

FOR RELEASE JANUARY 25, 2022

Biden Starts Year Two With Diminished Public Support and a Daunting List of Challenges

Views of economy remain negative; most say prices have gotten worse while job availability has improved

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RECOMMENDED CITATION

Pew Research Center, January 2022, "Biden Starts Year Two With Diminished Public Support and a Daunting List of Challenges"

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand the public's views on President Joe Biden's job performance, the political parties and the nation's economy. The study also surveyed adults about the ongoing coronavirus outbreak in the U.S. For this analysis, we surveyed 5,128 U.S. adults in January 2022. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. [Read more about the ATP's methodology.](#)

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

Biden Starts Year Two With Diminished Public Support and a Daunting List of Challenges

Views of economy remain negative; most say prices have gotten worse while job availability has improved

Joe Biden began his presidency with positive job ratings and broad public confidence in his ability to deal with a number of major challenges – particularly the public health impact of the coronavirus. He starts his second year with diminished job approval and majorities expressing little or no confidence in him on many of these same issues, the coronavirus included.

Currently, 41% of U.S. adults approve of Biden's job performance, which is down slightly from September (44%) and substantially lower than last April (59%).

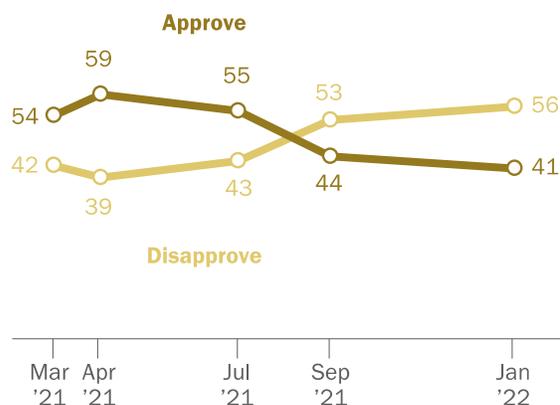
With the omicron variant continuing to spread across the United States, fewer than half of Americans (44%) now say they are very or somewhat confident in Biden to handle the coronavirus; that share is down 21 percentage points since March (65%).

A new national survey by Pew Research Center, conducted Jan. 10-17 among 5,128 adults on the nationally representative American Trends Panel, finds that Biden and his party are facing a difficult political environment with the midterm elections 10 months away:

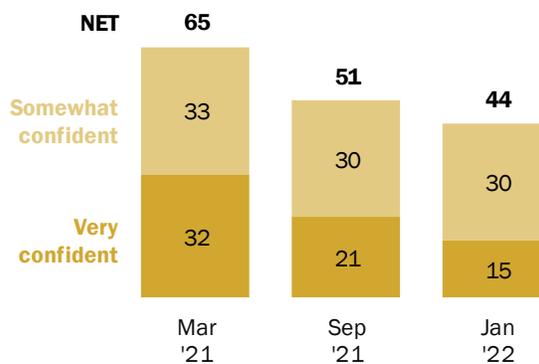
- Just 21% of the public is satisfied with the way things are going in the U.S. That is 12 points lower than last March (33%) and 15 points lower than in February 2018 (36%), near the beginning of the previous midterm year. For

Biden job rating declines; public less confident in his handling of COVID-19

% who ___ of the way Joe Biden is handling his job as president



% who say they are ___ Joe Biden can handle the public health impact of the coronavirus outbreak



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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more, see [Americans broadly negative about the state of the nation, but most see a better year ahead.](#)

- The public's views of the nation's economy remain quite negative; just 28% say economic conditions are excellent or good. Overwhelming majorities say that prices for food and consumer goods (89%) and gas prices (82%) are worse than they were a year ago, with more than half saying they are "a lot" worse (60% food and consumer goods, 54% gas prices). However, a 56% majority says the availability of jobs has improved compared with a year ago.
- Nearly two years after [the coronavirus](#) first began spreading in the United States, majorities continue to say COVID-19 is a major threat to the economy (69%) and to the health of the U.S. population (57%). When thinking about the pandemic, Americans are split over whether the worst is still to come (50% say this) or the worst is over (49%).

While opinions about Biden and the state of the nation continue to be deeply divided along partisan lines, Democrats have become less supportive of the president and less satisfied with the way things are going in the country. Just 29% of Democrats express satisfaction with the state of the nation, down 18 points since March.

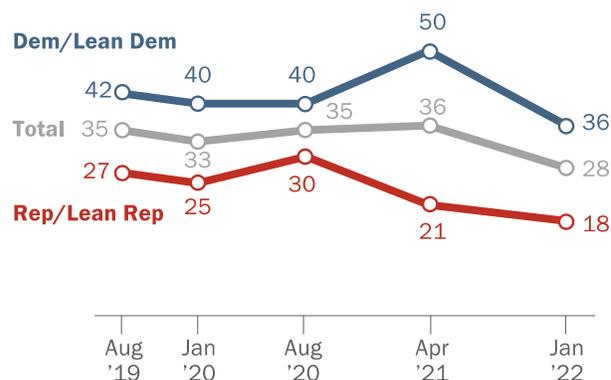
Since September, Biden's job approval has declined 3 percentage points among the public overall, but 7 points among Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents (from 75% to 68%); over the past six months his job rating among Democrats has fallen 20 points (from 88%). The falloff in this period has been less pronounced among Republicans and Republican leaners (10 points since July), who already overwhelmingly disapproved of the president's performance.

In addition, favorable views of Congress have declined, with the change largely driven by Democrats. Overall, 28% of the public expresses a favorable opinion of Congress, compared with 36% last April. While Democrats are twice as likely as Republicans to have a favorable view of Congress (36% vs. 18%), the share of Democrats who view the Democratic-led Congress favorably has fallen 14 points since last April (from 50%); Republicans' views are little changed (21% then, 18% now).

Nonetheless, the public continues to have a more positive image of the Democratic Party than the Republican Party, though majorities

Favorable ratings of Congress decline

% who have a *favorable* opinion of Congress



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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have unfavorable impressions of both. Currently, 43% view the Democratic Party favorably and 35% have a favorable view of the GOP. Ratings for both parties have slipped slightly since last year; notably, both coalitions continue to view *their own* parties somewhat less favorably than they did in March 2021.

And larger shares of Americans say they agree more with the Democrats than with Republicans on several key policy areas, including policies to deal with the health impact of the coronavirus (41% agree with the Democratic Party, while 27% the Republican Party; 31% agree with neither). Significantly more Americans also say they agree with the Democratic Party than the GOP on policies of climate change (by 22 points), health care (16 points), abortion (10 points) and education (8 points). Comparable shares agree with both parties on economic, immigration and gun policy. Among eight policy areas included in the survey, there is none on which a significantly larger share agrees with the GOP than the Democrats.

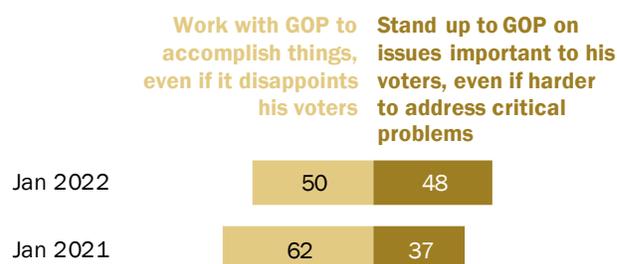
Democrats also are more widely seen as governing honestly than Republicans (45% vs. 39%), and a larger share of the public says the Democratic Party (51%) than the Republican Party (46%) respects the country's democratic institutions. Yet majorities view both parties as "too extreme" in their positions; 57% say this describes the Democratic Party very or somewhat well, while 60% say it describes the Republican Party.

The year begins with members of both parties less willing to support their parties' leaders making concessions to achieve results than they were a year ago. Nearly half of Democrats (48%) want Biden to "stand up" to Republicans even if it makes it harder to address key problems; 37% said this last year, shortly before his inauguration.

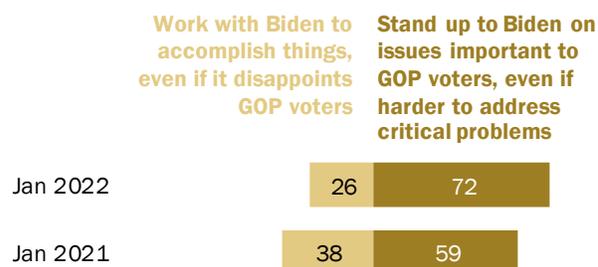
Republicans, who were more resistant to making concessions a year ago, have become even more so; 72% want GOP leaders to stand up to Biden, up 13 points from last year.

Increasing shares in both parties want leaders to 'stand up' to the opposition

% of Dem/Lean Dem who say Joe Biden should ...



% of Rep/Lean Rep who say Republican congressional leaders should ...



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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1. Views of Joe Biden

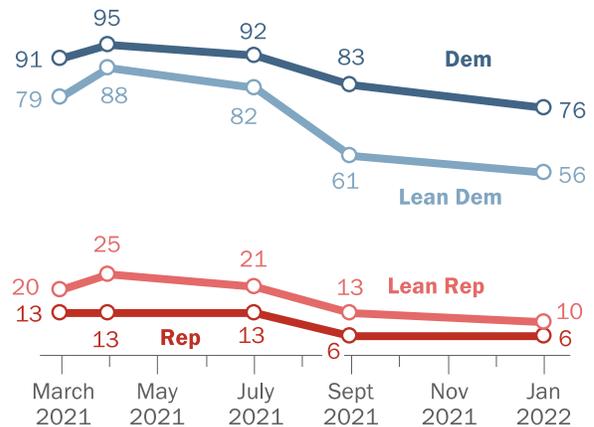
As major pieces of President Joe Biden's agenda remain bogged down in Congress and the coronavirus pandemic enters its third year, his approval rating continues to decline among many demographic and political groups. Today, 41% of U.S. adults say they approve of how Biden is handling his job as president, which is down modestly from the 44% who said this in September.

Biden's standing has further slipped among members of his own party after declining in September. About three-quarters of adults who identify as Democrats (76%) say they approve of Biden's performance – down 7 percentage points from the fall. There remains a wide gap in approval between Democrats and those who lean toward the Democratic Party. A narrow majority of Democratic leaners (56%) approve of the president's job performance today, little different than in September.

Among Republicans, the last few months have seen no change in the president's job performance ratings. One-in-ten or fewer adults who identify as Republicans (6%) or who lean toward the Republican Party (10%) give positive assessments.

Biden's job rating continues to slide among Democrats, Democratic leaners

% who **approve** of the way Joe Biden is handling his job as president



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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Today, 41% of adults approve of Biden's job performance, including 21% who say they strongly approve. In September, 44% approved of Biden, while 27% strongly approved.

Biden's job approval numbers have declined across most demographic groups since September.

