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Republicans Leery of Compromise With Biden; Majority Want GOP To Focus on Investigations

Public's views of the economy remain very negative amid continued inflation concerns

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand how the public views Joe Biden, congressional leaders and the economy. For this analysis, we surveyed 5,152 adults from Jan. 18-24, 2023. 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 and its methodology.

Republicans Leery of Compromise With Biden; Majority Want GOP To Focus on Investigations

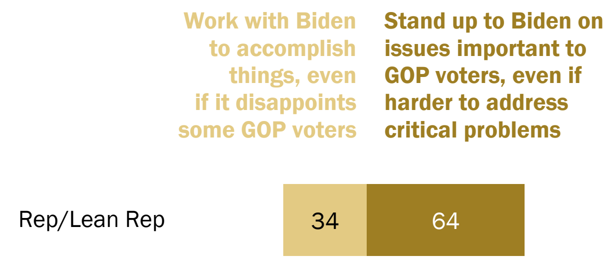
Public's view of the economy remains very negative amid continued inflation concerns

As partisan battles over the debt ceiling and other key issues loom and the GOP takes back control of the House of Representatives following last fall's midterm elections, most Republicans say they want their party's leaders to take a hard line in their dealings with President Joe Biden and the Democrats.

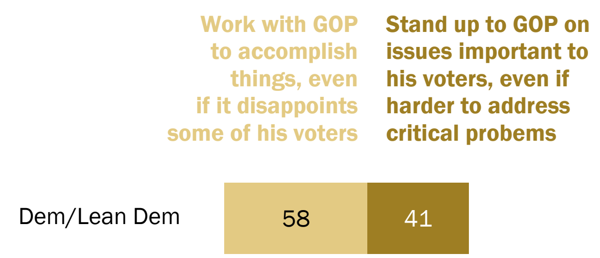
More than six-in-ten Republicans and independents who lean toward the Republican Party (64%) say that Republican congressional leaders should "stand up" to Biden on matters that are important to GOP voters, even if this makes it harder to address critical problems facing the country. About half as many Republicans – 34% – would prefer to see the party's congressional leaders work with Biden, even if doing so requires them to make concessions that disappoint some GOP voters, a new Pew Research Center survey has found.

Republicans less likely than Democrats to favor compromise if it means disappointing their party's voters

Among Republicans and Republican leaners, % who say Republican congressional leaders should …



Among Democrats and Democratic leaners, % who say Joe Biden should …



Note: No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 18-24, 2023.
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Democrats are more likely to say they would support efforts by their leaders to find common ground with the other party. A majority of Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents (58%) say that Biden should try as best he can to work with GOP leaders to accomplish things, even at the cost of disappointing some of Biden's voters. Roughly four-in-ten Democrats (41%) prefer that Biden stand up to Republicans, even if that makes it harder to address the nation's important problems.

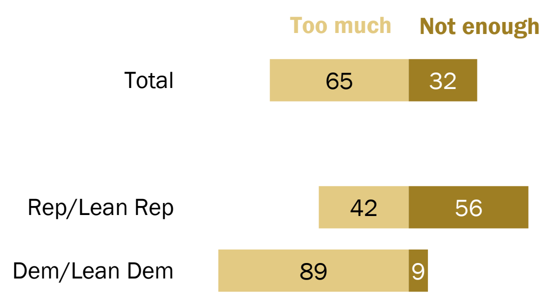
The partisan gap on this question has persisted throughout Biden's presidency so far. Democrats also expressed more openness to compromise than Republicans at the beginning of both 2022 and

2021. Yet those in both parties are somewhat more open to compromise than they were last January: A year ago, 72% of Republicans and 48% of Democrats favored their leaders standing up to the other party over working together to accomplish things.

Even before the Department of Justice appointed a special counsel to review Biden's handling of classified documents earlier this month, House Republicans had promised to use their new majority to pursue several investigations into Biden's presidency and his family. Today, 56% of Republicans and Republican leaners say they are more concerned that their party's representatives in Congress will not focus enough on investigating the administration, while 42% say they are more concerned that Republicans in Congress will be too focused on these investigations at the expense of other priorities.

Public is widely concerned that GOP will focus too much on investigating Biden administration, rather than not enough

% who are more concerned that Republicans in Congress will focus ___ on investigating the Biden administration



Note: No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 18-24, 2023.

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Among all U.S. adults, 65% are more concerned that Republicans in Congress will focus too much on investigating the Biden administration, while 32% are more concerned that congressional Republicans will focus too little on this. Democrats are overwhelmingly likely to express greater concern about too much of a focus on investigations (89%) versus too little (9%).

After Democrats won a majority in the House midway through President Donald Trump's term in office, Democrats were more closely divided in their concerns. In May 2019, 51% of Democrats and Democratic leaners expressed more concern that House Democrats would focus too much on investigating the Trump administration, while 47% were more concerned about Democrats not focusing on this enough.

The new survey – conducted Jan. 18-24, 2023, among 5,152 members of Pew Research Center's nationally representative American Trends Panel – finds that most Americans continue to rate Biden's job performance negatively: 60% of the public disapproves of the way he is handling his job as president, while 38% approve. Views of Biden's job performance are largely unchanged across Center surveys dating back to last July. (For a more detailed look at Biden's approval among various demographic groups, see the detailed tables accompanying this report)

Views of the nation's economy also remain overwhelmingly negative. Nearly eight-in-ten adults (78%) rate current conditions as poor (32%) or only fair (47%). The share rating conditions positively has ticked up slightly since October – to 21% from 17% – but remains lower than it was one year ago (28%).

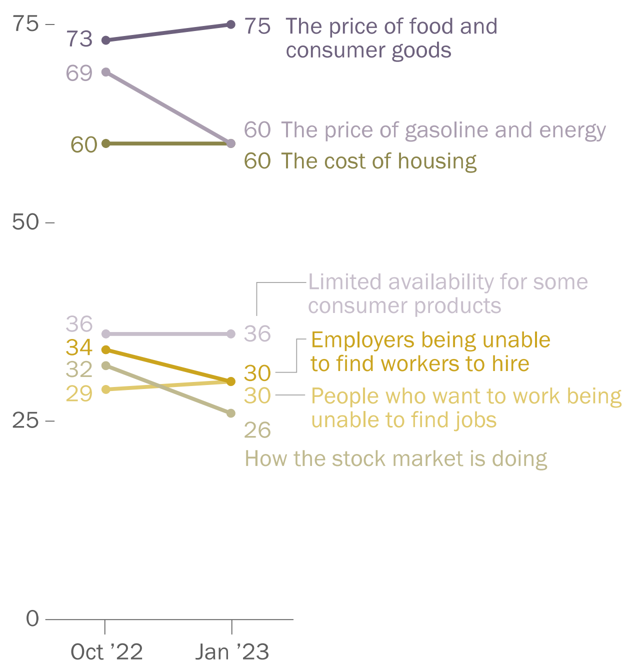
Even as inflation appears to have leveled off since last summer, large shares of the public continue to report concerns about prices. Three-quarters of adults say they are very concerned about the price of food and consumer goods, nearly identical to the share who said this in the October survey.

Six-in-ten now say they are very concerned about the price of gasoline and energy, down from 69% three months ago. And an identical share expresses the same level of concern about the cost of housing, unchanged since the fall.

Americans are far less likely to say they are worried about issues related to jobs than about prices. Three-in-ten are very concerned about employers being unable to find workers to hire (down slightly from 34%) and about people who want to work being unable to find jobs (compared with 29% in October).

Public concern over prices for food and other consumer goods remains high; concerns over energy prices decline

*% who say they are **very** concerned about ...*



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 18-24, 2023.

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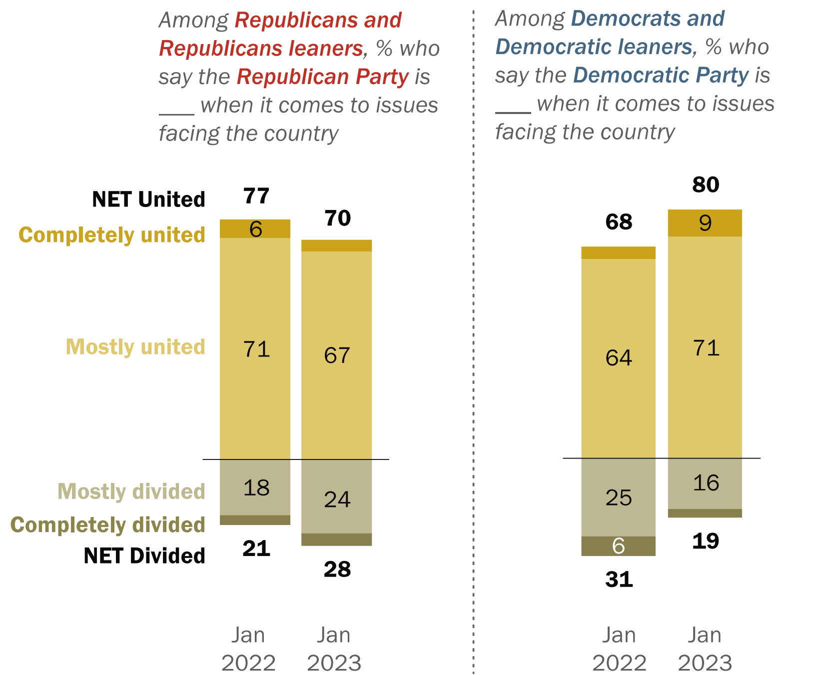
Other important findings from the survey

Larger shares of Democrats view their party as united. Eight-in-ten Democrats and Democratic leaners say that the Democratic Party is mostly (71%) or completely (9%) united, compared with 70% of Republicans and Republican leaners who say the GOP is united (67% mostly, 4% completely). The share of Democrats who describe their party as united is up 12 percentage points from January 2022, while the share of Republicans who describe the GOP as united is down 7 points over the same period.

Democrats are more likely than Republicans to see their party as united, a shift from a year ago



Note: No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 18-24, 2023.

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Favorable views of Kevin McCarthy are up among Republicans. Kevin McCarthy is better known – and better liked – among Republicans since becoming speaker of the House. Nearly half of Republicans – 47% – now view him favorably, up from 34% last summer; 26% express an unfavorable view of McCarthy.

Democrats are more optimistic than Republicans about the coming year. Roughly seven-in-ten Democrats (71%) say they expect 2023 to be better than 2022, compared with 43% of Republicans; a majority of Republicans (57%) say that 2023 will be worse. These shares are nearly identical to the shares of Republicans (46%) and Democrats (71%) who, one year ago, expected 2022 to be better than 2021. Overall, 57% of adults say 2023 will be better than 2022, while 43% say they expect it to be worse.

1. Views of Biden, Harris, Democratic and Republican leaders

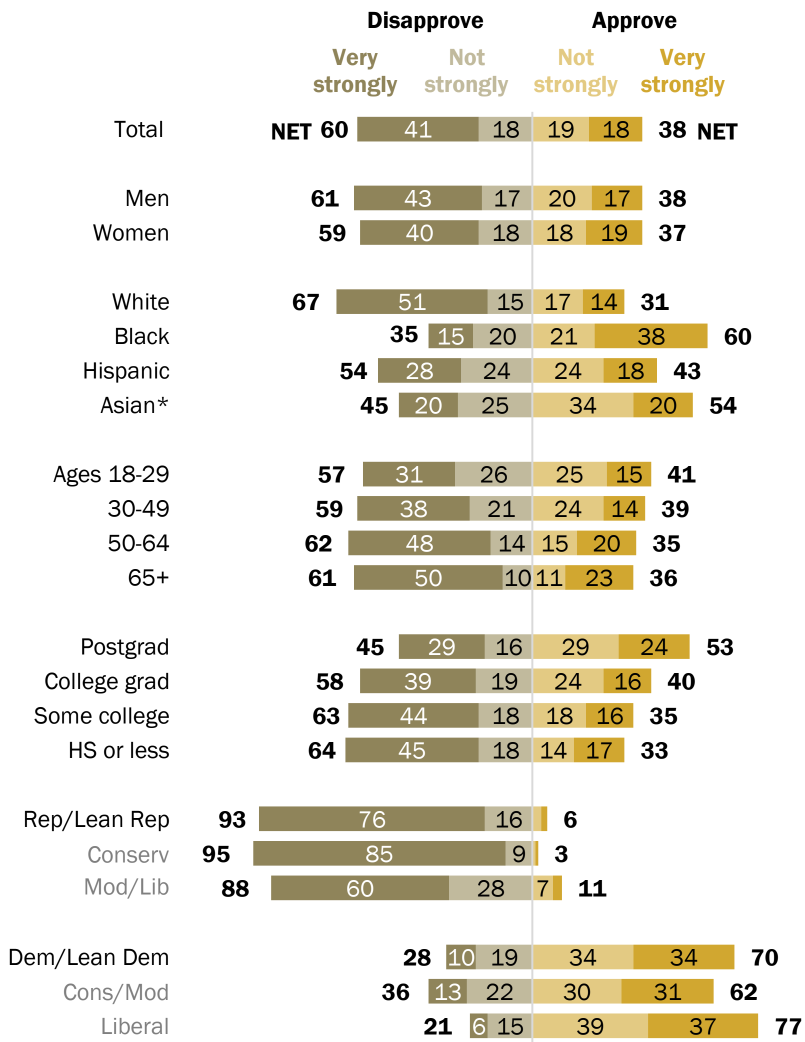
At about the halfway point in his term, President Joe Biden's job ratings continue to be more negative than positive. A majority of Americans (60%) disapprove of the way Biden is handling his job as president, including 41% who say they *very strongly* disapprove. Roughly four-in-ten (38%) say they approve of Biden's job performance, with 18% saying they *very strongly* approve.

Biden's approval rating is identical to his rating in October. During Biden's first few months in office, majorities of Americans approved of his job performance. But his popularity declined during the summer of 2021, and his job rating has remained in the low 40s or high 30s since then.

Black (60%) and Asian (54%) adults are more likely than Hispanic (43%) and White (31%) adults to approve of how Biden is handling his job as president.

Biden's job rating remains in negative territory, with far more strongly disapproving than approving

% who say they __ of the way Biden is handling his job as president



*Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers 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. 18-24, 2023.

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While there continue to be only modest age differences in Biden's job rating, adults under age 50 are slightly more likely to approve of Biden's job as president than those 50 and older (40% vs. 35%).

Adults with a postgraduate degree stand out for their approval of Biden's job as president: A narrow majority (53%) say they approve of the way Biden is handling his job as president. Majorities of those with a bachelor's degree, some college experience or a high school diploma or less education say they *disapprove* of Biden's job as president.

