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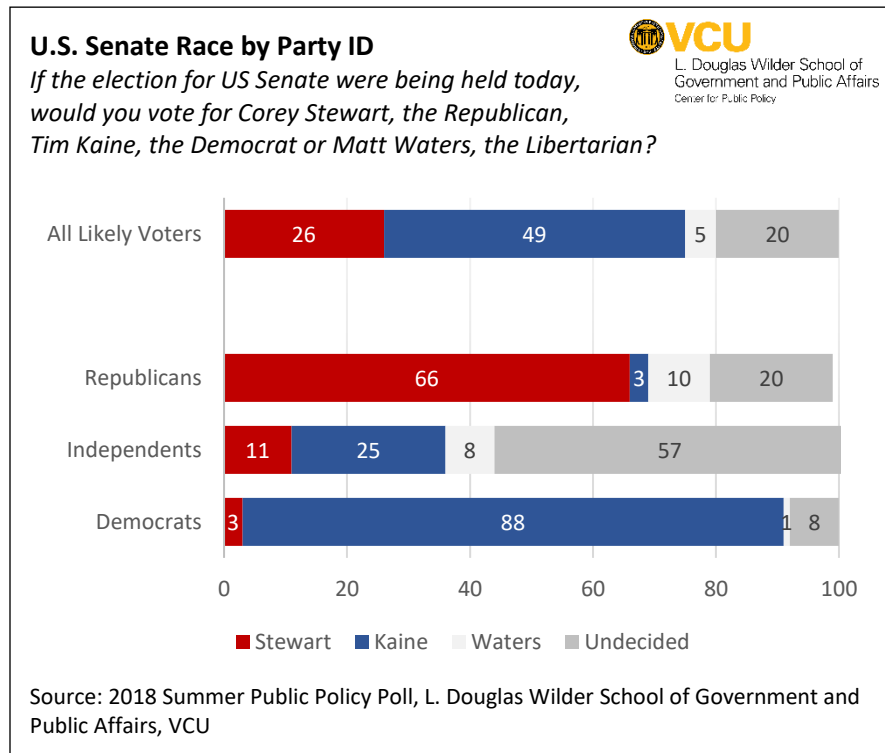
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Kaine leads U.S. Senate race by 23 points

RICHMOND, Va. (Aug. 8, 2018) — Democratic U.S. Sen. Tim Kaine holds a commanding 23-point lead — 49 percent to 26 percent — over Republican challenger Corey Stewart among likely voters in Virginia’s Senate race, according to a new statewide poll by the [L. Douglas Wilder School of Government and Public Affairs](#) at Virginia Commonwealth University. Twenty percent of likely voters and 57 percent of independents remain undecided.

Stewart is attracting only 66 percent of Republican or Republican-leaning respondents so far and trailing Kaine by more than a 2-to-1 margin among those independents who have already decided for whom they will vote. By contrast, Kaine has the support of 88 percent of Democrats.

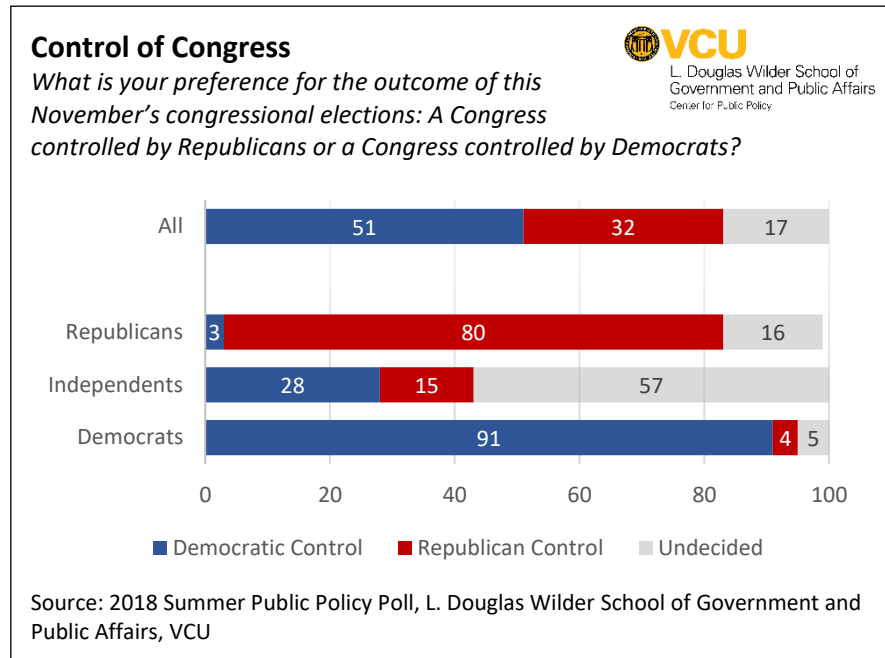
The poll, a random sample of 802 adults in Virginia conducted by landline and cell telephone from July 10-30, has a margin of error of 3.49 percent. Likely voter estimates have a margin of error of 3.59 percent.



Kaine is winning every key demographic category. Kaine’s lead is significantly larger among women (56 percent to 21 percent) but he also leads among men (40 percent to 33 percent). Similarly, Kaine leads by a wide margin among minority respondents (74 percent to 7 percent) but also by a small margin among white respondents (39 percent to 35 percent). Respondents ages 18 to 34 and those with some college or a college degree were also significantly more likely to favor Kaine.

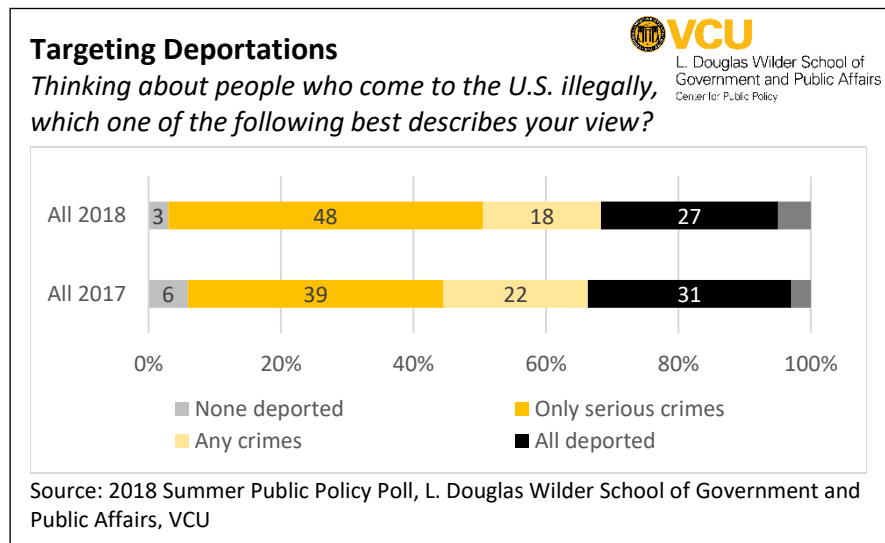
The poll also asked respondents which party they would rather see in control of Congress. A narrow majority of 51 percent of respondents said they would rather see the Democrats control Congress. That

compares to 32 percent who would prefer Republican control, giving a 19-point margin to Democrats, a finding that may indicate a possible blue wave in several congressional races. A stronger alignment among Democrats (91 percent prefer Democratic control of Congress) than among Republicans (where only 80 percent prefer Republican control and 16 percent are undecided) appears to drive the Democrats' lead and may indicate some level of tension between the preferences of Virginia Republicans and the national leadership of the Republican party. Independents, on the other hand, are still mostly (57 percent) undecided.



