## Record Partisan Gap in Views of Economic News

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## Democrats Far Less Negative than a Month Ago Record Partisan Gap in Views of Economic News

With the election less than two months away, partisan differences in views of economic news have become wider than ever. Despite this month's lackluster jobs report, there has been a modest decline in the percentage of Americans saying news about the economy is mostly bad - with virtually all of the change coming among Democrats.

J ust 15\% of Democrats say recent economic news is mostly bad, down from 31\% a month ago and among the lowest percentages over the last four years. Six-in-ten Republicans (60\%) say news about the economy is mostly bad, as do $36 \%$ of independents. Opinions among Republicans and independents are largely unchanged from a month ago.


Among the public generally, 58\% say they are hearing a mix of good and bad news about the economy, while 35\% say they are hearing mostly bad news and 6\% mostly good news. After climbing upward over the course of the spring and summer, the share of Americans saying the economic news they are hearing is mostly bad fell six points since last month, from $41 \%$ to $35 \%$.

However, the percentage hearing mostly bad news about gas prices has more than doubled since J uly. Currently, 75\% say they are hearing mostly bad news about gas prices, up from 58\% a month ago and just 31\% in J uly.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People \& the Press, conducted Sept. 7-9 among 1,012 adults, finds that views of economic news are more negative today than in March, when 24\% said they were hearing mostly bad news. But they are far more positive than they were in August 2011, when 67\% said economic news was mostly bad.

Public perceptions of news about the job situation remain negative, but no more negative than during the past few months. About half (52\%) say they are hearing mostly bad news about the job situation. The percentage hearing mostly bad news about jobs has been about at this level since J une; in March just 38\% said the news about jobs was mostly bad.

While news about gas prices is viewed more negatively, a majority of Americans (58\%) also say they are hearing mostly bad news about prices for food and consumer goods. While that is little changed from August (54\%),

Views of Jobs News Hold Steady; More Hearing Bad News about Gas Prices

|  | 2011 | 2012 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| News about... | Aug | March | July | Aug | Sept |
| The economy | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ |
| Mostly bad | 67 | 24 | 40 | 41 | 35 |
| Mix of good and bad | 30 | 62 | 55 | 53 | 58 |
| Mostly good | 1 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 6 |
| Don't know | $\underline{2}$ | $\underline{2}$ | $\underline{2}$ | $\underline{3}$ | $\underline{1}$ |
|  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |


| The job situation |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Mostly bad | 74 |
| Mix of good and bad | 21 |
| Mostly good | 4 |
| Don't know | $\underline{2}$ |
|  | 100 |

## Gas prices

| Mostly bad | 66 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Mix of good and bad | 26 |
| Mostly good | 4 |
| Don't know | $\underline{4}$ |
|  | 100 |

## Consumer prices

| Mostly bad | 62 | 50 | 45 | 54 | 58 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mix of good and bad | 28 | 38 | 40 | 33 | 31 |
| Mostly good | 4 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Don't know | $\underline{5}$ | $\underline{6}$ | $\underline{6}$ | $\underline{5}$ | $\underline{4}$ |
|  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |


| Real estate values |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mostly bad | 63 | 39 | 39 | 41 | 43 |
| Mix of good and bad | 27 | 42 | 41 | 36 | 32 |
| Mostly good | 4 | 9 | 14 | 11 | 20 |
| Don't know | $\underline{6}$ | $\underline{10}$ | $\underline{7}$ | $\underline{11}$ | $\underline{5}$ |
|  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Financial markets |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mostly bad | 69 | 29 | 35 | 41 | 37 |
| Mix of good and bad | 25 | 48 | 50 | 44 | 41 |
| Mostly good | 2 | 15 | 6 | 6 | 14 |
| Don't know | $\underline{4}$ | $\underline{8}$ | $\underline{8}$ | $\underline{9}$ | $\underline{7}$ |
|  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

[^0]it is up 13 points since J uly.

However, small but growing numbers say they are hearing mostly good news about other sectors - real estate values and the financial markets. While 43\% say news about real estate values has been mixed, and $32 \%$ say the news is mostly bad, $20 \%$ say it is mostly good, nearly double the percentage from a month ago (11\%).

The percentage hearing mostly good news about financial markets also has increased, from $6 \%$ last month to $14 \%$ currently. About four-in-ten (41\%) say news about the markets been mixed, while 37\% say it has been mostly bad.

## Partisan Differences I ncrease Sharply

Amid the nation's financial crisis four years ago, there were virtually no differences in how Republicans, Democrats and independents viewed economic news. About eight-inten in each group said the news they were hearing was mostly bad.

