

FOR RELEASE JULY 13, 2022

# Biden's Job Rating Slumps as Public's View of Economy Turns More Negative

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Republican and Democratic figures*

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**RECOMMENDED CITATION**

Pew Research Center, July 2022, "Biden's Job  
Rating Slumps as Public's View of Economy Turns  
More Negative"

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## How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand the public's views on President Joe Biden, other congressional leaders and the nation's economy. For this analysis, we surveyed 6,174 U.S. adults between June 27 and July 4, 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](#) and its [methodology](#).

# Biden’s Job Rating Slumps as Public’s View of Economy Turns More Negative

*Americans take a dim view of both political parties, leading Republican and Democratic figures*

With public views of the nation’s economy at their most negative in years, Joe Biden’s political standing is at the lowest point of his presidency. Yet Biden is hardly the only focal point of the country’s political discontent: Americans express unfavorable views of both major parties and a range of leading political figures, including Biden’s predecessor, Donald Trump.

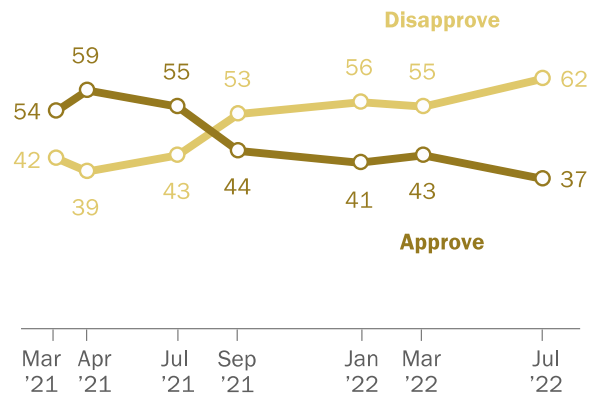
Biden’s current job approval numbers are the lowest since he became president, with 37% of U.S. adults saying they approve of how he is handling his job as president while 62% disapprove. Biden’s job rating has declined 6 percentage points since March (43%) and 18 points over the past year; last July, a 55% majority approved of Biden’s job performance.

Amid persistent inflation, the public’s views of the national economy have worsened since the start of this year. Today, just 13% of adults say economic conditions in the United States are excellent or good; 28% said this six months ago.

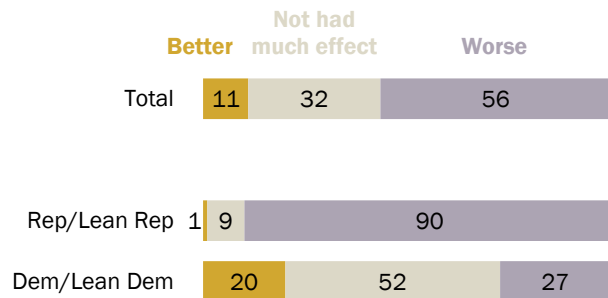
A majority of Americans say Biden’s policies have hurt the economy: 56% now say his policies have made economic conditions worse, compared with just 11% who say his policies have improved the economy. About a third (32%) say they have not had much of an effect. The share of Americans who say Biden’s policies have made economic conditions worse has increased 16 percentage points since last September.

## Biden’s job rating at new low; majority of Americans say his policies have made the economy worse

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



*% who say, since taking office, Joe Biden’s policies have made economic conditions ...*



Note: No response answers not shown.  
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

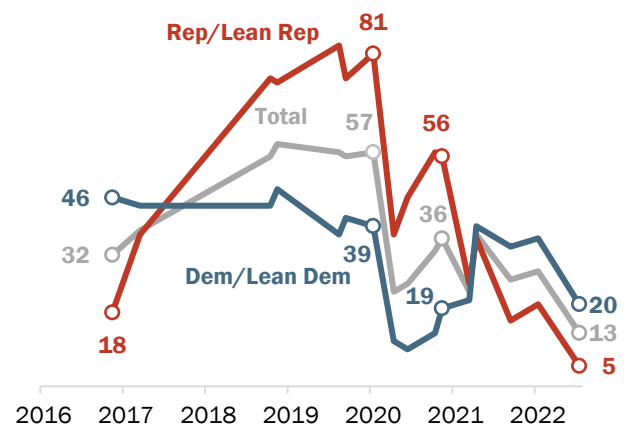
Views of the economy – and the impact of the president’s policies on economic conditions – have long been deeply divided along partisan lines. Still, only 20% of Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents say Biden’s policies have made the economy better, while 52% say they have had little impact and 27% say they have made things worse. Among Republicans and Republican leaners, 90% say Biden’s policies have made the economy worse.

A new Pew Research Center survey of 6,174 U.S. adults, conducted June 27 to July 4, finds that just 20% of Democrats and 5% of Republicans rate the nation’s economic conditions as excellent or good. These opinions have declined substantially since January, when 36% of Democrats and 20% of Republicans viewed the economy positively. Currently, Republicans are far more likely than Democrats to rate conditions as poor (67% vs. 32%); Democrats are more likely to say they are “only fair” (47% vs. 28%).

The public’s economic concerns are dominated by worries over rising prices. Three-quarters of Americans say they are very concerned about rising prices for food and consumer goods; an identical share say they are very concerned about rising prices for gasoline and energy. Majorities in almost every demographic group say they are very worried about rising prices for food and energy.

### Positive views of the economy decline among members of both parties

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



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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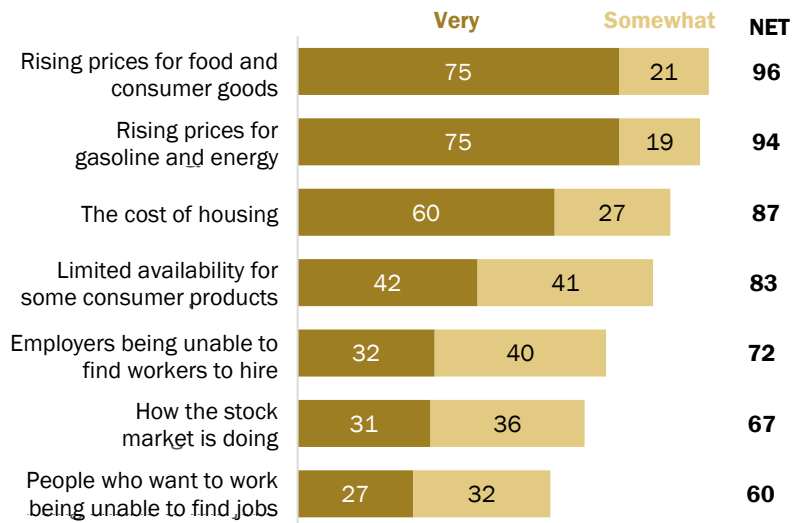
Among five other issues asked about, the cost of housing is the next most concerning for the public, with six-in-ten saying they are very concerned about this. About four-in-ten (42%) are very concerned about limited

availability for some consumer products. Fewer Americans say they are very concerned about employers finding workers to hire (32%), the performance of the stock market (31%) or people being unable to find jobs (27%).

When asked to assess possible causes for inflation, nearly half of adults (49%) say “businesses taking advantage of economic conditions to increase their profits” has contributed a lot to rising prices. Nearly as many (45%) cite the impact of COVID-19 on manufacturing and shipping.

### Three-quarters of Americans are ‘very concerned’ about rising prices for food, gas and other goods

% who say they are \_\_\_ concerned about ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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Fewer say that Russia’s invasion of Ukraine (39%), government aid to deal with the economic impact of the pandemic (32%), or the fact that interest rates were very low until recently (25%) have contributed a lot to rising prices.

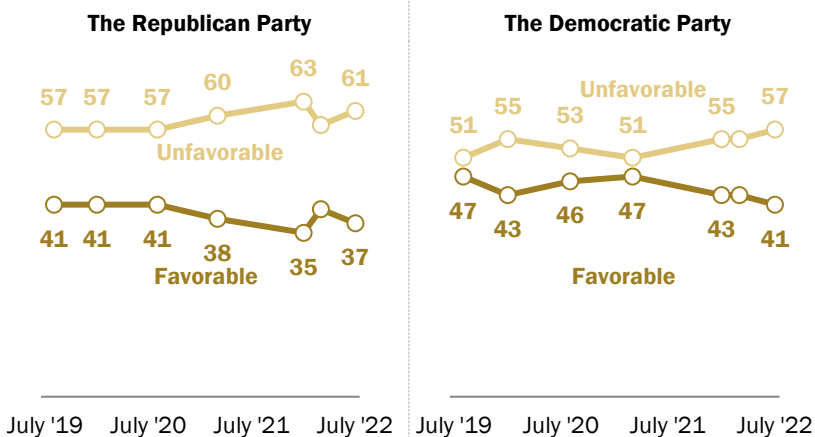
Democrats are much more likely than Republicans to say Russia’s invasion of Ukraine and businesses taking advantage of conditions to increase profits are major factors driving inflation. Republicans, by contrast, are more likely to point to the government’s aid to deal with economic impact of the pandemic.

## Other important findings from the survey

**Both parties continue to be viewed unfavorably.** With less than four months until the midterm elections, neither party is very popular with the public. Slightly more Americans say they view the Democratic Party (41%) favorably than say so about the Republican Party (37%), but clear majorities view both parties unfavorably (61% for the GOP and 57% for the Democrats).

### Views of Republican, Democratic parties largely stable as public continues to rate both parties unfavorably

*% who have a(n) \_\_\_ opinion of each of the following*



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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**Biden, Trump, congressional leaders viewed more negatively than positively.** The public's views of eight political leaders included on the survey – including Biden and Trump – are all unfavorable overall. The public gives Biden (43% favorable vs. 55% unfavorable) slightly better ratings than Trump (38% vs. 60%).

