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Americans Continue to View Several Economic Issues as Top National Problems

Sharp rise in the share of Democrats who view ‘the state of moral values’ as a very big national problem

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand Americans' views of problems facing the country.

For this analysis, we surveyed 5,086 adults from Jan. 27 to Feb. 2, 2025. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), a group of people recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses who have agreed to take surveys regularly. This kind of recruitment gives nearly all U.S. adults a chance of selection. Surveys were conducted either online or by telephone with a live interviewer. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other factors. [Read more about the ATP's methodology.](#)

Here are the [questions used for this report](#), the [topline](#) and the survey [methodology](#).

Americans Continue to View Several Economic Issues as Top National Problems

Sharp rise in the share of Democrats who view ‘the state of moral values’ as a very big national problem

At the start of President Donald Trump’s second term, Americans see a host of economic issues – from inflation to the affordability of health care and the federal budget deficit – as top problems facing the country.

With most adults [continuing to say the nation’s economy](#) is in only fair (45%) or poor (31%) shape, large shares of the public – including majorities of Republicans and Democrats – see multiple economic considerations as very big national problems.

Today, 63% say inflation is a very big problem for the country. This is comparable to last May and down from a high of 70% in 2022.

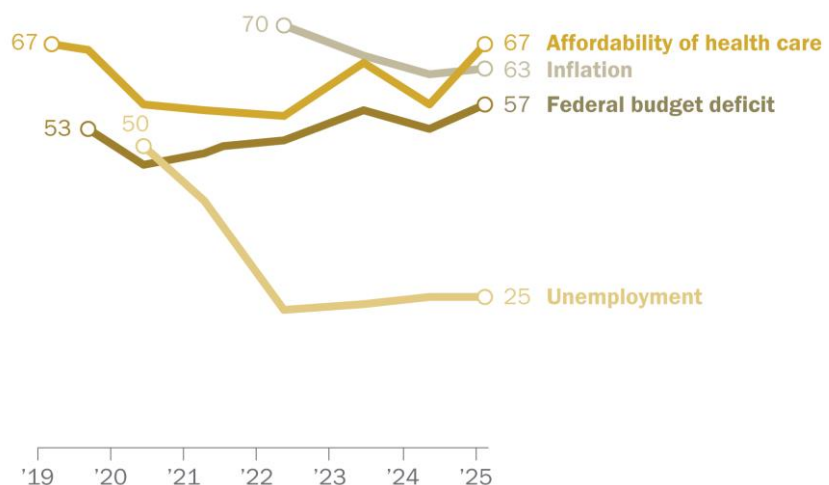
At the same time, the share of adults who say the affordability of health care is a very big national problem has risen 10

percentage points since last year: Today, 67% say this, up from 57% in 2024. There has also been an uptick in the share of Americans who see the federal deficit as a very big problem (53% then, 57% today), driven mostly by rising deficit concern among Democrats.

One exception is unemployment. As has been the case for the last three years, only about a quarter say it is a very big problem for the country.

Health care costs, inflation and federal deficit are top concerns for public; unemployment remains low

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



Note: Refer to the topline for a full list of items and trends.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 27-Feb. 2, 2025.

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How Americans rank national problems

Roughly seven-in-ten Americans say “the role of money in politics” is a very big problem in the country today – the highest share of any of the 24 items asked about on the survey.

The affordability of health care (67%), inflation (63%), the federal budget deficit (57%) and the number of Americans living in poverty (53%) are also among the public’s top concerns.

