



THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 2011

Unions' Favorability Still Low, But Mirrors Business Rating

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## Labor Unions Seen as Good for Workers, Not U.S. Competitiveness

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## Unions' Favorability Still Low, But Mirrors Business Rating

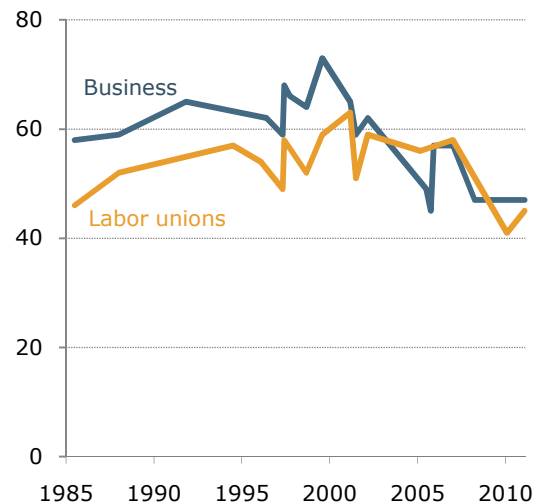
### Labor Unions Seen as Good for Workers, Not U.S. Competitiveness

The favorability ratings for labor unions remain at nearly their lowest level in a quarter century with 45% expressing a positive view. Yet the public expresses similar opinions about business corporations – 47% have a favorable impression – and this rating is also near a historic low.

Americans express mixed views of the impact of labor unions on salaries and working conditions, international competitiveness, job availability and productivity. About half (53%) say unions have had a positive effect on the salaries and benefits of union workers, while just 17% say they have had a negative effect. Views are similar about the impact of unions on working conditions for *all* workers (51% positive, 17% negative).

But as many say unions have a negative effect as a positive effect on workplace productivity and on the availability of good jobs in America. And more say that unions have a negative (36%) than positive (24%) impact on the ability of U.S. companies to compete internationally.

#### Declining Favorability for Both Business and Labor



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Feb. 2-7, 2011.

#### Labor Unions Seen as Benefiting Workers, Not American Competitiveness

<i>Effect of labor unions on...</i>	<b>Pos- itive</b>	<b>Neg- ative</b>	<b>Not much effect</b>	<b>Other/ DK</b>
	%	%	%	%
Salary and benefits of union workers	53	17	22	9=100
Working conditions for all American workers	51	17	25	7=100
Workplace productivity	34	30	26	9=100
Availability of good jobs in America	32	33	28	7=100
Ability of American companies to compete globally	24	36	30	11=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Feb 2-7, 2011. Q57a-e. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted Feb. 2-7 among 1,385 adults, finds virtually no differences in opinions about private and public sector unions.

About half (48%) say they have a favorable opinion of unions that represent workers at private companies, while 37% have an unfavorable view. The figures are nearly identical for unions that represent people who work for state or local governments – 48% have a favorable impression of these unions while 40% have an unfavorable opinion.

A previous Pew Research survey on proposals for balancing state budgets found more support for decreasing the pension plans of state government employees than for cutting programs or raising taxes. Even so, only about half (47%) favored decreasing government employee pensions to balance their state's budget; an identical percentage said their state should not do this. (See "[Fewer Want Spending to Grow, But Most Cuts Remain Unpopular](#)," Feb. 10, 2011.)

The new survey finds there has been little change since the mid-1990s in public support for labor unions in disputes with businesses. Currently, 43% say that when they hear of such a disagreement, their first reaction is to side with businesses; about the same number (40%) say their first reaction is to side with the unions. In 1995, the balance of opinion was about the same (36% side with unions, 43% side with businesses).

Opinions also are divided when people are asked for initial reaction to a disagreement between unions and state and local governments: 44% say that when they hear of such a dispute they side with unions, compared with 38% who say they side with governments.

### No Differences in Views of Private, Public Sector Unions

<i>Views of labor unions that represent...</i>	<b>Favorable</b> %	<b>Unfavorable</b> %	<b>Other/DK</b> %
Workers for private companies	48	37	15=100
Workers for state/local governments	48	40	12=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Feb 2-7, 2011. Q10. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

### Continuing Divide in Views of Labor-Business Disputes

<i>Your first reaction to disagreement between...</i>	<b>Feb 1995*</b> %	<b>Feb 2011</b> %
<b>Labor unions and businesses</b>		
Side with the unions	36	40
Side with the businesses	43	43
Both/Neither/Depends	12	9
Don't know	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>
	100	100
<b>Labor unions and state or local governments</b>		
Side with the unions	--	44
Side with the governments	--	38
Both/Neither/Depends	--	8
Don't know	--	<u>10</u>
		100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER February 2-7, 2011. Q55-56. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.  
\* From CBS/New York Times.

