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Public Less Happy Than After 2006 and 1994 Elections

Mixed Reactions to Republican Midterm Win

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Public Less Happy Than After 2006 and 1994 Elections

Mixed Reactions to Republican Midterm Win

The public, voters and non-voters alike, has a subdued reaction to the Republican Party's midterm election victory. Four years ago, the response to the Democrats regaining full control of Congress was far more positive, as it was in 1994 when the GOP won a historic victory. Fewer people today say they are happy about the Republican victory, approve of the GOP's plans for the future, and far fewer believe Republicans will be successful in getting their programs passed into law.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted Nov. 4-7 among 1,255 adults, finds 48% saying they are happy that the Republican Party won control of the House while 34% are unhappy. Four years ago, 60% said they were happy the Democrats won full control of Congress, compared with just 24% who were unhappy. That mirrored the public's reaction in December 1994 to the GOP winning control of Congress for the first time in 40 years (57% happy vs. 31% unhappy).

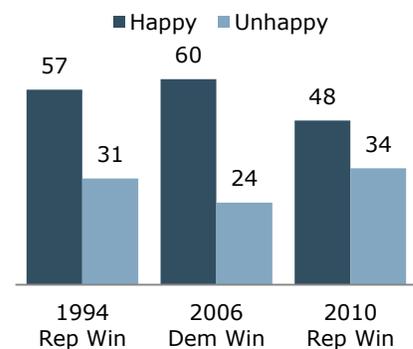
In the current survey, 52% of those who said they voted in the Nov. 2 election were happy with the outcome compared with 42% of non-voters. Still, more voters in 2006 – 60% – said they were happy with the Democrats' victory.

The public has a mixed reaction to the Republican policies and plans for the future: 41% approve, while nearly as many (37%) disapprove. Approval is somewhat greater among voters (45%) than among non-voters (35%). But on balance, both the general public and voters express less positive views of the GOP's policies than they did of the Democrats' proposals after the 2006 election.

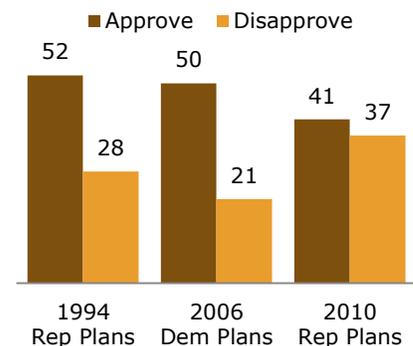
The public is skeptical that the GOP will be successful in getting its programs passed into law. About four-in-ten (43%) think they will be successful while 37% say they will be unsuccessful. Following the elections of 2006 and 1994, when the victorious parties

Less Enthusiasm about GOP Victory & Plans

*How do you feel about the Republicans' victory?**



*Opinion of the Republicans' policies and plans for the future**



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010.
* Asked about Democrats in 2006; Republicans in 1994.

gained majorities in both the House and Senate, far more people thought they would be successful in enacting their agenda (59% in 2006, 62% in 1994).

There is little optimism that, in the wake of the election, relations between the two parties will improve. Just 22% expect relations between Republicans and Democrats to get better in the coming year, 28% say they will get worse, while 48% say they will stay about the same as they are now. Two years ago, after the presidential election, 37% of voters expected partisan relations to improve and just 18% thought they would get worse.

Most Americans (55%) say that Republican leaders in Congress should work with Barack Obama, even if that disappoints some of their supporters. Even more (62%) want Obama to cooperate with GOP leaders, even if that disappoints some Democrats.

Independents want the two sides to work together – 57% say GOP leaders should cooperate with Obama while about as many (59%) say that the president should work with GOP leaders. But as many Democrats say Obama should stand up to Republican leaders (43%) as work with them (46%).

Republicans are even less interested in seeing their party's congressional leaders work with Obama – and far fewer GOP voters want their party's leaders to work with Obama than did so after the 2008 presidential election. Currently 66% of Republicans and Republican-leaning voters want GOP leaders to stand up to Obama, up from 47% shortly after the presidential election two years ago.

Most Expect Continued Partisan Conflict

	Nov 2006	Nov 2008*	Nov 2010
<i>Relations between Reps and Dems in Washington will...</i>	%	%	%
Get better	29	37	22
Get worse	21	18	28
Stay about the same	45	42	48
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov 4-7, 2010. Q46.
* 2008 figures based on those who voted in the election.
Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

More GOP Voters Want Leaders to "Stand Up" to Obama

	Nov 2008	Nov 2010
<i>GOP leaders should...</i>	%	%
Work w/ Obama	46	29
Stand up to Obama	47	66
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q44F1. Based on Republicans and Republican-leaning independents. Based on those who voted in the election.

On balance, more Americans say that Obama, rather than Republican congressional leaders, should take the lead in solving the nation's problems. Nearly half (49%) say President Obama should take the lead, compared with 30% who say GOP leaders. Following the 2006 election, opinion on this measure was nearly reversed – 29% said President George W. Bush should take the lead, while 51% said Democratic congressional leaders.

At the same time, however, the public says that Republicans will have a better approach than Obama on taxes, the budget deficit, and jobs and economic growth. On Social Security and health care, neither side's approach is favored, while Obama holds a modest advantage on foreign policy.

Obama Should Take the Lead, But More Favor GOP Approach on Taxes, Economy

	Rep leaders	Obama	(Vol.) Both/ Neither	Diff
<i>Who should take the lead in solving the nation's problems?</i>	%	%	%	
	30	49	16	-19
<i>Who will have the better approach to...</i>	Rep leaders	Obama	No diff	
Taxes	37	25	31	+12
The budget deficit	35	24	33	+11
Jobs & econ. growth	37	27	30	+10
Social Security	29	27	35	+2
Health care	36	35	24	+1
Foreign policy	26	32	34	-6

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q40 & Q60.
Figures read across.

Cut Government But...

Americans express more conservative views about the role of government than they did just two years ago. However, when it comes to the major policy decisions that will arise in coming months, the public is closely divided.

Nearly as many approve (43%) as disapprove (47%) of the new health care law, and opinions are split over what Congress should do about the legislation. Four-in-ten (40%) favor repealing the health care law, but a larger proportion (52%) says that the law should be expanded (30%) or kept as it is (22%).

Opinion about what to do with the tax cuts passed during the Bush administration is divided three ways: 34% favor keeping all of the tax cuts; 30% say the tax cuts for the wealthy should be repealed while other reductions stay in place; and 28% say all the tax cuts should be repealed.

More people say that if they were setting priorities for the government, they would place a higher priority on reducing the federal budget deficit (50%) than on spending more to help the economy recover (43%). Those who cast a midterm ballot are more likely than nonvoters to see reducing the budget deficit as a higher priority (55% to 41%).

Split Opinions on How to Handle Key Issues

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
<i>Place higher priority on...</i>	%	%	%	%
Spending more to help economy recover	43	31	60	38
Reducing budget deficit	50	65	35	53
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>View of Bush tax cuts</i>				
Keep all cuts	34	56	15	34
Repeal cuts for wealthy	30	17	41	32
Repeal all cuts	28	20	38	26
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Health care legislation passed by Obama & Congress earlier this year</i>				
Approve	43	9	79	41
Disapprove	47	86	12	48
Don't know	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>What should Congress do with health care law?</i>				
Expand it	30	8	48	32
Leave as is	22	10	33	22
Repeal it	40	77	10	38
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>
	100	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q64, Q68, Q66, Q67. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Substantial partisan gaps are evident in attitudes toward all of these issues. However, Republicans are more unified than Democrats in their views of what to do about health care legislation and tax cuts. Fully 77% of Republicans favor repealing the health care bill, while Democrats are split between expanding the measure (48%) and keeping it as it is (33%). And while 56% of Republicans favor keeping all the tax cuts, about as many Democrats favor repealing just the tax cuts for the wealthy (41%) as support getting rid of all the tax cuts (38%).

These attitudes reflect a continuing difference between Republicans and Democrats over the parties' ideological directions. Over the past two years, Republican and Republican-leaning independents have consistently favored the GOP moving in a more conservative direction. Democrats and Democratic leaners have been just as consistent in their preference that their party move in a more moderate direction.

Republicans and Republican leaners who agree with the Tea Party overwhelmingly favor the GOP moving in a more conservative direction: 71% express this view compared with just 40% of Republicans who have no opinion of the Tea Party or disagree with it.

Reps Want GOP to Move Right, Dems Prefer a Move to the Center

<i>Among Rep/Rep-leaners</i>	Nov 2008*	Jan 2010	June 2010	Nov 2010
Republican leaders should move in a more...	%	%	%	%
Conservative direction	60	51	57	56
Moderate direction	35	42	37	38
No change/Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Among Dem/Dem-leaners</i>				
Democratic leaders should move in a more...				
Liberal direction	33	35	34	34
Moderate direction	57	53	54	54
No change/Don't know	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>
	100	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q85 & Q86.

Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

* Nov. 2008 based on those who voted in the 2008 election.

Lower Grades for Campaign 2010

Voters express somewhat more negative views of the just-concluded campaign than they did of the 2006 midterm election. Fully 77% of voters say there was more negative campaigning or mud-slinging than in previous elections; 69% of voters expressed this view after the 2006 election.

Most voters (64%) say they learned enough to make an informed choice, but an even higher percentage said this in November 2006 (72%). And slightly fewer voters say there was more discussion of issues than did so after the 2006 election (35% today, 40% then).

Far more Republican voters (50%) say there was more discussion of issues than said that in 2006 (32%). By contrast, just 28% of Democratic voters said issues received more attention – down from 50% who said this after the Democrats regained control of Congress in 2006.

A More Negative Campaign

	Nov 2006	Nov 2010	Change
<i>More mudslinging this year than previous elections...</i>	%	%	
All voters	69	77	+8
Republican	75	70	-5
Democrat	67	79	+12
Independent	68	81	+13

Learned enough about candidates to make an informed choice...

All voters	72	64	-8
Republican	77	75	-2
Democrat	71	58	-13
Independent	68	59	-9

More discussion of issues than previous elections...

All voters	40	35	-5
Republican	32	50	+18
Democrat	52	28	-24
Independent	32	28	-4

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q22-24. Nov. 4-7, 2010.
Based on those voted in the election.

Other Important Findings

- President Obama's approval rating stands at 44%; an identical percentage disapproves of his job performance.
- Roughly a third of Democrats (34%) say they would like to see other Democratic candidates challenge Obama for the party's nomination in 2012. In December 1994, far more Democrats (66%) supported a primary challenge to President Clinton.
- Just 16% of registered voters who attend religious services at least once a month say election information was available at their place of worship, down from 25% after the 2006 midterms.
- The GOP continues to be seen as a leaderless party: 51% say they don't know who leads the Republican Party while 14% volunteer that no one does. More now see John Boehner as the leader of the GOP (10%) than did so in September (4%).
- There is no clear front-runner for the 2012 Republican nomination for president: Sarah Palin (15%), Mike Huckabee (15%), and Mitt Romney (13%) all receive about the same levels of support.

SECTION ONE: REACTIONS TO THE GOP VICTORY

Compared with previous changes in the balance of power in Congress, Americans are expressing a muted reaction to the GOP victories this year. Just under half (48%) say they are happy the Republican Party won control of the House, while 34% are unhappy. By contrast, after the

Democratic Party's victories in 2006, 60% of Americans said they were happy the Democrats had gained control of Congress, while just 24% were unhappy. Similarly, when Republicans won in 1994, 57% of Americans said they were happy the GOP won, while 31% were unhappy.

Reflecting their [more conservative leaning overall](#), Americans who voted in this year's midterms offer more positive assessments of the GOP than those who did not vote. Among voters, 52% are happy the Republicans won control of the House, and 45% approve of their policies and plans for the future. By comparison, 42% of non-voters are happy Republicans won, and just 35% approve of their agenda.

In 2006, 58% of independents said they were happy about the Democrats' congressional victory while 19% were unhappy. This year, by a somewhat smaller margin (48% to 27%), independents say they are happy about the GOP's victory.