Amid the furor over the Trump administration's "zero tolerance" immigration policy, which seeks to deport all undocumented immigrants, the poll also finds that a plurality of Virginians (48 percent, up from 39 percent in 2017) would like to see only those undocumented immigrants who have been convicted of serious crimes targeted for deportation. Twenty-seven percent want to see all undocumented immigrants deported, 18 percent prefer targeting those convicted of any crime and only 3 percent support no deportations of undocumented immigrants.

In other findings, the poll shows that only 16 percent of Virginians want the Virginia General Assembly in charge of legislative redistricting after the 2020 census — 24 percent favor a panel of local and state experts and 20 percent favor a citizen commission.



For a PDF of the 22-page report, including complete question wording and detailed tables of results, go to oppo.vcu.edu.

On Friday, Aug. 10, the Wilder School's [Center for Public Policy](http://centerforpublicpolicy.org) will release further poll results measuring Virginians' views on several policy issues facing localities, including whether localities should be able to restrict the carrying of weapons at public gatherings such as protests or festivals.

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About the Wilder School and the Center for Public Policy

The L. Douglas Wilder School of Government and Public Affairs, named for the nation's first African-American elected governor, is a top 50 nationally ranked public affairs school. Located blocks from the state Capitol in Richmond, Virginia, the school enrolls about 1,000 undergraduates and 400 graduate students in eight programs. More than 10,000 alumni of the Wilder School work in Fortune 500 companies, local governments, advocacy groups and public interest firms. Drawing on the wide-ranging expertise of Wilder School faculty, the Center for Public Policy's programs provide diverse public-facing services including leadership development and training, economic and policy impact analysis, survey insights and program evaluation to clients in state and local governments, nonprofit organizations, businesses and the general public, across Virginia and beyond. For more, please visit <https://wilder.vcu.edu/center-for-public-policy/>.

About VCU and VCU Health

Virginia Commonwealth University is a major, urban public research university with national and international rankings in sponsored research. Located in downtown Richmond, VCU enrolls more than 31,000 students in 220 degree and certificate programs in the arts, sciences and humanities. Seventy-nine of the programs are unique in Virginia, many of them crossing the disciplines of VCU's 13 schools and one college. The VCU Health brand represents the health sciences schools of VCU, the VCU Massey Cancer Center and the VCU Health System, which comprises VCU Medical Center (the only academic medical center and Level I trauma center in the region), Community Memorial Hospital, Children's Hospital of Richmond at VCU, MCV Physicians and Virginia Premier Health Plan. For more, please visit www.vcu.edu and vcuhealth.org.

One third of Republicans not ready to vote for Stewart, giving Kaine 23 point lead in U.S. Senate Race

Among likely voters, Democratic U.S. Sen. Tim Kaine holds a commanding 23 point lead (49 percent to 26 percent) over Republican challenger Corey Stewart in Virginia’s Senate race. Libertarian candidate Matt Waters is

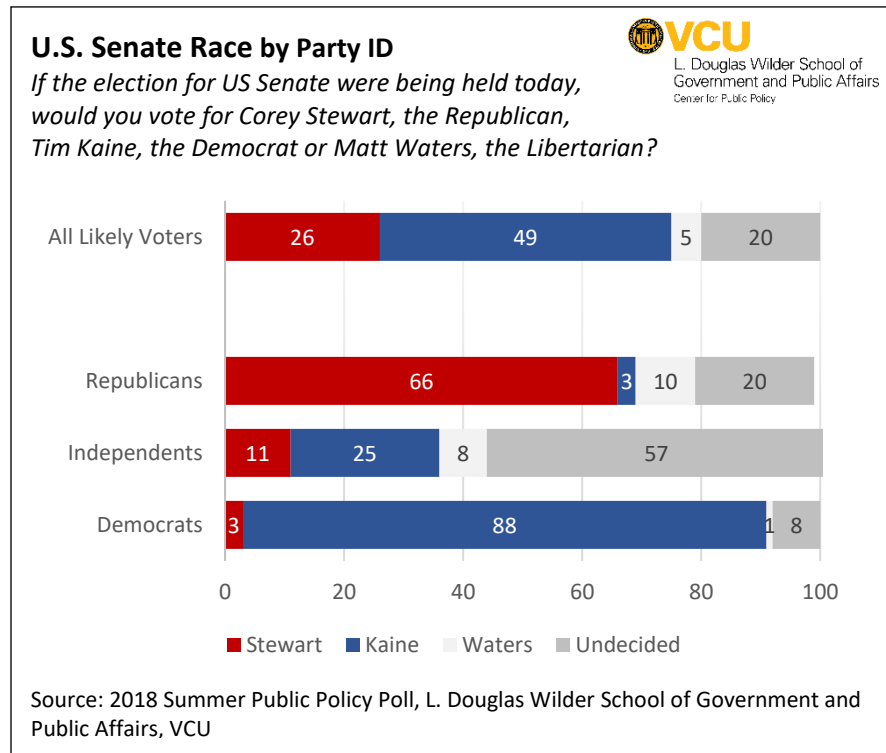
currently drawing 5 percent of the vote.

Twenty percent of likely voters and 57 percent of independents remain undecided.

Stewart is attracting only 66 percent so far of Republican or Republican-leaning respondents and trailing Kaine by more than a 2-to-1 margin among those independents who have

already decided for whom they will vote. By contrast, Kaine has the support of 88 percent of Democrats.

Kaine is also winning every key demographic category. Kaine’s lead is significantly larger among women (56 percent to 21 percent) but he also leads among men (40 percent to 33 percent). Similarly, Kaine leads by a wide margin among minority respondents (74 percent to 7 percent) but also by a small margin among white respondents (39 percent to 35 percent).



Regionally, Kaine holds a lead over Stewart in four of the five regions reported in the poll — the West region of the state is the lone exception where Stewart leads 45 percent to 35 percent. As has become standard in recent Virginia elections, voters in Northern Virginia are more likely to vote for Kaine as the Democrat (67 percent) than are other regions.

