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Public's Positive Economic Ratings Slip; Inflation Still Widely Viewed as Major Problem

Majorities in both parties remain fearful about the state of the country

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand Americans' views of the economy and problems facing the country. For this analysis, we surveyed 8,638 adults from May 13-19, 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 this report](#), along with responses, and the survey [methodology](#).

Public's Positive Economic Ratings Slip; Inflation Still Widely Viewed as Major Problem

Majorities in both parties remain fearful about the state of the country

Inflation may [be cooling](#), but it continues to loom large over Americans' evaluations of the country and the economy.

Today, 23% of U.S. adults say the economy is in excellent or good shape, down from 28% in January but higher than the 19% who rated the economy positively last April.

- The recent negative slide in economic ratings has mainly taken place among Democrats and those who lean to the Democratic Party: 37% rate the economy positively today, down from 44% in January (but up from 28% last spring).
- Republicans and Republican leaners' views are little changed over this period – only one-in-ten rate the economy positively.

The public again sees inflation as one of the top problems facing the nation, with 62% saying inflation is a very big problem for the country – only slightly down from the 65% who said this last year.

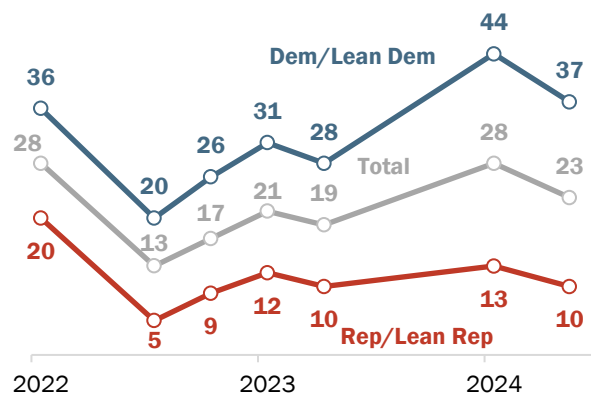
But another economic concern – unemployment – is *not* widely viewed as a very big problem for the country. Just 25% of Americans currently say it's a very big problem.

What's in this report?

- National economic and personal financial ratings ([Chapter 1](#))
- Trends in views of the top problems facing the nation ([Chapter 2](#))

Americans' ratings of national economic conditions have slipped since January

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



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 13-19, 2024.

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Views of top problems facing the nation

Two other economic concerns – the affordability of health care and the federal budget deficit – continue to be seen as very big problems for the country.

The public’s list of the top problems facing the nation also includes drug addiction, illegal immigration, gun violence and violent crime. Each of these is seen as a very big problem by roughly half of the public.

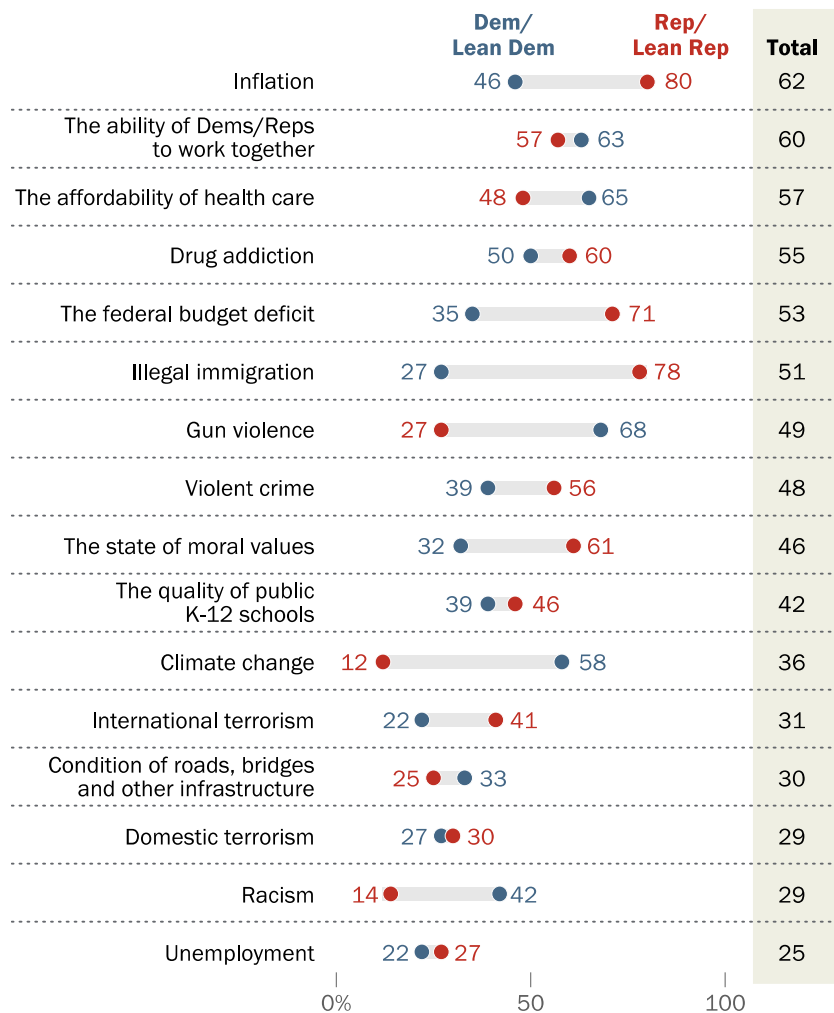
- “The ability of Republicans and Democrats to work together” also continues to rate as a top problem.
- Of the 16 concerns included in the survey, it’s the only one that majorities in both partisan coalitions (57% of Republicans and 63% of Democrats) say is a very big problem for the country.

