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Conflicting Partisan Priorities for U.S. Foreign Policy

Terrorism, protecting U.S. jobs top the public's agenda

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Conflicting Partisan Priorities for U.S. Foreign Policy

Terrorism, protecting U.S. jobs top the public's agenda

The public's leading long-range foreign policy goals for the United States are focused on security, including economic security. About seven-in-ten (72%) say that taking measures to protect the U.S. from terrorist attacks should be a top priority for the country, while about as many (71%) say the same about protecting the jobs of American workers.

Two-thirds (66%) say preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) should be a top long-range priority for the United States.

With only a handful of exceptions, including stopping the spread of WMD, there are sizable differences between Republicans and Democrats on the 26 foreign policy goals in the survey by Pew Research Center, which was conducted

Republicans and Democrats have very different goals for U.S. foreign policy

% who say each should be a top foreign policy priority



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 7-16, 2018.

Nov. 7-16 among 10,640 adults. And on several foreign policy goals, particularly the importance of maintaining U.S. military superiority, there also are notable gaps between older and younger adults.

U.S. allies. Improving relationships with U.S. allies ranks at the top of Democrats' foreign policy goals (70% top priority) but is a middle-tier objective for Republicans (44%). In addition, Republicans are 30 percentage points more likely to say that getting other countries to assume more of the costs of maintaining world order should be a top priority for U.S. foreign policy (56% vs. 26%).

U.S. military superiority. A large majority of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents (70%) say that maintaining the U.S. military advantage over all other countries should be a top priority for the U.S.; just 34% of Democrats and Democratic leaners rate this as a top priority. Notably, maintaining U.S. military superiority is a top priority for a majority of adults ages 50 and older (62%). But just 30% of those younger than 30 say this should be a top foreign policy priority.

Refugees and immigration. While only about four-in-ten Democrats (39%) say that aiding refugees fleeing violence should be a top foreign policy priority, far fewer Republicans (11%) say the same. Republicans are far more likely than Democrats to rate reducing both illegal immigration and legal immigration into the U.S. as major priorities. The partisan divide on the importance of reducing illegal immigration, 48 percentage points, is wider than at any point in the past two decades (68% of Republicans vs. 20% of Democrats).

Climate change. Partisans have long differed over the importance of dealing with climate change. But the gap is especially wide today, with 64% of Democrats and just 22% of Republicans saying that dealing with climate change should be a top foreign policy priority for the U.S. (The survey was conducted before the Nov. 23 release of the National Climate Assessment.)

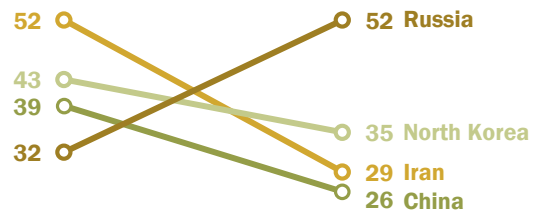
Russia, Iran, China and North Korea. Partisan opinions about limiting the power and influence of Iran and Russia are nearly mirror images: 52% of Democrats say reducing Russia's power and influence should be a top priority, compared with 32% of Republicans. By contrast, 52% of Republicans rate limiting Iran's power as a top goal, compared with 29% of Democrats. Reducing China's power and influence is not a leading goal for either party, but more Republicans (39%) than Democrats (26%) rate this as a top priority. There is greater partisan agreement on North Korea: 43% of Republicans and 35% of Democrats say limiting North Korea's power and influence is a top priority.

Trade and economic relations. Reducing the U.S. trade deficit with other countries is viewed as a top foreign policy priority by 54% of Republicans, compared with 33% of Democrats. And more Republicans (51%) than Democrats (40%) say promoting U.S. economic interests abroad should be a top foreign policy priority.

Among the public overall, attracting skilled workers from other countries (16% top priority), promoting democracy in other countries (17%) and finding a solution to the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians (18%) rank near the bottom of the long-range foreign policy goals. However, for each of these items – indeed, for all 26 priorities in the survey – majorities say they should be given *top priority* or *some priority*.

Partisans differ over importance of limiting power of Russia, Iran, China

% who say limiting the power and influence of ____ should be a top foreign policy priority



Rep/
Lean Rep

Dem/
Lean Dem

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 7-16, 2018.

