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# Biden Nears 100-Day Mark With Strong Approval, Positive Rating for Vaccine Rollout

*Share of Americans viewing illegal immigration as a 'very big' problem grows*

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## How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to better understand the public's views on how the Biden administration has addressed national issues in the first 100 days of its presidency, including evaluations of the coronavirus economic aid package and COVID-19 vaccine distribution. For this analysis, we surveyed 5,109 U.S. adults in April 2021. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of Pew Research 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](#), along with responses, and [its methodology](#).

# Biden Nears 100-Day Mark With Strong Job Approval, Positive Rating for Vaccine Rollout

*Share of Americans viewing illegal immigration as a 'very big' problem grows*

Joe Biden approaches the 100-day mark of his presidency with a relatively strong job approval rating and the public continuing to express positive views of the coronavirus aid package passed by Congress last month. Moreover, nearly three-quarters of Americans (72%) say the Biden administration has done an excellent or good job managing the manufacture and distribution of COVID-19 vaccines to Americans.

Currently, 59% approve of the way Biden is handling his job as president, while 39% disapprove. Biden's job approval rating has increased modestly from [54% in March](#). Biden's job approval is comparable to several of his predecessors – including Barack Obama and George H. W. Bush – and much higher than Donald Trump's [in April 2017](#).

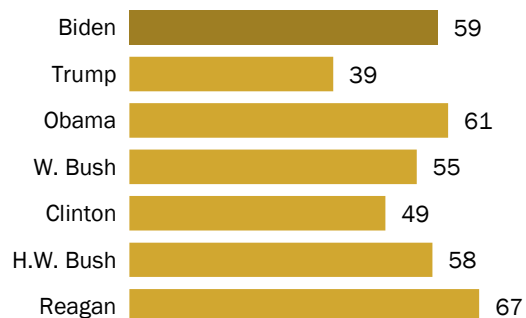
Views of Biden and his administration highlight several stark contrasts with opinions of his predecessor. Far more Americans say they like the way Biden conducts himself as president (46%) than say they don't (27%), while another 27% have mixed feelings about his conduct. Similarly, 44% say he has changed the tone of political debate for the better, while 29% say he has made the tone of debate worse (27% say he has not changed it much).

On both questions, there are sizable differences in views of Biden and Trump. [Last year](#), just 15% said they liked the way Trump conducted himself as president, which was little changed from telephone surveys dating to 2017. In both 2020 and 2019, majorities (55% on each occasion) said Trump had changed political debate in the U.S. for the worse.

However, the share of the public saying they agree with Biden on important issues is little different from the share saying that about Trump last year. Fewer than half of Americans (44%) say they

## Biden's job approval at 59% as he nears the 100-day mark

*Presidential job approval in April of first term (%)*



Notes: Past presidents' approval ratings from surveys with most comparable field dates. Data for Obama and prior presidents come from telephone surveys. Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush data come from surveys conducted by Gallup.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 5-11, 2021.

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agree with Biden on all or nearly all (13%) or on many (31%) of the important issues facing the country; 25% say they agree with Biden on a few issues, while 29% say they agree with him on almost no issues. Last year, 42% of Americans said they agreed with Trump on nearly all (19%) or many issues (23%).

The new national survey by Pew Research Center, conducted on the Center’s nationally representative American Trends Panel from April 5-11, 2021 among 5,109 adults, finds that the administration gets high marks for handling the manufacture and distribution of the COVID-19 vaccines. *Note, the survey was conducted prior to the FDA and CDC April 13 [recommendation to pause](#) the administration of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine.*

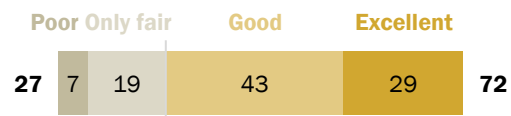
While an overwhelming share of Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents (88%) say the administration has done an excellent or good job in managing the vaccine rollout, so too does a much smaller majority (55%) of Republicans and Republican leaners.

The Trump administration receives far lower ratings for how it managed the manufacture and development of COVID-19 vaccines (43% say they did an excellent or good job). However, a 55% majority of the public – including 86% of Republicans and nearly a third (31%) of Democrats – express positive views of the Trump administration’s support for the development of COVID-19 vaccines by several pharmaceutical companies.

**Most give positive ratings to Biden administration for vaccine rollout; smaller majority says the Trump administration did well in supporting development**

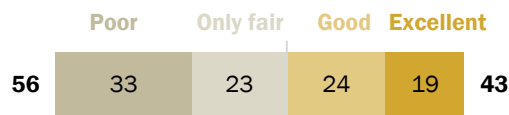
*% who rate the job the **Biden administration** is doing \_\_\_\_\_*

**Managing the manufacture and distribution of COVID-19 vaccines**

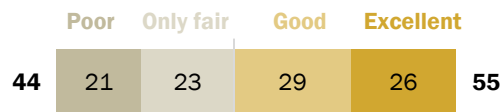


*% who, looking back, rate the job the **Trump administration** did \_\_\_\_\_*

**Managing the manufacture and distribution of COVID-19 vaccines**



**Supporting the development of COVID-19 vaccines by several pharmaceutical companies**



Note: No answer responses not shown.  
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 5-11, 2021.

Public support for the coronavirus aid package, which [Biden signed into law](#) a little more than a month ago, remains robust. More than twice as many Americans approve (67%) than disapprove (32%) of the \$1.9 trillion aid bill. That is little different from the 70% who favored the economic aid package [in March](#), shortly before it was enacted.

More Americans expect the economic aid bill will benefit the country than themselves: 55% say the aid package will have a mostly positive effect on the country as a whole. Fewer than half as many (26%) say it will have a negative effect, while 18% say it will not have much of an effect. About half (49%) expect that the aid bill will have a mostly positive impact on themselves and their families.

While the coronavirus legislation has gotten a positive response from the public, the public has somewhat mixed views of whether Biden's economic policies are making the economy better when compared with Trump's. About four-in-ten (43%) say the policies of the Biden administration are making the economy stronger than it was during Trump's presidency; 36% say his administration's policies are making the economy weaker, while 20% say they are not making much of a difference.

[As is the case with the public's overall views of the U.S. economy](#), assessments of how Biden's policies have affected the economy are deeply divided along partisan lines. About three-quarters of Republicans (76%) say Biden's policies are making the economy weaker compared with the policies of his predecessor, while nearly an identical share of Democrats (74%) say Biden's policies are strengthening the economy.

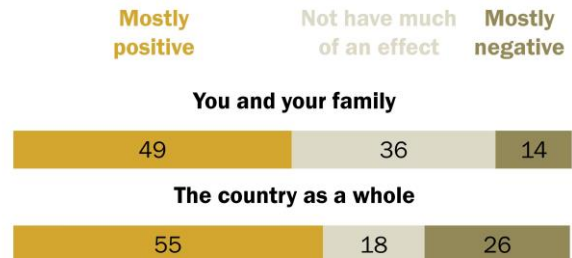
The survey finds that, for the most part, the public's views of major problems facing the U.S. are little changed from about a year ago. However, the share of Americans saying the coronavirus is a very big problem has declined 11 percentage points since last June (from 58% to 47%), while the share citing illegal immigration has increased 20 points (from 28% to 48%).

## Two-thirds approve of coronavirus aid package passed by Congress last month

*% who \_\_\_\_\_ approve of the coronavirus economic aid package passed by Biden and Congress last month*



*% who say the overall effect of the coronavirus economic aid package on \_\_\_\_\_ will be ...*



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 5-11, 2021.

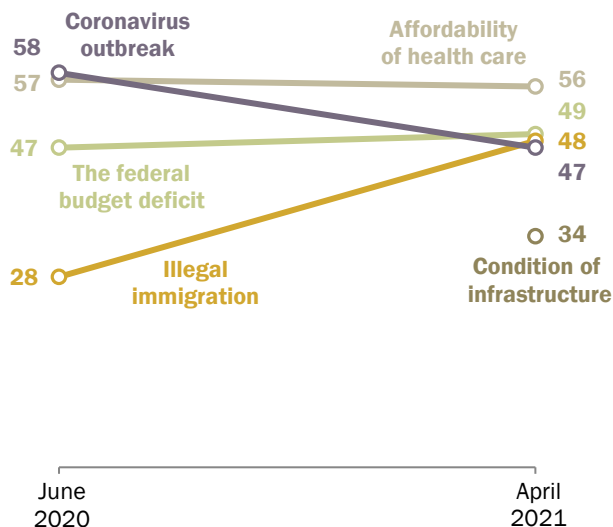
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While views of most national problems are divided along partisan lines, including illegal immigration, increasing shares of both Republicans and Democrats rate illegal immigration as a very big problem. Nearly three-quarters of Republicans (72%) say illegal immigration is a major problem, up 29 points since last June. The share of Democrats who say this is a major problem is now 29%, compared with 15% nearly a year ago.

Over this period, Republicans and Democrats have moved in opposite directions in concerns about the federal budget deficit. Currently, 71% of Republicans say the budget deficit is a very big problem; about half of Republicans (49%) said this in June 2020. By contrast, just 31% of Democrats rate the deficit as a major problem, down from 45% last year.

## More adults view illegal immigration as a very big problem, as share citing COVID-19 declines

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



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 5-11, 2021.

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# 1. Views of Biden, the administration and congressional leaders

About six-in-ten Americans say they approve of the way Joe Biden is handling his job as president, while 39% say they disapprove. Biden's overall approval ratings [have ticked up since March](#), when 54% of the public said they approved of his job performance.

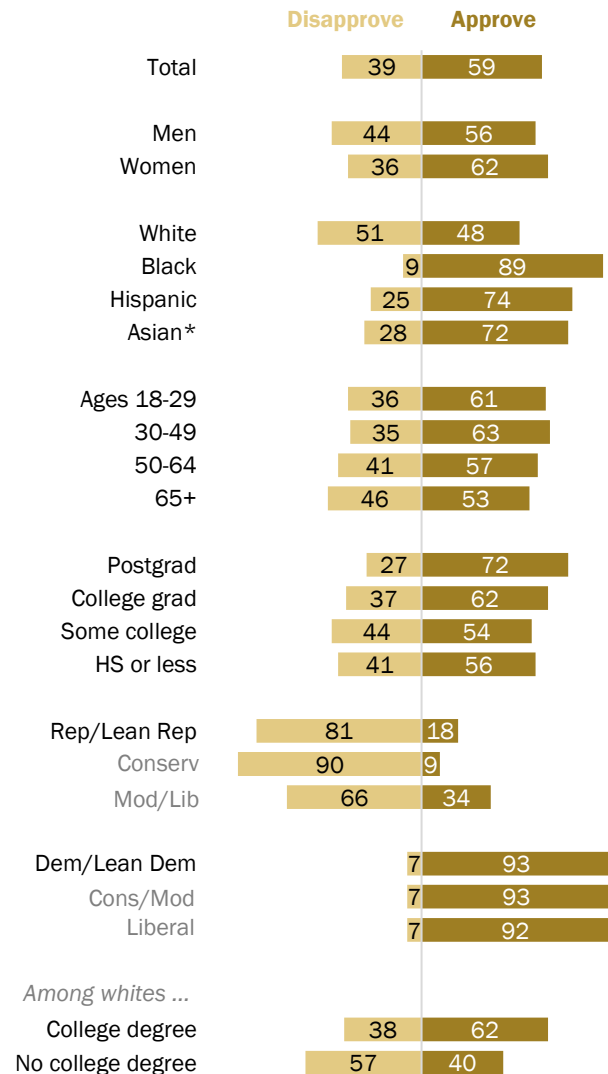
Majorities of most demographic groups approve of Biden's job performance, with the exception of White Americans, who are roughly as likely to disapprove (51%) of Biden's performance as to approve (48%). By comparison, nearly nine-in-ten Black Americans (89%) approve of Biden's performance, as do 74% of Hispanic Americans and 72% of Asian Americans.