In contrast, the Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults, conducted May 13-19 among 8,638 members of the Center’s nationally representative American Trends Panel, finds:

- Republicans and GOP leaners are far more likely than Democrats and Democratic leaners to see illegal immigration, the federal budget deficit and inflation as major problems.

Wide partisan gaps in views of most national problems, from inflation and illegal immigration to gun violence and climate change

% who say each of the following is a **very big problem** in the country today



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 13-19, 2024.

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- Democrats are considerably more likely than Republicans to view climate change, gun violence and racism as major national problems.

Americans' views of the state of the nation

Americans continue to be more likely to feel fearful and angry about the state of the nation than to feel hopeful or proud – and this has largely been the case since Pew Research Center first asked these questions in June 2020.

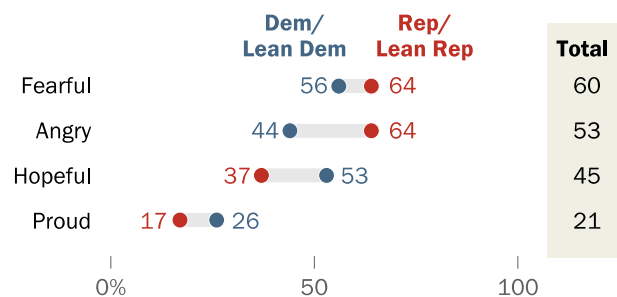
Since Joe Biden won the 2020 presidential election, Democrats have been considerably more likely than Republicans to express positive emotions about the state of the country (and less likely to express negative emotions). [This is a reversal of the partisan patterns](#) on these questions during the Trump administration.

Still, majorities in both parties – 64% of Republicans and 56% of Democrats – say they are fearful about the state of the country.

The public also continues to express much more dissatisfaction than satisfaction with the state of the nation – a trend that dates back decades. Today, 78% of Americans are dissatisfied with national conditions, while 22% are satisfied (34% of Democrats and 10% of Republicans).

Democrats more likely to be 'hopeful' about state of country; Republicans more likely to be 'fearful' and 'angry'

% who say, thinking about the state of the country these days, they feel ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 13-19, 2024.

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1. Views of the nation's economy

Fewer than a quarter of Americans (23%) currently rate the country's economic conditions as excellent or good, while 36% say they are poor and about four-in-ten (41%) view conditions as "only fair."

While positive ratings of the economy have slowly climbed since the summer of 2022, there has been a slight drop [since the start of the year](#) – when 28% rated economic conditions as excellent or good.

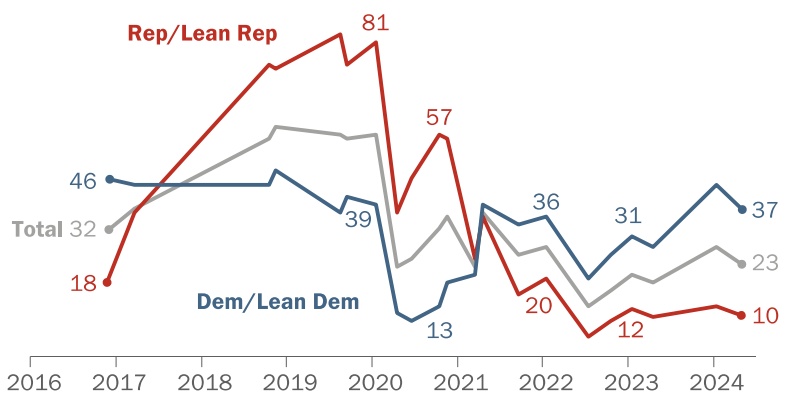
This change has been largely driven by Democrats and Democratic leaners: In January of this year, 44% of Democrats rated the economy positively, compared with 37% now.

Still, ratings among Democrats remain higher than they were last year.

Views among Republicans and GOP leaners remain negative: Just one-in-ten rate economic conditions as excellent or good, while half say they are poor and another four-in-ten view them as "only fair."

Positive views of the nation's economy edge lower after a modest uptick earlier this year

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



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 13-19, 2024.

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Views of the nation's economy have long been partisan.

- Republicans expressed far more positive views of the economy than did Democrats throughout most of Donald Trump's presidency.
- Democrats have been consistently more likely than Republicans to rate conditions as excellent or good during Biden's presidency. However, their ratings have been far less positive than Republicans' ratings of the economy were when Trump was president.

There also are wide differences in views of the economy by age and race and ethnicity – especially among Democrats.

