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Little Partisan Agreement on the Pressing Problems Facing the U.S.

Wide gaps in how younger and older voters view the midterms

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Little Partisan Agreement on the Pressing Problems Facing the U.S.

Wide gaps in how younger and older voters view the midterms

With less than four weeks until the midterm elections, Republican and Democratic voters differ widely in views of the seriousness of numerous problems facing the United States, including the fairness of the criminal justice system, climate change, economic inequality and illegal immigration.

Majorities of registered voters who support Democratic candidates for Congress rate 13 of 18 issues as “very big” problems facing the country. Among voters who favor the Republican candidates in their districts, majorities rate only five issues as very big problems.

More striking, several of the issues that rank among the most serious problems among Democratic voters – including how minorities are treated by the criminal justice system, climate change, the rich-poor gap, gun violence and racism – are viewed as very big problems by fewer than a third of Republican voters.

For example, 71% of Democratic voters say the way racial and ethnic minorities are treated by the criminal justice system is a very big problem for the country, compared with just 10% of Republican voters. Other issues have a similarly large partisan gap: Democratic voters are 61 percentage points more likely than Republican voters to say climate change is a very big problem and are 55 points more likely to say this about the gap between the rich and poor.

By contrast, illegal immigration is the highest-ranked national problem among GOP voters, but it ranks lowest among the 18 issues for Democratic voters (75% and 19%, respectively, say it is a very big problem).

The new national survey by Pew Research Center, conducted Sept. 24-Oct. 7 among 10,683 adults, including 8,904 registered voters, finds that majorities of GOP voters view several issues as either very big or moderately big problems facing the country. For example, while only 22% say the rich-poor gap is a very big problem, 61% say it is at least a moderately big problem for the country; 39% say it is either a small problem or not a problem at all. Among Democratic voters, 95% say the rich-poor divide is a very big or moderately big problem.

However, there are several issues that majorities of Republican voters say either are small problems or not problems at all. These include the treatment of people in the U.S. illegally (64%

say it is small problem or not a problem at all); job opportunities for all Americans (61%); how minorities are treated by the criminal justice system (61%); and sexism (56%).

Among voters who support the Democrat in their congressional district, 89% say sexism is a very big or moderately big problem, compared with 43% of GOP voters. And Democratic voters are about four times as likely as Republicans to say sexism is a *very big* problem for the country (50% vs. 12%).

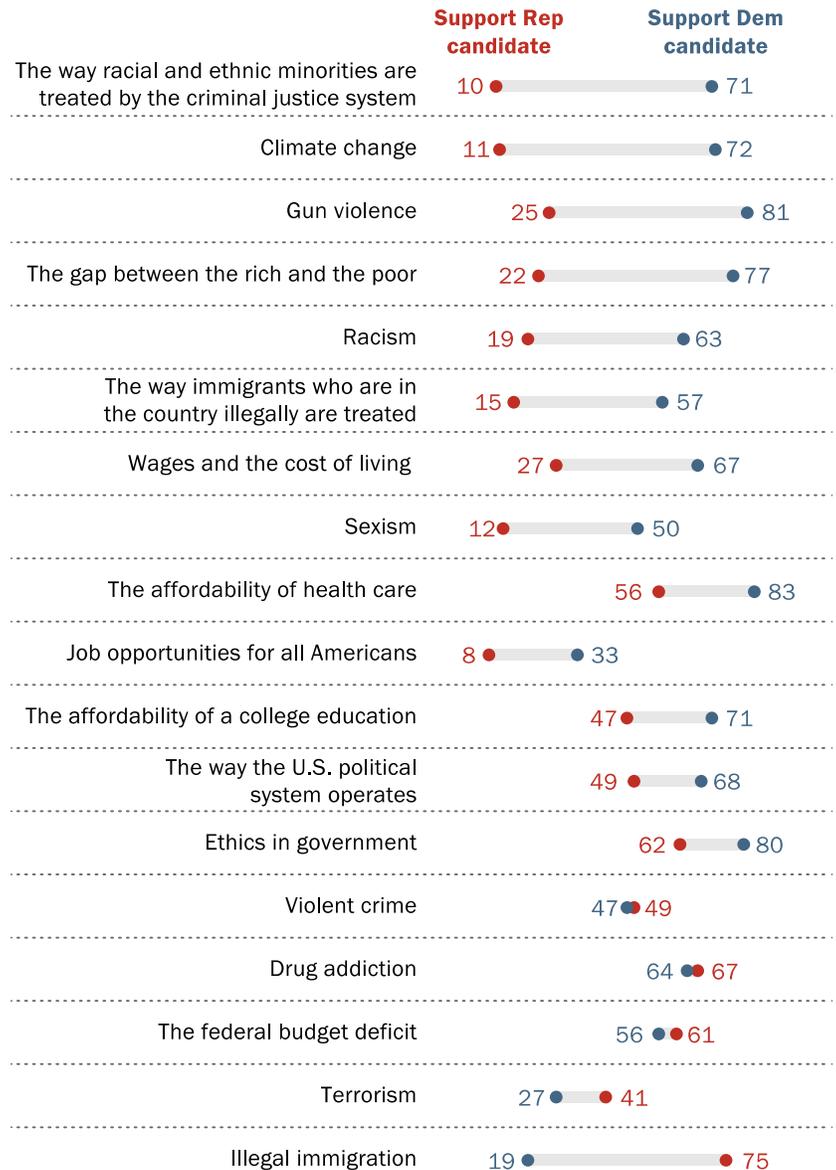
The partisan divide in opinions about whether sexism is a serious problem is wider than the gender gap in these views. Nearly eight-in-ten women voters (79%) say sexism is at least a moderately big problem; 40% say it is very big problem. Among men voters, 58% say sexism is a very or moderately big problem (26% very big).

