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Midterm Voting Intentions Are Divided, Economic Gloom Persists

Inflation continues to dominate Americans' economic concerns

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand the public's views on the upcoming election, the importance of various issues, and the state of the national economy. For this analysis, we surveyed 5,098 adults, including 3,993 registered voters, from Oct. 10-16, 2022. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. [Read more about the ATP's methodology.](#)

Here are the [questions used for the report](#) and its [methodology](#).

Midterm Voting Intentions Are Divided, Economic Gloom Persists

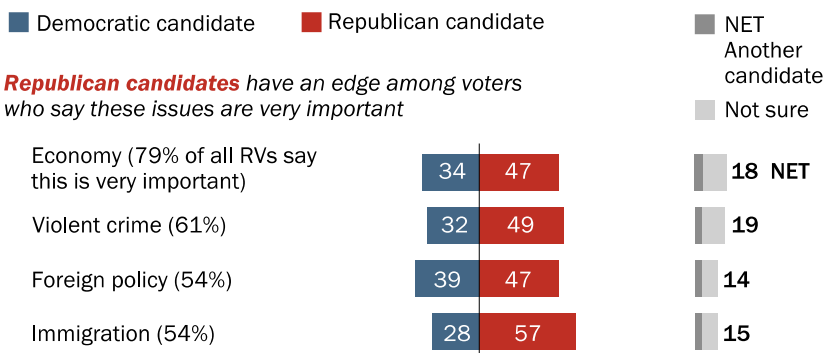
Inflation continues to dominate Americans' economic concerns

With less than three weeks to go until the midterm elections, registered voters' preferences are nearly evenly divided: 41% say they favor the Democratic candidates in their districts, while a nearly identical percentage (40%) support Republican candidates; 18% are not sure how they will vote or favor candidates other than Republicans or Democrats. And those supporting GOP candidates are somewhat more engaged this election than their Democratic counterparts: They are more likely to have thought “a lot” about the election and to say the outcome “really matters.”

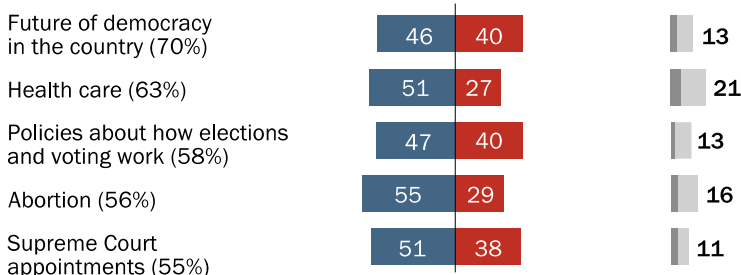
As has been the case all year, the economy is clearly the top issue for voters; fully 79% say it will be very important to their voting decisions – the highest share among 18 issues included on the survey. The public continues to take a dim view of current economic

Economy is top issue for voters; those who say it is ‘very important’ favor Republican candidates

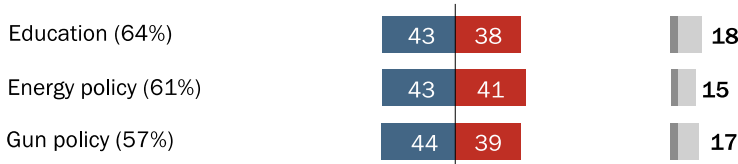
Among registered voters who say each issue is **very important** to their vote, % who say if the election was held today, they would vote for ___ in their district^



Democratic candidates have an edge among voters who say these issues are very important



Neither party's candidates have a clear edge among voters who say these issues are very important



^The survey used geographic information provided by respondents to present them the names and party affiliation of the candidates running in their congressional district. Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

conditions. Just 17% of U.S. adults say the economy is in excellent or good shape, little changed from the 13% who said this [in July](#).

Voters' preferences vary widely depending upon the issues they prioritize. Among the wide majority rating the economy as very important, more support Republican candidates than Democratic candidates by double digits (47% to 34%). The GOP's advantages among the narrower majorities of voters who view violent crime and immigration as very important are even wider (17 points and 29 points, respectively).

By contrast, registered voters who say abortion is very important favor Democrats over Republicans by nearly two-to-one (55% to 29%) and Democrats hold a wide lead among voters who prioritize health care (51% to 27%).

A sizable majority of voters (70%) say the "future of democracy in the country" is very important. Democrats hold a narrow lead among these voters: 46% support Democratic candidates, while 40% back Republican candidates.

There has been little change in voters' priorities in recent months. The share who rate abortion as very important is unchanged since August, after [rising sharply following the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling that overturned Roe v. Wade](#).

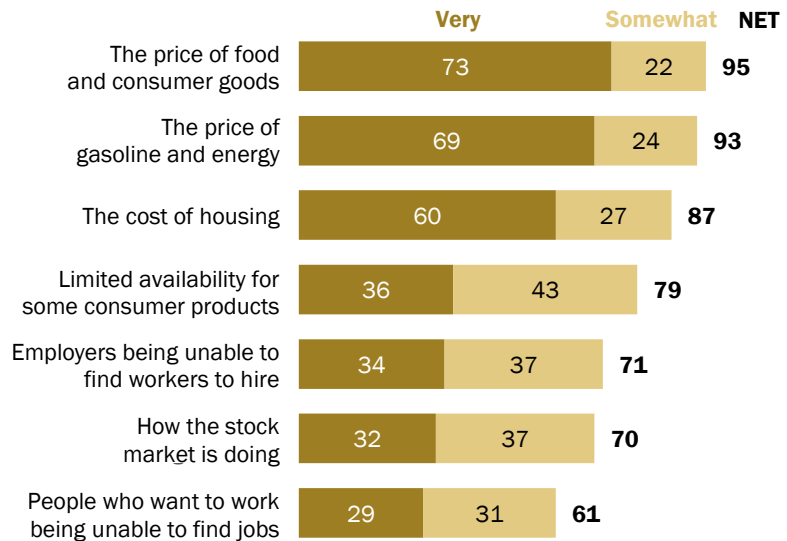
The new national survey by Pew Research Center was conducted among 5,098 adults, including 3,993 registered voters, from Oct. 10 to 16, 2022, on the Center's nationally representative American Trends Panel.

The survey finds that inflation remains the dominant economic concern for Americans. In fact, the three top concerns, among seven items included, relate to prices – for food and consumer goods (73% are very concerned about this), gasoline and energy (69%) and the cost of housing (60%).

Far fewer express a high degree of concern about product shortages, employers being unable to find workers, the stock market’s performance or a shortage of jobs for people who want to work. The public’s economic concerns have shown little movement since the summer.

Majorities of Americans are very concerned by prices – for food and consumer goods, energy and housing

% who say they are ___ concerned about ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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Concerns over prices are widely shared across demographic groups and income categories. And while Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents are less likely than Republicans and Republican leaners to be highly concerned about prices for food and consumer goods, sizable majorities of both Democrats (66%) and Republicans (81%) say they are very concerned.

With the overall midterm preferences of registered voters closely divided, nearly identical majorities of voters for candidates in both parties say they are “extremely” or “very” motivated to vote in the midterms; 80% of Republican backers say they are highly motivated, as do 79% of Democratic backers.

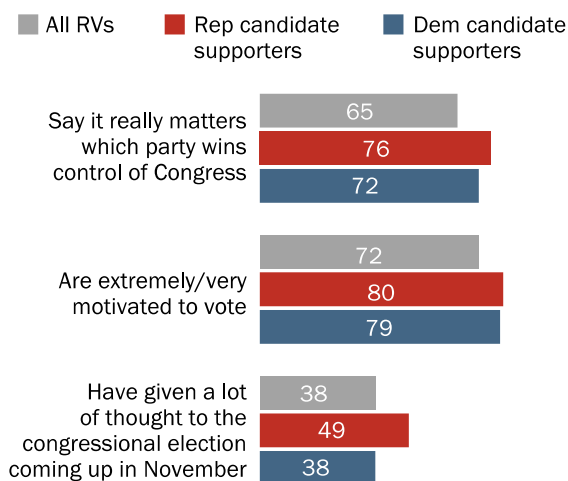
However, Republican voters are far more likely than Democratic voters to say they have “given a lot of thought” to the upcoming congressional elections (49% vs. 38%).

Overall, 65% of registered voters say it “really matters” which party wins control of Congress, including 76% of those who support Republican candidates and 72% of those who support Democrats. This is roughly on par with the 2018 midterms, when 66% of voters – including 74% of Republican voters and 75% of Democratic voters – said the outcome really mattered in a survey conducted about a month before the elections.

Among voters who are uncertain, or support another party’s candidates, just 28% say it really matters which party controls Congress. This group of voters is much less likely than Republican and Democratic voters to say they are motivated to vote and to report giving a lot of thought to the election.

Voters in both parties are highly motivated, but GOP voters more likely to have given ‘a lot’ of thought to midterms

% of registered voters who ...



Note: Based on registered voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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Other important findings from the survey

Biden job approval in historical context. Currently, 38% of adults approve of Joe Biden’s job performance, while 59% disapprove. Biden’s approval rating is identical to Donald Trump’s at a comparable point in his presidency and lower than those of other recent presidents. *(For more on evaluations of Biden compared with previous presidents, see “Biden’s job rating is similar to Trump’s but lower than that of other recent presidents.”)*

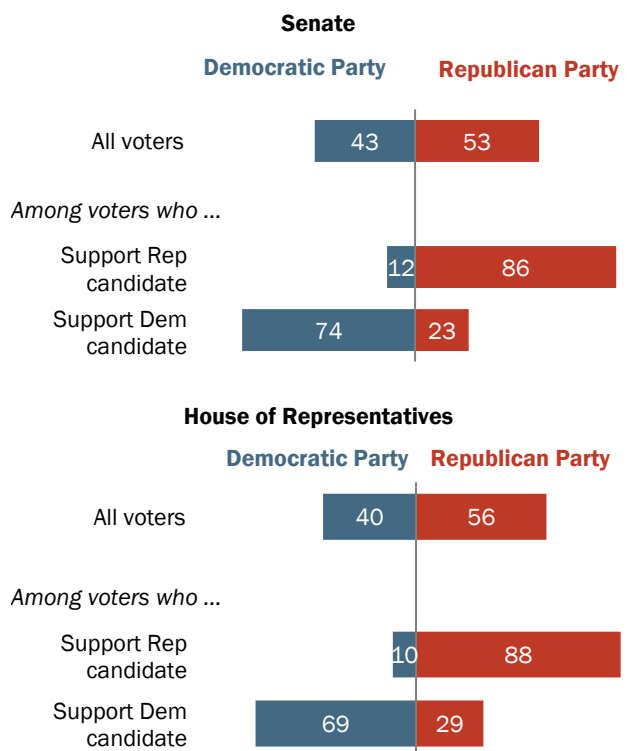
Which party will control Congress? As was the case during past election campaigns, Republican and Democratic voters expect their parties will be successful after the Nov. 8 election. However, Republicans are more bullish than Democrats: 88% of those who support Republican candidates say their party will win a majority in the House, while 86% expect the GOP to gain a majority in the Senate. Among voters who favor Democratic candidates, 69% say their party will retain their House majority and somewhat more (74%) expect Democrats to retain control of the Senate.

Vast differences between Republican and Democratic voters on race, gender, other issues.

Wide partisan differences in [political attitudes are nothing new](#), but they are particularly striking when viewed by midterm voting preferences. For example, 79% of registered voters who favor Republican candidates say White people derive little or no benefit from societal advantages that Black people do not have; just 10% of Democratic voters say the same. And 76% of GOP voters – compared with 20% of Democratic voters – say the obstacles that have hindered women’s progress are now largely gone.

