

Methodology: Marquette Law School Poll

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Survey description

The Marquette Law School Poll is the most extensive statewide polling project in Wisconsin history. The survey was conducted June 13-19, 2025, interviewing 873 Wisconsin registered voters, with a margin of error of ± 4.7 percentage points. To cover more subjects, a number of items were asked of random half-samples of 436 or 437 registered voters with a margin of error of ± 6.6 percentage points. The half-sample items are listed below.

Half-sample items:

School issues: reading scores; school enrollment; work to keep elementary school open; fair hearing from school board; support school referendum; education standards; cell phone ban in class; cell phone ban all day; statewide vouchers for all; increase support for students to attend private or public schools; major increase for special education; state cover 60% of special education costs; school mental health program.

Budget and policy issues: citizens' initiative referendums; how much of surplus go to tax cuts; extend Medicaid coverage for new mothers to 12 months; governor's partial veto power; legalize marijuana

Water issues: concern over PFAS; how much heard about PFAS; are water problems isolated or statewide; home water from private well or municipal source; who trust on water issues; most important water issues

The survey was conducted with a hybrid sample of 668 respondents selected from the Wisconsin voter registration list, and 205 selected from the SSRS Opinion Panel, a sample drawn from postal addresses across the state and invited to take part in surveys online. The interview was conducted online with 746 respondents and with 127 by telephone with a live interviewer. Full details of the methodology are contained in the methodology statement at the link below.

The partisan makeup of the sample is 36% Republican, 32% Democratic and 32% independent. When independents who lean to a party are counted as partisans the sample is 46% Republican, 42% Democratic and 12% independent. In all polls conducted in 2024, the combined samples were 33% Republican, 31% Democratic and 36% independent. Counting independents who lean to a party as partisans, the 2024 samples were 45% Republican, 42% Democratic and 12% independent.

The survey is a sample of registered voters living in Wisconsin.

The sample is weighted to reflect demographic benchmarks of Wisconsin registered voters, the 2020 presidential election result and partisanship. More details are presented in the detailed methodology below.

Target Population

The target population for this poll was adults ages 18 or older who are currently registered to vote in Wisconsin or plan to register. Our sampling approach ensured that we obtained a representative sample of the target population via a full probability design.

SSRS Opinion Panel

SSRS Opinion Panel members are recruited randomly based on nationally representative ABS (Address Based Sample) design (including Hawaii and Alaska). ABS respondents are randomly sampled by Marketing Systems Group (MSG) through the U.S. Postal Service's Computerized Delivery Sequence File (CDS), a regularly-updated listing of all known addresses in the U.S. For the SSRS Opinion Panel, known business addresses are excluded from the sample frame.

SSRS also has some panelists who were recruited via our now-defunct Telephone Omnibus survey platform. The SSRS Omnibus survey was a nationally representative (including Hawaii and Alaska) bilingual telephone survey designed to meet standards of quality associated with custom research studies. Additionally, SSRS has recruited some panelists from prepaid cell phone sample, which often helps increase the amount of harder-to-reach demographics.

The SSRS Opinion Panel is a multi-mode panel. Internet households participate via web while all non-internet households (including those who have internet but are unwilling to take surveys online) participate via phone.

All sample drawn from the SSRS Opinion Panel for this survey were adults ages 18 or older who live in Wisconsin. All potential respondents were then screened for age, state of residence (confirming Wisconsin), and voter registration prior to administering the survey.

Registration-Based Samples

Registration-based samples were procured from L2, one of the major providers of high-quality voter list samples. The sample frame was split into 90 strata based on presence of an email address, a high connect telephone number, or both, crossed by inferred party ID, DMA regions, and likely or not likely a Trump voter. The sample and completes obtained per strata is in the Appendix.

All telephone sample was dialed up to a maximum of two attempts.

SMS outreach was used to complement the phone sample by converting some of the possible phone sample to complete the study via the web.

