Pew Research Center

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Americans More Upbeat on the Economy; Biden's Job Rating Remains Very Low

In their own words: How people feel about the economy

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand how the public views Joe Biden and the economy at the start of the new year. For this analysis, we surveyed 5,140 adults from Jan. 16-21, 2024. 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.

Americans More Upbeat on the Economy; Biden's Job Rating Remains Very Low

In their own words: How people feel about the economy

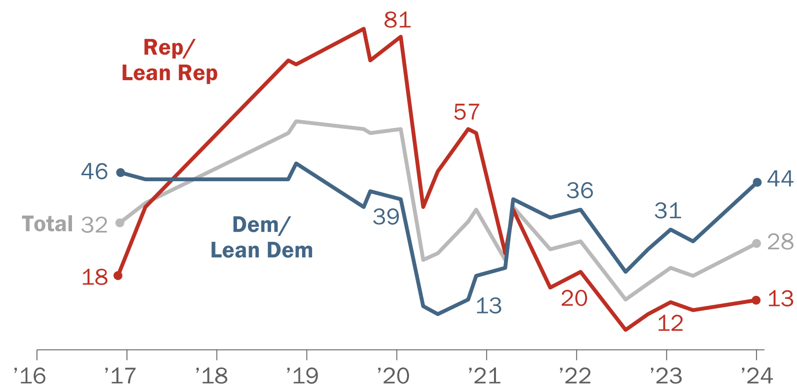
Americans' views of the nation's economy – while mostly stagnant for the past few years – are showing signs of improvement. Slightly more than a quarter (28%) rate economic conditions as excellent or good, a 9 percentage point increase from last April.

Virtually all the change since then has come among Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents. Currently, 44% of Democrats have positive views of the economy – the highest share of Joe Biden's presidency.

The new survey by Pew Research Center, conducted Jan. 16-21 among 5,140 adults, finds that Biden's own job rating remains highly negative: Just 33% of Americans approve of his job performance, unchanged from last month.

Positive views of the nation's economy increase, driven by Democrats

*% who say economic conditions in this country today are **excellent or good***



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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The economy, past and future; top concerns

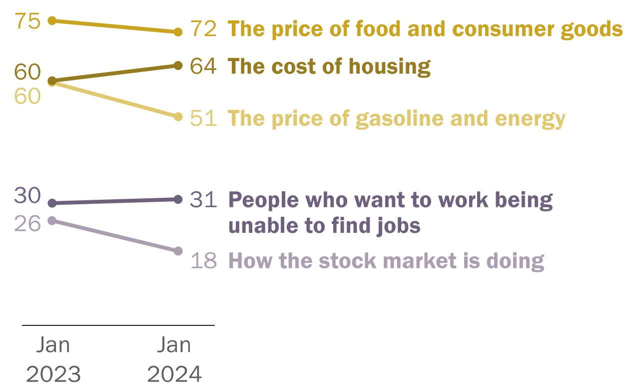
Despite the improvement in economic attitudes, the public is far less upbeat today than it was from 2018 through early 2020, during Donald Trump's presidency and prior to the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic.

Economic ratings remain far less positive than before the pandemic. In January 2020, 57% of Americans rated economic conditions as excellent or good; positive ratings fell to 23% in April of that year, as the coronavirus outbreak spread across the country. Views of the economy improved early during Biden's first few months in office but declined subsequently.

The public's future economic outlook turns less negative. The share of Americans saying economic conditions will be worse a year from now has fallen from 46% last April to 33% today.

Consumer prices remain a major concern, but fewer say they are very concerned about energy prices

*% who say they are **very concerned** about each of the following economic issues in the country today*



Note: Item on stability of banks not asked in January 2023.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16 -21, 2024.

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However, more continue to say that conditions will be *worse* than *better* (26%) next year; 41% expect the economy will be about the same as it is today.

There's less concern about energy prices and the stock market. A sizable majority of Americans (72%) say they are very concerned about prices for food and consumer goods, little changed from last year. The cost of housing also is a major issue, with 64% very concerned.

However, the shares expressing a great deal of concern about prices of gasoline and energy and how the stock market is doing have declined 9 points and 8 points, respectively, since last January.

In their own words: Americans on the economy

When the majority of Americans who rate economic conditions poor or only fair are asked *why* they feel this way, most point to inflation or high prices. Nearly half (45%) specifically mention high inflation (28%) or the high cost of living (21%); 11% specifically point to the high cost of food and groceries or the cost of housing.

People who view the economy positively – those who rate conditions as excellent or good – most often say low unemployment is a major reason why they feel the way they do (43% say this). Other factors cited are that inflation has come down (18%), wage growth (10%), or the strong performance of the stock market (9%).

Why do Americans rate the economy the way they do?

Why did you rate national economic conditions the way you did? (%) ***[open-end]***

Among those who say conditions are **excellent/good** (28% of adults)	%
Low unemployment	43
Inflation is down	18
Wage growth	10
Positive mentions of stock market	9
U.S. outperforming expectations	5

Among those who say conditions are **only fair/poor** (72% of adults)	%
High inflation	28
High cost of living	21
Lack of good paying jobs/ Wages low	15
National debt	7
High cost of food and groceries	6
High cost of housing	6
High interest rates	6
Negative mentions of Biden/Democrats	6
Illegal Immigration	5
Wealth inequality	5

Note: Researchers coded up to three responses. Only responses that made up 5% or more of responses are shown here. Refer to topline for full question wording and response list.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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Biden's job performance, personal traits

Currently, 33% of Americans approve of Joe Biden's job performance, while 65% disapprove. Biden's job rating has not been above 40% since April 2022.

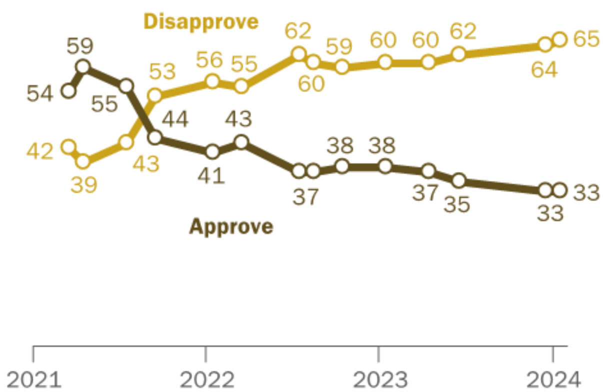
Young adults are negative about Biden's job performance. Biden's job rating is low across all age groups, including young adults. Just 27% of adults ages 18 to 29 approve of the way Biden is handling his job as president, while 71% disapprove.

Black adults are divided over Biden. About as many Black adults disapprove (49%) as approve (48%) of Biden's job performance. Biden's job rating is lower among Asian (39%), Hispanic (32%) and White (30%) adults.

Views of Biden's personal traits have grown less positive. Biden gets his most positive ratings for being even-tempered (62% say this phrase describes him very or fairly well) and standing up for what he believes in (50%).

By nearly 2 to 1, Americans disapprove of Biden's job performance

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



Note: No answer responses are not shown
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.
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Far fewer Americans describe him as mentally sharp (29%), inspiring (26%) or energetic (24%). For the most part, perceptions of Biden's personal traits have followed the same downward trajectory as his job ratings.

