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# GOP Has Midterm Engagement Advantage

*But ‘Enthusiasm Gap’ Narrower than  
in 2010*

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION  
ON THIS REPORT:**

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# GOP Has Midterm Engagement Advantage

## But ‘Enthusiasm Gap’ Narrower than in 2010

The Republican Party holds a clear advantage in voter engagement in this fall’s midterm elections, according to a new national survey by the Pew Research Center. Yet GOP voters are not as enthused and engaged as they were at this point in the midterm campaign four years ago, prior to the Republican Party winning control of the House of Representatives, or as Democratic voters were in 2006, before Democrats gained control of Congress.

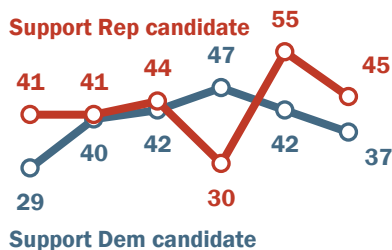
The latest survey by the Pew Research Center, conducted July 8-14 among 1,805 adults, including 1,420 registered voters, finds neither party has an advantage in voter preferences. Currently, 45% say if the election were held today they would support the Republican in their district or lean toward the Republican, while 47% favor the Democrat or lean Democratic.

The two parties also ran even on the so-called “generic ballot” throughout much of the 2010 campaign. The GOP’s victory in the national popular vote in 2010 – and their gain of 63 seats in the House – was ultimately fueled by a sharp rise in turnout by the Republican base, [particularly among conservatives and older voters](#).

Today, the Republicans lead on a number of key engagement indicators, though in some cases by smaller margins than four years ago. Currently, 45% of registered voters who plan to support the Republican in their district say they are more enthusiastic about voting than in prior congressional elections; that compares with 37% of those who plan to vote for the Democratic candidate. The GOP had a 13-point enthusiasm advantage at this point in the midterm campaign four years ago (55% to 42%) and the Democrats held a 17-point advantage eight years ago (47% to 30%).

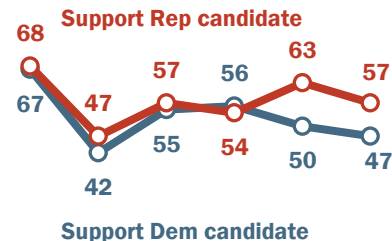
### More Modest Enthusiasm Gap than in 2010, 2006

% more enthusiastic than usual about voting ...



Oct 94 Jun 98 Jun 02 Jun 06 Jun 10 Jul 14

% following news about elections very/fairly closely ...



Oct 94 Jun 98 Sep 02 Jun 06 Jun 10 Jul 14

Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Based on registered voters who plan to vote for Rep/Dem candidates in their districts.

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However, as many voters who support the Republican in their district say they are “absolutely certain” to vote this fall as said this in June 2010. Three-quarters of Republican voters (76%) say they are absolutely certain to vote, compared with 67% of Democratic voters. Four years ago, 77% of Republican voters and 64% of Democratic voters said they were absolutely certain to vote in the fall.

Barack Obama is as powerful a motivating factor for Republican voters as he was in 2010: about half (51%) of those who say they will vote Republican this fall consider their vote as a vote “against” Obama, little changed from June 2010 (52%). And Obama has become a less positive factor for Democrats – 36% of those who plan to vote for the Democrat in their district view their vote as being “for” Obama, down from 44% four years ago. ([For more on Obama’s job ratings.](#))

However, slightly more Democratic voters say the issue of which party controls Congress will be a factor in their vote than did so at this point in 2010. Currently, 62% of Democratic voters say partisan control of Congress will be a factor in their vote, compared with 57% four years ago. In this regard, the Democrats have caught up with the Republicans: 62% of Republican voters also say which party controls Congress will matter in their vote.

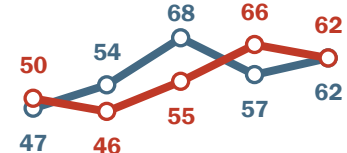
The survey finds that the public continues to hold Congress in extremely low regard. Just 28% of Americans view Congress favorably and a record-high 55% say the current Congress has accomplished less than usual. By a wide margin (44% to 28%), those who say Congress has accomplished less than usual blame Republican leaders rather than Democratic leaders for this situation.

Anti-incumbent sentiment also remains widespread: Only about half of all registered voters (48%) want to see their own representative reelected and just half as many (24%) would like to see most members of Congress reelected. These also are close to two-decade lows in Pew Research Center surveys.

### Congress Control Matters to Voters in Both Parties

% saying which party controls Congress will be factor in vote ...

Support Dem Candidate



Support Rep Candidate



Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Based on registered voters who plan to vote for Rep/Dem candidates in their districts.

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Yet unlike in the previous two midterms, anti-incumbent sentiment is shared fairly equally among both Democratic and Republican voters. Today, 38% of those who support the GOP candidate in their district say their own representative does not deserve reelection; nearly as many Democrats (34%) share that view. In 2010, when Democrats still controlled Congress, twice as many GOP voters as Democratic voters wanted to see their own representative defeated (44% vs. 22%); in 2006, when the GOP controlled Congress, anti-incumbent sentiment was far more widespread among Democrats (39%) than Republicans (22%).

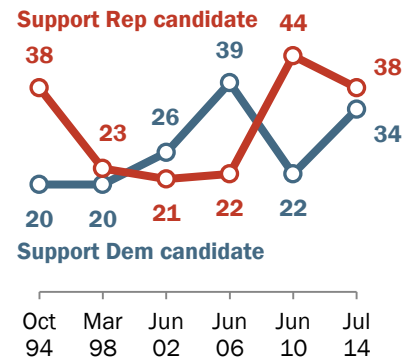
However, even in the pivotal midterms of 2010 and 2006 when anti-incumbent feeling was prevalent, most members of Congress were reelected. The 2010 midterm was a high turnover election: 54 incumbents, all of them Democrats, were defeated for reelection. That was the highest number in half a century, according to [Vital Statistics on American Politics](#). Even so, 91% of all House members won reelection that year.

There are some indications that anti-incumbent sentiment can be partly explained by voters' negative reactions toward Congress generally, rather than specific critiques of their own representative. Only about half (53%) of registered voters are able to correctly identify the party of their congressional representative; 22% incorrectly identify their representative's party and 26% offer no response.<sup>1</sup>

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### Modest Partisan Gap in Anti-Incumbent Sentiment

*% who do not want to see their own representative reelected...*



Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Based on registered voters who plan to vote for Rep/Dem candidates in their districts.

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<sup>1</sup> Respondents were matched to congressional districts using their zip codes and the [Sunlight Foundation's API](#) (98% of respondents were matched).

## The 2014 Midterm: Voter Preferences, Voter Engagement

With four months to go before the 2014 midterm elections, the preferences of registered voters are about evenly divided: 47% say they plan to vote for the Democratic Party's candidate in their district, while 45% say they plan to back the Republican Party's candidate. There has been little change in voter preferences over the four previous Pew Research Center surveys measuring 2014 midterm voting intentions.

There are wide gender, educational and income differences in voter preferences. Republicans currently hold a 10-point lead among men (50% to 40%), while Democrats have a 12-point advantage among women (52% to 40%).

In recent elections, voters with post-graduate degrees have emerged as reliable Democratic voters: In the current survey, 55% of voters with post-graduate degrees favor the Democrat in their district, or lean Democratic, while 38% support the Republican or lean Republican. Voters with less education are evenly divided.

Middle-income voters – those with family incomes between \$50,000 and \$74,999 – favor the GOP candidate by a wide margin (57% to 33%). Democrats hold a 13-point advantage (52% to 39%) among voters with incomes of less than \$30,000, while voters in other income categories are divided. *(For a closer look at midterm vote preferences,*

### Dems Lead among Post-Grads; Reps Lead among Middle-Income Voters

<i>Plan to vote for ...</i>	<b>Rep candidate</b> %	<b>Dem candidate</b> %	<b>Other/ DK</b> %	<b>N</b>
All voters	45	47	9=100	1420
Men	50	40	10=100	720
Women	40	52	8=100	700
White	53	40	8=100	1065
Black	14	81	5=100	130
Hispanic	32	58	10=100	117
18-29	41	50	9=100	154
30-49	44	45	10=100	342
50-64	45	49	7=100	448
65+	49	43	8=100	461
Post-grad degree	38	55	8=100	280
College degree	45	48	7=100	381
Some college	46	45	9=100	391
HS or less	46	44	10=100	363
<i>Family income</i>				
\$100,000+	45	48	7=100	288
\$75k-\$99,999	45	48	6=100	185
\$50k-\$74,999	57	33	9=100	229
\$30k-\$49,999	41	48	11=100	239
Less than \$30,000	39	52	9=100	333
Republican	94	3	3=100	424
Democrat	5	93	2=100	495
Independent	44	39	17=100	444
Lean Republican	83	6	11=100	230
Lean Democratic	7	83	9=100	166

Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Based on registered voters. Whites and black include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race.

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*see the detailed table that accompanies this report.)*

## More Enthusiastic than Usual about Midterm Vote?

Overall, 40% of voters say that they are more enthusiastic about voting than in previous midterm elections, however, at least as many (45%) say they are less enthusiastic than usual; 13% volunteer that they feel the same about voting in this congressional election as in previous ones.

The percentage saying they are less enthusiastic about voting than usual is as high as it has been since 1998, in the midterm elections held in Bill Clinton's second term, following the scandal surrounding his affair with Monica Lewinsky.

At this point in the 2010 elections enthusiasm was stronger: 46% said they were more enthusiastic about voting, while fewer (36%) said they were less enthusiastic.

About half of Republican voters (49%) say they are more enthusiastic about voting this year than in the past, compared with 39% of Democrats. While Republicans maintain an enthusiasm gap over Democrats, the size of this advantage is more modest than in 2010.

Conservative Republicans are 10 points less likely to express greater midterm voting enthusiasm today than in 2010 (49% vs. 59%). By contrast, 41% of liberal Democrats say they are more enthusiastic than usual about voting in the 2014 midterms; in 2010, 37% said this.

Enthusiasm among independents is lower today

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### Modest Enthusiasm for 2014 Midterm

*Compared to previous elections, how enthusiastic about voting ...*

	<b>More</b>	<b>Less</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>DK</b>
	%	%	(Vol.) %	%
July 2014	40	45	13	3=100
June 2010	46	36	16	2=100
June 2006	38	40	18	4=100
June 2002	41	33	23	3=100
June 1998	38	45	15	2=100

Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Based on registered voters.

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### GOP Voters Less Enthusiastic than in 2010, Little Change among Democrats

*% more enthusiastic about voting in midterm than usual*

	<b>June</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>10-14</b>
	<b>2002</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>change</b>
	%	%	%	%	
All voters	41	38	46	40	-6
Republican	44	30	56	49	-7
Conservative	49	30	59	49	-10
Moderate/Liberal	37	30	50	49	-1
Democrat	40	46	42	39	-3
Conservative/Moderate	38	43	45	38	-7
Liberal	45	53	37	41	+4
Independent	37	37	42	33	-9
Lean Republican	42	31	54	43	-11
Lean Democratic	46	46	39	30	-9

Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Based on registered voters. Figures may not add up to 100% because of rounding.

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than in 2010 (33% vs. 42%) and has ticked down among both Democratic-leaning and Republican-leaning independent voters.

## Party Control of Congress a Factor in Midterm Vote

Nearly six-in-ten registered voters (58%) say the issue of which party controls Congress will be a factor in their vote this fall. This percentage is identical to opinion in June of 2010 and 2006. More say party control is an issue for them at this point in the 2014 midterm cycle than said this in the summer of 2002 (47%) and 1998 (45%).

In the current survey, about equal percentages of Republican (67%) and Democratic (66%) voters say party control of Congress will matter to their vote. This marks a shift from 2010 when more Republicans (73%) than Democrats (60%) cited control of Congress as a factor in their vote.

Independents are less likely than Republicans and Democrats to say they will consider party control of Congress in their vote: 45% say this will matter to them, while 52% say it won't.

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### Democrats as Likely as Republicans to Cite Control of Congress as Vote Factor

*% saying party control will be a factor*

	June 1998	June 2002	June 2006	June 2010	July 2014	10-14 change
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All voters	45	47	58	58	58	0
Republican	53	50	54	73	67	-6
Conservative	*	55	60	77	72	-5
Mod/Lib	*	40	42	65	55	-10
Democrat	53	59	72	60	66	+6
Cons/Mod	*	57	69	60	66	+6
Liberal	*	67	79	59	67	+8
Independent	28	28	48	42	45	+3
Lean Rep	36	27	45	55	50	-5
Lean Dem	30	34	63	44	50	+6
<i>Among Rep/ Lean Rep...</i>						
Tea Party	--	--	--	77	69	-8
Non-Tea Party	--	--	--	53	57	+4

Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Based on registered voters.

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## More Say Vote Is Against – than For – Obama

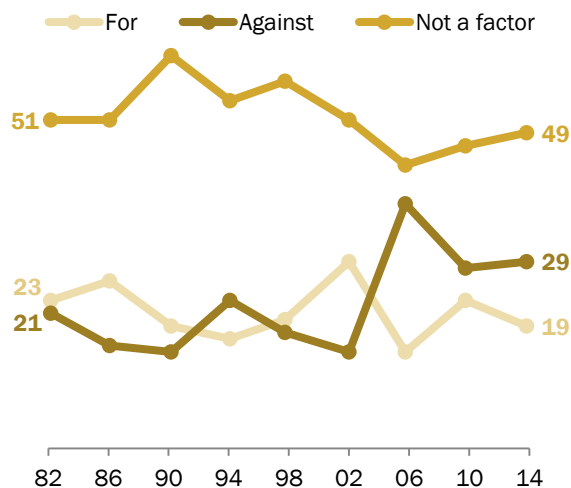
About half of voters say Obama will be a factor in their vote this fall, with somewhat more saying they consider their ballot a vote against Obama (29%) than for him (19%); 49% say the president won't be much of a factor in their decision. Opinion is little changed from [April of this year](#).

In June 2010, opinion was similarly distributed: 28% considered their vote as a vote against Obama, 23% a vote for him and 47% said he wasn't much of a factor.

While more say they will cast their midterm ballot as a vote against, than for, the president, opinion is not as negative toward Obama as it was toward George W. Bush in 2006. Eight years ago, 38% of voters said they were voting against Bush with their midterm vote, compared with just 15% who said they were voting for him.

### More Voters See Midterm Ballot as a Vote Against Obama than for Him

*Consider midterm vote as for president, against president, or president not a factor in vote?*



Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Based on registered voters. Data for 1990 and earlier from CBS/NYT polls. For each year, survey closest to June is shown.

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A 55%-majority of Republican voters say they think of their vote for Congress as a vote against Barack Obama, including 61% of conservative Republicans. A smaller percentage of Democrats say they consider their midterm vote as one for Obama: 40% say this, with little difference in the views of liberal Democrats and conservative and moderate Democrats.

In 2006, Democrats were even more likely to cite opposition to Bush as a factor in their vote than Republicans are to say this about Obama today. Eight years ago, 65% of Democratic voters considered their midterm ballot to be a vote against Bush, as did 39% of independent voters.

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## Obama Has Greater Impact on the Votes of Republicans than Democrats

*% who think their vote as...*

	<b>For Obama</b>	<b>Against Obama</b>	<b>Not a Factor</b>	<b>DK/Ref</b>
	%	%	%	%
All voters	19	29	49	3=100
Republican	4	55	38	3=100
Conservative	3	61	32	3=100
Mod/Lib	6	42	51	2=100
Democrat	40	8	50	3=100
Cons/Mod	38	9	50	3=100
Liberal	41	6	51	2=100
Independent	10	27	60	3=100
Lean Republican	3	43	52	2=100
Lean Democratic	20	6	70	4=100
<i>Among Rep/ Rep Lean...</i>				
Tea Party	1	66	32	2=100
Non-Tea Party	5	43	50	3=100

Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Based on registered voters. Figures may not up to 100% because of rounding.

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## High Anti-Incumbent Sentiment – Among Both Parties

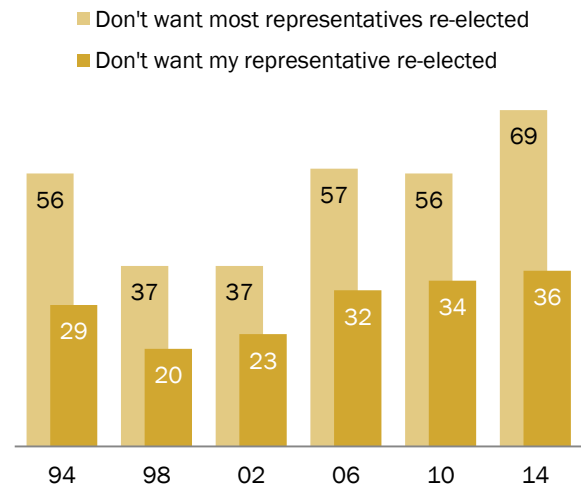
At this point in 2014, anti-incumbent sentiment is as high as it has ever been in midterm elections dating back to 1994.

Overall, 36% of voters say they do not want to see their own representative reelected to Congress, while 48% say they would like to see them win reelection. In the wave elections of 2010 and 2006, the percentage wanting their own representative to be unseated stood at 34% and 32% in June of each year.

In addition, fully 69% say they do not want most members of Congress to be reelected this year; just 24% say they want them back. In June of 2010, 56% wanted to see most members of Congress lose their jobs; in June of 2006, 57% of voters said this.

### Anti-Incumbent Sentiment Higher than at Similar Points in Recent Midterms

*% who say they do not want their representative/most representatives reelected to Congress*



Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Based on registered voters. 2010, 2006 and 2002 figures from June; 1998 figures from early September; 1994 figures from early October.

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The current anti-incumbent sentiment is being driven by voters across partisan groups. About equal percentages of Republicans (34%) and Democrats (32%) say they do not want their own representative reelected to Congress. Independents (44%) are even more likely to take this view.

This stands in contrast to 2010, when Republicans were much more likely to express anti-incumbent views than Democrats, and 2006, when Democrats were more likely to want their representative to change.

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## Anti-Incumbent Sentiment Now Crosses Partisan, Ideological Lines

Do not want own representative reelected

	Oct 1994	Sept 1998	June 2002	June 2006	June 2010	July 2014
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All voters	29	20	23	32	34	36
Republican	34	18	20	20	41	34
Conservative	*	*	21	18	41	33
Moderate/Lib	*	*	19	24	41	35
Democrat	27	19	26	36	20	32
Cons/Mod	*	*	26	35	20	33
Liberal	*	*	26	40	21	32
Independent	29	23	26	38	42	44
Lean Republican	31	19	22	29	57	49
Lean Democratic	24	28	22	38	27	38
<i>Among Rep/ Lean Rep</i>						
Tea Party	--	--	--	--	51	40
Non-Tea Party	--	--	--	--	47	39

Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Based on registered voters.

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Those living in districts represented by a member of their own party are, perhaps not surprisingly, more likely to support their member's reelection. In districts with a Republican congressperson, nearly six-in-ten Republicans (58%) want to see their representative reelected, compared with 25% who do not. In districts represented by a Democrat, 64% of Democrats want to see the incumbent win and 25% do not.

Voters represented by someone of the opposite party are less supportive of their incumbent congressperson. Still, nearly half (47%) of Democratic voters in Republican-represented districts say their lawmaker deserves reelection. That compares with just 34% of Republican voters in districts represented by a Democrat.

### Support for Incumbents Strongest among Voters of the Same Party as Their Representatives

	In Republican districts ...			In Democratic districts ...		
	Rep voter	Dem voter	Ind voter	Rep voter	Dem voter	Ind voter
% of voters in district	33	32	32	25	41	30
<i>Would you like to see your representative reelected?</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	58	47	38	34	64	46
No	25	39	45	52	25	41
Don't know	18	13	17	14	12	14
	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Would you like to see most members reelected?</i>						
Yes	24	27	17	21	31	25
No	69	66	78	71	59	73
Don't know	7	6	5	8	9	2
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Based on registered voters who were matched with representative in congressional district. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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## Factors Driving 2014 Vote Choice

Voters view national issues as their top concern when it comes to factors influencing their midterm vote.

