



THE PEW RESEARCH CENTER
For The People & The Press

NEWS Release
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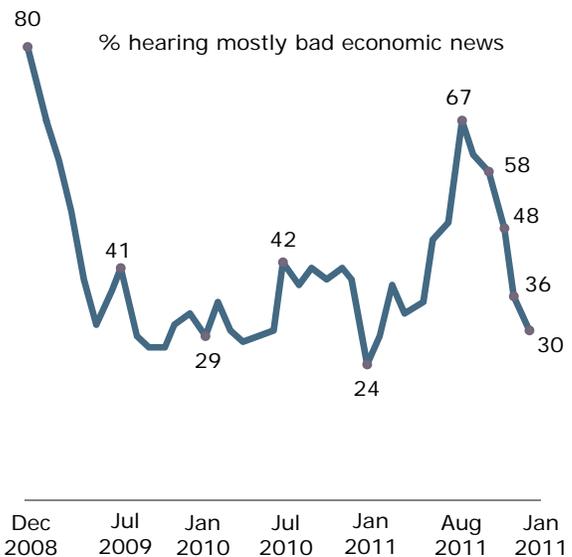
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:
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Many Say Campaign Already Is Getting Too Much Coverage Perceptions of Economic News Continue to Improve

The number of Americans hearing mostly bad news about the nation's economy continues to decline. Three-in-ten (30%) now say they are hearing mostly bad economic news, less than half the number that said this in early August (67%).

The percentage saying they are hearing a mix of good and bad news about the economy has doubled since the summer (30% in August to 60%), according to the latest weekly News Interest Index survey, conducted Jan. 5-8 among 1,000 adults by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. Relatively few (9%) say they are hearing mostly good news about the economy. Still, that number also has grown in recent months.

Views of Economic News Become Less Negative



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The survey finds that the 2012 presidential campaign was the public's top story last week, though news about the economy was not far behind. About a quarter (27%) say they followed news about the elections most closely; 19% say this about the economy.

The battle for the Republican presidential nomination received far more coverage than any other story, according to a separate analysis by the Pew Research Center's Project for Excellence in Journalism (PEJ). News about the Iowa caucuses and the shifting fortunes of the candidates accounted for 52% of the week's coverage. The campaign made up a

comparable share of coverage in the same week in 2008 (49%), though that year both parties had high-profile contests for their nominations.

Nearly four-in-ten (37%) say the 2012 campaign has gotten too much coverage, while about as many (39%) say news organizations have given the campaign the right amount of coverage. Another 16% say the campaign has gotten too little coverage. In January 2008 – just after the Iowa caucuses and before the New Hampshire primaries – opinion was similar: 40% said news organizations were giving the campaign too much coverage, 43% said they were giving it the right amount and 11% said too little.

Improving Views of Economic News

Republicans, in particular, are expressing less negative views of economic news than they did just a few months ago. Currently, just 33% of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents say recent news about the economy has been mostly bad, down from 45% in December and 72% in October.

Democrats' perceptions of economic news, which were far less negative than Republicans' views in recent months, also have improved. Currently, 23% of Democrats and Democratic leaners say recent economic news has been mostly bad, which is only a slight decline from December (29%) but fewer than half the number that viewed the news as mostly negative in October (50%). Since October, the percentage of Democrats and Democratic leaners saying they are hearing mostly good news about the economy has jumped from 1% to 12%.

Just a Third of Republicans Say Economic News Is Mostly Bad

<i>News about the economy is ...</i>	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Rep/Lean Rep						
Mostly bad	72	69	72	58	45	33
Mix of good/bad	27	28	26	41	52	60
Mostly good	*	3	1	1	3	6
Don't know	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dem/Lean Dem						
Mostly bad	64	58	50	44	29	23
Mix of good/bad	33	37	48	50	62	65
Mostly good	1	3	1	4	8	12
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Jan. 5-8, 2012.

Election Year Gets Underway

With Iowa caucus-goers casting the first votes of the 2012 campaign on Jan. 3, 27% of Americans say the presidential election was their top story of the week, more than any other story.

