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Government Gets Lower Ratings for Handling Health Care, Environment, Disaster Response

Low trust in federal government among members of both parties

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Government Gets Lower Ratings for Handling Health Care, Environment, Disaster Response

Low trust in federal government among members of both parties

Since 2015, opinions about the federal government's handling of several major issues have become less positive and much more partisan. Yet majorities continue to say the government should have a "major role" on such issues as defending against terrorism and helping lift people from poverty. And views about government's role, unlike its performance, have changed only modestly over the past two years.

Public trust in government, meanwhile, remains close to a historic low. Just 18% say they trust the federal government to do the right thing "just about always" or "most of the time" – a figure that has changed very little for more than a decade.

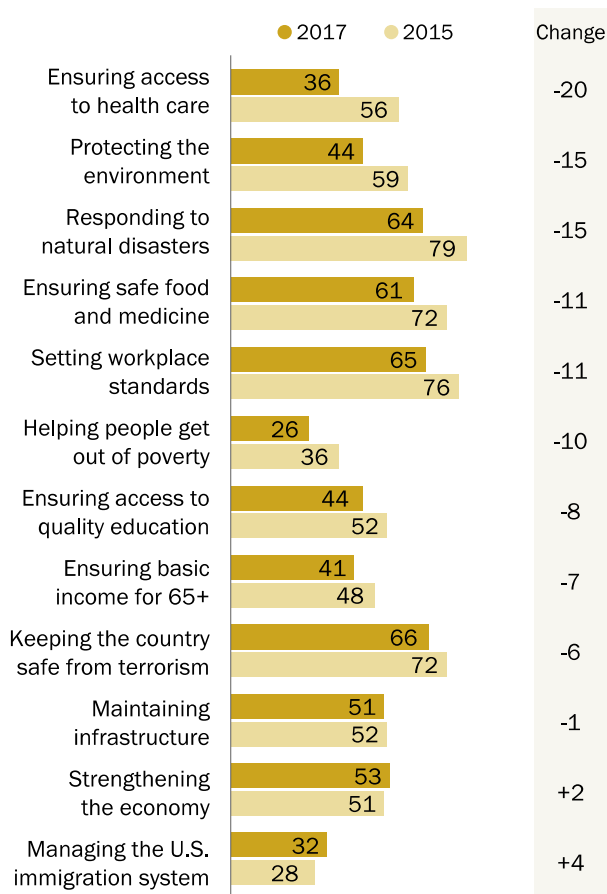
And while more Republicans say they trust the government today than did so during the Obama administration, just 22% of Republicans and even fewer Democrats (15%) say they trust the government at least most of the time.

With a new president in the White House, the lower ratings for the federal government's performance are driven largely by Democrats, who are much more negative today than they were two years ago.

Among the public overall, positive ratings for the government's handling of ensuring access

Public's ratings of government performance decline on several issues

% who say the government is doing a very/somewhat good job ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 2017.

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to health care have declined 20 percentage points since 2015; today, just 36% say it does a very or somewhat good job in ensuring access to health care, down from 56% two years ago.

Over the same period, there have been 15-percentage-point declines in positive evaluations of government performance in protecting the environment and responding to natural disasters.

On several other issues, including the economy, terrorism and immigration, the public's ratings of the government's performance have changed little over the past two years.

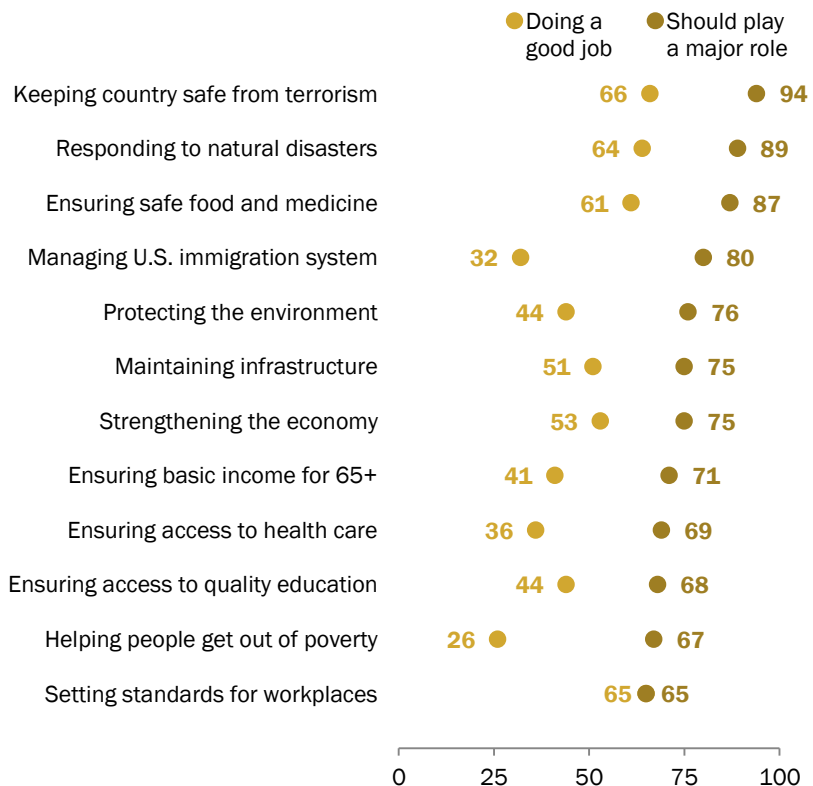
But there is no issue, among 12 tested, on which the government's performance ratings have improved significantly. And on 11 of the 12 issues, partisan differences in these evaluations have widened considerably.

The new national survey by Pew Research Center, conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 4 among 1,503 U.S. adults, updates measures on the government's role and performance from [a major study of attitudes about government](#) conducted in 2015.

Across all 12 issues, about two-thirds or more of the public say the government should have a major role. And on nearly all issues, positive assessments of the government's performance lag well behind the shares who think the government should play a major role.

Low ratings for government on several issues; majorities say it should have a 'major role'

% who say the federal government is ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 2017.

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Large majorities say the government should play a major role in keeping the country safe from terrorism (94%), responding to natural disasters (89%) and ensuring that food and medicine are safe (87%). Somewhat smaller majorities – about six-in-ten or more – say the government is doing at least a somewhat good job in each of these areas.

In other areas, there are much wider differences between views of the government's role and performance. For example, while 80% of the public says the government should play a major role in managing the country's immigration system, just 32% say it's doing a good job in this area. Similarly, two-thirds think the government should be involved in helping people get out of poverty; just 26% rate the government positively in dealing with poverty – the lowest rating for any issue in the survey.

And while wide majorities say the government should be involved in ensuring a basic income for those 65 and older (71%), access to health care (69%), access to high equality education (68%) and helping people get out of poverty (67%), fewer than half say the government is doing a good job in these areas.

More partisan evaluations of government performance

Two years ago, with Barack Obama in the White House, more Democrats than Republicans expressed positive views of government performance in most specific areas. However, there were some issues – including responding to natural disasters and protecting the environment – on which members of both parties had similar evaluations.

Today, with Donald Trump as president, Republicans are more likely than Democrats to offer positive evaluations of government performance across the board.

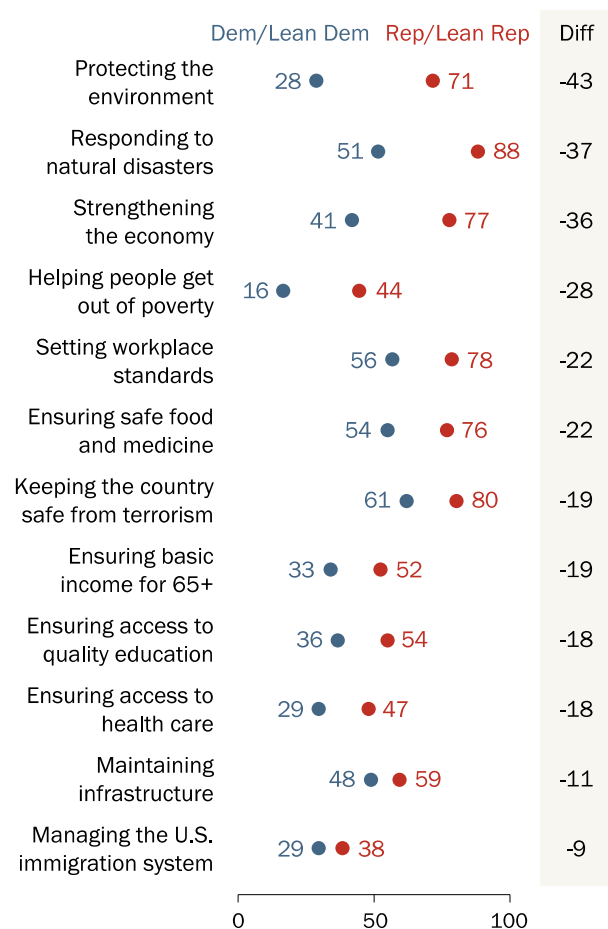
Republicans are particularly positive about the federal government’s response to natural disasters. Nearly nine-in-ten Republicans and Republican-leaning independents (88%) say the government does a very or somewhat good job responding to natural disasters, compared with 51% of Democrats and Democratic leaners.

Republicans are more than twice as likely as Democrats to say the government does well in protecting the environment (71% vs. 28%). There also are sizable partisan gaps in views of the government’s performance in strengthening the economy and alleviating poverty.

Notably, both Republicans and Democrats favor government involvement in managing the country’s immigration system, but just 38% of Republicans and 29% of Democrats think the government is doing a good job addressing this issue.

Wide partisan gaps in views of govt performance across domains

% who say the federal government is doing a very/somewhat good job ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 2017.

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The changes in how partisans view government performance vary across different issues. In assessments of how well the government does in strengthening the economy and keeping the country safe from terrorism, the two parties have essentially traded places since 2015.

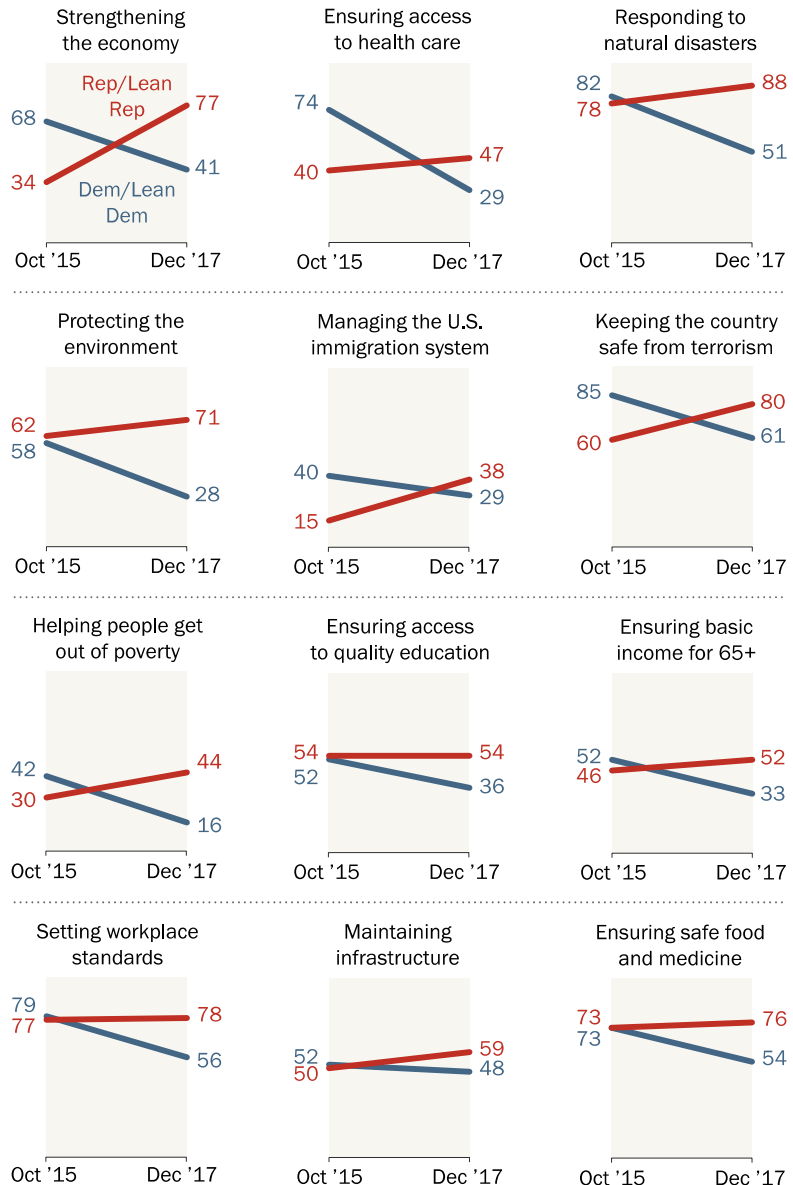
At that time, 68% of Democrats rated the government positively for strengthening the economy; just 41% do so today. By contrast, the share of Republicans who say the government is doing a good job on the economy has more than doubled since then (77% vs. 34% in 2015).

On most other issues, however, Republicans' evaluations are only modestly more positive than they were two years ago, while Democrats are far less positive.

The share of Democrats saying the government does a good job in protecting the environment has plummeted 30 percentage points, from 58% to 28%. About seven-in-ten Republicans (71%) give the government positive marks for protecting the environment, up nine points from 2015 (62%).

Shifting partisan views of government performance

% who say the federal government is doing a very/somewhat good job ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 2017.

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There has been a comparable decline in the share of Democrats who rate the government positively for responding to natural disasters (51% now, 82% in 2015). Republicans' views are somewhat more positive than they were then (88% now, 78% then).

Amid efforts by the Republican-led Congress to eliminate or roll back the Affordable Care Act, just 29% of Democrats say the government does a good job in ensuring access to health care; two years ago, 74% of Democrats rated the government's efforts positively. Republicans continue to have relatively mixed views of the government's performance on ensuring access to health care (47% positive today, 40% in 2015).

While minorities in both parties offer positive ratings of the government on managing the immigration system, the share of Republicans saying the government does a good job has more than doubled since 2015, from 15% to 38%. Democrats' views are less positive than they were then (29% now, 40% then).

Partisan differences, and some agreement, on government's role

For the most part, partisan attitudes about the federal government's role have not changed much since 2015. As was the case then, Republicans are far less likely than Democrats to say the government should play a major role in ensuring access to health care and alleviating poverty.

Currently, more than twice as many Democrats (86%) as Republicans (39%) say the government should play a major role in ensuring access to health care; the partisan gap was about as wide two years ago (83% of Democrats, 34% of Republicans).

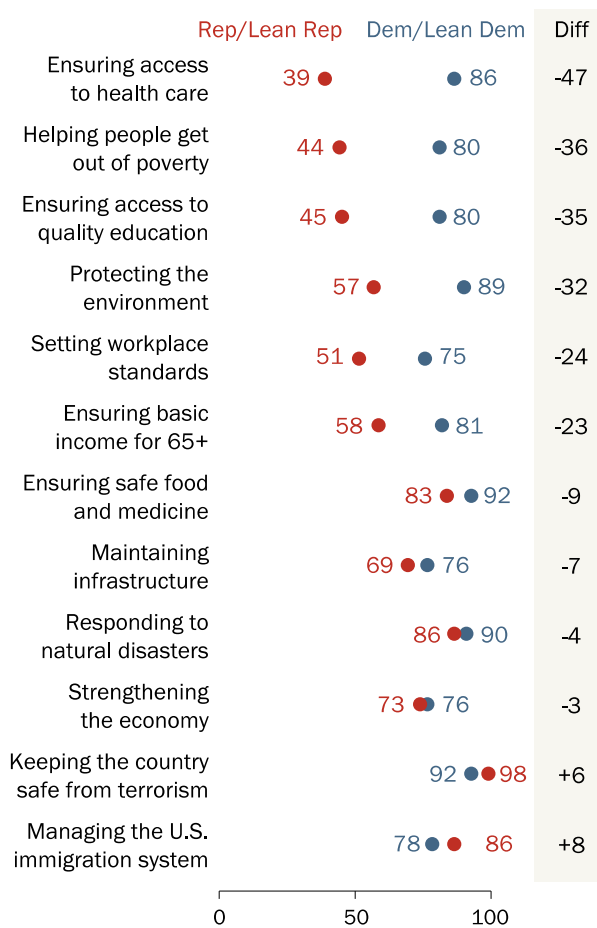
And while a large majority of Democrats (80%) continue to say the government should have a major role in helping people get out of poverty, just 44% of Republicans say the same.

Nearly identical shares in both parties (76% of Democrats, 73% of Republicans) say the government should have a major role in strengthening the economy. This marks a change from two years ago, when Democrats (84%) were more likely than Republicans (64%) to favor a major role for the government in the economy.

There continues to be common ground among partisans regarding the government's role on a number of other issues. Comparable shares in both parties say the government should play a major role in defending against terrorism, managing the immigration system, responding to natural disasters, maintaining infrastructure and ensuring safe food and medicine.

Wide partisan gaps over government role on health care, poverty, education

% who say the federal government should play a major role in ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 2017.

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Little change in trust in the federal government

Only about one-in-five Americans (18%) say they trust the federal government to do what is right just about always or most of the time. Two-thirds of Americans say they can trust the government only some of the time, while 14% volunteer they can never trust the government.

These attitudes have changed very little over the past decade – from late in George W. Bush’s second term, through Obama’s eight years in office, and Trump’s first year in the White House.

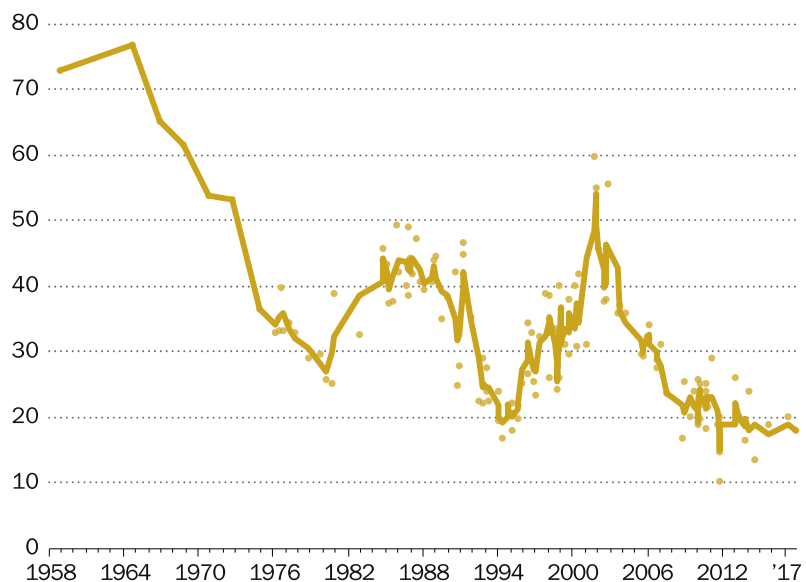
Public trust in the federal government was high during the 1950s and 1960s, but declined sharply through the 1970s, during the Vietnam War and Watergate.

Since the 1970s, there have been occasional periods of relatively high trust in government, most recently during the months after the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

Yet trust in government declined through the later stages of Bush’s presidency, during the Iraq War and the financial crisis, and has never recovered. It has been a decade since as many as 30% of Americans have said they can trust the government just about always or most of the time.

Trust in the federal government remains near historic low

% who say they trust the federal government to do what is right just about always/most of the time ...



Notes: From 1976-2017 the trend line represents a three-survey moving average.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 2017.

Trend sources: Pew Research Center, National Election Studies, Gallup, ABC/Washington Post, CBS/New York Times, and CNN polls.

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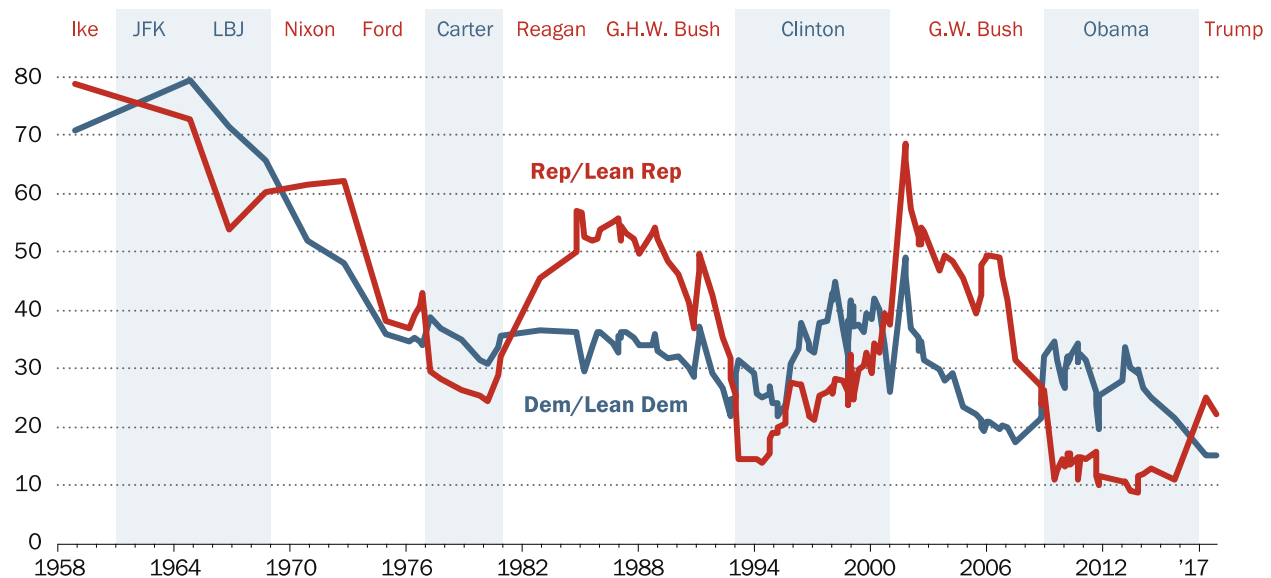
As with many other attitudes, partisans' trust in government tracks party control of the presidency. The share of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents who say they trust the government at least most of the time is higher today (22%) than during the Obama administration.

Yet the current level of Republican trust in government is relatively low compared with past Republican administrations. The share of Republicans saying they trusted the government always or most of the time was much higher during most of George W. Bush's presidency, and throughout the entire administrations of George H.W. Bush and Ronald Reagan.

Just 15% of Democrats and Democratic leaners say they trust the federal government always or most of the time, which is lower than during the Obama administration and among the lowest levels of Democratic trust in government in the past 60 years. Democrats' trust in government was about this low toward the end of Bush's presidency in 2008.

Modest shifts in trust in government since Trump's inauguration, as Republicans' views move higher, while Democrats' views move lower

% who say they trust the federal government to do what is right just about always/most of the time ...



Notes: From 1976-2017 the trend line represents a three-survey moving average within each administration.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 2017.

Trend sources: Pew Research Center, National Election Studies, Gallup, ABC/Washington Post, CBS/New York Times, and CNN polls.

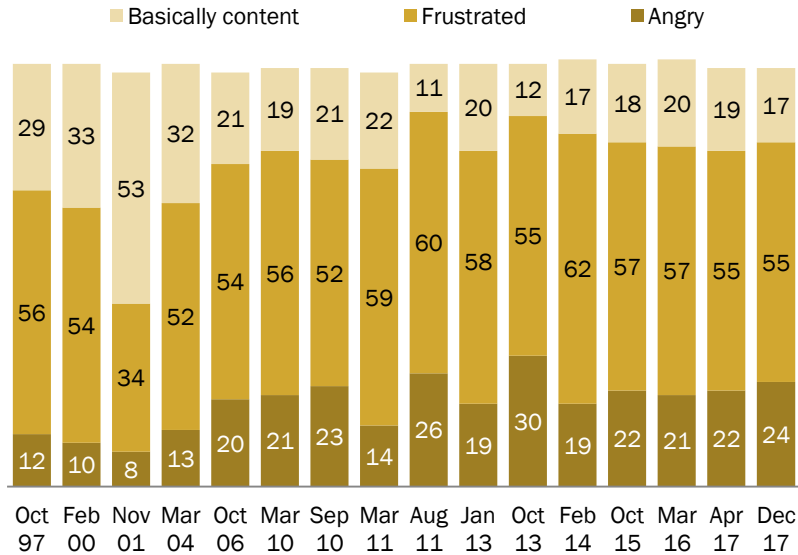
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As with trust in the federal government, there has been little change in people's feelings toward the government. As in the past, most say they are frustrated with the government (55%), while smaller shares are angry (24%) or basically content (17%).

Over the past two decades, anger at the federal government reached a high point during the October 2013 shutdown of the government, when 30% expressed anger at the government.

More Americans continue to be 'frustrated' with the government than 'angry' or 'basically content'

Feeling toward the federal government (%)



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 2017.

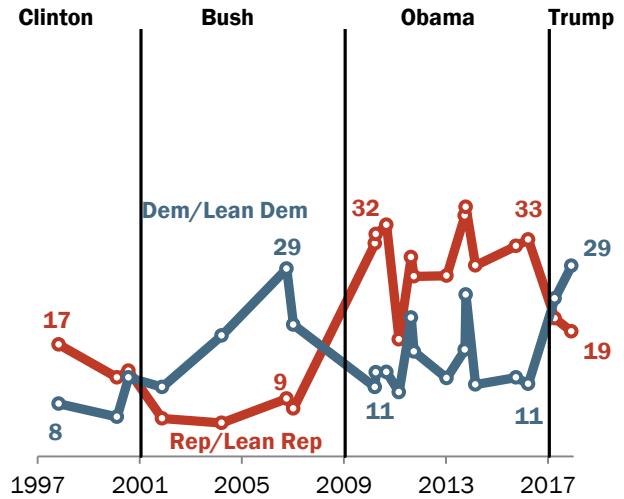
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Nearly a year into Trump’s presidency, there has been a substantial increase in the share of Democrats expressing anger at the federal government. Currently, 29% of Democrats say they are angry at the government, which equals the share saying this in October 2006, before the midterm elections that year.