AAPOR Transparency Initiative Information

The Marquette Law School Poll follows the guidelines for disclosure of the American Association for Public Opinion Research Transparency Initiative. For more information on the initiative see: [AAPOR Transparency](#)

1. The poll is sponsored by Marquette Law School.
2. The Marquette Law School Poll, under the direction of Prof. Charles Franklin, designed the survey instrument and performed all statistical analysis. The data collection was administered by SSRS of Glen Mills PA.
3. Funding for this study was provided by the Marquette Law School Alumni Annual Fund. Their support is gratefully acknowledged.
4. The full survey instrument for this study is available online at [Survey Instrument](#)
5. The population surveyed consists of registered voters living in Wisconsin.
6. The sampling frame is a hybrid of SSRS Opinion panel respondents and a RBS sample of registered voters in Wisconsin. See below for full details.
7. Details of design and response rate are given below.
8. The sample was designed to be representative of the registered voter population of Wisconsin. The survey was conducted June 13-19, 2025, interviewing 873 Wisconsin registered voters, with a margin of error of +/-4.7 percentage points. To cover more subjects, a number of items were asked of random half-samples of 436 or 437 registered voters with a margin of error of +/-6.6 percentage points. Half-sample items are listed above.
9. The design effect for this survey is 1.40 which has been incorporated in the calculation of all reported margins of error.
10. The survey was administered in English only and was administered on the web and by telephone. The data were collected June 13-19, 2025.
11. Results for all items in the survey, including the full instrument, topline results, crosstabs and this methodological report are available online at [link](#)
12. For further information contact the survey director, Prof. Charles Franklin at Charles.franklin@marquette.edu
13. Further methodological details are included in the attached report from SSRS.

June 2025 Wisconsin Statewide Poll

Methodology Report

Submitted to:

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Marquette University Law School



June 23, 2025



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SSRS

Project Number: Y4369

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SUMMARY

The June Wisconsin Poll of Marquette University Law School (MULaw) obtained surveys via web and telephone with a representative sample of n=873 registered voters, ages 18 or older, who live in Wisconsin. Data collection was conducted in English from June 13 – 19, 2025.

Implementing a hybrid sample methodology, including the SSRS Opinion Panel and registration-based sample (RBS) containing a telephone number and/or an email address, SSRS contacted registered voters via email, SMS, and telephone. In total, n=746 surveys were completed via web and n=127 surveys were completed via phone.

Statistical results are weighted to correct known demographic discrepancies. The total sample design effect¹ was 1.94 overall and the margin of error was +/- 4.62 percentage points. The second weight's design effect was 1.97, and its margin of error was +/- 4.66 percentage points. Details can be found in the "Weighting" section.

Details on the design, execution, and analysis of the survey are discussed below.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Target Population

The target population for this poll was adults ages 18 or older who are currently registered to vote in Wisconsin or plan to register. Our sampling approach ensured that we obtained a representative sample of the target population via a full probability-based design utilizing the SSRS Opinion Panel and Registration-Based Sampling (RBS). Each sample mode is described in greater detail below.

SSRS Opinion Panel

SSRS Opinion Panel members are recruited randomly based on nationally representative ABS (Address Based Sample) design (including Hawaii and Alaska). ABS respondents are randomly sampled by Marketing Systems Group (MSG) through the U.S. Postal Service's Computerized Delivery Sequence File (CDS), a regularly-updated listing of all known addresses in the U.S. For the SSRS Opinion Panel, known business addresses are excluded from the sample frame.

SSRS also has some panelists who were recruited via our now-defunct Telephone Omnibus survey platform. The SSRS Omnibus survey was a nationally representative (including Hawaii and Alaska) bilingual telephone survey designed to meet standards of quality

¹ Kish, L. (1992). Weighting for Unequal Pi. *Journal of Official Statistics*, Vol. 8, No.2, 1992, pp. 183-200

associated with custom research studies. Additionally, SSRS has recruited some panelists from prepaid cell phone sample, which often helps increase the amount of harder-to-reach demographics.

The SSRS Opinion Panel is a multi-mode panel. Internet households participate via web while all non-internet households (including those who have internet but are unwilling to take surveys online) participate via phone.

All sample drawn from the SSRS Opinion Panel for this survey were adults ages 18 or older who live in Wisconsin. All potential respondents were then screened for age, state of residence (confirming Wisconsin), and voter registration status prior to administering the survey.

Overall, a total of 411 panelists were invited with n=205 (198 web, 7 phone) completes obtained using the SSRS Opinion Panel.

Registration-Based Sample (RBS)

Registration-based samples were procured from L2, one of the major providers of high-quality voter list samples. The sample frame was split into 90 strata based on presence of an email address, a high connect telephone number, or both, crossed by inferred party ID, DMA regions, and likely or not likely a Trump voter. The sample and completes obtained per strata are in the Appendix.