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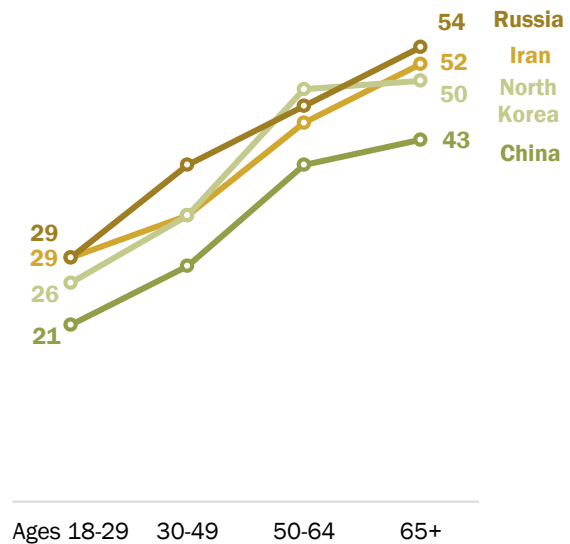
Young and old differ over importance of foreign policy goals

Younger Americans (those under 30) are generally less likely to say that the issues presented in the survey should be a “top priority.” Across the 26 items included in the survey, those under 30 are an average of 10 points less likely than those 65 or older to say each should be a “top priority.” In some cases the gaps between older and younger Americans are much larger.

Younger Americans are much less likely than their older counterparts to prioritize limiting the power and influence of several prominent foreign powers. Only about three-in-ten young people feel that the U.S. should place top priority on limiting the power and influence of Russia (29%), Iran (29%) and North Korea (26%). Even fewer say the same about China (21%). By contrast, Americans 65 or older are much more likely to say that limiting the influence of these countries should be a top priority. For instance, 54% say limiting the power and influence of Russia should be a top priority for the U.S.

Large age gap on importance of limiting power and influence of other countries

% who say limiting the power and influence of ____ should be a top foreign policy priority



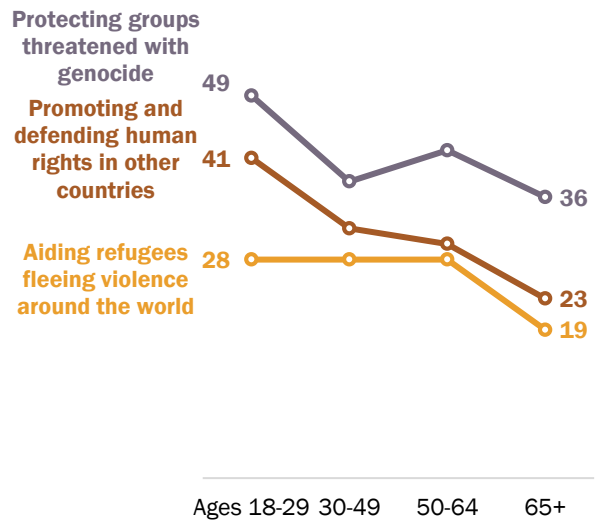
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 7-16, 2018.

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There are a few issues that younger people place greater importance on than older adults. About half (49%) of those ages 18 to 29 say the U.S. should make protecting groups or nations threatened with genocide a top priority; fewer of those 65 or older (36%) say the same. Younger people are 18 percentage points more likely than the oldest adults to say that promoting and defending human rights in other countries should be a top priority (41% vs. 23%). When it comes to aiding refugees fleeing violence around the world, those younger than 65 are more likely than those ages 65 and older to say this should be a top foreign policy priority for the U.S.

Younger Americans place more emphasis on promoting human rights

% who say ____ should be a top foreign policy priority



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 7-16, 2018.

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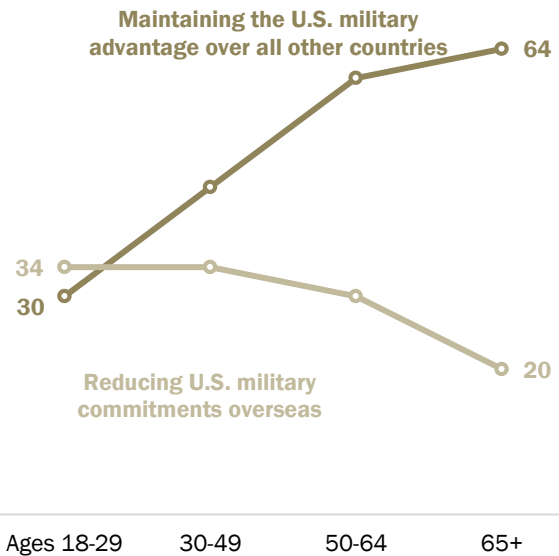
There's also a substantial age divide in the priority given to goals involving the U.S. military. Americans 65 and older are more than twice as likely as those under 30 to say that the U.S. maintaining its military advantage over all other countries is a top priority (64% vs. 30%).

