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Public Divided on Origins of Life
RELIGION A STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS FOR BOTH PARTIES

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Public Divided on Origins of Life

RELIGION A STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS FOR BOTH PARTIES

Both major political parties have a problem with their approach toward religion, in the eyes of many Americans. More than four-in-ten say that liberals who are not religious have too much control over the Democratic Party, while an almost identical percentage says that religious conservatives have too much influence over the Republican Party.

The public also has distinctly different perceptions of both parties when it comes to dealing with religion and personal freedoms. By a wide margin – 51% to 28% – the Republican Party is seen as most concerned with protecting religious values. By a nearly identical margin (52%-30%), the Democratic Party is perceived as most concerned with protecting the freedom of citizens to make personal choices.

Yet the Democrats’ strength in this area is overshadowed by a sharp erosion in the number of Americans who believe the party is friendly toward religion. Only about three-in-ten (29%) see the Democrats as friendly toward religion, down from 40% last August. Meanwhile, a solid majority (55%) continues to view the Republicans as friendly toward religion.

However, independents are more critical of the influence of religious conservatives on the Republican Party than they are of the influence of secular liberals on the Democratic Party. Most independents (54%) think religious conservatives have too much influence over the Republican Party, while fewer, 43%, think secular liberals have too much sway on the Democratic Party.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life, conducted July 7-17 among 2,000 adults, also finds deep religious and political differences over questions relating to evolution and the origins of life. Overall, about half the public (48%) says that humans and other living things have evolved over time, while 42% say that living things have existed in their present form since the beginning of time. Fully 70% of

Religion and Political Parties		
<i>Who has too much control?</i>		
	Religious conservatives over Rep.	Non-religious liberals over Dem.
	<u>Party</u>	<u>Party</u>
	%	%
Agree	45	44
Disagree	43	42
Don't know	<u>12</u>	<u>14</u>
	100	100
<i>Who's most concerned with...</i>		
	Protecting religious values	Protecting individual freedoms
	<u>Party</u>	<u>Party</u>
	%	%
Republicans	51	30
Democrats	28	52
Both (Vol.)	5	4
Neither (Vol.)	5	7
Don't know	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100
<i>Which party is religion-friendly?</i>		
<i>Party's attitude toward religion</i>	Repub- <u>lican</u>	Demo- <u>cratic</u>
	%	%
Friendly	55	29
Neutral	23	38
Unfriendly	9	20
Don't know	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>
	100	100

white evangelical Protestants say that life has existed in its present form since the beginning of time; fewer than half as many white mainline Protestants (32%) and white Catholics (31%) agree.

Despite these fundamental differences, most Americans (64%) say they are open to the idea of teaching creationism along with evolution in the public schools, and a substantial minority (38%) favors replacing evolution with creationism in public school

curricula. While much of this support comes from religious conservatives, these ideas – particularly the idea of teaching both perspectives – have a broader appeal. Even many who are politically liberal and who believe in evolution favor expanding the scope of public school education to include teaching creationism. But an analysis of the poll also reveals that there are considerable inconsistencies between people’s beliefs and what they want taught in the schools, suggesting some confusion about the meaning of terms such as “creationism” and “evolution.”

Despite the growing national debate over the teaching of evolution, there is little evidence that school discussions of evolution are upsetting to students. Just 6% of parents with children in school say their child has mentioned feeling uncomfortable when the subject of evolution comes up at school. Comparably small numbers of parents say their children have expressed unease when the subjects of religion or homosexuality have come up at their child’s school.

The survey shows that large majorities of Americans believe that parents, scientists and school boards all should have a say in how evolution is taught in schools. But a plurality (41%) believes that parents – rather than scientists (28%) or school boards (21%) – should have the primary responsibility in this area.

The public remains generally comfortable with politicians mentioning their religious faith; in fact, more continue to say there is too little expression of religious faith by political leaders (39%), not too much (26%). However, a growing minority feels President Bush mentions his faith and prayer too much. The percentage expressing this view has doubled – from 14% to 28% – over the past two years.

Life on Earth Has...		
Existed in its present form		%
since the beginning of time	42	
Evolved over time	48	
<i>Evolution guided by a supreme being</i>	18	
<i>Evolution through natural selection</i>	26	
<i>Don't know how evolved</i>	4	
Don't know	<u>10</u>	
	100	

Few Parents Report Kids Made Uncomfortable at School			
<i>Subject of...</i>	<i>Children uncomfortable when subject comes up</i>		
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%
Homosexuality	8	91	1=100
Evolution	6	93	1=100
Religion	5	94	1=100

Based on parents of children in school K-12 (N=554).

Contrasting Party Images

Public impressions of the Democratic Party’s attitude toward religion have changed notably in the past year. Just 29% see the party as being generally friendly toward religion, down from 40% a year ago, and 42% in 2003. Meanwhile, the percentage saying the Democratic Party is generally unfriendly toward religion has ticked up to 20% from 13% last summer. By comparison, a 55% majority continues to see the Republican Party as friendly toward religion, with little change over the past two years.

This change in the image of the Democratic Party has occurred across the political spectrum, but it is particularly noteworthy among independents. In August 2004, a 43% plurality of independents said the Democratic Party was generally friendly toward religion. Today, only about a quarter (24%) hold this view, a level similar to that seen among Republicans (21%). In general, people who are the most religious themselves are the most critical of the Democratic Party in this regard.

At the same time, by a 52% to 30% margin, the Democrats, not the Republicans, are seen as the party most concerned with protecting the freedom of individuals to make personal choices. Fewer Republicans believe this than do Democrats and independents, but young people and women more often credit the Democrats for protecting personal freedoms than do older people and men.

By more than two-to-one (56%-24%), women view the Democratic Party as being most concerned about protecting the freedom of people to make personal choices; men are more closely divided (47% pick the Democrats, 37% the Republicans). While nearly six-in-ten people under age 30 (58%) view the Democrats as most concerned with protecting the freedom of people to make personal choices, just 39% of those ages 65

Democratic Party Less Friendly Toward Religion			
	<i>Dem. Party’s attitude toward religion</i>		
	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
	%	%	%
Friendly	42	40	29
Neutral	36	34	38
Unfriendly	12	13	20
Don’t know	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Percent “friendly” among...</i>			
Republicans	35	27	21
Democrats	56	50	46
Independents	41	43	24

	Protecting Religious Values				Protecting Personal Freedom			
	<u>Rep Party</u>	<u>Dem Party</u>	<u>Both/ Neith</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>Rep Party</u>	<u>Dem Party</u>	<u>Both/ Neith</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	51	28	10	11=100	30	52	11	7=100
Men	54	25	11	10=100	37	47	10	6=100
Women	49	30	10	11=100	24	56	12	8=100
18-29	55	25	7	13=100	24	58	9	9=100
30-49	52	29	9	10=100	29	54	10	7=100
50-64	49	31	13	7=100	33	51	11	5=100
65+	49	23	15	13=100	33	39	17	11=100

and older agree.

Religious Conservatives, Secular Liberals Seen as Having Too Much Clout

Both the Democratic and Republican Parties receive considerable criticism for being too beholden to ideological constituencies within the parties. Just as many believe that non-religious liberals have too much control over the Democratic Party (44%) as believe religious conservatives have too much control over the Republican Party (45%).