About one-in-five Republicans (19%) say they are angry at the government, which is much lower than the share saying this through most of Obama’s administration. However, the share of Republicans expressing anger at the federal government is higher today than at points during the first six years of Bush’s presidency (question was not asked later in his administration).

Share of Democrats expressing anger at government as high as in October 2006

% saying they feel ‘angry’ toward federal government



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 2017.

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Highly negative ratings for government on poverty, immigration

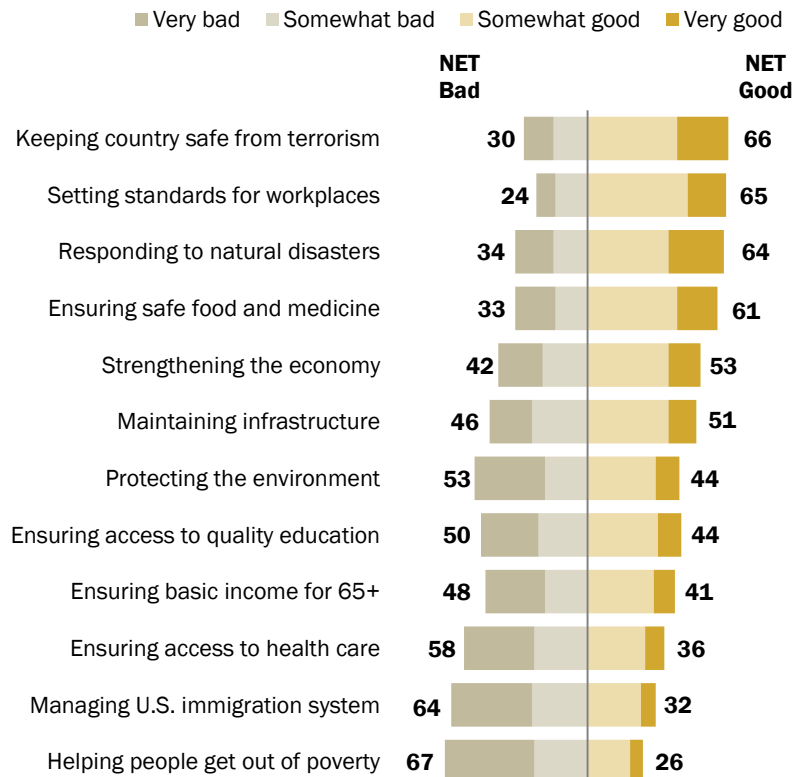
Overall, the public's current ratings for government performance are more positive than negative on five of 12 issues, including keeping the country safe from terrorism, setting fair standards for workplaces and responding to natural disasters.

The government's ratings on four issues – poverty, immigration, health care and the environment – are, on balance, negative. On three other issues, the public's views are more mixed.

On alleviating poverty and managing immigration, in particular, sizable proportions (42% and 38%, respectively) say the government does a *very bad* job. By comparison, just 6% say the government does a very good job in helping people out of poverty and 7% say it does very well in managing the immigration system.

Majorities say government is doing a bad job addressing poverty, immigration, health care

Job federal government is doing in each area (%)



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 2017.

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Democrats and Democratic leaners, especially liberal Democrats and leaners, are intensely critical of government performance in alleviating poverty. An overwhelming majority of liberal Democrats (87%) say the government does a bad job on this issue, with 64% saying it does a very bad job. While conservative and moderate Democrats also rate the government negatively in addressing poverty (74% say it does a bad job), about half (46%) rate its performance as very bad. Republicans and Republican leaners are divided in views of the government's performance in

helping people get out of poverty (44% good, 45% bad); only 22% of Republicans rate the government’s performance as very bad.

There is bipartisan criticism of the government’s performance in managing the immigration system: Majorities of Democrats (67%) and Republicans (59%) rate the government’s performance negatively. Both liberal Democrats and conservative Republicans are highly critical of the government on immigration (50% of liberal Democrats say it does a very bad job, as do 43% of conservative Republicans).

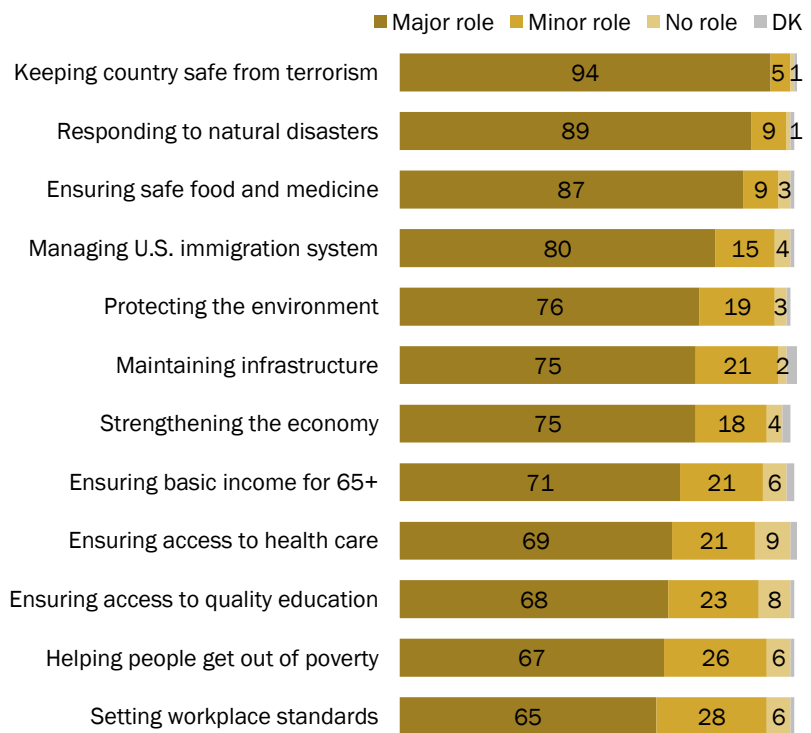
Public favors major role for government on wide range of issues

As noted, majorities say the government should play “major role” on all 12 issues included in the survey. Nearly all who do not think the government should have a major role say it should have a “minor role.” Very few – no more than about one-in-ten – say the government should have “no role at all” on these issues.

Republicans are more likely than Democrats to say the government should have no role on some issues, though the shares of Republicans saying this are small. On ensuring access to health care, for example, 20% of Republicans say the government should have no role at all, compared with just 2% of Democrats.

Across domains, large majorities see major role for government

Role federal government should play in each area (%)



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 2017.

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In general, opinions about the government's role in specific areas have not changed much since 2015, but there has been an increase in the number favoring a major role for the government in helping people get out of poverty.

Currently, 67% say the government should have a major role in addressing poverty, up from 55% two years ago. The shares saying the government should have a major role have increased among Republicans (from 36% to 44%) and Democrats (from 72% to 80%).

Acknowledgements

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

Research team

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Methodology

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted November 29-December 4, 2017 among a national sample of 1,503 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (377 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 1,126 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 728 who had no landline telephone). 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. 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 are 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.

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:

Survey conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 2017

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	1,503	2.9 percentage points
Half sample	751 (min)	4.1 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	522	4.9 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep half form	259 (min)	7.0 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	769	4.1 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem half form	376 (min)	5.8 percentage points

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
DECEMBER 2017 POLITICAL SURVEY
FINAL TOPLINE
NOVEMBER 29-DECEMBER 4, 2017
N=1,503**

QUESTIONS 1-4 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**NO QUESTION 5****ASK ALL:**

Q.6 Some people say they are basically content with the federal government, others say they are frustrated, and others say they are angry. Which of these best describes how you feel?

	<u>Basically content</u>	<u>Frustrated</u>	<u>Angry</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	17	55	24	5
Apr 5-11, 2017	19	55	22	3
Mar 17-26, 2016	20	57	21	2
Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	18	57	22	3
Feb 12-26, 2014	17	62	19	2
Oct 9-13, 2013	12	55	30	3
Sep 25-29, 2013	17	51	26	5
Jan 9-13, 2013	20	58	19	3
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	17	58	21	3
Aug 17-21, 2011	11	60	26	3
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	22	59	14	5
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	21	52	23	4
Apr 1-5, 2010	23	52	21	4
Mar 11-21, 2010	19	56	21	5
Early January, 2007	21	58	16	5
Early October, 2006	21	54	20	5
March, 2004	32	52	13	3
Mid November, 2001	53	34	8	5
June, 2000	28	53	13	6
February, 2000	33	54	10	3
October, 1997	29	56	12	3

ASK ALL:

Q.7 How much of the time do you think you can trust the government in Washington to do what is right? Just about always, most of the time, or only some of the time?

	<u>Just about always</u>	<u>Most of the time</u>	<u>Only some of the time</u>	(VOL.) <u>Never</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	3	15	67	14	2
Apr 5-11, 2017	4	16	68	11	2
Aug 27- Oct 4, 2015	3	16	67	13	1
Feb 12-26, 2014	3	21	68	7	1
Oct 9-13, 2013	3	16	68	12	1
Jan 9-13, 2013	3	23	67	6	2
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	3	17	72	7	2
Aug 17-21, 2011	3	16	72	8	1
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	4	25	65	4	2
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	3	21	65	10	1
Apr 1-5, 2010	5	20	61	13	1
Mar 11-21, 2010	3	19	65	11	2
January, 2007	3	28	63	5	1
February, 2006	4	30	59	6	1
Mid-September, 2005	3	28	63	4	2

Q.7 CONTINUED...

	Just about <u>always</u>	Most of <u>the time</u>	Only some <u>of the time</u>	(VOL.) <u>Never</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Mid-March, 2004	4	32	59	4	1
February, 2000	5	35	56	3	1
May, 1999	3	28	62	5	2
February, 1999	4	27	64	4	1
November, 1998 ¹	4	22	61	11	2
February, 1998	5	29	61	4	1
October, 1997	3	36	59	2	*

NO QUESTIONS 8-10, 13-14**QUESTIONS 11-12 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****QUESTION 15 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****ASK ALL:**

Q.16 Now thinking about the job the federal government is doing in some different areas. Is the federal government doing a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad job **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]**? How about **[NEXT ITEM]**? **[IF NECESSARY: Is the federal government doing a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad job [ITEM]?**

	----- Good Job -----			----- Bad Job -----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Not govt job</u>	<u>DK/ Ref</u>	
ASK FORM 1 [N=751]:									
a.F1	Strengthening the economy								
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	53	15	38	42	21	21	1	5
	Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	51	9	42	47	22	25	*	2
b.F1	Keeping the country safe from terrorism								
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	66	24	42	30	14	16	0	4
	Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	72	30	43	26	13	12	*	2
c.F1	Helping people get out of poverty								
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	26	6	20	67	42	25	4	4
	Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	36	6	30	61	30	30	2	2
d.F1	Ensuring access to health care								
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	36	9	27	58	33	25	2	4
	Aug 27-Sep 13, 2015	56	15	42	40	21	19	1	3

¹ The November, 1998 survey was conducted Oct. 26-Dec. 1, 1998. The question asked, "How much of the time do you trust the government in Washington to do the right thing? Just about always, most the time, or only some of the time?"

Q.16 CONTINUED...

		----- Good Job -----			----- Bad Job -----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)
		Total	Very	Somewhat	Total	Very	Somewhat	Not govt job	DK/ Ref
e.F1	Maintaining roads, bridges and other infrastructure								
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	51	13	38	46	20	26	*	3
	Aug 27-Sep 13, 2015	52	14	38	46	23	23	1	1
f.F1	Ensuring that food and medicine are safe								
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	61	19	42	33	19	15	*	6
	Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	72	22	49	26	11	15	*	2
ASK FORM 2 [N=752]:									
g.F2	Ensuring a basic income for people 65 and older								
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	41	10	31	48	28	20	1	10
	Aug 27-Sep 13, 2015	48	9	39	45	20	25	1	5
h.F2	Ensuring access to high quality education								
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	44	11	33	50	27	23	2	4
	Aug 27-Sep 13, 2015	52	12	40	44	20	24	1	3
i.F2	Managing the nation's immigration system								
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	32	7	25	64	38	26	0	4
	Aug 27-Sep 13, 2015	28	5	23	68	38	30	*	4
j.F2	Setting fair and safe standards for workplaces								
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	65	18	47	24	9	15	2	9
	Aug 27-Sep 13, 2015	76	21	56	20	8	12	1	3
k.F2	Protecting the environment								
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	44	11	32	53	33	20	1	3
	Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	59	11	48	38	16	23	*	2
l.F2	Responding to natural disasters								
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	64	26	38	34	18	16	*	3
	Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	79	28	51	19	8	11	*	2

ASK ALL:

Q.17 For each of these same areas, please tell me how much of a role, if any, the federal government should play. Should the federal government play a major role, a minor role or no role at all **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]**? How about **[INSERT ITEM]**? **[IF NECESSARY: Should the federal government play a major role, a minor role, or no role at all [ITEM]?**

		Major role	Minor role	No role at all	(VOL.) DK/Ref
ASK FORM 1 [N=751]:					
a.F1	Strengthening the economy				
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	75	18	4	2
	Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	74	20	4	1

Q.17 CONTINUED...

		<u>Major role</u>	<u>Minor role</u>	<u>No role at all</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
b.F1	Keeping the country safe from terrorism				
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	94	5	1	1
	Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	94	5	1	1
c.F1	Helping people get out of poverty				
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	67	26	6	1
	Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	55	38	5	1
d.F1	Ensuring access to health care				
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	69	21	9	2
	Aug 27-Sep 13, 2015	61	28	10	1
e.F1	Maintaining roads, bridges and other infrastructure				
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	75	21	2	3
	Aug 27-Sep 13, 2015	76	20	3	1
f.F1	Ensuring that food and medicine are safe				
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	87	9	3	1
	Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	87	10	2	1
ASK FORM 2 [N=752]:					
g.F2	Ensuring a basic income for people 65 and older				
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	71	21	6	2
	Aug 27-Sep 13, 2015	69	25	4	2
h.F2	Ensuring access to high quality education				
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	68	23	8	1
	Aug 27-Sep 13, 2015	70	25	4	1
i.F2	Managing the nation's immigration system				
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	80	15	4	1
	Aug 27-Sep 13, 2015	81	15	2	1
j.F2	Setting fair and safe standards for workplaces				
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	65	28	6	1
	Aug 27-Sep 13, 2015	66	30	3	1
k.F2	Protecting the environment				
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	76	19	3	1
	Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	75	22	3	1
l.F2	Responding to natural disasters				
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	89	9	1	1
	Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	88	10	1	1

NO QUESTIONS 18-20, 25, 27, 30-33, 36-40, 43-49, 52-55, 58-75

QUESTIONS 21, 41-42 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

QUESTIONS 22-24, 26, 28-29, 34-35, 50-51, 56-57, 76-79 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?

				(VOL.)	(VOL.)	(VOL.)	Lean	Lean
	Republican	Democrat	Independent	No preference	Other party	DK/Ref	Rep	Dem
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
Apr 5-11, 2017	24	31	42	2	1	*	17	20
Feb 7-12, 2017	23	34	37	3	1	2	15	18
Jan 4-9, 2017	25	28	41	4	*	1	18	19
Nov 30-Dec 5, 2016	24	33	35	5	1	3	15	16
Yearly Totals								
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
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 Post-Sept 11	30.9	31.8	27.9	5.2	.6	3.6	11.7	9.4
2001 Pre-Sept 11	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	--	--	--	--	--