Younger people are more likely than older people to say that reducing U.S. military commitments overseas should be a top priority (34% vs. 20%).

Age gaps also are seen in dealing with terrorism. About eight-in-ten of those 50 and older (81%) say that taking measures to protect the U.S. from terrorist attacks should be a top priority, this figure drops nearly 20 points among those under 50 (63%). When asked about whether the U.S. should prioritize taking measures to seek out and destroy terrorist groups in other countries, about a quarter of Americans under 50 (27%) say it should be a top priority compared with 44% of those 50 or older.

Few young adults prioritize maintaining U.S. military advantage

% who say ____ should be a top foreign policy priority



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 7-16, 2018.

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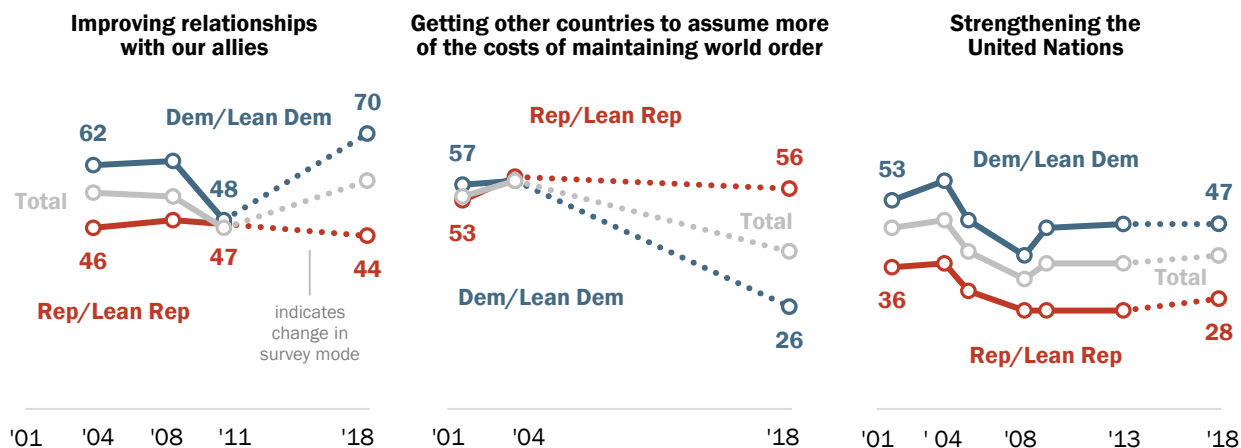
Shifting views of U.S. foreign policy goals

The public's views of long-term goals for U.S. foreign policy have shifted over the past two decades. In many cases, partisan divides have emerged – or widened – when it comes to how much priority should be placed on key international goals.

In the current survey, a sizable majority of Democrats and Democratic leaners (70%) say improving relationships with our allies should be a top priority, while significantly fewer Republicans and Republican leaners say this should be a top priority (44%). This is one of the largest gaps observed on this issue since the question was first asked in 2004. The share of Democrats who view improved relationships with allies as a top priority is much higher than it was in 2011, during Barack Obama's first term, when 48% said this.

Growing share of Democrats prioritize improving relationships with allies

% who say ___ should be a top foreign policy priority



Notes: 2018 survey conducted online on the American Trends Panel; for previous years, polls conducted via telephone. For full phone trend, see topline.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 7-16, 2018.

