

FOR RELEASE JULY 18, 2014

Most Think the U.S. Has No Responsibility To Act in Iraq

*More Link Violence to Iraq's Religious
Rivalries Than to U.S. Actions*

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
ON THIS REPORT:**

Carroll Doherty, Director of Political Research

Danielle Gewurz, Research Analyst

Seth Motel, Research Analyst

202.419.4372

www.pewresearch.org

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More Link Violence to Iraq's Religious Rivalries Than to U.S. Actions

As violence and chaos spreads in Iraq, the public is wary of U.S. involvement in the country. A 55% majority says the United States does not have a responsibility to do something about the violence in Iraq; 39% do see a responsibility to act.

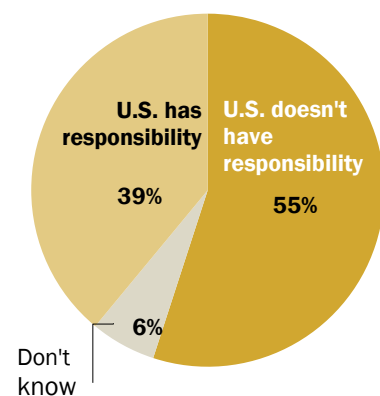
Overall public awareness of the situation in Iraq is high: 45% say they have heard a lot about the violence in Iraq and takeover of large parts of the country by the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS). However, more Americans (57%) say they have heard a lot about the [recent influx of unaccompanied minors](#) across the U.S.-Mexican border illegally.

Those who have heard a lot about violence in Iraq are more likely than those who have heard little or nothing to see a U.S. responsibility to act. Still, just 44% of those who have heard a lot about the situation say the U.S. has a responsibility to do something about the violence in Iraq, compared with 35% who have heard less about this situation.

Majorities of Democrats (61%) and independents (56%) believe the United States does not have a responsibility to do something about the violence in Iraq. Republicans are divided: 48% believe the U.S. has a responsibility to take action while 45% do not.

Public Wary of U.S. Involvement in Iraq

Do you think the U.S. has a responsibility to do something about the violence in Iraq?



Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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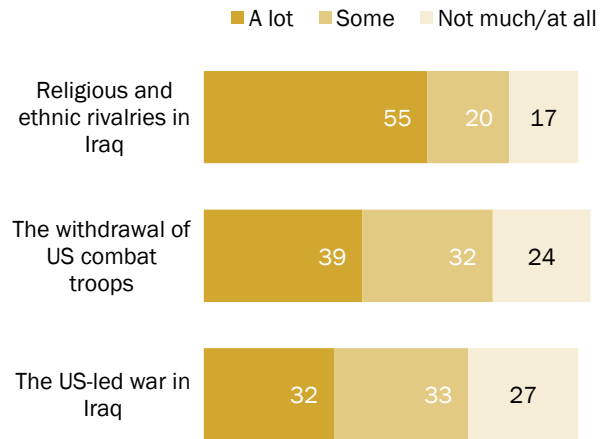
The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center, conducted July 8-14 among 1,805 adults, finds that a majority of the public (55%) thinks that religious and ethnic rivalries in Iraq have contributed a lot to the current violence and instability in the country. About four-in-ten (39%) think the withdrawal of U.S. combat troops has been a major contributing factor, while somewhat fewer (32%) say the U.S.-led war in Iraq has contributed a lot to the country's violence and instability.

Nearly identical percentages of Republicans (57%), Democrats (55%) and independents (56%) say that Iraq's internal rivalries have had a lot to do with the rising violence.

Republicans are more likely than Democrats to attribute current violence in Iraq to the withdrawal of U.S. combat troops from the country. Half of Republicans say the U.S. troop withdrawal contributed a lot to the current situation, compared with 39% of independents and just 29% of Democrats.

Religious Rivalries Widely Viewed As Cause of Violence in Iraq

% saying how much each has contributed to current violence and instability in Iraq

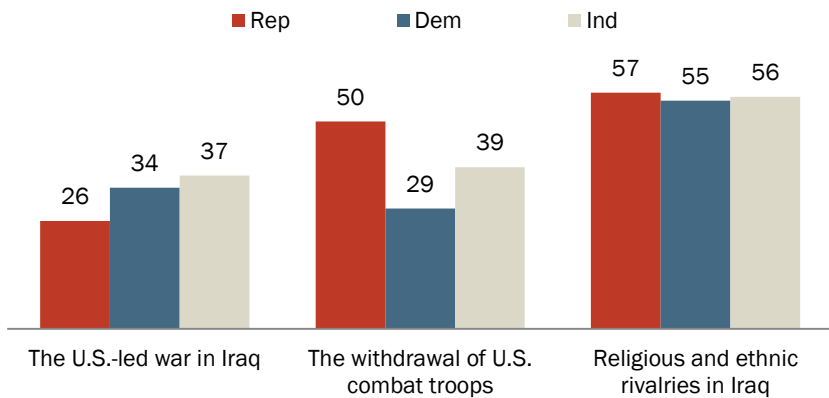


Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Don't know responses not shown.