Women continue to view Biden's performance more positively than men (62% vs. 56% approve, respectively), while Biden is seen more positively among college graduates – particularly those with postgraduate degrees – than among those with some college or less education.

Adults under 50 are somewhat more approving of Biden's job performance than those 50 and older.

## Biden job approval remains positive, deeply divided along party lines

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



\*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

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

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 5-11, 2021.

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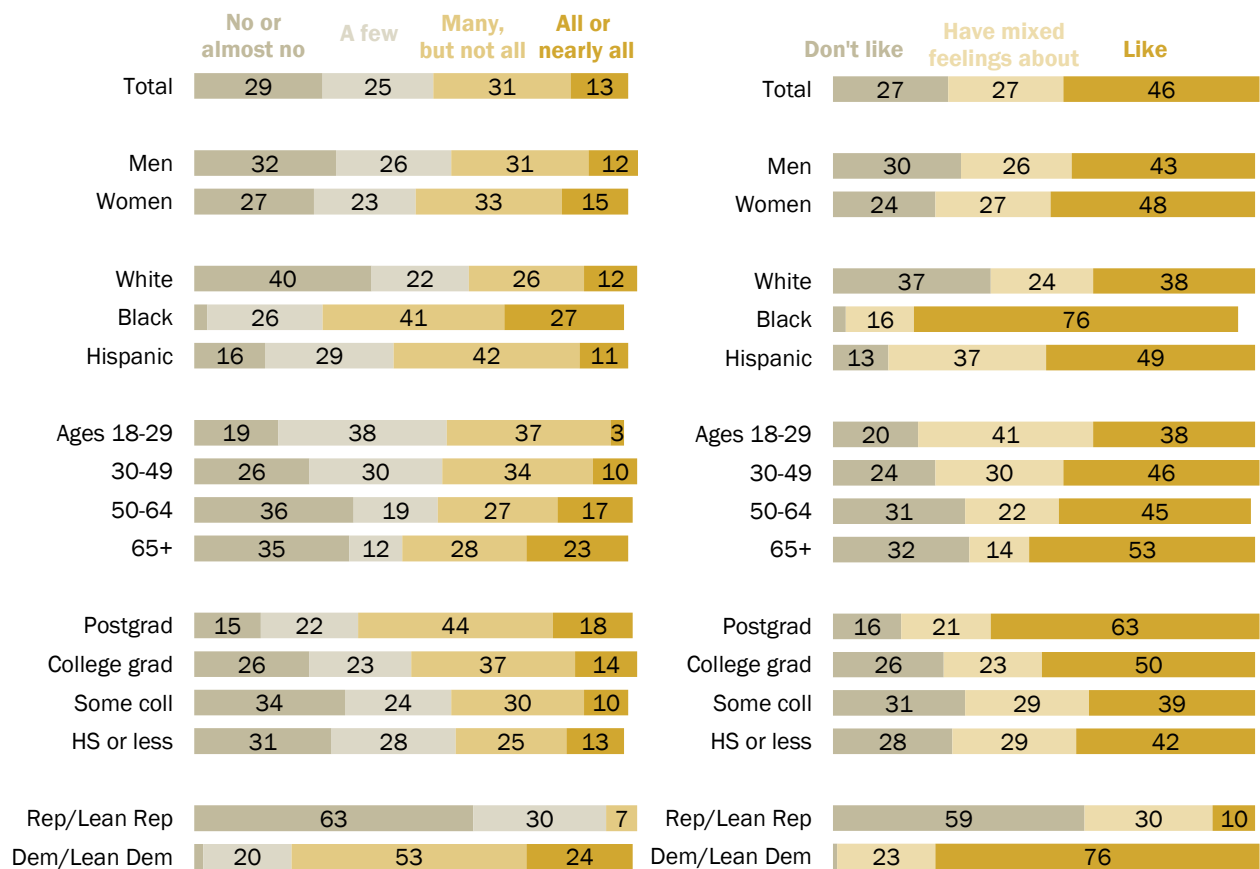
## Only about a quarter of Americans say they don't like how Biden conducts himself as president

As Biden approaches the 100-day mark of his presidency, relatively few Americans express negative views of the way he conducts himself as president. However, fewer than half say they agree with him on all, nearly all, or many of the important issues facing the country.

### Most Americans say they 'like' – or have mixed feelings about – Biden's conduct as president; fewer than half say they agree with him on all or many important issues

% who say they agree with Joe Biden on \_\_\_ important issues facing the country today

% who say they \_\_\_ the way Joe Biden conducts himself as president



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

Source: Survey of U.S. adults April 5-11, 2021.

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There are wide partisan and demographic differences in views of Biden's conduct as president and in agreement with him on key issues. About three quarters of Democrats and Democratic-leaning

independents (76%) say they like how Biden conducts himself in office, while 23% say they have mixed feelings. A smaller majority of Republicans and Republican leaners (59%) say they do not like Biden's conduct as president; 30% say they have mixed feelings about his conduct, and 10% say they like how he is conducting himself.

Black adults stand out for their positive views of Biden's conduct as president: 76% say they like the way Biden is conducting himself as president, compared with 49% of Hispanic adults and 38% of White adults.

There also are sizable educational and age differences in views of Biden's conduct as president. Adults with at least a four-year college degree are more likely than those with less formal education to say they like Biden's conduct as president. Older people express more positive – and negative – views of Biden's conduct than do younger people; younger adults are more likely to say they have mixed feelings.

Just over half of the public says they agree with Biden on few (25%) or none of the important issues facing the country (29%). Another 44% say they agree with Biden on many (31%) or nearly all issues (13%).

Biden draws the greatest agreement on issues from the same groups that have the most positive views of his conduct – Democrats, Black adults and people with at least a four-year college degree.

About eight-in-ten Democrats (77%) say they are in agreement with Biden on all (or nearly all) or many of the major issues facing the country. Still, only about a quarter of Democrats (24%) say they agree with Biden on “all or nearly all issues.”

Republicans are far more uniform in their disagreement with Biden on issues. About six-in-ten Republicans (63%) say they agree with Biden on “no or almost no issues” – more than double the share of Democrats who agree with him on all or virtually all issues. Another 30% of Republicans agree with Biden on a few issues.

Two-thirds of Black adults say they agree with Biden on many or nearly all issues, compared with 53% of Hispanic adults and 37% of White adults.

Adults with more formal education are also more likely to say they agree with Biden on most issues. A majority of adults with at least a college degree say they agree with Biden on most or nearly all issues, compared with 39% of those with some college experience or less education.

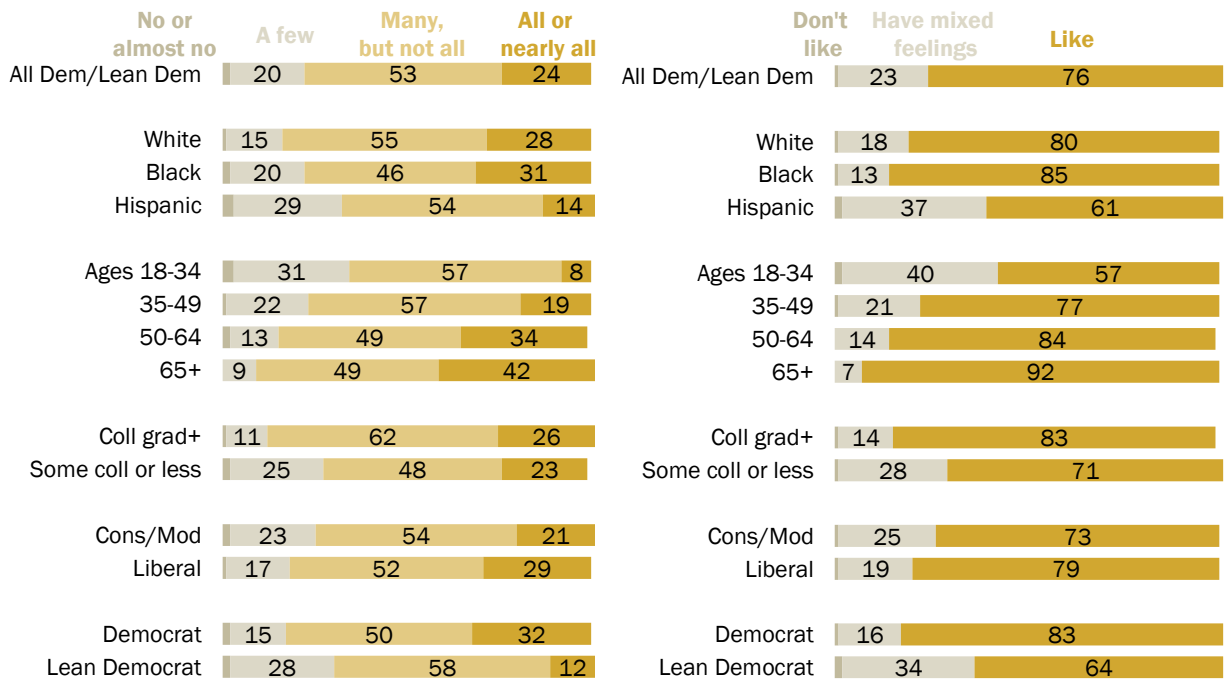
## Democrats' views of Biden's conduct and agreement with him on major issues

At this point in his presidency, there are only modest ideological differences among Democrats in views of Biden. Large shares of both liberal Democrats (79%) and moderate and conservative Democrats (73%) like the way he conducts himself as president. And sizable majorities of both agree with Biden on all (or nearly all) or many major issues (81% of liberal Democrats, 75% of conservative and moderate Democrats).

### Among Democrats, modest ideological differences in views of Biden's conduct and agreement with him on issues; wider differences between older, younger Democrats

% of **Dem/Dem lean** who say they agree with Joe Biden on \_\_\_ important issues facing the country today

% of **Dem/Dem lean** who say they \_\_\_ the way Joe Biden conducts himself as president



Notes: Based on Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents. White and Black adults include those who report being one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. No response answer not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults April 5-11, 2021.

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However, there are demographic differences among Democrats in views of the president. Younger Democrats are less likely to agree with Biden on most or many major issues and to express positive views of his conduct than are older Democrats.

For example, while 91% of Democrats ages 65 and older agree with Biden on all (or nearly all) or many issues, a smaller majority (65%) of those under age 35 say the same.

Older Democrats also are more likely to say they like how Biden conducts himself in office. Fully 92% of those over 65 say they like how Biden conducts himself, compared with smaller shares of adults aged 50 to 64 (84%), 36 to 49 (77%) and those under age 35 (57%).

