

FOR RELEASE FEBRUARY 29, 2024

Americans' Top Policy Priority for 2024: Strengthening the Economy

Growing shares of Republicans rate immigration and terrorism as top priorities

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RECOMMENDED CITATION

Pew Research Center, February 2024,
"Americans' Top Policy Priority for 2024:
Strengthening the Economy "

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand the American public's views as the most important priorities for the president and Congress to prioritize in the coming 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' Top Policy Priority for 2024: Strengthening the Economy

Growing shares of Republicans rate immigration and terrorism as top priorities

As President Joe Biden prepares to deliver his third State of the Union address on March 7, Americans view strengthening the economy as the top policy priority for Biden and Congress to address this year.

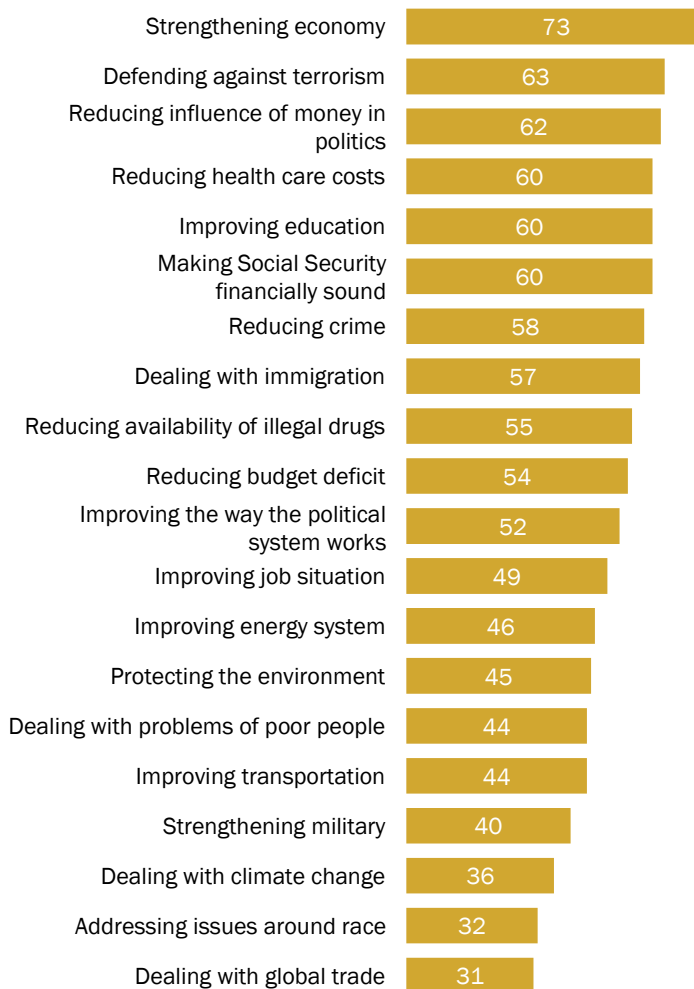
The public's to-do list is little changed from the past two years, though [it differs greatly from 2021](#), when dealing with the coronavirus ranked nearly as high as strengthening the economy on the policy agenda.

These are among the highlights of Pew Research Center's annual policy priorities survey, conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024, among 5,140 adults:

No single issue stands out after the economy. Nearly three-quarters of Americans (73%) rate strengthening the economy as a top priority. That is considerably larger than the shares citing any other policy goal.

Americans' top policy priority this year? Strengthening the economy

% who say ___ should be a top priority for the president and Congress to address this year



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

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Republicans are increasingly concerned over immigration. Over the course of Biden’s presidency, the share of Americans citing immigration as a top priority has increased 18 percentage points – from 39% to 57% – with the change coming almost entirely among Republicans and Republican-leaning independents. Republicans have also grown more concerned over terrorism, especially in the past year.

Related: [*How Americans View the Situation at the U.S.-Mexico Border, Its Causes and Consequences*](#)

Crime is also a growing concern among Republicans. Nearly seven-in-ten Republicans and Republican leaners (68%) and 47% of Democrats and Democratic leaners say reducing crime should be a top policy priority. GOP concerns have risen steadily each year since 2021. Democratic views have been stable over the last few years after rising between 2021 and 2022.

