



THE AMERICAN FAMILY SURVEY

2025





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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AMERICAN FAMILIES IN AN ERA OF RAPID CHANGE

The American Family Survey (AFS) has been monitoring public opinion for over a decade, marking both steady continuity and moments of change in attitudes about families and the experience of family life. For example, it finds that Americans on different sides of the political divide consistently live remarkably similar family lives; at the same time, there is a growing concern among Americans of all stripes about the toll economic pressures are taking on their families.

This combination of stability and change is expected. Families comprise a key institution of society that impacts everyone, regardless of marital status, family size, wealth, race, education, or other matters. Some people have large families, and some have fewer family members. Some families provide high levels of support to their members, while others are more problematic or dysfunctional. But the vast majority of people have a meaningful connection to some family member, even if it can be troublesome. The steady presence of family experiences and influences means that many of our findings reveal slow change, or sometimes no change at all.

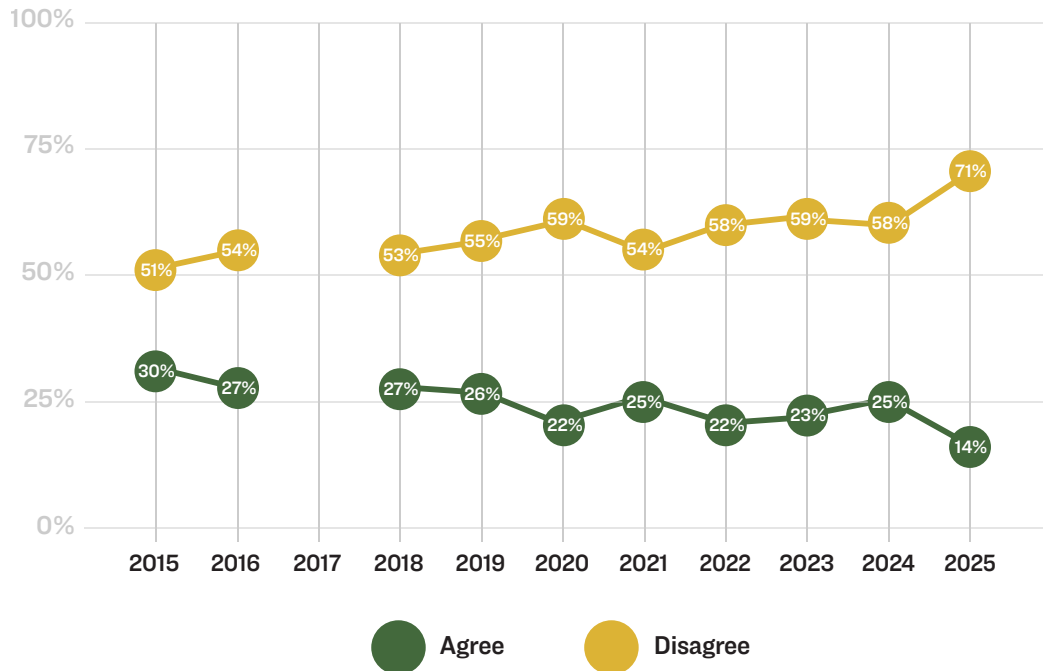
This is not only because public opinion changes slowly, but also because conditions change slowly, at least most of the time. Shifts in the economy, public policy, climate conditions, technology, and other factors all occur rather slowly relative to the human attention span. In this sense, these indicators are a bit like children: they are never quite the same year to year, but there is an underlying continuity.

There are exceptions. Partisan control of the government can change overnight, as it did this year, and partisans shift some of their views accordingly. Similarly, new technologies can be developed that emerge quickly and change the daily lives of Americans both old and young in sometimes startling ways. And, occasionally, the public's perspectives about the world around them move suddenly, as seems to have occurred in the increased concern we see this year about family affordability and the economy.

ECONOMICS AND THE FAMILY

Concern About the Affordability of Raising Children

Percent who agree/disagree the cost is affordable for most people



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2015-2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The cost of raising a child/children is affordable for most people. Response options: Strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, strongly disagree

In the 2025 AFS, more than 7 in 10 Americans say that raising children is unaffordable — an increase of 20 percentage points over the last decade and a significant jump of 13 percentage points over the last year. This deep concern about the costs associated with raising a family emerges from multiple indicators, though not all show the same spike we see in concern about the costs of raising children.

When we ask about the most important problems facing families, it is clear that across party lines, income levels, and race-ethnicity, Americans say economic issues — not a culture war phantasm — are the defining challenge. Nearly half of Americans choose the costs of raising families as one of their top three concerns about families in the United States, far outpacing any other single concern. And when we include other economic worries, such as the lack of good jobs or the stress work creates for parents, two-thirds select at least some economic factor as one of their top concerns.

Perhaps most sobering, the perceived high cost of raising children is the single most important reason Americans offer for why they have limited the number of children they have had or plan to have. This concern is twice as prevalent as the next two most prominent reasons for having fewer children — lack of personal desire and lack of a supportive partner. Put simply, Americans report that their worries about costs have the very practical effect of reducing the number of children they choose to have.

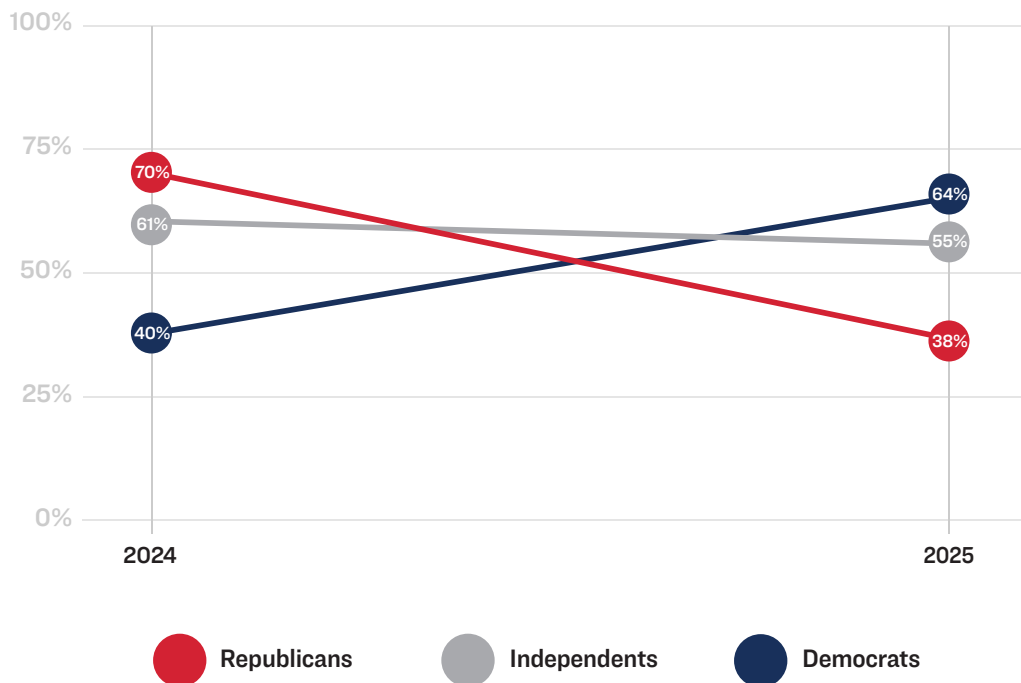
What has caused substantial and increasing concern about the costs of children and family? There is no clear single cause. Much like a geologic process involving wind, runoff, storms, earthquakes and more, there are many factors that have affected American family budgets. But what is clear is that Americans are very worried about economic factors and their children, and they pine for solutions to the practical concerns they feel.

It would be tempting to point the finger at inflation as the primary cause of concern, and our results show serious worry about this issue, with 53% of Americans reporting that they are “very worried” and an additional 33% saying they are “somewhat worried.” Prices have risen dramatically over the last few years, and while the rate of inflation has decreased, prices for many important goods and services remain high relative to pre-pandemic levels. But this cannot be the sole cause for Americans’ general concerns about the costs of family life because the initial increase in economic concerns predates the rise in prices.

Moreover, inflation is a deeply partisan issue. People respond to the question of concern over inflation in ways that show they are clearly answering strategically to promote partisan priorities. In this year’s survey, for example, 64% of Democrats say they are “very worried” about inflation, compared to 38% of Republicans. But just last year, when Democrats controlled the White House, those numbers were reversed, with 70% of Republicans and 40% of Democrats reporting that they were “very worried.”

Changes in Concern About Inflation

Percent “very worried”



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: How worried are you that each of the following will affect your family finances in the coming year? Inflation

Even so, Americans do not consistently behave in partisan ways. For example, despite the prominence of President Trump's tariffs, respondents across the political spectrum express the view that international trade is good for American families. In addition, they are less worried about other looming economic factors (national debt, government provision of services, etc.) that could also be painted in partisan ways.

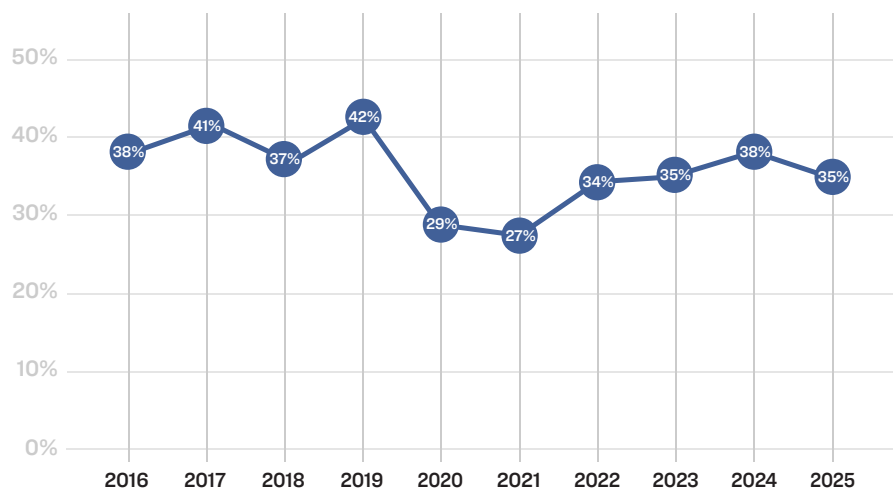
And these are far from the only potential factors. Is Americans' economic anxiety a post-COVID reaction to something new about changes in family life? Is it about concern over future education or careers? Is it the stubborn persistence of high prices across multiple presidential administrations? Is it something else? Surveys are not ideal instruments for understanding causal forces, as they are inherently snapshots that are merely descriptive.

In this year's snapshot, we see additional evidence, building on findings of the last several years, that the end of COVID-era checks and support programs is affecting increasing numbers of Americans. More than one-third of Americans say they experienced an economic crisis in the past year, and among those in the lowest income category, the number is one half. During the COVID years when more assistance was available, these numbers dipped, but the last several years have shown the rate of economic crises rising to pre-pandemic levels. Many families, particularly those raising children or living on modest incomes, remain vulnerable to financial crises of many stripes, with very little insurance against hard times. Even so, family support remains one of the most important buffers to family crises. Families — especially two-parent families — provide supports that greatly shield adults and children from the stresses of modern life.

In the midst of these economic stresses, some Americans, especially Republicans, see immigration as a threat to the nation's general welfare. While 7 in 10 believe (correctly) that the Constitution contains a guarantee of birthright citizenship, the parties divide starkly in their support for that idea. Nearly 9 in 10 Democrats support birthright citizenship, with 7 in 10 strongly supporting, compared to just 3 in 10 Republicans supporting (and only 14% strongly supporting).

Experiencing an Economic Crisis, 2016-2025

Percent of Americans experiencing at least one crisis in the previous year



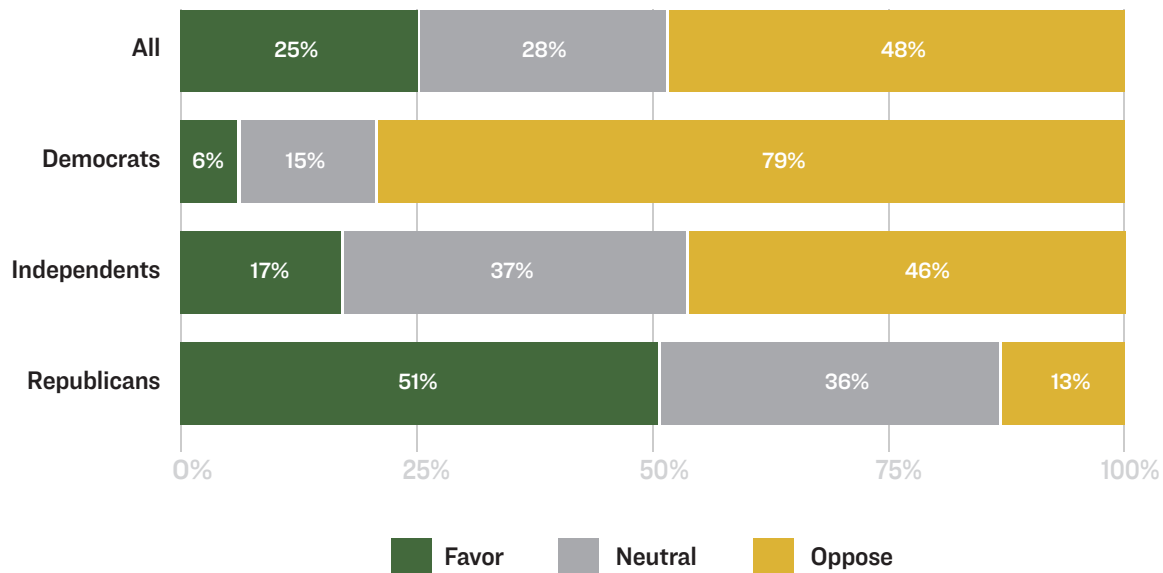
SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following because there wasn't enough money? Six response options included going hungry, unpaid bills, borrowing money from others, moving in with others, staying at a shelter, and forgoing medical care. See full question wording below.

Moreover, while Democrats want to unite families and protect asylum seekers, Republicans reject those goals in favor of limiting the overall amount of immigration (whether legal or not) into the country. Their antipathy toward undocumented immigrants is especially high, with a majority of Republicans (compared to 6% of Democrats) favoring deporting those who are not lawfully in the country, even if it would separate parents from children who are citizens. We have asked this question several times since 2015, and the partisan divide on family separation is higher than at any point in the history of the American Family Survey.

Immigration & Families

Percent who favor deportation even when it separates parents from children



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: Do you favor or oppose the following statement about immigration? We should deport illegal immigrants even when it separates parents from children who are natural-born citizens.

Whether or not opposition to immigration has economic or other causes, the backdrop of the economy suggests that problems are brewing in America that may have long-lasting consequences for family life. A world where a key public concern is simple affordability is at risk of instability — politically, economically, or in the homes and neighborhoods where Americans live.

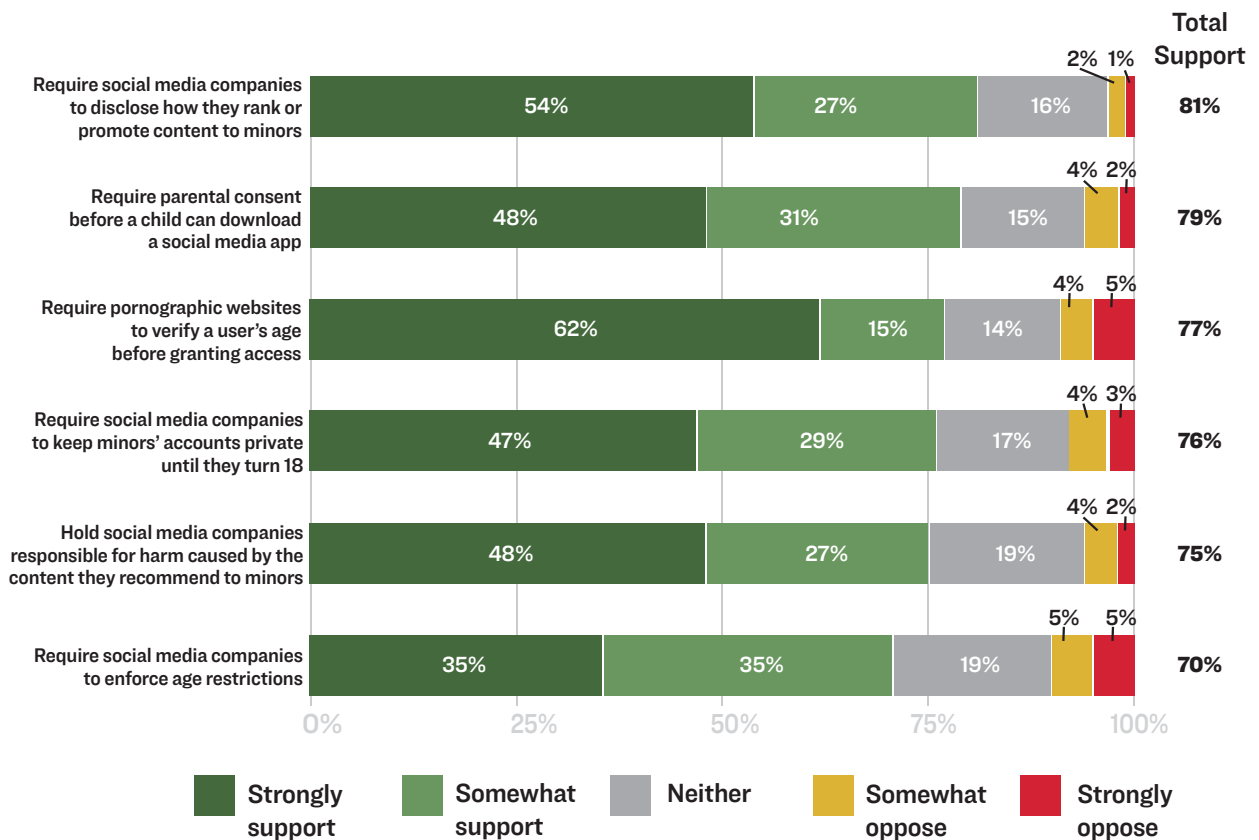
TECHNOLOGY AND THE FAMILY

Technology is a second area where systemic changes are unfolding, resulting in a variety of effects on family life. Of course, over the span of human history the introduction of smartphones, social media, easily available pornography, and now artificial intelligence (hereafter AI) have happened in the blink of an eye — but as those developments have occurred over the last 20 or so years, an entire generation of children has grown up.

One of the hallmarks of this year's survey is evidence that the public is quite ambivalent about technology's effects on their family lives. They are not wildly negative Luddites, nor are they techno-enthusiasts. Instead, they find themselves unsure and unsettled about the effects of these new forces. Most Americans are relatively (but only relatively) more positive about smartphones than AI or social media — and across the board, supermajorities are profoundly negative about the effects of online pornography on children.

Indeed, the issue of online pornography — which is really about technological ease of delivery — is one area where we find policy consensus. Three-quarters of Americans favor age-gating technologies that would make it more difficult to access such images and videos. This aligns with their view that online pornography is harmful for young people — including both young men and young women.

Support for Government Regulation of Technology for Minors



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: To what extent would you support or oppose government regulations that...

More broadly, the vast majority of Americans generally support increasing restrictions on technology for minors in multiple contexts. For example, we see strong support for additional regulation of social media:

- 8 in 10 Americans want to require social media companies to disclose how they rank or promote content to minors
- Nearly 8 in 10 support requiring parental consent before a child can download a social media app
- Three-quarters of Americans support requiring social media companies to keep minors' accounts private until they turn 18
- Three-quarters approve of holding social media companies liable for harm caused by the content they recommend to minors
- 7 in 10 Americans want to require social media companies to enforce age restrictions

Our interpretation of these results is that parents — and their fellow adults around the country — want to protect children against potential online harms and are willing to support a wide variety of regulations to do so. An overwhelming majority of 90% wants phones out of classrooms, though a smaller number want them out of schools entirely. But Americans also see some advantages to the smartphones that are now ubiquitous, including the positive benefits of connection and communication.

In their own homes, nearly 60% of parents place some restrictions on children's screen time, and the same is true for content restrictions, but 20% do not enact any of the five online activity restrictions we asked about. Among parents with minor children at home, 60% say they wish more parents in their community would set stricter limits and half believe that if more parents would set stricter limits, it would support their efforts to manage their children's use of technology. At the same time, relatively few parents talk frequently with other parents about these issues, though many do so occasionally. Clearly, parents want additional guardrails for some aspects of technology, but there is no consensus about how to achieve that.

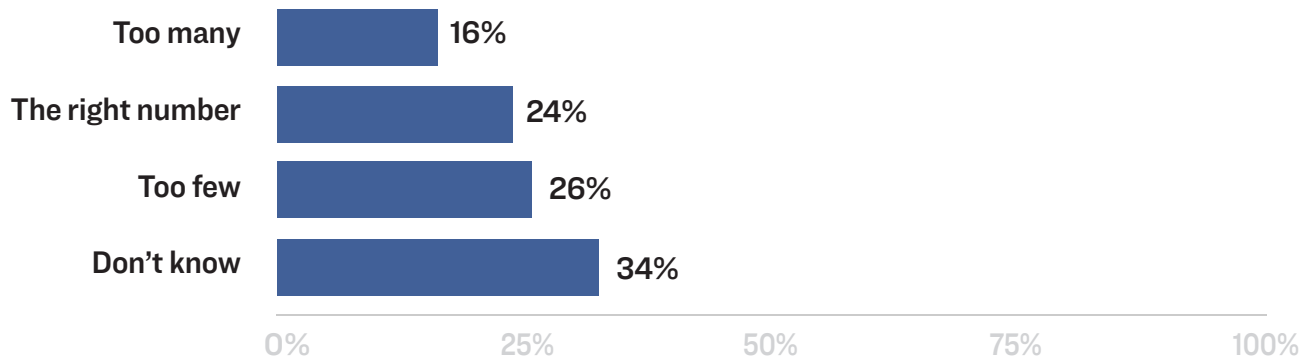
It is, as we have documented over the years, a mistake to think of technology as “positive” or “negative” in the eyes of Americans — however trendy those theses might be at any given moment. Ambivalence is the real description of public opinion. People are still coming to grips with the influence of social media, video games, and AI, and they express a desire for collective action from the government and other parents to help children manage these technologies. Their support is especially strong for regulating pornography — an influence the vast majority of Americans feel should be restricted and out of the hands of children.

NORMS AROUND FAMILY LIFE

Headlines about marriage or family in crisis are common in the United States, and as scholars of opinion about family life and family policy, we can understand the sentiment. But it is probably more accurate to say that Americans value families and children while simultaneously taking them for granted.

Perceptions of Fertility in the U.S.

Percent of Americans saying the number of babies born today is ...



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: Are Americans these days having too few babies, too many babies, or about the right number?

For instance, only a quarter of Americans say they believe the country is having too few babies, while a third admit they don't know whether there are too many, too few, or the right amount. The pro-natalist community may see these numbers as depressing, or perhaps as a call to action to persuade those people who can be persuaded of the dangers of a below-replacement birth rate. But another way to see it is that people see families as inherently private. They are reluctant to weigh in on others' decisions about having or raising children. They expect that those decisions are not within the purview of government or subject to social approval.

When it comes to public policies that encourage people to have children, the clear finding is that policies designed to mitigate the costs of children are likely to be popular. When asked what form such support might take — money paid directly to parents or investments in programs and institutions — half of Americans prefer an “all of the above” strategy. Policies like universal daycare and increased child tax credits enjoy the support of strong majorities of the public overall, though universal daycare is less popular among Republicans. Most Americans also prefer that aid to low-income parents not be contingent on the parents' marital status.

In past years, we found some level of openness among the public to the idea of the government encouraging marriage (though that is less true on the political left than the right). However, this year, we want to highlight a broader trend that we have observed over the past decade. While outright opposition to marriage as an institution is rare, it is declining in popularity across many demographic and political groups, including both the left and the right. The public has not really soured on the institution, but for the first time in the history of the survey, people now appear to be more interested in commitment as a value than they are in marriage as an institution.

In addition, fewer people are recognizing the value of marriage in helping to support strong families or even make people better off financially. Indeed, in light of Americans' deep worries about the costs of families, it is notable that fewer recognize the fact that married couples tend to be more stable financially, with higher household incomes.

We find these trends in public opinion normatively worrisome. We do not want to overstate: the sky is not falling and outright opposition to marriage is rare. But it is concerning that fewer Americans recognize the positive role marriage can play in both society and the lives of individuals. For example, children with married parents tend to experience greater protection from the worst forms of poverty. Marriage is also an engine for positive effects throughout society: a better educated populace, a stronger workforce, extended financial and emotional support, and others. One does not need to be married to believe that the institution is deeply important for society. For these reasons, any slide in public norms about marriage is worth a great deal of attention.

This trend, as described above, is a small one. It is not a landslide, and like the rest of the findings described in this year's report, it is gradual from the point of view of an individual human life-span. But as the American Family Survey continues to document each year, it is clear that these incremental shifts can add up over time.

THE COST OF RAISING KIDS

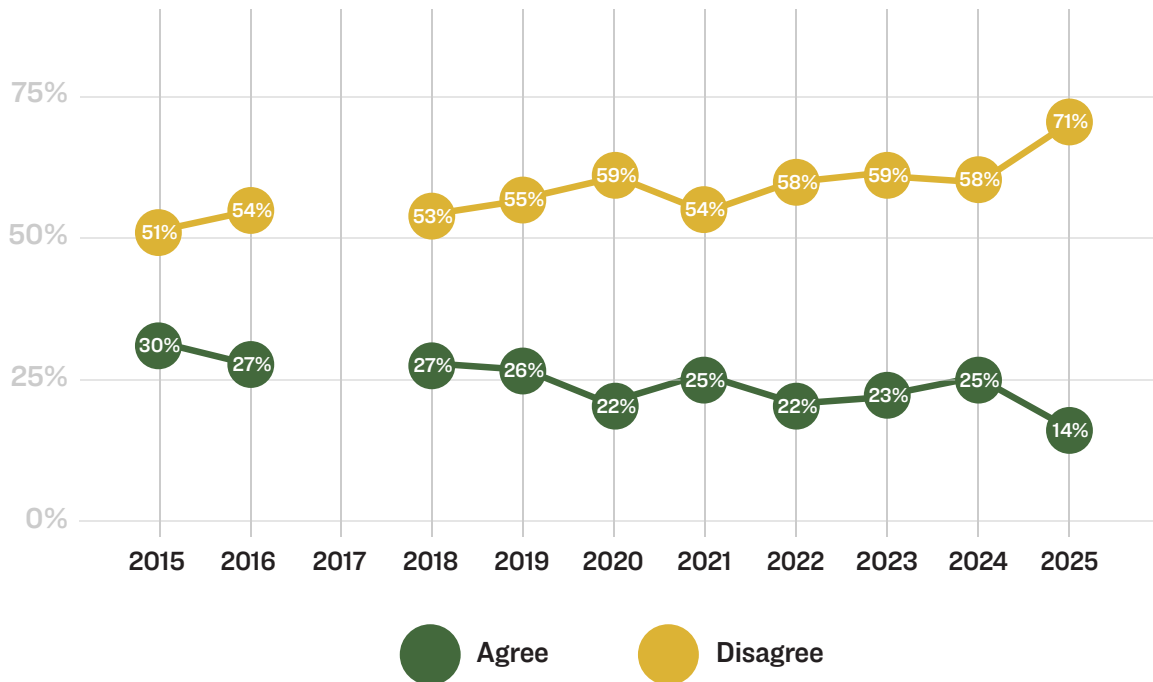
More than 7 in 10 Americans say that raising children is unaffordable — an increase of 20 percentage points since 2015.

More than 4 in 10

Americans identify financial concerns as a reason for limiting the number of children they have had or plan to have.

Concern About the Affordability of Raising Children

Percent who agree/disagree the cost is affordable for most people



SOURCE: American Family Survey 2025. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The cost of raising a child/children is affordable for most people.

Response options: Strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, strongly disagree

This year's American Family Survey saw the biggest single-year jump in concern about the affordability of raising children since the survey began in 2015. While concern about affordability had been rising steadily, in 2025, disagreement with the idea that raising children is "affordable for most people" rose by 13 percentage points compared to 2024. This increase represents a 20 percentage-point change from 2015.

Notably, concern about affordability is not a function of income or of age. About 70% of 2025 AFS respondents with household incomes of less than \$40,000 per year disagreed that raising children is affordable, compared with 74% of those with household incomes above \$80,000. And across nearly every age group, about 7 in 10 of respondents reported the view that raising children is unaffordable. The age group with the greatest concern is Americans between 45-54, where 77% expressed concern about the affordability of raising children.

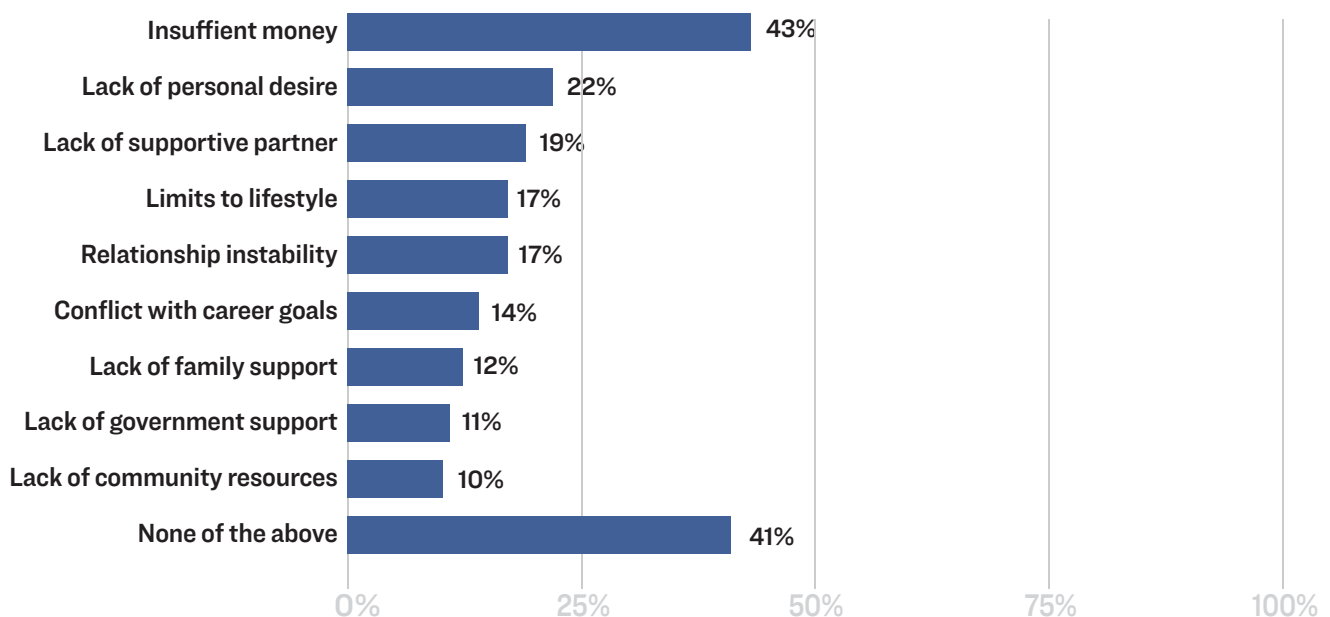
Opinions on this topic are divided by partisanship, however. In 2025, about 82% of Democrats viewed raising children as unaffordable, compared to 64% of independents and Republicans — an 18 percentage-point gap. Thus, while substantial majorities of all partisan backgrounds expressed concerns about the costs of parenting children, Democrats’ concerns about costs stand out.

