



**THE PEW RESEARCH CENTER**  
**For The People & The Press**

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**Big Oil and Bush Blamed for High Gas Prices**  
**PUBLIC WORRIED ABOUT IRAN BUT WARY OF MILITARY ACTION**

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- War, energy, govt. top public concerns
- Immigration is # 1 problem for GOPers
- Public wants long-term energy solution...
- But is still divided over ANWR

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## **Big Oil and Bush Blamed for High Gas Prices**

### **PUBLIC WORRIED ABOUT IRAN BUT WARY OF MILITARY ACTION**

Most Americans believe that Iran wants to possess nuclear technology in order to develop nuclear weapons, not energy. But there is broad public opposition to launching U.S. air strikes against military targets in Iran, with multilateral sanctions by far the preferred option approach for dealing with the situation.

More than eight-in-ten Americans (83%) have heard at least something about Iran's nuclear program. And of those, an overwhelming majority (71%) says Iran wants nuclear technology to develop nuclear weapons. There also continues to be greater concern that we will wait too long, rather than act too quickly, in dealing with Iran's nuclear program (by 53% to 34%).

Yet the public overwhelmingly wants the United Nations, not the United States, to take the lead in dealing with Iran's nuclear program. By greater than three-to-one (72%-21%), more Americans favor the U.N. playing the lead role on this issue.

And Americans show a decided preference for non-military approaches in dealing with Iran's nuclear ambitions. Nearly two-thirds (64%) favor the U.N. and other leading nations imposing tough economic sanctions on Iran. The public is evenly divided over the idea of providing Iran with nuclear energy technology if they agree to terminate their nuclear program. More aggressive steps for dealing with Iran – supporting opposition groups in an effort to overthrow the government, or U.S. attacks on military targets in Iran – draw less support.

Far more Republicans than Democrats or independents favor bombing military targets in Iran as a way to prevent Tehran from developing nuclear technology. But even among Republicans, fewer than half (46%) are in favor of air strikes; far more Republicans (79%) favor the U.N. and other leading nations imposing tough economic sanctions on Iran.

#### **Iran Options: Multilateral Sanctions, Not U.S. Bombing**

<i>Possible steps for dealing w/ Iran nuclear program...</i>	<u>Favor</u> %	<u>Oppose</u> %	<u>DK/Other</u> %
U.N. & leading nations imposing tough sanctions	64	25	11=100
Giving Iran nuclear energy if they stop program	46	46	8=100
Backing Iran opposition groups to overthrow govt.	37	48	15=100
U.S. bombing military targets in Iran	30	61	9=100

#### **Partisan Differences Over Iran Options**

	<u>Rep</u> %	<u>Dem</u> %	<u>Ind</u> %	<u>R-D</u> <u>Gap</u>
<i>% in favor...</i>				
Tough U.N. sanctions	79	57	63	+22
Give Iran nuclear energy	44	45	52	-1
Back overthrow of govt.	49	26	40	+23
Bomb military targets	46	24	25	+22

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted May 2-14 among 1,001 adults, finds wide partisan differences over possible approaches for dealing with Iran. The notable exception is the idea of giving Iran nuclear energy technology in return for it giving up its nuclear program; that step is favored by 52% of independents, 45% of Democrats, and 44% of Republicans.

***Growing Problems: Energy, Government, Immigration***

The survey finds increasing public concern over gas prices. Currently, 14% volunteer gas and energy costs as the most important problem facing the country, nearly triple the percentage saying that in March (5%). Energy costs now rival the war in Iraq (18%) among the public's concerns.

A growing number of Americans now view the government itself, or President Bush's performance, as the biggest problem facing the country; 13% cite this today, up from 5% in January. In addition, the percentage of Americans who volunteer immigration as the biggest problem confronting the country has approximately doubled since March – from 4% to 10% – reflecting the rising national profile of that issue.

Republicans in particular view immigration as a major concern. More Republicans (19%) cite immigration as the most important national problem than cite any other issue; energy and gas prices are next, at 14%. Independents and Democrats mention the war most frequently (22% each); just 9% of independents and 6% of Democrats cite immigration as the country's most important problem.