Replicates were utilized to effectively work the sample and maximize response rate. Of the 35,581 total sample randomly selected, only 26,688 (or 75%) were released and invited to participate in the survey via email, outbound phone, and/or SMS. Of the released RBS sample, 8,879 were invited via email only, 12,673 were invited via SMS only, and 5,136 were invited via both email and SMS. There were 8,944 sample pieces dialed up to two attempts, 82% of which were also texted. Overall, the RBS sample yielded 668 completes, including 197 email-to-web, 351 SMS-to-web, and 120 phone. The total invited sample and completes yielded by sample type is in Table 1.

Table 1: Total invited sample and completes by RBS mode of contact

RBS Mode of Contact	Total Invited Sample	Total Completes	Completion Rate
Verified Email Only	8,879	125	1.41%
High Connect Phone Only	12,673	320	2.53%
Both	5,136	223	4.34%
TOTAL	26,688	668	2.50%

QUESTIONNAIRE AND LETTER DEVELOPMENT

Questionnaire Development

The questionnaire was developed by MULaw in consultation with the SSRS project team. SSRS reviewed the questionnaire primarily to identify potential problems in the instrument that might increase respondent burden, cause respondents to refuse or terminate the interview, create problems with respondent comprehension, or pose practical challenges for mode-specific administration such as complex skip patterns.

Email Development

Email invitations and reminders were developed by SSRS in consultation with MULaw. Emails explained the purpose of the study, offered electronic gift card compensation for completing the web survey, and provided a unique survey link. An option to opt-out of receiving additional contact was offered.

CONTACT PROCEDURES

Schedule

A “soft launch” inviting a limited number of SSRS Opinion Panel web panelists and RBS sample with email addresses was conducted on June 13, 2025. Dialing started on the night of the full launch. Soft launch data was checked to ensure functionality of the program and administration length of the survey were within the scope of work. The study fully launched after checking soft launch data to ensure that all questionnaire content and skip patterns were correct.

Table 2: Contact Schedule

Task	Date
Soft launch: RBS with email and RBS with active cellphone number invited via SMS (all strata, random 5%)	6/13/2025
Soft launch: SSRS Opinion Panel	6/13/2025
Full launch: SSRS Opinion Panel	6/13/2025
Full launch: RBS with email (all strata, random 50%) and remaining RBS with active cellphone number invited via SMS	6/13/2025
Full launch of outbound dialing to RBS	6/14/2025
Reminder emails and SMS sent to SSRS Opinion Panel	6/14/2025
Reminder emails sent to all RBS with email	6/16/2025
Full launch of outbound dialing to SSRS Opinion Panel	6/16/2025
Reminder emails sent to all RBS with email	6/17/2025
Targeted reminder emails sent to RBS with email	6/18/2025
End of phone data collection	6/18/2024 evening shift
End of web data collection	6/19/2024 morning

Web Contact Procedures

All target respondents with an email address were emailed an invitation to complete the survey online. The email for each respondent included a unique password-embedded link. The sample was closely monitored and those in underperforming geographical areas as well as geographic areas that were short in likely Trump voters received one reminder email. SSRS Opinion Panelists who did not respond and who had opted into receiving text messages from the SSRS Opinion Panel also received text message reminders.

In appreciation for their participation, web participants (whether via the SSRS Opinion Panel or RBS) received post-paid compensation in the form of an electronic gift card, sent via email immediately after completion of the survey.

Phone Contact Procedures

For SSRS Opinion “Web Reluctant” Panelists, SSRS’ in-house call center interviewers made outbound calls and asked to speak with the person at that number who is a member of the SSRS Opinion Panel. For RBS records, interviewers from MAXimum Research, Inc. (a New Jersey-based call center) made outbound calls and attempted to interview the person who answered the phone. A small amount of RBS sample was dialed by SSRS interviewers on the final night to ensure all active sample records were dialed. All respondents were screened for age, state of residence, and current voter registration status before accepting them into the interview.

All interviews were completed in English using the Forsta Plus (formerly known as Confirmit) CATI system. The CATI system ensured that complete dispositions of all call attempts were recorded.