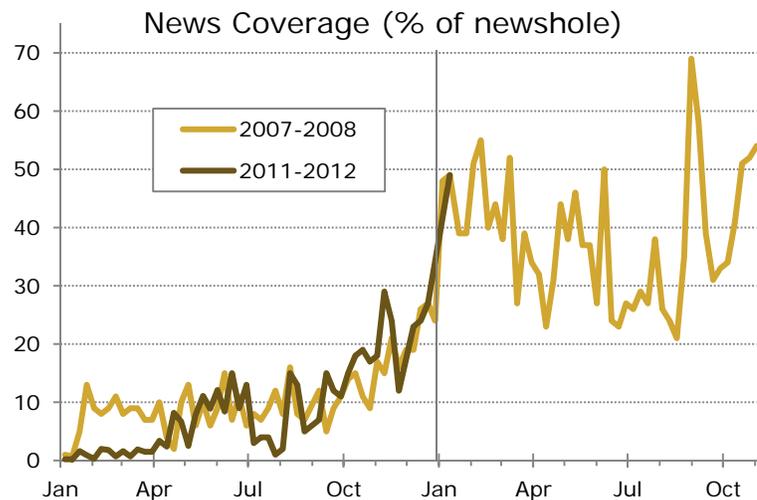
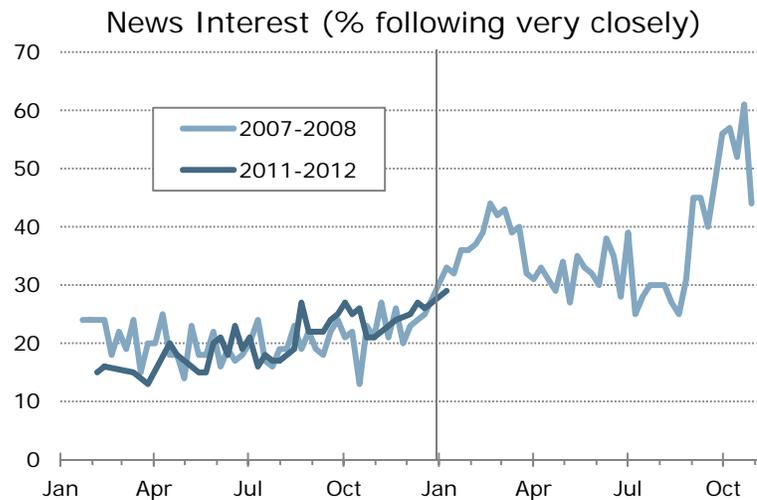
Still, the percentage following election news *very closely* is about where it was in mid-December. About three-in-ten (29%) say they followed this news very closely last week; 26% said this in a Dec. 15-18 survey.

So far, the patterns in interest and coverage are similar to the build-up four years ago. In 2008, with hotly contested campaigns in both parties, interest and coverage spiked in the early months of the year as those battles played out.

Not surprisingly, Republicans are following the latest developments much more closely than Democrats or independents. Four-in-ten Republicans (40%) say they followed election news very closely last week, compared with 27% of Democrats and 25% of independents.

This same week four years ago, Democrats were more engaged. Barack Obama had won the Iowa caucuses and was battling Hillary Clinton in New Hampshire; 41% said they

Interest, Coverage On Par With 2008 Campaign



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were following the campaign very closely, about the same as the 36% of Republicans that said this. Among independents, 27% said they were following campaign news very closely.

Too Much Coverage?

Overall, perceptions of whether there has been too much coverage of the campaign are little different from four years ago at this point. However, fewer Republicans see the campaign as over-covered than did so at this point four years ago, while Democrats are more likely to say the campaign has received too much coverage.

Currently, 30% of Republicans say the campaign has received too much coverage while 46% say the amount of coverage has been appropriate; 18% say the campaign has gotten too little coverage. In January 2008, 45% of Republicans said the campaign was getting too much coverage, 41% said the right amount, and just 7% said the campaign was getting too little coverage.

By contrast, more Democrats now say the campaign is getting too much coverage than did so four years ago, amid extensive coverage of the nomination contest between Obama and Clinton (4% now vs. 32% then). Just 38% of Democrats say the current campaign is getting the right amount of coverage, down from 50% in January 2008.

