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# 2018 Midterm Voters: Issues and Political Values

*Huge partisan divides on health care, immigration, U.S. global role*

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# 2018 Midterm Voters: Issues and Political Values

*Huge partisan divides on health care, immigration, U.S. global role*

Supporters of Republican and Democratic candidates in the upcoming congressional election are deeply divided over the government's role in ensuring health care, the fairness of the nation's economic system and views of racial equality in the United States.

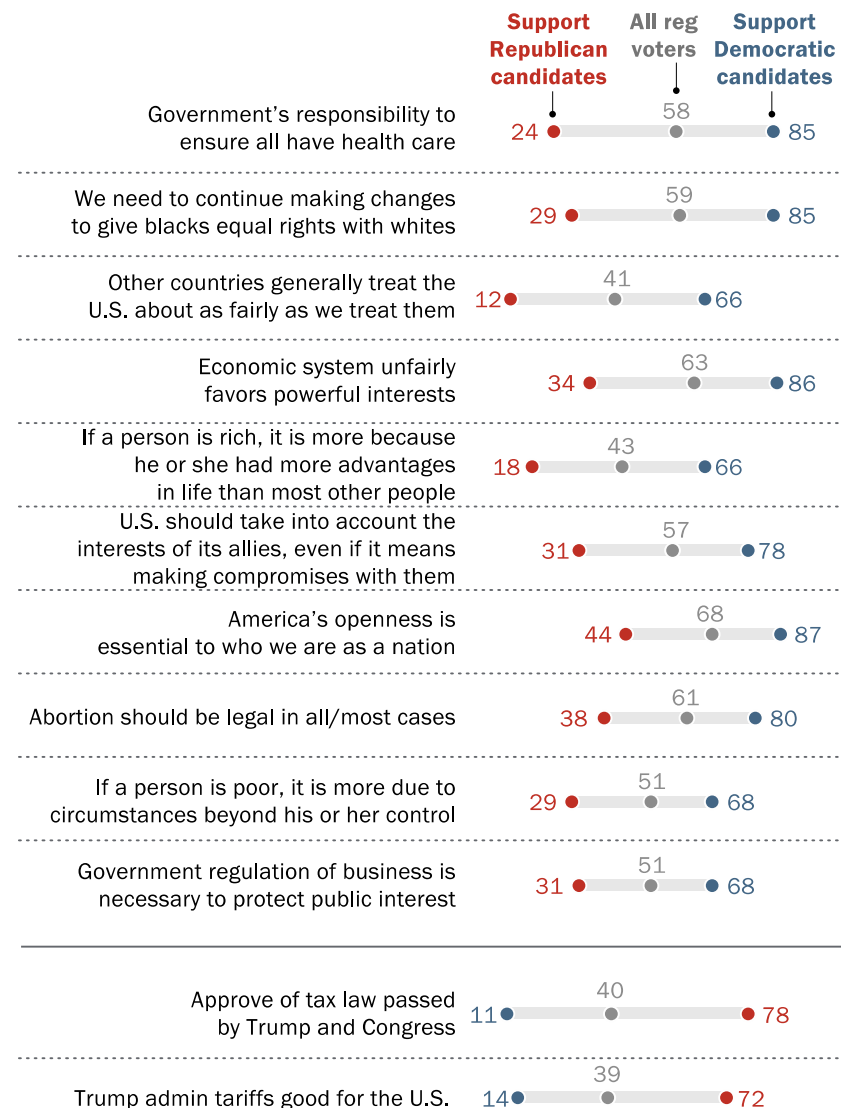
And these disagreements extend to how the U.S. should approach allies and whether or not other countries "often take advantage of the United States."

The latest national survey by Pew Research Center, conducted Sept. 18-24 among 1,754 adults, including 1,439 registered voters, finds wide differences in the views of Republican and Democratic voters across 13 different issues and policy areas, though the size of the partisan gaps vary.

An overwhelming majority of registered voters who support Democratic candidates for

## Sharp partisan divides in voters' views of major issues

% of registered voters who say...



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 18-24, 2018.

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Congress this November (85%) say that it is the responsibility of the federal government to make sure all Americans have health care coverage. In contrast, only a quarter of Republican voters (24%) say this is the government's responsibility, while nearly three times as many (73%) say it is not. (*For more on Americans' views of the government's role in providing health care, see "[Most continue to say health care coverage is government's responsibility](#)".*)

The partisan gaps on many of these values and issues are in line with those seen in previous Pew Research Center reports, including in [last year's major report on trends in the public's political values](#). That study found that the partisan gaps across a number of political values – especially on race and immigration – have widened over the past decade. In the new survey, 85% of Democratic voters say the country needs to continue to make changes to give blacks equal rights with whites, compared with 29% of Republican voters.

There also are significant gaps on views of whether abortion should be legal, the factors that make people rich and poor and the fairness of the U.S. economic system.

Two specific Trump-era policies – increased tariffs between the U.S. and its trading partners, and the 2017 tax bill – are viewed much more positively by GOP voters than by Democratic voters. Overall views of the tax law remain largely unchanged from early this year: In the new survey, 78% of voters who support the GOP candidate in their district approve of the tax law, compared with just 11% of Democrats.