In general, Americans do not believe that union agreements give union workers unfair advantages over other workers. Slightly more than half (55%) say that labor agreements ensure that union workers are treated fairly, while only about a third (34%) say the agreements give union workers unfair advantages.

Government data show that labor unions have become less of a factor in the overall U.S. economy in recent decades – most notably in the private sector. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 11.9% of wage and salary workers in the United States belonged to unions in 2010. That is down slightly from the 12.3% in 2009, but much lower than the 20.1% that belonged to unions in 1983, the first year when comparable data are available. BLS also reports that now more public sector workers belong to a union than do private sector workers.

## Union Favorability Still Well Below 2007

Americans' attitudes about labor unions changed only slightly over the past year, following a sharp downturn between early 2007 and early 2010. Currently, 45% say they have a favorable opinion about labor unions, while nearly as many (41%) say they have an unfavorable opinion.

In January 2007, 58% said they had a favorable opinion of unions; 31% had an unfavorable opinion.

Young people, Democrats and people who live in union households continue to hold the most favorable views of organized labor. About six-in-ten of those 18-29 (58%) say they have a favorable opinion of unions, compared with 37% of those 65 and

older. In early 2007, a much larger percentage of older Americans (60%) had a favorable opinion of unions. The decline among younger people was modest (66% to 58%).

Six-in-ten Democrats (61%) say they have a favorable opinion, compared with 30% of Republicans and 42% of independents. In early 2007, 70% of Democrats, 47% of Republicans and 54% of independents said they had a favorable opinion of unions. There are similar partisan differences in opinions about private sector unions and public employee unions.

### Broad Declines in Union Favorability

<i>Overall opinion of labor unions?</i>	<b>Jan 2007</b>		<b>Feb 2010</b>		<b>Feb 2011</b>	
	Fav %	Unfav %	Fav %	Unfav %	Fav %	Unfav %
Total	58	31	41	42	45	41
Men	57	34	40	49	45	45
Women	59	29	43	36	46	37
White	54	36	37	46	43	43
Black	75	19	59	26	62	29
18-29	66	24	53	33	58	29
30-49	57	32	36	45	43	46
50-64	50	38	45	42	43	41
65+	60	28	29	51	37	47
College grad+	55	38	37	47	43	47
Some college	61	30	42	40	46	42
HS or less	58	28	44	40	46	37
<i>Family income</i>						
\$75,000 or more	54	42	35	54	45	46
\$30,000-\$74,999	57	33	47	40	46	43
Less than \$30,000	65	22	43	36	49	36
Republican	47	45	29	58	30	56
Democrat	70	19	56	26	61	27
Independent	54	34	38	46	42	46
<i>Union household</i>						
Yes	77	19	74	22	69	24
No	54	33	36	45	42	44

PEW RESEARCH CENTER February 2-7, 2011. Q6a.

In the current survey, there is a little difference in opinions about labor unions based on education level or household income. Among many groups – but not all – opinions dropped between 2007 and 2010 and then made up some of that decline over the past year.

African Americans continue to offer more favorable opinions about labor unions than do whites. Currently, 62% of African Americans say they have a favorable view, compared with 43% of whites. Last year, the numbers were similar (37% for whites, 59% for blacks). Favorable opinions of labor unions among both whites and blacks were higher in 2007 (54% for whites, 75% for blacks).

Not surprisingly, members of union households also continue to see unions more favorably. About seven-in-ten in union households (69%) offer a favorable opinion, compared with 42% in non-union households. That gap was somewhat wider one year ago: 74% for union households, 36% for non-union). In early 2007, more than three-quarters (77%) of those in union households expressed a favorable opinion, compared with 54% of non-union households.

### Business Favorability Also Lower

Currently, 47% say they have a favorable opinion of business corporations while 45% have an unfavorable opinion. These views are unchanged since April 2008, but are substantially less positive than in January 2007 (57% favorable, 30% unfavorable). Since early 2007, the favorability ratings for business corporations have fallen by 10 points while favorable ratings for unions have fallen by 13 points.