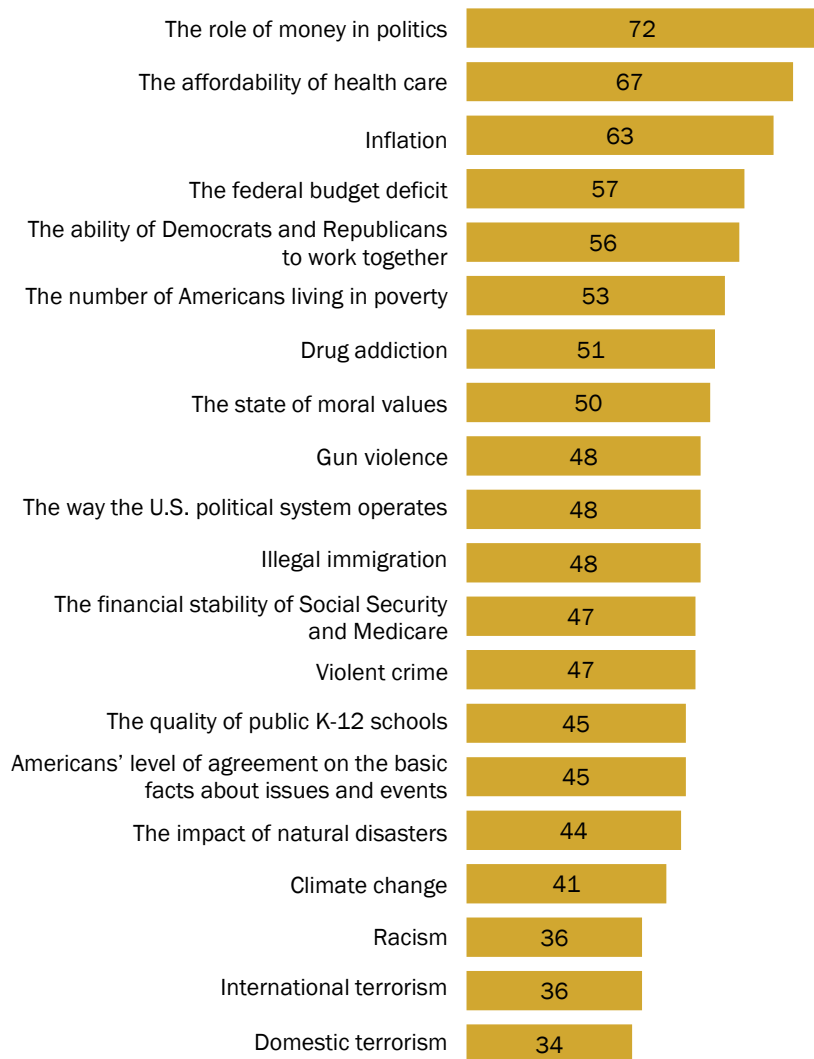
About half or more see the ability of Republicans and Democrats to work together (56%), drug addiction (51%) and the state of moral values (50%) as very big problems in the country today.

Far smaller shares of the public see terrorism, racism or climate change as very big problems for the nation – though Republicans and Democrats disagree about the severity of some of these problems.

Note: Refer to the [topline](#) for a full list of the 24 items asked about. The lowest four items are not shown here.

Economic issues top the public’s list of national concerns – including the role of money in politics

*% who say ___ is a **very big problem** in the country today*



Note: Refer to the topline for a full list of items.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 27-Feb. 2, 2025.

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Republicans less worried about partisan cooperation, political system

There have been notable declines in the shares of Republicans who say “the ability of Democrats and Republicans to work together” and that “the way the U.S. political system operates” are very big national problems.

The ability of Republicans and Democrats to work together

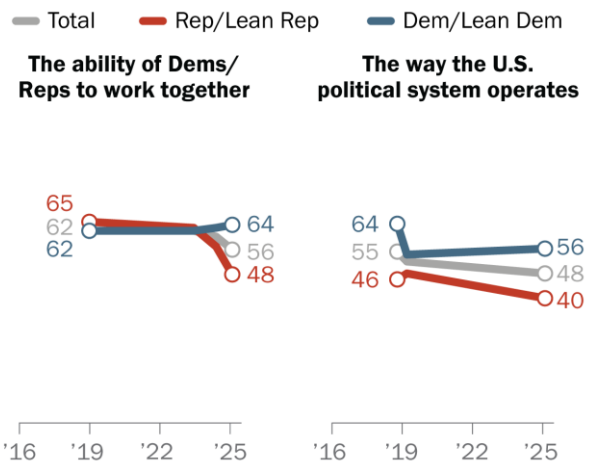
- In May 2024, 57% of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents said the ability of Democrats and Republicans to work together was a very big problem for the country. This has dropped to 48% today.
- Nearly two-thirds of Democrats and Democratic leaners continue to see partisan relations as a very big national problem (63% a year ago vs. 64% today).

