UK Survey of US Presidents: Results and Analysis

Franklin D. Roosevelt comes first; George W. Bush is in bottom ten; Barack Obama is highly rated

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In 1960, US political scientist Richard Neustadt began his seminal book, Presidential Power, with the observation: “In the United States we like to ‘rate’ a President. We measure him as ‘weak’ or ‘strong’ and call what we are measuring his ‘leadership.’” In the half century since then, systematic presidential rating has become a regular exercise for US scholars. Over the same period, study and research of US history and politics expanded dramatically in UK universities. Until now, however, there has been no UK poll of US presidents.

The United States Presidency Centre [USPC] of the Institute for the Study of the Americas (part of the University of London’s School of Advanced Study) has made good this omission by conducting the first ever UK scholarly survey of US presidents from George Washington to George W. Bush, with an interim assessment of Barack Obama.

The survey

In total, 47 UK specialists on American history and politics took part in the poll that was conducted in September/October 2010. They were asked to rate the performance of presidents (*) in five categories: (i) vision/agenda-setting – did the president have the clarity of vision to establish overarching goals for his administration and shape the terms of policy discourse? (ii) domestic leadership – did the president display the political skill needed to achieve his domestic objectives and respond effectively to unforeseen developments? (iii)
**foreign policy leadership** – was the president an effective leader in promoting US foreign policy interests and national security? (iv) **moral authority** – did the president uphold the moral authority of his office through his character, values, and conduct? (v) **positive historical significance of their legacy** – did the president’s legacy have positive benefits for America’s development over time?

*The survey was confined to 40 of the 42 holders of the office from 1789 to 2009. William Henry Harrison (1841) and James Garfield (1881) were not rated because they died shortly after taking office.

**Methodology**

Participants were asked to score the presidents in each category, which was equally weighted, from one (“not effective”) to ten (“very effective”). They were guaranteed that individual survey results would remain confidential. Survey responses were tabulated by averaging all the responses in a given category for each president (i.e. blank scores were not counted) and aggregate scores were multiplied by ten to give the final overall score.

**Analysis of results**

_Franklin D. Roosevelt_ (1933-1945) was placed first overall in the poll, with _Abraham Lincoln_ (1861-1865) second and _George Washington_ (1789-1797) third. Roosevelt came first in three categories: vision/agenda-setting; domestic leadership; and foreign policy leadership; Washington came first for moral authority; and Lincoln did so for the positive significance of his legacy.


Other than Harding, the bottom five presidents held office just before and just after the Civil War (1861-1865). These were: _Andrew Johnson_ (1865-1869) at No. 36, _John Tyler_ (1841-1845) at 37, _Franklin Pierce_ (1853-1857) at No 39, and _James Buchanan_ (1857-1861), the last placed at No 40.

Significantly, _Barack Obama_ (2009 - ) is held in high esteem by British scholars. He received an interim assessment that would have put him in eighth place overall had he been fully included in the poll. His total score was higher than for any post-1945 president excepting _Harry S. Truman_ (1945-1953), who was placed seventh.

The results show some interesting differences between UK and US presidential rankings. US polls habitually place _Abraham Lincoln_ first because of his achievements as Civil War leader in restoring the Union and ending slavery. In addition, they often put _George_
**Washington** second ahead of FDR because of his significance in establishing the authority of the presidency. UK scholars, by contrast, have elevated **Franklin D Roosevelt** to first place in recognition of the breadth of the challenges he faced as president during the Great Depression and World War II, his confident and inspirational leadership in both of these crises, and the enduring significance of his New Deal legacy. It is also likely that Roosevelt’s stock rose because the poll was conducted against the background of the worst economic troubles since the 1930s.

**Abraham Lincoln** was a very close second overall in the UK poll. His historical achievement is further highlighted by the presence of very lowly rated presidents before and after him (as is the case in most US surveys). Clearly, the United States was fortunate to have a president with his immense skill, vision, and humanity to maximize the leadership potential of the office at the moment of greatest crisis in American history.

There are also significant differences between US and UK rankings of individual presidents outside the trio of universally rated greats. The most notable case is that of **John F. Kennedy** (1961-1963), ranked sixth in the detailed poll of American historians conducted by C-Span in 2009, but placed fifteenth in the UK survey. UK academics seemingly faulted JFK for the gap between his rhetoric and his substantive achievements as president. **Bill Clinton** (1993-2001), who has fared well in recent US polls (coming 15th in the C-Span survey), slipped somewhat in the UK survey – mainly because of a very low rating for moral authority but also because his legacy, particularly his economic achievement, looks less robust ten years on from the time he left office.

