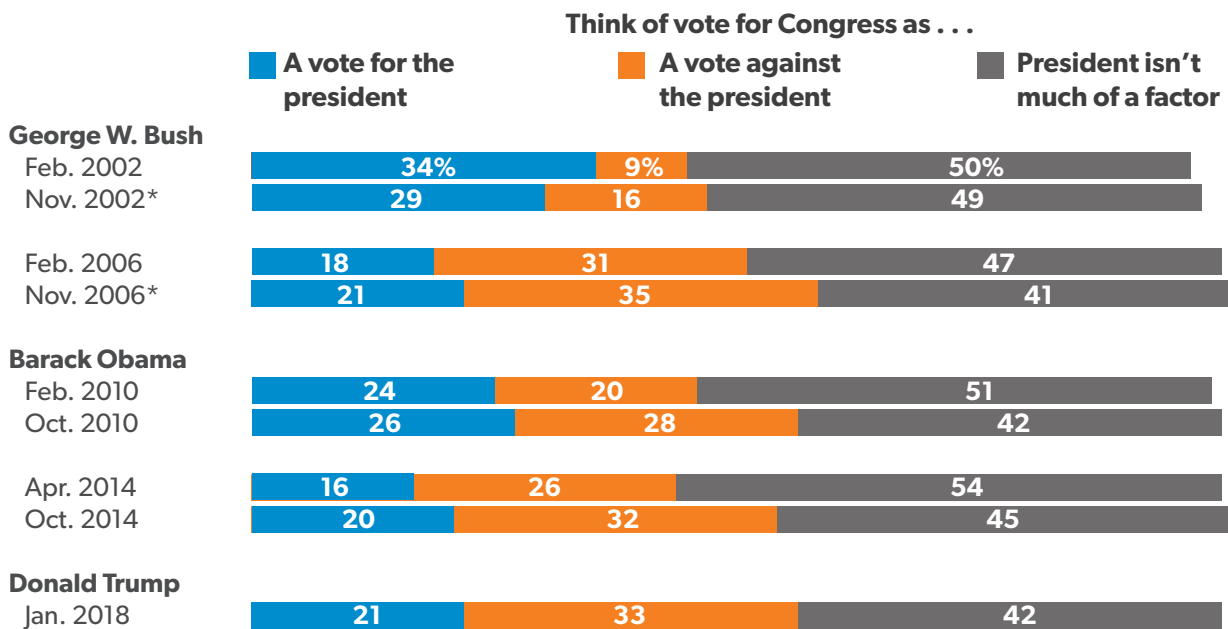


Election 2018 Preview

Donald Trump: How Big a Factor in November?

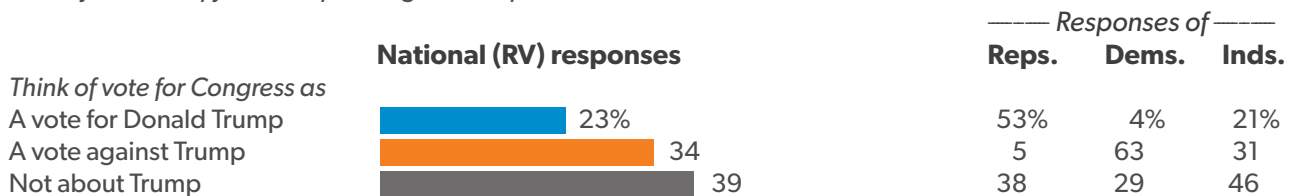
In January, a plurality of registered voters told Pew Research Center pollsters that Donald Trump would not be much of a factor in their vote for Congress; of the remainder, a third said their vote would be a vote against him, and 21 percent a vote for him. A May CBS News question shows that nearly 4 in 10 said their vote would not be about Trump; 34 percent said it would be a vote against him, and 23 percent a vote for him. More self-described independents said their vote would be a vote against him than for him.

Q: Do you think of your vote for Congress as a vote for _____, as a vote against _____, or isn't _____ much of a factor in your vote?



Note: Samples are registered voters. "Don't know" not shown. *Pre-election survey. The earliest and latest surveys in each election year are shown. Source: Pew Research Center, latest that of January 2018.

Q: Do you think of your vote for Congress this fall as . . . ?



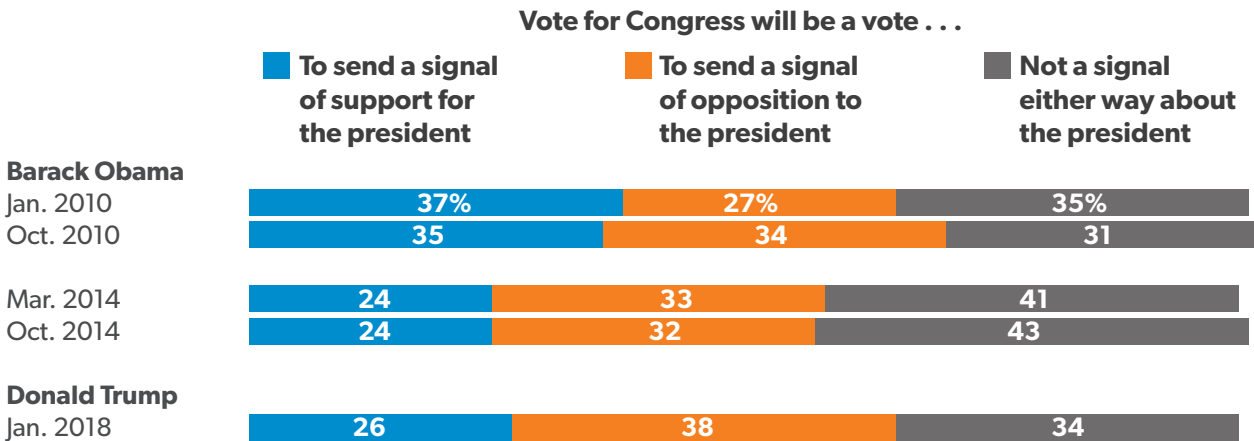
Note: Sample is registered voters.
Source: CBS News, May 2018.

