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Republicans More Likely Than Democrats To Say Partisan Control of Congress ‘Really Matters’

71% of Republican voters say their vote for Congress is ‘against Biden’

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand how the public views control of Congress, issues for the upcoming midterm elections and confidence in how the elections will be conducted. For this analysis, we surveyed 10,441 U.S. adults in March 2022. Everyone who took part in this survey 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.](#)

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

Republicans More Likely Than Democrats To Say Partisan Control of Congress ‘Really Matters’

71% of Republican voters say their vote for Congress is ‘against Biden’

With the midterm congressional elections still more than seven months away, registered voters are evenly divided between the two major parties in their election preferences. At the same time, Republican voters are more likely than Democratic voters to say it “really matters” which party gains control of Congress in this fall’s midterms.

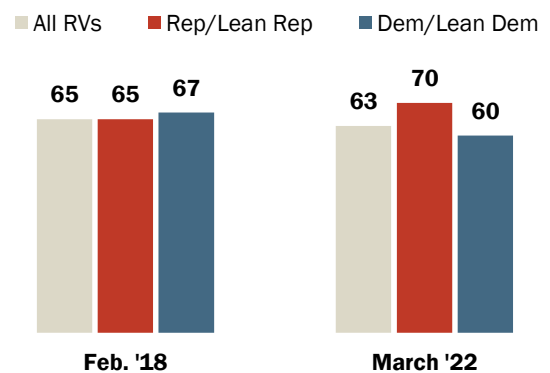
At this early stage of the campaign, President Joe Biden is much more of a motivating factor for Republican than Democratic voters: 71% of Republican and Republican-leaning voters say they think of their vote as being “against” Biden; far fewer Democrats and Democratic-leaning voters (46%) view their vote as a vote “for” the president.

The new Pew Research Center survey of 10,441 U.S. adults, including 9,021 registered voters, conducted March 7-13, 2022, finds that most voters (63%) say which party wins control of Congress in this year’s elections “really matters,” similar to the share who said this in early 2018 (65%).

Today, in contrast with 2018, Republican registered voters (70%) are more likely than Democratic voters (60%) to say which party wins control of Congress this year really matters. Four years ago, there were only slight partisan differences on this measure (67% of Democrats and 65% of Republicans said it really mattered which party controlled Congress following the elections) and that remained the case throughout the 2018 campaign.

In a shift from 2018 midterms, Republicans more likely than Democrats to say partisan control of Congress ‘really matters’

% of registered voters who say it really matters which party wins control of Congress in this year’s elections



Note: Based on registered voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 7-13, 2022.

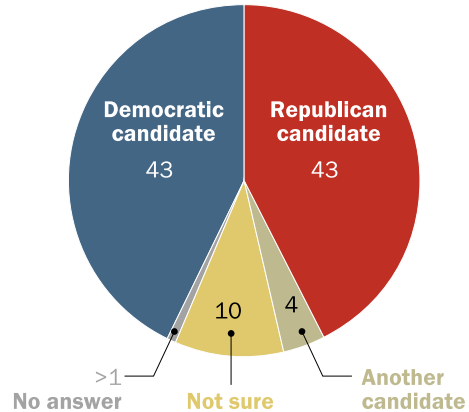
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The new survey finds that equal shares of registered voters say, if the elections were held today, they would support the Republican candidate or the Democratic candidate (43% each) in their district. Another 10% say they are not sure who they would support, while 4% would vote for other candidates.

Early in the 2018 midterm cycle, Democratic candidates had a double-digit edge over Republicans on the generic congressional ballot. Democrats went on to gain the majority in the U.S. House of Representatives that year.

Voters split on midterm vote intentions

% of registered voters who say they would vote for/lean toward the ____ for Congress in their district



Note: Based on registered voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 7-13, 2022.