Age, race and ethnicity

As in the past, Democrats under age 50 express much less positive views of the nation's economy than do Democrats 50 and older:

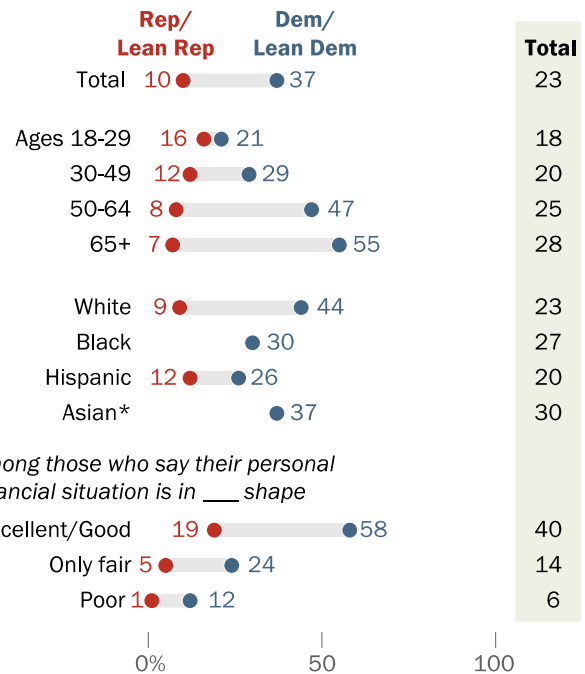
- Just 21% of Democrats under 30 rate economic conditions positively, as do 29% of those 30 to 49.
- By contrast, nearly half of Democrats ages 50 to 64 (47%) and a majority of those 65 and older (55%) say conditions are excellent or good.

However, since January there has been a steeper decline in positive views among Democrats 65 and older (from 70% to 55%) than among Democrats in younger age groups.

Republicans are much less likely to view current economic conditions in positive terms across age groups.

Wide age differences in Democrats' views of the economy

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



*Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers 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 Black and Asian Republicans.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 13-19, 2024.

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There are also significant differences among Democrats by race and ethnicity. White Democrats are more likely than Black, Hispanic and Asian Democrats to rate the economy positively. However, ratings have dropped across these groups since January.

Views of personal finances and national economic ratings

As might be expected, those who rate their *personal* finances positively also are more likely to rate national economic conditions as excellent or good.

Among the roughly four-in-ten Americans (41%) who rate their own finances positively, 40% rate the national economy positively. Among those who say their finances are only fair or poor, far fewer say national economic conditions are excellent or good (14% among only fair, 6% among poor).

However, partisanship is a factor here as well. Among Democrats who have a positive evaluation of their finances, 58% rate economic conditions positively. That compares with just 19% of Republicans who give similarly positive ratings of their financial situation.

Similar shares in both parties view personal financial situation positively

Overall, personal financial ratings have fluctuated less dramatically than national ratings.

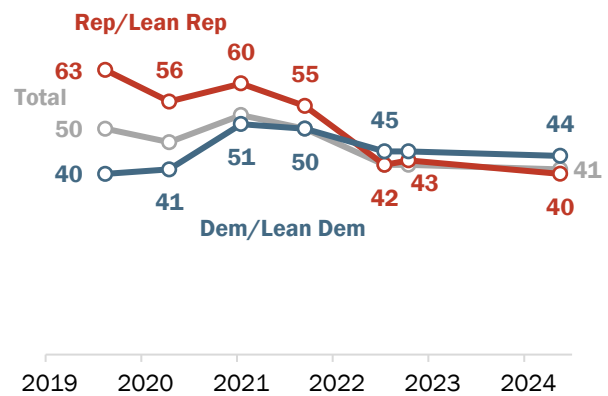
However, the share of Americans who rate their personal finances as excellent or good declined from about 50% in 2021 to about 40% in 2022 and has remained at about that level since then.

About four-in-ten say their financial situation is in excellent or good shape (41%), while a similar share say their situation is in “only fair” shape (39%). Another 19% say their situation is in poor shape.

Americans’ ratings of their personal finances are considerably less partisan than their views of the nation’s economy. Roughly four-in-ten Democrats (44%) say their financial situation is in excellent or good shape.

Slight partisan differences in personal financial ratings

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



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 13-19, 2024.

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Americans' views on the future of the economy and their financial situation

When asked for their expectations of the country's economic conditions a year from now, 43% of Americans say they expect it to be about the same as it currently is. About a quarter (24%) say they expect the economy will be better a year from now, and nearly a third (32%) expect conditions to worsen.

And when asked for their expectations of *their own family's financial situation* a year from now, 49% of adults say they expect it to be about the same. Roughly a third (34%) say they expect their financial situation will be better a year from now, and 16% expect their situation to worsen.

