

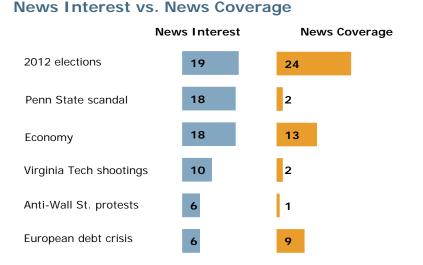
<u>FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:</u> **Tuesday, December 13, 2011**  <u>NEWS Release</u> 1615 L Street, N.W., Suite 700 Washington, D.C. 20036 Tel (202) 419-4350 Fax (202) 419-4399

## **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Andrew Kohut, Director Michael Remez, Senior Writer**

# Public Focuses on Elections, Economy and Penn State

The latest allegations in the child sex abuse scandal at Penn State University rivaled news about the 2012 elections and the economy for the public's attention last week.

About two-in-ten (19%) say news about the candidates for the 2012 presidential elections was their top story, while 18% each say they followed news about the economy or the Penn State scandal most closely, according to the latest weekly



News interest shows the percentage of people who say they followed this story most closely, Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, Dec. 8-11, 2011. News coverage shows the percentage of news coverage devoted to each story, Pew Research Center's Project for Excellence in Journalism, Dec. 5-11, 2011.

News Interest Index survey, conducted Dec. 8-11 by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press among 1,008 adults.

With Newt Gingrich's rise to the top of the Republican field and the Iowa caucuses just weeks away, the 2012 presidential campaign received more coverage than any other story. The campaign accounted for 24% of the newshole last week, according to a separate analysis by the Pew Research Center's Project for Excellence in Journalism (PEJ).

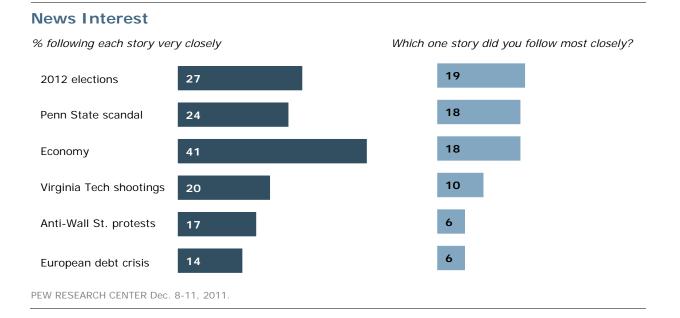
News about the economy, including the debate in Washington over whether to extend a payroll tax break as a way to spur economic growth, accounted for 13% of coverage. That rises to 14% if news about the Occupy Wall Street protests is included. Efforts to deal with the credit crisis in Europe accounted for a separate 9% of coverage.

Compared to the week's other top stories, the new sex abuse charges against former Penn State assistant football coach Jerry Sandusky received modest coverage, accounting for 2% of the newshole, according to PEJ.

## **Steady Watch on Economic News**

About four-in-ten (41%) say they followed news about the nation's economy very closely, just about matching the 40% that said they were following economic news this closely one week earlier.

Just more than a quarter (27%) say they followed news about the candidates for president in 2012 very closely. Republicans and Democrats are about as likely to say they followed campaign news very closely (34% and 29%, respectively), but Republicans are more likely to say this was their top story of the week. Three-in-ten Republicans (30%) say this, compared with 19% of Democrats and 13% of independents.



About a quarter (24%) say they followed news about the Penn State sex abuse scandal very closely. Meanwhile, two-in-ten (20%) say they very closely followed news about the deadly shootings at Virginia Tech University. In April 2007, when a student went on a shooting rampage that left 33 dead on the Blacksburg campus, 45% said they followed that news very closely. One-in-ten (10%) say the new incident was their top story of the week. The story accounted for 2% of coverage, according to PEJ.

Fewer than two-in-ten (17%) say they very closely followed news about the anti-Wall Street protests in several cities around the country; 6% say this was the news they followed most closely. News about the protests accounted for 1% coverage.

Just 14% say they very closely followed news about efforts to deal with the debt crisis in Europe; 6% say this was the news they followed most closely. News about the debt crisis accounted for 9% of coverage.

These findings are based on the most recent installment of the weekly News Interest Index, an ongoing project of the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. The index, building on the Center's longstanding research into public attentiveness to major news stories, examines news interest as it relates to the news media's coverage. The weekly survey is conducted in conjunction with The Project for Excellence in Journalism's News Coverage Index, which monitors the news reported by major newspaper, television, radio and online news outlets on an ongoing basis. In the most recent week, data relating to news coverage were collected Dec. 5-11, and survey data measuring public interest in the top news stories of the week were collected Dec. 8-11 from a nationally representative sample of 1,008 adults.

