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Household Incomes, Jobs Seen as Lagging in Recovery

Five Years after Market Crash, U.S. Economy Seen as 'No More Secure'

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1615 L St, N.W., Suite 700 Washington, D.C. 20036 Tel (202) 419-4372 Fax (202) 419-4399 www.people-press.org Household Incomes, Jobs Seen as Lagging in Recovery

Five Years after Market Crash, U.S. Economy Seen as 'No More Secure'

Five years after the U.S. economy faced its most serious crisis since the Great Depression, a majority of Americans (63%) say the nation's economic system is no more secure today than it was before the 2008 market crash. Just a third (33%) think the system is more secure now than it was then.

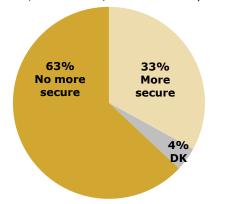
Large percentages say household incomes and jobs still have yet to recover from the economic recession. And when asked about the impact of government efforts to deal with the recession, far more believe that economic policies have benefitted large banks, corporations and the rich than the middle-class, the poor or small businesses.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center, conducted September 4-8 among 1,506 adults, finds that 54% say household incomes have "hardly recovered at all" from the recession. Nearly as many (52%) say the job situation has barely recovered.

By contrast, majorities say that the stock market and real estate values have at least partially recovered from the recession (74% and 63%, respectively). But relatively few say that even these sectors have fully recovered (21% stock market, 4% real estate values).

Five Years After Crash, Doubts about U.S. Economic System

Compared w/ before crisis, U.S. economic system is



And Perceptions of an Uneven Recovery from the Recession

How much has each recovered	Fully	Partially	Hardly at all	DK
from recession	%	%	%	%
Household incomes	2	42	54	2=100
Job situation	2	45	52	1=100
Real estate values	4	59	33	4=100
Stock market	21	53	18	9=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept. 4-8, 2013. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Government policies in response to the recession are seen as having done little to address the uneven recovery. Broad majorities say the government's policies following the recession have done not much or nothing at all to help poor people (72%), middle-class people (71%), and small businesses (67%). Yet majorities say government policies

have done a great deal or a fair amount to help large banks and financial institutions (69%), large corporations (67%), and wealthy people (59%).

Despite concerns over the security of the economic system and fairness of government economic policies, the public is deeply divided over federal regulation of markets and financial institutions. Overall, 49% say government regulation of markets has not gone far enough leaving the country at risk of another financial crisis, while nearly as many (43%) say government regulation has gone too far making it harder for the economy to grow.

<u>In May 2010</u>, just before Congress passed financial regulation legislation, the public was similarly divided: 46% said they were worried the financial regulation legislation would go too far, 44% expressed concern that they would not go far enough.

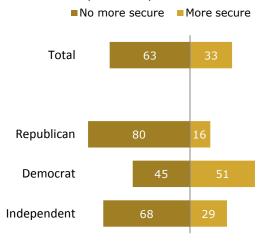
Just a Third See Economic System as More Secure than in 2008

The belief that the U.S. economic system is no more secure today than it was before the financial crisis is widely shared across demographic groups. There are partisan differences, however, with Democrats more likely than Republicans or independents to say that the system is more secure.

Large majorities of Republicans (80%) and independents (68%) say the economic system is not more secure than prior to the financial crisis. Democrats are divided: 51% say the system is more secure today while 45% say it is not.

Partisan Divide over Whether Economic System Is More Secure

Compared with before 2008 economic crisis, U.S. economic system today is ...



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept. 4-8, 2013. Q39.

There also is substantial disagreement between Republicans and Democrats over whether the government has gone too far or not far enough in regulating markets and financial institutions.

By two-to-one, more Republicans say government regulations have gone too far making it harder for the economy to grow (64%), than say they have not gone far enough leaving the country at risk of another financial crisis (32%). Opinion among Democrats is the reverse: just 26% say the government regulations of financial institutions and markets have gone too far, while 62% say they have not gone far enough. Independents are divided: 51% say regulations have not gone far enough, 41% say they have gone too far.

Among Republicans and Republican leaners who agree with the Tea Party, far more say government financial regulations have gone

Dems See Too Little Financial Regulation, Reps See Too Much

In regulating financial institutions and markets, govt has gone ...

	Too far	Not far enough	DK
	%	%	%
Total	43	49	8=100
Republican	64	32	4=100
Democrat	26	62	11=100
Independent	41	51	8=100
Among Rep/ Rep-leaners			
Tea Party	79	19	2=100
Non-Tea Party	52	43	6=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept. 4-8, 2013. Q41. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

too far (79%) rather than not far enough (19%). Republicans who do not agree with the Tea Party are much more evenly divided: 52% say regulations have gone too far, 43% say not far enough.

Gov't Policies Seen as Helping Banks, Corporations, the Wealthy

The public sees clear winners and losers as a result of the government's economic policies following the recession that began in 2008.

The beneficiaries of these policies, in the public's view, are large banks and financial institutions, large corporations and wealthy people: Sizable majorities say government policies have helped all three at least a fair amount – 69% say that about large banks and financial institutions, 67% large corporations and 59% wealthy people.

Government Policies Seen as Doing Little for Middle Class, Poor, and Small Businesses

Following recession, government's policies	A great deal	A fair amount	Not much/ Not at all	Don't know
have helped	%	%	%	%
Poor people	8	18	72	3=100
Middle class people	6	21	71	2=100
Small businesses	6	23	67	4=100
Wealthy people	38	21	33	8=100
Large corporations	41	26	27	7=100
Large banks & financial institutions	40	28	25	7=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept. 4-8, 2013. Q45. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Meanwhile, fewer than a third say policies implemented by the government following the recession have helped the poor, middle class and small businesses. Roughly seven-in-ten say government policies have done little or nothing to help the poor (72%), the middle class (71%) and small businesses (67%).

There has been little change in these perceptions since the question was last asked in July 2010.

There are only modest differences on this question across income groups, with general agreement over which groups have been helped – and not helped – by the government's economic policies. For example, 79% of those in households earning less than \$30,000 a year say government economic policies have done not much or nothing at all to help poor people; among those with family incomes of \$75,000 or more, a similar 70%-majority shares this view.

Impact of Gov't Policies Viewed Similarly across Income Groups

Family income

Gov't policies have	<\$30k	\$30-75k	\$75k+
helped each not too much/not at all	%	%	%
Poor people	79	67	70
Middle class	64	71	77
Small businesses	58	69	70
Wealthy people	30	31	38
Large corporations	27	24	29
Banks & financials	28	21	21

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept. 4-8, 2013. Q45.

And while there are wide partisan gaps in opinions about government financial regulation and whether the economic system is more secure, there is some common ground in opinions about which groups have been helped by government economic policies since 2008.

For instance, nearly identical majorities of Republicans (73%), Democrats (71%) and independents (70%) say that government policies following the recession have done little or nothing for poor people. And while 70% of Democrats and 73% of independents say large banks and financial institutions have been helped at least a fair amount by government policies, 62% of Republicans agree. However, Democrats are more likely than Republicans to say that the wealthy, large corporations and small businesses have benefitted from government policies undertaken since the recession began.

Many See an Uneven Economic Recovery

More than four years after the end of the recession, roughly half say that household incomes and the job situation have hardly recovered at all. Casting these views in an even more negative light is the perception that other economic sectors – the stock market and real estate values

 $\boldsymbol{-}$ have seen more of a recovery.

Most Say Household Incomes Have
Hardly Recovered from Recession

How much have each of the following recovered from	Fully recovered	Partially recovered	Hardly recovered	DK
recession?	%	%	%	%
Household incomes	2	42	54	2=100
Job situation	2	45	52	1=100
Real estate values	4	59	33	4=100
Stock market	21	53	18	9=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept. 4-8, 2013. Q44. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Overall, 54% say household incomes have hardly recovered at all from the recession, 42% say they have partially recovered and just 2% say they have fully recovered. Attitudes toward the job situation are very similar (52% hardly recovered, 45% partially recovered, 2% fully recovered).

Of the four economic sectors tested, the stock market is seen as having rebounded most from the recession. Nearly three-quarters (74%) say the stock market has either fully (21%) or partially (53%) recovered from the recession, while just 18% say it has hardly recovered at all. Views of the recovery in the real estate market also are positive: 63% say

real estate values have at least partially recovered, though far more say they have

partially recovered (59%) than fully recovered (4%); only 33% say real estate values have hardly recovered at all from the recession.

College graduates are more likely than those with less education to see recovery across all four economic sectors tested in the survey. For example, nearly six-in-ten college graduates (58%) say the job situation has at least partially recovered, compared with just 42% of those with some college experience and 44% of those with no college experience.

College Graduates More Likely to See Recovery across Sectors

% saying each has partially or fully	College grad+	Some college	HS or less
recovered	%	%	%
Stock market	83	76	66
Real estate values	74	64	56
Job situation	58	42	44
Household incomes	51	40	43

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept. 4-8, 2013. Q44.

Recession's Impact on Personal Finances

The recession's impact can still be clearly seen in how people describe their personal financial situation. Overall, 33% say the recession had a major impact on them and their finances have not yet recovered, 28% say it had a major impact on them but their finances have mostly recovered, while 37% say the recession did not have a major impact on their own personal financial situation.

A Third Say Their Own Finances Haven't Recovered from Recession

	Feb 2011	Sept 2013	Change	
	%	%		
Major impact, not yet recovered	36	33	-3	
Major impact, mostly recovered	25	28	+3	
Did not have major impact	37	37	0	
Don't know	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>		
	100	100		

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept. 4-8, 2013. Q38. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

The percentage saying the recession had a major impact on their financial situation and

they have yet to recover has remained stubbornly flat over the course of the last several years. In February of 2011, 36% said this, almost identical to the 33% who say this today.

Low-income respondents are the most likely to say that the recession hurt their personal finances and that they have yet to recover.

Overall, 44% of those with family incomes of less than \$30,000 a year say their finances have not recovered from the recession, double the percentage among those with incomes of \$75,000 or more.

Lower-Income People Less Likely to Say Finances Have Recovered

		Family incom	e
Recession's impact on personal financial situation	<30k %	30k-75k %	75k+ %
Major effect, not recovered	44	34	22
Major effect, mostly recovered	19	31	34
Did not have major impact	34	34	43
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept. 4-8, 2013. Q38. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Views of the National Economy

Five years after the financial crisis, views of the national economy still remain negative. Only 19% rate the economy as excellent or good. By contrast, about a third (32%) rate the economy as poor and roughly half (48%) say economic conditions are only fair.

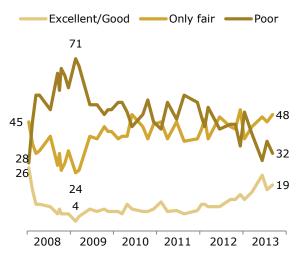
While perceptions of the economy are negative, they are much less so than during the depths of the economic recession. In February 2009, 71% rated economic conditions as poor and only 4% rated the economy as excellent or good. The share rating economic conditions as poor had more than doubled between January 2008 and February 2009 (from 28% to 71%).

Perceptions of the economy have become less negative just over the course of this year. In January 2013, 49% said the economy was poor, 17 points higher than today.

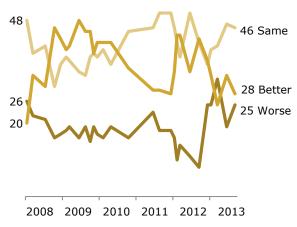
Currently, roughly equal percentages expect the economy to get better (28%) as worse (25%) in the coming year. For most of Obama's presidency, economic optimism has outweighed pessimism. This is only the second time since Obama became president when economic optimism did not significantly exceed economic pessimism.

Current and Future Economic Ratings

Current economic conditions are ...



A year from now, economic conditions will be ...



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept. 4-8, 2013. Q35 & Q36.

In February 2009, when national economic ratings hit an all-time low, there was unusual partisan agreement in evaluations of the economy. Comparable percentages of Democrats (73%), independents (72%) and Republicans (67%) said the nation's economy was in poor shape.

Since then, the percentage rating the economy as poor has fallen across the board, but much more steeply among Democrats and independents than Republicans. Today, just 19% of Democrats view economic conditions as poor, compared with 33% of independents and 44% of Republicans.

More Partisan Views of the Current Economy than in 2009

% rating current economic conditions as poor	Feb 2009 %	Sept 2013 %	Change
Total	71	32	-39
Republican	67	44	-23
Democrat	73	19	-54
Independent	72	33	-39
% saying economy a year from now will be <u>worse</u>			
Total	18	25	+7
Republican	27	39	+12
Democrat	9	11	+2
Independent	20	25	+5

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept. 4-8, 2013. Q35 & Q36.

The public's economic expectations have

shown less change over the past four years. Currently, 25% say they expect economic conditions to worsen in the coming year; 18% said this in February 2009. In the current survey, more Republicans (39%) than independents (25%) or Democrats (11%) expect the economy to get worse. In February 2009, 27% of Republicans, 20% of independents and 9% of Democrats said the economy would be worse in a year.

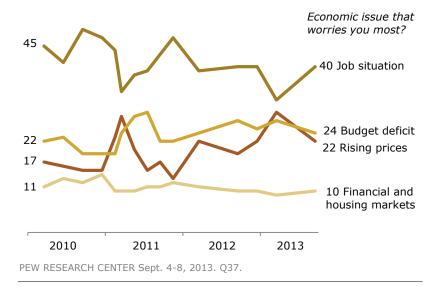
Top Economic Worry: Jobs

Overall, 40% say that the job situation is the national economic issue that worries them most, while somewhat fewer cite the budget deficit (24%) or rising prices (22%); just 10% say the condition of the financial and housing markets is their top economic worry.

The percentage citing the job situation as their top economic worry has increased eight points since March, when concern over rising prices rivaled the job situation as the public's top economic worry. For most of the past three years, the job situation has been the public's top economic worry.

Pluralities across income levels and partisan groups cite the job situation as their top economic worry. However, while jobs are the top concern for Republicans and Democrats alike, a greater share of Democrats (48%) than Republicans

Job Situation Remains Public's Top Economic Concern



Jobs Are Top Worry among all Income, Partisan Groups

	Job situation	Budget deficit	Rising prices	Financial/ housing markets	DK
	%	%	%	%	%
Total	40	24	22	10	4=100
Family income					
\$75,000 or more	40	30	15	12	4=100
\$30,000-\$75,000	37	26	23	9	5=100
Less than \$30,000	42	16	28	11	3=100
Republican	37	29	23	8	3=100
Democrat	48	15	21	11	5=100
Independent	38	26	22	10	5=100
PEW RESEARCH CENT Figures may not add t			ing.		

(37%) say this. Republicans (29%) are more likely than Democrats (15%) to cite the budget deficit as their top economic concern.

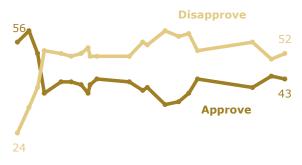
Obama's Rating on Economy Little Changed

Currently, 43% approve of the way that Barack Obama is handling the economy, while 52% disapprove. Obama's job rating on the economy has shown little change this year. Views of Obama's handling of the economy have been consistently more negative than positive since shortly after he took office in early 2009.

Republicans disapprove of Obama's handling of the economy by an 85%-12% margin, while Democrats approve 75%-19%. Most independents (56%) disapprove of the job Obama is doing on the economy, while 38% approve.

Continued Disapproval of Obama's Handling of the Economy

Obama's handling of the economy ...



, 2	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/USA TODAY Sept. 4-8, 2013.

Obama's current rating on the economy is similar to his overall job rating (44% approve,

49% disapprove) and much higher than is ratings for handling the nation's foreign policy and the situation in Syria.

Just 33% approve of the way Obama is handling the nation's foreign policy – the lowest mark of his presidency. And just 29% approve of his handling of the situation in Syria while nearly twice as many disapprove. (For more, see "Opposition to Syrian Airstrikes Surges," Sept, 9, 2013.)

Obama's Job Rating on Economy Better than Foreign Policy, Syria

	Approve	Disapprove	DK
Obama job rating			
Overall	44	49	8=100
Economy	43	52	5=100
Foreign policy	33	57	11=100
Situation in Syria	29	56	15=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/USA TODAY Sept. 4-8, 2013. Q3a. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Republicans Hold Slim Advantage on Deficit, Dealing with Banks

The Republican Party holds a slim advantage over Democrats as the party seen as best able to deal with the federal budget deficit and with banks and financial institutions.

By a 43%-35% margin, somewhat more say the Republican Party than the Democratic Party can do the better job dealing with the budget deficit. In January the public was divided over which party could do the better job (40% Republican Party, 39% Democratic Party), though Republicans have often enjoyed a slight advantage on the issue in recent years.

By a similar margin (41%-35%) the GOP also has the advantage as the party best able to deal with banks and financial institutions. When the question was last asked in April 2010, during congressional debate on regulating banks and financial institutions, opinion was divided (36% for each party).

Independents lean toward the GOP as the party best able to deal with both the budget deficit (42%-27%) and banks and financial institutions (38%-30%). In addition, a greater percentage of Republicans than Democrats favor their own party to deal with the budget deficit (79% of Republicans vs. 67% of Democrats) and banks (78% of Republicans vs. 66% of Democrats).

GOP Has Edge in Dealing with Banks, Financial Institutions

Which party could	Rep Party	Dem Party	Both/ Neither/ DK
do the better job	%	%	%
Dealing w/ budget deficit			
September 2013	43	35	22=100
January 2013	40	39	21=100
October 2011	46	37	17=100
September 2010	43	36	21=100
August 2009	35	36	30=100
Dealing w/ banks & financial institutions			
September 2013	41	35	24=100
April 2010	36	36	28=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept. 4-8, 2013. Q29a,b. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Independents Tilt Toward GOP on Deficit, Dealing with Banks

Party that could better deal with	Total %	Rep %	Dem %	Ind %		
Budget deficit						
Republican Party	43	79	16	42		
Democratic Party	35	10	67	27		
Banks and financial institutions						
Republican Party	41	78	17	38		
Democratic Party	35	8	66	30		
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept. 4-8, 2013. Q29a,b.						

About the Survey

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted September 4-8, 2013 among a national sample of 1,506 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (751 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 755 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 401 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 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 and relative usage of landline and cell phones (for those with both), 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	1,506	2.9 percentage points
Republican	396	5.7 percentage points
Democrat	472	5.3 percentage points
Independent	569	4.8 percentage points
Family income		
Less than \$30,000	415	5.6 percentage points
\$50,000-\$75,000	496	5.1 percentage points
\$75,000 or more	453	5.4 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 FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS SEPTEMBER 2013 POLITICAL SURVEY FINAL TOPLINE September 4-8, 2013 N=1,506

ASK ALL:

Now, thinking about how Barack Obama is handling some issues...

Q.3 Do you approve or disapprove of the way Barack Obama is handling [INSERT ITEMS; RANDOMIZE; OBSERVE FORM SPLITS]. How about [NEXT ITEM]? [REPEAT INTRODUCTION AS NECESSARY]

a.	The economy	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
a.	•	43	52	5
	Sep 4-8, 2013 (U)	43 44	52 50	5
	Jun 12-16, 2013			
	Feb 13-18, 2013 (U)	40	56	4
	Mar 7-11, 2012	43	53	4
	Jan 11-16, 2012	38	59	4
	Nov 9-14, 2011	35	58	6
	Aug 17-21, 2011	34	60	6
	May 2, 2011	40	55	4
	Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	39	56	6
	Jan 6-9, 2011	42	51	7
	Jun 16-20, 2010	43	51	5
	May 6-9, 2010	41	51	8
	Apr 21-26, 2010	38	54	8
	Mar 10-14, 2010	41	52	7
	Jan 6-10, 2010	42	51	7
	Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	42	52	5
	Jul 22-26, 2009	38	53	9
	Jun 10-14, 2009	52	40	8
	Apr 14-21, 2009	60	33	7
	Feb 4-8, 2009	56	24	20

QUESTIONS 3b-c, 10, 15-16, 17a-b HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE NO QUESTIONS 2, 3d-e, 3g-h9, 11-14, 18-28 QUESTIONS 1, 3f, 3i, 4-8, 17c-d PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ASK ALL:

Q.29 Please tell me if you think the REPUBLICAN Party or the DEMOCRATIC Party could do the better job of [INSERT FIRST ITEM; RANDOMIZE]? How about [NEXT ITEM]? [IF NECESSARY: Which party could do the better job of ITEM?]

	•			(VOL.) Neither	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Dealing with the federal budget deficit					
Sep 4-8, 2013	43	35	7	9	5
Jan 9-13, 2013	40	39	7	8	6
Dec 5-9, 2012	43	38	4	7	9
Mar 7-11, 2012	42	41	2	7	7
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	46	37	4	6	7
Jul 22-24, 2011	43	37	5	6	8
May 25-30, 2011 ¹	41	38	4	9	8
Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	46	34	8	6	7
Oct 13-18, 2010	35	28	7	16	14
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	43	36	5	9	7
	Sep 4-8, 2013 Jan 9-13, 2013 Dec 5-9, 2012 Mar 7-11, 2012 Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011 Jul 22-24, 2011 May 25-30, 2011 Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011 Oct 13-18, 2010	Dealing with the federal budget deficit Sep 4-8, 2013 Jan 9-13, 2013 Dec 5-9, 2012 Mar 7-11, 2012 Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011 Jul 22-24, 2011 May 25-30, 2011 Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011 Oct 13-18, 2010 Party Party Party Party A 43 44 45 47 48 49 49 40 40 41 41 42 45 46 46 46 47 48 48 49 49 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	Dealing with the federal budget deficit Sep 4-8, 2013 Jan 9-13, 2013 Dec 5-9, 2012 Mar 7-11, 2012 Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011 Jul 22-24, 2011 May 25-30, 2011 Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011 Oct 13-18, 2010 Party Party Party Party Party Party Party A43 A5 A5 A43 A5 A43 A5 A43 A5 A7 A44 A6 A7 A7 A7 A84 A86 A87	Republican Democratic Party Both equally Dealing with the federal budget deficit 35 7 Sep 4-8, 2013 43 35 7 Jan 9-13, 2013 40 39 7 Dec 5-9, 2012 43 38 4 Mar 7-11, 2012 42 41 2 Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011 46 37 4 Jul 22-24, 2011 43 37 5 May 25-30, 2011¹ 41 38 4 Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011 46 34 8 Oct 13-18, 2010 35 28 7	Dealing with the federal budget deficit Harty Party Party

1

From February 2006 to May 2011 item read "Reducing the federal budget deficit;" an experiment conducted in July 2011 showed no significant difference between the current wording and this wording. In Early October 2005, the item was asked as a standalone question. In June 1999, the item was worded: "Keeping the federal budget balanced." In December 1993 the item was worded: "Reducing the budget deficit."

Q.29 CONTINUED...

L				(VOL.)		
		Republican	Democratic	`Both ´	(VOL.)	(VOL.)
		<u>Party</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>equally</u>	<u>Neither</u>	DK/Ref
	May 20-23, 2010	33	30	8	16	12
	Apr 21-26, 2010	38	35	6	11	10
	Feb 3-9, 2010	42	36	6	8	7
	Aug 27-30, 2009	35	36	6	13	10
	September, 2006	27	47	4	8	14
	February, 2006	33	45	6	9	7
	Early October, 2005	29	47	6	10	8
	June, 1999	37	41	5	8	9
	July, 1994	42	36	2	13	7
	December, 1993	31	36		18	15
ITEMS	b,c HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE					
d.	Dealing with banks and financial insti	tutions				
	Sep 4-8, 2013	41	35	6	10	7
	Apr 21-26, 2010	36	36	7	11	11

NO QUESTIONS 30-34

ASK ALL:

Thinking about the nation's economy...

How would you rate economic conditions in this country today... as excellent, good, only fair, or Q.35

	Evcollont	Cood	Only	Door	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Sep 4-8, 2013	Excellent 2	<u>Good</u> 17	<u>fair</u> 48	<u>Poor</u> 32	*
Jul 17-21, 2013	2	15	45	37	1
Jun 12-16, 2013	2	21	47	29	*
Mar 13-17, 2013	1	15	43	40	1
Jan 9-13, 2013	2	11	38	49	1
Dec 5-9, 2012	1	14	50	35	1
Oct 24-28, 2012	1	12	42	44	1
Sep 12-16, 2012	1	12	43	44	1
Jun 7-17, 2012	1	9	47	42	1
Mar 7-11, 2012	1	9	38	51	1
Feb 8-12, 2012	1	10	46	43	1
Jan 11-16, 2012	2	9	42	47	1
Dec 7-11, 2011	*	8	38	53	1
Aug 17-21, 2011	1	6	37	56	1
Jun 15-19, 2011	*	8	45	46	1
Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	1	7	38	53	1
Feb 2-7, 2011	1	11	45	42	1
Dec 1-5, 2010	1	8	44	45	1
Oct 13-18, 2010	1	7	38	54	1
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	1	7	43	48	1
Jun 3-6, 2010	1	8	48	43	1
Apr 21-26, 2010	*	11	39	49	1
Mar 10-14, 2010	1	6	39	53	1
Feb 3-9, 2010	1	7	38	53	1
Dec 9-13, 2009	1 *	7	41	50	1
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009		8	41	50	1
Sep 30-Oct 4, 2009	1 *	8	43	48 53	1
Aug 11-17, 2009	1	8 8	38 39	52 52	2 1
Jun 10-14, 2009	*	6	25	68	1
Mar 9-12, 2009 Feb 4-8, 2009	*	4	23	71	1
December, 2008	*	7	33	59	1

Q.35 CONTINUED...

			Only		(VOL.)
	<u>Excellent</u>	Good	<u>fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	DK/Ref
November, 2008	1	6	28	64	1
Late October, 2008	*	7	25	67	1
Early October, 2008	1	8	32	58	1
Late September, 2008	*	7	27	65	1
July, 2008	1	9	39	50	1
April, 2008	1	10	33	56	*
March, 2008	1	10	32	56	1
Early February, 2008	1	16	36	45	2
January, 2008	3	23	45	28	1
November, 2007	3 3 3	20	44	32	1
September, 2007		23	43	29	2
June, 2007	6	27	40	25	2
February, 2007	5	26	45	23	1
December, 2006	6	32	41	19	2
Early November, 2006 (RVs)	9	35	37	17	2
Late October, 2006	6	27	40	25	2
September, 2006	5	32	41	20	2
March, 2006	4	29	44	22	1
January, 2006	4	30	45	19	2
Early October, 2005	2	23	45	29	1
Mid-September, 2005	3 3 3 3	28	44	24	1
Mid-May, 2005	3	29	47	20	1
January, 2005	3	36	45	15	1
December, 2004	3	33	43	20	1
Early November, 2004 (RVs)	5	31	37	26	1
Mid-September, 2004	4	34	40	20	2
August, 2004	3	30	45	21	1
Late April, 2004	4	34	38	22	2
Late February, 2004 ²	2	29	42	26	1

ASK ALL:

Q.36 A year from now, do you expect that economic conditions in the country as a whole will be better than they are at present, or worse, or just about the same as now?

				(VOL.)
	<u>Better</u>	<u>Worse</u>	<u>Same</u>	DK/Ref
Sep 4-8, 2013	28	25	46	1
Jun 12-16, 2013	33	19	47	1
Mar 13-17, 2013	25	32	41	1
Jan 9-13, 2013	33	25	40	2
Dec 5-9, 2012	37	25	36	2
Sep 12-16, 2012	43	8	42	8
Jun 7-17, 2012	34	11	50	5
Mar 7-11, 2012	44	14	38	4
Feb 8-12, 2012	44	10	42	3
Jan 11-16, 2012	34	16	46	3
Dec 7-11, 2011	28	18	50	4
Aug 17-21, 2011	29	18	50	2
Jun 15-19, 2011	29	23	46	2
Oct 13-18, 2010	35	16	45	4
Apr 21-26, 2010	42	19	36	3
Feb 3-9, 2010	42	16	40	3
Dec 9-13, 2009	42	17	38	3
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	39	19	39	2
Sep 30-Oct 4, 2009	45	15	38	3
Aug 11-17, 2009	45	19	33	3

² Earlier trends available from Gallup.

Q.36 CONTINUED...

				(VOL.)
	<u>Better</u>	<u>Worse</u>	<u>Same</u>	DK/Ref
Jun 10-14, 2009	48	16	34	2
Mar 9-12, 2009	41	19	37	3
Feb 4-8, 2009	40	18	38	4
December, 2008	43	17	36	4
Early October, 2008	46	16	30	8
July, 2008	30	21	41	8
March, 2008	33	22	39	6
January, 2008	20	26	48	6
September, 2007	19	23	53	5
June, 2007	16	24	55	5
February, 2007	17	20	58	5
December, 2006	22	18	56	4
September, 2006	16	25	55	4
January, 2006	20	22	55	3 3 2 3 3
Early October, 2005	20	32	45	3
Mid-September, 2005	18	37	43	2
Mid-May, 2005	18	24	55	3
January, 2005	27	18	52	
August, 2004	36	9	47	8
Late February, 2004	39	12	41	8
September, 2003	37	17	43	3 3
May, 2003	43	19	35	3
Late March, 2003	33	23	37	7
January, 2003	30	20	44	6
January, 2002	44	17	36	3
Newsweek: January, 2001	18	33	44	5
June, 2000	15	24	55	6
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	16	22	57	5
Early September, 1998	18	17	61	4
May, 1990	18	31	45	6
February, 1989	25	22	49	4
September, 1988 (RVs)	24	16	51	9
May, 1988	24	20	46	10
January, 1988	22	26	45	7
Newsweek: January, 1984 (RVs)	35	13	49	3

ASK ALL:

Q.37 Which of the following national economic issues worries you most? [READ AND RANDOMIZE]

Sep 4-8, 2013 Mar 13-17, 2013 ³ Dec 5-9, 2012 Sep 12-16, 2012 Mar 7-11, 2012 Nov 9-14, 2011 Sep 1-4, 2011 Jul 20-24, 2011 May 25-30, 2011 Mar 8-14, 2011 Feb 2-7, 2011	The job situation 40 32 40 40 39 47 43 39 38 34	Rising prices 22 29 22 19 22 13 17 15 20 28 23	The federal budget deficit 24 27 25 27 24 22 29 28 24 19	The condition of the financial and housing markets 10 9 10 10 11 12 11 11 10 10 10	(VOL.) Other 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 3 2 3 1	(VOL.) None/not worried about any 1 * * 1 1 1 2 1 * * 1 1	(VOL.) DK/Ref 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 3
Feb 2-7, 2011 Dec 1-5, 2010	_	_			1 1	1	3

_

From March 2010 to March 2013, the financial and housing markets answer choice was worded "Problems in the financial and housing markets."

Tho

Q.37 CONTINUED...

			The federal	condition of the financial		(VOL.) None/not	
	The job situation	Rising prices	budget deficit	and housing markets	(VOL.) Other	worried about any	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	49	15	19	12	2	1	2
Jun 3-6, 2010	41	16	23	13	3	1	2
Mar 10-14, 2010	45	17	22	11	2	*	2

ASK ALL:

Q.38 Overall, which of the following best describes how the recession affected your own personal financial situation? [READ AND RANDOMIZE OPTIONS 1 AND 3; KEEP OPTION 2 SECOND]

Sep 4-8		Jan 11-16	Mar 8-14	Feb 2-7
2013		<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2011</u>
33	It had a major effect, and your finances have not recovered	36	40	36
28	It had a major effect, but your finances have mostly recovered	ed 28	24	25
37	It didn't have a major effect on your finances	33	34	37
2	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	4	2	1

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=762]:

Q.39F2 Thinking about the U.S. economic system in general, compared with before the 2008 financial crisis, do you think the U.S. economic system is **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**?

Sep 4-8 2013	
33	More secure today than it was before the 2008 economic crisis
63	No more secure today than it was before the 2008 economic crisis
4	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

NO QUESTION 40

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=744]:

Q.41F1 Thinking about financial regulation, which comes closer to your view [READ AND RANDOMIZE]:

Sep 4-8 <u>2013</u>	
43	The government has gone too far regulating financial institutions and markets, making it harder for the economy to grow
.5	The government has not gone far enough in regulating financial institutions and markets,
49	leaving the country at risk of another financial crisis
8	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

TREND FOR COMPARISON

In 2010, the President and Congress passed a law that more strictly regulates financial institutions and markets. What worries you more on this issue?

Feb 8-12 2012		May 13-16 2010 ⁴
	These regulations go too far,	
42	making it harder for the economy to grow	46
	These regulations do not go far enough,	
42	leaving the country at risk of another financial crisis	44
16	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	11

NO QUESTIONS 42-43

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For May 13-16, 2010 the question read: "Thinking about financial regulation, what worries you more...". The response options read "That the government will go too far in regulating financial institutions and markets, making it harder for the economy to grow," or "That the government will not go far enough in regulating financial institutions and markets, leaving the country at risk of another financial crisis."

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=744]:

Q.44F1 Thinking about the recession that began in 2008. Please tell me whether you think each of the following has fully recovered from the recession, partially recovered, or hardly recovered at all. First, [INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE] have/has [ITEM] fully recovered from the recession, partially recovered, or hardly recovered at all? What about [INSERT ITEM]? [IF NECESSARY: Have/has [ITEM] fully recovered from the recession, partially recovered, or hardly recovered at all]?

		Fully <u>recovered</u>	Partially <u>recovered</u>	Hardly recovered <u>at all</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
a.F1	Real estate values Sep 4-8, 2013	4	59	33	4
b.F1	The stock market Sep 4-8, 2013	21	53	18	9
c.F1	The job situation Sep 4-8, 2013	2	45	52	1
d.F1	Household incomes Sep 4-8, 2013	2	42	54	2

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=762]:

Q.45F2 Thinking about the federal government's economic policies following the recession that began in 2008. Do you think these policies have helped [INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE] a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all? What about [NEXT ITEM]? [IF NECESSARY: Have the federal government's policies since the recession helped [ITEM] a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all? ⁵

- 52	Middle deservation	A great <u>deal</u>	A fair amount	Not too <u>much</u>	Not at <u>all</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
a.F2	Middle-class people Sep 4-8, 2013 Jul 15-18, 2010	6 2	21 25	38 43	33 25	2 4
b.F2	Poor people Sep 4-8, 2013 Jul 15-18, 2010	8 7	18 24	35 37	37 27	3 5
c.F2	Wealthy people Sep 4-8, 2013 Jul 15-18, 2010	38 31	21 26	20 18	13 12	8 12
d.F2	Large banks and financial institutions Sep 4-8, 2013 Jul 15-18, 2010	40 53	28 21	17 12	7 6	7 8
e.F2	Small businesses Sep 4-8, 2013 Jul 15-18, 2010	6 2	23 21	35 39	32 29	4 8
f.F2	Large corporations Sep 4-8, 2013 Jul 15-18, 2010	41 44	26 26	19 12	8 8	7 10

NO QUESTIONS 46-54, 57-59, 62, 68, 70-77 QUESTIONS 55-56, 60-61, 63-67, 69, 78-85 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

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In July 2010, the question was worded "Thinking about the federal government's economic policies since the recession began in 2008. Do you think they have helped ... "

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?

Sep 4-8, 2013	Republican 26	32	Independent 38	3	1	(VOL.) DK/Ref 1	Lean <u>Rep</u> 17	Lean <u>Dem</u> 15
Jul 17-21, 2013	19	29	46	3	*	2	19	18
Jun 12-16, 2013	23 25	33 32	39 37	3 2	1	2 3	17 14	15 16
May 1-5, 2013 Mar 13-17, 2013	25 26	33	37 34	3	1	3	14	15
Feb 13-18, 2013	22	32	41	2	*	2	15	19
Jan 9-13, 2013	25	32	38	2	*	2	15	16
Dec 17-19, 2012	21	32	38	4	*	4	15	14
Dec 5-9, 2012	23	33	38	3	1	2	14	19
Oct 31-Nov 3, 2012	2 26	34	34	3	1	3	13	16
Oct 24-28, 2012	28	33	33	4	*	2	12	16
Oct 4-7, 2012	27	31	36	3	1	3	15	15
Sep 12-16, 2012	24	35	36	2	*	2	14	16
Yearly Totals	24.7	32.6	26.4	3.1	_	2.7	111	16.1
2012 2011	24.7	32.6	36.4 37.4	3.1	.5 .4	2.7	14.4 15.7	15.6
2011	25.2	32.3	35.2	3.6	.4 .4	2.3	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	<i>30.9</i> <i>27.3</i>	31.8 34.4	27.9 30.9	5.2 5.1	.6 .6	3.6 1.7	11.7 12.1	9.4 13.5
2001 Pre-Sept 11 2000	28.0	34.4 33.4	29.1	5.1 5.5	.5 .5	3.6	11.6	11.7
1999	26.6	33.5	33.7	3.9	.5 .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 1989	30.9 33	33.2 33	29.3 34	1.2 	1.9 	3.4 	12.4 	11.3
1989	33 26	35 35	34 39					
1507	20	55	3,7					

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1) [N=1,201]:

Q.85 And how often would you say you vote in PRIMARY elections – that is, the elections in which a party selects their nominee to run in a general election. Would you say you vote in PRIMARY elections [READ IN ORDER]?

Sep 4-8		July 17-21
<u>2013</u>		<u>2013</u>
50	Always	46
24	Nearly always	23
13	Part of the time	13
11	Seldom	14
2	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	4

ASK REPUBLICANS AND REPUBLICAN LEANERS ONLY (PARTY=1 OR PARTYLN=1):

TEAPARTY3 From what you know, do you agree or disagree with the Tea Party movement, or don't you have an opinion either way?

BASED ON REPUBLICANS AND REPUBLICAN LEANERS [N=657]:

			No opinion	(VOL.) Haven't	(VOL.)	Not heard of/
	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>either way</u>	<u>heard of</u>	Refused	<u>DK</u>
Sep 4-8, 2013	35	9	54	1	1	
Jul 17-21, 2013	37	10	50	2	1	
Jun 12-16, 2013	44	9	46	1	2	
May 23-26, 2013	41	7	48	1	3	
May 1-5, 2013	28	8	61	2	1	
Mar 13-17, 2013	43	7	47	1	1	
Feb 13-18, 2013	36	9	52	1	3	
Feb 14-17, 2013	43	9	45	1	2	
Jan 9-13, 2013	35	10	51	2	2 *	
Dec 5-9, 2012	37	11	51	1		
Oct 31-Nov 3, 2012 (RVs)	40	8	49	1	2	
Oct 4-7, 2012	38	9	50	1	3	
Sep 12-16, 2013	39	7	52	1	1	
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	40	9	47	2	1	
Jun 7-17, 2012	42	8	48	1	1	
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	36	9	53	1	2	
Apr 4-15, 2012	42	8	48	1	1	
Mar 7-11, 2012	38	10	49 51	2	1	
Feb 8-12, 2012	40	7	51	1	1	
Jan 11-16, 2012	42	8	47 53	1	1	
Jan 4-8, 2012	37	8	52	1	1	
Dec 7-11, 2011	40	9	48	2 *	1	
Nov 9-14, 2011	41	9	49 51		1	
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	37 43	11	51	1 *	1	
Aug 17-21, 2011	43	7	49 51	*	1	
Jul 20-24, 2011	40 42	7 9	51 47	1	1 1	
Jun 15-19, 2011						
May 25-30, 2011	37 45	7 9	52 46	1 *	3 1	
Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	45 37	7	54	1	*	
Mar 8-14, 2011	41	9	48	1	1	
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011 Feb 2-7, 2011 ⁶	43	8	47	1	1	
	45 45	6	47 47	1	1	
Jan 5-9, 2011 Dec 1-5, 2010	48	5	45	1	1	
Nov 4-7, 2010	51	5	42	1	1	
Oct 27-30, 2010 (RVs)	58	5	27		1	9
Oct 13-18, 2010 (<i>RVs</i>)	54	5	30		1	10
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 (<i>RVs</i>)	56	6	29		*	9
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	46	5	36		1	13
Jun 16-20, 2010	46	5	30		*	19
May 20-23, 2010	53	4	25		1	16
Mar 11-21, 2010	48	4	26		1	21
11ai 11-21, 2010	70	+	20	- -	1	Z 1

Key to Pew Research trends noted in the topline:

(U)	Pew Research Center/USA Today polls	
(WP)	Pew Research Center/Washington Post polls	

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."