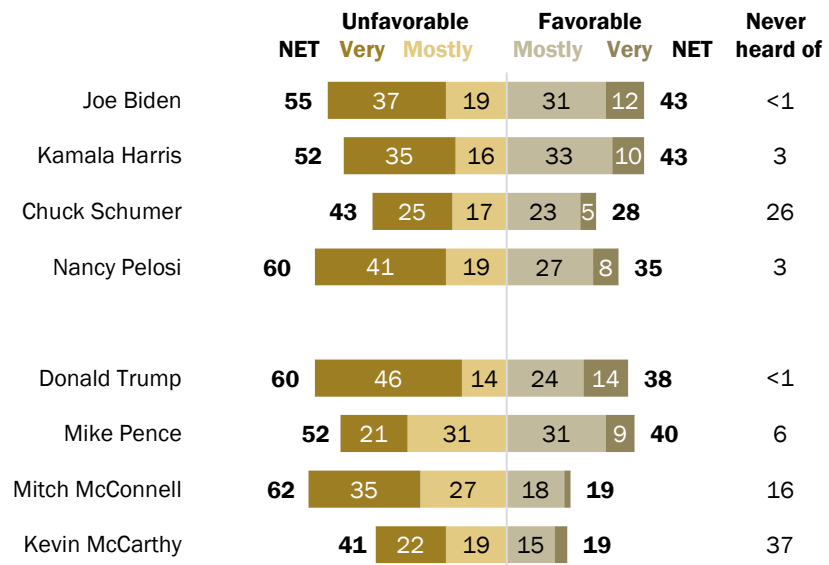
Congressional leaders fare the worst, with Senate minority leader Mitch McConnell and Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi each viewed unfavorably by about six-in-ten Americans (62% McConnell and 60% Pelosi). Views of Vice President Kamala Harris and former Vice President Mike Pence are somewhat more positive, yet both are still underwater in their personal favorability ratings.

**Biden is viewed negatively – but better than Trump – on some dimensions.** Evaluations of Biden's performance in specific areas are largely negative – as they were for

[Trump at a similar point in his presidency](#) – but Biden outperforms Trump on setting “a high moral standard for the presidency” (43% say Biden has definitely or probably done this, compared with 27% who said it about Trump in August 2018) and running “an open and transparent administration” (44% say this about Biden today vs. 37% about Trump four years ago). However, more said Trump improved the way government worked (37% in 2018) than say this about Biden today (29%).

### Biden, Harris, Trump, Pence, Democratic and GOP congressional leaders all viewed more unfavorably than favorably

% who say they have a(n) \_\_\_\_ opinion of ...



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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**More agree with the GOP than with Democrats on economic policy, but Democrats have edge on most issues.** Americans are more likely to say they agree with the Democratic Party than the Republican Party on a number of key issues – including policies on health care, race, COVID-19 and climate change as well as policies affecting LGBT people.

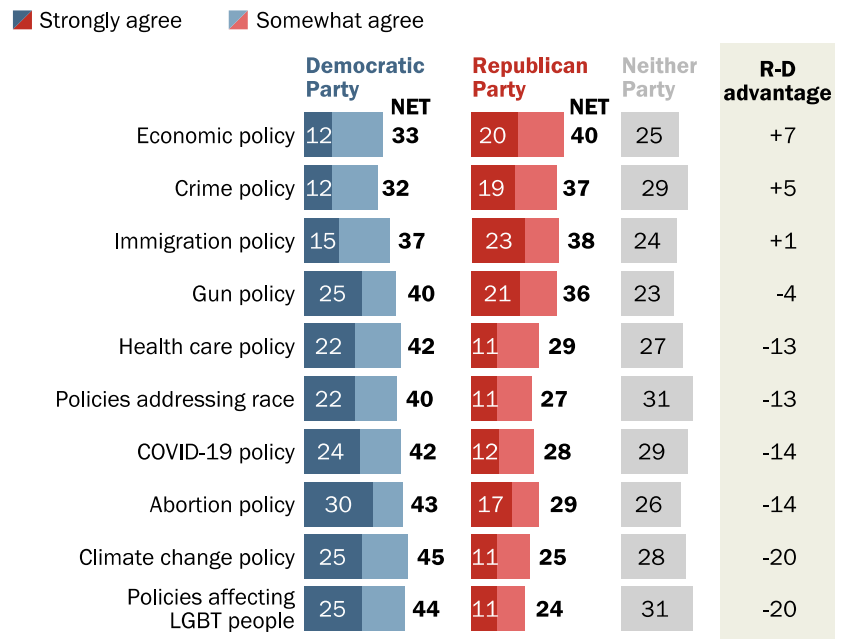
However, the Republican Party holds a 7 percentage point advantage on the economy: 40% Americans say they agree with the GOP on economic policy, compared with a third who say they agree with the Democratic Party.

With abortion policy in the spotlight following the [Supreme Court’s decision to overturn Roe v. Wade](#), 43% say they agree with the Democrats on abortion policy, while 29%

say that about Republicans; another 26% say they agree with neither party on abortion policy.

**GOP holds edge on economy, crime policy; Democrats have wide advantages on health care, race, abortion, climate change and policies affecting LGBT people**

*% who say they agree with the \_\_\_ on the following policy issues*



Note: No answer responses not shown.  
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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## 1. Views of Joe Biden, Donald Trump, congressional leaders

Over the past year, Joe Biden's job approval has declined substantially among many groups, including members of his own party.

Last July, about nine-in-ten self-identified Democrats (92%) said they approved of the way Biden was handling his job as president. Today, about three-quarters (76%) say the same.

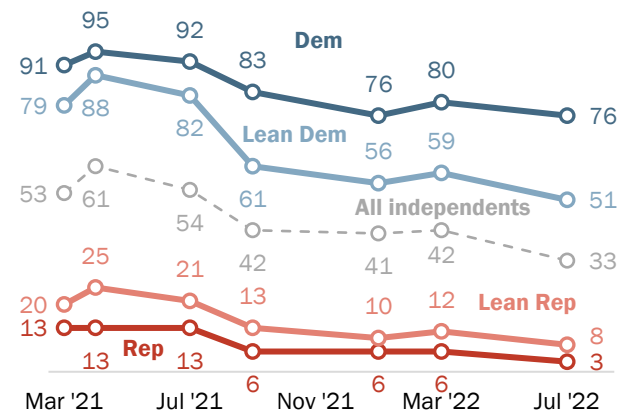
Among political independents, Biden's job rating has fallen from 54% a year ago to 33% today. In particular, Biden has lost ground among independents who lean to the Democratic Party. Democratic leaners tend to be younger, on average, than self-identified Democrats, and they are more likely to be men.

Today, only about half (51%) of Democratic leaners approve of Biden's job performance. While his rating among Democratic leaners has not changed a great deal since January, it is about 30 percentage points lower than it was a year ago (82%).

Since he first took office, generally only small shares of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents have approved of Biden's performance as president. Today, just 8% of Republican leaners and 3% of self-identified Republicans give Biden positive job ratings.

### Biden's job ratings among Democrats, Democratic leaners have declined markedly over the past year

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



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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Among the overall public, 37% say they approve of Biden’s job performance, while 62% disapprove. More than twice as many adults *strongly* disapprove of Biden’s job performance as *strongly* approve (45% vs. 18%).

Black adults are the only major demographic group where a majority have a positive evaluation of Biden’s job in office (57% say they approve, including 32% who strongly approve). Views among Hispanic adults and Asian adults are mixed – 46% and 44%, respectively, say they approve of Biden’s job performance. By contrast, a large majority of White adults (68%) say they *disapprove* of Biden’s job performance.

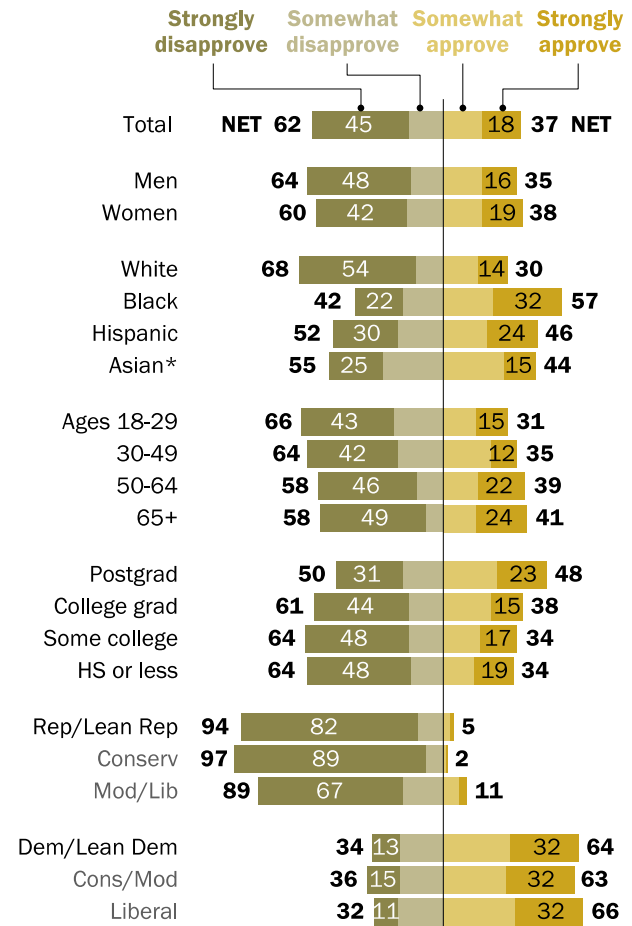
While majorities across all age groups disapprove of Biden’s job performance, his approval rating is 10 points lower among adults under 30 (31%) than among those 65 and older (41%).

