

TO: Jill Farrell
Judicial Watch

Liz Sheld
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FROM: Kellyanne Conway
Kevin Quinley
the polling company, inc./WomanTrend

DATE: December 17, 2013

RE: Report and Analysis: Nationwide Omnibus Survey

the polling company, inc./WomanTrend (tpc/WT) is pleased to present Judicial Watch and Breitbart with the results and analysis from twelve questions added to a nationwide dual-frame omnibus survey of adults (18+) living in the United States.

This nationwide survey of 1,0000 American adults was conducted Interviews were conducted December 13-16, 2013, at a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) facility using live callers. The survey had a dual-frame sampling design composed of 65% landline interviews and 35% cell phone interviews.

The sample was drawn from two independent non-overlapping sample frames, one for landlines and one for cell phones. It was drawn utilizing a Random Digit Dial (RDD) in which phone numbers were generated by a computer to ensure that every household in the sample had an equal chance to be surveyed. The random-digit-dial sample includes both unlisted and listed landline telephone numbers and is fully replicated and stratified by region. Further information on sampling procedures is found on page 25 of this report.

Sampling controls were used to ensure that a proportional and representative number of adults were interviewed from such demographic groups as age, gender, race and ethnicity, and geographic region. Jill Farrell of Judicial Watch and Liz Sheld of Breitbart approved the final survey instrument prior to fielding.

The margin of error is calculated at +/- 3.1% at the 95% confidence level, meaning that in 19 out of 20 cases, the results obtained would differ by no more than three point one percentage points in either direction if the entire adult population nationwide were to be surveyed. Margins of error for subgroups are higher.

Areas of inquiry for this study included public impression and opinion regarding:

- Corruption in the federal government;
- Illegal immigration and enforcement policy;
- Government transparency, and;
- The Affordable Care Act, or Obamacare, and its consequence on individual health care.

KEY FINDINGS

- **Americans overwhelmingly alarmed by corruption in the federal government.**
 - Washington, D.C., is viewed with skepticism among the public writ large as a 77%-majority of Americans are “very” or “somewhat” concerned about corruption in the federal government. A three-quarters consensus is noteworthy given the tough, legally consequential word used, “corruption.” This goes beyond the incompetence and intransigence that many Americans associate with the nation’s capital.
- **Majority believes federal government’s ability to self-police corruption has declined since Obama entered office.**
 - Then-candidate Senator Barack Obama capitalized on public antipathy toward the federal government during his 2008 campaign by running as an outsider who “transcended politics” and would have the “most transparent” administration in history. Five years hence, Mr. Obama’s pledge to change government for the better seems to be unfulfilled for most of the public. A 52%-majority of Americans think the government is actually doing a WORSE job at cutting down on corruption within its own ranks (compared with just 18% who say it is “doing better”) in the past half-decade.
 - Another discouraging referendum for the self-proclaimed “most transparent administration in history”¹ occurred in response to a separate question, where a 41%-plurality of Americans believe the federal government is actually “less transparent” under Obama’s watch. In fact, four-out-of-five adults (80%) do not recognize any improvement during President Obama’s tenure, compared with just 16% (*half* the number of Democrats in the survey!) who say it is “more transparent.”
- **Three-quarters of Americans find voter fraud problematic.**
 - Ballot integrity is a legitimate concern among adults nationwide, 75% of which identify voter fraud as either a “major” or “minor” problem. In fact, Americans are 21-points more likely to view it as “a major problem” (36%) than “not a problem” (15%).
- **Americans favor the rule of law when addressing illegal immigration.**
 - A 51%-majority of the public resist policies permitting sanctuary cities, voicing opposition to local policies that would handcuff local law enforcement from honoring federal immigration laws (vs. 34% favor).

¹ Obama says his is ‘most transparent administration’ ever | The Hill; <http://bit.ly/1c9YQdo>.

- **Adults prefer to enforce current law for illegal immigrants (44%) rather than change it to a more lenient policy (36%).**
- ***American adults are skeptical of the ACA and fear it might reduce quality and increase costs (the reverse of what was promised).***
 - Two-thirds of (68%) Americans are satisfied with their own current healthcare, including nearly two-fifths (39%) who are STRONGLY satisfied.
 - **Americans are ELEVEN TIMES more likely to recognize that their healthcare costs have increased (44%) rather than decreased (4%) since Obamacare became law nearly four years ago.**
 - A 47%-plurality of the country say their costs have “stayed the same” over that interval.
- **Adults are largely dubious that enrolling in Obamacare will actually reduce their health insurance costs.**
 - A 54%-majority disagreed that they will pay less if they join the government’s health insurance plan (vs. 12% agree).
 - There is a 28-point intensity gap favoring those who most adamantly reject the notion compared with those who embrace it most enthusiastically (12% STRONGLY agree vs. 40% STRONGLY disagree).
- **Obamacare a Problem beyond Obama: media also fingered for adding to confusion and “information-underload” regarding the new healthcare law.**
 - Roughly one-quarter (27%) agrees that they are accurately informed, compared with 70% who disagree with that perspective.
- ***The closer to home, the more confident Americans are in the management of health care.***
 - Adults are over twice as likely to be assured by their state government’s handling of healthcare issues (44%) than the federal government’s (18%) – although a separate 27% volunteered “neither of the above.”
 - This “no confidence” vote in government’s ability to oversee such a large part of the nation’s economy, and such an intimate aspect of everyday life, is alarming.

Washington, D.C., Captures Dual Distinction as Capital City & Epicenter of Federal Corruption

Americans express pervasive apprehension toward the federal government's propriety. **Majorities among each demographic and socioeconomic subgroup are "very" or "somewhat" (77% overall) concerned about corruption in the nation's capital.**

These concerns are reflected among **tri-partisan majorities** of self-identified Democrats (68% high level of concern), self-ID Independents (75%) and self-ID Republicans (88%)

Older and younger Americans have divergent views toward federal government corruption. Adults aged 18-34 tend to have a lower level of concern than average (27% vs. 20% overall) while seniors aged 65 and above exhibit higher levels of concern (83% vs. 77% overall).

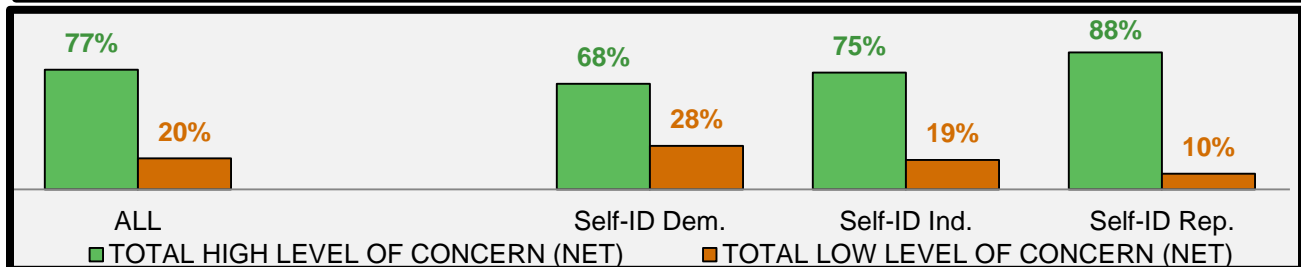
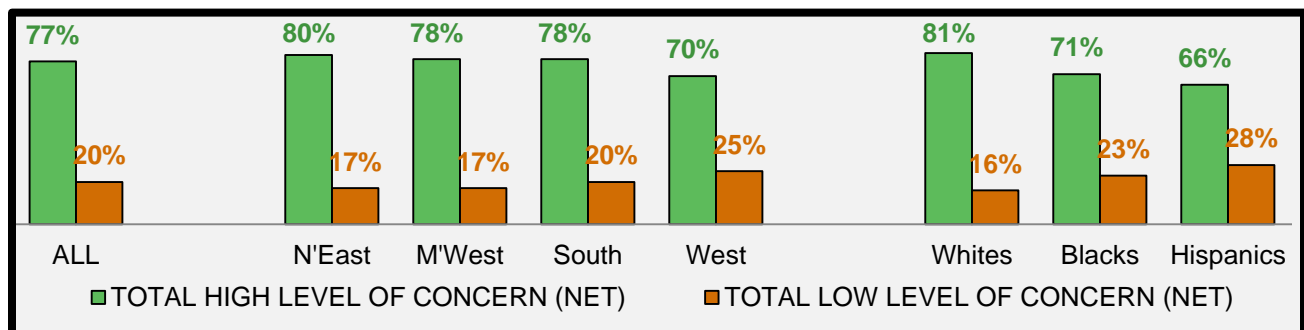
How concerned are you about the issue of federal government corruption in Washington, DC? (ROTATED TOP-TO-BOTTOM AND BOTTOM-TO-TOP)

77% TOTAL HIGH LEVEL OF CONCERN (NET)

52% VERY CONCERNED
25% SOMEWHAT CONCERNED

20% TOTAL LOW LEVEL OF CONCERN (NET)

11% JUST A LITTLE BIT CONCERNED
9% NOT AT ALL CONCERNED
3% DK/CANNOT JUDGE (VOL.)
* REFUSED (VOL.)



Subgroups more likely than average to have a high level of concern (77% overall) about corruption include...	Subgroups more likely than average to have a low level of concern (20% overall) about corruption include...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual HHI \$50K - \$75K (84%) • Age 65 and above (83%) • Age 35-44 (82%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hispanics (28%) • Annual HHI \$100K+ (28%) • Age 18-34 (27%)

Public Confidence in Government's Self-Policing Capabilities Wanes, An Inauspicious Trend for the Obama Administration

Americans are largely unmoved by any suggestion there has been a crackdown on corruption over the past five years. In fact, that 22% say that it is business-as-usual may be viewed as a compliment compared to the 52%-majority who believe that the government is actually doing a worse job at self-regulation.

Just 18% of adults think the government is doing a better job mitigating corruption within its ranks over the past five years. Even self-identified Democrats are equally likely to commend the government for doing better (33%) as they are to lay blame for worsening government corruption (33%) during their time in control of the White House.

Compared to five years ago, do you think the government is doing a (ROTATED) a better job OR a worse job of policing corruption in Washington, D.C.? (PROBED: And would that be a MUCH or SOMEWHAT better/worse job?)

18% TOTAL BETTER (NET)

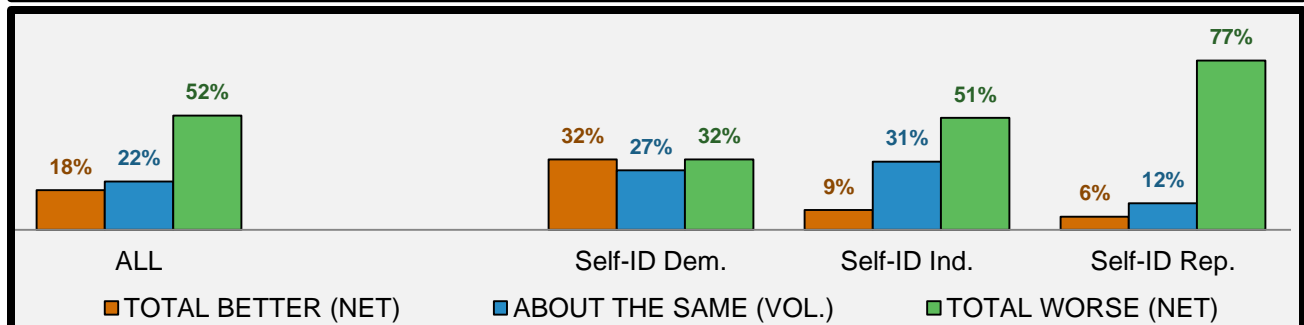
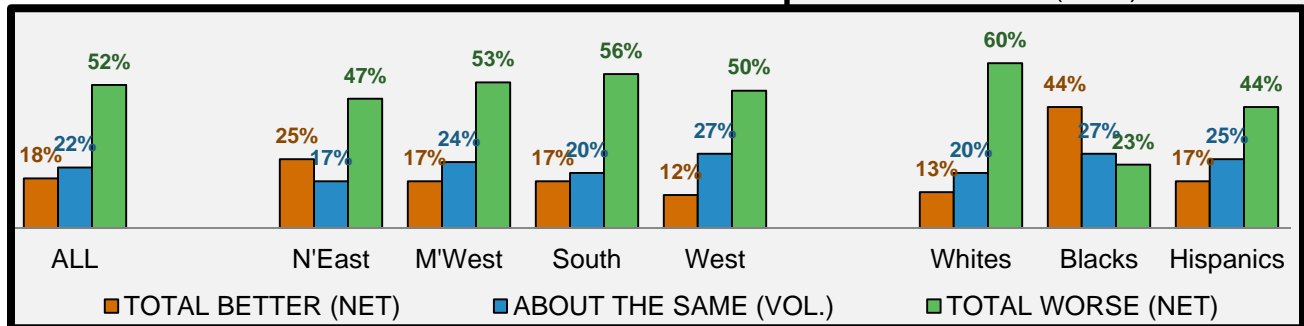
5% MUCH BETTER
13% SOMEWHAT BETTER

22% ABOUT THE SAME (VOL.)

52% TOTAL WORSE (NET)

20% SOMEWHAT WORSE
33% MUCH WORSE

8% DK/CANNOT JUDGE (VOL.)
* REFUSED (VOL.)



Subgroups more likely than average to think the government is doing a **"much" or "somewhat" better** (18% overall) job policing corruption...

- Blacks (44%)
- Northeast (25%)
- Annual HHI \$100K+ (23%)

Subgroups more likely than average to think the government is doing a **"much" or "somewhat" worse** (52% overall) about corruption include...

- Age 45-54 (65%)
- Annual HHI \$75K - \$100K (63%)
- HS Grad or Less (58%)

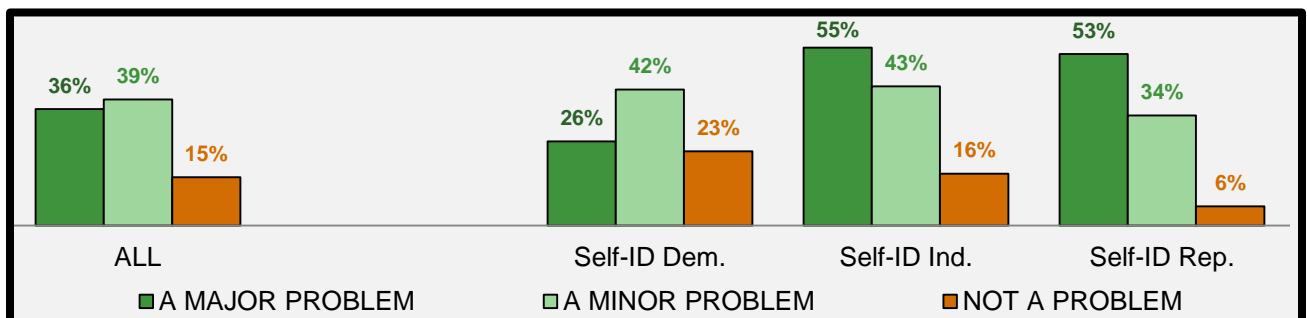
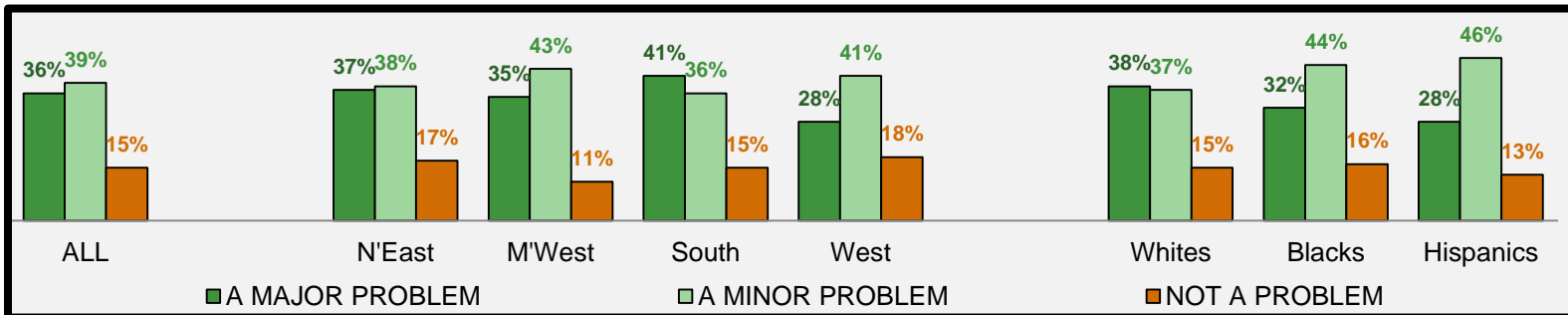
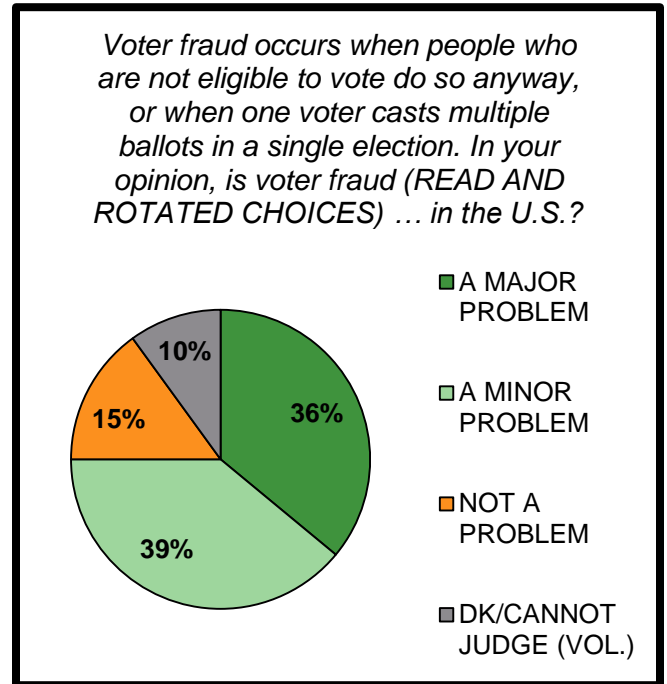
Americans Frustrated-Fearful About Voter Fraud

Three-quarters (75%) of adults recognize voter fraud as a legitimate issue, including 36% who believe it is a “major” problem in the United States.

This is a high number given the seemingly distant relationship that “franchise compromise” might have on one’s everyday concerns. Unless of course, Americans do see a nexus between the two.

Only 15% are blasé toward the issue and believe it is “not a problem in the United States,” while another 10% say they do not know or could not judge the relative significance of voter fraud.

Downplaying the perception that voter fraud is a purely political issue was the fact that majorities across the ideological spectrum consider it a “major” or “minor” problem. Self-identified independents were most threatened (55%) by this challenge to the one-person-one-vote ideals enshrined in our nation’s founding.



Strong Opposition to “Sanctuary Cities”

Resistance to sanctuary policies that prohibit law enforcement officers from enforcing the “law of the land” on immigration is hardly a partisan issue. Instead, majorities of Independents and Republicans, and a plurality of Democrats oppose such sanctuaries for illegal immigrants.

Even among those demographics that were more likely than average to favor sanctuary policies, the plurality still want federal immigration laws enforced. For example, although 41% of Hispanics favor sanctuary policies - 7% higher than the average respondent - 46% still oppose those policies.

Unsurprisingly, the young, those 18-34 years of age, are most in favor of sanctuary policies (38%), while those 45-54 year olds are the least favorable to sanctuary cities (29%).

Switching topics to immigration, do you (ROTATED) favor OR oppose local sanctuary policies in some areas that prohibit law enforcement officers from helping to enforce federal immigration laws? (PROBED: And would that be STRONGLY or SOMEWHAT favor/oppose?)

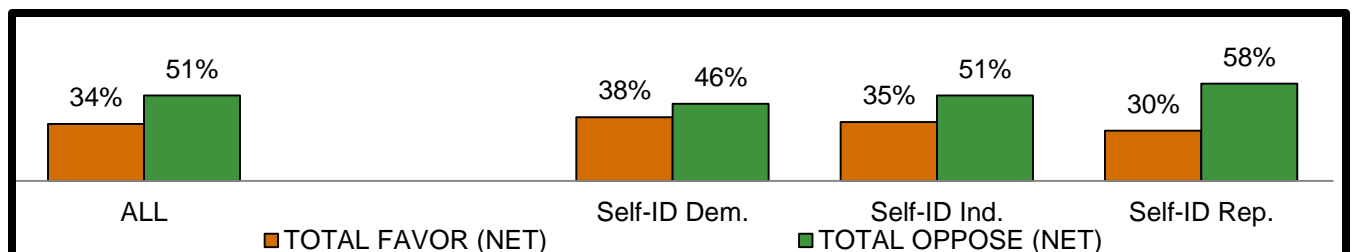
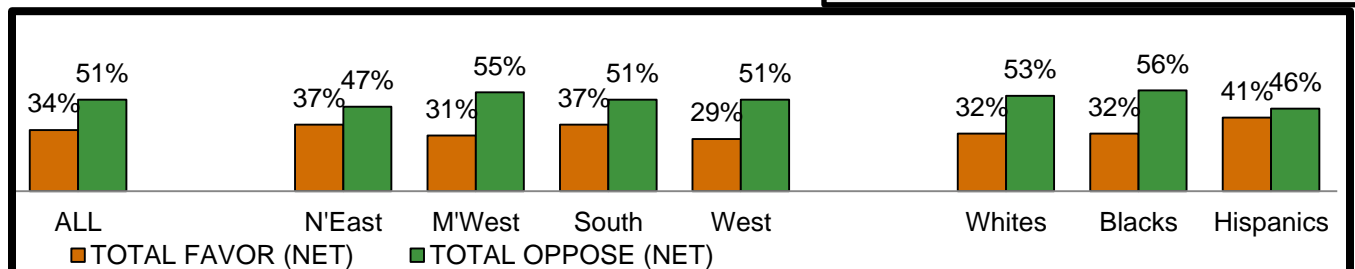
34% TOTAL FAVOR (NET)

15% STRONGLY FAVOR
19% SOMEWHAT FAVOR

51% TOTAL OPPOSE (NET)

20% SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
31% STRONGLY OPPOSE

14% DO NOT KNOW/CANNOT JUDGE (VOL.)
1% REFUSED (VOL.)



