



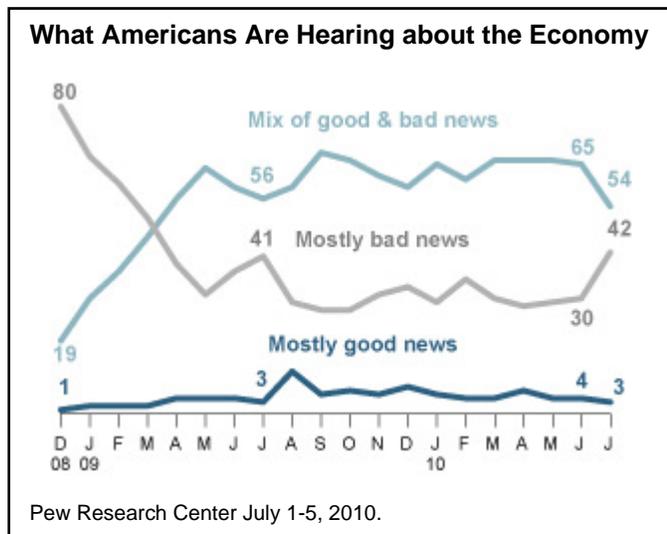
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
Thursday, July 8, 2010

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:
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Oil Leak Still Most Closely Followed News **PUBLIC SEES ECONOMIC NEWS TURNING MORE NEGATIVE**

Public perceptions of economic news have turned much more negative. Currently, 42% say they are hearing mostly bad news about the economy, the highest percentage in a year. Last month, 30% of the public said they were hearing mostly bad news about the economy.

The proportion saying they are hearing a mix of good and bad economic news has declined from 65% in June to 54% currently. This marks the first time this year that the percentage hearing mixed economic news has fallen below 60%, according to the latest News Interest Index survey conducted July 1-5 among 1,007 adults by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. Just 3% say they are hearing mostly good news, about the same as the 4% that said this last month.



More Americans also say they are hearing mostly bad news about two major aspects of the economy – the job situation and real estate values – than did so in May. Nearly two-thirds (64%) say they are hearing mostly bad news about jobs, up from 52% in May.

In a week that featured several high-profile economic stories – including a weak June employment report, negative housing numbers, a rough stretch for stock markets and talk of a “double dip” recession – public interest in economic news increased. Just under half (48%) say they followed reports about the condition of the U.S. economy very closely, up from 37% the previous week.

Nonetheless, the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico remained the public's top story. About half (52%) say they followed news about the oil leak most closely; the economy was a distant second at 13%. The media divided its attention among several major stories, including the oil leak (15% of the newshole), the economy (13%) and the Senate confirmation hearings for Supreme Court nominee Elena Kagan (11%), according to a separate analysis by the Pew Research Center's Project for Excellence in Journalism (PEJ).

More Republicans Hearing Mostly Bad News

Fully half of Republicans (52%) say they are now hearing mostly bad news about the economy, up from 37% in June. More independents also say they are hearing negative news about the economy than did so then (43% today, 30% in June). By contrast, there has been less change in perceptions among Democrats: 31% say economic news is mostly bad, while 25% said that in June.

Those who follow news about the economy very closely also are more likely than those following less closely to say they are hearing mostly bad news about the economy (47% vs. 37%). The percentage of both groups saying they are hearing mostly bad economic news has risen since June.

More Now See Economic News as Mostly Bad

	<i>Recent economic news...</i>			
	Mostly Good		Mostly Bad	
	<u>Good</u>	<u>Bad</u>	<u>Mixed</u>	<u>DK</u>
July 1-5	%	%	%	%
Total	3	42	54	1=100
Republican	1	52	46	1=100
Democrat	3	31	66	*=100
Independent	6	43	50	1=100
<i>Follow econ news...</i>				
Very closely	3	47	50	*=100
Less closely	4	37	58	1=100
June 10-13				
Total	4	30	65	1=100
Republican	6	37	56	1=100
Democrat	6	25	68	1=100
Independent	2	30	67	1=100
<i>Follow econ news...</i>				
Very closely	4	34	61	1=100
Less closely	5	28	67	1=100

Pew Research Center July 1-5, 2010. Q6.
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

News about Specific Economic Issues

In terms of specific types of economic news, more Americans say they are hearing mostly bad news about the job situation than about real estate values, financial markets or prices for food and consumer goods.