The survey was conducted amid the controversy over Brett Kavanaugh's nomination to the Supreme Court and the Senate testimony on Sept. 27 of Kavanaugh and Christine Blasey Ford.

Overall, the shares viewing sexism as a very big problem were little

With few exceptions, wide partisan differences over the seriousness of problems facing the United States

% of registered voters who say each is a 'very big' problem in the country today ...



Note: Based on registered voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 24-Oct. 7, 2018.

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changed over the field period of the survey, but the share of women who back Democratic candidates saying this rose, from 53% in interviews conducted Sept. 24-27 to 61% in surveys conducted afterward; there was little change in the views of men (Democratic or Republican) or Republican women over this period.

Reflecting their [strongly positive views of the economy](#), just 8% of Republican voters say job opportunities for all Americans are a very big problem in the country today; this issue ranks relatively low for Democratic voters as well (33% very big problem). However, 67% of Democratic voters say wages and the cost of living are a very big problem for the country, compared with just 27% of Republican voters.

There are a few issues that similar shares of voters in both parties regard as major national problems. About six-in-ten (61%) Republican voters say the federal budget deficit is a very big problem, as do 56% of Democrats. In addition, there are modest differences on violent crime (49% of Republicans, 47% of Democrats) and drug addiction (67% of Republicans, 64% of Democrats).

Among the survey's other major findings:

Majorities in both parties say partisan control of Congress 'really matters.' Three-quarters of voters who favor the Democratic candidate (75%) and Republican candidate (74%) say it "really matters" which party controls Congress after this fall's elections.

Young voters and the 2018 midterms. Only about half of registered voters younger than 30 (48%) say partisan control of Congress really matters, the lowest percentage for any age group and nearly 40 points lower than the share of voters 65 and older (83%) saying this. Young voters also are less likely than older voters to say they know a great deal or fair amount about the candidates running in their districts and to express satisfaction with the quality of candidates.

Partisans optimistic about their midterm prospects. Overall, registered voters are divided on which party will control the House after next month's elections: 50% say the Republicans will control the House, while 47% say the Democrats. Large majorities in both parties (82% of voters who favor the GOP candidate and 77% of those who support the Democrat) say they expect their party to hold a House majority. Republicans are more bullish than Democrats about Senate control: 87% of Republican voters expect the GOP to hold a Senate majority; 62% of Democratic voters expect their party to have the majority.

More say they'd be disappointed than angry over a midterm defeat. A sizable majority of voters who support the Republican candidate in their district (74%) say they would be disappointed if

Democrats win a majority in the House; far fewer (20%) say they would be angry. Among Democrats, 69% say they would be disappointed if the GOP wins a majority in the House, while 28% say they'd be angry.

Most voters see high stakes for outcome of midterm elections

Less than a month away from the midterm elections, most registered voters say it really matters which party wins control of Congress this fall. On a four-point scale from “it really matters which party wins control of Congress” to “it doesn’t really matter which party wins control of Congress,” 66% of registered voters select the highest-importance option (and just 7% select the lowest importance option). The share placing the highest level of importance on the midterm outcome is about the same as it was in August (68%).

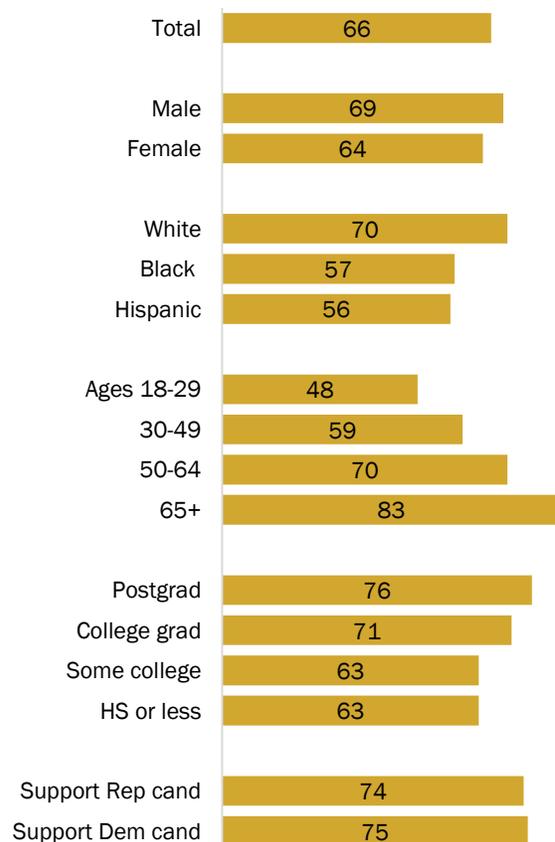
Registered voters who support the Democratic candidate in their district (75%) and those who support Republican candidates (74%) are about equally likely to say it really matters which party controls Congress.

