AMERICANS' VIEWS OF PRESIDENT TRUMP'S AGENDA ON HEALTH CARE, IMMIGRATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

March 2018

POLITICO

HARVARD T.H. CHAN
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

TABLE OF CONTENTS

AMERICANS' VIEWS OF PRESIDENT TRUMP'S AGENDA ON HEALTH CARE, IMMIGRATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

***

This report, part of a continuing series that examines the public's response to President Trump's evolving policy agenda, focuses on three issues now under debate: health care, immigration, and infrastructure.

PART I: HEALTH CARE

In recent months, President Trump has changed his focus in the health care area from the Affordable Care Act (ACA) to trying to lower prescription drug prices. Drug prices are likely to be an important issue because, according to a new poll by POLITICO and Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, there is large-scale bipartisan support for a number of policies to try to deal with the problem. But a note of caution also emerges. The poll also finds that if the public thinks consumers could be negatively affected by a specific policy aimed at lowering drug prices, support declines sharply.

As shown in Table 1, an overwhelming share of the public (90%) favors the federal government negotiating with pharmaceutical companies to lower the prices of prescription drugs for seniors on Medicare.

However, support substantially declines if it meant that because of these government-negotiated lower prices some pharmaceutical companies might stop selling certain prescription drugs to seniors through Medicare. This is a consequence which has been raised in prior national debates. When given this scenario, only 42% of the public favors government negotiations of prescription drug prices for those on Medicare.

Table 1: The Public's Views on Government Negotiating with Pharmaceutical Companies to Lower Prices of Prescription Drugs for Seniors on Medicare, by Party Identification

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
Favor the federal government negotiating with pharmaceutical companies to lower the prices of prescription drugs for seniors on Medicare	90	91	93	91
Favor even if it meant some pharmaceutical companies might stop selling certain prescriptions drugs to seniors through Medicare because of these lower prices	42	45	42	42

POLITICO/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Americans' Views of President Trump's Agenda on Health Care, Immigration, and Infrastructure, February 21 – 25, 2018. Base: U.S. adults.

When asked about measures that some states have approved or are considering to address high drug prices, public support is high when there are no obvious ramifications in terms of potential impact on consumers. As shown in Table 2, more than eight in ten (81%) favor requiring pharmaceutical companies to provide advance notice of price increases of more than 15%. More than seven in ten favor requiring health insurance plans to disclose which drugs they spend the most money on (74%) and allowing a state's attorney general to sue generic drug manufacturers if they try to significantly raise prices for older drugs (71%).

Table 2: The Public's Views on Measures Some States Have Approved or Are Considering to Address High Drug Prices, by Party Identification

% favoring each measure

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
Requiring pharmaceutical companies to provide advance notice of price increases of more than 15%	81	87	78	81
Requiring health insurance plans to disclose which drugs they spend the most money on	74	74	75	75
Allowing a state's attorney general to sue generic drug manufacturers if they try to significantly raise prices for older drugs	71	69	72	71

POLITICO/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Americans' Views of President Trump's Agenda on Health Care, Immigration, and Infrastructure, February 21 – 25, 2018. Base: U.S. adults.

Another policy being debated at the state level that has strong public support (80%) is requiring pharmaceutical companies to sell drugs to state health programs for the same price paid by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), which typically pays the lowest prices on drugs. However, as shown in Table 3, when offered arguments that opponents of the policy have raised before, public support declines sharply. Only about three in ten would still support such a requirement if it meant that everyone outside those state programs would pay higher drug prices (28%) or some pharmaceutical companies might choose to not sell certain prescription drugs in that state (30%). Only 38% would continue to favor such a requirement if it meant that pharmaceutical companies might spend less on research and development of new drugs.

One notable finding is that there are no significant differences in support between Republicans and Democrats for any of these proposed policies to try to lower drug prices.

Table 3: The Public's Views on Requiring Pharmaceutical Companies to Sell Drugs to State Health Programs for the Same Price Paid the Department of Veterans Affairs, by Party Identification

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
Favor requiring pharmaceutical companies to sell drugs to state health programs for the same price paid by the Department of Veterans Affairs, or V.A., which typically pays the lowest prices on medicines	80	80	77	85
Favor even if it meant that pharmaceutical companies might spend less on research and development of new drugs	38	37	40	38
Favor even if it meant some pharmaceutical companies might choose to not sell certain prescription drugs in that state	30	30	28	35
Favor even if it meant that everyone outside those state programs would pay higher drug prices	28	28	28	29

POLITICO/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Americans' Views of President Trump's Agenda on Health Care, Immigration, and Infrastructure, February 21 – 25, 2018. Base: U.S. adults.

