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Early Voting Also Tied

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## In Deadlocked Race, Neither Side Has Ground Game Advantage

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Early Voting Also Tied

## In Deadlocked Race, Neither Side Has Ground Game Advantage

Just as the presidential race is [deadlocked](#) in the campaign's final days, the candidates are also running about even when it comes to the ground game. Voters nationally, as well as those in the closely contested battleground states, report being contacted at about the same rates by each of the campaigns. And with a fifth of likely voters reporting already having cast their ballots, neither Barack Obama nor Mitt Romney has a clear advantage among early voters. This is in sharp contrast to early voting at this point four years ago, which favored Obama by a wide margin.

Clearly, both campaigns are concentrating their efforts in the nine battleground states: Fully 78% of registered voters in those states say they have received something in the mail from one or more of the presidential candidates, while 60% have gotten pre-recorded calls about the campaign. Nationwide, 49% have received mail from the candidates and 42% have gotten campaign robocalls.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted Oct. 24-28 among

1,678 registered voters, including 1,495 likely voters, finds that about a third of all voters (32%) say they have been contacted by the Obama campaign (11%) or both campaigns (21%), while about as many (31%) say they have been contacted by the Romney campaign (10%) or both (21%). The survey was conducted before Hurricane Sandy hit the U.S.

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### Campaigns' Outreach Efforts Focused on Voters in Battleground States

	Voters in			
	All voters	Red states	Blue states	Battleground
<i>Campaign contacts...</i>	%	%	%	%
Received mail	49	35	45	78
Got pre-recorded calls	42	33	41	60
Received emails, text messages	28	22	29	35
Got personal calls	26	20	25	39
Been visited at home	9	4	8	18
<hr/>				
<i>Contacted by ...</i>				
Obama supporters	11	9	12	13
Romney supporters	10	9	9	14
Both	21	13	18	38
Neither	56	68	59	34
N	1678	574	722	382

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct.24-28, 2012. Based on registered voters. Battleground states: CO, FL, IA, NC, NV, NH, OH, VA, WI.

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Similarly, among voters in the nine battleground states, nearly identical percentages say they have been contacted by both campaigns (51% by Obama or both, 52% by Romney or both.)

There are only modest differences in reported campaign contacts between Obama and Romney voters in the nine battleground states. Large majorities of both Obama voters and Romney voters say they have received mail from the candidates and pre-recorded campaign calls. And identical percentages of both groups say they have received personal phone calls from someone about the campaign (40% each).

However, Obama voters in the battleground states are more likely than Romney voters to say that they have received emails or text messages about the campaign (43% vs. 30%) or have been visited at home by someone talking about the campaign (25% vs. 14%).

More than six-in-ten (63%) Obama voters in battleground states say they have been contacted by either the Obama campaign (25%) or both campaigns (38%). About as many Romney voters (62%) in these states say they have been contacted by either the Romney campaign (21%) or both campaigns.

### Little Edge for Either Candidate in Battleground State Contacts

	<i>In battleground states...</i>		
	<b>All voters</b>	<b>Obama voters</b>	<b>Romney voters</b>
<i>Campaign contacts...</i>	%	%	%
Received mail	78	73	82
Got pre-recorded calls	60	59	64
Received emails, text messages	35	43	30
Got personal calls	39	40	40
Been visited at home	18	25	14
<i>Contacted by ...</i>			
Obama supporters	13	25	4
Romney supporters	14	8	21
Both	38	38	41
Neither	34	29	34
N	382	166	196

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct.24-28, 2012. Q30-Q31. Based on registered voters in battleground states: CO, FL, IO, NC, NE, NH, OH, VA, WI.

### Early Voting 2008-2012

Both campaigns have made efforts to increase early voting, particularly in the battleground states. Overall, about a quarter of registered voters (26%) who have been contacted by either the Obama campaign, the Romney campaign, or both, say they have been encouraged to vote before Election Day. Among voters in the battleground states who have been contacted by the campaigns, 36% have been encouraged to vote early.

The Pew Research Center survey found that the race is even among all likely voters nationwide (47% Obama, 47% Romney). Unlike the last campaign, the race also is close among voters who say they have already voted.

In the poll, conducted Oct. 24-28, 19% of likely voters say they have already voted; that is unchanged from the same week in the 2008 campaign (Oct. 23-26, 2008). Currently, Romney holds a seven-point edge among early voters (50% to 43%); because of the small sample, this lead is not statistically significant. At this point four years ago, Obama led John McCain by 19 points (53% to 34%) among early voters.

## Campaign Activism

The poll finds that Romney's supporters are more likely than supporters of Obama to say they are **highly engaged and certain to vote**. But on other measures of campaign activism there is little difference between supporters of the two candidates.

One-in-five Obama voters (20%), and about the same percentage of Romney voters (18%), say they have followed a candidate's updates on Twitter or Facebook. A somewhat greater share of Obama voters than Romney voters say they have contributed any money to the presidential candidates (23% of Obama voters, 15% of Romney voters).

There are age differences in the percentages of voters who follow the candidates on social networks. About a quarter (26%) of voters younger than 30 follow candidate updates on Twitter or Facebook. That compares with 24%

### Obama Faring Worse Among Early Voters than in 2008

	Oct 23-26 2008	Oct 24-28 2012
	%	%
Already voted	19	19
<i>Among early voters, favor ...</i>		
Obama	53	43
McCain/Romney	34	50
Other/Don't know	<u>13</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100
N	227	324

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct. 24-28, 2012. Q5/5a. Based on likely voters. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

### Obama, Romney Voters Equally Likely To Follow Candidates on SNS

	Followed on Twitter/ Facebook	Contributed money to candidates
	%	%
All voters	18	18
18-29	26	10
30-49	24	15
50-64	15	20
65+	8	25
Obama voters	20	23
Romney voters	18	15

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct. 24-28, 2012. Based on registered voters. Q30g, Q30i.

of voters 30-to-49, 15% of those 50-to-64 and 8% of those 65 and older.

## Robo-Calls: Most Don't Listen

Far more voters in battleground states receive pre-recorded calls about the campaign than do voters in less

contested states. But their reactions are similar: 64% of voters in battleground states who get such calls do not listen to them. Similar percentages of voters in red states (72%) and blue states (71%) hang up on robocalls.

Among those who do not listen to robocalls, overwhelming percentages in all states, including 77% in battleground states, treat them as a minor annoyance.

Just one-in-five voters in battleground states, and similar percentages in red and blue states, who hang up on robocalls say such calls make them angry.

### Battleground State Voters Get More Robo-Calls, Have Similar Reactions to Voters Elsewhere

	All voters	Red states	Voters in	
			Blue states	Battleground
	%	%	%	%
Got pre-recorded calls	42	33	41	60
<i>Among those getting pre-recorded calls, do you...</i>				
Listen	30	28	28	35
Don't listen	69	72	71	64
<i>Among those who don't listen, pre-recorded calls ...</i>				
Make me angry	16	17	13	20
Are a minor annoyance	81	79	85	77

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct.24-28, 2012. Based on registered voters. Q30d, Q35-36. Battleground states: CO, FL, IA, NC, NV, NH, OH, VA, WI.

## Politics from the Pulpit

While many regular churchgoers say they have been encouraged to vote by their clergy, relatively few say church leaders are discussing the candidates directly or favoring one candidate over the other. Black Protestants are far more likely than white Protestants or Catholics to say they are hearing about the candidates and the importance of voting, and the messages they are hearing overwhelmingly favor Barack Obama.

Among those who attend religious services at least once or twice a month, about half (52%) say their clergy have spoken out about the importance of voting over the past few months. Just one-in-five (19%) say their clergy have spoken about the candidates themselves, according to the survey, conducted by the Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life and the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press.

Nearly eight-in-ten (79%) black Protestant churchgoers say their clergy have spoken out about the importance of voting, compared with about half of white evangelical Protestant (52%) and white Catholic (46%) churchgoers.

Only about a third (32%) of white mainline Protestants who attend services say their clergy have discussed the importance of voting.

Black Protestants are twice as likely as churchgoers overall to be hearing about the candidates at church. Among regular churchgoers, four-in-ten (40%) black Protestants say their clergy have spoken directly about the candidates, compared with 17% of white Catholics, 12% of white evangelicals and just 5% of white mainline Protestants.

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### Many Clergy Discuss Voting, But Not Candidates

*Has the clergy at your place of worship spoken out...*

<i>Among those who attend services at least once a month</i>	<b>About the Importance of voting</b>	<b>About the Presidential candidates</b>
	%	%
Total	52	19
Protestant	54	19
White evangelical	52	12
White mainline	32	5
Black Protestant	79	40
Catholic	48	19
White Catholic	46	17

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct. 24-28, 2012. Q.60f,g. Based on those who attend religious services at least at least once a month. Whites and blacks are non-Hispanic.

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Most regular churchgoers say the messages they are hearing in church are neutral when it comes to the 2012 election – whether or not they mention the candidates directly. Only about three-in-ten say what they are hearing at church is more supportive of one candidate or the other. Among those who feel their clergy’s messages favor a candidate, roughly equal numbers say the messages support Obama (15%) as Romney (14%).

What people are hearing varies greatly by race. Nearly half (45%) of black Protestant churchgoers say the messages they hear at church favor a candidate, and every one of those says the message favors Obama. Fewer white churchgoers say they are hearing things that favor a candidate, but among those who are, the messages are far more favorable to Romney than Obama. In particular, white evangelical churchgoers say their clergy have tended to be more supportive of Romney (26%) than Obama (5%). Among white Catholic churchgoers, 21% say their clergy’s messages have been more supportive of Romney, compared with 4% who say the messages have been more supportive of Obama.

Overall, few voters are hearing messages at church that conflict with their own voting preferences. Among churchgoers who favor Obama, 32% say what they are hearing at church is supportive of Obama, compared with just 5% who say the messages from their clergy are more supportive of Romney. Similarly, among Romney voters who attend services at least monthly, more are hearing messages favorable to Romney (24%) than Obama (1%).

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## Equal Number Hearing Support for Romney, Obama in Church

*Is what you’re hearing from your clergy more supportive of Obama, Romney, or neither?*

<i>Among those who attend services at least once a month</i>	<b>Obama</b>	<b>Romney</b>	<b>Neither/DK</b>
	%	%	%
Total	15	14	71=100
Protestant	16	15	69=100
White evangelical	5	26	69=100
White mainline	7	13	81=100
Black Protestant	45	0	55=100
Catholic	9	15	75=100
White Catholic	4	21	75=100
Obama supporters*	32	5	63=100
Romney supporters*	1	24	75=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct. 24-28, 2012. Q.61. Based on those who attend religious services at least once a month.  
\*Based on registered voters. Whites and blacks are non-Hispanic.

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## Clergy Discussion of the Issues

Three-quarters of those who say they attend religious services at least monthly (74%) say their clergy have recently spoken out about hunger and poverty. Roughly one-third say their clergy have spoken out about abortion (37%) and homosexuality (33%). One-fifth of those who attend religious services at least monthly have heard their clergy speak out about government policies they believe restrict religious liberty (21%), and 16% say their clergy have addressed immigration.

Large majorities of churchgoers in all major religious groups say their clergy have spoken out about hunger and poverty, including 83% of white Catholics, 74% of black Protestants, 73% of white mainline Protestants and 69% of white evangelicals.

Catholics report having heard about abortion from the pulpit at higher rates than other groups; 62% of Catholics say their clergy have discussed abortion, compared with 36% of white evangelical Protestants, 29% of black Protestants and 19% of white mainline Protestants. Three-in-ten Catholics (32%) also say their clergy have spoken out about religious liberty; fewer Protestants (18%) say their clergy have discussed this issue.

Four-in-ten white evangelicals say their clergy have spoken out recently about homosexuality, and 37% of black Protestants say the same. By comparison, fewer white mainline Protestants (24%) and white Catholics (20%) say their clergy have addressed this issue.

### Issues Discussed in Church

<i>In recent months, have clergy spoken out about...</i>	<b>Attend religious services monthly+</b> %
Hunger & poverty	74
Abortion	37
Homosexuality	33
Religious liberty	21
Immigration	16

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct. 24-28, 2012. Q.60a-e. Based on those who attend religious services at least once a month.

### Catholics Hearing More About Abortion, Religious Liberty at Mass

<i>Among those who attend services at least monthly and are...</i>	<i>In recent months, have clergy at your place of worship spoken out about...</i>				
	<b>Hunger/ poverty</b>	<b>Abortion</b>	<b>Homo- sexuality</b>	<b>Religious liberty</b>	<b>Immig- ration</b>
	%	%	%	%	%
Protestant	72	32	37	18	12
White evangelical	69	36	40	18	6
White mainline	73	19	24	12	7
Black Protestant	74	29	37	24	22
Catholic	82	62	29	32	23
White Catholic	83	58	20	36	11

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct. 24-28, 2012. Q.60a-e. Based on those who attend religious services at least once a month. Whites and blacks are non-Hispanic.

## Campaign News Interest

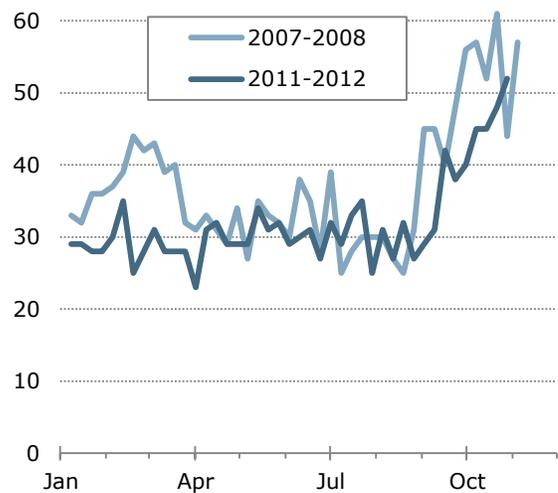
In a separate survey, conducted Oct. 25-28, 2012, 52% say they are following news about the campaign very closely, which is little changed from last week (48%).

During the same week four years ago (Oct. 24-27, 2008), 44% tracked election news very closely, down from 61% a week earlier. Interest in campaign news subsequently rebounded. During the weekend before the 2008 election (Oct. 31-Nov. 3, 2008), 57% followed news about the election very closely.

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### Campaign News Interest: 2008 vs. 2012

*% following campaign news very closely*



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct. 25-28, 2012. Based on general public.

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## October News Interest

The news interest survey finds that the election and the nation's economy were the public's top stories in October.

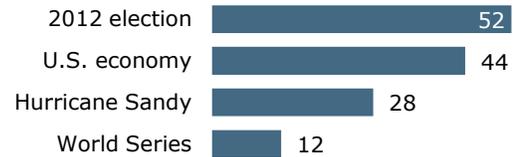
The current survey finds relatively modest interest in Hurricane Sandy; 28% tracked news about the hurricane very closely. The survey was conducted before the hurricane hit the East Coast on Oct. 29.

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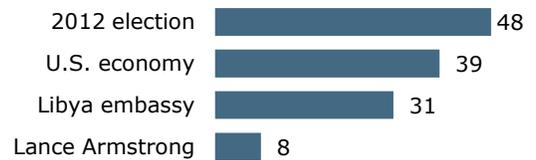
### News Interest

*% following each story very closely*

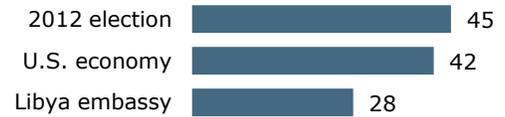
#### October 25-28



#### October 18-21



#### October 12-14



#### October 4-7



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct. 25-28, 2012; Oct. 18-21, 2012; Oct. 12-14, 2012; Oct. 4-7, 2012. Based on general public.

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## About the Surveys

Most of the analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted October 24-28, 2012, among a national sample of 2,008 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (1,204 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 804 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 433 who had no landline telephone). Data collection was managed by Princeton Survey Research Associates International and conducted by interviewers at Princeton Data Source and Abt SRBI. 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 March 2011 Census Bureau's Current Population Survey and population density to parameters from the 2010 Census. The sample also is weighted to match current patterns of telephone status and relative usage of landline and cell phones (for those with both), based on extrapolations from the 2011 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	2,008	2.5 percentage points
Registered voters	1,678	2.8 percentage points
Likely voters	1,495	2.9 percentage points
<i>Among registered voters</i>		
Obama supporters	752	4.1 percentage points
Romney supporters	796	4.0 percentage points
Red states	574	4.7 percentage points
Blue states	722	4.2 percentage points
Battleground states	382	5.8 percentage points

Additional analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted October 25-28, 2012 among a national sample of 1,010 adults 18 years of age or older living in the continental United States (606 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 404 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 198 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. 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 region to parameters from the March 2011 Census Bureau's Current Population Survey and population density to parameters from the Decennial Census. The sample also is weighted to match current patterns of telephone status, based on extrapolations from the 2011 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	1,010	3.7 percentage points

Additional analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted October 18-21, 2012 among a national sample of 1,005 adults 18 years of age or older living in the continental United States (601 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 404 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 224 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. 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 region to parameters from the March 2011 Census Bureau's Current Population Survey and population density to parameters from the Decennial Census. The sample also is weighted to match current patterns of telephone status, based on extrapolations from the 2011 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	1,005	3.7 percentage points

Additional analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted October 12-14, 2012 among a national sample of 1,006 adults 18 years of age or older living in the continental United States (605 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 401 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 197 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. 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 region to parameters from the March 2011 Census Bureau's Current Population Survey and population density to parameters from the Decennial Census. The sample also is weighted to match current patterns of telephone status, based on extrapolations from the 2011 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	1,006	3.7 percentage points

Additional analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted October 4-7, 2012 among a national sample of 1,006 adults 18 years of age or older living in the continental United States (601 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 405 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 206 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted 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. 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 region to parameters from the March 2011 Census Bureau's Current Population Survey and population density to parameters from the Decennial Census. The sample also is weighted to match current patterns of telephone status, based on extrapolations from the 2011 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	1,006	3.7 percentage points

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

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

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**PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS**  
**LATE OCTOBER 2012 POLITICAL SURVEY**  
**FINAL TOPLINE**  
**October 24-28, 2012**  
**N=2,008**

**NO QUESTIONS 1-4****THOUGHT-PLAN2, 15-16, 20-21, 25-26 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****NO QUESTIONS 9-14, 17-19, 22-24, 27-29****ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REGFINAL=1):**

Q.30 So far in this presidential campaign, have you... [INSERT IN ORDER], or not? Have you [NEXT ITEM] or not? [INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: IF RESPONDENT ASKS, CLARIFY THAT WE MEAN ASIDE FROM THE CURRENT CALL IN ITEM E]

**BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,678]:**

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
a. Received something in the mail about one or more of the candidates Oct 24-28, 2012	49	48	3
<b>TREND FOR COMPARISON:</b> <i>Received PRINTED MAIL about one or more of the candidates</i>			
Jan 4-8, 2012	21	77	1
November, 2008 <sup>1</sup>	60	39	1
Mid-October, 2008	46	52	2
March, 2008	36	62	2
November, 2007	29	69	2
b. Received EMAIL or TEXT messages from the campaigns or other political groups Oct 24-28, 2012	28	71	1
<b>TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:</b> <i>Received EMAIL from the candidates' campaigns or other political groups</i>			
Jan 4-8, 2012	16	84	1
<i>Received emails about the candidates or campaigns from any groups or political organizations</i>			
November, 2008	28	70	2
<b>Ask all internet users:</b> <i>Have you received e-mails about the candidates or campaigns from any groups or political organizations, or not?</i>			
December, 2007	17	82 <sup>2</sup>	1
c. Been VISITED AT HOME by someone talking about the campaign Oct 24-28, 2012	9	91	*
November, 2008	14	86	*
Mid-October, 2008	9	91	*
November, 2007	2	98	*
d. Received PRE-RECORDED telephone calls about the campaign Oct 24-28, 2012	42	56	2
Jan 4-8, 2012	25	75	1
November, 2008	47	52	1
Mid-October, 2008	37	62	1

<sup>1</sup> In November 2008 and before, item read "Received MAIL about..."

<sup>2</sup> Includes those who do not use the internet.

**Q.30 CONTINUED...**

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>(VOL.) DK/Ref</u>
March, 2008	39	60	1
November, 2007	25	74	1
e. Received a phone call from a LIVE PERSON about the campaign			
Oct 24-28, 2012	26	72	2
Jan 4-8, 2012	8	92	1
November, 2008	27	71	2
Mid-October, 2008	24	75	1
March, 2008	16	83	1
November, 2007	9	90	1
<b>TREND FOR COMPARISON:</b>			
<i>Recently, have you been contacted over the phone by any candidates, campaigns or other groups urging you to vote in a particular way in the upcoming elections?</i>			
November, 2004	34	65	1
Mid-October, 2004	26	73	1
November, 2000	26	73	1
<b>NO ITEM f</b>			
g. Followed a candidate's updates on Twitter or Facebook			
Oct 24-28, 2012	18	82	*
Jan 4-8, 2012	6	94	*
<b>TREND FOR COMPARISON:</b>			
<b>Ask all social networking users:</b>			
<i>Have you signed up as a "friend" of any candidates on a social networking site or not?</i>			
Mid-October, 2008	4	96 <sup>3</sup>	*
December, 2007	3	97	0
<b>NO ITEM h</b>			
i. Contributed money to any of the presidential candidates			
Oct 24-28, 2012	18	81	*
Jan 4-8, 2012	7	93	*
November, 2008	17	82	1
Mid-October, 2008	15	85	*
March, 2008	9	91	*
November, 2007	8	91	1
<b>TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:</b>			
<i>Over the past 12 months, have you contributed money to any of the presidential candidates or not?</i>			
June, 2008	13	86	1
<i>Did you, yourself contribute money to a campaign in support of one of the presidential candidates this year, or not?</i>			
November, 2004	15	84	1

<sup>3</sup> Includes those who do not use the internet or social networking sites.

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

Q.31 So far in the campaign, have you been contacted by [**RANDOMIZE:** Obama supporters, Romney supporters], supporters of both candidates, or neither?

**BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,678]:**

Oct 24-28

2012

11	Obama supporters
10	Romney supporters
21	Both
56	Neither
1	Don't know/Refused ( <b>VOL.</b> )

**ASK IF YES IN Q.31 (Q31=1,2,3):**

Q.32 When you were contacted by a candidate's supporters, were you encouraged to cast your ballot EARLY, that is before Election Day, or not?

**BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS CONTACTED BY CAMPAIGN SUPPORTERS [N=806]:**

Oct 24-28

2012

26	Yes, encouraged to vote early
69	No, not encouraged to vote early
5	Don't know/Refused ( <b>VOL.</b> )

**NO QUESTIONS 33-34, 37-39****ASK IF 'YES' IN Q.30d (Q30d=1):**

Q.35 And thinking about when you receive PRE-RECORDED telephone calls about the campaign, do you usually listen to them, or not?

**ASK IF 'DO NOT LISTEN' IN Q.35 (Q35=2):**

Q.36 Would you say these pre-recorded calls make you angry, or are they just a minor annoyance?

**BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS WHO RECEIVED PRE-RECORDED CALLS [N=812]:**

Oct 24-28

2012

		Nov <u>2008<sup>4</sup></u>	Nov <u>2007</u>
30	Listen	30	31
69	Do not listen	65	66
11	Makes me angry	13	16
56	Minor annoyance	50	49
2	Don't know/Refused ( <b>VOL.</b> )	2	1
1	Don't know/Refused ( <b>VOL.</b> )	5	3

**QUESTION 40 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****NO QUESTIONS 41-44, 47****FOLGOV, QUESTIONS 45-46, 48-50 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****QUESTIONS 51, 55, 58-59 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****NO QUESTIONS 52-54, 56-57**

<sup>4</sup> In November 2007 and November 2008, the question asked about "the campaign" and whether "you usually listen to them or usually hang up."

**ASK ALL:**

ATTEND Aside from weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services... more than once a week, once a week, once or twice a month, a few times a year, seldom, or never?

**ASK IF ATTEND AT LEAST ONCE OR TWICE A MONTH (ATTEND<4):**

Q.60 In recent months, have the clergy at your place of worship spoken out about **[INSERT FIRST ITEM; READ AND RANDOMIZE]**, or not? And how about **[INSERT NEXT ITEM]**? **[IF NECESSARY: Have your clergy spoken out about (INSERT ITEM), or not?]**

**BASED ON THOSE WHO ATTEND RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT LEAST ONCE OR TWICE A MONTH [N=1,037]:**

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>(VOL.) DK/Ref</u>
a. Abortion Oct 24-28, 2012	37	61	2
b. Immigration Oct 24-28, 2012	16	82	2
c. Hunger and poverty Oct 24-28, 2012	74	24	2
d. Homosexuality Oct 24-28, 2012	33	66	1
e. Government policies they believe restrict religious liberty Oct 24-28, 2012	21	76	3
f. The importance of voting Oct 24-28, 2012	52	46	2
g. The presidential candidates Oct 24-28, 2012	19	80	1

**ASK IF ATTEND AT LEAST ONCE OR TWICE A MONTH (ATTEND<4):**

Q.61 And when it comes to the presidential election, would you say that what you are hearing from your clergy is more supportive of **[RANDOMIZE: Barack Obama, Mitt Romney]** or neither in particular?

**BASED ON THOSE WHO ATTEND RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT LEAST ONCE OR TWICE A MONTH [N=1,037]:**

Oct 24-28

2012

15	Barack Obama
14	Mitt Romney
67	Neither in particular
4	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>

**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?

**BASED ON LIKELY VOTERS [N=1,495]:**

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	(VOL.) No preference	(VOL.) Other party	(VOL.) DK/Ref	Lean <u>Rep</u>	Lean <u>Dem</u>
Oct 24-28, 2012	34	35	27	2	*	1	14	12
Oct 4-7, 2012	36	31	30	1	1	1	14	14
Sep 12-16, 2012	29	39	30	1	*	2	14	13

**BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,678]:**

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	(VOL.) No preference	(VOL.) Other party	(VOL.) DK/Ref	Lean <u>Rep</u>	Lean <u>Dem</u>
Oct 24-28, 2012	33	34	29	2	*	1	13	13
Oct 4-7, 2012	33	32	31	1	1	1	14	14
Sep 12-16, 2012	28	37	31	1	*	2	14	13
Jul 16-26, 2012	25	38	33	2	1	2	15	12
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	27	36	34	1	*	2	15	15
Jun 7-17, 2012	28	35	35	1	*	1	17	14
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	28	35	31	2	*	3	13	12
Apr 4-15, 2012	28	34	35	1	*	1	16	12
Mar 7-11, 2012	28	38	31	1	1	1	15	14
Feb 8-12, 2012	32	34	31	1	*	1	13	15
Jan 11-16, 2012	24	33	38	2	*	2	17	14
Jan 4-8, 2012	31	32	32	3	*	2	15	12

**BASED ON GENERAL PUBLIC:**

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	(VOL.) No preference	(VOL.) Other party	(VOL.) DK/Ref	Lean <u>Rep</u>	Lean <u>Dem</u>
Oct 24-28, 2012	28	33	33	4	*	2	12	16
Oct 4-7, 2012	27	31	36	3	1	3	15	15
Sep 12-16, 2012	24	35	36	2	*	2	14	16
Jul 16-26, 2012	22	33	38	4	*	3	14	15
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	24	33	37	3	*	3	15	17
Jun 7-17, 2012	24	33	39	2	*	2	17	17
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	24	32	36	4	*	4	13	14
Apr 4-15, 2012	24	31	39	3	*	2	15	15
Mar 7-11, 2012	24	34	36	3	1	2	16	17
Feb 8-12, 2012	26	32	36	4	1	2	13	17
Jan 11-16, 2012	22	31	42	3	*	2	17	16
Jan 4-8, 2012	26	31	35	4	*	4	14	14

**Yearly Totals**

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

## PARTY/PARTYLN CONTINUED...

## BASED ON GENERAL PUBLIC:

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	(VOL.) No <u>preference</u>	(VOL.) Other <u>party</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>	<i>Lean</i> <u>Rep</u>	<i>Lean</i> <u>Dem</u>
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	--	--	--	--	--

## PVOTE08-SCALE10 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER**  
**October 25-28, 2012 OMNIBUS**  
**FINAL TOPLINE**  
**N=1,010**

**ASK ALL:**

PEW.1 As I read a list of some stories covered by news organizations this past week, please tell me if you happened to follow each news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely. First, **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE;] [IF NECESSARY "Did you follow [ITEM] 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>	<b>(VOL.) DK/Ref</b>
a. Reports about the condition of the U.S. economy					
October 25-28, 2012	44	30	14	11	1
October 18-21, 2012	39	36	12	12	1
October 12-14, 2012	42	28	14	15	1
October 4-7, 2012	40	29	13	17	*
September 27-30, 2012	34	37	13	15	1
September 20-23, 2012	36	32	17	15	*
September 13-16, 2012	38	32	17	12	1
September 7-9, 2012	36	31	17	15	2
August 31-September 3, 2012	33	31	20	16	1
August 23-26, 2012	38	30	15	16	1
August 16-19, 2012	33	32	16	19	*
August 9-12, 2012	30	31	20	18	1
August 2-5, 2012	33	29	20	17	1
July 26-29, 2012	32	30	20	19	*
July 19-22, 2012	39	29	16	16	*
July 12-15, 2012	32	33	18	17	1
July 5-8, 2012	34	28	18	19	1
June 28-July 1, 2012	38	28	15	18	1
June 21-24, 2012	33	32	17	17	*
June 14-17, 2012	39	28	15	17	*
June 7-10, 2012	35	32	15	18	*
May 31-June 3, 2012	37	34	13	14	1
May 24-27, 2012	33	31	19	16	1
May 17-20, 2012	35	30	16	19	*
May 10-13, 2012	40	26	16	17	*
May 3-6, 2012	38	29	13	20	*
April 26-29, 2012	34	32	17	16	1
April 19-22, 2012	35	35	13	14	2
April 12-15, 2012	39	28	16	17	1
April 5-8, 2012	37	31	16	16	1
March 29-April 1, 2012	34	33	15	18	1
March 22-25, 2012	36	29	16	18	1
March 15-18, 2012	40	35	11	14	1
March 8-11, 2012	37	32	14	17	*
March 1-4, 2012	41	27	15	17	1
February 23-26, 2012	37	33	14	15	1
February 16-20, 2012	33	32	16	17	1
February 9-12, 2012	42	30	14	13	1
February 2-5, 2012	38	32	16	13	1
January 26-29, 2012	35	31	16	19	*
January 19-22, 2012	35	30	16	19	1
January 12-15, 2012	33	32	14	20	1
January 5-8, 2012	39	31	15	15	*
December 15-18, 2011	36	32	14	16	1
December 8-11, 2011	41	29	13	16	1
December 1-4, 2011	40	33	13	13	1
November 17-20, 2011	35	33	16	15	1

## PEW.1 CONTINUED...

	Very <u>closely</u>	Fairly <u>closely</u>	Not too <u>closely</u>	Not at all <u>closely</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
November 10-13, 2011	39	31	15	14	*
November 3-6, 2011	37	31	15	17	1
October 27-30, 2011	38	33	14	15	1
October 20-23, 2011	38	32	14	16	1
October 13-16, 2011	39	32	14	14	*
October 6-9, 2011	43	28	14	14	1
September 29-October 2, 2011	46	26	14	14	*
September 22-25, 2011	44	33	11	11	*
September 8-11, 2011	40	30	15	14	1
September 1-4, 2011	44	30	11	15	*
August 25-28, 2011	44	28	14	13	1
August 18-21, 2011	44	29	12	14	1
August 4-7, 2011	46	30	11	13	1
July 28-31, 2011	43	30	13	13	*
July 21-24, 2011	41	32	13	13	1
July 14-17, 2011	41	30	14	14	1
July 7-10, 2011	36	30	15	18	1
June 30-July 3, 2011	38	32	13	16	1
June 23-26, 2011	37	29	15	19	*
June 16-19, 2011	39	33	14	13	*
June 9-12, 2011	39	30	15	16	1
June 2-5, 2011	35	34	17	14	*
May 19-22, 2011	33	34	17	16	*
May 12-15, 2011	32	32	17	18	2
May 5-8, 2011	40	35	15	9	1
April 21-25, 2011	41	33	12	14	*
April 14-17, 2011	44	30	14	12	1
April 7-10, 2011	46	30	14	10	*
March 31-April 3, 2011	42	31	16	11	0
March 24-27, 2011	36	32	17	15	*
March 17-20, 2011	38	32	17	13	*
March 10-13, 2011	40	30	16	13	*
March 3-6, 2011	37	31	17	13	1
February 24-27, 2011	49	29	11	10	*
February 17-20, 2011	35	33	14	17	*
February 10-13, 2011	36	34	13	16	*
February 3-6, 2011	35	37	14	14	*
January 20-23, 2011	37	33	14	15	1
January 13-16, 2011	37	29	15	18	1
January 6-9, 2011	39	37	11	12	1

SEE TRENDS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS: <http://www.people-press.org/files/2011/11/NII-Economy-Trends.pdf>

b. Hurricane Sandy					
October 25-28, 2012	28	24	22	25	1
<b>TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:</b>					
August 31-September 3, 2012: <i>Hurricane Isaac</i>	31	36	18	13	2
September 1-4, 2011: <i>The impact of Hurricane Irene</i>	39	33	17	10	*
August 25-28, 2011: <i>Hurricane Irene</i>	45	26	14	15	1
September 2-6, 2010: <i>Hurricane Earl</i>	28	31	19	21	1
September 19-22, 2008: <i>Hurricane Ike</i>	42	37	16	5	*
September 12-15, 2008: <i>Hurricane Ike</i>	50	32	13	5	*
September 5-8, 2008: <i>Hanna (Southeast)</i>	34	37	19	10	0
September 5-8, 2008: <i>Gustav (Gulf coast)</i>	42	35	17	6	*
August 29-31, 2008: <i>Gustav (Gulf coast)</i>	33	30	23	14	*
July 25-28, 2008: <i>Dolly (Texas coast)</i>	19	29	29	23	*
November 2-5, 2007: <i>Noel (Bahamas and Cuba)</i>	11	22	31	35	1

## PEW.1 CONTINUED...

	Very closely	Fairly closely	Not too closely	Not at all closely	(VOL.) DK/Ref
September 7-10, 2007: <i>Felix and Henriette (Mexico and Central America)</i>	14	29	29	27	1
August 24-27, 2007: <i>Dean (Mexico and Caribbean)</i>	18	39	24	18	1
November, 2005: <i>Wilma (Mexico and Florida)</i>	34	37	21	8	*
September, 2005: <i>Katrina (New Orleans and Gulf Coast)</i>	70	21	7	2	*
July, 2005: <i>Recent hurricanes (Gulf coast)</i>	38	37	17	8	*
September, 2003: <i>Isabel</i>	47	28	15	10	*
Early October, 2002: <i>Recent hurricanes (Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana)</i>	38	34	18	10	*
c. News about candidates for the 2012 presidential election					
October 25-28, 2012	52	23	13	11	1
October 18-21, 2012	48	28	12	11	1
October 12-14, 2012	45	26	13	14	1
October 4-7, 2012	45	23	15	17	*
September 27-30, 2012	40	30	14	14	1
September 20-23, 2012	38	29	16	17	*
September 13-16, 2012	42	25	18	15	1
September 7-9, 2012	31	31	18	19	1
August 31-September 3, 2012	29	29	20	20	1
August 23-26, 2012	27	31	19	22	1
August 16-19, 2012	32	27	19	22	1
August 9-12, 2012	27	27	21	24	1
August 2-5, 2012	31	25	19	23	1
July 26-29, 2012	25	28	21	25	1
July 19-22, 2012	35	22	17	25	1
July 12-15, 2012	33	24	20	23	*
July 5-8, 2012	29	26	20	25	*
June 28-July 1, 2012	32	24	19	25	*
June 21-24, 2012	27	30	17	25	1
June 14-17, 2012	31	30	15	24	*
June 7-10, 2012	30	29	16	25	1
May 31-June 3, 2012	29	28	19	23	1
May 24-27, 2012	32	28	16	24	1
May 17-20, 2012	31	26	19	23	*
May 10-13, 2012	34	23	18	24	*
May 3-6, 2012	29	27	19	24	*
April 26-29, 2012	29	29	18	23	1
April 19-22, 2012	29	29	20	20	1
April 12-15, 2012	32	28	16	23	1
April 5-8, 2012	31	27	18	23	*
March 29-April 1, 2012	23	29	21	27	*
March 22-25, 2012	28	28	18	25	1
March 15-18, 2012	28	31	17	24	*
March 8-11, 2012	28	27	21	23	*
March 1-4, 2012	31	24	20	24	1
February 23-26, 2012	28	29	18	24	1
February 16-20, 2012	25	29	19	25	2
February 9-12, 2012	35	25	18	20	1
February 2-5, 2012	30	27	20	21	1
January 26-29, 2012	28	30	21	21	1
January 19-22, 2012	28	30	17	24	*
January 12-15, 2012	29	29	18	23	1
January 5-8, 2012	29	30	16	25	*
December 15-18, 2011	26	24	20	29	1

**PEW.1 CONTINUED...**

	<u>Very closely</u>	<u>Fairly closely</u>	<u>Not too closely</u>	<u>Not at all closely</u>	<b>(VOL.) DK/Ref</b>
December 8-11, 2011	27	27	18	28	*
December 1-4, 2011	25	28	20	26	1
November 17-20, 2011	24	31	21	23	1
November 3-6, 2011	22	31	20	26	1
October 27-30, 2011	21	26	21	30	1
October 20-23, 2011	21	28	22	28	1
October 13-16, 2011	26	29	22	23	1
October 6-9, 2011	25	25	23	27	1
September 29-October 2, 2011	27	26	21	25	*
September 22-25, 2011	25	26	23	25	1
September 15-18, 2011	24	28	21	27	1
September 8-11, 2011	22	26	21	31	*
September 1-4, 2011	22	23	22	32	1
August 25-28, 2011	22	22	22	33	1
August 18-21, 2011	27	26	19	28	1
August 11-14, 2011	19	24	20	36	1
August 4-7, 2011	18	21	22	37	1
July 28-31, 2011	17	27	21	35	1
July 21-24, 2011	17	22	28	32	*
July 14-17, 2011	18	26	27	28	1
July 7-10, 2011	16	23	27	33	1
June 30-July 3, 2011	21	28	24	25	2
June 23-26, 2011	19	26	24	31	*
June 16-19, 2011	23	29	23	25	*
June 9-12, 2011	18	30	22	30	1
June 2-5, 2011	21	31	22	26	*
May 26-29, 2011	20	27	24	28	*
May 19-22, 2011	15	27	24	32	1
May 12-15, 2011	15	22	26	35	1
May 5-8, 2011	16	24	27	32	1
April 21-25, 2011	18	26	23	32	1
April 14-17, 2011	20	23	29	27	1
March 24-27, 2011	13	19	26	41	1
March 10-13, 2011	15	21	26	38	0
February 10-13, 2011	16	19	24	40	*
February 3-6, 2011	15	20	23	42	*

**SEE TRENDS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS:** <http://www.people-press.org/files/2011/11/NII-Election-Trends.pdf>

d. The Major League Baseball World Series<sup>5</sup>

October 25-28, 2012	12	14	18	55	1
October 20, 2011	10	18	11	60	1
October 28-November 1, 2010	16	13	17	54	*
October 30-November 2, 2009	16	16	18	49	*
October 24-27, 2008	12	12	18	58	*
October 26-29, 2007	20	16	20	43	1
November, 1989	23	17	22	38	*
October, 1988	31	21	19	28	1

<sup>5</sup> October 20, 2011 data from single night of interviewing, 256 cases. October 24-27, 2008 and October 26-29, 2007 asked about "The Major League Baseball Playoffs and World Series." November 1989 and October 1988 asked about "The World Series."

**PEW.1 CONTINUED...**

	<u>Very closely</u>	<u>Fairly closely</u>	<u>Not too closely</u>	<u>Not at all closely</u>	<b>(VOL.) DK/Ref</b>
e. Controversial comments about rape and abortion made by Indiana Republican Senate candidate Richard Mourdock October 25-28, 2012	20	15	20	43	2
<b>TREND FOR COMPARISION:</b> August 23-26, 2012: <i>Controversial comments about rape and abortion made by Missouri representative Todd Akin</i>	25	21	21	33	1

**NO QUESTIONS PEW.2-PEW.3****PEW.4-PEW.5 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER**  
**October 18-21, 2012 OMNIBUS**  
**FINAL TOPLINE**  
**N=1,005**

**PEW.1-PEW.2 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

**ASK ALL:**

PEW.3 As I read a list of some stories covered by news organizations this past week, please tell me if you happened to follow each news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely. First, **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE;] [IF NECESSARY "Did you follow [ITEM] 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>	<b>(VOL.) DK/Ref</b>
a. Reports about the condition of the U.S. economy October 18-21, 2012	39	36	12	12	1
<u>SEE TRENDS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS:</u> <a href="http://www.people-press.org/files/2011/11/NII-Economy-Trends.pdf">http://www.people-press.org/files/2011/11/NII-Economy-Trends.pdf</a>					
b. Nike and other companies ending their sponsorship of Lance Armstrong because of evidence he used performance enhancing drugs October 18-21, 2012	8	22	29	40	1
c. News about candidates for the 2012 presidential election October 18-21, 2012	48	28	12	11	1
<u>SEE TRENDS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS:</u> <a href="http://www.people-press.org/files/2011/11/NII-Election-Trends.pdf">http://www.people-press.org/files/2011/11/NII-Election-Trends.pdf</a>					
d. Investigations into last month's attack on the U.S. embassy in Libya October 18-21, 2012	31	30	19	20	1
October 12-14, 2012	28	28	19	23	1
October 4-7, 2012: <i>Investigations into the attack on the U.S. embassy in Libya earlier this month</i>	27	24	20	28	1
September 13-16, 2012: <i>Attacks on American embassies and consulates in the Middle East and the killing of the U.S. ambassador in Libya</i>	43	24	15	17	1

**NO QUESTIONS PEW.4, PEW.6, PEW.7**

**PEW.5, PEW.8, PEW.9 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER**  
**October 12-14, 2012 OMNIBUS**  
**FINAL TOPLINE**  
**N=1,006**

**ASK ALL:**

PEW.1 As I read a list of some stories covered by news organizations this past week, please tell me if you happened to follow each news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely. First, **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE;] [IF NECESSARY "Did you follow [ITEM] 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>	<b>(VOL.) DK/Ref</b>
a. Reports about the condition of the U.S. economy October 12-14, 2012	42	28	14	15	1
<u>SEE TRENDS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS:</u> <a href="http://www.people-press.org/files/2011/11/NII-Economy-Trends.pdf">http://www.people-press.org/files/2011/11/NII-Economy-Trends.pdf</a>					
b. Investigations into last month's attack on the U.S. embassy in Libya October 12-14, 2012	28	28	19	23	1
October 4-7, 2012: <i>Investigations into the attack on the U.S. embassy in Libya earlier this month</i>	27	24	20	28	1
September 13-16, 2012: <i>Attacks on American embassies and consulates in the Middle East and the killing of the U.S. ambassador in Libya</i>	43	24	15	17	1
c. News about candidates for the 2012 presidential election October 12-14, 2012	45	26	13	14	1
<u>SEE TRENDS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS:</u> <a href="http://www.people-press.org/files/2011/11/NII-Election-Trends.pdf">http://www.people-press.org/files/2011/11/NII-Election-Trends.pdf</a>					

**NO QUESTIONS PEW.2-PEW.4, PEW.11-PEW.12**

**PEW.5-PEW.10, PEW.13-PEW.14 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER**  
**October 4-7, 2012 OMNIBUS**  
**FINAL TOPLINE**  
**N=1,006**

**ASK ALL:**

PEW.1 As I read a list of some stories covered by news organizations this past week, please tell me if you happened to follow each news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely. First, **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE;] [IF NECESSARY "Did you follow [ITEM] 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>	<b>(VOL.) DK/Ref</b>
a. Reports about the condition of the U.S. economy October 4-7, 2012	40	29	13	17	*
<u>SEE TRENDS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS:</u> <a href="http://www.people-press.org/files/2011/11/NII-Economy-Trends.pdf">http://www.people-press.org/files/2011/11/NII-Economy-Trends.pdf</a>					
b. Investigations into the attack on the U.S. embassy in Libya earlier this month October 4-7, 2012	27	24	20	28	1
September 13-16, 2012: <i>Attacks on American embassies and consulates in the Middle East and the killing of the U.S. ambassador in Libya</i>	43	24	15	17	1
c. News about candidates for the 2012 presidential election October 4-7, 2012	45	23	15	17	*
<u>SEE TRENDS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS:</u> <a href="http://www.people-press.org/files/2011/11/NII-Election-Trends.pdf">http://www.people-press.org/files/2011/11/NII-Election-Trends.pdf</a>					

**NO QUESTIONS PEW.2-PEW.7, PEW.12, PEW.15**

**PEW.8-PEW.11, PEW.13-PEW.14, PEW.16-PEW.17 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**