The share of Democrats and Democratic leaners saying they approve of Biden's job as president has fallen by 7 percentage points since September. Approval of Biden's performance is down among both liberal Democrats (72% today vs. 80% in September) and conservative and moderate Democrats (65% vs. 71%)

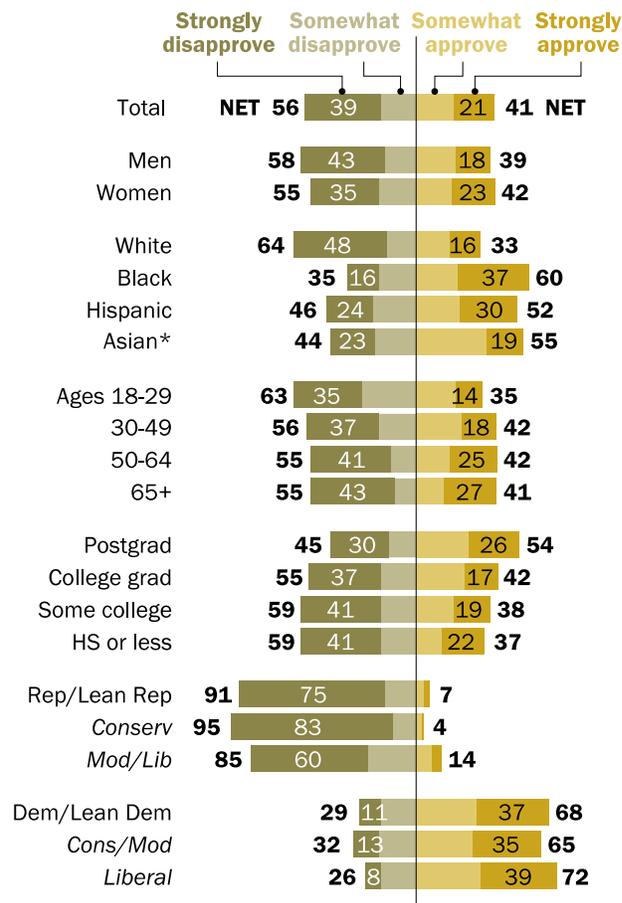
Most Republicans and Republican-leaning independents remain disapproving of Biden's job as president. Roughly nine-in-ten Republicans (91%) disapprove of Biden's performance in office, while three-quarters strongly disapprove. Republicans' views of Biden's job performance are little changed from September.

Today, 60% of Black adults approve of Biden's job performance, down from 67% in September. The share of White adults who approve of the way Biden is handling his job has also declined, from 37% to 33%; roughly six-in-ten White adults disapprove of Biden's performance. The shares of Hispanic (52%) and Asian adults (55%) who approve of Biden's performance are essentially unchanged since September.

Adults ages 18 to 29 are somewhat less likely than those 30 and older to say they approve of Biden's job performance. And relatively few adults under age 50 strongly approve of Biden's

Fewer than half of Democrats strongly approve of Biden's job performance

% who ___ of the way Joe Biden is handling his job as president



* Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

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

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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performance, with just 14% of those ages 18 to 29 and 18% of those 30 to 49 saying they strongly approve. About a quarter of adults older than 50 (26%) strongly approve.

Adults with a postgraduate degree offer the most favorable ratings of Biden's performance: 54% approve, compared with about four-in-ten of those with a college degree but no postgraduate experience (42%), those with some college experience but no degree (38%) and those without any college experience (37%).

Confidence in Biden on key issues facing the country

Confidence in Biden to handle several major issues facing the country also has declined substantially since last year. Today, fewer than half of Americans say they are confident in Biden to handle each of the eight issues asked about in the survey, including two previous areas of strength for Biden – his ability to handle the coronavirus outbreak and the economy.

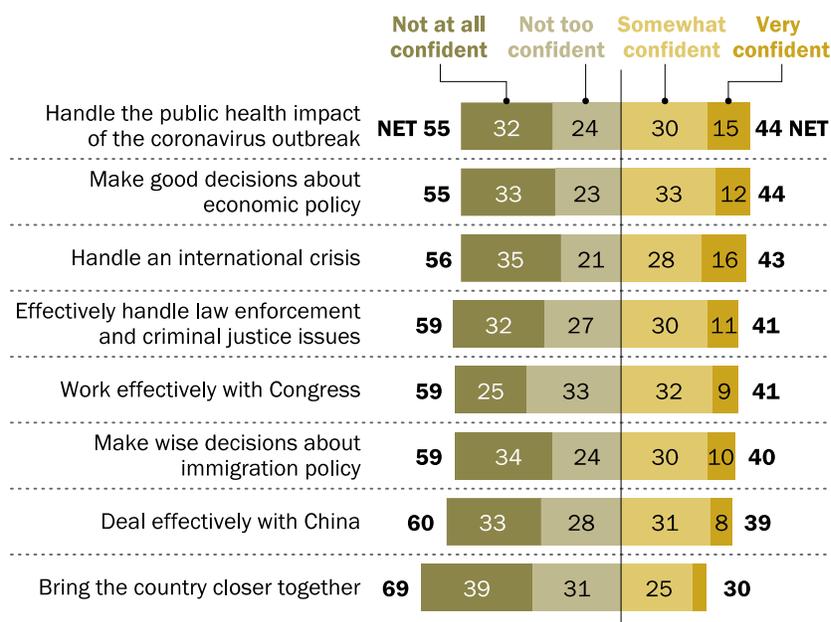
Just over four-in-ten say they are very or somewhat confident in Biden to deal with the public health impact of the coronavirus (44% of Americans are very or somewhat confident), make good decisions about economic policy (44%) and handle an international crisis (43%).

Comparable shares express confidence in him to handle law enforcement and criminal justice, work effectively with Congress, make wise decisions about immigration policy and deal effectively with China.

Early in his presidency, Biden drew less confidence for his ability to unite the country than to handle major issues. That remains the case today: 30% of Americans are confident in him to bring the country closer together, while more than twice as many (69%) have little or no confidence in him to do this.

Majorities express little confidence in Biden on major issues, especially in his ability to unite the country

% who say they are ___ Joe Biden can do each of the following



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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Confidence in Biden on several issues has fallen over the past year, but the decline has been particularly notable when it comes to his ability to handle the public health impact of the coronavirus.

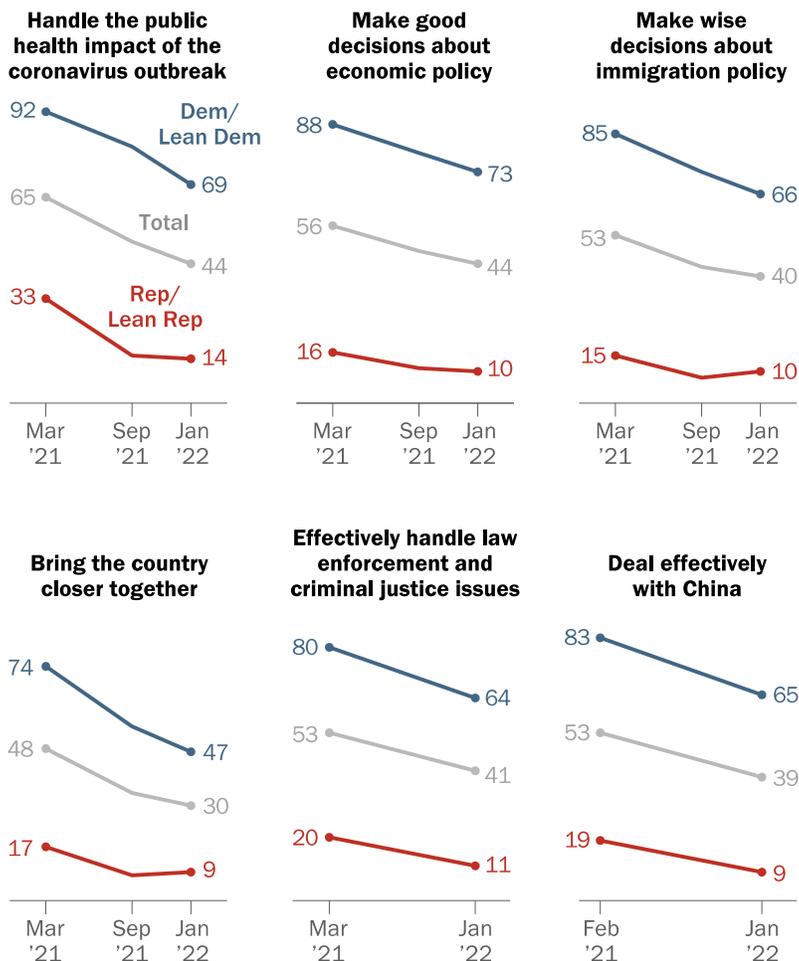
Last March, the public expressed more confidence in him on the coronavirus than other issues; 65% said they were very or somewhat confident in his ability to deal with the public health impact of the pandemic. Today, 44% say the same; his rating on the coronavirus is about the same as on the economy and other issues.

The shares expressing confidence in Biden’s handling of economic policy, immigration policy, criminal justice issues and dealing with China also have fallen over similar periods of time, though most Democrats still have confidence in Biden on these issues.

The erosion in confidence in Biden’s handling of issues has come among members of both parties, but it is especially evident among Democrats. A majority of Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents (69%) say they are very or somewhat confident the president can handle the health impacts of the coronavirus outbreak, but the share saying this is now 12 percentage points lower than it was in September (81%) and 23 points lower than last March (92%).

Public confidence in Biden to handle major issues has declined since the early months of his presidency

% who say they are *very/somewhat confident* Joe Biden can do each of the following



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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As they have throughout his presidency, Republicans express little confidence in Biden's ability to handle these issues and for the most part there have been only modest changes. Still, a third of Republicans and GOP leaners expressed confidence in Biden on the coronavirus last March; today, only about half as many (14%) do so.

Will Biden be a successful or unsuccessful president?

About a year into Biden's time in the White House, about four-in-ten Americans (43%) say he will be an unsuccessful president in the long run. Another 37% say it's too early to tell, and two-in-ten say he will be successful.

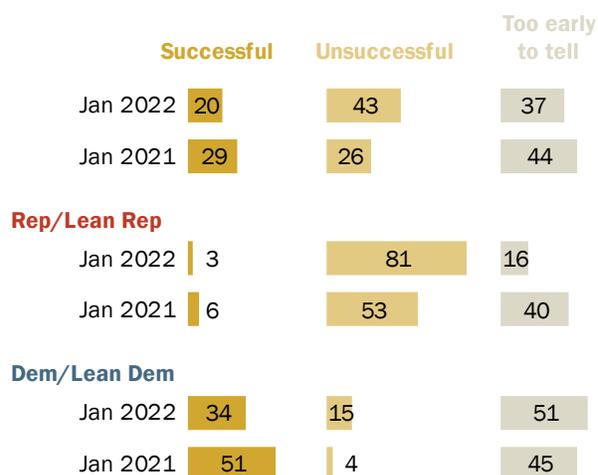
The public's views are roughly comparable to Donald Trump's ratings in a [telephone survey conducted in January 2018](#) (in that survey, 41% of Americans said Trump would be unsuccessful, 34% said it was too early to tell and 23% said he would be successful).

The share saying Biden will be *unsuccessful* (43%) increased 17 percentage points compared with January 2021 (26%), shortly before he took office. This change is largely driven by a 28-point increase in the share of Republicans and Republican leaners who say Biden will be unsuccessful (53% said this in January 2021 versus 81% now).

A smaller share of Democrats and Democratic leaners now say Biden will be *successful* (34%) compared with a year ago (51%). About half of Democrats (51%) say it is too early to tell whether Biden will be successful or unsuccessful, which is up 6 points from a year ago (45%).