Still, most younger Democrats do not express negative views of Biden's conduct. Rather, 40% of Democrats ages 18-34 say they have mixed views of his conduct, the highest share of any age group.

While Black (85%) and White (81%) Democrats have largely positive views of Biden's conduct, a narrower majority of Hispanic Democrats (61%) say they like the way he conducts himself as president. Hispanic Democrats are more likely than White and Black Democrats to have mixed views of Biden's conduct.

And while there are only modest ideological differences in these views, there are wider gaps between partisans and independents who lean toward the Democratic party. Those who identify as members of the Democratic Party are more likely than those who lean toward the party to say they agree with Biden on most or nearly all issues (82% v. 70%) or say they like how he is conducting himself in office (83% vs. 64%).

## Biden’s conduct is viewed far more positively than Trump’s was in 2020

Overall, the share of the public who say they agree with Biden on important issues is little different from the share who said they agreed with Trump in February 2020, at the beginning of his fourth year in office. Then, 42% of the public said they agreed with Trump on most or nearly all issues. Today, a similar share (44%) says they agree with Biden on most or nearly all issues.

Just as in 2020, few members of the opposing party say they agree with the president on important issues facing the country. In 2020, 62% of Democrats said they agreed with Trump on no or almost no issues. Similarly, today, about six-in-ten (63%) Republicans say they do not agree with Biden on any issues.

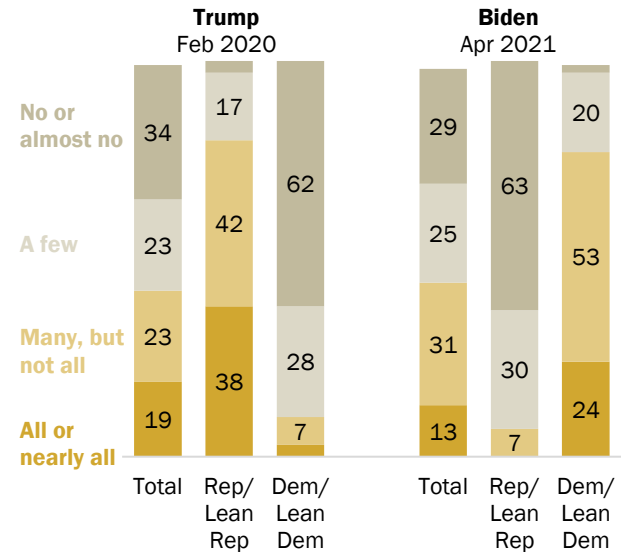
However, while members of the president’s party largely express agreement with him on major issues facing the country, Republicans in 2020 were more likely to say they agreed with Trump on all or nearly all issues (38%), than Democrats (24%) are to say this today.

Overall views of Biden’s conduct in office are more positive than they were for Trump last year: 46% of Americans say they like how Biden conducts himself in office. In February of 2020, just 15% said this of Trump.

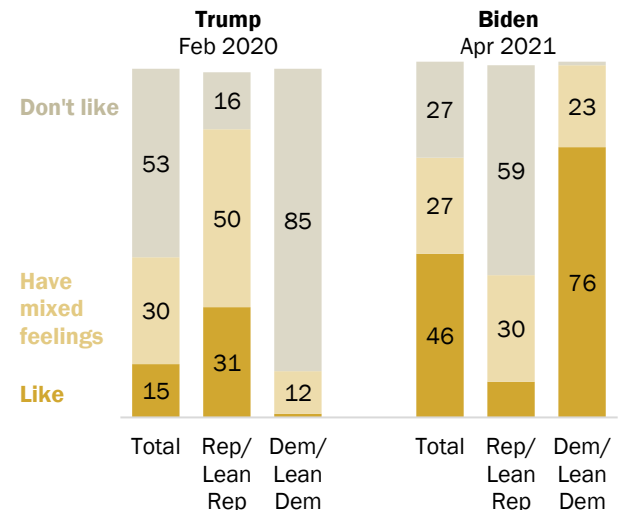
About three-quarters of Democrats (76%) say they like how Biden is conducting himself in office. Last year, just 31% of Republicans said they liked Trump’s conduct (half said they had mixed feelings about Trump’s conduct).

### Contrasting views of Biden’s and Trump’s conduct; smaller differences in shares agreeing with each president on issues

% who say they agree with the president on \_\_\_ important issues facing the country today



% who say they \_\_\_ the way the president conducts himself in office...



Note: No response answer not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults April 5-11, 2021.

And while Democrats were overwhelmingly critical of Trump's conduct in 2020 (85% said they did not like the way he conducted himself in office), a smaller majority of Republicans (59%) says this of Biden today (30% say they have mixed feelings).

## Biden's impact on the tone of political debate in the U.S.

Approaching the 100-day mark of his presidency, 44% of the public says that Biden has changed the tone and nature of political debate in the United States “for the better.” Fewer (29%) say he has changed political discourse for the worse, while 27% say that he has not changed the tone of political debate much either way.

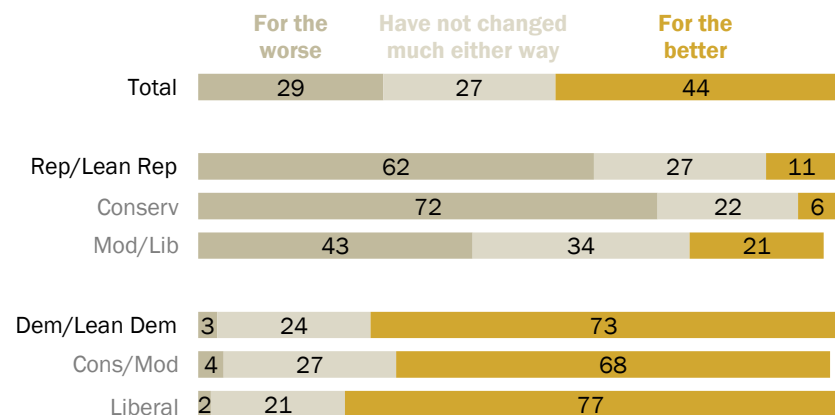
About seven-in-ten Democrats (73%) say that Biden has changed the tone and nature of debate for the better. A quarter of Democrats say Biden has not affected the tone of political debate much, while only 3% said he has made it worse.

Views among Republicans are far more negative: About six-in-ten (62%) say that Biden has made political debate worse in the country, while 11% said he has made it better and 27% say he has not changed debate much either way.

Views among Republican differ by ideology: About seven-in-ten conservative Republicans (72%) say Biden has changed the tone of debate for the worse, while moderate and liberal Republicans are more divided on this question: 43% say Biden has changed the tone of debate for the worse, 34% say he has not changed debate much, while 21% say he has changed it for the better.

### More Americans say Biden has changed the tone of political debate for the better than for the worse

% who say Joe Biden has changed the tone and nature of political debate in the United States \_\_\_ since taking office



Note: No response answer not shown.  
Source: Survey of U.S. adults April 5-11, 2021.

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Overall, views of Biden's impact on the tone and nature are more positive than they were for Trump during the final year of his presidency.

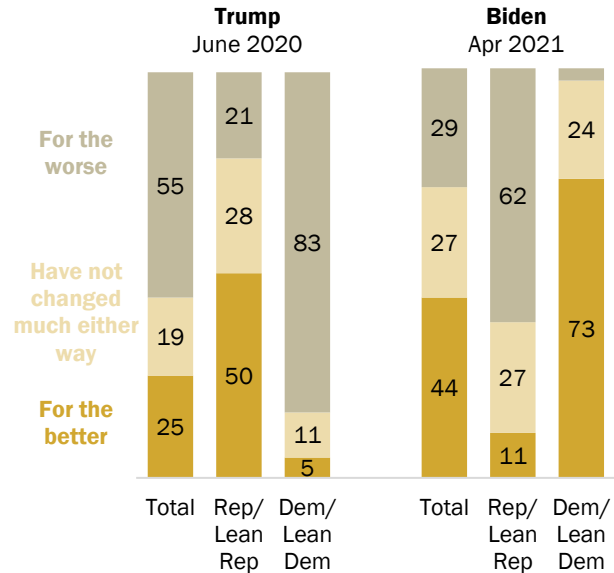
In June 2020, a majority of the public (55%) believed that Trump had changed the tone and nature of political debate in the country for the worse. Just 29% say that about Biden’s impact on debate today.

While most members of the president’s party express positive views of how their leader has changed political debate in the country, the share of Democrats (73%) who now say that Biden has changed public debate for the better is substantially greater than the share of Republicans (50%) who said Trump had a positive impact on debate last year.

Republicans have more positive views of Biden’s effect on the tone of national political debate than Democrats had of Trump last year. In 2020, about eight-in-ten Democrats (83%) said that Trump made the tone of political debate worse; today, 62% of Republicans say this about Biden.

**Biden’s effect on tone of political debate is viewed much more positively than Trump’s impact in 2020**

*% who say the president has changed the tone and nature of political debate in the United States ...*



Note: No response answer not shown.  
Source: Survey of U.S. adults April 5-11, 2021.



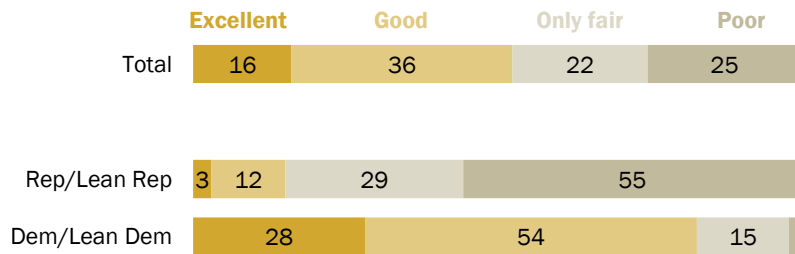
## Public views of ethical standards of the Biden administration

About half of Americans (52%) say top officials in the Biden administration have excellent (16%) or good (36%) ethical standards, while 47% say their ethics are only fair (22%) or poor (25%).

Partisans have very different views of the ethical standards of Biden administration officials. About eight-in-ten Democrats and independents who lean toward the Democratic Party (83%) say top Biden administration officials have excellent (28%) or good (54%) ethical standards, while a similar share of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents (85%) say these officials have poor (55%) or fair (29%) standards.

### Republicans, Democrats offer starkly different evaluations of Biden officials' ethical standards

*% who rate the ethical standards of top Biden administration officials as ...*



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 5-11, 2021.

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## About half of Americans approve of Democratic congressional leaders' performance, while 32% approve of GOP leaders

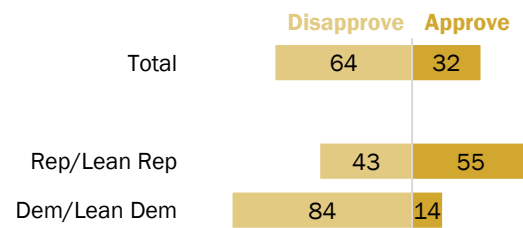
Half of Americans say they approve of the job Democratic leaders are doing today, while about a third (32%) say the same about Republican congressional leaders. Nearly two-thirds (64%) say they disapprove of the job Republicans have done in Congress, while 47% say that about Democratic leaders.

