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For 2016 Hopefuls, Washington Experience Could Do More Harm than Good

*Military Service Top Positive,
Atheism Top Negative for Potential
Candidates*

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
ON THIS REPORT:**

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Military Service Top Positive, Atheism Top Negative for Potential Candidates

As the 2016 presidential campaign begins to take shape, Washington experience has become less of a potential asset for those seeking the White House.

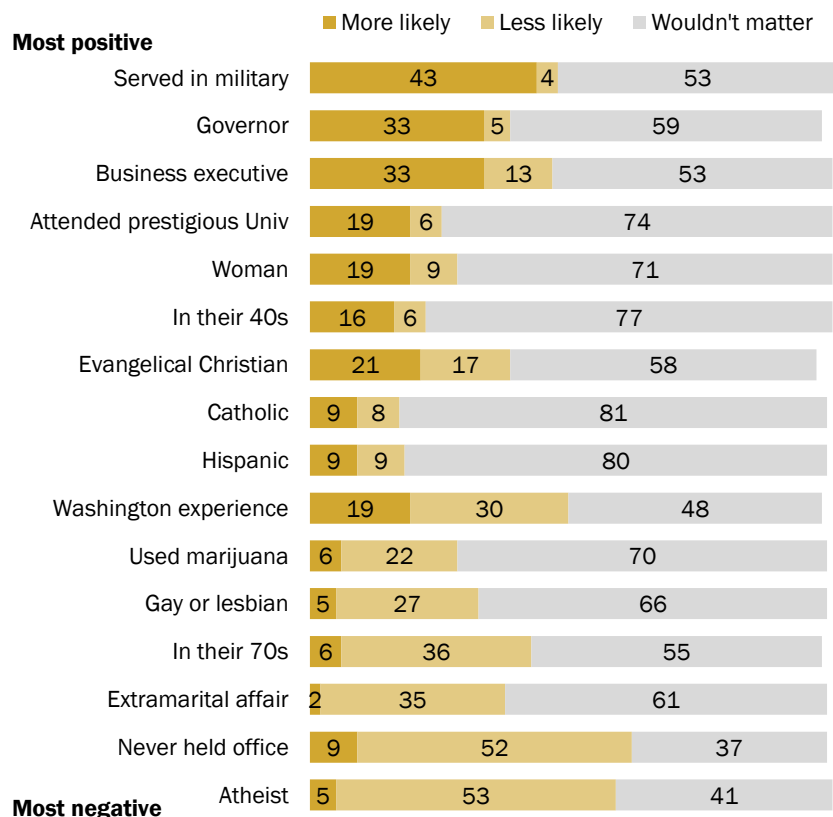
A new national survey testing candidate traits finds that 30% would be less likely to support a candidate with “many years” of experience as an elected official in Washington, while 19% would be more likely to support such a candidate. About half (48%) say it would not matter if a candidate had long Washington experience.

By contrast, early in the 2008 presidential campaign, more than twice as many saw lengthy Washington experience as a positive than negative trait for a presidential candidate (35% more likely vs. 15% less likely).

A separate measure dating back to the late 1980s shows an even larger decline in the perceived value of Washington experience. The question asks which better prepares someone to be president – serving as a senator or member of Congress or as a state’s governor – and mentions possible

Views of Presidential Traits: Positives and Negatives

How would each impact your likelihood of supporting a candidate ...



Survey conducted April 23-27, 2014. Don't know responses not shown. Items ranked from largest net positive to largest net negative.

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advantages of each position. In the case of a member of Congress, it would be acquiring experience in Washington and foreign policy; a governor is described as able to gain experience as head of an administration.

In 1987, 66% said experience as a member of Congress provided better preparation for the White House while just 22% said serving as governor was better preparation. In 2007, two decades later, congressional experience was still preferred by more than two-to-one (55% to 24%). But today, the public is divided: 44% say serving in Congress better prepares someone to be president while as many say experience as governor is better preparation.

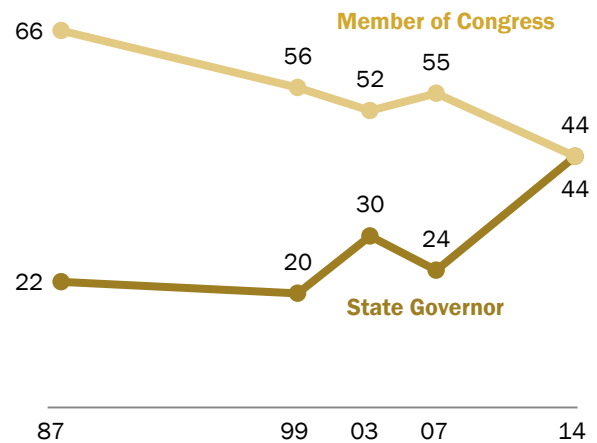
The latest survey by the Pew Research Center, conducted April 23-27 among 1,501 adults, finds that military service continues to rank as the most valuable asset for a presidential candidate among 16 traits and characteristics tested. Overall, 43% say military experience would make them more likely to support a presidential candidate, while just 4% say it would make them less likely; 53% say it wouldn't matter in their vote. Military service also was the top attribute for presidential candidates early in the [2008](#) and [2012](#) campaigns.

Serving as a state governor and having experience as a business executive also continue to be seen as clear positives for candidates. A third say they would be more likely to support a governor compared with just 5% who would be less likely; experience as a business executive also is viewed as a net positive (33% more likely vs. 13% less likely). Majorities say experience as a governor and business executive would not matter to them.

On the other side of the ledger, not believing in God and never having held elected office before are the most negatively viewed traits of those tested. Just over half (53%) say they would be less likely to vote for someone who does not believe in God, while only 5% say this would make them more likely to support a candidate. And despite a decline in regard for extensive Washington experience, a presidential candidate who has never held any elected office would have little appeal: 52% say

Serving in Congress Loses Cachet as Preparation for the Presidency

Better preparation for presidency, experience as ...



Survey conducted April 23-27, 2014.
Don't know responses not shown.

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this would make them less likely to vote for a candidate compared with just 9% who say this would increase their likelihood of supporting a candidate.

The survey finds that at a time of increasing acceptance of homosexuality, most Americans (66%) say it wouldn't matter if a presidential candidate is gay or lesbian; 27% say they would be less likely to support a gay or lesbian candidate while 5% would be more likely. In 2007, nearly half (46%) said they would be less likely to vote for a homosexual candidate.

With Hillary Clinton a much talked about potential candidate in 2016, 71% of the public say it would not matter if a presidential candidate is a woman; 19% say they would be more likely to vote for a female candidate, while 9% would be less likely.

A higher percentage of women (24%) than men (14%) say they would be more likely to support a female candidate, though large majorities of both women and men say it wouldn't matter.

But many liberal Democrats find the idea of a woman candidate appealing: 40% of liberal Democrats say they would be more likely to support a female presidential candidate, nearly double the share of conservative and moderate Democrats (23%). Among Republicans, about as many would be less likely (15%) as more likely (10%) to support a woman candidate; 74% of Republicans say it wouldn't matter.

More Say It "Wouldn't Matter" if a Candidate Were Gay or Lesbian

*Would you be more or less likely to support a presidential candidate who is **gay or lesbian**?*

	Feb 2007	May 2011	April 2014	07-14 Change
	%	%	%	
More likely	1	3	5	+4
Less likely	46	33	27	-19
Wouldn't matter	51	62	66	+15
Don't know	2	2	2	
	100	100	100	

Survey conducted April 23-27, 2014. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. See topline for changes in question wording.

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Many Liberal Democrats Would be More Likely to Support a Woman

*Would you be more or less likely to support a presidential candidate who is **a woman**?*

	More likely	Less likely	Wouldn't matter	DK
	%	%	%	%
Total	19	9	71	1=100
Men	14	10	75	1=100
Women	24	8	67	1=100
Republican	10	15	74	1=100
Conservative	10	19	70	1=100
Moderate/Liberal	10	5	83	1=100
Independent	16	9	74	1=100
Democrat	30	5	64	1=100
Conservative/Mod	23	5	71	1=100
Liberal	40	4	56	0=100

Survey conducted April 23-27, 2014. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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Views of a Candidate's Age

When it comes to a presidential candidate's age, it's better to be younger than older. More than a third say they'd be less likely to support a candidate in their 70s (36% less likely, 6% more likely, 55% no difference). By comparison, 16% say they would be more likely to vote for a candidate in their 40s, while just 6% say they would be less likely; a large majority (77%) say it would not matter if a candidate is in their 40s.