The proportion saying they are hearing mostly bad news about the job situation has increased by 12 points since May, while the percentage saying they are hearing mostly bad news about real estate values has risen by eight points (from 41% to 49%).

About as many now say they hearing mostly bad news about financial markets (46%) as mixed news (44%). In May, slightly more said they were hearing mixed news, rather than mostly negative news, about financial markets (49% to 41%).

Perceptions of the news about prices for food and consumer goods are somewhat less negative than other types of news. Nearly half (48%) say they are hearing mixed news about prices while 32% are hearing mostly bad news. These numbers have changed little since May.

Perceptions of Job News Worsen

The public's perception of news about the job situation, which became more positive in May, has returned to about the same level as in January, when 61% said they were hearing mostly bad news about jobs.

Still, views of job news are not quite as negative as they were in June 2009, when 71% said they were hearing mostly bad news about this segment of the economy.

In the current survey, 76% of Republicans say they are hearing mostly bad news about the job situation, compared with 54% of Democrats and 63% of independents. Four-in-ten

Mix of Economic News Turns More Negative

<i>News about...</i>	Mostly		<u>Mixed</u>	<u>DK</u>
	<u>Good</u>	<u>Bad</u>		
<i>The job situation</i>	%	%	%	%
July 1-5	5	64	30	1=100
May 7-10	9	52	38	2=100
<i>Real estate values</i>				
July 1-5	9	49	35	7=100
May 7-10	12	41	42	5=100
<i>Financial markets</i>				
July 1-5	4	46	44	6=100
May 7-10	6	41	49	3=100
<i>Food, consumer prices</i>				
July 1-5	9	32	48	10=100
May 7-10	8	37	46	9=100

Pew Research Center July 1-5 Q6 & Q7a-d.
Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

More Hearing Mostly Bad News about Jobs

	Jan	Mar	April	May	July
<i>Hearing about</i>	<u>8-11</u>	<u>5-8</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>7-10</u>	<u>1-5</u>
<i>the job situation:</i>	%	%	%	%	%
Mostly good news	6	5	9	9	5
Mostly bad news	61	59	56	52	64
Mix of good and bad	31	35	33	38	30
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100

Pew Research Center July 1-5, 2010. Q7d.
Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

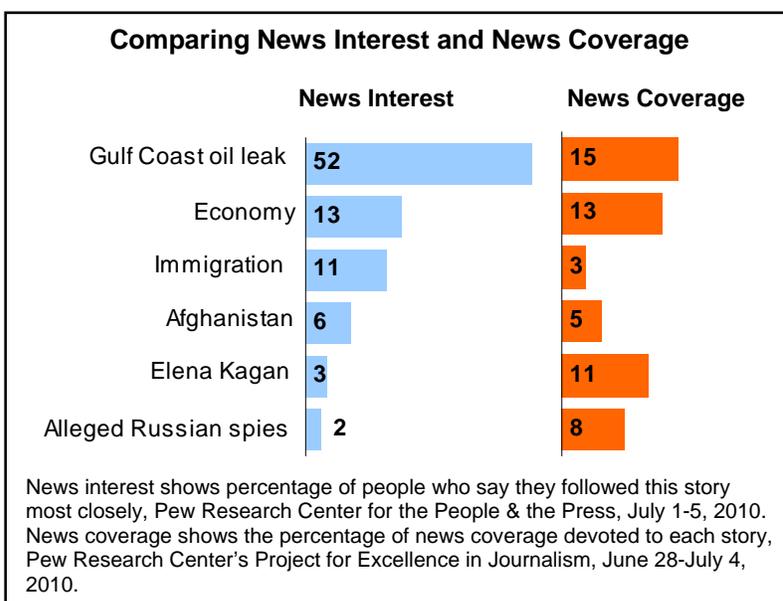
Democrats say they are hearing a mix of good and bad news about this, compared with 22% of Republicans and 29% of independents.

Among those following economic news very closely, 71% say they are hearing mostly bad news about the job situation, compared with 57% of those following economic news less closely.

Republicans also are more likely to say they are hearing mostly bad news about the financial markets (57%), compared with Democrats (39%) or independents (47%). There are smaller partisan differences in perceptions of news about real estate values and prices.

Public Stays Focused on Gulf Oil Leak, Media Attention Divided

Americans continue to say they are tracking news about the environmental disaster unfolding in the Gulf of Mexico more closely than any other story. More than half (52%) say this is the news they are following most closely. Looking at a separate measure, 57% say they are following the oil leak *very closely*, about the same level of interest as the past five weeks.



According to PEJ, media coverage last week was divided among several major stories. The oil leak accounted for 15% of the newshole, not much more than the 13% of coverage devoted to the economic developments.

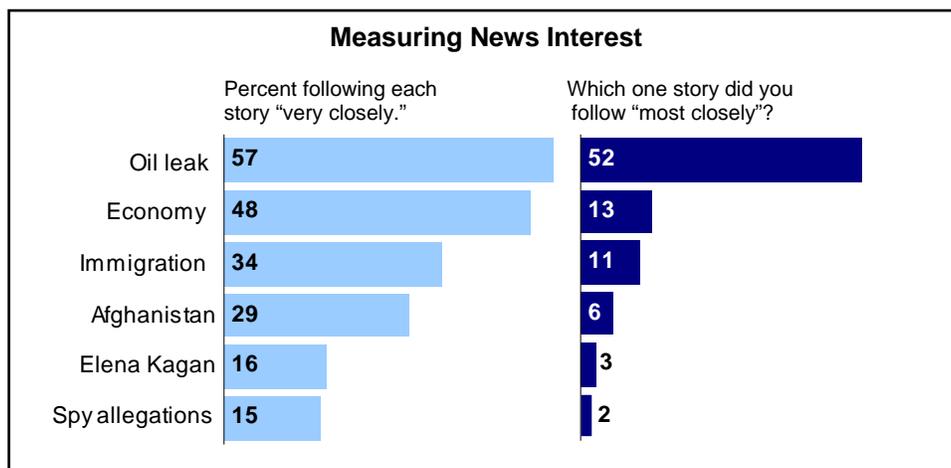
The Senate Judiciary Committee's confirmation hearings on Kagan's Supreme Court nomination accounted for 11% of coverage, though the public showed relatively little interest. Just 16% say they followed this news very closely. That's not much different from the 20% in July 2009 who said they were very closely following the hearings for President Obama's first Supreme Court nominee, Sonia Sotomayor. Kagan's hearings produced no surprises and little drama; 3% say this was the news they followed most closely.

About a third (34%) say they followed news about the immigration debate very closely; 11% say this was the news they followed most closely. In early May, 38% said they very closely

followed news about Arizona’s new law giving police greater authority to question people they stop who they suspect might be illegal immigrants. Last week, immigration stories accounted for 3% of the coverage analyzed by PEJ.

About three-in-ten (29%) say they followed developments in Afghanistan very closely. This was the most closely followed story for 6% of the public. One week earlier, 28% said they very closely followed news about Gen. Stanley McChrystal’s ouster from his post as commander of U.S. forces in Afghanistan. McChrystal and top aides had made critical comments about the civilian leadership of the war in a Rolling Stone article.

Interest in the arrest by American law enforcement of 11 people suspected of being spies for Russia was similar to interest in Kagan’s confirmation hearings; 15% say they followed this story very closely. It was the story followed most closely by 2%. Coverage of the alleged spy ring accounted for 8% of the newshole.



Few Hearing Much About Talks on Financial Regulation Bill

Though many Americans say they are closely tracking news about the economy, relatively few (15%) say they have heard a lot about negotiations underway in Congress on a final version of legislation to boost regulation of the financial services industry. More than four-in-ten (43%) say they have heard a little about these negotiations, though a comparable 41% say they have heard nothing at all about them.

Roughly comparable numbers of Republicans (15%), Democrats (13%) and independents (17%) say they have heard a lot about this. Those with higher incomes or more education are more likely to say they have heard a lot about this story than those with lower incomes or less education.

Close to three-in-ten (28%) say they heard a lot about the U.S. Supreme Court ruling on the constitutionality of state and local gun control laws. Four-in-ten (41%) say they heard a little about this ruling and 30% say they heard nothing at all about this. Republicans (34%) are more likely than Democrats (22%) to say they had heard a lot about the ruling. Among independents, 29% say they heard a lot about the gun ruling.

