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Terrorism Worries Little Changed; Most Give Government Good Marks for Reducing Threat

51% Say Torture of Terror Suspects Is at Least Sometimes Justified

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
ON THIS REPORT:**

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51% Say Torture of Terror Suspects Is at Least Sometimes Justified

In the aftermath of deadly terrorist attacks in Paris — and months after the start of U.S. airstrikes against ISIS — there has been little change in the public’s worries about an imminent terrorist attack in the United States.

One-in-four (25%) are very worried about a domestic terrorist attack happening “soon,” while about four-in-ten (39%) are somewhat worried; 36% are not too worried or not at all worried. That balance of opinion has not significantly changed since last July. The long-term trend on terrorism concerns has been fairly stable, except on a few occasions, since the fall of 2001.

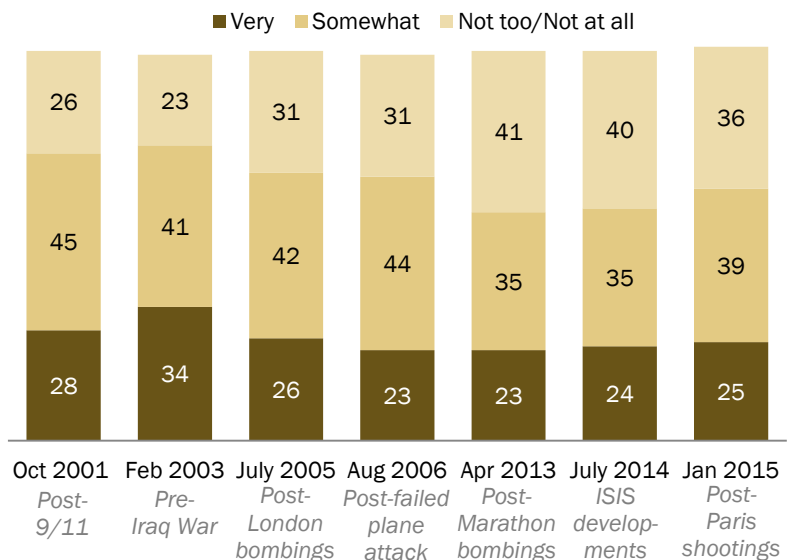
In addition, the public gives high ratings to the U.S. government’s anti-terrorism efforts. About seven-in-ten say the government is doing very well (22%) or fairly well (50%) in reducing the threat of

terrorism. This is a substantial shift from early September 2014, when 56% positively rated the government’s job in this area, but in line with opinions dating back more than a decade.

The new national survey by the Pew Research Center, conducted Jan. 7-11 among 1,504 adults, finds that about half of the public (49%) is more concerned that the government’s anti-terrorism policies haven’t gone far enough to protect the country, while 37% are more concerned that these policies have gone too far in restricting civil liberties. This is little changed since September – amid

Public’s Terrorism Worries Hold Steady After Paris Attacks

Worried there will soon be another terrorist attack in the U.S. ... (%)



Survey conducted Jan. 7-11, 2015.
Don't know responses not shown.

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[growing concern over the threat from ISIS](#) – but dramatically different from attitudes in 2013, following Edward Snowden’s disclosures about NSA surveillance.

Public attitudes about the possible use of torture against suspected terrorists have shown little change since the question was last asked in 2011. Currently, 20% say the use of torture against suspected terrorists to gain important information is often justified and 31% say it is sometimes justified. About half say it is rarely (20%) or never justified (27%).

[A Pew Research Center survey last month](#), conducted after the release of the Senate Intelligence Committee report on the CIA’s interrogation practices after 9/11, found that 51% said the CIA’s methods were justified compared with 29% who said they were unjustified.

The Paris attacks drew more interest than any other news story last week. A news interest survey, conducted Jan. 8-11, finds that 29% say they followed news about the Paris attacks very closely, while 33% followed this news fairly closely; 36% tracked news from Paris not too closely or not at all closely. That is on par with interest in the Madrid train bombings in 2004 (34% very closely) and the Mumbai attacks in 2008 (also 29%).

In July 2005, nearly half (48%) followed the London terror bombings very closely. (For more, see [Fact Tank](#).)