Not surprisingly, Republicans are particularly critical of the Democratic Party in this respect, and Democrats are equally critical of Republicans. But there is substantial concern coming from within the parties as well. Roughly a third of Democrats (34%) say the Democratic Party is too influenced by liberals who are not religious, and 30% of Republicans believe their party is too controlled by religious conservatives.

Centrist members of both parties more often express these concerns about their own party than do their more ideological counterparts. For instance, 39% of moderate and conservative Democrats worry that the party is too influenced by secular liberals, compared with 25% of liberal Democrats. On the Republican side, 35% of moderate and liberal Republicans say the party is too influenced by religious conservatives, as opposed to 26% of conservative Republicans.

Independents are more likely to describe the Republican Party as controlled by religious conservatives (54%) than to describe the Democratic Party as controlled by secular liberals (43%). In fact, independents are nearly as critical of the Republican Party in this respect as are Democrats overall.

Too Much Control?		
	Religious conservatives have too much control over the <u>Rep. Party</u>	Non-religious liberals have too much control over the <u>Dem. Party</u>
	%	%
Total	45	44
Republican	30	60
Conservative	26	66
Mod/Liberal	35	55
Democrat	57	34
Mod/Conserv	51	39
Liberal	75	25
Independent	54	43

Liberals Go ‘Too Far’

Aside from their influence on the Democratic Party, there is an even more widespread perception – held by two-in-three Americans – that liberals are going too far in trying to keep religion out of schools and the government.

Not surprisingly, white evangelical Protestants and conservative Republicans are the most uniformly critical of liberal efforts on these types of issues. Nearly nine-in-ten (87%) in both groups believe liberals have gone too far on church-state issues. But many Democrats share this view, particularly moderate and conservative Democrats. Overall, 56% of Democrats say liberals have gone too far in trying to keep religion out of schools and government, and moderate-to-conservative Democrats are twice as likely as liberal Democrats to express this view (67% vs. 33%, respectively).

Beyond these political divides, there are also significant educational and regional differences in how liberals are perceived. By a 75%-18% margin, Americans who have not attended college see the left going too far in pushing for a strict separation of church and state. College graduates, by comparison, are far less critical (54% say “too far,” 42% not). Similarly, by a margin of four-to-one (77%-18%) Southerners believe liberals are going too far, and two-thirds of Midwesterners agree. Residents of the Northeast and West are less prone to take this view.

Have Liberals Gone Too Far...			
<i>In trying to keep religion out of schools & govt</i>	<u>Yes</u> %	<u>No</u> %	<u>DK</u> %
Total	67	28	5=100
White	67	29	4
Black	75	21	4
College grad	54	42	4
Some college	65	32	3
H.S. or less	75	18	7
Northeast	55	37	8
Midwest	69	25	6
South	77	18	5
West	58	38	4
Republican	81	13	6
Conservative	87	9	4
Mod/Liberal	71	21	8
Democrat	56	38	6
Mod/Conserv	67	27	6
Liberal	33	64	3
Independent	65	32	3
White Protestant	80	17	3
Evangelical	87	10	3
Mainline	69	27	4
White Catholic	63	31	6
Secular	42	50	8

Interestingly, three-quarters of African Americans also see liberals pushing too far in keeping religion out of schools and government. It is important to note, however, that this negative perception of non-religious liberals is not linked to views of the Democratic Party among blacks. Blacks are nearly twice as likely as whites to say the Democratic Party is friendly toward religion and, by a 58%-24% margin, blacks say the Democratic Party, not the GOP, is most concerned with protecting religious values in the country.

Many Concerned with Conservative Values Agenda

Americans are divided over whether conservative Christians have gone too far in trying to impose their religious values on the country – 45% say yes, and 45% say no. As with criticism of liberals’ handling of church/state issues, there are partisan and ideological divisions on this issue. A majority of Democrats (57%) believe that conservative Christians are going too far, but this is driven primarily by liberal Democrats, 83% of whom take this view. By comparison, moderate and conservative Democrats are divided; 46% see conservative Christians pushing their religious values on the nation, while 44% do not.

Roughly one-in-four Republicans (26%) believes conservative Christians have gone too far in trying to impose their religious values on the country. This includes nearly half of moderate and liberal Republicans (47%), and just 16% of conservative Republicans.

There also are sizable differences across religious and ethnic lines. Among whites, roughly half of mainline Protestants and Catholics say conservative Christians are trying to impose their religious values on the country too much, compared with just 21% of evangelicals. Not surprisingly, seculars are the most likely to see the Christian conservatives excessively imposing their values (61%).

As with views of whether or not secular liberals have gone too far on church/state issues, education is strongly related to views on whether or not conservative Christians have gone too far in trying to impose their religious values on the country. Six-in-ten college graduates think Christian conservatives are going too far, compared with 48% of people with some college but no degree, and just 35% of people who did not attend college.

Have Conservative Christians Gone Too Far...			
<i>In trying to impose their religious values on country</i>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%
Total	45	45	10=100
White	43	47	10
Black	48	40	12
College grad	60	35	5
Some college	48	45	7
H.S. or less	35	50	15
Northeast	48	38	14
Midwest	41	47	12
South	39	52	9
West	55	35	10
Republican	26	65	9
Conservative	16	76	8
Mod/Liberal	47	43	10
Democrat	57	35	8
Mod/Conserv	46	44	10
Liberal	83	16	1
Independent	55	35	10
White Protestant	33	58	9
Evangelical	21	70	9
Mainline	50	41	9
White Catholic	47	42	11
Secular	61	27	12

Divided Over Evolution

Most Americans believe that God was responsible for the creation of life on earth but divide on the question of whether and how life has changed since the creation. Overall, 78% say God created life on earth, while 5% think a universal spirit or higher power was responsible for the creation.

Despite this broad agreement regarding the origins of life, the public is deeply divided on precisely how life developed. A plurality of Americans (48%) say that humans and other living things have evolved over time, but nearly as many (42%) say that humans and other living things have existed in their present form since the beginning of time. The latter group is often called “creationist” because this view is seen as consistent with a literal reading of the Bible’s account of creation.¹

There is further division among those who agree that life has evolved over time. Of those who say that living things have evolved over time, roughly half (26% of the public overall) accept the Darwinian account of evolution, saying that evolution has occurred through natural processes such as natural selection. But nearly four-in-ten of those who believe in evolution (18% of the public as a whole) say that evolution was guided by a supreme being for the purpose of creating humans and other life in the form it exists today, a view that is consistent with some aspects of what has been called “intelligent design.”

	<u>Total</u>	White <u>Evang.</u>	White <u>Mainline</u>	White <u>Catholic</u>	<u>Secular</u>
<i>Humans and other living things have...</i>	%	%	%	%	%
Existed in present form only	42	70	32	31	15
Evolved over time	48	20	60	61	71
<i>Guided by supreme being</i>	18	12	24	28	10
<i>Through natural selection</i>	26	6	31	28	56
<i>Don't know how evolved</i>	4	2	5	5	5
Don't know	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>14</u>
	100	100	100	100	100

Among religious groups, white evangelical Protestants are most distinctive in their support for the creationist position. A large majority of white evangelicals (70%) say that living things have always existed in their present form. In contrast, most white mainline Protestants (60%) and white Catholics (61%) believe that living things have evolved over time, while only 32% and 31% of mainline Protestants and Catholics, respectively, accept the creationist account.

But both mainline Protestants and Catholics are divided over the nature of the evolutionary process. Three-in-ten mainline Protestants (31%) say evolution occurred through natural selection, while 24% think evolution was guided by a supreme being. Among white Catholics, 28% subscribe

¹The terms “creationism” and “creationist” are used here to refer to the general belief that life has existed in its present form since the beginning of time. We recognize that in other contexts the term “creationism” is used to refer to a more specific set of beliefs, including the view that the earth is relatively young (e.g., 10,000 years old or younger).

to natural selection and the same number believe evolution was guided by a higher power. In contrast, most seculars (56%) accept the idea of evolution through processes such as natural selection.

These differences of opinion carry over into politics as well (see detailed tables on pp. 22-23). Nearly six-in-ten conservative Republicans believe that living things have always existed in their present form, while just 11% say that evolution occurred through natural processes. Among liberal Democrats, by contrast, only 29% hold the creationist position, while a plurality (44%) accepts the natural selection theory of evolution.

	College Grad	Some College	H.S. or less
<i>Humans and other living things have...</i>	%	%	%
Existed in present form only	27	42	50
Evolved over time	66	51	36
<i>Guided by supreme being</i>	20	21	15
<i>Through natural selection</i>	40	26	18
<i>Don't know how evolved</i>	6	4	3
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>14</u>
	100	100	100

Age, gender and education are also strongly related to views about the development of living things. College graduates are twice as likely as people who did not attend college to accept the natural selection theory of evolution (40%-18%). Nearly half of women (47%) say that living things have always existed in their present form, while only 36% of men share this view. Half of Americans ages 65 and up subscribe to the creationist position, compared with only 37% of Americans under age 30.

	North- east	West	Mid- west	South
<i>Humans and other living things have...</i>	%	%	%	%
Existed in present form only	32	36	42	51
Evolved over time	59	57	45	38
<i>Guided by supreme being</i>	20	18	19	17
<i>Through natural selection</i>	32	35	22	19
<i>Don't know how evolved</i>	7	4	4	2
Don't know	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>
	100	100	100	100

Many Think Scientists Disagree about Evolution

There is no public consensus about how scientists view evolution. Opinions about what scientists believe are strongly associated with one’s own beliefs on the subject. Most Americans (54%) think that there is general agreement among scientists that evolution has taken place, but a substantial minority (33%) says that no such scientific consensus exists. By an 82%-13% margin, those who accept natural selection theory see a scientific consensus on this issue. Among those who take a creationist position, a 46% plurality thinks the scientific community is divided over the evolution question.

While most people who accept evolution believe there is a scientific consensus on the topic, they themselves express less certainty about how life developed on earth than do people who believe the creationist account. Nearly two-thirds (63%) of those who take a creationist point of view say they are very certain about how life developed. By contrast, those who believe in evolution are less certain of their views – just 32% say they are very certain.

People who take the Bible literally are much more convinced of the accuracy of their views of the development of life on earth (69% very certain), compared with those who don’t take the Bible literally.

Do Scientists Agree about Evolution?			
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%
Total	54	33	13=100
<i>Among those believing in*</i>			
Creation	41	46	13=100
Evolution	73	21	6=100
<i>With guidance</i>	62	31	7=100
<i>Natural selection</i>	82	13	5=100

* **Creation** refers to those who say living things have always existed in their present forms.
Evolution refers to those who think living things have evolved over time.
With guidance refers to those who think evolution was guided by a supreme being
Natural selection refers to those who think evolution occurred through natural processes.

Certainty of Views on Development of Life				
	<u>Very certain</u>	<u>Fairly certain</u>	<u>Not too/ certain</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%	%
Total	46	31	21	2=100
<i>Among those believing in...</i>				
Creation	63	24	11	2=100
Evolution	32	40	27	1=100
<i>With guidance</i>	39	42	19	*=100
<i>Natural selection</i>	28	41	29	2=100
<i>Bible is...</i>				
Literal word of God	69	18	11	2=100
Word of God, but not literal	34	40	24	2=100
Not word of God	30	37	31	2=100

Reflecting this, a plurality of the public overall (42%) says that their religious beliefs have had the most important influence on their opinions about the development of life. This number rises to 60% among people who accept the creationist account. By contrast, a plurality of those who accept evolution says that their education is the most important source (47%); this number is 60% among people who believe that evolution proceeds through natural selection.

	<u>Religion</u> %	<u>Education</u> %	<u>Other/ DK</u> %
Total	42	28	30=100
<i>Among those believing in...</i>			
Creation	60	9	31=100
Evolution	26	47	27=100
<i>With guidance</i>	42	30	28=100
<i>Natural selection</i>	15	60	25=100
<i>Bible is...</i>			
Actual word of God	62	10	28=100
Word of God, but not literal	41	31	28=100
Not word of God	8	58	34=100

Evolution in the Schools

Even though nearly half of Americans believe that humans evolved over time, this poll and many others have shown that substantial majorities of the public favor adding creationism to the public school curriculum. In the current survey, 64% support teaching creationism along with evolution in the public schools, while only 26% oppose this idea. But significantly fewer people say creationism should supplant evolution in the curriculum: 38% say creationism should be taught instead of evolution (49% disagree).

Support for teaching creationism along with evolution is quite broad-based, with majority support even among seculars, liberal Democrats and those who accept natural selection theory. At the same time, not all creationists believe that creationism should replace evolution in the schools: 32% of those who subscribe to the creationist view do not think it should be taught instead of evolution. These findings strongly suggest that much of the public believes it is desirable to offer more viewpoints where controversial subjects in the schools are concerned.

	<i>Along with evolution...</i>		<i>Instead of evolution...</i>	
	<u>Fav.</u> %	<u>Opp.</u> %	<u>Fav.</u> %	<u>Opp.</u> %
Total	64	26	38	49
<i>Among those believing in...</i>				
Creation	65	26	56	32
Evolution	66	27	22	67
<i>With guidance</i>	78	18	35	54
<i>Natural selection</i>	62	33	14	79
White Protestant	67	25	46	43
Evangelical	67	24	60	29
Mainline	66	27	26	62
White Catholic	68	20	31	54
Secular	55	30	17	63

White evangelicals and black Protestants are the only religious groups expressing majority

support for teaching creationism instead of evolution in public schools. Majorities of mainline Protestants, Catholics and seculars oppose this idea. Politically, a majority of conservative Republicans favor replacing evolution with creationism in the classroom, but support for this proposal falls below 40% for all other political groups, including moderate and liberal Republicans. Regionally, only among Southerners does a plurality (45%) support replacing evolution with creationism in the schools.

But there are also inconsistencies in peoples’ responses that point to confusion regarding the meaning of terms such as “creationism” and even “evolution.” For example, among people who oppose teaching creationism either along with or instead of evolution, 27% personally take the creationist position on human origins. Similarly, 19% of people who think creationism should be taught *instead* of evolution nevertheless personally believe in evolution through natural selection.

Who Should Decide What Is Taught?

Large majorities of Americans believe that parents, scientists and science teachers and school boards should all have a say in how evolution is taught in public schools, and these majorities are found among all religious groups and people on both sides of the question of how life developed on earth. But there are deep divisions in the public about who should have the *primary* say on how evolution is handled. Overall, a plurality of the public (41%) says parents should have the primary say, compared with 28% for scientists and science teachers and 21% for school boards.

