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Mixed Views of Impact of Long-Term Decline in Union Membership

Public Says Workers in Many Sectors Should Be Able to Unionize

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
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Mixed Views of Impact of Long-Term Decline in Union Membership

Public Says Workers in Many Sectors Should Be Able to Unionize

Over the past three decades, the share of wage and salary workers in the United States who belong to labor unions has fallen [by about half](#). The public expresses mixed views of the long-term decline in union membership on the country: 45% say this has been mostly a bad thing, while 43% see it as mostly a good thing.

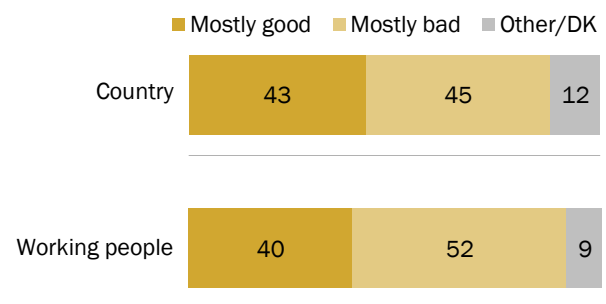
However, the effects of the decline in union membership on working people is seen in more negative terms: 52% say the reduction in union representation has been mostly bad for working people, compared with fewer (40%) who say it has been mostly good. The balance of opinion on this question is about the same as it was in a 1994 NBC/Wall Street Journal survey that asked about the previous 20 years.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center, conducted March 25-29 among 1,500 adults, finds little recent change in overall favorability of labor unions: 48% hold a favorable view of unions, while somewhat fewer (39%) say they have an unfavorable view. Opinions of unions have recovered from lows reached in 2010 and 2011.

Public views of business corporations have followed a similar trajectory. Currently, 48% have a favorable impression of business corporations, compared with 43% who have an

Views of Impact of Long-Term Decline in Union Membership on Country, Workers

% saying the large reduction in share of unionized workers over past 20 years been _____ for ...



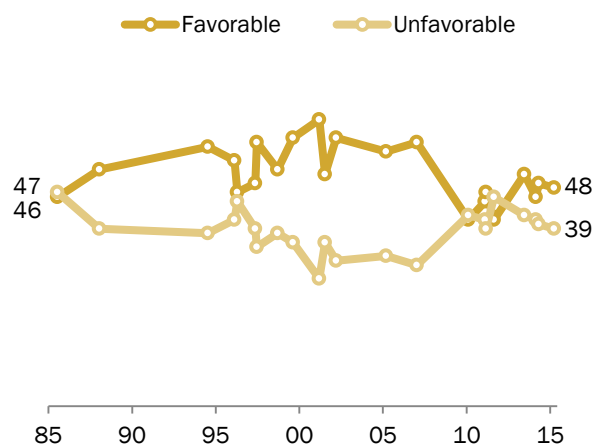
Survey conducted March 25-29, 2015.

Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Opinion of Labor Unions 1985-2015

Overall view of labor unions ... (%)



Survey conducted March 25-29, 2015.

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unfavorable opinion.

While the public expresses mixed views of unions overall, majorities of Americans say many different types of employees in specific sectors should be able to unionize.

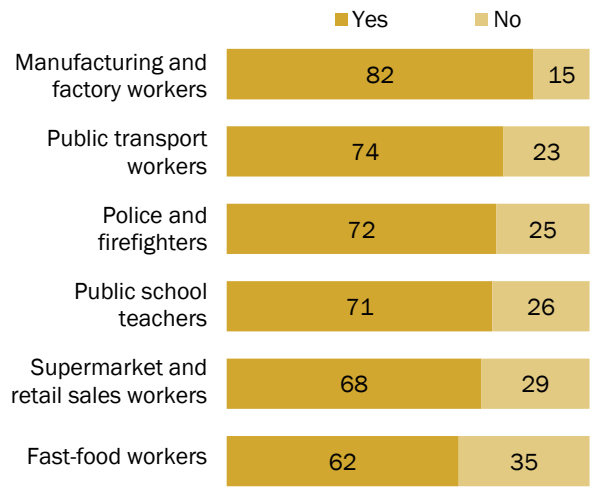
Among the six sectors tested in the survey, support for workers' ability to form a union is highest for factory and manufacturing workers: 82% say these workers should be able to unionize, while just 15% say they should not be able to.

Support for the ability of employees to unionize spans both public and private sectors: Seven-in-ten or more say public transportation workers (74%), police and firefighters (72%), and public school teachers (71%) should be able to unionize. For private sector workers in supermarkets and retail sales, a comparable 68% say these workers should be able to unionize.

A somewhat smaller majority (62%) says fast-food workers should be able to unionize, while 35% say they should not be able to. Fast-food restaurants have been the subject of recent protests around the country in support of higher wages. The percentage saying fast-food workers should be able to unionize is the lowest of the six types of employees included in the survey.

Broad Support for Workers in Various Sectors Being Able to Unionize

Should each be able to unionize? (%)



Survey conducted March 25-29, 2015.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

There are sharp partisan differences in views of labor unions, including in opinions about workers being able to unionize. Among Democrats, support for the ability to form a union ranges from 77% for fast-food workers to 92% for manufacturing and factory workers.

Republicans are less likely than Democrats to say each group of employees should be able to form a union. Still, a large majority of Republicans (71%) say factory and manufacturing workers should be able to unionize, and more than half say police and firefighters (59%), public transportation workers (58%) and public school teachers (54%) should be able to unionize.

However, just 42% of Republicans favor allowing fast-food workers to form unions; 54% say they should not be able to unionize.

Fewer Than Half of Republicans Favor Allowing Fast-Food Workers to Unionize

% saying each should be able to unionize ...

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind	R-D diff
	%	%	%	%	
Fast-food workers	62	42	77	62	-35
Public school teachers	71	54	86	72	-32
Supermarket, retail sales workers	68	52	83	70	-31
Public transport workers	74	58	88	75	-30
Police and firefighters	72	59	83	72	-24
Manufacturing and factory workers	82	71	92	82	-21

Survey conducted March 25-29, 2015.

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Democrats See Decline in Unionization as Bad for Country, Workers

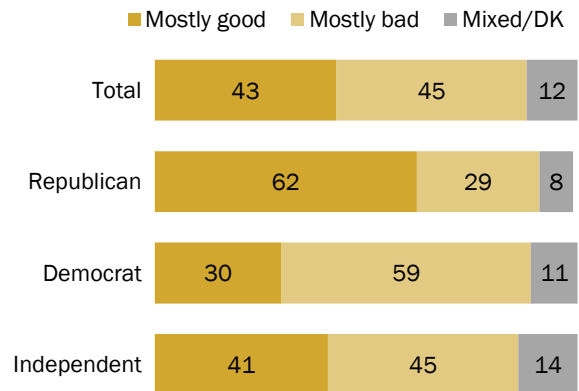
Majorities of Democrats say the decline in union representation over the past two decades is mostly bad for the country (59%) and for working people (62%).

Republicans, by about two-to-one (62% to 29%), say the long-term reduction in union representation has been mostly good for the country.

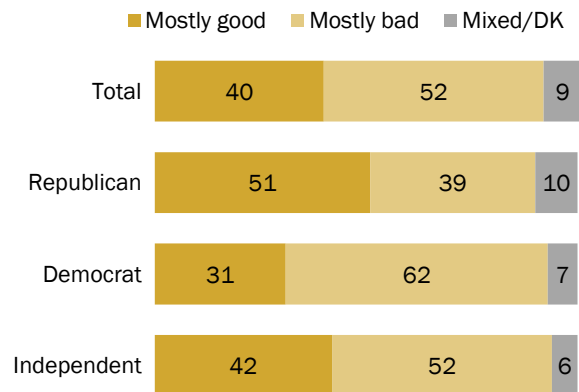
Republicans have more mixed views of the decline's impact on working people: about half (51%) say the reduction in union representation has been mostly good for workers, compared with 39% who say it has been mostly bad.

Partisan Differences in Views of Impact of Decline in Union Representation

*Impact of long-term decline in union representation on the **country** (%)*



*Impact of long-term decline in union representation on **working people** (%)*



Survey conducted March 25-29, 2015.
Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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Demographic Differences in Views of Labor Unions

Across demographic groups, there are wide differences in overall favorability ratings of labor unions. Among blacks, who are more likely than other racial and ethnic groups to be union members, 60% hold a favorable view of unions; by comparison, 49% of Hispanics and 45% of whites view unions favorably.

Across age groups, views of unions are most positive among young adults: 55% of those ages 18-29 view unions favorably, while just 29% view them unfavorably. Among older adults, favorability ratings of unions are mixed with about as many holding favorable as unfavorable views.

Favorable views of unions are higher among lower-income households earning less than \$30,000 a year (54%), than among those earning \$30,000-\$74,999 (44%) or \$75,000 or more (45%).

