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Record Negatives for Supreme Court Driven by GOP Discontent

Obama Holds Lead; Romney Trails on Most Issues

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Record Negatives for Supreme Court Driven by GOP Discontent Obama Holds Lead, Romney Trails on Most Issues

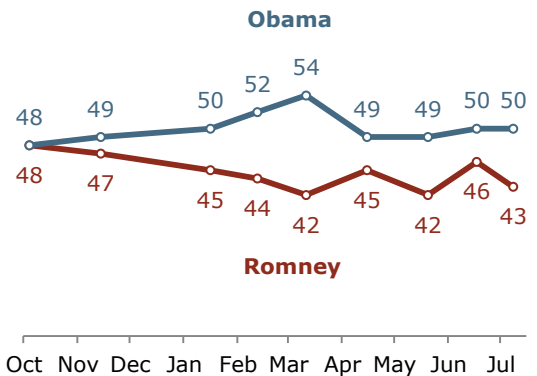
Despite the stagnant economy and broad dissatisfaction with national conditions, Barack Obama holds a significant lead over Mitt Romney. Currently, Obama is favored by a 50% to 43% margin among registered voters nationwide. Obama has led by at least a slim margin in every poll this year, and there is no clear trend in either candidate's support since Romney wrapped up the GOP nomination.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted June 28-July 9, 2012 among 2,973 adults, including 2,373 registered voters, finds that Romney has not seized the advantage as the candidate best able to improve the economy. In fact, he has lost ground on this issue over the past month.

The Supreme Court's recent ruling on the 2010 Affordable Care Act appears to have had little effect on the 2012 race. But the decision has had a substantial impact on views of the court itself.

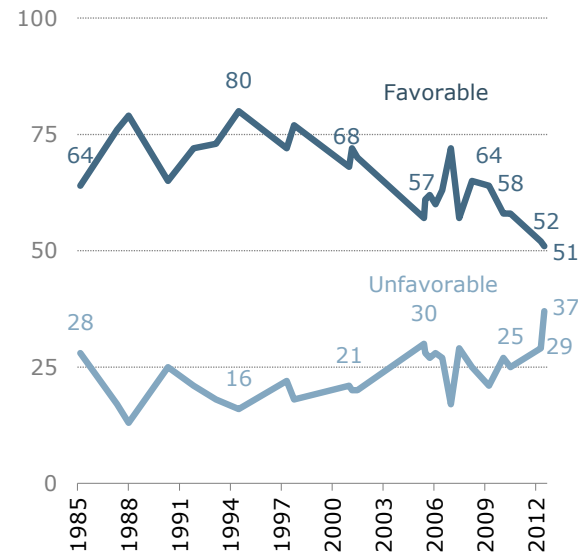
About half of Americans (51%) express a favorable opinion of the court, while 37% have an unfavorable view, up eight points since April and the highest percentage expressing an unfavorable opinion in a trend dating to 1985. The more negative view of the court is largely being driven by Republicans: Three months ago, Republicans viewed the Supreme Court

Obama Maintains Campaign Lead



PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012.
Based on registered voters.

Supreme Court Viewed More Negatively



PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012.
Based on general public.

favorably by a 56% to 25% margin. Today, they view the court unfavorably by a 51% to 38% margin.

The presidential campaign's dynamics have changed little in recent months, despite the court's high-profile health care ruling, a series of subpar job reports and increased campaign activity on the part of both candidates. Independent voters remain evenly divided, 46% support Romney while 45% back Obama. Nearly identical majorities of Democrats (88%) and Republicans (89%) support their party's candidate. Obama's lead arises from the Democratic Party's continuing advantage in party identification among registered voters.

While Romney has nearly uniform support from his base, he continues to struggle in building enthusiasm. Just 34% of Romney voters support him strongly, compared with 64% of Obama's backers. Yet this lack of enthusiasm does not mean that Republican voters are disengaged. Seven-in-ten Romney supporters say they have given quite a lot of thought to the election, compared with 62% of Obama supporters. This gap has remained consistent throughout the year.

The electorate remains deeply unhappy with the way things are going in the country. Just 28% of registered voters say they are satisfied with national conditions, while two-thirds (67%) are dissatisfied, which is largely unchanged from recent months.

The poor job reports have not gone unnoticed by the public: 51% say they are hearing mostly bad news about the job situation, and 40% say the overall economic news is mostly bad. However, these evaluations are no worse than they were a month ago, and are not having a negative effect on impressions of Obama's performance. At 50%, his current job approval rating is actually up slightly from 47% last month and in positive territory for the first time since March.

The job situation remains the number-one issue for voters in this campaign. Neither candidate has a clear advantage on this issue: 46% say Romney and 42% say Obama can do a better job improving the job situation.

More generally, Mitt Romney has lost ground over the past month on the issue of the economy. The eight-point advantage he held in June as the candidate better able to improve the economy has

now flipped, with 48% saying Obama can better improve economic conditions, while 42% favor Romney.

Of 12 issues tested, Romney is seen as stronger than Obama on only one – reducing the federal budget deficit – while Obama has the edge on eight. By two-to-one (60%-30%) Obama is seen as the candidate who would better deal with the problems of poor people. By a 50% to 36% margin, more voters say Obama better reflects their view on social issues like abortion and gay rights. Obama also holds 12-point leads as the candidate better able to defend against terrorist attacks and deal with the nation's energy problems.

Other Key Findings

Health Care Remains a Secondary Issue. The proportion of voters saying that the issue of health care will matter most in their vote has increased very little in the wake of the court's decision upholding the 2010 law. Just 22% rate health care as their top issue, largely unchanged from the 19% who said this last month.

Independents View Both Parties Unfavorably. For the first time in the past four election cycles, majorities of independent voters view both parties unfavorably: 57%

Obama vs. Romney on the Issues

	Obama	Romney	Adv
<i>Who would do best job of ...</i>	%	%	
Reducing the federal budget deficit	36	50	+14 Romney
Improving the job situation	42	46	+4 Romney
Dealing with immigration	46	42	+4 Obama
Selecting Supreme Court justices	46	41	+5 Obama
Improving economic conditions	48	42	+6 Obama
Dealing with taxes	48	40	+8 Obama
Dealing with health care	49	41	+8 Obama
Making wise decisions on foreign policy	48	40	+8 Obama
Dealing with nation's energy problems	49	37	+12 Obama
Defending against terrorist attacks	50	38	+12 Obama
Dealing with abortion/gay rights	50	36	+14 Obama
Dealing with problems of poor people	60	30	+30 Obama

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28–July 9, 2012. Q18.
Based on registered voters.

of independents have an unfavorable opinion of the Democratic Party, while 62% view the GOP unfavorably.

Public Sees Better News on Gas Prices. While news about the job situation is viewed negatively, the public is more upbeat about news about gas prices. Currently, as many say they are hearing mostly good news about gas prices as mostly bad news (31% each). In March, fully 85% said news about gas prices was mostly bad; just 2% said it was mostly good.

SECTION 1: THE 2012 RACE, ISSUE STRENGTHS, VIEWS OF THE PARTIES

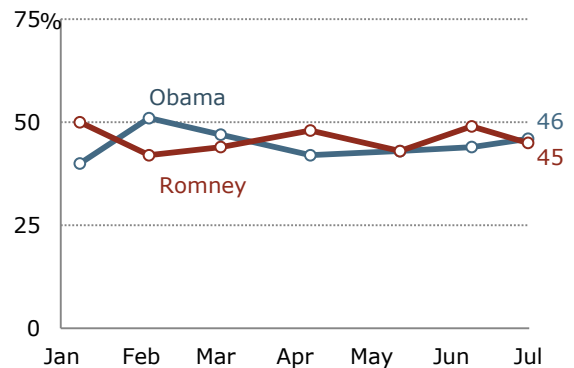
The general election contest between Obama and Romney has changed little over the past few months. Currently, 50% of registered voters support Obama or lean more toward him, while 43% back Romney or lean toward him. In June (June 7-17), Obama held a slight four-point edge (50% to 46%) and in May, Obama led 49% to 42%.

Similarly, the preferences of key groups of voters have remained fairly stable. Independents are evenly divided (46% Obama vs. 45% Romney), which is little changed from last month (49% Romney vs. 44% Obama). Obama continues to hold wide leads among blacks, Hispanics, women, college graduates and younger voters. Romney continues to hold a double-digit lead (currently 54% to 40%) among whites. As has been the case throughout this year, Romney's advantage is particularly strong among working-class whites – he leads by a 58% to 35% margin among whites without a college degree, while white college graduates are divided (50% Obama, 47% Romney). *(For trends in the race among selected demographic groups, see [“Presidential Race Among Key Groups”](#)).*

Despite a steep increase in campaign advertising and other campaign activities in many key battleground states over the past month, there has been no shift in voter preferences. Currently, Obama holds a slim 51% to 44% margin among voters in 12 of the most competitive states. This is identical to the balance of support in these states in June.

Independents Remain Divided

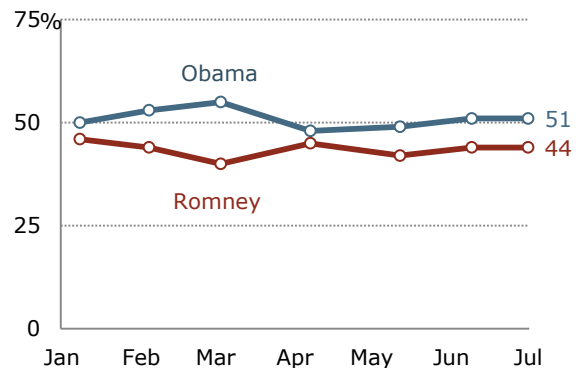
If the election were today, would you vote for...



PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012.
Based on independent registered voters. Q10/Q10a.

No Shift in Battleground States

If the election were today, would you vote for...



PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012. Q10/Q10a.
Based on registered voters living in: CO, FL, IA, MI, MO, NV, NH, NC, OH, PA, VA and WI. For full list of Republican and Democratic states, see About the Survey.

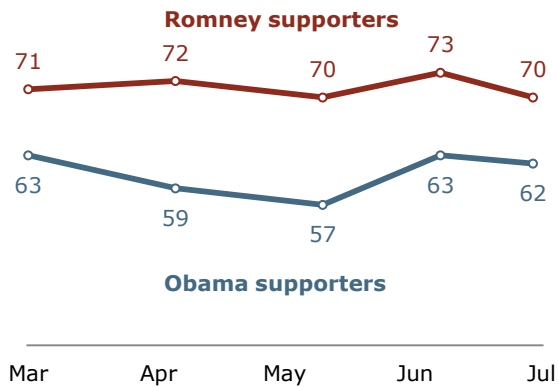
Romney Maintains Engagement Advantage

Romney continues to hold an engagement advantage over Obama in the presidential race. Currently, 70% of Romney voters say they have given quite a lot of thought to the election, compared with 62% of Obama supporters.

The GOP's lead on voter engagement has held fairly steady over the past several months. Four years ago, by contrast, the Democrats either led or ran about even with the GOP on most engagement measures. In June 2008, 75% of Obama supporters and 73% of the supporters of John McCain said they had given quite a lot of thought to the election. (For more, see [*"GOP Holds Early Turnout Edge, But Little Enthusiasm for Romney."*](#) June 21, 2012).

Romney Supporters More Engaged than Obama Supporters

% given quite a lot of thought to election



PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012. THOUGHT. Based on registered voters.

Views of Candidates and the Issues

Obama holds wide leads over Romney on several issues, including dealing with the problems of the poor (by 30 points), reflecting people's views on social issues like abortion and gay rights (14 points), defending against terrorist attacks (12 points) and dealing with the nation's energy problems (12 points).

Voters' evaluations are more divided on the issues that are at the top of their agenda – improving economic conditions and the job situation. And Romney leads by a wide margin as the candidate best able to reduce the federal budget deficit (50% Romney vs. 36% Obama).

Last month, Romney led Obama on improving economic conditions by 49% to 41%. But today Obama holds a 48% to 42% edge. Romney has lost significant ground on the economy among independents. In June, independents favored Romney as the candidate best able to improve economic conditions by a 54%-31% margin. In the current survey, independents are divided: 43% say Romney can best improve economic conditions, compared with 39% who say Obama.

Obama Leads on Most Issues, But Romney Leads on Deficit, Runs Even on Jobs

<i>Who would do best job of ...</i>	Obama Romney		Adv
	%	%	
Dealing with problems of poor people	60	30	+30 Obama
Reflecting views on abortion/gay rights	50	36	+14 Obama
Defending against terrorist attacks	50	38	+12 Obama
Dealing with nation's energy problems	49	37	+12 Obama
Dealing with health care	49	41	+8 Obama
Making wise decisions on foreign policy	48	40	+8 Obama
Dealing with taxes	48	40	+8 Obama
Improving economic conditions	48	42	+6 Obama
Selecting Supreme Court justices	46	41	+5 Obama
Dealing with immigration	46	42	+4 Obama
Improving the job situation	42	46	+4 Romney
Reducing the federal budget deficit	36	50	+14 Romney

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012. Q18. Based on registered voters.

