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Few Say Police Forces Nationally Do Well in Treating Races Equally

*Most Have at Least 'Fair Amount' of
Confidence in Local Police*

A Pew Research Center/USA TODAY Survey

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
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Few Say Police Forces Nationally Do Well in Treating Races Equally

Most Have at Least 'Fair Amount' of Confidence in Local Police

Amid continuing tensions over the police shooting of an unarmed teen in Ferguson, Mo., most Americans give relatively low marks to police departments around the country for holding officers accountable for misconduct, using the appropriate amount of force, and treating racial and ethnic groups equally.

However, most also continue to express at least a fair amount of confidence in their *local* police forces to avoid using excessive force and to treat blacks and whites equally, though there are large racial gaps in opinion here as well as in views of police performance nationally. Public confidence in community police in these areas has not changed substantially since 2009.

The new national survey by the Pew Research Center and USA TODAY, conducted August 20-24 among 1,501 adults, finds that overall perceptions of relations between blacks and whites are only modestly changed from five years ago.

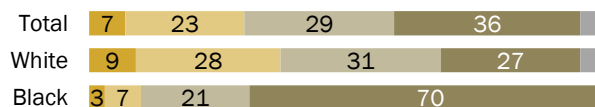
Currently, 69% of the public, including majorities of both whites (75%) and blacks (64%), say blacks and whites in this country get along “very well” or “pretty well.” Since 2009, the share of blacks with a positive view of relations between the races has fallen 12 points (from 76% to 64%) while remaining largely unchanged among whites (80% in 2009).

Police Forces Across the U.S. Get Low Job Ratings in Many Areas

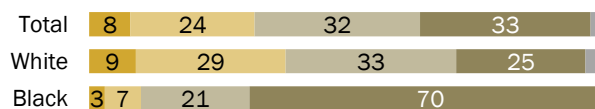
% rating job performance of police forces across the country for ...

■ Excellent ■ Good ■ Only fair ■ Poor ■ DK

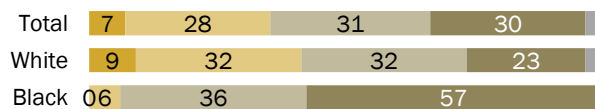
Holding officers accountable when misconduct occurs



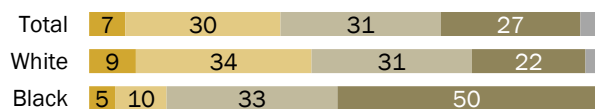
Treating racial and ethnic groups equally



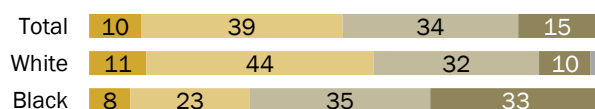
Using the right amount of force for each situation



Respecting people's privacy



Protecting people from crime



Survey conducted August 20-24, 2014.

Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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There are much wider differences in how blacks and whites assess the way police departments do their jobs – both across the country and locally.

Fully 70% of blacks say police departments around the country do a poor job in holding officers accountable for misconduct; an identical percentage says they do a poor job of treating racial and ethnic groups equally. And 57% of African Americans think police departments do a poor job of using the right amount of force.

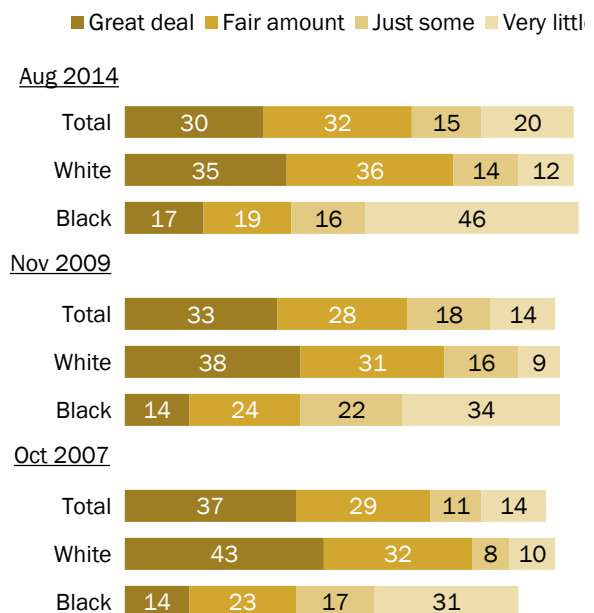
Yet whites' views of police performance in these areas are hardly positive. For instance, just 37% whites say police forces nationally do an excellent or good job of holding officers accountable for misconduct. And 38% say the same about police departments' performance in treating racial and ethnic groups equally.