<b>Most Important Problems Facing the Nation</b>				
	Nov <u>05</u>	Jan <u>06</u>	Mar <u>06</u>	May <u>06</u>
<i>Percent mentioning...</i>	%	%	%	%
War in Iraq	29	23	20	<b>18</b>
Energy & gas prices	4	5	5	<b>14</b>
Government & politics	7	5	10	<b>13</b>
Immigration	2	3	4	<b>10</b>
Economy (general)	11	11	7	<b>7</b>
Terrorism	6	6	8	<b>5</b>
Health care & costs	5	6	6	<b>4</b>
Morality/Values	3	4	6	<b>4</b>
Unemployment/Jobs	4	7	6	<b>3</b>
NET: Foreign issues	42	37	34	<b>29</b>
NET: Economic issues	24	26	22	<b>27</b>

**Gas Prices: Big Oil & Bush Blamed**

The public continues to hold oil companies responsible for high gas prices (31%), but President Bush also gets much of the blame. A quarter of Americans volunteer that the president or his administration are most to blame for high gas prices. That compares with 3% who cite Congress and 4% who volunteer the government more generally.

Roughly four-in-ten Democrats (41%) point to Bush as being most to blame for rising gas prices, compared with 21% of independents and 11% of Republicans. In this regard, the president is far more accountable for gas prices than is Congress even within his own partisan base (just 4% of Republicans blame Congress.)

One-in-ten Americans cite foreign oil producers and OPEC, and 2% say increasing global demand, primarily from China and India, is the main cause of rising gas prices.

Just 5% blame American citizens for consuming too much energy. The public’s evaluation of who is responsible is largely the same as last September, with one exception. At that time, 9% blamed the weather, predominantly Hurricane Katrina, compared with just 1% today.

%	
31	Oil companies / Big oil
25	The president / Bush
10	OPEC / Middle East countries
5	Consumers / The public / SUVs
4	The government (general)
3	Congress
3	Supply & demand / The market
2	The war in Iraq
2	China / India / Global demand
1	Weather / Storms / Katrina
1	Stock market speculators
1	Greed
1	Environmentalists
1	America
5	Other
14	Don’t know/Refused

Figures add to more than 100% because respondents could give more than one answer.

**Think Long-Term on Energy**

Three-quarters of Americans think the president and Congress should take steps to deal with gas prices, while just 19% are of the view that there is not much these elected officials can do about the problem. When asked whether the government’s focus should be on controlling rising gas prices and energy shortages or trying to find new long term energy supply solutions, the public chooses the latter by a 61% to 24% margin. This is more public emphasis on seeking long-term solutions than was the case in the wake of Hurricane Katrina last September (52% finding long-term supplies vs. 36% controlling current problems).

<i>The president and Congress...</i>	%
Should take steps to deal with gas prices	75
Not much they can do about it	19
Mixed/Don’t know	<u>6</u>
	100
<i>Priority for the president and Congress</i>	
Finding long-term energy supplies	61
Controlling current shortages and prices	24
Both/Don’t know	<u>15</u>
	100

The growing focus on solving the long-term energy problem is most notable among younger Americans and Republicans. Fully 71% of Republicans today say the president and Congress should emphasize seeking new energy supplies, up from 54% last September. Democrats remain considerably more divided over whether the priority should be current prices and shortages or long-term solutions. Younger Americans are also increasingly of the view that the government should be seeking long term energy solutions – 64% of 18-to-29 year olds take this view today, up from 48% last September.

<b>Broader Support for Long-Term Solutions</b>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Ind</u>
	%	%	%	%
<b>May, 2006</b>				
Long-term problems	61	71	53	62
Current shortages	24	18	31	22
Mixed/DK	<u>15</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>
	100	100	100	100
<b>September, 2005</b>				
Long term problems	52	54	50	54
Current shortages	36	31	40	37
Mixed/DK	<u>12</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Change in percent "long term"</i>	+9	+17	+3	+8

Drilling for oil and gas in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska remains a divisive issue with the public; roughly as many favor (46%) as oppose (44%) this idea. Support for drilling in ANWR rose somewhat following Hurricane Katrina, and then receded by January of this year. It has not changed substantially in the months since. There continues to be a partisan divide over drilling in ANWR. Republicans favor the idea by more than two-to-one (65% to 29%). Half of Democrats oppose the proposal while 37% are in favor, and the balance of opinion among independents mirrors the Democrats (50% oppose and 40% favor.)

<b>Public Still Divided on ANWR Drilling</b>				
	March 2005	Sept 2005	Jan 2006	May 2006
	%	%	%	%
<i>Allow oil/gas drilling in Alaska...</i>				
Favor	42	50	44	46
Oppose	46	42	47	44
Don't know	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
	100	100	100	100

**Gas Prices Top News Story**

More than two-thirds of Americans (69%) say they are following news about *the high price of gasoline these days* very closely, as high as in the months following Hurricane Katrina last fall. The *issue of immigration* (44%) and the *situation in Iraq* (42%) also attracted close attention from a sizeable minority. Attention to news from Iraq has remained relatively steady for over a year now (dipping significantly below 40% only in the immediate wake of Hurricane Katrina).

Attention to immigration is up slightly from April, from 39% then to 44% now. Growing interest is most notable in the South and West, where 48% and 53% of residents are paying very

<b>Recent News Stories</b>	
	Following very closely
	%
High gas prices	69
Immigration	44
Situation in Iraq	42
Duke lacrosse team	16
Darfur violence	16

close attention to immigration news coverage. By comparison, 34% of Northeast residents, and 39% of Midwesterners are following as closely, with little change over the past month.

Just 16% of Americans report very closely following news about *Duke University lacrosse team members being accused of sexual assault* – fully a quarter say they did not follow this story closely at all. And the same percentage (16%) say they have been tracking news about *ethnic violence in the Darfur region of Sudan* very closely, while 33% say they have not followed this issue closely at all. African Americans are the only group that reports significant attention to news from Darfur (35% are following very closely).

#### **ABOUT THIS SURVEY**

Results for this survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International among a nationwide sample of 1,001 adults, 18 years of age or older, from May 2-14, 2006. For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points.

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.

#### **ABOUT THE CENTER**

The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press is an independent opinion research group that studies attitudes toward the press, politics and public policy issues. We are sponsored by The Pew Charitable Trusts and are one of six projects that make up the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" that provides information on the issues, attitudes and trends shaping America and the world.

The Center's purpose is to serve as a forum for ideas on the media and public policy through public opinion research. In this role it serves as an important information resource for political leaders, journalists, scholars, and public interest organizations. All of our current survey results are made available free of charge.

All of the Center's research and reports are collaborative products based on the input and analysis of the entire Center staff consisting of:

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**MAY 2006 U.S. GLOBAL ATTITUDES PROJECT SURVEY**  
**FINAL TOPLINE**  
**May 2 - 14, 2006**  
**N=1,001**

Thinking about the U.S...

P.1 What do you think is the most important problem facing the country today? **[RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE. PROBE FOR CLARITY – DO NOT PROBE FOR ADDITIONAL MENTIONS. IF MORE THAN ONE MENTION, RECORD ALL IN ORDER OF MENTION]**

	March <u>2006</u>	Jan <u>2006</u>	Early Nov <u>2005</u>	Mid- May <u>2005</u>	Jan <u>2005</u>	July <u>2004</u>	Mid- Jan <u>2004</u>	Apr <u>2003</u>	Feb <u>2003</u>	Mar <u>2002</u>	May <u>2001</u>	Feb <u>2001</u>
18 War/War in Iraq	20	23	29	24	32	25	16	14	34	10 <sup>▲</sup>	--	--
14 Energy crisis/Rising gas/heating prices	5	5	4	6	--	2	--	--	1	1	22	4
13 Dissatisfaction with govt/politics	10	5	7	6	5	7	5	3	5	4	2	5
10 Immigration	4	3	2	4	1	1	3	1	--	1	1	2
7 Economy (general)	7	11	11	15	12	14	20	28	21	8	7	7
5 Terrorism	8	6	6	8	10	8	14	9	16	24	1	*
4 Morality/Ethics/Family values	6	4	3	3	5	4	3	4	5	8	6	12
4 Health care/costs	6	6	5	7	5	5	5	3	2	2	6	7
3 Unemployment/Lack of jobs	6	7	4	7	7	8	13	10	6	4	5	6
3 U.S. foreign policy/Intl affairs	1	3	3	1	1	4	2	--	--	--	2	2
2 Education	4	3	1	2	3	4	3	4	1	4	8	11
2 Deficit/National debt/Balanced budget	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	--	1	1	1
2 Pay more attention to problems at home	--	2	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
1 Crime/Gangs/Justice system	3	2	--	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	8
1 Race relations/Racism	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	2	2
1 Poverty/Hunger/Starvation	3	7	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	3	3
1 Social Security	--	2	1	8	4	1	--	1	--	--	3	1
1 Trade/Jobs moving overseas	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	--
1 Homelessness	--	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	1	1	2
1 Middle East situation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
1 Defense issues/Military spending/National & homeland security	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	5	1	1
1 Inflation/Difference between wages/costs	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
1 Environment/pollution	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	*	*	1	3	1
1 Taxes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	1	3	3
1 Hurricanes/disaster relief	1	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 Too much foreign aid/spend money at home	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
11 Other												
0 None	4	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	2
5 Don't know/No answer	6	7	6	5	5	6	4	9	4	8	8	7
<b>29 (NET) FOREIGN ISSUES/INTERNATIONAL</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>27 (NET) ECONOMIC</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>26</b>

<sup>▲</sup> War in Afghanistan in March 2002

P.2 Now I will read some stories covered by news organizations this past month. As I read each item, tell me if you happened to follow this news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely? [INSERT ITEM, RANDOMIZE]

	Very closely	Fairly closely	Not too closely	Not at all closely	DK/ Ref
a. News about the current situation in Iraq	42	35	15	7	1=100
April, 2006	43	36	13	7	1=100
March, 2006	43	38	12	6	1=100
February, 2006	39	42	12	6	1=100
January, 2006	40	40	12	7	1=100
December, 2005	45	38	11	5	1=100
Early November, 2005	41	40	13	6	*=100
Early October, 2005	43	36	15	6	*=100
Early September, 2005	32	40	20	7	1=100
July, 2005	43	37	13	6	1=100
June, 2005	41	39	12	7	1=100
Mid-May, 2005	42	42	11	5	*=100
Mid-March, 2005	40	39	14	5	2=100
February, 2005	38	45	13	4	*=100
January, 2005	48	37	11	4	*=100
December, 2004	34	44	15	6	1=100
Mid-October, 2004	42	38	11	8	1=100
Early September, 2004	47	37	9	6	1=100
August, 2004	39	42	12	6	1=100
July, 2004	43	40	11	6	*=100
June, 2004	39	42	12	6	1=100
April, 2004	54	33	8	5	*=100
Mid-March, 2004	47	36	12	4	1=100
Early February, 2004	47	38	10	4	1=100
Mid-January, 2004	48	39	9	4	*=100
December, 2003	44	38	11	6	1=100
November, 2003	52	33	9	5	1=100
October, 2003	38	40	14	7	1=100
September, 2003	50	33	10	6	1=100
Mid-August, 2003	45	39	10	5	1=100
Early July, 2003	37	41	13	8	1=100
June, 2003	46	35	13	6	*=100
May, 2003	63	29	6	2	*=100
April 11-16, 2003 <sup>1</sup>	47	40	10	2	1=100
April 2-7, 2003	54	34	9	2	1=100
March 20-24, 2003	57	33	7	2	1=100
March 13-16, 2003 <sup>2</sup>	62	27	6	4	1=100
February, 2003	62	25	8	4	1=100
January, 2003	55	29	10	4	2=100

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<sup>1</sup> From March 20 to April 16, 2003 the story was listed as “News about the war in Iraq.”

<sup>2</sup> From October 2002 to March 13-16, 2003 the story was listed as “Debate over the possibility that the U.S. will take military action in Iraq.” In Early September 2002 the story was listed as “Debate over the possibility that the U.S. will invade Iraq.”



**P.2 CONTINUED...**

		<u>Very closely</u>	<u>Fairly closely</u>	<u>Not too closely</u>	<u>Not at all closely</u>	<u>DK/ Ref</u>
	December, 2002	51	32	10	6	1=100
	Late October, 2002	53	33	8	5	1=100
	Early October, 2002	60	28	6	5	1=100
	Early September, 2002	48	29	15	6	2=100
b.	The high price of gasoline these days	69	21	6	3	1=100
	December, 2005	61	27	7	4	1=100
	Early November, 2005	61	27	9	2	1=100
	Late October, 2005	67	23	7	3	*=100
	Early October, 2005	65	25	6	3	1=100
	Early September, 2005	71	19	7	3	*=100
	Mid-May, 2005	58	27	9	5	1=100
	Mid-March, 2005	50	32	13	5	*=100
	Mid-October, 2004	64	22	8	5	1=100
	August, 2004	52	29	10	8	1=100
	July, 2004	56	25	11	7	1=100
	June, 2004	58	26	9	6	1=100
	April, 2004	46	30	15	8	1=100
	Early April, 2004	58	23	10	8	1=100
	Mid-March, 2004	47	27	14	10	2=100
	September, 2003	45	27	15	11	1=100
	March, 2003	52	27	11	9	1=100
	February, 2003	53	25	12	9	1=100
	June, 2001	56	31	7	5	1=100
	May, 2001	61	26	6	6	1=100
	Early October, 2000	56	25	12	6	1=100
	June, 2000 <sup>3</sup>	61	25	9	5	*=100
	March, 2000	58	28	10	4	*=100
	October, 1990	62	26	8	4	*=100
	September, 1990	56	28	11	5	*=100
	August, 1990	57	27	10	5	1=100
c.	The issue of immigration	44	33	13	9	1=100
	April, 2006	39	34	16	10	1=100
d.	Ethnic violence in the Darfur region of Sudan	16	22	27	33	2=100
	July, 2004 <sup>4</sup>	14	22	27	35	2=100
e.	Duke University lacrosse team members being accused of sexual assault	16	29	28	25	2=100

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<sup>3</sup> In August 1990 through June 2000 the story was listed as "Recent increases in the price of gasoline."

<sup>4</sup> In 2004, the item was worded as "Ethnic violence in Sudan."

P.3 Who do you think is most to blame for rising gasoline prices? [**OPEN END, ACCEPT UP TO TWO RESPONSES. DO NOT PROBE FOR ADDITIONAL RESPONSES**]

		Mid- Sept <u>2005</u>
31	Oil companies / Big oil / Domestic oil producers	36
25	The president / Bush / The administration	28
10	OPEC / Middle East countries / Saudi Arabia / Foreign oil producers	18
5	Consumers / The public / SUVs / Gas guzzlers / Inefficient autos and trucks	8
4	The government (general)	3
3	Congress	4
3	Supply & demand / The market / Inflation	1
2	The war in Iraq	2
2	China / India / Rising global demand	2
1	Stock market speculators / Futures traders	1
1	Greed	1
1	Environmentalists / Environmental restrictions	1
1	America	*
1	Hurricane Katrina / Storms / Weather <sup>5</sup>	9
5	Other	5
14	Don't know/Refused	10

P.4 Would you favor or oppose allowing oil and gas drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska?