Independents Now Split over Who Can Best Improve Economy

<i>Best able to improve economic conditions ...</i>	June 7-17		June 28-July 9	
	Obama	Romney	Obama	Romney
All voters	41	49	48	42
Republican	9	88	13	82
Democrat	78	13	83	11
Independent	31	54	39	43

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012. Q18a. Based on registered voters.

And while voters were evenly divided last month over whether Obama (45%) or Romney (44%) could best deal with health care, today Obama holds an eight-point lead on this issue (49% Obama vs. 41% Romney).

2012 vs. 2008

Obama runs stronger on foreign policy and national security against Romney than he did against John McCain in 2008. But he does worse on economic issues, especially reducing the budget deficit.

In 2008 Obama had a 15-point advantage over McCain as the candidate best able to improve the economy. His edge over Romney on this issue is just six points today. And on reducing the budget deficit, Obama's wide 20-point lead over McCain in 2008 has disappeared and the budget deficit is now Romney's strongest issue: He leads Obama as the candidate best able to deal with the deficit by a 50%-36% margin. However, Obama leads on dealing with taxes by about the same margin as he did over McCain four years ago (eight points now, 11 points then).

McCain led Obama as the candidate best able to defend the country from future terrorist attacks by 15 points in 2008. Today, Obama leads Romney by 12 points on dealing with the terrorist threat. And while Obama and McCain ran about even on making wise foreign policy decisions four years ago, Romney trails Obama by eight points in the current survey.

Obama Weaker on Deficit, Stronger on Terrorism than in '08

<i>Which candidate would do best job of ...</i>	Obama-McCain 2008*	Obama-Romney 2012
Improving economy	%	%
Obama	47	48
McCain/Romney	32	42
Advantage	Obama+15	Obama+6
Reducing budget deficit		
Obama	50	36
McCain/Romney	30	50
Advantage	Obama+20	Romney+14
Dealing with taxes		
Obama	47	48
McCain/Romney	36	40
Advantage	Obama+11	Obama+8
Defending US from terrorist attacks		
Obama	33	50
McCain/Romney	48	38
Advantage	McCain+15	Obama+12
Making wise decisions about foreign policy		
Obama	42	48
McCain/Romney	43	40
Advantage	McCain+1	Obama+8
Reflecting views on abortion/gay rights		
Obama	48	50
McCain/Romney	34	36
Advantage	Obama+14	Obama+14
Dealing w/ energy		
Obama	51	49
McCain/Romney	33	37
Advantage	Obama+18	Obama+12
Selecting Supreme Court justices		
Obama	46	46
McCain/Romney	41	41
Advantage	Obama+5	Obama+5
Dealing w/ immigration		
Obama	39	46
McCain/Romney	44	42
Advantage	McCain+5	Obama+4

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012. Q18.
* Obama-McCain data from July 2008, or closest poll.

Views of the Parties

Views of the Republican Party are more negative than they were in 2008. Just 36% of registered voters have a favorable view of the GOP while 59% have an unfavorable view. Four years ago, 44% viewed the Republican Party favorably while 50% expressed an unfavorable opinion.

The Democratic Party continues to be viewed more positively than the Republican Party, but not as favorably as it was four years ago. In August 2008, more voters had a favorable than unfavorable opinion of the Democratic Party (56% to 39%). Today, 49% express an unfavorable view of the party while 46% have a favorable opinion.

Among independents, views of the Democratic Party that were, on balance, positive in 2008 are now negative. Just 38% of independent voters view the Democratic Party favorably, while 54% have an unfavorable opinion. Four years ago, opinion was nearly reversed; 56% had a favorable view while 38% had an unfavorable view.

Opinion of the Republican Party among independent

voters also has grown more negative since 2008. Today, nearly twice as many independents have an unfavorable than favorable view of the Republican Party (61% to 31%).

Roughly three-quarters of Republican voters (74%) have a favorable view of their party, the lowest percentage in recent election cycles. In August 2008, 81% of GOP voters had a favorable view of their party, and in 2004 and 2000, more than 90% expressed favorable views. Democratic voters also have a less favorable view of their party than they did four years ago (83% today, 90% in August 2008).

Independent Voters Take a Dim View of Both Parties

<i>% favorable</i>	July 1992	Sept 2000	June 2004	Aug 2008	July 2012
Republican Party	%	%	%	%	%
All voters	44	53	52	44	36
Republican	82	92	94	81	74
Independent	41	54	48	38	31
Democrat	23	24	19	19	12
Democratic Party					
All voters	63	60	55	56	46
Democrat	87	91	87	90	83
Independent	60	58	52	56	38
Republican	33	26	22	19	8

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012. Q3b-c. Based on registered voters.

And partisans view the opposing party less favorably than in the past. Just 8% of Republican voters have a favorable opinion of the Democratic Party, down from 19% in 2008 and 22% in 2004. And just 12% of Democrats view the GOP favorably. At comparable points in the past two campaigns, 19% of Democrats expressed favorable opinions of the Republican Party.

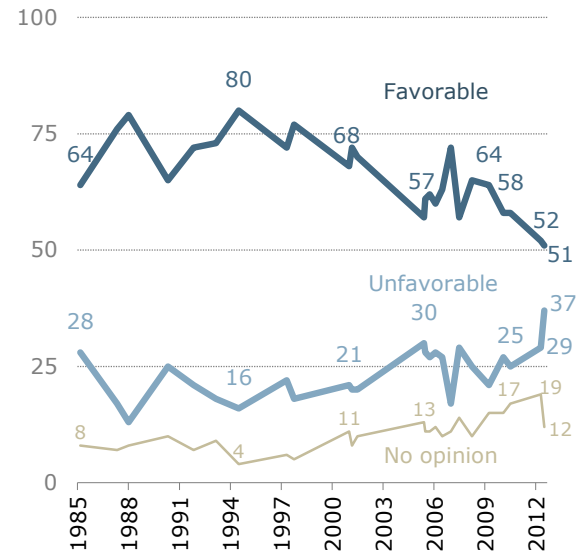
SECTION 2: THE SUPREME COURT AND HEALTH CARE

In the wake of the Supreme Court’s ruling upholding most of the 2010 health care law, the percentage of Americans expressing an unfavorable opinion of the court is at its highest point in more than 25 years.

Currently, 51% view the court favorably while 37% have an unfavorable view. In April, shortly after the court heard oral arguments on the health care law, 52% viewed the court favorably, 29% unfavorably. In July 2010, more than twice as many had a favorable view than an unfavorable impression of the Supreme Court (58% vs. 25%).

In the new poll, more Republicans view the court unfavorably (51%) than favorably (38%). That is a sharp reversal from April, when a majority of Republicans (56%) had a favorable view of the court and just 25% held an unfavorable opinion. Over the same period, the percentage of Democrats expressing a favorable opinion of the Supreme Court increased 12 points, from 52% to 64%.

Supreme Court Favorability



PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012. Q3a.

While there were virtually no partisan differences in views of the court three months ago, there is a sizable gap today.

Nearly twice as many Republicans as Democrats now view the court unfavorably (51% vs. 26%). In April, 25% of Republicans and 33% of Democrats had unfavorable opinions of the court. (For more, see [“Supreme Court Favorability Reaches New Low,”](#) May 1, 2012.)

Republicans’ Views of Supreme Court Turn Much More Negative

	Apr 2012			July 2012		
	Fav	Unfav	DK	Fav	Unfav	DK
Total	52	29	18=100	51	37	12=100
Republican	56	25	19=100	38	51	11=100
Democrat	52	33	15=100	64	26	10=100
Independent	52	31	18=100	51	38	12=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012. Q3a. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Similarly, views of the Supreme Court are more closely associated with opinions about the 2010 health care law than they were three months ago. Currently, nearly two-thirds (65%) of those who approve of the law have a favorable opinion of the court, compared with just 37% of those who disapprove of the law. In April, opinions about the court were about the same among those who approved and disapproved of the law (52% favorable and 55% favorable, respectively).

Little Change in Views of Supreme Court's Ideology

In contrast to overall opinions of the Supreme Court, perceptions of the court's ideology have shown little change. Currently, 41% say the court is middle of the road ideologically, while 24% view it as conservative and 23% say it is liberal. That is little changed from July 2010 (39% middle of the road, 23% conservative, 23% liberal).

Republicans are more likely than Democrats to view the court's ideology as liberal (36% vs. 12%). But the percentage of Republicans viewing the court as liberal is little changed from two years ago (34%).

Democrats and independents' views of the court's ideology also have changed little. Currently, 39% of Democrats say the court is middle of the road, while the same percentage says it is conservative and 12% say it is liberal. Independents' views mirror the general public's, with a plurality (41%) saying it is middle of the road.

Supreme Court: Conservative, Liberal or Middle of the Road?

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
<i>Supreme Court is...</i>	%	%	%	%
Conservative	24	9	39	21
Middle of the road	41	45	39	41
Liberal	23	36	12	24
Don't know	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>
	100	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012. Q23. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Post-Decision Views of Health Care Law

The court's decision has had only a modest impact on the public's views of the 2010 health care law. Currently, 47% approve of the law while 43% disapprove. In June, the balance of opinion was somewhat more negative than positive (43% approve, 48% disapprove).

Currently, about as many strongly approve (31%) as strongly disapprove (33%) of the health care law. Last month, there was more strong disapproval than strong approval (35% vs. 26%).

Nonetheless, more Republicans strongly oppose the law than Democrats strongly support it. About seven-in-ten Republicans (71%) say they strongly

oppose the 2010 health care law, while 58% of Democrats strongly support it. While independents are divided over the law (46% disapprove vs. 36% disapprove), more independents strongly disapprove than approve (32% vs. 26%).

Opinions of Health Care Law Little Changed Following Court Decision

	2010		2012		
	Apr	Mar	Apr	June	July
<i>Health care law passed by Obama and Congress ...</i>	%	%	%	%	%
Approve	40	47	41	43	47
Disapprove	44	45	49	48	43
Don't know	<u>16</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012. Q34. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

More Strong GOP Opposition to Health Care Law than Strong Democratic Support

<i>Health care law passed by Obama and Congress ...</i>	App-rove	Dis-		DK	
	%	Strongly	approve	Strongly	%
Total	47	31	43	33	9=100
Republican	12	6	83	71	6=100
Conservative Rep	7	3	89	80	3=100
Moderate/Liberal Rep	21	12	70	52	9=100
Independent	43	26	46	32	11=100
Democrat	80	58	15	9	6=100
Conserv/Mod Democrat	74	51	20	12	7=100
Liberal Democrat	90	69	8	4	2=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012. Q34, Q35. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Jobs Still Tops Health Care among Voters' Priorities

As was the case in June, jobs are the top issue for voters. Currently, 33% cite jobs as the issue that matters most in deciding their vote, little changed from last month (35%). The percentage citing health care as the top voting issue also is largely unchanged – 22% now, 19% then.

About as many voters cite the budget deficit (19%) as their top voting issue as cite health care. Smaller percentages say gay marriage and immigration will matter most in their vote (4% each).

Jobs Remain Top Issue, Health Care a Secondary Priority

<i>Issue that matters most in deciding vote...</i>	June	July
	%	%
Jobs	35	33
Health care	19	22
Budget deficit	23	19
Social Security	11	11
Gay marriage	4	4
Immigration	5	4
Other/DK	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012. Q13. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Based on registered voters.

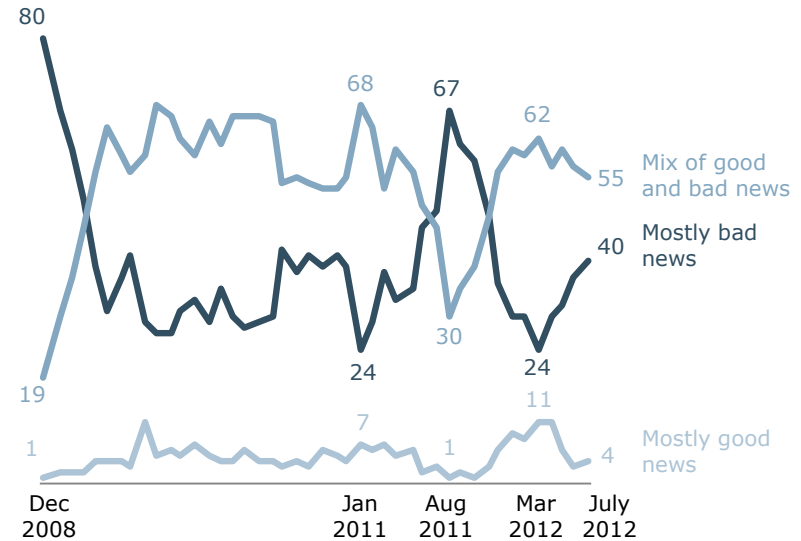
SECTION 3: PERCEPTIONS OF ECONOMIC NEWS

The public’s perceptions of the tone of news about the economy have changed little over the past month, but are far more negative than they were earlier this year.

Currently, 55% say they have been hearing a mix of good and bad news about the economy these days, while 40% say the news has been mostly bad. This is largely unchanged from a month ago (57% mixed, 37% mostly bad). Only small percentages have said they are hearing mostly good economic news (4% now, 3% in June).

Four-in-Ten Hearing Mostly Bad Economic News

What are you hearing about the economy these days?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER July 5-8, 2012 Omnibus.

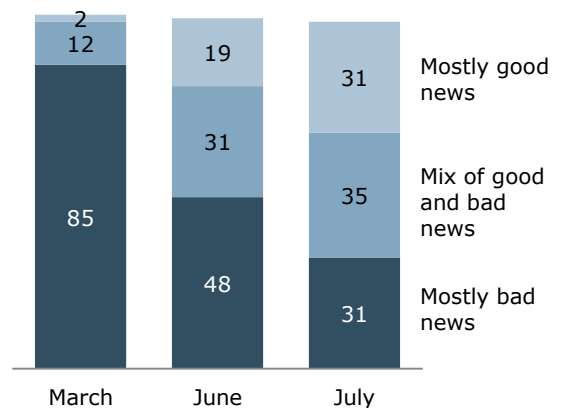
The news seemed better earlier in the year. In March, 62% said economic news was mixed and just 24% said it was mostly bad. About one-in-ten (11%) said that economic news was mostly good.

But things seem far better than last summer and fall. In August 2011 – shortly after the debt ceiling standoff in Washington – two-thirds (67%) said they were hearing mostly bad economic news.

The news about gas prices has shifted substantially in recent months. As recently as March, 85% of Americans said they were hearing mostly bad news about gas prices – the worst of any sector of the economy at the

News about Gas Prices Improves

What are you hearing about gas prices?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER July 5-8, 2012 Omnibus.

time. Today, just 31% say they are hearing mostly bad news while another 31% say the news about gas prices is mostly good, making it the most positive area of economic news.

By comparison, news about the job situation is far more negative. Currently, 51% say they are hearing mostly bad news about the job situation, little changed from June (55%), but up sharply from March (38%).

Perceptions of news about financial markets have

improved since June, but are less positive than earlier this year. Currently, 35% say they are hearing mostly bad news about financial markets, down from 47% last month but up slightly from March (29%).

Perceptions of news about real estate values have changed little throughout 2012. Currently, 39% say they are hearing mostly bad news, 41% are hearing a mix of good and bad and 14% are hearing mostly good news.

News About Jobs Remains Negative

	Mostly bad	Mostly good	Mix of good & bad	DK
<i>News about _____ is...</i>	%	%	%	%
The job situation	51	9	38	3=100
Prices for food and goods	45	9	40	6=100
Real estate values	39	14	41	7=100
Financial markets	35	6	50	8=100
Gas prices	31	31	35	2=100

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

Partisan Perceptions

As was the case in June, Republicans are far more likely than Democrats to say they are hearing mostly bad news about the economy (54% vs. 27%). Independents largely mirror the public as a whole: 53% say the news has been mixed, 42% say it has been mostly bad and 3% say it has been mostly good.

Looking at individual economic sectors, Republicans are much more likely than Democrats to say they are hearing mostly bad news about the jobs situation. Six-in-ten Republicans say this (60%), compared with 40% of Democrats. Just more than half of independents (53%) say this as well.

On the other hand, there are no significant partisan differences in perceptions of news about gas prices. About three-in-ten Republicans (30%), Democrats (29%) and independents (31%) say the news they have been hearing about gas prices has been mostly bad. Similar numbers in each group say recent news has been mostly good: 34% of Republicans say this, as do 36% of Democrats and 29% of independents.

More Republicans Hearing Bad News about Jobs, Not Gas Prices

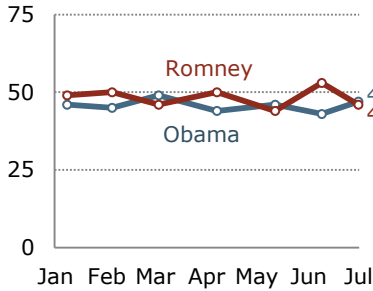
	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
<i>News about the job situation...</i>	%	%	%	%
Mostly bad	51	60	40	53
Mix of good and bad	38	30	46	37
Mostly good	9	8	11	8
Don't know	3	1	2	2
	100	100	100	100
<i>News about gas prices ...</i>				
Mostly bad	31	30	29	31
Mix of good and bad	35	35	33	39
Mostly good	31	34	36	29
Don't know	2	1	2	1
	100	100	100	100

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

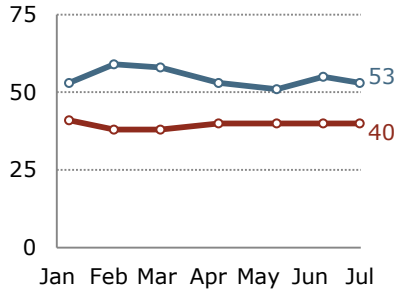
PRESIDENTIAL RACE AMONG KEY GROUPS OF REGISTERED VOTERS

GENDER

Men

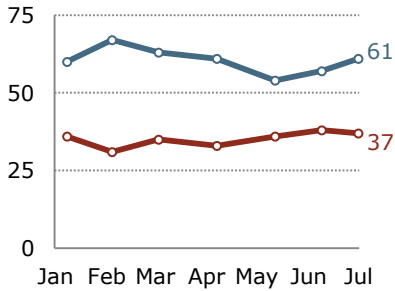


Women

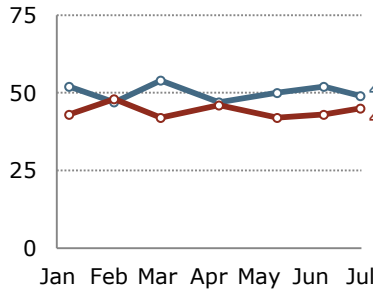


AGE

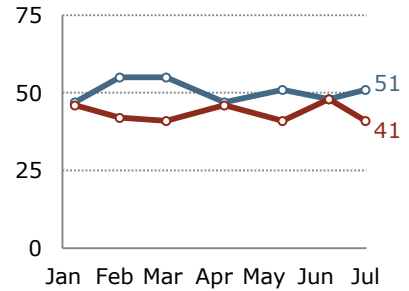
18-29



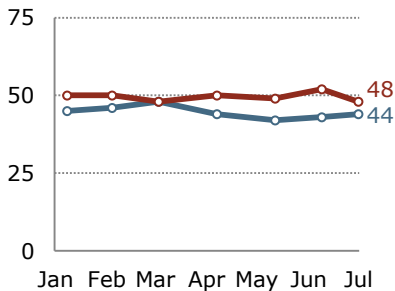
30-49



50-64

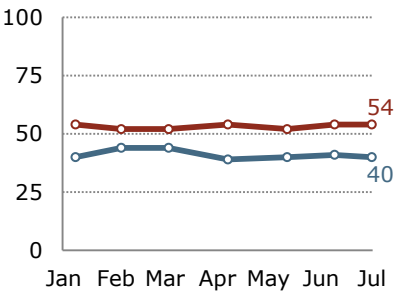


65+

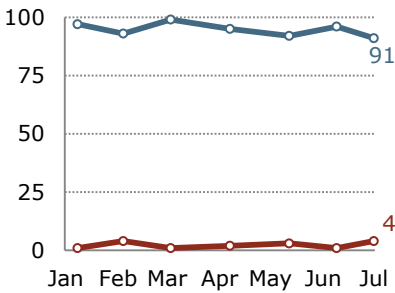


RACE

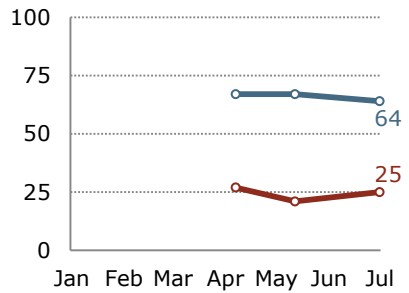
White non-Hispanic



Black non-Hispanic



Hispanic

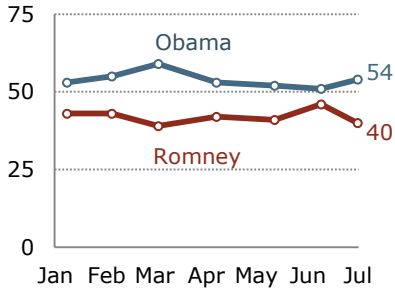


PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012. Hispanics only shown for surveys where N=100 or more.

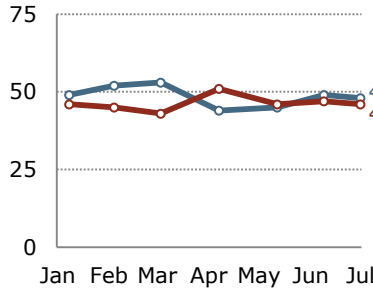
PRESIDENTIAL RACE AMONG KEY GROUPS OF REGISTERED VOTERS

EDUCATION

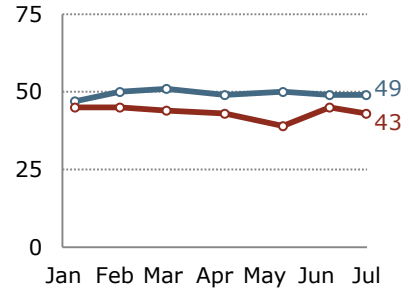
College grad+



Some college

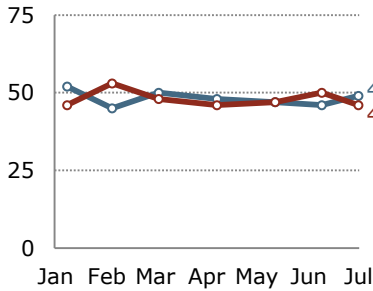


High school or less

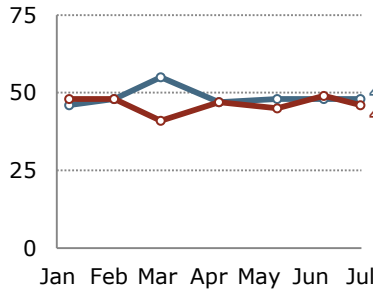


INCOME

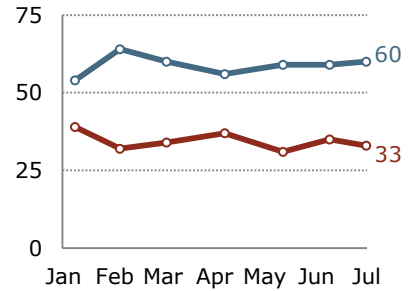
\$75,000+



\$30,000-\$74,999

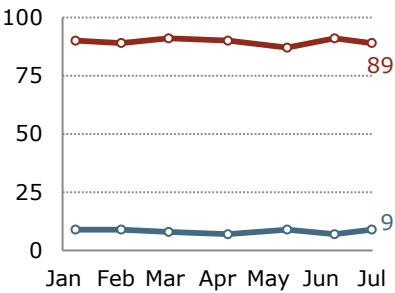


<\$30,000

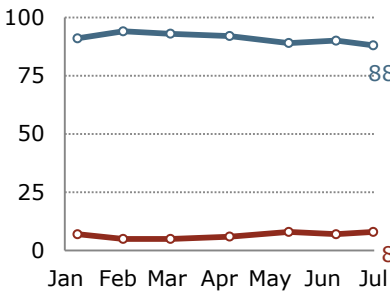


PARTY

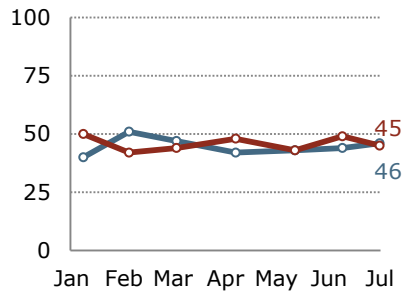
Republican



Democrat



Independent



PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012.