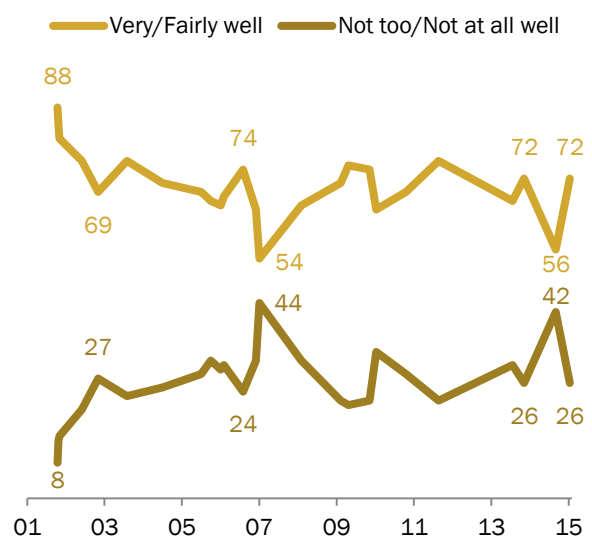
Views of Government’s Handling of Terrorist Threat

In early September — amid high-visibility beheadings by ISIS and prior to a primetime speech by President Obama outlining strategy for dealing with the terror group— the public had become more skeptical of the government’s ability to reduce the threat of terrorism. A narrow majority (56%) said the government was doing very well or fairly well in reducing the threat, which neared a post-9/11 low (54% in January 2007).

Since September, positive views of the government’s handling of the threat from terrorism have jumped 16 points to 72%. That

Rating of Gov’t Anti-Terrorism Efforts Bounces Back After Declining in Sept.

% rating gov’t job in reducing threat of terrorism as ...



Survey conducted Jan. 7-11, 2015.
Don't know responses not shown.

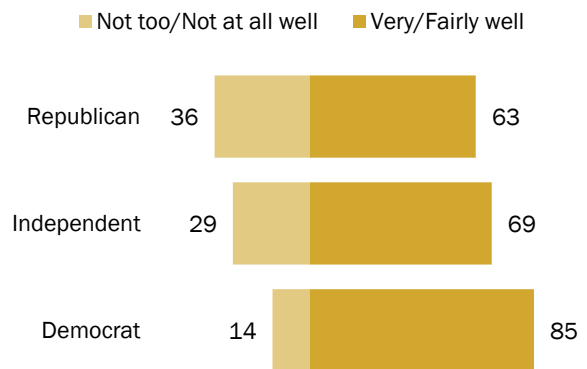
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is comparable to the government's ratings on terrorism during most of the Obama and Bush administrations. The share saying the government was doing very or fairly well in addressing the threat of terrorism reached 88% in October 2001, a month after 9/11 (48% said it was doing very well, 40% fairly well).

Currently, 85% of Democrats say the government is doing very or fairly well in reducing the terror threat, up 14 points since September. About six-in-ten (63%) Republicans give the government positive ratings; at that time, just 40% of Republicans said the government was doing well in addressing the threat of terrorism.

Majorities of Partisans Rate Gov't Positively in Reducing Terrorism Threat

% rating gov't job in reducing threat of terrorism as ...



Survey conducted Jan. 7-11, 2015.
Don't know responses not shown.

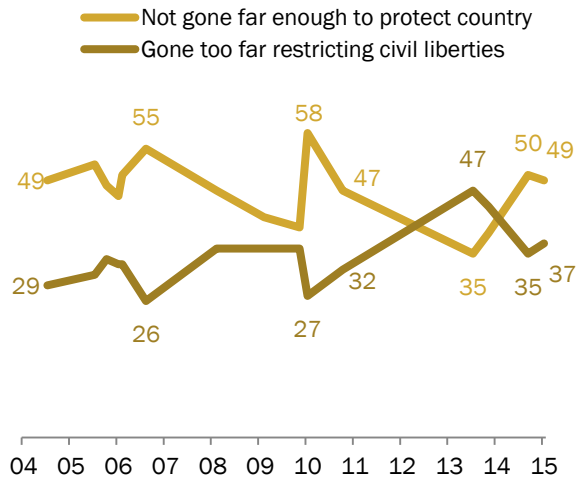
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As was the case in September, more Americans (49%) say their bigger concern is that the government's anti-terrorism policies have not gone far enough to adequately protect the country than that the policies have gone too far in restricting the average person's civil liberties (37%).

This represents a change from July 2013, after Snowden's NSA leaks, when 47% said they were more concerned about civil liberties than inadequate protection against terrorism (35%). The current state of opinion is closer to views between 2004 and 2010, when the public consistently expressed more concern about adequate anti-terrorism protection than restriction of the average person's civil liberties.

