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Fewer Voters Report Getting Robo-Calls, Campaign Ads Still Pervasive

Campaign Outreach and Involvement in 2014 Midterms

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Voters are reporting roughly similar levels of contact from political campaigns and groups as four

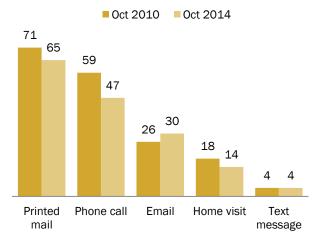
years ago, with one notable exception. The share of voters who say they have received a phone call about the election has fallen 12 points since mid-October 2010, from 59% to 47%.

This decline has been driven by a fall in the percentage saying they have gotten pre-recorded campaign calls, or robo-calls. Just 41% of registered voters say they have gotten a pre-recorded call about the elections, down from 55% in mid-October 2010. About one-in-five (22%) say they have received a live campaign call, the same as at this point in the 2010 campaign.

The new national survey by the Pew Research Center, conducted Oct. 15-20 among 2,003 adults, including 1,494 registered voters, finds that other forms of campaign outreach appear

Most Campaign Contacts on Par with 2010, Election Calls Have Declined

% contacted by candidates/political groups via \dots



Survey conducted Oct. 15-20, 2014. Based on registered voters. Phone calls include pre-recorded calls and live calls.

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to be close to levels measured in 2010. Nearly two-thirds of voters (65%) say they have gotten printed mail from candidates or political groups, down from 71% in mid-October 2010; 30% have gotten an email, compared with 26% then. Slightly fewer voters say they have been visited at home by someone than did so four years ago (14% now, 18% then). And the share of voters receiving text messages from candidates or political groups has remained flat (at 4%) since 2010.

Voters report seeing or hearing fewer campaign commercials than at this point in the prior midterm. Still, 80% have seen or heard campaign commercials for this year's candidates, including 44% who have encountered "a lot" of ads. This is lower than 2010 (88% total, 56% a lot), but similar to early October 2006.

Among registered voters who have seen or heard campaign ads, 53% say they generally do not pay attention, while 46% do pay attention to them. In this regard, Republicans and Democrats have something to agree on: About half of each group (51% of Democrats, 48% of Republicans) say they do not pay attention to campaign commercials; independents are more likely than partisans to disregard campaign ads (59% pay no attention).

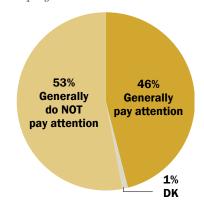
Meanwhile, voter participation in the 2014 midterm campaign – the percentages who have donated their time or money to a

campaign, or attended a campaign event – also is on par with 2010. At this point, neither party has an edge in direct campaign involvement by their voters.

However, Republican registered voters are more likely than Democratic or independent voters to say they have encouraged someone they know to support a candidate, party or issue. About half of Republicans (51%) say they have done this compared with 43% of independents and just 39% of Democrats. (This question was not asked in prior midterm campaigns.)

About Half Tune Out Campaign Ads They See

Pay attention to content of campaign commercials?



Survey conducted Oct. 15-20, 2014. Based on registered voters who have seen campaign commercials.

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GOP Voters More Likely to Encourage Acquaintances to Support a Candidate

Encouraged people you know to vote or support a candidate, party or issue?

	Yes, have encouraged	No, have not	DK
	%	%	%
Total	43	56	1=100
Republican	51	48	*=100
Democrat	39	60	1=100
Independent	43	57	*=100

Survey conducted Oct. 15-20, 2014. Based on registered voters.. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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<u>A Pew Research Center report last week</u> found that more GOP voters than Democratic voters have given a lot of thought to the election, followed news about the campaign very closely, and said they "definitely" will vote Nov. 4.

Competitive Districts More Inundated with Campaign Ads

Those who live in House districts with competitive campaigns are more likely than others to see or hear campaign ads. About nine-in-ten voters (89%) who live in the 38 "competitive" districts say they have seen or heard campaign commercials, and 55% have encountered a lot of ads. In the vast majority of congressional districts viewed as "safe," 79% have seen or heard campaign ads, with 43% saying they have encountered a lot of ads.

Currently, voters in competitive House districts also are more likely than those in safe districts to say they have received campaign phone calls—both live and pre-recorded calls—and home visits.

Those in Competitive Districts More Likely to See Ads, Be Contacted

This year, have you ... from candidates/political groups

	All voters	Competitive districts	Safe districts	Diff
	%	%	%	
Seen/heard campaign commercials	80	89	79	+10
Received mail	65	82	64	+18
Received pre-recorded calls	41	55	40	+15
Received email	30	35	30	+5
Received live calls	22	36	20	+16
Visited at home	14	24	13	+11
Received text message	4	2	4	-2

Survey conducted Oct. 15-20, 2014. Based on registered voters. "Competitive districts" include the 38 House districts rated "Toss-Up" or "Lean" by The Cook Political Report.

Among those who have seen or heard campaign commercials so far, about three-quarters (74%) say they have been about equally distributed between Republicans and Democrats; 14% have seen more ads for Republican candidates, compared with 9% who have seen more for Democratic candidates.

Democratic voters are more likely to say they have seen or heard more Republican ads than Democratic ones (20% vs. 5%), though 72% have heard about the same. By contrast, Republican voters are more likely to say there have been more ads for Democratic candidates then Republican candidates (12% vs. 7%).

Most Seeing Same Amount of Campaign Ads for Rep and Dem Candidates

% saying they have seen/heard more ads on behalf of ...

	Rep candidates	Dem candidates	Same	DK
	%	%	%	%
Total	14	9	74	3=100
Republican	7	12	78	3=100
Conservative Rep	8	13	76	3=100
Mod/Lib Rep	4	10	84	3=100
Independent	13	11	72	4=100
Democrat	20	5	72	3=100
Cons/Mod Dem	15	4	79	2=100
Liberal Dem	27	7	62	4=100
Competitive district	7	12	76	4=100
Safe district	14	9	74	3=100

Survey conducted Oct. 15-20, 2014. Based on registered voters who have seen campaign commercials. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. "Competitive districts" include the 38 House districts rated "Toss-Up" or "Lean" by The Cook Political Report.

Campaign Participation: GOP Edge in Encouraging Others to Vote

More than four-in-ten registered voters (43%) this year have encouraged someone they know to

vote or support a particular candidate, party or issue. Republican voters are more likely than Democrats to have done so (51% vs. 39%).

Among Republicans and Republican-leaning registered voters who agree with the Tea Party, fully 65% have encouraged others to vote, or to vote in a particular way; that compares with just 40% of non-Tea Party Republicans.

On other campaign activities, there are little partisan differences. Republican and Democratic voters are about equally likely to say they follow candidates on social media, to donate to campaigns or candidates, attend campaign events, or volunteer for campaigns.

Personal Involvement in Campaigns This Year

% of registered voters in the past year who have \dots

	Encouraged people to vote or support				Volunteered time to help campaigns
	%	%	%	%	%
All voters	43	16	13	7	5
18-29	41	24	4	5	3
30-49	42	21	8	6	4
50-64	45	15	16	10	7
65+	44	6	21	7	5
College grad+	49	19	18	10	6
Some college	46	18	14	8	5
H.S. or less	34	12	7	4	5
Republican	51	18	17	8	6
Conservative	54	18	18	8	5
Mod/Liberal					
Independent	43	16	8	7	5
Democrat	39	15	14	7	5
Cons/Moderate	36	11	11	7	2
Liberal	45	20	20	8	9
Among Rep/Rep leaners					
Tea Party	65	22	24	10	7
Non-Tea Party	40	16	8	5	5
Voters who live in					
Competitive district	45	18	14	9	8
Safe district	43	16	13	7	5

Survey conducted Oct. 15-20, 2014. Based on registered voters. Sample size too small to analyze for moderate/liberal Republicans. "Competitive districts" include the 38 House districts rated "Toss-Up" or "Lean" by The Cook Political Report.

Campaign Contacts: More Older Voters Say They Get Printed Mail, Phone Calls, Email

Younger voters are less likely than older voters to say they have been contacted by campaigns. The differences are especially large in traditional mail and phone calls. Only about a third of voters younger than 30 (35%) say they have received printed mail from candidates or political groups. Majorities of older voters – including 78% of those 65 and older – report receiving campaign mailings.

How Voters Are Being Contacted in 2014

% of voters who have been contacted by candidates and political groups this year by...

	Mail	Pre-recorded call	Email	Live call	Visited at home	Text message
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All voters	65	41	30	22	14	4
18-29	35	25	21	14	11	1
30-49	65	31	33	19	15	3
50-64	72	50	33	23	13	4
65+	78	55	29	28	15	7
College grad+	76	45	42	25	17	5
Some college	66	39	29	19	15	4
HS or less	55	40	20	21	10	3
Republican	70	44	30	23	14	4
Conservative	69	43	30	20	15	5
Mod/Liberal	71	47	32	33	11	1
Independent	68	40	26	22	13	3
Democrat	61	40	34	19	14	4
Cons/Moderate	60	40	26	18	15	5
Liberal	62	40	46	20	14	3
Among Rep/Rep leaners						
Tea Party	77	50	39	25	15	4
Non-Tea Party	65	42	21	23	12	3
Voters who live in						
Competitive district	82	55	35	36	24	2
Safe district	64	40	30	20	13	4

Survey conducted Oct. 15-20, 2014. Based on registered voters. "Competitive districts" include the 38 House districts rated "Toss-Up" or "Lean" by The Cook Political Report

Younger people, who use cell phones at much higher rates than older adults, are far less likely to report receiving campaign calls, especially robo-calls. Just 25% of voters under 30 and 31% of those 30-49 say they have gotten pre-recorded campaign calls. That compares with 50% of voters 50-64 and 55% of those 65 and older. The differences are smaller in live campaign calls; still, voters 65 and older are twice as likely as those under 30 to say they have gotten a live call about the election (28% vs. 14%).

The age differences in campaign contacts even extend to emails and text messages. About-one-in-five voters under 30 (21%) have gotten an email about the campaign – the lowest of any age group – and just 1% say they have gotten a text message.

Fewer Cell Users Receive Campaign Robo-Calls

The share of registered voters who have received robo-calls in this election has dropped from 2010, with the biggest change coming from those reached on cell phones. Most adults today have

both a cell phone and a landline phone in their household. Currently, the Pew Research Center interviews 60% of respondents on cell phones and 40% on landlines; in 2010, only 34% were interviewed on cells and 66% on landlines.

Deconstructing the Reported Decline in Robo-Calls

% of voters who have been contacted by candidates and political groups by \dots

	Live-person call			Pre-recorded call		
	2010	2014	Change	2010	2014	Change
	%	%		%	%	
All voters	22	22	0	55	41	-14
Cell sample	16	16	0	41	29	-12
Landline sample	26	31	+5	63	60	-3

Survey conducted Oct. 15-20, 2014. Based on registered voters.

gest shift has come PEW RESEARCH CENTER

The biggest shift has come *among* those reached on cell phones: Just 29% say they

have received a pre-recorded call about the elections, down from 41% in 2010. About twice as many who were reached on a landline (60%) have received pre-recorded calls, about the same as in 2010 (63%).

By comparison, there has been no change in the overall share receiving calls about the campaign from a live person (22%). Among those in the cell phone sample, 16% have been contacted this way (unchanged from 2010), while 31% in the landline sample have received live calls (also largely unchanged from 26% in 2010).

About the Survey

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted October 15-20, 2014 among a national sample of 2,003 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (802 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 1,201 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 677 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:

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus
Total sample	2,003	2.5 percentage points
Registered voters	1,494	2.9 percentage points
Republican RVs	446	5.4 percentage points
Democratic RVs	522	4.9 percentage points
Independent RVs	481	5.2 percentage points

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request.

In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

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QUESTIONS 1, 3-5, 10-13 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED NO QUESTIONS 2, 6-9, 14-19

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1):

Q.20 Here is a list of different ways that candidates and political groups contact voters during election campaigns. So far THIS year, have you... [INSERT IN ORDER], or not? Have you [NEXT ITEM] this year, or not? [INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: IF RESPONDENT ASKS, CLARIFY THAT WE MEAN ASIDE FROM THE CURRENT CALL.]

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,494]:

	BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,494]:			()(01.)
		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
a.	Received PRINTED MAIL from candidates or	103	110	<u>DIQIRCI</u>
	political groups			
	2014 Election			
	Oct 15-20, 2014	65	34	1
	2010 Election			
	Oct 27-30, 2010	79	20	1
	Oct 13-18, 2010	71	28	1
b.	Received EMAIL from candidates or political groups			
	2014 Election			
	Oct 15-20, 2014	30	68	2
	2010 Election			
	Oct 27-30, 2010	27	72	2
	Oct 13-18, 2010	26	72	2
c.	Been visited at home by someone talking			
	about the elections			
	2014 Election			
	Oct 15-20, 2014	14	86	*
	2010 Election			
	Oct 27-30, 2010	19	80	*
	Oct 13-18, 2010	18	82	*
d.	Received a PRE-RECORDED telephone call			
	about the elections			
	2014 Election			
	Oct 15-20, 2014	41	57	1
	2010 Election			
	Oct 27-30, 2010	60	39	1
	Oct 13-18, 2010	55	44	1
e.	Received a telephone call from a LIVE PERSON			
	about the elections			
	2014 Election			
	Oct 15-20, 2014	22	77	1
	2010 Election	24	60	
	Oct 27-30, 2010	31	68	1
	Oct 13-18, 2010	22	76	2

Q.20 CONTINUED...

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
f.	Received a TEXT MESSAGE on your cell phone			
	from candidates or political groups			
	2014 Election			
	Oct 15-20, 2014	4	96	*
	2010 Election			
	Oct 27-30, 2010	5	94	1
	Oct 13-18, 2010	4	95	1

ASK IF WAS CONTACTED

(Q20a=1 OR Q20b=1 OR Q20c=1 OR Q20d=1 OR Q20e=1 OR Q20f=1) [N=1,224]:

Q.21 Were you contacted on behalf of **[RANDOMIZE:** Democratic candidates/ Republican candidates], or both?

ASK IF BOTH (Q.21=3) [N=647]:

Q.21a Were you contacted more often on behalf of [READ; RANDOMIZE]?

Oct 15-20	
<u> 2014</u>	
14	Democratic candidates
14	Republican candidates
52	Both
15	More often on behalf of Democratic candidates
17	More often on behalf of Republican candidates
20	Both/Neither/Other/Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
14	Neither/Other (VOL.)
7	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
20	NET Demogratic condidates/More often on behalf of Demogratic condidates
29	NET Democratic candidates/More often on behalf of Democratic candidates
31	NET Republican candidates/More often on behalf of Republican candidates

NO QUESTIONS 22-24

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1):

Q.25 So far, have you seen or heard any campaign commercials for candidates running for office? **[IF YES:** Have you seen or heard a lot of commercials, some, or just a few?]

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,494]:

Oct 15-20 2014		Oct 27-30 <u>2010</u>	Oct 13-18 2010	Late Oct <u>2006</u>	Early Oct 2006
80	Yes, have seen campaign commercials	93	88	89	81
44	Yes, a lot		56		39
13	Yes, some		14		20
24	Yes, just a few		18		22
19	No, haven=t seen any	7	11	10	19
1	Don=t know/Refused (VOL.)	*	1	1	*

ASK IF SEEN OR HEARD ADS THIS YEAR (Q.25=1,2,3) [N=1,225]:

Q.26 This year, have you seen and heard more ads on behalf of **[RANDOMIZE:** Republican candidates or Democratic candidates] or about the same amount from both?

Oct 15-20		Oct 13-18
<u> 2014</u>		<u>2010</u>
14	Republican candidates	13
9	Democratic candidates	6
74	About the same amount from both	78
3	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	4

ASK IF SEEN OR HEARD ADS THIS YEAR (Q.25=1,2,3) [N=1,225]:

Q.27 Would you say you generally pay attention to the content of campaign commercials or do you generally not pay that much attention to them?

Oct 15-20
2014
46 Generally pay attention to them
53 Generally do not pay attention to them
1 Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

NO QUESTIONS 28-33

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1):

Q.34 Now, here is a list of different ways that people can get involved in the election campaigns. So far THIS year, have you... [INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE ITEMS a-d IN BLOC FIRST FOLLOWED BY ITEM e], or not? Have you [NEXT ITEM] this year, or not?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,494]:

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref			
a.	Volunteered your time to help one of the candidates or campaigns Oct 15-20, 2014 Oct 13-18, 2010 Late October, 2006 ¹	5 7 5	95 93 95	0 * *			
b.	Contributed money to any of the candidates or campaigns Oct 15-20, 2014 Oct 13-18, 2010 Late October, 2006 ²	13 14 10	87 86 90	* * *			
C.	Attended a campaign event Oct 15-20, 2014 Oct 13-18, 2010	7 11	93 89	* 0			
ITEM d HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE							
e.	Encouraged people you know to vote this fall or support a particular candidate, party, or issue Oct 15-20, 2014	43	56	1			

QUESTION 35 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

NO QUESTION 36

help one of the election campaigns this fall or not?"

In late October, 2006 question was not part of a list and was worded: "Have you, yourself, contributed money to a campaign in support of a candidate in the elections this fall, or not?"

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1):

Q.37 Do you currently follow any candidates for office, political parties, or elected officials on social networking sites like Facebook or Twitter?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,494]:

Oct 15-20

2014

16 Yes
84 No
* Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

QUESTIONS 38, 39 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

NO QUESTIONS 40-42, 44, 48-53, 58-63, 66-69, 74, 81-82, 88-89

QUESTIONS 43, 45-47, 54-57, 64, 65, 70-73, 75-80, 83-87 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ASK ALL:

PARTY In politics TODAY, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or independent? **ASK IF INDEP/NO PREF/OTHER/DK/REF (PARTY=3,4,5,9):**

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to the Republican Party or more to the Democratic Party?

				(VOL.) No	(VOL.) Other	(VOL.)	Lean	Lean
<u>R</u> (<u>epublican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	preference		DK/Ref	Rep	<u>Dem</u>
Oct 15-20, 2014	24	33	38	4	*	1	13	17
Sep 2-9, 2014	24	33	38	3	1	2	15	15
Aug 20-24, 2014	24	31	37	4	1	4	15	16
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
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
Yearly Totals								
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 <i>31.8</i>	29.5 <i>27</i> .9	5.2 <i>5.2</i>	.6	2.6 <i>3.6</i>	11.9 <i>11.7</i>	11.6 <i>9.4</i>
2001 Post-Sept 11	30.9	31.8 34.4	_	5.2 5.1	.6	3.6 1.7		-
<i>2001 Pre-Sept 11</i> 2000	<i>27.3</i> 28.0	34.4 33.4	<i>30.9</i> 29.1	5.1 5.5	.6 .5	3.6	<i>12.1</i> 11.6	<i>13.5</i> 11.7
1999	26.6	33.5	33.7	3.9	.5 .5	1.9	13.0	14.5
1998	27.9	33.7	31.1	3.9 4.6	.5 .4	2.3	11.6	13.1
1997	28.0	33.4	32.0	4.0	.4 .4	2.3	12.2	14.1
1996	28.9	33.4	31.8	3.0	.4 .4	2.0	12.2	14.1
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	.0	3.6	13.7	12.2
1993	27.4	33.6	34.2	4.4	1.5	2.9	11.5	14.9
1992	27.4	33.7	34.7	1.5	0	2.5	12.6	16.5
1002	27.0	33.7	54.7	1.5	U	2.5	12.0	10.5

PARTY/PARTYLN CONTINUED...

.,.,								
				(VOL.)	(VOL.)			
				No	Other	(VOL.)	Lean	Lean
	<u>Republican</u>	Democrat	<u>Independent</u>	preference	<u>party</u>	DK/Ref	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>
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 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=810]:

			No opinion	(VOL.) Haven't	(VOL.)	Not heard of/
	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	either way	<u>heard of</u>	Refused	<u>DK</u>
Oct 15-20, 2014	32	8	56	2	2	
Sep 2-9, 2014	38	10	50	1	1	
Aug 20-24, 2014	34	10	53	*	2	
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, 2013	39	7	52	1	1	
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	40	9	47	2	1	
Jun 7-17, 2012	42	8	48	1	1	
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	36	9	53	1	2	
Apr 4-15, 2012	42	8	48	1	1	
Mar 7-11, 2012	38	10	49	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	
1 CD 22 Mai 1, 2011	71	,	70	_	_	

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SCALE10 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

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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."