There is bipartisan support for reducing the influence of money in politics. About six-in-ten Americans (62%) say reducing the influence of money in politics should be a top goal for the president and Congress. While there are wide partisan differences on most policy goals, 65% of Democrats and 60% of Republicans rate this as a top priority.

Related: [*Americans’ Dismal Views of the Nation’s Politics*](#)

Ongoing concerns: The economy, budget deficit and job situation

Large shares of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents (84%) and Democrats and Democratic leaners (63%) view **strengthening the nation's economy** as a top priority this year, as they have for the past several years.

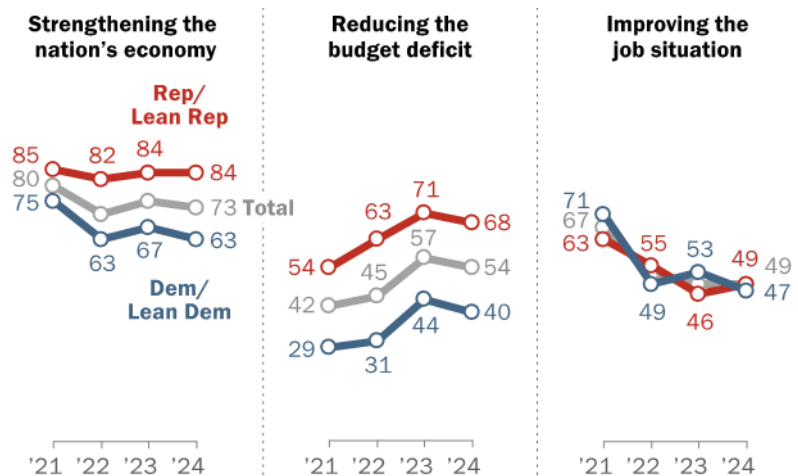
And while more Americans say **the budget deficit** is a top priority now than did when Biden first took office in 2021, their views are similar compared with last year (54% now vs. 57% then).

Republicans (68%) remain more concerned about the deficit than Democrats (40%).

By comparison, about half of the public (49%) – including nearly identical shares in both parties – view **improving the job situation** as a top priority. Concerns over the job situation have declined sharply since 2021, during Biden's first year in office and when the coronavirus pandemic was ravaging the country.

Public concern over job situation has changed little in recent years but is much lower than in 2021; concern over budget deficit has risen since then

% who say ___ should be a top priority for the president and Congress to address this year



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

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Growing concerns: National security, crime and immigration

About six-in-ten Americans view defending the country from future terror attacks (63%), dealing with immigration (57%) and reducing crime (58%) as top political priorities for the upcoming year. And while Americans' overall views of these policy areas are largely unchanged over the past year, Republicans are more concerned than Democrats about each.

Terrorism

Among Republicans, concern about terrorism has risen 11 percentage points since last year (76% vs. 65%).

By comparison, about half of Democrats (51%) also view terrorism as a top priority this year (55% did so last year).

Immigration

Between 2021 and 2022, the share of Republicans citing immigration as a top policy priority rose sharply, from 39% to 67%.

Since then, it increased another 9 points, to 76%. Over this period, Democrats' views have been fairly stable; today, 39% rate dealing with immigration as a top priority.