More Continue To Be Concerned With Country's Protection Over Civil Liberties

Bigger concern about gov't anti-terrorism policies? (%)



Survey conducted Jan. 7-11, 2015.

Volunteered responses of Both/Neither/Don't know not shown.

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The shift in opinion since July 2013 has occurred across the board. By nearly two-to-one, Republicans are more concerned about anti-terrorism policies not going far enough to protect the country (57%) than about these policies placing too many restrictions on civil liberties (30%). In July 2013, by 43% to 38%, more Republicans expressed greater concern that anti-terror policies had infringed on civil liberties.

The share of Democrats expressing more concern about protection from terrorism has risen 10 points (from 38% to 48%) since July 2013. Democrats remain internally divided in concerns over the government's anti-terror policies: Liberal

Democrats, by 48% to 34%, worry more about these policies restricting civil liberties. By contrast, a majority of conservative and moderate Democrats (58%) say their bigger concern is that the policies will not go far enough in protecting the country.

Democrats Internally Divided in Concerns over Government's Anti-Terror Policies

Bigger concern about gov't anti-terrorism policies: Have they gone ...

	July 2013		Jan 2015		Change 'not far enough to protect'
	Too far in restricting civ libs %	Not far enough to protect US %	Too far in restricting civ libs %	Not far enough to protect US %	
Total	47	35	37	49	+14
Republican	43	38	30	57	+19
Conservative Rep	44	36	31	54	+18
Mod/Lib Rep	41	43	30	63	+20
Independent	52	33	41	46	+13
Democrat	42	38	36	48	+10
Cons/Mod Dem	38	44	27	58	+14
Liberal Dem	50	27	48	34	+7

Survey conducted Jan. 7-11, 2015..

Volunteered responses of Both/Neither/Don't know not shown.

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Views of Torture of Suspected Terrorists

The public's views of torture against suspected terrorists have remained generally stable over the past decade. One-in-five

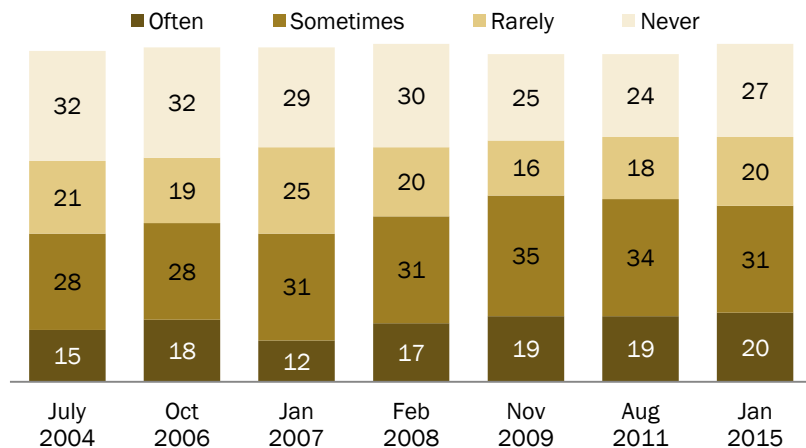
(20%) say the use of torture against suspected terrorists can often be justified to gain important information.

About three-in-ten (31%) say it can sometimes be justified, 20% think it can rarely be justified, and 27% say it can never be justified.

Among Republicans, three-in-ten (30%) think that the use of torture against suspected terrorists can often be justified, 38% sometimes justified, 16% rarely justified, and 11% never justified. Just 11% of Democrats say this practice can often be justified, 25% sometimes, 21% rarely, and a plurality (40%) say it can never be justified.

Over Past Decade, Little Change in Views of Whether Torture of Suspected Terrorists Can Be Justified

% saying torture to gain important information from suspected terrorists can be justified ...



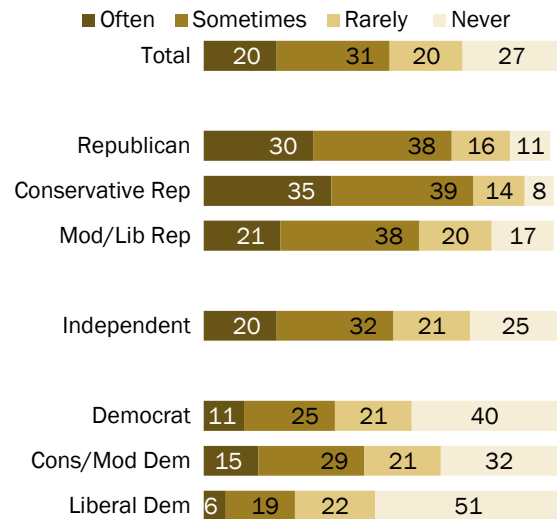
Survey conducted Jan. 7-11, 2015. Don't know responses not shown.

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In both parties, there is an ideological divide in terms of these attitudes. While 35% of conservative Republicans say torture to gain information from suspected terrorists can often be justified, just 21% of moderate and liberal Republicans agree. And about half (51%) of liberal Democrats say the use of torture can *never* be justified, compared with 32% of moderates and conservatives in the party.

Partisan and Ideological Divisions Over Views of Torture

% saying torture to gain important information from suspected terrorists can be justified ...



Survey conducted Jan. 7-11, 2015.
Don't know responses not shown.

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Opinions about the use of torture also vary based on education levels. Those with at least a graduate degree are the most likely to say torture can never be justified to gain information from suspected terrorists (37%) — about 10 points more likely than those of all other education levels.

Men are somewhat more likely than women to say torture in these circumstances can often be justified (24% vs. 16%), though they are about as likely to say it can never be justified (25% vs. 28%).

Post-Grads Less Likely to Say Torture of Suspected Terrorists Can Be Justified

% saying torture to gain important information from suspected terrorists can be justified ...

	Often %	Sometimes %	Rarely %	Never %	DK %
Total	20	31	20	27	3=100
Men	24	30	19	25	3=100
Women	16	32	21	28	3=100
White	22	32	20	24	2=100
Black	18	30	19	31	1=100
Hispanic	13	23	21	38	5=100
18-29	19	34	25	21	1=100
30-49	20	28	19	30	2=100
50-64	20	34	17	27	3=100
65+	18	29	21	27	5=100
Post-graduate	13	26	21	37	2=100
College grad	19	30	20	28	2=100
Some college	21	33	21	23	2=100
H.S. or less	21	31	19	26	2=100

Survey conducted Jan. 7-11, 2015. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race.

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Terrorism Worries

There also are partisan differences in concerns over terrorism. Among Republicans, about one-third (32%) say they are very worried that there will soon be another attack on the U.S.; 45% are somewhat worried, while just 22% are not too worried or worried at all. By comparison, 20% of Democrats are very worried, about four-in-ten (39%) are somewhat worried, and 40% are not too or not at all worried.

Conservative Republicans are about twice as likely as liberal Democrats to say they are very worried about an attack on the U.S. soon (32% vs. 15%).

Older adults are more likely than young people to express concern about an attack in the near future: 30% of those 65 and older say they are very worried about this, compared with 17% of those under 30.

Partisan, Age Differences in Worries About Possible Terrorist Attack on U.S.

Worried about another attack in the U.S. soon?

	Very %	Somewhat %	Not too/ Not at all %	DK %
Total	25	39	36	1
Men	21	37	42	1
Women	28	40	30	1
18-29	17	30	52	1
30-49	23	37	39	1
50-64	28	46	26	*
65+	30	42	26	2
Republican	32	45	22	1
Conservative Rep	32	52	13	2
Mod/Lib Rep	30	31	39	0
Independent	24	36	39	1
Democrat	20	39	40	1
Cons/Mod Dem	24	45	32	0
Liberal Dem	15	33	52	1

Survey conducted Jan. 7-11, 2015.

Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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The Week's News

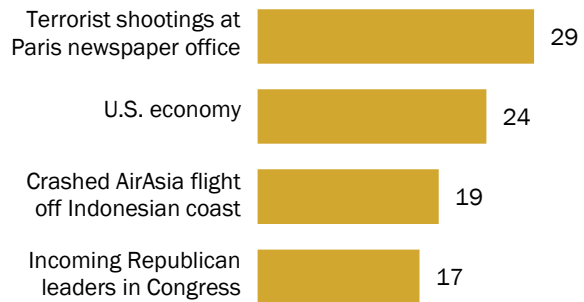
About three-in-ten (29%) say they were following news about the terrorist shootings in Paris very closely, according to a separate survey conducted Jan. 8-11 among 1,000 adults. That compares with 24% who were very closely following news about the U.S. economy, 19% who tracked the AirAsia flight that crashed Dec. 29, and 17% who paid close attention to news about the incoming Republican leaders in Congress.