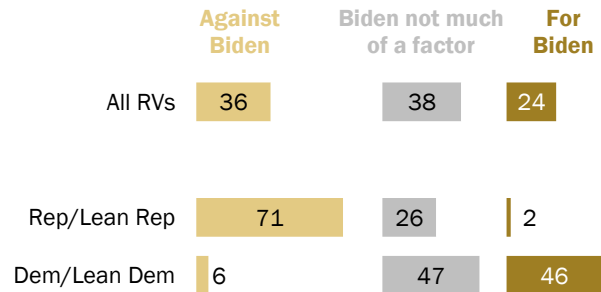
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As in previous midterms, voters are more likely to view their vote as an expression of opposition than support for the president. That is the case today: 36% say their midterm vote is against Biden, while 24% think of it as a vote for Biden; 38% say Biden is not much of a factor in their voting decision.

The partisan disparity in these views is wide: Nearly three times as many Republican voters think of their vote as being against Biden as say the president is not much of a factor in their vote (71% vs. 26%); by contrast, Democratic voters are about equally likely to say Biden is not much of a factor (47%) as to say their midterm vote will be “for” him (46%).

Most Republican voters say they’re voting ‘against Biden’ this year

% of registered voters who think of their vote for Congress this fall as a vote ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 7-13, 2022.

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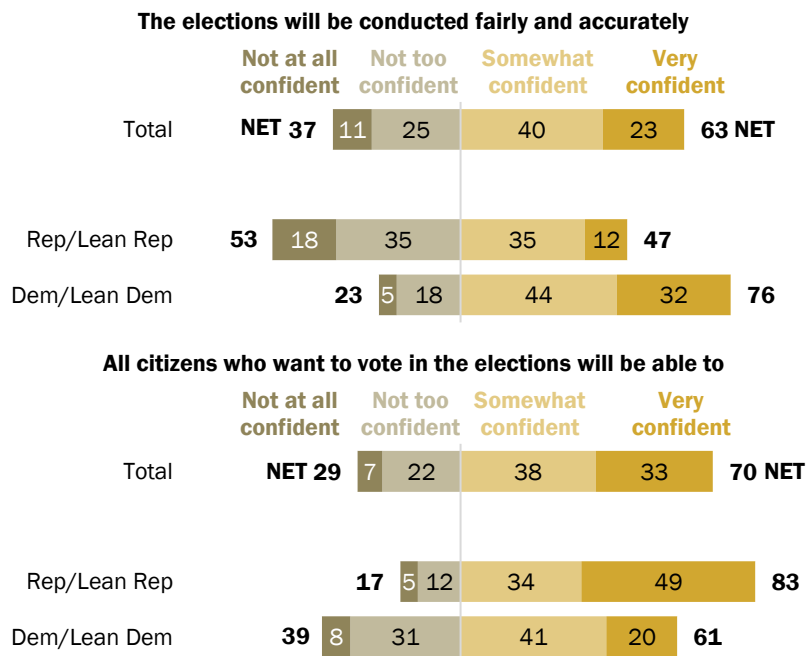
Amid the continuing conflicts over the 2020 election, a majority of Americans say they are very (23%) or somewhat confident (40%) that the midterm elections will be conducted fairly and accurately. However, there are sizable partisan differences in confidence: While 76% of Democrats say they are confident the fall elections will be conducted fairly and accurately (32% are very confident), only about half of Republicans (47%) say the same (12% say they are very confident).

Seven-in-ten adults are also very or somewhat confident that all citizens who want to vote in the congressional elections will be able to do so. There are partisan differences in these views as well:

Democrats are about 20 percentage points less likely than Republicans to express confidence that all citizens who want to vote will be able to do so (61% of Democrats vs. 83% of Republicans).

About three-quarters of Democrats are confident that midterms will be conducted fairly, compared with only about half of Republicans

Thinking about the congressional elections this November, % who say they are ___ that ...



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 7-13, 2022.

