



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

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**51% Say U.S. Has Responsibility to “Do Something” in Darfur**  
**FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS GET A MIXED REVIEW**

**Also Inside...**

- Job picture a little brighter
- Isolationist sentiment still widespread
- Majority favors airport profiling
- Govt. ratings on Katrina fall further

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## **51% Say U.S. Has Responsibility to “Do Something” in Darfur** **FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS GET A MIXED REVIEW**

The American public continues to have a mixed opinion about free trade agreements such as NAFTA and the WTO. On balance they are seen as a good thing for the country, but Americans are divided over the impact of free trade agreements on their own personal financial situations. About as many people think they are helped by them (35%) as believe they are hurt (36%).

Many Americans worry that free trade has had a negative effect on jobs and wages. Nearly half (48%) believe that free trade agreements lead to job losses in the U.S., while just 12% say that trade agreements have created jobs. A comparable number (44%) says that free trade has led to lower wages for American workers.

By contrast, there is less agreement that free trade has promoted economic growth or led to lower prices on products sold in the United States. Indeed, about as many people say that free trade agreements have raised prices on products as say that they have led to lower prices (30% vs. 32%).

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted among 1,502 adults from Dec. 6-10, finds that there is broad agreement about one group of beneficiaries from free trade agreements: Nearly six-in-ten Americans (57%) say that free trade is good for the people of developing countries, compared with just 19% who say it does not make a difference and 9% who think that free trade agreements are bad for the publics of developing countries.

Views of free trade have long been divided along socioeconomic lines. People with low annual household incomes, and those with less education, are less likely than others to view free trade as beneficial, both for the country and themselves. There also are significant political differences: More Republicans than Democrats say that trade has been good for the United States (50% vs. 42%), and the gap is even larger in terms of the personal financial impact of trade. In addition, far more Republicans than Democrats say that free trade agreements lower the price on products sold in the United States (40% vs. 27%).

<b>Views of Free Trade Agreements</b>	
<i>Impact on...</i>	
<i>The country</i>	%
Good thing	44
Bad thing	35
Don't know	<u>21</u>
	100
<i>Your finances</i>	
Helped	35
Hurt	36
Neither/DK	<u>29</u>
	100
<i>Wages in America</i>	
Higher	11
Lower	44
No difference	30
<i>Jobs in America</i>	
Creates jobs	12
Job losses	48
Little difference	25
<i>National economy</i>	
Leads to growth	28
Slows economy	34
No difference	21
<i>Price of products</i>	
Higher	30
Lower	32
No difference	23
<i>People in developing countries</i>	
Good	57
Bad	9
No difference	19

But Republicans and Democrats both see a negative impact of trade on wages and jobs. By a margin of 42%-14%, Republicans say that trade agreements lead to job losses rather than creating jobs; Democrats agree by an even wider margin (51%-10%). And Republicans by 42% to 11% say trade makes wages lower rather than higher; Democrats concur by 47%-11%.

The new survey also finds that isolationist sentiment among the public, which has risen dramatically in recent years because of the Iraq war, remains undiminished. Currently, 42% of Americans agree that the U.S. “should mind its own business internationally and let other countries get along the best they can on their own”; 53% disagree with that statement. The percentage agreeing with this statement equals the number in October 2005, and is on par with measures of isolationist sentiment in the mid-1990s, in the wake of the Cold War, and in the mid-1970s after the Vietnam War.

While many Americans take a cautious view of the U.S. role in the world, about half (51%) say they believe that the United States has a responsibility to do something about the ethnic genocide in the Darfur region of Sudan. Roughly the same number (53%) favors the use of U.S. troops as part of a multinational force to end the ethnic genocide there.

By comparison, in March 1999 nearly half of Americans (47%) felt the U.S. had a responsibility to do something about the fighting between ethnic groups in the Serbian province of Kosovo. But during the Bosnian civil war in June 1995, far fewer – just 30% – believed the U.S.

**Partisan Agreement That Free Trade Leads to Fewer Jobs, Lower Wages**

<i>Impact of trade agreements for the United States</i>	<u>All</u> %	<u>Rep</u> %	<u>Dem</u> %	<u>Ind</u> %
Good thing	44	50	42	47
Bad thing	35	32	36	37
Don't know	<u>21</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>16</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Impact of trade agreements on you and your family</i>				
Helped	35	43	30	38
Hurt	36	27	41	37
Neither/Don't know	<u>29</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>25</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Free trade's effects on...</i>				
<i>Price of products</i>				
Higher	30	24	36	27
Lower	32	40	27	35
<i>Jobs in America</i>				
Creates jobs	12	14	10	15
Job losses	48	42	51	51
<i>National economy...</i>				
Leads to growth	28	34	25	30
Slows economy	34	29	36	35
<i>Wages in America</i>				
Higher	11	11	11	12
Lower	44	42	47	43

**U.S. Has a Responsibility to Do Something about...**

<i>Ethnic genocide in Darfur</i>	<u>Yes</u> %	<u>No</u> %	<u>DK</u> %
Total	51	36	13=100
<i>Ethnic fighting in Kosovo</i>			
March 1999	47	46	7=100
<i>Fighting between Serbs &amp; Bosnians</i>			
June 1995	30	64	6=100

had a responsibility to do something about fighting between Serbs and Bosnians in the former Yugoslavia.

The crisis in Darfur is not registering with most Americans. Just 13% say they have paid very close attention to this story; interest in the Iraq war (42% very closely) and news about the incoming Democratic leaders in Congress (29%) overshadows interest in Sudan.

However, those who have followed this story at least fairly closely are much more likely than those who have not to say that the U.S. has an obligation to take some action in Darfur. Fully two-thirds (66%) of those who have followed reports on Darfur very or fairly closely say the United States has a responsibility to do something about the ethnic genocide in Sudan; only about four-in-ten (43%) of those who have not closely followed the story agree.

