PewResearchCenter

OCTOBER 22, 2013

Public Closely Tracks Agreement on Shutdown and Debt Limit

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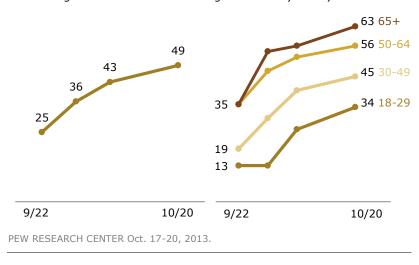
Public Closely Tracks Agreement on Shutdown and Debt Limit

The public closely tracked the resolution to the government shutdown and increase in the debt limit, with nearly half (49%) saying they followed news very closely and 30% saying they followed news somewhat closely.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center, conducted Oct. 17-20 among 1,001 adults, finds that interest in the government shutdown rose steadily over the past

News Interests Rises Over Course of Shutdown, Young People Consistently Less Interested

% following shutdown and debt limit agreement very closely



month. In mid-September, 25% were paying very close attention to Congress working on an agreement to avoid a shutdown; interest reached 43% in early October, when the government closed its doors, and nearly half closely followed news about the end of the 16-day government shutdown.

News interest rose across all age groups over the course of the shutdown, however, young people (under age 30) lagged well behind other age groups in following shutdown news. About a third (34%) of those ages 18-29 say they followed news about the resolution of the shutdown and debt limit increase very closely, interest was far higher among older Americans. For example, 63% of those ages 65 and older paid very close attention to the shutdown news. Over the past month, news interest has increased at least 20 points across all age groups, with gaps in interest between older and younger Americans staying relatively stable. While younger Americans typically pay less attention to news events than older Americans, the gap on the government shutdown is particularly wide.

Interest in the shutdown is higher than in the legislation that avoided the so-called "fiscal cliff" in January 2013; at that time, 38% said they followed news about the fiscal cliff deal very closely. Interest is also higher than in July 2011, when 38% paid very close attention to the talks over the national debt and budget deficit that ultimately resulted in a last-minute increase of the debt limit.

In April 2011, about as many paid very close attention to the threat of a government shutdown over budget disagreements (47%) as followed the resolution of the current shutdown.

High News Interest in Shutdown Resolution and Debt Limit Hike

How closely following news	Very	Some- what	Not too/ at all	DK
about	%	%	%	%
Oct 2013: End of shutdown and debt limit increase	49	30	21	*=100
Jan 2013: Legislation to avoid fiscal cliff	38	26	37	1=100
<u>July 2011</u> : Debt and deficit talks	41	27	32	*=100
April 2011: Threat of gov't shutdown	47	26	27	*=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct. 17-20, 2013.

Partisans paid about equal levels of attention to the news about the shutdown's end: 55% of Republicans and 49% of Democrats and independents followed news very closely.

Republicans and Republican leaners who agree with the Tea Party (66%) are more likely than Republicans who do not agree with the Tea Party (50%) to have followed news very closely.

Overall, 56% of college graduates say they paid very close attention to news about the agreement that ended the government shutdown and raised the debt limit; interest was somewhat lower among those without a college degree.

Partisans Closely Track Resolution

0-1-17-20

% following shutdown news	Oct 17-20 2013
very closely	%
Total	49
Men	51
Women	47
College grad+	56
Some college	46
HS or less	47
Republican	55
Democrat	49
Independent	49
Among Reps/ Rep leaners	
Tea Party	66
Non-Tea Party	50

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct. 17-20, 2013.

About the Survey

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted October 17-20, 2013 among a national sample of 1,001 adults 18 years of age or older living in the continental United States (500 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 501 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 246 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted by interviewers at Princeton Data Source and MKTG 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 2011 Census Bureau's American Community 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 2012 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 unweighted 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	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus
Total sample	1,001	3.7 percentage points
Republican	199	8.3 percentage points
Democrat Independent	294 435	6.9 percentage points5.6 percentage points

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request.