About the Surveys

Most of the analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted June 28-July 9, 2012 among a national sample of 2973 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (1771 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 1202 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 596 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted by interviewers at both Princeton Data Source and Universal Survey 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 and Spanish. 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://people-press.org/methodology/>

The combined landline and cell phone sample are weighted using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin and nativity 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 and relative usage of landline and cell phones (for those with both), 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	2973	2.1 percentage points
Republicans	774	4.1 percentage points
Democrats	995	3.6 percentage points
Independents	1037	3.5 percentage points
Registered voters	2373	2.3 percentage points
<i>Among registered voters</i>		
Republican voters	686	4.4 percentage points
Democratic voters	837	3.9 percentage points
Independent voters	771	4.1 percentage points
Obama supporters	1157	3.4 percentage points
Romney supporters	1058	3.5 percentage points

Some of the analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted July 5-8, 2012 among a national sample of 1,004 adults 18 years of age or older living in the continental United States (601 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 403 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://people-press.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 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	1004	3.6 percentage points
Republicans	252	7.2 percentage points
Democrats	292	6.7 percentage points
Independents	361	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.

Battleground states were identified using ratings for each state from late May to early June from: The Cook Political Report, MSNBC, The New York Times, Real Clear Politics, Karl Rove, CNN, Pollster.com, and the Washington Post. The ratings by these different groups yield 12 battleground states (rated as tossup or lean Republican or Democrat) and 39 safe states, including Washington, D.C. Battleground states are: Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin. Solid or likely Republican states are: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia and Wyoming. Solid or likely Democratic states are: California, Delaware, Washington D.C., Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington.

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PRESIDENTIAL TRIAL HEAT

Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, Jun 28-Jul 8, 2012

Q.10 Now suppose the 2012 presidential election were being held today and you had to choose between Barack Obama, the Democrat, and Mitt Romney, the Republican, who would you vote for?/Q.10a As of today, who do you lean more to?

	Obama	Romney	Other/ DK/Ref	N
	%	%	%	
ALL VOTERS	50	43	6	2373
SEX				
Men	47	46	7	1107
Women	53	40	6	1266
AGE				
18-49	53	42	5	857
50+	48	44	8	1457
DETAILED AGE				
18-29	61	37	1	238
30-49	49	45	6	619
50-64	51	41	9	771
65+	44	48	7	686
SEX BY AGE				
Men 18-49	51	43	6	425
Men 50+	44	49	7	655
Women 18-49	55	42	3	432
Women 50+	52	39	9	802
RACE				
White, non-Hispanic	40	54	6	1777
Black, non-Hispanic	91	4	4	280
Hispanics	65	25	10	163
EDUCATION				
College grad+	54	40	6	1009
Some college	48	46	6	683
High school or less	49	43	8	661
FAMILY INCOME				
\$75,000+	49	46	4	793
\$30,000-\$74,999	48	46	6	732
Less than \$30,000	60	33	7	505
DETAILED INCOME				
\$100,000+	52	45	3	465
\$75,000-\$99,000	45	48	6	328
\$50,000-\$74,990	48	47	5	322
\$30,000-\$49,999	48	45	7	410
Less than \$30,000	60	33	7	505
REGION				
Northeast	54	40	6	408
Midwest	50	43	7	603
South	45	48	7	902
West	56	37	7	460
PARTY ID				
Republican	9	89	2	686
Democrat	88	8	4	837
Independent	46	45	10	771
IDEOLOGY				
Conservative	23	71	5	982
Moderate	59	33	8	823
Liberal	87	9	4	479
PARTY AND IDEOLOGY				
Conservative Republican	5	94	1	515
Mod/Lib Republican	19	78	3	159
Mod/Cons Democrat	82	12	6	488
Liberal Democrat	97	2	1	323
TEA PARTY (REP/LEAN REP)				
Agree	2	97	2	509
Disagree/No opinion	15	79	6	502

PRESIDENTIAL TRIAL HEAT (CONT.)

Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, Jun 28-Jul 8, 2012

Q.10 Now suppose the 2012 presidential election were being held today and you had to choose between Barack Obama, the Democrat, and Mitt Romney, the Republican, who would you vote for?/Q.10a As of today, who do you lean more to?

	<u>Obama</u> %	<u>Romney</u> %	<u>Other/ DK/Ref</u> %	<u>N</u>
RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE				
Total Protestants	43	51	6	1338
White NH evang. Prot.	21	72	6	556
White NH mainline Prot.	40	55	6	446
Black NH Prot.	92	4	5	224
Total Catholic	51	42	7	459
White NH Cath.	44	49	7	344
Unaffiliated	68	27	5	339
ATTEND RELIGIOUS SERVICES				
Weekly or more	41	52	7	1045
Less than weekly	57	37	6	1314

PRESIDENTIAL TRIAL HEAT-AMONG WHITES

Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, Jun 28-Jul 8, 2012

Q.10 Now suppose the 2012 presidential election were being held today and you had to choose between Barack Obama, the Democrat, and Mitt Romney, the Republican, who would you vote for?/Q.10a As of today, who do you lean more to?

	<u>Obama</u>	<u>Romney</u>	<u>Other/ DK/Ref</u>	<u>N</u>
	%	%	%	
ALL WHITE NON-HISP VOTERS	40	54	6	1777
SEX				
Men	37	58	5	825
Women	43	50	7	952
AGE				
18-49	40	56	4	580
50+	40	52	7	1161
DETAILED AGE				
18-29	48	51	1	147
30-49	36	58	6	433
50-64	44	48	8	589
65+	35	58	7	572
SEX BY AGE				
Men 18-49	38	58	5	285
Men 50+	36	59	6	524
Women 18-49	42	54	4	295
Women 50+	44	47	9	637
EDUCATION				
College grad+	50	47	3	806
Some college or less	35	58	7	965
FAMILY INCOME				
\$75,000+	42	54	4	635
\$30,000-\$74,999	38	57	5	572
Less than \$30,000	46	46	8	307
PARTY ID				
Republican	4	94	2	627
Democrat	84	12	4	513
Independent	40	50	10	590
IDEOLOGY				
Conservative	11	84	5	780
Moderate	49	43	8	591
Liberal	86	11	3	359

PRESIDENTIAL TRIAL HEAT BY GENDER

Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, Jun 28-Jul 8, 2012

Q.10 Now suppose the 2012 presidential election were being held today and you had to choose between Barack Obama, the Democrat, and Mitt Romney, the Republican, who would you vote for?/Q.10a As of today, who do you lean more to?

	-----AMONG MEN-----				-----AMONG WOMEN-----			
	Obama	Romney	Other/ DK/Ref	N	Obama	Romney	Other/ DK/Ref	N
	%	%	%		%	%	%	
ALL VOTERS	47	46	7	1107	53	40	6	1266
DETAILED AGE								
18-29	55	42	3	132	69	31	0	106
30-49	48	44	8	293	50	46	5	326
50-64	49	44	7	373	52	38	10	398
65+	35	57	8	282	51	42	7	404
EDUCATION								
College grad+	50	44	7	504	59	36	5	505
Some college or less	46	48	6	595	51	42	7	749
FAMILY INCOME								
\$75,000+	47	48	5	442	52	44	4	351
\$30,000-\$74,999	47	48	6	330	50	44	6	402
Less than \$30,000	55	37	8	203	63	31	6	302
PARTY ID								
Republican	9	89	2	331	8	89	2	355
Democrat	88	8	4	328	89	8	4	509
Independent	44	46	10	410	47	43	10	361
IDEOLOGY								
Conservative	20	74	6	502	27	69	5	480
Moderate	59	34	7	381	59	33	8	442
Liberal	86	9	5	193	87	9	4	286
MARITAL STATUS								
Married	40	55	6	658	44	50	6	662
Not married	56	36	8	438	64	30	6	586

PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS
PEW FORUM ON RELIGION & PUBLIC LIFE
JULY 2012 RELIGION & POLITICS SURVEY
June 28 – July 9, 2012 TOPLINE
N=2973

RANDOMIZE Q.1 AND Q.2**ASK ALL:**

Q.1 All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in this country today?

	Satis- <u>fied</u>	Dis- <u>satisfied</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>		Satis- <u>fied</u>	Dis- <u>satisfied</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jun 28- Jul 9, 2012	31	64	5	Late December, 2007	27	66	7
Jun 7-17, 2012	28	68	5	October, 2007	28	66	6
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	29	64	7	February, 2007	30	61	9
Apr 4-15, 2012	24	69	6	Mid-January, 2007	32	61	7
Feb 8-12, 2012	28	66	6	Early January, 2007	30	63	7
Jan 11-16, 2012	21	75	4	December, 2006	28	65	7
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	17	78	5	Mid-November, 2006	28	64	8
Aug 17-21, 2011	17	79	4	Early October, 2006	30	63	7
Jul 20-24, 2011	17	79	4	July, 2006	30	65	5
Jun 15-19, 2011	23	73	4	May, 2006*	29	65	6
May 5-8, 2011	30	62	8	March, 2006	32	63	5
May 2, 2011	32	60	8	January, 2006	34	61	5
Mar 8-14, 2011	22	73	5	Late November, 2005	34	59	7
Feb 2-7, 2011	26	68	5	Early October, 2005	29	65	6
Jan 5-9, 2011	23	71	6	July, 2005	35	58	7
Dec 1-5, 2010	21	72	7	Late May, 2005*	39	57	4
Nov 4-7, 2010	23	69	8	February, 2005	38	56	6
Sep 23-26, 2010	30	63	7	January, 2005	40	54	6
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	25	71	5	December, 2004	39	54	7
Jun 24-27, 2010	27	64	9	Mid-October, 2004	36	58	6
May 13-16, 2010	28	64	7	July, 2004	38	55	7
Apr 21-26, 2010	29	66	5	May, 2004	33	61	6
Apr 1-5, 2010	31	63	6	Late February, 2004*	39	55	6
Mar 11-21, 2010	25	69	5	Early January, 2004	45	48	7
Mar 10-14, 2010	23	71	7	December, 2003	44	47	9
Feb 3-9, 2010	23	71	6	October, 2003	38	56	6
Jan 6-10, 2010	27	69	4	August, 2003	40	53	7
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	25	67	7	<i>April 8, 2003</i>	50	41	9
Sep 30-Oct 4, 2009	25	67	7	January, 2003	44	50	6
Sep 10-15, 2009 ¹	30	64	7	November, 2002	41	48	11
Aug 20-27, 2009	28	65	7	September, 2002	41	55	4
Aug 11-17, 2009	28	65	7	Late August, 2002	47	44	9
Jul 22-26, 2009	28	66	6	May, 2002	44	44	12
Jun 10-14, 2009	30	64	5	March, 2002	50	40	10
Apr 28-May 12, 2009	34	58	8	Late September, 2001	57	34	9
Apr 14-21, 2009	23	70	7	Early September, 2001	41	53	6
Jan 7-11, 2009	20	73	7	June, 2001	43	52	5
December, 2008	13	83	4	March, 2001	47	45	8
Early October, 2008	11	86	3	February, 2001	46	43	11
Mid-September, 2008	25	69	6	January, 2001	55	41	4
August, 2008	21	74	5	October, 2000 (RVs)	54	39	7
July, 2008	19	74	7	September, 2000	51	41	8
June, 2008	19	76	5	June, 2000	47	45	8
Late May, 2008	18	76	6	April, 2000	48	43	9
March, 2008	22	72	6	August, 1999	56	39	5
Early February, 2008	24	70	6	January, 1999	53	41	6
				November, 1998	46	44	10
				Early September, 1998	54	42	4
				Late August, 1998	55	41	4
				Early August, 1998	50	44	6

1 In September 10-15, 2009 and other surveys noted with an asterisk, the question was worded "Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?"

Q.1 CONTINUED...

