

The Texas Lyceum Poll: 2007 to 2022

Introduction and Executive Summary

The Texas Lyceum has been conducting a yearly survey of Texas adults since 2007. Now more than ever, this ongoing, in-depth assessment of Texans and Texas provides insights that not only inform the direction and trajectory of the Lone Star State over the last 16 years, but in doing so provides important insights that might inform a country facing similar changes and their accompanying pressures.

The 2020 U.S. Census revealed an increasingly diverse country. While the non-Hispanic white population remains the largest racial/ethnic group in the country, this group experienced only a modest increase in population over the previous decade while declining as a share of the total population. At the same time, the Hispanic population in the United States grew by 23%, and the multiracial population grew by a staggering 276%.¹ Nowhere have these demographic shifts been more apparent than in Texas, a state that not only added the most population of any state over the decade — nearly four million people — but a state whose growth has been fueled by non-white Texans, accounting for 95% of that population growth.² This comes on the heels of another decade (2000 to 2010) in which Texas' growth was driven by its non-white population, leaving Texas as one of the most diverse states in the country,³ and the third youngest, with one in four Texans under the age of 18.⁴

Texas' frenetic and continued population growth over the prior decade resulted in the addition of two congressional seats in the decennial reapportionment process, only furthering Texas' centrality to the national political system and its increasing importance in national elections. Importance only made more apparent in the wake of the state's apparently increasing political competitiveness.

Within this dynamic context, Texas has experienced and responded to multiple historical events over the last 15 years of Texas Lyceum polling, including, but not limited to, the late stages of

¹ Jones, Nicholas; Rachel Marks; Robert Ramirez; and Merarys Ríos-Vargas. "2020 Census Illuminates Racial and Ethnic Composition of the Country." <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/improved-race-ethnicity-measures-reveal-united-states-population-much-more-multiracial.html>. Accessed August 5, 2022.

² Ura, Alexa; Jason Kao; Carla Astudillo; and Chris Essig. "People of color make up 95% of Texas' population growth, and cities and suburbs are booming, 2020 census shows." The Texas Tribune: <https://www.texastribune.org/2021/08/12/texas-2020-census/> Accessed August 5, 2022.

³ U.S. Census Bureau. "Racial and Ethnic Diversity in the United States: 2010 Census and 2020 Census." <https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/racial-and-ethnic-diversity-in-the-united-states-2010-and-2020-census.html> Accessed August 5, 2022.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau. "The U.S. Adult and Under-Age-18 Populations: 2020 Census." <https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/adult-and-under-the-age-of-18-populations-2020-census.html> Accessed August 5, 2022.

the Iraq war, the housing collapse and the subsequent “great recession” of 2008 and 2009, the resulting budget cuts made by the Texas Legislature (especially to public education) and the restoration of some of those cuts, the 2016 Presidential election, the coronavirus outbreak, January 6th, and more. All the while, Texas has continued on its political and economic trajectories with an underlying population that continues a dramatic transformation that will almost certainly result in a new plurality Hispanic population in the next decade.

Texans have been famously described as “Super Americans” whose lives and lifestyles reflect a magnified, or even larger than life version, of American culture and values. From this perspective, it’s not novel to argue that the nation might follow Texas’ lead, but in a country becoming younger, more diverse, and more urban, there’s no state that reflects these demographic changes better than Texas.

The Texas Lyceum has committed to annual probability samples of the state of Texas to bolster its understanding of public opinion on crucial policy issues. The professional rationale for the Texas Lyceum Poll is straightforward: a non-partisan, high quality, scientific survey designed to provide (1) specific data points on issues of interest, and (2) a time series of key demographics, attitudes, and opinions. To better understand the changes taking place in Texas, the Lyceum has conducted polling over the last 15 years focused on issues of importance to the state and country, including in-depth looks at transportation, housing, health care, immigration, education, and more.

Given this context and the rationale and purpose of Texas Lyceum polling, this report examines three primary questions utilizing a retrospective assessment of Texas Lyceum polling data collected over the past 15 years. In analyzing the opinions of Texas adults and important segments of the population within — and not simply registered or likely voters whose attitudes might drive state politics and in turn policy — this retrospective assesses where the public converges or diverges on key issues, and where there has been change and/or continuity related to three key questions:

- *What issues have been most salient for Texans over the last 15 years?*
- *How have the major gains and disruptions of the era impacted Texans, and how have they impacted different Texans differently?*
- *From among some of the major issues that have been identified by Texans by the Texas Lyceum Poll, where does the polling reveal change, continuity, agreement, and/or divergence?*

Below are some key takeaways found in this report:

- **Concerns about the future.** Over 15 years, the Lyceum Poll has only measured 3 instances in which more Texans thought that their children’s financial future would be

worse than their own than thought it would be better, with 2 of 3 three those instances occurring within the last two years.

- **A crisis of faith in the Texas economy.** Between 2009 and 2018, a majority of Texas adults said in each year that the Texas economy was doing better than the rest of the country's, with no more than 15% saying that Texas' economy was worse. The two most recent Lyceum surveys find Texans, for the first time, more likely to say that the state's economy is worse than the national economy.
- **Texans' economic situations remain stagnant.** Despite Texas' economic growth over the time period, the most frequent response to an item asking Texans about changes to their personal financial situation compared to the prior year finds a plurality or majority of Texans in 14 of 15 surveys saying that their economic situations remained unchanged.
- **White economic anxiety.** Despite being the driving force behind traditionally positive views of Texas' economy, white Texans were also the group most likely to hold negative views of their own economic circumstances in comparison to the prior year. Between 2009 and 2022, more white Texans said that their economic situation had deteriorated than said it had improved in all but 4 surveys (all conducted between 2017 and 2020), whereas more Hispanics held a negative evaluation of their economic circumstances than a positive one in only 5 of 14 surveys, while for Black Texans, this was only the case in 4 of 14 surveys.
- **White despair.** White Texans have consistently expressed more negativity about the future than have other Texans. Among Hispanic Texans, a majority indicated their belief that their children would be better off than they are in 10 of the 14 surveys conducted over the last 15 years, the same as among Black Texans. Among white Texans, a majority has never indicated a belief that their children will be better off than they are, and in 9 of the 14 surveys, more have said that their children will be worse off than indicated that they would be better off.
- **Texans always view the national economy poorly, but 2021 and 2022 saw the worst ratings since 2009.** Asked to evaluate the national economy compared to the previous year in each year since 2009, in all but 4 years, 2017 through 2020, more Texas adults have said that the national economy was worse compared to the previous year, with negative evaluations peaking in 2021 when 66% said that the national economy was worse, followed in 2022 with 62% who viewed the economy as worse compared to the prior year. In 2009, 58% rated the economy worse off, the first year the item was asked on the Lyceum poll.
- **The issues and the most important issues.** While issues like the Texas voting system, guns access, and abortion have garnered much of the recent political attention, the focus of Texans has most consistently remained on three major issues over the last 15 years: immigration and the border, the economy, and the public education system.
- **Immigration concerns and ethnicity.** Concern about immigration and the border have been driven, primarily, by white Texans, though the issue has also been a major and consistent concern among the state's Hispanic population.

- **Texas youth.** While younger Texans have continuously expressed more positive attitudes about the future than older cohorts, this orientation has waned in recent polling. Economic concerns have remained a consistent issue for middle aged Texans, but the economic shocks of the last 15 years, including in response to the housing crisis in 2008 and inflationary pressures in 2022, have resulted in consistently greater concerns among younger than among older cohorts.
- **Hispanics and the national economy.** Hispanics, as a group, have shown the most oscillation in their reactions to the national economy, with white Texans' views closely tracking the party in power, and Black Texans having shifted from net positive economic views over the first half of the last decade to net negative views since 2017.
- **Immigration concerns.** White and older Texans have continuously expressed more concern, and more negative attitudes about, immigration and illegal immigration over the lifetime of the Lyceum poll, but all groups have demonstrated a notable decrease in the share who say that immigration helps the United States.
- **Ambivalence about immigration enforcement, but open to change.** Most of the immigration enforcement questions asked by the Texas Lyceum over the last 15 years, finds Texans with mixed responses, while at the same time, large majorities have expressed openness to fundamental changes in policy, including: a pathway to citizenship for undocumented immigrants currently living in the U.S.; increased border security; requiring businesses to verify immigration status for employment; and allowing graduate degree earners the ability to stay in the U.S.
- **Growth in the public education issue space.** On public education, Lyceum polling captures the shift in the issue landscape from one focused on funding and teachers to one focused on curriculum about race and sex, pandemic protocols and learning loss, and politics in the school, in addition to more traditional concerns.
- **Texas healthcare ambivalence.** While Texas maintains the largest uninsured population in the country, Texans have expressed few unanimous views about healthcare, with nearly equal shares at one point or another in the Lyceum poll indicating positive and negative views of the Affordable Care Act, favorable or unfavorable views towards Medicaid expansion, agreement or disagreement about the necessity of reducing the uninsured population, and even about whose responsibility that is.
- **The COVID Disruption.** The disruption of the coronavirus pandemic on trends in public opinion is still being borne out, and likely will be for at least a few more years.

As Texas continues its trajectory as the fastest growing and most diverse state in the country, containing both a rural population that rivals the total population of a number of other states as well as a large share of the most populous urban areas in the country, the views of this young, diverse population can shed light on where Texas has been, but more importantly, where it's going, and potentially with it, the rest of the nation.

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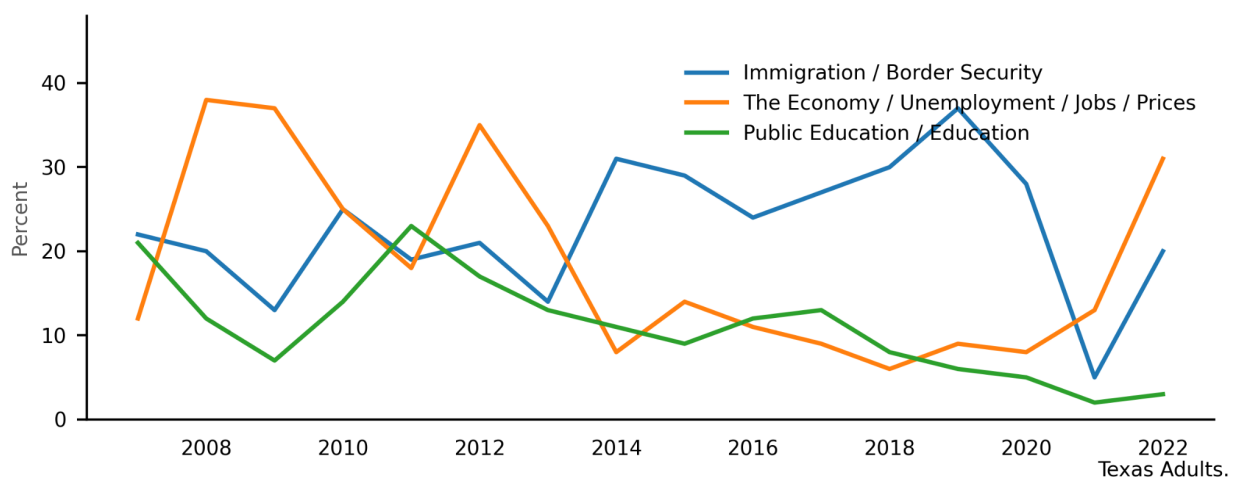
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The Issues Facing Texas

The Texas Lyceum has been asking adults living in Texas for the last 15 years what issue they think is the most important one facing the state. This question is presented in an open-ended format allowing the respondent to raise any issue that they currently view as most pressing. These open-ended statements are then coded into categories that allow the Texas Lyceum to elicit the issue or issues that are most salient for Texans, both within a given year, but also over time.

The issues that have most dominated Texans' thoughts over those 15 years include immigration and border security; the economy, unemployment, and prices; and the public education system in Texas.

Texas Lyceum Polling: Most Persistent Problems Facing Texas



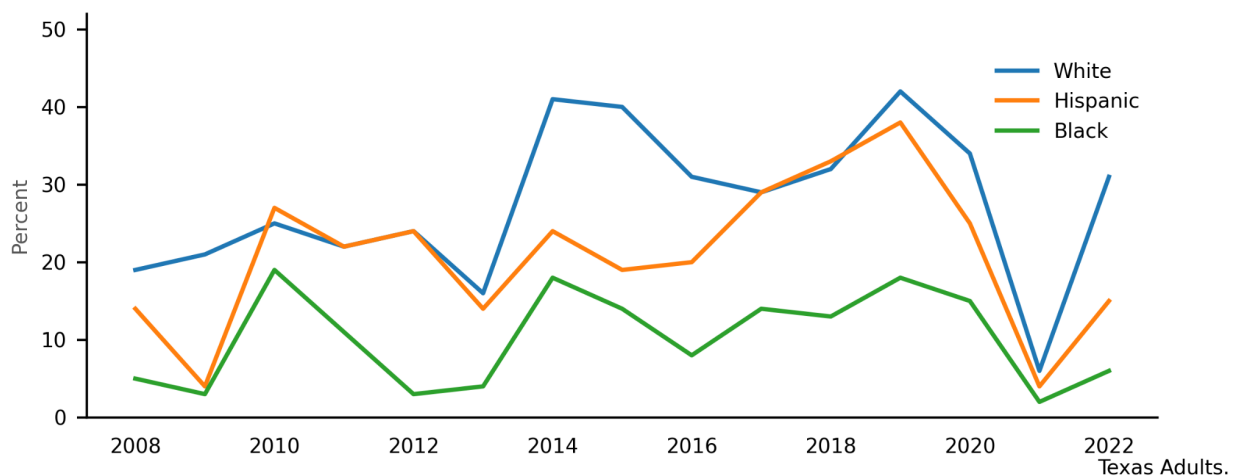
Other issues that regularly garner less, though consistent, attention include health care; concerns about political leadership, corruption, polarization, and/or politics; and infrastructure.

At the same time, other issues that have earned significant political and policy attention in the state over the era have received less attention from among Texans, including issues like crime and public safety, taxes, abortion, gun violence, and/or the state's voting system (to view the entire time series, see Appendix B).

The issues that have penetrated the public consciousness most over the history of the poll include broad concerns about the economy, prices and jobs in 2008 (38%) and 2009 (37%), immigration and border security in 2019 (37%), and the coronavirus pandemic in 2021 (37%).