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Other polls show a similar picture to the ones on the previous page. More registered voters say their vote will be to signal opposition to President Trump than to signal support for him. In recent elections, according to the exit polls, more voters have said their vote was an expression of support or opposition to a president than gave those responses in the past.

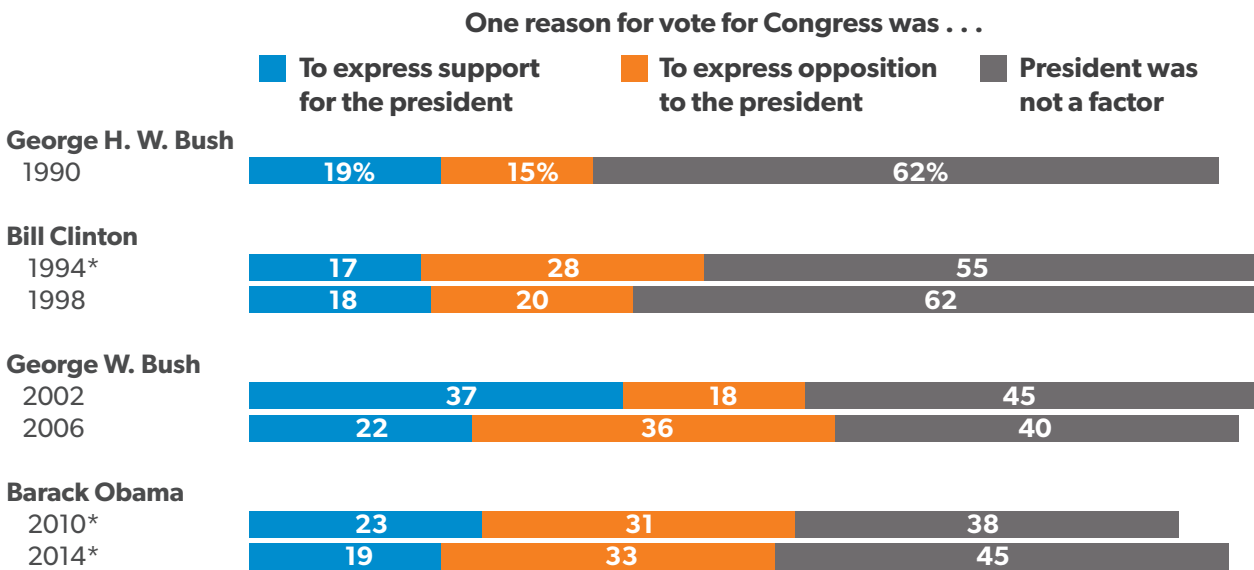
Q: Will your vote for Congress this November be a vote to send a signal of support for _____, a signal of opposition to _____, or not a signal either way about _____?



Note: Samples are registered voters. "Don't know" not shown.
Source: NBC News/Wall Street Journal, latest that of January 2018.

Midterm Exit Polls: Voters' Views

Q: Was one reason for your vote for Congress today to express support for _____, to express opposition to _____, or _____ was not a factor?

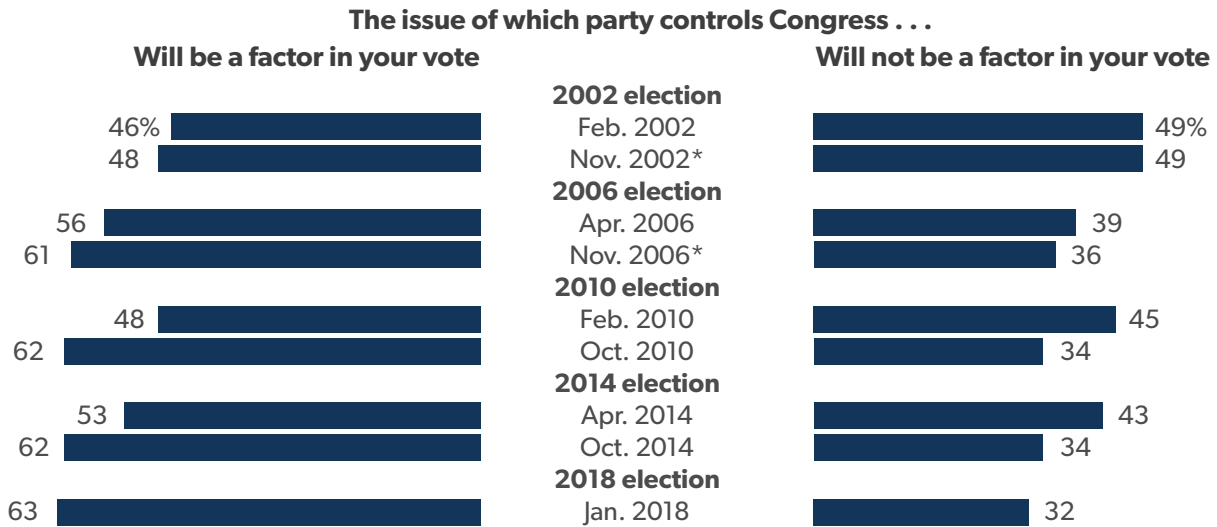


Note: "Don't know" not shown. *Question wording was "your vote for US House."
Source: National Election Pool exit polls.