Judgments on Biden's legacy

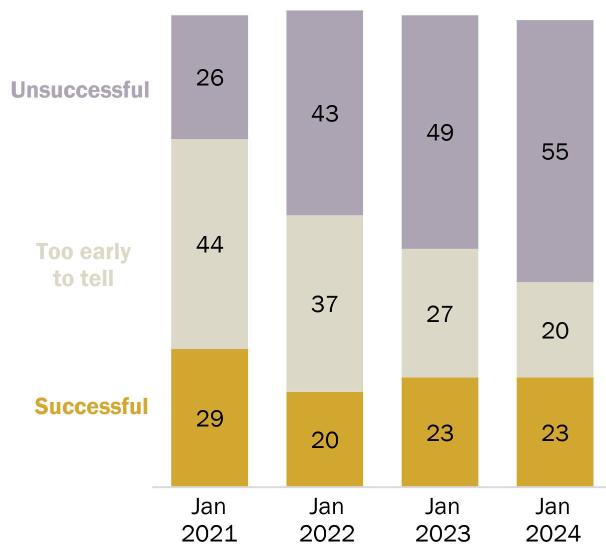
The share of Americans saying that Biden will be an unsuccessful president in the long run has increased steadily over the course of his administration.

Currently, 55% say he will be an unsuccessful president while just 23% say he will be successful; 20% say it is too early to tell. These opinions, like other views of Biden, are deeply partisan: Republicans overwhelmingly say Biden will be unsuccessful (87%).

Among Democrats, 45% say he will be successful, 26% say unsuccessful, and 28% say it is too early to tell.

Growing share of Americans say Biden ultimately will be an unsuccessful president

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



Note: No answer responses are not shown
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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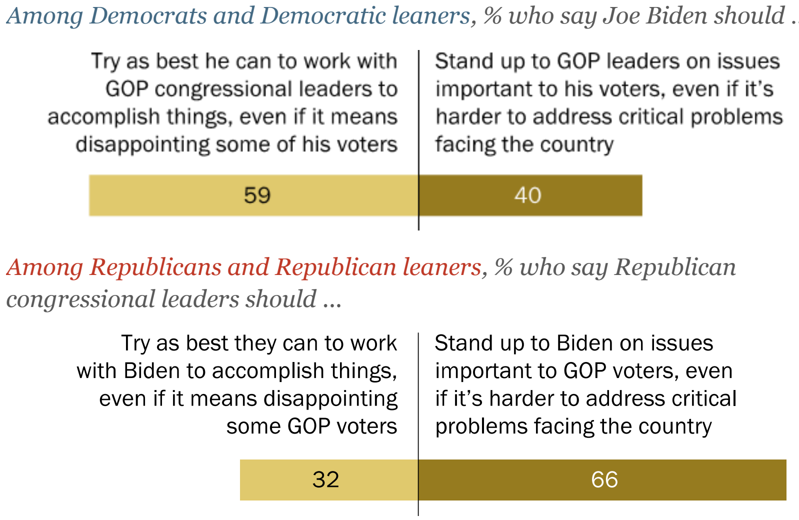
Other findings on partisan compromise and the House GOP impeachment inquiry

A majority of Democrats (59%) say Biden should try his best to work with GOP leaders to accomplish things, even if that disappoints some of his voters; only 32% of Republicans say the same of GOP leaders trying to reach compromises with Biden. These opinions have changed little over the course of Biden's presidency.

Democrats more likely than Republicans to support efforts aimed at forging partisan compromises



Note: No answer responses are not shown
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.
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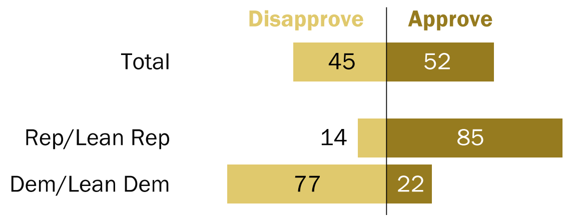
During the Trump administration, Democrats were less likely to say their party's leaders should seek compromise with Trump than Republicans were to say their party should try to seek political compromise with Democratic leaders.

About half of Americans (52%) approve of House Republicans' decision to conduct an impeachment inquiry into Joe Biden, while 45% disapprove. These opinions – and views about whether Biden has done anything that is grounds for his impeachment – are deeply divided along partisan lines: 85% of Republicans approve of the inquiry, while 77% of Democrats disapprove.

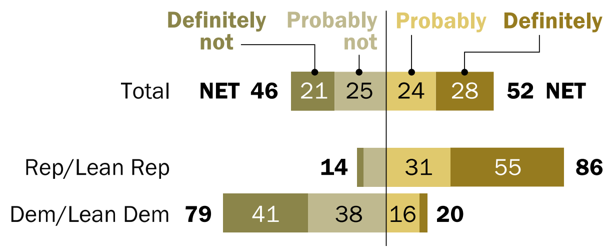
Relatively few Americans (16%) say they are following news about the impeachment inquiry launched by House Republicans into Biden's conduct and possible connections to his son Hunter's business dealings extremely or very closely.

Wide partisan divide on House GOP's impeachment inquiry into Biden

% who __ of the House of Representatives' decision to conduct an impeachment inquiry into Joe Biden



% who think Joe Biden has __ done things that are grounds for impeachment



Note: No answer responses are not shown
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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1. Views of the nation's economy

About three-in-ten Americans (28%) currently rate national economic conditions as excellent or good, while a similar share (31%) say they are poor and about four-in-ten (41%) view them as "only fair."

While ratings remain substantially lower than they were prior to the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, they are more positive than they were last spring – when just 19% viewed the economy in positive terms.

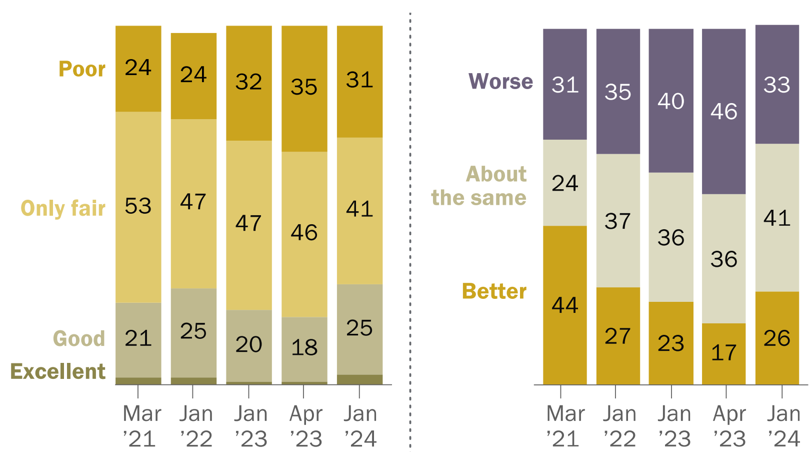
Expectations for *future* economic conditions are also more positive than they were last spring: **Today, roughly a quarter say that they expect economic conditions will be better a year from now (26%) – up from 17% in April 2023.**

At the same time, the share who says conditions will be worse has declined by 13 percentage points. About four-in-ten say they expect conditions will be about the same.