While younger Americans typically pay less attention to news events than older Americans, the gap on the terrorist shootings in Paris is particularly large: 43% of those ages 65 and older followed this news very closely, while just 15% of those ages 18-29 say they did the same.

News interest in the incoming Republican congressional leadership was lower last week than when the GOP took over the House in January 2011 (26%) and when the Democrats took over all of Congress in January 2007 (25%). Last week, Republicans were more likely than Democrats to closely follow news about the new leadership (27% vs. 17%).

News Interest Index

% following each "very closely" ...



Survey conducted Jan. 8-11, 2015.

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Wide Age Differences in News Interest

% following each "very closely" ...

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Old-Young Diff
	%	%	%	%	
Terrorist shootings in Paris	15	25	36	43	+28
U.S. economy	14	24	26	28	+14
Crash of AirAsia flight	11	14	25	29	+18
Incoming Rep. leaders	7	14	21	28	+21

Survey conducted Jan. 8-11, 2015.

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About the Surveys

Most of the analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted January 7-11, 2015 among a national sample of 1,504 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (528 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 976 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 563 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 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. 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	1,504	2.9 percentage points
Republican	336	6.2 percentage points
Democrat	458	5.3 percentage points
Independent	647	4.4 percentage points

Some of the analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted January 8-11, 2015 among a national sample of 1,000 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in the continental United States (500 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 500 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 290 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted by interviewers at SSI 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/>

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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	1,000	3.6 percentage points
Republican	250	7.3 percentage points
Democrat	289	6.8 percentage points
Independent	363	6.0 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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JANUARY 2015 POLITICAL SURVEY
FINAL TOPLINE
JANUARY 7-11, 2015
N=1,504**

QUESTIONS 1-7, 10-12, 14-16, 20-24, 30-37 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**NO QUESTIONS 8-9, 11, 13, 17-19, 25-29****ASK ALL:**

Now a different kind of question.

Q.38 How worried are you that there will soon be another terrorist attack in the United States? **[READ]**

	<u>Very worried</u>	<u>Somewhat worried</u>	<u>Not too worried</u>	<u>Not at all worried</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Jan 7-11, 2015	25	39	23	12	1
Jul 8-14, 2014	24	35	27	13	1
April 18-21, 2013	23	35	27	14	1
Nov 4-7, 2010	21	38	24	14	3
July, 2007	20	42	25	11	2
August, 2006	23	44	21	10	2
July, 2005	26	42	19	12	1
Mid-October, 2004	17	43	27	12	1
August, 2004	20	44	25	10	1
July, 2004	17	41	26	15	1
June, 2004	25	42	20	12	1
Mid-March, 2004	20	42	25	12	1
Early February, 2004	13	42	28	16	1
Mid-January, 2004	20	45	24	10	1
August, 2003	13	45	29	12	1
March, 2003	22	42	20	14	2
February, 2003	34	41	17	7	1
January, 2003	18	50	23	8	1
December, 2002	31	42	18	8	1
Early October, 2002	20	46	22	11	1
Late August, 2002	16	46	25	12	1
June, 2002	32	44	17	7	*
January, 2002	20	42	28	9	1
December, 2001	13	39	27	19	2
October 15-21, 2001	29	42	18	10	1
October 10-14, 2001	27	40	19	12	2
Early October, 2001	28	45	15	11	1

NO QUESTIONS 39-49, 52-53, 56-60**QUESTIONS 50-51, 54-55, 61-63 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****ASK ALL:**

Next,

Q.64 In general, how well do you think the U.S. government is doing in reducing the threat of terrorism? **[READ]**

	<u>Very well</u>	<u>Fairly well</u>	<u>Not too well</u>	<u>Not at all well</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Jan 7-11, 2015	22	50	17	9	2
Sep 2-9, 2014	17	39	22	19	2
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	26	47	18	8	2
Jul 17-21, 2013	20	47	21	9	3
Aug 17-21, 2011	27	49	16	6	2
Oct 13-18, 2010	15	54	17	10	4
Jan 6-10, 2010	15	50	21	12	2

Q.64 CONTINUED...

