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In Tight Presidential Race, Voters Are Broadly Critical of Both Biden and Trump

About half of voters say that, if given the chance, they would replace both candidates on the ballot

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand voters' views on the 2024 presidential election, as well how the public views President Joe Biden. For this analysis, we surveyed 8,709 adults – including 7,166 registered voters – from April 8 to April 14, 2024. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. [Read more about the ATP's methodology.](#)

Here are the [questions used for this report](#), along with responses, and the survey [methodology](#).

In Tight Presidential Race, Voters Are Broadly Critical of Both Biden and Trump

About half of voters say that, if given the chance, they would replace both candidates on the ballot

As the 2024 presidential race heats up, American voters face a similar set of choices as they did four years ago – and many are not happy about it.

With the election still more than six months away, a new Pew Research Center survey finds that **the presidential race is virtually tied**: 49% of registered voters favor Donald Trump or lean toward voting for him, while 48% support or lean toward Joe Biden.

A defining characteristic of the contest is that **voters overall have little confidence in either candidate** across a range of key traits, including fitness for office, personal ethics and respect for democratic values.

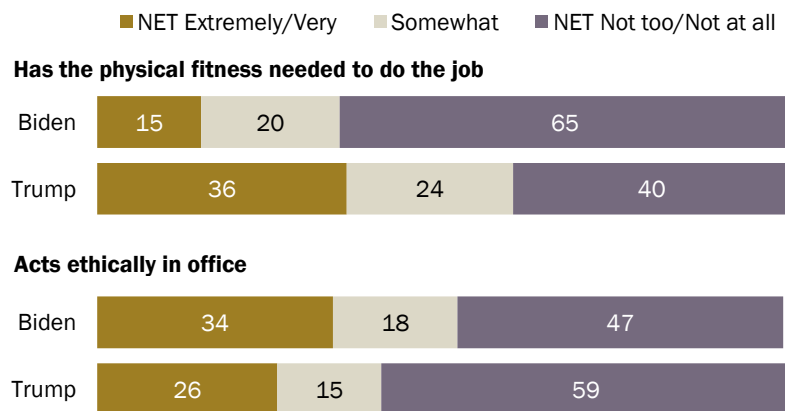
Where Trump has the advantage: More than a third of voters say they are extremely or very confident that Trump has the physical fitness (36%) and mental fitness (38%) needed to do the job of president.

Far fewer say the same of Biden (15% are at least very confident in his physical fitness; 21% are extremely or very confident in his mental fitness). Majorities say they are not too or not at all confident in Biden's physical and mental fitness.

Where Biden has the advantage: More voters are extremely or very confident in Biden (34%) than in Trump (26%) to act ethically in office. And while 38% say they are at least very confident in

About two-thirds of voters have little or no confidence that Biden is physically fit to be president; nearly as many lack confidence in Trump to act ethically

% of registered voters who say they are ___ confident that each candidate ...



Note: Based on registered voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 8-14, 2024.

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Biden to respect the country’s democratic values, fewer (34%) express that level of confidence in Trump. The survey was conducted before the start of Trump’s [“hush money” trial in New York City](#).

(Read more about voters’ views of Biden and Trump in Chapter 2.)

The state of the 2024 presidential race

The new Center survey of 8,709 adults – including 7,166 registered voters – conducted April 8-14, 2024, finds large divides in voters’ candidate preference by age, education, and race and ethnicity. As was the case in 2020, younger voters and those with a four-year college degree are more likely to favor Biden than Trump.

Older voters and those with no college degree favor Trump by large margins.

Among racial and ethnic groups:

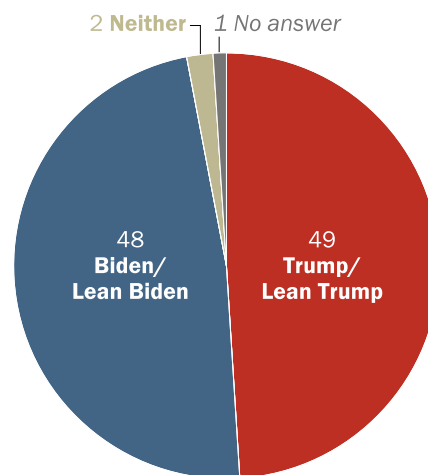
- **White voters** favor Trump (56%) over Biden (42%) by a wide margin.
- Roughly three-quarters of **Black voters** (77%) support Biden, while 18% back Trump.
- **Hispanic voters** are more evenly divided – 52% favor Biden, while 44% back Trump.
- **Asian voters** favor Biden (59%) over Trump (36%).

(Read more about voters’ candidate preferences in Chapter 1.)

Most voters who turned out in 2020 favor the same candidate in 2024. Among validated 2020 voters, overwhelming majorities of those who cast ballots for Biden (91%) and Trump (94%) support the same candidate this year. Registered voters who did not vote in 2020 are about evenly divided: 48% back Trump, while 46% support Biden.

In 2020 rematch, nearly identical shares of voters favor Trump and Biden

% of registered voters who would vote for ____ if the 2024 presidential election were held today



Note: Based on registered voters.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 8-14, 2024.

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A majority of voters say “it really matters who wins” the 2024 race. Today, 69% of voters say it really matters which candidate wins the presidential contest this November. This is somewhat smaller than the share who said this in April 2020 about that year’s election (74%). Nearly identical shares of Biden’s and Trump’s supporters say the outcome of the presidential race really matters.

About half of voters would replace both Biden and Trump on the 2024 ballot

Reflecting their dissatisfaction with the Biden-Trump matchup, nearly half of registered voters (49%) say that, if they had the ability to decide the major party candidates for the 2024 election, they would **replace both Biden and Trump on the ballot.**

Biden’s supporters are especially likely to say they would replace both candidates if they had the chance.

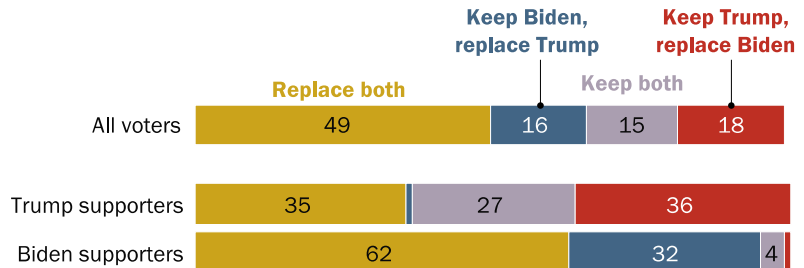
Roughly six-in-ten (62%) express this view, compared with 35% of Trump supporters.

There also are stark age differences in these views: 66% of voters under 30 say they would replace both candidates if they had the chance, compared with 54% of those ages 30 to 49 and fewer than half (43%) of those 50 and older.

(Read more about voters’ feelings toward the upcoming election in Chapter 3.)

About half of voters would like to see *both* Biden and Trump replaced on the 2024 ballot

% of voters who say that, if they had the ability to decide the major party candidates for the 2024 presidential election, they would ...



Note: Based on registered voters. No answer responses are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 8-14, 2024.

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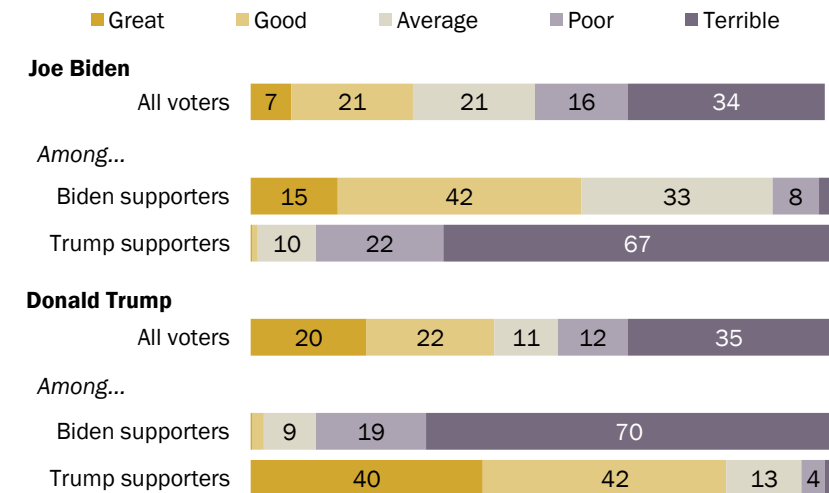
Evaluations of the Biden and Trump presidencies

- 42% of voters overall say Trump *was* a good or great president, while 11% say he was average. This is a modest improvement since March 2021, two months after he left office.
- 28% of voters say Biden is a good or great president, while 21% say he is average. These views are mostly on par with June 2020 assessments of the kind of president Biden *would be* – but today, a smaller share of voters say he is average.

[*\(Read more about ratings of Biden's and Trump's presidencies in Chapter 1.\)*](#)

About 4 in 10 voters say Trump was a good or great president; around 3 in 10 say this about Biden today

% of voters who say each is/was a ___ president



Note: Based on registered voters. The question about Biden asked how he *is* as president, while the question about Trump asked how he *was* as president.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 8-14, 2024.

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Other findings: Biden’s job approval ticks up, Trump’s election-related criminal charges

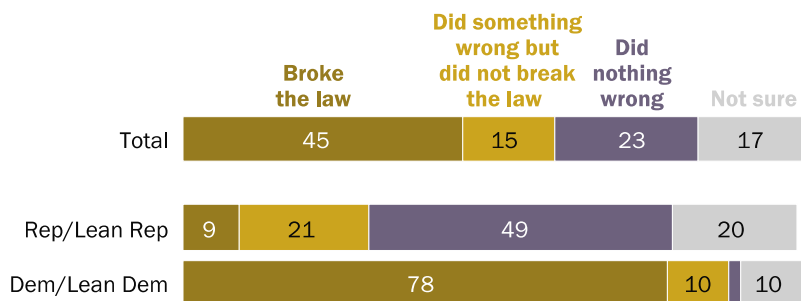
- **Biden’s approval among the general public:** Today, Biden’s approval rating sits at 35% – roughly on par with his rating in January (33%). His job rating has climbed slightly among Democrats over that period, however. Today, 65% of Democrats approve of him – up 4 percentage points since January. ([Read more about Biden’s approval rating in Chapter 4.](#))
- **Conceding the presidential election:** A majority of voters say it is important that the losing candidate in November publicly acknowledge the winner as the legitimate president. But Trump’s supporters are far less likely than Biden’s to say it is very important (44% vs. 77%). ([Read more about voters’ views on election concession in Chapter 3.](#))

Trump’s criminal charges related to the 2020 election

As Trump faces charges that he sought to overturn the outcome of the 2020 election, 45% of Americans say they think Trump’s actions broke the law. This compares with 38% who say his actions did *not* break the law – including 15% who say his actions were wrong but not illegal, and 23% who say he did nothing wrong. Nearly two-in-ten are not sure.

Public divided over criminal allegations that Trump tried to overturn the 2020 election

% who say that, thinking about the accusations that Trump broke the law in an effort to change the outcome of the 2020 election, Trump ...



Note: Based on all adults.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 8-14, 2024.

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Democrats mostly say

Trump broke the law; Republicans are more divided. An overwhelming majority of Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents (78%) say Trump’s actions in seeking to change the outcome of the 2020 election broke the law.

Among Republicans and Republican leaners:

- 49% say Trump did nothing wrong.
- 21% say he did something wrong but did not break the law.
- 9% say Trump broke the law.
- 20% are not sure.

1. The Biden-Trump rematch

The presidential contest between President Joe Biden and former President Donald Trump stands at a virtual tie: A nearly identical share of registered voters say they would vote for Trump (49%) as say they'd vote for Biden (48%).

As in recent national elections, there are wide differences in candidate support by voters' gender, age, race and ethnicity, and education.

Gender

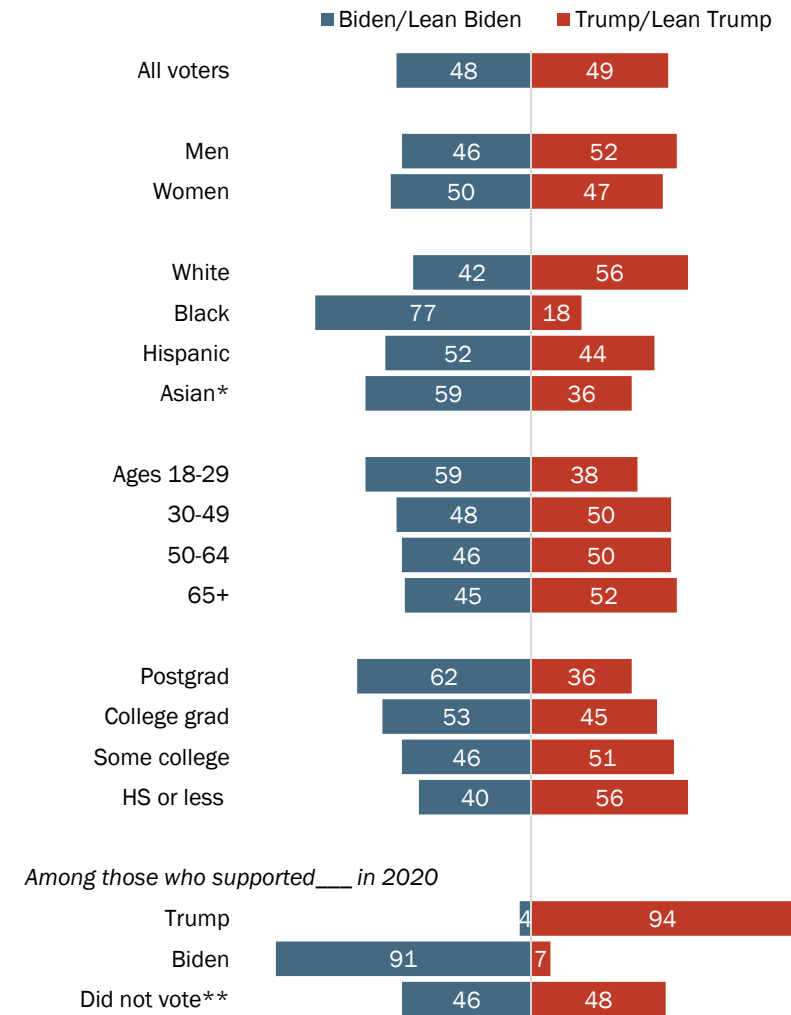
Both women and men are largely split in their preferences, though men (52%) are somewhat more likely than women (47%) to say they'd vote for Trump.

Race and ethnicity

A 56% majority of White voters say they would vote for Trump, while 42% back Biden. By comparison, most Black voters (77%) and Asian voters (59%) say they would vote for Biden.

Biden and Trump in a virtual tie in presidential race

% of registered voters who would vote for ___ if the 2024 presidential election were held today



* Estimates for Asian voters are representative of English speakers only.
 ** Reflects registered voters who do not have a validated vote in 2020 (including those who were too young to vote in 2020).
 Note: Based on registered voters. White, Black and Asian voters include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic voters are of any race. Those who said they voted in 2020 are citizens who said they voted in a post-election survey and were found to have voted in commercial voter files. Refer to methodology for details.
 Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 8-14, 2024.

About half of Hispanic voters (52%) say they would vote for Biden, and 44% say they would vote for Trump.

Age

About six-in-ten voters under 30 (59%) say they would vote for Biden if the election were held today, while 38% would back Trump. About half of voters in all other age groups say they would vote for Trump.

Among 2020 voters

While overwhelming majorities of 2020 Trump and Biden voters say they will support the same candidate again in 2024, those who supported Biden four years ago are slightly more likely to say they would switch their vote if the election were held today.

Among those who voted for Biden in 2020, 7% say they would vote for Trump if the election were held today. This compares with 4% of Trump 2020 voters who say they would vote for Biden today.

Among registered voters who *did not* vote in 2020, preferences are divided: 46% back Biden, while 48% back Trump.

Educational differences in candidate support

Education has been a major factor in politics and partisan identification for decades. (Explore educational differences in party identification in our detailed report, [“Changing Coalitions in a Politically Divided Nation.”](#))

A majority of voters with a four-year degree or more education (57%) support Biden. By contrast, a comparable majority (54%) of those who do not have a college degree say they would vote for Trump if the election were held today.

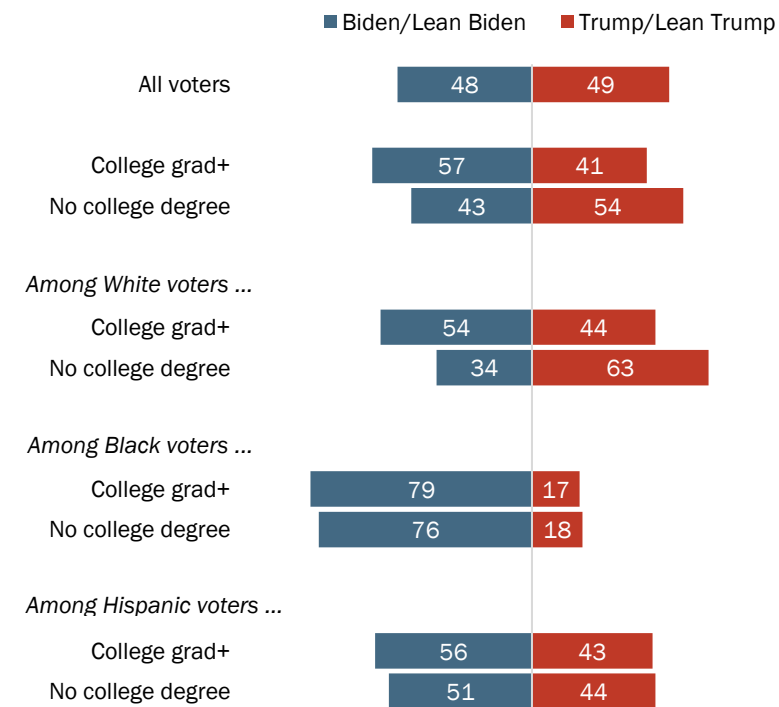
This gap largely reflects an educational divide among White voters: 54% of White voters with at least a four-year college degree say they would vote for Biden, and 44% would vote for Trump.

Meanwhile, White voters without a four-year college degree are almost twice as likely to say they’d vote Trump (63%) than to say they’d vote Biden (34%).

The educational differences in candidate preferences among White voters are much wider than those among Black and Hispanic voters. Sizable majorities of Black voters with a four-year degree (79%) and without a degree (76%) say they’d back Biden if the election were held today.

Educational differences in candidate support are largely the result of divide among White voters

% of registered voters who would vote for ___ if the 2024 presidential election were held today



Note: Based on registered voters. White and Black voters include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic voters are of any race. Insufficient sample size to analyze Asian voters by education.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 8-14, 2024.

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And comparable shares of Hispanic voters who have a college degree (56%) and those who do not (51%) also favor Biden.

What are 2020 voters’ preferences today?

Unsurprisingly, overwhelming shares of those who voted for Trump (94%) and Biden (91%) in 2020 continue to support the same candidate today.

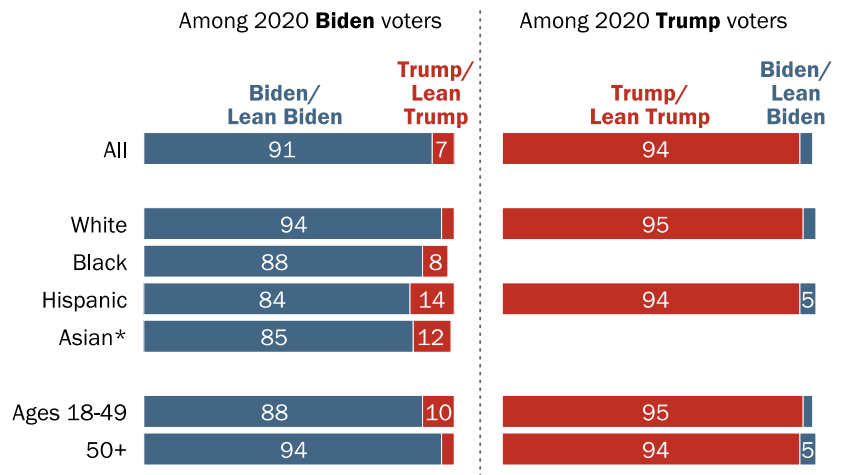
Still, small shares have changed their preference, particularly among some subgroups. Currently, 10% of registered voters ages 18 to 49 who supported Biden in 2020 now favor Trump or lean toward Trump.

When looking at voters by race and ethnicity, nearly all White voters who voted for Biden in 2020 – 94% – say they’d still support him today. Smaller majorities of Black (88%), Hispanic (84%) and Asian (85%) voters who supported Biden four years ago say the same.

There are not differences among 2020 Trump voters in 2024 preferences by race and ethnicity or age.

Among Biden’s 2020 supporters, voters under 50 are slightly more likely than older voters to shift to Trump

% of registered voters who would vote for ___ if the 2024 presidential election were held today



Note: Based on registered voters. White, Black and Asian voters include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic voters are of any race. 2020 voters are citizens who said they voted in a post-election survey and were found to have voted in commercial voter files. Insufficient sample sizes of Black and Asian 2020 Trump voters to separately report. Refer to methodology for details.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 8-14, 2024.

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(Vote preference data was collected in November 2020. Visit [Pew Research Center’s 2020 validated voters study](#) for more information.)

Most voters who changed their vote in 2020 are favoring their 2020 candidate

An overwhelming share of voters who voted for Trump in both 2016 and 2020 (96%) say they would vote for him again in 2024. A similarly large share of voters who voted for Hillary Clinton in 2016 and Biden in 2020 (95%) say they would vote for Biden again today.

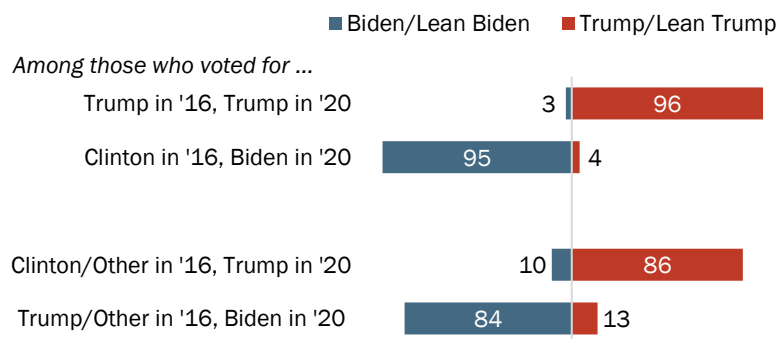
Voters who switched their candidate preference between 2016 to 2020 are also overwhelmingly likely to still support their 2020 candidate, though somewhat smaller shares say this.

For example, an 86% majority of voters who supported Trump in 2020 but voted for someone else in 2016 say they would vote for Trump again in 2024.

A similar 84% majority of Biden's 2020 voters who backed someone else in 2016 say they would vote for Biden again in 2024.

Large shares of those who switched their vote between 2016 and 2020 still back the same candidate

% of registered voters who would vote for ___ if the 2024 presidential election were held today



Note: 2016 voters and 2020 voters are citizens who said they voted in a post-election survey and were found to have voted in commercial voter files. Refer to methodology for details. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 8-14, 2024.

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2. Voters' views of Biden and Trump

Voters do not express a high degree of confidence in either Joe Biden or Donald Trump across all five of the dimensions we asked about: mental and physical fitness for office, choosing good advisers, acting ethically in office, and respecting democracy. However, each candidate has *relative* strengths and weaknesses in the eyes of American voters.

Views of Biden

Biden draws the most confidence on **respecting the country's democratic institutions** (38% are extremely or very confident) and **acting ethically in office** (34%).

Slightly fewer (30%) are at least very confident in Biden to **pick good advisers**.

By far, voters have the lowest level of confidence in Biden when it comes to **having the mental and physical fitness to do the job**. Fewer than a quarter of voters express a high degree of confidence in his mental (21%) and physical (15%) fitness.

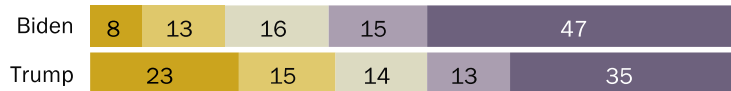
In both cases, majorities say they are *not too or not at all* confident (62% are not confident in his mental fitness, 65% are not confident in his physical fitness).

How confident are voters in Biden's, Trump's fitness for office, advisers, ethics and respect for democracy?

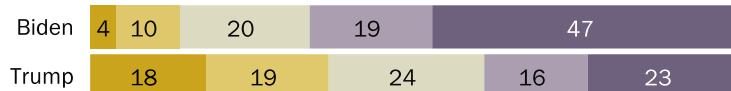
% of voters who are ___ confident that Trump/Biden ...

Extremely Very Somewhat Not too Not at all

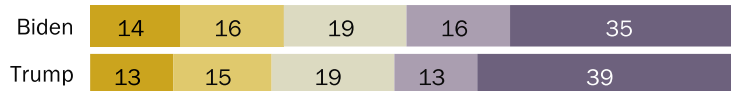
Has the mental fitness needed to do the job



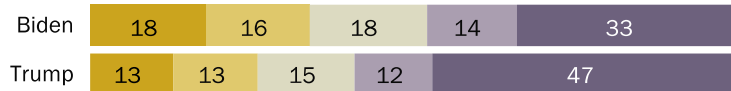
Has the physical fitness needed to do the job



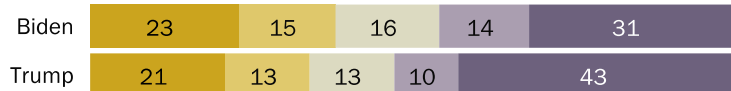
Picks good advisers



Acts ethically in office



Respects country's democratic values



Note: Based on registered voters. No answer responses are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 8-14, 2024.

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Views of Trump

In contrast, Trump draws the most confidence for his **physical and mental fitness for office**. About four-in-ten (38%) are extremely or very confident that Trump has the mental fitness to be president, while nearly as many (36%) are as confident in his physical fitness for the job.

Fewer voters (28%) are highly confident in Trump to **pick good advisers**.

Trump is viewed most negatively for his **respect for democracy** and ability to **act ethically in office**. About a third of voters (34%) are at least very confident in Trump's respect for democratic values, while 53% are *not too or not at all* confident. Roughly a quarter of voters (26%) are highly confident in Trump to act ethically in office; more than twice as many (59%) say they're not too or not at all confident.