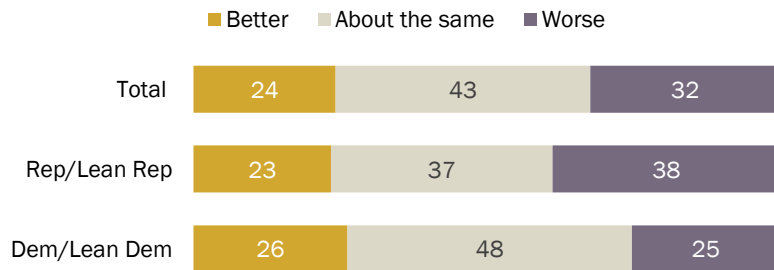
The shares of the public who expect economic conditions to worsen on either a national level or personal level is [smaller than in recent years](#).

Among partisans, similar shares expect economic conditions of the country to be better a year from now (23% of Republicans, 26% of Democrats). However, a larger share of Republicans than Democrats expect the country's economic conditions to worsen (38% vs. 25%).

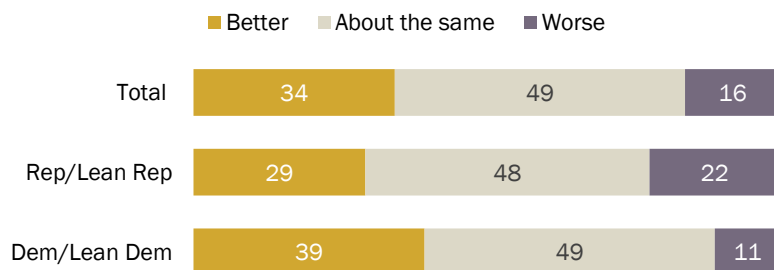
Republicans remain less hopeful than Democrats about the future of their personal financial situation. About three-in-ten Republicans (29%) say their family's personal finances will be better

Americans are more optimistic about their personal finances than about the national economy

% who say they expect economic conditions in the country will be ___ 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 May 13-19, 2024.

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a year from now, compared with 39% of Democrats who say the same. And twice as many Republicans as Democrats say they expect their own financial situation to worsen (22% vs. 11%).

2. Top problems facing the U.S.

Inflation and the affordability of health care top the public’s list of the biggest problems facing the country, with 62% of Americans describing inflation as a very big problem and 60% saying this about health care costs.

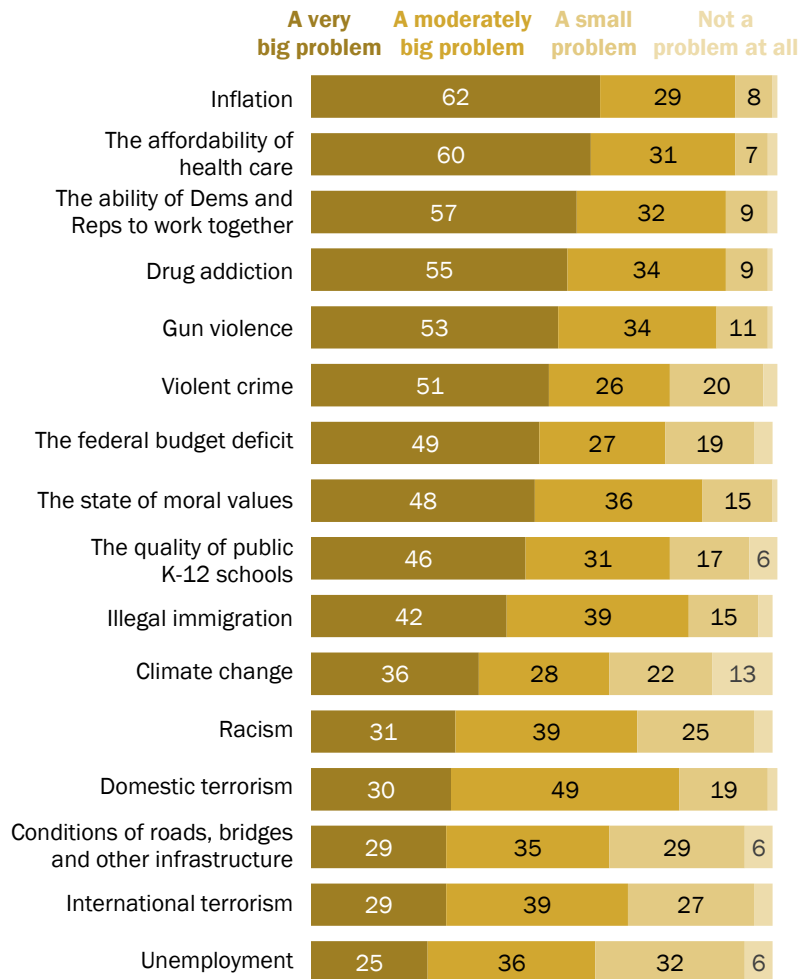
Narrower majorities say that partisan cooperation (57%), drug addiction (55%) and gun violence (53%) are very big problems in the country today.

And roughly half say that violent crime (51%), the federal budget deficit (49%), the state of moral values (48%) and the quality of public K-12 schools (46%) are each very big problems.

Illegal immigration, climate change and racism each rate lower on the public’s list of the country’s top problems, though majorities rate these and several other issues included in the survey as at least moderately big problems.

