

SEPTEMBER 26, 2013

What Energy Boom? Half Unaware of Rise in U.S. Production

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## Continued Support for Keystone XL Pipeline

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## What Energy Boom? Half Unaware of Rise in U.S. Production Continued Support for Keystone XL Pipeline

Most Americans (65%) continue to favor building the Keystone XL pipeline, perhaps the most politically contentious energy issue in Barack Obama's second term. Yet when it comes to another issue making headlines – a proposal to tighten greenhouse gas emissions from power plants – the public favors stricter limits, by exactly the same margin as the Keystone pipeline (65% to 30%).

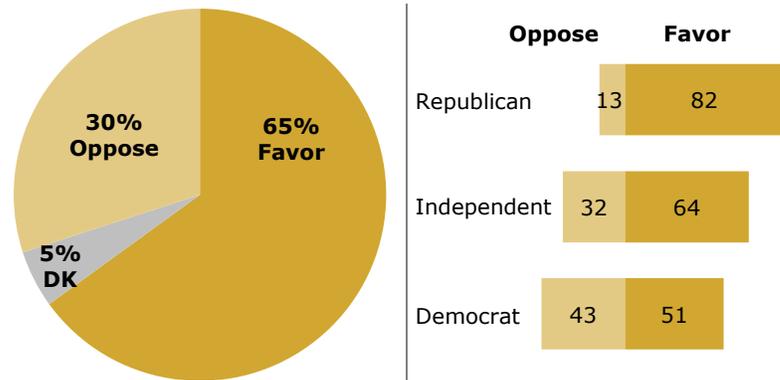
Opinions on these two hotly debated issues underscore the complexity of public attitudes on U.S. energy policy. Support for increasing energy production from some traditional sources remains strong: 58% favor increased offshore oil and gas drilling in U.S. waters.

Yet over the past year, opposition to the drilling process known as fracking has increased, as has opposition to nuclear power. Just 38% favor promoting the increased use of nuclear power while 58% are opposed, the highest level of opposition since the question was first asked in 2005.

The national survey by the Pew Research Center, conducted Sept. 4-8 among 1,506 adults, finds that, as with other energy-related issues, there is a sharp partisan divide on the Keystone pipeline. But while an overwhelming majority of Republicans (82%) favor construction of the pipeline, so too do 64% of independents and about half of Democrats (51%).

### Broad Support for Keystone Pipeline

*Building the Keystone XL pipeline ...*



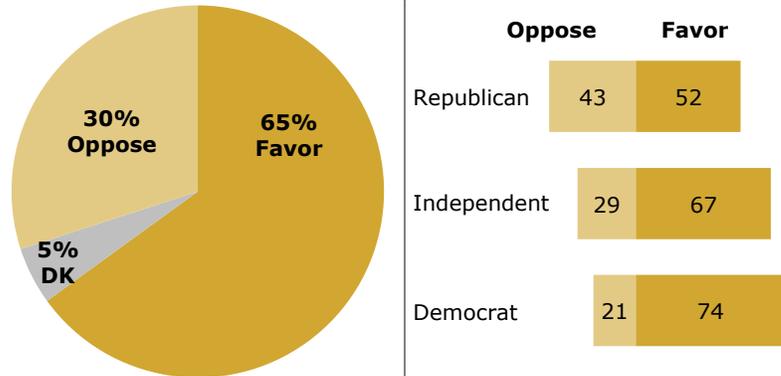
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept. 4-8, 2013.

President Obama's decision about whether to go ahead with the pipeline is expected in the next few months. Environmental groups staunchly oppose the project, while GOP lawmakers are stepping up pressure on Obama to approve it.

The survey was conducted before the EPA announced [its proposal](#) to limit greenhouse gas emissions from new power plants. Nearly two-thirds of the public favors stricter emissions limits on power plants, including 74% of Democrats, 67% of independents and 52% of Republicans.

### Most Back New Emission Limits on Power Plants

Setting stricter emission limits on power plants in order to address climate change



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Overall, 44% favor and 49% oppose the increased use of fracking, the drilling method that uses high-pressure water and chemicals to extract oil and natural gas from underground rock formations. In March, there was more support (48%) than opposition (38%) for more extensive use of the drilling process. The rise in opposition to fracking has come among most demographic and partisan groups.

### Growing Opposition to the Increased Use of Fracking

	March 2013	Sept 2013	Change
Increased use of fracking ...	%	%	
Favor	48	44	-4
Oppose	38	49	+11
Don't know	14	7	-7
	100	100	

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept. 4-8, 2013. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

In terms of broader priorities for the nation's energy supply, a majority of Americans (58%) say it is more important to develop alternative energy sources, such as wind, solar and hydrogen technology, while just 34% say expanding exploration and production of oil, coal and natural gas is the more important priority. These views are little changed from February, when 54% said more important to develop alternatives and 34% said more important to expand production from traditional sources.

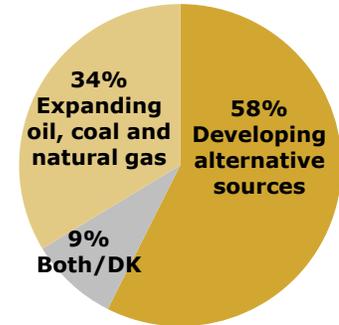
There are age differences in opinions about a number of energy policies, but they are particularly stark in views of overall energy priorities. Fully 73% of those younger than 30, and 61% of those 30 to 49, say it is more important to develop alternative energy sources; among those 50 and older, only about half (48%) view alternative energy as the greater priority.

The survey finds that [the recent energy boom in the United States](#) has not registered widely with the public: only 48% correctly say that U.S. energy production is up in recent years and just 34% attribute it mainly to greater oil, coal and natural gas, even though oil and gas exploration has been the primary driver of this trend.

There is no indication that awareness of the nation's growing energy production is related to energy policy attitudes. For instance, among those who know that energy production is growing mostly from traditional sources, 57% prioritize developing alternative energy sources. That is about the same percentage (58%) among those who do not know this.

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### Priority for Addressing U.S. Energy Supply ...



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### Just Half Are Aware of Increasing Domestic Energy Production

<i>In recent years, amount of energy produced in U.S. has been ...</i>	Sept 2013 %
Increasing (correct)	48
Mostly from wind/solar	9
Mostly from oil/coal/natural gas (correct)	34
Both equally (vol.)	2
Don't know	3
Decreasing	12
Staying about the same	31
Don't know	<u>10</u>
	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept. 4-8, 2013. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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## Keystone XL Support Remains Broad

Support for the Keystone XL pipeline has remained fairly stable during the past six months (65% today, 66% in March), though opposition has risen from 23% to 30%.

During this period, the Obama administration has continued to weigh whether to allow completion of the pipeline, which would transport oil from Canada's oil sands through the Midwest to refineries in Texas. Because the pipeline would cross an international border, the northern leg requires federal approval. The southern portion does not, and much of it has been constructed.

**In June**, President Obama for the first time linked the pipeline debate to climate change, saying he would approve the project only if it would not "significantly exacerbate the problem of carbon pollution."

Republicans overwhelmingly support constructing the pipeline. Eight-in-ten conservative Republicans (84%) and 76% of GOP moderates and liberals favor building the pipeline. **As was the case in March**, Democrats are internally divided: By 58% to 41%, conservative and moderate Democrats favor construction of the pipeline. Liberal Democrats oppose the proposal, by 54% to 41%.

### Democrats Internally Divided over Keystone XL

<i>Building the Keystone XL pipeline...</i>	Favor %	Oppose %	DK %
Total	65	30	5=100
Men	69	28	3=100
Women	61	33	7=100
18-29	55	39	5=100
30-49	65	30	6=100
50-64	70	28	3=100
65+	69	24	6=100
College grad+	61	33	6=100
Some college	66	31	4=100
HS or less	66	28	5=100
<i>Family income</i>			
\$75,000 or more	69	27	4=100
\$30,000-\$75,000	66	29	5=100
Less than \$30,000	61	33	5=100
Republican	82	13	6=100
Cons Rep	84	9	7=100
Mod/Lib Rep	76	21	3=100
Independent	64	32	3=100
Democrat	51	43	6=100
Cons/Mod Dem	58	36	6=100
Liberal Dem	41	54	5=100
Northeast	64	30	6=100
Midwest	66	31	3=100
South	68	27	5=100
West	58	36	6=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept. 4-8, 2013.  
Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

While majorities across all age groups back the Keystone XL pipeline, there is less support among young people. Among those younger than 30, 55% favor building the Keystone XL pipeline while 39% are opposed. People 30 and older favor it by more than two-to-one (67% to 28%).

The balance of opinion favoring the pipeline is roughly the same in the six states it would pass through as in other parts of the country. In the six states the pipeline would traverse – Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas – 69% support its construction while 28% are opposed. Those in other states support it by a margin of 64% to 31%.

## Changing Views of Fracking

Since March, opposition to increased fracking has grown significantly across most regions and demographic groups. Overall, 44% now favor increased use of fracking while 49% are opposed. In March, support exceeded opposition by 10 points (48% to 38%).

Opinion about the increased use is now divided in the Midwest and South. In March, support exceeded opposition by 23 points in the Midwest and 18 points in the South. Opposition also has risen in the West, from 44% to 55%. In the Northeast, more continue to oppose (51%) than favor (42%) increased fracking.