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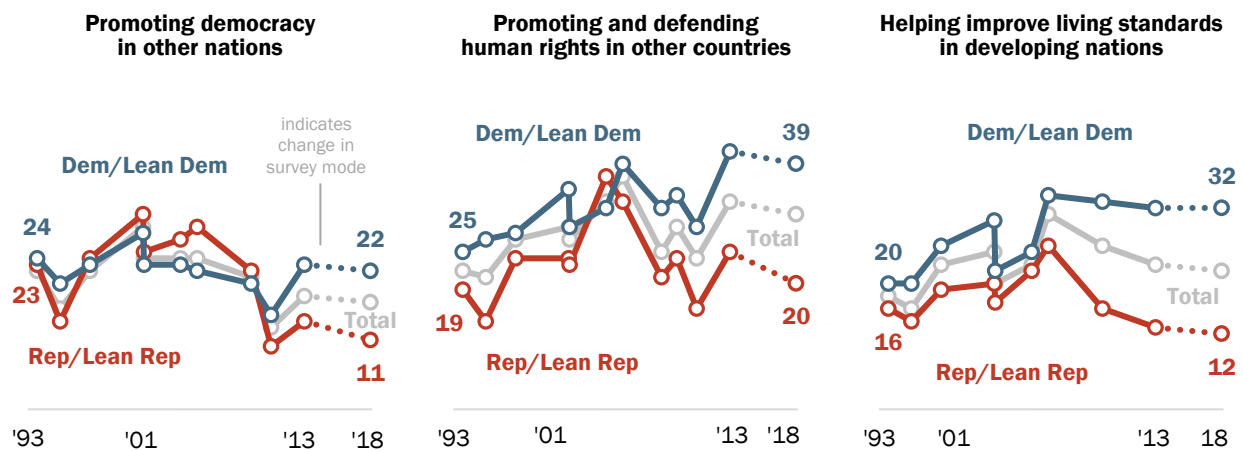
There is a wide partisan gap over the importance of getting other countries to assume more of the costs of maintaining world order: 56% of Republicans say this is a top priority, compared with just 26% of Democrats. When the question was last asked in 2004, comparable shares of Republicans (59%) and Democrats (58%) said this issue should be a top priority.

Democrats are far more likely than Republicans to prioritize promoting democracy in other nations, promoting and defending human rights abroad, and helping improve living standards in developing nations.

Though neither party rates the promotion of democracy in other nations as a particularly high priority, Democrats are twice as likely as Republicans to say this should be a top foreign policy goal (22% vs. 11%). Views are about the same as they were in a telephone survey conducted in 2013.

Partisan gaps persist on importance of promoting human rights, improving living standards in developing nations

% who say ___ should be a top foreign policy priority



Note: 2018 surveys conducted online on the American Trends Panel; for previous years, polls conducted via telephone.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 7-16, 2018.

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A similar pattern emerges on promoting and defending human rights in other countries. About four-in-ten Democrats (39%) say promoting human rights abroad should be a top priority. Fewer Republicans (20%) prioritize this goal. This partisan gap is little different from 2013, but wider than at most other points measured over the past 25 years.

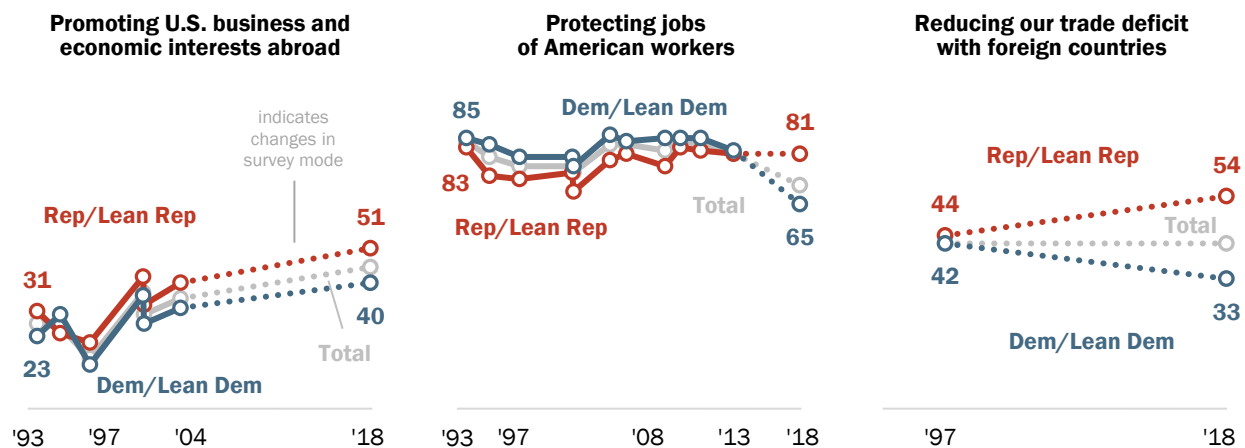
Today, just 12% of Republicans say improving living standards in developing nations should be a top priority. More than twice as many Democrats (32%) say this should be a top priority.