Just more than a quarter (27%) say they heard a lot about the death of Robert C. Byrd, the long-serving Democratic U.S. senator from West Virginia. More than four-in-ten (42%) say they heard a little about this, while 30% say they heard nothing at all.

About a quarter (24%) say they heard a lot about the start of negotiations between LeBron James, the NBA-superstar free agent, and various NBA teams. Three-in-ten say they heard a little about this, but 45% say they heard nothing at all. About three-in-ten men (29%) say they heard a lot about this story, compared with 19% of women.

Few had heard much about the announcement that long-time CNN host Larry King will retire from his show this fall; 45% say they heard a little about this, while 39% say they had heard nothing at all.

What the Public's Hearing About ...				
	A <u>lot</u> %	A <u>little</u> %	Nothing <u>at all</u> %	<u>DK</u> %
Supreme Court ruling on gun laws	28	41	30	*=100
Death of Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va.	27	42	30	1=100
NBA teams talking w/Lebron James	24	30	45	1=100
Larry King to retire from CNN show	15	45	39	1=100
Congressional talks on finance bill	15	43	41	1=100

Pew Research Center July 1-5 Q5a-e.
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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 June 28-July 4, and survey data measuring public interest in the top news stories of the week were collected July 1-5, from a nationally representative sample of 1,007 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 Friday through Monday to gauge public interest in the most covered stories of the week.

Results for this survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International among a national sample of 1,007 adults living in the continental United States, 18 years of age or older, from July 1-5, 2010 (675 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 332 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 136 who had no landline telephone). Both the landline and cell phone samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. Interviews were conducted in English.

The combined landline and cell phone sample are weighted using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin, region, and population density to parameters from the March 2009 Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. The sample is also weighted to match current patterns of telephone status based on extrapolations from the 2009 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 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	1,007	4.0 percentage points
Republicans	259	7.5 percentage points
Democrats	308	7.0 percentage points
Independents	377	6.5 percentage points

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.

About the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press

The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press is an independent opinion research group that studies attitudes toward the press, politics and public policy issues. We are sponsored by The Pew Charitable Trusts and are one of seven projects that make up the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" that provides information on the issues, attitudes and trends shaping America and the world.

The Center's purpose is to serve as a forum for ideas on the media and public policy through public opinion research. In this role it serves as an important information resource for political leaders, journalists, scholars, and public interest organizations. All of our current survey results are made available free of charge. All of the Center's research and reports are collaborative products based on the input and analysis of the entire Center staff consisting of:

Andrew Kohut, Director, Scott Keeter, Director of Survey Research,
Carroll Doherty and Michael Dimock, Associate Directors, Michael Remez, Senior Writer
Robert Suls, Shawn Neidorf, Leah Christian, Jocelyn Kiley and Alec Tyson, Research Associates
Jacob Poushter, Research Analyst

For more information about the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press' weekly News Interest Index, go to www.people-press.org.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS
NEWS INTEREST INDEX
July 1-5, 2010¹ OMNIBUS
FINAL TOPLINE
N=1,007

PEW.1 and PEW.2 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

PEW.3 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/ Refused
a. Reports about the condition of the U.S. economy					
July 1-5, 2010	48	30	13	8	*
June 24-27, 2010	37	37	15	11	1
June 17-20, 2010	38	34	15	13	*
June 10-13, 2010	39	35	17	9	*
June 3-6, 2010	35	33	16	14	1
May 27-30, 2010	43	29	13	15	*
May 20-23, 2010	40	35	13	11	*
May 13-16, 2010	49	32	11	8	1
May 7-10, 2010	42	34	11	12	*
April 30-May 3, 2010	32	37	17	14	1
April 23-26, 2010	42	31	13	14	*
April 16-19, 2010	40	32	14	14	0
April 9-12, 2010	40	32	15	13	*
April 1-5, 2010	33	34	14	19	*
March 19-22, 2010	41	32	14	13	*
March 12-15, 2010	41	35	12	12	*
March 5-8, 2010	40	34	12	13	*
February 26-March 1, 2010	31	33	17	19	*
February 19-22, 2010	38	34	15	12	*
February 12-15, 2010	35	34	15	16	*
February 5-8, 2010	43	36	13	9	*
January 29-February 1, 2010	45	32	13	10	*
January 22-25, 2010	41	34	14	10	*
January 15-18, 2010	37	38	14	11	*
January 8-11, 2010	39	33	15	12	*
December 18-21, 2009	45	31	14	10	0
December 11-14, 2009	42	31	14	13	*
December 4-7, 2009	41	36	13	9	1
November 13-16, 2009	38	33	14	15	*
October 30-November 2, 2009	34	32	17	16	*
October 23-26, 2009	44	30	15	10	1
October 9-12, 2009	41	29	16	13	*
October 2-5, 2009	44	30	15	11	0
September 25-28, 2009	44	37	10	10	*
September 18-21, 2009	44	34	15	7	*
September 11-14, 2009	45	32	14	9	*

¹ Polling was not conducted on the Independence Day holiday, July 4.

PEW.3 CONTINUED...

	Very <u>closely</u>	Fairly <u>closely</u>	Not too <u>closely</u>	Not at all <u>closely</u>	(VOL.) DK/ <u>Refused</u>
September 3-6, 2009	41	31	15	13	*
August 28-31, 2009	45	30	13	12	1
August 21-24, 2009	50	27	13	10	1
August 14-17, 2009	41	37	11	12	*
August 7-10, 2009	42	34	13	10	*
July 31-August 3, 2009	46	34	11	8	*
July 24-27, 2009	45	35	12	8	*
July 17-20, 2009	43	35	11	11	1
July 10-13, 2009	37	38	13	11	*
July 2-5, 2009	38	35	15	12	*
June 19-22, 2009	42	33	15	10	*
June 12-15, 2009	41	35	12	12	*
June 5-8, 2009	41	34	11	14	*
May 29-June 1, 2009	43	37	11	8	*
May 21-24, 2009	44	35	13	9	*
May 15-18, 2009	44	35	12	8	*
May 8-11, 2009	42	34	12	12	*
May 1-4, 2009	47	36	11	5	1
April 17-20, 2009	52	30	10	7	1
April 9-13, 2009	48	29	13	10	0
March 27-30, 2009	48	32	10	10	*
March 20-23, 2009	52	34	8	6	*
March 13-16, 2009	48	33	9	10	*
February 27-March 2, 2009	56	30	8	6	*
February 13-16, 2009	55	29	10	6	*
January 30-February 2, 2009	52	31	12	5	*
January 23-26, 2009	57	30	8	5	0
January 16-19, 2009	43	35	13	9	*
January 2-4, 2009	42	36	15	7	*
December 12-15, 2008	51	33	9	7	*
December 5-8, 2008	42	38	13	7	*
November 21-24, 2008	59	24	9	8	*
November 14-17, 2008	56	29	9	6	*
November 7-10, 2008	54	31	8	7	*
October 31-November 3, 2008	63	27	6	4	*
October 24-27, 2008	52	35	7	5	1
October 17-20, 2008	62	29	6	3	*
October 10-13, 2008	65	25	7	3	*
October 3-6, 2008	69	23	5	3	*
September 26-29, 2008	70	22	5	3	*
September 19-22, 2008	56	27	12	5	*
September 5-8, 2008	44	33	16	7	*
August 29-31, 2008	41	34	13	11	1
August 15-18, 2008	39	36	15	10	*
August 8-11, 2008	39	35	16	10	*
August 1-4, 2008	47	34	11	8	0
July 25-28, 2008	46	32	10	12	*
July 18-21, 2008	45	33	13	9	*
July 11-14, 2008	44	33	12	10	1
June 27-30, 2008	49	31	12	7	1
June 13-16, 2008	42	33	14	11	*
May 9-12, 2008	45	31	13	11	*
May 2-5, 2008	43	31	15	10	1

PEW.3 CONTINUED...