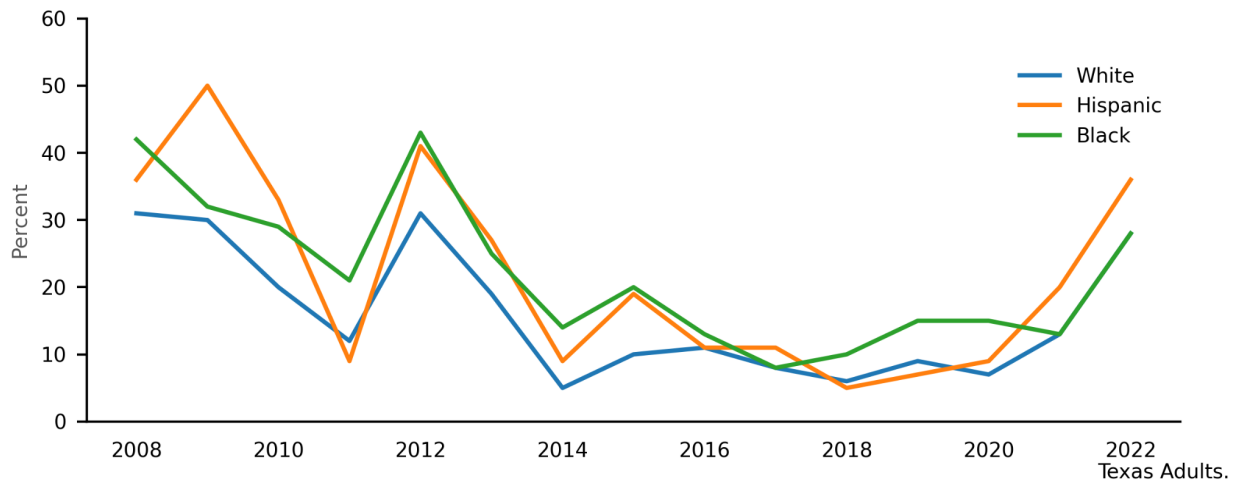
Among the three most prominent issues, race/ethnicity plays a role in the priorities given to each. Among white Texans, save for 2021 when the pandemic became the top concern for all racial and ethnic groups, no fewer than 16% have identified immigration or border security as the top issue facing the state. Over the time series, 28% of white Texans have, on average, identified immigration or border security as the top issue facing the state, compared with 21% of Hispanic and 10% of Black Texans, on average. And while a clear gap exists between Hispanic and white Texans in the importance each places on the issue of immigration and border security, Hispanic concern about immigration and border security regularly compete with the economy to be the top issue cited by Hispanics, but with Hispanics in recent years showing an increased concern about immigration and the border.

Texas Lyceum Polling: Immigration or Border Security is the Most Important Issue Facing Texas



At the same time, Hispanic and Black Texans have consistently expressed greater economic concerns over the last 15 years than have white Texans, with 22% of each group, on average, citing an economic concern as the state's most important problem, compared with only 16% of white Texans, on average. In the wake of the housing market collapse in 2008 and 2009, 31% and 30% of white Texans said that the economy, jobs, and/or prices were the top issues facing the state, compared with 36% and 50% of Hispanic Texans in 2008 and 2009, and 42% and 32% of Black Texans in those years.

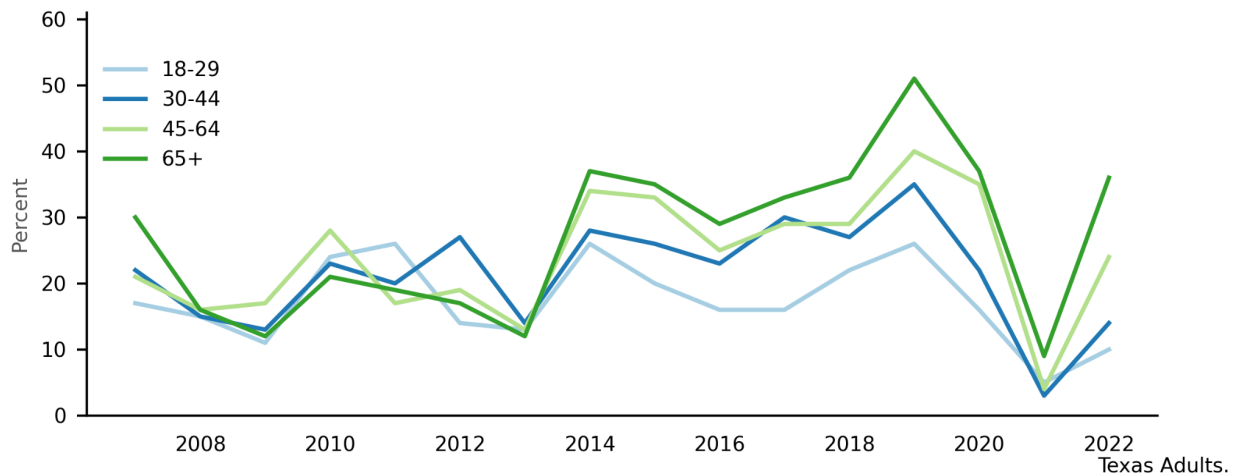
Texas Lyceum Polling: The Economy, Jobs, or Prices are the Most Important Issues Facing Texas



There are fewer notable differences in the salience of the education issue between racial/ethnic groups. Concern about education peaked across all groups between 2010 and 2014, likely in anticipation of and then reaction to large cuts to public education spending by the Texas Legislature in response to decreased state revenue in the wake of the housing collapse. Since then, education has remained on the minds of Texans, but at far lower rates than seen in the middle of the previous decade.

The salience of immigration and border security appears to increase with age. Among the state's youngest adults, under the age of 30, on average, 17% have cited immigration or border security as the state's top issue, compared with 21% of 30 to 44 year olds, 24% of 45 to 64 year olds, and 27% of those over the age of 65. In the most recent entry in the time series in 2022, 10% of 18 to 29 year olds said that immigration or border security was the state's top issue (38% said the economy, jobs, or prices), compared to 14% of 30 to 44 year olds, 24% of 45 to 64 year olds, and 36% of those over the age of 65. Among those over the age of 65, save for the disruption of the pandemic in 2021, immigration and/or border security has remained the top issue for at least a third of these older adults, and as many as half since 2014.

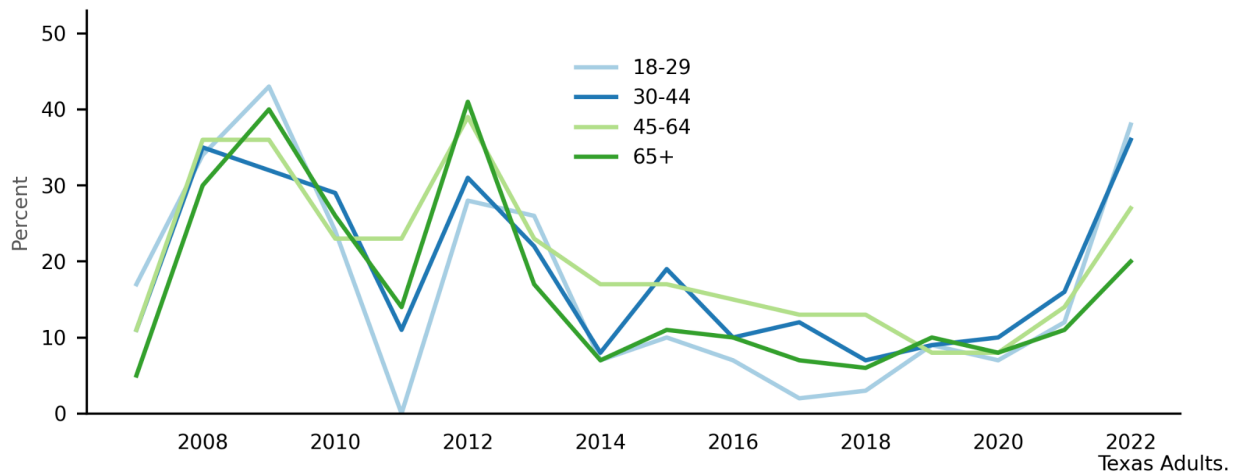
Texas Lyceum Polling: Immigration or Border Security is the Most Important Issue Facing Texas



Over the 15 years of the Lyceum poll, an average of 17% of Texas adults under 30 and over 65, respectively, have cited an economic concern as the biggest issue facing the state, though with greater variation, unsurprisingly, in the opinions of 18 to 29 year olds than among those over the age of 65. Overall economic concerns among middle aged cohorts were slightly higher on average — 19% of 30 to 44 year olds and 21% of 45 to 64 year olds — but this characterization hides some underlying variation likely reflective of life stages and broader economic contexts. The middle aged cohorts have tended to express the most consistent levels of concern about the economy over the 15 years of the survey, but the youngest cohort has demonstrated the most responsiveness to acute, negative economic circumstances. For example, between 2014 and 2019, no more than 10% of Texans under the age of 30 indicated that the economy, jobs, or prices were the top issues facing the state, while among those aged 30 to 44, more than 10% indicated economic concerns in 3 of those 6 surveys, while 45 to 64 year olds, more than 10% of indicated economic concerns in 5 of those 6 surveys.

At the same time, in response to the financial crisis in 2008, 43% of 18 to 29 year olds said the economy, jobs, or prices were the top issue facing the state, compared to 35% of 30 to 44 year olds, 36% of 45 to 64 year olds, and 30% of those over 65. In 2022, with inflation a major concern, 38% of 18 to 29 year olds said the economy, jobs, or prices were the top issue facing the state, compared to 36% of 30 to 44 year olds, 27% of 45 to 64 year olds, and 20% of those over the age of 65.

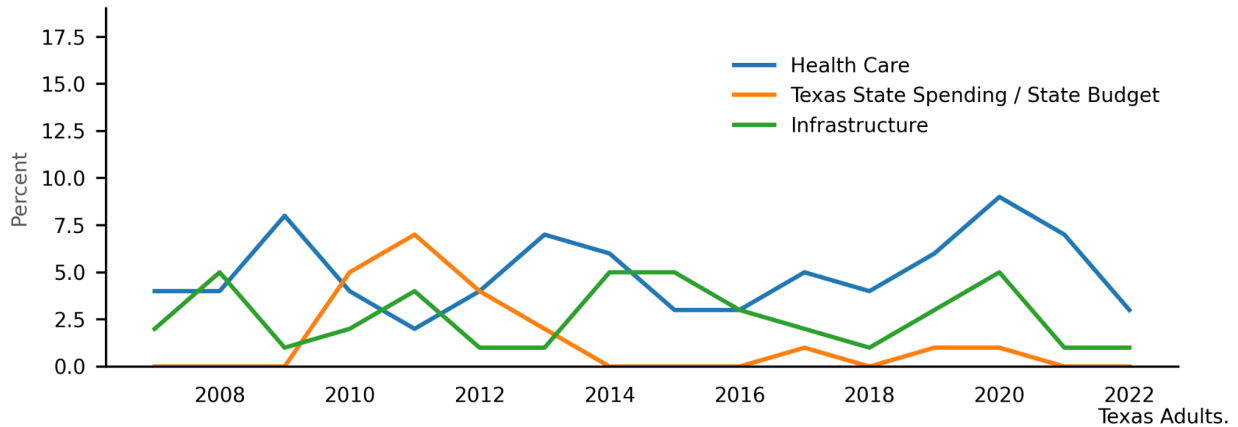
Texas Lyceum Polling: The Economy, Jobs, or Prices are the Most Important Issues Facing Texas



As with race and ethnicity, the impact of age on the importance attached to the issue of education is less consistent, with approximately equal shares of each cohort citing education as the state's top issue, though with slightly higher degrees of concern, and variation, among those Texans under 45 compared with those over the age of 45.

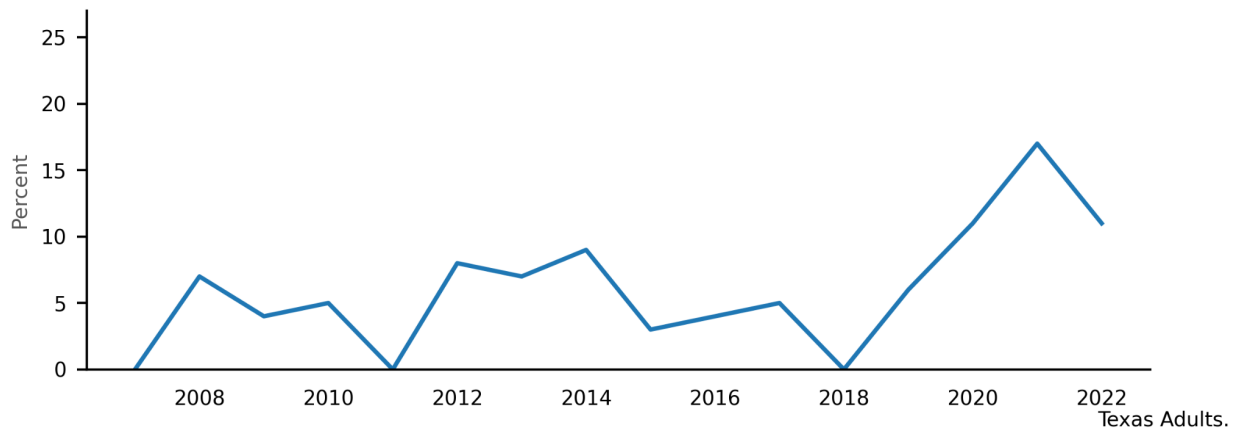
Health care as an issue is often notable in public opinion polling because of the durability of its presence, regardless of circumstances (e.g. a debate over a national health care law like the ACA) or broader conditions (e.g. a global pandemic increasing the average need for healthcare services). While other issues may increase or decrease in prominence (e.g. state spending/the state budget and/or infrastructure concerns), health care has consistently found between 2% and 8% of Texans saying that it is the most important problem facing the state — a state with 22 million adults as of 2021 U.S. Census Bureau estimates.

Texas Lyceum Polling: Health Care, State Spending, or Infrastructure are the Most Important Issues Facing Texas



Another issue that has seen a lot of fluctuation over the last 15 years, but with a significant uptick in the last 3 includes concerns about politics, political leadership, corruption, and polarization as a major issue threatening the state. This increased concern can be seen across both racial/ethnic and age groups.