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Top election issues for Republicans and Democrats

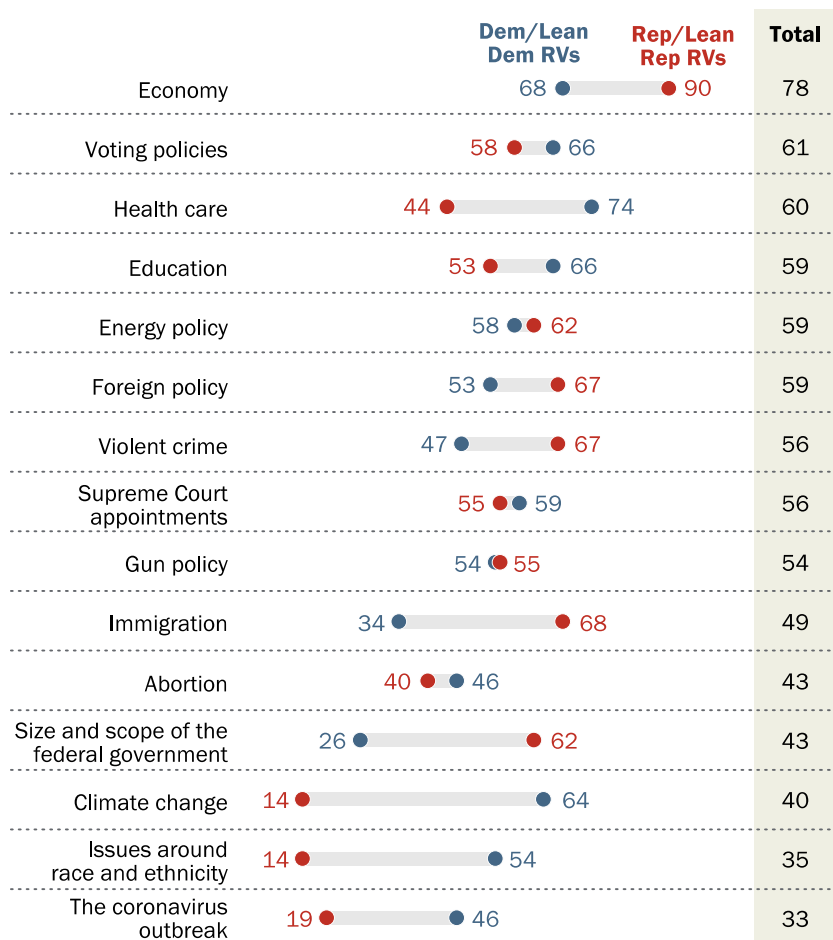
About eight-in-ten voters (78%) say the economy is very important to their vote this fall, making it the top issue out of 15 asked about in the survey.

Republicans are particularly likely to say the economy is very important to their vote in the fall: 90% say this, compared with 68% of Democrats.

Roughly two-thirds of Republican voters say that immigration (68%), foreign policy (67%) and violent crime (67%) are very important to their vote, while nearly as many (62%) say this about the size and scope of government. Democratic voters are less likely than Republicans to say each of these is very important, though the gap is particularly pronounced on the issues of immigration (just 34% of Democrats say immigration is very important to their vote in the fall) and the size and scope of government (just 26% of Democrats say this is very important to their vote).

Economy is a top issue for voters in both parties, especially Republicans

% of registered voters saying each is very important to their vote in the 2022 congressional elections



Note: Based on registered voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 7-13, 2022.

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By comparison, health care is the top issue for Democratic voters in the fall, with 74% saying it is very important to their vote; just 44% of Republican voters say the same.

About two-thirds of Democratic voters point to voting policies (66%) and education (also 66%) as very important to their vote, modestly higher than the shares of GOP voters naming these issues as very important to their vote.

But the partisan gap over climate change is one of the largest in the survey: Democratic voters are 50 percentage points more likely than Republican voters to name it as an important issue in their vote (64% vs. 14%) and are 40 points more likely to say the same about issues around race and ethnicity (54% vs. 14%).

Just a third of voters say that the coronavirus outbreak will be a very important issue in their vote this fall, though Democrats are more than twice as likely as Republicans to say this (46% vs. 19%).

Congressional vote preferences

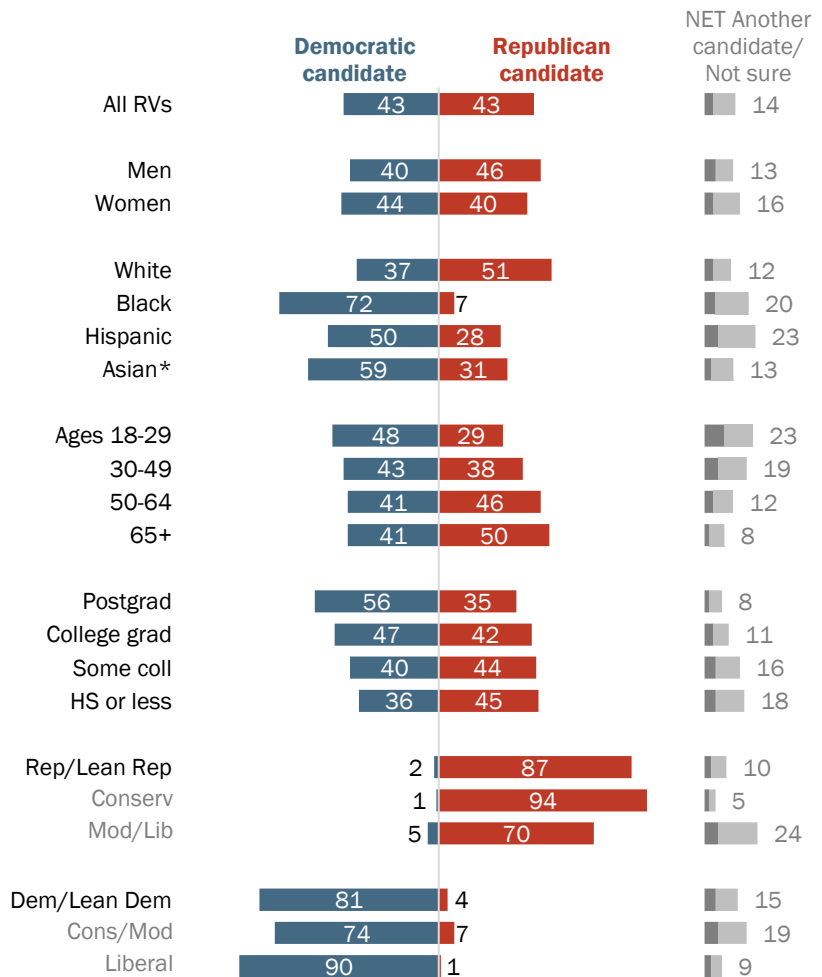
Overall, voters are split on who they would vote for if the elections were held today: 43% say they would vote for the Republican candidate in their district, while an identical share say they would vote for the Democratic candidate; 4% say they would vote for another candidate and 10% say they are not sure.

There are wide differences in vote preference based on race and ethnicity, age and education.

About half of White voters (51%) say they would vote for the Republican candidate, while 37% would vote Democratic. By contrast, a large majority of Black voters (72%) say they would prefer the Democratic candidate, while 7% prefer the Republican candidate. Asian voters favor Democratic over Republican candidates by about two-to-one (59% vs. 31%); Hispanic voters also favor Democrats (50%) over Republicans (28%).

Wide age, racial and ethnic, educational differences in voters' midterm preferences

% of registered voters who say they would vote for/lean toward the ___ for Congress in their district



*Asian adults interviewed in English only.

Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown. White, Black and Asian adults are those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 7-13, 2022.

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As in recent elections, older voters remain more supportive of Republican candidates than Democrats: Half of voters ages 65 and older say they would vote for a Republican if the elections

were held today, while 41% say they would vote for a Democrat. By contrast, about half of voters under 30 say they would vote for a Democratic candidate if the elections were held today, while 29% say they would back the GOP candidate. Voters under 30 also are about twice as likely as voters 65 and older to be unsure about who they would vote for (13% vs. 7%).