There continue to be wide demographic differences on how much partisan control of Congress matters. Just 48% of voters younger than 30 say it “really matters” which party wins control of Congress. The share placing high importance of partisan control increases with age, reaching 83% among voters 65 and older.

About three-quarters of postgraduates (76%) and 71% of college graduates say it really matters which party wins control of Congress this fall. This view is shared by somewhat smaller majorities of those with some college experience and those with no college experience (63% each).

Young voters less likely to say it ‘really matters’ which party wins Congress

% of registered voters who say it really matters which party wins control of Congress ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 24-Oct. 7, 2018.

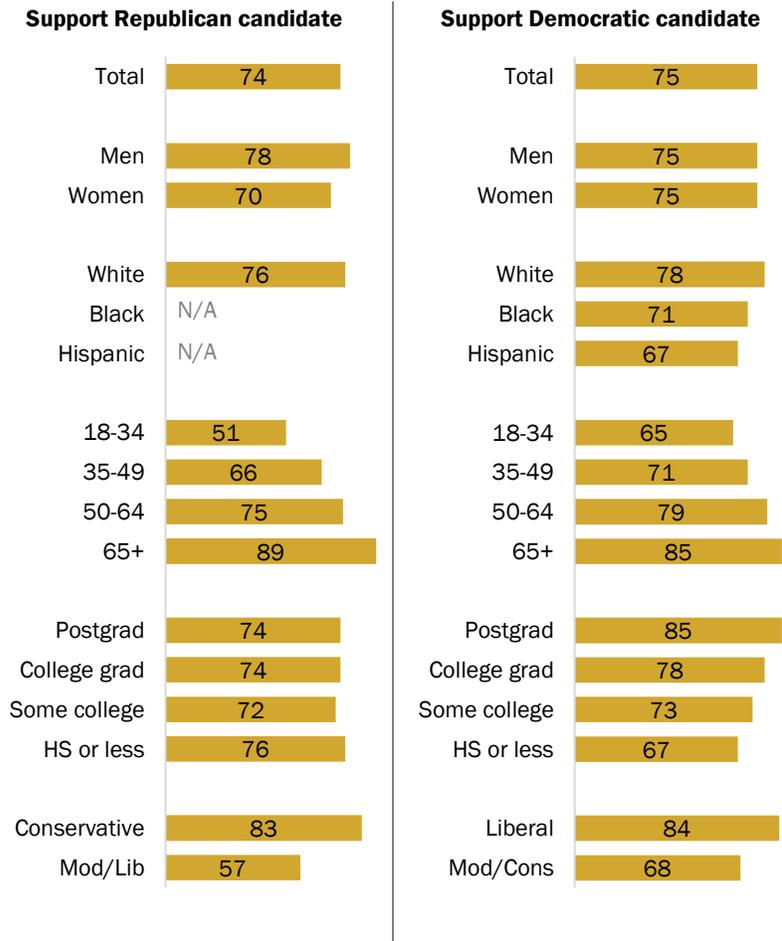
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The overall education gap in views of the stakes of the 2018 midterms is driven largely by divides among those who support Democratic candidates for Congress in their district. Overall, 85% of Democratic voters with a postgraduate degree say it really matters which party wins control of Congress this fall, compared with 67% of Democratic voters with no college experience. There are no significant education divides among voters who support Republican candidates for Congress in their district.

Younger voters are less likely than older voters to say the 2018 outcome really matters within both party coalitions. But Democratic voters ages 18 to 34 (65%) are more likely than their young Republican counterparts (51%) to select the highest importance option on the four-point scale.

Wide education divide among Democratic voters in shares saying it really matters who wins in 2018

% of registered voters who say it really matters which party wins control of Congress ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 24-Oct. 7, 2018.

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Voters' candidate knowledge and satisfaction

About six-in-ten registered voters (59%) say they know either a great deal (14%) or a fair amount (45%) about the candidates running for Congress in their district. However, four-in-ten say they know not too much (31%) or nothing at all (9%) about the candidates in their district.

As with views on the importance of the midterm outcome, there are significant differences in views by age and education.

Voters ages 18 to 29 are the only age group in which more say they know little or nothing about the candidates running for Congress in their district (60%) than say they know at least a fair amount (39%). Awareness increases with age: Fully 76% of voters ages 65 and older say they know a great deal or fair amount about their district's candidates.

