



CCP poll: Voters skeptical of intrusive disclosure

The telephone survey of 1,000 likely voters conducted by [Pulse Opinion Research](#) on Sept. 12. Pulse Opinion Research is an independent public opinion research firm using automated polling methodology and procedures licensed from Rasmussen Reports. Respondents were read a series of statements. For each one, they were asked whether they strongly agree, somewhat agree, have no strong feelings, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with that statement.

1. Businesses, unions, and nonprofit groups that receive taxpayer funding through grants and loans should be prohibited from running political ads.

44% Strongly agree
22% Somewhat Agree
13% Somewhat Disagree
10% Strongly Disagree
12% Not sure

2. My family, neighbors, friends, co-workers, and strangers have a right to know what organizations I contribute to.

13% Strongly agree
11% Somewhat Agree
18% Somewhat Disagree
51% Strongly Disagree
7% Not sure

3. Citizens who contribute to advocacy groups that run political ads should have their name, home address, employer, and occupation reported to the government and posted online.

16% Strongly agree
12% Somewhat Agree
20% Somewhat Disagree
42% Strongly Disagree
9% Not sure

4. I have a right to know what organizations my family, neighbors, friends, co-workers, and strangers contribute to.

7% Strongly agree
12% Somewhat Agree
18% Somewhat Disagree
54% Strongly Disagree
8% Not sure



5. Businesses, unions, and interest groups should be free to spend money asking voters to elect or defeat candidates for public office.

18% Strongly agree
22% Somewhat Agree
21% Somewhat Disagree
27% Strongly Disagree
12% Not sure

6. Unions that negotiate wages, benefits, and workplace conditions with the government should be prohibited from running political ads.

42% Strongly agree
17% Somewhat Agree
17% Somewhat Disagree
19% Strongly Disagree
6% Not sure

7. A law prohibiting businesses that receive government contracts from running political ads should also prohibit unions that represent workers at government contractors from running political ads.

41% Strongly agree
18% Somewhat Agree
12% Somewhat Disagree
18% Strongly Disagree
11% Not sure

8. Interest groups represent the views of many American citizens with different priorities, and should be free to spend money promoting their members' interests in politics.

26% Strongly agree
30% Somewhat Agree
20% Somewhat Disagree
15% Strongly Disagree
10% Not sure



9. For interest groups that run political advertisements, information about members and contributors including their name, home address, employer, and occupation should be reported to the government and posted on line for anyone who gives, any amount of money, \$200 or more, \$600 or more, \$1,000 or more, or more than \$10,000.

21% Information about an interest group running political advertising members and contributors should be reported and posted for any contribution

13% For contributions over \$200

10% Over \$600

23% Over \$1000

20% More than \$10,000

13% None of this information should be reported to the government or posted online

10. By law, interest groups that sponsor political advertising must include the name of their group in the advertisement, in addition to filing public reports with further information on the group and the ad. There is discussion to also require the leader and the largest donor to the organization both personally appear in the ad, identify themselves, and state that they approve the ad. Would this additional information allow you to better judge the credibility and accuracy of the ad?

68% This would be of some or great value in better understanding and judging the ad's accuracy and credibility

22% This would be of little or no value in better understanding and judging the ad's accuracy and credibility

10% Not sure

The poll, conducted Sept. 12 by Pulse Opinion Research, surveyed 1,000 likely voters. The margin of sampling error is +/- 3 percent with a 95 percent level of confidence. Many of the questions focus on elements of the DISCLOSE Act, which passed the House but failed in the Senate.

The Center for Competitive Politics is a nonpartisan, nonprofit group dedicated to protecting First Amendment political rights. CCP seeks to promote the political marketplace of ideas through research, litigation and advocacy.