

# Evangelical and Non-evangelical Voting & Views of Politics in America – Part 2

**Survey of 3,000 Americans**

---

For the Billy Graham Center, Wheaton College

# Methodology

---

- ❑ The study was sponsored by the Billy Graham Center at Wheaton College
- ❑ The online survey of Americans was conducted May 9-16, 2018
- ❑ The completed sample is 3,000 surveys
- ❑ A minimum of 1,000 respondents were screened for each of three groups (those qualifying for both evangelical groups are included in the reporting for both):
  - ❑ 1,000 Americans who are not evangelicals (**NonEV** do not have evangelical beliefs nor self-identify as evangelical or born again)
  - ❑ 1,064 Americans who have evangelical beliefs (**EVB**)
  - ❑ 1,814 Americans who self-identify as an evangelical or born again Christian (**SI**)

# Methodology

---

- ❑ Slight weights were used for each group to balance gender, age, region, ethnicity, and education
- ❑ The sample provides 95% confidence that the sampling error from the online panel does not exceed  $\pm 3.2\%$  for non-evangelicals,  $\pm 3.1\%$  for those with evangelical beliefs, and  $\pm 2.4\%$  for self-identified evangelicals (These margins of error account for the effect of weighting)
- ❑ Margins of error are higher in sub-groups

# Evangelical Beliefs

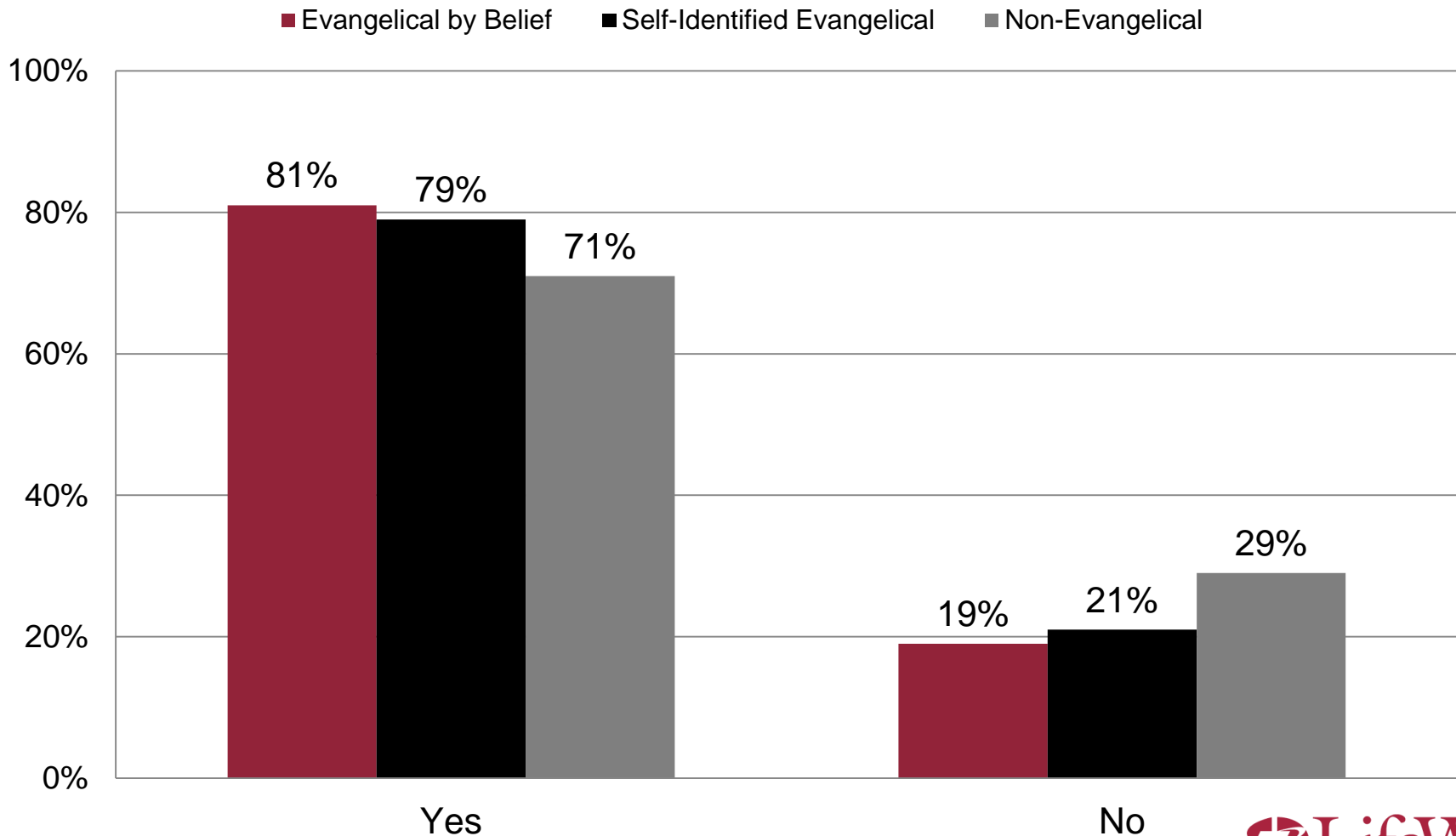
---

- Evangelical Beliefs are defined using the NAE LifeWay Research Evangelical Beliefs Research Definition based on respondent beliefs
- Respondents are asked their level of agreement with four separate statements using a four-point, forced choice scale (strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, strongly disagree). Those who strongly agree with all four statements are categorized as having Evangelical Beliefs
  - The Bible is the highest authority for what I believe
  - It is very important for me personally to encourage non-Christians to trust Jesus Christ as their Savior
  - Jesus Christ's death on the cross is the only sacrifice that could remove the penalty of my sin
  - Only those who trust in Jesus Christ alone as their Savior receive God's free gift of eternal salvation