Republican voters more likely than Democrats to say their party will win majorities in House and Senate

% of registered voters who say the ____ will hold a majority after the elections this November in the ...



Note: Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

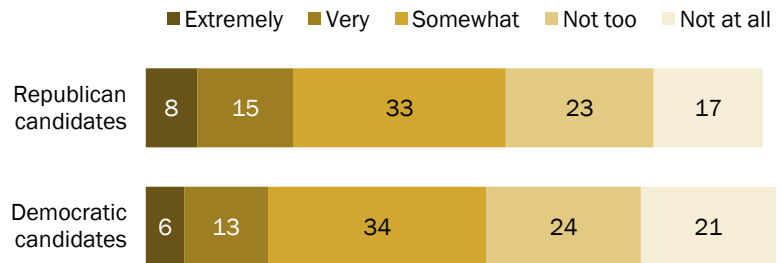
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Candidates get low marks for explaining plans. Just 23% of registered voters say Republican candidates have done extremely or very well explaining their plans for the country, while 19% say the same about Democratic candidates.

While large majorities of voters in both parties say the opposing party has *not* done well in explaining their plans, fewer than half of voters who support Republicans (39%) say GOP candidates have done extremely or very well in explaining their plans; just 32% of Democratic voters say the same about Democratic candidates.

Few voters say either party's candidates have done extremely or very well in explaining their plans

% of registered voters who say each have done ___ well explaining their plans and visions for the country



Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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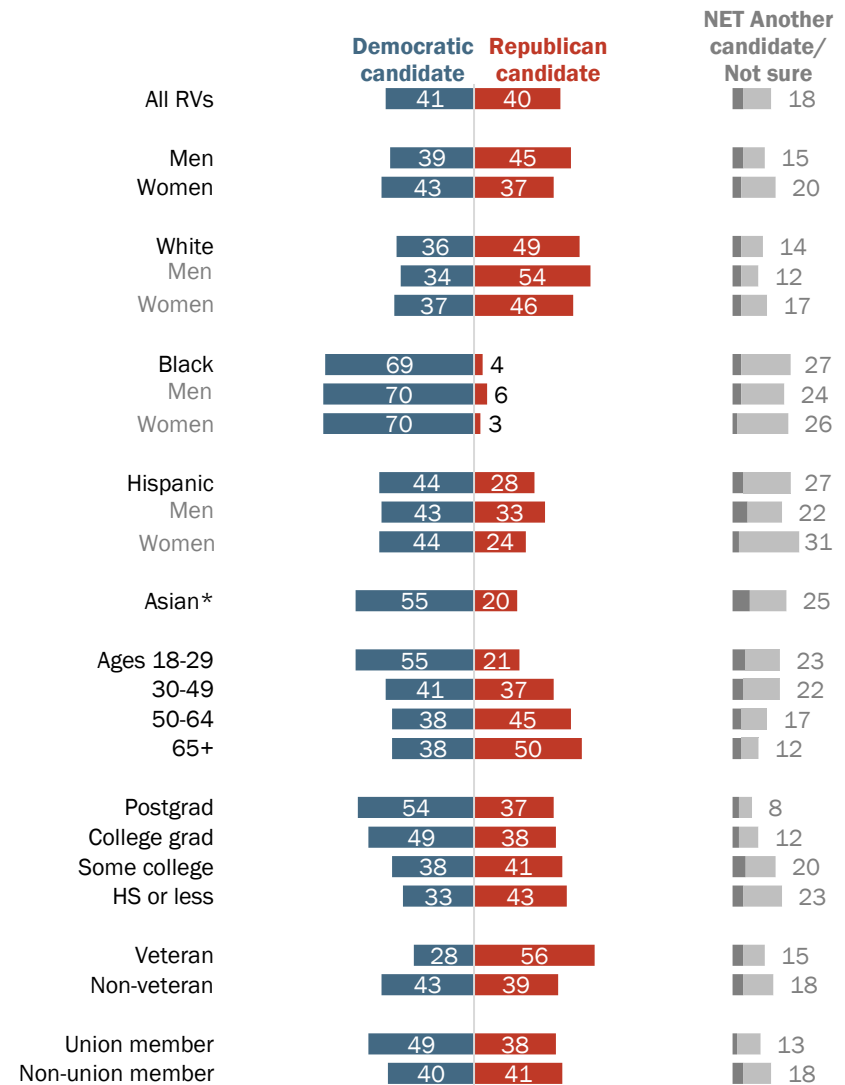
1. The midterm elections and views of Biden

Among all registered voters, preferences for the U.S. House are currently closely divided – and a sizable share of voters say they are uncertain of how they would vote if the election were held today. Four-in-ten registered voters currently support or lean toward the Republican candidate in their district, while about the same share back a Democratic candidate (41%); about two-in-ten registered voters either support another candidate (5%) or are not sure (13%). (Note: The survey question wording included the specific names of the candidates running in a respondent’s congressional district, which is different than how the question was asked earlier in the cycle. See [topline](#) for details.)

Among all registered voters, more men support the Republican candidate (45%) than the Democratic candidate (39%), while women are somewhat more likely to back the Democratic candidate in their district (43%) over the GOP nominee (37%).

Midterm election preferences differ substantially by race, age and education

% of registered voters who say, if the election were held today, they would vote for the ___ for U.S. House of Representatives in their district[^]



[^]The survey used geographic information provided by respondents to present them the names and party affiliation of the candidates running in their congressional district.

* Asian adults interviewed in English only.

Notes: Based on registered voters. White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Insufficient sample size to show results among Asian voters by gender.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

About half of White voters (49%) say they would back the Republican candidate if the election were held today, while 36% would support the Democratic candidate. About seven-in-ten Black voters (69%) support the Democratic candidate; just 4% of Black voters back the Republican. More Hispanic voters back Democrats (44%) than Republicans (28%), while 55% of Asian voters support the Democratic candidates in their districts, and 20% support GOP candidates.

Younger voters continue to be more likely than older voters to back Democratic candidates. Among voters ages 18 to 29, 55% say they prefer the Democrat in their district (21% prefer the Republican). Conversely, voters ages 65 and older are far more likely to support Republican candidates (50%) than Democratic candidates (38%). Voters ages 30 to 49 are about evenly split in who they would vote for if the election were held today (41% would vote for a Democrat and 37% a Republican), while more voters ages 50 to 64 would support a Republican (45%) than a Democrat (38%).

Voters with college degrees favor Democratic candidates over GOP candidates by a sizable margin (51% to 38%). By comparison, voters with a high school diploma or less formal education support Republican candidates over Democratic candidates (43% vs. 33%). Those with some college experience but no degree are narrowly divided: 41% support Republicans and 38% back Democrats.

Military veterans, who represent about one-in-ten voters, support Republicans in their districts over Democrats by two-to-one (56% vs. 28%). Non-veterans are slightly more likely to say they support Democrats than Republicans (43% vs. 39%).

Union members (also about 10% of voters) are more likely to support Democrats than Republicans (49% vs. 38%). Non-union members are about evenly divided in their support (40% say they support Democrats, compared with 41% for Republicans).

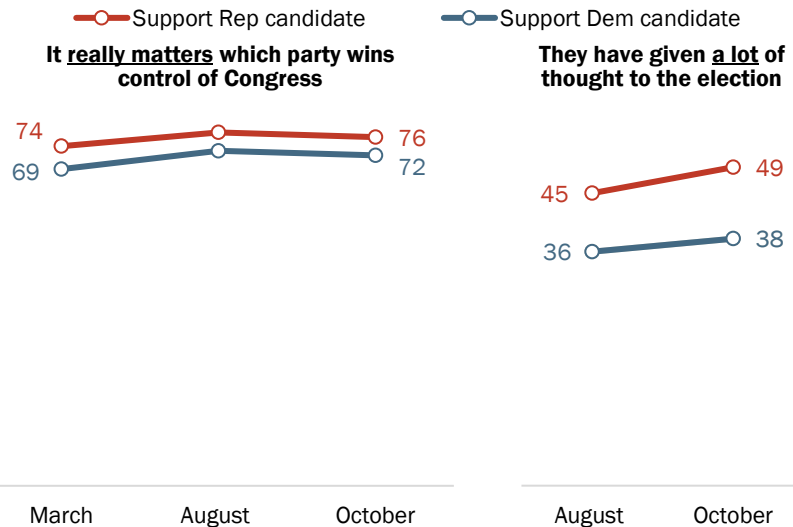
Republicans have a modest engagement edge

About three-quarters of registered voters who support Republicans (76%), and nearly the same share among those who support Democrats (72%), say it really matters which party wins control of Congress. This is little changed in recent months – and is on par with the shares saying this in the run-up to the 2018 midterm elections (when 74% of Republican supporters and 75% of Democratic supporters said the outcome of that election really mattered).

But GOP voters are substantially more likely to have thought a lot about the upcoming election than Democratic voters: 49% of Republican supporters now say this, up slightly from 45% in August. Among Democratic supporters, 38% say this, little changed from August.

GOP voters have given more thought to the upcoming election than Democratic voters

% of registered voters who say ...[^]



[^]The survey used geographic information provided by respondents to present them the names and party affiliation of the candidates running in their congressional district.

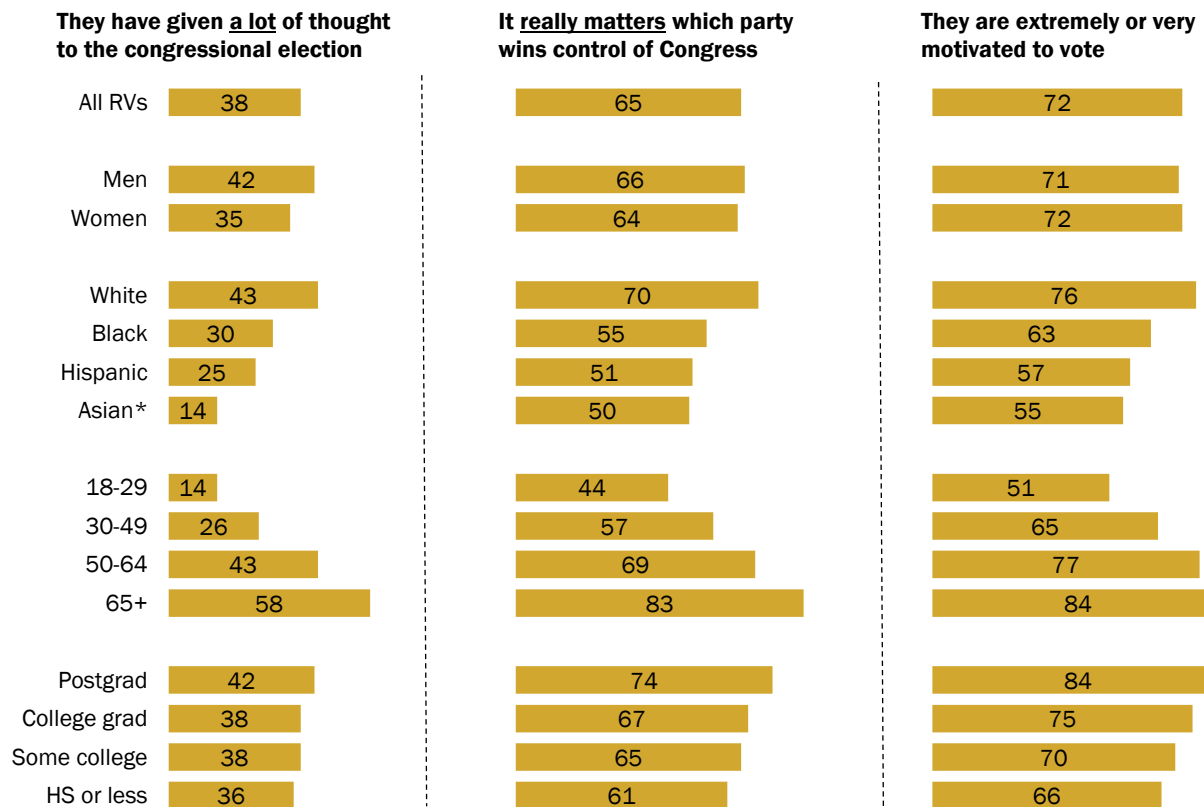
Note: Based on registered voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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White voters, older voters and those with a college degree more likely to say they are motivated to vote and that it 'really matters' who wins control of Congress

% of registered voters who say ...



*Asian adults interviewed in English only.

Notes: Based on registered voters. White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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Similar to other recent elections, there are demographic differences in the extent to which registered voters say that they have given a lot of thought to the upcoming elections, are extremely or very motivated to vote and that it really matters which party wins control of Congress.

White voters are more likely than Black, Hispanic or Asian voters to say they are motivated to vote, have thought a lot about the upcoming election and to say the outcome of the election really matters. For example, about three-quarters of White voters (76%) say they are extremely or very motivated to vote, compared with 63% of Black voters, 57% of Hispanic voters and 55% of Asian voters.

As is typically the case, older voters are generally more engaged with this election than younger voters. While about half of voters ages 18 to 29 (51%) say they are extremely or very motivated to vote, over eight-in-ten of those ages 65 and older (84%) say this. Compared with voters under age 30, those 65 and older are nearly twice as likely to say that control of Congress really matters (83% vs. 44%) and about four times as likely to say that they have given a lot of thought about the upcoming elections (58% vs. 14%).

Voters with a bachelor's degree or more are more engaged with this year's elections than those without a college degree, but these differences are somewhat less stark than differences by race or age. For example, seven-in-ten of voters with at least a bachelor's degree say control of Congress really matters, compared with 63% of those without a bachelor's degree.

Men are slightly more likely than women to say they have given a lot of thought to the congressional elections in November (42% vs. 35%). There is essentially no gender gap in the share of voters saying it really matters who wins control of Congress or being extremely or very motivated to vote.

As with registered voters overall, vote preferences among the roughly two-thirds of voters who say it really matters who wins the election are about evenly split – though this group is much less likely than voters overall to say they are not sure of their preferences (47% support Republicans, 45% support Democrats). The congressional contest is similarly divided looking just at the most motivated voters (47% Republican, 46% Democrat).

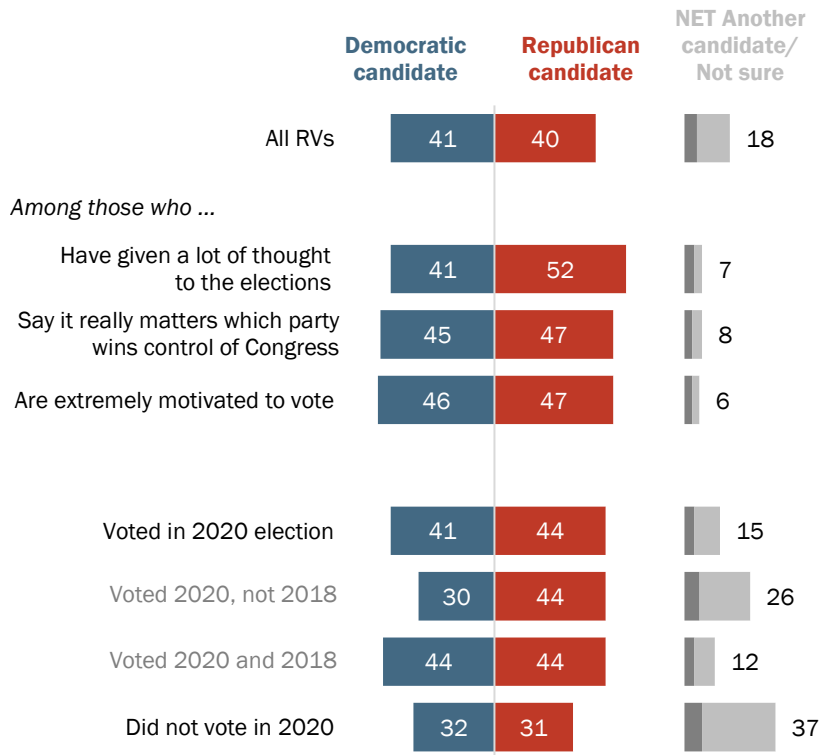
However, Republican candidates enjoy a clear advantage – 52% vs 41% – among the set of voters who have thought a lot about the election.

Voters who have a validated record of having voted in the 2020 election are about evenly divided between the share who back a Republican candidate (44%) and the share who support a Democrat (41%).

Among 2020 voters, those who also voted in the 2018 midterm elections are equally split between supporting Republicans and Democrats (44% each). But GOP candidates enjoy a 14 percentage point advantage among the subset of voters who cast ballots in 2020 but not 2018 (nearly a quarter of 2020 voters do not have a record of voting in 2018): 44% back GOP candidates, while 30% back Democrats. Another 26% of these 2020-only voters currently either support another candidate or are not sure about their 2020 preferences. Voters who did not vote in 2020 are about

Voters who cast ballots in 2020 presidential, but not in the 2018 midterm, prefer GOP if they vote this year

% of registered voters who say, if the election were held today, they would vote for the ____ for U.S. House of Representatives in their district^



^The survey used geographic information provided by respondents to present them the names and party affiliation of the candidates running in their congressional district. Notes: Based on registered voters. Those who voted in 2020 or 2018 are citizens who said they voted in a post-election survey and were found to have voted in commercial voter files. See Methodology for details. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct 10-16, 2022.

as likely to say they are not sure or support another candidate (37%) as to support either party's nominees (31% prefer Republicans, 32% prefer Democrats). (See [Methodology](#) for details on validated voting records.)

Top midterm issues: The economy, future of democracy

As was the case earlier in the year, the economy remains voters' top voting issue this year. About eight-in-ten registered voters (79%) say the economy is very important to their vote.

The future of democracy in this country is also among the top issues, with 70% of voters saying it is very important to their vote. Six-in-ten or more mention education (64%), health care (63%), energy policy (61%) and violent crime (61%).

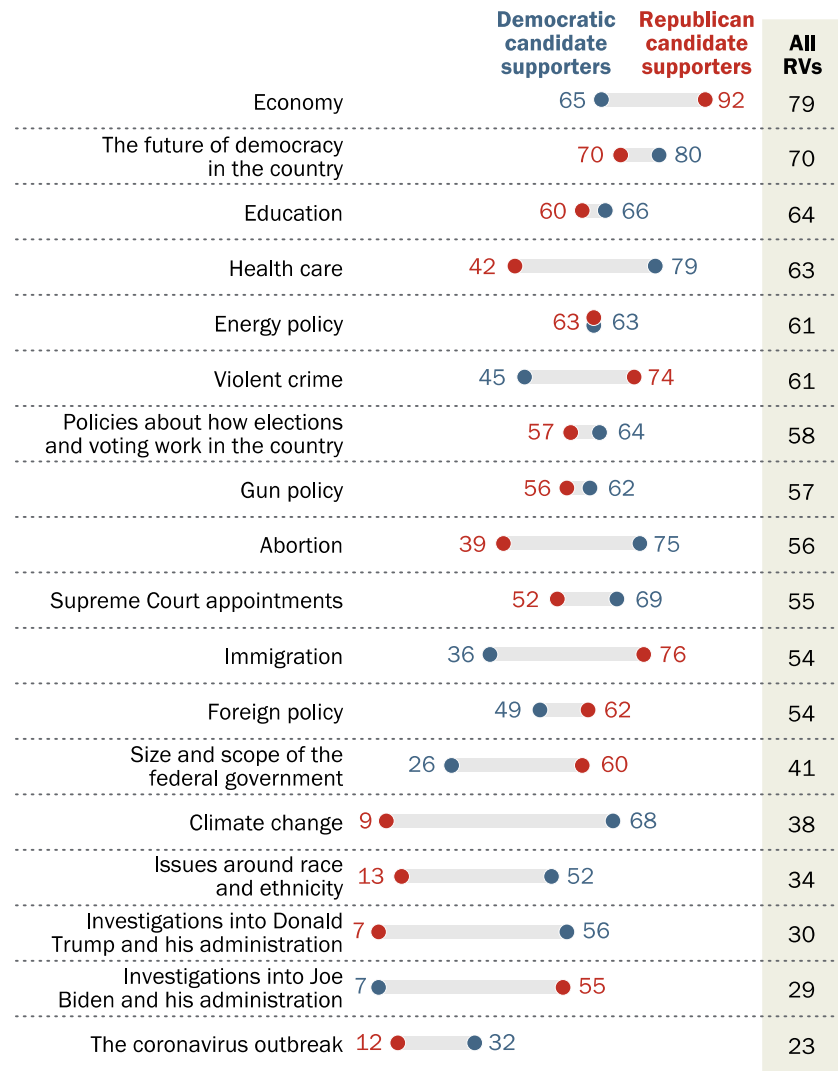
Gun policy (57%) and abortion (56%) also rate as very important issues by majorities of registered voters. Abortion rose in importance as a voting issue [earlier in the year](#) but is little changed since August.

While majorities in both parties say the economy is particularly important to their vote, voters who support Republican candidates are significantly more likely to say this (92% say this, compared with 65% of voters supporting Democratic candidates).

Immigration and violent crime are also top issues among GOP voters: About three-quarters

The economy remains the top issue for voters in the midterms

% of registered voters who say each is very important to their vote in the 2022 congressional elections



Note: Based on registered voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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of Republican voters cite immigration (76%) or violent crime (74%) as very important issues to their vote. Democratic voters are much less likely to say either is a very important issue to their vote.

By contrast, the top issues for Democratic voters this fall include the future of democracy in this country (80% say this is very important to their vote), health care (79%) and abortion (75%). And while Republican voters are only somewhat less likely than Democratic voters to say the future of democracy is a very important issue to their vote (70%), fewer than half say health care (42%) or abortion (39%) are very important to their vote.

Climate change also rates highly for Democratic voters; about two-thirds (68%) say it is very important to their vote, compared with only 9% of Republican voters who say the same.

A modest majority of those who support Democratic candidates (56%) say investigations into Donald Trump and his administration are very important to their vote this fall, while just 7% of those who back Republicans say the same. Yet the pattern is reversed when it comes to investigations into Joe Biden and his administration: 55% of Republican voters say these are very important to their vote, while only 7% of Democratic voters say this.

As has been the case throughout this year, the coronavirus outbreak ranks near the bottom of voters' issue priorities. About a quarter of voters (23%) say it is very important to their vote, with Democratic voters more likely to say this than Republican voters (32% vs. 12%). The importance attached to COVID-19 as a voting issue has declined over the course of the year. A third of voters said the coronavirus outbreak was very important to their vote in March.

Wide partisan divides in voters' attitudes, beliefs

Republican and Democratic voters are deeply divided in attitudes and beliefs on a range of subjects, encompassing race, government regulation of business, foreign policy and even whether society can be thought of as divided between good and evil.

A large majority of registered voters who support Republican candidates (79%) say White people receive little or no benefit from societal advantages that Black people do not have, including 36% who say White people get no benefit at all from such advantages. Just 10% of voters who support Democratic candidates share this view; 60% say White people benefit a great deal from advantages that Black people lack, while 29% say they benefit a fair amount.

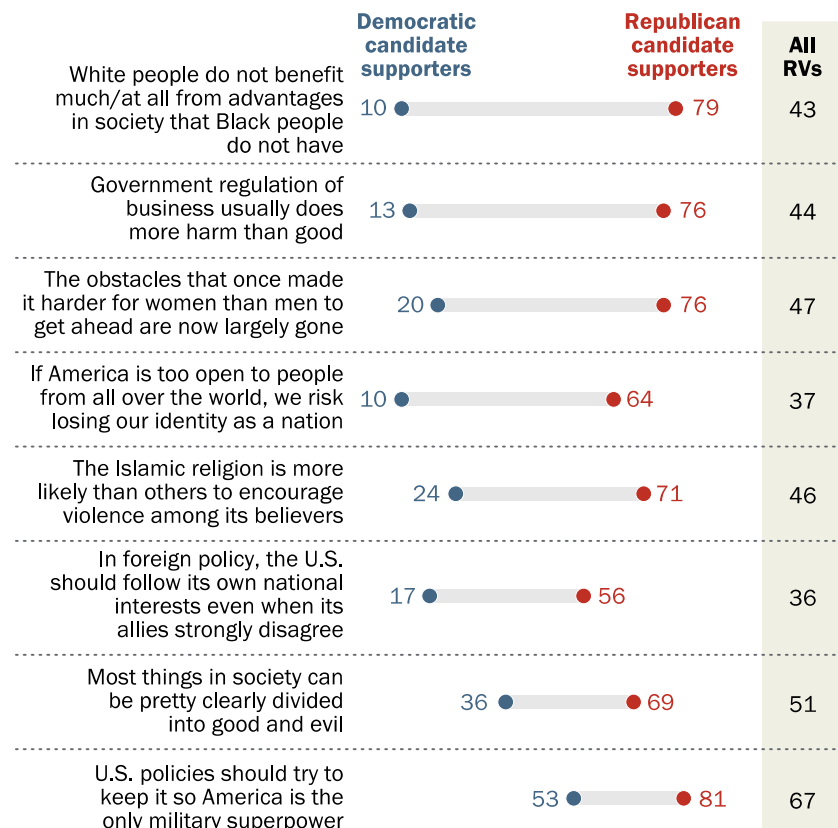
The differences are nearly as pronounced in views of the impact of government regulation on business and whether women continue to face obstacles because of their gender.

The partisan divide on obstacles to women's progress is nearly symmetrical: 76% of Republican voters say the obstacles that once made it harder for women than men to get ahead are largely gone.

Among Democratic voters, 79% say these obstacles still exist, and just 20% say they have disappeared.

Republican and Democratic voters are deeply divided over race, gender, Islam and foreign policy

% of registered voters who say ...



Note: Based on registered voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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Differences over foreign policy are not quite as large. Republican voters are 39 percentage points more likely to say the United States should follow its own national interests even when allies strongly disagree (56% vs. 17%), and 28 points more likely to say U.S. policies should ensure America’s role as the lone military superpower (81% vs. 53%).

There has long been a [deep partisan divide](#) in views of whether Islam is more likely than other religions to promote violence. In the current survey, 71% of voters who back Republican candidates say Islam is more likely to promote violence, compared with 24% of voters who support Democrats.

Whether America’s openness to people from around the world is essential to the nation’s identity – or whether too much openness risks its identity – also divides Republican and Democratic voters. And, more fundamentally, they differ over whether “most things in society can be clearly divided between good and evil.”

About seven-in-ten Republican voters (69%) subscribe to this viewpoint. Far fewer Democratic voters (36%) concur, with a majority saying most things are “too complicated” to be divided into good and evil.

Biden’s job rating more negative than positive in most demographic groups

A majority of U.S. adults (59%) say they disapprove of the way Biden is handling his job as president, including 40% who say they *very strongly* disapprove. Fewer (38%) say they approve of Biden’s job performance, with 19% saying they *very strongly* approve.

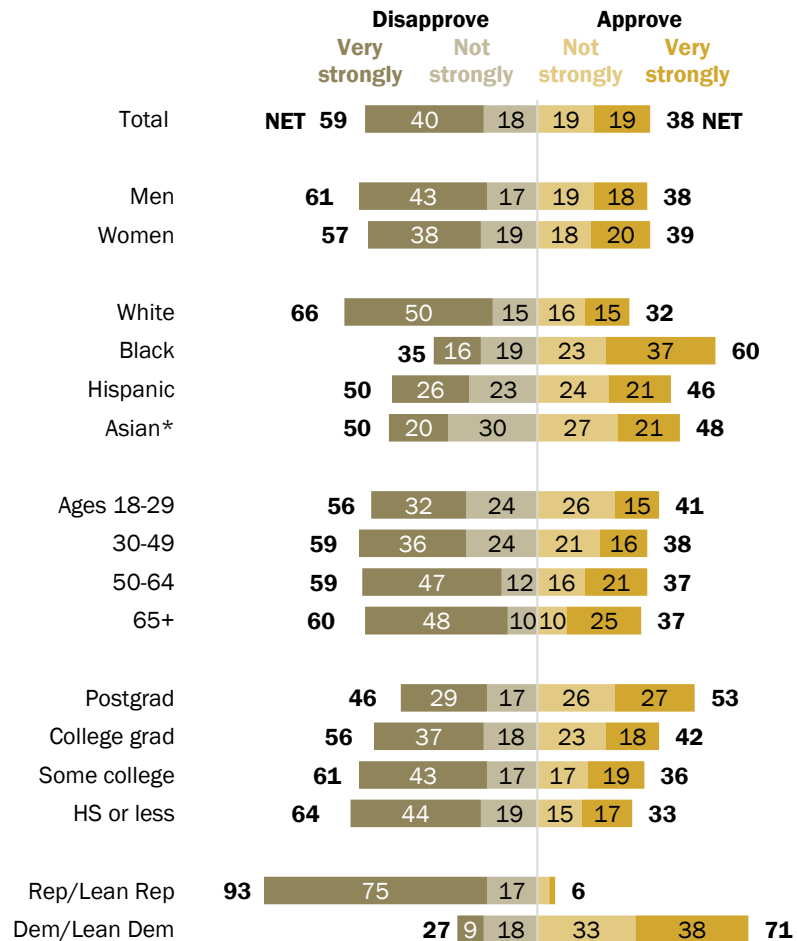
The public’s approval ratings of Biden’s job performance are comparable to those of Donald Trump at a similar point in his presidency, but remain lower than some other recent presidents over the last four decades. (*For more on historical presidential approval ratings, see “[Biden’s job rating is similar to Trump’s but lower than that of other recent presidents.](#)”*)

There are few differences on approval of Biden’s presidency by gender and age. However, there is more variation across other demographic groups.

Black adults stand out for their approval of Biden’s job as president: Six-in-ten say they approve of the way Biden is handling his job as president. Hispanic and Asian adults are

Most Republicans strongly disapprove of Biden’s job performance; far fewer Democrats strongly approve

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



*Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.
 Notes: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. No answer responses not shown.
 Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

more divided in their opinions of Biden's job as president (46% and 48% say they approve of Biden's job as president, respectively).

By contrast, about two-thirds of White adults (66%) say they disapprove of how Biden is handling his presidency, compared with just 32% who approve.

While majorities of adults with a bachelor's degree (56%), some college experience (61%) or a high school diploma or less education (64%) say they disapprove of Biden's job as president; those with a postgraduate degree are more divided in their opinions (53% approve, 46% disapprove).

Views of Biden's job as president are also widely divided by partisanship, with Republicans holding deeply negative views of Biden in the presidency role. Republicans and GOP leaners overwhelmingly disapprove of Biden's job as president: 93% hold this view, including three-quarters who strongly disapprove of Biden's job as president. Only 6% of Republicans approve of Biden's job as president.

By contrast, about seven-in-ten Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents (71%) say they approve of Biden's presidency, with 38% who strongly approve – roughly half the share of Republicans who strongly disapprove.

2. Views of the economy and economic concerns

Americans' views of the nation's economy remain overwhelmingly negative, with roughly eight-in-ten adults (82%) saying that economic conditions today are poor (36%) or only fair (46%). Fewer than two-in-ten (17%) say that conditions are excellent (2%) or good (16%).

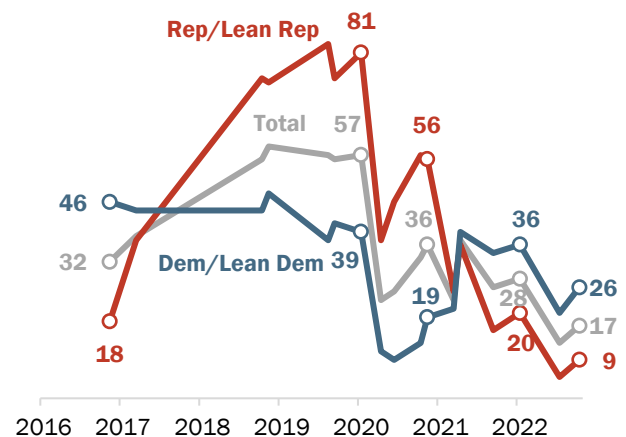
Ratings of the economy have improved since July, when 49% described conditions as poor and 13% described them as excellent or good. Yet ratings remain lower than they were in January of this year, when 28% rated economic conditions as excellent or good.

Both Republicans and Democrats express more negative views of the economy than they did in January.

Today, just 9% of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents rate conditions as excellent or good, compared with 20% who said this at the beginning of the year. And about a quarter of Democrats and Democratic leaners (26%) currently rate conditions positively, compared with 36% in January.

Positive views of economy have ticked up since July, but remain low

*% who rate economic conditions in the United States today as **excellent or good***



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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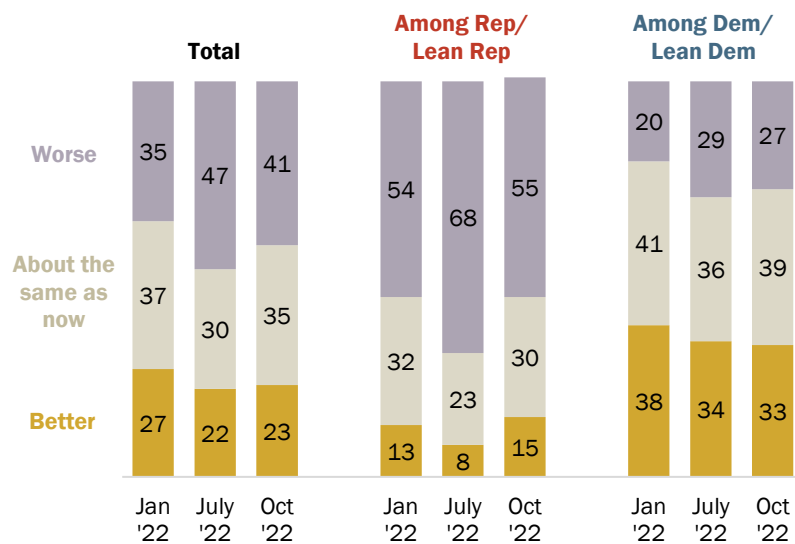
Americans continue to be more likely to express pessimistic views of the economy than optimistic views. About four-in-ten (41%) say they expect economic conditions to be worse a year from now than they are today, compared with 23% who expect conditions to be better in a year and 35% who expect them to be about the same.

As with views of current economic conditions, the public’s expectations for the economy are more positive than they were in July, but more negative than in January.

Republicans account for most of the change in expectations. While a majority of Republicans (55%) expect economic conditions to worsen over the next year, this share is down 13 percentage points since July – and almost identical to the 54% of Republicans who expressed pessimistic views of the economy at the beginning of the year. The share of Republicans who say economic conditions will be better a year from now is roughly double the share who said this three months ago (15% now vs. 8% in July).

Republicans less pessimistic about future economic conditions than in July

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



Note: No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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Democrats remain more optimistic than Republicans about future economic conditions. A third expect economic conditions to improve over the next year, which has changed only modestly since January (38% then vs. 33% now).

The public's concerns about the economy – like views about current and future economic conditions – reflect partisan differences. Republicans express more concern than Democrats about five of the seven economic issues included in the survey.

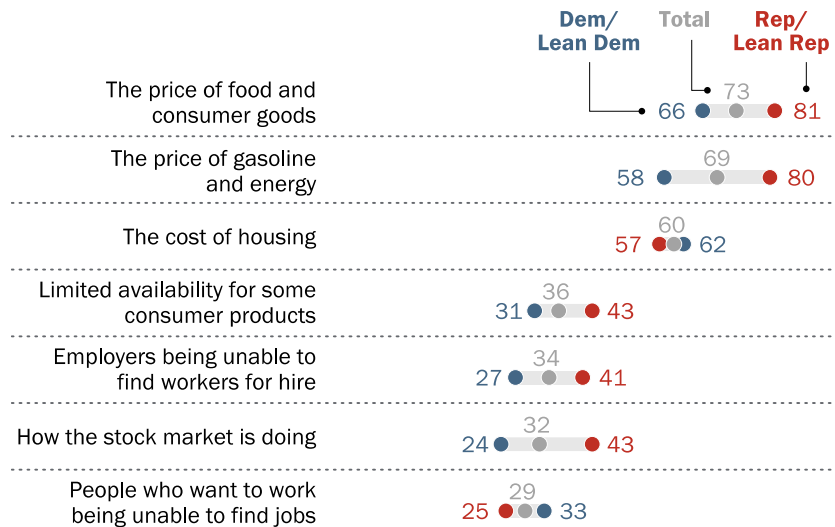
While majorities in both parties say they are very concerned about the price of food and consumer goods and the price of gasoline and energy, Republicans are much more likely to say they are very concerned: Republicans are 22 points more likely than Democrats to say they are very concerned about the price of gas and energy and 15 points more likely to say this about the price of food and consumer goods.

Republicans are also more likely than Democrats to be very concerned about the limited availability of some consumer products (43% vs. 31%), employers being unable to find workers for hire (41% vs. 27%) and how the stock market is performing (43% vs. 24%).

By contrast, Democrats are somewhat more likely than Republicans to be very concerned about the cost of housing (62% vs. 57%) and people who want to work being unable to find jobs (33% vs. 25%).

Majorities in both parties are 'very' concerned about prices of food, energy and housing

% who say they are *very concerned* about ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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Views of the economy and midterm voting

Voters' views of current economic conditions are closely related to their candidate preferences: those who rate the economy as poor are roughly four times as likely to favor a Republican candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives as those who rate the economy as excellent or good (61% vs. 13%).

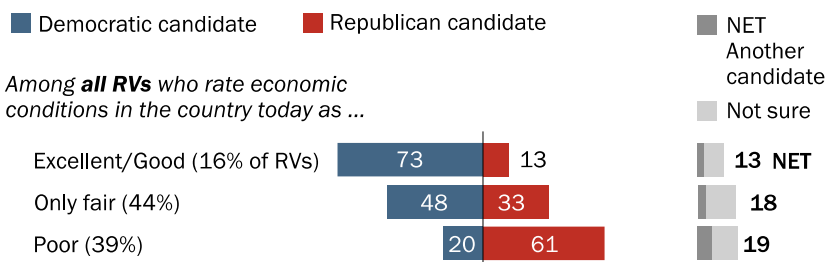
The large gap in partisans' assessments of the economy – with Democrats rating conditions more positively than Republicans – explains a substantial portion of this relationship, though there are differences within each party.

More than eight-in-ten Democrats who rate economic conditions as excellent or good (87%) or only fair (84%) also say they support a Democratic candidate for the House. Among the 22% of Democrats who rate economic conditions as poor, a smaller majority (67%) support a Democratic candidate.

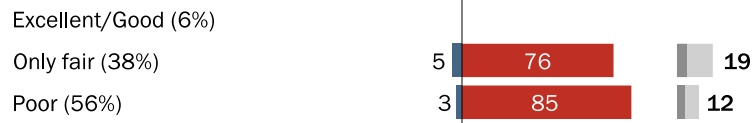
Even among Democrats with very negative evaluations of the economy, hardly any (just 3%) say they support a Republican candidate for the House. But 30% of Democrats who say conditions are poor also say they will vote for a candidate from another party or that they aren't sure who they will vote for, compared with 14% of those who rate the economy as only fair and 10% of those who rate it excellent or good.

Democrats who give the economy a 'poor' rating express less certainty about who they will vote for

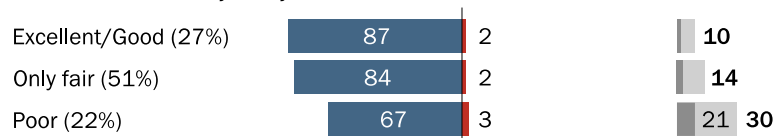
% of registered voters who say they support or lean toward the ____ for U.S. House of Representatives in their district[^]



Among **Rep/Lean Rep** who rate economic conditions in the country today as ...



Among **Dem/Lean Dem** who rate economic conditions in the country today as ...



[^]The survey used geographic information provided by respondents to present them the names and party affiliation of the candidates running in their congressional district. Notes: Based on registered voters. Republicans and Republican-leaning independents who rate economic conditions as excellent or good are not shown due to small sample size. No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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Among Republicans, those who rate the economy as poor are 9 percentage points more likely to say they support a Republican candidate – and 7 points less likely to favor a third-party candidate or say they aren't sure who they will vote for – than those who rate the economy as only fair. Very few Republicans (6%) have positive views of the economy.

Acknowledgments

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

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Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

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

Data in this report is drawn from the panel wave conducted from Oct. 10-16, 2022, and included oversamples of Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic 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. A total of 5,098 panelists responded out of 5,726 who were sampled, for a 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 5,098 respondents is plus or minus 1.7 percentage points.

Panel recruitment

The ATP was created in 2014, with the first cohort of panelists invited to join the panel at the end of a large, national, landline and cellphone random-digit-dial survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across

American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	1,504
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	882
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	434
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	4,119
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,477
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,542
May 29 to July 7, 2021				
Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	790
May 24 to July 6, 2022	ABS	2,724	2,324	1,389
	Total	42,264	29,738	12,137

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. The 2022 recruitment survey was ongoing at the time W116 was conducted. The counts reflect completed recruitment interviews up through July 6, 2022.

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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. Invitations were sent to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. Sampled households receive mailings asking a randomly selected adult to complete a survey online. A question at the end of the survey asks if the respondent is willing to join the ATP. In 2020 and 2021 another stage was added to the recruitment. Households that did not respond to the online survey were sent a paper version of the questionnaire, \$5 and a postage-paid return envelope. A subset of the adults who returned the paper version of the survey were invited to join the ATP. This subset of adults received a follow-up mailing with a \$10 pre-incentive and invitation to join the ATP.

Across the five address-based recruitments, a total of 22,546 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 19,796 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. In each household, one adult was selected and asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. Of the 29,738 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 12,137 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.¹ 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. 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 Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management

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

team and Pew Research Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

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

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was Oct. 10-16, 2022. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on Oct 11.

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 Oct 10. 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 Oct. 11.

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.

Invitation and reminder dates

	Soft Launch	Full Launch
Initial invitation	Oct. 10, 2022	Oct. 11, 2022
First reminder	Oct. 13, 2022	Oct. 13, 2022
Final reminder	Oct. 15, 2022	Oct. 15, 2022

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, three ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey. These weights are then rescaled and adjusted to account for changes in the design of ATP recruitment surveys from year to year. Finally, the weights are calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

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

Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2019 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
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	2020 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2021 American Trends Panel Annual Profile Survey/2019 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation*	2022 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	
<i>Additional weighting dimensions applied within Black adults</i>	
Age	2019 American Community Survey (ACS)
Gender	
Education	
Hispanic ethnicity	
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2022 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Religious affiliation	

*This is the first wave to use updated estimates from the [2022 NPORS](#) as weighting parameters for party affiliation, frequency of internet use and religious affiliation. In previous waves, these parameters came from either the [2020](#) or [2021](#) NPORS. Details for specific ATP surveys can be found in each wave's Survey Methodology.

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on non-institutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population. Volunteerism is estimated using a model to account for potential changes in volunteering behavior due to the coronavirus outbreak that began in February 2020.

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variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	5,098		1.7 percentage points
Half form	At least 2,544		2.4 percentage points
Registered voters	3,993		1.8 percentage points
Half form	At least 1,994		2.6 percentage points
Support Republican candidate RVs	1,548		2.8 percentage points
Half form	At least 749		4.0 percentage points
Support Democratic candidate RVs	1,812		2.7 percentage points
Half form	At least 890		3.9 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	2,242	45	2.5 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	2,666	47	2.4 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.

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	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	5,098
Logged onto survey; broke off	2.12	72
Logged onto survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	27
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	524
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	2
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		3
Screened out		0
Total panelists in the survey		5,726
Completed interviews	I	5,098
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	626
Non-contact	NC	2
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		5,726
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		89%

Cumulative response rate	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	10%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	70%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 116	41%
Response rate to Wave 116 survey	89%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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Validated voters

Members of Pew Research Center’s nationally representative American Trends Panel were matched to public voting records from national commercial voter files in an attempt to find records for voting in the 2018 and 2020 general elections. **Validated voters** are citizens who told us in a post-election survey that they voted in a given election *and* have a record for voting in that election in a commercial voter file. **Nonvoters** are citizens who were not found to have a record of voting in any of the voter files, told us they did not vote or refused to answer the vote choice question. Panelists who joined in 2021 and 2022 were not asked about voting in 2018; they are considered validated voters if a 2018 voting record was located for them.

In an effort to accurately locate official voting records, up to three commercial voter files were searched for each panelist. The number of commercial files consulted varied by when a panelist was recruited to the ATP. Three files were used for panelists recruited in 2020 or before, while two were used for panelists recruited in 2021 and one file was used for panelists recruited in 2022. Altogether, files from four different vendors were used, including two that serve conservative and Republican organizations and campaigns, one that serves progressive and Democratic organizations and campaigns, and one that is nonpartisan.

Additional details and caveats about the validation of votes in 2018 and 2020 can be found in these methodological reports:

<https://www.pewresearch.org/methods/2020/09/08/methodology-10/>

<https://www.pewresearch.org/politics/2021/06/30/validated-voters-methodology/>

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER
FINAL TOPLINE
WAVE 116 POLITICS OCTOBER 2022
October 10-16, 2022
N=5,098**

ASK ALL:

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

	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Dissatisfied</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Oct 10-16, 2022	21	79	1
Aug 1-14, 2022	18	81	1
Apr 25-May 1, 2022	24	75	1
Jan 10-17, 2022	21	78	1
Sep 20-26, 2021	25	74	1
Sep 13-19, 2021	26	74	*
Mar 1-7, 2021	33	66	1
Nov 12-17, 2020	22	77	1
Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	18	82	1
Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	12	87	1
Jun 16-22, 2020	12	87	1
Apr 7-12, 2020	31	68	1
Mar 19-24, 2020	33	66	1
Oct 29-Nov 11, 2019	31	69	1
Oct 1-13, 2019	28	71	1
Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	27	72	1
Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	34	65	1
Jan 29-Feb 13, 2018	36	63	1
Feb 28-Mar 12, 2017 ²	32	68	0
Sep 27-Oct 10, 2016	23	75	2
Jun 7-Jul 5, 2016	19	80	1
Sep 15-Oct 3, 2014	25	75	0

ASK ALL:

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

ASK IF ANSWERED POL1JB=1,2 [N=4,974]:

POL1JBSTR Do you [**IF POL1JB=1:** approve; **IF POL1JB=2:** disapprove] of the way Joe Biden is handling his job as president...

	NET Approve	Very <u>strongly</u>	Not so <u>strongly</u>	No <u>answer</u>	NET Disapprove	Very <u>strongly</u>	Not so <u>strongly</u>	No <u>answer</u>	No <u>answer</u>
Oct 10-16, 2022	38	19	19	1	59	40	18	1	3
Aug 1-14, 2022	37	17	19	1	60	39	20	*	3
Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	37	18	18	1	62	45	16	1	2
Mar 7-13, 2022	43	n/a	n/a	n/a	55	n/a	n/a	n/a	2
Jan 10-17, 2022	41	21	19	1	56	39	18	*	3
Sep 13-19, 2021	44	27	17	*	53	38	15	1	3
Jul 8-18, 2021	55	n/a	n/a	n/a	43	n/a	n/a	n/a	2
Apr 5-11, 2021	59	n/a	n/a	n/a	39	n/a	n/a	n/a	2
Mar 1-7, 2021	54	38	15	1	42	29	12	1	4

See past presidents' approval trends: [Donald Trump](#), [Barack Obama](#), [George W. Bush](#), [Bill Clinton](#)

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

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

MIDCMPGN How much thought, if any, have you given to the congressional elections coming up in November?

Oct 10-16, <u>2022</u>		Aug 1-14, <u>2022</u>
30	A lot	28
35	Some	34
21	Not much	24
13	Not at all	14
*	No answer	*

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

PRZCMPGN How much thought, if any, have you given to candidates who are running for president in 2020?

	<u>A lot</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Not much</u>	<u>None at all</u>	<u>No answer</u>
2020 election					
Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	56	27	11	5	*
Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	46	29	16	8	1
Jun 16-22, 2020	43	31	17	9	*
Apr 7-12, 2020	42	33	18	7	*
Jan 6-19, 2020	30	37	21	11	*
Sep 3-15, 2019	30	37	22	11	*
Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	26	37	23	14	*
2016 election					
May 10-Jun 6, 2016	55	27	9	8	1
Apr 5-May 2, 2016	52	31	11	5	1
Mar 2-28, 2016	56	28	9	6	1
Mar 10-Apr 6, 2015 ³	26	40	23	11	*

ASK ALL:

MATTERSCONG Thinking about how you feel about the 2022 congressional elections, where would you place yourself on the following scale?

	1 – Really matters which party wins <u>control of congress</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	4 – Doesn't really matter which party wins <u>control of congress</u>	<u>No answer</u>
2022 Congressional Election					
Oct 10-16, 2022	56	20	10	14	1
Aug. 1-14, 2022	58	18	11	13	1
Mar 7-13, 2022	53	22	11	13	1
Sep 13-19, 2021	60	18	9	12	1
2018 Congressional Election					
Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	57	20	11	12	1
Jul 30-Aug 12, 2018	62	17	10	10	*
Jan 29-Feb 13, 2018	57	19	10	12	1

³ W10 (Mar 10 – Apr 6, 2015) had a minor difference in question wording: "How much thought, if any, have you given to candidates who may be running for president in 2016?"

ASK ALL CITIZENS (XCITIZEN=1):**[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF RESPONSE OPTIONS 1 AND 2, WITH 3 AND 4 ALWAYS LAST]**

CONG If the elections for the U.S. House of Representatives were being held TODAY, would you vote for...

ASK IF 'NOT SURE' (CONG=4) OR NO RESPONSE TO CONG (CONG=99):**[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF RESPONSE OPTIONS 1 AND 2, KEEPING THEM IN THE SAME ORDER AS CONG, WITH 3 AND 4 ALWAYS LAST]**

CONGA As of TODAY, who do you LEAN more towards for the U.S. House of Representatives?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=3,993]:

Oct 10-16,
2022⁴

40	The Republican candidate, [REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE'S NAME]/Lean
41	The Democratic candidate, [DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE'S NAME]/Lean
5	Another candidate
13	Not sure
1	No answer

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

	Rep/Lean Rep candidate in your <u>district</u>	Dem/Lean Dem candidate in your <u>district</u>	Another <u>candidate</u>	Not <u>sure</u>	No <u>answer</u>
2022 Congressional Election					
Aug. 1-14, 2022	42	44	4	10	*
Mar 7-13, 2022	43	43	4	10	*
Sep 13-19, 2021	38	47	4	11	*
2018 Congressional Election⁵					
Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	30	37	21	11	*
Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	38	47	4	11	*
Jul 30-Aug 12, 2018	39	46	5	10	*
Jan 29-Feb 13, 2018	38	47	5	10	1
2014 Congressional Election					
Oct 3-27, 2014	39	43	4	12	*
Sep 15-Oct 3, 2014	42	47	5	6	*
May 30-Jun 30, 2014	38	42	5	14	*

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

⁴ In Alaska and some districts in Louisiana, where multiple candidates from the same party may be on the ballot in a district, respondents received a generic option for that party. In districts where a candidate is running unopposed by the other major party, a generic option for the other party was provided. In a small number of cases where a respondent's congressional district was not known (N=XX registered voters), respondents received the generic version of the question.

⁵ In 2018, CONG and CONGA were not asked of respondents who lived in the District of Columbia.

ASK ALL CITIZENS (XCITIZEN=1):

POL10 Do you think about your vote for Congress this fall as...

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=3,993]:

Oct 10-16, <u>2022</u>		Aug 1-14, <u>2022</u>	Mar 7-13, <u>2022</u> ⁶
19	A vote FOR Biden	19	24
36	A vote AGAINST Biden	31	36
43	Biden is not much of a factor in my vote for Congress this fall	49	38
2	No answer	1	1

ROTATE REPCONGX AND DEMCONGX BY FORM. IF FORM = 1 (XFORM=1), REPCONGEX IS FIRST. IF FORM = 2 (XFORM=2), DEMCONGX IS FIRST.**ASK ALL:**

REPCONGEX Thinking about REPUBLICAN campaigns for Congress this year, how well do you think REPUBLICAN candidates have done explaining their plans and visions for the country if they gain control of Congress next year?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=3,993]:

Oct 10-16, <u>2022</u>	
8	Extremely well
15	Very well
33	Somewhat well
23	Not too well
17	Not at all well
2	No answer

ROTATE REPCONGX AND DEMCONGX BY FORM. IF FORM = 1 (XFORM=1), REPCONGEX IS FIRST. IF FORM = 2 (XFORM=2), DEMCONGX IS FIRST.**ASK ALL:**

DEMCONGX Thinking about DEMOCRATIC campaigns for Congress this year, how well do you think DEMOCRATIC candidates have done explaining their plans and visions for the country if they keep control of Congress next year?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=3,993]:

Oct 10-16, <u>2022</u>	
6	Extremely well
13	Very well
34	Somewhat well
24	Not too well
21	Not at all well
2	No answer

⁶ Prior asks of POL10 in [2018 and earlier](#) were conducted by telephone. As a result, previous estimates are not directly comparable.

ASK ALL CITIZENS (XCITIZEN=1):

ISSUECONG How important are each of the following issues in making your decision about who to vote for in the 2022 congressional elections? **[RANDOMIZE SCREEN 1 AND SCREEN 2; RANDOMIZE ITEMS WITHIN EACH SCREEN]**

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=3,993]:

		Very <u>important</u>	Somewhat <u>important</u>	Not too <u>important</u>	Not at all <u>important</u>	No <u>answer</u>
[SCREEN 1]						
ASK ALL:						
ISSUECONG_ABTN	Abortion					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	56	22	13	8	1
	Aug 1-14, 2022	56	24	12	7	1
	Mar 7-13, 2022	43	29	18	10	1
	Oct 6-12, 2020	44	28	19	9	*
	Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	40	28	19	13	1
PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:						
	Sep 18-24, 2018	53	23	11	11	2
	Jun 15-26, 2016	45	26	17	9	3
	Sep 22-27, 2015	41	31	13	12	2
	Sep 2-9, 2014	46	24	11	16	3
	Sep 12-16, 2012	46	24	13	14	3
	Apr 4-15, 2012	39	25	14	18	4
	Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	43	24	13	17	3
	Mid-Oct, 2008	41	29	16	12	2
	Aug, 2008	39	26	17	15	3
	Late May, 2008	40	27	15	15	3
	Oct, 2007	39	26	17	13	5
	Jun, 2007	40	30	13	14	3
	Mid-Oct, 2004	47	27	12	11	3
	Aug, 2004	45	25	13	14	3
ISSUECONG_ECON	The economy					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	79	17	3	1	1
	Aug 1-14, 2022	77	19	2	1	1
	Mar 7-13, 2022	78	19	2	1	*
	Oct 6-12, 2020	74	23	3	1	*
	Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	79	17	2	1	*
PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:						
	Sep 18-24, 2018	74	23	2	1	*
	Jun 15-26, 2016	84	13	1	1	*
	Sep 22-27, 2015	83	15	1	1	*
	Sep 2-9, 2014	83	15	1	1	*
	Sep 12-16, 2012	87	11	1	1	*
	Apr 4-15, 2012	86	11	1	1	1
	Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	90	9	1	*	*
	Mid-Oct, 2008	91	7	2	*	*
	Aug, 2008	87	12	1	*	*
	Late May, 2008	88	9	1	1	1
	Oct, 2007	79	18	1	1	1
	Jun, 2007	74	22	2	1	1
	Mid-Oct, 2004	78	18	3	1	*
	Aug, 2004	76	22	1	1	*

ISSUECONG CONTINUED...		Very <u>important</u>	Somewhat <u>important</u>	Not too <u>important</u>	Not at all <u>important</u>	No <u>answer</u>
ISSUECONG_IMM	Immigration					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	54	32	11	3	1
	Aug 1-14, 2022	48	35	14	3	*
	Mar 7-13, 2022	49	35	12	3	*
	Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	52	34	10	3	*
PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:						
	Sep 18-24, 2018	65	25	6	3	1
	Jun 15-26, 2016	70	21	6	2	1
	Sep 22-27, 2015	59	31	6	3	*
	Sep 2-9, 2014	62	28	5	5	1
	Sep 12-16, 2012	41	37	13	6	2
	Apr 4-15, 2012	42	35	15	6	1
	Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	58	29	8	4	1
	Mid-Oct, 2008	49	32	13	5	1
	Aug, 2008	52	33	10	4	1
	Late May, 2008	54	32	9	3	2
	Oct, 2007	56	31	7	4	2
	Jun, 2007	54	34	7	3	2
IF FORM 1, BINVEST ON SCREEN 1, TINVEST ON SCREEN 2. IF FORM 2, TINVEST ON SCREEN 1, BINVEST ON SCREEN 2						
ISSUECONG_TINVEST	Investigations into Donald Trump and his administration					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	30	17	18	34	1
IF FORM 1, BINVEST ON SCREEN 1, TINVEST ON SCREEN 2. IF FORM 2, TINVEST ON SCREEN 1, BINVEST ON SCREEN 2						
ISSUECONG_BINVEST	Investigations into Joe Biden and his administration					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	29	19	23	28	1
ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=1,999]:						
ISSUECONG_HEALTH	Health care					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	63	27	8	2	1
	Aug 1-14, 2022	60	29	7	3	*
	Mar 7-13, 2022	60	31	7	2	*
	Oct 6-12, 2020	65	26	7	2	*
	Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	68	24	6	2	*
ISSUECONG_RCE	Issues around race and ethnicity					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	34	26	23	16	1
	Aug 1-14, 2022	35	31	20	13	1
	Mar 7-13, 2022	35	31	21	13	1

ISSUECONG CONTINUED...