Muted Public Response to GOP House Victory

<i>Public reaction to midterm outcome</i>	Happy Unhappy DK		
	%	%	%
2010 Republicans win the House	48	34	18=100
2006 Democrats win control of Congress	60	24	16=100
2002 Republicans win the Senate	48	34	18=100
1998 Republicans maintain control of Congress	47	32	21=100
1994 Republicans win control of Congress	57	31	12=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q37. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Who's Happy the GOP Won?

	<i>Nov 2006 Dem victory</i>		<i>Nov 2010 Rep victory</i>	
	Happy	Unhappy	Happy	Unhappy
	%	%	%	%
All adults	60	24	48	34
Voters	60	27	52	33
Didn't vote	59	20	42	35
Republican	18	65	92	3
Democrat	94	3	14	73
Independent	58	19	48	27
Men	56	25	51	31
Women	62	23	45	37
White	54	29	56	26
Black	84	4	18	66
18-29	59	26	45	39
30-49	57	26	50	32
50-64	65	20	48	33
65+	59	25	50	33
\$75k or more	51	33	60	30
\$30-\$74,999	61	24	47	33
Less than \$30k	66	18	41	43

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q37.

While, on balance, more Americans are happy than unhappy about the Republican House victory, the public is divided almost evenly over whether they approve (41%) or disapprove (37%) of the Republican policies and plans for the future. This stands in contrast to much broader approval of the Democratic Party's agenda four years ago; following the 2006 election, 50% approved and just 21% disapproved of the party's policies and plans. Similarly, following the Republican Party's victory in 1994, 52% of Americans said they approved of what the party was proposing, while 28% disapproved.

Americans who voted are somewhat more supportive of the GOP's policy agenda – 45% approve of their policies and plans, compared with 35% among adults who did not vote. Independents are divided in their take on the Republicans, with 39% approving of the party's agenda, 35% disapproving, and 26% uncertain.

Division of Opinion on Republican Agenda

	App- rove	Dis- approve	DK
<i>Winning party's policies and plans for the future</i>	%	%	%
Nov 2010 Republicans	41	37	22=100
Nov 2006 Democrats	50	21	29=100
Dec 1994 Republicans	52	28	20=100
<hr/>			
<i>2010 views among...</i>			
Republican	77	5	18=100
Democrat	13	71	16=100
Independent	39	35	26=100
Voters	45	37	18=100
Didn't vote	35	36	29=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q41.
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Modest Expectations for GOP

The public is divided about how the new House Republican leaders will do in getting their programs passed into law; 43% believe they will be generally successful, 37% unsuccessful. This is a more guarded assessment than in past midterms when one party won majorities in both the House and Senate. After the Republican victories in 1994, 62% felt they would be successful in pursuing their agenda, just 24% unsuccessful. Following the Democrats' victories in 2006, 59% thought they would be generally successful, 22% unsuccessful.

Most Republicans are upbeat about their party's chances of getting things done. Roughly six-in-ten (59%) Republicans say GOP congressional leaders will be successful in getting their programs passed into law, while 23% think their party's leaders will be unsuccessful. By contrast, a plurality of Democrats (46%) believe the GOP will be unsuccessful, though 36% think they will be successful. Independents are divided evenly: 40% think Republican leaders will be successful, 41% unsuccessful.

While they differ on how effective GOP leaders will be, Republicans and Democrats are equally skeptical about the chances of party relations improving. Just 23% of Republicans, 22% of Democrats and 23% of independents think relations between the parties will get better in the coming year. The plurality view across party lines is that relations will stay about the same as they are now.

Fewer Predict Legislative Success than After 1994 or 2006 Midterms

<i>Will be successful or unsuccessful in getting programs passed into law</i>	1994 Rep leaders	2006 Dem leaders	2010 Rep leaders
	%	%	%
Successful	62	59	43
Unsuccessful	24	22	37
Mixed/DK	<u>14</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>
	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010 Q42.
Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Most Expect Continued Partisan Conflict

<i>Relations between Reps and Dems in Washington will...</i>	Nov 2006	Nov 2008*	Nov 2010
	%	%	%
Get better	29	37	22
Get worse	21	18	28
Stay about the same	45	42	48
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010 Q46.
* 2008 figures based on those who voted in the election.
Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

This stands in contrast to the optimism Democrats expressed following Barack Obama's election as president in 2008. Immediately following that outcome, 57% of Democrats who said they voted in the election thought relations between Republicans and Democrats in Washington would get better. Roughly a third (34%) of independent voters were optimistic about improved relations, while only 17% of Republican voters thought relations would improve.

Just one-in-three (33%) Americans believe the Republicans will do a better job running the House of Representatives than the Democrats did, while nearly half (48%) think there won't be much difference and 14% say they will do a worse job. This is roughly the same balance of opinion expressed following the Republicans' 1994 victory. The public was more optimistic about how Democrats would do following their 2006 win. In a November 2006 CNN survey, 46% said the Democrats would do a better job of running the House than Republicans had been doing.

How the New Leaders Will Do Running the House

	Nov 1994	Nov 2006	Nov 2010
<i>Compared to previous party...</i>	%	%	%
Better	31	46	33
Worse	16	14	14
No difference	45	39	48
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010 Q43.
2006 Figures from CNN, 1994 figures from CNN/Time.
Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Who Should Take the Lead?

By a 49% to 30% margin, more Americans say that President Obama, rather than Republican leaders in Congress, should take the lead in solving the nation's problems. Following the Democratic congressional victories in 2006, 51% wanted to see Democrats take the lead, and just 29% wanted to see George W. Bush take the lead. When Republicans won control of both the House and Senate in 1994, the public response was evenly divided – 43% wanted to see Republicans in Congress take the lead, while 39% wanted to see President Clinton take the lead.

More Want Obama, Not GOP Leaders, to Take the Lead

<i>Who should take the lead in solving the nation's problems?</i>	Dec 1994	Nov 2006	Nov 2010
	%	%	%
President Clinton/Bush/Obama	39	29	49
Opposition party leaders in Congress*	43	51	30
Both/Neither/Should work together (Vol.)	10	14	10
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER. Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q40.
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.
 * 2006 President Bush or Democratic leaders; 1994 President Clinton or Republican leaders

Obama's job approval rating is much higher today than Bush's was after the 2006 election. Currently, 44% of the public approves of Obama's job performance while the same percentage disapproves. In November 2006, just 32% approved of Bush's job performance, compared with 58% who disapproved.

Yet, when it comes to economic policy, more Americans favor Republican policies than Obama's policies. By a 37% to 27% margin, more Americans say that Republicans in Congress have the better approach as compared with Barack

Republicans' Ideas on Taxes, Deficit, Economy Favored

November 2010	Reps in Congress	President Obama	No Diff	DK	Rep adv
	%	%	%	%	
Taxes	37	25	31	7=100	+12
Budget deficit	35	24	33	8=100	+11
Jobs and econ. growth	37	27	30	6=100	+10
Social Security	29	27	35	9=100	+2
Health care	36	35	24	5=100	+1
Foreign policy	26	32	34	8=100	-6

November 1994	Reps in Congress	President Clinton	No Diff	DK	Rep adv
	%	%	%	%	
Taxes	55	17	23	5=100	+38
Budget deficit	46	23	27	4=100	+23
Jobs and econ. growth	44	30	22	4=100	+14
Social Sec & Medicare	42	29	24	5=100	+13
Health care	39	36	20	5=100	+3
Foreign affairs	37	36	21	5=100	+1

PEW RESEARCH CENTER. Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q60a-f. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. 1994 figures from November NBC/Wall Street Journal survey, and are based on registered voters.

Obama, and the Republican advantage is similar when it comes to dealing with the budget deficit and taxes (on all three issues, about a third say there is no difference between the two). The public is more evenly divided when it comes to who has the better approach to Social Security (29% Republicans in Congress, 27% Obama), and health care (36% Republicans, 35% Obama), and Obama has a slim edge when it comes to foreign policy.

The Republican advantages on these key issues are substantially narrower than the ones they enjoyed in the wake of the 1994 midterm election. In a November 1994 NBC/Wall Street Journal survey, Republicans held an overwhelming advantage over Clinton in terms of having better ideas on taxes (55% vs. 17%), the budget deficit (46% vs. 23%) and dealing with jobs and economic growth (44% vs. 30%).

Boehner More Visible

When asked who they think of as the leader of the Republican Party these days, John Boehner's name comes to mind for more Americans than any other Republican. Still, only one-in-ten Americans (10%) volunteer Boehner as the party leader, while about half (51%) say they don't know and 14% volunteer that nobody is. The only other name that comes up with any frequency is Sarah Palin – 6% see her as the leader of the party these days. Both Boehner and Palin are mentioned more often now than in 2009, while fewer Americans today cite John McCain as the leader of the Republican Party.

There are no significant differences in who Republicans and Democrats see as the GOP's leader; 13% of Republicans and 11% of Democrats say Boehner, and 9% and 7%, respectively, name Palin.

Who Leads the GOP?

<i>Who do you think of as the leader of the Republican Party these days?</i>	Mar 2009	Dec 2009	Sept 2010	Nov 2010
	%	%	%	%
John Boehner	*	*	4	10
Sarah Palin	1	2	5	6
John McCain	11	9	5	2
Mitch McConnell	1	1	1	2
George W. Bush	*	1	0	2
Glenn Beck	*	*	1	1
Mitt Romney	1	1	1	1
Newt Gingrich	2	1	2	1
Rush Limbaugh	5	3	1	1
Mike Huckabee	*	1	*	1
Michael Steele	2	1	1	1
Dick Cheney	*	1	*	1
Other (< 1%)				7
Nobody is	15	22	15	14
Don't know	<u>57</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>51</u>
	100	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010 Q38. Open-ended question. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

All names mentioned by 1% or more of total public shown.

Looking Ahead to 2012

When asked who they would most like to see nominated as the Republican Party's candidate for President in 2012, roughly equal numbers choose Sarah Palin (15%), Mike Huckabee (15%) and Mitt Romney (13%). Another 9% say they would like to see Ron Paul nominated, 6% Newt Gingrich, 4% Tim Pawlenty, 3% Haley Barbour, and 2% Rick Santorum.

While Republicans are substantially more likely than Democrats or independents to pick a favored candidate at this point, the top names remain the same, with Palin (18% of Republicans), Huckabee (19%) and Romney (17%) leading the pack. The candidate preferences of Americans who agree with the Tea Party largely mirror the preferences of Republicans overall.

No Early Frontrunner for Republican Nomination

<i>Who would you most like to see nominated?</i>	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind	Agree with Tea Party
	%	%	%	%	%
Sarah Palin	15	18	12	16	15
Mike Huckabee	15	19	11	16	18
Mitt Romney	13	17	12	13	17
Ron Paul	9	9	5	14	12
Newt Gingrich	6	10	4	5	10
Tim Pawlenty	4	6	3	3	7
Haley Barbour	3	3	3	2	1
Rick Santorum	2	1	3	2	2
Other (Vol.)	4	3	3	6	5
None (Vol.)	14	5	25	11	6
Don't know	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q49. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Respondents were offered a list of eight names and were encouraged to offer another name if they had one in mind. No other name was mentioned by more than 1%.

Most Americans (56%) say they would like to see other Democratic candidates challenge Barack Obama for the Party's nomination for president in 2012, while 38% say they would not. This is substantially less support for an intra-party challenge than in December of 1994, when 76% said they would like to see a Democrat challenge Bill Clinton for the 1996 nomination. Democrats, in particular, have different feelings today compared with 1994. Then, Democrats supported seeing someone challenge Clinton by a 66% to 30% margin. Today, they oppose a challenge to Obama's nomination by a 62% to 34% margin.

Like to See a Challenger in the Democratic Primary?