In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

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PEW RESEARCH CENTER October 17-20, 2013 OMNIBUS FINAL TOPLINE N=1,001

ASK ALL:

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

		Very <u>closely</u>	Fairly closely	Not too closely	Not at all closely	(VOL.) DK/Ref
a.	Congress reaching an agreement to end the government shutdown and raise the debt limit					
	October 17-20, 2013 October 3-6, 2013: <i>The shutdown of the</i>	49	30	12	9	*
	federal government September 25-29, 2013: Congress working on a budget agreement to avoid a	43	30	15	11	*
	government shutdown at the end of September	36	25	16	23	*
	September 19-22, 2013	25	24	21	30	1
	TRENDS FOR COMPARISON: March 14-17, 2013: Discussions in Washington about how to address the					
	federal budget deficit and national debt March 7-10, 2013: Automatic spending	24	26	20	29	1
	cuts that began on March 1st February 21-24, 2013: News about automatic cuts to federal spending that will take effect next week, unless the president	31	26	18	25	1
	and Congress act January 24-27, 2013: Discussions in Washington about how to address the	25	26	19	29	1
	federal budget deficit and national debt January 3-6, 2013: Congress and the president passing legislation to avoid the	23	28	19	29	1
	Fiscal Cliff December 13-16, 2012: The debate in Washington over automatic spending cuts and tax increases that would take effect in January unless the President and Congress	38	26	16	21	1
	act	37	28	16	18	1
	December 6-9, 2012	37	26	17	20	1
	November 29-December 2, 2012	40	26	14	20	1
	November 15-18, 2012	33	24	16	25	1 *
	November 8-11, 2012 July 19-22, 2012	38 23	20 21	20 22	20 33	1
	November 3-6, 2011: Discussions in Washington about how to address the	23	21	22	33	1
	federal budget deficit and national debt	24	31	21	24	1
	October 27-30, 2011 October 13-16, 2011: <i>The debate in</i>	25	28	21	25	1
	Washington over jobs and the deficit September 29-October 2, 2011: Congress working on a budget extension to avoid a	29	32	15	24	1
	government shutdown September 22-25, 2011: The debate in	31	26	20	22	*
	Washington over jobs and the deficit	35	26	19	19	1

V.I CONTINUED					
	Very <u>closely</u>	Fairly <u>closely</u>	Not too closely	Not at all <u>closely</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
September 15-18, 2011: The debate in Washington over President Obama's jobs	21	20	10	21	2
legislation September 8-11, 2011: Barack Obama's speech about jobs to a joint session of	31	28	19	21	2
Congress July 28-31, 2011: Discussions in	28	18	17	36	1
Washington about how to address the					
federal budget deficit and national debt	41	27	15	17	*
July 21-24, 2011	38	28	17	17	*
July 14-17, 2011	34	29	18	19	*
June 16-19, 2011: Debate in Washington over whether to raise the federal debt limit	24	26	22	28	*
June 2-5, 2011	23	24	22	31	*
May 26-29, 2011: <i>Discussions in</i>	23	27	22	31	
Washington about how to address the					
federal budget deficit	25	26	20	29	*
May 12-15, 2011	21	26	24	28	1
May 5-8, 2011: Discussions in Washington					
about how to address the federal budget					
deficit and national debt	29	28	22	20	1
April 21-25, 2011	30	31	18	21	
April 14-17, 2011 April 7-10, 2011: <i>The threat of a</i>	36	27	18	19	1
government shutdown because of budget					
disagreements in Washington	47	26	15	12	*
March 31-April 3, 2011: Discussions in					
Washington about how to address the					
federal budget deficit	30	27	21	22	*
March 17-20, 2011	24	25	24	26	1
March 3-6, 2011	26	29	19	26	1
February 17-20, 2011	27	30	17	25	1
December 2-5, 2010	35	25	21	17	2
December 2-5, 2010: The debate in Washington over the federal income tax					
cuts passed when George W. Bush was					
president	39	26	17	17	1
November 11-14, 2010: Proposals made by					
leaders of the federal budget deficit					
commission	15	21	21	41	1
September 16-19, 2010: The debate in					
Washington over competing Democratic	24	2.4	24	2.4	*
and Republican tax plans September 9-12, 2010	21 16	24 19	21 22	34 42	1
May 8-11, 2009: The debate in Washington	10	19	22	42	1
over the federal budget	22	28	19	31	*
March 27-30, 2009: Debate over Barack				31	
Obama's budget proposal	28	34	18	19	1
March 6-9, 2009: Obama proposing a \$630					
billion fund for overhauling health care	41	32	13	14	*
February 27-March 2, 2009: Barack					
Obama's budget proposal for next year that					
raises taxes on wealthy Americans and					
increases spending on health care,	47	34	9	10	*
education and other programs February 27-March 2, 2009: The Obama	4/	54	J	10	•
administration's plan to help homeowners					
facing foreclosure which could cost as					
much as \$275 billion	31	36	19	13	1

Very <u>closely</u>	Fairly <u>closely</u>	Not too closely	Not at all closely	(VOL.) DK/Ref
41	37	14	8	*
50	32	13	5	*
41	33	15	11	*
36	29	22	13	*
35	33	17	15	*
35	30	19	16	*
37	33	16	13	1
40	33	18	9	*
34	38	17	11	*
41	26	17	15	1
62	26	7	5	*
60	22	10	8	*
28	35	19	17	1
21	26	21	32	*
22	33	23	21	1
24	36	19	21	*
26	33	23	16	2
26	33	23	16	2
28	34	21	15	2
17	31	28	23	1
24	38	20	18	*
31	35	19	14	1
14	34	25	26	1
16	38	23	22	1
19	28	22	29	2
				*
32 20	42 35	17 27	9 18	*
18	34	27	20	1
	41 50 41 36 35 35 37 40 34 41 62 60 28 21 22 24 26 26 28 17 24 31 14 16 19 24 32 20	closely closely 41 37 50 32 41 33 36 29 35 33 37 33 40 33 34 38 41 26 62 26 60 22 28 35 21 26 22 33 24 36 26 33 28 34 17 31 24 38 31 35 14 34 16 38 19 28 24 35 32 42 20 35	closely closely closely 41 37 14 50 32 13 41 33 15 36 29 22 35 33 17 35 30 19 37 33 16 40 33 18 34 38 17 41 26 7 60 22 10 28 35 19 21 26 21 22 33 23 24 36 19 26 33 23 26 33 23 28 34 21 17 31 28 24 38 20 31 35 19 14 34 25 16 38 23 19 28 22 24 35	closely closely closely closely 41 37 14 8 50 32 13 5 41 33 15 11 36 29 22 13 35 33 17 15 35 30 19 16 37 33 16 13 40 33 18 9 34 38 17 11 41 26 7 5 60 22 10 8 28 35 19 17 21 26 21 32 24 36 19 21 26 33 23 16 28 34 21 15 17 31 28 23 24 38 20 18 31 35 19 14 14 34

TEMIL CONTINGED	Very <u>closely</u>	Fairly <u>closely</u>	Not too closely	Not at all closely	(VOL.) DK/Ref
February, 1995: The debate in Congress over the Balanced Budget Amendment August, 1993: The debate in Congress over	12	31	28	28	1
Bill Clinton's budget bill June, 1993	30 12	36 38	21 31	13 18	* 1
February, 1993: Bill Clinton's economic plan	49	36	10	5	*
September, 1992 (RV): George Bush's plan to improve the economy by cutting government spending and cutting taxes November, 1990: Congressional and	28	44	18	9	1
administration efforts to reach a budget deficit agreement October, 1990: Attempts by Congress and	34	33	20	11	2
the administration to find ways to reduce the budget deficit August, 1989: Passage of a bill to bailout	34	37	17	12	*
ailing savings and loan institutions	26	30	20	23	1
 News about health insurance exchanges opening around the country as part of the 2010 health care law 					
October 17-20, 2013 October 3-6, 2013 August 29-September 1, 2013: <i>News about</i>	33 33	28 24	22 22	17 20	* 1
parts of the health care law that are about to take effect July 18-21, 2013	23 25	25 25	21 19	30 30	*
June 28-July 1, 2012: The Supreme Court decision on the 2010 health care law March 29-April 1, 2012: Supreme Court	45	21	14	19	*
hearings about the 2010 health care reform law November 17-20, 2011: The U.S. Supreme	29	27	17	27	*
Court agreeing to hear legal challenges to last year's health care reform law February 3-6, 2011: A federal judge ruling	18	24	24	33	1
that part of the new health care law is unconstitutional January 20-23, 2011: News about	25	28	19	28	1
Republican efforts to repeal last year's health care law December 16-19, 2010: A federal judge	29	29	20	21	1
ruling that parts of the new health care law are unconstitutional September 23-26, 2010: News about	28	24	17	30	1
portions of this year's health care reform law beginning to take effect April 16-19, 2010: News about the new	37	31	17	14	1
health care reform law April 9-12, 2010 April 1-5, 2010	40 46 42	30 27 27	16 15 14	14 12 16	* * *
March 26-29, 2010: Debate over health care reform March 19-22, 2010 March 12-15, 2010	49 51 40	29 24 31	12 11 16	10 14 13	* * *
March 5-8, 2010 February 26-March 1, 2010 February 19-22, 2010	42 29 33	27 29 28	17 19 19	15 22 19	* *

WII CONTINUED	Very	Fairly	Not too	Not at all	(VOL.)
	<u>closely</u>	closely	closely	closely	DK/Ref
January 29-February 1, 2010	39	27	16	17	*
January 22-25, 2010	41	32	15	11	*
January 15-18, 2010	37	27	19	18	*
January 8-11, 2010	39	26	20	15	*
December 18-21, 2009	42	27	16	14	*
December 11-14, 2009	42	30	15	14	*
December 4-7, 2009	42	28	15	14	1
November 20-23, 2009	42	29	14	15	*
November 13-16, 2009	38	26	17	17	1
November 6-9, 2009	35	28	15	22	1
October 30-November 2, 2009	32	26	19	23	*
October 23-26, 2009	40	27	16	17	1
October 16-19, 2009	36	28	15	21	*
October 9-12, 2009	37	29	14	19	1
October 2-5, 2009	39	29	16	16	*
September 25-28, 2009	45	31	12	12	0
September 18-21, 2009	44	26	19	11	*
September 11-14, 2009	44	27	14	15	*
September 3-6, 2009	40	26	16	17	0
August 28-31, 2009	40	28	17	14	1
August 21-24, 2009	49	24	12	15	1
August 14-17, 2009	39	31	15	15	1
August 7-10, 2009: Debate in Washington	4.0	0.7	4-		_
over health care reform	40	27	17	15	1
July 31-August 3, 2009	47	26	14	13	1 *
July 24-27, 2009	44	28	15	13	
July 17-20, 2009	33	31	13	21	2 *
July 10-13, 2009 June 26-29, 2009	24 29	29 26	20 20	27 25	1
June 19-22, 2009	28	28	20	23	*
June 12-15, 2009	29	26	18	26	*
May 15-18, 2009: Debate over Barack	23	20	10	20	
Obama's health care plans	25	30	20	24	*
March 6-9, 2009: Obama proposing a \$630					
billion fund for overhauling health care	41	32	13	14	*
TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:					
September, 1994: The Clinton					
administration's health care reform					
proposals	32	41	18	9	*
June, 1994	34	40	19	7	*
May, 1994	37	37	16	9	1
January, 1994	38	38	15	9	*
Early January, 1994	40	40	14	6	*
December, 1993	45	35	12	7	1
October, 1993	44	32	17	6	1
September, 1993	49	34	11	6	*
August, 1993: Reports about the White					
House task force on health care reform	27	22	25	4.5	
headed by Hillary Clinton	27	32	25	15	1 *
June, 1993	28	38	19 25	15	
May, 1993	30	30	25	14	1
Reports about the condition of the U.S.					
economy October 17-20, 2013	41	21	16	12	*
October 3-6, 2013	41 34	31 30	16 19	12 16	1
September 25-29, 2013	34 35	30	16	18	*
September 19-22, 2013	28	33	20	19	1
September 12-15, 2013	28	34	17	20	*
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PEW.1 CONTINUED...

A'T COMITMOED'''					
	Very	Fairly	Not too	Not at all	(VOL.)
August 1-4, 2013	<u>closely</u> 28	<u>closely</u> 35	<u>closely</u> 19	<u>closely</u> 17	<u>DK/Ref</u> 1
July 18-21, 2013	28	29	20	23	1
June 20-23, 2013	28	30	19	22	1
June 13-16, 2013	30	32	15	22	*
June 6-9, 2013	33	31	15	21	*
May 16-19, 2013	30	31	20	19	*
May 9-12, 2013	28	30	21	20	1
March 28-31, 2013	30	30	17	22	1
March 7-10, 2013	35	30	16	19	*
January 31-February 3, 2013	33	33	16	16	1
January 17-20, 2013	36	32	15	16	*
January 3-6, 2013	34	32	18	16	1
December 6-9, 2012	38	30	16	14	1
November 8-11, 2012	41	31	15	12	1
November 1-4, 2012	38	30	16	14	1
October 25-28, 2012	44	30	14	11	1
October 18-21, 2012	39	36	12	12	1
October 12-14, 2012	42	28	14	15	1
October 4-7, 2012	40	29	13	17	*
September 27-30, 2012	34	37	13	15	1
September 20-23, 2012	36	32	17	15	*
September 13-16, 2012	38	32	17	12	1
September 7-9, 2012	36	31	17	15	2
August 33 - September 3, 2012	33	31	20 1 E	16	1 1
August 23-26, 2012 August 16-19, 2012	38 33	30 32	15 16	16 19	*
August 10-19, 2012 August 9-12, 2012	30	31	20	18	1
August 9-12, 2012 August 2-5, 2012	33	29	20	17	1
July 26-29, 2012	32	30	20	19	*
July 19-22, 2012	39	29	16	16	*
July 12-15, 2012	32	33	18	17	1
July 5-8, 2012	34	28	18	19	1
June 28-July 1, 2012	38	28	15	18	1
June 21-24, 2012	33	32	17	17	*
June 14-17, 2012	39	28	15	17	*
June 7-10, 2012	35	32	15	18	*
May 31-June 3, 2012	37	34	13	14	1
May 24-27, 2012	33	31	19	16	1
May 17-20, 2012	35	30	16	19	*
May 10-13, 2012	40	26	16	17	*
May 3-6, 2012	38	29	13	20	*
April 26-29, 2012	34	32	17	16	1
April 19-22, 2012	35	35	13	14	2
April 12-15, 2012	39	28	16	17	1
April 5-8, 2012	37	31	16	16	1
March 29-April 1, 2012	34	33	15	18	1
March 15, 18, 2012	36 40	29	16	18	1
March 8 11 2012	40 27	35 22	11	14 17	1 *
March 8-11, 2012 March 1-4, 2012	37 41	32 27	14 15	17	1
February 23-26, 2012	37	33	14	15	1
February 16-20, 2012	33	32	16	17	1
February 9-12, 2012	42	30	14	13	1
February 2-5, 2012	38	32	16	13	1
January 26-29, 2012	35	31	16	19	*
January 19-22, 2012	35	30	16	19	1
January 12-15, 2012	33	32	14	20	1
January 5-8, 2012	39	31	15	15	*
E TREND FOR DREVIOUS VEARS, http://www.p.				II-Economy-t	rond ndf

SEE TREND FOR PREVIOUS YEARS: http://www.people-press.org/files/2013/01/NII-Economy-trend.pdf

NO QUESTION PEW.2

ASK ALL:

PEW.3 If you had to use one single word to describe your impression of the government shutdown and debt limit debate, what would that one word be? [IF "DON'T KNOW" PROBE ONCE: It can be anything, just the first word that comes to mind...] [OPEN END: ENTER VERBATIM RESPONSE]

NOTE: The numbers listed represent the <u>number of respondents</u> who offered each response; the numbers <u>are not</u> percentages.

Oct 17-20			
<u>2013</u>	B. U. J.	•	
77	Ridiculous	3	Aggravating
74	Stupid/Stupidity	3	Avoidable
46	Disgusting/Disgusted/Disgust	3	Awful
42	Unnecessary	3	Debacle
37	Disappointed/Disappointment/Disappointing	3	Discouraging
24	Terrible	3	Fiasco
20	Frustrating/Frustration	3	Foolish
19	Childish	3	Greed/Greedy
18	Pathetic	3	Morons/Moronic
16	Irresponsible	3	Nonsense
14	Bad	3	Obama
14	Idiotic/Idiots	3	Absurd
14	Sad	3	Silly
13	Disaster/Disastrous	3	Un-American
13	Disgraceful	3	Upset/Upsetting
13	Mess/Messed up	3	Useless
13	Poor	3	Wrong
13	Sucks	232	Other
12	Bullcrap	31	Don't know/Refused
11	Crazy		
11	Horrified/Horrible/Horrendous	N=1001	
11	Joke		
10	Embarrassing/Embarrassment		
9	Incompetence		
9	Pitiful		
9	Unfortunate		
8	Confused/Confusing/Confusion		
7	Crap		
7	Unbelievable		
7	Waste/Wasteful		
6	Asinine		
6	Dysfunctional		
6	Shame/Shameful		
6	Stinks		
5	Chaos/Chaotic		
5	Despicable		
5	Dumb		
5	Good		
5	Immature		
5	Lousy		
5	Tragic		
5	Unfair		
4	Anger/Angry		
4	Appalling		
4	Fire/Fired/Fire 'em		
4	Ludicrous		
4	Outrageous		
4	Scare/Scary		
4	Screwed/Screwed up		
4	Selfish		

PEW.3 TRENDS FOR COMPARISION:

If you had to use one single word to describe your impression of the budget negotiations in Washington, what would that one word be? [IF "DON'T KNOW" PROBE ONCE: It can be anything, just the first word that comes to mind...] [OPEN END: ENTER VERBATIM RESPONSE]¹

12

Jul 28-31		Apr 9-10
2011		2011
66	Ridiculous	29
42	Disgust/Disgusted/Disgusting	22
36	Stupid/Stupidity	13
26	Frustrated/Frustrating	14
25	Poor/Poorly	7
25	Terrible	7
24	Disappointing/Disappointment/Disa	
23	Childish	6
22	Mess/Messy	14
22	Joke	17
17	Pathetic	4
16		4
	Confusing	4
14	Crazy	
13	Bad	F
12	Idiot/Idiotic	5
11	Disaster	
11	Suck/Sucks	4
10	Sad	
9	Bull/Bull****	12
9	Chaos/Chaotic	4
9	Disgrace	
8	Lousy	
7	Politics/Political	4
7	Stinks	5
7	Outrageous	
7	Pitiful	
7	Scary	
6	Compromise	
5	Fair	5
5	Horrible	5
5	Difficult	
5	Juvenile	
5	Ludicrious	NOTE: The numbers listed represent the
5	Selfish	<u>number of respondents</u> who offered each
5	Stalemate	response; the numbers <u>are not</u>
5	Complicated	percentages.
5	Incapable/incompetent	percentages.
5	Screwed up	Words with fewer than 4 mentions not
4	Concerned	shown.
4	Futile	SHOWH.
4	Greed	In April 2011 this question was asked
4	Sorry	In April, 2011 this question was asked
4	Asinine	Saturday and Sunday only (N=427).
4	Awful	
4	Obama	
4	Stubborn	
4	Unfair	
305	Other	202
	Don't know/Refused	45
119	Don t Know/Retused	40

PEWWP.1 and PEWWP.2a-e asked in conjunction with The Washington Post.

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