Fewer Republicans See Campaign Over-Covered than in Jan. '08

<i>Amount of campaign coverage ...</i>	Total %	Rep %	Dem %	Ind %
Jan 2012				
Too much	37	30	44	36
Too little	16	18	12	18
Right amount	39	46	38	37
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>% following race very closely</i>				
	29	40	27	25
Jan 2008				
Too much	40	45	32	44
Too little	11	7	14	9
Right amount	43	41	50	40
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>% following race very closely</i>				
	33	36	41	27

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Jan 5-8, 2012. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

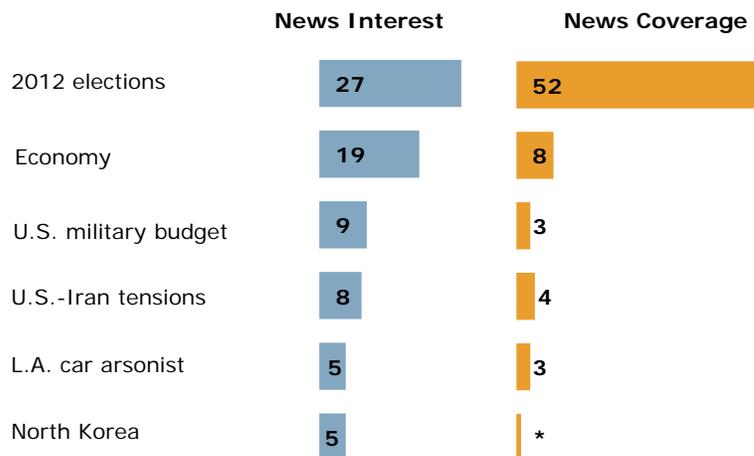
The Week's News

Though the campaign was the public's top story last week, Americans also continued to track news about the nation's economy closely. With a positive federal jobs report released Friday, 39% say they followed news about the economy very closely. Interest in economic news has hovered around this level for much of the past year, fluctuating only slightly. By comparison, 29% say they followed election news very closely.

About two-in-ten (19%) say they followed news about the economy more closely than any other story. Last week, news about the economy accounted for 8% of coverage, according to PEJ.

About one-in-ten (9%) say their top story was the Obama administration's new plan to change defense strategy and reduce military spending; 26% say they followed this news very closely last week. News about the new strategy made up 3% of the newshole.

News Interest vs. News Coverage



News interest shows the percentage of people who say they followed this story most closely, Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, Jan. 5-8, 2012. News coverage shows the percentage of news coverage devoted to each story, Pew Research Center's Project for Excellence in Journalism, Jan. 2-8, 2012.

Tension between the U.S. and Iran over shipping in the Persian Gulf was the top story for 8%. Nearly a quarter (23%) say they followed this news very closely. Republicans are more likely to say they followed these developments very closely than are Democrats (29% vs. 19%); 23% of independents say this as well. News about Iran more generally accounted for 4% of coverage.

News about the leadership changes in North Korea attracted modest attention and little coverage last week. Following the December death of Kim Jong-il, his son, Kim Jong-un took control of the country's government. News about the situation in North Korea was the top story last week for 5%, while 17% say they followed the situation there very

closely. News about the changes in North Korea accounted for less than 1% of coverage last week.

Another 5% say their top story was news about the arsonist in Los Angeles who apparently set fire to more than 50 automobiles; 13% say they followed this news very closely. News about the fires and the man arrested by police as the suspected arsonist accounted for 3% of coverage.

News Interest

% following each story very closely

Which one story did you follow most closely?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER. Jan. 5-8, 2011.

These findings are based on the most recent installment of the weekly News Interest Index, an ongoing project of the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. The index, building on the Center's longstanding research into public attentiveness to major news stories, examines news interest as it relates to the news media's coverage. The weekly survey is conducted in conjunction with The Project for Excellence in Journalism's News Coverage Index, which monitors the news reported by major newspaper, television, radio and online news outlets on an ongoing basis. In the most recent week, data relating to news coverage were collected Jan. 2-8, and survey data measuring public interest in the top news stories of the week were collected Jan. 5-8 from a nationally representative sample of 1,000 adults.

About the News Interest Index

The *News Interest Index* is a weekly survey conducted by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press aimed at gauging the public's interest in and reaction to major news events. This project has been undertaken in conjunction with the Project for Excellence in Journalism's *News Coverage Index*, an ongoing content analysis of the news. The News Coverage Index catalogues the news from top news organizations across five major sectors of the media: newspapers, network television, cable television, radio and the internet. Each week (from Monday through Sunday) PEJ compiles this data to identify the top stories for the week. (For more information about the Project for Excellence in Journalism's News Coverage Index, go to www.journalism.org.) The News Interest Index survey collects data from Thursday through Sunday to gauge public interest in the most covered stories of the week.