		Very <u>important</u>	Somewhat <u>important</u>	Not too <u>important</u>	Not at all <u>important</u>	No <u>answer</u>
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=1,994]:						
ISSUECONG_EDUC	Education					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	64	29	5	1	1
	Aug 1-14, 2022	58	32	7	2	*
	Mar 7-13, 2022	59	33	5	2	*
PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:						
	Jun 15-26, 2016	66	24	7	3	*
	Sep 12-16, 2012	69	23	5	3	*
	Apr 4-15, 2012	72	21	5	2	*
	Mid-Oct, 2008	73	21	4	2	*
	Aug, 2008	73	20	5	1	1
	Late May, 2008	78	17	3	1	1
	Oct, 2007	75	21	2	1	1
	Mid-Oct, 2004	75	20	3	2	*
	Aug, 2004	70	26	3	1	*
ISSUECONG_ENG	Energy policy					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	61	29	7	2	1
	Aug 1-15, 2022	53	36	8	3	1
	Mar 7-13, 2022	59	32	7	2	*
[SCREEN 2]						
ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=1,999]:						
ISSUECONG_GUN	Gun Policy					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	57	27	10	5	*
	Aug 1-14, 2022	62	25	9	4	*
	Mar 7-13, 2022	54	29	12	5	*
	Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	55	29	13	4	*
ISSUECONG_SCOTUS	Supreme court appointments					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	55	31	10	4	1
	Aug 1-14, 2022	58	28	10	3	1
	Mar 7-13, 2022	56	30	11	3	*
	Oct 6-12, 2020	63	26	9	3	*
	Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	64	26	8	2	*
PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:						
	Sep 18-24, 2018	76	17	4	3	1
	Jun 15-26, 2016	65	22	8	3	2
ISSUECONG_GOV	Size and scope of the federal government					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	41	38	15	5	*
	Aug 1-14, 2022	42	37	15	5	1
	Mar 7-13, 2022	43	38	15	4	*
ISSUECONG_DEMO	The future of democracy in the country					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	70	22	4	3	1

ISSUECONG CONTINUED...		Very <u>important</u>	Somewhat <u>important</u>	Not too <u>important</u>	Not at all <u>important</u>	No <u>answer</u>
ISSUECONG_CLIM	Climate change					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	38	25	18	18	1
	Aug 1-14, 2022	40	26	16	18	*
	Mar 7-13, 2022	40	26	18	15	*
	Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	42	26	18	14	*
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=1,994]:						
ISSUECONG_FP	Foreign policy					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	54	37	8	2	1
	Aug 1-14, 2022	45	44	8	2	*
	Mar 7-13, 2022	59	35	5	1	*
	Oct 6-12, 2020	51	40	7	2	*
	Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	57	35	6	2	*
PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:						
	Jun 15-26, 2016	75	19	3	1	1
	Sep 22-27, 2015	64	29	3	2	1
	Sep 2-9, 2014	64	26	4	4	2
	Sep 12-16, 2012	60	31	5	2	1
	Apr 4-15, 2012	52	38	6	2	2
ISSUECONG_COV	The coronavirus outbreak					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	23	32	24	20	1
	Aug 1-14, 2022	28	32	24	15	1
	Mar 7-13, 2022	33	34	22	12	*
	Oct 6-12, 2020	55	25	14	6	*
	Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	62	22	10	5	*
ISSUECONG_CRIM	Violent crime					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	61	27	10	2	1
	Aug 1-14, 2022	60	28	9	2	*
	Mar 7-13, 2022	56	32	9	2	*
	Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	59	27	10	4	*
ISSUECONG_VTPOL	Policies about how elections and voting work in the country					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	58	27	11	3	1

ASK ALL:

DRLEAD In your view, which party has better political leaders? **[RANDOMIZE 1 AND 2; KEEP 3 LAST]**

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=3,993]

Oct 10-16,
2022

39	The Republican Party
34	The Democratic Party
26	Not sure
1	No answer

PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:

*In your view, does the **[INSERT ITEM; ROTATE]** or the **[NEXT ITEM]** have better political leaders?*

	March 2007	Sept <u>2006</u>	April <u>2006</u>	Feb 2006
Republican Party	29	38	38	41
Democratic Party	44	34	40	37
Both equally (VOL)	8	7	4	5
Neither (VOL)	7	9	9	8
Don't know/Refused (VOL)	12	12	9	9

DISPLAY WOMENOBS, OPENIDEN, GOODEVIL ON SAME PAGE WITH SOME SORT OF VISUAL DIVIDER BETWEEN ITEMS

Next are some pairs of statements that will help us understand how you feel about a number of things. Please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right. **[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF PAIRS AND RANDOMIZE STATEMENTS WITHIN PAIRS].**

[Please select one item from each pair]

ASK ALL:

WOMENOBS

	The obstacles that once made it harder for women than men to get ahead <u>are now largely gone</u>	There are still significant obstacles that make it harder for women <u>to get ahead than men</u>	No <u>answer</u>
Oct 10-16, 2022	46	53	1
Jul 8-18, 2021	46	53	1
Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	43	55	1
Sep 3-15, 2019	42	57	1
Feb 26, Mar 11, 2018	42	56	2
Jun 7-Jul 5, 2016	45	53	3

ASK ALL:

OPENIDEN

	America's openness to people from all over the world is essential to who <u>we are as a nation</u>	If America is too open to people from all over the world, we risk losing our <u>identity as a nation</u>	No <u>answer</u>
Oct 10-16, 2022	64	35	2
Jul 8-18, 2021	66	32	2
Sep 3-15, 2019	67	32	1
Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	64	34	2

ASK ALL:

GOODEVIL

	Most things in society can be pretty clearly divided <u>into good and evil</u>	Most things in society are too complicated to be clearly divided <u>between good and evil</u>	No <u>answer</u>
Oct 10-16, 2022	51	48	2
Jul 8-18, 2021	48	50	2

ASK ALL:

POORASSIST

Thinking about assistance the government provides to people in need, do you think the government... **[RANDOMIZE OPTIONS 1 AND 2, WITH 3 ALWAYS LAST]**

Oct 10-16, <u>2022</u>		Jul 8-18, <u>2021</u>	Sep 3-15, <u>2019</u>
39	Should provide more assistance	38	40
30	Should provide less assistance	32	26
29	Is providing about the right amount of assistance [ANCHOR]	29	33
1	No answer	1	1

ASK ALL:
SUPERPWR In the future, do you think... **[RANDOMIZE]**

	U.S. policies should try to keep it so America <u>is the only military superpower</u>	It would be acceptable if another country became as militarily <u>powerful as the U.S.</u>	No <u>answer</u>
Oct 10-16, 2022	64	31	5
Jul 8-18, 2021	60	36	4
Sep 3-15, 2019	61	36	3
PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:			(VOL.)
			Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>
Sep 5-16, 2019	60	33	7
Apr 12-19, 2016	55	36	9

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

In the future, should U.S. policies try to keep it so America is the only military superpower, OR would it be acceptable if China, another country or the European Union became as militarily powerful as the U.S.?

	U.S. policies should keep U.S. as <u>the only superpower</u>	OK if China, another country, or the EU became <u>as powerful</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	56	32	11
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	57	29	14
Late October, 2005	50	35	15

ASK ALL:
WHADVANT In general, how much do White people benefit from advantages in society that Black people do not have?

	A great <u>deal</u>	A fair <u>amount</u>	Not too <u>much</u>	Not <u>at all</u>	No <u>answer</u>
Oct 10-16, 2022	31	26	24	17	1
Jul 8-18, 2021	31	27	24	17	1
Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	33	26	23	15	1
Sep 3-15, 2019	29	29	23	18	1
Feb 25-Mar 11, 2018 ⁷	30	28	25	16	2
Aug 8-Aug 21, 2017	26	29	28	16	1
Jun 7-Jul 5, 2016	24	29	25	19	2

⁷ In Feb 25-Mar 11, 2018 and prior, question was worded: "How much, if at all, do white people benefit from advantages in society that black people do not have?"

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

CONCEDECONG Thinking about the results of the congressional elections this November, how important do you think it is for the losing candidates to publicly accept the winning candidates as the legitimate winners?

Oct 10-16,
2022

55	Very important
31	Somewhat important
10	Not too important
4	Not at all important
1	No answer

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

Thinking about the results of the presidential election this November, how important do you think it is for a losing candidate to publicly acknowledge the winner as the legitimate president of the country?

Apr 7-12, <u>2020</u>		Oct 25- Nov 8, <u>2016</u>	Sep 27- Oct 10, <u>2016</u>
54	Very important	46	50
25	Somewhat important	27	24
14	Not too important	15	13
6	Not at all important	10	12
1	No Answer	1	1

[RANDOMIZE ECON1-ECON1B AND PERSFNC-PERSFNCB IN BLOCKS, SHOWING ITEMS IN ORDER WITHIN BLOCKS (ECON1 AND PERSFNC ALWAYS FIRST). DISPLAY EACH ITEM SEPARATELY ON ITS OWN PAGE.]

ASK ALL:

ECON1 Thinking about the nation's economy...
How would you rate economic conditions in this country today?

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Oct 10-16, 2022	2	16	46	36	*
Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	1	12	38	49	*
Jan 10-17, 2022	2	25	47	24	1
Sep 13-19, 2021	2	24	50	24	*
Apr 20-29, 2021	2	35	49	14	*
Mar 1-7, 2021	2	21	53	24	*
Nov 12-17, 2020	5	31	44	20	*
Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	4	29	42	25	*
Jun 16-22, 2020	4	22	44	30	1
Apr 7-12, 2020	4	19	38	38	1
Jan 6-19, 2020	16	42	33	9	*
Sep 16-29, 2019	10	46	35	8	*
Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	14	43	32	11	*
Nov 7-16, 2018	13	46	31	9	1
Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	12	45	32	11	*
Feb 28-Mar 12, 2017	2	37	43	17	0
Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	2	30	47	21	*
Apr 29-May 27, 2014	1	18	50	30	1

ASK ALL:

ECON1B

A year from now, do you expect that economic conditions in the country as a whole will be...

	<u>Better</u>	<u>Worse</u>	About the same as <u>now</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Oct 10-16, 2022	23	41	35	1
Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	22	47	30	1
Jan 10-17, 2022	27	35	37	1
Sep 13-19, 2021	29	37	34	1
Apr 20-29, 2021	45	28	27	1
Mar 1-7, 2021	44	31	24	*
Nov 12-17, 2020	42	32	24	2
Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	52	17	30	1
Jun 16-22, 2020	50	22	27	1
Apr 7-12, 2020	55	22	22	1
Jan 6-19, 2020	29	26	45	1
Sep 16-29, 2019	20	32	48	*
Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	28	28	44	*

[RANDOMIZE ECON1-ECON1B AND PERSFNC-PERSFNCB IN BLOCKS, SHOWING ITEMS IN ORDER WITHIN BLOCKS (ECON1 AND PERSFNC ALWAYS FIRST). DISPLAY EACH ITEM SEPARATELY ON ITS OWN PAGE.]

ASK ALL:

PERSFNC

Thinking about your personal finances...

How would you rate your own personal financial situation? Would you say you are in...

	<u>Excellent shape</u>	<u>Good shape</u>	<u>Only fair shape</u>	<u>Poor shape</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Oct 10-16, 2022	7	35	42	15	1
Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	6	36	41	17	*
Sep 13-19, 2021	9	41	36	13	1
Jan 19-24, 2021	12	41	32	14	*
Apr 7-12, 2020	7	40	37	16	*
Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	10	40	34	15	1

ASK ALL:

PERSFNCB

A year from now, do you expect that the financial situation of you and your family will be...

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

ASK ALL:

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

		<u>Very concerned</u>	<u>Somewhat concerned</u>	<u>Not too concerned</u>	<u>Not at all concerned</u>	<u>No answer</u>
PRICE	The price of food and consumer goods					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	73	22	4	1	*
	TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
	<i>Rising prices for food and consumer goods</i>					
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	75	21	3	1	*
	Sep 13-19, 2021	63	30	6	1	*
UNEM	People who want to work being unable to find jobs					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	29	31	28	11	1
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	27	32	28	12	1
	Sep 13-19, 2021	29	32	23	15	*
LAB	Employers being unable to find workers to hire					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	34	37	21	8	*
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	32	40	21	7	*
	Sep 13-19, 2021	42	37	15	6	*
ENG2	The price of gasoline and energy					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	69	24	6	1	*
	TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
	<i>Rising prices for gasoline and energy</i>					
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	75	19	4	2	*
SHTG	Limited availability for some consumer products					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	36	43	17	3	*
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	42	41	14	2	*
REAL	The cost of housing					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	60	27	10	3	*
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	60	27	10	3	*
STCK	How the stock market is doing					
	Oct 10-16, 2022	32	37	21	9	1
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	31	36	22	10	1

[DISPLAY ALLIES, ISLMVIOL, AND REGULATE ON SAME PAGE. RANDOMIZE THE ORDER OF PAIRS AND RANDOMIZE STATEMENTS WITHIN PAIRS]

Please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right.

[Please select one item from each pair]

ASK ALL:

ALLIES	In foreign policy, the U.S. should take into account the interests of its allies even if it means making <u>compromises with them</u>	In foreign policy, the U.S. should follow its own national interests even when its allies <u>strongly disagree</u>	No answer
Oct 10-16, 2022	61	36	3
Jul 8-18, 2021	64	34	2
Feb 1-7, 2021	64	34	2
Sep 3-15, 2019	68	31	2
Mar 18-Apr 1, 2019	65	33	2
PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:			(VOL.)
			Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>
Sep 5-16, 2019	59	36	5
Mar 20-25, 2019	54	40	5
Sep 18-24, 2018	55	38	7
Jun 8-Jul 9, 2017	59	36	5
Apr 12-19, 2016	51	42	7
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011 ⁸	53	36	11
December, 2004	53	37	10

ASK ALL:

ISLMVIOL	Islam is more likely than other religions to encourage violence <u>among its believers</u>	Islam does not encourage violence <u>more than other religions</u>	No answer
Oct 10-16, 2022	45	50	5
August 23-29, 2021	50	44	6
Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020 ⁹	45	51	5
Sep 3-15, 2019	48	48	4
Apr 5-May 2, 2016	52	43	5
PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:	The Islamic religion is more likely than others to encourage violence <u>among its believers</u>	The Islamic religion does not encourage violence more than <u>others</u>	(VOL.)
			Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>
Sep 5-16, 2019	40	49	11
Jun 8-18, 2017	43	49	8
Nov 30-Dec 5, 2016	41	49	10
Dec 8-13, 2015	46	45	9
Sep 2-9, 2014	50	39	11
Jul 8-14, 2014	43	44	13

⁸ In Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011 and before, item was asked as part of a list with follow-up asking whether respondents felt strongly or not strongly about their position.

⁹ In August 2020 and earlier survey items were phrased "The Islamic religion is more likely than others to encourage violence among its believers" and "The Islamic religion does not encourage violence more than others"

ISLMVIOLPHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...

	The Islamic religion is more likely than others to encourage violence <u>among its believers</u>	The Islamic religion does not encourage violence <u>more than others</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
Feb 12-26, 2014	38	50	12
May 1-5, 2013	42	46	13
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	40	42	18
Aug 19-22, 2010	35	42	24
Aug 11-17, 2009	38	45	16
August, 2007	45	39	16
July, 2005	36	47	17
July, 2004	46	37	17
Mid-July, 2003	44	41	15
March, 2002	25	51	24

ASK ALL:**REGULATE**

	Government regulation of business is necessary to <u>protect the public interest</u>	Government regulation of business usually does <u>more harm than good</u>	No answer
Oct 10-16, 2022	55	43	2
Sep 13-19, 2021	55	43	2
Sep 3-15, 2019	58	41	2
Feb 28-Mar 12, 2017 ¹⁰	55	43	2
PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:			(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
Sep 5-16, 2019	48	44	7
Sep 18-24, 2018	49	43	8
Jun 8-Jul 9, 2017	50	45	5
Nov 30-Dec 5, 2016	45	48	7
Aug 9-16, 2016	44	51	5
Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	45	50	5
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	47	47	5
Feb 8-12, 2012 ¹¹	40	52	7
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	47	45	8
December, 2008	47	43	10
October, 2008	50	38	12
January, 2008	41	50	9
December, 2004	49	41	10
July, 2002	54	36	10
February, 2002	50	41	9
August, 1999	48	44	8
October, 1996	45	46	9
October, 1995	45	50	5
April, 1995	43	51	6
October, 1994	38	55	7
July, 1994	41	54	5

¹⁰ The W24.5 Mode Study survey was administered by web and phone. Results reported here are from web mode only.
¹¹ In Feb 8-12, 2012 survey, question was asked as a stand-alone item.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**ASK ALL:****[Show on same screen as CANDHOUSAT]**

CANDHOUKN How much would you say you know about the candidates running for Congress in your district this November?

	A great <u>deal</u>	A fair <u>amount</u>	Not too <u>much</u>	Nothing <u>at all</u>	No <u>answer</u>
Oct 10-16, 2022	11	38	35	16	1
Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018 ¹²	14	45	31	9	*

ASK ALL:**[Show on same screen as CANDHOUKN]**

CANDHOUSAT How satisfied are you with the choice of candidates for Congress in your district this November?

	Very <u>satisfied</u>	Somewhat <u>satisfied</u>	Not too <u>satisfied</u>	Not at all <u>satisfied</u>	No <u>answer</u>
Oct 10-16, 2022	11	47	28	9	4
Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018 ¹³	14	52	24	7	3

ASK ALL:

PREDELEC

Just your best guess, after the elections this November, which political party do you think will hold a majority in... **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS A AND B; RANDOMIZE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1 AND 2; PRESENT REP/DEM PARTY IN SAME ORDER FOR A AND B]**

		Republican <u>Party</u>	Democratic <u>Party</u>	No answer
a.	The U.S. Senate			
	Oct 10-16, 2022	52	43	5
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	57	40	3
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	45	52	3
	Jun 7-Jul 5, 2016	49	46	5
b.	The U.S. House of Representatives			
	Oct 10-16, 2022	54	41	5
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	51	46	3
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	57	40	3
	Jun 7-Jul 5, 2016	57	38	5

¹² In 2018, question was not asked of those who lived in the District of Columbia.

¹³ In 2018, question was not asked of those who lived in the District of Columbia

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

JAN6ATTN Thinking about the riot that took place at the U.S. Capitol on January 6 of last year...

Overall, how much attention would you say has been paid to the riot at the U.S. Capitol and its impacts?

Oct 10-16, <u>2022</u>		Jan 10-17, <u>2022</u>	Sep 13-19, <u>2021</u>	Mar 1-7, <u>2021</u>
37	Too much attention	35	29	28
31	Too little attention	31	35	27
31	About the right amount of attention	33	34	44
1	No answer	1	1	1

ASK ALL:

JAN6CMTHEAR As you may know, a committee in the House of Representatives is investigating the January 6, 2021 Capitol riot.

How much, if anything, have you heard or read about this committee and the investigation?

Oct 10-16, <u>2022</u>		Jan 10-17, <u>2022</u>	Sep 13-19, <u>2021</u>
35	A lot	26	11
48	A little	54	57
17	Nothing at all	19	31
1	No answer	1	1

ASK ALL:

JAN6CONFCEM How confident are you that the committee's investigation is fair and reasonable?

Oct 10-16, <u>2022</u>		Jan 10-17, <u>2022</u>	Sep 13-19, <u>2021</u>
20	Very confident	15	11
27	Somewhat confident	29	34
24	Not too confident	28	32
28	Not at all confident	26	22
2	No answer	1	1

ASK ALL:

JAN6_DTRESP How much responsibility, if any, did Donald Trump bear for the violence and destruction committed by some of his supporters when they broke into the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021?

Oct 10-16, <u>2022</u>		Jan 10-17, <u>2022</u>	Jan 8-12, <u>2021</u> ¹⁴
43	A lot	43	52
24	A little	24	23
32	None at all	32	24
2	No answer	2	1

¹⁴ In January 2021, the question was, "How much responsibility, if any, does Donald Trump bear for the violence and destruction committed by some of his supporters after they broke into the U.S. Capitol?"

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ASK IF CITIZEN (XCITIZEN=1)[N=4,821]:**

REG Which of these statements best describes you?

Oct 10-16,
2022

76	You are ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN that you are registered to vote at your current address
11	You are PROBABLY registered, but there is a chance your registration has lapsed
12	You are NOT registered to vote at your current address
1	No answer

ADDITIONAL QUESTION HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**ASK IF REGISTERED, PROBABLY REGISTERED OR PLAN TO REGISTER (REG=1,2 OR PLANREG=1) [N=4,528]:**

VOTE_MOTIV Thinking about voting in congressional elections this year, would you say that you are personally...

	Extremely motivated to vote	Very motivated to vote	Somewhat motivated to vote	Not too motivated to vote	Not at all motivated to vote	No answer *
Oct 10-16, 2022	44	22	19	8	6	

TREND FOR COMPARISON:**ASK IF REGISTERED, PROBABLY REGISTERED OR PLAN TO REGISTER (REG=1,2 OR PLANREG=1):**

VOTE_MOTIV Thinking about voting in the presidential election, would you say that you are personally...

	Extremely motivated to vote	Very motivated to vote	Somewhat motivated to vote	Not too motivated to vote	Not at all motivated to vote	No answer *
Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	61	19	12	5	3	

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

PARTY In politics today, do you consider yourself a:

ASK IF INDEP/SOMETHING ELSE (PARTY=3 or 4) OR MISSING:PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to...¹⁵

Republican	Democrat	Independent	Something else	No answer	Lean Rep	Lean Dem
28	28	27	15	2	17	20

¹⁵ PARTY and PARTYLN asked in a prior survey.