An overwhelming 93% of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents say they disapprove of the job Biden is doing as president, including 76% who say they strongly disapprove. Just 6% say they approve.

While large majorities of Republicans overall disapprove of Biden's job as president, conservative Republicans are more likely than moderate and liberal Republicans to say they *very strongly* disapprove of Biden's presidency (85% vs. 60%).

By contrast, seven-in-ten Democrats and Democratic leaners say they approve of Biden's performance; 34% *strongly* approve of the way Biden is handling his job, which is less than half the share of Republicans who strongly disapprove (76%).

Liberal Democrats (77%) are more likely than conservative and moderate Democrats (62%) to say they approve of the job Biden is doing as president.

See the detailed tables accompanying this report for more demographic breakdowns of Biden's job approval

By about two-to-one, more Americans expect that, in the long run, Biden will be an unsuccessful president (49%) than a successful president (23%); 27% say it is too early to tell.

The share of the public saying that Biden will be unsuccessful is up slightly from January 2022 (43%) and has nearly doubled since January 2021 (26%), shortly before he took office.

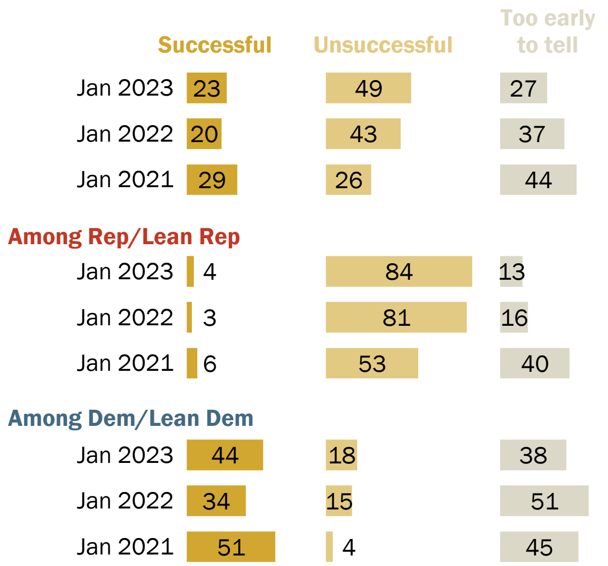
Current views of whether Biden will ultimately be successful are similar to expectations for Trump in January 2019. At that time, 47% said Trump would be unsuccessful, 29% said he would be successful and 23% said it was too early to tell.

Most Republicans (84%) say that Biden's presidency will be unsuccessful, nearly unchanged from a year ago but up 31 percentage points from early 2021.

Democrats are more divided in their views of how Biden's presidency will turn out in the long run: 44% say that he will be successful, while a slightly smaller share (38%) say it is too early to tell. About two-in-ten Democrats (18%) say he will be an unsuccessful president.

Nearly half of the public says Biden will ultimately be an unsuccessful president

% who say Biden will be a(n) __ president in the long run



Note: No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 18-24, 2023.

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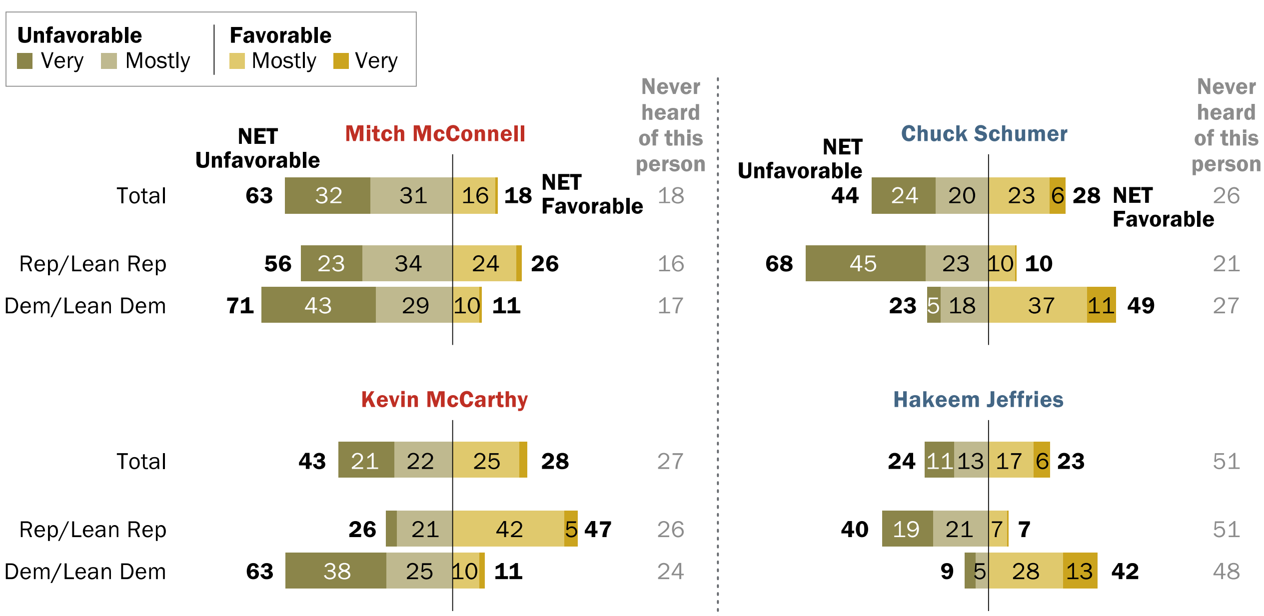
Views of Republican and Democratic congressional leaders

More Americans express an unfavorable view of Senate Minority Leader Mitch McConnell, House Speaker Kevin McCarthy and Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer than a favorable one. Only one congressional leader – House Minority Leader Hakeem Jeffries – is *not* viewed negatively, although about half of the public say they have never heard of him, nearly double the share of any other leader in Congress.

Nearly two-thirds of Americans (63%) have an unfavorable opinion of Mitch McConnell, while just 18% view him favorably. McConnell is fairly unpopular with those in his own party: Just 26% of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents have a favorable opinion of the Senate GOP leader, while 56% view him unfavorably. A sizable majority of Democrats and Democratic leaners (71%) view McConnell unfavorably.

A majority of Republicans have a negative view of Mitch McConnell, while GOP views of Kevin McCarthy are much more positive

% who say they have a(n) ___ opinion of …



Note: No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 18-24, 2023.

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More Americans also say they have an unfavorable view of Kevin McCarthy (43%) than a favorable one (28%), while about a quarter (27%) say they have never heard of the new House speaker. About half of Republicans (47%) have a favorable view of McCarthy; 63% of Democrats say they have an unfavorable view of him.

About four-in-ten Americans (44%) have an unfavorable view of Chuck Schumer, while smaller shares say they have a favorable (28%) view or have never heard of him (26%). Unlike McConnell, Schumer's co-partisans view him more favorably than unfavorably. About half of Democrats and Democratic leaners (49%) say they have a favorable view of Schumer; 23% have a negative opinion. About two-thirds of Republicans (68%) say they have an unfavorable view of the Senate majority leader, including 45% who say they have a *very* unfavorable view.