More Americans now say Biden will be an unsuccessful president

% who say Biden will be a ___ president in the long run



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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Democrats say Biden should listen equally to moderates and liberals in his party

A majority of Democrats and Democratic leaners (63%) say that, in handling his job as president, Biden *should* listen about equally to liberal and moderate Democrats in the party. Fewer (53%) say he is actually doing this, however.

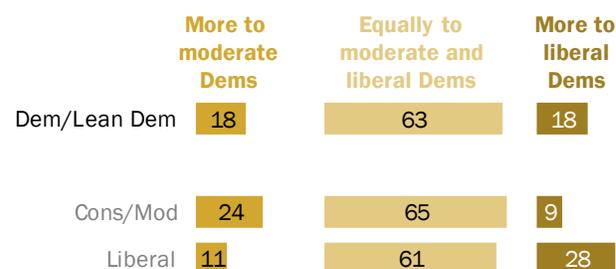
When asked who Biden is listening to in the party, a larger share of Democrats say he is listening more to moderate Democrats (32%) than to liberal Democrats (13%).

Among liberal Democrats, far more say Biden listens more to moderates than liberals (39% vs. 9%). About half of liberal Democrats (51%) say he listens to both equally. Among conservative and moderate Democrats, more also say he listens more to moderates, though the margin is smaller (27% say moderates, 18% say liberals).

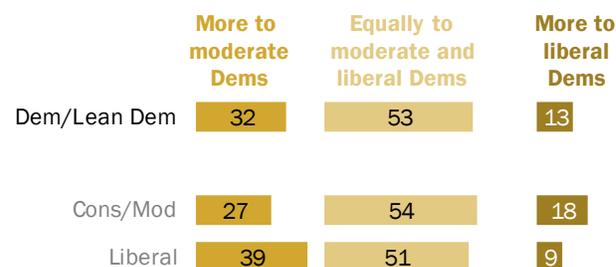
A year ago, most Democrats expected him to listen equally to liberals and moderates in the party (62% said he “will listen” about equally [in January 2021](#)).

Democrats agree Biden should listen equally to the party’s moderates and liberals; fewer say he has done this

Among Dem/Lean Dem, % who think Joe Biden *should be listening* ...



Among Dem/Lean Dem, % who think Joe Biden *is listening* ...



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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2. Views of the Republican and Democratic parties

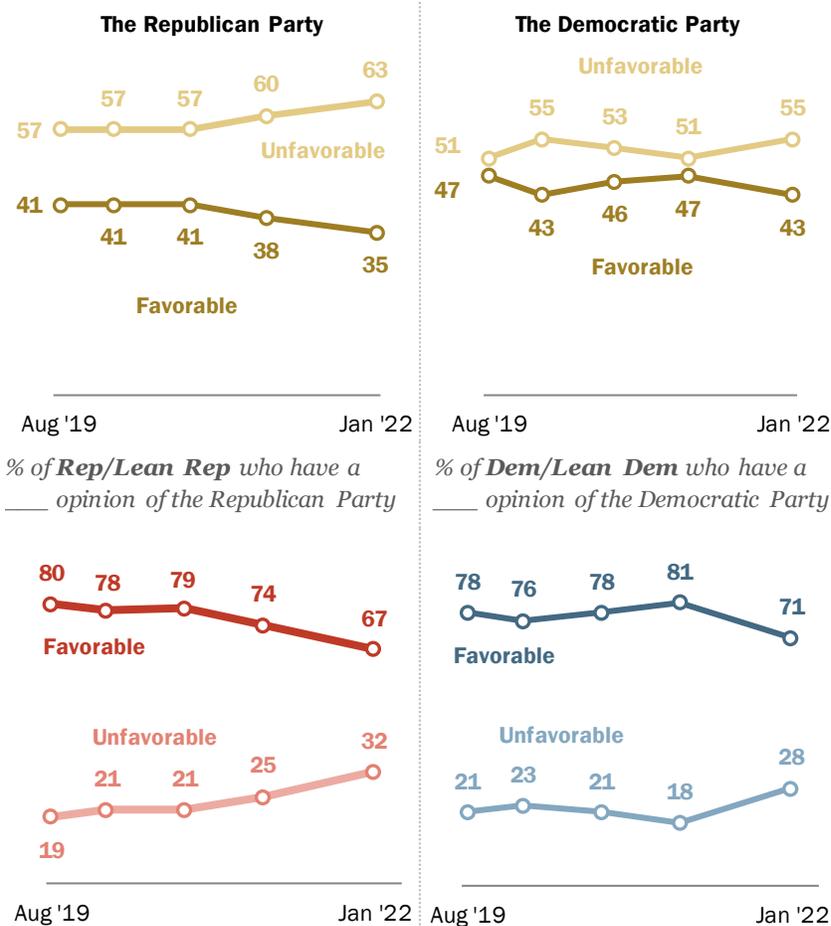
Ahead of this year's midterm elections, the Democratic Party is viewed more favorably than the Republican Party. And on several key issues, including the coronavirus, health care and education, more Americans say they agree with the policies of Democrats than Republicans.

Still, many Americans are skeptical of *both* parties. For example, fewer than half of Americans say the Democratic Party (45%) and Republican Party (39%) "governs in an honest and ethical way."

Favorable views of both parties have slipped since last March. Today, 35% of adults say they have a favorable opinion of the Republican Party – down slightly from 38% about a year ago. Similarly, 43% of adults give the Democratic Party a favorable rating today; this is 4 percentage points lower than last March.

Favorable views of Republican, Democratic parties decline; majorities view both parties negatively

% who have a ___ opinion of each of the following



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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Fewer Democrats and Republicans give their own party favorable ratings than did so last year. Since March 2021, the share of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents who view their own party favorably has fallen 7 percentage points (74% then vs. 67% today). Among Democrats

and Democratic leaners, favorable ratings have declined by 10 percentage points (81% in March vs. 71% today).

As has been the case for the past several years, large majorities of partisans given the opposing party negative ratings: 90% of Democrats and Democratic leaners say they have an unfavorable view of the Republican Party, while an identical share of Republicans and GOP leaners have an unfavorable opinion of the Democratic Party.

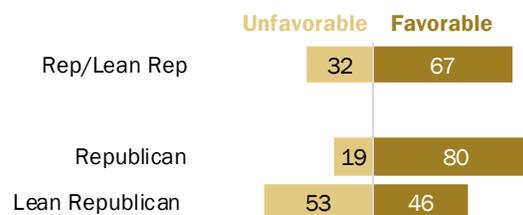
Independents who lean toward a party – unlike those who identify as Republicans or Democrats – express lukewarm views toward their party. While 80% of Americans who identify as Republicans have a favorable view of their party, just 46% of those who lean toward the GOP do so. A sizable share of Republican leaners (53%) hold an unfavorable view of the Republican Party.

Yet independents who lean toward the GOP have much more negative views of the Democratic Party. In fact, 86% of Republican leaners have an unfavorable impression of the Democratic Party, which is only somewhat lower than the share of Republican identifiers who view the Democrats negatively (92%).

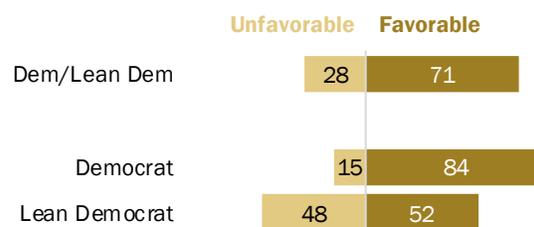
The pattern is similar among those who identify with or lean toward the Democratic Party. Among those who say they consider themselves a Democrat, 84% hold a favorable view of the party. Those who lean toward the Democratic Party are much more divided: 52% have a favorable opinion, while 48% have an unfavorable opinion. However, Democratic leaners are almost as likely to have an unfavorable opinion of the Republican Party as those who identify as Democrats – 87% and 91%, respectively. (For more on independents and partisan leaners, see [“Political Independents: Who They Are, What They Think.”](#))

Independents who lean toward a party have mixed views of their party

% who have a ___ opinion of the **Republican Party**



% who have a ___ opinion of the **Democratic Party**



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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Substantial shares say both parties are ‘too extreme in their positions’

Comparable shares of Americans say that both the Republican and Democratic parties are too extreme in their positions, while the Democratic Party holds modest advantages with the public on governing honestly and ethically and respecting the country’s democratic institutions and traditions.

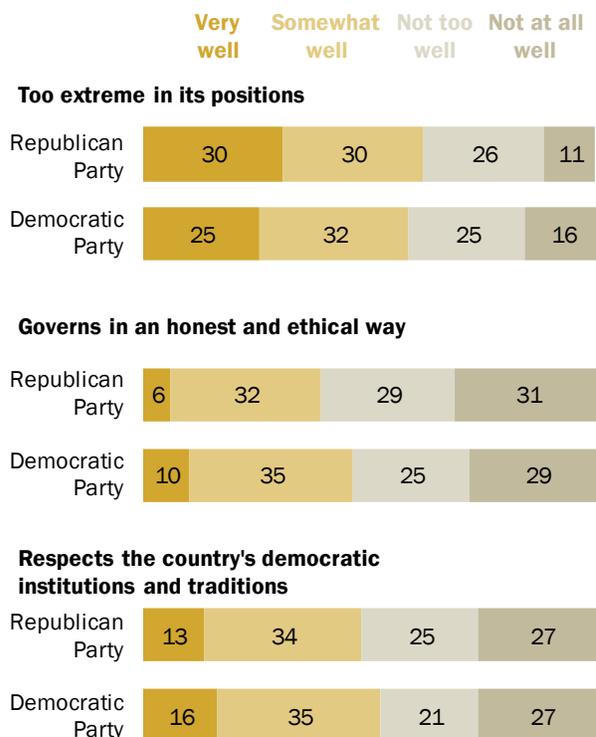
Six-in-ten adults say the phrase “too extreme in its positions” describes the Republican Party very or somewhat well, while a similar share of the public (57%) says this about the Democratic Party.

Fewer than half of adults (45%) say the phrase “governs in an honest and ethical way” describes the Democratic Party at least somewhat well; even fewer (39%) say the same about the Republican Party.

And while about half of adults (51%) say that “respects the country’s democratic institutions and traditions” describes the Democratic Party very or somewhat well, a somewhat smaller share of Americans (46%) say the same about the GOP.

Less than half of the public thinks either party governs honestly and ethically

% who say ____ describes each party ...



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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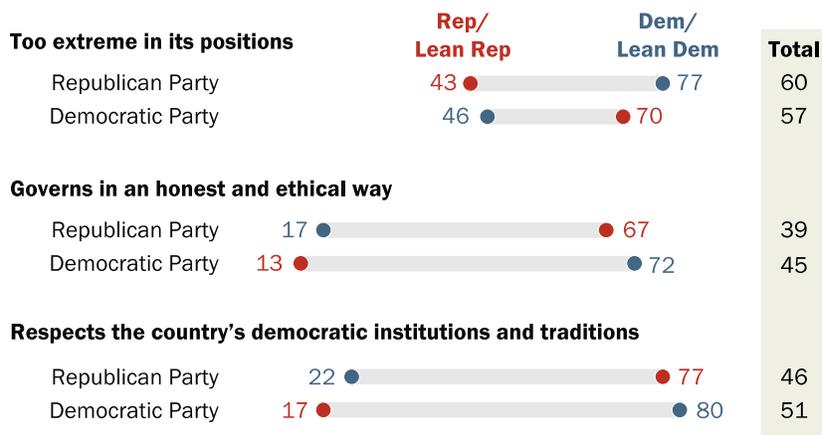
Republicans and Democrats generally view their own parties in a positive light while offering critical assessments of the opposing party. However, roughly four-in-ten Republicans (43%) – and a comparable share of Democrats (46%) – say “too extreme in its positions” describes their own party at least somewhat well.