Differences in perceptions of economic news emerged after Barack Obama took office. But they never have been as great as they are today. Four times as many Republicans as Democrats say the news they have been hearing about the economy is mostly bad (60\% vs. 15\%).

As in recent months, the views of independents are roughly equidistant from those of Republicans and Democrats. In the current survey, $36 \%$ of independents say they hearing mostly bad economic news, little changed from a month ago (40\%).

Wider Partisan Divide in Views of Economic News


PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept 7-9, 2012.

There also are substantial differences in how Republicans and Democrats view recent news about specific economic sectors. Half or more Republicans say the news about all the sectors included in the survey has been mostly bad. For Democrats, news about only one sector gas prices - stands out as particularly negative ( $65 \%$ mostly bad).

More than twice as many Republicans (75\%) as Democrats (34\%) say news about the job

Wide Partisan Differences in Views of Job News

| \% hearing mostly bad | Rep <br> $\%$ | Dem <br> $\%$ | Ind <br> $\%$ | diff |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| news about ... | 75 | 34 | 54 | +41 |
| Job situation | 74 | 40 | 64 | +34 |
| Consumer prices | 52 | 23 | 42 | +29 |
| Financial markets | 57 | 30 | 44 | +27 |
| Real estate values | 89 | 65 | 78 | +24 |

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept 7-9, 2012. situation has been mostly bad. Democrats' views of job news are less negative than last month, when 43\% said the news was mostly bad. Opinions among Republicans ( $75 \%$ now mostly bad) and independents (now $54 \%$ ) are largely unchanged over this period.

## About the Survey

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted September 7-9, 2012 among a national sample of 1,012 adults 18 years of age or older living in the continental United States ( 604 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 408 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 189 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. For detailed information about our survey methodology, see: http:// peoplepress.org/ methodology/.

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 also is 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 among respondents with a landline phone. 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 | 1,012 | 3.6 percentage points |
|  |  |  |
| Republicans | 247 | 7.3 percentage points |
| Democrats | 364 | 6.0 percentage points |
| Independents | 347 | 6.1 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.

## PEW RESEARCH CENTER <br> September 7-9, 2012 OMNI BUS <br> FI NAL TOPLI NE <br> $\mathrm{N}=1,012$

PEW.1, PEW.5, PEW.6, PEW. 8 PREVI OUSLY RELEASED
NO QUESTI ONS PEW.2, PEW. 7

## PEW.3, PEW. 4 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:
Now thinking about recent economic news...
PEW. 9 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?

|  | Hearing mostly good news | Hearing mostly bad news | A mix of good and bad news | (VOL.) DK/Ref |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| September 7-9, 2012 | 6 | 35 | 58 | 1 |
| August 2-5, 2012 | 3 | 41 | 53 | 3 |
| July 5-8, 2012 | 4 | 40 | 55 | 2 |
| May 31-J une 3, 2012 | 3 | 37 | 57 | 3 |
| May 3-6, 2012 | 6 | 32 | 60 | 2 |
| April 5-8, 2012 | 11 | 30 | 57 | 2 |
| March 8-11, 2012 | 11 | 24 | 62 | 2 |
| February 2-5, 2012 | 8 | 30 | 59 | 3 |
| 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 | * |
| J anuary 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 | * |
| J une 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. 9 CONTI NUED...

February 13-16, 2009
January 16-19, 2009
December 5-8, 2008

| Hearing <br> mostly <br> good news | Hearing <br> mostly <br> bad news | A mix of <br> good and <br> bad news | (VOL.) <br> DK/Ref |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 60 |  | 37 | 1 |
| 2 | 67 | 30 | 1 |  |
| 1 | 80 | 19 | $*$ |  |

## ASK ALL:

PEW. 10 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 RANDOMI ZE]

a. The financial markets

September 7-9, 2012
August 2-5, 2012
July 5-8, 2012
May 31-J une 3, 2012
March 8-11, 2012
November 10-13, 2011
August 4-7, 2011
June 2-5, 2011
May 12-15, 2011
March 31-April 3, 2011
March 3-6, 2011
February 3-6, 2011
December 2-5, 2010
September 2-6, 2010
July 1-5, 2010
May 7-10, 2010
April 1-5, 2010
March 5-8, 2010
January 8-11, 2010
October 30-November 2, 2009
August 7-10, 2009
June 12-15, 2009