Hakeem Jeffries, the new House Democratic leader, is still unfamiliar to many Americans. About half (51%) of the public reports never having heard of him. The remainder of Americans are roughly split in their views: 23% view Jeffries favorably, while a nearly identical share (24%) rate him unfavorably. While pluralities of both Republicans and Democrats say they have not heard of Jeffries, he is largely viewed positively among Democrats who know of him (42% of Democrats view him favorably, 9% unfavorably) and negatively among Republicans who have heard of him (40% unfavorable, 7% favorable).

The share of Americans who offer an opinion of Kevin McCarthy, who became speaker of the house last month, has increased substantially since July.

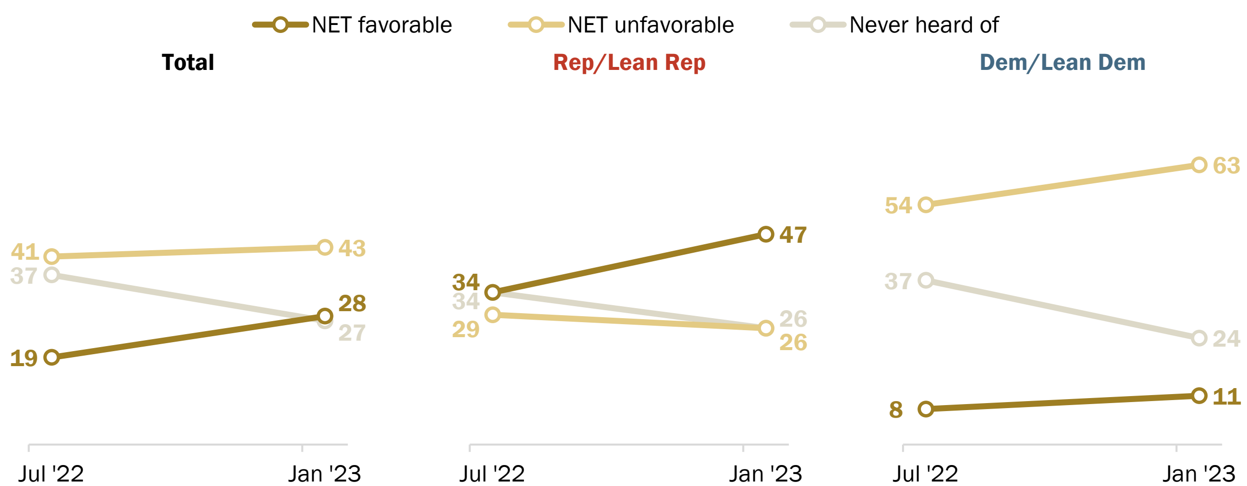
The share of the public who offer a favorable opinion of McCarthy is up nine percentage points since then (28% now, up from 19% last summer), while the share who have an unfavorable opinion is largely unchanged (43% today, 41% then). While 27% still say they have not heard of Kevin McCarthy, that is down from 37% in July. Both Republicans and Democrats are now more likely to express an opinion of McCarthy than they were last year.

Among Republicans, the share saying they have a favorable view of McCarthy has increased 13 percentage points since the summer, from 34% to 47%. About a quarter (26%) view him negatively, little changed since July.

Since July, the share of Democrats with an unfavorable opinion of McCarthy has increased from 54% to 63%. The share of Democrats with a favorable view is little different than in July, and just 11% offer a positive view of the GOP speaker.

As Kevin McCarthy has become better known, his image has improved among Republicans

% who say they have a(n) __ opinion of Kevin McCarthy



Note: No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 18-24, 2023.

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Americans' views of Kamala Harris

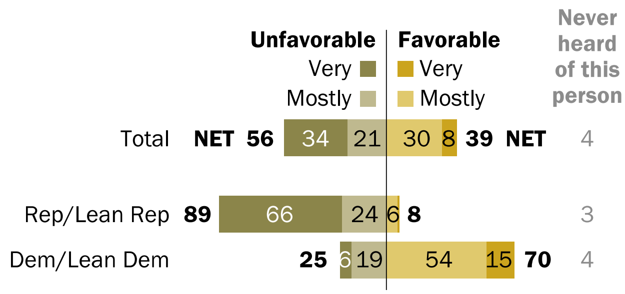
Vice President Kamala Harris' favorable ratings are largely unchanged since last July. A narrow majority of Americans (56%) say they have a very or mostly unfavorable view of Harris, while 39% say they have a very or mostly favorable view.

About nine-in-ten Republicans and Republican leaners (89%) have an unfavorable opinion of Harris, including two-thirds (66%) who have a very unfavorable opinion. Only 8% say they have a favorable view.

Among Democrats and Democratic leaners, seven-in-ten have a favorable view of Harris, including 15% who have a very favorable view. A quarter of Democrats view Harris unfavorably.

A majority of Americans have an unfavorable view of Kamala Harris

% who say they have a(n) __ opinion of Kamala Harris



Note: No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 18-24, 2023.

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Most Republicans say congressional leadership should stand up to Biden

Over the last several years, clear majorities of Republicans have expressed a preference for GOP congressional leaders to stand up to Biden on important issues, even if it makes it harder to address the country's problems. In contrast, Democrats have consistently expressed more support for Biden working with Republicans, even if it means some disappointment for Democratic voters. However, those in both parties are somewhat more likely to favor compromise with opposing leaders than they were a year ago.

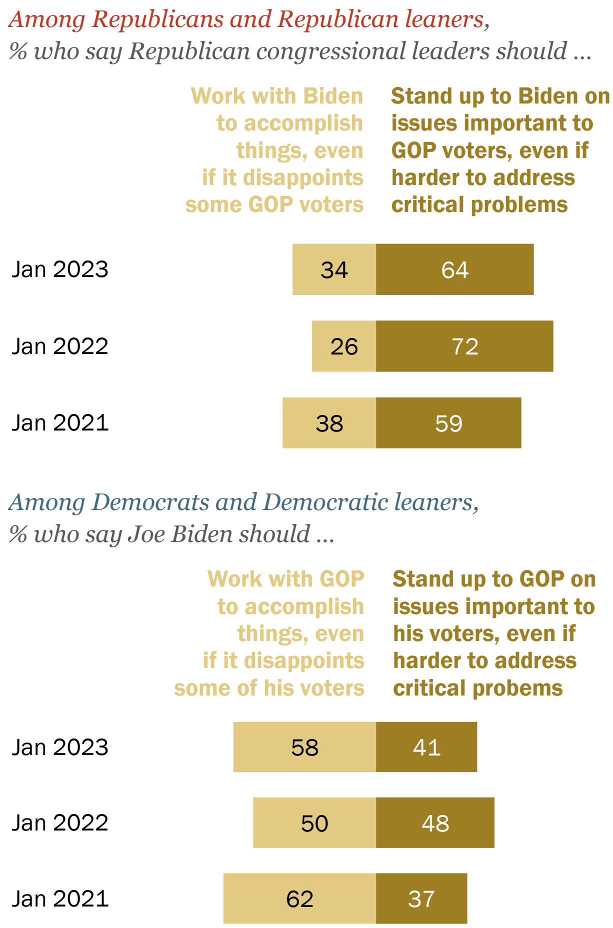
About a third of Republicans (34%) now prefer that GOP congressional leaders try to work with Biden to accomplish things, even if that means disappointing some Republican voters. This is up from 26% who said this in January 2022 – but is roughly on par with GOP opinion two years ago.