Inflation, affordability of health care top Americans’ list of top problems facing the country

% who say each of the following is ___ in the country today



Note: No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 13-19, 2024.

Changes in views of the country's top problems

Inflation ranked as the country's top issue in Pew Research Center surveys from [2023](#) and [2022](#), though its perceived importance is lower than it was in 2022. Today, 62% of Americans say inflation is a very big problem, down from 70% in 2022.

Partisan differences in views of inflation

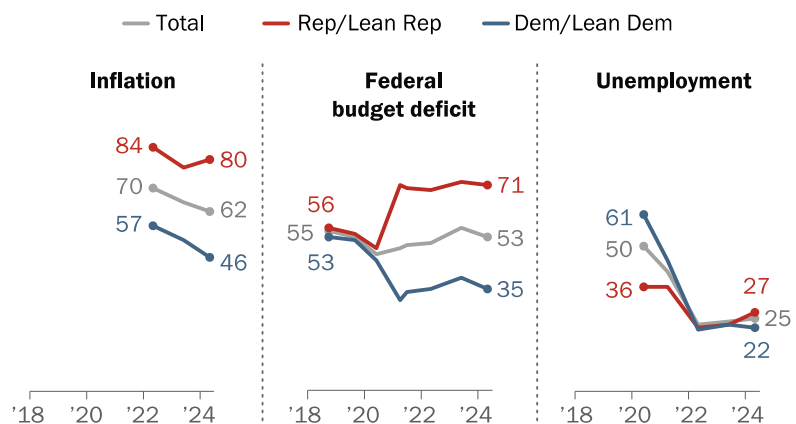
- Eight-in-ten Republicans and independents who lean to the Republican Party say that inflation is a very big problem. A far smaller share of Democrats and Democratic leaners – 46% – say the same.
- The share of Republicans who see inflation as a big problem is up slightly over the past year (from 77% to 80%). In contrast, the share of Democrats seeing inflation as a very big problem for the country has decreased by 6 percentage points over this period.

Federal budget deficit

A narrow majority of the public (53%) says the federal budget deficit is a very big problem. This is little changed in recent years.

Fewer Democrats now see inflation as a big problem, while share of Republicans saying this ticks back up

*% who say each of the following is a **very big problem** in the country today*



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 13-19, 2024.

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Since Joe Biden took office in 2021, Republicans have consistently been about twice as likely as Democrats to describe the federal budget deficit as a very big problem for the country. Roughly seven-in-ten Republicans (71%) say this, compared with 35% of Democrats. During the Trump administration, there was no partisan gap in these views.

Unemployment

Just a quarter of Americans – including similar shares of Republicans (27%) and Democrats (22%) – describe unemployment as a very big problem. The share who view unemployment as a very big problem is essentially unchanged since 2022.

Illegal immigration

The share of the public that views illegal immigration as a very big problem has increased slightly in the past year, to 51% from 47%.

Nearly eight-in-ten Republicans (78%) say illegal immigration is a very big problem, up from 70% a year ago. In contrast, just 27% of Democrats say this, almost unchanged from the 25% of Democrats who said illegal immigration was a very big problem a year ago.

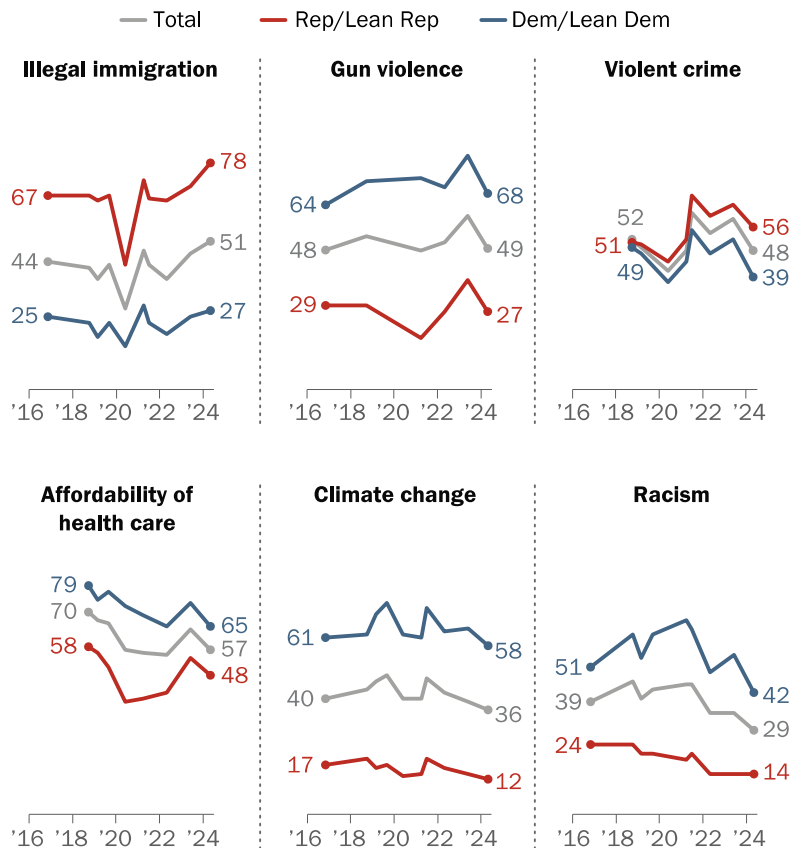
Crime and gun violence

Americans are less likely to view both gun violence and violent crime as very big problems than they were a year ago. The shares of both Republicans and Democrats who describe each of these as a very big problem are down somewhat over this period.

