

Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R–Utah)

Senior Senator from Utah



Residence: Salt Lake City

Born: March 22, 1934; Pittsburgh, Pa.

Religion: Mormon

Family: Wife, Elaine Hatch; six children

Education: Brigham Young U., B.S. 1959 (history); U. of Pittsburgh, J.D. 1962

Military Service: None

Career: Lawyer; songwriter

First Elected: 1976 (7th term)

Latest Election: 2012 General (65.31%)

Political Highlights: Sought Republican nomination for president, 2000

Committees:

- Finance - Ranking Member (Health Care; International Trade, Customs & Global Competitiveness; Taxation & IRS Oversight)
- Health, Education, Labor & Pensions (Children & Families; Employment & Workplace Safety)
- Judiciary (Constitution, Civil Rights & Human Rights; Immigration, Refugees & Border Security; Oversight, Federal Rights & Agency Actions - ranking member; Privacy, Technology & the Law)
- Special Aging
- Joint Taxation -

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CQ Politics in America Profile

(Updated: May 13, 2013)

Hatch is the most senior Senate Republican. He plans on his seventh term being his last, and he has a major goal for the closing chapter of his career: an overhaul of the nation's much-despised tax code. "It's going to take a real effort by both parties, and both parties know that we have to do it," Hatch said in 2012, adding that "good will" between Democrats and Republicans would be crucial.

Work has begun in the pivotal panels. Republican leaders of the House Ways and Means Committee hope to move an overhaul by the end of 2013, and Democratic Chairman Max Baucus of Montana set the Finance Committee in motion in the early months of the 113th Congress (2013-14) — his last before his retirement.

Hatch has been the top Republican on the Finance Committee since 2011, and his track record suggests he could be integral in the tax effort. During stints as the top Republican on the

Judiciary Committee and the Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee, he worked out bipartisan compromises and cleared landmark laws related to national security and health care.

Also, electoral pressure is no longer a factor. A common perception of Hatch in recent years is that he tried to court the most conservative Republicans. Many people were stunned in 2010 when three-term Utah Sen. Robert F. Bennett was denied the GOP Senate nomination, as conservatives at the party's nominating convention lined up behind two challengers. Hatch had two years to prepare for a similar battle. He established ties to the tea party movement and engaged in aggressive fundraising. He publicly apologized to conservative groups for some past stances, such as support for a \$700 billion rescue package for the financial sector in 2008.

The Salt Lake Tribune reported that Hatch spent "a record \$10 million" to defend his seat in the 2012 primary, and he was aided by an endorsement from GOP presidential contender Mitt Romney. He won nearly two-thirds of the vote to defeat state Sen. Dan Liljenquist — but as that victory seemed more certain, he showed hints of his usual pragmatism. "In order to pass legislation, you're going to have to have a few Democrats with you," Hatch said to Utah's KSL news station amid the primary fight. "So you can't just say no to everything. If you do that, you are not representing the state."

Over the years, Hatch has been both the foe and the surprising ally of Democrats. He earned the enmity of many through his ardent defense of Clarence Thomas during his 1991 Supreme Court confirmation. More recently, Hatch voted against President Barack Obama's nominees to the highest court, Sonia Sotomayor and Elena Kagan, saying he feared that they would legislate from the bench.

But he has worked well with even the most liberal Democrats when their interests have aligned. Hatch and Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts worked to create the federal-state health insurance program for children living in or near poverty. Tom Harkin of Iowa was his ally in preparing a 1994 law that has limited the Food and Drug Administration's ability to withdraw dietary supplements from stores (supplements are a huge industry in Utah). A law credited with making generic medicines more widely available is named for Hatch and Democratic California Rep. Henry A. Waxman.

The GOP's right wing sometimes finds fault with his tendency to join with Democrats. After the Sept. 11 attacks, the Judiciary Committee came under heavy pressure to rapidly approve a major expansion of law enforcement's investigative powers, raising concerns about possible encroachments on civil liberties. The George W. Bush administration negotiated with Chairman Patrick J. Leahy, a liberal Democrat from Vermont. Hatch, worried that the talks would break down, quietly conducted parallel discussions with Leahy. He courted support from Democrats Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, Dianne Feinstein of California and Charles E. Schumer of New York.

"This way, if the negotiations with Leahy broke down, we would still have a compromise acceptable to a majority on the committee," Hatch said in his autobiography, titled "Square Peg." The bill, known as the Patriot Act, passed the Senate overwhelmingly; it became law in 2001.