And the partisan differences are about as wide in views of the Trump administration's decision to increase tariffs on imported goods from a number of countries. Nearly three-quarters of GOP voters (72%) say increased tariffs will be good for the United States, about five times the share of Democratic voters who support higher tariffs (14%).

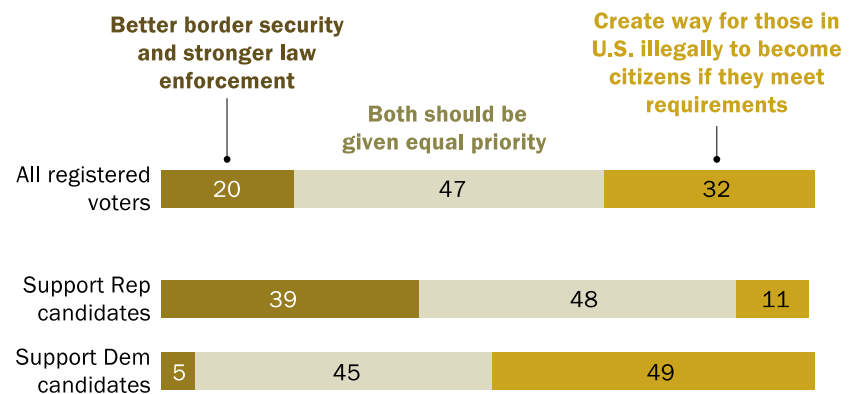
Looking at voters' priorities for immigration policy, there is some common ground among partisans. When asked whether the policy priority should be "creating a way for immigrants already here illegally to become citizens if they meet certain requirements," or "better border security and stronger enforcement of our immigration laws" – or whether both should be given equal priority – nearly half of Republican voters (48%) and about as many Democratic voters (45%) say both should be given equal priority.

Still, far more Democratic voters (49%) than Republican voters (11%) say the priority should be on creating a way for those in the U.S. illegally to become citizens if they meet certain conditions. By contrast, far more Republican voters (39%) than Democratic voters (5%) say the focus should be on better border security and enforcement.

(For more on how voters view the importance of immigration, health care, taxes, trade and other issues, see ["Voter Enthusiasm at Record High in Nationalized Midterm Environment."](#))

### On immigration, nearly half of voters prioritize both a path to citizenship and better border security

% who say the priority for dealing with illegal immigration in the U.S. should be ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. Don't know responses not shown.  
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 18-24, 2018.

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## Shifting priorities for dealing with illegal immigration

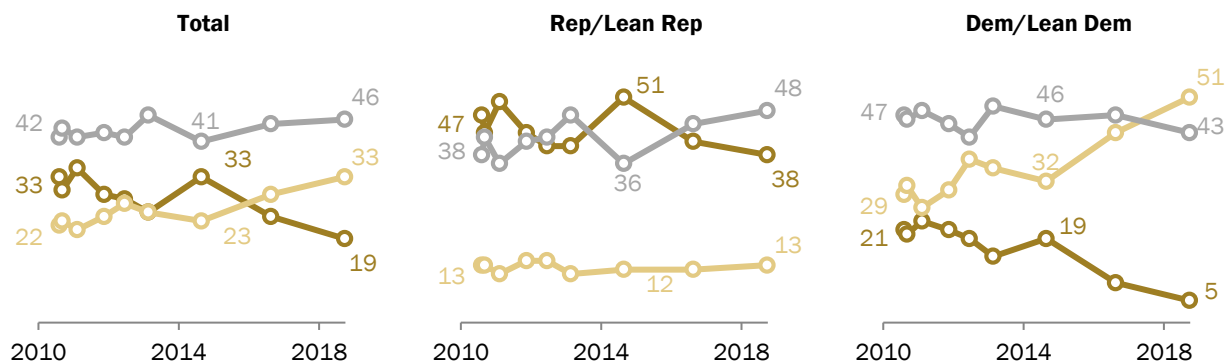
Since 2016, the share of adults in the general public who say border security should take priority over creating a way for those in the country illegally to become citizens has decreased. Two years ago, about a quarter (24%) said stronger law enforcement should be the priority for dealing with illegal immigration. Today, about two-in-ten (19%) say this.

During that same period, the share who prioritize creating a pathway for illegal immigrants to gain citizenship has increased modestly – from 29% in 2016 to 33%.

### More Democrats say the priority for immigration policy should be a path to citizenship for those here illegally

% who say the priority for dealing with illegal immigration in the U.S. should be ...

- Better border security & stronger enforcement of immigration laws
- Creating a way for immigrants already here illegally to become citizens if they meet certain requirements
- Both given equal priority



Note: Don't know responses not shown. Based on general population.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 18-24, 2018.

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A plurality (46%) continue to say that both of these should be given equal priority.

Today, significantly more Republicans say *both* border security and legal pathway should be given equal priority (48%) than say the priority should be border security (38%), a shift from recent years.

About half of Democrats and Democratic leaners (51%) now say creating a way for immigrants who are currently here illegally to become citizens should be prioritized – the largest share saying this since the question was first asked in August 2010; 43% say border security and a pathway to

citizenship should be given equal priority. Just 5% say border security should take the higher priority.

