



THE PEW RESEARCH CENTER
For The People & The Press

NEWS Release
1615 L Street, N.W., Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel (202) 419-4350
Fax (202) 419-4399

FOR RELEASE: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 2006 2:00 PM

Five Years Later...
DIMINISHED PUBLIC APPETITE FOR MILITARY FORCE AND
MIDEAST OIL

Also Inside...

- 95% can recall where they were 9/11/2001
- Most say life in America has changed
- Terrorists' capabilities the same or greater
- U.S. is less respected

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Andrew Kohut, Director
Carroll Doherty and Michael Dimock, Associate Directors
Pew Research Center for The People & The Press
202/419-4350
<http://www.people-press.org>

Five Years Later...

DIMINISHED PUBLIC APPETITE FOR MILITARY FORCE AND MIDEAST OIL

Five years later, Americans’ views of the impact of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks have changed little, but opinions about how best to protect against future attacks have shifted substantially. In particular, far more Americans say reducing America’s overseas military presence, rather than expanding it, will have a greater effect in reducing the threat of terrorism.

By a 45% to 32% margin, more Americans believe that the best way to reduce the threat of terrorist attacks on the U.S. is to decrease, not increase, America’s military presence overseas. This is a stark reversal from the public’s position on the first anniversary of the Sept. 11 attacks. In the summer of 2002, before serious public discussion of removing Saddam Hussein from power had begun, nearly half (48%) said that the best way to reduce terrorism was to increase our military involvement overseas, while just 29% said less involvement would make us safer.

	Aug 2002	Aug 2006
<i>Best way to reduce threat of another attack...</i>	%	%
Increase military presence	48	32
Decrease military presence	29	45
Neither/no change (vol.)	8	10
Don’t know	<u>15</u>	<u>13</u>
	100	100

Similarly, in 2002 a 58% majority felt that military strikes against nations developing nuclear weapons were a very important way to reduce future terrorism. Today, just 43% express the same level of support for such action.

Yet most Americans do not believe that the ability of terrorists to launch another attack against the U.S. has been diminished. Rather, 62% say terrorists’ capabilities are the same (37%) or greater (25%) than they were at the time of the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks. This view has remained stable since the summer of 2002.

Opinions about how to deal with terrorism have changed over this period. An increasing number of Americans see

	Rate as “very important”		
	Aug 2002	Aug 2006	Change
<i>Ways to reduce terrorism in the future...</i>	%	%	
Decrease dependence on Mideast oil	53	67	+14
Increase defense spending for preparedness	53	52	-1
Military strikes against nuclear facilities	58	43	-15
Not get involved in other countries’ problems	32	41	+9
Encourage democracy in Mideast countries	38	38	0
Foreign aid to reduce poverty in Mideast	25	30	+5

nonmilitary approaches – such as decreasing U.S. dependence on Middle East oil and avoiding involvement with the problems of other countries – as effective in this regard. Fully two-thirds (67%) say that decreasing America’s dependence on oil from the Middle East is a very important step in preventing terrorism – the highest percentage for any option tested. A year after the attacks, about half of Americans (53%) saw this as a very important way to reduce future terrorism.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted Aug. 9-13 among 1,506 adults, finds that nearly every American (95%) can still recall exactly where they were or what they were doing when they first heard the news of the Sept. 11 attacks, and roughly half (51%) say that the attacks changed life in America in a major way. On a personal level, 22% report that their own lives have changed in a major way because of the events of Sept 11, up slightly from 16% one year after the attacks occurred. In the view of nearly half of Americans (47%), the 9/11 attacks are about as serious as the 1941 Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and another 35% say the Sept. 11 attacks were more serious than that event.

Public concerns about another terrorist attack have neither increased nor decreased substantially in the years since the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. In October 2001, just over a quarter (28%) said they were very worried about another attack, a proportion that fell to 16% by the summer of 2002, and stands at 23% in the current survey. The current survey was largely conducted immediately after the Aug. 10 revelations that a major terrorist plot against trans-Atlantic jet liners had been foiled.

The public also continues to give the government generally favorable ratings for its response to terrorism. Most say the government is doing very well (22%) or fairly well (52%) in reducing the threat of another attack. But a majority believe that the ability of terrorists to launch another major attack in the U.S. is the same (37%) or greater (25%) today than it was at the time of the Sept. 11 attacks. Just a third say the ability of terrorists to strike

Five Years Later, Attacks Still Resonate			
	Sept <u>2001*</u>	Aug <u>2002</u>	Aug <u>2006</u>
<i>9/11 compared to Pearl Harbor</i>	%	%	%
More serious	66	37	35
Less serious	5	14	14
Equal to	25	43	47
Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Remember exactly where you were?</i>			
Yes		97	95
No/Don't know		<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
		100	100
<i>Changed in a major way?</i>			
Life in America		50	51
Your personal life		16	22
<i>9/11 attacks signified...</i>			
Start of a major conflict between Islam & West		35	40
Conflict only with small radical group		52	49
Don't know		<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>
		100	100
<i>Ability of terrorists to attack again is...</i>			
Greater today		22	25
Same as at 9/11/01		39	37
Less today		34	33
Don't know		<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
		100	100

* Sept 2001 figure from NBC News survey.

the U.S. is less now than it was then.

Countering Terrorism

The turnaround in public views of the effectiveness of a strong overseas military role in countering terrorism has a decidedly partisan cast. In the summer of 2002, Democrats were divided over whether increasing or reducing the U.S. military presence overseas would have a greater effect in reducing the terrorist threat; 41% said an increased military presence overseas would reduce terrorism, with 34% favoring a decreased role. But today, Democrats favor a diminished U.S. military presence by nearly three-to-one (58% vs. 22%). Independents, too, have shifted their view. In 2002, a 49% plurality favored a larger American military presence overseas; today a 49% plurality believes a decreased American presence would have a greater effect in reducing the threat of terrorist attacks.

The views of Republicans on this issue have been more stable. The percentage of Republicans saying an increasingly robust overseas military U.S. presence will be more effective in countering terrorism has fallen from 58% to 45% over the past four years. However, just 30% of Republicans say a smaller overseas military presence would be more effective, up only modestly from 2002 (22%).

There also are signs of increasing partisan division in other opinions about ways of reducing terrorism. In 2002, roughly equal numbers of Democrats, Republicans and independents all said that decreasing America’s dependence on Middle East oil was a very important way to reduce terrorism. While this view has increased across party lines, it has become a particular priority for Democrats; 75% of Democrats now see this is very important in reducing terrorism in the future, compared with 63% of Republicans.

Which Has Greater Effect in Reducing Terrorism?			
	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Ind</u>
	%	%	%
August, 2006			
Increasing military presence overseas	45	22	31
Decreasing military presence overseas	30	58	49
Keep as now (vol.)	12	7	8
Don't know	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>
	100	100	100
June, 2002			
Increasing military presence overseas	58	41	49
Decreasing military presence overseas	22	34	32
Keep as now (vol.)	8	7	8
Don't know	<u>12</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>11</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Change in "decreasing"</i>	+8	+24	+17

Ways of Reducing Terrorism			
<i>Percent rating as 'very important'</i>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Ind</u>
	%	%	%
Decrease dependence on Mideast oil			
August, 2006	63	75	64
August, 2002	55	55	53
<i>Change</i>	+8	+20	+11
Don't get involved in other countries' problems			
August, 2006	35	50	41
August, 2002	32	30	33
<i>Change</i>	+3	+20	+8

Similarly, four years ago relatively few Americans regardless of party said that “not getting involved in trying to solve the problems of other countries” was a very important way to reduce terrorism. But today, half of Democrats take this view, while Republican attitudes remain largely unchanged (32% then, 35% today).

Public Sees U.S. Image Declining

As has been the case since 2004, Americans widely believe that the U.S. has lost respect in the world in recent years. Roughly two-thirds of Americans (65%) say that America is less respected by other countries these days, while just 7% believe America is more respected and 23% say the U.S. is as respected as in the past. Just under half of Americans (48%) see America’s loss of respect as a major problem, while 16% say we have lost respect but that it is as little or no problem for the country.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Ind</u>
	%	%	%	%
More respected	7	12	7	4
Less respected	65	48	76	73
Major problem	48	26	65	57
Minor/no problem	16	21	11	16
As respected as in past	23	36	12	19
Don’t know	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100	100

Roughly three-quarters of Democrats (76%) and independents (73%) believe America has lost global respect, and the vast majority who believe this say it is a major problem for the nation. Republicans are significantly more divided – while a 48% plurality believes that America is less respected by other countries these days, nearly half of those who say this (21% overall) see it as only a minor problem or no problem at all. Only about a quarter of Republicans (26%) see a major problem in this area, compared with 65% of Democrats and 57% of independents.