# Survey Responses

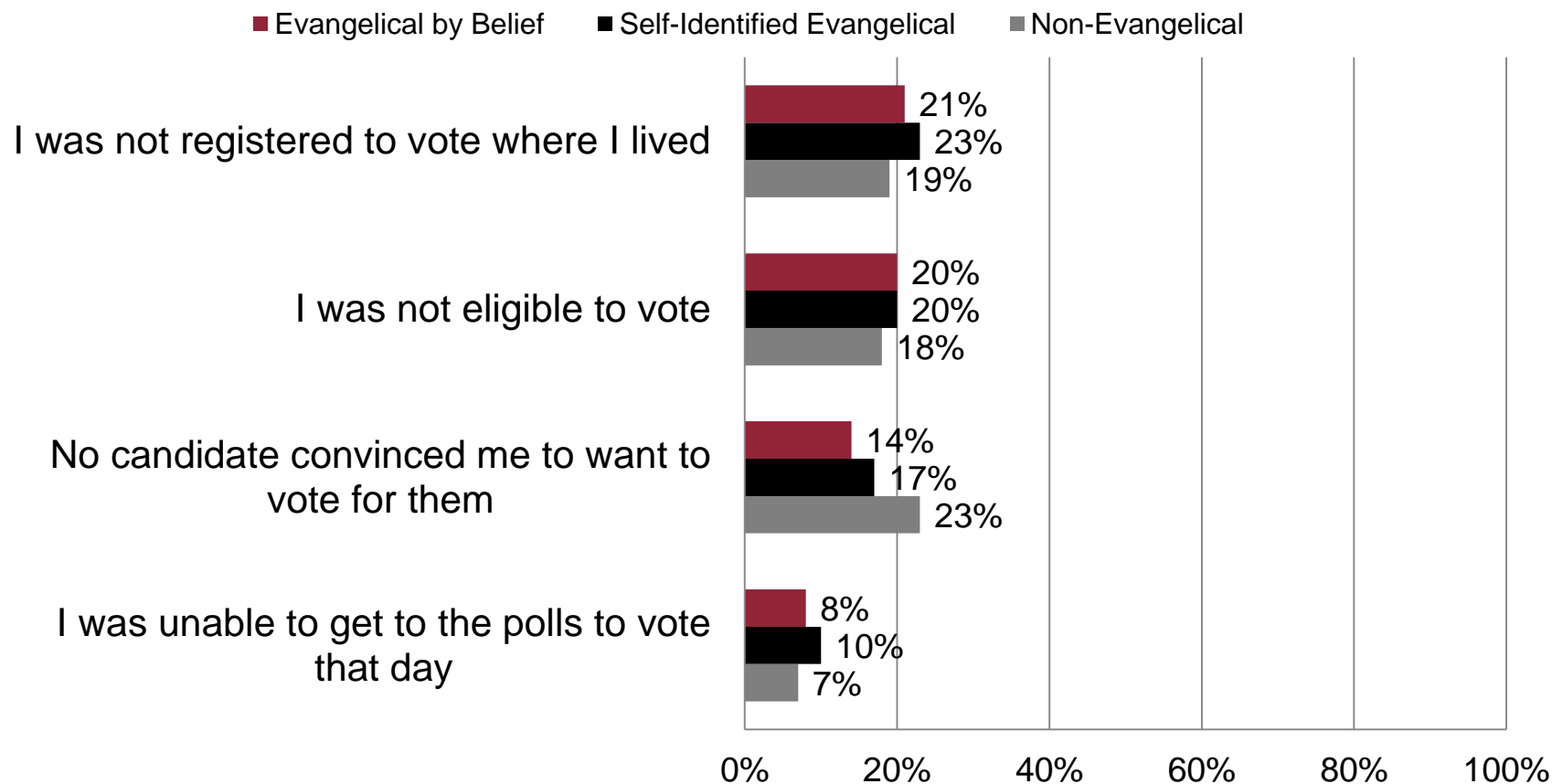
---

# Breakdown of who voted in the 2016 presidential election



# Common reasons for not voting are “I was not eligible to vote” and “I was not registered to vote where I lived”

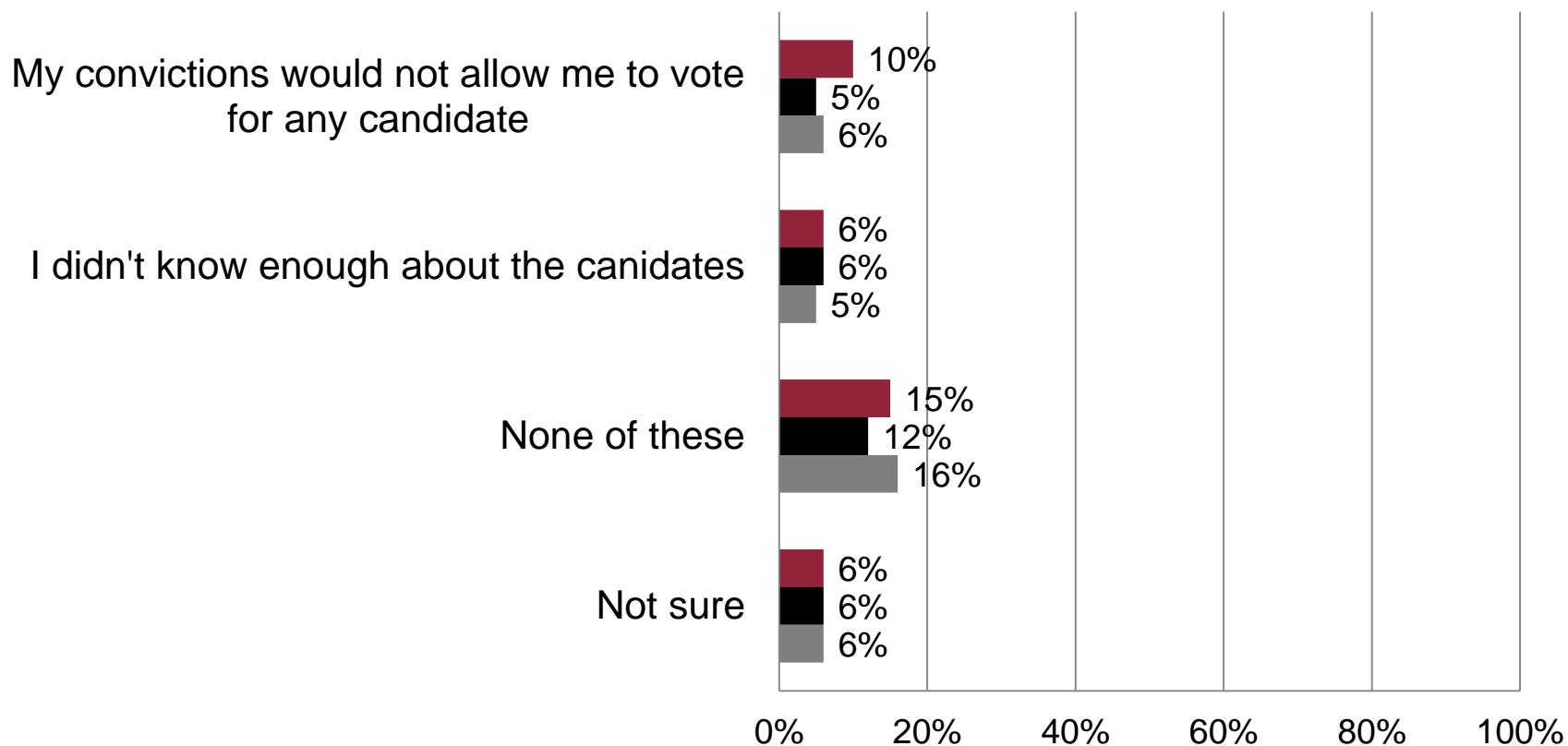
## Among Those Who Did Not Vote in 2016



# Reasons for not voting (continued) also included peoples convictions

## Among Those Who Did Not Vote in 2016

■ Evangelical by Belief   ■ Self-Identified Evangelical   ■ Non-Evangelical





# “In your own words, what would have motivated you to vote in the 2016 presidential election? I would have voted if...”

Among Those Who Did Not Vote in 2016	EVB	SI	NonEv
N/A Nothing would have motivated me	21%	18%	22%
There had been better candidates	16%	18%	20%
I had been eligible to vote in 2016	9%	9%	11%
Different candidates were on the ballot	4%	5%	10%
I had been able to vote/make it to the polls	10%	10%	8%
I had been interested in the election	1%	3%	6%
Don't know	8%	10%	5%
I had been registered to vote	6%	8%	4%
N/A I do not vote	8%	6%	4%
I had known more about the candidates	4%	3%	3%
Trump wasn't a candidate	3%	2%	2%
A candidate had shared by beliefs/morals	2%	2%	1%
Other	5%	2%	2%

# “In your own words, what were the most important considerations for you in deciding to vote for this presidential candidate?”

Among Those Who Voted in 2016	EVB	SI	NonEv
Better/More qualified candidate	14%	15%	19%
Voting against Trump	4%	5%	13%
Wanted change	8%	8%	7%
Lesser of two evils/Better than alternative	2%	4%	6%
Honest/Trustworthy	7%	6%	6%
Voting against Clinton	8%	7%	6%
Direction/Future of the country	7%	6%	5%
Economy/Jobs	4%	5%	5%
Views/Values	7%	7%	4%
Voted for or against a political party	4%	5%	4%
Political outsider	3%	4%	3%

# “In your own words, what were the most important considerations for you in deciding to vote for this presidential candidate?” Continued

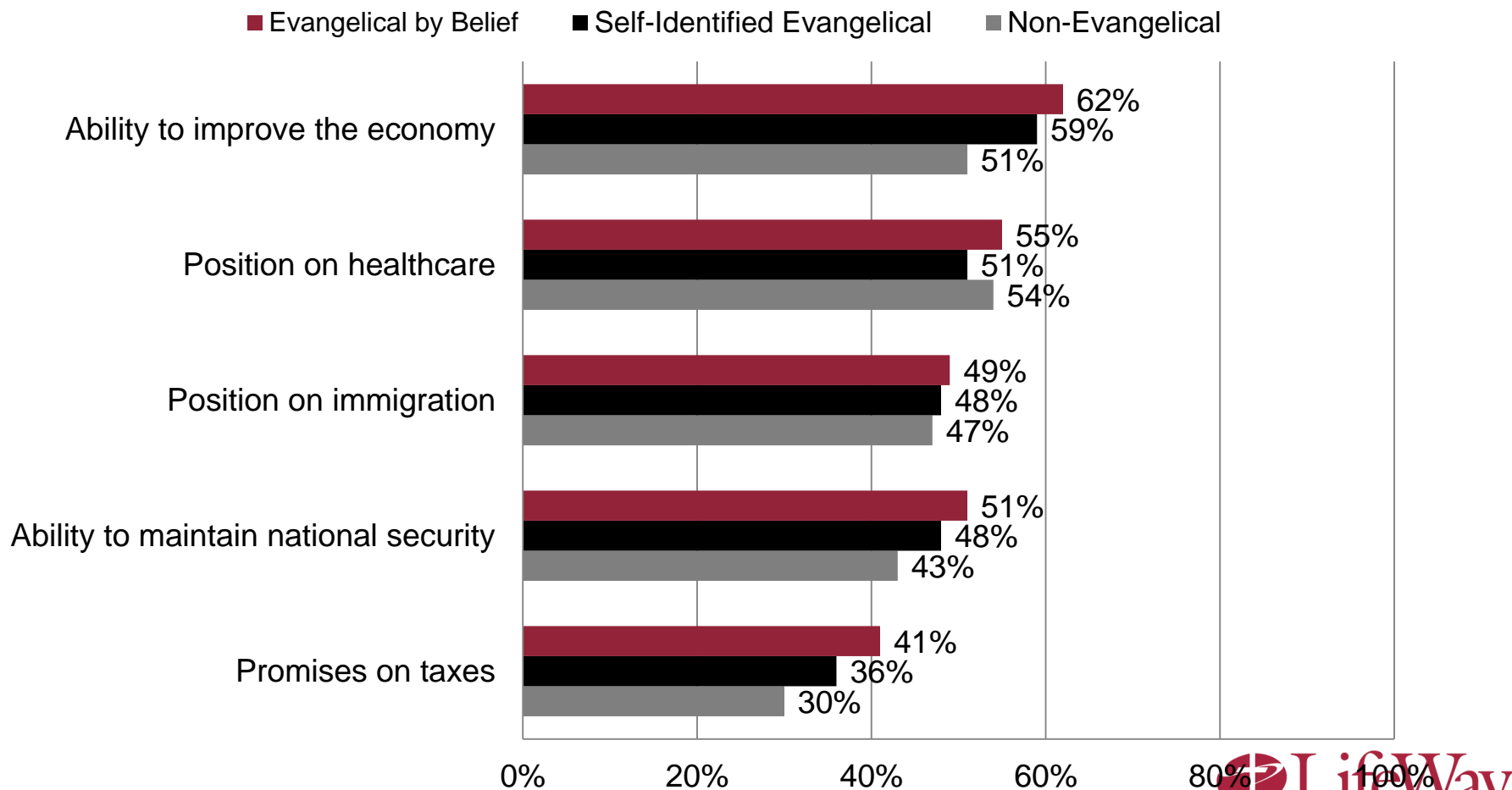
Among Those Who Voted in 2016	EVB	SI	NonEv
Platform/Policies	3%	3%	3%
Health care	1%	2%	2%
Immigration	2%	2%	2%
Voting against Clinton <u>and</u> Trump	1%	2%	2%
Integrity	2%	2%	2%
National security/Border safety	1%	2%	2%
Female candidate	3%	2%	2%
Stance on abortion	6%	4%	1%
Freedoms/Personal rights	2%	2%	1%
Don't know/Not sure	2%	3%	1%
Strong leader to get the job done	2%	2%	1%

Other 4%, Taxes EVB 1%, SI 2%, nonEV 1%, Conservative views EVB 3%, SI 2%, nonEV 1%, Faith/Religious views EVB 4%, SI 3%, nonEV <1%

Q17 “In your own words, what were the most important considerations for you in deciding to vote for this presidential candidate?”  
EVB n=827, SI n=1,361, nonEV n=668