While opposition among both men and women has increased since March, there continue to be wide gender differences over the increased use of fracking. About half of men (51%) favor more fracking compared with 38% of women.

Independents and Republicans are more likely to oppose fracking now than in March (by 13 points and 12 points, respectively). Democrats' views have shown less change, but a majority of Democrats continue to oppose increased use of the drilling method (59%).

### More Opposition to Increased Use of Fracking

	March 2013		Sept 2013		Change in oppose
	Fav	Opp	Fav	Opp	
<i>Increased use of fracking ...</i>	%	%	%	%	
Total	48	38	44	49	+11
Men	55	34	51	44	+10
Women	41	42	38	54	+12
18-29	49	41	40	54	+13
30-49	48	41	45	49	+8
50-64	49	36	46	49	+13
65+	44	34	44	45	+11
College grad+	45	41	44	50	+9
Some college	52	35	44	51	+16
HS or less	47	38	44	48	+10
Northeast	37	46	42	51	+5
Midwest	55	32	47	48	+16
South	52	34	47	46	+12
West	43	44	38	55	+11
Republican	66	24	58	36	+12
Cons Rep	69	18	63	31	+13
Mod/Lib Rep	61	35	48	47	+12
Independent	51	36	45	49	+13
Democrat	33	52	33	59	+7
Cons/Mod Dem	36	47	37	55	+8
Liberal Dem	25	64	27	65	+1

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Overall, people who are aware that U.S. energy production is growing – and that the increase is mostly coming from traditional energy sources (34% of the public) – have about the same views of fracking as do the majority of Americans who are not aware of this.

However, opinion is more divided along partisan lines among those who know that energy production is increasing from traditional sources. Fully 69% of Republicans and Republican leaners who know that the energy supply is increasing and that the growth is mostly from sources like oil, coal and natural gas favor increased use of fracking. Conversely, a nearly identical percentage of Democrats and Democratic leaners (68%) who are aware of trends in domestic energy production *oppose* increased use of fracking.

Opinion is less sharply divided among Republicans and Democrats who are unaware that the domestic energy supply is increasing, mostly as a result of more production among traditional sources.

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### Awareness of Growing U.S. Energy Output and Views of Fracking

<i>View of fracking</i>	<i>Amount of domestic energy has increased? Mostly because of oil/coal/gas?</i>		<b>Diff</b>
	<b>Yes (correct)</b>	<b>No</b>	
<b>Total</b>	%	%	
Favor	46	43	+3
Oppose	51	48	+3
<b>Rep/Lean Rep</b>			
Favor	69	53	+16
Oppose	29	39	-10
<b>Dem/Lean Dem</b>			
Favor	30	36	-6
Oppose	68	55	+13

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept. 4-8, 2013.  
 Figures read down; don't know responses not shown.

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## Support for Alternative Energy Research, More Offshore Drilling

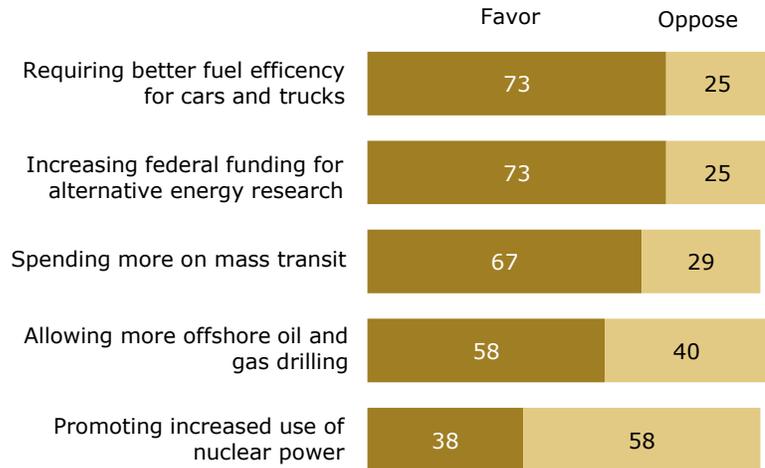
By nearly three-to-one (73% to 25%), the public supports requiring better vehicle fuel efficiency. An identical percentage (73%) favors federal funding for alternative energy research, while two-thirds (67%) back more spending on mass transit.

A majority (58%) also favors more offshore oil and gas drilling. That is lower than last year, when 65% supported more offshore oil and gas drilling. But it remains significantly higher than it was in June 2010, following the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, when just 44% of people wanted to allow more drilling in U.S. waters

Nuclear power has lost support over the past year. Currently, 38% favor the increased use of nuclear power while 58% are opposed. In March 2012, opinion was more closely divided (44% favor, 49% oppose). As recently as February 2010, significantly more favored (52%) than opposed (41%) the increased use of nuclear power.

