Richard W. Boyd

Obama and the Public Mood

CHAPTER 3

Boulder, CO, 2011

A. Turner, Ed. January 2011

In Obama's Office... James

December 2010

November 17, 2010

Public Opinion

41

Presidential approval ratings have fallen to 16 percent. This is only the second time in his first year in office that public approval has fallen to 16 percent. In this new low, President Obama's approval ratings are negatively impacted by the economic situation, which has been in focus for the past year.

JULY 2, 2010

The approval rating of President Obama fell to 16 percent in July 2010. This is the lowest approval rating of Obama's presidency, reflecting the public's dissatisfaction with the economy and the administration's handling of the economy.

Feisty Op-eds

Feisty op-eds have been written by President Obama on various topics, including the economy, healthcare, and foreign policy.

JUNE 23, 2010

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Obama's Approval Ratings

The approval rating of President Obama fell to 16 percent in May 2010. This is the lowest approval rating of Obama's presidency, reflecting the public's dissatisfaction with the economy and the administration's handling of the economy.

JUNE 1, 2010

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What's Gone Wrong?

The Republicans are just as bad as the Democrats. Both parties have failed us, and there is a new movement on the left that wants to bring change. The Tea Party is an example of this new movement.

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The Tea Party Movement

The Tea Party movement has been growing in recent years, with many members expressing frustration with the political establishment and the government's handling of the economy.

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Theme 1: Four Types of Political Change: One Meaning of Change is Simplicity

1. Constitutional and Legal Change

Constitutional and legal change affects political consciousness through the process of participation. Political consciousness involves an understanding of political participation, the rights and obligations of citizens, and the role of political institutions in society. This awareness is influenced by various factors, including education, media, and social interactions. Constitutional and legal changes can alter these understandings, leading to changes in political behavior and decision-making. For example, changes in voting laws or electoral systems can affect citizen participation rates and the nature of political competition. Constitutional and legal changes can also shape the public's expectations of government and its role in addressing social and economic issues.
The political class, as we know it, has become an insular, self-perpetuating group that is more concerned with the interests of its own members than with the well-being of the nation. The political class is defined by its power and influence, and its members are often more interested in maintaining their positions of power than in serving the public interest. This has led to a situation where the political class has become detached from the people it is supposed to represent.

The political class has become adept at manipulating public opinion through the use of spin doctors and media manipulation. They have also become skilled at using the courts to their advantage, often successfully blocking legislation that might be beneficial to the public.

In recent years, there has been a growing awareness of the need for political reform. Many people feel that the political class is out of touch with the concerns of the average American, and they are calling for changes that will bring about a more accountable and transparent government.

The political class must be held accountable for its actions. This requires that citizens become more involved in the political process and demand that their voices be heard. Only by working together can we hope to create a government that truly represents the will of the people.
The 2008 Cooperative Congressional Election Study

The 2008 Cooperative Congressional Election Study (CRES) is a national survey of the 2008 midterm election. The study was conducted by the University of California, Los Angeles, and the University of Michigan, and was funded by the National Science Foundation. The survey included over 18,000 respondents from all 50 states, and was designed to provide a comprehensive look at the attitudes and behaviors of voters in the 2008 election.

The survey included questions on a wide range of topics, including political ideology, party identification, issue opinions, and voting behavior. The results of the survey have been used to inform research on the dynamics of the 2008 election, and have been widely cited in the media and academic literature.

Overall, the study found that the 2008 election was a highly competitive one, with both the Democratic and Republican parties facing significant challenges. The results also highlighted the importance of voter turnout, and the role of the media in shaping public opinion.

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Political AND Moral Policy Preferences in 2008

Decisions are influenced by factors such as social, economic, and political considerations. The 2008 election saw a significant shift in preferences, with many voters prioritizing economic issues over moral or social ones.

Social Welfare, Economic Security, and Moral Traditions: The 2008 election was marked by a shift in preferences, with many voters prioritizing economic issues over moral or social ones.

The 2008 CCE's survey included many questions measuring people's policy preferences. Of all the categories tested, social welfare and moral traditions were the most important, with economic issues coming in at a close second.

PARTISAN AND IDEOLOGICAL IDENTIFICATIONS

In the 2008 election, social welfare and moral traditions were the most important considerations for voters, with economic issues coming in at a close second.
The Economy: Confidence in the Current Economy

The performance of the national economy over the past year, people's expectations about the performance of the economy, and the economic impact of the Iraq War, are all important factors in influencing the performance of the US economy.

The Economy: The Iraq War, and the Bank Bailout

The 2008 bailout was unprecedented. The US economy was in a severe recession, and the bailout was needed to prevent a financial crisis. The bailout also helped to stabilize the economy, and prevent a deeper recession.

Policy Consensus

Policy was more divided in 2009, with some support for the stimulus package, but opposition to the healthcare reform bill. The House passed a stimulus package, but the Senate voted against it. The healthcare reform bill was also voted down.

Figure 3-1: The CIES Survey

The CIES survey is a standard measure of social trends, and includes questions about government, politics, and the economy. The survey is conducted quarterly, and provides a snapshot of public opinion on a variety of issues.

The Economy: Economic Indicators and Economic Expectations

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The Economy: Confidence in the Current Economy

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In these terms, John F. Harris and Jim VandeHei describe this dynamic.

The journalist’s view of the independent is that it is either a Liberal or a Conservative. Liberals and Conservatives are separated by ideology, and the independent is not focused on issues like Social Security or Medicare. The independent is more focused on economic issues like the economy, jobs, and the stock market. The independent is also more focused on foreign policy issues like the Iraq war and the war on terrorism.

On Social Welfare, the independent is more focused on issues like Social Security and Medicare. The independent is more focused on economic issues like the economy, jobs, and the stock market. The independent is also more focused on foreign policy issues like the Iraq war and the war on terrorism.

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The party bases are also quick to cite as evidence of their own side winning more often and stronger victories. This is due to the fact that the Republican Party’s support is based on a strong and consistent base that is more likely to turnout and vote for their candidates. The Democrats, on the other hand, rely on a wider and more diverse base that is less likely to vote consistently.

The election results show that the Republican Party has a stronger base and is more likely to win elections. This is evident in the fact that the Republican Party has won more recent elections and has a larger base of supporters. The Democrats, on the other hand, have a smaller and less consistent base of supporters.

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The text on the page appears to be a list of points or a set of instructions. Without clearer visibility or a larger view, it's challenging to extract the full content accurately. However, it seems to contain a series of numbered items, possibly steps or recommendations.

**Notes**

For his successes, his inspiration will likely prove elusive, due to the distractions, and the difficulties of maintaining focus on the task at hand. It appears to be addressing challenges related to policy implementation and the need for sustained attention and discipline.