	Very <u>well</u>	Fairly <u>well</u>	Not <u>too well</u>	Not at <u>all well</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	20	53	14	8	4
Mar 31-Apr 21, 2009	19	56	15	5	5
Feb 4-8, 2009	22	49	16	6	7
Late February, 2008	21	45	19	12	3
January, 2007	17	37	27	17	2
December, 2006	17	48	21	11	3
August, 2006	22	52	16	8	2
February, 2006	16	52	20	10	2
January, 2006	16	50	20	9	5
Late October, 2005	17	50	22	9	2
July, 2005	17	53	19	8	3
July, 2004	18	53	17	8	4
August, 2003	19	56	16	7	2
Early November, 2002 (RVs)	15	54	19	8	4
June, 2002	16	60	16	4	4
Early November, 2001	35	46	9	5	5
October 15-21, 2001	38	46	9	4	3
October 10-14, 2001	48	40	6	2	4

ASK ALL:

Q.65 What concerns you more about the government's anti-terrorism policies? **[READ AND RANDOMIZE OPTIONS 1 AND 2]**

	They have gone too far in restricting the average <u>person's civil liberties</u>	They have not gone far enough to adequately <u>protect the county</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ Approve <u>of policies</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jan 7-11, 2015	37	49	8	6
Sep 2-9, 2014	35	50	9	6
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	44	39	9	7
Jul 17-21, 2013	47	35	11	7
Oct 13-18, 2010	32	47	11	10
Jan 6-10, 2010	27	58	8	8
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	36	40	13	11
Feb 4-8, 2009 ¹	36	42	9	13
Late February, 2008	36	47	9	8
August, 2006	26	55	11	8
February, 2006	33	50	10	7
January, 2006	33	46	12	9
Late October, 2005	34	48	10	8
July, 2005	31	52	10	7
July, 2004	29	49	11	11

ASK ALL:

Q.66 Do you think the use of torture against suspected terrorists in order to gain important information can often be justified, sometimes be justified, rarely be justified, or never be justified?

	Often <u>justified</u>	Sometimes <u>justified</u>	Rarely <u>justified</u>	Never <u>justified</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jan 7-11, 2015	20	31	20	27	3
Aug 17-21, 2011	19	34	18	24	4
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	19	35	16	25	5
Apr 14-21, 2009	15	34	22	25	4
Feb 4-8, 2009	16	28	20	31	5
Late February, 2008	17	31	20	30	2
November, 2007	18	30	21	27	4

¹ In February 4-8, 2009, the question asked whether the policies "go too far in restricting the average person's civil liberties" or "do not go far enough to adequately protect the country."

Q.66 CONTINUED...

	Often <u>justified</u>	Sometimes <u>justified</u>	Rarely <u>justified</u>	Never <u>justified</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
January, 2007	12	31	25	29	3
Early October, 2006	18	28	19	32	3
Late October 2005	15	31	17	32	5
Late March, 2005	15	30	24	27	4
July, 2004	15	28	21	32	4

NO QUESTIONS 67-68**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.) <u>DK/Ref</u>	Lean <u>Rep</u>	Lean <u>Dem</u>
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
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
Yearly Totals								
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
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	--	--	--	--	--

REPJOB-DEMJOB HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

TEAPARTY2 From what you know, do you agree or disagree with the Tea Party movement, or don't you have an opinion either way?