A majority (54%) of those who accept creationist accounts support giving parents the primary say on how evolution is taught. Among those who accept the theory of natural selection, however, nearly half (47%) support giving scientists and science teachers the primary role in how evolution is handled in public schools. Evangelical Protestants are most in favor of parents having the primary say on this issue (59%), while seculars are most supportive of

	Parents	Scientists/ Teachers	Schl. Boards	DK
	%	%	%	%
Total	41	28	21	10=100
<i>Among those believing in...</i>				
Creation	54	16	22	8=100
Evolution	31	42	20	7=100
<i>With guidance</i>	36	34	22	8=100
<i>Natural selection</i>	27	47	20	6=100
White Protestant	51	18	21	10=100
Evangelical	59	10	21	10=100
Mainline	40	28	22	10=100
White Catholic	39	30	23	8=100
Secular	25	41	22	12=100
Conservative Republican	58	16	17	9=100
Moderate/Liberal Repub	40	26	26	8=100
Independent	36	33	23	8=100
Moderate/Conserv Dem	39	30	24	7=100
Liberal Democrat	27	49	17	7=100

trusting scientists and science teachers with these decisions, with 41% expressing this view.

Lukewarm Ratings for the Schools in Dealing with Sensitive Topics

Americans give public schools mediocre ratings for their handling of controversial subjects. Among parents of school-age children, only 38% say that schools are doing an excellent or a good job handling sex education; 31% rate schools as excellent or good on evolution; 24% give schools excellent or good ratings for their handling of religion; and 17% give schools favorable marks for their handling of homosexuality. White evangelicals give public schools lower marks for their handling of religion than do white mainline Protestants and white Catholics. In addition, both African Americans and Hispanics are highly critical of school performance in this regard.

Parents Give Schools Low Grades on Tough Topics				
<i>Rating of how well public schools deal with...</i>				
	<u>Evolution</u>	<u>Religion</u>	<u>Sex education</u>	<u>Homo-sexuality</u>
Excellent	5	6	7	3
Good	26	18	31	14
Only Fair	33	24	28	24
Poor	20	39	19	34
Don't know	<u>16</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>25</u>
	100	100	100	100

Based on parents of children in public or private school K-12 (N=554).

Parents who believe that human life has always existed in its present form are more likely to give schools a “poor” rating (32%) for their handling of evolution than are those who believe that life evolved over time (9%). Those who reject the idea of evolution are also more likely than others to give the schools low marks for their handling of religion.

Midwesterners have a more favorable impression of schools’ handling of sex education than do Southerners or Westerners, while Democrats rate schools more negatively for their handling of homosexuality than do Republicans. On both sex education and homosexuality, non-whites are considerably more likely to give schools a poor rating than are whites.

Despite the controversial nature of these subjects, very few parents say that their children have been made uncomfortable when these topics come up at school. Just 8% of parents who have children in school have had a child mention feeling uncomfortable when homosexuality was discussed, 6% say this about discussions of evolution, and just 5% say their children have been uncomfortable at school because of the topic of religion. These results are consistently low across religious and political groups and geographic regions. Even among conservatives, just 12% say school treatment of homosexuality has made their child uncomfortable, though this is significantly higher than among liberal parents (only 1% of whom say this).

Religion and Politics: Continuing Ambivalence

As in the past, the public is divided over whether religious organizations should speak out politically. Roughly half (51%) think churches and other houses of worship should express their views on day-to-day social and political questions, while 44% believe these organizations should stay out of political matters.

Support for churches expressing political views is particularly high among white evangelicals and black Protestants (67% each) and conservatives (61%), while opposition is greatest among white Catholics (58%), liberals (56%) and those ages 65 and older (55%).

Among evangelicals, mainline Protestants and Catholics, support for church involvement is associated with high levels of religious commitment. While only 41% of highly committed white Catholics believe churches should keep out of political matters, 67% of less committed Catholics feel this way.

	June 1996	Sept 2000	March 2001	July 2003	July 2005
<i>Keep out of politics or express views?</i>	%	%	%	%	%
Keep out	43	45	43	44	44
Express views	54	51	51	52	51
Don't know	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Ever right for clergy to discuss candidates, issues from the pulpit?</i>					
Yes	29	32	28	-	31
No	66	64	65	-	63
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100	100	-	100

There are also intra-party divisions among Republicans and Democrats; 66% of conservative Republicans believe churches should express their views on political issues, compared with only 45% of moderate and liberal Republicans. Conversely, 52% of conservative and moderate Democrats think churches should voice opinions on such subjects, compared with just 35% of liberal Democrats. The public's overall outlook has not budged since August 2004, when the gap between those who favor a political role for religious organizations and those who oppose such a role was also 51%-44%. Indeed, looking at surveys reaching back to the 1950s, there has been remarkably little change on this question over time.

The public is decidedly opposed to the idea of clergy discussing political candidates or issues from the pulpit. Only 31% believe this is ever appropriate, while 63% say clergy should never use their position in this manner. Opposition to this particular intersection of religion and politics is widespread; even 56% of evangelicals say clergy should refrain from political expression while in the pulpit. Again, opinion on this issue has been largely stable over time, although Gallup found even less support for discussing candidates and issues from the pulpit 40 years ago, when only 22% said it was appropriate.

Politicians and Personal Faith

Although still a minority, a growing number of Americans are uncomfortable with President Bush’s public expressions of faith. The percentage saying the president mentions his faith and prayer too much has risen from 14% in the summer of 2003, to 24% in mid-2004 to 28% currently. Criticism of Bush on this issue is most common among liberals (52%), seculars (47%) and Democrats (45%), although it has increased significantly since 2003 among mainline Protestants (+24%), moderates (+20%) and women (+19%). Slightly more than half (52%) say Bush mentions his religious beliefs an appropriate amount – a 10-point drop from July 2003 – while just one-in-ten believe he discusses faith and prayer too little.

	July 2003	Aug 2004	July 2005
<i>Mentions faith and prayer...</i>	%	%	%
Too much	14	24	28
Too little	11	11	10
Right amount	62	53	52
Don’t know	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>
	100	100	100

Regarding political leaders generally, the public is divided over the appropriate amount of religious expression. A plurality (39%) believes there is too little discussion of faith and prayer by political leaders, while 26% think there is too much and 27% say politicians voice their religious sentiments the right amount. The share of Americans who want more expressions of faith from politicians has increased by eight points since August 2004. Opinion on this issue has changed significantly since the months just after Sept. 11, 2001, when a majority felt political leaders were discussing faith appropriately.

	Oct 2001	March 2002	July 2003	Aug 2004	July 2005
<i>Politicians express faith and prayer...</i>	%	%	%	%	%
Too much	12	16	21	27	26
Too little	22	24	41	31	39
Right amount	60	53	29	32	27
Don’t know	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>
	100	100	100	100	100

*In March 2002, the question asked specifically about expressions of faith and prayer by religious leaders “since Sept. 11th.”

Issues: Most Favor Promoting Democracy

Most Americans (60%) favor the idea that the U.S. should work to promote democracy around the world. However, previous Pew surveys have shown that when viewed along with other foreign policy goals, the promotion of democracy ranks as a relatively low public priority (see “Foreign Policy Attitudes Now Driven By 9/11 and Iraq,” Aug. 18, 2004).