## About the News Interest Index

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

4

Results for this survey are based on telephone interviews conducted Dec. 8-11, 2011, among a national sample of 1,008 adults 18 years of age or older living in the continental United States (608 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 400 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 188 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted by interviewers at Princeton Data Source under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. A combination of landline and cell phone random digit dial samples were used; both samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. Interviews were conducted in English. Respondents in the landline sample were selected by randomly asking for the youngest adult male or female who is now at home. Interviews in the cell sample were conducted with the person who answered the phone, if that person was an adult 18 years of age or older.

The combined landline and cell phone sample are weighted using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin, region, and population density to parameters from the March 2010 Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. The sample is also weighted to match current patterns of telephone status based on extrapolations from the 2010 National Health Interview Survey. The weighting procedure also accounts for the fact that respondents with both landline and cell phones have a greater probability of being included in the combined sample and adjusts for household size within the landline sample. Sampling errors and statistical tests of significance take into account the effect of weighting. The following table shows the sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey:

-		
Group	Sample Size	Plus or minus
Total sample	1,008	4.0 percentage points
Republicans	283	7.0 percentage points
Democrats	318	7.0 percentage points
Independents	313	7.0 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.

#### PEW RESEARCH CENTER NEWS INTEREST INDEX DECEMBER 8-11, 2011 OMNIBUS FINAL TOPLINE N=1,008

#### 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 <u>closely</u>	Not too closely	Not at all <u>closely</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> DK/Ref
а.	Reports about the condition of the					
	U.S. economy					
	December 8-11, 2011	41	29	13	16	1
	December 1-4, 2011	40	33	13	13	1
	November 17-20, 2011	35	33	16	15	1
	November 10-13, 2011	39	31	15	14	*
	November 3-6, 2011	37	31	15	17	1
	October 27-30, 2011	38	33	14	15	1
	October 20-23, 2011	38	32	14	16	1 *
	October 13-16, 2011	39	32	14	14	
	October 6-9, 2011	43	28	14	14	1 *
	September 29-October 2, 2011	46	26	14	14	*
	September 22-25, 2011	44	33	11	11	
	September 8-11, 2011	40	30	15	14	1 *
	September 1-4, 2011	44	30	11	15	
	August 25-28, 2011	44	28	14	13	1
	August 18-21, 2011	44	29	12	14	1
	August 4-7, 2011	46	30	11	13	1 *
	July 28-31, 2011	43	30	13	13	
	July 21-24, 2011	41	32	13	13	1 1
	July 14-17, 2011	41	30	14 15	14	1
	July 7-10, 2011	36	30 32	15 13	18	1
	June 30-July 3, 2011	38	32 29	13	16 19	 *
	June 23-26, 2011	37 39	29 33	15	19	*
	June 16-19, 2011					
	June 9-12, 2011	39	30	15	16 14	1 *
	June 2-5, 2011	35 33	34	17 17		*
	May 19-22, 2011	33 32	34 32	17 17	16 18	2
	May 12-15, 2011 May 5-8, 2011	32 40	32	17	9	2
	April 21-25, 2011	40	33	12	9 14	*
	April 14-17, 2011	41	30	14	14	1
	April 7-10, 2011	44	30	14	12	*
	March 31-April 3, 2011	40	31	14	10	0
	March 24-27, 2011	36	32	10	15	*
	March 17-20, 2011	38	32	17	13	*
	March 10-13, 2011	40	30	16	13	*
	March 3-6, 2011	37	31	17	13	1
	February 24-27, 2011	49	29	11	10	*
	February 17-20, 2011	35	33	14	10	*
	February 10-13, 2011	36	34	13	16	*
	February 3-6, 2011	35	37	14	10	*
	January 20-23, 2011	37	33	14	15	1
	January 13-16, 2011	37	29	15	18	1
	January 6-9, 2011	39	37	11	12	1
	SEE TRENDS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS	57	57		12	ı
	SEE TREMESTOR TREVIOUS TEARS					

PE۱	N.1 CONTINUED					
		Very <u>closely</u>	Fairly <u>closely</u>	Not too <u>closely</u>	Not at all <u>closely</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
b.	Efforts to deal with the debt crisis in Europe					
	December 8-11, 2011	14	22	27	37	1
	December 1-4, 2011	14	24	25	36	1
	TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:					
	November 10-13, 2011: Efforts to deal with					
	the debt crisis in Greece and Italy	15	23	23	38	1
	November 3-6, 2011: Efforts to deal with					
	the debt crisis in Greece and other					
	European countries	18	26	21	34	1
	October 27-30, 2011	12	27	24	36	*
	September 29-October 2, 2011: The debt					
	crisis in Greece and other European					
	countries	15	21	24	39	1
	September 15-18, 2011	16	23	24	37	1
	August 18-21, 2011: The debate among					
	European leaders on how to address the					
	region's debt crisis	12	21	22	44	1
	August 11-14, 2011: Riots in London and					
	other parts of Britain	17	28	21	32	1
	June 30-July 3, 2011: The financial crisis					
	and violent protests in Greece	14	22	23	39	1
	June 16-19, 2011	10	20	25	45	1
	May 13-16, 2010: A trillion-dollar bailout					
	package for European governments facing					
	debt problems	21	26	24	28	2
	May 7-10, 2010: The financial crisis in					
	Greece and violent protests there	19	23	26	31	*
	April 30-May 3, 2010: The financial crisis in					
	Greece	6	15	28	51	1
	October, 1998: Financial instability around					
	the world	32	40	19	9	*
	September, 1998: Economic and political					
	instability in Russia	18	30	28	24	*
	Late August, 1998: Economic problems in					
	Russia	8	22	29	41	*
	January, 1998: The deepening financial					
	crisis in many Asian countries	15	25	27	33	*
	March, 1995: The financial and political					
	instability in Mexico	12	28	30	29	1
С.	Deadly shootings at Virginia Tech University					
	December 8-11, 2011	20	27	29	24	1
	TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:					
	August 7-10, 2011: A shooting at a fitness					
	club in Pennsylvania	13	28	25	34	1
	June 12-15, 2009: A deadly shooting at the					
	Holocaust Memorial Museum in					
	Washington, D.C.	26	34	17	23	*
	April 3-6, 2009: A shooter killing several					
	people at an immigration services center in					
	Binghamton, New York	26	32	19	23	*
	March 13-16, 2009: A shooting spree in					
	Alabama that resulted in the death of 11	4.0	~~	~ .	<u> </u>	*
	people	18	33	24	25	*
	February 15-18, 2008: The shootings at					
	Northern Illinois University that resulted in	24	40	10	15	~
	the death of 7 people	26	40	19	15	0

d.

e.

EW.1 CONTINUED					
	Very <u>closely</u>	Fairly <u>closely</u>	Not too <u>closely</u>	Not at all <u>closely</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
February 8-11, 2008: A shooting at a city council meeting in Missouri where six					
people were killed	13	28	25	33	1
December 14-17, 2007: <i>Shootings at two</i> religious centers in Colorado	17	31	24	27	1
December 7-10, 2007: A shooting at a	17	51	24	21	I
shopping mall in Omaha, Nebraska where					
eight people were killed	30	36	18	15	1
October 12-15, 2007: The shooting at a			05		4
<i>high school in Cleveland, Ohio</i> April 20-23, 2007: <i>The shootings at</i>	22	32	25	20	1
Virginia Tech University that resulted in the					
death of 33 people	45	37	13	5	*
October, 2006: <i>Recent shootings at schools</i>					
in Pennsylvania and other states	46	33	12	8	1
March, 2000: The shooting of a 6-year-old	10	20	1 -	7	*
<i>girl at a Michigan school</i> September, 1999: <i>The shootings in a</i>	40	38	15	7	~
Jewish community center in Los Angeles	29	34	22	14	1
Late April, 1999: The shooting of students	_ /	0.			·
and teachers by two students at a Colorado					
high school	68	24	6	2	*
June, 1998: The shooting at a high school	47	27	14	4	*
<i>in Springfield, Oregon</i> March, 1998: <i>The shooting at a middle</i>	46	36	14	4	
school in Jonesboro, Arkansas	49	33	12	5	1
Anti-Wall Street protests in several cities					
around the country	17	27	24	20	1
December 8-11, 2011 November 17-20, 2011	20	30	26 24	30 25	1
November 10-13, 2011	16	30	24	29	1
November 3-6, 2011	18	29	22	30	1
October 27-30, 2011: Anti-Wall Street					
protests in New York and other cities	19	27	23	31	1
October 20-23, 2011	19 22	29	20 21	31	1 1
October 13-16, 2011 October 6-9, 2011	17	31 25	21	26 35	1
TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:	17	20	22	00	
March 10-13, 2011: Disputes in Wisconsin					
and other states between state					
governments and public employee unions	30	26	18	25	1
March 3-6, 2011	29	24	19	27	1
February 24-27, 2011 April 16-19, 2010: <i>Anti-government</i>	36	22	15	26	1
protests on April 15	16	21	21	41	1
April 17-20, 2009: Tea party protests					
against taxes and government spending	27	25	22	25	1
May, 2000: The protests in Washington,					
D.C., at the annual meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund	6	18	32	43	1
December, 1999: The protests in Seattle at	0	10	32	43	I
the World Trade Organization meeting	18	30	27	24	1
A sex abuse scandal at Penn State University					
December 8-11, 2011	24	29	24	22	1
November 17-20, 2011: <i>A sex abuse scandal at Penn State University</i>	28	31	21	18	1
	20	51	<u>د</u> ا	10	I

f.

PEW.1 CONTINUED					
	Very <u>closely</u>	Fairly <u>closely</u>	Not too <u>closely</u>	Not at all <u>closely</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
November 10-13, 2011: A sex abuse scandal at Penn State University resulting	-	-	-	-	
in the firing of the school's president and					
football coach Joe Paterno	34	29	19	18	1
TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:					
August 18-21, 2011: Recent scandals in					
college football	10	12	17	61	*
September 16-19, 2010: Pope Benedict's					
visit to Great Britain and his comments on					
the Catholic Church's handling of sex-abuse					
scandals	10	16	26	47	1
April 23-26, 2010: Reports about the					
Vatican's handling of sex-abuse scandals in					
the Catholic Church	14	28	29	29	*
March 26-29, 2010	17	24	28	30	
March 19-22, 2010	8	18	31	42	1
June, 2002: <i>Reports of sexual abuses by</i>	20	27	17	0	1
Catholic priests May, 2002: The Pope and American	38	36	17	8	1
cardinals meeting in Rome about sexual abuse by Catholic priests	27	33	21	18	1
Early April, 2002: <i>Reports of sexual abuses</i>	21	33	21	10	I
by Catholic priests	27	34	25	13	1
December, 1993	18	32	31	18	1
Becchiber, 1770	10	52	01	10	
News about candidates for the 2012					
presidential elections					
December 8-11, 2011	27	27	18	28	*
December 1-4, 2011	25	28	20	26	1
November 17-20, 2011	24	31	21	23	1
November 3-6, 2011	22	31	20	26	1
October 27-30, 2011	21	26	21	30	1
October 20-23, 2011	21	28	22	28	1
October 13-16, 2011	26	29	22	23	1
October 6-9, 2011	25	25	23	27	1
September 29-October 2, 2011	27	26	21	25	*
September 22-25, 2011	25	26	23	25	1
September 15-18, 2011	24	28	21	27	1
September 8-11, 2011	22	26	21	31	*
September 1-4, 2011	22	23	22	32	1
August 25-28, 2011	22	22	22	33	1
August 18-21, 2011	27	26	19	28	1
August 11-14, 2011	19	24	20	36	1
August 4-7, 2011	18	21	22	37	1
July 28-31, 2011	17	27	21	35	1 *
July 21-24, 2011	17	22	28	32	
July 14-17, 2011	18 16	26 23	27 27	28 33	1
July 7-10, 2011 June 30-July 3, 2011	21	23	27 24	25	1 2
June 23-26, 2011	19	26	24	31	*
June 16-19, 2011	23	29	23	25	*
June 9-12, 2011	18	30	22	30	1
June 2-5, 2011	21	31	22	26	*
May 26-29, 2011	20	27	24	28	*
May 19-22, 2011	15	27	24	32	1
May 12-15, 2011	15	22	26	35	1
May 5-8, 2011	16	24	27	32	1
April 21-25, 2011	18	26	23	32	1
April 14-17, 2011	20	23	29	27	1

	Very	Fairly	Not too	Not at all	(VOL.)
	closely	closely	<u>closely</u>	<u>closely</u>	DK/Ref
March 24-27, 2011	13	19	26	41	1
March 10-13, 2011	15	21	26	38	0
February 10-13, 2011	16	19	24	40	*
February 3-6, 2011	15	20	23	42	*
SEE TRENDS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS					

#### ASK ALL:

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

Dec 1-4

<u>2011</u>

- 19 News about candidates for the 2012 presidential elections
- 18 A sex abuse scandal at Penn State University
- 18 Reports about the condition of the U.S. economy
- 10 Deadly shootings at Virginia Tech University
- 6 Anti-Wall Street protests in several cities around the country
- 6 Efforts to deal with the debt crisis in Europe
- 7 Some other story (VOL.)
- 16 Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

#### PEWWP.1, PEW.2A-PEW.2B AND PEW.3-PEW.4 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE