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This release is also available online.

New Marquette Law School Poll survey of Wisconsin finds close races in Senate and governor primaries and in November final elections, with enthusiasm for voting gap favoring Republicans

Please note: Complete Poll results and methodology information can be found online at law.marquette.edu/poll

MILWAUKEE – A new Marquette Law School Poll survey of Wisconsin finds close races shaping up in both Republican and Democratic gubernatorial and U.S. Senate primaries in August, as well as in the November U.S. Senate race. The poll also finds that incumbent Gov. Tony Evers has an early advantage in the general election for governor.

In the first Marquette Law School Poll conducted since he entered the race in April, Tim Michels is the choice of 27% of Republicans (including independents who lean Republican) and independents who say they will vote in the GOP primary for governor. Rebecca Kleefisch is supported by 26%, Kevin Nicholson is supported by 10%, Tim Ramthun is the choice of 3%, and Adam Fischer is supported by less than 0.5%. A substantial 32% of Republican primary voters remain undecided, down from 46% who were undecided in the Marquette Law School Poll conducted in April.

In the Democratic primary for U.S. Senate, Mandela Barnes receives support of 25% and Alex Lasry is supported by 21% among Democrats (including independents who lean Democratic) and independents who say they will vote in the Democratic primary. Sarah Godlewski is the choice of 9%, and Tom Nelson holds 7%. The other seven candidates received 1% or less support.

Many Democratic primary voters remain undecided, with 36% saying they don't know how they will vote, which is less than the 48% who were undecided in the April survey.

The survey was conducted June 14-20, 2022, interviewing 803 Wisconsin registered voters, with a margin of error of +/-4.3 percentage points. The margin of error for Democratic primary voters is 6.2 percentage points and for Republican primary voters is 6.3 percentage points.

Table 1 shows the trends in support for the Republican primary for governor since February. (All results in the tables are stated as percentages; the precise wording of the questions can be found in the online link noted at the top.)

Table 1: Republican primary preferences, U.S. Senate, February-June 2022

Primary choice	June	April	February
Michels	27	NA	NA
Kleefisch	26	32	30
Nicholson	10	10	8
Ramthun	3	4	5
Other	2	3	1
Fischer	*	NA	NA
Will not vote	0	3	1
Don't know	32	46	54
Refused	0	1	2
* indicates less than .5% but more than 0			

Table 2 shows the trends in support for the Democratic primary for U.S. Senate since February.

Table 2: Democratic primary preferences, U.S. Senate, February-June 2022

Primary choice	June	April	February
Barnes	25	19	23
Lasry	21	16	13
Godlewski	9	7	3
Nelson	7	5	5
Peckarsky	1	1	0
Olikara	*	0	0
Lewis	*	1	2
Murphy	*	*	2
Lee	0	0	0
Rumbaugh	0	0	0
Williams	0	*	*
Battino	NA	NA	1
Will not vote	0	3	3
Don't know	36	48	48
Refused	0	1	1
* indicates less than .5% but more than 0			

General election for governor

For the first time in the 2022 election cycle, this poll asked about possible November general election pairings for governor, matching incumbent Gov. Tony Evers against each of the top four Republican primary candidates. These results are shown in Table 3 (a) through Table 3 (d). Evers is supported by 47% to Kleefisch's 43%, and Evers gets 48% to Michels' 41%. Against Nicholson, Evers receives 48% to 40%. Evers holds a 51% to 34% margin over Ramthun. Here, and in subsequent tables, candidates are listed in alphabetical order.

Table 3: November general election for governor

(a) Evers vs. Kleefisch

Poll dates	Evers	Kleefisch	Someone else	Would not vote	Don't know	Refused
6/14-20/22	47	43	1	2	7	1

(b) Evers vs. Michels

Poll dates	Evers	Michels	Someone else	Would not vote	Don't know	Refused
6/14-20/22	48	41	2	1	8	1

(c) Evers vs. Nicholson

Poll dates	Evers	Nicholson	Someone else	Would not vote	Don't know	Refused
6/14-20/22	48	40	1	1	8	1

(d) Evers vs. Ramthun

Poll dates	Evers	Ramthun	Someone else	Would not vote	Don't know	Refused
6/14-20/22	51	34	2	1	11	1

General election for U.S. Senate

The November race for U.S. Senate will match incumbent Republican Sen. Ron Johnson against the winner of the August Democratic primary. This poll paired each of the top four primary candidates against Johnson. This is the first such matchup in the Marquette Law School Poll this cycle. These results are shown in Table 4 (a) through Table 4 (b). Johnson slightly trails three of the four Democrat candidates polled, including 46%-44% against Barnes, 45%-43% against Godlewski, and 44%-43% against Nelson. Previewing a possible matchup with Lasry, Johnson slightly leads in support, 45%-42%.

Table 4: November general election for U.S. Senate

(a) Johnson vs. Barnes

Poll dates	Johnson	Barnes	Someone else	Would not vote	Don't know	Refused
6/14-20/22	44	46	1	1	7	1

(b) *Johnson vs. Godlewski*

Poll dates	Johnson	Godlewski	Someone else	Would not vote	Don't know	Refused
6/14-20/22	43	45	2	1	9	1

(c) *Johnson vs. Lasry*

Poll dates	Johnson	Lasry	Someone else	Would not vote	Don't know	Refused
6/14-20/22	45	42	2	1	10	1

(d) *Johnson vs. Nelson*

Poll dates	Johnson	Nelson	Someone else	Would not vote	Don't know	Refused
6/14-20/22	43	44	2	1	10	1

Favorability of the primary candidates

Table 5 shows the favorability ratings of the top four Republican candidates for governor and the percentage with no opinion (i.e., those saying they haven't heard enough or don't know how they feel about the candidate). Michels and Kleefisch have essentially equally positive net favorable ratings from GOP primary voters, with Nicholson about half as net favorable. Ramthun has a net negative favorability rating. Among these candidates, 46% or more of Republican voters say they don't have an opinion of each, less than two months before the primary on Aug. 9.

Table 5: Favorability of Republican primary candidates, among Republican primary voters

Candidate	Net	Favorable opinion	Unfavorable	No opinion
Kleefisch	34	44	10	46
Michels	35	42	7	51
Nicholson	19	27	8	65
Ramthun	-3	7	10	84

Favorability of the Democratic primary candidates for governor among Democratic primary voters is shown in Table 6. Barnes has the highest net favorability, followed by Lasry, Godlewski, and Nelson. In each instance, over 50% of Democratic primary voters say they don't have an opinion of the candidates

Table 6: Favorability to Democratic primary candidates, among Democratic primary voters

Candidate	Net	Favorable	Unfavorable	No opinion
Barnes	38	41	3	56
Godlewski	17	24	7	69
Lasry	22	31	9	60
Nelson	4	12	8	79

Partisanship and vote choice in the November general elections

The tables below — 7(a) through 7 (d) — show the votes for governor overall and by party identification. Vote choice is strongly structured by partisanship in these matchups, with 90% or more of Democrats supporting Evers and between 70% and 83% of Republicans supporting the GOP candidate. Independents

favor Evers in each of these pairings, although a substantial percentage of independents say they don't know how they will vote. In these currently hypothetical matchups, Republicans are a bit more likely not to express a vote choice than are Democrats.

Table 7: November general election for governor

(a) Evers vs. Kleefisch

Group	Evers	Kleefisch	Someone else	Would not vote	Don't know
Total	47	43	1	2	7
Republican	7	80	2	2	9
Independent	39	30	6	8	15
Democrat	90	7	0	0	3

(b) Evers vs. Michels

Group	Evers	Michels	Someone else	Would not vote	Don't know
Total	48	41	2	1	8
Republican	7	83	1	1	8
Independent	36	18	9	5	28
Democrat	94	3	0	0	3

(c) Evers vs. Nicholson

Group	Evers	Nicholson	Someone else	Would not vote	Don't know
Total	48	40	1	1	8
Republican	9	80	1	0	9
Independent	30	23	6	11	28
Democrat	93	3	0	0	3

(d) Evers vs. Ramthun

Group	Evers	Ramthun	Someone else	Would not vote	Don't know
Total	51	34	2	1	11
Republican	13	70	2	1	13
Independent	43	12	8	4	30
Democrat	93	2	0	1	4

Turning to the U.S. Senate race, the next set of tables — 8 (a) through 8 (d) — shows the votes for U.S. Senate, overall and by party identification. In these pairings, Republicans give Johnson 83% to 87% support, while Democrats back their party's candidates at 86% to 91% rates. Independents vary in support, preferring Barnes by 1 percentage point and Johnson by from 2 to 8 percentage points in the other pairings. As in the race for governor, many more independents are undecided in their vote for U.S. Senate than are Republicans or Democrats.