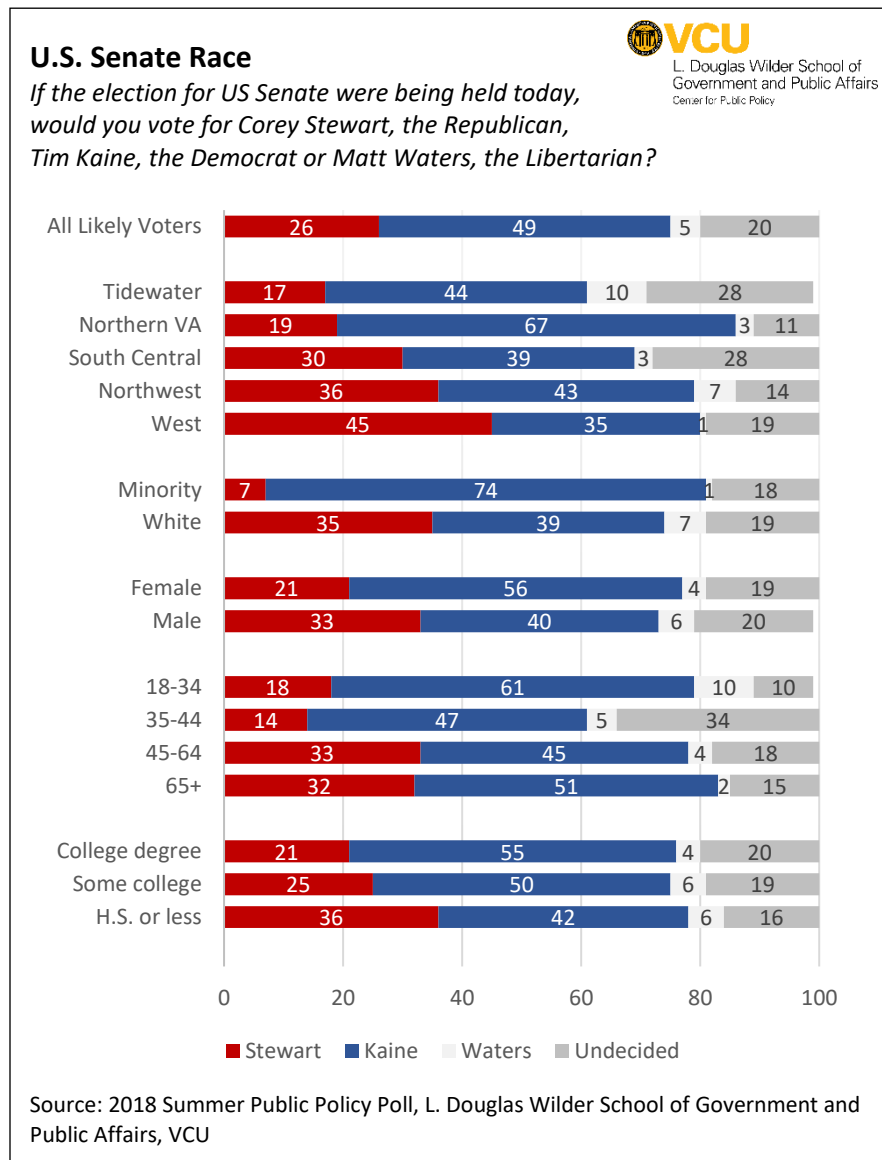


Figure 1: Geographic regions referenced: Northern Virginia (light blue); Northwest (purple); West (green); South Central (yellow); Tidewater (pink)

Residents of Tidewater are more likely to support Kaine (44 percent) but are also the most likely to be undecided (28 percent). The South Central region is more evenly split between Kaine (39 percent) and Stewart (30 percent), but along with Tidewater has the largest number of undecided (28 percent). Northwest Virginia shows a narrowest split in Kaine’s favor, 43 percent to 36 percent.

When it comes to the age of voters, Kaine holds his largest margin among the youngest cohort (ages 18 to 34) where he leads 61 percent to 18 percent for Stewart.

The oldest cohort (ages 65 or older) are also more likely to vote Kaine at 51 percent. Those with ages in



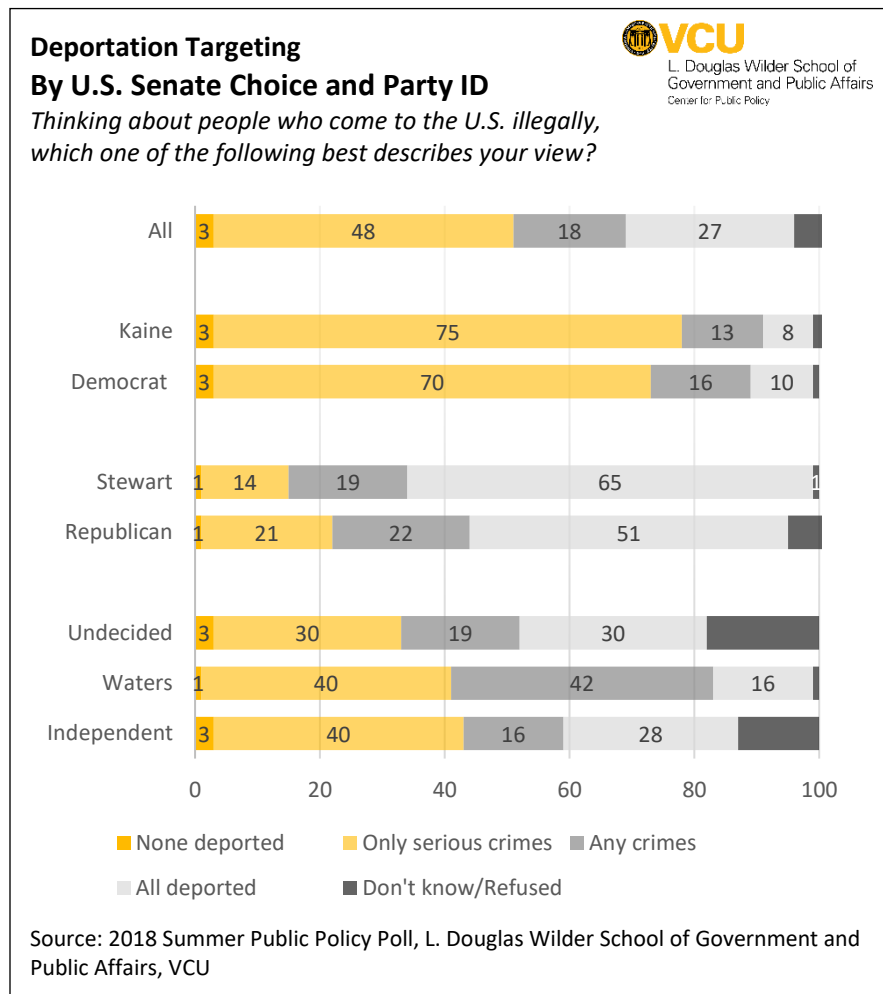
the 35 to 44 cohort are the most likely to be undecided (34 percent) at this point in the election season, but still split 47 percent to 14 percent in Kaine’s favor.

The education level of respondents also shows significant differences in the likelihood of supporting Kaine over Stewart. Those with a bachelor’s degree or more were most likely to vote Kaine (55 percent) and those who had attended some college (50 percent) were similar in their support. Those with a high school diploma or less were the least likely to support Kaine, but he still leads Stewart 42 percent to 36 percent within that demographic.

Finally, given the fact that Stewart first rose to prominence on the Prince William County Board of Supervisors by arguing

for policies designed to reduce the number of undocumented immigrants in the community, seeing how the candidates break down on the key question of immigration deportations is an interesting window into the differences between the two major parties. As noted in more detail below, when given a spectrum of options for targeting deportation efforts, a near majority of 48 percent of all respondents said a focus on deporting only those

with a conviction for a serious crime was their preference. However, targeting those with convictions for serious crimes was the preferred option for 75 percent of Kaine voters and 70 percent of self-identified Democrats.