Over the past four years, opinions about business corporations have turned more negative among Republicans, Democrats and independents. Currently, 58% of Republicans

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### Republicans Have Less Favorable Views of Business

<i>View of business corporations...</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rep</b>	<b>Dem</b>	<b>Ind</b>
<b>Feb 2011</b>	%	%	%	%
Favorable	47	58	47	41
Unfavorable	45	36	45	51
<b>April 2008</b>				
Favorable	47	64	42	42
Unfavorable	45	30	49	53
<b>Jan 2007</b>				
Favorable	57	70	52	54
Unfavorable	30	18	33	34
<b>07-11 change in favorable</b>	-10	-12	-5	-13

PEW RESEARCH CENTER February 2-7, 2011. Q6b.

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have a favorable opinion of business while 36% have an unfavorable opinion. In January 2007, 70% of Republicans viewed corporations favorably and only 18% said they had an unfavorable opinion – half the percentage as in the current survey.

The balance of opinion among independents toward business corporations moved from positive to negative between 2007 and 2008 and has changed little since then. Democrats' views of business corporations also turned more negative between 2007 and 2008 before recovering slightly in the current survey.

### Democrats Most Likely to See Union Positives

Democrats are much more likely to offer favorable opinions of unions than either Republicans or independents. Democrats also are less likely to say that unions have a negative impact on the ability of American companies to compete in a global marketplace and the availability of good jobs in the United States.

On balance, Republicans, Democrats and independents say that labor unions have had a positive effect on union workers' salaries and benefits, as well as working conditions for all Americans workers. However,

Democrats view their impact as much more positive than either of the other groups. For example, 61% of Democrats said labor unions have had a positive effect on working conditions for all American workers; 49% of independents and 42% of Republicans agree.

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#### Wide Partisan Gaps in Views of Labor Unions' Impact

<i>Labor unions' effect on...</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rep</b>	<b>Dem</b>	<b>Ind</b>
	%	%	%	%
<b>Union workers' salary and benefits</b>				
Positive	53	46	62	51
Negative	17	27	12	15
<b>Working conditions for all American workers</b>				
Positive	51	42	61	49
Negative	17	23	14	17
<b>Ability of American companies to compete globally</b>				
Positive	24	17	26	25
Negative	36	47	26	38
<b>Availability of good jobs in U.S.</b>				
Positive	32	24	40	31
Negative	33	42	25	34
<b>Workplace productivity</b>				
Positive	34	22	44	34
Negative	30	45	21	30
N=	1385	339	455	511

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Feb. 2-7, 2011. Q57a-e. Chart does not show percent saying not much effect or don't know.

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Republicans, though, are much more negative than Democrats about unions' impact on America's ability to compete globally, workplace productivity and the availability of good jobs in the U.S. Independents tend to fall in between.

Nearly half of Republicans (47%) say unions hurt American companies' global competitiveness, compared with 26% of Democrats. Nearly four-in-ten independents (38%) say this. About four-in-ten Democrats (39%) say unions don't have much of an effect on this. Fewer than three-in-ten Republicans (28%) or independents (26%) agree.

### Higher-Income Americans See More Negative Effects

People across income levels say that labor unions have had a positive effect on both union members' salaries and benefits and working conditions for all American workers. People with higher family incomes, however, are more critical of unions' impact on American competitiveness and workplace productivity.

More than half of those with annual family income of \$75,000 or more (54%) say that unions hurt companies' ability to compete in a global marketplace. About four-in-ten (38%) of those earning between \$30,000 and \$74,999 agree, as do 22% of those earning less than

\$30,000. About a third in each of the lower income groups says unions do not have much of an effect on this (35% for those with income of less than \$30,000, 32% for those

#### Higher Income Workers Say Unions Improve Working Conditions, Hurt Competitiveness

<i>Labor unions' effect on...</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$75k+</b>	<b>\$30k- \$74,999</b>	<b>Less than \$30k</b>
<b>Union workers' salary and benefits</b>	%	%	%	%
Positive	53	58	52	51
Negative	17	20	20	12
<b>Working conditions for all American workers</b>				
Positive	51	51	55	49
Negative	17	21	16	17
<b>Ability of U.S. companies to compete globally</b>				
Positive	24	18	25	28
Negative	36	54	38	22
<b>Availability of good jobs in U.S.</b>				
Positive	32	27	32	37
Negative	33	37	34	29
<b>Workplace productivity</b>				
Positive	34	26	34	41
Negative	30	44	33	19
N=	1385	360	464	418

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Feb. 2-7, 2011. Q57a-e. Chart does not include percentage saying Not much effect or Don't know.



with income between \$30,000 and \$74,999). Just 22% of those earning at least \$75,000 a year say this.

Higher wage earners also are more likely to see a negative impact on productivity. More than four-in-ten (44%) say unions have a negative effect on workplace productivity, compared with 33% of those earning between \$30,000 and \$74,999 and just 19% of those earning less than \$30,000.

## Union Membership and Perceptions of Labor's Impact

Households with current union members offer much more positive views on the impact of unions than those made up of former union members or people who have never belonged to a union.

For example, about half of those who say they or their spouse (52%) is currently a member of a labor union say unions have had a positive effect on the availability of good jobs in the United States. That drops to 31% among former union members and 28% among those never in a union.

Current union households also are more likely to say that unions have a positive effect on workplace productivity. Nearly half (48%) say this, compared with 34% of those in former union households and 31% among those never in a union.

### Current Union Members More Positive

<i>Labor unions' effect on...</i>	Total	Union membership*		
		Current	Past	Never
	%	%	%	%
<b>Union workers' salary and benefits</b>				
Positive	53	70	58	47
Negative	17	11	16	18
<b>Working conditions for all American workers</b>				
Positive	51	70	57	44
Negative	17	10	15	20
<b>Ability of U.S. companies to compete globally</b>				
Positive	24	33	20	23
Negative	36	26	40	36
<b>Availability of good jobs in America</b>				
Positive	32	52	31	28
Negative	33	18	36	34
<b>Workplace productivity</b>				
Positive	34	48	34	31
Negative	30	21	31	32
N=	1385	182	375	828

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Feb. 2-7, 2011. Q57a-e. Chart does not include percentage saying Not much effect or Don't know.

\* Self or spouse.

## More Say Union Contracts Protect Than Give Unfair Edge

A majority of the public sees union agreements as ensuring fair treatment for union workers (55%), rather than giving union workers unfair advantages (34%).

Asked which statement comes closer to their views, two-thirds of Democrats (67%) say the agreements protect union workers, while 25% say they give union workers unfair advantages. Independents show a similar balance, though not as large a divide (55% to 34%). Among Republicans, 48% say the agreements give union workers unfair advantages while 42% say they ensure fair treatment.

### Most Say Unions Protect Workers; Fewer Say Unions Give Workers Unfair Advantages

	Ensure fair treatment for union workers	Give union workers unfair advantages	Both/Neither/DK
<i>Union agreements...</i>	%	%	%
Total	55	34	11=100
White	52	36	11=100
Black	75	19	6=100
Hispanic	53	35	11=100
<i>Family income</i>			
\$75,000 or more	47	45	8=100
\$30,000-\$74,999	56	34	10=100
Less than \$30k	63	27	10=100
Republican	42	48	11=100
Democrat	67	25	8=100
Independent	55	34	11=100
<i>Union membership*</i>			
Current member	77	19	4=100
Former member	56	35	9=100
Never in union	50	37	13=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Feb 2-7, 2011. Q64. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race.

\* Self or spouse.

More than six-in-ten (63%) of those earning less than \$30,000 say the agreements ensure fair treatment for union workers. Nearly as many (56%) of those earning between \$30,000 and \$74,999 agree. Those earning at least \$75,000 are more evenly divided: 47% say unions ensure fair treatment for union workers, while 45% say they give union workers unfair advantages.

Looking at union membership, 63% of those with household members ever in a union say union agreements ensure fair treatment for union workers. Half of those in households where neither spouse has ever belonged to a union agree.

## About the Survey

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted February 2-7, 2011 among a national sample of 1,385 adults 18 years of age or older living in the continental United States (952 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 433 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 197 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted by interviewers at Princeton Data Source under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. A combination of landline and cell phone random digit dial samples were used; both samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. Interviews were conducted in English 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, region, and population density to parameters from the March 2010 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 2010 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 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>Sample Size</b>	<b>Plus or minus ...</b>
Total sample	1,385	3.5 percentage points
Whites*	1,009	4.0 percentage points
Blacks	147	10.0 percentage points
Hispanics	129	10.5 percentage points
<i>Family income:</i>		
\$75,000 or more	360	6.5 percentage points
\$30,000-74,999	464	5.5 percentage points
Less than \$30,000	418	6.0 percentage points
Republicans	339	6.5 percentage points
Democrats	455	6.0 percentage points
Independents	511	5.5 percentage points
<i>Self and/or spouse...</i>		
Currently in union	182	9.0 percentage points
In union in past	375	6.5 percentage points
Never in union	828	4.5 percentage points
* Hispanics are of any race. Whites and blacks include only non-Hispanics.		

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.

## 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:

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**PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS**  
**FEBRUARY 2011 POLITICAL SURVEY**  
**FINAL TOPLINE**  
**February 2-7, 2011**  
**N=1,385**

**QUESTIONS 1, 2 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****NO QUESTIONS 3-5****ASK ALL:**

Q.6 Just in general... Is your overall opinion of **[INSERT ITEM, RANDOMIZE ITEMS a THROUGH d AS A BLOCK FIRST, ITEMS e-g SECOND AS A BLOCK]** very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable? **[INTERVIEWERS: PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN "NEVER HEARD OF" AND "CAN'T RATE."]** How about **[NEXT ITEM]**? **[IF NECESSARY: would you say your overall opinion of [ITEM] is very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable?] [INTERVIEWERS: PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN "NEVER HEARD OF" AND "CAN'T RATE."]**

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.) Never	(VOL.) Can't rate/ Ref
	Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	heard of	
a. Labor unions								
Feb 2-7, 2011	45	11	34	41	17	25	1	13
Feb 3-9, 2010	41	11	30	42	16	26	1	16
January, 2007	58	18	40	31	11	20	2	9
Late March, 2005	56	17	39	33	9	24	1	9
March, 2002	59	15	44	32	9	23	1	8
July, 2001	51	12	39	36	10	26	1	12
March, 2001	63	16	47	28	7	21	1	8
August, 1999	59	12	47	36	9	27	*	5
Early September, 1998	52	12	40	38	13	25	*	10
June, 1997	58	15	43	35	10	25	*	7
May, 1997	49	15	34	39	13	26	*	12
April, 1996	47	10	37	45	17	28	*	8
February, 1996	54	17	37	41	14	27	*	5
July, 1994	57	14	43	38	10	28	*	5
January, 1988	52	10	42	39	10	29	*	9
July, 1985	46	9	37	47	17	30	*	7
b. Business corporations								
Feb 2-7, 2011	47	7	40	45	15	31	1	7
April, 2008	47	10	37	45	15	30	*	8
January, 2007	57	9	48	30	8	22	2	11
December, 2005	57	9	48	35	10	25	*	8
Late October, 2005	45	8	37	45	16	29	*	10
July, 2005	49	9	40	40	11	29	*	11
March, 2002	62	10	52	29	6	23	1	8
July, 2001	59	9	50	27	6	21	*	14
March, 2001	65	9	56	25	6	19	1	9
August, 1999	73	8	65	22	3	19	0	5
Early September, 1998	64	9	55	26	5	21	*	10
October, 1997	66	11	55	28	5	23	*	6
June, 1997	68	8	60	25	7	18	*	7
May, 1997	59	9	50	28	7	21	1	12
June, 1996	62	10	52	31	6	25	*	7
February, 1996	59	9	50	34	10	24	1	6
October, 1995	60	6	54	36	7	29	0	4
July, 1994	70	8	62	24	5	19	*	6
November, 1991	65	8	57	28	6	22	0	7
January, 1988	59	6	53	32	5	27	*	9
June, 1985	58	8	50	31	7	24	1	10

**QUESTIONS 6c-6g PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****NO QUESTIONS 7-9****ASK ALL:**

Q.10 As you may know, some labor unions represent people who are employed by private companies, while others represent people who are employed by state or local governments. Do you have a generally favorable or unfavorable opinion of unions that represent **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]?** **[INTERVIEWERS: PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN "NEVER HEARD OF" AND "CAN'T RATE."]** How about your opinion of unions that represent **[NEXT ITEM]?**

	<u>Favorable</u>	<u>Unfavorable</u>	<u>(VOL.) Never heard of</u>	<u>(VOL.) Can't rate/ Ref</u>
a. People who work for state or local governments Feb 2-7, 2011	48	40	1	11
b. People who work for private companies Feb 2-7, 2011	48	37	2	13

**NO QUESTIONS 11, 12, 15, 16, 19-24, 30-35, 43, 46-54****QUESTIONS 13, 14, 17, 18, 25-29, 36-42, 44, 45 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****ASK ALL:**

On a different subject...

**ASK ALL:**

Q.55 When you hear of a disagreement between labor unions and businesses, is your first reaction **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]?**

<u>Feb 2-7 2011</u>		<u>CBS/NYT</u>	
		<u>Feb 1995<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Nov 1993</u>
40	To side with the unions	36	34
43	To side with businesses	43	44
4	Both/Neither <b>(VOL.)</b>	7	8
6	Depends <b>(VOL.)</b>	5	6
8	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>	9	8

**ASK ALL:**

Q.56 How about when you hear of a disagreement between state or local governments and unions that represent government workers, is your first reaction **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]?**

<u>Feb 2-7 2011</u>	
38	To side with the governments
44	To side with the unions
3	Both/Neither <b>(VOL.)</b>
5	Depends <b>(VOL.)</b>
10	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>

<sup>1</sup> In 1995 and 1993, the question read "When you hear of a disagreement between labor unions and business, and before you know any of the details, is your first reaction to side with the unions or to side with business?"

**ASK ALL:**

Q.57 Overall, do you think labor unions have a generally positive, generally negative, or not much of an effect on **[INSERT FIRST ITEM, RANDOMIZE]**? What about **[NEXT ITEM]**? **[IF NECESSARY: Do you think labor unions have a generally positive, generally negative, or not much of an effect on [ITEM]?**]

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Not much of an effect</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
a. The salary and benefits of union workers Feb 2-7, 2011	53	17	22	9
b. Working conditions for all American workers Feb 2-7, 2011	51	17	25	7
c. The ability of American companies to compete globally Feb 2-7, 2011	24	36	30	11
d. The availability of good jobs in America Feb 2-7, 2011	32	33	28	7
e. Workplace productivity Feb 2-7, 2011	34	30	26	9

**NO QUESTIONS 58-63****ASK ALL:**

Q.64 Which comes closer to your view: Do you think union agreements **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**?

Feb 2-7

2011

34	Give union workers unfair advantages
55	Ensure that union workers are treated fairly
2	Both <b>(VOL.)</b>
1	Neither <b>(VOL.)</b>
8	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>

**NO QUESTIONS 65, 66, 68, 70, 71, 75****QUESTIONS 67, 69, 72-74 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****ASK ALL:**

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

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

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

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>No preference</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>Other party</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>	<i>Lean</i> <u>Rep</u>	<i>Lean</i> <u>Dem</u>
Feb 2-7, 2011	24	31	39	3	*	2	16	16
Jan 5-9, 2011	27	32	35	4	*	2	15	14
Dec 1-5, 2010	25	33	34	5	1	2	13	14
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



**PARTY/PARTYLN CONTINUED...**

				(VOL.)	(VOL.)	(VOL.)	Lean	Lean
	Republican	Democrat	Independent	No preference	Other party	DK/Ref	Rep	Dem
<b>Yearly Totals</b>								
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 ALL:**

EMPLOY Are you now employed full-time, part-time or not employed?

Feb 2-7

2011

56	Employed
42	Full-time
15	Part-time
43	Not employed
*	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

**ASK ALL:**

LABOR2 Are you or is your spouse a member of a labor union?

**ASK IF RESPONDENT OR SPOUSE NOT A MEMBER OF LABOR UNION (LABOR2=2,9):**

LABOR3 Have you or your spouse ever been a member of a labor union?

Feb 2-7

2011

37	Yes, current or former union member
13	Current member
24	Former member
62	Not ever a union member
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

**ASK ALL:**

LABOR2 Are you or is your spouse a member of a labor union?

**ASK IF RESPONDENT OR SPOUSE NOT A MEMBER OF LABOR UNION (LABOR2=2,9):**

LABOR3 Have you or your spouse ever been a member of a labor union?

**ASK IF RESPONDENT OR SPOUSE EVER UNION MEMBER (LABOR2=1 OR LABOR3=1):**

LABOR4 **[IF LABOR2=1 Is] [IF LABOR3=1 Was]** that a union for public employees, such as school teachers or other government jobs, or a union for employees of private businesses?

Feb 2-7

2011

37	Yes, current or former union member
12	Union for public employees
23	Union for private businesses
1	Both <b>(VOL.)</b>
*	Other <b>(VOL.)</b>
1	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>
62	Not ever a union member
1	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>