	Satis- <u>fied</u>	Dis- <u>satisfied</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>		Satis- <u>fied</u>	Dis- <u>satisfied</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
February, 1998	59	37	4	March, 1994	24	71	5
January, 1998	46	50	4	October, 1993	22	73	5
September, 1997	45	49	6	September, 1993	20	75	5
August, 1997	49	46	5	May, 1993	22	71	7
January, 1997	38	58	4	January, 1993	39	50	11
July, 1996	29	67	4	January, 1992	28	68	4
March, 1996	28	70	2	November, 1991	34	61	5
October, 1995	23	73	4	<i>Gallup</i> : Late Feb, 1991	66	31	3
June, 1995	25	73	2	August, 1990	47	48	5
April, 1995	23	74	3	May, 1990	41	54	5
July, 1994	24	73	3	January, 1989	45	50	5
				September, 1988 (RVs)	50	45	5

RANDOMIZE Q.1 AND Q.2

ASK ALL:

Q.2 Do you approve or disapprove of the way Barack Obama is handling his job as President? **[IF DK ENTER AS DK. IF DEPENDS PROBE ONCE WITH: Overall do you approve or disapprove of the way Barack Obama is handling his job as President? IF STILL DEPENDS ENTER AS DK]**

	<u>Approve</u>	Dis- <u>approve</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>		<u>Approve</u>	Dis- <u>approve</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	50	43	7	Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	47	44	9
Jun 7-17, 2012	47	45	8	Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	47	41	12
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	46	42	11	Jun 8-28, 2010	48	41	11
Apr 4-15, 2012	46	45	9	Jun 16-20, 2010	48	43	9
Mar 7-11, 2012	50	41	9	May 6-9, 2010	47	42	11
Feb 8-12, 2012	47	43	10	Apr 21-26, 2010	47	42	11
Jan 11-16, 2012	44	48	8	Apr 8-11, 2010	48	43	9
Dec 7-11, 2011	46	43	11	Mar 10-14, 2010	46	43	12
Nov 9-14, 2011	46	46	8	Feb 3-9, 2010	49	39	12
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	43	48	9	Jan 6-10, 2010	49	42	10
Aug 17-21, 2011	43	49	7	Dec 9-13, 2009	49	40	11
Jul 20-24, 2011	44	48	8	Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	51	36	13
Jun 15-19, 2011	46	45	8	Sep 30-Oct 4, 2009	52	36	12
May 25-30, 2011	52	39	10	Sep 10-15, 2009	55	33	13
May 5-8, 2011	50	39	11	Aug 20-27, 2009	52	37	12
May 2, 2011	56	38	6	Aug 11-17, 2009	51	37	11
Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	47	45	8	Jul 22-26, 2009	54	34	12
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	51	39	10	Jun 10-14, 2009	61	30	9
Feb 2-7, 2011	49	42	9	Apr 14-21, 2009	63	26	11
Jan 5-9, 2011	46	44	10	Mar 31-Apr 6, 2009	61	26	13
Dec 1-5, 2010	45	43	13	Mar 9-12, 2009	59	26	15
Nov 4-7, 2010	44	44	12	Feb 4-8, 2009	64	17	19
Oct 13-18, 2010	46	45	9				

ASK ALL:

Q.3 Would you say your overall opinion of **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]** is very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable? **[INTERVIEWERS: PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN "NEVER HEARD OF" AND "CAN'T RATE."]** How about **[NEXT ITEM]**? **[IF NECESSARY: Just in general, is your overall opinion of [ITEM] very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable?]** **[INTERVIEWERS: PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN "NEVER HEARD OF" AND "CAN'T RATE."]**

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.) Never <u>heard of</u>	(VOL.) Can't rate/ <u>Ref</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>		
a. The Supreme Court Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	51	10	41	37	14	23	1	11

Q.3 CONTINUED...

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	Never heard of	Can't rate/Ref
Apr 4-15, 2012	52	11	41	29	10	20	*	18
July 1-5, 2010	58	9	49	25	8	17	1	16
Feb 3-9, 2010	58	8	50	27	8	19	*	15
Mar 31-Apr 6, 2009	64	8	56	21	6	15	0	15
April, 2008	65	15	50	25	7	18	*	10
July, 2007	57	12	45	29	9	20	0	14
January, 2007	72	18	54	17	3	14	2	9
July, 2006	63	7	56	27	8	19	1	9
February, 2006	60	16	44	28	10	18	*	12
Late October, 2005	62	12	50	27	10	17	*	11
July, 2005	61	12	49	28	10	18	*	11
June, 2005	57	8	49	30	8	22	*	13
July, 2001	70	15	55	20	6	14	*	10
March, 2001	72	15	57	20	5	15	*	8
January, 2001	68	18	50	21	8	13	1	10
October, 1997	77	13	64	18	6	12	*	5
May, 1997	72	16	56	22	5	17	0	6
July, 1994	80	18	62	16	3	13	*	4
May, 1993	73	17	56	18	4	14	0	9
November, 1991	72	18	54	21	5	16	0	7
May, 1990	65	10	55	25	7	18	1	9
January, 1988	79	14	65	13	2	11	*	8
May, 1987	76	13	63	17	2	15	*	7
Roper: March 1985	64	17	47	28	7	21	--	8
b. The Democratic Party								
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	47	14	33	45	21	24	*	8
Mar 7-11, 2012	49	14	36	43	18	25	*	7
Jan 11-16, 2012	43	13	29	51	23	28	*	7
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	46	13	32	45	19	26	*	9
Aug 17-21, 2011	43	9	34	50	21	29	*	7
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	48	14	34	45	18	27	*	6
Feb 2-7, 2011	47	13	35	46	17	29	*	6
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	50	13	36	44	20	24	*	7
July 1-5, 2010	44	12	31	45	22	23	*	11
April 1-5, 2010	38	9	29	52	27	25	*	9
Mar 18-21, 2010	40	8	32	49	25	24	*	11
Feb 3-9, 2010	48	9	39	44	17	27	*	8
Aug 20-27, 2009	48	11	37	43	19	24	*	10
Aug 11-17, 2009	49	12	37	40	16	25	*	10
Mar 31-Apr 6, 2009	59	15	44	34	13	21	*	7
Jan 7-11, 2009	62	19	43	32	12	20	*	6
Late October, 2008	57	19	38	33	15	18	*	10
Mid-September, 2008	55	18	37	39	14	25	*	6
August, 2008	57	16	41	37	13	24	*	6
Late May, 2008	57	14	43	37	14	23	*	6
July, 2007	51	13	38	41	14	27	0	8
Early January, 2007	54	15	39	35	12	23	*	11
Late October, 2006	53	13	40	36	11	25	*	11
July, 2006	47	13	34	44	13	31	2	7
April, 2006	47	12	35	42	14	28	*	11
February, 2006	48	14	34	44	17	27	0	8
Late October, 2005	49	14	35	41	15	26	*	10
July, 2005	50	15	35	41	14	27	*	9
June, 2005	52	12	40	39	13	26	*	9
December, 2004	53	13	40	41	14	27	*	6

Q.3 CONTINUED...

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	Never heard of	Can't rate/Ref
June, 2004	54	12	42	36	11	25	0	10
Early February, 2004	58	14	44	37	9	28	*	5
June, 2003	54	11	43	38	10	28	0	8
April, 2003	57	13	44	36	11	25	*	7
December, 2002	54	15	39	37	10	27	*	9
July, 2001	58	18	40	34	10	24	*	8
January, 2001	60	18	42	30	9	21	1	9
September, 2000 (RVs)	60	16	44	35	12	23	*	5
August, 1999	59	14	45	37	9	28	*	4
February, 1999	58	11	47	37	11	26	0	5
January, 1999	55	14	41	38	12	26	0	7
Early December, 1998	59	18	41	34	10	24	0	7
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	56	11	45	38	9	29	*	6
Early September, 1998	60	13	47	33	8	25	*	7
March, 1998	58	15	43	36	10	26	*	6
August, 1997	52	11	41	42	10	32	0	6
June, 1997	61	10	51	33	8	25	*	6
January, 1997	60	13	47	35	7	28	*	5
October, 1995	49	9	40	48	11	37	0	3
December, 1994	50	13	37	44	13	31	*	6
July, 1994	62	13	49	34	7	27	*	4
May, 1993	57	14	43	34	9	25	0	9
July, 1992	61	17	44	33	9	24	*	6
c. The Republican Party								
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	36	9	27	56	28	28	*	8
Mar 7-11, 2012	36	7	30	56	27	29	*	8
Jan 11-16, 2012	35	7	27	58	28	30	*	7
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	36	7	29	55	27	28	*	9
Aug 17-21, 2011	34	5	29	59	27	32	*	7
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	42	9	32	51	22	28	1	7
Feb 2-7, 2011	43	8	35	48	19	29	*	9
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	43	8	35	49	21	28	*	8
July 1-5, 2010	39	10	29	49	24	25	*	12
April 1-5, 2010	37	8	29	53	26	27	*	9
Mar 18-21, 2010	37	5	32	51	20	31	*	12
Feb 3-9, 2010	46	5	41	46	14	32	0	8
Aug 20-27, 2009	40	6	34	50	19	31	*	10
Aug 11-17, 2009	40	7	33	50	18	32	*	10
Mar 31-Apr 6, 2009	40	7	33	51	17	34	0	9
Jan 7-11, 2009	40	5	35	55	21	34	*	5
Late October, 2008	40	10	30	50	23	27	*	10
Mid-September, 2008	47	11	36	46	22	24	*	7
August, 2008	43	9	34	49	18	31	1	7
Late May, 2008	39	7	32	53	20	33	*	8
July, 2007	39	7	32	53	22	31	0	8
Early January, 2007	41	9	32	48	21	27	1	10
Late October, 2006	41	9	32	50	20	30	*	9
July, 2006	40	10	30	52	23	29	1	7
April, 2006	40	10	30	50	21	29	*	10
February, 2006	44	11	33	50	24	26	*	6
Late October, 2005	42	12	30	49	24	25	*	9
July, 2005	48	13	35	43	18	25	*	9
June, 2005	48	11	37	44	20	24	0	8
December, 2004	52	15	37	42	17	25	0	6
June, 2004	51	12	39	40	14	26	0	9

Q.3 CONTINUED...

	-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			(VOL.) Never	(VOL.) Can't rate/
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>heard of</u>	<u>Ref</u>
Early February, 2004	52	14	38	42	16	26	*	6
June, 2003	58	14	44	33	10	23	0	9
April, 2003	63	14	49	31	10	21	*	6
December, 2002	59	18	41	33	11	22	*	8
July, 2001	48	11	37	42	15	27	*	10
January, 2001	56	13	43	35	13	22	*	9
September, 2000 (RVs)	53	11	42	40	12	28	0	7
August, 1999	53	8	45	43	12	31	*	4
February, 1999	44	7	37	51	15	36	0	5
January, 1999	44	10	34	50	23	27	0	6
Early December, 1998	46	11	35	47	20	27	*	7
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	52	9	43	42	14	28	0	6
Early September, 1998	56	9	47	37	11	26	*	7
March, 1998	50	10	40	43	12	31	*	7
August, 1997	47	9	38	47	11	36	*	6
June, 1997	51	8	43	42	11	31	1	6
January, 1997	52	8	44	43	10	33	*	5
October, 1995	52	10	42	44	16	28	*	4
December, 1994	67	21	46	27	8	19	*	6
July, 1994	63	12	51	33	8	25	*	4
May, 1993	54	12	42	35	10	25	0	11
July, 1992	46	9	37	48	17	31	*	6
d. Congress								
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	27	5	22	65	30	35	*	8
Jan 11-16, 2012	23	5	18	69	33	36	*	8
Aug 17-21, 2011	25	4	21	70	30	40	4	6
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	34	4	30	57	21	36	1	8
July 1-5, 2010	33	6	27	56	23	33	*	11
April 1-5, 2010	25	3	22	65	30	36	*	9
Mar 18-21, 2010	26	3	23	62	23	39	*	12
Feb 3-9, 2010	41	3	38	50	17	34	0	9
Aug 20-27, 2009	37	4	33	52	20	32	*	11
Mar 31-Apr 6, 2009	50	10	40	43	15	28	*	7
Jan 7-11, 2009	40	5	35	52	20	32	*	8
Late May, 2008	41	6	35	51	17	34	0	8
July, 2007	41	6	35	51	16	35	0	8
Early January, 2007	53	11	42	38	9	29	1	8
Late October, 2006	41	5	36	46	15	31	*	13
February, 2006	44	6	38	47	14	33	0	9
Late October, 2005	45	7	38	45	13	32	*	10
July, 2005	49	6	43	40	11	29	*	11
June, 2005	49	6	43	40	10	30	*	11
June, 2004	56	7	49	33	7	26	*	11
July, 2001	57	7	50	32	8	24	*	11
March, 2001	56	6	50	36	10	26	1	7
January, 2001	64	10	54	23	5	18	1	12
September, 2000 (RVs)	61	8	53	32	5	27	*	7
August, 1999	63	8	55	34	7	27	*	3
June, 1999	56	9	47	39	9	30	*	5
February, 1999	52	4	48	44	8	36	0	4
January, 1999	48	7	41	45	15	30	0	7
Early December, 1998	52	11	41	41	12	29	0	7
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	62	7	55	33	8	25	0	5
Early September, 1998	66	7	59	27	5	22	0	7
October, 1997	53	5	48	44	11	33	0	3

Q.3 CONTINUED...

	-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	Never heard of	Can't rate/Ref
August, 1997	50	6	44	44	11	33	0	6
June, 1997	52	4	48	42	8	34	0	6
May, 1997	49	5	44	42	10	32	*	9
February, 1997	52	6	46	40	9	31	*	8
January, 1997	56	6	50	40	8	32	*	4
June, 1996	45	6	39	50	12	38	*	5
April, 1996	45	6	39	50	13	37	0	5
January, 1996	42	4	38	54	16	38	*	4
October, 1995	42	4	38	55	13	42	0	3
August, 1995	45	5	40	47	13	34	*	7
June, 1995	53	8	45	42	11	31	*	5
February, 1995	54	10	44	37	10	27	0	9
July, 1994	53	7	46	43	9	34	*	4
May, 1993	43	8	35	48	13	35	0	9
November, 1991	51	7	44	43	9	34	0	6
March, 1991	66	16	50	26	7	19	0	8
May, 1990	59	6	53	34	9	25	1	6
May, 1988	64	8	56	28	5	23	0	8
January, 1988	64	6	58	29	4	25	0	7
May, 1987	74	10	64	20	4	16	*	6
January, 1987	59	7	52	31	8	23	0	10
July, 1985	67	9	58	26	5	21	*	7

ASK ALL:

THOUGHT How much thought have you given to the coming presidential election . . . Quite a lot or only a little?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=2373]:

	Quite a lot	(VOL.) Some	Only a little	(VOL.) None	(VOL.) DK/Ref
2012 Election					
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	65	3	29	3	*
Jun 7-17, 2012	67	1	30	2	1
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	61	2	33	3	1
Apr 4-15, 2012	64	2	30	4	1
Mar 7-11, 2012	66	2	30	1	1
2008 Election					
November, 2008	81	3	13	2	1
Late October, 2008	81	3	13	2	1
Mid-October, 2008	81	3	13	3	*
Early October, 2008	81	2	14	2	1
Late September, 2008	80	3	14	2	1
Mid-September, 2008	78	4	14	3	1
August, 2008	74	6	17	2	1
July, 2008	74	2	20	3	1
June, 2008	72	2	23	2	1
Late May, 2008	75	4	17	3	1
April, 2008	77	7	13	2	1
March, 2008	78	3	15	3	1
Late February, 2008	74	3	19	2	2
2004 Election					
November, 2004	82	3	12	2	1
Mid-October, 2004	76	5	15	3	1
Early October, 2004	74	4	19	2	1
September, 2004	71	3	22	3	1
August, 2004	69	2	26	2	1

THOUGHT CONTINUED...

	Quite <u>a lot</u>	(VOL.) <u>Some</u>	Only a <u>little</u>	(VOL.) <u>None</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
July, 2004	67	2	28	2	1
June, 2004	58	3	36	2	1
May, 2004	59	6	30	4	1
Late March, 2004	60	4	31	4	1
Mid-March, 2004	65	2	31	2	*
2000 Election					
November, 2000	72	6	19	2	1
Late October, 2000	66	6	24	4	*
Mid-October, 2000	67	9	19	4	1
Early October, 2000	60	8	27	4	1
September, 2000	59	8	29	3	1
July, 2000	46	6	45	3	*
June, 2000	46	6	43	5	*
May, 2000	48	4	42	5	1
April, 2000	45	7	41	7	*
1996 Election					
November, 1996	67	8	22	3	*
October, 1996	65	7	26	1	1
Late September, 1996	61	7	29	2	1
Early September, 1996	56	3	36	4	1
July, 1996	55	3	41	1	*
June, 1996	50	5	41	3	1
1992 Election					
Early October, 1992	77	5	16	1	1
September, 1992	69	3	26	1	1
August, 1992	72	4	23	1	*
June, 1992	63	6	29	1	1
1988 Election					
<i>Gallup:</i> November, 1988	73	8	17	2	0
<i>Gallup:</i> October, 1988	69	9	20	2	0
<i>Gallup:</i> September, 1988	57	18	23	2	0
<i>Gallup:</i> August, 1988	61	10	27	2	0

NO QUESTIONS 4-9

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=1466]:

REG Which of these statements best describes you? [READ IN ORDER] [INSTRUCTION: IF
RESPONDENT VOLUNTEERS THAT THEY ARE IN NORTH DAKOTA AND DON'T HAVE TO
REGISTER, PUNCH 1]

Jun 28-Jul 9

2012

- 74 Are you ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN that you are registered to vote at your current address
5 Are you PROBABLY registered, but there is a chance your registration has lapsed
20 Are you NOT registered to vote at your current address
* Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=1507]:

REGIST These days, many people are so busy they can't find time to register to vote, or move around so often they don't get a chance to re-register. Are you NOW registered to vote in your precinct or election district or haven't you been able to register so far?

[INSTRUCTION: IF RESPONDENT VOLUNTEERS THAT THEY ARE IN NORTH DAKOTA AND DON'T HAVE TO REGISTER, PUNCH 1 FOR REGIST AND REGICERT]

ASK IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED '1' YES IN REGIST:

REGICERT Are you absolutely certain that you are registered to vote, or is there a chance that your registration has lapsed because you moved or for some other reason?

Jun 28-Jul 9

2012

75	Yes, registered
72	Absolutely certain
3	Chance registration has lapsed
*	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
24	No, not registered
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REGICERT=1) OR (REG=1):

Q.10 Now, suppose the 2012 presidential election were being held TODAY. If you had to choose between **[READ AND RANDOMIZE: Barack Obama, the Democrat OR Mitt Romney, the Republican]** who would you vote for?

ASK IF OTHER OR DK (Q.10=3,9):

Q.10a As of TODAY, do you LEAN more to **[READ IN SAME ORDER AS Q.10]?**

ASK REGISTERED VOTERS WHO CHOOSE OBAMA OR ROMNEY IN Q.10:

Q.10b Do you support **[INSERT LAST NAME OF CANDIDATE CHOSEN IN Q.10]** strongly or only moderately?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=2373]:

	<u>Romney</u>	<u>Strongly</u>	<u>Only</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>Obama</u>	<u>Strongly</u>	<u>Only</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u>	<u>Other/</u>	
			<u>mod</u>				<u>mod</u>		<u>Other/</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>	
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	43	15	28	1	50	32	18	*	6		
Jun 7-17, 2012	46	17	27	1	50	30	20	*	5		
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	42				49				9		
Apr 4-15, 2012	45				49				6		
Mar 7-11, 2012	42				54				4		
Feb 8-12, 2012	44				52				4		
Jan 11-16, 2012	45				50				6		
Nov 9-14, 2011	47				49				4		
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	48				48				4		
	<u>McCain</u>	<u>Strongly</u>	<u>Only</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>Obama</u>	<u>Strongly</u>	<u>Only</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>Nader</u>	<u>Barr</u>	<u>Other/</u>
			<u>mod</u>				<u>mod</u>				<u>DK/Ref</u>
November, 2008	39	21	18	*	50	35	14	1	1	1	9
Late October, 2008	36	20	15	1	52	39	12	1	3	1	8
Mid-October, 2008	38	21	16	1	52	36	16	*	n/a	n/a	10
Early October, 2008	40	21	18	1	50	36	14	*	n/a	n/a	10
Late September, 2008	42	23	19	*	49	33	15	1	n/a	n/a	9
Mid-September, 2008 ²	44	25	19	*	46	30	15	1	n/a	n/a	10
August, 2008	43	17	26	*	46	27	19	*	n/a	n/a	11
July, 2008	42	17	24	1	47	24	22	1	n/a	n/a	11
June, 2008	40	14	26	*	48	28	19	1	n/a	n/a	12
Late May, 2008	44				47				n/a	n/a	9
April, 2008	44				50				n/a	n/a	6

2 After August 2008, June 2004, July 2000, July 1996, June 1992, and June 1988 the question specified vice presidential candidates.

Q.10-Q.10b TREND FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...

	<u>McCain</u>	<i>Only</i>			<u>Obama</u>	<i>Only</i>			<u>Nader</u>	<u>Barr</u>	<u>Other/ DK/Ref</u>
		<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>		<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>			
March, 2008	43				49				n/a	n/a	8
Late February, 2008	43				50				n/a	n/a	7
		<i>Only</i>				<i>Only</i>					<u>Other/ DK/Ref</u>
	<u>Bush</u>	<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>	<u>Kerry</u>	<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>	<u>Nader</u>		
November, 2004	45	34	11	*	46	29	16	1	1		8
Mid-October, 2004	45	32	13	*	45	28	16	1	1		9
Early October, 2004	48	35	12	1	41	24	17	*	2		9
September, 2004	49	33	15	1	43	22	20	1	1		7
August, 2004	45	32	13	*	47	28	19	*	2		6
July, 2004	44				46				3		7
June, 2004	46				42				6		6
May, 2004	43				46				6		5
Late March, 2004	44				43				6		7
Mid-March, 2004	42				49				4		5
Two-way trial heats:											
June, 2004	48				46				n/a		6
May, 2004	45				50				n/a		5
Late March, 2004	46				47				n/a		7
Mid-March, 2004	43				52				n/a		5
Late February, 2004	44				48				n/a		8
Early February, 2004	47				47				n/a		6
Early January, 2004	52				41				n/a		7
October, 2003	50				42				n/a		8
		<i>Only</i>				<i>Only</i>					<u>Other/ DK/Ref</u>
	<u>Bush</u>	<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>	<u>Gore</u>	<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>	<u>Nader</u>	<u>Buchanan</u>	
November, 2000	41	26	15	*	45	25	19	1	4	1	9
Late October, 2000	45	29	16	*	43	24	19	*	4	1	7
Mid-October, 2000	43	25	18	*	45	22	23	*	4	1	7
Early October, 2000	43	26	17	*	44	22	22	*	5	*	8
September, 2000	41	21	19	1	47	25	21	1	2	1	9
July, 2000	42				41				6	2	9
Late June, 2000	42				35				2	2	19
Mid-June, 2000	41				42				4	3	10
January, 2000	51				39				n/a	4	6
September, 1999	49				35				n/a	10	6
Two-way trial heats:											
July, 2000	48				46				n/a	n/a	6
Mid-June, 2000	45	20	25	*	46	18	27	1	n/a	n/a	9
May, 2000	46				45				n/a	n/a	9
March, 2000	43				49				n/a	n/a	8
February, 2000	46	19	27	*	45	18	26	1	n/a	n/a	9
December, 1999	55				40				n/a	n/a	5
October, 1999	54				39				n/a	n/a	7
September, 1999	54				39				n/a	n/a	7
July, 1999	53				42				n/a	n/a	5
March, 1999	54				41				n/a	n/a	5
January, 1999	50				44				n/a	n/a	6
Early September, 1998	53				40				n/a	n/a	7

Q.10-Q.10b TREND FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...

	<u>Dole</u>	<i>Only</i>			<u>Clinton</u>	<i>Only</i>			<u>Perot</u>	<u>Other/ DK/Ref</u>
		<u>Strongly</u>	<u>mod</u>	<u>DK</u>		<u>Strongly</u>	<u>mod</u>	<u>DK</u>		
November, 1996	32	17	15	*	51	26	24	1	9	8
October, 1996	34	17	16	1	51	25	26	*	8	7
Late September, 1996	35	16	18	1	51	26	25	*	7	7
Early September, 1996	34	17	17	*	52	26	26	0	8	6
July, 1996	34				44				16	6
March, 1996	35				44				16	5
September, 1995	36				42				19	3
July, 1994	36				39				20	5
Two-way trial heats:										
July, 1996	42	11	30	*	53	20	31	1	n/a	5
June, 1996	40	13	23	1	55	22	29	1	n/a	5
April, 1996	40				54					6
March, 1996	41				53					6
February, 1996	44				52					4
January, 1996	41				53					6
July, 1994	49				46					5

	<u>Bush Sr.</u>	<i>Only</i>			<u>Clinton</u>	<i>Only</i>			<u>Perot</u>	<u>Other/ DK/Ref</u>
		<u>Strongly</u>	<u>mod</u>	<u>DK</u>		<u>Strongly</u>	<u>mod</u>	<u>DK</u>		
Late October, 1992	34	20	14	--	44	26	18	--	19	3
Early October, 1992	35	14	21	--	48	23	25	--	8	9
June, 1992	31				27				36	6
Two-way trial heats:										
September, 1992	38	14	21	--	53	25	28	--	n/a	9
August, 1992	37	14	23	--	57	24	33	--	n/a	6
June, 1992	46	13	33	--	41	9	32	--	n/a	13
May, 1992	46	15	31	--	43	10	33	--	n/a	11
Late March, 1992	50	19	31	--	43	9	34	--	n/a	7

	<u>Bush Sr.</u>	<i>Only</i>			<u>Dukakis</u>	<i>Only</i>			<u>Perot</u>	<u>Other/ DK/Ref</u>
		<u>Strongly</u>	<u>mod</u>	<u>DK</u>		<u>Strongly</u>	<u>mod</u>	<u>DK</u>		
October, 1988	50	24	26	--	42	20	22	--		8
September, 1988	50	26	24	--	44	19	25	--		6
May, 1988	40	12	28	--	53	14	39	--		7

NO QUESTION 11

ASK IF RESPONDENT DID NOT CHOOSE ROMNEY IN Q.10/10a (Q.10=1 OR Q.10a=1,3,9):
RANDOMIZE Q.12a AND Q.12b

Q.12a Do you think there is a chance that you might vote for Mitt Romney in November, or have you definitely decided not to vote for him?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=2373]:

	Chance might <u>vote for</u>	Decided not <u>to vote for</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Romney			
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	8	44	4=57%
Jun 7-17, 2012	9	42	3=54%
Apr 4-15, 2012	10	40	5=55%
McCain			
November, 2008	7	47	7=61%
Late October, 2008	7	51	6=64%
Mid-October, 2008	9	47	6=62%
Early October, 2008	10	45	5=60%
Late September, 2008	10	42	6=58%

Q.12a CONTINUED...

	Chance might <u>vote for</u>	Decided not <u>to vote for</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Mid-September, 2008	9	40	7=56%
August, 2008	14	37	6=57%
July, 2008	13	38	7=58%
June, 2008	12	41	7=60%
Bush			
November, 2004	6	44	5=55%
Mid-October, 2004	5	43	7=55%
Early October, 2004	9	39	4=52%
September, 2004	9	38	4=51%
August, 2004	10	42	3=55%
July, 2004	10	41	5=56%
June, 2004 ³	9	41	2=52%
May, 2004	9	42	4=55%
Late March, 2004	11	40	3=54%
Mid-March, 2004	11	44	2=57%
Late February, 2004	10	43	3=56%
Early February, 2004	10	41	2=53%
November, 2000	8	44	7=59%
Late October, 2000	10	41	4=55%
Mid-October, 2000	12	40	5=57%
Early October, 2000	11	39	7=57%
September, 2000	15	38	6=59%
Mid-June, 2000	15	33	6=54%
Dole			
November, 1996	8	54	6=68%
October, 1996	11	51	4=66%
Late September, 1996	16	44	5=65%
Early September, 1996	14	47	5=66%
July, 1996	15	40	3=58%
Bush Sr.			
Late October, 1992	11	53	2=66%
Early October, 1992	13	46	6=65%
September, 1992	12	44	6=62%
August, 1992	15	45	4=64%
May, 1992	8	40	5=53%

**ASK IF RESPONDENT DID NOT CHOOSE OBAMA IN Q.10/10a (Q.10=2 OR Q.10a=2,3,9):
RANDOMIZE Q.12a AND Q.12b**

Q.12b Do you think there is a chance that you might vote for Barack Obama in November, or have you definitely decided not to vote for him?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=2373]:

	Chance might <u>vote for</u>	Decided not <u>to vote for</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Obama			
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	6	41	3=50%
Jun 7-17, 2012	6	42	2=50%
Apr 4-15, 2012	6	42	3=51%
November, 2008	6	38	6=50%
Late October, 2008	7	35	6=48%
Mid-October, 2008	8	35	5=48%
Early October, 2008	7	38	5=50%

3 In June 2004, May 2004, Late March 2004, Mid-March 2004, Mid-June 2000 and July 1996 the head-to-head match-up was asked both as a three-way and a two-way trial heat. In those surveys, this question followed the two-way trial heat.

Q. 12b CONTINUED...

	Chance might <u>vote for</u>	Decided not <u>to vote for</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Late September, 2008	8	37	6=51%
Mid-September, 2008	11	38	5=54%
August, 2008	12	36	6=54%
July, 2008	12	34	7=53%
June, 2008	14	32	6=52%
Kerry			
November, 2004	6	43	5=54%
Mid-October, 2004	6	42	7=55%
Early October, 2004	9	45	5=59%
September, 2004	11	42	4=57%
August, 2004	11	39	3=53%
July, 2004	13	36	5=54%
June, 2004 ⁴	10	41	3=54%
May, 2004	11	35	4=50%
Late March, 2004	13	37	3=53%
Mid-March, 2004	13	32	3=48%
Late February, 2004	13	36	3=52%
Early February, 2004	15	33	5=53%
Gore			
November, 2000	8	41	6=55%
Late October, 2000	9	44	4=57%
Mid-October, 2000	10	40	5=55%
Early October, 2000	11	38	7=56%
September, 2000	13	35	5=53%
June, 2000	14	34	6=54%
Clinton			
November, 1996	6	37	6=49%
October, 1996	10	35	4=49%
Late September, 1996	11	35	3=49%
Early September, 1996	10	34	4=48%
July, 1996	8	36	4=48%
Late October, 1992	11	43	2=56%
Early October, 1992	14	32	6=52%
September, 1992	12	28	6=46%
August, 1992	14	26	3=43%
May, 1992	11	38	6=55%

4 In June 2004, May 2004, Late March 2004, Mid-March 2004, Mid-June 2000 and July 1996 the head-to-head match-up was asked both as a three-way and a two-way trial heat. In those surveys, this question followed the two-way trial heat.

ASK ALL:

Q.13 Which ONE of the following issues matters most to you in deciding your vote for president this year?
[READ AND RANDOMIZE]

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=2373]:

Jun 28-Jul 9 <u>2012</u>		Jun 7-17 <u>2012</u>
33	Jobs	35
22	Health care	19
19	The budget deficit	23
11	Social Security	11
4	Gay marriage	4
4	Immigration	5
3	Other (VOL.)	2
3	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	2

NO QUESTIONS 14-17**ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REGICERT=1) OR (REG=1):**

Q.18 Regardless of who you support, which one of the presidential candidates — **[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF CANDIDATES: Mitt Romney or Barack Obama]** — do you think would do the best job of **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE; OBSERVE FORM SPLITS]**?
 And who do you think would do the best job of **[INSERT NEXT ITEM]**?
IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS ANYONE OTHER THAN ROMNEY OR OBAMA PROBE ONCE: "If you had to choose between Romney and Obama. . . "?"

BASED ON FORM 1 REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1185]:

	Mitt <u>Romney</u>	Barack <u>Obama</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
a.F1 Improving economic conditions				
2012 Election				
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	42	48	4	6
Jun 7-17, 2012	49	41	5	5
2008 Election	<u>McCain</u>	<u>Obama</u>		
Mid-October, 2008	32	53	5	10
Late September, 2008	33	51	6	10
Mid-September, 2008	38	47	5	10
July, 2008	32	47	7	14
June, 2008	31	51	8	10
Late May, 2008	36	51	4	9
April, 2008	33	53	8	6
2004 Election	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Kerry</u>		
Mid-October, 2004	40	47	4	9
Early October, 2004	40	46	5	9
September, 2004	42	45	4	9
August, 2004	37	52	3	8
May, 2004	38	48	5	9
Late March, 2004	39	44	6	11
Mid-March, 2004	37	53	2	8
2000 Election	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Gore</u>		
Mid-October, 2000	37	49	3	11
Early October, 2000	35	47	6	12
September, 2000	38	46	5	11
June, 2000	38	41	5	16
March, 2000	42	46	4	8

Q. 18 CONTINUED...

		<u>Dole</u>	<u>Clinton</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
1996 Election					
	September, 1996	35	49	8	8
	July, 1996	38	45	8	9
TREND FOR COMPARISON					
1992 Election		<u>Bush</u>	<u>Clinton</u>	<u>Perot</u>	<u>Neither</u> <u>DK/Ref</u>
	October, 1992	26	41	16	5 12
		<u>Romney</u>	<u>Obama</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
b.F1	Defending the country from future terrorist attacks				
2012 Election					
	Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	38	50	5	7
2008 Election		<u>McCain</u>	<u>Obama</u>		
	Mid-October, 2008	49	38	3	10
	Late September, 2008	53	36	3	8
	Mid-September, 2008	56	31	4	9
	July, 2008	48	33	5	14
	June, 2008	55	31	5	9
	April, 2008	63	26	5	6
2004 Election		<u>Bush</u>	<u>Kerry</u>		
	Mid-October, 2004	53	35	4	8
	Early October, 2004	57	32	3	8
	September, 2004	58	31	3	8
	August, 2004	49	39	4	8
	May, 2004	52	33	5	10
	Late March, 2004	53	29	4	14
	Mid-March, 2004	57	32	4	7
c.F1	Dealing with the nation's energy problems				
2012 Election					
	Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	37	49	4	9
2008 Election		<u>McCain</u>	<u>Obama</u>		
	Mid-October, 2008	34	53	4	9
	Late September, 2008	36	52	4	8
	Mid-September, 2008	40	46	4	10
	Late May, 2008	33	51	5	11
d.F1	Dealing with taxes				
2012 Election					
	Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	40	48	5	7
2008 Election		<u>McCain</u>	<u>Obama</u>		
	Mid-October, 2008	35	50	5	10
	Late-September, 2008	36	49	6	9
	Mid-September, 2008	39	44	5	12
	June, 2008	36	47	6	11
	Late May, 2008	44	39	5	12
2000 Election		<u>Bush</u>	<u>Gore</u>		
	Late October, 2000	45	41	5	9
	Mid-October, 2000	41	42	5	12
	Early October, 2000	39	42	6	13
	September, 2000	41	41	5	13
	June, 2000	41	34	7	18
	March, 2000	40	44	5	11

Q. 18 CONTINUED...

	<u>Dole</u>	<u>Clinton</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>	
TREND FOR COMPARISON					
Cutting taxes					
1996 Election					
September, 1996	42	34	14	10	
July, 1996	42	35	12	11	
TREND FOR COMPARISON					
Not increasing taxes					
1992 Election					
October, 1992	35	25	8	16	16

BASED ON FORM 2 REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1188]:

	<u>Romney</u>	<u>Obama</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>	
e.F2	Making wise decisions about foreign policy				
2012 Election					
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	40	48	4	8	
2008 Election					
Mid-October, 2008	<u>McCain</u>	<u>Obama</u>	1	10	
Late September, 2008	49	42	2	7	
Mid-September, 2008	51	40	2	7	
July, 2008	43	42	2	13	
2004 Election					
September, 2004	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Kerry</u>	3	7	
August, 2004	43	47	2	8	
May, 2004	43	42	4	11	
Late March, 2004	44	38	4	14	
Mid-March, 2004	44	45	3	8	
2000 Election					
March, 2000	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Gore</u>	4	10	
1996 Election					
Early September, 1996	<u>Dole</u>	<u>Clinton</u>	7	10	
July, 1996	42	42	5	11	
TREND FOR COMPARISON					
1992 Election					
October, 1992	53	27	6	3	11
	<u>Romney</u>	<u>Obama</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>	
f.F2	Improving the job situation				
2012 Election					
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	46	42	6	6	
g.F2	Reducing the federal budget deficit				
2012 Election					
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012 ⁵	50	36	8	6	
2008 Election					
Mid-October, 2008	<u>McCain</u>	<u>Obama</u>	9	11	
1996 Election					
September, 1996	<u>Dole</u>	<u>Clinton</u>	11	10	
July, 1996	41	38	11	10	
	39	40	11	10	

5 In 2012 the word "federal" was added to the question.

Q. 18 CONTINUED...

	<u>Romney</u>	<u>Obama</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref.</u>
h.F2				
Selecting justices to serve on the Supreme Court				
2012 Election				
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	41	46	4	9
2008 Election	<u>McCain</u>	<u>Obama</u>		
Mid-October, 2008	41	46	3	10
2000 Election	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Gore</u>		
Early October, 2000	37	39	4	20

BASED ON ALL REGISTERED VOTERS [N=2373]:

i.	Reflecting your views on social issues like abortion and gay rights				
	2012 Election	<u>Romney</u>	<u>Obama</u>		
	Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	36	50	5	9
	2008 Election	<u>McCain</u>	<u>Obama</u>		
	Mid-October, 2008	36	51	4	9
	Mid-September, 2008	39	45	5	11
	Late May, 2008	34	48	5	13
j.	Dealing with the problems of poor and needy people				
	2012 Election	<u>Romney</u>	<u>Obama</u>		
	Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	30	60	5	5
	2000 Election	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Gore</u>		
	March, 2000	32	55	5	8
k.	Dealing with immigration				
	2012 Election	<u>Romney</u>	<u>Obama</u>		
	Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	42	46	6	7
	2008 Election	<u>McCain</u>	<u>Obama</u>		
	Mid-October, 2008	38	42	7	13
	Mid-September, 2008	39	38	8	15
	Late May, 2008	44	39	7	10
l.	Dealing with health care				
	2012 Election	<u>Romney</u>	<u>Obama</u>		
	Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	41	49	5	5
	Jun 7-17, 2012	44	45	5	6

TREND FOR COMPARISON

	Improving the health care system				
	2008 Election	<u>McCain</u>	<u>Obama</u>		
	Mid-October, 2008	27	57	6	10
	Mid-September, 2008	31	52	7	10
	Late May, 2008	32	49	6	13
	2004 Election	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Kerry</u>		
	Early October, 2004	31	49	8	12
	September 22-26, 2004	32	48	7	13
	Early September, 2004	32	50	8	10
	August, 2004	29	55	5	11
	May, 2004	29	51	7	13
	Late March, 2004	33	46	6	15
	Mid-March, 2004	29	57	4	10

Q.18 CONTINUED...

2000 Election	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Gore</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Late October, 2000	38	47	5	10
Mid-October, 2000	37	48	4	11
Early October, 2000	36	49	5	10
September, 2000	32	51	6	11
June, 2000	31	44	6	19
March, 2000	31	51	6	12

QUESTIONS 19-22 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**READ FOR ALL:**

On a few issues in the news...

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=1507]:

Q.23F2 Thinking about the Supreme Court ... In your view, do you think the current Supreme Court is conservative, middle of the road, or liberal?

Jun 28-Jul 9		Jul 1-5	Apr 21-26	July
<u>2012</u>		<u>2010</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2007</u>
24	Conservative	23	24	36
41	Middle of the road	39	36	35
23	Liberal	23	24	14
12	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	14	16	15

QUESTIONS 24-26, 30-32 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

NO QUESTIONS 27-29, 33

ASK ALL:

Thinking about the health care debate...

Q.34 Do you approve or disapprove of the health care legislation passed by Barack Obama and Congress in 2010?

ASK IF APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE (Q.34=1,2)

Q.35 Do you [approve/disapprove] very strongly, or not so strongly?

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Very strongly</u>	<u>Not so strongly</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>	<u>Dis-</u> <u>approve</u>	<u>Very strongly</u>	<u>Not so strongly</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	47	31	15	1	43	33	10	*	9
Jun 7-17, 2012	43	26	17	1	48	35	13	*	9
Apr 4-15, 2012	41	--	--	--	49	--	--	--	10
Mar 7-11, 2012	47	--	--	--	45	--	--	--	8
Jan 5-9, 2011 ⁶	41	--	--	--	48	--	--	--	11
Nov 4-7, 2010	43	--	--	--	47	--	--	--	10
Sep 9-12, 2010	38	--	--	--	45	--	--	--	17
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	44	--	--	--	46	--	--	--	10
Jul 9-11, 2010	35	--	--	--	47	--	--	--	17
Apr 1-5, 2010	40	--	--	--	44	--	--	--	16

TREND FOR COMPARISON

As of right now, do you generally favor or generally oppose the health care bills being discussed in Congress?

IF FAVOR OR OPPOSE: Do you (favor/oppose) these health care bills very strongly, or not so strongly?⁷

	<u>Generally favor</u>	<u>Very strongly</u>	<u>Not so strongly</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>	<u>Generally-</u> <u>oppose</u>	<u>Very strongly</u>	<u>Not so strongly</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Mar 11-21, 2010	40	--	--	--	47	--	--	--	13
Mar 10-14, 2010	38	--	--	--	48	--	--	--	13
Feb 3-9, 2010	38	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	12
Jan 6-10, 2010	39	23	14	2	48	36	11	1	13
Dec 9-13, 2009	35	--	--	--	48	--	--	--	17
Nov 12-15, 2009	42	--	--	--	39	--	--	--	19
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	38	--	--	--	47	--	--	--	15
Sep 30-Oct 4, 2009	34	20	13	1	47	35	11	1	19
Sep 10-15, 2009	42	29	11	2	44	34	10	*	14
Aug 20-27, 2009	39	25	13	1	46	34	12	1	15
Jul 22-26, 2009	38	--	--	--	44	--	--	--	18

NO QUESTIONS 36-39**QUESTIONS 40-97 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

6 In January 2011 the question asked about legislation passed "last year," and in November 2010 it read "earlier this year." In September, August and July the question asked about legislation passed "in March." In April, the question asked about the legislation passed "last month."

7 From December 9-13, 2009 and earlier, questions asked about "health care proposals" rather than "health care bills."

ASK ALL:

PARTY In politics TODAY, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or independent?

ASK IF INDEP/NO PREF/OTHER/DK/REF (PARTY=3,4,5,9):

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to the Republican Party or more to the Democratic Party?

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	(VOL.) No preference	(VOL.) Other party	(VOL.) DK/Ref	<i>Lean Rep</i>	<i>Lean Dem</i>
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	24	33	37	3	*	3	15	17
Jun 7-17, 2012	24	33	39	2	*	2	17	17
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	24	32	36	4	*	4	13	14
Apr 4-15, 2012	24	31	39	3	*	2	15	15
Mar 7-11, 2012	24	34	36	3	1	2	16	17
Feb 8-12, 2012	26	32	36	4	1	2	13	17
Jan 11-16, 2012	22	31	42	3	*	2	17	16
Jan 4-8, 2012	26	31	35	4	*	4	14	14
Dec 7-11, 2011	23	33	38	3	*	2	12	17
Nov 9-14, 2011	24	33	38	3	1	2	16	15
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	23	33	38	2	1	3	18	16
Aug 17-21, 2011	24	30	40	3	*	3	17	18
Jul 20-24, 2011	24	32	38	4	*	2	16	14
Yearly Totals								
2011	24.3	32.3	37.4	3.1	.4	2.5	15.7	15.6
2010	25.2	32.7	35.2	3.6	.4	2.8	14.5	14.1
2009	23.9	34.4	35.1	3.4	.4	2.8	13.1	15.7
2008	25.7	36.0	31.5	3.6	.3	3.0	10.6	15.2
2007	25.3	32.9	34.1	4.3	.4	2.9	10.9	17.0
2006	27.8	33.1	30.9	4.4	.3	3.4	10.5	15.1
2005	29.3	32.8	30.2	4.5	.3	2.8	10.3	14.9
2004	30.0	33.5	29.5	3.8	.4	3.0	11.7	13.4
2003	30.3	31.5	30.5	4.8	.5	2.5	12.0	12.6
2002	30.4	31.4	29.8	5.0	.7	2.7	12.4	11.6
2001	29.0	33.2	29.5	5.2	.6	2.6	11.9	11.6
2001 Post-Sept 11	30.9	31.8	27.9	5.2	.6	3.6	11.7	9.4
2001 Pre-Sept 11	27.3	34.4	30.9	5.1	.6	1.7	12.1	13.5
2000	28.0	33.4	29.1	5.5	.5	3.6	11.6	11.7
1999	26.6	33.5	33.7	3.9	.5	1.9	13.0	14.5
1998	27.9	33.7	31.1	4.6	.4	2.3	11.6	13.1
1997	28.0	33.4	32.0	4.0	.4	2.3	12.2	14.1
1996	28.9	33.9	31.8	3.0	.4	2.0	12.1	14.9
1995	31.6	30.0	33.7	2.4	.6	1.3	15.1	13.5
1994	30.1	31.5	33.5	1.3	--	3.6	13.7	12.2
1993	27.4	33.6	34.2	4.4	1.5	2.9	11.5	14.9
1992	27.6	33.7	34.7	1.5	0	2.5	12.6	16.5
1991	30.9	31.4	33.2	0	1.4	3.0	14.7	10.8
1990	30.9	33.2	29.3	1.2	1.9	3.4	12.4	11.3
1989	33	33	34	--	--	--	--	--
1987	26	35	39	--	--	--	--	--

ASK ALL:

TEAPARTY2 From what you know, do you agree or disagree with the Tea Party movement, or don't you have an opinion either way?

	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>No opinion either way</u>	(VOL.) <u>Haven't heard of</u>	(VOL.) <u>Refused</u>	<i>Not heard of/ DK</i>
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	19	27	49	3	2	--
Jun 7-17, 2012	21	25	52	2	1	--
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	16	25	54	2	3	--
Apr 4-15, 2012	20	26	50	3	2	--
Mar 7-11, 2012	19	29	48	2	2	--
Feb 8-12, 2012	18	25	53	2	2	--
Jan 11-16, 2012	20	24	52	2	2	--
Jan 4-8, 2012	18	25	52	2	3	--
Dec 7-11, 2011	19	27	50	2	2	--
Nov 9-14, 2011	20	27	51	1	1	--
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	19	27	51	2	1	--
Aug 17-21, 2011	20	27	50	1	1	--
Jul 20-24, 2011	20	24	53	1	1	--
Jun 15-19, 2011	20	26	50	3	2	--
May 25-30, 2011	18	23	54	2	2	--
Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	22	29	47	1	1	--
Mar 8-14, 2011	19	25	54	1	1	--
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	20	25	52	2	2	--
Feb 2-7, 2011 ⁸	22	22	53	2	2	--
Jan 5-9, 2011	24	22	50	2	1	--
Dec 1-5, 2010	22	26	49	2	2	--
Nov 4-7, 2010	27	22	49	1	1	--
Oct 27-30, 2010 (RVs)	29	25	32	--	1	13
Oct 13-18, 2010 (RVs)	28	24	30	--	1	16
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 (RVs)	29	26	32	--	1	13
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	22	18	37	--	1	21
Jun 16-20, 2010	24	18	30	--	*	27
May 20-23, 2010	25	18	31	--	1	25
Mar 11-21, 2010	24	14	29	--	1	31

8 In the February 2-7, 2011 survey and before, question read "...do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the Tea Party movement..." In October 2010 and earlier, question was asked only of those who had heard or read a lot or a little about the Tea Party. In May 2010 through October 2010, it was described as: "the Tea Party movement that has been involved in campaigns and protests in the U.S. over the past year." In March 2010 it was described as "the Tea Party protests that have taken place in the U.S. over the past year."

PEW RESEARCH CENTER
July 5-8, 2012, OMNIBUS
FINAL TOPLINE
N=1,004

PEW.1 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE
NO QUESTION PEW.2

ASK ALL:

Now thinking about recent economic news...

PEW.3 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.) DK/Ref
July 5-8, 2012	4	40	55	2
May 31-June 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	*
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
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.4 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.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
a. The financial markets				
July 5-8, 2012	6	35	50	8
May 31-June 3, 2012	5	47	42	6
March 8-11, 2012	15	29	48	8
November 10-13, 2011	4	50	41	5
August 4-7, 2011	2	69	25	4
June 2-5, 2011	5	40	45	9
May 12-15, 2011	11	33	45	11
March 31-April 3, 2011	13	30	51	6
March 3-6, 2011	12	33	47	8
February 3-6, 2011	17	31	46	6
December 2-5, 2010	13	38	44	4
September 2-6, 2010	9	43	40	8
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 5-8, 2012	14	39	41	7
May 31-June 3, 2012	14	43	36	6
March 8-11, 2012	9	39	42	10
November 10-13, 2011	6	55	32	7
August 4-7, 2011	4	63	27	6
June 2-5, 2011	7	56	28	9
May 12-15, 2011	9	45	35	11
March 31-April 3, 2011	6	48	38	8
March 3-6, 2011	8	46	36	10
February 3-6, 2011	8	51	34	7
December 2-5, 2010	6	62	28	4
September 2-6, 2010	6	57	32	5
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 5-8, 2012	9	45	40	6
May 31-June 3, 2012	7	46	40	7
March 8-11, 2012	7	50	38	6
November 10-13, 2011	5	52	36	7
August 4-7, 2011	4	62	28	5
June 2-5, 2011	5	58	30	6

PEW.4 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>
May 12-15, 2011	3	58	32	6
March 31-April 3, 2011	3	59	34	4
March 3-6, 2011	7	62	26	5
February 3-6, 2011	7	49	39	5
December 2-5, 2010	16	41	39	5
September 2-6, 2010	12	35	42	10
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
d. The job situation				
July 5-8, 2012	9	51	38	3
May 31-June 3, 2012	8	55	35	2
March 8-11, 2012	17	38	42	3
December 1-4, 2011	10	51	37	2
November 10-13, 2011	5	64	28	2
August 4-7, 2011	4	74	21	2
June 2-5, 2011	5	58	34	3
May 12-15, 2011	9	51	37	3
March 31-April 3, 2011	12	43	42	2
March 3-6, 2011	10	50	37	3
February 3-6, 2011	9	52	37	2
December 2-5, 2010	6	66	27	1
September 2-6, 2010	5	65	28	2
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
e. Gas prices				
July 5-8, 2012	31	31	35	2
May 31-June 3, 2012	19	48	31	2
March 8-11, 2012	2	85	12	2
November 10-13, 2011	9	47	36	8
August 4-7, 2011	4	66	26	4
June 2-5, 2011	8	68	23	2
May 12-15, 2011	1	84	14	1
March 31-April 3, 2011	1	88	10	1
March 3-6, 2011	1	90	7	2
February 3-6, 2011	2	77	18	3