Results for this survey are based on telephone interviews conducted January 5-8, 2012 among a national sample of 1,000 adults 18 years of age or older living in the continental United States (600 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 400 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 184 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted by interviewers at Princeton Data Source under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. A combination of landline and cell phone random digit dial samples were used; both samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. Interviews were conducted in English. Respondents in the landline sample were selected by randomly asking for the youngest adult male or female who is now at home. Interviews in the cell sample were conducted with the person who answered the phone, if that person was an adult 18 years of age or older.

The combined landline and cell phone sample are weighted using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin and region to parameters from the March 2011 Census Bureau's Current Population Survey and population density to parameters from the Decennial Census. The sample is also weighted to match current patterns of telephone status based on extrapolations from the 2011 National Health Interview Survey. The weighting procedure also accounts for the fact that respondents with both landline and cell phones have a greater probability of being included in the combined sample and adjusts for household size within the landline sample. Sampling errors and statistical tests of significance take into account the effect of weighting. The following table shows the sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey:

Group	Sample Size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	1,000	4.0 percentage points
Republicans	265	7.5 percentage points
Democrats	259	7.5 percentage points
Independents	370	6.5 percentage points
Republican/Lean Rep	388	6.0 percentage points
Democrat/Lean Dem	396	6.0 percentage points

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

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**PEW RESEARCH CENTER
JANUARY 5-8, 2012
FINAL TOPLINE
N=1000**

ASK ALL:

PEW.1 As I read a list of some stories covered by news organizations this past week, please tell me if you happened to follow each news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely. First, **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE;] [IF NECESSARY "Did you follow [ITEM] very closely, fairly closely, not too closely or not at all closely?"]**

	<u>Very closely</u>	<u>Fairly closely</u>	<u>Not too closely</u>	<u>Not at all closely</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
a. Reports about the condition of the U.S. economy					
January 5-8, 2012	39	31	15	15	*
December 15-18, 2011	36	32	14	16	1
December 8-11, 2011	41	29	13	16	1
December 1-4, 2011	40	33	13	13	1
November 17-20, 2011	35	33	16	15	1
November 10-13, 2011	39	31	15	14	*
November 3-6, 2011	37	31	15	17	1
October 27-30, 2011	38	33	14	15	1
October 20-23, 2011	38	32	14	16	1
October 13-16, 2011	39	32	14	14	*
October 6-9, 2011	43	28	14	14	1
September 29-October 2, 2011	46	26	14	14	*
September 22-25, 2011	44	33	11	11	*
September 8-11, 2011	40	30	15	14	1
September 1-4, 2011	44	30	11	15	*
August 25-28, 2011	44	28	14	13	1
August 18-21, 2011	44	29	12	14	1
August 4-7, 2011	46	30	11	13	1
July 28-31, 2011	43	30	13	13	*
July 21-24, 2011	41	32	13	13	1
July 14-17, 2011	41	30	14	14	1
July 7-10, 2011	36	30	15	18	1
June 30-July 3, 2011	38	32	13	16	1
June 23-26, 2011	37	29	15	19	*
June 16-19, 2011	39	33	14	13	*
June 9-12, 2011	39	30	15	16	1
June 2-5, 2011	35	34	17	14	*
May 19-22, 2011	33	34	17	16	*
May 12-15, 2011	32	32	17	18	2
May 5-8, 2011	40	35	15	9	1
April 21-25, 2011	41	33	12	14	*
April 14-17, 2011	44	30	14	12	1
April 7-10, 2011	46	30	14	10	*
March 31-April 3, 2011	42	31	16	11	0
March 24-27, 2011	36	32	17	15	*
March 17-20, 2011	38	32	17	13	*
March 10-13, 2011	40	30	16	13	*
March 3-6, 2011	37	31	17	13	1
February 24-27, 2011	49	29	11	10	*
February 17-20, 2011	35	33	14	17	*
February 10-13, 2011	36	34	13	16	*
February 3-6, 2011	35	37	14	14	*
January 20-23, 2011	37	33	14	15	1
January 13-16, 2011	37	29	15	18	1
January 6-9, 2011	39	37	11	12	1

[SEE TRENDS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS](#)

PEW.1 CONTINUED...