	Very <u>closely</u>	Fairly <u>closely</u>	Not too <u>closely</u>	Not at all <u>closely</u>	(VOL.) DK/ <u>Refused</u>
April 18-21, 2008	41	35	13	10	1
April 4-7, 2008	39	37	12	12	*
March 28-31, 2008	42	36	14	8	*
March 20-24, 2008	45	33	13	9	*
February 29-March 3, 2008	38	35	15	11	1
February 15-18, 2008	37	36	11	16	8
February 1-4, 2008	40	37	14	8	1
January 18-21, 2008	42	31	16	11	*
January 11-14, 2008	36	32	15	16	1
November 2-5, 2007	27	37	16	19	1
October 19-22, 2007	25	34	20	21	*
August 10-13, 2007	28	36	18	18	*
Mid-November, 2006	31	40	17	11	1
December, 2005	35	35	18	11	1
Early November, 2005	35	39	17	9	*
Mid-May, 2005	30	39	19	11	1
January, 2005	35	41	17	7	*
Mid-October, 2004	30	43	16	10	1
Early September, 2004	39	34	15	11	1
Mid-January, 2004	37	41	15	7	*
December, 2003	35	38	14	11	2
November, 2003	40	34	15	10	1
October, 2003	32	39	16	12	1
September, 2003	39	30	18	12	1
March, 2003	40	35	16	8	1
February, 2003	42	33	15	10	*
December, 2002	38	34	17	10	1
February, 2002	35	40	15	9	1
January, 2002	30	44	16	9	1
December, 2001	37	40	13	8	2
Mid-November, 2001	41	36	15	7	1
June, 2001	24	41	18	16	1
May, 2001	34	36	15	15	0
April, 2001	36	34	16	13	1
February, 2001	30	39	18	12	1
January, 2001	32	38	17	11	2
June, 1995	26	41	22	11	*
March, 1995	27	45	19	9	*
February, 1995	23	41	22	13	1
December, 1994	28	43	20	9	*
October, 1994	27	40	20	12	1
June, 1994	25	42	23	10	*
May, 1994	33	40	16	10	1
January, 1994	34	39	16	10	1
Early January, 1994	36	44	13	7	*
December, 1993	35	41	15	8	1
October, 1993	33	38	20	9	*
September, 1993	37	40	14	8	1
Early September, 1993	39	39	14	9	*
August, 1993	41	36	14	9	*
May, 1993	37	38	18	6	1
February, 1993	49	36	10	5	*
January, 1993	42	39	12	7	*

PEW.3 CONTINUED...

	Very <u>closely</u>	Fairly <u>closely</u>	Not too <u>closely</u>	Not at all <u>closely</u>	(VOL.) DK/ <u>Refused</u>
September, 1992	43	37	13	6	1
May, 1992	39	39	15	6	1
March, 1992	47	38	11	4	*
February, 1992	47	37	10	6	*
January, 1992	44	40	11	5	*
October, 1991	36	38	16	9	1
b. The major oil leak in the Gulf of Mexico					
July 1-5, 2010	57	29	9	5	*
June 24-27, 2010	56	31	8	5	*
June 17-20, 2010	55	32	6	6	*
June 10-13, 2010	55	31	9	5	*
June 3-6, 2010	57	27	9	6	*
May 27-30, 2010	55	26	11	7	*
May 20-23, 2010: <i>An oil leak in the Gulf of Mexico threatening the coast of several states</i>	47	35	11	7	*
May 13-16, 2010	58	29	9	4	*
May 7-10, 2010	46	33	11	10	*
April 30-May 3, 2010: <i>Oil leaking into the ocean near the Louisiana coast after an off-shore oil rig explosion</i>	44	35	11	10	*
April 23-26, 2010: <i>An explosion on an off-shore oil rig near the coast of Louisiana</i>	21	35	22	23	*
TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:					
April 1-5, 2010: <i>President Obama's proposal to allow offshore oil and gas drilling</i>	20	24	21	33	1
July 25-28, 2008: <i>A major oil spill into the Mississippi River</i>	14	19	25	41	1
December 4-8, 2002: <i>The large oil spill polluting the coast of Spain</i>	15	29	28	27	1
May 4-7, 1989: <i>The Alaska oil spill</i>	52	37	7	4	--
c. The confirmation hearings for Supreme Court nominee Elena Kagan					
July 1-5, 2010	16	24	29	29	1
May 13-16, 2010: <i>Kagan nomination</i>	22	28	23	24	3
August 7-10, 2010: <i>Confirmation of Sonia Sotomayor</i>	22	29	25	24	1
July 17-20, 2009: <i>Confirmation hearings for Sotomayor</i>	20	32	20	27	1
May 29-June 1, 2009: <i>Sotomayor nomination</i>	29	29	19	23	1
January, 2006: <i>Samuel Alito nomination</i>	14	23	25	36	2
December, 2005	14	20	31	32	3
Early November, 2005	21	28	24	25	2
Early October, 2005: <i>Confirmation of John Roberts as chief justice</i>	28	33	18	20	1
Early October, 2005: <i>Harriet Miers nomination</i>	22	33	21	23	1
Early September, 2005: <i>Roberts nomination</i>	18	26	25	29	2
August, 1993: <i>Ruth Bader Ginsburg nomination</i>	18	30	27	24	1
Mid-October, 1991: <i>Clarence Thomas nomination</i>	41	34	15	9	1
Early October, 1991	28	35	18	18	1

PEW.3 CONTINUED...