Today, a majority of Democrats (58%) would prefer to see Biden try to work with GOP leaders, even at the cost of disappointing some Biden voters. This is similar to Democratic opinion in January of 2021, shortly before Biden took office. But in 2022, Democrats were about evenly divided on this question, with half saying Biden should try to work with Republicans and 48% saying he should stand up to them.

Modest uptick from 2022 in partisans' support for leaders compromising with opposing-party leadership

Among Republicans and Republican leaners,
% who say Republican congressional leaders should …

Among Democrats and Democratic leaners,
% who say Joe Biden should …



Note: No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 18-24, 2023.

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2. Economic views remain negative

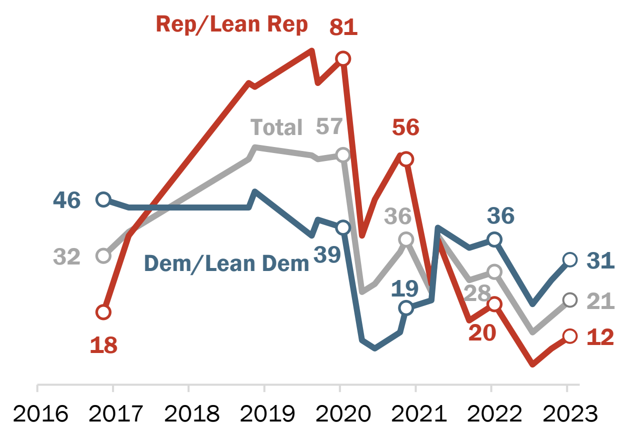
Americans continue to express largely negative views of national economic conditions. Today, about two-in-ten (21%) rate the nation's economy as excellent or good, up modestly from the 17% who said this in October and the 13% who had positive views of the economy in July. Still, positive ratings remain lower than they were a year ago (when 28% said the economy was in excellent or good shape).

Nearly eight-in-ten (78%) now view economic conditions in the U.S. as either only fair (47%) or poor (32%).

Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents continue to offer more positive assessments of economic conditions than Republicans and Republican leaners: 31% of Democrats say economic conditions are excellent or good, compared with just 12% of Republicans.

Economic ratings remain low but are up over the last six months

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



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 18-24, 2023.

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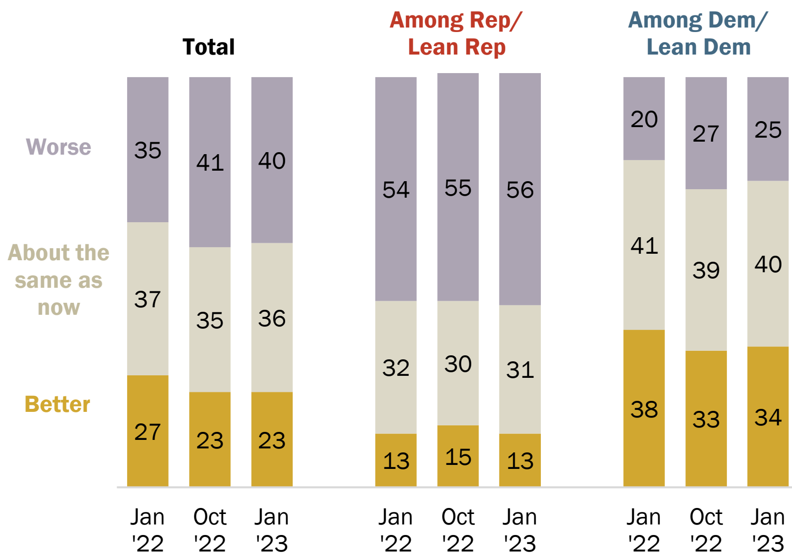
The public also remains pessimistic about future economic conditions. Four-in-ten adults (40%) expect economic conditions to worsen over the next year, while about a quarter (23%) say they will improve; 36% say conditions will be about the same as they are today.

Americans' outlook is slightly more negative than it was this time last year, when 35% expected economic conditions to worsen and 23% expected them to improve.

Americans remain pessimistic about future economic conditions in the U.S.

% who say the economic conditions in this country will be __ a year from now



Note: No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 18-24, 2023.

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Republicans are more pessimistic than Democrats about future economic conditions: Over half of Republicans (56%) say economic conditions will worsen over the next year, compared with a quarter of Democrats. Conversely, Democrats are more than twice as likely as Republicans to say conditions will be better a year from now (34% vs. 13%).

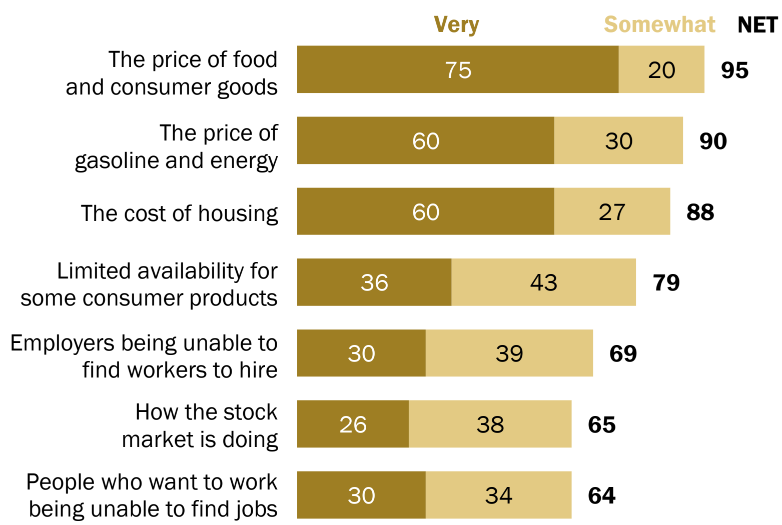
Majorities remain very concerned about prices for food, consumer goods, energy and housing

Three-quarters of Americans say they are very concerned about the price of food and consumer goods, while six-in-ten say the same about the price of gasoline and energy and the cost of housing.

Smaller shares express concerns about limited availability of consumer products, employers being unable to find workers, how the stock market is doing, or people who want to work being unable to find jobs.

Americans are overwhelmingly concerned about the price of food and consumer goods, gas and energy

% who say they are ___ concerned about …



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 18-24, 2023.

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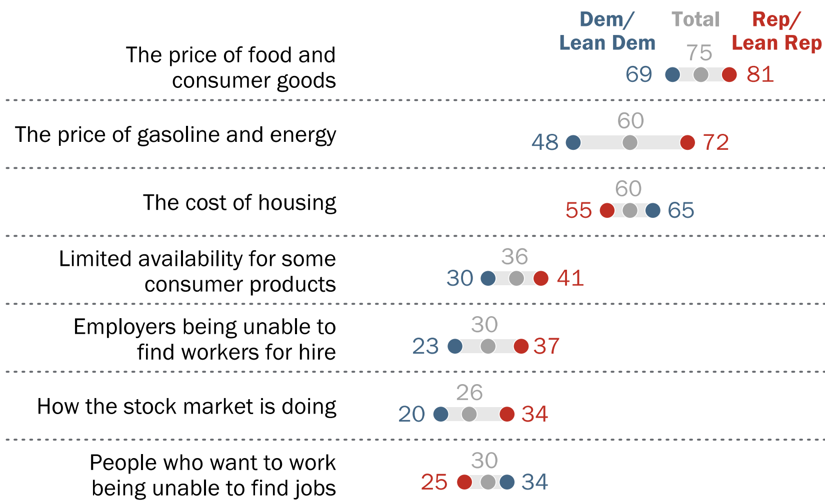
Americans differ by party in their economic concerns.