CATI interviewers received written materials about the survey instrument and received formal training for this particular project. The written materials were provided prior to commencement of data collection and included an annotated questionnaire that contained information about the goals of the study, detailed explanations about why questions were being asked, the meaning and pronunciation of key terms or names, potential obstacles to overcome in getting good answers to questions, and respondent problems that could be anticipated ahead of time, as well as strategies for addressing the potential problems.

To maximize survey response, SSRS enacted the following procedures during the field period:

- As many as two (2) attempts were made to contact every sampled telephone number.
- Calls were staggered over times of day and days of the week to maximize the chance of making contact with potential respondents.
- Interviewers explained the purpose of the study and its importance.
- Respondents were offered the option of scheduling a callback at their convenience.
- Specially trained interviewers contacted numbers where the initial call resulted in respondents hanging up the phone.

Only participants via SSRS Opinion Panel received compensation after completing the survey via phone. RBS respondents who completed the survey by phone were not offered compensation.

SMS Contact Procedures

SMS outreach was implemented in conjunction with Survey160 to enhance the phone sample by converting potential phone completes to web completes. An invitation with a link to the online survey was sent to the SMS sample through text message. Respondents who completed the survey via SMS were included as web completes.

All sample pieces with an active cellphone number were invited to take the survey via web and yielded n=351 web completes.

PROGRAMMING, DATA PROCESSING, AND INTEGRATION

Programming

Prior to the field period, SSRS programmed the study into its Forsta Plus (formerly known as Conformat) Web/CATI platform for administration in English. Extensive checking of the program was conducted to ensure that skip patterns and sample splits followed the design of the questionnaire.

Additional steps were employed to ensure a quality experience in survey administration regardless of the device utilized by respondents, whether a desktop computer, tablet, or phone. The web program was optimized for administration via smartphone or other mobile handheld devices. The web program was also checked on multiple devices, including desktop computers and handheld mobile devices, and different web browsers to ensure consistent and optimized visualization across devices and web browsers. The web survey was accessed directly by respondents, using their unique survey links with embedded passwords. This also gave them the ability to return to their survey later if they chose to suspend their survey.

A parallel program for phone participants was set up for interviewer administration and relevant telephone dispositioning codes. It was tailored to the needs of the interviewer by including pronunciation instructions, notably for names and commonly mispronounced words.

Quality Control Checks

Quality checks were incorporated into the survey. For this study, respondents who failed the quality checks were not included in the final dataset. This included:

1. Respondents who answered one trap question incorrectly.
2. Web respondents who finished the survey too quickly (≤ 3.5 minutes), designated as speeders.
3. Respondents who skipped more than 10% of the questions asked of them.

4. Respondents whose zip codes were different from their state and/or county provided on the survey.

There were no completed surveys removed after applying these cleaning standards.

Data Processing and Integration

Prior to running the final data set, data from web and telephone modes were combined and thoroughly cleaned with a computer validation program written by one of SSRS's data processing programmers. This program established editing parameters in order to locate any errors, including data that did not follow skip patterns, out-of-range values, and errors in data field locations.

After quality control procedures were carried out, SSRS provided a clean, fully-labeled, and weighted final SPSS dataset to MULaw.

Table 3: Completes by Sample Type

Sample type	Invited Sample	Total Completes
SSRS Opinion Panel	411	205
RBS	26,688	668
TOTAL	27,099	873

WEIGHTING

The survey data were weighted to account for sampling probabilities and to correct for systematic nonresponse along known population parameters. Weighting involved three stages: a design weight reflecting initial selection probabilities, a nonresponse adjustment (yielding the final base weight), and calibration to registered voter benchmarks.

Sample were recruited from two sources, each of which yielded interviews by Web or phone: the SSRS Opinion Panel and a registration-based sample (RBS) from the L2 voter file. The design weights and nonresponse adjustments were calculated separately for each sample source. The sources were then combined into one sample with a compositing adjustment to reflect each source's share of the sample within Wisconsin. The combined sample was then calibrated.

Design Weight

The design weight accounts for differential probabilities of selection for the samples. The design weight was calculated differently for the SSRS Opinion Panel and RBS samples.

SSRS Opinion Panel Design Weight

Recruitment Design Weight

The panel-wide recruitment design weight for the SSRS Opinion Panel was computed differently depending on whether the panelist was recruited from address-based sample (ABS), a prepaid cell random digit dial (RDD) sample, or the SSRS dual-frame RDD telephone Omnibus.

The panel design weight for ABS recruits corrects for the disproportionate ABS design by adjusting the distribution of sample across the ABS strata to match the distribution of the ABS frame across strata.

ABS recruits come from a variety of sample sources, some of which employ different stratification schemes. The panel design weight for ABS recruits is tailored to the stratification scheme used for the sample from which the panelist was recruited. Currently, ABS recruitment waves for the SSRS Opinion Panel are stratified on a combination of geographic region and model-based indicators of the presence of key subpopulations.

The panel design weight for prepaid cell recruits accounts for any disproportionate sampling of prepaid cell phone numbers from the cell phone RDD frame.

The panel design weight for the telephone Omnibus recruits is their original base weight computed at the time of the original omnibus interview. This base weight accounts for selection probabilities associated with the overlapping dual-frame Omnibus sample design.² This base weight is a function of the landline and cell frame sample sizes as well as each respondent's telephone usage and number of adults in the household.

Two adjustments are applied to create the final recruitment design weight for the SSRS Opinion Panel:

- A nonresponse adjustment correcting for variability in the recruitment response rate.
- An attrition adjustment correcting for variability in the rate at which originally recruited panelists are retained on the Panel.

Both steps use a weighting class adjustment in which adjustment cells are defined by a cross of the recruitment channel and geographic strata.

² Buskirk T.D., Best J. (2012) Venn Diagrams, Probability 101 and Sampling Weights Computed for Dual Frame Telephone RDD Designs. *Journal of Statistics and Mathematics*. Vol. 15: 3696-3710.

For ABS recruits, a household size adjustment is also applied to correct for the sampling of one adult within each sampled address.

Panel-Wide Raking

To create the final Panel-wide base weight, the full Panel is raked to target parameters for the population of U.S. adults (ages 18+). Panel-wide raking parameters include gender, age, educational attainment, race/ethnicity, Census division, civic engagement, population density, Internet use frequency, voter registration status, party identification, religion, household size, and home tenure. This raking step uses panelist profile variables; missing data in these variables is filled in using hot decking prior to raking.

Study-Level Design Weight

The study-level design weight adjusts for differential probabilities of selection from the SSRS Opinion Panel into the sample for this specific study. The study-level design weight is calculated as:

$$PABW * \frac{N_h}{n_h}$$

where *PABW* is the Panel-wide base weight calculated as described above; and, for each stratum *h*, *N_h* is the number of panelists available and *n_h* is the number invited into the study.

Study-level sampling strata were formed from quantiles of *PABW*, with higher-weight panelists being given a higher probability of selection.

RBS Design Weight

For cases sampled via RBS, the design weight was the inverse of the sampling probability applied to the case's stratum on the RBS frame. Strata were a cross of geographic area, party registration as recorded in the L2 voter file (Democratic, Republican, Other), modeled 2024 vote (likely Trump voter, not a likely Trump voter), and the available contact information (email-only, phone-only, and both).

Nonresponse Adjustment

The next step was to apply a nonresponse adjustment to account for differential response rates by party.

For the SSRS Opinion Panel sample, nonresponse adjustment cells were formed using the most up-to-date party identification recorded in panelists' profile data. Three adjustment cells were created for this sample:

- Democratic Party
- Republican Party
- Other

For the RBS sample, the cells were the cross of geographic area, modeled party as recorded in the L2 voter file, and modeled 2024 vote.

Within each cell, an adjustment factor was calculated as the inverse of the design-weighted AAPOR Response Rate 3 (RR3). This includes an eligibility adjustment reflecting the estimated percentage of each adjustment cell that were registered voters.

The nonresponse adjustment factor was multiplied by the design weight and normalized to the amount of completes by sample source to obtain the final base weight.

Calibration

The final step in weighting was to calibrate the sample to target demographic distributions for the population of registered voters in Wisconsin.

The sample was calibrated to registered voter benchmarks by age (18–29, 30–39, 40–49, 50–59, 60–69, 70+); education (less than high school/high school graduate, some college, associate's degree, bachelor's degree, post-graduate degree); sex (male, female) by marital status (married, unmarried); leaned self-reported Party ID (Republican/Lean Republican, No lean, Democrat/Lean Democrat); WI region (city of Milwaukee, rest of Milwaukee county, city of Madison, city of Green Bay, Rest of state) by L2-modeled Party ID (Republican, Other, Democrat); and 2024 vote mode (did not vote, voted early, voter on Election Day) by L2-modeled Party ID.