By contrast, sizable majorities of both Republicans (67%) and Democrats (72%) say their party governs in an honest and ethical way and respects the

country’s democratic institutions and traditions (77% of Republicans say this about the GOP, 80% of Democrats say it about the Democratic Party).

Many partisans say their own party is ‘too extreme in its positions’

% who say ____ describes each party very or somewhat well



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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More agree with the Democratic Party than Republican Party on several key policy issues

Americans are more likely to say that they agree with the Democratic Party than the Republican Party on several policy issues, including climate change, health care, and COVID-19.

Among eight policy issues included, there is none on which a significantly larger share agrees with the Republican Party. However, roughly similar shares agree with each party on policies addressing the economy, guns and immigration.

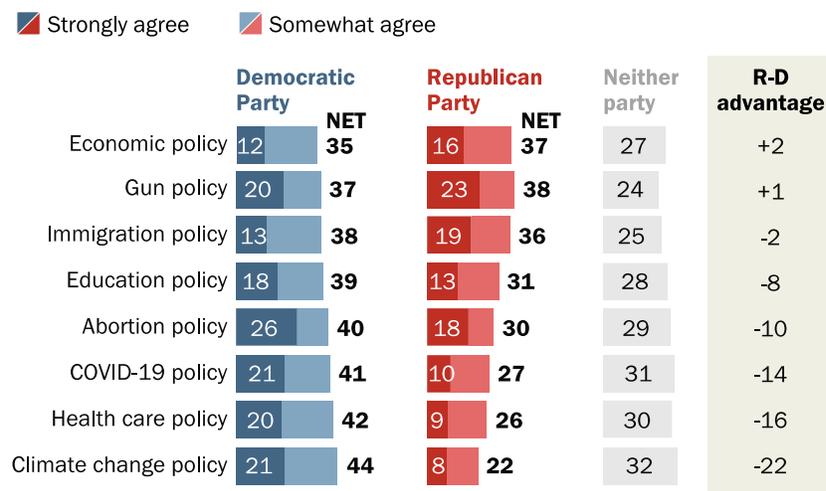
Across the eight issue areas, between about a quarter and a third of adults say they agree with neither party.

On policies to deal with climate change, 44% of Americans say they agree with the Democratic Party, compared with roughly two-in-ten (22%) who say the same about the Republican Party. The public is also more likely to say that they *strongly* agree with the Democratic Party than with the Republican Party (21% vs. 8%).

This pattern also holds for several other issues. Roughly four-in-ten adults say they agree with the Democratic Party when it comes to health care policy (42%), policies to deal with the health impact of the coronavirus (41%), abortion policy (40%) and education policy (39%). About three-in-ten adults say they agree with the Republican Party on each of these policy areas, and roughly similar shares say they agree with neither party.

Larger shares agree with the Democratic Party than the GOP on climate change, health care, other policies

% who say they strongly/somewhat agree with the ___ on the following policy issues



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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While the Republican-Democratic balance on many of these questions is little changed over recent years, the share of Americans saying they agree with neither party has increased on economic and healthcare policy since 2019.

Among Democrats, majorities of between 60% and 70% they agree with their party on each of the eight policy issues, but there is more variation among Republicans. More than seven-in-ten Republicans say they agree with their party on gun policy, economic policy and immigration policy, while fewer than half (45%) say they agree with the GOP on policies dealing with climate change.

Few say either party has ‘a lot’ of good ideas

The public faults both parties for having a paucity of good ideas. About a quarter (26%) say the Republican Party has “almost no” good ideas, while another 27% say it has “a few good ideas.” Only about four-in-ten (41%) say it has “some” (32%) or “a lot” of good ideas.

Overall views of the Democratic Party are not much different: 44% say it has at least some good ideas, with just 12% saying it has a lot of good ideas.

Majorities of Republicans (69%) and Democrats (70%) say their party has a lot or some good ideas while largely dismissing the ideas of the other party (just 13% of Republicans say the Democrats have at least some good ideas; 19% of Democrats say this about the GOP).

Overall, 14% of Americans say that *both* the Republican and Democratic parties have at least some good ideas, while 27% see no more than a few good ideas from *either* party.

Majorities of adults say both parties have ‘a few’ or ‘almost no’ good ideas

% who say each party has ___ good ideas

	A lot	Some	A few	Almost no
Republican Party	9	32	32	26
Democratic Party	12	32	27	27

Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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Most partisans see their party as ‘mostly united’

Among partisans, large majorities say that their own party is either completely or mostly united when it comes to the issues facing the country.

At the same time, those who identify as Republicans or Democrats are more likely than those who lean toward that party to say that their party is united.

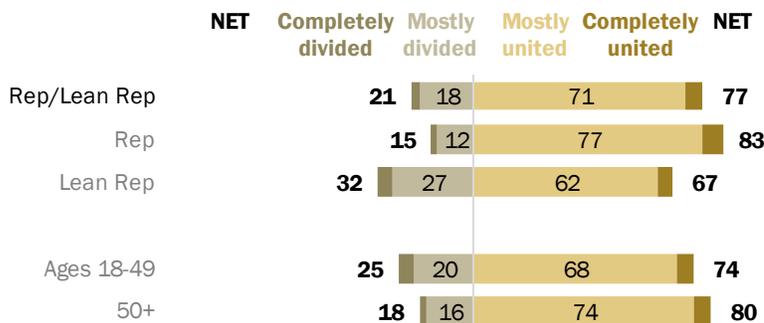
Most Republicans (77%) say that their party is united, with 71% saying their party is mostly united. Only 6% of Republicans say their party is completely united. About two-in-ten Republicans (21%) say their party is divided, with just 3% saying their party is completely divided.

Republican leaners are less likely than those who identify directly with the GOP to say their party is united: 83% of Republican identifiers say their party is united, while two-thirds of Republican leaners say the same.

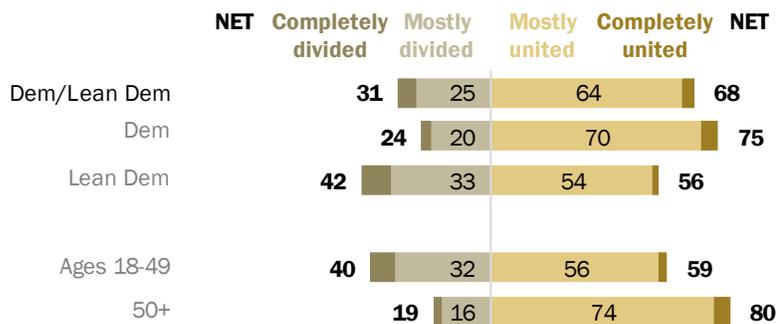
Together, about two-thirds of Democrats and Democratic leaners (68%) say that their party is united when it comes to the issues facing the country, including only 4% who say the party is completely united. Adults who identify with the Democratic Party are 19 percentage points more likely to say that their party is united than are Democratic leaners (75% vs. 56%).

Democrats are somewhat less likely than Republicans to say their party is completely or mostly united

Among Republicans and Republican leaners, % who say the **Republican Party** is ___ when it comes to the issues facing the country



Among Democrats and Democratic leaners, % who say the **Democratic Party** is ___ when it comes to the issues facing the country



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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Among Democrats and leaners combined, view of whether their party is united differ across age groups, with younger Democrats less likely to say that the party is united. Younger Democrats (ages 18 to 29) are about as likely to say that their party is completely or mostly united (52%) as they are to say it is completely or mostly divided (46%). About six-in-ten Democrats ages 30 to 49 (63%) say their party is united, with 36% saying it is divided. Eight-in-ten Democrats 50 and older say their party is united. This pattern holds among both Democratic identifiers and Democratic leaners.

Among Republicans, those ages 50 and older are somewhat more likely than adults under 50 to say that their party is united when it comes to the issues facing the country (80% vs. 74%).

3. Views of the national economy, assessments of prices, jobs, housing and the stock market

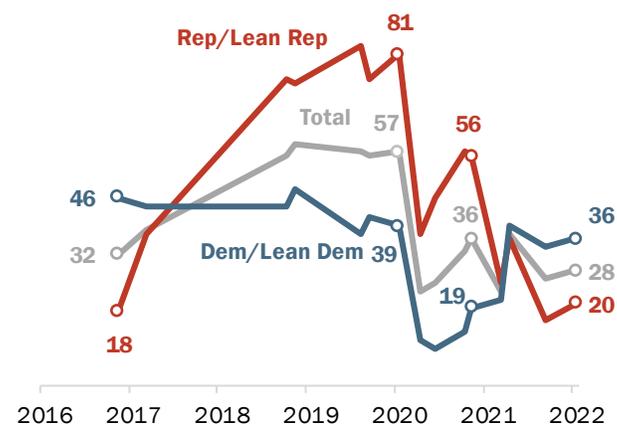
As the country continues to grapple with higher gas prices and supply chain-related obstacles, a sizable majority of Americans (72%) say economic conditions are only fair or poor; just 28% say the economy is excellent or good. And when asked to evaluate how several areas of the economy have changed over the last year, including the prices of food and consumer goods and the federal budget deficit, majorities of the public say six of the eight measures included on this survey are worse than they were last year.

Positive assessments of the economy have been relatively low since April 2020 – shortly after the coronavirus outbreak led to nationwide shutdowns – when 23% rated the economy as excellent or good. Today, 28% of the public rates the economy as excellent or good, which is roughly on par with views from September of last year when 26% rated the economy in this way.

While Republicans and Democrats held broadly similar views of the economy in the early months of the Biden presidency, a wider partisan gap emerged in September, when Democrats and Democratic leaners (34%) were more likely to rate the economy as excellent or good than Republicans and Republican leaners (16%). Today, this division remains: Currently, 36% of Democrats rate the economy as excellent or good, compared with one-in-five Republicans.

Positive views of the economy remain low among members of both parties

% who rate economic conditions in the United States today as *excellent/good*



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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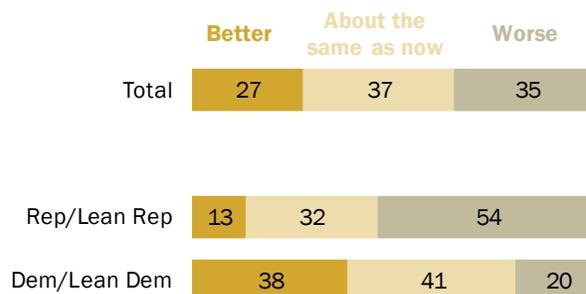
The public is also rather pessimistic about the future of the national economy. Today, 27% of adults say they expect that economic conditions will be better a year from now than they are today; 29% said the same September of last year. Larger shares of the public expect the economy to stay the same (37%) or get worse (35%) in the next year.