Texas Lyceum Polling: Political Corruption, Leadership, Politics, or Polarization are the Most Important Issues Facing Texas



Growth, Disruption, and Economic Consequences

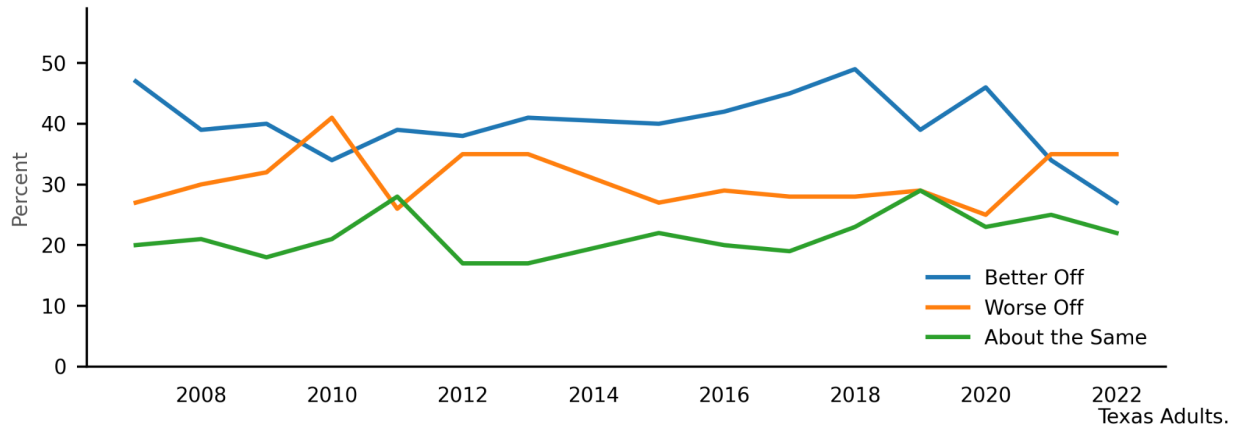
Given the importance of economic considerations to overall well-being, but also given its prominence among the concerns of Texans as discovered through their persistent attention to the issue over the last 15 years of polling, a set of questions repeated on every, or nearly every, Texas Lyceum poll provides insights into how economic disruptions and changes have impacted Texans through their perceptions of economic conditions in the country, the state, and personally. These items are intentionally relative. They ask Texans to evaluate the national economic conditions as well as their own in comparison to the previous year to assess perceptions of the nation's, and one's own, economic trajectory. In addition, in an attempt to assess views about the future, the longest running question on the Lyceum poll asks Texans whether they believe that their own children will be better off, worse off, or about the same as they are economically (to view the entire time series, see Appendix C).

Children's Future

Among the questions regularly asked on the Texas Lyceum poll starting in 2007, one of the most informative items asks Texas adults whether or not they think that their children will be better off, worse off, or about the same as they are financially. These results reveal interesting changes over time in how Texans' hope and optimism about the future have changed in response to different events over the last 15 years, and the different responses among Texans to those events.

Over the course of the time series, in all but three instances, more Texans have said that they thought that their children would be better off than thought they would be worse off, with 40% saying, on average, that their children would be better off, and 31%, on average, saying they would be worse off. The high point in Texans' assessments occurred in 2018, when nearly half, 49%, said that their children would be better off, compared to only 21% who said they would be worse off. Polling conducted in 2020, prior to the coronavirus pandemic's outbreak, found similarly positive ratings, with 46% saying that their children would be better off compared with 25% who thought they would be worse off. The third most positive rating in response to this item came during the poll's inception year in 2007 (and just prior to the collapse of the housing market), when 47% said that their children would be better off, while 27% said they would be worse off.

Texas Lyceum Polling: Do you think your children will be better off than you are, worse off, or about the same economically?

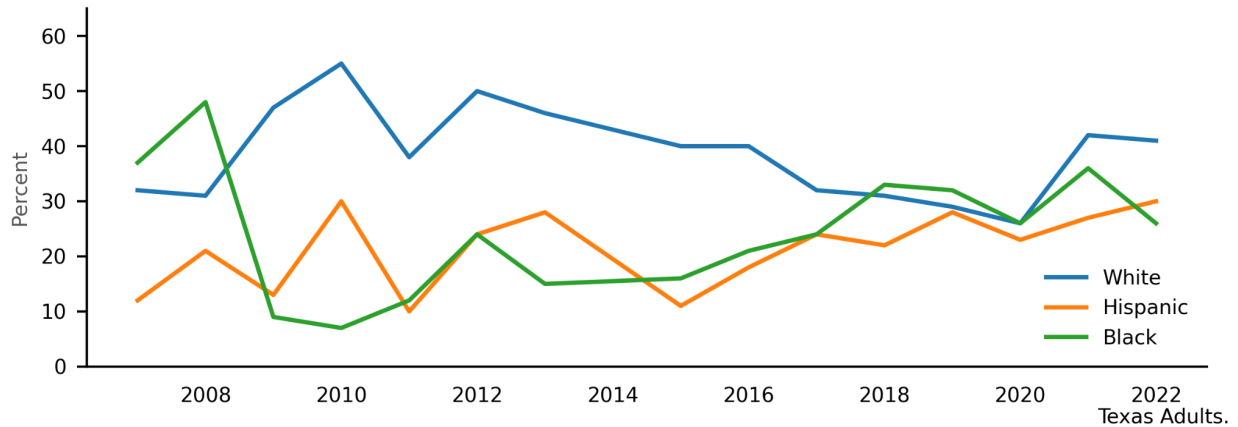


The low points in response to this item came in the wake of the housing market crash in 2008 and 2009, and later in response to the economic fallout from the coronavirus pandemic and subsequent inflationary pressures. After initially positive ratings in 2007, the share of Texans saying that their children would be better off dropped 8 points to 39% in 2008, remaining there in 2009 (40%), before dropping further, with 2010 marking the first of 3 times in 15 years of Lyceum polling in which more Texans thought that their children would be worse off (41%) than thought they would be better off (34%).

The other two instances in which more Texans thought that their children would be worse than better off occurred in 2021 and 2022. In 2021, Texans were approximately split in their assessment of the future, with 34% saying that their children would be better off and 35% saying that they would be worse off. By 2022, only 27% of Texans said that their children would be better off, with 35% saying they would be worse off.

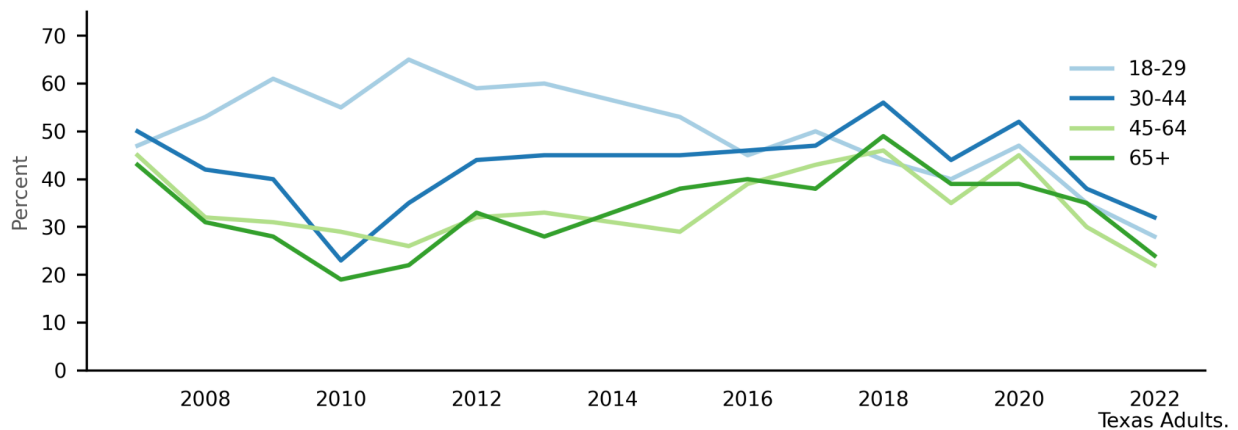
Responses to this item examined among different racial/ethnic groups reveal some notable differences. Among Hispanic Texans, a majority indicated in 10 of the 15 surveys conducted over the last 15 years that their children would be better off than they are. This was also true among Black Texans in 10 of 15 surveys. Among white Texans, a majority has never indicated that their children would be better off than they are, and in 9 of the 15 surveys, more have said that their children would be worse off than indicated that they would be better off. Among Hispanic and Black Texans, this imbalance has only occurred twice, both among Black adults, and not since 2008.

Texas Lyceum Polling: Share saying that their children will be worse off economically than they are



Life stage also demonstrates a clear relationship with attitudes about the future, with younger cohorts expressing significantly more optimism about their futures than older cohorts. Among Texans under 30, at least 40% have expressed the belief that their children would be better off than they are in 13 of the 15 surveys, compared to 11 of the 15 surveys among 30 to 44 year olds, 4 of the 15 surveys for 45 to 64 year olds, and only 3 of the 15 surveys among those over the age of 65.

Texas Lyceum Polling: Share saying that their children will be better off economically than they are



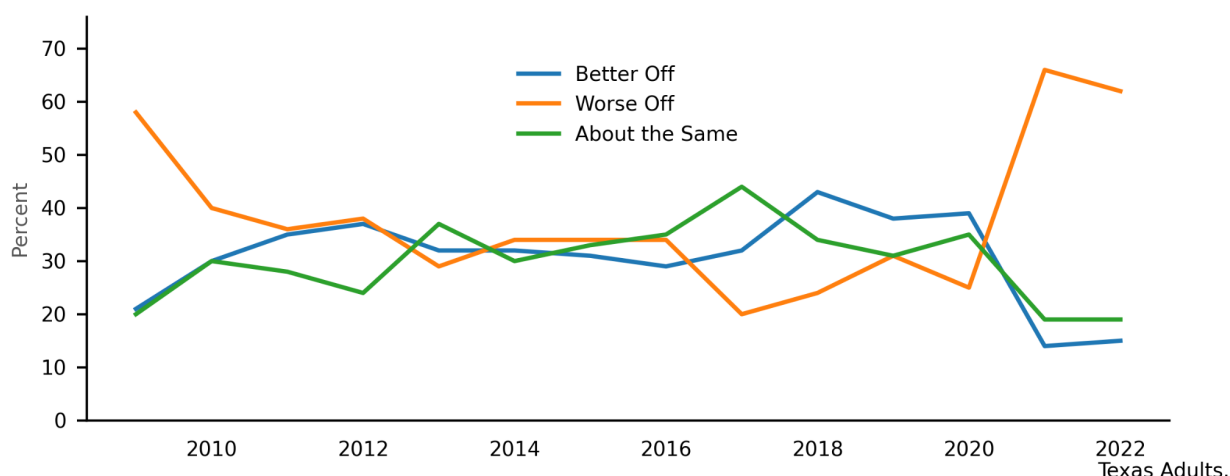
The last two years (2021 and 2022) have recorded the worst evaluations across age groups. In response to the housing crash, older cohorts expressed significantly more negative views about the future than did younger cohorts (likely a reflection of relative rates of home ownership), peaking in 2010, when 50% of adults over the age of 65 expected their children's future to be worse compared to only 19% who thought it would be better (net -31). That same year, a majority of 30 to 44 year olds, 54%, also thought their children's future would be worse off compared to less than a quarter (23%) who thought they would be better off. Adults between 45 and 64 were slightly less negative than the cohorts surrounding them, with 38% saying worse off and 29% saying better off. But among 18 to 29 year olds, a majority, 55%, still expressed the view that their children would be better off compared with only 28% who said they would be worse off.

These cohort differences still manifested in the latest round of negative evaluations in response to the coronavirus, its economic fallout, and ongoing inflation, but the bullishness among young people about their children's future has waned. While significantly more adults over the age of 45 said that their children would be worse off than said they would be better off in the 2022 survey, in a remarkable show of ambivalence, all Texans under 45 said in nearly equal shares that their children would either be better or worse off.

The National and Texas Economies

Asked to evaluate whether the national economy is better, worse, or the same compared to the previous year in each year since 2009, in all but 4 years, 2017 through 2020, more Texas adults have said that the national economy was worse compared to the previous year, with negative evaluations peaking in 2021 when 66% said that the national economy was worse, followed in 2022 with 62% who viewed the economy as worse compared to the prior year. In 2009, the previous high water mark for negative assessments of the national economy, 58% rated the economy worse off, the first year the item was asked on the Lyceum poll.

Texas Lyceum Polling: National Economic Conditions Compared to One Year Ago

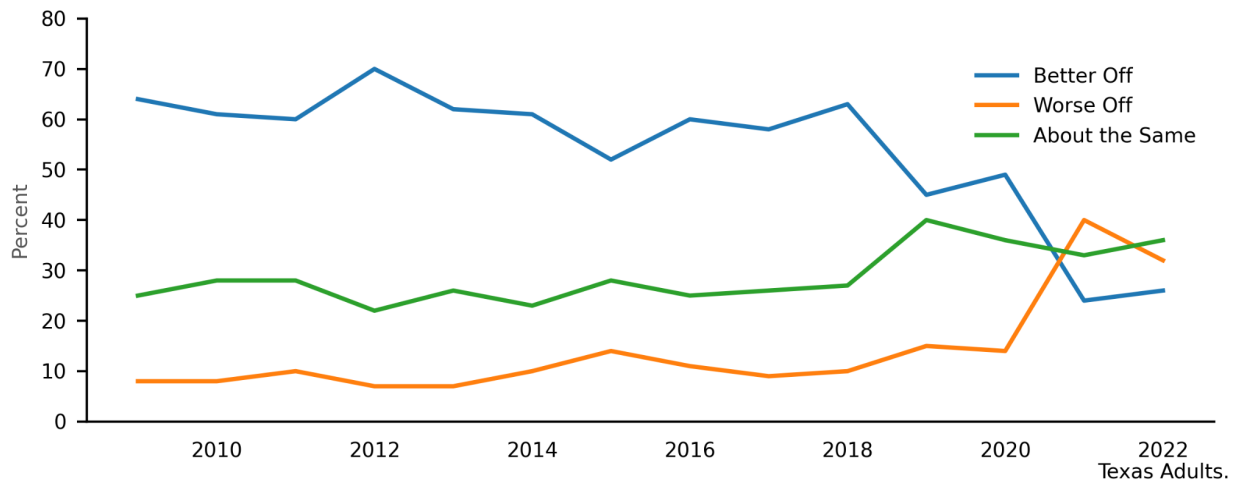


The Lyceum poll has also asked Texans since 2009 whether or not the Texas economy is better, worse, or about the same as the rest of the country's. Between 2009 and 2018, a majority of Texas adults in each survey said that the Texas economy was better than the rest of the country's, with no more than 15% saying that Texas' economy was worse.

In 2019 and 2020, the share saying that the state's economy was stronger remained the plurality position among adults, though dipping below a majority in each year.

Marking a dramatic shift in the Lyceum time series, the two most recent Lyceum surveys finds Texans, for the first time, more likely to say that the state's economy is worse than the national economy, with the plurality, 40%, saying so in 2021 compared to 24% who said the state's economy was better than the nation's. In 2022, 32% said that the state's economy was worse than the nation's, while only 26% said that it was better.