There are large demographic differences within the general public on priorities in dealing with illegal immigration.

Women are much more likely to prioritize a legal pathway to citizenship than men (40% to 27%).

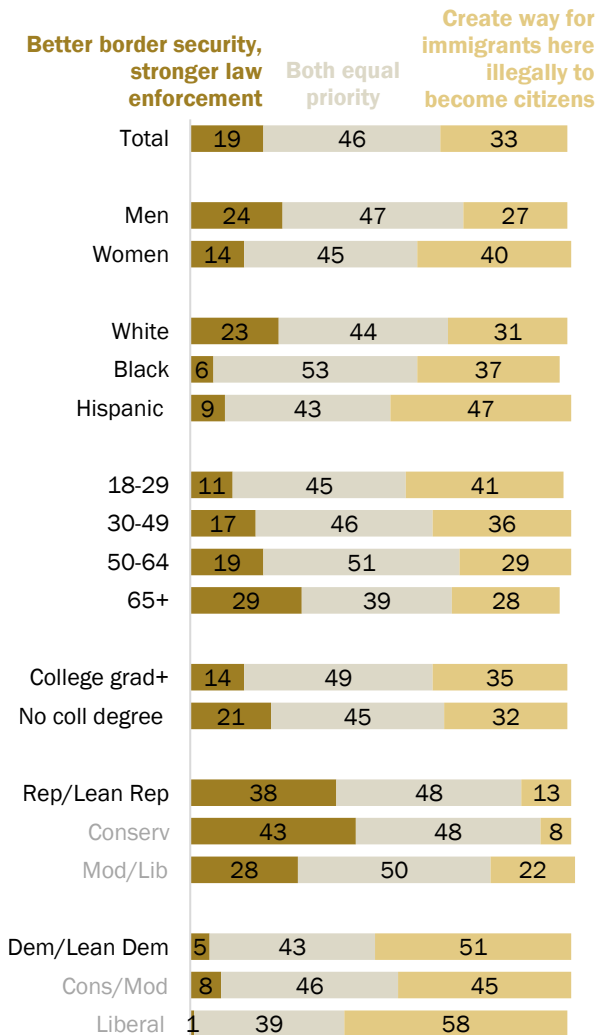
Though a plurality of whites say both should be equally prioritized, whites (23%) are far more likely than blacks (6%) and Hispanics (9%) to say better border security should take priority.

About half of Hispanics (47%) say a pathway for legal citizenship should be the priority, while 43% say both should be equally prioritized. Among blacks, 53% say both should be equal priorities, while 37% say the priority should be creating a way for those in the country illegally to become citizens.

Republicans are more likely than Democrats to prioritize stronger law enforcement, while Democrats are more likely to prioritize a path to citizenship for those currently in the U.S. illegally.

## On immigration priorities, divides between and within parties

*% who say the priority for dealing with illegal immigration in the U.S. should be ...*



Notes: Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Don't know responses not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 18-24, 2018.

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## Americans' views of relationships with other nations

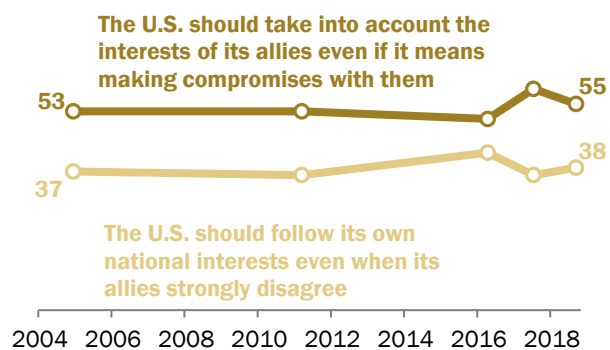
A majority of Americans (55%) continue to say that the U.S. should take into account the interests of its allies in foreign policy, even if it means making compromises with them. Fewer say the U.S. should follow its own national interests, even when its allies strongly disagree (38%).

Since 2017, the public has become slightly less likely to say compromising with allies is preferable (59% then, 55% now). This downtick is also more in line with opinions measured in years prior to 2017.

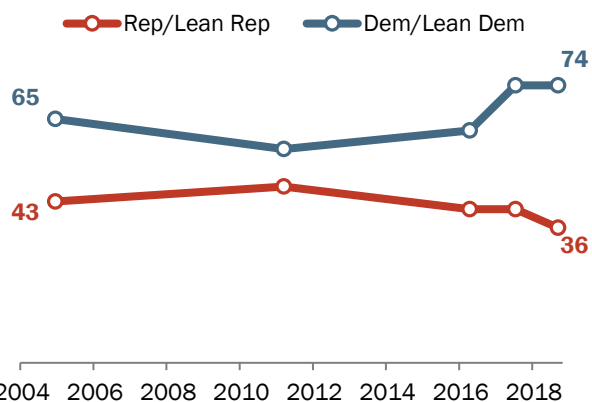
As was true a year ago, Republican and Democratic views differ. Currently, a 38-percentage-point gap separates partisans on whether the U.S. should take into account the interests of allies – one of the largest partisan gaps measured in the past 15 years.