Republicans are more likely than Democrats to view the promotion of U.S. business and economic interests a top foreign policy priority. This also is the case in views of protecting U.S. jobs and reducing the trade deficit with other countries.

Today, roughly half of Republicans (51%) say promoting U.S. business and economic interests abroad should be a top priority in foreign policy. Fewer Democrats (40%) say this should be prioritized. In 2004, 40% of Republicans and 32% of Democrats said promoting U.S. business interests should be a top priority.

Republicans now more likely than Democrats to prioritize reducing trade deficit with foreign countries

% who say ___ should be a top foreign policy priority



Note: 2018 surveys conducted online on the American Trends Panel; for previous years, polls conducted via telephone.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 7-16, 2018.

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Among the public overall, protecting the jobs of American workers continues to rank among the top priorities for U.S. foreign policy, though the share who calls this a top priority is somewhat lower today (71%) than in 2013 (81%). More Republicans (81%) than Democrats (65%) say protecting American jobs should be a top U.S. foreign policy priority; this issue is among the top three priorities for members of both parties.

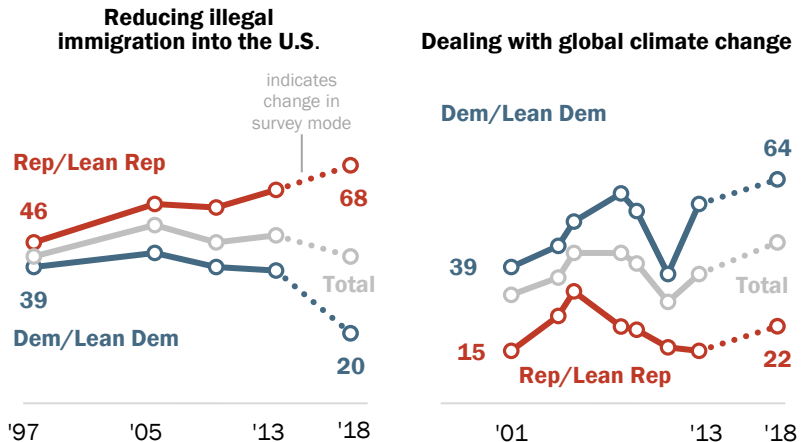
When it comes to reducing the U.S. trade deficit with other countries, a double-digit gap currently divides Republicans and Democrats. Over half of Republicans (54%) say “reducing our trade deficit with other countries” should be a top priority, while just a third of Democrats (33%) say the same. When the question was last asked in 1997, about equal shares of partisans called this issue a top priority.

Some of the largest differences between Republicans and Democrats are seen in views of how much priority should be given to reducing illegal immigration and dealing with global climate change.

Nearly seven-in-ten Republicans (68%) say that reducing illegal immigration into the U.S. should be a top U.S. foreign policy goal; just 20% of Democrats say the same. A partisan gap on prioritizing reducing illegal immigration has existed since 2005, but the current gap is especially wide.

Republicans and Democrats move further apart on importance of reducing illegal immigration

% who say ___ should be a top foreign policy priority



Note: 2018 surveys conducted online on the American Trends Panel; for previous years, polls conducted via telephone. For full phone trend, see topline.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 7-16, 2018.

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Since 2013, the share of Democrats who say reducing illegal immigration should be a top priority has declined significantly, from 38% then to 20% today.

Democrats continue to be more likely than Republicans to say dealing with global climate change should be a top priority. About two-thirds of Democrats (64%) say this, compared with just 22% of Republicans. A partisan gap has existed since this question was first asked in 2001, but it is as wide as it has ever been during this period.

Acknowledgements

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

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Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

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

Data in this report are drawn from the panel wave conducted November 7-16, 2018. A total of 10,640 panelists responded out of 13,570 who were sampled, for a response rate of 78%. The cumulative response rate

accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3.7%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 10,640 respondents is plus or minus 1.7 percentage points.

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

survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of which 9,942 agreed to participate.

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

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	2,515
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	1,471
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	806
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS/web	9,396	8,778	8,778
	Total	29,114	18,720	13,570

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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Of the 18,720 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 13,570 remain active panelists and continue to receive survey invitations.