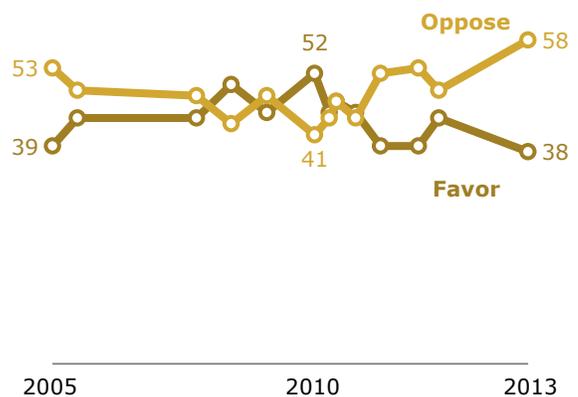
### Public Supports Better Fuel Efficiency, Offshore Drilling; Most Oppose More Nuclear Power

Government policies to address America's energy supply ...



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept. 4-8, 2013. Don't know responses not shown.

### Promoting the Increased Use of Nuclear Power



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept. 4-8, 2013. Don't know responses not shown.

## Sharp Partisan Divide over Energy Policies

There are substantial partisan differences in opinions about each of the energy policies on the poll – and in many cases those differences have widened over time.

As in previous Pew Research Center polls, one of the largest gaps between the parties is on the question of offshore drilling. Nearly eight in ten Republicans (79%) – and 90% of Republicans and Republican leaners who agree with the Tea Party – support allowing more offshore oil and gas drilling, compared with 44% of Democrats.

Democrats are far more supportive than Republicans of stricter emission limits on power plants to address climate change; 74% of Democrats favor this compared with 67% of independents and 52% of Republicans. Still, even among Republicans there is more support than opposition to emission limits (52% favor, 43% oppose).

And when asked which should be the more important priority for addressing the nation's energy supply, large majorities of both Democrats (71%) and independents (60%) say it is more important to develop alternative sources, such as wind, solar and hydrogen technology. A smaller majority of Republicans (53%) say the priority should be expanding exploration of oil, coal and natural gas.

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### Partisan Gaps over Energy Policies

	Rep	Dem	Ind	Diff
<i>% who favor</i>	%	%	%	
Keystone XL pipeline	82	51	64	R+31
Increased use of fracking	58	33	45	R+25
Stricter emission limits on power plants to address climate change	52	74	67	D+22
Allow more oil and gas drilling in U.S. waters	79	44	56	R+35
Promoting increased use of nuclear power	49	29	39	R+20
Spending more on subway, rail and bus	53	76	68	D+23
Requiring better fuel efficiency for cars, trucks	60	84	74	D+24
More federal funding for research on wind, solar, hydrogen	58	84	75	D+26
<i>More important priority for nation's energy supply ...</i>				
Developing alternative sources, such as wind, solar, hydrogen technology	37	71	60	D+34
Expanding exploration of oil, coal, natural gas	53	22	31	R+31

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## Partisan Differences Widen on Alternative Energy, Fuel Efficiency

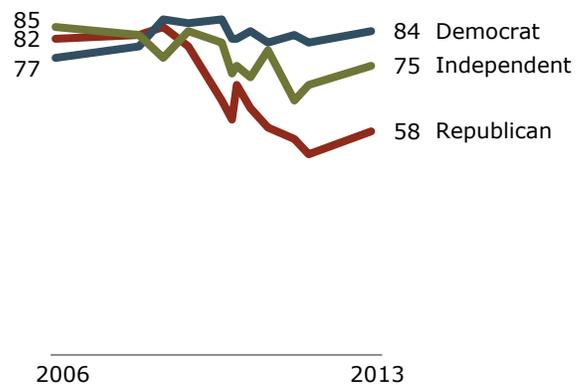
Just a few years ago, there was broad agreement on some – though not all – energy policy objectives. In 2006, during George W. Bush’s presidency, comparable majorities of independents (85%), Republicans (82%) and Democrats (77%) favored increasing federal funding for research on wind, solar and hydrogen technology.