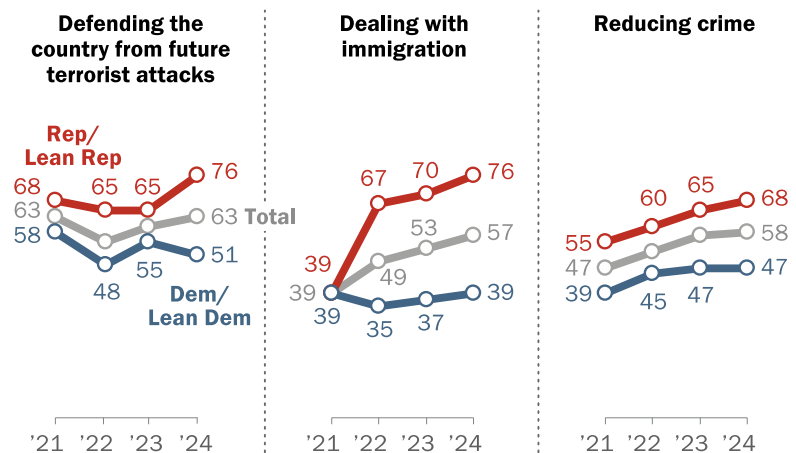
Reducing crime

While reducing crime has changed little as a priority since last year, both parties have become more concerned about it since the start of Biden's presidency.

About seven-in-ten Republicans (68%) rate crime reduction as a top political priority, up 13 points since 2021. And roughly half of Democrats (47%) do the same (up 8 points over this period).

Since 2021, immigration concerns have surged among Republicans while holding steady among Democrats

% who say ___ should be a top priority for the president and Congress to address this year



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

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Wide partisan differences over most policy goals

Although majorities in both major parties share several top priorities – such as strengthening the economy, reducing the role of money in politics and ensuring Social Security is financially sound – there are large differences on others.

For instance, Democrats are substantially more likely than Republicans to prioritize protecting the environment (63% vs. 23%) and dealing with climate change (59% vs. 12%).

By comparison, Republicans are much more likely to prioritize dealing with immigration (76% vs. 39%) and strengthening the military (56% vs. 23%).

Top priorities for Republicans are the economy, terrorism and immigration; for Democrats, health care costs, the economy, education and the environment

% who say ___ should be a top priority for the president and Congress to address this year



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

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Differences by race and ethnicity

Clear majorities across racial and ethnic groups – about three-quarters each – view strengthening the economy as a top political priority this year.

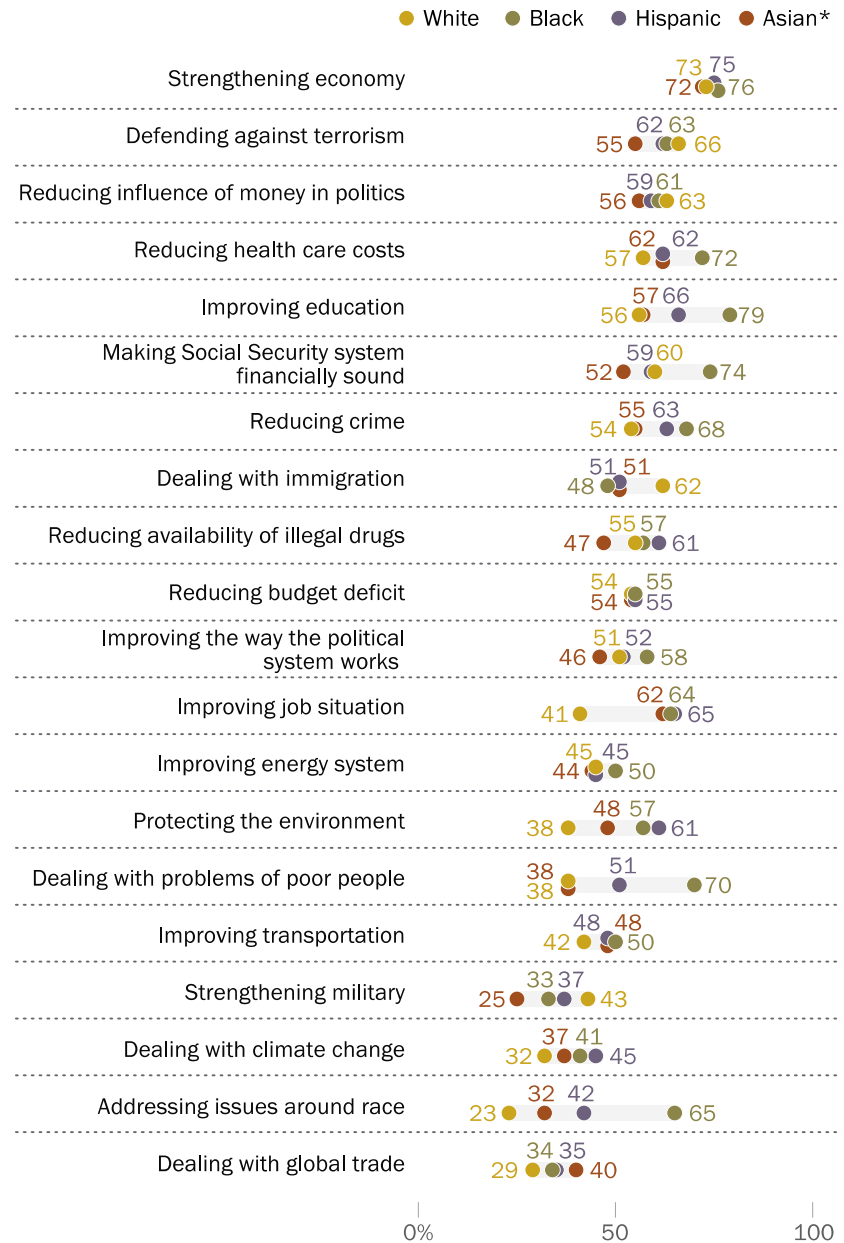
They also uniformly prioritize defending the country against terrorism and reducing the influence of money in politics.