About eight-in-ten Republicans and Republican-leaning independents (81%) say they are very concerned about the price of food and consumer goods, while 72% are very concerned about the price of gasoline and energy. This compares with 69% and 48% among Democrats, respectively.

Large majorities in both parties are very concerned about prices for food, consumer goods; Republicans are more concerned about gas and energy prices

*% who say they are **very concerned** about ...*



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 18-24, 2023.

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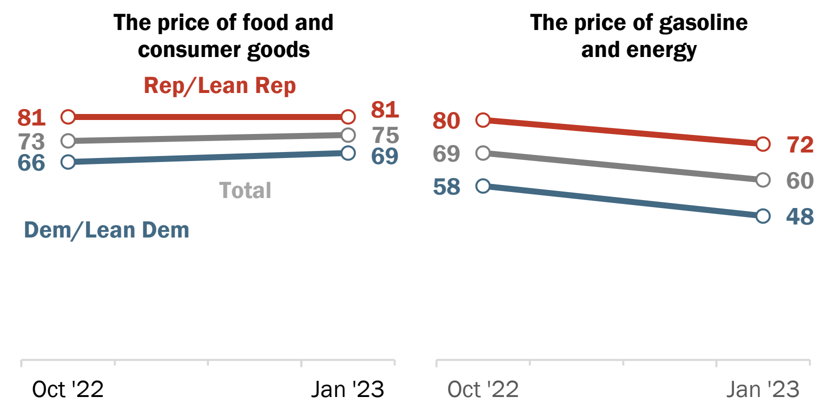
Republicans are also more likely to say they are very concerned about limited availability for some consumer goods (41% vs. 30% among Democrats), employers being unable to find workers for hire (37% vs. 23%), and how the stock market is doing (34% vs. 20%).

By contrast, Democrats are somewhat more likely than Republicans to say they are very concerned about the cost of housing (65% vs. 55%) and people who want to work being unable to find employment (34% vs. 25%).

As was the case in October, there is greater public concern over prices for food and consumer goods, as well as energy and housing prices, than on other economic issues.

Concerns about gasoline and energy prices are still high but lower than in October

*% who say they are **very concerned** about …*



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 18-24, 2023.

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However, while the shares expressing concern about the price of food and consumer goods and housing are little changed since October, the share expressing concern over the price of gasoline and energy has dropped from 69% to 60%. Both Republicans and Democrats are less concerned about energy prices than they were in the fall.

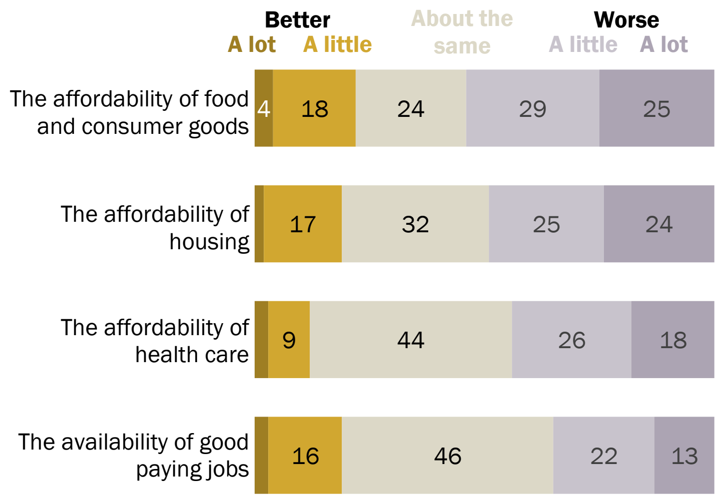
Looking ahead, Americans express more pessimism than optimism about prices

Americans are also pessimistic about the future costs of goods, housing and health care.

A narrow majority of adults (54%) say they expect the affordability of food and consumer goods to be a little or a lot worse a year from now, while fewer than a quarter (21%) say it will be a little or a lot better. There are similar views about housing affordability (49% predict it will worsen, 19% say it will improve) and the affordability of health care (44% worse, 11% better).

Relatively few Americans expect improvement in major economic sectors over the next year

% who say each of the following will be ____ a year from now



Note: No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 18-24, 2023.

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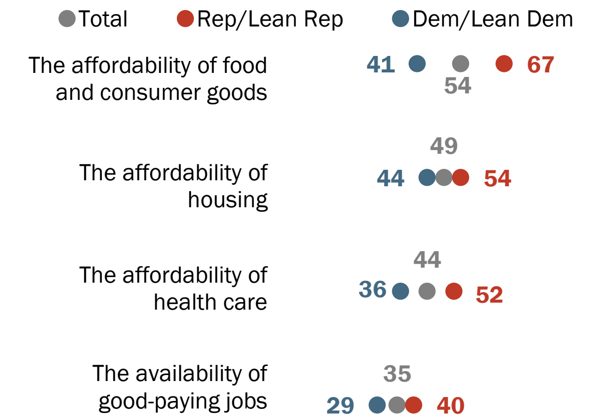
More Republicans than Democrats predict worsening economic conditions on each of these dimensions over the course of the next year.

Republicans are more likely to say the affordability of food and consumer goods will be a little or a lot worse a year from now, with 67% predicting this compared with 41% of Democrats. About half of Republicans also expect the affordability of health care (52%) and housing (54%) to worsen, while smaller shares of Democrats (36% and 44%, respectively) say the same.

Four-in-ten Republicans (40%) say the availability of good-paying jobs will worsen over the next year, as do 29% of Democrats.

Republicans are more likely than Democrats to predict the affordability of food and goods will worsen this year

*% who say each of the following will be **a lot or a little worse** a year from now*



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 18-24, 2023.

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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. 18 to Jan. 24, 2023. A total of 5,152 panelists responded out of 5,715 who were sampled, for a response rate of 90%. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 4%. 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 5,152 respondents is plus or minus 1.7 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.

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to

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	1,504
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	881
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	434
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	4,117
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,475
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,542
May 29 to July 7, 2021; Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	788
May 24 to Sept. 29, 2022	ABS	3,354	2,869	1,701
	Total	**42,894**	**30,283**	**12,442**

Note: RDD is random-digit dial; ABS is address-based sampling. 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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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. In 2020 and 2021 another stage was added to the recruitment. Households that did not respond to the online survey were sent a paper version of the questionnaire, $5 and a postage-paid return envelope. A subset of the adults who returned the paper version of the survey were invited to join the ATP. This subset of adults received a follow-up mailing with a $10 pre-incentive and invitation to join the ATP.

Across the five address-based recruitments, a total of 23,176 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 20,341 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. In each household, one adult was selected and asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. Of the 30,283 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 12,442 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. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which Hispanic men, Non-Hispanic Black men, and Non-Hispanic Asian adults were selected with certainty. The remaining panelists 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 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.

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

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 $15 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. 18 to Jan. 24, 2023. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on Jan. 18.

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. 18. 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. 19.

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 who consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to two SMS reminders.