Voters with college degrees, especially those with postgraduate degrees, are more supportive of Democrats than Republicans this fall, while Republicans hold an advantage among voters with some college or less education.

Acknowledgments

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Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

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 from March 7 to March 13, 2022. A total of 10,441 panelists responded out of 11,687 who were sampled, for a response rate of 89%. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 10,441 respondents is plus or minus 1.5 percentage points.

Panel recruitment

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 (50%) agreed to participate.

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based recruitment. Invitations were sent to a stratified, random sample of

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	1,599
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	938
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	470
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	4,426
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,625
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,694
May 29 to July 7, 2021				
Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	935
	Total	39,540	27,414	11,687

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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households selected from the U.S. Postal Service’s Delivery Sequence File. Sampled households receive mailings asking a randomly selected adult to complete a survey online. A question at the end of the survey asks if the respondent is willing to join the ATP. Starting in 2020, another stage was added to the recruitment. Households that do not respond to the online survey are sent a paper version of the questionnaire, \$5 and a postage-paid return envelope. A subset of the adults returning the paper version of the survey are invited to join the ATP. This subset of adults receive a follow-up mailing with a \$10 pre-incentive and invitation to join the ATP.

Across the four address-based recruitments, a total of 19,822 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 17,472 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. 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. Of the 27,414 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 11,687 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.¹ The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was non-institutionalized persons ages 18 and older, living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management team and Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or a gift code to Amazon.com or could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on

¹ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. “[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling](#).”

whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was March 7 to March 13, 2022. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on March 7, 2022.

Invitations were sent out in two separate launches: Soft Launch and Full Launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on March 7, 2022. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on March 8, 2022.

All panelists with an email address received an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. All ATP panelists that consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to two SMS reminders.

Invitation and reminder dates

	Soft Launch	Full Launch
Initial invitation	March 7, 2022	March 8, 2022
First reminder	March 10, 2022	March 10, 2022
Final reminder	March 12, 2022	March 12, 2022

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, the Center’s researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing clear patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for very high rates of leaving questions blank, as well as always selecting the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, three ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a

base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey. The base weights for panelists recruited in different years are scaled to be proportionate to the effective sample size for all active panelists in their cohort and then calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

Some of the population benchmarks used for weighting come from surveys conducted prior to the coronavirus outbreak that began in February 2020. However, the weighting variables for panelists recruited in 2021 were measured at the time they were recruited to the panel. Likewise, the profile variables for existing panelists were updated from panel surveys conducted in July or August 2021.

This does not pose a problem for most of the variables used in the weighting, which are quite stable at both the population and individual levels. However, volunteerism may have changed over the intervening period in ways that made their 2021 measurements incompatible with the available (pre-pandemic) benchmarks. To address this, volunteerism is weighted using the profile variables that were measured in 2020. For all other weighting dimensions, the more recent panelist measurements from 2021 are used.

For panelists recruited in 2021, plausible values were imputed using the 2020 volunteerism values from existing panelists with similar characteristics. This ensures that any patterns of change that were observed in the existing panelists were also reflected in the new recruits when the weighting was performed.

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.

Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age x Gender	2019 American Community Survey (ACS)
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metro/Non-metro	2020 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2019 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2021 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

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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Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 7-13, 2022

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	10,441		1.5 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	4,972	42	2.2 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	5,215	51	2.2 percentage points
Registered voters	9,021	68	1.5 percentage points
Half form	At least 4,447		2.2 percentage points
<i>Among registered voters ...</i>			
Rep/Lean Rep	4,449		2.1 percentage points
Half form	At least 2,203		3.1 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	4,424		2.2 percentage points
Half form	At least 2,178		3.1 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.