On other issues, differences are starker:

- While 41% of White adults prioritize improving the job situation, six-in-ten or more Black (64%), Hispanic (65%) and Asian Americans (62%) do the same.
- White and Asian adults (38% each) are far less likely than Hispanic (51%) and Black adults (70%) to prioritize dealing with problems of the poor.
- Black adults (65%) are substantially more likely to prioritize addressing issues around race than Hispanic

Racial and ethnic differences in views of top policy priorities for the president and Congress

% who say ___ should be a top priority for the president and Congress to address this year



* 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. Hispanics are of any race.
 Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

(42%), Asian (32%) or White adults (23%).

Policy priorities by age

Similar shares of younger and older Americans view several issues as top priorities.

Across all age groups, about six-in-ten say reducing health care costs and improving education should be top political priorities this year.

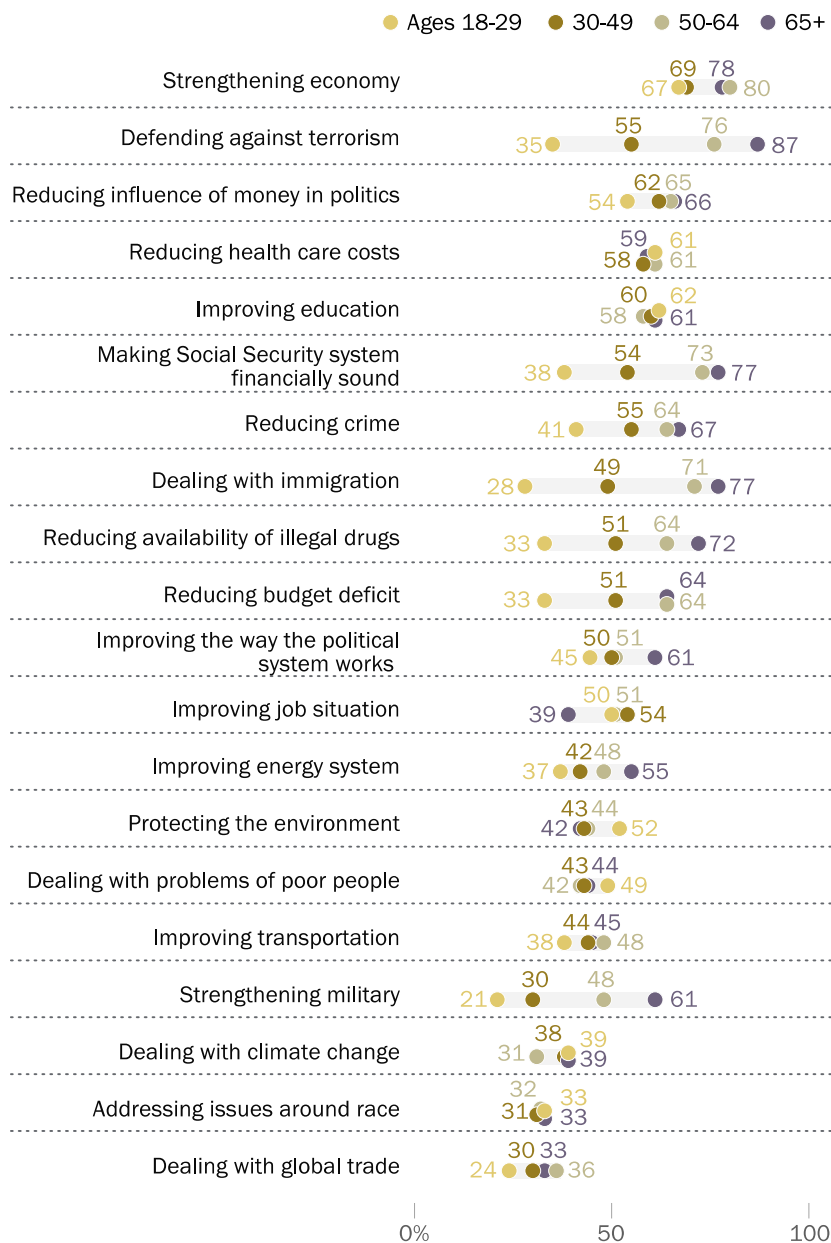
But older Americans are particularly likely to prioritize some issues.