Weighting

The ATP data were weighted in a multistep process that begins with a base weight incorporating the respondents' original survey selection probability and the fact that in 2014 and 2017 some respondents were subsampled for invitation to the panel. 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 statistical-significance tests take into account the effect of weighting. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish, but the American Trends Panel's Hispanic sample is predominantly U.S. born and English speaking.

In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Gender	2017 American Community Survey
Age	
Education	
Race/Hispanic origin	2018 CPS March Supplement
Region x Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	2015 CPS Volunteer Supplement
Voter registration	2016 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	Average of the three most recent Pew Research Center telephone surveys.
Internet access	2018 Pew Research Center internet core trends telephone survey
Generic congressional ballot	2018 House of Representatives popular vote (as of Nov. 21, 2018)

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on non-institutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total US adult population. House of Representatives popular vote compiled by David Wasserman and Ally Flinn at the Cook Political Report.

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

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	10,640	1.7 percentage points
Quarter form	At least 2,635	3.3 percentage points
<i>Among quarter form...</i>		
Rep/Lean Rep	At least 1,055	4.9 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	At least 1,434	4.7 percentage points
<i>Among quarter form...</i>		
Ages 18-29	At least 327	8.2 percentage points
30-49	At least 878	5.5 percentage points
50-64	At least 781	6.5 percentage points
65+	At least 601	7.1 percentage points

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

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Appendix A: Additional Tables

Long-range foreign policy priorities

% who say each should be a top foreign policy priority

			
	Top	Some	Not a
Taking measures to protect the U.S. from terrorism	72	24	4
Protecting jobs of American workers	71	23	5
Preventing the spread of WMD	66	27	5
Improving relationships with allies	58	38	4
Reducing spread of infectious diseases	51	44	5
Maintaining U.S. military advantage over all other countries	49	39	11
Dealing with global climate change	46	37	17
Promoting U.S. business and economic interests abroad	45	47	8
Reducing illegal immigration into the U.S.	42	41	16
Reducing our trade deficit with foreign countries	42	47	9
Limiting power & influence of Russia	42	45	11
Protecting groups or nations threatened with genocide	41	52	6
Getting other countries to assume more of the costs of maintaining world order	40	48	11
Limiting power & influence of North Korea	40	50	9
Limiting power & influence of Iran	39	48	11
Strengthening the United Nations	39	41	19
Taking measures to seek out and destroy terrorist organizations in other countries	34	53	11
Limiting power & influence of China	32	57	10
Promoting & defending human rights in other countries	31	57	11
Reducing U.S. military commitments overseas	30	56	13
Reducing legal immigration into the U.S.	26	35	38
Aiding refugees fleeing violence around the world	26	56	17
Helping improve living standards in developing nations	22	57	20
Finding a solution to conflict between Israel and the Palestinians	18	57	25
Promoting democracy in other nations	17	56	26
Attracting skilled workers from other countries	16	46	37

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 7-16, 2018.

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Priorities by party and age

% who say each should be a top foreign policy priority

	Total	Rep/ Lean Rep	Dem/ Lean Dem	Ages			
				18-29	30-49	50-64	65+
Taking measures to protect the U.S. from terrorism	72	84	61	57	68	80	83
Protecting jobs of American workers	71	81	65	61	70	78	75
Preventing spread of WMD	66	64	68	55	62	71	79
Improving relationships with allies	58	44	70	55	60	57	61
Reducing spread of infectious diseases	51	44	56	52	49	53	49
Maintaining U.S. military advantage over all other countries	49	70	34	30	45	60	64
Dealing with global climate change	46	22	64	52	48	39	45
Promoting U.S. business interests abroad	45	51	40	39	47	44	47
Reducing illegal immigration into the U.S.	42	68	20	24	39	51	57
Reducing our trade deficit with foreign countries	42	54	33	34	38	47	54
Limiting power & influence of Russia	42	32	52	29	40	47	54
Protecting groups or nations threatened with genocide	41	34	47	49	38	42	36
Getting other countries to assume more of the costs of maintaining world order	40	56	26	29	34	47	51
Limiting power & influence of North Korea	40	43	35	26	34	49	50
Limiting power & influence of Iran	39	52	29	29	34	45	52
Strengthening the United Nations	39	28	47	45	34	41	37
Taking measures to seek out and destroy terrorist organizations in other countries	34	40	28	23	29	46	41
Limiting power & influence of China	32	39	26	21	28	40	43
Promoting & defending human rights in other countries	31	20	39	41	32	30	23
Reducing U.S. military commitments overseas	30	26	34	34	34	30	20
Reducing legal immigration into the U.S.	26	41	14	16	21	34	34
Aiding refugees fleeing violence around the world	26	11	39	28	28	28	19
Helping improve living standards in developing nations	22	12	32	29	18	24	21
Finding a solution to the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians	18	17	17	16	14	17	26
Promoting democracy in other nations	17	11	22	16	15	17	24
Attracting skilled workers from other countries	16	15	18	16	17	14	14

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 7-16, 2018.