Republicans, in particular, are more pessimistic in their expectations: More than half of Republicans (54%) expect economic conditions in the country will be worse in the next year. And while 32% of Republicans say they expect the economy will be the same a year from now, few (13%) say they expect economic conditions to improve in the next year.

By contrast, expectations among Democrats are mixed: 38% say they expect the economy will be better in the next year, while 41% Democrats say they expect the economy will remain the same. One-in-five Democrats say they expect economic conditions will be better next year.

Public expects economy to worsen or remain the same in the near future

% who say they expect economic conditions in the country will be ___ a year from now



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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How Americans view jobs, prices and other economic trends

When asked to evaluate whether eight areas of the national economy have improved, worsened or stayed about the same over the last year, majorities of Americans say most of these areas are now worse than they were a year ago.

Nearly nine-in-ten (89%) say the prices of food and consumer goods are worse than they were a year ago, including 60% who say they are *a lot* worse. Slightly fewer say gasoline prices (82%) have gotten worse, while 79% say the cost of housing is worse than it was last year.

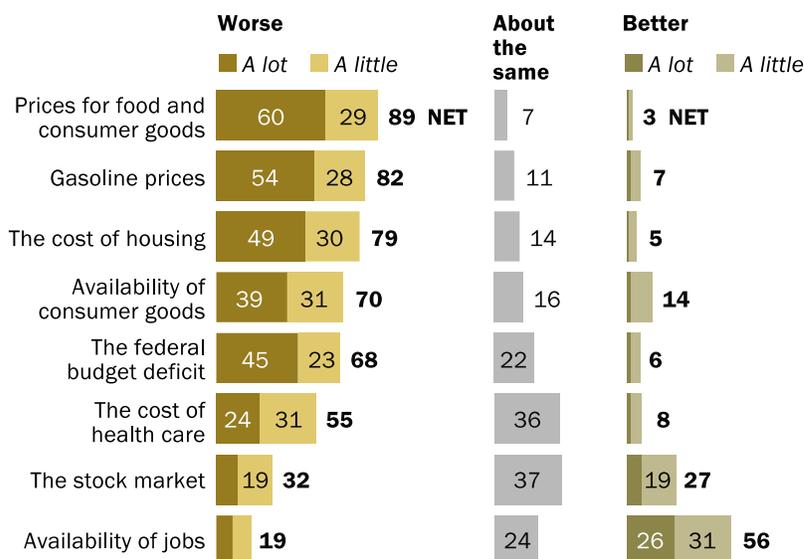
Roughly seven-in-ten say the availability of consumer goods (70%) and the federal budget deficit (68%) are worse in comparison with a year ago. And though 55% of adults say the cost of health care is worse than it was last year, 36% say it is about the same.

The public is divided on how the stock market has changed over the last year: 32% of adults say the stock market is worse than it was last year, while 27% say it is better; another 37% say the stock market is about the same as it was a year ago.

The only area of the economy in which a majority of Americans say they've seen improvement over the last year is in the availability of jobs. More than half (56%) say the availability of jobs in the country has gotten better over the last year, including 26% who say this has gotten *a lot* better. About a quarter (24%) say the availability of jobs is about the same, while 19% say the availability of jobs has worsened in the last year.

Public sees prices, availability of goods, deficit worsening; majority says job availability has improved

% who say, compared with a year ago, each of the following is ...



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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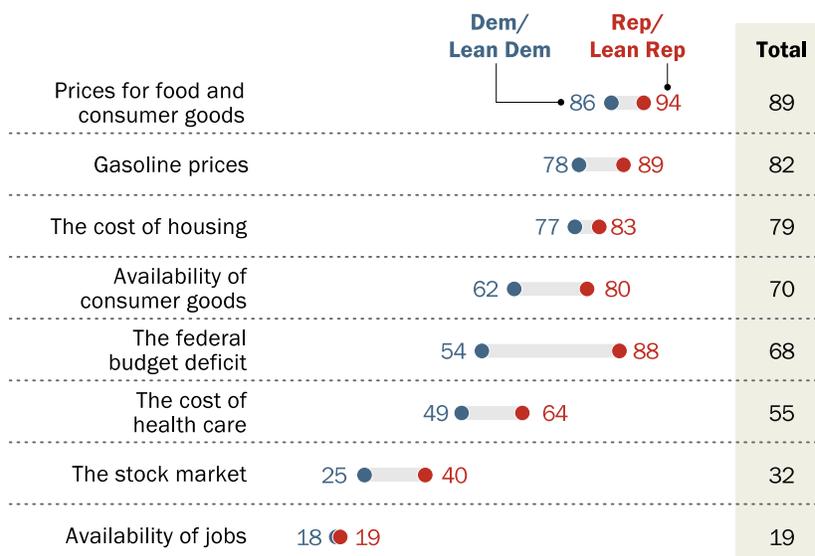
In some cases, Republicans and Democrats are in sync in their evaluations of recent changes in the economy. Large majorities in both parties say prices for food and consumer goods have gotten worse (94% of Republicans and Republican leaners, 86% of Democrats and Democratic leaners). And there are only modest partisan difference in views of gas prices: 89% of Republicans and Republican leaners, 78% of Democrats and Democratic leaners). And there are only modest partisan difference in views of gas prices: 89% of Republicans and 78% of Democrats say they have gotten worse.

Partisans also generally agree about the availability of jobs in the country. Nearly equal shares of Democrats (18%) and Republicans (19%) say the situation is worse than it was last year. However, while 61% of Democrats say the availability of jobs has improved, about half of Republicans (52%) say the same.

The widest partisan gap is on evaluations of the federal budget deficit: Nearly nine-in-ten Republicans (88%) say the federal budget deficit is worse than it was year ago, compared with 54% of Democrats.

Majorities in both parties say prices for gas, consumer goods have gotten worse; Republicans more likely than Democrats to say budget deficit has worsened

% who say, compared with a year ago, each of the following is *worse*



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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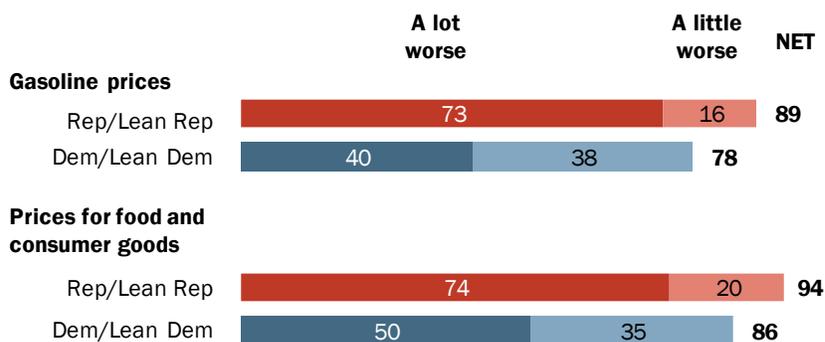
But while majorities of Republicans and Democrats say many areas of the economy have worsened in comparison with a year ago, Republicans are more likely to say some of these areas are *a lot* worse, especially gasoline prices and the prices of food and consumer goods.

About nine-in-ten Republicans and Republican leaners (89%) say that gasoline prices are worse than they were a year ago, with 73% saying they are *a lot* worse. By contrast, while a majority of Democrats (78%) also say gas prices are worse, just 40% say they are lot worse.

Similarly, while 94% of Republicans say that the prices for food and consumer goods have gotten worse over the last year, nearly three-quarters in the GOP (74%) say these prices have gotten a lot worse. By contrast, half of Democrats say the prices for food and consumer goods have gotten a lot worse.

Large shares in both parties say prices have worsened over past year; Republicans more likely to say they've gotten 'a lot' worse

% who say, compared with a year ago, each of the following is ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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4. Views of the coronavirus nearly two years into the pandemic

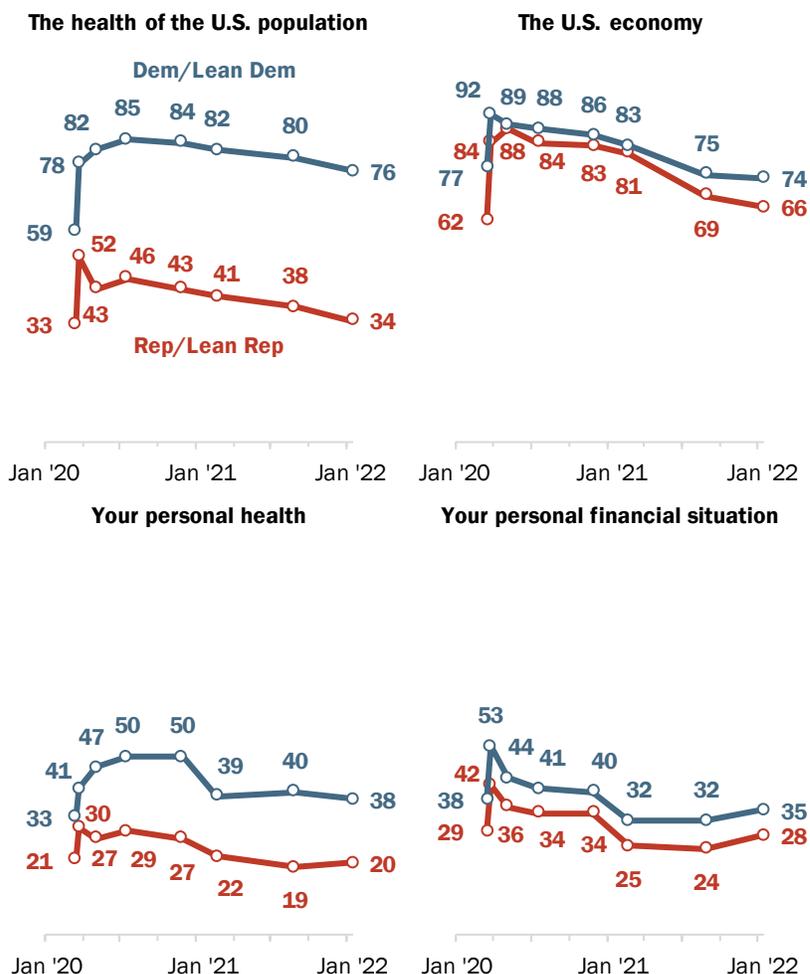
The public's views of the threat the coronavirus poses to the nation's health and economy – and to individuals' personal health and finances – have changed little in recent months amid the spread of the omicron variant throughout the United States.

Nearly seven-in-ten adults (69%) continue to say that the coronavirus outbreak is a major threat to the U.S. economy. A quarter say that it is a minor threat to the country's economy, while just 5% say it is not a threat. The share who say the coronavirus is a major threat to the economy is little changed from August, when 72% called the outbreak a major threat.

A narrower majority of adults (57%) say that the coronavirus outbreak is a major threat to the health of the U.S. population as a whole; 35% say it is a minor threat and 8% say it is not a threat to the health of the population. These views also have changed only modestly since August, when 61% said the coronavirus outbreak was a major threat to the health of the population as a whole.

Amid rise of omicron variant, little change in partisan views of the threats arising from the coronavirus

% who say the coronavirus outbreak is a *major threat* to ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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There continue to be wide partisan differences in views of the threat from the coronavirus to public health, though there are smaller differences in assessments of its impact on the economy and individuals' health and finances.