For example, nearly nine-in-ten people 65 and older (87%) and about three-quarters (76%) of those 50 to 64 say defending against terrorism should be a top priority. This drops to 55% of Americans 30 to 49 and 35% of those 18 to 29.

A similar pattern plays out for ensuring Social Security is financially sound, dealing with immigration, reducing the availability of illegal drugs and strengthening the military.

Young adults are less likely to rate many issues as top priorities, including terrorism and immigration

% who say ___ should be a top priority for the president and Congress to address this year



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

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Few say policy objectives should not be pursued

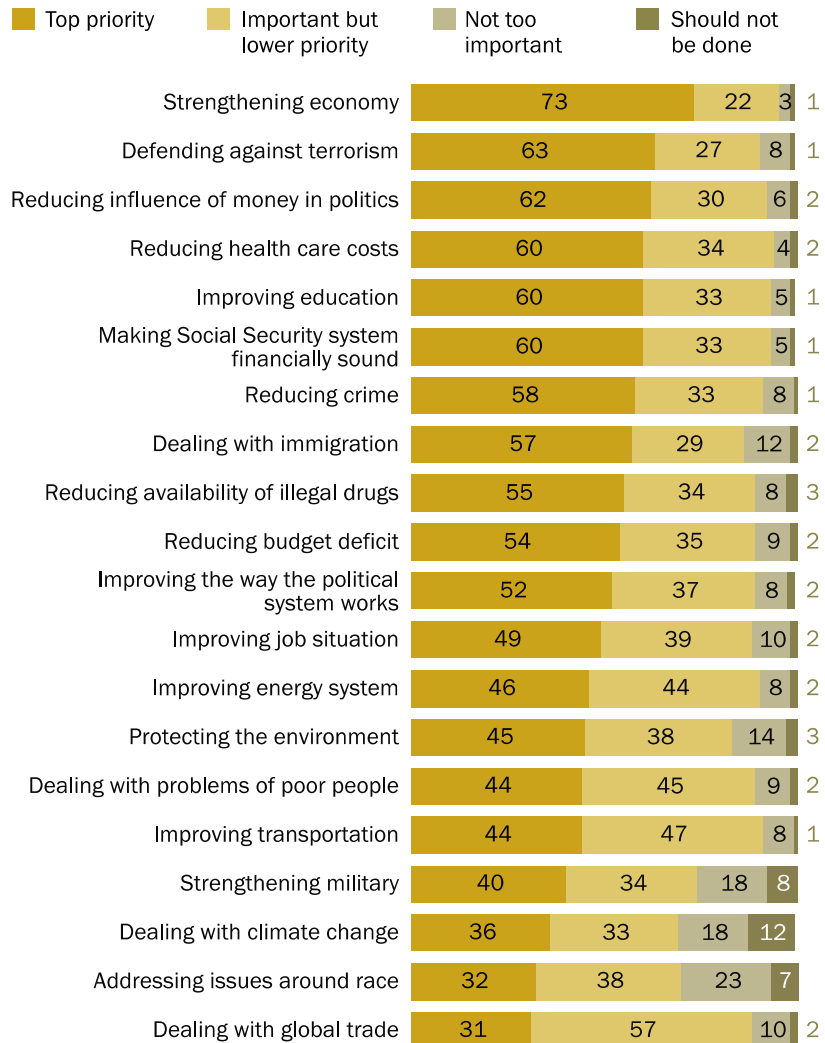
Despite wide differences over whether certain issues should be a *top* priority, relatively few say any of the issues asked about should *not* be prioritized by the president and Congress this year.