	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>No opinion either way</u>	(VOL.) <u>Haven't heard of</u>	(VOL.) <u>Refused</u>	<i>Not heard of/ DK</i>
Jan 7-11, 2015	17	27	52	2	1	--
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	18	28	51	1	2	--
Oct 9-13, 2013	19	32	46	2	2	--
Jul 17-21, 2013	18	25	52	4	1	--
Jun 12-16, 2013	22	29	46	2	2	--
May 23-26, 2013	17	20	56	3	4	--
Feb 14-17, 2013	19	26	52	2	1	--
Dec 5-9, 2012	18	29	50	2	1	--
Oct 31-Nov 3, 2012 (RVs)	19	29	47	1	3	--
Oct 4-7, 2012	19	25	52	2	2	--
Sep 12-16, 2012	18	26	53	2	2	--
Jul 16-26, 2012	16	27	54	2	1	--
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	19	27	49	3	2	--
Jun 7-17, 2012	21	25	52	2	1	--
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	16	25	54	2	3	--
Apr 4-15, 2012	20	26	50	3	2	--
Mar 7-11, 2012	19	29	48	2	2	--
Feb 8-12, 2012	18	25	53	2	2	--
Jan 11-16, 2012	20	24	52	2	2	--
Jan 4-8, 2012	18	25	52	2	3	--
Dec 7-11, 2011	19	27	50	2	2	--
Nov 9-14, 2011	20	27	51	1	1	--
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	19	27	51	2	1	--
Aug 17-21, 2011	20	27	50	1	1	--
Jul 20-24, 2011	20	24	53	1	1	--
Jun 15-19, 2011	20	26	50	3	2	--
May 25-30, 2011	18	23	54	2	2	--
Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	22	29	47	1	1	--
Mar 8-14, 2011	19	25	54	1	1	--
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	20	25	52	2	2	--
Feb 2-7, 2011 ²	22	22	53	2	2	--
Jan 5-9, 2011	24	22	50	2	1	--
Dec 1-5, 2010	22	26	49	2	2	--
Nov 4-7, 2010	27	22	49	1	1	--
Oct 27-30, 2010 (RVs)	29	25	32	--	1	13
Oct 13-18, 2010 (RVs)	28	24	30	--	1	16
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 (RVs)	29	26	32	--	1	13
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	22	18	37	--	1	21
Jun 16-20, 2010	24	18	30	--	*	27
May 20-23, 2010	25	18	31	--	1	25
Mar 11-21, 2010	24	14	29	--	1	31

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."

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER
JANUARY 8-11, 2015 OMNIBUS
FINAL TOPLINE
N=1,000**

ASK ALL:

PEW.1 As I read a list of some stories covered by news organizations this past week, please tell me if you happened to follow each news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely. First, **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE] [IF NECESSARY "Did you follow [ITEM] very closely, fairly closely, not too closely or not at all closely?"]**

	<u>Very closely</u>	<u>Fairly closely</u>	<u>Not too closely</u>	<u>Not at all closely</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
a. Reports about the condition of the U.S. economy					
January 8-11, 2015	24	35	17	24	1
December 4-7, 2014	28	31	20	19	1
November 6-9, 2014	31	35	21	12	2
October 16-19, 2014	26	33	22	18	1
September 25-28, 2014	25	33	22	19	1
July 31-August 3, 2014	27	29	23	21	1
June 5-8, 2014	26	28	20	24	1
March 20-23, 2014	30	34	18	17	2
March 6-9, 2014	27	31	19	22	1
February 27-March 2, 2014	27	32	16	24	1
February 6-9, 2014	28	29	20	22	1
January 30-February 2, 2014	29	31	17	23	*
January 9-12, 2014	28	29	19	23	1
January 2-5, 2014	29	31	17	22	1
December 12-15, 2013	26	27	21	24	1
November 14-17, 2013	32	32	17	19	*
October 31-November 3, 2013	31	37	16	15	*
October 17-20, 2013	41	31	16	12	*
October 3-6, 2013	34	30	19	16	1
September 25-29, 2013	35	30	16	18	*
September 19-22, 2013	28	33	20	19	1
September 12-15, 2013	28	34	17	20	*
August 1-4, 2013	28	35	19	17	1
July 18-21, 2013	28	29	20	23	1
June 20-23, 2013	28	30	19	22	1
June 13-16, 2013	30	32	15	22	*
June 6-9, 2013	33	31	15	21	*
May 16-19, 2013	30	31	20	19	*
May 9-12, 2013	28	30	21	20	1
March 28-31, 2013	30	30	17	22	1
March 7-10, 2013	35	30	16	19	*
January 31-February 3, 2013	33	33	16	16	1
January 17-20, 2013	36	32	15	16	*
January 3-6, 2013	34	32	18	16	1

SEE TREND FOR PREVIOUS YEARS: <http://www.people-press.org/files/2014/01/NII-Economy-trend.pdf>

b. The terrorist shootings at a newspaper office in Paris					
January 8-11, 2015	29	33	16	20	2
TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:					
January 2-5, 2014: <i>Two terrorist bombings in Russia</i>	11	26	21	40	1
September 25-29, 2013: <i>The terrorist attacks at a shopping mall in Nairobi, Kenya</i>	25	32	19	24	*

PEW.1 CONTINUED...