President Trump continues to mention the ACA in many of his remarks about health care. Health policy experts have noted that although the ACA has not been repealed, a number of administrative changes have been made since President Trump took office. To date, half (50%) of the public does not think much has changed in how well the ACA is working since Trump became president (Table 4). Substantially more see the ACA as having gotten worse (31%) than better (12%), but most do not blame President Trump.

In his State of the Union address, President Trump specifically mentioned changing federal policy to allow "right-to-try" decision-making by physicians and patients. The poll finds considerable public support. Even after being told some potential downsides, about two-thirds (68%) of the public favor allowing doctors caring for terminally ill patients to access experimental drugs that have not been fully tested to treat their patients (Table 5).

Table 4: The Public's Views on Whether the ACA Has Been Working Better, Worse, or the Same Over the Past Year, and Whom They Credit or Blame, by Party Identification

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
Working better and	**12**	**9**	**18**	**12**
President Trump and the Republicans are most responsible	3	6	2	2
The Democrats are most responsible	4	1	9	4
Someone else is most responsible	3	2	5	3
Don't know/Refused who is most responsible	2	-	2	3
Working worse and	**31**	**50**	**10**	**33**
President Trump and the Republicans are most responsible	5	2	7	4
The Democrats are most responsible	18	41	1	18
Someone else is most responsible	6	7	2	8
Don't know/Refused who is most responsible	2	-	*	3
About the same	**50**	**36**	**67**	**48**
Don't know/ Refused if working better or worse	7	5	5	7

POLITICO/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Americans' Views of President Trump's Agenda on Health Care, Immigration, and Infrastructure, February 21 – 25, 2018. Base: U.S. adults.

Table 5: The Public's Views About Allowing Doctors Caring for Terminally Ill Patients to Have Access to Experimental Drugs That Have Not Been Fully Tested to Treat Their Patients, Even When Told of Potential Downsides, by Party Identification

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
Favor	68	72	66	69
Oppose	28	25	32	27
Don't know/ Refused	4	3	2	4

POLITICO/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Americans' Views of President Trump's Agenda on Health Care, Immigration, and Infrastructure, February 21 – 25, 2018. Base: U.S. adults.

Question: Some people have proposed that doctors caring for dying patients should have access to experimental drugs that have not yet been fully tested but which might improve their patient's condition. Others argue that this could make the patient worse and might undermine the development of new drugs. Do you favor or oppose allowing doctors caring for terminally ill patients to have access to experimental drugs that have not been fully tested to treat their patients?

PART II: IMMIGRATION

One of the most visible and widely debated issues raised by President Trump has been the future of immigration policy in the U.S., including his ending of the DACA exception to immigration policy authorized by President Obama. Table 6 shows that unlike in earlier elections, immigration is likely to be a significant issue in the 2018 congressional elections. More than six in ten registered voters (62%), including similar proportions of both Republican (64%) and Democratic (61%) registered voters, say that the immigration issue will be extremely or very important to them in deciding which candidate to vote for.

Table 6: How Important the Immigration Issue Will Be to Registered Voters in Deciding Which Candidate to Vote for in the 2018 Congressional Election, by Party Identification

	Total registered voters	Rep registered voters	Dem registered voters
Extremely important	25	31	24
Very important	37	33	37
Somewhat important	30	31	33
Not too important	4	1	4
Not at all important	4	3	2
Don't know/ Refused	1	1	*

POLITICO/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Americans' Views of President Trump's Agenda on Health Care, Immigration, and Infrastructure, February 21 – 25, 2018. Base: U.S. registered voters

The immigration debate includes a number of elements: DACA, how to deal with both legal and illegal immigration, and what to do with people not legally authorized to be in the U.S.

The poll finds strong public support for having those in the DACA program remain in this country. More than eight in ten (84%), including a majority of both Republicans (76%) and Democrats (94%), favor allowing young people who were brought to the U.S. illegally as children to remain in the country as long as they meet certain requirements – such as being in the military or in school or having graduated – and don't have a criminal record (Table 7).

Table 7: The Public's Views About DACA, by Party Identification

DACA is the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals policy that grants temporary legal status to young people known as "dreamers" who were brought to the U.S. illegally as children.	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
Favor allowing these immigrants who were brought to the U.S. illegally as children to remain in the country as long as they meet certain requirements – such as being in the military or in school or having graduated – and don't have a criminal record	84	76	94	84
Oppose	11	16	4	14
Don't know/ Refused	5	8	2	2

POLITICO/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Americans' Views of President Trump's Agenda on Health Care, Immigration, and Infrastructure, February 21 – 25, 2018. Base: U.S. adults.

For many following the immigration debate, the issue can be confusing because the public has different views about legal immigrants versus those not authorized to be in the U.S. As Table 8 and Table 9 show, while only 20% see the current level of legal immigration as being bad for the country, a majority (52%) have this negative view of the effect of immigration by those who did not enter the country legally.

Table 8: The Public's Views About Whether the Current Level of Legal Immigration Is a Good Thing or a Bad Thing for the Country, by Party Identification

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
Good thing	50	52	55	47
Bad thing	20	27	13	20
Doesn't make much difference	27	17	31	31
Don't know/ Refused	3	4	1	2

Table 9: The Public's Views About Whether the Current Level of Illegal Immigration Is a Good Thing or a Bad Thing for the Country, by Party Identification

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
Good thing	15	5	21	15
Bad thing	52	85	27	51
Doesn't make much difference	29	9	46	30
Don't know/ Refused	4	1	6	4

POLITICO/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Americans' Views of President Trump's Agenda on Health Care, Immigration, and Infrastructure, February 21 – 25, 2018. Base: U.S. adults.

Possibly not recognized is how wide the partisan divide on immigration is. A strong majority of Republicans (85%) see the current level of illegal immigration as bad for the country, while a majority of Democrats (73%) do not.

As shown in Table 10, a majority of the public does not believe the U.S. should either increase or decrease the number of legal immigrants the country takes in. However, a substantial proportion of Republicans (41%) think the number should be decreased.

Table 10: The Public's Views About Whether the Number of Legal Immigrants Entering the U.S. in the Future Should Be Increased, Decreased, or Kept About the Same, by Party Identification

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
Increased	18	10	25	20
Decreased	22	41	13	16
Kept about the same	55	44	56	61
Don't know/ Refused	5	5	6	3

POLITICO/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Americans' Views of President Trump's Agenda on Health Care, Immigration, and Infrastructure, February 21 – 25, 2018. Base: U.S. adults.

A majority (54%) of the public believes the federal government should do more to reduce the number of illegal immigrants already in the U.S. This is overwhelmingly the view among Republicans (85%), while a majority of Democrats (65%) do not believe the federal government should do more (Table 11).

Table 11: The Public's Views About Whether the Federal Government Should Do More, Less, or About the Same to Reduce the Number of Illegal Immigrants Already Living in the U.S., by Party Identification

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
More	54	85	30	50
Less	19	4	37	16
About the same	23	9	28	29
Don't know/ Refused	4	2	5	5

POLITICO/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Americans' Views of President Trump's Agenda on Health Care, Immigration, and Infrastructure, February 21 – 25, 2018. Base: U.S. adults.

As for future immigration policy, the public appears to favor moving away from the existing admission policy that prioritizes people who have family members, including extended family, living in the U.S. A majority (60%) of the public believes that priority for admission should be based on education, job skills and work experience, rather than to people who have family living in the U.S. (32%) (Table 12).

Table 12: The Public's Views About What the U.S. Government's Priority Should Be in Deciding Which Immigrants to Admit, by Party Identification

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
U.S. government should give priority to people who have family living in the U.S.	32	24	39	33
Priority should be based on education, job skills and work experience	60	69	50	60
Don't know/ Refused	8	7	11	7

POLITICO/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Americans' Views of President Trump's Agenda on Health Care, Immigration, and Infrastructure, February 21 – 25, 2018. Base: U.S. adults.

Although the public expresses considerable concern about people who have entered the U.S. without authorization, Table 13 shows that the public is resistant to deporting those who have been in the U.S. without authorization for a long period of time, have a family and job in the U.S., and have not committed a violent or drug-related crime. This is reflected in two recent cases where such individuals were made subject to deportation. When given a case where the person was brought to the U.S. without authorization as a child and has no criminal record at all, a large majority (84%) opposes deportation. When it comes to a person who came to the U.S. as an adult without authorization and has committed some infraction of the law, the public is split, with 48% favoring and 48% opposing deportation. In this second case, a large majority (70%) of Republicans favor deportation, while a majority (71%) of Democrats are opposed. Neither of these two cases involved violent or drug-related crimes.

Table 13: Public Attitudes About Deportation in Two Scenarios, by Party Identification

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
The person was brought into the country from Mexico illegally 30 years ago as a child and does not qualify for DACA. He is married with two children, has worked as a landscaper, and does not have a criminal record.				
Should be deported	14	26	4	14
Should not be deported	84	68	95	85
Don't know/ Refused	2	6	1	1
The person came illegally to the U.S. from Honduras in 2000 as an adult. He is married, has two children and has worked as a construction worker. He was approached outside his home by immigration officers who were looking for other undocumented immigrants in the neighborhood. He was placed under arrest after those officers learned he was convicted of drunk driving nine years earlier and had ignored a 16-year-old deportation order.				
Should be deported	48	70	23	52
Should not be deported	48	25	71	45
Don't know/ Refused	4	5	6	3

POLITICO/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Americans' Views of President Trump's Agenda on Health Care, Immigration, and Infrastructure, February 21 – 25, 2018. Base: U.S. adults.