By contrast, 65 percent of Stewart supporters and 51 percent of Republicans preferred deporting all persons in the country illegally. Slightly larger portions of Republicans supported focusing on those with any or a serious criminal conviction compared to those intending to vote for Stewart, suggesting that some Republicans may be turned off by Stewart's anti-immigrant rhetoric. Libertarian Matt Waters appears to be drawing votes from those who prefer targeting undocumented immigrants with any criminal conviction — 42 percent compared to 13 percent for Kaine and 19 percent for Stewart who selected the same.

Given recent controversy over calls to abolish the Immigration and Customs Enforcement service, a final note of interest is the vanishing minority of Democrats or Kaine supporters who prefer a policy that would deport no undocumented immigrants — 3 percent of each group chose this option.

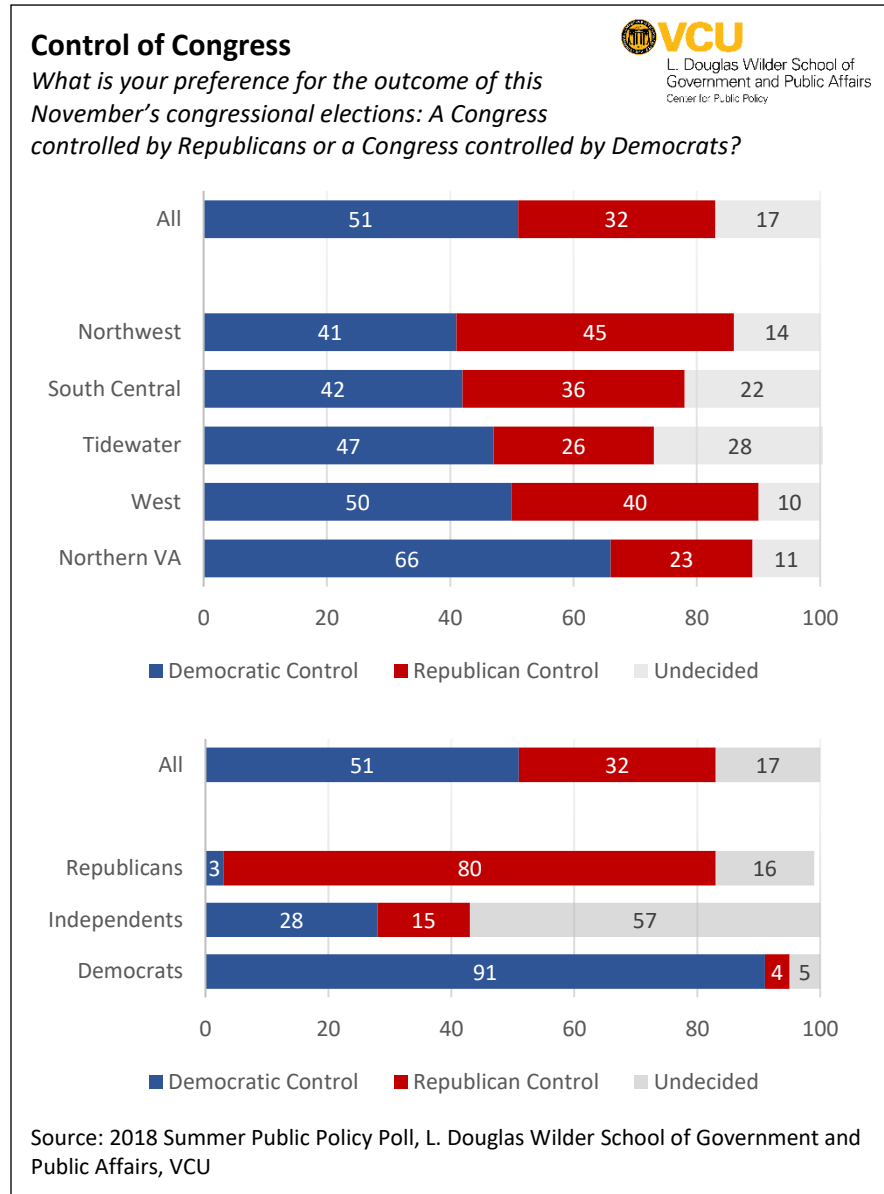
Majority want Democrats in control of Congress after election

As national attention focuses on whether Democrats will gain a majority in either house of Congress in November, a majority of Virginians say they prefer a Congress controlled by Democrats (51 percent), while just less than a third (32 percent) want control to continue in Republican hands. Almost 1 in 5 respondents (17 percent) don't know which they prefer.

Preferences were largely consistent between choices in the Senate race and for congressional control. Ninety-two percent of those who prefer Democratic control

are also planning to vote for Kaine while 94% of those who prefer Republican control are planning to vote for Stewart. Those planning to vote for Waters, the Libertarian, are more split- 49% would want Republican control, 27% didn't know, and 24% would want Democratic control.

This alignment is mirrored, for the most part, when examining responses based on party identification. However a stronger alignment among Democrats (91 percent prefer Democratic control of Congress) than among Republicans (where only 80 percent prefer Republican control and 16 percent are undecided) may indicate some level of tension between the preferences of Virginia Republicans and



the national leadership of the Republican party. Independents, on the other hand, are still mostly undecided – 57 percent they don't know who they want in control of Congress while 24 percent said Democrats and 15 percent said Republicans.

Regional differences were significant in preferences for who controls Congress after the November elections. As expected based on recent elections, Northern Virginia is most likely to say Democrats (66 percent) while, more surprisingly, half of respondents in the West region say they would prefer Democrats in control, compared to 40 percent who opt for Republicans. South Central (42 percent) and the Tidewater region (47 percent) have a plurality saying Democrats but these regions are the most likely to have respondents say they remain undecided, with 22 percent and 28 percent respectively. A plurality of respondents in the Northwest region (45 percent) said they prefer Republican control, while 41 percent opted for Democrats, making it the only region where Republicans are preferred to Democrats on the question of control of Congress.

Democrats currently show a lead among both men and women, but women are significantly more likely to prefer the Democrats (58 percent to 24 percent) than are men (split 45 percent for Democrats and 40 percent Republicans).

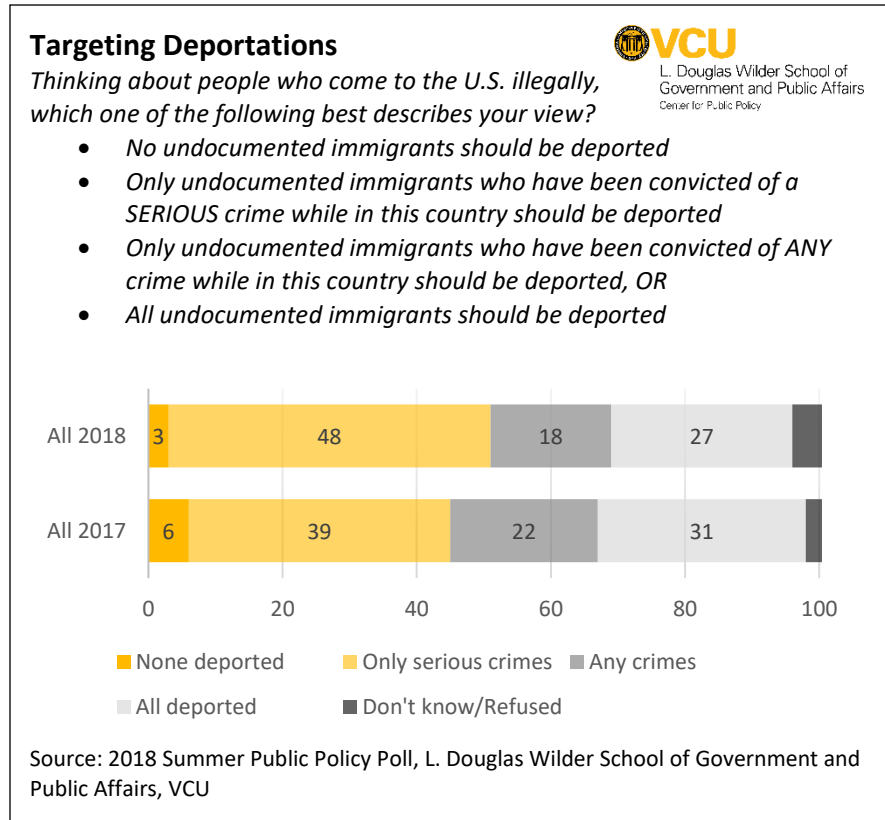
Democrats also hold a lead across all age groups, but the lead is significantly larger among younger respondents. Those aged 18-34 prefer Democrats to Republicans 62 percent to 24 percent; those aged 35-44 come in at 51 percent to 23 percent in favor of Democrats with 26 percent still undecided; those aged 45-64 are most evenly split with 46 percent preferring Democratic control to 41 percent who prefer Republicans; those 65 and older split 52 percent for Democratic control and 34 percent for Republicans.

Democrats are leading among all groups based on level of education, but are leading by more among those with a college degree (60 percent to 27 percent). Those with a high school diploma or less were more likely than other cohorts to say Republican (41 percent compared to 48 percent who prefer Democrats) while those with some college had the largest group (26 percent) who say they don't know.

Respondents preference for who controls Congress are essentially evenly split among white respondents (44 percent want Democratic control and 43 percent prefer Republicans). Minority respondents are much more likely to favor Democratic control, splitting 70 percent for Democrats and 10 percent for Republicans while 20 percent say they don't know which they prefer.

On issue of deporting immigrants, Virginians moves away from Trump policy of “zero tolerance.”

Amid the furor over the Trump administration’s “zero tolerance” immigration policy, which seeks to deport all undocumented immigrants who come into contact with enforcement authorities, the 2018 Wilder School Summer Public Policy Poll finds that a plurality of Virginians (48 percent, up from 39 percent in 2017) would like to see only those undocumented immigrants who have been convicted of serious crimes targeted for deportation. Twenty-seven percent want to see all



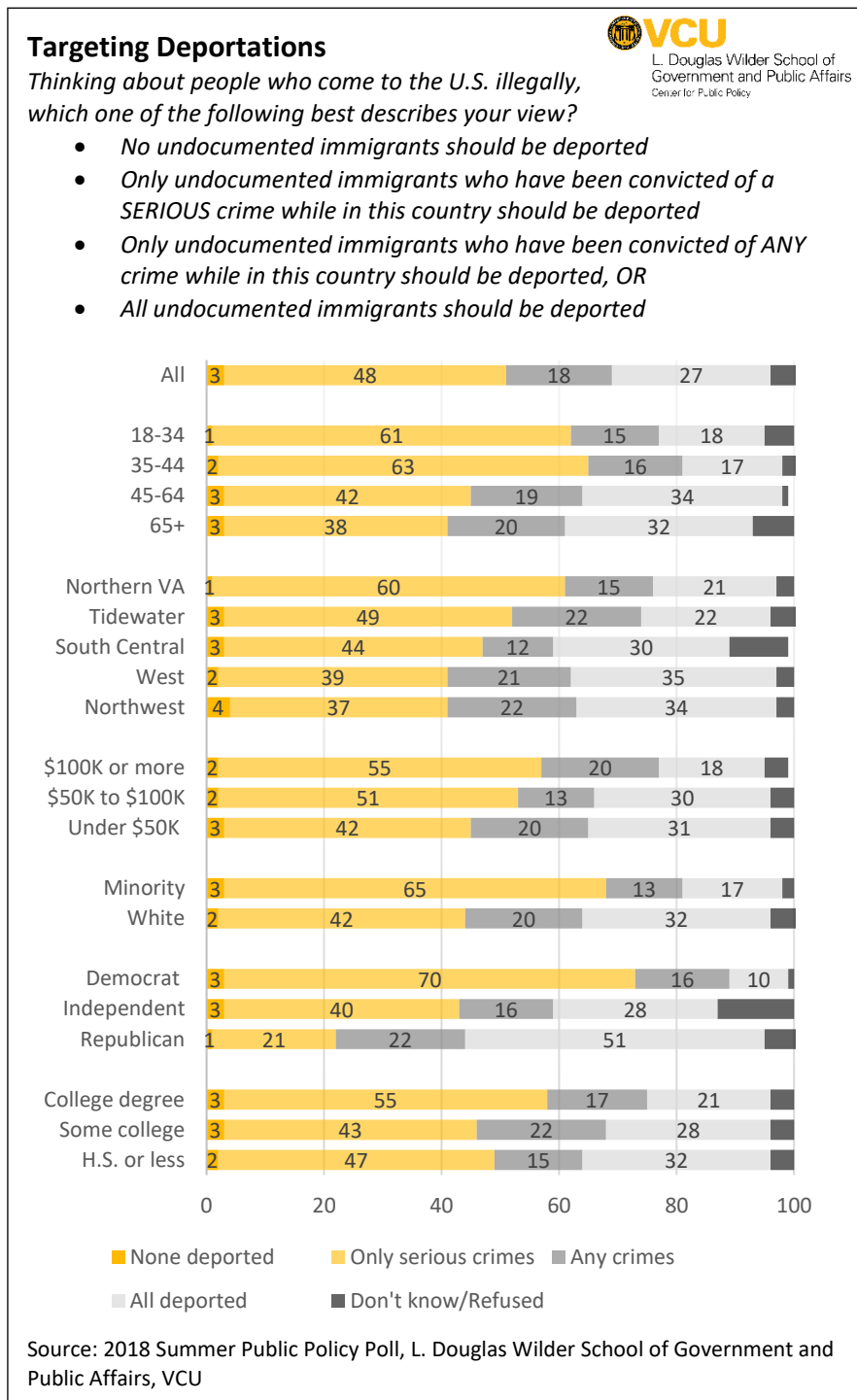
undocumented immigrants deported, 18 percent prefer targeting those convicted of any crime, and only 3 percent support no deportations of undocumented immigrants. The shift of more respondents toward a policy focused on deporting only those with serious criminal convictions may indicate a public that has moved increasingly away from the Trump administration policy as news accounts of particularly controversial enforcement activities, such as separating children from their parents, received significant news coverage in recent months.

