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More Support for Gun Rights, Gay Marriage than in 2008, 2004

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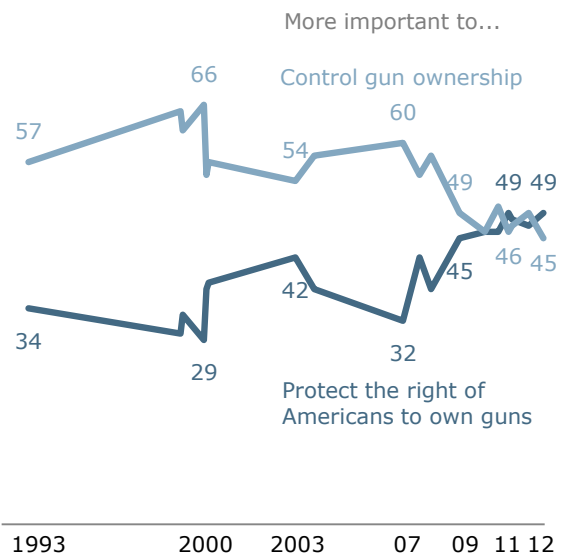
More Support for Gun Rights, Gay Marriage than in 2008 or 2004

Opinions about a pair of contentious social issues, gun control and gay marriage, have changed substantially since previous presidential campaigns. On gun control, Americans have become more conservative; on gay marriage, they have become more liberal.

Currently, 49% of Americans say it is more important to protect the rights of Americans to own guns, while 45% say it is more important to control gun ownership. Opinion has been divided since early 2009, shortly after Barack Obama's election. From 1993 through 2008, majorities had said it was more important to control gun ownership than to protect gun rights.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted April 4-15, 2012, also finds that the public is divided over gay marriage: 47% favor allowing gay and lesbian couples to marry legally, while 43% are opposed. In 2008, 39% favored and 51% opposed gay marriage, based on an average of polls conducted that year. In 2004, just 31% supported gay marriage, while nearly twice as many (60%) were opposed.

Long-Term Rise in Support for Gun Rights



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Apr. 4-15, 2012.

Moreover, for the first time in a Pew Research Center survey there is as much strong support as strong opposition to gay marriage. In the current survey, 22% say they strongly support allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally; an identical percentage (22%) strongly opposes gay marriage. In 2008, there was about twice as much strong opposition to as strong support for gay marriage (30% vs. 14%).

In 2004, when the issue was widely thought to have increased turnout among socially conservative voters in several key states, 36% strongly opposed gay marriage while just 11% strongly favored it. (For more, see Andrew Kohut's piece in the *New York Times* on the changing politics of gay marriage, "[The Electorate Changes and Politics Follow](#)," April 16, 2012.)

The new survey also finds continued majority support for legal abortion: 53% of Americans say that abortion should be legal in all (23%) or most cases (31%); 39% say that abortion should be illegal in all (16%) or most cases (23%).

That is little changed from recent years. In 2009, the percentage favoring legal abortion in all or most cases fell below 50% for the first time since 2001. Since then, however, support for legal abortion has rebounded and is generally in line with trends dating to 1995.

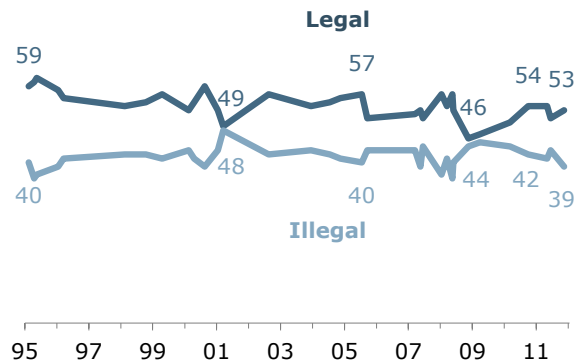
As in recent campaigns, voters rate social issues – including gun control, abortion, birth control and gay marriage – as far less important than the economy or jobs. About half of registered voters (47%) say gun control will be very important to their vote for president this fall; even fewer rate abortion (39%), birth control (34%) and gay marriage (28%) as very important. By wide margins, the economy (86% very important) and jobs (84%) are the top voting issues.

Gay Marriage: Strong Support Equals Strong Opposition

Allow gays and lesbians to marry legally ...	2004	2008	April 2012	04-12 Change
	%	%	%	
Favor	31	39	47	+16
Strongly	11	14	22	+11
Oppose	60	51	43	-17
Strongly	36	30	22	-14
Don't know	9	10	11	
	100	100	100	

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Apr. 4-15, 2012. Data from 2008 and 2004 represent annual totals of polls conducted in each year. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Support for Legal Abortion Holds Steady



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Apr. 4-15, 2012.

Republican voters are more likely than Democrats to view abortion and gay marriage as very important. About half of Republicans (51%) rate abortion as very important to their vote, compared with 40% of Democrats. In addition, 36% of Republicans say that gay marriage is very important; 27% of Democrats agree. However, the percentage of Republicans rating gay marriage as very important has declined by 13 points since 2004. Democrats are much more likely than Republicans to say that birth control will be very important to their votes (47% vs. 31%). (For more, see [“With Voters Focused on Economy, Obama Lead Narrows,” April 17, 2012.](#))

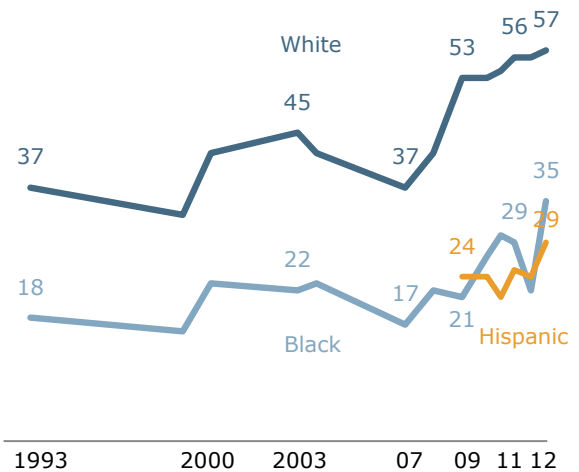
Race, Gender Differences over Gun Rights

In the current survey, 57% of whites say it is more important to protect the rights of Americans to own guns; just 37% say it is more important to control gun ownership. This is little changed from surveys conducted since April 2009. From 1993 through 2008, however, majorities of whites consistently said that controlling gun ownership was more important than protecting gun rights.

African Americans are far less likely than whites to rate the protection of gun rights as more important than gun control. In the current survey, 35% say it is more important to protect the rights of Americans to own guns, while 60% say gun rights are more important.

But the percentage of blacks saying that protecting gun rights is more important has climbed by 13 points, from 22%, since last October. The share of blacks prioritizing gun control has fallen 11 points, from 71% then to 60% today.

Sharp Rise in Blacks' Support for Gun Rights



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Apr. 4-15, 2012. Table shows percentage saying it is more important to protect rights of Americans to own guns. Whites and blacks are non-Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race.

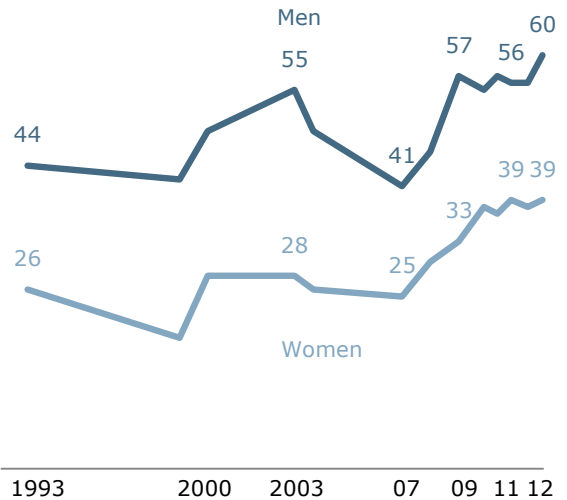
There long have been gender differences in opinions about gun control, but both men and women have become more supportive of gun rights. In the current survey, 60% of men say it is more important to protect gun rights, up from 46% in April 2008. Just 39% of women say it is more important to protect the rights of Americans to own guns. But that percentage also is higher than it was four years ago (30%).

Partisan differences in opinions about gun control have widened in recent years. Before 2009, no more than about six-in-ten Republicans prioritized gun rights over gun control. In six surveys since April 2009, between 65% and 72% (in the current survey) of Republicans have said it is more important to protect gun rights.

Independents also have become more supportive of gun rights. Currently, 55% say it is more important to protect the rights of Americans to own guns; 40% say it is more important to control gun ownership. That is little changed from surveys conducted since 2009. In prior surveys, majorities of independents said it was more important to control gun ownership than to protect gun rights.

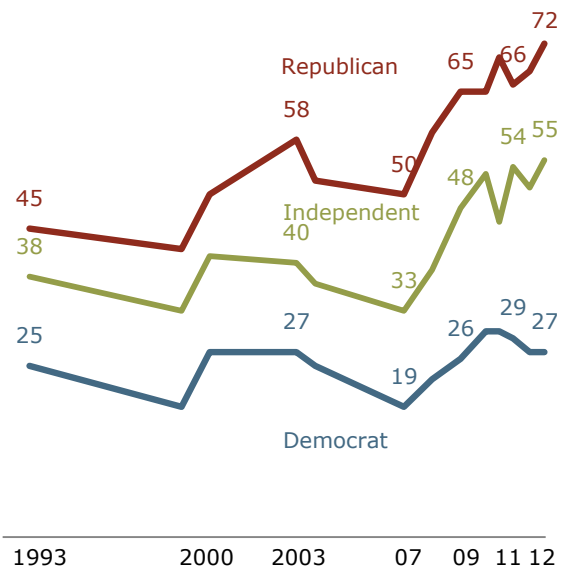
Democrats' opinions have shown far less change over time. In the current survey, 67% of Democrats say it is more important to control gun ownership, compared with just 27% who say it is more important to protect gun rights.

Gender Gap over Gun Rights



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Apr. 4-15, 2012. Table shows percentage saying it is more important to protect rights of Americans to own guns.

Support for Gun Rights Grows among Republicans, Independents



PEW RESEARCH CENTER April 4-15, 2012. Table shows percentage saying it is more important to protect rights of Americans to own guns.

Decreasing Opposition to Gay Marriage

In the last two presidential campaigns, there was far more opposition than support for gay marriage. But today, opinions are divided and there is as much strong support as strong opposition to gay marriage (22% each). *(For a visual display of changes in attitudes toward gay marriage across various groups since 2001, see “Graphics Slideshow: Changing Attitudes on Gay Marriage,” Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life).*

Since 2004, there has been a broad-based decline in opposition – including strong opposition – to gay marriage. In 2004,

Americans younger than 30 were divided (48% opposed, 45% favored). Today, young people favor gay marriage by more than two-to-one (65% to 30%). Opposition has declined by the same percentage – 18 points – among those 65 and older; still, a majority (56%) of this group continues to oppose allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally. Strong opposition has declined 18 points since 2004 among those 65 and older (from 46% to 28%) and 14 points among those younger than 30 (from 28% to 14%).

In the current survey, majorities of Democrats (59%) and independents (52%) favor allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally. In 2008, Democrats favored gay marriage by 50% to 42%, while independents were divided (44% favored, 45% opposed). In 2004, pluralities of both groups (50% of Democrats, 53% of independents) opposed gay marriage. Republicans continue to oppose gay marriage by a wide margin (68% to 23%),

Broad Declines in Opposition to Gay Marriage

<i>Allow gays and lesbians to marry legally ...</i>	2004		2008		April 2012	
	Oppose	Strongly	Oppose	Strongly	Oppose	Strongly
Total	60	36	51	30	43	22
Men	63	38	56	32	48	24
Women	57	35	47	28	39	20
White	61	37	51	29	43	25
Black	67	43	63	37	49	27
18-29	48	28	40	23	30	14
30-49	57	35	49	29	41	22
50-64	64	40	55	32	47	25
65+	74	46	66	39	56	28
Republican	78	54	73	47	68	40
Democrat	50	28	42	23	31	14
Independent	53	29	45	25	38	19
Protestant	69	45	62	38	56	32
White evang	85	61	78	52	78	56
White mainline	55	30	45	22	36	13
Catholic	55	28	46	25	42	17
White Catholic	56	28	47	25	44	21
Unaffiliated	30	16	29	14	18	5

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Apr. 4-15, 2012. Data from 2008 and 2004 represent annual totals of polls conducted in each year. Whites and blacks are non-Hispanic.

but Republican opposition has declined by 10 points – and strong opposition by 14 points – since 2004.

White evangelical Protestants remain overwhelmingly opposed to gay marriage, and opinion among this group has shown relatively little change since 2004. In the current survey, 78% of white evangelicals oppose gay marriage, with 56% strongly opposed.

Whites, Blacks and Gay Marriage

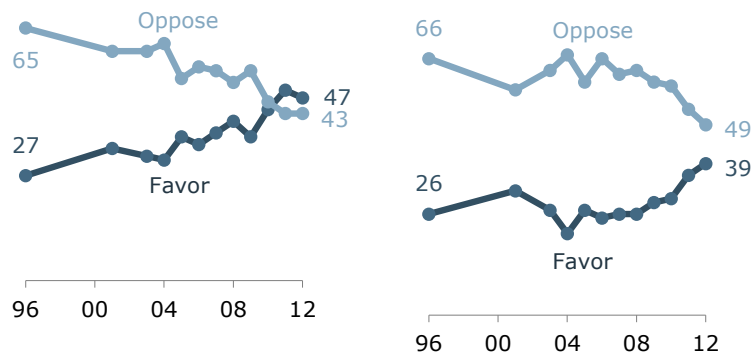
In 2008, there were sizable differences in opinions about gay marriage among whites and blacks. While whites opposed gay marriage by a modest 51% to 41% margin, blacks opposed gay marriage by more than two-to-one (63% to 26%).

But the gap has narrowed. Since 2008, the proportion of African Americans favoring gay marriage has increased from 26% to 39%, while opposition has fallen from 63% to 49%.

Support for gay marriage also has increased among whites, though far less dramatically (from 41% in 2008 to 47% in the current survey).

Attitudes about Gay Marriage, by Race

Do you favor or oppose allowing gay and lesbian couples to marry legally?
Among Whites Among Blacks



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Apr. 4-15, 2012. Data from 1996, 2001 and 2005 are from individual surveys. Data from 2003-04, 2006-11 represent annual totals of polls conducted in each year. 2012 data from current survey. Whites and blacks are non-Hispanic.

Abortion Views Little Changed

In contrast with opinions about gun control and gay marriage, public attitudes regarding abortion have changed relatively little in recent years. In surveys conducted in 2011 and 2012, 53% say that abortion should be legal in all or most cases; 41% say it should be illegal in all or most cases.

Opinion was more evenly divided in 2009 and 2010 (48% legal in all most cases vs. 44% illegal in all most cases). But opinions since the start of last year are almost identical to those from surveys conducted in 2007 and 2008 (54% legal vs. 40% illegal). This analysis combines surveys in each two-year period (2007-2008, 2009-2010, 2011-2012), which enables analysis of the views of small demographic groups.

Unlike opinions about gay marriage, opinions about abortion differ only modestly across age groups. Narrow majorities of those younger than 30 (53%), 30 to 49 (54%) and 50 to 64 (55%) say that abortion should be legal in all or most cases. Nearly half of those 65 and older (48%) also support legal abortion.

There are only small differences in opinions about abortion between men and women: 55% of women and 51% of men say that abortion should be legal in all or most cases. By contrast, opinions differ substantially by education: 61% of college graduates support legal abortion compared with 46% of those with a high school education or less.

As in the past, there are wide partisan, ideological and religious differences over abortion. Conservative Republicans oppose legal abortion by about two-to-one (65% to 31%). Majorities across other political and ideological groups, including 55% of moderate and liberal Republicans, favor legal abortion.

Among religious groups, majorities of white evangelical Protestants (64%) and Hispanic Catholics (54%) oppose legal abortion. Support for legal abortion is highest among Jews (86%) and the religiously unaffiliated (72%). There continue to be wide differences in views based on religious attendance, regardless of affiliation: Fully 72% of those who say they seldom or never attend religious services support legal abortion; that compares with fewer than half as many of those who attend weekly or more (34%).

Abortion Views Show Little Change; Modest Gender, Age Differences

	2007-2008			2009-2010			2011-2012			07-12 Change	11-12 N
	Legal	Illegal	DK	Legal	Illegal	DK	Legal	Illegal	DK		
Total	54	40	6=100	48	44	8=100	53	41	6=100	-1	7409
Men	52	42	6=100	46	46	9=100	51	43	6=100	-1	3490
Women	55	39	5=100	50	43	7=100	55	40	5=100	0	3919
White	55	40	6=100	49	44	7=100	55	40	5=100	0	5406
Black	51	42	7=100	48	43	9=100	54	38	8=100	+3	726
Hispanic	47	49	4=100	40	51	9=100	41	54	5=100	-6	655
18-29	52	45	3=100	50	45	5=100	53	44	3=100	+1	1081
30-49	58	38	5=100	49	43	7=100	54	42	4=100	-4	2021
50-64	56	38	6=100	49	42	9=100	55	38	7=100	-1	2295
65+	45	44	11=100	39	49	12=100	48	43	9=100	+3	1891
College grad+	63	32	5=100	57	36	7=100	61	35	4=100	-2	2542
Some college	57	38	5=100	48	44	8=100	57	38	5=100	0	1969
HS or less	47	46	7=100	42	50	9=100	46	47	7=100	-1	2679
Conserv Rep	31	66	3=100	26	70	4=100	31	65	4=100	0	1358
Mod/Lib Rep	57	39	4=100	51	44	5=100	55	40	5=100	-2	580
Independent	56	38	6=100	49	43	8=100	54	41	6=100	-2	2719
Cons/Mod Dem	57	37	6=100	52	40	9=100	58	37	5=100	+1	1398
Liberal Dem	81	16	3=100	76	18	6=100	80	18	2=100	-1	882
Protestant	48	47	6=100	40	52	8=100	46	48	6=100	-2	3833
White evangelical	32	64	5=100	26	68	5=100	31	64	5=100	-1	1468
White mainline	65	28	7=100	57	34	9=100	64	31	5=100	-1	1397
Black Protestant	49	44	7=100	46	45	10=100	54	39	7=100	+5	518
Catholic	53	42	5=100	45	45	9=100	50	45	6=100	-3	1619
White Catholic	53	41	6=100	48	43	9=100	54	41	5=100	+1	1133
Hispanic Catholic*	44	52	3=100	40	49	11=100	41	54	5=100	-3	335
Jewish	87	9	4=100	73	20	7=100	86	11	3=100	-1	132
Unaffiliated	71	23	6=100	69	25	7=100	72	24	4=100	+1	1275
<i>Religious attendance</i>											
Weekly or more	35	59	6=100	29	63	8=100	34	61	6=100	-1	1493
Monthly/Yearly	61	33	6=100	55	37	8=100	60	35	5=100	-1	2417
Seldom/Never	70	24	6=100	65	28	7=100	72	23	5=100	+2	1966
<i>Among whites</i>											
Men	53	41	6=100	47	45	8=100	53	41	5=100	0	2486
College grad +	60	36	4=100	52	41	7=100	60	36	4=100	0	972
Some coll or less	49	43	7=100	44	47	9=100	50	44	6=100	+1	1438
Women	56	39	5=100	51	43	7=100	57	39	4=100	+1	2920
College grad +	66	30	4=100	62	33	5=100	64	34	3=100	-2	1044
Some coll or less	52	43	5=100	46	47	7=100	53	42	5=100	+1	1790

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Whites and blacks are non-Hispanic only; Hispanics are of any race. *Hispanic figures are only from polls with Spanish-language interviewing. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

About the Survey

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted April 4-15, 2012, among a national sample of 3,008 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (1,805 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 1,203 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 603 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 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 within the landline 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...
Form A	1,494	3.0 percentage points
Form B	1,514	2.9 percentage points
Form A		
Republicans	397	5.7 percentage points
Democrats	442	5.4 percentage points
Independents	558	4.8 percentage points
Form B		
Republicans	390	5.8 percentage points
Democrats	486	5.2 percentage points
Independents	568	4.8 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
2012 VALUES SURVEY
April 4-15, 2012
N=3008

QUESTIONS 1-2, 7-8, 17-18, 35-36 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

QUESTIONS 3-5, 9-16, 30, 40-41, 45-59 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

NO QUESTIONS 6, 22-29, 31-34, 37-39, 42-44

ASK FORM A ONLY [N=1494]:

On a different subject ...

Q.19FA Do you think abortion should be **[READ] [PLEASE READ CATEGORIES IN REVERSE ORDER FOR HALF THE SAMPLE]**

	Legal in all <u>cases</u>	Legal in most <u>cases</u>	Illegal in most <u>cases</u>	Illegal in all <u>cases</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>	NET <i>Legal in</i> <u>all/most</u>	NET <i>Illegal in</i> <u>all/most</u>
Apr 4-15, 2012	23	31	23	16	7	53	39
Nov 9-14, 2011	20	31	26	17	6	51	43
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	19	35	25	16	5	54	41
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	18	36	26	16	4	54	42
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	17	33	27	17	7	50	44
August 11-27, 2009	16	31	27	17	8	47	45
April, 2009	18	28	28	16	10	46	44
Late October, 2008	18	35	24	16	7	53	40
Mid-October, 2008	19	38	22	14	7	57	36
August, 2008	17	37	26	15	5	54	41
June, 2008	19	38	24	13	6	57	37
November, 2007	18	33	29	15	5	51	44
October, 2007	21	32	24	15	8	53	39
August, 2007	17	35	26	17	5	52	43
AP/Ipsos-Poll: February, 2006	19	32	27	16	6	51	43
ABC/WaPo: December, 2005	17	40	27	13	3	57	40
ABC/WaPo: April, 2005	20	36	27	14	3	56	41
ABC/WaPo: December, 2004	21	34	25	17	3	55	42
ABC/WaPo: May, 2004	23	31	23	20	2	54	43
ABC/WaPo: January, 2003	23	34	25	17	2	57	42
ABC/WaPo: August, 2001	22	27	28	20	3	49	48
ABC/BeliefNet: June, 2001	22	31	23	20	4	53	43
ABC/WaPo: January, 2001	21	38	25	14	1	59	39
ABC/WaPo: September, 2000 (RVs)	20	35	25	16	3	55	41
ABC/WaPo: July, 2000	20	33	26	17	4	53	43
ABC/WaPo: September, 1999	20	37	26	15	2	57	41
ABC/WaPo: March, 1999	21	34	27	15	3	55	42
ABC/WaPo: July, 1998	19	35	29	13	4	54	42
ABC/WaPo: August, 1996	22	34	27	14	3	56	41
ABC/WaPo: June, 1996	24	34	25	14	2	58	39
ABC/WaPo: October, 1995	26	35	25	12	3	61	37
ABC/WaPo: September, 1995	24	36	25	11	4	60	36
ABC/WaPo: July, 1995	27	32	26	14	1	59	40

ASK FORM B ONLY [N=1514]:

Next,

Q.20FB What do you think is more important – to protect the right of Americans to own guns, OR to control gun ownership?

	Protect right <u>to own guns</u>	Control <u>gun ownership</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Apr 4-15, 2012	49	45	6
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	47	49	5
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	48	47	6
Jan 13-16, 2011	49	46	6
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	46	50	4
Mar 10-14, 2010	46	46	7
Mar 31-Apr 21, 2009	45	49	6
April, 2008	37	58	5
November, 2007	42	55	3
April, 2007	32	60	8
February, 2004	37	58	5
June, 2003	42	54	4
May, 2000	38	57	5
April, 2000	37	55	8
March, 2000	29	66	5
June, 1999	33	62	5
May, 1999	30	65	5
December, 1993	34	57	9

ASK FORM B ONLY [N=1514]:

Q.21FB Do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose allowing gay and lesbian couples to marry legally?

	-----Favor-----			-----Oppose-----			(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Strongly favor</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Strongly oppose</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	
Apr 4-15, 2012	47	22	25	43	22	21	11
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011 ¹	46	--	--	44	--	--	9
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	45	20	25	46	25	21	9
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	43	16	27	47	26	22	10
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	41	17	24	48	24	24	10
Aug 11-17, 2009	39	14	25	53	31	22	8
Mid-April, 2009	35	14	21	54	31	23	11
August, 2008	39	13	26	52	30	22	9
June, 2008	40	15	25	52	31	21	8
Late May, 2008	38	15	23	49	29	20	13
November, 2007	36	12	24	54	29	25	10
August, 2007	36	13	23	55	31	24	9
Early January, 2007	37	13	24	55	33	22	8
Early November, 2006 (RVs)	30	10	20	57	31	26	13
July, 2006	35	12	23	56	31	25	9
June, 2006	33	13	20	55	32	23	12
March, 2006	39	10	29	51	28	23	10
July, 2005	36	13	23	53	31	22	11
December, 2004	32	14	18	61	38	23	7
August, 2004	29	8	21	60	35	25	11
July, 2004	32	10	22	56	33	23	12
Mid-March, 2004	32	10	22	59	35	24	9
Early February, 2004	30	9	21	63	42	21	7
November, 2003	30	10	20	62	41	21	8
October, 2003	30	9	21	58	33	25	12
Mid-July, 2003	38	10	28	53	30	23	9

¹ In Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011, July 21-Aug 5, 2010, Aug 11-17, 2009, August 2008, August 2007, Early January 2007, Early November 2006, March 2006, July 2005, December 2004, Early February 2004, November 2003, Mid-July 2003, March 2001 and June 1996 the question was asked as part of a list of items. In August 2009, April 2009, May 2008 and June 2008, the question read "allowing gay and lesbian couples;" all other instances read "allowing gays and lesbians."

Q.21FB CONTINUED...

	-----Favor-----			-----Oppose-----			(VOL.) DK/Ref
	Total	Strongly favor	Favor	Total	Strongly oppose	Oppose	
March, 2001	35	8	27	57	34	23	8
June, 1996	27	6	21	65	41	24	8

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
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
Jun 15-19, 2011	26	34	32	4	*	4	13	13
May 25-30, 2011	24	33	38	3	*	2	15	17
Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	25	32	37	3	*	3	17	16
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
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	--	--	--	--	--