Democrats are more approving of their party's leaders in Congress than Republicans are of theirs. Fully 84% of Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents say they approve of the job their party's leaders are doing in Congress; 55% of Republicans and Republican leaners say the same about GOP leaders.

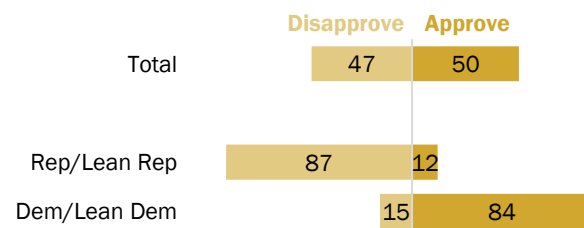
The share of the public saying they approve of the job Democratic congressional leaders are doing is nine percentage points higher now than in the spring 2019, when 41% of the public said they approved. This increase is largely driven by higher approval ratings among Democrats (84% approve now vs. 69% then).

### Democratic congressional leader approval higher than GOP counterparts'

% who \_\_\_ of the job **Republican leaders in Congress** are doing



% who \_\_\_ of the job **Democratic leaders in Congress** are doing



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 5-11, 2021.

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## 2. COVID-19 policies: The U.S. economy and the vaccine rollout

Since Biden took office in January, he and his administration have received positive marks for their handling of the coronavirus. In the current survey, 72% of Americans say the Biden administration has done an excellent or good job in managing the manufacture and distribution of COVID-19 vaccines.

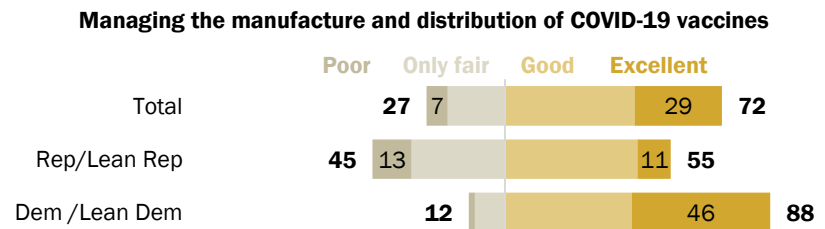
Last month, 65% of the public expressed confidence in Biden to handle the public health impact of the coronavirus outbreak, his highest rating among seven issues included on the survey.

While a sizable majority says the Biden administration has done well in managing the manufacture and distribution of vaccines, far fewer (43%) give the Trump administration positive ratings for how it handled this while in office.

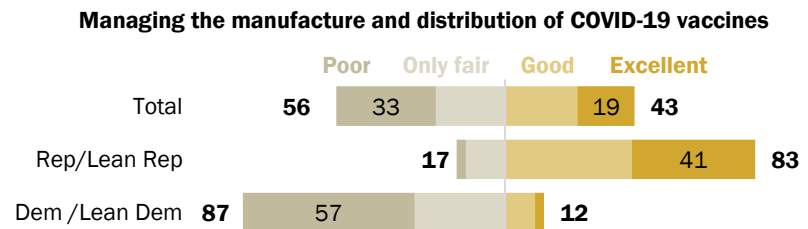
However, the Trump administration receives more positive ratings for its support of the development of the COVID-19 vaccines by pharmaceutical companies, with over half of Americans (55%) saying the Trump administration did an excellent or good job.

### Biden administration gets positive marks for vaccine rollout, including from a majority of Republicans

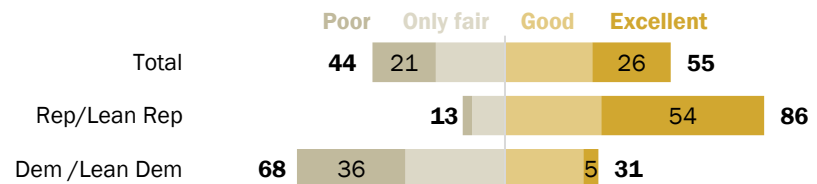
% who rate the job the **Biden administration** is doing \_\_\_\_\_ as ...



% who rate the job the **Trump administration** did \_\_\_\_\_ as ...



### Supporting the development of COVID-19 vaccines by several pharmaceutical companies



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 5-11, 2021.

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Opinions about how the Biden and Trump administrations have handled the vaccine rollout differ by party. Nearly nine-in-ten Democrats (88%) give positive marks for the job the Biden

administration is doing; 46% say it has done an excellent job, while 42% say it has done a good job. Republicans offer less positive evaluations; still, a 55% majority says the Biden administration has done an excellent or good job in managing the manufacture and distribution of the vaccine.

In their retrospective views of the Trump administration's handling of the vaccines, both Republicans and Democrats offer more positive evaluations for how the administration supported the development of vaccines than for how it managed their manufacture and distribution.

Large majorities of Republicans (86% and 83%, respectively) give the Trump administration positive ratings for both supporting the vaccine development and managing its distribution. Yet while a majority of Republicans (54%) say the Trump administration did an *excellent* job supporting vaccine development, fewer (41%) say it did an excellent job managing the manufacture and distribution of vaccines.

Nearly a third of Democrats (31%) say the Trump administration did an excellent or good job in supporting the development of vaccines by pharmaceutical companies. Just 12% of Democrats say the same about the administration's management of the vaccine rollout.

## Broad public support for coronavirus aid package

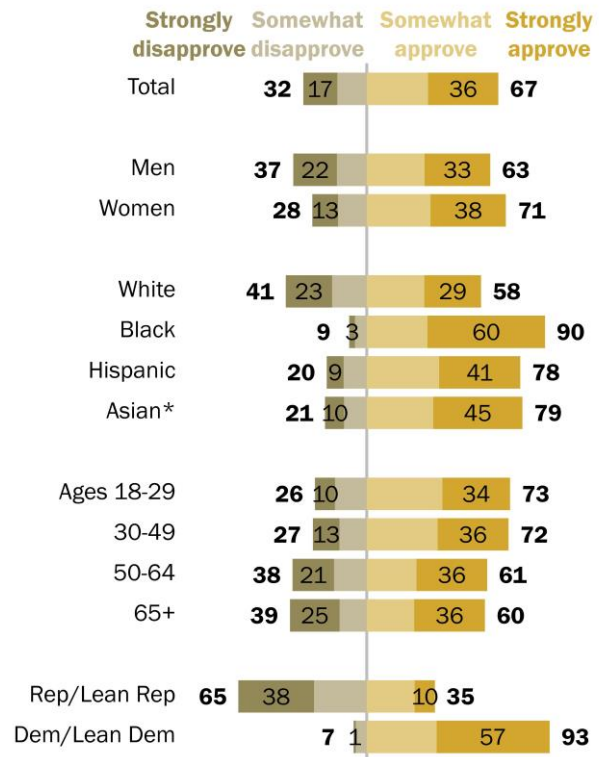
Americans approve of the \$2 trillion coronavirus economic aid package by a margin of about two-to-one. Two-thirds of the public (67%) approve of the bill, with 36% saying they strongly approve. About one-in-three (32%) of Americans disapprove of the bill (17% *strongly*).

The legislation draws overwhelming support from Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents (93% favor). A smaller majority of Republicans and Republican leaners (65%) oppose the coronavirus aid package. Roughly a third of Republicans (35%) favor the aid package, which received no support from congressional Republicans.

Overall, the demographic divides in support for the aid package are modest and track with the partisan leanings of each group. Women are somewhat more likely than men to say they approve of the bill. Among racial and ethnic groups, White Americans support the bill at lower rates than Black, Hispanic and Asian adults. And young people are more likely to approve of the aid package than older people.

### Two-thirds of Americans approve of the coronavirus economic aid package

% who \_\_\_ of the coronavirus economic aid package



\*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

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

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 5-11, 2021.

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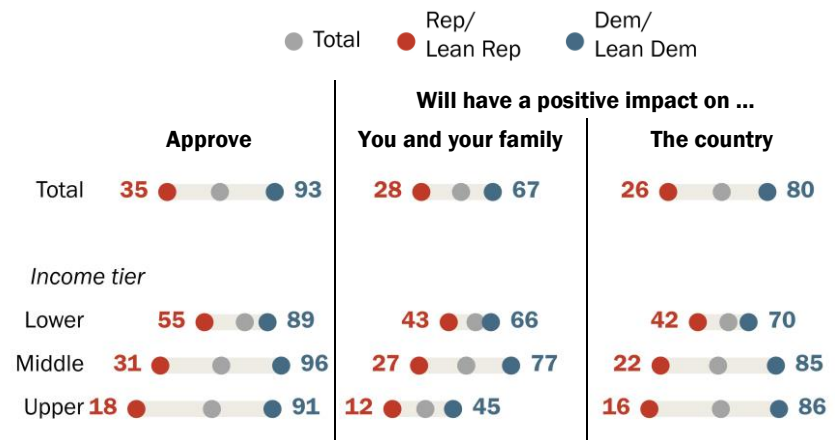
Lower income Republicans view the aid package much more positively than do Republicans with higher incomes. A majority of lower income Republicans and Republican leaners (55%) approve of the bill, compared with just 18% of those with the highest family incomes.

Similarly, lower income Republicans are much more likely than other Republicans to say the bill will have a positive impact on their family (43%) and the country as a whole (42%) than those Republicans with the highest incomes (12% and 16% respectively).

Lower income Democrats are somewhat *less* likely than those with higher incomes to say that the bill will have a positive impact on their families or the country as a whole – though the income divides on the Democratic side are less pronounced than those among Republicans.

### Lower-income Republicans far more likely than those with higher incomes to approve of coronavirus aid bill and say it will benefit them

% who say each about the coronavirus economic relief bill ...



Note: Family income tiers based on adjusted 2019 earnings. No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 5-11, 2021.

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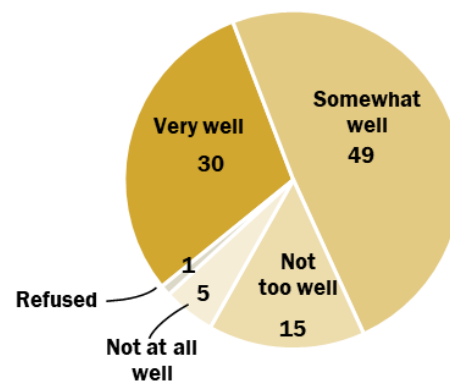
## Most Americans say they understand how the coronavirus aid package may affect them

A majority of Americans (79%) say feel like they understand how the coronavirus aid package will affect them very or somewhat well, while three-in-ten say they understand its effects very well.

Unlike Americans' approval of the bill, their reported understanding of the bill is not marked by large partisan divisions. About three-quarters (74%) of Republicans and Republican leaners say they understand the bill at least somewhat well. A slightly larger share of Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents say the same (84%).

### Most Americans say they understand the aid package at least somewhat well

*% who say they understand \_\_\_ how the coronavirus aid package will affect themselves and their family*



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 5-11, 2021.

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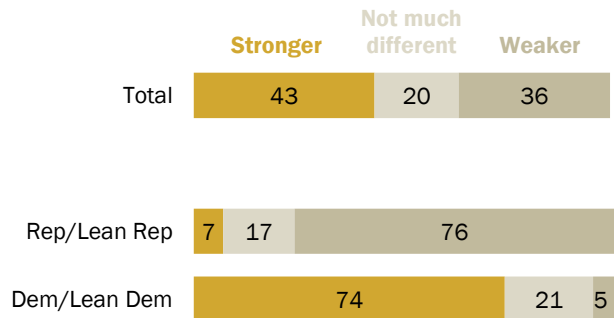
## Public split over how Biden's economic policies compare with Trump's

Three months into the new administration, 43% of Americans say that, compared with the Trump administration, the Biden administration's policies are making the country's economy stronger, while 36% say Biden's policies are making the economy weaker and 20% say they are not making much of a difference.

About three-quarters of Republicans (76%) say Biden's policies are making the country's economy weaker than the policies of his predecessor. In contrast, about the same share of Democrats (74%) say the new administration's policies are making the economy stronger when compared with the policies of the previous administration. About two-in-ten in both parties say Biden's policies aren't having much of a different effect on the economy than Trump's did (17% of Republicans and 21% of Democrats say this).

### Partisans are divided over the impact of Biden's policies on U.S. economy

*% who say, compared with the Trump administration, the policies of the Biden administration are making the country's economy ...*



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 5-11, 2021.

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### 3. Americans' views of the problems facing the nation

The affordability of health care is high on the public's list of the biggest problems in the country today, with 56% of adults describing this as "a very big problem" and an additional 30% rating it "a moderately big problem."

Health care costs is the only issue of the 15 asked on the survey seen as a very big problem by a majority of Americans, though about half say that the federal budget deficit (49%), violent crime (48%), illegal immigration (48%) and gun violence (48%) are very big problems. A similar share (47%) name the coronavirus outbreak as a very big problem – though that is down significantly from last summer, when nearly six-in-ten (58%) said this.

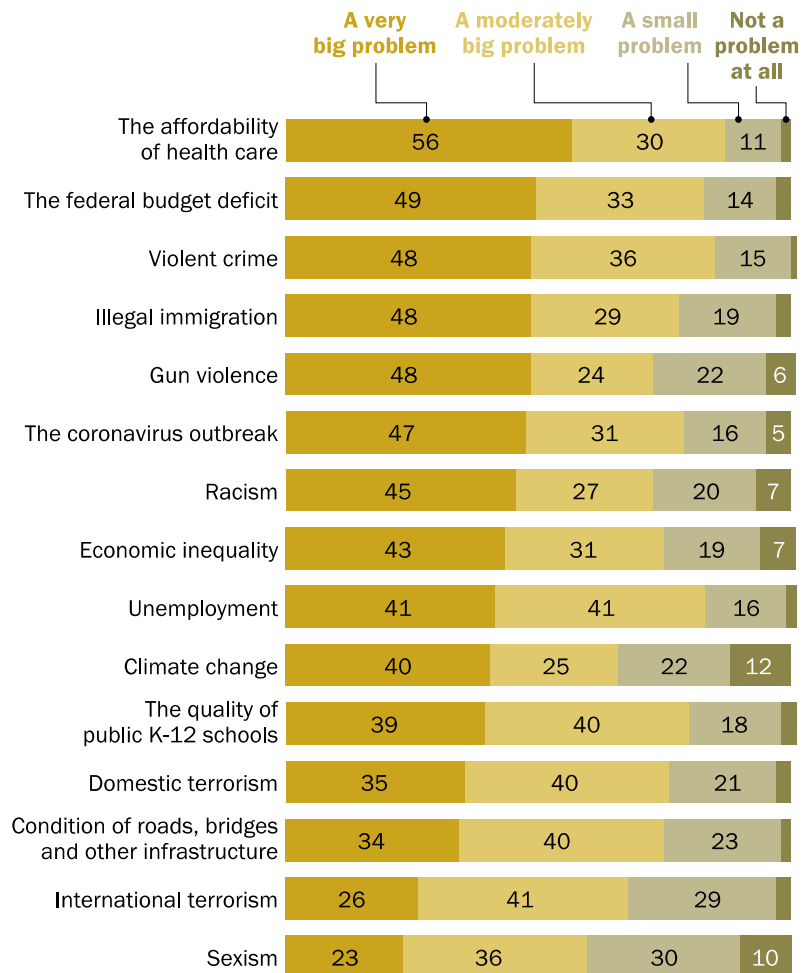
All of the 15 problems in the survey are seen as at least moderately big problems by a majority of the public.

However, Americans differ over the severity of these problems.

For example, nearly a quarter of adults (23%) say sexism is a very big problem – the lowest share of any issue asked about –while 36% view sexism as a moderately big problem. Just one-in-ten say that sexism is not a problem at all, while 30% say it is a small problem.

#### A majority of Americans say the affordability of health care is a very big problem in the country today

% who say each of the following is \_\_\_ in the country today



Note: No answer responses not shown.  
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 5-11, 2021.

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As the Biden administration makes the case for [massive new investment in the nation's infrastructure](#), the condition of roads, bridges and other infrastructure ranks relatively low on the list of major problems facing the country. About a third of adults (34%) say the condition of infrastructure is a very big problem, four-in-ten say it is a moderately big problem, and a quarter say it is either a small problem (23%) or not a problem (2%).

Though neither domestic nor international terrorism ranks among the public's top problems, roughly a third of Americans (35%) say domestic terrorism is a very big problem in the country today, while a smaller share (26%) says the same about international terrorism.

## Republicans and Democrats far apart on biggest problems facing the country

Gun violence, the affordability of health care, the coronavirus outbreak and racism are each seen as very big problems facing the country today by two-thirds or more Democrats and Democratic leaners.

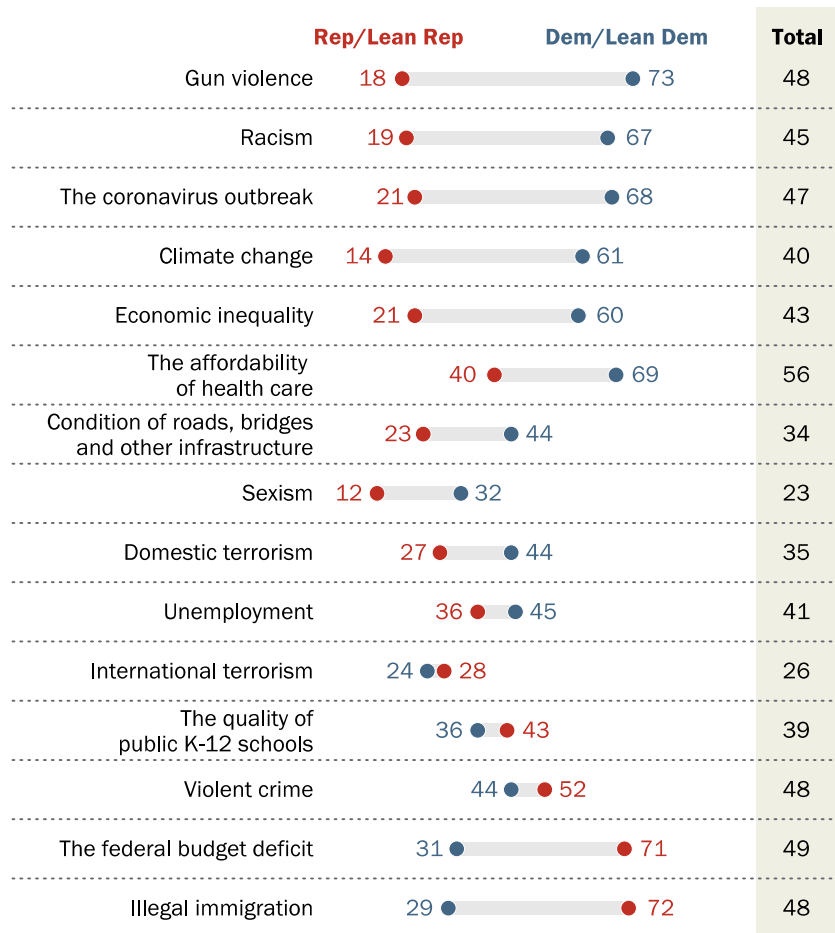
By contrast, far fewer Republicans say these are major problems in the country: four-in-ten say health care affordability is a very big problem, and only about two-in-ten rate the coronavirus and gun violence as very big problems.

The extent to which climate change and economic inequality are viewed as very big problems is similarly split along partisan lines. About six-in-ten Democrats say each of these are very big problems, while just 21% of Republicans say economic inequality is a very big problem and even fewer (14%) say this about climate change.

By contrast, illegal immigration and the federal budget deficit are the top problems identified by Republicans. About seven-in-ten say both of these are very big problems for the country. Only about three-in-ten Democrats identify these issues as very big problems.

### Democrats cite several concerns as major problems; Republicans focus on illegal immigration, the deficit

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



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 5-11, 2021.

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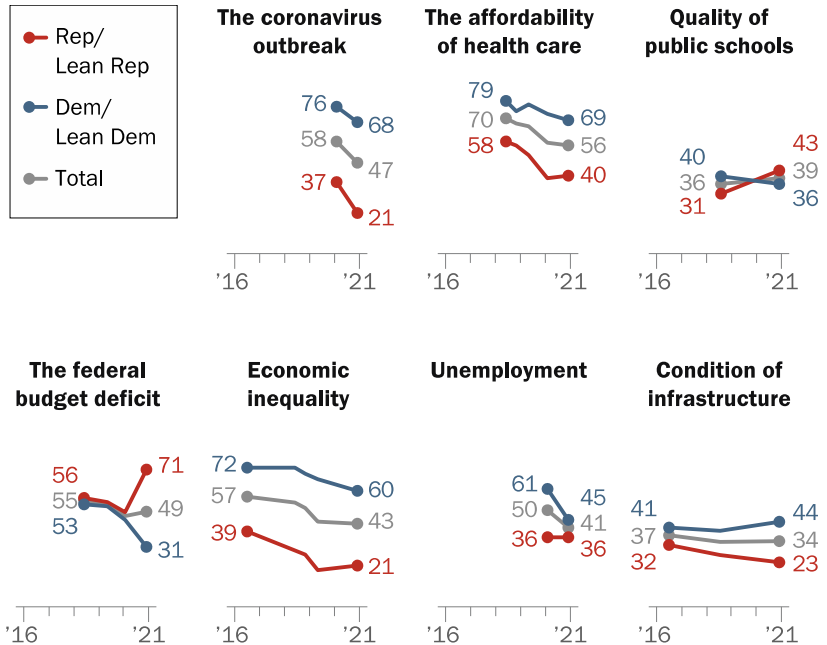
Since last summer, Republicans and Democrats have diverged sharply in their views of whether the federal budget deficit represents a very big problem. Today, 71% of Republicans say the federal budget deficit is a very big problem – 22 percentage points higher than the share saying this in June 2020. By comparison, about three-in-ten Democrats (31%) now say the deficit is a very big problem – 14 points lower than the share saying this last summer.

As a result, Republicans are now 40 percentage points more likely than Democrats to say the deficit is a very big problem, a stark contrast to the lack of a substantial partisan gap in these views 10 months ago.

The shares of both Republicans and Democrats who say the coronavirus outbreak is a very big problem have decreased since June, though this decline has been steeper among Republicans (a 16 percentage point change) than among Democrats (8 points).

