters **continue to oppose** subjecting Muslims living in the United States to greater scrutiny solely because of their religion. Again, GOP voters are divided: most Trump (64%) and Cruz supporters (53%) say U.S. Muslims should be subject to heightened scrutiny; most of those who support Kasich (58%) say they should not. Large majorities of Sanders (85%) and Clinton supporters (75%) oppose subjecting U.S. Muslims to additional scrutiny solely because of their religion.

On the other hand, there are differences within both parties in opinions about the fairness of the U.S. economic system. Democrats overall say the system unfairly favors powerful interests, but Sanders supporters (91%) are more likely than Clinton supporters (73%) to describe the economic system as unfair. Among Republicans, a majority of those who back Trump (61%) view the system as unfair, compared with 51% of Kasich supporters and 45% of Cruz supporters.

A majority of all voters (60%) say that global problems would be worse without U.S. involvement, while 34% say U.S. efforts to solve problems “usually end up making things worse.” Among Sanders supporters, 45% say U.S. international efforts make things worse, compared with 28% of Clinton supporters. Trump supporters (38%) are more likely than Kasich (27%) or Cruz (25%) supporters to say the same.

Trade has emerged as a contentious issue in both parties’ candidate debates, but majorities of both Clinton (58%) and Sanders supporters (55%) say that free trade agreements have been a good thing for the United States. Cruz supporters (48% good thing) and Kasich supporters (44%) are divided, but among Trump supporters, just 27% say trade agreements are beneficial for the U.S, while 67% say they are bad thing.

Social issues, such as abortion and same-sex marriage, divide Republicans along different lines than do immigration or trade. Far more Cruz supporters (73%) than Trump (53%) or Kasich (50%) supporters say abortion should be illegal in most or all cases. Only about a quarter of Clinton supporters (24%) and 21% of Sanders supporters favor making abortion illegal in at least most cases.

Not all issues are so divisive. Among all voters, 71% say that, when thinking about the future of Social Security, benefits should not be reduced (26% say reductions need to be considered). Among supporters of the presidential candidates, majorities ranging from 62% to 73% say Social Security benefits should not be reduced.

## The 2016 Campaign

As the primary campaigns move into a pivotal stage, 41% of Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters say they would like to see Trump nominated as the party's presidential candidate, compared with 32% who favor Cruz and 20% who support Kasich. Reflecting the pattern seen in several GOP primary contests thus far, Trump nationally draws more support from Republican voters who have not completed college than from college graduates.

Kasich's strongest groups are the mirror image of Trump's – he fares better among better-educated Republican voters and those with higher incomes. Cruz gets higher levels of support among religiously observant GOP voters than those who are less observant.

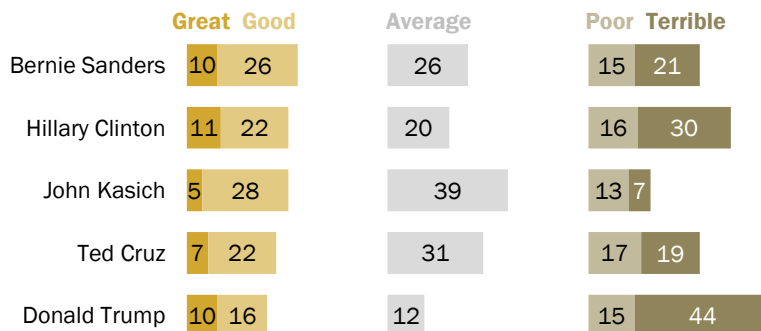
Among Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters, 49% prefer Clinton, while 43% support Sanders. As has been the case in several primary contests to date, Clinton nationally draws greater support among blacks than whites. Sanders has much broader appeal among young voters, especially young men, than among older voters.

### As they were in January,

registered voters are generally skeptical that any of the presidential candidates would make a good president. Far more voters continue to say that Trump would make a poor or terrible president (59%) than a good or great chief executive (26%). The share anticipating that Trump would be a "terrible" potential president has increased six percentage points, from 38% to 44%, since January.

### How voters see the candidates as potential presidents

*% of registered voters who say each would make a \_\_\_\_\_ president*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q25. Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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Though viewed less negatively than Trump, more voters also say both Clinton and Cruz would make poor or terrible presidents than good or great ones, while expectations of a Sanders presidency remain mixed. These views are little changed since January.

Kasich, meanwhile, is better known than he was in January and more voters view him as a potentially good or great president than did so then (33% now, 13% then). One-in-five voters (19%) say Kasich would be poor or terrible in the White House (24% said this in January), while 39% view him as a potentially average president (up from 32% two months ago.)

Presidential primary campaigns are typically bruising affairs, but the current contest has taken an especially heavy toll on Republican unity. Many supporters of both Kasich and Cruz take a dim view of Trump as a potential president. A majority of Kasich supporters (55%) say Trump would be a poor or terrible president, with 36% describing him as terrible. Half of Cruz supporters (50%) think a Trump presidency would be poor or terrible, with 28% saying Trump would make a terrible president.

Among Democrats, only about a quarter of Sanders supporters (28%) say Clinton would make a poor or terrible president.

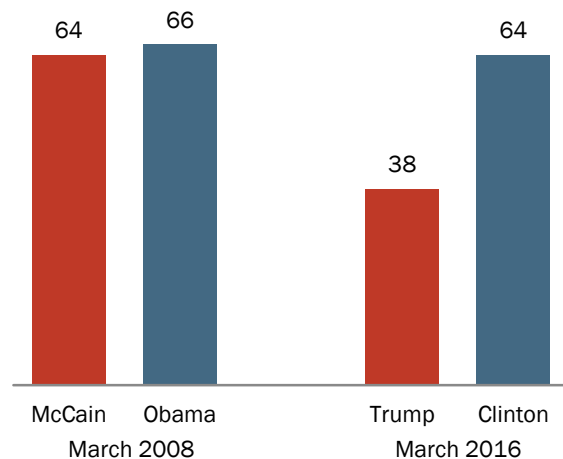
GOP voters also are skeptical that the party will unite behind Trump if he is the party's nominee. Just 38% say the party would "unite solidly" behind Trump, while 56% say disagreements within the party would keep many Republicans from supporting him. That is much lower than the share of Republican voters who expected the party to unite behind Mitt Romney (65%) and John McCain (64%) at comparable points in the 2012 and 2008 nomination campaigns.

By contrast, most Democratic voters (64%) think their party will solidly unite behind Clinton if she is the nominee. In March 2008, about as many Democrats (66%) said the party would unite behind Barack Obama if he won the Democratic nomination.

Thus far, the 2016 presidential campaign has attracted very high levels of interest – fully 85% of registered voters say they have given "quite a lot" of thought to the election. That is higher than the shares of voters who said they had given a great deal of thought to the

### GOP voters are skeptical the party would 'solidly unite' behind Trump

*% saying their party will solidly unite behind \_\_\_\_ if they are party's nominee*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q99/Q100. Rep/Lean Rep asked about McCain and Trump; Dem/Lean Dem asked about Obama and Clinton. Based on registered voters.

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election at this point in 2012 (66%) and 2008 (78%).

Yet the primary process gets relatively low marks from voters in both parties, with the notable exception of Trump supporters. Just 35% of registered voters – including 42% of Republicans and 30% of Democrats – view the primary system as a good way of determining the best-qualified nominees. Among Trump supporters, however, 60% have a positive view of the primary process, compared with no more than about 40% of the supporters of any other candidate.

There also is general agreement among the supporters of the remaining candidates – again, with the exception of Trump backers – that the billionaire has received too much press coverage. Overall, 75% of voters say news organizations have given too much coverage to Trump. No more than about four-in-ten say that about any of the other candidates (41% say Clinton has gotten too much coverage).

In a campaign that has been punctuated by harsh personal attacks, about two-thirds of voters (68%) say that “personally insulting political opponents is never fair game;” only 30% say personal attacks are sometimes fair game. Two-thirds or more of supporters of all candidates – with the exception of Trump supporters – say personal attacks are off-limits; Trump supporters are more divided (47% say they are sometimes fair game, while 51% say they never are).



## The Political Landscape

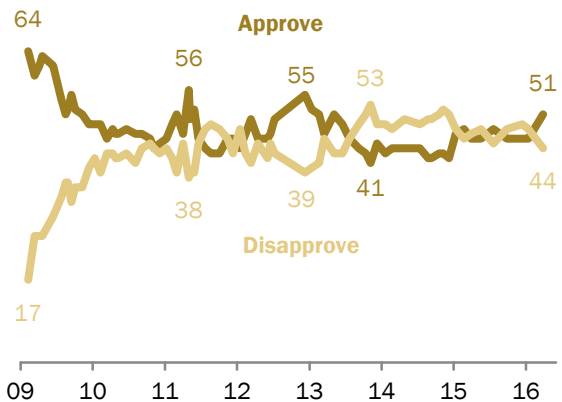
With less than a year to go in his presidency, Barack Obama's job rating is in positive territory for the first time in nearly three years. Currently, 51% of the public approves of the way Obama is handling his job as president, while 44% disapprove. In January, Obama's job ratings were more mixed (46% approve vs. 48% disapprove).

The public's views of the nation's economy are little changed from December: 29% view economic conditions as excellent or good, 43% say they are only fair, while 28% say they are poor. As was the case in December, economic optimism remains somewhat limited.

Currently, 22% say they expect conditions to be better a year from now, 17% say they will be worse and 55% say they will be the same.

### Obama job approval: 2009-2016

% who \_\_\_\_ of way Barack Obama is handling his job ...



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q1.  
Don't know responses not shown. Based on general public.

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The public's perceptions of the Republican and Democratic parties have shown little change over the past year. A majority of Americans (54%) say the Republican Party is "too extreme," which is unchanged since last fall. Fewer (37%) continue to describe the Democratic Party as too extreme.

Similarly, perceptions of whether the parties are tolerant and open to all groups of people, care about the middle class and have good policy ideas have changed little since February 2015. About twice as many view the Democratic Party as tolerant and open than describe the GOP this way (65% vs. 32%). More also say the Democratic Party cares about the middle class (61%) and has good policy ideas (53%) than say this about the Republican Party (43% and 45%, respectively).

### Little change in party images over the course of the past year

*Does each describe the Republican/Democratic Party?*

	<b>Oct 2015</b>	<b>March 2016</b>	<b>Change</b>
<b>Too extreme</b>	%	%	
Republican Party	54	54	0
Democratic Party	39	37	-2
	<b>Feb 2015</b>	<b>March 2016</b>	
<b>Tolerant and open to all groups of people</b>			
Republican Party	35	32	-3
Democratic Party	59	65	+6
<b>Cares about the middle class</b>			
Republican Party	43	43	0
Democratic Party	60	61	+1
<b>Has good policy ideas</b>			
Republican Party	48	45	-3
Democratic Party	52	53	+1

Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q54/Q55.  
Based on general public.

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## 1. Views of the primaries, press coverage of candidates, attitudes about government and the country

The 2016 presidential campaign continues to attract strong interest, even as the primary process draws widespread criticism. Most registered voters do not think the presidential primaries have been a good way of determining the best-qualified nominees. This is in line with opinions in recent campaigns, but two decades ago voters had a more positive view of the primary process.

[As was seen in a major report on attitudes about government released last fall](#), voters continue to be more frustrated than angry with government. Frustration – rather than anger – is the dominant emotion in voters’ views of politics as well. That report also found that neither Republicans nor Democrats have a great deal of confidence in the political wisdom of the American people. These sentiments have persisted into the presidential campaign.

Views of the nation’s long-term progress – and its future prospects – are deeply divided along racial, age and political lines. More than half of white voters say life for “people like them” has gotten worse over the past half-century, while black and Hispanic voters are more positive in these evaluations.

### Campaign draws interest, primaries engender skepticism

Fully 85% of registered voters say they have given a lot of thought to the 2016 election.

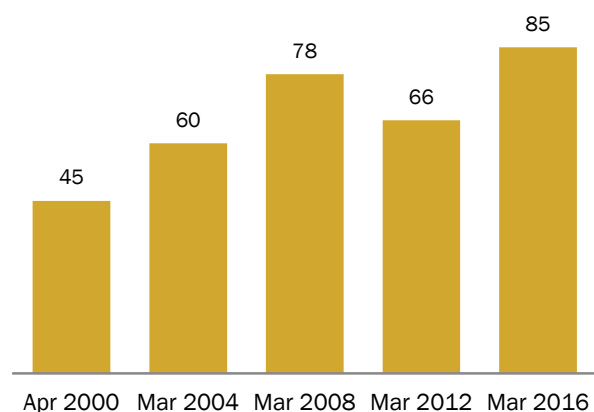
That is not only greater interest than at comparable points in recent campaigns, it is the highest level of interest measured at *any* point in all elections since 1988.

Fully 89% of Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters say they are giving a lot of thought to the election, compared with 82% of Democratic and Democratic-leaning voters.

At this stage in the 2012 campaign, when only the GOP had a contested nomination, 71% of Republicans and 64% of Democrats said they

### Record interest in the 2016 campaign

*% of registered voters who say they have given ‘quite a lot’ of thought to the coming presidential election ...*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016.

Based on registered voters.

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were giving a lot of thought to the election. In March 2008, when both parties had nomination fights, 83% of Democrats and 76% of Republicans were giving a great deal of thought to the election.

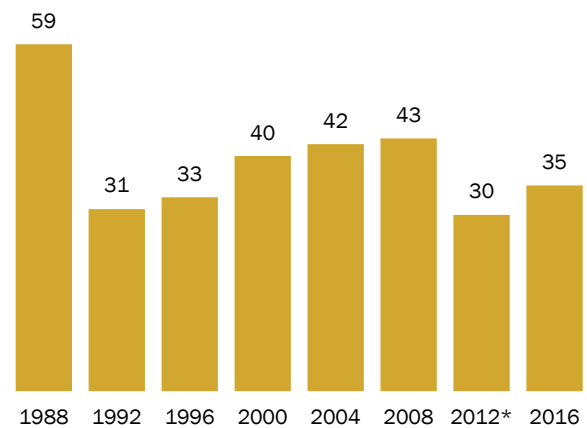
In line with previous Pew Research Center surveys, voters take a dim view of the primary system's ability to produce well-qualified nominees.

Only 35% of voters say that the primary system is a good way of determining the best qualified nominee. That is a smaller share than in the 2008 campaign, but in line with views of the primary process in 2000 and 1992.

Democrats and Republicans differ on whether the presidential primaries are a good way determining the best-qualified nominees. Currently, 42% of Republican voters have a positive view of the primary process, compared with 30% of Democrats.

### Just 35% of voters say the primaries produce the best-qualified nominees

*% of voters who say that so far, primaries have been a good way of determining best-qualified nominees ...*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q13F2.  
Based on registered voters for all years except 2012; 2012 based on general public.

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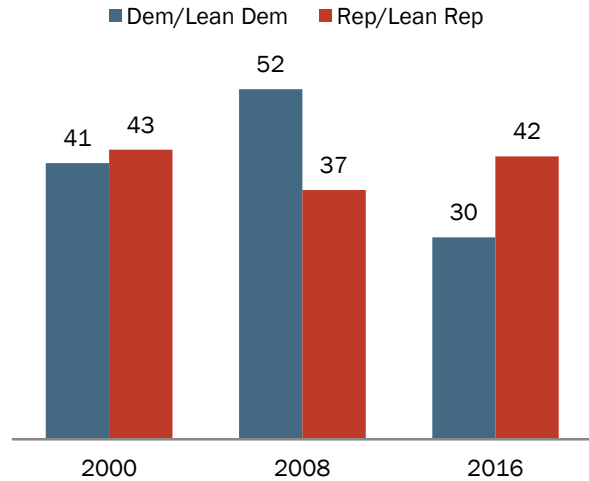
The share of Democrats expressing a positive view of the primary process has declined 22 percentage points (from 52%) in February 2008. Republicans views are little different than in 2000 or 2008.

Yet the current partisan differences are largely the result of the highly positive views Trump backers have of the primary process. Six-in-ten GOP voters who support Trump for the Republican nomination say the primaries have been a good way of determining the best-qualified nominees. Majorities of those who support the four other candidates say they have not.

Among Republicans, Cruz supporters express more positive views of the primaries than do Kasich backers (40% vs. 17%). Among Democrats, Clinton supporters are more likely than those who support Sanders to say the primaries are a good way of determining the best-qualified nominees (37% vs 25%).

### Democrats less positive about primary process than in 2008

*% of voters who say that, so far, primaries have been a good way of determining best-qualified nominees ...*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q13F2. Based on registered voters.

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### All candidates' supporters - except for Trump's - view the primaries negatively

*% of voters who say that, so far, primaries have been a \_\_\_\_\_ of determining best-qualified nominees ...*

	Good way %	Not a good way %	DK %
All voters	35	62	3=100
<i>Among Rep/Lean Rep, support...</i>			
Trump	60	34	7=100
Cruz	40	59	2=100
Kasich	17	82	1=100
<i>Among Dem/Lean Dem, support...</i>			
Clinton	37	61	2=100
Sanders	25	73	3=100

Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q13F2. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Based on registered voters.

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## Most voters see personal insults by politicians as out of bounds

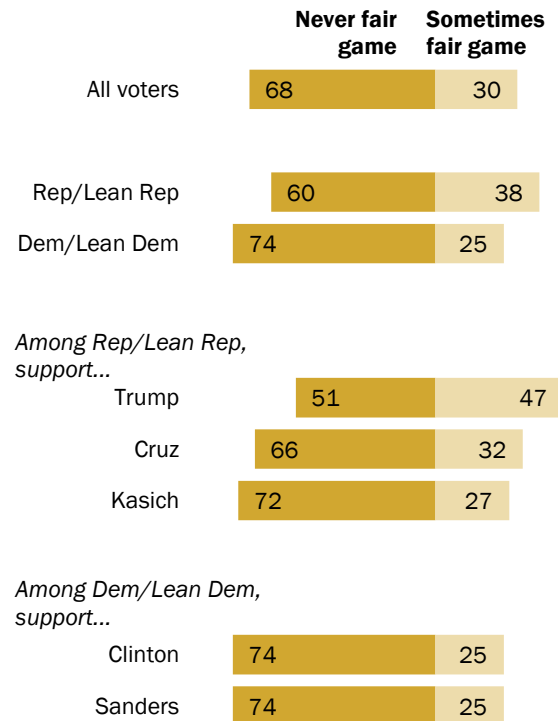
In a campaign that has been punctuated by harsh personal attacks, 68% of registered voters say that “personally insulting political opponents is never fair game.” Just 30% say personal attacks are sometimes fair game.