By region, those living in the South are less likely than those living elsewhere in the country to hold favorable views of unions: 41% of Southerners view labor unions favorably, while 42% hold an unfavorable view. In the three other regions of the country, more hold favorable than unfavorable views of unions.

Blacks, Young People Have More Favorable Views of Labor Unions

	Favorable %	Unfavorable %	Other/DK %
Total	48	39	14=100
Men	48	41	11=100
Women	47	37	16=100
White	45	42	13=100
Black	60	29	11=100
Hispanic	49	32	19=100
18-29	55	29	16=100
30-49	46	40	14=100
50-64	46	43	11=100
65+	46	41	13=100
<i>Family income</i>			
\$75,000 or more	45	46	9=100
\$30,000-\$74,999	44	42	14=100
Less than \$30,000	54	31	15=100
Republican	28	60	12=100
Independent	48	38	14=100
Democrat	65	23	11=100
Northeast	50	35	15=100
Midwest	55	37	9=100
South	41	42	17=100
West	49	39	12=100
<i>Union household</i>			
Current (11%)	64	34	2=100
Former (21%)	49	42	9=100
Never (68%)	45	39	17=100

Survey conducted March 25-29, 2015. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race.

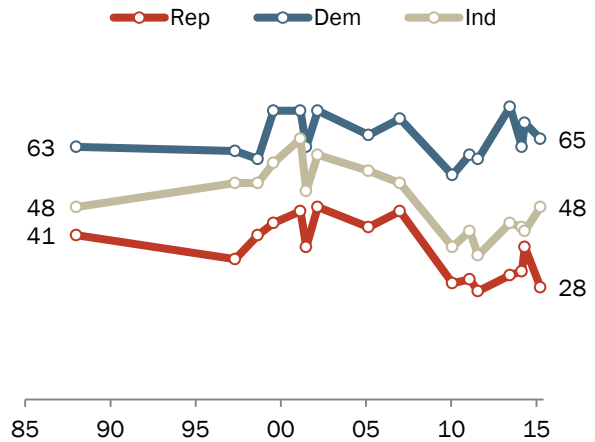
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In households with at least one current union member, 64% view labor unions favorably, compared with 34% who hold unfavorable views. In households with former – but no current – union members, views of labor unions are not much different than the public overall (49% favorable, 42% unfavorable).

By about two-to-one (65%-23%) more Democrats view unions favorably than unfavorably. By contrast, Republicans view unions unfavorably by a comparably wide 60%-28% margin. Conservative Republicans are especially likely to hold unfavorable views of unions (66%), compared with 50% of moderate and liberal Republicans.

Long-Term Partisan Gap in Views of Labor Unions

% with a favorable view of labor unions



Survey conducted March 25-29, 2015.

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Divides Within GOP on Labor Unions

While Republicans hold much more negative views of labor unions than Democrats and independents, there also are differences in views of unions within the GOP.

Among Republicans and Republican-leaning independents ages 18-34, about as many say they have a favorable (45%) as unfavorable (44%) view of labor unions. By contrast, older Republicans are much more negative. For example, two-thirds (66%) of Republicans age 50 and older have an unfavorable view of unions, while just 24% hold a favorable view.

Republicans and Republican leaners with no more than a high school education are about twice as likely as those with a college degree to view unions favorably (41% vs. 19%). A similar pattern is seen among Republicans across incomes levels, with those earning less expressing mixed views and higher earners holding unfavorable views of unions.

Among Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents, there are only modest differences in views of unions. There are no significant differences among Democrats by age; across education and income, Democrats with higher levels express the most favorable views of unions, but majorities of those with lower incomes and less education also view unions favorably.

Younger, Less Affluent Republicans Hold Less Negative Views of Unions

Among Republicans and Republican leaners, overall view of labor unions ...

	Favorable %	Un- favorable %	Other/ DK %	N
Total	31	57	12=100	627
18-34	45	44	11=100	122
35-49	31	51	18=100	128
50+	24	66	10=100	373
College grad+	19	74	8=100	243
Some college	30	57	13=100	194
HS or less	41	43	15=100	190
<i>Family income</i>				
\$75,000 or more	24	67	9=100	215
\$30,000-\$74,999	29	59	12=100	207
Less than \$30,000	42	42	16=100	157

Survey conducted March 25-29, 2015. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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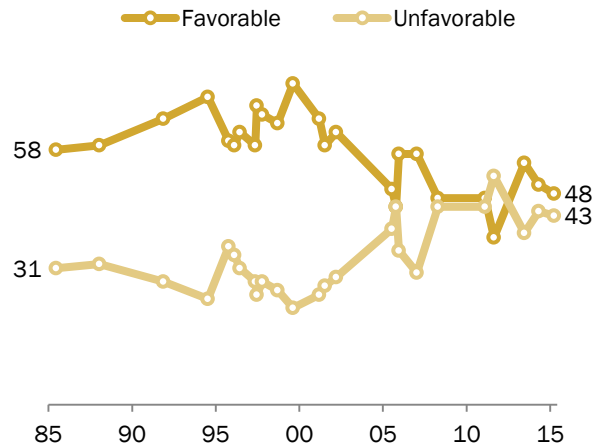
Favorability of Business Corporations

Overall favorability ratings for business corporations are very similar to those of labor unions: 48% hold a favorable view of business corporations, compared with 43% who hold an unfavorable view.

Ratings of business corporations have tracked closely with those of labor unions in recent years. As with unions, ratings of business corporations have recovered from lows reached in 2011, but remain well below previous highs in favorability.

Opinion of Business Corporations: 1985-2015

Overall view of business corporations ... (%)



Survey conducted March 25-29, 2015.

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Overall, Republicans express positive views of business corporations: 60% view them favorably, compared with just 31% who view them unfavorably. Conservative Republicans (67% favorable, 24% unfavorable) are more likely than moderate and liberal Republicans (50% favorable, 41% unfavorable) to take a positive view of business corporations.

Among Democrats, ratings of business corporations are mixed: 51% hold an unfavorable view, while 44% view them favorably. There are differences in views between liberal and moderate and conservative Democrats. By a 62%-35% margin, most liberal Democrats hold an unfavorable view of business corporations. Conservative and moderate Democrats, by contrast, are about as likely to hold favorable (50%) as unfavorable (44%) views of business corporations.

Across income levels, those with family incomes of \$75,000 a year or more view business corporations favorably by a 57%-39% margin. Views are less positive among those earning less than \$75,000, with about as many rating business corporations favorably as unfavorably.

Ideological Divide in Views of Business Corporations

	Favorable %	Unfavorable %	Other/DK %
Total	48	43	8=100
18-29	48	43	8=100
30-49	51	42	7=100
50-64	45	49	6=100
65+	50	36	14=100
<i>Family income</i>			
\$75,000 or more	57	39	4=100
\$30,000-\$74,999	48	46	6=100
Less than \$30,000	44	45	11=100
<i>Party</i>			
Republican	60	31	9=100
Conservative	67	24	9=100
Moderate/Liberal	50	41	9=100
Independent	46	44	10=100
Democrat	44	51	5=100
Conservative/Mod	50	44	6=100
Liberal	35	62	3=100
<i>Region</i>			
Northeast	44	47	9=100
Midwest	42	49	9=100
South	54	39	7=100
West	49	41	10=100

Survey conducted March 25-29, 2015. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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About the Survey

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted March 25-29 among a national sample of 1,500 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (525 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 975 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 567 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://www.pewresearch.org/methodology/u-s-survey-research/>

The combined landline and cell phone sample are weighted using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin and nativity and region to parameters from the 2013 Census Bureau's American Community Survey and population density to parameters from the Decennial Census. The sample also is weighted to match current patterns of telephone status (landline only, cell phone only, or both landline and cell phone), based on extrapolations from the 2014 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 among respondents with a landline phone. The margins of error reported and statistical tests of significance are adjusted to account for the survey's design effect, a measure of how much efficiency is lost from the weighting procedures.

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey:

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	1,500	2.9 percentage points
Republican	400	5.6 percentage points
Democrat	442	5.3 percentage points
Independent	574	4.7 percentage points
<i>Self and/or spouse...</i>		
Currently in union	164	8.8 percentage points
Formerly in union	356	6.0 percentage points
Never in union	980	3.6 percentage points

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.

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**PEW RESEARCH CENTER
MARCH 2015 POLITICAL SURVEY
FINAL TOPLINE
MARCH 25-29, 2015
N=1,500**

QUESTIONS 1-2, 14a-b PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**NO QUESTIONS 3-13****ASK ALL:**

Q.14 Would you say your overall opinion of [INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE] is 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: Just in general, is your overall opinion of [ITEM] very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable?] [INTERVIEWERS: PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN "NEVER HEARD OF" AND "CAN'T RATE."]

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)
	Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	Never heard of	Can't rate/ Ref
c. Labor unions								
Mar 25-29, 2015	48	11	36	39	16	23	1	12
Apr 23-27, 2014	49	14	35	40	16	24	2	9
Feb 12-Feb 26, 2014	46	13	33	41	18	22	2	11
Jun 12-16, 2013	51	16	35	42	17	25	1	6
Aug 17-21, 2011	41	11	30	46	21	26	1	12
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	47	18	29	39	17	23	2	12
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
d. Business corporations								
Mar 25-29, 2015	48	8	40	43	14	29	1	8
Apr 23-27, 2014	50	11	39	44	14	30	1	6
Jun 12-16, 2013	55	11	44	39	11	28	*	6
Aug 17-21, 2011	38	7	31	52	21	31	1	9
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

Q.14 CONTINUED...

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)
	Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	Never heard of	Can't rate/Ref
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 15-16 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**NO QUESTIONS 17-19****ASK ALL:**

Thinking about labor unions ...

Q.20 For each of the following types of employees, please tell me whether or not you think they should be able to unionize. First, should **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]** be able to unionize, or not? How about **[NEXT ITEM]**? **[IF NECESSARY: Should [ITEM] be able to unionize, or not?]**

	Yes, should be able to unionize	No, should not be able to unionize	(VOL.) DK/Ref
a. Police and firefighters Mar 25-29, 2015	72	25	3
b. Public school teachers Mar 25-29, 2015	71	26	3
c. Fast-food workers Mar 25-29, 2015	62	35	3
d. Supermarket and retail sales workers Mar 25-29, 2015	68	29	3
e. Factory and manufacturing workers Mar 25-29, 2015	82	15	3
f. Public transportation workers Mar 25-29, 2015	74	23	3

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=752]:

Q.21F1 As you may know, over the past twenty years there has been a large reduction in the percentage of workers who are represented by unions. Do you think this reduction in union representation has been mostly good for working people or mostly bad for working people?

		NBC/Wall Street Journal
Mar 25-29		July
<u>2015</u>		<u>1994</u>
40	Mostly good for working people	38
52	Mostly bad for working people	47
3	Mixed (VOL.)	8
6	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	8

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=748]:

Q.22F2 As you may know, over the past twenty years there has been a large reduction in the percentage of workers who are represented by unions. Do you think this reduction in union representation has been mostly good for the country or mostly bad for the country?

Mar 25-29

2015

43 Mostly good for the country
 45 Mostly bad for the country
 5 Mixed **(VOL.)**
 7 Don't know/Refused **(VOL.)**

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

In the last 20 years, there has been a large reduction in the percentage of the work force that belongs to a union. Do you think this is good for the country or not good?

ABC/Washington Post

September

1986

53 Good for the country
 40 NOT good for the country
 2 No difference **(VOL.)**
 5 Don't know/Refused **(VOL.)**

NO QUESTIONS 23-24, 28-29, 31, 34-39, 42, 46, 51-56, 58-59, 63-69, 72-73, 76-79**QUESTIONS 25-27, 30, 32-33, 40-41, 43-45, 47-50, 57, 60-62, 70-71, 74-75, 80-81 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?

				(VOL.)	(VOL.)	(VOL.)	Lean	Lean
	Republican	Democrat	Independent	No preference	Other party	DK/Ref	Rep	Dem
Mar 25-29, 2015	25	30	39	4	*	2	15	17
Feb 18-22, 2015	24	31	38	4	1	1	18	17
Jan 7-11, 2015	21	30	44	3	1	1	19	18
Dec 3-7, 2014	24	31	39	3	1	2	17	17
Nov 6-9, 2014	27	32	36	2	*	1	15	16
Oct 15-20, 2014	24	33	38	4	*	1	13	17
Sep 2-9, 2014	24	33	38	3	1	2	15	15
Aug 20-24, 2014	24	31	37	4	1	4	15	16
Jul 8-14, 2014	25	34	37	2	1	1	16	15
Apr 23-27, 2014	24	30	41	2	1	2	18	17
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	22	31	41	3	1	2	17	17
Yearly Totals								
2014	23.2	31.5	39.5	3.1	.7	2.0	16.2	16.5
2013	23.9	32.1	38.3	2.9	.5	2.2	16.0	16.0
2012	24.7	32.6	36.4	3.1	.5	2.7	14.4	16.1
2011	24.3	32.3	37.4	3.1	.4	2.5	15.7	15.6
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

PARTY/PARTYLN CONTINUED...

				(VOL.)	(VOL.)	(VOL.)	Lean	Lean
	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<u>No preference</u>	<u>Other party</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>
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 REPUBLICANS AND REPUBLICAN LEANERS ONLY (PARTY=1 OR PARTYLN=1):

TEAPARTY3 From what you know, do you agree or disagree with the Tea Party movement, or don't you have an opinion either way?

BASED ON REPUBLICANS AND REPUBLICAN LEANERS [N=627]:

	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>No opinion either way</u>	(VOL.) <u>Haven't heard of</u>	(VOL.) <u>Refused</u>	Not heard of/ <u>DK</u>
Mar 25-29, 2015	35	11	52	1	1	--
Feb 18-22, 2015	36	9	54	*	*	--
Jan 7-11, 2015	34	9	54	1	2	--
Dec 3-7, 2014	34	9	55	2	1	--
Nov 6-9, 2014	31	10	57	1	1	--
Oct 15-20, 2014	32	8	56	2	2	--
Sep 2-9, 2014	38	10	50	1	1	--
Aug 20-24, 2014	34	10	53	*	2	--
Jul 8-14, 2014	35	12	50	2	1	--
Apr 23-27, 2014	33	11	54	1	1	--
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	37	11	50	1	1	--
Feb 14-23, 2014	36	9	54	1	1	--
Jan 15-19, 2014	35	12	52	1	*	--
Dec 3-8, 2013	32	9	57	1	1	--
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	40	9	48	2	1	--
Oct 9-13, 2013	41	11	45	2	1	--
Sep 4-8, 2013	35	9	54	1	1	--
Jul 17-21, 2013	37	10	50	2	1	--
Jun 12-16, 2013	44	9	46	1	2	--
May 23-26, 2013	41	7	48	1	3	--
May 1-5, 2013	28	8	61	2	1	--
Mar 13-17, 2013	43	7	47	1	1	--
Feb 13-18, 2013	36	9	52	1	3	--
Feb 14-17, 2013	43	9	45	1	2	--
Jan 9-13, 2013	35	10	51	2	2	--
Dec 5-9, 2012	37	11	51	1	*	--
Oct 31-Nov 3, 2012 (RVs)	40	8	49	1	2	--
Oct 4-7, 2012	38	9	50	1	3	--
Sep 12-16, 2012	39	7	52	1	1	--
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	40	9	47	2	1	--
Jun 7-17, 2012	42	8	48	1	1	--
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	36	9	53	1	2	--

TEAPARTY3 CONTINUED...

	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>No opinion either way</u>	<u>(VOL.) Haven't heard of</u>	<u>(VOL.) Refused</u>	<u>Not heard of/ DK</u>
Apr 4-15, 2012	42	8	48	1	1	--
Mar 7-11, 2012	38	10	49	2	1	--
Feb 8-12, 2012	40	7	51	1	1	--
Jan 11-16, 2012	42	8	47	1	1	--
Jan 4-8, 2012	37	8	52	1	1	--
Dec 7-11, 2011	40	9	48	2	1	--
Nov 9-14, 2011	41	9	49	*	1	--
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	37	11	51	1	1	--
Aug 17-21, 2011	43	7	49	*	1	--
Jul 20-24, 2011	40	7	51	*	1	--
Jun 15-19, 2011	42	9	47	1	1	--
May 25-30, 2011	37	7	52	1	3	--
Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	45	9	46	*	1	--
Mar 8-14, 2011	37	7	54	1	*	--
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	41	9	48	1	1	--
Feb 2-7, 2011 ¹	43	8	47	1	1	--
Jan 5-9, 2011	45	6	47	1	1	--
Dec 1-5, 2010	48	5	45	1	1	--
Nov 4-7, 2010	51	5	42	1	1	--
Oct 27-30, 2010 (RVs)	58	5	27	--	1	9
Oct 13-18, 2010 (RVs)	54	5	30	--	1	10
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 (RVs)	56	6	29	--	*	9
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	46	5	36	--	1	13
Jun 16-20, 2010	46	5	30	--	*	19
May 20-23, 2010	53	4	25	--	1	16
Mar 11-21, 2010	48	4	26	--	1	21

¹ In the February 2-7, 2011, survey and before, question read "...do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the Tea Party movement..." In October 2010 and earlier, question was asked only of those who had heard or read a lot or a little about the Tea Party. In May 2010 through October 2010, it was described as: "the Tea Party movement that has been involved in campaigns and protests in the U.S. over the past year." In March 2010 it was described as "the Tea Party protests that have taken place in the U.S. over the past year."