Invitation and reminder dates, ATP Wave 120

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	January 18, 2023	January 19, 2023
First reminder	January 21, 2023	January 21, 2023
Final reminder	January 23, 2023	January 23, 2023

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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, four 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. These weights are then rescaled and adjusted to account for changes in the design of ATP recruitment surveys from year to year. Finally, the weights are calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel 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.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed) Age x Gender 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.	2021 American Community Survey (ACS)
Census region x Metro/Non-metro	2021 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2022 American Trends Panel Annual Profile Survey/2019 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation Frequency of internet use Religious affiliation	2022 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Additional weighting dimensions applied within Black adults	
Age Gender Education Hispanic ethnicity	2021 American Community Survey (ACS)
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation Religious affiliation	2022 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)

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. Volunteerism is estimated using a model to account for potential changes in volunteering behavior due to the coronavirus outbreak that began in February 2020.

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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.

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.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 120

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus …
Total sample	5,152		1.7 percentage points
Half form	At least 2,574		2.4 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	2,311	45	2.4 percentage points
Half form	At least 1,147		3.4 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	2,640	48	2.4 percentage points
Half form	At least 1,318		3.4 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of Hispanic men, Non-Hispanic Black men, and Non-Hispanic Asian adults. 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.

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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, ATP Wave 120

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	5,152
Logged on to survey; broke off	2.12	14
Logged on to survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	49
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	496
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		4
Screened out		0
Total panelists in the survey		**5,715**
Completed interviews	I	5,152
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	563
Non-contact	NC	0
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		**5,715**
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		90%

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Cumulative response rate as of ATP Wave 120

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	71%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 120	49%
Response rate to Wave 120 survey	90%
Cumulative response rate	**4%**

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Adjusting income and defining income tiers

To create upper-, middle- and lower-income tiers, respondents' 2021 family incomes were adjusted for differences in purchasing power by geographic region and household size. "Middle-income" adults live in families with annual incomes that are two-thirds to double the median family income in the panel (after incomes have been adjusted for the local cost of living and household size). The middle-income range for the American Trends Panel is about $43,800 to $131,500 annually for an average family of three. Lower-income families have incomes less than roughly $43,800, and upper-income families have incomes greater than roughly $131,500 (all figures expressed in 2021 dollars).

Based on these adjustments, 29% of respondents in Wave 120 are lower income, 47% are middle income and 18% fall into the upper-income tier. An additional 6% either didn't offer a response to the income question or the household size question.

For more information about how the income tiers were determined, please see here.

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FINAL TOPLINE
WAVE 120 JANUARY 2023
JANUARY 18-24, 2023
N=5,152

ASK FORM 1 [N=2,578]:
SATIS All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in this country today?

	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	No answer
Jan 18-24, 2023	22	78	*
Nov 16-27, 2022	24	75	1
Oct 10-16, 2022	21	79	1
Aug 1-14, 2022	18	81	1
Apr 25-May 1, 2022	24	75	1
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
Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	12	87	1
Jun 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=2,574]:
YEARAHEAD Looking ahead, as far as you are concerned, do you think that 2023 will be … **[RANDOMIZE]**

Jan 18-24, 2023		Jan 10-17, 2022	Jan 8-12, 2021	Jan 6-19, 2020
57	Better than 2022	61	67	55
43	Worse than 2022	38	32	43
*	No answer	1	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]?

	Better	Worse	**(VOL.)** DK/Ref
Jan 8-13, 2020	55	34	11
Jan 9-14, 2019	47	43	10

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

YEARAHEAD PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED…

	Better	Worse	(VOL.) DK/Ref
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
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=1,2:

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

	NET Approve	Very strongly	Not so strongly	No answer	**NET Disapprove**	Very strongly	Not so strongly	No answer	No answer
Jan 18-24, 2023-	**38**	18	19	1	**60**	41	18	*	3
Oct 10-16, 2022	**38**	19	19	1	**59**	40	18	1	3
Aug 1-14, 2022	**37**	17	19	1	**60**	39	20	*	3
Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	**37**	18	18	1	**62**	45	16	1	2
Mar 7-13, 2022	**43**	n/a	n/a	n/a	**55**	n/a	n/a	n/a	2
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**	n/a	n/a	n/a	**43**	n/a	n/a	n/a	2
Apr 5-11, 2021	**59**	n/a	n/a	n/a	**39**	n/a	n/a	n/a	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 18-24, 2023		Jan 10-17, 2022	Jan 8-12, 2021
23	A successful president	20	29
49	An unsuccessful president	43	26
27	Too early to tell	37	44
1	No answer	1	1

TREND FOR COMPARISON:
In the long run, do you think Donald Trump will be…

	Jan 6-19, 2020
A successful president	34
An unsuccessful president	48
Too early to tell	18
No answer	1

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?

	Successful	Unsuccessful	Too early to tell	**(VOL.)** DK/Ref
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

PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED…

	Successful	Unsuccessful	Too early to tell	(VOL.) DK/Ref
January, 1994	21	19	57	3
October, 1993	18	25	56	1

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ON SEPARATE SCREENS; ASK FORM 2 (XFORM=2) OPWITHPRES FIRST AND PRESWITHOP SECOND ON SEPARATE SCREENS]

ASK FORM 1 [N=2,578]:
PRESWITHOP This year, do you think Joe Biden should... **[RANDOMIZE]**

Jan 18-24, 2023		Jan 10-17, 2022	Jan 8-12, 2021[3]
73	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	67	74
25	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	29	23
2	No answer	4	3

[ASK FORM 1 (XFORM=1) PRESWITHOP FIRST AND OPWITHPRES SECOND ON SEPARATE SCREENS; ASK FORM 2 (XFORM=2) OPWITHPRES FIRST AND PRESWITHOP SECOND ON SEPARATE SCREENS]

ASK FORM 2 [N=2,574]:
OPWITHPRES This year, do you think Republican congressional leaders should... **[RANDOMIZE]**

Jan 18-24, 2023		Jan 10-17, 2022	Jan 8-12, 2021
63	Try as best they can to work with Joe Biden to accomplish things, even if it means disappointing some Republican voters	61	66
35	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	37	31
2	No answer	2	3

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

ASK ALL:
REPOVRSGHT Thinking about Republican control of the House of Representatives this year, which concerns you more?

Jan 18-24, 2023	
65	That Republicans in Congress will FOCUS TOO MUCH on investigating the Biden administration
32	That Republicans in Congress will NOT FOCUS ENOUGH on investigating the Biden administration
3	No answer

BASED ON REPUBLICAN AND REPUBLICAN LEANERS [N=2,311]:

Jan 18-24, 2023	
42	That Republicans in Congress will FOCUS TOO MUCH on investigating the Biden administration
56	That Republicans in Congress will NOT FOCUS ENOUGH on investigating the Biden administration
2	No answer

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

Thinking about Democratic control of the House of Representatives next year, which concerns you more?

