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# ACA at Age 4: More Disapproval than Approval

*But Most Opponents Want Politicians  
to Make Law Work*

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION  
ON THIS REPORT:**

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# ACA at Age 4: More Disapproval than Approval

## *But Most Opponents Want Politicians to Make Law Work*

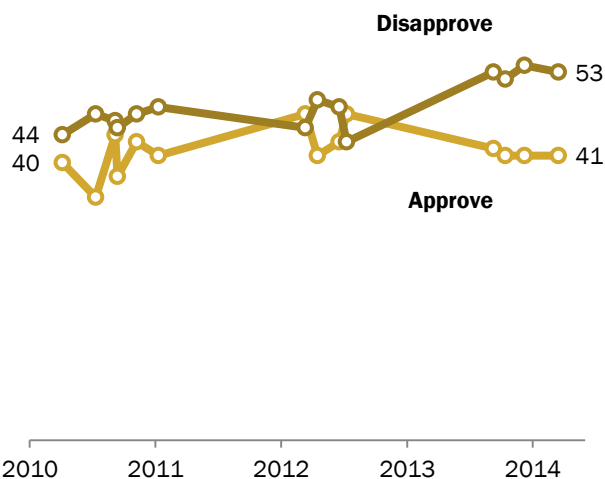
As the four-year anniversary of the Affordable Care Act approaches, the law remains unpopular with the public. Currently, 53% disapprove of the 2010 health care law while 41% approve of the law. Opinion of the measure is virtually unchanged since last September.

However, the new national survey by the Pew Research Center, conducted Feb. 27-March 16 among 3,335 adults, finds that when opponents of the health care law are asked about the law's future, more want elected officials to try to make it work than to make it fail.

A majority of ACA opponents – representing 30% of the public overall – want politicians to do what they can to make the law work as well as possible, compared with 19% of the public that wants elected officials to do what they can to make it fail. These opinions are little changed from December, but [in the September poll](#) opponents were more evenly divided over how they wanted elected officials to deal with the law.

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### Four Years After Enactment Health Care Law Remains Unpopular



Survey conducted Feb. 27-March 16, 2014.

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There continue to be deep partisan differences over the Affordable Care Act – 72% of Democrats approve of law compared with 37% of independents and just 8% of Republicans.

Among Democrats and independents, most who disapprove of the law want elected officials to try to make it work. Republicans are divided: 43% say elected officials should try to make the law fail, but nearly as many (40%) want them to try to make it work as well as possible.

### More Opponents of Health Care Law Want Elected Officials to Make It Work, Not Fail

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind	Among Rep/Rep lean	
					Tea Party	Non-Tea
2010 health care law ...	%	%	%	%	%	%
Approve	41	8	72	37	2	16
Disapprove	53	89	21	59	97	81
<i>Elected officials should try to*</i>						
Make law work as well as possible	30	40	17	36	30	51
Make it fail	19	43	3	19	60	25
Don't know	4	6	1	4	7	5
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey conducted Feb. 27-March 16, 2014.

\* Asked of those who disapprove of health care law, based on total.

Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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Most Tea Party Republicans, however, say that elected officials should work to make the law fail. Nearly all Republicans and Republican leaners who agree with the Tea Party disapprove of the law (97%) and 60% want elected officials to try to make it fail. A large majority of non-Tea Party Republicans (81%) also oppose the law, but just 25% want politicians to try to make it fail.

## Demographic Differences in Views of Health Care Law

The 2010 health care law is politically divisive, but the differences go well beyond party affiliation. Views of the law continue to vary widely across racial and ethnic groups. By nearly two-to-one (62%-33%) more whites disapprove than approve of the law. By contrast, 77% of blacks approve of the law, while just 18% disapprove.

Hispanics are evenly divided: 47% approve of the law, while 47% disapprove. Over most of the past four years, Hispanics have offered more support than opposition for the health care law. As recently as September, 2013, 61% of Hispanics approved of the law. Support for the ACA among Hispanics fell sharply in October of 2013 (to 47%) and has yet to recover.

Most men disapprove of the law (57%) while 39% say they approve. Women are more closely divided with 44% saying they approve and 50% saying they disapprove.

People younger than 30 do not view the law as negatively as do older Americans. About as many young people approve (50%) as disapprove (47%) of the health care law. Among older age groups, majorities disapprove. That marks a change from December, when younger people had about the same view of the health care law as older adults. (This survey was included as part of the [“Millennials in Adulthood”](#) report, released March 7).