There are partisan differences in opinions about of the acceptability of personal insults by politicians. But as with views of the primary process, these differences arise largely from the distinctive views of those who back Trump.

Trump supporters are divided: Nearly as many say personal insults are sometimes fair game (47%) as say they are never fair game (51%). Among supporters of the other candidates – Cruz, Kasich, Clinton and Sanders – majorities of between 66% and 74% say that personal insults against political opponents are always off limits.

### Large majorities say personal insults are ‘never fair game’ in politics

*% of registered voters who say personally insulting political opponents is ...*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q60.  
Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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## How voters view the candidates' amount of press coverage

Voters overwhelmingly say that Trump has received too much news coverage. Three-quarters (75%) of all registered voters say that news organizations have given too much coverage to Trump.

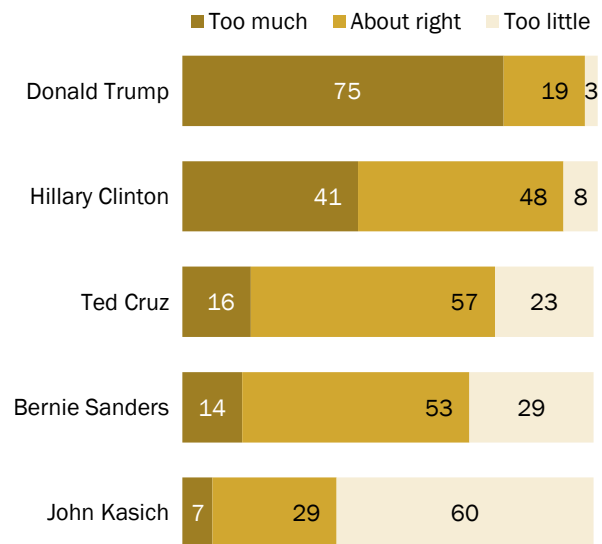
Views of coverage of most other presidential candidates are much less one-sided. About four-in-ten (41%) say Clinton has received too much coverage, while 48% say news organizations have given about the right amount of coverage to Clinton.

Few voters say Cruz, Sanders or Kasich have received too much coverage. A majority of voters (57%) say Cruz has gotten about the right amount of coverage, and 53% say the same about news coverage of Sanders.

Most voters (60%) say news organizations have given too little coverage to Kasich – by far the highest share saying that about coverage of any candidate. Only about half as many voters (29%) say Kasich has received about the right amount of coverage.

### Three-quarters of voters say Trump has gotten 'too much' news coverage

*% of registered voters saying news organizations have given \_\_\_ of coverage to each ...*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q38.  
Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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Perceptions of the amount of coverage each candidate has received vary widely across backers of each of the candidates, although in each case a candidate's supporters are less likely than those who prefer their rivals to say their candidate receives too much (and more likely to say the candidate receives too little) coverage.

Overwhelming majorities of Cruz (84%) and Kasich supporters (90%) think Trump has gotten too much coverage. Most Trump supporters (55%) say he has gotten about the right amount of coverage, although 33% say coverage of their candidate has been excessive.

Nearly half of Cruz supporters (47%) think their candidate has gotten about the right amount of coverage, while 43% say he has gotten too little coverage. Majorities of Trump (66%) and Kasich backers (63%) say Cruz has gotten the right amount of news coverage.

Roughly eight-in-ten Kasich supporters (82%) say their candidate has gotten too little coverage, a view that is shared by a majority (54%) of Cruz supporters and 42% of Trump backers.

Among Democratic voters a majority (66%) also say news organizations have given Kasich too little coverage. Most Democrats (56%) think Cruz has gotten about the right amount of coverage, while Democrats are about as likely as GOP supporters of Kasich and Cruz to say that Trump has gotten too much coverage (88%).

## How supporters of GOP candidates view news coverage of the Republican field

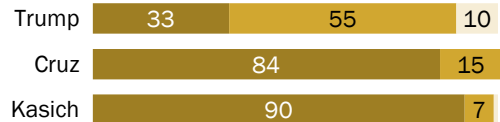
*% of Republican/Rep-leaning voters saying news organizations have given \_\_\_ of coverage to each ...*

■ Too much ■ About right ■ Too little

### Donald Trump's coverage

All Rep voters 63 31 4

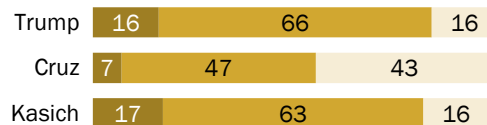
Among those who support ...



### Ted Cruz's coverage

All Rep voters 13 58 26

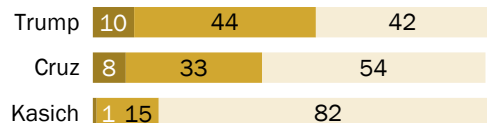
Among those who support ...



### John Kasich's coverage

All Rep voters 8 34 53

Among those who support ...



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q38.

Don't know responses not shown.

Based on Republican/Republican-leaning registered voters.

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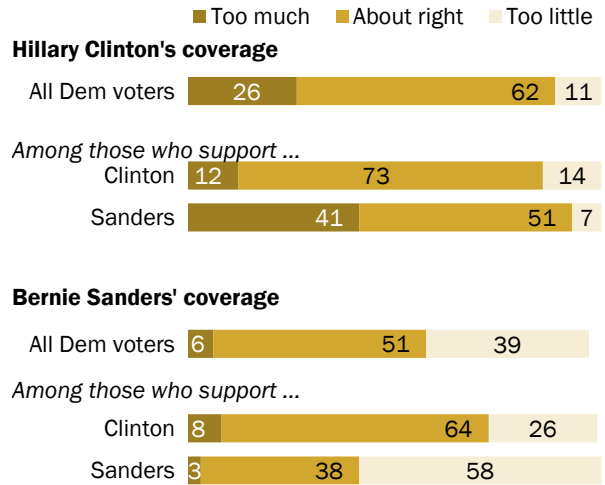
Clinton and Sanders supporters also differ in their perceptions of the amount of coverage each candidate receives. Nearly three-quarters of Clinton supporters (73%) say their candidate has gotten the right amount of coverage, while just 12% say Clinton has gotten too much coverage. Among Sanders supporters, about half (51%) think the amount of coverage devoted to Clinton has been appropriate, while 41% say she has gotten too much coverage.

A majority of Sanders backers (58%) say the Vermont senator has received too little coverage. Among Clinton supporters, 26% say Sanders has been under-covered, while 64% feel he has received the right amount of coverage.

Among Republican voters, 58% say news organizations have given Clinton too much coverage. Roughly the same share of GOP voters (55%) say Sanders has gotten about the right amount of news coverage.

## How Democratic voters view news coverage of Clinton and Sanders

*% of Democratic/Dem-leaning voters saying news organizations have given \_\_\_\_ of coverage to each ...*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q38.

Don't know responses not shown.

Based on Democratic/Democratic-leaning registered voters.

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## Little confidence in public's political wisdom

Voters' confidence in the political wisdom of the public has changed little since last fall, before the presidential primaries. Just a third of registered voters say they have either a very great deal of confidence or a good deal of confidence in the wisdom of the public when it comes to making political decisions. Nearly two-thirds (65%) say they have little or no confidence in the public's political wisdom.

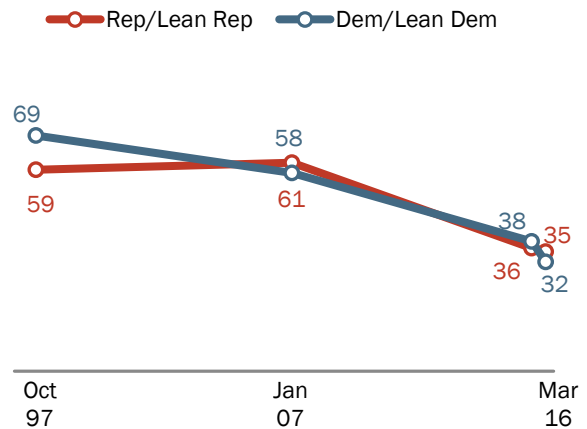
Since 2007, the shares of both Republicans and Democrats who express at least a good deal of confidence in the public's political wisdom has fallen sharply. Currently, just 35% of Republican voters and 32% of Democratic voters say they have at least a good deal of confidence in the public's wisdom in politics, down from 61% and 58%, respectively, nine years ago.

Four-in-ten Trump supporters (40%) say they have a very great deal or good deal of confidence in the public's political wisdom, along with 33% of Cruz backers and 30% of Kasich supporters.

Among Democrats, Clinton supporters (36%) are somewhat more likely than Sanders supporters (27%) to express at least a good deal of confidence in the public's political wisdom.

### Across partisan lines, an erosion of confidence in public's political wisdom

*% of voters who have a very great deal or good deal of confidence in the political wisdom of American public ...*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q8.  
Based on registered voters.

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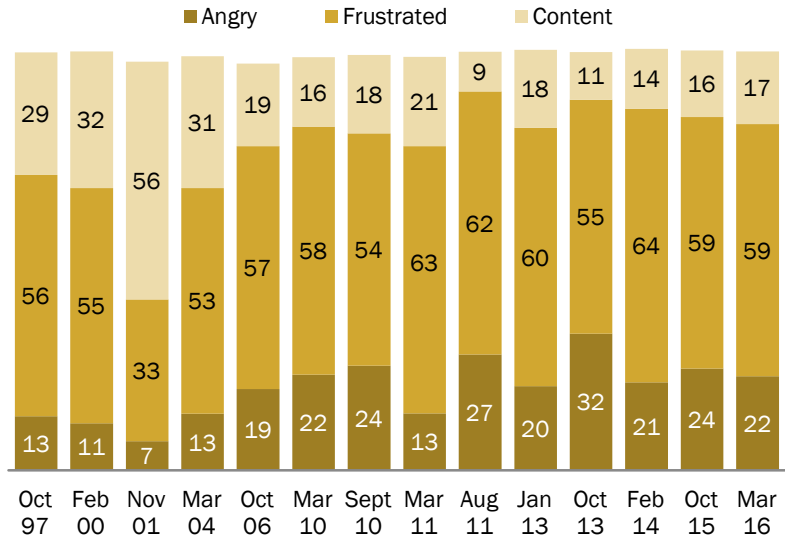
## Feelings of frustration toward government

As the primary campaigns continue, overall feelings toward the federal government have remained steady. About six-in-ten registered voters (59%) say they feel frustrated with the federal government, while 22% say they are angry and just 17% say they are basically content.

Anger toward the federal government is no higher among voters today than it was in October 2015 (24%); and it is lower than in October 2013 (32%), during the 16-day shutdown of the federal government.

### Most continue to be frustrated with the government

Which best describes feeling toward federal government? (%)



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q10F1. Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters continue to express higher levels of anger toward than federal government than Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters.

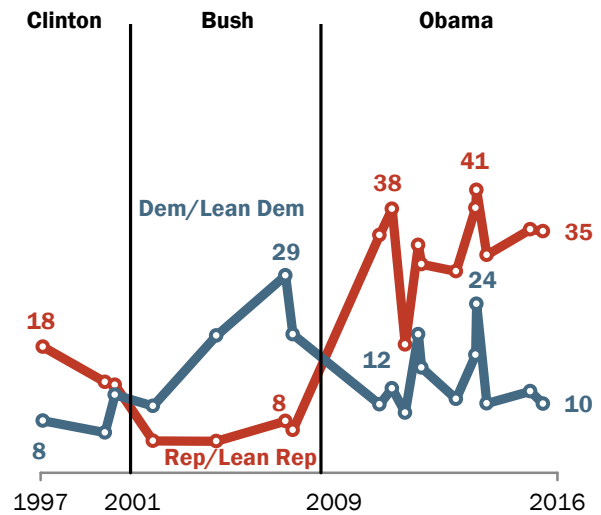
Overall, 35% of Republican voters say they are angry at government; more (58%) describe themselves as frustrated and just 6% say they are basically content with the federal government. Republican anger toward government is about the same as it was last fall and is slightly lower than it was in October 2013, when it reached a recent high of 41%.

Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters express lower levels of anger toward the federal government than Republicans: Just 10% of Democrats say they are angry at government. About six-in-ten Democrats (61%) say they are frustrated with the federal government, while 27% say they are basically content.

In recent administrations, members of the party that does not control the White House have consistently express greater levels of anger toward the federal government than members of the president's party.

## GOP voters remain more likely than Democrats to feel anger toward gov't

*% of registered voters who say they are angry with federal government ...*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q10F1.

Based on registered voters.

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In the current survey, half of respondents were asked about their feelings toward the “federal government,” while the other half of respondents were asked about their feelings toward “politics today.”

There are only modest differences between the results of the two questions. While 59% of voters say they are frustrated with government, 67% express frustration with politics. About one-in-five (22%) express anger at the government, while an almost identical percentage (23%) says they are angry at politics today.

Those who express anger at politics were asked in an open-ended format why they are angry. More than half (55%) of voters who are angry about politics cite an aspect of politicians’ conduct as the main reason. A quarter (25%) specifically mentions dishonest and self-serving politicians as a cause for anger. About one-in-six say they are angry about politicians’ inability to get things done (18%) or mention that politicians are out of touch (15%). Some voters express anger about particular political figures: While 4% point to Barack Obama as the main reason they are angry about politics, roughly the same number (5%) mention Republicans as the reason for their anger.

## Voters express frustration with politics, as well as with government

*Feeling toward federal government/politics today... (%)*

	Basically content	Frustrated	Angry
Federal government	17	59	22
Politics today	9	67	23

Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q10F1 & Q11F2. Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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## What is the main reason you are angry about politics today?

*Among registered voters who are angry about politics today, % saying it is because of ... (open-ended question)*

Politicians lie/don't keep promises/are self-serving	25
Gridlock/partisanship/politicians are incompetent	18
Politicians out of touch/not working for Americans	15
Economy/jobs	5
Social Security/healthcare/entitlements	5
Republicans	5
National decline/general state of the country	5
Barack Obama	4
Public isn't paying attention/has lost values	4
Corruption/lobbyists/interest groups	4
Lack of good candidates/real choices	3
Wall Street/big business influence on government	3
Taxes	3
Socialist/liberal influence	3
<b>NET: Politicians (general)</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>NET: Issues</b>	<b>19</b>

Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q12F2. Based on registered voters who say politics makes them angry (N=205). See topline for all responses.

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Anger at government – and politics – is much more pronounced among Trump backers than among supporters of any other presidential candidate, Republican or Democrat.

Half of Trump supporters (50%) say they are angry at the federal government, compared with 30% of Cruz supporters and 18% of Kasich supporters. Even smaller shares of Sanders (13%) and Clinton supporters (6%) express anger at government.

Four-in-ten of those who support Trump say they are angry at politics – again, the highest share among supporters of any candidate.

## Half of Trump supporters are angry at the federal government

	Feeling toward federal government ...			Feeling about politics today ...		
	Basically content	Frustrated	Angry	Basically content	Frustrated	Angry
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All voters	17	59	22	9	67	23
<i>Among Rep/Lean Rep, support ...</i>						
Trump	1	48	50	3	56	40
Cruz	8	62	30	7	69	24
Kasich	10	72	18	4	77	18
<i>Among Dem/Lean Dem, support ...</i>						
Clinton	34	57	6	18	63	18
Sanders	21	65	13	9	74	14

Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q10F1 & Q11F2. Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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## Views of the country's past and future

Voters are divided in assessing the changes the country has undergone over the past 50 years. While 46% say life in America today is worse for “people like them,” 34% say it is better and 14% say it is about the same.

Most white voters (54%) say life in this country has gotten worse for people like them over the past half-century, while most blacks (58%) say life has gotten better. Hispanics express mixed views (41% better, 37% worse, 14% about the same).

There also are wide educational differences in these views, with better educated voters more likely to say life in this country for people like them has improved.

Looking at these differences among white voters, 60% of those who have not completed college say life has gotten worse for people like them, while just 23% say things have gotten better (11% say life is about the same). Among whites with a college degree or more education, 42% say life has gotten worse while nearly as many say it has gotten better (36%) and 15% think it is about the same.

Among all registered voters the ideological divide in these opinions is stark: 70% of conservative Republicans think life in the U.S. has gotten worse for people like

### Wide racial differences in views of how life in America has changed for ‘people like you’

*% of registered voters who say ...*

	<i>Compared with 50 years ago, life in America today for people like you is ...</i>			<i>Compared with today, life for next generation of Americans will be ...</i>		
	<b>Worse</b>	<b>same</b>	<b>Better</b>	<b>Worse</b>	<b>same</b>	<b>Better</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All voters	46	14	34	51	18	24
Men	45	14	34	48	19	26
Women	46	13	33	54	17	22
White	54	13	28	54	18	21
Black	17	17	58	41	21	29
Hispanic	37	14	41	37	22	36
18-29	27	22	44	41	22	31
30-49	44	14	34	54	18	23
50-64	53	10	31	54	19	21
65+	55	13	28	51	15	24
Postgrad	37	11	44	49	21	24
College grad	39	15	38	49	18	26
Some college	49	13	32	56	16	23
HS or less	51	14	29	49	21	23
Rep/Lean Rep	66	10	19	64	13	18
Conservative	70	9	15	67	12	16
Mod/Liberal	58	10	25	58	15	22
Dem/Lean Dem	28	17	48	39	24	29
Conserv/Mod	35	14	45	42	23	26
Liberal	20	20	52	35	25	31

Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q6 & Q7. Don't know responses not shown. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Based on registered voters.

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them, compared with 20% of liberal Democrats. About half of liberal Democrats (52%) say life has gotten better for people like them.

When registered voters assess prospects for the next generation of Americans, the outlook is gloomy. About half (51%) say the future for the next generation will be worse, while only about half as many (24%) think life will be better; 18% say life will be about the same as it is today.

