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# Americans' Views of Government: Low Trust, but Some Positive Performance Ratings

*Majorities in both parties say federal government should play a major role on public health, economy, many other areas*

**FOR MEDIA OR OTHER INQUIRIES:**

Carroll Doherty, Director of Political Research

Jocelyn Kiley, Associate Director, Research

Nida Asheer, Communications Manager

Calvin Jordan, Communications Associate

202.419.4372

[www.pewresearch.org](http://www.pewresearch.org)

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## How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand Americans' evaluations of the federal government's performance in a variety of areas, as well as their attitudes about the proper size and role of government. For this analysis, we surveyed U.S. adults online and by telephone.

We surveyed 11,001 U.S. adults online in July and August 2020. Everyone who took part is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the ATP's methodology.

We also surveyed 1,750 U.S. adults by telephone in July and August 2020. The surveys were conducted in both English and Spanish over the phone under the direction of Abt Associates. Respondents to this survey were randomly selected via a combination of landline and cellphone random-digit-dial samples. To ensure that the results of this survey reflect a balanced cross-section of the nation, the data are weighted to match the U.S. adult population by gender, age, education, race and ethnicity and other categories.

Here are the [questions used for the report](#), along with responses, and its [methodology](#).

# Americans' Views of Government: Low Trust, but Some Positive Performance Ratings

*Majorities in both parties say federal government should play a major role on public health, economy, many other areas*

For years, public trust in the federal government has hovered at near-record lows. That remains the case today, as the United States struggles with a pandemic and economic recession. Just 20% of U.S. adults say they trust the government in Washington to “do the right thing” just about always or most of the time.

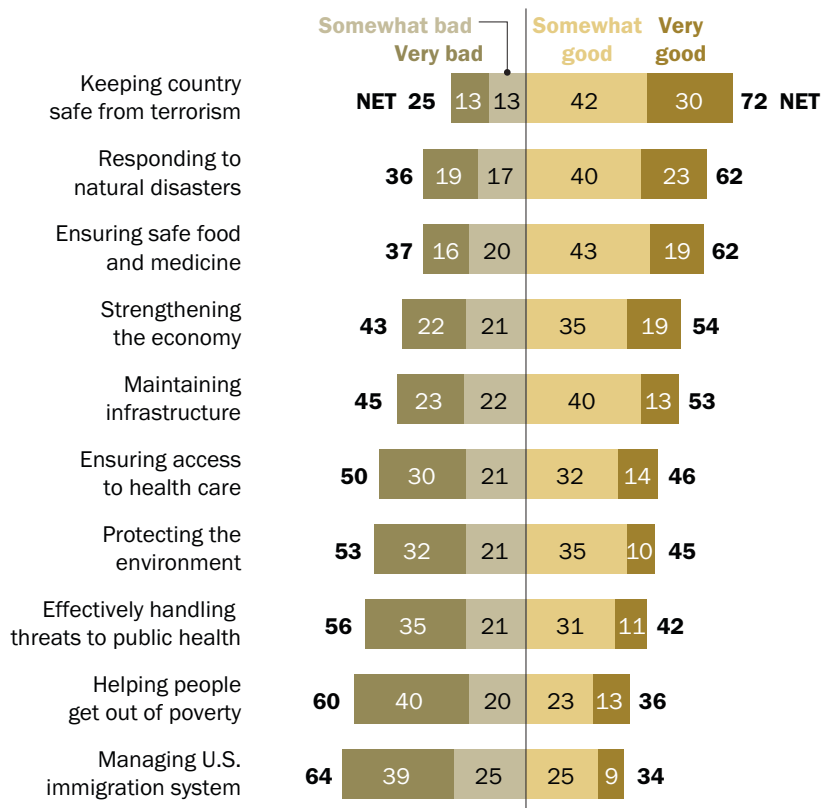
Yet Americans also have long expressed positive views of the federal government’s performance in several specific areas. And majorities *want* the government to play a major role on everything from keeping the country safe from terrorism to ensuring access to health care and alleviating poverty.

Attitudes about the appropriate role for government and its performance have changed only modestly since 2017, though Democrats have become more critical of government performance in some areas since then.

Among the public overall, majorities say the government does a very good or somewhat good job keeping the country safe from terrorism (72%), responding to natural disasters (62%),

## Positive views of government's handling of terrorism, disasters; negative views on public health, poverty

% who say the federal government is doing a \_\_\_ job in each area



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 23-Aug. 4, 2020.

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ensuring safe food and medicine (62%), strengthening the economy (54%) and maintaining infrastructure (53%).

Americans are far more critical of how the government handles several other issues, including managing the immigration system (just 34% say it does a good job), helping people get out of poverty (36%) and effectively handling threats to public health (42%).

Partisanship continues to be a major factor in attitudes about the government's performance and its role. Republicans and Republican-leaning independents are broadly positive about the government's performance in most areas. Still, while substantial majorities of Republicans say the government is doing well in dealing in addressing natural disasters (89%), terrorism (87%) and the economy (80%), far fewer rate the government's performance positively when it comes to helping people get out of poverty (59%) or managing the immigration system (58%).

Democrats and Democratic leaners are far more negative; for example, just 18% say the government does a good job assisting people to get out of poverty, while 17% give the government positive ratings for dealing with public health threats.

There is more common ground among partisans in views of the role the government *should* play. Large majorities of Democrats (no fewer than about three-quarters) say the government should play a major role in all 10 areas included in the survey. Republicans are less uniformly supportive of a significant government role, but half or more say it should play a major role in nine of 10.

These are among the findings of Pew Research Center's study of attitudes about government, which updates studies from [2019](#), [2017](#) and [2015](#). This study is based on two national surveys by Pew Research Center: A survey conducted July 27-Aug. 2 among 11,001 U.S. adults, including 9,114 registered voters, on the Center's American Trends Panel; and a separate survey, conducted July 23-Aug. 4 on cellphones and landlines among 1,750 U.S. adults, including 1,455 registered voters.

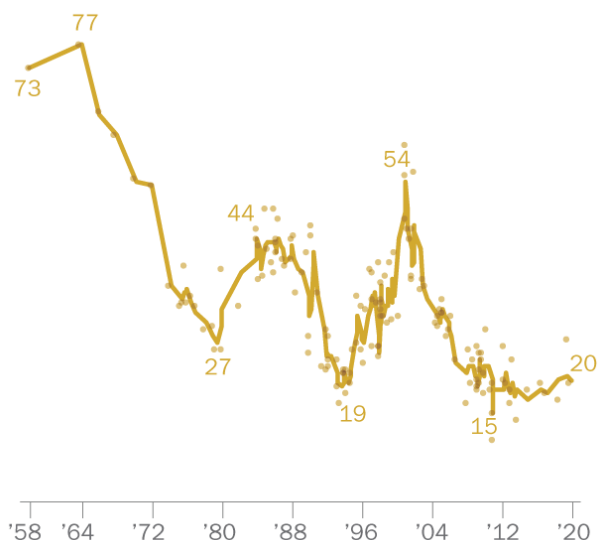
## Other findings from the surveys

**Just 20% trust the federal government.** During the last three presidencies – through the final years of the George W. Bush administration and the presidencies of Barack Obama and Donald Trump, the share of Americans who say they trust the government just about always or most of the time has been below 30%. Today, 20% say they trust the government. While the share of Republicans who trust the government has increased during Trump’s time as president, only 28% say they trust the government, compared with 12% of Democrats.

**Democrats’ anger at federal government rises.** Among both Democrats and Republicans, the dominant feeling toward the federal government is frustration, rather than anger or contentment. Still, roughly a third of Democrats (34%) say they are angry with the federal government, the highest share in more than two decades. Among Republicans, anger at the federal government decreased sharply when Trump became president. Today, 14% say they are angry with the federal government.

## Public trust in federal government near historic lows for over a decade

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



Note: From 1976-2020 the trend line represents a three-survey moving average.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020. Trend sources: Pew Research Center’s American Trends Panel (2020), Pew Research Center phone surveys (2019 and earlier), National Election Studies, Gallup, ABC/Washington Post, CBS/New York Times, and CNN polls.

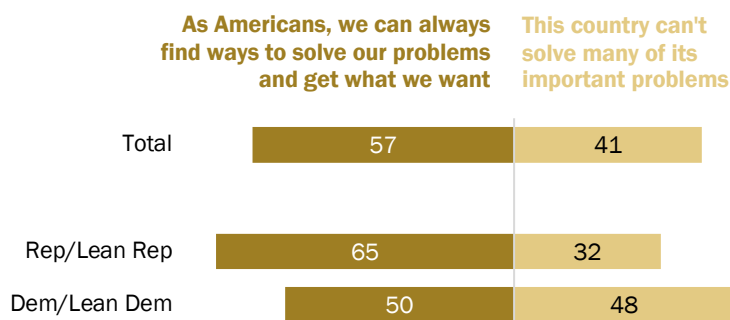
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**Majority continues to say that Americans can solve problems.** Despite the pandemic and the [grim national mood](#), a majority of adults (57%) continue to say that, as Americans, we can always find ways to solve our problems and get what we want. This is essentially unchanged since September 2019, when 55% expressed optimism in the country's ability to solve its problems.

Republicans are somewhat more likely than Democrats to say that Americans can always find ways to solve our problems. Nearly two-thirds of Republicans say this (65%), compared with half of Democrats.

### Majority of Americans say the country 'can always find ways to solve our problems'

*% who say ...*



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.

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## Majorities of both Republicans and Democrats see a major role for the federal government in many areas

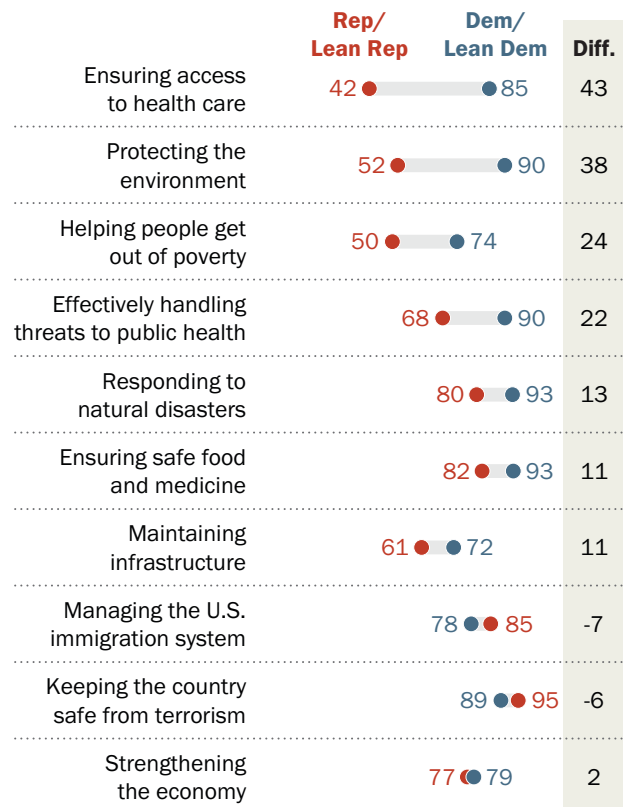
Majorities of adults say that the federal government should play a major role on a wide variety of issues. Roughly nine-in-ten say the government should play a major role in keeping the country safe from terrorism (91%), responding to natural disasters (87%) and ensuring safe food and medicine (87%). Smaller majorities say it should play a major role in helping people get out of poverty (62%) and ensuring access to health care (65%)

Across the board, substantial majorities of Democrats and Democratic leaners say that government should play a major role in addressing these issues. There is greater variance in opinions among Republicans and GOP leaners. While 95% of Republicans say the government should have a major role in keeping the country safe from terrorism, and a sizable majority says the same about managing the immigration system (85%), only about half say the government should play a major role in protecting the environment (52%) or helping people get out of poverty (50%). And just four-in-ten Republicans (42%) say the federal government should play a major role in ensuring access to health care.

Republicans and Democrats are farthest apart in how they view government's role in ensuring access to health care, with a 43 percentage point gap between the share in each party who say the federal government should have a major role. There is also a 38-point gap on the issue of protecting the environment and a 24-point gap on helping people out of poverty, with Democrats more likely to say the government should have a major role in each case.

### Wide partisan divides on whether government should play a 'major role' on health care, environment, poverty

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



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 23-Aug. 4, 2020.

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Republicans are slightly more likely than Democrats to say the federal government should have a major role in managing the U.S. immigration system (85% of Republicans vs. 78% of Democrats) and keeping the country safe from terrorism (95% vs. 89%). Nearly identical shares of Republicans (77%) and Democrats (79%) say the government should play a major role in strengthening the economy.

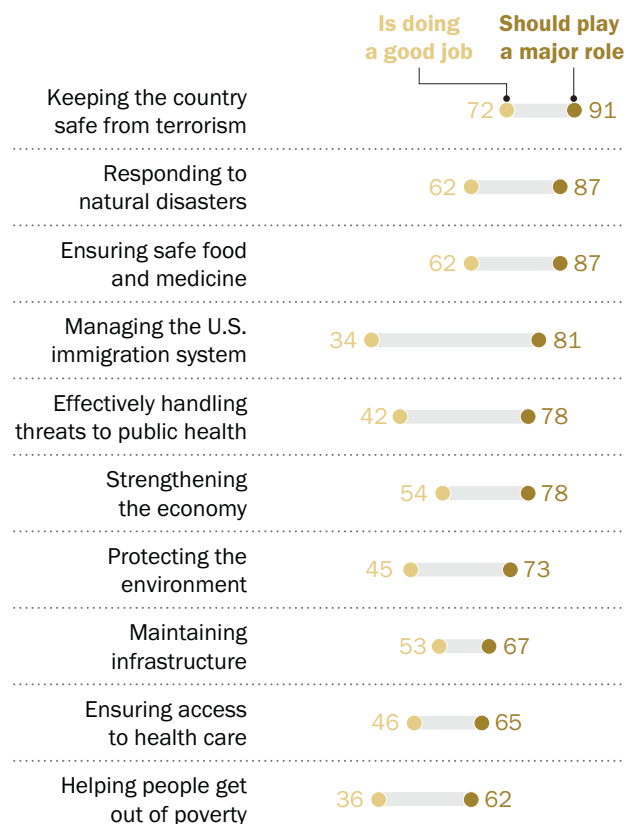
## More want government to play a major role than say it does a good job

Majorities of adults say the federal government should play a major role in 10 issue areas included on the survey, including protecting the environment, maintaining infrastructure and helping people get out of poverty. And yet the shares who say the federal government is doing a good job on each of these issues are consistently much lower than the shares who want it to play a major role.

This gap is largest when it comes to managing the U.S. immigration system. About eight-in-ten adults (81%) say the federal government should play a major role in managing the U.S. immigration system, though about one-third (34%) say it is doing a good job of this. And nearly eight-in-ten (78%) say the federal government should play a major role in handling threats to public health, while 42% say it is doing a good job.

### Sizable gap between public's views of government's role and its performance

% who say the federal government ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 23-Aug. 4, 2020.

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## Republicans much more likely to say the government is doing a good job of handling threats to public health, responding to natural disasters

More than three years into the Trump administration, the partisan divides over assessments of the federal government’s performance in a number of issue areas have grown, with Republicans much more likely than Democrats to provide a positive assessment of the job the federal government is doing.

Republicans are especially positive in their assessments of the government’s performance in responding to natural disasters, with nearly nine-in-ten Republicans (89%) saying the government is doing a very or somewhat good job of this. Large majorities of Republicans also say the government is doing a very or somewhat good job of keeping the country safe from terrorism (87%) and strengthening the economy (80%).

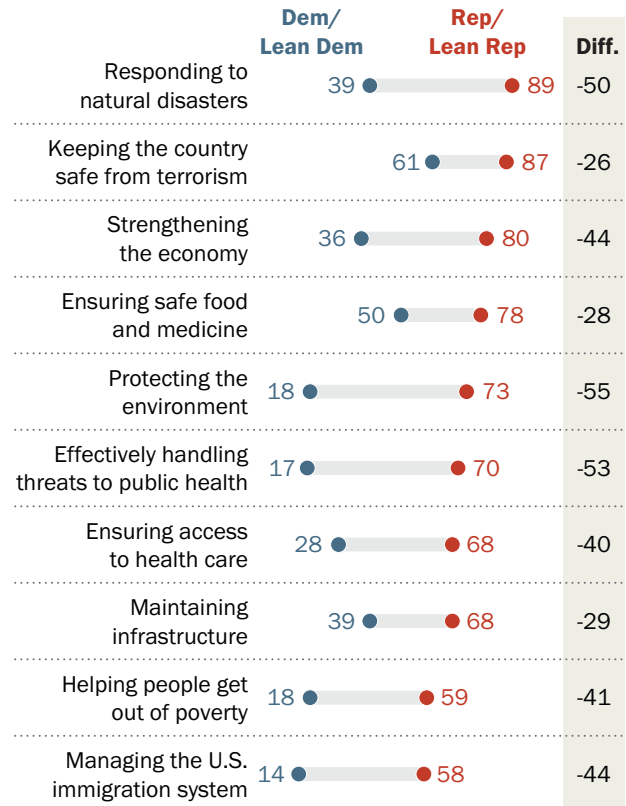
The only area in which a majority of Democrats say the federal government is doing a very or somewhat good job is in keeping the country safe from terrorism, with 61% of Democrats saying this. Half of Democrats also say the government is doing a good job of ensuring safe food and medicine.

Amid national concerns over the [coronavirus outbreak](#), 70% of Republicans say the federal government is doing a very or somewhat good job of effectively handling threats to public health, compared with just 17% of Democrats.

Republicans and Democrats are similarly divided in their assessments of the job the federal government is doing in protecting the environment and in responding to natural disasters.

### Largest partisan gaps in views of government performance on handling public health, disasters, environment

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



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 23-Aug. 4, 2020.

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Republicans are at least 50 percentage points more likely than Democrats to say the government is doing a good job in each case.

On several issues, the gap between Republicans' and Democrats assessments of the federal government's performance has increased since December 2017, shortly after Donald Trump's election as president.

And the differences have increased even more since 2015, when Barack Obama was president.

On protecting the environment, for example, comparable shares of Republicans (62%) and Democrats (58%) said the government was doing a good job in 2015.

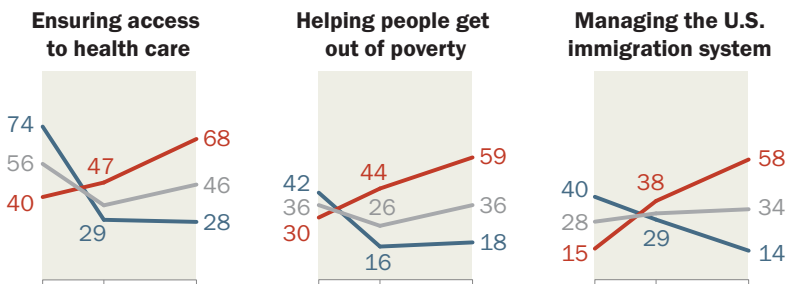
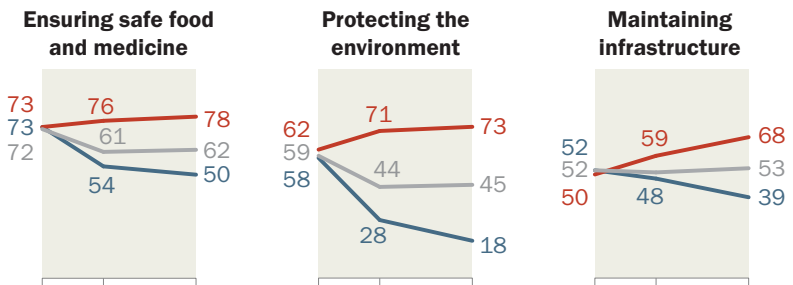
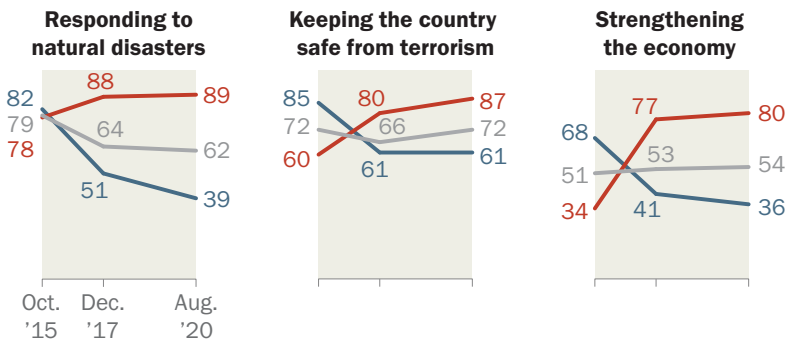
In 2017, more than twice as many Republicans (71%) as Democrats (28%) gave the government positive ratings. Today, the gap is even wider (73% of Republicans, 18% of Democrats).

Similarly, five years ago majorities of Democrats (82%) and Republicans (78%) said the federal government did a good job responding to natural disasters. The share of Democrats who express

### Since Trump's election, Republicans are far more positive about government, Democrats more negative

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

— Total — Rep/Lean Rep — Dem/Lean Dem



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 23-Aug. 4, 2020.

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positive views of the government's handling of natural disasters declined to 51% in 2017 and 39% today. Republicans have remained overwhelmingly positive (89% currently).

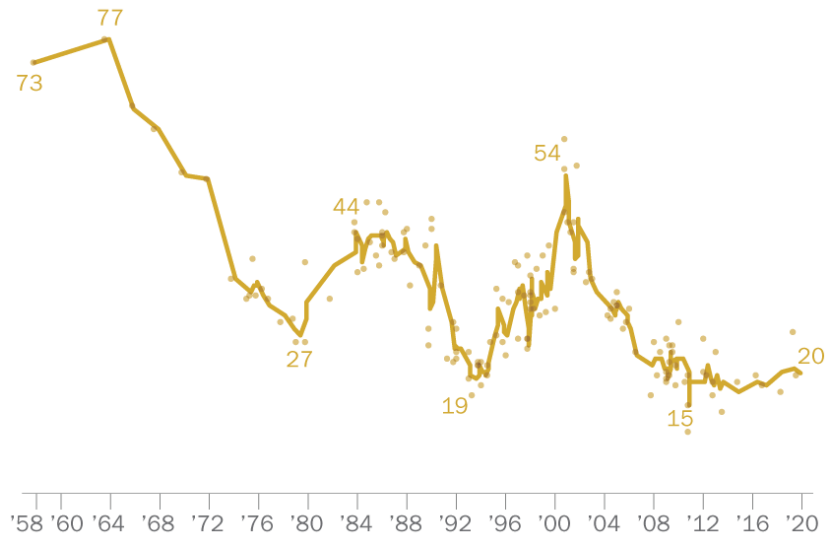
The partisan gap in the government's handling of immigration has increased markedly after Trump's election. The share of Republicans saying the government is doing a good job of this has increased from 38% to 58% since 2017, while the share of Democrats saying the government is doing a good job has decreased from 29% to 14%.

## Public trust in government remains low

Since the onset of the Great Recession in 2007, the share of Americans who say they trust the federal government to do what is right just about always or most of the time has hovered near 20%. This remains true today, with 2% saying they trust the government just about always and 18% saying they trust the government most of the time. Nearly eight-in-ten (79%) say they trust the federal government to do what is right either some of the time (65%) or never (14%).

### Public trust in the federal government has been low for more than a decade

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



Note: From 1976-2020 the trend line represents a three-survey moving average.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.

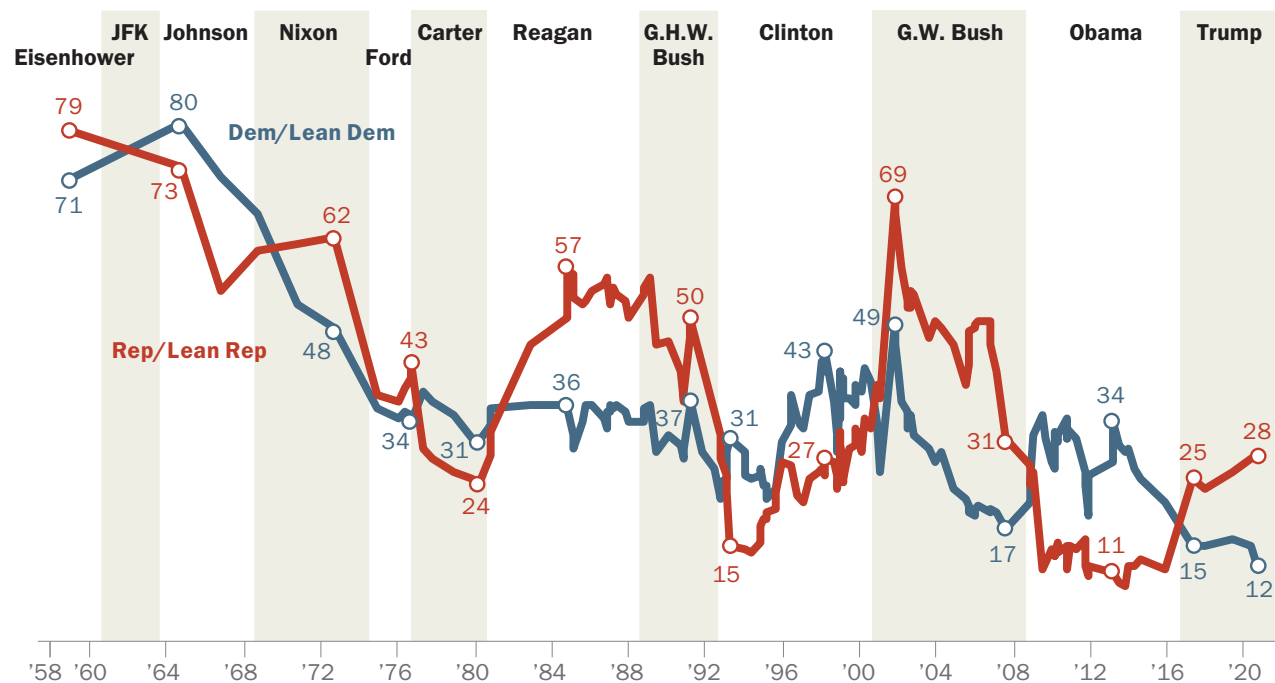
Trend sources: Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel (2020), Pew Research Center phone surveys (2019 and earlier), National Election Studies, Gallup, ABC/Washington Post, CBS/New York Times, and CNN polls. See [Appendix](#) for details.

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Among Republicans, trust in the federal government has increased since the end of Barack Obama's presidency. A within-administration moving average places the average share of Republicans who trusted the federal government just about always or most of the time at 11% shortly before the 2016 presidential election. The average share of Republicans expressing trust in the federal government increased to 25% in April 2017 and currently stands at 28%.

## Republicans' trust in the federal government has increased since the beginning of Trump's term in office

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



Note: From 1976-2020 the trend line represents a three-survey moving average within each administration.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.

Trend sources: Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel (2020), Pew Research Center phone surveys (2019 and earlier), National Election Studies, Gallup, ABC/Washington Post, CBS/New York Times, and CNN polls.

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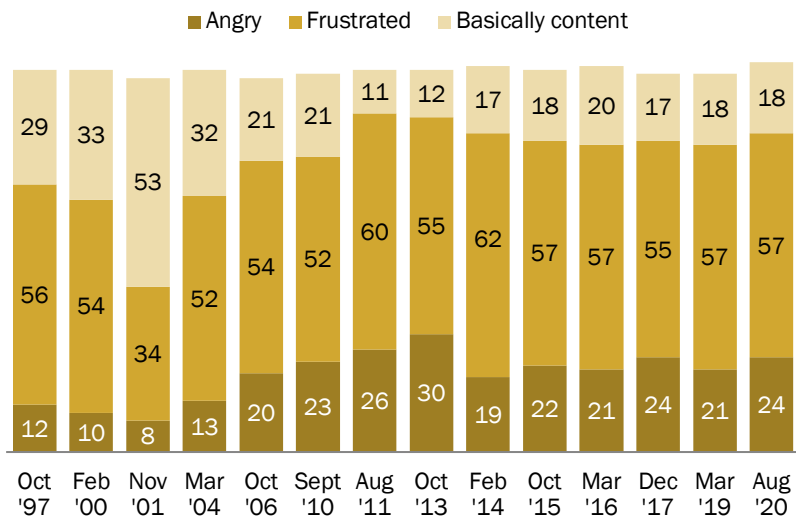
Today, just 12% of Democrats trust the federal government to do what is right – an historic low. Prior to Trump's inauguration, the lowest average share of Democrats saying they trusted the government always or most of the time over the more than 60 years since the question was first asked, was 17%, towards the end of George W. Bush's administration (and prior to the 2008 election) in 2008. More Democrats now say they never trust the federal government to do what is right (17%) than say they can trust it always or most of the time.

Overall feelings about the federal government are little different than they were in March 2019. About a quarter (24%) say they feel angry toward the federal government today (21% said this in March 2019). A 57% majority reports frustration, while 18% say they are basically content.

Overall feelings toward the federal government have been remarkably stable over the past five years. The shares who say they are angry (24%), frustrated (57%) and content (18%) with the government are each identical or nearly identical to October 2015.

**Overall feelings toward the federal government have been steady in recent years**

*Feeling toward the federal government (%)*

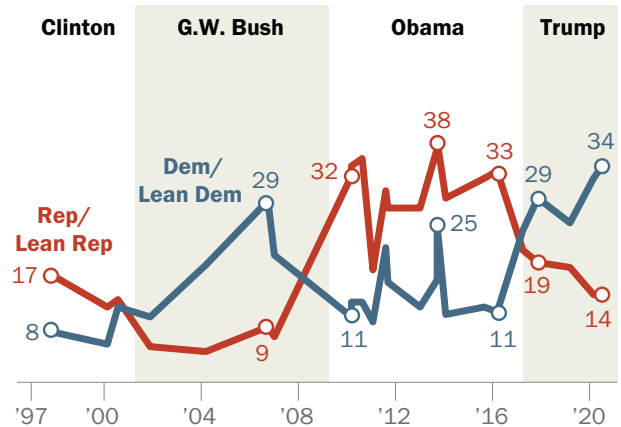


Note: No answer responses not shown.  
 Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.  
 Trend sources: Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel (2020), Pew Research Center phone surveys (2019 and earlier).

While the overall share who are angry is unchanged, Republicans and Democrats have moved in opposite directions since 2015. A year before the 2016 presidential election, one-third of Republicans said they were angry with the government, compared with about one-in-ten Democrats (11%). About a year after Trump's inauguration, the share of Republicans saying they were angry had declined to 19%, while the share of Democrats saying this had increased to 29%. Today, about one-third of Democrats (34%) say they are angry, compared with just 14% of Republicans.

## About a third of Democrats now say they feel angry toward the government

*% who say they feel 'angry' toward the federal government*



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.  
Trend sources: Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel (2020), Pew Research Center phone surveys (2019 and earlier).

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## Partisan divisions persist over size, role of government

Nearly six-in-ten U.S. adults (59%) say the government should do more to solve problems, compared with about four-in-ten (39%) who say government is doing too many things better left to businesses and individuals.

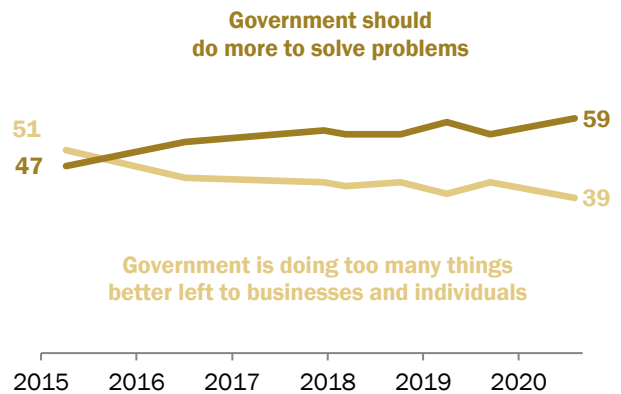
The share who say government should do more to solve problems has increased slightly, by 4 percentage points, since September 2019. The share who say this is 12 points higher than it was in April 2015.

While two-thirds of Republicans (66%) say that government is doing too many things better left to businesses and individuals, the share of Republicans and Republican leaners who say government should do more to solve problems has increased – from 23% to 32% – since 2015.

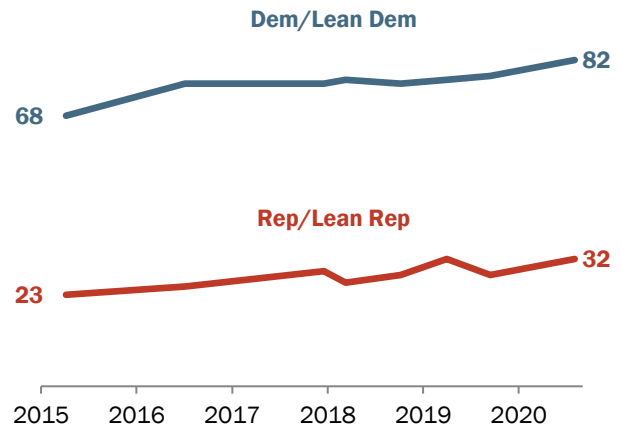
Among Democrats and Democratic leaners, the share who say government should do more to solve problems has increased from about two-thirds (68%) in 2015 to about eight-in-ten (82%) today.

### Nearly six-in-ten say government should do more to solve problems

*% who say ...*



*% who say government should do more to solve problems*



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.

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About half of Americans (52%) say they prefer a bigger government providing more services, while 45% say they prefer a smaller government providing fewer services.

*(Americans' views on this question about the size of government have held relatively steady over the past four years. However, there are modest [mode differences](#) on this question. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing responses to this question from the current online American Trends Panel survey to the long-term phone trend. Please see the [appendix](#) for more details.)*

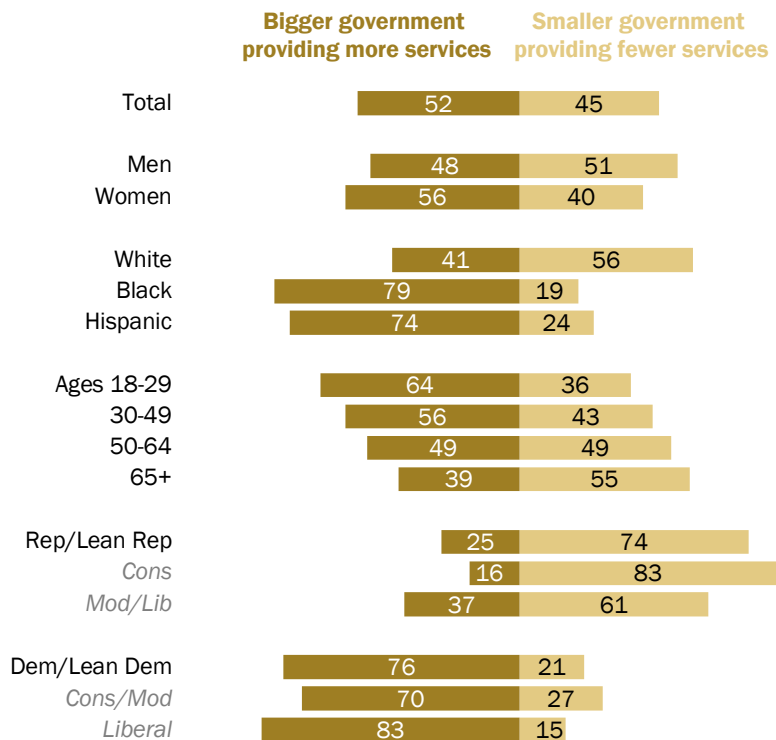
Men are nearly evenly divided, with about half (51%) preferring a smaller government and a similar share (48%) preferring a larger government. Among women, a majority (56%) prefer a bigger government, while four-in-ten prefer a smaller government.

White adults are much more likely than Black or Hispanic adults to prefer a smaller government providing fewer services. There are notable differences among age groups, as well: More than six-in-ten adults ages 18 to 29 (64%) prefer a bigger government, as do a narrower majority of 30- to 49-year-olds (56%). Adults ages 50 to 64 are evenly divided, while those 65 and older are the only age group in which a majority (55%) prefer a smaller government.

Republicans and Democrats are sharply divided in their views of the size of government. About three-quarters of Republicans (74%) say they prefer a smaller government providing fewer services. A nearly identical share of Democrats (76%) say they prefer a bigger government

## Large partisan gap in views of size of government

*% who say they would rather have a ...*



Notes: White and Black adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.

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providing more services. Among conservative Republicans, more than eight-in-ten (83%) prefer a smaller government that provides fewer services; an identical share of liberal Democrats prefer a larger government that provides more services.

## Appendix

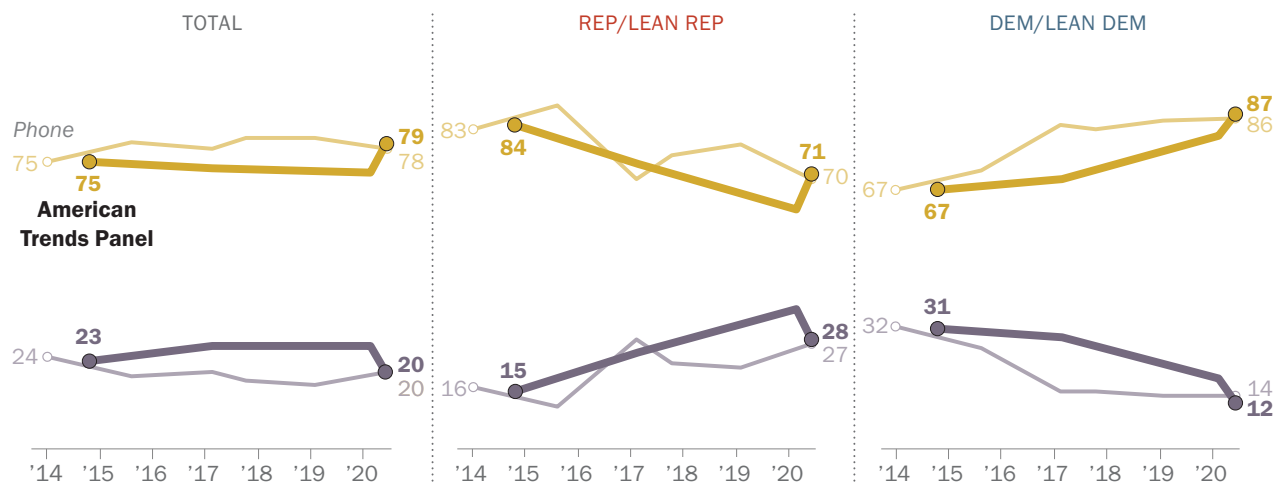
In recent years, Pew Research Center has transitioned from probability-based telephone surveys to the [American Trends Panel](#), a probability-based online panel. The transition from phone surveys conducted with an interviewer to online self-administered surveys brings with it the [possibility of mode differences](#) – differences arising from the method of interviewing.

This appendix includes opinion measures about trust in the federal government, feeling toward the federal government and views of the size of government. These questions, which have long-standing telephone trends, were included on an American Trends Panel (ATP) survey conducted at the end of July and the beginning of August and on a roughly contemporaneous telephone survey.

### About eight-in-ten U.S. adults trust the federal government only some of the time or never

% who say they trust the federal government to do what is right ...

- Some of the time/Never
- Always/Most of the time



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: American Trends Panel online survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020. Phone survey conducted July 23-Aug. 4, 2020.

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In the online survey, 20% say they trust the federal government to do what is right just about always or most of the time, while 79% say they trust the federal government some of the time or never. This is nearly identical to views on the phone survey (20% to 78%). This consistency between the telephone and online surveys is also the case within partisan groups.

Because trust in government as measured on the ATP has closely tracked trust measured on phone surveys since the Center began asking about trust online nearly six years ago, we are transitioning from using phone data to track this key trend to using ATP data beginning with surveys conducted during the current year.

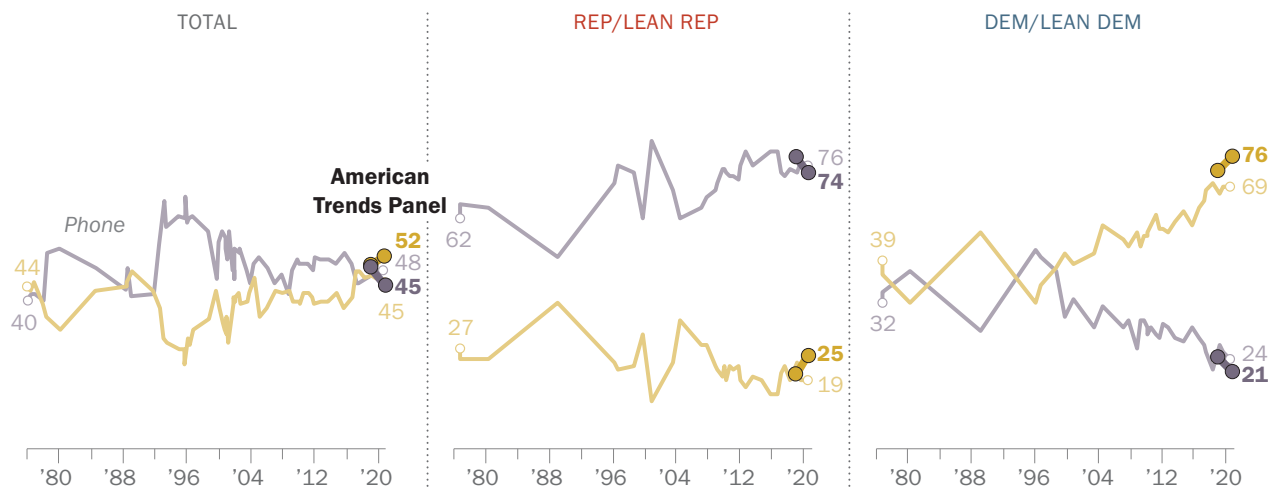
Feeling toward the federal government has also been highly consistent on contemporaneous surveys conducted online and by phone. In the most recent ATP survey, 18% of U.S. adults say they are basically content with the federal government, compared with 57% who say they are frustrated and 24% who say they are angry. In the phone survey conducted at the same time, 19% say they are basically content, 54% say they are frustrated and 24% say they are angry. Views on this question are also nearly identical within partisan groups across the two survey modes.

Another long-standing phone trend asks whether U.S. adults prefer a smaller government providing fewer services or a bigger government providing more services. The American Trends Panel survey finds that 52% say they prefer a bigger government, compared with 45% who prefer a smaller government.

### Americans remain closely divided over preferred size of government

% who say they would rather have a ...

- Bigger government, more services
- Smaller government, fewer services



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: American Trends Panel online survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020. Phone survey conducted July 23-Aug. 4, 2020.

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The contemporaneous phone survey shows a closer divide, with 45% saying they prefer a bigger government and 48% saying they prefer a smaller government. Both Republicans and Democrats are somewhat more likely to say they prefer a bigger government that provides more services online than on the phone. One-quarter of Republican American Trends Panel members say they prefer a bigger government, compared with 19% of Republicans in the phone survey. Among Democrats, 76% say they prefer a bigger government in the online survey versus 69% in the phone survey.

## Acknowledgments

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### Research team

Carroll Doherty, *Director, Political Research*  
Jocelyn Kiley, *Associate Director, Political Research*  
Andrew Daniller, *Research Associate*  
Bradley Jones, *Research Associate*  
Hannah Hartig, *Research Associate*  
Amina Dunn, *Research Analyst*  
Hannah Gilberstadt, *Research Assistant*  
Ted Van Green, *Research Assistant*  
Vianney Gomez, *Research Assistant*

### Communications and editorial

Nida Asheer, *Communications Manager*  
Calvin Jordan, *Communications Associate*  
David Kent, *Senior Copy Editor*

### Graphic design and web publishing

Alissa Scheller, *Information Graphics Designer*  
Sara Atske, *Associate Digital Producer*  
Travis Mitchell, *Digital Producer*

### Methodology

Nick Bertoni, *Senior Panel Manager*

## 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. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish. The panel is being managed by Ipsos.

Data in this report is drawn from the panel wave conducted July 27 to Aug. 2, 2020. A total of 11,001 panelists responded out of 14,407 who were sampled, for a response rate of 76%.

This does not include 10 panelists who were removed from the data due to extremely high rates of refusal or straightlining. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 4.2%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1.3%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 11,001 respondents is plus or minus 1.5 percentage points.

#### 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	2,303
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	1,335
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	684
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS/web	9,396	8,778	6,403
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS/web	5,900	4,720	4,681
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35,014</b>	<b>23,440</b>	<b>15,406</b>

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.

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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 whom 9,942 agreed to participate.

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based recruitment. Invitations were sent to a random, address-based sample 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. A total of 9,396 were invited to join the panel, and 8,778 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. The same recruitment procedure was carried out on August 19, 2019, from which a total of 5,900 were invited to join the panel, 4,720 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. Of the 23,440 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 15,406 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.<sup>1</sup> The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

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<sup>1</sup> AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling](#)."

## Weighting

The ATP data was weighted in a multistep process that begins with a base weight incorporating the respondents' original selection probability. The next 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 test of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

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.

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## Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Gender	2018 American Community Survey
Age	
Education	
Race/Hispanic origin	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Asians	
Country of birth among Hispanics	
Years lived in the United States	
Home internet access	
Region x Metropolitan status	2019 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2017 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	Average of the three most recent Pew Research Center telephone surveys.

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 U.S. 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:

<b>Group</b>	<b>Unweighted sample size</b>	<b>Weighted %</b>	<b>Plus or minus ...</b>
Total sample	11,001		1.5 percentage points
Half sample	At least 5,500		2.1 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	4,507	45	2.2 percentage points
Half sample	At least 2,230		3.1 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	6,132	51	2.0 percentage points
Half sample	At least 3,033		2.8 percentage points

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

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## Telephone survey conducted July 23-Aug. 4, 2020

Some of the analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted July 23-Aug. 4, 2020, among a national sample of 1,750 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (350 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 1,400 were interviewed on a cellphone, including 955 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted by interviewers under the direction of Abt Associates. A combination of landline and cellphone random-digit-dial samples were used; both samples were provided by Dynata. 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. The weighting procedure corrected for the different sampling rates. For detailed information about our survey methodology, see <http://www.pewresearch.org/methodology/u-s-survey-research/>.

The combined landline and cellphone sample is weighted using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin and nativity and region to parameters from the Census Bureau's 2018 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, cellphone only, or both landline and cellphone), based on extrapolations from the 2019 National Health Interview Survey. The weighting procedure also accounts for the fact that respondents with both landline and cellphones 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:

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*Survey conducted July 23-August 4, 2020*

<b>Group</b>	<b>Unweighted sample size</b>	<b>Weighted %</b>	<b>Plus or minus ...</b>
Total sample	1,750		2.7 percentage points
Half sample	At least 849		3.9 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	788	42	4.1 percentage points
Half sample	At least 386		5.8 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	811	48	4.0 percentage points
Half sample	At least 390		5.8 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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**2020 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL  
WAVE 71 JULY 2020  
FINAL TOPLINE  
JULY 27-AUGUST 2, 2020  
N=11,001**

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

GOVFEEL 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>	<u>No answer</u>
July 27-Aug 2, 2020	18	57	24	1
Apr 7-12, 2020	22	55	23	1
Feb 28-Mar 12, 2017 <sup>2</sup>	20	57	22	*

**PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:**

	<u>Basically content</u>	<u>Frustrated</u>	<u>Angry</u>	<b>(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u></b>
July 23 – Aug 4, 2020	19	54	24	3
Mar 20-25, 2019	18	57	21	4
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

<sup>2</sup> The W24.5 Mode Study survey was administered by web and phone. Results reported here are from web mode only.

**ASK ALL:**

TRUSTFEDGOV How much of the time do you think you can trust the government in Washington to do what is right?

	Just about <u>always</u>	Most of <u>the time</u>	Only some <u>of the time</u>	<u>Never</u>	No <u>answer</u>
July 27-Aug 2, 2020	2	18	65	14	1
Apr 7-12, 2020 <sup>3</sup>	2	24	60	12	1
Apr 4-18, 2017	3	25	61	10	1
Nov 17-Dec 15, 2014 <sup>4</sup>	3	21	56	19	2

**PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:**

	Just about <u>always</u>	Most of <u>the time</u>	Only some <u>of the time</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>Never</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
July 23 – Aug 4, 2020	5	15	66	12	2
Mar 20-25, 2019 <sup>5</sup>	3	14	71	10	2
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
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 <sup>6</sup>	4	22	61	11	2
February, 1998	5	29	61	4	1
October, 1997	3	36	59	2	*

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

<sup>3</sup> In Wave 65 and earlier surveys, the question asked, "How much of the time do you think you can trust the federal government to do what is right?"

<sup>4</sup> In the Wave 9 survey TRUSTFED was asked in a battery that also measured how often you can trust state government and local government to do what is right.

<sup>8</sup> In phone surveys the question asked, "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?"

<sup>6</sup> 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?"

**ASK FORM 2 [N=5,501]**GOVSIZE1 If you had to choose, would you rather have... **[RANDOMIZE]**

	Smaller government providing <u>fewer services</u>	Bigger government providing <u>more services</u>	No <u>answer</u>
July 27-Aug 2, 2020	45	52	2
Mar 18-Apr 1, 2019	48	50	2

**PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:**

	Smaller government, <u>fewer services</u>	Bigger government, <u>more services</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>Depends</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
July 23-Aug 4, 2020	48	45	3	4
Sep 5-16, 2019	48	46	3	3
Mar 20-24, 2019	47	47	4	2
Apr 25-May 1, 2018	46	46	5	4
Jun 27-Jul 9, 2017	45	48	2	4
Apr 5-11, 2017	45	48	2	4
Aug 23-Sep 2, 2016	50	41	4	5
Sep 22-27, 2015	53	38	3	6
Sep 2-9, 2014	50	42	3	5
Sep 4-8, 2013	51	40	2	7
Sep 12-16, 2012	51	40	4	6
Jan 4-8, 2012	52	39	2	7
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	48	41	2	8
Mar 8-14, 2011	50	42	3	5
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	50	42	3	5
Apr 1-5, 2010	50	39	4	8
Feb 3-9, 2010	50	40	3	7
Sep 30-Oct 4, 2009	51	40	4	6
Mar 9-12, 2009	48	40	3	9
Late October 2008	42	43	4	11
November 2007	47	42	4	7
January 2007	45	43	4	8
<i>LA Times/Bloomberg: January 2006</i>	49	38	--	13
<i>LA Times: January 2005</i>	52	36	--	12
<i>ABC/Wash Post: June 2004</i>	50	46	--	4
<i>CBS/NYT: November 2003</i>	45	42	4	9
<i>CBS/NYT: July 2003</i>	48	40	5	7
<i>ABC: November 2002 (Likely voters)</i>	60	35	--	5
<i>Wash Post: September 2002</i>	54	39	--	7
<i>ABC/Wash Post: July 2002</i>	53	42	--	6
<i>ABC/Wash Post: January 2002</i>	54	41	--	5
<i>CBS/NYT: January 2002</i>	46	40	3	11
<i>LA Times: November 2001</i>	48	41	--	11
<i>CBS/NYT: October 2001</i>	48	39	3	11
<i>LA Times: March 2001</i>	59	29	--	12
<i>CBS: January 2001</i>	51	36	5	8
<i>CBS: November 2000</i>	54	31	5	10
<i>CBS: October 2000</i>	57	32	5	6
<i>ABC/Wash Post: October 2000 (RV)</i>	58	32	--	10
<i>ABC/Wash Post: Early October 2000 (RV)</i>	58	33	--	9
<i>LA Times: September 2000 (RV)</i>	59	26	--	15
<i>ABC/Wash Post: July 2000</i>	59	34	--	7
<i>ABC/Wash Post: April 2000</i>	56	38	--	7
<i>CBS: September 1999</i>	46	43	5	6



**Q46 CONTINUED:**

	Smaller government, <u>fewer services</u>	Bigger government, <u>more services</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>Depends</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
<i>ABC/Wash Post</i> : August 1998	59	35	--	6
<i>ABC/Wash Post</i> : August 1996	63	32	--	5
<i>LA Times</i> : April 1996	62	28	--	10
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : February 1996	61	30	4	5
<i>LA Times</i> : October 1995	68	23	--	9
<i>LA Times</i> : September 1995	62	27	--	11
<i>LA Times</i> : January 1995	63	27	--	10
<i>LA Times</i> : June 1993	60	29	--	11
<i>ABC/Wash Post</i> : February 1993	67	30	--	2
<i>ABC/Wash Post</i> : July 1992	55	38	--	7
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : October 1991	42	43	7	8
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : January 1989 <sup>7</sup>	41	48	4	7
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : October 1988 ( <i>Likely voters</i> )	47	37	7	9
<i>ABC/Wash Post</i> : July 1988	49	45	--	6
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : May 1988	43	44	5	8
<i>ABC/Wash Post</i> : July 1984	49	43	--	7
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : March 1980	54	32	--	14
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : June 1978	53	36	--	11
<i>Wash Post</i> : January 1978	40	39	--	21
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : November 1976	42	45	--	13
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : October 1976 ( <i>RV</i> )	49	37	--	14
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : September 1976 ( <i>RV</i> )	48	41	--	11
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : June 1976	42	43	--	15
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : May 1976	41	43	--	16
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : April 1976	40	44	--	16

**ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=5,500]:**

GOVT\_ROLE Which statement comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right?  
[RANDOMIZE]

	Government should <u>do more to solve problems</u>	Government is doing too many things better left to <u>businesses and individuals</u>	No <u>answer</u>
July 27-Aug 2, 2020	59	39	2
Sep 3-15, 2019	55	43	1
Mar 18-Apr 1, 2019	58	40	2
Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	55	43	2
Feb 26-March 11, 2018	55	42	2
Dec 4-Dec 18, 2017	56	43	1
Jun 7-Jul 5, 2016	53	44	2
Mar 10-Apr 6, 2015	47	51	2

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

<sup>7</sup> In 1989 and earlier, CBS/NYT question read, "In general, government grows bigger as it provides more services. If you had to choose, would you rather have a smaller government providing less services or a bigger government providing more services?"

**ASK ALL:**  
USASOLVE

Which statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right?  
[RANDOMIZE]

	As Americans, we can always find ways to solve our problems and <u>get what we want</u>	This country can't solve many of its <u>important problems</u>	No <u>answer</u>
July 27-Aug 2, 2020	57	41	3
Sep 3-15, 2019	55	44	2

**PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON**

	As Americans, we can always find ways to solve our problems and get <u>what we want</u>	This country can't solve many of its important <u>problems</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>
July 23-Aug 4, 2020	62	34	4
Sep 5-16, 2019	59	37	4
Aug 9-16, 2016	63	33	3
Feb 27-Mar 16 2014	47	50	3
Dec 7-11, 2011	60	36	3
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	57	37	6
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 (RVs)	54	42	5
December, 2008	68	27	5
October, 2008	64	29	7
December, 2004	59	36	5
September, 2000	59	36	5
August, 1999	63	32	5
July, 1994	52	45	3

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

PARTY In politics today, do you consider yourself a:

**ASK IF INDEP/SOMETHING ELSE (PARTY=3 or 4) OR MISSING:**

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to...<sup>8</sup>

<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	Something <u>else</u>	No <u>answer</u>	Lean <u>Rep</u>	Lean <u>Dem</u>
28	29	27	14	1	17	21

<sup>8</sup> Party and PartyIn asked in a prior survey.

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER  
JULY 2020 POLITICAL SURVEY  
FINAL TOPLINE  
JULY 23-AUG 4, 2020  
N=1,750**

**QUESTIONS 1-2, 9, 12, 40, 50-51 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

**NO QUESTIONS 3-8, 10-11, 18-19, 23, 26-33, 35-39, 41-45, 47, 49, 52**

**QUESTIONS 13-14, 46 RELEASED IN ACCOMPANYING W71 TOPLINE**

**CAMPNII, THOUGHT, QUESTIONS 17, 20-22, 24-25, 34, 48 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

**ASK ALL:**

Q.53 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.)
		Total	Very	Somewhat	Total	Very	Somewhat	Not govt job	DK/ Ref
<b>ASK FORM 1 [N=849]:</b>									
a.F1	Strengthening the economy								
	July 23-Aug 4, 2020	54	19	35	43	22	21	*	3
	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								
	July 23-Aug 4, 2020	72	30	42	25	13	13	*	3
	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	Protecting the environment								
	July 23-Aug 4, 2020	45	10	35	53	32	21	*	3
	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
d.F1	Effectively handling threats to public health								
	July 23-Aug 4, 2020	42	11	31	56	35	21	*	2
e.F1	Helping people get out of poverty								
	July 23-Aug 4, 2020	36	13	23	60	40	20	1	3
	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
<b>ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=901]:</b>									
f.F2	Maintaining roads, bridges and other infrastructure								
	July 23-Aug 4, 2020	53	13	40	45	23	22	1	2
	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

**Q.53 CONTINUED...**

		----- Good Job -----			----- Bad Job -----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)
		Total	Very	Somewhat	Total	Very	Somewhat	Not govt job	DK/ Ref
g.F2	Managing the nation's immigration system								
	July 23-Aug 4, 2020	34	9	25	64	39	25	0	2
	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
h.F2	Ensuring access to health care								
	July 23-Aug 4, 2020	46	14	32	50	30	21	1	2
	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
i.F2	Responding to natural disasters								
	July 23-Aug 4, 2020	62	23	40	36	19	17	*	1
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	64	26	38	34	18	16	*	3
	Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	79	28	51	19	8	11	*	2
j.F2	Ensuring that food and medicine are safe								
	July 23-Aug 4, 2020	62	19	43	37	16	20	*	2
	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 ALL:**

Q.54 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	Minor	No role	(VOL.)
		role	role	at all	DK/Ref
<b>ASK FORM 1 [N=849]:</b>					
a.F1	Strengthening the economy				
	July 23-Aug 4, 2020	78	17	4	2
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	75	18	4	2
	Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	74	20	4	1
b.F1	Keeping the country safe from terrorism				
	July 23-Aug 4, 2020	91	5	2	1
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	94	5	1	1
	Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	94	5	1	1
c.F1	Protecting the environment				
	July 23-Aug 4, 2020	73	21	5	1
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	76	19	3	1
	Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	75	22	3	1
d.F1	Effectively handling threats to public health				
	July 23-Aug 4, 2020	78	18	3	2
e.F1	Helping people get out of poverty				
	July 23-Aug 4, 2020	62	31	5	2

**Q.54e.F1 CONTINUED...**

	Major <u>role</u>	Minor <u>role</u>	No role <u>at all</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	67	26	6	1
Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	55	38	5	1

**ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=901]:**

f.F2	Maintaining roads, bridges and other infrastructure				
	July 23-Aug 4, 2020	67	29	3	1
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	75	21	2	3
	Aug 27-Sep 13, 2015	76	20	3	1
g.F2	Managing the nation's immigration system				
	July 23-Aug 4, 2020	81	14	4	1
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	80	15	4	1
	Aug 27-Sep 13, 2015	81	15	2	1
h.F2	Ensuring access to health care				
	July 23-Aug 4, 2020	65	25	9	1
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	69	21	9	2
	Aug 27-Sep 13, 2015	61	28	10	
i.F2	Responding to natural disasters				
	July 23-Aug 4, 2020	87	11	1	1
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	89	9	1	1
	Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	88	10	1	1
j.F2	Ensuring that food and medicine are safe				
	July 23-Aug 4, 2020	87	11	2	*
	Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	87	9	3	1
	Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	87	10	2	1

**NO QUESTIONS 55-56, 59-65****QUESTIONS 57, 66 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****QUESTION 58 RELEASED IN ACCOMPANYING W71 TOPLINE****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
July 23-Aug 4, 2020	26	30	39	2	1	2	16	18
Jan 8-13, 2020	27	27	39	3	1	2	15	18
Sep 5-16, 2019	26	29	39	2	1	2	15	18
July 10-15, 2019	28	30	36	3	1	2	15	17
Mar 20-25, 2019	26	30	37	3	1	3	14	19
Jan 9-14, 2019	25	31	40	2	1	2	16	18
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

## 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>
<b>Yearly Totals</b>								
2019	26.4	30.2	37.9	2.5	1.0	2.1	15.1	18.0
2018	25.7	30.8	37.6	3.0	.8	2.0	14.7	18.3
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
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	--	--	--	--	--