However, analysis of voting intentions in the 2018 Virginia Senate race and party identification demonstrates why Trump’s policy choices continue to be supported by many Republicans and decried by many Democrats. Sixty-five percent of Stewart voters in the upcoming election think that all undocumented immigrants should be deported, while 75 percent of Kaine voters think only those committing serious crimes should be deported. Waters voters were split almost evenly between a preference for deporting only those with serious criminal convictions (40 percent) and deporting only those with any criminal conviction (42 percent). Undecideds were evenly split (30 percent each) between deporting only those with convictions for serious crimes and a policy of deporting all

undocumented immigrants. Similar results emerge in analyzing responses by party identification with a large majority of Democrats saying only those undocumented immigrants with convictions for serious crimes (70 percent) should be deported and a slight majority of Republicans (51 percent) saying all undocumented immigrants should be deported. A plurality of independents (at 40 percent) say only those undocumented immigrants with convictions for serious crimes should face deportation.

Regional difference in responses are also significant. Northern Virginia respondents (at 60 percent) were the most likely to choose those with serious criminal convictions as a focus for deportation efforts, while Northwest (37 percent to 34 percent) and West (39 percent to 35 percent) respondents split almost evenly between convictions for serious crimes and all undocumented immigrants as the preferred group for targeting deportation efforts.

Other demographic categories also show significant differences. Women are more likely to choose a serious crimes focus compared to men (52 percent to 44 percent) while men were more likely than women to say all undocumented immigrants should be deported (31 percent to 23 percent). Younger respondents (61



percent for both cohorts under 44) were more likely to want deportations that target only those undocumented immigrants with convictions for serious crimes, while older respondents were more likely than younger to say all should be deported (ages 45 to 64 at 34 percent and ages 65-plus at 32 percent compared to 17 percent for younger respondents.)

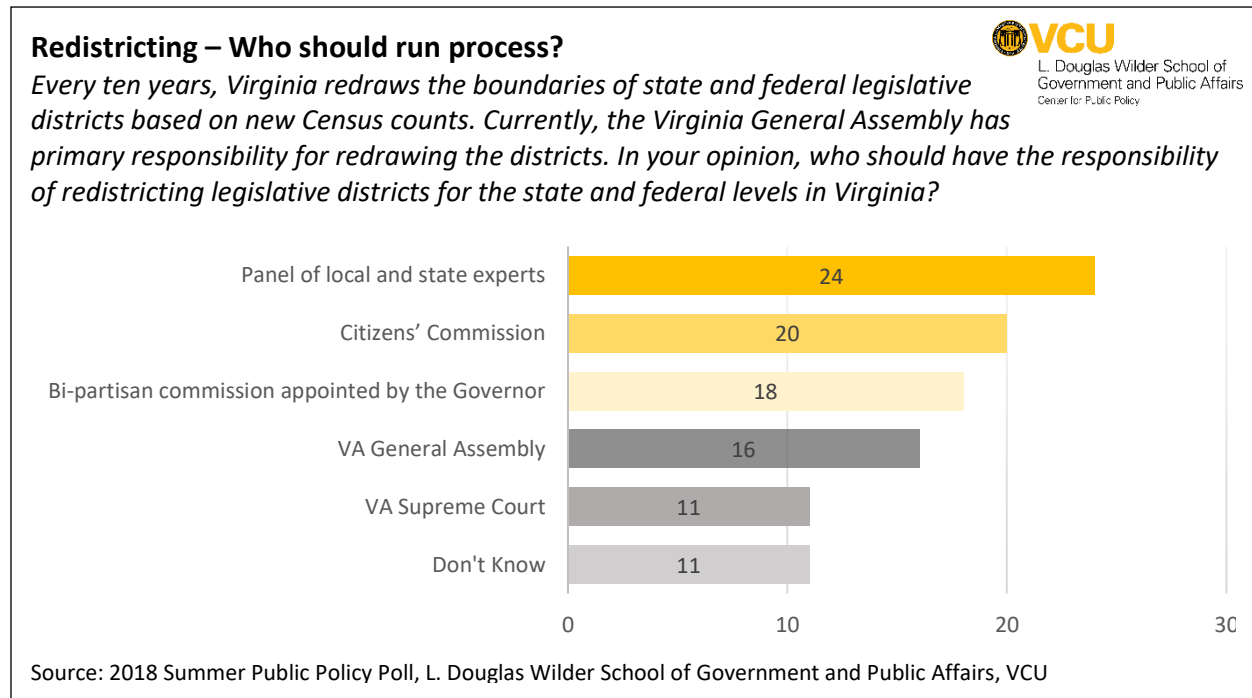
Based on education level, those respondents with a college degree were more likely to say only convictions for serious crimes should result in deportation (55 percent compared to 43 percent for those with some college and 47 percent for those with a high school diploma or less). Conversely, those with a high school diploma or less are more likely (at 32 percent) to say all undocumented immigrants should be deported, compared to those with some college (28 percent) or a college degree (21 percent).

Income differences function much the same way as education level with those in households with income above \$100,000 being more likely (at 55 percent) to say only undocumented immigrants with convictions for serious crimes should be deported, compared to those with household income under \$50,000, where only 42 percent had the same preference.

Finally, responses showed significant differences between white and minority respondents. White respondents are more likely to say all undocumented immigrants should be deported (32 percent compared to 17 percent for minorities) and minorities were more likely to say only deport those with convictions for serious crimes (65 percent compared to 42 percent for white respondents).

Only 16% of Virginians want General Assembly in charge of redistricting

With the regular decennial redistricting process slated to occur after the 2020 U.S. Census and advocacy efforts taking place from various groups to change who plays a role in that process, the question of who the public would like to see have primary responsibility is interesting. Results of the 2018 Wilder School Summer Public Policy Poll show that only 16 percent want to see the General Assembly, which currently has primary responsibility, hold that same responsibility in the next cycle. However, no other type of potential body put forth by advocacy groups emerges as a clear favorite.



Given five options to choose from, the one emerging with the most support (24 percent) was a panel of local and state experts. This was followed closely by a citizens' commission (20 percent) and a bi-partisan commission appointed by the governor (18 percent). The current group controlling the process (the General Assembly) received support from only 16 percent of respondents, beating out only the Virginia Supreme Court at 11 percent. Another 11 percent stated no choice for the question.

Methodology and Sample Information

VCU Wilder School 2018 Summer Public Policy Poll

SUMMARY

The Summer 2018 Public Policy Poll, conducted by the Office of Public Policy Outreach at Virginia Commonwealth University's L. Douglas Wilder School of Government and Public Affairs, obtained telephone interviews among 802 respondents. The telephone surveys were conducted with respondents 18+ years old, living across five areas/regions in Virginia. Issues and Answers Network, Inc. conducted the surveys between July 10 and July 30, 2018. Interviews were conducted with 400 landline (49.9%) and 402 cell (50.1%) phone with soft quotas implemented by region and gender. The average interview length was 15 minutes and conducted in English.

As with the previous wave, the same contact procedures were used for the landline and cell samples. For the landline sample, the program was set up to ask for the youngest adult male/female currently at home. If the specific gender was not available at the time of the call, the interviewer would ask to speak with the youngest male/female currently at home. For the cell phone sample, interviews were conducted with the person answering the phone. The program was set up to verify the respondent was an adult and in a safe place to take the survey. Both sample sources verified they were residents of Virginia.

The data was weighted using an iterative raking technique in WinCross that uses iterative proportional fitting techniques. This method avoids negative weights. Respondents were weighted on several demographics to match a previous wave of this study data and to maintain levels of non-response for each question. The previous study was weighted to 2010 U.S. Census data. The demographics weighted on were:

1. Age
2. Gender
3. Race/Hispanic identity
4. Education
5. Region
6. Population Density
7. HH Telephone Use

The survey's margin of error is +/- 3.49 percentage points, meaning that we are 95 percent confident that the actual result lies within 3.49 percentage points (in either direction) of the result our sample produced. The chart on the following page shows unweighted and weighted data for demographic items including those used in developing weights.

Demographic information on the survey respondents is below.

Category	Parameter	July 2018 Poll (Unweighted) (% based on total respondents including DK/RF)	Last Wave Weighted (% based on those answering)	July 2018 Poll (Weighted) (% based on those answering)	July 2018 Poll (Weighted) (% based on total respondents including DK/RF)
Age					
	18-24	12.7%	2.0%	12.3%	11.6%
	25-34	17.9%	5.6%	16.2%	15.2%
	35-44	16.9%	8.9%	16.6%	15.6%
	45-54	18.0%	17.3%	18.3%	17.2%
	55-64	16.4%	24.8%	17.3%	16.3%
	65+	18.1%	35.4%	19.3%	18.1%
	Refused	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	6.0%
Gender					
	Male	48.2%	48.4%	48.5%	48.5%
	Female	51.8%	51.6%	51.5%	51.5%
Race/Ethnicity					
	White/Not Hispanic	65.2%	74.6%	67.4%	62.9%
	Black/Not Hispanic	18.1%	13.7%	18.0%	16.8%
	Hispanic	7.9%	2.2%	6.4%	6.0%
	Other/Not Hispanic	8.8%	2.9%	8.2%	7.7%
	Don't know, Refused	0.0%	6.6%	0.0%	6.6%
Education					
	High school or less	35.9%	16.8%	35.5%	34.9%
	Some college/Assoc. Degree	29.9%	23.0%	28.1%	27.6%
	College graduate or more	34.2%	58.7%	36.5%	35.9%
	Don't know, refused	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	1.6%
Region					
	Northwest	13.6%	13.8%	13.4%	13.4%
	Northern VA	30.0%	29.6%	30.6%	30.6%
	West	17.0%	17.0%	17.0%	17.0%
	South Central	17.1%	17.1%	17.4%	17.4%
	Tidewater	22.3%	22.6%	21.6%	21.6%
Density					
	1 Lowest	20.8%	21.9%	21.3%	21.3%
	2	12.3%	26.3%	11.7%	11.7%
	3	15.4%	21.7%	15.6%	15.6%
	4	18.2%	16.5%	18.5%	18.5%
	5 Highest	33.3%	13.6%	32.9%	32.9%
HH Telephone Use					
	LLO	3.5%	3.7%	3.4%	3.4%
	Dual	48.5%	70.8%	50.6%	50.6%
	CPO	48.0%	25.4%	46.0%	46.0%

The sample for the Educational Study was pulled using two distinct sampling frames, as follows:

- **Enhanced-Wireless™**: The Enhanced-Wireless™ sampling frame is based upon a database of approximately 125,000,000 known wireless phones. Enhanced-Wireless™ is based upon a combination of self-reported data, product purchase data, warranty card information, survey data, and other proprietary sources.
- **Gender Targeting**
 - 48.20% Males
 - 51.80% Females

- **Landline Listed:** Landline Listed telephone sample is traditionally considered a good option for selecting productive sample targeted toward specific groups. This type of sample is referred to as “listed” because this frame consists primarily of persons that are listed in telephone directories. The data is largely based upon a “white page telephone database” which is augmented with a large variety of data sources such as warranty cards, self-reported information, survey data, and internet based data collection -- just to name a few.
 - 15,000 Records
 - No gender targeting
- Each sample was limited to the 5 regions provided, which were defined by a combination of 133 FIPS codes

Both of these samples were generated using stratified random sampling. This stratification reduces sampling error and helps ensure proper coverage.

Topline

2018 Summer Public Policy Poll, VCU's Office for Public Policy Outreach, L. Douglas Wilder School of Government and Public Affairs

State-wide survey of Virginians¹

July 10-30, 2018

Number of Respondents: 802

REGISTER. Some people are registered to vote and others are not. Are you registered to vote in Virginia at your current address?

	July 2018	
	%	N
Yes	91	768
No	9	33
Don't Know/Refused	0	1

ASK IF REGISTER=1:

LIKELY. Now thinking about the election this November... As of today, would you say you will definitely vote, probably vote, probably will NOT vote, or definitely will NOT vote this November?

	July 2018	
	%	N
Definitely WILL	74	662
Probably WILL	15	95
Probably will NOT	4	14
Definitely will NOT	6	23
Don't Know/Refused	1	8

Q1. Every ten years, Virginia redraws the boundaries of state and federal legislative districts based on new Census counts. Currently, the Virginia General Assembly has primary responsibility for redrawing the districts. In your opinion, who should have the responsibility of redistricting legislative districts for the state and federal levels in Virginia? [READ AND RANDOMIZE]

	July 18
	%
Bi-partisan commission appointed by the Governor	18
VA Supreme Court	11
VA General Assembly	16
Citizens' Commission	20
Panel of local and state experts	24
Don't know/Refused	11

QUESTIONS 2 THROUGH 19 HELD FOR SEPARATE RELEASE

¹ Percentages may add to 99 or 101 due to rounding. Cells that are blank contain no cases. Cells with a zero percent entry contain cases, but the percentage is less than 0.5%.

ASK ALL

Q20. If the election for US Senate were being held today, would you vote for **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**?

	July 2018
	Likely voters²
	%
Corey Stewart, the Republican	26
Tim Kaine, the Democrat	49
Matt Waters, the Libertarian	5
Don't Know/Refused	20

Q21. What is your preference for the outcome of this November's congressional elections **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**: A Congress controlled by Republicans or a Congress controlled by Democrats?

	July 2018
	%
Democratic Congress	51
Republican Congress	32
Don't Know/Refused	17

Q22. Thinking about people who come to the U.S. illegally, which one of the following best describes your view? **[READ; HALF IN ORDER, HALF IN REVERSE ORDER]**

	July 18	Aug 17
	%	%
No undocumented immigrants should be deported	3	6
Only undocumented immigrants who have been convicted of a SERIOUS crime while in this country should be deported	48	39
Only undocumented immigrants who have been convicted of ANY crime while in this country should be deported	18	22
All undocumented immigrants should be deported	27	31
Don't know/Refused	5	3

² Likely voters reported here are those who responded "definitely" or "probably" to a question about their voting intentions (see topline results previous page). Analysis of the breakdown for only those who replied "definitely" was not statistically different from the results reported here.