There are substantial racial, age and partisan gaps in these opinions as well, but the educational differences are far more modest than in views about how life in the U.S. has changed. For instance, 52% of white voters with at least a college degree expect life for the next generation of Americans to be worse, as do 56% of white voters who have not completed college.



## 2. Views on immigration, diversity, social issues

Republican and Democratic registered voters remain far apart on key questions regarding perceptions of immigrants and immigration policy, views on the security treatment of U.S. Muslims and views on issues such as abortion and same-sex marriage.

These gaps across parties are familiar. The gaps within parties by primary candidate support vary by issue. In general, disagreements among Republican voters are more common – and larger in magnitude – than disagreements among Democratic voters when it comes to questions on immigrants and immigration, U.S. Muslims, and same-sex marriage and abortion.

On the Republican side, Trump supporters tend to hold more conservative views than Cruz and Kasich supporters on immigration and in their views of U.S. Muslims. Large majorities of Trump supporters say immigrants burden the country, back building a wall along the entire U.S.-Mexico border and say U.S. Muslims should be subject to additional security scrutiny – fewer Cruz or Kasich supporters agree. However, when it comes to the issues of abortion and same-sex marriage, Ted Cruz supporters are the most likely to take conservative positions and say that abortion should be illegal in all or most cases and that gays and lesbians should not be allowed to marry legally.

By contrast, there is broad agreement among Clinton and Sanders supporters that immigrants make positive contributions to the U.S., that there should not be a border wall and that Muslims should not be subject to additional security scrutiny because of their religion. On some issues, modest differences emerge between Sanders and Clinton supporters, but these differences are limited to the size of the majority expressing an opinion. For example, 83% of Sanders supporters say gays and lesbians should be allowed to marry legally, compared with fewer – but still most – Clinton supporters (68%).

## Divides within the GOP in views of immigration policy

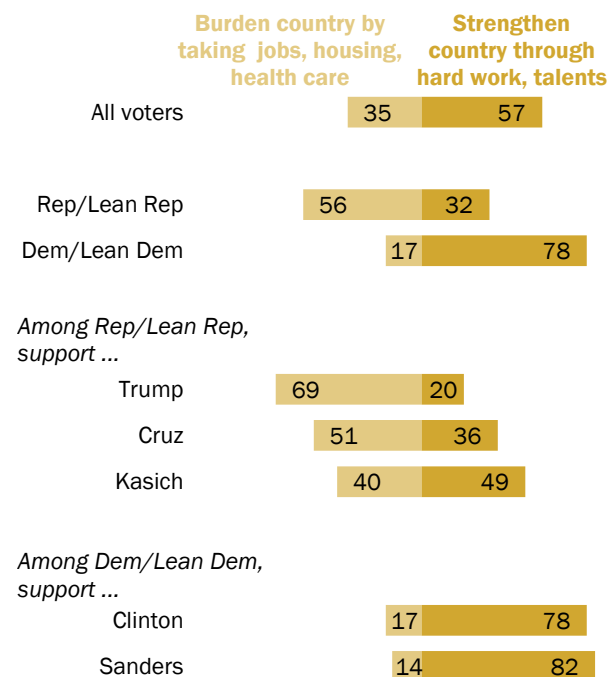
Republican and Democratic registered voters take opposing views on whether immigrants are more of a strength or burden for the United States. By a wide 78%-17% margin, Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters say immigrants today do more to strengthen the country through their hard work and talents than burden the country because they take jobs, housing and health care. By contrast, 56% of Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters view immigrants more as a burden for the country, compared with just 32% who say immigrants strengthen the country.

Nearly seven-in-ten Republican voters who support Donald Trump (69%) say immigrants burden the country, compared with just 20% who say they strengthen the country. Ted Cruz supporters are 18 points less likely than Trump supporters to hold this view, though by a narrower margin, (51%-36%) more also view immigrants in the U.S. as a burden rather than a strength. By contrast, supporters of John Kasich are roughly as likely to say immigrants strengthen the country (49%) as to say they burden the country (40%).

On the Democratic side, wide majorities of Sanders (82%) and Clinton supporters (78%) say immigrants today do more to strengthen the country rather than burden the country.

### Trump supporters say immigrants do more to burden than strengthen country

Which comes closer to your view?  
Immigrants today ... (%)



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q50c.  
Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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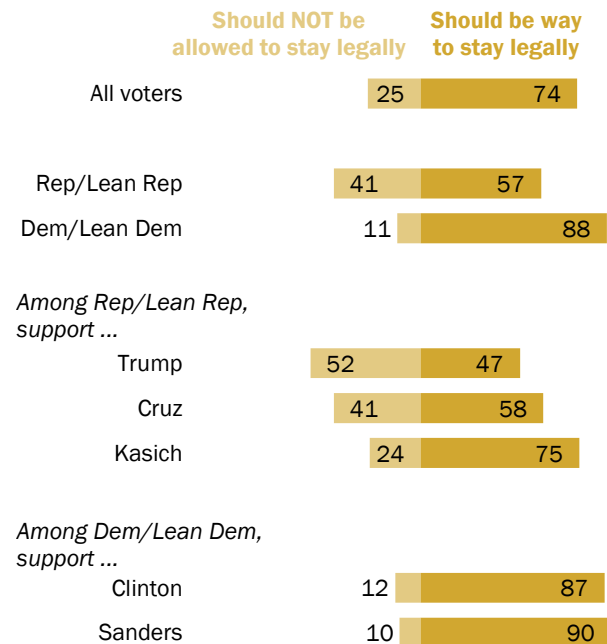
While a majority of Republican registered voters say immigrants are a burden on the country, a majority (57%) also say there should be a way for undocumented immigrants currently in the country to stay legally, if certain requirements are met; fewer (41%) say undocumented immigrants should not be allowed to stay in the country legally. Among Democratic voters, nearly nine-in-ten (88%) say there should be a path to legal status for undocumented immigrants, while 11% say there should not be.

Republicans and Republican leaners who support Donald Trump are split on whether undocumented immigrants currently in the country should be able to stay here legally, if certain requirements are met: 47% say there should be a way for them to stay legally, while 52% say undocumented immigrants should not be allowed to stay in the country legally. Among Republicans who support Ted Cruz (58%-41%) or John Kasich (75%-24%), more say there should be a way for undocumented immigrants to stay in the country legally than say there should not be a way for them to stay in the U.S. legally.

An overwhelming majority of both Bernie Sanders (90%) and Hillary Clinton (87%) supporters say there should be a way for undocumented immigrants currently in the country to stay here legally, if certain requirements are met.

## By primary choice, GOP divides on legal status for undocumented immigrants

*% of registered voters who say undocumented immigrants in the U.S. who meet certain requirements ...*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q85.  
Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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Most voters who oppose a way for undocumented immigrants to stay in the country legally also support a national effort to deport all undocumented immigrants currently in the country. Those who oppose a path to legal status for undocumented immigrants (25% of all voters) were asked a follow-up question about deportation: A wide majority of those against legal status (19% of all voters) say there should be a national law enforcement effort to deport all immigrants now living in the country illegally. A much smaller share of those against legal status for undocumented immigrants say there should not be a national deportation effort (5% of all voters).

Among Republican and Republican-leaning voters, 32% say there should be a national law enforcement effort to deport all immigrants who are now living in the U.S. illegally. Supporters of Donald Trump are the most likely to take this position (42% say this, compared with 30% of Ted Cruz supporters and just 17% of John Kasich supporters).

Among Democratic voters, few (8%) think there should be a law enforcement effort to deport all immigrants in the U.S. illegally, with no significant difference between the views of Clinton and Sanders supporters.

**Most who are opposed to legal status support a national effort to deport undocumented immigrants**

*% of registered voters who say undocumented immigrants in the U.S. who meet certain requirements ...*

	Should be allowed to stay legally %	Should <b>not</b> be allowed to stay legally %	And should there be effort to deport ...		
			Yes %	No %	DK %
All voters	74	25	19	5	1=100
Rep/Lean Rep	57	41	32	8	2=100
Dem/Lean Dem	88	11	8	3	1=100
<i>Among Rep/Lean Rep, support ...</i>					
Trump	47	52	42	8	2=100
Cruz	58	41	30	8	1=100
Kasich	75	24	17	6	1=100
<i>Among Dem/Lean Dem, support ...</i>					
Clinton	87	12	8	3	1=100
Sanders	90	10	6	3	*=100

Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q85/Q86. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Based on registered voters.

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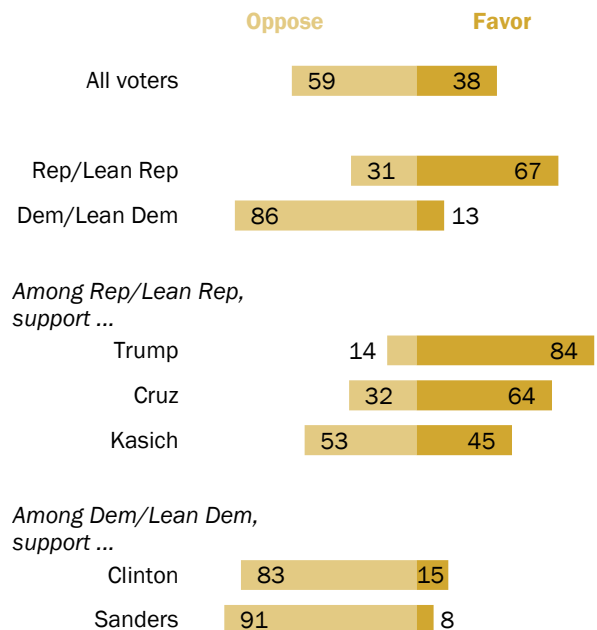
About six-in-ten voters (59%) say they oppose building a wall along the entire border with Mexico, while 38% say they are in favor of building a wall. Republican voters back a wall along the U.S.-Mexico border by a 67%-31% margin. By contrast, Democratic voters are broadly opposed: 86% do not want to build a wall along the entire border with Mexico, compared with just 13% who support this.

Among Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters, those who support Donald Trump as the party's presidential nominee stand out for their strong support for building a wall along the border. Overall, 84% of Republicans who support Donald Trump favor building a wall along the entire border with Mexico, while just 14% say they are opposed. Most Ted Cruz supporters also favor building a wall, though by a somewhat more modest 64%-32% margin. Among Republican voters who support John Kasich, 53% oppose building a wall, while 45% are in favor.

Among Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters, large majorities of those who support Sanders (91%) and Clinton (83%) oppose building a wall along the entire border with Mexico.

### Large majority of Trump supporters favor building wall on Mexican border

*% of registered voters who \_\_\_ building a wall along border with Mexico ...*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q88F2. Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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## The impact of growing diversity in the country today

About six-in-ten voters (59%) say an increasing number of people from many different races, ethnic groups and nationalities in the U.S. makes the country a better place to live; 31% say increasing diversity does not make much difference either way, while just 8% say increasing diversity makes the U.S. a worse place to live.

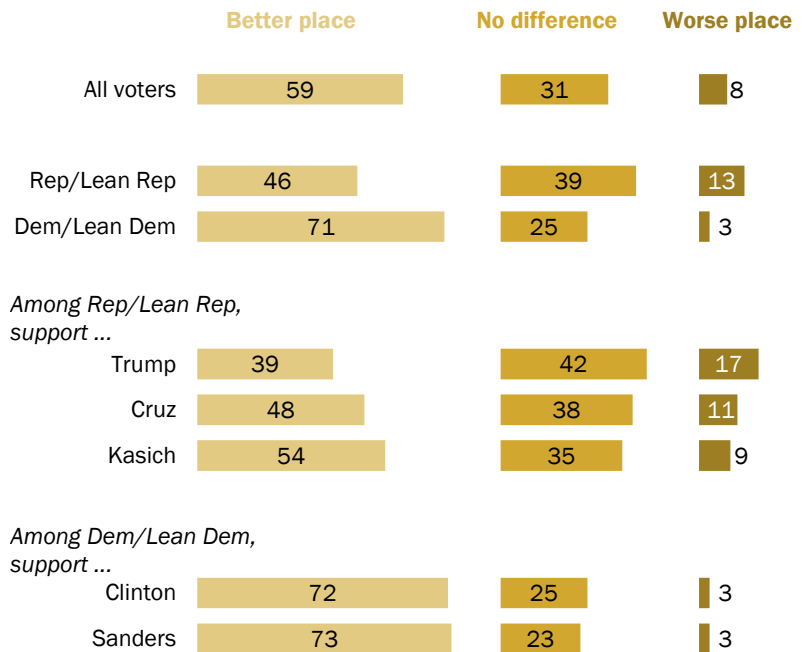
Among Republican voters who support Donald Trump, about as many say diversity makes the U.S. a better place to live (39%) as say it doesn't make a difference (42%); 17% say it makes the U.S. a worse place to live. Ted Cruz supporters are somewhat more likely than Trump supporters to say diversity

makes the U.S. a better place to live (48% vs. 39%); 38% of Cruz supporters say diversity doesn't make a difference, while 11% say it makes the country a worse place to live. Among Republicans who support John Kasich, more say diversity improves life in the U.S. (54%) than say it doesn't make a difference (35%); just 9% think it makes life in the country worse.

Among Democratic voters, roughly seven-in-ten of both Sanders (73%) and Clinton (72%) supporters say increasing diversity makes the country a better place to live, while about a quarter of both groups say it doesn't make much difference either way. Hardly any Democratic voters say growing diversity makes the country a worse place to live.

### How has diversity impacted the U.S. as place to live?

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



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q62.  
Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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## Should U.S. Muslims be subject to additional security scrutiny?

Most voters continue to say that Muslims living in the U.S. should not be subject to additional security scrutiny solely because of their religion (61%), while 33% say that they should be subject to more scrutiny than people in other religious groups. Views are unchanged from [December of last year](#). *(There was no significant difference in attitudes measured during the first five nights of interviewing – conducted before the March 22 terror attacks in Brussels – and the final six nights of interviewing.)*

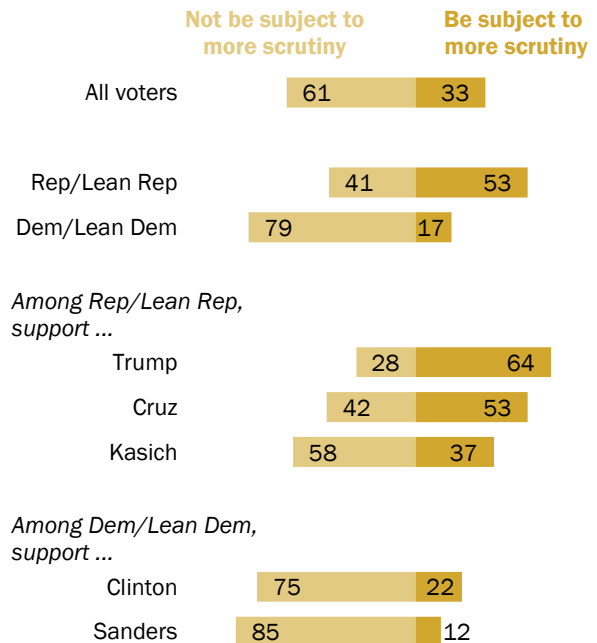
Somewhat more Republican registered voters say the federal government should give U.S. Muslims additional scrutiny because of their religion (53%) than say they should not (41%). The view that Muslims should be subject to additional security scrutiny is most widely held among Republican voters who support Donald Trump: 64% of Trump supporters take this view compared with just 28% who say Muslims should not be subject to additional scrutiny solely because of their religion.

Among Republicans who support Ted Cruz, 53% say U.S. Muslims should receive additional scrutiny; 42% say they should not. Most Republicans who support John Kasich (58%) do not think U.S. Muslims should be given additional security scrutiny by the federal government because of their religion, while 37% think that they should be.

Among Democratic voters, large majorities of both Clinton and Sanders supporters oppose additional government scrutiny of U.S. Muslims because of their religion. However, this view is somewhat more widely held among Sanders (85%) than Clinton (75%) supporters.

### Supporters of different GOP candidates disagree on scrutiny for U.S. Muslims

*% of registered voters saying U.S. Muslims should \_\_\_\_\_ solely because of their religion ...*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q74.  
Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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## Views on abortion

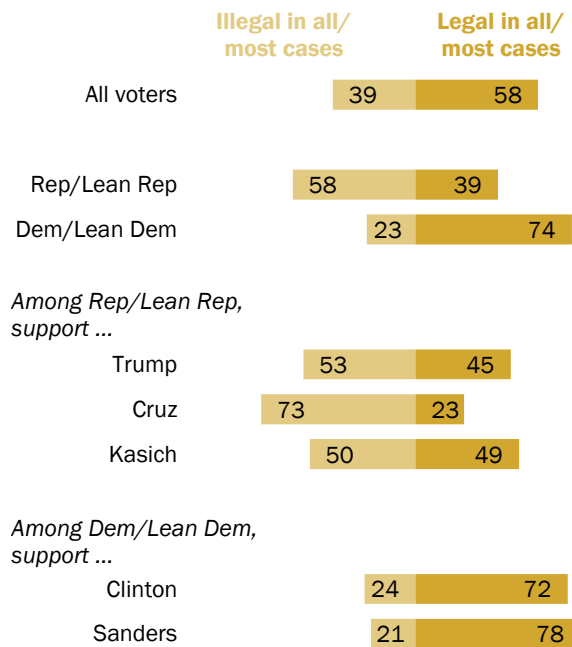
On the issue of abortion, there continue to be deep divisions along partisan lines. About three-quarters (74%) of Democratic voters say abortion should be legal in all or most cases, while 23% say it should be illegal in all or most cases. By contrast, 58% of Republican voters say abortion should be illegal in all or most cases; 39% think it should be legal in all or most cases.

Among Republican voters, supporters of Ted Cruz are much more likely than those who support Trump or Kasich to say abortion should be illegal. Nearly three-quarters of Cruz supporters (73%) say abortion should be illegal in all or most cases, compared with 53% of Trump supporters and 50% of Kasich supporters.

Among Democratic voters, there is little difference in the views of Clinton and Sanders supporters: Large majorities of both Sanders (78%) and Clinton (72%) supporters say abortion should be legal in all or most cases.