There also are significant educational differences in opinions about this issue; 68% of college graduates – and just 40% of those with a high school degree or less – say the United States has a responsibility to do something about the ethnic genocide in Darfur. But partisanship is not a factor in these opinions – comparable majorities of Republicans (53%), Democrats (51%), and independents (56%) agree that the U.S. has an obligation in this regard.

<b>U.S. Has Responsibility to Do Something about Ethnic Genocide in Darfur?</b>			
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%
Total	51	36	13=100
<i>Closely followed violence in Darfur...</i>			
Very/fairly	66	23	11=100
Not closely	43	43	14=100
College graduate	68	21	11=100
Some college	53	36	11=100
H.S. grad or less	40	44	16=100
Republican	53	35	12=100
Democrat	51	37	12=100
Independent	56	34	10=100

**Free Trade: Many Are Uncertain**

Opinions about the impact of free trade agreements – both on the country and on individuals’ finances – have been generally stable over the past ten years. In December 2003, positive perceptions of the effects of free trade declined, but recovered soon after.

In general, people do not see free trade as either completely positive or completely negative – and sizable minorities offer no opinions at all. In the current survey, 21% did not express a view about free trade’s impact on the country; 29% said free trade agreements neither helped nor hurt their personal finances, or declined to answer.

Just 28% of those surveyed say that free trade agreements are good for *both* the country and their own personal financial situation; about as many (25%) take a negative view of free trade in both dimensions. But nearly four-in-ten (37%) view free trade agreements as neither positive nor negative, or have no opinion on one or both questions.

Similarly, when asked about the specific effects of free trade on wages, jobs, prices, and the economy in general, most Americans render a mixed judgment. However, many more say that free trade agreements have no positive consequences than say that such agreements have no negative effects (47% vs. 30%).

	Sept <u>1997</u>	Sept <u>2001</u>	Dec <u>2003</u>	July <u>2004</u>	Oct <u>2005</u>	Dec <u>2006</u>
<b><i>The country</i></b>						
Good thing	47	49	34	47	44	44
Bad thing	30	29	33	34	34	35
Don't know	<u>23</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>21</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b><i>Your personal financial situation</i></b>						
Helped	-	-	27	34	-	35
Hurt	-	-	38	41	-	36
Neither/DK	-	-	<u>35</u>	<u>25</u>	-	<u>29</u>
			100	100		100

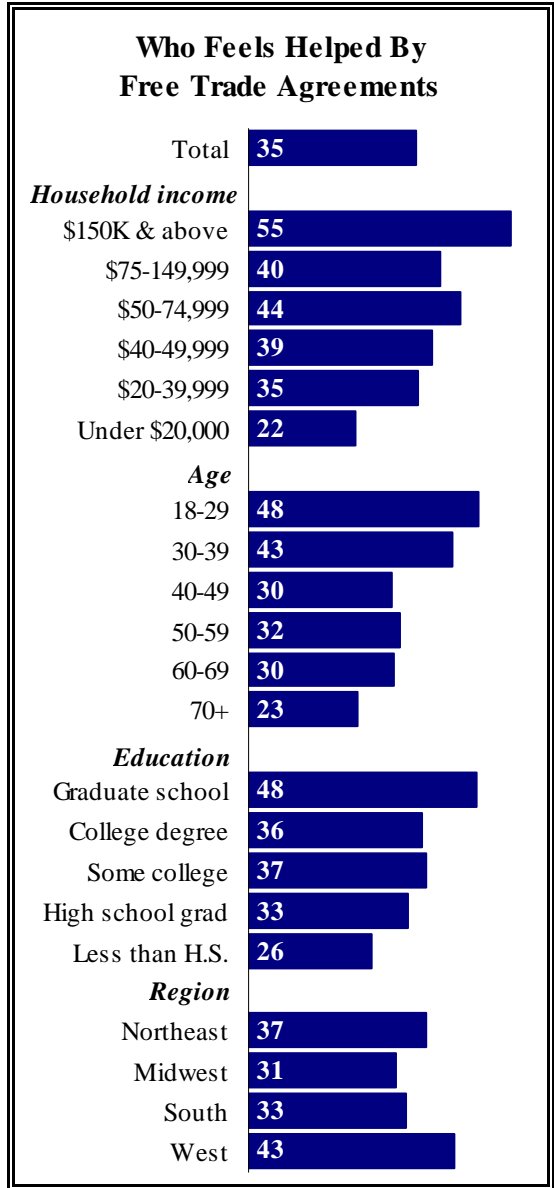
	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3+</u>
Number of <b>negative</b> effects of free trade	% 30	% 20	% 21	% 29 =100
Number of <b>positive</b> effects of free trade	47	30	16	7 =100
<b>Negative</b> effects include higher prices, lower wages, job losses, and a slower economy.				
<b>Positive</b> effects include lower prices, higher wages, job creation and economic growth.				

**Trade’s Personal Impact**

Perceptions of the personal impact of free trade vary widely across different groups in the population. Older Americans and those with lower levels of income and education are the least likely to say their financial situation has been helped by free trade agreements.

By contrast, the wealthiest and best educated are much more positive about trade’s effects on themselves and their families. For example, just 22% of those with household incomes under \$20,000 annually believe trade agreements have helped them financially; 47% think trade has hurt them. At the other end of the income scale, 55% of those earning \$150,000 or more say free trade has been good for them financially; just 12% say it has been bad.

Roughly four-in-ten people in the West (43%) say free trade has helped their finances. That compares with 37% in the Northeast and 33% in the South. In the Midwest, just 31% say trade has helped their financial situation and 42% say it has hurt – a number that rises to 51% among those making less than \$40,000 annually.



### ***Modest Optimism for '07***

Americans remain fairly gloomy about the way things are going in the United States. Just 28% are satisfied with national conditions, while 65% are dissatisfied. But most people say that, as far as they are concerned, next year will be better than this year. Nearly six-in-ten (57%) people – including half of those currently dissatisfied with national conditions – say 2007 will be better.