About half of those with a postgraduate degree (48%) say they approve of the way Biden is handling his job, while 50% say they disapprove. By contrast, at least six-in-ten adults with a college degree but no postgraduate degree (61%), adults with some college experience (64%) and adults with a high school education or less (64%) say they disapprove of Biden’s job performance.

An overwhelming majority of Republicans and GOP leaners (94%) disapprove of Biden’s job performance, with 82% saying they strongly disapprove of his performance. Conservative Republicans hold more intensely negative views of Biden’s performance (89% strongly disapprove) than moderate and liberal Republicans (67%).

### Majorities across most demographic groups disapprove of Biden’s job performance

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



\*Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.

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

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

While a majority of Democrats and Democratic leaners (64%) say they approve of Biden’s performance, including about a third (32%) who say they strongly approve, 34% of Democrats disapprove of Biden’s job performance. Among Democrats, ideological differences on views of Biden’s performance are minimal.

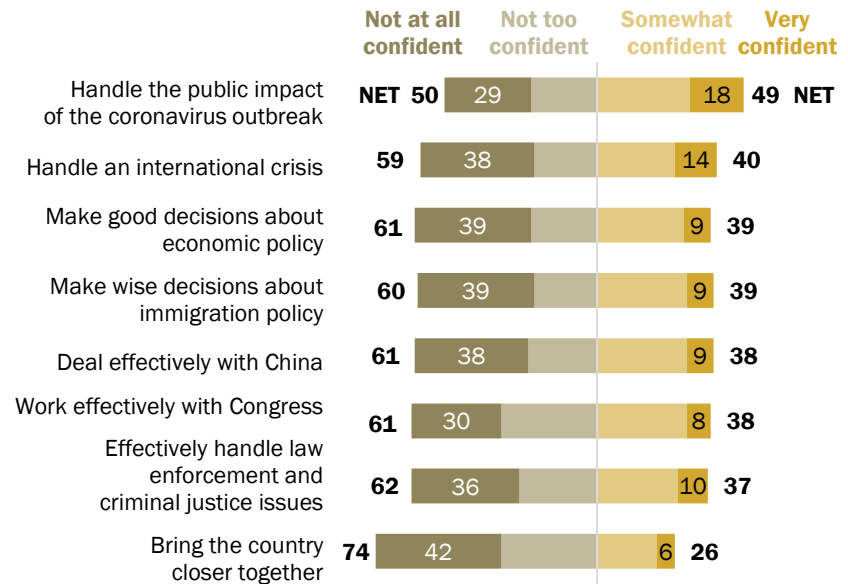
### Lower confidence in Biden on issues

Public confidence in Biden on major issues has declined as his overall job approval rating has fallen. Today, majorities say they are not too confident or not at all confident in Biden’s handling of several issues, including his ability to deal with an international crisis and to make good decisions on the economy.

As in the past, Biden draws more confidence for his handling of the public health impact of the coronavirus than other issues. About as many say they are very or somewhat confident in Biden’s handling of COVID-19 (49%) as say they are not too or not at all confident (50%).

### Majorities have little or no confidence in Biden on the economy, handling international crises, other issues

% 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 June 27-July 4, 2022.

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Of the issues included in the survey, the public is least confident in Biden’s ability to bring the country closer together: 74% say they are not too (32%) or not at all confident (42%) in Biden’s ability to do so. Only about a quarter of the public (26%) say they are confident in Biden’s ability to bring the country closer together.

Confidence in Biden’s ability to handle many of these issues has declined since the early months of his presidency.

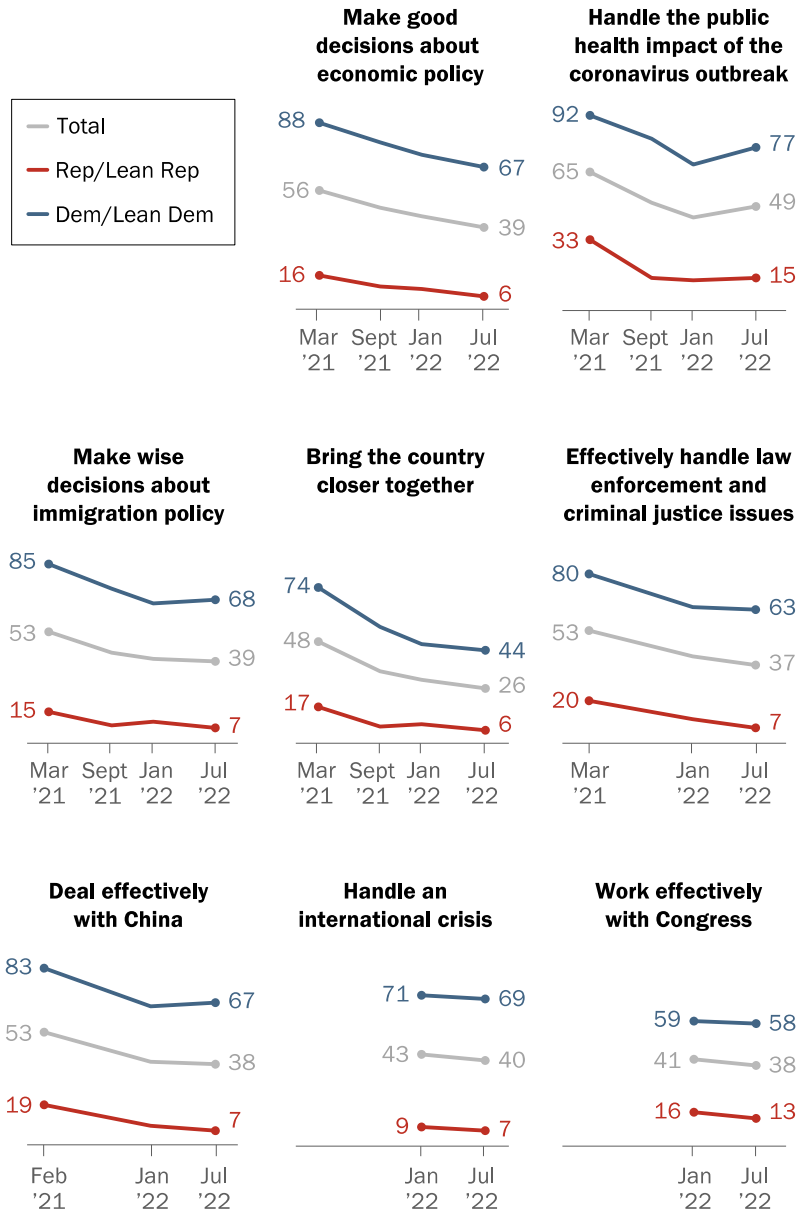
Since March 2021, confidence in Biden’s ability to make good decisions on the economy has fallen 17 percentage points (from 56% to 39%), and there have been comparable declines in confidence in the president’s handling of the coronavirus, immigration, and law enforcement and criminal justice.

In March 2021, Biden drew less public confidence for his ability to bring the country closer together than in other areas. And confidence in Biden has fallen 22 points since then; today, just 26% are confident in his ability to unify the country.

These large declines are mostly due to shifts in opinions among Democrats and Democratic leaners, since confidence in Biden has been low among Republicans since the beginning of his presidency. Still, majorities of Democrats remain confident in Biden’s abilities on seven of the eight issues included in the survey.

### Public confidence in Biden’s abilities in several areas has declined since his early months in office

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



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

## Public’s view of Biden’s economic policies grows more negative

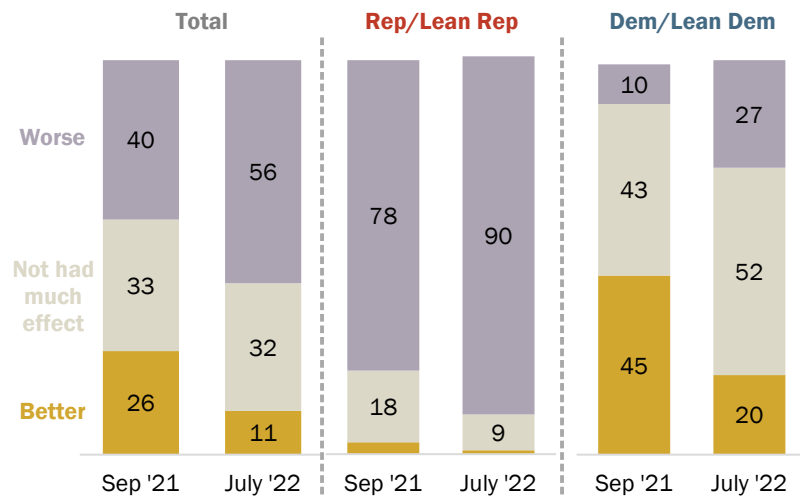
Today, a 56% majority of the public says that Biden’s policies have made economic conditions worse since he took office, up from the 40% who said this last fall. The share saying the policies of the Biden administration have made economic conditions *better* has decreased from 26% in September to 11% today. The share who say Biden’s policies have not had much effect on economic conditions is essentially unchanged over this period (32% today vs. 33% in September).

The share of Democrats who say Biden’s policies have made economic conditions worse has nearly tripled since September: 27% of Democrats now say this, compared with 10% last fall.