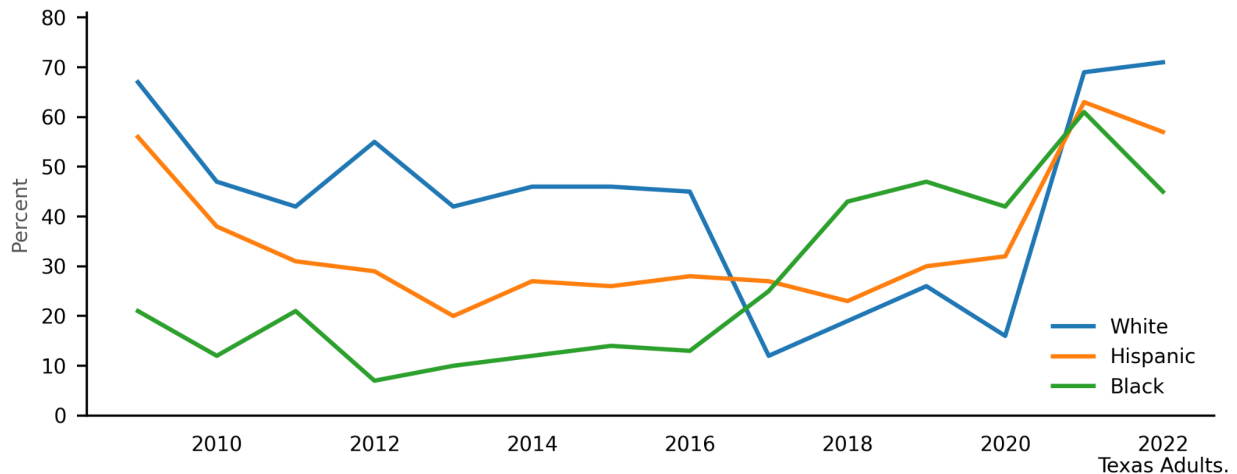
Texas Lyceum Polling: Texas' Economy Compared to the Rest of the Country



Evaluations of the national economy differed among racial/ethnic groups, though all groups expressed their most pessimistic views in the time series within the last two years. While more white Texans rated the national economy poorly in surveys between 2009 and 2016, and again in 2021 and 2022, they provided net positive evaluations of the national economy between 2017 and 2020 (without arguing for causality, notably consistent with the party occupying the White House).

Among Black Texans, evaluations of the national economy were more positive than negative from 2009 through 2016, but have since remained in net negative territory, with 61% rating the national economy worse off in 2021, the peak negative evaluation in the series. Views of the national economy among Hispanics have been more varied over time, with Hispanics holding net negative views of the national economy in 2009 and 2010, net positive views between 2011 and 2016, negative views in 2017, positive views again between 2018 and 2020, and overwhelmingly negative views in 2021 and 2022.

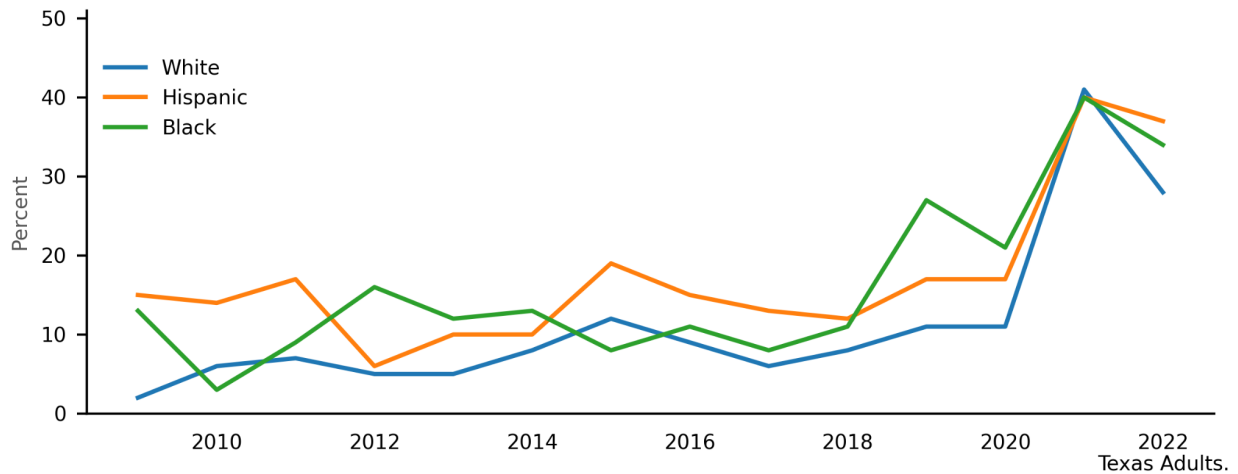
Texas Lyceum Polling: National Economy Worse Compared to One Year Ago



Unlike views of the national economy, views of the Texas economy among racial/ethnic groups track better with overall evaluations, with significantly more Texans having said that the Texas economy is better than the nation's for the entirety of the time series until the most recent survey years. However, white Texans have consistently expressed more confidence in the Texas economy than have Hispanic and Black Texans. Between 2009 and 2022, 63% of white Texans have said that the Texas economy is better than the nation's, on average, compared to 45% of Hispanic and 43% of Black Texans — a nearly 20 point gap.

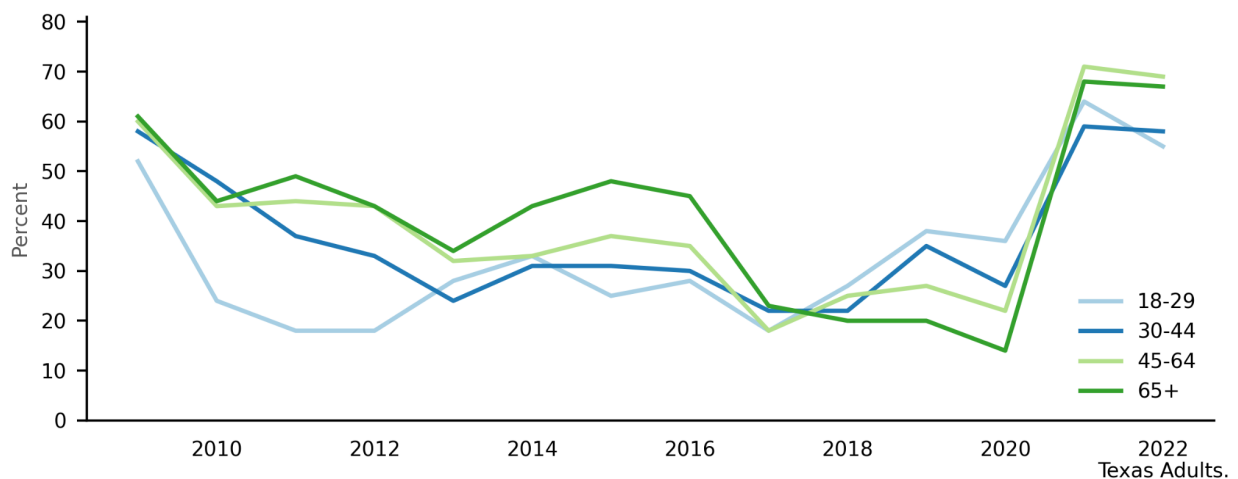
Among white Texans prior to 2019, no fewer than 63% said that the Texas economy was better than the national economy with more than 70% agreeing in 7 of those years; while the share of Hispanics viewing the Texas economy as better than the nation's peaked at 62% twice (2018 and 2012), and otherwise ranged between 40% and 58%. Among Black Texans, no more than 57% have ever rated Texas' economy as stronger than the nation's. Given this, it's notable that the bullishness Texans hold about the Texas economy is driven, to some extent, by the views of white Texans relative to non-white Texans.

Texas Lyceum Polling: Texas' Economy is Worse than the Rest of the Country



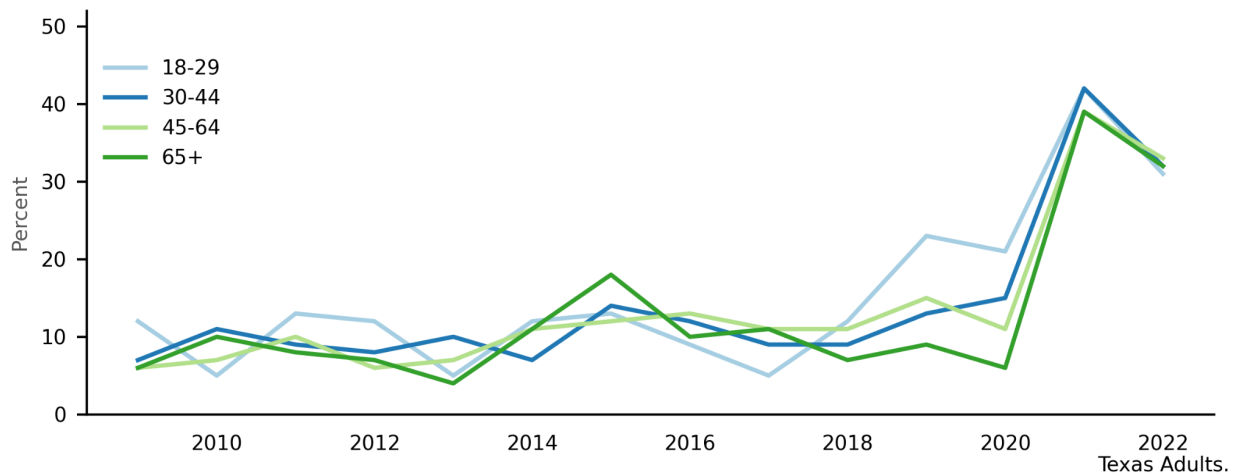
Views of the national economy have been more negative among older than among younger cohorts. More adults over the age of 65 rated the national economy worse than rated it better compared to the previous year in 10 out of 14 surveys in the time series, compared to 8 surveys among 45 to 64 year olds, 6 surveys among 30 to 44 year olds, and 6 surveys among those under 30. While older cohorts have tended to hold more negative views than younger cohorts, the last two years have recorded the highest shares of each age group saying that the national economy is worse compared to the previous year.

Texas Lyceum Polling: National Economy Worse Compared to One Year Ago



Views of the Texas economy differ less among the age cohorts than among racial/ethnic groups, with Texans under 30 holding, on average, slightly less positive views of the Texas economy in comparison to the nation's relative to older cohorts. Overall, each age cohort has held net positive views of the Texas economy compared to the nation's in each of the surveys conducted between 2010 and 2020, with net negative views emerging in 2021, and remaining, though less intensely, in 2022.

Texas Lyceum Polling: Texas' Economy is Worse than the Rest of the Country



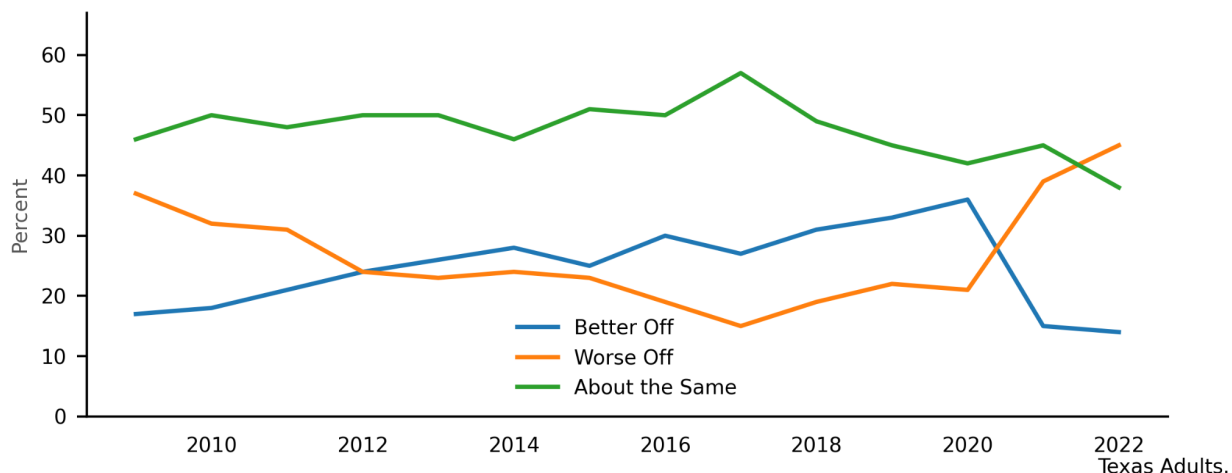
Personal Economic Situation

In each of the Lyceum surveys conducted since 2009, Texas adults have been asked whether, when thinking about their own family's economic situation, they are better off, worse off, or about the same compared to the previous year. Unlike items that ask Texans to assess the national and state economies, items that reflect both those evaluations as well as national and state political conditions, the item assessing personal economic conditions likely better reflects an evaluation of economic circumstances less biased by, at least somewhat, extraneous, or less directly impactful factors.

Overall, despite fluctuations in the economic evaluations of the state and country, in 13 out of 14 surveys conducted since 2009, a plurality or majority of Texans have said that their economic situations remain unchanged compared to the previous year.

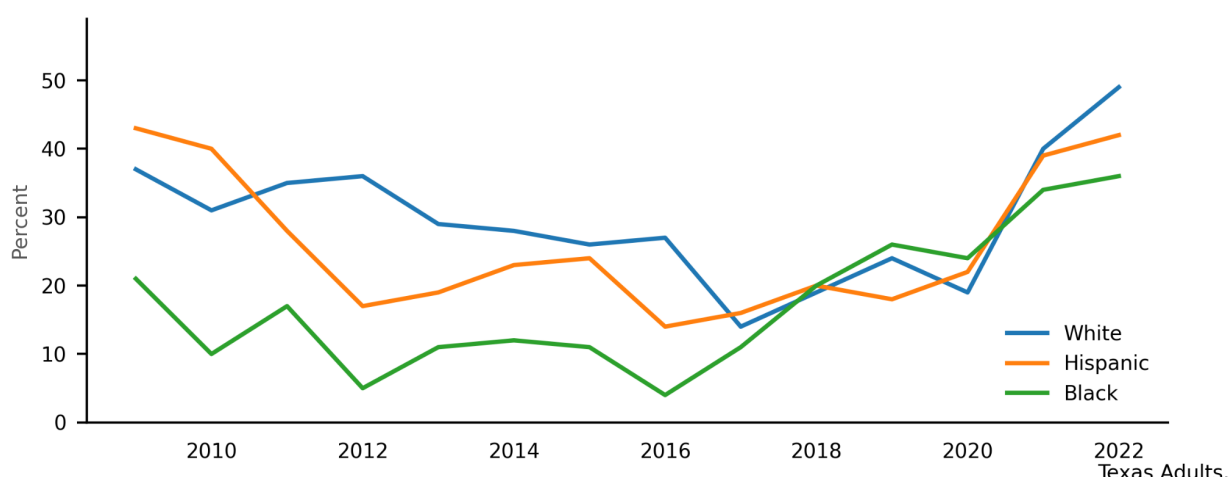
The 2022 Texas Lyceum poll was the first to find a plurality of Texans, 45%, saying that their personal economic circumstances had worsened since the prior year, a year in which 39% said that their situation had worsened over the prior year, at that point in time, the most having said this since 2009 (37%). The remaining results uncover a fair amount of balance in Texans' personal economic circumstances on the whole, with more Texans (between 10 and 20-points more) saying that their personal economic situation was worse compared to better between 2009 and 2011; slightly more Texans saying that their personal situation was better than worse between 2012 and 2020 (between 0 and 15 points more); with negative evaluations swamping positive ones during the two most recent years.

Texas Lyceum Polling: Personal Economic Conditions Compared to One Year Ago



Despite relatively positive evaluations of the Texas economy driven, to some extent, by white Texans, those very same white Texans were also the most likely to hold negative views of their own economic circumstances in comparison to the previous year. Between 2009 and 2022, more white Texans said that their economic situation had deteriorated than said it had improved in all but 4 surveys (all conducted between 2017 and 2020), whereas more Hispanic Texans held a negative evaluation than a positive one in only 5 of 14 surveys, while for Black Texans, this was only the case in 4 of 14 surveys. White adults held more negative views (the share saying that they were worse off) than Hispanic adults and more than Black adults in 9 of 14 surveys.

Texas Lyceum Polling: Personal Economic Conditions Worse Compared to One Year Ago

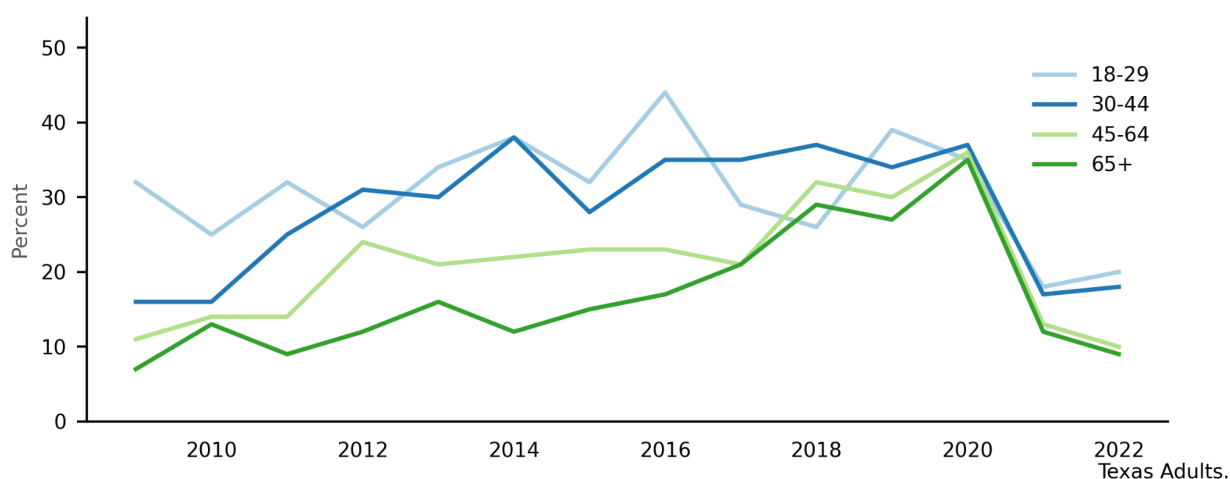


Younger Texans tend to hold more positive views of the trajectory of their economic circumstances than do older adults, while the oldest cohort, those over the age of 65, expressed the most stability in their views of their own financial situations.

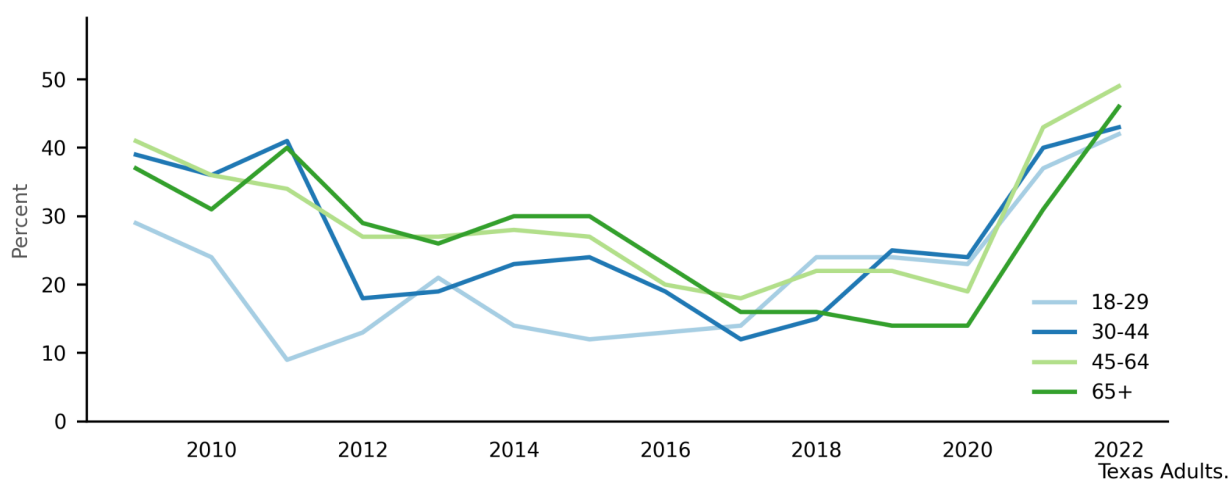
Between 2009 and 2022, 31% of Texans under the age of 30, on average, said that their economic situation had improved over the last year, compared with 28% of those between the ages of 30 and 44, 21% of those between the ages of 45 and 64, and 17% of those over the age of 65. Over that same time span, 21% of Texans under 30, on average, said that things had deteriorated economically over the last year compared with 27% of 30 to 44 year olds and 30% of 45 to 64 year olds. And while Texans were most likely to say that personal economic conditions had remained unchanged, this was true of 55% of Texans over 65, on average, compared to 49% of 45 to 64 year olds, 44% of 30 to 44 year olds, and 46% of those Texans under 30.

These individual results aggregate into net evaluations (the share saying that their economic situation is better minus the share saying it is worse) that are more positive among younger than older cohorts. Over the course of the time series, Texans under 30 have only provided a net negative evaluation of their personal economic conditions 2 times since 2009, with both having occurred in the last two years. Among 30 to 44 year olds, the poll registered net negative evaluations 5 times, with 3 instances between 2009 and 2011, and the remaining 2 in 2021 and 2022. Among 45 to 64 year olds, net negative evaluations were recorded 9 times out of 14 surveys; while among those over 65, net negative evaluations were recorded 10 times out of 14 surveys.

Texas Lyceum Polling: Personal Economic Conditions Better Compared to One Year Ago



Texas Lyceum Polling: Personal Economic Conditions Worse Compared to One Year Ago



Immigration, Education, and Health Care

The Texas Lyceum Survey has asked in-depth questions about a number of issues facing Texans and Texas, with most surveys focused on a single, or a limited number of topics, including surveys dedicated to transportation, housing, democracy, the coronavirus pandemic, and more. Given the salience of certain issues and the presence of multiple items asked about those issues over multiple surveys, the remaining section looks at some key attitudes among Texas adults with a focus on the persistent issues of immigration, education, and health care.

Immigration

Given the prominence of the issues of immigration and border security in Texas, where adults have routinely citing one or the other as one of the most important, if not the most important, issue facing the state, the Texas Lyceum poll has periodically, but consistently, asked Texans their opinions on a range of immigration issues reflective of current political discussions. For the purposes of this retrospective, these attitudes can be broadly broken down into cultural attitudes, attitudes about enforcement, and attitudes about effectiveness.

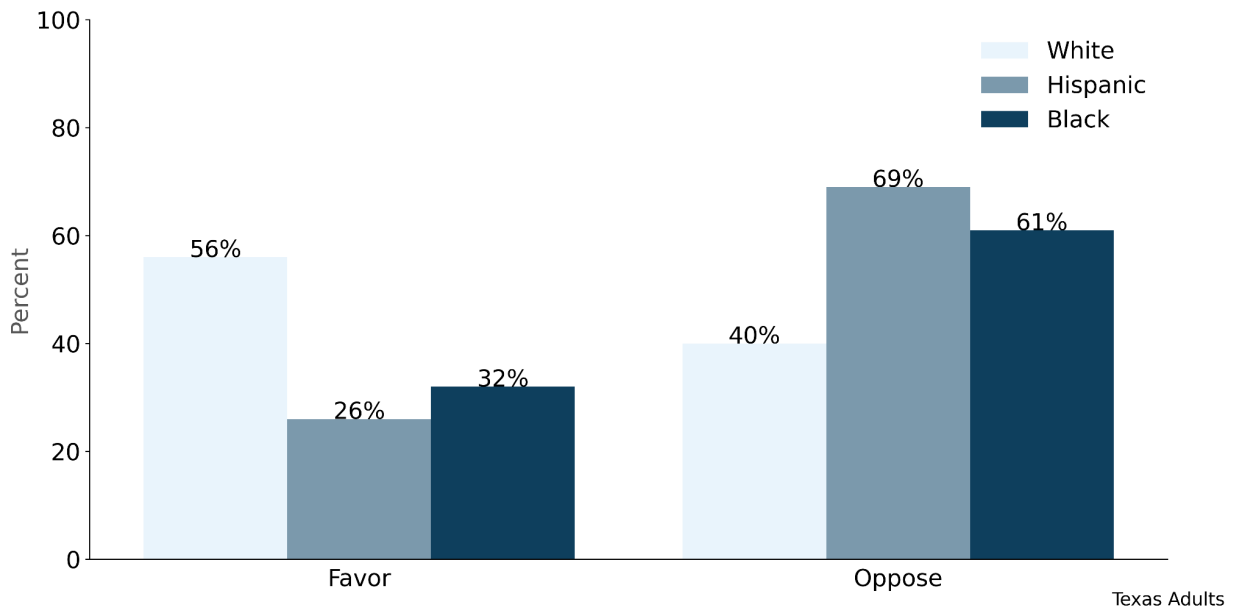
Cultural Attitudes

In 2011, the Texas Lyceum poll asked voters whether or not the section of the 14th amendment to the U.S. Constitution that grants automatic citizenship to anyone born in the United States should be repealed.

Overall, Texans were split, with 44% in favor of repeal of the U.S.'s provision of birthright citizenship compared with 52% who were opposed. Support for repeal was highest among white adults (56% supported repeal, 40% opposed it) and older adults, among whom 55% favored repeal compared to 37% who opposed repeal.

Majorities of Black (61%) and Hispanic Texans (69%) opposed repeal, but these results hide some underlying differences. While the attitudes of white Texans under and over the age of 45 in response to the birthright citizenship question were broadly consistent, Hispanics under the age of 45 were 14-points more likely than Hispanics over the age of 45 to oppose the repeal of birthright citizenship (74% to 60%), while a similar gap emerged among younger and older Black adults, with 67% of those under 45 opposed to the repeal of birthright citizenship compared to 54% of those over the age of 45.

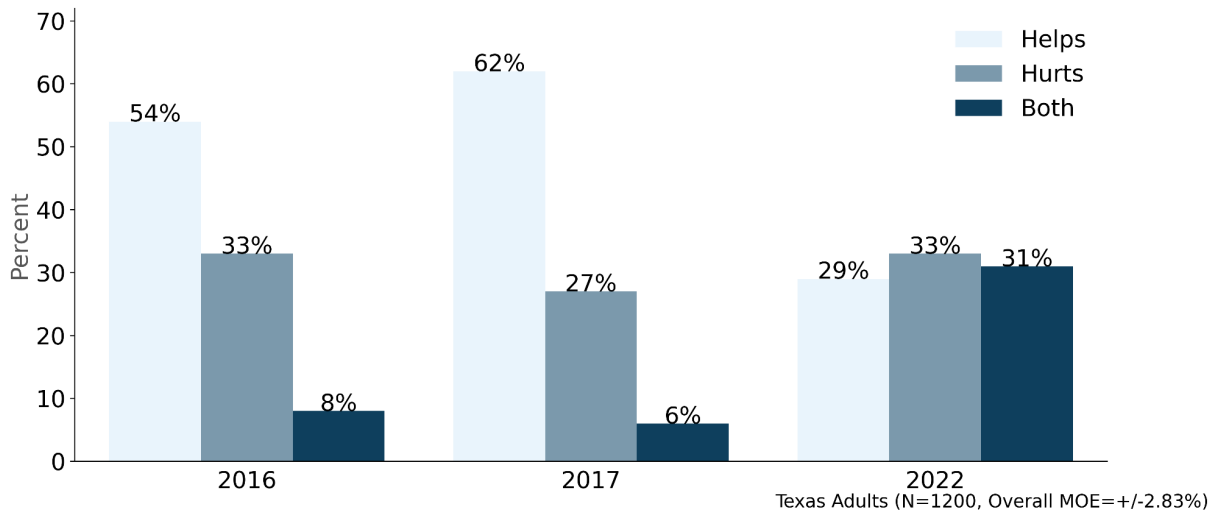
2011 Texas Lyceum Poll: Birthright Citizenship Repeal



An item asked on Lyceum polling in 2016, 2017, and 2022 asked Texans whether or not they think that immigration helps the United States more than it hurts it, or whether immigration hurts the United States more than it helps.

Here, the poll finds a dramatic shift in attitudes towards the contribution of immigration to the U.S. over the last 6 years. Majorities of Texans in each of 2016 (54%) and 2017 (62%) said that immigration helps more than it hurts, with less than a third saying that immigration hurts more than it helps (32% in 2016 and 27% in 2017). In 2022, Texans were split between those saying that immigration hurts the U.S. (29%) and those saying that it helps the U.S. (33%), along with a nearly equal share (31%) who offered that immigration both hurts and helps. On the whole, this result represents a marked shift away from an openness to the benefits of immigration expressed in the middle part of the prior decade.

Texas Lyceum Poll: Would you say that immigration helps the United States more than it hurts it, or immigration hurts the United States more than it helps it?



In each of the three surveys this item was asked, significantly more Hispanic and Black adults than white adults said that immigration helps the U.S. more than it hurts. But the shifts in response to this item over time are apparent across white, Hispanic, and Black Texans, reflecting the increasing complexity of the issue here in Texas.

The impact of age on these attitudes was also apparent in each of the surveys, with significantly higher shares of the youngest cohort saying that immigration helps more than it hurts, but a decreasing share agreeing with increasing age. This pattern holds in the most recent data (2022), though like among racial/ethnic groups, the decline in those saying that immigration helps more than it hurts is apparent across each of the age cohorts.

Asked then, in 2017, whether or not immigrants who have immigrated to the U.S. in the past 10 years mostly adopt American culture and values, or mostly retain their own culture and values, a majority of Texas adults, 52%, said that they mostly retain their own culture and values. A third of Texans (33%) said that these recent immigrants adopt American culture and values.

Racial/ethnic differences in response to this question were somewhat muted, with 56% of white adults, 52% of Black adults, and 49% of Hispanic adults saying that recent immigrants mostly retain their own culture and values.

Texans under 30 were split in response to this item, with 46% saying that recent immigrants adopt American values and customs and 45% saying that they retain their own, compared to only 32% of 30 to 44 year olds believing that recent immigrants adopt American values (45%

say they retain their own), 29% among 45 to 64 year olds (58% say they retain their own), and 27% among adults over the age of 65 (57% say they retain their own).

Examining attitudes towards legal immigration, Texans were asked in 2017 whether the legal immigration system should prioritize new immigrants who already have family members living in the U.S., or prioritize immigration based on useful job skills. The plurality of Texans, 46%, said that the system should prioritize those with useful job skills, while 32% said it should prioritize those with family members living in the U.S.

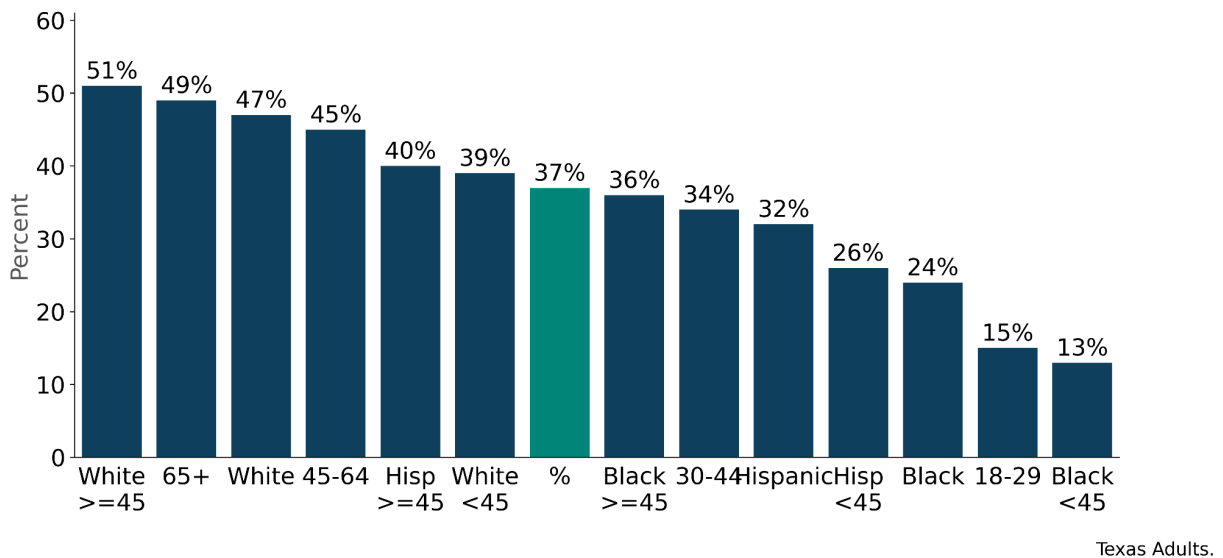
Among white Texans, 47% prioritized job skills versus only 23% who prioritized family connections (30% were unsure). The majority of Black adults, 51%, said the system should prioritize family connections (33% said job skills), while the plurality of Hispanics prioritized job skills, 48%, versus 38% who prioritized family connections.

Enforcement Attitudes

Asked in 2017 how concerned they are about illegal immigration, 37% of Texas adults said that they were extremely concerned, along with another 35% who said that they were somewhat concerned. Concern ran highest among white Texans, among whom 47% said they were extremely concerned, compared to 32% of Hispanic Texans, and 24% of Black Texans.

Concern over illegal immigration was also concentrated among the state's older adults. While only 15% of Texans under 30 said that they were extremely concerned about illegal immigration, this share increased to 34% among Texans between the ages of 30 and 44, 45% among those between the ages of 45 and 64, and 49% among those over the age of 65.

2017 Texas Lyceum Poll: Percent "Extremely Concerned" about Illegal Immigration



The early years of the last decade saw a major policy debate raging in Texas about whether or not the state should implement a law similar to one enacted in Arizona that would have empowered state law enforcement agencies to enforce federal immigration laws, including asking about the immigration status of people detained by police for criminal and non-criminal matters.

An item was asked to assess Texans' openness to an Arizona style law being enacted in Texas in 2010 and 2011. Here the Lyceum poll found majority support in 2010 (55%) and in 2011 (51%). Support was highly conditional on the race/ethnicity of the respondent. In 2010 and 2011, 71% and 74% of white adults, respectively, supported enacting an Arizona style immigration law in Texas, compared to 27% and 20% of Hispanic adults. Among Black Texans, support for an Arizona style law in Texas started with majority status in 2010 at 51%, but by the next year, 72% expressed opposition while only 25% expressed support.

In 2011, while 68% of adults over the age of 65, 58% of 45 to 64 year olds, and 51% of those between the ages of 30 and 44 supported state enforcement of immigration laws, this was opposed by 65% of adults under 30. Among Hispanics under the age of 45, 78% expressed opposition to Texas enforcement of federal immigration laws.

Asked in 2014 what should be done with unaccompanied minors coming from Central America and crossing the U.S.-Mexico border, 48% of adults said that they should be returned to their home countries as soon as possible compared to 42% who said that they should be allowed to stay. While white Texans overwhelmingly expressed the opinion that these minors should be

returned, 61% to 30%, Black Texans were modestly in favor of allowing the minors to stay 48% to 43%, while Hispanics were the group most likely to endorse allowing the unaccompanied minors to stay in the U.S., with 58% in support and 34% in opposition.

Given this underlying opinion environment, it should come as something of a surprise that a majority of Texas adults, when asked in 2016, expressed opposition to Donald Trump's plan to build a wall along the U.S.-Mexico border, with 59% in opposition and only 35% in favor.

While a majority of white adults expressed support for the border wall, 53% to 42%, the vast majority of Hispanic (75%) and Black adults in Texas (73%) expressed opposition. Nearly three-quarters of Texans under 30 (74%) expressed opposition to construction of a border wall, compared with 64% of those between the ages of 30 and 44, 52% of those between the ages of 45 and 64, and 47% of those over the age of 65 (with an equal share, 47%, in support).

Among Hispanics, those under the age of 45 were most in opposition (81%) to the building of a border wall, with only 17% expressing support. By 2017, when the question was asked again, overall support (35%) and opposition (61%) remained largely unchanged, with the vast majority of Hispanic and Black Texans in opposition, and a slight majority of white Texans in support. Again, opposition was overwhelming among Texans under 30 (80%), while older cohorts expressed ambivalence, edging towards opposition.

Also in 2017, reflective of the political debate at that time, Texans were asked whether they supported or opposed the practice by some cities to resist turning over all undocumented immigrants to the federal government when those immigrants had come into contact with police. Here, the Lyceum poll found 49% of Texans opposed to these so-called "sanctuary cities" and 45% in support.

While 62% of white Texans expressed opposition to sanctuary cities, 55% of Hispanic and 56% of Black Texas adults said that they supported the concept of sanctuary cities. Texans under 30 were, on the whole, overwhelmingly in favor of sanctuary cities (66% to 31% in opposition), while 55% of those over the age of 65, and 57% of those between the ages of 45 and 64 expressed opposition.

A deeper dive into Texans' responses to the sanctuary cities debate found adults broadly divided, in most cases, about when officers should or should not be able to inquire about an individual's immigration status. Texans were nearly split, though in opposition to officers checking immigration status during routine traffic stops (44% in favor; 53% opposed); when a person is reporting a crime (41% vs. 57%); and when a person is a witness to a crime (39% to 58%) when asked in 2017. However, when a person is arrested for a crime, 93% of Texans said that their immigration status should be checked versus 4% who said that it should not.

Despite growing negativity towards immigration amid consistent concern with the border, a policy battery in 2017 found broad support for a range of policies targeting the immigration system, including:

- 90% who said that they supported *“Allowing illegal immigrants living in the U.S. the opportunity to become citizens after a long waiting period if they pay taxes and a penalty, pass a criminal background check, and learn English;”*
- 86% who supported *“Allowing engineers and scientists from other countries who earn graduate degrees in the U.S. to remain in the U.S. to work;”*
- 80% who supported *“Tightening U.S. border security and providing Border Patrol with increased technology, infrastructure, and personnel;”* and
- 72% who supported *“Requiring U.S. business owners to check the immigration status of any employee they hire, with stiff fines and penalties for employers who knowingly hire illegal immigrants.”*

Ultimately, these results reflected an openness to changes in the immigration system and its enforcement that have failed to materialize in any policy advances amidst a decades long stalemate over the issue.

Effectiveness Attitudes

As the immigration issue remains a prominent feature of the Texas public opinion landscape, but with no end in sight due to the large numbers of migrants consistently, if seasonally, approaching the state’s south border amidst a political stalemate, some Lyceum polling items shed light on the perceived effectiveness of Texas’ increased border security efforts.

In 2015, Texas had, during the legislative session, significantly increased border security funding to approximately \$800 million over that biennium — a large increase that has since been dwarfed by the approximate \$4 billion in state spending being directed toward the border in this biennium. In response to the, then large, increase in spending, Texans were asked in 2015 whether they supported the increased spending, and then, in a follow up question, whether or not they believed that the additional spending would be effective in securing the Texas border.

Overall, 62% of adults said that they supported the increased border spending compared with 31% who opposed it. White Texans were the most supportive, with 71% in support of the increased spending, compared to 54% of Black and 50% of Hispanic Texans.

Asked about the effectiveness of this spending, 61% of Texans said that this spending would be effective compared to 32% who said it would not. Overall, more Texans thought this spending would be effective than thought it wouldn’t across racial/ethnic and age groups.

Education

While the Lyceum has asked a number of survey questions about public education over the years, a few stand out as informative about the current environment of the Texas education system, including its large and diverse student population, spending cuts and their restoration, and present day politics that have brought culture war issues to the school districts boardrooms, campuses, and classrooms across the state.

In 2022, Texans were asked to evaluate the quality of K-12 public education in the area where they live as either excellent, good, poor, or terrible. Overall, only 15% of Texans said that the K-12 public education in the area where they live is excellent, with the plurality, 48%, rating it as good, and another 23% rating it as either poor (18%) or terrible (5%) — 14% have no opinion. These evaluations were largely similar across racial/ethnic and age groups.

Back in 2012 and 2013, Texans were asked to consider who is most responsible for ensuring that children are educated from among the national government, the state government, local governments, and individual families. In both years, Texas adults overwhelmingly put the burden of ensuring that children are educated at the feet of individual families, with 60% of Texans endorsing this option in 2012, and 53% in 2013. State government was the next most frequent response in both years (19% and 18%), followed by local governments (9% and 13%), and finally by the national government (8% and 12%).

In 2012, Texans were asked whether or not greater attention should be paid to educational achievement gaps between Anglo and minority students. Overall 57% agreed that more attention should be paid to closing these achievement gaps compared to 36% who disagreed. Black Texans were the most likely to agree (87%), followed by Hispanic (57%), and then white Texans (50%).

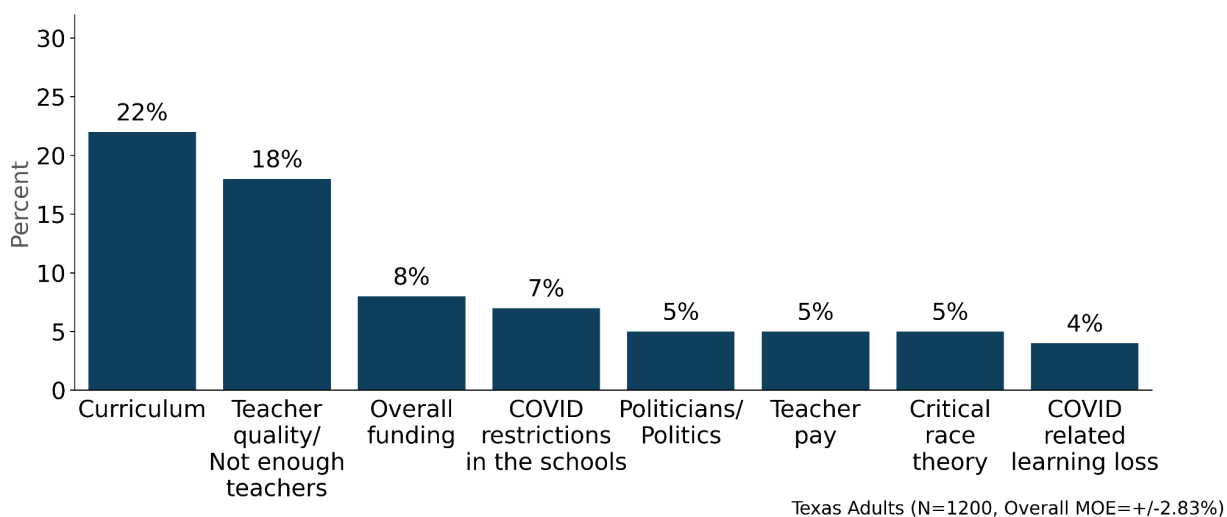
Lyceum polling also reveals the ways in which the discussion around public education has changed over the life of the poll. In 2012, in response to budget cuts enacted by the legislature in the wake of the collapse of the housing market and its broader economic impacts, Texans were asked whether or not they would be willing to pay more in taxes for a range of programs and/or proposals regarding public education. Maybe surprisingly in a fiscally conservative and often very loudly anti-tax state like Texas, was the finding that at least 60% of adults said that they would pay more in taxes for the construction of new schools (61%), additional instruction in music and art (62%), increased pay for school staff (63%), investment in computers and high tech equipment (67%), and increased pay for teachers (74%).

Asked then in 2013 what the Legislature should prioritize in restoring the cuts made to public education in 2011, the majority of the responses (55%) related to teachers, either increasing teacher pay (31%) or hiring additional teachers (24%). Investment in computers and high tech equipment was the third most common response (16%), with no other option garnering more

than 10%. The focus on funding and in particular, teacher compensation, is hard to miss in polling conducted about public education during much of the last decade.

Asked then, in 2022, in an open ended item what issue is the most important one facing public education in Texas, teacher compensation no longer topped the list, with the most common responses having to do with curriculum (22%) followed by teacher quality and/or the number of teachers (18%). In addition, a number of other, often political, issues emerge in recent polling in addition to more traditional concerns like funding (8%) and teacher pay (5%), including: COVID restrictions (7%), politics in schools (5%), critical race theory (5%), gender issues (2%), COVID learning loss (4%), safety/crime at school (3%), teacher morale (3%), transgender student athletes (1%), drugs (1%), infrastructure (1%), and books in the libraries (1%), among others.

2022 Texas Lyceum Poll: What do you think is the most important issue facing K-12 public education in Texas? (Open-Ended, Top-8 Responses)



Health Care

Health care remains a persistent issue in Texas for a number of reasons, but the most often discussed issue is Texas' large uninsured population, and the state's longstanding decision not to expand eligibility for Medicaid along with a minority of other states under the Affordable Care Act (ACA).

Texas adults were asked in both 2018 and 2022 how important it is to reduce the number of Texans who do not have health insurance. In 2018, nearly two-thirds of Texans (64%) said that it was very important to reduce the uninsured population, while in 2022, that share dropped to 53%. In 2018, Hispanic and Black Texans were significantly more likely than white Texans to say that it was very important to reduce the uninsured population, though in 2022, the gap between white and Hispanic Texans closed, among a general decline in the extent of importance attached to reducing the uninsured populations.

Asked in 2018 who is most responsible for reducing the number of uninsured Texans, 28% said the federal government, 24% said the state government, while 22% said it was up to individuals, followed by 10% who said private industry and 4% who said local governments.

