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Top Middle East Priority: Preventing Terrorism

Goal of Libyan Operation Less Clear to Public

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Andrew Kohut

President, Pew Research Center

Carroll Doherty and Michael Dimock

Associate Directors

Scott Keeter

Director of Survey Research

1615 L St, N.W., Suite 700 Washington, D.C. 20036 Tel (202) 419-4350 Fax (202) 419-4399 www.people-press.org

Top Middle East Priority: Preventing Terrorism Goal of Libyan Operation Less Clear to Public

Two weeks after U.S. and NATO forces began military operations in Libya, the public's reaction to the situation remains mixed. Half (50%) say the United States and its allies made the right decision in conducting airstrikes in Libya, while 37% say it was the wrong decision – a balance of opinion virtually unchanged from a week ago.

1

However, despite President Obama's speech to the nation explaining the justifications for military engagement last Monday, an increasing percentage say that the military action lacks a clear goal – 57% today, up from 50% a week ago. And by an overwhelming 66% to 25% margin, most say they would oppose the U.S. and its allies sending arms and military supplies to the anti-government groups in Libya.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted March 30-April 3 among 1,507 adults, finds public ambivalence about the implications of the broader changes in the Middle East.

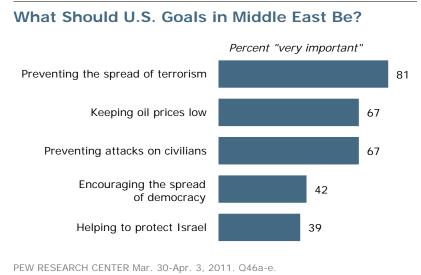
About four-in-ten (42%) believe that the

Fewer See Clear Goal in Libya, Most Oppose Arming Rebels

U.S. and allies conducting	Mar 24-27	Mar 30- Apr 3
airstrikes in Libya	%	%
Right decision	47	50
Wrong decision	36	37
Don't know	<u>17</u>	<u>13</u>
	100	100
U.S. and allies have clear goal?		
Yes, clear goal	39	30
No, do not	50	57
Don't know	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>
	100	100
U.S. and allies sending arms	Mar 10-13	Mar 30- Apr 3
and supplies to anti-gov't groups?	%	%
Favor	23	25
Oppose	69	66
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Mar.30-Apr. 3, 2011. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

recent protests and calls for change in a number of Middle Eastern countries will lead to lasting improvements for people living in these countries, while about as many (43%) say they will not. And by a 35% to 24% margin, more say these changes will be bad than good for the United States, with another 28% saying events in the Middle East will not have much effect on the U.S. In views of U.S. priorities for the Middle East, fully 81% say that preventing the spread of terrorism should be a very important goal of U.S. policy. Large majorities also say that preventing attacks on civilians and keeping oil prices low should be very important goals (67% each).



But there is less consensus when it comes to America's role in encouraging the

spread of democracy in the region. Just 42% say this should be a very important goal of U.S. policy in the Middle East. And just 39% say helping to protect Israel should be a very important policy goal for the United States.

Partisan Fissures Emerge over Libya

While the overall balance of opinion about the Libyan air strikes has remained stable, the issue is eliciting a decidedly partisan reaction for the first time. Over just the past week,

Republican opposition to the air strikes has grown substantially – 41% now say it was the wrong decision, up from 29% a week ago.

By contrast, Democratic support for the airstrikes has increased – 59% now say it was the right decision, up from 49% last week. As a result, while Republicans

Views of Libyan Operation Turn Partisan

U.S. and allies conducting airstrikes in Libya ...

	0		1		I
	Mar. 2	24-27	Mar. 30-Apr. 3		
	Right decision	Wrong decision	Right decision	Wrong decision	Change in "right dec"
	%	%	%	%	
Total	47	36	50	37	+3
Republican	54	29	47	41	-7
Democrat	49	36	59	29	+10
Independent	44	41	45	42	+ 1
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Mar. 30-Apr. 3, 2011. Q7.					

were at least as supportive of the decision to take military action in Libya a week ago, there is now a substantial divide along partisan lines.