Party Control of Congress and Support for Incumbents

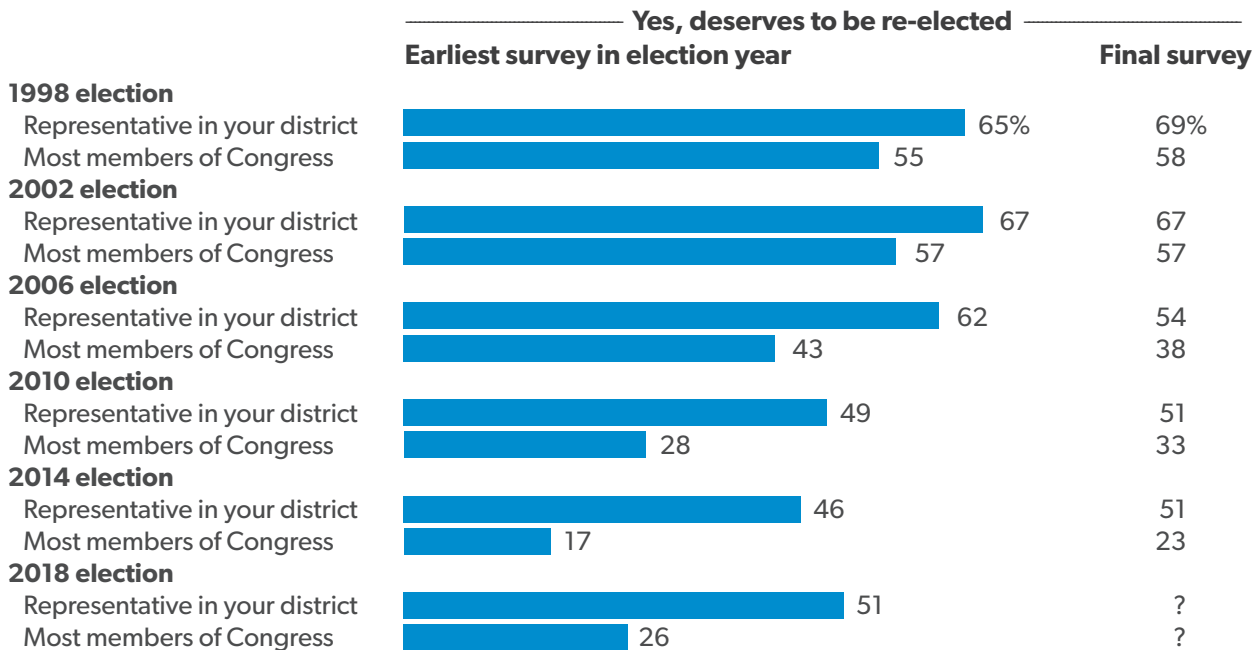
Around 6 in 10 told Pew pollsters in January that the issue of which party controls Congress would be a factor in their vote in 2018, a response not dissimilar from late pre-election polls in 2006, 2010, and 2014. In early Gallup polls in 2010, 2014, and 2018 election years, around half said their member deserved re-election. In the final pre-election polls from 2010 and 2014, that sentiment held.

Q: Will the issue of which party controls Congress, the Republicans or the Democrats . . . ?



Note: Samples are registered voters. *Pre-election survey. The earliest and latest surveys in each election year are shown. Source: Pew Research Center, latest that of January 2018.

Q: Please tell me whether you think each of the following political office-holders deserves to be re-elected, or not.

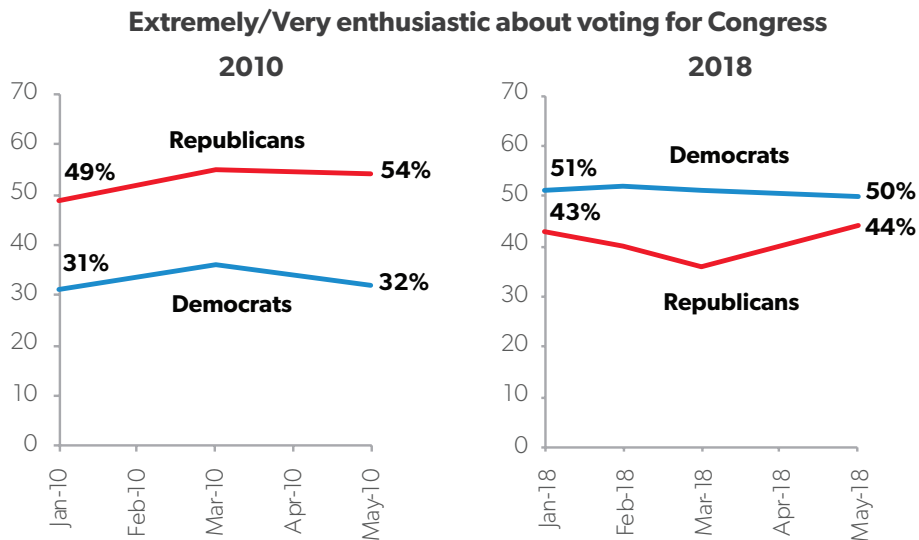


Note: Samples are registered voters. Source: Gallup Organization, February and November 1994, April and October 1998, April–May and September 2002, January and October 2006, March and October 2010, January and October–November 2014, April 2018.

Enthusiasm about Voting in 2018

In CNN's early 2018 surveys, registered voters who affiliated with or leaned toward the Democratic Party were more enthusiastic about voting this year than those who identified as or leaned Republican. The opposite was true in March 2010 when Democrats controlled Congress and the White House. Not all recent polls show the same thing. In an April 2018 CBS News poll, there was no partisan difference in enthusiasm levels.

Q: How enthusiastic would you say you are about voting for Congress this year . . . ?



Note: Samples are registered voters. "Extremely" and "very" enthusiastic responses combined. Responses shown here include those who lean toward each party.
Source: CNN, latest that of May 2018.

Q: Thinking about November's elections for Congress, overall, would you say you are . . . ?

	Very enthusiastic about voting in 2018	Somewhat enthusiastic	Not too/Not at all enthusiastic
Republicans	40%	23%	35%
Democrats	40	23	36
Independents	31	23	44

Note: Sample is registered voters. "Not too enthusiastic" and "not enthusiastic at all" responses combined.
Source: CBS News, May 2018.

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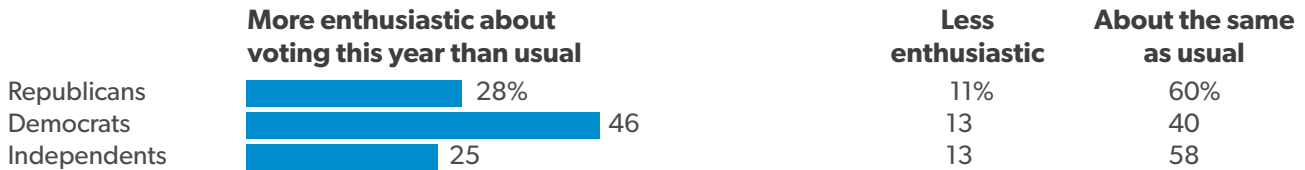
The survey results reported here were obtained in part from searches of the AEI poll archive, the iPoll Databank, and other resources provided by the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research at Cornell University.

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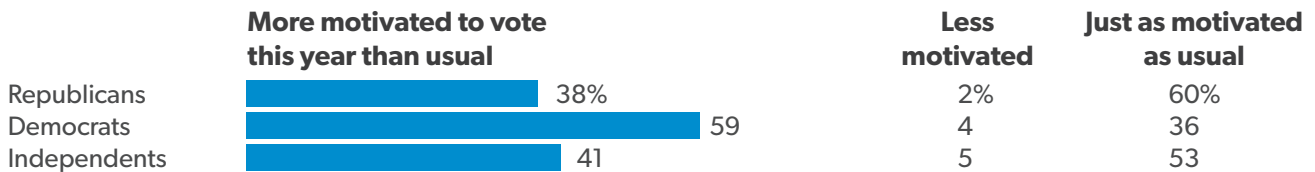
Fox and Quinnipiac polls from March show Democrats say they are more motivated and enthusiastic than in past elections, while Republicans say they feel about the same as in past elections. Democrats expressed higher interest in the election than did Republicans in March and April NBC News/*Wall Street Journal* surveys. In 2010 and 2014, interest was higher among Republicans than among Democrats. Majorities of Republican, Democratic, and independent registered voters told ABC News/*Washington Post* pollsters in April that they are absolutely certain to vote in the 2018 congressional election. Responses were similar in April 2014. Today and in 2014, a higher percentage of Republicans than Democrats said they were certain to vote.

Q: Compared to previous Congressional elections, are you . . . ?



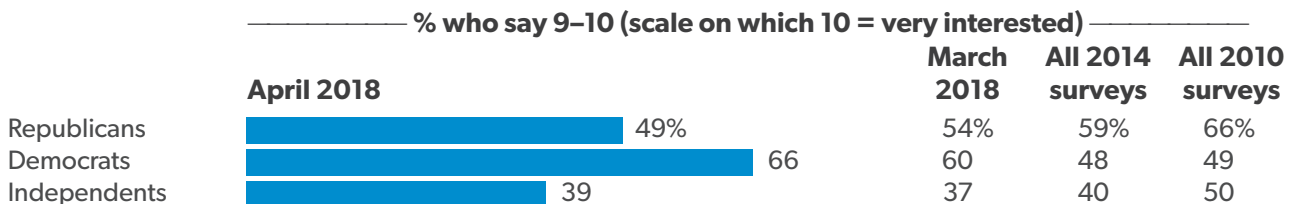
Note: Sample is registered voters.
Source: Fox News, March 2018.

Q: Compared to past midterm elections, how motivated would you say you are . . . ?



Note: Sample is registered voters.
Source: Quinnipiac University, March 2018.

Q: Even though it is a long way off, I'd like to ask you some questions about the November 2018 elections. Please tell me how interested you are in this November's elections, using a scale from one to ten, on which a "ten" means that you are very interested in this November's elections and a "one" means that you are not at all interested . . .



Note: Samples are registered voters.
Source: NBC News/*Wall Street Journal*, latest that of April 2018.

Q: How likely are you to vote in the congressional election in 2018? Are you absolutely certain to vote, will you probably vote, are the chances 50-50, or less than that?



Note: Sample is registered voters. In April 2014, 78 percent of Republicans, 72 percent of Democrats, and 61 percent of independents said they were absolutely certain to vote in that year's congressional election.
Source: ABC News/*Washington Post*, April 2018.

Generic Congressional Ballot: What the Polls Show Now

The latest polling averages calculated by FiveThirtyEight, Huffington Post, and Real Clear Politics show Democrats with a 4- to 6- percentage point lead over Republicans on the 2018 generic ballot. In recent polls, responses to the generic ballot question by demographic group have generally shown similar patterns of party support, though the size of partisan divisions between groups has varied slightly.

Polling Averages

	Current average*	Average at start of January 2018 [^]
FiveThirtyEight		
Democrat	45.6%	49.9%
Republican	39.7	37.0
Huffington Post		
Democrat	41.8%	42.4%
Republican	37.8	35.8
Real Clear Politics		
Democrat	44.2%	49.0%
Republican	40.2	36.1

Note: *Average available as of May 29. [^]Based on earliest average available in each site's interactive tracking chart. For FiveThirtyEight and Real Clear Politics, average on January 1, and for Huffpollster, average on January 2.

Congressional Vote Preference by Demographic Group in Recent Polls

% who say they would vote or lean toward each party's candidate in their district

CNN (May 2-5)			Pew (Apr. 25-May 1)			Monmouth (Apr. 26-30)		
	Dem.	Rep.		Dem.	Rep.		Dem.	Rep.
Total (RV)	47%	44%	Total (RV)	48%	43%	Total (RV)	49%	41%
Men	40	51	Men	41	50	Men	40	47
Women	54	37	Women	55	37	Women	57	36
White	41	52	White*	39	53	White*	43	49
Non-white	62	25	Black*	85	7	Non-white	61	26
			Hispanic	59	33			
Under 45	51	38	18-29	58	31	18-34	53	30
45 and older	45	47	30-49	47	43	35-54	49	44
			50-64	47	48	55 and older	46	46
			65 and older	45	47			
College grad	56	37	Postgraduate	62	30	College grad	58	35
Non-graduate	43	47	College grad [^]	53	40	Non-graduate	45	44
			Some college	49	44			
			HS or less	42	47			

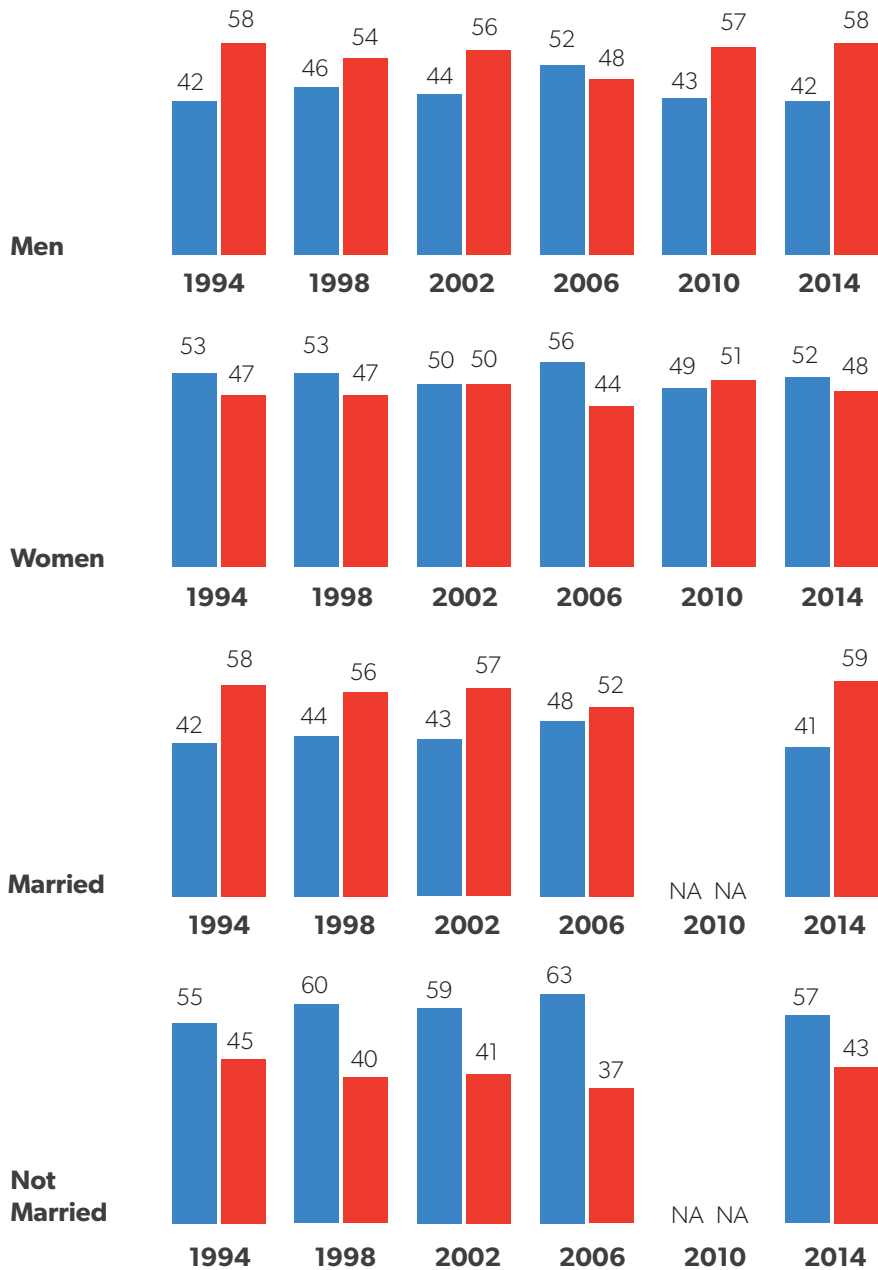
Note: Samples are registered voters. The results shown here are from the most recent surveys conducted by telephone for which responses by demographic group were available. *Includes only those who are not Hispanic. [^]Includes respondents with a four-year degree but no postgraduate experience.