One of the criticisms often levelled against US presidential surveys is that the participants are driven by liberal bias to give high ratings to presidents who expanded the role of government. At first sight the UK survey looks to have a similar leaning. **Franklin D. Roosevelt**, the architect of the modern state, is ranked first. **Theodore Roosevelt** (1901-1909) and **Woodrow Wilson** (1913-1921), the early twentieth century Progressives whose agendas foreshadowed the New Deal, are placed fifth and sixth respectively. FDR’s legatees, **Harry Truman** and **Lyndon Johnson** (1963-1969), come seventh and eleventh respectively – the latter would have been placed much higher in recognition of his civil rights achievement but for the corrosive effect of Vietnam on his foreign policy and moral authority scores. Nevertheless, countering possible charges of bias, the UK survey places some small government advocates higher than recent US polls have done. **Thomas Jefferson** (1801-1809) was ranked fourth, **Ronald Reagan** was eighth, and **Andrew Jackson** (1829-1837) was ninth (compared to their C-Span 2009 rankings of 7th, 10th, and 13th respectively).

Of course, complete objectivity in surveys of this kind is impossible. No less than their US counterparts, the views of UK scholars are influenced by not only their own times but also their perceptions of how America’s leaders have represented that nation’s best values both at home and abroad. The passions of the present have evidently affected the lowly position of **George W. Bush** and **Barack Obama**’s high interim score. Memories are still raw regarding Bush’s Iraq war policy and his expansion of the ‘imperial presidency,’ but his position in the bottom ten arguably underestimates the strength of his vision/agenda setting and his success
in achieving his domestic objectives. Obama’s score reflects his substantive legislative achievements, his different style of leadership from Bush’s, and what he symbolically represents as the first African American president. Nevertheless, it is well to note with regard to his ultimate (rather than interim) rating that no president in the UK survey top ten failed to win re-election to a second term.

Regardless of differences between the UK and US surveys, one similarity of great significance stands out – the relatively low position of the most recent presidents compared to the earliest ones. Of the five presidents who held office from 1977 to 2009, only Ronald Reagan makes the top ten and no one else makes the top 15 in the UK poll. In contrast, the nation’s first five presidents (who held office from 1789 to 1825) made a much stronger showing. Two of these, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, were placed at No. 3 and No. 4 respectively, and the other three made the top 15 – John Adams (1797-1801) at No. 12, James Monroe (1817-1825) at No 13, and James Madison (1809-1817) at No. 14. It might be concluded from this that the early republic simply possessed a superior political leadership class. The more likely explanation for the discrepancy lies elsewhere, however. The massive political, organizational, and policy challenges of the modern presidency make it a far more difficult job than in the past. Our expectations as to what recent presidents could achieve may well be unrealistic when set against the many obstacles that inhibit their success.

Presidential surveys will in all likelihood continue to hold a fascination for scholars on both sides of the Atlantic for many years to come because of the presidency’s position as the focal point of the US political system. Presidents are expected to be strong leaders and to use their leadership qualities for doing good – so rating them is one way of assessing their performance. This first UK scholars’ survey testifies to the enduring British interest in American politics and history in general and US presidents in particular.
We analyze the variation of prices across political ideologies and propose a measure for the intensity of online political campaigns. Combining this measure with information from the ANES electoral survey, we address two fundamental questions: (i) To what extent did political campaigns use social media to micro-target voters? (ii) How large was the effect, if any, on voters who were heavily exposed to campaigning on social media? Overall, our results indicate that online political campaigns targeting Facebook users by gender, location and political allegiance had a significant effect on voting behavior. The survey only gives us two options, though: build it with private funding, or build it with public funding. Without a “neither” option, you can't capture how every respondent truly feels. The question in the example assumes a piece of information that the respondent didn’t agree on. Avoiding sampling bias is particularly important if you intend to analyze the results by segment. One of the most famous examples of this problem occurred in the U.S. presidential election of 1948. Pollsters during this era used a technique called quota sampling. If the variability from survey-to-survey is low enough for the purpose of the survey, you've found the right number of people to sample. If your purpose requires less variability, increase your sample size relative to the population. From: McLaughlin & Associates. Re: National Survey Results â€“ Presidential Analysis. Date: July 1, 2008. Methodology: This National survey of 1,000 likely General Election voters was conducted on June 26th â€“ 29th, 2008. All interviews were conducted via telephone by professional interviewers. Interview selection was random within predetermined election units. These units were structured to correlate with actual national turnout in a General Presidential Election. If the election for President were held today, and the candidates were John McCain, the Republican candidate, and Barack Obama, the Democratic candidate, for whom would you vote? Party. Ideology. We see slightly better ratings for the Republican by the generic ballot for Congress. See the following table.