Hatch has worked with his fellow Republicans in the effort to dismantle the 2010 health care overhaul. He is one of the leading opponents of the excise tax on medical devices created by that law, and in 2013, Hatch and Republican Lamar Alexander of Tennessee introduced a bill to repeal the “individual mandate” to have insurance. Hatch has also outlined a package of changes for Medicare and Medicaid, should Congress try to restructure those programs in a bigger deal to address long-term deficits. He proposes allowing private health plans to compete with traditional fee-for-service Medicare, in the hope that competition can drive down costs.

As lawmakers consider immigration policy, Hatch takes a particular interest in expanding the number of visas available to high-skilled workers. He is the chairman of the Senate Republican High-Tech Task Force.

Hatch is now known now for a degree of political savvy, but he started in 1977 as a combative freshman with no prior legislative experience. “In that first year, he fought everybody on everything,” longtime Hatch aide Frank Madsen told the Tribune. “I think the difference over the years has been that he has discovered if all you are going to do is fight, you are going to get nowhere because you are not a player.”

Born in Pittsburgh, Hatch grew up in poverty. His family lost their home during the Great Depression, so Hatch’s father, a lathe operator, borrowed \$100 to buy an acre of land in the hills above Pittsburgh, where he built a home of blackened lumber salvaged from a fire. The family grew their own food; Hatch tended the chickens and sold their eggs.

During World War II, when Hatch was 11, his beloved older brother, Jesse, a B-24 nose gunner, died in a bombing raid over Italy. Just weeks afterward, a lock of hair over Hatch’s forehead turned white. When it came time for Hatch to serve his mission as a young Mormon, he chose to serve two, one for himself and one for Jesse.

He worked his way through Brigham Young University in Utah and law school at the University of Pittsburgh as a janitor, an all-night desk clerk in a girls’ dormitory and a lathe operator. To house a growing family — three of his six children were born by the time he finished law school — he plastered the inside of his family’s old chicken coop.

He returned to Utah in 1969 and became an attorney with a thriving private practice. He decided in 1976 to run for the Senate seat then held by Democrat Frank Moss. He won the GOP nomination over Jack W. Carlson, a former assistant secretary of Interior, then defeated Moss with 54 percent of the vote.

A frugal workaholic, Hatch is also an urbane clotheshorse, art lover and successful songwriter whose work has been performed by the Osmonds and Gladys Knight. Hatch is friendly with U2 lead singer Bono. Hooked on music since he started taking piano lessons at age 6, Hatch started writing poetry in college. In 1996, singer-songwriter Janice Kapp Perry asked him to write some hymns with her. He wrote 10 songs in a weekend, the core of the “My God Is Love” album. Since then, he has produced several discs of religious, romantic and patriotic songs.

Hatch's only electoral defeat came in 2000, during a quixotic bid for the GOP presidential nomination. He finished last in Iowa's GOP caucuses and dropped out the next week, endorsing George W. Bush.

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CQ Politics in America: State Description

(Updated: May 2003)

STATE LEGISLATURE

Legislature: Meets 45 days yearly, January-March

House: 75 members, 2-year terms

2003 breakdown: 56R, 19D; 58 men, 17 women

Salary: \$120/day in session

Phone: (801) 538-1029

Senate: 29 members, 4-year terms

2003 breakdown: 22R, 7R; 25 men, 4 women

Salary: \$120/day in session

Phone: (801) 538-1035

STATE TERM LIMITS

Governor: 3 consecutive terms (beginning with the 1996 election;

Leavitt can run in 2004)

Senate: 3 terms

House: 6 terms

URBAN STATISTICS

| City | Population |
|------------------|------------|
| Salt Lake City | 181,743 |
| West Valley City | 108,896 |
| Provo | 105,166 |
| Sandy | 88,418 |
| Orem | 84,324 |

REGISTERED VOTERS

Registration by party began in May 1999 but not all voters have declared an affiliation.

POPULATION

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| 2002 population (est.) | 2,316,256 |
| 2000 population | 2,233,169 |
| 1990 population | 1,722,850 |
| Percent change (1990-2000) | +29.6% |
| Rank among states (2002) | 34 |

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Median age | 27.1 |
| Born in state | 62.9% |
| Foreign born | 7.1% |

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Violent crime rate | 256/100,000 |
| Poverty level | 9.4% |
| Federal workers | 32,961 |
| Military | 16,621 |

REDISTRICTING

Utah retained its three House seats in reapportionment. The state legislature drew a new map, which the governor signed on Oct. 11, 2001.