Sources: CNN, Pew Research Center, Monmouth University.

Voting in House Contests and Party ID

Gender and Marital Status

The gender gap has been a familiar feature in elections since 1980. Exit polls show women usually cast their votes for Democrats in off-year House races, while men cast them for Republicans. In terms of party identification, women have become more Democratic in recent years while men have retained their preference for the GOP, according to Pew Research Center's analysis of registered voters in their surveys. Married voters usually vote for Republicans while non-married voters (single, divorced, or widowed) cast their ballots for Democrats.



Party ID among Registered Voters (Annual averages)

	Men		
	2010	2014	2017
Rep.	48%	48%	48%
Dem.	42	43	44

	Women		
	2010	2014	2017
Rep.	40%	39%	37%
Dem.	51	52	56

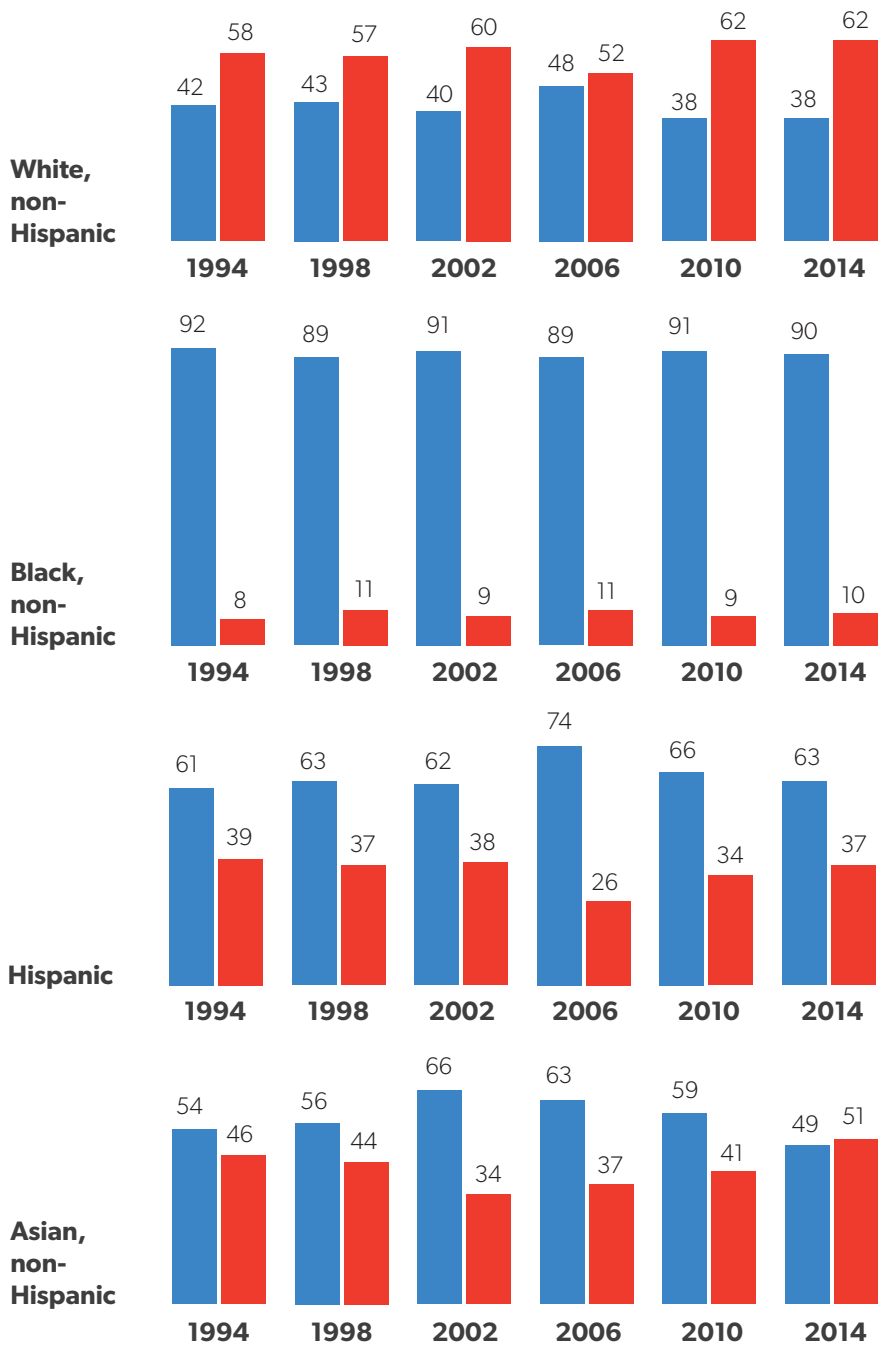
Note: Republicans include those who lean toward the Republican Party; Democrats includes those who lean toward the Democratic Party.
Source: Pew Research Center.

■ Vote for Democratic House candidate (percent)
■ Vote for Republican House candidate (percent)

Source: National Election Pool exit polls, as reported by *New York Times*.

Race and Ethnicity

In all recent midterm elections, whites voted for GOP candidates in House races, while blacks voted overwhelmingly for Democrats. In recent contests, more than 60 percent of Hispanics voted for Democratic candidates. A bare majority of Asians, 51 percent, voted for Republican House candidates in 2014; in previous contests, they leaned solidly Democratic. Party identification among the groups in Pew's 2017 surveys showed little change from 2014, with white registered voters tilting toward the Republican Party and black, Hispanic, and Asian registered voters identifying as or leaning Democratic.



