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But Catholic Voters Back Obama on Social Issues

Catholics Share Bishops' Concerns about Religious Liberty

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Andrew Kohut

President, Pew Research Center

Carroll Doherty, Michael Dimock, Alan Cooperman

Associate Directors

Scott Keeter

Director of Survey Research

Gregory Smith

Senior Researcher

1615 L St, N.W., Suite 700

Washington, D.C. 20036

Tel (202) 419-4350

Fax (202) 419-4399

www.peoplepress.org

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Catholics Share Bishops' Concerns about Religious Liberty

Catholics who are aware of U.S. bishops' concerns about restrictions on religious liberty generally agree with the bishops' concerns. Yet the bishops' protests against government policies they see as restrictive of religious liberty have not drawn much more interest among Catholics than among the general public. And there are no significant differences in the presidential vote preferences between Catholic voters who have heard about the bishops' protests and those who have not.

Nearly two-thirds of Catholics (64%) have heard at least a little about the bishops' protests against a number of government policies, including Obama administration policies requiring religious institutions such as universities and hospitals to provide contraceptive services to their employees. But just 22% of Catholics say they have heard a lot about them. Moreover, only about a third of Catholic churchgoers (32%) say their priest has spoken out on this issue at Mass.

By a 56% to 36% margin, Catholics who are aware of the bishops' protests about what they believe are infringements of religious liberty say they agree with the bishops' concerns.

Among all Americans who are aware of the protests, there is less support for the bishops' position: 41% agree with the bishops' concerns, while 47% disagree.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life and the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted June 28-July 9, 2012, among 2,973 adults, including 619 Catholics, finds that most Catholics express satisfaction with the leadership of the bishops and other church officials. Large majorities are very or somewhat satisfied with the leadership provided by Catholic nuns

Catholics and Religious Liberty

<i>Heard about bishops' protests against policies they say restrict religious liberty?</i>	General public %	Catholics %
NET: A lot/little	59	64
A lot	19	22
A little	40	42
Nothing/DK	<u>41</u>	<u>36</u>
	100	100
Among those who heard ...		
<i>Agree or disagree with the bishops' concerns?</i>		
Agree	41	56
Disagree	47	36
Don't know	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

and sisters in the U.S. (83%), their own parish priests (82%), their diocesan bishop (74%), the pope (74%) and American bishops in general (70%).

The percentage of Catholics saying they are satisfied with the leadership of American bishops has increased sharply since 2002, during the height of the church's child sex abuse scandal. In June 2002, 51% of Catholics said they were satisfied with the leadership of American bishops; today 70% do so. More Catholics also are satisfied with the leadership of their own bishop than was the case a decade ago (65% in 2002, 74% today).

The bishops have [objected](#) to various actions by state and local governments, including state laws on immigration and municipal rules on adoption services, which they view as limitations on religious liberty. And they have vigorously opposed the Obama administration's birth control insurance mandate. (For more, see ["Public Divided over Birth Control Insurance Mandate,"](#) Feb. 14, 2012.)

However, while most Catholics who are aware of the bishops' protests agree with their concerns, about half of Catholic voters (51%) say Barack Obama best reflects their views on social issues such as abortion and gay rights; 34% say Mitt Romney best reflects their views on these issues. Obama's lead on social issues among Catholics is about as wide as his lead among all voters (50% to 36%).

Large Majorities of Catholics Satisfied with Church Leaders

	June 1992	June 2002	July 2012
% Very/somewhat satisfied with leadership...	%	%	%
Catholic nuns, sisters	--	--	83
Your parish priests	80	81	82
Your bishop	74	65	74
The pope	86	72	74
American bishops	--	51	70

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012. Q80a-e. Based on Catholics. June 1992 figures from poll conducted by Time/CNN/Yankelovich. June 2002 figures from Washington Post.

Obama Maintains Wide Lead among Catholics on Social Issues

<i>Would do best job of reflecting your views on social issues like abortion, gay rights ...</i>	Obama	Romney	Neither/DK
	%	%	%
All voters	50	36	14=100
Catholic	51	34	15=100
White Catholic	47	40	13=100
Attend weekly+	37	53	10=100
Attend less often	54	31	15=100

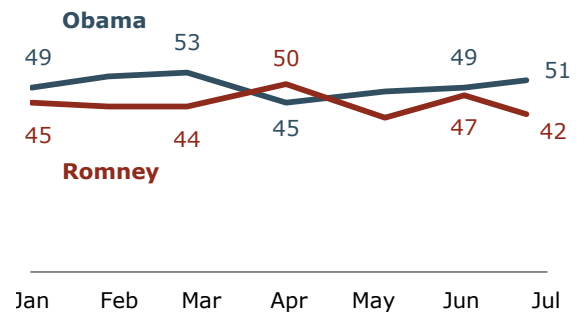
PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012. Q18i. Based on registered voters. Whites include only those who are not Hispanic.

Currently, Obama and Romney run about even on social issues among white non-Hispanic Catholics (47% Obama vs. 40% Romney). Among white Catholics who attend Mass at least weekly, 53% say Romney better reflects their views on abortion, gay rights and other social issues, while 37% say Obama better reflects their views. Opinions are reversed among white Catholics who attend Mass less frequently (54% Obama vs. 31% Romney).

So far this year, neither Obama nor Romney has established a consistent lead among Catholic voters. Currently, 51% of Catholic registered voters support Obama or lean toward him, while 42% support Romney or lean toward him. Among all registered voters, 50% favor Obama, while 43% back Romney. (For more see [“Obama Holds Lead; Romney Trails on Most Issues,”](#) July 12, 2012.)

White non-Hispanic Catholics also are divided: 49% support Romney, while 44% favor Obama. In April, Romney held a 20-point lead among white Catholics (57% to 37%); in that poll, Romney held a comparable advantage among all white voters (54% to 39%). In 2008, McCain won a majority of all white voters, 55% to 43%; he also had a five-point lead among white Catholics (52% to 47%), according to the exit polls.

Catholic Voters Divided



PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012. Q10/Q10a.
Based on registered voters.

Catholic Voters and the Bishops' Protests

Catholic voters who have heard at least a little about the bishops' protests divide their support between Obama and Romney: 51% back Obama or lean toward him, while 44% support Romney. The race is about the same among Catholic voters who have not heard about the protests (51% Obama vs. 38% Romney).

Among Catholic voters who have heard about the protests, those who agree with the bishops' concerns support Romney by a wide margin (60% to 34%). Those who disagree with the bishops' concerns favor Obama by an even larger margin (78% to 19%).

Catholic Voters Aware of Bishops' Protests Also Are Divided

	Obama	Romney	DK	N
<i>2012 vote among ...</i>	%	%	%	
All Catholic voters	51	42	7=100	459
<i>Catholic voters who...</i>				
Have heard about bishops' protests	51	44	4=100	335
Have not heard/DK	51	38	12=100	124
<i>Among Catholics voters who heard ...</i>				
Agree with bishops' concerns	34	60	6=100	200
Disagree with bishops' concerns	78	19	3=100	114

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012. Q10/10a.
Based on registered voters. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Bishops' Concerns Resonate Especially with Observant White Catholics

The bishops' protests draw far more support from white non-Hispanic Catholics who attend Mass frequently than from those who attend less often.

Fully 68% of white Catholics who attend Mass once a week or more agree with the bishops' concerns, while just 24% disagree. By contrast, opinion is evenly split among white Catholics who attend Mass less often: 49% of those who have heard about the issue agree with the bishops, while 44% disagree.

White Catholics Who Attend Mass Frequently More Likely to Agree with Bishops' Concerns

Among those who have heard a lot/little about bishops' concerns

	Heard about	Agree	Disagree	DK	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total	59	41	47	12=100	1861
Catholic	64	56	36	9=100	419
White Catholic	72	57	35	8=100	299
Attend weekly+	78	68	24	8=100	142
Attend less often	69	49	44	8=100	156
Protestant	58	45	42	13=100	999
White evangelical	59	55	31	14=100	408
White mainline	60	37	51	12=100	337
Black Protestant	56	38	47	14=100	158
Unaffiliated	56	17	73	9=100	579
Atheist/agnostic	71	8	84	8=100	242
Nothing in particular	49	23	67	10=100	337

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012. Q81/Q82. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Whites include only those who are not Hispanic.

Among other religious

groups, a majority of white evangelical Protestants surveyed also agree with the bishops' concerns (55% of those familiar with the bishops' protests agree with their concerns, 31% disagree). Black Protestants are more evenly divided (38% agree with the bishops and 47% disagree). Among white mainline Protestants, more disagree than agree with the bishops' concerns that government policies are restricting religious liberty (37% agree vs. 51% disagree).

Among the religiously unaffiliated, those who disagree with the bishops outnumber those who agree by more than four-to-one (73% who have heard of the bishops' efforts disagree with their concerns and 17% agree). Fully 84% of atheists and agnostics who are familiar with the topic disagree with the concerns the bishops have raised.

The bishops' protests divide the general public – as well as Catholics – along partisan lines. Among the public, Republicans agree with the bishops' concerns by greater than two-to-one (62% to 23%). Democrats disagree by a comparable margin (62% disagree vs. 28% agree). Four-in-ten independents say they agree with the bishops' concerns, while 51% disagree.

Wide Partisan Divisions in Views of Bishops' Concerns – Among the Public and Catholics

<i>Among those who have heard about bishops' concerns ...</i>	General Public		Catholics	
	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
Total	41	47	56	36
Republican	62	23	85	11
Democrat	28	62	41	53
Independent	40	51	54	37

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012. Q82. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Within each partisan category, there is more support for the bishops from Catholics than from the general public. Fully 85% of Catholic Republicans who have heard about the bishops' efforts agree with their concerns, compared with 62% of Republicans overall. Four-in-ten Catholic Democrats (41%) agree with the bishops, compared with 28% of all Democrats. And while 54% of Catholic independents agree with the bishops' concerns, 40% of all independents do so.

Looked at another way, however, the partisan differences within the Catholic community are as great as they are in the public as a whole. Catholic Republicans are twice as likely as Catholic Democrats to agree with the bishops (85% vs. 41%).

Views of Catholic Leaders

Roughly eight-in-ten Catholics say they are very or somewhat satisfied with the leadership provided by

Catholic nuns and sisters in the U.S. (83%), and 82% express satisfaction with the leadership provided by their parish priests. Nearly three-quarters of Catholics (74%) say they are satisfied with the leadership provided by their bishop, and an identical percentage expresses satisfaction with the pope's

leadership. Seven-in-ten Catholics say they are very (24%) or somewhat satisfied (46%) with the leadership of the American bishops in general.

The percentage of Catholics who say they are satisfied with the leadership of American bishops is significantly higher than it was a decade ago, at the height of the church's child sex abuse scandal (70% today, 51% in 2002).

While Catholics are generally satisfied with the leadership of their local and national clergy, they express the highest satisfaction with leadership of U.S. nuns and local parish priests. About half say they are very satisfied with the leadership that nuns and priests provide (50% U.S. nuns, 49% their own parish priests). By comparison, 36% of Catholics say they are very satisfied with the leadership of their bishop, 34% with the pope's leadership and 24% with the leadership of American bishops.

Catholics Give U.S. Nuns More Strongly Positive Ratings than the Pope, U.S. Bishops

<i>Satisfied w/ leadership of ...</i>	Satisfied %	Very Satisfied %	Dissatisfied %	Other/ DK %
U.S. nuns, sisters	83	50	10	6=100
Your parish priest	82	49	13	5=100
Your bishop	74	36	18	8=100
The pope	74	34	22	5=100
American bishops	70	24	25	5=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012. Q80a-e. Based on Catholics. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

White Catholics who attend Mass frequently are more satisfied with the leadership provided by the pope, bishops and parish priests than are those who attend less frequently. However, there is no significant difference in views of the leadership provided by nuns: 90% of low attendance white Catholics and 84% of more frequent attenders are satisfied with the leadership of U.S. nuns and sisters.

As might be expected, former Catholics are much less satisfied with Catholic leadership than are those who currently consider themselves to be Catholic. While most Catholics are satisfied with the leadership of the U.S. bishops and the pope, less than half of the former Catholics surveyed express satisfaction with the leadership of the U.S. bishops (31%) and the Pope (38%). The leadership of U.S. nuns and sisters is rated positively by 55% of former Catholics.

More Observant White Catholics Give Leaders Higher Marks

Among white Catholics...

<i>Satisfied w/ leadership of ...</i>	High Attend %	Low Attend %	Hi-Lo diff
The Pope	85	68	+17
Your bishop	83	69	+14
American bishops	76	63	+13
Your parish priest	89	77	+12
U.S. nuns, sisters	84	90	-6

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 28-July 9, 2012. Q80a-e.
Based on white Catholics. Whites include only those who are not Hispanic.

About the Survey

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted June 28-July 9, 2012, among a national sample of 2,973 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (1,771 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 1,202 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 596 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted by interviewers at Princeton Data Source and Universal Survey Center 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 March 2011 Census Bureau's Current Population Survey and population density to parameters from the Decennial Census. The sample also is weighted to match current patterns of telephone status and relative usage of landline and cell phones (for those with both), based on extrapolations from the 2011 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.

An additional 511 interviews were conducted June 28-July 10, 2012, with religiously unaffiliated adults by screening landline and cell phone RDD samples (261 interviews) and by recontacting respondents from recent surveys who had identified as religiously unaffiliated (250 interviews). These interviews are used only when reporting on the religiously unaffiliated (including the unaffiliated subgroups – atheist, agnostic, and those who describe their religion as “nothing in particular”). For the RDD and cell phone recontact samples, respondents were initially selected in the same way as described above. For the landline recontact sample, interviewers asked to speak with the person based on gender and age who participated in the earlier survey. Once the selected respondents were on the phone, interviewers asked them a few questions and then asked their religious affiliation; those who are religiously unaffiliated continued with the remainder of the interview.

The weighting procedure for the additional interviews with religiously unaffiliated respondents used an iterative technique that included all of the parameters described above. In addition, the weighting accounted for the oversampling of unaffiliated respondents in the screened and callback samples, the type of unaffiliated respondent (atheist, agnostic or “nothing in particular”), as well as gender, age, region and the 2012 presidential vote preference among the unaffiliated. The parameters for the type of unaffiliated respondent and for gender, age and region among the unaffiliated are based on combined data from Pew Research Center surveys conducted from July 2011-June 2012. The parameter for the 2012 vote preference is based on the vote preferences of unaffiliated respondents in the main sample.

Sampling errors and statistical tests of significance take into account the effect of weighting. The following table shows the 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	Sample Size	Plus or minus...
Total	2,973	2.1 percentage points
Registered voters	2,373	2.3 percentage points
Catholic	619	4.6 percentage points
White Catholic	397	5.7 percentage points
Catholic voters	459	5.3 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 FORUM ON RELIGION & PUBLIC LIFE
JULY 2012 RELIGION & POLITICS SURVEY
June 28 – July 9, 2012
N=2,973

QUESTIONS 1-3, 10, 12-13, 18-26, 30-32, 34-35, 40-50, 75-78, 95-96 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

NO QUESTIONS 4-9, 11, 14-17, 27-29, 33, 36-39, 54-69, 74, 79, 84-94

51-54, 70-73 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK a-b IF CATHOLIC (RELIG=2); ASK c-e IF CATHOLIC OR RAISED CATHOLIC (RELIG=2 OR Q.70=2):

Thinking about the Catholic Church...

Q.80 How satisfied are you with the leadership provided by **[INSERT; RANDOMIZE]**? Very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied? How satisfied are you with the leadership provided by **[INSERT NEXT ITEM]**? Very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied? How about **[INSERT NEXT ITEM]**? **[READ AS NECESSARY: "Very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?"]**

		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	(VOL.) Don't go to church	(VOL.) DK/Ref
BASED ON CATHOLIC [N=619]:							
a.	Your parish priest or priests						
	Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	49	33	7	6	1	3
	<i>Wash Post</i> : June, 2002	56	25	3	8	4	4
	<i>Wash Post</i> : March, 2002	57	29	5	3	5	1
	<i>Time/CNN</i> : July, 2001	56	31	5	2	--	6
	<i>Time/CNN</i> : September, 1995	48	32	7	4	--	9
	<i>Time/CNN</i> : August, 1993	44	34	9	5	--	8
	<i>Time/CNN</i> : June, 1992	53	27	7	4	--	9
b.	Your bishop						
	Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	36	39	11	6	--	8
	<i>Wash Post</i> : June, 2002	32	33	11	15	--	9
	<i>Wash Post</i> : March, 2002	40	36	11	6	--	7
	<i>Time/CNN</i> : July, 2001	42	39	5	1	--	13
	<i>Time/CNN</i> : September, 1995	35	38	8	4	--	15
	<i>Time/CNN</i> : August, 1993	30	45	8	3	--	14
	<i>Time/CNN</i> : June, 1992	45	29	5	4	--	17
c.	American bishops in general						
	Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	24	46	13	12	--	5
	<i>Wash Post</i> : June, 2002	12	39	15	27	--	7
d.	The Pope						
	Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	34	40	13	8	--	5
	<i>Wash Post</i> : June, 2002	32	40	8	17	--	3
	<i>Wash Post</i> : March, 2002	41	38	13	4	--	3
	<i>Time/CNN</i> : July, 2001	59	25	10	2	--	4
	<i>Time/CNN</i> : September, 1995	48	35	7	4	--	6
	<i>Time/CNN</i> : August, 1993	32	49	13	2	--	4
	<i>Time/CNN</i> : June, 1992	57	29	3	4	--	7
e.	Catholic nuns and sisters in the U.S.						
	Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	50	33	6	4	--	6

ASK ALL:

Q.81 How much, if anything, have you heard about the Catholic bishops in the U.S. protesting government policies that they believe are restricting religious liberty? Have you heard **[READ]**

Jun 28-Jul 9

2012

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

ASK IF HEARD A LOT OR A LITTLE (Q.81=1,2):

Q.82 Do you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the concerns raised by the bishops?

Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012

Based on total	Based on heard a lot or a little	
24	41	Agree
8	14	Completely agree
16	27	Mostly agree
28	47	Disagree
17	29	Mostly disagree
10	17	Completely disagree
7	12	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
41	--	<i>Have not heard about the bishops protest</i>
[2973]	[1861]	

ASK IF ATTEND SERVICES AT LEAST MONTHLY (ATTEND 1-3) [N=1710]:

Q.83 Have clergy at your church or place of worship spoken out about government policies that they believe are restricting religious liberty, or not?

Jun 28-Jul 9

2012

25	Yes
72	No
3	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

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
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	24	33	37	3	*	3	15	17
Jun 7-17, 2012	24	33	39	2	*	2	17	17
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	24	32	36	4	*	4	13	14
Apr 4-15, 2012	24	31	39	3	*	2	15	15
Mar 7-11, 2012	24	34	36	3	1	2	16	17
Feb 8-12, 2012	26	32	36	4	1	2	13	17
Jan 11-16, 2012	22	31	42	3	*	2	17	16
Jan 4-8, 2012	26	31	35	4	*	4	14	14
Dec 7-11, 2011	23	33	38	3	*	2	12	17
Nov 9-14, 2011	24	33	38	3	1	2	16	15
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	23	33	38	2	1	3	18	16
Aug 17-21, 2011	24	30	40	3	*	3	17	18
Jul 20-24, 2011	24	32	38	4	*	2	16	14
Yearly Totals								
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

PARTY/PARTYLN CONTINUED...

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

TEAPARTY2 From what you know, do you agree or disagree with the Tea Party movement, or don't you have an opinion either way?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion either way	(VOL.) Haven't heard of	(VOL.) Refused	Not heard of/DK
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	19	27	49	3	2	--
Jun 7-17, 2012	21	25	52	2	1	--
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	16	25	54	2	3	--
Apr 4-15, 2012	20	26	50	3	2	--
Mar 7-11, 2012	19	29	48	2	2	--
Feb 8-12, 2012	18	25	53	2	2	--
Jan 11-16, 2012	20	24	52	2	2	--
Jan 4-8, 2012	18	25	52	2	3	--
Dec 7-11, 2011	19	27	50	2	2	--
Nov 9-14, 2011	20	27	51	1	1	--
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	19	27	51	2	1	--
Aug 17-21, 2011	20	27	50	1	1	--
Jul 20-24, 2011	20	24	53	1	1	--
Jun 15-19, 2011	20	26	50	3	2	--
May 25-30, 2011	18	23	54	2	2	--
Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	22	29	47	1	1	--
Mar 8-14, 2011	19	25	54	1	1	--
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	20	25	52	2	2	--
Feb 2-7, 2011 ¹	22	22	53	2	2	--
Jan 5-9, 2011	24	22	50	2	1	--
Dec 1-5, 2010	22	26	49	2	2	--
Nov 4-7, 2010	27	22	49	1	1	--

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."

TEAPARTY2 CONTINUED...

	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>No opinion either way</u>	(VOL.) <u>Haven't heard of</u>	(VOL.) <u>Refused</u>	<i>Not heard of/ DK</i>
Oct 27-30, 2010 (RVs)	29	25	32	--	1	13
Oct 13-18, 2010 (RVs)	28	24	30	--	1	16
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 (RVs)	29	26	32	--	1	13
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	22	18	37	--	1	21
Jun 16-20, 2010	24	18	30	--	*	27
May 20-23, 2010	25	18	31	--	1	25
Mar 11-21, 2010	24	14	29	--	1	31