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Partisans Agree: Iraq's Religious Rivalries Have Contributed a Lot to Country's Violence

% saying each contributed 'a lot' to current violence and instability in Iraq



Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014.

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Views of U.S. Responsibility to Act in Iraq

While only about four-in-ten Americans (39%) think the U.S. has a responsibility to act in Iraq, that is higher than the percentages saying the U.S. had an obligation to do something about fighting in [Syria in December 2012](#) (27%) or fighting in Libya in March 2011 (also 27%), before the U.S. and its allies launched air strikes [in an effort to force Muammar Qaddafi from power](#).

The current survey finds that majorities across most demographic groups think the United States does not have a responsibility to act in Iraq.

There are age differences in these opinions, however. People under 30, who are least likely to have heard about the violence in Iraq, are more divided over whether the U.S. does (45%) or does not (53%) have a responsibility to do something about the violence there. Among those 65 and older, twice as many (60%) say the U.S. has no obligation to act as say it does (29%).

Among Republicans and Republican leaners, those who agree with the Tea Party (54%) are more likely than those who do not (42%) to say the United States has a responsibility to do something about violence in Iraq.

Tea Party Reps More Likely to Say U.S. Has Responsibility to Act in Iraq

Do you think the U.S. has a responsibility to do something about the violence in Iraq?

	U.S. has responsibility	U.S. doesn't have responsibility	DK
	%	%	%
Total	39	55	6=100
18-29	45	53	2=100
30-49	42	53	5=100
50-64	37	56	7=100
65+	29	60	11=100
College grad +	43	51	5=100
Some college	39	55	6=100
HS or less	37	57	6=100
Republican	48	45	7=100
Democrat	35	61	4=100
Independent	39	56	5=100
<i>Among Rep/Rep lean</i>			
Tea Party	54	40	6=100
Non-Tea Party	42	52	6=100
<i>Heard about Iraq violence ...</i>			
A lot	44	51	5=100
A little/Nothing	35	59	6=100

July 8-14, 2014. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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Views of Islam and Violence

The public is divided about whether Islam is more likely than other religions to encourage violence among its believers: 44% say it is no more likely and 43% say it is more likely.

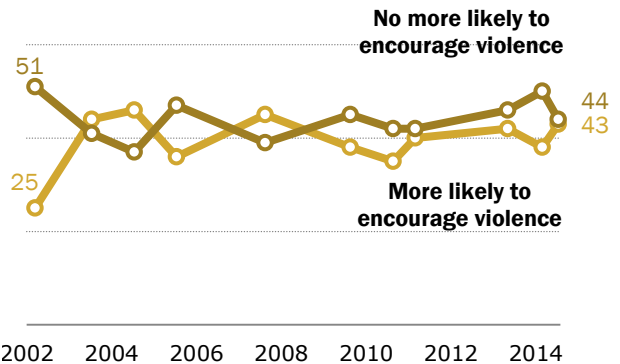
This is a modest change from February, when 50% said Islam was no more likely to encourage violence than others and 38% said it was more likely. Since 2003, opinions on the question roughly have been split.

Republicans continue to be more likely than Democrats to say Islam encourages violence among its believers, and the partisan gap has grown over time. Currently, 60% of Republicans say Islam is more likely than other religions to encourage violence, compared with 39% of independents and 35% of Democrats.

Among Republicans and those who lean Republican, nearly three-quarters of Tea Party supporters (72%) say Islam is more likely to encourage violence, and 22% say it is not more likely. By comparison, 48% of non-Tea Party Republicans say Islam encourages violence, while 40% do not.

Is the Islamic Religion More Likely than Others to Encourage Violence?

% saying Islam is ...

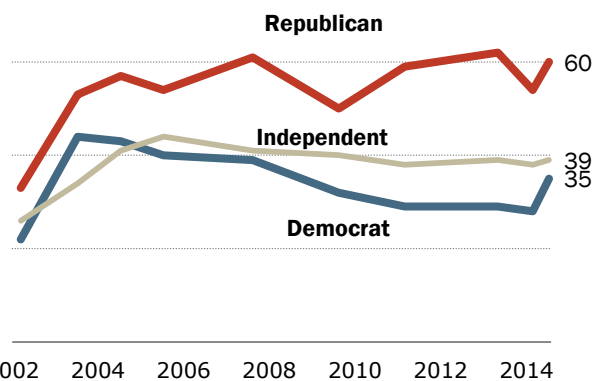


Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. Both/Neither/Don't know responses not shown.

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Most Republicans Say Islam is More Likely to Encourage Violence

% saying Islamic religion is more likely than others to encourage violence among its believers



Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014.

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Young people continue to reject the idea that Islam is more likely than other religions to encourage violence. By 66% to 27%, those younger than 30 say Islam does not encourage violence more than other religions. By nearly two-to-one, adults 65 and older take the opposite stance (52% say Islam is more likely to encourage violence, 28% say it is not).

About half of college graduates (51%) and those with some college experience (48%) say Islam does not encourage violence more than other religions, compared with 36% of those who have no more than a high school education.

White non-Hispanic evangelicals think that Islam is more likely to encourage violence among its believers than other religions (64%-27%). White mainline Protestants and Catholics are divided, while those unaffiliated with a religion generally believe that Islam is no more likely to encourage violence (59%-30%).

For the public's views of Muslims and other religious groups see ["How Americans Feel about Religious Groups," July 16, 2014.](#)

Young People Far Less Likely to Say Islam Encourages Violence

Compared with others, the Islamic religion ...

	Is more likely to encourage violence	Does not encourage violence more	Both/Neither/DK
	%	%	%
Total	43	44	13=100
White	47	42	11=100
Black	41	46	13=100
Hispanic	36	44	20=100
18-29	27	66	8=100
30-49	46	43	11=100
50-64	47	39	14=100
65+	52	28	20=100
College grad+	41	51	9=100
Some college	41	48	11=100
High school or less	47	36	17=100
Protestant	53	36	11=100
White evangelical	64	27	9=100
White mainline	47	43	10=100
Catholic	38	42	20=100
White Catholic	44	42	15=100
Unaffiliated	30	59	11=100

Survey conducted July 8-14, 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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Terrorism Worries Unchanged

U.S. government officials, including [Attorney General Eric Holder](#), have warned that recent events in Iraq and Syria may increase the risk of terrorism in the United States. However, the public's worries about an imminent terrorist attack are no higher than they were a year ago, shortly after [the bombings at the Boston Marathon](#).

Currently, about one-in-four (24%) are very worried that there will soon be another terrorist attack in the U.S. An additional 35% say they are somewhat worried, and four-in-ten (40%) are “not too” or “not at all” worried.

Republicans today are about twice as likely as Democrats to say they are very worried about an imminent attack (33% vs. 17%). By contrast, about half of Democrats (52%) and one-quarter of Republicans (25%) are not too worried or not at all worried. After last April's Boston bombings, 23% of the public were very worried, although the partisan balance was about even.

The public is about evenly divided about the capabilities of terrorists to launch a major attack on the U.S. today. About one-third (34%) say the ability of terrorists is greater today than it was at the time of the 9/11 attacks, while 30% say it is less and 34% say it is the same. That is little changed from last November.

Partisans also give opposing views on this question. Republicans are twice as likely as Democrats to say the ability of terrorists to launch an attack on the U.S. is greater than it was at the time of the 9/11 attacks (48% vs. 24%).

More Republicans ‘Very Worried’ About Terrorism Attack Happening Soon

How worried are you that there will soon be another terrorist attack in the United States?

	Very	Some- what	Not too/ Not at all	DK
	%	%	%	%
July 2014	24	35	40	1=100
Republican	33	41	25	1=100
Democrat	17	31	52	*=100
Independent	23	35	41	0=100
April 2013	23	35	41	1=100
November 2010	21	38	38	3=100

Survey conducted July 8-14, 2014. 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 July 8-14, 2014 among a national sample of 1,805 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (723 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 1,082 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 597 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	1,805	2.7 percentage points
Republican	480	5.2 percentage points
Democrat	608	4.6 percentage points
Independent	639	4.5 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.

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS
JULY 2014 POLITICAL SURVEY
FINAL TOPLINE
July 8-14, 2014
N=1,805**

QUESTIONS 1-3, 28, 37-38, 40 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

QUESTIONS 4-24, 29-30, HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

NO QUESTIONS 25-27, 31-36, 39, 41-45

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=858]:

Now a different kind of question.

Q.46F1 How worried are you that there will soon be another terrorist attack in the United States? **[READ]**

	Very <u>worried</u>	Somewhat <u>worried</u>	Not too <u>worried</u>	Not at all <u>worried</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jul 8-14, 2014	24	35	27	13	1
April 18-21, 2013	23	35	27	14	1
November 4-7, 2010	21	38	24	14	3
July, 2007	20	42	25	11	2
August, 2006	23	44	21	10	2
July, 2005	26	42	19	12	1
Mid-October, 2004	17	43	27	12	1
August, 2004	20	44	25	10	1
July, 2004	17	41	26	15	1
June, 2004	25	42	20	12	1
Mid-March, 2004	20	42	25	12	1
Early February, 2004	13	42	28	16	1
Mid-January, 2004	20	45	24	10	1
August, 2003	13	45	29	12	1
March, 2003	22	42	20	14	2
February, 2003	34	41	17	7	1
January, 2003	18	50	23	8	1
December, 2002	31	42	18	8	1
Early October, 2002	20	46	22	11	1
Late August, 2002	16	46	25	12	1
June, 2002	32	44	17	7	*
January, 2002	20	42	28	9	1
December, 2001	13	39	27	19	2
October 15-21, 2001	29	42	18	10	1
October 10-14, 2001	27	40	19	12	2
Early October, 2001	28	45	15	11	1

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=947]

Now a different kind of question.

Q.47F2 Overall, do you think the ability of terrorists to launch another major attack on the U.S. is greater, the same, or less than it was at the time of the September 11th terrorist attacks?

	<u>Greater</u>	<u>The same</u>	<u>Less</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jul 8-14, 2014	34	34	30	2
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	34	36	29	2
Aug 17-21, 2011	23	39	35	3
Oct 13-18, 2010	30	41	25	4
Jan 6-10, 2010	33	35	29	3
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	29	38	29	4
Feb 4-8, 2009	17	44	35	4
Mid September, 2008	18	43	36	3
Late February, 2008	16	41	39	4
December, 2006	23	41	31	5

Q.47F2 CONTINUED...

	<u>Greater</u>	<u>The same</u>	<u>Less</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
August, 2006	25	37	33	5
January, 2006	17	39	39	5
Late October, 2005	26	41	29	4
July, 2005	28	40	29	3
July, 2004	24	39	34	3
Late August, 2002	22	39	34	5

NO QUESTIONS 48-49, 57-58

QUESTIONS 50-56 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ASK ALL:

Turning to the situation in Iraq...

Q.59 How much, if anything, have you read or heard about the current violence in Iraq and the takeover of large parts of the country by a radical militant group? **[READ IN ORDER]**

Jul 8-14

2014

45	A lot
40	A little
14	Nothing at all
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

ASK ALL:

Q.60 Do you think the U.S. has a responsibility to do something about the violence in Iraq, or doesn't the U.S. have this responsibility?

Jul 8-14

2014

39	U.S. has responsibility
55	U.S. doesn't have responsibility
6	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:

	<u>U.S. has responsibility</u>	<u>U.S. doesn't have responsibility</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Dec 5-9, 2012: <i>Fighting in Syria</i>	27	63	10
Mar 7-11, 2012: <i>Fighting in Syria</i>	25	64	11
Mar 10-13, 2011: <i>Fighting in Libya</i>	27	63	10

ASK ALL:

Q.61 Please tell me how much, if at all, each of the following has contributed to the current violence and instability in Iraq. First **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]** – has this contributed a lot, some, not much or not at all to the current violence and instability? How about **[NEXT ITEM]**? **[IF NECESSARY: has this contributed a lot, some, not much or not at all to the current violence and instability?]**

	<u>A lot</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Not much</u>	<u>Not at all</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
a. The U.S.-led war in Iraq Jul 8-14, 2014	32	33	15	12	7
b. The withdrawal of all U.S. combat troops from Iraq Jul 8-14, 2014	39	32	13	11	6
c. Religious and ethnic rivalries in Iraq Jul 8-14, 2014	55	20	9	8	7

NO QUESTIONS 62-65, 69-71, 73-82**QUESTIONS 66-68, 84 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****QUESTIONS 72, 83 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****ASK ALL:**Q.85 Which statement comes closer to your own views even if neither is exactly right. **[READ]**

	The Islamic religion is more likely than others to encourage violence among <u>its believers</u>	The Islamic religion does not encourage violence <u>more than others</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jul 8-14, 2014	43	44	13
Feb 12-26, 2014	38	50	12
May 1-5, 2013	42	46	13
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	40	42	18
Aug 19-22, 2010	35	42	24
Aug 11-17, 2009	38	45	16
August, 2007	45	39	16
July, 2005	36	47	17
July, 2004	46	37	17
Mid-July, 2003	44	41	15
March, 2002	25	51	24

NO QUESTION 86**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?

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	(VOL.) <u>No preference</u>	(VOL.) <u>Other party</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>	<u>Lean Rep</u>	<u>Lean Dem</u>
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
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

PARTY/PARTYLN CONTINUED...

				(VOL.)	(VOL.)	(VOL.)	Lean	Lean
	Republican	Democrat	Independent	No preference	Other party	DK/Ref	Rep	Dem
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	--	--	--	--	--

QUESTIONS 87-88 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**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=778]

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

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>
Nov 9-14, 2011	41	9	49	*	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

Key to Pew Research trends noted in the topline:

(U)	Pew Research Center/USA Today polls
(WP)	Pew Research Center/Washington Post polls
(NJ)	Pew Research Center/National Journal polls

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."