Americans also cite the cost of raising a family today as a top issue facing families, with half of Americans selecting it as one of the [top three issues](#).

Views about the affordability of children seem to be related to Americans’ choices about whether and how many children to have. We asked respondents which potential factors limited the number of children they have or planned to have. “Insufficient money” was chosen far more than any other option on the list. Financial concerns almost doubled the percentage choosing “lack of personal desire” and more than doubled those who worried about the “lack of a supportive partner.” More than one-third of respondents said none of these reasons applied.

Barriers to Having Children

Percent who cite each item as a factor



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: Which of the following concerns have played a role, if any, in limiting the number of children you have had or plan to have?

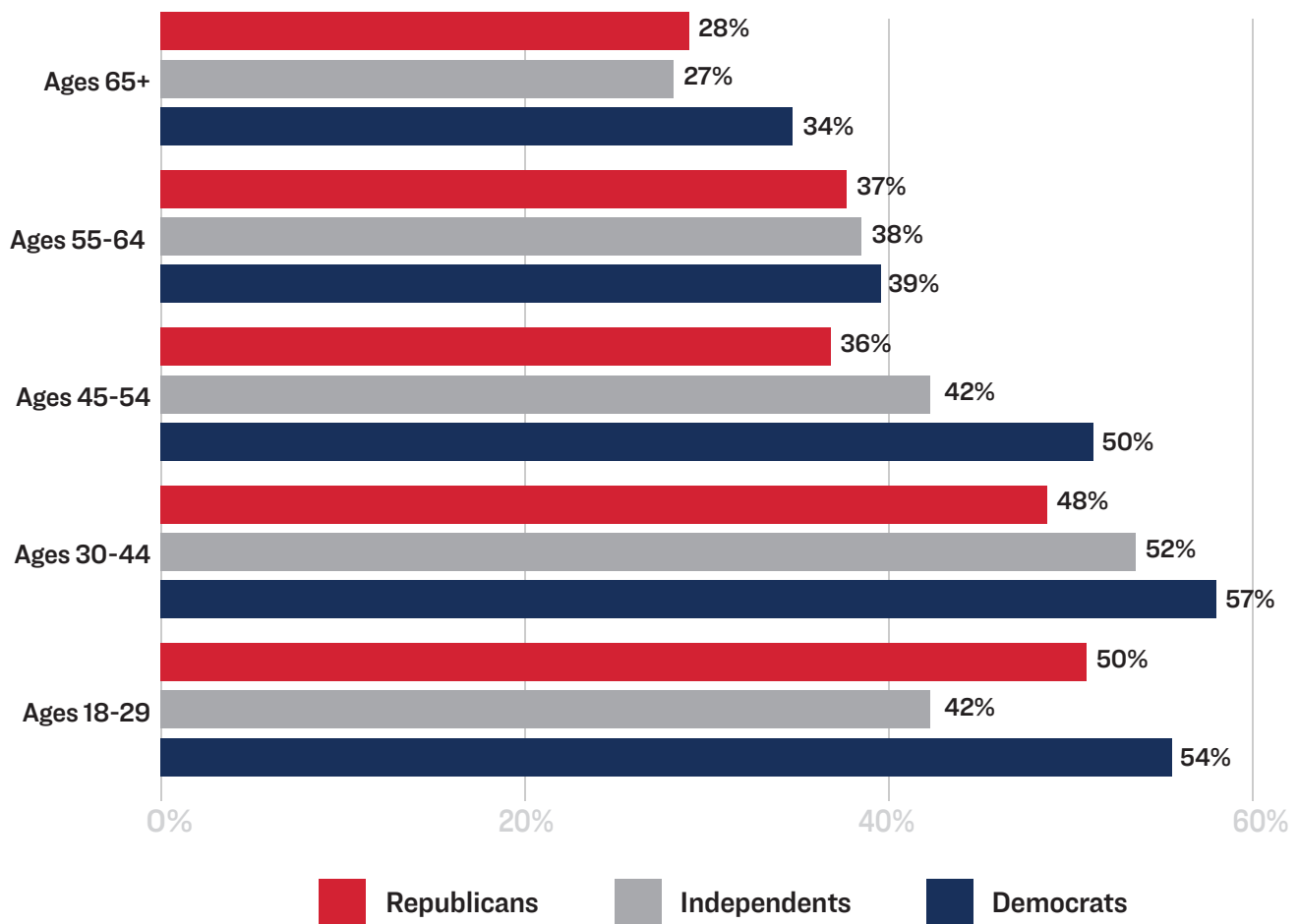
Check all that apply.

Like views of affordability generally, the personal choice to limit children for financial reasons is not highly correlated with income. About 47% of Americans with household incomes under \$40,000 reported that insufficient money was a reason they had limited the number of children, but that number is not dramatically higher than the 43% of those with incomes between \$40-80,000 or the 42% of Americans with incomes above \$80,000 per year.

Again, we see evidence of a partisan divide — 48% of Democrats identified insufficient money as a reason for limiting family size, compared to 43% of independents and 38% of Republicans. Republicans are also especially likely to cite “none of the above” factors. But the starkest divide is by age, where the youngest two age cohorts were substantially more likely than older age groups to select financial concerns as a reason for limiting the number of children. The difference between the youngest (50%) and oldest (31%) age group is nearly 20 percentage points. Similarly large age gaps can be found among both Democrats and Republicans.

Partisan and Age Differences in Concerns About Affordability

Percent citing “insufficient money” as a reason for limiting number of children



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: Which of the following concerns have played a role, if any, in limiting the number of children you have had or plan to have? Check all that apply. Percent selecting “Insufficient money.”

Support for Government Assisting Families

	All	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Money directly to parents	17%	10%	14%	26%
Money for programs and institutions	20%	25%	15%	18%
Both	49%	59%	55%	34%
Neither	14%	6%	15%	21%

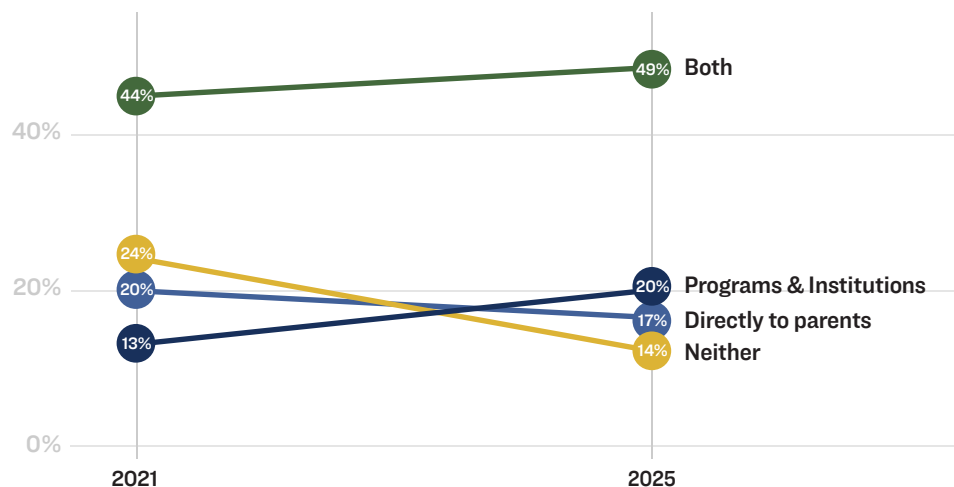
SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: Would you rather the government ... ? Response options: Help families by giving money directly to the parents (e.g., tax breaks, child allowances, etc.), Help families by spending money on programs and institutions (e.g., child care, schools, etc.), Both, Neither.

Support for government assistance to families has increased since 2021, with the percentage who want neither type of spending down by about 10 percentage points. This drop is primarily among independents and Republicans, who became more supportive of both types of aid. (See appendix for details.) Democrats became more supportive of spending on programs and institutions, though support for that option also increased slightly among independents and Republicans as well. Republicans' preference for avoiding spending on all aid dropped by over 20 percentage points, and the drop among independents was nearly as large (15 percentage points). Very few Democrats opposed spending on these programs in either 2021 or 2025. These patterns across two administrations may suggest that the presence of a Republican in the White House also provides space in public opinion for increased support for aid to families.

Support for Government Assisting Families

Percent of Americans who support each option



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: Would you rather the government ... ? Response options: Help families by giving money directly to the parents (e.g., tax breaks, child allowances, etc.), Help families by spending money on programs and institutions (e.g., child care, schools, etc.), Both, Neither.

In addition, we inquired about policy interventions designed to support parents at the time of childbirth, either in the form of savings accounts for newborns or a lump sum payment to the parents. A little more than one-third of Americans opposed both of these options, with the most resistance among Republicans.

Older Americans also opposed these policy options much more often than younger — 56% of those over 65, compared to 16% of those under 30. Opposition had little to do with income, with about one-third opposing across all income levels. In general, age differences far outpaced partisan or income differences in response to these questions.

Relatedly, opposition to these policies was also far higher among respondents who do not have children under 12 in the home (47% choosing neither) than among those with young children at home (18% choosing neither). In other words, government support for small children, either in the form of lump sum payments or newborn savings accounts, faces some resistance among Americans who are unlikely to receive this form of aid.

Government Support for Parents at Birth of a Child

	All	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Savings accounts	26%	25%	23%	29%
Lump sum	9%	10%	7%	9%
Both	29%	34%	34%	19%
Neither	36%	31%	35%	42%

SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: Would you rather the government ... ? Response options: Create savings accounts for newborns, Pay parents a lump sum when a baby is born, Both, Neither.

We also asked parents, specifically, what type of aid would be of most assistance to them as they care for their children. Among only those who have children under 12 in the home — those who are most likely to need childcare solutions — we find few differences by partisanship, but somewhat distinct preferences by income. Support for tax breaks is quite similar among Republicans (30%) and Democrats (25%), and support for direct payments is nearly identical (32% and 33% respectively). Democrats are more likely than Republicans to prefer both forms of aid (38% vs. 28%).

Low- and middle-income parents also prefer direct payments, while comparatively wealthier parents are more supportive of tax breaks. However, large percentages of parents at all income levels say they support both forms of assistance, and very few parents reject both. Clearly, parents with young children embrace at least some forms of assistance to deal with childcare costs, regardless of their partisanship or their income.

Tax Breaks vs. Direct Payments for Child Care

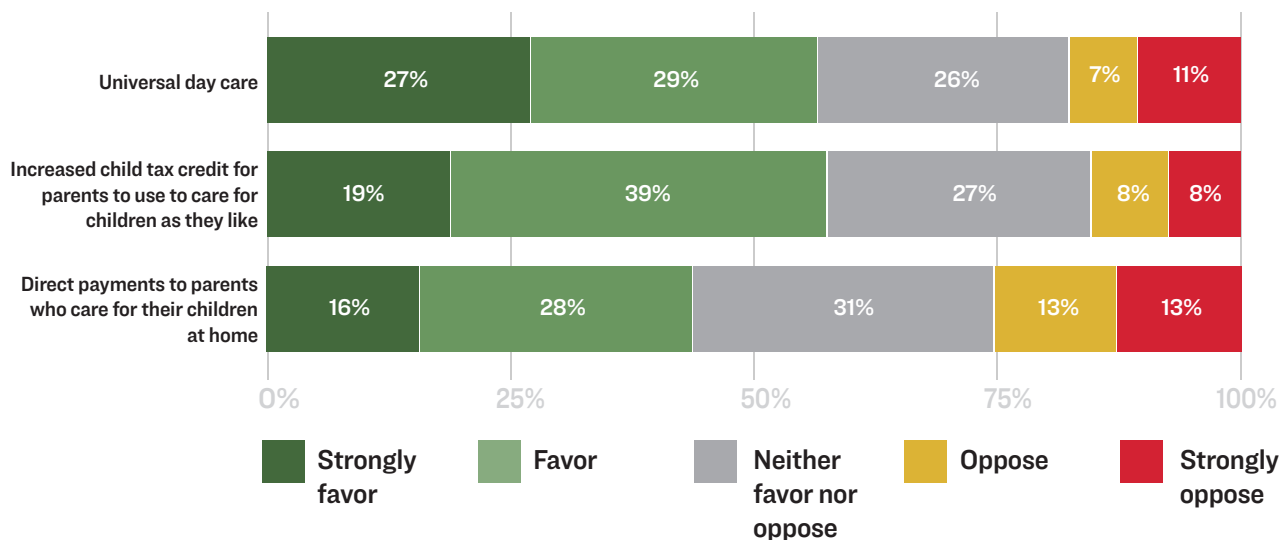
	All	Under \$40k	\$40k-\$80k	Over \$80k
Tax breaks	24%	9%	23%	34%
Direct payment	30%	39%	38%	21%
Both	37%	41%	32%	35%
Neither	8%	12%	6%	9%

SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on parents with children under 12 in the home.

QUESTION WORDING: Would you prefer ... ? Response options: A tax break to help you afford child care, A direct payment to help you stay home to take care of children, Both, Neither.

We also explored three different policy options related to child care costs — direct payments to parents who care for children at home, an increased child tax credit for parents to use to care for children as they like, and universal day care. Among all Americans, a quarter or more do not take a position one way or the other on any of the three policies. Majorities favor both universal day care and increased child tax credits, with fewer than two in 10 opposing those policies. Support for direct payments to parents who care for their children at home received slightly less than majority support, with one in 4 Americans opposing the policy.

Support for Child Care Options

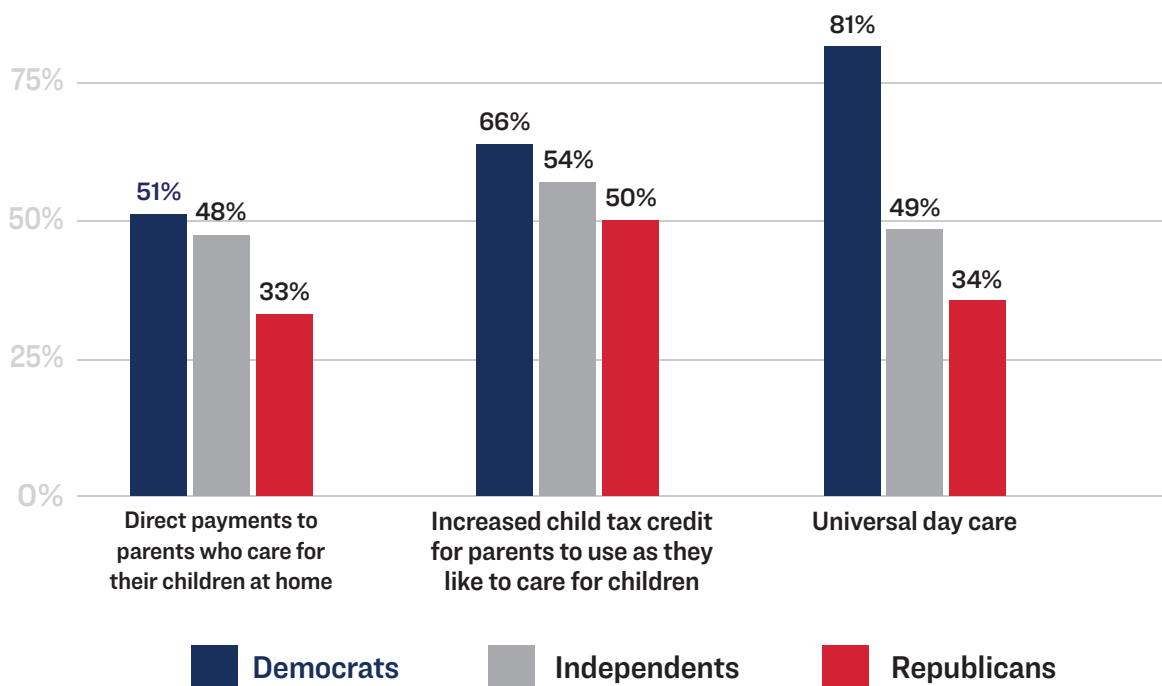


SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: Would you favor or oppose the following government programs related to child care, even if they would mean an increase to the federal deficit? Direct payments to parents who care for their children at home; Increased child tax credit for parents to use to care for children as they like; Universal day care. Response options: Strongly oppose, oppose, neither support nor oppose, favor, strongly favor.

Partisan differences are again pronounced. Majorities of Democrats support all three policy options, with more than eight in 10 favoring universal day care. By contrast, only around one-third of Republicans support universal day care or direct payments to parents to help them care for children at home. Some of this low level of support among Republicans may come from the fact that the question asked respondents to consider these programs, “even if they would mean an increase in the federal deficit.” The only program that generated majority support across the political spectrum is an increased child tax credit to be used however parents would prefer. This is one area of potential bipartisan agreement.

Support for Child Care Options by Party



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2015-2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: Would you favor or oppose the following government programs related to child care, even if they would mean an increase to the federal deficit? Direct payments to parents who care for their children at home; Increased child tax credit for parents to use to care for children as they like; Universal day care. Response options: Strongly oppose, oppose, neither support nor oppose, favor, strongly favor. Bars indicate percent favoring or strongly favoring.

Beyond child care assistance, Americans generally support government policies meant to assist low-income parents, and they don’t especially want to condition that support on whether it goes to single or married parents. When asked to choose whether government policies should be more generous to “low-income parents who are married,” “low-income single parents,” or “low-income parents regardless of their family situation,” only one-quarter of respondents rejected such aid entirely.

Of those who prefer some form of aid, the vast majority prefer that it not depend on marital status. Democrats are least likely to oppose any aid and most likely to prefer that the aid not be conditioned on marriage. Republicans are less enthusiastic about such aid, with four in 10 opposing the program regardless of its details. Among Republicans, one-quarter support married parents and another quarter advocate aid regardless of marital status.

Again, we see few differences based on income and some larger differences based on age. Respondents under 30, for example, are most supportive of aid and most supportive of the idea that it should not be conditioned on marriage. Respondents over 65, by contrast, are more likely to reject all aid to low-income parents, though among those who supported aid, most felt that it should not be dependent on marital status.

Support for Government Policy about Child Care Options by Party

	All	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Married parents	17%	10%	14%	26%
Single parents	20%	25%	15%	18%
All parents	49%	59%	55%	34%
None of the above	14%	6%	15%	21%

SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: Which comes closer to your view? Response options: Government policy should be more generous to low-income parents who are married because they offer a more stable environment for children; Government policy should be more generous to low-income single parents because they often need more help; Government policy should be more generous to low-income parents regardless of their family situations; None of the above.

One of the most striking findings of this year's American Family Survey is the overwhelming agreement that raising children in the United States has become unaffordable. While there are some partisan differences in this view, strong majorities of both Republicans and Democrats express concern about the affordability of child rearing.

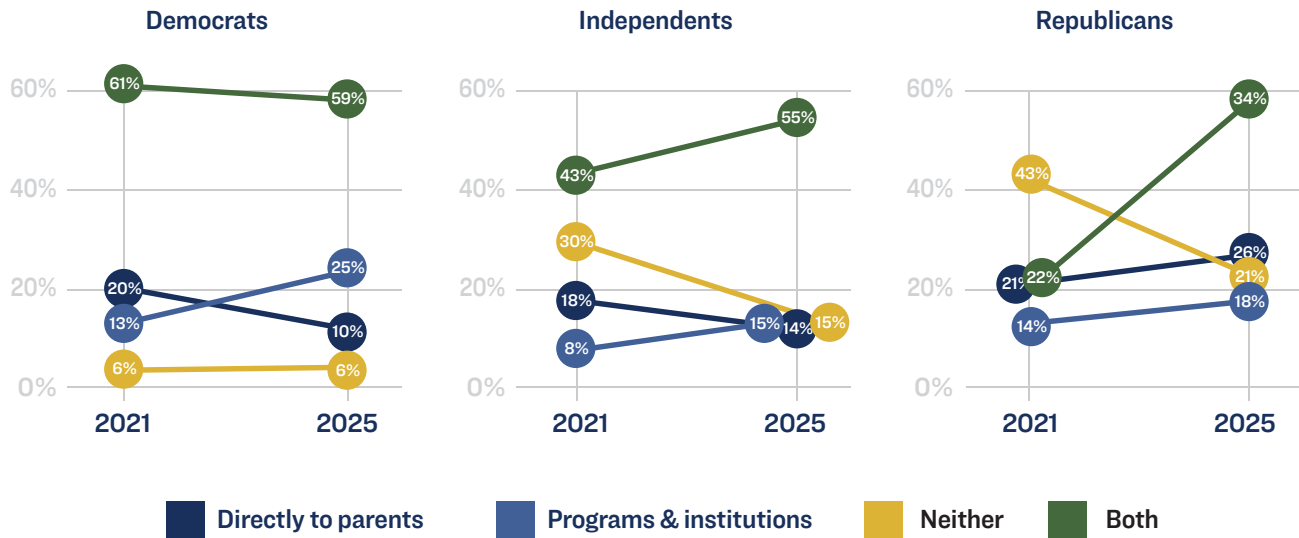
These concerns appear to be an important reason why some individuals have chosen to limit the number of children they have, especially among younger Americans, regardless of political party. It could be that people have high expectations or ideals for what is required to raise a child, or it could be that they are discouraged by [rising prices and inequality](#). Decisions about having children may also be tied to norms around marriage, and we wonder if the public may be more open to marriage encouragement than fertility encouragement.

Partisan differences do emerge in attitudes about which programs, specifically, would be most helpful to young parents, though such differences are more muted among those actually parenting young children right now, and some possibilities for bipartisan policy agreement can be found. In the midst of some debate about fertility in the United States, one fact is clear: the costs of raising children are a deep concern for many Americans, and addressing this concern is likely to help prospective parents feel more comfortable about adding children to their families.

APPENDIX

Support for Government Assisting Families by Party

Percent who support each option



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: Would you rather the government ... ? Response options: Help families by giving money directly to the parents (e.g., tax breaks, child allowances, etc.), Help families by spending money on programs and institutions (e.g., child care, schools, etc.), Both, Neither.

TOP ISSUES FACING FAMILIES

Across party lines, income levels, and race-ethnicity, Americans indicate the cost of family life — not culture wars — is the defining challenge of our time.

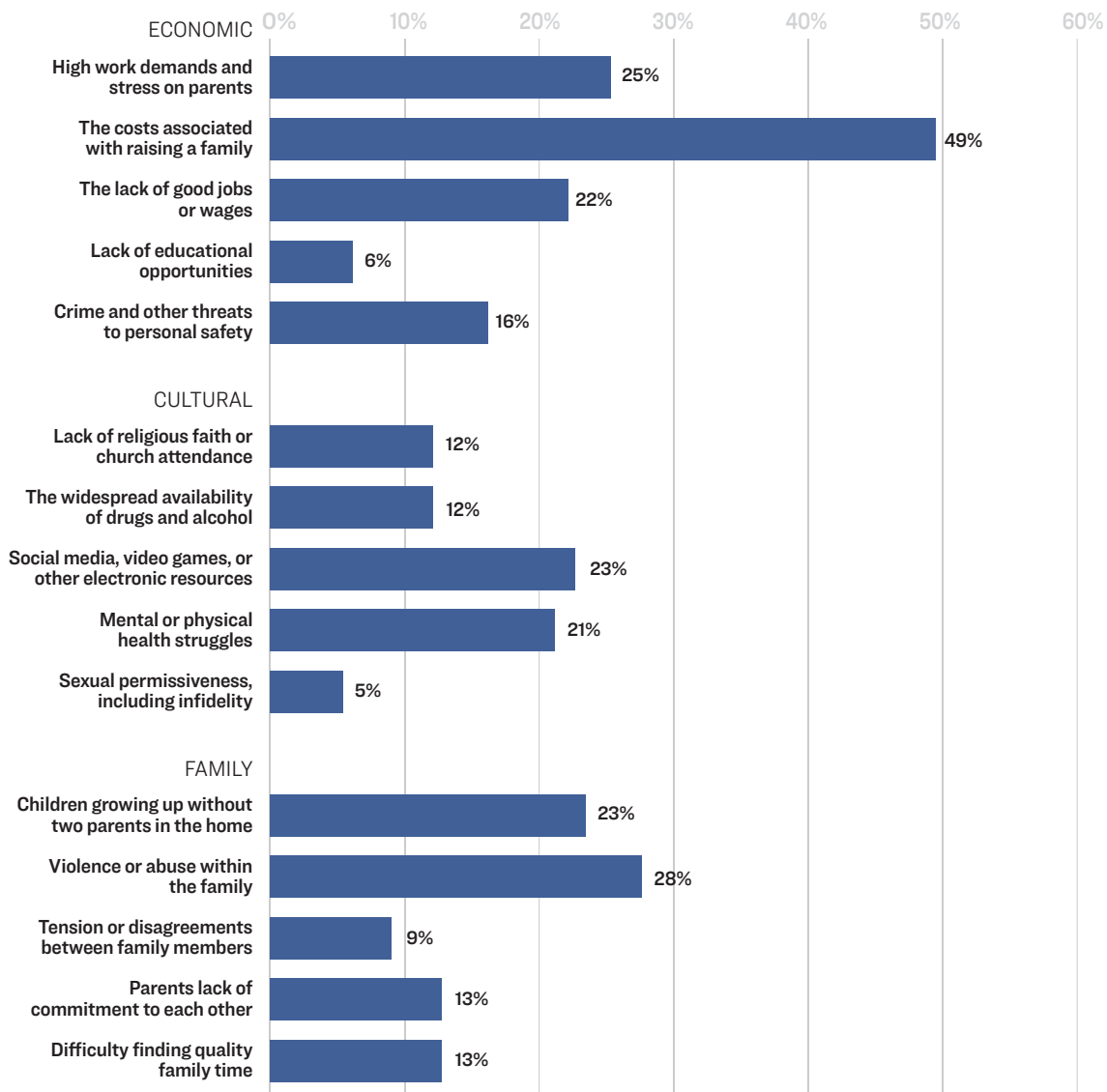
73%

of Americans name at least one economic issue among the top three problems facing American families in 2025.



Most Important Issues Facing Families Today

Percent choosing each item as one of the top three issues



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

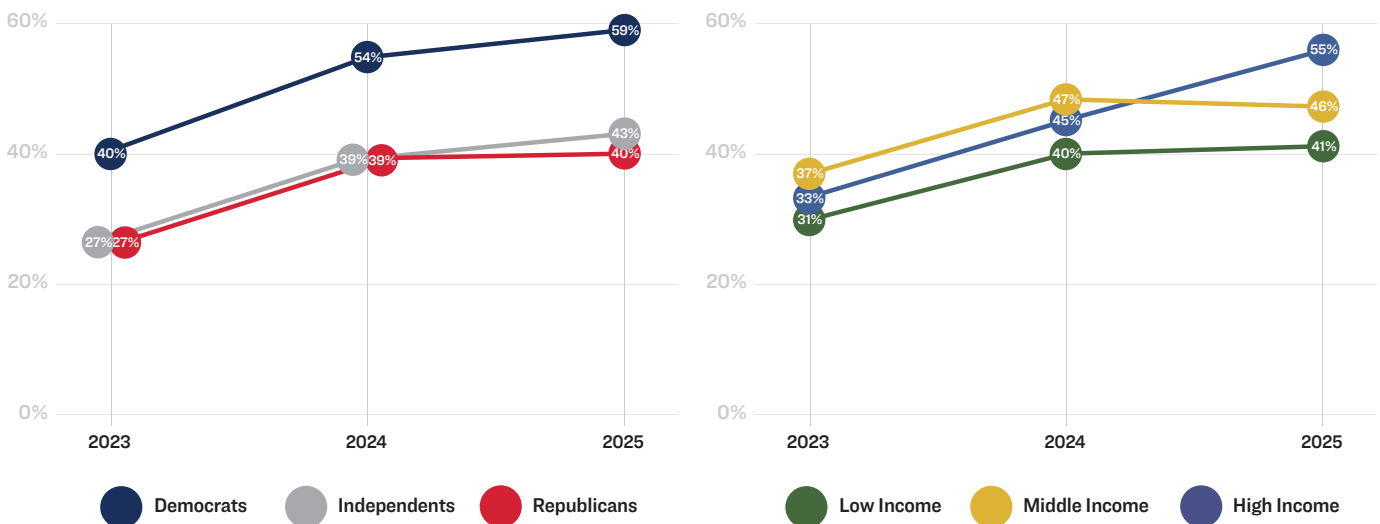
QUESTION WORDING: What are the most important issues facing families today? Pick up to three items. Half of respondents were randomly chosen to answer the question about “families today” and half answered the question about their own family.

In 2025, one issue stands out above the rest when it comes to American perceptions of the most important problem facing families: the costs associated with raising a family. Half (49%) select it as one of the top three, almost double the second-most selected response, violence and abuse within the family (28%). Rounding out the top three issues is the high work demands and stress on parents, identified as a top-three problem by 25% of Americans.

Concern about the cost of raising a family has been on the rise over the last two years, from 33% selecting the issue in 2023 to 49% in 2025. The rise is especially steep among Democrats and (perhaps surprisingly) among those with higher incomes, though all partisan and income groups report higher levels of concern than they did in 2023. Just 27% of Republicans selected the cost of raising a family as a top-three concern in 2023, but by 2025, that figure increased to 40%. The persistence of concern among Republicans over the last two years is notable, given that it spans both the last years of the Biden administration and the first year of the Trump administration.

Concern about Costs of Raising a Family

Percent saying costs are one of top three issues facing families



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

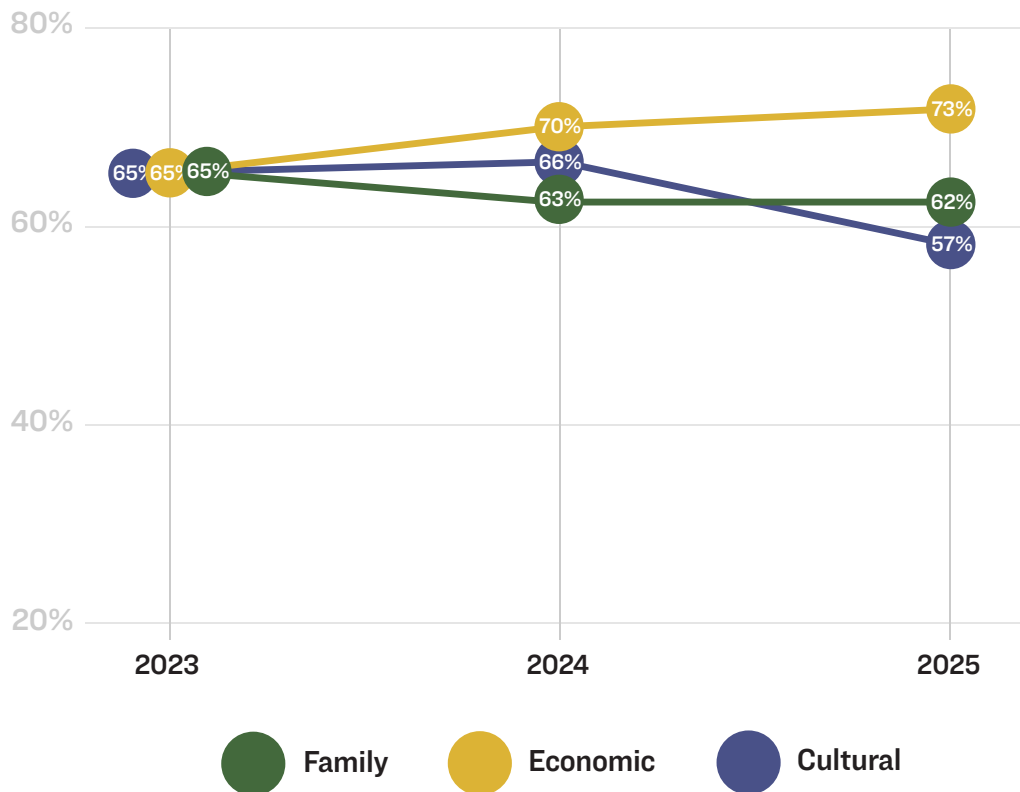
QUESTION WORDING: What are the most important issues facing families today? Pick up to three items.

Among income groups, those making more than \$80k per year showed the largest increase in concern about costs, from 33% selecting the issue in 2023 to 55% in 2025. Meanwhile, concern among other income groups seemed to level off this year, though neither returned to 2023 levels. This widening gap suggests that what had once been a broadly shared concern may be becoming especially salient for higher-income families—possibly reflecting inflationary pressures, housing costs, or broader economic uncertainties that are beginning to affect family expenses even at the upper end of the income spectrum

To examine broader patterns of public concern, we group individual survey items into three overarching categories: **family**, **cultural**, and **economic** issues. This analysis shows that between 2023 and 2025, economic concerns, which once were on par with cultural and family issues, have now become dominant.

Trends in Views of Most Important Issues Facing Families

Percent selecting at least one issue in indicated categories



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

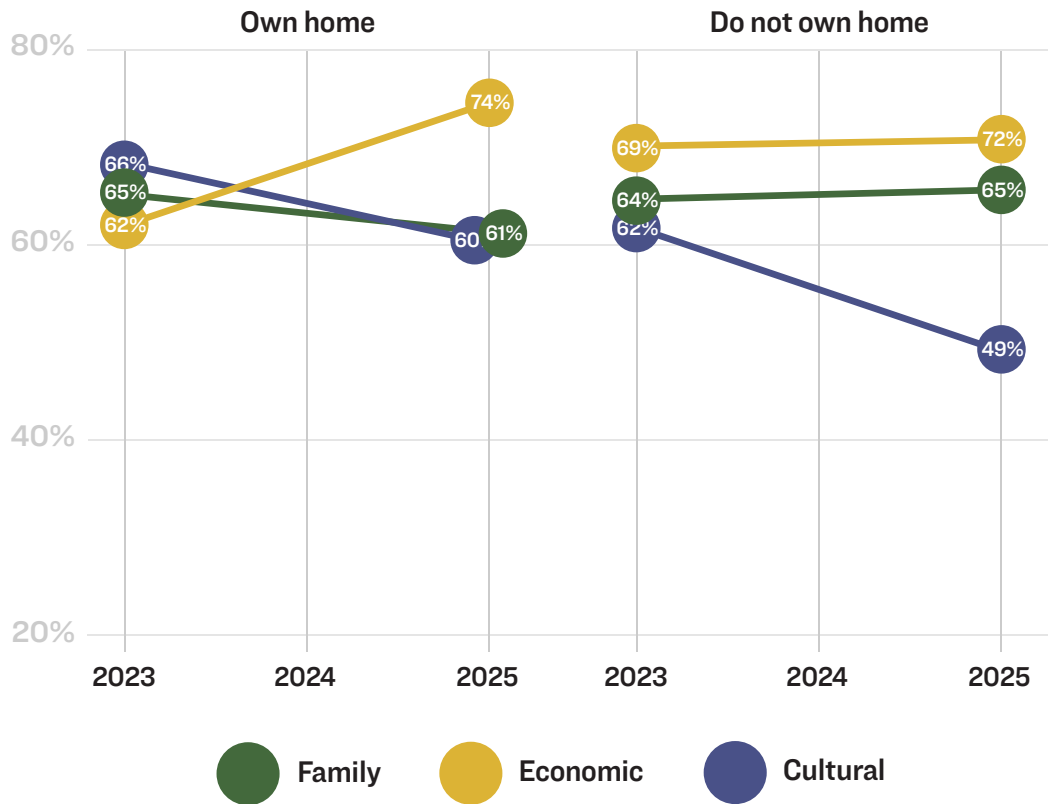
QUESTION WORDING: What are the most important issues facing families today? Pick up to three items.

In 2023, Americans expressed essentially equal levels of concern about family, economic, and cultural challenges. In 2024, economic concerns predominated, and in 2025, the percent selecting at least one economic issue exceeded those selecting family challenges by 11 percentage points and cultural concerns by 16 percentage points. Cultural concerns, by contrast, dropped sharply in 2025, with only 57% identifying at least one cultural concern among their top three. This nearly ten-point decline in a single year may suggest that cultural anxieties are yielding to more material or pragmatic worries about economic stability. Family-related concerns have also trended downward slightly, but at a much less dramatic rate, falling from 65% selecting a cultural issue in 2023 to 62% in 2025. The combination of these trends means that this year marks the first time over the three-year period that both economic and family concerns outpaced cultural concerns.

Patterns of concern differ noticeably between homeowners and non-homeowners. Among homeowners, concern about cultural and family issues has dropped over the last two years while concern about economic issues increased substantially. This pattern suggests that homeowners, once somewhat more focused on cultural and family matters, are now increasingly preoccupied with economic pressures. Rising housing and other living costs may contribute to that shift. For non-homeowners, the drop in concern for cultural and family issues was even more precipitous, indicating that many placed more than one economic issue in their top three.

Most Important Issues by Homeownership

Percent selecting at least one issue in indicated categories



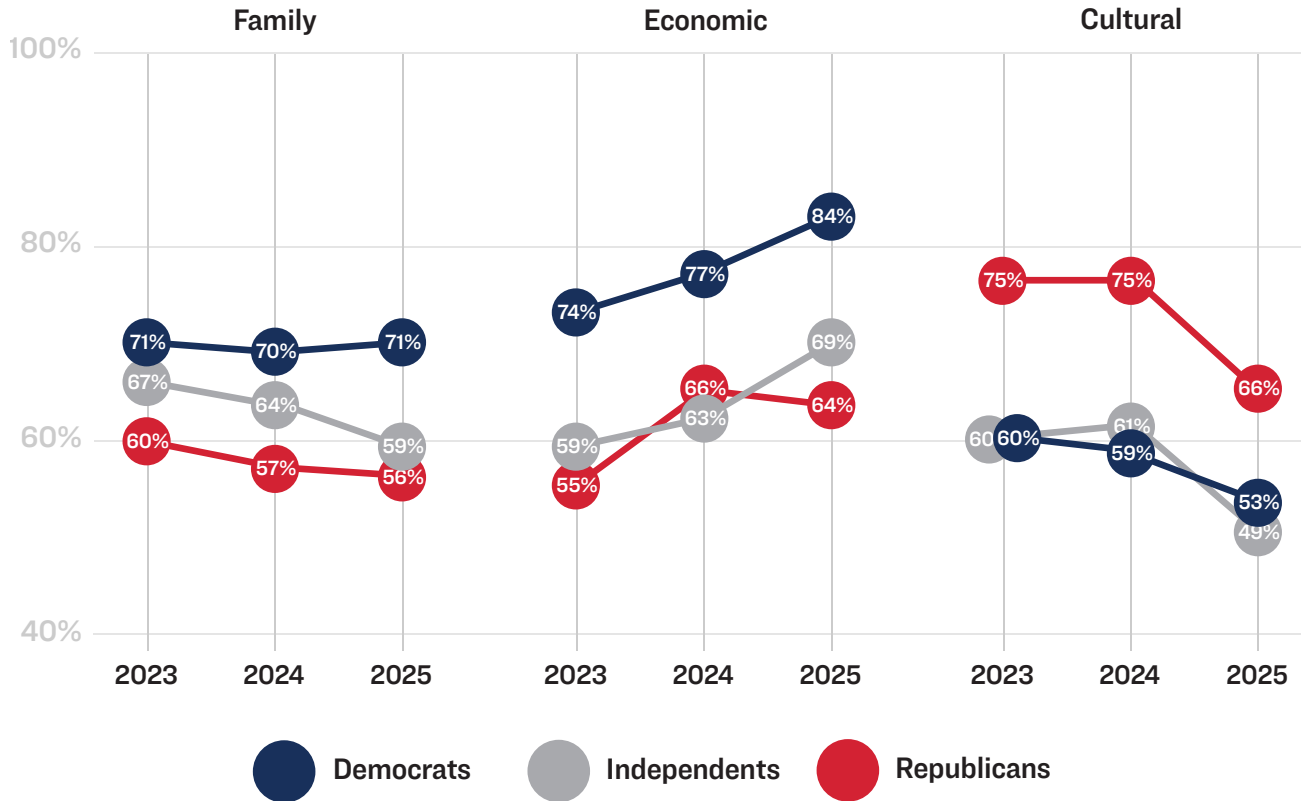
SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: What are the most important issues facing families today? Pick up to three items.

Similar patterns are seen across income groups, with family and cultural concerns generally declining across the board and economic concerns becoming dominant across all income brackets. Higher-income respondents show the greatest increase, from 63% in 2023 to 77% in 2025, while lower-income respondents have also increased, but only slightly — from 64% in 2023 to 67% in 2025. Together, these patterns suggest that economic pressure is felt across traditional class divides and perhaps even most keenly among the highest earners. At all income levels, economic concerns are chosen by the highest percentage of Americans. In this sense, what once separated higher- and lower-income families now appears to unite them: a shared sense that financial strain, rather than cultural or relational problems, poses the most pressing challenge for American families today.

Most Important Issues by Party

Percent selecting at least one issue in indicated categories



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: What are the most important issues facing families today? Pick up to three items.

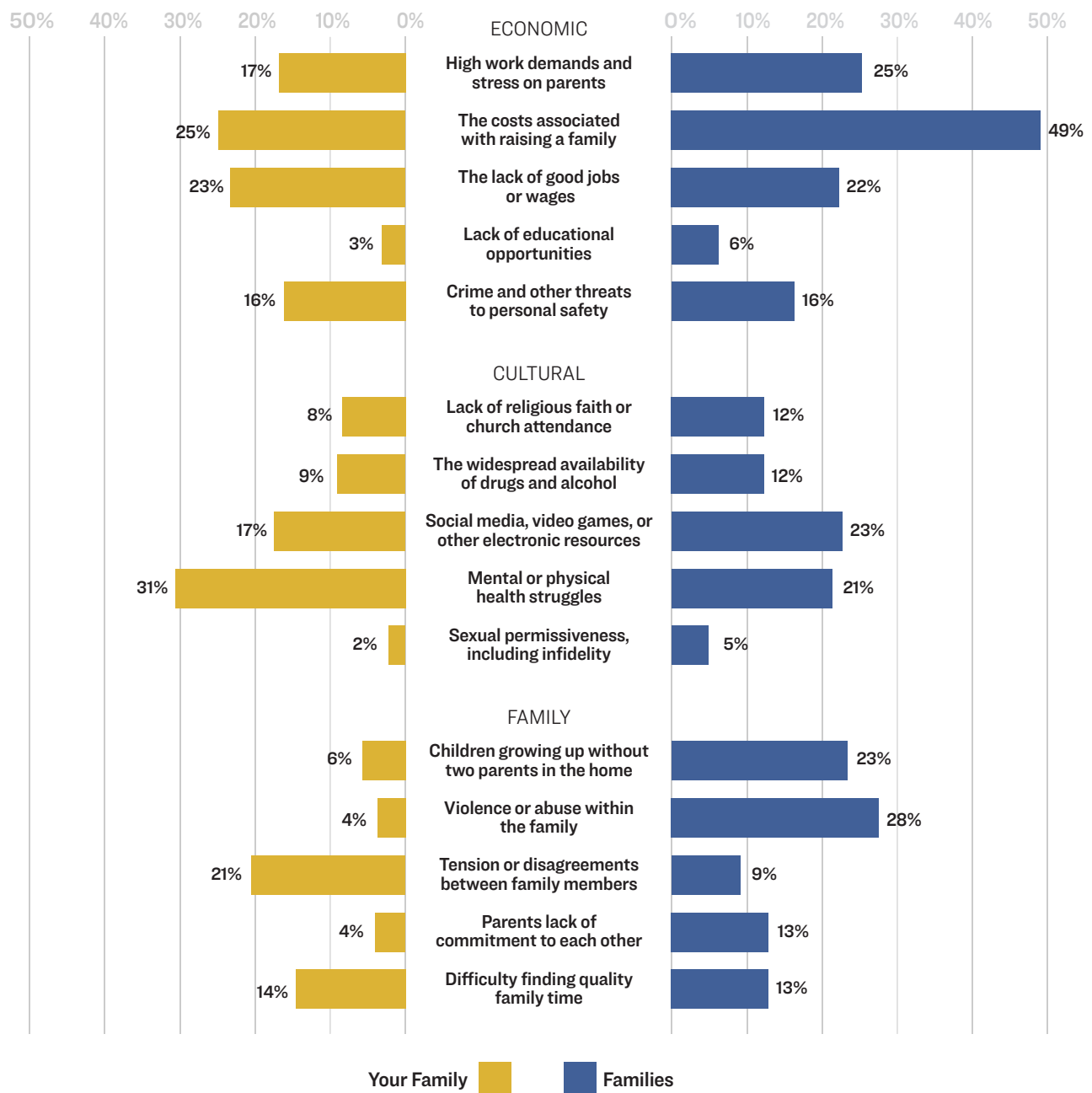
Across party lines, the percent choosing cultural issues has declined for all groups, with the drop sharpest among independents, falling from 60% selecting at least one cultural issue in 2023 to 49% in 2025. Cultural concerns remain most pronounced among Republicans, though they too have declined over time. Roughly three-quarters of Republicans cited a cultural issue in 2023 and 2024, but that figure dropped to two-thirds in 2025. Family concerns have remained steady among Republicans, seven in 10 of whom cite at least one, while they have declined somewhat among both independents and Democrats. Overall, Republicans tend to focus on family and cultural challenges, while Democrats emphasize economic challenges.

Economic concerns have risen for nearly everyone over the last three years. Among Democrats, the percent selecting at least one economic concern has climbed from 74% to 84% in 2025. Economic concern has also risen by 10 percentage points among independents. Republicans saw an 11-point jump between 2023 and 2024 — rising from 55% to 66% — before dipping slightly to 64% in 2025. Thus, while Republican levels of concern about the economy lag 20 points behind that of Democrats, they have also largely retained the previous year's increase despite the change in control of the White House.

Our analysis to this point has focused on the randomly chosen half of the sample who answered questions about “the most important challenges facing families today.” But the other half of the sample focused on the most important challenges facing **their own family**. Comparing the two response patterns, we observe some important gaps in perception vs. experience.

Overall Perceptions Differ from Personal Experiences

Percent saying each is a top three concern for their own family vs. families generally



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: What are the most important issues facing [families/your family] today? Pick up to three items. Half of respondents were randomly chosen to answer the question about “families today” and half answered the question about their own family.

Americans continue to view economic pressures as the most pressing challenges facing families, both in general and within their own households. Yet while nearly half (49%) select the costs associated with raising a family as one of the top three issues facing families in general, only one in four (25%) say the same when thinking about their own family.

Conversely, when asked about their own household, Americans are more likely to highlight mental or physical health struggles (31% for their own family versus 21% for families generally) or tension or disagreements between family members (21% versus 9%). Mental or physical health struggles are the most-selected issue when it comes to Americans' own families, outpacing the cost of raising a family by six percentage points.

Respondents were much more likely to attribute problems such as violence and abuse within the family, children growing up without two parents in the home, and the widespread availability of drugs or alcohol to other families than to their own. For example, 28% said violence and abuse was a major problem for families broadly, compared to only 4% who said it was an issue in their own family.

In short, Americans perceive structural and moral problems such as family instability and violence as challenges affecting other families; they are more inclined to view daily relational or health-related struggles as relevant to their own. Still, concern about costs was the second-most chosen category among those asked to consider their own families. Economic concerns thus remain at the forefront for both, underscoring the continued and widespread sense that the financial demands of family life are a defining challenge for modern families.

Party Differences in Perceptions of Issues Facing Families

Percent selecting at least one issue in indicated categories

	Issues Facing Families Generally			Issues Facing Own Family		
	Democrat	Republican	Gap	Democrat	Republican	Gap
Family	56%	72%	16%	41%	38%	3%
Economics	84%	64%	20%	59%	59%	0%
Culture	53%	66%	13%	54%	54%	0%

SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2015-2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: What are the most important issues facing [families/your family] today? Pick up to three items. Half of respondents were randomly chosen to answer the question about "families today" and half answered the question about their own family.

Importantly, the pronounced party differences that emerge when Americans consider the challenges facing families generally nearly evaporate when they are asked instead to focus on their own families. As we showed above, Republicans tend to focus on family and cultural issues when assessing the concerns for families generally, while Democrats emphasize economic stresses. But the pattern looks much different when Americans think about their own families. Democrats are slightly more concerned than Republicans about family-related issues, but the partisan gap is less than 3 percentage points, and it is less than 1 percentage point for both economics and culture. When asked to consider their own families — the situation they know best — Republicans and Democrats basically agree with each other.

Overall, the 2025 American Family Survey paints a clear picture of a nation increasingly united by shared economic anxieties. Across social, economic, and political divides, Americans identify the rising costs of raising children, work-related stress, and financial insecurity as the defining challenges of modern family life. Cultural and structural concerns, once central to national debates and the subject of heated dialogues, have faded to the background, replaced by worries about family affordability, work demands on employed parents, and the lack of good jobs or wages. While Democrats and Republicans differ in how they frame these problems, those differences quickly fade when we ask them their concerns about their own family, where daily financial and emotional strains overshadow partisan perspectives. For policymakers, these findings highlight the urgent need for family-oriented economic policies — addressing costs of childcare, housing, healthcare, and education — that can ease the financial burden on parents and strengthen family well-being. For the public, they offer a reminder that beneath ideological divides, Americans of all stripes share a desire for economic security, time with loved ones, and the means to build strong and stable families.

FAMILIES & THE ECONOMY

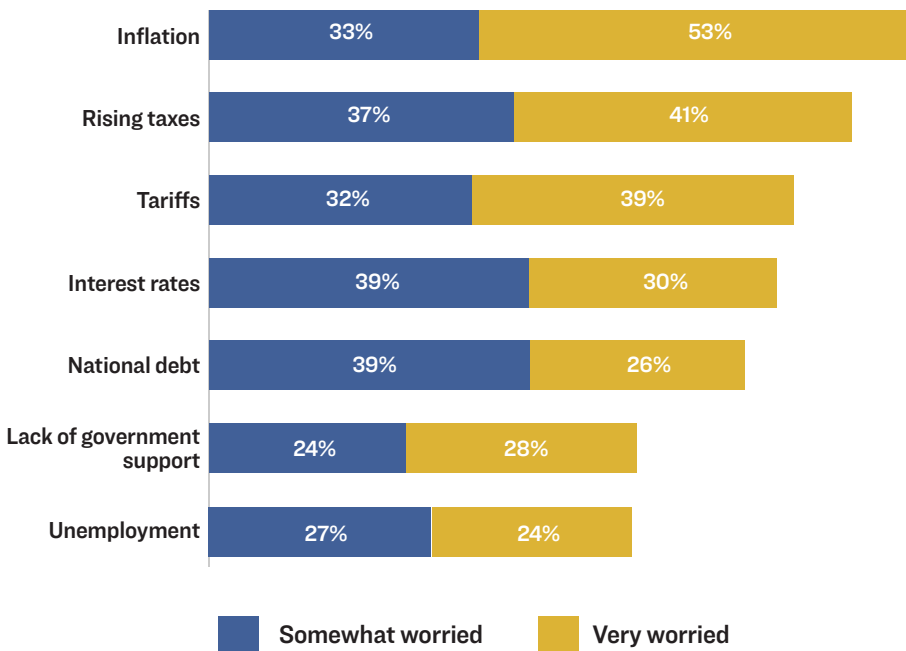
Americans' concerns about inflation are colored by their political affiliation, but majorities of all groups think trade is good for American families.

53% of Americans

are very worried about inflation — with Democrats now more worried than Republicans.

Economics and Family Finances

Percent “very worried” about the effect of each item



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: How worried are you that each of the following will affect your family finances in the coming year?

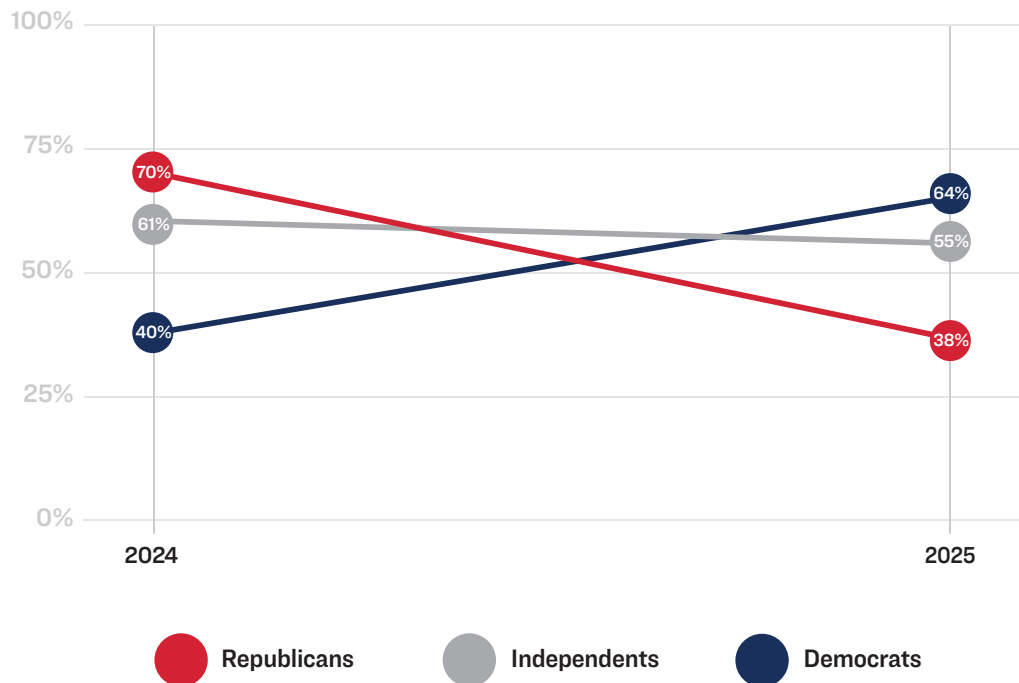
One of the most consistent findings of the American Family over the past few years is concern over inflation. It has been top of mind for Americans since the end of COVID pandemic conditions. This year, 53% of Americans are “very worried” about its potential to affect their families.

No other item on our list of economic factors worries Americans like inflation. The two items that come closest are the most similar to inflation: taxes (41%) and tariffs — a specific form of tax on trade (39%). Both items cut into household budgets and make goods and services less affordable — much like inflation.

Despite the clear ways in which inflation is problematic, there is a strong partisan effect, especially when we focus on 2024 and 2025.

Changes in Concern About Inflation

Percent “very worried”



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: How worried are you that each of the following will affect your family finances in the coming year? Inflation

Democrats have increased their worry level by 24 percentage points, while Republicans have dropped by 32 percentage points (with independents slightly dropping — probably something close to a realistic picture of inflation’s actual trend). This is a well-known phenomenon to political scientists: Partisans exaggerate or downplay economic conditions depending on how they want the answer to come out for their preferred party, taking their cues from who is in the White House. So a simple change in party control means that surveys get very different results for different administrations.

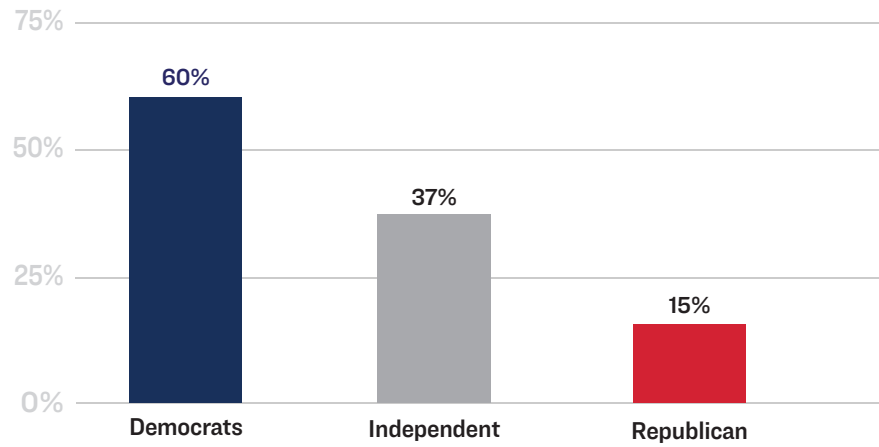
Even with the change from the Biden to the second Trump administration, inflation and other economic variables are still concerning for many Americans. For instance, the 38% of Republicans who do worry about inflation place it fairly high relative to the other data points noted above. Even Republicans are concerned about what is happening in the economy, but they clearly feel less incentive to explicitly state it. (As a point of comparison: 33% of the GOP is very worried about rising taxes, a very Republican worry). Overall levels of concern suggest that Republicans are worried about inflation, but they may be reluctant to rate their worry as high as before the election.

This pattern also cuts in the other direction: Democrats are probably not quite as worried about inflation in 2025 as they appear, and they were probably downplaying their concerns in 2024.

Partisans may also be treating trade differently.

Concern About Tariffs

Percent “very worried”



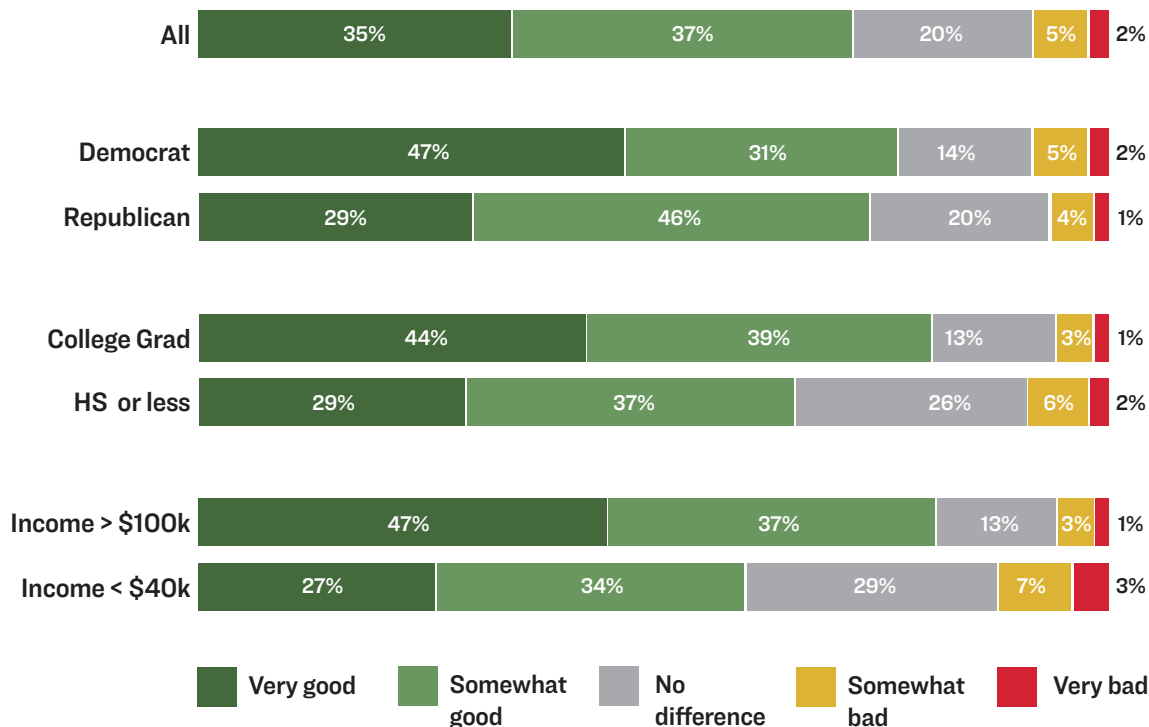
SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: How worried are you that each of the following will affect your family finances in the coming year? Tariffs

For instance, just 15% of Republicans are very worried about how tariffs will hit their family. Just one in seven Republicans giving this answer is a remarkably low number relative to the six in 10 Democrats who are worried, but, again, it is likely that this issue is seen primarily through partisan lenses, given the fact that tariffs are championed by President Trump. Republicans do not want to believe that tariffs could possibly hurt them (though since tariffs are really just a specific form of tax, this is obviously inconsistent with the almost four in 10 Republicans who see higher taxes as a worry). Democrats’ concerns are also likely magnified by their opposition to the Trump administration.

What happens when we simply ask about trade generally and get away from the specific policy of tariffs being pushed by the Republican administration at the moment?

Perceived Impact of Trade on American Families



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: “In your opinion, are trade and business ties between the U.S. and other countries a good or a bad thing for most American families?”

Most people favor trade. Overall, just over seven in 10 Americans think it is a good thing, and just 7% believe it is a bad thing. This pattern holds true for most groups. The educated tend to favor trade a bit more than those with only a high school education, and higher income people tend to favor trade more than those with less income. But the groups that are more skeptical of trade do still tend to favor it overall, just less enthusiastically. They are more likely to think it is only a “somewhat good thing” rather than a “very good thing.” But note that in all cases, 10% or fewer believe that it is a bad thing for American families, and majorities consistently favor trade.

The partisan differences should also make Republicans — especially strong supporters of President Trump — nervous. Americans overall like trade and believe it is a good thing for American families even as Republicans are more in favor of tariffs than are Democrats, a reversal over earlier eras. Additional survey questions could likely elicit more worry over trade, but the baseline American opinion is that trade is largely positive. Even if we look only at people who voted for Trump in both 2020 and 2024 and label themselves strong Republicans, 33% responded that trade was a very good thing and an additional 47% responded that it was a somewhat good thing. There is no anti-trade coalition among Americans that is anywhere close to a majority — even the most strongly supportive of Trump and the Republicans have a pro-trade baseline set of opinions.

Looking to the future, these numbers forecast some degree of concern for Republican political fortunes. In addition, the clear second-place for concern among the public is rising taxes — another policy that takes a bite out of people’s income. While Republicans, for now, are not terribly concerned about tariffs, they do clearly like trade, and it is unlikely that they will forgive an anti-trade policy forever. Once household budgets start to take a hit because of higher taxes — in the form of tariffs — the approval of Republicans and President Trump could slide. And in an era where no party wins presidential elections by much more than a whisker and control of the Congress hangs on small margins, that could be enough to give Republicans a lot to deal with in 2026 and 2028.

ECONOMIC CRISES

Marriage and income help buffer against economic hardship, but many families — especially those raising children or living on modest incomes — remain vulnerable to financial crises.

1/2 vs. 1/4

of low-income households

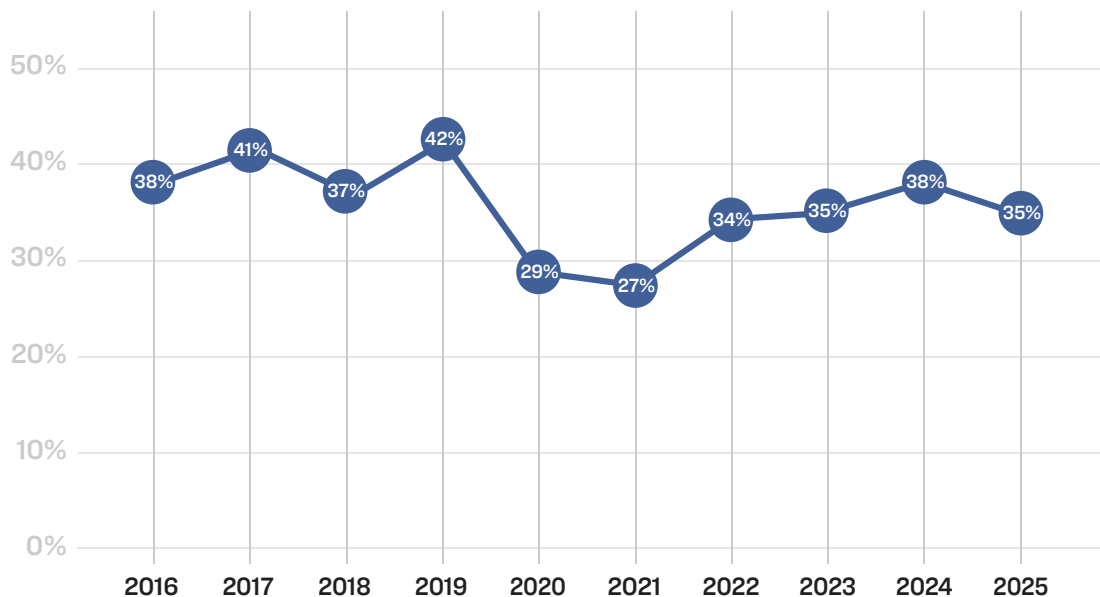
of high-income households

experienced an economic crisis in the past year



Experiencing an Economic Crisis, 2016-2025

Percent of Americans experiencing at least one crisis in the previous year



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following because there wasn't enough money? Six response options included going hungry, unpaid bills, borrowing money from others, moving in with others, staying at a shelter, and forgoing medical care. See full question wording below.

Since 2016, the American Family Survey has included a series of questions exploring Americans' experiences with six significant economic challenges, including the following:

- Were you ever hungry, but didn't eat because you couldn't afford enough food?
- Did you not pay the full amount of an important bill (like rent, mortgage, or a utility bill)?
- Did you borrow or receive money from friends or family to help pay the bills?
- Did you move in with other people even for a little while because of financial problems?
- Did you stay at a shelter, in an abandoned building, an automobile or any other place not meant for regular housing, even for one night?
- Was there anyone in your household who needed to see a doctor or go to the hospital but couldn't go because of the cost?

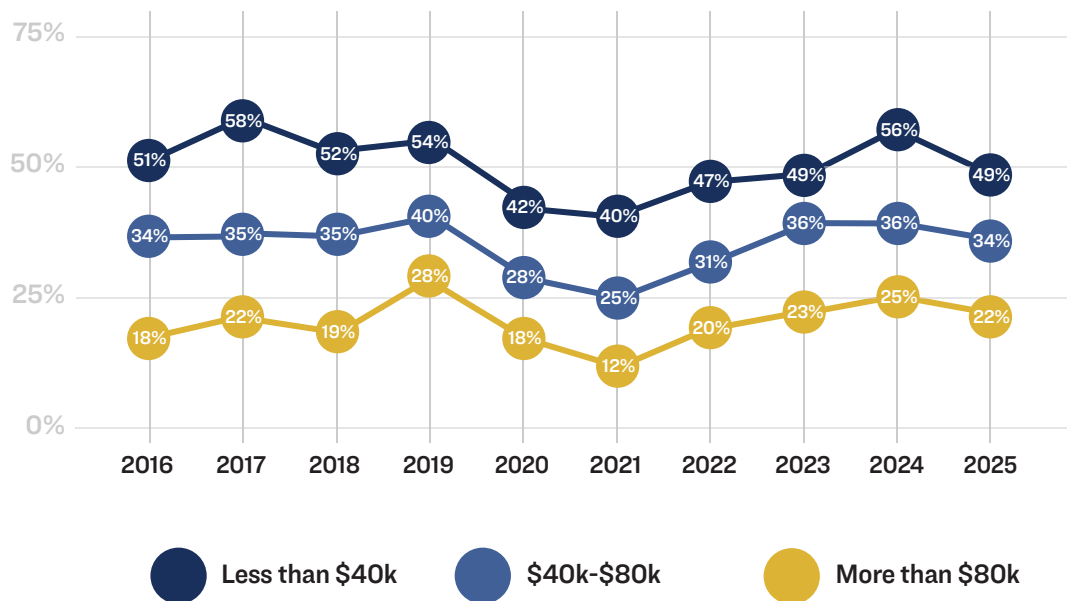
In some years during the 2010s, as many as four in 10 Americans reported experiencing at least one of these crises.

Perhaps surprisingly, the percentage experiencing crisis dropped dramatically during the COVID19 crisis (2020-2021), though these pandemic years were also accompanied by substantial financial assistance to families. As such aid subsided, the percentage of respondents reporting a crisis rose again, and appears to have stabilized close to pre-pandemic levels. In 2025, 35% of Americans reported experiencing one of these events.

These overall trends, however, mask substantial differences across the population. Examining variation in economic crises by income, family structure, race-ethnicity, and parental status reveals that some groups are much more vulnerable to economic shocks — groups worthy of further consideration by policymakers, civic leaders, and others.

Economic Crises Among Income Groups

Percent of each group experiencing at least one crisis in the previous year



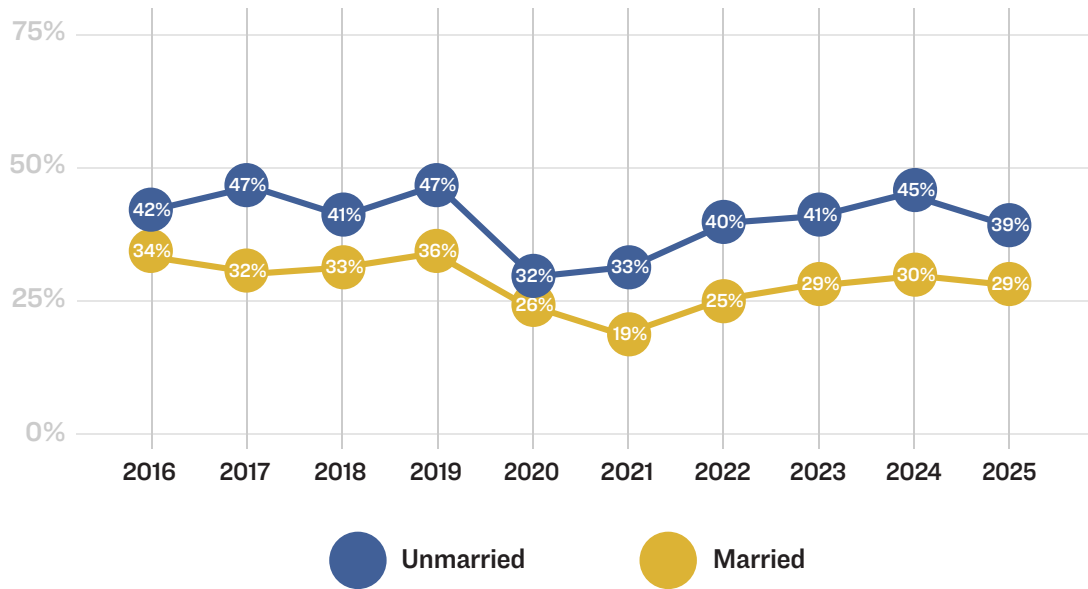
SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following because there wasn't enough money? Six response options included going hungry, unpaid bills, borrowing money from others, moving in with others, staying at a shelter, and forgoing medical care. See full question wording above.

The likelihood of experiencing an economic crisis varies considerably by income group. Though all income groups experienced the pandemic decline followed by a subsequent rebound, Americans making less than \$40,000 annually are more likely to report a crisis than those making more than \$80,000 per year. In 2025, for instance, half of all low-income Americans reported experiencing an economic crisis, compared to fewer than one in 4 of those in the high-income group, a difference of more than 25 percentage points.

Economic Crises And Marital Status

Percent of each group experiencing at least one crisis in the previous year



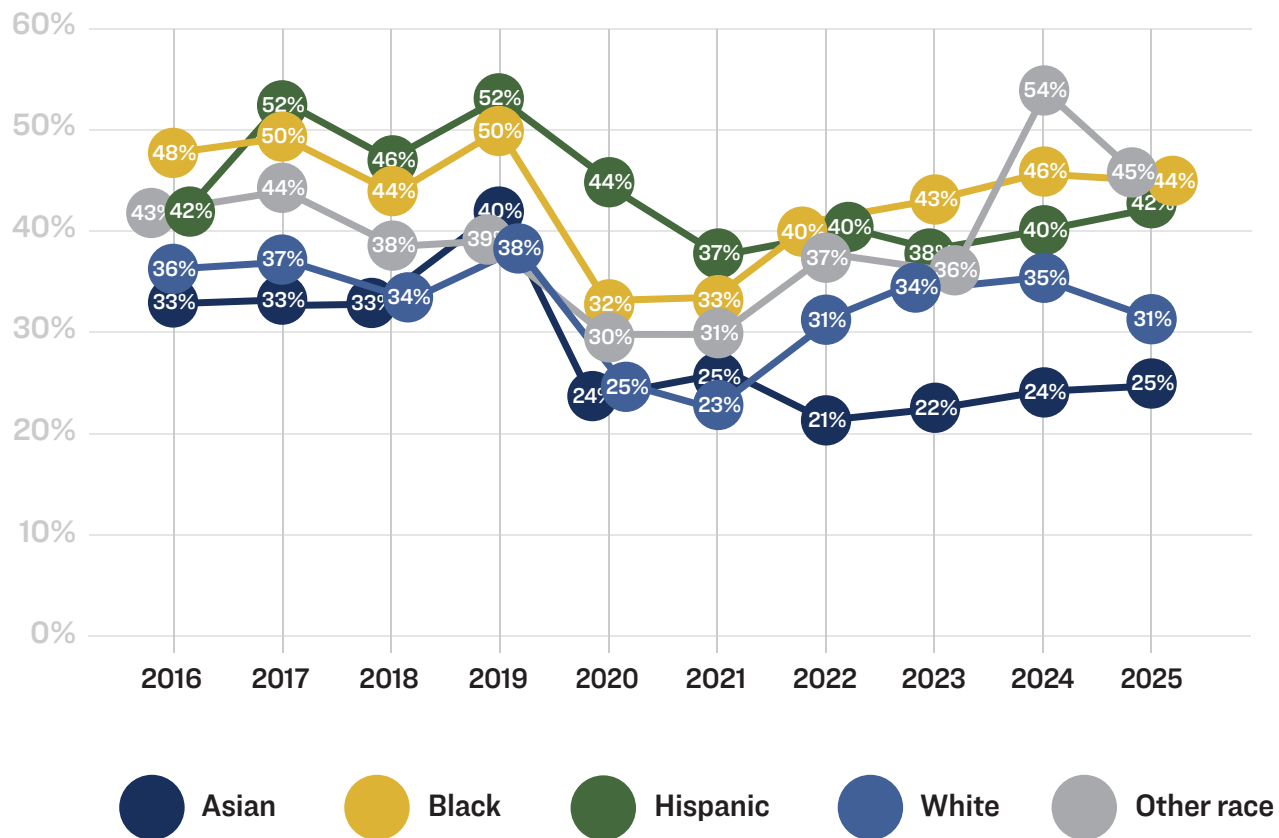
SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following because there wasn't enough money? Six response options included going hungry, unpaid bills, borrowing money from others, moving in with others, staying at a shelter, and forgoing medical care. See full question wording above.

Since 2016, unmarried Americans have consistently been more likely than their married counterparts to experience an economic crisis. The gap between the two groups has averaged around ten percentage points, though it has widened and narrowed at different points in time. Both groups saw their lowest reported crisis rates during the pandemic years of 2020 and 2021, reflecting the widespread financial assistance provided to households during that period. Since then, economic stress has rebounded, though it remains somewhat below pre-pandemic peaks. In 2025, 39% of unmarried Americans reported experiencing at least one economic crisis in the past year, compared to 29% of married Americans. The enduring difference between these two groups underscores how marriage continues to serve as a stabilizing factor against economic hardship, though neither group is immune to broader financial volatility.

Economic Crises by Race and Ethnicity

Percent of each group experiencing at least one crisis in the previous year



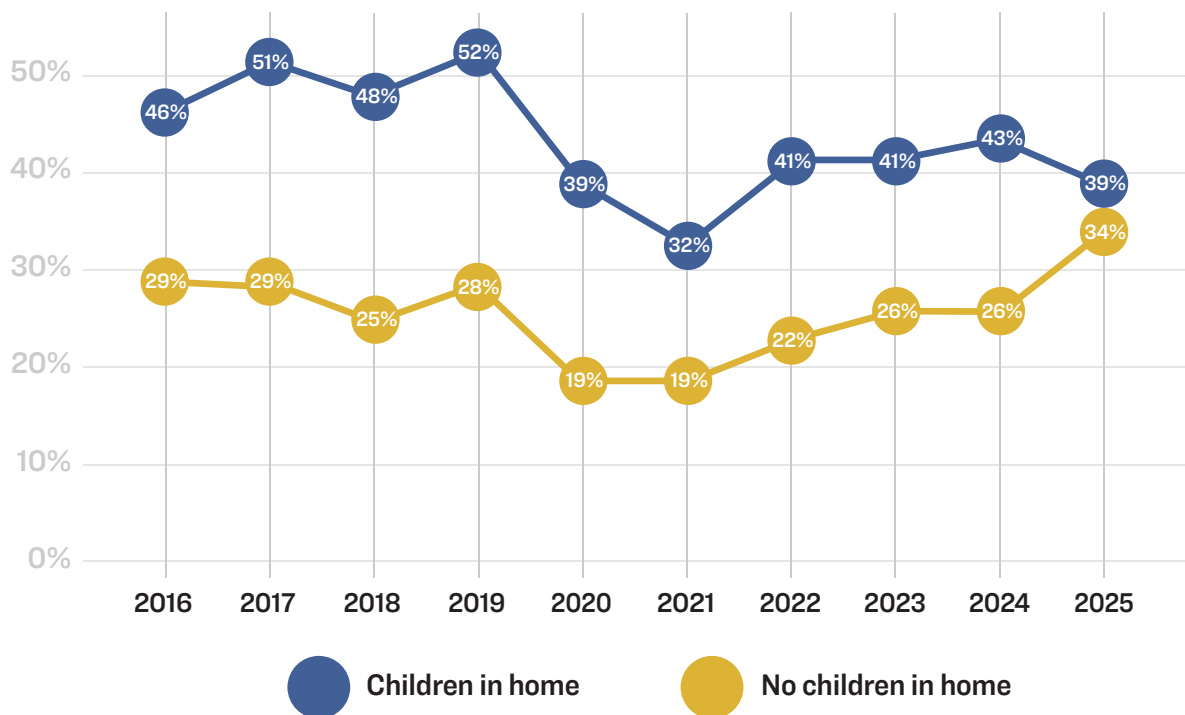
SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following because there wasn't enough money? Six response options included going hungry, unpaid bills, borrowing money from others, moving in with others, staying at a shelter, and forgoing medical care. See full question wording above.

Rates of economic crisis continue to differ sharply across racial and ethnic groups. Throughout the past decade, Black and Hispanic Americans have reported the highest levels of financial hardship, while Asian and White Americans have reported lower rates. In 2025, 44% of Black Americans and 42% of Hispanic Americans reported experiencing at least one economic crisis in the past year, compared to 31% of White Americans and 25% of Asian Americans. The persistent disparities highlight how longstanding structural inequities — such as those tied to income, employment opportunities, and wealth accumulation — continue to shape economic vulnerability in the United States.

Economic Crises by Presence of Children in the Home

Percent of each group experiencing at least one crisis in the previous year



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

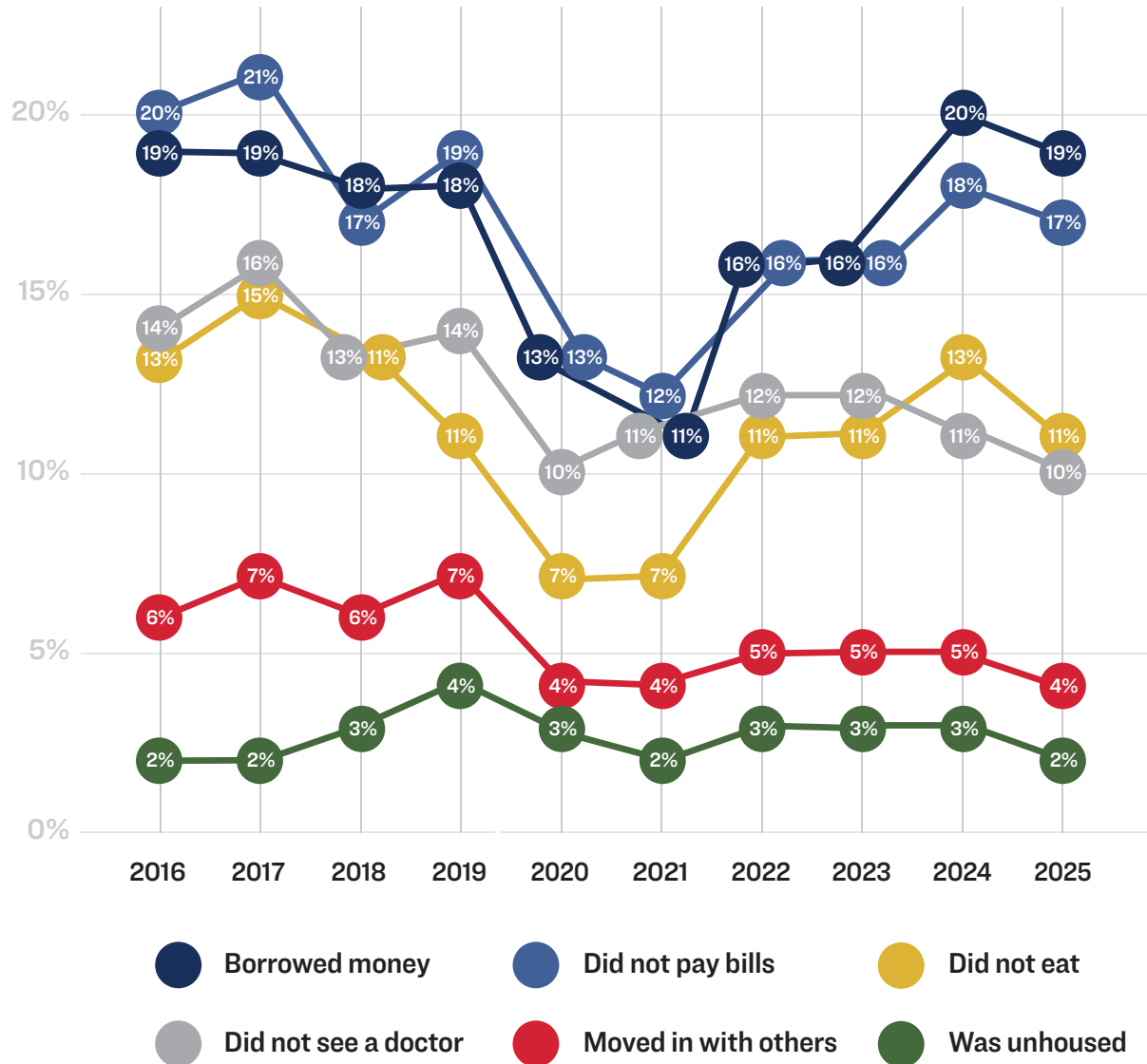
QUESTION WORDING: In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following because there wasn't enough money? Six response options included going hungry, unpaid bills, borrowing money from others, moving in with others, staying at a shelter, and forgoing medical care. See full question wording above.

Having children in the home remains strongly associated with greater economic vulnerability, although the gap appears to be shrinking. Throughout the past decade, Americans raising children have consistently been more likely to experience a financial crisis than those without children. In many years, the gap between these groups has exceeded 15 percentage points. Both groups saw notable declines in reported crises during 2020 and 2021, but the difference between parents and non-parents persisted. In 2025, 39% of respondents with children in the home said they had faced at least one economic crisis in the past year, compared to 34% of those without children. While this narrowing of the gap is hopeful, the data suggest that childrearing continues to be a key driver of financial strain for many families, especially in periods of limited external support.

Overall, economic hardship is shaped by multiple factors — income, race, marital status, and children. Academic literature consistently demonstrates that race-ethnicity intersects with family structure and income to produce distinct outcomes: for example, Black and Hispanic families show higher rates of crisis than White or Asian families at comparable income and marital statuses, pointing to the broad inequalities they face. Parenthood consistently amplifies risk across groups, suggesting the costs of childrearing remain a major source of financial strain. Meanwhile, being married provides protection, but this protection is often insufficient in the face of economic difficulty. Overall, the data suggest that family demography and structural disadvantage interact in shaping economic precarity.

Prevalence of Economic Crises

Percent of Americans experiencing each crisis in the previous year



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

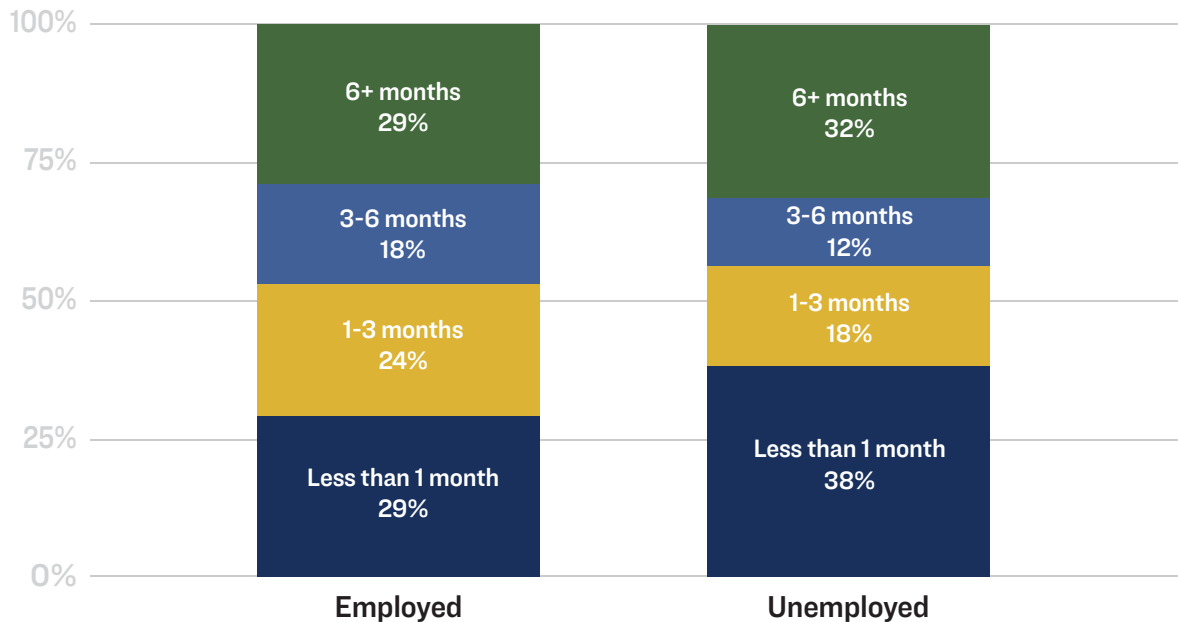
QUESTION WORDING: In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following because there wasn't enough money? Six response options included going hungry, unpaid bills, borrowing money from others, moving in with others, staying at a shelter, and forgoing medical care. See full question wording above.

What specific types of economic crises are most common for respondents in our sample?

Over the past decade, between 10% and 20% of Americans said they either borrowed money or did not pay the full amount for bills they received — the most common crises. Approximately 10% of Americans reported being hungry but unable to afford food, and a similar number were unable to see a doctor due to cost. A smaller percentage, though still about one in every 20 Americans, struggled with housing and were forced to either move in with friends or family and/or (less commonly) stay at a shelter or were otherwise unhoused. Importantly, the financial aid that many Americans received in 2020 and 2021 and the eviction moratorium in effect until late 2021 seem to have positively impacted Americans' ability to meet their basic shelter and food needs, indicated by clear dips in economic crises during the pandemic. These numbers have since returned to pre-pandemic levels, though these numbers did decline modestly from 2024 levels in 2025.

Preparation for a Crisis

Percent who could live off savings for each amount of time



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2015-2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: About how long would you be able to live off your savings without going into debt?

Many Americans live close to the edge of an economic crisis. Almost one in three report that they could not make it even a month on their savings. Among the unemployed, 38% say their savings would run out in less than four weeks, and the picture is only somewhat better for the employed, with 29% saying they could not last more than a month. The data thus show that a large portion of Americans remain just weeks away from serious financial trouble.

A decade of data from the American Family Survey highlights both the persistence and the complexity of economic crises in American households. Together, these findings suggest that economic stability and family well-being are deeply intertwined. Economic hardship is not only an individual challenge but a family one, shaping parents' ability to provide stability and opportunity for their children. Policies that strengthen families — by supporting parents, expanding opportunity for low-income households, and fostering the conditions under which marriage can thrive — may help reduce the frequency and severity of household crises. Strengthening both the economic and family supports that sustain marriage and parenting may be among the most effective ways to protect children and promote lasting household resilience.

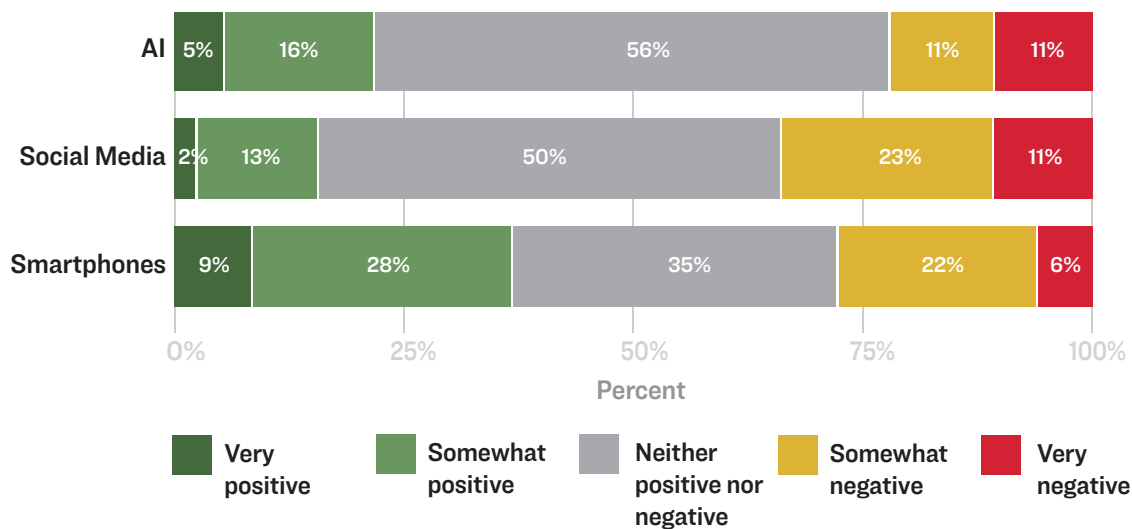
TECHNOLOGY, YOUNG PEOPLE & FAMILY LIFE

Most Americans don't have strong feelings about the impact of technology on their family life, but they worry about the effects of online pornography and social media on young people.

81% of Americans

say online pornography has a negative impact on young people, and strong majorities support age verification requirements.

Impact of Technology on Family Life



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

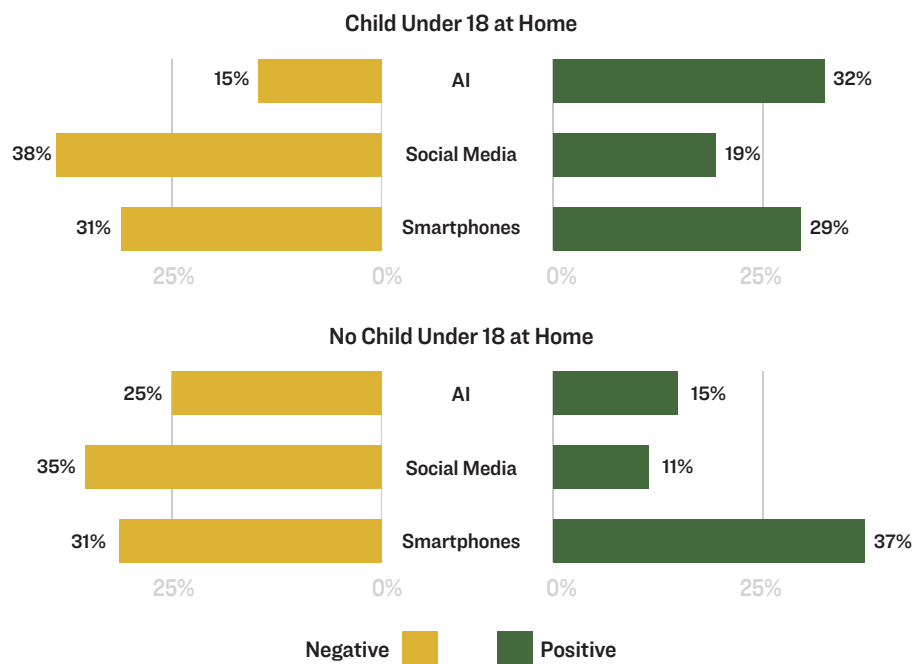
QUESTION WORDING: All things considered, would you say that [smartphones/social media/AI] have had a net positive or negative impact on your family life? Respondents randomly assigned to consider smartphones, social media, or AI.

In the midst of debates about the ways technology is affecting families and relationships, we asked Americans to evaluate how smartphones, social media, or artificial intelligence have affected their family life. Perhaps the most striking finding is that many Americans do not lean in either a positive or negative direction. Half or more say social media and AI are neither positive nor negative, and just over one-third say the same for smartphones. This could indicate ambivalence or uncertainty, but because a large percentage of Americans choose this middle ground, none of the three forms of technology is seen as mostly positive or mostly negative by a majority of Americans.

Among those who take a position, opinions of AI are balanced — 22% evaluate it as positive and 21% evaluate it as negative. For social media, however, negative views outweigh positive by more than 2 to 1 (34% vs. 15%). The only form of technology judged as a net plus for family life is the smartphone, where 37% considered its influence to be positive compared with 28% seeing it as a negative for families.

Americans with and without children under 18 at home feel very negatively about social media, but those with children at home are also more likely to say it is a positive (19%). Parents of minor children are also much more positive about the role of AI. These parents are, however, evenly divided about smartphones, while those without young children in the home tend to be slightly more positive than negative about the role smartphones can play for families. One possible interpretation of the difference in positivity toward smartphones is that they facilitate communication with adult children and extended families, while for families with younger children at home, they could be a source of contention.

Perceived Impact of Technology on Family Life



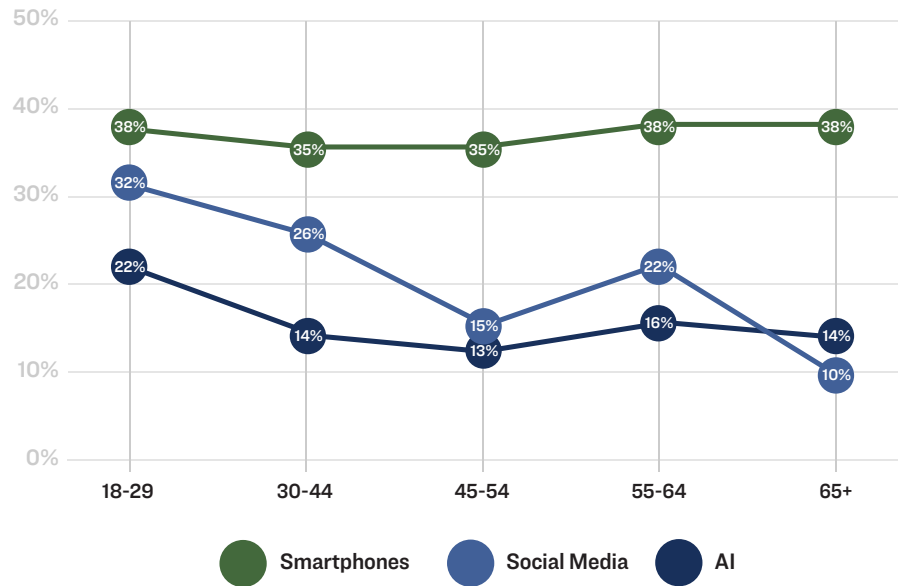
SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: All things considered, would you say that [smartphones/social media/AI] have had a net positive or negative impact on your family life? Response options: Very negative, somewhat negative, neither positive nor negative, somewhat positive, very positive. Respondents randomly assigned to consider smartphones, social media, or AI.

All age groups judge smartphones to be a more positive influence than the other technologies. In contrast, opinions about social media and AI vary significantly by age. Young people evaluate AI far more positively than older respondents — the difference between the youngest and oldest age groups is 22 percentage points. Respondents under 30 also evaluate social media much more positively than other age groups, though it is seen as the least positive type of technology by young respondents, with less than one-quarter judging it to be positive. Those over 65 evaluate social media as a slightly more positive force than artificial intelligence, though the percentage reporting positive sentiments about either technology was low.

Perceived Impact of Technology by Age

Percent who say the impact of each technology is somewhat or very positive



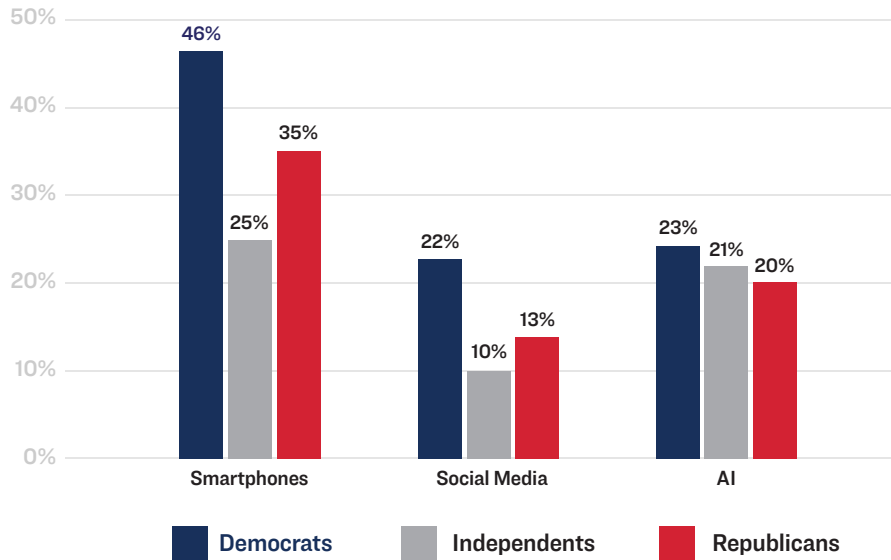
SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: All things considered, would you say that [smartphones/social media/AI] have had a net positive or negative impact on your family life? Response options: Very negative, somewhat negative, neither positive nor negative, somewhat positive, very positive. Respondents randomly assigned to consider smartphones, social media, or AI.

Evaluations of smartphones and social media also vary by partisanship. Democrats report more positive views than Republicans of both smartphones and social media. Independents are the least enthusiastic group about both forms of technology. By contrast, one point of partisan agreement is evaluations of AI, with only around 20% of Democrats, independents, and Republicans reporting positive views. Given how new this technology is, however, it may be that Americans' views of its role in family life will change as more gain experience with it.

Perceived Effects of Technology on Family Life by Party

Percent who say the impact of each technology is somewhat or very positive



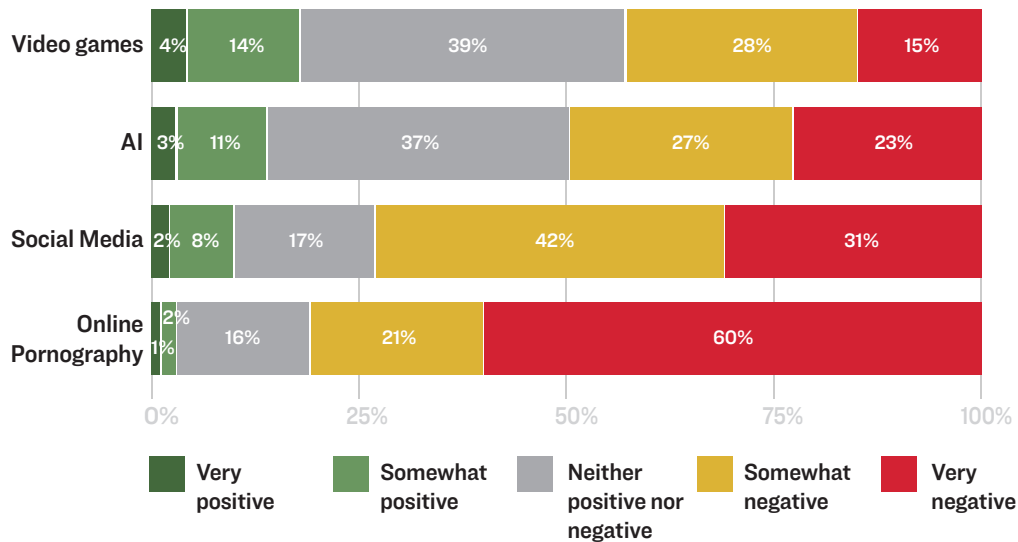
SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: All things considered, would you say that [smartphones/social media/AI] have had a net positive or negative impact on your family life? Response options: Very negative, somewhat negative, neither positive nor negative, somewhat positive, very positive. Respondents randomly assigned to consider smartphones, social media, or AI.

In addition to asking about the effects of technology on family life generally, we also focused on public views of how various forms of technology affect young people in particular.

Americans have relatively straightforward views of how two types of technology affect children: They are extremely concerned about online pornography and are at least somewhat concerned about social media. The number of Americans who say pornography has a “very” negative effect is at a supermajority level. Combining the “very” and “somewhat” negative responses, 81% see pornography’s impact in negative terms. A majority also view social media this way, with 73% saying its impact is either “very” or “somewhat” negative. But the pattern of responses is different. Only a third of the country is “very” negative on social media, with four in 10 in the “somewhat” negative category. People may see some redeeming qualities in social media that prevent the most negative responses.

Views of the Impact of Technology on Young People



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: How positive or negative are the effects of the following on young people today? Artificial intelligence; online pornography; social media. Respondents were randomly assigned to evaluate effects on young men, young women, or young people.

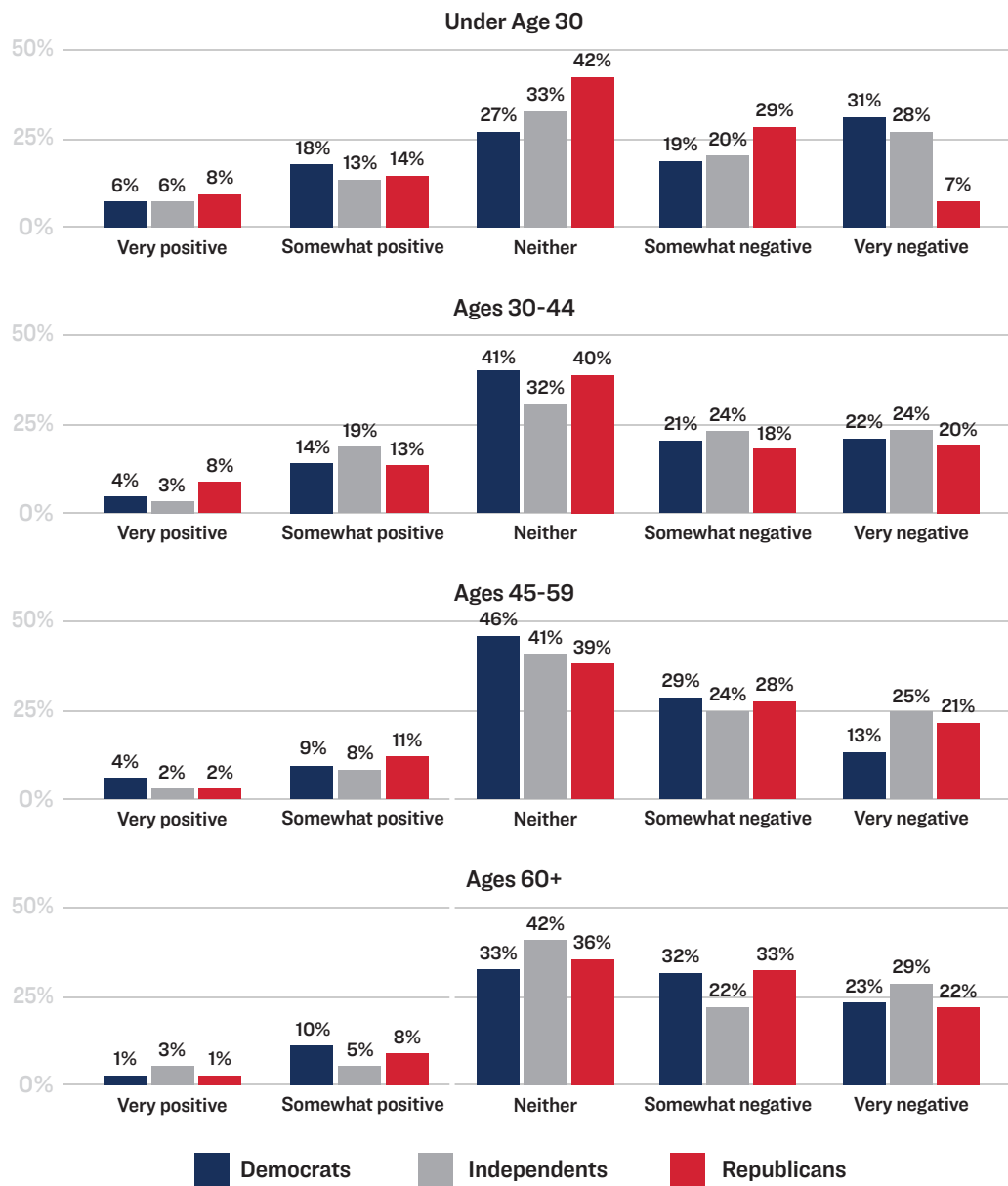
For both of these forms of technology, people have crystallized ideas about how they affect young people: very few have neutral (neither positive nor negative) evaluations. For social media, this pattern is notable in comparison to the half of Americans who said that social media's effects on family life were neither positive nor negative. Americans may be ambivalent about social media's role when asked to consider the family as a whole, but they believe it is a negative force when asked to think about young people specifically.

By comparison, artificial intelligence (AI) and video games are in a different category with around four in 10 Americans simply neutral on the technology's impact on young people. True, 50% of the country sees AI in negative terms and more than 40% see video games as a negative, but the model response for those two forms of technology is still neutrality on this scale.

Overall, the public is clearly concerned about each of these technologies, broadly seeing all of them as more negative than positive influences in the lives of young people. But the unambiguous major concern is pornography; the secondary concern is social media; and there is trailing concern for artificial intelligence and video games. People put them in different categories, and so should policymakers if they want to follow public opinion.

This overall pattern changes very little by demographic. It is consistent across partisanship and other factors like income or race. One might think age would play a role in defining how people think about these issues, with younger cohorts less worried about the impact of technology, yet that is broadly not true. Consider AI: regardless of age, the neutral category is the most prominent for all partisan groups — Democrats, Republicans and pure independents.

Views of the Impact of AI on Young People



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: How positive or negative are the effects of the following on young people today? Artificial intelligence; online pornography; social media.

The one group where the modal response is higher for “very negative” than for “neutral” is among young Democrats when considering AI. Thirty-one percent of them are very negative, with just 27% neutral. In all other cases the basic pattern holds. Similar results hold across other demographic groups as well.

Americans also do not distinguish between the impact of these technologies on young men vs. young women. In both the media and, to some degree, the literature on family policy, there is generally more concern about young men relative to pornography and young women relative to social media. To test this among the American public, we performed an experiment that altered the stem of the question to ask about “young people,” “young men,” or “young women.”

Concern about Technology and Young People

	Percent saying impact is “very negative” on...	
	Young men	Young women
Online pornography	60%	55%
Social media	28%	30%
AI	22%	19%

SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2015-2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: How positive or negative are the effects of the following on young people today? Artificial intelligence; online pornography; social media.

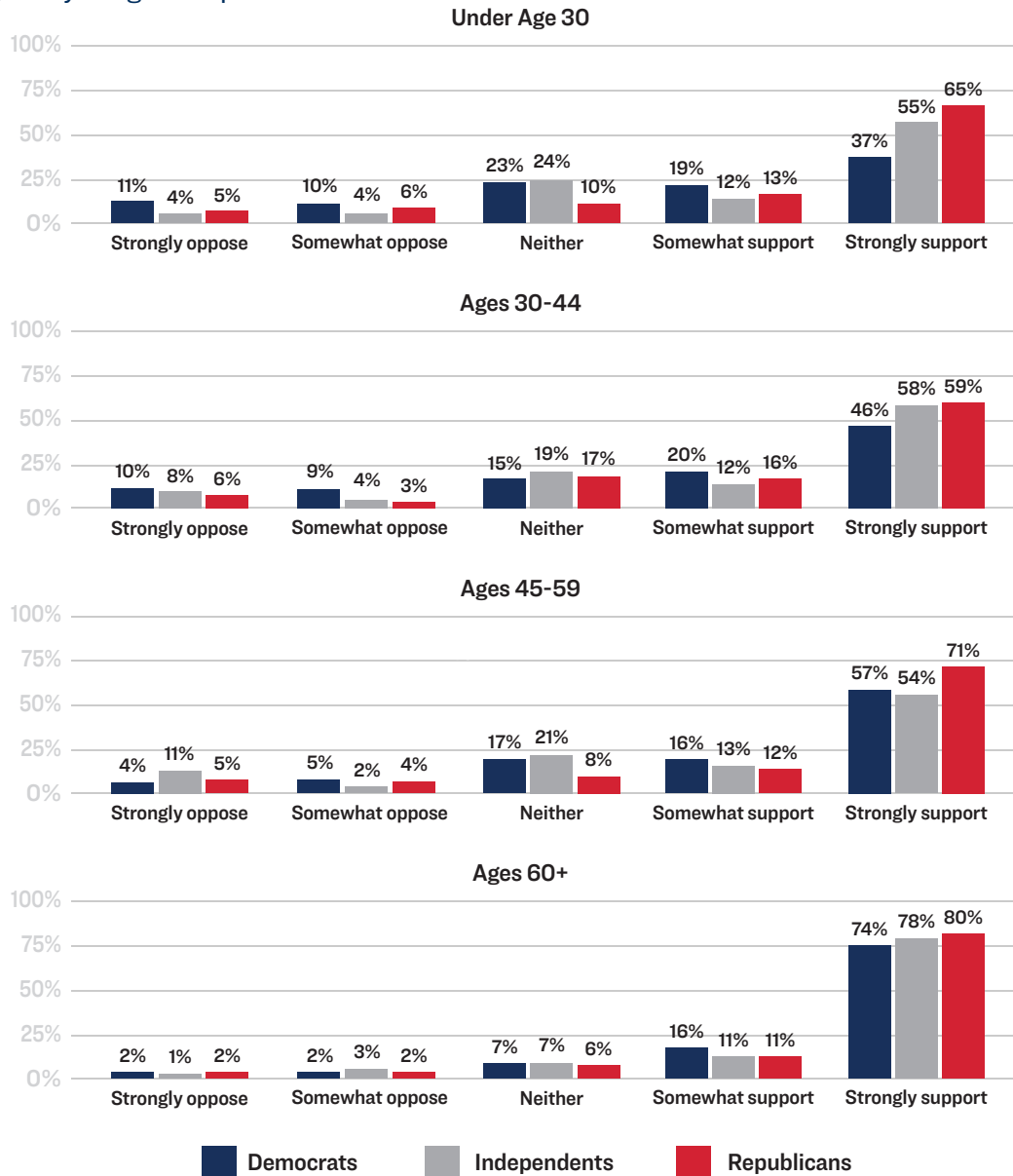
The numbers move lightly in the expected directions, but not at levels that suggest deep differences in how people see the impact on young men and young women. Sixty percent of people are very worried about pornography for young men, but 55% say the same thing about young women. The difference when it comes to the impact of social media on young men vs. young women is not even statistically significant at just two percentage points, and the difference in concern about AI is only three percentage points. Americans do seem slightly more concerned about the effects of video games on young men than young women, though the overall percentages who have very negative views about this form of technology are low.

Given the high level of concern about the effects of online pornography on young people, what do Americans want done about this issue?

We explore a broader set of policy options and parental actions to regulate [children’s access to technology elsewhere](#) and find considerable support for guardrails to help manage the impact of technology on children in a digital world. But here we focus on the specific question of age verification for online pornography.

Support for Age Verification for Online Pornography

Views by Party & Age Groups



SOURCE: American Family Survey 2015-2025. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: "To what extent would you support or oppose government regulations that... Require pornographic websites to verify a user's age before granting access?"

Overall, 77% of Americans strongly support age verification, though there are some age differences that are also tied to partisanship. Younger Democrats are the group most likely to be leery of insisting on age verification for pornography. Among the oldest generation, about three-quarters "strongly support" this type of regulation, and support clearly does fall off some among younger groups. However, even among young Democrats, the modal answer is still to favor age verification: 37% strongly favor it, and a majority (56%) favor it overall. While it is possible to find age differences, the overwhelming preference is to age-gate pornography.

It is common to look for areas where the parties disagree in American public life — and, of course, there are numerous examples. However, the impact of technology on young people is an area where agreement is fairly clear: Americans speak with a loud and consistent voice about the harm online pornography can do to minors, and they strongly favor government regulation to enforce age limits. Most Americans also worry about the harms of social media, though their concern is somewhat less emphatic compared to pornography.

When asked to consider the effects of technologies like AI, social media, or smartphones on family life generally — not just on young people — we tend to see far higher levels of ambivalence or uncertainty. Our data suggest that more Americans believe smartphones benefit their families than harm them, a result that is especially striking, given that other technologies like social media or AI are also accessible via smartphones. Nonetheless, it is clear that many Americans are still in the process of coming to grips with the role of technology in their family lives.

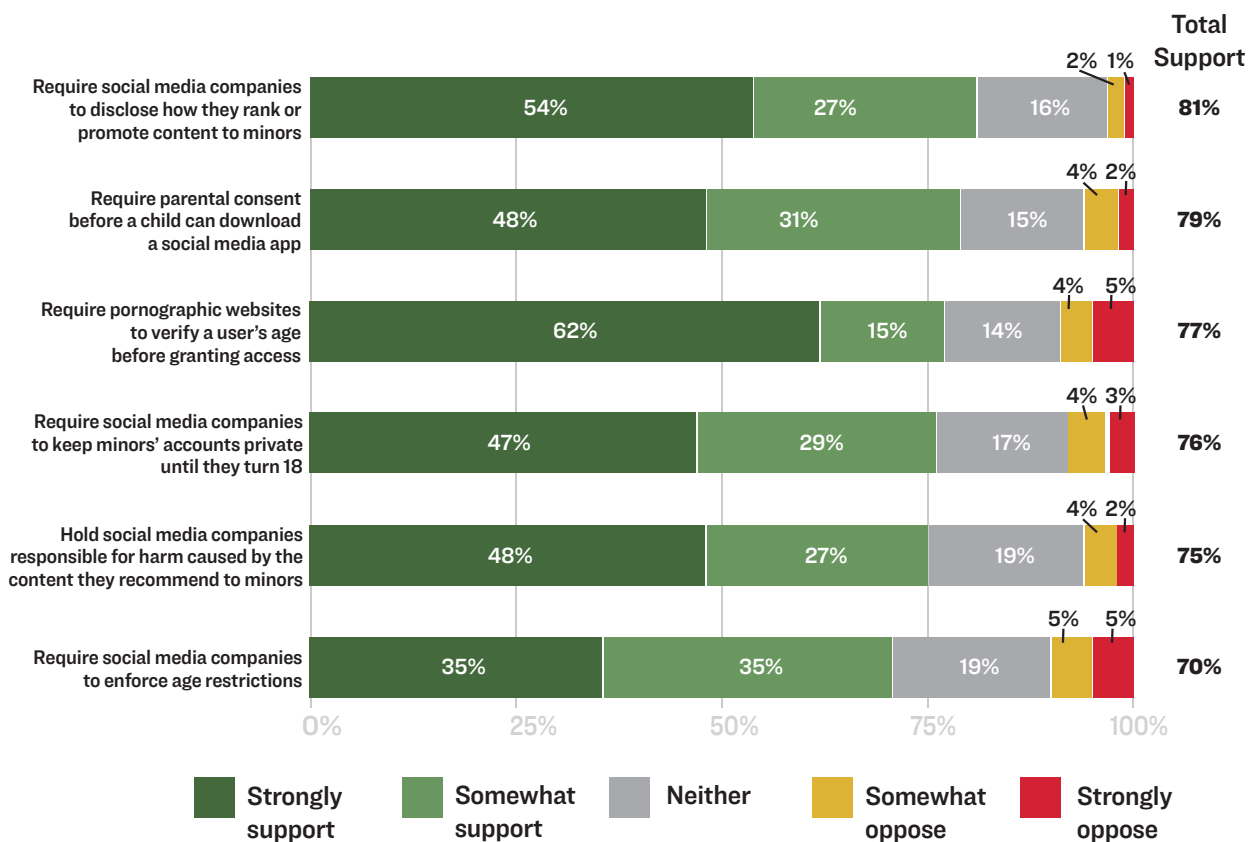
MANAGING TECHNOLOGY FOR CHILDREN

Americans generally support increasing restrictions on technology for minors, whether at the level of government, schools, or community norms.

90% of Americans

think smartphones should be banned in local schools during class time.

Support for Government Regulation of Technology for Minors



SOURCE: American Family Survey 2025. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: To what extent would you support or oppose government regulations that...

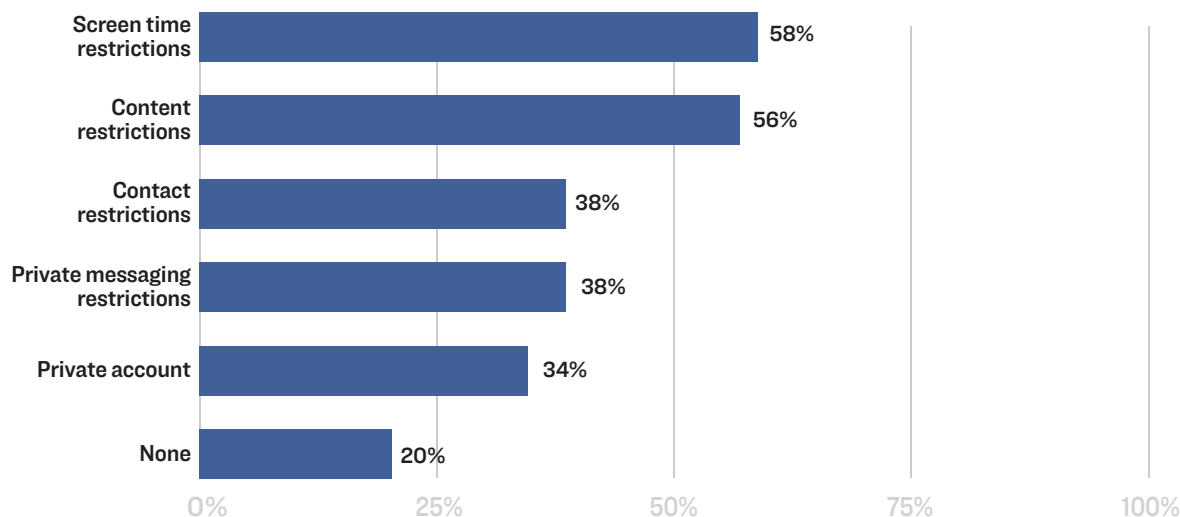
When it comes to minors, significant majorities of Americans support government regulation of technology. Eight in 10 say social media companies should be required to disclose how they rank or promote content to minors, and a similar proportion say parental consent should be required to download a social media app. Support is especially strong for requiring age verification for access to pornographic websites, with 62% of Americans saying they strongly support it and a total of 77% in support overall. Support is less strong for social media companies enforcing age restrictions — 35% strongly support — but overall, 70% of Americans still favor this.

There are some differences by age when it comes to support for age restrictions. In general, young people are less supportive of age restrictions on social media and pornography, and women tend to favor restrictions more than men. Yet solid majorities of all demographic and political groups support these restrictions. (See appendix.) A small portion of the population takes no position, but there is no meaningful opposition to any of these potential regulations, indicating an appetite among Americans for government action of some kind to regulate technology for minors. The likelihood of governments enacting such restrictions is a different question, but when it comes to public opinion, many Americans would clearly like to see more protections for minors.

At the same time, levels of parental restriction of content are somewhat lower than support for government restrictions.

Parental Restrictions on Online Activity

Percent of parents who say they place each restriction



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on those with at least one child living at home.

QUESTION WORDING: Which restrictions have you placed on your children's online activity? Check all that apply.

Nearly 60% of parents with children at home say they set restrictions on content, leaving more than 40% who don't. Figures are similar for screen time restrictions, and significantly lower for contact and messaging restrictions. It's important to note that these numbers are based on parents with children of any age living at home. Those with younger kids may have more restrictions, while those with older kids may have fewer.

We also asked people about their views on rules for smartphones in schools, an issue that has come up in many local school districts. We explored a variety of options, ranging from no smartphones being allowed on campus at any time through smartphones being available at all times.

Views on Smartphones in Schools

	All	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
No smartphones at all on campus at any time	9%	6%	11%	11%
No smartphones at all during the school day	26%	22%	24%	33%
No smartphones during class instruction, but available in free time	49%	57%	42%	43%
Smartphones available at all times	3%	4%	4%	2%
No screens of any kind in the classroom at all	6%	5%	6%	7%
Don't Know	7%	7%	13%	4%

SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: Which policy do you think would be best for your local schools? Response options: No smartphones at all on campus at any time, No smartphones at all during the school day, No smartphones out during class instruction, but available in free time, Smartphones available at all times, No screens of any kind in the classroom at all, Don't know.

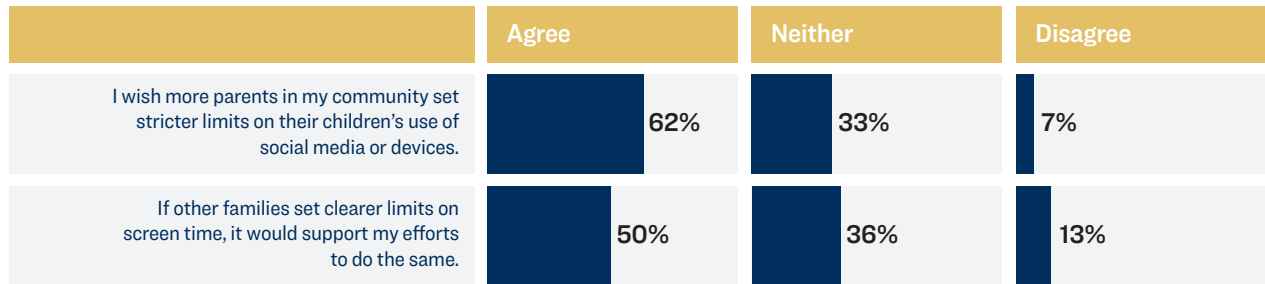
The most popular policy, supported by about half of Americans, would keep smartphones away during class but available during students' free time. The second most popular option is a policy of banning smartphones for the entire school day. More stringent options, such as banning smartphones from campus at any time or eliminating all screens from the classroom, are much less popular — and at the other end of the spectrum, a more lenient policy of allowing smartphones at all times is the least popular of all.

Overall, Americans seem to prefer school policies that allow smartphones at least some of the time — either after the school day or outside of classroom instruction — but that eliminate the distraction that phones might create in class. If we add together all of the options that exclude smartphones from classrooms at some level, we see that 90% of Americans do not want smartphones in class.

These basic preferences hold across the political spectrum. Larger percentages of Democrats than Republicans preferred allowing phones during free time, while more Republicans than Democrats preferred banning phones during the school day. But none of the other policy options we offered garnered the support of more than about one in 10 respondents, regardless of partisan leanings. We found no substantial differences in these policy preferences between parents with young children at home and other respondents.

Technology and Community Norms

Percent of parents who say ...



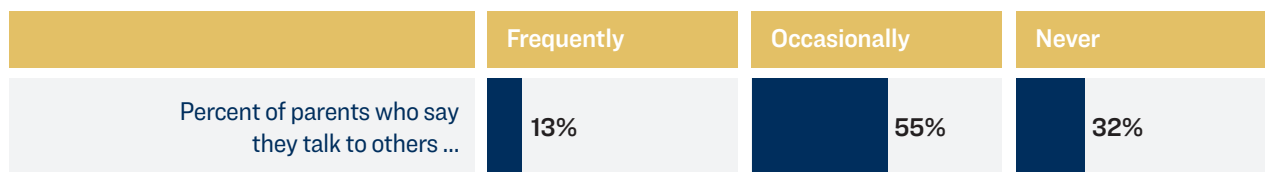
SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on those with at least one child under 18 at home.

QUESTION WORDING: How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Nearly two-thirds of parents with children under 18 at home express a desire for other parents in their communities to set stricter limits on technology, and half say it would support their own efforts if other parents set clearer limits on screen time. About a third don't take a position on what other parents do. Few parents disagree with the idea of other parents setting stricter limits.

At the same time, parents don't often speak with each other about managing kids and technology. Only 13% say they do this frequently, while 55% say they do it occasionally. When asked if they had ever changed screen time rules because of something another parent said or did, only 17% of parents said yes. Among that small group, most (86%) said they made their own rules stricter because of what another parent said or did.

Parents Talking About Kids and Technology



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on those with at least one child under 18 at home.

QUESTION WORDING: Do you talk to other parents about managing kids and technology?

Overall, these figures suggest that the American public, and parents in particular, would like to see collective action on managing technology for minors, whether through government restrictions or community norms. There is a sense that many parents would welcome support in limiting children's use of technology, and few would oppose such efforts.

APPENDIX

Support for Age Restrictions

Percent strongly or somewhat support

	Require social media companies to enforce age restrictions	Require pornographic websites to verify a user's age before granting access
Total	70%	77%
Ages 18-29	57%	64%
Ages 30-44	66%	68%
Ages 45-64	74%	80%
Ages 65+	83%	92%
Men	65%	68%
Women	75%	84%
Republican	75%	84%
Independent	69%	72%
Democrat	69%	72%
White Evangelical Protestant	79%	88%
White Non-Evangelical Protestant	75%	84%
Black Protestant	74%	88%
Catholic	78%	85%
Unaffiliated	59%	64%
Have kids at home	73%	78%
Don't have kids	61%	66%

SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: To what extent would you support or oppose government regulations that...

FERTILITY RATES & THE DESIRE FOR CHILDREN

Only a quarter of Americans say they believe the country is having too few babies, while a third admit they don't know whether there are too many, too few, or the right amount.

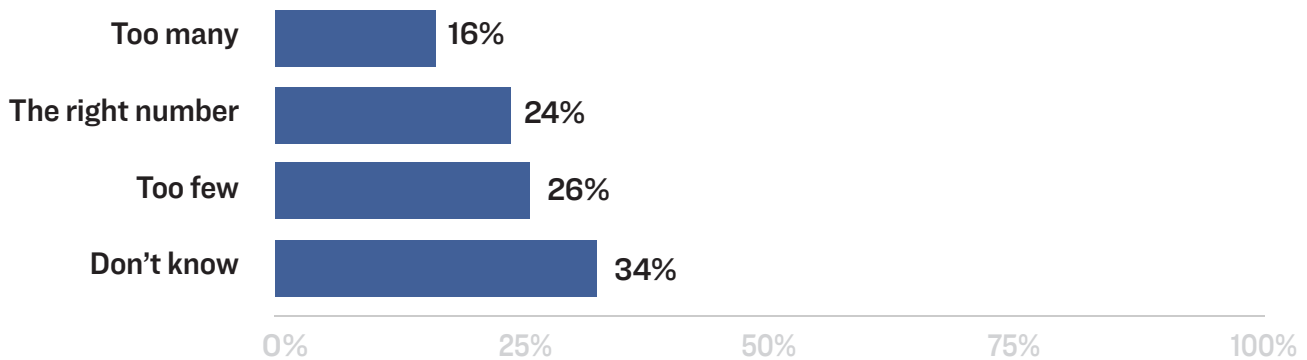
45%

under age 50 with no children say they would like to have kids someday.



Perceptions of Fertility in the U.S.

Percent of Americans saying the number of babies born today is ...



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

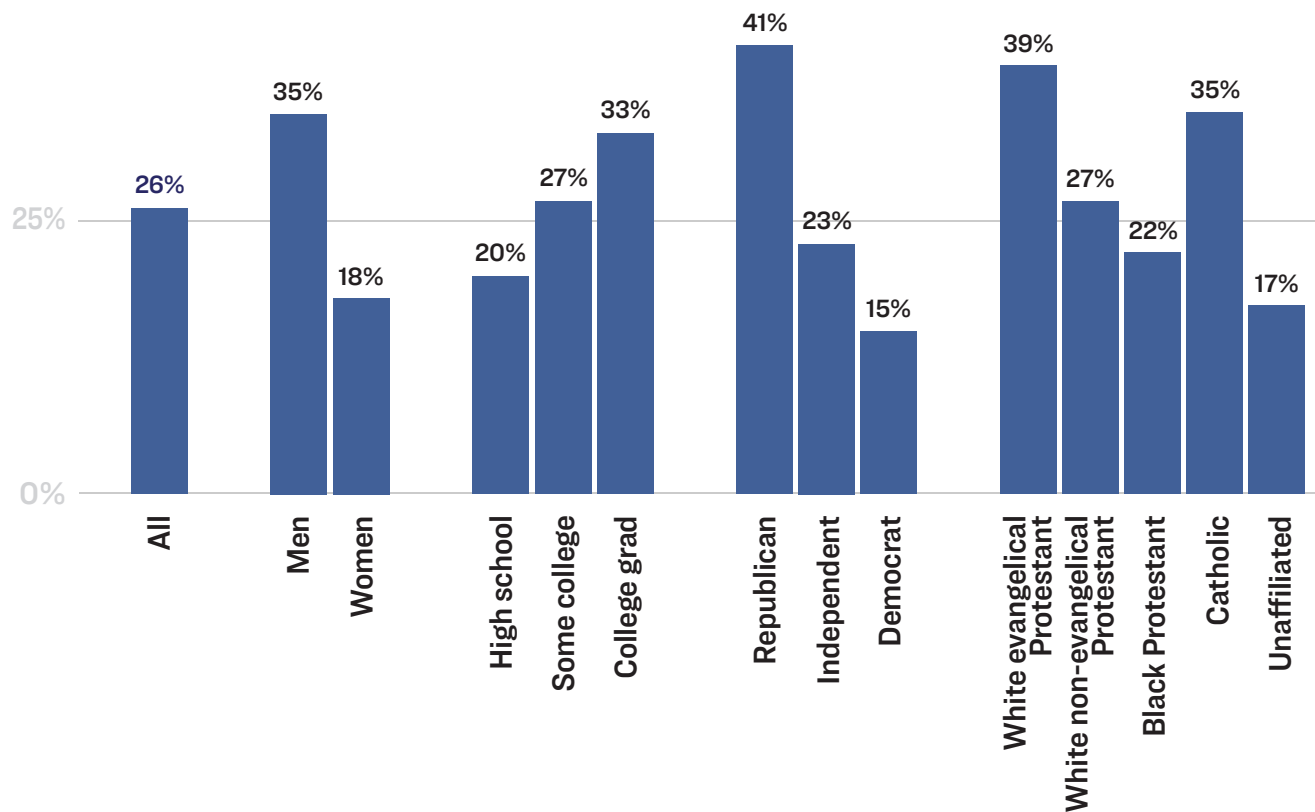
QUESTION WORDING: Are Americans these days having too few babies, too many babies, or about the right number?

In 2024, the U.S. fertility rate reached a record low: 1.6 live births per woman, well short of the 2.1 live births per woman required for population replacement, according to CDC data. There is broad consensus among demographers and public health experts that the situation is concerning, posing long-term risks including labor shortages, strain on social safety nets, and economic slowdown.

Among the general public, however, only a quarter of Americans say they believe the country is having too few babies. And a third of the population admits they don't know whether there are too many, too few, or the right amount.

Perceptions of Fertility in the U.S.

Percent saying there are too few babies being born



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

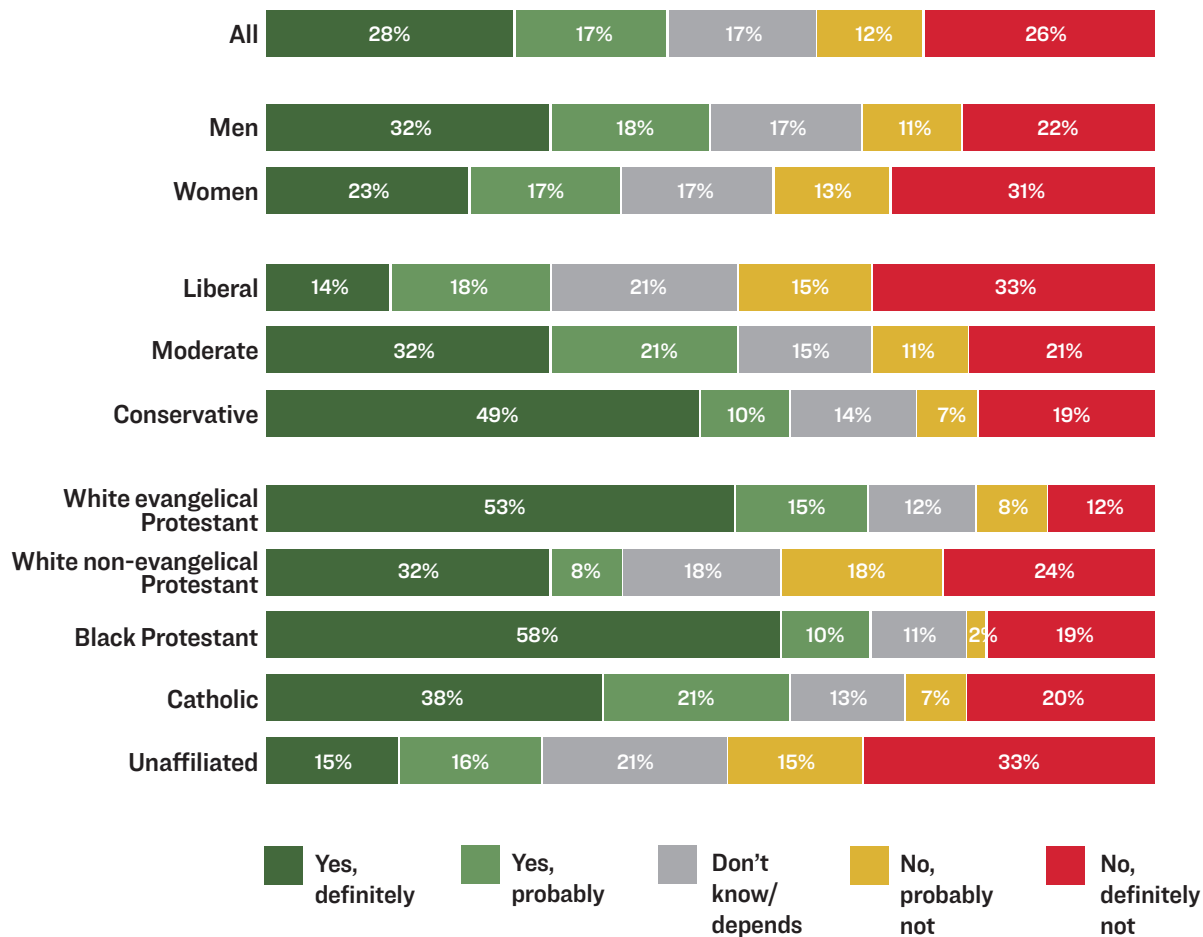
QUESTION WORDING: Are Americans these days having too few babies, too many babies, or about the right number?

Some groups are more likely to say too few babies are being born. Men are twice as likely as women to note this (35% vs. 18%), and the more education or income a person has, the more prone they are to say Americans are having too few babies. Republicans are far more likely than Democrats to believe fertility is too low (41% vs. 15%), and Catholics and White evangelical Protestants similarly stand out. However, even among those groups where awareness is higher, the percentage of those who say Americans are having too few babies is well below 50%.

And among those who do not have children, the desire to have them in the future varies by age, gender, party, and religion.

Desire to Have Children

Among those under age 50 without children



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on those under 50 years old who have no children.
 QUESTION WORDING: Do you personally hope or desire to have a child someday?

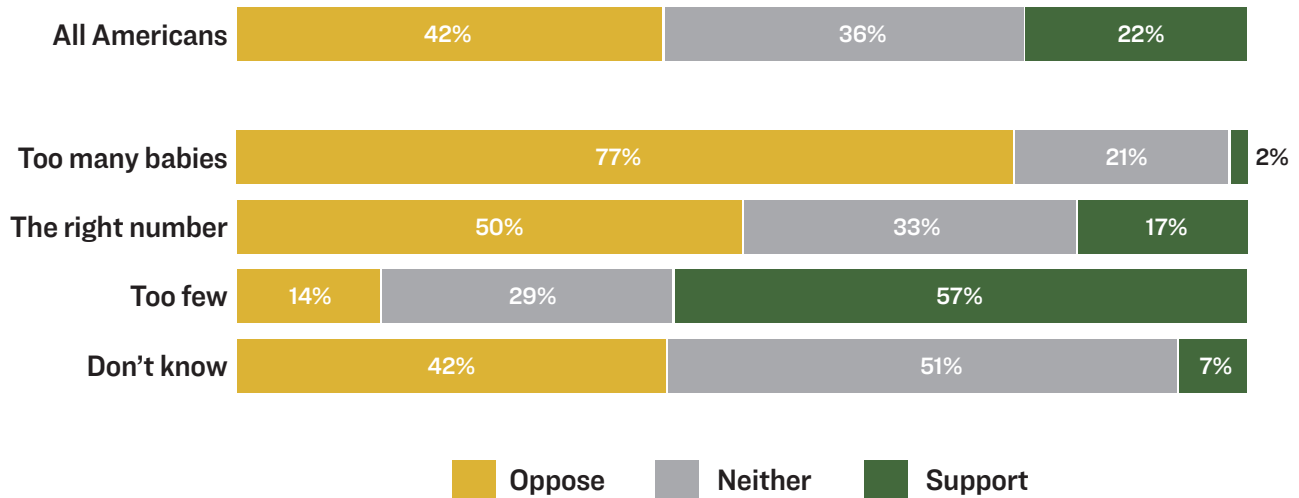
Among those under the age of 50 who do not have children, fewer than half (45%) say they would like to have them. Further, 38% say they do not want them, while the remainder are on the fence. Men are 10 percentage points more likely to say they want children than women (50% vs. 40%), with a third of women (31%) saying they “definitely” do not want children. The gap between conservatives and liberals is even wider at 27 percentage points (59% vs. 32%). Religion and race may also be significant drivers of differences, especially among Black Protestants, who tend to be more liberal but are the most likely group to desire children at 68%.

In addition to these differences, age is also a significant factor. The older the childless person, the less likely they are to desire children. Still, nearly a third (29%) of childless people in the youngest age category, age 18-29, say they do not want to have kids.

Reasons for limiting the number of children Americans choose to have are complex, but the most commonly cited reason in the American Family Survey is [insufficient money](#), reflecting the economic concerns [many families are facing](#).

Government Encouraging Fertility

Support for government action by perception of fertility rate



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: Would you support or oppose government policies aimed at encouraging people to have more children?

Are Americans these days having too few babies, too many babies, or about the right number?

There is little support for government policies encouraging people to have more children, with only 22% of Americans in favor and 46% opposed. This may be tied to lack of awareness of the country's low fertility rate and its potential implications, or it may simply reflect an aversion to government involvement in personal decisions.

What support there is for government intervention is concentrated among those who believe there are too few babies being born, with 57% supporting policies to encourage more children. This support, however, is outweighed by significant opposition to government action among the other groups. Far more Americans overall oppose government involvement than support it, though a good chunk of people are neither for nor against it.

What should we make of this data? Most Americans are not worried about a fertility crisis, and it's not clear whether this is due to lack of knowledge or something else. Would teaching the facts of the actual fertility rate change things? We can't answer that question with these data, but it is something to explore in the future. For now, what we know is that impressions about government involvement are correlated with impressions of whether low fertility rates are problematic.

INCREASING INDIFFERENCE TO THE INSTITUTION OF MARRIAGE

While outright opposition is rare, marriage is declining in popularity across demographic and political groups.

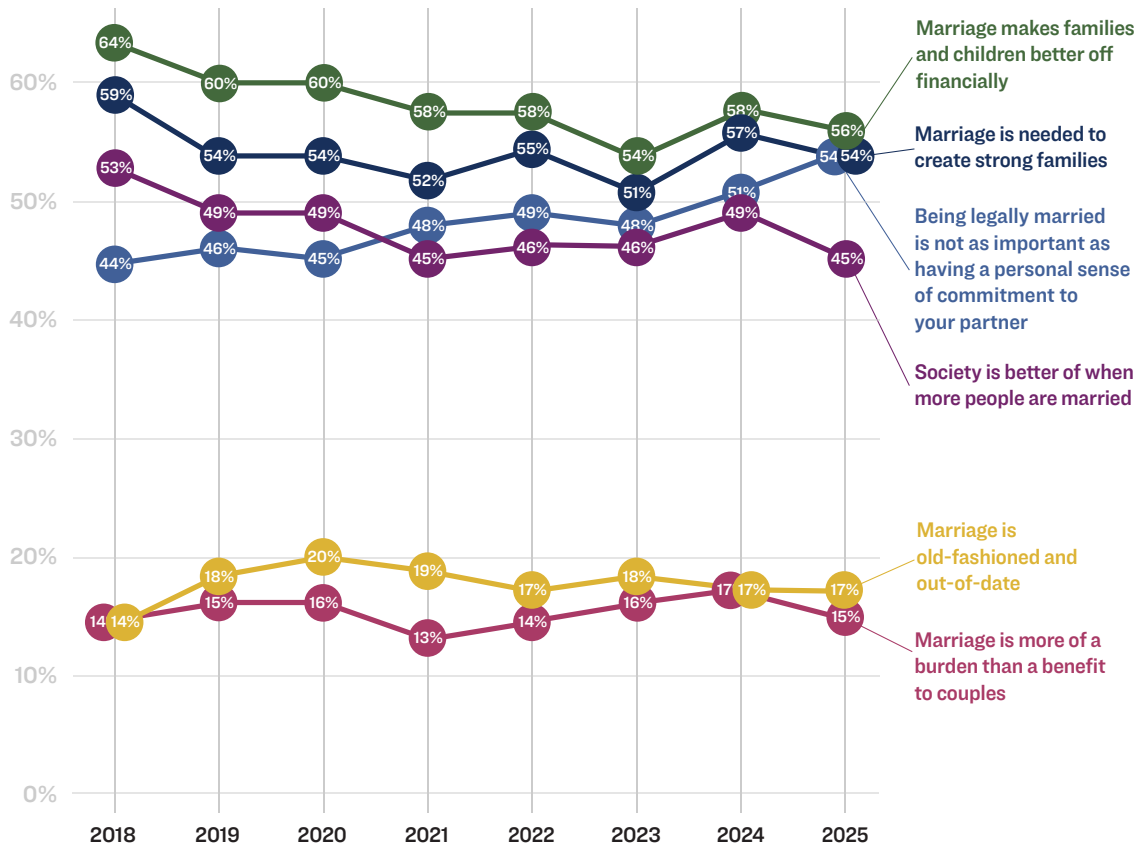
Fewer than

1/2 of Americans

now agree that when more people are married, society is better off.

Attitudes Toward Marriage, 2018-2025

Percent who agree with each statement



SOURCE: American Family Survey 2025. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: How much do you agree or disagree with the following?

One of the most important goals of the American Family Survey is to track attitudes across time, including attitudes about marriage — and this year, we find that Americans value marriage less than they once did.

Over the past seven years, Americans express increasingly lower levels of support for the ideas that marriage is needed to create strong families, that marriage makes people better off financially, or that society is better off with more married people. There are no massive drops in agreement with these statements, but support for each has trended in a negative direction by around 10 percentage points.

In contrast, the idea that a sense of commitment is more important than marriage is trending up by about the same margin. A majority of Americans agree with that sentiment. Outright opposition is relatively rare — fewer than 20% of Americans agree with the idea that marriage is “old fashioned” or “more of a burden than a benefit,” but they do not recognize its benefits or virtues as much as they once did.

And it is important to recognize that there is a slide in intensity of preferences as well. Consider these tables that show the shift within “agreement” between 2018 and 2025.

Society better off with more married

	2018	2025
Strongly Agree	 21%	 11%
Agree	 17%	 13%
Somewhat Agree	 12%	 18%

Marriage needed to create strong families

	2018	2025
Strongly Agree	 26%	 19%
Agree	 18%	 16%
Somewhat Agree	 13%	 17%

Marriage makes people better off financially

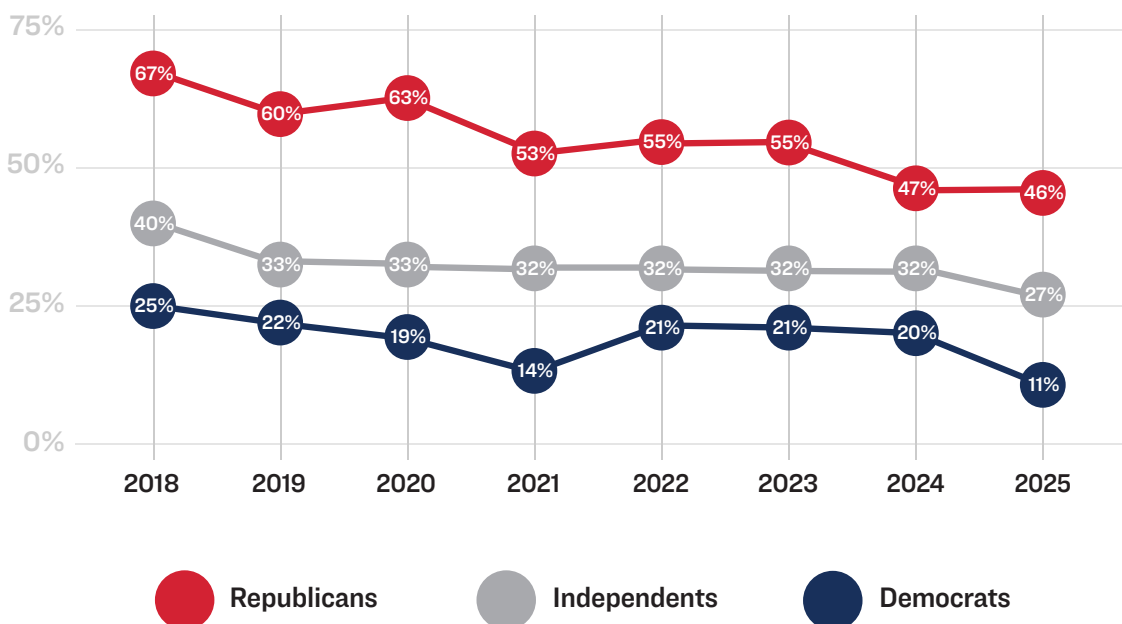
	2018	2025
Strongly Agree	 22%	 15%
Agree	 23%	 20%
Somewhat Agree	 18%	 21%

The pattern is clearly that the group who “strongly” agrees with these claims has slid by around seven to 10 percentage points and the group that merely “somewhat agrees” is growing, with some people sliding off of the agreement side in these years. All of this is consistent with the idea of a growing indifference to marriage as an institution that is important for families. Agreement remains, but only “somewhat.”

What is driving this shift away from full agreement? It may be tempting to assume this is a culture war issue with progressives souring on marriage, and in a sense that is true.

Marriage as a Social Good

Percent agreeing or strongly agreeing that society is better off when more people are married



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: How much do you agree or disagree with the following?

In 2018 a quarter of Democrats agreed or strongly agreed (and we will switch to that definition for the balance of this to emphasize the people who agree most strongly) with the idea that society was better off with more married people. Today that number is just 11% — a figure so low that it approaches unanimity among Democrats, at least in their lack of enthusiasm for marriage as a social good.

Yet while it is true that the political left has soured on marriage by about 14 percentage points, the drop among Republicans over the same period is even larger at 21 points. For proponents of marriage and family ties across the political spectrum, the sad truth of the matter is that marriage is losing popularity in a universal fashion. Democrats and progressives look like they have particularly soured on marriage because they are at such a low level of agreement with the idea of marriage making society better off. But that is in large measure because they started at a low level to begin with. The overall trend is away from support for marriage, and it extends across the board.

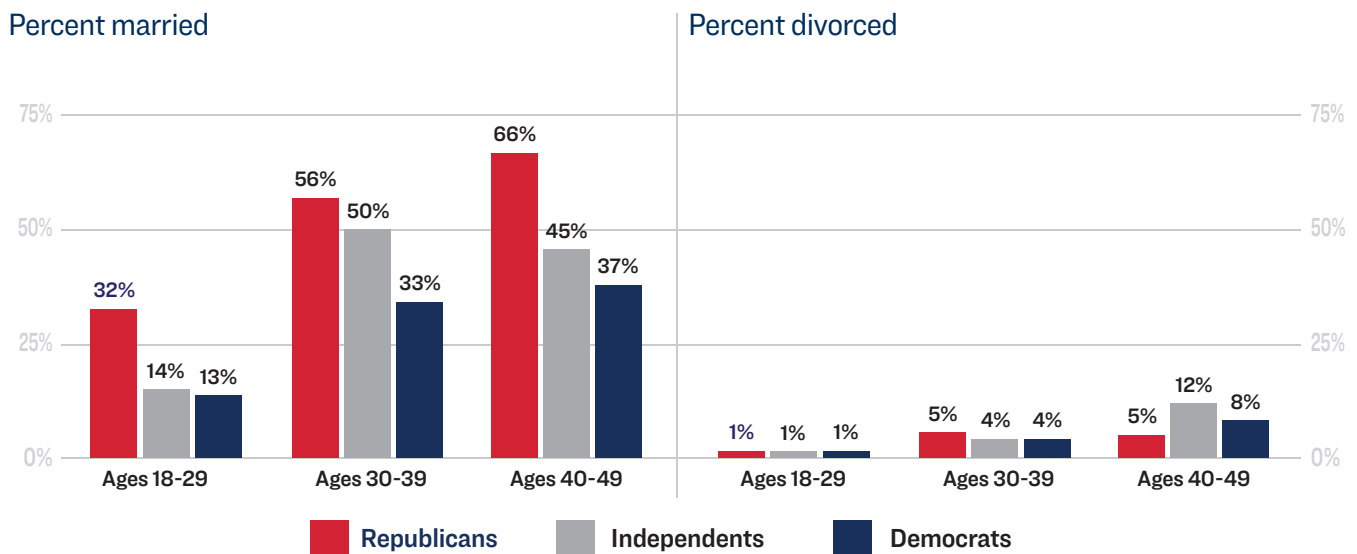
There are age differences. For instance, among people over age 40, 48% agree that marriage makes society better off, while under age 40 the number is just 40%. And there are educational differences. Among those with a high school education, just 42% agree, while among those with a bachelor's degree or more, the percentage is 49%. But however one slices this, the numbers are falling over time.

Other questions show a similar trend. The idea that marriage makes people better off financially is agreed to by 51% of Republicans and just 25% of Democrats (down from 66% and 37% since 2018). The gap is even bigger when it comes to marriage being needed to create strong families, with 61% of Republicans and just 19% of Democrats agreeing (again down from 73 percent and 29 percent in 2018). It is worth noting that family scholars tend to agree with both of these statements. Marriage contributes to stable families and the rearing of children, and it is strongly associated with better financial outcomes for everyone, both parents and children.

Again, the truly negative statements about marriage — that marriage is old-fashioned and more of a burden than a benefit — are not seeing any real spikes in agreement. People are not overtly hostile to marriage, but they are becoming indifferent to it. They simply do not see its utility or its advantages. And fewer Americans, particularly on the political left, are getting married.

Republicans are more likely to be married at every age level before age 50. Pure independents are least likely to be married, but Democrats lag Republicans by about 15 percentage points on average.

Marriage and Divorce by Party and Age



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

But note that there are essentially no differences in divorce rates. Democrats and progressives are not getting married at the same rate as Republicans and conservatives are. However, once married, they remain at essentially the same rate as other groups (though independents divorce at somewhat higher rates than Republicans.).

What are we to make of this data? While it is never wise to exaggerate or catastrophize data, we see real cause for concern here. As noted above, marriage is broadly a beneficial institution that helps lift people out of poverty, alleviate loneliness, and provide stable homes for kids. We also find that 39% of unmarried Americans report experiencing at least one economic crisis in the past year, [compared to 29% of married Americans](#). Marriage is not a perfect institution — abusive relationships and other problems deserve serious attention. But in our view, people should broadly support marriage for all of its benefits.

Indifference to marriage — especially if it leads to fewer people entering the institution — is not a healthy sign for the American public. On an individual level, it means that more people may simply miss out on the benefits of marriage. But on a social level, we note that people increasingly bemoan [the cost of children](#), worry about inequality, and want to build a stronger society. Families help with all of that.

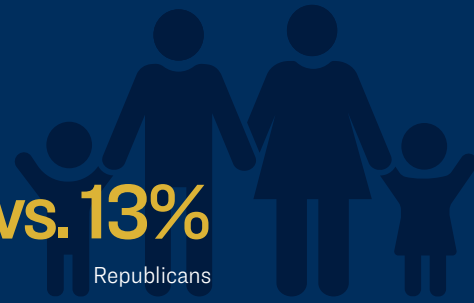
Indifference to marriage suggests a complacency and a lack of energy that is likely to have costs in the future. Public opinion surveys are hardly good signposts to what those costs might be, but we believe there will be costs in the long run. Proponents of marriage across the political spectrum should face the fact that public attitudes are turning downward on this institution and a better understanding of why attitudes are shifting, leading to new arguments and actions, are probably necessary if we want to arrest this trend.

FAMILIES & IMMIGRATION

Most Americans believe that the Constitution contains a guarantee of birthright citizenship, though the partisan divide in support for that guarantee is wide.

79% vs. 13%

Democrats
Republicans
oppose deportation even when it separates
parents from children.



Belief in Birthright Citizenship

Percent who say birthright citizenship is guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution

	YES	NO	NOT SURE
All	70%	15%	16%
Democrats	86%	4%	10%
Republicans	53%	30%	17%
Independents	65%	12%	22%
White	68%	18%	14%
Black	67%	8%	25%
Hispanic	77%	10%	13%
Other	67%	17%	16%
Ages 18-30	76%	10%	14%
Ages 31-50	69%	13%	18%
Ages 51-64	66%	18%	16%
Ages 65+	67%	21%	12%

SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

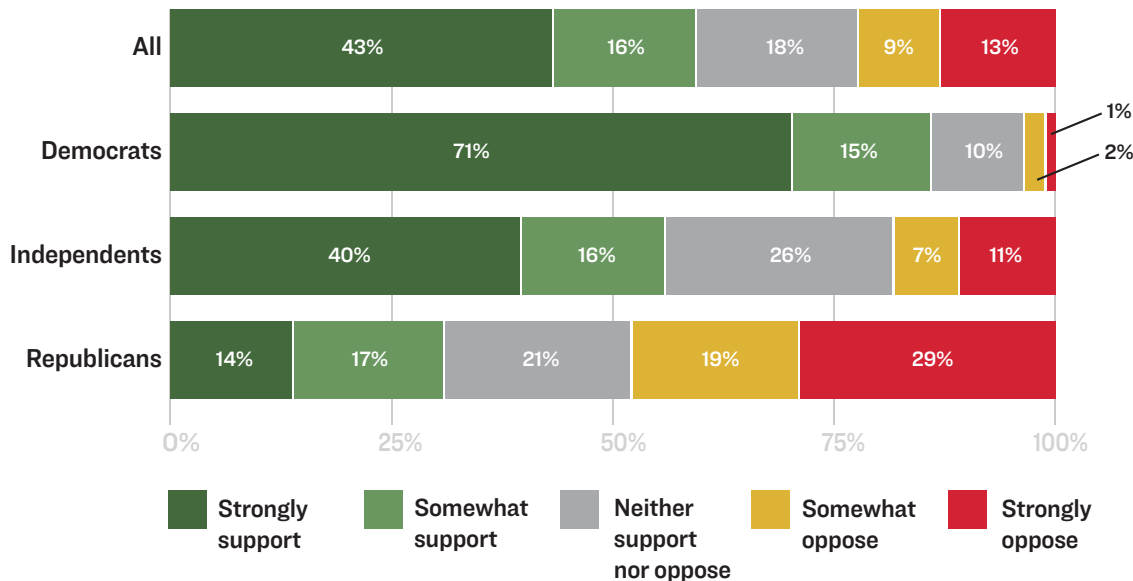
QUESTION WORDING: As far as you understand, does the U.S. Constitution guarantee birthright citizenship (the principle that anyone born on U.S. soil automatically becomes a U.S. citizen)?

The 14th Amendment to the Constitution states, “All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.” Since the amendment’s ratification, this clause has generally been interpreted to mean that anyone born on U.S. soil is automatically a citizen. In a novel legal argument, the Trump Administration asserts that the phrase “subject to the jurisdiction thereof” encompasses large exceptions to the citizenship guarantee and has asked the Supreme Court to rule on the issue.

Despite the Trump Administration’s interpretation, the view that the Constitution guarantees birthright citizenship is widespread. About seven in 10 respondents to the 2025 American Family Survey believe that the Constitution includes this promise, with the remaining respondents split between uncertainty and doubt. Belief in birthright citizenship is strongest among Hispanics, young people, and Democrats. Compared to the nearly nine in 10 Democrats who say the Constitution guarantees birthright citizenship, a bare majority of Republicans say the same, with three in 10 resisting the idea.

Some of the Republican resistance to this factual question about whether the Constitution includes a citizenship guarantee may be an expression of opposition to birthright citizenship as a policy. We followed up by asking all respondents, regardless of their beliefs about whether the Constitution includes birthright citizenship, to tell us how much they support or oppose the idea.

Support for Birthright Citizenship



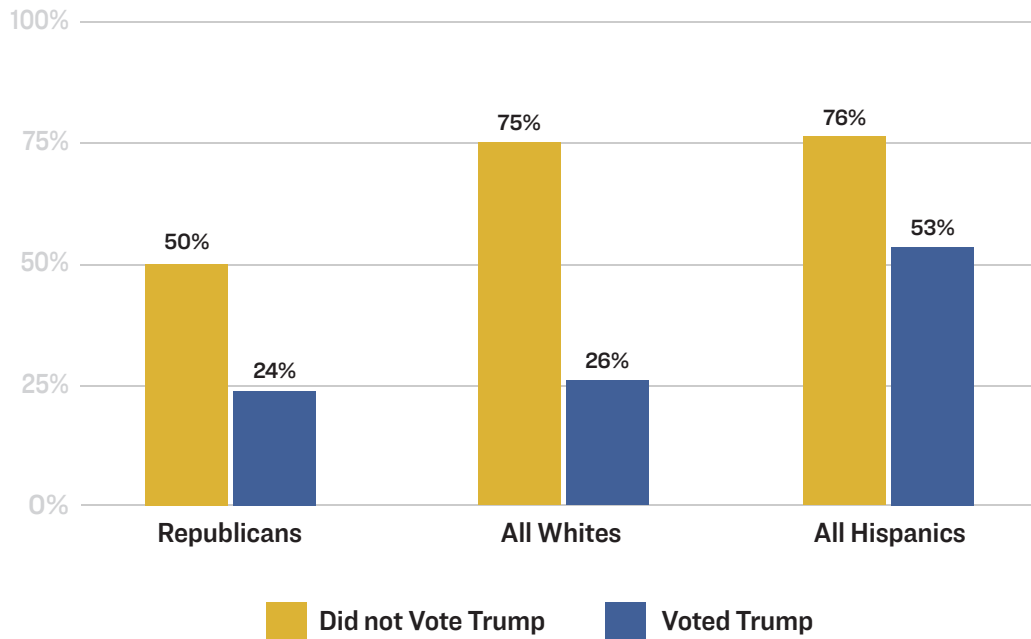
SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: How much do you support the idea of birthright citizenship?

A majority of Americans support birthright citizenship, but responses to this question are highly polarized by political party, with close to nine in 10 Democrats supporting it (seven in 10 strongly supporting), compared to just three in 10 Republicans supporting (and only 14% strongly supporting). Given President Trump’s strident opposition to birthright citizenship, we also compared 2024 Trump voters to non-Trump voters (defined as those who voted for someone else or who did not vote at all in 2024). Among self-identified Republicans, for example, only one quarter of those who voted for Trump expressed some level of support for birthright citizenship, compared to half of non-Trump voters. Among white respondents (regardless of self-identified political party), three-quarters of non-Trump voters support birthright citizenship, compared to only one-quarter of Trump voters. Only among Hispanics do a majority of Trump voters express support.

Support for Birthright Citizenship

Percent who strongly or somewhat support



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: How much do you support the idea of birthright citizenship?

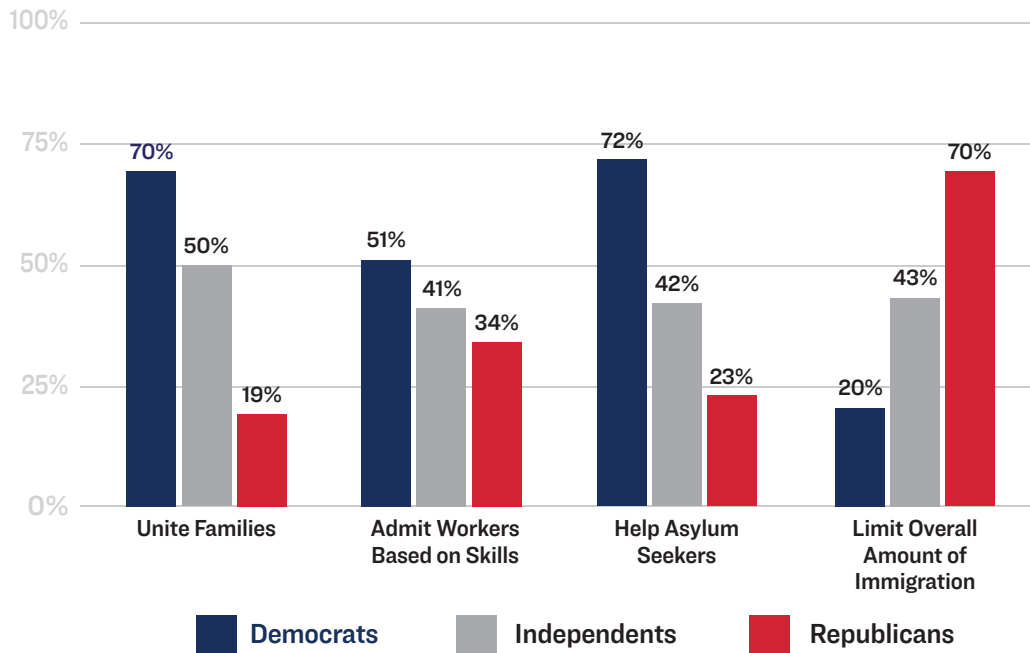
What about other features of immigration policy? We also asked respondents to indicate which of four potential immigration policies should be a “high priority” for immigration policy generally (not limited to undocumented immigration).

Again, attitudes about these priorities are highly polarized, and none receives majority support from all partisan groups. Supermajorities of Democrats want to emphasize uniting families and helping asylum seekers, priorities that are rejected by most Republicans. On the other hand, a supermajority of Republicans prefer to limit the overall amount of immigration, something very few Democrats advocate. The least polarized option is admitting workers based on skills, but it is chosen by a bare majority of Democrats and only one-third of Republicans.

One important lesson to emerge from these findings is that for many Republicans, the overriding policy priority is limiting the number of immigrants in the country. In fact, nearly half of Republicans (49%) chose limiting overall immigration as their only priority for immigration policy. For them, there seems to be no good form of immigration at all. By contrast, less than one in 10 Democrats (8%) selected limiting the flow of immigrants as their only priority.

Immigration Priorities

Percent selecting each as a high priority



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

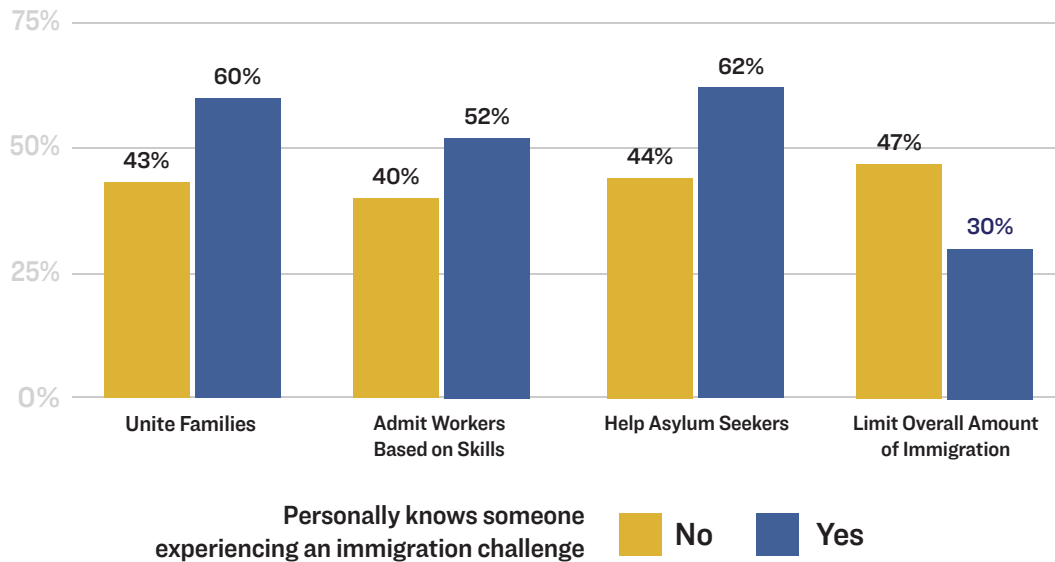
QUESTION WORDING: Which of these should be a high priority for U.S. immigration policy? (Check all that apply.) Uniting families, admitting workers based on skills, helping people seek asylum from political persecution, limiting the overall amount of immigration.

Americans' personal experiences and relationships also structure their attitudes about immigration priorities. We asked respondents to indicate whether they personally know someone "who has experienced visa delays, deportation, or family separation due to U.S. immigration policy." About 23% of respondents said they do know a family member, friend, acquaintance, or coworker who has such an experience. (Respondents could also indicate that they prefer not to say, and 4% chose that option. These respondents are excluded for purposes of the following analysis.)

Such personal connections matter. Those who know someone experiencing an immigration challenge are more likely to support uniting families, helping asylum seekers, and admitting workers based on skills, and they are less likely to support limiting immigration. The effects of personal connections persist when we analyze Republicans and Democrats separately. Of course, these are only correlational analyses, not causal claims; those who have more liberal immigration attitudes may also be more likely to seek out personal connections to immigrants.

Immigration Priorities

Percent selecting each priority



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

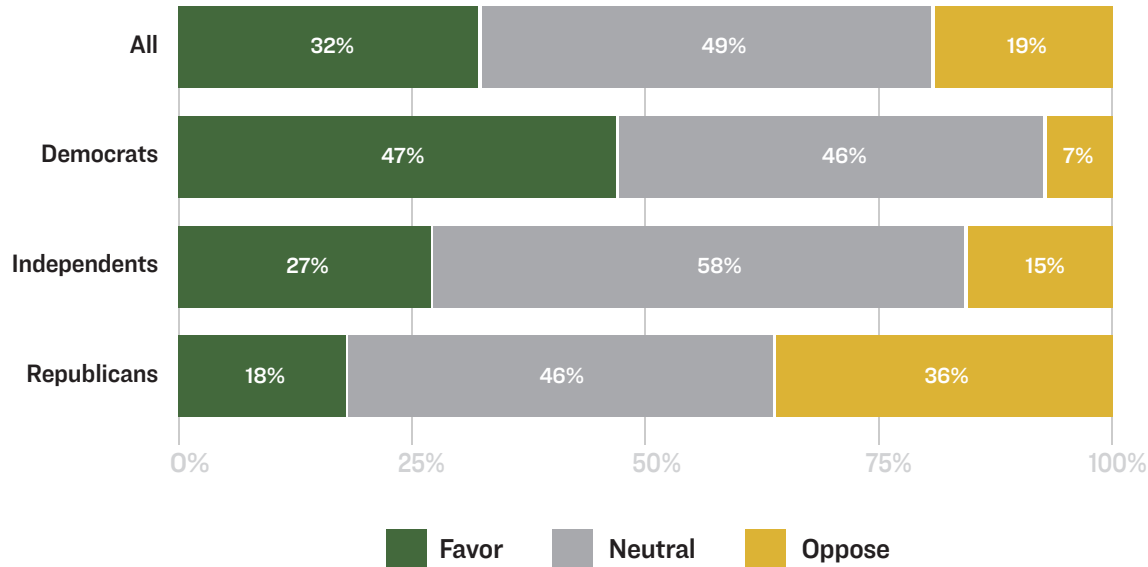
QUESTION WORDING: Which of these should be a high priority for U.S. immigration policy? (Check all that apply.) Uniting families, admitting workers based on skills, helping people seek asylum from political persecution, limiting the overall amount of immigration.

While these questions allowed respondents to indicate their support or opposition for multiple policy priorities, we also asked two questions designed to help respondents consider potential tradeoffs between different priorities or values, including the value of keeping families together.

Again we find substantial partisan disagreement in how Americans make these tradeoffs. Democrats are far more likely than Republicans to prioritize reuniting families over immigration policies designed to assist skilled workers. Even so, about half of both Democrats and Republicans refuse to make the tradeoff, choosing the neutral category. And when it comes to separating undocumented parents from citizen children, about eight in 10 Democrats oppose, while a majority of Republicans support family separation. Across both questions, keeping immigrant families together is a lower priority for Republicans than for Democrats.

Immigration Policy Tradeoffs

Percent who favor reuniting families over helping skilled workers

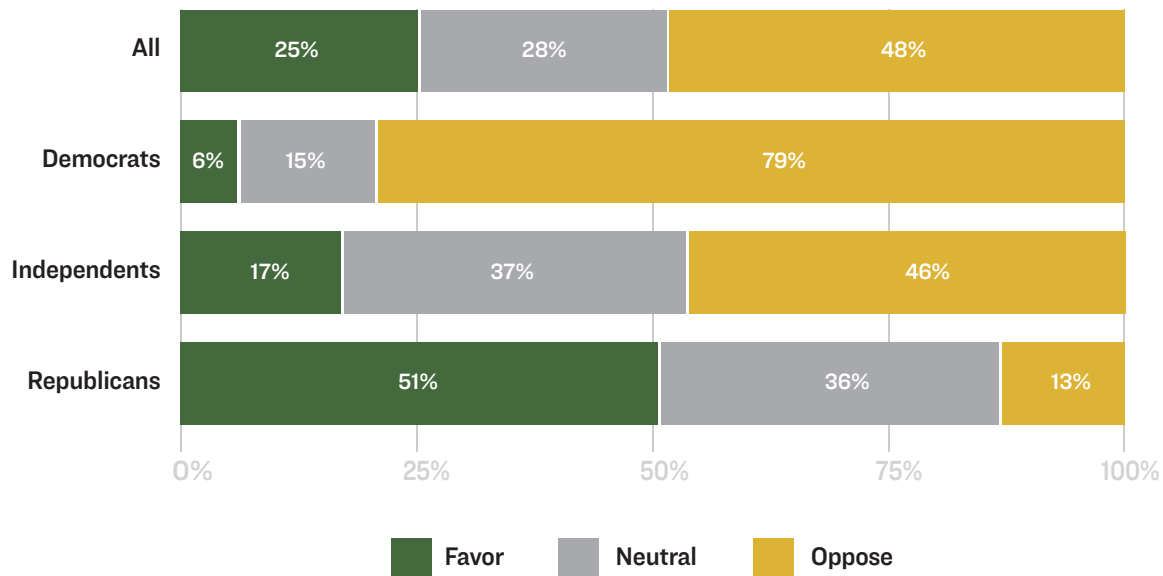


SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: Do you favor or oppose the following statement about immigration? The immigration system should give higher priority to reuniting families than to helping people who have job skills that are in demand.

Immigration & Families

Percent who favor deportation even when it separates parents from children



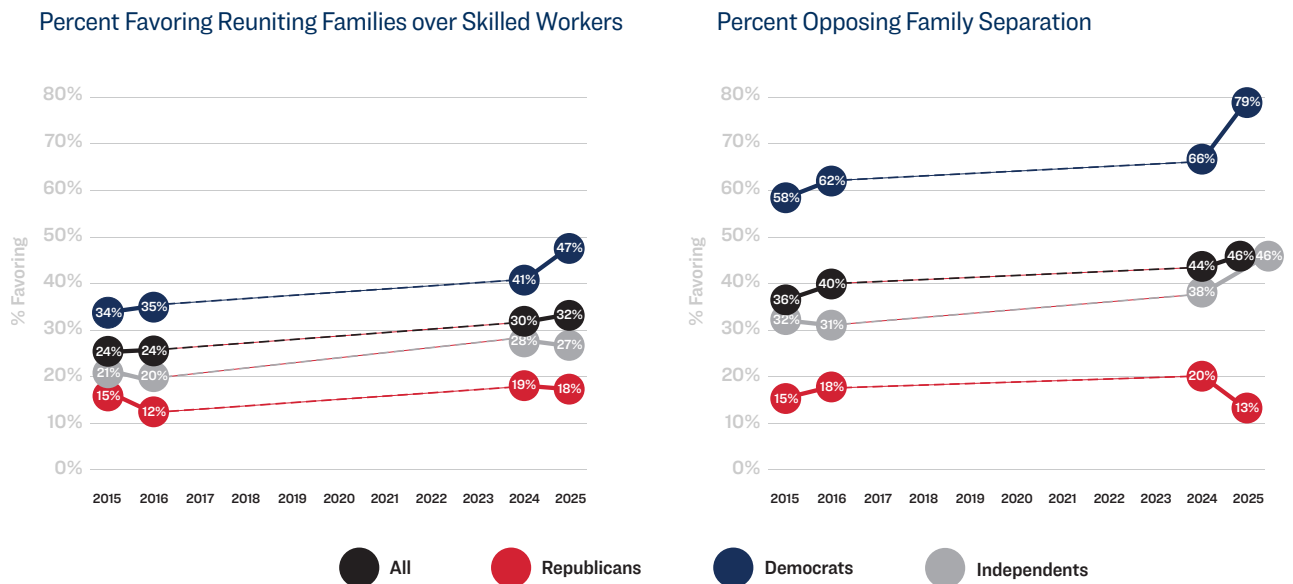
SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: Do you favor or oppose the following statement about immigration? We should deport illegal immigrants even when it separates parents from children who are natural-born citizens.

We have asked these questions about immigration policy across several years, including in 2015 and 2016 (the end of the Obama administration and during Donald Trump’s initial run for the presidency) and again in 2024 (the end of the Biden administration) and 2025 (the beginning of the second Trump administration). The question of prioritizing reunification of families over admitting skilled workers has always been one where large percentages seem to be torn — in every year, close to half of Americans select the neutral option. Nonetheless, opinions have polarized, especially in light of the second Trump administration’s policies. In 2015, the gap between Republicans’ and Democrats’ preferences for reuniting families over admitting skilled workers was 19 percentage points. In 2025, that gap increased to 29 percentage points.

Increased polarization is even more profound on the issue of separating immigrant parents from citizen children. During the Obama administration, the partisan gap in opposition to this policy was an already-large 43 percentage points, but by 2025, that gap had increased to 66 percentage points. A large portion of the change is among Democrats, indicating their nearly complete rejection of the immigration policies of the second Trump administration.

Political Divides on Families & Immigration



SOURCE: *American Family Survey 2015-2025*. Based on all Americans.

QUESTION WORDING: Do you favor or oppose the following statements about immigration? The immigration system should give higher priority to reuniting families than to helping people who have job skills that are in demand. We should deport illegal immigrants even when it separates parents from children who are natural-born citizens.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, given the current political environment and the rhetoric of the Trump administration, partisans are deeply polarized by many aspects of immigration policy. Though a majority of Americans recognize the constitutional guarantee of birthright citizenship, support or opposition to that idea is structured by partisanship. And Republicans and Democrats fundamentally disagree about the policies our immigration system should prioritize, even when such policies may separate families. It is hard to imagine a government policy that would be more disruptive to family life than separating parents from children, so the fact that Republican antipathy to immigration overrides even the goal of keeping families together is especially striking.



THE AMERICAN FAMILY SURVEY

METHODOLOGY NOTE

Between August 6-18, 2025, YouGov interviewed 3317 nationally representative respondents who were then matched down to a sample of 3000 to produce the final dataset. The respondents were matched to a sampling frame on gender, age, race, and education. The frame was constructed by stratified sampling from the full 2023 American Community Survey (ACS) one-year sample with selection within strata by weighted sampling with replacements (using the person weights on the public use file).

The matched cases were weighted to the sampling frame using propensity scores. The matched cases and the frame were combined and a logistic regression was estimated for inclusion in the frame. The propensity score function included age, gender, race/ethnicity, years of education, region, and home ownership. The propensity scores were grouped into deciles of the estimated propensity score in the frame and post-stratified according to these deciles.

The weights were then post-stratified on 2020 and 2024 presidential vote choice as well as a four-way stratification of gender, age (four categories), race (four categories), and education (four categories) to produce the final weight. The overall margin of error is +/- 2.1%.

Sample 3000 United States - General Population
 Conducted August 06 - 18, 2025
 Margin of Error $\pm 2.1\%$

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1. How satisfied are you with your...?

	Completely dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neutral/Don't know	Somewhat satisfied	Completely satisfied	Not applicable
Satisfaction Battery – Job	7%	10%	11%	22%	16%	34%
Satisfaction Battery – Family	4%	9%	9%	31%	45%	2%
Satisfaction Battery – Life	5%	13%	12%	42%	26%	1%
Satisfaction Battery – Community	5%	11%	21%	39%	21%	2%
Satisfaction Battery – Relationship (Asked only of those in a relationship)	3%	5%	6%	30%	55%	1%
Satisfaction Battery – Sex life	12%	13%	15%	21%	25%	14%

2. At any point in the last two years, have you thought that your marriage or relationship was in trouble?

Asked only of those in a relationship more than 2 years

Yes	36%
No	64%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	1,637

3. Would you say that your marriage or relationship is stronger, weaker, or about the same as two years ago?

Asked only of those in a relationship more than 2 years

Stronger	45%
About the same	45%
Weaker	8%
Don't know	2%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	1,637

4. Turning to marriage generally, do you feel that marriages in the United States are stronger, weaker, or about the same as two years ago?

Stronger	5%
About the same	40%
Weaker	38%
Don't know	17%

Totals 100%
 Unweighted N 3,000

5. How much do you agree or disagree with the following:

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Agree	Strongly agree
Marriage battery – When more people are married, society is better off.	4%	6%	6%	39%	18%	14%	13%
Marriage battery – Marriage is more of a burden than a benefit to couples.	18%	23%	17%	26%	10%	3%	3%
Marriage battery – Marriage is needed in order to create strong families.	9%	11%	8%	18%	16%	17%	20%
Marriage battery – Being legally married is not as important as having a personal sense of commitment to your partner.	8%	9%	9%	21%	18%	19%	16%
Marriage battery – Marriage is old-fashioned and out-of- date.	29%	20%	13%	21%	10%	4%	3%
Marriage battery – Marriage makes families and children better off financially.	4%	5%	6%	29%	20%	20%	16%
Marriage battery – Marriage is for life, come what may.	7%	9%	9%	23%	16%	17%	17%
Marriage battery – Marriage is mostly for people who are having children.	19%	28%	14%	23%	9%	5%	2%
Marriage battery – Marriage is more important than a career to finding happiness in life.	13%	13%	10%	31%	11%	12%	10%
Marriage battery – There are more advantages to being single than to being married.	8%	16%	14%	38%	14%	6%	4%

6. How much do you agree or disagree with the following:

	Total Agree	Total Disagree	Total Neither
Marriage battery – When more people are married, society is better off.	45%	16%	39%
Marriage battery – Marriage is more of a burden than a benefit to couples.	15%	58%	26%
Marriage battery – Marriage is needed in order to create strong families.	54%	28%	18%
Marriage battery – Being legally married is not as important as having a personal sense of commitment to your partner.	54%	26%	20%
Marriage battery – Marriage is old-fashioned and out-of- date.	17%	62%	21%
Marriage battery – Marriage makes families and children better off financially.	56%	15%	29%
Marriage battery – Marriage is for life, come what may.	51%	26%	23%
Marriage battery – Marriage is mostly for people who are having children.	16%	61%	23%
Marriage battery – Marriage is more important than a career to finding happiness in life.	34%	35%	31%
Marriage battery – There are more advantages to being single than to being married.	25%	37%	38%

7. Would you say that your family relationships are stronger, weaker, or about the same as two years ago?

Asked of those who are married or in a relationship

Stronger	33%
About the same	52%
Weaker	12%
Don't know	2%
Totals	99%
Unweighted N	1,826

8. Turning to families generally, do you feel that family relationships in the United States are stronger, weaker, or about the same as two years ago?

Stronger	6%
About the same	42%
Weaker	36%
Don't know	16%
Totals	100%

Unweighted N 3,000

9. Do you personally hope or desire to have a child someday?

Asked of those under 50 years old who have no children

Yes, definitely	28%
Yes, probably	17%
No, probably not	12%
No, definitely not	26%
It depends	10%
Don't know	7%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	916

10. How much do you agree or disagree with the following:

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Agree	Strongly agree
Raising Children Battery – The cost of raising a child/children is affordable for most people.	27%	24%	20%	15%	8%	4%	1%
Raising Children Battery – Children are better off if they have two married parents.	4%	6%	5%	20%	18%	19%	28%
Raising Children Battery – It is sometimes necessary to discipline a child with a good, hard spanking.	16%	12%	10%	20%	19%	13%	10%
Raising Children Battery – It is important for parents to pass on their political values to their children.	14%	18%	12%	32%	13%	7%	4%
Raising Children Battery – Parents should set boundaries on media consumption for their children.	1%	1%	1%	10%	21%	31%	35%

Raising Children Battery – Children need both a male and female role model in the home.	9%	7%	5%	16%	15%	18%	30%
Raising Children Battery – Raising children is one of life's greatest joys.	4%	3%	3%	23%	14%	24%	29%
Raising Children Battery – It's morally wrong to have a child outside of marriage.	27%	18%	10%	21%	8%	9%	7%

11. How much do you agree or disagree with the following:

	Total Agree	Total Disagree	Total Neither
Raising Children Battery – The cost of raising a child/children is affordable for most people.	14%	71%	15%
Raising Children Battery – Children are better off if they have two married parents.	65%	15%	20%
Raising Children Battery – It is sometimes necessary to discipline a child with a good, hard spanking.	42%	38%	20%
Raising Children Battery – It is important for parents to pass on their political values to their children.	24%	44%	32%
Raising Children Battery – Parents should set boundaries on media consumption for their children.	87%	3%	10%
Raising Children Battery – Children need both a male and female role model in the home.	63%	21%	16%
Raising Children Battery – Raising children is one of life's greatest joys.	66%	10%	23%
Raising Children Battery – It's morally wrong to have a child outside of marriage.	24%	54%	21%

12. Outside of your family, who would you turn to first if you needed help with each of the following issues?

	Nearby neighbors	Religious organizations	Community organizations	Co-workers	Other friends	I generally just rely on myself
Support network battery – Help with childcare	5%	4%	7%	1%	29%	54%

Support network battery – Advice about children	2%	8%	5%	3%	40%	42%
Support network battery – Advice about my relationship	1%	8%	3%	2%	35%	51%
Support network battery – Financial help	1%	3%	12%	2%	16%	66%
Support network battery – Taking care of my house or other property	11%	2%	4%	1%	18%	64%
Support network battery – Transportation to an important appointment	5%	1%	3%	2%	28%	61%

13. In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following because there wasn't enough money?

Did you do any of the following because there wasn't enough money - Hungry, but didn't eat because you couldn't afford enough food	11%
Did you do any of the following because there wasn't enough money - Not pay the full amount of an important bill (like rent, mortgage, or a utility bill)	17%
Did you do any of the following because there wasn't enough money - Borrow or receive money from friends or family to help pay the bills	19%
Did you do any of the following because there wasn't enough money - Move in with other people even for a little while because of financial problems	4%
Did you do any of the following because there wasn't enough money - Stay at a shelter, in an abandoned building, an automobile or any other place not meant for regular housing, even for one night	2%
Did you do any of the following because there wasn't enough money - Needed to see a doctor or go to the hospital but couldn't go because of the cost	10%
Did you do any of the following because there wasn't enough money - None of the above	65%
Unweighted N	3,000

14. How old were you when you first became a parent?

Asked to those with at least 1 child

12	0%
13	0%
14	0%
15	1%
16	2%
17	4%
18	4%
19	6%

20	7%
21	7%
22	5%
23	5%
24	5%
25	6%
26	5%
27	6%
28	6%
29	3%
30	5%
31	3%
32	4%
33	3%
34	3%
35	2%
36	1%
37	2%
38	1%
39	1%
40	1%
41	0%
42	0%
43	0%
44	0%
45	0%
46	0%
47	0%
48	0%
49	0%
50	0%
51	0%
52	0%
53	0%
54	0%
55	0%
56	0%
57	0%
58	0%
59	0%
60	0%
61	0%
62	0%
63	0%

64	0%
65	0%
66	0%
67	0%
68	0%
69	0%
70+	0%
Totals	98%
Unweighted N	1,712

15. If you lost your job, about how long would you be able to live off your savings without going into debt?

Asked of those who are employed full or part time

Less than a month	29%
1 to 3 months	24%
3 to 6 months	18%
6 or more months	29%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	1,442

16. Assuming you had no money incoming, how long would you be able to live off your savings without going into debt?

Asked of those not currently employed

Less than a month	38%
1 to 3 months	18%
3 to 6 months	12%
6 or more months	32%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	1,557

17. Do you personally hope or desire to marry in the future?

Asked of those not currently married

Yes, definitely	25%
Yes, probably	19%
No, probably not	17%
No, definitely not	21%
Not sure	17%
Totals	99%
Unweighted N	1,733

18. Has your financial situation gotten worse, better, or stayed the same in the last year?

It got worse	33%
It stayed the same	47%
It got better	19%
Totals	99%
Unweighted N	3,000

19. How do you provide care for your children during the work day? Select all that apply.

Asked of those with a child under 12 years old living at home

How do you provide care for your children during the work day - Self/spouse	63%
How do you provide care for your children during the work day - Extended	27%
How do you provide care for your children during the work day - Friends	9%
How do you provide care for your children during the work day - Sitter/nanny	5%
How do you provide care for your children during the work day - Daycare or nursery school	18%
How do you provide care for your children during the work day - Older siblings tending younger siblings	7%
How do you provide care for your children during the work day - Children care for themselves	7%
How do you provide care for your children during the work day - School	28%
How do you provide care for your children during the work day - Other	5%
Unweighted N	447

20. How worried are you that each of the following will affect your family finances in the coming year?

	Very worried	Somewhat worried	Not worried
Household employment – Inflation	53%	33%	14%
Household employment – National Debt	26%	39%	35%
Household employment – Unemployment	24%	27%	49%
Household employment – Lack of government assistance	28%	24%	48%
Household employment – Interest rates	30%	39%	31%
Household employment – Rising taxes	41%	37%	22%
Household employment – Tariffs	38%	32%	30%

21. What are the most important challenges facing YOUR family today? Pick up to three items.

Asked of those in PAR006 treatment 1

PAR006_a_1 What are the most important challenges facing YOUR family today - Children growing up without two parents in the home	6%
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PAR006_a_2 What are the most important challenges facing YOUR family today - Violence and abuse within the family	4%
PAR006_a_3 What are the most important challenges facing YOUR family today - Tension or disagreements between family members	21%
PAR006_a_4 What are the most important challenges facing YOUR family today - Parents lack of commitment to each other	4%
PAR006_a_5 What are the most important challenges facing YOUR family today - Difficulty finding quality family time	14%
PAR006_a_6 What are the most important challenges facing YOUR family today - High work demands and stress on parents	17%
PAR006_a_7 What are the most important challenges facing YOUR family today - The costs associated with raising a family	25%
PAR006_a_8 What are the most important challenges facing YOUR family today - The lack of good jobs or wages	23%
PAR006_a_9	3%
PAR006_a_10 What are the most important challenges facing YOUR family today - Crime and other threats to personal safety	16%
PAR006_a_11 What are the most important challenges facing YOUR family today - Lack of religious faith or church attendance	8%
PAR006_a_12 What are the most important challenges facing YOUR family today - The widespread availability of drugs and alcohol	9%
PAR006_a_13 What are the most important challenges facing YOUR family today - The widespread availability of drugs and alcohol	17%
PAR006_a_14 What are the most important challenges facing YOUR family today - The widespread availability of drugs and alcohol	31%
PAR006_a_15 What are the most important challenges facing YOUR family today - Sexual permissiveness, including infidelity	2%
PAR006_a_16 What are the most important challenges facing YOUR family today - Other	17%
Unweighted N	1,480

22. What are the most important challenges facing families today? Pick up to three items.

Asked of those in PAR006 treatment 2

PAR006_b_1 What are the most important challenges facing families today - Children growing up without two parents in the home	23%
PAR006_b_2 What are the most important challenges facing families today - Violence and abuse within the family	28%
PAR006_b_3 What are the most important challenges facing families today - Tension or disagreements between family members	9%
PAR006_b_4 What are the most important challenges facing families today - Parents lack of commitment to each other	13%
PAR006_b_5 What are the most important challenges facing families today - Difficulty finding quality family time	13%
PAR006_b_6 What are the most important challenges facing families today - High work demands and stress on parents	25%
PAR006_b_7 What are the most important challenges facing families today - The costs associated with raising a family	49%

PAR006_b_8 What are the most important challenges facing families today - The lack of good jobs or wages	22%
PAR006_b_9 What are the most important challenges facing families today - Lack of educational opportunities	6%
PAR006_b_10 What are the most important challenges facing families today - Crime and other threats to personal safety	16%
PAR006_b_11 What are the most important challenges facing families today - Lack of religious faith or church attendance	12%
PAR006_b_12 What are the most important challenges facing families today - The widespread availability of drugs and alcohol	12%
PAR006_b_13 What are the most important challenges facing families today - Social media, video games, or other electronic resources	23%
PAR006_b_14 What are the most important challenges facing families today - Mental or physical health struggles	21%
PAR006_b_15 What are the most important challenges facing families today - Sexual permissiveness, including infidelity	5%
PAR006_b_16 What are the most important challenges facing families today - Other	4%
Unweighted N	1,520

23. Parents have many different approaches to raising their children. How often do you do each of the following things when it comes to parenting?

Asked to those with at least 1 child

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Frequently	Not applicable
Views on children and technology – Insist on certain extracurricular activities or classes for your child	13%	13%	34%	18%	22%
Views on children and technology – Push your child to be among the highest achievers	13%	16%	30%	21%	19%
Views on children and technology – Allow your child unstructured free time	2%	5%	30%	42%	21%
Views on children and technology – Allow your child to play outside with friends unsupervised	10%	10%	28%	28%	23%
Views on children and technology – Impose restrictions on smartphones	4%	8%	27%	28%	33%
Views on children and technology – Allow your child to use social media apps unsupervised	19%	18%	20%	8%	34%

24. Which restrictions have you placed on your children's online activity? Check all that apply:

Asked to those with at least 1 child

Restrictions placed on children's online activity - Content restrictions	40%
Restrictions placed on children's online activity - Private messaging restrictions	30%
Restrictions placed on children's online activity - Screen time restrictions	40%
Restrictions placed on children's online activity - Private account	25%
Restrictions placed on children's online activity - Contact restrictions	28%
Restrictions placed on children's online activity - None	43%
Unweighted N	1,712

25. Which of the following limits or guidelines do you have for your children? Select all that apply:

Asked to those with at least 1 child

Which of the following limits or guidelines do you have for your children - Bedtime or curfew	51%
Which of the following limits or guidelines do you have for your children - Required time for reading books	23%
Which of the following limits or guidelines do you have for your children - Required time for practicing musical instruments	9%
Which of the following limits or guidelines do you have for your children - Daily or weekly chores	43%
Which of the following limits or guidelines do you have for your children - Restrictions on media content (movies, games, apps, etc.)	38%
Which of the following limits or guidelines do you have for your children - None of the above	37%
Unweighted N	1,712

26. How positive or negative are the effects of the following on today?

	Very Positive	Somewhat Positive	Neither	Somewhat Negative	Very Negative
Views on children and technology – Social media	2%	9%	18%	40%	31%
Views on children and technology – Online pornography	2%	1%	17%	20%	60%
Views on children and technology – AI (Chat GPT, Google Gemini, etc.)	3%	12%	37%	26%	22%
Views on children and technology – Video games	4%	14%	39%	28%	15%

27. How positive or negative are the effects of the following on today?

	Total Positive	Total Negative	Total Neither
Views on children and technology – Social media	11%	71%	18%
Views on children and technology – Online pornography	3%	80%	17%
Views on children and technology – AI (Chat GPT, Google Gemini, etc.)	15%	48%	37%
Views on children and technology – Video games	18%	43%	39%

28. To what extent would you support or oppose government regulations that...

	Strongly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat support	Strongly support
Views on children and technology – Require social media companies to enforce age restrictions?	5%	5%	19%	35%	35%
Views on children and technology – Require social media companies to keep minors' accounts private until they turn 18?	3%	4%	17%	29%	47%
Views on children and technology – Require parental consent before a child can download a social media app?	2%	4%	15%	31%	48%
Views on children and technology – Require pornographic websites to verify a user's age before granting access?	5%	4%	14%	15%	62%
Views on children and technology – Hold social media companies responsible for harm caused by the content they recommend to minors?	2%	4%	19%	27%	48%
Views on children and technology – Require social media companies to disclose how they rank or promote content to minors?	1%	2%	16%	27%	54%

29. To what extent would you support or oppose government regulations that...

	Total Support	Total Oppose	Total Neither
Views on children and technology – Require social media companies to enforce age restrictions?	70%	11%	19%
Views on children and technology – Require social media companies to keep minors' accounts private until they turn 18?	76%	7%	17%
Views on children and technology – Require parental consent before a child can download a social media app?	79%	5%	15%
Views on children and technology – Require pornographic websites to verify a user's age before granting access?	76%	10%	14%
Views on children and technology – Hold social media companies responsible for harm caused by the content they recommend to minors?	75%	6%	19%
Views on children and technology – Require social media companies to disclose how they rank or promote content to minors?	81%	2%	16%

30. All things considered, would you say that \$TECH0006_prompt have had a net positive or negative impact on your family life?

Very negative	9%
Somewhat negative	19%
Neither positive nor negative	47%
Somewhat positive	19%
Very positive	5%
Totals	99%
Unweighted N	3,000

31. All things considered, would you say that \$TECH0006_prompt have had a net positive or negative impact on your family life?

Total Positive	25%
Total Negative	28%
Total Neither	47%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

32. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Asked to those with at least 1 child under 18 years old at home

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree
Views on children and technology – If other families set clearer limits on screen time, it would support my efforts to do the same.	5%	8%	36%	30%	20%
Views on children and technology – I wish more parents in my community set stricter limits on their children's use of social media or devices.	1%	6%	33%	28%	32%

33. Do you talk to other parents about managing kids and technology?

Asked to those with at least 1 child under 18 years old at home

Frequently	13%
Occasionally	55%
Never	32%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	591

34. Have you ever changed your screen time rules because of something another parent said or did?

Asked to those with at least 1 child under 18 years old at home

Yes	17%
No	71%
I don't remember	11%
Totals	99%
Unweighted N	592

35. Did you make your screen time rules looser or stricter because of that conversation?

Asked of those who said 'YES' to 'Have you ever changed your screen time rules because of something another parent said or did?'

Looser	14%
Stricter	86%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	97

36. Which policy do you think would be best for your local schools?

No smartphones at all on campus at any time	9%
No smartphones at all during the school day	26%
No smartphones out during class instruction, but available in free time	49%
Smartphones available at all times	3%
No screens of any kind in the classroom at all	6%
Don't know	7%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

37. Are Americans these days having too few babies, too many babies, or about the right number?

Too many	16%
The right number	24%
Too few	26%
Don't know	34%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

38. Would you support or oppose government policies aimed at encouraging people to have more children?

Strongly oppose	27%
Somewhat oppose	15%
Neither support nor oppose	36%
Somewhat support	14%
Strongly support	8%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

39. Which of the following concerns have played a role, if any, in limiting the number of children you have had or plan to have? Check all that apply:

Limit to amount of children - conflict with career goals	14%
Limit to amount of children - lack of a supportive partner	19%
Limit to amount of children - lack of extended family support	12%
Limit to amount of children - insufficient money	43%
Limit to amount of children - limits my lifestyle	17%
Limit to amount of children - lack of personal desire	22%
Limit to amount of children - relationship instability	17%
Limit to amount of children - lack of government support	11%
Limit to amount of children - lack of community resources	10%

Limit to amount of children - none of the above 37%
 Unweighted N 3,000

40. Ideally, how many children would you like to have or would you like to have had?

Asked to those with at least 1 child

1 9%
 2 36%
 3 22%
 4 13%
 5 6%
 6 3%
 7 or more 3%
 None 6%
 Other 2%
 Totals 100%
 Unweighted N 1,712

41. Would you rather the government...

Help families by giving money directly to the parents (e.g. tax breaks, child allowances, etc.)
 17%
 Help families by spending money on programs and institutions (e.g. child care, schools, etc.)
 20%
 Both 49%
 Neither 14%
 Totals 100%
 Unweighted N 3,000

42. Would you lean towards the government...

Asked of those who say Both or Neither to the initial question

Helping families by giving money directly to the parents (e.g. tax breaks, child allowances, etc.)
 47%
 Helping families by spending money on programs and institutions (e.g. child care, schools, etc.)
 53%
 Totals 100%
 Unweighted N 1,895

43. Government help for parents with children - Base and leaners combined

Helping families by spending money on programs and institutions (e.g. child care, schools, etc.)	47%
Helping families by giving money directly to the parents (e.g. tax breaks, child allowances, etc.)	53%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	2,995

44. Would you rather the government...

Create savings accounts for newborns	26%
Pay parents a lump sum when a baby is born	9%
Both	29%
Neither	36%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

45. Which comes closer to your view?

Government policy should be more generous to low-income parents who are married because they offer a more stable environment for children	16%
Government policy should be more generous to low-income single parents because they often need more help	15%
Government policy should be more generous to low-income parents regardless of their family situations	44%
None of the above	25%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

46. Which comes closer to your view?

Total Support	25%
Total Oppose	31%
Total Neither	44%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

47. Would you prefer...

Asked to those with at least 1 child

A tax break to help you afford child care	29%
A direct payment to help you stay home to take care of children	22%
Both	31%
Neither	18%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	1,712

48. Would you favor or oppose the following government programs related to child care, even if they would mean an increase to the federal deficit?

	Strongly Oppose	Oppose	Neither favor nor oppose	Favor	Strongly Favor
Government help for parents with children – Direct payments to parents who care for their children at home	13%	12%	31%	28%	16%
Government help for parents with children – Increased child tax credit for parents to use to care for children as they like	7%	8%	27%	39%	19%
Government help for parents with children – Universal day care	11%	7%	26%	29%	27%

49. Would you favor or oppose the following government programs related to child care, even if they would mean an increase to the federal deficit?

	Total Favor	Total Oppose	Total Neither
Government help for parents with children – Direct payments to parents who care for their children at home	44%	25%	31%
Government help for parents with children – Increased child tax credit for parents to use to care for children as they like	57%	15%	27%
Government help for parents with children – Universal day care	56%	18%	26%

50. Thinking back of the last year, what was your annual income?

Less than \$10,000	17%
\$10,000 - \$19,999	9%
\$20,000 - \$29,999	11%

\$30,000 - \$39,999	8%
\$40,000 - \$49,999	11%
\$50,000 - \$59,999	9%
\$60,000 - \$69,999	6%
\$70,000 - \$79,999	6%
\$80,000 - \$99,999	7%
\$100,000 - \$119,999	5%
\$120,000 - \$149,999	5%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	3%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	1%
\$250,000 - \$349,999	1%
\$350,000 - \$499,999	0%
\$500,000 or more	1%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	2,997

51. Thinking back over the last year, what was your spouse or partner's annual income?

Asked of those currently married or living with a partner

Less than \$10,000	14%
\$10,000 - \$19,999	8%
\$20,000 - \$29,999	10%
\$30,000 - \$39,999	7%
\$40,000 - \$49,999	12%
\$50,000 - \$59,999	8%
\$60,000 - \$69,999	8%
\$70,000 - \$79,999	6%
\$80,000 - \$99,999	6%
\$100,000 - \$119,999	5%
\$120,000 - \$149,999	4%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	2%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	1%
\$250,000 - \$349,999	0%
\$350,000 - \$499,999	0%
\$500,000 or more	1%
Don't know	7%
Totals	99%
Unweighted N	1,591

52. Which comes closer to your view?

Vaccinating children is a personal choice, so vaccines should not be required for children to attend public schools	21%
Vaccinating children is a public health issue, so vaccines should be required for children to attend public schools	68%
Don't know	11%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

53. As far as you understand, does the U.S. Constitution guarantee birthright citizenship (the principle that anyone born on U.S. soil automatically becomes a U.S. citizen)?

Yes	69%
No	15%
Not sure	15%
Totals	99%
Unweighted N	3,000

54. How much do you support the idea of birthright citizenship?

Strongly oppose	13%
Somewhat oppose	9%
Neither support nor oppose	18%
Somewhat support	16%
Strongly support	43%
Totals	99%
Unweighted N	3,000

55. Which of these should be a high priority for U.S. immigration policy? (Check all that apply.)

High priority for US immigration policy - uniting families	47%
High priority for US immigration policy - admitting workers based on skills	42%
High priority for US immigration policy - helping people seek asylum from political persecution	47%
High priority for US immigration policy - limiting the overall amount of immigration	44%
Unweighted N	3,000

56. Do you personally know anyone who has experienced visa delays, deportation, or family separation due to U.S. immigration policy? Check all that apply.

Personal relationship with someone with immigration issues - yes, an immediate family member	3%
Personal relationship with someone with immigration issues - yes, a close friend	6%
Personal relationship with someone with immigration issues - yes, an acquaintance or coworker	12%
Personal relationship with someone with immigration issues - no	77%
Personal relationship with someone with immigration issues - prefer not to say	4%
Unweighted N	3,000

57. Do you favor or oppose the following statements about immigration?

	Favor	Neutral	Oppose
Citizenship and immigration – The immigration system should give a higher priority to reuniting families than to helping people who have job skills that are in demand.	32%	49%	19%
Citizenship and immigration – We should deport illegal immigrants even when it separates parents from children who are natural-born citizens.	25%	28%	47%

58. In your opinion are trade and business ties between the U.S. and other countries a good or bad thing for most American families?

A very good thing	35%
A somewhat good thing	37%
Makes no difference	20%
A somewhat bad thing	5%
A very bad thing	2%
Totals	99%
Unweighted N	3,000

59. In your opinion are trade and business ties between the U.S. and other countries a good or bad thing for most American families?

Total Good Thing	73%
Total Bad Thing	7%
Total No Difference	20%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

60. How much do you support or oppose the right of same-sex couples to legally marry?

Strongly oppose	21%
Somewhat oppose	6%
Neither support or oppose	25%
Somewhat support	10%
Strongly support	38%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

61. How much do you support or oppose the right of same-sex couples to legally marry?

Total Support	48%
Total Oppose	27%
Total Neither	25%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

62. Do you personally know anyone who identifies as gay or lesbian? Check all that apply.

Know anyone who identifies as gay or lesbian - Yes, an immediate family member	27%
Know anyone who identifies as gay or lesbian - Yes, a close friend	32%
Know anyone who identifies as gay or lesbian - Yes, an acquaintance or coworker	42%
Know anyone who identifies as gay or lesbian - No	25%
Know anyone who identifies as gay or lesbian - Prefer not to say	3%
Unweighted N	3,000

63. Do you personally know anyone who identifies as transgender? Check all that apply.

Know anyone who identifies as transgender - Yes, an immediate family member	6%
Know anyone who identifies as transgender - Yes, a close friend	9%
Know anyone who identifies as transgender - Yes, an acquaintance or coworker	22%
Know anyone who identifies as transgender - No	66%
Know anyone who identifies as transgender - Prefer not to say	3%
Unweighted N	3,000

64. Age (banner)

18-29	21%
30-44	26%

45-64	31%
65+	22%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

65. Gender (banner)

Male	49%
Female	51%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

66. Which of the following best describes your sexuality?

Heterosexual / straight	87%
Lesbian / gay woman	2%
Gay man	2%
Bisexual	5%
Other	2%
Prefer not to say	2%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

67. What racial or ethnic group best describes you?

White	63%
Black	11%
Hispanic	14%
Asian	4%
Native American	2%
Middle Eastern	0%
Two or more races	4%
Other	2%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

68. Are you of Spanish, Latino, or Hispanic origin or descent?

Yes	18%
No	82%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

69. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

No HS	7%
High school graduate	30%
Some college	20%
2-year	9%
4-year	21%
Post-grad	13%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

70. What is your marital status?

Married	42%
Separated	1%
Divorced	11%
Widowed	5%
Never married	35%
Domestic / civil partnership	5%
Totals	99%
Unweighted N	3,000

71. Which of the following best describes your current employment status?

Full-time	36%
Part-time	12%
Temporarily laid off	1%
Unemployed	9%
Retired	21%
Permanently disabled	6%
Homemaker	6%
Student	6%
Other	2%
Totals	99%
Unweighted N	3,000

72. Thinking back over the last year, what was your family's annual income?

Less than \$10,000	7%
\$10,000 - \$19,999	6%
\$20,000 - \$29,999	8%
\$30,000 - \$39,999	7%
\$40,000 - \$49,999	8%
\$50,000 - \$59,999	7%
\$60,000 - \$69,999	6%
\$70,000 - \$79,999	7%
\$80,000 - \$99,999	8%
\$100,000 - \$119,999	7%
\$120,000 - \$149,999	7%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	5%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	2%
\$250,000 - \$349,999	1%
\$350,000 - \$499,999	0%
\$500,000 or more	1%
Prefer not to say	10%
Totals	97%
Unweighted N	3,000

73. Are you the parent or guardian of any children under the age of 18?

Yes	21%
No	79%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

74. In which state do you live?

Alabama	1%
Alaska	0%
Arizona	3%
Arkansas	0%
California	10%
Colorado	1%
Connecticut	1%
Delaware	0%
District of Columbia	0%

Florida	7%
Georgia	3%
Hawaii	0%
Idaho	1%
Illinois	4%
Indiana	1%
Iowa	1%
Kansas	1%
Kentucky	1%
Louisiana	1%
Maine	0%
Maryland	2%
Massachusetts	2%
Michigan	3%
Minnesota	1%
Mississippi	1%
Missouri	2%
Montana	1%
Nebraska	1%
Nevada	1%
New Hampshire	0%
New Jersey	3%
New Mexico	1%
New York	6%
North Carolina	2%
North Dakota	0%
Ohio	3%
Oklahoma	1%
Oregon	2%
Pennsylvania	4%
Rhode Island	0%
South Carolina	2%
South Dakota	0%
Tennessee	2%
Texas	9%
Utah	1%
Vermont	0%
Virginia	3%
Washington	3%
West Virginia	1%
Wisconsin	2%
Wyoming	0%
American Samoa	0%
Federated States of Micronesia	0%

Guam	0%
Marshall Islands	0%
Northern Mariana Islands	0%
Palau	0%
Puerto Rico	0%
U.S. Minor Outlying Islands	0%
Virgin Islands	0%
Alberta	0%
British Columbia	0%
Manitoba	0%
New Brunswick	0%
Newfoundland	0%
Northwest Territories	0%
Nova Scotia	0%
Nunavut	0%
Ontario	0%
Prince Edward Island	0%
Quebec	0%
Saskatchewan	0%
Yukon Territory	0%
Not in the U.S. or Canada	0%
Totals	95%
Unweighted N	3,000

75. Do you own your home or pay rent?

Own	69%
Rent	28%
Other	2%
Totals	99%
Unweighted N	3,000

76. Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a ...?

Democrat	31%
Republican	28%
Independent	30%
Other	4%
Not sure	7%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

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Strong Democrat	20%
Not very strong Democrat	11%
Strong Republican	18%
Not very strong Republican	10%
Lean Democrat	9%
Lean Republican	8%
Independent	20%
Not sure	4%
Don't know	0%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

78. Who did you vote for in the election for President in 2020?

Joe Biden	33%
Donald Trump	30%
Jo Jorgensen	1%
Howie Hawkins	0%
Other	0%
Did not vote for President	36%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

79. Who did you vote for in the election for President in 2024?

Kamala Harris	34%
Donald Trump	35%
Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.	0%
Jill Stein	0%
Cornel West	0%
Chase Oliver	0%
Other	1%
Did not vote for President	30%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

80. Are you registered to vote?

Yes	84%
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No	14%
Don't know	2%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

81. In general, how would you describe your own political viewpoint?

Very liberal	11%
Liberal	17%
Moderate	31%
Conservative	21%
Very conservative	10%
Not sure	10%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

82. Ideology - 3 categories

Liberal	32%
Conservative	34%
Moderate	34%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

83. Some people seem to follow what's going on in government and public affairs most of the time, whether there's an election going on or not. Others aren't that interested. Would you say you follow what's going on in government and public affairs ...

Most of the time	43%
Some of the time	31%
Only now and then	13%
Hardly at all	10%
Don't know	3%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

84. What is your present religion, if any?

Protestant	29%
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Roman Catholic	19%
Mormon	1%
Eastern or Greek Orthodox	1%
Jewish	3%
Muslim	1%
Buddhist	1%
Hindu	0%
Atheist	7%
Agnostic	6%
Nothing in particular	24%
Something else	8%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

85. To which Protestant church or group do you belong?

Baptist	27%
Methodist	7%
Nondenominational or Independent Church	19%
Lutheran	7%
Presbyterian	4%
Pentecostal	8%
Episcopalian	2%
Church of Christ or Disciples of Christ	4%
Congregational or United Church of Christ	1%
Holiness	1%
Reformed	1%
Adventist	1%
Jehovah's Witness	2%
Something else	16%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	1,257

86. To which Baptist church do you belong, if any?

Southern Baptist Convention	35%
American Baptist Churches in USA	8%
National Baptist Convention	1%
Progressive Baptist Convention	1%
Independent Baptist	13%
Baptist General Conference	1%

Baptist Missionary Association	4%
Conservative Baptist Assoc. of America	0%
Free Will Baptist	6%
General Association of Regular Baptists	5%
Other Baptist	26%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	353

87. To which Methodist church do you belong, if any?

United Methodist Church	82%
Free Methodist Church	3%
African Methodist Episcopal	5%
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	0%
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church	0%
Other Methodist Church	10%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	117

88. To which kind of nondenominational or independent church do you belong, if any?

Nondenominational evangelical	38%
Nondenominational fundamentalist	4%
Nondenominational charismatic	6%
Interdenominational	3%
Community church	28%
Other	21%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	316

89. To which Lutheran church do you belong?

Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA)	37%
Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod	33%
Lutheran Church, Wisconsin Synod	13%
Other Lutheran Church	17%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	88

90. To which Presbyterian church do you belong?

Presbyterian Church USA	41%
Presbyterian Church in America	19%
Associate Reformed Presbyterian	1%
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	2%
Orthodox Presbyterian	3%
Evangelical Presbyterian Church	3%
Other Presbyterian Church	31%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	66

91. To which Pentecostal church do you belong?

Assemblies of God	24%
Church of God Cleveland TN	4%
Four Square Gospel	9%
Pentecostal Church of God	16%
Pentecostal Holiness Church	2%
Church of God in Christ	8%
Church of God of the Apostolic Faith	0%
Assembly of Christian Churches	2%
Apostolic Christian	4%
Other Pentecostal Church	31%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	118

92. To which Episcopalian church do you belong?

Episcopal Church in the USA	89%
Anglican Church (Church of England)	5%
Anglican Orthodox Church	0%
Reformed Episcopal Church	3%
Other Episcopalian or Anglican Church	3%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	40

93. To which Christian church do you belong?

Church of Christ	66%
Disciples of Christ	5%

Christian Churches and Churches of Christ	17%
Other Christian church	12%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	52

94. To which congregational church do you belong?

United Church of Christ	74%
Conservative Congregational Christian	11%
National Association of Congregational Christians	0%
Other Congregational	15%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	17

95. To which Holiness church do you belong?

Church of the Nazarene	7%
Wesleyan Church	0%
Free Methodist Church	0%
Christian and Missionary Alliance	3%
Church of God (Anderson, Indiana)	13%
Salvation Army, American Rescue workers	0%
Other Holiness	76%
Totals	99%
Unweighted N	14

96. To which Reformed church do you belong?

Reformed Church in America	14%
Christian Reformed Church	37%
Other Reformed	49%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	13

97. To which Adventist church do you belong?

Seventh Day Adventist	77%
Church of God, General Conference	0%
Advent Christian	0%

Other Adventist	23%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	16

98. To which Catholic church do you belong?

Roman Catholic Church	91%
National Polish Catholic Church	1%
Greek-rite Catholic	0%
Armenian Catholic	0%
Old Catholic	4%
Other Catholic	4%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	645

99. To which Mormon church do you belong?

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	91%
Community of Christ	2%
Other Mormon	7%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	36

100. To which Orthodox church do you belong?

Greek Orthodox	28%
Russian Orthodox	11%
Orthodox Church in America	22%
Armenian Orthodox	2%
Eastern Orthodox	17%
Serbian Orthodox	0%
Other Orthodox	20%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	30

101. To which Jewish group do you belong?

Reform	36%
Conservative	26%

Orthodox	21%
Reconstructionist	3%
Other	14%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	89

102. To which Muslim group do you belong?

Sunni	60%
Shia	18%
Nation of Islam (Black Muslim)	7%
Other Muslim	14%
Totals	99%
Unweighted N	36

103. To which Buddhist group do you belong?

Theravada (Vipassana) Buddhism	18%
Mahayana (Zen) Buddhism	47%
Vajrayana (Tibetan) Buddhism	14%
Other Buddhist	21%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	40

104. With which of the following Hindu groups, if any, do you identify with most closely?

Vaishnava Hinduism	30%
Shaivite Hinduism	33%
Shaktism Hinduism	9%
Other Hindu	28%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	17

105. Aside from weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services?

More than once a week	6%
Once a week	17%
Once or twice a month	8%
A few times a year	10%

Seldom	20%
Never	36%
Don't know	3%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

106. Would you describe yourself as a "born-again" or evangelical Christian, or not?

Yes	27%
No	73%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

107. How important is religion in your life?

Very important	35%
Somewhat important	25%
Not too important	15%
Not at all important	25%
Totals	100%
Unweighted N	3,000

108. People practice their religion in different ways. Outside of attending religious services, how often do you pray?

Several times a day	26%
Once a day	13%
A few times a week	10%
Once a week	3%
A few times a month	7%
Seldom	14%
Never	23%
Don't know	3%
Totals	99%
Unweighted N	3,000