Most Republicans continue to express a negative view of the impact of Biden’s policies. Currently, 90% say his policies have made economic conditions worse, up from 78% last September.

### Majority of Americans now say Biden’s policies have made U.S. economic conditions worse

*% who say, since taking office, Joe Biden’s policies have made economic conditions ...*



Note: No answer responses not shown.  
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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## Views of Biden’s – and Trump’s – handling of the presidency

Beyond Biden’s handling of policy issues, majorities of the public give him negative ratings for running a transparent

administration and setting a high moral standard for the presidency (55% say he definitely has not or probably has not done each of these).

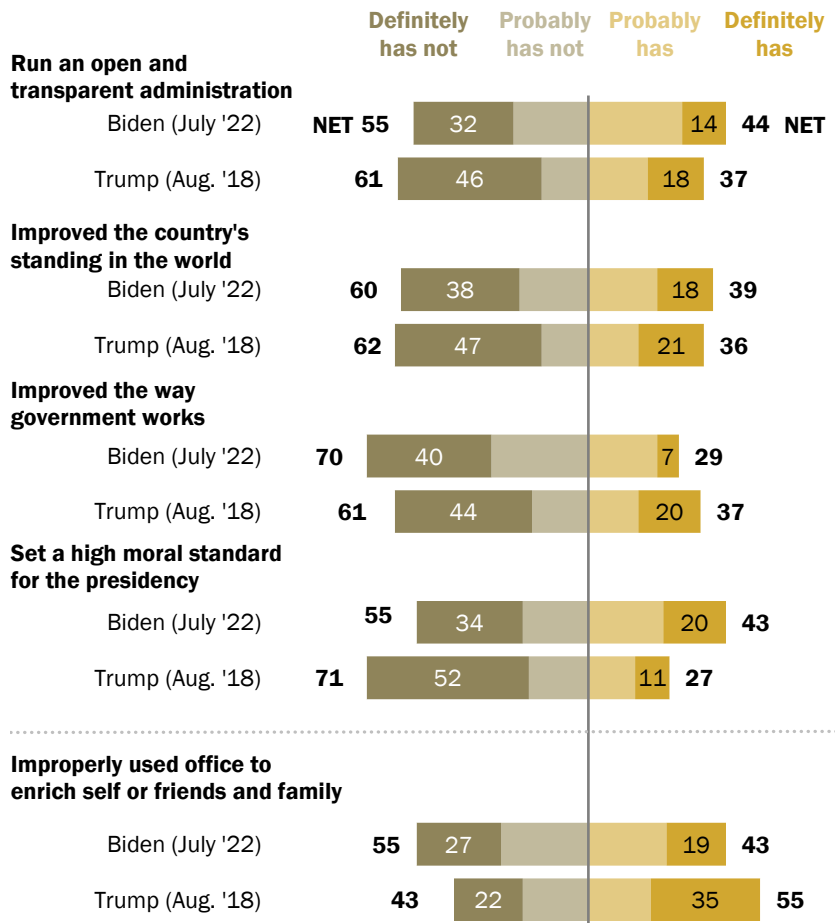
But in both cases, current evaluations of Biden are more positive than evaluations of Donald Trump were at a comparable point in his term (August 2018).

Just over four-in-ten adults (44%) say Biden has definitely or probably run an open and transparent administration; 37% said this about Trump four years ago. And while 43% say Biden has definitely or probably set a high moral standard for the presidency, just 27% said Trump had done this.

A 55% majority say Biden has definitely or probably *not* improperly used his office to enrich himself or his friends or family. Fewer than half (43%) said this description applied to Trump in August 2018.

### More credit Biden for transparency, setting high moral standards and not using his office to enrich himself than said this about Trump four years ago

% who say \_\_\_ has ...



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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On one dimension included in the survey – improving the way government works – Trump was viewed more positively in 2018 than Biden is today. Nearly three-in-ten (29%) say Biden has

improved the way government works; 37% credited Trump for improving government four years ago.

Neither Biden nor Trump is widely viewed as improving the United States' standing in the world. About four-in-ten (39%) say Biden has done this, which is similar to the share saying this about Trump in 2018 (36%).

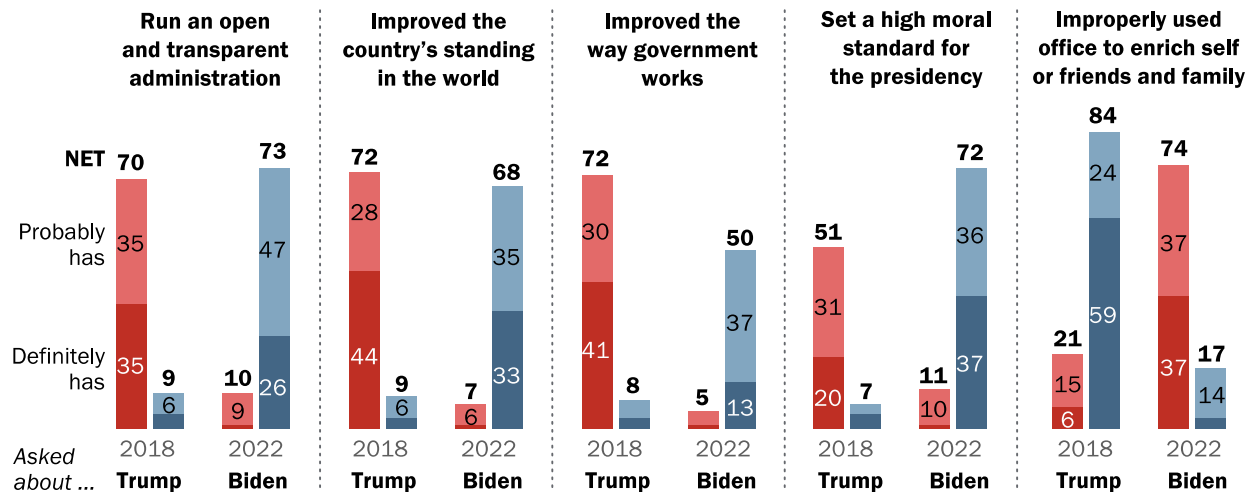
There are wide partisan differences in evaluations of the two presidents, and in some cases, Democrats' views of Biden today closely reflect Republicans' views of Trump four years ago.

In 2018, seven-in-ten Republicans and Republican leaners said Trump had probably or definitely run an open and transparent administration. Today, a similar share of Democrats (73%) say the same of Biden.

**Democrats less likely to say Biden has improved government – but more likely to say he sets high moral standards – when compared with how Republicans viewed Trump in 2018**

% who say \_\_\_ has ...

Rep/Lean Rep Dem/Lean Dem



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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However, Democrats and Republicans have differing views of their leaders on their efficacy and morality. Only half of Democrats say Biden has probably or definitely improved the way government works. Republicans were more positive about Trump on this measure in 2018 – 72%



said he had improved the way government works. And while 51% of Republicans said Trump set a high moral standard for the presidency in 2018, 72% of Democrats say Biden has done so today.

Similar to the pattern in 2018, members of the opposing party of the president hold negative views as to whether he has improperly used his position in office. Four years ago, more than eight-in-ten Democrats (84%) said that Trump improperly used his office to enrich himself or his friends and family. Nearly three-quarters of Republicans (74%) say the same of Biden today.

## Views of Biden, Trump and other political leaders

A larger share of the public expresses an unfavorable opinion than a favorable opinion of each of eight different prominent political leaders, including four Democrats and four Republicans. These figures are consistently viewed more negatively by members of the opposing party than positively by members of their own party.

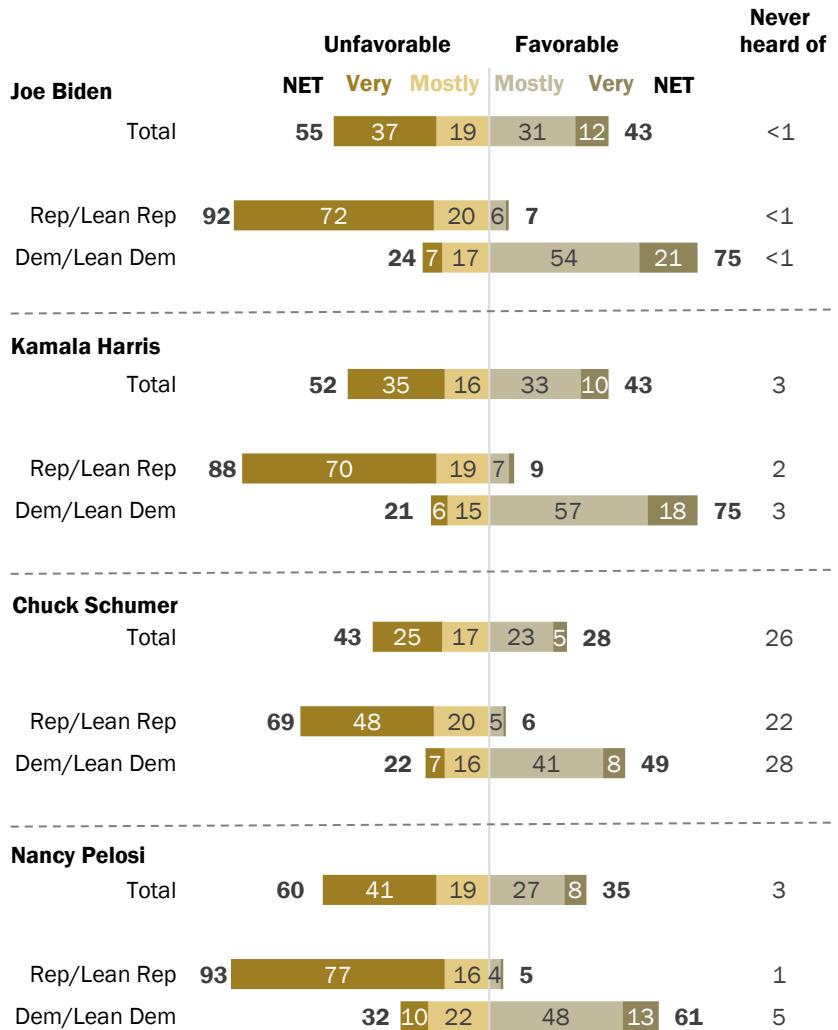
A narrow majority of the public (55%) say they have very or mostly unfavorable views of Joe Biden, compared with 43% who have very or mostly favorable views. While about nine-in-ten Republicans and Republican leaners (92%) have an unfavorable opinion of Biden, three-quarters of Democrats and Democratic leaners have a favorable view.