Meanwhile, doubts about the objectives of the Libya action have grown across party lines, as the number of Republicans, Democrats and independents who say the allied

action has a clear goal has declined. Only about a quarter of Republicans (26%) and independents (27%) now say there is a clear goal for the airstrikes, down significantly from last week (41%, 35% respectively). And the balance of opinion among Democrats has turned negative, with just

39% saying the airstrikes

Doubts about Libyan Goal Increase among All Political Groups

Do U.S. and allies have a clear goal in Libya?

	March	า 24-27	March 3	30-April 3	
	Clear goal	No clear goal	Clear goal	No clear goal	Change in "clear goal"
	%	%	%	%	
Total	39	50	30	57	-9
Republican	41	52	26	63	-15
Democrat	48	43	39	49	-9
Independent	35	57	27	63	-8
PEW RESEARCH (CENTER Mar	. 30-Apr. 3, 20)11. Q7.		

have a clear goal, and 49% saying they do not.

Reactions to Middle East Upheavals

With news about protests and political changes in numerous countries in the Middle East and North Africa, there is little agreement about the long-term impact of these changes for the region and the United States.

Views of the Middle Eastern protests and changes are split along partisan lines, with Democrats more optimistic about the direction the region is headed, and Republicans more pessimistic.

By a 52% to 33% margin, Democrats are more likely to believe that recent events will lead to lasting improvements for people living in Middle Eastern countries. By almost exactly

Democrats Are More Optimistic about Middle East Changes

Will protests and changes in Middle East lead to lasting improvements	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
for people living in those countries?	%	%	%	%
Yes	42	32	52	41
No	43	52	33	45
Depends/Don't know	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>
	100	100	100	100
How will the protests and changes in the Middle East end up affecting the U.S.?				
Good for the U.S.	24	20	31	21
Bad for the U.S.	35	40	32	36
Won't have much effect	28	28	25	31
Depends/Don't know	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>
	100	100	100	100
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Mar 30-Apr 3, 2	011 043-4	4 Figures	may not ac	d to

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Mar. 30-Apr. 3, 2011. Q43-44. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

the same margin (52% to 32%) Republicans tend to believe that they will not. Democrats are split evenly over whether changes in the Middle East will end up being good (31%) or bad (32%) for the United States. Among Republicans, twice as many see the changes as bad for the U.S. (40%) as good (20%).

Differing Middle East Policy Goals

There is widespread agreement that stopping the spread of terrorism and preventing attacks on civilians should be top priorities in U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East. But Republicans are much more likely than Democrats or independents to view

Rating Middle East Foreign Policy Goals

% saying very important goal for	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
U.S. policy toward Middle East	%	%	%	%
Preventing spread of terrorism	81	88	82	78
Keeping oil prices low	67	75	65	63
Preventing attacks on civilians	67	68	67	67
Encouraging democracy	42	50	43	37
Helping to protect Israel	39	51	34	36
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Mar. 30-Apr. 3,	2011. Q46a-	e.		

keeping oil prices low and helping to protect Israel as top policy priorities.

Three-quarters of Republicans (75%) say keeping oil prices low should be a very important goal for U.S. policy in the region, compared with 65% of Democrats and 63% of independents. Keeping oil prices low also is viewed as very important by more of those with low incomes (77% of those with family incomes of less than \$30,000) than those with higher incomes (57% of those with incomes of \$75,000 or more).

There is an even wider partisan divide over the importance of helping to protect Israel. Half of Republicans (51%) say helping to protect Israel should be a very important goal for U.S. policy in the Middle East, compared with 34% of Democrats and 36% of independents. Among conservative Republicans, 62% see helping to protect Israel as a top policy concern, more than double the 27% of moderate Republicans who say this.

Nearly two-thirds of white evangelical Protestants (64%) say helping to protect Israel should be a very important policy goal, compared with 34% of white mainline Protestants and 36% of white Catholics.

More Republicans (50%) than Democrats (43%) or independents (37%) also say that encouraging the spread of democracy in the Middle East should be an important goal of

Conservatives, Evangelicals Say Protect Israel

% saying helping protect Israel is a very important goal

is a very important goar	
	%
Total	39
Men	44
Women	34
18-29	30
30-49	34
50-64	46
65+	50
Conservative Rep	62
Mod/Lib Rep	27
Independent	36
Cons/Mod Dem	34
Liberal Dem	33
Protestant	47
White evangelical	64
White mainline	34
Catholic	35
White Catholic	36
Unaffiliated	18

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Mar. 30-Apr. 3, 2011. Q46e. Whites are non-Hispanic.

U.S. policy. Fostering democracy in the region is a particularly low priority for young people: Just 29% of those under 30 say this should be a top policy goal for the United States, compared with 49% of those 50 and older.

Afghanistan Views Steady

There has been little change in the public's views about the military effort in Afghanistan in recent months. Currently, 50% say the U.S. military effort is going very well or fairly well, which is comparable with opinions in December (47% very/fairly well) and June (48%) of last year.

Support for keeping U.S. and NATO troops in Afghanistan until the situation there is stabilized had slipped from 53% last June to 44% in December. The new survey shows little change since then – 50% favor removing U.S. and NATO troops as soon as possible while 44% favor maintaining the troops in Afghanistan until the situation is stabilized.

Opinions about Afghan War Largely Unchanged

	June 2010	Dec 2010	Apr 2011
U.S. military effort is going	%	%	%
Very/fairly well	48	47	50
Not too/Not at all well	45	43	44
Don't know	7	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100	100
Should U.S./NATO keep troops in Afghanistan?			
Keep troops in until situation has stabilized	53	44	44
Remove as soon as possible	40	47	50
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Mar. 30-Apr. 3, 2011. Q56, Q58. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

As was the case in December, Republicans are far more supportive than either independents or Democrats of maintaining U.S. and NATO forces in Afghanistan until the situation there is stabilized. Currently, 55% of Republicans support keeping the troops in Afghanistan until the situation there is stable, compared with 43% of independents and 40% of Democrats. The long-range expectations for success in Afghanistan also have shown little change. About half of the public (49%) says it is very likely (10%) or somewhat likely (39%) that Afghanistan can become a country that is stable enough to withstand the threat posed by the Taliban and other extremist groups. Nearly as many (45%) say this is not too likely (29%) or not at all likely (16%). These opinions are little changed from November 2009 (46% likely/47% not likely).

Public Divided over Afghanistan's Long-Term Prospects

Likelihood Afghanistan can	Nov 2009	Apr 2011
withstand extremist threats	%	%
Very likely	10	10
Somewhat likely	36	39
Not too likely	29	29
Not at all likely	18	16
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Mar. 31-Apr. 3, 2011. Q59. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

While there are wide partisan differences over maintaining forces in Afghanistan, about half of Democrats (54%) and Republicans (50%) say it is at least somewhat likely that Afghanistan can eventually become a country that withstands the threat from extremist groups. Among independents, 46% say this is at least somewhat likely.

About the Survey

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted March 30-April 3, 2011 among a national sample of 1,507 adults 18 years of age or older living in the continental United States (1,001 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 506 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 215 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted by interviewers at Princeton Data Source under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. A combination of landline and cell phone random digit dial samples were used; both samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. Interviews were conducted in English. Respondents in the landline sample were selected by randomly asking for the youngest adult male or female who is now at home. Interviews in the cell sample were conducted with the person who answered the phone, if that person was an adult 18 years of age or older. For detailed information about our survey methodology, see http://people-press.org/methodology/

The combined landline and cell phone sample are weighted using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin, region, and population density to parameters from the March 2010 Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. The sample also is weighted to match current patterns of telephone status and relative usage of landline and cell phones (for those with both), based on extrapolations from the 2010 National Health Interview Survey. The weighting procedure also accounts for the fact that respondents with both landline and cell phones have a greater probability of being included in the combined sample and adjusts for household size within the landline sample. Sampling errors and statistical tests of significance take into account the effect of weighting. The following table shows the sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey:

Group	Sample Size	Plus or minus
Total sample	1,507	3.5 percentage points
Republicans	395	6.0 percentage points
Democrats	470	5.5 percentage points
Independents	561	5.0 percentage points

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request.

In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

About the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press

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 seven 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 Scott Keeter, Director of Survey Research Carroll Doherty and Michael Dimock, Associate Directors Michael Remez, Senior Writer Leah Christian and Jocelyn Kiley, Senior Researchers Robert Suls, Shawn Neidorf, and Alec Tyson, Research Associates Jacob Poushter, Research Analyst Danielle Gewurz, Research Assistant

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PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS APRIL 2011 POLITICAL SURVEY FINAL TOPLINE March 30-April 3, 2011 N=1507

Q.1 THROUGH Q.3 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

Q.4 THROUGH Q.6 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ASK ALL:

Thinking now about Libya...

Q.7 All things considered, do you think that the U.S. and its allies made the right decision or the wrong decision to conduct military air strikes in Libya?

	Right decision	Wrong decision	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	<u>ueersion</u> 50	<u>4000131011</u> 37	13
March 24-27, 2011	47	36	17
TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:			
Military force in Afghanistan			
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	52	38	10
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009 ¹	56	34	10
Jan 7-11, 2009	64	25	11
February, 2008	65	24	11
December, 2006	61	29	10
January, 2006	69	20	11
Military force in Irag			
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	41	51	7
January, 2009	43	49	8
November, 2008	39	50	11
Late October, 2008	38	56	6
Mid-October, 2008	40	54	6
Mid-September, 2008	43	50	7
June, 2008	39	55	6
April, 2008	37	57	6
Late February, 2008	38	54	8
Late December, 2007	36	56	8
October, 2007	39	54	7
September, 2007	42	50	8
July, 2007	41	53	6
June, 2007	40	51	9
April, 2007	45	47	8
March, 2007	43	49	8
February, 2007	40	54	6
Mid-January, 2007	40	51	9
Early January, 2007	40	53	7
December, 2006	42	51	7
Mid-November, 2006	41	51	8
Early November, 2006 (RVs)	45	48	7
Late October, 2006	43	47	10
Early October, 2006	45	47	8
Early September, 2006	49	43	8
August, 2006	45	46	9
July, 2006	44	50	6
June, 2006	49	44	7
April, 2006	47	46	7

1

In October 2009, the question was worded: "Do you think the United States' initial decision to use force in Afghanistan was the right decision or the wrong decision?"

	Right	Wrong	(VOL.)
	decision	decision	DK/Ref
March, 2006	45	49	6
February, 2006	51	44	5
January, 2006	45	47	8
December, 2005	47	48	5
Late October, 2005	48	45	7
Early October, 2005	44	50	6
Mid-September, 2005	49	44	7
July, 2005	49	44	7
June, 2005	47	45	8
February, 2005	47	47	6
January, 2005	51	44	5
December, 2004	49	44	7
November, 2004 (RVs)	48	41	11
Mid-October, 2004	46	42	12
Early October, 2004	50	39	11
September, 2004	53	39	8
August, 2004	53	41	6
July, 2004	52	43	5
June, 2004	55	38	7
May, 2004	51	42	7
Late April, 2004	54	37	9
Early April, 2004	57	35	8
Mid-March, 2004	55	39	6
Late February, 2004	60	32	8
Early February, 2004	56	39	5
Mid-January, 2004	65	30	5
Early January, 2004	62	28	10
December, 2003	67	26	7
October, 2003	60	33	7
September, 2003	63	31	6
August, 2003	63	30	7
Early July, 2003	67	24	9
May, 2003	74	20	6
April 10-16, 2003	74	19	7
April 8-9, 2003	74	19	7
April 2-7, 2003	72	20	8
March 28-April 1, 2003	69	25	6
March 25-27, 2003	74	21	5
March 23-24, 2003	74	21	5
March 20-22, 2003	71	22	7
Late January, 1991	77	15	8

Q.7 TRENDS FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...

Air strikes against Serbia to force them to agree to terms of the peace agreementand end the fighting in KosovoJuly 9-13, 1999682210

ASK ALL:

Q.8 Do you think the U.S. and its allies have a clear goal in taking military action in Libya, or not?

Mar 30-Apr 3		Mar 24-27
<u>2011</u>		<u>2011</u>
30	Yes, have a clear goal	39
57	No, do not	50
12	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	11

ASK ALL:

Q.9 Would you favor or oppose the U.S. and its allies sending arms and military supplies to antigovernment groups in Libya?

Mar 30-Apr 3		Mar 10-13
<u>2011</u>		<u>2011²</u>
25	Favor	23
66	Oppose	69
9	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	8

NO QUESTIONS 10-12

Q.13 THROUGH Q.35 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

NO QUESTIONS 36-42

ASK ALL:

Q.43 As you may know, there have been protests and calls for change in a number of Middle Eastern countries recently. From what you have read and heard, do you think these events will lead to lasting improvements for people living in these countries, or not?

Mar 30-Apr 3

2011

- 42 Yes, lasting improvements
- 43 No, no lasting improvements
- 3 Depends/Too soon to tell (VOL.)
- 12 Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

ASK ALL:

0.44 Do you think the anti-government protests and changes in the Middle East will end up being good for the United States, bad for the United States, or won't have much effect on the United States?

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

	Egypt
	Feb 2-7
	<u>2011³ </u>
Good	15
Bad	28
Won't have much effect	36
Depends/Too soon to tell (VOL.)	5
Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	7
	Bad Won't have much effect Depends/Too soon to tell (VOL.)

NO QUESTION 45

ASK ALL:

Q.46 Thinking about U.S. policies toward the Middle East, how important should each of the following goals be? (First,) Should [INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE] be a very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important goal? How about [NEXT ITEM]?

		Very important	Somewhat <u>important</u>		Not at all <u>important</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
а.	Helping to protect Israel Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	39	37	11	9	5
b.	Preventing the spread of terrorism Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	81	13	2	2	1

² For March 10-13, 2011 question was worded "sending arms and supplies to anti-government groups in Libya" and item was part of a list.

³ In February 2011, the question read "From what you've read and heard, do you think the anti-government protests and calls for political change in Egypt will end up being good for the United States, bad for the United States, or won't have much effect on the United States?"

Q.46 CONTINUED...

0.46	SONTINUED	Very <u>important</u>	Somewhat important	Not too <u>important</u>	Not at all <u>important</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
С.	Keeping oil prices low Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	67	23	6	3	1
d.	Encouraging the spread of democracy Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	42	36	10	6	5
e.	Preventing attacks on civilians Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	67	21	4	5	4

NO QUESTIONS 47-49

Q.50 THROUGH Q.51 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

NO QUESTION 52-55

ASK ALL:

Thinking about Afghanistan... Q.56 How well is the U.S. military effort in Afghanistan going? **[READ IN ORDER]**

	Very	Fairly	Not too	Not at	(VOL.)
	well	<u>well</u>	<u>well</u>	<u>all well</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	7	43	29	15	7
Dec 1-5, 2010	8	39	28	15	10
Jul 8-11, 2010	9	40	31	9	11
Jun 16-20, 2010	8	40	32	13	7
Mar 10-14, 2010	9	43	22	13	13
Dec 9-13, 2009	7	39	32	11	10
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	4	32	41	16	6
Jan 7-11, 2009	7	38	34	11	10
February, 2008	10	38	31	10	11

NO QUESTION 57

ASK ALL:

Q.58 Do you think the U.S. and NATO should keep military troops in Afghanistan until the situation has stabilized, or do you think the U.S. and NATO should remove their troops as soon as possible?

	Keep troops		
	<u>in Afghanistan</u>	<u>their troops</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	44	50	6
Dec 1-5, 2010	44	47	8
Jul 8-11, 2010	47	42	11
Jun 16-20, 2010	53	40	6
Apr 15-May 5, 2010 (GAP)	48	45	7
Sep 10-15, 2009 (GAP)	50	43	7
June, 2009 (GAP)	57	38	5
Mid-Sept, 2008	61	33	6
April, 2008 (GAP)	50	44	6
Late Feb, 2008	61	32	7
May, 2007 (GAP)	50	42	7

ASK ALL:

Q.59 In the long run, how likely is it that Afghanistan can become a country that is stable enough to withstand the threat posed by the Taliban or other extremist groups? **[READ]**

Mar 30-Apr 3 2011		Oct 28-Nov 8 2009
2011		2007
10	Very likely	10
39	Somewhat likely	36
29	Not too likely	29
16	Not at all likely	18
5	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	8

NO QUESTIONS 60-65

Q.66 THROUGH Q.73 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

PARTY In politics TODAY, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or independent? ASK IF INDEP/NO PREF/OTHER/DK/REF (PARTY=3,4,5,9):

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to the Republican Party or more to the Democratic Party?

				(VOL.)	(VOL.)			
	Denvikligen	Democrat		No	Other	(VOL.)	Lean	Lean
Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	<u>Republican</u> 25	<u>Democrat</u> 32	Independent 37	<u>prererence</u> 3	party *	<u>DK/Ref</u> 3	<u>Rep</u> 17	<u>Dem</u> 16
Mar 8-14, 2011	23	32	38	3	*	2	17	15
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011		33	37	3	*	3	15	16
Feb 2-7, 2011	24	31	39	3	*	2	16	16
Jan 5-9, 2011	27	32	35	4	*	2	15	14
Dec 1-5, 2010	25	33	34	5	1	2	13	14
Nov 4-7, 2010	26	30	37	4	*	2	17	13
Oct 27-30, 2010	25	34	31	6	1	4	13	11
Oct 13-18, 2010	25	31	36	4	*	3	16	13
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	D 24	32	39	2	*	2	15	17
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	26	33	34	4	*	3	14	14
Jun 16-20, 2010	27	34	34	3	1	2	15	15
Apr 21-26, 2010	26	33	36	3	1	3	16	13
Mar 11-21, 2010	28	34	32	3	*	3	13	12
Mar 10-14, 2010	22	33	37	6	*	3	14	13
Yearly Totals								
2010	25.2	32.7	35.2	3.6	.4	2.8	14.5	14.1
2009	23.9	34.4	35.1	3.4	.4	2.8	13.1	15.7
2008	25.7	36.0	31.5	3.6	.3	3.0	10.6	15.2
2007	25.3	32.9	34.1	4.3	.4	2.9	10.9	17.0
2006	27.8	33.1	30.9	4.4	.3	3.4	10.5	15.1
2005	29.3	32.8	30.2	4.5	.3	2.8	10.3	14.9
2004	30.0	33.5	29.5	3.8	.4	3.0	11.7	13.4
2003	30.3	31.5	30.5	4.8	.5	2.5	12.0	12.6
2002	30.4	31.4	29.8	5.0	.7	2.7	12.4	11.6
2001	29.0	33.2	29.5	5.2	.6	2.6	11.9	11.6
2001 Post-Sept 11	30.9	31.8	27.9 30.9	5.2 5.1	.6	3.6 1.7	11.7 12.1	9.4 13.5
<i>2001 Pre-Sept 11</i> 2000	<i>27.3</i> 28.0	<i>34.4</i> 33.4	<i>30.9</i> 29.1	<i>5.1</i> 5.5	.6 .5	3.6	12.1 11.6	13.5
1999	26.6	33.4 33.5	33.7	5.5 3.9	.5 .5	3.0 1.9	13.0	14.5
1998	27.9	33.5	31.1	4.6	.3	2.3	11.6	14.5
1997	28.0	33.4	32.0	4.0	.4	2.3	12.2	14.1
1996	28.9	33.9	31.8	3.0	.4	2.0	12.1	14.9
1995	31.6	30.0	33.7	2.4	.6	1.3	15.1	13.5
1994	30.1	31.5	33.5	1.3		3.6	13.7	12.2
1993	27.4	33.6	34.2	4.4	1.5	2.9	11.5	14.9
1992	27.6	33.7	34.7	1.5	0	2.5	12.6	16.5

PARTY/PARTYLN CONTI	NUED Republican	Democrat	Independent	No	(VOL.) Other <u>party</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>	Lean <u>Rep</u>	Lean <u>Dem</u>
1991 1990 1989 1987	30.9 30.9 33 26	31.4 33.2 33 35	33.2 29.3 34 39	0 1.2 	1.4 1.9 	3.0 3.4 	14.7 12.4 	10.8 11.3