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Party Images Unchanged With a Week To Go
SUPPORT FOR POTENTIAL MILITARY ACTION SLIPS TO 55%

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Party Images Unchanged With a Week To Go

SUPPORT FOR POTENTIAL MILITARY ACTION SLIPS TO 55%

A growing number of Americans oppose military action in Iraq, amid widespread concern over the potential negative consequences of war. For the first time since the Iraq debate intensified this summer, a majority of Democrats oppose the use of force to remove Saddam Hussein from power. And while a 55% majority still favors military action, this is fewer than the more than six-in-ten who have consistently supported that option since late August. A third (34%) now oppose military action, up from 28% earlier this month and 21% in late August.

The public's leading concern arising from a possible conflict is that Iraq will deploy chemical or biological weapons against U.S. forces; six-in-ten (59%) say they worry a great deal about this. A 52% majority expresses concern about the general prospect of heavy military casualties. And compared with the first Persian Gulf War, many more Americans fear a conflict with Iraq will raise the risk of terrorism in the United States. Half (51%) express that concern now, compared with just a third in late January 1991, after the Gulf War began.

	Late <u>Aug</u> %	Mid- <u>Sept</u> %	Early <u>Oct</u> %	Late <u>Oct</u> %
<i>Military action in Iraq</i>				
Favor	64	64	62	55
Even without allies	30	33	--	27
Only if allies agree	30	25	--	23
Don't know	4	6	--	5
Oppose	21	23	28	34
Don't know	<u>15</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>
	100	100	100	100

As in previous surveys, support for using force against Iraq declines markedly in the absence of allied backing for such an operation. Fewer than three-in-ten (27%) say they would favor military action against Baghdad if the allies do not go along, down from 33% in mid-September.

The latest nationwide Pew Research Center survey of 1,751 adults (1,305 registered voters), conducted October 17-27, shows that massive public interest in the sniper attacks in the Washington D.C. area has overshadowed the debate over war in Iraq. Nearly two-thirds of the public (65%) followed news about the sniper case very closely, making it the top news story of the year. While a majority (53%) tracked the Iraq debate very closely, that is down from 60% in early October.

The survey finds that, with midterm elections less than a week away, the prospect of war with Iraq and other major national issues are not affecting voters' views of the two parties. Republicans continue to be seen as better able to handle Iraq and terrorism, while Democrats hold the advantage on Social Security. Perhaps most important, neither party has a significant edge on the economy, the issue that voters most want to hear discussed in their state and local races (see "Americans Thinking About Iraq, But Focused on the Economy," Oct. 10).

Half of Democrats Now Oppose War

The decline in public support for using force against Iraq is evident among all demographic and political groups, but the decrease has been particularly noteworthy among African-Americans. Just three-in-ten (31%) support military action today, down 12 percentage points since early October. Support also has slipped among liberals, people age 65 and older, residents of the Northeast and those with less than a high school diploma (down at least 11 points each).

The falloff in support for military action has been comparable among Democrats and Republicans (nine points and seven points, respectively). But a majority of Democrats (51%) now oppose using force to oust Saddam, while 40% favor military action. In early October, Democrats supported military action, 49%-43%.

While majorities of every other age group back military action, those age 65 and older, on balance, are opposed. Nearly half (47%) oppose military action, while just 39% are supportive. And there continues to be a gender gap over taking action against Iraq with men more supportive than women of using force against Saddam (59%-50%).

<i>Favor military action in Iraq</i>	Early Oct %	Late Oct %	<i>Change</i>
Total	62	55	-7
Men	68	59	-9
Women	56	50	-6
White	65	59	-6
Black	43	31	-12
Hispanic	63	55	-8
Under 30	65	56	-9
30-49	66	60	-6
50-64	61	55	-6
65+	50	39	-11
Conservative	69	65	-4
Moderate	61	55	-6
Liberal	51	40	-11
Conserv Rep	80	76	-4
Mod/Lib Rep	79	71	-8
Cons/Mod Dem	53	43	-10
Liberal Dem	37	33	-4

Bush Making the Case?

In September, President Bush made significant progress in explaining his case for military action in Iraq to the American public, but the new poll indicates that, if anything, he has lost ground in this effort since then. The public is split over whether Bush has clearly explained the U.S. stakes in Iraq – 48% say he has, while 45% disagree.

<i>Has Bush explained clearly?</i>	Late Aug %	Mid Sept %	Late Oct %
Yes	37	52	48
No	52	37	45
Don't know	11	11	7
	100	100	100

Last month, following Bush's well-received speeches at the United Nations and for the commemoration of the 9/11 anniversary, a 52% majority thought Bush had presented a clear rationale for using force, while just 37% said he had not. The perception that Bush is not making a clear case for war has increased among all demographic groups.

Leading Worries: Chemical Attacks, Casualties

Americans express a number of concerns over the possible consequences of military action, including the use of chemical or biological weapons against U.S. troops, high casualties among U.S. troops or Iraqi civilians, increased terrorism against the U.S., the difficulty of stabilizing Iraq after a war, and the specter of all-out war in the Middle East. Only 17% of the public is not worried a “great deal” about at least one of these potential problems, and over a quarter (27%) are worried about five or all six.

Americans today are much more worried about the possibility that war with Iraq might lead to increased terrorism in the U.S. than was the case in 1991 when this question was first asked (51% now worry a great deal, compared with 33% in January 1991 after the war began). There is also somewhat greater concern about the prospect of a large number of Iraqi civilian casualties (40% now worry a great deal, compared with 33% in 1991). By contrast, concern about American casualties – while high – is nonetheless lower than in 1991. Currently, 52% worry a great deal that U.S. forces might sustain a lot of casualties in a war with Iraq; in 1991, 57% worried a great deal about this.

	<u>Great</u> <u>deal</u> %	<u>Fair</u> <u>amount</u> %	<u>Not</u> <u>much</u> %	<u>DK/</u> <u>Ref</u> %
Chemical/bio attacks on US troops	59	26	13	2=100
Many US casualties	52	28	18	2=100
Late January 1991	57	30	12	1=100
More domestic terrorism	51	26	20	3=100
Late January 1991	33	38	28	1=100
All-out Mideast war	46	27	25	2=100
Long postwar role	43	25	27	5=100
Iraqi civilian casualties	40	30	27	3=100
Late January 1991	33	35	28	4=100

Concern about the spread of war throughout the region is also on the minds of many Americans, with 46% of respondents saying they worry a great deal about all-out war in the Middle East. And another 43% worry a great deal that it will take a long time to stabilize Iraq after the war is over. The Pew Research Center’s early October poll found 60% of the public supportive of a major U.S. effort to rebuild Iraq if there is a war and establish a stable government there.

Opponents Have Many Concerns

When it comes to the threat of chemical or biological attacks against U.S. forces, supporters of military action are nearly as likely to be very worried (59%) as war opponents (62%). But on other issues there is a larger gap. Just under half (46%) of those in favor of war in Iraq worry a great deal about heavy U.S. casualties and an increased risk of terrorism. Six-in-ten war opponents worry a great deal about these problems. And supporters are significantly less concerned about the conflict spreading throughout the Middle East (38%), the difficulty of stabilizing Iraq (34%) or the prospect of large numbers of Iraqi civilian casualties (30%).

Stable Party Images

Despite heavy campaigning in many parts of the country, voters' perceptions of the political parties have changed little over the past few months. More voters express confidence in the Republicans' ability to deal with the threat of terrorism here in the U.S. (by a 44% to 27% margin), while Democrats have a significant advantage when it comes to making the Social Security system financially sound (42% vs. 31% who think the GOP would do better).

And neither party has a clear advantage in being seen as better able to handle the economy – four-in-ten give the Democrats the edge on this issue, 37% the Republicans. This is virtually unchanged from surveys conducted earlier this month and in early September. In January, the GOP had a significant lead on this issue (45%-33%).

Republicans are still seen as better able to make wise decisions about what to do in Iraq, though by a slightly narrower margin than earlier this month. Republicans have a nine-point edge on this issue today, with 42% of voters favoring the Republicans on Iraq, and a third placing more confidence in the Democrats to better handle this issue. The GOP had a 46%-30% edge in early October.

Which Party Can Best Handle ... (among registered voters)				
	Repub Party	Dem Party	Both/ Neither	DK/ Ref
	%	%	%	%
Terrorist threat	44	27	17	12=100
Early Oct	44	28	12	16=100
Early Sept	45	23	20	12=100
January	50	16	6	28=100
Iraq situation	42	33	12	13=100
Early Oct	46	30	11	13=100
Economy	37	40	11	12=100
Early Oct	37	41	9	13=100
Early Sept	37	37	15	11=100
January	45	33	5	17=100
Social Security	31	42	15	12=100
Early Sept	31	39	18	12=100
January	30	41	6	23=100
Gun control	36	38	10	16=100
April 2000	31	40	11	18=100
June 1999	34	42	13	11=100

Voters are split over which party best reflects their views on gun control (38% Democrats, 36% Republicans). The Democrats' modest advantage, evident before and during the 2000 presidential campaign, has disappeared. As in the past, there is a gender gap on gun control; men favor Republicans (45%-35%), while women favor Democrats (41%-28%).

President Bush's job performance rating stands at 59%, which is largely unchanged since early October (61%). Over the last two months, Bush's ratings have hovered in the 60% range, with the exception of his 67% score in mid-September following his speeches at 9/11 anniversary ceremonies and the United Nations. The president's ratings are currently about 10 points higher than in the summer of 2001, prior to the 9/11 attacks, when they stood at about 50%.

Sniper Attacks Lead News Index

Nearly two-thirds of Americans (65%) say they paid very close attention to news of the sniper attacks in the Washington, D.C. area, making it the year's top news story. This interest is not limited to the region where the shootings occurred. Fully nine-in-ten in every part of the country say they followed this story at least fairly closely.

The only story this year to approach that level of interest has been the continuing debate about possible military action against Iraq. Six-in-ten Americans followed that story very closely in early October, but interest subsided a bit to 53% in the current survey.

Voter interest in the midterm elections continues to be on par with previous campaigns. More than six-in-ten (62%) are following campaign news at least fairly closely, with 28% saying they follow news about candidates and the election very closely.

A quarter of the public closely followed North Korea's admission that it has been secretly developing nuclear weapons, while 20% paid very close attention to the suspected terrorist bombing of a nightclub in Bali, Indonesia.

	<u>Very Closely</u> %	<u>Fairly Closely</u> %	<u>Followed Story</u> %
1. Sniper Shootings (Late Oct)	65	26	= 91
2. Debate on Iraq* (Early Oct)	60	28	= 88
3. War in Afghanistan* (Jan)	51	35	= 86
4. Terrorism defenses* (Jul)	51	33	= 84
5. Court ruling on Pledge (Jul)	52	27	= 79
6. Kidnapped children (Sept)	49	30	= 79
7. Violence in Mid-East* (Apr)	44	33	= 77
8. U.S. Economy* (Feb)	35	40	= 75
9. 9/11 Anniversary (Sept)	39	35	= 74
10. Catholic priest scandals* (Jun)	38	36	= 74

* Interest in these stories was tracked over many months – highest reported interest shown here.

PERCENT FOLLOWING EACH NEWS STORY "VERY CLOSELY"

	<u>Sniper Shootings Near WDC</u> %	<u>Debate over Iraq</u> %	<u>State/District Election Campaigns*</u> %	<u>North Korean Nuclear Weapons</u> %	<u>Terrorism in Bali, Indonesia</u> %	<u>(N)</u>
Total	65	53	28	25	20	(1751)
Sex						
Male	62	56	30	29	20	(864)
Female	67	50	27	22	20	(887)
Race						
White	62	53	26	24	19	(1405)
Non-white	75	53	38	27	25	(311)
Black	82	55	46	28	29	(160)
Hispanic [^]	66	42	21	24	12	(139)
Age						
Under 30	61	42	20	15	12	(345)
30-49	64	53	24	22	18	(687)
50+	67	58	34	34	26	(687)
Education						
College Grad.	62	60	26	25	21	(573)
Some College	66	55	28	26	20	(442)
High School Grad.	67	51	30	26	18	(572)
<H.S. Grad.	61	42	30	22	23	(157)
Region						
East	65	55	30	28	24	(229)
Midwest	62	50	29	22	18	(463)
South	70	54	31	28	22	(607)
West	59	52	21	20	17	(452)
Party ID						
Republican	69	58	30	28	21	(543)
Democrat	66	53	31	26	22	(520)
Independent	62	50	23	23	18	(562)
Registered Voter						
Yes	66	57	28	28	21	(1305)
No	60	42	-	18	17	(446)

[^] The designation, Hispanic, is unrelated to the white-black categorization.

* Based on registered voters; Ns do not apply.

Question: Now I will read a list of some things that have been in the news this past month. As I read each item, tell me if you happened to follow this news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely?

TREND IN OPINION OF MILITARY ACTION AGAINST IRAQ

	--- Early October 2002 ---			--- Late October 2002 ---			Change in Favor
	Favor %	Oppose %	DK %	Favor %	Oppose %	DK %	
Total	62	28	10=100	55	34	11=100	-7
Sex							
Male	68	24	8	59	31	10	-9
Female	56	32	12	50	38	12	-6
Race							
White	65	25	10	59	31	10	-6
Non-white	49	42	9	38	50	12	-11
Black	43	47	10	31	57	12	-12
Hispanic [^]	63	24	13	55	35	10	-8
Race and Sex							
White Men	72	21	7	64	28	8	-8
White Women	59	28	13	54	33	13	-5
Age							
Under 30	65	27	8	56	36	8	-9
30-49	66	26	8	60	31	9	-6
50-64	61	28	11	55	31	14	-6
65+	50	34	16	39	47	14	-11
Sex and Age							
Men under 50	71	23	6	63	28	9	-8
Women under 50	60	30	10	55	36	9	-5
Men 50+	64	27	9	54	36	10	-10
Women 50+	50	34	16	43	41	16	-7
Education							
College Grad.	57	34	9	50	41	9	-7
Some College	63	26	11	58	31	11	-5
High School Grad.	66	25	9	58	31	11	-8
<H.S. Grad.	60	30	10	49	39	12	-11
Family Income*							
\$75,000+	66	28	6	62	31	7	-4
\$50,000-\$74,999	72	19	9	60	30	10	-12
\$30,000-\$49,999	62	29	9	60	32	8	-2
\$20,000-\$29,999	63	30	7	53	35	12	-10
<\$20,000	51	38	11	45	42	13	-6

[^] The designation Hispanic is unrelated to the white-black categorization.

* The Family Income categories for Late October 2002 range from \$60,000+, \$40,000-\$59,999, \$30,000-\$39,999, \$20,000-\$29,999 and below \$20,000.

Question: Would you favor or oppose taking military action in Iraq to end Saddam Hussein's rule?

Continued ...

	--- Early October 2002 ---			--- Late October 2002 ---			Change in Favor
	Favor %	Oppose %	DK %	Favor %	Oppose %	DK %	
Total	62	28	10=100	55	34	11=100	-7
Region							
East	60	32	8	48	41	11	-12
Midwest	64	25	11	56	35	9	-8
South	62	28	10	58	31	11	-4
West	61	29	10	54	35	11	-7
Religious Affiliation							
Total White Protestant	66	23	11	62	27	11	-4
White Protestant Evangelical	67	23	10	63	25	12	-4
White Prot. Non-Evangelical	67	22	11	60	30	10	-7
White Catholic	68	24	8	62	29	9	-6
Secular	60	33	7	50	42	8	-10
Party ID							
Republican	80	10	10	73	17	10	-7
Democrat	49	43	8	40	51	9	-9
Independent	61	30	9	53	36	11	-8
Party and Ideology							
Conservative Republican	80	11	9	76	15	9	-4
Moderate/Liberal Republican	79	10	11	71	18	11	-8
Conservative/Moderate Democrat	53	38	9	43	49	8	-10
Liberal Democrat	37	56	7	33	61	6	-4
Bush Approval							
Approve	77	15	8	72	18	10	-5
Disapprove	32	59	9	27	67	6	-5

ABOUT THIS SURVEY

Results for the *Late-October Omnibus* survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates among a nationwide sample of 1,751 adults, 18 years of age or older, during the period October 17-27, 2002. Based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus 2.5 percentage points. For results based on Registered Voters (N=1,305), the sampling error is plus or minus 3 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.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESS
LATE OCTOBER 2002 NII OMNIBUS
FINAL TOPLINE
October 17 - 27, 2002
N=1751

Q.1 Do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling his job as president? **[IF DK ENTER AS DK. IF DEPENDS PROBE ONCE WITH: Overall do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling his job as president? [IF STILL DEPENDS ENTER AS DK]**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
Late October, 2002	59	29	12=100
Early October, 2002	61	30	9=100
Mid-September, 2002	67	22	11=100
Early September, 2002	63	26	11=100
Late August, 2002	60	27	13=100
August, 2002	67	21	12=100
Late July, 2002	65	25	10=100
July, 2002	67	21	12=100
June, 2002	70	20	10=100
April, 2002	69	18	13=100
Early April, 2002	74	16	10=100
February, 2002	78	13	9=100
January, 2002	80	11	9=100
Mid-November, 2001	84	9	7=100
Early October, 2001	84	8	8=100
Late September, 2001	86	7	7=100
Mid-September, 2001	80	9	11=100
Early September, 2001	51	34	15=100
August, 2001	50	32	18=100
July, 2001	51	32	17=100
June, 2001	50	33	17=100
May, 2001	53	32	15=100
April, 2001	56	27	17=100
March, 2001	55	25	20=100
February, 2001	53	21	26=100

Q.2 Now I will read a list of some things that have been in the news this past month. As I read each item, tell me if you happened to follow this news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely. **[INSERT ITEM; ROTATE]**

		Very Closely	Fairly Closely	Not too Closely	Not at all Closely	DK/ Ref.
a.	Debate over the possibility that the U.S. will take military action in Iraq	53	33	8	5	1=100
	Early October, 2002	60	28	6	5	1=100
	Early September, 2002 ¹	48	29	15	6	2=100
b.	News about candidates and election campaigns in your state and district					
	BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1305]:					
	Late October, 2002	28	34	24	13	1=100
	Early October, 2002	21	46	22	10	1=100
	Early September, 2002	20	34	29	16	1=100
	Late October, 1998	26	45	20	9	*=100
	Early October, 1998	21	43	24	11	1=100
	Early September, 1998	20	35	28	17	*=100
	Early August, 1998	16	35	25	24	*=100
	June, 1998	12	31	32	25	*=100
	April, 1998 ²	19	37	23	21	*=100
	November, 1994	23	49	21	7	*=100
	October, 1994	18	43	28	10	1=100
	Early October, 1994	28	37	21	14	*=100
	September, 1994	22	37	28	13	*=100
	November, 1990 ³	44	36	13	7	*=100
	October, 1990 ⁴	18	32	28	22	*=100
c.	Sniper shootings near Washington D.C.	65	26	6	3	*=100
d.	The terrorist bombing of a nightclub in Bali, Indonesia	20	34	25	20	1=100
e.	North Korea's admission that it has been secretly developing nuclear weapons	25	31	23	20	1=100

1 In Early September 2002 the question was worded, "...U.S. will invade Iraq."

2 In April 1998, September 1994 and October 1990, story was listed as "Candidates and election campaigns in your state."

3 In November 1990, story was listed as "Candidates and elections in your state."

4 October 1990 trend based on total respondents.

Q.3 Next, please tell me if you think the REPUBLICAN Party or the DEMOCRATIC Party could do a better job in each of the following areas... (First,) which party could do a better job of...[INSERT ITEM]

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1305]:

	Republican Party	Democratic Party	(VOL.) Both Equally	(VOL.) Neither	Don't Know
a. Dealing with the economy	37	40	5	6	12=100
Early October, 2002	37	41	4	5	13=100
Early September, 2002	37	37	9	6	11=100
January, 2002	45	33	--	5	17=100
May, 2001 ⁵	33	46	8	4	9=100
June, 1999	35	45	9	3	8=100
March, 1999	39	45	5	3	8=100
Early September, 1998	41	37	9	4	9=100
March, 1998	39	41	13	3	4=100
October, 1994	46	33	5	6	10=100
October, 1992 ⁶	36	45	10	0	9=100
October, 1990 ⁷	37	35	0	0	28=100
b. Making wise decisions about what to do in Iraq	42	33	6	6	13=100
Early October, 2002	46	30	7	4	13=100
c. Dealing with the terrorist threat at home	44	27	11	6	12=100
Early October, 2002	44	28	7	5	16=100
Early September, 2002	45	23	14	6	12=100
January, 2002	50	16	--	6	28=100
d. Reflecting your views about gun control	36	38	5	5	16=100
April, 2000 ⁸	31	40	4	7	18=100
June, 1999	34	42	4	9	11=100
Gen. Public: Dec. 1993	32	42	--	8	18=100
e. Taking steps to make the Social Security system financially sound	31	42	6	9	12=100
Early September, 2002	31	39	8	10	12=100
January, 2002	30	41	--	6	23=100
May, 2001 ⁹	36	43	6	6	9=100
January, 2001	37	45	--	7	11=100
June, 1999	35	39	5	9	12=100
January, 1999	28	47	--	7	18=100
Early September, 1998	37	41	8	6	8=100
May, 1990	30	42	--	16	12=100

⁵ Trend was worded: "... keeping the country prosperous?"

⁶ Gallup poll conducted Oct. 23-25, 1992 based on registered voters.

⁷ Gallup poll conducted Oct 25-28, 1990, based on general population.

⁸ In April 2000, this item was not asked as part of a series.

⁹ For May 2001, June 1999, Early September 1998 and May 1990, the question was worded, "Please tell me if you think the Republican Party or the Democratic Party could do a better job in each of the following areas ... keeping Social Security financially sound?"

On another subject...

Q.4 Would you favor or oppose taking military action in Iraq to end Saddam Hussein's rule?

IF FAVOR ATTACK ("1" IN Q.4), ASK:

Q.5 Should we attack Iraq only if our major allies agree to join us, or attack Iraq even if allies do not want to join us?

		Early	Mid-	Late	----- Gallup ¹⁰ -----				
		Oct	Sept	Aug	June	Nov	Feb	June	March
		<u>2002</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1992</u>
55	Favor	62	64	64	59	74	52	70	55
27	Even if allies won't join	--	33	30	--	--	--	--	--
23	Only if allies agree	--	25	30	--	--	--	--	--
5	Don't know/Refused	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
34	Oppose	28	23	21	34	20	42	27	40
<u>11</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

ASK ALL:

Q.6 Do you think George W. Bush has explained clearly what's at stake as to why the U.S. might use military force to end the rule of Saddam Hussein, or do you think he has not explained the reasons clearly enough?

		Mid-Sept	Late Aug	<i>New York Times</i>
		<u>2002</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>Aug 1990¹¹</u>
48	Explained clearly	52	37	50
45	Not clearly	37	52	41
<u>7</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>
100		100	100	100

Q.7 In your view, has there been too much, too little, or the right amount of discussion of ways to deal with Saddam Hussein other than using military force?

16	Too much
50	Too little
25	Right amount
<u>9</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

¹⁰ Gallup trend was worded "Would you favor or oppose sending American troops back to the Persian Gulf in order to remove Saddam Hussein from power in Iraq?"

¹¹ New York Times trend was worded "Do you think George Bush has explained clearly what's at stake and why the U.S. is sending troops to Saudi Arabia, or do you think ..."

Q.8 Thinking about a possible war with Iraq, how worried are you that [INSERT ITEM; ROTATE] – a great deal, a fair amount, or not much? ... How worried are you that [INSERT NEXT ITEM, REPEAT RESPONSE CATEGORIES FOR EACH ITEM]?¹²

		<u>A Great Deal</u>	<u>A Fair Amount</u>	<u>Not Much</u>	<u>DK/Ref.</u>
a.	U.S. forces might sustain a lot of casualties Late January, 1991	52 57	28 30	18 12	2=100 1=100
b.	Iraq might use biological or chemical weapons against U.S. troops	59	26	13	2=100
c.	Many Iraqi civilians might be killed Late January, 1991	40 33	30 35	27 28	3=100 4=100
d.	This might increase the chances of a terrorist attack within the U.S. Late January, 1991 ¹³	51 33	26 38	20 28	3=100 1=100
e.	It will take a long time to make Iraq a stable and peaceful country after the war	43	25	27	5=100
f.	It might lead to an all-out war in the Middle East	46	27	25	2=100

¹² Trend questions were asked after the onset of the Gulf War in 1991.

¹³ In 1991 the item was “terrorists might strike within the U.S.”