The way the U.S. political system operates

- In 2019, 48% of Republicans said the way the U.S. political system operates was a very big problem; 40% say this today.
- Democrats’ views are little changed over this period (54% then vs. 56% today).

Decline in the share of Republicans who say partisan cooperation is a very big problem

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



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 27-Feb. 2, 2025.

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Democrats increasingly concerned about agreement on basic facts, state of moral values

Republicans and Democrats are moving in different directions when it comes to whether Americans' level of agreement on the basic facts and the state of moral values in the country today are big problems for the nation.

Americans' level of agreement on basic facts

- 46% of Democrats said in 2018 that "Americans' level of agreement on the basic facts about issues and events" was a very big problem for the country. Today, 58% say this.
- By contrast, there has been a 7-point decline in the share of Republicans who view this as a very big problem over this same period (39% then, 32% now).

The state of moral values

- About a year ago, 32% of Democrats said "the state of moral values" was a very big problem. This has jumped to 51% today.
- There has been a 13-point decline in the share of Republicans saying the state of moral values is a very big problem since last year (61% then, 48% now).

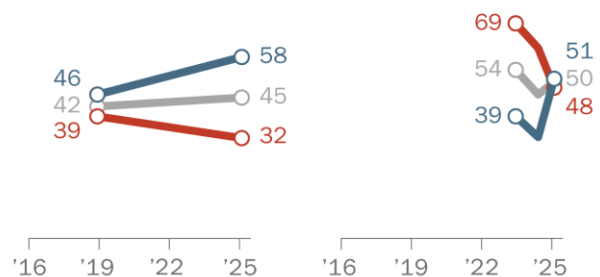
Democrats increasingly concerned about facts, state of moral values in U.S.

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

— Total — Rep/Lean Rep — Dem/Lean Dem

Americans' level of agreement on the basic facts

The state of moral values



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 27-Feb. 2, 2025.

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Partisans' views of the nation's problems

Republicans and Democrats generally agree on the severity of several issues facing the country – including the role of money in politics and the affordability of health care.

But Republicans and Democrats see other issue areas differently:

Among Republicans

- Illegal immigration (73%) and inflation (73%) remain the top concerns for Republicans and Republican-leaning independents.

Among Democrats

- The role of money in politics is the top concern (78%), followed by the affordability of health care (73%), gun violence (69%) and climate change (67%).

There are particularly wide partisan gaps on the extent to which climate change and illegal immigration are seen as problems.

Wide partisan differences in views of climate change, illegal immigration and guns as national problems

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



Note: Refer to the topline for a full list of items.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 27-Feb. 2, 2025.

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There are also at least 20-point gaps on each of the following issues:

- Americans' level of agreement on the basic facts about issues and events (32% of Republicans vs. 58% of Democrats say this is a very big problem)
- The number of Americans living in poverty (40% of Republicans, 65% of Democrats)
- The impact of natural disasters (33% of Republicans, 54% of Democrats)
- Inflation (73% of Republicans, 53% of Democrats)
- Racism (15% of Republicans, 55% of Democrats)

Republicans and Democrats are more closely aligned in their views on the severity of the following issues:

- The quality of public K-12 schools (45% of Republicans, 45% of Democrats)
- Domestic terrorism (32% of Republicans, 36% of Democrats)
- The state of moral values (48% of Republicans, 51% of Democrats)

Large gaps between Democrats, Republicans on immigration, gun violence, climate, racism

Over the past decade, a number of issues have been marked by deep partisan divides, with some of the issues that rank among the top concerns for one party ranking among the lowest for the other.