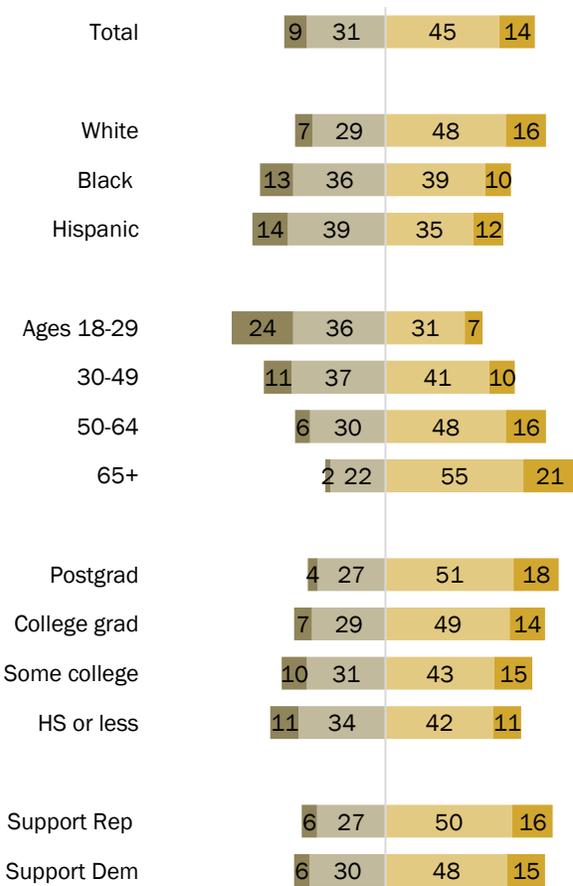
The level of candidate awareness is also greater among those with higher levels of education. Among those with no college experience, 54% say they know at least a fair amount about the candidates running for Congress in their district; this compares with 59% of those with some college experience, 62% of college graduates and 69% of postgraduates.

There are no significant differences in candidate knowledge between Republican and Democratic voters.

Most young voters say they know little about candidates in their district

% of registered voters who say they know ___ about the congressional candidates in their district

■ Nothing at all ■ Not too much ■ Fair amount ■ Great deal



Notes: Based on registered voters. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. No answer not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 24-Oct. 7, 2018.

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Two-thirds of registered voters say they are either somewhat (52%) or very (14%) satisfied with their choice of candidates for Congress in their district this November; 31% say they are not too (24%) or not at all (7%) satisfied with their choices.

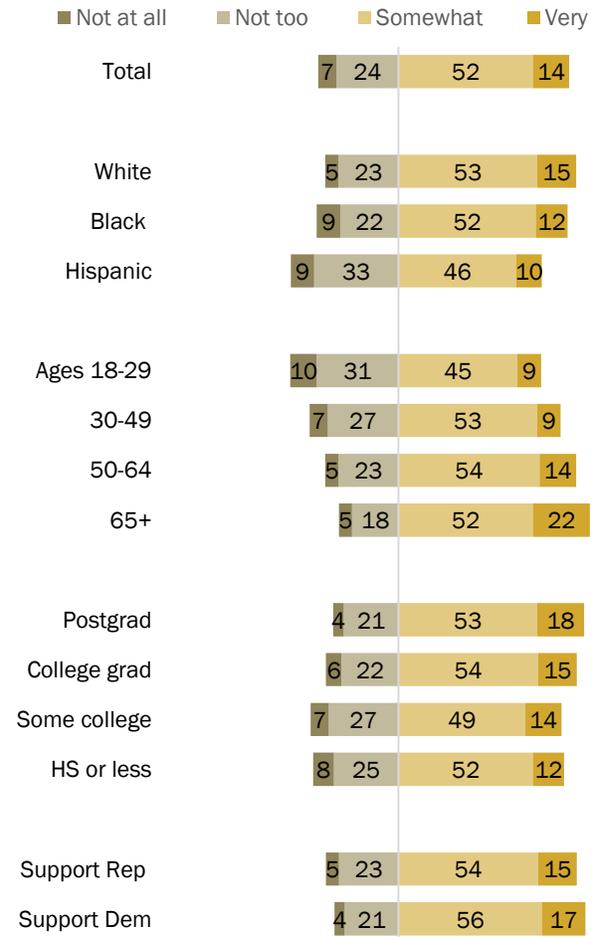
Younger voters – who express some of the lowest levels of candidate knowledge – also are among those least satisfied with their choices this fall. Overall, 54% of voters ages 18 to 29 say they are at least somewhat satisfied with their choices, compared with 42% who say they are not too or not at all satisfied. Among all older age groups, larger majorities express satisfaction with the candidates, including 74% of voters ages 65 and older.

Those who have graduated from college are more satisfied with the candidate choices than those who have not. Still, majorities across educational groups say they are at least somewhat satisfied with their choices.

There is no significant divide on this question between Republican and Democratic voters.

Candidate satisfaction higher among older, better-educated voters

% of registered voters who are ___ satisfied with the choice of congressional candidates in their district



Notes: Based on registered voters. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. No answer not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 24-Oct. 7, 2018.

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Voters' expectations for 2018 midterm elections

When asked about their own expectations for 2018, registered voters are about evenly split in terms of who they think will win the majority in the House of Representatives. By comparison, more voters say the GOP will hold a majority in the Senate than expect the Democratic Party to take control of that chamber.

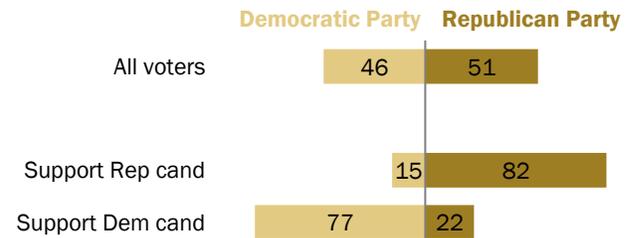
Overall, 51% of registered voters say they think the Republican Party will hold a majority in the House, while slightly fewer (46%) say the Democratic Party will hold a majority in the 116th Congress. Partisans are about equally confident that their own party will have the majority: 82% of those supporting Republican candidates say they expect the GOP to hold the House majority; 77% of those supporting Democratic candidates say they expect their party to win the most seats.

The balance of expectations about the future partisan control of the Senate tilts to the GOP:

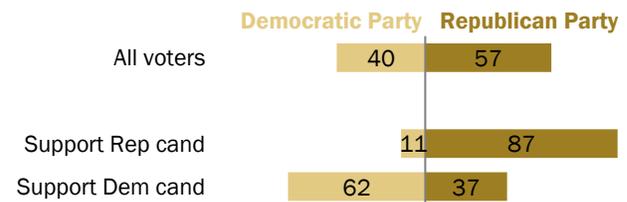
57% of voters expect the GOP to hold a majority of seats in the Senate, while 40% expect Democrats to take the majority. Republicans overwhelmingly say that their party will hold the Senate majority (87%), with just 11% saying they expect the Democratic Party will take control of the Senate. Among Democrats, 62% expect the Democratic Party to control the chamber in January, but 37% expect the GOP will maintain a majority in the Senate.

Voters split on party expected to control House; more expect GOP to hold Senate

% of registered voters who think ___ will hold a majority in the House after November elections ...



% of registered voters who think ___ will hold a majority in the Senate after November elections ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 24-Oct. 7, 2018.

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Among Democratic voters, those with a college degree are more skeptical about their party's chances in the Senate than are those without a college degree. As many college graduate Democratic voters expect the GOP to win a majority in the Senate as say they expect the Democratic Party to win the most seats (both 49%).

By contrast, a majority of Democratic voters without a college degree (71%) expect the party to win a majority in the Senate this fall. There are no educational differences among Democrats in expectations for the House and there no significant differences among Republican voters by education in expectations for the House or Senate.

Democratic college graduates split on expectations for Senate

% of registered voters who support Democratic candidate in district who think ___ will hold a majority in the Senate after November elections

	Dem Party	Rep Party
All Dem cand supporters	62	37
College degree	49	49
No college degree	71	28

Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 24-Oct. 7, 2018.

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Feelings about partisan control of the House after 2018

When voters are asked how they would react if the Republican Party keeps control – or if the Democratic Party gains control of the House – the most common sentiments overall are disappointment or relief, rather than excitement or anger.

Among voters who support Republican candidates, about two-thirds (65%) say they would be relieved if the Republican Party maintains its majority in the House. Roughly three-in-ten (29%) say they would be excited. Few (5%) would have a negative reaction.

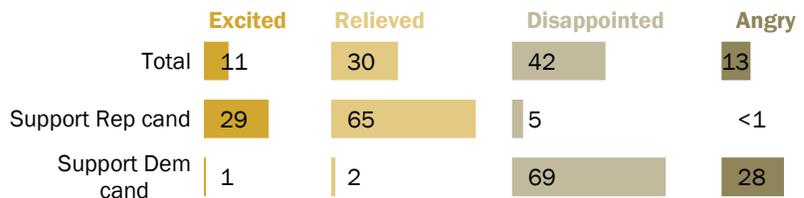
Voters who support Democratic candidates are similarly more likely to say they would be relieved (61%) than excited (35%) if their party gained control of the House. Somewhat more Democratic than Republican voters express excitement at the prospect of their party holding the House majority (35% vs. 29%).

Large shares of both parties’ supporters say they would be disappointed if the other party had control of the House after the election (69% of Democratic voters say this of a potential GOP win, 74% of Republican voters say it about the prospect of a Democratic win). Two-in-ten GOP voters say they would be angry if the Democrats regained control of the House, while a somewhat larger share of Democratic voters (28%) say the same about the Republican Party holding their majority in that chamber.

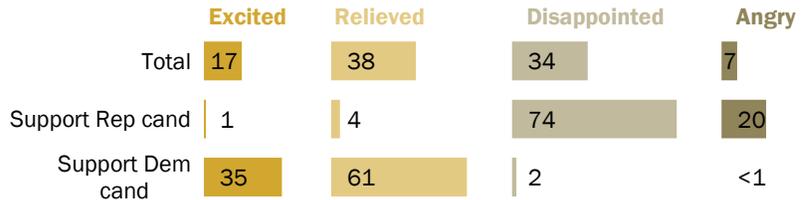
Republicans and Democrats would both be more relieved than excited to see their party control House

% of registered voters who say they would be ___ if the ...