More Republicans support promoting democracy around the globe than do Democrats or independents. White

	Yes	No	DK
	%	%	%
Total	60	31	9=100
Republican	72	24	4=100
Democrat	53	39	8=100
Independent	54	34	12=100
White Prot.	69	23	8=100
Evangelical	71	20	9=100
Mainline	66	26	8=100
White Catholic	53	40	7=100
Secular	49	38	13=100

evangelicals also strongly support the promotion of democracy. There is even greater agreement that the U.S. and other Western powers have an obligation to use military force to prevent genocide. By more than three-to-one (69%-21%), the public believes the U.S. and other Western powers have a moral obligation to prevent one group of people from committing genocide against another group.

While majorities or pluralities in most major demographic and political groups agree the U.S. and other major Western nations should intervene militarily to prevent genocide, African Americans are evenly divided on this issue; 45% of blacks say the U.S. and other Western nations have a moral obligation to act, while 48% disagree. Whites overwhelmingly believe the U.S. and other nations are morally obligated to use force to prevent genocide (by 73%-17%).

Support for Israel Declines Slightly

The public, on balance, continues to side with Israel in the Middle East conflict, although support for Israel has declined slightly. About four-in-ten (37%) say they sympathize more with Israel in its conflict with the Palestinians, while 12% sympathize more with the Palestinians. A year ago, slightly more (40%) said they sympathized with Israel.

In addition, there has been an uptick in the number who say the United States should take Israel’s side less in the Mideast situation. Currently, 22% express that view, compared with 19% in 2003 and 14% in 2002. About half (47%) say the U.S. should take Israel’s side as much as it has in the past.

There long have been major differences among members of major religious traditions in views of the Mideast conflict. White evangelicals continue to express strong support for Israel. More than half (54%) say they sympathize more with Israel in the conflict with the Palestinians, compared with 40% of mainline Protestants, 35% of white Catholics and a quarter of seculars.

	<i>Sympathize more with...</i>				
	<u>Israel</u>	<u>inians</u>	<u>Both</u>	<u>Neither</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%	%	%
Total	37	12	5	19	27=100
July 2004	40	13	7	18	22=100
February 2004	46	12	8	15	19=100
White Protestant	48	8	4	14	26=100
Evangelical	54	7	2	12	25=100
Mainline	40	9	6	17	28=100
White Catholic	35	12	4	15	34=100
Secular	25	15	7	32	21=100
Republican	50	6	5	15	24=100
Democrat	32	17	5	17	29=100
Independent	36	13	6	23	22=100

Similarly, about three-in-ten white evangelicals (28%) say the U.S. should take Israel’s side more than it has in the past. Only 15% of mainline Protestants, 13% of seculars, and just 8% of white Catholics favor greater U.S. support for Israel.

Religion and Mideast Views

Religious beliefs are cited most often by supporters of Israel as having the biggest influence on their views of the Middle East conflict (34%). This is especially the case for white evangelicals who sympathize with Israel; 54% of these evangelicals say their religious beliefs are the most important factor shaping their views on the issue.

By contrast, just 9% of those who sympathize with the Palestinians cite religious beliefs as the biggest factor in their thinking about the Middle East. A plurality of those who sympathize with the Palestinians (36%) say what they have read or seen in the media has had the greatest impact on their thinking; roughly a quarter (26%) cite their education as the biggest factor.

<i>Biggest influence on Mideast views</i>	<i>Have more sympathy for...</i>	
	<u>Israel</u>	<u>Palest- inians</u>
Religious beliefs	34	9
Media reports	27	36
Education	16	26
Personal experience	8	6
Friends/family	6	10
Something else	8	9
Don't know	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100

Faith-Based Aid Backed

A solid majority of Americans (66%) favor allowing churches and other houses of worship to apply, along with other organizations, for government funding to provide social services, such as drug counseling. Support for such faith-based initiatives has declined somewhat since early in Bush's first term. In March 2001, 75% said churches should be permitted to apply for such assistance.

<i>Allow churches to apply for gov. funding</i>	<u>Mar 2001</u>	<u>Mar 2002</u>	<u>Feb 2004</u>	<u>July 2005</u>
Favor	75	70	69	66
Oppose	21	27	29	30
Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100	100

Nonetheless, there is broad-based support for this policy. Roughly two-thirds of Democrats (67%), independents (66%) and Republicans (65%) say churches and other houses of worship should be allowed to apply for such funding. Support for this idea is particularly widespread among African-Americans (80%) and white evangelicals (70%).

However, the public is broadly opposed to directly shifting some funds from federal anti-poverty programs to religious groups in order for them to provide social services. Fully 58% oppose this idea, compared with just a third who favor it. Majorities or pluralities in most demographic groups oppose taking funds from government anti-poverty programs and giving them to religious groups.

Churches Help Solve Social Problems

Overwhelmingly, Americans believe that religious organizations are playing a constructive role in addressing society’s challenges. Two-thirds (66%) say churches, synagogues, mosques and other houses of worship contribute a great deal or some to solving important social problems.

Agreement on this issue is widespread, with at least half in every major demographic group, including seculars (52%), saying that houses of worship contribute a great deal or some. Still, the percentage expressing this view has declined slightly since March 2001, when 75% said these institutions were helping solve social problems.

	March <u>2001</u>	July <u>2005</u>
<i>Houses of worship contribute...</i>	%	%
A great deal	23	20
Some	52	46
Not much	18	23
Nothing at all	4	7
Don’t know	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100

More Favor Gays Serving Openly

Consistent with a recent rise in the number of Americans who favor legalized marriage and civil unions for gays and lesbians², public support for allowing gays and lesbians to serve openly in the military has increased modestly since the mid-1990s. Currently, 58% say gays and lesbians should be allowed to serve openly, up from 52% in July 1994. Equally important, intense opposition has decreased – from 26% in 1994 to 15% today.

Solid majorities of seculars (72%), white Catholics (72%) and mainline Protestants (63%) believe gays and lesbians should be allowed to serve openly in the nation’s military; most white evangelical Protestants (55%) disagree.

	July <u>1994</u>	July <u>2005</u>
<i>Allow gays to serve openly...</i>	%	%
Strongly favor	16	15
Favor	36	43
Oppose	19	17
Strongly oppose	26	15
Don’t know	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>
	100	100

Other Issues

- The public continues to support the government guaranteeing health insurance for all Americans, even if it means raising taxes. By more than two-to-one (64%-30%), Americans favor a government guarantee of health insurance for all. Democrats and independents overwhelmingly favor the government guaranteeing health insurance for all Americans, while Republicans are deeply divided. Two-thirds of moderate and liberal Republicans (66%) support this idea, compared with just 41% of conservative

² Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life “Abortion and Rights of Terror Suspects Top Court Issues,” August 3, 2005.

Republicans.