Recent events in the Middle East may have raised the profile of America’s support for Israel as a possible reason for discontent with the U.S. Today, 46% see U.S. support for Israel as a major reason why people around the world are unhappy with America, up from 39% in October 2005. But even with this increase, Israel remains a relatively minor factor in people’s perceptions of reasons for global unhappiness with the U.S. The war in Iraq and the general sense that others resent America’s wealth and power continue to top the list of reasons for discontent with the U.S. around the world.

<i>Why people are unhappy with the US</i>	<i>Percent saying “major reason”</i>		
	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Change</i>
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	
	%	%	
The Iraq war	71	68	-3
America’s wealth and power	60	58	-2
The US-led war on terrorism	54	49	-5
US support for Israel	39	46	+7

Democrats (78%) and independents (73%) overwhelmingly see the war in Iraq as a major factor driving anti-American sentiment around the world; a much smaller majority of Republicans (55%) agree. Republicans, on the other hand, are most likely to say that unhappiness is based on America's wealth and power. When it comes to Israel, there is no significant difference of opinion along party lines; fewer than half of Democrats, Republicans and independents say that U.S. support for Israel has had a major negative effect on America's reputation.

Partisans Disagree Over Reasons for Discontent with the U.S.			
<i>Why people are unhappy with the US</i>	<i>Percent saying "major reason"</i>		
	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Ind</u>
The Iraq war	55	78	73
America's wealth and power	66	55	56
The US-led war on terrorism	38	58	49
US support for Israel	48	45	47

Was Sept. 11 Start of a Major Conflict?

Four-in-ten Americans now say that the Sept. 11 attacks signified the start of a major conflict between the people of America and Europe versus the people of Islam, up slightly from 35% at the first anniversary of the Sept. 11 attacks, and just 28% one month after the attacks. The plurality view – held by 49% of Americans – is that it is only a conflict with a small, radical group. These views are fairly consistent across the public; in no major segment of society does a majority see 9/11 as the start of a major global conflict.

Plurality Still Rejects 'Clash of Civilizations'			
	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Aug</u>
	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2006</u>
<i>9/11 was the start of...</i>	%	%	%
A major conflict between Islam and the West	28	35	40
A conflict with a small, radical group	63	52	49
Don't know	<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>
	100	100	100

Suspicion of Middle Easterners

Roughly a third of Americans (35%) say that since the terrorist attacks they have become more suspicious of people whom they think are of Middle Eastern descent. This view has not changed much since August 2002, when 37% said they were more suspicious of people they perceived as Middle Eastern.

Somewhat more people in the South than other regions say that, since 9/11, they have become more suspicious of people they think are of Middle Eastern descent. There is no partisan divide on this issue; 37% of both Republicans and Democrats say they have become more suspicious of people who they think are of Middle Eastern descent

Nearly All Remember Where they Were

Reflecting the lasting emotional impact of 9/11, fully 95% of Americans say they can remember exactly where they were or what they were doing the moment they heard the news about the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks. This is down only slightly from the 97% who said the same about a year after the attacks.

Older Americans are the most likely to have forgotten, but 85% of those age 65 and older say they can remember exactly where they were when they first learned of the attacks. By comparison, nearly everyone under age 30 (99%) can recall the event with this level of clarity.

Roughly half of the public (47%) continues to view the Sept. 11 attacks as being about equal in importance to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941. Four-in-ten people under age 30 view the attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon as more serious than Pearl Harbor, a view taken by fewer (29%) of those age 65 and over. But the plurality view – in all age categories – is that the Sept. 11 attacks were equally serious as Pearl Harbor.

More Suspicious of People of Middle Eastern Descent?

	<u>Yes</u> %	<u>No/DK</u> %
Total	35	65=100
18-29	26	74=100
30-49	38	62=100
50-64	41	59=100
65+	32	68=100
Republican	37	63=100
Democrat	37	63=100
Independent	32	68=100
College grad	33	67=100
Some college	33	67=100
H.S. or less	38	62=100
Northeast	33	67=100
Midwest	36	64=100
South	40	60=100
West	29	71=100

Remember Where You Were on 9/11?