Republican Party keeps control of the U.S. House of Representatives



Democratic Party gains control of the U.S. House of Representatives



Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 24-Oct. 7, 2018.

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How voters describe themselves

Not only do Republican and Democratic voters differ in their views of national problems and their [policy preferences and values](#), they also differ in their self-described characteristics and personal backgrounds.

Nearly eight-in-ten voters who support Republican congressional candidates (79%) say that “supporter of the NRA” describes them well; just 12% of Democratic voters say this.

Republican voters also are 35 percentage-points more likely than Democratic voters to say they “have traditional values” (94% vs. 59%) and are 21 points more likely to say “typical American” describes them well (88% vs. 67%).

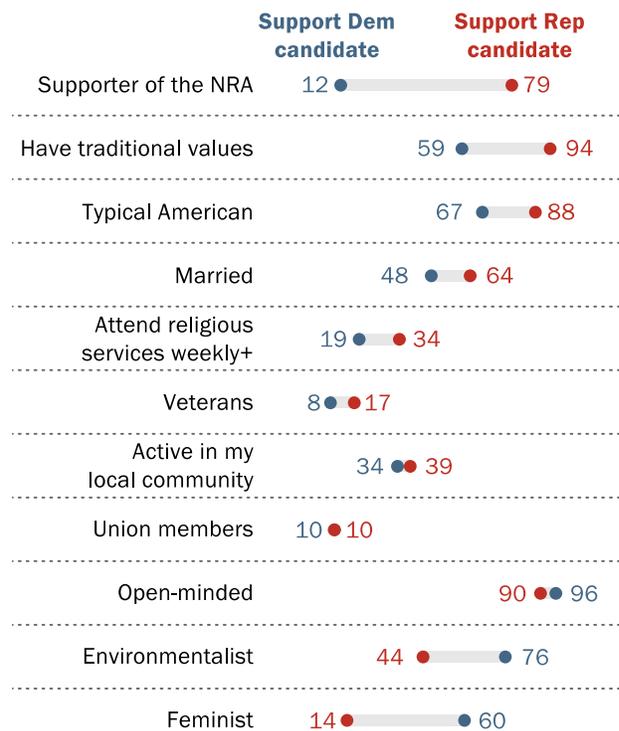
Republican voters also are also significantly more likely to be married than Democratic voters (64% vs. 48%) and about twice as likely to attend religious services weekly or more often (34% vs. 19%).

And while military veterans are a relatively small share of voters overall, 17% of those who back GOP candidates say they are veterans, compared with 8% of Democratic voters.

Democratic voters (60%) are much more likely than Republican voters (14%) to say “feminist” describes them well. And while about three-quarters of Democratic voters (76%) say “environmentalist” is a good description of themselves, less than half of Republican voters (44%) say the same.

Partisan differences in self-described identities and affiliations

% of voters with each characteristic or who say each describes them ‘well’



Notes: Based on registered voters. Married, religious attendance, veteran, union based on demographic questions. Other items are those who say this statement describes them well (see topline). Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 24-Oct. 7, 2018.

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Similar shares of supporters of both Republican and Democratic candidates describe themselves as active in their local community. And nine-in-ten or more in both parties consider themselves to be open-minded.

Acknowledgements

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

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Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

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

Data in this report are drawn from the panel wave conducted September 24-October 7, 2018. A total of 10,683 panelists responded out of 13,492 who were sampled, for a response rate of 79%.

The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 10,683 respondents is plus or minus 1.5 percentage points.

The ATP was created in 2014, with the first cohort of panelists invited to join the panel at the end of a large, national, landline and cellphone random-digit-dial survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish.

Two additional recruitments were conducted using the

same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of which 9,942 agreed to participate.

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to mail recruitment. Invitations were sent to a random, address-based sample (ABS) of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. In each household, the adult with the next birthday was asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. For a random half-sample of invitations, households without internet access were instructed to return a postcard. These households were contacted by telephone and sent a tablet if they agreed to participate. As of Sept. 17, 2018, a total of 8,611 had been invited to join the panel, and 8,023 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey.

American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment Dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	2,756
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	1,639
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	1,075
Aug. 8, 2018-Ongoing	ABS/web	8,611	8,023	8,023
	Total	28,329	17,965	13,493

Note: Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel. The number of active panelists in this table reflects the state of the panel on Sept. 17, 2018.

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Of the 17,965 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 13,493 remain active panelists and continue to receive survey invitations.

Weighting

The ATP data were weighted in a multistep process that begins with a base weight incorporating the respondents' original survey selection probability and the fact that in 2014 and 2017 some panelists were subsampled for invitation to the panel. For panelists recruited prior to 2018, an adjustment was made for the fact that the propensity to join the panel and remain an active panelist varied across different groups in the sample. No adjustment was made for new panelists from the 2018 recruitment. The final step in the weighting uses an iterative technique that aligns the sample to population benchmarks on the dimensions listed in the accompanying table.