### Stark partisan divide in views of cooperation with U.S. allies

*% who say that in foreign policy ...*



*% who say the U.S. should take into account the interests of its allies, even if it means making compromises*



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 18-24, 2018.

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On balance, more adults say that other countries often take unfair advantage of the U.S. (51%) than say that other countries treat the U.S. about as fairly as we treat them (42%). In the 1990s, Americans were much more likely to view other countries' treatment of the U.S. as unfair than they are today.

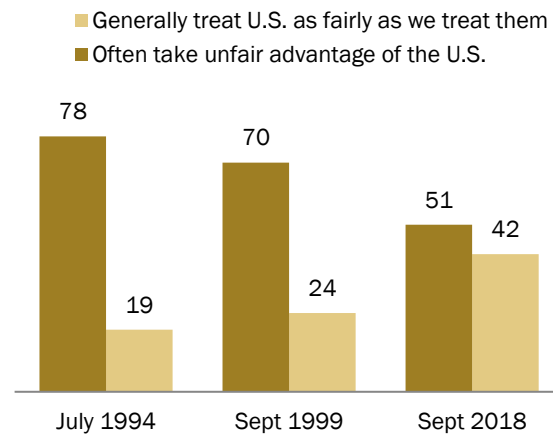
When the question was last asked nearly two decades ago, 70% said that other countries take advantage of the U.S. while just 24% said that other countries treat the U.S. with mutual fairness.

These changes are largely attributable to a shift in views among Democrats and Democratic leaners. In 1999, about two-thirds of Democrats (68%) said other countries often take unfair advantage of the U.S.; just 28% say that today. By comparison, 80% of Republicans now say that other countries take unfair advantage (up from 73% in September 1999). As a result, today there is a wide divide between Republicans and Democrats in these views, when there had been little partisan difference in the 1990s.

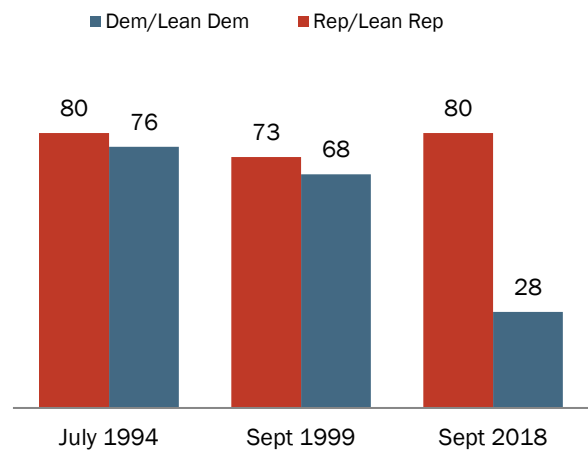
Among both parties, there are ideological divisions in these views. Conservative Republicans are more likely than moderate and liberal Republicans to say there is unfair treatment (85% to 67%, respectively). Liberal Democrats are more likely than conservative or moderate Democrats to say other countries treat the U.S. fairly (75% vs. 57%).

## Fewer say other countries 'take unfair advantage' of U.S. than in the 1990s

*% who say that other countries ...*



*% who say that other countries often take unfair advantage of the United States*



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 18-24, 2018.

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## Opinions on tariffs, tax bill little changed

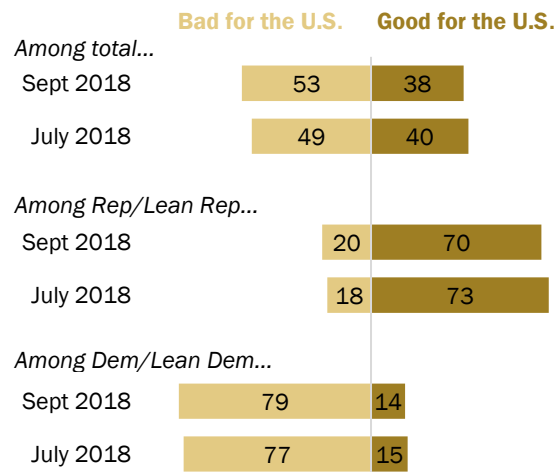
Overall, the public continues to say that increased tariffs between the U.S. and its trading partners – first imposed by the Trump administration earlier this year – will be bad for the country.

In July, roughly half of the public said they thought increased tariffs would be bad for the U.S. Today, a similar share also says this (53%).

Partisans continue to hold opposing views on this policy; 70% of Republicans say they think tariffs will be good for the U.S. Conversely, nearly eight-in-ten Democrats (79%) say they will be bad for the U.S.

### More continue to say increased tariffs will be bad than good for the U.S.

*% who think increased tariffs between the U.S. and its trading partners will be ...*



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 18-24, 2018.

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Nine months after passage of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, views of the sweeping tax law are little changed. More say they disapprove (46%) rather than approve (36%) of the law; about two-in-ten adults (18%) do not offer an opinion either way.