For all but three issues surveyed, few Americans (3% or less) say these policy areas should not be pursued. The exceptions are dealing with climate change (12%), strengthening the military (8%) and addressing issues around race (7%).

Similarly, relatively few say any of the policy areas are “not too important” to be addressed this year (at most, about a quarter say this for the same three policy issues).

Majorities of Americans say all objectives are either a ‘top priority’ or ‘important but lower priority’

% who say each of the following should be a(n) ___ for the president and Congress to address this year



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

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Acknowledgments

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Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

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

Data in this report is drawn from 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 panelists³ 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 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.

Invitation and reminder dates, ATP Wave 140

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	January 16, 2024	January 17, 2024
First reminder	January 18, 2024	January 18, 2024
Final reminder	January 20 2024	January 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)	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	
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 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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**2024 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 140 JANUARY 2024
FINAL TOPLINE
JANUARY 16-21, 2024
N=5,140**

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

PRIPRES How much of a priority should each of the following be for the president and Congress to address this year?

[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF SCREENS 1 AND 2 FOR EACH FORM]

		<u>Top priority</u>	<u>Important but lower priority</u>	<u>Not too important</u>	<u>Should not be done</u>	<u>No answer</u>
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=2,569]: [SCREEN 1, RANDOMIZE ITEMS ON SCREEN]						
PRIPRES_JOB	Improving the job situation					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	49	39	10	2	*
	Jan 18-24, 2023	49	40	9	1	*
	Jan 10-17, 2022	52	37	8	2	1
	Jan 8-12, 2021	67	29	2	1	1
PRIPRES_BD	Reducing the budget deficit					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	54	35	9	2	1
	Jan 18-24, 2023	57	33	7	2	1
	Jan 10-17, 2022	45	40	11	3	1
	Jan 8-12, 2021	42	44	11	2	1
PRIPRES_DTRD	Reducing the availability of illegal drugs like heroin, fentanyl and cocaine					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	55	34	8	3	*
	Jan 18-24, 2023	53	34	11	2	*
PRIPRES_ENV	Protecting the environment					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	45	38	14	3	*
	Jan 18-24, 2023	44	39	13	3	1

PRIPRES CONTINUED...

		Top <u>priority</u>	Important but <u>lower priority</u>	Not too <u>important</u>	Should not <u>be done</u>	No <u>answer</u>
PRIPRES_TER	Defending the country from future terrorist attacks					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	63	27	8	1	*
	Jan 18-24, 2023	60	30	8	1	*
	Jan 10-17, 2022	55	32	8	3	1
	Jan 8-12, 2021	63	30	6	1	*

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=2,569]: [SCREEN 2, RANDOMIZE ITEMS ON SCREEN]