Fewer Americans have a negative impression of a candidate in their 70s than did so early in the 2008 campaign, when Sen. John McCain was an early frontrunner for the GOP nomination. Currently, 36% say they would be less likely to vote for a candidate in their 70s, compared with 48% in February 2007.

The change since then has been particularly notable among Democrats. Seven years ago, a majority of Democrats (60%) said they would be less likely to back a candidate in their 70s; 44% say that today. Even with this change, more Democrats than Republicans (32% less likely) would have a negative impression of a candidate in their 70s.

There are only modest partisan differences in opinions about a candidate in their 40s. And there is not much of a connection between people's ages and their views of a presidential candidate's age, either one in their 40s or one in their 70s.

Candidate in Their 70s Viewed Less Negatively than During 2008 Campaign

*Would you be more or less likely to support a presidential candidate who is **in their 70s**?*

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
April 2014	%	%	%	%
More likely	6	5	5	7
Less likely	36	32	44	34
Wouldn't matter	55	61	49	58
Feb 2007				
More likely	5	5	4	5
Less likely	48	42	60	43
Wouldn't matter	45	51	35	50
Change in 'less likely'	-12	-10	-16	-9

Survey conducted April 23-27, 2014. Don't know responses not shown.

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Preparation for the Presidency

Republicans, by a 51% to 40% margin, say serving as a governor rather than as a member of Congress is better preparation for the presidency. That is a substantial shift from early 2007, when more Republicans believed experience in Congress (46%) than as a governor (32%) better prepared someone for the White House.

Democrats and independents also increasingly see gubernatorial experience as more valuable. Among both groups, the shares saying serving as governor provides

better preparation for the presidency has roughly doubled since 2007. Still, more Democrats say experience in Congress (55%) than as a state governor (35%) better prepares someone to be president. Independents are divided (45% governor, 42% member of Congress).

Public Increasingly Views State House as Better Preparation for the White House

Which better prepares someone to be president, serving as a state's governor or as a senator or a member of Congress?

	February 2007		April 2014		Change in Governor
	Governor %	Congress %	Governor %	Congress %	
Total	24	55	44	44	+20
Republican	32	46	51	40	+19
Democrat	18	63	35	55	+17
Independent	23	57	45	42	+22

Survey conducted April 23-27, 2014. Don't know responses not shown.

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In addition the share of Americans who say they would be less likely to back a candidate who has been an elected official in Washington for many years has doubled – from 15% to 30% – since 2007. Among Republicans and independents, about twice as many now see lengthy political service in the nation’s capital more negatively than positively, and Democrats’ views are mixed (26% more likely vs. 20% less likely).

Republicans and Republican leaners who agree with the Tea Party have a particularly negative view of extensive Washington experience: 56% say they would be less likely to support a candidate with long service as a Washington elected official, compared with 31% of non-Tea Party Republicans.

Meanwhile, service as a state’s governor continues to be viewed as more of an asset than a liability for a presidential candidate. A third (33%) say they would be more likely to favor a candidate who has been a governor compared with just 5% who would be less likely. Republicans (42%) are more likely than independents (32%) and Democrats (29%) to view experience as a governor positively.

Extensive DC Experience Now Viewed More Negatively than Positively

*Would you be more or less likely to support a presidential candidate who **has been an elected official in Washington for many years?***

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
	%	%	%	%
April 2014				
More likely	19	15	26	16
Less likely	30	36	20	36
Wouldn’t matter	48	46	53	46
May 2011				
More likely	26	25	29	25
Less likely	25	34	15	27
Wouldn’t matter	46	38	52	47
February 2007				
More likely	35	40	39	31
Less likely	15	18	10	19
Wouldn’t matter	45	37	48	46

Survey conducted April 23-27, 2014. Don’t know responses not shown.

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While military service is the most positively viewed presidential trait tested in the survey, it is a far more popular trait among Republicans than Democrats.

About six-in-ten Republicans (63%) would be more likely to support a candidate with military experience, while 35% say it wouldn't matter to them. By contrast, no more than three-in-ten Democrats (29%) would be more likely to vote for a veteran; most (63%) say it wouldn't matter to them.

Similarly, experience as a business executive would have more appeal for Republicans than Democrats. As many Democrats say they would be less likely (20%) as more likely (18%) to back a candidate who has been a business executive. By contrast, the trait is a clear positive for Republicans: 46% would be more likely to support a candidate with business experience; hardly any (5%) say this would decrease their likelihood of backing a candidate.

Republicans More Likely to Support a Candidate with Military Service

Would you be more or less likely to support a presidential candidate who ...

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
	%	%	%	%
Has served in military				
More likely to support	43	63	29	42
Less likely to support	4	*	7	3
Wouldn't matter	53	35	63	53
Has been a business executive				
More likely to support	33	46	18	34
Less likely to support	13	5	20	12
Wouldn't matter	53	47	60	52

Survey conducted April 23-27, 2014. Don't know responses not shown.

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Past Extramarital Affair Seen Negatively

Roughly a third of Americans (35%), including 46% of Republicans, say they would be less likely to support a presidential candidate who had an extramarital affair. Independents and Democrats find this less troubling, with majorities of both groups saying it wouldn't matter (70% of Democrats, 61% of independents).

Past marijuana use is viewed far less negatively than having an affair outside of marriage. Among the public overall, 22% say they would less likely to favor a candidate who has used marijuana. Republicans (36% less likely) are about twice as likely as independents (19%) and Democrats (16%) to view past marijuana use negatively.

A Past Affair May Hurt a Candidate, Especially Among Republicans

Would you be more or less likely to support a presidential candidate who ...

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
Had an extramarital affair in the past	%	%	%	%
More likely to support	2	1	3	2
Less likely to support	35	46	24	36
Wouldn't matter	61	52	70	61
Has used marijuana in the past				
More likely to support	6	1	7	9
Less likely to support	22	36	16	19
Wouldn't matter	70	62	76	71

Survey conducted April 23-27, 2014. Don't know responses not shown.

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Impact of a Hispanic Candidate

As far as a presidential candidate's ethnicity is concerned, most Americans (80%) say it would not matter to them if a candidate is Hispanic; 9% say they would be more likely to support a Hispanic candidate while an identical percentage would be less likely.

Among Hispanics, 35% say they would be more likely to support a Latino candidate, while just 4% say they would be less likely to support such a candidate and 58% say it wouldn't matter to them. Most whites (85%) and blacks (83%) say a candidate being Hispanic wouldn't affect their vote.

35% of Latinos Say They Would be More Likely to Support a Hispanic Candidate

*Would you be more or less likely to support a presidential candidate who **is Hispanic** ...*

	More likely	Less likely	Wouldn't matter	DK
	%	%	%	%
Total	9	9	80	1=100
Men	10	8	81	1=100
Women	9	10	79	1=100
White	4	10	85	1=100
Black	5	11	83	1=100
Hispanic	35	4	58	3=100
Republican	4	12	83	1=100
Independent	11	9	80	1=100
Democrat	11	9	79	*=100

Survey conducted April 23-27, 2014. 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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Religion and Presidential Candidates

As in the past, the public would have a very negative reaction to a presidential candidate who does not believe in God. Overall, 53% say they would be less likely to support a candidate who does not believe in God, while just 5% would be more likely to support such a candidate; 41% say this wouldn't matter to them.

A large majority of Protestants (71%) – including 82% of white evangelical Protestants – say they would be less likely to support a candidate who does not believe in God. Catholics would view an absence of belief in God less negatively (48% less likely), while only about a quarter (24%) of the religiously unaffiliated say they would be less likely to favor a candidate who does not believe in God.

A candidate's identification as an evangelical Christian or Catholic would not matter to most Americans. About one-in-five (21%) would be more likely to support an evangelical Christian; 17% would be less likely and 58% say this wouldn't be a factor. However, most white evangelical Protestants (58%) say they would be more likely to support a candidate who shares their faith.

A substantial majority of the public (81%) say it would not matter to them if a presidential candidate is Catholic. Among Catholics, 23% would be more likely to support a Catholic candidate, while 72% say it wouldn't matter.

There is a sizable partisan divide in views of a

White Evangelicals More Likely to Back Candidate Who Shares their Faith

Would you be more or less likely to support a presidential candidate who ...

	More likely to support	Less likely to support	Wouldn't matter	DK
Is evangelical Christian	%	%	%	%
Total	21	17	58	4=100
Protestant	34	11	51	4=100
White evangelical	58	4	35	3=100
White mainline	14	22	61	4=100
Catholic	13	13	70	4=100
White Catholic	9	11	76	3=100
Unaffiliated	5	33	59	3=100
Is Catholic				
Total	9	8	81	1=100
Protestant	7	10	82	1=100
White evangelical	11	9	80	*=100
White mainline	2	7	90	1=100
Catholic	23	3	72	2=100
White Catholic	18	1	80	1=100
Unaffiliated	3	11	85	1=100
Does not believe in God				
Total	5	53	41	2=100
Protestant	2	71	25	2=100
White evangelical	2	82	15	1=100
White mainline	2	60	36	2=100
Catholic	5	48	43	4=100
White Catholic	1	52	45	1=100
Unaffiliated	12	24	64	*=100

Survey conducted April 23-27, 2014. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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candidate's religion. For Republicans, a candidate being an evangelical Christian is a net positive (36% more likely, 5% less likely); for Democrats, more say it would decrease (27%) than increase (12%) their chances of supporting a candidate.

And while 70% of Republicans say they would be less likely to support a candidate who does not believe in God, Democrats are more ambivalent: 42% say they would be less likely to support an atheist, while 49% say it wouldn't matter to them.

About the Survey

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted April 23-27, 2014 among a national sample of 1,501 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (600 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 901 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 449 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 and nativity and region to parameters from the 2012 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 2013 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. Sampling errors and statistical tests of significance take into account the effect of weighting.

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	1,501	2.9 percentage points
Republican	389	5.7 percentage points
Democrat	452	5.3 percentage points
Independent	593	4.6 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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APRIL 2014 POLITICAL SURVEY
FINAL TOPLINE
April 23-27, 2014
N=1,501

QUESTIONS 1-2, 4, 8, INT1-INT3M, 12, 18-19, 21-24, 26, 28e, 29, 40-41, 43-47 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

NO QUESTIONS 3, 5-7, 9-11, 13-17, 20, 25, 27, 30-39, 42

QUESTIONS 28a-d, f-g HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

Now a different kind of question...

Q.48 Thinking about presidential elections, we'd like to know how you generally feel about some different traits. First, would you be more likely or less likely to support a candidate for president who **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]**, or wouldn't this matter to you? How about if a candidate **[NEXT ITEM]? [INTERVIEWER NOTE: PLEASE PROMPT RESPONDENT WITH RESPONSE OPTIONS EVERY FOUR TO SIX ITEMS AS A REMINDER]**

		More likely	Less likely	Wouldn't matter	(VOL.) DK/Ref
a.	Is a woman				
	Apr 23-27, 2014	19	9	71	1
	May 25-30, 2011	14	7	77	1
	August, 2007	15	12	72	1
b.	Attended a prestigious university such as Harvard or Yale				
	Apr 23-27, 2014	19	6	74	1
	February, 2007	22	5	72	1
c.	Is Hispanic				
	Apr 23-27, 2014	9	9	80	1
	May 25-30, 2011	8	11	80	1
	August, 2007	9	15	75	1
	February, 2007	4	14	80	2
d.	Is Catholic				
	Apr 23-27, 2014	9	8	81	1
	August, 2007	13	7	79	1
e.	Is an evangelical Christian				
	Apr 23-27, 2014	21	17	58	4
	August, 2007	19	16	60	5
f.	Does not believe in God				
	Apr 23-27, 2014	5	53	41	2
	May 25-30, 2011	5	61	33	2
	August, 2007	3	61	34	2
	February, 2007	3	63	32	2
g.	Has been a governor				
	Apr 23-27, 2014	33	5	59	3
	May 25-30, 2011	37	5	55	3

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=736]:

h.F1	Has served in the military				
	Apr 23-27, 2014	43	4	53	1
	May 25-30, 2011	49	4	47	1
	February, 2007	48	3	48	1

Q.48 CONTINUED...

		More likely	Less likely	Wouldn't matter	(VOL.) DK/Ref
i.F1	Had an extramarital affair in the past				
	Apr 23-27, 2014	2	35	61	2
	May 25-30, 2011	2	46	49	3
	February, 2007	1	39	56	4
j.F1	Is in their 70s				
	Apr 23-27, 2014	6	36	55	3
	February, 2007	5	48	45	2

ASK ALL:

k.F1/p.F2	Is gay or lesbian				
	Apr 23-27, 2014 ¹	5	27	66	2
	May 25-30, 2011	3	33	62	2
	February, 2007	1	46	51	2

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=736]:

l.F1	Has been an elected official in Washington for many years				
	Apr 23-27, 2014	19	30	48	3
	May 25-30, 2011	26	25	46	3
	February, 2007	35	15	45	5

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=765]:

m.F2	Has been a business executive				
	Apr 23-27, 2014	33	13	53	2
	May 25-30, 2011	35	14	49	2
	February, 2007	28	13	56	3

n.F2	Has used marijuana in the past				
	Apr 23-27, 2014	6	22	70	2
	May 25-30, 2011	5	24	69	2

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

	<i>Used drugs in the past</i>				
	February, 2007	2	45	47	6

o.F2	Is in their 40s				
	Apr 23-27, 2014	16	6	77	1
	February, 2007	18	8	73	1

q.F2	Has never held elected office before				
	Apr 23-27, 2014	9	52	37	2
	May 25-30, 2011	9	51	38	3
	February, 2007	7	56	35	2

ASK ALL:

Q.49 Which of the following types of experience do you think better prepares someone to be president?
[READ; RANDOMIZE]?

Apr 23-27 2014		Feb 2007	Sep 2003	Dec 1999	Sep 1987
44	Serving as a state's governor and gaining experience as the head of an administration	24	30	20	22
44	Serving as a U.S. senator or member of Congress and gaining experience in Washington and in foreign policy	55	52	56	66
4	Both equal (VOL.)	9	8	17	6
9	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	12	10	7	6

¹ A wording experiment tested two different items: "is homosexual" for Form 1 respondents and "is gay or lesbian" for Form 2 respondents. There were no significant differences between the two wordings, so the figures here show the combined responses. In surveys before April 2014, the item was "is homosexual."

**QUESTIONS 50-52, 60-62, 64-68, 75-78 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED
NO QUESTIONS 53-59, 63, 69-74**

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
	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	No	Other	DK/Ref	Rep	Dem
				preference	party			
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
Feb 14-23, 2014	22	32	39	4	1	2	14	17
Jan 15-19, 2014	21	31	41	3	1	2	18	16
Dec 3-8, 2013	24	34	37	3	*	2	17	15
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	24	32	38	4	*	2	16	14
Oct 9-13, 2013	25	32	37	3	1	3	16	18
Sep 4-8, 2013	26	32	38	3	1	1	17	15
Jul 17-21, 2013	19	29	46	3	*	2	19	18
Jun 12-16, 2013	23	33	39	3	*	2	17	15
May 1-5, 2013	25	32	37	2	1	3	14	16
Yearly Totals								
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
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=658]:

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion either way	(VOL.) Haven't heard of	(VOL.) Refused	Not heard of/ DK
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, 2013	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	--
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 ²	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

² 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."

TEAPARTY3 CONTINUED...

	<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>
May 20-23, 2010	53	4	25	--	1	16
Mar 11-21, 2010	48	4	26	--	1	21