Table 8: November general election for U.S. Senate

(a) Johnson vs. Barnes

Group	Johnson	Barnes	Someone else	Would not vote	Don't know
Total	44	46	1	1	7
Republican	86	6	0	0	7
Independent	28	29	11	5	24
Democrat	5	91	0	0	4

(b) Johnson vs. Godlewski

Group	Johnson	Godlewski	Someone else	Would not vote	Don't know
Total	43	45	2	1	9
Republican	83	7	0	0	8
Independent	30	23	14	4	26
Democrat	5	89	0	0	5

(c) Johnson vs. Lasry

Group	Johnson	Lasry	Someone else	Would not vote	Don't know
Total	45	42	2	1	10
Republican	87	4	1	0	8
Independent	30	22	12	5	28
Democrat	6	86	1	0	6

(d) Johnson vs. Nelson

Group	Johnson	Nelson	Someone else	Would not vote	Don't know
Total	43	44	2	1	10
Republican	85	6	1	0	8
Independent	24	22	11	7	34
Democrat	5	89	1	0	5

Enthusiasm to vote

The poll finds that in June there is a significant difference by party in enthusiasm to vote, with 67% of Republicans saying they are very enthusiastic and 58% of Democrats saying the same. Independents are considerably less enthusiastic, with 35% very enthusiastic. In past surveys, enthusiasm was closely linked to being a “likely voter,” as shown also in Table 9.

Table 9: Likely voters (i.e., those saying they are certain to vote), by enthusiasm, 2014-2020

Enthusiastic	Likely Voter	Not Likely
Very	93	7
Somewhat	64	36
Not too	43	55
Not at all	39	60

Enthusiasm has varied by party, with modest Republican advantages in October 2021 and February 2022, but no difference by party in April 2022. Table 10 shows the trend in enthusiasm over the last four Marquette Law School Poll surveys of Wisconsin.

Table 10: Enthusiasm to vote in November, by party identification, October 2021-June 2022

(a) June 2022

Party ID	Very	Somewhat	Not too	Not at all
Republican	67	20	7	6
Independent	35	35	8	20
Democrat	58	26	9	5

(b) April 2022

Party ID	Very	Somewhat	Not too	Not at all
Republican	57	24	9	9
Independent	35	32	15	14
Democrat	57	27	6	8

(c) February 2022

Party ID	Very	Somewhat	Not too	Not at all
Republican	58	22	11	7
Independent	43	30	10	14
Democrat	56	25	12	5

(d) October 2021

Party ID	Very	Somewhat	Not too	Not at all
Republican	63	21	9	6
Independent	43	22	10	23
Democrat	59	25	9	5

This enthusiasm gap is large enough to shift the vote margins significantly in hypothetical November general elections. Table 11 shows the effect of enthusiasm on the margins in the race for governor. By definition, the results for all registered voters reflect a very high turnout, those for both “very” and

“somewhat” enthusiastic voters reflect an intermediate turnout, and the results for only those who are “very enthusiastic” reflect a lower turnout.

Table 11: Vote for governor, by potential turnout in November

(a) Evers vs. Kleefisch

Group	Evers	Kleefisch	Someone else	Would not vote	Don't know
High Turnout	47	43	1	2	7
Intermediate Turnout	47	44	1	1	5
Low Turnout	45	47	1	1	5

(b) Evers vs. Michels

Group	Evers	Michels	Someone else	Would not vote	Don't know
High Turnout	48	41	2	1	8
Intermediate Turnout	48	43	1	1	6
Low Turnout	46	47	1	1	5

(c) Evers vs. Nicholson

Group	Evers	Nicholson	Someone else	Would not vote	Don't know
High Turnout	48	40	1	1	8
Intermediate Turnout	47	43	1	0	7
Low Turnout	45	46	0	1	6

(d) Evers vs. Ramthun

Group	Evers	Ramthun	Someone else	Would not vote	Don't know
High Turnout	51	34	2	1	11
Intermediate Turnout	51	36	1	1	10
Low Turnout	48	40	1	1	9

Table 12 shows the effect of potential turnout on the margins in the race for U.S. Senate.

Table 12: Vote for U.S. Senate, by potential turnout in November

(a) Johnson vs. Barnes

Group	Johnson	Barnes	Someone else	Would not vote	Don't know
High Turnout	44	46	1	1	7
Intermediate Turnout	46	47	1	0	6
Low Turnout	48	45	1	0	4

(b) Johnson vs. Godlewski

Group	Johnson	Godlewski	Someone else	Would not vote	Don't know
High Turnout	43	45	2	1	9
Intermediate Turnout	44	46	1	0	7
Low Turnout	47	44	1	1	6

(c) Johnson vs. Lasry

Group	Johnson	Lasry	Someone else	Would not vote	Don't know
High Turnout	45	42	2	1	10
Intermediate Turnout	45	44	1	0	8
Low Turnout	48	43	1	0	7

(d) Johnson vs. Nelson

Group	Johnson	Nelson	Someone else	Would not vote	Don't know
High Turnout	43	44	2	1	10
Intermediate Turnout	44	45	1	1	8
Low Turnout	47	44	1	1	6

Enthusiasm is strongly related to age, making for an older electorate in November if the current enthusiasm gap by age remains unchanged. Table 13 shows enthusiasm to vote by age in the June survey.

Table 13: Enthusiasm to vote, by age, June 2022

Age	Very	Somewhat	Not too	Not at all
18-29	27	35	22	17
30-39	43	35	8	14
40-49	58	29	6	7
50-59	70	16	8	4
60-69	79	14	4	1
70+	70	22	4	3

Direction of the state, job approval, and favorability

The percentage saying Wisconsin is headed in the right direction barely changed from April to June. In the new poll, 37% say the state is heading in the right direction and 56% say it is off on the wrong track. In April, 36% said the state was going in the right direction and 56% said it was on the wrong track. The trend in right direction or wrong track is shown in Table 14.

Table 14: Wisconsin headed in right direction or wrong track, 2019-22

Poll dates	Right direction	Wrong track	Don't know	Refused
1/16-20/19	57	33	10	0
4/3-7/19	52	40	8	0
8/25-29/19	55	37	8	0
10/13-17/19	53	39	7	1
1/8-12/20	46	47	6	1
2/19-23/20	52	39	8	0
3/24-29/20	61	30	9	1
8/3-8/21	39	52	9	0
10/26-31/21	41	51	7	1
2/22-27/22	39	53	8	1
4/19-24/22	36	56	7	0
6/14-20/22	37	56	6	0

Approval of Evers' handling of his job as governor stands at 48% in June, with disapproval at 45%, little changed from the result of 49% approval to 43% disapproval in April. The full trend for Evers' approval is shown in Table 15.

Table 15: Evers job approval, 2019-22

Dates	Approve	Disapprove	Don't know	Refused	Dates	Approve	Disapprove	Don't know	Refused
1/16-20/19	39	22	38	1	6/14-18/20	54	38	6	1
4/3-7/19	47	37	15	0	8/4-9/20	57	37	6	0
8/25-29/19	54	34	10	1	8/30-9/3/20	51	43	5	2
10/13-17/19	52	34	13	1	9/30-10/4/20	52	42	5	1
11/13-17/19	47	42	10	1	10/21-25/20	50	43	7	0
12/3-8/19	50	38	11	1	8/3-8/21	50	43	7	0
1/8-12/20	51	40	9	0	10/26-31/21	45	46	8	1
2/19-23/20	51	38	10	1	2/22-27/22	50	41	8	1
3/24-29/20	65	29	6	1	4/19-24/22	49	43	7	1
5/3-7/20	59	33	7	1	6/14-20/22	48	45	6	1

In this June poll, President Joe Biden's approval falls to 40%, with 57% disapproval, his lowest approval rating in the Marquette Law School Poll since taking office. In April 2022, 43% approved and 53% disapproved of Biden's job performance. Biden's approval among Wisconsin voters in Marquette Law School Poll surveys during his presidency is shown in Table 16.

Table 16: Biden job approval, 2021-22

Poll dates	Approve	Disapprove	Don't know	Refused
8/3-8/21	49	46	4	0
10/26-31/21	43	53	4	1
2/22-27/22	43	52	3	2
4/19-24/22	43	53	3	1
6/14-20/22	40	57	3	0

Sen. Johnson's favorability rating changed little in June, with 37% viewing him favorably, 46% viewing him unfavorably, and 16% saying they haven't heard enough about him or don't know how they felt. In April, 36% were favorable, 46% were unfavorable, and 18% lacked an opinion of Johnson. The trend in Johnson's favorability since 2013 is shown in Table 17.

Table 17: Johnson favorability, 2013-22

Poll dates	Favorable	Unfavorable	Haven't heard enough	Don't know	Refused
3/11-13/13	30	25	40	4	0
5/6-9/13	33	25	37	4	0
10/21-24/13	29	33	35	3	0
1/20-23/14	31	25	38	5	0
3/20-23/14	29	27	40	4	0
7/17-20/14	29	29	40	2	0
8/21-24/14	39	25	31	4	1
10/23-26/14	33	30	31	5	1
4/7-10/15	32	29	34	5	0
8/13-16/15	30	31	35	3	0
9/24-28/15	27	36	33	4	0
11/12-15/15	27	38	33	2	0
1/21-24/16	26	33	37	4	1
2/18-21/16	29	33	35	3	0
3/24-28/16	32	31	34	2	0
6/9-12/16	33	31	33	2	0
7/7-10/16	34	35	30	2	0
8/4-7/16	34	32	31	2	0
8/25-28/16	33	34	30	2	1
9/15-18/16	34	36	28	2	0
10/6-9/16	41	33	23	2	0

Poll dates	Favorable	Unfavorable	Haven't heard enough	Don't know	Refused
10/26-31/16	41	38	17	4	0
3/13-16/17	39	34	23	3	1
6/22-25/17	39	32	26	3	0
2/25-3/1/18	40	30	25	4	0
6/13-17/18	39	34	21	5	0
7/11-15/18	40	36	16	7	1
8/15-19/18	40	30	25	4	1
9/12-16/18	38	32	24	6	0
10/3-7/18	41	32	21	5	1
10/24-28/18	39	30	24	6	1
1/16-20/19	44	28	23	5	0
4/3-7/19	40	32	24	5	0
8/25-29/19	40	29	25	6	0
10/13-17/19	40	29	24	6	0
11/13-17/19	39	29	24	7	0
12/3-8/19	36	34	26	4	1
1/8-12/20	39	29	28	3	0
2/19-23/20	37	34	24	5	1
3/24-29/20	35	32	29	4	0
5/3-7/20	38	34	23	5	1
6/14-18/20	35	32	29	3	0
8/4-9/20	33	35	27	4	0
8/30-9/3/20	32	36	28	5	0
9/30-10/4/20	35	31	27	7	0
10/21-25/20	38	36	23	3	1
8/3-8/21	35	42	20	3	0
10/26-31/21	36	42	18	4	0
2/22-27/22	33	45	17	4	1
4/19-24/22	36	46	14	4	0
6/14-20/22	37	46	14	2	0

Concern about issues

Inflation remained the issue voters say they are most concerned about, with 75% saying they are very concerned. In April, 69% were very concerned about inflation.

Fifty-eight percent say they are very concerned about abortion policy, while 56% are very concerned about gun violence. Concern about healthcare is rated somewhat lower, with 47% very concerned, while concern about coronavirus has fallen to its low point of the year, with 18% very concerned. The full set of responses is shown in Table 18.

Table 18: Issue concerns, June 2022

Issue	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned
Inflation	75	20	4	1
Abortion policy	58	24	8	9
Gun violence	56	26	8	9
Healthcare	47	36	12	5
Coronavirus	18	27	23	31

There has been little change among preferences in abortion policy in recent years, with 27% in this survey saying abortion should be legal in all cases and 31% saying it should be legal in most cases. Meanwhile, 11% say it should be illegal in all cases and 24% say it should be illegal in most cases. That represents a small increase in the percent favoring the legality of abortion in all cases and a similar decline in the percent say abortion should be legal in most cases, while the other categories changed little. The full trend on this question is shown in Table 19.

Table 19: Abortion policy preference, 2012-2022

Poll dates	Legal in all cases	Legal in most cases	Illegal in most cases	Illegal in all cases	Don't know	Refused
9/13-16/12	26	34	23	13	3	1
9/27-30/12	25	35	23	12	3	1
10/11-14/12	25	34	25	12	3	1
10/25-28/12	28	32	23	12	4	1
10/21-24/13	26	36	25	10	2	1
10/23-26/14	24	34	24	15	3	1
7/11-15/18	27	36	18	11	6	2
9/12-16/18	26	36	21	9	6	2
10/24-28/18	26	29	24	14	4	2
2/19-23/20	18	37	22	15	6	3
10/26-31/21	23	38	23	11	4	1
6/14-20/22	27	31	24	11	5	2

Gun policy

Eighty-one percent support “red-flag laws,” which allow police to take guns away from people found by a judge to be a danger to themselves or others, while 13% oppose such laws. Support is unchanged since August 2019, when this question was last asked and 12% were opposed.

Mandatory background checks on people making gun purchases at gun shows or through private sales are supported by 79%, with 16% opposed. In August 2019, 80% supported such background checks and 16% were opposed.