Optimism about the coming year is in line with end-of-year measures from December 1994 and December 1998 (59% in each year), but lower than in December 1999 amid the nation's economic boom (66% better). Two-thirds of Republicans (67%) feel that next year will be better, compared with 54% of Democrats and the same percentage of independents. Although their party won majorities in Congress last month, Democrats are significantly less positive about the upcoming year than they were in December 1994, shortly after the party lost control of Congress; at that time, nearly two-thirds of Democrats (65%) felt that 1995 would be a better year.

	<b>What's in Store for 2007?</b>		
	<i>Next year will be....</i>		
	<u>Better</u>	<u>Worse</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%
Total	57	28	15=100
Republican	67	19	14=100
Democrat	54	33	13=100
Independent	54	29	17=100
<i>Community type</i>			
Urban	61	22	17=100
Suburban	58	28	14=100
Rural	48	37	15=100
<i>Religious attendance</i>			
Weekly or more	62	23	15=100
Monthly or less	56	30	14=100
Seldom or never	52	31	17=100

### ***Economic Ratings Stable, Job Picture Improves***

Roughly four-in-ten Americans (38%) rate economic conditions in the country as excellent or good. The current measure is in line with public views of the economy in late October (33% positive) and September (37%).

The public's economic expectations for the year ahead have improved somewhat since September. About one-in-five (22%) think the economy will be better off a year from now, while 18% say it will be worse off, and most Americans (56%) say it will be about the same as now. In September, 16% said the economy would improve.

In addition, the public has a more upbeat view of the availability of jobs in their local communities. Currently, 40% say there are plenty of jobs available locally, while 49% say jobs are difficult to find. Last January, just a third of Americans had an upbeat opinion of their local employment situation.

Perceptions of the local job situation have improved particularly in the West, among political independents, and middle-income Americans. Roughly half (49%) of those with annual household incomes of between \$30,000 and \$75,000 now say there are plenty of jobs available locally. In January, only about a third in those income categories said plenty of jobs were available locally (35%).

The belief by more Americans that jobs are plentiful appears to be helping President Bush's rating on the economy. Currently, 39% approve of Bush's job performance in this area, his highest rating since February (38%). Among those who say that jobs are available locally, Bush's rating on the economy is 56%; by contrast, just 28% of those who say jobs are difficult to find approve of Bush's performance on the economy.

<b>More Middle-Income Americans Say Jobs Are Plentiful</b>			
	Jan	Dec	
	2006	2006	<i>Change</i>
<i>Plenty of jobs in your community</i>	%	%	
Total	33	40	+7
Men	35	47	+12
Women	30	34	+4
<i>Household income</i>			
Less than \$30,000	16	23	+7
\$30,000-\$49,999	35	48	+13
\$50,000-\$74,999	35	51	+16
\$75,000+	47	52	+5
Northeast	30	31	+1
Midwest	25	31	+6
South	38	46	+8
West	36	52	+16
Republican	51	53	+2
Democrat	28	29	+1
Independent	23	45	+22

***Personal Finances***

About half of Americans (48%) rate their own personal financial situation as good or excellent, which has changed little in recent years. However, there is a bit more personal financial optimism than in January 2006. Currently, 67% say they expect the financial situation of themselves and their families to improve either a lot (10%) or some (57%) over the next year; that compares with 61% who were personally optimistic almost a year ago.

Notably, while people's evaluations of their personal financial situations remain deeply polarized along political lines, there continues to be greater partisan agreement about future financial expectations. Roughly three-quarters of Republicans (76%) say they expect their financial situation to improve at least some, compared with 65% of Democrats and 64% of independents.



**Foreign Policy Attitudes: Little Change**

Pew’s 2005 survey of foreign policy attitudes showed a steady rise in isolationist sentiment from earlier in the decade. In that survey, 42% said the U.S. should “mind its own business internationally,” up from 34% in 2004 and just 30% in 2002. As was the case in October 2005, there are major socioeconomic and political differences in views on this issue. (See “Opinion Leaders Turn Cautious, Public Looks Homeward,” Nov. 17, 2005, <http://people-press.org/reports/display.php3?ReportID=263>).

About half of those with a high school education or less (51%) believe that the U.S. should mind its own business internationally, compared with just a quarter of college graduates. Politically, conservative and moderate Democrats are the only group in which a majority (51%) agrees with this statement. By contrast, conservative Republicans disagree by about three-to-one (73%-24%); views of the other political groups are more mixed.

There also has been little change since the fall of 2005 in opinions about whether the United States “should cooperate fully with the United Nations.” Currently, 57% agree with this statement, compared with 35% who disagree. Overall opinions of the U.N., as well as whether the U.S. should cooperate fully with that organization, remain deeply politicized. Eight-in-ten liberal Democrats, and 68% of moderate and conservative Democrats feel the U.S. should cooperate fully with the U.N. That compares with smaller majorities of independents (57%) and moderate and liberal Republicans (55%). Only about a third of conservative Republicans agree that the U.S. should cooperate fully with the U.N., while 62% disagree.

<b>“The U.S. Should Mind Its Own Business Internationally...”</b>			
	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%
Total	42	53	5=100
College graduate	25	71	4=100
Some college	42	52	6=100
H.S. grad or less	51	43	6=100
\$75,000+	35	62	3=100
\$50,000-\$74,999	31	63	6=100
\$30,000-\$49,999	36	58	6=100
Less than \$30,000	56	39	5=100
Cons Republican	24	73	3=100
Mod/Lib Republican	43	55	2=100
Independent	42	53	5=100
Cons/Mod Democrat	51	43	6=100
Liberal Democrat	38	57	5=100

“The U.S. should mind its own business internationally and let other countries get along the best they can on their own.”

### *Anti-Terrorism Policies*

Since the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, the public has been fairly consistent in its opinions about anti-terrorism policies. Solid majorities favor requiring citizens to carry a national identity card at all times and allowing airport personnel to do extra checks on passengers who appear to be of Middle Eastern descent (57% each).