Sampling errors and statistical-significance tests take into account the effect of weighting. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish, but the American Trends Panel's Hispanic sample is predominantly native born and English speaking.

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.

Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Gender	2016 American Community Survey
Age	
Education	
Race/Hispanic origin	
Region x Metropolitan status	2017 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2015 CPS Volunteer Supplement
Voter registration	2016 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	Average of the three most recent Pew Research Center telephone surveys.
Internet access	2018 Pew Research Center internet core trends telephone survey

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

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

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	10,683	1.5 percentage points
Registered voters	8,904	1.6 percentage points
Half form	At least 4,415	2.3 percentage points
Quarter form	At least 2,187	3.4 percentage points
<i>Among registered voters ...</i>		
Support Republican candidate	3,260	2.6 percentage points
Half form	At least 1,636	3.7 percentage points
Quarter form	At least 798	5.4 percentage points
Support Democratic candidate	4,615	2.3 percentage points
Half form	At least 2,290	3.3 percentage points
Quarter form	At least 1,150	4.6 percentage points

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request.

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**2018 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 38 September 24-October 7, 2018**

**Topline
N=10,683**

ADDITIONAL QUESTION HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

POL1DT Do you approve or disapprove of the way Donald Trump is handling his job as president?

Sep 24- Oct 7 <u>2018</u>		Jul 30- Aug 12 <u>2018</u>	Jan 29- Feb 13 <u>2018</u>	Aug 8-21 <u>2017</u>	Apr 4-18 <u>2017</u>	Feb 28- Mar 12 <u>2017</u> ¹
38	Approve	40	38	36	39	44
61	Disapprove	59	60	63	61	56
2	No Answer	2	2	1	1	1

ASK ALL:

MATTERSCONG Thinking about how you feel about the 2018 congressional election, where would you place yourself on the following scale?

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

Sep 24- Oct 7 <u>2018</u>		Jul 30- Aug 12 <u>2018</u>	Jan 29- Feb 13 <u>2018</u>
57	1 = Really matters which party wins control of Congress	62	57
20	2	17	19
11	3	10	10
12	4 = Doesn't really matter which party wins control of Congress	10	12
1	No Answer	*	1

¹ The W24.5 Mode Study survey was administered by web and phone. Results reported here are from web mode only.

DO NOT ASK IF RSTATE=11 DC, ELSE ASK ALL [N=10,641]:

CONG If the elections for the U.S. House of Representatives were being held TODAY, would you vote for... **[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF RESPONSE OPTIONS 1 AND 2]**

ASK IF 'NOT SURE' (CONG=4) OR NO RESPONSE TO CONG (CONG=99) DO NOT ASK IF RSTATE=11**DC:**

CONGA As of TODAY, do you LEAN more to... **[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF RESPONSE OPTIONS 1 AND 2 IN THE SAME ORDER AS CONG]**

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=8,904]:

Sep 24- Oct 7 <u>2018</u>		Jul 30- Aug 12 <u>2018</u>	Jan 29- Feb 13 <u>2018</u>	Oct 3-27 <u>2014</u>	Sep 15- Oct 3 <u>2014</u>	May 30- Jun 30 <u>2014</u>
38	Rep/Lean Rep candidate in your district	39	38	39	42	38
47	Dem/Lean Dem candidate in your district	46	47	43	47	42
4	Another/Lean to another candidate	5	5	4	5	5
11	Not sure	10	10	12	6	14
*	No Answer	*	*	*	*	*

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

NATPROBS How much of a problem do you think each of the following are in the country today?
[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]

	A very big <u>problem</u>	A moderately <u>big problem</u>	A small <u>problem</u>	Not a problem <u>at all</u>	No <u>answer</u>
ASK FORMS 2 AND 4 ONLY [N=5,368]:					
a.F24 The affordability of health care Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	70	23	5	2	*
b.F24 Racism Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	46	32	18	4	*
Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	39	38	19	3	1
ASK FORMS 1 AND 3 ONLY [N=5,315]:					
c.F13 Illegal immigration Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	42	26	25	6	*
Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	44	30	21	5	1
d.F13 Sexism Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	34	35	24	7	1
Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	23	36	30	10	2
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=2,665]:					
e.F1 Job opportunities for all Americans Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	25	37	26	11	*
Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	47	40	10	2	1

NATPROBS CONTINUED...