Tables for Subgroup Analysis

Based on All Respondents

		Q1. Every ten years, Virginia redraws the boundaries of state and federal legislative districts based on new Census counts. Currently, the Virginia General Assembly has primary responsibility for redrawing the districts. In your opinion, who should have the responsibility of redistricting legislative districts for the state and federal levels in Virginia?						
		Bi-partisan commission appointed by the Governor	VA Supreme Court	VA General Assembly	Citizens' Commis sion	Panel of local and state experts	Don't know	Number of cases
All adults		18%	11%	16%	20%	24%	11%	802
VA Region	Northwest	23%	16%	18%	16%	13%	14%	111
	Northern VA	18%	7%	16%	23%	24%	13%	237
	West	11%	13%	19%	18%	23%	16%	136
	South Central	20%	7%	17%	23%	29%	5%	137
	Tidewater	18%	16%	11%	18%	28%	9%	181
Gender	Men	17%	14%	17%	25%	21%	6%	388
	Women	19%	8%	15%	15%	27%	17%	414
Age	18-34	9%	8%	12%	25%	39%	6%	61
	35-44	30%	20%	8%	8%	23%	10%	71
	45-64	18%	10%	20%	18%	23%	11%	338
	65 and older	21%	12%	20%	21%	10%	16%	284
Education	H.S. or less	11%	12%	16%	25%	21%	14%	135
	Some college	17%	12%	15%	22%	26%	9%	184
	College grad or more	25%	10%	17%	12%	26%	10%	470
Family Income	Under \$50,000	15%	10%	18%	19%	26%	12%	180
	50K to under \$100,000	17%	6%	11%	25%	32%	8%	213
	\$100,000 or more	23%	16%	16%	19%	19%	7%	250
Race	White	20%	10%	15%	18%	25%	13%	598
	Minority	16%	14%	12%	25%	26%	7%	149
Party identification	Democrat	23%	11%	12%	19%	27%	8%	370
	Republican	12%	11%	22%	22%	21%	12%	324
	Independent	11%	7%	15%	20%	24%	22%	81

Based on Likely Voters (Respondents saying will Definitely or Probably vote)

		Q20. If the election for US Senate were being held today, would you vote for [READ AND RANDOMIZE]				
		Corey Stewart	Tim Kaine	Matt Waters	Don't Know/Refused	Number of cases
All adults		26%	49%	5%	20%	747
VA Region	Northwest	36%	43%	7%	14%	98
	Northern VA	19%	67%	3%	11%	228
	West	45%	35%	1%	19%	124
	South Central	30%	39%	3%	28%	132
	Tidewater	17%	44%	10%	28%	165
Gender	Men	33%	40%	6%	20%	360
	Women	21%	56%	4%	19%	387
Age	18-34	18%	61%	10%	10%	49
	35-44	14%	47%	5%	34%	60
	45-64	33%	45%	4%	18%	320
	65 and older	32%	51%	2%	15%	275
Education	H.S. or less	36%	42%	6%	16%	112
	Some college	25%	50%	6%	19%	170
	College grad or more	21%	55%	4%	20%	453
Family Income	Under \$50,000	27%	46%	7%	20%	164
	50K to under \$100,000	29%	51%	4%	17%	203
	\$100,000 or more	24%	52%	7%	17%	238
Race	White	35%	39%	7%	19%	561
	Minority	7%	74%	1%	18%	136
Control of Congress Preference [all responses]	Democratic	1%	92%	24%	51%	381
	Republican	94%	3%	49%	32%	314
	Don't Know/Refused	5%	5%	27%	17%	107
Party identification	Democrat	3%	88%	1%	8%	343
	Republican	66%	3%	10%	20%	308
	Independent	11%	25%	8%	57%	74

Q21. What is your preference for the outcome of this
November's congressional elections [READ AND RANDOMIZE]: A
Congress controlled by Republicans or a Congress controlled by
Democrats?

		Democratic Congress	Republican Congress	Don't Know	Number of cases
All adults		51%	32%	17%	802
VA Region	Northwest	41%	45%	14%	111
	Northern VA	66%	23%	11%	237
	West	50%	40%	10%	136
	South Central	42%	36%	22%	137
	Tidewater	47%	26%	28%	181
Gender	Men	45%	40%	16%	388
	Women	58%	24%	18%	414
Age	18-34	62%	24%	14%	61
	35-44	51%	23%	26%	71
	45-64	46%	41%	13%	338
	65 and older	52%	34%	14%	284
Education	H.S. or less	48%	41%	11%	135
	Some college	47%	27%	26%	184
	College grad or more	60%	27%	13%	470
Family Income	Under \$50,000	50%	35%	15%	180
	50K to under \$100,000	48%	36%	17%	213
	\$100,000 or more	59%	28%	13%	250
Race	White	44%	43%	13%	598
	Minority	70%	10%	20%	149
Senate Race Voter Intent	Kaine	92%	3%	5%	364
	Stewart	1%	94%	5%	251
	Waters	24%	49%	27%	36
	Undecided	51%	32%	17%	151
Party identification	Democrat	91%	4%	5%	370
	Republican	3%	80%	16%	324
	Independent	28%	15%	57%	81

Based on All Respondents

		Q22.Thinking about people who come to the US illegally, which one of the following best describes your view...					
		None deported	Only serious crime	Any crime	All deported	Don't know	Number of cases
All adults		3%	48%	18%	27%	5%	802
VA Region	Northwest	4%	37%	22%	34%	3%	111
	Northern VA	1%	60%	15%	21%	3%	237
	West	2%	39%	21%	35%	3%	136
	South Central	3%	44%	12%	30%	10%	137
	Tidewater	3%	49%	22%	22%	5%	181
Gender	Men	2%	44%	18%	31%	5%	388
	Women	3%	52%	18%	23%	4%	414
Age	18-34	1%	61%	15%	18%	5%	61
	35-44	2%	63%	16%	17%	3%	71
	45-64	3%	42%	19%	34%	1%	338
	65 and older	3%	38%	20%	32%	7%	284
Education	H.S. or less	2%	47%	15%	32%	4%	135
	Some college	3%	43%	22%	28%	4%	184
	College grad or more	3%	55%	17%	21%	4%	470
Family Income	Under \$50,000	3%	42%	20%	31%	4%	180
	50K to under \$100,000	2%	51%	13%	30%	4%	213
	\$100,000 or more	2%	55%	20%	18%	4%	250
Race	White	2%	42%	20%	32%	5%	598
	Minority	3%	65%	13%	17%	2%	149
Senate Race Voter Intent	Kaine	3%	75%	13%	8%	2%	380
	Stewart	1%	14%	19%	65%	1%	194
	Waters	1%	40%	42%	16%	1%	57
	Undecided	3%	30%	19%	30%	18%	172
Party identification	Democrat	3%	70%	16%	10%	1%	370
	Republican	1%	21%	22%	51%	6%	324
	Independent	3%	40%	16%	28%	13%	81