By contrast, there has been much less support for the government monitoring personal communications and credit card purchases; support for these steps are even lower when people are asked specifically about the government monitoring *their* personal calls and credit card purchases.

In the current survey, just 22% favor allowing the government to monitor their personal phone calls and emails; this is consistent with support for this step since the immediate aftermath of 9/11. Only about a quarter (26%) favor the government monitoring their credit card purchases. More Americans backed this policy in the immediate aftermath of 9/11 (40%), but support fell soon afterward.

Despite the extensive support for allowing extra airline checks on people who appear to be Middle Eastern, there are major demographic and political differences concerning this practice. Democrats themselves are divided – a narrow majority of conservative and moderate Democrats (52%) favor permitting greater scrutiny of people who appear to be Middle Eastern, but just 37% of liberal Democrats agree.

Older Americans – those ages 50 and older – are much more supportive of allowing extra checks on passengers who appear to be Middle Eastern than are people under age 30.

### **Consistent Majorities Favor Airport Profiling, National ID Cards**

	Sept 2001	Aug 2002	Jan 2006	Dec 2006
<i>Allow profiling at airports</i>	%	%	%	%
Favor	--	59	57	57
Oppose	--	38	38	38
Don't know	--	<u>3</u> 100	<u>5</u> 100	<u>5</u> 100
<i>Require natl ID card</i>				
Favor	70	59	57	57
Oppose	26	38	38	39
Don't know	<u>4</u> 100	<u>3</u> 100	<u>5</u> 100	<u>4</u> 100
<i>Allow govt to monitor your phone &amp; email</i>				
Favor	26	22	24	22
Oppose	70	76	73	75
Don't know	<u>4</u> 100	<u>2</u> 100	<u>3</u> 100	<u>3</u> 100
<i>Allow govt to monitor your credit card records</i>				
Favor	40	32	29	26
Oppose	55	63	68	71
Don't know	<u>5</u> 100	<u>5</u> 100	<u>3</u> 100	<u>3</u> 100

### **Permit Airport Profiling?**

	<u>Favor</u> %	<u>Oppose</u> %	<u>DK</u> %
Total	57	38	5=100
White	59	37	4=100
Black	57	39	4=100
18-29	44	52	4=100
30-49	57	40	3=100
50-64	65	32	3=100
65+	66	24	10=100
College grad	50	47	3=100
Some college	53	43	4=100
HS grad or less	64	30	6=100
Cons. Rep.	73	25	2=100
Mod./Lib. Rep.	68	31	1=100
Independent	57	40	3=100
Cons./Mod. Dem.	52	41	7=100
Liberal Dem.	37	60	3=100

“Allowing airport personnel to do extra checks on passengers who appear to be of Middle Eastern descent.”

However, race is not a factor in these opinions. About as many African Americans as whites are in favor of allowing airport personnel to do extra checks on passengers who appear to be of Middle Eastern descent (57% of blacks, 59% of whites).

***Katrina Update***

In the immediate aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, the public was highly critical of the federal government’s response to the tragedy. However, Americans are now even more critical of the government’s job performance in handling the crisis – just 20% say the government has done an excellent or good job in the aftermath of the hurricane, while fully 76% rate its job performance as only fair (36%) or poor (40%).

As expected, there are political differences in the public’s evaluation of the government’s performance after Katrina, with Democrats much less favorable than Republicans. But even among Republicans just a third give the government a positive rating, while 61% say the government has done only fair or poor in Katrina’s aftermath.

These differences also are reflected in concerns over whether the government is spending too much or too little on hurricane relief. Most Americans (55%) – and majorities or pluralities in every major demographic and political group – say their bigger concern is that the government is spending too little rather than too much on Hurricane Katrina relief efforts. Even among conservative Republicans, where concerns about excessive government spending on Katrina relief are fairly pronounced, somewhat more say their greater concern is that the government will spend too little rather than too much on these efforts (by 42% to 32%).

	<b>Greater Concern about Katrina Relief</b>		
	<i>Government is spending...</i>		
	Too Little	Too Much	Neither/DK
	%	%	%
Total	55	21	24=100
White	52	22	26=100
Black	76	10	14=100
Conservative Rep	42	32	26=100
Mod/Lib Rep	47	24	29=100
Independent	54	23	23=100
Cons/Mod Dem	67	15	18=100
Liberal Democrat	74	9	17=100

Despite the bleak assessments of the government’s performance after Katrina, most Americans say generally there has been a lot (9%) or some (47%) progress in rebuilding New Orleans and the Gulf Coast. Yet these perceptions also differ along political and racial lines. Roughly seven-in-ten Republicans (71%), and 58% of whites, believe at least some progress has been made in rebuilding areas affected by the hurricane; only about half of Democrats (47%) – and 46% of blacks – agree.

## **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 1,502 adults, 18 years of age or older, from December 6-10, 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=750) and Form 2 (N=752) 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:

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**DECEMBER 2006 NEWS INTEREST INDEX**  
**FINAL TOPLINE**  
**December 6-10, 2006**  
**N=1,502**

**QUESTION 1 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

Q.2 All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in this country today?