Modest improvement in national economic outlook

% who say that economic conditions in this country today are __

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



Note: No answer responses are not shown. Refer to the topline for full trend.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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As has long been the case, partisans who share the party of the president have more positive views of economic conditions than those who support the opposing party. **Today, 44% of Democrats and Democratic leaners say the nation's economy is excellent or good. This compares with 13% of Republicans and GOP leaners.**

Similarly, Democrats are more likely than Republicans to say they expect economic conditions a year from now will be better than they are today: 34% of Democrats say this, compared with 20% of Republicans.

There are substantial differences *among* Democrats in views of the nation's economy – particularly by age and income.

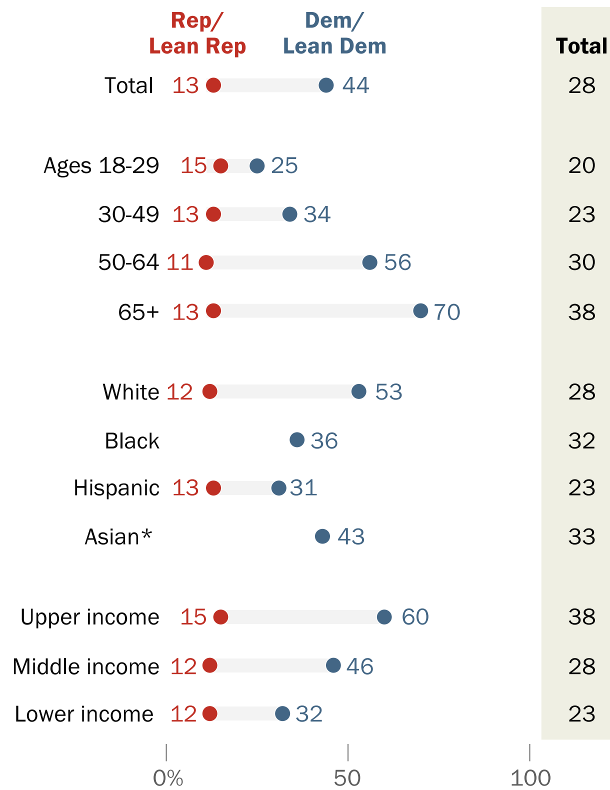
Younger Democrats are much less likely than older Democrats to view current economic conditions in positive terms. Among Democrats under 30, a quarter view the economy positively. This share rises to 34% among those ages 30 to 49, 56% among those 50 to 64, and 70% among those 65 and older.

There are also significant differences by race and ethnicity. **White Democrats are more likely than Black, Hispanic and Asian Democrats to say the economy is excellent or good.**

Democrats in different income groups also diverge in their evaluations of the nation's economy. **Democrats with higher household incomes are more positive about economic conditions than Democrats with lower incomes.** A clear majority of upper-income Democrats (60%) say the economy is doing excellent or good. By comparison, 32% of those with lower incomes view the economy positively, while a majority say it is only fair (40%) or poor (28%).

Among Democrats, wide differences by age, race and ethnicity, and income in views of nation's economy

*% who say that economic conditions in this country today are **excellent/good***



* Asian adults were interviewed in English only.
Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Insufficient sample size to show results among Hispanic and Black Republicans. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2022 earnings.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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Across Republican groups, economic assessments vary less drastically. Republicans overwhelmingly rate the economy negatively: Just 15% or less across demographic groups say national economic conditions are good or excellent.

However, there are some differences in how negative GOP assessments are. For instance, upper-income Republicans are more likely to say the economy is doing only fair (48%) rather than poorly

(36%), while lower-income Republicans are more likely to say poor (49%) rather than only fair (38%).

Why do Americans rate the nation’s economy as they do?

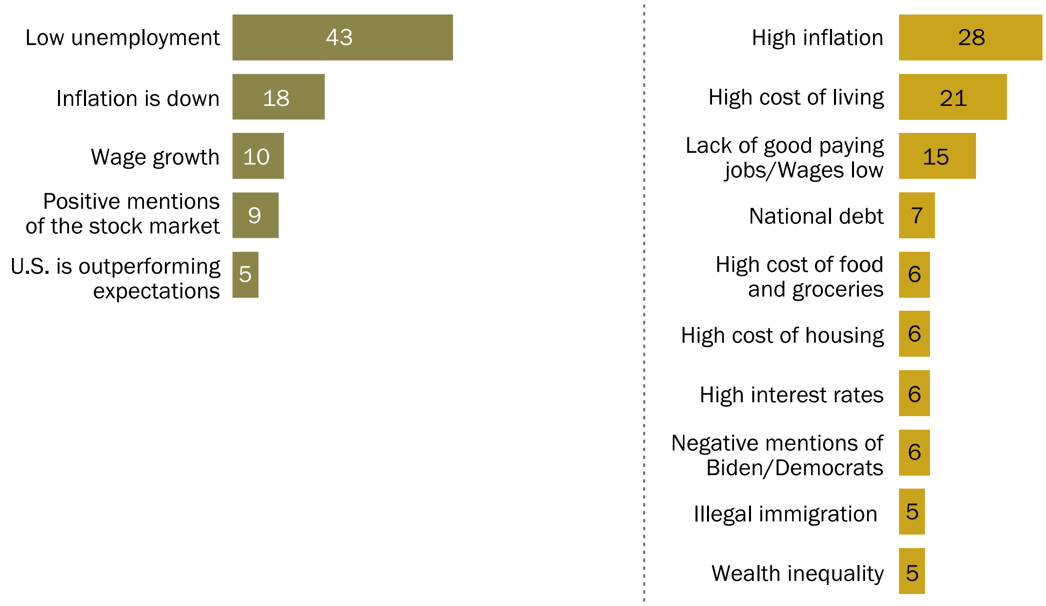
In an open-ended question which asked Americans to explain the reasons for their overall evaluation of the nation’s economy (as excellent, good, only fair, or poor), people provide wide-ranging answers.

The reasons behind Americans’ ratings of national economic conditions

In a few words, what are the main reasons for your rating of economic conditions in the country (%) ***[open-end]***

Among those who rate conditions as ***excellent or good*** *(28% of U.S. adults)*

Among those who rate conditions as ***only fair or poor*** *(72% of U.S. adults)*



Note: Researchers coded up to three responses. Only responses for which 5% or more of respondents listed the reason are shown. Refer to the topline for a full list of responses. Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.
“Americans More Upbeat on the Economy; Biden’s Job Rating Remains Very Low”

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Among the 28% of Americans who say the nation’s economy is doing excellent or good, many offer overwhelmingly positive reasons for why they rate the economy this way. A large share (43%) note the country’s low unemployment, while 18% say that inflation is coming down or is lower than it has been in recent months. Roughly one-in-ten mention wage growth, while a similar share (9%) say strong stock market performance contributes to their rating. And 5% say the reason for their rating is that the U.S. is outperforming expectations or otherwise doing better than other countries in terms of economic growth.

Among the 72% of adults who say the economy is doing only fair or poor, most offer negative reasons for why they rate the economy the way they do. Those who say the economy is only fair are slightly more likely to offer a mix of positive and negative responses than those who say the economy is poor. However, respondents in both groups offer similar reasons for their ratings.

Among those who say the nation's economy is only fair or poor, high inflation or high costs of various goods are frequently mentioned: 28% say high inflation is a main reason they evaluate the economy as only fair or poor, while roughly two-in-ten cite the high cost of living. Along this same theme, 6% point to the high cost of food and groceries while identical shares say the high cost of housing and high interest rates are a main reason they view the economy as doing only fair or poor.

Other issues are also mentioned: 15% say the lack of good paying jobs or low wages is a major reason for their rating while 7% point to the national debt and government spending. Another 5% give a negative response about Biden's or Democrats' economic policies more broadly.

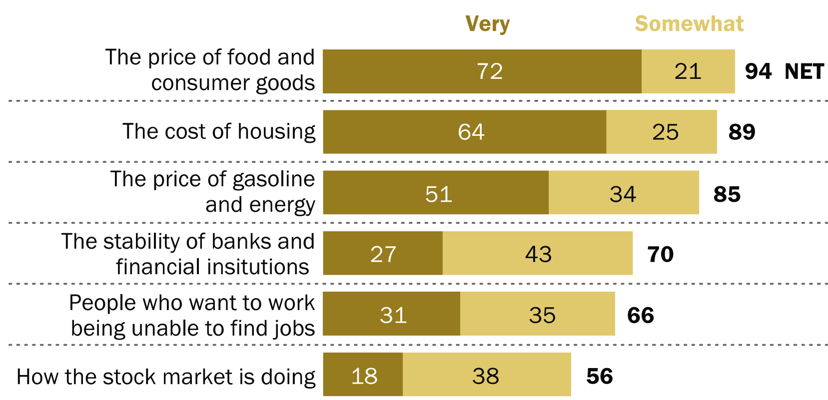
Cost of goods, housing remain top economic concerns

Majorities of Americans continue to express a high level of concern about the price of food and consumer goods (72% say they are very concerned about this) and the cost of housing (64%). About half (51%) say they are very concerned about the price of gasoline and energy. More than eight-in-ten say they are at least somewhat concerned about each of these economic issues.

Other economic issues rank lower on the public's list of concerns. Smaller shares of Americans say they are very concerned about the stability of banks and financial institutions (27%), people who want to work being unable to find jobs (31%) or the performance of the stock market (18%).

Household costs top Americans' list of economic concerns

% who say they are __ concerned about each of the following economic issues in the country today



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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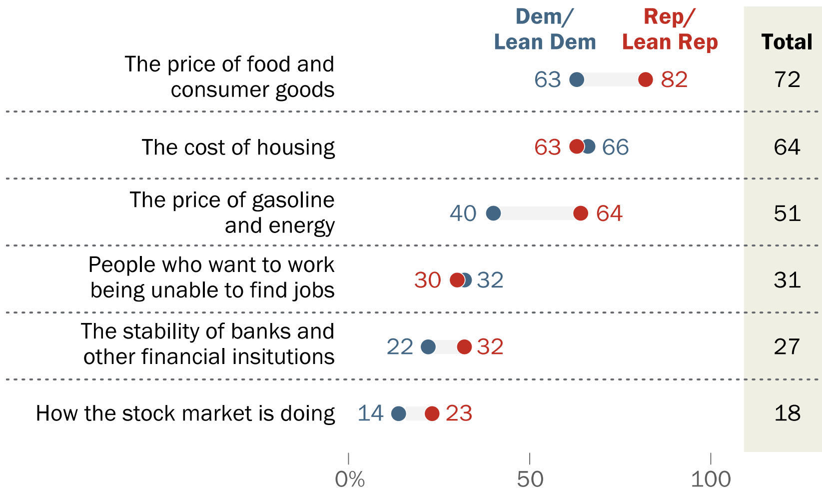
Majorities in both parties are very concerned about the cost of goods and housing

Republicans and Democrats are fairly aligned in their economic concerns. Majorities in both groups say they are very concerned about the cost of food, consumer goods and housing. And substantially smaller shares express concern about the stability of banks or the performance of the stock market.

Modest partisan gaps in economic concerns

*% who say they are **very concerned** about each of the following*



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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However, Republican concern about the price of food and consumer goods is more widespread than Democratic concern (82% vs. 63%). And the partisan gap on concerns about the price of gasoline and energy is even wider: A 64% majority of Republicans say they are *very* concerned about the cost of gas, compared with 40% of Democrats.

Partisans' expectations for the year ahead

As has been the case for the last three years, Democrats are more likely than Republicans to say the upcoming year will be better than the last. Two-thirds of Democrats say 2024 will be better than 2023, while 43% of Republicans say the same.

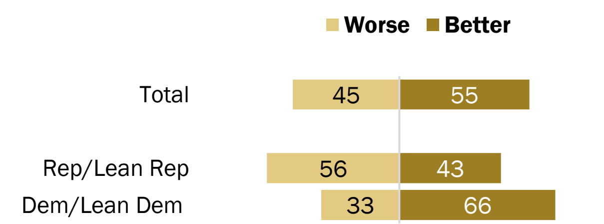
This dynamic in feelings about the new year – with Democrats expressing more optimism than Republicans – has held true since 2021. Then, 83% of Democrats said 2021 would be better than 2020 while 48% of Republicans agreed.

In 2020, the pattern was the reverse. Republicans were more likely to say 2020 would be better than 2019 compared with Democrats (78% vs. 36%, respectively).

In Pew Research Center surveys dating back to 2006 (when the question was first asked), Americans who identify with or lean toward the president's party have tended to be more optimistic about the coming year than those who associate with the opposing party.

Will 2024 be better than 2023?

% who say, looking ahead, they think 2024 will be __ than 2023



Note: No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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2. Biden's job rating, personal traits and whether he will be a successful president

Today, 33% of Americans approve of President Joe Biden's job performance, while 65% disapprove. Biden's overall approval rating is nearly identical to his rating last month.

Biden also gets low marks for many personal traits and characteristics, with two exceptions: 62% say "even-tempered" describes Biden very or fairly well, while half say he stands up for what he believes in.

Partisans' views of Biden's personal characteristics

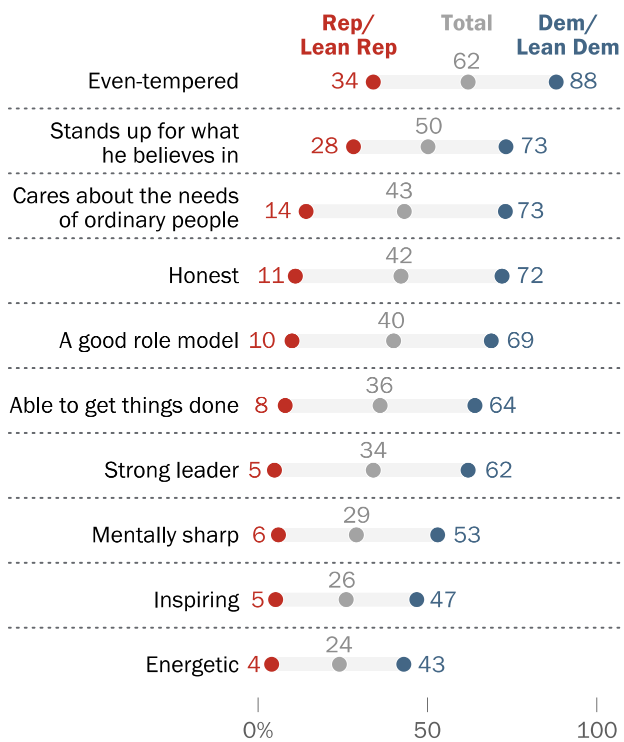
As is often the case, Republicans and Democrats sharply differ in their views of Biden's personal traits. Very few Republicans and GOP leaners say most positive descriptions apply to Biden, although about a third (34%) say he is even-tempered and 28% say he stands up for his beliefs.

Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents are very positive about some – though not all – of Biden's traits and characteristics. For example, 88% say he is even-tempered and roughly seven-in-ten describe him as someone who stands up for his beliefs, cares about the needs of ordinary Americans, is honest and is a good role model.

Yet Democrats express mixed views of some of Biden's other traits. About half (53%) say he is mentally sharp; fewer say he is inspiring (47%) or energetic (43%).

Biden widely viewed as even-tempered; fewer than a third describe him as mentally sharp, inspiring, energetic

*% who say each of the following describes Joe Biden **very or fairly well***



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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Perceptions of Biden over time

For the most part, views of Biden's personal traits have become less positive over the course of his presidency.

For example, during the 2020 presidential campaign, about half of Americans (53%) said the phrase "cares about the needs of ordinary Americans" described him very or fairly well.

The share describing him this way rose to 62% in March 2021, but has declined 19 percentage points – to 43% – since then.

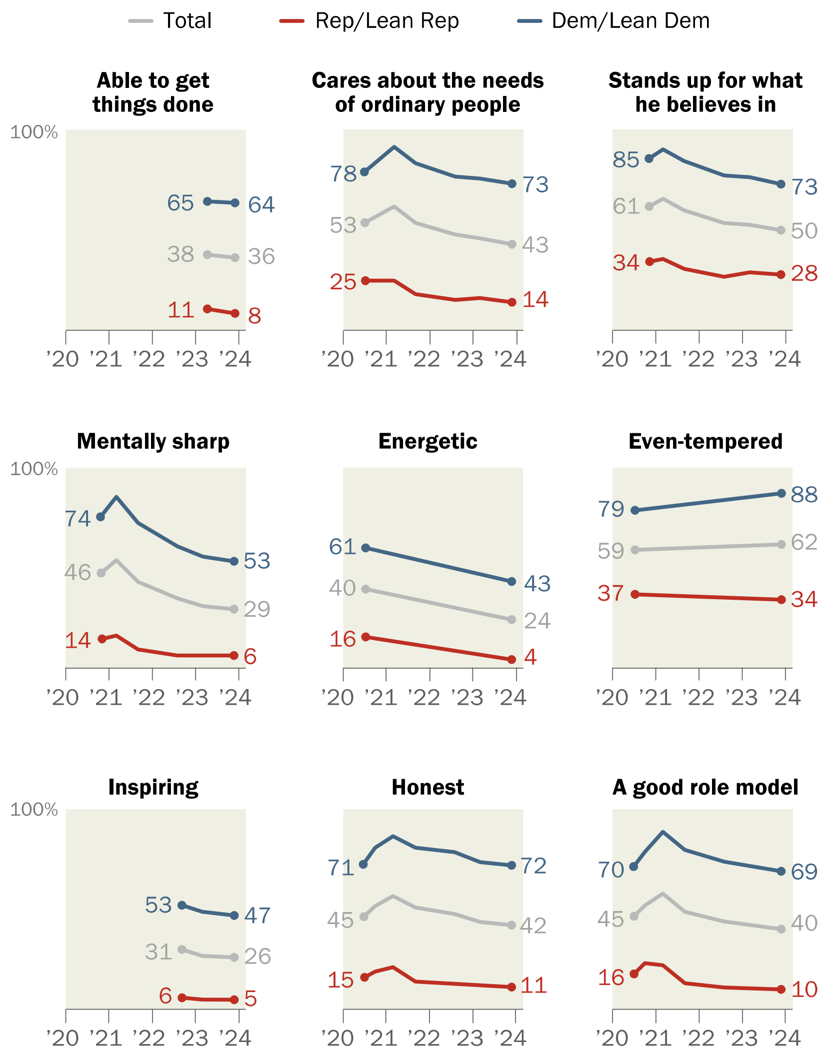
This pattern is evident on other traits as well, including perceptions of whether Biden stands up for his beliefs and whether he is mentally sharp, honest or a good role model.

Evaluations of Biden's energy and temperament were asked only in 2020 and the current survey. Currently, 62% describe him as even-tempered, little different than the 59% who said this in the summer of 2020.

A quarter of Americans now say "energetic" describes Biden

Biden viewed less positively on several personal traits than at earlier points in his term

*% who say each of the following describes Joe Biden **very or fairly well***



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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at least fairly well – a 16-point drop from how the public saw Biden during the 2020 campaign.

The share of Democrats describing Biden as even-tempered is higher today (88%) than in 2020 (79%). On other traits, however, Democrats view Biden less positively than they did four years ago.

In 2020, about three-quarters of Democrats (74%) described Biden as mentally sharp. That share increased to 86% in March of 2021, early in his presidency. Since then, the share of Democrats describing Biden as mentally sharp has fallen 33 points (to 53%).

There has been less change in Republicans' views of Biden's personal traits, largely because relatively few Republicans held positive views of Biden to begin with. Still, fewer Republicans now say Biden is honest, mentally sharp, a good role model, that he cares about ordinary people, or stands up for his beliefs, than did so in March 2021.

Biden's job approval ratings

Across most demographic groups, Americans are more likely to disapprove than approve of Biden's job performance.

But views of Biden differ by race and ethnicity, age and education:

Race

White Americans disapprove of Biden's performance by a margin of more than 2-1 (68% disapprove, 30% approve). More than half of Hispanic (65%) and Asian (59%) Americans also disapprove.

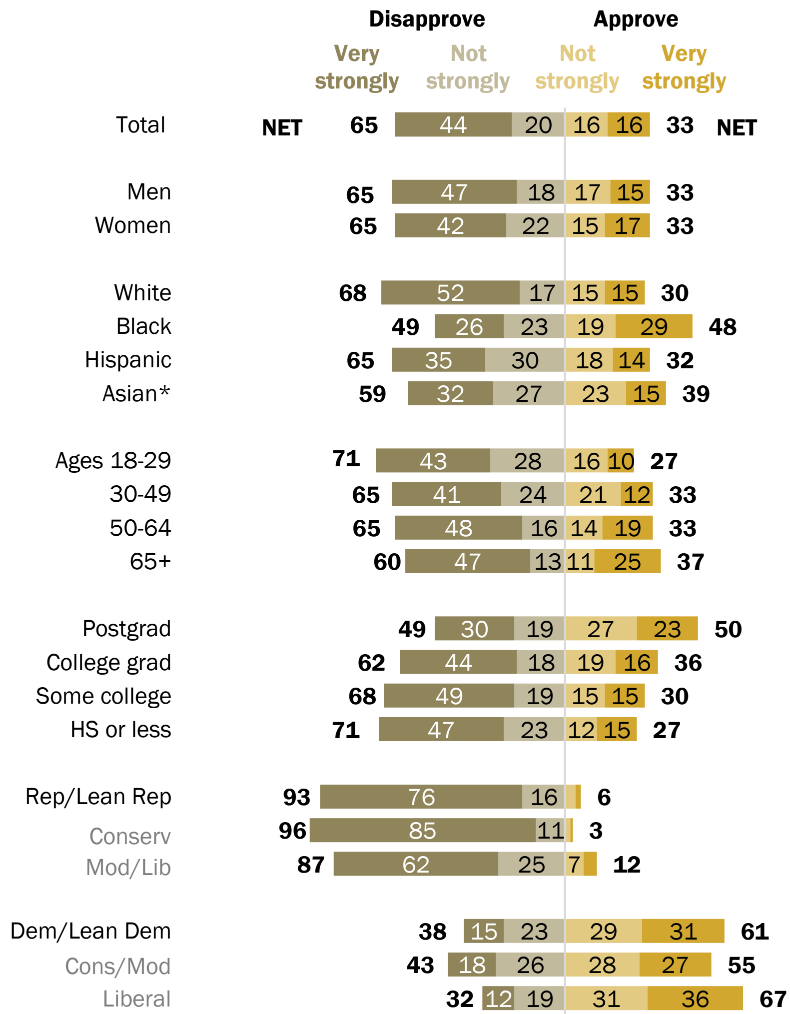
By comparison, Black Americans are about evenly divided in their views (49% disapprove, 48% approve).

Age

While Americans across all age groups are more likely to disapprove than approve of Biden's job performance, older Americans are slightly more likely than younger Americans to approve: 27% of those ages 18 to 29 approve, compared with 37% of those 65 and older.

Biden viewed negatively across most demographic groups

% who say they __ 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 those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. No answer responses are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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Education

Approval of Biden is higher among those with more formal education: While half of those with postgraduate degrees approve, only about a quarter (27%) of those with a high school diploma or less education do.

Partisanship

Republicans overwhelmingly disapprove of Biden (93% disapprove). By contrast, a much smaller majority of Democrats (61%) *approve* of his job performance.

Two-thirds of liberal Democrats and 55% of conservative and moderate Democrats approve of Biden's job performance. Among Republicans, 96% of conservative Republicans and 87% of moderate and liberal Republicans disapprove of Biden.

Biden's presidency in the long run

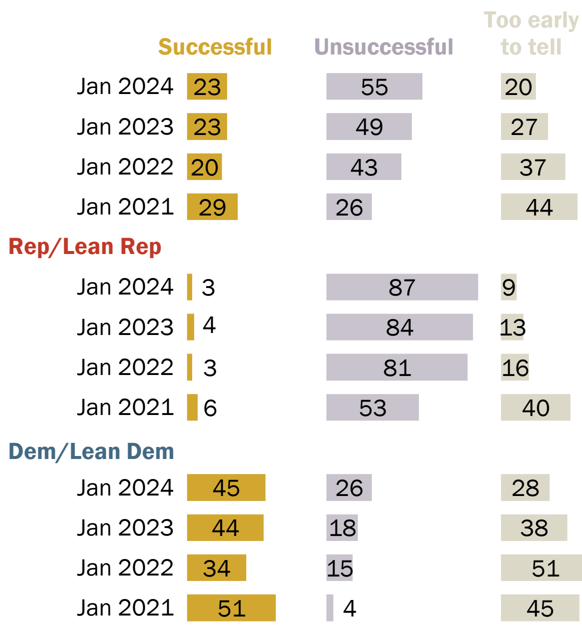
Since he took office in January 2021, the share of Americans who say Biden will be an unsuccessful president in the long run has grown. A narrow majority (55%) now say this (up 6 points from last year), including growing shares of both Republicans and Democrats.

Republicans overwhelmingly think Biden will be an unsuccessful president, with 87% saying this. Just 3% of Republicans say he will be a successful president; 9% say it is too early to tell.

Democrats' views, on balance, are more positive than negative, with 45% saying Biden will be a successful president in the long run. However, the share saying he will be an unsuccessful president has only grown since he first took office, rising 8 points in the last year (26% now say he will be an unsuccessful president, with 28% saying it is still too early to tell).

Will Biden's presidency be successful?

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



Note: No answer responses are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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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 ATP Wave 140, conducted from Jan. 16 to Jan. 21, 2024, and includes an oversample of non-Hispanic Asian adults, non-Hispanic Black men, and Hispanic men in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population. A total of 5,140 panelists responded out of 5,604 who were sampled, for a response rate of 92%. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is less than 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 5,140 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 address-based sampling (ABS) recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service 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] Within each sampled household, the adult with the next

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

birthday is asked to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.[2]

We have recruited a national sample of U.S. adults to the ATP approximately once per year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an "oversample") to boost sample size with underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic adults, Black adults and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

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	1,393
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	831
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	405
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	3,850
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,388
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,441
May 29 to July 7, 2021; Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	731
May 24 to Sept. 29, 2022	ABS	3,354	2,869	1,457
April 17 to May 30, 2023	ABS	686	576	435
	Total	**43,580**	**30,859**	**11,931**

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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Across the six address-based recruitments, a total of 23,862 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 20,917 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. Of the 30,859 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 11,931 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

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 noninstitutionalized 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

[2] Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

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.

Incentives

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

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was Jan. 16 to Jan. 21, 2024. Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset of sampled ATP panelists[3] with a known residential address on Jan. 16.

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. 16. 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 sampled panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Jan. 17.

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.

[3] Postcards notifications are sent to 1) panelists who have been provided with a tablet to take ATP surveys, 2) panelists who were recruited within the last two years, and 3) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

Invitation and reminder dates, ATP Wave 140

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	Jan. 16, 2024	Jan. 17, 2024
First reminder	Jan. 18, 2024	Jan. 18, 2024
Final reminder	Jan. 20 2024	Jan. 20, 2024

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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 whether respondents left questions blank at very high rates or always selected 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 Black (alone or in combination) x Hispanic Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans Years lived in the U.S. Census region x Metropolitan status	2022 American Community Survey (ACS)
Volunteerism	2021 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2022 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity Frequency of internet use Religious affiliation	2023 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized 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 2nd and 98th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. This trimming is performed separately among non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic Asian, Hispanic and all other respondents. 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 140

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	5,140		1.7 percentage points
Half form	At least 2,569		2.5 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	2,210	45	2.5 percentage points
Half form	At least 1,088		3.6 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	2,710	47	2.4 percentage points
Half form	At least 1,352		3.5 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of non-Hispanic Asian adults, non-Hispanic Black men, and Hispanic men. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. Refer to 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 140

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	5,140
Logged on to survey; broke off	2.12	23
Logged on to survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	49
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	387
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	1
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.3	4
Screened out	4.7	0
Total panelists sampled for the survey		**5,604**
Completed interviews	I	5,140
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	459
Non-contact	NC	1
Other	O	4
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		**5,604**
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		92%

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Cumulative response rate as of ATP Wave 140

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%
% 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 140	46%
Response rate to Wave 140 survey	92%
Cumulative response rate	**3%**

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How family income tiers are calculated

Family income data reported in this study is adjusted for household size and cost-of-living differences by geography. Panelists then are assigned to income tiers that are based on the median adjusted family income of all American Trends Panel members. The process uses the following steps:

1. First, panelists are assigned to the midpoint of the income range they selected in a family income question that was measured on either the most recent annual profile survey or, for newly recruited panelists, their recruitment survey. This provides an approximate income value that can be used in calculations for the adjustment.

2. Next, these income values are adjusted for the cost of living in the geographic area where the panelist lives. This is calculated using price indexes published by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. These indexes, known as Regional Price Parities (RPP), compare the prices of goods and services across all U.S. metropolitan statistical areas as well as non-metro areas with the national average prices for the same goods and services. The most recent available data at the time of the annual profile survey is from 2021. Those who fall outside of metropolitan statistical areas are assigned the overall RPP for their state's non-metropolitan area.

3. Family incomes are further adjusted for the number of people in a household using the methodology from Pew Research Center's previous work on the American middle class. This is done because a four-person household with an income of say, $50,000, faces a tighter budget constraint than a two-person household with the same income.

4. Panelists are then assigned an income tier. "Middle-income" adults are in families with adjusted family incomes that are between two-thirds and double the median adjusted family income for the full ATP at the time of the most recent annual profile survey. The median adjusted family income for the panel is roughly $71,800. Using this median income, the middle-income range is about $47,900 to $143,600. Lower-income families have adjusted incomes less than $47,900 and upper-income families have adjusted incomes greater than $143,600 (all figures expressed in 2022 dollars and scaled to a household size of three). If a panelist did not provide their income and/or their household size, they are assigned "no answer" in the income tier variable.

Two examples of how a given area's cost-of-living adjustment was calculated are as follows: the Anniston-Oxford metropolitan area in Alabama is a relatively inexpensive area, with a price level that is 16.2% less than the national average. The San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley metropolitan area in California is one of the most expensive areas, with a price level that is 19.8% higher than the national average. Income in the sample is adjusted to make up for this difference. As a result, a family with an income of $41,900 in the Anniston-Oxford area is as well off financially as a family of the same size with an income of $59,900 in San Francisco.

**2024 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 140 JANUARY 2024**

**FINAL TOPLINE
JANUARY 16–21, 2024
N=5,140**

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=2,569]:
SATIS All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in this country today?

	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	No answer
Jan 16-21, 2024	21	78	1
Nov 27-Dec 3, 2023	22	77	1
Jul 10-16, 2023	22	77	1
Jun 5-11, 2023	21	78	1
Mar 27-Apr 2, 2023	19	80	1
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[4]	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 ONLY [N=2,571]:
YEARAHEAD Looking ahead, as far as you are concerned, do you think that 2024 will be … **[RANDOMIZE]**

	Better than 2023	Worse than 2023	No answer
Jan 16-21, 2024	55	45	1
Jan 18-24, 2023	57	43	*
Jan 10-17, 2022	61	38	1
Jan 8-12, 2021	67	32	1
Jan 6-19, 2020	55	43	2

[4] 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:
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
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
Dec, 2007	50	34	16
Dec, 2006	57	28	15
Dec, 1999	66	19	15
Dec, 1998	59	25	16
Dec, 1994	59	28	13
Gallup: Dec, 1993	64	20	16
Gallup: Dec, 1992	61	11	28
Gallup: Dec, 1991	61	31	8
Gallup: Dec, 1990	48	42	10
Gallup: Dec, 1986	53	25	22
Gallup: Dec, 1985	64	20	17
Gallup: Dec, 1984	61	20	19
Gallup: Dec, 1982	50	32	18
Gallup: Dec, 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 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 16-21, 2024	**33**	*16*	*16*	***	**65**	*44*	*20*	***	1
Nov 27-Dec 3, 2023	**33**	*17*	*16*	***	**64**	*44*	*19*	*1*	1
Jun 5-11, 2023	**35**	*17*	*17*	*1*	**62**	*41*	*20*	***	3
Mar 27-Apr 2, 2023	**37**	*18*	*18*	***	**60**	*41*	*19*	*1*	3
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

POL1JB/POL1JBSTR CONTINUED…	NET Approve	*Very strongly*	*Not so strongly*	*No answer*	NET Disapprove	*Very strongly*	*Not so strongly*	*No answer*	No answer
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 16-21, 2024		Jan 18-24, 2023	Jan 10-17, 2022	Jan 8-12, 2021
23	A successful president	23	20	29
55	An unsuccessful president	49	43	26
20	Too early to tell	27	37	44
1	No answer	1	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				
Jan, 2007	24	45	27	4
Jan, 2006	27	37	32	4

PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED

	Successful	Unsuccessful	Too early to tell	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Early Oct, 2005	26	41	30	3
Jan, 2005	36	27	35	2
Dec, 2003	39	20	38	3
Early Oct, 2002	40	15	44	1
Jan, 2001	26	15	58	1
Clinton				
Jan, 1999	44	24	29	3
Early Sep, 1998	38	24	35	3
Feb, 1995	18	34	43	5
Oct, 1994	14	35	48	3
May, 1994	21	26	52	1
Jan, 1994	21	19	57	3
Oct, 1993	18	25	56	1

ASK ALL:
BIDENDESC How well does each of the following describe Joe Biden? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

		Very well	Fairly well	Not too well	Not at all well	No answer
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=2,569]:						
ORD	Cares about the needs of ordinary people					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	18	26	23	33	1
	Mar 27-Apr 2, 2023	18	28	21	33	1
	Aug 1-14, 2022	20	28	20	31	1
	Sep 13-19, 2021	24	29	19	27	1
	Mar 1-7, 2021	32	30	15	23	*
	Jun 16-22, 2020	20	33	22	23	2
MENT	Mentally sharp					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	7	22	26	44	1
	Mar 27-Apr 2, 2023	7	24	24	44	1
	Aug 1-14, 2022	9	26	23	41	1
	Sep 13-19, 2021	14	30	21	35	1
	Mar 1-7, 2021	20	34	17	29	*
	Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	13	33	22	31	1
STND	Stands up for what he believes in					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	19	31	25	24	1
	Mar 27-Apr 2, 2023	18	35	23	22	1
	Aug 1-14, 2022	20	34	23	21	2
	Sep 13-19, 2021	28	33	19	20	1
	Mar 1-7, 2021	32	34	17	16	1
	Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	26	35	21	16	2
HON	Honest					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	15	27	24	33	1
	Mar 27-Apr 2, 2023	14	30	21	34	1
	Aug 1-14, 2022	18	30	21	30	2
	Sep 13-19, 2021	20	30	21	28	1

BIDENDESC CONTINUED…		Very well	Fairly well	Not too well	Not at all well	No answer
	Mar 1-7, 2021	25	32	20	23	1
	Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	20	32	23	24	2
	Jun 16-22, 2020	13	33	25	28	2
	Feb 4-15, 2020	12	24	19	44	1
INSP	Inspiring					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	7	19	30	43	1
	Mar 27-Apr 2, 2023	8	19	30	41	2
	Aug 1-14, 2022	9	22	28	40	1
ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=2,571]:						
GETDN	Able to get things done					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	9	27	30	33	1
	Mar 27-Apr 2, 2023	8	30	31	31	1
ENER	Energetic					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	5	19	28	48	1
	Jun 16-22, 2020	8	33	28	29	2
STRN	Strong leader					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	10	23	26	39	1
MDL	A good role model					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	15	25	24	35	1
	Aug 1-14, 2022	17	28	22	33	1
	Sep 13-19, 2021	21	27	20	31	1
	Mar 1-7, 2021	29	29	18	23	1
	Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	22	30	23	23	2
	Jun 16-22, 2020	14	31	24	28	2
TEMP	Even-tempered					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	22	40	18	20	1
	Jun 16-22, 2020	16	43	20	18	2

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

[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 1 [N=2,569]:
PRESWITHOP This year, do you think Joe Biden should... **[RANDOMIZE]**

Jan 16-21 2024		Jan 18-24, 2023	Jan 10-17, 2022	Jan 8-12, 2021[5]
74	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	73	67	74
24	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	25	29	23
2	No answer	2	4	3

ASK FORM 2 [N=2,571]:
OPWITHPRES This year, do you think Republican congressional leaders should... **[RANDOMIZE]**

Jan 16-21 2024		Jan 18-24, 2023	Jan 10-17, 2022	Jan 8-12, 2021
60	Try as best they can to work with Joe Biden to accomplish things, even if it means disappointing some Republican voters	63	61	66
37	Stand up to Joe Biden on issues that are important to Republican voters, even if it means it's harder to address critical problems facing the country	35	37	31
3	No answer	2	2	3

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 16-21, 2024	3	25	41	31	*
Mar 27-Apr 2, 2023	1	18	46	35	1
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	*

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

ECON1 TREND CONTINUED…	Excellent	Good	Only fair	Poor	No answer
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 FORM 2 ONLY [N=2,571]

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 16-21, 2024	26	33	41	1
March 27-Apr 2, 2023	17	46	36	*
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 FORM 1 ONLY [N=2,569]
ECONOE In a few words, what are the main reasons why you think economic conditions in the country are **[IF ECON1=1:** excellent**; IF ECON1=2** good**; IF ECON1=3:** only fair**; IF ECON1=4:** poor**]**?[6]

BASED ON THOSE WHO SAID EXCELLENT OR GOOD (ECON1=1,2) [N=796]

Jan 16-21, 2024	
43	Low unemployment
18	Inflation is down
10	Wage growth
9	Positive mentions of the stock market
5	U.S. is outperforming expectations
4	General mentions of economic growth or improvement
3	Lower gas prices
2	Positive mentions of Biden or Democratic policies
4	Other positive responses
2	Other neutral responses
10	NET Negative responses
33	No answer

Total exceeds 100% because of multiple responses

BASED ON THOSE WHO SAID ONLY FAIR OR POOR (ECON1=3,4) [N=1,763]

Jan 16-21, 2024	
28	High Inflation
21	High cost of living
15	Lack of good paying jobs / wages low
7	National debt / Government spending
6	High cost of food and groceries
6	High cost of housing
6	Negative mentions of Biden or Democratic policies
6	High interest rates
5	Illegal immigration
5	Wealth inequality
4	High gas prices
3	Corporations or Corporate greed
3	Specific mentions of poverty or homelessness
2	Mentions of layoffs, people losing their jobs
1	High taxes
1	Negative mentions of politicians
1	People are lazy / don’t want to work
3	Other negative responses
0	Other neutral responses
1	NET Positive responses
24	No answer

Total exceeds 100% because of multiple responses

[6] Responses that were offered by less than 1% of respondents are not shown.

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=2,571]

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

		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer
PRICE	The price of food and consumer goods					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	72	21	5	1	*
	Mar 27-Apr 2, 2023	72	22	4	1	*
	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 16-21, 2024	31	35	25	8	*
	Mar 27-Apr 2, 2023	27	34	27	11	*
	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	*
REAL	The cost of housing					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	64	25	9	1	1
	Mar 27-Apr 2, 2023	61	27	9	2	*
	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 16-21, 2024	18	38	32	11	1
	Mar 27-Apr 2, 2023	24	41	25	10	1
	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
ENG2	The price of gasoline and energy					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	51	34	13	2	*
	Jan 18-24, 2023	60	30	8	1	*
	Oct 10-16, 2022	69	24	6	1	*

ECONCONC CONTINUED…	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer
TREND FOR COMPARISON					
Rising prices for gasoline and energy					
Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	75	19	4	2	*
BANK The stability of banks and financial institutions					
Jan 16-21, 2024	27	43	25	4	1
Mar 27-Apr 2, 2023	36	43	17	4	*

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

IMPEACHFOLL_JB As you may know, the House of Representatives has begun an impeachment inquiry into Joe Biden's conduct and his possible connections to his son Hunter's business dealings.

How closely have you been following news about the impeachment inquiry? **[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF RESPONSES 1-5 and 5-1]**

Jan 16-21, 2024	
6	Extremely closely
10	Very closely
28	Somewhat closely
28	Not too closely
28	Not at all closely

ASK ALL:

IMPEACHAPP_JB Do you approve or disapprove of the House of Representatives' decision to conduct an impeachment inquiry into Joe Biden?

	-----------**Approve--**---------			----------**Disapprove---------**			
	NET	*Strongly*	*Somewhat*	**NET**	*Strongly*	*Somewhat*	No answer
Jan 16-21, 2024	**52**	*30*	*22*	**45**	*26*	*19*	3

TREND FOR COMPARISON

IMPEACHAPP Do you approve or disapprove of the House of Representatives' decision to conduct an impeachment inquiry into Donald Trump?

	Oct 1-13 2019
Approve	54
Disapprove	44
No answer	1

ASK ALL:
IMPEACHREM_JB Regardless of your view of the House of Representatives' decision to conduct an inquiry…

Do you think Joe Biden has done things that are grounds for his impeachment?

	-----------Has----------			----------Has not---------			
	NET	*Definitely*	*Probably*	**NET**	*Definitely*	*Probably*	No answer
Jan 16-21, 2024	**52**	*28*	*24*	**46**	*21*	*25*	2

TREND FOR COMPARISON
IMPEACHREM Regardless of your view of the House of Representatives' decision to conduct an inquiry…

Do you think Donald Trump has done things that are grounds for his impeachment?

	Oct 1-13 2019
Definitely	40
Probably	19
Probably not	19
Definitely not	22
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…[7]

Republican	Democrat	Independent	Something else	No answer	*Lean Rep*	*Lean Dem*
28	29	27	13	3	17	18

Key to Pew Research trends noted in the topline:

(U) Pew Research Center/USA Today polls

[7] PARTY and PARTYLN asked in a prior survey.