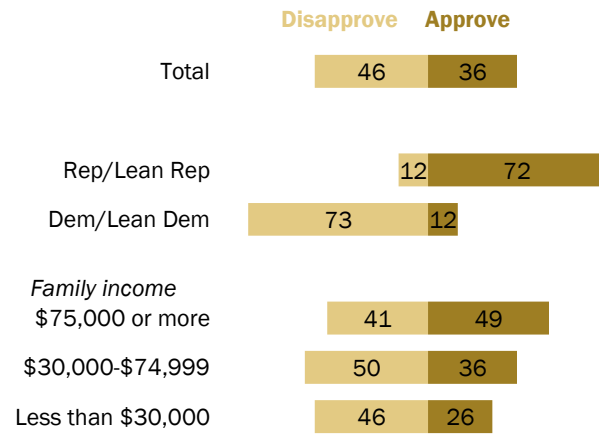
Americans with family incomes of \$75,000 or more continue to more offer more positive views of the law than those with lower incomes. Among Americans with annual family incomes of less than \$75,000, the balance of opinion is negative (48% disapprove, 31% approve), while views of those with higher incomes are more divided (49% approve, 41% disapprove).

Partisan views of the bill are also similar to those measured just after its passage: 72% of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents say they approve of the tax legislation, compared with just 12% of Democrats and Democratic leaners.

Republicans are somewhat divided along ideological lines. A 79% majority of conservative Republicans say they approve of the bill, while a narrower majority (61%) of moderate or liberal Republicans say the same. Among Democrats, there are no significant differences in these views by ideology.

**Partisans remain divided over the 2017 tax law**

*% who \_\_\_ of the tax law passed by Donald Trump and Congress last year*



Note: Don't know responses not shown.  
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 18-24, 2018.

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## Acknowledgements

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

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Alissa Scheller, *Information Graphics Designer*

## Methodology

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted September 18-24, 2018 among a national sample of 1,754 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (439 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 1,315 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 829 who had no landline telephone).<sup>1</sup> The survey was conducted by interviewers under the direction of Abt Associates. A combination of landline and cell phone random digit dial samples were used; both samples were provided by Survey Sampling International, LLC. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish. Respondents in the landline sample were selected by randomly asking for the youngest adult male or female who is now at home. Interviews in the cell sample were conducted with the person who answered the phone, if that person was an adult 18 years of age or older. For detailed information about our survey methodology, see <http://www.pewresearch.org/methodology/u-s-survey-research/>.

The combined landline and cell phone sample is weighted using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin and nativity and region to parameters from the 2016 Census Bureau's American Community Survey one-year estimates and population density to parameters from the Decennial Census. The sample also is weighted to match current patterns of telephone status (landline only, cell phone only, or both landline and cell phone), based on extrapolations from the 2016 National Health Interview Survey. The weighting procedure also accounts for the fact that respondents with both landline and cell phones have a greater probability of being included in the combined sample and adjusts for household size among respondents with a landline phone. The margins of error reported and statistical tests of significance are adjusted to account for the survey's design effect, a measure of how much efficiency is lost from the weighting procedures.

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<sup>1</sup> Due to a programming error, 37 respondents who were interviewed on a landline phone were not asked about the presence of a cellphone in their household. To account for this error, these cases were imputed as having both a landline and a cellphone, which is the most common status for landline respondents.

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:

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*Survey conducted September 18-24, 2018*

<b>Group</b>	<b>Unweighted sample size</b>	<b>Plus or minus ...</b>
Total sample	1,754	2.7 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	755	4.2 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	843	3.9 percentage points
Registered voters	1,439	3.0 percentage points
Support/Lean Rep	647	4.5 percentage points
Support/Lean Dem	707	4.3 percentage points

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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.

Pew Research Center undertakes all polling activity, including calls to mobile telephone numbers, in compliance with the Telephone Consumer Protection Act and other applicable laws.

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**PEW RESEARCH CENTER  
SEPTEMBER 2018 POLITICAL SURVEY  
FINAL TOPLINE  
SEPTEMBER 18-24, 2018  
N=1,754**

**QUESTIONS 1-2, 7-8, 11-13, 28, 33, 44-46, 50-51, 58-59 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

**NO QUESTIONS 3-6, 9-10, 14-27, 29-32, 34-43, 47-49, 52-57, 60-63**

On a different topic,

**ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=867]:**

Q.64F1 In your opinion, which is generally more often to blame if a person is poor? Lack of effort on his or her own part, or circumstances beyond his or her control?