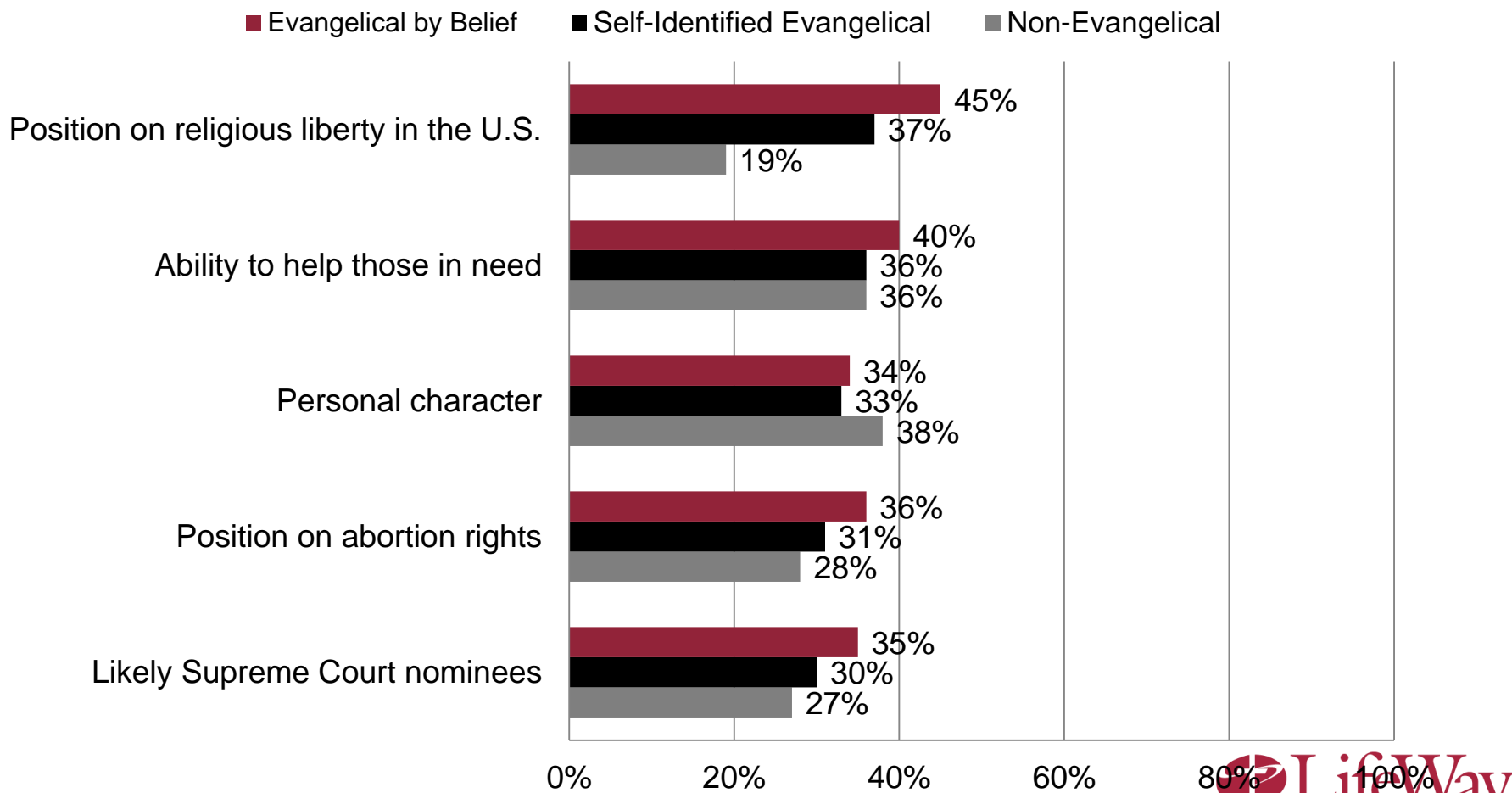
# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate you did?”

## Among Those Who Voted in 2016



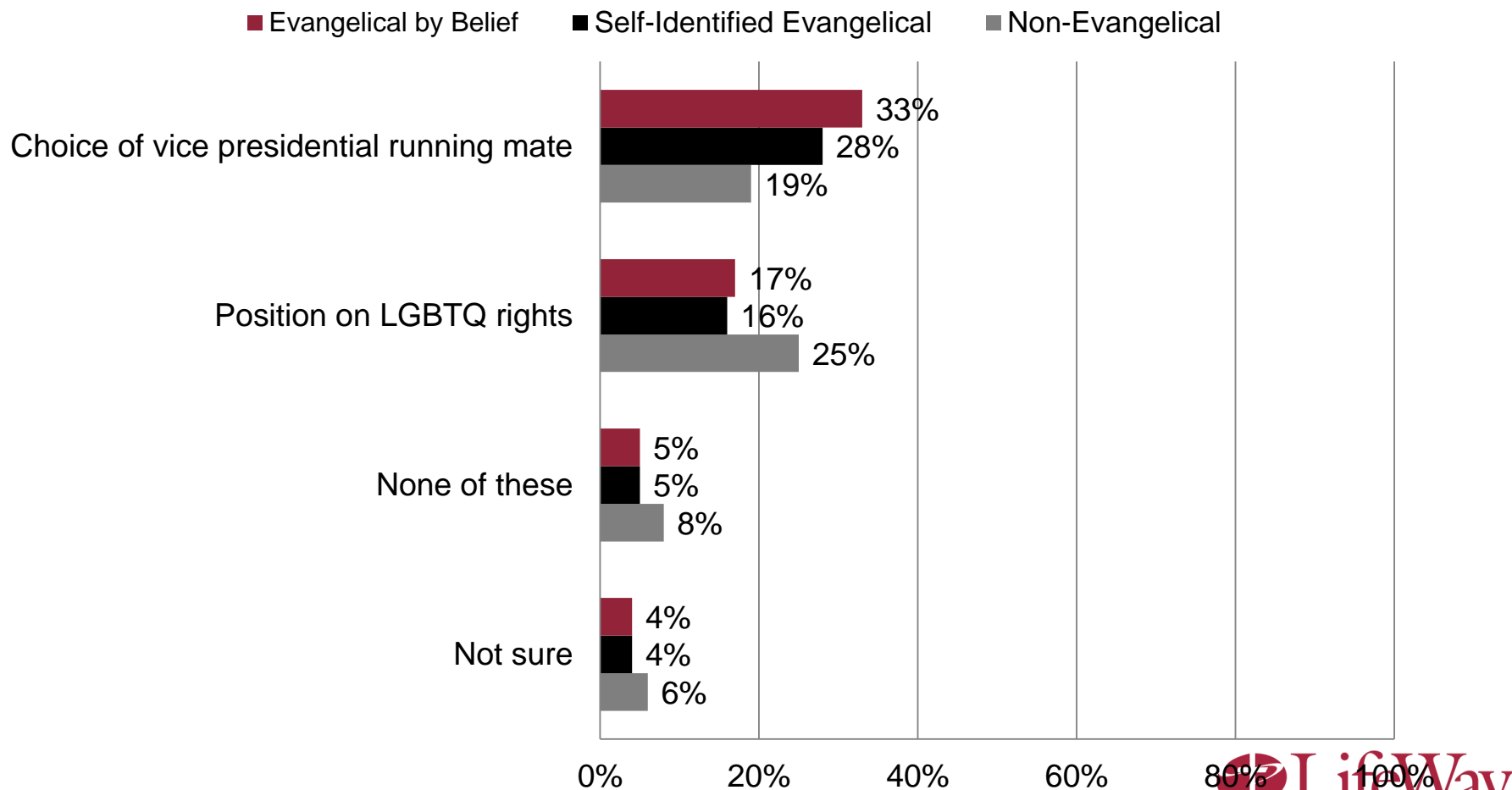
# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate you did?” (continued)

## Among Those Who Voted in 2016



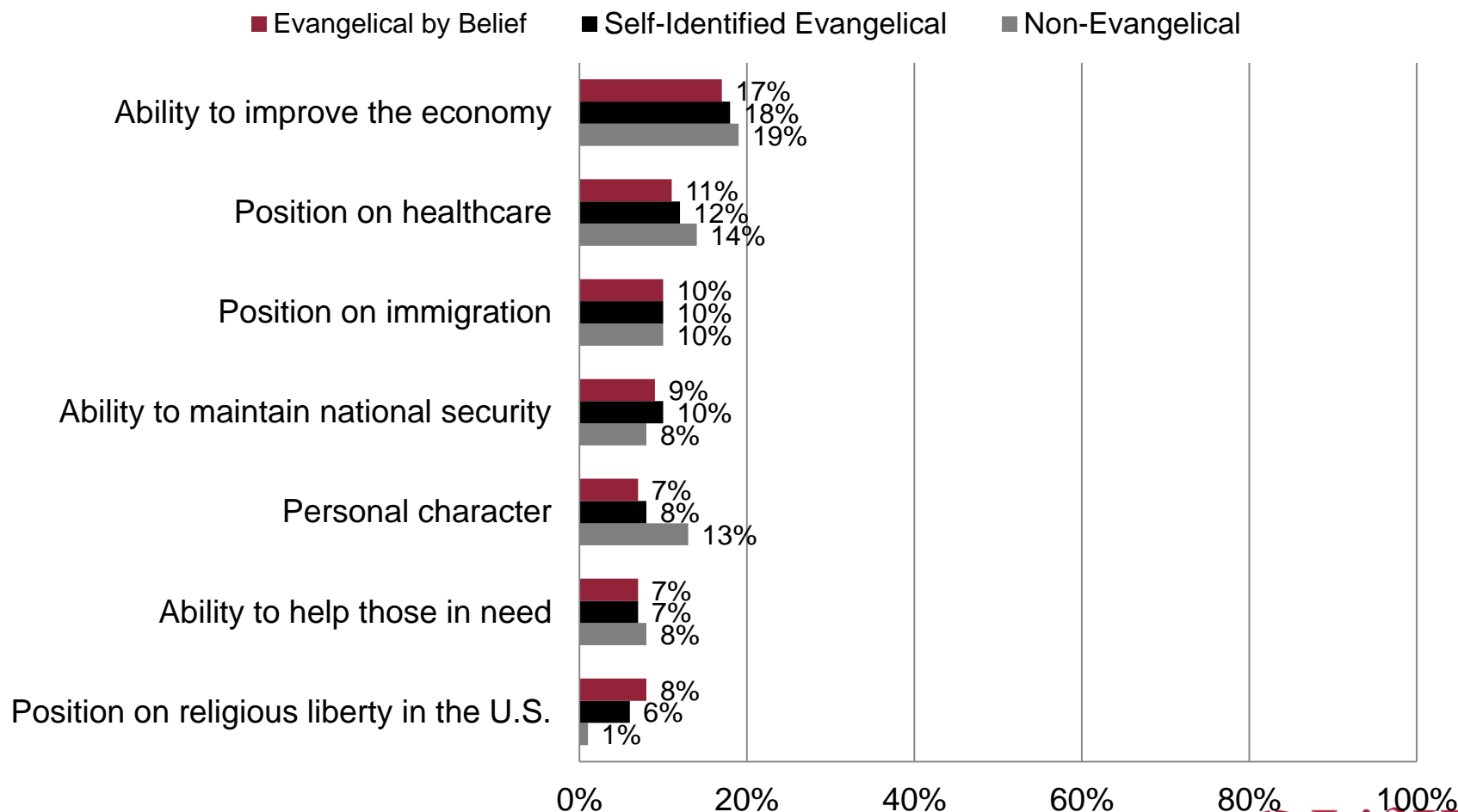
# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate you did?” (continued)