### Republican concern about the budget deficit increases sharply; Democratic concern declines

% who say \_\_\_ is a very big problem in the country today



Note: March 2019 and earlier wording for economic inequality was “The gap between the rich and poor.” See topline for details.  
 Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 5-11, 2021.

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The share of the public viewing unemployment as a very big problem for the country has declined since last June from 50% to 41% (when [national unemployment](#) was substantially higher than it is today). The share of Democrats who say unemployment is a very big problem has fallen from 61% to 45% over this period, while the share of Republicans saying this is unchanged (36% then and now).

Since 2018, the share of Democrats who say the affordability of health care is a very big problem has decreased by 10 percentage points, while the share of Republicans who say this has decreased

by 18 points. The shares who say economic inequality is a very big problem have also decreased among members of both parties in recent years.

A similar share of Democrats say that the condition of infrastructure is a very big problem (44%) as said this in 2016 (41%). Republicans have become somewhat less likely to describe the condition of infrastructure as a very big problem (23% in 2021 vs. 32% in 2016).

## Acknowledgments

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

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## Appendix: Defining income tiers

To create upper-, middle- and lower-income tiers, respondents' 2019 family incomes were adjusted for differences in purchasing power by geographic region and for household size. "Middle-income" adults live in families with annual incomes that are two-thirds to double the median family income in the panel (after incomes have been adjusted for the local cost of living and for household size). The middle-income range for the American Trends Panel is about \$38,900 to \$116,800 annually for an average family of three. Lower-income families have incomes less than roughly \$38,900, and upper-income families have incomes greater than roughly \$116,800 (all figures expressed in 2019 dollars).

Based on these adjustments, 32% are lower income, 45% are middle income and 19% fall into the upper-income tier. An additional 4% either didn't offer a response to the income question or the household size question.

For more information about how the income tiers were determined, please see [here](#).

## Methodology

### The American Trends Panel survey methodology

#### Overview

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

Data in this report is drawn from the panel wave conducted April 5 to April 11, 2021 and included oversamples of Asian, Black and Hispanic Americans. A total of 5,109 panelists responded out of 5,970 who were sampled, for a response rate of 86%. This does not include two panelists who were removed from the data due to extremely high rates of refusal or straightlining. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 4%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 2%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 5,109 respondents is plus or minus 2.1 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 recruitment.

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#### 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	2,183
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	1,243
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	620
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS/web	9,396	8,778	5,895
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS/web	5,900	4,720	2,327
June 1 to July 19, 2020	ABS/web	1,865	1,636	1,269
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36,879</b>	<b>25,076</b>	<b>13,537</b>

Note: Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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Invitations were sent to a random, address-based sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service’s Delivery Sequence File. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2019 and 2020, respectively. Across these three address-based recruitments, a total of 17,161 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 15,134 (88%) agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. In each household, the adult with the next birthday was asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. Of the 25,076 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 13,537 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The U.S. Postal Service’s Delivery Sequence File has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.<sup>1</sup> The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

### **Sample design**

The overall target population for this survey was non-institutionalized persons ages 18 and older, living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii.

This study featured a stratified random sample from the ATP. The sample was allocated according to the following strata, in order: Asian Americans (including those who identify as Asian in combination with another race), Black Americans (including those who identify as Black in combination with another race), U.S.-born Hispanics, foreign-born Hispanics, tablet households, high school education or less, not registered to vote, people ages 18 to 34, uses internet weekly or less, nonvolunteers, and all other categories not already falling into any of the above.

[The Asian, Black, U.S.-born and foreign-born Hispanic strata were oversampled relative to their share of the U.S. adult population.](#) The remaining strata were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

### **Questionnaire development and testing**

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management team and Pew Research Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated

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

test data which 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 April 5 to April 11, 2021. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on April 5, 2021.

On April 5 and April 6, 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 April 5, 2021. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on April 6, 2021.

All panelists with an email address received an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. All ATP panelists that consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to two SMS reminders.

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#### Invitation and reminder dates

	Soft Launch	Full Launch
Initial invitation	April 5, 2021	April 6, 2021
First reminder	April 8, 2021	April 8, 2021
Final reminder	April 10, 2021	April 10, 2021

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### Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, the Center's researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing clear patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for very high rates of leaving questions blank as well as always selecting the first or last answer presented. As a result of

this checking, two ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

## Weighting

The ATP data was 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 (and the probability of being invited to participate in the panel in cases where only a subsample of respondents were invited). The base

weights for panelists recruited in different years are scaled to be proportionate to the effective sample size for all active panelists in their cohort. To correct for nonresponse to the initial recruitment surveys and gradual panel attrition, the base weights for all active panelists are calibrated to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table to create a full-panel weight.

For ATP waves in which only a subsample of panelists are invited to participate, a wave-specific base weight is created by adjusting the full-panel weights for subsampled panelists to account for any differential probabilities of selection for the particular panel wave. For waves in which all active panelists are invited to participate, the wave-specific base weight is identical to the full-panel weight.

In the final weighting step, the wave-specific base weights for panelists who completed the survey are again calibrated to match the population benchmarks specified above. These weights are trimmed (typically at about the 1st and 99th percentiles) to reduce the loss in precision stemming

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## Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age x Gender	2019 American Community Survey
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metro/Non-metro	2019 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2017 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2016 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2020 National Public Opinion Reference Survey
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on non-institutionalized adults. The 2016 CPS was used for voter registration targets for this wave in order to obtain voter registration numbers from a presidential election year. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population. The 2020 National Public Opinion Reference Survey featured 1,862 online completions and 2,247 mail survey completions.

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from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and test 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.

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<b>Group</b>	<b>Unweighted sample size</b>	<b>Weighted %</b>	<b>Plus or minus ...</b>
Total sample	5,109		2.1 percentage points
Half sample	At least 2,545		3.0 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	1,706	43	3.4 percentage points
Half sample	At least 824		4.8 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	3,253	52	2.8 percentage points
Half sample	At least 1,612		3.9 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of Asian, Black and Hispanic respondents. 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**

<b>Final dispositions</b>	<b>AAPOR code</b>	<b>Total</b>
Completed interview	1.1	5,109
Logged onto survey; broke-off	2.12	85
Logged onto survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	38
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	736
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		2
Screened out		0
<b>Total panelists in the survey</b>		<b>5,970</b>
Completed interviews	I	5,109
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	859
Non-contact	NC	2
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,970</b>
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		86%

<b>Cumulative response rate</b>	<b>Total</b>
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	72%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 87	57%
Response rate to Wave 87 survey	86%
<b>Cumulative response rate</b>	<b>4%</b>

*Note: This methodology statement was updated April 20, 2021 to include additional detail on the sampling design, specifically on the oversampling of Asian, Black, and Hispanic adults in this survey.*

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**2021 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL  
WAVE 87 APRIL 2021  
FINAL TOPLINE  
APRIL 5-11, 2021  
N=5,109**

**ASK ALL:**

POL1JB Do you approve or disapprove of the way Joe Biden is handling his job as president?

Apr 5-11 <u>2021</u>		Mar 1-7 <u>2021</u>
59	Approve	54
39	Disapprove	42
2	No answer	4

**SHOW RLEADAPP AND DLEADAPP ON SAME SCREEN; RANDOMIZE ORDER****ASK ALL:**

RLEADAPP Do you approve or disapprove of the job the REPUBLICAN leaders in Congress are doing

Apr 5-11 <u>2021</u>		Mar 18- Apr 1 <u>2019</u>	Nov 17 - Dec 15 <u>2014</u>	Oct 9-27 <u>2014</u>	May 30- June 30 <u>2014</u>
32	Approve	30	29	23	22
64	Disapprove	67	70	76	77
4	No answer	3	1	1	1

**PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
Republican leaders in Congress			
Sep 5-16, 2019	32	59	9
Mar 20-25, 2019	31	63	6
Jun 5-12, 2018	29	63	8
Oct 25-30, 2017	22	71	8
Feb 7-12, 2017	34	60	6
Sep 22-27, 2015	19	73	8
May 12-18, 2015	22	72	6
Feb 18-22, 2015	26	66	8
Apr 23-27, 2014 (U)	23	68	10
Dec 3-8, 2013 (U)	21	72	7
Oct 9-13, 2013	20	72	8
Sep 4-8, 2013	24	68	8
May 1-5, 2013	22	68	10
Feb 13-18, 2013 (U)	25	67	9
Dec 5-9, 2012	25	67	8
Dec 7-11, 2011	21	68	11
Nov 9-14, 2011	23	67	10
Aug 17-21, 2011	22	69	9
Jul 20-24, 2011	25	66	10
Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	30	61	9
Feb 24-27, 2011	36	45	19
Sep 30-Oct 3, 2010	24	60	16
Jul 22-25, 2010	33	53	14
Jun 16-20, 2010	31	55	14

**RLEADAPP PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u> <u>DK/Ref</u>
Apr 8-11, 2010	30	56	14
Mar 10-14, 2010	25	59	16
Jan 6-10, 2010	27	57	16
Dec 9-13, 2009	29	51	20
Sep 30-Oct 4, 2009	24	60	17
Jun 10-14, 2009	29	56	15
Mar 9-12, 2009	28	51	21
Feb 4-8, 2009	34	51	15
Early October, 2006	33	56	11
June, 2006	30	53	17
March, 2006	32	50	18
January, 2006	33	52	15
Early November, 2005	33	50	17
Early October, 2005	32	52	16
Mid-September, 2005	36	49	15
Mid-May, 2005	35	50	15
Mid-March, 2005	39	44	17
Early February, 2004	41	42	17
January, 2003	48	37	15
June, 2002	50	34	16
May, 2002	49	34	17
February, 2002	56	24	20
Early September, 2001	43	39	18
June, 2001	40	40	20
May, 2001	45	36	19
April, 2001	45	30	25
January, 2001	43	36	21
July, 2000	36	46	18
May, 2000	40	42	18
July, 1999	36	45	19
June, 1999	37	46	17
May, 1999	38	44	18
March, 1999	38	47	15
February, 1999	37	51	12
January, 1999	38	50	12
Early December, 1998	38	49	13
November, 1998	41	48	11
Early September, 1998	44	37	19
Early August, 1998	43	37	20
June, 1998	42	38	20
May, 1998	40	41	19
April, 1998	41	40	19
March, 1998	43	39	18
January, 1998	43	41	16
November, 1997	41	43	16
August, 1997	42	44	14
June, 1997	33	50	17
May, 1997	40	44	16
April, 1997	40	44	16
February, 1997	44	42	14
January, 1997	38	47	15

**RLEADAPP PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u> <u>DK/Ref</u>
July, 1996	38	48	14
June, 1996	36	50	14
April, 1996	39	46	15
March, 1996	35	51	14
February, 1996	33	53	14
January, 1996	36	54	10
October, 1995	36	51	13
September, 1995	36	50	14
August, 1995	38	45	17
June, 1995	41	45	14
April, 1995	44	43	13
March, 1995	43	39	18
December, 1994 <sup>2</sup>	52	28	20

**ASK ALL:**

DLEADAPP

Do you approve or disapprove of the job the DEMOCRATIC leaders in Congress are doing?