## Hispanics Divided over 2010 Health Care Law

	Approve %	Disapprove %	DK %
Total	41	53	5=100
Men	39	57	4=100
Women	44	50	6=100
White	33	62	5=100
Black	77	18	5=100
Hispanic	47	47	6=100
18-29	50	47	2=100
30-49	42	54	4=100
50-64	38	55	7=100
65+	35	56	8=100
College grad+	50	47	3=100
Some college	40	54	6=100
HS or less	36	57	7=100
<i>Family income</i>			
\$75,000 or more	41	57	2=100
\$30,000-\$75,000	40	56	5=100
Less than \$30,000	45	47	7=100
Republican	8	89	3=100
Conservative	4	95	1=100
Moderate/Liberal	20	76	4=100
Democrat	72	21	7=100
Liberal	86	10	4=100
Conservative/Mod	66	27	7=100
Independent	37	59	4=100
<i>Rep/Rep leaners</i>			
Tea Party	2	97	1=100
Non-Tea Party	16	81	3=100

Survey conducted Feb. 27-March 16, 2014. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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College graduates take a more positive view of the law (50% approve, 47% disapprove) than those with only some college experience (40% approve, 54% disapprove) and those with no college experience (36% approve, 57% disapprove).

Those with family incomes of \$30,000 a year or less are as likely to approve (45%) as disapprove (47%) of the health care law. By contrast, majorities of those in more affluent households disapprove of the law.

## Broad Opposition to Health Care Law among Less Educated Whites

Overall, whites disapprove of the 2010 health care law by roughly two-one-one (62% disapprove, 33% approve). However, there are differences in views of the ACA between whites who have graduated from college and those who have not.

Whites without a college degree disapprove of the health care law by a lopsided 66%-27% margin. By contrast, white college graduates are much more divided (51% disapprove, 46% approve), and among white women with college degrees, slightly more approve than disapprove (51% vs. 46%). White college men oppose the ACA, 57%-41%.

Across age groups, whites under 30 are somewhat more supportive of the health care law than older whites. However, even among those 18-29, more disapprove (54%) than approve (43%) of the ACA.

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### Whites' Views of ACA Vary Widely by Education

	Approve %	Disapprove %	DK %
All Whites	33	62	5=100
<i>Among whites</i>			
Men	30	66	4=100
Women	36	57	7=100
18-29	43	54	3=100
30-49	32	64	4=100
50-64	31	63	6=100
65+	30	62	8=100
College grad+	46	51	3=100
Men	41	57	2=100
Women	51	46	4=100
Some college or less	27	66	6=100
Men	25	70	5=100
Women	29	63	8=100

Survey conducted Feb. 27-March 16, 2014. Based on non-Hispanic whites only. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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## More Strong Disapproval than Strong Approval

As was the case in September, there is substantially more strong opposition than support for the health care law. Overall, 77% of those who disapprove say they feel this way very strongly (41% of public); 64% of approvers hold this view very strongly (26% of the public).

Across most demographic groups, strong opposition to the law is greater than strong support. Moreover, while 79% of Republicans strongly disapprove of the law, a much smaller share of Democrats (53%) strongly approves of it

Among young people – who split on the law generally (50% approve, 47% disapprove) – about twice as many say they strongly disapprove (32%) as say they disapprove not so strongly (15%); among approvers, roughly equal shares hold this view strongly (27%) as not strongly (23%).

### GOP Opposition to Law Is More Intense than Democratic Support

	----- Approve -----			----- Disapprove -----		
	NET Approve %	Very Strongly %	Not Strongly %	NET Disapprove %	Very Strongly %	Not Strongly %
Total	41	26	14	53	41	12
White	33	19	13	62	51	11
Black	77	63	13	18	10	8
Hispanic	47	29	18	47	27	19
18-29	50	27	23	47	32	15
30-49	42	27	15	54	41	13
50-64	38	27	10	55	44	11
65+	35	25	10	56	48	7
College grad+	50	32	17	47	36	10
Some college	40	26	14	54	42	12
HS or less	36	23	12	57	44	13
Republican	8	4	4	89	79	10
Conservative	4	2	2	95	87	8
Mod/Lib	20	10	10	76	57	18
Democrat	72	53	18	21	12	9
Liberal	86	65	20	10	5	5
Cons/Mod	66	47	18	27	16	11
Independent	37	19	17	59	44	14

Survey conducted Feb. 27-March 16, 2014. Don't know responses not shown.  
Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race.

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## Government's Responsibility for Providing Health Care Coverage

While more Americans disapprove than approve of the 2010 health care law, opinion is more evenly divided over the broader principle of the government's responsibility for providing health care coverage. Overall, 47% say it is the federal government's responsibility to make sure all Americans have coverage, while 50% say this is not the government's responsibility.

For the most part, demographic differences on this question follow similar patterns as those in views of the 2010 health care law. Yet there are some notable differences. Hispanics are divided over the health care law, but most (61%) say it is the government's responsibility to make sure all Americans have health coverage.

### Low-Income Adults Are Split on ACA, But Most Say Gov't Should be Responsible for Insuring All Americans

	View of 2010 health care law		Gov't responsibility to ensure coverage for all?	
	Approve	Disapprove	Yes	No
	%	%	%	%
Total	41	53	47	50
White	33	62	38	59
Black	77	18	74	22
Hispanic	47	47	61	36
18-29	50	47	55	44
30-49	42	54	47	50
50-64	38	55	43	55
65+	35	56	44	53
College grad+	50	47	51	48
Some college	40	54	41	56
HS or less	36	57	49	47
<i>Family income</i>				
\$75,000 or more	41	57	41	58
\$30,000-\$75,000	40	56	42	56
Less than \$30,000	45	47	55	40
Republican	8	89	17	81
Democrat	72	21	71	26
Independent	37	59	44	53

Survey conducted Feb. 27-March 16, 2014. Don't know responses not shown. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race.

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Nearly half of those with a high school degree or less (49%) say it is the government's responsibility to make sure all Americans have health care coverage, but just 36% approve of the 2010 health care law. Similarly, a majority of those with family incomes of less than \$30,000 (55%) say it's the government's responsibility to make sure all Americans have health care coverage, while somewhat fewer (45%) approve of the ACA. There are no differences in views among those with more education and higher family incomes.



## Interest in Health Care News

Public interest in news about health care legislation has fluctuated since Barack Obama took office, largely in response to developments surrounding the Affordable Care Act.

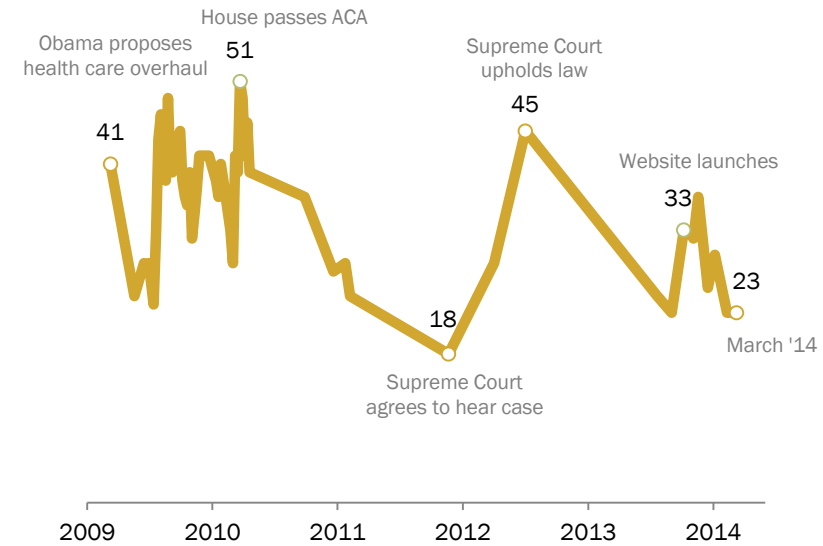
In early March 2009, 41% paid very close attention to Obama's initial proposal for a \$630 billion fund to overhaul health care. Interest was sustained throughout the second half of 2009 and into 2010, peaking at 51% around the time of the [House passage of the bill](#).

Interest declined after Obama signed the bill into law, but rebounded in the summer of 2012 when the Supreme Court issued a ruling on the law; in June 2012, 45% tracked news about the Court's ruling on the health care law very closely.

Recently, interest peaked in mid-November, when 37% said they very closely followed news about the rollout of the health care exchanges. Earlier this month (March 6-9), just 23% were very closely following news about how the health care rollout is going. In the March survey about as many Republicans as Democrats said they were following health care news very closely.

### Health Care News Interest: 2009-2014

*% following each story "very closely"*



Survey conducted March 6-9, 2014.

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## About the Surveys

Most of the analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted Feb.27-Mar. 16, 2014 among a national sample of 3,335 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (1,668 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 1,667 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 870 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted under the direction of Abt SRBI. 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 2012 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 and relative usage of landline and cell phones (for those with both), based on extrapolations from the 2013 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:

<b>Group</b>	<b>Unweighted sample size</b>	<b>Plus or minus ...</b>
Total sample	3,335	2.0 percentage points
Republican	779	4.1 percentage points
Democrat	1,036	3.5 percentage points
Independent	1,341	3.1 percentage points
<i>Among Rep/Rep lean</i>		
Tea party	584	4.7 percentage points
Non-Tea party	767	4.1 percentage points

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Some of the analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted Jan. 23-Feb. 9, 2014 among a national sample of 3,341 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (1,671 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 1,670 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 875 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted under the direction of Abt SRBI. 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 2012 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 and relative usage of landline and cell phones (for those with both), based on extrapolations from the 2013 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:

<b>Group</b>	<b>Unweighted sample size</b>	<b>Plus or minus ...</b>
Total sample	3,341	2.0 percentage points
Republican	788	4.0 percentage points
Democrat	1,036	3.5 percentage points
Independent	1,320	3.1 percentage points

The news interest data in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted Mar. 6-9, 2014 among a national sample of 1,003 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (501 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 502 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 280 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 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 2012 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 and relative usage of landline and cell phones (for those with both), based on extrapolations from the 2013 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:

<b>Group</b>	<b>Unweighted sample size</b>	<b>Plus or minus ...</b>
Total sample	1,003	3.6 percentage points
Republican	257	7.2 percentage points
Democrat	304	6.6 percentage points
Independent	350	6.2 percentage points

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FINAL TOPLINE  
January 23-February 9, 2014  
N=3,341**

**SELECTED QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

**ASK ALL:**

Q.121 Do you think it is the responsibility of the federal government to make sure all Americans have health care coverage, or is that not the responsibility of the federal government?

	Yes, government <u>responsibility</u>	No, not government <u>responsibility</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jan 23-Feb 9, 2014	47	50	3
<i>Gallup</i> : Nov 7-10, 2013	42	56	2
<i>Gallup</i> : Nov 15-18, 2012	44	54	2
<i>Gallup</i> : Nov 3-6, 2011	50	46	4
<i>Gallup</i> : Nov 4-7, 2010	47	50	3
<i>Gallup</i> : Nov 5-8, 2009	47	50	3
<i>Gallup</i> : November, 2008	54	41	5
<i>Gallup</i> : November, 2007	64	33	3
<i>Gallup</i> : November, 2006	69	28	3
<i>Gallup</i> : November, 2005	58	38	4
<i>Gallup</i> : November, 2004	64	34	2
<i>Gallup</i> : November, 2003	59	39	2
<i>Gallup</i> : November, 2002	62	35	3
<i>Gallup</i> : November, 2001	62	34	4
<i>Gallup</i> : September, 2000	64	31	5
<i>Gallup</i> : January, 2000	59	38	3

**QUESTIONS 123, 125 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

**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>	<b>(VOL.)</b> No <u>preference</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> Other <u>party</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>	Lean <u>Rep</u>	Lean <u>Dem</u>
Jan 23-Feb 9, 2014	22	30	41	3	1	3	16	17
Jan 15-19, 2014	21	31	41	3	1	2	18	16
Dec 3-8, 2013	24	34	37	3	*	2	17	15
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	24	32	38	4	*	2	16	14
Oct 9-13, 2013	25	32	37	3	1	3	16	18
Sep 4-8, 2013	26	32	38	3	1	1	17	15
Jul 17-21, 2013	19	29	46	3	*	2	19	18
Jun 12-16, 2013	23	33	39	3	*	2	17	15
May 1-5, 2013	25	32	37	2	1	3	14	16
Mar 13-17, 2013	26	33	34	3	1	3	14	15
Feb 13-18, 2013	22	32	41	2	*	2	15	19
<b>Yearly Totals</b>								
2013	23.9	32.1	38.3	2.9	.5	2.2	16.0	16.0
2012	24.7	32.6	36.4	3.1	.5	2.7	14.4	16.1
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

## PARTY/PARTYLN CONTINUED...

				(VOL.)	(VOL.)	(VOL.)	Lean	Lean
	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	No	Other	<u>DK/Ref</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>
				<u>preference</u>	<u>party</u>			
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 <i>Post-Sept 11</i>	30.9	31.8	27.9	5.2	.6	3.6	11.7	9.4
2001 <i>Pre-Sept 11</i>	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	--	--	--	--	--

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER  
FINAL TOPLINE  
February 27-March 16, 2014  
N=3,335**

**SELECTED QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

**ASK ALL:**

Q.C116 Do you approve or disapprove of the health care law passed by Barack Obama and Congress in 2010?

**ASK IF APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE (Q.C116=1,2):**

Q.C116a Do you [approve/disapprove] very strongly, or not so strongly?

		<i>Very</i>	<i>Not so</i>	<b>(VOL.)</b>	Dis-	<i>Very</i>	<i>Not so</i>	<b>(VOL.)</b>	<b>(VOL.)</b>
	<i>Approve</i>	<i>strongly</i>	<i>strongly</i>	<i>DK/Ref</i>	<i>approve</i>	<i>strongly</i>	<i>strongly</i>	<i>DK/Ref</i>	<i>DK/Ref</i>
Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	41	26	14	*	53	41	12	*	5
Dec 3-8, 2013 (U)	41	--	--	--	54	--	--	--	5
Oct 9-13, 2013	41	--	--	--	52	--	--	--	7
Sep 4-8, 2013 (U)	42	26	16	1	53	41	12	*	5
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012 <sup>1</sup>	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	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 8-11, 2010	35	--	--	--	47	--	--	--	17
Apr 1-5, 2010	40	--	--	--	44	--	--	--	16

**Q.C116/C116a 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?*

	Generally	<i>Very</i>	<i>Not so</i>	<b>(VOL.)</b>	Generally	<i>Very</i>	<i>Not so</i>	<b>(VOL.)</b>	<b>(VOL.)</b>
	<i>favor</i>	<i>strongly</i>	<i>strongly</i>	<i>DK/Ref</i>	<i>oppose</i>	<i>strongly</i>	<i>strongly</i>	<i>DK/Ref</i>	<i>DK/Ref</i>
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 <sup>2</sup>	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

<sup>1</sup> Prior to September 2013, the question asked about "the health care legislation." In addition, the reference to when the law was passed has changed over time: January 2011 referenced the legislation passed "last year," November 2010 used "earlier this year," September through July, 2010 used "in March," and April 2010 used "last month."

<sup>2</sup> From December 9-13, 2009 and earlier, questions asked about "health care proposals" rather than "health care bills."



**ASK IF 'DISAPPROVE' (Q.C116=2):**

Q.C117 What do you think elected officials who oppose the health care law should do now that the law has started to take effect? Should they [**READ AND RANDOMIZE**] or should they [**ITEM**]?

**BASED ON TOTAL:**

		(U) Dec 3-8 2013 <sup>3</sup>	(U) Sep 4-8 2013
Feb 27-Mar 16 2014			
53	<i>NET Disapprove of health care law (Q.C116)</i>	54	53
30	Do what they can to make the law work as well as possible	29	27
19	Do what they can to make the law fail	19	23
4	Don't know/Refused ( <b>VOL.</b> )	6	4
47	<i>Approve of health care law/ Don't know (Q.C116)</i>	46	47

**QUESTION C128 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****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?

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	(VOL.) No preference	(VOL.) Other party	(VOL.) DK/Ref	Lean Rep	Lean Dem
Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	21	32	42	3	1	2	18	17
Feb 14-23, 2014	22	32	39	4	1	2	14	17
Jan 23-Feb 9, 2014	22	30	41	3	1	3	16	17
Jan 15-19, 2014	21	31	41	3	1	2	18	16
Dec 3-8, 2013	24	34	37	3	*	2	17	15
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	24	32	38	4	*	2	16	14
Oct 9-13, 2013	25	32	37	3	1	3	16	18
Sep 4-8, 2013	26	32	38	3	1	1	17	15
Jul 17-21, 2013	19	29	46	3	*	2	19	18
Jun 12-16, 2013	23	33	39	3	*	2	17	15
May 1-5, 2013	25	32	37	2	1	3	14	16
Mar 13-17, 2013	26	33	34	3	1	3	14	15
Feb 13-18, 2013	22	32	41	2	*	2	15	19
<b>Yearly Totals</b>								
2013	23.9	32.1	38.3	2.9	.5	2.2	16.0	16.0
2012	24.7	32.6	36.4	3.1	.5	2.7	14.4	16.1
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

<sup>3</sup> In December 2013 and September 2013, question was not asked immediately after Q.C116.

## PARTY/PARTYLN CONTINUED...

				(VOL.)	(VOL.)	(VOL.)	Lean	Lean
	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	No	Other	<u>DK/Ref</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>
				preference	party			
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	--	--	--	--	--

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER**  
**March 6-9, 2014 OMNIBUS**  
**FINAL TOPLINE**  
**N=1,003**

**QUESTIONS PEW.1a-d PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

**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?"]**

	<u>Very closely</u>	<u>Fairly closely</u>	<u>Not too closely</u>	<u>Not at all closely</u>	<b>(VOL.) DK/Ref</b>
e. News about how the rollout of the 2010 health care law is going					
March 6-9, 2014	23	27	18	31	2
February 6-9, 2014	23	24	23	30	1
January 2-5, 2014	30	24	18	27	2
December 12-15, 2013	26	26	22	25	1
November 14-17, 2013	37	28	16	19	*
October 31-November 3, 2013: <i>News about health insurance exchanges opening around the country as part of the 2010 health care law</i>	32	32	19	17	*
October 17-20, 2013	33	28	22	17	*
October 3-6, 2013	33	24	22	20	1
August 29-September 1, 2013: <i>News about parts of the health care law that are about to take effect</i>	23	25	21	30	*
July 18-21, 2013	25	25	19	30	*
June 28-July 1, 2012: <i>The Supreme Court decision on the 2010 health care law</i>	45	21	14	19	*
March 29-April 1, 2012: <i>Supreme Court hearings about the 2010 health care reform law</i>	29	27	17	27	*
November 17-20, 2011: <i>The U.S. Supreme Court agreeing to hear legal challenges to last year's health care reform law</i>	18	24	24	33	1
February 3-6, 2011: <i>A federal judge ruling that part of the new health care law is unconstitutional</i>	25	28	19	28	1
January 20-23, 2011: <i>News about Republican efforts to repeal last year's health care law</i>	29	29	20	21	1
December 16-19, 2010: <i>A federal judge ruling that parts of the new health care law are unconstitutional</i>	28	24	17	30	1
September 23-26, 2010: <i>News about portions of this year's health care reform law beginning to take effect</i>	37	31	17	14	1
April 16-19, 2010: <i>News about the new health care reform law</i>	40	30	16	14	*
April 9-12, 2010	46	27	15	12	*
April 1-5, 2010	42	27	14	16	*
March 26-29, 2010: <i>Debate over health care reform</i>	49	29	12	10	*
March 19-22, 2010	51	24	11	14	*
March 12-15, 2010	40	31	16	13	*
March 5-8, 2010	42	27	17	15	*
February 26-March 1, 2010	29	29	19	22	*

**PEW.1 CONTINUED...**

	<u>Very closely</u>	<u>Fairly closely</u>	<u>Not too closely</u>	<u>Not at all closely</u>	<b>(VOL.) DK/Ref</b>
February 19-22, 2010	33	28	19	19	*
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: <i>Debate in Washington over health care reform</i>	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	24	29	20	27	*
June 26-29, 2009	29	26	20	25	1
June 19-22, 2009	28	28	20	23	*
June 12-15, 2009	29	26	18	26	*
May 15-18, 2009: <i>Debate over Barack Obama's health care plans</i>	25	30	20	24	*
March 6-9, 2009: <i>Obama proposing a \$630 billion fund for overhauling health care</i>	41	32	13	14	*
<b>TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:</b>					
October, 1994: <i>The debate in Congress about health care reform</i>	32	37	18	12	1
September, 1994: <i>The Clinton administration's health care reform proposals</i>	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: <i>Reports about the White House task force on health care reform headed by Hillary Clinton</i>	27	32	25	15	1
June, 1993	28	38	19	15	*
May, 1993	30	30	25	14	1

**PEW.2, PEW.5, PEW.8-PEW.9 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED  
NO QUESTIONS PEW.3-PEW.4, PEW.6-PEW.7**