Views of Kamala Harris are nearly identical to those of Biden: 43% of the public rates her favorably versus 52% unfavorably. As is the case with

opinions of Biden, the share of Republicans who express negative opinions about Harris (88%) is larger than the share of Democrats who express positive opinions (75%).

### Biden, Harris, Democratic congressional leaders receive less positive ratings among Democrats than negative ratings among Republicans

% who say they have a(n) \_\_\_ opinion of ...



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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More Americans say they have an unfavorable view of Nancy Pelosi (60%) and Chuck Schumer (43%) than view them favorably (35% and 28%, respectively). Pelosi is far more widely known than Schumer; just 3% have never heard of Pelosi, compared with 26% who say they have not heard of Schumer.

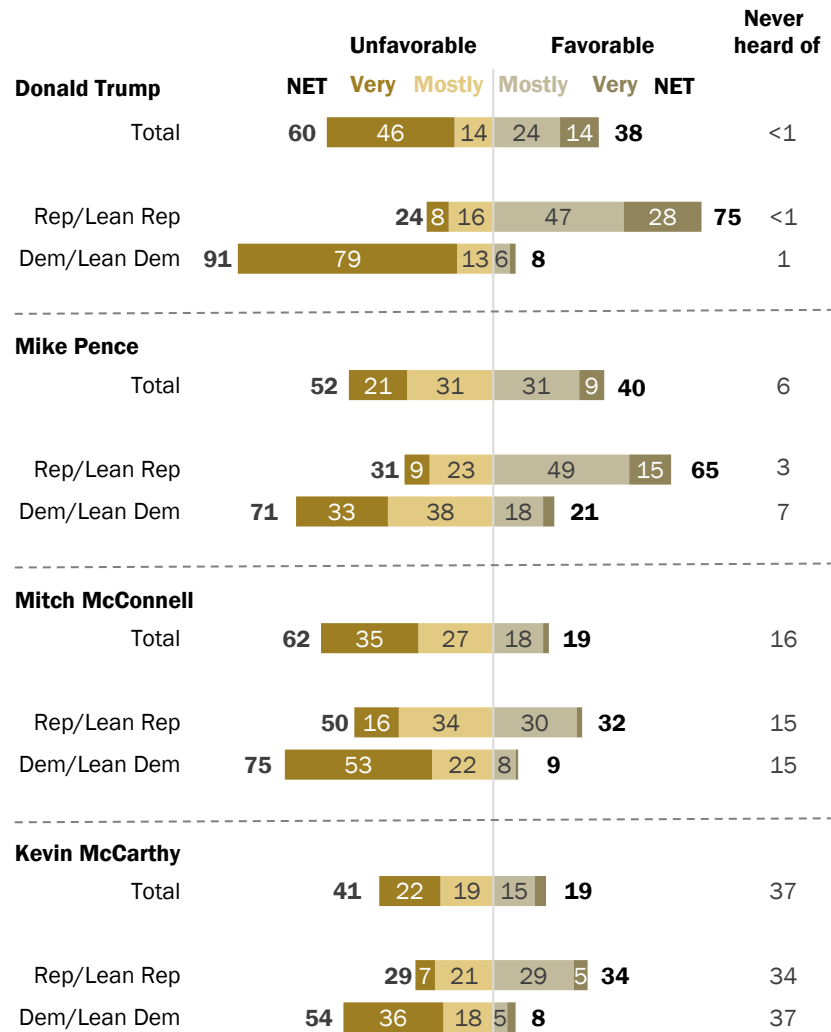
Donald Trump is viewed favorably by a somewhat smaller share of the public (38%) than Biden (43%). Three-quarters of Republicans view Trump favorably, while about nine-in-ten Democrats (91%) view him unfavorably.

A similar share view Mike Pence and Trump favorably, though the public is more likely to view Trump unfavorably than Pence. Four-in-ten adults say they view Pence favorably, compared with 52% who have unfavorable views. A majority of Republicans (65%) have favorable opinions of Pence, while most Democrats (71%) hold an unfavorable opinion.

Just 19% of adults have a favorable opinion of Mitch McConnell, while 62% have an unfavorable opinion; 16% have never heard of McConnell. Within McConnell's own party, more Republicans view him unfavorably (50%) than favorably (32%).

### More Republicans view Mitch McConnell unfavorably than favorably; mixed views of Kevin McCarthy in GOP

% who say they have a(n) \_\_\_ opinion of ...



Note: No answer responses not shown.  
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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Kevin McCarthy is least widely known of the leaders included in the survey: 37% say they have never heard of him. Among those who have an opinion of McCarthy, about twice as many view McCarthy unfavorably (41%) as favorably (19%).

## 2. Views of the economy, economic concerns and inflation

Americans' economic ratings have declined steeply since the beginning of the year: Just 13% now describe economic conditions as excellent (1%) or good (12%), down from 28% in January.

About four-in-ten (38%) describe economic conditions today as only fair, while 49% describe them as poor, roughly double the share who described the economy as poor six months ago (24%).

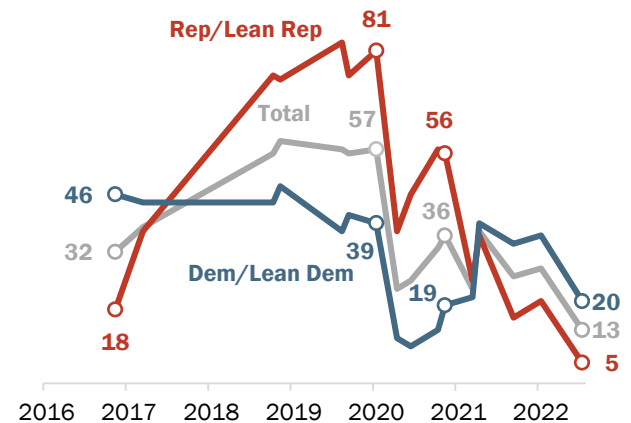
Current economic ratings are more negative than at any point in the last few years, and roughly on par with ratings a decade ago, when the nation was still emerging from the Great Recession (and at a point when the [unemployment rate](#) was more than twice what it is today, but inflation was [substantially lower](#)). (Note: Because data on national economic ratings prior to 2017 was collected using telephone surveys, trends are not directly comparable due to a modest mode effect. See [this 2020 report](#) for more discussion and data on long-term trends in views of the national economy.)

Economic ratings have declined among both Republicans and Democrats over the past several months, though Democrats' views remain more positive than GOP views. In January, about a third of Democrats (36%) rated the economy as excellent or good. Today, one-in-five Democrats say this. And while 20% of Republicans rated the economy positively in January, only 5% say this today.

And while the share rating the economy as poor is up substantively since January, Republicans are far more likely than Democrats to say this. Today, two-thirds of Republicans (67%) say economic conditions are poor, compared with about a third of Democrats (32%).

### Public ratings of the U.S. economy decline

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



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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## Mixed economic expectations, but more negative than in the recent past

Americans are increasingly pessimistic about the future of the economy. About half (47%) say that they expect economic conditions in the country will be worse a year from now; in January, about a third (35%) said they expected conditions to worsen.

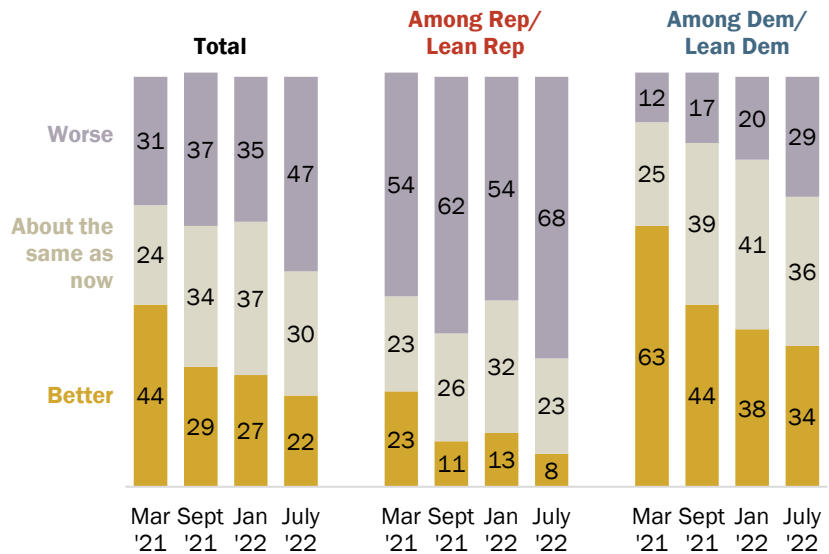
Today, three-in-ten say they expect economic conditions to be about the same a year from now, and 22% say they expect economic conditions to be better.

While Republicans have been pessimistic about the future of national economic conditions since the start of Biden’s presidency, they are particularly negative today: 68% now say they think economic conditions will get worse over the coming year, the largest share saying this at any point since Biden took office. About a quarter of Republicans (23%) expect economic conditions to be about the same a year from now, while only 8% say they expect conditions to improve.

Views among Democrats are more mixed, though they have also turned more pessimistic than they have been at previous points over the last few years. Today, about a third (34%) say they expect the economy to be better than it now is in a year, while a similar share (36%) thinks it will be about the same. About three-in-ten (29%) say they expect conditions to worsen, although this is up from two-in-ten six months ago.

### Nearly half of Americans now say they expect national economic conditions to worsen over the next year

*% 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 June 27-July 4, 2022.

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## Personal financial ratings tick more negative, particularly among the GOP

While personal financial ratings tend to be more stable than national economic assessments, the share of the public offering positive assessments of their own finances is lower than it has been in the last few years. In particular, Republicans' assessments of their own finances have declined over the last year.

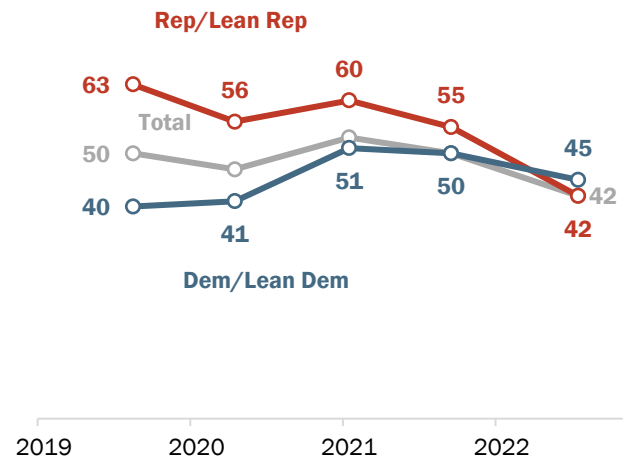
Today, Democrats (45%) and Republicans (42%) are about equally likely to say their finances are in excellent or good shape.

However, Republicans' assessments of their personal finances are considerably less positive than they were in September 2021, when 55% said their finances were in either excellent or good shape.

By contrast, there has only been a more modest decline in the share of Democrats rating their personal finances as excellent or good. In September 2021, half of Democrats said this, compared with 45% today.

### Drop in personal financial ratings is more pronounced among Republicans

*% who say their personal financial situation is in excellent or good shape*



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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When asked for their expectations of their financial situation a year from now, 45% of Americans say they expect it to be about the same as it currently is. Three-in-ten say they expect their financial situation will be better a year from now, and about a quarter (24%) expect their situation to worsen.

The share of the public who expect their financial situation to worsen in the coming year (24%) is higher than it has been in recent years.

Much of this movement has come among Republicans: Today, 37% of Republicans say they expect their financial situation will be worse a year from now, compared with 22% in September 2021 and just 8% in April 2020.

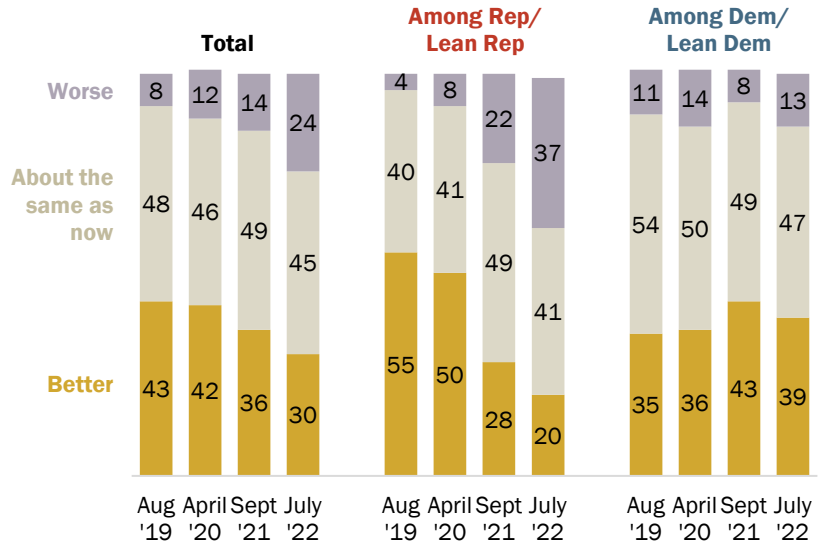
About four-in-ten Republicans (41%) expect their financial situation to be about the same as it is now in a year, while 20% expect it will be better.

By contrast, only 13% of Democrats expect their financial situation to be worse a year from now, roughly similar to the shares who said this over the past three years.

Nearly half of Democrats (47%) expect their financial situation to remain about the same a year from now, and 39% say they expect their financial situation will be better a year from now.

**Republicans have become more likely to say that their financial situation will be worse a year from now**

*% who say they expect the financial situation of their family will be \_\_\_\_ a year from now*



Note: No answer responses not shown.  
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.



## Inflation tops the list of Americans' economic concerns

While large majorities of Americans say they are at least somewhat concerned about several aspects of the economy, rising prices of food and consumer goods – along with increases in the costs of gas and energy – are at the top of the public's list of concerns.

Nearly all Americans (96%) say they are at least somewhat concerned about rising prices for food and consumer goods: Three-quarters of Americans say they are very concerned about this. **Last September**, this also was a top concern for the public, though the share saying they are very concerned is now 12 percentage points higher than it was then.

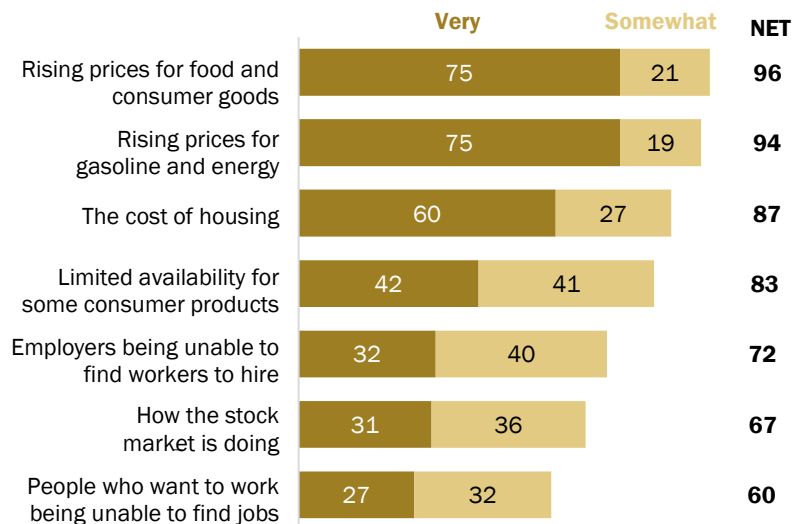
Public concern about rising prices for gasoline and energy is nearly identical to concern about food and consumer prices: 94% say they are at least somewhat concerned about rising energy and gas prices, while 75% say they are very concerned about this.

The cost of housing also ranks high as a concern for the public: 87% say they are very (60%) or somewhat (27%) concerned about housing costs. The public expresses less concern about limited availability of some consumer products. Still, 42% say they are very concerned about this, while a nearly identical share say they are somewhat concerned (41%).

No more than about a third of Americans (32%) are very concerned about employers being unable to find workers, how the stock market is doing (31%) and people who want to work being unable to find jobs (27%).

### Most say they are 'very concerned' about rising prices for food and consumer goods, energy and gas

% who say they are \_\_\_ concerned about ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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The public is somewhat less concerned about employers being unable to find workers for hire than they were in September 2021 (32% now vs. 42% then).

Economic concerns differ by party, with Republicans expressing more concern than Democrats on five of the seven issues in the survey.

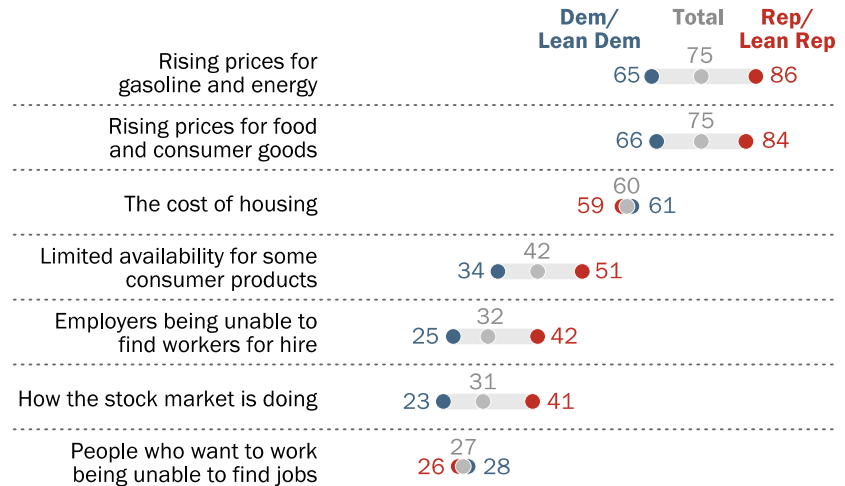
While majorities in both parties say they are very concerned about rising prices for gasoline and energy and food and consumer goods, Republicans are about 20 percentage points more likely than Democrats to say they are very concerned about both of these issues.