The survey finds little change since 2009 in public confidence in local police departments to do a good job enforcing the law, to avoid using excessive force against suspects and to treat blacks and whites equally. Currently, 39% say they have a great deal of confidence in police officers locally to do a good job enforcing the law; 36% say they have a fair amount of confidence. Majorities also have at least a fair amount of confidence in police officers in their communities to not use excessive force on suspects (31% great deal/33% fair amount) and to treat blacks and whites equally (30% great deal/32% fair amount).

There are substantial differences in the confidence that blacks and whites have in their local police forces. For instance, whites are twice as likely as blacks to express at least a fair amount of confidence in police officers in their communities to treat blacks and whites equally (72% of whites vs. 36% of blacks). That gap was about as great in November 2009 (69% of whites vs. 38% of blacks). However, the share of blacks saying they have “very little” confidence in their local police to treat blacks and whites equally has increased, from 34% five years ago to 46% currently.

Blacks Express Less Confidence than Whites in Local Police to Treat Blacks and Whites Equally

% saying they have ...



Survey conducted Aug 20-24, 2014. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic. Don't know responses not shown.

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Similarly, 74% of whites and just 36% of blacks have a great deal or fair amount of confidence in the police officers in their communities to not use excessive force on suspects. These differences also are little changed from 2009, though more blacks have very little confidence in their local police to not use excessive force than did so then (40% now, 30% then).

The public has concerns over police departments' use of military equipment and weaponry. Overall, 54% say they have a great deal or fair amount of confidence in police departments around the country to use military equipment and weapons appropriately, compared with 44% who say they have not too much or no confidence at all in police departments to wisely deploy this type of equipment.

Nearly seven-in-ten blacks (68%) say they have not too much or no confidence at all in police using this type of equipment appropriately; by contrast, most whites (60%) have a great deal or fair amount of confidence in police department to appropriately use military equipment and weapons.

Overall, most Americans (69%) continue to say that blacks and whites get along very well (12%) or pretty well (57%). Just 28% say blacks and whites get along not too well (23%) or not at all well (5%). The share viewing black-white relations positively has slipped seven points since 2009.

Majorities of blacks (64%) and whites (75%) say the two races get along at least pretty well, though fewer blacks express this view than did so four years ago (76%). In 2007, 69% of blacks said blacks and whites get along very well or pretty well.

Perceptions of relations between blacks and Hispanics, and whites and Hispanics, are more positive than they were in 2009 or 2007. Currently, 59% of the public – including 78% of blacks and 67% of Hispanics – say blacks and

Most Blacks and Whites Have Positive Views of Black-White Relations

% saying groups get along "very well" or "pretty well"...

	2007	2009	2014	'09-'14 Change
	%	%	%	
Blacks and whites				
Total	74	76	69	-7
White	77	80	75	-5
Black	69	76	64	-12
Hispanic	61	55	53	-2
Blacks and Hispanics				
Total	45	48	59	+11
White	38	42	56	+14
Black	70	76	78	+2
Hispanic	57	50	67	+17
Whites and Hispanics				
Total	68	67	76	+9
White	70	71	83	+12
Black	53	57	60	+3
Hispanic	71	56	60	+4

Survey conducted Aug 20-24, 2014. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race.

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Hispanics get along at least pretty well. And 76% of the public says whites and Hispanics get along at least pretty well; far more whites (83%) than Hispanics (60%) have positive views of relations between those groups.

Party Divides in Views of Police Nationwide

Democrats are much more critical of the performance of police departments across the country than are Republicans. However, some of this difference – though not all – is driven by the highly negative views of black Democrats.

Overall, 73% of Democrats say police departments nationwide do an only fair (27%) or poor (46%) job holding officers accountable when misconduct occurs; this compares with 52% of Republicans who rate police performance in this area as only fair (29%) or poor (23%).

Among Democrats, blacks are 33 points more likely than whites to say police departments do a poor job holding officers accountable (67% vs. 34%). Nonetheless, white Democrats remain more critical of accountability at police departments across the country than Republicans overall.

These patterns in views by race and partisanship are consistent across the four other elements of police performance tested in the survey.

Racial Divide Within Democratic Party in Views of National Police Performance

How good a job police departments doing in each area ...

	Excell-ent	Good	Only fair	Poor	DK
Accountability for officer misconduct					
	%	%	%	%	%
Total	7	23	29	36	5=100
Republican	10	34	29	23	4=100
Democrat	6	18	27	46	3=100
White	7	26	29	34	5=100
Black	2	5	25	67	0=100
Independent	7	22	32	34	4=100
Treating racial, ethnic groups equally					
Total	8	24	32	33	4=100
Republican	13	38	30	17	2=100
Democrat	4	16	30	47	2=100
White	6	22	32	37	4=100
Black	2	7	21	70	*=100
Independent	7	23	33	32	5=100
Using right amount of force for situation					
Total	7	28	31	30	4=100
Republican	11	39	31	15	3=100
Democrat	5	19	33	40	2=100
White	7	27	34	30	2=100
Black	*	7	37	56	0=100
Independent	8	29	29	29	6=100

Survey conducted August 20-24, 2014.

Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic.

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Young People Critical of Police Performance

Younger adults under the age of 50, and especially those under 30, are more critical of the performance of police departments nationwide than are Americans 50 and older.

By more than two-to-one, those under 50 say police departments do an only fair or poor job using appropriate levels of force (68%) than say they do an excellent or good job (29%). By comparison, those ages 50 and older are less negative in their views: 54% say police are doing an only fair or poor job in this area, 41% an excellent or good job.

The youngest adults (ages 18-29) are particularly critical of police performance when it comes to treatment of racial and ethnic groups. Fully 46% of those under 30 say police departments are doing a poor job when it comes to treating racial and ethnic groups equally, another 27% say they are doing an only fair job. Among those 65 and older, half as many rate police performance in this area as poor (23%), while 34% say it is only fair.

Age Differences in Rating of Police

How good a job police departments doing in each area ...

	Excell- ent %	Good %	Only fair %	Poor %	DK %
Accountability for officer misconduct	7	23	29	36	5=100
18-29	8	15	27	47	3=100
30-49	6	20	26	41	6=100
50-64	7	26	33	30	4=100
65+	8	32	34	21	5=100
Using right amount of force for situation	7	28	31	30	4=100
18-29	6	23	28	40	2=100
30-49	6	24	31	35	4=100
50-64	8	33	31	23	6=100
65+	9	32	36	18	4=100
Treating racial, ethnic groups equally	8	24	32	33	4=100
18-29	10	16	27	46	1=100
30-49	4	22	32	37	6=100
50-64	8	27	35	27	3=100
65+	11	28	34	23	4=100
Respecting people's privacy	7	30	31	27	4=100
18-29	7	24	34	32	3=100
30-49	6	30	28	33	3=100
50-64	8	33	32	22	4=100
65+	9	32	33	17	9=100
Protecting people from crime	10	39	34	15	3=100
18-29	12	26	38	21	3=100
30-49	8	42	33	15	2=100
50-64	11	40	33	13	3=100
65+	9	47	31	10	4=100

Survey conducted August 20-24, 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 August 20-24, 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 487 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted under the direction of Abt SRBI. 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	382	5.8 percentage points
Democrat	473	5.2 percentage points
White	282	6.7 percentage points
Black	103	11.1 percentage points
Independent	534	4.9 percentage points
18-29	236	7.4 percentage points
30-49	412	5.6 percentage points
50-64	422	5.5 percentage points
65+	405	5.6 percentage points
White, non-Hispanic	1,082	3.4 percentage points
Black, non-Hispanic	153	9.1 percentage points
Hispanic	140	9.6 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.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS
AUGUST 2014 POLITICAL SURVEY
FINAL TOPLINE
August 20-24, 2014
N=1,501

QUESTIONS 1-3 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE
NO QUESTIONS 4-12

ASK ALL:

Thinking about some issues..

Q.13 Do you approve or disapprove of the way Barack Obama is handling **[INSERT ITEM, RANDOMIZE]** How about **[NEXT ITEM]**? **[REPEAT INTRODUCTION AS NECESSARY]**

ITEMS A,B,D-F HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

		<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
c.	Race relations Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	48	42	10

QUESTIONS 14-22 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE
NO QUESTIONS 15-20, 23

ASK ALL:

Q.24 We're interested in how good a job you think police departments around the country are doing in some different areas. First, when it comes to **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]** are police departments nationwide doing an excellent, good, only fair, or poor job? How about **[NEXT ITEM]**? **[IF NECESSARY: when it comes to [ITEM] are police departments nationwide doing an excellent, good, only fair, or poor job?]**

		<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
a.	Holding officers accountable when misconduct occurs Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	7	23	29	36	5
b.	Using the right amount of force for each situation Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	7	28	31	30	4
c.	Treating racial and ethnic groups equally Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	8	24	32	33	4
d.	Respecting people's privacy Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	7	30	31	27	4
e.	Protecting people from crime Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	10	39	34	15	3

ASK ALL:

Q.25 As you may know, many police departments around the country have military equipment and weapons. Overall, how much confidence do you have in police departments to use this type of equipment appropriately? **[READ IN ORDER]:**

(U)	
Aug	
20-24	
<u>2014</u>	
18	A great deal
36	A fair amount
27	Not too much
17	None at all
2	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

NO QUESTIONS 26-29, 37, 39, 41-48, 51, 53, 55-59, 61, 64-65, 67-68, 71-76, 78-84
QUESTIONS 30-77 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

Now I have some questions about how some groups in our society get along ...