BASED ON DEMOCRATS AND DEMOCRATIC LEANERS:

	Apr 29-May 13 2019	Nov 7-13, 2018
That Democrats in Congress will FOCUS TOO MUCH on investigating the Trump administration	51	46
That Democrats in Congress will NOT FOCUS ENOUGH on investigating the Trump administration	47	51
No answer	2	3

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

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

	Excellent	Good	Only fair	Poor	No answer
Jan 18-24, 2023	1	20	47	32	*
Oct 10-16, 2022	2	16	46	36	*
Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	1	12	38	49	*
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	*
Jun 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	*
Jul 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…

	Better	Worse	About the same as now	No answer
Jan 18-24, 2023	23	40	36	1
Oct 10-16, 2022	23	41	35	1
Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	22	47	30	1
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
Jun 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	*
Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	28	28	44	*

ASK ALL:
ECONCONC How concerned, if at all, are you personally about each of the following economic issues in the country today? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS ACROSS TWO SCREENS]**

		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer
PRICE	The price of food and consumer goods					
	Jan 18-24, 2023	75	20	4	1	*
	Oct 10-16, 2022	73	22	4	1	*
	TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
	Rising prices for food and consumer goods					
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	75	21	3	1	*
	Sep 13-19, 2021	63	30	6	1	*
UNEM	People who want to work being unable to find jobs					
	Jan 18-24, 2023	30	34	26	10	*
	Oct 10-16, 2022	29	31	28	11	1
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	27	32	28	12	1
	Sep 13-19, 2021	29	32	23	15	*
LAB	Employers being unable to find workers to hire					
	Jan 18-24, 2023	30	39	22	8	*
	Oct 10-16, 2022	34	37	21	8	*
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	32	40	21	7	*
	Sep 13-19, 2021	42	37	15	6	*
ENG2	The price of gasoline and energy					
	Jan 18-24, 2023	60	30	8	1	*
	Oct 10-16, 2022	69	24	6	1	*
	TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
	Rising prices for gasoline and energy					
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	75	19	4	2	*
SHTG	Limited availability for some consumer products					
	Jan 18-24 ,2023	36	43	18	3	*
	Oct 10-16, 2022	36	43	17	3	*
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	42	41	14	2	*
REAL	The cost of housing					
	Jan 18-24, 2023	60	27	10	2	*
	Oct 10-16, 2022	60	27	10	3	*
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	60	27	10	3	*
STCK	How the stock market is doing					
	Jan 18-24, 2023	26	38	26	9	1
	Oct 10-16, 2022	32	37	21	9	1
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	31	36	22	10	1

ASK ALL:
ECON_FUT A year from now, do you expect each of the following will be better or worse than they are now? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS; REVERSE ORDER OF RESPONSE OPTIONS FOR RANDOM HALF OF SAMPLE]**

		A lot better	A little better	About the same	A little worse	A lot worse	No answer
JBS	The availability of good paying jobs						
	Jan 18-24, 2023	3	16	46	22	13	*
PRICE	The affordability of food and consumer goods						
	Jan 18-24 ,2023	4	18	24	29	25	*
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=2,578]:							
HOUS	The affordability of housing						
	Jan 18-24, 2023	2	17	32	25	24	1
ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=2,574]:							
HLTH	The affordability of healthcare						
	Jan 18-24, 2023	3	9	44	26	18	*

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:
FAVPOL What is your overall opinion of… **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

	NET favorable	*Very favorable*	*Mostly favorable*	**NET unfavorable**	*Very unfavorable*	*Mostly unfavorable*	Never heard of this person	No answer
ASK ALL:								
Kamala Harris								
Jan 18-24, 2023	**39**	*8*	*30*	**56**	*34*	*21*	4	2
Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	**43**	*10*	*33*	**52**	*35*	*16*	3	2
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=2,578]:								
Chuck Schumer								
Jan 18-24, 2023	**28**	*6*	*23*	**44**	*24*	*20*	26	2
Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	**28**	*5*	*23*	**43**	*25*	*17*	26	3
Mitch McConnell								
Jan 18-24, 2023	**18**	*1*	*16*	**63**	*32*	*31*	18	2
Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	**19**	*2*	*18*	**62**	*35*	*27*	16	3
ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=2,574]:								
Kevin McCarthy								
Jan 18-24, 2023	**28**	*3*	*25*	**43**	*21*	*22*	27	2
Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	**19**	*4*	*15*	**41**	*22*	*19*	37	3
Hakeem Jeffries								
Jan 18-24, 2023	**23**	*6*	*17*	**24**	*11*	*13*	51	2

ASK ALL:
UKRFOL How closely have you been following news about Russia's invasion of Ukraine?

Jan 18-24, 2023		Sep 12-18, 2022	Apr 25-May 1, 2022
9	Extremely closely	9	15
18	Very closely	16	21
38	Somewhat closely	37	38
23	Not too closely	23	19
12	Not at all closely	14	7
*	No answer	*	*

ASK ALL:
JB_RUSUKR_APP Do you approve or disapprove of the Biden administration's response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine?

Jan 18-24, 2023		Apr 25-May 1, 2022	Mar 7-13, 2022
14	Strongly approve	13	18
29	Somewhat approve	32	29
19	Somewhat disapprove	19	18
14	Strongly disapprove	15	21
22	Not sure	20	13
1	No answer	1	1

ASK ALL:
UKR_SPRT When it comes to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, do you think the U.S. is providing…
[RANDOMIZE OPTIONS 1 AND 2; ALWAYS ASK OPTIONS 3 AND 4 LAST]

Jan 18-24, 2023		Sep 12-18, 2022	Apr 25-May 1, 2022	Mar 7-13, 2022
26	Too much support to Ukraine	20	12	7
20	Not enough support to Ukraine	18	31	42
31	About the right amount of support to Ukraine **[ANCHOR]**	37	35	32
22	Not sure **[ANCHOR]**	24	22	19
1	No answer	1	1	1

ASK ALL:
RU_UKN_THRT2 How much of a threat to U.S. interests is Russia's invasion of Ukraine?

Jan 18-24, 2023		Mar 7-13, 2022
35	A major threat	50
33	A minor threat	28
9	Not a threat	6
21	Not sure	16
1	No answer	1

TREND FOR COMPARISON:
How much of a threat to U.S. interests is Russia's military buildup near its border with Ukraine?

	Jan 10-17, 2022
A major threat	26
A minor threat	33
Not a threat	7
Not sure	33
No answer	1

ASK IF REP/LEAN REP OR DEM/LEAN DEM:
[FOR REP OR LEAN REP (XPARTYSUM_FINAL=1): ASK UNITEDREP FIRST AND THEN UNITEDDEM ON SEPARATE PAGES. FOR DEM OR LEAN DEM (XPARTYSUM_FINAL=2): ASK UNITEDDEM FIRST AND THEN UNITEDREP ON SEPARATE PAGES.

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

BASED ON REP/LEAN REP [N=2,311]:

Jan 18-24, 2023		Jan 10-17, 2022
4	Completely united	6
67	Mostly united	71
24	Mostly divided	18
4	Completely divided	3
2	No answer	2

ASK IF REP/LEAN REP OR DEM/LEAN DEM:
[FOR REP OR LEAN REP (XPARTYSUM_FINAL=1): ASK UNITEDREP FIRST AND THEN UNITEDDEM ON SEPARATE PAGES. FOR DEM OR LEAN DEM (XPARTYSUM_FINAL=2): ASK UNITEDDEM FIRST AND THEN UNITEDREP ON SEPARATE PAGES.

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

BASED ON DEM/LEAN DEM [N=2,640]:

Jan 18-24, 2023		Jan 10-17, 2022
9	Completely united	4
71	Mostly united	64
16	Mostly divided	25
3	Completely divided	6
1	No answer	1

ASK ALL:
PARTY In politics today, do you consider yourself a:
ASK IF INDEP/SOMETHING ELSE (PARTY=3 or 4) OR MISSING:
PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to…[4]

Republican	Democrat	Independent	Something else	No answer	*Lean Rep*	*Lean Dem*
28	28	28	15	2	*18*	*19*

Key to Pew Research trends noted in the topline:

(U) Pew Research Center/USA Today polls

4 PARTY and PARTYLN asked in a prior survey.