When it comes to increasing federal government security along the U.S.-Mexico border, public opinion differs according to what policy is being discussed. As Table 14 shows, a large majority (67%) favor a substantial increase in federal government security along the U.S.-Mexico border, such as more border patrols or electronic surveillance. On the other hand, Table 15 shows that a majority (55%) of the public opposes building a wall along most of the border to try to stop illegal immigration, although a large majority of Republicans (85%) favor such a wall.

Table 14: The Public's Views About a Substantial Increase in Federal Government Security Along the US-Mexico Border, Such as More Border Patrols or Electronic Surveillance, by Party Identification

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
Favor	67	93	54	63
Oppose	28	6	40	33
Don't know/ Refused	5	1	6	4

Table 15: The Public's Views About a Wall Along Most of the US-Mexico Border to Try to Stop illegal Immigration, by Party Identification

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
Favor	41	85	12	34
Oppose	55	12	86	62
Don't know/ Refused	4	3	2	4

POLITICO/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Americans' Views of President Trump's Agenda on Health Care, Immigration, and Infrastructure, February 21 – 25, 2018. Base: U.S. adults.

Looking at President Trump's immigration policies as a whole, the country remains divided. Table 16 shows that 46% approve of his policies, while 47% disapprove. This is likely to have implications for the 2018 congressional elections, because the partisan divisions are so sharp. A majority of Republicans strongly approve (63%), while a majority of Democrats strongly disapprove (73%). That fact that people on both sides feel strongly about the issue means it is likely to be salient in the 2018 elections.

Table 16: The Public's Views About President Trump's Position on Immigration Policies, by Party Identification

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
Approve strongly	28	63	5	26
Approve somewhat	18	28	3	20
Disapprove somewhat	10	2	13	14
Disapprove strongly	37	4	73	31
Don't know/ Refused	7	3	6	9

POLITICO/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Americans' Views of President Trump's Agenda on Health Care, Immigration, and Infrastructure, February 21 – 25, 2018. Base: U.S. adults.

PART III: INFRASTRUCTURE

In the November 2017 POLITICO/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health poll, 53% of the public, including similar proportions of Republicans (47%) and Democrats (54%), said that increased spending on the nation's infrastructure should be an extremely or very important priority for Congress and President Trump.

In his State of the Union address, President Trump introduced an initiative to improve the nation's infrastructure. The current POLITICO/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health poll asked the public what priorities within the term "infrastructure" they have for these large-scale investments.

When the poll asked how high a priority each of several possible areas for infrastructure spending should be, the public named three areas most prominently. As shown in Table 17, about seven in ten cited improving bridges (72%), school buildings (72%), and roads (71%) as extremely or very important priorities for increased infrastructure spending. A majority (58%) also named improving the power grid. Fewer thought that improving airports (44%), deepening and clearing harbors and rebuilding ports (37%), and improving and expanding access to high-speed broadband internet should be top priorities (32%).

Table 17: The Public's Views About Priorities for Increased Infrastructure Spending, by Party Identification

% saying extremely or very important priority

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
Improving bridges	72	73	75	69
Improving school buildings	72	68	76	75
Improving roads	71	77	70	70
Improving the power grid	58	61	59	55
Improving airports	44	41	46	44
Deepening and clearing harbors and rebuilding ports	37	42	33	38
Improving and expanding access to high-speed broadband internet	32	21	39	36

POLITICO/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Americans' Views of President Trump's Agenda on Health Care, Immigration, and Infrastructure, February 21 – 25, 2018. Base: U.S. adults.

What has received less coverage in current discussions about infrastructure is how these investments will be paid for. This is important because after a major tax cut agreement was passed by Congress, the poll shows that much of the public is concerned about future federal budget deficits. About half (52%) of the public believes that the federal budget deficit increasing over the next decade is an extremely or very important problem for the country (Table 18).

Table 18: The Public's Views About the Seriousness of the Federal Budget Deficit Increasing Over the Next Decade as a Problem for the Country, by Party Identification

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
Extremely serious	17	16	15	21
Very serious	35	31	43	30
Somewhat serious	24	25	28	23
Not too serious	4	3	*	5
Not a problem	15	21	10	16
Don't know/ Refused	5	4	4	5

POLITICO/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Americans' Views of President Trump's Agenda on Health Care, Immigration, and Infrastructure, February 21 – 25, 2018. Base: U.S. adults.

That would suggest the need for Congress to raise funds from some source to pay for the infrastructure initiative. President Trump has suggested a 25¢ per gallon increase in the federal gasoline tax as a way to pay part of the cost of infrastructure improvements. The poll shows little support for that source of funding. Nearly two-thirds of the public (64%) are opposed to the proposed gasoline tax increase. Similar levels of opposition were found among both Republicans (65%) and Democrats (61%) (Table 19).

Table 19: The Public's Views About Raising the Federal Gasoline Tax by 25¢ per Gallon As a Way to Pay Part of the Cost of Infrastructure Improvements, by Party Identification

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
Favor	34	35	36	34
Oppose	64	65	61	64
Don't know/ Refused	2	-	3	2

POLITICO/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Americans' Views of President Trump's Agenda on Health Care, Immigration, and Infrastructure, February 21 – 25, 2018. Base: U.S. adults.

Although much of today's polling highlights the deep partisan divisions in the U.S., it is important to note that there are not large differences on trying to lower high prescription drug prices, infrastructure improvements, and right-to-try, which suggests areas of possible bipartisan agreement in the future. In terms of immigration, majorities of both parties' adherents support DACA and favor stronger border security controls, other than a border wall. But large differences remain on many of the other immigration issues.

METHODOLOGY

The results are based on polling conducted by *Politico* and Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health. Representatives of the two organizations worked closely to develop the survey questionnaires and analyze the results of the polls. *Politico* and Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health paid for the surveys and related expenses.

The project team was led by Robert J. Blendon, Sc.D., Richard L. Menschel Professor of Health Policy and Political Analysis at Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, and Joanne Kenen, Executive Editor, Health Care at *Politico/Politico Pro*. Harvard research team also included John M. Benson, Logan S. Casey, and Justin M. Sayde.

Interviews were conducted with a nationally representative sample of 1,007 randomly selected adults, ages 18 and older, via telephone (including cell phones and landlines) by SSRS of Glen Mills, Pennsylvania. The interviewing period was February 21 – 25, 2018. The data were weighted to reflect the demographics of the national adult population as described by the U.S. Census.

When interpreting these findings, one should recognize that all surveys are subject to sampling error. Results may differ from what would be obtained if the whole U.S. adult population had been interviewed. The margin of error for the full sample is ±3.7 percentage points. For questions asked of half-samples, the margin of error is ±5.2 percentage points.

Possible sources of non-sampling error include non-response bias, as well as question wording and ordering effects. Non-response in telephone surveys produces some known biases in survey-derived estimates because participation tends to vary for different subgroups of the population. To compensate for these known biases and for variations in probability of selection within and across households, sample data are weighted by household size, cell phone/landline use and demographics (sex, age, race/ethnicity, education, and region) to reflect the true population. Other techniques, including random-digit dialing, replicate subsamples, and systematic respondent selection within households, are used to ensure that the sample is representative.

Politico/**Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health Poll**

AMERICANS' VIEWS OF PRESIDENT TRUMP'S AGENDA ON HEALTH CARE, IMMIGRATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

This survey was conducted for *Politico* and Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health via telephone by SSRS, an independent research company. Interviews were conducted via telephone (cell phone and landline) **February 21 – 25, 2018,** among a nationally representative sample of **1,007 U.S. adults**. The margin of error for total respondents is ±3.7 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. For questions asked of half-samples, the margin of error is ±5.2 percentage points. More information about SSRS can be obtained by visiting www.ssrs.com.

Federal Budget Deficit

(Asked of half-sample A; n=504)
POLQ1. Projections now have the federal budget deficit increasing over the next decade. Do you think this is a problem for the country, or not? (If a problem) Do you think it is an extremely serious problem, very serious, somewhat serious, or not too serious a problem?

	Total	Reps	Dems	Inds
Extremely serious	17	16	15	21
Very serious	35	31	43	30
Somewhat serious	24	25	28	23
Not too serious	4	3	*	5
Not a problem	15	21	10	16
Don't know/Refused	5	4	4	5

Immigration

(Asked of half-sample A – Responses of registered voters; n=426)
POLQ2. Thinking ahead to the November 2018 congressional election, how important will the immigration issue be to you in deciding which candidate to vote for? Will it be…

	Total registered voters	Rep registered voters	Dem registered voters
Extremely important	25	31	24
Very important	37	33	37
Somewhat important	30	31	33
Not too important	4	1	4
Not at all important	4	3	2
Don't know/Refused	1	1	*

(Asked of half-sample A; n=504)
POLQ3. Do you think the current level of LEGAL immigration into the U.S. is generally a good thing or a bad thing for the country, or doesn't it make much difference?

	Good thing	Bad thing	Doesn't make much difference	Don't know/ Refused
Total	50	20	27	3
Reps	52	27	17	4
Dems	55	13	31	1
Inds	47	20	31	2

(Asked of half-sample A; n=504)
POLQ4. Thinking about the future, do you think the number of LEGAL immigrants entering the U.S. should be increased, decreased, or kept about the same?

	Increased	Decreased	Kept about the same	Don't know/ Refused
Total	18	22	55	5
Reps	10	41	44	5
Dems	25	13	56	6
Inds	20	16	61	3

(Asked of half-sample A; n=504)
POLQ5. Do you think the current level of ILLEGAL immigration into the U.S. is generally a good thing or a bad thing for the country, or doesn't it make much difference?

	Good thing	Bad thing	Doesn't make much difference	Don't know/ Refused
Total	15	52	29	4
Reps	5	85	9	1
Dems	21	27	46	6
Inds	15	51	30	4

(Asked of half-sample A; n=504)
POLQ6. Do you think the federal government should do more, less, or about the same to reduce the number of ILLEGAL immigrants already living in the U.S. today?

	More	Less	About the same	Don't know/ Refused
Total	54	19	23	4
Reps	85	4	9	2
Dems	30	37	28	5
Inds	50	16	29	5

(Asked of half-sample A; n=504)
POLQ7. As you know, American citizens and legal residents can now generally bring family members, including extended family, into the United States as legal residents. When deciding in the future which immigrants to admit,

	U.S. government should give priority to people who have family living in the U.S.	Priority should be based on education, job skills and work experience	Don't know/ Refused
Total	32	60	8
Reps	24	69	7
Dems	39	50	11
Inds	33	60	7

(Asked of half-sample A; n=504)
POLQ8. DACA is the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals policy that grants temporary legal status to young people known as "dreamers" who were brought to the U.S. illegally as children. In general, do you favor or oppose allowing these immigrants who were brought to the U.S. illegally as children to remain in the country as long as they meet certain requirements – such as being in the military or in school or having graduated – and don't have a criminal record?

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ Refused
Total	84	11	5
Reps	76	16	8
Dems	94	4	2
Inds	84	14	2

(Asked of half-sample A; n=504)
POLQ9. Now I'm going to read you two examples of people who did not enter the U.S. legally who are being considered for deportation. For each one, please tell me whether or not you think that person should be deported. (The first person) was brought into the country from Mexico illegally 30 years ago as a child and does not qualify for DACA. He is married with two children, has worked as a landscaper, and does not have a criminal record. Do you think this person should be deported, or not?

	Yes, should be deported	No, should not be deported	Don't know/ Refused
Total	14	84	2
Reps	26	68	6
Dems	4	95	1
Inds	14	85	1

(Asked of half-sample A; n=504)
POLQ10. (The second person) came illegally to the U.S. from Honduras in 2000 as an adult. He is married, has two children and has worked as a construction worker. He was approached outside his home by immigration officers who were looking for other undocumented immigrants in the neighborhood. He was placed under arrest after those officers learned he was convicted of drunk driving nine years earlier and had ignored a 16-year-old deportation order. Do you think this person should be deported, or not?

	Yes, should be deported	No, should not be deported	Don't know/ Refused
Total	48	48	4
Reps	70	25	5
Dems	23	71	6
Inds	52	45	3

(Asked of half-sample A; n=504)
POLQ11. Do you favor or oppose a substantial increase in federal government security along the U.S.-Mexico border – such as more border patrols or electronic surveillance -- to try to stop illegal immigration?

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ Refused
Total	67	28	5
Reps	93	6	1
Dems	54	40	6
Inds	63	33	4

(Asked of half-sample A; n=504)
POLQ12. Do you favor or oppose building a wall along most of the U.S.-Mexico border to try to stop illegal immigration?

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ Refused
Total	41	55	4
Reps	85	12	3
Dems	12	86	2
Inds	34	62	4

(Asked of half-sample A; n=504)
POLQ13. Do you approve or disapprove of President Trump's position on immigration policies for the U.S.? Do you approve/disapprove strongly or somewhat?

	Approve strongly	Approve somewhat	Disapprove somewhat	Disapprove strongly	Don't know/ Refused
Total	28	18	10	37	7
Reps	63	28	2	4	3
Dems	5	3	13	73	6
Inds	26	20	14	31	9

Drug Prices

President Trump has said that bringing down high drug prices will be a top priority this year. Congress has discussed some options, and I'm going to ask you about a few of these proposals.

(Asked of half-sample B; n=503)
POLQ14. Would you favor or oppose the federal government negotiating with pharmaceutical companies to lower the prices of prescription drugs for seniors on Medicare?

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ Refused
Total	90	8	2
Reps	91	5	4
Dems	93	6	1
Inds	91	9	*

(Asked of half-sample B; n=503)
POLQ14. Would you favor or oppose the federal government negotiating with pharmaceutical companies to lower the prices of prescription drugs for seniors on Medicare?
(Asked if favor)
POLQ15. Would you still favor this if it meant some pharmaceutical companies might stop selling certain prescriptions drugs to seniors through Medicare because of these lower prices, or would you now oppose these negotiations?

POLQ14/POLQ15 Combo Table
Based on half-sample B; n=503

	Total	Reps	Dems	Inds
Favor even if it meant some pharmaceutical companies might stop selling certain prescription drugs to seniors through Medicare because of these lower prices	42	45	42	42
Oppose (NET)	**47**	**43**	**51**	**47**
Oppose the federal government negotiating with pharmaceutical companies to lower the prices of prescription drugs for seniors on Medicare	8	5	6	9
Oppose if it meant some pharmaceutical companies might stop selling certain prescription drugs to seniors through Medicare because of these lower prices	39	38	45	38
Don't know/Refused	11	12	7	11

A number of states have approved or are considering measures targeting high drug prices. Please tell me if you favor or oppose each of the following.

(Asked of half-sample B; n=503)
POLQ16. Do you favor or oppose requiring pharmaceutical companies to provide advance notice of price increases of more than 15%?

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ Refused
Total	81	17	2
Reps	87	10	3
Dems	78	21	1
Inds	81	18	1

(Asked of half-sample B; n=503)
POLQ17. Do you favor or oppose requiring health insurance plans to disclose which drugs they spend the most money on?

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ Refused
Total	74	22	4
Reps	74	19	7
Dems	75	24	1
Inds	75	21	4

(Asked of half-sample B; n=503)
POLQ18. Do you favor or oppose allowing a state's attorney general to sue generic drug manufacturers if they try to significantly raise prices for older drugs?

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ Refused
Total	71	27	2
Reps	69	30	1
Dems	72	27	1
Inds	71	27	2

(Asked of half-sample B; n=503)
POLQ19. Do you favor or oppose requiring pharmaceutical companies to sell drugs to state health programs for the same price paid by the Department of Veterans Affairs, or V.A., which typically pays the lowest prices on medicines?

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ Refused
Total	80	17	3
Reps	80	18	2
Dems	77	21	3
Inds	85	13	2

(Asked of half-sample B; n=503)
POLQ19. Do you favor or oppose requiring pharmaceutical companies to sell drugs to state health programs for the same price paid by the Department of Veterans Affairs, or V.A., which typically pays the lowest prices on medicines?
(Asked if favor)
POLQ20. Would you still favor this if it meant that everyone outside those state programs would pay higher drug prices, or would you now oppose such a requirement?

POLQ19/POLQ20 Combo Table
Based on half-sample B; n=503

	Total	Reps	Dems	Inds
Favor even if it meant that everyone outside those state programs would pay higher drug prices	28	28	28	29
Oppose (NET)	**66**	**66**	**68**	**64**
Oppose requiring pharmaceutical companies to sell drugs to state insurance programs for the same price paid by the Department of Veterans Affairs, or V.A., which typically pays the lowest prices on medicines	17	18	21	13
Oppose if it meant that everyone outside those state programs would pay higher drug prices	49	48	47	51
Don't know/Refused	6	6	4	7

(Asked of half-sample B; n=503)
POLQ19. Do you favor or oppose requiring pharmaceutical companies to sell drugs to state health programs for the same price paid by the Department of Veterans Affairs, or V.A., which typically pays the lowest prices on medicines?
(Asked if favor)
POLQ21. Would you still favor doing this if it meant that pharmaceutical companies might spend less on research and development of new drugs, or would you now be opposed to such a requirement?

POLQ19/POLQ21 Combo Table
Based on half-sample B; n=503

	Total	Reps	Dems	Inds
Favor even if it meant that pharmaceutical companies might spend less on research and development of new drugs	38	37	40	38
Oppose (NET)	**55**	**58**	**55**	**54**
Oppose requiring pharmaceutical companies to sell drugs to state insurance programs for the same price paid by the Department of Veterans Affairs, or V.A., which typically pays the lowest prices on medicines	17	18	21	13
Oppose if it meant that pharmaceutical companies might spend less on research and development of new drugs	38	40	34	41
Don't know/Refused	7	5	5	8

(Asked of half-sample B; n=503)
POLQ19. Do you favor or oppose requiring pharmaceutical companies to sell drugs to state health programs for the same price paid by the Department of Veterans Affairs, or V.A., which typically pays the lowest prices on medicines?
(Asked if favor)
POLQ22. Would you still favor doing this if some pharmaceutical companies might choose to not sell certain prescriptions drugs in that state, or would you now be opposed to such a requirement?

POLQ19/POLQ22 Combo Table
Based on half-sample B; n=503

	Total	Reps	Dems	Inds
Favor even if it meant some pharmaceutical companies might choose to not sell certain prescription drugs in that state	30	30	28	35
Oppose (NET)	**62**	**63**	**66**	**57**
Oppose requiring pharmaceutical companies to sell drugs to state insurance programs for the same price paid by the Department of Veterans Affairs, or V.A., which typically pays the lowest prices on medicines	17	18	21	13
Oppose if it meant some pharmaceutical companies might choose to not sell certain prescription drugs in that state	45	45	45	44
Don't know/Refused	8	7	6	8

Infrastructure

POLQ23. President Trump and Congress have been discussing a major initiative to improve community facilities in the U.S., often called infrastructure. Here is a list of some things that could be included, keeping in mind that there is a limited amount of money that can be spent on this initiative. For each one, please tell me if you think it SHOULD BE a priority, or SHOULD NOT BE a priority. (If a priority) And should (insert item) be an extremely important, very important, or only somewhat important priority?

(Asked of half-sample B; n=503)
    a.   Improving roads

	Extremely important priority	Very important priority	Somewhat important priority	Should not be a priority	Don't know/ Refused
Total	31	40	22	6	1
Reps	37	40	16	7	-
Dems	29	41	23	6	1
Inds	29	41	25	4	1

(Asked of half-sample B; n=503)
    b.   Improving bridges

	Extremely important priority	Very important priority	Somewhat important priority	Should not be a priority	Don't know/ Refused
Total	31	41	20	6	2
Reps	37	36	21	6	-
Dems	29	46	18	6	1
Inds	28	41	22	5	4

(Asked of half-sample B; n=503)
    c.   Improving airports

	Extremely important priority	Very important priority	Somewhat important priority	Should not be a priority	Don't know/ Refused
Total	14	30	31	22	3
Reps	18	23	31	27	1
Dems	12	34	37	16	1
Inds	13	31	28	25	4

(Asked of half-sample B; n=503)

d.   Deepening and clearing harbors and rebuilding ports

	Extremely important priority	Very important priority	Somewhat important priority	Should not be a priority	Don't know/ Refused
Total	11	26	36	23	4
Reps	14	28	31	24	3
Dems	12	21	38	25	4
Inds	9	29	37	21	4

(Asked of half-sample B; n=503)

e.   Improving and expanding access to high-speed broadband internet

	Extremely important priority	Very important priority	Somewhat important priority	Should not be a priority	Don't know/ Refused
Total	12	20	26	38	4
Reps	9	12	22	54	3
Dems	14	25	31	27	3
Inds	14	22	24	37	3

(Asked of half-sample B; n=503)

f.   Improving the power grid

	Extremely important priority	Very important priority	Somewhat important priority	Should not be a priority	Don't know/ Refused
Total	25	33	22	16	4
Reps	34	27	13	23	3
Dems	18	41	26	11	4
Inds	24	31	26	16	3

(Asked of half-sample B; n=503)

g.   Improving school buildings

	Extremely important priority	Very important priority	Somewhat important priority	Should not be a priority	Don't know/ Refused
Total	34	38	16	10	2
Reps	27	41	13	18	1
Dems	34	42	18	4	2
Inds	39	36	14	9	2

(Asked of half-sample B; n=503)
POLQ24. These types of public investments are very expensive. As a way to pay part of the cost of these infrastructure improvements, the Trump Administration has proposed increasing the federal gasoline tax by 25 cents per gallon. Do you favor or oppose raising the federal gasoline tax for this purpose?

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ Refused
Total	34	64	2
Reps	35	65	-
Dems	36	61	3
Inds	34	64	2

ACA

(Asked of half-sample A; n=504)
POLQ25. In terms of how well the Affordable Care Act, or Obamacare, has been working, do you think over the past year it has been working better, worse, or about the same?

	Working better	Working worse	About the same	Don't know/ Refused
Total	12	31	50	7
Reps	9	50	36	5
Dems	18	10	67	5
Inds	12	33	48	7

(Asked of half-sample A; n=504)
POLQ25. In terms of how well the Affordable Care Act, or Obamacare, has been working, do you think over the past year it has been working better, worse, or about the same?
(Asked if working better or worse)
POLQ26. Who do you think is most responsible for this? President Trump and the Republicans, the Democrats, or someone else?

POLQ25/POLQ26 Combo Table
Based on half-sample A; n=504

	Total	Reps	Dems	Inds
Working better and	**12**	**9**	**18**	**12**
President Trump and the Republicans are most responsible	3	6	2	2
The Democrats are most responsible	4	1	9	4
Someone else is most responsible	3	2	5	3
Don't know/Refused who is most responsible	2	-	2	3
Working worse and	**31**	**50**	**10**	**33**
President Trump and the Republicans are most responsible	5	2	7	4
The Democrats are most responsible	18	41	1	18
Someone else is most responsible	6	7	2	8
Don't know/Refused who is most responsible	2	-	*	3
About the same	**50**	**36**	**67**	**48**
Don't know/Refused if working better or worse	7	5	5	7

Right-to-Try

POLQ27. Some people have proposed that doctors caring for dying patients should have access to experimental drugs that have not yet been fully tested but which might improve their patient's condition. Others argue that this could make the patient worse and might undermine the development of new drugs. Do you favor or oppose allowing doctors caring for terminally ill patients to have access to experimental drugs that have not been fully tested to treat their patients?

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ Refused
Total	68	28	4
Reps	72	25	3
Dems	66	32	2
Inds	69	27	4