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**2018 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 39 NOVEMBER
FINAL TOPLINE
NOVEMBER 7-16, 2018¹
TOTAL N=10,640**

Note: Trends to prior years are to surveys conducted by telephone. This is noted throughout this topline.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

LRNGFP Thinking about long-range foreign policy goals, how much priority, if any, do you think each of the following should be given? **[RANDOMIZE, SPLIT OVER TWO SCREENS]**

		<u>Top priority</u>	<u>Some priority</u>	<u>No priority</u>	<u>No answer</u>
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=2,635]:					
a.F1	Preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	66	27	5	1
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
	Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	73	21	4	2
	Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	74	20	5	2
	Mid-September, 2008	62	32	4	2
	Late October, 2005	75	19	4	2
	July, 2004	71	23	4	2
	Mid-October, 2001	81	14	2	3
	Early September, 2001	78	16	5	1
	September, 1997	70	23	6	1
	June, 1995	68	21	9	2
	September, 1993	69	24	5	1
b.F1	Protecting the jobs of American workers				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	71	23	5	1
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
	Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	81	16	2	2
	May 25-30, 2011	84	13	2	1
	Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	85	13	1	1
	Mid-September, 2008	82	16	1	1
	Late October, 2005	84	14	1	1
	July, 2004	84	13	2	1
	Mid-October, 2001	75	24	1	1
	Early September, 2001	77	19	3	1
	September, 1997	77	20	2	1
	June, 1995	80	17	2	1
	September, 1993	85	13	2	*
c.F1	Strengthening the United Nations				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	39	41	19	1
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
	Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	37	42	18	2
	Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	37	44	17	2

¹ Some questions from this survey were released with a shorter field period (Nov. 7-13, 2018). This release is based on the full field period (Nov. 7-16, 2018).

LRNGFP CONTINUED...		<u>Top priority</u>	<u>Some priority</u>	<u>No priority</u>	<u>No answer</u>
	Mid-September, 2008	33	46	19	3
	Late October, 2005	40	43	14	3
	July, 2004	48	38	11	3
	Mid-October, 2001	46	46	7	1
	Early September, 2001	42	43	13	2
	September, 1997	30	53	14	3
	June, 1995	36	45	17	2
	September, 1993	41	46	11	2
d.F1	Reducing U.S. military commitments overseas				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	30	56	13	1
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
	May 25-30, 2011	46	43	8	3
	September, 2008	45	45	7	3
	July, 2004	35	51	10	4
	Early September, 2001	26	58	14	2
e.F1	Attracting skilled workers from other countries				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	16	46	37	2
f.F1	Limiting the power and influence of Russia				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	42	45	11	2
ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=2,653]:					
g.F2	Taking measures to seek out and destroy terrorist groups in other countries				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	34	53	11	1
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
	May 25-30, 2011	44	41	13	3
h.F2	Helping improve living standards in developing nations				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	22	57	20	1
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
	Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	23	60	16	1
	October 28-November 8, 2009	26	57	14	2
	Late October, 2005	31	57	10	2
	July, 2004	23	63	12	2
	Mid-October, 2001	20	67	12	1
	Early September, 2001	25	61	12	2
	September, 1997	23	63	13	1
	June, 1995	16	59	22	3
	September, 1993	19	60	20	1
i.F2	Promoting democracy in other nations				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	17	56	26	1
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
	Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	18	55	24	3
	May 25-30, 2011	13	58	27	2
	October 28-November 8, 2009	21	54	22	3
	Late October, 2005	24	54	19	3
	July, 2004	24	57	15	4
	Mid-October, 2001	24	61	12	3