MISCELLANEOUS

Web: www.state.ut.us
 Capital: Salt Lake City

STATE ELECTION OFFICIAL
 (801) 538-1041

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS
 (801) 328-1212

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS
 (801) 533-9777

| Dist. | White | Black | Asian | Hisp. |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 83% | 1% | 2% | 11% |
| 2 | 88 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 3 | 85 | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| STATE | 85 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| U.S. | 69 | 12 | 4 | 13 |

| Dist. | Median Income | White Collar | Blue Collar | Service Industry |
|-------|---------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1 | \$45,058 | 59% | 27% | 14% |
| 2 | \$45,583 | 66 | 21 | 14 |
| 3 | \$46,568 | 60 | 27 | 14 |
| STATE | \$45,726 | 61 | 25 | 14 |
| U.S. | \$41,994 | 60 | 25 | 15 |

| Dist. | Over 64 | Under 18 | Col Education | Rural | Sq. Miles |
|-------|---------|----------|---------------|-------|-----------|
| 1 | 9% | 32% | 25% | 11% | 20,768 |
| 2 | 11 | 30 | 31 | 15 | 45,624 |
| 3 | 6 | 35 | 22 | 9 | 15,751 |
| STATE | 9 | 32 | 26 | 12 | 82,144 |
| U.S. | 12 | 26 | 24 | 21 | 3,537,438 |

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Largest Companies

(Updated: January 2014)

| | Company | Parent Company | Industry | Annual Income | Total Employees in the State |
|----|----------------------------------|---|---|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Huntsman Corporation | | manufactures and markets differentiated organic and inorganic chemical products | \$11,187,000,000 | 20 |
| 2 | Huntsman International LLC | Huntsman Corporation | mfg chemicals & allied products | \$11,187,000,000 | 100 |
| 3 | American Express Bank, Fsb | American Express Travel Related Services Company, Inc., | savings institution | \$8,677,959,000 | 100 |
| 4 | Autoliv, Inc. | | mfg automotive safety systems | \$8,266,700,000 | 51 |
| 5 | Valley Paint Manufacturing Co. | | mfg paints/allied products ret paint/glass/wallpaper | \$6,200,000,000 | 21 |
| 6 | Intermountain Health Care Inc | | general hospital | \$4,700,300,000 | 500 |
| 7 | Tpusa, Inc. | | business services | \$4,000,000,000 | 100 |
| 8 | Merrill Lynch Bank USA | Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. | national commercial bank | \$3,775,684,000 | 86 |
| 9 | Skywest, Inc. | | scheduled air transportation services | \$3,534,372,000 | 0 |
| 10 | Smith's Food & Drug Centers, Inc | The Kroger Co | ret drugs/sundries ret misc foods | \$2,673,600,000 | 200 |
| 11 | Zions Bancorporation | | national and state banks | \$2,458,592,000 | 450 |
| 12 | The Sinclair Companies | | petroleum refining crude petroleum pipeline oil/gas exploration svcs gasoline service station | \$2,434,900,000 | 200 |
| 13 | Nu Skin Enterprises, Inc. | | mfg cosmetics vitamins | \$2,169,664,000 | 750 |

| | Company | Parent Company | Industry | Annual Income | Total Employees in the State |
|----|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 14 | Boart Longyear Company | Longyear Holdings, Inc. | nonmetallic mineral svcs mfg mining machinery mfg misc industry mach concrete contractor | \$2,079,100,000 | 814 |
| 15 | Associated Food Stores, Inc. | | whol general groceries whol meats/products whol packaged frzn goods whol fruits/vegetables whol drugs/sundries | \$1,957,463,937 | 0 |
| 16 | Skywest Airlines, Inc. | Skywest, Inc. | scheduled air transportation | \$1,930,149,124 | 500 |
| 17 | Longyear Holdings, Inc. | | nonmetallic mineral services mfg mining machinery mfg misc industry machinery | \$1,921,400,000 | 100 |
| 18 | Autoliv Asp, Inc. | Autoliv, Inc. | mfg motor vehicle parts/accessories mfg air/gas compressors | \$1,861,600,000 | 1100 |
| 19 | The University of Utah | | college/university | \$1,855,300,000 | 200 |
| 20 | C.R. England, Inc. | | trucking operator-nonlocal | \$1,579,346,000 | 650 |
| 21 | Huntsman Holdings, LLC | Huntsman Corporation | mfg plstc material/resin petroleum refining mfg unsupport plstc film industl organic chem | \$1,471,100,000 | 2 |
| 22 | ACS Commercial Solutions, Inc. | Xerox Business Services, LLC | data processing/preparation business services | \$1,300,000,000 | 2500 |
| 23 | Overstock.com, Inc. | | retail closeout merchandise | \$1,099,289,000 | 38 |
| 24 | Questar Corporation | | natural gas & oil distribution production natural gas transmission | \$1,098,900,000 | 367 |
| 25 | Zions First National Bank | Zions Bancorporation | national commercial bank | \$926,984,000 | 383 |

