

GALLUP NEWS SERVICE

GALLUP POLL SOCIAL SERIES: WORK AND EDUCATION

-- FINAL TOPLINE --

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Note: Q.7, 27-34 should be cited as a *USA Today*/Gallup poll.

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted August 11-14, 2011 with a random sample of –1,008—adults, aged 18+, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the margin of error is ± 4 percentage points.

For results based on the sample of –495—national adults in Form A and –513—national adults in Form B, the maximum margins of sampling error are ± 6 percentage points.

For results based on the sample of –886—registered voters, the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 4 percentage points.

For results based on the sample of –489—adults employed full- or part-time, the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 6 percentage points.

For results based on the sample of –221—parents with children in Kindergarten through Grade 12, the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 8 percentage points.

For results based on the sample of –485—men, the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 6 percentage points.

For results based on the sample of –523—women, the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 6 percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone respondents and 600 landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents by region. Landline numbers are chosen at random among listed telephone numbers, cell phone numbers are selected using random-digit dial methods. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member had the most recent birthday.

Samples are weighted by gender, age, race, Hispanic ethnicity, education, region, adults in the household, and phone status (cell phone only/landline only/both, having an unlisted landline number, and being cell phone mostly). Demographic weighting targets are based on the March 2010 Current Population Survey figures for the age 18+ non-institutionalized population living in U.S. telephone households. All reported margins of sampling error include the computed design effects for weighting and sample design.

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

11. Thinking about the future, do you think labor unions in this country will become -- [ROTATED: stronger than they are today, the same as today, (or) weaker than they are today]?

	<u>Stronger</u>	<u>Same</u>	<u>Weaker</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
2011 Aug 11-14	20	22	55	3
2010 Aug 5-8	25	25	46	5
2009 Aug 6-9	24	24	48	4
2008 Aug 7-10	22	30	41	7
2007 Aug 13-16	19	31	45	5
2005 Aug 8-11	19	25	53	3
2004 Aug 9-11	21	34	41	4
2002 Aug 5-8	23	35	36	6
2001 Aug 16-19	24	30	40	6
1999 Aug 24-26	25	28	44	3

12. Would you, personally, like to see labor unions in the United States have -- [ROTATED: more influence than they have today, the same amount as today, (or) less influence than they have today]?

	<u>More influence</u>	<u>Same amount</u>	<u>Less influence</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
2011 Aug 11-14	30	25	42	3
2010 Aug 5-8	29	27	40	4
2009 Aug 6-9	25	28	42	5
2008 Aug 7-10	35	28	32	5
2007 Aug 13-16	35	33	28	4
2005 Aug 8-11	38	29	30	3
2004 Aug 9-11	29	36	32	3
2002 Aug 5-8	27	36	31	6
2001 Aug 16-19	30	35	31	4
1999 Aug 24-26	30	36	32	2

13. Overall, do you think labor unions mostly help or mostly hurt [RANDOM ORDER]?

2011 Aug 11-14
(sorted by "mostly help")

	<u>Mostly help</u>	<u>Mostly hurt</u>
Workers who are members of unions	68	28
The companies where workers are unionized	48	44
States and cities where government workers are unionized	47	45
The U.S. economy in general	45	49
Workers who are not members of unions	34	56

Q. 13 trend results begin on next page

Q.13 (EFFECT OF LABOR UNIONS) CONTINUED

FULL TRENDS: LABOR UNION HELP OR HURT?

A. Workers who are members of unions

	<u>Mostly help</u>	<u>Mostly hurt</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
2011 Aug 11-14	68	28	4
2009 Aug 6-9	66	28	6
2006 Aug 7-10	71	21	8
2005 Aug 28-30	69	25	6
2003 Aug 4-6	76	20	4
2001 Aug 16-19	74	20	6
1999 Mar 5-7	72	24	4

B. The U.S. economy in general

	<u>Mostly help</u>	<u>Mostly hurt</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
2011 Aug 11-14	45	49	6
2009 Aug 6-9	39	51	10
2006 Aug 7-10	53	36	11
2005 Aug 28-30	54	39	7
2003 Aug 4-6	54	38	8
2001 Aug 16-19	49	38	13
1999 Mar 5-7	55	37	8
1997 Aug 22-25 ^	48	45	7

^ WORDING: The economy

C. Workers who are not members of unions

	<u>Mostly help</u>	<u>Mostly hurt</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
2011 Aug 11-14	34	56	10
2009 Aug 6-9	29	62	9
2006 Aug 7-10	33	51	16
2005 Aug 28-30	38	52	10
2003 Aug 4-6	36	54	10
2001 Aug 16-19	36	50	14
1999 Mar 5-7	35	55	10

Q.13 (EFFECT OF LABOR UNIONS) CONTINUED**D. The companies where workers are unionized**

	<u>Mostly help</u>	<u>Mostly hurt</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
2011 Aug 11-14	48	44	8
2009 Aug 6-9	45	46	9
2006 Aug 7-10	50	39	11
2005 Aug 28-30	53	40	7
2003 Aug 4-6	58	35	7
2001 Aug 16-19	52	38	10

E. States and cities where government workers are unionized

	<u>Mostly help</u>	<u>Mostly hurt</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
2011 Aug 11-14	47	45	7