	<u>Very closely</u>	<u>Fairly closely</u>	<u>Not too closely</u>	<u>Not at all closely</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
May 23-26, 2013: <i>The murder of a British soldier in London, in a suspected terrorist attack</i>	18	24	21	35	2
July 28-31, 2011: <i>A bombing and shooting attack in Norway that killed more than 70 people</i>	24	33	20	23	*
July 23-24, 2011: <i>A bombing and shooting attack in Norway that killed over 90 people</i>	26	31	17	26	1
January 27-30, 2011: <i>Suicide bombings at an airport in Russia that killed at least 35 people</i>	14	30	24	31	1
April 1-5, 2010: <i>Suicide bombings in Russia</i>	10	26	24	40	*
July 17-20, 2009: <i>The bombing of two hotels in Indonesia</i>	13	26	23	36	2
December, 2008: <i>The terrorist attacks in Mumbai, India</i>	29	37	20	14	*
September, 2008: <i>A bombing at a Marriott Hotel in Pakistan that killed over 50 people</i>	16	32	23	28	1
July, 2007: <i>The investigation into who was responsible for car bombs that were discovered in London and a car bomb that went off at an airport in Scotland</i>	34	30	19	16	1
July, 2007: <i>British police finding and defusing a car bomb in London</i>	34	31	16	18	1
August, 2006: <i>British officials stopping a terrorist plot to blow up planes flying to the U.S.</i>	54	26	9	9	2
October, 2005: <i>The recent terrorist bombings in Bali, Indonesia</i>	13	31	26	29	1
July, 2005: <i>The terrorist bombings in London, England</i>	48	37	11	4	*
September, 2004: <i>The killing of Russian school children by Chechen rebels</i>	48	30	11	10	1
March, 2004: <i>The terrorist bombings in Madrid, Spain</i>	34	35	18	12	1
Late October, 2002: <i>The terrorist bombing of a nightclub in Bali, Indonesia</i>	20	34	25	20	1
c. News about the incoming Republican leaders in Congress					
January 8-11, 2015	17	23	20	38	1
January 6-9, 2011	26	30	18	26	*
TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:					
January, 2007: <i>News about the incoming Democratic leaders in Congress</i>	25	38	20	16	1
December, 2006	29	36	19	15	1
April, 1995: <i>The activities of the new Republican leaders in Congress</i>	14	42	33	11	*
March, 1995	23	38	22	17	*
February, 1995	19	32	23	26	*
d. An AirAsia flight that crashed off the coast of Indonesia					
January 8-11, 2015	19	37	22	20	1
TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:					
May 15-18, 2014: <i>The investigation into a missing Malaysia Airlines plane</i>	25	31	24	19	1
April 3-6, 2014	33	31	21	14	1

PEW.1 CONTINUED...

	<u>Very closely</u>	<u>Fairly closely</u>	<u>Not too closely</u>	<u>Not at all closely</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
March 20-23, 2014	39	33	18	9	1
July 11-14, 2013: <i>A plane crash in San Francisco</i>	24	32	21	22	1
June 5-8, 2009: <i>An Air France flight that crashed into the Atlantic Ocean</i>	28	35	20	16	*
May 15-18, 2009: <i>The investigation into a February plane crash in Buffalo, New York</i>	17	26	25	33	*
February 13-16, 2009: <i>A plane crashing into a house near Buffalo, New York, killing 50 people</i>	32	39	16	13	*
January 16-19, 2009: <i>News about a US Airways flight crashing into the Hudson River</i>	44	34	14	8	*
August 22-28, 2008: <i>A plane crash in Madrid, Spain</i>	8	22	32	37	1
July 20-23, 2007: <i>A plane crash in Brazil that killed nearly 200 people</i>	13	28	27	31	1
November, 2001: <i>The recent crash on an American Airlines plane near Kennedy Airport in New York</i>	48	34	13	4	1
February, 2000: <i>Crash of an Alaskan Airlines jet near Los Angeles</i>	35	40	17	8	*
December, 1999: <i>The crash of an EgyptAir plane off the coast of New England and the investigation into what happened</i>	30	44	15	10	1
July, 1999: <i>Crash of an American Airlines flight in Arkansas</i>	19	38	25	17	1
July, 1996: <i>The crash of a Paris-bound TWA plane off the coast of New York</i>	69	23	6	2	*
February, 1990: <i>Crash of Colombian airliner near JFK airport in New York</i>	33	39	18	10	0

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?

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	(VOL.) <u>No preference</u>	(VOL.) <u>Other party</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>	<u>Lean Rep</u>	<u>Lean Dem</u>
January 8-11, 2015	23	29	36	4	1	6	12	14