Illegal immigration

For instance, 73% of Republicans say illegal immigration is a very big problem in the nation, while just 23% of Democrats say the same. The partisan gap on this question has ranged between 40 and 50 points for most of the last decade.

Gun violence

While 69% of Democrats see gun violence as a very big problem, just 26% of Republicans say the same. This 43-point gap is typical of the past decade.

Climate change

There is a 54-point gap in the share of Democrats (67%) and Republicans (13%) who rate climate change as a very big problem facing the nation, also similar to previous years. Democrats are also more likely than Republicans to see “the impact of natural disasters” as a very big problem, though the partisan gap on these views is more modest (54% of Democrats vs. 33% of Republicans).

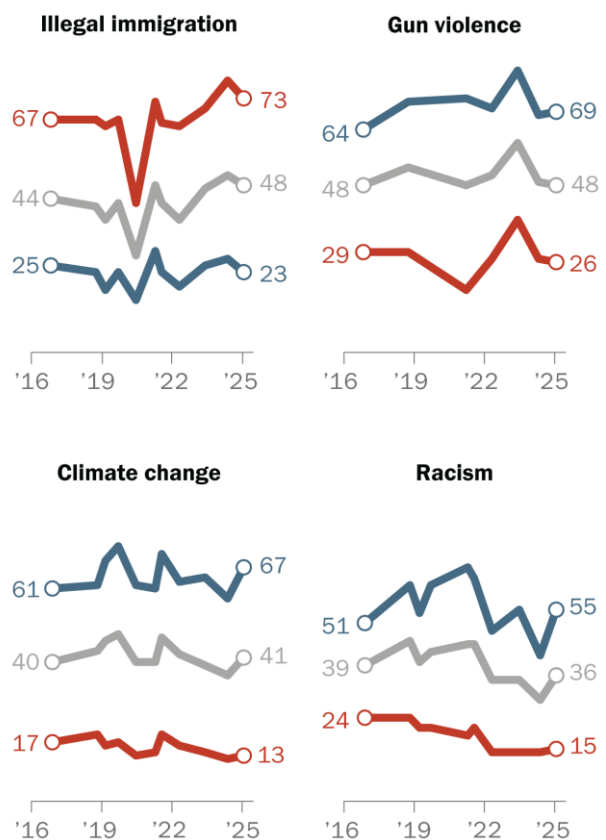
Racism

Democrats have also consistently been much more likely than Republicans to say racism is a very big problem in the country. Today, 55% of Democrats say this, compared with 15% of Republicans.

Larger shares of Democrats see climate change, racism as major national problems than Republicans

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

— Total — Rep/Lean Rep — Dem/Lean Dem



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 27-Feb. 2, 2025.

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Smaller gaps among partisans on schools, drug addiction, infrastructure

Though there are wide partisan differences on many key national problems, Republicans and Democrats are more aligned on some other issues.

Drug addiction

Today, 54% of Republicans say drug addiction is a very big problem and 46% of Democrats view this as a major problem.

Views about the severity of drug addiction in the country peaked for both Republicans and Democrats in 2019 when roughly seven-in-ten in each group said it was a very big problem.

Quality of public K-12 schools

Identical shares of Republicans and Democrats now say the quality of public K-12 schools is a very big problem (45% each).

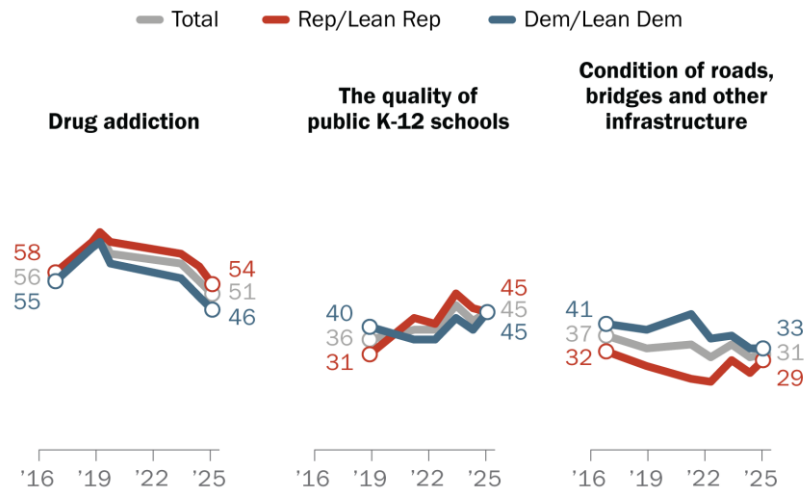
Republicans' views are relatively unchanged since last year. Democrats' concern for the quality of public K-12 schools is up 6 points from last year, closing what had been a small partisan gap in recent years.

Condition of roads, bridges and other infrastructure

Roughly three-in-ten Democrats (33%) and Republicans (29%) say the condition of roads, bridges and other infrastructure is a very big problem in the country today.

Partisan gap narrows on quality of K-12 schools and condition of roads

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



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 27-Feb. 2, 2025.

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Partisans' views of economic issues

Inflation

Inflation remains among the top concerns for Americans, with 63% describing it as a very big problem. The share saying this is roughly on par with 2024, and down from 70% in 2022.

Republicans remain more likely than Democrats to name inflation as a very big problem (73% vs. 53%) – though the gap is narrower than it was a year ago.

Federal budget deficit

Throughout President Joe Biden's administration, Republicans were consistently about twice as likely as Democrats to describe the federal budget deficit as a very big problem.

Today, this gap has narrowed. The share of Democrats saying the deficit is a very big problem is 12 points higher today (47%) than last May (35%). In contrast, the share of Republicans saying the deficit is a very big problem has dropped 5 points over this period (from 71% to 66%).

Affordability of health care

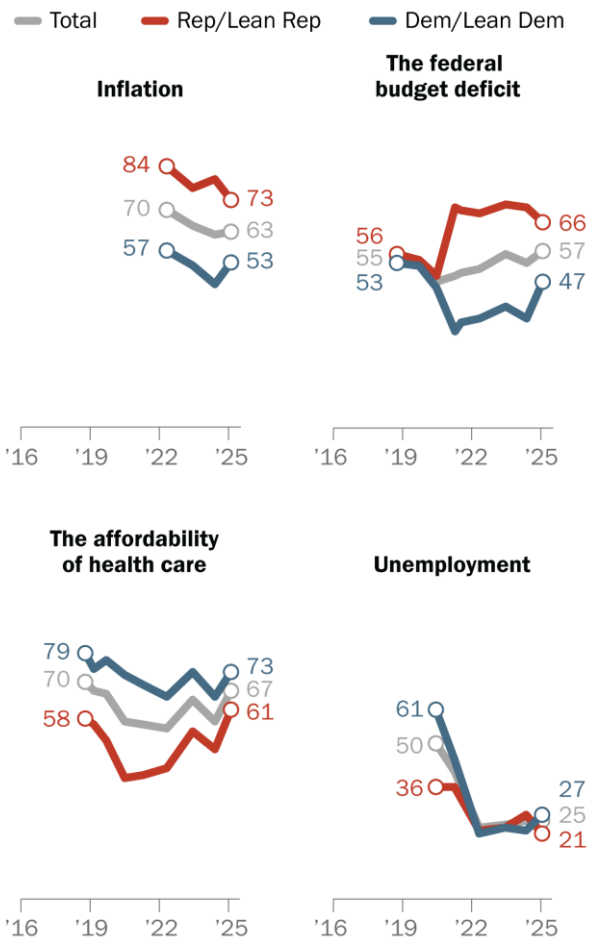
Majorities of both Democrats (73%) and Republicans (61%) see the affordability of health care as a very big problem.

Unemployment

Few in either partisan coalition see unemployment as a very big problem today: only 27% of Democrats and 21% of Republicans say it is.

Uptick in share of Republicans and Democrats who say affordability of health care is a very big problem

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



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 27-Feb. 2, 2025.

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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

Data in this report comes from Wave 161 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center’s nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. The survey was conducted from Jan. 27 to Feb. 2, 2025. A total of 5,086 panelists responded out of 5,699 who were sampled, for a survey-level response rate of 89%.

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 5,086 respondents is plus or minus 1.6 percentage points.

The survey includes an [oversample](#) of Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and Asian adults 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.

SSRS conducted the survey for Pew Research Center via online (n=4,893) and live telephone (n=193) interviewing. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish.

To learn more about the ATP, read “[About the American Trends Panel.](#)”

Panel recruitment

Since 2018, the ATP has used address-based sampling (ABS) for 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 Computerized Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover 90% to 98% of the population.¹ Within each sampled household, the adult with the next birthday is selected to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.² Prior to 2018, the ATP was recruited using landline and cellphone random-digit-dial surveys administered in English and Spanish.

¹ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. “[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling.](#)”

² Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

A national sample of U.S. adults has been recruited to the ATP approximately once per year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an “oversample”) to improve the accuracy of data for underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic adults, Black adults and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the United States. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Asian adults were selected with certainty. The remaining panelists were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with SSRS. The web program used for online respondents was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the SSRS project team and Pew Research Center researchers. The SSRS project 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 gift code to Amazon.com, Target.com or Walmart.com. 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. 27 to Feb. 2, 2025. Surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

For panelists who take surveys online:³ Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset on Jan. 27.⁴ Survey 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. 27. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Jan. 28.

**Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents,
ATP Wave 161**

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	Jan. 27, 2025	Jan. 28, 2025
First reminder	Jan. 30, 2025	Jan. 30, 2025
Final reminder	Feb. 01, 2025	Feb. 01, 2025

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Panelists participating online were sent an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. ATP panelists who consented to SMS messages were sent an SMS invitation with a link to the survey and up to two SMS reminders.

For panelists who take surveys over the phone with a live interviewer: Prenotification postcards were mailed on Jan. 24. Soft launch took place on Jan. 27 and involved dialing until a total of four interviews had been completed. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled phone panelists' numbers were dialed throughout the remaining field period. Panelists who take surveys via phone can receive up to six calls from trained SSRS interviewers.

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, Center researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing 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, one ATP respondent was removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

³ The ATP does not use routers or chains in any part of its online data collection protocol, nor are they used to direct respondents to additional surveys.

⁴ Postcard notifications for web panelists are sent to 1) panelists who were recruited within the last two years and 2) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the panel survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of recruitment into the panel. These weights are then calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition.⁵ 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.

Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2023 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Race/Ethnicity x Gender	
Race/Ethnicity x Age	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	2023 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2020 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Frequency of internet use	2024 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Religious affiliation	
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	
Party affiliation x Age	
Party affiliation among registered voters	

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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⁵ Beginning with the current wave of the ATP, we have added two new weighting targets. These are intended to reduce differences between the ATP and trusted benchmark surveys on important population characteristics. One is party affiliation by age. We noted a sizeable difference between the 2024 NPORS and ATP estimates of party affiliation among adults ages 18-29. Similarly, our sample of young adults in the ATP fell short of the ACS target in the share who were non-Hispanic White. We have added targets for both party by age and race by age to the American Trends Panel going forward.