		<u>A very big problem</u>	<u>A moderately big problem</u>	<u>A small problem</u>	<u>Not a problem at all</u>	<u>No answer</u>
f.F1	The way the U.S. political system operates Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	55	30	11	3	1
h.F1	The federal budget deficit Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	55	35	8	2	1

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=2,657]:

i.F2	Drug addiction Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	68	25	6	1	*
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	56	32	9	2	1
j.F2	The gap between the rich and poor Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	54	28	12	5	*
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	57	29	9	5	1
k.F2	Violent crime Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	52	33	13	1	*

ASK FORM 3 ONLY [N=2,650]:

l.F3	Gun violence Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	53	28	14	4	*
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	48	27	20	4	*
m.F3	The affordability of a college education Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	63	27	8	2	*
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	52	34	11	3	1
n.F3	Climate change Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	43	28	20	9	*
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	40	26	21	12	1

ASK FORM 4 ONLY [N=2,711]:

o.F4	Wages and the cost of living Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	52	36	10	2	*
p.F4	Ethics in government Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	67	25	6	1	1
q.F4	Terrorism Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	35	37	25	3	*
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	53	30	13	3	1
r.F4	The way immigrants who are in the country illegally are treated Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	38	28	20	13	1

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

MESUM3

Do each of the following statements describe you well, or not? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

		Describes <u>me well</u>	Does not describe <u>me well</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a.	Environmentalist			
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	59	40	1
	Sep 14-Sep 28, 2017	58	40	2
b.	Have traditional values			
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	73	26	1
	Sep 14-Sep 28, 2017	75	24	1
c.	Supporter of the National Rifle Association (NRA)			
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	40	58	2
	Sep 14-Sep 28, 2017	44	54	2
d.	Feminist			
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	36	61	2
	Sep 14-Sep 28, 2017 ²	31	67	2
e.	Open minded			
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	92	8	1
f.	Active in my local community			
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	32	67	1
g.	Typical American			
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	70	29	2

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**ASK IF NOT IN DC (F_STATE_FINAL NE 11) [N=10,641]:**

CANDHOUKN How much would you say you know about the candidates running for Congress in your district?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=8,904]

Sep 24-	
Oct 7	
<u>2018</u>	
14	A great deal
45	A fair amount
31	Not too much
9	Nothing at all
*	No answer

² Wording was "Consider myself a feminist" in W29.

ASK IF NOT IN DC (F_STATE_FINAL NE 11) [N=10,641]:

CANDHOUSAT How satisfied are you with the choice of candidates for Congress in your district this November?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=8,904]

Sep 24- Oct 7 <u>2018</u>	
14	Very satisfied
52	Somewhat satisfied
24	Not too satisfied
7	Not at all satisfied
3	No answer

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**ASK FORMS 1 AND 3 ONLY [N=5,315]:**

PREDELEC Just your best guess, after the elections this November, which political party do you think will hold a majority in... **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS A AND B; RANDOMIZE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1 AND 2]**

		Republican <u>Party</u>	Democratic <u>Party</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a.	The U.S. Senate			
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	57	40	3
	June 7-July 5, 2016	49	46	5
b.	The U.S. House of Representatives			
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	51	46	3
	June 7-July 5, 2016	57	38	5

ASK FORMS 1 AND 3 ONLY [N=5,315]:

Thinking about the congressional elections that will take place in November...

[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF EMTCONGREP & EMTCONGDEM, SHOW INTRO TEXT ONLY ON FIRST QUESTION]

ASK FORMS 1 AND 3 ONLY [N=5,315]:

EMTCONGREP How would you feel if the REPUBLICAN PARTY keeps control of the U.S. House of Representatives?

[ROTATE ORDER 1-4 FOR HALF, 4-1 FOR OTHER HALF. RECORD IF RESPONDENT WAS SHOWN 1-4 OR 4-1]

Sep 24- Oct 7 <u>2018</u>	
11	Excited
30	Relieved
42	Disappointed
13	Angry
4	No answer

ASK FORMS 1 AND 3 ONLY [N=5,315]:

EMTCONGDEM How would you feel if the DEMOCRATIC PARTY gains control of the U.S. House of Representatives?

[DISPLAY RESPONSE OPTIONS IN SAME ORDER AS EMTCONGREP AND RECORD ORDER]

Sep 24-	
Oct 7	
<u>2018</u>	
17	Excited
38	Relieved
34	Disappointed
7	Angry
4	No answer

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**ASK FORMS 2 AND 4 ONLY:****ASK ALL REPUBLICANS AND REPUBLICAN LEANERS (F_PARTYSUM_FINAL=1) [N=2,198]:**

GOPDIRCT Thinking about the future of the Republican Party, would you say that you are...

Sep 24-		Sept 14-	Nov 29-	Oct 25-
Oct 7		Sept 28	Dec 12	Nov 8
<u>2018</u>		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2016</u>
23	Very optimistic	12	28	12
51	Somewhat optimistic	47	51	49
19	Somewhat pessimistic	29	16	29
5	Very pessimistic	10	4	9
2	No answer	2	2	1

ASK FORMS 2 AND 4 ONLY:**ASK ALL DEMOCRATS AND DEMOCRATIC LEANERS (F_PARTYSUM_FINAL=2) [N=2,965]:**

DEMDIRCT Thinking about the future of the Democratic Party, would you say that you are...

Sep 24-		Sept 14-	Nov 29-	Oct 25-
Oct 7		Sept 28	Dec 12	Nov 8
<u>2018</u>		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2016</u>
19	Very optimistic	13	14	22
58	Somewhat optimistic	51	47	55
16	Somewhat pessimistic	28	29	15
5	Very pessimistic	6	10	6
2	No answer	1	1	2

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE