



RLJ Nationwide African American and Adult Surveys U.S. Attitudes on National Issues

Submitted to:
Robert L. Johnson
The RLJ Companies

Submitted by:
Zogby Analytics
Jonathan Zogby – Chief Executive Officer
Chad Bohnert – Chief Marketing Officer
Marc Penz – Systems Administrator
Zeljka Buturovic – Survey Statistician

May 2019

Zogby Analytics®
901 Broad Street
Utica, New York 13501
www.zogbyanalytics.com
© 2019

<u>Table of Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. Methodology and Sample Characteristics	2
II. Summary of Highlights	8
III. 2020 Presidential Election	11
IV. National Issues	29
V. Trust of Names and Organizations	33
VI. Trump Presidency	38
VII. Race Relations	43

I. Methodology and Sample Characteristics

Zogby Analytics was commissioned by The RLJ Companies to conduct two surveys: an online survey of 1,003 adults in the U.S., and separately, a hybrid (online and live interviewer telephone) survey of 1,006 African American adults in the U.S.

Telephone samples were randomly drawn from random telephone lists. Up to four calls were made to reach a sampled phone number. Respondents that were not available but qualified to respond were allowed to set appointments to be recalled within the time frame of the field work.

Online samples were created using internal and trusted interactive partner resources where thousands of adults were randomly invited to participate in this interactive survey. Each invitation was password coded and secure so that one respondent could only access the survey one time.

Using information based on census data, voter registration figures, CIA fact books and exit polls, we use complex weighting techniques to best represent the demographics of the population being surveyed. Weighted variables may include age, race, gender, region, party, education, and religion.

Based on a confidence interval of 95%, the margin of error for both 1,003 and 1,006 respondents is +/- 3.1 percentage points. This means that all other things being equal, if the identical survey were repeated, its confidence intervals would contain the true value of parameters 95 times out of 100.

Subsets of the data have a larger margin of error than the whole data set. As a rule we do not rely on the validity of very small subsets of the data especially sets smaller than 50-75 respondents. At that subset we can make estimations based on the data, but in these cases the data is more qualitative than quantitative.

Additional factors can create error, such as question wording and question order.

About Zogby Analytics:

Zogby Analytics is respected nationally and internationally for its opinion research capabilities. Since 1984, Zogby has empowered clients with powerful information and knowledge critical for making informed strategic decisions.

The firm conducts multi-phased opinion research engagements for banking and financial services institutions, insurance companies, hospitals and medical centers, retailers and developers, religious institutions, cultural organizations, colleges and universities, IT companies and Federal agencies. Zogby's dedication and commitment to excellence and accuracy are reflected in its state-of-the-art opinion research capabilities and objective analysis and consultation.

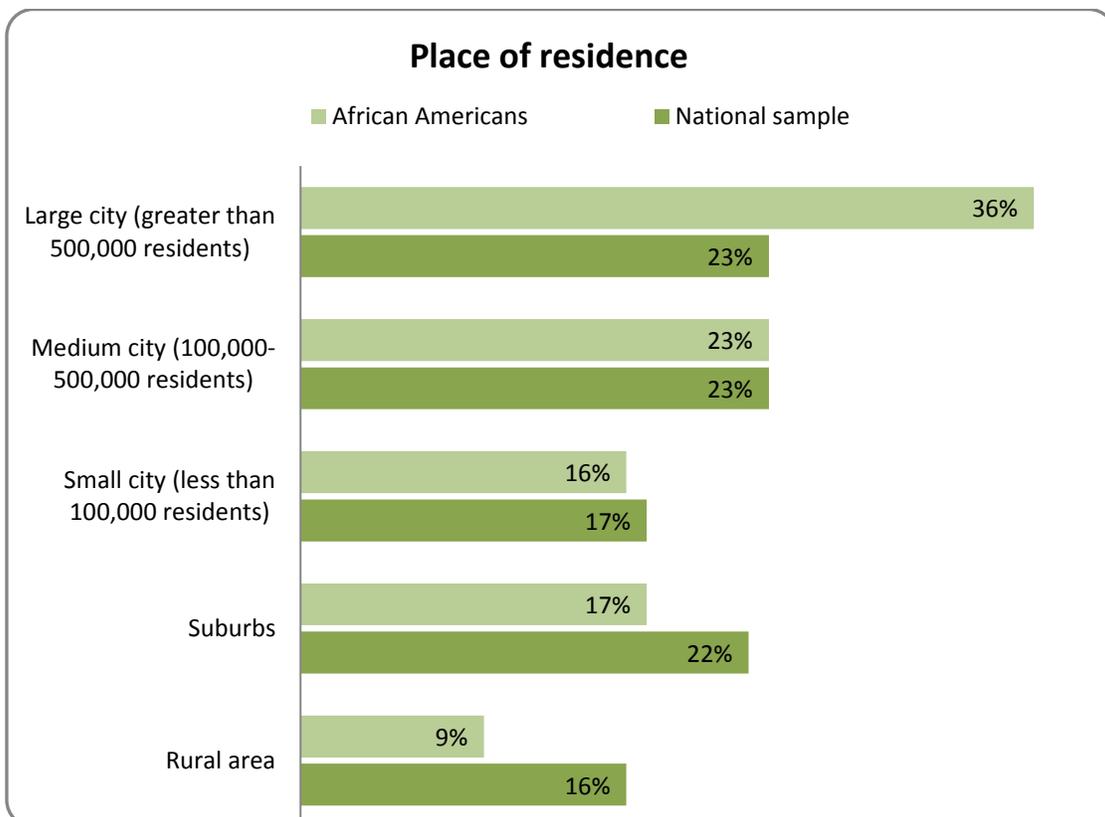
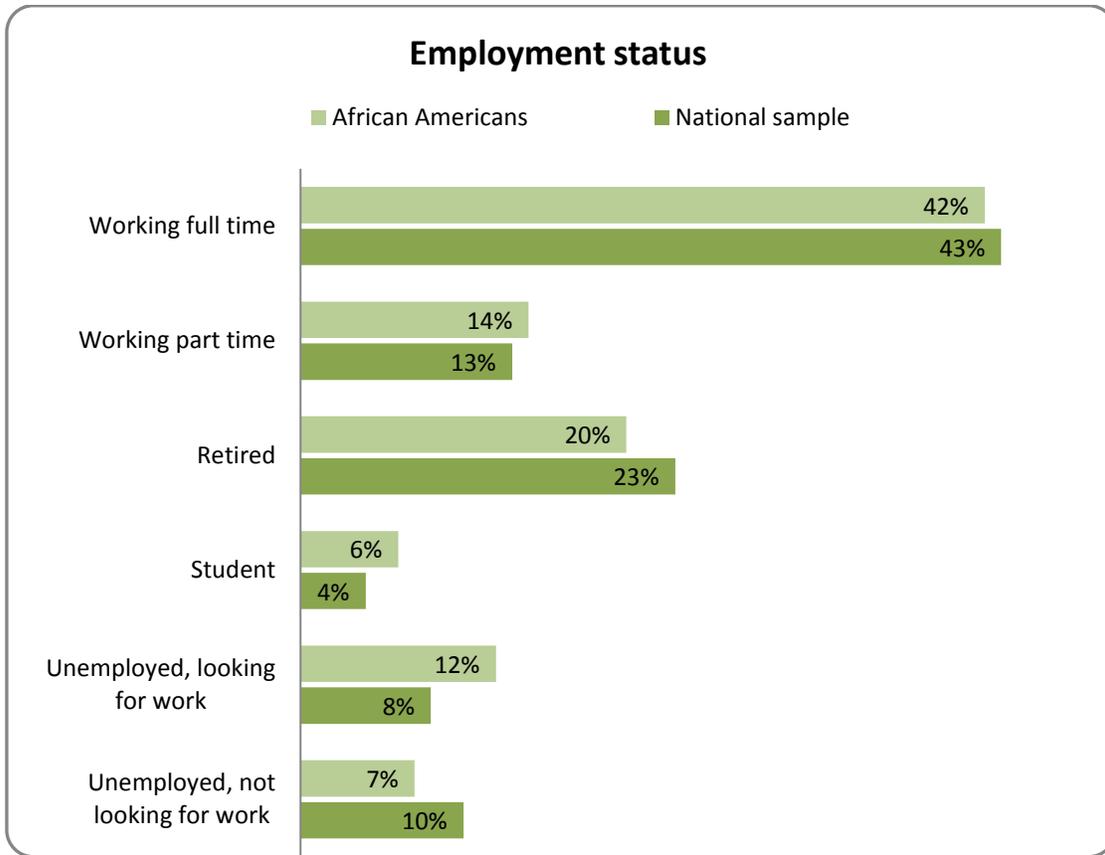
Demographics for the 1,006 survey respondents (African Americans)

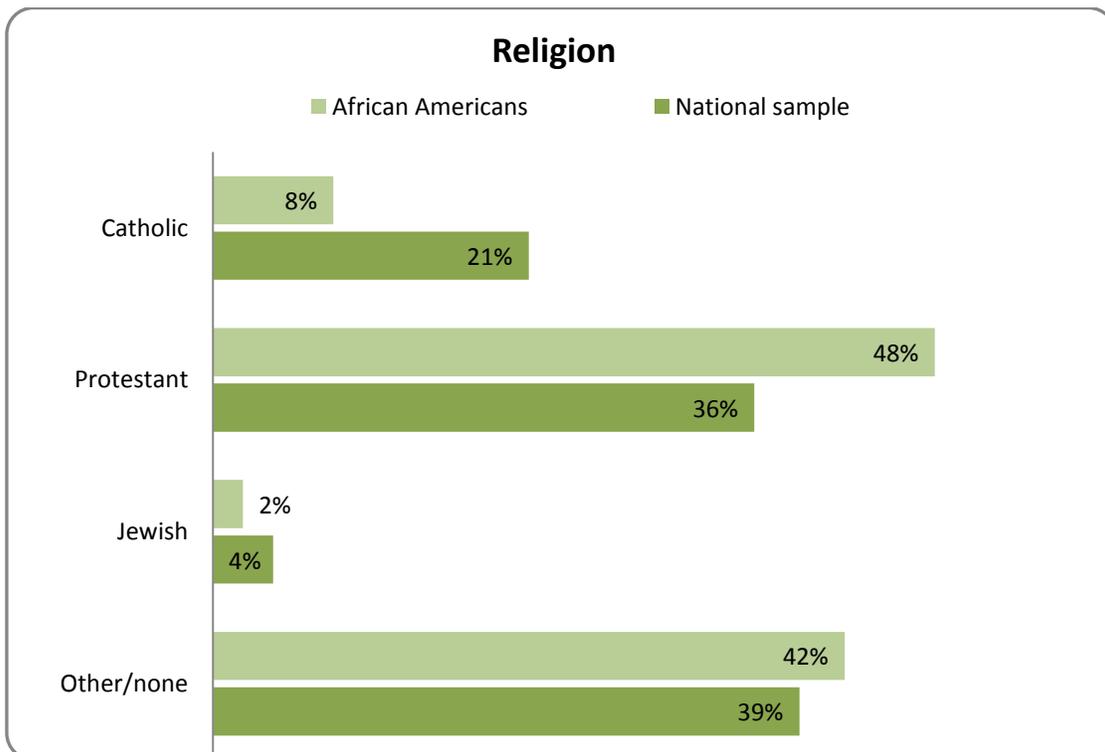
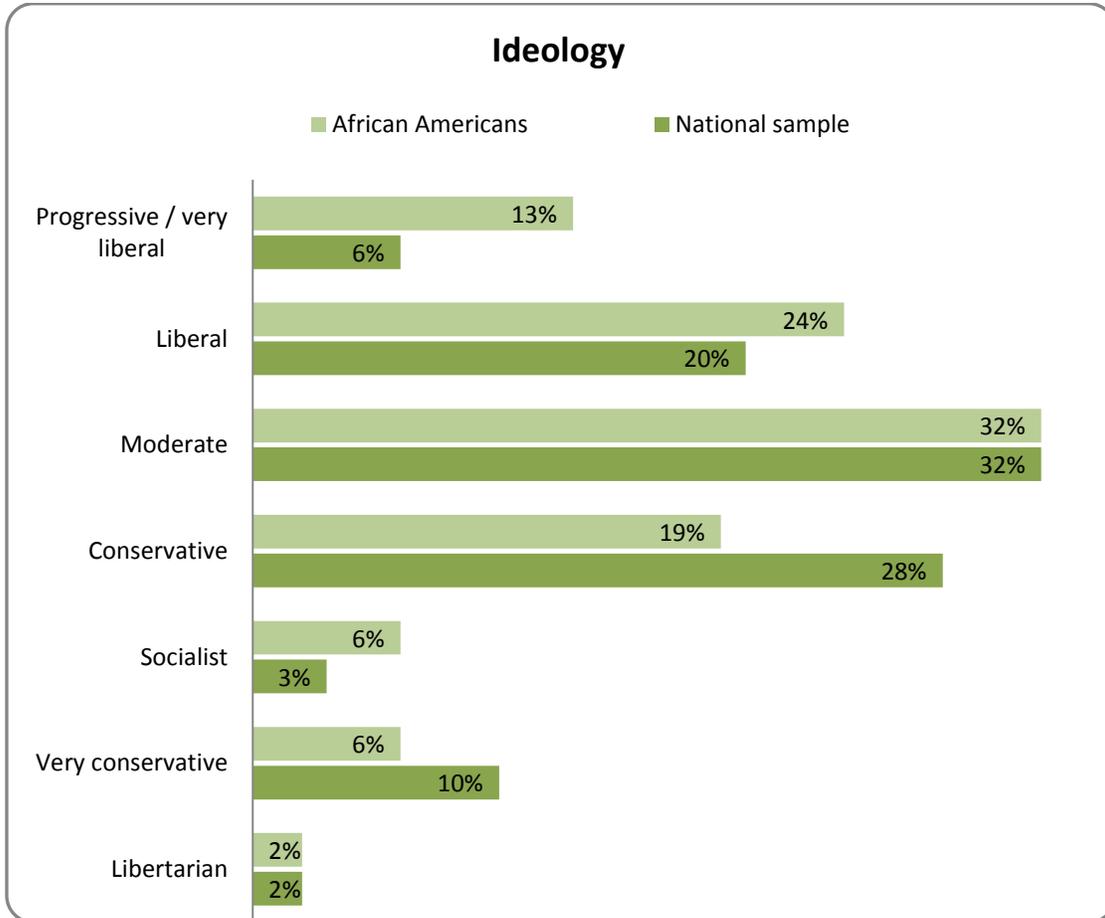
Sample Characteristics		Frequency	Valid Percent*
Sample size		1006	100
Age	18-24	135	15
	25-34	183	20
	35-54	302	33
	55-69	209	23
	70+	79	9
	<i>Did not answer age</i>	98	--
Highest Level of Education	No college degree	783	79
	College degree +	213	21
	<i>Did not answer education</i>	10	--
Household Income Level	Less than \$25k	260	28
	\$25k-35k	137	15
	\$35k-50k	160	17
	\$50k-75k	179	19
	\$75k-100k	85	9
	\$100k or more	123	13
	<i>Did not answer income</i>	62	--
Gender	Male	483	48
	Female	523	52

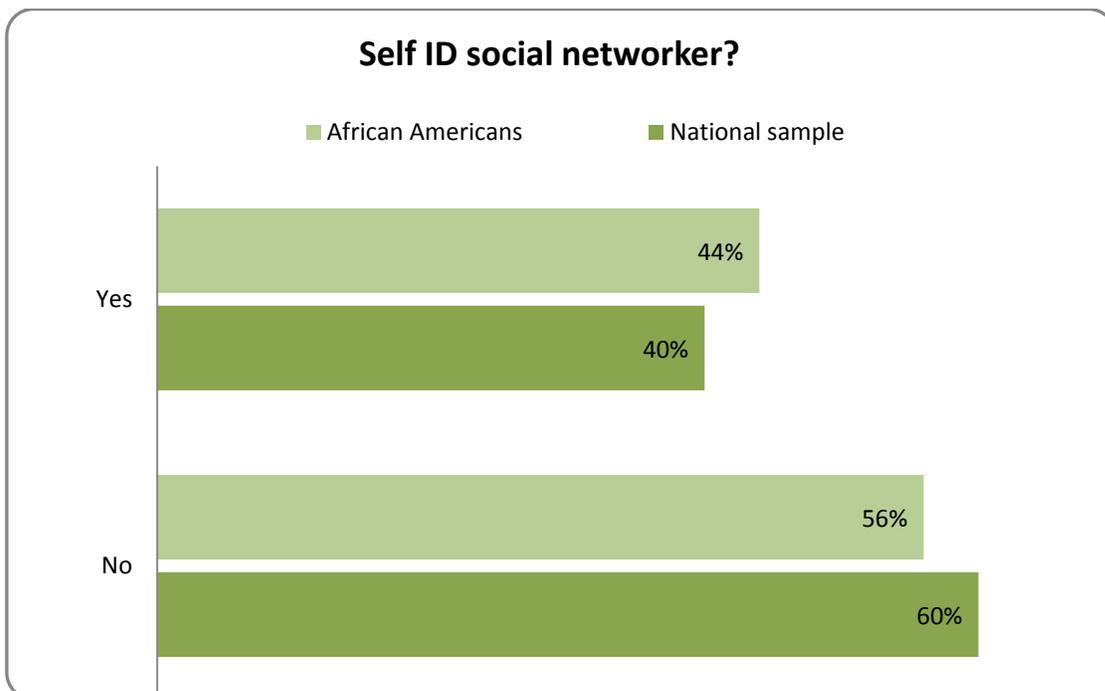
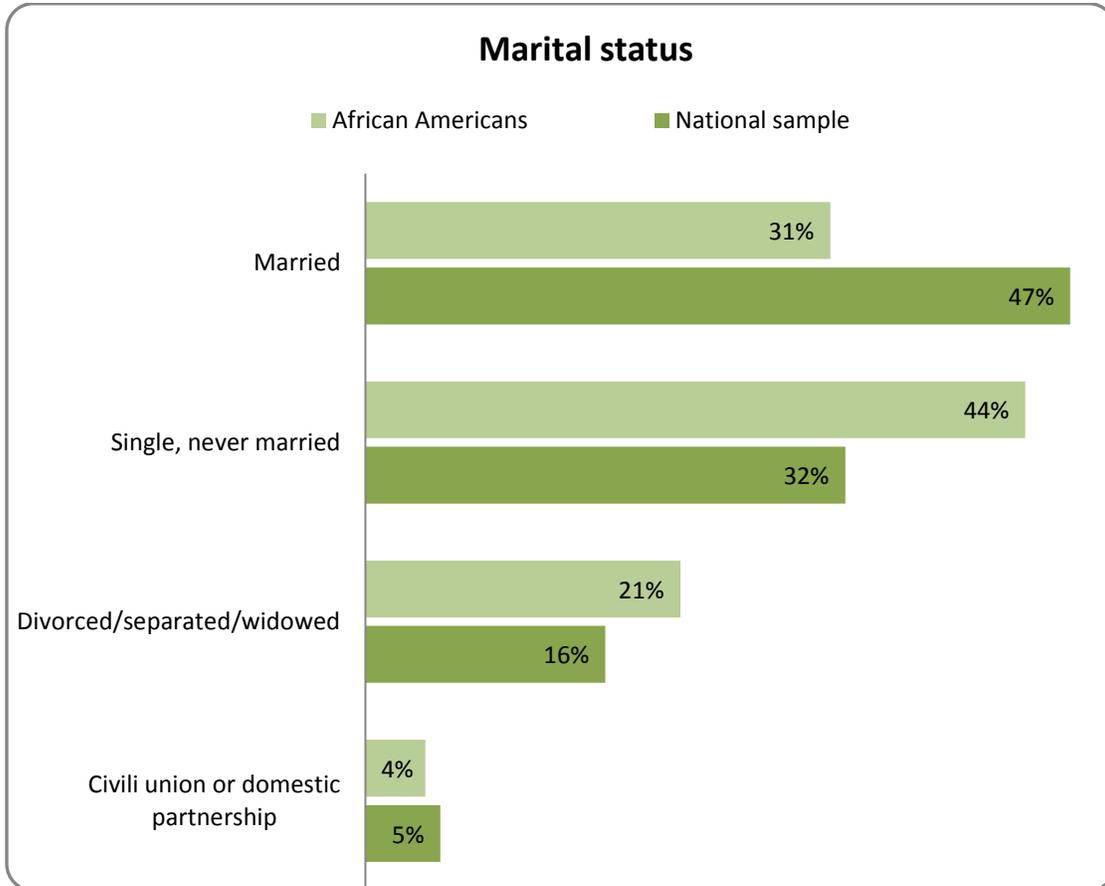
*Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Demographics for the 1,003 survey respondents (national sample)

Sample Characteristics		Frequency	Valid Percent
Sample size		1003	100
Age	18-24	100	11
	25-34	186	20
	35-54	315	33
	55-69	248	26
	70+	96	10
	<i>Did not answer age</i>	57	--
Highest Level of Education	No college degree	719	72
	College degree +	279	28
	<i>Did not answer education</i>	5	--
Household Income Level	Less than \$25k	178	18
	\$25k-35k	140	14
	\$35k-50k	110	11
	\$50k-75k	188	19
	\$75k-100k	104	11
	\$100k or more	253	26
	<i>Did not answer income</i>	31	--
Gender	Male	491	49
	Female	512	51







II. Summary of Highlights

African American adults are ready for the 2020 presidential election. Similar to 2016 as well as national numbers, 87% of survey respondents are registered to vote and 67% believe that they will definitely vote in November 2020 – a number that is four-points lower than that of the general population.

The number of African Americans who consider themselves members of the Democratic Party has dropped to 67% from 74% in 2016. The gain didn't go to the Republican Party – rather, 20% of African Americans now identify as independents, thus approaching 25% of independents in the general population. Yet, the electoral impact of this change is buffered by the fact that African Americans who identify with Democrats are much more likely to vote than those who identify with Republicans and Independents. The enthusiasm for primaries and caucuses is also high and very similar to 2016.

Joe Biden is a clear favorite of African American Democrats as 42% of surveyed African Americans say they would vote for him, followed by 11% who support Bernie Sanders and 10% who support Kamala Harris. Biden has a stronger support among African Americans than among Democrats nationally (among whom he has 37% support); in fact Biden, Harris and Booker are only candidates who enjoy a greater support among African Americans compared to average Democrats. In addition, intensity of support for Biden is higher among Biden-supporting African Americans than national Democrats as 65% say their support for Biden is definite (compared to 46% of Biden-supporting Democrats nationally).

African American support for Mr. Biden in the Democratic primary is driven by older voters. Thus, while Biden has support of over 50% of voters over 50, only 29% of those aged 18-29 support him. In contrast, Sander's support is concentrated among younger African Americans, enjoying 19% among those aged 18-29 but only 4% among those over 65.

In the general election, Biden would beat Trump 49% to 39% (81% vs. 9% among registered African Americans), Sanders would beat Trump 49% to 40% (79% vs. 9% among registered African Americans), Booker would beat Trump 44% to 41% (75% vs. 9% among registered African Americans), Harris would beat Trump 44% to 41% (75% vs. 9% among registered African Americans) and Warren would beat Trump 43% to 41% (75% vs. 9% among registered African Americans). Buttigieg and Trump poll equally (41% each) among registered voters, while the former beats Trump 70% to 11% among registered African Americans.

African Americans are excited about the possibility of adding a female (68%) or African American (71%) candidate as vice president on the Democratic ticket for president. The corresponding numbers at the national level are much lower at 47% and 46%, respectively.

Eliminating illegal police shootings of young black men remains the most important national issue to African American adults. Ensuring voting rights, income inequality, affordable college tuition, and Medicare for all follow in importance, while the “Green New Deal” and #MeToo movement play a less important role. While most issues have decreased in importance compared to 2016, this is especially true of terrorism/ISIS (16-point drop). Similar to the pattern observed in 2016, young African Americans and males are less concerned with national issues when voting than are older and female African Americans.

Michelle Obama (61% consider her words very important) and Historically Black Colleges and Universities (54%) remain the most trusted names/organizations in the African American community, followed by Black Lives Matter (49%). In contrast, Rep. Jim Clyburn of South Carolina (22%), Marc Moral (23%) and Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (27%) exert least influence over African Americans.

In the minds of African Americans, most figures and institutions have remained at levels similar to 2016. However, Rep. Maxine Waters and Senator Cory Booker have experienced notable gains (ten and six points, respectively), while national and local pastors (8-point loss), Black Lives Matter (5-point loss) and historically Black colleges and universities (5-points loss) have seen their influence wane.

Almost three-quarters of African American adults disapprove of President Trump’s job performance as President, including 59% who strongly disapprove. In contrast, 48% of American adults approve of the President, compared to 48% who disapprove.

African Americans are also more likely to say the state of African Americans in general is worse off under the current president than the population in general. Thus, 35% say that their personal finances are worse off and 18% say they are better off than before Trump became President. The numbers in the general population are almost exactly flipped, as 33% say they are better off and 22% say they are worse off.

African Americans and Americans in general agree that the relationship between Blacks and Whites in the United States has gotten worse since President Trump has been in the office. However, African Americans are more pessimistic about it, as 68% believe it has gotten worse, compared to 45% of the general population who think the same.

Younger African Americans express more positive views of Trump than older African Americans regarding their personal finances, the state of African American community, the relationship between Blacks and Whites and Trump’s overall approval.

Americans care about President Obama’s endorsement of a potential Democratic presidential candidate. At 74% (consider endorsement ‘very important’ and ‘somewhat important’) African Americans care more than Americans in general; however the latter also put quite a bit of weight on it as 48% report that Obama’s endorsement would be important to them.

African Americans' view of the relationship between Hispanics and African Americans has not changed much since 2016: majority of African Americans still believe that the race relationship between Blacks and Hispanics is better than the race relationship between Hispanics and Whites. African Americans are less worried that the Hispanic population will outnumber the Black population over the next 10 years and that Hispanics are getting further ahead in the US economy with jobs and homeownership than Black Americans than they were in 2016.

The number of African Americans who believe that Black Americans should advocate for financial reparations for past years of slavery has increased ten points since 2016 to 69% who at least somewhat agree. A general population support for this view is much weaker at 31%. Consistent with that, while 48% of African Americans support taxing White Americans to pay for the cost of reparations due to past years of slavery, 24% of the general population does. Young African Americans are particularly likely to support tax on White Americans (while ideology plays surprisingly little role in support for this policy).

African Americans' media habits in respect to politics and current events have not changed much since 2016 – the biggest change is a nine-point increase in social media use for this purpose. With the exception of Black newspapers and magazines, African Americans media habits are very similar to those of the general population.

African Americans in 2019 are little bit more likely than they were in 2016 to say that, if they could move to a country that was similar to America in geography and climate but majority governed and populated by Blacks, they would do so.

African Americans have a more favorable view of socialism than Americans in general: 41% have at least a somewhat favorable view, compared to 30% of the general population; only 9% (vs. 27% of the general population) of African Americans have a very unfavorable view of socialism. Consistent with that, African Americans are more likely to believe that the national Democratic Party should embrace socialism as opposed to capitalism as part of its economic platform.

African Americans have a more favorable view of the #MeToo movement than do Americans in general: 58% have at least a somewhat favorable impression compared to 46% of the general population. Consistent with that, African Americans are less likely to think that the movement has gone too far.

III. 2020 Presidential Election

African American adults are ready for the 2020 presidential election. Similar to 2016 as well as numbers nationally, 87% of survey respondents are registered to vote and 67% believe that they will definitely vote in November 2020 – a number that is four-points lower than that of the general population.

The number of African Americans who consider themselves members of the Democratic Party has dropped to 67% from 74% in 2016. The gain didn't go to the Republican Party, however – rather, 20% of African Americans now identify as independents (compared to 14% in 2016), thus approaching 25% of independents in the general population. Similar to 2016, young African American voters are less eager to vote (55% of respondents in the age group 18-29 chose the answer 'definitely') compared to older voters (more than 75% chose the same answer in age groups 50-64 and 65+). Also, African Americans who identify with Democrats are much more likely to vote (79% will definitely vote) than those who identify with Republicans (53%) and Independents (47%).

The enthusiasm for primaries and caucuses is also high and very similar to 2016. Thus, 61% of surveyed African Americans (compared to 62% in 2016) say they are very likely to vote in the Democratic Primary or caucus and another 10% (compared to 13% in 2016) say they are somewhat likely to vote in the Democratic Primary or caucus; on the Republican side the numbers are 6% and 3%, respectively.

Young African Americans are again behind in numbers compared to their older peers (only 48% of respondents in the age group 18-29 are 'very likely' to vote in the Democratic Primary or caucus, while 78% gave the same answer in the age group 65+).

Joe Biden is the clear favorite of African American Democrats as 42% of surveyed African Americans say they would vote for him, followed by 11% who support Bernie Sanders and 10% who support Kamala Harris. Biden has stronger support among African Americans than among Democrats nationally (among whom he has 37% support); in fact Biden, Harris and Booker are only candidates who enjoy greater support among African Americans compared to Democrats nationally. In addition, intensity of support for Biden is higher among Biden-supporting African Americans than national Democrats as 65% say their support for Biden is definite (compared to 46% of Biden-supporting Democrats nationally).

African American support for Mr. Biden in the Democratic primary is driven by older voters. Thus, while Biden has the support of over 50% of voters over 50, only 29% of those aged 18-29 support him. In contrast, Sander's support is concentrated among younger African Americans, enjoying 19% among those aged 18-29 but only 4% among those over 65. In the general election, young African Americans are more likely to support Donald Trump than are older African Americans as adults aged 18-29 give

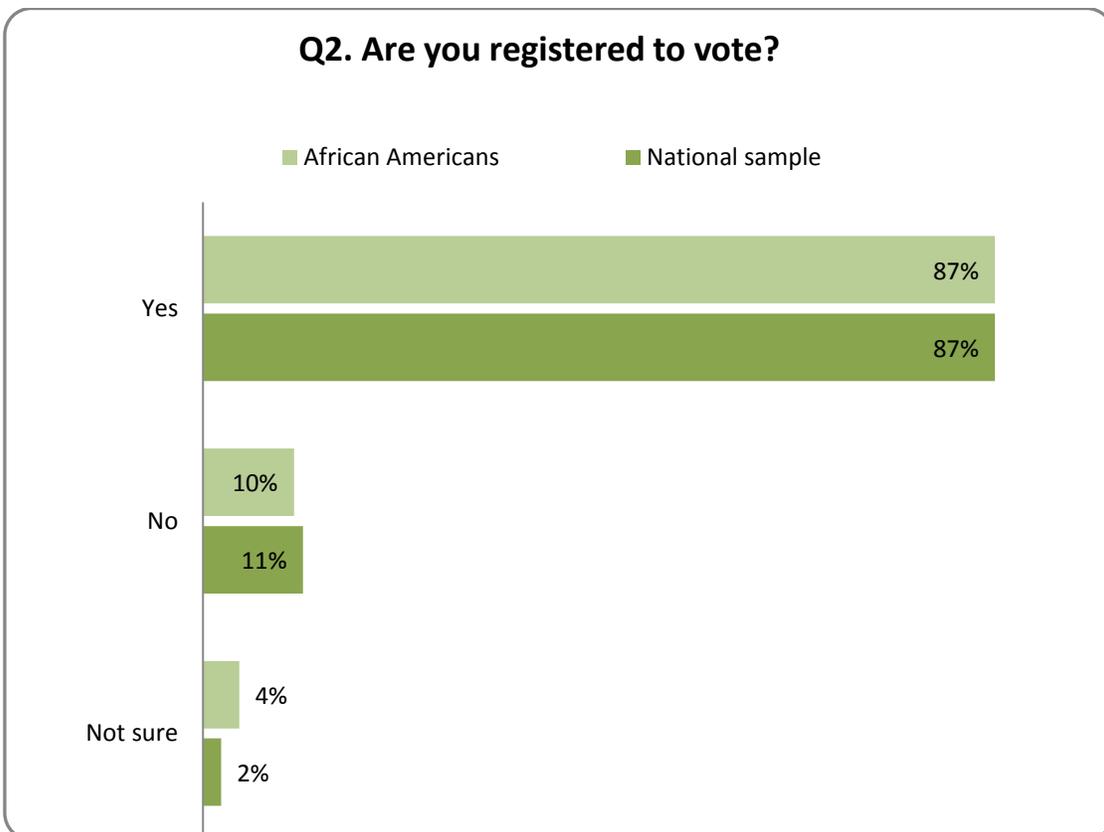
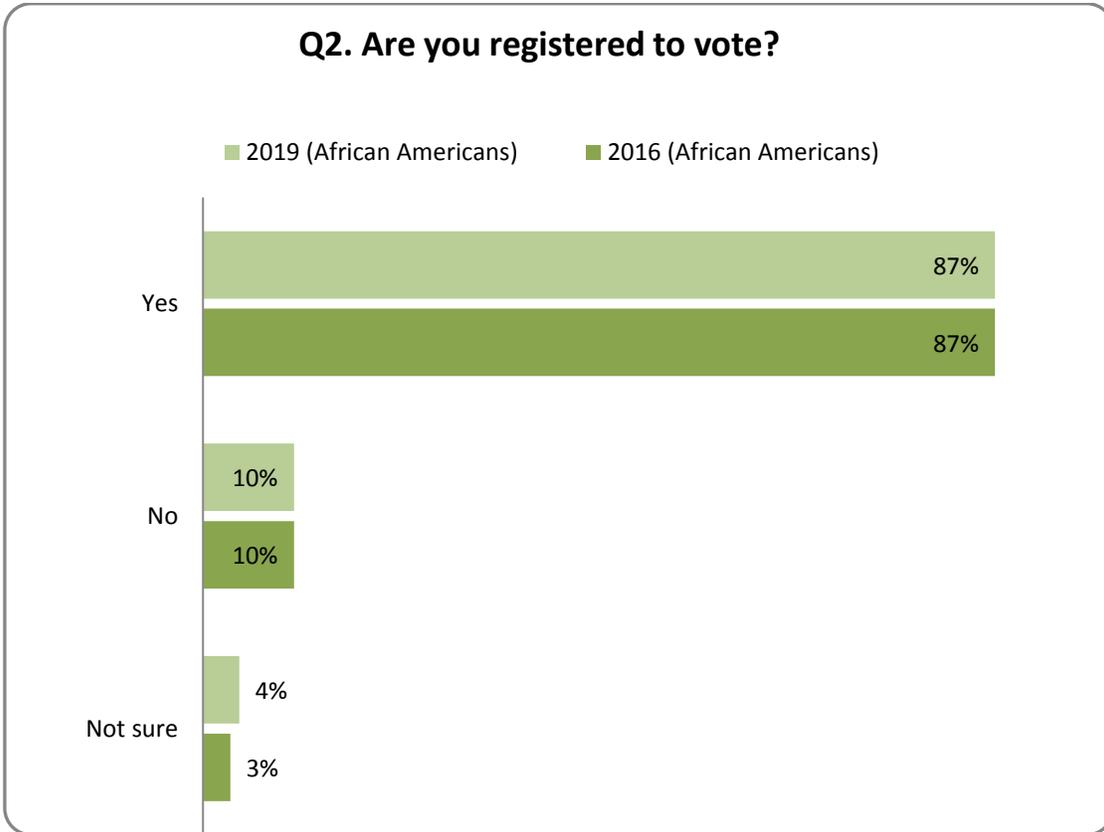
Trump 11% against Biden (compared to 4% he gets from those over 50) and similarly, 18-29 year olds give Trump 12% against Sanders, compared to 3% of adults 50-64.

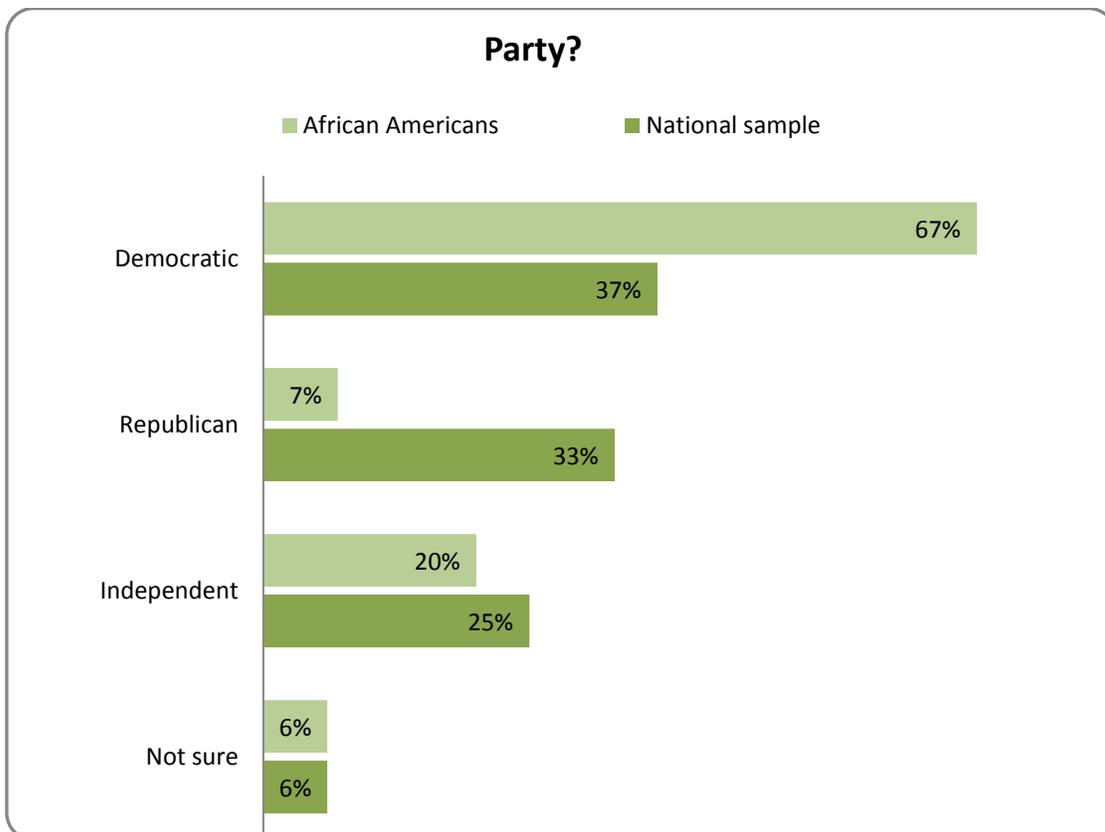
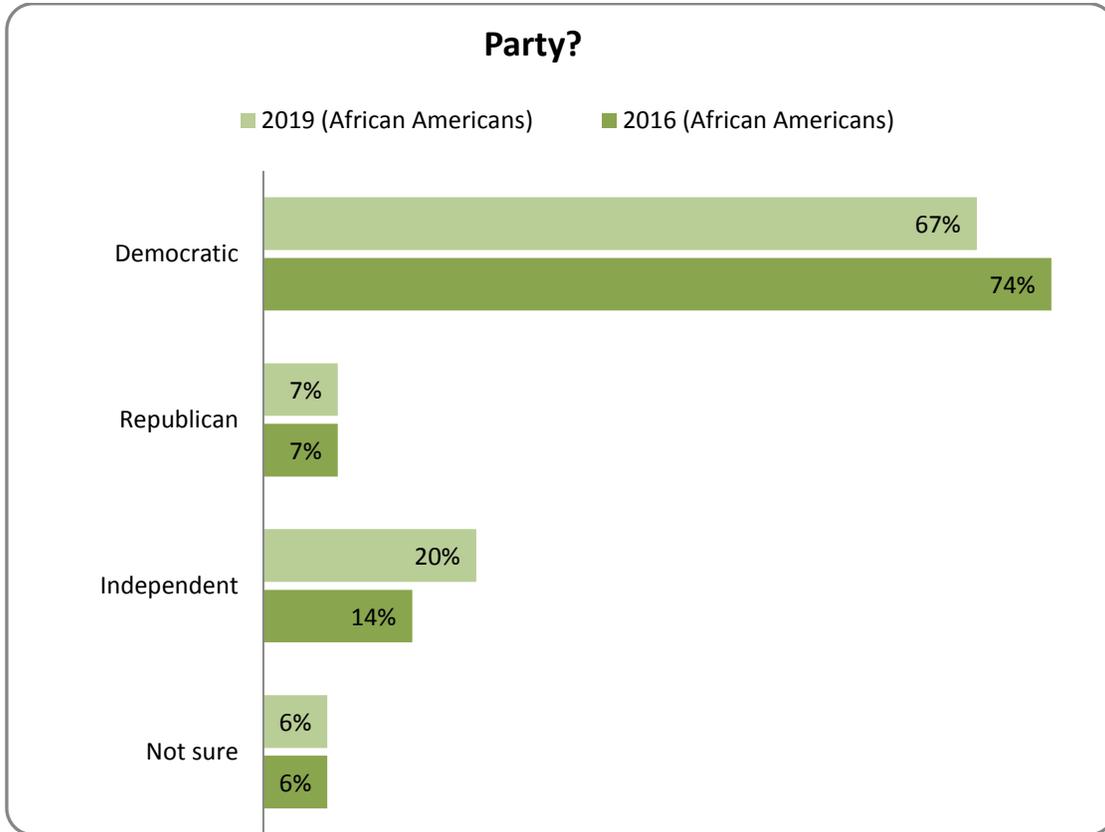
On the Republican side, a much smaller proportion of African Americans who will participate in Republican primaries will support President Trump albeit in much smaller numbers (44%) than the average Republican voter (81% of Americans who will vote in Republican primaries will support Trump).

While all Democratic candidates except Buttigieg would beat the President among registered adults, their edge is much smaller than the edge they have among African American voters. Thus, Biden would beat Trump 49% to 39% (81% vs. 9% among registered African Americans), Sanders would beat Trump 49% to 40% (79% vs. 9% among registered African Americans), Booker would beat Trump 44% to 41% (75% vs. 9% among registered African Americans), Harris would beat Trump 44% to 41% (75% vs. 9% among registered African Americans) and Warren would beat Trump 43% to 41% (75% vs. 9% among registered African Americans). Buttigieg and Trump poll equally (41% each) among registered voters, while the former beats Trump 70% to 11% among registered African Americans.

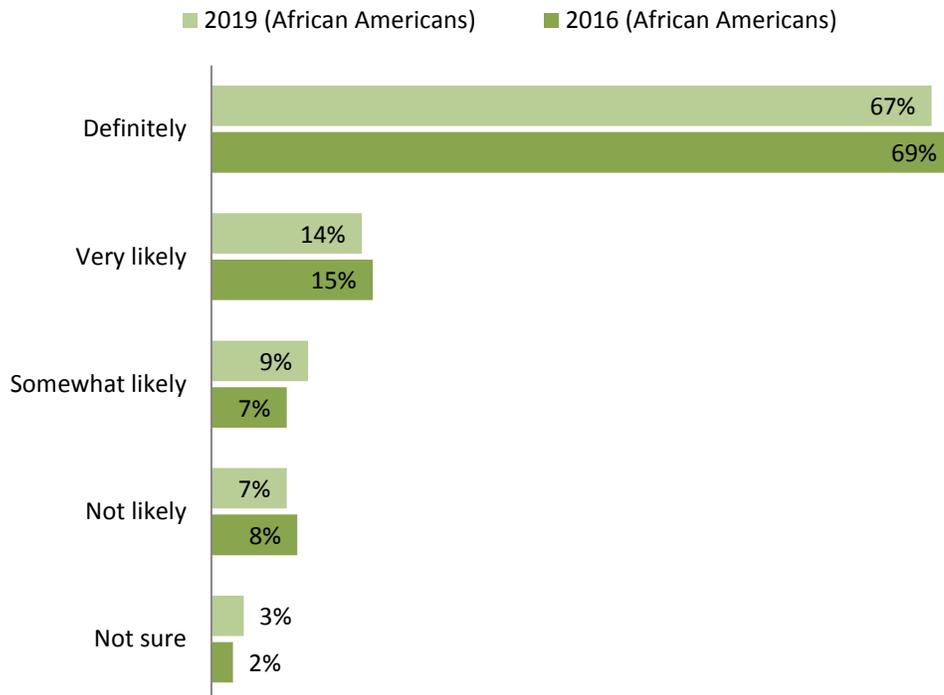
African Americans are excited about the possibility of adding a female or African American candidate as vice president on the Democratic ticket for president. Thus, 68% of African Americans agree ('strongly agree' and 'somewhat agree' combined) that the inclusion of female candidate would make them want to vote for the Democratic nominee, and 71% say the same for including an African American on the ticket. The corresponding numbers at the national level are much lower at 47% and 46%, respectively.

African Americans who identify with the Democratic party are much more likely to say that they would be positively influenced by the addition of a female candidate (79%) or African American candidate (83%) to the ticket than African Americans who identify as Republicans (55% and 49%, respectively) and Independents (47% and 49%, respectively).