	<u>Very closely</u>	<u>Fairly closely</u>	<u>Not too closely</u>	<u>Not at all closely</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
b. An arsonist in Los Angeles who set fire to more than 50 automobiles January 5-8, 2012	13	22	24	40	1
c. Tensions between the U.S. and Iran over shipping in the Persian gulf January 5-8, 2012	23	26	19	32	*
TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:					
June 10-13, 2010: <i>New U.N. sanctions against Iran because of its nuclear program</i>	19	28	25	27	1
October 2-5, 2009: <i>Talks between the United States and Iran over Iran's nuclear program</i>	30	32	18	20	*
May 21-24, 2009: <i>Iran testing a missile that could reach Israel</i>	20	29	25	26	*
July 11-14, 2008: <i>The Iranian government firing test missiles capable of striking Israel</i>	25	29	22	23	1
January 11-14, 2008: <i>Encounter between U.S. and Iranian ships</i>	25	26	21	27	1
December 7-10, 2007: <i>Intelligence report on Iran's nuclear weapons program</i>	25	31	20	23	1
October 26-29, 2007: <i>Mounting tensions between the United States and Iran</i>	26	34	21	18	1
September 28 – October 1, 2007: <i>Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's recent tip to New York City where he spoke at Columbia University and the United Nations</i>	23	31	20	25	1
June 1-4, 2007: <i>Recent talks between the United States and Iran</i>	19	27	27	26	1
February 23-26, 2007: <i>Mounting tensions between the United States and Iran</i>	29	37	18	15	1
February 16-19, 2007: <i>Iran supplying weapons to insurgents in Iraq</i>	28	32	20	19	1
February 2-5, 2007	33	38	18	10	1
September, 2006: <i>Iran's nuclear research program</i>	23	34	19	23	1
August, 2006: <i>Iran's nuclear research program</i>	24	34	20	20	3
June, 2006: <i>Iran's nuclear research program</i>	21	32	22	22	3
April, 2006: <i>Iran's nuclear research program</i>	26	30	23	20	1
March, 2006: <i>Iran's nuclear research program</i>	24	31	22	22	1
d. The Obama administration's plans to change military strategy and reduce military spending January 5-8, 2012	26	28	22	24	*
TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:					
December 15-18, 2011: <i>The complete withdrawal of U.S. forces from Iraq</i>	34	32	18	14	2
October 21-23, 2011: <i>President Obama announcing a complete withdrawal of U.S. forces from Iraq by the end of 2011</i>	30	30	19	20	1
September 2-6, 2010: <i>The withdrawal of U.S. combat troops from Iraq</i>	36	37	15	11	*

PEW.1 CONTINUED...

	<u>Very closely</u>	<u>Fairly closely</u>	<u>Not too closely</u>	<u>Not at all closely</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
August 19-22, 2010: <i>The withdrawal of U.S. combat troops from Iraq</i>	31	33	19	17	1
June 23-26, 2011: <i>Discussions in Washington about U.S. troop levels in Afghanistan</i>	27	32	20	20	1
December 16-19, 2010: <i>The Obama administration's review of the Afghanistan war strategy</i>	17	26	25	31	1
June 24-27, 2010: <i>General Stanley McChrystal resigning as head of U.S. forces in Afghanistan after being quoted criticizing President Obama and his Afghanistan strategy</i>	28	31	19	21	1
December 4-7, 2009: <i>President Obama's decision to send more U.S. troops to Afghanistan</i>	43	33	14	8	1
November 20-23, 2009: <i>The debate over whether to send more troops to Afghanistan</i>	29	31	17	22	1
November 13-16, 2009	29	28	20	22	1
September 25-28, 2009: <i>The debate over whether to send more troops to Afghanistan</i>	27	40	17	16	*
July 2-5, 2009: <i>U.S. troops withdrawing from Iraqi cities</i>	25	34	20	21	0
February 27-March 2, 2009: <i>Barack Obama's plan to withdraw most U.S. troops from Iraq by August 2010</i>	40	37	13	9	1
February 20-23, 2009: <i>The Obama administration's decision to send 17,000 additional U.S. troops to Afghanistan</i>	27	29	24	19	1
e. The situation in North Korea following the death of its leader Kim-Jong-il					
January 5-8, 2012	17	29	24	30	*
TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:					
December 2-5, 2010: <i>Tensions between North Korea and South Korea</i>	35	30	19	16	1
May 27-30, 2010	19	24	24	32	1
June 19-22, 2009: <i>New military threats from North Korea</i>	27	31	21	21	*
May 29-June 1, 2009: <i>Reports about North Korea testing nuclear weapons and missiles</i>	34	36	17	13	*
April 3-6, 2009: <i>North Korea's plans to test a long range missile</i>	23	31	19	27	*
June 27-30, 2008: <i>North Korea takes steps to halt its nuclear weapons program</i>	19	30	26	24	1
February 16-19, 2007: <i>Recent negotiations to shut down North Korea's nuclear weapons program</i>	15	31	22	31	1
Late October, 2006: <i>North Korea's announcement that it recently tested a nuclear weapon</i>	45	33	13	8	1
February, 2005: <i>North Korea's nuclear weapons program</i>	22	34	22	22	*
September, 2003	19	32	27	21	1
May, 2003	27	40	22	11	*
March, 2003	34	34	19	12	1

PEW.1 CONTINUED...

	Very <u>closely</u>	Fairly <u>closely</u>	Not too <u>closely</u>	Not at all <u>closely</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
February, 2003	33	34	18	13	2
January, 2003	33	34	18	14	1
Late October, 2002: <i>North Korea's admission that it has been secretly developing nuclear weapons</i>	25	31	23	20	1
June, 1994: <i>Reports about North Korea's building of nuclear weapons and refusal to allow U.N. inspections</i>	27	33	26	14	*
f. News about candidates for the 2012 presidential elections					
January 5-8, 2012	29	30	16	25	*
December 15-18, 2011	26	24	20	29	1
December 8-11, 2011	27	27	18	28	*
December 1-4, 2011	25	28	20	26	1
November 17-20, 2011	24	31	21	23	1
November 3-6, 2011	22	31	20	26	1
October 27-30, 2011	21	26	21	30	1
October 20-23, 2011	21	28	22	28	1
October 13-16, 2011	26	29	22	23	1
October 6-9, 2011	25	25	23	27	1
September 29-October 2, 2011	27	26	21	25	*
September 22-25, 2011	25	26	23	25	1
September 15-18, 2011	24	28	21	27	1
September 8-11, 2011	22	26	21	31	*
September 1-4, 2011	22	23	22	32	1
August 25-28, 2011	22	22	22	33	1
August 18-21, 2011	27	26	19	28	1
August 11-14, 2011	19	24	20	36	1
August 4-7, 2011	18	21	22	37	1
July 28-31, 2011	17	27	21	35	1
July 21-24, 2011	17	22	28	32	*
July 14-17, 2011	18	26	27	28	1
July 7-10, 2011	16	23	27	33	1
June 30-July 3, 2011	21	28	24	25	2
June 23-26, 2011	19	26	24	31	*
June 16-19, 2011	23	29	23	25	*
June 9-12, 2011	18	30	22	30	1
June 2-5, 2011	21	31	22	26	*
May 26-29, 2011	20	27	24	28	*
May 19-22, 2011	15	27	24	32	1
May 12-15, 2011	15	22	26	35	1
May 5-8, 2011	16	24	27	32	1
April 21-25, 2011	18	26	23	32	1
April 14-17, 2011	20	23	29	27	1
March 24-27, 2011	13	19	26	41	1
March 10-13, 2011	15	21	26	38	0
February 10-13, 2011	16	19	24	40	*
February 3-6, 2011	15	20	23	42	*

[SEE TRENDS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS](#)

ASK ALL:

PEW.2 Which ONE of the stories I just mentioned have you followed most closely, or is there another story you've been following MORE closely? **[DO NOT READ LIST. ACCEPT ONLY ONE RESPONSE.]**

Jan 5-8

2012

27	News about candidates for the 2012 presidential elections
19	Reports about the condition of the U.S. economy
9	The Obama administration's plans to change military strategy and reduce military spending
8	Tensions between the U.S. and Iran over shipping in the Persian Gulf
5	An arsonist in Los Angeles who set fire to more than 50 automobiles
5	The situation in North Korea following the death of its leader Kim-Jong-il
9	Some other story (VOL.)
18	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

PEW.3 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ASK ALL:**

PEW.4 Do you think news organizations are giving too much coverage, too little coverage or the right amount of coverage to news about candidates for the 2012 presidential elections?

	<u>Too much coverage</u>	<u>Too little coverage</u>	<u>Right amount of coverage</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
January 5-8, 2012	37	16	39	8
September 8-11, 2011: <i>Possible candidates for the 2012 presidential elections</i>	25	20	44	12
June 30-July 3, 2011	29	16	41	14
April 21-25, 2011	22	31	39	8
February 10-13, 2011	20	29	40	12

TREND FOR COMPARISON:**2008 Election**

June 20-23, 2008: <i>News about Candidates for the 2008 presidential election</i>	44	10	44	2
April 25-28, 2008	51	7	38	4
January 25-28, 2008	36	9	52	3
January 18-21, 2008	33	11	51	5
January 11-14, 2008: <i>The campaign</i>	40	11	44	5
January 4-7, 2008	40	11	43	6
December 14-17, 2007: <i>News about Candidates for the 2008 presidential election</i>	32	16	48	4
November 16-19, 2007	32	13	51	4
July 20-23, 2007	32	18	43	7
June 1-4, 2007	33	12	47	8

2004 Election

February, 2004: <i>The 2004 presidential campaign</i>	28	8	61	3
October, 2003	23	17	51	9
April, 2003: <i>The race for the Democratic presidential nomination</i>	15	38	38	9

2000 Election

June, 2000: <i>The 2000 presidential campaign</i>	19	16	60	5
March, 2000	25	10	61	4
February, 2000	22	10	63	5
September, 1999	28	14	49	9
July, 1999	18	13	59	10

PEW.4 CONTINUED...

	<u>Too much coverage</u>	<u>Too little coverage</u>	<u>Right amount of coverage</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
1996 Election				
March, 1996: <i>The 1996 presidential campaign</i>	29	10	58	3
October, 1995	18	18	60	4
1992 Election				
September, 1992: <i>The 1992 presidential campaign</i>	22	11	62	5
February, 1992	19	15	62	4
October, 1991	12	22	58	8
1988 Election				
May, 1988: <i>The 1988 presidential campaign</i>	24	7	62	7
November, 1987	21	16	58	5

PEWWP.1 AND PEW.6 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

Now thinking about recent economic news...

ASK ALL:

PEW.5 Are you hearing mostly good news about the economy these days, mostly bad news about the economy or a mix of both good and bad news?

	<u>Hearing mostly good news</u>	<u>Hearing mostly bad news</u>	<u>A mix of good and bad news</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
January 5-8, 2012	9	30	60	1
December 1-4, 2011	6	36	56	1
November 10-13, 2011	3	48	48	1
October 6-9, 2011	1	58	39	2
September 1-4, 2011	2	61	35	1
August 4-7, 2011	1	67	30	2
July 7-10, 2011	3	49	46	2
June 2-5, 2011	2	46	50	1
May 12-15, 2011	6	35	56	2
March 31-April 3, 2011	5	33	60	2
March 3-6, 2011	7	38	53	2
February 3-6, 2011	6	29	64	1
January 6-9, 2011	7	24	68	1
December 2-5, 2010	4	39	55	1
November 11-14, 2010	5	41	53	2
October 7-10, 2010	6	39	53	2
September 2-6, 2010	3	41	54	2
August 5-8, 2010	4	38	55	3
July 1-5, 2010	3	42	54	1
June 10-13, 2010	4	30	65	1
May 7-10, 2010	4	29	66	1
April 1-5, 2010	6	28	66	*
March 5-8, 2010	4	30	66	1
February 5-8, 2010	4	35	61	*
January 8-11, 2010	5	29	65	1
December 4-7, 2009	7	33	59	1
October 30-November 2, 2009	5	31	62	2
October 9-12, 2009	6	27	66	1
September 3-6, 2009	5	27	68	1
August 7-10, 2009	11	29	59	1
July 2-5, 2009	3	41	56	*
June 12-15, 2009	4	37	59	*
May 8-11, 2009	4	31	64	1
April 9-13, 2009	4	39	56	1
March 13-16, 2009	2	51	46	1

PEW.5 CONTINUED...

	Hearing mostly <u>good news</u>	Hearing mostly <u>bad news</u>	A mix of good and <u>bad news</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
February 13-16, 2009	2	60	37	1
January 16-19, 2009	2	67	30	1
December 5-8, 2008	1	80	19	*