Weighting was accomplished using the *anesrake* package in R. Weights were trimmed to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on survey-derived estimates. The use of these weights in statistical analysis ensures that the demographic characteristics of the sample closely approximate the demographic characteristics of the target population.

A second weight was computed by following all previous steps, plus an additional calibration margin for recalled 2024 presidential vote.

Margin of Sampling Error

Weighting procedures increase the variance in the data with larger weights causing greater variance. Complex survey designs and post data-collection statistical adjustments increase variance estimates and, as a result, the error terms applied in statistical testing.

The total sample design effect³ was 1.94 overall and the margin of error was +/- 4.62 percentage points. The second weight's design effect was 1.97, and its margin of error was +/- 4.66 percentage points.

RESPONSE RATES

The table below details the completion and response rates for this study.

Table 4: SSRS Opinion Panel Response Rate

Completion Rates/Composite Response Rates	Total
Total Sample (Invited to participate)	411
Screen-outs	11
Total Eligible	400
Quality control removals	0
Incompletes	31
Quota full	0
Completions*	205
Incidence/Eligibility rate	94.91%
Survey Completion rate (Completions/Total invited to participate)	49.88%
Survey RR3	52.20%

**Excludes screen-outs or data quality removals that completed the survey.*

³ Kish, L. (1992). Weighting for Unequal Pi. Journal of Official Statistics, Vol. 8, No.2, 1992, pp. 183-200

SSRS Opinion Panel Cumulative Response Rate

Cumulative response rate that takes into consideration the response rate for the panel recruitment survey, percent of recruitment survey respondents that agree to join the panel and the panel survey specific RR3 reported above comes to 3.12%.

RBS Response Rate

Table 5: RBS Response and Completion Rates

Interview (Category 1)	
Complete	668
Partial (started survey but abandoned before finishing)	115
Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)	
Refusal and breakoff	667
Respondent never available	66
Answering Machine household – message left	4
Language Barrier	13
Unknown eligibility, non-interview (Category 3)	
Always busy	102
No answer	3,931
Call blocking	12
Answering Machine don't know if household	2,868
Nothing returned (email/text)/Not attempted/worked (phone)	17,304
Not eligible (Category 4)	
Screenouts	30
Fax/data line	24
Non-working/disconnected number	796
Business / Non-residence	87
No eligible respondents (minor phone)	1
Other non-eligible	0
Total sample used	26,688

Survey Response Rate 3	4.03%
Survey Completion Rate	2.50%

DELIVERABLES

SSRS delivered to MULaw:

- One final weighted dataset in SPSS
- A detailed methods report, including telephone dispositions
- A full phone file with all call history included

APPENDIX

The 90-strata RBS Invited Sample

Geo	Contact	Party	Invited Sample	Completes
MKECity	EMAIL	Democrats	57	0
MKECity	EMAIL	Democrats	345	1
MKECity	EMAIL	Republicans	22	0
MKECity	EMAIL	Republicans	100	3
MKECity	EMAIL	Other	19	0
MKECity	EMAIL	Other	19	0
MKECity	PHONE	Democrats	83	3
MKECity	PHONE	Democrats	687	15
MKECity	PHONE	Republicans	24	0
MKECity	PHONE	Republicans	116	8
MKECity	PHONE	Other	31	2
MKECity	PHONE	Other	31	1
MKECity	EMAILPHONE	Democrats	44	1
MKECity	EMAILPHONE	Democrats	254	10
MKECity	EMAILPHONE	Republicans	16	2
MKECity	EMAILPHONE	Republicans	68	4
MKECity	EMAILPHONE	Other	14	1
MKECity	EMAILPHONE	Other	12	0
MKEDMA	EMAIL	Democrats	122	2
MKEDMA	EMAIL	Democrats	262	5
MKEDMA	EMAIL	Republicans	391	2
MKEDMA	EMAIL	Republicans	1339	30
MKEDMA	EMAIL	Other	149	3
MKEDMA	EMAIL	Other	206	2
MKEDMA	PHONE	Democrats	161	6
MKEDMA	PHONE	Democrats	384	16
MKEDMA	PHONE	Republicans	499	13
MKEDMA	PHONE	Republicans	1605	54
MKEDMA	PHONE	Other	334	11
MKEDMA	PHONE	Other	352	13
MKEDMA	EMAILPHONE	Democrats	84	11
MKEDMA	EMAILPHONE	Democrats	154	5
MKEDMA	EMAILPHONE	Republicans	253	13
MKEDMA	EMAILPHONE	Republicans	765	36
MKEDMA	EMAILPHONE	Other	105	4
MKEDMA	EMAILPHONE	Other	127	5
Madison	EMAIL	Democrats	132	1
Madison	EMAIL	Democrats	230	6
Madison	EMAIL	Republicans	176	3
Madison	EMAIL	Republicans	610	5
Madison	EMAIL	Other	161	2
Madison	EMAIL	Other	165	0

Madison	PHONE	Democrats	165	3
Madison	PHONE	Democrats	300	7
Madison	PHONE	Republicans	201	8
Madison	PHONE	Republicans	718	19
Madison	PHONE	Other	292	7
Madison	PHONE	Other	246	5
Madison	EMAILPHONE	Democrats	92	8
Madison	EMAILPHONE	Democrats	123	5
Madison	EMAILPHONE	Republicans	115	4
Madison	EMAILPHONE	Republicans	321	20
Madison	EMAILPHONE	Other	98	4
Madison	EMAILPHONE	Other	86	3
GreenBay	EMAIL	Democrats	59	1
GreenBay	EMAIL	Democrats	120	1
GreenBay	EMAIL	Republicans	216	5
GreenBay	EMAIL	Republicans	831	9
GreenBay	EMAIL	Other	140	0
GreenBay	EMAIL	Other	223	0
GreenBay	PHONE	Democrats	87	5
GreenBay	PHONE	Democrats	195	7
GreenBay	PHONE	Republicans	313	5
GreenBay	PHONE	Republicans	1164	23
GreenBay	PHONE	Other	380	5
GreenBay	PHONE	Other	416	5
GreenBay	EMAILPHONE	Democrats	40	3
GreenBay	EMAILPHONE	Democrats	72	3
GreenBay	EMAILPHONE	Republicans	140	7
GreenBay	EMAILPHONE	Republicans	467	20
GreenBay	EMAILPHONE	Other	100	3
GreenBay	EMAILPHONE	Other	141	6
RestOfWI	EMAIL	Democrats	112	3
RestOfWI	EMAIL	Democrats	266	4
RestOfWI	EMAIL	Republicans	313	9
RestOfWI	EMAIL	Republicans	1517	23
RestOfWI	EMAIL	Other	212	3
RestOfWI	EMAIL	Other	365	2
RestOfWI	PHONE	Democrats	177	8
RestOfWI	PHONE	Democrats	345	2
RestOfWI	PHONE	Republicans	434	5
RestOfWI	PHONE	Republicans	1799	43
RestOfWI	PHONE	Other	564	10
RestOfWI	PHONE	Other	570	11
RestOfWI	EMAILPHONE	Democrats	69	3
RestOfWI	EMAILPHONE	Democrats	135	4
RestOfWI	EMAILPHONE	Republicans	182	7
RestOfWI	EMAILPHONE	Republicans	721	18

RestOfWI	EMAILPHONE	Other	140	9
RestOfWI	EMAILPHONE	Other	198	4
TOTALS			26,688	668

** MKECity – Milwaukee City Limits, MKEDMA – Rest of Milwaukee, Madison – Madison DMA, GreenBay – Green Bay DMA, RestofWI – Rest of Wisconsin DMA*

About SSRS

SSRS is breaking the mold on what research companies can do. A full-service market and survey research firm, we use the latest data collection best practices and apply cutting-edge survey methodologies backed by insight from our industry-leading team. We have genuine enthusiasm for our work and a shared goal to connect people through research. Our solutions include groundbreaking approaches fit for purpose: the SSRS Opinion Panel, Encipher, SSRS Virtual Insights, the SSRS Text Message panel, and more. Our research areas focus on Health Care and Health Policy, Public Opinion and Policy, Political and Election Polling, Consumer and Lifestyle, and Sports and Entertainment. Visit www.ssrs.com to learn more about how we can work together.

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