| Hearing <br> mostly <br> good news | Hearing <br> mostly <br> bad news | A mix of <br> good and <br> bad news | (VOL.) <br> DK/Ref |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | 37 | 41 | 7 |
| 6 | 41 | 44 | 9 |
| 6 | 35 | 50 | 8 |
| 5 | 47 | 42 | 6 |
| 15 | 29 | 48 | 8 |
| 4 | 50 | 41 | 5 |
| 2 | 69 | 25 | 4 |
| 5 | 40 | 45 | 9 |
| 11 | 33 | 45 | 11 |
| 13 | 30 | 51 | 6 |
| 12 | 33 | 47 | 8 |
| 17 | 31 | 46 | 6 |
| 13 | 38 | 44 | 4 |
| 9 | 43 | 40 | 8 |
| 4 | 46 | 44 | 6 |
| 6 | 41 | 49 | 3 |
| 15 | 30 | 50 | 6 |
| 11 | 26 | 59 | 4 |
| 16 | 32 | 47 | 6 |
| 12 | 33 | 48 | 7 |
| 20 | 31 | 43 | 6 |
| 9 | 43 | 45 | 3 |

b. Real estate values

September 7-9, 2012
August 2-5, 2012
July 5-8, 2012
May 31-June 3, 2012
March 8-11, 2012
November 10-13, 2011
August 4-7, 2011
June 2-5, 2011
May 12-15, 2011
March 31-April 3, 2011
March 3-6, 2011
February 3-6, 2011
December 2-5, 2010
September 2-6, 2010
July 1-5, 2010
May 7-10, 2010
April 1-5, 2010

| 20 | 43 | 32 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | 41 | 36 | 11 |
| 14 | 39 | 41 | 7 |
| 14 | 43 | 36 | 6 |
| 9 | 39 | 42 | 10 |
| 6 | 55 | 32 | 7 |
| 4 | 63 | 27 | 6 |
| 7 | 56 | 28 | 9 |
| 9 | 45 | 35 | 11 |
| 6 | 48 | 38 | 8 |
| 8 | 46 | 36 | 10 |
| 8 | 51 | 34 | 7 |
| 6 | 62 | 28 | 4 |
| 6 | 57 | 32 | 5 |
| 9 | 49 | 35 | 7 |
| 12 | 41 | 42 | 5 |
| 12 | 44 | 38 | 6 |
| 8 | 45 | 42 | 5 |
| 11 | 43 | 40 | 5 |
| 13 | 43 | 37 | 6 |
| 11 | 40 | 41 | 7 |

March 5-8, 2010
January 8-11, 2010
October 30-November 2, 2009
August 7-10, 2009

## PEW. 10 CONTI NUED...

June 12-15, 2009
c. Prices for food and consumer goods

September 7-9, 2012
August 2-5, 2012
July 5-8, 2012
May 31-June 3, 2012
March 8-11, 2012
November 10-13, 2011
August 4-7, 2011
June 2-5, 2011
May 12-15, 2011
March 31-April 3, 2011
March 3-6, 2011
February 3-6, 2011
December 2-5, 2010
September 2-6, 2010
July 1-5, 2010
May 7-10, 2010
April 1-5, 2010
March 5-8, 2010
January 8-11, 2010
October 30-November 2, 2009
August 7-10, 2009
June 12-15, 2009
d. The job situation

September 7-9, 2012
August 2-5, 2012
July 5-8, 2012
May 31-J une 3, 2012
March 8-11, 2012
December 1-4, 2011
November 10-13, 2011
August 4-7, 2011
June 2-5, 2011
May 12-15, 2011
March 31-April 3, 2011
March 3-6, 2011
February 3-6, 2011
December 2-5, 2010
September 2-6, 2010
July 1-5, 2010
May 7-10, 2010
April 1-5, 2010
March 5-8, 2010
January 8-11, 2010
October 30-November 2, 2009
August 7-10, 2009
June 12-15, 2009

| Hearing <br> mostly <br> good news <br> 11 | Hearing <br> mostly <br> bad news | A mix of <br> good and <br> bad news | (VOL.) <br> DK/Ref |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |

PEW. 10 CONTI NUED...

August 4-7, 2011
June 2-5, 2011
May 12-15, 2011
March 31-April 3, 2011
March 3-6, 2011
February 3-6, 2011

| Hearing <br> mostly <br> good news | Hearing <br> mostly <br> bad news | A mix of <br> good and <br> bad news | (VOL.) | DK/Ref |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | 66 |  | 26 | 4 |
| 1 | 68 |  | 23 | 2 |
| 1 | 84 | 14 | 1 |  |
| 1 | 88 | 10 | 1 |  |
| 2 | 90 | 7 | 2 |  |
| 2 | 77 | 18 | 3 |  |


[^0]:    PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept. 7-9, 2012. Figures may not add to $100 \%$ because of rounding.