The bipartisan consensus on alternative energy research and other policies – including better fuel efficiency standards – was noted in a February 2006 report, [“Both Reds and Blues Go Green on Energy.”](#)

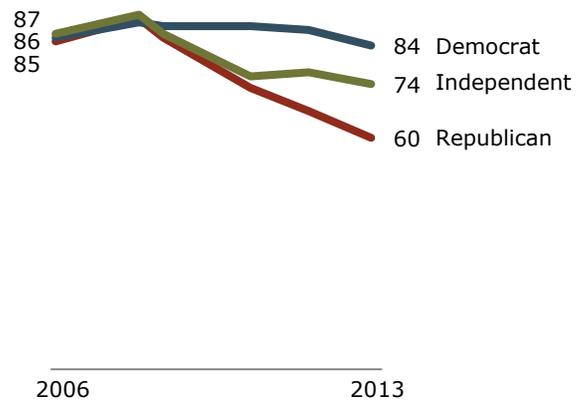
Since then, support for funding alternative technology research has fallen by 24 points among Republicans (to 58%) and 10 points among independents (75%), while increasing slightly among Democrats (84%). Much of the change in opinions among Republicans came after Barack Obama took office in 2009. In September 2008, 85% of Republicans and 77% of independents favor increased funding for alternative energy research; in May of 2010, 61% of Republicans and 73% of independents favored more funding for alternative energy research.

There has been a similar trend in opinions about requiring better fuel efficiency for cars, trucks and SUVs. Seven years ago, large majorities across all partisan groups (87% of independents, 86% of Democrats and 85% of Republicans) favored higher fuel efficiency standards. The percentage of Democrats favoring this has changed little over this period (currently 84% favor), while falling 25 points among Republicans and 13 points among independents.

### Fewer Republicans Back More Alternative Energy Research...



### And Better Vehicle Fuel Standards



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On some energy policy-related issues, however, such as nuclear power and offshore drilling, partisan differences have remained fairly steady over the years. Currently, 49% of Republicans, 39% of independents and 29% of Democrats favor promoting the increased use of nuclear power. In 2006, 56% of Republicans, 38% of independents and 39% of Democrats supported more nuclear power.

In September 2008, 87% of Republicans, 67% of independents and 55% of Democrats favored more drilling in U.S. waters. Today, there is less support across all three groups, but the partisan gap is about as large as it was then (35 points now, 32 points in September 2008).

## About the Survey

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted September 4-8, 2013 among a national sample of 1,506 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (751 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 755 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 401 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted by interviewers at Princeton Data Source under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. A combination of landline and cell phone random digit dial samples were used; both samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish. Respondents in the landline sample were selected by randomly asking for the youngest adult male or female who is now at home. Interviews in the cell sample were conducted with the person who answered the phone, if that person was an adult 18 years of age or older. For detailed information about our survey methodology, see <http://people-press.org/methodology/>.

The combined landline and cell phone sample are weighted using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin and nativity and region to parameters from the 2011 Census Bureau's American Community Survey and population density to parameters from the Decennial Census. The sample also is weighted to match current patterns of telephone status and relative usage of landline and cell phones (for those with both), based on extrapolations from the 2012 National Health Interview Survey. The weighting procedure also accounts for the fact that respondents with both landline and cell phones have a greater probability of being included in the combined sample and adjusts for household size among respondents with a landline phone. Sampling errors and statistical tests of significance take into account the effect of weighting. The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey:

<b>Group</b>	<b>Unweighted sample size</b>	<b>Plus or minus...</b>
Total sample	1,506	2.9 percentage points
Republican	396	5.7 percentage points
Conservative	274	6.9 percentage points
Moderate/Liberal	116	10.6 percentage points
Democrat	472	5.3 percentage points
Liberal	180	8.5 percentage points
Moderate/Conservative	283	6.8 percentage points
Independent	569	4.8 percentage points

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

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

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS**  
**SEPTEMBER 2013 POLITICAL SURVEY**  
**FINAL TOPLINE**  
**September 4-8, 2013**  
**N=1,506**

**QUESTIONS 1, 3a-b PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**  
**NO QUESTION 2**

**ASK ALL:**

Now, thinking about how Barack Obama is handling some issues...

Q.3 Do you approve or disapprove of the way Barack Obama is handling **[INSERT ITEMS; RANDOMIZE; OBSERVE FORM SPLITS]**. How about **[NEXT ITEM]**? **[REPEAT INTRODUCTION AS NECESSARY]**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
c. Energy policy			
Sep 4-8, 2013	44	38	18
Mar 7-11, 2012	42	45	13
Jan 11-16, 2012	36	46	18
Nov 9-14, 2011	44	38	18
Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	40	44	16
Jan 6-9, 2011	46	37	18
Jun 16-20, 2010	45	40	15
Apr 21-26, 2010	43	34	23
Jan 6-10, 2010	45	35	20
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	50	34	16
Jul 22-26, 2009	46	31	22

**NO QUESTIONS 3d-e, 3g-h, 9, 11-14**  
**QUESTIONS 3f, 3i, 4-8, 10 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

**ASK ALL:**

Q.15 Right now, which ONE of the following do you think should be the more important priority for addressing America's energy supply? **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**?