Party ID among Registered Voters (Annual averages)

— White, non-Hispanic —

	2010	2014	2017
Rep.	51%	51%	51%
Dem.	39	40	43

— Black, non-Hispanic —

	2010	2014	2017
Rep.	8%	10%	8%
Dem.	86	83	84

— Hispanic —

	2010	2014	2017
Rep.	29%	31%	28%
Dem.	63	60	63

— Asian, non-Hispanic* —

	2010	2014	2017
Rep.	34%	27%	27%
Dem.	54	66	65

Note: *English-speaking only. Republicans include those who lean toward the Republican Party; Democrats includes those who lean toward the Democratic party.

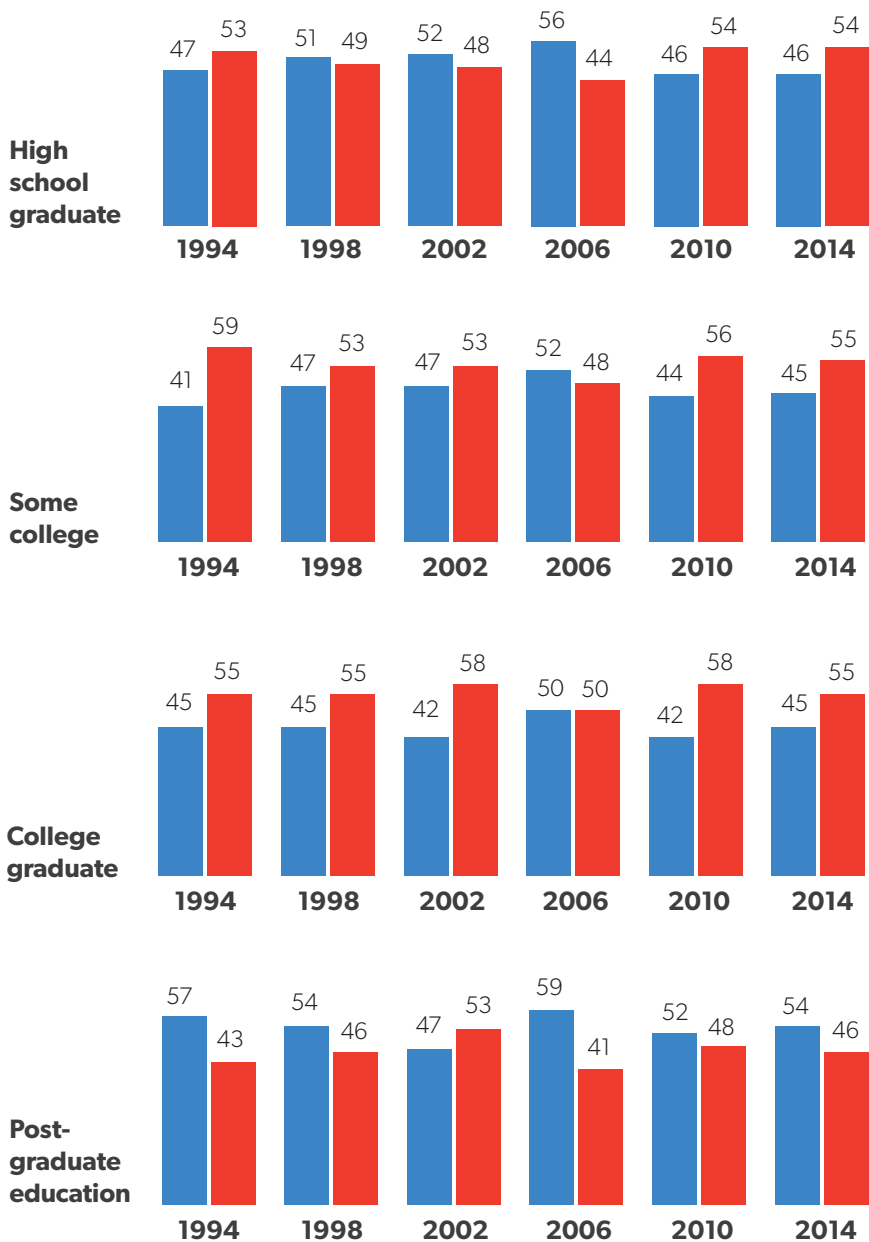
Source: Pew Research Center.

■ Vote for Democratic House candidate (percent)
 ■ Vote for Republican House candidate (percent)

Source: National Election Pool exit polls, as reported by *New York Times*.

Education

People with postgraduate education voted for Democrats in most recent midterm House elections, while college graduates without postgraduate education and voters with some college education mostly supported Republicans. High school graduates' voting pattern was less consistent. In terms of party identification, registered voters with at least a four-year college degree, particularly those with postgraduate experience, have increasingly affiliated with or leaned toward the Democratic Party. Registered voters with no college education have shifted from being a Democrat-affiliated group to being narrowly divided.



Party ID among Registered Voters (Annual averages)

High school degree or less

	2010	2014	2017
Rep.	40%	42%	47%
Dem.	49	47	45

Some college experience

	2010	2014	2017
Rep.	46%	45%	45%
Dem.	45	45	47

College graduate or more*

	2010	2014	2017
Rep.	46%	42%	36%
Dem.	47	51	58

Post-graduate experience

	2010	2014	2017
Rep.	40%	37%	31%
Dem.	52	56	63

Note: *Have at least a four-year college degree, including those with post-graduate experience. Republicans include those who lean toward the Republican Party; Democrats includes those who lean toward the Democratic party. Source: Pew Research Center.