Q.85 In general, how well do you think **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]** get along with each other these days – would you say very well, pretty well, not too well, or not at all well? What about how well **[NEXT ITEM]** get along? **[IF NECESSARY: Just in general, do [ITEM] get along very well, pretty well, not too well, or not at all well these days?]**

		<u>Very</u> <u>well</u>	<u>Pretty</u> <u>well</u>	<u>Not</u> <u>too well</u>	<u>Not at</u> <u>all well</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
a.	Whites and Hispanics					
	Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	14	62	18	3	4
	<i>Pew Social Trends</i> Aug 1-4, 2013	13	61	18	2	6
	<i>Pew Social Trends</i> Oct 28-Nov 30, 2009	11	56	22	3	8
	<i>Pew Social Trends</i> Sep 5-Oct 6, 2007	15	53	19	3	10
b.	Blacks and Hispanics					
	Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	12	48	22	6	13
	<i>Pew Social Trends</i> Aug 1-4, 2013	10	44	25	5	16
	<i>Pew Social Trends</i> Oct 28-Nov 30, 2009	9	39	24	6	22
	<i>Pew Social Trends</i> Sep 5-Oct 6, 2007	11	33	23	8	25
c.	Blacks and whites					
	Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	12	57	23	5	3
	<i>Pew Social Trends</i> Aug 1-4, 2013	13	63	17	3	4
	<i>Pew Social Trends</i> Oct 28-Nov 30, 2009	13	63	16	3	5
	<i>Pew Social Trends</i> Sep 5-Oct 6, 2007	18	57	18	2	5

ASK ALL:

Q.86 How much confidence do you have in police officers in your community **[INSERT ITEM; READ IN ORDER]**--a great deal, a fair amount, just some, or very little confidence? **[READ IF NECESSARY: How much confidence do you have in police officers in your community [INSERT ITEM; READ IN ORDER] -- a great deal, a fair amount, just some, or very little confidence?**

		Great <u>deal</u>	Fair <u>amount</u>	Just <u>some</u>	Very <u>little</u>	(VOL.) None/ DK/Ref
a.	To do a good job enforcing the law					
	Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	39	36	12	11	1
	<i>Pew Social Trends</i> Oct 28-Nov 30, 2009	41	30	16	10	2
	<i>Pew Social Trends</i> Sep 5-Oct 6, 2007	42	31	13	11	3
	TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
	<i>NBC/Wall Street Journal:</i> October 1995 ¹	36	37	12	12	1
b.	To not use excessive force on suspects					
	Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	31	33	15	18	4
	<i>Pew Social Trends</i> Oct 28-Nov 30, 2009	33	30	18	13	6
	<i>Pew Social Trends</i> Sep 5-Oct 6, 2007	37	29	12	14	8
	TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
	<i>NBC/Wall Street Journal:</i> October 1995	28	31	15	16	8
c.	To treat blacks and whites equally					
	Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	30	32	15	20	3
	<i>Pew Social Trends</i> Oct 28-Nov 30, 2009	33	28	18	14	7
	<i>Pew Social Trends</i> Sep 5-Oct 6, 2007	37	29	11	14	9
	TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
	<i>NBC/Wall Street Journal:</i> October 1995	25	33	12	17	11
d.	To treat Hispanics and whites equally					
	Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	30	34	15	17	4
	<i>Pew Social Trends</i> Oct 28-Nov 30, 2009	29	28	20	15	7
e.	To gain the trust of local residents					
	Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	33	36	16	14	2

NO QUESTIONS 87-89

¹ Trends for comparison for items 86a, 86b, and 86c are from a poll conducted by NBC News and the Wall Street Journal in October 1995. The question read: "How much confidence do you have in police officers in your community in terms of..." and included a voluntary "None" response in its report.

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			
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
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	--	--	--	--	--

QUESTIONS 90-91 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=608]

	<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>
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	--
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	--
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

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>
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