## Among Those Who Voted in 2016



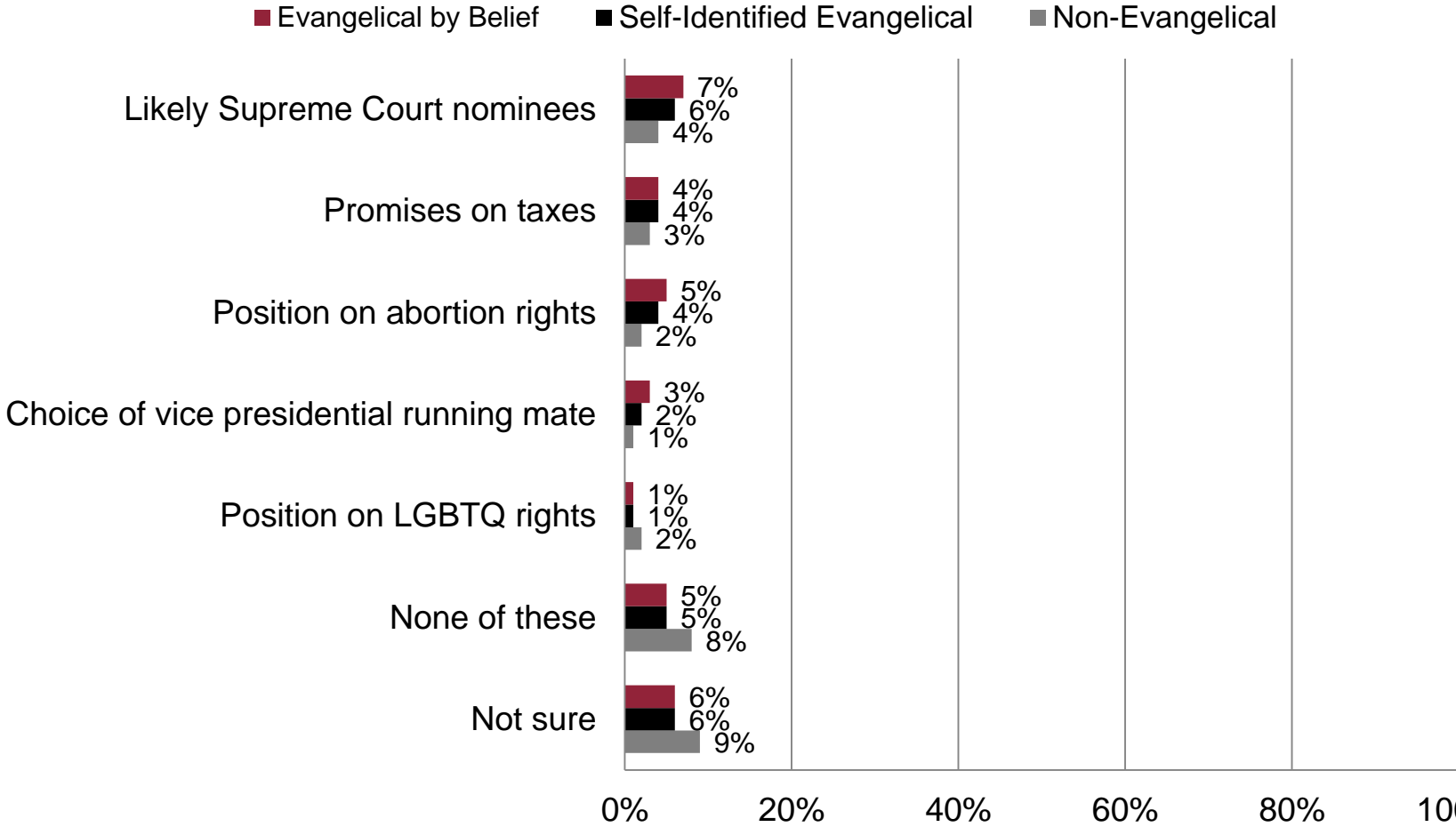
# The economy was an important factor to voters, followed by healthcare and immigration

Among Those Who Voted in 2016



# Supreme Court nominees and abortion rights drove fewer votes

Among Those Who Voted in 2016



Q19 "In the 2016 presidential election, which reason was **most** important to you in deciding how to cast your vote? (Select One)" EVB n=874, SI n=1453, nonEV n=715



# Reasons those with Evangelical Beliefs voted for who they did

	Voted for Trump		Voted for Clinton	
	All	Select One	All	Select One
Ability to improve the economy	72%	19%	50%	17%
Position on healthcare	54%	6%	58%	21%
Position on immigration	62%	15%	32%	3%
Ability to maintain national security	63%	11%	34%	5%
Personal character	26%	3%	45%	11%
Ability to help those in need	32%	2%	54%	15%
Position on religious liberty in the U.S.	58%	11%	25%	3%
Likely Supreme Court nominees	48%	10%	16%	2%
Promises on taxes	51%	4%	26%	4%
Position on abortion rights	47%	7%	20%	1%
Choice of vice presidential running mate	45%	4%	17%	2%
Position on LGBTQ rights	16%	1%	19%	2%
None of these	4%	4%	5%	5%
Not sure	1%	4%	6%	9%

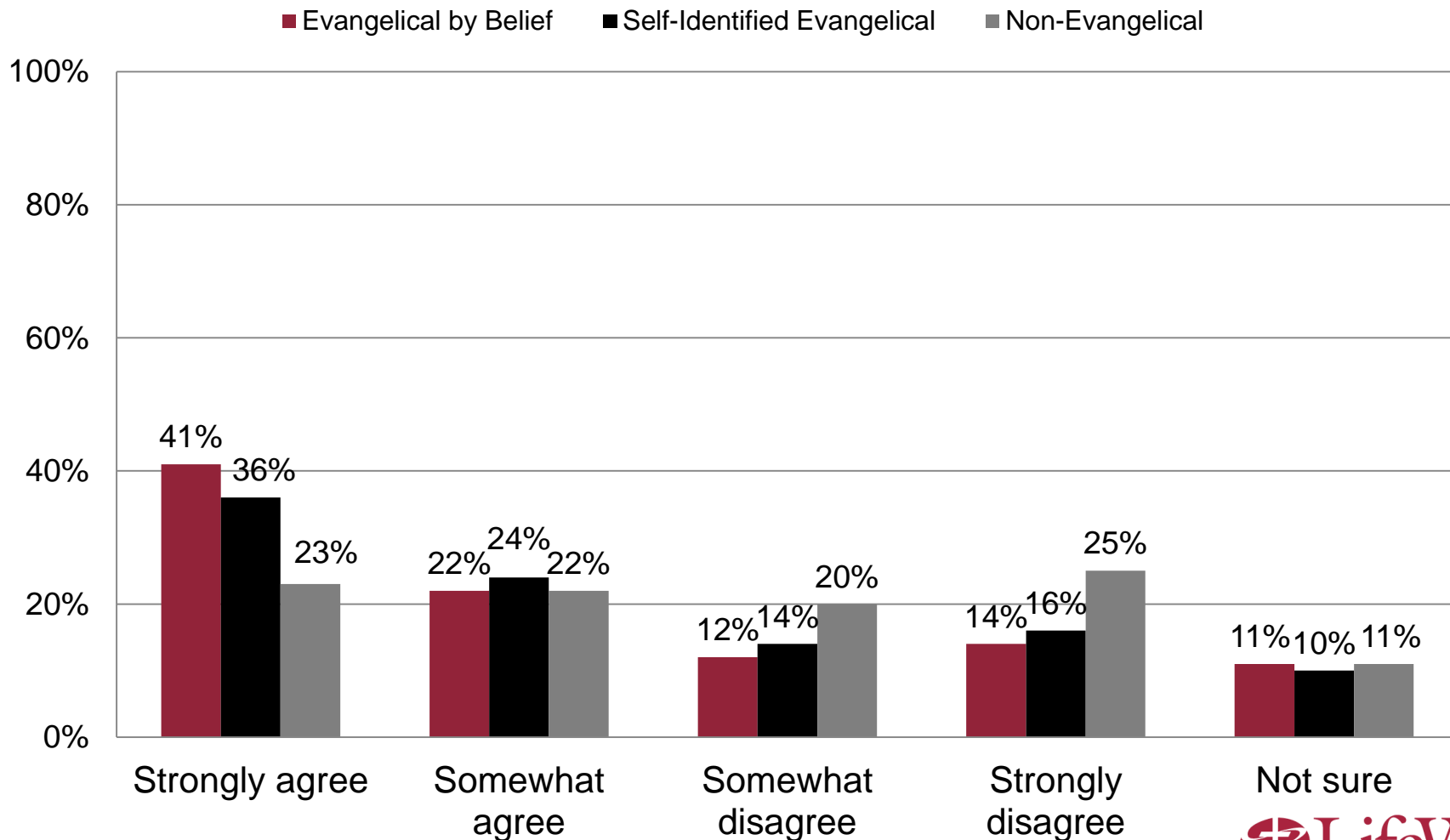
# Reasons Self-identified Evangelicals voted for who they did

	Voted for Trump		Voted for Clinton	
	All	Select One	All	Select One
Ability to improve the economy	71%	22%	47%	14%
Position on healthcare	51%	7%	56%	20%
Position on immigration	60%	15%	36%	6%
Ability to maintain national security	60%	12%	35%	8%
Personal character	23%	3%	44%	12%
Ability to help those in need	28%	2%	51%	15%
Position on religious liberty in the U.S.	49%	9%	23%	2%
Likely Supreme Court nominees	43%	9%	16%	2%
Promises on taxes	47%	4%	24%	4%
Position on abortion rights	40%	6%	22%	2%
Choice of vice presidential running mate	37%	3%	18%	2%
Position on LGBTQ rights	11%	1%	22%	3%
None of these	3%	3%	5%	5%
Not sure	2%	5%	5%	7%

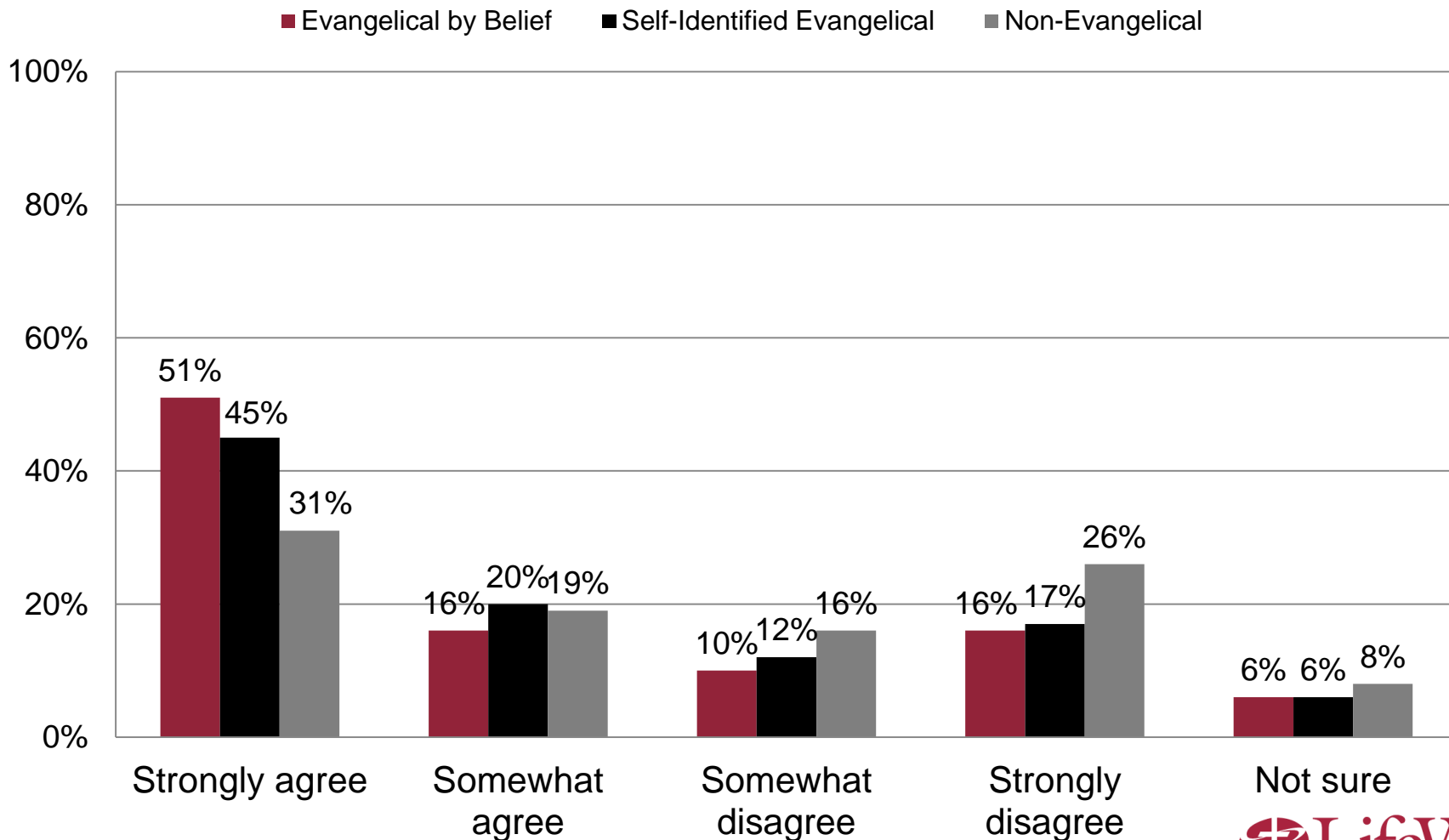
# Reasons Non-Evangelicals voted for who they did

	Voted for Trump		Voted for Clinton	
	All	Select One	All	Select One
Ability to improve the economy	66%	29%	45%	13%
Position on healthcare	48%	8%	63%	18%
Position on immigration	57%	21%	47%	4%
Ability to maintain national security	56%	5%	40%	15%
Personal character	23%	3%	47%	17%
Ability to help those in need	18%	1%	52%	12%
Position on religious liberty in the U.S.	19%	1%	18%	1%
Likely Supreme Court nominees	28%	5%	30%	4%
Promises on taxes	49%	5%	19%	2%
Position on abortion rights	16%	1%	38%	3%
Choice of vice presidential running mate	20%	1%	22%	1%
Position on LGBTQ rights	5%	<1%	40%	3%
None of these	4%	4%	9%	9%
Not sure	6%	6%	4%	8%

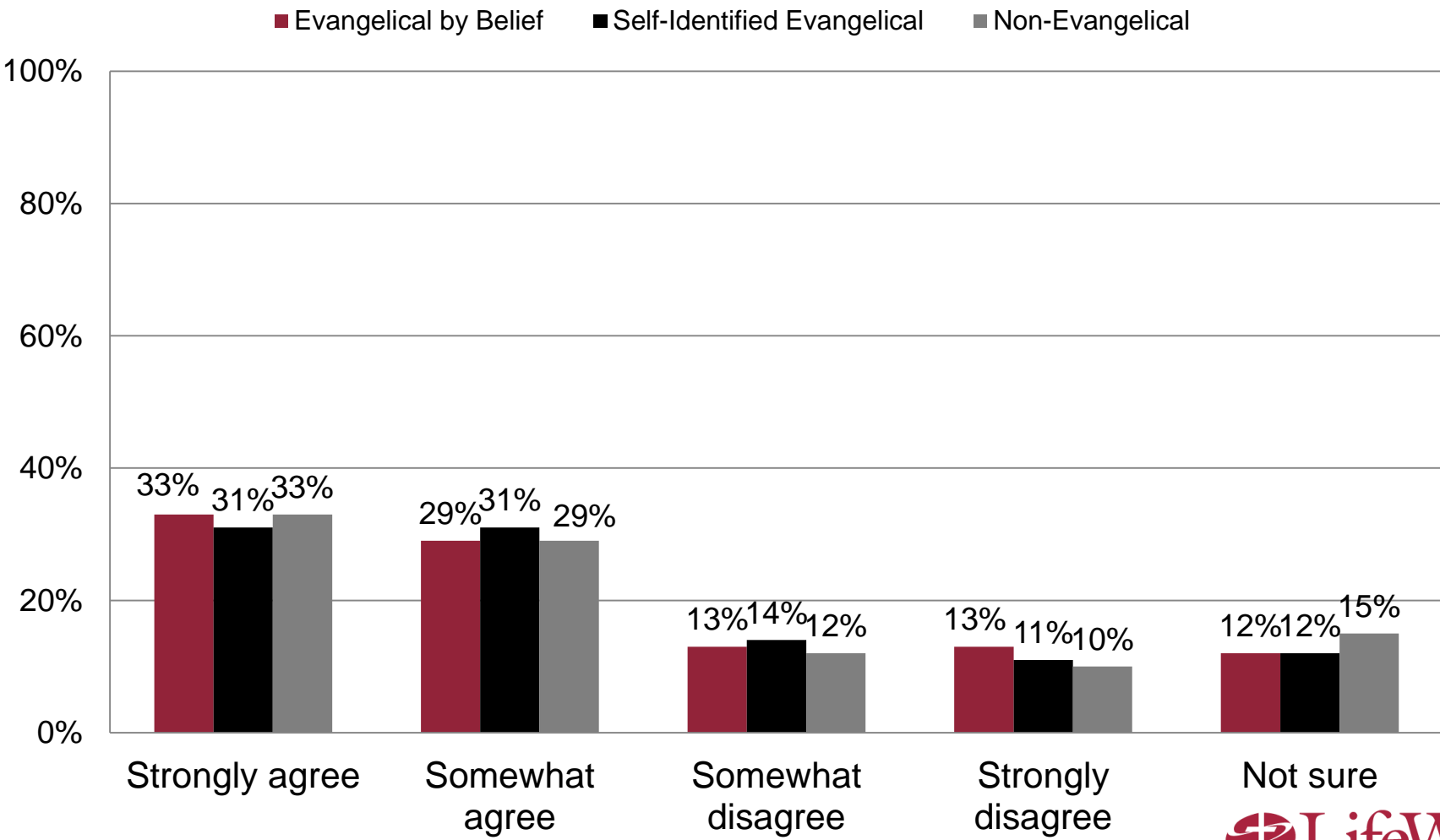
# 63% of evangelicals by belief and 60% of self-identified evangelicals support reductions in the number of *legal* immigrants



# Half of evangelicals by belief strongly support the Trump administration's efforts to reduce *illegal* immigration



# A majority agree the Trump administration should do more to resolve the lack of legal status of immigrants brought to the U.S. illegally as children



Q49 "The Trump administration should do more to resolve the lack of legal status of immigrants whose parents brought them to the United States illegally as children."



# Significant Differences

---

Region  
Age  
Gender  
Education Level  
Ethnicity  
Location of Residence  
Marital Status  
Household Income  
Christian Church Service Attendance  
Faith Preference  
Political Affiliation

# Significant Statistical Differences

---

Comparisons were made to determine if there are any significant statistical differences among region of the country, age, gender, and education level.

Region	Age	Gender	Education Level
Northeast	18-34	Male	High school graduate or less
Midwest	35-49	Female	Some college
South	50-64		Bachelor's degree
West	65+		Graduate degree

Notes: Region is defined by US Census locations



# Significant Statistical Differences

Comparisons were made to determine if there are any significant statistical differences among ethnicity, location of residence, marital status, and household income.

Ethnicity	Location of Residence	Marital Status	Household Income
White	Large city (100,000+)	Married	Less than \$35,000
African-American	Small City (<100,000)	Single, never married	\$35,000-\$74,999
Hispanic	Suburbs	Divorced/ Separated	\$75,000 or more
Other Ethnicities	Rural Area	Widowed	

# Significant Statistical Differences

Comparisons were made to determine if there are any significant statistical differences among Christian church service, faith preference, and political affiliation .

Christian church service Attendance	Faith Preference	Political Affiliation
At least once a month	Catholic	Democratic
Less than once a month	Protestant/ Non-denominational	Republican
	Other Religions	Independent
	Non-religious	

# “Did you vote in the 2016 presidential election?”

---

## Evangelicals by Belief

- Those in the Midwest (86%) are more likely to select “Yes” than those in the Northeast (75%)
- Those age 65+ are the most likely to select “Yes” (92%)
- Those with a Graduate degree are the most likely to select “Yes” (98%)
- Whites (84%) and African-Americans (83%) are more likely to select “Yes” than Hispanics (74%) and Other Ethnicities (68%)
- Those living in a small city (86%) or a suburb (85%) are more likely to select “Yes” than those living in a rural area (76%)
- Those who are married (87%) are more likely to select “Yes” than those who are single/never married (74%) or divorced/separated (76%)
- Those with household income of less than \$35,000 are the most likely to “No” (27%)
- Those that attend a Christian church service at least once a month are more likely to select “Yes” than those who do not (84% v. 73%)
- Republicans are the most likely to select “Yes” (92%)

# “Did you vote in the 2016 presidential election?”

---

## Self-Identified Evangelicals

- Those age 65+ are the most likely to select “Yes” (91%)
- Those with a Graduate degree are the most likely to select “Yes” (96%)
- Whites (81%) and African-Americans (80%) are more likely to select “Yes” than Other Ethnicities (70%)
- Those who are married (86%) are more likely to select “Yes” than those who are single/never married (72%) or divorced/separated (75%)
- Those with household income of less than \$35,000 are the least likely to select “Yes” (68%)
- Those that attend a Christian church service at least once a month are more likely to select “Yes” than those who do not (83% v. 72%)
- Independents are least likely to select “Yes” (72%)

# “Did you vote in the 2016 presidential election?”

---

## Non-Evangelicals

- Those age 18-34 are the least likely to select “Yes” (52%)
- Those with a Graduate degree are the most likely to select “Yes” (89%)
- Whites (74%) and Hispanics (72%) are more likely to select “Yes” than Other Ethnicities (55%)
- Those living in a large city (77%) or in a suburb (77%) are more likely to select “Yes” than those living in a suburb (67%) or in a rural area (62%)
- Those who are married (78%) or widowed (80%) are more likely to select “Yes” than those who are single/never married (62%)
- Those with household income of \$75,000 or more are the most likely to select “Yes” (84%)
- Those that attend a Christian church service at least once a month are more likely to select “Yes” than those who do not (80% v. 68%)
- Catholics (78%) and Protestants/Non-denominational (80%) are more likely to select than Other Religions (66%) and Non-religious (63%)
- Independents are the least likely to select (67%)

# “Which if any of the following was the primary reason you did not vote for a presidential candidate in 2016?”

---

## Evangelicals by Belief

- Those age 18-34 are the most likely to select “I was not eligible to vote” (35%)
- Those age 50-64 (34%) and 65+ (32%) are more likely to select “I was not registered to vote where I lived” than those 18-34 (10%)
- Those age 18-34 (13%) are more likely to select “I didn’t know enough about the candidates” than those 35-49 (2%) and 50-64 (2%)
- Those with some college (27%) are more likely to select “My convictions would not allow me to vote for any candidate” than those who are high school graduates or less (4%)
- Those who are single/never married (32%) are more likely to select “I was not eligible to vote” than those who are divorced/separated (4%)
- Those with household income of less than \$35,000 are the least likely to select “No candidate convinced me to want to vote for them” (9%)

# “Which if any of the following was the primary reason you did not vote for a presidential candidate in 2016?”

---

## Self-Identified Evangelicals

- Those in the South (13%) are more likely to select “I was unable to get to the polls to vote that day” than those in the Midwest (3%)
- Those age 18-34 are most likely to select “I was not eligible to vote” (31%)
- Those age 50-64 (34%) and 65+ (33%) are more likely to select “I was not registered to vote where I lived” than those 18-34 (20%)
- Those 50-64 (25%) are more likely to select “No candidate convinced me to want to vote for them” than those 18-34 (11%)
- Whites are the least likely to select “I was not eligible to vote” (13%)
- Whites (20%) are more likely to select “No candidate convinced me to want to vote for them” than African-Americans (7%)
- Those living in a small city (27%) are more likely to select “No candidate convinced me to want to vote for them” than those living in a rural area (12%)
- Those who are single/never married (28%) are more likely to select “I was not eligible to vote” than those who are divorced/separated (8%)

# “Which if any of the following was the primary reason you did not vote for a presidential candidate in 2016?”

---

## Self-Identified Evangelicals (continued)

- Those with household income of \$75,000 or more are the least likely to select “I was not registered to vote where I lived” (6%)
- Those that attend a Christian church service at least once a month are more likely to select “I was not eligible to vote” than those who do not (26% v. 14%)
- Republicans (33%) are more likely to select “I was not registered to vote where I lived” than Independents (15%)



# “Which if any of the following was the primary reason you did not vote for a presidential candidate in 2016?”

---

## Non-Evangelicals

- Those in the South (24%) are more likely to select “I was not registered to vote where I lived” than those in the West (12%)
- Those age 18-34 (22%) are more likely to select “I was not eligible to vote” than those 50-64 (8%)
- Those age 65+ (41%) are more likely to select “No candidate convinced me to want to vote for them” than those 18-34 (22%) and 35-49 (19%)
- Those age 65+ (13%) and 35-49 (12%) are more likely to select “My convictions would not allow me to vote for any candidate” than those 18-34 (2%)
- Females are more likely to select “I was not eligible to vote” than males (23% v. 12%)
- Hispanics (27%) and Other Ethnicities (30%) are more likely to select “I was not eligible to vote” than Whites (12%)
- Whites (24%) are more likely to select “I was not registered to vote where I lived” than African-Americans (9%)

# “Which if any of the following was the primary reason you did not vote for a presidential candidate in 2016?”

---

## Non-Evangelicals (continued)

- Those living in a suburb (24%) or in a rural area (25%) are more likely to select “I was not registered to vote where I lived” than those living in a small city (9%)
- Other religions (15%) are more likely to select “My convictions would not allow me to vote for any candidate” than Catholics (1%) and Non-religious (5%)
- Catholics are more likely to select “I was not eligible to vote” than Protestants/Non-denominational (28% v. 13%)
- Republicans are the most likely to select “I was not registered to vote where I lived” (41%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Promises on taxes*”

---

## Evangelicals by Belief

- Those age 65+ (49%) are more likely to select than those 18-34 (37%) and 35-49 (29%)
- Those with some college (46%) are more likely to select than those with a Bachelor's degree (36%)
- Whites (45%) are more likely to select than African-Americans (30%)
- Democrats are the least likely to select (30%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Promises on taxes*”

---

## Self-Identified Evangelicals

- Those in the South (40%) are more likely to select than those in the Northeast (27%)
- Those age 65+ are the most likely to select (46%)
- Whites (40%) are more likely to select than African-Americans (27%)
- Those who are married (41%) are more likely to select than those who are single/never married (29%)
- Protestants/Non-denominational are more likely to select than Catholics (39% v. 29%)
- Republicans are the most likely to select (45%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Promises on taxes*”

---

## Non-Evangelicals

- Those who are married (35%) are more likely to select than those who are single/never married (26%) or divorced/separated (19%)
- Catholics (37%) and Protestants/Non-denominational (35%) are more likely to select than Non-religious (21%)
- Republicans are the most likely to select (47%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Position on healthcare*”

---

## Evangelicals by Belief

- Those in the Northeast (59%) and South (58%) are more likely to select than those in the West (44%)
- Those age 65+ are the most likely to select (62%)
- Those living in a suburb (58%) or a rural area (60%) are more likely to select than those living in a small city (46%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Position on healthcare*”

---

## Self-Identified Evangelicals

- Those in the Northeast (56%) and South (54%) are more likely to select than those in the West (44%)
- Those age 65+ are the most likely to select (61%)
- Those with some college (54%) or a Graduate degree (58%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (48%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Position on healthcare*”

---

## Non-Evangelicals

- Those with Graduate degree (61%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (49%)
- Those living in a large city are the most likely to select (63%)
- Democrats are the most likely to select (63%)



# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Position on abortion rights*”

---

## Evangelicals by Belief

- Those in the Midwest (41%) are more likely to select than those in the West (30%)
- Those age 65+ (44%) are more likely to select than those 18-34 (32%) and 35-49 (25%)
- Those with a Graduate degree (47%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (35%) or with a Bachelor's degree (32%)
- Whites (42%) are more likely to select than African-Americans (20%) and Hispanics (30%)
- Those living in a large city are the least likely to select (26%)
- Those who are married are the most likely to select (42%)
- Those with household income of \$75,000 or more (42%) are more likely to select than those with income of less than \$35,000 (32%)
- Those that attend a Christian church service at least once a month are more likely to select than those who do not (39% v. 26%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Position on abortion rights*”

---

## Evangelicals by Belief (continued)

- Protestants/Non-denominational are more likely to select than Catholics (38% v. 25%)
- Republicans are the most likely to select (47%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Position on abortion rights*”

---

## Self-Identified Evangelicals

- Those age 65+ are the most likely to select (39%)
- Those with a Graduate degree are the most likely to select (40%)
- Whites (36%) are more likely to select than African-Americans (20%) and Hispanics (26%)
- Those who are married (35%) are more likely to select than those who are single/never married (25%) or widowed (24%)
- Those with household income of \$75,000 or more (36%) are more likely to select than those with income of less than \$35,000 (26%)
- Those that attend a Christian church service at least once a month are more likely to select than those who do not (34% v. 24%)
- Protestants/Non-denominational are more likely to select than Catholics (33% v. 22%)
- Republicans are the most likely to select (39%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Position on abortion rights*”

---

## Non-Evangelicals

- Those in the West (38%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (20%) and South (26%)
- Those who are high school graduates or less are the least likely to select (17%)
- Hispanics (38%) are more likely to select than Whites (27%) and African-Americans (16%)
- Those living in a large city are the most likely to select (39%)
- Catholics (29%) and Non-religious (32%) are more likely to select than Protestants/Non-denominational (20%)
- Democrats are the most likely to select (40%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Position on immigration*”

---

## Evangelicals by Belief

- Those age 65+ are the most likely to select (64%)
- Those with some college (53%) are more likely to select than those with a Bachelor's degree (42%)
- African-Americans are the least likely to select (29%)
- Those who are single/never married are the least likely to select (38%)
- Protestants/Non-denominational are more likely to select than Catholics (52% v. 41%)
- Democrats are the least likely to select (32%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Position on immigration*”

---

## Self-Identified Evangelicals

- Those age 65+ are the most likely to select (65%)
- Those with some college (53%) or a Graduate degree (57%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (42%) or with a Bachelor's degree (43%)
- Whites (53%) and Hispanics (46%) are more likely to select than African-Americans (31%)
- Those living in a suburb (53%) are more likely to select than those living in a large city (46%) or in a small city (42%)
- Those who are single/never married are the least likely to select (35%)
- Those with household income of \$75,000 or more are the most likely to select (56%)
- Protestants/Non-denominational are more likely to select than Catholics (51% v. 39%)
- Republicans are the most likely to select (58%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Position on immigration*”

---

## Non-Evangelicals

- Those age 65+ (54%) are more likely to select than those 18-34 (40%)
- Those with a Graduate or less (57%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (43%) or with a Bachelor's degree (43%)
- Those with household income of \$75,000 or more are the most likely to select (57%)
- Republicans (56%) are more likely to select than Independents (41%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Position on religious liberty in the U.S.*”

---

## Evangelicals by Belief

- Those age 18-34 are less likely to select (35%) than those 50-64 (46%) and 65+ (53%)
- Whites (52%) are more likely to select than African-Americans (26%) and Hispanic (37%)
- Those living in a rural area are the most likely to select (57%)
- Those who are single/never married are the least likely to select (31%)
- Those that attend a Christian church service at least once a month are more likely to select than those who do not (48% v. 35%)
- Protestants/Non-denominational are more likely to select than Catholics (49% v. 32%)
- Republicans are the most likely to select (58%)



# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Position on religious liberty in the U.S.*”

---

## Self-Identified Evangelicals

- Those age 65+ are the most likely to select (49%)
- Whites (43%) and Other Ethnicities (46%) are more likely to select than African-Americans (24%) and Hispanics (28%)
- Those living in a suburb (39%) or in a rural area (43%) are more likely to select than those living in a large city (31%)
- Those who are single/never married are the least likely to select (28%)
- Those that attend a Christian church service at least once a month are more likely to select than those who do not (41% v. 31%)
- Protestants/Non-denominational are more likely to select than Catholics (41% v. 24%)
- Republicans are the most likely to select (48%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Position on religious liberty in the U.S.*”

---

## Non-Evangelicals

- Those with a Bachelor’s degree (26%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (14%) or with some college (16%)
- Those who are married (22%) or single/never married (20%) are more likely to select than those who are divorced/separated (9%)
- Democrats (24%) are more likely to select than Independents (13%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Ability to improve the economy*”

---

## Evangelicals by Belief

- Those in the South (66%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (55%)
- Those age 18-34 are the least likely to select (44%)
- Whites (66%) are more likely to select than African-Americans (55%)
- Those living in a small city are the least likely to select (54%)
- Those who are married (67%) are more likely to select than those who are single/never married (53%)
- Those with household income of \$75,000 or more are the most likely to select (70%)
- Republicans are the most likely to select (71%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Ability to improve the economy*”

---

## Self-Identified Evangelicals

- Those in the South (63%) are more likely to select than those in the Northeast (51%) and Midwest (56%)
- Those age 65+ are the most likely to select (71%)
- Whites (63%) are more likely to select than African-Americans (53%) and Hispanics (51%)
- Those living in a suburb (52%) or in a rural area (62%) are more likely to select than those living in a small city (52%)
- Those who are married (63%) or divorced/separated (63%) are more likely to select than those who are single/never married (51%)
- Protestants/Non-denominational are more likely to select than Catholics (63% v. 50%)
- Republicans are the most likely to select (70%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Ability to improve the economy*”

---

## Non-Evangelicals

- Those age 50-64 (56%) and 65+ (54%) are more likely to select than those 35-49 (43%)
- Whites (53%) are more likely to select than African-Americans (38%)
- Protestants/Non-denominational (58%) are more likely to select than Other Religions (42%) and Non-religious (46%)
- Republicans are the most likely to select (67%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Ability to help those in need*”

---

## Evangelicals by Belief

- Those in the Northeast (46%) and South (46%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (33%) and West (26%)
- Females are more likely to select than males (45% v. 34%)
- African-Americans (54%) are more likely to select than Whites (37%) and Hispanics (31%)
- Those living in a large city (44%) are more likely to select than those living in a small city (33%)
- Democrats are the most likely to select (54%)

**“In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Ability to help those in need*”**

---

### **Self-Identified Evangelicals**

- Those in the South (42%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (35%) and West (26%)
- African-Americans (54%) and Other Ethnicities (49%) are more likely to select than Whites (32%) and Hispanics (28%)
- Democrats are the most likely to select (49%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Ability to help those in need*”

---

## Non-Evangelicals

- Those in the West (44%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (31%)
- Those with a Graduate degree (42%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (31%)
- African-Americans (48%) and Hispanics (47%) are more likely to select than Whites (32%)
- Those living in a large city are the most likely to select (50%)
- Those who are single/never married (45%) are more likely to select than those who are married (33%) or divorced/separated (30%)
- Democrats are the most likely to select (52%)



# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Ability to maintain national security*”

---

## Evangelicals by Belief

- Those in the South (55%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (47%) and West (43%)
- Those age 18-34 are the least likely to select (33%) and those 65+ are the most likely to select (67%)
- Those with a Bachelor's degree are the least likely to select (40%)
- Whites (58%) are more likely to select than African-Americans (33%) and Hispanics (45%)
- Those living in a rural area (56%) are more likely to select than those living in a large city (44%)
- Those who are married (57%) and divorced/separated (52%) are more likely to select than those who are single/never married (38%)
- Republicans are the most likely to select (63%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Ability to maintain national security*”

---

## Self-Identified Evangelicals

- Those age 65+ are the most likely to select (66%)
- Those with a Bachelor's degree (52%) or a Graduate degree (54%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (43%)
- Whites (53%) are more likely to select than African-Americans (34%) and Hispanics (39%)
- Those living in a suburb (51%) or in a rural area (52%) are more likely to select than those living in a large city (42%)
- Those who are single/never married are the least likely to select (33%)
- Those with household income \$75,000 or more (53%) are more likely to select than those with income of less than \$35,000 (42%)
- Protestants/Non-denominational are more likely to select than Catholics (51% v. 37%)
- Republicans are the most likely to select (59%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Ability to maintain national security*”

---

## Non-Evangelicals

- Those age 50-64 (47%) and 65+ (51%) are more likely to select than those 18-34 (35%)
- Whites (47%) are more likely to select than African-Americans (27%) and Other Ethnicities (31%)
- Protestants/Non-denominational (53%) are more likely to select than Non-religious (37%)
- Republicans are the most likely to select (55%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Likely Supreme Court nominees*”

---

## Evangelicals by Belief

- Those age 65+ are the most likely to select (48%)
- Those with a Graduate degree are the most likely to select (56%)
- Whites (43%) and Other Ethnicities (40%) are more likely to select than African-Americans (16%) and Hispanics (22%)
- Those living in a rural area (42%) are more likely to select than those living in a large city (30%)
- Those who are married (42%) or divorced/separated (33%) are more likely to select than those who are single/never married (21%)
- Those with household income of \$75,000 or more are the most likely to select (46%)
- Protestants/Non-denominational are more likely to select than Catholics (38% v. 28%)
- Democrats are the least likely to select (19%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Likely Supreme Court nominees*”

---

## Self-Identified Evangelicals

- Those age 65+ are the most likely to select (47%)
- Those with a Graduate degree are the most likely to select (49%)
- Whites (37%) and Other Ethnicities (38%) are more likely to select than African-Americans (16%) and Hispanics (15%)
- Those who are married (37%) or divorced/separated (32%) are more likely to select than those who are single/never married (17%)
- Those with household income \$75,000 or more are the most likely to select (41%)
- Protestants/Non-denominational are more likely to select than Catholics (33% v. 22%)
- Republicans are the most likely to select (41%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Likely Supreme Court nominees*”

---

## Non-Evangelicals

- Those age 65+ (36%) are more likely to select than those 18-34 (21%) and 35-49 (26%)
- Those with some college (30%) and with a Graduate degree (39%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (19%)
- African-Americans are the least likely to select (7%)
- Those with household income of \$75,000 or more are the most likely to select (35%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Personal character*”

---

## Evangelicals by Belief

- Those in the South (39%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (27%) and West (24%)
- African-Americans (47%) are more likely to select than Whites (29%) and Hispanics (34%)
- Republicans are the least likely to select (28%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Personal character*”

---

## Self-Identified Evangelicals

- Those age 35-49 are the most likely to select (42%)
- African-Americans (45%) are more likely to select than Whites (29%) and Hispanics (31%)
- Democrats are the most likely to select (42%)



# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Personal character*”

---

## Non-Evangelicals

- Those age 18-34 (47%) are more likely to select than those 50-64 (34%) and 65+ (35%)
- Those with a Graduate degree are the most likely to select (51%)
- Hispanics (47%) are more likely to select than Whites (35%)
- Those who are single/never married (44%) are more likely to select than those who are divorced/separated (29%)
- Democrats are the most likely to select (49%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Position on LBGTQ rights*”

---

## Evangelicals by Belief

- Those age 18-34 are the most likely to select (27%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Position on LBGTQ rights*”

---

## Self-Identified Evangelicals

- Those age 18-34 (22%) and 65+ (17%) are more likely to select than those 50-64 (11%)
- Those who are high school graduates or less are the least likely to select (12%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Position on LBGTQ rights*”

## Non-Evangelicals

- Those in the West are the most likely to select (36%)
- Those age 18-34 (32%) are more likely to select than those 50-64 (20%) and 65+ (21%)
- Those with a Graduate degree (37%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (18%) or with some college (24%)
- Hispanics (35%) are more likely to select than Whites (23%)
- Those living in a large city (32%) are more likely to select than those living in a suburb (20%)
- Those who are single/never married (34%) are more likely to select than those who are married (23%) and divorced/separated (15%)
- Those that attend a Christian church service at least once a month are less likely to select than those who do not (18% v. 28%)
- Other Religions (32%) and Non-religious (33%) are more likely to select than Catholics (21%) and Protestants/Non-denominational (17%)
- Democrats are the most likely to select (41%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Choice of vice president running mate*”

---

## Evangelicals by Belief

- Those age 50-64 (35%) and 65+ (42%) are more likely to select than those 18-34 (22%) and 35-49 (26%)
- Whites (40%) are more likely to select than African-Americans (15%) and Hispanics (24%)
- Those living in a rural area (39%) are more likely to select than those living in a large city (27%)
- Those who are married (36%) are more likely to select than those who are single/never married (26%)
- Republicans are the most likely to select (45%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Choice of vice president running mate*”

---

## Self-Identified Evangelicals

- Those age 65+ are the most likely to select (40%)
- Whites (32%) and Other Ethnicities (37%) are more likely to select than African-Americans (15%) and Hispanics (20%)
- Those who are married (31%) or widowed (31%) are more likely to select than those who are single/never married (20%)
- Those with household income of \$75,000 or more are the most likely to select (33%)
- Republicans are the most likely to select (37%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which if any of the following influenced you to vote for the candidate that you did? *Choice of vice president running mate*”

---

## Non-Evangelicals

- Those age 65+ (27%) are more likely to select than those 18-34 (12%) and 35-49 (16%)
- Whites (21%) are more likely to select than Other ethnicities (8%)
- Independents are the least likely to select (13%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which reason was most important to you in deciding how to cast your vote?”

---

## Evangelicals by Belief

- Those in the Northeast (14%) are more likely to select “Ability to help those in need” than those in the Midwest (4%) and West (2%)
- Those age 18-34 are the most likely to select “Promises on taxes” (12%)
- Those age 50-64 (12%) and 65+ (15%) are more likely to select “Position on immigration” than those 18-34 (5%) and 35-49 (4%)
- African-Americans are the most likely to select “Position on healthcare” (22%) and the least likely to select “Position on immigration” (1%)
- Whites are the least likely to select “Ability to help those in need” (3%)
- Democrats are the most likely to select “Position on healthcare” (20%) and the least likely to select “Position on immigration” (4%)
- Republicans are the least likely to select “Ability to help those in need” (1%)



# “In the 2016 presidential election, which reason was most important to you in deciding how to cast your vote?”

---

## Self-Identified Evangelicals

- African-Americans (19%) are more likely to select “Position on healthcare” than Whites (9%)
- Hispanics (18%) are more likely to select “Position on immigration” than Whites (11%) and African-Americans (2%)
- African-Americans (18%) are more likely to select “Ability to help those in need” than Whites (4%) and Hispanics (7%)
- Democrats are the most likely to select “Position on healthcare” (21%)
- Republicans are the least likely to select “Ability to help those in need” (2%)

# “In the 2016 presidential election, which reason was most important to you in deciding how to cast your vote?”

---

## Non-Evangelicals

- Those who are high school graduates or less (24%) are more likely to select “Ability to improve the economy” than those with some college (16%) or with a Bachelor’s degree (14%)
- Those with a Graduate degree are the most likely to select “Personal character” (25%)
- African-Americans (22%) and Hispanics (20%) are more likely to select “Personal character” than Whites (10%)
- Republicans are the most likely to select “Position on immigration” (19%) and “Ability to improve the economy” (30%)
- Republicans are the least likely to select “Personal character” (5%)
- Democrats (12%) are more likely to select “Ability to help those in need” than Republicans (2%)

# “I support the recent reductions in the number of legal immigrants to the United States.”

---

## Evangelicals by Belief

- Those in the South (66%) are more likely to Agree than those in the Northeast (56%) and Midwest (58%)
- Those age 50-64 (68%) and 65+ (71%) are more likely to Agree than those 18-34 (50%) and 35-49 (58%)
- Those with some college (67%) are more likely to Agree than those with a Bachelor's degree (55%)
- Whites are the most likely to Agree (75%); African-Americans are the least likely to Agree (35%)
- Those living in a rural area (73%) are more likely to Agree than those living in a large city (55%) or a suburb (61%)
- Those who are single/never married are the least likely to Agree (48%)
- Republicans are the most likely to Agree (84%); Democrats are the least likely to Agree (41%)

# “I support the recent reductions in the number of legal immigrants to the United States.”

---

## Self-Identified Evangelicals

- Those in the Northeast are the least likely to Agree (47%)
- Those age 50-64 (65%) and 65+ (68%) are more likely to Agree than those 18-34 (48%)
- Whites are the most likely to Agree (71%)
- Those living in a suburb (62%) or in a rural area (67%) are more likely to Agree than those living in a large city (54%)
- Those who are single/never married are the least likely to Agree (50%)
- Protestants/Non-denominational are more likely to Agree than Catholics (63% v. 53%)
- Republicans are the most likely to Agree (83%)

# “I support the recent reductions in the number of legal immigrants to the United States.”

---

## Non-Evangelicals

- Those in the South (48%) are more likely to Agree than those in the West (38%)
- Those age 50-64 (53%) are more likely to Agree than those 18-34 (38%) and 35-49 (44%)
- Those who are high school graduates or less (49%) or with some college (49%) are more likely to Agree than those with a Bachelor's degree (39%) or a Graduate degree (29%)
- Whites are the most likely to Agree (50%)
- Those living in a suburb (47%) or in a rural area (53%) are more likely to Agree than those living in a large city (39%)
- Those who are married (50%) are more likely to Agree than those who are single/never married (38%)
- Those that attend a Christian church service at least once a month are more likely to Agree than those who do not (54% v. 42%)

# “I support the recent reductions in the number of legal immigrants to the United States.”

---

## Non-Evangelicals (continued)

- Catholics (49%) and Protestants/Non-denominational (52%) are more likely to Agree than Non-religious (37%)
- Republicans are the most likely to Agree (85%)

# “I support the Trump administration’s efforts to reduce illegal immigration into the United States.”

---

## Evangelicals by Belief

- Those in the South (68%) and West (74%) are more likely to Agree than those in the Northeast (57%)
- Those age 18-34 are the least likely to Agree (51%)
- Those with a Bachelor’s degree are the least likely to Agree (57%)
- African-Americans are the least likely to Agree (35%)
- Those living in a rural area are the most likely to Agree (78%)
- Those who are single/never married are the least likely to Agree (50%)
- Those that attend a Christian church service at least once a month are more likely to Agree than those who do not (71% v. 59%)
- Protestants/Non-denominational are more likely to Agree than Catholics (71% v. 60%)
- Republicans are the most likely to Agree (92%); Democrats are the least likely to Agree (41%)

# “I support the Trump administration’s efforts to reduce illegal immigration into the United States.”

---

## Self-Identified Evangelicals

- Those in the Northeast are the least likely to Agree (53%)
- Those age 65+ are the most likely to Agree (77%)
- Those with some college (70%) are more likely to Agree than those who are high school graduates or less (63%) or with a Bachelor’s degree (59%)
- Whites are the most likely to Agree (78%)
- Those living in a large city are the least likely to Agree (58%)
- Those who are single/never married are the least likely to Agree (49%)
- Protestants/Non-denominational are more likely to Agree than Catholics (69% v. 56%)
- Republicans are the most likely to Agree (89%)



# “I support the Trump administration’s efforts to reduce illegal immigration into the United States.”

---

## Non-Evangelicals

- Those in the West are the most likely to Disagree (53%)
- Those age 50-64 are the most likely to Agree (63%)
- Those who are high school graduates or less (53%) or with some college (53%) are more likely to Agree than those with a Graduate degree (40%)
- Whites are the most likely to Agree (57%)
- Those living in a suburb (54%) or in a rural area (57%) are more likely to Agree than those living in a large city (43%)
- Those who are married (57%) or divorced/separated (51%) are more likely to Agree than those who are single/never married (39%)
- Those with household income of less than \$35,000 are the least likely to Agree (43%)
- Catholics (54%) and Protestants/Non-denominational (60%) are more likely to Agree than Other Religions (41%) and Non-religious (45%)
- Republicans are the most likely to Agree (90%)

**“The Trump administration should do more to resolve the lack of legal status of immigrants whose parents brought them to the United States illegally as children.”**

---

### **Evangelicals by Belief**

- Those age 18-34 are the most likely to Disagree (35%)
- Those with a Graduate degree (71%) are more likely to Agree than those who are high school graduates or less (57%)
- Hispanics (33%) are more likely to Disagree than Other Ethnicities (17%)
- Those who are married (66%) or widowed (68%) are more likely to Agree than those who are single/never married (54%)
- Those with household income of \$75,000 or more are the most likely to Agree (70%)

**“The Trump administration should do more to resolve the lack of legal status of immigrants whose parents brought them to the United States illegally as children.”**

---

### **Self-Identified Evangelicals**

- Those age 18-34 are the least likely to Agree (55%)
- Those with a Bachelor's degree (66%) or a Graduate degree (70%) are more likely to Agree than those who are high school graduates or less (58%)
- Those who are married (67%) are more likely to Agree than those who are single/never married (54%)
- Those with household income of \$75,000 or more are the most likely to Agree (71%)

**“The Trump administration should do more to resolve the lack of legal status of immigrants whose parents brought them to the United States illegally as children.”**

---

### **Non-Evangelicals**

- Those age 65+ are the most likely to Agree (74%)
- Those with a Graduate degree (71%) are more likely to Agree than those who are high school graduates or less (57%) or with a Bachelor's degree (61%)
- Whites (63%) and Hispanics (71%) are more likely to Agree than African-Americans (51%) and Other Ethnicities (51%)
- Those who are married (67%) are more likely to Agree than those who are single/never married (59%) or divorced/separated (57%)
- Those with household income of less than \$35,000 are the least likely to Agree (55%)
- Democrats (74%) are more likely to Agree than Republicans (59%)

# Evangelical and Non-evangelical Voting & Views of Politics in America – Part 2

**Survey of 3,000 Americans**

---

For the Billy Graham Center, Wheaton College