Republicans also are more likely than Democrats to say they are very concerned about limited availability for some consumer products (51% vs. 34%), employers being unable to find workers for hire (42% vs. 25%) and how the stock market is doing (41% vs. 23%).

Republicans and Democrats are about equally likely to express concerns about the cost of housing (61% of Democrats, 59% of Republicans) and people who want to work being unable to find jobs (28% of Democrats, 26% of Republicans).

### Republicans are more concerned than Democrats over rising prices, employers being unable to find workers

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



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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## Public perceptions of reasons for inflation

Most Americans see the rising prices the country has been experiencing as the result of several different factors. About half (49%) say that “businesses taking advantage of economic conditions to increase their profits” has contributed a lot to rising prices. One-third also say that this has contributed some, while about two in-ten say it has contributed either not much (13%) or nothing at all (5%).

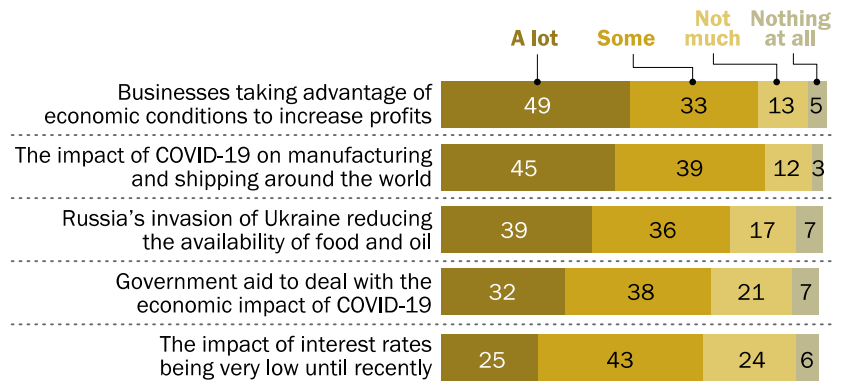
More than four-in-ten (45%) say that “the impact of coronavirus on manufacturing and shipping around the world” has contributed a lot to rising prices, with 39% saying it has contributed some.

About four-in-ten adults (39%) say that “Russia’s invasion of Ukraine reducing the availability of oil and food around the world” has contributed a lot to inflation.

Smaller shares of the public say that government aid to deal with the economic impact of COVID-19 (32%) and the impact of interest rates being very low until recently (25%) have contributed a lot to rising prices.

### Many say that businesses using conditions to increase profits and COVID-19’s impact on manufacturing and shipping are drivers of inflation

*% who say each of the following has contributed \_\_\_ to the rising prices the country has been experiencing*



Note: No answer responses not shown.  
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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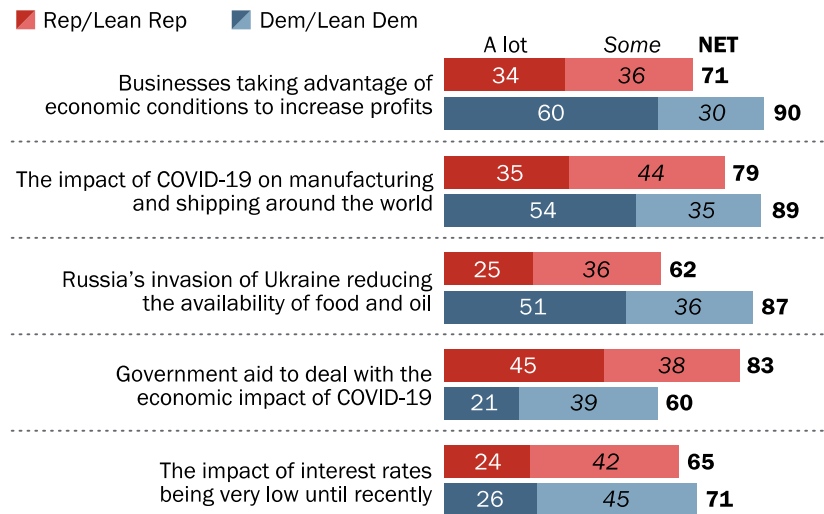
Majorities in both parties see each of these factors as contributing at least somewhat to the rising prices, but Republicans and Democrats differ over the extent to which each of these is a reason for the inflation the country has been experiencing.

For example, nine-in-ten Democrats say that businesses taking advantage of economic conditions to increase profits has contributed at least some to rising prices, including 60% who say this has contributed a lot. Republicans are considerably less likely to say this has been a driver of inflation: 71% of Republicans say this has contributed at least some to rising prices, while 34% say it has contributed a lot.

A similar pattern is seen for both the global impact of COVID-19 on manufacturing and shipping and Russia’s invasion of Ukraine reducing the availability of food and oil around the world. Democrats are more likely than Republicans to say that each of these has contributed substantially to rising prices.

**Republicans see COVID-19 stimulus as top driver of inflation; Democrats see supply chain issues, Russia-Ukraine war as bigger contributors**

*% who say each of the following has contributed \_\_\_\_ to the rising prices the country has been experiencing*



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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The partisan gap is less pronounced over whether interest rates being very low has contributed at least some to rising prices: Democrats are somewhat more likely than Republicans to say this (71% vs. 65%), with only about a quarter in each party saying low interest rates have contributed a lot to rising prices.

More than these other factors, Republicans point to “government aid to people, businesses, and communities to deal with the economic impact of coronavirus” as having contributed a to rising prices. An overwhelming majority of Republicans (83%) say this has contributed at least some to rising prices, with 45% saying this has contributed a lot to the nation’s current inflation. While six-in-ten Democrats say pandemic stimulus has contributed at least some, only about two-in-ten (21%) say it has contributed a lot.

## Acknowledgments

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

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## Methodology

### The American Trends Panel survey methodology

#### 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 June 27 to July 4, 2022, and includes oversamples of Asian, Black and Hispanic adults, as well as 18- to 29-year-old Republicans and Republican-leaning independents 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 6,174 panelists responded out of 7,176 who were sampled, for a response rate of 86%. 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 2%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 6,174 respondents is plus or minus 1.8 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	1,593
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	936
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	4,420
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,618
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,692
May 29 to July 7, 2021				
Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	931
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39,540</b>	<b>27,414</b>	<b>11,660</b>

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, 11,660 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.<sup>1</sup> 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 Asian, Black and Hispanic adults and 18- to 29-year-old Republicans and Republican-leaning independents 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

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

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 June 27 to July 4, 2022. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on June 27.

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 June 27. 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 June 28.

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.

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#### Invitation and reminder dates

	Soft Launch	Full Launch
Initial invitation	June 27, 2022	June 28, 2022
First reminder	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2022
Final reminder	July 2, 2022	July 2, 2022

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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, one ATP respondent was 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 active panelists in their cohort and then 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.

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### 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	
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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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.

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.

*Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022*

<b>Group</b>	<b>Unweighted sample size</b>	<b>Weighted %</b>	<b>Plus or minus ...</b>
Total sample	6,174		1.8 percentage points
Half form	At least 3,085		2.5 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	2,705	43	2.6 percentage points
Half form	At least 1,347		3.8 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	3,246	51	2.5 percentage points
Half form	At least 1,602		3.6 percentage points

Note: This survey includes an oversample of Asian, Black and Hispanic Americans, as well as Republican and Republican-leaning respondents ages 18-29. 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. See appendix for full details on state groupings.

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**

<b>Final dispositions</b>	<b>AAPOR code</b>	<b>Total</b>
Completed interview	1.1	6,174
Logged onto survey; broke off	2.12	101
Logged onto survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	51
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	847
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	2
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		1
Screened out		0
<b>Total panelists in the survey</b>		<b>7,176</b>
Completed interviews	I	6,174
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	1,000
Non-contact	NC	2
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,176</b>
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		86%

<b>Cumulative response rate</b>	<b>Total</b>
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 110	43%
Response rate to Wave 110 survey	86%
<b>Cumulative response rate</b>	<b>3%</b>

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**2022 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL**  
**WAVE 110 JULY 2022**  
**FINAL TOPLINE**  
**JUNE 27-JULY 4, 2022**  
**N=6,174**

**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=6,090]:**

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

	<b>NET</b>	<i>Very</i>	<i>Not so</i>	<i>No</i>	<b>NET</b>	<i>Very</i>	<i>Not so</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
	<b>Approve</b>	<i>strongly</i>	<i>strongly</i>	<i>answer</i>	<b>Disapprove</b>	<i>strongly</i>	<i>strongly</i>	<i>answer</i>	<i>answer</i>
Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	<b>37</b>	18	18	1	<b>62</b>	45	16	1	2
Mar 7-13, 2022	<b>43</b>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<b>55</b>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2
Jan 10-17, 2022	<b>41</b>	21	19	1	<b>56</b>	39	18	*	3
Sep 13-19, 2021	<b>44</b>	27	17	*	<b>53</b>	38	15	1	3
Jul 8-18, 2021	<b>55</b>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<b>43</b>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2
Apr 5-11, 2021	<b>59</b>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<b>39</b>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2
Mar 1-7, 2021	<b>54</b>	38	15	1	<b>42</b>	29	12	1	4

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

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

		-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			No
		<b>NET</b>	<i>Very</i>	<i>Mostly</i>	<b>NET</b>	<i>Very</i>	<i>Mostly</i>	<i>answer</i>
a.	The Republican Party							
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	37	7	30	61	32	29	2
	Mar 21-27, 2022	40	8	32	58	26	33	2
	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							
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	41	8	33	57	30	27	2
	Mar 21-27, 2022	43	7	36	55	28	27	2
	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

**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>
ECON	Make good decisions about economic policy					
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	9	29	22	39	1
	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
CRIS	Handle an international crisis					
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	14	26	21	38	1
	Jan 10-17, 2022	16	28	21	35	1
<b>ASK FORM 1 [N=3,085]:</b>						
IMMI	Make wise decisions about immigration policy					
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	9	30	21	39	1
	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					
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	6	20	32	42	1
	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					
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	9	30	23	38	1
	Jan 10-17, 2022	8	31	28	33	1
	Feb 1-7, 2021	19	34	20	26	1
<b>ASK FORM 2 [N=3,089]:</b>						
CONG	Work effectively with Congress					
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	8	30	32	30	1
	Jan 10-17, 2022	9	32	33	25	1
CRIM	Effectively handle law enforcement and criminal justice issues					
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	10	27	26	36	1
	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

**JBCONF CONTINUED...**

		<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					
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	18	31	22	29	1
	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
	Jun 16-22, 2020	15	37	21	26	1

**ASK ALL:**

JBECON Since taking office, have Joe Biden's economic policies made economic conditions...