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	10,441
Logged onto survey; broke-off	2.12	145
Logged onto survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	47
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	1,050
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	1
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		3
Screened out		0
Total panelists in the survey		11,687
Completed interviews	I	10,441
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	1,245
Non-contact	NC	1
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		11,687
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		89%

Cumulative response rate	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	69%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 104	43%
Response rate to Wave 104 survey	89%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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2022 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
Wave 104 March 2022
FINAL TOPLINE
March 7-13, 2022
N=10,441

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

MATTERSCONG

Thinking about how you feel about the 2022 congressional election, where would you place yourself on the following scale?

Mar 7-13, <u>2022</u>		Sep 13-19, <u>2021</u>	<u>2018 Congressional Election</u>		
			Sep 24- Oct 7, <u>2018</u>	Jul 30- Aug 12, <u>2018</u>	Jan 29- Feb 13, <u>2018</u>
53	1 = Really matters which party wins control of Congress	60	57	62	57
22	2	18	20	17	19
11	3	9	11	10	10
13	4 = Doesn't really matter which party wins control of Congress	12	12	10	12
1	No answer	1	1	*	1

ASK ALL CITIZENS (XCITIZEN=1):

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 ABOUT OR REFUSED CONG VOTE (CONG=4 or 99):**

CONGA

As of TODAY, do you lean more to... **[RANDOMIZE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1 AND 2 IN THE SAME ORDER AS CONG]****BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=9,021]:**

Mar 7-13, <u>2022</u>		Sep 13-19, <u>2021</u>	<u>2018 Congressional Election²</u>			<u>2014 Congressional Election</u>		
			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>
43	Rep/Lean Rep candidate in your district	40	38	39	38	39	42	38
43	Dem/Lean Dem candidate in your district	45	47	46	47	43	47	42
4	Another/Lean to another candidate	5	4	5	5	4	5	5
10	Not sure	10	11	10	10	12	6	14
*	No answer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

2

In 2018, CONG and CONGA were not asked of respondents who lived in the District of Columbia.

ASK ALL CITIZENS (XCITIZEN=1):

POL10. Do you think about your vote for Congress this fall as...

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=9,021]:Mar 7-13,
2022³

24	A vote FOR Biden
36	A vote AGAINST Biden
38	Biden is not much of a factor in my vote for Congress this fall
1	No answer

ASK ALL:

ISSUECONG How important are each of the following issues in making your decision about who to vote for in the 2022 congressional election?⁴ **[RANDOMIZE SCREEN 1 AND SCREEN 2; RANDOMIZE ITEMS WITHIN EACH SCREEN]**

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=9,021]:

		Very <u>important</u>	Somewhat <u>important</u>	Not too <u>important</u>	Not at all <u>important</u>	No <u>answer</u>
[SCREEN 1]						
ISSUECONG_ABTN	Abortion					
	Mar 7-13, 2022	43	29	18	10	1
	Oct 6-12, 2020	44	28	19	9	*
	Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	40	28	19	13	1
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
	Sep 18-24, 2018	53	23	11	11	2
	Jun 15-26, 2016	45	26	17	9	3
	Sep 22-27, 2015	41	31	13	12	2
	Sep 2-9, 2014	46	24	11	16	3
	Sep 12-16, 2012	46	24	13	14	3
	Apr 4-15, 2012	39	25	14	18	4
	Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	43	24	13	17	3
	Mid-October, 2008	41	29	16	12	2
	August, 2008	39	26	17	15	3
	Late May, 2008	40	27	15	15	3
	October, 2007	39	26	17	13	5
	June, 2007	40	30	13	14	3
	Mid-October, 2004	47	27	12	11	3
	August, 2004	45	25	13	14	3
ISSUECONG_ECON	The economy					
	Mar 7-13, 2022	78	19	2	1	*
	Oct 6-12, 2020	74	23	3	1	*
	Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	79	17	2	1	*
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
	Sep 18-24, 2018	74	23	2	1	*
	Jun 15-26, 2016	84	13	1	1	*
	Sep 22-27, 2015	83	15	1	1	*
	Sep 2-9, 2014	83	15	1	1	*
	Sep 12-16, 2012	87	11	1	1	*

3 Prior asks of POL10 in [2018 and earlier](#) were conducted by telephone. As a result, previous estimates are not directly comparable.