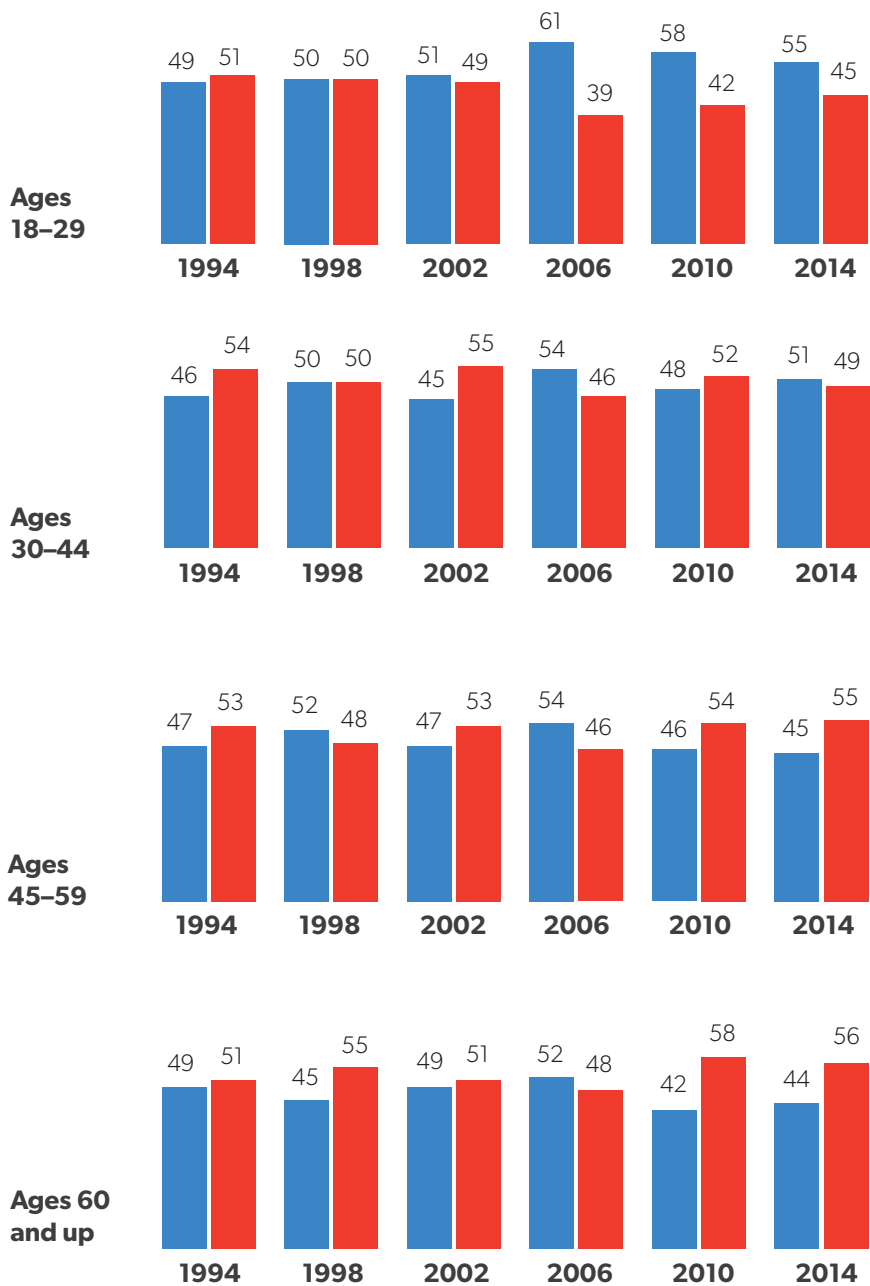
- Vote for Democratic House candidate (percent)
- Vote for Republican House candidate (percent)

Note: Voters with less than a high school diploma are not shown here. Exit polls show they voted for Democrats in midterm House races from 1994–2014.

Source: National Election Pool exit polls, as reported by *New York Times*.

Age and Generation

The gap between the youngest and the oldest age groups of voters was larger in 2006, 2010, and 2014 than in previous midterms. Fifty-five percent of 18–29-year-olds told exit pollsters they voted for Democratic House candidates in 2014; 56 percent of voters ages 60 and older supported Republicans. In Pew’s surveys, the generation gap in party identification has grown in recent years. In 2017, Democrats’ advantage in affiliation among Millennial registered voters (27 percentage points) was more than five-times their advantage among Gen X-ers (5 points) or Baby Boomers (2 points). Silent Generation registered voters tilted Republican.



Party ID among Registered Voters (Annual averages)

Millennials (Ages 22–37 in 2018)

	2010	2014	2017
Rep.	36%	37%	34%
Dem.	55	53	58

Generation X (Ages 38–53 in 2018)

	2010	2014	2017
Rep.	44%	42%	43%
Dem.	47	49	48

Baby Boomers (Ages 54–72 in 2018)

	2010	2014	2017
Rep.	45%	44%	46%
Dem.	46	47	48

Silent Generation (Ages 73–90 in 2018)

	2010	2014	2017
Rep.	46%	50%	52%
Dem.	44	42	43

Note: Republicans include those who lean toward the Republican Party; Democrats includes those who lean toward the Democratic party.

Source: Pew Research Center.

- Vote for Democratic House candidate (percent)
- Vote for Republican House candidate (percent)

Source: National Election Pool exit polls, as reported by *New York Times*.