Nov 2010 <i>Obama in 2012</i> <i>Dem primary</i>	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
	%	%	%	%
Yes	56	77	34	57
No	38	19	62	34
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100	100	100
Dec 1994 <i>Clinton in 1996</i> <i>Dem primary</i>				
Yes	76	81	66	81
No	19	14	30	15
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100	100

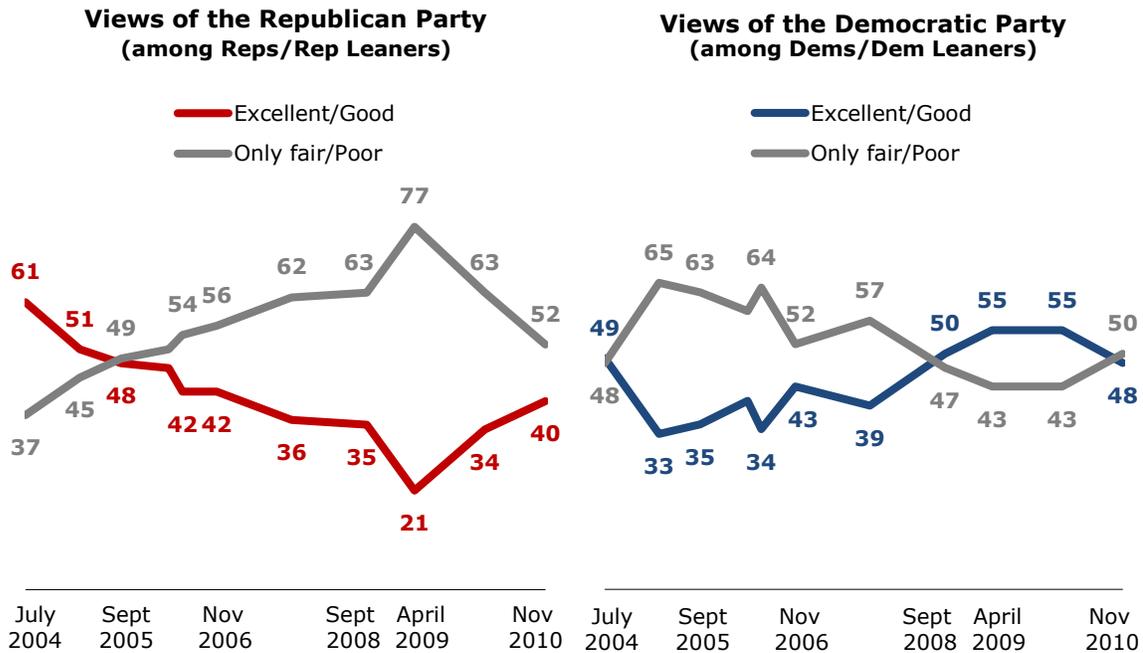
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q50. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

SECTION 2: VIEWS OF THE PARTIES, PROSPECTS FOR COMPROMISE

In the wake of the election, Republicans are taking a more positive view of the job their party is doing in advocating its traditional positions. Currently, 40% of Republicans and Republican leaners say the GOP is doing an excellent or good job standing up for its traditional positions on issues like reducing the size of government, cutting taxes and promoting conservative social values; still, 52% say they are doing only a fair or poor job. In April 2009, just 21% of Republicans viewed the party’s performance positively, while 77% said it was doing only fair or poor.

Democrats, by contrast, offer somewhat less positive evaluations of their party’s performance than they did last year or earlier this year. Still, more Democrats (48%) than Republicans (40%) say their party does an excellent or good job advocating for its traditional positions. In April 2009 and February of this year, 55% of Democrats and Democratic leaners said the party was doing an excellent or good job standing up for traditional positions on such things as protecting the interests of minorities, helping the poor and needy, and representing working people.

Party Performance in Standing Up for Traditional Positions



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010 omnibus survey. REPJOB & DEMJOB.

Republicans Favor More Conservative Direction

When asked about the ideological direction of their party, Republicans want to see their party's leaders move to the right, while Democrats think their leaders should become more moderate. A majority (56%) of Republicans and those who lean Republican would like the GOP leaders in Washington to move in a more conservative direction, while 38% would prefer a more moderate direction for the party.

By comparison, 34% of Democrats and those who lean to the Democratic Party want to see their party's leaders move in a more liberal direction, while 54% favor a more moderate direction. Opinion among Republicans and Democrats has changed little since 2008.

These views are partly driven by the ideological composition of each party. Conservatives make up a far larger portion of the Republican Party's supporters than liberals do of the Democratic Party (*For more, see [Voters Rate the Parties' Ideologies, July 16, 2010](#)*).

However, there also continue to be substantial differences in the views of conservative Republicans and liberal Democrats regarding their parties' ideological directions. Roughly three-quarters (76%) of Republicans and GOP leaners who describe their views as conservative want the party's leaders to move in a more conservative direction. Liberal Democrats are more closely divided: 50% of liberal Democrats and Democratic leaners want their party's leaders to move in a more liberal direction, while 41% favor a more moderate course. By contrast, comparable percentages of moderate and liberal Republicans (70%) and conservative and moderate Democrats (64%) favor a more moderate course for their parties.

Liberal-Conservative Democratic Divide

	<i>Rep/Rep leaners</i>		
	All	Cons	Mod/ Lib
Republican leaders should move in a more...	%	%	%
Conservative direction	56	76	24
Moderate direction	38	19	70
No change/Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100	100
N	574	369	196
	<i>Dem/Dem leaners</i>		
	All	Cons/ Mod	Liberal
Democratic leaders should move in a more...	%	%	%
Liberal direction	34	26	50
Moderate direction	54	64	41
No change/Don't know	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100	100
N	549	336	185

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q85 & Q86.
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Compromise a Divisive Goal

The public is divided about the value of political compromise. While 42% say that they most admire political leaders who make compromises, 45% say they most admire political leaders who stick to their positions without compromising.

There are partisan differences in views about whether political leaders should compromise. A majority of Republicans say they most admire politicians who stick to their positions, rather than make compromises (55% vs. 33%). These opinions are little changed from September.

Democrats are now evenly divided – 46% prefer political leaders who make compromises while 45% prefer leaders who stick to their positions. In September, more favored politicians who compromise over those who stick to their positions (by 54% to 39%).

About half (49%) of independents admire political leaders who make compromises with people they disagree with, while 40% admire politicians who stick to their positions without compromising. Two months ago, a majority of independents (53%) said they preferred politicians who stick to their positions over those who compromise (40%).

Divided Over the Value of Political Compromise

<i>Most admire political leaders who...</i>	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
Nov 2010	%	%	%	%
Make compromises	42	33	46	49
Stick to their positions	45	55	45	40
Don't know	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>
	100	100	100	100
Sept 2010				
Make compromises	42	33	54	40
Stick to their positions	49	62	39	53
Don't know	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
	100	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010 omnibus survey.
PEW4. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

A majority of the public wants Republican leaders and Barack Obama to work together next year. More than half (55%) say Republican leaders in Washington should try as best they can to work with Barack Obama to accomplish things, even if it means disappointing some groups of Republican supporters, while 38% say they should stand up to Obama on issues that are important to Republican supporters, even if less gets done in Washington.

There is even more public support for Barack Obama to work with Republican leaders next year. By a 62% to 27% margin more would like to see Barack Obama work with Republican leaders in Washington, even if it means disappointing some Democratic supporters, than stand up to Republicans on issues that are important to Democrats. Independents, in particular, would like to see both sides working together: 57% say Republican leaders should try to work with Obama and 59% want Obama to try as best he can to work with Republican leaders.

Among Republicans, there is a clear preference for holding steadfast to their positions; 71% think their leaders should stand up to Obama even if less gets done. And 89% say Barack Obama should work with GOP leaders, even if it means disappointing some groups of Democratic supporters.

But Democrats are divided; 46% say Obama should work with Republican leaders while 43% say he should stand up to them. About three-quarters (77%) think Republicans should work with Obama, even if it means disappointing some GOP supporters.

Democrats Split Over Whether Obama Should 'Stand Up' to GOP

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
<i>Republican leaders should</i>	%	%	%	%
Work with Obama	55	25	77	57
Stand up to Obama	38	71	16	35
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
	100	100	100	100
N	631	170	202	225
<i>Barack Obama should</i>				
Work with Rep leaders	62	89	46	59
Stand up to Rep leaders	27	6	43	28
Don't know	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>
	100	100	100	100
N	624	190	187	210

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q44F1 & Q45F2. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

The Tea Party and GOP's Future

Republicans and Republican leaners who agree with the Tea Party movement are more likely than other Republicans to support a more conservative direction for the GOP, to admire politicians who stick to their positions, and to say that Republican leaders should stand up to Obama.

About seven-in-ten (71%) Tea Party Republicans would like to see GOP leaders move in a more conservative direction, compared with 40% of Republicans who disagree with the movement or have no opinion of it. There was a similar pattern in June with Tea Party Republicans more likely to prefer Republican leaders move to the right.

More Republicans who agree with the Tea Party also say they admire political leaders who stick to their positions rather than compromise. Similarly, 69% of Tea Party Republicans say GOP leaders should stand up to Obama, even if it means less gets done in Washington. This compares with a smaller majority (55%) of Republicans who disagree with the Tea Party or have no opinion of the movement.

There is no difference in the views of the GOP's advocacy for its traditional positions among Republicans who agree with the Tea Party and those who do not. Slightly more than half in each group says GOP leaders are doing only fair or poor in standing up for the party's traditional positions.

Tea Party Republicans Want More Conservative Course, Reject Compromise

	<i>Rep/Rep Leaners</i>		
	All	Agree w/ Tea Party	No opinion/ Disagree
	%	%	%
<i>Republicans should move in a more...</i>			
Conservative direction	56	71	40
Moderate direction	38	24	53
No change/Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100	100
N	574	319	252
<i>Admire political leaders who...</i>			
Make compromises	37	31	46
Stick to their positions	51	57	44
Don't know	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>
	100	100	100
	396	253	139
<i>Republican leaders should...</i>			
Work with Obama	33	27	40
Stand up to Obama	62	69	55
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100
N	281	161	119
<i>How good a job is GOP doing standing up for its traditional positions?</i>			
Excellent/Good	40	41	40
Only fair/Poor	52	52	54
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100	100
N	396	253	139

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q85 & Q44F1.
Nov. 4-7, 2010 omnibus survey. PEW4 & REPJOB.
Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Is Tea Party Separate from the Republican Party?

Overall, more people view the Tea Party movement as a separate movement from the Republican Party (47%), rather than as part of the Republican Party (38%); 16% are unsure.

A majority of Republicans (54%) say the Tea Party is separate and independent, while 36% say it is part of the Republican Party. By a 55% to 32% margin, more independents also see the Tea Party movement as separate and independent rather than part of the Republican Party. But more Democrats say it is part of the Republican Party (48%) than say it is a separate and independent movement (33%).

About six-in-ten (59%) of those who agree with the Tea Party movement say it is a separate and independent movement. A comparable percentage of those who disagree with the movement (61%) say it is part of the Republican Party.

Partisan Differences in Views of Tea Party's Ties to GOP

	Separate from GOP	Part of GOP	Depends/ DK
	%	%	%
Total	47	38	16=100
Republican	54	36	10=100
Democrat	33	48	18=100
Independent	55	32	14=100
<i>Views of Tea Party</i>			
Agree with	59	35	6=100
Disagree with	38	61	1=100
No opinion	44	30	26=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q78.
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

The public expresses mixed views about whether the Republican Party is paying too much, too little or the right amount of attention to the ideas and positions of the Tea Party. A quarter (25%) says the GOP is paying the right amount of attention, 22% say too much and 28% too little.

About as many Republicans say their party is paying the right amount of attention (39%) to the Tea Party as say it is paying too little attention (31%); only 11% say too much. By contrast, more Democrats say the GOP is paying too much attention to the Tea Party's ideas and positions (34%), than say too little (23%) or the right amount of attention (16%). More independents say too little attention is being paid to the Tea Party rather than too much (31% vs. 21%); 23% say the GOP is paying the right amount of attention.

Among those who agree with the Tea Party, 45% say the GOP is paying the movement too little attention, while 37% say its ideas and positions are getting the right amount of attention. About half (51%) of those who disagree with the movement say Republicans are paying too much attention to the ideas and positions of the Tea Party.

How Much Attention Are GOP Leaders Paying to the Tea Party?

	Too much	Too little	Right amount	DK
	%	%	%	%
Total	22	28	25	25=100
Republican	11	31	39	18=100
Democrat	34	23	16	27=100
Independent	21	31	23	24=100
<i>Views of Tea Party</i>				
Agree with	7	45	37	11=100
Disagree with	51	14	23	12=100
No opinion	18	25	20	37=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q79.
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

As has been the case all year, there are substantial partisan and ideological differences in views of the Tea Party.

About half of Republicans (52%) agree with the movement, while few disagree. Fully 64% of conservative Republicans agree with the Tea Party movement, compared with just 28% of their moderate and liberal counterparts.

By a wide margin, more Democrats disagree with than agree with the Tea Party movement (43% vs. 5%); about half of Democrats (52%) have no opinion of the Tea Party movement or offer no response. Among liberal Democrats, 57% disagree with the Tea Party while just 4% agree.

Tea Party Draws Strongest Support from Conservatives

	Agree	Dis-	No opinion/ DK
	%	%	%
Total	27	22	52=100
Republican	52	5	43=100
Conserv Rep	64	3	32=100
Mod/Lib Rep	28	9	63=100
Democrat	5	43	52=100
Cons/Mod Dem	6	38	56=100
Liberal Dem	4	57	39=100
Independent	28	19	54=100
Lean Rep	50	6	44=100
Lean Dem	9	36	56=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q76. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

SECTION THREE: VOTERS AND NONVOTERS DIFFER ON KEY POLICIES

A core theme of Republican campaigns across the country this year was a promise to reduce the size and reach of the government. The poll finds most voters in agreement with this sentiment, but less consensus on specific aspects of the Republican agenda. Moreover, the views of voters and nonvoters diverge significantly, with nonvoters expressing more support for government action.

A majority of voters in the poll (56%) agree more with the statement that government is doing too many things better left to businesses and individuals, while just 38% say government should do more to solve problems. Fully eight-in-ten voters who supported Republicans (80%) say government is doing too much, compared with just 26% of those who voted Democratic. Among nonvoters, the sentiment is nearly reversed, with 53% wanting more from government and just 34% saying that government is doing too much.

Consistent with this philosophical divide over the scope of government, a 55% majority of voters (including 72% of those voting Republican) place a higher priority on deficit reduction than on spending to help the economy recover. A plurality of nonvoters in the poll (49%) favor more government spending.

Overall opinion on the key issue of health care reform is divided, with 43% approving of the legislation passed earlier this year and 47%

Voters and Nonvoters Disagree on Scope of Government, Issues

	All Adults	Voters	Non-voters
<i>Size of government</i>	%	%	%
Government is doing too many things	48	56	34
Government should do more to solve problems	43	38	53
Don't know	9	7	13
<i>Place higher priority on...</i>			
Spending more to help economy recover	43	39	49
Reducing budget deficit	50	55	41
Don't know	7	5	10
<i>Health care legislation passed by Obama & Congress earlier this year</i>			
Approve	43	41	47
Disapprove	47	51	40
Don't know	10	8	14
<i>What should Congress do with health care law?</i>			
Expand it	30	26	36
Keep as is	22	21	25
Repeal it	40	46	28
Don't know	8	7	10
<i>View of Bush tax cuts</i>			
Keep all cuts	34	40	23
Repeal cuts for wealthy	30	33	24
Repeal all cuts	28	22	39
Don't know	8	5	14
<i>Free trade agreements like NAFTA and WTO are...</i>			
Good for U.S.	35	30	44
Bad for U.S.	44	50	35
Don't know	21	20	21
Sample size	1255	899	356

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q. 21, 64, 66, 67, 68 and 61. Figures read down.

disapproving. Among voters, roughly half (51%) express disapproval (including a whopping 85% of those who voted Republican), compared with just 41% who approve of the legislation. Among non-voters, opinion is more divided (47% approval vs. 40% disapproval).

Voters provided little clear guidance for future health care policy. Although a plurality favor repeal of the health care law (46%), just as many want to keep it as is or expand it (26% favor expanding it, 21% favor keeping it as is). Support for repeal is lower among nonvoters. Just 28% favor repeal; 36% would like to see the measure expanded and 25% prefer keeping it as it is.

Nearly three-quarters of voters favor maintaining the Bush administration's tax cuts for most people. Still, fewer than half (40%) want to see the tax cuts maintained for everyone; 33% want them repealed for the wealthy and 22% want them repealed altogether. Among nonvoters, the plurality view is to repeal all of the cuts (39%), while 24% support repeal of the cuts only for wealthy taxpayers; 23% favor maintaining the cuts for everyone.

On all of these questions about future policy, as well as on the overall scope of government, respondents who are registered to vote but did not turn out in the election are at least as likely as those who are not registered to offer pro-government opinions. For example, 55% of nonvoters who are registered to vote say government should do more to solve problems, compared with 51% among those not registered to vote.

Free trade agreements did not attract as much attention in the campaign as health care reform or the deficit, but divisions between voters and nonvoters exist on this issue as well. Half of voters (50%) say that, in general, free trade agreements such as NAFTA and the policies of the World Trade Organization have been a bad thing for the United States. Among nonvoters, however, just 35% agree – and 44% say they have been a good thing for the country. Among voters, the balance of opinion about free trade agreements was negative especially among those who voted Republican; 57% say free trade agreements have been a bad thing for the U.S., compared with just 28% who say they have been a good thing. Opinions are more divided among those who voted Democratic, with 41% saying free trade agreements have been a bad thing and 33% saying they have been a good thing.

SECTION FOUR: CAMPAIGN OUTREACH

Nearly eight-in-ten registered voters (78%) say they received printed mail from candidates or political groups during the 2010 election campaign. Nearly seven-in-ten (69%) received pre-recorded telephone calls about the election. The number of people receiving recorded telephone calls grew steadily over the final few weeks of the campaign, increasing from 55% in mid-October, to 60% by late October, to 69% by election day.

One-third of registered voters (33%) received a call from a live person, and 31% received email from candidates or political groups. Nearly one-quarter of registered voters (23%) were visited at home by someone talking about the elections. Fewer than one-in-ten (7%) received a campaign related text message on a cell phone.

Campaign contacts with voters were greater in 2010 than in 2006. This year 71% of voters received a telephone call (either recorded or from a live person) about the 2010 election. By comparison, as of election weekend in 2006, 50% of registered voters said they had been contacted over the phone by a candidate or political group. And the 31% of registered voters who received political messages via email in 2010 is more than twice the number who had received political email just prior to the 2006 election (14%). In total, 89% of registered voters were contacted by a campaign in 2010 via printed mail, email, telephone, text message or in person. That compares with 58% of registered voters who had received a telephone call, a live visit or an email just prior to the 2006 election.

Just over one-in-five registered voters (22%) say they were urged to vote for Republican candidates when contacted about the 2010 election, higher than the number who were urged to vote Democratic (16%). One-third of registered voters (32%) said they were contacted on behalf of both Republican and Democratic candidates.

Campaign Outreach, 2010

	Oct 13-18	Oct 27-30	Nov 4-7
% who...	%	%	%
Received printed mail	71	79	78
Received pre-recorded call	55	60	69
Received call from live person	22	31	33
Received email	26	27	31
Were visited at home	18	19	23
Received text message	4	5	7

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Based on registered voters.

Type of Campaign Contact

<i>Urged to vote for...</i>	%
Republican candidates	22
Democratic candidates	16
Both	32
Other/None/Don't know	<u>18</u>
Total contacted by campaign	89

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q55.
Based on registered voters.

Like the earlier surveys conducted during the 2010 campaign, the poll shows that younger voters (those under 30) were less likely than older voters to report being contacted by candidates and campaigns. Half of registered voters under 30 (50%) received a pre-recorded telephone call about the campaign, compared with nearly two-thirds or more in all older age groups. And 54% of those under 30 received printed mail about the campaign, far lower than the eight-in-ten or more in older age groups who received campaign literature through the mail. Younger voters were also less likely than older voters to have received campaign text messages; only 2% of registered voters under 30 received political texts, compared with 9% among those age 30-49, 7% among those age 50-64, and 10% among those age 65 and older.

More men received campaign email, but women were more likely to receive pre-recorded telephone calls. More white registered voters received printed mail and pre-recorded phone calls than black registered voters, but the differences are smaller for other types of campaign contact. College graduates were more likely to receive printed mail and email than those with less education, but not more telephone calls, visits or text messages.

How Voters Were Contacted

<i>% of voters who have been contacted by candidates and political groups this year by...</i>	Mail	Pre-recorded call	Personal call	Email	Visited at home	Text message
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All registered voters	78	69	33	31	23	7
Men	78	64	34	36	23	9
Women	77	73	33	27	22	6
White, non-Hispanic	83	73	34	32	24	6
Black, non-Hispanic	54	52	32	26	22	10
18-29	54	50	18	24	22	2
30-49	79	64	29	38	25	9
50-64	88	81	40	32	22	7
65+	80	76	45	25	19	10
College grad+	86	73	32	44	26	7
Some college	76	68	32	28	24	8
HS or less	71	66	35	22	19	8
Republican	84	73	33	35	20	6
Democrat	73	66	35	33	21	9
Independent	77	70	31	27	28	8
<i>U.S. House vote</i>						
Voted Republican	87	75	35	36	23	7
Voted Democrat	79	72	40	38	24	9
Protestant	77	68	33	29	21	8
White evangelical	78	69	32	24	20	5
White mainline	87	77	36	34	24	8
Black Protestant	56	53	33	25	19	11
Catholic	79	74	35	30	24	6
White Catholic	85	77	34	32	27	6
Unaffiliated	78	64	32	37	24	7
<i>Attend worship services...</i>						
Weekly or more	80	72	34	32	22	6
Monthly/Yearly	79	69	35	31	27	10
Seldom/Never	73	64	30	31	17	7

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q53. Based on registered voters.

Personal Involvement in the Campaign

One-quarter of registered voters (26%) visited a candidate's website or followed a candidate through email, Facebook or Twitter. Other kinds of campaign involvement were less common; 13% of registered voters donated money to a candidate or campaign (compared with 17% of registered voters who said the same just prior to the 2008 presidential election), 11% attended a campaign event (similar to the 12% who said this in 2008), and 7% volunteered their time to help a campaign.

Slightly more Republicans than Democrats attended a campaign event (16% vs. 10%), but differences between the parties are smaller on other measures of campaign involvement.

Visiting campaign websites was most common among college graduates (38%), followed by those with some college education (31%).

Among those with a high school education or less, only about one-in-eight (12%) used the internet to follow the campaign. College graduates are also more likely than those with less education to have

Personal Involvement in Campaigns This Year

<i>% of voters this year who have...</i>	Visited website/ follow candidate	Donated money	Attended event	Volunteered time
	%	%	%	%
All registered voters	26	13	11	7
Men	30	16	14	9
Women	23	10	8	6
White, non-Hispanic	27	12	12	7
Black, non-Hispanic	21	15	6	7
18-29	36	6	12	6
30-49	29	8	8	6
50-64	25	18	13	8
65+	14	20	12	8
College grad+	38	20	15	11
Some college	31	11	10	6
HS or less	12	8	8	4
Republican	31	18	16	7
Democrat	24	14	10	8
Independent	25	9	8	6
<i>U.S. House vote</i>				
Voted Republican	30	18	16	8
Voted Democrat	28	16	11	10
Protestant	28	12	11	7
White evangelical	28	8	8	4
White mainline	29	14	14	8
Black Protestant	21	14	6	6
Catholic	25	18	16	11
White Catholic	30	20	19	12
Unaffiliated	20	9	5	3
<i>Attend worship services...</i>				
Weekly or more	26	14	11	8
Monthly/Yearly	30	14	14	8
Seldom/Never	21	10	6	6

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q58. Based on registered voters.

donated money to a political cause and to have volunteered their time for a candidate or campaign. The survey also shows that by several measures men were more involved in the campaign than women. Men were more likely to follow the election online (30% vs. 23%), contribute money to a campaign (16% vs. 10%) and attend a campaign event (14% vs. 8%).

Seven-in-ten registered voters (70%) say they talked a lot (33%) or some (37%) about the campaign with family and friends. One-in-five (19%) say they did not talk much about the campaign, and 10% say they did not discuss the campaign at all. Consistent with other polling this year that showed a large enthusiasm gap benefiting Republicans, fully eight-in-ten Republicans (81%) talked frequently about politics with friends and family during the campaign, compared with 71% of independents and 62% of Democrats. Talking about the campaign was also more common among whites than blacks (74% vs. 61% saying a lot or some), and among college graduates than those with less education.

Talked About Elections?

	A lot/ some %
All registered voters	70
White	74
Black	61
College grad+	80
Some college	71
H.S. or less	62
Republican	81
Democrat	62
Independent	71

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q59 Based on registered voters.

Politics in the Pulpit

Compared with 2006, fewer voters encountered information on parties or candidates in their house of worship. Among registered voters who attend worship services at least once a month, just 16% say election information was available, compared with 25% in 2006. Only 13% say their place of worship provided information about state and local ballot initiatives or constitutional amendments. Even fewer (6%) say their clergy urged them to vote in a particular way, with similar numbers saying they were encouraged to support Republican and Democratic candidates (2% vs. 1%).

Among white evangelical Protestants, 16% of churchgoers say campaign information was made available at their place of worship, down from 30% in 2006. Similarly, far fewer Catholics say these materials were made available at their churches this year (10%) than in 2006 (21%). In 2006, both white evangelicals and Catholics heard significantly more than white mainline Protestants about politics in their churches; in 2010, differences between these groups have essentially disappeared.

Voter Information and Endorsements in Church

	Nov 2006	Nov 2010
<i>Information on parties or candidates available?</i>	%	%
Yes	25	16
No	72	81
Don't know	3	3
<i>Information on ballot initiatives or constitutional amendments available?</i>		
Yes	--	13
No	--	84
Don't know	--	3
<i>Did clergy urge you to vote in a particular way?</i>		
Yes	8	6
Republican	3	2
Democrat	2	1
Both	1	*
Other/Don't Know	2	2
No	91	93
Don't know	2	1

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q80-Q83 Based on registered voters who attend worship services at least monthly.

Availability of Campaign Information in Church

	2006	2010
	%	%
All registered voters	25	16
Protestant	28	19
White evangelical	30	16
White mainline	11	9
Catholic	21	10
White Catholic	19	11

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q80 Based on registered voters who attend worship services at least monthly.

Outside of encountering political information in churches and houses of worship, only 6% say they were contacted by religious groups about the election campaign, a number that differs little across religious groups or levels of worship attendance. For instance, 7% who attend religious services weekly were contacted by a religious group, similar to 4% of those who attend monthly or yearly and 7% of those who attend seldom or never. In addition, 6% of Republicans, Democrats, and independent voters alike were contacted by religious groups about the election.

Few Contacted by Religious Groups

	<i>Were you contacted by religious groups about the election?</i>			N
	Yes %	No %	DK %	
All registered voters	6	93	2=100	1,061
Protestant	6	93	1=100	585
White evangelical	6	93	1=100	220
White mainline	5	93	2=100	220
Black Protestant	5	94	1=100	96
Catholic	8	90	1=100	224
White Catholic	7	91	2=100	176
Unaffiliated	2	96	2=100	154
<i>Attend...</i>				
Weekly or more	7	92	1=100	450
Monthly/Yearly	4	94	2=100	349
Seldom/Never	7	91	2=100	250

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Q56.
Based on registered voters. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

About the Surveys

Most of the analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted November 4-7, 2010 among a national sample of 1,255 adults 18 years of age or older living in the continental United States (828 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 427 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 189 who had no landline telephone). Interviewing was conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. Both the landline and cell phone samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. Interviews were conducted in English. 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/ethnicity, region, and population density to parameters from the March 2009 Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. 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 2009 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 within the landline sample. Sampling errors and statistical tests of significance take into account the effect of weighting. The following table shows the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey:

Group	Sample Size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	1255	3.5 percentage points
Registered Voters	1061	4.0 percentage points
2010 Voters	899	4.0 percentage points
Non-voters	356	6.5 percentage points
Republican	360	6.5 percentage points
Democratic	389	6.0 percentage points
Independent	435	6.0 percentage points

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.

Chapter Four of the report, which includes a discussion of political mobilization by religious groups, was analyzed by the [Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life](#).

In addition to the main survey, this report is supplemented with results from an omnibus survey. Telephone interviews were conducted November 4-7, 2010 among a national sample of 996 adults 18 years of age or older living in the continental United States (666 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 330 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 160 who had no landline telephone). Interviewing was conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. Both the landline and cell phone samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. Interviews were conducted in English.

The combined landline and cell phone sample are weighted using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin, region, and population density to parameters from the March 2009 Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. The sample is also weighted to match current patterns of telephone status, based on extrapolations from the 2009 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 within the landline sample. Sampling errors and statistical tests of significance take into account the effect of weighting. The following table shows the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey:

Group	Sample Size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	996	4.0 percentage points

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.

About the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press

The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press is an independent opinion research group that studies attitudes toward the press, politics and public policy issues. We are sponsored by The Pew Charitable Trusts and are one of seven projects that make up the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" that provides information on the issues, attitudes and trends shaping America and the world.

The Center's purpose is to serve as a forum for ideas on the media and public policy through public opinion research. In this role it serves as an important information resource for political leaders, journalists, scholars, and public interest organizations. All of our current survey results are made available free of charge.

All of the Center's research and reports are collaborative products based on the input and analysis of the entire Center staff consisting of:

Andrew Kohut, Director

Scott Keeter, Director of Survey Research

Carroll Doherty and Michael Dimock, Associate Directors

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PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS
NOVEMBER 2010 POST-ELECTION SURVEY
FINAL TOPLINE
NOVEMBER 4-7, 2010
N=1255

RANDOMIZE Q.1 AND Q.2**ASK ALL:**

Q.1 All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in this country today?

	Satis- fied	Dis- satisfied	(VOL.) DK/Ref		Satis- fied	Dis- satisfied	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Nov 4-7, 2010	23	69	8	February, 2005	38	56	6
Sep 23-26, 2010	30	63	7	January, 2005	40	54	6
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	25	71	5	December, 2004	39	54	7
Jun 24-27, 2010	27	64	9	Mid-October, 2004	36	58	6
May 13-16, 2010	28	64	7	July, 2004	38	55	7
Apr 21-26, 2010	29	66	5	May, 2004	33	61	6
Apr 1-5, 2010	31	63	6	Late February, 2004*	39	55	6
Mar 11-21, 2010	25	69	5	Early January, 2004	45	48	7
Mar 10-14, 2010	23	71	7	December, 2003	44	47	9
Feb 3-9, 2010	23	71	6	October, 2003	38	56	6
Jan 6-10, 2010	27	69	4	August, 2003	40	53	7
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	25	67	7	April 8, 2003	50	41	9
Sep 30-Oct 4, 2009	25	67	7	January, 2003	44	50	6
Sep 10-15, 2009 ¹	30	64	7	November, 2002	41	48	11
Aug 20-27, 2009	28	65	7	September, 2002	41	55	4
Aug 11-17, 2009	28	65	7	Late August, 2002	47	44	9
Jul 22-26, 2009	28	66	6	May, 2002	44	44	12
Jun 10-14, 2009	30	64	5	March, 2002	50	40	10
Apr 28-May 12, 2009	34	58	8	Late September, 2001	57	34	9
Apr 14-21, 2009	23	70	7	Early September, 2001	41	53	6
Jan 7-11, 2009	20	73	7	June, 2001	43	52	5
December, 2008	13	83	4	March, 2001	47	45	8
Early October, 2008	11	86	3	February, 2001	46	43	11
Mid-September, 2008	25	69	6	January, 2001	55	41	4
August, 2008	21	74	5	October, 2000 (RVs)	54	39	7
July, 2008	19	74	7	September, 2000	51	41	8
June, 2008	19	76	5	June, 2000	47	45	8
Late May, 2008	18	76	6	April, 2000	48	43	9
March, 2008	22	72	6	August, 1999	56	39	5
Early February, 2008	24	70	6	January, 1999	53	41	6
Late December, 2007	27	66	7	November, 1998	46	44	10
October, 2007	28	66	6	Early September, 1998	54	42	4
February, 2007	30	61	9	Late August, 1998	55	41	4
Mid-January, 2007	32	61	7	Early August, 1998	50	44	6
Early January, 2007	30	63	7	February, 1998	59	37	4
December, 2006	28	65	7	January, 1998	46	50	4
Mid-November, 2006	28	64	8	September, 1997	45	49	6
Early October, 2006	30	63	7	August, 1997	49	46	5
July, 2006	30	65	5	January, 1997	38	58	4
May, 2006*	29	65	6	July, 1996	29	67	4
March, 2006	32	63	5	March, 1996	28	70	2
January, 2006	34	61	5	October, 1995	23	73	4
Late November, 2005	34	59	7	June, 1995	25	73	2
Early October, 2005	29	65	6	April, 1995	23	74	3
July, 2005	35	58	7	July, 1994	24	73	3
Late May, 2005*	39	57	4	March, 1994	24	71	5
				October, 1993	22	73	5
				September, 1993	20	75	5
				May, 1993	22	71	7
				January, 1993	39	50	11

¹ From September 10-15, 2009 and other surveys noted with an asterisk, the question was worded "Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?"

Q.1 CONTINUED...

	Satis- <u>fied</u>	Dis- <u>satisfied</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
January, 1992	28	68	4
November, 1991	34	61	5
<i>Gallup</i> : Late Feb, 1991	66	31	3
August, 1990	47	48	5
May, 1990	41	54	5
January, 1989	45	50	5
September, 1988 (RVs)	50	45	5

RANDOMIZE Q.1 AND Q.2**ASK ALL:**

Q.2 Do you approve or disapprove of the way Barack Obama is handling his job as President? **[IF DK ENTER AS DK. IF DEPENDS PROBE ONCE WITH: Overall do you approve or disapprove of the way Barack Obama is handling his job as President? IF STILL DEPENDS ENTER AS DK]**

	<u>Approve</u>	Dis- <u>approve</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>		<u>Approve</u>	Dis- <u>approve</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Nov 4-7, 2010	44	44	12	Dec 9-13, 2009	49	40	11
Oct 13-18, 2010	46	45	9	Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	51	36	13
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	47	44	9	Sep 30-Oct 4, 2009	52	36	12
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	47	41	12	Sep 10-15, 2009	55	33	13
Jun 8-28, 2010	48	41	11	Aug 20-27, 2009	52	37	12
Jun 16-20, 2010	48	43	9	Aug 11-17, 2009	51	37	11
May 6-9, 2010	47	42	11	Jul 22-26, 2009	54	34	12
Apr 21-26, 2010	47	42	11	Jun 10-14, 2009	61	30	9
Apr 8-11, 2010	48	43	9	Apr 14-21, 2009	63	26	11
Mar 10-14, 2010	46	43	12	Mar 31-Apr 6, 2009	61	26	13
Feb 3-9, 2010	49	39	12	Mar 9-12, 2009	59	26	15
Jan 6-10, 2010	49	42	10	Feb 4-8, 2009	64	17	19

ASK ALL:

REGIST These days, many people are so busy they can't find time to register to vote, or move around so often they don't get a chance to re-register. Are you NOW registered to vote in your precinct or election district or haven't you been able to register so far?

[INSTRUCTION: IF RESPONDENT VOLUNTEERS THAT THEY ARE IN NORTH DAKOTA AND DON'T HAVE TO REGISTER, PUNCH 1 FOR REGIST AND REGICERT]

ASK IF REGISTERED (REGIST=1):

REGICERT Are you absolutely certain that you are registered to vote, or is there a chance that your registration has lapsed because you moved or for some other reason?

Nov 4-7

2010

81	Yes, registered
78	Absolutely certain
3	Chance registration has lapsed
*	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
18	No, not registered
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REGICERT=1):

Q.3 Many people did not have the time or opportunity to vote in this Tuesday's election. Were you able to vote in the election, or not?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1061]

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>		Nov <u>2006</u>	Nov <u>2002</u>	Nov <u>1998</u>	Nov <u>1990</u>
81	Yes, voted	80	75	85	82
19	No, did not vote	20	25	15	18
*	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	*	*	0	0

ASK IF NOT REGISTERED OR DIDN'T VOTE (REGIST=2,9) OR (REGICERT=2,9) OR (Q.3=2,9):

Q.4 If you had voted in Tuesday's election, would you have voted for the Republican candidate or the Democratic candidate in the race for Congress in your district?

BASED ON ALL NON-VOTERS [N=356]

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>	
27	Republican candidate
37	Democratic candidate
35	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

NO QUESTIONS 5-7**ASK ALL VOTERS (Q.3=1):**

Q.8 In the race for Congress in your district, did you vote for the Republican candidate or the Democratic candidate?

BASED ON VOTERS [N=899]

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>		Nov <u>2006</u> ²	Nov <u>1998</u>	Nov <u>1990</u>
47	Republican	36	41	39
40	Democrat	50	43	47
4	Other candidate (VOL.)	2	5	3
1	Did not vote for Congress (VOL.)	1	2	2
2	Don't know/Don't remember (VOL.)	2	1	9
7	Refused (VOL.)	9	8	--

NO QUESTIONS 9-17**RANDOMIZE Q.18 AND Q.19****ASK ALL VOTERS (Q.3=1):**

Q.18 How confident are you that your vote was accurately counted? [READ]

BASED ON VOTERS [N=899]

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>		Nov <u>2008</u>	Nov <u>2006</u>	Nov <u>2004</u>	<i>Based on Registered Voters Prior to an Election</i>			
					Mid Oct <u>2008</u> ³	Early Nov <u>2006</u>	Early Oct <u>2006</u>	Mid Oct <u>2004</u>
64	Very confident	73	70	68	57	57	58	62
26	Somewhat confident	22	23	24	31	28	29	26
4	Not too confident	3	3	4	6	8	9	7
3	Not at all confident	2	2	3	4	4	3	4
3	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	*	2	1	2	3	1	1

² For November 2006 and November 1998, "Don't know" and "Refused" responses are shown combined under "refused" response option.

³ In Mid-October 2008, Early November 2006, Early October 2006, and Mid-October 2004 the question was worded "How confident are you that your vote will be accurately counted in the upcoming election?"

ASK ALL:

Q.19 How confident are you that the votes across the country were accurately counted? **[READ]**

BASED ON VOTERS [N=899]

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>		Nov <u>2008</u>	Nov <u>2006</u>	Nov <u>2004</u>
33	Very confident	43	39	48
45	Somewhat confident	41	46	37
12	Not too confident	10	7	7
5	Not at all confident	5	3	7
5	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	1	5	1

ASK ALL:

Q.20 Thinking about the Democratic and Republican parties, would you say there is a great deal of difference in what they stand for, a fair amount of difference, or hardly any difference at all?

	A great <u>deal</u>	A fair <u>amount</u>	Hardly <u>any</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Nov 4-7, 2010	38	41	17	4
January, 2007	35	40	20	5
Early October, 2006	38	39	18	5
April, 2006	33	42	21	4
June, 2003	29	49	20	2
February, 1999	33	46	18	3
March 1998	28	45	23	4
June, 1997	25	48	25	2
October, 1995	34	46	18	2
July, 1994	23	51	24	2
May, 1990	24	45	27	4
May, 1987	25	45	25	5

ASK ALL:

And thinking about the government ...

ASK ALL:

Q.21 Which comes closer to your view, even if neither is exactly right? **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>		<i>Pew Social Trends</i>	
		Jun 8-28 <u>2010</u>	Jan 14-27 <u>2010</u>
43	Government should do more to solve problems	43	45
48	Government is doing too many things better left to businesses and individuals	47	47
9	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	10	8

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REGICERT=1):

Q.22 During this campaign, did you feel you learned enough about the candidates and the issues to make an informed choice between the candidates, OR did you find it difficult to choose because you felt you did not learn enough from the campaign?

BASED ON VOTERS [N=899]

	Learned enough to make <u>an informed choice</u>	Did not <u>learn enough</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Nov 4-7, 2010	64	34	3
November, 2008 ⁴	85	14	1
November, 2006	72	24	4
November, 2004 ⁵	86	13	1

⁴ In November 2008 the question was asked only of voters about making a choice between Presidential candidates John McCain and Barack Obama

Q.22 CONTINUED...

	Learned enough to make <u>an informed choice</u>	Did not <u>learn enough</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
November 2000	83	15	2
November, 1998	63	35	2
November, 1996	75	23	2
December, 1994 (RVs)	48	50	2
November, 1992	77	20	3
November, 1990	60	38	2
November, 1988	59	39	2

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REGICERT=1):

Q.23 Compared to past elections, would you say there was more discussion of issues in this campaign or less discussion of issues?

BASED ON VOTERS [N=899]:

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>		Nov <u>2008</u>	Nov <u>2006</u>	Nov <u>2004</u>	Nov <u>2000</u>	Nov <u>1998</u>	Nov <u>1996</u>	Nov <u>1992</u>
35	More	57	40	47	46	30	25	59
55	Less	34	49	42	36	61	65	34
6	Same (VOL.)	6	7	7	13	7	6	4
4	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	3	4	4	5	2	4	3

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REGICERT=1):

Q.24 Compared to past elections, would you say there was MORE mud-slinging or negative campaigning or LESS mud-slinging or negative campaigning?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1061]

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>		Oct 27-30 <u>2010</u>	Nov <u>2008⁵</u>	Nov <u>2006</u>	Nov <u>2004</u>	Early Nov <u>2002</u>	Nov <u>2000</u>	Late Oct <u>1998</u>	Nov <u>1996</u>	Nov <u>1992</u>
75	More	67	54	65	72	51	34	52	49	68
13	Less	13	27	14	14	24	46	23	36	16
8	Same (VOL.)	14	16	16	12	20	16	20	12	14
3	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	5	3	5	2	5	4	5	3	2

NO QUESTIONS 25-36**ASK ALL:**

On another subject...

ASK ALL:

Q.37 Are you happy or unhappy that the Republican Party won control of the House of Representatives?

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>		Nov <u>2006⁷</u>	Dec <u>2002</u>	Nov <u>1998</u>	Dec <u>1994</u>	----- Voters -----			
		Nov <u>2008</u>	Nov <u>2004</u>	Nov <u>2000</u>	Nov <u>1996</u>				
48	Happy	60	48	47	57	51	51	48	65
34	Unhappy	24	34	32	31	41	44	39	27
18	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	16	18	21	12	6	5	13	8

⁵ In November 2004 the question was asked only of voters about making a choice between Presidential candidates George W. Bush and John Kerry.

⁶ Presidential trends, from 2004, 2000, and 1996, are based only on those who voted, not all registered voters.

⁷ In November 2006, the question read, "...that the Democratic Party won control of Congress?" In December 2002 the question was worded: "In general, are you happy or unhappy that the Republican Party won control of the U.S. Senate?" In November 1998 the question was worded: "Are you happy or unhappy that the Republican Party maintained control of the U.S. Congress?" In December 1994 question was worded: "Generally, are you happy or unhappy that the Republican party won control of the U.S. Congress?"

ASK ALL:

Q.38 Thinking about the Republican Party, who do YOU think of as the leader of the Republican Party these days... [**SINGLE RESPONSE, DO NOT READ OPTIONS. USE PRECODES AS APPROPRIATE; ACCEPT ONLY ONE RESPONSE. IF "DON'T KNOW" PROBE ONCE:** Just anyone who comes to mind ?]

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>		Sep 9-12 <u>2010</u>	Apr 21-26 <u>2010</u>	Dec 9-13 <u>2009</u>	Mar 9-12 <u>2009</u>
10	John Boehner	4	1	*	*
6	Sarah Palin	5	4	2	1
2	John McCain	5	8	9	11
2	Mitch McConnell	1	1	1	1
2	George W. Bush	0	1	1	*
1	Glenn Beck	1	*	*	*
1	Mitt Romney	1	3	1	1
1	Newt Gingrich	2	2	1	2
1	Rush Limbaugh	1	2	3	5
1	Mike Huckabee	*	1	1	*
1	Michael Steele	1	1	1	2
1	Dick Cheney	*	*	1	*
7	Other (anyone less than 1%) (VOL.)				
14	Nobody is (VOL.)	15	18	22	15
51	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	60	52	55	57

NO QUESTION 39**ASK ALL:**

Q.40 Who in Washington do you think should take the lead in solving the nation's problems — President Obama, or the Republican congressional leaders?

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>		<i>Bush or Dem leaders</i>		<i>----- Clinton or Republican leaders -----</i>							
		Nov <u>2006</u>	Nov <u>1998</u>	Sep <u>1998</u>	Feb <u>1997</u>	Nov <u>1996</u>	Mar <u>1996</u>	Apr <u>1995</u>	Mar <u>1995</u>	Feb <u>1995</u>	Dec <u>1994</u>
49	President Obama	29	49	47	48	45	47	48	40	40	39
30	Republican congressional leaders	51	26	32	29	30	36	36	40	38	43
16	Both/Neither/They should work together (VOL.)	14	16	12	14	19	9	12	10	16	10
5	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	6	9	9	9	6	8	4	10	6	8

ASK ALL:

Q.41 As best you can tell, do you approve or disapprove of Republican congressional leaders' policies and plans for the future?

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>		<i>Democratic congressional leaders</i>	
		Nov <u>2006</u>	Dec <u>1994</u>
41	Approve	50	52
37	Disapprove	21	28
22	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	29	20

ASK ALL:

Q.42 Generally, do you think Republican leaders in Congress will be successful or unsuccessful in getting their programs passed into law?

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>		Nov <u>2006</u>	Sep <u>1995</u> ⁸	Dec <u>1994</u>
43	Successful	59	54	62
37	Unsuccessful	22	31	24
5	Mixed/Get some passed (VOL.)	6	n/a	4
15	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	13	15	10

ASK ALL:

Q.43 Do you think the Republicans will do a better job running the House of Representatives than the Democrats did, a worse job than the Democrats, or won't there be much difference?

	<u>Better</u>	<u>Worse</u>	No <u>difference</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Nov 4-7, 2010	33	14	48	5

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

<i>CNN: Nov 2006 (Democrats)</i>	46	14	39	2
<i>Time/CNN: Mar 1995</i>	28	15	50	7
<i>Time/CNN: Jan 1995</i>	37	13	42	8
<i>Time/CNN: Nov 1994</i>	31	16	45	8

ASK ALL FORM 1 [N=631]:

Q.44F1 Next year should the Republican leaders in Washington... **[READ]**

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>		Voters Nov <u>2008</u> ⁹
55	Try as best they can to work with Barack Obama to accomplish things, even if it means disappointing some groups of Republican supporters? [OR]	66
38	Should they stand up to Barack Obama on issues that are important to Republican supporters, even if it means less gets done in Washington?	28
8	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	6

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

This year should the Democratic leaders in Washington... [READ]

	Jan <u>2007</u> ¹⁰	Nov <u>2006</u>
Try as best they can to work with George W. Bush to accomplish things, even if it means disappointing some groups of Democratic supporters? [OR]	52	54
Should they stand up to George W. Bush on issues that are important to Democratic supporters, even if it means less gets done in Washington?	43	36
Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	5	11

⁸ In September 1995 and December 1994, the question asked about "Republican leaders in Congress." In September 1995, the question was worded "In general, would you say the Republican leaders in Congress have been successful or unsuccessful so far this year in getting their programs passed into law?"

⁹ November 2008 trend is based on voters, not the general public. The question was rotated and figures are based only on those who received the question first in the rotation.

¹⁰ In January 2007 and November 2006 the question was rotated. Figures are based only on those who received this question first in the rotation.

ASK ALL FORM 2 [N=624]:Q.45F2 Next year should Barack Obama... **[READ]**Nov 4-7
2010

62	Try as best he can to work with Republican leaders to accomplish things, even if it means disappointing some groups of Democratic supporters?
	[OR]
27	Should he stand up to the Republicans on issues that are important to Democratic supporters, even if it means less gets done in Washington?
11	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

ASK ALL:

Q.46 Do you think relations between Republicans and Democrats in Washington will get better in the coming year, get worse, or stay about the same as they are now?

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>		Voters	
		Nov <u>2008</u>	Nov <u>2006</u>
22	Get better	37	29
28	Get worse	18	21
48	Stay about the same	42	45
3	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	3	5

NO QUESTIONS 47-48**ASK ALL:**

And a different kind of question...

Q.49 Now I am going to read you the names of some possible candidates for the REPUBLICAN nomination for President in 2012. AFTER I READ ALL THE NAMES, please tell me which one you would most like to see nominated as the Republican Party's candidate for President or if there is someone else you support. **[PROBE IF NECESSARY: Well as of today, to whom do you most lean?]** **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**Nov 4-7
2010

15	Sarah Palin
15	Mike Huckabee
13	Mitt Romney
9	Ron Paul
6	Newt Gingrich
4	Tim Pawlenty
3	Haley Barbour
2	Rick Santorum
4	Other (VOL.)
14	None (VOL.)
14	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

ASK ALL:

Q.50 And thinking about the 2012 Democratic nomination, would you like to see other Democratic candidates challenge Barack Obama for the Party's nomination for president in 2012, or not?

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>		Dec <u>1994</u> ¹¹
56	Yes	76
38	No	19
6	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	5

NO QUESTIONS 51-52

¹¹ In 1994 the question read, "Would you like to see other candidates challenge Bill Clinton for the Democratic party's presidential nomination or not?"

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REGICERT=1):

Q.53 Here is a list of different ways that candidates and political groups contact voters during election campaigns. THIS year, did you... **[INSERT IN ORDER]**, or not? Did you **[INSERT NEXT ITEM]** this year, or not? **[INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: IF RESPONDENT ASKS, CLARIFY THAT WE MEAN ASIDE FROM THE CURRENT CALL]**¹²

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1061]

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u> <u>DK/Ref</u>
a. Receive printed mail from candidates or political groups			
Nov 4-7, 2010	78	21	1
Oct 27-30, 2010	79	20	1
Oct 13-18, 2010	71	28	1
b. Receive email from candidates or political groups			
Nov 4-7, 2010	31	67	1
Oct 27-30, 2010	27	72	2
Oct 13-18, 2010	26	72	2
c. Get visited at home by someone talking about the elections			
Nov 4-7, 2010	23	77	*
Oct 27-30, 2010	19	80	*
Oct 13-18, 2010	18	82	*
d. Receive a pre-recorded telephone call about the elections			
Nov 4-7, 2010	69	30	1
Oct 27-30, 2010	60	39	1
Oct 13-18, 2010	55	44	1
e. Receive a telephone call from a live person about the elections			
Nov 4-7, 2010	33	65	2
Oct 27-30, 2010	31	68	1
Oct 13-18, 2010	22	76	2
f. Receive a text message on your cell phone from candidates or political groups			
Nov 4-7, 2010	7	92	1
Oct 27-30, 2010	5	94	1
Oct 13-18, 2010	4	95	1

¹² In October 2010 surveys items were worded with "received," "been visited" and asked if had been contacted "so far."

Q.53 TREND FOR COMPARISON:

Here are a few ways that candidates and political groups contact voters to encourage them to vote a particular way. Thinking just about the past few months, have you been contacted by any candidates or political groups **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]**? Have you been contacted by any candidates or political groups **[NEXT ITEM]**?

	Yes	No	(VOL.) DK/Ref
By e-mail			
November, 2006	14	84	2
Late October, 2006	16	82	2
Early October, 2006	15	83	2
In person by someone coming to your door			
November, 2006	15	85	*
Late October, 2006	14	86	*
Early October, 2006	14	86	*
Over the phone			
November, 2006	50	49	1
Late October, 2006	41	59	*
Early October, 2006	38	61	1
Early November, 2002 ¹³	33	66	1
Early November, 2000	25	75	*

NO QUESTION 54**ASK IF WAS CONTACTED (Q53a=1 OR Q53b=1 OR Q53c=1 OR Q53d=1 OR Q53e=1 OR Q53f=1)**

Q.55 When you were contacted, were you urged to vote for Democratic candidates OR Republican candidates?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1061]

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>		Oct 13-18 <u>2010</u>	Nov <u>2006¹⁴</u>	Late <u>Oct 2006</u>	Early <u>Oct 2006</u>
89	Yes, contacted (NET)	84	58	54	49
16	Democratic candidates	21	13	15	14
22	Republican candidates	20	13	13	13
1	Other (VOL.)	5	2	3	2
32	Both (VOL.)	20	18	13	11
5	Urged to vote, not for any particular candidate (VOL.)	-	-	-	-
12	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	18	12	10	9
11	Not contacted/DK/Ref	16	42	46	51

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REGICERT=1):

Q.56 And were you contacted by any religious organizations about the election campaign, or not?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1061]

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>	
6	Yes
93	No
2	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

¹³ In Early November 2002 and Early November 2000 the question was worded: "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?"

¹⁴ In 2006 surveys, respondents were asked if they had been contacted "over the phone," "in person by someone coming to your door," or "by email." Percentages are based on those who said yes to one or more of those items.

NO QUESTION 57**ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REGICERT=1):**

Q.58 Now, here is a list of different ways that people can get involved in the election campaigns. THIS year, did you... **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]**, or not? Did you **[NEXT ITEM]** this year, or not? ¹⁵

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1061]

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>(VOL.) DK/Ref</u>
a. Volunteer your time to help one of the candidates or campaigns			
Nov 4-7, 2010	7	93	0
Oct 13-18, 2010	7	93	*
Late October, 2006 ¹⁶	5	95	*
b. Contribute money to any of the candidates or campaigns			
Nov 4-7, 2010	13	87	*
Oct 13-18, 2010	14	86	*
Late October, 2006 ¹⁷	10	90	*
c. Attended a campaign event			
Nov 4-7, 2010	11	89	0
Oct 13-18, 2010	11	89	0
d. Visit a candidate's website or followed a candidate through email, facebook or twitter			
Nov 4-7, 2010	26	74	*
Oct 13-18, 2010	19	81	*

¹⁵ In October 2010 surveys, each item was written in past tense, ie "volunteered" and "attended."

¹⁶ In late October, 2006 question was not part of a list and was worded: "Have you, yourself, volunteered any of your time to help one of the election campaigns this fall or not?"

¹⁷ 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?"

Q.58 TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

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

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Contributed money to any of the presidential candidates			
November, 2008	17	82	1
Mid-October, 2008	15	85	*
June, 2008 ¹⁸	13	86	1
March, 2008	9	91	*
November, 2007	8	91	1
Attended a campaign event			
November, 2008	12	88	*
Mid-October, 2008	11	89	*
March, 2008	8	92	0
November, 2007	4	96	*

Please tell me if you have ever done any of the things I mention, or not. (First,) Have you EVER... (INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE; IF YES ASK: Thinking ONLY ABOUT THE LAST 12 MONTHS, that is since September of 2005, have you... (INSERT ITEM) [FOR SUBSEQUENT ITEMS SIMPLIFY TO "And have you done that in the last 12 months or not"]?

		----- Yes, done this -----				(VOL.)
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Within</u>	<u>Not within</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
			<u>last year</u>	<u>last year</u>		
a.	Contributed money to a candidate running for public office					
	Early October, 2006	30	12	18	69	*
	Early January, 2004	25	10	15	75	*
	January, 2000	28	11	18	71	1
	June, 1993 (GP)	19	8	11	80	1
d.	Attended a campaign event					
	Early October, 2006	33	9	24	67	*
	Early January, 2004	23	7	16	77	*

¹⁸ In June, 2008 item was asked as a stand-alone question and was worded: "Over the past 12 months, have you contributed money to any of the presidential candidates or not?"

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REGICERT=1):

Q.59 This year, how much, if at all, did you talk with friends and family about the candidates and elections? **[READ IN ORDER]**

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1061]

Nov 4-7

2010

33	A lot
37	Some
19	Not much
10	Not at all
*	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

ASK ALL:

Thinking about some issues ...

ASK ALL:

Q.60 Who do you think will have the better approach to **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]** President Obama or the Republicans in Congress, or do you think there won't be much difference on the issue? How about **[INSERT NEXT ITEM]**?¹⁹

		President <u>Obama</u>	Republicans <u>in Congress</u>	Not much <u>difference</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
a.	Jobs and economic growth Nov 4-7, 2010	27	37	30	6
	TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
	<i>President Clinton</i>				
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Dec 1996</i>	44	28	22	6
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Jan 1996</i>	32	29	27	12
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Jan 1995</i>	36	34	25	5
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Nov 1994 (RVs)</i>	30	44	22	4
b.	The budget deficit Nov 4-7, 2010	24	35	33	8
	TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
	<i>President Clinton</i>				
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Dec 1996</i>	29	31	34	6
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Jan 1996</i>	28	34	29	9
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Oct 1995</i>	25	40	27	8
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Sep 1995</i>	30	35	25	10
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Jul 1995</i>	27	39	24	10
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Jan 1995</i>	25	37	29	9
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Nov 1994 (RVs)</i>	23	46	27	4
c.	Foreign policy Nov 4-7, 2010	32	26	34	8
	TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
	<i>President Clinton</i>				
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Jan 1996</i>	31	25	29	15
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Oct 1995</i>	30	36	25	9
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Sep 1995</i>	26	38	23	13
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Jul 1995</i>	27	34	26	13
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Nov 1994 (RVs)²⁰</i>	36	37	22	5

¹⁹ 1994 through 1996 trends from NBC News/Wall Street Journal polls and asked about President Clinton and Republicans in Congress.

²⁰ Item was worded "foreign affairs."

Q.60 CONTINUED...

		President <u>Obama</u>	Republicans <u>in Congress</u>	Not much <u>difference</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
d.	Health care Nov 4-7, 2010	35	36	24	5
	TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
	<i>President Clinton</i>				
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Jan 1995</i>	42	27	23	8
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Nov 1994 (RVs)</i>	36	39	20	5
e.	Taxes Nov 4-7, 2010	25	37	31	7
	TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
	<i>President Clinton</i>				
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Dec 1996</i>	34	39	20	7
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Jan 1996</i>	34	31	25	10
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Oct 1995</i>	34	36	23	7
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Jul 1995</i>	24	35	30	11
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Jan 1995</i>	24	37	30	9
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Nov 1994 (RVs)</i>	17	55	23	5
f.	Social Security Nov 4-7, 2010	27	29	35	9
	TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
	<i>President Clinton</i>				
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Dec 1996</i>	38	27	25	10
	<i>NBC/WSJ: Nov 1994 (RVs)²¹</i>	29	42	24	5

QUESTIONS 61-63 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ASK ALL:

Thinking about some other issues...

ASK ALL:

Q.64 If you were setting priorities for the government these days, would you place a higher priority on [OPTION] or a higher priority on [OPTION]?

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>		Jul 15-18 <u>2010</u>	Feb 3-9 <u>2010</u>	Jul 22-26 <u>2009²²</u>	Jun 18-21 <u>2009</u>
43	Spending more to help the economy recover	51	47	53	48
50	Reducing the budget deficit	40	47	38	46
7	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	9	6	9	6

ASK ALL:

Thinking about some other issues...

Q.65 Do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose allowing gays and lesbians to serve openly in the military?

	-----FAVOR-----			-----OPPOSE-----			(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Strongly favor</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Strongly oppose</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	
Nov 4-7, 2010	58	23	35	27	11	16	16
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010 ²³	60	21	39	30	13	17	10
Feb 3-9, 2010	61	18	43	27	10	17	12
Mar 9-12, 2009	59	19	40	32	13	19	9
March, 2006	60	20	40	32	13	19	8
July, 2005	58	15	43	32	15	17	10
July, 1994	52	16	36	45	26	19	3

²¹ In November 1994 item asked about "Social Security and Medicare."

²² In July, 2009, question was asked as part of a list that included items on: spending on education, spending on health care and spending to develop energy technology.

²³ In July 2010, March 2009, March 2006, July 2005, and July 1994 the question was part of a list. The question was not part of a list in February 2010.

ASK ALL:

Q.66 Do you approve or disapprove of the health care legislation passed by Barack Obama and Congress earlier this year?

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>		Sep 9-12 <u>2010</u> ²⁴	Aug 25-Sep 6 <u>2010</u>	Jul 8-11 <u>2010</u>	Apr 1-5 <u>2010</u>
43	Approve	38	44	35	40
47	Disapprove	45	46	47	44
10	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	17	10	17	16

ASK ALL:

Q.67 What, if anything, do you think Congress should do with the health care law? **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>	
30	Expand it
22	Leave it as is
40	Repeal it
8	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

ASK ALL:

Q.68 Which comes closer to your view about the tax cuts passed when George W. Bush was president? **[READ IN ORDER]**

	All of the tax cuts should <u>remain in place</u>	Tax cuts for the wealthy should be repealed, while <u>others stay in place</u>	All of the tax cuts should <u>be repealed</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Nov 4-7, 2010	34	30	28	8
Sep 9-12, 2010	29	29	28	14
Jul 22-25, 2010	30	27	31	12
Late October, 2008 ²⁵	23	34	27	16
Mid-October, 2008	25	37	25	13
November, 2007	30	38	22	10
October, 2007	24	31	30	15
Early November, 2006 (RVs)	30	34	22	14
Early October, 2006	26	36	26	12
April, 2006	25	36	28	11
December, 2004	28	35	25	12
Early September, 2004	27	31	28	14

NO QUESTIONS 69-70

QUESTIONS 71-73 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

NO QUESTIONS 74-75

²⁴ In September, August and July the question asked about legislation passed "in March." In April, the question asked about the legislation passed "last month."

²⁵ In 2008 and earlier surveys, the question was worded "...tax cuts passed under President Bush over the past few years."

ASK ALL:

Q.76 From what you know, do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the Tea Party movement, or don't you have an opinion either way?

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>		(RVs)	(RVs)	(RVs)	Jul 21-	Jun	May	Mar
		Oct 27-30 <u>2010</u> ²⁶	Oct 13-18 <u>2010</u>	Aug 25- Sep 6 <u>2010</u>	Aug 5 <u>2010</u>	16-20 <u>2010</u>	20-23 <u>2010</u>	11-21 <u>2010</u>
8	Strongly agree	12	9	11	8	9	10	9
19	Agree	17	19	18	14	15	15	15
11	Disagree	11	11	12	9	10	8	7
11	Strongly disagree	14	13	14	9	8	10	7
49	No opinion either way	32	30	32	37	30	31	29
1	Haven't heard of (VOL.)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	1	1	1	*	1	1
--	<i>Not heard of Tea Party/Don't know</i>	13	16	13	21	27	25	31

NO QUESTION 77**ASK ALL:**

Q.78 Do you think of the Tea Party movement as **[INSERT; RANDOMIZE]** or as **[NEXT]**?

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>		Registered Voters who have heard of the Tea Party	
		<i>NBC/WSJ</i> <u>Aug 2010</u>	
38	A part of the Republican Party	45	
47	A separate and independent movement from the Republican Party	45	
1	Depends	1	
15	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	8	

ASK ALL:

Q.79 So far, are Republican leaders in Congress paying too much attention, too little attention, or the right amount of attention to the ideas and positions of the Tea Party?

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>	
22	Too much
28	Too little
25	Right amount
25	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

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?

	More than <u>once a week</u>	Once <u>a week</u>	Once or twice <u>a month</u>	A few times <u>a year</u>	<u>Seldom</u>	<u>Never</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Nov 4-7, 2010	12	24	13	24	14	13	1

²⁶ 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 through October, 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 it was described as "the Tea Party Protests that have taken place in the U.S. over the past year."

ASK IF (ATTEND=1-3):

Q.80 Was information on political parties or candidates for the recent election made available in your place of worship, or not?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS WHO ATTEND RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH [N=591]:

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>		Oct 13-18 <u>2010</u> ²⁷	Voters		Voters		Voters	
			Nov <u>2008</u>	Nov <u>2006</u>	Nov <u>2004</u>	Nov <u>2000</u>	Nov <u>1996</u>	
16	Yes	15	15	25	27	14	28	
81	No	82	82	72	71	83	69	
3	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	2	3	3	2	3	3	

ASK IF (ATTEND=1-3):

Q.81 Was information on any state or local ballot initiatives or constitutional amendments made available in your place of worship, or not?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS WHO ATTEND RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH [N=591]

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>		-- Voters --	
		Nov <u>2008</u>	Nov <u>2004</u>
13	Yes	13	19
84	No	85	80
3	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	2	1

ASK IF (ATTEND=1-3):

Q.82 And did the clergy at your place of worship or any other religious groups urge you to vote a particular way in the recent election, or not?

ASK IF YES (Q.82=1),:

Q.83 Were you urged to vote for Republican candidates or for Democratic candidates?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS WHO ATTEND RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH [N=591]

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>		Oct 13-18 <u>2010</u>	Voters		Voters		Voters	
			Nov <u>2008</u>	Nov <u>2006</u>	Nov <u>2004</u>	Nov <u>2000</u>	Nov <u>1996</u>	
6	Yes	5	8	8	11	6	7	
2	Republican candidates	3	--	3	--	--	--	
1	Democratic candidates	1	--	2	--	--	--	
*	Both (VOL.)	0	--	1	--	--	--	
2	Other/Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	*	--	2	--	--	--	
93	No	94	92	91	89	93	91	
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	1	*	2	*	1	2	

²⁷ In October 2010 question asked about the upcoming election.

ASK IF (ATTEND=1-3):

Q.82 And did the clergy at your place of worship or any other religious groups urge you to vote a particular way in the recent election, or not?

ASK IF YES (Q.82=1):

Q.84 Were you urged to vote in a particular way in a Congressional race, a state race, a local race or on specific ballot issues? **[ACCEPT MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE]**

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS WHO ATTEND RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH [N=591]

		----- Voters -----			
Nov 4-7 2010		Nov 2008 ²⁸	Nov 2004	Nov 2000 ²⁹	Nov 1996
6	Yes	8	11	6	7
2	Congressional	*	2	2	3
1	State	1	2	2	3
*	Local	*	2	2	3
1	Ballot issues	3	4	-	-
2	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	1	1	2	2
93	No	92	89	93	91
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	*	*	1	2

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.) (VOL.)		(VOL.)		Lean	Lean
	Republican	Democrat	Independent	No preference	Other party	DK/Ref	Rep	Dem
Nov 4-7, 2010	26	30	37	4	*	2	17	13
Oct 27-30, 2010	25	34	31	6	1	4	13	11
Oct 13-18, 2010	25	31	36	4	*	3	16	13
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	24	32	39	2	*	2	15	17
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	26	33	34	4	*	3	14	14
Jun 16-20, 2010	27	34	34	3	1	2	15	15
Apr 21-26, 2010	26	33	36	3	1	3	16	13
Mar 11-21, 2010	28	34	32	3	*	3	13	12
Mar 10-14, 2010	22	33	37	6	*	3	14	13
Feb 3-9, 2010	26	31	37	3	*	3	14	17
Jan 6-10, 2010	22	33	42	2	1	2	17	16
Yearly Totals								
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

²⁸ In presidential election years (2008, 2004, 2000, 1996), "presidential" was offered as an option.

²⁹ In 2000 and 1996, ballot issues were not offered as an option.

PARTY/PARTYLN CONTINUED...

				(VOL.)	(VOL.)	(VOL.)	Lean	Lean
	Republican	Democrat	Independent	No preference	Other party	DK/Ref	Rep	Dem
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=574]:

Q.85 Would you like to see Republican leaders in Washington move in a more conservative direction or a more moderate direction?

				Voters
Nov 4-7		Jun 16-20	Jan 6-10	Nov 6-9
<u>2010</u>		<u>2010</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2008</u>
56	More conservative	57	51	60
38	More moderate	37	42	35
2	No change (VOL.)	2	2	1
5	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	5	5	4

ASK DEMOCRATS AND DEMOCRATIC LEANERS (PARTY=2 OR PARTYLN=2) [N=549]:

Q.86 Would you like to see Democratic leaders in Washington move in a more liberal direction or a more moderate direction?

				Voters
Nov 4-7		Jun 16-20	Jan 6-10	Nov 6-9
<u>2010</u>		<u>2010</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2008</u>
34	More liberal	34	35	33
54	More moderate	54	53	57
3	No change (VOL.)	4	2	2
10	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	8	9	8

ASK ALL:

PVOTE08A In the 2008 presidential election between Barack Obama and John McCain, did things come up that kept you from voting, or did you happen to vote?

ASK IF VOTED (PVOTE08A=1):

PVOTE08B Did you vote for Obama, McCain or someone else?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1061]:

					(VOL.)	Did not	Don't
	<u>Voted</u>	<u>Obama</u>	<u>McCain</u>	<u>Other candidate</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>	vote	remember/ <u>Ref</u>
Nov 4-7, 2010	89	45	33	6	4	11	1
Oct 27-30, 2010	88	44	35	4	5	10	2
Oct 13-18, 2010	89	45	35	4	4	10	1
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	89	46	34	4	4	10	1
Jan 6-10, 2010	92	44	37	4	6	8	*
Mar 31-Apr 21, 2009	93	47	34	5	7	7	*
Feb 4-8, 2009	93	48	33	4	8	7	*
Jan 7-11, 2009	93	48	35	4	6	7	*
December, 2008	93	50	32	3	9	7	*

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER NEWS INTEREST INDEX
NOVEMBER 4-7, 2010 OMNIBUS
FINAL TOPLINE
N=996**

PEW.1-PEW.2 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ASK ALL:**

PEW.3 Now thinking about political leaders... All things considered, which do you admire most? **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]:**

Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>		Sep 16-19 <u>2010</u>
42	Political leaders who make compromises with people they disagree with [OR]	42
45	Political leaders who stick to their positions without compromising	49
13	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	9

PEW.4-PEW.6 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ASK REPUBLICANS AND REPUBLICAN LEANERS ONLY (PARTY=1 OR PARTYLN=1):**

REPJOB How good a job is the Republican Party doing these days in standing up for its traditional positions on such things as reducing the size of government, cutting taxes and promoting conservative social values — In general, would you say the Party is doing an excellent job, a good job, only a fair job or a poor job?

BASED ON REPUBLICANS AND REPUBLICAN LEANERS [N=396]:

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Nov 4-7, 2010	8	32	40	12	8
Feb 3-9, 2010	3	31	49	14	3
Mar 31-Apr 21, 2009	3	18	54	23	2
Mid-September, 2008	4	31	44	19	2
October, 2007	5	31	49	13	2
Late November, 2006	7	35	41	15	2
June, 2006	6	36	44	10	4
April, 2006	6	41	41	10	2
Mid-September, 2005	4	44	41	8	3
Late March, 2005	8	43	36	9	4
July, 2004	12	49	33	4	2
August, 2003	6	51	37	5	1
May, 2002	6	49	38	5	2
May, 2001	10	50	32	5	3
September, 2000 (RVs)	6	43	44	5	2

ASK DEMOCRATS AND DEMOCRATIC LEANERS ONLY (PARTY=2 OR PARTYLN=2):

DEMJOB How good a job is the Democratic Party doing these days in standing up for its traditional positions on such things as protecting the interests of minorities, helping the poor and needy, and representing working people — In general, would you say the Party is doing an excellent job, a good job, only a fair job or a poor job?

BASED ON DEMOCRATS AND DEMOCRATIC LEANERS [N=457]:

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Nov 4-7, 2010	10	38	35	15	2
Feb 3-9, 2010	8	47	36	7	1
Mar 31-Apr 21, 2009	10	45	39	4	2
Mid-September, 2008	9	41	36	11	3
October, 2007	4	35	48	9	4
Late November, 2006	6	37	45	7	5
June, 2006	4	30	51	13	2

DEMJOB CONTINUED...

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
April, 2006	5	35	48	11	1
Mid-September, 2005	3	32	49	14	2
Late March, 2005	3	30	51	14	2
July, 2004	6	43	40	8	3
August, 2003	5	33	51	9	2
May, 2002	5	39	43	10	3
May, 2001	8	39	40	7	6
September, 2000 (RVs)	11	52	32	4	1