4 In presidential election years (i.e., 2015, 2016), the question asked about the upcoming presidential election. In congressional election midterm years (i.e., 2010), the question asked about the upcoming congressional elections.

ISSUECONG_ECON PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...

	Very <u>important</u>	Somewhat <u>important</u>	Not too <u>important</u>	Not at all <u>important</u>	No <u>answer</u>
Apr 4-15, 2012	86	11	1	1	1
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	90	9	1	*	*
Mid-October, 2008	91	7	2	*	*
August, 2008	87	12	1	*	*
Late May, 2008	88	9	1	1	1
October, 2007	79	18	1	1	1
June, 2007	74	22	2	1	1
Mid-October, 2004	78	18	3	1	*
August, 2004	76	22	1	1	*
ISSUECONG_CLIM					
Climate change					
Mar 7-13, 2022	40	26	18	15	*
Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	42	26	18	14	*

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=4,447]:

ISSUECONG_HEALTH	Health care				
Mar 7-13, 2022	60	31	7	2	*
Oct 6-12, 2020	65	26	7	2	*
Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	68	24	6	2	*
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
Sep 18-24, 2018	75	19	3	2	*
Jun 15-26, 2016	74	20	4	2	*
Sep 22-27, 2015	73	22	3	1	*
Sep 2-9, 2014	77	18	3	2	1
Sep 12-16, 2012	74	20	3	2	1
Apr 4-15, 2012	74	19	5	2	*
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	78	17	3	1	*
Mid-October, 2008	77	19	2	1	1
August, 2008	73	21	5	1	*
Late May, 2008	78	17	3	2	*
October, 2007	76	18	4	1	1
June, 2007	71	23	4	2	*
Mid-October, 2004	73	22	4	1	*
August, 2004	72	21	5	2	*
ISSUECONG_RCE	Issues around race and ethnicity				
Mar 7-13, 2022	35	31	21	13	1

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,574]:

ISSUECONG_EDUC	Education				
Mar 7-13, 2022	59	33	5	2	*
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
Jun 15-26, 2016	66	24	7	3	*
Sep 12-16, 2012	69	23	5	3	*
Apr 4-15, 2012	72	21	5	2	*
Mid-October, 2008	73	21	4	2	*
August, 2008	73	20	5	1	1
Late May, 2008	78	17	3	1	1
October, 2007	75	21	2	1	1
Mid-October, 2004	75	20	3	2	*
August, 2004	70	26	3	1	*

ISSUECONG CONTINUED...

		Very <u>important</u>	Somewhat <u>important</u>	Not too <u>important</u>	Not at all <u>important</u>	No <u>answer</u>
ISSUECONG_IMM	Immigration					
	Mar 7-13, 2022	49	35	12	3	*
	Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	52	34	10	3	*
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
	Sep 18-24, 2018	65	25	6	3	1
	Jun 15-26, 2016	70	21	6	2	1
	Sep 22-27, 2015	59	31	6	3	*
	Sep 2-9, 2014	62	28	5	5	1
	Sep 12-16, 2012	41	37	13	6	2
	Apr 4-15, 2012	42	35	15	6	1
	Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	58	29	8	4	1
	Mid-October, 2008	49	32	13	5	1
	August, 2008	52	33	10	4	1
	Late May, 2008	54	32	9	3	2
	October, 2007	56	31	7	4	2
	June, 2007	54	34	7	3	2
[SCREEN 2]						
ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=4,447]:						
ISSUECONG_GUN	Gun Policy					
	Mar 7-13, 2022	54	29	12	5	*
	Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	55	29	13	4	*
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
	Sep 18-24, 2018	68	20	7	4	1
	Jun 15-26, 2016	72	18	5	4	1
ISSUECONG_SCOTUS	Supreme court appointments					
	Mar 7-13, 2022	56	30	11	3	*
	Oct 6-12, 2020	63	26	9	3	*
	Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	64	26	8	2	*
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
	Sep 18-24, 2018	76	17	4	3	1
	Jun 15-26, 2016	65	22	8	3	2
ISSUECONG_GOV	Size and scope of the federal government					
	Mar 7-13, 2022	43	38	15	4	*
ISSUECONG_ENG	Energy policy					
	Mar 7-13, 2022	59	32	7	2	*
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,574]:						
ISSUECONG_FP	Foreign policy					
	Mar 7-13, 2022	59	35	5	1	*
	Oct 6-12, 2020	51	40	7	2	*
	Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	57	35	6	2	*
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
	Jun 15-26, 2016	75	19	3	1	1
	Sep 22-27, 2015	64	29	3	2	1
	Sep 2-9, 2014	64	26	4	4	2
	Sep 12-16, 2012	60	31	5	2	1
	Apr 4-15, 2012	52	38	6	2	2