### Cruz voters express broad opposition to abortion

*% of registered voters who say abortion should be ...*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q75.  
Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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## Same-sex marriage divides GOP supporters more than Democrats

A majority of the public continues to support the legalization of same-sex marriage (57%), as was the case both before and after the Supreme Court decision last June. There remains a wide gap in opinion between partisans, with Democratic registered voters broadly in favor, and a narrow majority of Republican registered voters opposed. Within the Republican Party, there are clear differences in views by primary candidate preference; differences are much more modest within the Democratic Party.

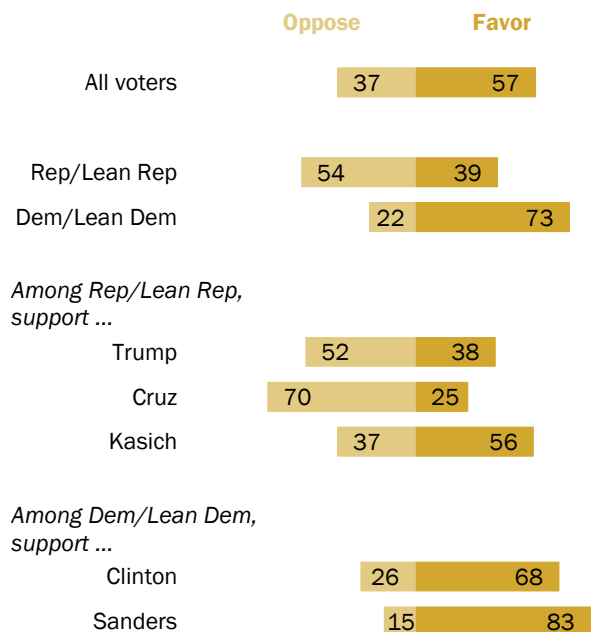
Those who support Ted Cruz for the Republican nomination are overwhelmingly opposed to same-sex marriage. Fully 70% of Cruz backers oppose allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally, while just a quarter (25%) say they are in favor.

Supporters of Donald Trump hold more mixed views: 52% oppose allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally, compared with 38% who favor this. John Kasich backers stand alone on the Republican side in their general support for same-sex marriage: 56% of those who support John Kasich are in favor of allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally, while fewer (37%) are opposed.

On the Democratic side, most Clinton and Sanders supporters express support for allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally, though a larger majority of Sanders supporters (83%) than Clinton supporters (68%) say this.

### GOP divides by primary preference on the issue of same-sex marriage

*% of registered voters who \_\_\_\_\_ allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q76.  
Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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### **3. Views on economy, government services, trade**

Questions on the state of the U.S. economic system, free trade and the role of government – both generally and in specific areas such as health care – surface differences within both political parties.

On the Republican side, supporters of Donald Trump stand out for their unfavorable views of free trade, negative assessments of national economic conditions and their own personal finances, and for being more likely than supporters of other GOP candidates to say the economic system in this country unfairly favors powerful interests. Despite these divisions, much also unites Republican registered voters who back different primary candidates. On policy, there is broad consensus that the government should not be responsible for ensuring that all Americans have health care coverage. And on broader values, large majorities of Republicans believe that hard work leads to success in this country and that government is doing too much better left to businesses and individuals.

There also are many points of general agreement among Democrats: That corporate profits are too high, that the government should ensure health care coverage for all Americans, and that the government should be doing more to solve problems. But differences also emerge among Democrats in their views of the country. Most Sanders supporters say that hard work is no guarantee of success in this country, while Clinton supporters take the view that people who want to get ahead can make it if they're willing to work hard. In addition, most Clinton supporters say problems in the world would be even worse without U.S. involvement; Sanders supporters aren't so sure: About as many say U.S. efforts to solve problems around the world usually end up making things worse as say global problems would be even worse without U.S. efforts.

## Views of national economic conditions

Most registered voters continue to see an uneven economic playing field in the U.S.: 68% say the economic system in the country unfairly favors powerful interests, while just 30% say the economic system is generally fair to most Americans.

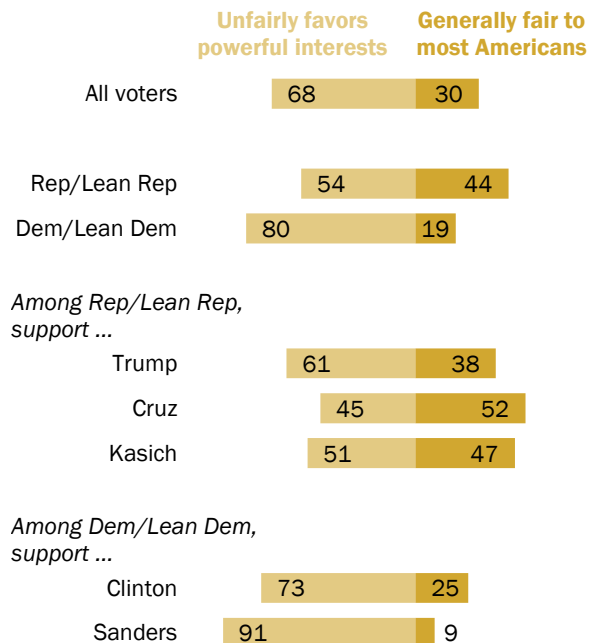
Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters are slightly more likely to view the U.S. economic system as unfairly favoring powerful interests (54%) than being fair to most Americans (44%). This view is much more widespread among Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters. By a roughly four-to-one (80%-19%) margin, Democratic voters say the U.S. economic system unfairly favors powerful interests.

Among Republicans, a clear majority (61%) of Trump supporters say the economic system is tilted towards the powerful, compared with fewer (38%) who say it is generally fair. By contrast, about as many supporters of Cruz and Kasich say the U.S. economic system is generally fair to most people as say it unfairly favors powerful interests.

An overwhelming 91% of Sanders supporters view the U.S. economic system as unfair, while just 9% say it is generally fair. Most Clinton supporters also hold this view, but by a somewhat less overwhelming margin (73%-25%).

### Trump supporters say U.S. economic system unfairly favors powerful

*% of registered voters who say economic system in the U.S. ...*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q58m. Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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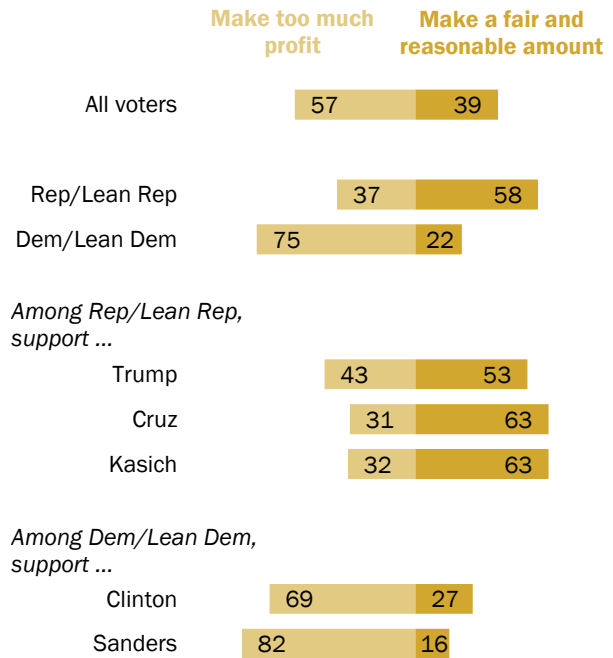
Three-quarters of Democratic registered voters (75%) say that business corporations make too much profit, while just 22% say they make a fair and reasonable amount of profit. Among Republican registered voters a 58% majority believes that business corporations generally make a fair profit; 37% who say they make too much profit.

On balance, supporters of the three remaining Republican candidates see corporate profits as fair and reasonable rather than too high. However, the share of Trump supporters who say corporations make too much profit (43%) is somewhat higher than the share of Kasich (32%) or Cruz (31%) supporters who say this.

As with views of the fairness of the economic system, differences on the Democratic side are limited to the size of the majorities expressing a shared view. Fully 82% of Sanders supporters say business corporations make too much profit; a somewhat smaller majority (69%) of Clinton supporters also holds this view.

## Large partisan divide in views of corporate profits

*% of registered voters who say business corporations ...*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q50b.  
Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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Heading into the election, views of current economic conditions in the U.S. today are mixed. A plurality of registered voters report that conditions are only fair (43%); smaller shares say that conditions are excellent or good (28%) or poor (29%). As has been the case throughout the Obama administration, Republican registered voters are more likely than Democratic registered voters to view economic conditions negatively.

Trump supporters have particularly negative perceptions of the state of the economy: Nearly half (48%) say conditions are poor and 39% say they are only fair; just 12% call them excellent or good. Supporters of Cruz and Kasich are less negative: Roughly three-in-ten Cruz (31%) and Kasich supporters (28%) say economic conditions are poor. Majorities of Cruz and Kasich supporters (47% each) say that economic conditions in the country today are only fair.

Among Democratic voters, Clinton supporters have a brighter view of current economic conditions than Sanders supporters. Overall,

43% of Clinton supporters say that the economy is in excellent or good shape, while 41% say conditions are only fair and just 15% say the economy is in poor shape. Sanders supporters are more likely to describe conditions as only fair (46%) than as excellent or good (30%); 23% say conditions are poor.

### Mixed views of current economic conditions

% of registered voters who say economic conditions in the U.S. are ...

	NET excellent/ good	Only fair	Poor
All voters	28	43	29
Rep/Lean Rep	18	44	38
Dem/Lean Dem	37	43	20
<i>Among Rep/Lean Rep, support ...</i>			
Trump	12	39	48
Cruz	22	47	31
Kasich	25	47	28
<i>Among Dem/Lean Dem, support ...</i>			
Clinton	43	41	15
Sanders	30	46	23

Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q68.

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

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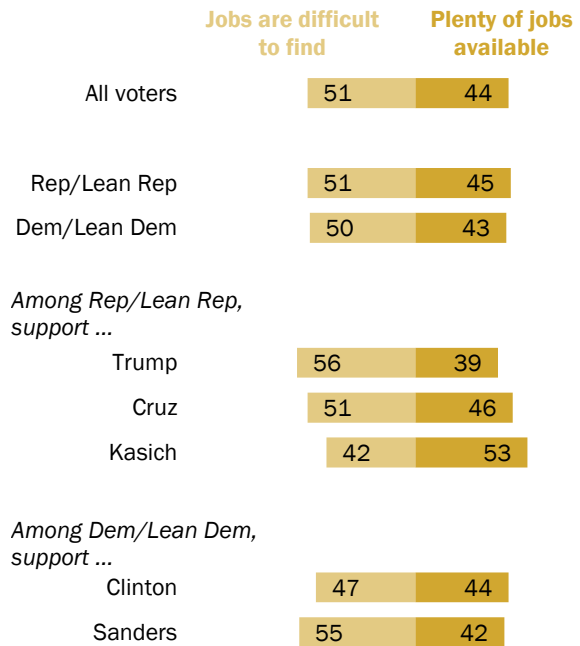
Despite differing views on the state of the national economy, Republicans and Democrats have similar views about job availability in their local area. Roughly half of both Democratic and GOP registered voters say that jobs are difficult to find in their community (50% and 51%, respectively) while slightly smaller shares of both groups (43% of Democrats, 45% of Republicans) say there are plenty of jobs available.

A majority of Trump supporters (56%) say jobs are difficult to find in their community, while fewer (39%) say there are plenty of jobs available. Supporters of John Kasich offer more positive evaluations of their local job situation: 53% say there are plenty of jobs available in their community, while 42% say that jobs are difficult to find. Among Cruz supporters, 51% say jobs are difficult to find compared with 46% who say there are plenty of jobs available.

Among Democratic voters, Sanders supporters (55%) are more likely than supporters of Hillary Clinton (47%) to say jobs are difficult to find.

## Most Trump, Sanders supporters say jobs are difficult to find in their area

% of registered voters who say \_\_\_\_\_ in their community



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q70.  
Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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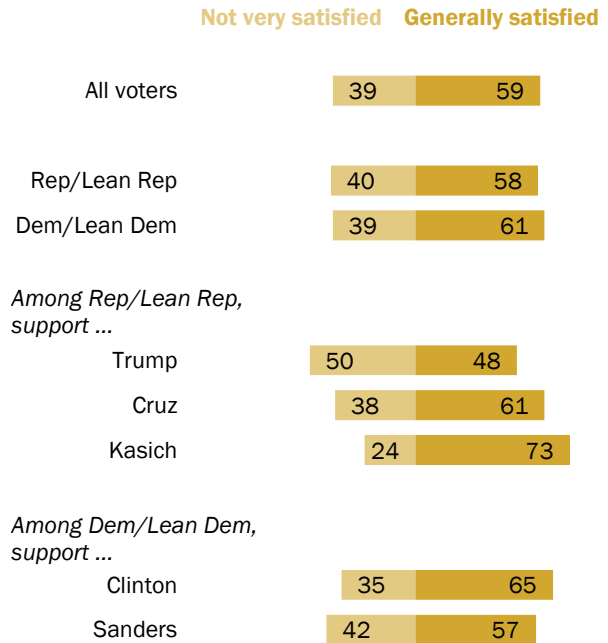
## Trump supporters least satisfied about their personal finances

When it comes to assessments of personal finances, Donald Trump's supporters are less satisfied with their own situation than backers of Ted Cruz or John Kasich. Half (50%) of Trump supporters say they are not very satisfied with their own financial situation, while 48% say they are generally satisfied with the way things are going for them financially. Among Kasich (73%-24%) and Cruz (61%-38%) supporters, far more say they are generally satisfied with their personal financial situation than not very satisfied.

Among Democratic voters, 65% of Hillary Clinton supporters and 57% of Bernie Sanders supporters say they are generally satisfied with their own personal financial situation.

### Trump supporters less satisfied with own finances than Cruz, Kasich backers

*% of registered voters who are \_\_\_\_\_ with own financial situation ...*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q50h.  
Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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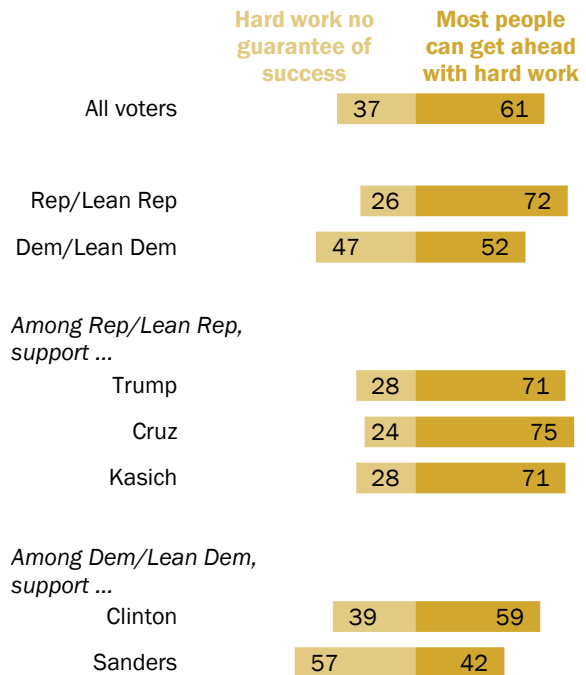
Despite doubts about the fairness of the U.S. economic system, a majority of registered voters (61%) continue to say that most people who want to get ahead can make it if they're willing to work hard, while 37% say hard work and determination are no guarantee of success for most people.

Democratic and Democratic-leaning voters are divided in their views on this question. Most Sanders supporters (57%) say that hard work and determination are no guarantee of success for most people, while 42% say that most people who want to get ahead can make it through hard work. Views among Clinton supporters are the reverse: By a 59%-39% margin, Clinton backers say that most people who want to get ahead can make it if they're willing to work hard.

There are no significant differences in views among Republican and Republican-leaning voters, with at least seven-in-ten of those who support Trump, Cruz or Kasich saying most people who want to get ahead can make it if they're willing to work hard.

## Sanders supporters say hard work is no guarantee of success for most people

*% of registered voters who say ...*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q50d.  
Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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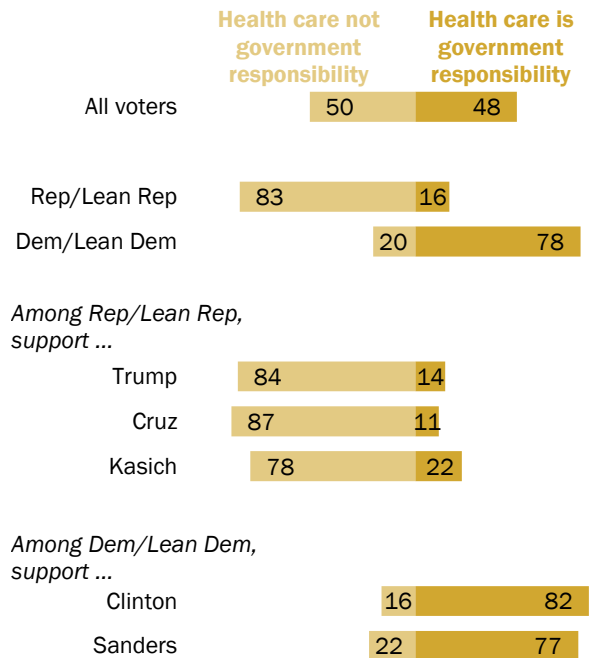
## Partisans remain deeply divided over federal role in health care

One of the widest partisan divides on issues is whether or not it is the responsibility of the federal government to ensure that all Americans have health care coverage. A broad 83%-majority of Republican registered voters say this is not the federal government's responsibility; a similarly large 78%-majority of Democratic registered voters say this is the responsibility of the federal government.

Within the two parties there is little variation across supporters of each of the candidates. Broad majorities of Trump, Cruz and Kasich supporters say it is not the responsibility of the federal government to make sure all Americans have health care coverage, while large shares of Clinton and Sanders supporters say this is the responsibility of the federal government.

### Parties split on government's role in providing health care coverage

*Do you think it is the responsibility of the federal govt to make sure all Americans have health care coverage? (%)*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q80.  
Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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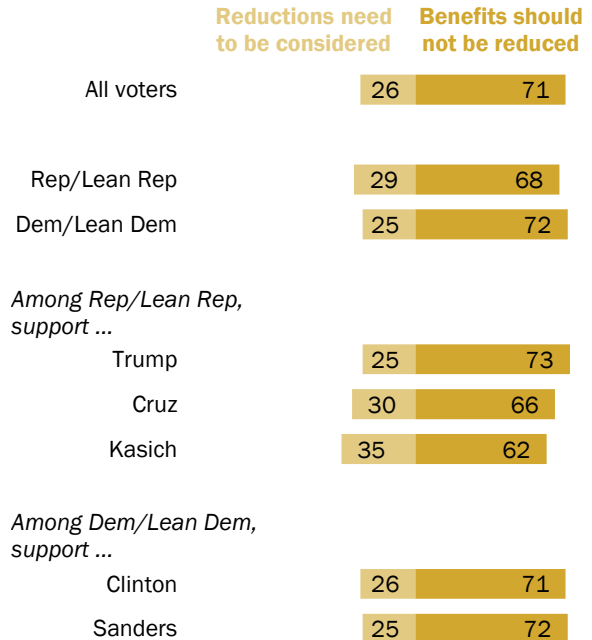
## Little appetite for considering reductions in Social Security

When asked about the long-term future of Social Security, about seven-in-ten registered voters (71%) say that benefits should not be reduced in any way, while only about a quarter (26%) says some reductions in benefits for future retirees need to be considered.

While many questions regarding government benefits elicit opposing views among Republicans and Democrats, there is broad consensus on preserving Social Security benefits. Clear majorities of Republican and Democratic registered voters — and backers of all five presidential candidates — oppose reductions to the Social Security benefits of future retirees.

### Broad opposition to future reductions in Social Security benefits

*% of registered voters who say \_\_\_\_\_ when thinking about the long-term future of Social Security ...*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q90.  
Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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## Free trade agreements viewed positively by Democratic voters

Registered voters are currently split in their overall view of how free trade agreements have impacted the U.S.: 47% say free trade agreements between the U.S. and other countries have been a good thing for the U.S., while about as many (43%) say they have been a bad thing. Opinions about free trade agreements among voters have turned more negative since May 2015, when more said they had been a good thing (53%) than a bad thing (37%) for the U.S. Current views are similar to those measured in March 2011 and April 2009.

Views of U.S. free trade agreements are more positive among Democratic and Democratic-leaning voters (56% good thing vs. 34% bad thing) than Republican and Republican-leaning voters (38% good thing vs. 53% bad thing). This marks a shift from May 2015, when both groups took a positive view of free trade, on balance.

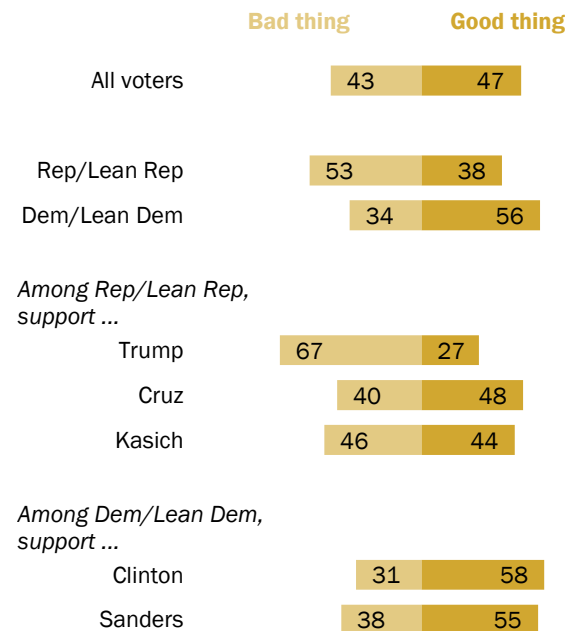
Among Republican voters, Trump supporters stand out for their negative views of free trade:

67% of Trump supporters say free trade agreements have been a bad thing for the U.S., while just 27% say they have been a good thing. Republican supporters of Ted Cruz (48% good thing vs. 40% bad thing) and John Kasich (44% good thing vs. 46% bad thing) hold more mixed views.

By a 58% to 31% margin, more Clinton supporters say free trade agreements have been a good thing than a bad thing for the U.S. Views among supporters of Bernie Sanders are similar (55% good thing vs. 38% bad thing).

### Trump supporters view free trade agreements as bad for U.S.

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



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q77.  
Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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Registered voters' perceptions of the *personal* impact of free trade agreements also are mixed: 42% say free trade agreements have definitely or probably helped the financial situation of their family; about as many (39%) say these agreements have definitely or probably hurt their family's finances. Overall views on this question are little changed from May 2015, although attitudes have shifted within partisan groups since then.

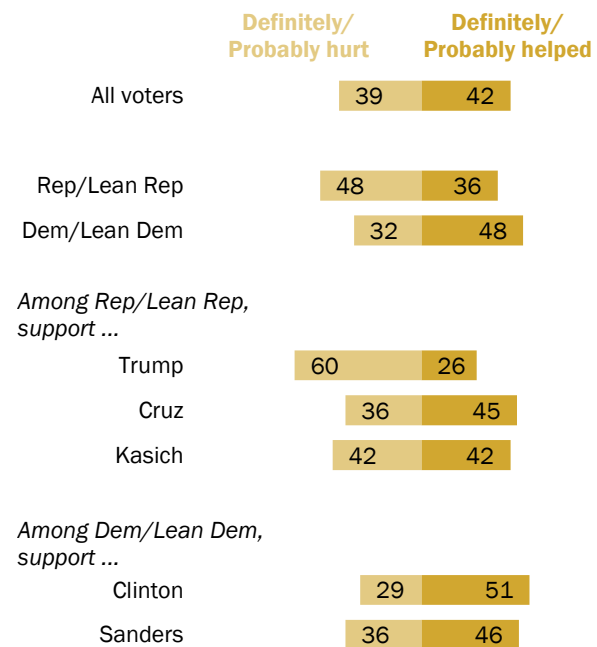
In the current survey, more Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters say free trade agreements have hurt their family's finances (48%) than say they have helped (36%). In May 2015, about as many Republican voters said they had helped their family's financial situation (38%) as hurt it (41%). By contrast, views among Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters in the current survey (48% helped vs. 32% hurt) are slightly more positive than they were in May 2015 (43% helped vs. 38% hurt).

As with views of the impact of free trade agreements on the country overall, Trump supporters are much more likely than Cruz or Kasich supporters to say free trade has hurt their own personal financial situation. By a 60% to 26% margin, more Republicans who support Trump for their party's presidential nomination say free trade agreements have definitely or probably hurt their family's finances than definitely or probably helped. Far fewer Kasich (42% helped vs. 42% hurt) or Cruz (45% helped vs. 36% hurt) supporters think free trade agreements have hurt the financial situation of their own family.

Among Democratic voters, supporters of Clinton take a slightly more positive view of free trade's impact on their personal finances than supporters of Sanders. About half of Democratic voters who support Hillary Clinton (51%) say trade agreements have helped their finances, while fewer (29%) say they have hurt their finances. Among Sanders supporters, 36% say free trade agreements have hurt their family's finances, compared with 46% who say they have helped.

### Trump supporters say they have been harmed by free trade agreements

*% of registered voters who say free trade agreements have \_\_\_\_\_ family's finances (%)*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q78.  
Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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## Views of U.S. efforts to solve problems around the world

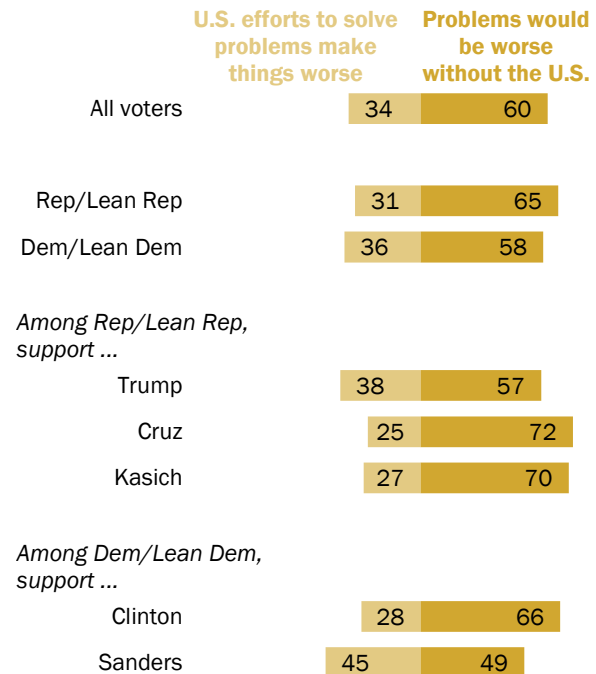
When it comes to U.S. engagement with global problems, a majority of registered voters see the U.S. as having a positive impact. Six-in-ten (60%) say problems in the world would be even worse without U.S. involvement, while 34% say that U.S. efforts to solve problems around the world usually end up making things worse. Majorities of Republican (65%) and Democratic (58%) voters say U.S. global efforts usually do more good than harm.

Among Democrats, there is a divide in opinion about the impact of U.S. global involvement between Sanders and Clinton supporters. Two-thirds (66%) of Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters who support Hillary Clinton say that problems in the world would be even worse without U.S. involvement, compared with just 28% who say U.S. efforts usually make things worse. By contrast, about as many Sanders supporters say U.S. efforts to solve world problems usually end up making things worse (45%) as say problems in the world would be even worse without U.S. involvement (49%).

Among Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters, 72% of Cruz supporters and 70% of Kasich supporters say that problems in the world would be even worse without U.S. involvement; a narrower majority of Trump supporters (57%) also takes this view.

### Most say global problems would be worse without U.S. efforts

When it comes to problems around the world ... (%)



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q50f.  
Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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## Role of government divides parties, not candidates' supporters

Republican and Democratic registered voters **continue to express** fundamentally different views on the role of government in this country.

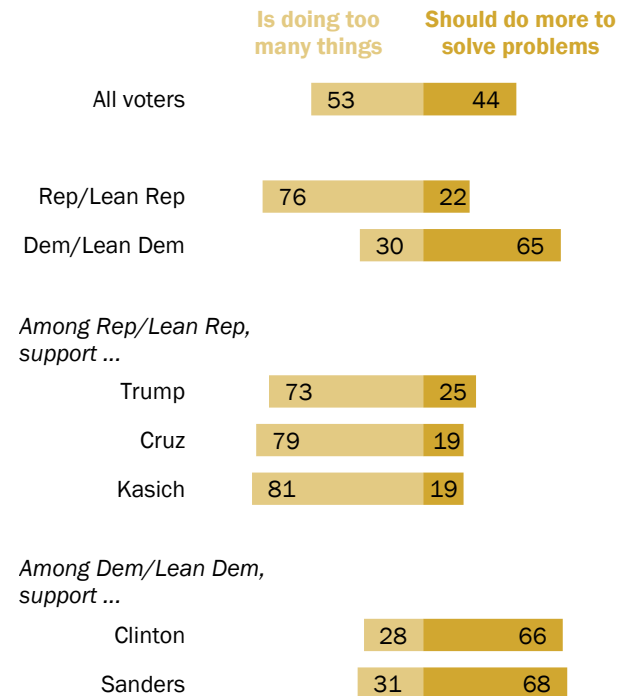
About three-quarters of Republican voters (76%) say government is doing too many things better left to businesses and individuals, while just 22% say government should do more to solve problems. Democratic voters want a bigger role for government: 65% say it should do more to solve problems, compared with just 30% who say it is doing too much better left to business and individuals.

The preference for a government that does less is shared by large majorities of Republican supporters of Kasich (81%), Cruz (79%) and Trump (73%).

On the Democratic side, similar majorities of Sanders supporters (68%) and Clinton (66%) supporters say government should do more to solve problems.

### Republican and Democratic voters remain divided on role of government

*% of registered voters who say government ...*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q58I.  
Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

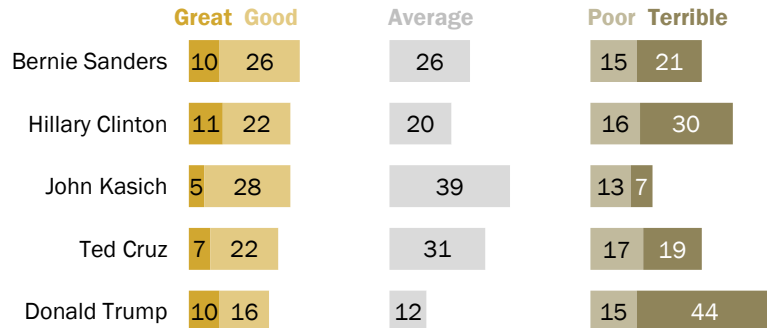
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## 4. Perceptions of the presidential candidates, and primary preferences

In the 2016 presidential race, registered voters **remain skeptical** about how each of the candidates would fare as president. No more than 36% say any of the remaining five candidates would be a good or great president, and in the case of three of the candidates (Hillary Clinton, Ted Cruz and Donald Trump), more voters say each would be a “poor” or “terrible” president than say they would be “good” or “great.” Only John Kasich is seen by more as a potentially good or great president (33%) than as a poor or terrible one (19%), with the plurality of voters (39%) saying that Kasich would make an “average” president.

### How voters see the candidates as potential presidents

% of registered voters who say each would make a \_\_\_\_\_ president



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q25. Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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About a quarter of voters (26%) say that Trump would be a good or great president, while nearly six-in-ten (59%) say he would make a poor or terrible president. Just 12% say Trump would be an average president, far fewer than say this about any of the other candidates. While about as many say Cruz would be a good or great president as say this about Trump (29%), far fewer (36%) say he would make a poor or terrible one; 31% say a Cruz presidency would be average.

Of the Democratic candidates, Clinton is somewhat more polarizing than Sanders: One-third of voters (33%) say she would be a great or good president, while 46% say she would make a poor or terrible president. Just 20% say Clinton would be an average president. Although about as many voters (36%) view Bernie Sanders' potential presidency as good or great as say this about a potential Clinton presidency, fewer voters offer negative evaluations of a possible Sanders presidency (35%), while somewhat more (26%) say he would be average.

The share of voters saying a Kasich presidency would be good or great has grown from just 13% in January to 33% today, and somewhat fewer now say he would make a poor or terrible president (19% today, 24% then). In January, nearly a third of voters (31%) did not offer an opinion about a possible Kasich presidency; today 9% do not. Although overall views of most other candidates as possible presidents are little changed over the last few months, the share of voters who say Trump would be a poor or terrible president is up seven points (from 52% to 59%).

## Partisans' views of the candidates as possible presidents

About half of Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters say Trump (49%) would make a good (29%) or great (21%) president, while 30% say he would be poor (12%) or terrible (19%).

The share of GOP voters saying Trump would be a good or great president has declined seven points since January (from 56%), while the share saying he would be poor or terrible has increased eight points. Though this change is seen across most Republican groups, the rising share saying he would be poor or terrible is somewhat more pronounced among Republican women than men. Today, 38% of GOP women say he would be a poor or terrible president, up from 24% in January (by comparison, just 24% of Republican men say Trump would be poor or terrible, little changed from 20% in January).

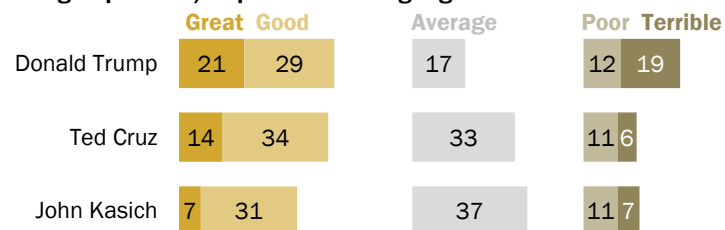
The possibility of a Cruz presidency is also viewed positively by about half of Republican voters (48%); 33% say Cruz would be an average president, while only 17% say he would be a poor or terrible one. These views are slightly less positive than they were in January (when 53% said he would be good or great and 13% said he would be poor or terrible).

About four-in-ten Republican voters (38%) now say Kasich would make a good or great president, while roughly as

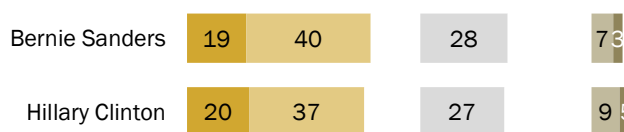
### Republicans and Democrats evaluate their party's candidates as possible presidents

*% who say each candidate would make a \_\_\_ president*

#### Among Republican/Republican-leaning registered voters



#### Among Democratic/Democratic-leaning registered voters



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q25. Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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many say he would be an average one (37%); 18% say he would be poor or terrible.

Although fewer GOP voters rate a potential Kasich presidency as good or great than say this of Trump or Cruz, evaluations of Kasich as a possible president have grown significantly more positive over the course of the last two months. Today 38% of GOP voters say Kasich would be a good or great president, up from 17% in January, and just 18% say he would be poor or terrible (25% in January).

Among Democratic voters overall, Clinton and Sanders are viewed similarly. Roughly six-in-ten say Clinton (57%) and Sanders (59%) would make good or great presidents, while nearly three-in-ten say they would be average presidents.

The share of Democratic voters saying Clinton would make a good or great president is down seven points since January (64% then, 57% today), while views of Sanders' potential presidency as good or great have increased by a similar share (51% then, 59% today). As was the case in January, few today say either Clinton (14%) or Sanders (10%) would be poor or terrible presidents.

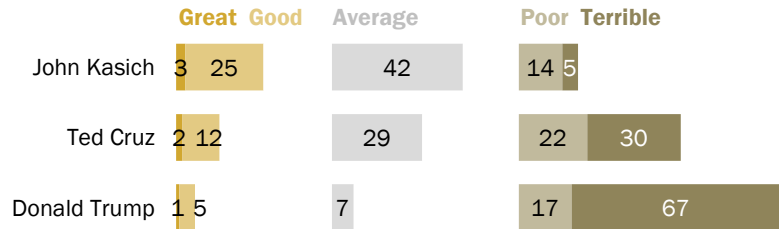
Democratic voters **remain intensely negative** in their evaluations about a potential Trump presidency. Fully 84% say he would make a poor or terrible president—including 67% who believe he would be terrible. Just 7% say Trump would be average, while 6% say he would be good or great.

Though Democratic views of the other GOP candidates are not particularly positive, they are considerably less negative. Cruz, for instance, is expected to be a poor or terrible president by about half of Democratic voters (52%), while only 14% say he would

**Most Democrats say Trump would make a terrible president; many view Kasich as average**

*% who say each candidate would make a \_\_\_ president*

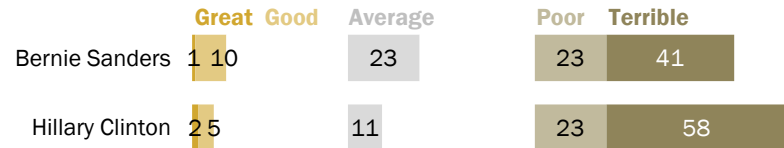
**Among Democratic/Democratic-leaning registered voters**



**Majority of GOP voters view Clinton as terrible potential president**

*% who say each candidate would make a \_\_\_ president*

**Among Republican/Republican-leaning registered voters**



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q25. Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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be good or great (29% say he would be average). And Democratic voters view a Kasich presidency more positively than negatively: 42% say Kasich would be an average president, 29% say he would be good or great, while just 20% say he would be poor or terrible.

Among Republican voters, a possible Clinton presidency is viewed more negatively than a Sanders presidency. Still, both are viewed as poor or terrible potential presidents by the majority of Republicans (81% say this of Clinton, 64% of Sanders).

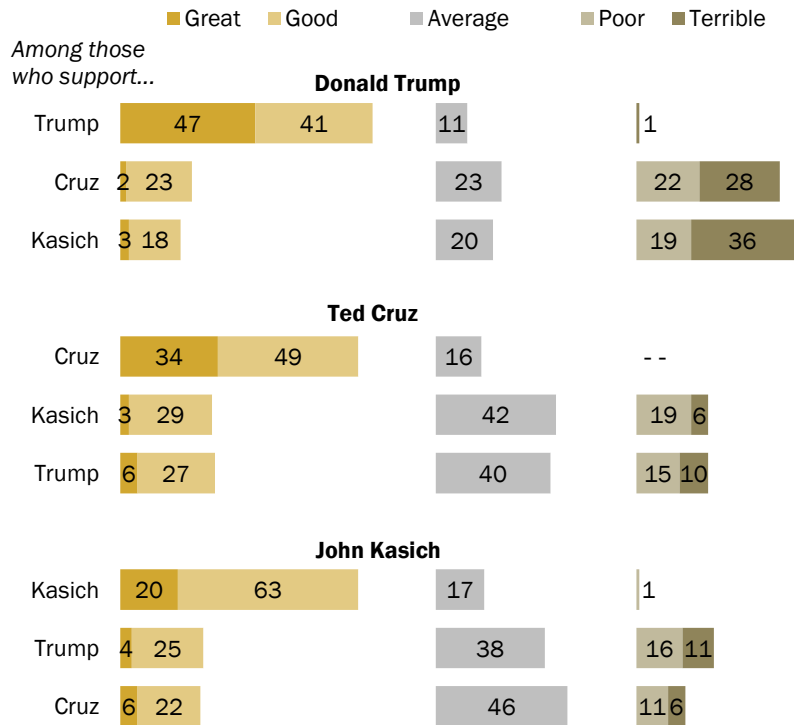
## How GOP primary backers view the other Republican candidates

More than eight-in-ten supporters of each of the three GOP candidates say their candidate will make a good or great president, but they are far less positive in their assessments of the other two men in the field. Across the board, fewer than a third of any Republican candidate's supporters say either of the other candidates would be good or great presidents.

But Trump stands out for his relatively poor performance among Cruz and Kasich supporters. Fully 50% of Cruz supporters say Trump would be a poor (22%) or terrible (28%) president. Kasich supporters are similarly negative about Trump: 55% say he would make a poor (19%) or terrible (36%) president.

### About half of Kasich, Cruz supporters say Trump would make a poor or terrible president

*% of Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters who say each would make a \_\_\_\_\_ president*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q25. Don't know responses not shown. Based on Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters.

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By contrast, only 25% of Kasich supporters say Cruz would be a poor or terrible president, while just 17% of Cruz supporters say this about Kasich. And roughly a quarter of Trump supporters say Cruz (25%) and Kasich (26%) would be poor or terrible presidents.

## How supporters view Sanders and Clinton as possible presidents

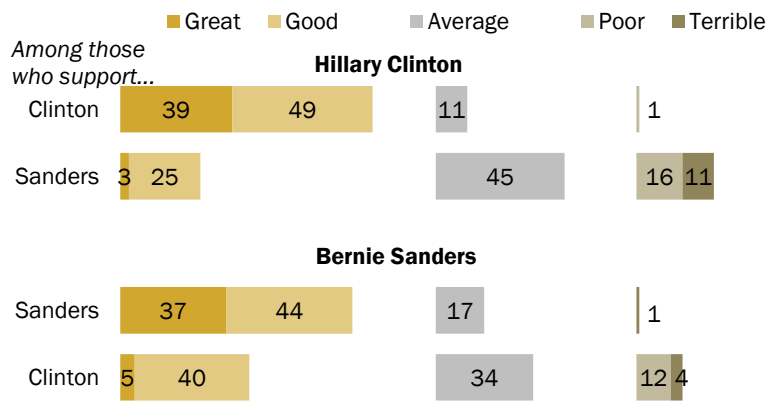
More than eight-in ten supporters of Clinton (88%) and Sanders (82%) say their candidate would make a good or great president. But views about their intraparty opponent are not as overwhelmingly positive.

Sanders supporters, in particular, have mixed views of a potential Clinton presidency: A 45% plurality say she would be an average president, while about as many say she would be a good or great president (27%) as say she would be a poor or terrible one (28%).

By comparison, a 45% plurality of Clinton supporters say Sanders would be a good or great president, while about a third (34%) say he would be an average one. Just 16% of Clinton supporters say Sanders would be a poor or terrible president.

### Many Sanders' supporters say Clinton would make an 'average' president

*% of Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters who say each would make a \_\_\_\_\_ president*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q25. Don't know responses not shown. Based on Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters.

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## The GOP primary race

Overall, Donald Trump is supported by 41% of Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters; 32% favor Ted Cruz and 20% support John Kasich.

Trump performs better among Republican men than women. While significantly more Republican men back Trump (45%) than support either of the other GOP candidates (30% Cruz, 19% Kasich), the proportion of women who prefer Trump is little different than the share who back Cruz (38% Trump, 34% Cruz).

There are only modest age differences in GOP candidate support, with older people slightly more likely than younger people to back Trump. But there are substantial educational, income and religious differences.

Trump garners more support from those with lower levels of education and income: Nearly half of Republican voters who have not attended college (48%) and 44% of those with some college education but no degree support Trump, compared with only about a third of those with bachelors (32%) or postgraduate (30%) degrees. Conversely, Kasich performs better among more highly educated Republicans: Fully 41%

### Educational, religious, gender divides in GOP candidate preferences

*Who would you like to see nominated as the Republican Party's presidential candidate?  
(% among Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters)*

	Trump	Cruz	Kasich	Other/DK	Unweighted N
	%	%	%	%	
Total	41	32	20	7=100	834
Men	45	30	19	6=100	482
Women	38	34	20	8=100	352
18-34	35	37	21	6=100	130
35-49	39	34	20	8=100	160
50-64	45	29	19	7=100	285
65+	43	32	18	7=100	253
Postgrad	30	25	41	4=100	113
College grad	32	31	33	4=100	260
Some college	44	34	15	7=100	276
HS or less	48	32	11	9=100	183
<i>Family income</i>					
\$100,000+	32	28	32	9=100	263
\$75,000-\$99,999	42	34	18	5=100	118
\$30,000-\$74,999	42	38	15	5=100	264
<\$30,000	51	30	13	7=100	122
White evang Protestant	38	41	14	7=100	315
White mainline Prot	44	18	34	4=100	148
Catholic	42	29	25	4=100	159
Unaffiliated	57	17	17	8=100	109
<i>Attend religious</i>					
Weekly or more	29	44	20	7=100	386
Less than weekly	50	23	20	7=100	443
Conservative	43	37	15	6=100	557
Moderate/Liberal	38	23	30	9=100	269

Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q23. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Based on Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters.

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of those with postgraduate degrees back Kasich for the nomination, compared with just 11% of those who did not attend college. Support for Cruz varies little by education.

Among white evangelical Protestant Republican voters, support is roughly divided between Trump (38%) and Cruz (41%), while a clear majority (57%) among the smaller share of the GOP electorate that is religiously unaffiliated supports Trump. Republican voters who regularly attend religious services are more likely to back Cruz (44%) than either Trump (29%) or Kasich (20%), while Trump leads among less frequent attenders.

Roughly equal shares of self-described conservative Republican voters (43%) and moderate and liberal Republican voters (38%) support Trump. Cruz performs better among conservative Republicans than among moderates and liberals (37% vs. 23%). And a greater share of moderate and liberal Republican voters than conservative Republican voters support Kasich (30% vs. 15%).

## The Democratic primary race

Hillary Clinton is supported by 49% of Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters, while Bernie Sanders is backed by 43%.

There are substantial age and gender differences in support for the two Democratic candidates.

Democratic voters under 30 prefer Sanders by more than three-to-one (74% Sanders, 21% Clinton), while those 30-49 are more divided (43% Clinton, 48% Sanders), and Democratic voters 50 and older back Clinton by substantial margins (she leads among those 50-64 by 35 points and by 58 points among those 65 and older).

Democratic women back Clinton by a 13-point margin (52% vs. 39%), while Democratic men are more divided in their preferences (46% Clinton, 48% Sanders).

But gender differences are particularly pronounced among younger people: There is a 16-point gap among those under 50 in support for Sanders between Democratic men and Democratic women (68% vs.

### Age, gender, racial divides in Democratic candidate primary preferences

*Who would you like to see nominated as the Democratic Party's presidential candidate?*

*(% among Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters)*

	Clinton %	Sanders %	Other/DK %	Unweighted N
Total	49	43	8=100	842
Men	46	48	6=100	408
Women	52	39	9=100	434
18-29	21	74	5=100	154
30-49	43	48	10=100	220
50-64	64	29	7=100	267
65+	74	16	10=100	189
Men 18-49	28	68	4=100	199
Women 18-49	38	52	10=100	175
Men 50+	69	23	8=100	206
Women 50+	67	25	8=100	250
White	47	46	7=100	495
Black	58	34	8=100	172
Hispanic	51	40	9=100	98
Postgrad	56	36	7=100	141
College grad	50	43	6=100	254
Some college	40	54	7=100	232
HS or less	55	34	10=100	211
<i>Family income</i>				
\$100,000+	56	36	8=100	216
\$75,000-\$99,999	55	37	8=100	106
\$30,000-\$74,999	40	53	7=100	250
<\$30,000	53	42	6=100	208
Protestant	56	35	9=100	334
Catholic	59	33	8=100	161
Unaffiliated	35	61	4=100	266
<i>Attend religious services</i>				
Weekly or more	58	33	8=100	268
Less than weekly	45	47	8=100	569
Liberal	44	50	6=100	393
Conservative/Moderate	55	37	9=100	429

Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q24. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Based on Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters.

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52%). By comparison, there is no gender gap among Democratic voters ages 50 and older (69% of men and 67% of women back Clinton).

Black Democratic voters are more likely than whites to support Clinton (58% vs. 47%). Clinton also performs better among Democrats who regularly attend religious services (58% vs. 45% among those who attend less frequently), and among self-identified conservatives and moderates (55% vs. 44% among those who identify as liberal).



## Would Trump and Clinton unite their parties?

A 56% majority of Republican registered voters expect that disagreements within the GOP will keep many Republicans from supporting Donald Trump if he becomes the party's nominee; just 38% say the party will unite solidly behind him.

By contrast, 64% of Democratic voters say the Democratic Party will unite solidly behind Hillary Clinton if she becomes the party's nominee, while just 30% expect that disagreements within the party will keep many from supporting her.

In March 2008, similar majorities of Democrats said the party would unite behind Barack Obama (66%) if he became the nominee or Clinton herself if she became the nominee (64%).

But the share of Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters who say the Republican Party will unite solidly behind Trump (38%) is far lower than for other GOP frontrunners in elections dating back to 1996.

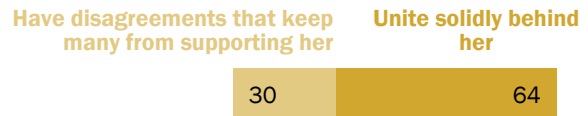
In both 2008 and 2012, clear majorities of Republican voters expected the GOP would unite behind John McCain and Mitt Romney, respectively. And in 1996, about as many said the party would unite behind Bob Dole as said disagreements would keep many from supporting him (46% vs. 39%).

### Most Republicans do not think GOP will unite behind Trump if he is nominee

*% 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...*

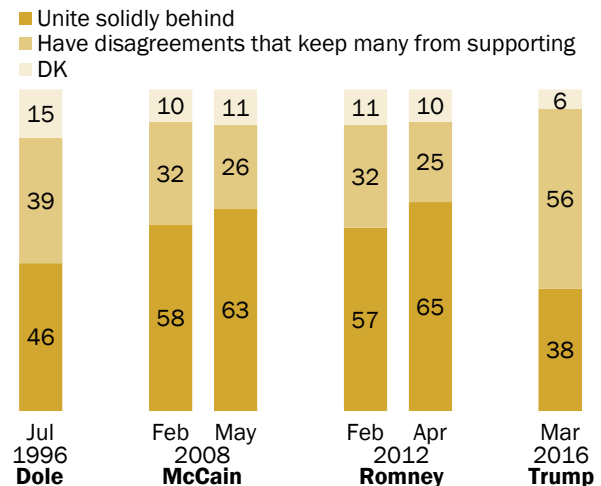


Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q99 & Q100. Don't know responses not shown. Based on registered voters.

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### For Republicans, Trump is most divisive frontrunner in at least 20 years

*% of Republican/Rep-leaning registered voters who say the Republican Party will...*



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q99. Based on Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters.

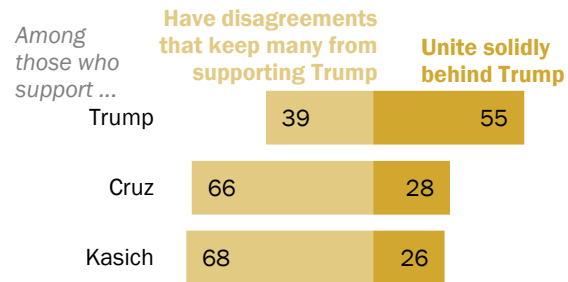
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Among Republicans, about two-thirds of those who support Ted Cruz (66%) and John Kasich (68%) say the disagreements within the GOP would keep many Republicans from uniting behind Trump if he were to become the nominee, while roughly a quarter of each say the party would unite behind Trump. More than half of Trump supporters (55%) expect Republicans to unite behind him, while 39% say they expect divisions to prevent many from supporting their candidate.

Though Democrats overall are more optimistic about the party's ability to unite behind Clinton if she becomes the nominee, Sanders supporters are divided on this question: About half (48%) say the party will come together to support Clinton, while about as many say disagreements within the party will keep many from supporting her (46%). By an overwhelming margin, most Clinton supporters say that the party will unify behind her (81% say this).

## Two-thirds of Cruz, Kasich supporters say GOP will not unite behind Trump

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



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q99.

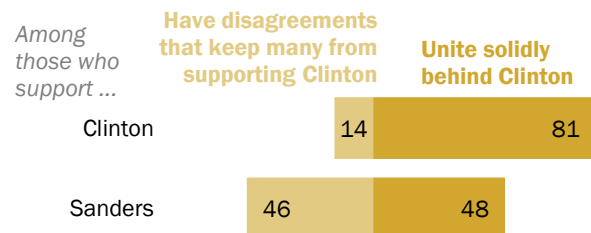
Don't know responses not shown.

Based on Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters.

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## Sanders supporters split over whether Democrats will unite behind Clinton

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



Source: Survey conducted March 17-27, 2016. Q100.

Don't know responses not shown.

Based on Democrats and Democratic-leaning registered voters.

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## Acknowledgements

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

### Research team

Carroll Doherty, *Director, Political Research*  
Jocelyn Kiley, *Associate Director, Political Research*  
Alec Tyson, *Senior Researcher*  
Bradley Jones, *Research Associate*  
Baxter Oliphant, *Research Associate*  
Rob Suls, *Research Associate*  
Meredith Dost, *Research Assistant*  
Hannah Fingerhut, *Research Assistant*  
Shiva Maniam, *Research Assistant*  
Samantha Smith, *Research Assistant*  
Zac Krislov, *Research Intern*

### Communications and editorial

Dana Page, *Senior Communications Manager*  
Bridget Jameson, *Communications Associate*

### Graphic design and web publishing

Peter Bell, *Information Graphics Designer*

## Methodology

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted March 17-27, 2016 among a national sample of 2,254 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (566 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 1,688 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 983 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted under the direction of Abt SRBI. A combination of landline and cell phone random digit dial samples were used; both samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish. Respondents in the landline sample were selected by randomly asking for the youngest adult male or female who is now at home. Interviews in the cell sample were conducted with the person who answered the phone, if that person was an adult 18 years of age or older. For detailed information about our survey methodology, see <http://www.pewresearch.org/methodology/u-s-survey-research/>

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

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

<b>Group</b>	<b>Unweighted sample size</b>	<b>Plus or minus ...</b>
Total sample	2,254	2.4 percentage points
Registered voters	1,787	2.6 percentage points
Republican/Lean Rep	834	3.9 percentage points
Trump supporters	331	6.1 percentage points
Cruz supporters	261	6.9 percentage points
Kasich supporters	191	8.1 percentage points
Democrat/Lean Dem	842	3.8 percentage points
Clinton supporters	451	5.3 percentage points
Sanders supporters	331	6.1 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.

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MARCH 2016 POLITICAL SURVEY  
FINAL TOPLINE  
MARCH 17-27, 2016  
N=2,254**

**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]**

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

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

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

**Q.2 CONTINUED...**

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

**NO QUESTIONS 3-5****ASK ALL:**

Q.6 In general, would you say life in America today is better, worse, or about the same as it was fifty years ago for people like you?

Mar 17-27

2016

35	Better
43	Worse
15	About the same
7	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

**ASK ALL:**

Q.7 Do you think the future of the next generation of Americans will be better, worse, or about the same as life today?

	<u>Better</u>	<u>Worse</u>	<u>About the same</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Mar 17-27, 2016	25	49	19	7
CBS: January, 2014	20	53	25	2
CBS/NYT: September, 2012	32	42	18	8
CBS/NYT: April, 2012 (RVs)	24	47	23	6
CBS/NYT: October, 2011	21	46	29	4
CBS/NYT: October, 2010	22	51	23	4
CBS: May, 2010	20	50	25	5
CBS/NYT: February, 2010	25	46	26	3
CBS: May, 2009	25	42	28	5
CBS: March, 2009	35	32	26	7
CBS/NYT: April, 2008	33	34	29	4
CBS: June, 2007	25	48	24	3
CBS/NYT: September, 2006	30	38	28	4
CBS/NYT: October, 2002	29	39	27	5
NYT: June, 2000	40	31	26	3
CBS: February, 2000	44	27	27	3
CBS/NYT: March, 1995	16	58	20	6
CBS/NYT: November, 1994	18	57	21	4



## Q.7 CONTINUED...

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

## ASK ALL:

Q.8 In general, how much trust and confidence do you have in the wisdom of the American people when it comes to making political decisions? A very great deal, a good deal, not very much, or none at all?

Mar 17-27 <u>2016</u>		Aug 27- Sep 13 <u>2015</u>	Jan <u>2007</u>	Oct <u>1997</u>	<i>Gallup</i> <u>1964</u>
9	Very great deal	9	13	11	14
25	Good deal	26	44	53	63
51	Not very much	49	34	32	19
14	None at all	14	8	3	1
2	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>	2	1	1	3

## ASK ALL:

Q.9 Would you say you follow what's going on in government and public affairs **[READ]**?

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> In the Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 survey, a wording experiment was conducted with one half of respondents asked the question wording shown above, and the other half was asked: "Some people seem to follow what's going on in government and public affairs most of the time, whether there's an election or not. Others aren't that interested. Would you say you follow what's going on in government and public affairs ...?" No significant differences were found between questions and the combined results are shown above. All surveys prior to Sep 2010 used the longer question wording.

## Q.9 CONTINUED...

	<u>Most of the time</u>	<u>Some of the time</u>	<u>Only now and then</u>	<u>Hardly at all</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
November, 2002	49	27	14	9	1
August, 2002	54	30	11	5	*
March, 2001	49	27	13	10	1
Early November, 2000 (RVs)	51	32	12	5	*
September, 2000 (RVs)	51	34	10	4	1
June, 2000	38	32	19	11	*
Late September, 1999	39	32	20	9	*
August, 1999	40	35	17	8	*
November, 1998	46	27	14	13	*
Late October, 1998 (RVs)	57	29	10	4	*
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	51	33	11	5	*
Early September, 1998	45	34	15	6	*
June, 1998	36	34	21	9	*
November, 1997	41	36	16	7	*
November, 1996 (RVs)	52	32	12	4	*
October, 1996 (RVs)	43	37	13	6	1
June, 1996	41	34	17	8	*
October, 1995	46	35	14	5	*
April, 1995	43	35	16	6	*
November, 1994	49	30	13	7	1
October, 1994	45	35	14	6	*
July, 1994	46	33	15	6	*
May, 1990	39	34	18	9	*
February, 1989	47	34	14	4	1
October, 1988 (RVs)	52	33	12	3	*
May, 1988	37	37	17	6	3
January, 1988	37	35	18	8	2
November, 1987	49	32	14	4	1
May, 1987	41	35	15	7	2
July, 1985	36	33	18	12	1

## ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=1,130]:

Q.10F1 Some people say they are basically content with the federal government, others say they are frustrated, and others say they are angry. Which of these best describes how you feel?

	<u>Basically content</u>	<u>Frustrated</u>	<u>Angry</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
Mar 17-27, 2016	20	57	21	2
Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	18	57	22	3
Feb 12-26, 2014	17	62	19	2
Oct 9-13, 2013	12	55	30	3
Sep 25-29, 2013	17	51	26	5
Jan 9-13, 2013	20	58	19	3
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	17	58	21	3
Aug 17-21, 2011	11	60	26	3
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	22	59	14	5
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	21	52	23	4
Apr 1-5, 2010	23	52	21	4
Mar 11-21, 2010	19	56	21	5
Early January, 2007	21	58	16	5
Early October, 2006	21	54	20	5
March, 2004	32	52	13	3
Mid November, 2001	53	34	8	5
June, 2000	28	53	13	6
February, 2000	33	54	10	3
October, 1997	29	56	12	3

**ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=1,124]:**

Q.11F2 Some people say they are basically content with politics today, others say they are frustrated, and others say they are angry. Which of these best describes how you feel?

Mar 17-27

2016

13	Basically content
64	Frustrated
21	Angry
3	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

**ASK IF ANGRY (Q.11F2=3) [N=247]:**

Q.12F2 And what is the main reason you are angry about politics today? **[RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE. PROBE FOR CLARITY – DO NOT PROBE FOR ADDITIONAL MENTIONS. IF MORE THAN ONE MENTION, RECORD IN ORDER OF MENTION. RECORD UP TO THREE RESPONSES]?**

**BASED ON THOSE WHO ARE ANGRY ABOUT POLITICS:**

Mar 17-27

2016

26	Politicians lie/don't keep promises/are self-serving
18	Gridlock/partisanship/politicians are incompetent/don't get anything done
14	Politicians out of touch/not working for Americans
5	Economy/jobs
4	Barack Obama
4	Corruption/lobbyists/interest groups
4	Social Security/healthcare/entitlements
4	Republicans (non-specific)
4	National decline/general state of country
4	Lack of good candidates/real choices
3	Wall Street/big business influence on government
3	Racism/police brutality
3	American public isn't paying attention/has lost values
3	Donald Trump
3	Taxes
2	Socialist/liberal influence
2	Politicians disrespect Constitution/laws/Founders' vision
2	Immigration policy/immigrants
2	Money in politics
2	Economic inequality/challenges for poor
2	Loss of rights/civil liberties
2	2016 campaign
7	Other
9	None/No problem
<b>55</b>	<b>(NET) POLITICIANS (GENERAL)</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>(NET) ISSUES</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>(NET) SPECIFIC POLITICIANS/PARTIES/2016 CAMPAIGN</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>(NET) INTEREST GROUPS</b>

*Total exceeds 100% because of multiple responses.*

**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=1,787]:**

	Quite a lot	(VOL.) Some	Only a little	(VOL.) None	(VOL.) DK/Ref
<b>2016 Election</b>					
Mar 17-27, 2016	85	3	12	1	*
<b>2012 Election</b>					
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
<b>2008 Election</b>					
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
<b>2004 Election</b>					
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	*
<b>2000 Election</b>					
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	*
<b>1996 Election</b>					
November, 1996	67	8	22	3	*
October, 1996	65	7	26	1	1
Late September, 1996	61	7	29	2	1
Early September, 1996	56	3	36	4	1

## THOUGHT CONTINUED...

	Quite a lot	(VOL.) Some	Only a little	(VOL.) None	(VOL.) DK/Ref
July, 1996	55	3	41	1	*
June, 1996	50	5	41	3	1
<b>1992 Election</b>					
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
<b>1988 Election</b>					
Gallup: November, 1988	73	8	17	2	0
Gallup: October, 1988	69	9	20	2	0
Gallup: September, 1988	57	18	23	2	0
Gallup: August, 1988	61	10	27	2	0

## ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=1,124]:

Q.13F2 Thinking about the presidential primaries so far, generally do you think they have been a good way of determining who the best qualified nominees are or not?

	Yes	No	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Mar 17-27, 2016	34	61	4
April 12-15, 2012	30	57	13
May 30-June 2, 2008	35	60	5
February 8-11, 2008	43	52	5
February, 2004	40	46	14
March, 2000	41	50	9
March, 1996	35	58	7
March, 1992	31	59	10
January, 1992	51	41	8
Gallup: June, 1988	48	37	15
May, 1988	56	31	13
January, 1988	61	23	16
Newsweek: March, 1980	40	48	12

## 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]

Mar 17-27

2016

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

## ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1):

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

## BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,787]:

	Always	Nearly always	Part of the time	Seldom	(VOL.) Never vote	(VOL.) Other	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Mar 17-27, 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	*	*

## 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>
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	*	*
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	*

## 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>
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	*	*	*
February, 1992	50	36	9	4	*	--	2
January 1992 (GP) <sup>5</sup>	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 14-22

<sup>5</sup> Trends for January 1992 and January 1989 are based on general public.

**RANDOMIZE Q.23 AND Q.24****ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1):**

Q.23 As I name some Republican candidates for president in 2016, please tell me which one, if any, you would most like to see nominated as the Republican Party's candidate? **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**  
**[PROBE IF NECESSARY: As of today, who would you say you LEAN toward?]**

**BASED ON REPUBLICAN/REPUBLICAN-LEARNING REGISTERED VOTERS [N=834]:**

Mar 17-27

2016

41	Donald Trump
32	Ted Cruz
20	John Kasich
*	Other (VOL.)
4	None (VOL.)
1	Too early to tell (VOL.)
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

**RANDOMIZE Q.23 AND Q.24****ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1):**

Q.24 As I name some Democratic candidates for president in 2016, please tell me which one, if any, you would most like to see nominated as the Democratic Party's candidate? **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**  
**[PROBE IF NECESSARY: As of today, who would you say you LEAN toward?]**

**BASED ON DEMOCRATIC/DEMOCRATIC-LEARNING REGISTERED VOTERS [N=842]:**

Mar 17-27

2016

49	Hillary Clinton
43	Bernie Sanders
*	Other (VOL.)
4	None (VOL.)
2	Too early to tell (VOL.)
2	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

**ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1):**

Q.25 Regardless of who you currently support, I'd like to know what kind of president you think each of the following would be if elected in November 2016? First, **[INSERT NAME; RANDOMIZE]**. If **[INSERT NAME]** were to become president do you think (he/she) would be a great, good, average, poor, or terrible president? How about if **[INSERT NEXT ITEM]** were to become president? **[IF NECESSARY: do you think he/she would be a great, good, average, poor, or terrible president?]**  
**[PROGRAMMING NOTE: For item c. program "she"]**

**BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,787]:**

		Great <u>president</u>	Good <u>president</u>	Average <u>president</u>	Poor <u>president</u>	Terrible <u>president</u>	(VOL.) Never heard of/ DK/Ref
a.	Bernie Sanders						
	Mar 17-27, 2016	10	26	26	15	21	3
	Jan 7-14, 2016	9	21	22	18	17	12
b.	Donald Trump						
	Mar 17-27, 2016	10	16	12	15	44	3
	Jan 7-14, 2016	11	20	12	14	38	5



## Q.25 CONTINUED...

		<u>Great president</u>	<u>Good president</u>	<u>Average president</u>	<u>Poor president</u>	<u>Terrible president</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>Never heard of/ DK/Ref</u>
c.	Hillary Clinton						
	Mar 17-27, 2016	11	22	20	16	30	1
	Jan 7-14, 2016	11	24	18	16	28	2
	<b>TREND FOR COMPARISON:</b>						
	<i>Gallup: Dec 2007<sup>6</sup></i>	20	28	17	16	19	1
d.	John Kasich						
	Mar 17-27, 2016	5	28	39	13	7	9
	Jan 7-14, 2016	1	12	32	17	7	31
e.	Ted Cruz						
	Mar 17-27, 2016	7	22	31	17	19	4
	Jan 7-14, 2016	8	20	28	16	15	13

## NO QUESTIONS 26-34

## QUESTIONS 35-37 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

## ASK ALL:

Q.38 Now thinking about how news organizations have been covering the presidential candidates, would you say news organizations have given too much, too little, or about the right amount of coverage to **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]**? How about **[ITEM]**? **[IF NECESSARY: Would you say news organizations have given too much, too little, or about the right amount of coverage to **[ITEM]**?**

		<u>Too much</u>	<u>Too little</u>	<u>About the right amount</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
a.	Donald Trump				
	Mar 17-27, 2016	75	4	18	3
b.	Ted Cruz				
	Mar 17-27, 2016	16	25	54	6
c.	John Kasich				
	Mar 17-27, 2016	7	57	28	7
d.	Hillary Clinton				
	Mar 17-27, 2016	41	10	46	3
e.	Bernie Sanders				
	Mar 17-27, 2016	14	31	50	5

## NO QUESTIONS 39-49

<sup>6</sup> In December 2007, question was asked in a list of Republican and Democratic candidates then running for president.

**ASK ALL:**

Q.50 I'm going to read you some pairs of statements that will help us understand how you feel about a number of things. As I read each pair, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. The first pair is **[READ AND RANDOMIZE; RANDOMIZE PAIRS BUT NOT STATEMENTS WITHIN EACH PAIR]**. Next, **[NEXT PAIR] [IF NECESSARY: “Which statement comes closer to your views, even if neither is exactly right?”]**

**NO ITEM a**

	Business corporations <u>make too much profit</u>	Most corporations make a fair and reasonable <u>amount of profit</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>	
b.				
	Mar 17-27, 2016	58	37	5
	Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	57	38	5
	Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	56	39	4
	Mar 13-17, 2013	53	41	6
	Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	54	39	7
	Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 (RVs)	54	39	6
	December, 2008	58	35	7
	October, 2008	59	33	8
	December, 2005	61	33	6
	December, 2004	53	39	8
	June, 2003	51	42	7
	July, 2002	58	33	9
	February, 2002	54	39	7
	September, 2000	54	38	8
	August, 1999	52	42	6
	June, 1997	51	43	6
	October, 1996	51	42	7
	October, 1995	53	43	4
	April, 1995	51	44	5
	October, 1994	50	44	6
	July, 1994	52	43	5
		Immigrants today strengthen our country because of their hard work <u>and talents</u>	Immigrants today are a burden on our country because they take our jobs, housing and health <u>care</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>
c.				
	Mar 17-27, 2016	59	33	8
	Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	53	38	10
	May 12-18, 2015	51	41	8
	Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	57	35	8
	Dec 3-8, 2013	53	35	11
	Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	49	40	11
	Mar 13-17, 2013	49	41	10
	Jan 4-8, 2012	48	37	15
	Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	45	44	12
	Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 (RVs)	44	42	14
	Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	42	45	13
	Jun 16-20, 2010	39	50	11
	Oct 28-Nov 30, 2009	46	40	14
	October, 2006	41	41	18
	March, 2006	41	52	7

**Q.50 CONTINUED...**

	Immigrants today strengthen our country because of their hard work <u>and talents</u>	Immigrants today are a burden on our country because they take our jobs, housing and health <u>care</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
December, 2005	45	44	11
December, 2004	45	44	11
June, 2003	46	44	10
September, 2000	50	38	12
August, 1999	46	44	10
October, 1997	41	48	11
June, 1997	41	48	11
April, 1997	38	52	10
June, 1996	37	54	9
July, 1994	31	63	6

d.	Most people who want to get ahead can make it if they're willing to <u>work hard</u>	Hard work and determination are no guarantee of success <u>for most people</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
Mar 17-27, 2016	62	36	2
Dec 8-13, 2015	60	37	3
Feb 18-22, 2015	64	33	2
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	65	32	3
Jan 15-19, 2014 (U)	60	38	3
Dec 7-11, 2011	58	40	3
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 (RVs)	64	33	3
March, 2006	64	33	3
December, 2005	64	33	3
December, 2004	68	28	4
September, 2000	73	24	3
August, 1999	74	23	3
July, 1994	68	30	2

**NO ITEM e**

f.	U.S. efforts to solve problems around the world usually end up <u>making things worse</u>	Problems in the world would be even worse <u>without U.S. involvement</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
Mar 17-27, 2016	36	57	6
Dec 8-13, 2015	38	55	7
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	40	53	7

g.	This country should do whatever it takes to <u>protect the environment</u>	This country has gone too far in its efforts to <u>protect the environment</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
Mar 17-27, 2016	74	23	4
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	71	25	4
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	71	24	5
December, 2004	77	18	5
September, 2000	78	17	5
August, 1999	80	15	5
October, 1996	77	18	5
October, 1995	77	20	3
April, 1995	74	22	4

<b>Q.50 CONTINUED...</b>	This country should do whatever it takes to <u>protect the environment</u>	This country has gone too far in its efforts to <u>protect the environment</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>
October, 1994	77	19	4
July, 1994	78	19	3
	I'm generally satisfied with the way things are going for me financially	I'm not very satisfied with my financial situation	<b>(VOL.)</b> Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>
h.			
Mar 17-27, 2016	57	42	1
Dec 8-13, 2015	57	43	1
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	51	47	1
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	47	51	2
October, 2006	59	40	1
December, 2005	56	42	2
December, 2004	59	39	2
September, 2000	59	39	2
August, 1999	64	34	2
October, 1996	57	41	2
April, 1996	57	42	1
July, 1994	56	43	1

**NO QUESTIONS 51-53****RANDOMIZE Q.54 AND Q.55****ASK ALL:**

Now I have a few questions about the political parties...

[First]

Q.54 The Republican Party. Do you think the Republican Party **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]** or not?

		<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
a.	Is too extreme	
	Mar 17-27, 2016	4
	Sep 16-Oct 4, 2015	5
	Feb 18-22, 2015	4
	Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	5
	Jul 17-21, 2013	6
	Feb 13-18, 2013	5
	<b>TREND FOR COMPARISON</b>	
	<i>Please tell me whether you think each of the following description applies or does not apply to the Republican Party ... too extreme</i>	
	<i>CNN/Gallup: February, 1999</i>	3
b.	Is tolerant and open to all groups of people	
	Mar 17-27, 2016	3
	Feb 18-22, 2015	3
	Jul 17-21, 2013	6
	<b>TREND FOR COMPARISON</b>	
	<i>Please tell me if you think it describes or does not describe the Republican Party ... Is tolerant and open to all groups of people</i>	
	<i>NBC News/Wall Street Journal: August, 1996 (RVs)</i>	7
c.	Cares about the middle class	
	Mar 17-27, 2016	3
	Feb 18-22, 2015	3
	Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	4

**Q.54 CONTINUED...**

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>(VOL.) DK/Ref</u>
d. Has good policy ideas			
Mar 17-27, 2016	45	49	7
Feb 18-22, 2015	48	46	6

**RANDOMIZE Q.54 AND Q.55****ASK ALL:**

[Now thinking about...]

