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# Free Trade Agreements Seen as Good for U.S., But Concerns Persist

*Wide Income Gap in Views of  
Financial Impact of Trade  
Agreements*

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION  
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# Free Trade Agreements Seen as Good for U.S., But Concerns Persist

## Wide Income Gap in Views of Financial Impact of Trade Agreements

As Congress considers a major new trade pact with Asia, there is broad public agreement that international free trade agreements are good for the United States. But fewer Americans express positive views of the impact of trade deals on their personal finances.

And, as in the past, far more say free trade agreements lead to lower wages and job losses in the United States than say they result in higher wages and job gains.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center, conducted May 12-18 among 2,002

adults, finds that 58% say free trade agreements with other countries have been a good thing for the U.S., while 33% say they have been a bad thing.

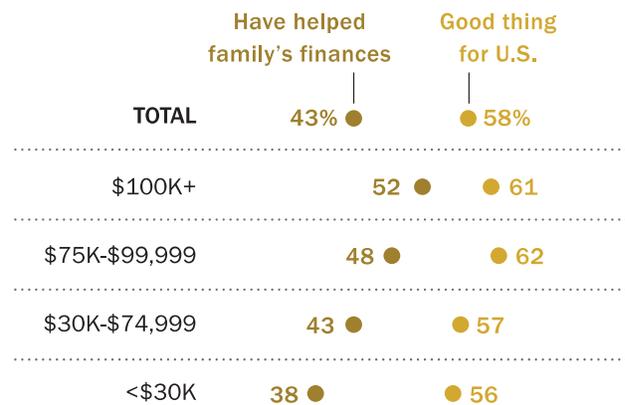
Majorities across income categories say free trade agreements have been a positive thing for the U.S., but there are much wider income differences in opinions about the personal impact of free trade agreements.

Overall, somewhat more say their family's finances have been helped (43%) than hurt (36%) by free trade agreements. Among those with family incomes of \$100,000 or more, far more feel they have been helped (52%) than hurt (29%) financially. But among those in the lowest income group (less than \$30,000), 38% say their finances have benefited from free trade agreements, while 44% say they have been hurt.

Notably, there are only modest partisan differences in views of the impact of free trade agreements on the country and people's personal finances. About six-in-ten independents (62%) and

### Higher Income Adults More Likely to See Positive Personal Impact of Free Trade

% saying free trade agreements ...



Survey conducted May 12-18, 2015.

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Democrats (58%) say free trade agreements have been good for the U.S., as do 53% of Republicans. Nearly half of independents (47%), 42% of Democrats and 39% of Republicans say their family's finances have been helped by free trade agreements.

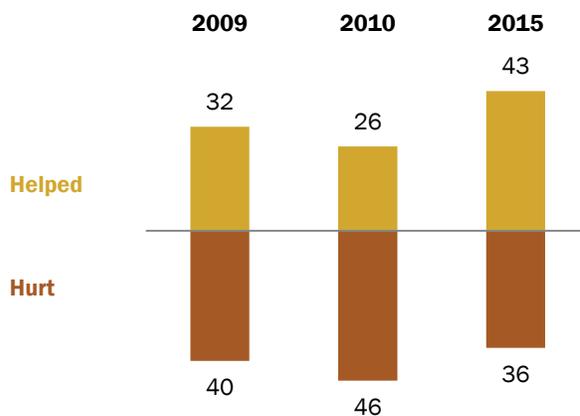
The new survey finds that overall views about whether trade agreements are good for the U.S. are 10 percentage points higher than in 2011 (58% now, 48% then).

Moreover, the share of Americans who say their finances have been helped by free trade agreements has risen since 2010. At that time, negative impressions of the financial impact of trade deals outnumbered positive ones by 20 points (46% to 26%). Today, 43% take a positive view of the financial impact of free trade agreements, up 17 points since 2010, while 36% take a negative view (down 10 points).

In addition, a greater share says that trade agreements lead to economic growth than did so five years ago. About a third (31%) say that free trade agreements make the economy grow, while 34% think they slow the economy down; 25% say they do not make a difference in economic growth. In 2010, more than twice as many said they made the economy slow (43%) than grow (19%); 24% said they made no difference.

### More Positive Views of Financial Impact of Trade Deals Than in 2010, 2009

Free trade agreements have \_\_\_\_\_ family's finances (%)



Survey conducted May 12-18, 2015. Other/don't know responses not shown.

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On the other hand, there has been no improvement since 2010 in opinions about the effect of free trade agreements on wages. Currently, 46% say free trade deals make the wages of American workers lower, while just 11% say they lead to higher wages (33% say they do not make a difference). The share saying that trade agreements drive down wages is largely unchanged since 2010, when 45% said they made wages lower.

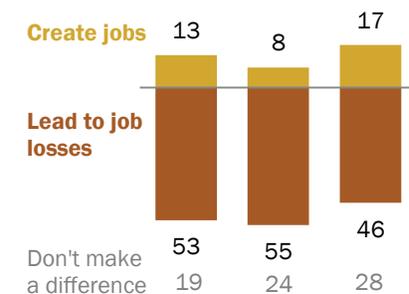
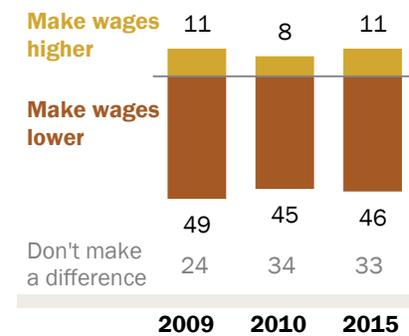
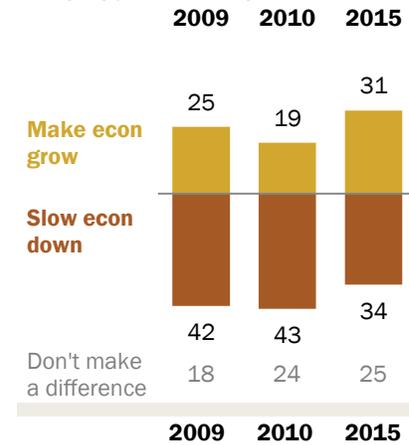
In addition, trade agreements continue to be seen as doing more to cost jobs than create them. In the new survey, 46% say free trade agreements lead to job losses in the United States; just 17% say they create jobs in this country. That is only somewhat more positive than five years ago, when 55% said trade deals cost jobs and 8% said they create jobs.

As in past surveys on trade, most Americans think that people in developing countries benefit from free trade agreements. Nearly six-in-ten (57%) say they are good for the people of developing countries, 9% say they are bad and 23% say they do not make a difference. These opinions have changed little since 2006.

More Americans say free trade agreements lower prices in the U.S. than raise them. Currently, 36% say they make prices lower, 30% say higher, while 24% say they don't make a difference. The share saying free trade agreements make prices lower in this country has risen five percentage points since 2010 (from 31%).

## Views of How Free Trade Deals Affect Economy

% saying free trade agreements ...



Survey conducted May 12-18, 2015.  
Other/don't know responses not shown.

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## Views of Impact of Trade Agreements

Overall, 58% of Americans say that free trade agreements between the U.S. and other countries have generally been a good thing for the U.S., while 33% say they have been a bad thing. These views are little changed over the last year, but are more positive than in 2011 (when 48% said they were a good thing).

Younger adults and Hispanics continue to be particularly likely to view free trade agreements positively: Today, 69% of those under 30 say trade agreements have been good for the U.S., while just 24% say they have been bad for the country. By comparison, about half of Americans 50 and older (51%) evaluate trade agreements positively, while 39% say they have generally been bad for the country.

While slim majorities of whites (55%) and blacks (53%) say free trade agreements have been good for the country, Hispanic views are more positive (71% say they have been good for the U.S.).

There are few differences in overall views of free trade by education, income or party. Those with post-graduate degrees hold slightly more positive views of free trade than those with less education (63% vs. 57% among those without a graduate degree).

And while there are no significant differences between Democrats (58% good thing) and Republicans (53% good thing) on this issue, conservative Republicans are somewhat less likely than others to say that free trade agreements have been good for the country. Still, the balance of opinion among conservative Republicans is more positive than negative (50% say good thing, 38% bad thing).

## Age Gap in Views of Free Trade Agreements

*% who say free trade agreements have been a \_\_\_ for the U.S....*

	<b>Good thing</b>	<b>Bad thing</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
	%	%	%
Total	58	33	9=100
White	55	35	10=100
Black	53	37	10=100
Hispanic	71	23	7=100
18-29	69	24	6=100
30-49	60	32	8=100
50-64	51	40	9=100
65+	50	37	13=100
Republican	53	35	12=100
Conserv	50	38	13=100
Mod/Lib	61	28	11=100
Independent	62	32	6=100
Democrat	58	33	9=100
Cons/Mod	59	33	7=100
Liberal	59	32	9=100
Post-grad	63	27	10=100
College grad	57	34	9=100
Some college	57	34	9=100
H.S. or less	57	34	9=100
<i>Annual income</i>			
\$100K+	61	33	6=100
\$75K-\$99,999	62	31	6=100
\$30K-\$74,999	57	36	7=100
Under \$30K	56	33	11=100

Survey conducted May 12-18, 2015. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race.

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On balance, more Americans say free trade agreements have helped, rather than hurt, their family's financial situation. Current attitudes reflect a substantial shift over the last several years. Today, 43% say these agreements have helped their families; in November 2010, just 26% said this.

Opinions about the personal impact of trade agreements have grown more positive among all demographic groups, although the shift is most pronounced among more educated and higher income Americans: Today, about half (52%) of Americans with family incomes of \$100,000 or more say these agreements have helped their financial situation, while just 29% say they have been hurt by free trade agreements. In 2010, views among higher income Americans were more divided (33% helped, 30% hurt, 26% volunteered they had no impact).

Though the views of Americans with annual family incomes of less than \$30,000 have also grown more positive, they remain skeptical about the personal financial impact of free trade agreements. Currently just 38% say free trade agreements have helped their family finances, while about as many (44%) say they have hurt their finances.

## College Grads, Young People More Likely to View Free Trade Agreements As Helping Personal Finances

Free trade agreements have \_\_\_\_\_ family's finances (%)

	Nov 2010			May 2015			10-15 Change in 'Helped'
	Helped	Hurt	(Vol.) Neither	Helped	Hurt	(Vol.) Neither	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total	26	46	16	43	36	11	+17
Men	26	47	18	44	40	9	+18
Women	27	45	14	41	33	12	+14
White	25	46	17	42	36	11	+17
Black	23	48	13	36	46	9	+13
Hispanic	--	--	--	50	28	10	--
18-29	38	41	12	56	26	9	+18
30-49	30	41	17	44	32	13	+14
50-64	18	59	12	37	47	7	+19
65+	18	47	21	33	41	14	+15
Republican	25	46	15	39	39	9	+14
Democrat	28	43	15	42	37	10	+14
Independent	26	51	15	47	35	12	+21
College grad+	30	35	23	51	27	12	+21
Some college	27	49	12	42	36	13	+15
H.S. or less	23	52	13	37	44	8	+14
<i>Annual income</i>							
\$100K+	33	30	26	52	29	11	+19
\$75K-\$99,999	23	48	21	48	27	13	+25
\$30K-\$74,999	23	51	15	43	39	11	+20
Under \$30K	27	54	8	38	44	8	+11

Survey conducted May 12-18, 2015. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Hispanic figures for 2010 not shown due to insufficient sample size. Don't know responses not shown.

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By a wide margin (51% to 29%), more of those with college degrees say these agreements have helped, rather than hurt, their family's financial situation. By comparison, the views of those who have not attended college are considerably more negative (37% helped, 44% hurt).

As with other attitudes about trade agreements, there are only modest differences between Republicans, Democrats and independents in views about the personal impact of such agreements. And, as is the case with views about the impact on the nation, young people express more positive opinions about the effects of trade agreements on their own finances. Those under 30 are the only age group in which a majority (56%) say their finances have been helped by free trade agreements.

## Modest Partisan Differences over Effects of Trade Agreements

Though views about the overall effects of free trade agreements on the country and people's personal financial situations are generally more positive than negative, when it comes to some specific domains, the public is more critical. But as in the case of overall views of free trade agreements, there are only modest partisan differences.

Nearly half (46%) of Americans say trade agreements lead to job losses, more than twice the number (17%) who say they create jobs (28% say they do not make a difference). Similarly, 46% say free trade agreements make the wages of American workers lower, while just 11% say they make wages higher (33% say they do not make a difference). On both of these questions there are no significant differences in the views of Republicans, Democrats and independents.

When it comes to the impact of these agreements on the nation's economy, Americans are about equally likely to say they lead to growth (31%) as to say they slow the

### Republicans, Democrats Generally Agree on Impact of Trade Agreements

<i>Impact of free trade agreements on...</i>	<b>Total</b> %	<b>Rep</b> %	<b>Dem</b> %	<b>Ind</b> %
<b>Jobs in U.S.</b>				
Create jobs	17	15	19	16
Lead to job losses	46	51	44	45
No difference	28	25	27	32
<b>Wages in U.S.</b>				
Make wages higher	11	11	11	11
Make wages lower	46	50	44	46
No difference	33	28	34	35
<b>Prices in U.S.</b>				
Make prices higher	30	32	30	29
Make prices lower	36	36	37	39
No difference	24	21	24	25
<b>Nation's economy</b>				
Grow economy	31	28	33	34
Slow economy	34	40	30	32
No difference	25	20	26	27
<b>People of developing countries</b>				
Good	57	62	55	58
Bad	9	6	9	11
No difference	23	21	24	23

Survey conducted May 12-18, 2015. Other/don't know responses not shown.

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economy down (34%). There are only modest partisan differences on views of free trade agreements' effects on economic growth, with Republicans somewhat more likely (40%) than either Democrats (30%) or independents (32%) to say they slow the economy.

And across the political spectrum, majorities say free trade agreements are generally good for the people of developing countries: 62% of Republicans say this, along with 55% of Democrats and 58% of independents.

## Personal Financial Ratings Affect Views of Free Trade Deals

More adults rate their personal financial situations as excellent or good today than did so in November 2009 (43% now, 35% then). And among those who have positive opinions of their own personal financial situations, there has been a sharp improvement in how they view the impact of free trade agreements on their finances.

Currently, 52% of those who rate their financial situations as good or excellent say their finances have been helped by free trade agreements, up from 37% six years ago.

By comparison, there has been a smaller increase in positive views of the impact of free trade agreements among those who rate their own finances as only fair (41% today vs. 34% in November 2009).

Those who rate their finances as poor continue to say free trade agreements have had a negative effect on their financial conditions. About twice as many people who say their finances are in poor shape say they have been hurt than helped by free trade agreements (55% vs. 27%). That is little changed from the way people who saw their financial situations as poor viewed free trade agreements six years ago; at that time, 50% said their finances were hurt by free trade and just 24% said they were helped.

### Views of Personal Finances Linked to Views of Trade Agreements' Impact

Free trade agreements have \_\_\_\_\_ family's finances (%)

	Total	How would you rate your personal financial situation?		
		Excellent/ Good %	Only fair %	Poor %
<b>May 2015</b>				
Helped	43	52	41	27
Hurt	36	26	40	55
Other/DK	<u>21</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>18</u>
	100	100	100	100
% of public	100	43	37	19
<b>November 2009</b>				
Helped	32	37	34	24
Hurt	40	30	42	50
Other/DK	<u>28</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>26</u>
	100	100	100	100
% of public	100	35	40	25
<b>Change in 'helped'</b>	<b>+11</b>	<b>+15</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>+3</b>

Survey conducted May 12-18, 2015.

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## About the Survey

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted May 12-18, 2015 among a national sample of 2,002 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (700 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 1,302 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 750 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted by interviewers at Princeton Data Source under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. A combination of landline and cell phone random digit dial samples were used; both samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish. Respondents in the landline sample were selected by randomly asking for the youngest adult male or female who is now at home. Interviews in the cell sample were conducted with the person who answered the phone, if that person was an adult 18 years of age or older. For detailed information about our survey methodology, see <http://www.pewresearch.org/methodology/u-s-survey-research/>

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

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

<b>Group</b>	<b>Unweighted sample size</b>	<b>Plus or minus ...</b>
Total sample	2,002	2.5 percentage points
Republican	506	5.0 percentage points
Democrat	636	4.5 percentage points
Independent	758	4.1 percentage points
<i>Annual family income</i>		
\$100,000+	439	5.4 percentage points
\$75,000-\$99,999	238	7.3 percentage points
\$30,000-\$74,999	620	4.5 percentage points
<\$30,000	525	4.9 percentage points

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request.

In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

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**PEW RESEARCH CENTER  
MAY 2015 POLITICAL SURVEY  
FINAL TOPLINE  
MAY 12-18, 2015  
N=2,002**

**QUESTIONS 1-2, 10-18, 28-33F1, 39 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

**QUESTION 3, 24, 34-38, 40-42F1 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

**NO QUESTIONS 4-9, 19-23, 25-27, 43**

**ASK ALL:**

Thinking about free trade agreements...

Q.44 In general, do you think that free trade agreements between the U.S. and other countries have been a good thing or a bad thing for the United States?

May 12-18 <u>2015</u>		Feb 27-Mar 16 <u>2014</u>	Feb 22-Mar 1 <u>2011</u>	Mar 31-Apr 21 <u>2009</u>
58	Good thing	59	48	52
33	Bad thing	30	41	34
9	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>	10	12	14

**TREND FOR COMPARISON:**

*In general, do you think that free trade agreements like NAFTA and the policies of the World Trade Organization have been a good thing or a bad thing for the United States?*

	Good thing	Bad thing	<b>(VOL.)</b> DK/Ref
Nov 4-7, 2010	35	44	21
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	43	32	25
Mar 31-Apr 21, 2009	44	35	21
April, 2008	35	48	17
November, 2007	40	40	20
December, 2006 <sup>1</sup>	44	35	21
Late October, 2005	44	34	22
December, 2004	47	34	19
July, 2004	47	34	19
March, 2004	44	37	19
December, 2003	34	33	33
Early September, 2001	49	29	22
November, 1997	45	34	21
September, 1997	47	30	23

<sup>1</sup> In December 2006, December 2004, July 2004 and March 2004, the question wording asked about: "free trade agreements like NAFTA and the World Trade Organization," and did not mention "policies of" the World Trade Organization. In October 2005 the question asked: "So far, do you think that NAFTA has been a good thing or a bad thing from a U.S. point of view?" In December 2003 the question wording asked about "free trade agreements like NAFTA and the WTO;" full names of the organizations were read out only if the respondent was uncertain. In Early September 2001 and earlier the question asked about: "...NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement..."

**ASK ALL:**

Q.45 Thinking about the financial situation of you and your family... Do you think free trade agreements have definitely helped, probably helped, probably hurt, or definitely hurt the financial situation of you and your family?

May 12-18 <u>2015</u>		Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>	Oct 28-Nov 8 <u>2009</u>	April <u>2008</u>	Dec <u>2006</u>	July <u>2004</u>	Dec <u>2003</u>
4	Definitely helped	3	4	3	3	3	2
38	Probably helped	23	29	24	32	31	25
24	Probably hurt	27	26	32	24	25	24
12	Definitely hurt	19	14	16	12	16	14
11	Neither/Doesn't affect me <b>(VOL.)</b>	16	11	13	11	12	15
10	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>	12	17	12	18	13	20

**ASK ALL:**

Q.46 As I read some statements about free trade agreements, tell me what your impression is. First **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]**?

- a. Do free trade agreements make the price of products sold in the U.S. higher, lower or not make a difference?

May 12-18 <u>2015</u>		Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>	Oct 28-Nov 8 <u>2009</u>	April <u>2008</u>	Dec <u>2006</u>
30	Higher	31	33	39	30
36	Lower	31	32	29	32
24	Not make a difference	25	20	18	23
1	Mixed/Depends <b>(VOL.)</b>	1	1	1	1
8	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>	12	14	13	14

- b. Do free trade agreements make the wages of American workers higher, lower, or not make a difference?

May 12-18 <u>2015</u>		Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>	Oct 28-Nov 8 <u>2009</u>	April <u>2008</u>	Dec <u>2006</u>
11	Higher	8	11	8	11
46	Lower	45	49	56	44
33	Not make a difference	34	24	22	30
1	Mixed/Depends <b>(VOL.)</b>	1	2	2	1
8	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>	12	15	12	14

- c. Do free trade agreements create jobs in the U.S., lead to job losses, or not make a difference?