Republicans and Democrats remain deeply divided in their views of the health threat posed by the pandemic. Democrats are more than twice as likely as Republicans to say the coronavirus is a major threat to the health of the population as a whole: 76% of Democrats and Democratic leaners say this, compared with 34% of Republicans and GOP leaners. The size of the partisan gap has remained fairly consistent over the past two years.

By contrast, majorities in both parties view the pandemic as a major threat to the country's economy. About three-quarters (74%) of Democrats say the coronavirus outbreak is a major threat to the economy, as do 66% of Republicans.

Three-in-ten adults say the coronavirus outbreak is a major threat to their personal health, and a similar share of Americans (32%) say it is a major threat to their personal financial situation. Democrats are more likely than Republicans to say the pandemic is a major threat to their personal health (38% of Democrats say this, compared with 20% of Republicans). There also continue to be sizable differences in these views by race and ethnicity: 49% of Black adults say the coronavirus is a major threat to their personal health, compared with 41% of Hispanic adults, 30% of Asian Americans and about a quarter (24%) of White adults.

As in prior surveys, there are only modest partisan differences in views of the threat from the coronavirus to personal finances. Democrats are somewhat more likely than Republicans to say it is a major threat to their personal finances (35% of Democrats vs. 28% of Republicans). Hispanic (47%) and Black adults (46%) are more likely to say the coronavirus is a major threat to their personal finances than Asian (30%) or White adults (26%).

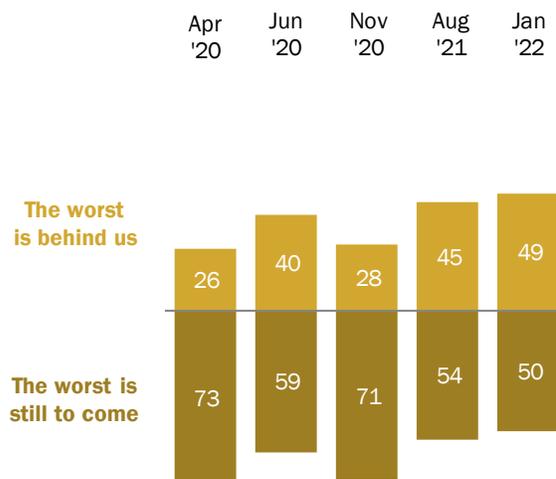
Public divided on whether the worst is over

About half of adults (49%) now say that the worst of the problems the country is facing from the coronavirus outbreak are behind us, compared with a nearly identical share (50%) who say the worst is still to come. In August 2021, a narrow majority (54%) said that the worst was still to come.

Republicans continue to express more optimistic views on this question than Democrats, though the partisan gap is smaller than at any previous point in the pandemic. A slim majority of Republicans (53%) and 47% of Democrats say that the worst is behind us. The share of Democrats who say the worst is behind us has increased by 7 percentage points since August, while the share of Republicans who say this is unchanged over the same time period.

About half of U.S. adults now say the worst of the pandemic is behind us

Thinking about the problems the country is facing from the coronavirus outbreak, % who say ...



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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Acknowledgments

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Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

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

Data in this report is drawn from the panel wave conducted from Jan. 10 to Jan. 17, 2022 and included oversamples of Asian, Black and Hispanic Americans in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population. A total of 5,128 panelists responded out of 5,850 who were sampled, for a response rate of 88%. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is less than 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 5,128 respondents is plus or minus 2.0 percentage points.

Panel recruitment

The ATP was created in 2014, with the first cohort of panelists invited to join the panel at the end of a large, national, landline and cellphone random-digit-dial survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 9,942 (50%) agreed to participate.

American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	1,601
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	938
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	470
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	4,430
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,625
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,696
May 29 to July 7, 2021				
Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	937
	Total	39,540	27,414	11,697

Note: Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based recruitment. Invitations were sent to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. Sampled households receive mailings asking a randomly selected adult to complete a survey online. A question at the end of the survey asks if the respondent is willing to join the ATP. Starting in 2020 another stage was added to the recruitment. Households that do not respond to the online survey are sent a paper version of the questionnaire, \$5 and a postage-paid return envelope. A subset of the adults returning the paper version of the survey are invited to join the ATP. This subset of adults receive a follow-up mailing with a \$10 pre-incentive and invitation to join the ATP.

Across the four address-based recruitments, a total of 19,822 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 17,472 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. In each household, the adult with the next birthday was asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. Of the 27,414 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 11,697 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.¹ The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

Sample design

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

This study featured a stratified random sample from the ATP. The sample was allocated according to the following strata, in order: Black, Asian or Hispanic Americans, tablet households, not registered to vote, high school education or less, age 18 to 34, uses internet weekly or less, nonvolunteers and all other categories not already falling into any of the above.

Black, Asian and Hispanic panelists were sampled with certainty. The remaining strata were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are

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

adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

Questionnaire development and testing

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

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or a gift code to Amazon.com or could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was Jan. 10 to Jan. 17, 2022. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on Jan. 10.

Invitations were sent out in two separate launches: Soft Launch and Full Launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on Jan. 10, 2022. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Jan. 11.

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

Invitation and reminder dates

	Soft Launch	Full Launch
Initial invitation	Jan. 10, 2022	Jan. 11, 2022
First reminder	Jan. 13, 2022	Jan. 13, 2022
Final reminder	Jan. 16, 2022	Jan. 16, 2022

Data quality checks

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

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey. The base weights for panelists recruited in different years are scaled to be proportionate to the effective sample size for all panelists in their cohort who were active at the time of the most recent profile survey. These weights are then calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition up to that point. A second calibration adjustment was made to account for more recent attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

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

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

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

Weighting dimensions

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

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on non-institutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population.

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

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

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	5,128		2.0 percentage points
Half sample	At least 2,558		2.8 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	2,031	42	3.0 percentage points
Half sample	At least 993		4.3 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	2,935	51	2.6 percentage points
Half sample	At least 1,434		3.7 percentage points

Note: This survey includes [oversamples](#) of Asian, Black and Hispanic respondents. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. See the [Sample design](#) and [Weighting](#) sections above for details.

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	5,128
Logged onto survey; broke off	2.12	28
Logged onto survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	60
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	630
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	1
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		3
Screened out		0
Total panelists in the survey		5,850
Completed interviews	I	5,128
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	721
Non-contact	NC	1
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		5,850
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		88%

Cumulative response rate	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	69%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 101	43%
Response rate to Wave 101 survey	88%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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**2022 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 101 JANUARY 2022
FINAL TOPLINE
JANUARY 10-17, 2022
N=5,128**

ASK FORM 1 [N=2,558]:

SATIS All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in this country today?

	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Dissatisfied</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Jan 10-17, 2022	21	78	1
Sep 20-26, 2021	25	74	1
Sep 13-19, 2021	26	74	*
Mar 1-7, 2021	33	66	1
Nov 12-17, 2020	22	77	1
Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	18	82	1
July 27-August 2, 2020	12	87	1
June 16-22, 2020	12	87	1
Apr 7-12, 2020	31	68	1
Mar 19-24, 2020	33	66	1
Oct 29-Nov 11, 2019	31	69	1
Oct 1-13, 2019	28	71	1
Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	27	72	1
Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	34	65	1
Jan 29-Feb 13, 2018	36	63	1
Feb 28-Mar 12, 2017 ²	32	68	0
Sep 27-Oct 10, 2016	23	75	2
Jun 7-Jul 5, 2016	19	80	1
Sep 15-Oct 3, 2014	25	75	0

ASK FORM 2 [N=2,570]:

YEARAHEAD Looking ahead, as far as you are concerned, do you think that 2022 will be... **[RANDOMIZE]**

Jan 10-17, <u>2022</u>		Jan 8-12, <u>2021</u>	Jan 6-19, <u>2020</u>
61	Better than 2021	67	55
38	Worse than 2021	32	43
1	No answer	1	2

PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON

Looking ahead, as far as you are concerned, do you think that [coming year] will be better or worse than [prior year]?

	<u>Better</u>	<u>Worse</u>	<u>(VOL.) DK/Ref</u>
Jan 8-13, 2020	55	34	11
Jan 9-14, 2019	47	43	10
Jan 10-15, 2018	61	29	11
Jan 4-9, 2017	49	42	9
Jan 7-14, 2016	56	30	14
Dec 3-7, 2014 (U)	49	42	9
Jan 15-19, 2014	56	35	9
Dec 5-9, 2012	55	36	9
Jan 11-16, 2012	57	29	14
Dec 1-5, 2010	55	31	14

¹ The W24.5 Mode Study survey was administered by web and phone. Results reported here are from web mode only.

PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...

	<u>Better</u>	<u>Worse</u>	<u>(VOL.) DK/Ref</u>
Jan 6-10, 2010	67	26	8
Jan 7-11, 2009	52	37	11
December 2007	50	34	16
December 2006	57	28	15
December 1999	66	19	15
December 1998	59	25	16
December 1994	59	28	13
Gallup: December 1993	64	20	16
Gallup: December 1992	61	11	28
Gallup: December 1991	61	31	8
Gallup: December 1990	48	42	10
Gallup: December 1986	53	25	22
Gallup: December 1985	64	20	17
Gallup: December 1984	61	20	19
Gallup: December 1982	50	32	18
Gallup: December 1981	41	44	15

ASK ALL:

POL1JB Do you approve or disapprove of the way Joe Biden is handling his job as president?

ASK IF ANSWERED POL1JB (POL1JB=1,2) [N=5,003]:

POL1JBSTR Do you [IF POL1JB=1: approve; IF POL1JB=2: disapprove] of the way Joe Biden is handling his job as president..

	NET Approve	<i>Very</i> <i>strongly</i>	<i>Not so</i> <i>strongly</i>	<i>No</i> <i>answer</i>	NET Disapprove	<i>Very</i> <i>strongly</i>	<i>Not so</i> <i>strongly</i>	<i>No</i> <i>answer</i>	<i>No</i> <i>answer</i>
Jan 10-17, 2022	41	21	19	1	56	39	18	*	3
Sep 13-19, 2021	44	27	17	*	53	38	15	1	3
Jul 8-18, 2021	55	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	43	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2
Apr 5-11, 2021	59	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	39	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2
Mar 1-7, 2021	54	38	15	1	42	29	12	1	4

See past presidents' approval trends: [Donald Trump](#), [Barack Obama](#), [George W. Bush](#), [Bill Clinton](#)**ASK ALL:**

JBSUCCESS In the long run, do you think Joe Biden will be... [RANDOMIZE 1 AND 2 WITH OPTION 3 ALWAYS LAST]

Jan 10-17, <u>2022</u>		Jan 8-12, <u>2021</u>
20	A successful president	29
43	An unsuccessful president	26
37	Too early to tell	44
1	No answer	1

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

In the long run, do you think Donald Trump will be...

Jan 6-19,

2020

34	A successful president
48	An unsuccessful president
18	Too early to tell
1	No answer

PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON

In the long run, do you think Donald Trump will be a successful or unsuccessful president, or do you think it is too early to tell?

	<u>Successful</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>	<u>Too early to tell</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Trump				
Jan 8-13, 2020	36	37	26	1
Jan 9-14, 2019	29	47	23	1
Jan 10-15, 2018	23	41	34	1
Jan 4-9, 2017	21	20	58	1
Obama				
Jan 7-14, 2016	37	34	26	3
Jan 7-11, 2015	32	38	29	2
Jan 15-19, 2014	28	34	35	3
Jun 12-16, 2013	34	31	33	2
Jan 9-13, 2013	33	26	39	2
Jan 11-16, 2012	27	32	39	2
Jan 5-9, 2011	25	26	47	2
Jan 6-10, 2010	24	21	52	3
Sep 30-Oct 4, 2009	27	18	54	2
Jan 7-11, 2009	30	4	65	1
Bush				
January 2007	24	45	27	4
January 2006	27	37	32	4
Early October 2005	26	41	30	3
January 2005	36	27	35	2
December 2003	39	20	38	3
Early October 2002	40	15	44	1
January 2001	26	15	58	1
Clinton				
January 1999	44	24	29	3
Early September 1998	38	24	35	3
February 1995	18	34	43	5
October 1994	14	35	48	3
May 1994	21	26	52	1
January 1994	21	19	57	3
October 1993	18	25	56	1

ASK ALL:

INSTFAV

Do you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of each of the following? [**RANDOMIZE ITEMS**]

		-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			No
		<u>NET</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>NET</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>answer</u>
a.	The Republican Party							
	Jan 10-17, 2022	35	7	28	63	31	32	2
	Mar 1-7, 2021	38	7	31	60	29	31	2
	Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	41	11	30	57	31	27	1
	Jan 6-19, 2020	41	9	32	57	28	29	2
	Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	41	10	31	57	27	30	2
b.	The Democratic Party							
	Jan 10-17, 2022	43	7	35	55	28	28	2
	Mar 1-7, 2021	47	10	37	51	24	26	2
	Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	46	11	35	53	29	24	1
	Jan 6-19, 2020	43	8	35	55	27	29	2
	Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	47	10	37	51	27	24	1
c.	Congress							
	Jan 10-17, 2022	28	2	26	70	22	48	2
	Apr 5-11, 2021	36	3	33	61	17	44	2
	Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	35	4	31	63	17	45	2
	Jan 6-19, 2020	33	3	30	65	20	45	2
	Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	35	3	32	64	19	45	1

INSFTFAVd HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE[**RANDOMIZE FEEL_COUNTRY_FEAR, FEEL_COUNTRY_HOPEFUL, FEEL_COUNTRY_ANGRY, FEEL_COUNTRY_PROUD ON SAME PAGE**]**ASK ALL:**Thinking about the state of the country these days, would you say you feel... [*Please select one item from each pair*]**FEEL_COUNTRY_FEAR [DISPLAY RESPONSES IN ORDER]**

	<u>Fearful</u>	Not <u>fearful</u>	No <u>answer</u>
Jan 10-17, 2022	62	37	1
Nov 12-17, 2020	61	37	1
Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	63	36	*
Jun 16-22, 2020	66	33	*

FEEL_COUNTRY_HOPEFUL

	<u>Hopeful</u>	Not <u>hopeful</u>	No <u>answer</u>
Jan 10-17, 2022	46	53	1
Nov 12-17, 2020	54	45	1
Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	44	55	*
Jun 16-22, 2020	46	53	*

FEEL_COUNTRY_ANGRY

	<u>Angry</u>	Not <u>angry</u>	No <u>answer</u>
Jan 10-17, 2022	55	43	2
Nov 12-17, 2020	54	45	2
Jun 16-22, 2020	71	29	*

FEEL_COUNTRY_PROUD

	<u>Proud</u>	Not <u>proud</u>	No <u>answer</u>
Jan 10-17, 2022	20	78	2
Nov 12-17, 2020	24	74	2
Jun 16-22, 2020	17	83	1

ADDITIONAL QUESTION HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

JBCONF

Thinking about Joe Biden's ability to handle a number of things, how confident are you that Joe Biden can do each of the following? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]****ASK ALL:**

		<u>Very confident</u>	<u>Somewhat confident</u>	<u>Not too confident</u>	<u>Not at all confident</u>	<u>No answer</u>
PUBH	Handle the public health impact of the coronavirus outbreak					
	Jan 10-17, 2022	15	30	24	32	*
	Sep 13-19, 2021	21	30	19	30	*
	Mar 1-7, 2021	32	33	16	19	*
	Nov 12-17, 2020	26	32	18	24	1
	Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	23	31	20	25	1
	June 16-22, 2020	15	37	21	26	1
ECON	Make good decisions about economic policy					
	Jan 10-17, 2022	12	33	23	33	1
	Sep 13-19, 2021	17	31	19	32	1
	Mar 1-7, 2021	24	32	17	27	*
	Nov 12-17, 2020	21	31	19	28	1
	Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	17	33	19	30	1
	Jun 16-22, 2020	12	35	23	29	1
ASK FORM 1 [N=2,558]:						
IMMI	Make wise decisions about immigration policy					
	Jan 10-17, 2022	10	30	24	34	1
	Sep 13-19, 2021	14	29	20	37	1
	Mar 1-7, 2021	22	31	15	31	*
CLSR	Bring the country closer together					
	Jan 10-17, 2022	5	25	31	39	1
	Sep 13-19, 2021	9	25	28	37	1
	Mar 1-7, 2021	15	33	24	28	1
	Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	17	32	20	29	1
	Jun 16-22, 2020	14	30	25	30	1
CN	Deal effectively with China					
	Jan 10-17, 2022	8	31	28	33	1
	Feb 1-7, 2021	19	34	20	26	1
ASK FORM 2 [N=2,570]:						
CRIS	Handle an international crisis					
	Jan 10-17, 2022	16	28	21	35	1
CONG	Work effectively with Congress					
	Jan 10-17, 2022	9	32	33	25	1
CRIM	Effectively handle law enforcement and criminal justice issues					
	Jan 10-17, 2022	11	30	27	32	*
	Mar 1-7, 2021	18	35	21	25	*
	Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	15	34	19	31	1
	Jun 16-22, 2020	11	35	25	28	1

ASK DEM OR LEAN DEM AND FORM 1 [N= 1,434]:

BIDEFOCUS Thinking about what Joe Biden has done as president, do you think he is listening...
[RANDOMIZE 1 AND 2, WITH OPTION 3 ALWAYS LAST]

Jan 10-17,
2022

13	More to liberal Democrats
32	More to moderate Democrats
53	About equally to moderate and liberal Democrats
2	No answer

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

BIDEFOCUS Thinking about what Joe Biden will do as president, do you think he will listen...

Jan 8-12,
2021

9	More to liberal Democrats
28	More to moderate Democrats
62	About equally to moderate and liberal Democrats
1	No answer

ASK DEM OR LEAN DEM AND FORM 2 [N= 1,501]:

BIDEFOCUS2 Thinking about what Joe Biden has done as president, do you think he SHOULD BE listening...
[RANDOMIZE 1 AND 2, WITH OPTION 3 ALWAYS LAST]

Jan 10-17,
2022

18	More to liberal Democrats
18	More to moderate Democrats
63	About equally to moderate and liberal Democrats
1	No answer

PTYISSUE

Which party would you say you agree with on each of the following policy areas?
[RANDOMIZE ITEMS; RANDOMIZE ORDER OF OPTIONS 1-4 AND 4-1, ALWAYS ASK OPTION 5 LAST; MAINTAIN SAME ORDER OF RESPONSE OPTIONS FOR SINGLE RESPONDENT]

	Strongly agree with the Republican Party	Somewhat agree with the Republican Party	Somewhat agree with the Democratic Party	Strongly agree with the Democratic Party	Don't agree with either party	No answer
--	--	--	--	--	-------------------------------	-----------

ASK ALL:

c. Policies to deal with the economy

Jan 10-17, 2022	16	21	23	12	27	1
Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	21	20	23	14	20	2
Apr 5 -May 2, 2016 ³	15	20	23	16	24	2

³ In 2016, each PTYISSUE item was asked on a separate screen; question was programmed: "Would you say you agree with the [RANDOMIZE TO MATCH RESPONSE OPTIONS: Republican Party or the Democratic Party] on the following policy area?" with response options listed in order that they appeared in question stem.

PTYISSUE CONTINUED...	Strongly agree with the <u>Republican Party</u>	Somewhat agree with the <u>Republican Party</u>	Somewhat agree with the <u>Democratic Party</u>	Strongly agree with the <u>Democratic Party</u>	Don't agree with either <u>party</u>	No <u>answer</u>
e. Policies to deal with the health impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) Jan 10-17, 2022	10	17	20	21	31	1
ASK FORM 1 [N= 2,558]:						
a. Immigration policy Jan 10-17, 2022	19	17	24	13	25	1
TREND FOR COMPARISON						
Policies to deal with illegal immigration Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	25	14	20	20	19	2
Apr 5 -May 2, 2016	20	17	21	17	23	2
d. Health care policy Jan 10-17, 2022	9	17	22	20	30	2
Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	15	17	21	24	21	2
Apr 5-May 2, 2016	15	18	21	22	22	2
g. Policies to deal with climate change Jan 10-17, 2022	8	14	23	21	32	2
Apr 5 -May 2, 2016	9	14	20	24	31	3
ASK FORM 2 [N= 2,570]:						
b. Abortion policy Jan 10-17, 2022	18	11	14	26	29	1
Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	21	11	15	28	24	2
Apr 5 -May 2, 2016	14	13	17	26	27	3
f. Gun policy Jan 10-17, 2022	23	15	17	20	24	1
Apr 5-May 2, 2016	25	15	15	19	24	2
h. Education policy Jan 10-17, 2022	13	18	20	18	28	2

[RANDOMIZE PTYIDEADEM AND PTYIDEAREP, SHOW ON SAME SCREEN]

ASK ALL:

PTYIDEADEM Overall, would you say the DEMOCRATIC PARTY has...

Jan 10-17,
2022

12	A lot of good ideas
32	Some good ideas
27	A few good ideas
27	Almost no good ideas
2	No answer

ASK ALL:

PTYIDEAREP Overall, would you say the REPUBLICAN PARTY has...

Jan 10-17,

2022

9	A lot of good ideas
32	Some good ideas
32	A few good ideas
26	Almost no good ideas
2	No answer

[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF REPPTYTRAIT AND DEMPTYTRAIT, SHOW ON SEPARATE SCREENS]**ASK ALL:**REPPTYTRAIT How well do each of the following phrases describe the REPUBLICAN PARTY? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS, USE SAME ORDER FOR DEMPTYTRAIT]**

	<u>Very well</u>	<u>Somewhat well</u>	<u>Not too well</u>	<u>Not at all well</u>	<u>No answer</u>
[No ITEMS c-e]					
ASK FORM 1 [N=2,558]:					
a. Too extreme in its positions					
Jan 10-17, 2022	30	30	26	11	3
Mar 1-7, 2021	27	34	25	12	2
Sep 3-15, 2019	30	33	23	12	2
ASK FORM 2 [N=2,570]:					
f. Accepting of those with extreme views					
Jan 10-17, 2022	18	30	31	19	2
Mar 1-7, 2021	17	30	32	18	2
ASK ALL:					
b. Governs in an honest and ethical way					
Jan 10-17, 2022	6	32	29	31	2
Mar 1-7, 2021	8	33	29	29	1
Sep 3-15, 2019	7	31	30	30	1
g. Respects the country's democratic institutions and traditions					
Jan 10-17, 2022	13	34	25	27	2
Mar 1-7, 2021	16	32	25	26	1

[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF REPPTYTRAIT AND DEMPTYTRAIT, SHOW ON SEPARATE SCREENS]**ASK ALL:**

DEMPYTRAIT How well do each of the following phrases describe the DEMOCRATIC PARTY? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS, USE SAME ORDER FOR REPPTYTRAIT]**

	Very <u>well</u>	Somewhat <u>well</u>	Not too <u>well</u>	Not at all <u>well</u>	No <u>answer</u>
[No ITEMS c-e]					
ASK FORM 1 [N= 2,558]:					
a. Too extreme in its positions					
Jan 10-17, 2022	25	32	25	16	3
Mar 1-7, 2021	26	34	26	12	2
Sep 3-15, 2019	29	32	27	11	2
ASK FORM 2 [N= 2,570]:					
f. Accepting of those with extreme views					
Jan 10-17, 2022	13	33	31	21	2
Mar 1-7, 2021	19	35	26	18	2
ASK ALL:					
b. Governs in an honest and ethical way					
Jan 10-17, 2022	10	35	25	29	2
Mar 1-7, 2021	12	38	22	27	1
Sep 3-15, 2019	10	38	27	25	1
g. Respects the country's democratic institutions and traditions					
Jan 10-17, 2022	16	35	21	27	2
Mar 1-7, 2021	20	36	19	24	1

ASK ALL:

COVIDTHREAT How much of a threat, if any, is the coronavirus outbreak for.. **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

	A major <u>threat</u>	A minor <u>threat</u>	Not a <u>threat</u>	No answer
a. The health of the U.S. population as a whole				
Jan 10-17, 2022	57	35	8	*
Aug 23-29, 2021	61	33	6	*
Feb 16-21, 2021	63	31	5	*
Nov 18-29, 2020	65	29	5	*
Jul 13-19, 2020	67	28	5	*
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	64	31	4	*
Mar 19-24, 2020	66	31	2	*
Mar 10-16, 2020	47	45	8	*

COVIDTHREAT CONTINUED...	<u>A major threat</u>	<u>A minor threat</u>	<u>Not a threat</u>	<u>No answer</u>
b. Your personal health				
Jan 10-17, 2022	30	50	20	*
Aug 23-29, 2021	31	50	19	*
Feb 16-21, 2021	31	52	17	*
Nov 18-29, 2020	39	46	14	*
Jul 13-19, 2020	40	46	13	*
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	38	47	14	*
Mar 19-24, 2020	36	52	11	*
Mar 10-16, 2020	27	51	22	*
c. The U.S. economy				
Jan 10-17, 2022	69	25	5	1
Aug 23-29, 2021	72	24	3	1
Feb 16-21, 2021	81	16	3	*
Nov 18-29, 2020	84	13	3	*
Jul 13-19, 2020	86	12	2	*
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	88	10	2	*
Mar 19-24, 2020	88	10	1	*
Mar 10-16, 2020	70	25	4	1
d. Your personal financial situation				
Jan 10-17, 2022	32	44	23	*
Aug 23-29, 2021	29	46	25	*
Feb 16-21, 2021	30	46	24	*
Nov 18-29, 2020	38	42	20	*
Jul 13-19, 2020	38	43	19	*
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	41	42	17	*
Mar 19-24, 2020	49	40	11	*
Mar 10-16, 2020	34	43	23	*

ASK ALL:

COVID_FUT Thinking about the problems the country is facing from the coronavirus outbreak, do you think... **[RANDOMIZE RESPONSE OPTIONS]**

	<u>The worst is behind us</u>	<u>The worst is still to come</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Jan 10-17, 2022	49	50	1
Aug 23-29, 2021	45	54	1
Nov 18-29, 2020	28	71	1
June 16-22, 2020	40	59	1
Apr 7-12, 2020	26	73	1

ASK ALL:COVID_INFECT How concerned, if at all, are you that... **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

	<u>Very concerned</u>	<u>Somewhat concerned</u>	<u>Not too concerned</u>	<u>Not at all concerned</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. You might spread the coronavirus to other people without knowing that you have it					
Jan 10-17, 2022	25	33	26	16	*
Aug 23-29, 2021	27	32	26	15	*
Feb 16-21, 2021	30	31	25	14	*
Nov 18-29, 2020	32	32	23	13	*
June 16-22, 2020	30	32	23	14	*
Apr 7-12, 2020	33	34	22	11	1
b. You will get the coronavirus and require hospitalization					
Jan 10-17, 2022	15	24	37	24	*
Aug 23-29, 2021	19	26	36	19	*
Feb 16-21, 2021	21	27	31	20	*
Nov 18-29, 2020	23	30	30	17	*
June 16-22, 2020	24	27	32	17	*
Apr 7-12, 2020	24	31	32	13	*

ASK ALL:

COVIDMASK1 In the past month, how often, if ever, have you worn a mask or face covering when in stores or other businesses?

	<u>All or most of the time</u>	<u>Some of the time</u>	<u>Hardly ever</u>	<u>Never</u>	<u>Have not gone to these types of places</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Jan 10-17, 2022	61	18	12	7	2	*
Aug 23-29, 2021	53	21	14	11	1	*
Feb 16-21, 2021	88	6	3	1	2	*
Nov 18-29, 2020	87	7	4	2	1	*
Aug 3-16, 2020	85	9	3	1	1	*
June 4-10, 2020	65	15	9	7	4	*

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**ASK FORM 1 [N= 2,558]:**PRESWITHOP This year, do you think Joe Biden should... **[RANDOMIZE]**

Jan 10-17, 2022		Jan 8-12, 2021 ⁴
67	Try as best he can to work with Republican congressional leaders to accomplish things, even if it means disappointing some people who voted for him	74
29	Stand up to Republican congressional leaders on issues that are important to the people who voted for him, even if it means it's harder to address critical problems facing the country	23
4	No answer	3

⁴ In January 2021, second response option was worded as "... on issues that are important to his supporters ...".

ASK FORM 2 [N= 2,570]:OPWITHPRES This year, do you think Republican congressional leaders should... **[RANDOMIZE]**

Jan 10-17, <u>2022</u>		Jan 8-12, <u>2021</u>
61	Try as best they can to work with Joe Biden to accomplish things, even if it means disappointing some Republican voters	66
37	Stand up to Joe Biden on issues that are important to Republican voters, even if it means it's harder to address critical problems facing the country	31
2	No answer	3

ASK ALL:ECON1 Thinking about the nation's economy...
How would you rate economic conditions in this country today?

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Jan 10-17, 2022	2	25	47	24	1
Sep 13-19, 2021	2	24	50	24	*
Apr 20-29, 2021	2	35	49	14	*
Mar 1-7, 2021	2	21	53	24	*
Nov 12-17, 2020	5	31	44	20	*
Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	4	29	42	25	*
June 16-22, 2020	4	22	44	30	1
Apr 7-12, 2020	4	19	38	38	1
Jan 6-19, 2020	16	42	33	9	*
Sep 16-29, 2019	10	46	35	8	*
July 22-Aug 4, 2019	14	43	32	11	*
Nov 7-16, 2018	13	46	31	9	1
Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	12	45	32	11	*
Feb 28-Mar 12, 2017	2	37	43	17	0
Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	2	30	47	21	*
Apr 29-May 27, 2014	1	18	50	30	1

ASK ALL:

ECON1B A year from now, do you expect that economic conditions in the country as a whole will be...

	<u>Better</u>	<u>Worse</u>	About the same as <u>now</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Jan 10-17, 2022	27	35	37	1
Sep 13-19, 2021	29	37	34	1
Apr 20-29, 2021	45	28	27	1
Mar 1-7, 2021	44	31	24	*
Nov 12-17, 2020	42	32	24	2
Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	52	17	30	1
June 16-22, 2020	50	22	27	1
Apr 7-12, 2020	55	22	22	1
Jan 6-19, 2020	29	26	45	1
Sep 16-29, 2019	20	32	48	*
July 22-Aug 4, 2019 ⁵	28	28	44	*

⁵ In the survey conducted from July 22- Aug. 4, 2019, response options for this question were not randomized.

**ASK ALL:
ECONLIST**Thinking about some areas of the U.S. economy, how does each of the following compare to one year ago? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS; RANDOMIZE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5 OR 5-1]**

		<u>A lot better than a year ago</u>	<u>A little better than a year ago</u>	<u>About the same as a year ago</u>	<u>A little worse than a year ago</u>	<u>A lot worse than a year ago</u>	<u>No answer</u>
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N= 2,558]:							
AVCG	Availability of consumer goods Jan 10-17, 2022	2	12	16	31	39	*
AFHC	The cost of healthcare Jan 10-17, 2022	2	6	36	31	24	1
GAS	Gasoline prices Jan 10-17, 2022	2	5	11	28	54	*
STOC	The stock market Jan 10-17, 2022	8	19	37	19	12	4
ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N= 2,570]:							
AVJ	Availability of jobs Jan 10-17, 2022	26	31	24	10	9	1
AFHO	The cost of housing Jan 10-17, 2022	1	4	14	30	49	1
PRCG	Prices for food and consumer goods Jan 10-17, 2022	1	2	7	29	60	1
BUDG	The federal budget deficit Jan 10-17, 2022	2	5	22	23	45	3

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

**[FOR REP OR LEAN REP: ASK UNITEDREP FIRST AND THEN UNITEDDEM
FOR DEM OR LEAN DEM: ASK UNITEDDEM FIRST AND THEN UNITEDREP]**

ASK ALL:

UNITEDREP When it comes to the issues facing the country, do you think the REPUBLICAN PARTY is...

BASED ON REP/LEAN REP [N= 2,031]

Jan 10-17,
2022

6	Completely united
71	Mostly united
18	Mostly divided
3	Completely divided
2	No answer

**[FOR REP OR LEAN REP: ASK UNITEDREP FIRST AND THEN UNITEDDEM
FOR DEM OR LEAN DEM: ASK UNITEDDEM FIRST AND THEN UNITEDREP]**

ASK ALL:

UNITEDDEM When it comes to the issues facing the country, do you think the DEMOCRATIC PARTY is...

BASED ON DEM/LEAN DEM [N=2,935]

Jan 10-17,
2022

4	Completely united
64	Mostly united
25	Mostly divided
6	Completely divided
1	No answer

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

PARTY In politics today, do you consider yourself a:

ASK IF INDEP/SOMETHING ELSE (PARTY=3 or 4) OR MISSING [N= 1,917]:

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to...⁶

<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<u>Something else</u>	<u>No answer</u>	<u>Lean Rep</u>	<u>Lean Dem</u>
26	31	27	14	2	16	20

CORRECTION (February 2, 2022): The sample size for the number of adults who received the PARTYLN follow up question has been updated to correct an error. The share saying they are "something else" in the PARTY question has also been updated. These changes did not affect the report's substantive findings.

Key to Pew Research trends noted in the topline:

(U) Pew Research Center/USA Today polls

⁶ PARTY and PARTYLN asked in a prior survey.