LRNGFP CONTINUED...		Top priority	Some priority	No priority	No answer
	Early September, 2001	29	52	16	3
	September, 1997	22	57	18	3
	June, 1995	16	57	24	3
	September, 1993	22	52	24	2
j.F2	Reducing illegal immigration into the U.S.				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	42	41	16	*
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
	Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013 ²	48	40	9	2
	October 28-November 8, 2009	46	43	9	2
	Late October, 2005	51	39	8	2
	September, 1997	42	47	9	2
k.F2	Finding a solution to the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	18	57	25	1
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
	May 25-30, 2011	23	47	27	3
	September, 2008	25	50	22	3
	July, 2004	28	46	22	4
	January, 2003	38	40	19	3
	March, 1999	35	42	19	4
	September, 1993	34	45	19	2
l.F2	Limiting the power and influence of China				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	32	57	10	1
	ASK FORM 3 ONLY [N=2,663]:				
m.F3	Maintaining the U.S. military advantage over all other countries				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	49	39	11	*
n.F3	Protecting groups or nations that are threatened with genocide				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	41	52	6	1
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
	Mid-September, 2008	36	54	6	4
	October, 2005	46	39	5	10
	July, 2004	47	40	5	8
	Mid-October, 2001	48	43	3	6
	Early September, 2001	49	41	5	5
o.F3	Dealing with global climate change				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	46	37	17	*
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
	Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	37	37	23	2
	May 25-30, 2011	29	43	23	4
	Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	40	39	19	3
	Mid-September, 2008	43	41	14	2
	Late October, 2005	43	43	10	4
	July, 2004 ³	36	46	12	6

² The item was worded "Reducing illegal immigration" in 2013 and earlier.

³ In 2004 and 2001, the item was worded "Dealing with global warming" and in September 1993, June 1995 and September 1997 the item was worded "Improving the global environment."

LRNGFP CONTINUED...		<u>Top priority</u>	<u>Some priority</u>	<u>No priority</u>	<u>No answer</u>
	Mid-October, 2001	31	51	13	5
	Early September, 2001	44	39	12	5
	September, 1997	50	42	6	2
	June, 1995	56	36	6	2
	September, 1993	56	37	6	1
p.F3	Reducing our trade deficit with foreign countries				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	42	47	9	1
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
	September, 1997	42	48	7	3
q.F3	Promoting and defending human rights in other countries				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	31	57	11	1
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
	Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	33	54	12	2
	May 25-30, 2011	24	56	18	2
	October 28-November 8, 2009	29	54	14	3
	Mid-September, 2008	25	58	15	2
	Late October, 2005	37	50	11	2
	July, 2004	33	53	12	2
	Mid-October, 2001	27	61	10	2
	Early September, 2001	29	54	14	3
	September, 1997	27	56	15	2
	June, 1995	21	56	20	3
	September, 1993	22	54	22	2
r.F3	Reducing the spread of infectious diseases, such as AIDS and Ebola				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	51	44	5	1
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
	Mid-September, 2008	53	42	5	*
	October, 2005	72	24	3	1
	July, 2004	72	25	2	1
	Mid-October, 2001	59	38	2	1
	Early September, 2001	73	23	3	1
s.F3	Limiting the power and influence of Iran				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	39	48	11	1
	ASK FORM 4 ONLY [N=2,689]:				
t.F4	Improving relationships with our allies				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	58	38	4	*
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
	May 25-30, 2011	46	48	5	1
	September, 2008	54	42	2	2
	July, 2004	55	40	4	2
u.F4	Taking measures to protect the U.S. from terrorist attacks				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	72	24	4	*
v.F4	Getting other countries to assume more of the costs of maintaining world order				

LRNGFP CONTINUED...		<u>Top priority</u>	<u>Some priority</u>	<u>No priority</u>	<u>No answer</u>
	Nov 7-16, 2018	40	48	11	1
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
	July, 2004	58	34	5	3
	Mid-October, 2001	54	41	3	2
	Early September, 2001	56	35	6	3
w.F4	Promoting U.S. business and economic interests abroad				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	45	47	8	1
	PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
	July, 2004	35	51	10	4
	Mid-October, 2001	30	63	4	3
	Early September, 2001	37	53	8	2
	September, 1997	16	62	20	2
	June, 1995	26	50	20	4
	September, 1993	27	51	19	3
x.F4	Aiding refugees fleeing violence around the world				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	26	56	17	1
y.F4	Reducing legal immigration into the U.S.				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	26	35	38	1
z.F4	Limiting the power and influence of North Korea				
	Nov 7-16, 2018	40	50	9	1

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