Overall, 34% say national issues will make the biggest difference in their vote for Congress, while slightly fewer name local and state issues (28%) or a candidate's character and experience (27%). Very few say they will be voting primarily on a candidate's political party (7%).

The factors influencing voters' midterm choice in 2014 are similar to those registered in the summer of 2010, when voters also viewed the election through a national lens. In 2002 and 1998, there was relatively more emphasis on state and local issues and a candidate's character and experience.

Nearly four-in-ten Republican voters (39%) say national issues will make the biggest difference in how they vote for congress this year, compared with fewer (28%) Democratic voters. Similarly, more Republicans (32%) than Democrats (21%) cite a candidate's character and experience as the top factor informing their vote.

Democrats are more likely than Republicans to say their vote will be most influenced by state and local issues (36% vs. 20%).

### National Issues at Top of Voters' Minds

*% who say \_\_\_\_ will make the biggest difference in vote*

	June 1998	June 2002	June 2006	June 2010	July 2014
	%	%	%	%	%
National issues	22	26	30	38	34
Local/state issues	37	30	26	28	28
Candidate's character & experience	32	33	33	21	27
Candidate's political party	4	5	6	5	7
Other/None/DK	5	6	5	7	4
	100	100	100	100	100

Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Based on registered voters. Figures may not add up to 100% because of rounding.

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### Reps View Midterms Through National Lens, Dems Have a More Local Focus

*% who say \_\_\_\_ will make the biggest difference in vote*

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind	R-D diff
	%	%	%	%	
National issues	34	39	28	35	R+11
Local/state issues	28	20	36	28	D+16
Candidate's character & experience	27	32	21	31	R+11
Candidate's political party	7	6	10	4	D+4
Other/None/DK (Vol.)	4	3	6	3	D+3
	100	100	100	100	

Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Based on registered voters.

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## Engagement Indicators Favor Republicans

At this stage of the 2014 election campaign, Republicans hold an all-important engagement edge over Democrats. Overall, 77% of Republican voters say they are “absolutely certain” to vote in the election this November, compared with somewhat fewer Democratic voters (70%) who say the same. Republicans also are 9 points more likely than Democrats to say they are following news about the midterm elections either very or fairly closely (56% vs. 47%).

However, while Republicans lead Democrats on key engagement indicators, their advantage is somewhat more modest than at the same point in the 2010 elections. In June 2010, Republicans were 12 points more likely than Democrats to say there were absolutely certain to vote (77% vs. 65%) and 14 points more likely to be following election news (64% vs. 50%).

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### GOP’s Engagement Advantage Extends to Rep-Leaning Independents

	Absolutely certain to vote	Following campaign news very/fairly closely
	%	%
All voters	70	51
Republican	77	56
Conservative	81	60
Moderate/Liberal	70	48
Democrat	70	47
Conservative/Mod	67	42
Liberal	74	52
Independent	63	50
Lean Republican	69	56
Lean Democratic	61	46

Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Based on registered voters.

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In fact, the enthusiasm of Republicans and Republican leaners who agree with the Tea Party – a group that had major impact on the 2010 elections – has dipped on some measures when compared with four years ago.

Tea Party Republicans remain highly engaged: 83% say they are certain to vote and 71% are following news about the midterms closely. Nonetheless, the percentage saying they are more enthusiastic about voting

this year than in the past has declined 11 points (from 65% to 54%) and news interest is down 9 points from June of 2010 (71% today, 80% then).

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### Tea Party Republicans: High Levels of Engagement, But Somewhat Lower than in 2010

	More enthusiastic than usual	Absolutely certain to vote	Following campaign news closely
	%	%	%
<b>2014</b>			
All Republican/ Republican-leaning RVs	47	75	56
Agree with Tea Party	54	83	71
Disagree/No opinion	43	70	48
<b>2010</b>			
All Republican/ Republican-leaning RVs	55	77	64
Agree with Tea Party	65	88	80
Disagree/No opinion	49	71	52

Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Based on registered voters.

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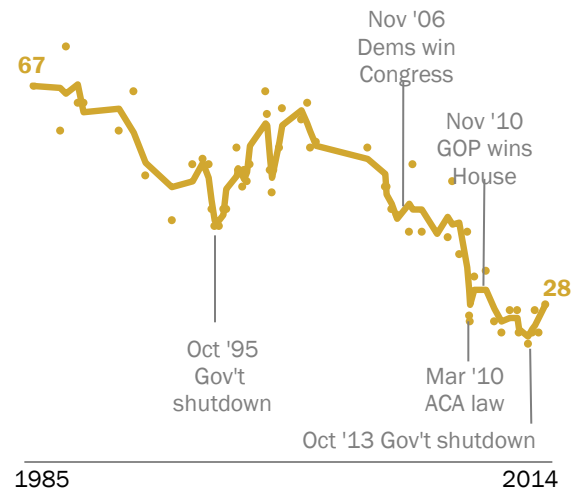
## Section 2: Public Views of Congress; Voters' Views of Their Own Representatives

As the midterm election approaches, public views of Congress remain very negative. And a record share of Americans – 55% – say the current Congress has accomplished less than recent sessions.

Overall, just 28% of Americans say they have a favorable opinion of Congress. Nearly seven-in-ten (69%) have an unfavorable view. Views of the institution have improved, though only modestly, since reaching an all-time low of 21% a year ago. Congress's favorability rating has been in negative territory for nearly five years.

### Views of Congress: 1985-2014

*% with a favorable view of Congress*



Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Line represents a three-poll average, while dots show individual polls. July 2014 based on current survey.

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Just 30% of Democrats, 29% of Republicans and 24% of independents view Congress favorably. Majorities in all three groups – 65% of Democrats, 68% of Republicans and 73% of independents – view Congress unfavorably.

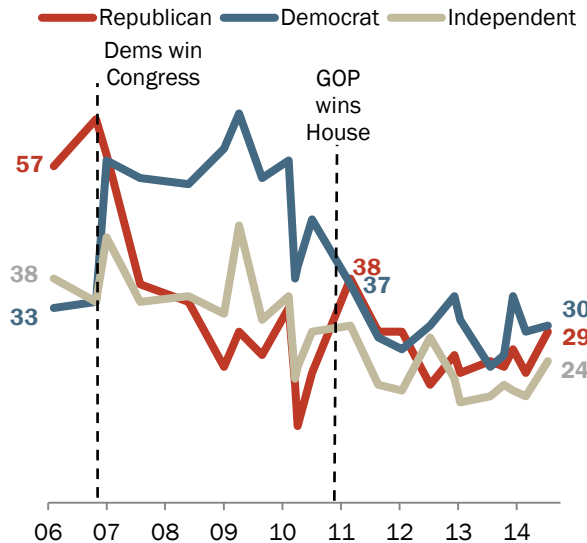
Republicans' views of Congress became more favorable after the GOP won control of the House in 2010. In March 2011, 38% of Republicans had a favorable impression of Congress, up from 22% the previous July. Even at that point, however, 55% had an unfavorable view of the institution.

Among Democrats, favorable views of Congress also have slipped since early 2011; in March of that year, 37% viewed the institution favorably.

The last time a majority of Democrats rated Congress favorably was in February 2010 (58%), when the party controlled the House and Senate. And the last time a majority of Republicans viewed Congress favorably was in January 2007 (59%).

## Low Favorability Ratings for Congress among Members of Both Parties

*% with a favorable view of Congress*



Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Data points are from individual surveys.

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## Record Share Says Congress Has Accomplished Less than Usual

Americans see the 113<sup>th</sup> Congress as one of the least productive in almost 20 years. The share who say that this Congress accomplished less than its recent predecessors stands at 55%, up from 33% in 2010 and 43% in 2006.

Republicans (57%), Democrats (52%) and independents (58%) largely agree that the current Congress has accomplished less than usual. The public's assessments of congressional accomplishments are less partisan today than at about this point during any midterm year since 1998.

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### Majority Sees Congress as Less Productive than Usual

*% who say Congress has accomplished...*

	Oct 1994	Aug 1998	June 2002	June 2006	June 2010	July 2014
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Less than usual	36	15	22	43	33	55
About the same	51	60	56	42	44	33
More than usual	10	18	16	7	18	9
Don't know	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding. October 1994 data from Gallup.

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### Partisans Agree Congress Has Done Less than Usual

*% saying Congress has accomplished less than usual*

	Oct 1994	Aug 1998	June 2002	June 2006	June 2010	July 2014
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	36	15	22	43	33	55
Republican	36	14	13	26	51	57
Democrat	35	17	28	57	17	52
Independent	38	14	24	45	35	58

Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding. October 1994 data from Gallup.

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Among those who say the current Congress has accomplished less, 44% say that Republican leaders are mostly to blame, 28% say Democratic leaders, and 22% volunteer that both parties' leaders are to blame.

In 2010, those who said Congress had accomplished less – a group mostly consisting of Republicans – placed more of the blame on Democratic leaders (49%). During the 2006 campaign, when more Democrats said Congress had accomplished less, a majority blamed Republican leaders (56%).

Nearly two-thirds of Republicans (64%) say that Democratic leaders are mostly to blame, while 21% place responsibility on both parties' leaders. Democrats overwhelmingly blame the Republican Party's leaders, including fully 86% of liberal Democrats.

While Republicans and Republican leaners who agree with the Tea Party overwhelmingly blame Democratic leaders for the lack of congressional accomplishments (73%), non-Tea Party Republicans have more divided views: 48% say Democratic leaders are mostly to blame, but 29% volunteer that both parties' leaders are to blame and 14% mostly blame GOP leaders.

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## **GOP Leaders Viewed as More to Blame for Little Accomplishment in Congress**

*% saying \_\_\_\_ are most to blame for less accomplished*

	<b>Rep Leaders</b>	<b>Dem Leaders</b>	<b>Both (vol.)</b>	<b>Other/ DK</b>
	%	%		%
Total	44	28	22	6=100
Republican	10	64	21	5=100
Democrat	81	6	11	2=100
Independent	36	23	32	9=100
<i>Among Rep/Lean Rep...</i>				
Tea Party	6	73	18	3=100
Non-Tea Party	14	48	29	8=100

Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Based on those who say that Congress accomplished less than usual. Figures may not add up to 100% because of rounding.

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## Voters' Views of Their Representatives

Currently, four-in-ten voters (40%) approve of the job their own representative is doing while 48% disapprove, little different than in September 2010. Today, Democrats and Republicans are about equally likely to say they approve of their member (46% and 42%, respectively). In 2010, a 56% majority of Democrats, compared with just 36% of Republicans, approved of their member of Congress.

Only about a third (34%) of independents approve of their representative today, little changed from 2010.

When it comes to specific evaluations of their House member, 51% of voters say their representative is in touch with the people in their district, 46% say their own representative does a good job bringing government projects and money back to their district and 44% say their member “works well with those across the aisle.” At the same time, 53% say their representative “cares more about their political party than the interests of the country” and 40% think their member has been in Washington, D.C., too long.

There are few differences on these five measures overall between those who plan to vote Democratic in the fall and those who plan to vote Republican, except on the question of tenure in Washington: Those voting Republican (43%) are somewhat more likely than those voting Democratic (36%) to say their member has been in D.C. too long.

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### Democrats' Approval of House Member Down 10 Points Since 2010

*% who approve of their own representative in Congress*

	Sep 2006	Sep 2010	July 2014
	%	%	%
All voters	49	43	40
Republican	58	36	42
Democrat	47	56	46
Independent	44	37	34

Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Q4. Based on registered voters.

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### Half of Voters Say Their House Member Is in Touch with District

*% saying their representative to the U.S. House...*

	Yes	No	DK
Is in touch with people in their district	51	40	9=100
Does good job bringing gov't projects and money to district	46	41	14=100
Works well with members of the other party	44	38	18=100
Cares more about their political party than interests of the country	53	37	10=100
Has been in Washington, D.C. too long	40	48	12=100

Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Q68. Based on registered voters.

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As expected, voters who live in districts currently represented by a member of the party they plan to vote for in the fall have more positive ratings of their lawmakers than do other voters in that district.

However, even among Republican voters who live in GOP-represented districts, fewer than half (44%) approve of the job their own member of Congress is doing. A majority (56%) of Democratic voters in Democratic districts approve of the job performance of their representative.

Among GOP voters represented by a Republican who know their lawmaker's party, 54% approve of their job performance. Nearly two-thirds (64%) of Democratic voters in a Democratic district who know their representative's affiliation give a positive job rating to their member of Congress.

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### Fewer than Half of Republican Voters in GOP Districts Approve of the Job Their Representative Is Doing

	Voting Republican			Voting Democrat		
	All	In Rep district	In Dem District	All	In Dem district	In Rep district
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Approval of member	38	44	28	44	56	35
Is in touch with people in their district	50	57	41	55	62	49
Does good job bringing gov't projects and money to district	45	50	37	47	54	41
Works well with members of the other party	43	47	38	47	57	38
Has been in D.C. too long	43	39	51	36	29	44
Cares more about their political party than interests of the country	56	50	65	51	42	60

Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Q68. Based on registered voters.

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On the other hand, partisans rank the other side poorly if they know their representative is from the opposing party. Most Democrats who live in a GOP-represented district – and are aware of their member's party – disapprove of their lawmaker's job performance (55%); and 57% of Republicans who live in Democratic districts and know their lawmaker's party also disapprove.

## Many Voters Don't Know Their Representative's Party

Asked whether their House member is a Democrat or a Republican, 53% of registered voters correctly identify the party of their congressional representative; 22% pick the wrong party and 26% say they don't know.

Voters with college degrees are more likely to correctly identify their lawmaker's party: 71% of those with post-graduate degrees and 60% of those with bachelors' degrees correctly identify the party of their member of Congress. Among those who have not graduated from college, far fewer (47%) answer correctly.

About six-in-ten Republicans (59%) know their representative's party, along with 53% of Democrats. About half (47%) of independents know the party of their representative.

Men are more likely than women to correctly identify the party of their representative (60% vs. 46%), but no less likely to provide the incorrect answer (women are less likely than men to offer a response).

### Roughly Half of Registered Voters Can Correctly ID Representative's Party

*Do you happen to know whether your representative in Congress is a Democrat or a Republican?*

	Correctly identified party %	Incorrectly identified party %	DK %
Total	53	22	26=100
Men	60	21	19=100
Women	46	22	31=100
White	56	20	23=100
Black	47	25	28=100
Hispanic	41	20	39=100
18-29	49	20	32=100
30-49	49	25	26=100
50-64	58	21	22=100
65+	54	20	26=100
Post grad	71	17	13=100
College grad	60	17	23=100
Some college	48	27	26=100
H.S. or less	46	22	32=100
Republican	59	20	20=100
Conservative	59	20	20=100
Moderate/Liberal	60	20	20=100
Independent	47	22	31=100
Democrat	53	24	24=100
Conservative/Moderate	47	26	27=100
Liberal	60	21	19=100

Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Q67. Based on registered voters. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Respondents were matched to congressional districts using their zip codes and the Sunlight Foundation's API (98% of respondents were matched). This made it possible to determine whether respondents correctly named the party of their House member.

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## About the Survey

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted July 8-14, 2014 among a national sample of 1,805 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (723 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 1,082 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 597 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 (landline only, cell phone only, or both landline and cell phone), 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	1,805	2.7 percentage points
Republican	480	5.2 percentage points
Democrat	608	4.6 percentage points
Independent	639	4.5 percentage points
Registered voters	1420	3.0 percentage points
Republican voters	424	5.5 percentage points
Democratic voters	495	5.1 percentage points
Independent voters	444	5.4 percentage points
<i>House vote choice</i>		
Support Rep candidate	658	4.4 percentage points
Support Dem candidate	643	4.5 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.



## CONGRESSIONAL TRIAL HEAT TABLE BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS

Q 10/11: If the elections for U.S. Congress were being held TODAY, would you vote for the Republican Party's candidate or the Democratic Party's candidate for Congress in your district?/As of TODAY, would you LEAN more to the Republican or the Democrat?

	Rep/ <u>lean Rep</u> %	Dem/ <u>lean Dem</u> %	(VOL.) <u>Other/no lean</u> %	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u> %	<u>N</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	45	47	3	6	1420
<b>SEX</b>					
Men	50	40	3	6	720
Women	40	52	3	5	700
<b>AGE</b>					
18-49	43	47	3	7	496
50+	46	46	3	5	909
<b>DETAILED AGE</b>					
18-29	41	50	1	8	154
30-49	44	45	4	6	342
50-64	45	49	3	4	448
65+	49	43	3	6	461
<b>SEX BY AGE</b>					
Men 18-49	47	41	4	8	277
Men 50+	53	40	2	4	435
Women 18-49	39	53	2	6	219
Women 50+	41	52	3	5	474
<b>RACE</b>					
White, non-Hispanic	53	40	2	6	1065
Black, non-Hispanic	14	81	3	2	130
Hispanic	32	58	2	8	117
<b>EDUCATION</b>					
College grad+	42	51	3	4	661
Some college	46	45	3	6	391
High school or less	46	44	4	7	363
<b>FAMILY INCOME</b>					
\$75,000+	45	48	3	4	473
\$30,000-\$74,999	49	41	4	6	468
Less than \$30,000	39	52	2	7	333
<b>RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE</b>					
Total Protestants	52	41	2	5	680
White NH evang. Prot.	75	18	3	5	284
White NH mainline Prot.	47	46	2	4	237
Total Catholic	43	48	2	7	304
White NH Cath.	48	45	1	7	216
Unaffiliated	30	59	5	6	278
<b>ATTEND RELIGIOUS SERVICES</b>					
Weekly or more	52	38	2	7	552
Less than weekly	40	52	3	5	855
<b>REGION</b>					
Northeast	39	51	4	5	202
Midwest	47	44	2	7	359
South	47	46	2	5	518
West	43	46	4	6	341

**CONGRESSIONAL TRIAL HEAT TABLE (CONT.)**  
**BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS**

Q 10/11: If the elections for U.S. Congress were being held TODAY, would you vote for the Republican Party's candidate or the Democratic Party's candidate for Congress in your district?/As of TODAY, would you LEAN more to the Republican or the Democrat?

	Rep/ lean Rep %	Dem/ lean Dem %	(VOL.) Other/no lean %	(VOL.) DK/Ref %	N
<b>PARTY ID</b>					
Republican	94	3	1	3	424
Democrat	5	93	0	2	495
Independent	44	39	7	10	444
<b>PARTY WITH LEANERS</b>					
Rep/Lean Rep	90	4	2	4	654
Dem/Lean Dem	6	90	1	3	661
<b>IDEOLOGY</b>					
Conservative	70	21	3	5	562
Moderate	38	52	3	7	534
Liberal	12	83	2	3	294
<b>PARTY AND IDEOLOGY</b>					
Conservative Republican	95	2	0	3	287
Mod/Lib Republican	93	5	1	0	134
Mod/Cons Democrat	6	91	0	3	275
Liberal Democrat	5	94	0	1	211
<b>TEA PARTY (REP/LEAN REP)</b>					
Agree	93	1	2	4	277
Disagree/No opinion	87	6	2	4	365
<b>AMONG WHITES</b>					
Men	60	33	1	6	544
Women	46	46	3	5	521
18-49	52	40	2	6	312
50+	53	39	2	5	746
College grad+	47	47	2	4	526
Some college or less	55	36	2	7	536
College grad men	50	43	2	5	292
College grad women	45	50	2	3	234
Some col or less men	65	28	1	7	251
Some col or less women	47	43	3	7	285
\$75,000+	51	43	2	4	368
\$30,000-\$74,999	56	35	2	6	363
Less than \$30,000	48	44	2	6	218
Republican	96	2	0	1	373
Democrat	5	92	0	3	323
Independent	51	34	4	11	331
Northeast	40	52	2	5	158
Midwest	52	39	2	7	303
South	59	34	1	6	357
West	53	39	4	4	247

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS  
JULY 2014 POLITICAL SURVEY  
FINAL TOPLINE  
July 8-14, 2014  
N=1,805**

**QUESTIONS 1-3 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****ASK ALL:**

Q.4 Do you approve or disapprove of the way your own representative to the U.S. House in Congress is handling his or her job? **[IF DK ENTER AS DK. IF DEPENDS PROBE ONCE WITH: Overall do you approve or disapprove of the job your own representative in Congress is doing? IF STILL DEPENDS ENTER AS DK]**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>(VOL.) DK/Ref</u>
Jul 8-14, 2014	40	47	13
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	42	40	17
September, 2006	46	29	25
May, 2005	49	23	28
September, 1993	54	24	22
August, 1993	52	26	22
March, 1992	45	37	18

**NO QUESTIONS 5-9****ASK ALL:**

The Congressional elections will be coming up later this year.

CAMPNII How closely have you followed news about candidates and election campaigns in your state and district? Have you followed it 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>	<u>(VOL.) DK/Ref</u>
<b>2014 Election</b>					
Jul 8-14, 2014	14	30	31	24	1
<b>2010 Election</b>					
Oct 27-30, 2010	27	35	17	20	1
Oct 13-18, 2010	24	34	22	19	1
Jun 16-20, 2010	15	33	31	20	*
<b>2006 Election</b>					
Early November, 2006	27	37	18	17	1
Late October, 2006 (RVs)	27	45	17	11	*
Early October, 2006	21	38	25	15	1
Early September, 2006	16	32	28	23	1
August, 2006	20	29	28	22	1
June, 2006	18	30	29	21	2
May, 2006	18	28	30	23	1
<b>2002 Election</b>					
Early November, 2002 (RVs)	27	46	18	9	*
Late October, 2002 (RVs)	28	34	24	13	1
Early October, 2002 (RVs)	21	46	22	10	1
Early September, 2002	17	29	29	24	1
<b>1998 Election</b>					
Late October, 1998 (RVs)	26	45	20	9	*
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	21	43	24	11	1
Early September, 1998	17	32	28	23	*
Early August, 1998	13	30	28	23	1
June, 1998	9	27	33	30	1
April, 1998	16	33	24	27	*
<b>1994 Election</b>					
November, 1994	18	42	25	15	*
Late October, 1994	14	38	31	16	1

**CAMPNII CONTINUED...**

	Very <u>closely</u>	Fairly <u>closely</u>	Not too <u>closely</u>	Not at all <u>closely</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Early October, 1994	23	34	23	19	1
September, 1994	19	34	29	18	*
<b>1990 Election</b>					
November, 1990	38	34	17	11	*
October, 1990	18	32	28	22	*

**ASK ALL:**OFTVOTE How often would you say you vote... **[READ]****BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,420]**

	<u>Always</u>	<u>Nearly always</u>	Part of the <u>time</u>	<u>Seldom</u>	(VOL.) Never vote	(VOL.) <u>Other</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Jul 8-14, 2014	58	25	10	4	2	*	*
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	61	24	8	5	1	*	*
Oct 31-Nov 3, 2012	62	23	7	5	2	1	*
Oct 24-28, 2012	59	24	8	5	3	1	*
Oct 4-7, 2012	67	20	6	4	1	1	0
Sep 12-16, 2012	64	22	7	4	2	1	*
Jun 7-17, 2012	64	24	6	4	1	*	*
Apr 4-15, 2012	57	29	8	4	1	*	*
Jan 4-8, 2012	60	24	8	6	1	1	*
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	62	24	8	4	1	*	*
Oct 27-30, 2010	58	24	11	5	2	1	*
Oct 13-18, 2010	57	27	10	4	2	1	*
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	59	26	9	4	1	*	*
June 16-20, 2010	52	31	11	5	1	1	1
Mar 31-Apr 6, 2009	62	23	7	5	1	1	1
November, 2008	60	23	8	5	2	2	*
Late October, 2008	57	26	8	5	3	1	*
Mid-October, 2008	57	27	7	5	3	1	*
Early October, 2008	53	27	9	6	3	1	1
Late September, 2008	55	27	9	6	2	1	*
Mid-September, 2008	54	28	10	5	2	1	*
August, 2008	55	29	9	4	2	1	*
July, 2008	53	30	10	4	1	1	1
January, 2007	58	29	9	3	1	*	*
November, 2006	58	26	8	5	2	1	*
Late October, 2006	58	27	9	4	1	1	*
Early October, 2006	47	36	10	3	2	1	1
September, 2006	56	28	9	6	1	*	*
May, 2006	60	26	8	4	1	*	1
December, 2005	60	24	9	4	2	1	1
December, 2004	64	22	8	4	1	*	1
November, 2004	62	21	7	6	3	1	*
Mid-October, 2004	63	22	7	5	2	1	*
Early October, 2004	58	25	9	4	2	1	1
September, 2004	58	27	9	5	2	1	1
August, 2004	56	28	9	5	2	*	1
July, 2004	54	31	9	4	1	*	*
June, 2004	57	29	7	5	1	1	1
May, 2004	56	27	10	4	2	1	1
April, 2004	55	29	9	5	1	1	1
Late March, 2004	50	31	11	6	1	*	1
Mid-March, 2004	55	30	9	5	1	*	*

**OFTVOTE CONTINUED...**

	<u>Always</u>	<u>Nearly always</u>	<u>Part of the time</u>	<u>Seldom</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>Never vote</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>Other</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
February, 2004	55	29	12	3	*	*	*
January, 2004	54	30	10	4	2	1	*
August, 2003	53	30	10	5	1	*	*
June, 2003	48	36	11	3	1	*	0
Early November, 2002	52	30	11	6	1	0	1
Early October, 2002	50	33	11	4	*	1	1
Early September, 2002	59	25	11	4	1	*	*
August, 2002	53	32	10	4	1	*	*
May, 2002	53	31	9	5	1	*	1
Early November, 2000	57	26	8	6	2	1	*
Late October, 2000	52	30	9	6	1	2	0
Mid-October, 2000	54	27	10	6	*	3	*
Early October, 2000	51	29	10	6	3	1	*
September, 2000	61	21	9	7	2	*	*
July, 2000	48	30	13	6	2	1	*
June, 2000	58	26	10	4	1	1	*
May, 2000	52	29	12	6	1	1	*
April, 2000	50	30	12	6	2	1	*
March, 2000	49	34	12	4	1	1	0
February, 2000	53	32	10	4	1	0	*
January, 2000	50	34	12	4	1	*	*
October, 1999	39	47	9	2	1	*	*
Late September, 1999	40	47	9	3	1	*	*
Late October, 1998	56	28	10	5	1	*	*
Early October, 1998	50	32	11	5	1	1	*
Early September, 1998	53	33	9	4	-	1	*
Late August, 1998	48	35	13	4	*	0	*
June, 1998	49	33	12	5	-	1	0
May, 1998	52	29	12	6	1	1	*
November, 1997	42	44	10	3	1	*	*
October, 1997	62	26	8	3	1	*	*
June, 1997	54	30	10	4	1	*	*
November, 1996	55	28	8	6	2	1	*
October, 1996	52	30	9	5	2	2	*
Late September, 1996	52	31	10	4	2	1	*
Early September, 1996	53	29	12	4	1	*	*
July, 1996	52	33	8	5	1	1	*
June, 1996	52	33	9	4	1	1	*
Late April, 1996	44	37	11	5	1	1	1
Early April, 1996	49	35	10	5	1	*	*
February, 1996	42	41	11	4	1	1	*
October, 1995	53	35	7	4	1	*	*
April, 1995	53	34	9	4	*	*	*
November, 1994	58	28	8	5	*	1	0
Late October, 1994	55	32	10	3	*	*	*
July, 1994	52	34	10	4	*	*	*
May, 1993	57	31	7	4	1	1	*
Early October, 1992	54	33	8	4	*	1	*
September, 1992	52	33	8	5	1	1	*
June, 1992	60	29	7	3	1	*	*
May, 1992	50	35	10	4	1	*	*
Early May, 1992	49	35	10	4	1	*	*
March, 1992	47	36	11	6	*	*	*
February, 1992	50	36	9	4	*	--	2

**OFTVOTE CONTINUED...**

	<u>Always</u>	<u>Nearly always</u>	<u>Part of the time</u>	<u>Seldom</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>Never vote</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>Other</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
January 1992 (GP) <sup>1</sup>	40	35	11	11	4	--	*
November, 1991	46	41	9	4	*	*	*
May, 1990	42	42	11	4	1	*	*
January, 1989 (GP)	45	30	10	8	6	1	*
<i>Gallup</i> : November, 1988	57	26	10	4	2	1	*
October, 1988	51	37	8	3	1	*	*
May, 1988	43	41	11	3	2	1	*
January, 1988	49	39	9	2	1	*	*
September, 1988	51	40	6	2	*	1	*
May, 1987	43	43	9	3	1	1	*

**ASK ALL:**

Q.10 If the elections for U.S. Congress were being held TODAY, would you vote for **[RANDOMIZE: "the Republican Party's candidate" OR "the Democratic Party's candidate"]** for Congress in your district?

**ASK IF 'OTHER' 'DON'T KNOW/REFUSED' (Q.10=3,9):**

Q.11 As of TODAY, do you LEAN more to the **[READ IN SAME ORDER AS Q.10; IF NECESSARY: "for U.S. Congress in your district"]**?

**BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,420]:**

	<u>Rep/ Lean Rep</u>	<u>Dem/ Lean Dem</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>Other/ DK/Ref</u>
<b>2014 Election</b>			
Jul 8-14, 2014	45	47	9
Apr 23-27, 2014 (U)	47	43	9
Feb 12-26, 2014	44	46	10
Dec 3-8, 2013 (U)	44	48	8
Oct 9-13, 2013	43	49	8
<b>2012 Election</b>			
Jun 7-17, 2012	43	47	10
Aug 17-21, 2011	44	48	8
<b>2010 Election</b>			
Oct 27-30, 2010	43	44	12
Oct 13-18, 2010	46	42	12
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	44	47	9
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	44	45	11
Jun 16-20, 2010	45	45	10
Mar 11-21, 2010	44	44	12
Feb 3-9, 2010	42	45	13
Jan 6-10, 2010	44	46	10
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	42	47	11
Aug 20-27, 2009	44	45	10
<b>2008 Election</b>			
June, 2008	37	52	11
<b>2006 Election</b>			
November, 2006	40	48	12
Late October, 2006	38	49	13
Early October, 2006	38	51	11
September, 2006	39	50	11
August, 2006	41	50	9
June, 2006	39	51	10
April, 2006	41	51	8
February, 2006	41	50	9
Mid-September, 2005	40	52	8

<sup>1</sup> Trends for January 1992 and January 1989 are based on general public.

## Q.10/11 CONTINUED...

	Rep/ <u>Lean Rep</u>	Dem/ <u>Lean Dem</u>	(VOL.) Other/ <u>DK/Ref</u>
<b>2004 Election</b>			
June, 2004	41	48	11
<b>2002 Election</b>			
Early November, 2002	42	46	12
Early October, 2002	44	46	10
Early September, 2002	44	46	10
June, 2002	44	46	10
February, 2002	46	45	9
Early November, 2001	44	44	12
<b>2000 Election</b>			
Early November, 2000	42	48	10
Early October, 2000	43	47	10
July, 2000	43	47	10
February, 2000	44	47	9
October, 1999	43	49	8
June, 1999	40	50	10
<b>1998 Election</b>			
Late October, 1998	40	47	13
Early October, 1998	43	44	13
Early September, 1998	45	46	9
Late August, 1998	44	45	11
Early August, 1998	42	49	9
June, 1998	44	46	10
March, 1998	40	52	8
February, 1998	41	50	9
January, 1998	41	51	8
August, 1997	45	48	7
<b>1996 Election</b>			
November, 1996	41	48	11
October, 1996	42	49	9
Late September, 1996	43	49	8
Early September, 1996	43	51	6
July, 1996	46	47	7
June, 1996	44	50	6
March, 1996	44	49	7
January, 1996	46	47	7
October, 1995	48	48	4
August, 1995	50	43	7
<b>1994 Election</b>			
November, 1994	45	43	12
Late October, 1994	47	44	9
Early October, 1994	52	40	8
September, 1994	48	46	6
July, 1994	45	47	8

**ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1):**

PLANTO1 Do you yourself plan to vote in the election this November?

**ASK IF PLAN TO VOTE (PLANTO1=1):**

PLANTO2 How certain are you that you will vote? Are you absolutely certain, fairly certain, or not certain?

**BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,420]:**

	<b>Yes, plan to vote</b>	<b>Absolutely certain</b>	<b>Fairly certain</b>	<b>Not certain<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>No, don't plan to</b>	<b>(VOL.) DK/Ref</b>
<b>2014 Election</b>						
Jul 8-14, 2014	<b>93</b>	70	19	2	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2012 Election</b>						
Oct 4-7, 2012 <sup>3</sup>	<b>96</b>	89	6	*	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
Sep 12-16, 2012	<b>97</b>	89	7	1	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Jun 7-17, 2012	<b>97</b>	86	10	*	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2010 Election</b>						
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	<b>94</b>	--	--	--	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010 <sup>4</sup>	<b>91</b>	70	17	3	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>
Jun 16-20, 2010	<b>90</b>	69	19	2	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>
Mar 11-21, 2010	<b>91</b>	69	20	2	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2008 Election</b>						
Mid-October, 2008	<b>97</b>	92	5	*	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Early October, 2008	<b>97</b>	92	4	1	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Late September, 2008	<b>97</b>	91	6	*	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Mid-September, 2008	<b>97</b>	90	6	1	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
August, 2008	<b>97</b>	--	--	--	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
July, 2008	<b>97</b>	--	--	--	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
June, 2008	<b>95</b>	85	8	2	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2006 Election</b>						
November, 2006	<b>90</b>	--	--	--	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>
Late October, 2006	<b>94</b>	--	--	--	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Early October, 2006	<b>93</b>	75	17	1	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
Early September, 2006	<b>92</b>	--	--	--	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2004 Election</b>						
November, 2004	<b>97</b>	--	--	--	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Mid-October, 2004	<b>98</b>	--	--	--	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Early October, 2004	<b>98</b>	91	6	1	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
September, 2004	<b>98</b>	91	6	1	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
August, 2004	<b>98</b>	89	8	1	<b>2</b>	<b>*</b>
June, 2004	<b>96</b>	85	10	1	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2002 Election</b>						
Early November, 2002	<b>90</b>	--	--	--	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>
Early October, 2002	<b>95</b>	--	--	--	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2000 Election</b>						
Early November, 2000	<b>96</b>	--	--	--	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
Late October, 2000	<b>97</b>	--	--	--	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Mid-October, 2000	<b>96</b>	--	--	--	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Early October, 2000	<b>97</b>	87	9	1	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
September, 2000	<b>95</b>	84	10	1	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
June, 2000	<b>95</b>	84	10	1	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1998 Election</b>						
Late October, 1998	<b>91</b>	--	--	--	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>
Early October, 1998	<b>92</b>	--	--	--	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
Early September, 1998	<b>95</b>	--	--	--	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Late August, 1998	<b>93</b>	75	17	1	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>

<sup>2</sup> Don't know responses to PLANTO2 not shown.<sup>3</sup> In October 2012, Mid-October 2008 and from Mid-October 2004 to November 2006 and in Early November 2002, the "Yes, Plan to vote" category also includes people who volunteered that they already voted.<sup>4</sup> From August 25-September 6, 2010 to October 4-7, 2012 and for surveys prior to March 2010, the question did not specifically ask about voting in the "Congressional election."



## PLANTO1/PLANTO2 CONTINUED...

	<b>Yes, plan to vote</b>	<b>Absolutely certain</b>	<b>Fairly certain</b>	<b>Not certain</b>	<b>No, don't plan to</b>	<b>(VOL.) DK/Ref</b>
June, 1998	<b>95</b>	74	19	2	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1996 Election</b>						
November, 1996	<b>96</b>	--	--	--	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
October, 1996	<b>98</b>	87	10	1	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Late September, 1996	<b>98</b>	89	8	1	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Early September, 1996	<b>96</b>	83	11	2	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
July, 1996	<b>95</b>	82	12	1	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
June, 1996	<b>96</b>	84	11	1	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1994 Election</b>						
November, 1994	<b>93</b>	--	--	--	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>
October, 1994	<b>95</b>	--	--	--	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1992 Election</b>						
October, 1992	<b>98</b>	91	6	1	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
September, 1992	<b>98</b>	85	11	2	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
August, 1992	<b>97</b>	89	8	*	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
June, 1992	<b>97</b>	88	8	1	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1988 Election</b>						
<i>Gallup</i> : November, 1988	<b>97</b>	87	9	1	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
October, 1988	<b>98</b>	--	--	--	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

## ASK ALL:

Q.12 What will make the biggest difference in how you vote for Congress in your district – national issues, local or state issues, the candidate's political party, or the candidate's character and experience? [**IF MORE THAN ONE, PROBE WITH:** Well, which is most important?]

## BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,420]:

	<b>National issues</b>	<b>Local/State issues</b>	<b>Political party</b>	<b>Character/ Experience</b>	<b>(VOL.) Other</b>	<b>(VOL.) None</b>	<b>(VOL.) DK/ Ref</b>
<b>2014 Election</b>							
Jul 8-14, 2014	34	28	7	27	2	*	2
<b>2010 Election</b>							
Oct 27-30, 2010	35	28	6	24	2	1	4
Oct 13-18, 2010	35	29	5	23	3	1	4
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	36	29	5	22	3	1	4
Jun 16-20, 2010	38	28	5	21	3	1	3
Feb 3-9, 2010	31	27	5	30	2	*	5
<b>2006 Election</b>							
November, 2006	34	29	6	22	3	1	5
September, 2006	29	33	5	27	1	2	3
June, 2006	30	26	6	33	2	*	3
<b>2002 Election</b>							
Early November, 2002	23	38	7	26	2	*	4
Early October, 2002	28	35	5	25	2	1	4
June, 2002	26	30	5	33	2	1	3
<b>2000 Election</b>							
Early October, 2000	21	42	9	21	1	1	5
July, 2000	18	40	6	32	1	1	2
<b>1998 Election</b>							
Late October, 1998	20	39	5	27	3	2	4
Early October, 1998	23	36	7	28	1	*	5
Early September, 1998	22	34	5	33	2	*	4
Early August, 1998	20	38	5	31	2	*	4
June, 1998	22	37	4	32	1	1	3
March, 1998	18	37	6	35	1	1	2
<b>1996 Election</b>							
November, 1996	23	38	6	25	2	*	6
October, 1996	19	45	7	26	1	1	1

## Q12 CONTINUED...

	National <u>issues</u>	Local/State <u>issues</u>	Political <u>party</u>	Character/ <u>Experience</u>	(VOL.) <u>Other</u>	(VOL.) <u>None</u>	(VOL.) DK/ <u>Ref</u>
Late September, 1996	25	38	6	24	2	*	5
Early September, 1996	18	42	6	30	1	*	3
<b>1994 Election</b>							
November, 1994	22	38	5	30	1	*	4
Late October, 1994	22	38	3	29	3	1	4
Early October, 1994	22	27	5	39	2	1	4
<b>1986 Election</b>							
CBS/NYT: 10/24-28, 1986	22	25	6	40	1	1	5
CBS/NYT: 9/28-10/1, 1986	20	23	9	41	3	*	4

## ASK ALL:

Q.13 Would you like to see your representative in Congress be re-elected in the next congressional election, or not?

## BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,420]

	Yes	No	(VOL.) Congressman not running	(VOL.) DK/Ref
<b>2014 Election</b>				
Jul 8-14, 2014	48	36	1	15
Oct 9-13, 2013	48	38	1	14
<b>2012 Election</b>				
Dec 7-11, 2011	50	33	1	16
<b>2010 Election</b>				
Oct 27-30, 2010	49	32	2	18
Oct 13-18, 2010	47	32	1	20
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	49	33	1	17
Jun 16-20, 2010	49	34	1	16
Mar 11-21, 2010	43	32	1	24
Feb 3-9, 2010	49	31	*	19
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	52	29	1	18
<b>2008 Election</b>				
Late February, 2008	60	22	1	17
<b>2006 Election</b>				
November, 2006	55	25	1	19
Late October, 2006	55	26	1	18
Early October, 2006	50	27	1	22
September, 2006	53	27	1	19
August, 2006	51	30	*	19
June, 2006	51	32	1	16
April, 2006	57	28	1	14
February, 2006	59	28	1	12
September, 2005	57	25	1	17
<b>2002 Election</b>				
Early October, 2002	58	19	2	21
June, 2002	58	23	1	18
<b>2000 Election</b>				
Early November, 2000	59	16	2	23
October, 2000	60	17	1	22
July, 1999	66	23	*	11
<b>1998 Election</b>				
Late October, 1998	64	19	1	16
Early October, 1998	58	20	2	20
Early September, 1998	63	20	1	16
March, 1998	63	21	1	15
January, 1998	66	23	0	11
August, 1997	66	22	0	12

**Q.13 CONTINUED...**

	<b>(VOL.)</b>			
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Congressman</u> <u>not running</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
<b>1996 Election</b>				
Early November, 1996	60	16	3	21
October, 1996	62	19	2	17
Late September, 1996	55	17	2	26
Early September, 1996	62	19	2	17
<b>1994 Election</b>				
November, 1994	58	25	1	16
Late October, 1994	55	30	2	13
Early October, 1994	49	29	2	20
<b>1990 Election</b>				
<i>Gallup: October, 1990</i>	62	22	2	14

**ASK ALL:**

Q.14 Regardless of how you feel about your own representative, would you like to see most members of Congress re-elected in the next congressional election, or not?

**BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,420]:**

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
<b>2014 Election</b>			
Jul 8-14, 2014	24	69	7
Oct 9-13, 2013	18	74	8
<b>2012 Election</b>			
Dec 7-11, 2011	20	67	13
<b>2010 Election</b>			
Oct 27-30, 2010	35	51	13
Oct 13-18, 2010	33	54	13
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	33	56	11
Jun 16-20, 2010	31	56	13
Mar 11-21, 2010	27	57	15
Feb 3-9, 2010	32	53	15
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	34	53	13
<b>2008 Election</b>			
Late February, 2008	36	49	15
<b>2006 Election</b>			
November, 2006	37	46	17
Late October, 2006	34	49	17
Early October, 2006	32	48	20
September, 2006	35	49	16
August, 2006	36	49	15
June, 2006	29	57	14
April, 2006	34	53	13
February, 2006	36	49	15
September, 2005	36	48	16
<b>2002 Election</b>			
Early October, 2002	39	38	23
June, 2002	45	37	18
<b>2000 Election</b>			
October, 2000	40	34	26
July, 1999	41	47	12
<b>1998 Election</b>			
Late October, 1998	41	37	22
Early October, 1998	39	39	22
Early September, 1998	46	37	17
March, 1998	45	41	14
January, 1998	44	43	13
August, 1997	45	42	13

**Q.14 CONTINUED...**

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u> <u>DK/Ref</u>
<b>1996 Election</b>			
Early September, 1996	43	43	14
<b>1994 Election</b>			
November, 1994	31	51	18
Late October, 1994	31	56	13
Early October, 1994	28	56	16

**ASK ALL:**

Q.15 Compared to previous congressional elections, are you more enthusiastic about voting than usual, or less enthusiastic?

**BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,420]:**

	<u>More</u>	<u>Less</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u> <u>Same</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u> <u>DK/Ref</u>
<b>2014 Election</b>				
Jul 8-14, 2014	40	45	13	3
<b>2010 Election</b>				
Oct 27-30, 2010	47	34	15	3
Oct 13-18, 2010	47	31	19	3
Jun 16-20, 2010	46	36	16	2
<b>2006 Election</b>				
November, 2006	44	35	19	2
Late October, 2006	41	34	23	2
Early October, 2006	39	36	21	4
September, 2006	37	40	20	3
June, 2006	38	40	18	4
<b>2002 Election</b>				
June, 2002	41	33	23	3
<b>1998 Election</b>				
June, 1998	38	45	15	2
<b>1994 Election</b>				
<i>Gallup: October, 1994</i> <sup>5</sup>	34	44	20	2

**ASK ALL:**

Q.16 Will the issue of which party controls Congress, the Republicans or the Democrats, be a factor in your vote for Congress this year, or not?

**BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,420]:**

	<u>Yes, will be</u> <u>a factor</u>	<u>No,</u> <u>will not</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u> <u>DK/Ref</u>
<b>2014 Election</b>			
Jul 8-14, 2014	58	39	3
Apr 23-27, 2014 (U)	53	43	4
<b>2012 Election</b>			
Jun 7-17, 2012	49	48	3
<b>2010 Election</b>			
Oct 27-30, 2010	62	34	4
Oct 13-18, 2010	61	36	3
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	56	41	3
Jun 16-20, 2010	58	39	3
Feb 3-9, 2010	48	45	6
<b>2008 Election</b>			
June, 2008	44	51	5

<sup>5</sup> In October, 1994 Gallup asked "Compared to previous elections..." and did not specify congressional elections.

**Q.16 CONTINUED...**

	Yes, will be <u>a factor</u>	No, <u>will not</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
<b>2006 Election</b>			
November, 2006	61	36	3
Late October, 2006	61	36	3
Early October, 2006	57	40	3
September, 2006	55	41	4
June, 2006	58	39	3
April, 2006	56	39	5
<b>2004 Election</b>			
June, 2004	43	51	6
<b>2002 Election</b>			
Early November, 2002	48	49	3
Early October, 2002	42	55	3
Early September, 2002	44	51	5
June, 2002	47	50	3
February, 2002	46	49	5
<b>2000 Election</b>			
Early October, 2000	46	50	4
July, 2000	46	49	5
<b>1998 Election</b>			
Late October, 1998	46	50	4
Early October, 1998	47	49	4
Early September, 1998	41	56	3
Early August, 1998	44	53	3
June, 1998	45	51	4

**ASK ALL:**

Q.17 Do you think of your vote for Congress as a vote FOR Barack Obama, as a vote AGAINST Barack Obama, or isn't Barack Obama much of a factor in your vote?

**BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,420]:**

	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Not a factor</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
<b>2014 Election (Obama)</b>				
Jul 8-14, 2014	19	29	49	3
Apr 23-27, 2014 (U)	16	26	54	4
<b>2010 Election (Obama)</b>				
Oct 27-30, 2010	26	28	42	4
Oct 13-18, 2010	27	30	39	4
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	25	30	42	3
Jun 16-20, 2010	23	28	47	2
Feb 3-9, 2010	24	20	51	5
<b>2006 Election (Bush)</b>				
November, 2006	21	35	41	3
Late October, 2006	20	37	38	5
Early October, 2006	18	39	40	3
September, 2006	20	36	40	4
August, 2006	17	35	43	5
June, 2006	15	38	44	3
April, 2006	17	34	46	3
February, 2006	18	31	47	4
<b>2002 Election (Bush)</b>				
Early November, 2002	29	16	49	6
Early October, 2002	30	20	44	6
Early September, 2002	29	15	51	5
February, 2002	34	9	50	7
<b>1998 Election (Clinton)</b>				
Late October, 1998	20	17	58	5
Early October, 1998	19	23	52	6

**Q.17 CONTINUED...**

	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Not a factor</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
Early September, 1998	18	16	63	3
Late August, 1998	20	17	61	2
Early August, 1998	21	18	57	4
June, 1998	20	18	57	5
March, 1998	21	15	59	5
<b>1996 Election (Clinton)</b>				
Early September, 1996	24	18	51	7
<b>1994 Election (Clinton)</b>				
November, 1994	17	21	55	7
Late October, 1994	17	21	57	5
Early October, 1994	17	23	54	6
<b>1990 Election (GHW Bush)</b>				
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : October 28-31, 1990	19	15	61	6
<b>1986 Election (Reagan)</b>				
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : October 24-28, 1986	26	12	55	7
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : Sep 28-Oct 1, 1986	26	16	51	7
<b>1982 Election (Reagan)</b>				
<i>CBS/NYT</i> : October 23-28, 1982	23	21	51	5

**NO QUESTIONS 18-22****ASK ALL:**

Q.23 Compared to recent Congresses, would you say THIS Congress has accomplished more, accomplished less, or accomplished about the same amount?

	<u>More</u>	<u>Less</u>	<u>Same amount</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jul 8-14, 2014	9	55	33	3
Dec 7-11, 2011	8	50	37	5
Sep 30-Oct 3, 2010	20	36	37	7
Jun 16-20, 2010	18	33	44	6
October, 2007	5	43	42	10
October, 2006	6	39	47	8
Early September, 2006	7	37	49	7
June, 2006	7	43	42	8
April, 2006	8	38	48	6
Early November, 2002 (RVs)	11	27	54	8
June, 2002	16	22	56	6
July, 2000	21	15	55	9
August, 1999	15	20	60	5
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	24	23	49	4
Early September, 1998	25	15	55	5
Early August, 1998	18	15	60	7
November, 1997	23	12	59	6
April, 1997	10	22	59	9
<i>Gallup</i> : October, 1994	10	36	51	3

**ASK IF LESS (Q.23=2):**

Q.24 Who do you think is most to blame for this [READ AND RANDOMIZE]?

**BASED ON THOSE WHO SAY CONGRESS ACCOMPLISHED LESS [N=1,089]:**

	Republican leaders	Democratic leaders	(VOL.) Both	(VOL.) Neither/ Someone else	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Jul 8-14, 2014	44	28	22	2	3
Dec 7-11, 2011	40	23	32	1	3
Jun 16-20, 2010	16	49	28	5	3
October, 2007	30	26	34	5	5
October, 2006	59	10	21	4	6
June, 2006	56	16	22	2	4
April, 2006	58	13	21	4	4

**NO QUESTIONS 25-27****QUESTION 28 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****ASK ALL:**

Q.29 Is your overall opinion of [INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE ITEMS A-B FOLLOWED BY C LAST] very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable? [INTERVIEWERS: PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN "NEVER HEARD OF" AND "CAN'T RATE."] How about [NEXT ITEM]? [IF NECESSARY: Just in general, is your overall opinion of [ITEM] very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable?] [INTERVIEWERS: PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN "NEVER HEARD OF" AND "CAN'T RATE."]

**ITEM a HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.) Never heard of	(VOL.) Can't rate/ Ref
	Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly		
b. Congress								
Jul 8-14, 2014	28	5	23	69	28	41	*	4
Feb 12-Feb 26, 2014	23	5	18	72	35	37	*	5
Dec 3-8, 2013 (U)	27	6	21	67	32	35	*	6
Oct 9-13, 2013	23	4	19	73	32	42	0	4
Jul 17-21, 2013	21	3	18	70	33	37	*	9
Jan 9-13, 2013	23	4	19	68	32	36	*	9
Dec 5-9, 2012	27	4	22	67	24	43	1	6
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	27	5	22	65	30	35	*	8
Jan 11-16, 2012	23	5	18	69	33	36	*	8
Aug 17-21, 2011	25	4	21	70	30	40	4	6
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	34	4	30	57	21	36	1	8
July 1-5, 2010	33	6	27	56	23	33	*	11
April 1-5, 2010	25	3	22	65	30	36	*	9
Mar 18-21, 2010	26	3	23	62	23	39	*	12
Feb 3-9, 2010	41	3	38	50	17	34	0	9
Aug 20-27, 2009	37	4	33	52	20	32	*	11
Mar 31-Apr 6, 2009	50	10	40	43	15	28	*	7
Jan 7-11, 2009	40	5	35	52	20	32	*	8
Late May, 2008	41	6	35	51	17	34	0	8
July, 2007	41	6	35	51	16	35	0	8
Early January, 2007	53	11	42	38	9	29	1	8
Late October, 2006	41	5	36	46	15	31	*	13
February, 2006	44	6	38	47	14	33	0	9
Late October, 2005	45	7	38	45	13	32	*	10
July, 2005	49	6	43	40	11	29	*	11
June, 2005	49	6	43	40	10	30	*	11
June, 2004	56	7	49	33	7	26	*	11
July, 2001	57	7	50	32	8	24	*	11
March, 2001	56	6	50	36	10	26	1	7

## Q.29 CONTINUED...

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.) Never heard of	(VOL.) Can't rate/ Ref
	Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly		
January, 2001	64	10	54	23	5	18	1	12
September, 2000 (RVs)	61	8	53	32	5	27	*	7
August, 1999	63	8	55	34	7	27	*	3
June, 1999	56	9	47	39	9	30	*	5
February, 1999	52	4	48	44	8	36	0	4
January, 1999	48	7	41	45	15	30	0	7
Early December, 1998	52	11	41	41	12	29	0	7
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	62	7	55	33	8	25	0	5
Early September, 1998	66	7	59	27	5	22	0	7
October, 1997	53	5	48	44	11	33	0	3
August, 1997	50	6	44	44	11	33	0	6
June, 1997	52	4	48	42	8	34	0	6
May, 1997	49	5	44	42	10	32	*	9
February, 1997	52	6	46	40	9	31	*	8
January, 1997	56	6	50	40	8	32	*	4
June, 1996	45	6	39	50	12	38	*	5
April, 1996	45	6	39	50	13	37	0	5
January, 1996	42	4	38	54	16	38	*	4
October, 1995	42	4	38	55	13	42	0	3
August, 1995	45	5	40	47	13	34	*	7
June, 1995	53	8	45	42	11	31	*	5
February, 1995	54	10	44	37	10	27	0	9
July, 1994	53	7	46	43	9	34	*	4
May, 1993	43	8	35	48	13	35	0	9
November, 1991	51	7	44	43	9	34	0	6
March, 1991	66	16	50	26	7	19	0	8
May, 1990	59	6	53	34	9	25	1	6
May, 1988	64	8	56	28	5	23	0	8
January, 1988	64	6	58	29	4	25	0	7
May, 1987	74	10	64	20	4	16	*	6
January, 1987	59	7	52	31	8	23	0	10
July, 1985	67	9	58	26	5	21	*	7
c. The Tea Party movement								
Jul 8-14, 2014	33	9	24	47	27	20	6	14
Oct 9-13, 2013	30	9	21	49	30	19	6	15
Jun 12-16, 2013	37	10	27	45	24	21	7	11
Aug 17-21, 2011	36	11	25	43	23	20	5	15
Feb 3-9, 2010	33	10	23	25	10	14	19	23

## QUESTION 30 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

NO QUESTIONS 31-36, 39, 41-45, 48-49, 57-58, 62-65

QUESTIONS 37-38, 40, 46-47, 50-56, 59-61 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

## ASK ALL:

Q.66 Now thinking specifically about your own representative to the U.S. House in Congress ... How well do you feel you know what he or she stands for? [READ]

	(NJ) Jul 8-14 2014	Sep 23-26 2010
Very well	15	14
Somewhat well	36	32
Not too well	28	28
Not at all well	19	23
Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	2	3



**ASK ALL:**

Q.67 Do you happen to know whether your current representative in Congress is a **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]** or a **[ITEM]**?

**BASED ON RESPONDENTS WITH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT MATCH [N=1,754]**

Jul 8-14

2014

46	Correctly identified party of representative
21	Democratic representative
25	Republican representative
21	Incorrectly identified party of representative
8	Guessed Republican, Democratic representative
14	Guessed Democrat, Republican representative
33	Other/Don't Know/Refused <b>(VOL)</b>

**ASK ALL:**

Q.68 As I read some statements please tell me if you would say they describe your representative to the U.S. House in Congress, or not. First, would you say your representative **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]**, or not? Next **[NEXT ITEM]**. **[IF NECESSARY: "Would you say your representative **[ITEM]** or not?"]**

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
a. Is in touch with the people in your district			
Jul 8-14, 2014	48	41	11
Sep 23-26, 2010 (NJ)	43	42	15
b. Does a good job bringing government projects to your district			
Jul 8-14, 2014	45	40	15
Sep 23-26, 2010 (NJ)	42	39	19
c. Has been in Washington D.C. too long			
Jul 8-14, 2014	38	46	15
Sep 23-26, 2010 (NJ)	32	49	19
d. Cares more about their political party than the interests of the country			
Jul 8-14, 2014	52	35	13
e. Works well with members of the other party			
Jul 8-14, 2014	43	37	20

**NO QUESTIONS 69-71, 73-82, 86**

**QUESTIONS 72, 83, 85 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

**QUESTION 84 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

**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> <u>No preference</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>Other party</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>	<u>Lean Rep</u>	<u>Lean Dem</u>
Jul 8-14, 2014	25	34	37	2	1	1	16	15
Apr 23-27, 2014	24	30	41	2	1	2	18	17
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	22	31	41	3	1	2	17	17

## PARTY/PARTYLN CONTINUED...

				(VOL.)	(VOL.)	(VOL.)	Lean	Lean
	Republican	Democrat	Independent	No preference	Other party	DK/Ref	Rep	Dem
Feb 14-23, 2014	22	32	39	4	1	2	14	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
<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
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	--	--	--	--	--

## ASK REPUBLICANS AND REPUBLICAN LEANERS (PARTY=1 OR PARTYLN=1) [N=778]:

Q.87 Would you like to see Republican leaders in Washington move in a more conservative direction or a more moderate direction?

		Voters				Voters	
		Jul 17-21	Nov 8-11	Nov 4-7	Jun 16-20	Jan 6-10	Nov
		2013	2012	2010	2010	2010	2008
Jul 8-14							
2014							
53	More conservative	54	57	56	57	51	60
42	More moderate	41	35	38	37	42	35
1	No change (VOL.)	2	3	2	2	2	1
4	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	4	5	5	5	5	4

**ASK DEMOCRATS AND DEMOCRATIC LEANERS (PARTY=2 OR PARTYLN=2) [N=857]:**

Q.88 Would you like to see Democratic leaders in Washington move in a more liberal direction or a more moderate direction?

Jul 8-14 2014		Voters					Voters
		Jul 17-21 2013	Nov 8-11 2012	Nov 4-7 2010	Jun 16-20 2010	Jan 6-10 2010	Nov 2008
37	More liberal	36	33	34	34	35	33
53	More moderate	57	57	54	54	53	57
3	No change (VOL.)	2	4	3	4	2	2
8	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	5	7	10	8	9	8

**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=778]**

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion either way	(VOL.) Haven't heard of	(VOL.) Refused	Not heard of/ DK
Jul 8-14, 2014	35	12	50	2	1	--
Apr 23-27, 2014	33	11	54	1	1	--
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	37	11	50	1	1	--
Feb 14-23, 2014	36	9	54	1	1	--
Jan 15-19, 2014	35	12	52	1	*	--
Dec 3-8, 2013	32	9	57	1	1	--
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	40	9	48	2	1	--
Oct 9-13, 2013	41	11	45	2	1	--
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, 2012	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	2	1	--
Feb 8-12, 2012	40	7	51	1	1	--
Jan 11-16, 2012	42	8	47	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	*	1	--
Nov 9-14, 2011	41	9	49	*	1	--
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	37	11	51	1	1	--
Aug 17-21, 2011	43	7	49	*	1	--
Jul 20-24, 2011	40	7	51	*	1	--
Jun 15-19, 2011	42	9	47	1	1	--
May 25-30, 2011	37	7	52	1	3	--
Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	45	9	46	*	1	--
Mar 8-14, 2011	37	7	54	1	*	--
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	41	9	48	1	1	--

**TEAPARTY3 CONTINUED...**

	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>No opinion either way</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>Haven't heard of</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>Refused</u>	Not heard of/ <u>DK</u>
Feb 2-7, 2011 <sup>6</sup>	43	8	47	1	1	--
Jan 5-9, 2011	45	6	47	1	1	--
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 (RVs)	54	5	30	--	1	10
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 (RVs)	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

**Key to Pew Research trends noted in the topline:**

(U)	Pew Research Center/USA Today polls
(NJ)	Pew Research Center/National Journal polls

<sup>6</sup> 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."