Subgroups more likely than average to “strongly” or “somewhat” favor (34% overall) local sanctuary policies...	Subgroups more likely than average to “strongly” or “somewhat” oppose (51% overall) local sanctuary policies...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent Leaning Democrats (44%) Hispanics (41%) Those with HHI of \$35k-\$50k (38%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those age 45-54 (60%) Those with children in the home (58%) Blacks (56%)

Plurality Just Says “No” to Change in Immigration

Although less dramatic than positions on sanctuary policies, a plurality believe that the U.S. should enforce the immigration laws we currently have, instead of changing the law and providing legal status to the illegal immigrants already here.

Not surprisingly, the core constituencies of the center-Left: Hispanics (66%), Democrats (55%), and those residing on the coasts (45%), prefer to change immigration law to provide legal status to illegals in the U.S. than enforce current law and expect illegals to return home.

Parents are 7-points (45% - 38%) more likely than the average respondent to favor changing the immigration law.

Formal education levels reveal a clear divide in opinion; an 11-point gap emerges. Those with a high school diploma or less are more likely than average to favor enforcing current law (50% - 44%), while college graduates are 5% more likely than average to favor changing immigration law (43% - 38%).

Which statement better reflects your views on the issue of illegal immigration?

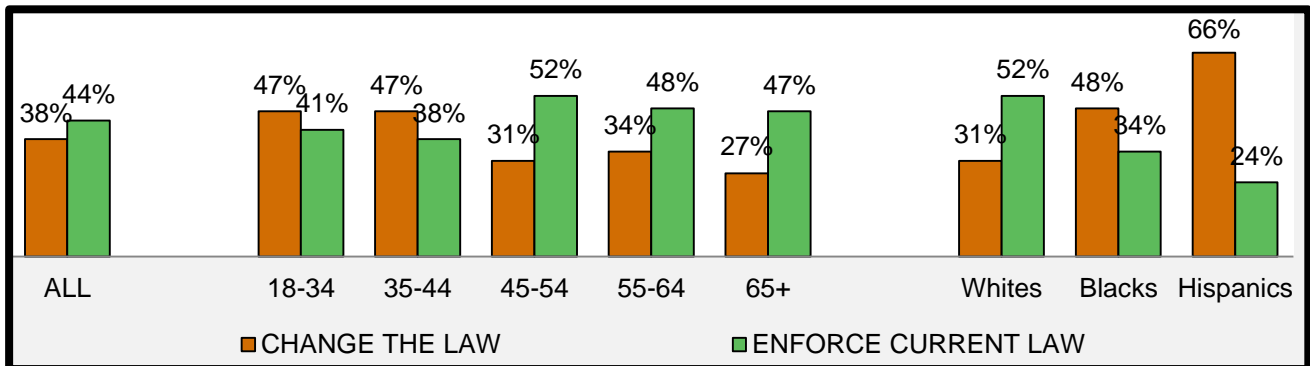
(READ AND ROTATED) We should change the law and provide legal status to those illegal immigrants present in the United States; OR

We should enforce current immigration law with the expectation that illegal immigrants return to their home countries.

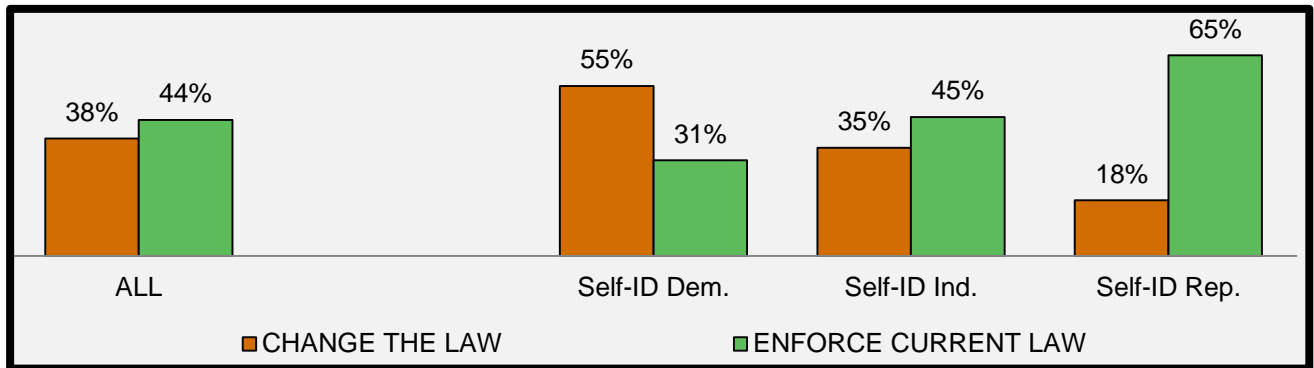
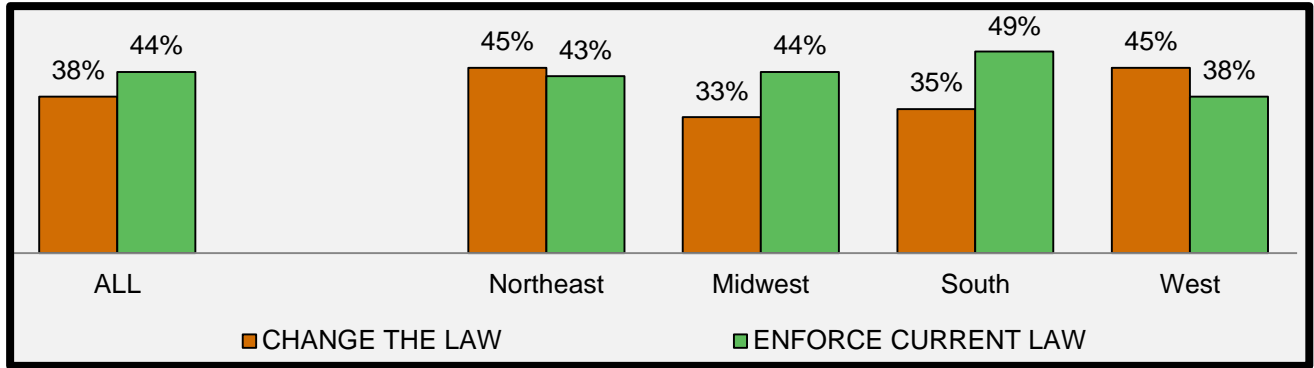
44% ENFORCE CURRENT LAW AND EXPECT RETURN TO THEIR HOME

38% CHANGE THE LAW AND PROVIDE LEGAL STATUS

5% BOTH (VOL.)
6% NEITHER/OTHER (VOL.)



Subgroups more likely than average to side with changing the law (38%) on illegal immigration...	Subgroups more likely than average to side with enforcing current law (44%) on illegal immigration...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hispanics (66%) Northeasterners and Westerners (45%) Those with children in the home (45%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those age 45-54 (52%) Those making \$35k-\$50k (51%) Those with a high school diploma or less (50%)



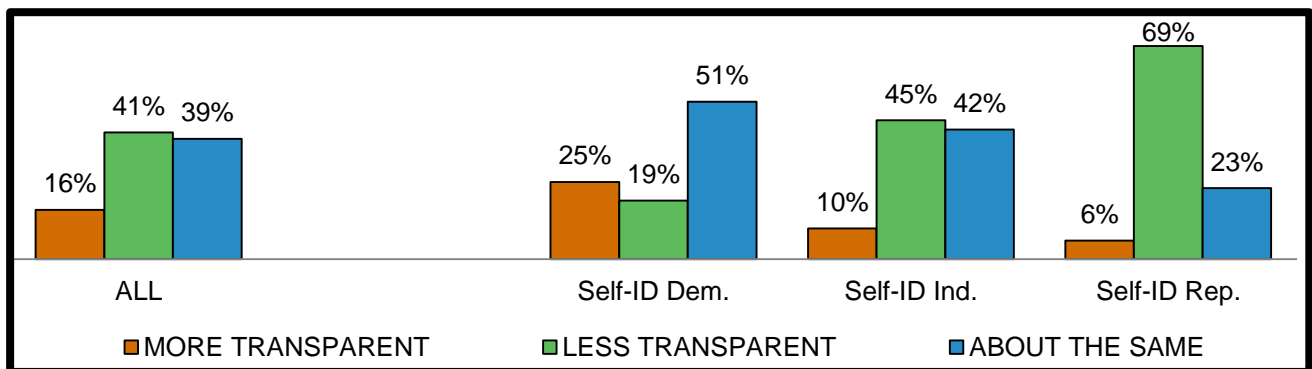
Dishonesty Catching Up With Obama

With the exception of Black respondents, every demographic group surveyed said that President Obama has failed to keep his campaign promise to bring about the most transparent government in history.

Those toward the upper-middle band of the annual household income range (\$50,000 - \$70,000) are more likely than average to say that that this administration has been less transparent (53% vs. 41% overall). Those at the extremes, households earning less than \$35,000 annually and more than \$100,000 annually, are more likely to say that the administration is “more transparent” (21%) and that transparency has “stayed about the same” (46%) respectively.

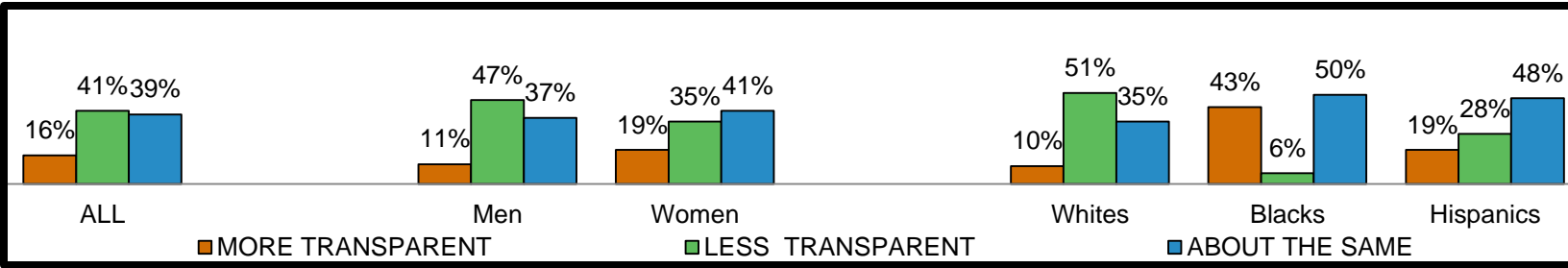
When campaigning for the presidency in 2008, Barack Obama promised to have the most transparent government in history. Over the past five years, do you think the workings of the federal government have become (ROTATED) more transparent and open to the public, less transparent and open to the public, or stayed about the same?

41% LESS TRANSPARENT
39% ABOUT THE SAME
16% MORE TRANSPARENT
4% DO NOT KNOW (VOL.)
* REFUSED (VOL.)



Subgroups more likely than average to think the federal government is more transparent (16%) over the past five years...	Subgroups more likely than average to think the federal government is less transparent (41%) over the past five years...	Subgroups more likely than average to think the federal government stayed the same (39%) over the past five years...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blacks (43%) Those making less than \$35k (21%) Those 55-64 (20%) Females (19%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those 65 and older (53%) Those ages 45-54 (48%) Males (47%) Midwesterners (46%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blacks (50%) Hispanics (48%) Those ages 18-34 and 35-44 (47%) West Region (45%)

A major 20-point gender gap emerged with respect to this question (see chart on next page). Women were 8 points more likely than men to say the feds are more open and honest now, while men were 12 points more apt to cry “less transparent.” In some ways, this gap may reflect women’s propensity to offer the benefit of the doubt (and extra time to make good on the promise), while in other ways, it reflects the gender gap at the ballot box for Mr. Obama both times. (“I invested in him” v. “I told you so”).



Most Americans Content with Current Healthcare

Over two-thirds of Americans are satisfied with their health care situation, including a 65%+ majority among men, women, all ethnicities, and both Republicans and Democrats. The major differences in satisfaction are along socio-economic status, as those with higher incomes are 10 to 20 more points likely to be satisfied; even still, 63% of those in the lowest income bracket are satisfied with their situation.

Similarly, older Americans (age 55 and older) are more apt to be satisfied with health care, **but every age group is above 63% in satisfaction.**

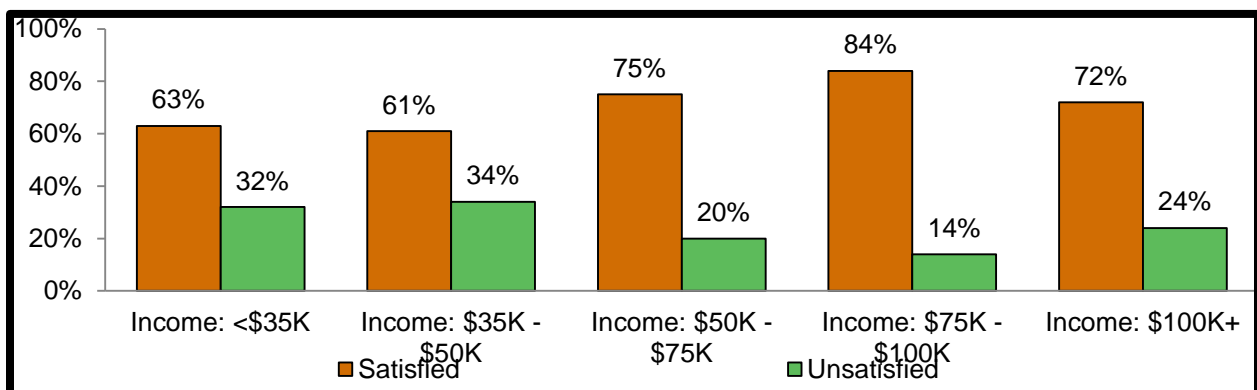
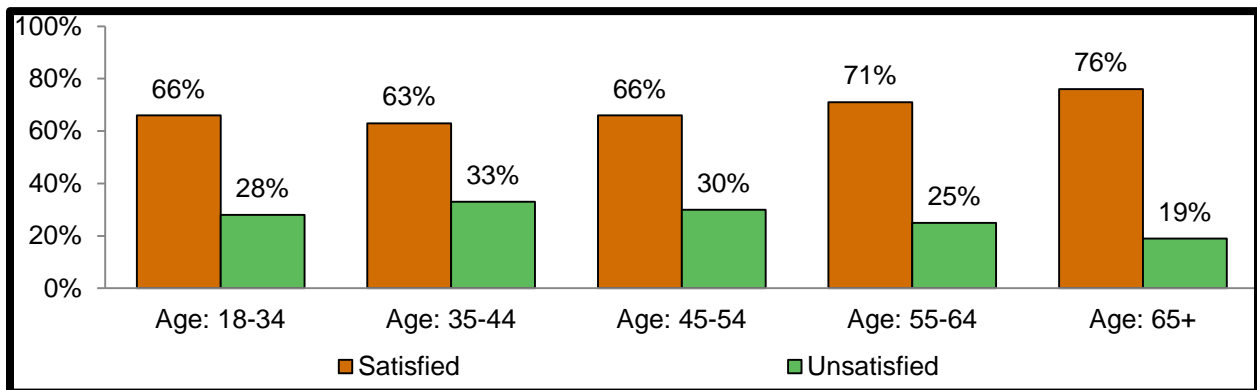
The most satisfied group are those who have employer-provided insurance (80% satisfaction), while government-provided insurance recipients figure in at 71% approval. In fact, there is only one subset that is decidedly not satisfied: those who currently do not have any insurance – a group who comprise just 17% of the overall sample.

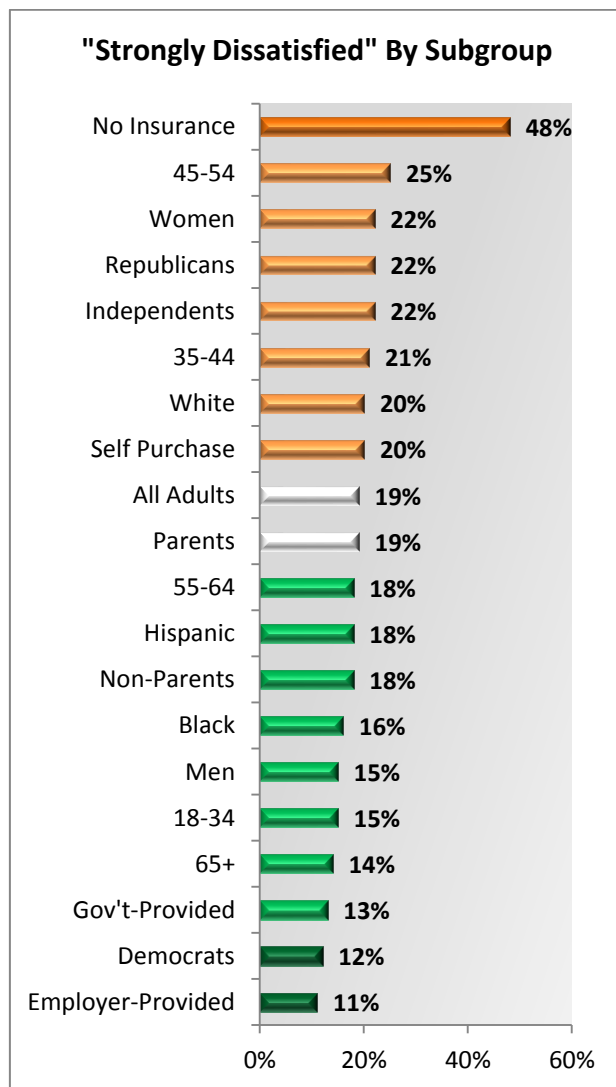
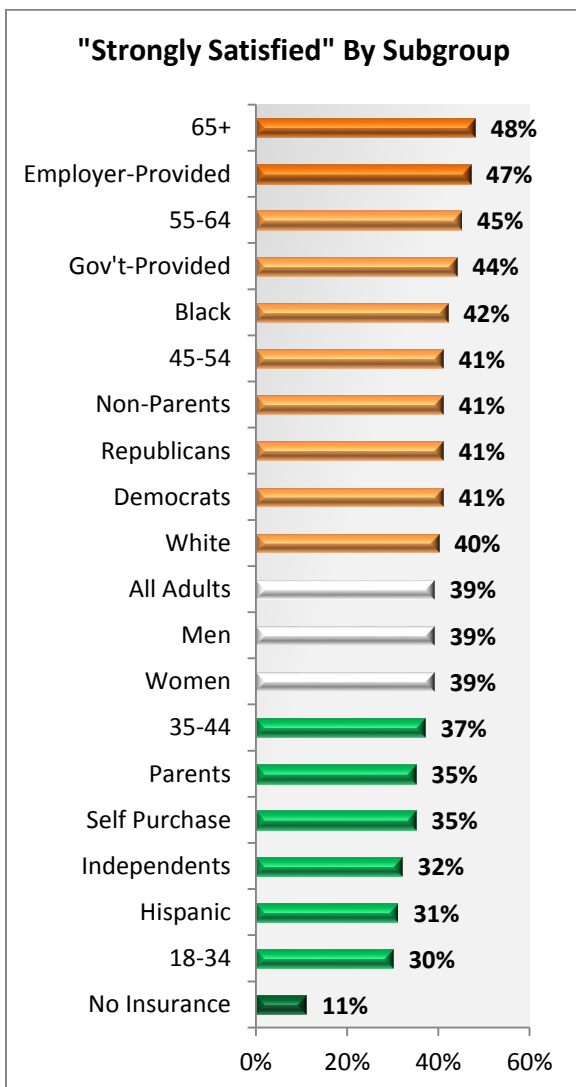
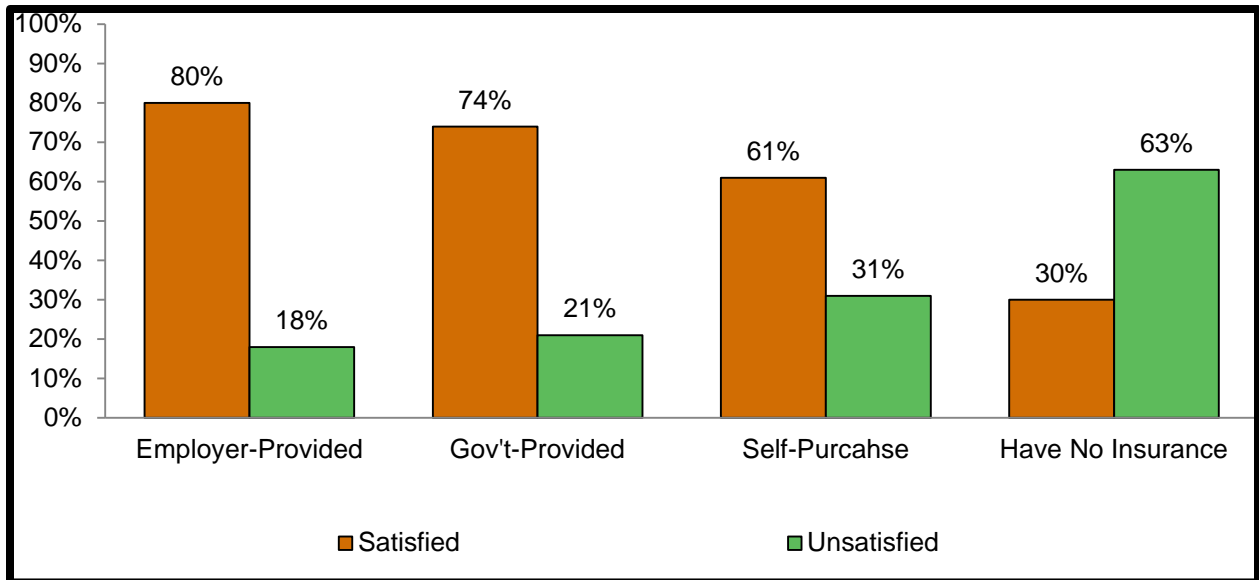
Are you (ROTATE) satisfied or unsatisfied with your current healthcare situation? (PROBE: And would that be STRONGLY or SOMEWHAT satisfied/unsatisfied?)

68% TOTAL SATISFIED (NET)
39% STRONGLY SATISFIED
29% SOMEWHAT SATISFIED

27% TOTAL UNSATISFIED (NET)
9% SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED
19% STRONGLY UNSATISFIED

5% DO NOT KNOW/CANNOT JUDGE (VOL.)
* REFUSED (VOL.)





So Far, Only a Handful See “Bottom Line” Benefit from Obamacare

Americans are split on whether their health care costs have increased or stayed the same since the ACA was first passed in March of 2010, but almost all agree that their costs have not decreased. Just 4% - practically the margin of error for the entire poll – have witnessed a reduction

Men and women report little difference of opinion on this matter. However, there is a significant disparity looking between the age breaks as younger adults (under the age of 35) - less likely to be covered - are far less likely to report a higher price tag: only 28% say their costs have increased. That figure more than **DOUBLES** to 57% who have seen increases among voters aged 45 to 54. Likewise, those with the lowest household incomes are less likely to report rising costs.

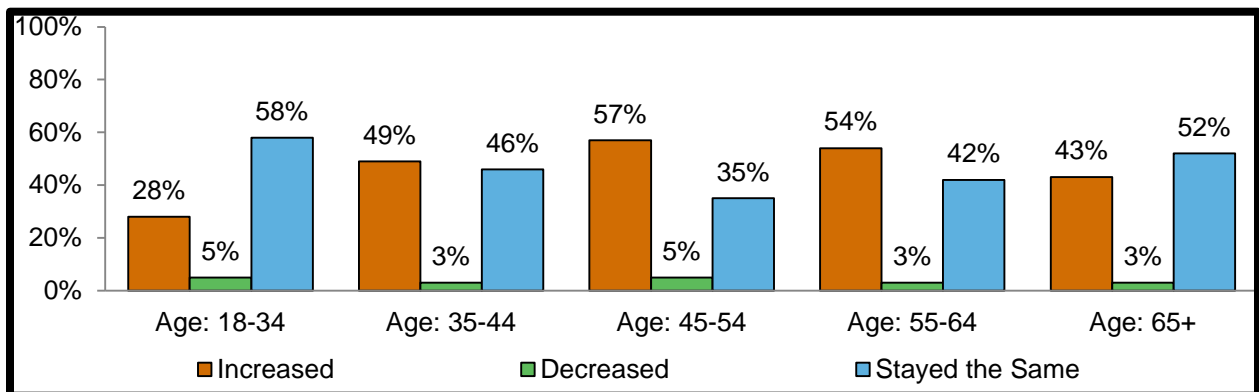
There is also a slight partisan split here: 52% of Republicans say their costs have increased, compared to only 41% of Democrats and 40% of Independents who agree. However, those two political cohorts don't report that their costs have *decreased*; instead, they've remained steady.

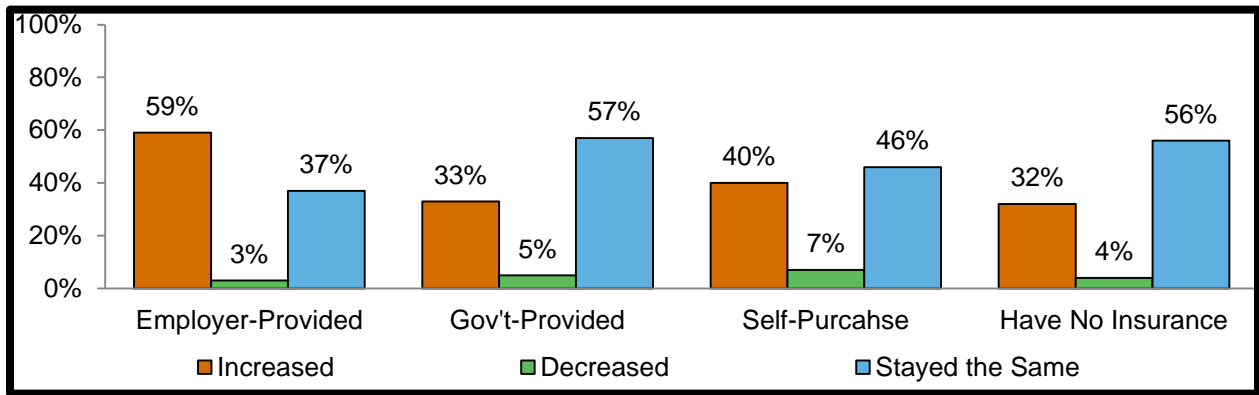
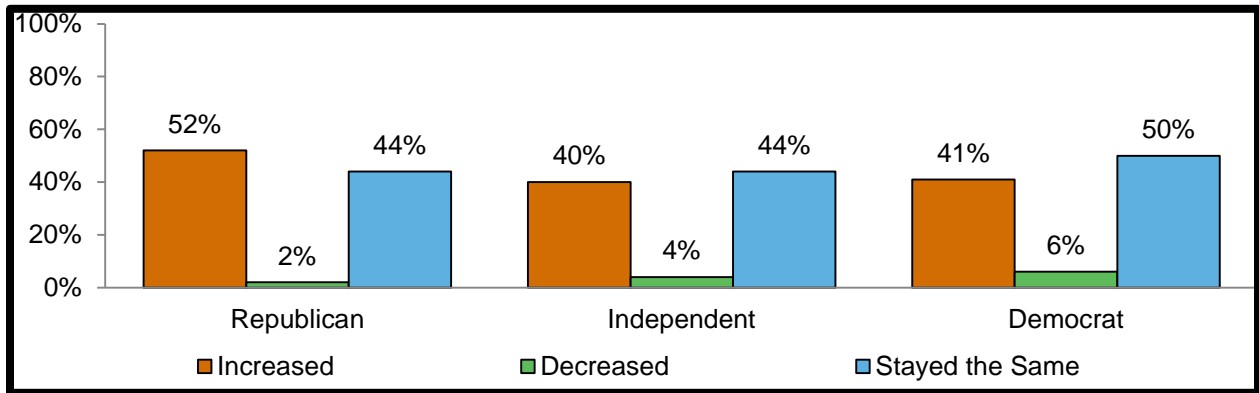
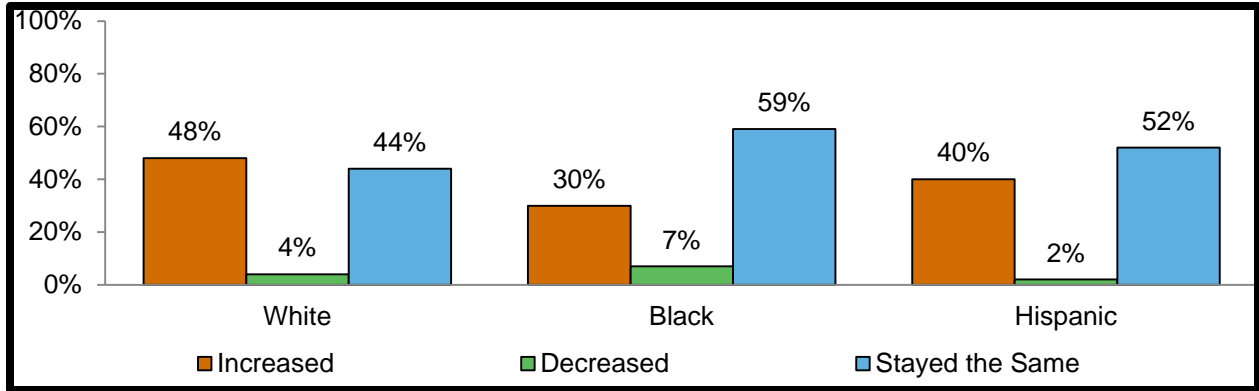
As with overall satisfaction figures, where one stands on this issue is determined by where one sits on the type of insurance spectrum. Those with employer-provided insurance are the most likely to report an increase (59%) in the past four years, while those with government-provided insurance and without any health insurance are the least likely, at 33% and 32%, respectively. *Nonetheless, even these groups report rising costs.*

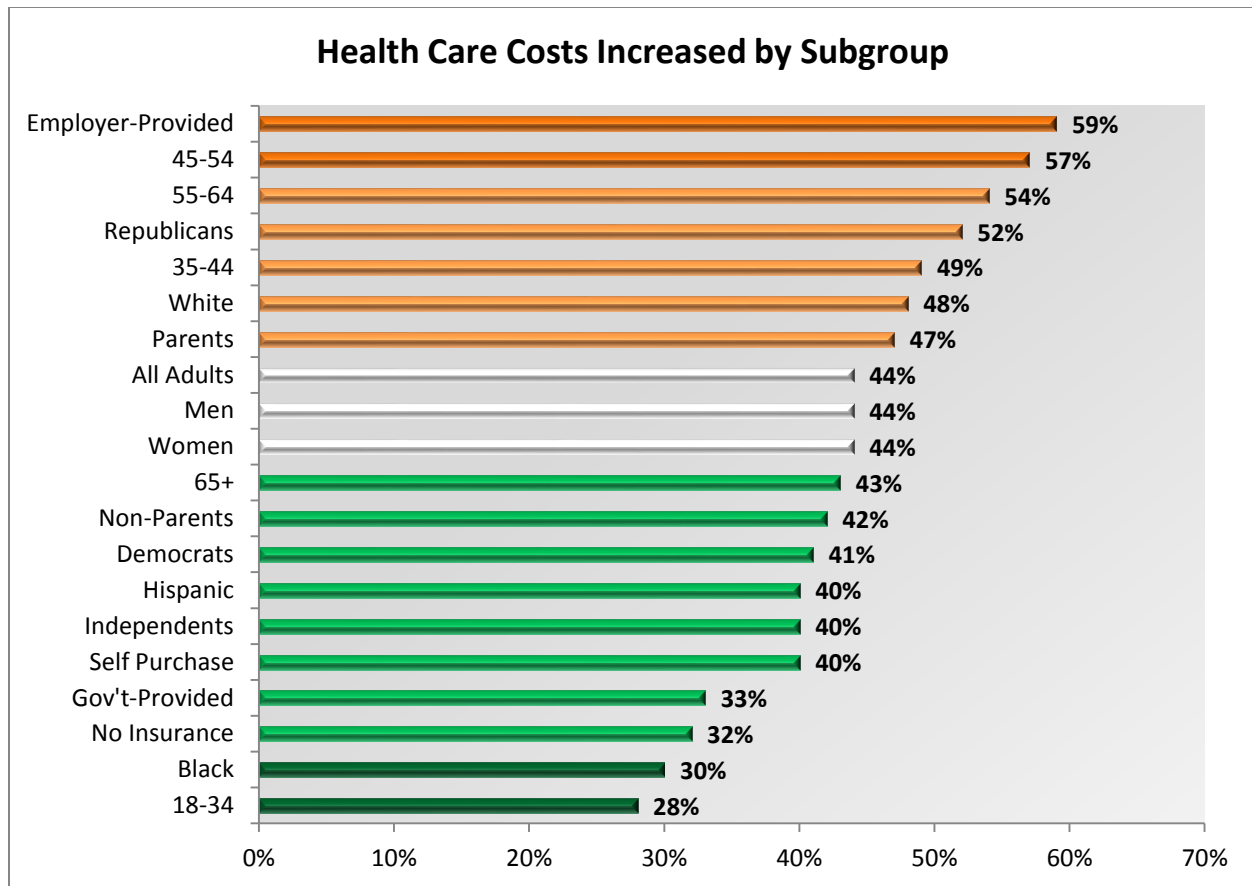
Over the last two years, have your health care costs increased, decreased or stayed the same?

44% INCREASED
4% DECREASED
47% STAYED THE SAME

4% DK/CANNOT JUDGE (VOL.)
 * REFUSED (VOL.)







Adults Reluctant to Adopt Cost-Saving Rationale for Obamacare Enrollment

There is very little optimism among American adults that the Obamacare exchanges will provide cheaper health insurance costs, despite the moniker “Affordable Care Act”. Not surprisingly, Democrats are more likely to agree than Republicans, but even they are split as only 36% of Democrats see green in their future and 38% disagree not. Similarly, Black adults are split with 41% agreeing and 43% disagreeing.

Disagreement is very high among less Obama-friendly groups. Both genders, as well among all ages age and income breaks, are skeptical they will save. Fewer than 1-in-5 of adults over the age of 45 agree that the exchanges will provide cheaper insurance.

As you may know, a law was passed in 2010 that makes major changes to the country's health care system. Please tell me if you (ROTATED) agree or disagree with the following statement. “My healthcare insurance costs will decrease if I enroll in one of the government's new health insurance plans.” (PROBED: And would that be STRONGLY or SOMEWHAT agree/disagree?)

25% TOTAL AGREE (NET)

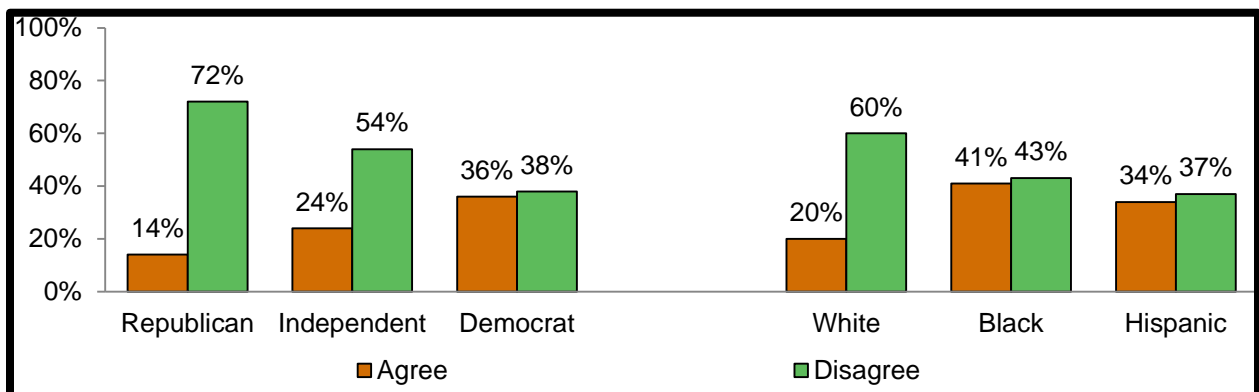
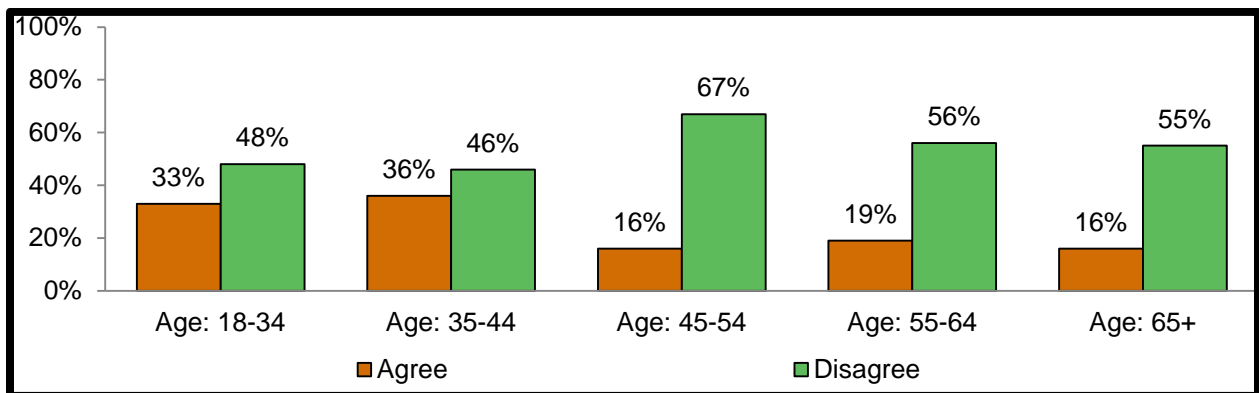
12% STRONGLY AGREE
12% SOMEWHAT AGREE

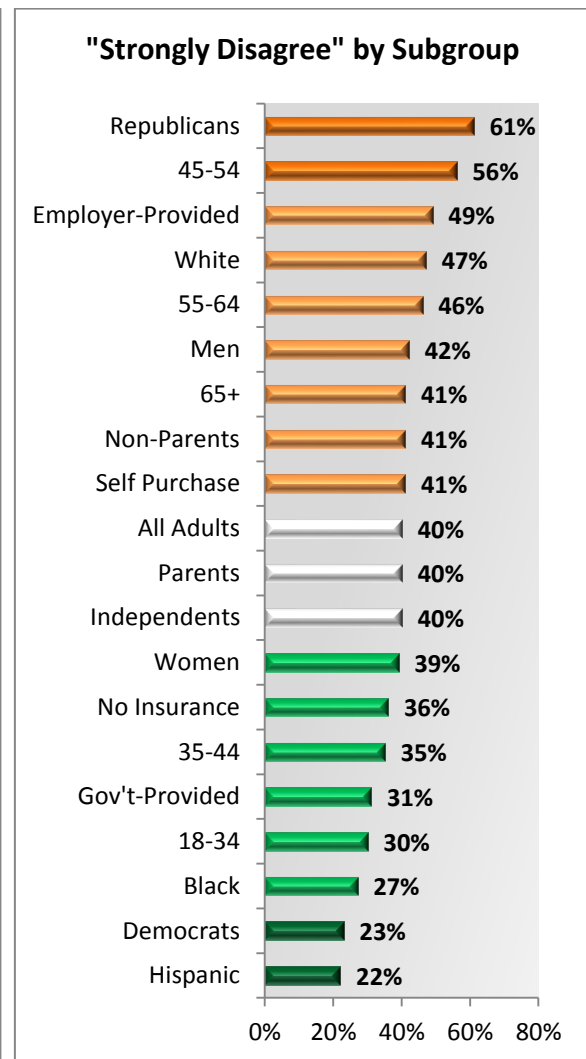
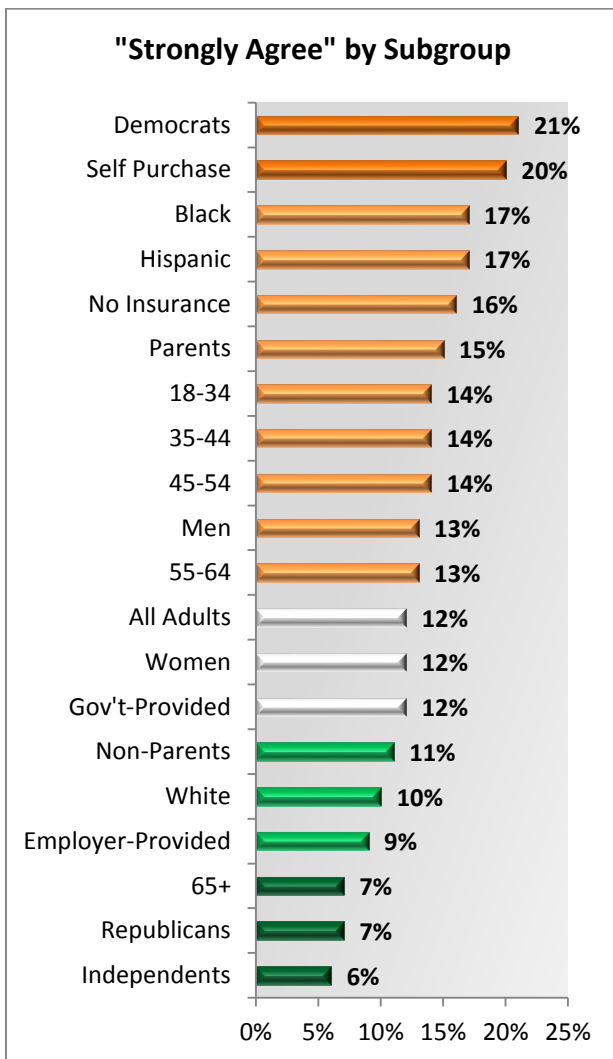
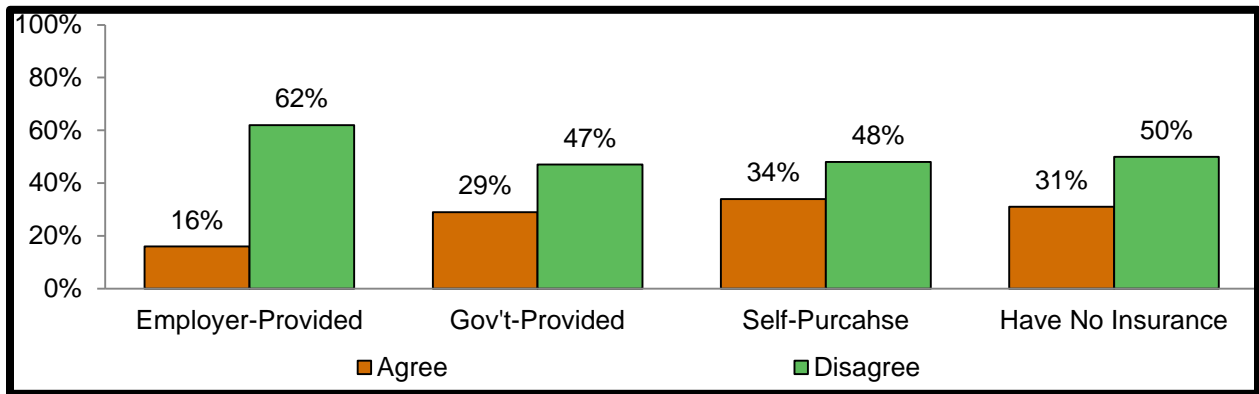
54% TOTAL DISAGREE (NET)

13% SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
40% STRONGLY DISAGREE

21% DK/CANNOT JUDGE (VOL.)
1% REFUSED (VOL.)

Those most likely to be forced to sign up for a plan under the exchanges—self-purchasers and those without insurance—are more optimistic than those on employer-provided or government-provided plans. **Even still, adults doubt that their costs will decrease by double-digit margins for each of these groups.**





Most Americans Distrust Media Narrative on Obamacare

Seven in ten Americans do not trust the media to accurately inform them of Obamacare, with a majority (52%) “strongly” feeling this way.

Trust is highest among minorities—45% of blacks and 42% of Hispanics trust the media—but even among those groups, a majority do not. Meanwhile, 63% or more of every age group and all three parties disagree with the notion of trusting the media.

Finally, those receiving government-provided insurance are the most likely to trust the media, but even among that group it is a 2-to-1 margin against (32% agree, 63% disagree).

As you may know, a law was passed in 2010 that makes major changes to the country's health care system. Please tell me if you (ROTATED) agree or disagree with the following statement. "I trust the media to accurately inform me about the new healthcare law" (PROBED: And would that be STRONGLY or SOMEWHAT agree/disagree?)

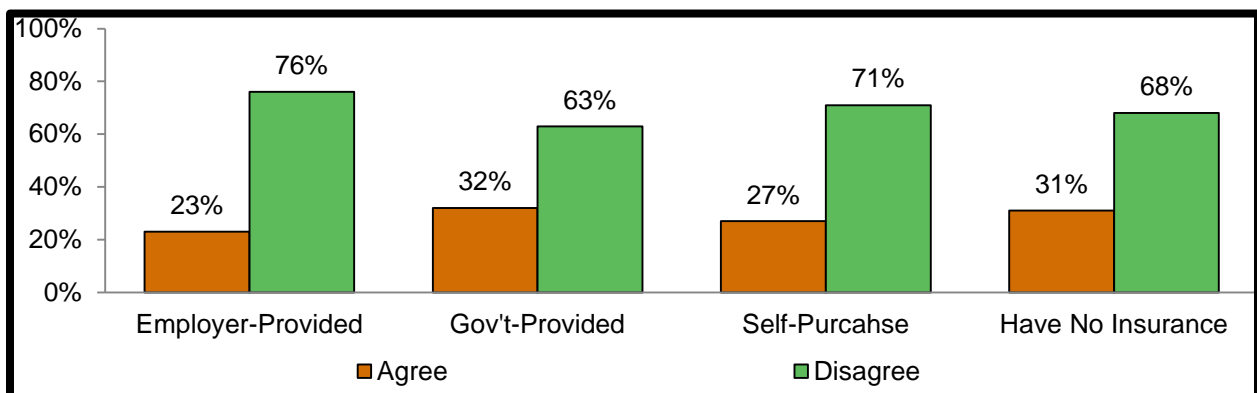
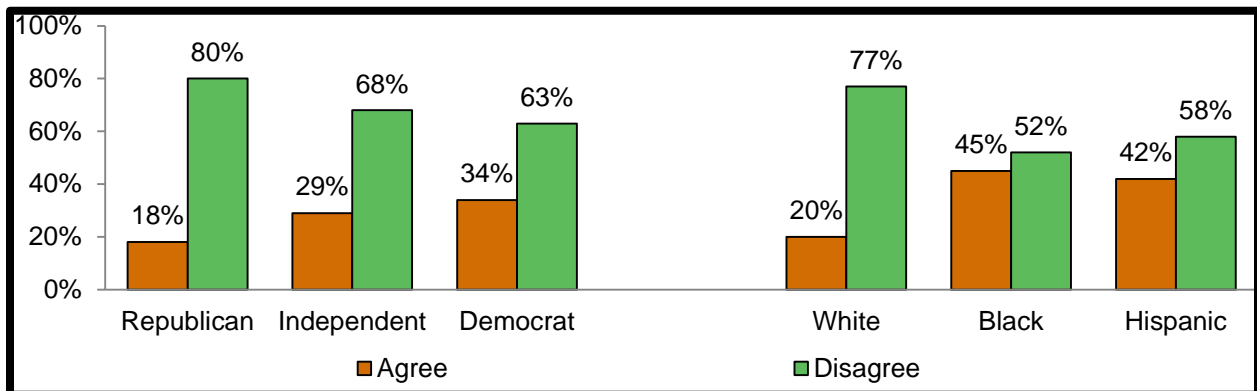
27% TOTAL AGREE (NET)

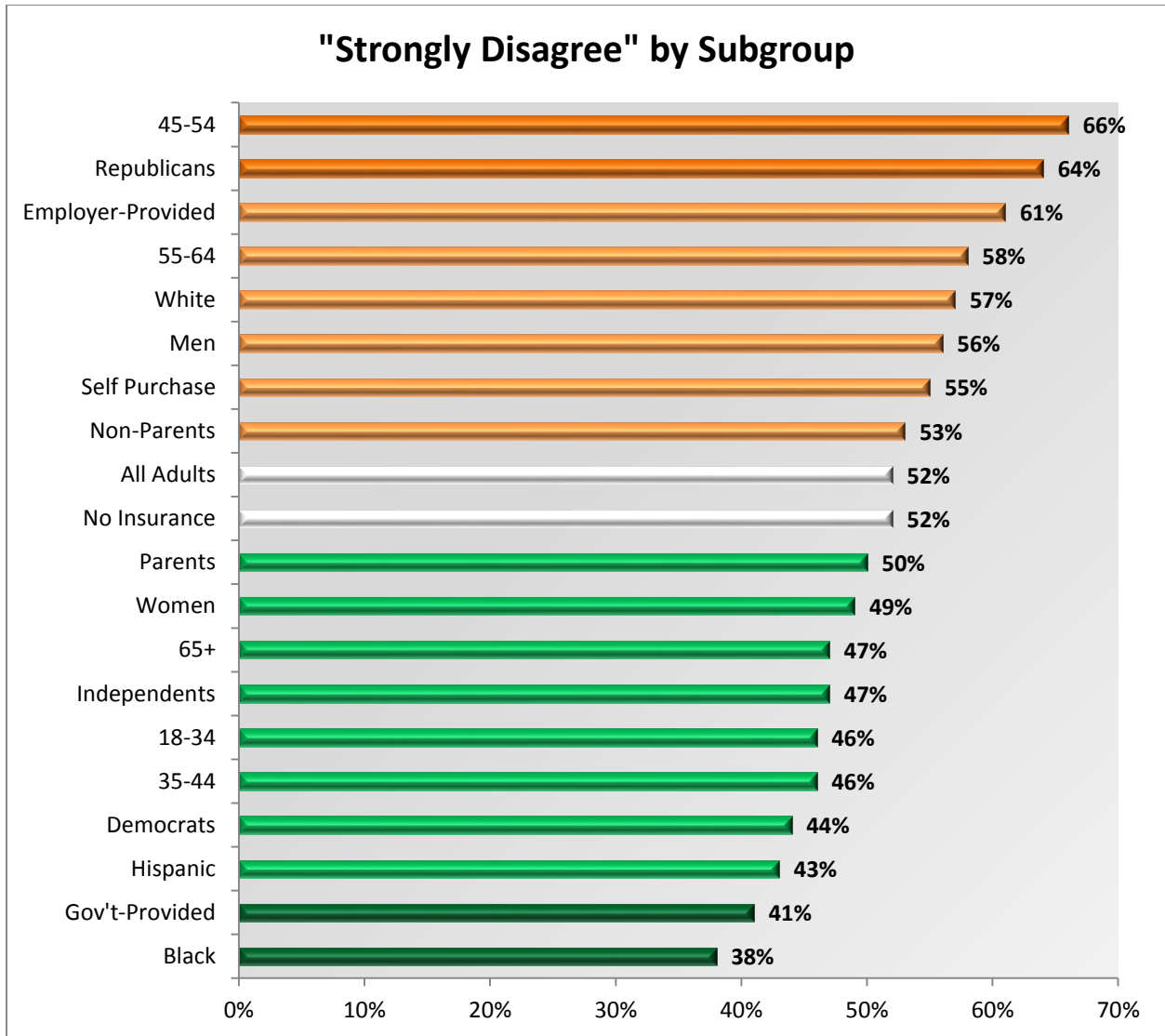
9% STRONGLY AGREE
18% SOMEWHAT AGREE

70% TOTAL DISAGREE (NET)

18% SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
52% STRONGLY DISAGREE

2% DK/CANNOT JUDGE (VOL.)
* REFUSED (VOL.)





Americans Warmer to De-Centralized Healthcare

Most adults trust their state government over the federal government on healthcare issues, as 44% say the state government and only 23% said the federal government. Another 27% said they trust neither the federal nor state government to handle health care.

Trust in the state government is highest amongst those under the age of 45, Republicans, and Independents. Democrats, not surprisingly, are more split, but even a plurality here trust the state government more.

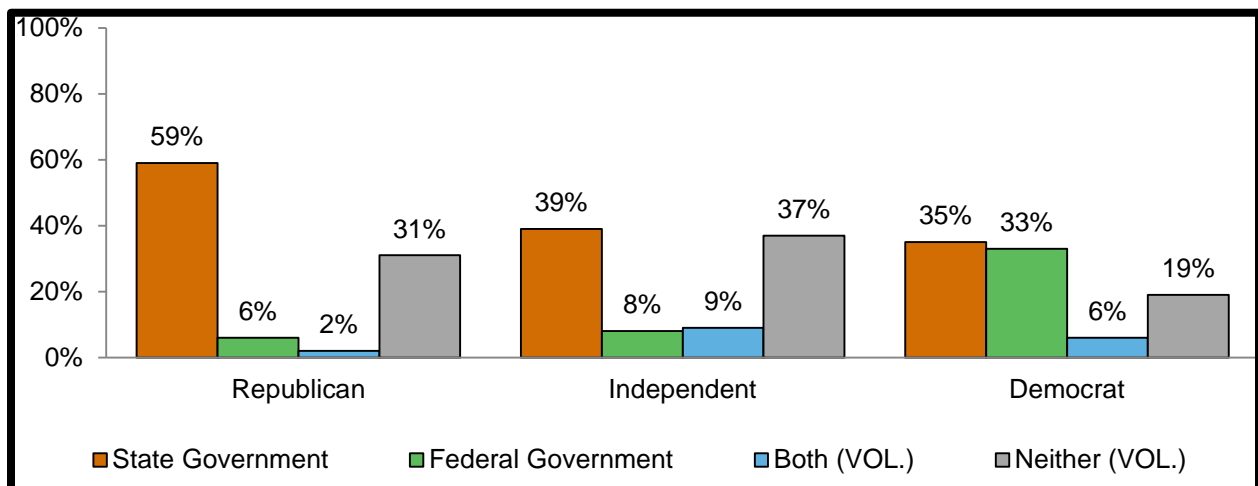
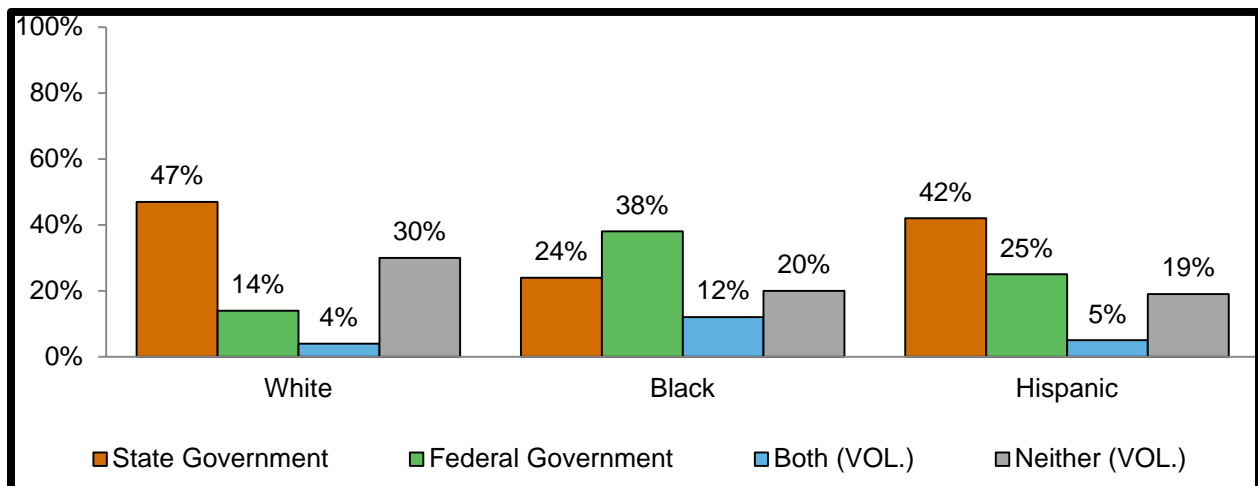
Black adults are the only subgroup to trust the federal government more (38% to 24%), while Hispanics and white adults trust the state government 42% and 47%, respectively. There is no difference among gender or insurance type.

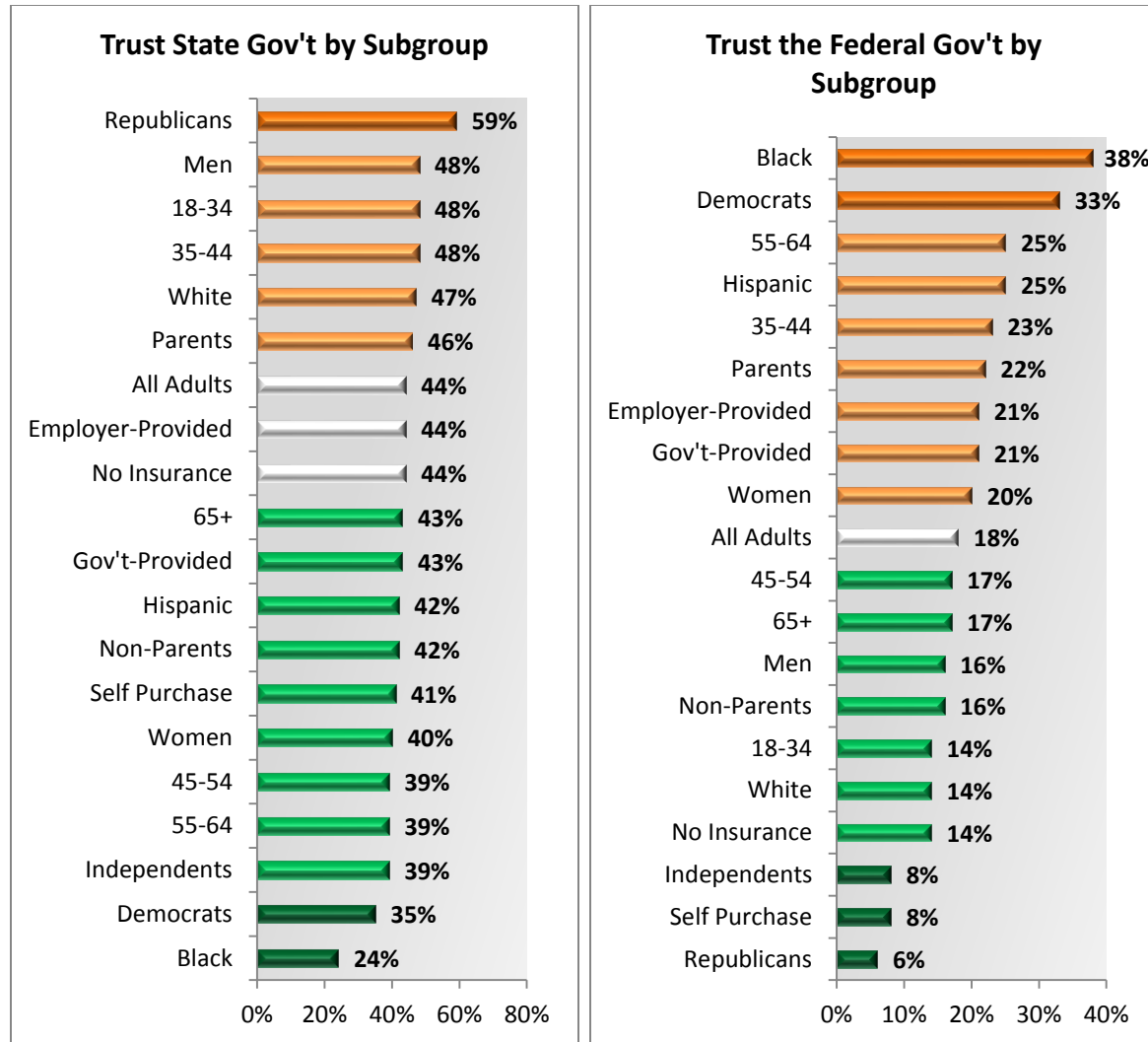
Do you have more confidence in (ROTATE) the federal government or your state government to handle healthcare issues?

44% STATE GOVERNMENT
18% FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

27% NEITHER (VOL.)
5% BOTH (VOL.)

2% DK/CANNOT JUDGE (VOL.)
* REFUSED (VOL.)





PROFILE OF ADULTS BY INSURANCE TYPE

	All	Employer-Provided	Gov't-Provided	Self-Purchased	No Insurance
GENDER					
Men	49%	49%	41%	57%	55%
Women	51%	51%	58%	43%	45%
AGE					
18-34	30%	25%	23%	33%	50%
35-44	17%	20%	13%	19%	19%
45-54	19%	28%	8%	19%	16%
55-64	16%	20%	14%	12%	12%
65+	17%	5%	40%	13%	3%
ETHNICITY					
White	66%	73%	62%	69%	55%
Black	11%	10%	14%	10%	10%
Hispanic	14%	12%	11%	7%	27%
INCOME					
< \$35K	35%	19%	47%	29%	55%
\$35K - \$50K	14%	16%	11%	10%	15%
\$50K - \$75K	12%	18%	6%	15%	8%
\$75K - \$100K	7%	10%	6%	7%	1%
\$100K +	15%	23%	7%	19%	7%
PARENTS					
Non-Parents	62%	59%	71%	67%	50%
Parents	36%	40%	26%	33%	48%
PARTY					
Republican	35%	41%	33%	35%	22%
Independent	18%	15%	18%	23%	21%
Democrat	41%	41%	41%	32%	47%

This chart shows the percentage that each subgroup makes up of the larger universe, in order to get a better sense of the demographic make-up of each insurance type. For instance, adults over the age of 65 make up only 17% of the total population, but make up 40% of those who have government-provided insurance. Those who earn under \$35,000 annually are 35% of the total population, but make up 55% of those who do not have insurance.

ADDITIONAL NOTE ON METHODOLOGY

Land Line Sample

Random-Digit Dialing (RDD) telephone sample was generated using a list-assisted methodology. That is, the updated white page listings that are used to identify telephone number banks (the first 8 digits of the phone number) with a listed phone number in them. The standard that we use is 2+, meaning that a bank needs to have 2 or more listed households to be considered working. We use the Genesys Sampling in-house system to generate list-assisted Random Digit Dialing sample.

The standard GENESYS RDD methodology produces a strict single stage, EPSEM (Equal Opportunity of Selection Method) sample of residential telephone numbers. In other words, a GENESYS RDD sample ensures an equal and known probability of selection for every residential telephone number in the sample frame.

Cell Phone Sample

The MSG Cellular RDD database is constructed quarterly utilizing Telecordia's LERG product. The LERG is a continuously updated suite of telephony databases that, among other things, provides current information for every active Thousand Series Block in the North American Numbering Plan. Using multiple files within the LERG, every thousand series block that is dedicated to providing wireless service is identified and incorporated into the Cellular RDD database. Additionally, switch locations for the selected thousand series blocks are determined. This provides the information needed to map each cellular thousand series block to a county.

The cell phone sample was generated from cell phone only 1,000 series blocks with all the 100 series banks within each block turned on. The sampling interval is then calculated by dividing the universe of all possible numbers by the number of records desired, thus specifying the size of the frame subdivisions.

At this point, the frame size has been fixed and divided into equal-sized subsets of ten-digit numbers. Within each of the subsets one number is selected at random giving all numbers an equal probability of selection.