	Very <u>closely</u>	Fairly <u>closely</u>	Not too <u>closely</u>	Not at all <u>closely</u>	(VOL.) DK/ <u>Refused</u>
July, 1991	33	33	19	14	1
October, 1990: <i>David Souter's confirmation</i>	15	30	26	28	*
August, 1990: <i>Souter nomination</i>	16	27	27	29	1
September, 1987: <i>Robert Bork nomination</i>	17	23	29	29	2
d. The issue of immigration					
July 1-5, 2010	34	30	20	14	1
TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
May 7-10, 2010: <i>A new Arizona law that gives police more authority to question people they suspect might be illegal immigrants</i>	38	27	13	21	1
April 30-May 3, 2010	36	31	13	20	*
October 12-15, 2007: <i>The issue of immigration</i>	23	29	19	29	*
June 29-July 2, 2007: <i>The debate in Congress over new immigration policy</i>	26	30	21	23	*
June 22-25, 2007	24	28	22	26	*
June 15-18, 2007	22	32	21	25	*
June 8-11, 2007	24	29	20	26	1
May 24-27, 2007	27	31	22	19	1
April 12-16, 2007: <i>The issue of immigration</i>	21	29	24	26	*
August, 2006	34	40	16	9	1
June, 2006	36	41	15	7	1
May, 2006	44	33	13	9	1
April, 2006	39	34	16	10	1
December, 1994: <i>Passage of Proposition 187, the California law that bars education, health and welfare benefits from illegal immigrants and their children</i>	26	32	22	20	*
e. The arrest of 11 suspected undercover Russian spies working in the U.S.					
July 1-5, 2010	15	24	29	31	2
TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
October 4-8, 2000: <i>Nuclear scientist Wen Ho Lee being released from prison, after being suspected of spying</i>	13	25	27	34	1
f. The current situation and events in Afghanistan					
July 1-5, 2010	29	34	23	14	1
TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
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
June 17-20, 2010: <i>The current situation and events in Afghanistan</i>	21	30	27	22	*
May 20-23, 2010	22	33	25	20	*
April 9-12, 2010	21	29	27	22	1
February 19-22, 2010: <i>The U.S. military effort in Afghanistan</i>	24	36	21	19	*
January 8-11, 2010: <i>Suicide bombing that killed seven Americans at a CIA base in Afghanistan</i>	24	31	27	17	1

PEW.3 CONTINUED...

	Very <u>closely</u>	Fairly <u>closely</u>	Not too <u>closely</u>	Not at all <u>closely</u>	(VOL.) DK/ <u>Refused</u>
December 11-14, 2009: <i>The U.S. military effort in Afghanistan</i>	35	33	18	13	*
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
November 6-9, 2009: <i>The U.S. military effort in Afghanistan</i>	22	35	24	18	*
October 30-November 2, 2009	24	32	21	22	*
October 23-26, 2009	32	29	21	18	*
October 16-19, 2009	25	31	20	24	*
October 9-12, 2009	31	31	21	17	0
September 25-28, 2009: <i>The debate over whether to send more troops to Afghanistan</i>	27	40	17	16	*
September 18-21, 2009: <i>The U.S. military effort in Afghanistan</i>	26	33	25	16	*
September 11-14, 2009	25	35	22	18	1
September 3-6, 2009	23	33	23	21	0
August 7-10, 2009	24	32	23	21	1
March 20-23, 2009	24	32	22	22	*
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
January 30-February 2, 2009: <i>The U.S. military effort in Afghanistan</i>	26	34	24	16	*
January 2-4, 2009	22	33	23	21	1
October 24-27, 2008	28	32	22	17	1
October 10-13, 2008: <i>The military effort in Afghanistan against Taliban fighters</i>	19	34	29	18	*
September 12-15, 2008	21	34	25	19	1
August 29-31, 2008	18	27	32	23	*
July 18-21, 2008	27	33	24	16	*
July 11-14, 2008	19	28	29	23	1
July 3-7, 2008	19	28	32	21	*
June 20-23, 2008	20	30	30	20	*
Late July, 2002: <i>The U.S. military effort in Afghanistan</i>	41	38	13	7	1
June, 2002	38	32	20	9	1
April, 2002	39	39	13	8	1
Early April, 2002	45	37	12	5	1
February, 2002	47	39	8	5	1
January, 2002	51	35	9	4	1
December, 2001	44	38	12	5	1
Mid-November, 2001	49	36	11	3	1
Early November, 2001	45	36	12	6	1
Mid-October, 2001	51	35	10	3	1