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 161

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
Total	5,086		1.6 percentage points
Half form	At least 2,529		2.2 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	2,327	48%	2.3 percentage points
Half form	At least 1,139		3.2 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	2,626	48%	2.2 percentage points
Half form	At least 1,296		3.1 percentage points

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

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

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions, ATP Wave 161

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	5,086
Logged in (web) / Contacted (CATI), but did not complete any items	2.11	94
Started survey; broke off before completion	2.12	48
Never logged on (web) / Never reached on phone (CATI)	2.20	468
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Other non-interview	2.30	2
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.90	1
Total panelists sampled for the survey		5,699
Completed interviews	I	5,086
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	142
Non-contact	NC	468
Other	O	3
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		5,699
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		89%

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Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 161

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	73%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 161	35%
Response rate to Wave 161 survey	89%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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**2025 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 161 POLITICS SURVEY FEBRUARY 2025
FINAL TOPLINE
JANUARY 27-FEBRUARY 2, 2025
N=5,086**

Note: This survey was conducted primarily online, with some interviews conducted by live telephone. This topline shows the programming language for online administration. For details on how questions were slightly modified for phone administration, visit the questionnaire.

American Trends Panel (ATP) surveys conducted between October 2016 and June 2024 were conducted fully online (with tablets and data plans provided to adults without home internet). ATP surveys conducted prior to October 2016 were conducted primarily online, with some respondents completing by mail. For additional details, visit the Methodology.

* "No answer" includes web respondents who do not answer the question as well as telephone respondents who refuse to answer or who say that they don't know how to answer. In cases where "Not sure" was offered as an explicit option to web and telephone respondents, the "No answer" category includes only web skips and telephone refusals.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

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 FORM 1 ONLY [N=2,557]:						
GUN	Gun violence					
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	48	29	18	4	*
	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					
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	31	46	20	2	*
	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 ⁶	33	44	20	2	*
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	37	44	18	1	1

⁶ In December 2018, the question asked about "the condition of roads bridges and public transportation across the country."

NATRPOBS 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>
IMM	Illegal immigration					
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	48	26	22	5	*
	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 health care					
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	67	25	6	1	*
	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	*	
MNPOL	The role of money in politics					
Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	72	21	6	2	*	
AI	The use of artificial intelligence (AI)					
Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	27	37	27	8	1	
ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=2,529]:						
CLIM	Climate change					
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	41	24	20	15	*
	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
	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	
DEF	The federal budget deficit					
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	57	33	8	2	1
	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	*
Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	55	35	8	2	1	

NATRPOBS 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>
VCRI	Violent crime					
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	47	36	16	1	*
	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					
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	45	40	12	3	*
	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	*	
POVTY	The number of Americans living in poverty					
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	53	34	12	1	*
LONE	The number of Americans feeling lonely or isolated					
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	30	37	28	5	1

[SCREEN 2]

		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 FORM 1 ONLY [N=2,557]:						
INFL	Inflation					
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	63	27	8	1	*
	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					
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	36	38	22	3	1
	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

NATRPOBS 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>
COMP	The ability of Democrats and Republicans to work together in Washington					
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	56	31	10	2	1
	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					
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	50	33	14	3	*
	May 13-19, 2024	46	31	17	6	1
	Jun 5-11, 2023	54	27	13	6	*
SSMED	The financial stability of Social Security and Medicare					
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	47	39	10	3	*
	Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	53	35	9	2	1
NTDIS	The impact of natural disasters					
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	44	40	14	1	*
ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=2,529]:						
RAC	Racism					
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	36	28	28	8	*
	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					
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	25	37	32	5	*
	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					
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	34	38	24	3	1
	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

NATRPOBS 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>
DRG	Drug addiction					
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	51	38	10	2	*
	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
PLSYS	The way the U.S. political system operates					
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	48	36	12	3	1
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	55	30	11	3	1
FCT	Americans' level of agreement on the basic facts about issues and events					
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	45	37	15	3	1
	Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	42	43	13	2	1

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, 4 OR REFUSED):PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to...⁷

<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	Something <u>else</u>	No <u>answer*</u>	<i>Lean</i> <u>Rep</u>	<i>Lean</i> <u>Dem</u>
29	29	28	13	1	19	19

⁷ PARTY and PARTYLN asked in a prior survey.