Notes:

- Only primary industries are listed for any company, although a company may be active in others.

- Annual figures for privately-held companies (including privately-held subsidiaries) are estimated.

Source: Dun & Bradstreet (D&B)

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Contact Information, Staff and Social Media

(Updated: October 2013)

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Vacant

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LA

Various

Appropriations LA

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Tel: (435) 586-8435
Fax: (435) 586-2147

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Washington County Administration Bldg., 196 E. Tabernacle, Ste. 14, St. George, UT 84770
Tel: (435) 634-1795
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Committees, Leadership Positions and Caucus Memberships

(Updated: February 2014)

Committee and Subcommittee Assignments

- Finance - Ranking Member
 - Health Care
 - International Trade, Customs & Global Competitiveness
 - Taxation & IRS Oversight
- Health, Education, Labor & Pensions (6th of 10 Republicans)
 - Children & Families
 - Employment & Workplace Safety
- Judiciary (2nd of 8 Republicans)
 - Constitution, Civil Rights & Human Rights
 - Immigration, Refugees & Border Security

- Oversight, Federal Rights & Agency Actions (ranking member)
- Privacy, Technology & the Law
- Special Aging (3rd of 9 Republicans)
- Joint Taxation -)

Leadership Positions and Party Committee Assignments

- No reported leadership or party committee positions.

Selected Caucus and Special Organization Memberships

- Congressional Coalition on Adoption
- Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus
- Senate Anti-Terrorism Caucus (co-chairman)
- Senate National Guard Caucus
- Senate Rural Health Caucus
- Senate Steel Caucus
- Western Caucus

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Elections & Vote for President

(Updated: May 2013)

| Election | Candidate | Votes | Percent |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 2012 General | Orrin G. Hatch (R) | 657,608 | 65.3% |
| | Scott N. Howell (D) | 301,873 | 30.0% |
| | Shaun Lynn McCausland (CNSTP) | 31,905 | 3.2% |
| | Daniel Geery (UJP) | 8,342 | .8% |
| | Bill Barron (NPA) | 7,172 | .7% |
| | JoAnn S. Secrist (WRI) | 1 | .0% |
| 2012 Primary | Orrin G. Hatch (R) | 157,101 | 66.5% |
| | Dan Liljenquist (R) | 79,261 | 33.5% |
| 2006 General | Orrin G. Hatch (R) | 356,238 | 62.4% |
| | Pete Ashdown (D) | 177,459 | 31.1% |
| | Scott N. Bradley (CNSTP) | 21,526 | 3.8% |
| | Roger I. Price (PC) | 9,089 | 1.6% |
| | Dave S. Seely (LIBERT) | 4,428 | .8% |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------|--------|
| | Julian Hatch (DG) | 2,512 | .4% |
| 2006 Primary ^P | Orrin G. Hatch (R) | | |
| 2000 General | Orrin G. Hatch (R) | 504,803 | 65.6% |
| | Scott N. Howell (D) | 242,569 | 31.5% |
| | Carlton Edward Bowen (AMI) | 11,938 | 1.6% |
| | Jim Dexter (LIBERT) | 10,394 | 1.4% |
| 2000 Primary ^P | Orrin G. Hatch (R) | | 100.0% |
| 1994 General | Orrin G. Hatch (R) | 357,297 | 68.8% |
| | Patrick A. Shea (D) | 146,938 | 28.3% |
| | Craig Oliver (I) | 9,550 | 1.8% |
| | Gary R. Van Horn (AM) | 2,543 | .5% |
| | Nelson Gonzalez (SW) | 1,514 | .3% |
| | Lawrence Rey Topham (IA) | 1,462 | .3% |
| 1994 Primary ^P | Orrin G. Hatch (R) | | 100.0% |
| 1988 General | Orrin G. Hatch (R) | 430,089 | 67.1% |
| | Brian H. Moss (D) | 203,364 | 31.7% |
| 1988 Primary ^P | Orrin G. Hatch (R) | | 100.0% |
| 1982 General | Orrin G. Hatch (R) | 309,332 | 58.3% |
| | Ted Wilson (D) | 219,482 | 41.3% |
| 1982 Primary ^P | Orrin G. Hatch (R) | | 100.0% |
| 1976 General | Orrin G. Hatch (R) | 290,221 | 53.7% |
| | Frank Moss (D) | 241,948 | 44.8% |
| 1976 Primary | Orrin G. Hatch (R) | 104,490 | 64.6% |
| | Jack W. Carlson (R) | 57,249 | 35.4% |