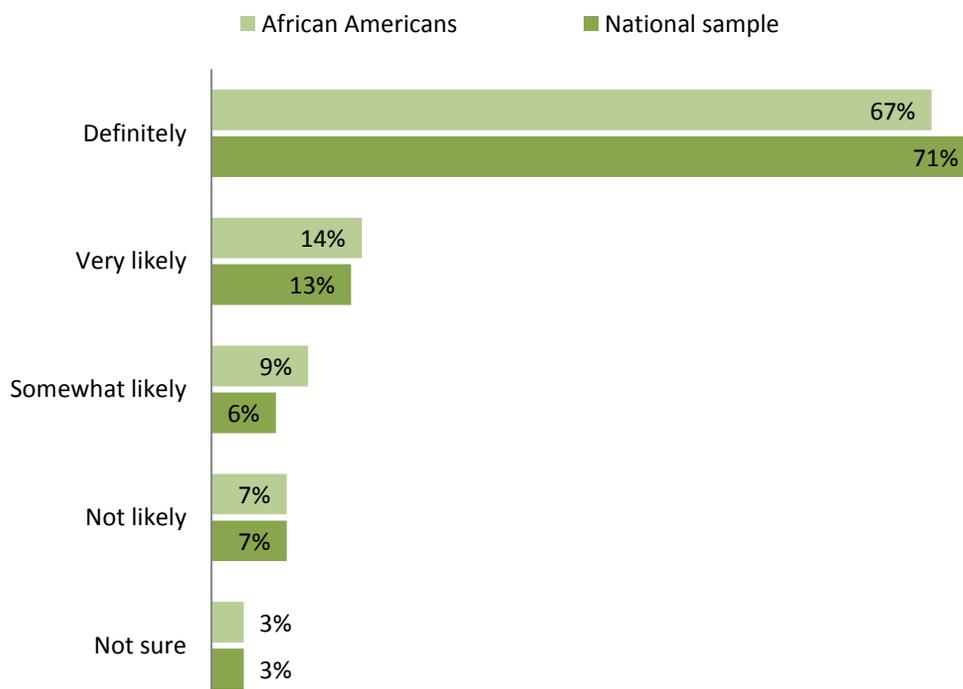




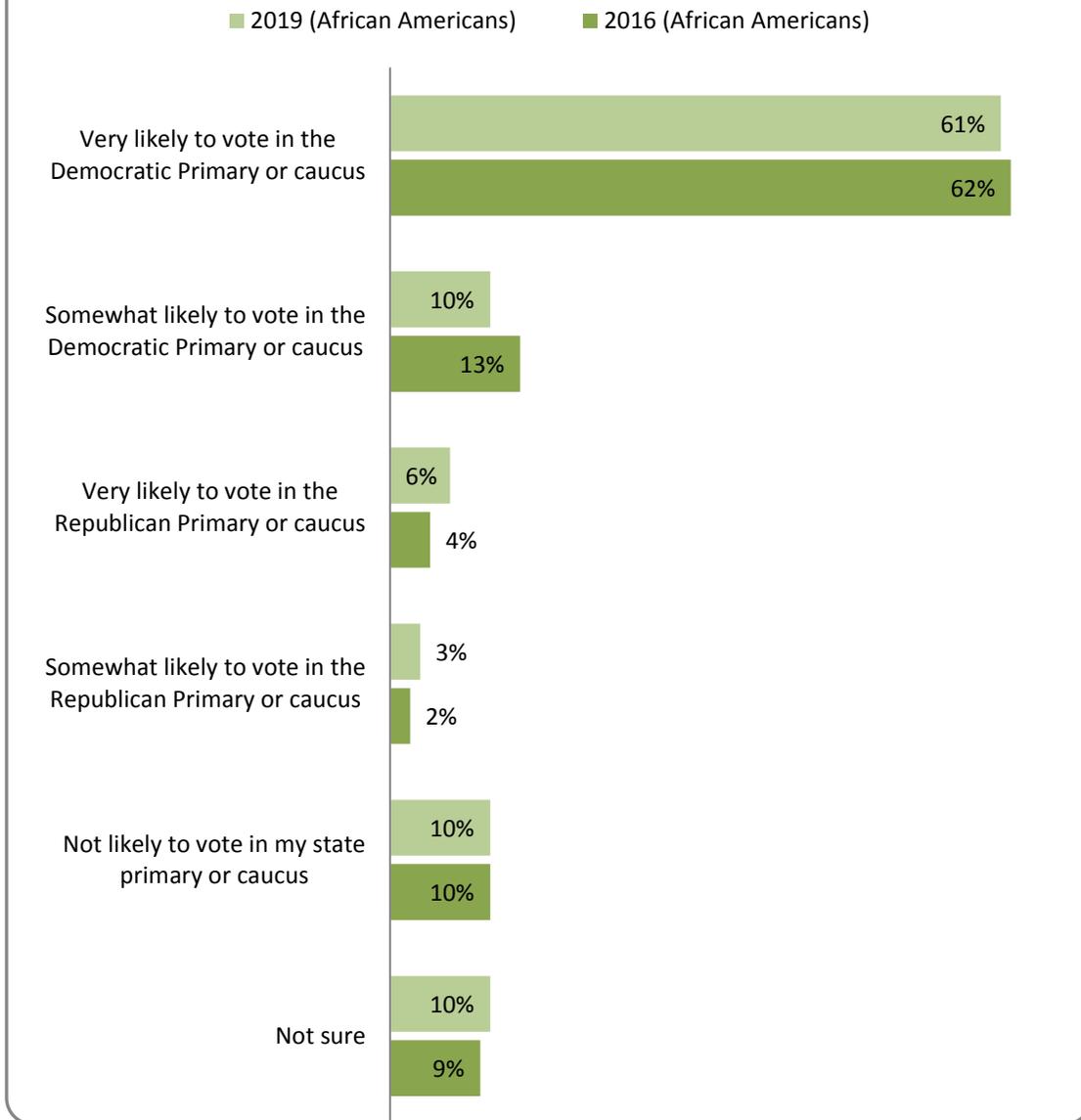
Q4. How likely are you to vote in the 2020/2016 presidential election?



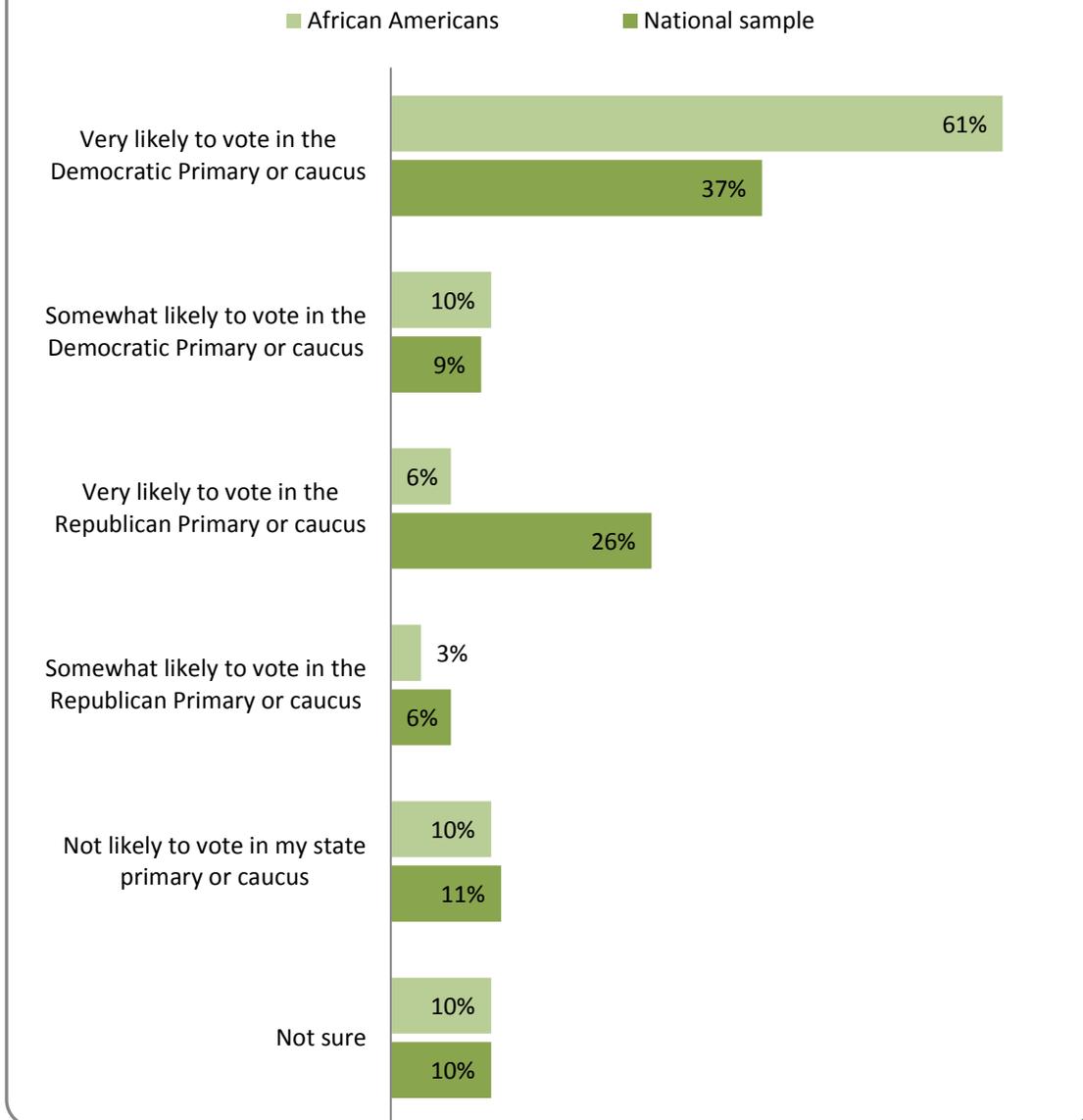
Q4. How likely are you to vote in the 2020 presidential election?



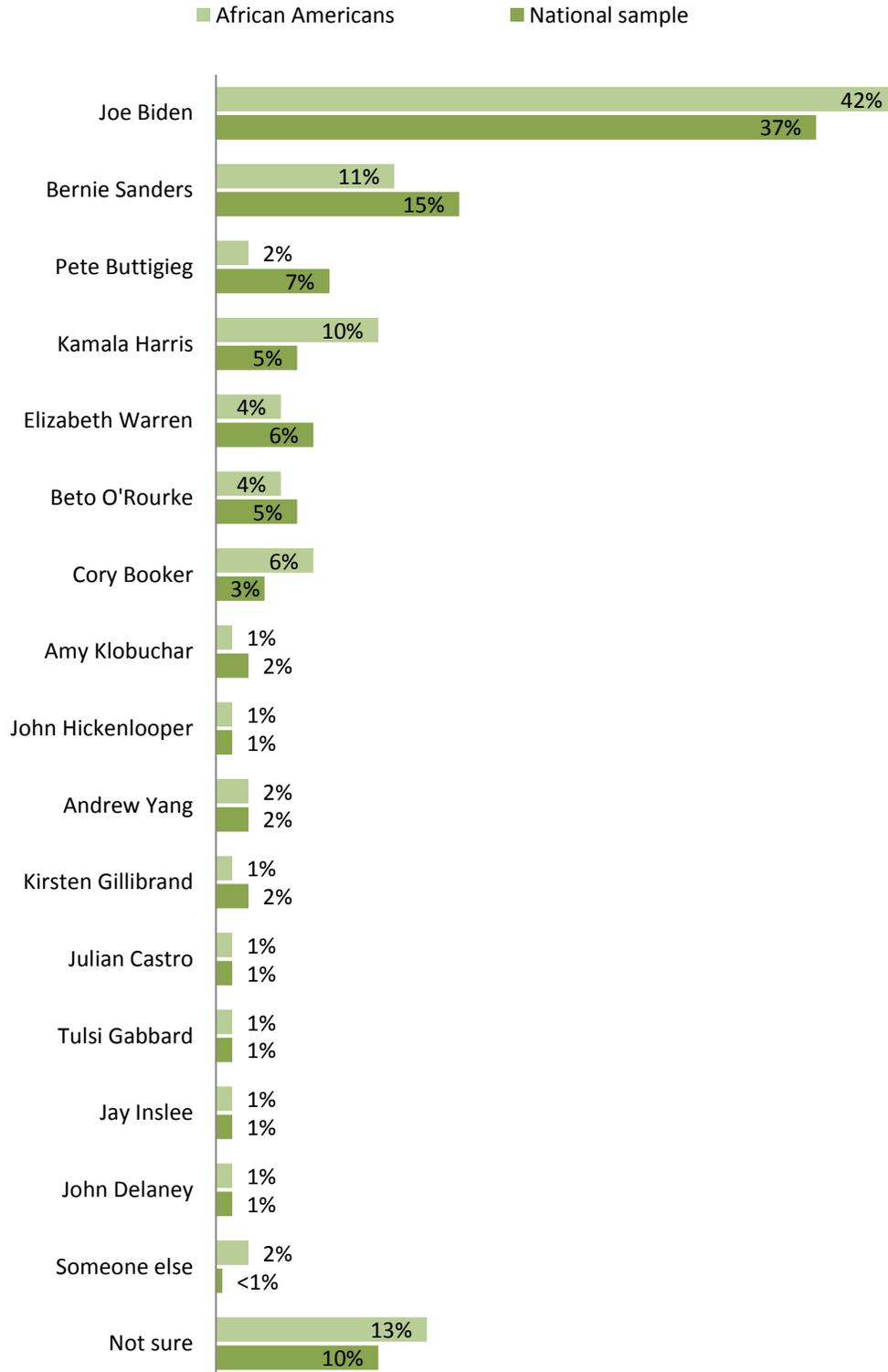
Q5. How likely are you to vote in your party primary or caucus for President?



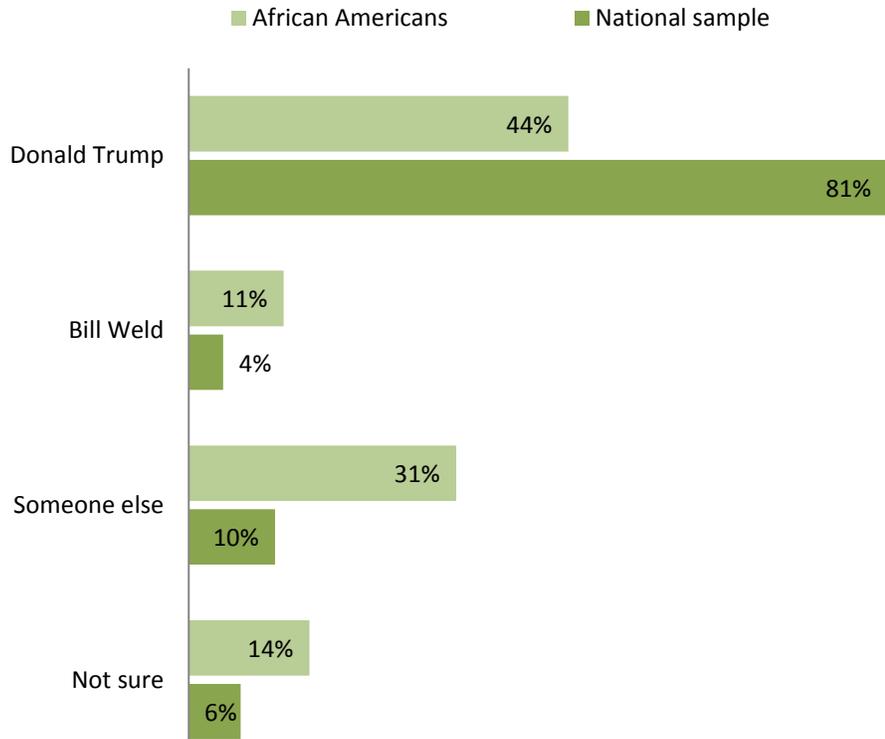
Q5. How likely are you to vote in your party primary or caucus for President?



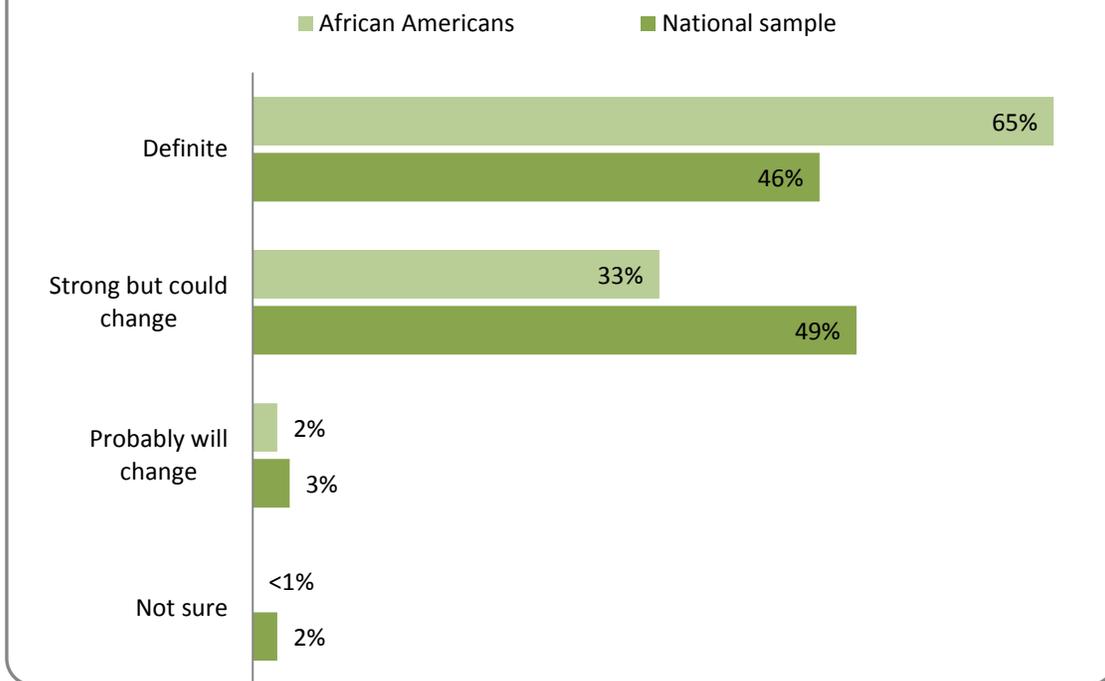
Q6. For whom would you vote if your state Democratic Primary or Caucus for President was held today and the candidates were...



**Q7. For whom would you vote if your state Republican
Primary or Caucus for President was held today and the
candidate were...**

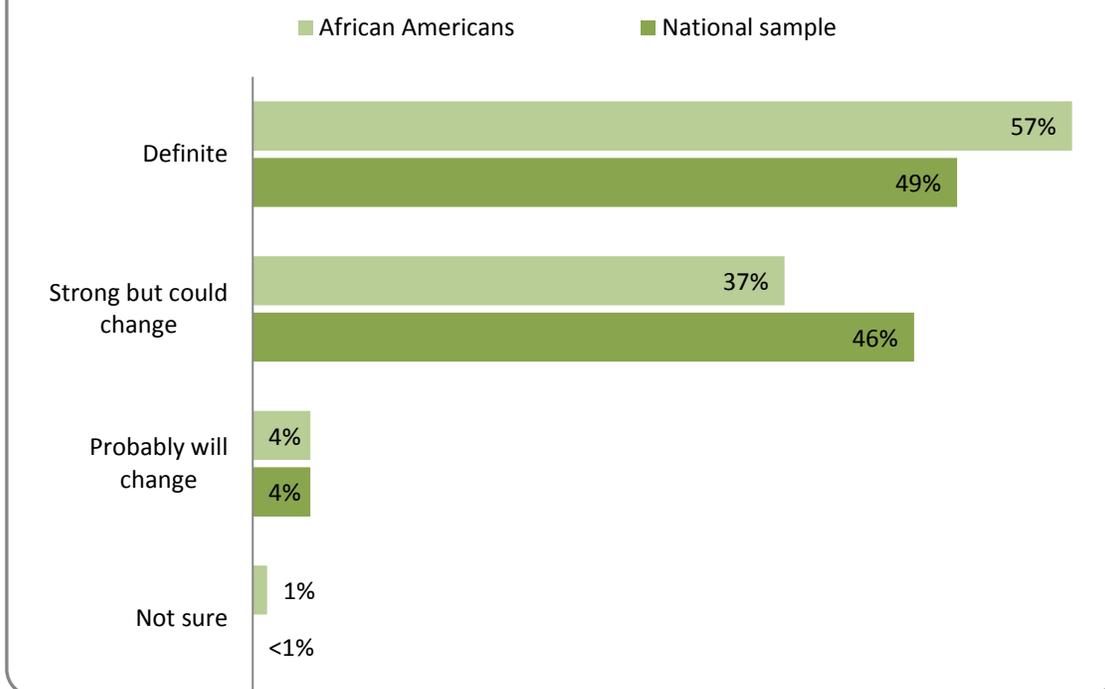


Q8. How strong is your support for Joe Biden?



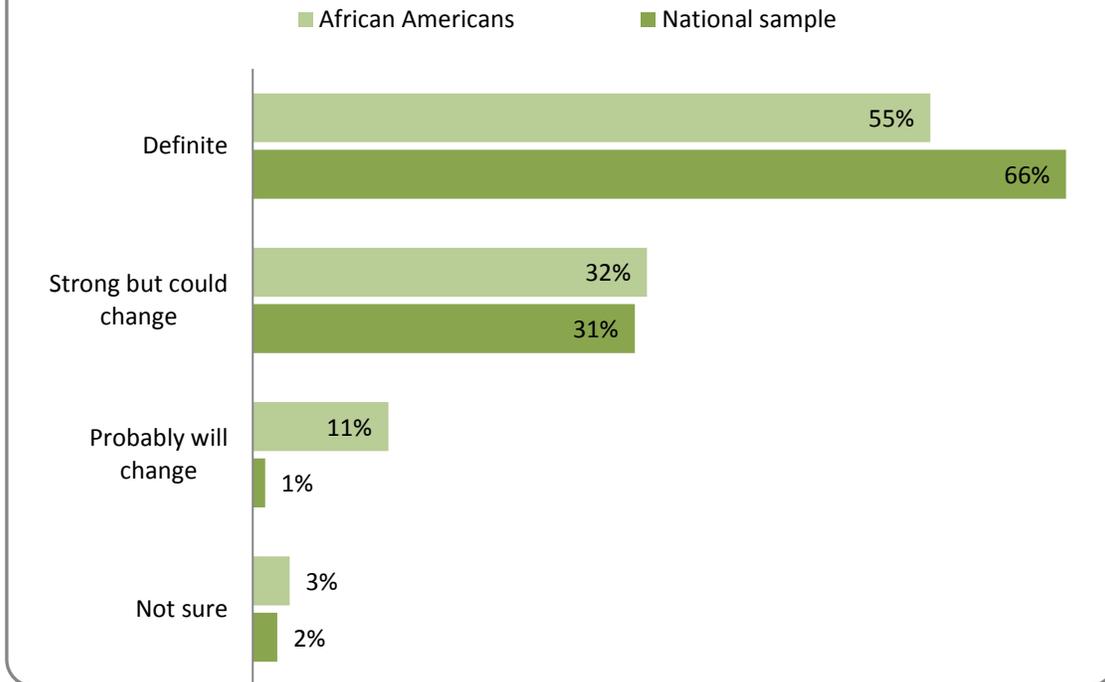
Note: sample size is 305 for African Americans and 169 for national sample

Q8. How strong is your support for Bernie Sanders?



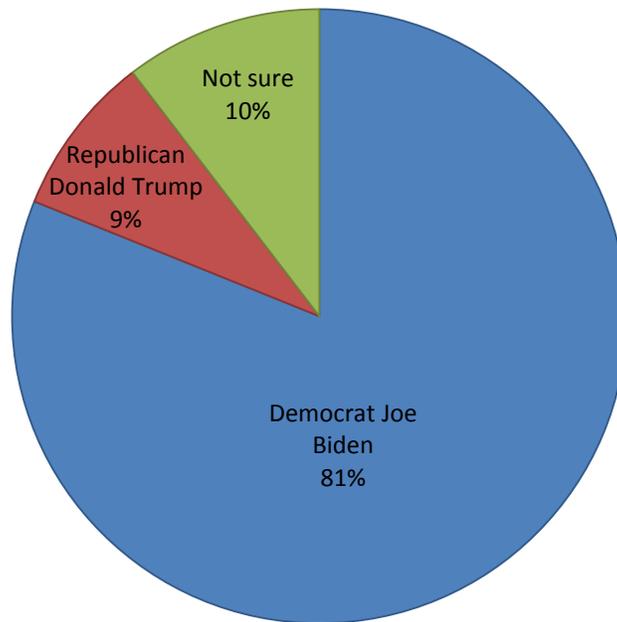
Note: sample size is 82 for African Americans and 71 for national sample

Q8a. How strong is your support for Donald Trump?

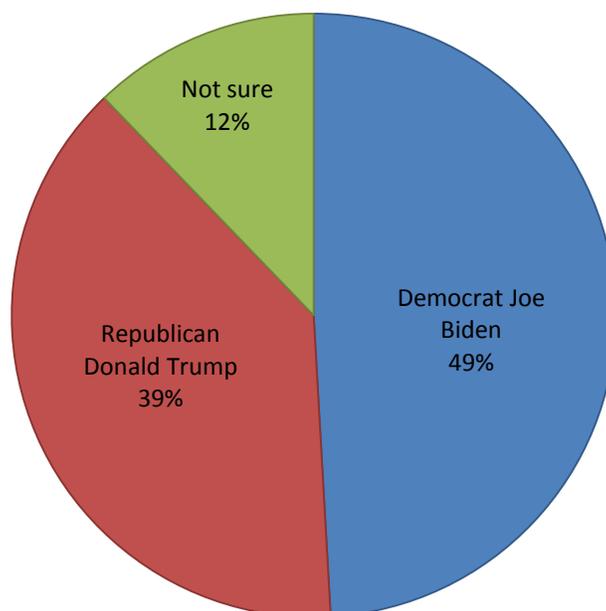


Note: sample size is 38 for African Americans and 264 for national sample

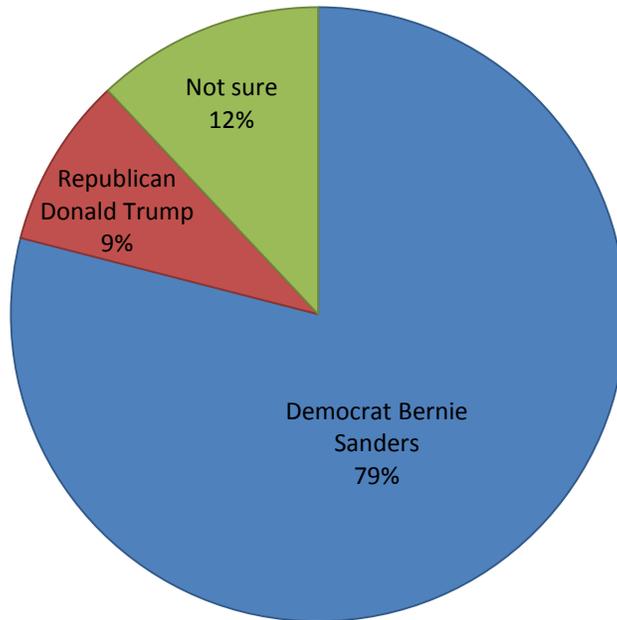
Q9. If the 2020 election for President were being held today and the candidates were Democrat Joe Biden and Republican Donald Trump, who would you vote for? (African Americans)



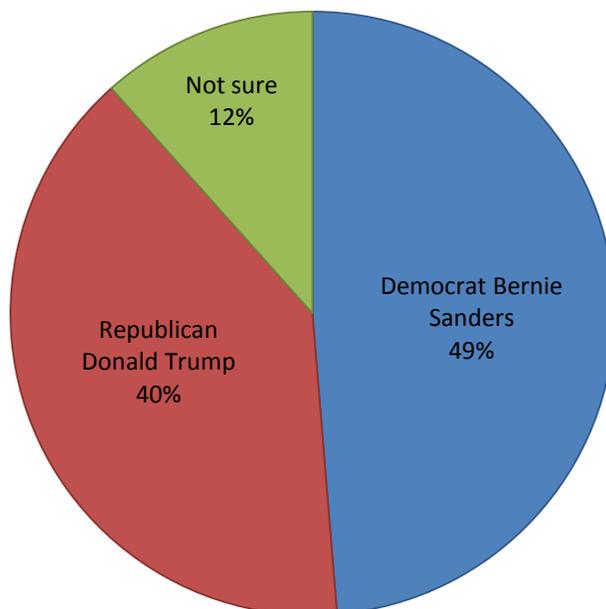
Q9. If the 2020 election for President were being held today and the candidates were Democrat Joe Biden and Republican Donald Trump, who would you vote for? (national sample)



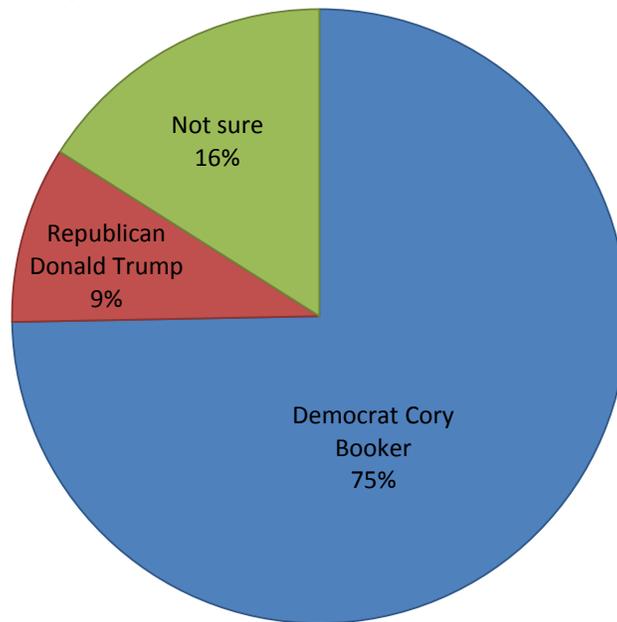
Q10. If the 2020 election for President were being held today and the candidates were Democrat Bernie Sanders and Republican Donald Trump, who would you vote for? (African Americans)



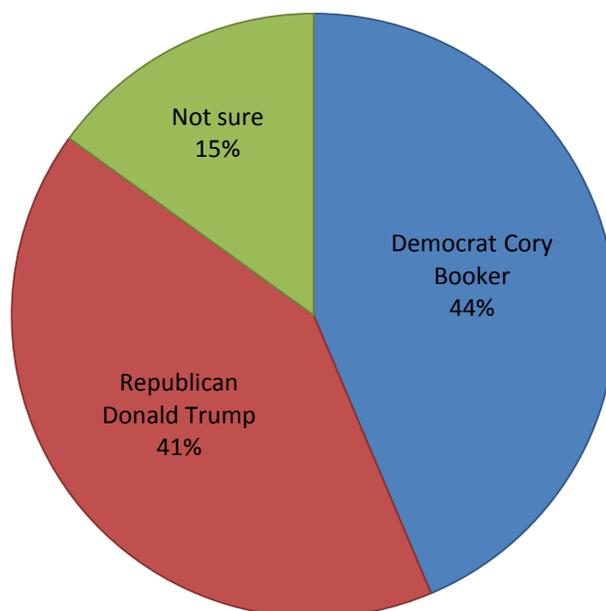
Q10. If the 2020 election for President were being held today and the candidates were Democrat Bernie Sanders and Republican Donald Trump, who would you vote for? (national sample)



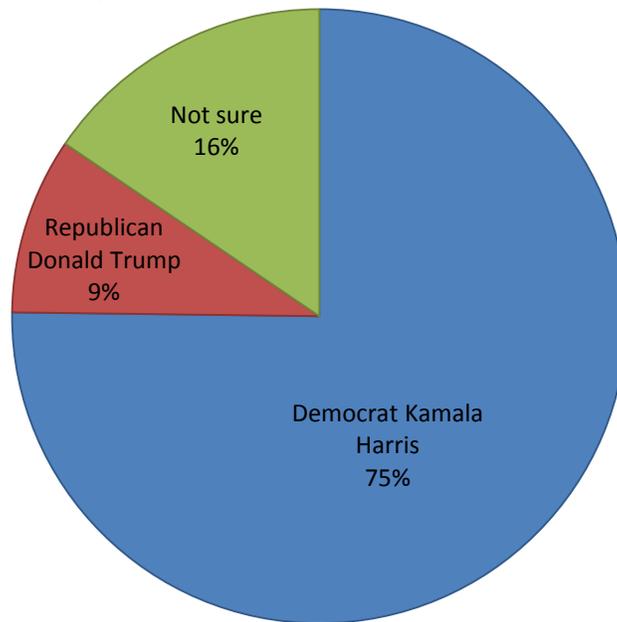
Q11. If the 2020 election for President were being held today and the candidates were Democrat Cory Booker and Republican Donald Trump, who would you vote for? (African Americans)



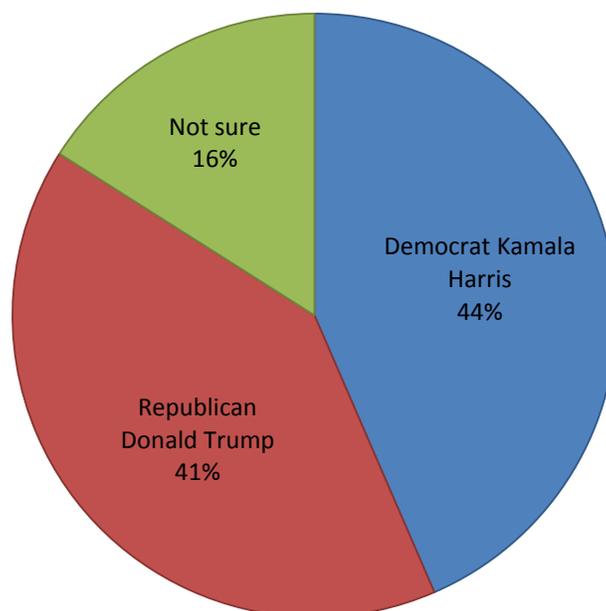
Q11. If the 2020 election for President were being held today and the candidates were Democrat Cory Booker and Republican Donald Trump, who would you vote for? (national sample)



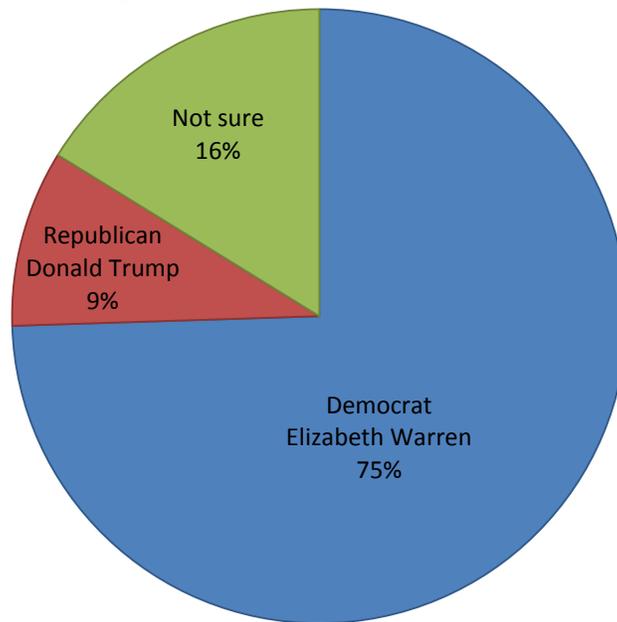
Q12. If the 2020 election for President were being held today and the candidates were Democrat Kamala Harris and Republican Donald Trump, who would you vote for? (African Americans)



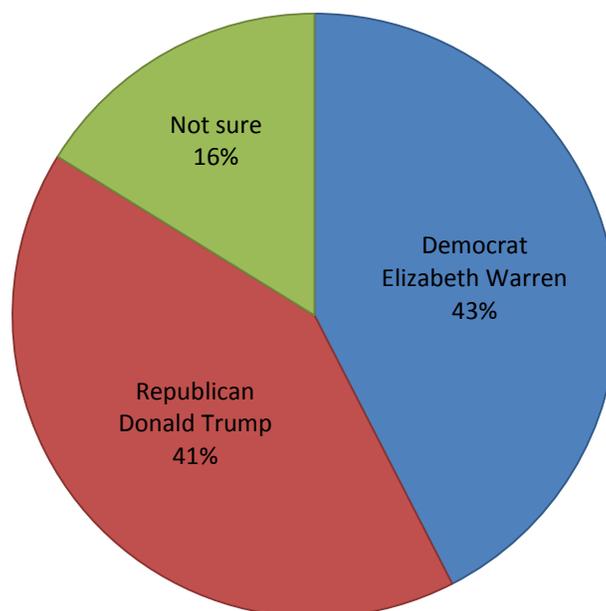
Q12. If the 2020 election for President were being held today and the candidates were Democrat Kamala Harris and Republican Donald Trump, who would you vote for? (national sample)



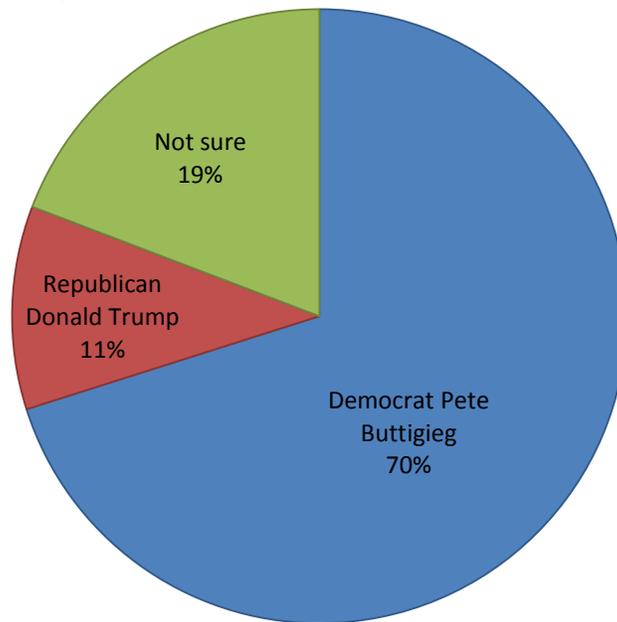
Q13. If the 2020 election for President were being held today and the candidates were Democrat Elizabeth Warren and Republican Donald Trump, who would you vote for? (African Americans)



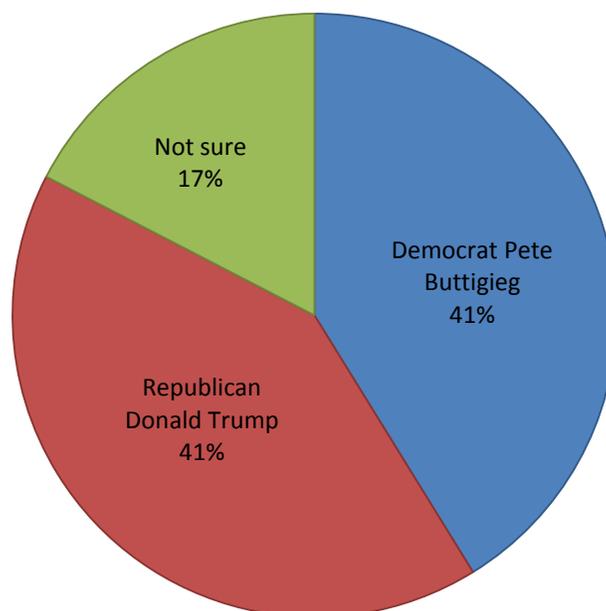
Q13. If the 2020 election for President were being held today and the candidates were Democrat Elizabeth Warren and Republican Donald Trump, who would you vote for? (national sample)



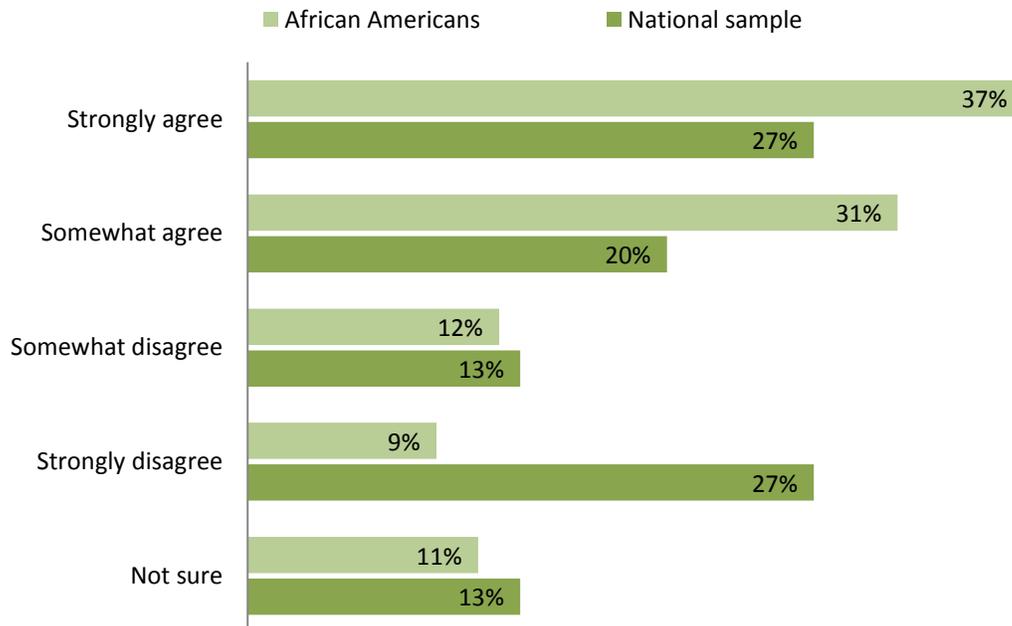
Q14. If the 2020 election for President were being held today and the candidates were Democrat Pete Buttigieg and Republican Donald Trump, who would you vote for? (African Americans)



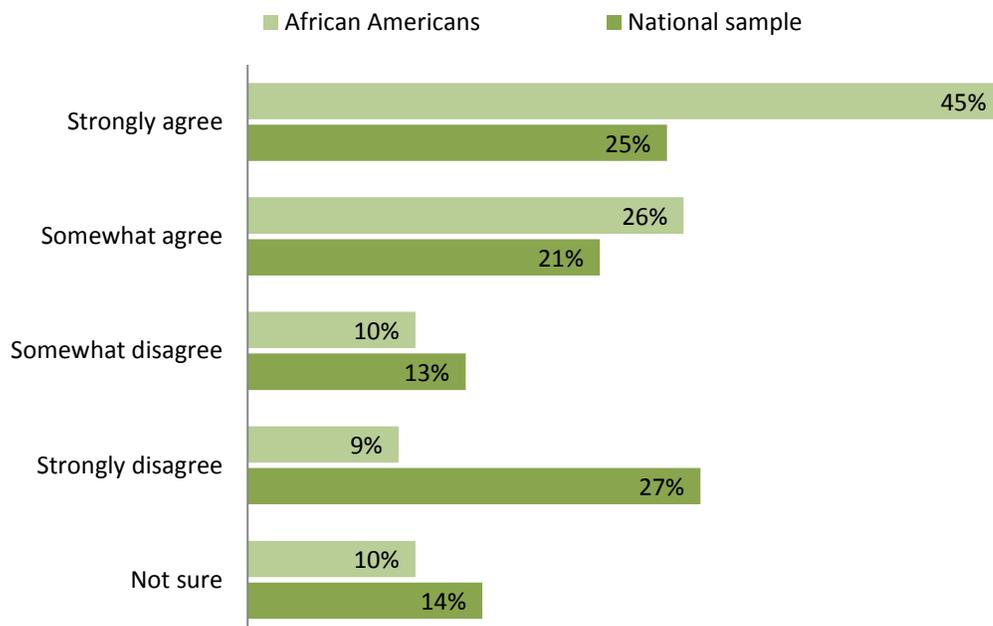
Q14. If the 2020 election for President were being held today and the candidates were Democrat Pete Buttigieg and Republican Donald Trump, who would you vote for? (national sample)



Q15. The inclusion of a female candidate as vice president on the Democratic ticket for president will make me want to vote for the Democratic nominee.



Q16. The inclusion of an African American candidate as vice president on the Democratic ticket for president will make me want to vote for the Democratic nominee.



IV. National Issues

Eliminating illegal police shootings of young black men remains the most important national issue to African American adults as 76% (a four-point drop compared to 2016) of those surveyed consider this to be a very important factor in deciding whom to vote for. Ensuring voting rights (68%), income inequality (62%), affordable college tuition (61%), and Medicare for all (60%) follow in importance, while “Green New Deal” (30%) and #MeToo movement (38%) play a less important role.

While most issues have decreased in importance compared to 2016, this is especially true of terrorism/ISIS (16-point drop), affordable college tuition (7-point drop) and income inequality (6-point drop).

With the exception of terrorism/ISIS and immigration reform, all the issues tested play a more significant role in the voting decisions of African Americans than those of the general population. Eliminating illegal police shootings (32 point difference) and preserving Obamacare (23 point difference) are issues where the difference between African Americans and the general population are the largest.

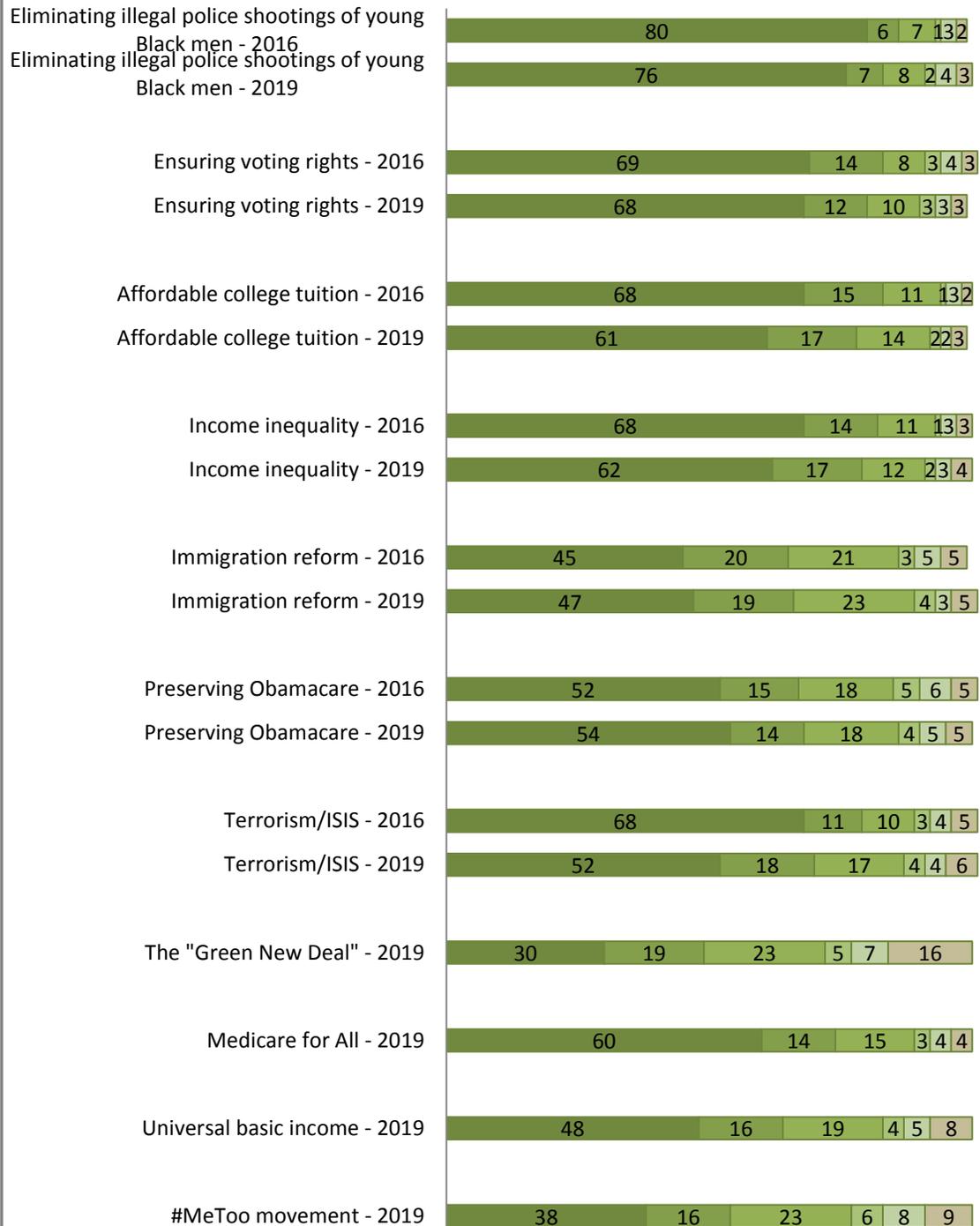
Similar to the pattern observed in 2016, when voting, young African Americans are less concerned than older African Americans with national issues. For example, ensuring voting rights matters a lot to older voters (90% of respondents in the age group 65+ consider this to be a very important factor), but only 52% of survey respondents in the age group 18-29 have the same answer. This pattern is repeated for every issue.

Also similar to the pattern observed in 2016, females tend to be generally somewhat more concerned with national issues than males. However, this difference is nowhere as large as the age-related one. For example, while 67% of women consider affordable college tuition a very important factor in their decision whom to vote for, 55% of males have the same attitude. This pattern, too, is repeated for all issues.

Finally, also similar to 2016, there are many differences in issue prioritization along ideological lines with progressives and liberals consistently putting more weight on the issues tested compared to conservative African Americans.

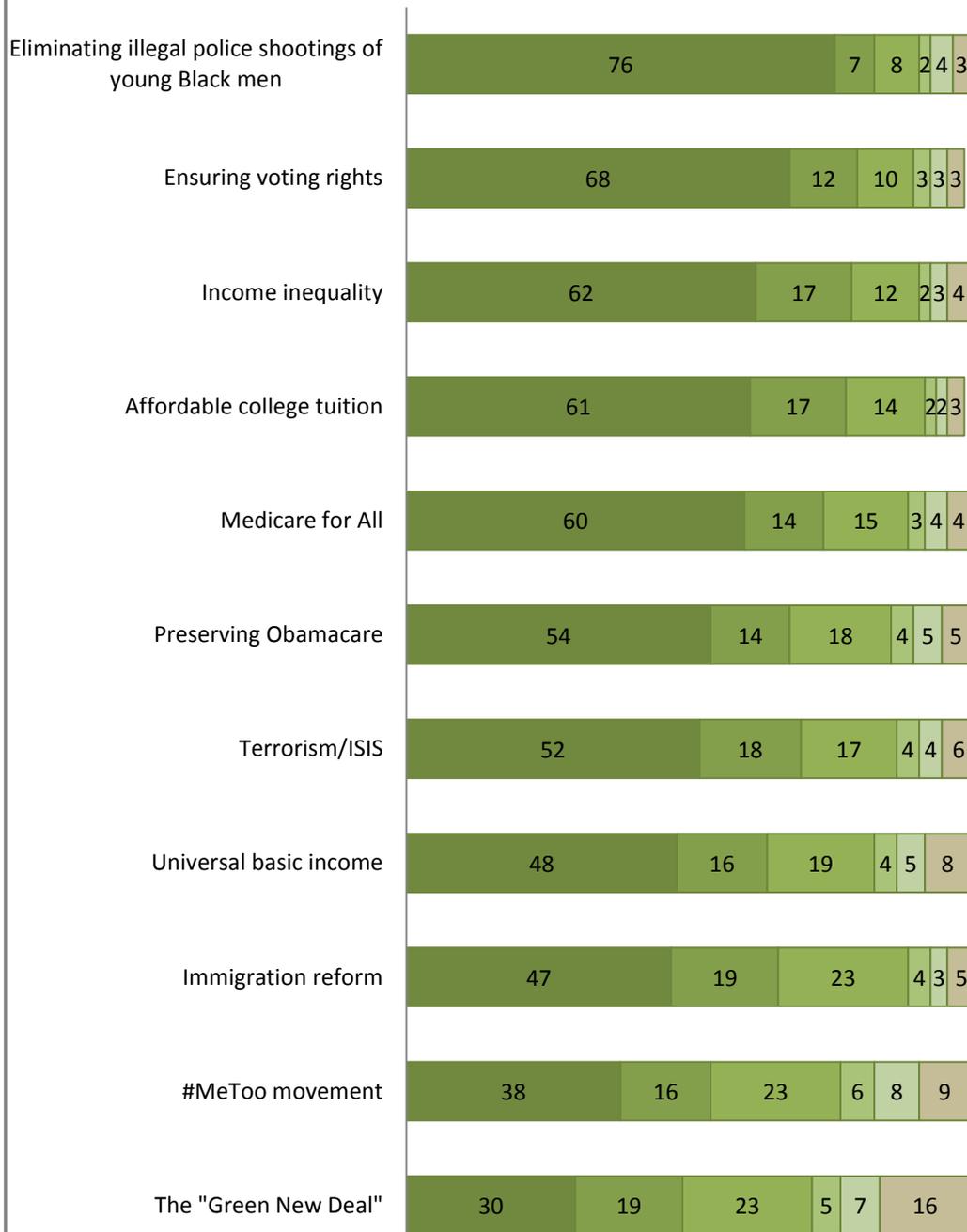
Q17-Q26a. Here is a list of issues being discussed in the presidential race. How important is each to you in deciding who you will vote for? Use a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being not important at all and 5 being a very important factor.

■ 5 (Very important factor) ■ 4 ■ 3 (Neutral) ■ 2 ■ 1 (Not important at all) ■ Not sure



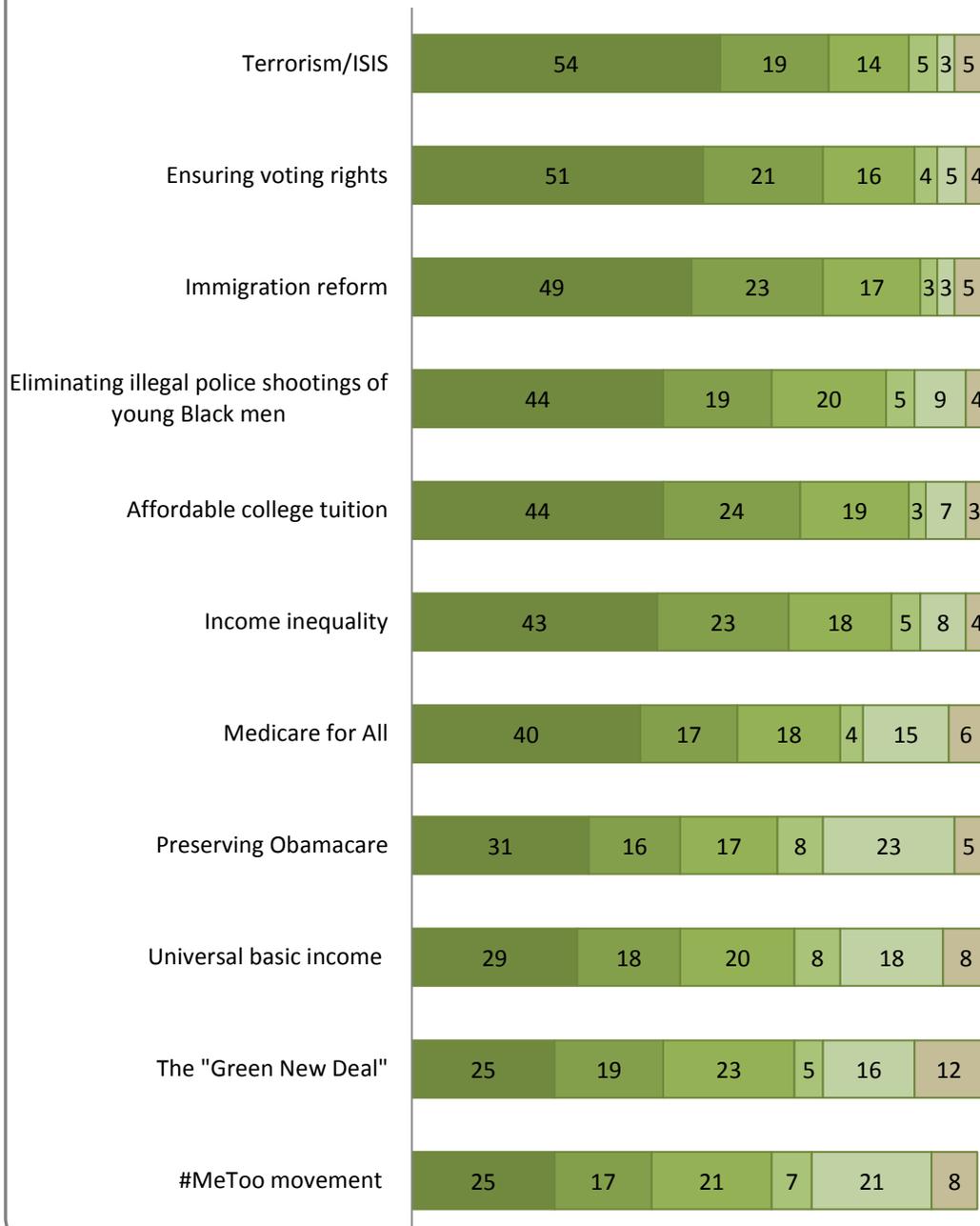
Q17-Q26a. Here is a list of issues being discussed in the presidential race. How important is each to you in deciding who you will vote for? Use a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being not important at all and 5 being a very important factor. - African Americans

■ 5 (Very important factor) ■ 4 ■ 3 (Neutral) ■ 2 ■ 1 (Not important at all) ■ Not sure



Q17-Q26a. Here is a list of issues being discussed in the presidential race. How important is each to you in deciding who you will vote for? Use a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being not important at all and 5 being a very important factor. - national sample

■ 5 (Very important factor) ■ 4 ■ 3 (Neutral) ■ 2 ■ 1 (Not important at all) ■ Not sure



V. Trust of Names and Organizations

Michelle Obama (61% consider her words very important) and Historically Black Colleges and Universities (54%), followed by Black Lives Matter (49%), remain the most trusted names/organizations in the African American community. In contrast, Rep. Jim Clyburn of South Carolina (22%), Marc Morial (23%) and Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (27%) exert least influence over African Americans.

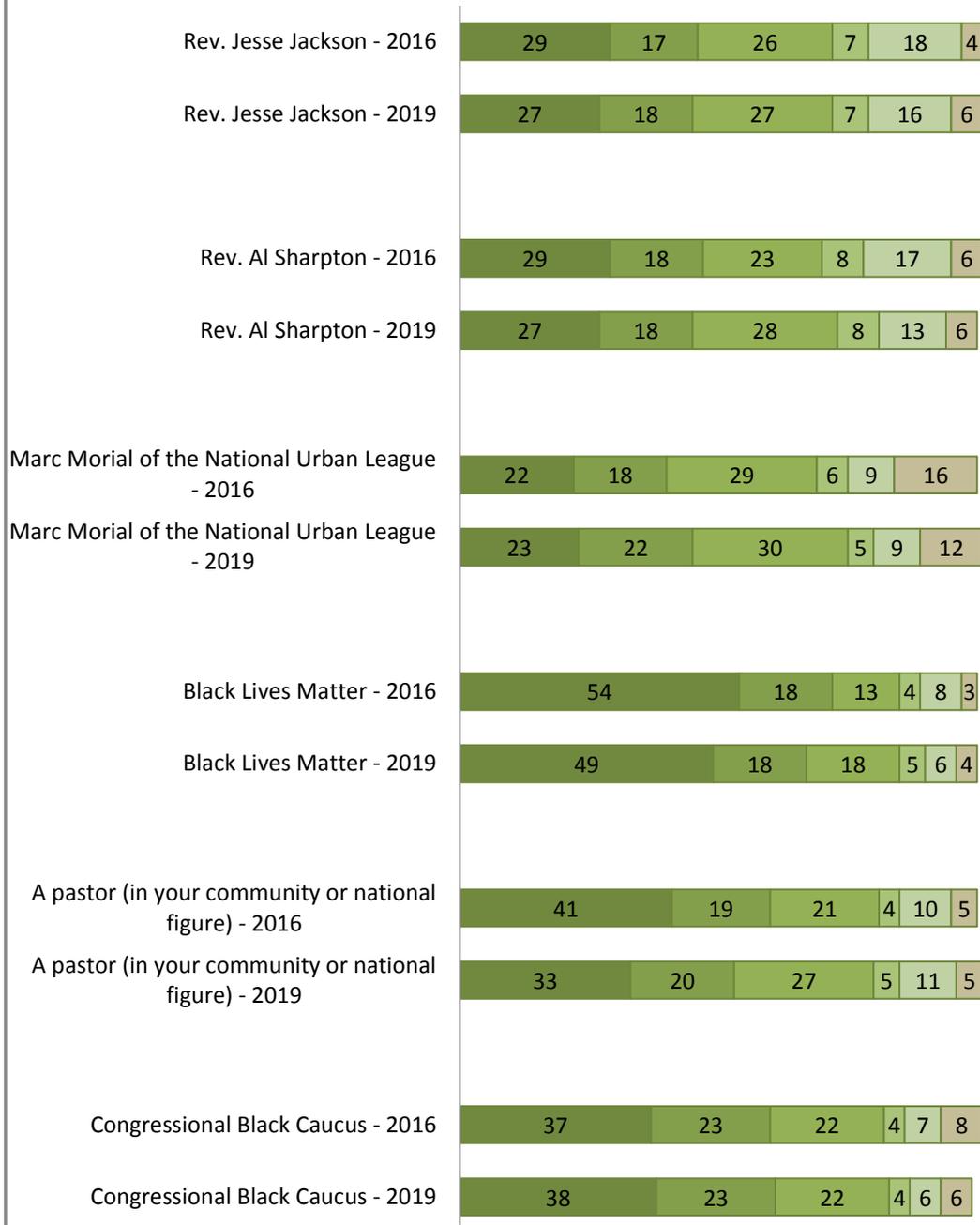
In the minds of African Americans, most figures and institutions have remained at levels similar to 2016. However, Rep. Maxine Waters and Senator Cory Booker have experienced notable gains (ten and six points, respectively), while national and local pastors (8-point loss), Black Lives Matter (5-point loss) and historically Black colleges and universities (5-points loss) have seen their influence wane.

Not surprisingly, each of the names and institutions tested plays a larger role in the minds of African Americans than those of the general population. However, the gap is the largest when it comes to historically black colleges and universities (34 point gap), Michelle Obama (29 points gap) and Black Lives Matter (29 point gap).

While 2016 have shown young African Americans to be more distrustful of prominent figures and organizations in the African American community, the pattern is not so strong this year. However, it still exists, especially in the case of Congressional Black Caucus, Senators Cory Booker and Kamala Harris and Rep. Maxine Waters. Republican and Independent African Americans tend to be significantly less impressed by community leaders than African Americans who identify with the Democrats.

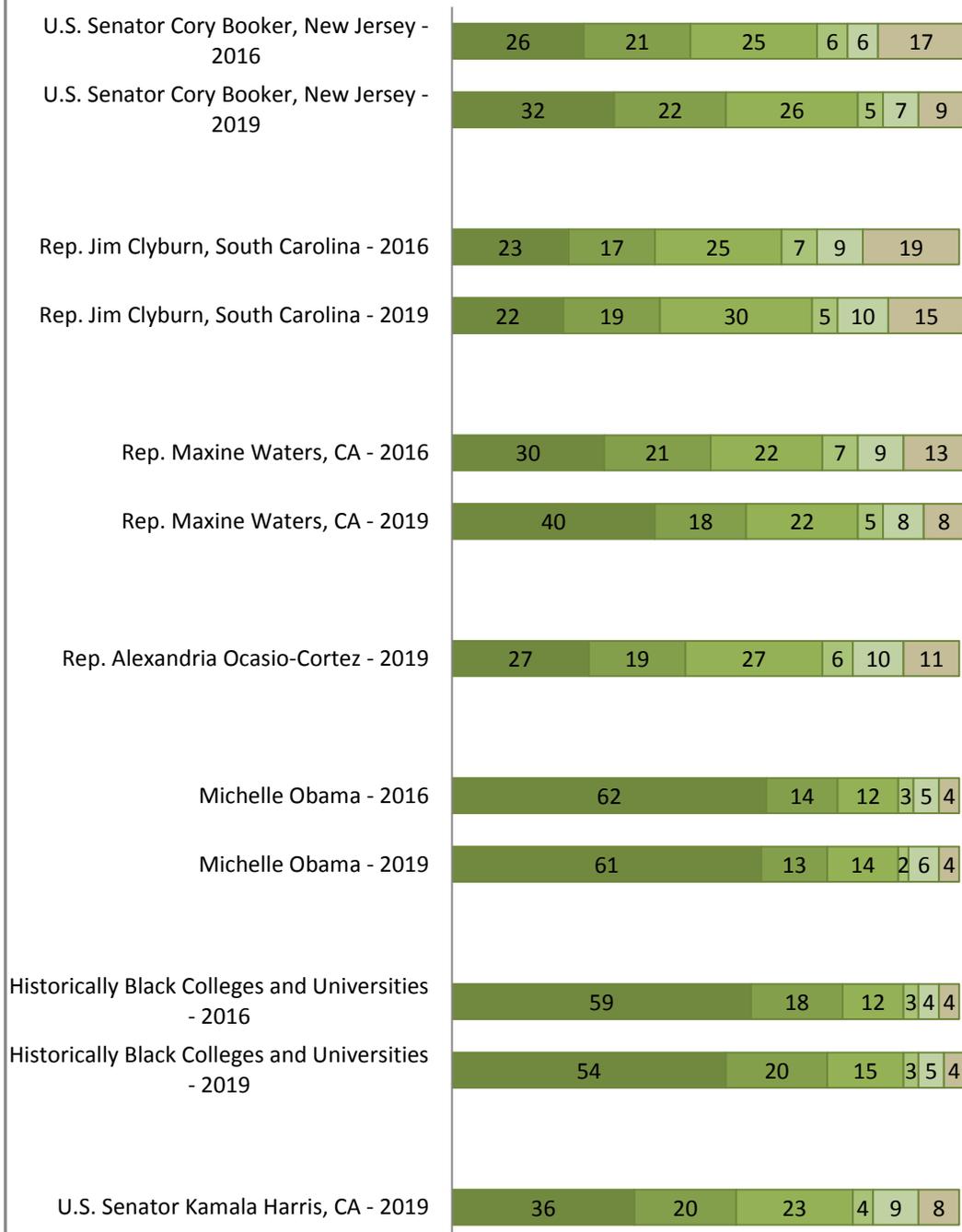
Q27-Q32. Here is a list of prominent names and organizations in the African American community. On a scale of 1 to 5 tell us whose word is important to you and how important each is in your trust to lead you:

■ 5 (Very important) ■ 4 ■ 3 (Neutral) ■ 2 ■ 1 (Not important at all) ■ Not sure



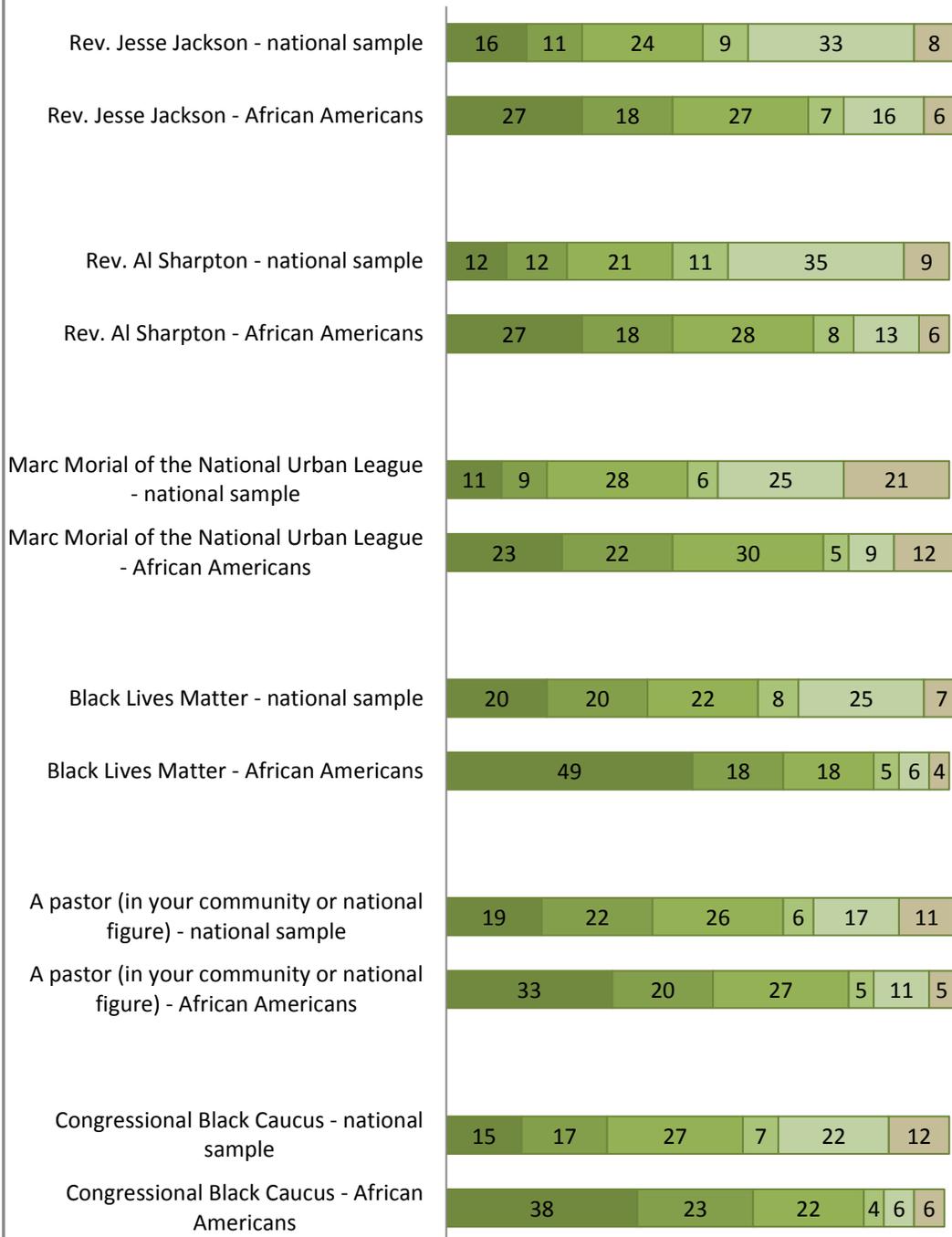
Q33-Q39. Here is a list of prominent names and organizations in the African American community. On a scale of 1 to 5 tell us whose word is important to you and how important each is in your trust to lead you:

■ 5 (Very important) ■ 4 ■ 3 (Neutral) ■ 2 ■ 1 (Not important at all) ■ Not sure



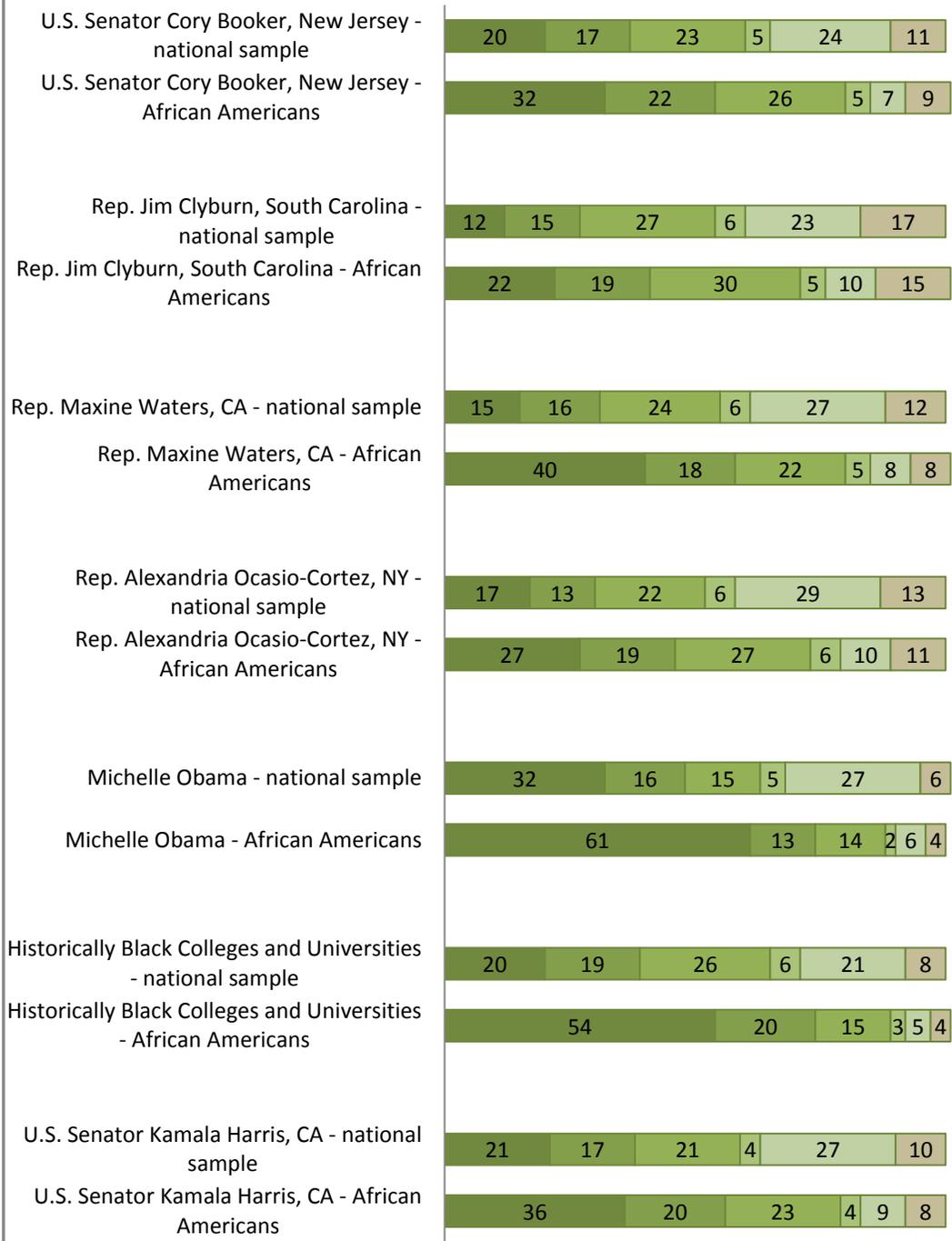
Q27-Q32. Here is a list of prominent names and organizations in the African American community. On a scale of 1 to 5 tell us whose word is important to you and how important each is in your trust to lead you:

■ 5 (Very important) ■ 4 ■ 3 (Neutral) ■ 2 ■ 1 (Not important at all) ■ Not sure



Q33-Q39. Here is a list of prominent names and organizations in the African American community. On a scale of 1 to 5 tell us whose word is important to you and how important each is in your trust to lead you:

■ 5 (Very important) ■ 4 ■ 3 (Neutral) ■ 2 ■ 1 (Not important at all) ■ Not sure



VI. Trump Presidency

Almost three-quarters (72% ‘somewhat disapprove’ and ‘strongly disapprove’ combined) of African American adults disapprove of President Trump’s job performance as President, including 59% who strongly disapprove. In contrast, 48% of American adults approve of the President, compared to 48% who disapprove. African American males are more likely to approve (31% at least somewhat approve) of the President than African American females (17% at least somewhat approve), and younger African Americans are more likely (32% of 18-29 year-olds at least somewhat approve) to approve of him than are older African Americans (13% of those aged over 65 approve).

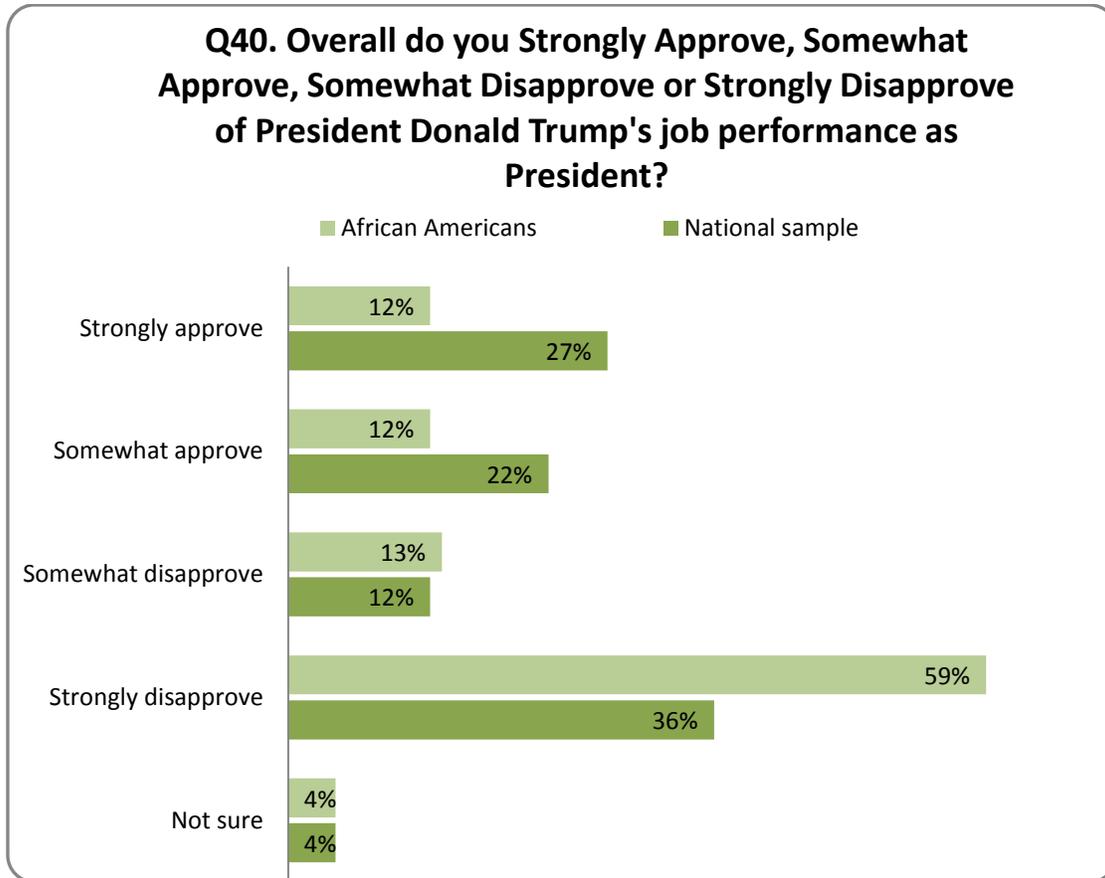
African Americans are more likely to say that the state of African Americans in general is worse off under the current president. Thus, 35% say that their personal finances are worse off; 18% say they are better off and a plurality (42%) say their personal finances are about the same than before Trump became President. The numbers in the general population are almost exactly flipped, as 33% say they are better off, 22% say they are worse off and 41% say they are about the same. Similarly but less extreme, while 16% of African Americans believe that the African American community is better off since Trump became president (50% believes it is worse off), 29% of Americans think that they are better off. Once again, younger African Americans express more positive views of Trump than older African Americans, for example, 29% of 18-29 year-olds say their personal finances are better off and 27% say the African American community is better under Trump while only 9% and 6%, respectively, of those aged 65+ think that is the case.

African Americans’ perception of whether Obama did more, less or what they expected to help the African American community remained essentially unchanged since 2016: 45% believe that he did more while 15% think that he did less. Americans in general have a less enthusiastic but overall still positive view as 30% say he did more and 23% say he did less than what they expected for the African American community.

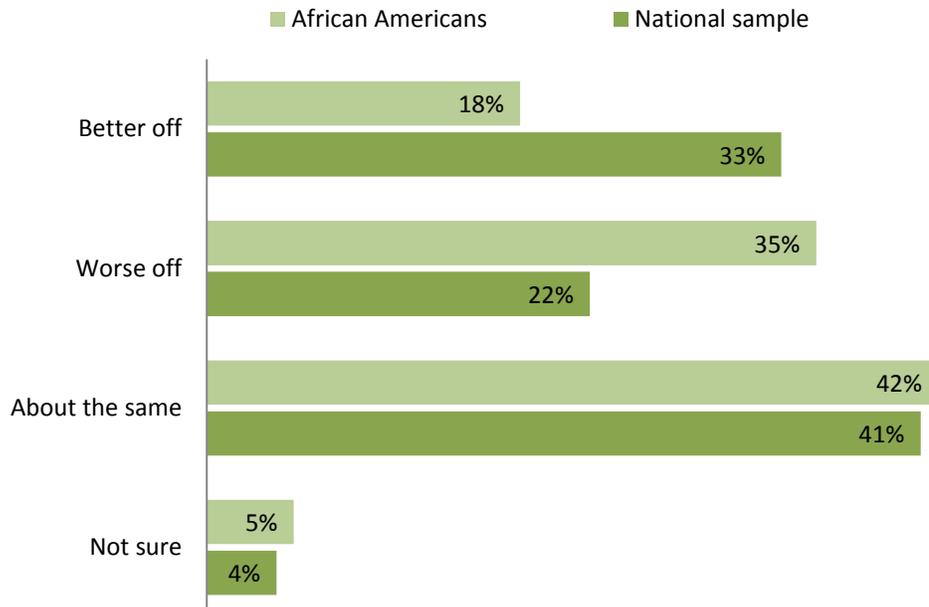
African Americans and Americans in general agree that the relationship between Blacks and Whites in the United States has gotten worse since President Trump has been in the office. However, African Americans are more pessimistic about it, as 68% believe it has gotten worse, compared to 45% of the general population who think the same. Consistent with several previous questions, young African Americans, while overall critical of Trump, give him more credit than their older counterparts, as 23% of those aged 18-29 think that the relationship has gotten better compared to only 6% of those over 50.

Americans care about President Obama’s endorsement of a potential Democratic presidential candidate. At 74% (consider endorsement ‘very important’ and ‘somewhat important’) African Americans care more than Americans in general; however the latter also put quite a bit of weight on it as 48% report that Obama’s endorsement would be important to them. Not surprisingly, Democratic African Americans care much more (83% consider it at least ‘somewhat important’) about the former president’s

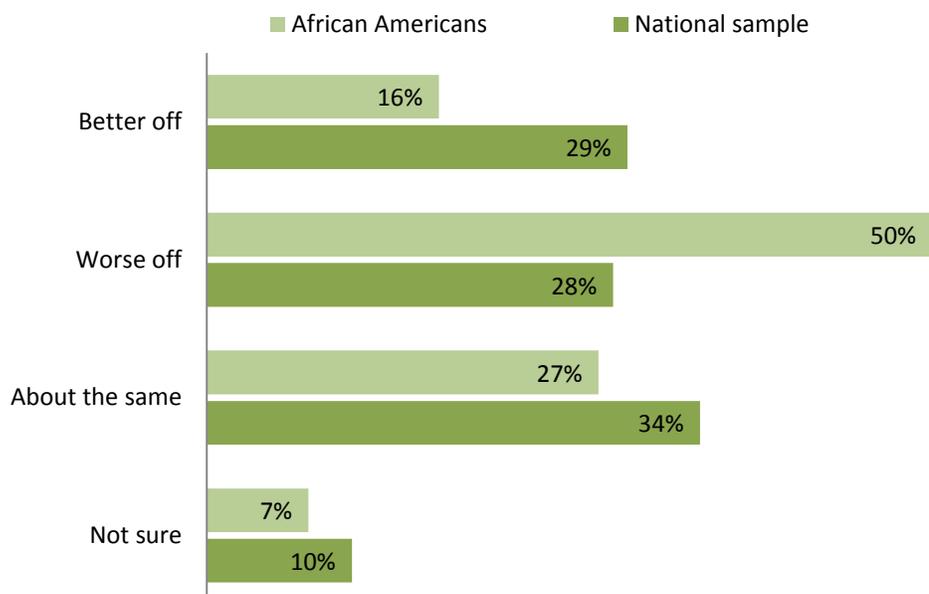
endorsement than African Americans who identify as Republicans (53%) and Independents (59%).



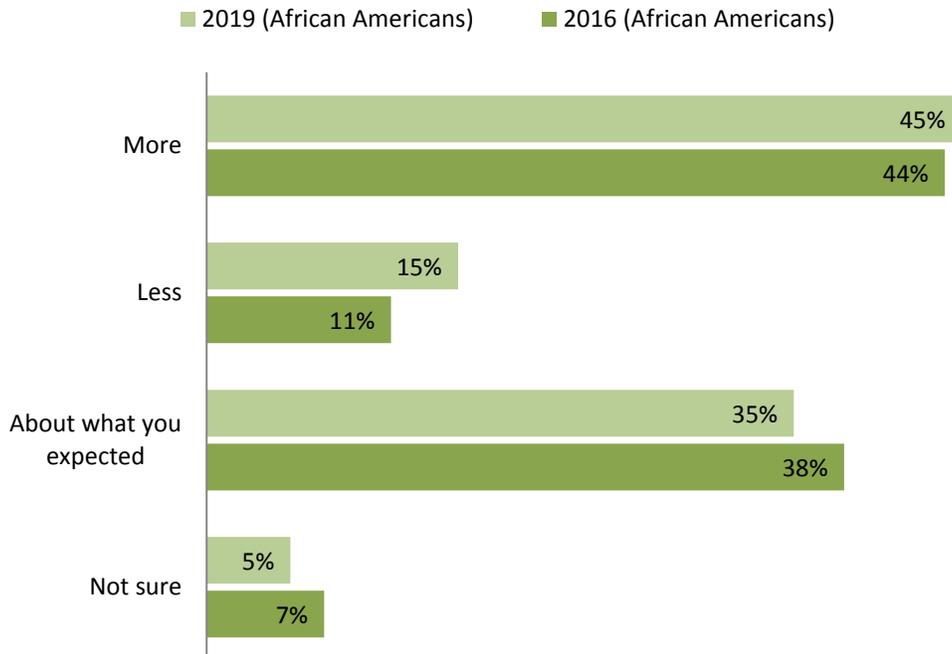
Q41. Considering your personal finances, would you say you are better off, worse off, or about the same as you were before Donald Trump became President?



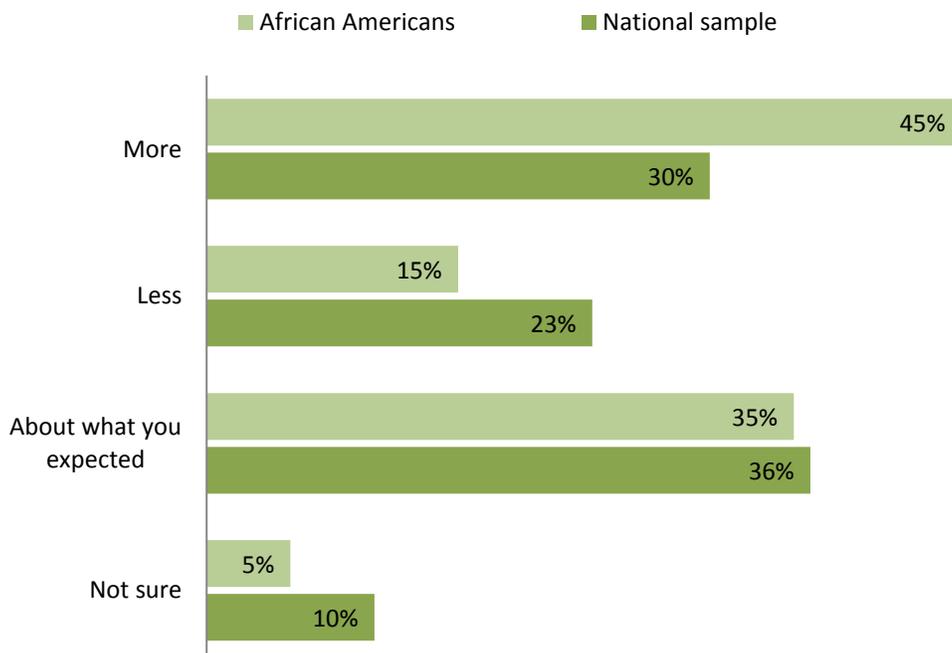
Q42. Considering the state of African Americans in general, would you say the African American community is better off, worse off, or about the same as it was before Trump became President?



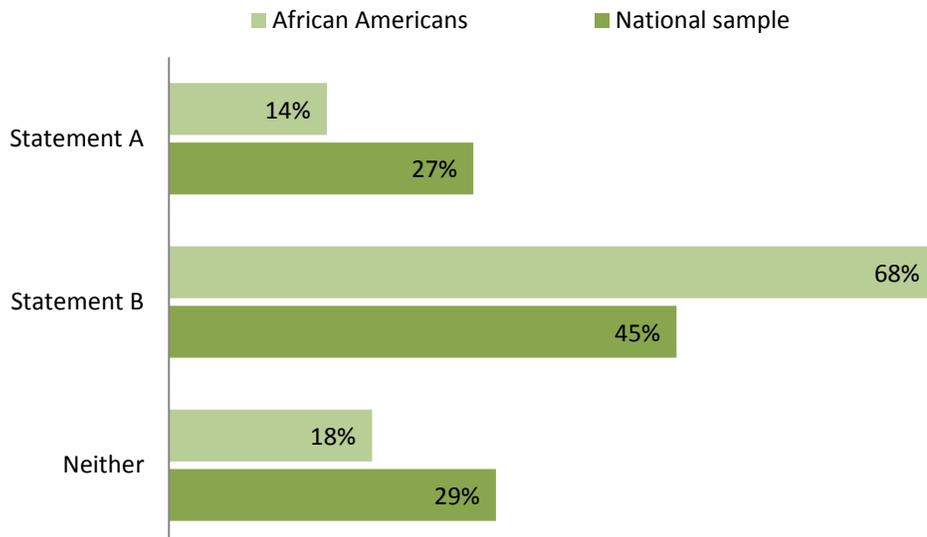
Q43. Would you say President Obama did more, less or about what you expected when it comes to helping the African American community?



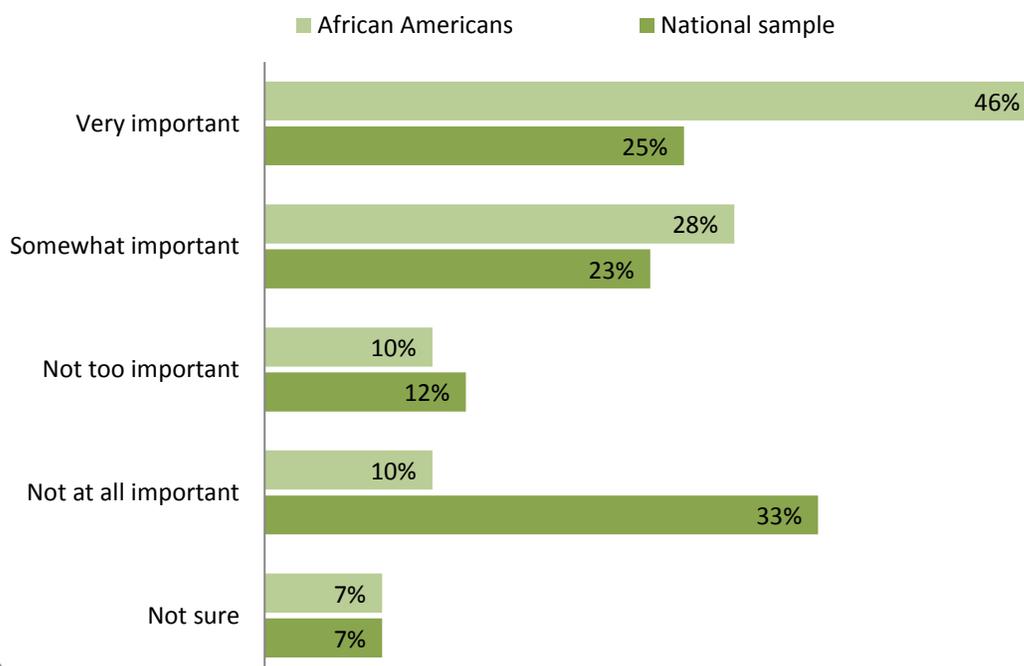
Q43. Would you say President Obama did more, less or about what you expected when it comes to helping the African American community?



Q44. Statement A says that the relationship between Blacks and Whites in the United States has gotten better since President Trump has been in office. Statement B says that the relationship between Blacks and Whites in the United States has gotten worse since President Trump has been in office. Which comes closer to your own view?



Q45. How Important is the endorsement of former President Barack Obama in your support of a Democratic presidential candidate?



VII. Race Relationships

African Americans' views of the relationship between Hispanics and African Americans have not changed much since 2016. A majority of African Americans (59% 'strongly agree' and 'somewhat agree' combined) still believe that the race relationship between Blacks and Hispanics is better than the race relationship between Hispanics and Whites. Americans in general are less sure of this, as 37% agree followed by 34% who are not sure.

Thirty-nine percent of African Americans are not worried at all that Hispanic population will outnumber the Black population over the next 10 years – a number that is six points greater than in 2016 and *greater than 34%* in the general population. African Americans are similarly less worried that Hispanics are getting further ahead in the US economy with jobs and homeownership than Black Americans – 23% are not worried at all, compared to 19% in 2016.

The number of African Americans who believe that Black Americans should advocate for financial reparations for past years of slavery has increased ten points since 2016 to 69% who at least somewhat agree. The general population support for this view is much weaker at 31% ('strongly agree' and 'somewhat agree' combined). Consistent with that, African Americans are somewhat worried – 19% are not worried at all – that not all Democratic presidential candidates have already endorsed financial reparations for past years of slavery: this is almost a half of the number of Americans in general (36%) who are not worried about it. In the same line, while 48% of African Americans support taxing White Americans to pay for the cost of reparations due to past years of slavery, 24% of the general population does. Young African Americans are particularly likely to support a tax on White Americans (54% 18-29 year-olds support it, compared to 39% of those aged 65 or over), while ideology plays surprisingly little role in support for this policy.

African Americans' media habits in respect to politics and current events have not changed much since 2016 – the biggest change is a nine-point increase in social media use for this purpose (now 43% use it). With the exception of Black newspapers and magazines, African Americans media habits are very similar to those of the general population.

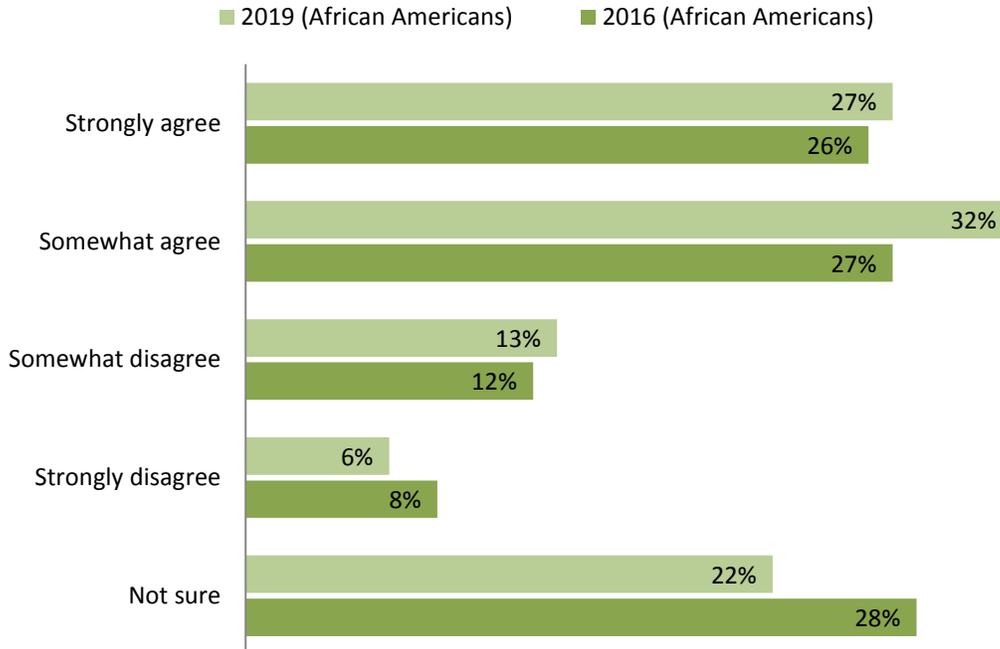
African Americans in 2019 are little bit more likely (25% vs. 20% in 2016) to say that, if they could move to a country that was similar to America in geography and climate but majority governed and populated by Blacks, they would do so. Younger African Americans are considerably more likely to entertain that idea as 37% of those in the 18-29 age group say they would move to that country compared to 12% of those aged 50-64 and 16% of those over 65.

African Americans have a more favorable view of socialism than Americans in general: 41% have at least a somewhat favorable view, compared to 30% of the general

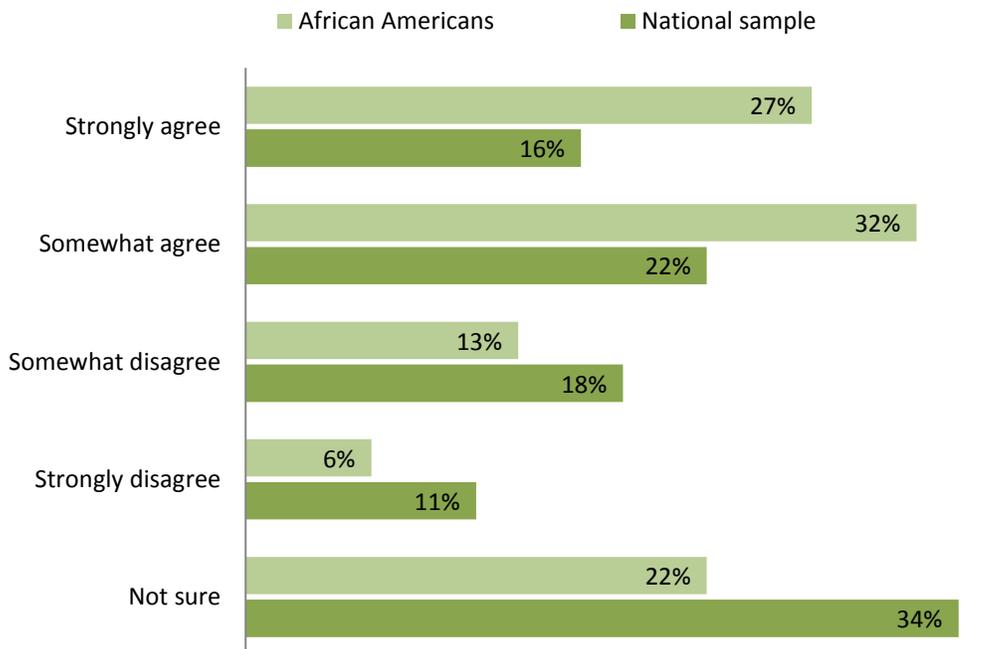
population; only 9% (vs. 27% of the general population) of African Americans have a very unfavorable view of socialism. Consistent with that, African Americans are more likely to believe that the national Democratic Party should embrace socialism (as opposed to capitalism) as part of its economic platform: while 40% of the general population believes they should embrace capitalism, 27% of African Americans do.

African Americans have a more favorable view of the #MeToo movement than do Americans in general: 58% have at least somewhat favorable impression compared to 46% of the general population. Consistent with that, African Americans are less likely to think that the movement has gone too far – 31% think so, compared to 44% among Americans in general. In fact, average Americans seems to have soured a bit on the movement as they are more likely (44% vs. 37%) to believe that the movements has gone too far vs. that it has created a positive change in society. Progressive African Americans and those who self-identify as social networkers are particularly likely to have a favorable view of the movement but, at the same time, to think that it has gone too far (41% and 37%, respectively, think that the movement has gone too far).

Q46. Do you agree or disagree that the relationship between Blacks and Hispanics is better than the race relationship between Hispanics and Whites?

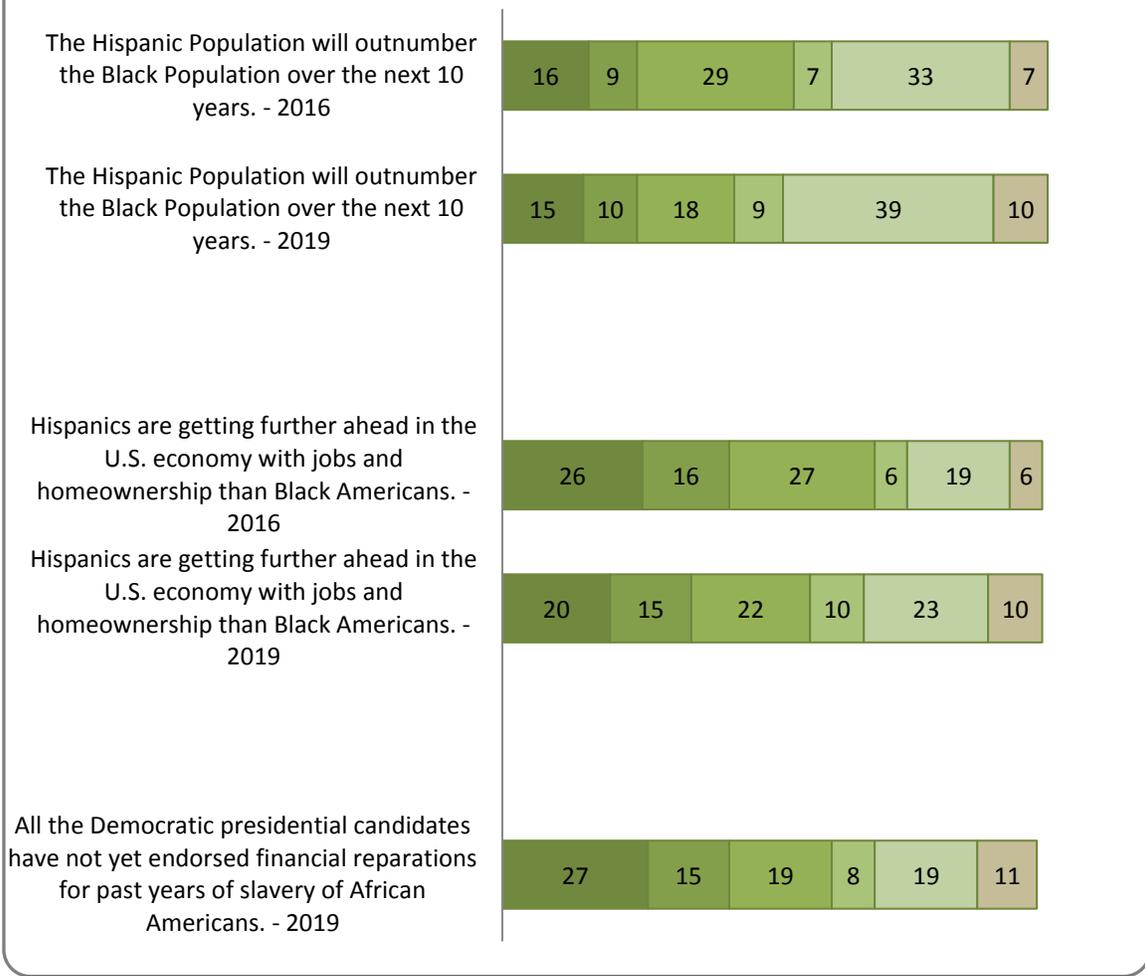


Q46. Do you agree or disagree that the relationship between Blacks and Hispanics is better than the race relationship between Hispanics and Whites?



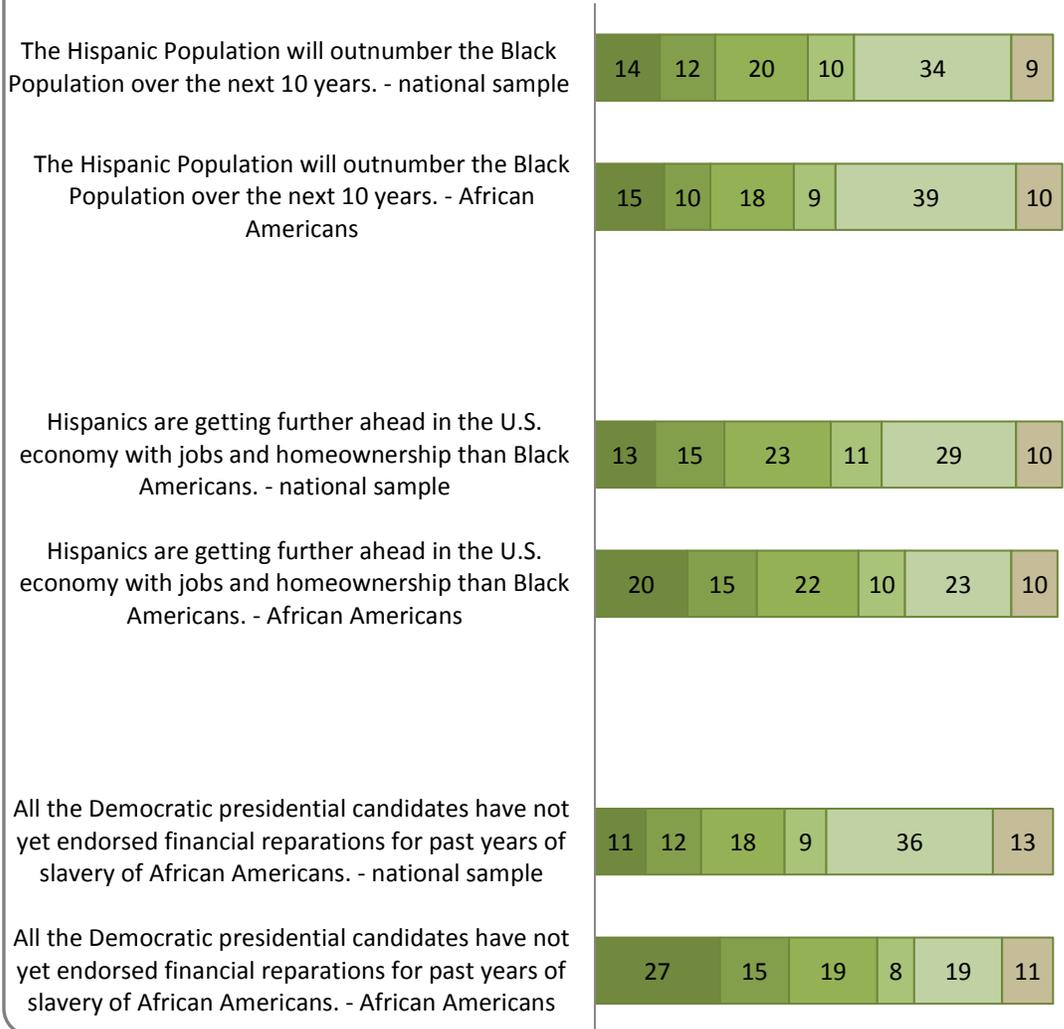
Q47-Q49. Please answer the following questions using a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being it does not concern you at all and 5 being it worries you

■ 5 (It worries me) ■ 4 ■ 3 (Neutral) ■ 2 ■ 1 (It does not concern me at all) ■ Not sure

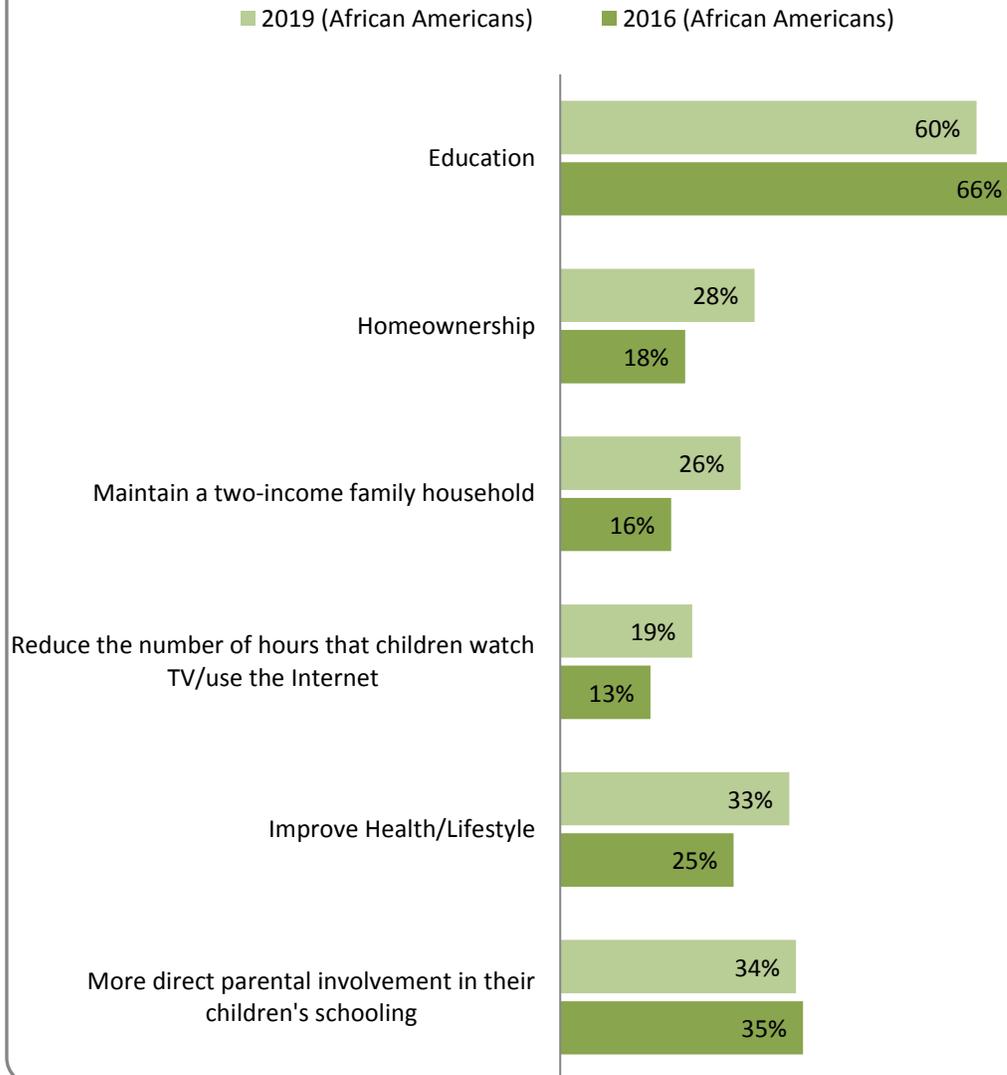


Q47-Q49. Please answer the following questions using a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being it does not concern you at all and 5 being it worries you

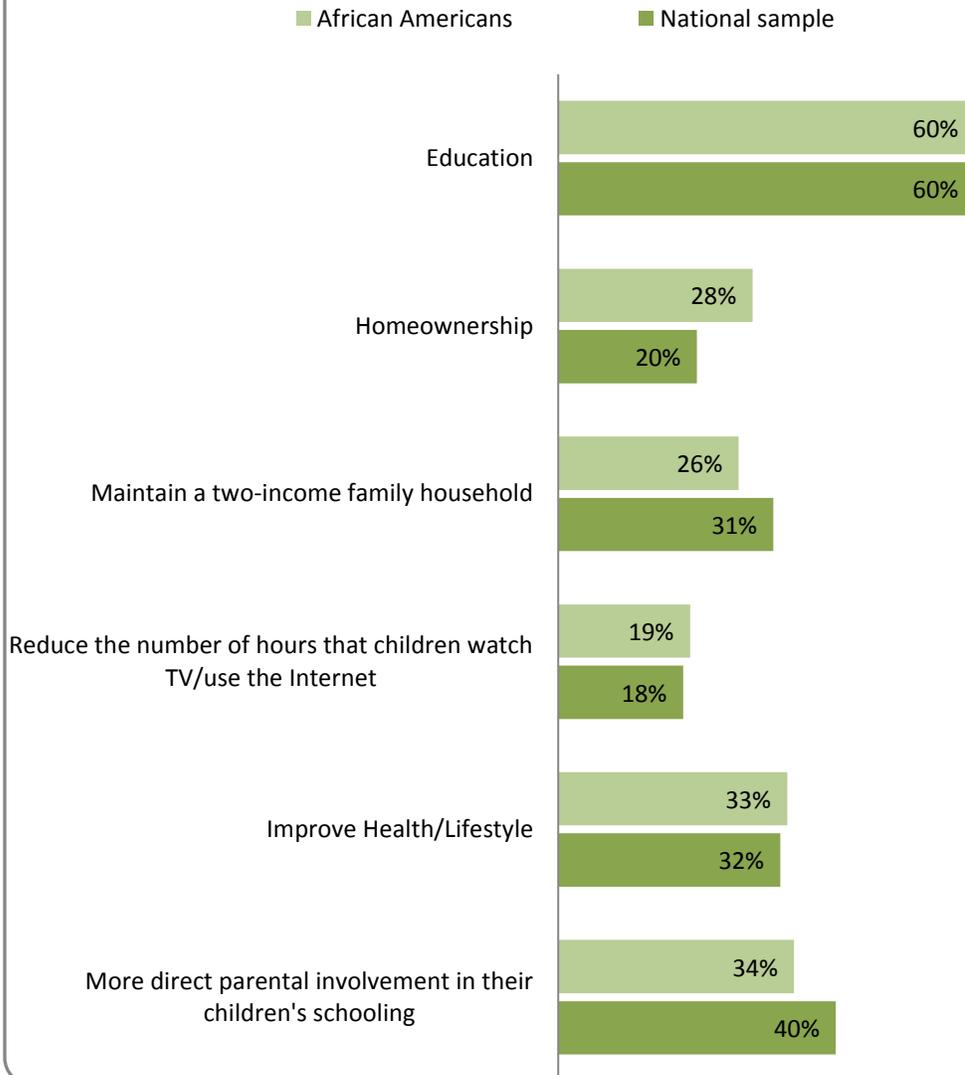
■ 5 (It worries me) ■ 4 ■ 3 (Neutral) ■ 2 ■ 1 (It does not concern me at all) ■ Not sure



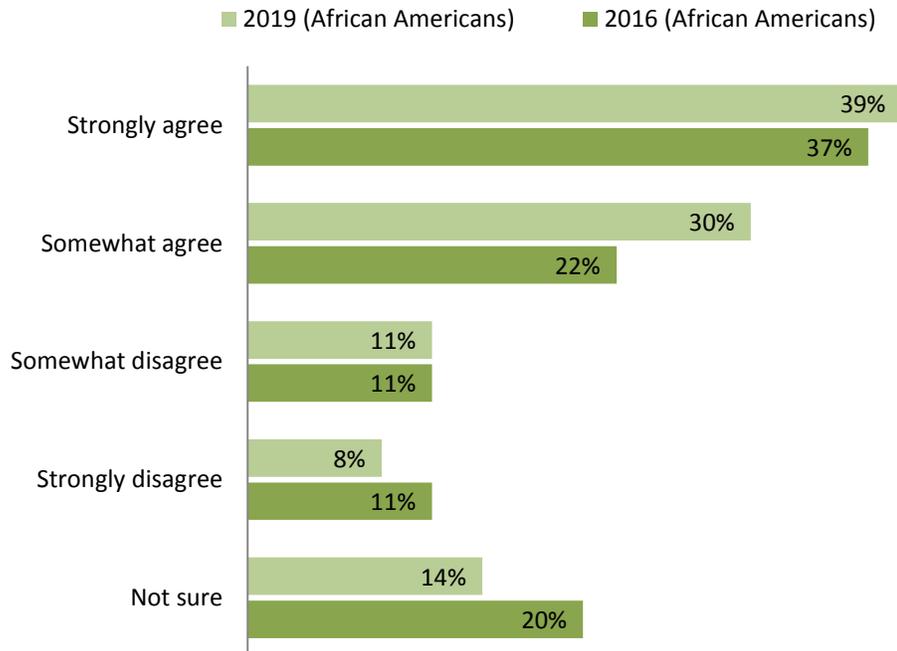
Q50. Throughout the course of African American history there have been movements and leaders who have called for a more self-help and independent effort by African Americans to resolve the issues that hurt the community and not to be reliant on the government or mainstream white community. From the list below, please select the two choices which you believe African Americans can achieve progress the most by doing for themselves:



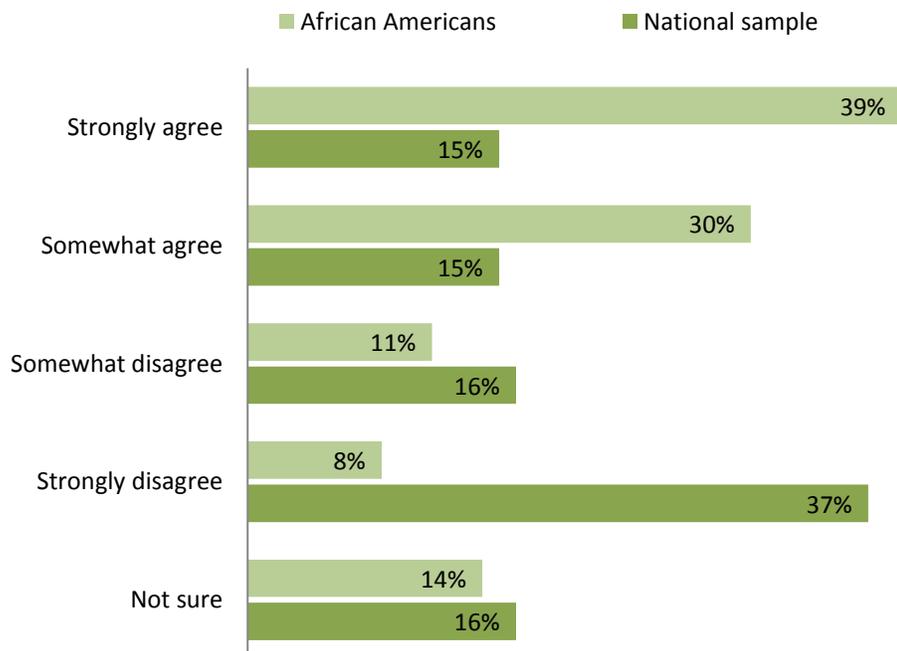
Q50. Throughout the course of African American history there have been movements and leaders who have called for a more self-help and independent effort by African Americans to resolve the issues that hurt the community and not to be reliant on the government or mainstream white community. From the list below, please select the two choices which you believe African Americans can achieve progress the most by doing for themselves:



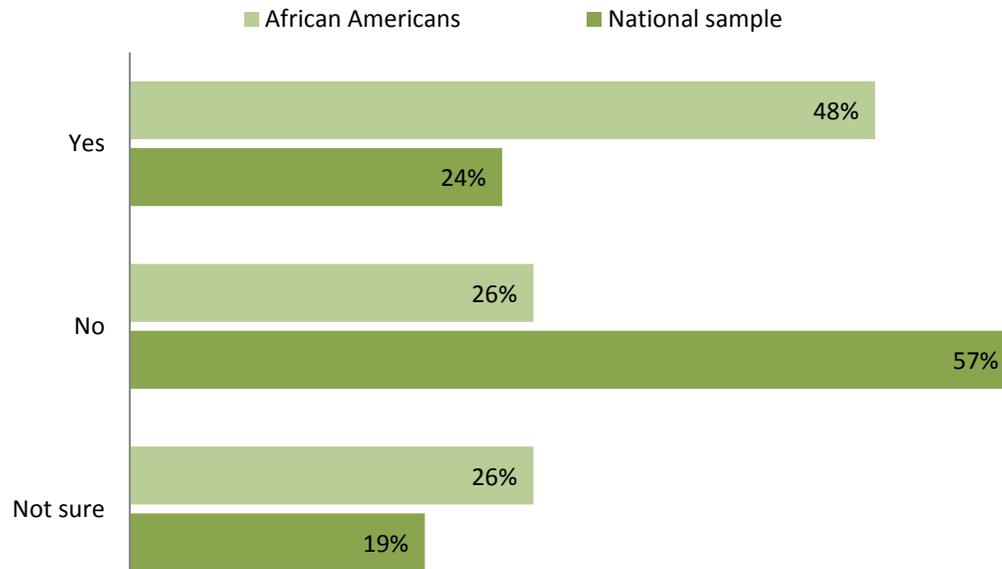
Q51. Do you agree or disagree that Black Americans should advocate for financial reparations for past years of slavery?



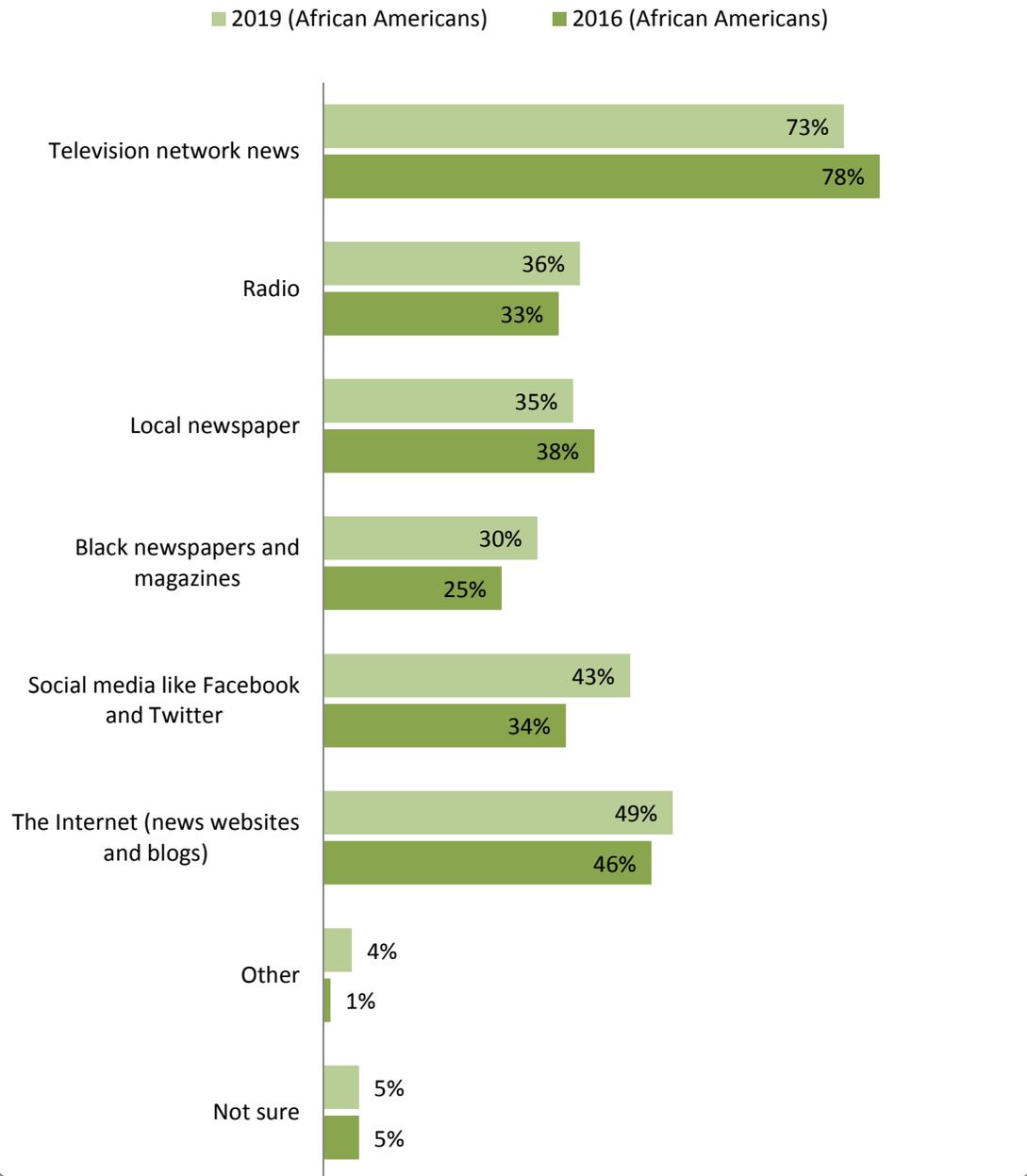
Q51. Do you agree or disagree that Black Americans should advocate for financial reparations for past years of slavery?



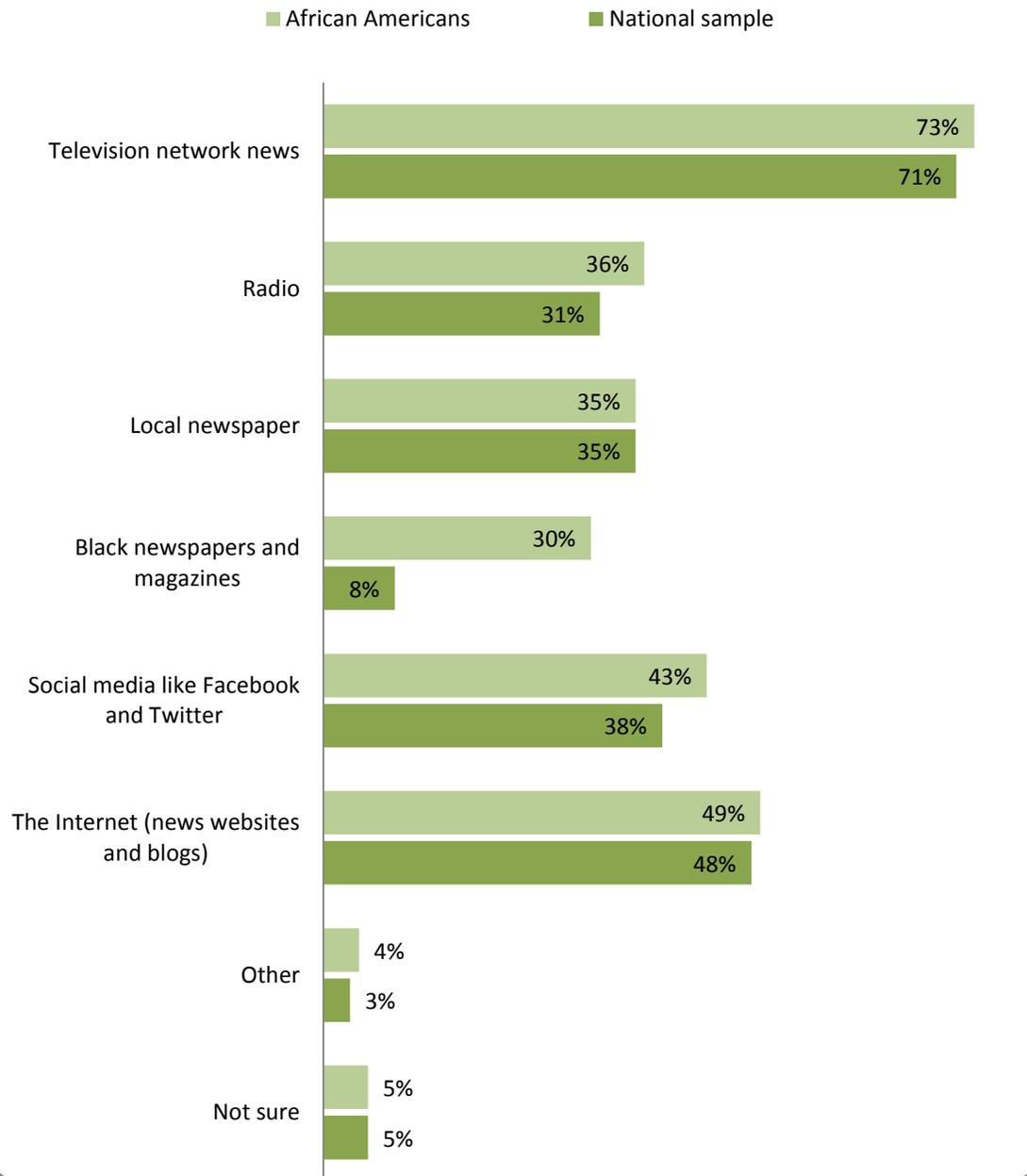
Q52. Recent legislation introduced by U.S. Senator Cory Booker and Representative Sheila Jackson Lee would study granting reparations to African Americans. According to estimates, in order to effectively impact the African American community, financial reparations for African Americans could cost in the neighborhood of 14 trillion dollars. Would you support a tax on White Americans to pay for the cost of reparations due to past years of slavery?



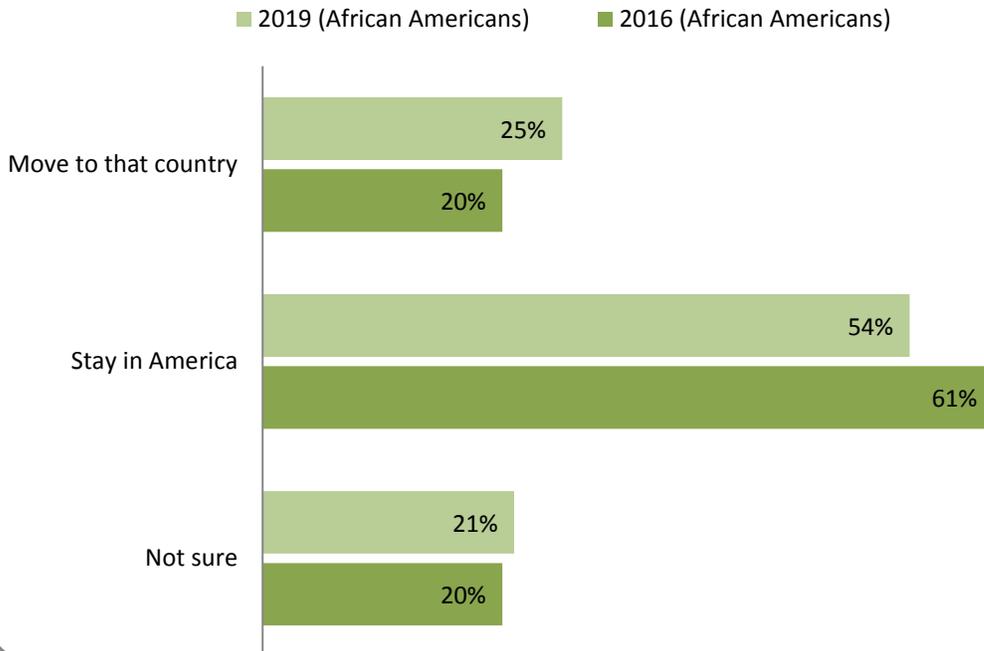
**Q53. Please select from each of the following as a source of news for you on politics and current events?
(Choose all that apply)**



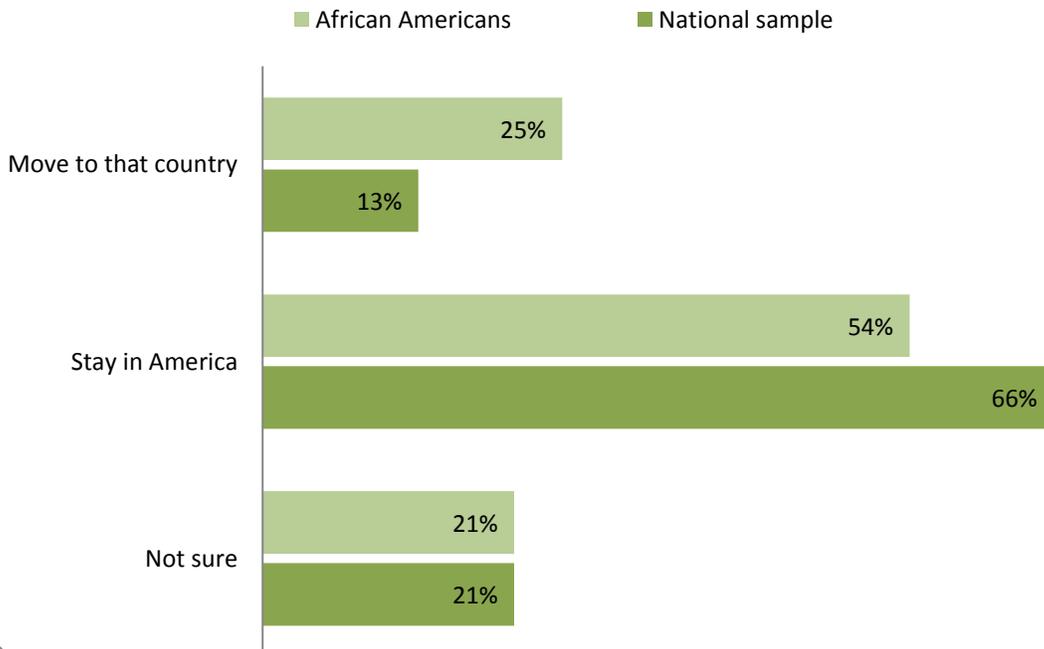
**Q53. Please select from each of the following as a source of news for you on politics and current events?
(Choose all that apply)**



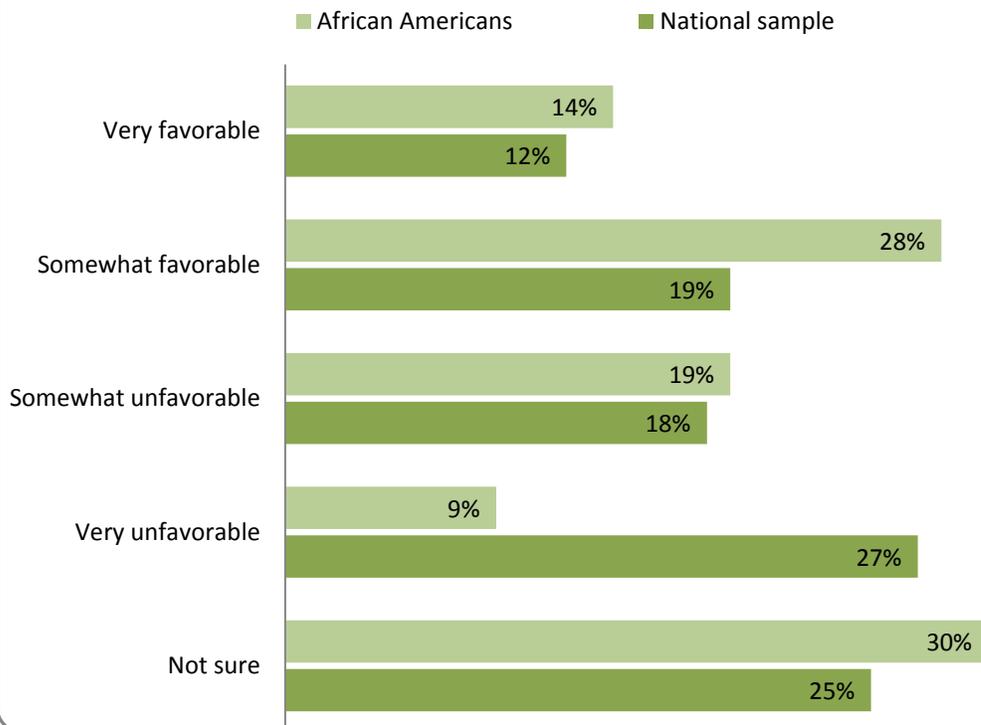
Q54. If you could move to a country that was similar to America in geography and climate but majority governed and populated by Blacks would you:



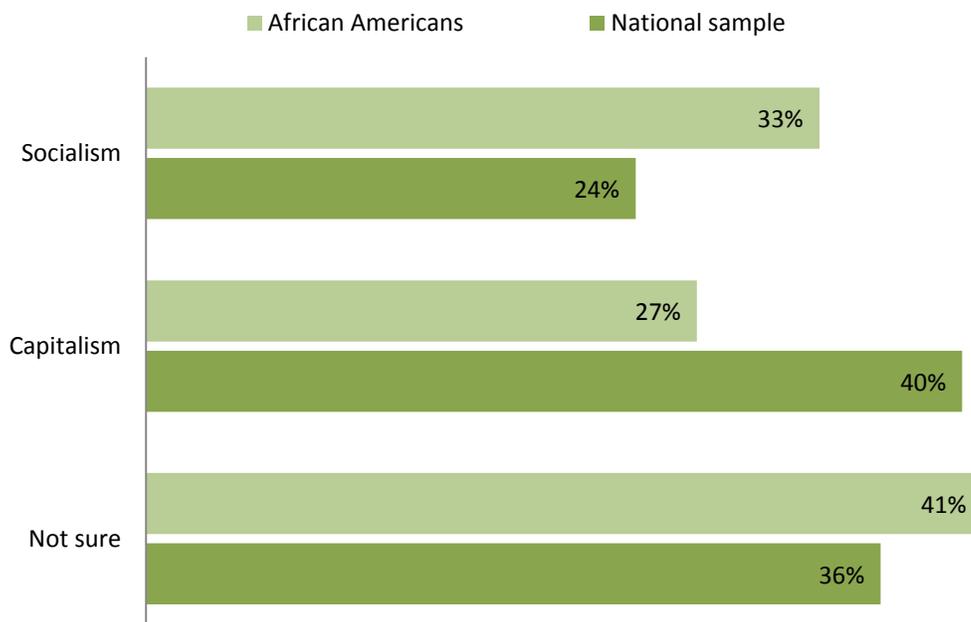
Q54. If you could move to a country that was similar to America in geography and climate but majority governed and populated by Blacks would you:



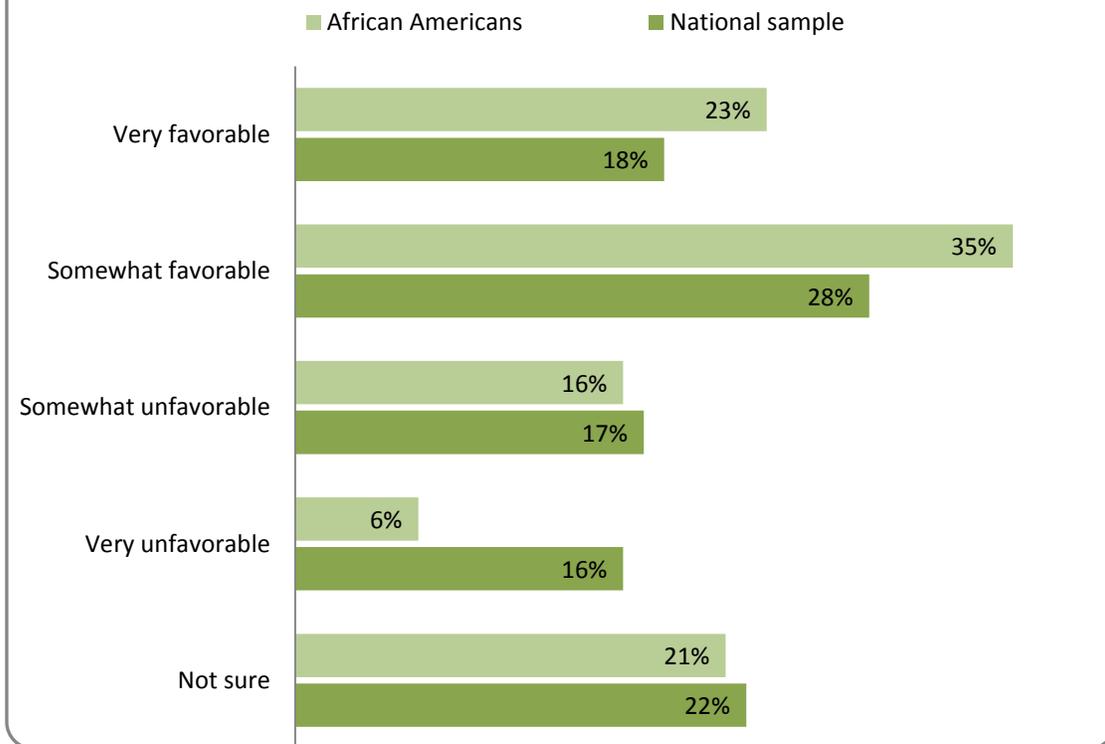
Q55. Do you have a favorable or unfavorable impression of socialism?



Q56. Should the national Democratic Party embrace "socialism" or "capitalism" as part of its economic platform?



**Q57. Do you have a favorable or unfavorable impression
of the #MeToo movement?**



Q58. Statement A says the #MeToo movement has gone “too far” and could potentially destroy people’s lives, careers, and falsely imprison some people who are supposed to be considered “innocent until proven guilty.” Statement B says that the #MeToo movement has created dialogue and action against sexual harassment and assault, which has mostly created positive change in society. Which comes closer to your own view?