	<u>Lack of effort</u>	<u>Circumstances beyond control</u>	<b>(VOL.) Both</b>	<b>(VOL.) DK/Ref</b>
Sep 18-24, 2018	31	52	12	5
Nov 30-Dec 5, 2016	34	53	10	3
Dec 8-13, 2015	37	48	11	3
Jan 23-Feb 9, 2014	39	50	8	3
Jan 15-19, 2014 (U)	35	50	11	4
Apr 4-15, 2012	38	46	11	5
Mar 11-21, 2010	32	49	14	5
October, 1997	39	44	14	3
CBS/NYT: 1995	35	42	18	4
CBS/NYT: 1994	44	34	18	4
LAT: 1992	27	52	18	3
NYT: December, 1990	30	48	20	2
Gallup: May, 1990	35	45	17	3
Gallup: 1989	38	42	17	3
Gallup: 1988	40	37	17	6
Gallup: 1984	33	34	31	2
CBS/NYT: 1982	37	39	17	7
Gallup: 1967	42	19	36	3
Gallup: 1965	40	29	28	3
Gallup: November, 1964	31	31	34	5
Gallup: September, 1964	34	25	38	3
Gallup: March, 1964	34	29	32	6

**ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=887]:**

Q.65F2 In your opinion, which generally has more to do with why a person is rich **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]?**

Sep 18-24 <u>2018</u>		Apr 5-11 <u>2017</u>	Dec 8-13 <u>2015</u>	(U) Jan 15-19 <u>2014</u>
43	Because he or she worked harder than most other people	45	40	38
42	Because he or she had more advantages in life than most other people	43	49	51
10	Both <b>(VOL.)</b>	9	8	7
5	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>	3	4	4

## Q.65F2 CONTINUED...

## TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:

	Most rich people today are wealthy mainly because of their hard work, ambition or <u>education</u>	Most rich people today are wealthy mainly because they know the right people or were born into <u>wealthy families</u>	(VOL.) Neither/ Both <u>equally</u>	(VOL.) <u>Other</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Dec 6-19, 2011 (SDT)	43	46	8	*	3
Jan 24-Feb 19, 2008 (SDT)	42	46	8	*	4

## ASK ALL:

Q.66 As I read some pairs of statements, please tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. The first pair is **[READ AND RANDOMIZE PAIRS BUT NOT STATEMENTS WITHIN EACH PAIR, EXCEPT FOR ITEMS B AND C WHICH SHOULD HAVE STATEMENTS RANDOMIZED WITHIN PAIR]. [IF NECESSARY: Next/How about/And], [NEXT PAIR]. [IF NECESSARY: "Which statement comes closer to your views, even if neither is exactly right?"]**

## ASK ALL:

a.	Government regulation of business is necessary to <u>protect the public interest</u>	Government regulation of business usually does <u>more harm than good</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>
Sep 18-24, 2018	49	43	8
Jun 8-Jul 9, 2017	50	45	5
Nov 30-Dec 5, 2016	45	48	7
Aug 9-16, 2016	44	51	5
Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	45	50	5
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	47	47	5
Feb 8-12, 2012 <sup>2</sup>	40	52	7
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	47	45	8
December, 2008	47	43	10
October, 2008	50	38	12
January, 2008	41	50	9
December, 2004	49	41	10
July, 2002	54	36	10
February, 2002	50	41	9
August, 1999	48	44	8
October, 1996	45	46	9
October, 1995	45	50	5
April, 1995	43	51	6
October, 1994	38	55	7
July, 1994	41	54	5

<sup>2</sup> In Feb 8-12, 2012 survey, question was asked as a stand-alone item.



## Q.66 CONTINUED...

<b>ASK ALL:</b>	The economic system in this country unfairly favors powerful interests	The economic system in this country is generally fair to most Americans	<b>(VOL.)</b> Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
b.			
Sep 18-24, 2018	63	33	4
Jun 8-Jul 9, 2017	65	32	3
Mar 17-26, 2016	66	31	2
Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	65	31	3
Feb 18-22, 2015	62	33	4
Jan 29-Feb 9, 2014	62	34	4
<b>ASK ALL:</b>	America's openness to people from all over the world is essential to who <u>we are as a nation</u>	If America is too open to people from all over the world, we risk losing our <u>identity as a nation</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
c.			
Sep 18-24, 2018	68	26	6
Jun 27-Jul 9, 2017	68	29	3
<b>ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=867]:</b>	In foreign policy, the U.S. should take into account the interests of its allies even if it means making <u>compromises with them</u>	In foreign policy, the U.S. should follow its OWN national interests even when its allies <u>strongly disagree</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
d.F1			
Sep 18-24, 2018	55	38	7
Jun 8-Jul 9, 2017	59	36	5
Apr 12-19, 2016	51	42	7
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011 <sup>3</sup>	53	36	11
December, 2004	53	37	10
<b>ASK ALL:</b>	Our country has made the changes needed to give blacks equal rights with <u>whites</u>	Our country needs to continue making changes to give blacks equal rights <u>with whites</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
e.			
Sep 18-24, 2018	35	59	6
Jun 8-Jul 9, 2017	35	61	4
Nov 30-Dec 5, 2016	37	57	6
Feb 29-May 8, 2016 (SDT)	30	61	9
Jul 14-20, 2015	32	59	8
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	49	46	5
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	49	45	6
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 (RVs)	48	45	8
Oct 28-Nov 30, 2009	47	43	10

<sup>3</sup> In Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011 and before, item was asked as part of a list with follow-up asking whether respondents felt strongly or not strongly about their position.