P Nominated by party convention.

Vote for President

| Year | Republican | | Democratic | | Independent | |
|--------|------------|-----|------------|-----|-------------|-----|
| 2012 + | 671,747 | 73% | 229,463 | 25% | 22,091 | 2% |
| 2008 + | 596,030 | 63% | 327,670 | 34% | 28,670 | 3% |
| 2004 | 663,742 | 72% | 241,199 | 26% | -- | -- |
| 2000 | 515,096 | 67% | 203,053 | 26% | 35,850 | 5% |
| 1996 | 359,394 | 54% | 220,197 | 33% | 66,100 | 10% |
| 1992 | 322,632 | 43% | 183,429 | 25% | 203,400 | 27% |
| 1988 | 428,442 | 66% | 207,343 | 32% | -- | -- |
| 1984 | 469,105 | 75% | 155,369 | 25% | -- | -- |
| 1980 | 439,687 | 73% | 124,266 | 21% | 30,284 | 5% |
| 1976 | 337,908 | 62% | 182,110 | 34% | -- | -- |
| 1972 | 323,643 | 68% | 126,284 | 26% | -- | -- |

+ Nearly complete, unofficial returns.

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Interest Group Ratings

(Updated: May 2013)

| Year | AFL-CIO | ADA | CCUS | ACU |
|------|---------|-----|------|------|
| 2012 | 0% | 0% | 71% | 92% |
| 2011 | 17% | 10% | 90% | 100% |
| 2010 | 8% | 0% | 100% | 100% |
| 2009 | 22% | 20% | 86% | 88% |
| 2008 | 20% | 10% | 100% | 80% |
| 2007 | 29% | 30% | 91% | 76% |
| 2006 | 20% | 5% | 92% | 84% |
| 2005 | 14% | 5% | 100% | 92% |
| 2004 | 8% | 10% | 100% | 96% |
| 2003 | 0% | 10% | 100% | 80% |
| 2002 | 23% | 5% | 100% | 95% |
| 2001 | 6% | 5% | 86% | 96% |
| 2000 | 0% | 0% | 100% | 95% |

| | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|------|------|
| 1999 | 11% | 0% | 88% | 84% |
| 1998 | 0% | 5% | 94% | 80% |
| 1997 | 0% | 15% | 100% | 68% |
| 1996 | 0% | 5% | 92% | 100% |
| 1995 | 0% | 0% | 100% | 83% |
| 1994 | 0% | 5% | 90% | 100% |
| 1993 | 0% | 5% | 100% | 88% |
| 1992 | 17% | 5% | 100% | 96% |
| 1991 | 25% | 10% | 90% | 86% |
| 1990 | 33% | 11% | 92% | 87% |
| 1989 | 10% | 5% | 88% | 93% |
| 1988 | 36% | 5% | 86% | 96% |
| 1987 | 11% | 5% | 100% | 92% |
| 1986 | 13% | 5% | 95% | 96% |
| 1985 | 19% | 10% | 86% | 91% |
| 1984 | 18% | 10% | 83% | 95% |
| 1983 | 6% | 0% | 100% | 80% |
| 1982 | 5% | 5% | 70% | 79% |
| 1981 | 11% | 0% | 100% | 93% |
| 1980 | 11% | 17% | 90% | % |
| 1979 | 6% | 11% | 87% | % |
| 1978 | 11% | 5% | 94% | % |
| 1977 | 12% | 0% | 100% | % |

Source: Compiled by Congressional Quarterly based on information provided by each participating group.
[Interest Group Descriptions](#)