ISSUECONG CONTINUED...

		Very <u>important</u>	Somewhat <u>important</u>	Not too <u>important</u>	Not at all <u>important</u>	No <u>answer</u>
ISSUECONG_COV	The coronavirus outbreak					
	Mar 7-13, 2022	33	34	22	12	*
	Oct 6-12, 2020	55	25	14	6	*
	Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	62	22	10	5	*
ISSUECONG_CRIM	Violent crime					
	Mar 7-13, 2022	56	32	9	2	*
	Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	59	27	10	4	*
ISSUECONG_VOTING	Voting policies					
	Mar 7-13, 2022	61	29	7	2	*

ASK ALL:

ELECT_CONFCONG Thinking about the congressional election this November, how confident, if at all, are you that... **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

		Very <u>confident</u>	Somewhat <u>confident</u>	Not too <u>confident</u>	Not at all <u>confident</u>	No <u>answer</u>
a.	The election will be conducted fairly and accurately					
	Mar 7-13, 2022	23	40	25	11	1
	Apr 7-12, 2020	14	45	28	13	1
b.	All citizens who want to vote in the election will be able to					
	Mar 7-13, 2022	33	38	22	7	1
	Apr 7-12, 2020	25	39	24	12	1

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

THERMO

We'd like to get your feelings toward a number of groups in the U.S. on a "feeling thermometer." A rating of zero degrees means you feel as cold and negative as possible. A rating of 100 degrees means you feel as warm and positive as possible. You would rate the group at 50 degrees if you don't feel particularly positive or negative toward the group.

[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]

		Rating of <u>0 to 24</u>	Rating of <u>25 to 49</u>	Rating of <u>50</u>	Rating of <u>51 to 75</u>	Rating of <u>76 to 100</u>	No answer	<i>Mean rating</i>
THERMREP	How do you feel toward Republicans?							
	Mar 7-13, 2022	32	14	21	14	18	1	43
	Jun 14-27, 2021	34	13	22	13	18	1	42
	Sep 3-15, 2019 ⁵	32	15	19	14	19	1	44
	Apr 29-May 13, 2019	25	17	24	14	19	1	47
	Aug 8-21, 2017	31	16	24	14	12	2	41
	Nov 29-Dec 12, 2016	23	10	28	15	21	3	50
	Mar 2-28, 2016	25	15	29	13	16	2	46
THERMDEM	How do you feel toward Democrats?							
	Mar 7-13, 2022	34	11	20	16	18	1	43
	Jun 14-27, 2021	31	10	20	16	22	1	46
	Sep 3-15, 2019	29	14	18	18	21	1	47
	Apr 29-May 13, 2019	22	13	22	18	24	1	51
	Aug 8-21, 2017	28	14	23	16	18	1	45
	Nov 29-Dec 12, 2016	19	13	26	14	24	3	52
	Mar 2-28, 2016	22	12	26	15	23	2	51

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELF 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...⁶

<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>
26	32	27	14	2	16	20

⁵ In prior surveys, "How do you feel toward" was separated and part of the question stem.

⁶ PARTY and PARTYLN asked in a prior survey.