- There also is strong public sentiment in favor of increased government aid to the poor. Currently, 69% favor providing more generous government assistance to the poor; that is consistent with surveys dating to 2001 (73% in March 2001). There is considerable agreement among members of major religious traditions – and seculars – in favor of greater aid for the poor.
- A majority of Americans (54%) support passage of a constitutional amendment permitting the federal and state governments to outlaw flag burning. In 1989, when congressional efforts to ban flag burning attracted considerable attention, significantly more people (65%) favored a constitutional amendment targeting flag burning. Nearly two-thirds of Republicans (65%) support a constitutional amendment to outlaw flag burning, compared with about half of independents (50%) and Democrats (46%).
- The survey finds that Pope Benedict XVI is an unfamiliar figure to many Americans, but those who do have an opinion of the new pope are much more favorable (44%) than unfavorable (11%) in their opinion of him. By a 67%-5% margin, Catholics express favorable views of the pope, but nearly three-in-ten (28%) were not familiar enough with the pope to offer an opinion.

ABOUT THE SURVEY

Results for this report are based on a telephone survey of a nationwide sample 2,000 adults, 18 years of age or older, from July 7-17, 2005. For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling is plus or minus 2.5 percentage points. For results based on Form 1 (N=1,000) or Form 2 (N=1,000) only, the error attributable to sampling is plus or minus 3.5 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.

BELIEFS ABOUT HOW LIFE DEVELOPED

	Existed in their <u>present form</u>	Evolved <u>over time</u>	<i><u>If evolved over time...</u></i>		<u>DK/Ref</u>	(N)
			<i>Through natural <u>selection</u></i>	<i>Guided by supreme <u>being</u></i>		
	%	%	%	%	%	
Total	42	48	26	18	10=100	(2000)
Sex						
Male	36	54	31	19	10	(929)
Female	47	43	21	18	10	(1071)
Race						
White	42	49	27	18	9	(1644)
Non-white	43	43	22	18	14	(339)
Black	53	34	14	18	13	(224)
Hispanic*	42	48	22	24	10	(126)
Race and Sex						
White Men	36	56	33	19	8	(768)
White Women	47	43	21	18	10	(876)
Age						
Under 30	37	53	29	23	10	(314)
30-49	40	51	30	17	9	(717)
50-64	44	49	26	18	7	(547)
65+	50	33	12	15	17	(389)
Sex and Age						
Men under 50	34	56	34	19	10	(504)
Women under 50	45	47	25	19	8	(527)
Men 50+	41	50	26	19	9	(414)
Women 50+	51	36	15	15	13	(522)
Education						
College Grad.	27	66	40	20	7	(710)
Some College	42	51	26	21	7	(465)
High School Grad.	50	38	19	16	12	(661)
< H.S. Grad.	50	30	13	13	20	(158)
Family Income						
\$75,000+	34	62	40	17	4	(507)
\$50,000-\$74,999	41	50	28	18	9	(313)
\$30,000-\$49,999	42	50	24	23	8	(395)
\$20,000-\$29,999	42	45	24	17	13	(202)
<\$20,000	52	35	13	20	13	(294)

* The designation Hispanic is unrelated to the white-black categorization..

Question: Some people think humans & other living things have existed in their present form since the beginning of time. Others think humans & other living things have evolved over time. Which comes closest to your view?

And do you think that... Humans and other living things have evolved due to natural process such as natural selection OR A supreme being guided the evolution of living things for the purpose of creating humans and other life in the form it exists today?

	Existed in their <u>present form</u>	Evolved <u>over time</u>	<i><u>If evolved over time...</u></i>		DK/Ref	(N)
			<i>Through <u>natural selection</u></i>	<i>Guided by <u>supreme being</u></i>		
	%	%	%	%	%	
Total	42	48	26	18	10	(2000)
Region						
East	32	59	32	20	9	(347)
Midwest	42	45	22	19	13	(497)
South	51	38	19	17	11	(751)
West	36	57	35	18	7	(405)
Religious Affiliation						
Total White Protestant	54	37	16	18	9	(867)
- Evangelical	70	20	6	12	10	(480)
- High Commitment	77	15	3	11	8	(312)
- Non-Evangelical	32	60	31	24	8	(387)
- High Commitment	44	49	13	29	7	(96)
White Catholic	31	61	28	28	8	(344)
- High Commitment	46	42	8	29	12	(148)
Black Protestant	63	25	13	12	12	(145)
Secular	15	71	56	10	14	(234)
Party ID						
Republican	51	40	19	18	9	(665)
Democrat	38	53	29	20	9	(623)
Independent	37	55	32	18	8	(562)
Party and Ideology						
Conservative Republican	59	33	11	19	8	(410)
Moderate/Liberal Rep.	37	54	33	19	9	(237)
Conservative/Mod. Dem.	41	49	23	22	10	(415)
Liberal Democrat	29	67	44	17	4	(186)
Bush Approval						
Approve	50	41	20	18	9	(928)
Disapprove	35	56	33	18	9	(927)
Marital Status						
Married	44	47	25	18	9	(1127)
Unmarried	40	49	26	19	11	(863)
Parents w/school age child						
Yes	44	48	26	19	8	(554)
No	41	48	26	18	11	(1445)
The Bible is....						
Word of God, literal	67	22	6	14	11	(708)
Word of God, not literal	35	58	28	25	7	(824)
Not the word of God	12	83	66	12	5	(359)
Biggest influence on view of how life developed						
Personal experience	49	41	19	18	10	(240)
Religious beliefs	60	29	9	18	11	(851)
Education	14	80	56	19	6	(584)
Other	38	46	23	17	16	(325)

CERTAINTY, DOUBT & THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY

	---Certainty about how life developed---				Consensus among scientists that humans evolved		
	Very certain	Fairly certain	Not too/Not at all certain	DK/Ref	Yes	No	DK/Ref
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	46	31	21	2=100	54	33	13=100
Sex							
Male	45	31	22	2	57	32	11
Female	46	31	20	3	52	34	14
Race							
White	45	32	20	3	56	32	12
Non-white	48	26	23	3	48	38	14
Black	51	25	22	2	41	44	15
Hispanic*	50	25	23	2	54	37	9
Race and Sex							
White Men	44	33	22	2	59	32	9
White Women	47	32	18	3	53	32	15
Age							
Under 30	44	31	24	1	57	34	9
30-49	47	31	20	2	59	31	10
50-64	43	38	18	1	54	35	11
65+	48	23	21	8	42	32	26
Sex and Age							
Men under 50	44	31	23	2	62	29	9
Women under 50	47	32	20	1	55	35	10
Men 50+	46	33	19	2	50	37	13
Women 50+	45	30	19	6	48	31	21
Education							
College Grad.	42	35	20	3	67	27	6
Some College	47	29	23	1	61	29	10
High School Grad.	47	32	18	3	48	38	14
< H.S. Grad.	46	21	28	5	35	39	26
Family Income							
\$75,000+	43	37	19	1	68	27	5
\$50,000-\$74,999	44	33	21	2	56	37	7
\$30,000-\$49,999	53	28	17	2	55	34	11
\$20,000-\$29,999	42	32	23	3	54	36	10
<\$20,000	47	25	24	4	44	38	18

* The designation Hispanic is unrelated to the white-black categorization.

Question: How certain are you about how life developed on Earth.... very certain, fairly certain, not too certain, or not at all certain?

From what you've heard or read is there general agreement among scientists that humans evolved over time, or not?

Continued on next page...