<u>Sep 4-8</u> <u>2013</u>		<sup>(U)</sup> <u>Feb 13-18</u> <u>2013</u>	<u>Oct 24-28</u> <u>2012</u>	<u>Mar 7-11</u> <u>2012</u>	<u>Feb 22-Mar 1</u> <u>2011</u>
58	Developing alternative sources, such as wind, solar and hydrogen technology	54	47	52	63
34	Expanding exploration and production of oil, coal and natural gas	34	39	39	29
6	Both should be given equal priority <b>(VOL.)</b>	7	9	5	6
3	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>	4	5	4	2

**ASK ALL:**

Q.16 From what you've read and heard, has the amount of energy produced in the United States been increasing, decreasing, or staying about the same in recent years?

**ASK IF 'INCREASING' (Q.16=1) [N=736]:**

Q.16a And has this increased energy production come mostly from sources such as wind and solar, or mostly from sources such as oil, coal and natural gas?

Sep 4-8

2013

48	Increasing
9	Increases mostly from sources such as wind and solar
34	Increases mostly from sources such as oil, coal and natural gas
2	Increases from both equally <b>(VOL.)</b>
3	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>
12	Decreasing
31	Staying about the same
10	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>

**QUESTIONS 17a-d, 29a-b PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**  
**NO QUESTIONS 18-28**

**ASK ALL:**

Q.29 Please tell me if you think the REPUBLICAN Party or the DEMOCRATIC Party could do the better job of **[INSERT FIRST ITEM; RANDOMIZE]**? How about **[NEXT ITEM]**? **[IF NECESSARY: Which party could do the better job of ITEM?]**

	Republican <u>Party</u>	Democratic <u>Party</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>Both</u> <u>equally</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>Neither</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
c. Dealing with the nation's energy situation					
Sep 4-8, 2013	36	40	7	8	8
Dec 5-9, 2012 <sup>1</sup>	35	47	4	4	11
Mar 7-11, 2012	35	46	2	6	10
Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	37	42	7	5	9
Oct 13-18, 2010	28	38	8	11	15
May 20-23, 2010	28	35	10	12	15
Apr 21-26, 2010	32	40	8	9	12
Feb 3-9, 2010	32	44	8	6	10
Aug 27-30, 2009	25	47	7	9	12
February, 2008	23	57	5	5	10
September, 2006	27	47	4	7	15
February, 2006	32	45	6	7	10
Mid-September, 2005	31	44	6	8	11
May, 2001	36	34	10	7	13
October, 2006	28	44	5	6	17

**QUESTIONS 29d, 35-39, 41, 44, 45 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**  
**NO QUESTIONS 30-34, 40, 42, 43, 46-54**

<sup>1</sup> Question wording from October 2006 to December 2012 was "Dealing with the nation's energy problems."

**ASK ALL:**

Next,

Q.55 As I read some possible government policies to address America's energy supply, tell me whether you would favor or oppose each. First, would you favor or oppose the government **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE; OBSERVE FORM SPLITS]**? Would you favor or oppose the government **[INSERT NEXT ITEM]**?

		Favor	Oppose	(VOL.) DK/Ref
a.	Allowing more offshore oil and gas drilling in U.S. waters			
	Sep 4-8, 2013	58	40	2
	Mar 7-11, 2012	65	31	4
	Nov 3-6, 2011	58	35	7
	Mar 17-20, 2011	57	37	6
	Oct 13-18, 2010	51	41	7
	Jun 16-20, 2010	44	52	4
	May 6-9, 2010	54	38	8
	Feb 3-9, 2010	63	31	6
	Apr 14-21, 2009	68	27	5
	September, 2008	67	28	5
b.	Increasing federal funding for research on wind, solar and hydrogen technology			
	Sep 4-8, 2013	73	25	2
	Mar 7-11, 2012	69	26	5
	Nov 3-6, 2011	68	26	6
	Mar 17-20, 2011	74	21	5
	Oct 13-18, 2010	74	21	6
	Jun 16-20, 2010	75	21	3
	May 6-9, 2010	73	22	5
	Feb 3-9, 2010	78	17	5
	Apr 14-21, 2009	82	15	3
	September, 2008	82	14	4
	Late February, 2008	81	14	5
	February, 2006	82	14	4
c.	Promoting the increased use of nuclear power			
	Sep 4-8, 2013	38	58	4
	Mar 7-11, 2012	44	49	7
	Nov 3-6, 2011	39	53	8
	Mar 17-20, 2011	39	52	8
	Oct 13-18, 2010	45	44	11
	Jun 16-20, 2010	47	47	6
	May 6-9, 2010	45	44	11
	Feb 3-9, 2010	52	41	7
	Apr 14-21, 2009	45	48	7
	September, 2008	50	43	7
	Late February, 2008	44	48	8
	February, 2006	44	49	7
	Mid-September, 2005	39	53	8