Q.55 The Democratic Party. Do you think the Democratic Party **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]** or not?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>(VOL.) DK/Ref</u>
a. Is too extreme			
Mar 17-27, 2016	37	59	4
Sep 16-Oct 4, 2015	39	56	5
Feb 18-22, 2015	36	59	4
Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	39	56	5
Jul 17-21, 2013	41	54	5
Feb 13-18, 2013	39	56	6
<b>TREND FOR COMPARISON</b>			
<i>Please tell me whether you think each of the following descriptions applies or does not apply to the Democratic Party ... too extreme</i>			
CNN/Gallup: February, 1999	39	57	3
b. Is tolerant and open to all groups of people			
Mar 17-27, 2016	65	32	3
Feb 18-22, 2015	59	38	3
Jul 17-21, 2013	60	35	5
c. Cares about the middle class			
Mar 17-27, 2016	61	36	3
Feb 18-22, 2015	60	38	2
Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	57	38	4
d. Has good policy ideas			
Mar 17-27, 2016	53	41	6
Feb 18-22, 2015	52	43	5

**NO QUESTIONS 56-57****ASK ALL:**

Q.58 I'm going to read a few more pairs of statements. Just tell me which statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. First, **[READ AND RANDOMIZE AND RANDOMIZE STATEMENTS WITHIN PAIRS]**. **[IF NECESSARY: "Which statement comes closer to your views, even if neither is exactly right?"]** Next, **[NEXT PAIR]**

	<u>Government should do more to solve problems</u>	<u>Government is doing too many things better left to businesses and individuals</u>	<u>(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref</u>
I. Mar 17-27, 2016	48	49	3
Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	47	48	4
Nov 6-9, 2014	49	46	6
Jan 23-Feb 9, 2014	45	51	4
Sep 12-16, 2012	44	49	6
Nov 4-7, 2010	43	48	9
Jun 8-28, 2010	43	47	10
Jan 14-27, 2010 (SDT)	45	47	8

Q.58 CONTINUED...	The economic system in this country unfairly favors powerful interests	The economic system in this country is generally fair to most Americans	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
m.			
Mar 17-27, 2016	66	31	2
Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	65	31	3
Feb 18-22, 2015	62	33	4
Jan 29-Feb 9, 2014	62	34	4

## NO ITEM n

	Ordinary citizens can do a lot to influence the government in Washington if they are willing to make the effort	There's not much ordinary citizens can do to influence the government in Washington	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
o.			
Mar 17-27, 2016	56	42	1
Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	50	47	3
<b>TREND FOR COMPARISON:</b> <i>Knight-Ridder: January, 1996<sup>7</sup> (RVs)</i>	58	41	1
	I hardly ever question whether my political views are the right ones	I sometimes question whether my political views are the right ones	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
p.			
Mar 17-27, 2016	48	49	3

## NO QUESTION 59

## ASK ALL:

Q.60 And thinking about politics and elections, would you say personally insulting political opponents is [READ; RANDOMIZE]?

Mar 17-27

2016

31	Sometimes fair game
67	Never fair game
1	Other/Depends (VOL.)
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

## NO QUESTION 61

Next,

## ASK ALL:

Q.62 On balance, do you think having an increasing number of people of many different races, ethnic groups and nationalities in the United States makes this country a better place to live, a worse place to live, or doesn't make much difference either way?

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

<sup>7</sup> The January 1996 Knight-Ridder question stem read, "Now I'm going to read you some pairs of statements about the government in Washington. After I read each pair, tell me whether the first statement or the second statement comes CLOSER to your opinion -- even if neither is exactly right."

## NO QUESTIONS 63-67

## ASK ALL:

Thinking about the nation's economy...

Q.68 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>	<u>(VOL.) DK/Ref</u>
Mar 17-27, 2016	3	26	43	28	1
Dec 8-13, 2015	3	24	45	28	1
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

**Q.68 CONTINUED...**

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
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
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 <sup>8</sup>	2	29	42	26	1

**ASK ALL:**

Q.69 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>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
Mar 17-27, 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

<sup>8</sup> Earlier trends available from Gallup.



## Q.69 CONTINUED...

	<u>Better</u>	<u>Worse</u>	<u>Same</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u> <u>DK/Ref</u>
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
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

## ASK ALL:

Q.70 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?

	<u>Plenty of</u> <u>jobs available</u>	<u>Jobs are</u> <u>difficult to find</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u> <u>Lots of some jobs,</u> <u>few of others</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u> <u>DK/Ref</u>
Mar 17-27, 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

## Q.70 CONTINUED...

	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>
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

## NO QUESTIONS 71-73

## ASK ALL:

Q.74 Which of the following comes closer to your view about the federal government's efforts to prevent terrorism **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**?

Mar 17-27 <u>2016</u>		Dec 8-13, <u>2015</u>
33	Muslims living in the U.S. should be subject to more scrutiny than people in other religious groups	32
60	Muslims living in the U.S. should NOT be subject to additional scrutiny solely because of their religion	61
7	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	7

## RANDOMIZE Q.75 AND Q.76

## ASK ALL:

Q.75 Do you think abortion should be **[READ IN ORDER TO RANDOM HALF OF SAMPLE, IN REVERSE ORDER TO OTHER HALF OF SAMPLE]**?

	Legal in all <u>cases</u>	Legal in most <u>cases</u>	Illegal in most <u>cases</u>	Illegal in all <u>cases</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>	NET <i>Legal in all/most</i>	NET <i>Illegal in all/most</i>
Mar 17-27, 2016	24	33	24	16	3	56	41
Sep 22-27, 2015	20	31	25	18	6	51	43
Sep 2-9, 2014	22	34	26	14	5	55	40
Jul 17-21, 2013	20	34	24	15	7	54	40
Oct 24-28, 2012	23	32	25	13	7	55	39
Apr 4-15, 2012	23	31	23	16	7	53	39

## Q. 75 CONTINUED...

	Legal in all cases	Legal in most cases	Illegal in most cases	Illegal in all cases	(VOL.) DK/Ref	NET Legal in all/most	NET Illegal in all/most
Nov 9-14, 2011	20	31	26	17	6	51	43
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	19	35	25	16	5	54	41
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	18	36	26	16	4	54	42
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	17	33	27	17	7	50	44
August 11-27, 2009	16	31	27	17	8	47	45
April, 2009	18	28	28	16	10	46	44
Late October, 2008	18	35	24	16	7	53	40
Mid-October, 2008	19	38	22	14	7	57	36
August, 2008	17	37	26	15	5	54	41
June, 2008	19	38	24	13	6	57	37
November, 2007	18	33	29	15	5	51	44
October, 2007	21	32	24	15	8	53	39
August, 2007	17	35	26	17	5	52	43
AP/Ipsos-Poll: February, 2006	19	32	27	16	6	51	43
ABC/WaPo: December, 2005	17	40	27	13	3	57	40
ABC/WaPo: April, 2005	20	36	27	14	3	56	41
ABC/WaPo: December, 2004	21	34	25	17	3	55	42
ABC/WaPo: May, 2004	23	31	23	20	2	54	43
ABC/WaPo: January, 2003	23	34	25	17	2	57	42
ABC/WaPo: August, 2001	22	27	28	20	3	49	48
ABC/BeliefNet: June, 2001	22	31	23	20	4	53	43
ABC/WaPo: January, 2001	21	38	25	14	1	59	39
ABC/WaPo: September, 2000 (RVs)	20	35	25	16	3	55	41
ABC/WaPo: July, 2000	20	33	26	17	4	53	43
ABC/WaPo: September, 1999	20	37	26	15	2	57	41
ABC/WaPo: March, 1999	21	34	27	15	3	55	42
ABC/WaPo: July, 1998	19	35	29	13	4	54	42
ABC/WaPo: August, 1996	22	34	27	14	3	56	41
ABC/WaPo: June, 1996	24	34	25	14	2	58	39
ABC/WaPo: October, 1995	26	35	25	12	3	61	37
ABC: September, 1995	24	36	25	11	4	60	36
ABC/WaPo: July, 1995	27	32	26	14	1	59	40

## RANDOMIZE Q. 75 AND Q. 76

## ASK ALL:

Q.76 Do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally?

	-----Favor-----			-----Oppose-----			(VOL.) DK/Ref
	Total	Strongly favor	Favor	Total	Strongly oppose	Oppose	
Mar 17-27, 2016	55	26	30	37	15	22	7
Jul 14-20, 2015	54	28	26	39	18	20	7
May 12-18, 2015	57	28	28	39	21	18	5
Sep 2-9, 2014	49	24	25	41	20	22	10
Feb 12-26, 2014	54	24	30	39	19	20	7
May 1-5, 2013 <sup>9</sup>	51	21	30	42	19	22	8
Mar 13-17, 2013	49	22	27	44	22	21	8
Oct 24-28, 2012	49	22	27	40	19	21	11
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	48	23	25	44	24	20	8
Jun 7-17, 2012	48	23	25	44	23	21	9

<sup>9</sup> In May 1-5, 2013, Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012, Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011, July 21-Aug 5, 2010, Aug 11-17, 2009, August 2008, August 2007, Early January 2007, Early November 2006, March 2006, July 2005, December 2004, Early February 2004, November 2003, Mid-July 2003, March 2001 and June 1996 the question was asked as part of a list of items. In Jun 7-17, 2012, Apr 4-15, 2012, August 2009, April 2009, May 2008 and June 2008, the question read "allowing gay and lesbian couples;" all other instances read "allowing gays and lesbians."

## Q.76 CONTINUED...

	-----Favor-----			-----Oppose-----			(VOL.) DK/Ref
	Strongly			Strongly			
	Total	<i>favor</i>	<i>Favor</i>	Total	<i>oppose</i>	<i>Oppose</i>	
Apr 4-15, 2012	47	22	25	43	22	21	11
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	46	--	--	44	--	--	9
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	45	20	25	46	25	21	9
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	43	16	27	47	26	22	10
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	41	17	24	48	24	24	10
Aug 11-17, 2009	39	14	25	53	31	22	8
Mid-April, 2009	35	14	21	54	31	23	11
August, 2008	39	13	26	52	30	22	9
June, 2008	40	15	25	52	31	21	8
Late May, 2008	38	15	23	49	29	20	13
November, 2007	36	12	24	54	29	25	10
August, 2007	36	13	23	55	31	24	9
Early January, 2007	37	13	24	55	33	22	8
Early November, 2006 (RVs)	30	10	20	57	31	26	13
July, 2006	35	12	23	56	31	25	9
June, 2006	33	13	20	55	32	23	12
March, 2006	39	10	29	51	28	23	10
July, 2005	36	13	23	53	31	22	11
December, 2004	32	14	18	61	38	23	7
August, 2004	29	8	21	60	35	25	11
July, 2004	32	10	22	56	33	23	12
Mid-March, 2004	32	10	22	59	35	24	9
Early February, 2004	30	9	21	63	42	21	7
November, 2003	30	10	20	62	41	21	8
October, 2003	30	9	21	58	33	25	12
Mid-July, 2003	38	10	28	53	30	23	9
March, 2001	35	8	27	57	34	23	8
June, 1996	27	6	21	65	41	24	8

## ASK ALL:

Thinking about free trade agreements...

Q.77 In general, do you think that free trade agreements between the U.S. and other countries have been a good thing or a bad thing for the United States?

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

## TREND FOR COMPARISON:

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

			(VOL.)
	<u>Good thing</u>	<u>Bad thing</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
Nov 4-7, 2010	35	44	21
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	43	32	25
Mar 31-Apr 21, 2009	44	35	21
April, 2008	35	48	17
November, 2007	40	40	20
December, 2006 <sup>10</sup>	44	35	21

<sup>10</sup> In December 2006, December 2004, July 2004 and March 2004, the question wording asked about: "free trade agreements like NAFTA and the World Trade Organization," and did not mention "policies of" the World Trade Organization. In October 2005 the question asked: "So far, do you think that NAFTA has been a good thing or a bad thing

**Q.77 TREND FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...**

	<u>Good thing</u>	<u>Bad thing</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
Late October, 2005	44	34	22
December, 2004	47	34	19
July, 2004	47	34	19
March, 2004	44	37	19
December, 2003	34	33	33
Early September, 2001	49	29	22
November, 1997	45	34	21
September, 1997	47	30	23

**ASK ALL:**

Q.78 Thinking about the financial situation of you and your family... Do you think free trade agreements have definitely helped, probably helped, probably hurt, or definitely hurt the financial situation of you and your family?

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

**NO QUESTION 79****ASK ALL:**

Q.80 Do you think it is the responsibility of the federal government to make sure all Americans have health care coverage, or is that not the responsibility of the federal government?

	<u>Yes, government responsibility</u>	<u>No, not government responsibility</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
Mar 17-27, 2016	51	46	2
Jan 23-Feb 9, 2014	47	50	3
<i>Gallup</i> : Nov 7-10, 2013	42	56	2
<i>Gallup</i> : Nov 15-18, 2012	44	54	2
<i>Gallup</i> : Nov 3-6, 2011	50	46	4
<i>Gallup</i> : Nov 4-7, 2010	47	50	3
<i>Gallup</i> : Nov 5-8, 2009	47	50	3
<i>Gallup</i> : November, 2008	54	41	5
<i>Gallup</i> : November, 2007	64	33	3
<i>Gallup</i> : November, 2006	69	28	3
<i>Gallup</i> : November, 2005	58	38	4
<i>Gallup</i> : November, 2004	64	34	2
<i>Gallup</i> : November, 2003	59	39	2
<i>Gallup</i> : November, 2002	62	35	3
<i>Gallup</i> : November, 2001	62	34	4
<i>Gallup</i> : September, 2000	64	31	5
<i>Gallup</i> : January, 2000	59	38	3

from a U.S. point of view?" In December 2003 the question wording asked about "free trade agreements like NAFTA and the WTO;" full names of the organizations were read out only if the respondent was uncertain. In Early September 2001 and earlier the question asked about: "...NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement..."

## NO QUESTIONS 81-84

## ASK ALL:

Q.85 Which comes closer to your view about how to handle undocumented immigrants who are now living in the U.S.? **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**

## ASK IF NOT ALLOWED TO STAY IN COUNTRY LEGALLY (Q.85=1) [N=524]:

Q.86 Do you think there should be a national law enforcement effort to deport all immigrants who are now living in the U.S. illegally, or should that not be done?

	Allowed to stay <u>legally</u>	Not allowed to stay <u>legally</u>	<i>Should be</i> <i>law enforcement</i> <i>effort to deport</i>	<i>Should NOT be</i> <i>law enforcement</i> <i>effort to deport</i>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
Mar 17-27, 2016	75	23	17	5	1	2
Sep 22-27, 2015	74	24	--	--	--	3
May 12-18, 2015	72	27	--	--	--	2
Dec 3-7, 2014 (U)	70	27	--	--	--	3
Oct 15-20, 2014	71	25	--	--	--	3
Jul 8-14, 2014	68	30	--	--	--	3
Feb 14-23, 2014	73	24	--	--	--	3
Jun 12-16, 2013	71	27	--	--	--	2
May 1-5, 2013	73	25	--	--	---	3
Mar 13-17, 2013 <sup>11</sup>	71	27	--	--	--	2

## ASK ALL FORM 1 ONLY [N=1,130]:

Q.87F1 All in all, would you favor or oppose building a fence along the entire border with Mexico?

Mar 17-27 <u>2016</u>		Sep 22-27, <u>2015</u>	Sep 22-Oct 4, <u>2011</u> <sup>12</sup>
38	Favor	46	46
58	Oppose	48	47
4	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>	5	6

## TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:

*Building a fence along 700 miles of the border with Mexico*

	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
January, 2007	46	48	6
CNN: September, 2006	54	44	2

## ASK ALL FORM 2 ONLY [N=1,124]:

Q.88F2 All in all, would you favor or oppose building a wall along the entire border with Mexico?

Mar 17-27 <u>2016</u>	
34	Favor
62	Oppose
4	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>

## NO QUESTION 89

<sup>11</sup> In May 2013 and March 2013, question read "Which comes closer to your view about how to handle immigrants who are now living in the U.S. illegally?" and the second answer choice read "There should be a way for those who meet certain requirements to stay in the country legally."

<sup>12</sup> In Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011, item was asked as part of a list.

**ASK ALL:**Q.90 Thinking about the long term future of Social Security, do you think **[READ AND RANDOMIZE?]**

Mar 17-27 2016		Jan 23-Feb 9 2014
27	Some reductions in benefits for future retirees need to be considered	31
70	Social Security benefits should not be reduced in any way	67
3	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	3

**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
Mar 17-27, 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
Mar 25-29, 2015	25	30	39	4	*	2	15	17
<b>Yearly Totals</b>								
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 REPUBLICANS AND REPUBLICAN-LEANING VOTERS (PARTY=1 OR PARTYLN=1) AND (REG=1):**

Q.99 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?

**BASED ON REPUBLICAN/REPUBLICAN-LEANING REGISTERED VOTERS [N=834]:**

Mar 17-27

2016

38	Solidly unite
56	Keep many from supporting
6	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>

**TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:**

		Solidly <u>unite</u>	Keep many <u>from supporting</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
<b>Romney</b>	Apr 4-15, 2012	65	25	10
<b>Romney</b>	Feb 8-12, 2012	57	32	11
<b>McCain</b>	May, 2008 <sup>13</sup>	63	26	11
<b>McCain</b>	March, 2008	64	22	14
<b>McCain</b>	Late February, 2008	58	32	10
<b>Dole</b>	July, 1996	46	39	15

<sup>13</sup>

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.



**ASK DEMOCRATS AND DEMOCRATIC-LEADING VOTERS (PARTY=2 OR PARTYLN=2) AND (REG=1):**

Q.100 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?

**BASED ON DEMOCRATIC/DEMOCRATIC-LEADING REGISTERED VOTERS [N=842]:**

Mar 17-27

2016

64	Solidly unite
30	Keep many from supporting
6	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>

**TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:**

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

**Key to Pew Research trends noted in the topline:**

(U)	Pew Research Center/USA Today polls
(WP)	Pew Research Center/Washington Post polls
(SDT)	Pew Research Social and Demographic Trends

<sup>14</sup> 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.