Democrats are still far more likely than Republicans to see gun violence as a very big problem (68% of Democrats say this vs. 27% of Republicans). And it ranks as one of the top national problems seen by Democrats (as it did in 2023).

Declines in shares naming gun violence and violent crime as very big problems

% who say each of the following is a **very big problem** in the country today



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 13-19, 2024.

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And Republicans continue to be more likely than Democrats (56% vs. 39%) to view violent crime as a very big problem for the country.

Climate change

About a third of Americans (36%) say climate change is a very big problem, down 11 points since 2021.

Democrats are 13 points less likely to say this than they were in 2021, when 71% of Democrats described climate change as a very big problem. Republicans' views of the importance of climate change have declined by 7 points since 2021.

Racism

Overall, 29% of Americans say racism is a very big problem. This is a substantial decline since 2021, when 45% said this. Among Democrats, the decline is particularly steep: 42% of Democrats now say that racism is a very big problem in the country today, down from 67% in 2021.

(For Republicans' and Democrats' views of all problems asked about in this survey, please visit the [overview of this report](#).)

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 ATP Wave 148, conducted from May 13 to May 19, 2024, and includes an [oversample](#) of non-Hispanic Asian adults, non-Hispanic Black adults, Hispanic adults, adults ages 18 to 29 and panelists who are using a Center-provided tablet, 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 8,638 panelists responded out of 9,567 who were sampled, for a response rate of 90%. 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 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 8,638 respondents is plus or minus 1.5 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.

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, 11,897 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, non-Hispanic Asian adults, adults ages 18 to 29 and panelists who are using a Center-provided tablet 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

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	1,389
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	404
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	3,839
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,385
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,438
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	1,448
April 17 to May 30, 2023	ABS	686	576	432
	Total	43,580	30,859	11,897

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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² Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

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 May 13 to May 19, 2024. Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset of ATP panelists³ with a known residential address on May 13.

Invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch.

Seventy panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on May 13. The ATP panelists chosen for the

initial soft launch were comprised of 60 known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation and a random sample of 10 panelists who are using a Center-provided tablet. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on May 14.

Invitation and reminder dates, ATP Wave 148

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	May 13, 2024	May 14, 2024
First reminder	May 16, 2024	May 16, 2024
Final reminder	May 18, 2024	May 18, 2024

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³ Postcard 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.

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.

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, seven 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)	2022 American Community Survey (ACS)
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	
Volunteerism	
Party affiliation x Voter registration	2022 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	2023 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

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 148

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	8,638		1.5 percentage points
Half form	At least 4,315		2.2 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	3,722	45	2.2 percentage points
Half form	At least 1,833		3.1 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	4,614	48	2.1 percentage points
Half form	At least 2,299		3.0 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of non-Hispanic Asian adults, non-Hispanic Black adults, Hispanic adults, adults ages 18-29 and panelists who are using a Center-provided tablet. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. See the Sample design and Weighting sections above for details.

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

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions, ATP Wave 148

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	8,638
Logged on to survey; broke off	2.12	115
Logged on to survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	41
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	765
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	1
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		7
Screened out		0
Total panelists sampled for the survey		9,567
Completed interviews	I	8,638
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	921
Non-contact	NC	1
Other	O	7
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		9,567
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		90%

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Cumulative response rate as of ATP Wave 148

	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 148	45%
Response rate to Wave 148 survey	90%
Cumulative response rate	3%

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

2024 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 148 May 2024
FINAL TOPLINE
MAY 13-19, 2024
N=8,638

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,302]:

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

	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Dissatisfied</u>	<u>No answer</u>
May 13-19, 2024	22	78	1
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=4,336]:

SATISFY All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in your local community today?

May 13-19, <u>2024</u>		Apr 25-May 1, <u>2022</u>	Apr 4-18, <u>2017</u>
61	Satisfied	65	63
38	Dissatisfied	34	36
*	No answer	1	1

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

[RANDOMIZE FEEL_COUNTRY_FEAR, FEEL_COUNTRY_HOPEFUL, FEEL_COUNTRY_ANGRY, FEEL_COUNTRY_PROUD ON SAME PAGE]

ASK ALL:

Thinking about the state of the country these days, would you say you feel... [Please select one item from each pair]

FEEL_COUNTRY_FEAR [DISPLAY RESPONSES IN ORDER]

	<u>Fearful</u>	Not <u>fearful</u>	No <u>answer</u>
May 13-19, 2024	60	38	2
Apr 25-May 1, 2022	56	43	2
Jan 10-17, 2022	62	37	1
Nov 12-17, 2020	61	37	1
Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	63	36	*
Jun 16-22, 2020	66	33	*

FEEL_COUNTRY_HOPEFUL

	<u>Hopeful</u>	Not <u>hopeful</u>	No <u>answer</u>
May 13-19, 2024	45	54	1
Apr 25-May 1, 2022	51	48	1
Jan 10-17, 2022	46	53	1
Nov 12-17, 2020	54	45	1
Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	44	55	*
Jun 16-22, 2020	46	53	*

FEEL_COUNTRY_ANGRY

	<u>Angry</u>	Not <u>angry</u>	No <u>answer</u>
May 13-19, 2024	53	46	2
Apr 25-May 1, 2022	49	49	2
Jan 10-17, 2022	55	43	2
Nov 12-17, 2020	54	45	2
Jun 16-22, 2020	71	29	*

FEEL_COUNTRY_PROUD

	<u>Proud</u>	Not <u>proud</u>	No <u>answer</u>
May 13-19, 2024	21	77	2
Apr 25-May 1, 2022	22	76	2
Jan 10-17, 2022	20	78	2
Nov 12-17, 2020	24	74	2
Jun 16-22, 2020	17	83	1

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

ECON1 Thinking about the nation's economy...

How would you rate economic conditions in this country today?

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>No answer</u>
May 13-19, 2024	2	21	41	36	1
Jan 16-21, 2024	3	25	41	31	*

ECON1 CONTINUED ...	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>No answer</u>
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	*
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>	<u>About the same as now</u>	<u>No answer</u>
May 13-19, 2024	24	32	43	1
Jan 16-21, 2024	26	33	41	1
Mar 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	*

[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...

	Excellent <u>shape</u>	Good <u>shape</u>	Only fair <u>shape</u>	Poor <u>shape</u>	No <u>answer</u>
May 13-19, 2024	7	34	39	19	1
Oct 10-16, 2022	7	35	42	15	1
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...

	<u>Better</u>	<u>Worse</u>	About the <u>same as now</u>	No <u>answer</u>
May 13-19, 2024	34	16	49	1
Oct 10-16, 2022	35	19	45	1
Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	30	24	45	1
Sep 13-19, 2021	36	14	49	*
Apr 7-12, 2020	42	12	46	*
Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	43	8	48	1

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

NATPROBS How much of a problem do you think each of the following are in the country today?

[RANDOMIZE ITEMS ON EACH SCREEN AND RANDOMIZE ORDER OF SCREENS]

[SCREEN 1]

		A very big <u>problem</u>	A moderately <u>big problem</u>	A small <u>problem</u>	Not a problem <u>at all</u>	No <u>answer</u>
ASK ALL:						
CLIM	Climate change					
	May 13-19, 2024	36	28	22	13	*
	Jun 5-11, 2023	39	27	20	12	*
	Apr 25-May 1, 2022	42	27	19	11	1
	Jul 8-18, 2021	47	23	18	11	*
	Apr 5-11, 2021	40	25	22	12	*
	Jun 16-22, 2020	40	26	21	13	1

NATPROBS_CLIM CONTINUED ...

		A very big problem	A moderately big problem	A small problem	Not a problem at all	No answer
	Sep 3-15, 2019	48	24	17	10	*
	Feb 19-Mar 4, 2019	46	27	18	9	*
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	43	28	20	9	*
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	40	26	21	12	1
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,302]:						
GUN	Gun violence					
	May 13-19, 2024	49	27	19	4	*
	Jun 5-11, 2023	60	23	13	4	*
	Apr 25-May 1, 2022	51	25	20	4	*
	Apr 5-11, 2021	48	24	22	6	*
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	53	28	14	4	*
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	48	27	20	4	*
INFR	Condition of roads, bridges and other infrastructure					
	May 13-19, 2024	30	49	19	2	*
	Jun 5-11, 2023	34	47	17	2	*
	Apr 25-May 1, 2022	30	47	22	1	*
	Apr 5-11, 2021	34	40	23	2	*
	Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018 ⁵	33	44	20	2	*
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	37	44	18	1	1
IMM	Illegal immigration					
	May 13-19, 2024	51	26	20	3	*
	Jun 5-11, 2023	47	26	21	6	*
	Apr 25-May 1, 2022	38	26	27	8	*
	Jul 8-18, 2021	43	29	23	5	*
	Apr 5-11, 2021	48	29	19	3	*
	Jun 16-22, 2020	28	29	33	9	*
	Sep 3-15, 2019	43	27	24	6	*
	Feb 19-Mar 4, 2019	38	28	28	6	*
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	42	26	25	6	*
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	44	30	21	5	1
HC	The affordability of healthcare					
	May 13-19, 2024	57	32	9	2	*
	Jun 5-11, 2023	64	27	7	2	*
	Apr 25-May 1, 2022	55	32	12	1	*
	Apr 5-11, 2021	56	30	11	2	1
	Jun 16-22, 2020	57	31	10	2	*
	Sep 3-15, 2019	66	26	6	2	*
	Feb 19-Mar 4, 2019	67	26	5	2	*
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	70	23	5	2	*
ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=4,336]:						
DEF	The federal budget deficit					
	May 13-19, 2024	53	34	11	1	1
	Jun 5-11, 2023	56	32	9	2	1
	Apr 25-May 1, 2022	51	33	13	3	*
	Jul 8-18, 2021	50	34	11	3	1
	Apr 5-11, 2021	49	33	14	3	1
	Jun 16-22, 2020	47	38	12	3	1
	Sep 3-15, 2019	53	38	8	1	*

⁸ In December 2018, question asked about "The condition of roads bridges and public transportation across the country."