A smaller majority, 56%, support raising the minimum age for gun purchases to 21, while 38% would keep the minimum age at 18. This is the first time this question has been asked in the Marquette Law School Poll.

Transgender issues

A little less than half of the respondents, 44%, say they know someone who identifies as transgender, while 55% do not. This percentage varies strongly by age, as shown in Table 20.

Table 20: Know someone who is transgender, by age

Age	Yes, know someone	No, do not know anyone	Don't know
18-29	64	36	0
30-44	56	44	0
45-59	41	57	1
60+	31	67	3

Forty-six percent say they favor laws that ban discrimination based on whether a person is transgender, while 39% oppose such laws and 13% say they don't know.

Participation on sports teams that match an athlete's current gender identity is supported by 22% of respondents, while 62% say athletes should only be allowed to compete on teams that match their birth gender and 14% don't know.

Water safety issues

Asked about their level of concern over the safety of the water supply in their community, 20% say they are very concerned, 23% somewhat concerned, 27% not too concerned, and 30% not at all concerned. Concern was higher among residents of the City of Milwaukee, where 33% are very concerned, compared to 18% in all other regions of the state.

Concern about water contamination from the long-lasting chemical PFAS was somewhat higher than concern over the water supply in general. Thirty-one percent are very concerned about PFAS contamination, and 30% are somewhat concerned, while 16% are not too concerned and 18% are not at all concerned over PFAS.

A majority of respondents, 66%, see water quality issues as a statewide concern, while 24% see it as an issue in only isolated parts of the state.

Confidence in the accuracy the 2020 presidential election result

There has been little change in confidence in the accuracy of the 2020 presidential election result in recent months, with 67% saying they are very or somewhat confident that votes were accurately cast and counted in Wisconsin and 32% not too confident or not at all confident. The full trend since August 2021 is shown in Table 21.

Table 21: Confidence in the accuracy of the 2020 presidential election in Wisconsin, August 2021-June 2022

Poll dates	Very confident	Somewhat confident	Not too confident	Not at all confident	Don't know
8/3-8/21	48	19	15	16	1
10/26-31/21	47	18	12	19	3
2/22-27/22	48	19	11	19	2
4/19-24/22	48	16	12	23	1
6/14-20/22	51	16	11	21	0

A majority of Republicans doubt the results, while a majority of independents and Democrats have confidence in the election results. Confidence by party is shown in Table 22. There is some difference in confidence between Republicans and independents who lean to the Republican party.

Table 22: Confidence in the 2020 election by party identification

Party ID	Very confident	Somewhat confident	Not too confident	Not at all confident	Don't know
Republican	13	21	21	44	0
Lean Republican	19	26	25	28	1
Independent	51	19	3	26	1
Lean Democrat	83	13	1	4	0
Democrat	90	5	3	1	0

About the Marquette Law School Poll

The Marquette Law School Poll is the most extensive statewide polling project in Wisconsin history. This poll interviewed 803 registered Wisconsin voters by landline or cell phone from June 14-20, 2022. The margin of error is +/-4.3 percentage points for the full sample. The margin of error for 369 Democratic primary voters is 6.2 percentage points and for 372 Republican primary voters is 6.3 percentage points.

Some issue items were asked of half the sample. Those on Form A were asked of 401 and have a margin of error of +/-6.2 percentage points. Form B items were asked of 402 and have a margin of error of +/-5.9 percentage points.

Items asked of half-samples include on Form A whether Wisconsin is headed in the right direction or off on the wrong track, concern for inflation, abortion policy, the coronavirus pandemic, gun violence, and healthcare. Form B items included background checks for gun purchases, minimum age to purchase a gun, and red flag laws. Form B also included knowing someone who is transgender, favor or oppose a ban on discrimination against transgender people, and whether transgender athletes should be allowed to compete on teams that match their current gender identity.

The partisan makeup of the sample, including those who lean to a party, is 45% Republican, 44% Democratic, and 10% independent. The partisan makeup of the sample, excluding those who lean to a party, is 30% Republican, 29% Democratic, and 41% independent.

Since January 2020, the long-term partisan balance, including those who lean to a party, in the Marquette Law School Poll has been 45% Republican and 44% Democratic, with 9% independent. Partisanship excluding those who lean has been 29% Republican and 28% Democratic, with 41% independent.

The entire questionnaire, methodology statement, full results and breakdowns by demographic groups are available at law.marquette.edu/poll/results-and-data.

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