**NO ITEM d.****ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=744]:**

e.F1 Requiring better fuel efficiency for cars, trucks and SUVs

Sep 4-8, 2013	73	25	3
Mar 7-11, 2012	78	19	3
Oct 13-18, 2010	79	17	4
September, 2008	88	10	2
February, 2008	90	8	2
February, 2006	86	12	2

**Q.55 CONTINUED ...**

		<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>(VOL.) DK/Ref</u>
	Mid-September, 2005	86	12	2
<b>ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=762]:</b>				
f.F2	Spending more on subway, rail and bus systems			
	Sep 4-8, 2013	67	29	4
	Mar 7-11, 2012	65	31	4
	Mar 17-20, 2011	61	34	6
	Oct 13-18, 2010	63	29	8
	Jun 16-20, 2010	64	31	5
	May 6-9, 2010	65	28	7
	Feb 3-9, 2010	70	25	4
	Apr 14-21, 2009	70	25	5
	Late-February, 2008	72	23	5
	February, 2006	68	26	6
	Mid-September, 2005	68	27	5

**ASK ALL:**

Q.56 Do you favor or oppose **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE ITEMS a AND b FIRST WITH ITEM c ALWAYS LAST]**?

		<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>(VOL.) DK/Ref</u>
a.	Increased use of fracking, a drilling method that uses high-pressure water and chemicals to extract oil and natural gas from underground rock formations			
	Sep 4-8, 2013	44	49	7
	Mar 13-17, 2013	48	38	14
b.	Building the Keystone XL pipeline that would transport oil from Canada's oil sands region through the Midwest to refineries in Texas			
	Sep 4-8, 2013	65	30	5
	Mar 13-17, 2013	66	23	11
c.	Setting stricter emission limits on power plants in order to address climate change			
	Sep 4-8, 2013	65	30	5
	Feb 13-18, 2013 (U)	62	28	10

**NO QUESTIONS 57-59, 62, 68, 70-77****QUESTIONS 60-61, 63-67, 69, 78-84 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1) [N=1,201]:**

Q.85 And how often would you say you vote in PRIMARY elections – that is, the elections in which a party selects their nominee to run in a general election. Would you say you vote in PRIMARY elections **[READ IN ORDER]**?

<u>Sep 4-8 2013</u>		<u>July 17-21 2013</u>
50	Always	46
24	Nearly always	23
13	Part of the time	13
11	Seldom	14
2	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>	4

**ASK ALL:**

PARTY In politics TODAY, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or independent?

**ASK IF INDEP/NO PREF/OTHER/DK/REF (PARTY=3,4,5,9):**

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

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	(VOL.) <u>No preference</u>	(VOL.) <u>Other party</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>	<u>Lean Rep</u>	<u>Lean Dem</u>
Sep 4-8, 2013	26	32	38	3	1	1	17	15
Jul 17-21, 2013	19	29	46	3	*	2	19	18
Jun 12-16, 2013	23	33	39	3	*	2	17	15
May 1-5, 2013	25	32	37	2	1	3	14	16
Mar 13-17, 2013	26	33	34	3	1	3	14	15
Feb 13-18, 2013	22	32	41	2	*	2	15	19
Jan 9-13, 2013	25	32	38	2	*	2	15	16
Dec 17-19, 2012	21	32	38	4	*	4	15	14
Dec 5-9, 2012	23	33	38	3	1	2	14	19
Oct 31-Nov 3, 2012	26	34	34	3	1	3	13	16
Oct 24-28, 2012	28	33	33	4	*	2	12	16
Oct 4-7, 2012	27	31	36	3	1	3	15	15
Sep 12-16, 2012	24	35	36	2	*	2	14	16
<b>Yearly Totals</b>								
2012	24.7	32.6	36.4	3.1	.5	2.7	14.4	16.1
2011	24.3	32.3	37.4	3.1	.4	2.5	15.7	15.6
2010	25.2	32.7	35.2	3.6	.4	2.8	14.5	14.1
2009	23.9	34.4	35.1	3.4	.4	2.8	13.1	15.7
2008	25.7	36.0	31.5	3.6	.3	3.0	10.6	15.2
2007	25.3	32.9	34.1	4.3	.4	2.9	10.9	17.0
2006	27.8	33.1	30.9	4.4	.3	3.4	10.5	15.1
2005	29.3	32.8	30.2	4.5	.3	2.8	10.3	14.9
2004	30.0	33.5	29.5	3.8	.4	3.0	11.7	13.4
2003	30.3	31.5	30.5	4.8	.5	2.5	12.0	12.6
2002	30.4	31.4	29.8	5.0	.7	2.7	12.4	11.6
2001	29.0	33.2	29.5	5.2	.6	2.6	11.9	11.6
2001 Post-Sept 11	30.9	31.8	27.9	5.2	.6	3.6	11.7	9.4
2001 Pre-Sept 11	27.3	34.4	30.9	5.1	.6	1.7	12.1	13.5
2000	28.0	33.4	29.1	5.5	.5	3.6	11.6	11.7
1999	26.6	33.5	33.7	3.9	.5	1.9	13.0	14.5
1998	27.9	33.7	31.1	4.6	.4	2.3	11.6	13.1
1997	28.0	33.4	32.0	4.0	.4	2.3	12.2	14.1
1996	28.9	33.9	31.8	3.0	.4	2.0	12.1	14.9
1995	31.6	30.0	33.7	2.4	.6	1.3	15.1	13.5
1994	30.1	31.5	33.5	1.3	--	3.6	13.7	12.2
1993	27.4	33.6	34.2	4.4	1.5	2.9	11.5	14.9
1992	27.6	33.7	34.7	1.5	0	2.5	12.6	16.5
1991	30.9	31.4	33.2	0	1.4	3.0	14.7	10.8
1990	30.9	33.2	29.3	1.2	1.9	3.4	12.4	11.3
1989	33	33	34	--	--	--	--	--
1987	26	35	39	--	--	--	--	--