PRIPRES_GT	Dealing with global trade issues					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	31	57	10	2	1
	Jan 18-24, 2023	34	54	10	2	1
	Jan 10-17, 2022	35	52	9	2	1
	Jan 8-12, 2021	32	56	10	2	1
PRIPRES_INF	Improving the country's roads, bridges and public transportation systems					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	44	47	8	1	*
	Jan 18-24, 2023	42	49	7	1	*
	Jan 8-12, 2021	32	54	13	1	1
PRIPRES_RA	Addressing issues around race in this county					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	32	38	23	7	*
	Jan 18-24, 2023	32	39	22	7	*
	Jan 10-17, 2022	37	34	19	9	1
	Jan 8-12, 2021	49	32	13	5	1
PRIPRES_SC	Taking steps to make the Social Security system financially sound					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	60	33	5	1	*
	Jan 10-17, 2022	57	33	6	3	1
	Jan 8-12, 2021	54	39	5	2	1
PRIPRES_MON	Reducing the influence of money in politics					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	62	30	6	2	1
	Jan 18-24, 2023	59	34	6	1	1

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=2,571]: [SCREEN 1, RANDOMIZE ITEMS ON SCREEN]

PRIPRES_EC	Strengthening the nation's economy					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	73	22	3	1	*
	Jan 18-24, 2023	75	20	3	1	1
	Jan 10-17, 2022	71	24	4	1	1
	Jan 8-12, 2021	80	16	2	1	*

PRIPRES CONTINUED...		Top <u>priority</u>	Important but <u>lower priority</u>	Not too <u>important</u>	Should not <u>be done</u>	No <u>answer</u>
PRIPRES_GCC	Dealing with global climate change					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	36	33	18	12	*
	Jan 18-24, 2023	37	34	17	11	*
	Jan 10-17, 2022	42	30	17	10	1
	Jan 8-12, 2021	38	33	18	10	1
PRIPRES_EDU	Improving the educational system					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	60	33	5	1	1
	Jan 18-24, 2023	57	35	6	1	1
	Jan 10-17, 2022	58	33	6	3	1
	Jan 8-12, 2021	53	39	5	2	1
PRIPRES_HC	Reducing health care costs					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	60	34	4	2	*
	Jan 18-24, 2023	60	34	4	1	1
	Jan 10-17, 2022	61	31	4	3	1
	Jan 8-12, 2021	58	36	4	2	*
PRIPRES_CRI	Reducing crime					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	58	33	8	1	*
	Jan 18-24, 2023	57	34	8	1	1
	Jan 10-17, 2022	52	36	8	2	1
	Jan 8-12, 2021	47	42	9	1	1
ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=2,571]: [SCREEN 2, RANDOMIZE ITEMS ON SCREEN]						
PRIPRES_POOR	Dealing with the problems of poor people					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	44	45	9	2	*
	Jan 18-24, 2023	47	41	9	2	1
	Jan 10-17, 2022	44	42	11	2	1
	Jan 8-12, 2021	53	39	6	2	*
PRIPRES_MIL	Strengthening the U.S. military					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	40	34	18	8	1
	Jan 18-24, 2023	40	35	17	7	1
	Jan 10-17, 2022	37	34	20	9	1
	Jan 8-12, 2021	37	35	20	7	*
PRIPRES_NRG	Improving the nation's energy system					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	46	44	8	2	*
	Jan 18-24, 2023	52	39	7	1	*

PRIPRES CONTINUED...

		<u>Top priority</u>	<u>Important but lower priority</u>	<u>Not too important</u>	<u>Should not be done</u>	<u>No answer</u>
PRIPRES_IMM	Dealing with the issue of immigration					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	57	29	12	2	*
	Jan 18-24, 2023	53	32	12	2	1
	Jan 10-17, 2022	49	37	11	2	1
	Jan 8-12, 2021	39	44	13	4	1
PRIPRES_POL	Improving the way the political system works in the U.S.					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	52	37	8	2	1
	Jan 10-17, 2022	52	32	9	5	1
	January 8-12, 2021	62	29	6	2	1

Note about trend: In **2020** and earlier, the priorities list was asked on phone surveys. As a result of mode differences, phone and web data on this question is not directly comparable.

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

PARTY In politics today, do you consider yourself a:

ASK IF INDEP/SOMETHING ELSE (PARTY=3 or 4) OR MISSING:

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to...⁷

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<u>Something else</u>	<u>No answer</u>	<u>Lean Rep</u>	<u>Lean Dem</u>
	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.