	<u>Aug 2002</u>		<u>Aug 2006</u>	
	<u>Yes</u> %	<u>No</u> %	<u>Yes</u> %	<u>No</u> %
Total	97	3	95	5
18-29	98	2	99	1
30-49	98	2	98	2
50-64	97	2	95	5
65+	92	8	85	15

Comparing Sept. 11 to Pearl Harbor

Sept. 11 attacks were...

	<u>More serious</u>		<u>Equal</u>	<u>Less serious</u>		<u>DK</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Total	35	47	14	4	100	
18-29	40	47	11	2	100	
30-49	37	45	13	5	100	
50-64	34	49	14	3	100	
65+	29	46	18	8	100	

The Continuing Threat

Significant partisan divisions persist over the government’s performance handling the threat of future terrorist attacks on the country. Republicans give the federal government considerably more favorable marks than do both Democrats and independents. But there is a substantial ideological divide within the GOP over how well the government is doing. Fully 43% of conservative Republicans give the government the highest mark for its performance, saying it is doing “very well” in reducing the threat of terrorism. But just 17% of moderate and liberal Republicans concur with this favorable assessment. This is comparable to the number of liberal Democrats (15%) who give the government this same “very good” rating.

	June <u>2002</u>	Aug <u>2006</u>	<u>Change</u>
<i>Percent saying doing “very well”</i>	%	%	
Total	16	22	+6
Republican	25	33	+8
Conservative	27	43	+16
Moderate/Liberal	21	17	-4
Democrat	11	20	+9
Conserv/Moderate	11	23	+12
Liberal	11	15	+4
Independents	13	15	+2

There is also a partisan gap over the relative risk of another major terrorist event. Democrats are twice as likely as Republicans (35% vs. 18%) to say that the ability of terrorists to launch another major attack on the U.S. is greater than it was at the time of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks. In turn, Republicans are nearly twice as likely as Democrats (42% vs. 22%) to say that we are safer today than in 2001.

This is an uncommon instance in which the balance of opinion among independents has more in common with Republicans than with Democrats. Just 21% of independents see the U.S. at greater risk of attack today than in 2001, while 37% believe terrorists have less capacity to strike today than at the time of the 9/11 attacks.

	<u>Greater</u>	<u>Same</u>	<u>Less</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%	%
Total	25	37	33	5=100
Republican	18	38	42	2=100
Democrat	35	37	22	6=100
Independents	21	37	37	5=100

Effect of Attacks on Your Own Life

	<u>Changed in a major way</u>	<u>Changed only a little bit</u>	<u>Basically the same</u>	(VOL) <u>Other/ DK/ Ref</u>	<u>Total</u> (N)
	%	%	%	%	
TOTAL	22	36	41	1	(731)
SEX					
Male	25	33	40	1	(361)
Female	19	39	41	1	(370)
AGE					
18-29	22	39	39	*	(99)
30-49	23	43	34	1	(227)
50-64	27	33	39	*	(213)
65+	12	24	60	4	(187)
EDUCATION					
College Grad.+	19	37	44	*	(252)
Some College	26	36	38	*	(174)
High School or less	22	36	40	2	(301)
FAMILY INCOME					
\$75,000+	20	38	42	*	(188)
\$50,000-\$74,999	25	41	34	*	(116)
\$30,000-\$49,999	29	32	38	1	(148)
<\$30,000	19	32	47	1	(171)
REGION					
East	20	32	46	2	(132)
Midwest	21	40	39	*	(198)
South	23	38	37	2	(262)
West	23	33	44	*	(139)
PARTY ID					
Republican	18	37	44	*	(241)
Democrat	28	31	39	2	(221)
Independent	19	44	37	1	(212)

QUESTION: As a result of the attacks, has your own personal life changed in a major way, changed only a little bit, or is your life basically the same as it was before the attacks?

*represents figures of less than .5.

Effect of Attacks on Life in America

	<u>Changed in a major way</u>	<u>Changed only a little bit</u>	<u>Basically the same</u>	(VOL) <u>Other/ DK/ Ref</u>	<u>Total</u> (N)
	%	%	%	%	
TOTAL	51	35	13	1	(775)
SEX					
Male	51	34	15	*	(350)
Female	52	35	11	1	(425)
AGE					
18-29	48	38	14	*	(90)
30-49	57	31	11	*	(266)
50-64	53	35	12	*	(229)
65+	41	39	16	4	(182)
EDUCATION					
College Grad.+	47	41	12	*	(270)
Some College	52	35	12	1	(199)
High School or less	53	31	14	1	(303)
FAMILY INCOME					
\$75,000+	51	41	9	*	(221)
\$50,000-\$74,999	49	37	14	*	(117)
\$30,000-\$49,999	51	32	15	2	(142)
<\$30,000	53	28	18	1	(183)
REGION					
East	61	28	11	*	(143)
Midwest	47	37	15	1	(188)
South	49	37	12	1	(302)
West	52	36	12	1	(142)
PARTY ID					
Republican	54	35	10	1	(234)
Democrat	56	30	13	1	(266)
Independent	44	41	14	1	(223)

QUESTION: As a result of the attacks, has life in America changed in a major way, changed only a little bit, or is life in America basically the same as it was before the attacks?

*represents figures of less than .5.

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 1,506 adults, 18 years of age or older, from August 9-13, 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 percentage points. For results based on Form 1 (N=731) and Form 2 (N=775) the sampling error is plus or minus 4 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:

Andrew Kohut, Director
Richard Morin, Senior Editor
Scott Keeter, Director of Survey Research
Carroll Doherty and Michael Dimock, Associate Directors
Carolyn Funk and Richard Wike, Senior Project Directors
Nilanthi Samaranyake, Survey and Data Manager
Peyton Craighill, April Clark and Juliana Horowitz, Research Associates
Rob Suls, Research Analyst
James Albrittain, Executive Assistant

PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS
AUGUST 2006 NEWS INTEREST INDEX
FINAL TOPLINE
August 9-13, 2006
N=1506

QUESTIONS 1-30 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=731]:

Q.31F1 Compared with the past, would you say the U.S. is MORE respected by other countries these days, LESS respected by other countries, or AS respected as it has been in the past?

ASK IF LESS RESPECTED (2 IN Q.31F1):

Q.32F1 Do you think less respect for America is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem at all?

		Late Oct <u>2005</u>	July <u>2004</u>	May <u>1987¹</u>	<i>Newsweek</i> <u>Jan 1984</u>
7	More respected	9	10	19	27
65	Less respected	66	67	55	36
48	Major problem	43	43	--	--
14	Minor problem	18	19	--	--
2	Not a problem	4	4	--	--
1	Don't know/Refused	1	1	--	--
23	As respected as in the past	21	20	23	29
<u>5</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>
100		100	100	100	100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=775]:

Q.33F2 Do you think each of the following is a major reason, a minor reason, or not much of a reason why people around the world are unhappy with the U.S.? First, **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE. OBSERVE FORM SPLITS]**. Is this a major reason, a minor reason, or not much of a reason why people around the world are unhappy with the U.S.? How about **[ITEM]**?

		<u>Major reason</u>	<u>Minor reason</u>	<u>Not much of a reason</u>	<u>DK/ ref</u>
a.F2	U.S. support for Israel	46	35	11	8=100
	Late October, 2005	39	39	13	9=100
b.F2	The U.S.-led war on terrorism	49	30	15	6=100
	Late October, 2005	54	29	12	5=100
c.F2	America's wealth and power	58	26	11	5=100
	Late October, 2005	60	25	11	4=100
NO ITEMS d. & e.					
f.F2	The Iraq war	68	20	8	4=100
	Late October, 2005	71	17	7	5=100

¹ In May 1987 the question was worded "Compared to five years ago, would you say the U.S. is more respected by other countries, less respected by other countries, or as respected as it was five years ago by other countries?" In January 1984, the Newsweek question was worded "Compared to four years ago..."

NO QUESTIONS 34-35

ASK ALL

On a different subject, I have a few questions about the September 11 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon...

Q.36 Compared to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, would you say that the September 11th terrorist attacks were more serious, not as serious, or about equal?

		Late Aug <u>2002</u>	<i>NBC News</i> <u>Sept 2001</u> ²
35	More serious than Pearl Harbor	37	66
14	Not as serious as Pearl Harbor	14	5
47	Equal to Pearl Harbor	43	25
<u>4</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
100		100	100

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=731]:

Q.37F1 As a result of the attacks, has your own personal life changed in a major way, changed only a little bit, or is your life basically the same as it was before the attacks?

		Late Aug <u>2002</u>
22	Changed in a major way	16
36	Changed only a little bit	33
41	Basically the same	49
0	Other (VOL)	1
<u>1</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>1</u>
100		100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=775]:

Q.38F2 As a result of the attacks, has life in America changed in a major way, changed only a little bit, or is life in America basically the same as it was before the attacks?