**ASK REPUBLICANS AND REPUBLICAN LEANERS ONLY (PARTY=1 OR PARTYLN=1):**

TEAPARTY3 From what you know, do you agree or disagree with the Tea Party movement, or don't you have an opinion either way?

**BASED ON REPUBLICANS AND REPUBLICAN LEANERS [N=657]:**

	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>No opinion either way</u>	(VOL.) <u>Haven't heard of</u>	(VOL.) <u>Refused</u>	<u>Not heard of/DK</u>
Sep 4-8, 2013	35	9	54	1	1	--
Jul 17-21, 2013	37	10	50	2	1	--
Jun 12-16, 2013	44	9	46	1	2	--

## TEAPARTY3 CONTINUED...

	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>No opinion either way</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>Haven't heard of</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>Refused</u>	<i>Not heard of/ DK</i>
May 23-26, 2013	41	7	48	1	3	--
May 1-5, 2013	28	8	61	2	1	--
Mar 13-17, 2013	43	7	47	1	1	--
Feb 13-18, 2013	36	9	52	1	3	--
Feb 14-17, 2013	43	9	45	1	2	--
Jan 9-13, 2013	35	10	51	2	2	--
Dec 5-9, 2012	37	11	51	1	*	--
Oct 31-Nov 3, 2012 (RVs)	40	8	49	1	2	--
Oct 4-7, 2012	38	9	50	1	3	--
Sep 12-16, 2013	39	7	52	1	1	--
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	40	9	47	2	1	--
Jun 7-17, 2012	42	8	48	1	1	--
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	36	9	53	1	2	--
Apr 4-15, 2012	42	8	48	1	1	--
Mar 7-11, 2012	38	10	49	2	1	--
Feb 8-12, 2012	40	7	51	1	1	--
Jan 11-16, 2012	42	8	47	1	1	--
Jan 4-8, 2012	37	8	52	1	1	--
Dec 7-11, 2011	40	9	48	2	1	--
Nov 9-14, 2011	41	9	49	*	1	--
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	37	11	51	1	1	--
Aug 17-21, 2011	43	7	49	*	1	--
Jul 20-24, 2011	40	7	51	*	1	--
Jun 15-19, 2011	42	9	47	1	1	--
May 25-30, 2011	37	7	52	1	3	--
Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	45	9	46	*	1	--
Mar 8-14, 2011	37	7	54	1	*	--
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	41	9	48	1	1	--
Feb 2-7, 2011 <sup>2</sup>	43	8	47	1	1	--
Jan 5-9, 2011	45	6	47	1	1	--
Dec 1-5, 2010	48	5	45	1	1	--
Nov 4-7, 2010	51	5	42	1	1	--
Oct 27-30, 2010 (RVs)	58	5	27	--	1	9
Oct 13-18, 2010 (RVs)	54	5	30	--	1	10
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 (RVs)	56	6	29	--	*	9
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	46	5	36	--	1	13
Jun 16-20, 2010	46	5	30	--	*	19
May 20-23, 2010	53	4	25	--	1	16
Mar 11-21, 2010	48	4	26	--	1	21

<sup>2</sup> In the February 2-7, 2011, survey and before, question read "...do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the Tea Party movement..." In October 2010 and earlier, question was asked only of those who had heard or read a lot or a little about the Tea Party. In May 2010 through October 2010, it was described as: "the Tea Party movement that has been involved in campaigns and protests in the U.S. over the past year." In March 2010 it was described as "the Tea Party protests that have taken place in the U.S. over the past year."