	---Certainty about how life developed---				Consensus among scientists that humans evolved		
	Very certain	Fairly certain	Not too/Not at all certain	DK/Ref	Yes	No	DK/Ref
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	46	31	21	2=100	54	33	13=100
Region							
East	43	33	22	2	60	27	13
Midwest	43	32	22	3	54	31	15
South	53	26	19	2	48	39	13
West	39	36	22	3	60	31	9
Religious Affiliation							
Total White Protestant	57	28	13	2	51	37	12
- Evangelical	70	21	7	2	42	45	13
- High Commitment	81	13	4	2	38	49	13
- Non-Evangelical	38	38	22	2	63	26	11
- High Commitment	57	26	13	4	60	31	9
White Catholic	31	44	22	3	57	28	15
- High Commitment	46	33	15	6	41	35	24
Black Protestant	54	25	18	3	41	45	14
Secular	21	39	38	2	66	22	12
Party ID							
Republican	54	30	14	2	50	37	13
Democrat	43	31	23	3	58	30	12
Independent	40	34	24	2	60	32	8
Party and Ideology							
Conservative Republican	63	26	9	2	47	40	13
Moderate/Liberal Rep.	38	37	23	2	58	32	10
Conservative/Mod. Dem.	43	33	21	3	52	34	14
Liberal Democrat	40	29	28	3	71	23	6
Bush Approval							
Approve	54	29	15	2	52	35	13
Disapprove	39	33	25	3	59	30	11
Marital Status							
Married	49	31	18	2	53	35	12
Unmarried	42	31	24	3	56	30	14
Parents w/school age child							
Yes	48	31	19	2	54	35	11
No	45	31	21	3	54	32	14
Labor Union							
Union Household	43	35	19	3	58	31	11
Non-Union Household	46	30	21	3	54	34	12
Believes in....							
Creation	64	25	9	2	42	47	11
Evolution	34	39	27	*	70	23	7
... with guidance	39	42	19	*	62	31	7
... Natural selection	28	41	29	2	82	14	4

EVOLUTION, CREATIONISM & PUBLIC SCHOOLS

	<i>Teaching creationism instead of evolution</i>		<i>Teaching creationism along with evolution</i>		<i>Who should have primary responsibility for deciding how evolution is taught</i>		
	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>Scientists/Science teachers</u>	<u>Parents</u>	<u>School Boards</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	38	49	64	26	28	41	21
Sex	36	53	63	28	29	40	22
Male	40	44	64	24	28	41	21
Female							
Race							
White	37	50	65	25	27	42	21
Non-white	42	41	60	27	33	37	21
Black	48	37	56	32	29	37	25
Hispanic*	44	42	66	24	39	35	21
Race and Sex							
White Men	36	54	65	27	28	43	21
White Women	37	47	65	24	26	42	21
Age							
Under 30	39	50	68	25	37	36	20
30-49	36	52	69	23	30	39	23
50-64	36	51	62	28	24	44	22
65+	40	39	45	34	21	47	15
Sex and Age							
Men under 50	34	56	67	26	33	39	21
Women under 50	41	47	70	22	32	38	23
Men 50+	39	49	57	32	24	44	21
Women 50+	36	43	54	28	22	46	17
Education							
College Grad.	25	66	66	28	38	30	25
Some College	36	52	72	21	27	40	21
High School Grad.	44	41	60	28	24	47	19
< H.S. Grad.	49	29	51	29	22	49	17
Family Income							
\$75,000+	28	65	68	27	36	32	25
\$50,000-\$74,999	37	52	68	26	25	46	24
\$30,000-\$49,999	45	44	72	21	31	43	18
\$20,000-\$29,999	31	54	62	28	29	42	20
<\$20,000	48	33	55	29	23	46	20

* The designation Hispanic is unrelated to the white-black categorization.

Question: Would you generally favor or oppose teaching creationism instead of evolution in public schools?

Would you generally favor or oppose teaching creationism along with evolution in public schools?

And who should have the primary responsibility for deciding how evolution is taught in public schools? Should it be...

Continued on next page...

	<i>Teaching creationism instead of evolution</i>		<i>Teaching creationism along with evolution</i>		<i>Who should have primary responsibility for deciding how evolution is taught</i>		
	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>Scientists/Science teachers</u>	<u>Parents</u>	<u>School Boards</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	38	49	64	26	28	41	21
Region							
East	30	55	60	28	38	33	19
Midwest	37	49	66	24	25	45	21
South	45	41	63	26	23	45	22
West	32	56	66	26	32	38	21
Religious Affiliation							
Total White Protestant	46	43	67	25	18	51	21
- Evangelical	60	29	67	24	10	59	21
- High Commitment	67	24	64	27	8	61	20
- Non-Evangelical	26	62	66	27	28	40	22
- High Commitment	35	53	62	30	22	42	20
White Catholic	31	54	68	20	30	39	23
- High Commitment	37	43	62	23	22	46	19
Black Protestant	53	34	56	33	26	38	26
Secular	17	63	55	30	41	25	22
Party ID							
Republican	43	45	67	23	19	51	20
Democrat	37	50	61	29	35	35	22
Independent	33	55	67	27	33	36	23
Party and Ideology							
Conservative Republican	51	41	68	24	16	58	17
Moderate/Liberal Rep.	31	55	68	23	26	40	26
Conservative/Mod. Dem.	39	47	62	29	30	39	24
Liberal Democrat	30	62	60	32	49	27	17
Bush Approval							
Approve	44	44	68	23	21	48	22
Disapprove	33	54	59	31	35	35	20
Marital Status							
Married	38	50	65	26	26	42	22
Unmarried	38	47	62	26	30	40	20
Parents w/school age child							
Yes	38	51	71	22	32	40	22
No	37	48	60	28	27	41	21
Labor Union							
Union Household	38	50	70	24	33	39	21
Non-Union Household	38	49	63	26	28	41	21
Believes in....							
Creation	56	32	65	26	16	54	22
Evolution	22	68	66	27	42	31	20
... with guidance	35	54	78	18	34	36	22
... Natural selection	14	79	62	33	47	27	20

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS
AND PEW FORUM ON RELIGION & PUBLIC LIFE
JULY 2005 RELIGION AND PUBLIC LIFE SURVEY
FINAL TOPLINE
July 7-17, 2005
N=2000**