Apr 5-11 <u>2021</u>		Mar 18- Apr 1 <u>2019</u>	Nov 17 - Dec 15 <u>2014</u>	Oct 9-27 <u>2014</u>	May 30- June 30 <u>2014</u>
50	Approve	41	35	36	38
47	Disapprove	55	64	63	61
3	No answer	3	1	1	1

**PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u> <u>DK/Ref</u>
Democratic leaders in Congress			
Sep 5-16, 2019	31	59	10
Mar 20-25, 2019	33	59	8
Jun 5-12, 2018	31	59	10
Oct 25-30, 2017	29	62	9
Feb 7-12, 2017	37	55	8
Sep 22-27, 2015	34	60	6
May 12-18, 2015	33	60	6
Feb 18-22, 2015	36	58	7
Apr 23-27, 2014 (U)	32	60	8
Dec 3-8, 2013 (U)	34	58	8
Oct 9-13, 2013	31	62	7
Sep 4-8, 2013	33	59	7
Nov 9-14, 2011	30	61	9
Aug 17-21, 2011	29	63	9
Jul 20-24, 2011	30	60	10
Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	31	60	9
Feb 24-27, 2011	33	48	19
Sep 30-Oct 3, 2010	30	53	17

<sup>2</sup> In December 1994, the question was worded: "As best you can tell, do you approve or disapprove of Republican Congressional leaders' policies and plans for the future?"



**DLEADAPP PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u> <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jul 22-25, 2010	35	56	10
Jun 16-20, 2010	35	53	12
Apr 8-11, 2010	38	51	11
Mar 10-14, 2010	31	57	12
Jan 6-10, 2010	35	53	11
Dec 9-13, 2009	36	47	17
Sep 30-Oct 4, 2009	33	53	15
Jun 10-14, 2009	42	45	13
Mar 9-12, 2009	47	35	18
Feb 4-8, 2009	48	38	14
August, 2008	31	58	11
January, 2008	31	53	16
November, 2007	35	50	15
October, 2007	31	54	15
July, 2007	33	54	13
June, 2007	34	49	17
April, 2007	36	43	21
March, 2007 <sup>3</sup>	37	42	21
February, 2007	41	36	23
Mid-January, 2007	39	34	27
Early October, 2006	35	53	12
June, 2006	32	50	18
March, 2006	34	46	20
January, 2006	34	48	18
Early November, 2005	36	44	20
Early October, 2005	32	48	20
Mid-September, 2005	36	45	19
Mid-May, 2005	39	41	20
Mid-March, 2005	37	44	19
Early February, 2004	38	42	20
January, 2002	54	24	22
June, 2002	47	36	17
May, 2002	42	37	21
February, 2002	49	30	21
Early Sept, 2001	49	30	21
June, 2001	50	28	22

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

<sup>3</sup> In March 2007 the question was worded: "Do you approve or disapprove of the policies and proposals of the Democratic leaders in Congress?"

**ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=2,545]:**

BIDENISSUE1 Thinking about important issues facing the country today, overall, would you say you tend to agree with Joe Biden on... **[RANDOMIZE DISPLAY OF OPTIONS 1-4 AND 4-1]**

	All or nearly <u>all issues</u>	Many, but <u>not all issues</u>	<u>A few issues</u>	No or almost <u>no issues</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Apr 5-11, 2021	13	31	25	29	2

**TREND FOR COMPARISON:**

	All or nearly <u>all issues</u>	Many, but <u>not all issues</u>	<u>A few issues</u>	No or almost <u>no issues</u>	<u>No answer</u>
<b>Trump</b>					
Feb 4-15, 2020	19	23	23	34	1
<i>Phone trend for comparison</i>					
Apr 25-May 1, 2018	19	22	24	33	2
Aug 15-21, 2017	15	18	21	45	1

**ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=2,545]:**

BIDENISSUE2 Now thinking NOT about issues, but just about the way Joe Biden conducts himself as president, would you say you... **[RANDOMIZE DISPLAY OF OPTIONS 1-3 AND 3-1]**

	Like the way he <u>conducts himself</u>	Have mixed feelings about the way he <u>conducts himself</u>	Don't like the way he <u>conducts himself</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Apr 5-11, 2021	46	27	27	1

**TREND FOR COMPARISON:**

	Like the way he <u>conducts himself</u>	Have mixed feelings about the way he <u>conducts himself</u>	Don't like the way he <u>conducts himself</u>	<u>No answer</u>
<b>Trump</b>				
Feb 4-15, 2020	15	30	53	3
<i>Phone trend for comparison</i>				
Apr 25-May 1, 2018	19	26	54	2
Aug 15-21, 2017	16	25	58	1

**ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=2,564]:**

JB\_TONE Since taking office, has Joe Biden changed the tone and nature of political debate in the United States...

**[RANDOMIZE OPTIONS 1 AND 2 WITH OPTION 3 ALWAYS LAST]**

	<u>For the better</u>	<u>For the worse</u>	<u>Not changed it much either way</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Apr 5-11, 2021	44	29	27	1

**TREND FOR COMPARISON****Trump<sup>4</sup>**

June 16-22, 2020	25	55	19	1
Apr 29-May 13, 2019	24	55	20	1

**ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=2,564]:**

JB\_ETHICAL\_ADMIN Overall, how would you rate the ethical standards of top Biden administration officials?

Apr 5-11 2021	
16	Excellent
36	Good
22	Only fair
25	Poor
1	No answer

**JB\_ETHICAL\_ADMIN PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:**

Overall, how would you rate the ethical standards of top \_\_\_ administration officials--excellent, good, not good or poor?

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Not good</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
<b>Trump</b>					
Jan 9-14, 2019	7	32	20	39	2
Apr 25-May 1, 2018	9	30	21	36	3
<b>Obama</b>					
<i>Gallup</i> : June 1-4, 2013	8	42	17	32	2
<b>Bush</b>					
<i>CNN</i> : June, 2006	8	36	25	25	7
<i>Gallup/CNN/USA Today</i> : October, 2005	11	40	19	29	1
<i>Gallup/CNN/USA Today</i> : July, 2005	8	47	24	18	3
<i>Gallup/CNN/USA Today</i> : July, 2002	15	59	15	8	3
<b>Clinton</b>					
<i>Gallup/CNN/USA Today</i> : September, 1996 (RVs)	5	41	25	25	5
<i>Gallup/CNN/USA Today</i> : March, 1994	5	53	20	21	3
<b>Bush</b>					
<i>WaPo</i> : May, 1989 <sup>5</sup>	5	54	20	7	13
<b>Reagan</b>					
<i>ABC News/WaPo</i> : October, 1984 (RVs)	7	60	17	12	4
<i>ABC News/WaPo</i> : September, 1984 (RVs)	6	58	19	15	3
<i>ABC News/WaPo</i> : August, 1983	5	59	22	9	4

<sup>4</sup> In June 2020 and earlier, question was asked 'Since entering politics, has Donald Trump changed the tone and nature of political debate in the United States...'

<sup>5</sup> In May 1989 Washington Post survey, volunteered responses were: 4% too soon to tell; 1% some are, some are not; 8% don't know/refused.

**ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=2,564]:**

TRMP\_BDN\_ECON Compared with the Trump administration, do you think the policies of the Biden administration are making the country's economy...

Apr 5-11

2021

43	Stronger
36	Weaker
20	Not much different
1	No answer

**ASK ALL:**

NATPROBS

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

**[SPLIT ITEMS INTO 2 PAGES; RANDOMIZE ITEMS ON EACH PAGE; RANDOMIZE ORDER OF SCREENS]**

	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>
<b>ASK ALL [SCREEN A]:</b>					
b. The coronavirus outbreak					
Apr 5-11, 2021	47	31	16	5	*
June 16-22, 2020	58	27	12	3	*
e. Racism					
Apr 5-11, 2021	45	27	20	7	*
Sep 3-15, 2019	43	31	21	4	*
Feb 19-March 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
g. Illegal immigration					
Apr 5-11, 2021	48	29	19	3	*
June 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
i. Sexism					
Apr 5-11, 2021	23	36	30	10	1
Sep 3-15, 2019	26	35	29	9	*
Feb 19-March 4, 2019	26	40	28	5	*
Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	34	35	24	7	1
Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	23	36	30	10	2
m. Economic inequality					
Apr 5-11, 2021	43	31	19	7	*
Sep 3-15, 2019	44	31	18	6	*
Feb 19-March 4, 2019 <sup>6</sup>	51	30	14	5	*
Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	54	28	12	5	*
Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	57	29	9	5	1

<sup>6</sup> February 2019 and prior, question asked about "The gap between the rich and poor."

**NATPROBS CONTINUED...**

	A very big problem	A moderately big problem	A small problem	Not a problem at all	No answer
<b>ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=2,545]: (SCREEN B)</b>					
h. Unemployment					
Apr 5-11, 2021	41	41	16	2	*
June 16-22, 2020	50	35	12	2	*
n. International terrorism					
Apr 5-11, 2021	26	41	29	3	1
<b>TREND FOR COMPARISON</b>					
Terrorism					
June 16-22, 2020	25	38	31	5	1
Sep 3-15, 2019	39	39	20	2	*
Feb 19-March 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
o. Gun violence					
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	*
p. Condition of roads, bridges and other infrastructure					
Apr 5-11, 2021	34	40	23	2	*
Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018 <sup>7</sup>	33	44	20	2	*
Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	37	44	18	1	1
f. The affordability of health care					
Apr 5-11, 2021	56	30	11	2	1
June 16-22, 2020	57	31	10	2	*
Sep 3-15, 2019	66	26	6	2	*
Feb 19-March 4, 2019	67	26	5	2	*
Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	70	23	5	2	*
<b>ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=2,564]: (SCREEN B)</b>					
i. Climate change					
Apr 5-11, 2021	40	25	22	12	*
June 16-22, 2020	40	26	21	13	1
Sep 3-15, 2019	48	24	17	10	*
Feb 19-March 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
j. Violent crime					
Apr 5-11, 2021	48	36	15	1	*
June 16-22, 2020	41	38	20	2	*
Feb 19-March 4, 2019	49	37	13	1	*
Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	52	33	13	1	*
c. The federal budget deficit					
Apr 5-11, 2021	49	33	14	3	1
June 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

<sup>7</sup> In December 2018, question asked about "The condition of roads bridges and public transportation across the country."