		Late Aug <u>2002</u>
51	Changed in a major way	50
35	Changed only a little bit	35
13	Basically the same	14
*	Other (VOL)	*
<u>1</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>1</u>
100		100

² The September 12, 2001 NBC News question was worded "Would you say that Tuesday's attacks (on the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington, DC) are more serious than, equal to, or not as serious as the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941?"

ASK ALL:

Q.39 Do you think that the September 11th terrorist attacks were the start of a major conflict between the people of America and Europe versus the people of Islam, or is it only a conflict with a small, radical group?

		Late Aug <u>2002</u> ³	Mid-Oct <u>2001</u>
40	Major conflict	35	28
49	Conflict with a radical group	52	63
<u>11</u>	Don't Know/Refused	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>
100		100	100

NO QUESTION 40

Q.41 Do you happen to remember EXACTLY where you were or what you were doing the MOMENT you heard the news about the September 11th terrorist attacks?

		Late Aug <u>2002</u>
95	Yes, remember where they were/ what they were doing	97
5	No, don't remember	3
*	Don't know/Refused	*
<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>

Q.42 Do you happen to recall in what year the September 11th terrorist attacks occurred? [IF "YES" PROBE: Which year?]

		Nov <u>1991</u> ⁴	
7	Yes, 2000 or earlier	10	Yes, 1990
70	Yes, 2001 {correct}	76	Yes, 1991 {correct}
9	Yes, 2002 or later	*	Yes, earlier than 1990
<u>14</u>	No, Don't remember/Ref	<u>14</u>	Don't Know/No Answer
100		100	

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=731]:

Q.43F1 Overall, do you think the ability of terrorists to launch another major attack on the U.S. is greater, the same, or less than it was at the time of the September 11th terrorist attacks?

		Jan <u>2006</u>	July <u>2005</u>	July <u>2004</u>	Late Aug <u>2002</u>
25	Greater	17	28	24	22
37	The same	39	40	39	39
33	Less	39	29	34	34
<u>5</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
100		100	100	100	100

³ In 2002 and 2001 the question was worded, "Do you think the terrorist attacks are the start of a major conflict between..."

⁴ In 1991 the question was asked, "Do you happen to know in what year the War in the Gulf ended?"

Q.44F1 So far, there has not been another terrorist attack in America since 2001. Is this mostly because **[READ AND ROTATE]**

		Late Oct <u>2005</u>
39	The government is doing a good job protecting the country [OR]	33
13	America is a difficult target for terrorists [OR]	17
40	America has been lucky so far	45
8	Don't know/Refused	<u>5</u>
100		100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=775]:

Q.45F2 In general, how well do you think the U.S. government is doing in reducing the threat of terrorism? **[READ]**

		<i>(RVs)</i>									
		Feb <u>2006</u>	Jan <u>2006</u>	July <u>2005</u>	July <u>2004</u>	Aug <u>2003</u>	Nov <u>2002</u>	June <u>2002</u>	Early Nov <u>2001</u>	Oct 15-21 <u>2001</u>	Oct 10-14 <u>2001</u>
22	Very well	16	16	17	18	19	15	16	35	38	48
52	Fairly well	52	50	53	53	56	54	60	46	46	40
16	Not too well, [OR]	20	20	19	17	16	19	16	9	9	6
8	Not at all well	10	9	8	8	7	8	4	5	4	2
2	Don't know/Refused	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.46F2 What concerns you more about the government's anti-terrorism policies? **[READ AND ROTATE]**

		Feb <u>2006</u>	Jan <u>2006</u>	Late Oct <u>2005</u>	July <u>2005</u>	July <u>2004</u>
26	That they have gone too far in restricting the average person's civil liberties [OR]	33	33	34	31	29
55	That they have not gone far enough to adequately protect the country	50	46	48	52	49
11	Both/Neither/Approve of policies (VOL)	10	12	10	10	11
8	Don't know/Refused	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100

NO QUESTIONS 47-49

ASK ALL:

Q.50 Since the terrorist attacks, have you yourself become more suspicious of people who you think are of Middle-Eastern descent, or not?

		Late Aug <u>2002</u>	June <u>2002</u>	Late Sept <u>2001</u>
35	Yes, more suspicious	37	36	28
63	No, not more suspicious	61	62	70
2	Don't know/Refused	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
100		100	100	100

Q.51 How would you rate the job your LOCAL government is doing preparing for the possibility of a terrorist attack – would you say excellent, good, only fair, or poor?

		Late Aug <u>2002</u>
8	Excellent	9
34	Good	38
33	Only fair	30
15	Poor	10
<u>10</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>13</u>
100		100

Q.52 All in all, which do you think would have a greater effect in reducing the threat of terrorist attacks on the United States? **[READ AND ROTATE]**

		Late Aug <u>2002</u>
32	Increasing America's military presence overseas [OR]	48
45	Decreasing America's military presence overseas	29
10	Neither/Keep things as they are now (VOL)	8
<u>13</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>15</u>
100		100

Q.53 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>	<u>DK/ Ref</u>
August, 2006	23	44	21	10	2=100
July, 2005	26	42	19	12	1=100
Mid-October, 2004	17	43	27	12	1=100
August, 2004	20	44	25	10	1=100
July, 2004	17	41	26	15	1=100
June, 2004	25	42	20	12	1=100
Mid-March, 2004	20	42	25	12	1=100
Early February, 2004	13	42	28	16	1=100
Mid-January, 2004	20	45	24	10	1=100
August, 2003	13	45	29	12	1=100
March, 2003	22	42	20	14	2=100
February, 2003	34	41	17	7	1=100
January, 2003	18	50	23	8	1=100
December, 2002	31	42	18	8	1=100
Early October, 2002	20	46	22	11	1=100
Late August, 2002	16	46	25	12	1=100
June, 2002	32	44	17	7	* =100
January, 2002	20	42	28	9	1=100
December, 2001	13	39	27	19	2=100
October 15-21, 2001	29	42	18	10	1=100
October 10-14, 2001	27	40	19	12	2=100
Early October, 2001	28	45	15	11	1=100

Q.54 All in all, how worried are you that you or someone in your family might become a victim of a terrorist attack? Would you say you are **[READ]**?

	(VOL)					
	Very	Somewhat	Not too	Not at all	Already	
	<u>Worried</u>	<u>Worried</u>	<u>Worried</u>	<u>Worried</u>	<u>a Victim</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
August, 2006	16	28	35	20	*	1=100
February, 2004	10	27	37	26	*	*=100
March 28-April 1, 2003	14	34	31	20	0	1=100
March 25-27, 2003	12	30	33	23	1	1=100
March 23-24, 2003	8	25	37	28	*	2=100
March 20-22, 2003	9	27	37	26	*	1=100
February, 2003	22	29	30	18	0	1=100
January, 2003	11	30	37	21	*	1=100
Late August, 2002	12	28	35	24	*	1=100
June, 2002	17	28	36	19	*	*=100
January, 2002	12	26	38	24	*	*=100
Early November, 2001	13	27	35	24	0	1=100
Mid-October, 2001	18	32	29	19	0	2=100
Late September, 2001	17	36	31	15	*	1=100
<i>Gallup:</i> 9/14-15/01 ⁵	18	33	35	13	*	1=100
<i>Gallup:</i> 9/11/01 ⁶	23	35	24	16	1	1=100
<i>Gallup:</i> August, 1998	10	22	38	29	--	1=100
<i>Gallup:</i> July, 1996	13	26	34	27	--	*=100
<i>Gallup:</i> April, 1995 ⁷	14	28	33	24	--	1=100

Q.55 As I read from a list tell me how important each of the following is a way to reduce terrorism in the future. (First), **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE; OBSERVE FORM SPLITS]** is this very important, fairly important, not too important, or not at all important as a way to reduce terrorism in the future? (Next... **[NEXT ITEM]**)

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=731]:		Very	Fairly	Not too	Not at all	
		<u>Important</u>	<u>Important</u>	<u>Important</u>	<u>Important</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
a.F1	Decrease American dependence on oil imported from the Middle East	67	18	5	5	5=100
	Late August, 2002	53	26	8	5	8=100
	January, 2002	53	29	9	4	5=100
b.F1	Encourage more democracy in Mideast countries like Egypt and Saudi Arabia	38	29	16	10	7=100
	Late August, 2002	38	31	13	11	7=100
	January, 2002	42	35	11	5	7=100

⁵ For the September 14-15 Gallup trend the question started with "I'd like to ask you a few questions about the events that occurred this past Tuesday in New York City and Washington, DC..."

⁶ For the September 11 Gallup trend the question started with "I'd like to ask you a few questions about the events that occurred today in New York City and Washington, DC..."

⁷ For the April 1995 Gallup trend the question was worded "How worried are you that you or someone in your family will become a victim of a terrorist attack similar to the bombing in Oklahoma City?"

Q.55 CONTINUED ...

		Very <u>Important</u>	Fairly <u>Important</u>	Not too <u>Important</u>	Not at all <u>Important</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
c.F1	Take military action to wipe out facilities of countries attempting to build nuclear weapons	43	30	12	9	6=100
	Late August, 2002	58	21	9	6	6=100
	January, 2002	54	27	9	5	5=100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=775]:

d.F2	Increase defense spending to maintain our military preparedness	52	31	10	6	1=100
	Late August, 2002	53	33	7	3	4=100
	January, 2002	54	33	7	3	3=100
e.F2	Attempt to reduce poverty with foreign aid as a way of combating terrorism in poor Mideast countries	30	33	19	12	6=100
	Late August, 2002	25	34	19	16	6=100
	January, 2002	24	41	21	10	4=100
f.F2	Not get involved in trying to solve the problems of other countries	41	31	13	10	5=100
	Late August, 2002	32	32	17	12	7=100

**NO QUESTIONS 56-61
QUESTIONS 62-74 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

PARTY In politics TODAY, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or Independent?

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	(VOL) No <u>Preference</u>	(VOL) Other <u>Party</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
August, 2006	30	33	30	4	*	3=100
July, 2006	29	33	31	4	1	2=100
June, 2006	29	34	31	4	*	2=100
April, 2006	29	32	33	3	*	3=100
March, 2006	28	34	30	4	*	4=100
February, 2006	30	33	31	3	*	3=100
January, 2006	28	32	32	5	*	3=100
December, 2005	29	34	31	4	*	2=100
Late November, 2005	27	34	29	5	1	4=100
Early November, 2005	28	34	31	5	*	2=100
Late October, 2005	29	33	31	5	*	2=100
Early October, 2005	26	34	34	4	*	2=100
September 8-11, 2005	31	32	33	3	*	1=100
September 6-7, 2005	27	33	33	4	*	3=100
July, 2005	31	34	29	4	*	2=100
June, 2005	30	32	32	4	*	2=100
Yearly Totals						
2005	30	33	31	4	*	2=100
2004	30	33	30	4	*	3=100
2003	30	31	31	5	*	3=100
2002	30	31	30	5	1	3=100
2001	29	34	29	5	*	3=100

PARTY CONTINUED...

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	(VOL) <u>No Preference</u>	(VOL) <u>Other Party</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
2001 Post-Sept 11	31	32	28	5	1	3=100
2001 Pre-Sept 11	28	35	30	5	*	2=100
2000	28	33	29	6	*	4=100
1999	27	33	34	4	*	2=100
1998	28	33	32	5	*	2=100
1997	28	33	32	4	1	2=100
				No Preference/		
	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<u>Other/DK</u>		
1996	29	33	33	5=100		
1995	32	30	34	4=100		
1994	30	32	34	4=100		
1993	27	34	34	5=100		
1992	28	33	35	4=100		
1991	31	32	33	4=100		
1990	31	33	30	6=100		
1989	33	33	34=100			
1987	26	35	39=100			

IF ANSWERED 3, 4, 5 OR 9 IN PARTY, ASK:

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>Refused to lean</u>
August, 2006	12	14	11=37%
July, 2006	11	14	13=38%
June, 2006	10	16	11=37%
April, 2006	12	17	10=39%
March, 2006	11	14	13=38%
February, 2006	11	16	10=37%
January, 2006	10	16	14=40%
December, 2005	10	16	11=37%
Late November, 2005	9	13	17=39%
Early November, 2005	11	14	13=38%
Late October, 2005	11	15	12=38%
Early October, 2005	11	18	11=40%
September 8-11, 2005	10	18	9=37%
September 6-7, 2005	10	15	15=40%
July, 2005	9	15	11=35%
June, 2005	10	16	12=38%
Mid-May, 2005	9	13	14=36%
Late March, 2005	13	17	9=39%
December, 2004	14	12	9=35%
August, 2003	12	16	14=42%
August, 2002	12	13	13=38%
September, 2000	11	13	15=39%
Late September, 1999	14	15	16=45%
August, 1999	15	15	12=42%