Black Texans were significantly less likely to place the onus on individuals (12%) than were white (23%) and Hispanic (22%) Texans. In a follow up item, Texans were asked whether it is a responsibility of the federal government to make sure that all Americans have health care coverage. Overall 54% said that this is a government responsibility, 46% said that it is not. While a majority of white Texans expressed the opinion that the provision of health coverage is not a government responsibility (53%), 57% of Hispanics and 72% of Black Texans said that this is a government responsibility. The belief that healthcare is a government responsibility was highest among the youngest cohorts, followed by those over 65 (who receive government health coverage in the form of Medicare).

Given the role that Texas' decision not to expand Medicaid under the ACA has had on the continued size of Texas' uninsured population, Texans' views of the ACA may be a central component of the underlying friction. Texans were asked to rate their opinion of the ACA in each year between 2012 and 2015. After an initial rating in 2012 that found equal shares of Texans holding favorable (45%) and unfavorable views (46%), later polling found a settled public, with slightly more than a third of Texans holding a favorable view, and between 46% and 48% of Texans holding an unfavorable view.

White Texans expressed the most unfavorable views of the ACA in Lyceum polling, regularly approaching 60% of that population, with no more than 26% holding a favorable opinion after 2013. Black Texans maintained positive attitudes towards the ACA throughout this period, despite a significant decline in evaluations from when first asked in 2012. In that poll, 86% of Black Texans held a favorable view of the ACA, a number that declined to 65% by 2015, after dropping slightly below that in the intervening two years. Hispanics, as a group, expressed the

most varied attitudes towards the ACA, with significantly more favorable than unfavorable attitudes in 2012 (51% to 30%) and 2013 (44% to 33%), and group ambivalence in 2014 (39% to 41%) and 2015 (42% to 39%).

A large part of the ACA debate focused on the question of Medicaid expansion and Texas' continued decision not to expand access in exchange for significant federal funds. Texans were asked in 2012, 2013, and 2016 whether or not the state should expand its Medicaid program under the ACA. Specifically, Texans were asked:

“As you may know, the Affordable Care Act offers states the opportunity to expand Medicaid to provide health insurance to more low-income uninsured adults. The federal government would subsidize this expansion initially, after which Texas taxpayers would have to pay for the expanded coverage. What do you think Texas should do?”

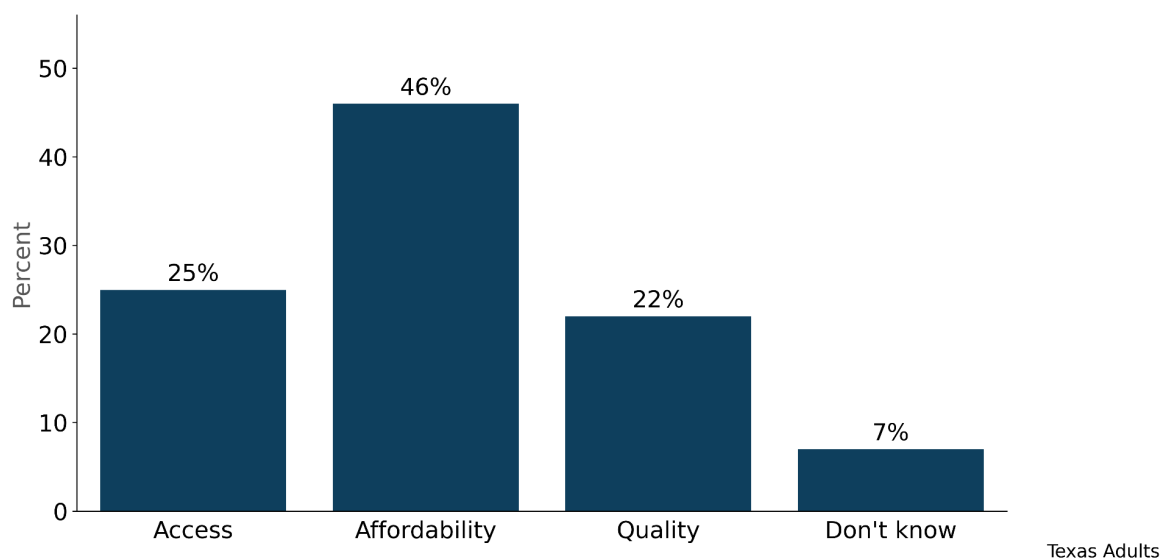
By 2013, the plurality of Texans (49%) indicated that they preferred to keep Medicaid as is, while 41% said that the state should expand Medicaid.

While the majority of White Texans opposed Medicaid expansion (58%), the majority of Black (57%) and the plurality of Hispanic Texans (47%) endorsed a state expansion of Medicaid. This gap held when the question was asked again two years later, with 59% of white Texans opposed to Medicaid expansion, compared to 59% of Black and 50% of Hispanic Texans in favor.

In the 2022 Texas Lyceum poll, Texans were asked to rate their family's ability to access healthcare in the area where they live among a number of local resource evaluations, finding that 23% of Texans rated their access to health care as excellent, compared to 51% who rated it as good, 16% as poor, and 6% as terrible. While 30% of white and 24% of Black Texans rated their access to health care as excellent, only 14% of Hispanics said the same.

As debates raged on about the potential repeal of the Affordable Care Act in 2018, Texans were asked what factor is most important in the U.S. healthcare system: access, affordability, or quality? Overall, the plurality of Texas adults said affordability (46%), followed in roughly equal shares by those who said access (25%) and quality (22%). Texans under 30 were equally likely to prioritize access (38%) and affordability (38%), while older cohorts were more likely to prioritize affordability, with similar shares in favor of quality.

2018 Texas Lyceum Poll: Which do you think is the most important thing for the health care system in the United States



Conclusion

The Texas Lyceum polling history reveals Texas at a crossroads. Nearly equal shares of the state identify as non-Hispanic white as identify as Hispanic, with Asian and multi-racial populations the fastest growing amidst a declining white population. The state is also one of the youngest in the country, with those younger cohorts overwhelmingly non-white compared to older generations. And yet, the last 15 years of Lyceum polling reveal sharp differences in the issues animating different groups, and within those issues, significantly different opinions on important issues relating to the economy, immigration, healthcare, education, and more.

The political and economic systems in Texas, as elsewhere, have tended to reflect the views of the majority populations in those places, but the majority population in Texas is shifting, becoming younger and less white. Lyceum polling conducted between 2007 and 2022 helps reveal ways in which this shift provides opportunities, but also potential conflict points, for a state coming to terms with these changes sooner, and more rapidly than almost any other in the country.

About the Texas Lyceum

The Texas Lyceum has committed to annual probability samples of the state of Texas to bolster its understanding of public opinion on crucial policy issues. The professional rationale for the Texas Lyceum Poll is straightforward: a non-partisan, high quality, scientific survey designed to provide (1) specific data points on issues of interest, and (2) a time series of key demographics, attitudes, and opinions. Towards this end, the trademark of the Texas Lyceum Poll is transparency. Top-line and detailed cross-tabular results of each poll will be made available on the Texas Lyceum website at www.texaslyceum.org.

The Texas Lyceum, now 40 years strong, is a non-profit, non-partisan statewide leadership organization focused on identifying the next generation of Texas leaders. The Texas Lyceum consists of 96 men and women from throughout the state. Directors begin their service while under the age of 46 and have demonstrated leadership in their community and profession, together with a deep commitment to Texas.

The Texas Lyceum acts as a catalyst to bring together diverse opinions and expertise to focus on national and state issues, and seeks to emphasize constructive private sector, public sector, and individual responses to the issues. To accomplish these purposes, the Lyceum conducts periodic public forums, commissions The Texas Lyceum Poll, and convenes programs for the Directors to explore and discuss key economic and social issues of the state and nation.

Appendix A: Lyceum Poll Information

All Lyceum surveys have been conducted by live interviewers with interviews available in English or Spanish at the discretion of the respondent. More specific methodological information for each survey can be found at the [Texas Lyceum Website](#).

Year	Field Dates	Sample Size	Landline Interviews	Cell Phone Interviews	Online Interviews	Margin of Sampling Error
2022	March 11- 20, 2022	1,200 Adults	400	600	200	+/-2.83%
2021	January 8-17, 2021	1,200 Adults	400	600	200	+/-2.83%
2020	January 10-19, 2020	1,200 Adults	400	600	200	+/-2.83%
2019	August 16-25, 2019	1,200 Adults	400	600	200	+/-2.83%
2018	July 9-25, 2018	1,178 Adults	503	502	173	+/-2.86%
2017	April 3-9, 2017	1,000 Adults	500	500	N/A	+/-3.10%
2016	September 1-11, 2016	1,000 Adults	600	400	N/A	+/-3.10%
2015	September 8-21, 2015	1,000 Adults	600	400	N/A	+/-3.10%
2014	September 11-25, 2014	1,000 Adults	570	430	N/A	+/-3.10%
2013	September 6-20, 2013	1,000 Adults	610	390	N/A	+/-3.10%
2012	September 10-26, 2012	1,175 Registered Voters	987	188	N/A	+/-2.86%
2011	May 24-31, 2011	707 Adults	707	N/A	N/A	+/-3.69%
2010	September 22-30, 2010	725 Adults	725	N/A	N/A	+/-3.64%
2009	June 5-12, 2009	860 Adults	860	N/A	N/A	+/-3.34%
2008	June 12-20, 2008	1,000 Adults	1,000	N/A	N/A	+/-3.10%
2007	April 26-May 7, 2007	1,002 Adults	1,002	N/A	N/A	+/-3.10%

Appendix B: Most Important Problem Facing Texas Tables

Overall	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Immigration / Border Security	22	20	13	25	19	21	14	31	29	24	27	30	37	28	5	20
The Economy / Unemployment / Jobs / Prices	12	38	37	25	18	35	23	8	14	11	9	6	9	8	13	31
Public Education / Education	21	12	7	14	23	17	13	11	9	12	13	8	6	5	2	3
Health Care	4	4	8	4	2	4	7	6	3	3	5	4	6	9	7	3
Crime/Drugs/Public Safety	4	1	3	4	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	1	4	4	2	3
Taxes	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	1	1
Infrastructure: Roads, Transportation, Housing, Water Supply, Energy Supply	2	5	1	2	4	1	1	5	5	3	2	1	3	5	1	1
Leadership/Corruption/Politics/Polarization	0	7	4	5	0	8	7	9	3	4	5	0	6	11	17	11
Texas State Spending / State Budget	0	0	0	5	7	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Voting System	0	0	0	0	8	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gun Violence / Gun Control	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	1	2	11	7	2	1
Abortion	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Racism / Race relations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	3	6	6
The Coronavirus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	37	6

White/Anglo	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Immigration / Border Security	N/A	19	21	25	22	24	16	41	40	31	29	32	42	34	6	31
The Economy / Unemployment / Jobs	N/A	13	28	20	11	30	17	5	8	10	8	6	9	7	11	12
Public Education / Education	N/A	12	10	20	28	17	13	11	9	11	15	8	6	4	1	3
Health Care	N/A	0	6	3	1	3	7	4	2	3	4	4	6	9	7	3
Prices/Inflation/Cost of Living/Gas prices	N/A	18	2	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	16
Crime/Drugs/Public Safety	N/A	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	3	1	2
Taxes	N/A	0	2	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	2	2	3	4	2	1
Infrastructure: Roads, Transportation, Housing, Water Supply, Energy Supply	N/A	0	1	0	5	2	3	5	5	4	2	2	5	2	2	2
Leadership/Corruption/Politics/Polarization	N/A	5	7	7	5	8	5	9	3	5	5	0	5	10	16	12
Texas State Spending / State Budget	N/A	0	0	7	8	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
Voting System	N/A	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gun Violence / Gun Control	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	8	5	2	1
Abortion	N/A	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Racism / Race relations	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	4	3
The Coronavirus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40	4
ECONOMY + PRICES	N/A	31	30	20	12	31	19	5	10	11	8	6	9	7	13	28

Hispanic	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Immigration / Border Security	N/A	14	4	27	22	24	14	24	19	20	29	33	38	25	4	15
The Economy / Unemployment / Jobs	N/A	20	49	33	8	38	24	9	14	10	11	5	7	9	17	12
Public Education / Education	N/A	4	3	8	14	14	14	10	9	12	9	9	6	4	2	2
Health Care	N/A	0	5	3	0	4	5	7	3	3	4	4	6	9	8	4
Prices/Inflation/Cost of Living/Gas prices	N/A	16	1	0	1	3	3	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	3	24
Crime/Drugs/Public Safety	N/A	0	2	4	1	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	5	4	2	4
Taxes	N/A	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1
Infrastructure: Roads, Transportation, Housing, Water Supply, Energy Supply	N/A	0	0	3	3	0	2	5	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	4
Leadership/Corruption/Politics/Polarization	N/A	2	0	8	3	8	4	9	3	7	6	1	7	13	14	12
Texas State Spending / State Budget	N/A	0	0	1	10	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Voting System	N/A	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gun Violence / Gun Control	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	1	2	13	8	2	1
Abortion	N/A	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Racism / Race relations	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	3	7	6
The Coronavirus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	36	6
ECONOMY + PRICES	N/A	36	50	33	9	41	27	9	19	11	11	5	7	9	20	36

Black	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Immigration / Border Security	N/A	5	3	19	11	3	4	18	14	8	14	13	18	15	2	6
The Economy / Unemployment / Jobs	N/A	20	30	26	18	35	25	14	12	12	8	10	15	15	12	14
Public Education / Education	N/A	10	6	7	28	22	15	17	6	12	20	8	6	6	0	4
Health Care	N/A	0	25	10	4	10	8	6	4	0	7	5	10	7	8	2
Prices/Inflation/Cost of Living/Gas prices	N/A	22	2	3	3	8	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	1	14
Crime/Drugs/Public Safety	N/A	0	7	6	1	5	1	1	2	3	4	0	5	8	4	6
Taxes	N/A	0	1	5	0	5	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	4	1	0
Infrastructure: Roads, Transportation, Housing, Water Supply, Energy Supply	N/A	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
Leadership/Corruption/Politics/Polarization	N/A	2	0	5	5	5	6	10	4	6	4	0	12	10	16	13
Texas State Spending / State Budget	N/A	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	0
Voting System	N/A	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Gun Violence / Gun Control	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	5	0	2	14	8	4	0
Abortion	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
Racism / Race relations	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	2	6	10	14
The Coronavirus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	33	10
ECONOMY + PRICES	N/A	42	32	29	21	43	25	14	20	13	8	10	15	15	13	28

18-29	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Immigration / Border Security	17	15	11	24	26	14	13	26	20	16	16	22	26	16	5	10
The Economy / Unemployment / Jobs	2	20	43	24	0	25	22	7	7	6	2	3	9	7	12	16
Public Education / Education	23	8	3	18	20	24	7	8	6	8	8	9	4	4	1	2
Health Care	4	0	9	8	0	6	4	5	3	2	3	4	6	5	4	5
Prices/Inflation/Cost of Living/Gas prices	15	14	0	0	0	3	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	22
Crime/Drugs/Public Safety	0	0	5	9	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	8	6	1	3
Taxes	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	1	2	0	4	2	5	3	0
Infrastructure: Roads, Transportation, Housing, Water Supply, Energy Supply	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	4	4	2	2	1	0	4	3	2
Leadership/Corruption/Politics/Polarization	0	1	0	6	0	3	1	5	2	5	1	9	6	18	17	9
Texas State Spending / State Budget	0	0	0	5	11	3	4	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0
Voting System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gun Violence / Gun Control	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	8	0	2	18	9	1	2
Abortion	0	0	0	0	11	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Racism / Race relations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	1	6	10	7
The Coronavirus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	34	6
ECONOMY + PRICES	17	34	43	24	0	28	26	7	10	7	2	3	9	7	12	38