Jun 27-Jul 4, <u>2022</u>		Sep 13-19, <u>2021</u>
11	Better	26
56	Worse	40
32	Not had much of an effect	33
1	No answer	1

**TREND FOR COMPARISON:**

DTECON Since taking office, have Donald Trump's economic policies made economic conditions... {W52}

Jan 6-19, <u>2020</u>		July 22- Aug 4, <u>2019</u>
44	Better	40
29	Worse	33
26	Not had much of an effect	27
1	No answer	1

**ASK ALL:**

JBADMIN2 Since taking office, do you think Joe Biden has... **[RANDOMIZE]**

**ASK ALL:**

		<u>Definitely done this</u>	<u>Probably done this</u>	<u>Probably NOT done this</u>	<u>Definitely NOT done this</u>	<u>No answer</u>
NRCH	Improperly used his office to enrich himself or his friends and family					
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	19	25	28	27	2
OPEN	Run an open and transparent administration					
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	14	30	24	32	1
EFFI	Improved the way the government works					
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	7	22	31	40	1

**JBADMIN2 CONTINUED...**

		<u>Definitely done this</u>	<u>Probably done this</u>	<u>Probably NOT done this</u>	<u>Definitely NOT done this</u>	<u>No answer</u>
STND	Improved the country's standing around the world Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	18	22	22	38	1
MORL	Set a high moral standard for the presidency Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	20	24	21	34	1

**TREND FOR COMPARISON:****ASK ALL:**

DTADMIN2 Since taking office, do you think Donald Trump has done each of the following, or not? **[RANDOMIZE]**

		<u>Donald Trump has definitely done this</u>	<u>Donald Trump has probably done this</u>	<u>Donald Trump has probably NOT done this</u>	<u>Donald Trump has definitely NOT done this</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a.	Improperly used his office to enrich himself or his friends and family Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	35	22	19	24	1
	Jul 30-Aug 12, 2018	35	20	21	22	2
b.	Run an open and transparent administration Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	17	21	17	44	1
	Jul 30-Aug 12, 2018	18	19	15	46	2
c.	Improved the way government works Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	13	21	23	43	1
	Jul 30-Aug 12, 2018	20	16	18	44	2
d.	Improved the country's standing around the world Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	18	18	17	46	1
	Jul 30-Aug 12, 2018	21	16	15	47	2
e.	Set a high moral standard for the presidency Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	12	17	18	53	1
	Jul 30-Aug 12, 2018	11	15	19	52	2

**ADDITIONAL QUESTION HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

**ASK ALL:**  
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
<b>ASK ALL:</b>							
ECON	Policies to deal with the economy						
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	20	20	22	12	25	1
	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 <sup>2</sup>	15	20	23	16	24	2
ABPOL	Abortion policy						
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	17	12	13	30	26	1
	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
<b>ASK FORM 1 [N=3,085]:</b>							
IMM	Immigration policy						
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	23	15	22	15	24	1
	Jan 10-17, 2022	19	17	24	13	25	1
	<b>IMM TREND FOR COMPARISON</b>						
	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
<b>ASK FORM 1 [N=3,085]:</b>							
COV	Policies to deal with the health impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19)						
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	12	15	18	24	29	1
	Jan 10-17, 2022	10	17	20	21	31	1
CLIM	Policies to deal with climate change						
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	11	14	20	25	28	2
	Jan 10-17, 2022	8	14	23	21	32	2
	Apr 5-May 2, 2016	9	14	20	24	31	3
LGT	Policies related to people who are gay, lesbian or transgender						
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	11	12	19	25	31	1

<sup>2</sup> 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>
<b>ASK FORM 2 [N=3,089]:</b>							
GUNS	Gun policy						
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	21	16	15	25	23	1
	Jan 10-17, 2022	23	15	17	20	24	1
	Apr 5-May 2, 2016	25	15	15	19	24	2
HC	Health care policy						
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	11	18	20	22	27	2
	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
RACE	Policies that deal with race in this country						
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	11	15	18	22	31	2
CRIME	Policies to deal with crime						
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	19	18	20	12	29	2

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

[RANDOMIZE ECON1-ECON1B AND PERSFNC-PERSFNCB IN BLOCKS, SHOWING ITEMS IN ORDER WITHIN BLOCKS (ECON1 AND PERSFNC ALWAYS FIRST). DISPLAY EACH ITEM SEPARATELY ON ITS OWN PAGE.]

## 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>
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...

	<u>Better</u>	<u>Worse</u>	About the same as <u>now</u>	<u>No answer</u>
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 <sup>3</sup>	28	28	44	*

[RANDOMIZE ECON1-ECON1B AND PERSFNC-PERSFNCB IN BLOCKS, SHOWING ITEMS IN ORDER WITHIN BLOCKS (ECON1 AND PERSFNC ALWAYS FIRST). DISPLAY EACH ITEM SEPARATELY ON ITS OWN PAGE.]

**ASK ALL:**PERSFNC Thinking about your personal finances...  
How would you rate your own personal financial situation? Would you say you are in...

	<u>Excellent shape</u>	<u>Good shape</u>	<u>Only fair shape</u>	<u>Poor shape</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	6	36	41	17	*
Sep 13-19, 2021	9	41	36	13	1
Jan 19-24, 2021	12	41	32	14	*
Apr 7-12, 2020	7	40	37	16	*
Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	10	40	34	15	1

**ASK ALL:**

PERSFNCB A year from now, do you expect that the financial situation of you and your family will be...

Jun 27-Jul 4, <u>2022</u>		Sep 13-19, <u>2021</u>	Apr 7-12, <u>2020</u>	Jul 22-Aug 4, <u>2019</u>
30	Better	36	42	43
24	Worse	14	12	8
45	About the same as now	49	46	48
1	No answer	*	*	1

<sup>3</sup> In the survey conducted from Jul 22- August 4, 2019, response options for this question were not randomized.

**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]**

		<u>Very concerned</u>	<u>Somewhat concerned</u>	<u>Not too concerned</u>	<u>Not at all concerned</u>	<u>No answer</u>
INFL	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					
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	27	32	28	12	1
	Sep 13-19, 2021	29	32	23	15	*
	Nov 12-17, 2020	21	31	19	28	1
LAB	Employers being unable to find workers to hire					
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	32	40	21	7	*
	Sep 13-19, 2021	42	37	15	6	*
ENG	Rising prices for gasoline and energy					
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	75	19	4	2	*
SHTG	Limited availability for some consumer products					
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	42	41	14	2	*
REAL	The cost of housing					
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	60	27	10	3	*
STCK	How the stock market is doing					
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	31	36	22	10	1

**ASK ALL:**

INFROLE Thinking about the increases in prices that the country has been experiencing...

How much do you think each of the following has contributed to these rising prices?  
**[RANDOMIZE]**

		<u>A lot</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Not much</u>	<u>Nothing at all</u>	<u>No answer</u>
GOVSP	Government aid to people, businesses, and communities to deal with the economic impact of the coronavirus					
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	32	38	21	7	1
COVID	The impact of the coronavirus on manufacturing and shipping around the world					
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	45	39	12	3	1

**INFROLE CONTINUED...**

		<u>A lot</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Not much</u>	<u>Nothing at all</u>	<u>No answer</u>
PROF	Businesses taking advantage of economic conditions to increase their profits Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	49	33	13	5	1
UKR	Russia's invasion of Ukraine reducing the availability of oil and food around the world Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	39	36	17	7	1
INTRT	The impact of interest rates being very low until recently Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	25	43	24	6	2

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****ASK ALL:**FAVPOL What is your overall opinion of... **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

	<u>NET favorable</u>	<u>Very favorable</u>	<u>Mostly favorable</u>	<u>NET unfavorable</u>	<u>Very unfavorable</u>	<u>Mostly unfavorable</u>	<u>Never heard of this person</u>	<u>No answer</u>
<b>ASK ALL:</b>								
Joe Biden Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	43	12	31	55	37	19	*	1
Donald Trump Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	38	14	24	60	46	14	*	1
<b>ASK FORM 1 [N=3,085]</b>								
Kamala Harris Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	43	10	33	52	35	16	3	2
Chuck Schumer Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	28	5	23	43	25	17	26	3
Mitch McConnell Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	19	2	18	62	35	27	16	3
<b>ASK FORM 2 [N=3,089]</b>								
Nancy Pelosi Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	35	8	27	60	41	19	3	2
Kevin McCarthy Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	19	4	15	41	22	19	37	3
Mike Pence Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	40	9	31	52	21	31	6	2

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****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:**

PARTYLN

As of today do you lean more to...

<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>
24	28	30	16	2	19	23