ASK ALL:

PEW.4 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.]

July 1-5

2010

- 52 The major oil leak in the Gulf of Mexico
- 13 Reports about the condition of the U.S. economy
- 11 The issue of immigration
- 6 The current situation and events in Afghanistan
- 3 The confirmation hearings for Supreme Court nominee Elena Kagan
- 2 The arrest of 11 suspected undercover Russian spies working in the U.S.
- 6 Some other story (VOL. SPECIFY)
- 7 Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

ASK ALL:

PEW.5 How much if anything, have you heard about each of the following? Have you heard a lot, a little or nothing at all? [INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]

		<u>A lot</u>	<u>A little</u>	<u>(VOL.) Nothing at all</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
a.	Congressional negotiations on a financial regulation reform bill July 1-5, 2010	15	43	41	1
b.	The death of Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia July 1-5, 2010	27	42	30	1
c.	Larry King announcing he will retire from his CNN talk show in the fall July 1-5, 2010	15	45	39	1
d.	NBA teams negotiating with free-agent LeBron James July 1-5, 2010	24	30	45	1
e.	A Supreme Court ruling on the constitutionality of state and local gun control laws July 1-5, 2010	28	41	30	*

ASK ALL:

Thinking about recent economic news ...

PEW.6 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>	<u>(VOL.) DK/ Refused</u>
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

PEW.6 CONTINUED...

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

ASK ALL:

PEW.7 Thinking about some specific aspects of the nation's economy... Please tell me if you are hearing mostly good news, mostly bad news or a mix of both good and bad news about each of the following. **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**

	Hearing mostly <u>good news</u>	Hearing mostly <u>bad news</u>	A mix of good and <u>bad news</u>	(VOL.) DK/ <u>Refused</u>
a. The financial markets				
July 1-5, 2010	4	46	44	6
May 7-10, 2010	6	41	49	3
April 1-5, 2010	15	30	50	6
March 5-8, 2010	11	26	59	4
January 8-11, 2010	16	32	47	6
October 30-November 2, 2009	12	33	48	7
August 7-10, 2009	20	31	43	6
June 12-15, 2009	9	43	45	3
b. Real estate values				
July 1-5, 2010	9	49	35	7
May 7-10, 2010	12	41	42	5
April 1-5, 2010	12	44	38	6
March 5-8, 2010	8	45	42	5
January 8-11, 2010	11	43	40	5
October 30-November 2, 2009	13	43	37	6
August 7-10, 2009	11	40	41	7
June 12-15, 2009	11	45	40	3
c. Prices for food and consumer goods				
July 1-5, 2010	9	32	48	10
May 7-10, 2010	8	37	46	9
April 1-5, 2010	10	35	46	9
March 5-8, 2010	9	34	50	7
January 8-11, 2010	12	37	45	6
October 30-November 2, 2009	12	39	42	7
August 7-10, 2009	10	36	46	9
June 12-15, 2009	9	39	46	6

PEW.7 CONTINUED...

	Hearing mostly <u>good news</u>	Hearing mostly <u>bad news</u>	A mix of good and <u>bad news</u>	(VOL.) DK/ <u>Refused</u>
d. The job situation				
July 1-5, 2010	5	64	30	1
May 7-10, 2010	9	52	38	2
April 1-5, 2010	9	56	33	2
March 5-8, 2010	5	59	35	1
January 8-11, 2010	6	61	31	2
October 30-November 2, 2009	3	68	27	2
August 7-10, 2009	6	61	32	1
June 12-15, 2009	1	71	27	1

PEW.8 THROUGH PEW.18 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE