



THE PEW RESEARCH CENTER
For The People & The Press

NEWS Release
1150 18th Street, N.W., Suite 975
Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel (202) 293-3126
Fax (202) 293-2569

EMBARGOED

FOR RELEASE: THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 2003, 4:00 P.M.

Majority Says Bush Has Yet to Make the Case
PUBLIC WANTS PROOF OF IRAQI WEAPONS PROGRAM

Also Inside ...

- W 62% – Bush Has Already Decided on War
- W Concerns over N. Korea Rise, China Fall
- W Dem Candidates Mostly Invisible
- W More See Abortion Coverage as Unfair

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Andrew Kohut, Director
Scott Keeter, Associate Director
Carroll Doherty, Editor
Michael Dimock, Research Director
Elizabeth Mueller Gross, Special Projects Director
Nilanthi Samaranayake, Peyton Craighill and Nicole Speulda, Project Directors
Pew Research Center for The People & The Press
202/293-3126
<http://www.people-press.org>

Majority Says Bush Has Yet to Make the Case
PUBLIC WANTS PROOF OF IRAQI WEAPONS PROGRAM

A two-thirds majority of the public continues to express qualified support for the *idea of* using military force to end the rule of Saddam Hussein. But the Bush administration may face a major challenge in winning public support for the use of force if U.N. weapons inspections yield anything less than evidence that Iraq has been hiding weapons of mass destruction. Only about three-in-ten Americans say they would favor war in Iraq if no weapons program is discovered, even if there is no proof that Iraq is *not* hiding weapons.

There is greater support for using force if the U.N. inspectors conclude that Iraq has the capacity to *make* weapons of mass destruction, but does not possess them. But in this case the public is split (46% in favor, 47% opposed). The only possible outcome in which a clear majority backs military action is if the inspections show that Iraq is actually hiding weapons of mass destruction. If that were to occur, Americans would support the use of force by 76%-17% .

<i>What to do if inspectors find ...</i>	<i>Military Force</i>		
	<i>Favor</i> %	<i>Oppose</i> %	<i>DK</i> %
Iraq is hiding weapons	76	17	7=100
Iraq is hiding ability to easily make weapons	46	47	7=100
No weapons, but Iraq can't prove otherwise	29	63	8=100
No weapons, but inspectors can't assure Iraq has none	28	62	10=100

The latest Pew Research Center nationwide survey of 1,218 Americans, conducted Jan. 8-12, shows that fewer Americans than in the fall believe that President 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.” Just 42% say Bush has made the case, while a 53% majority thinks he has not. That represents a decline since mid-September when, in the days following his major speech on Iraq at the U.N., 52% said the president had clearly explained the stakes in Iraq.

Whatever the weapons inspections reveal, a solid majority of Americans (62%) think the administration has already decided to go to war with Iraq; just a third say the administration is waiting for the inspections to conclude before determining a course of action. The idea that the administration has already made up its mind is especially prevalent among those who oppose military action in Iraq. Among this group, fully 86% believe the administration has already made up its mind to go to war, compared with 52% of supporters of military action.

President Bush's overall approval rating, which now stands at 58%, has changed little in recent months. Last month, 61% approved of his job performance; in late October, his rating stood at 59%. The president continues to win approval from a majority of the public (56%) for his handling of the situation in Iraq, despite growing doubt about whether he is making a clear case for war. This is about the same percentage (53%) giving the president positive marks for his handling of the crisis in North Korea. Both ratings fall far below the 69% approving of the way the president is handling the terrorist threat.

More Americans believe that removing Saddam Hussein from power is a top priority than say that about countering North Korean militarism (60% vs. 47%). But the public continues to view terrorism as the most important international priority. Three-quarters (74%) rate reducing the threat of terrorism as a top foreign policy priority.

The survey finds that Americans are paying a good deal of attention to the situation in North Korea. Fully 64% were able to identify North Korea as the country that recently admitted it was developing a nuclear weapons program; that is far more than the 45% who could name Trent Lott as the Republican senator who recently resigned as Majority Leader after making racially charged remarks.

Moreover, roughly the same proportion of the public has been following the North Korea crisis very closely as the reports on weapons inspections in Iraq (33%, 34% respectively). Still, there is much more interest (55% very closely) in the prospect of war in Iraq. But attention to this story – and the proportion of Americans who say they have been thinking a “great deal” about the prospect of military action (56%) – have not increased in recent months.

The general public, and even Democrats, are mostly ignoring news about the burgeoning list of Democratic presidential candidates. Accordingly, nearly all of the announced candidates get positive but tepid favorability marks. Al Sharpton, however, has made his mark: Negative views of Sharpton outnumber positive assessments by more than two-to-one (42%-18%). Even Democrats, on balance, have an unfavorable view of Sharpton (37% unfavorable, 23% favorable).

Thirty years after the *Roe v. Wade* decision legalizing abortion, only about three-in-ten Americans (31%) favor completely overturning that decision, while twice as many are opposed (62%). Trends have been stable on this measure in recent years; last March, Gallup found 36% in favor of overturning *Roe v. Wade*, with 60% opposed.

There has been a sharp rise, however, in the proportion of Americans who see media

coverage of the abortion issue as unfair. A 55% majority says reporting on abortion is unfair, compared with 43% in 1991. And by nearly two-to-one (30%-16%), people say the media favors those who oppose further restrictions on abortion. In 1991, the public was split over whether the media favored proponents or opponents of new restrictions.

Priorities: North Korea Rises, China Falls

The growing concern over the crisis in North Korea is reflected in the increasing number of Americans who say the government should make countering the threat from Pyongyang a top foreign policy priority. Nearly half (47%) say that countering the threat of North Korean militarism should be a top priority, and this figure rises to six-in-ten among those who have been tracking the crisis very closely. Four years ago, just 29% regarded North Korea as a major priority.

Nonetheless, reducing the threat of terrorism remains the public’s leading foreign policy priority, as has been the case since the mid-1990s. Nearly three-quarters of Americans (74%) rate reducing terrorism as a major priority, virtually no change from 1999 (75%).

Significantly, the public does not view removing Saddam Hussein from power as any more important now than it did in 1999; six-in-ten continue to rate that objective as a top priority. Still, Iraq is regarded as a bigger concern than North Korea. And when those who rate both issues highly are asked which is more important, 57% say removing Saddam from power, compared with 34% who cite the threat from North Korea.

	March 1999 %	Jan 2003 %	<i>Change</i>
Reducing threat of international terrorism	75	74	-1
Getting Saddam Hussein out of Iraq	60	60	0
Countering threat of N. Korean militarism	29	47	+18
Keeping close watch on China as world power	52	39	-13
Permanent settlement with Israel and the Arabs	35	38	+3

While North Korea has emerged as a major foreign policy priority, the percentage of Americans who worry about the development of China as a world power is considerably lower now than it was in 1999 (39% now, 52% then). And there has been virtually no increase over the past three years in the number who rate forging a permanent peace between Arabs and Israelis as a top priority (38% now, 35% in 1999).

As in the past, a majority of Americans (54%) say the United States should maintain support for Israel at current levels. Fewer than one-in-five (17%) believe the U.S. should take Israel’s side more than it has in the past, a slight decline from January 2002 (22%). Nearly as many (19%) say the United States should side with Israel less than it has previously.

White evangelical Protestants continue to stand out as strong supporters of Israel. Nearly three-in-ten white evangelical Protestants (29%) believe the U.S. should side with Israel more than in the past, compared with 10% of non-evangelical Protestants and 13% of white Catholics.

Support for Force in Iraq, But Also Conditions

The contingent nature of public support for military action in Iraq – evident for the past several months – is even more apparent in the latest poll. While over two-thirds of the public (68%) say they favor the use of force to remove Saddam Hussein from power – the highest level of support recorded since the question was first asked in August 2002 – the number who would support *unilateral* military action by the U.S. stands at only 26%.

In addition, only about four-in-ten (43%) are willing to support military action when the prospect of thousands of U.S. casualties is raised; 48% would oppose the use of force in this case. When the contingency of heavy U.S. casualties is combined with a lack of allied support, only about one-in-five (21%) would support a war to oust Saddam Hussein.

Republicans offer greater support for the use of force than do Democrats or independents (87% of Republicans vs. 60% of Democrats and independents). But even among Republicans, less than a majority (43%) are willing to see the U.S. use force if major U.S. allies do not go along. Among Democrats and independents, only about one-in-five would be supportive in this instance (21% and 19%, respectively).

	August 2002 %	Sept 2002 %	Oct 2002 %	Now %
<i>Favor or oppose military action in Iraq</i>				
Favor	64	64	55	68
Even if allies won't join	30	33	27	26
Only if allies agree	30	25	23	37
Don't know	4	6	5	5
Oppose	21	23	34	25
Don't know	15	13	11	7
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
<i>Favor or oppose even if U.S. suffered thousands of casualties</i>				
Favor	42	48	--	43
Even if allies won't join	21	24	--	21
Only if allies agree	18	19	--	20
Don't know	3	5	--	2
Oppose	41	36	--	48
Don't know	17	16	--	9
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	--	<u>100</u>

There is only a modest gender gap on the general question of whether to use force to remove Saddam Hussein from power; seven-in-ten men (71%) favor military action, compared with 66% of women. But this gap widens in the absence of allied support, and when the prospect of heavy U.S. casualties is raised. Just a third of men (32%) and 21% of women support military action if the major allies do not participate. When asked if they would support the use of force if the U.S. suffered thousands of casualties, 53% of men said yes but just 34% of women agreed.

Bush Ratings Higher for Terrorism Than Iraq, N. Korea

President Bush continues to win approval from majorities of the public for his handling of three key foreign policy challenges – terrorism, Iraq and North Korea. But his 69% rating in handling terrorism far exceeds his positive ratings on Iraq and North Korea (56%, 53%). And women give the president lower ratings than men, especially in his handling of the crises in Iraq and North Korea.

More than six-in-ten (63%) men rate Bush’s handling of the situation in Iraq positively, compared with 49% of women. These differences are similar over the president’s performance on North Korea: 62% of men and 45% of women approve of the job he is doing in that situation.

Moreover, the president has lost ground over the past few months in assessments of whether he has made the case for war in Iraq. More than half (53%) say the president has not explained clearly what’s at stake as to why the U.S. might use military force to end Saddam Hussein’s rule, up from 45% in December and 37% in September. While this view is held by the vast majority of war opponents (81% say Bush has not explained the

<i>Has Bush explained clearly?</i>	-----2002-----				Jan
	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sept</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>2003</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Yes	37	52	48	48	42
No	52	37	45	45	53
Don’t know	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100	100	100

reasons for war), even supporters of military action are more likely to express doubts about Bush’s case now (39%) than they were four months ago (28%). Not surprisingly, most who say the president has not made a clear case for war also disapprove of his handling of the situation in Iraq.

Terrorism Worries Fluctuate

Anxiety about terrorism has been see-sawing for several months in response to news about international terrorist incidents and threats to the U.S. Overall concerns about a future attack have subsided somewhat, from 73% in December to 68%. The proportion very worried has fallen from 31% to 18%. By comparison, personal concerns over terrorism have remained more stable. About four-in-ten (41%) say they are at least somewhat concerned about becoming a victim of a terrorist attack; that figure has changed little since last January (38%).

	<u>Very</u>	<u>Some-</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>worried</u>	<u>what</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Jan 2003	18	50	68
Dec 2002	31	42	73
Oct 2002	20	46	66
Aug 2002	16	46	62
June 2002	32	44	76
Jan 2002	20	42	62
Dec 2001	13	39	52
Oct 2001	28	45	73

No Democratic Frontrunner

Among announced and probable candidates for the Democratic nomination, Sen. Joe Lieberman is clearly the most recognizable name. But Sen. John Kerry receives, by a slight margin, the most favorable ratings among those who could give one. While fewer than half (46%) are familiar enough with Kerry to give him a rating, he receives more positive than negative assessments by roughly two-to-one (30% favorable, 16% unfavorable).

Fully two-thirds are able to rate Lieberman and the former vice-presidential candidate is, on balance, assessed favorably (39% favorable, 27% unfavorable). Rep. Dick Gephardt has similar visibility, and receives comparably favorable ratings.

Sen. John Edwards lacks the familiarity of some of the other candidates in the field, but has made a generally good impression on those who know about him. Just one-in-four Americans are familiar enough with Howard Dean to express an opinion about the former Vermont governor, and views are split among those who did (13% favorable, 12% unfavorable).

	<u>Fav- orable</u> %	<u>Unfav- orable</u> %	<u>Can't Rate</u> %	<u>Favorability ratio</u> **
John Kerry	30	16	54=100	65
John Edwards	22	14	64=100	61
Joe Lieberman*	39	27	34=100	59
Dick Gephardt*	35	26	39=100	57
Howard Dean	13	12	75=100	52
Al Sharpton	18	42	40=100	30

* From December, 2002
** Proportion favorable among those able to rate

The only Democratic candidate with a negative public image is Al Sharpton. Six-in-ten Americans gave Sharpton a rating, and by more than two-to-one (42% to 18%) those ratings were unfavorable. Only African-American respondents view Sharpton more favorably (46%) than unfavorably (37%).

When the analysis is limited to Democratic registered voters, no candidate has a clear early advantage. Among those able to rate them, roughly three-quarters (74%) give Kerry, Edwards and Lieberman favorable reviews, and nearly as many (70%) say the same about Dick Gephardt. Only Dean and Sharpton trail the pack by this measure of partisan support.

Little Awareness of Candidates

Only about one-in-three Americans could volunteer a name when asked to identify any of the Democratic candidates planning to run in 2004, and many of their answers were wrong, including references to Al Gore and Tom Daschle, who announced their plans not to run prior to the start of the survey. No candidate has a visibility advantage: 14% identified Joe Lieberman, 12% Dick Gephardt, and 10% could identify John Kerry and John Edwards as candidates.

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Registered</u> <u>Democrats</u> %
Joe Lieberman	14	18
Dick Gephardt	12	13
John Kerry	10	12
John Edwards	10	11
Al Sharpton	3	3
Howard Dean	1	1
Bob Graham	1	1
Other	13	11
Gave no name	65	62

While Democrats express more interest in news about who is and is not running for the party’s nomination next year, they are no more likely to be familiar with the names at this point than are Republicans and independents. Fully 62% of Democratic registered voters could offer no names when asked to identify any of the candidates. Lieberman is the best known, with 18% mentioning him as a potential candidate.

Powell Popular – Leading Democrats Not

As has been the case since 1991, Colin Powell remains one of the most popular figures in American politics. Fully 82% rate Powell favorably, while just 8% feel unfavorably toward the Secretary of State. Powell is almost as popular among Democrats (80% favorable) as Republicans (91%). Only African-Americans are slightly more reserved about Powell; still, 69% view the Secretary of State favorably, while 19% give an unfavorable rating.

Both George and Laura Bush are viewed favorably by seven-in-ten Americans, but the president has a higher unfavorable rating (28%) than does his wife (12%). Personal evaluations of the president run far more favorably than assessments of his job performance. Democrats, on balance, disapprove of the president’s job performance by 55%-32%, but are split with respect to overall favorability (47% favorable, 52% unfavorable). And while 69% of independents rate Bush favorably, 57% approve of the job he is doing in office.

	<u>Fav- orable</u> %	<u>Unfav- orable</u> %	<u>Can't Rate</u> %	<u>Favorability Ratio</u> %
Colin Powell*	82	8	10=100	91
Laura Bush*	71	12	17=100	86
George W. Bush	70	28	2=100	71
Madeleine Albright*	55	22	23=100	71
Dick Cheney*	59	26	15=100	69
Bill Frist	27	12	61=100	69
Dennis Hastert*	18	12	70=100	60
Hillary Clinton*	47	44	9=100	52
Tom Daschle*	31	30	39=100	51
Al Gore*	44	46	10=100	49
Bill Clinton*	46	49	5=100	48

* From December, 2002

In general, Republican leaders receive significantly more positive evaluations than do Democrats. While most are not familiar enough with Sen. Bill Frist, the new Senate Majority Leader, to have an opinion, more rate him favorably (27%) than unfavorably (12%). Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle is far more familiar to people, but receives mixed reviews (31% favorable, 30% unfavorable). Three of the most visible Democratic figures, Bill Clinton, Hillary Clinton, and Al Gore, are all viewed unfavorably by roughly half of those able to rate them. Former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright's rating, however, remains high (55%).

Little Change on Roe v. Wade

Jan. 22 will mark the 30th anniversary of the Supreme Court's landmark decision in the case of *Roe v. Wade*, which guaranteed access to abortion during the first trimester of pregnancy. The survey shows that a majority of the public (62%) does not want to see the decision overturned; 31% think it should be overturned. This division of opinion on the issue has been essentially unchanged over the past 14 years.

Opposition to overturning *Roe* is strongest among secular respondents (82%), liberals (78%), residents of the western U.S. (72%), unmarried women under 50 years of age (73%), and college graduates (71%). Overall, the views of men and women do not differ on the issue, and the views of white Catholics are not greatly different from those of the population in general: 36% favor overturning *Roe*, while 58% are opposed (see chart p. 12).

White evangelical Protestants are the only group in which a majority (55%) favors overturning *Roe v. Wade*. Among white mainline Protestants, only 22% think the decision should be overturned. Support for reversing the decision also is strong, but less than a majority, among conservatives (46%) and Republicans (43%).

Media Bias Complaints Rise

Despite strong support for the Supreme Court's decision in *Roe*, a majority of the public (55%) feels that news organizations are one-sided in their coverage of abortion, while just 30% think the coverage is fair. The percentage seeing bias in coverage has grown by 12 percentage points since 1991, when 43% thought the coverage was one-sided and an equal number thought it was fair. White evangelicals (70%), conservatives (64%), and Republicans (64%) are the most likely to perceive bias, but even among those who oppose overturning *Roe*, 51% think coverage is tilted.

	<u>1991</u> %	<u>Now</u> %
Coverage is fair	43	30
Coverage is one-sided	43	55
Favors pro-life side	19	16
Favors pro-choice side	18	30
Can't say (vol.)	6	9
	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>
	100	100

More see bias in the media as favoring those who oppose further abortion restrictions (30%) than those who favor such restrictions (16%). This perception of tilt in media coverage is also different from 12 years ago, when views about the direction of bias were evenly split.

Iraq, Economy Top News Interests

Debate over the possibility that the U.S. will take military action in Iraq continues to attract considerable public interest. More than half of Americans (55%) say they are following this news very closely, another 29% say they are following fairly closely. One-in-three are also following news about the work of United Nations weapons inspectors in Iraq very closely (41% fairly closely).

Foreign News Tops Interest	
	Follow <u>Very Closely</u> %
Debate over Iraq war	55
Condition of U.S. economy	40
U.N. weapons inspectors in Iraq	34
N. Korea's nuclear program	33
President Bush's tax plan	28
Senator Lott's remarks	20
Reports of cloned baby	14
Democrats running for president	14
Political unrest in Venezuela	5

North Korea's nuclear weapons program was of high interest to a third of the public, with another third following the story fairly closely. Men are significantly more interested in this news story than are women (39% and 27%, respectively, are following very closely).

But the public's foreign news interest remains somewhat limited. Just 5% have closely followed news about political instability in Venezuela, and only 16% more say they have followed even fairly closely. Half (49%) have not paid any attention to this story at all.

The public's interest in the condition of the nation's economy has grown over the past year. Four-in-ten are following reports on the economy very closely, up from 30% a year ago. Attention to news of the president's new tax plan is comparable to interest in Bush's first tax reduction proposal he unveiled after taking office. Roughly three-in-ten (28%) are tracking news of the plan very closely, compared with 31% in February 2001.

One-in-five Americans closely followed Sen. Trent Lott's resignation as Majority Leader after making racially-charged remarks in December. And this interest was only slightly higher among African-Americans (29%) than it was among whites (19%).

Compared to a number of other political scandals, interest in the Lott controversy was relatively low. Nearly twice as many (36%) followed Newt Gingrich's decision to step down as Speaker of the House four years ago, and 28% followed the Clinton pardon controversy very closely

two years ago. Lott's decision raised about as much public interest as Senator Jeffords' decision to switch parties in June 2001.

While younger Americans follow news less closely than their elders in most cases, the age gap is particularly noteworthy in stories about Lott's remarks and resignation. Just 6% of those under age 30 followed this story very closely, compared to 34% of those age 50 and older.

The public showed little interest in the reports about a religious group that claimed to have successfully cloned a human being. Only 14% paid very close attention to these stories; a majority of the public (54%) paid little or no attention.

Not a Lott of Interest		
<i>Percent following...</i>	<u>Very Closely</u>	<u>Fairly Closely</u>
Oliver North's sentencing {7-89}	37	40
Congressional check-bouncing scandal {4-92}	36	41
Gingrich's decision to step down {11-98}	36	32
Iran-Contra hearings {9-87}	33	39
Clinton pardon controversy {2-01}	28	32
White House Chief of Staff controversy {7-91}	26	37
Ethics charges against Gingrich {1-97}	23	35
Bush's Iran-Contra affair pardons {1-93}	23	32
Improper contributions to DNC {12-96}	22	26
Senator Jeffords leaves Republican party {6-01}	21	27
Lott's remarks and resignation {1-03}	20	34
Savings & loans scandal {6-90}	18	30
Jim Wright investigation {5-89}	15	30
White House travel office controversy {6-93}	13	28

ABOUT THIS SURVEY

Results for the *January News Interest Index* survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates among a nationwide sample of 1,218 adults, 18 years of age or older, during the period January 8-12, 2003. 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 3 percentage points. For results based on Form 1 (N=611) the sampling error is plus or minus 4.5 percentage points; for Form 2 (N=607) the sampling error is plus or minus 4.5 percentage points.

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

PERCENT FOLLOWING EACH NEWS STORY "VERY CLOSELY"

	Debate over Possible War <u>with Iraq</u>	U.S. <u>Economy</u>	U.N. Weapons Inspectors <u>in Iraq</u>	N.Korea's Nuclear <u>Program</u>	Pres. Tax <u>Plan</u>	Sen. Lott's <u>Remarks</u>	Democrats Running <u>for Pres.</u>	Reports of Cloned <u>Human</u>	Political unrest in <u>Venezuela</u>	(N)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total	55	40	34	33	28	20	15	14	5	(1218)
Sex										
Male	56	43	36	39	30	22	16	14	9	(589)
Female	55	37	31	27	26	19	13	15	2	(629)
Race										
White	56	39	33	31	26	19	12	14	5	(1031)
Non-white	53	40	34	36	31	27	24	18	5	(160)
Black	54	45	34	39	29	29	25	21	3	(107)
Age										
Under 30	47	17	23	20	16	6	8	15	3	(232)
30-49	49	40	31	29	24	16	12	7	4	(478)
50+	67	53	42	44	38	34	21	21	8	(502)
Education										
College Grad.	60	47	35	34	31	25	13	13	7	(410)
Some College	53	39	31	32	22	19	15	14	6	(304)
High School Grad.	56	39	35	34	30	20	15	16	4	(413)
<H.S. Grad.	49	31	33	27	26	18	16	12	5	(87)
Region										
East	54	42	36	32	26	20	15	17	8	(219)
Midwest	55	43	32	31	30	22	16	13	4	(314)
South	60	39	37	35	30	22	15	16	6	(454)
West	49	36	27	32	25	17	12	12	4	(231)
Party ID										
Republican	60	37	36	31	28	20	12	14	6	(388)
Democrat	54	43	37	33	28	25	22	16	4	(371)
Independent	54	40	29	35	29	17	11	14	7	(372)
Internet User										
Yes	56	39	32	31	26	18	12	14	5	(856)
No	53	42	37	35	31	25	19	15	6	(362)

Question: Now I will read a list of some stories covered by news organizations this past month. As I read each item, tell me if you happened to follow this news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely?

SHOULD ROE VS. WADE BE OVERTURNED?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>(N)</u>
Total	31	62	7=100	(1218)
Sex				
Male	31	60	9	(589)
Female	31	63	6	(629)
Race				
White	32	61	7	(1031)
Non-white	24	68	8	(160)
Black	26	68	6	(107)
Race and Sex				
White Men	31	60	9	(490)
White Women	34	61	5	(541)
Age				
Under 30	28	64	8	(232)
30-49	29	66	5	(478)
50-64	29	63	8	(288)
65+	41	48	11	(214)
Sex and Age				
Men under 50	29	63	8	(372)
Women under 50	28	68	4	(338)
Men 50+	34	56	10	(215)
Women 50+	34	58	8	(287)
Education				
College Grad.	25	71	4	(410)
Some College	24	69	7	(304)
High School Grad.	36	57	7	(413)
<H.S. Grad.	40	46	14	(87)
Family Income				
\$75,000+	26	69	5	(263)
\$50,000-\$74,999	26	70	4	(188)
\$30,000-\$49,999	30	66	4	(281)
\$20,000-\$29,999	31	61	8	(150)
<\$20,000	42	48	10	(181)

Question: In 1973 the Roe versus Wade decision established a woman's constitutional right to an abortion, at least in the first three months of pregnancy. Would you like to see the Supreme Court completely overturn its Roe versus Wade decision, or not?

Continued ...

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>(N)</u>
Total	31	62	7=100	(1218)
Region				
East	27	67	6	(219)
Midwest	36	57	7	(314)
South	35	57	8	(454)
West	21	72	7	(231)
Religious Affiliation				
Total White Protestant	39	55	6	(573)
White Protestant Evangelical	55	39	6	(279)
White Prot. Non-Evangelical	22	71	7	(294)
White Catholic	36	58	6	(246)
Secular	10	82	8	(126)
Community Size				
Large City	22	71	7	(233)
Suburb	25	70	5	(304)
Small City/Town	38	54	8	(437)
Rural Area	34	59	7	(236)
Party ID				
Republican	43	51	6	(388)
Democrat	27	67	6	(371)
Independent	24	70	6	(372)
Party and Ideology				
Conservative Republican	52	42	6	(236)
Moderate/Liberal Republican	26	67	7	(142)
Conserv./Moderate Democrat	32	63	5	(238)
Liberal Democrat	14	76	10	(116)
Bush Approval				
Approve	37	55	8	(725)
Disapprove	20	77	3	(379)
Marital Status				
Married	34	58	8	(667)
Unmarried	27	66	7	(543)
Parental Status				
Parent	32	62	6	(392)
Non-Parent	30	62	8	(823)
Labor Union				
Union Household	25	69	6	(208)
Non-Union Household	32	60	8	(998)

PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS
JANUARY 2003 NEWS INTEREST INDEX
FINAL TOPLINE
January 8 - 12, 2003
N=1218

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>
January, 2003	58	32	10=100
December, 2002	61	28	11=100
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.4 Next, I would like to ask you about some things that have been in the news. Not everyone will have heard about them. First, **[ROTATE ITEMS a. AND b.]**

a. Can you tell me the name of the Republican Senator who recently resigned as Majority Leader after making controversial remarks at a public event?

45 Trent Lott *{correct}*
 4 Another name
51 Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
 100

Q.4 CONTINUED...

b. Do you happen to know the name of the country that recently admitted it was secretly developing a nuclear weapons program?

		May 1994 ¹	Early Jan 1994
64	North Korea { <i>correct, accept "Korea"</i> }	20	22
12	Other/Incorrect answer	4	6
<u>24</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>76</u>	<u>72</u>
100		100	100

Q.5 Now I will read a list of some stories covered by news organizations this past month. As I read each item, tell me if you happened to follow this news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely? [INSERT ITEM; ROTATE a THRU h WITH i ALWAYS LAST]

	Very Closely	Fairly Closely	Not too Closely	Not at all Closely	DK/Ref
a. Reports about the condition of the U.S. economy	40	35	13	11	1=100
December, 2002	38	34	17	10	1=100
February, 2002	35	40	15	9	1=100
January, 2002	30	44	16	9	1=100
December, 2001	37	40	13	8	2=100
Mid-November, 2001	41	36	15	7	1=100
June, 2001	24	41	18	16	1=100
May, 2001	34	36	15	15	0=100
April, 2001	36	34	16	13	1=100
February, 2001	30	39	18	12	1=100
January, 2001	32	38	17	11	2=100
June, 1995	26	41	22	11	*=100
March, 1995	27	45	19	9	*=100
February, 1995	23	41	22	13	1=100
December, 1994	28	43	20	9	*=100
October, 1994	27	40	20	12	1=100
June, 1994	25	42	23	10	*=100
May, 1994	33	40	16	10	1=100
January, 1994	34	39	16	10	1=100
Early January, 1994	36	44	13	7	*=100
December, 1993	35	41	15	8	1=100
October, 1993	33	38	20	9	*=100
September, 1993	37	40	14	8	1=100
Early September, 1993	39	39	14	9	*=100
August, 1993	41	36	14	9	*=100
May, 1993	37	38	18	6	1=100
February, 1993	49	36	10	5	*=100
January, 1993	42	39	12	7	*=100
September, 1992	43	37	13	6	*=100
May, 1992	39	39	15	6	1=100
March, 1992	47	38	11	4	*=100
February, 1992	47	37	10	6	*=100
January, 1992	44	40	11	5	*=100
October, 1991	36	38	16	9	1=100

¹ In May and January 1994 the question was worded, "Do you happen to know the name of the country that is threatening to withdraw from the nuclear non-proliferation treaty?"

Q.5 CONTINUED...

		Very Closely	Fairly Closely	Not too Closely	Not at all Closely	DK/Ref
b.	Debate over the possibility that the U.S. will take military action in Iraq	55	29	10	4	2=100
	December, 2002	51	32	10	6	1=100
	Late October, 2002	53	33	8	5	1=100
	Early October, 2002	60	28	6	5	1=100
	Early September, 2002 ²	48	29	15	6	2=100
c.	The work of United Nations weapons inspectors in Iraq	34	41	14	10	1=100
	December, 2002	35	39	15	10	1=100
	August, 1998 ³	18	31	23	27	1=100
	February, 1998	36	40	16	8	*=100
	January, 1998	32	35	18	15	*=100
	December, 1997	34	33	15	17	1=100
	November, 1997	44	32	10	13	1=100
	October, 1991	35	38	15	11	1=100
d.	North Korea's nuclear weapons program	33	34	18	14	1=100
	Late October, 2002 ⁴	25	31	23	20	1=100
	June, 1994	27	33	26	14	*=100
e.	Political instability in Venezuela	5	16	29	49	1=100
	April, 2002 ⁵	6	13	27	53	1=100
f.	Senator Trent Lott's resignation as Republican Majority Leader after making controversial remarks at a public event	20	34	24	21	1=100
g.	A religious group claiming to have successfully cloned a human being	14	30	30	24	2=100
	Early August, 1998 ⁶	6	15	24	52	3=100
	January, 1998	21	29	24	26	*=100
	April, 1997	17	33	26	23	1=100

² In Early September 2002 the story was listed as "...U.S. will invade Iraq."

³ In August 1998 the story was listed as "The current dispute with Iraq over U.N. weapons inspections." In February 1998 the story was listed as "The conflict in Iraq over U.N. weapons inspectors and U.S. threats to retaliate with air strikes." In January 1998 the story was listed as "The conflict in Iraq over U.N. weapons inspectors." In November and December 1997 the story was listed as "(the conflict over) Iraq's refusal to let Americans participate in weapons inspections." In October 1991 the story was listed as "The standoff in Baghdad between the Iraqis and U.N. weapons inspectors."

⁴ In Late October 2002 the story was listed as "North Korea's admission that it has been secretly developing nuclear weapons." In June 1994 the story was listed as "Reports about North Korea's building of nuclear weapons and refusal to allow U.N. inspections."

⁵ In April 2002 the story was listed as "The attempted overthrow of the president of Venezuela."

⁶ In Early August 1998 the story was listed as "The cloning of mice by scientists in Hawaii." In January 1998 the story was listed as "Plans by a Chicago scientist to open a clinic for cloning people." In April 1997 the story was listed as "The cloning of a sheep by a Scottish biologist."

Q.5 CONTINUED...

		Very Closely	Fairly Closely	Not too Closely	Not at all Closely	DK/Ref
h.	George W. Bush's tax cut and economic stimulus plan	28	34	21	15	2=100
	February, 2002 ⁷	17	31	28	23	1=100
	April, 2001	24	38	20	18	*=100
	February, 2001	31	35	19	14	1=100
	February, 1993	49	36	10	5	*=100
	September, 1992 (RVs)	28	44	18	9	1=100
i.	Recent announcements by prominent Democrats about plans to run for president in 2004	14	28	29	28	1=100
	March, 1992 ⁸	35	40	16	9	*=100
	January, 1992	11	25	36	27	1=100
	December, 1991	10	28	32	30	*=100
	October, 1991	12	26	31	29	2=100
	November, 1987	15	28	35	21	1=100

Q.5a-i RANK ORDERED SUMMARY TABLE

Very closely %	Fairly closely %	
55	29	b. Debate over the possibility that the U.S. will take military action in Iraq
40	35	a. Reports about the condition of the U.S. economy
34	41	c. The work of United Nations weapons inspectors in Iraq
33	34	d. North Korea's nuclear weapons program
28	34	h. George W. Bush's tax cut and economic stimulus plan
20	34	f. Senator Trent Lott's resignation after controversial remarks
14	30	g. A religious group claiming to have successfully cloned a human being
14	28	i. Recent announcements by prominent Democrats about plans to run for president in 2004
5	16	e. Political instability in Venezuela

⁷ In February 2002 and April 2001 the story was listed as "The debate in Congress over George W. Bush's budget and tax cut plan." In February 2001 the story was listed as "George W. Bush's tax-cut plan." In February 1993 the story was listed as "Bill Clinton's economic plan." In September 1992 the story was listed as "George Bush's plan to improve the economy by cutting government spending and cutting taxes?" Results are based on registered voters.

⁸ In March 1992 the story was listed as "The race for the Democratic Presidential nomination." In January 1992, December 1991, October 1991, and November 1987 the story was listed as "News about the Democratic candidates for the Presidential nomination."

Q.6 Can you please tell me the names of any candidates planning to run for the Democratic nomination for president in 2004? ... Can you think of any others? [ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES, INCLUDING MULTIPLE "OTHERS" IN ADDITION TO PRECODES: IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS A NAME BUT VOLUNTEERS THAT THE PERSON IS NOT PLANNING TO RUN, DO NOT CODE NAME]

		Aug 1995 ⁹	Oct 1991	May 1991
65	Could not name any candidates	44	73	76
35	Could name a candidate	56	27	24
14	Joe Lieberman			
12	Richard (Dick) Gephardt			
10	John Kerry			
10	John Edwards			
5	Tom Daschle			
3	Hillary Clinton			
3	Al Sharpton			
3	Al Gore			
1	Howard Dean			
1	Bob Graham			
4	Other			

Now thinking about President Bush...

Q.11 Do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling [INSERT ITEM, ROTATE]

		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Ref.
a.	The economy	47	45	8=100
	Early October, 2002	49	40	11=100
	June, 2002	53	36	11=100
	January, 2002	60	28	12=100
	Early September, 2001	47	44	9=100
	February, 2001	50	22	28=100
	Clinton: Early September, 1998	71	23	6=100
	Clinton: September, 1997	60	34	6=100
	Clinton: January, 1996	50	42	8=100
	Clinton: June, 1995	46	46	8=100
	Clinton: October, 1994	45	46	9=100
	Clinton: July, 1994	38	56	6=100
	Bush, Sr.: August, 1990	40	52	8=100
	Bush, Sr.: May, 1990	42	47	11=100
b.	The situation with Iraq	56	36	8=100
	Early October, 2002	56	34	10=100
	Clinton: February, 1998*	58	32	10=100
	Clinton: September, 1996*	55	25	20=100
	Clinton: October, 1994*	59	33	8=100
	Bush, Sr.: September, 1991*	64	30	6=100
	* Gallup/CNN/USA Today trend			
c.	The situation with North Korea	53	27	20=100
	Clinton: October, 1994 ¹⁰	49	31	20=100
	Clinton: June, 1994 <i>Newsweek</i>	31	42	27=100
d.	Terrorist threats	69	23	8=100
	Early October, 2002	71	22	7=100
	June, 2002	74	18	8=100
	Clinton: September, 1998 ¹¹	72	20	8=100

⁹ In August 1995 the question was worded, "...candidates running for the Republican nomination for President in 1996?" In 1991 the question asked about possible Democratic candidates.

¹⁰ In October 1994 the question was worded, "Do you approve or disapprove of the way Bill Clinton is dealing with North Korea?"

¹¹ In September 1998 the question was worded, "Do you approve or disapprove of the way Bill Clinton is handling current threats from international terrorist groups?"

ASK ALL:

Q.19 As I read a list of specific FOREIGN policy problems, tell me whether each one should have top priority in the U.S. government, a priority but not top priority, or no priority. (First.../How about...) [INSERT ITEM; ROTATE]

		<u>Top Priority</u>	<u>A Priority</u>	<u>No Priority</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
a.	Getting Saddam Hussein out of Iraq	60	27	11	2=100
	March, 1999	60	28	10	2=100
	September, 1993	54	28	17	2=100
b.	Countering the threat of North Korean militarism	47	40	8	5=100
	March, 1999	29	49	14	8=100
	September, 1993	20	49	25	6=100
c.	Reducing the threat of international terrorism	74	22	3	1=100
	March, 1999	75	20	2	3=100
	June, 1995	71	23	5	1=100
d.	Keeping a close watch on the development of China as a world power	39	49	10	2=100
	March, 1999	52	37	8	3=100
e.	Bringing about a permanent settlement between Israel and the Arabs	38	40	19	3=100
	March, 1999	35	42	19	4=100
	September, 1993	34	45	19	2=100

ASK IF BOTH Q19A=1 AND Q19B=1 –OR– IF BOTH Q19A=2 AND Q19B=2:

Q.20 Focusing just on Iraq and North Korea for a moment, which do you think is the higher priority for the United States right now? [READ AND ROTATE]

57	Getting Saddam Hussein out of Iraq	<u>Total rating as higher priority¹²</u> 56
	--OR--	
34	Countering the threat of North Korean militarism	34
6	Both (VOL.)	3
*	Neither (VOL.)	4
<u>2</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>3</u>
100		100
(N=606)		(N=1218)

¹²

Combined responses from Q.19a, Q19b and Q.20

ASK ALL:

Q.21 Now I'd like your views on some people in the news. As I read from a list, please tell me which category best describes your overall opinion of who I name. (First,) would you say your overall opinion of... **(INSERT ITEM a FIRST, THEN ROTATE b-f)** is very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly Unfavorable, or very unfavorable? **(INTERVIEWERS: PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN "NEVER HEARD OF" AND "CAN'T RATE")**

		Very Favorable	Mostly Favorable	Mostly Unfavorable	Very Unfavorable	Never Heard Of	Can't Rate
a.	George W. Bush	28	42	18	10	0	2=100
	December, 2002	35	33	16	11	0	5=100
	July, 2001	22	39	21	14	*	4=100
	January, 2001	24	36	21	12	0	7=100
	May, 2000	18	40	19	12	1	10=100
	March, 1999 ¹³	21	40	14	7	4	14=100
	November, 1997	13	41	12	6	9	19=100
b.	John Kerry	6	24	12	4	36	18=100
c.	Howard Dean	2	11	9	3	57	18=100
d.	John Edwards	4	18	10	4	43	21=100
e.	Al Sharpton	3	15	24	18	27	13=100
f.	Bill Frist	7	20	10	2	42	19=100

***See December Topline below for more names.

On the subject of Iraq...

Q.22 How much have you yourself thought about whether the U.S. should use military force to remove Saddam Hussein from power in Iraq? **[READ]**

		Dec 2002	Early Oct 2002	Mid-Sept 2002	Late Aug 2002	Jan 1991 ¹⁴
56	A Great deal	58	54	55	46	66
29	Some	29	32	27	35	24
8	Only a little – OR –	8	8	9	11	6
6	Not at all	4	5	6	6	2
1	Don't know/Refused	1	1	3	2	2
100		100	100	100	100	100

¹³ In March 1999 and November 1997 the category was listed: "Texas Governor George W. Bush."

¹⁴ In January 1991 the question was worded "How much thought have you given to the question of whether the U.S. should use military force against Iraq if it does not withdraw its forces from Kuwait?"

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=611]:

Q.23F1/25 Would you favor or oppose taking military action in Iraq to end Saddam Hussein's rule? **[IF FAVOR, ASK 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?]**

								----- Gallup ¹⁵ -----				
		Dec	Nov	Late	Early	Mid-	Late	June	Nov	Feb	June	March
		2002	2002	Oct	Oct	Sept	Aug	2002	2001	2001	1993	1992
		2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2001	2001	1993	1992
68	Favor	65	62	55	62	64	64	59	74	52	70	55
	26 Even if allies won't join	--	--	27	--	33	30	--	--	--	--	--
	37 Only if allies agree	--	--	23	--	25	30	--	--	--	--	--
	5 Don't know/Refused	--	--	5	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
25	Oppose	25	26	34	28	23	21	34	20	42	27	40
	7 Don't know/Refused	10	12	11	10	13	15	7	6	6	3	5
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=607]:

Q.24F2/25 Would you favor or oppose taking military action in Iraq to end Saddam Hussein's rule, even if it meant that U.S. forces might suffer thousands of casualties? **[IF FAVOR, ASK 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?]**

		Mid	Late
		Sept	Aug
		2002	2002
43	Favor	48	42
	21 Even if allies won't join	24	21
	20 Only if allies agree	19	18
	2 Don't know/Refused	5	3
48	Oppose	36	41
	9 Don't know/Refused	16	17
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

ASK JAN 9-12 ONLY [N=888]:

Q.25a 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?

		Dec	Late Oct	Mid-Sept	Late Aug	New York Times
		2002	2002	2002	2002	Aug 1990 ¹⁶
42	Explained clearly	48	48	52	37	50
53	Not clearly	45	45	37	52	41
	5 Don't know/Refused	7	7	11	11	9
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

¹⁵ 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?"

¹⁶ 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.26 Weapons inspectors are currently working in Iraq. If [INSERT ITEM, IN ORDER] would this be a reason to take military action against Iraq, or not? ... What if [NEXT ITEM] ... would this be a reason to take military action against Iraq, or not?

ASK JAN 8-9 ONLY [N=607]:

a. The inspectors find that Iraq is hiding nuclear, biological or chemical weapons

76	Yes, a reason to take military action
17	No
<u>7</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	

ASK JAN 8 FULL SAMPLE; JAN 10-12 FORM 1 ONLY [N=631]:

b.F1 The inspectors do not find weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, but they find that Iraq has the ABILITY TO MAKE these weapons

		<u>Jan 8¹⁷</u>	<u>Jan 10-12</u>
46	Yes, a reason to take military action	45	47
47	No	49	45
<u>7</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	6	8
100		100	100
		(N=330)	(N=301)

c.F1 The inspectors do not find a weapons program, but the Iraqi government CAN'T PROVE they do NOT have such a program

		<u>Jan 8</u>	<u>Jan 10-12</u>
29	Yes, a reason to take military action	27	32
63	No	66	59
<u>8</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	8	9
100		100	100
		(N=330)	(N=301)

ASK JAN 9 FULL SAMPLE; JAN 10-12 FORM 2 ONLY [N=587]:

b.F2 The inspectors do not find weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, but they find that Iraq has the ABILITY to EASILY make these weapons

		<u>Jan 9</u>	<u>Jan 10-12</u>
46	Yes, a reason to take military action	40	52
47	No	50	43
<u>7</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	10	5
100		100	100
		(N=277)	(N=310)

c.F2 The inspectors do not find a weapons program, but they can give no assurance that Iraq is NOT hiding one

		<u>Jan 9</u>	<u>Jan 10-12</u>
28	Yes, a reason to take military action	22	32
62	No	66	58
<u>10</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	12	9
100		100	100
		(N=277)	(N=310)

¹⁷ On January 8 and 9, item a. preceded these questions. On January 10-12, item a. was not asked.

- Q.27F1 Do you think the Bush administration has already made up its mind to go to war with Iraq, or do you think the Bush administration is waiting to learn what the UN weapons inspectors find in Iraq to decide on what to do next?
- Q.27F2 Do you think the Bush administration is waiting to learn what the UN weapons inspectors find in Iraq to decide on what to do next, or do you think the Bush administration has already made up its mind to go to war with Iraq?

Q.27F1/F2		Q.27F1	Q.27F2
<u>Total</u>		<u>Rotation</u>	<u>Rotation</u>
62	Already made up its mind to go to war	61	63
33	Waiting to learn what the weapons inspectors find	34	32
5	Don't know/Refused	5	5
100		100	100
		(N=611)	(N=607)

Thinking more generally,

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=611]:

Q.28F1 How worried are you that there will soon be another terrorist attack in the United States? **[READ]**

		Dec	Early	Late	June	Jan	Dec	Oct	Oct	Early
		2002	Oct	Aug	2002	2002	2001	15-21	10-14	Oct
			2002	2002				2001	2001	2001
18	Very worried	31	20	16	32	20	13	29	27	28
50	Somewhat worried	42	46	46	44	42	39	42	40	45
23	Not too worried	18	22	25	17	28	27	18	19	15
8	Not at all worried	8	11	12	7	9	19	10	12	11
1	Don't know/Refused	1	1	1	*	1	2	1	2	1
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=607]:

Q.29F2 All in all, how worried are you that you or someone in your family might become a victim of a terrorist attack? Would you say you are **[READ]**

		Late	June	Jan	Early	Oct	Late	----- Gallup -----				
		Aug	2002	2002	Nov	10-14	Sept	9/14-15	9/11	Aug	July	April
		2002			2001	2001	2001	2001 ¹⁸	2001 ¹⁹	1998	1996	1995 ²⁰
11	Very worried	12	17	12	13	18	17	18	23	10	13	14
30	Somewhat worried	28	28	26	27	32	36	33	35	22	26	28
37	Not too worried	35	36	38	35	29	31	35	24	38	34	33
21	Not at all worried	24	19	24	24	19	15	13	16	29	27	24
*	Already victim (VOL)	*	*	*	0	0	*	*	1	--	--	--
1	Don't know/Refused	1	*	*	1	2	1	1	1	1	*	1
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹⁸ For the September 14-15 Gallup trend the question started with wording, "I'd like to ask you a few questions about the events that occurred this past Tuesday in New York City and Washington, DC..."

¹⁹ For the September 11 Gallup trend the question started with wording, "I'd like to ask you a few questions about the events that occurred today in New York City and Washington, DC..."

²⁰ For the April 1995 Gallup trend the question was worded, "How worried are you that you or someone in your family will become a victim of a terrorist attack similar to the bombing in Oklahoma City?"

ASK ALL:

Q.30 Thinking about the Mideast situation these days, do you think the U.S. should take Israel's side more, less or about as much as it has in the past?

		Jan <u>2002</u>	Oct 15-21 <u>2001</u>
17	More	22	16
19	Less	14	19
54	As much as in the past	53	56
<u>10</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

And lastly on a different subject...

Q.31 In 1973 the Roe versus Wade decision established a woman's constitutional right to an abortion, at least in the first three months of pregnancy. Would you like to see the Supreme Court completely overturn its Roe versus Wade decision, or not?

		-----Gallup-----		
		March <u>2002</u>	Aug ²¹ <u>1992</u>	Oct <u>1989</u>
31	Yes	36	34	33
62	No	60	60	61
<u>7</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

NO QUESTION 32

Q.33/34 Generally, are news organizations fair in the way they report about the abortion controversy, or do news organizations tend to favor one side over the other? [IF 'ONE SIDED' ASK: Do they [news organizations] tend to favor those who want to restrict abortion or do they tend to favor those who are against further restrictions on abortion?]

		<u>July 1991</u>
30	Fair	43
55	One sided	43
	16 Favor those who wish to restrict	19
	30 Favor those against further restrictions	18
	9 Can't say (VOL.)	6
<u>15</u>	Can't say (VOL.)	<u>14</u>
<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>

²¹ Gallup trend from August 1992 is based on registered voters.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESS
DECEMBER 2002 NEWS INTEREST INDEX
FINAL TOPLINE
December 4-8, 2002
N=1205

Q.5 I'd like your views of some people and organizations. As I read from a list, please tell me which category best describes your overall opinion of who or what I name. First, would you describe your opinion of [INSERT ITEM; ROTATE] as very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable? (INTERVIEWERS: PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN "NEVER HEARD OF" AND "CAN'T RATE")

		Very Favorable	Mostly Favorable	Mostly Unfavorable	Very Unfavorable	Never Heard Of	Can't Rate
g.	Laura Bush	33	38	7	5	2	15=100
	July, 2001	21	43	12	5	1	18=100
	May, 2000 ²²	10	31	7	4	16	32=100
	Barbara Bush:						
	Gallup August, 1992		69		10	1	20=100
	Gallup April, 1992		81		13		6=100
	Gallup January, 1989	41	45	4	1		9=100
	Nancy Reagan:						
	ABC/W. Post November, 1981		51		23		25=100
h.	Dick Cheney	20	39	16	10	5	10=100
	July, 2001	19	39	20	6	6	10=100
	January, 2001	20	42	13	5	2	18=100
	December, 1994	10	32	14	5	21	18=100
	March, 1991 ²³	33	35	4	2	10	16=100
	May, 1990	3	17	8	3	44	25=100
i.	Colin Powell	42	40	5	3	4	6=100
	July, 2001	39	42	6	3	4	6=100
	January, 2001	45	35	6	3	4	7=100
	October, 1995	21	55	11	3	2	8=100
	August, 1995	26	36	12	5	7	14=100
	February, 1995	31	36	8	3	12	10=100
	December, 1994	31	38	7	2	11	11=100
	July, 1994	33	41	6	2	10	8=100
	June, 1992	30	35	11	4	10	10=100
	March, 1991	51	28	2	1	7	11=100
j.	Bill Clinton	17	29	22	27	*	5=100
	July, 2001	20	30	19	27	0	4=100
	January, 2001	23	41	17	17	0	2=100
	May, 2000	17	31	19	28	*	5=100
	March, 1999	21	34	19	23	*	3=100
	December, 1998	23	32	19	24	0	2=100
	Early October, 1998 (RVs)	15	37	20	24	0	4=100
	Early September, 1998	18	39	18	23	0	2=100
	Late August, 1998	18	36	20	24	0	2=100
	March, 1998	22	40	19	16	*	3=100
	November, 1997	19	44	21	14	0	2=100
	October, 1997	15	47	20	16	*	2=100
	September, 1997	18	44	21	14	0	3=100
	August, 1997	16	45	21	17	0	1=100
	April, 1997	17	44	21	16	*	2=100
	January, 1997	17	49	18	14	*	2=100

²² In May 2000 the category was listed: "George W. Bush's wife, Laura Bush."

²³ In March 1991 and May 1990, the category was listed: "Richard Cheney."

Q.5 CONTINUED...

	Very Favorable	Mostly Favorable	Mostly Unfavorable	Very Unfavorable	Never Heard Of	Can't Rate
October, 1996 (RVs)	12	45	22	19	0	2=100
June, 1996	16	45	23	14	*	2=100
April, 1996	16	41	24	16	0	3=100
February, 1996	20	35	22	21	0	2=100
January, 1996	13	43	27	15	0	2=100
August, 1995	13	36	29	20	0	2=100
February, 1995	14	41	25	17	0	3=100
December, 1994	17	34	24	22	0	3=100
July, 1994	15	43	25	16	*	1=100
May, 1993	18	42	23	12	0	5=100
July, 1992	17	42	25	9	0	7=100
June, 1992	10	36	33	14	1	6=100
May, 1992	11	42	32	10	*	5=100
March, 1992	10	43	29	11	1	6=100
February, 1992	15	44	24	7	2	8=100
January, 1992	9	28	11	4	27	21=100
November, 1991	5	25	8	2	39	21=100
k. Hillary Clinton	15	32	21	23	1	8=100
July, 2001	20	33	19	23	1	4=100
January, 2001	25	35	19	16	*	5=100
May, 2000	15	34	20	22	1	8=100
Early December, 1998	32	34	16	15	*	3=100
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	24	34	18	18	*	6=100
Early September, 1998	24	40	18	13	0	5=100
Late August, 1998	25	38	21	13	*	3=100
March, 1998	26	39	17	14	*	4=100
January, 1997	17	40	23	17	*	3=100
June, 1996	13	40	26	17	*	4=100
April, 1996	12	37	27	19	0	5=100
February, 1996	14	28	27	27	0	4=100
January, 1996	10	32	28	26	0	4=100
October, 1995	14	44	24	14	--	4=100
August, 1995	16	33	25	22	*	4=100
December, 1994	17	33	25	20	1	4=100
July, 1994	19	38	22	18	1	2=100
May, 1993	19	41	18	11	1	10=100
l. Al Gore	12	32	25	21	1	9=100
July, 2001	16	38	21	18	*	7=100
January, 2001	22	35	20	19	*	4=100
May, 2000	13	37	23	15	1	11=100
March, 1999	12	35	26	17	2	8=100
December, 1998	18	40	22	11	1	8=100
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	16	37	25	13	1	8=100
Early September, 1998	13	44	22	13	1	7=100
Late August, 1998	11	44	23	14	1	7=100
March, 1998	17	42	19	11	2	9=100
November, 1997	12	43	26	12	1	6=100
September, 1997	11	35	28	15	1	10=100
August, 1997	15	39	22	15	1	8=100
April, 1997	12	45	24	12	1	6=100
January, 1997	18	47	21	8	1	5=100
July, 1994	18	49	19	7	2	5=100
August, 1992	22	44	15	5	2	12=100
July, 1992 ²⁴	15	32	14	5	6	28=100
September, 1987	6	23	11	3	23	34=100

²⁴ July 1992 trend based on 461 respondents asked on July 9, 1992 only.

Q.5 CONTINUED...

		Very Favorable	Mostly Favorable	Mostly Unfavorable	Very Unfavorable	Never Heard Of	Can't Rate
m.	Joe Lieberman	8	31	18	9	16	18=100
	July, 2001	10	34	18	8	13	17=100
	January, 2001	17	38	16	5	6	18=100
n.	Former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright	16	39	16	6	7	16=100
	March, 1999 ²⁵	20	43	14	8	6	9=100
	April, 1997	16	49	10	4	6	15=100
	January, 1997	13	44	12	4	9	18=100
	February, 1995	2	16	11	5	47	19=100
o.	Tom Daschle	7	24	19	11	21	18=100
	July, 2001	4	16	10	5	43	22=100
p.	Dick Gephardt	8	27	18	8	19	20=100
	July, 2001	6	26	17	7	24	20=100
	November, 1997	4	28	20	8	25	15=100
	March, 1991	11	35	11	3	17	23=100
	May, 1990	3	26	12	5	29	25=100
	September, 1987	6	31	11	3	17	32=100
q.	Trent Lott	5	23	16	8	29	19=100
	July, 2001	4	18	16	10	31	21=100
	January, 1999	4	23	19	11	27	16=100
	Early October, 1998 (RVs)	6	24	18	9	24	19=100
	Early September, 1998	5	22	17	6	34	16=100
	March, 1998	3	13	11	7	52	14=100
	November, 1997	3	16	14	5	51	11=100
April, 1997	4	19	13	5	48	11=100	
r.	Dennis Hastert	3	15	9	3	52	18=100

²⁵

In March 1999 and April 1997, the category was listed: "Secretary of State Madeleine Albright." In January 1997 the category was listed: "Secretary of State designate, Madeleine Albright." In February 1995 the category was listed: "Madeleine Albright."