**Q.66 CONTINUED...****ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=887]:**

f.F2	Other countries generally treat the United States about as fairly as we treat <u>them</u>	Other countries often take unfair advantage of the <u>United States</u>	(VOL.) Neither/ DK/Ref
Sep 18-24, 2018	42	51	7
September, 1999	24	70	6
July, 1994	19	78	3

**NO QUESTIONS 67-72****QUESTION 73 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****QUESTION 74 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****ASK ALL:**

Q.75 What should be the priority for dealing with illegal immigration in the U.S.? **[RANDOMIZE; (one) better border security and stronger enforcement of our immigration laws; OR (two) creating a way for immigrants already here illegally to become citizens if they meet certain requirements] OR should BOTH be given equal priority?**

	Better border security and stronger enforcement of our <u>immigration laws</u>	Creating a way for immigrants already here illegally to become citizens if they meet <u>certain requirements</u> <sup>4</sup>	Both should be given equal <u>priority</u>	(VOL.) None of <u>these</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Sep 18-24, 2018	19	33	46	1	1
Aug 9-16, 2016	24	29	45	*	1
Aug 20-24, 2014	33	23	41	1	2
Feb 13-18, 2013 (U)	25	25	47	1	2
Jun 7-17, 2012	28	27	42	1	2
Nov 9-14, 2011	29	24	43	2	2
Feb 2-7, 2011	35	21	42	1	2
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	30	23	44	1	1
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	33	22	42	1	3

Next,

**ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=867]:**

Q.76F1 Do you approve or disapprove of the tax law passed by Donald Trump and Congress last year?

Sep 18-24 <u>2018</u>		Jan 10-15 <u>2018</u> <sup>5</sup>
36	Approve	37
46	Disapprove	46
18	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	17

<sup>4</sup> In August 2014 and earlier surveys, response option was worded "(two) creating a way for illegal immigrants already here to become citizens if they meet certain requirements."

<sup>5</sup> In January 2018, question was worded "Do you approve or disapprove of the tax law passed by Donald Trump and Congress last month?"

**ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=887]:**

Q.77F2 As you may know, the Trump administration recently increased tariffs or fees on imported goods from a number of countries. In response, some of these countries, including China and Canada, have increased tariffs on American goods. Overall, do you think these increased tariffs between the U.S. and its trading partners will be good or bad for the United States?

Sep 18-24

2018

38 Good for the United States  
53 Bad for the United States  
9 Don't know/Refused (**VOL.**)

**TREND FOR COMPARISON:**

*Overall, do you think these increased tariffs between the U.S. and its trading partners will be good or bad for the United States?*

Jul 11-15

2018<sup>6</sup>

40 Good for the United States  
49 Bad for the United States  
11 Don't know/Refused (**VOL.**)

**ASK ALL:**

Q.78 Do you think abortion should be **[READ IN ORDER TO RANDOM HALF OF SAMPLE, IN REVERSE ORDER TO OTHER HALF OF SAMPLE]**?

	Legal in all <u>cases</u>	Legal in most <u>cases</u>	Illegal in most <u>cases</u>	Illegal in all <u>cases</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref	NET <i>Legal in all/most</i>	NET <i>Illegal in all/most</i>
Sep 18-24, 2018	25	34	22	15	5	58	37
Jun 8-18, 2017	25	33	24	16	3	57	40
Oct 20-25, 2016	22	36	23	14	4	59	37
Mar 17-26, 2016	24	33	24	16	3	56	41
Sep 22-27, 2015	20	31	25	18	6	51	43
Sep 2-9, 2014	22	34	26	14	5	55	40
Jul 17-21, 2013	20	34	24	15	7	54	40
Oct 24-28, 2012	23	32	25	13	7	55	39
Apr 4-15, 2012	23	31	23	16	7	53	39
Nov 9-14, 2011	20	31	26	17	6	51	43
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	19	35	25	16	5	54	41
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	18	36	26	16	4	54	42
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	17	33	27	17	7	50	44
August 11-27, 2009	16	31	27	17	8	47	45
April, 2009	18	28	28	16	10	46	44
Late October, 2008	18	35	24	16	7	53	40
Mid-October, 2008	19	38	22	14	7	57	36
August, 2008	17	37	26	15	5	54	41
June, 2008	19	38	24	13	6	57	37
November, 2007	18	33	29	15	5	51	44
October, 2007	21	32	24	15	8	53	39
August, 2007	17	35	26	17	5	52	43
AP/Ipsos-Poll: February, 2006	19	32	27	16	6	51	43
ABC/WaPo: December, 2005	17	40	27	13	3	57	40
ABC/WaPo: April, 2005	20	36	27	14	3	56	41

<sup>6</sup> In July 2018, question was preceded by the following question, "As you may know, the Trump administration recently increased tariffs or fees on imported goods from a number of countries. In response, some of these countries, including China and Canada, have increased tariffs on American goods. How much, if anything, have you heard about these tariffs between the U.S. and some of its trading partners?"

**Q.78 CONTINUED...**

	Legal in all <u>cases</u>	Legal in most <u>cases</u>	Illegal in most <u>cases</u>	Illegal in all <u>cases</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref	NET Legal in <i>all/most</i>	NET Illegal in <i>all/most</i>
ABC/WaPo: December, 2004	21	34	25	17	3	55	42
ABC/WaPo: May, 2004	23	31	23	20	2	54	43
ABC/WaPo: January, 2003	23	34	25	17	2	57	42
ABC/WaPo: August, 2001	22	27	28	20	3	49	48
ABC/BeliefNet: June, 2001	22	31	23	20	4	53	43
ABC/WaPo: January, 2001	21	38	25	14	1	59	39
ABC/WaPo: September, 2000 (RVs)	20	35	25	16	3	55	41
ABC/WaPo: July, 2000	20	33	26	17	4	53	43
ABC/WaPo: September, 1999	20	37	26	15	2	57	41
ABC/WaPo: March, 1999	21	34	27	15	3	55	42
ABC/WaPo: July, 1998	19	35	29	13	4	54	42
ABC/WaPo: August, 1996	22	34	27	14	3	56	41
ABC/WaPo: June, 1996	24	34	25	14	2	58	39
ABC/WaPo: October, 1995	26	35	25	12	3	61	37
ABC: September, 1995	24	36	25	11	4	60	36
ABC/WaPo: July, 1995	27	32	26	14	1	59	40

**QUESTION 79, 98-99 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

**NO QUESTIONS 80-82, 85-92, 94-95**

**QUESTIONS 83-84, 93, 96-97, 100-101 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

**ASK ALL:**

PARTY In politics TODAY, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or independent?

**ASK IF INDEP/NO PREF/OTHER/DK/REF (PARTY=3,4,5,9):**

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to the Republican Party or more to the Democratic Party?

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	(VOL.) No preference	(VOL.) Other party	(VOL.) DK/Ref	Lean Rep	Lean Dem
Sep 18-24, 2018	25	32	37	3	1	2	15	18
Jun 5-12, 2018	25	31	38	3	1	2	15	18
Apr 25-May 1, 2018	27	28	38	4	1	2	14	19
Mar 7-14, 2018	26	28	41	3	*	1	17	18
Jan 10-15, 2018	26	33	34	3	1	3	12	18
Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	20	32	40	4	1	3	13	19
Oct 25-30, 2017	22	32	41	3	1	2	17	19
Jun 8-Jul 9, 2017	25	31	39	3	1	2	16	18
<b>Yearly Totals</b>								
2017	23.6	31.4	39.4	3.3	.6	1.7	15.8	18.7
2016	25.4	32.0	36.5	3.4	.5	2.2	14.6	17.0
2015	23.7	30.4	40.1	3.6	.4	1.8	16.4	17.3
2014	23.2	31.5	39.5	3.1	.7	2.0	16.2	16.5
2013	23.9	32.1	38.3	2.9	.5	2.2	16.0	16.0
2012	24.7	32.6	36.4	3.1	.5	2.7	14.4	16.1
2011	24.3	32.3	37.4	3.1	.4	2.5	15.7	15.6
2010	25.2	32.7	35.2	3.6	.4	2.8	14.5	14.1
2009	23.9	34.4	35.1	3.4	.4	2.8	13.1	15.7
2008	25.7	36.0	31.5	3.6	.3	3.0	10.6	15.2
2007	25.3	32.9	34.1	4.3	.4	2.9	10.9	17.0
2006	27.8	33.1	30.9	4.4	.3	3.4	10.5	15.1
2005	29.3	32.8	30.2	4.5	.3	2.8	10.3	14.9
2004	30.0	33.5	29.5	3.8	.4	3.0	11.7	13.4
2003	30.3	31.5	30.5	4.8	.5	2.5	12.0	12.6

**PARTY/PARTYLN CONTINUED...**

				(VOL.)	(VOL.)	(VOL.)	Lean	Lean
	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<u>No preference</u>	<u>Other party</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>
2002	30.4	31.4	29.8	5.0	.7	2.7	12.4	11.6
2001	29.0	33.2	29.5	5.2	.6	2.6	11.9	11.6
2001 <i>Post-Sept 11</i>	30.9	31.8	27.9	5.2	.6	3.6	11.7	9.4
2001 <i>Pre-Sept 11</i>	27.3	34.4	30.9	5.1	.6	1.7	12.1	13.5
2000	28.0	33.4	29.1	5.5	.5	3.6	11.6	11.7
1999	26.6	33.5	33.7	3.9	.5	1.9	13.0	14.5
1998	27.9	33.7	31.1	4.6	.4	2.3	11.6	13.1
1997	28.0	33.4	32.0	4.0	.4	2.3	12.2	14.1
1996	28.9	33.9	31.8	3.0	.4	2.0	12.1	14.9
1995	31.6	30.0	33.7	2.4	.6	1.3	15.1	13.5
1994	30.1	31.5	33.5	1.3	--	3.6	13.7	12.2
1993	27.4	33.6	34.2	4.4	1.5	2.9	11.5	14.9
1992	27.6	33.7	34.7	1.5	0	2.5	12.6	16.5
1991	30.9	31.4	33.2	0	1.4	3.0	14.7	10.8
1990	30.9	33.2	29.3	1.2	1.9	3.4	12.4	11.3
1989	33	33	34	--	--	--	--	--
1987	26	35	39	--	--	--	--	--

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

(SDT)	Pew Research Center Social & Demographic Trends
(U)	Pew Research Center/USA Today polls