**NATPROBS CONTINUED...**

	A very big problem	A moderately big problem	A small problem	Not a problem at all	No answer
q. Domestic terrorism Apr 5-11, 2021	35	40	21	3	1
r. The quality of public K-12 schools Apr 5-11, 2021	39	40	18	3	*
Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	36	42	18	3	*

**ASK ALL:**

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

	-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			No answer
	NET	Very	Mostly	NET	Very	Mostly	
<b>NO ITEMS a-b</b>							
c. Congress							
Apr 5-11, 2021	36	3	33	61	17	44	2
July 27-Aug 2, 2020	35	4	31	63	17	45	2
Jan 6-19, 2020	33	3	30	65	20	45	2
July 22-Aug 4, 2019	35	3	32	64	19	45	1
d. The Supreme Court							
Apr 5-11, 2021	65	7	58	33	7	26	2
July 27-Aug 2, 2020	70	9	61	29	5	23	2
Jan 6-19, 2020	66	8	58	32	7	25	2
July 22-Aug 4, 2019	69	8	61	30	7	23	1

**PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:**

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)
	Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	Never heard of	Can't rate/Ref
Congress								
July 23-Aug 4, 2020	27	6	21	68	29	39	*	4
January 8-13, 2020	34	6	27	62	25	36	*	5
July 10-15, 2019	36	6	30	59	23	36	0	5
Mar 7-14, 2018	30	4	26	67	27	40	*	3
Apr 5-11, 2017	34	5	29	62	24	38	*	4
Jun 15-26, 2016	31	10	22	63	29	34	*	5
Sep 22-27, 2015	27	4	23	69	29	40	0	4
Jul 14-20, 2015	25	5	20	69	31	38	*	5
Mar 25-29, 2015	22	4	18	72	34	38	*	5
Dec 3-7, 2014 (U)	22	4	18	71	34	37	*	7
Jul 8-14, 2014	28	5	23	69	28	41	*	4
Feb 12-Feb 26, 2014	23	5	18	72	35	37	*	5
Dec 3-8, 2013 (U)	27	6	21	67	32	35	*	6
Oct 9-13, 2013	23	4	19	73	32	42	0	4
Jul 17-21, 2013	21	3	18	70	33	37	*	9
Jan 9-13, 2013	23	4	19	68	32	36	*	9
Dec 5-9, 2012	27	4	22	67	24	43	1	6
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	27	5	22	65	30	35	*	8
Jan 11-16, 2012	23	5	18	69	33	36	*	8
Aug 17-21, 2011	25	4	21	70	30	40	4	6
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	34	4	30	57	21	36	1	8
July 1-5, 2010	33	6	27	56	23	33	*	1

## INSTFAVc PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.) Never	(VOL.) Can't rate/
	Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	heard of	Ref
April 1-5, 2010	25	3	22	65	30	36	*	9
Mar 18-21, 2010	26	3	23	62	23	39	*	12
Feb 3-9, 2010	41	3	38	50	17	34	0	9
Aug 20-27, 2009	37	4	33	52	20	32	*	11
Mar 31-Apr 6, 2009	50	10	40	43	15	28	*	7
Jan 7-11, 2009	40	5	35	52	20	32	*	8
Late May, 2008	41	6	35	51	17	34	0	8
July, 2007	41	6	35	51	16	35	0	8
Early January, 2007	53	11	42	38	9	29	1	8
Late October, 2006	41	5	36	46	15	31	*	13
February, 2006	44	6	38	47	14	33	0	9
Late October, 2005	45	7	38	45	13	32	*	10
July, 2005	49	6	43	40	11	29	*	11
June, 2005	49	6	43	40	10	30	*	11
June, 2004	56	7	49	33	7	26	*	11
July, 2001	57	7	50	32	8	24	*	11
March, 2001	56	6	50	36	10	26	1	7
January, 2001	64	10	54	23	5	18	1	12
September, 2000 (RVs)	61	8	53	32	5	27	*	7
August, 1999	63	8	55	34	7	27	*	3
June, 1999	56	9	47	39	9	30	*	5
February, 1999	52	4	48	44	8	36	0	4
January, 1999	48	7	41	45	15	30	0	7
Early December, 1998	52	11	41	41	12	29	0	7
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	62	7	55	33	8	25	0	5
Early September, 1998	66	7	59	27	5	22	0	7
October, 1997	53	5	48	44	11	33	0	3
August, 1997	50	6	44	44	11	33	0	6
June, 1997	52	4	48	42	8	34	0	6
May, 1997	49	5	44	42	10	32	*	9
February, 1997	52	6	46	40	9	31	*	8
January, 1997	56	6	50	40	8	32	*	4
June, 1996	45	6	39	50	12	38	*	5
April, 1996	45	6	39	50	13	37	0	5
January, 1996	42	4	38	54	16	38	*	4
October, 1995	42	4	38	55	13	42	0	3
August, 1995	45	5	40	47	13	34	*	7
June, 1995	53	8	45	42	11	31	*	5
February, 1995	54	10	44	37	10	27	0	9
July, 1994	53	7	46	43	9	34	*	4
May, 1993	43	8	35	48	13	35	0	9
November, 1991	51	7	44	43	9	34	0	6
March, 1991	66	16	50	26	7	19	0	8
May, 1990	59	6	53	34	9	25	1	6
May, 1988	64	8	56	28	5	23	0	8
January, 1988	64	6	58	29	4	25	0	7
May, 1987	74	10	64	20	4	16	*	6
January, 1987	59	7	52	31	8	23	0	10
July, 1985	67	9	58	26	5	21	*	7
The Supreme Court								
July 23-Aug 4, 2020	62	10	51	32	11	21	1	6
January 8-13, 2020	66	12	54	27	7	19	1	7
July 10-15, 2019	62	14	48	31	9	22	*	7

**INSTFAVd PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...**

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.) Never	(VOL.) Can't rate/
	Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	heard of	Ref
Jan 9-14, 2019	70	16	55	23	7	16	*	6
Mar 7-14, 2018	66	11	55	28	8	20	*	5
Aug 9-16, 2016	60	11	48	32	10	22	*	8
Jun 15-26, 2016	62	16	47	29	9	20	1	8
Sep 22-27, 2015	50	8	42	42	17	25	1	7
Jul 14-20, 2015	48	9	39	43	17	26	*	9
Mar 25-29, 2015	50	8	42	39	12	26	1	11
Jul 8-14, 2014	52	8	44	38	14	24	1	9
Apr 23-27, 2014	56	11	44	35	12	23	*	9
Jul 17-21, 2013	48	7	41	38	14	24	1	13
Mar 13-17, 2013	52	7	45	31	10	21	2	15
Dec 5-9, 2012	53	8	45	36	12	24	1	10
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	51	10	41	37	14	23	1	11
Apr 4-15, 2012	52	11	41	29	10	20	*	18
July 1-5, 2010	58	9	49	25	8	17	1	16
Feb 3-9, 2010	58	8	50	27	8	19	*	15
Mar 31-Apr 6, 2009	64	8	56	21	6	15	0	15
April, 2008	65	15	50	25	7	18	*	10
July, 2007	57	12	45	29	9	20	0	14
January, 2007	72	18	54	17	3	14	2	9
July, 2006	63	7	56	27	8	19	1	9
February, 2006	60	16	44	28	10	18	*	12
Late October, 2005	62	12	50	27	10	17	*	11
July, 2005	61	12	49	28	10	18	*	11
June, 2005	57	8	49	30	8	22	*	13
July, 2001	70	15	55	20	6	14	*	10
March, 2001	72	15	57	20	5	15	*	8
January, 2001	68	18	50	21	8	13	1	10
October, 1997	77	13	64	18	6	12	*	5
May, 1997	72	16	56	22	5	17	0	6
July, 1994	80	18	62	16	3	13	*	4
May, 1993	73	17	56	18	4	14	0	9
November, 1991	72	18	54	21	5	16	0	7
May, 1990	65	10	55	25	7	18	1	9
January, 1988	79	14	65	13	2	11	*	8
May, 1987	76	13	63	17	2	15	*	7
Roper: March 1985	64	17	47	28	7	21	--	8

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

COVIDAIDAPPR

Do you approve or disapprove of the coronavirus economic aid package passed by Joe Biden and Congress last month?

Apr 5-11

2021

36	Strongly approve
31	Somewhat approve
15	Somewhat disapprove
17	Strongly disapprove
1	No answer



**ASK ALL:**

COVIDAIDUNDERSTAND

How well do you feel you understand how the coronavirus economic aid package might affect you and your family?

Apr 5-11

2021

30	Very well
49	Somewhat well
15	Not too well
5	Not at all well
1	No answer

**[SHOW COVIDAID IMPACTFAM AND COVIDAIDIMPACTUS ON SAME SCREEN; DO NOT RANDOMIZE ORDER]****ASK ALL:**

COVIDAIDIMPACTFAM

Do you think the overall effect of the coronavirus economic aid package on YOU AND YOUR FAMILY will be...

Apr 5-11

2021

49	Mostly positive
14	Mostly negative
36	Not have much of an effect
1	No answer

**ASK ALL:**

COVIDAIDIMPACTUS

Do you think the overall effect of the coronavirus economic aid package on THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE will be...

Apr 5-11

2021

55	Mostly positive
26	Mostly negative
18	Not have much of an effect
1	No answer

**[SHOW VACC\_T\_DEV - VACC\_B\_DIST ON SAME SCREEN; DO NOT RANDOMIZE]****ASK ALL:**

VACC\_T\_DEV

Thinking back to last year, how would you rate the job the Trump administration did to support the development of COVID-19 vaccines by several pharmaceutical companies?

Apr 5-11

2021

26	Excellent
29	Good
23	Only fair
21	Poor
1	No answer

**ASK ALL:**

VACC\_T\_DIST

Thinking about the process of distributing COVID-19 vaccines to states and getting Americans vaccinated after they were developed...

How would you rate the job the Trump administration did managing the manufacture and distribution of the vaccines to Americans?

Apr 5-11

2021

19	Excellent
24	Good
23	Only fair
33	Poor
1	No answer

**ASK ALL:**

VACC\_B\_DIST

How would you rate the job the Biden administration is doing managing the manufacture and distribution of the vaccines to Americans?

Apr 5-11

2021

29	Excellent
43	Good
19	Only fair
7	Poor
1	No answer

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=2,545]:**

UNDROPPL

As you may know, over the past several decades there has been a large reduction in the percentage of workers who are represented by unions.

Thinking about working people, do you think this has been... **[REVERSE ORDER FOR HALF SAMPLE]**

Apr 5-11

2021

12	Very good for working people
25	Somewhat good for working people
38	Somewhat bad for working people
21	Very bad for working people
3	No answer

**UNDROPPL PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON**

As you may know, over the past twenty years there has been a large reduction in the percentage of workers who are represented by unions. Do you think this reduction in union representation has been mostly good for working people or mostly bad for working people?

Apr 25-May 1

2018

35	Mostly good for working people
51	Mostly bad for working people
3	Mixed <b>(VOL.)</b>
10	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>

Mar 25-29

2015

40
52
3
6

*NBC/WSJ*

July

1994

38
47
8
8

**ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=2,564]:**

UNIONDROP As you may know, over the past several decades there has been a large reduction in the percentage of workers who are represented by unions.

Do you think this has been... **[REVERSE ORDER FOR HALF SAMPLE]**

Apr 5-11 <u>2021</u>		Sep 3-15 <u>2019</u>
11	Very good for the country	12
29	Somewhat good for the country	29
39	Somewhat bad for the country	38
18	Very bad for the country	18
4	No answer	2

**UNIONDROP PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:**

As you may know, over the past twenty years there has been a large reduction in the percentage of workers who are represented by unions. Do you think this reduction in union representation has been mostly good for the country or mostly bad for the country?

Mar 25-29 <u>2015</u>	
43	Mostly good for the country
45	Mostly bad for the country
5	Mixed <b>(VOL.)</b>
7	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>

**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 [N=2,016]:**

PARTYLN	As of today do you lean more to... <sup>8</sup>						
	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<u>Something else</u>	<u>No answer</u>	<u>Lean Rep</u>	<u>Lean Dem</u>
	24	32	27	16	1	19	20

**Key to Pew Research trends noted in the topline:**

(U) Pew Research Center/USA Today polls

<sup>8</sup> Party and PartyIn asked in a prior survey.