NATRPOBS_DEF CONTINUED...

		<u>A very big problem</u>	<u>A moderately big problem</u>	<u>A small problem</u>	<u>Not a problem at all</u>	<u>No answer</u>
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	55	35	8	2	1
VCRI	Violent crime					
	May 13-19, 2024	48	36	15	1	*
	Jun 5-11, 2023	59	30	10	1	*
	Apr 25-May 1, 2022	54	34	10	1	*
	Jul 8-18, 2021	61	29	9	1	*
	Apr 5-11, 2021	48	36	15	1	*
	Jun 16-22, 2020	41	38	20	2	*
	Feb 19-Mar 4, 2019	49	37	13	1	*
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	52	33	13	1	*
K12	The quality of public K-12 schools					
	May 13-19, 2024	42	39	15	3	1
	Jun 5-11, 2023	47	38	13	2	1
	Apr 25-May 1, 2022	39	39	18	4	1
	Apr 5-11, 2021	39	40	18	3	*
	Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	36	42	18	3	*

[SCREEN 2]

		<u>A very big problem</u>	<u>A moderately big problem</u>	<u>A small problem</u>	<u>Not a problem at all</u>	<u>No answer</u>
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,302]:						
INFL	Inflation					
	May 13-19, 2024	62	29	8	1	*
	Jun 5-11, 2023	65	27	6	1	*
	Apr 25-May 1, 2022	70	23	6	1	*
ITERR	International terrorism					
	May 13-19, 2024	31	39	25	4	1
	Jun 5-11, 2023	30	40	26	3	1
	Apr 5-11, 2021	26	41	29	3	1
TREND FOR COMPARISON:						
<i>Terrorism</i>						
	Jun 16-22, 2020	25	38	31	5	1
	Sep 3-15, 2019	39	39	20	2	*
	Feb 19-Mar 4, 2019	34	40	23	2	*
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	35	37	25	3	*
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	53	30	13	3	1
COMP	The ability of Democrats and Republicans to work together in Washington					
	May 13-19, 2024	60	31	7	2	1
	Jun 5-11, 2023	62	29	6	2	1
	Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	62	28	7	2	*
MOR	The state of moral values in the country					

NATRPOBS_MOR CONTINUED...

	A very big <u>problem</u>	A moderately <u>big problem</u>	A small <u>problem</u>	Not a problem <u>at all</u>	No <u>answer</u>
May 13-19, 2024	46	31	17	6	1
Jun 5-11, 2023	54	27	13	6	*

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=4,336]:

		A very big <u>problem</u>	A moderately <u>big problem</u>	A small <u>problem</u>	Not a problem <u>at all</u>	No <u>answer</u>
RAC	Racism					
	May 13-19, 2024	29	35	29	6	*
	Jun 5-11, 2023	35	31	26	7	1
	Apr 25-May 1, 2022	35	34	25	6	1
	Jul 8-18, 2021	45	28	21	6	*
	Apr 5-11, 2021	45	27	20	7	*
	Sep 3-15, 2019	43	31	21	4	*
	Feb 19-Mar 4, 2019	40	37	19	3	*
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	46	32	18	4	*
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	39	38	19	3	1
UNEM	Unemployment					
	May 13-19, 2024	25	36	32	6	*
	Jun 5-11, 2023	24	39	29	8	*
	Apr 25-May 1, 2022	23	38	30	10	*
	Apr 5-11, 2021	41	41	16	2	*
	Jun 16-22, 2020	50	35	12	2	*
DTERR	Domestic terrorism					
	May 13-19, 2024	29	39	27	4	1
	Jun 5-11, 2023	34	37	24	4	*
	Apr 5-11, 2021	35	40	21	3	1
DRG	Drug addiction					
	May 13-19, 2024	55	34	9	1	*
	Jun 5-11, 2023	61	31	8	*	*
	Sep 3-15, 2019	64	28	6	1	*
	Feb 19-Mar 4, 2019	70	26	4	1	*
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	68	25	6	1	*
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	56	32	9	2	1

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... ⁶	Something <u>else</u>	No <u>answer</u>	Lean <u>Rep</u>	Lean <u>Dem</u>						
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><u>Republican</u></td> <td><u>Democrat</u></td> <td><u>Independent</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>28</td> <td>30</td> <td>27</td> </tr> </table>	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	28	30	27	13	3	17	18
<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>									
28	30	27									

⁹ PARTY and PARTYLN asked in a prior survey.