May 12-18 <u>2015</u>		Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>	Oct 28-Nov 8 <u>2009</u>	April <u>2008</u>	Dec <u>2006</u>
17	Create jobs	8	13	9	12
46	Lead to job losses	55	53	61	48
28	Not make a difference	24	19	18	25
2	Mixed/Depends <b>(VOL.)</b>	1	1	2	2
7	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>	12	14	10	13

- d. Do free trade agreements make the American economy grow, slow the economy down, or not make a difference?

May 12-18 <u>2015</u>		Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>	Oct 28-Nov 8 <u>2009</u>	April <u>2008</u>	Dec <u>2006</u>
31	Make the economy grow	19	25	19	28
34	Slow the economy down	43	42	50	34
25	Not make a difference	24	18	17	21
1	Mixed/Depends <b>(VOL.)</b>	1	1	2	2
9	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>	13	14	12	15

**QUESTION 46 CONTINUED...**

- e. Are free trade agreements good for the people of developing countries, bad for the people of developing countries, or don't they make a difference?

May 12-18 <u>2015</u>		Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>	Oct 28-Nov 8 <u>2009</u>	April <u>2008</u>	Dec <u>2006</u>
57	Good	54	54	58	57
9	Bad	9	8	12	9
23	Don't make a difference	23	20	19	19
2	Mixed/Depends <b>(VOL.)</b>	2	2	0	1
9	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>	11	15	11	14

**QUESTIONS 47-53, 61F2-64F2 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****NO QUESTIONS 54-60, 65-69****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?

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	(VOL.) No preference	(VOL.) Other party	(VOL.) DK/Ref	Lean Rep	Lean Dem
May 12-18, 2015	24	32	38	3	1	2	15	18
Mar 25-29, 2015	25	30	39	4	*	2	15	17
Feb 18-22, 2015	24	31	38	4	1	1	18	17
Jan 7-11, 2015	21	30	44	3	1	1	19	18
Dec 3-7, 2014	24	31	39	3	1	2	17	17
Nov 6-9, 2014	27	32	36	2	*	1	15	16
Oct 15-20, 2014	24	33	38	4	*	1	13	17
Sep 2-9, 2014	24	33	38	3	1	2	15	15
Aug 20-24, 2014	24	31	37	4	1	4	15	16
Jul 8-14, 2014	25	34	37	2	1	1	16	15
Apr 23-27, 2014	24	30	41	2	1	2	18	17
<b>Yearly Totals</b>								
2014	23.2	31.5	39.5	3.1	.7	2.0	16.2	16.5
2013	23.9	32.1	38.3	2.9	.5	2.2	16.0	16.0
2012	24.7	32.6	36.4	3.1	.5	2.7	14.4	16.1
2011	24.3	32.3	37.4	3.1	.4	2.5	15.7	15.6
2010	25.2	32.7	35.2	3.6	.4	2.8	14.5	14.1
2009	23.9	34.4	35.1	3.4	.4	2.8	13.1	15.7
2008	25.7	36.0	31.5	3.6	.3	3.0	10.6	15.2
2007	25.3	32.9	34.1	4.3	.4	2.9	10.9	17.0
2006	27.8	33.1	30.9	4.4	.3	3.4	10.5	15.1
2005	29.3	32.8	30.2	4.5	.3	2.8	10.3	14.9
2004	30.0	33.5	29.5	3.8	.4	3.0	11.7	13.4
2003	30.3	31.5	30.5	4.8	.5	2.5	12.0	12.6
2002	30.4	31.4	29.8	5.0	.7	2.7	12.4	11.6
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

**PARTY/PARTYLN CONTINUED...**

				(VOL.)	(VOL.)	(VOL.)	Lean	Lean
	Republican	Democrat	Independent	No preference	Other party	DK/Ref	Rep	Dem
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=835]:**

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

**TEAPARTY3 CONTINUED...**

	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>No opinion either way</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>Haven't heard of</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>Refused</u>	Not heard of/ <u>DK</u>
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 <sup>2</sup>	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

**QUESTIONS 70, 72 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****NO QUESTIONS 71, 73**

<sup>2</sup> 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."