		Jan <u>2006</u>	Mid- Sept 2005 <sup>6</sup>	Late March 2005	Mid- March 2005
46	Favor	44	50	46	42
44	Oppose	47	42	49	46
<u>10</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>
100		100	100	100	100

P.5 Which comes closer to your view? [**READ AND ROTATE**]

75	The president and Congress should take steps to deal with gas prices
19	There's not much the president and Congress can do about gas prices
1	Both ( <b>VOL. DO NOT READ</b> )
2	Neither ( <b>VOL. DO NOT READ</b> )
<u>3</u>	Don't know/Refused ( <b>VOL. DO NOT READ</b> )
100	

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<sup>5</sup> In 2005, the item was coded as specific mentions to "Katrina / the hurricane."

<sup>6</sup> In Mid-September 2005 and earlier the question was worded "... drilling in the Alaskan Arctic National Wildlife Refuge."

P.6 Which should be a higher priority for the president and Congress now: **(READ AND ROTATE)**

		Mid- Sept <u>2005</u>	May <u>2001</u>
24	Controlling rising gasoline prices and dealing with CURRENT energy shortages [OR]	36	31
61	Trying to find new energy supplies that will deal with our LONG TERM problems?	52	56
12	<b>(DO NOT READ)</b> Both are equally important	9	10
<u>3</u>	<b>(DO NOT READ)</b> Don't know/Refused	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
100		100	100

Q.34 Now I will read a list of some things that have happened in the world recently. For each one, please tell me if you've heard of it or not. The first is **(INSERT)** have you heard of it, or not?

a. The dispute about Iran's nuclear program

83	Yes – have heard of it
17	No – have not heard of it
<u>*</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

**ASK IF HEARD ABOUT IRAN NUCLEAR CONTROVERSY (Q34a=1) [N=864]:**

Q.41 Why do you think Iran wants to have a nuclear program: to develop nuclear weapons, or to develop nuclear energy?

71	Weapons
9	Energy
10	Both ( <b>VOL</b> )
<u>10</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

**ASK ALL:**

P.7 Who should take the lead in dealing with Iran's nuclear program? **(READ AND ROTATE)**

		Feb <u>2006</u>
21	The United States OR	17
72	The United Nations	78
3	<b>(VOL. DO NOT READ)</b> Other	2
<u>4</u>	<b>(VOL. DO NOT READ)</b> Don't know/Refused	<u>3</u>
100		100

P.8 Which is your greater concern when it comes to dealing with Iran’s nuclear program... that we will take action TOO QUICKLY, or that we will wait TOO LONG?

		Feb <u>2006</u>
34	Take action too quickly	34
53	Wait too long	53
<u>13</u>	Don’t know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>13</u>
100		100

**TREND FOR COMPARISON:**

*Which is your greater concern... that we will take military action against the terrorists TOO QUICKLY, or that we will wait TOO LONG to take military action?*

*Late Sept*

		<u>2001</u>
34	Take action too quickly	
49	Wait too long	
<u>17</u>	Don’t know/Refused	
100		

P.9 There has been some discussion about how to handle Iran’s efforts to develop nuclear technology. As I mention some possible steps, tell whether you would favor or oppose each. First **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]**... (Would you favor or oppose this?)

		(VOL.)			
		<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>Wouldn’t make much difference</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
a.	The U.S. bombing military targets in Iran	30	61	1	8=100
b.	The U.N. and other leading nations placing tough economic sanctions on Iran	64	25	1	10=100
c.	Giving Iran nuclear ENERGY technology if they agree to stop their own nuclear program	46	46	*	8=100
d.	Supporting opposition groups in Iran in an effort to overthrow the government there	37	48	1	14=100

P.10 Do you agree or disagree that the U.S. and other Western powers have a moral obligation to use military force if necessary, to prevent one group of people from committing genocide against another?

		<u>July 2005</u>	<u>March 2001<sup>7</sup></u>
77	Agree	69	74
13	Disagree	21	17
<u>10</u>	Don’t know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>
100		100	100

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<sup>7</sup> In 2001, the question read “Do you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly DISagree, or completely disagree that, in the future, the U.S. and other Western powers have a moral obligation to use military force if necessary, to prevent one group of people from committing genocide against another?”