	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Dissatisfied</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>
December, 2006	28	65	7=100
Mid-November, 2006	28	64	8=100
Early October, 2006	30	63	7=100
July, 2006	30	65	5=100
May, 2006	29	65	6=100
March, 2006	32	63	5=100
January, 2006	34	61	5=100
Late November, 2005	34	59	7=100
Early October, 2005	29	65	6=100
July, 2005	35	58	7=100
Late May, 2005	39	57	4=100
February, 2005	38	56	6=100
January, 2005	40	54	6=100
December, 2004	39	54	7=100
Mid-October, 2004	36	58	6=100
July, 2004	38	55	7=100
May, 2004	33	61	6=100
Late February, 2004	39	55	6=100
Early January, 2004	45	48	7=100
December, 2003	44	47	9=100
October, 2003	38	56	6=100
August, 2003	40	53	7=100
April, 2003 <sup>1</sup>	50	41	9=100
January, 2003	44	50	6=100
November, 2002	41	48	11=100
September, 2002	41	55	4=100
Late August, 2002	47	44	9=100
May, 2002	44	44	12=100
March, 2002	50	40	10=100
Late September, 2001	57	34	9=100
Early September, 2001	41	53	6=100
June, 2001	43	52	5=100
March, 2001	47	45	8=100
February, 2001	46	43	11=100
January, 2001	55	41	4=100
October, 2000 (RVs)	54	39	7=100
September, 2000	51	41	8=100
June, 2000	47	45	8=100
April, 2000	48	43	9=100
August, 1999	56	39	5=100

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<sup>1</sup> Asked April 8, 2003 only; N=395.

**Q.2 CONTINUED...**

	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Dissatisfied</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>
January, 1999	53	41	6=100
November, 1998	46	44	10=100
Early September, 1998	54	42	4=100
Late August, 1998	55	41	4=100
Early August, 1998	50	44	6=100
February, 1998	59	37	4=100
January, 1998	46	50	4=100
September, 1997	45	49	6=100
August, 1997	49	46	5=100
January, 1997	38	58	4=100
July, 1996	29	67	4=100
March, 1996	28	70	2=100
October, 1995	23	73	4=100
June, 1995	25	73	2=100
April, 1995	23	74	3=100
July, 1994	24	73	3=100
March, 1994	24	71	5=100
October, 1993	22	73	5=100
September, 1993	20	75	5=100
May, 1993	22	71	7=100
January, 1993	39	50	11=100
January, 1992	28	68	4=100
November, 1991	34	61	5=100
Late February, 1991 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	66	31	3=100
August, 1990	47	48	5=100
May, 1990	41	54	5=100
January, 1989	45	50	5=100
September, 1988 ( <i>RVs</i> )	50	45	5=100
May, 1988	41	54	5=100
January, 1988	39	55	6=100

Q.3 Looking ahead, so far as you are concerned, do you think that 2007 will be better or worse than 2006?

		----- Gallup End of Year -----											
		Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
		1999	1998	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1986	1985	1984	1982	1981
57	Better	66	59	59	64	61	61	48	53	64	61	50	41
28	Worse	19	25	28	20	11	31	42	25	20	20	32	44
<u>15</u>	DK/Refused	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>15</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**QUESTION 4 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

**QUESTION 5 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

Q.6 As I read a list of some stories covered by news organizations this past month, 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?”]

	Very <u>closely</u>	Fairly <u>closely</u>	Not too <u>closely</u>	Not at all <u>closely</u>	DK/ <u>Ref</u>
a. News about the current situation in Iraq	42	39	12	7	*=100
b. News about the incoming Democratic leaders in Congress	29	36	19	15	1=100
c. Ethnic violence in the Darfur region of Sudan	13	23	29	34	1=100
May, 2006	16	22	27	33	2=100
July, 2004 <sup>2</sup>	14	22	27	35	2=100
d. The death of a former Russian spy from radiation poisoning	16	30	28	25	1=100
e. Rebuilding efforts in areas affected by Hurricane Katrina	29	40	21	9	1=100
March, 2006	36	42	14	7	1=100
December, 2005	39	40	15	5	1=100
Early October, 2005 <i>Impact of Katrina and Rita</i>	73	21	4	2	*=100
Early September, 2005 <i>Impact of Katrina</i>	70	21	7	2	*=100

#### QUESTIONS 7 THROUGH 10 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

Now a few questions about America’s place in the world...

Q.11 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. [RANDOMIZE LIST]

	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	Don’t know/ <u>Refused</u>
a. The United States should cooperate fully with the United Nations	57	35	8=100
October, 2005	54	39	7=100
August, 2004	60	30	10=100
December, 2002	67	28	5=100
Early September, 2001	58	31	11=100
March, 1999	65	26	9=100
September, 1997	59	30	11=100
June, 1995	62	30	8=100
February, 1995	65	29	6=100
October, 1993	64	28	8=100
April, 1993	71	22	7=100
1991 ( <i>Gallup</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	77	17	6=100
1985 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	56	35	9=100
1980 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	59	28	13=100

2 In 2004, the item was worded as “Ethnic violence in Sudan.”

3 Trends for this series in 1991 and earlier are from public opinion surveys conducted by Potomac Associates, The Gallup Organization and the Institute for International Social Research.

**Q.11 CONTINUED...**

	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
1976 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	46	41	13=100
1972 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	63	28	9=100
1968 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	72	21	7=100
1964 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	72	16	12=100
<b>b. In deciding on its foreign policies, the U.S. should take into account the views of its major allies</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6=100</b>
October, 2005	79	16	5=100
August, 2004	76	14	10=100
December, 2002	85	10	5=100
Early September, 2001	80	11	9=100
March, 1999	82	12	6=100
September, 1997	72	18	10=100
June, 1995	74	18	8=100
April, 1993	80	13	7=100
1991 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	86	10	4=100
1985 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	82	12	6=100
1980 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	79	13	8=100
1976 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	72	18	10=100
1972 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	80	12	8=100
1968 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	84	9	7=100
1964 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	81	7	12=100
<b>c. Since the U.S. is the most powerful nation in the world, we should go our own way in international matters, not worrying too much about whether other countries agree with us or not</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>4=100</b>
October, 2005	32	63	5=100
August, 2004	28	65	7=100
December, 2002	25	72	3=100
Early September, 2001	32	62	6=100
March, 1999	26	69	5=100
September, 1997	32	62	6=100
June, 1995	34	60	6=100
April, 1993	34	63	3=100
1991 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	29	66	5=100
1985 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	26	70	4=100
1980 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	26	66	8=100
1976 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	29	62	9=100
1972 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	22	72	6=100
1968 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	23	72	5=100
1964 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	19	70	11=100
<b>d. The U.S. should mind its own business internationally and let other countries get along the best they can on their own</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>5=100</b>
October, 2005	42	51	7=100
August, 2004	34	59	7=100
December, 2002	30	65	5=100
Early September, 2001	37	55	8=100
March, 1999	35	57	8=100
September, 1997	39	54	7=100
June, 1995	41	51	8=100