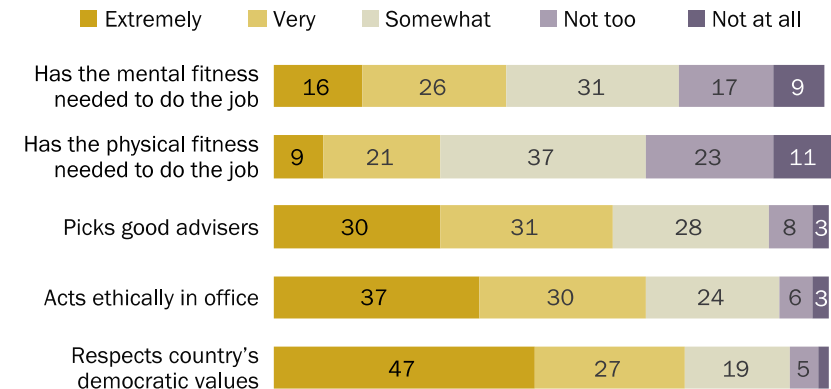
How Biden's supporters view his personal traits

Biden draws broad confidence from his supporters on three traits:

- About three-quarters of Biden supporters (74%) are extremely or very confident that he respects the country's democratic values.
- 67% are extremely or very confident he acts ethically in office.
- 60% are at least very confident he picks good advisers.

Biden supporters are broadly confident in his respect for democracy, ethics, choice of advisers; they are far less confident in his physical and mental fitness

% of **Biden supporters** who are ___ confident that Biden ...



Note: Based on registered voters. No answer responses are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 8-14, 2024.

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However, Biden draws much less confidence for his mental and physical fitness for the presidency:

- 43% of Biden's supporters are extremely or very confident he has the mental fitness needed to do the job.
- 30% say he has the physical fitness to do the job.

About three-in-ten Biden supporters (31%) are somewhat confident in his mental fitness for office, while 26% have are not too or not at all confident.

Biden supporters are less confident in his physical fitness: 37% are somewhat confident, while 33% are not too or not at all confident – the most negative judgment across the five items.

How Trump’s supporters view his personal traits

Trump supporters are far more confident than Biden supporters in their preferred candidate’s mental and physical fitness:

- 74% of Trump supporters are extremely or very confident that Trump has the mental fitness to do the job.
- 68% say he has the necessary physical fitness.

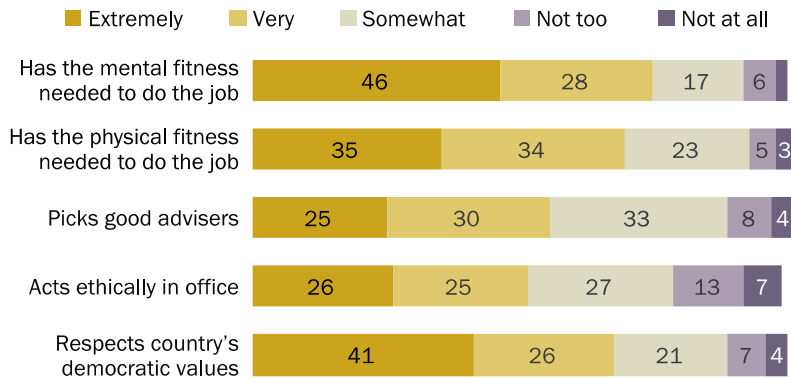
Two-thirds of Trump supporters are extremely or very confident that Trump respects the country’s democratic values.

Fewer Trump supporters (55%) have a high level of confidence in Trump to pick good advisers: A third are somewhat confident, while 12% are not too or not at all confident.

Trump draws less confidence on acting ethically in office. About half of his supporters (52%) are extremely or very confident in his ethics, while 27% are somewhat confident. About one-in-five (21%) have are not too or not at all confident – the highest share across the five items.

Trump draws broad confidence from his supporters on fitness for office, respect for democracy; fewer are highly confident that he acts ethically in office

% of Trump supporters who are ___ confident that Trump ...



Note: Based on registered voters. No answer responses are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 8-14, 2024.

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Views of Biden’s presidency and retrospective evaluations of Trump’s time in office

More voters today say Trump *was* a good or great president (41%) than say Biden *is* a good or great president (28%). This difference is largely driven by Trump supporters’ highly positive views of Trump’s presidency: 81% say he was a good or great president.

Biden supporters are less positive about Biden’s tenure. Nearly six-in-ten (57%) say he is a good or great president. A third view him as average, which is far more than the share of Trump supporters who retrospectively rate his presidency as average (10%). Relatively small shares of each candidates’ supporters rate their respective presidencies as poor or terrible (10% among Biden supporters, 5% among Trump supporters).

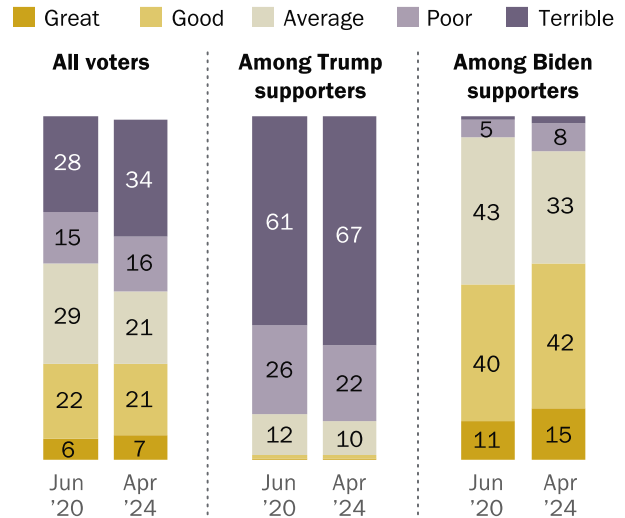
In June 2020, during the last presidential campaign, voters were less negative when asked about what kind of president Biden *would be*.

Then, 43% thought he would be poor or terrible. Today, half of voters view Biden as a poor or terrible president. About three-in-ten (28%) thought he would be a good or great president, identical to the share who say he is today.

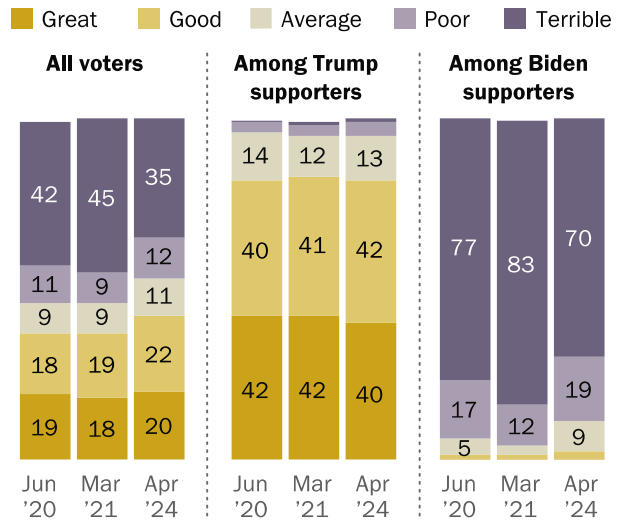
Retrospective views of Trump’s presidency are roughly similar to views during his time in office. However, fewer voters today rate Trump’s presidency as “terrible” (35%) than did so in 2021 (45%), after he left office, or in 2020 (42%), when he was still in office.

Views of Biden’s, Trump’s presidencies

% who say Biden would be/is a ___ president



% who say Trump is/was a ___ president



Note: Based on registered voters. No answer responses are not shown. The survey questions referred to Biden’s and Trump’s presidencies in present tense, past tense or hypothetically according to each man’s status at the time.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 8-14, 2024.

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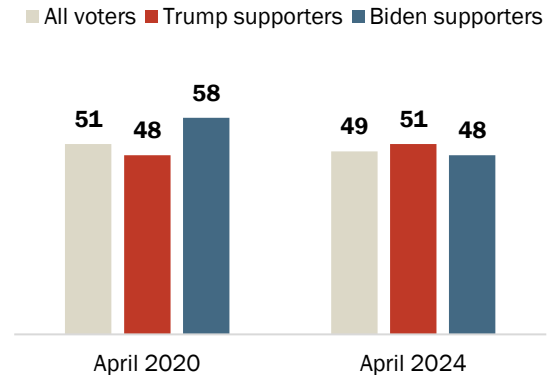
This largely is the result of a shift among Biden supporters: While a large majority (70%) currently views Trump's presidency as terrible, fewer do so than in 2021 (83%) or 2020 (77%).

3. Feelings about the 2024 race for president

- About half of voters (49%) say they have given a lot of thought to the candidates who are running in the 2024 presidential election – nearly identical to the share saying this at a similar point four years ago (51%).
- But the share who say “it really matters who wins” in November is 5 percentage points lower than it was in April 2020.
- And most voters say that if it were up to them, they would replace at least one of the two likely nominees (Joe Biden and Donald Trump). **About half say they’d replace both Biden and Trump on the ballot.**

About half of voters say they have given a lot of thought to 2024 candidates

% of voters who say they have given a lot of thought to candidates who are running for president



Note: Based on registered voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 8-14, 2024.

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Attention to the candidates

Today, Trump and Biden supporters are about equally likely to say they’ve given a lot of thought to the presidential candidates. About half of Trump’s and Biden’s supporters say they have given a lot of thought to their options.

In April 2020, about half of voters said they had given “a lot” of thought to the candidates. But Biden’s supporters – fresh off the heels of a competitive primary – were more likely than Trump’s supporters to say they had thought a lot about the candidates (58% vs. 48%).

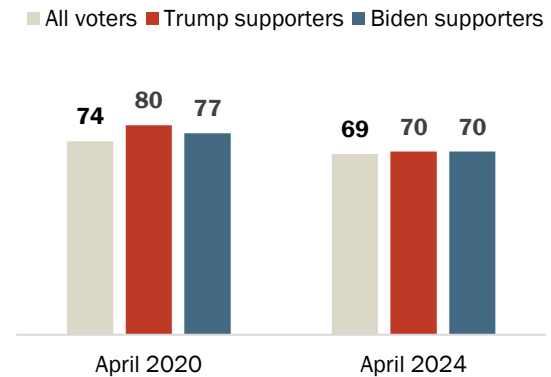
Does it matter who wins?

Today, 69% of voters say “it really matters who wins” the presidential election. Just 8% say it doesn’t really matter who wins, and roughly a third fall somewhere in between.

However, the share of voters who say it really matters is 5 points lower than it was in April 2020, when 74% of voters said it really mattered. Both Trump and Biden supporters are lower on this measure today than four years ago.

Fewer voters say ‘it really matters who wins’ the 2024 presidential race than said this in April 2020

*% of voters who say **it really matters who wins** the upcoming presidential election*



Note: Based on registered voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 8-14, 2024.

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What if voters could change the presidential ballot?

Though both Biden and Trump have received enough delegates in the 2024 presidential primaries to [secure their respective party's nominations for president](#), most voters say they would like to replace at least one of them on the ballot.

- 49% of voters say that, if they had the ability to decide the major party candidates for the 2024 presidential election, they would replace *both* Trump and Biden with different candidates.
- 16% say they would keep Biden but replace Trump with a different Republican.
- A similar share (18%) say they would keep Trump but replace Biden with a different Democrat.
- Another 15% of voters say they would keep the contest as is.

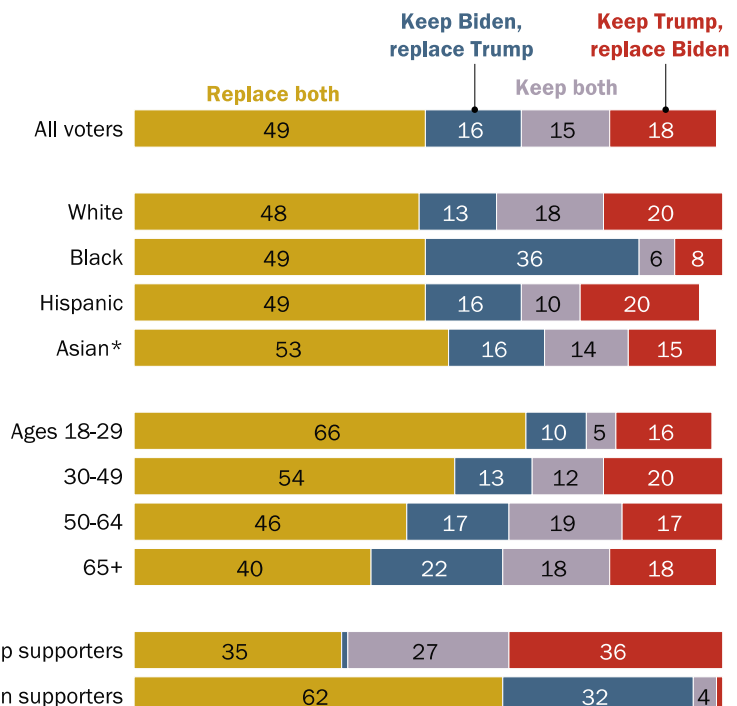
Demographic and political differences

There are demographic differences in desired changes to the ballot. To some extent, these are associated with voting preferences.

Biden supporters are much more likely than Trump supporters to say they'd replace both candidates if they could (62% of Biden's supporters say this, compared with 35% of Trump's). In contrast, Trump's voters are much more likely than Biden's to say they'd *keep both* (27% of Trump

Nearly half of voters say, if given the chance, they would replace Biden *and* Trump on 2024 ballot with different candidates

% of voters who say that, if they had the ability to decide the major party candidates for the 2024 presidential election, they would ...

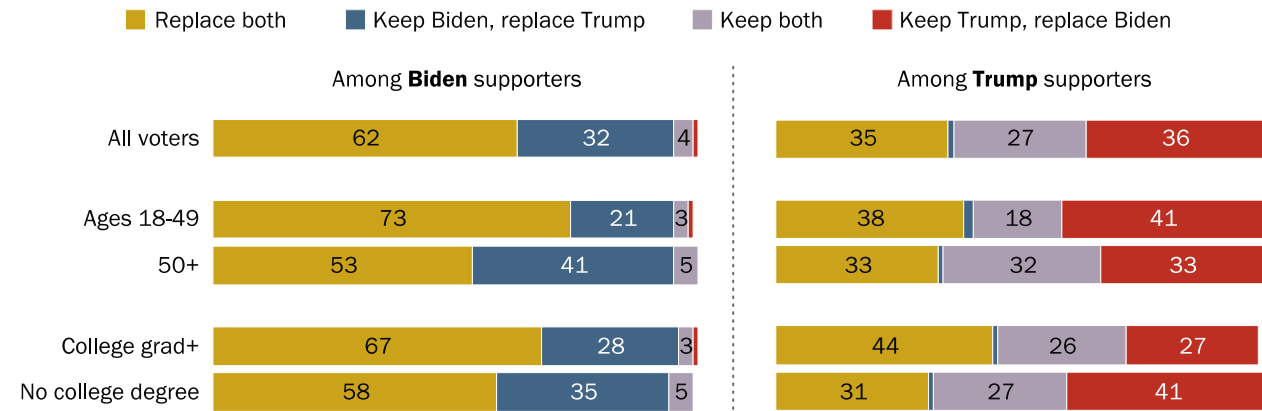


* Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.
 Note: Based on registered voters. White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. No answer responses are not shown. Refer to topline for full question wording.
 Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 8-14, 2024.

supporters vs. 4% of Biden supporters). Roughly similar shares (about a third each) of each candidate’s supporters say they would keep only their candidate and replace the other.

Younger voters – particularly Biden supporters – are more likely than older voters to say they would replace both candidates on the 2024 ballot if they could

% of voters who say that, if they had the ability to decide the major party candidates for the 2024 presidential election, they would ...



Note: Based on registered voters. No answer responses are not shown. Refer to topline for full question wording.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 8-14, 2024.

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Age

Younger voters are more likely than older voters to desire ballot changes. Roughly two-thirds of voters under 30 say they would replace both Biden and Trump on the 2024 ballot. This compares with a narrower majority of those ages 30 to 49 (54%) and smaller shares of those 50 to 64 (46%) and those 65 and older (40%).

The gap between younger and older voters is far wider among Biden’s backers:

- Nearly three-quarters of Biden supporters under 50 (73%) say they would replace both candidates. Among Biden supporters ages 50 and older, about half say they would replace both Biden and Trump (53%). In both age groups, most of those who do not want to replace both candidates say they would keep only Biden.
- Among Trump supporters, 38% of those under 50 would replace both, compared with 33% of those 50 and older. Older Trump supporters are roughly twice as likely as younger Trump supporters to say they’d keep both candidates on the ballot (32% vs. 18%). Older Trump

backers are more likely than younger ones to say they'd keep Trump but replace Biden (41% vs. 33%).

Education

Among each candidate's supporters, those with a four-year college degree are more likely than those with less education to say they would replace both candidates if they could.

How important is it for the losing candidate to publicly acknowledge the winner?

Most voters continue to say it is at least somewhat important for the losing candidate to publicly acknowledge the winner as the legitimate president of the country.

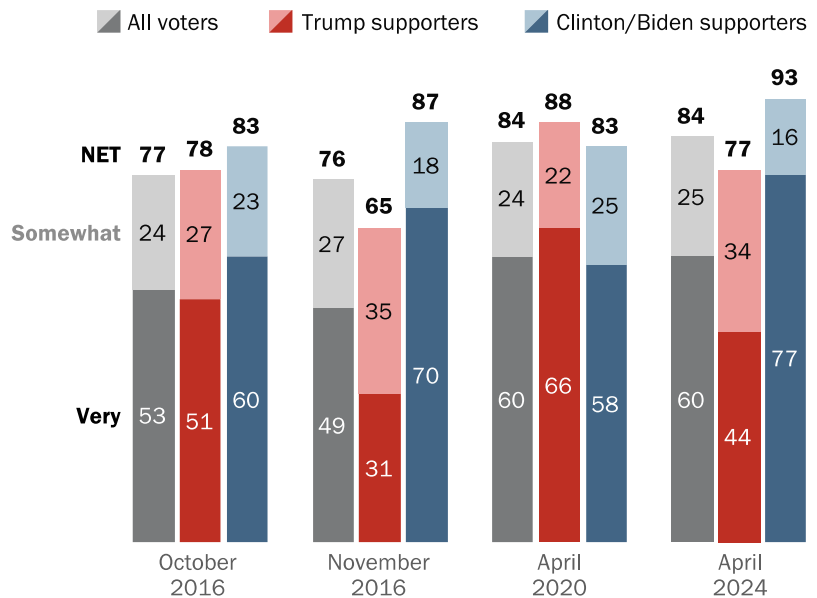
Over the past eight years, a majority of voters – regardless of who they supported for president – have said it was at least *somewhat* important that the losing candidate in a presidential race acknowledge the winner.

But the degree to which Trump's supporters have said this is important has shifted over the past eight years.

As the 2016 presidential election neared, Trump's supporters became less likely to say it was important for the losing candidate to concede than they were earlier in the fall: The share who said it was *very* important for the loser to acknowledge the winner as the legitimate president declined by 20 percentage points between October 2016 and the eve of the November 2016 election.

Compared with 2020, Trump voters are less likely to say it is very important for losing candidate to concede

% of voters who say it is ___ important that the losing candidate publicly acknowledge the winner as the legitimate president of the country



Note: Based on registered voters.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 8-14, 2024.

In the spring of 2020, as Trump ran for reelection, 66% said this was very important.

Today, 44% of Trump's supporters say it is very important for the losing candidate to concede. This compares with 77% of Biden's supporters.

While there have been shifts among Clinton and Biden supporters during the same period, these changes have been much more modest. Majorities have said it is *very* important for the losing candidate to acknowledge the winner.

4. Joe Biden’s approval ratings

Americans’ ratings of Joe Biden’s job performance remain more negative than positive and have been largely stable over the last year: Today, 35% of Americans approve of his performance, while 62% disapprove.

Trends among Democrats

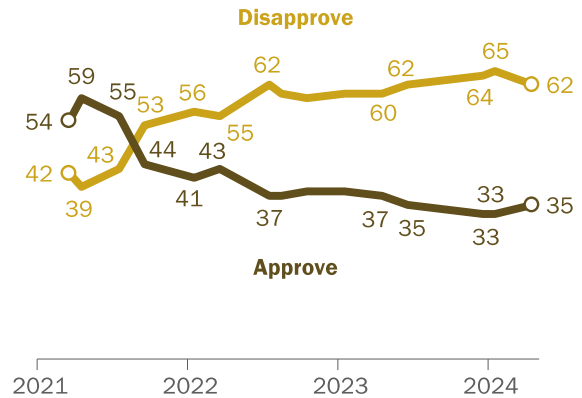
About two-thirds of Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents (65%) approve of Biden’s job performance. This is a modest improvement from January, when 61% of Democrats approved of his job performance. However, Biden’s job rating among Democrats remains lower than it was in the first year of his administration.

Trends among Republicans

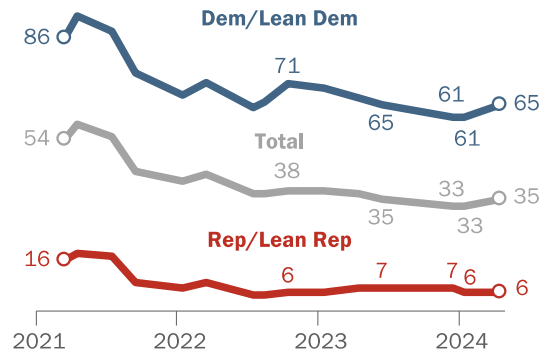
Just 6% of Republicans and Republican leaners approve of Biden’s job performance. This is essentially unchanged over the last several years.

Biden’s job approval rating remains low

% who say they ___ of the way Joe Biden is handling his job as president



% who say they **approve** of the way Joe Biden is handling his job as president



Note: No answer responses are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 8-14, 2024.

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Biden’s job approval among demographic groups

While Biden’s job rating continues to differ by race and ethnicity, education, and age, majorities in most groups disapprove of his performance.

Race and ethnicity

Majorities of White (66%), Hispanic (63%) and Asian (57%) Americans disapprove of Biden’s job performance.

Black adults’ ratings are more positive than negative: A narrow majority of Black adults (55%) say they approve of Biden’s job performance, a modest improvement from earlier this year. (In January, 48% of Black adults approved of Biden.)

Age

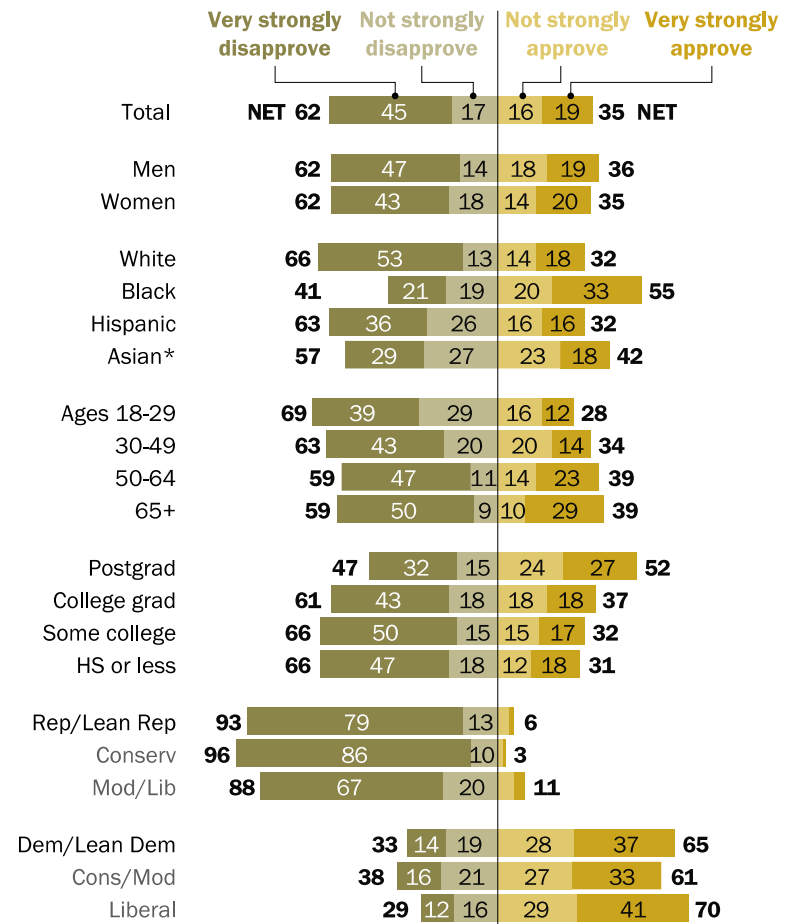
Younger adults’ evaluations of Biden continue to be more negative than older adults’ ratings. About four-in-ten Americans ages 50 and older (39%) approve of his job performance, compared with 34% of those 30 to 49 and 28% of adults under 30.

Education

Majorities of adults who have a four-year college degree (61%), some college experience (66%), or a high school diploma or less education (66%) say they

Biden’s job approval ratings differ by education, age

% who say they ____ of the way Joe Biden is handling his job as president



* Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.
 Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. No answer responses are not shown.
 Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 8-14, 2024.

disapprove of Biden's job performance. Ratings among those with a postgraduate degree are more evenly divided (52% approve, 47% disapprove).

Acknowledgments

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

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Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. Panelists participate via self-administered web surveys. Panelists who do not have internet access at home are provided with a tablet and wireless internet connection. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish. The panel is being managed by Ipsos.

Data in this report is drawn from ATP Wave 146, conducted from April 8 to April 14, 2024. It includes [oversamples](#) of non-Hispanic Asian adults, non-Hispanic Black adults, Hispanic adults and adults ages 18 to 29 in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. It also included an oversample of validated 2016 and 2020 “vote switchers,” who voted for Donald Trump in 2020 but not in 2016 or who voted for Joe Biden in 2020 but not for Hillary Clinton in 2016. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population. A total of 8,709 panelists responded out of 9,527 who were sampled, for a response rate of 91%. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is less than 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 8,709 respondents is plus or minus 1.5 percentage points.

Panel recruitment

The ATP was created in 2014, with the first cohort of panelists invited to join the panel at the end of a large, national, landline and cellphone random-digit dial survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 9,942 (50%) agreed to participate.

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based sampling (ABS) recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service’s Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been

estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.¹ Within each sampled household, the adult with the next

birthday is asked to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.²

We have recruited a national sample of U.S. adults to the ATP approximately once per year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an “oversample”) to

boost sample size with underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic adults, Black adults and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Across the six address-based recruitments, a total of 23,862 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 20,917 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. Of the 30,859 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 11,902 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	1,390
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	831
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	404
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	3,842
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,385
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,438
May 29 to July 7, 2021; Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	731
May 24 to Sept. 29, 2022	ABS	3,354	2,869	1,448
April 17 to May 30, 2023	ABS	686	576	433
	Total	43,580	30,859	11,902

Note: RDD is random-digit dial; ABS is address-based sampling. Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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¹ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. “AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling.”

² Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which the following groups were selected with certainty:

- Non-Hispanic Asian adults
- Non-Hispanic Black adults
- Hispanic adults
- Adults ages 18 to 29
- Validated 2016 and 2020 voters who voted for Donald Trump in 2020 but did not vote for Trump in 2016.³
- Validated 2016 and 2020 voters who voted for Joe Biden in 2020 but did not vote for Hillary Clinton in 2016.

The remaining panelists were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management team and Pew Research Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or a gift code to Amazon.com or could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

³ A validated voter is a citizen who told us that they voted in an election *and* have a record for voting in that election in a commercial voter file. A voter file is a list of adults that includes information such as which elections they have voted in. Federal law requires states to maintain voter files, and businesses assemble these files to create a nationwide list of adults along with their voter information.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was April 8 to April 14, 2024. Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset of ATP panelists with a known residential address on April 8.⁴

Invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on April 8. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on April 9.

All panelists with an email address received an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. All ATP panelists who consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to two SMS reminders.

Invitation and reminder dates, ATP Wave 146

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	April 8, 2024	April 9, 2024
First reminder	April 11, 2024	April 11, 2024
Final reminder	April 13, 2024	April 13, 2024

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Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, the Center's researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing clear patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for whether respondents left questions blank at very high rates or always selected the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, three ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

⁴ Postcard notifications are sent to 1) panelists who have been provided with a tablet to take ATP surveys, 2) panelists who were recruited within the last two years, and 3) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey. These weights are then rescaled and adjusted to account for changes in the design of ATP recruitment surveys from year to year. Finally, the weights are calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 2nd and 98th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. This trimming is performed separately among non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic Asian, Hispanic and all other respondents. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2022 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Black (alone or in combination) x Hispanic	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	2021 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Census region x Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	2022 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation x Voter registration	
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	2023 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population.

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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.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 146

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
All registered voters	7,166		1.6 percentage points
Half form	At least 3,558		2.2 percentage points
Among registered voters...			
Trump supporters	3,182		2.3 percentage points
Half form	At least 1,557		3.3 percentage points
Biden supporters	3,818		2.2 percentage points
Half form	At least 1,900		3.2 percentage points
All adults	8,709		1.5 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	3,746	45	2.2 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	4,659	48	2.1 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of non-Hispanic Asian adults, non-Hispanic Black adults, Hispanic adults, adults ages 18-29, validated voters who did not vote for Donald Trump in 2016 and voted for Donald Trump in 2020, and validated voters who did not vote for Hillary Clinton in 2016 and voted for Joe Biden in 2020. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. See the Sample design and Weighting sections above for details.

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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.

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions, ATP Wave 146

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	8,709
Logged on to survey; broke off	2.12	38
Logged on to survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	81
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	695
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	1
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		3
Screened out		0
Total panelists sampled for the survey		9,527
Completed interviews	I	8,709
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	814
Non-contact	NC	1
Other	O	3
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		9,527
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		91%

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Cumulative response rate as of ATP Wave 146

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	71%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 146	45%
Response rate to Wave 146 survey	91%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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Validated voters

Members of Pew Research Center’s nationally representative American Trends Panel were matched to public voting records from national commercial voter files in an attempt to find records for voting in the 2016 and 2020 general elections. **Validated voters** are citizens who told us in a post-election survey that they voted in a given election *and* have a record for voting in that election in a commercial voter file. **Nonvoters** are citizens who were not found to have a record of voting in any of the voter files or told us they did not vote.

In an effort to accurately locate official voting records, up to three commercial voter files were searched for each panelist. The number of commercial files consulted varied by when a panelist was recruited to the ATP. Three files were used for panelists recruited in 2022 or before, while one file was used for panelists recruited in 2023. Altogether, files from four different vendors were used, including two that serve conservative and Republican organizations and campaigns, one that serves progressive and Democratic organizations and campaigns, and one that is nonpartisan.

Additional details and caveats about the validation of votes in 2016 and 2020 can be found in these methodological reports:

- [An examination of the 2016 electorate, based on validated voters](#)
- [Validated voters methodology](#)

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**2024 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 146 APRIL 2024
FINAL TOPLINE
APRIL 8-14, 2024
N=8,709**

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

POL1JB Do you approve or disapprove of the way Joe Biden is handling his job as president?

ASK IF POL1JB=1,2:

POL1JBSTR Do you [**IF POL1JB=1: approve; IF POL1JB=2: disapprove**] of the way Joe Biden is handling his job as president...

	NET	<i>Very</i>	<i>Not so</i>	<i>No</i>	NET	<i>Very</i>	<i>Not so</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
	Approve	<i>strongly</i>	<i>strongly</i>	<i>answer</i>	Disapprove	<i>strongly</i>	<i>strongly</i>	<i>answer</i>	<i>answer</i>
Apr 8-14, 2024	35	19	16	1	62	45	17	1	2
Jan 16-21, 2024	33	16	16	*	65	44	20	*	1
Nov 27-Dec 3, 2023	33	17	16	*	64	44	19	1	1
Jun 5-11, 2023	35	17	17	1	62	41	20	*	3
Mar 27-Apr 2, 2023	37	18	18	*	60	41	19	1	3
Jan 18-24, 2023	38	18	19	1	60	41	18	*	3
Oct 10-16, 2022	38	19	19	1	59	40	18	1	3
Aug 1-14, 2022	37	17	19	1	60	39	20	*	3
Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	37	18	18	1	62	45	16	1	2
Mar 7-13, 2022	43	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	55	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2
Jan 10-17, 2022	41	21	19	1	56	39	18	*	3
Sep 13-19, 2021	44	27	17	*	53	38	15	1	3
Jul 8-18, 2021	55	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	43	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2
Apr 5-11, 2021	59	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	39	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2
Mar 1-7, 2021	54	38	15	1	42	29	12	1	4

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

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,349]:

PRZCMPGN How much thought, if any, have you given to candidates who are running for president in 2024?

	<u>A lot</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Not much</u>	<u>None at all</u>	<u>No answer</u>
2024 election					
Apr 8-14, 2024	38	34	18	9	*
2020 election					
Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	56	27	11	5	*
Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	46	29	16	8	1
Jun 16-22, 2020	43	31	17	9	*
Apr 7-12, 2020	42	33	18	7	*
Jan 6-19, 2020	30	37	21	11	*
Sep 3-15, 2019	30	37	22	11	*
Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	26	37	23	14	*
2016 election					
May 10-Jun 6, 2016	55	27	9	8	1
Apr 5-May 2, 2016	52	31	11	5	1
Mar 2-28, 2016	56	28	9	6	1
Mar 10-Apr 6, 2015 ⁵	26	40	23	11	*

ASK ALL:

MATTERS Thinking about how you feel about the 2024 presidential election and the next president, where would you place yourself on the following scale?

[PROGRAMMING NOTE: PLEASE FLIP THE LABELS FOR HALF OF RESPONDENTS LEAVING THE SCALE ALWAYS 1→4]

	1 Really matters <u>who wins</u>	2	3	4 Doesn't really <u>matter who wins</u>	No <u>answer</u>
2024 election					
Apr 8-14, 2024	59	19	10	11	1
2020 election					
Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020 ⁶	67	16	9	8	1
July 27-Aug 2, 2020	68	14	8	9	*
Apr 7-12, 2020	64	17	9	8	1
Sep 3-15, 2019	62	19	10	9	*
2016 election					
Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016 ⁷	62	19	8	10	*
Sep 27-Oct 10, 2016	64	18	8	10	1
Aug 16-Sept 12, 2016	61	19	9	10	1
June 7-July 5, 2016	62	20	9	9	0
Apr 5-May 2, 2016	57	22	10	9	1
Mar 2-Mar 28, 2016	65	18	8	9	1
Nov 24-Dec 21, 2015	58	22	10	8	1

⁵ W10 (March 10-April 6, 2015) had a minor difference in question wording: "How much thought, if any, have you given to candidates who may be running for president in 2016?"

⁶ In 2019 and 2020, question read, "Thinking about how you feel about the 2020 presidential election, where would you place yourself on the following scale?"

⁷ In 2015 and 2016, question read, "Thinking about how you feel about the 2016 presidential election and the next president, where would you place yourself on the following scale?"

ASK IF U.S. CITIZEN (XCITIZEN=1) [N=8,324]

VOTEGEN If the 2024 presidential election were being held today, would you vote for... **[RANDOMIZE OPTIONS 1 AND 2 WITH OPTION 3 ALWAYS LAST]**

ASK IF NONE/OTHER CANDIDATE OR SKIPPED VOTEGEN (VOTEGEN=3, 99) [N=1,914]:

VOTEGEN3 As of TODAY, do you... **[SHOW OPTIONS IN SAME ORDER AS VOTEGEN]**

Note: Display choice 3 Neither only if the question is skipped without selecting choice 1 or 2

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=7,166]:

Apr 8-14,
2024

49	Donald Trump, the Republican/Lean more toward Trump
48	Joe Biden, the Democrat/Lean more toward Biden
2	Vote for neither/Other
1	No answer

2020 TREND FOR COMPARISON:

	Sep 30- Oct 5 <u>2020</u> ⁸	July 27- Aug 2, <u>2020</u>	June 16- 22 <u>2020</u>	Apr 8- 12 <u>2020</u> ⁹
Donald Trump, the Republican/Lean more toward Trump	42	45	44	45
Joe Biden, the Democrat/Lean more toward Biden	52	53	54	47
Jo Jorgensen, the Libertarian candidate/Lean Jorgensen	4	n/a	n/a	n/a
Howie Hawkins, the Green Party candidate/Lean Hawkins ¹⁰	1	n/a	n/a	n/a
None/Other	1	2	2	8
No answer	*	*	*	*

2016 TREND FOR COMPARISON:

	Oct 25- Nov 8 <u>2016</u> ¹¹	Sept 27- Oct 10 <u>2016</u>	Aug 16- Sept 12 <u>2016</u>	July 12- Aug 8 <u>2016</u> ¹²	June 7- July 5 <u>2016</u>
Donald Trump/Lean Trump	42	39	38	46	45
Hillary Clinton/Lean Clinton	46	46	45	50	51
Gary Johnson/Lean Johnson	6	10	10	n/a	n/a
Jill Stein/Lean Stein	4	4	4	n/a	n/a
None/Other	1	1	2	3	3
No answer	*	0	1	1	1

See phone trends on candidate preference [here](#).

⁸ W75 was the first time this question listed candidates other than Donald Trump and Joe Biden. Previous asks of this question did not name other candidates specifically.

⁹ Based on registered voters. Only W65 respondents who completed the survey on or after April 8, 2020, the day Bernie Sanders suspended his campaign for the Democratic nomination, were asked VOTEGENA or VOTEGENB. In the W65 survey, respondents who skipped VOTEGENA or selected neither or other were given explicit "Neither/Other" in the follow-up question about leaning toward either candidate.

¹⁰ Howie Hawkins only asked about in the 33 states and the District of Columbia where he was on the ballot.

¹¹ Questions asked in 2016 asked about the 2016 presidential election.

⁵ Survey conducted July 12-Aug. 8 and June 7-July 5 asked only about Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. Later waves included Gary Johnson and Jill Stein.

[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF QUALPRES_TRMP AND QUALPRES_BIDEN ON DIFFERENT PAGES]**ASK ALL:**

QUALPRES_TRMP Thinking about the qualities needed to effectively serve another term as president, how confident are you that Donald Trump... **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS IN SAME ORDER AS QUALPRES_BDN; RANDOMIZE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5 OR 5-1]**

		Extremely <u>confident</u>	Very <u>confident</u>	Somewhat <u>confident</u>	Not too <u>confident</u>	Not at all <u>confident</u>	No <u>answer</u>
MF	Has the mental fitness needed to do the job Apr 8-14, 2024	20	15	17	15	32	*
PHY	Has the physical fitness needed to do the job Apr 8-14, 2024	15	18	26	17	23	*
ADV	Picks good advisors Apr 8-14, 2024	11	14	22	15	37	1
ETH	Acts ethically in office Apr 8-14, 2024	11	12	17	14	45	1
RSP	Respects the country's democratic values Apr 8-14, 2024	17	13	16	12	41	1

ASK ALL:

QUALPRES_BDN Thinking about the qualities needed to effectively serve another term as president, how confident are you that Joe Biden... **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS IN SAME ORDER AS QUALPRES_TRMP; RANDOMIZE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5 OR 5-1 IN SAME ORDER AS QUALPRES_TRMP]**

		Extremely <u>confident</u>	Very <u>confident</u>	Somewhat <u>confident</u>	Not too <u>confident</u>	Not at all <u>confident</u>	No <u>answer</u>
MF	Has the mental fitness needed to do the job Apr 8-14, 2024	7	12	17	18	45	*
PHY	Has the physical fitness needed to do the job Apr 8-14, 2024	4	10	19	21	46	*
ADV	Picks good advisors Apr 8-14, 2024	12	15	21	19	32	1

QUALPRES_BDN CONTINUED ...		<u>Extremely confident</u>	<u>Very confident</u>	<u>Somewhat confident</u>	<u>Not too confident</u>	<u>Not at all confident</u>	<u>No answer</u>
ETH	Acts ethically in office Apr 8-14, 2024	15	15	21	17	31	1
RSP	Respects the country's democratic values Apr 8-14, 2024	19	16	20	16	29	1

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF PRESGOODBIDEN, PRESGOODTRUMP; DISPLAY ON SAME PAGE]****ASK ALL:**

PRESGOODTRUMP Regardless of who you currently support in the election, do you think Donald Trump was a...

Apr 8-14 <u>2024</u>		Mar 1-7 <u>2021</u> ¹³	June 16-22, <u>2020</u> ¹⁴
17	Great president	17	16
22	Good president	18	18
16	Average president	12	11
13	Poor president	12	12
32	Terrible president	41	41
*	No answer	*	1

PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:

What kind of president do you think Donald Trump will be – a great, good, average, poor or terrible president?

	<u>Great president</u>	<u>Good president</u>	<u>Average president</u>	<u>Poor president</u>	<u>Terrible president</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Nov 30-Dec 5, 2016	14	22	18	13	25	8
Oct 20-25, 2016 ¹⁵ (RVs)	9	17	16	11	44	2
Aug 9-16, 2016 (RVs)	9	18	15	12	43	3
Mar 17-26, 2016 (RVs)	10	16	12	15	44	3
Jan 7-14, 2016	10	19	13	15	39	5

¹³ In the March 2021 survey, the question read, "During his time in office, do you think Donald Trump was a..."

¹⁴ In the June 2020 survey, the question read, "Regardless of who you currently support in the election, do you think Donald Trump is a..."

¹⁵ In Oct. 20-25, 2016, survey and earlier, question was asked in a list with other candidates: "Regardless of who you currently support in the election, what kind of president do you think Donald Trump would be – a great, good, average, poor or terrible president?" Volunteered responses of "Never heard of" were included in the "Don't know/Refused" category.

ASK ALL:

PRESGOODBIDEN Regardless of who you currently support in the election, do you think Joe Biden is a...

Apr 8-14, <u>2024</u>		June 16-22, <u>2020</u> ¹⁶
6	Great president	5
19	Good president	21
26	Average president	32
18	Poor president	15
31	Terrible president	26
*	No answer	1

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**ASK ALL:**

CONCEDE Thinking about the results of the presidential election this November, how important do you think it is for a losing candidate to publicly acknowledge the winner as the legitimate president of the country?

Apr 8-14, <u>2024</u>		Apr 7-12 <u>2020</u>	Oct 25- Nov 8 <u>2016</u>	Sept 27- Oct 10 <u>2016</u>
54	Very important	54	46	50
27	Somewhat important	25	27	24
11	Not too important	14	15	13
6	Not at all important	6	10	12
1	No answer	1	1	1

¹⁶ In the June 2020 survey, the question read, "Regardless of who you currently support in the election, do you think Joe Biden would be a..."

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,349]:**

DTINDICTHRD How closely have you been following news about the criminal charges against Donald Trump? **[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF RESPONSES 1-5 and 5-1 IN SAME ORDER AS QUALPRES_TRMP]**

Apr 8-14,
2024

12	Extremely closely
15	Very closely
33	Somewhat closely
25	Not too closely
14	Not at all closely
	No answer

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,349]:

DTINDICTLGL Now thinking specifically about the accusations that Trump broke the law in an effort to change the outcome of the 2020 election, do you think Trump... **[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF RESPONSES 1-3 AND 3-1, 4 ALWAYS LAST]**

Apr 8-14,
2024

45	Broke the law
15	Did something wrong but did not break the law
23	Did nothing wrong
17	Not sure
1	No answer

ASK FORM 2 [N=4,360]:

RPLC As you may know, Donald Trump and Joe Biden are likely to be their party's nominees for the 2024 presidential election this November.

If you had the ability to decide the major party candidates for the 2024 presidential election, would you... **[ANCHOR 1 AND 4, ROTATE ORDER OF 2 AND 3 FOR RANDOM HALF OF RESPONDENTS, ROTATE LIST FOR RANDOM HALF OF RESPONDENTS]**

Apr 8-14,
2024

50	Replace both Trump and Biden with different candidates
15	Keep Biden, replace Trump with a different Republican
19	Keep Trump, replace Biden with a different Democrat
14	Keep both Biden and Trump
2	No answer

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**ASK ALL:**

PARTY In politics today, do you consider yourself a:

ASK IF INDEP/SOMETHING ELSE (PARTY=3 or 4) OR MISSING:

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to...⁷

<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<u>Something else</u>	<u>No answer</u>	<i>Lean Rep</i>	<i>Lean Dem</i>
28	29	27	14	3	17	19

⁷ PARTY and PARTYLN asked in a prior survey.