30-44	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Immigration / Border Security	22	15	13	23	20	27	14	28	26	23	30	27	35	22	3	14
The Economy / Unemployment / Jobs	5	17	31	28	11	29	19	8	15	9	12	7	9	10	16	13
Public Education / Education	27	11	9	15	27	17	18	12	12	15	19	9	6	5	3	4
Health Care	7	0	12	2	1	5	8	7	2	5	4	3	7	10	6	2
Prices/Inflation/Cost of Living/Gas prices	6	18	1	1	0	2	3	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	23
Crime/Drugs/Public Safety	0	0	2	5	0	5	0	0	3	1	0	3	3	3	2	4
Taxes	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	1	2	4	1	3	3	0	0
Infrastructure: Roads, Transportation, Housing, Water Supply, Energy Supply	0	0	2	3	4	0	3	6	3	4	2	1	6	3	1	3
Leadership/Corruption/Politics/Polarization	0	2	3	1	1	7	3	7	3	4	2	0	7	12	19	8
Texas State Spending / State Budget	0	0	0	4	5	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Voting System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gun Violence / Gun Control	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	1	3	9	9	4	0
Abortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Racism / Race relations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	2	7	7
The Coronavirus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	34	6
ECONOMY + PRICES	11	35	32	29	11	31	22	8	19	10	12	7	9	10	16	36

45-64	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Immigration / Border Security	21	16	17	28	17	19	13	34	33	25	29	29	40	35	4	24
The Economy / Unemployment / Jobs	5	17	33	23	20	37	23	17	11	14	13	13	8	8	14	11
Public Education / Education	19	10	8	13	24	16	13	13	10	12	11	11	6	5	1	3
Health Care	4	0	4	4	2	4	7	6	4	2	8	8	9	9	11	3
Prices/Inflation/Cost of Living/Gas prices	6	19	3	0	3	2	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	16
Crime/Drugs/Public Safety	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	5	2	3
Taxes	0	0	2	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	4	4	2	1
Infrastructure: Roads, Transportation, Housing, Water Supply, Energy Supply	0	0	1	1	3	3	4	5	5	3	3	3	3	2	1	2
Leadership/Corruption/Politics/Polarization	0	4	5	10	8	7	7	10	4	7	6	6	7	6	15	16
Texas State Spending / State Budget	0	0	0	5	8	2	2	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	1	0
Voting System	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gun Violence / Gun Control	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	9	5	1	0
Abortion	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Racism / Race relations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	1	4	5
The Coronavirus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40	7
ECONOMY + PRICES	11	36	36	23	23	39	23	17	17	15	13	13	8	8	14	27

65+	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Immigration / Border Security	30	16	12	21	19	17	12	37	35	29	33	36	51	37	9	36
The Economy / Unemployment / Jobs	3	12	36	25	13	37	17	7	8	9	7	6	10	8	11	7
Public Education / Education	16	7	7	11	21	14	14	10	6	8	16	7	5	5	2	4
Health Care	3	0	5	1	2	4	7	3	3	2	1	5	4	10	8	1
Prices/Inflation/Cost of Living/Gas prices	2	18	4	1	1	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
Crime/Drugs/Public Safety	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	2
Taxes	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	1
Infrastructure: Roads, Transportation, Housing, Water Supply, Energy Supply	0	0	0	0	4	2	4	5	11	2	3	2	3	3	0	2
Leadership/Corruption/Politics/Polarization	0	9	9	18	8	11	9	14	6	8	13	1	4	7	13	17
Texas State Spending / State Budget	0	0	0	2	6	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Voting System	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Gun Violence / Gun Control	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	7	7	2	0
Abortion	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Racism / Race relations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	1	2
The Coronavirus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	42	3
ECONOMY + PRICES	5	30	40	26	14	41	17	7	11	10	7	6	10	8	11	20

Appendix C: Economic Evaluation Tables

Looking ahead to the future, do you think your children will be better off than you are, worse off, or about the same economically?

	Overall		
	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same
2022	27	35	22
2021	34	35	25
2020	46	25	23
2019	39	29	29
2018	49	28	23
2017	45	28	19
2016	42	29	20
2015	40	27	22
2014			
2013	41	35	17
2012	38	35	17
2011	39	26	28
2010	34	41	21
2009	40	32	18
2008	39	30	21
2007	47	27	20

	White			Hispanic			Black			NET		
	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same	White	Hispanic	Black
2022	19	41	24	30	30	22	40	26	16	-22	0	14
2021	27	42	25	40	27	28	42	36	20	-15	13	6
2020	45	26	22	50	23	24	52	26	16	19	27	26
2019	38	29	30	41	28	28	42	32	23	9	13	10
2018	45	31	24	54	22	24	51	33	16	14	32	18
2017	34	32	22	51	24	17	57	24	12	2	27	33
2016	29	40	21	53	18	22	56	21	17	-11	35	35
2015	26	40	23	54	11	25	55	16	22	-14	43	39
2013	28	46	18	52	28	16	67	15	13	-18	24	52
2012	21	50	20	47	24	21	51	24	11	-29	23	27
2011	25	38	30	55	10	23	52	12	34	-13	45	40
2010	22	55	19	44	30	23	62	7	24	-33	14	55
2009	24	47	20	56	13	19	73	9	9	-23	43	64
2008	34	31	26	51	21	17	36	48	12	3	30	-12
2007	42	32	20	65	12	17	34	37	26	10	53	-3
AVG.	31	39	23	50	21	22	51	24	18	-8	28	27

	18-29			30-44			45-64			65+		
	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same
2022	28	28	34	32	33	18	22	38	20	24	41	17
2021	35	39	23	38	30	30	30	36	26	35	37	20
2020	47	29	20	52	25	22	45	23	26	39	24	25
2019	40	30	30	44	30	26	35	27	32	39	29	25
2018	44	32	25	56	25	19	46	29	25	49	27	23
2017	50	33	6	47	18	25	43	31	18	38	32	23
2016	45	27	23	46	26	19	39	33	19	40	29	21
2015	53	19	23	45	23	20	29	34	27	38	31	19
2013	60	27	11	45	28	20	33	45	15	28	40	21
2012	59	29	8	44	29	16	32	39	19	33	36	16
2011	65	5	25	35	7	45	26	51	19	22	48	21
2010	55	28	13	23	54	22	29	38	27	19	50	22
2009	61	11	19	40	33	20	31	40	16	28	42	18
2008	53	23	22	42	22	21	32	39	21	31	38	19
2007	47	25	25	50	24	20	45	31	18	43	28	20
AVG.	49	26	20	43	27	23	34	36	22	34	35	21

Thinking about the national economy, do you think the country is better off, worse off, or about the same compared to a year ago?

	Overall		
	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same
2022	15	62	19
2021	14	66	19
2020	39	25	35
2019	38	31	31
2018	43	24	34
2017	32	20	44
2016	29	34	35
2015	31	34	33
2014	32	34	30
2013	32	29	37
2012	37	38	24
2011	35	36	28
2010	30	40	30
2009	21	58	20
AVG.	31	38	30

	White			Hispanic			Black			NET		
	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same	White	Hispanic	Black
2022	15	71	12	13	57	24	27	45	25	-56	-44	-18
2021	16	69	14	10	63	26	16	61	22	-53	-53	-45
2020	53	16	30	32	32	35	13	42	42	37	0	-29
2019	45	26	29	36	30	33	11	47	41	19	6	-36
2018	53	19	28	38	23	39	13	43	44	34	15	-30
2017	48	12	36	20	27	49	20	25	48	36	-7	-5
2016	18	45	35	35	28	35	48	13	36	-27	7	35
2015	23	46	29	33	26	39	58	14	27	-23	7	44
2014	21	46	31	47	27	24	42	12	44	-25	20	30
2013	25	42	33	35	20	42	49	10	36	-17	15	39
2012	23	55	20	42	29	29	69	7	22	-32	13	62
2011	32	42	26	34	31	33	58	21	18	-10	3	37
2010	23	47	30	29	38	33	65	12	22	-24	-9	53
2009	15	67	17	24	56	19	39	21	40	-52	-32	18
AVG.	29	43	26	31	35	33	38	27	33	-14	-4	11

	18-29			30-44			45-64			65+		
	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same
2022	14	55	27	18	58	21	11	69	17	17	67	12
2021	10	64	25	19	59	20	12	71	16	14	68	17
2020	24	36	39	35	27	38	45	22	33	55	14	28
2019	31	38	31	32	35	32	41	27	31	49	20	29
2018	26	27	47	44	22	34	48	25	27	51	20	29
2017	25	18	47	32	22	44	38	18	42	31	23	42
2016	34	28	35	31	30	36	25	35	37	25	45	29
2015	36	25	35	33	31	35	30	37	33	25	48	25
2014	35	33	28	38	31	27	33	33	33	22	43	33
2013	32	28	37	34	24	40	32	32	36	27	34	36
2012	55	18	20	40	33	26	35	43	22	31	43	25
2011	49	18	33	34	37	29	31	44	23	23	49	24
2010	30	24	45	28	48	24	32	43	24	29	44	26
2009	17	52	30	23	58	19	24	60	15	20	61	18
AVG	30	33	34	32	37	30	31	40	28	30	41	27

Do you think Texas's economy is better off, worse off, or about the same as the rest of the country?

	Overall		
	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same
2022	26	32	36
2021	24	40	33
2020	49	14	36
2019	45	15	40
2018	63	10	27
2017	58	9	26
2016	60	11	25
2015	52	14	28
2014	61	10	23
2013	62	7	26
2012	70	7	22
2011	60	10	28
2010	61	8	28
2009	64	8	25
AVG.	54	14	29

	White			Hispanic			Black			NET		
	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same	White	Hispanic	Black
2022	33	28	34	21	37	34	19	34	38	5	-16	-15
2021	27	41	30	19	40	39	25	40	33	-14	-21	-15
2020	56	11	33	42	17	39	28	21	47	45	25	7
2019	51	11	38	43	17	40	23	27	49	40	26	-4
2018	68	8	25	62	12	26	47	11	42	60	50	36
2017	70	6	19	48	13	28	45	8	43	64	35	37
2016	67	9	19	52	15	31	57	11	26	58	37	46
2015	63	12	22	40	19	31	48	8	41	51	21	40
2014	70	8	16	58	10	28	39	13	36	62	48	26
2013	72	5	20	54	10	32	49	12	35	67	44	37
2012	76	5	18	62	6	30	52	16	30	71	56	36
2011	71	7	20	41	17	42	65	9	25	64	24	56
2010	75	6	16	40	14	44	50	3	41	69	26	47
2009	78	2	19	43	15	35	57	13	28	76	28	44
AVG.	63	11	24	45	17	34	43	16	37	51	27	27

	18-29			30-44			45-64			65+		
	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same
2022	25	31	35	30	32	32	22	33	39	30	32	35
2021	19	42	37	24	42	34	26	39	32	28	39	28
2020	33	21	44	44	15	40	58	11	29	60	6	31
2019	28	23	49	45	13	42	50	15	35	58	9	32
2018	59	12	29	67	9	24	65	11	24	58	7	35
2017	57	5	27	60	9	23	57	11	28	57	11	23
2016	61	9	25	65	12	20	57	13	27	56	10	28
2015	41	13	37	53	14	28	58	12	23	55	18	25
2014	61	12	23	61	7	24	61	11	22	60	11	24
2013	54	5	36	68	10	18	61	7	29	63	4	26
2012	64	12	24	71	8	21	74	6	18	62	7	29
2011	67	13	20	52	9	38	62	10	26	61	8	27
2010	58	5	32	58	11	28	69	7	21	56	10	32
2009	56	12	27	62	7	30	72	6	20	66	6	22
AVG.	49	15	32	54	14	29	57	14	27	55	13	28

Now thinking about you and your family's economic situation, would you say that you are better off, worse off, or about the same economically compared to a year ago?

	Overall		
	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same
2022	14	45	38
2021	15	39	45
2020	36	21	42
2019	33	22	45
2018	31	19	49
2017	27	15	57
2016	30	19	50
2015	25	23	51
2014	28	24	46
2013	26	23	50
2012	24	24	50
2011	21	31	48
2010	18	32	50
2009	17	37	46
AVG.	25	27	48

	White			Hispanic			Black			NET		
	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same	White	Hispanic	Black
2022	11	49	39	16	42	38	19	36	40	-38	-26	-17
2021	15	40	44	15	39	46	20	34	44	-25	-24	-14
2020	39	19	42	35	22	41	26	24	46	20	13	2
2019	33	24	43	37	18	45	19	26	55	9	19	-7
2018	33	19	48	35	20	45	16	20	64	14	15	-4
2017	27	14	59	28	16	53	22	11	67	13	12	11
2016	23	27	49	35	14	50	42	4	52	-4	21	38
2015	20	26	54	30	24	46	31	11	58	-6	6	20
2014	22	28	49	34	23	41	36	12	50	-6	11	24
2013	19	29	51	33	19	47	32	11	55	-10	14	21
2012	15	36	48	28	17	53	39	5	56	-21	11	34
2011	16	35	50	23	28	48	44	17	39	-19	-5	27
2010	13	31	56	20	40	38	31	10	58	-18	-20	21
2009	16	37	47	12	43	45	32	21	48	-21	-31	11
AVG.	22	30	49	27	26	45	29	17	52	-8	1	12

	18-29			30-44			45-64			65+		
	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same	Better Off	Worse Off	About the Same
2022	20	42	34	18	43	34	10	49	39	9	46	45
2021	18	37	44	17	40	43	13	43	43	12	31	55
2020	35	23	40	37	24	38	36	19	44	35	14	50
2019	39	24	37	34	25	41	30	22	48	27	14	58
2018	26	24	50	37	15	49	32	22	46	29	16	55
2017	29	14	54	35	12	54	21	18	60	21	16	61
2016	44	13	42	35	19	45	23	20	55	17	23	58
2015	32	12	55	28	24	48	23	27	51	15	30	54
2014	38	14	46	38	23	39	22	28	49	12	30	55
2013	34	21	43	30	19	48	21	27	52	16	26	58
2012	26	13	50	31	18	50	24	27	48	12	29	57
2011	32	9	59	25	41	35	14	34	51	9	40	51
2010	25	24	51	16	36	46	14	36	50	13	31	55
2009	32	29	39	16	39	45	11	41	48	7	37	56
AVG.	31	21	46	28	27	44	21	30	49	17	27	55