**Q.11 CONTINUED...**

	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
April, 1993	37	58	5=100
1991 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	33	60	7=100
1985 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	34	59	7=100
1980 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	30	61	9=100
1976 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	41	49	10=100
1972 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	35	56	9=100
1968 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	27	66	7=100
1964 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	18	70	12=100
e. We should not think so much in international terms but concentrate more on our own national problems and building up our strength and prosperity here at home			
October, 2005	69	26	5=100
August, 2004	71	23	6=100
December, 2002	69	25	6=100
Early September, 2001	65	31	4=100
March, 1999	68	25	7=100
September, 1997	68	27	5=100
June, 1995	72	24	4=100
April, 1993	78	18	4=100
1991 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	79	18	3=100
1985 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	78	16	6=100
1980 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	60	34	6=100
1976 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	61	30	9=100
1972 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	73	22	5=100
1968 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	73	20	7=100
1964 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	60	31	9=100
	55	32	13=100

**ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=750]:**

Q.12F1 Do you think the United States has a responsibility to do something about the ethnic genocide in the Darfur region of Sudan, or doesn't the United States have this responsibility?

	<i>Kosovo</i>	<i>Bosnia</i>
	March	June
	<u>1999<sup>4</sup></u>	<u>1995<sup>5</sup></u>
51 U.S. has responsibility	47	30
36 Doesn't have responsibility	46	64
<u>13</u> Don't know/Refused	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
100	100	100

4 In March 1999 this question was listed as: "Do you think the United States has a responsibility to do something about the fighting between ethnic groups in Kosovo, a province of Serbia, or doesn't the United States have this responsibility?"

5 In June 1995 this question was listed as: "Do you think the United States has a responsibility to do something about the fighting between the Serbs and Bosnians in what used to be Yugoslavia, or doesn't the United States have this responsibility?"

**ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=752]:**

Q.13F2 Would you favor or oppose the use of U.S. troops in the Darfur region of Sudan as part of a multinational force to help end the ethnic genocide there?

		---Bosnia---	
		June	Jan
		1995 <sup>6</sup>	1994
53	Favor	32	32
38	Oppose	61	55
<u>9</u>	No Opinion	<u>7</u>	<u>13</u>
100		100	100

**ASK ALL:**

**ROTATE Q.14/15 BLOCK WITH Q.16/17 BLOCK**

Thinking about the nation's economy...

Q.14 How would you rate economic conditions in this country today... as excellent, good, only fair, or poor?

	Excellent	Good	Only Fair	Poor	Don't Know Refused
December, 2006	6	32	41	19	2=100
Early November, 2006 (RVs)	9	35	37	17	2=100
Late October, 2006	6	27	40	25	2=100
September, 2006	5	32	41	20	2=100
March, 2006	4	29	44	22	1=100
January, 2006	4	30	45	19	2=100
Early October, 2005	2	23	45	29	1=100
Mid-September, 2005	3	28	44	24	1=100
Mid-May, 2005	3	29	47	20	1=100
January, 2005	3	36	45	15	1=100
December, 2004	3	33	43	20	1=100
Early November, 2004 (RVs)	5	31	37	26	1=100
Mid-September, 2004	4	34	40	20	2=100
August, 2004	3	30	45	21	1=100
Late April, 2004	4	34	38	22	2=100
Late February, 2004	2	29	42	26	1=100
February 9-12, 2004 (Gallup)	2	31	46	21	0=100
January 12-15, 2004 (Gallup)	3	34	42	21	0=100
January 2-5, 2004 (Gallup)	3	40	41	16	*=100
December 11-14, 2003 (Gallup)	3	34	44	19	*=100
November 3-5, 2003 (Gallup)	2	28	49	21	*=100
October 24-26, 2003 (Gallup)	2	24	44	30	*=100
October 6-8, 2003 (Gallup)	2	20	50	27	1=100
September 8-10, 2003 (Gallup)	1	20	49	30	*=100
August 4-6, 2003 (Gallup)	1	24	52	23	*=100
February 17-19, 2003 (Gallup)	1	17	48	34	*=100
February 4-6, 2002 (Gallup)	2	26	55	16	1=100
March 5-7, 2001 (Gallup)	3	43	43	10	1=100
January 7-10, 2000 (Gallup)	19	52	23	5	1=100
January 15-17, 1999 (Gallup)	14	55	27	4	*=100
March 20-22, 1998 (Gallup)	20	46	27	7	*=100

6 In June 1995 and January 1994 the question was listed as: "Would you favor or oppose the use of U.S. military force in Bosnia to help end the fighting there?"

**Q. 14 CONTINUED...**

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Don't Know Refused</u>
Jan 31 - Feb 2, 1997 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	4	38	43	15	*=100
March 15-17, 1996 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	2	31	48	18	1=100
May 11-14, 1995 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	2	27	50	20	1=100
January 15-17, 1994 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	*	22	54	24	*=100
February 12-14, 1993 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	*	14	46	39	1=100
January 3-6, 1992 ( <i>Gallup</i> )	*	12	46	41	1=100

Q.15 A year from now, do you expect that economic conditions in the country as a whole will be better than they are at present, or worse, or just about the same as now?

	<u>Better</u>	<u>Worse</u>	<u>Same</u>	<u>Don't Know/ Refused</u>
December, 2006	22	18	56	4=100
September, 2006	16	25	55	4=100
January, 2006	20	22	55	3=100
Early October, 2005	20	32	45	3=100
Mid-September, 2005	18	37	43	2=100
Mid-May, 2005	18	24	55	3=100
January, 2005	27	18	52	3=100
August, 2004	36	9	47	8=100
Late February, 2004	39	12	41	8=100
September, 2003	37	17	43	3=100
May, 2003	43	19	35	3=100
Late March, 2003	33	23	37	7=100
January, 2003	30	20	44	6=100
Early October, 2002	34	18	42	6=100
June, 2002	30	20	46	4=100
January, 2002	44	17	36	3=100
January, 2001 <i>Newsweek</i>	18	33	44	5=100
June, 2000	15	24	55	6=100
Early October, 1998 ( <i>RVs</i> )	16	22	57	5=100
Early September, 1998	18	17	61	4=100
May, 1990	18	31	45	6=100
February, 1989	25	22	49	4=100
September, 1988 ( <i>RVs</i> )	24	16	51	9=100
May, 1988	24	20	46	10=100
January, 1988	22	26	45	7=100
January, 1984 <i>Newsweek (RVs)</i>	35	13	49	3=100

Now thinking about your own personal finances...

Q.16 How would you rate your own personal financial situation? Would you say you are in excellent shape, good shape, only fair shape or poor shape financially?

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Don't Know/ Refused</u>
December, 2006	8	40	35	16	1=100
Late October, 2006	9	40	33	16	2=100
March, 2006	9	39	36	15	1=100
January, 2006	7	39	37	15	2=100
Mid- May, 2005	7	37	39	16	1=100
January, 2005	10	41	34	14	1=100

**Q.16 CONTINUED...**

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Refused</u>
August, 2004	9	42	34	14	1=100
September, 2003	10	38	36	15	1=100
Late March, 2003	10	43	31	12	4=100
January, 2003	7	38	39	15	1=100
Early October, 2002	7	39	37	16	1=100
June, 2002	5	40	37	16	2=100
Late September, 2001	7	40	37	14	2=100
June, 2001	6	38	39	16	1=100
June, 2000	9	43	35	11	2=100
August, 1999	6	43	41	9	1=100
May, 1997	7	43	38	11	1=100
September, 1996 (RVs)	8	47	34	10	1=100
February, 1995	8	39	38	14	1=100
March, 1994	5	41	40	13	1=100
December, 1993	5	34	45	15	1=100
January, 1993 <i>U.S. News &amp; World Report</i>	4	33	46	16	1=100
October, 1992 <i>U.S. News &amp; World Report</i>	6	34	40	19	1=100
August, 1992 <i>U.S. News &amp; World Report</i>	5	30	47	17	1=100
May, 1992 <i>U.S. News &amp; World Report</i>	4	35	45	15	1=100
January, 1992 <i>U.S. News &amp; World Report</i>	4	32	45	18	1=100

Q.17 Over the course of the next year, do you think the financial situation of you and your family will improve a lot, improve some, get a little worse or get a lot worse?

	<u>Improve A lot</u>	<u>Improve Some</u>	<u>Get a Little Worse</u>	<u>Get a lot Worse</u>	<u>Stay the Same (VOL.)</u>	<u>Don't Know/ Refused</u>
December, 2006	10	57	13	3	14	3=100
January, 2006	10	51	14	5	16	4=100
Mid-May, 2005	10	51	15	5	15	4=100
January, 2005	10	54	14	4	15	3=100
August, 2004	13	57	9	3	12	6=100
September, 2003	11	53	15	4	14	3=100
Late March, 2003	12	51	15	4	11	7=100
January, 2003	9	51	18	5	13	4=100
Early October, 2002	10	54	13	5	12	6=100
June, 2002	11	55	15	4	11	4=100
January, 2002	12	53	15	5	11	4=100
Late September, 2001	9	46	16	4	17	8=100
June, 2001	11	52	15	4	14	4=100
January, 2001	11	46	18	9	12	4=100
January, 1999	17	55	7	3	14	4=100
May, 1997	12	56	10	2	17	3=100
February, 1995	11	53	13	3	17	3=100
March, 1994	10	57	11	3	16	3=100
October, 1992 <i>U.S. News &amp; W. Report</i>	9	51	14	3	15	8=100
August, 1992 <i>U.S. News &amp; W. Report</i>	6	50	20	5	14	5=100
May, 1992 <i>U.S. News &amp; W. Report</i>	8	49	22	4	13	4=100
January, 1992 <i>U.S. News &amp; W. Report</i>	9	46	19	5	16	5=100

Q.18 Thinking now about job opportunities where you live, would you say there are plenty of jobs available in your community or are jobs difficult to find?

	(VOL)			
	<u>Plenty of jobs available</u>	<u>Jobs are difficult to find</u>	<u>Lots of some jobs, few of others</u>	<u>DK/Refused</u>
December, 2006	40	49	5	6=100
March, 2006	37	56	3	4=100
January, 2006	33	56	6	5=100
Early October, 2005	36	56	4	4=100
May, 2005	30	60	6	4=100
January, 2005	32	58	5	5=100
Mid-September, 2004	31	52	6	11=100
August, 2004	34	55	4	7=100
Late April, 2004	30	57	4	9=100
Late February, 2004	31	59	5	6=100
Mid-January, 2004	27	60	6	7=100
October, 2003	24	66	5	5=100
June, 2002	31	59	4	6=100
June, 2001	42	44	8	6 =100
August, 1992 <i>U.S. News &amp; W. Report</i>	15	76	6	3 =100
May, 1992 <i>U.S. News &amp; W. Report</i>	16	77	4	3 =100
January, 1992 <i>U.S. News &amp; W. Report</i>	12	79	6	3 =100

Thinking now about Hurricane Katrina...

Q.19a How would you rate the job the federal government has done in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina?

	<u>Mid-Sept 2005<sup>7</sup></u>	<u>Early Sept 2005</u>
3 Excellent	8	8
17 Good	29	30
36 Only fair	30	29
40 Poor	31	29
<u>4</u> Don't know/Refused [VOL]	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
100	100	100

Q.19b From what you have heard or read, how much progress has been made so far in rebuilding New Orleans and the Gulf Coast following Hurricane Katrina [READ]?<sup>8</sup>

9 A lot
47 Some
33 Not much
5 None at all
<u>6</u> Don't Know/Refused
100

---

7 In Mid-September and Early September 2005 the question was worded: "...the job the federal government has been doing in response to Hurricane Katrina?"

8 The question wording is modified from a CBS News/New York Times poll last conducted August 17-21, 2006.

Q.19c Which concerns you more **[READ AND ROTATE]**?

- 21 That the government is spending too MUCH money on hurricane relief in the Gulf  
OR  
55 That the government is spending too LITTLE money on hurricane relief in the Gulf  
10 Neither (**VOL. DO NOT READ**)  
14 Don't know/Refused (**VOL. DO NOT READ**)  
100

**QUESTIONS 20-34 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

**NO QUESTIONS 35-36**

**ASK ALL:**

On a different subject...

Q.37 In general, do you think that free trade agreements like NAFTA, and the World Trade Organization, have been a good thing or a bad thing for the United States? **[INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT ASKS WHAT NAFTA IS, "The North American Free Trade Agreement"]**

		Late				Early			
		Oct	Dec	July	March	Dec	Sept	Nov	Sept
		<u>2005<sup>9</sup></u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1997</u>
44	Good thing	44	47	47	44	34	49	45	47
35	Bad thing	34	34	34	37	33	29	34	30
<u>21</u>	Don't know/Refused ( <b>VOL.</b> )	<u>22</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>23</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.38 Thinking about the financial situation of you and your family... Do you think these free trade agreements (like NAFTA and the WTO) have definitely helped, probably helped, probably hurt, or definitely hurt the financial situation of you and your family? **[INTERVIEWER: READ OUT FULL NAMES ONLY IF RESPONDENT IS UNCERTAIN]**

		July	Dec
		<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
3	Definitely helped	3	2
32	Probably helped	31	25
24	Probably hurt	25	24
12	Definitely hurt	16	14
11	Neither ( <b>VOL.</b> )	12	15
<u>18</u>	Don't know/Refused ( <b>VOL.</b> )	<u>13</u>	<u>20</u>
100		100	100

---

9 In October 2005 the question asked: "So far, do you think that NAFTA has been a good thing or a bad thing from a U.S. point of view?" In December 2003 the question wording asked about "free trade agreements like NAFTA and the WTO"; full names of the organizations were read out only if the respondent was uncertain. In Early September 2001 and earlier the question was worded: "NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement..."

Q.39 As I read some of the possible ways free trade agreements affect America, tell me what your impression is. First **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]**?

a. Do free trade agreements make the price of products sold in the U.S. higher, lower or not make a difference?

30 Higher  
32 Lower  
23 Not make a difference  
1 Mixed/Depends (**VOL. DO NOT READ**)  
14 Don't know/Refused (**VOL. DO NOT READ**)  
100

b. Do free trade agreements make the wages of American workers higher, lower, or not make a difference?

11 Higher  
44 Lower  
30 Not make a difference  
1 Mixed/Depends (**VOL. DO NOT READ**)  
14 Don't know/Refused (**VOL. DO NOT READ**)  
100

c. Do free trade agreements create jobs in the U.S., lead to job losses, or not make a difference?

12 Create jobs  
48 Lead to job losses  
25 Not make a difference  
2 Mixed/Depends (**VOL. DO NOT READ**)  
13 Don't know/Refused (**VOL. DO NOT READ**)  
100

d. Do free trade agreements make the American economy grow, slow the economy down, or not make a difference?

28 Make the economy grow  
34 Slow the economy down  
21 Not make a difference  
2 Mixed/Depends (**VOL. DO NOT READ**)  
15 Don't know/Refused (**VOL. DO NOT READ**)  
100

e. Are free trade agreements good for the people of developing countries, bad for the people of developing countries, or don't they make a difference?

57 Good  
9 Bad  
19 Don't make a difference  
1 Mixed/Depends (**VOL. DO NOT READ**)  
14 Don't know/Refused (**VOL. DO NOT READ**)  
100

Thinking about the issue of terrorism for a moment...

**ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=750]:**

Q.40F1 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 11<sup>th</sup> terrorist attacks?

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

**ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=752]:**

Q.41F2 In general, how well do you think the U.S. government is doing in reducing the threat of terrorism?  
[READ]

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

**ASK ALL:**

Q.42 Would you favor or oppose the following measures to curb terrorism: [INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE; OBSERVE FORM SPLITS]

		<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
a.	Requiring that all citizens carry a national identity card at all times to show to a police officer on request	57	39	4=100
	January, 2006	57	38	5=100
	August, 2003 <sup>10</sup>	56	40	4=100
	Late August, 2002	59	38	3=100
	Mid-September, 2001	70	26	4=100
b.F1	Allowing the U.S. government to monitor personal telephone calls and e-mails	34	61	5=100 (N=750)
	Late August, 2002	33	61	6=100
b.F2	Allowing the U.S. government to monitor your personal telephone calls and e-mails	22	75	3=100 (N=752)
	January, 2006	24	73	3=100
	Late August, 2002	22	76	2=100
	Mid-September, 2001	26	70	4=100
c.F1	Allowing the U.S. government to monitor credit card purchases	42	53	5=100 (N=750)
	Late August, 2002	43	51	6=100

10 In August 2003, the item was asked as a stand-alone question.



**Q.42 CONTINUED...**

		<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>	
c.F2	Allowing the U.S. government to monitor your credit card purchases	26	71	3=100	(N=752)
	January, 2006	29	68	3=100	
	Late August, 2002	32	63	5=100	
	Mid-September, 2001	40	55	5=100	
d.	Allowing airport personnel to do extra checks on passengers who appear to be of Middle-Eastern descent	57	38	5=100	
	January, 2006	57	38	5=100	
	Late August, 2002	59	38	3=100	