ON FORM ONE Q.1 PRECEDES Q.2 --- ON FORM TWO, Q.2 PRECEDES Q.1

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>	Dis- <u>approve</u>	Don't <u>know</u>		<u>Approve</u>	Dis- <u>approve</u>	Don't <u>know</u>
July, 2005	45	47	8=100	March 13-16, 2003	55	34	11=100
June, 2005	42	49	9=100	February, 2003	54	36	10=100
Late May, 2005	42	48	10=100	January, 2003	58	32	10=100
Mid-May, 2005	43	50	7=100	2002			
Late March, 2005	49	46	5=100	December, 2002	61	28	11=100
Mid-March, 2005	45	46	9=100	Late October, 2002	59	29	12=100
February, 2005	46	47	7=100	Early October, 2002	61	30	9=100
January, 2005	50	43	7=100	Mid-September, 2002	67	22	11=100
2004				Early September, 2002	63	26	11=100
December, 2004	48	44	8=100	Late August, 2002	60	27	13=100
Mid-October, 2004	44	48	8=100	August, 2002	67	21	12=100
August, 2004	46	45	9=100	Late July, 2002	65	25	10=100
July, 2004	46	46	8=100	July, 2002	67	21	12=100
June, 2004	48	43	9=100	June, 2002	70	20	10=100
May, 2004	44	48	8=100	April, 2002	69	18	13=100
Late April, 2004	48	43	9=100	Early April, 2002	74	16	10=100
Early April, 2004	43	47	10=100	February, 2002	78	13	9=100
Late March, 2004	47	44	9=100	January, 2002	80	11	9=100
Mid-March, 2004	46	47	7=100	2001			
February, 2004	48	44	8=100	Mid-November, 2001	84	9	7=100
Mid-January, 2004	56	34	10=100	Early October, 2001	84	8	8=100
Early January, 2004	58	35	7=100	Late September, 2001	86	7	7=100
2003				Mid-September, 2001	80	9	11=100
December, 2003	57	34	9=100	Early September, 2001	51	34	15=100
November, 2003	50	40	10=100	August, 2001	50	32	18=100
October, 2003	50	42	8=100	July, 2001	51	32	17=100
September, 2003	55	36	9=100	June, 2001	50	33	17=100
Mid-August, 2003	56	32	12=100	May, 2001	53	32	15=100
Early August, 2003	53	37	10=100	April, 2001	56	27	17=100
Mid-July, 2003	58	32	10=100	March, 2001	55	25	20=100
Early July, 2003	60	29	11=100	February, 2001	53	21	26=100
June, 2003	62	27	11=100				
May, 2003	65	27	8=100				
April 10-16, 2003	72	22	6=100				
April 9, 2003	74	20	6=100				
April 2-7, 2003	69	25	6=100				
March 28-April 1, 2003	71	23	6=100				
March 25-27, 2003	70	24	6=100				
March 20-24, 2003	67	26	7=100				

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

	Sat- <u>isfied</u>	Dis- <u>satisfied</u>	No <u>Opinion</u>		Sat- <u>isfied</u>	Dis- <u>satisfied</u>	No <u>Opinion</u>
July, 2005	35	58	7=100				
Late May, 2005	39	57	4=100	October, 1995	23	73	4=100
February, 2005	38	56	6=100	June, 1995	25	73	2=100
January, 2005	40	54	6=100	April, 1995	23	74	3=100
December, 2004	39	54	7=100	July, 1994	24	73	3=100
Mid-October, 2004	36	58	6=100	March, 1994	24	71	5=100
July, 2004	38	55	7=100	October, 1993	22	73	5=100
May, 2004	33	61	6=100	September, 1993	20	75	4=100
Late February, 2004	39	55	6=100	May, 1993	22	71	7=100
Early January, 2004	45	48	7=100	January, 1993	39	50	11=100
December, 2003	44	47	9=100	January, 1992	28	68	4=100
October, 2003	38	56	6=100	November, 1991	34	61	5=100
August, 2003	40	53	7=100	Late Feb, 1991 (<i>Gallup</i>)	66	31	3=100
April, 2003 ³	50	41	9=100	August, 1990	47	48	5=100
January, 2003	44	50	6=100	May, 1990	41	54	5=100
November, 2002	41	48	11=100	January, 1989	45	50	5=100
September, 2002 ⁴	41	55	4=100	September, 1988 (<i>RVs</i>)	50	45	5=100
Late August, 2002	47	44	9=100	May, 1988	41	54	5=100
May, 2002	44	44	12=100	January, 1988	39	55	6=100
March, 2002	50	40	10=100				
Late September, 2001	57	34	9=100				
Early September, 2001	41	53	6=100				
June, 2001	43	52	5=100				
March, 2001	47	45	8=100				
February, 2001	46	43	11=100				
January, 2001	55	41	4=100				
October, 2000 (<i>RVs</i>)	54	39	7=100				
September, 2000	51	41	8=100				
June, 2000	47	45	8=100				
April, 2000	48	43	9=100				
August, 1999	56	39	5=100				
January, 1999	53	41	6=100				
November, 1998	46	44	10=100				
Early September, 1998	54	42	4=100				
Late August, 1998	55	41	4=100				
Early August, 1998	50	44	6=100				
February, 1998	59	37	4=100				
January, 1998	46	50	4=100				
September, 1997	45	49	6=100				
August, 1997	49	46	5=100				
January, 1997	38	58	4=100				
July, 1996	29	67	4=100				
March, 1996	28	70	2=100				

³ Asked April 8, 2003 only; N=395.

⁴ The September 2002 trend is from a Pew Global Attitudes Project survey, fielded August 19 to September 8, 2002 and released December 4, 2002.

Q.3 I'd like to get your views on some issues that are being discussed in this country today. All in all, do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose [READ AND RANDOMIZE; OBSERVE FORM SPLITS] Do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose [NEXT ITEM]?

		----- FAVOR -----			----- OPPOSE -----			
		<i>Strongly</i>			<i>Strongly</i>			Don't
		<u>Net</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>know</u>
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=1000]:								
c.F1	Allowing churches and other houses of worship to apply, along with other organizations, for government funding to provide social services such as job training or drug treatment counseling to people who need them	66	25	41	30	8	22	4=100
	February, 2004	69	28	41	29	10	19	2=100
	March, 2002	70	26	44	27	9	18	3=100
	June, 2001	72	30	42	25	10	15	3=100
	March, 2001	75	30	45	21	8	13	4=100
	February, 2001	64	28	36	30	11	19	6=100
	September, 2000 ⁵ (RVs)	67	32	35	29	12	17	4=100
d.F1	The U.S. government guaranteeing health insurance for all citizens, even if it means raising taxes	64	25	39	30	10	20	6=100
	December, 2004	65	31	34	30	10	20	5=100
	Early September, 2004	66	30	36	26	11	15	8=100
	August, 2003	67	23	44	29	10	19	4=100
e.F1	Passing a constitutional amendment that would allow federal and state governments to make flag burning illegal	54	29	25	38	15	23	8=100
	October, 1989	65	--	--	31	--	--	4=100
ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=1000]:								
h.F2	Providing more generous government assistance to the poor	69	29	40	25	6	19	6=100
	December, 2003	71	30	41	24	6	18	5=100
	March, 2002	68	24	44	27	5	22	5=100
	March, 2001	73	28	45	23	6	17	4=100
i.F2	Allowing gays and lesbians to serve openly in the military	58	15	43	32	15	17	10=100
	July, 1994	52	16	36	45	26	19	3=100
j.F2	Taking some of the federal funds spent on government anti-poverty programs and giving them to religious groups to provide social services	33	6	27	58	21	37	9=100

NO QUESTION 4 OR 5

⁵ Based on registered voters. Item was worded: "Allowing religious organizations to apply, along with other organizations, for government funding to provide social services such as job training or drug treatment counseling to people who need them."

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=1000]:

Q.6F1 In the dispute between Israel and the Palestinians, which side do you sympathize with more, Israel or the Palestinians?

	<u>Israel</u>	<u>Palestinians</u>	<u>Both (VOL.)</u>	<u>Neither (VOL.)</u>	<u>Don't know Refused</u>
July, 2005	37	12	5	19	27=100
July, 2004	40	13	7	18	22=100
Late February, 2004	46	12	8	15	19=100
Mid-July, 2003	41	13	8	18	20=100
April, 2002	41	13	6	21	19=100
Mid-October, 2001	47	10	8	18	17=100
Early September, 2001	40	17	6	23	14=100
September, 1997	48	13	5	16	18=100
September, 1993	45	21	3	18	12=100
<i>Chicago CFR</i> 1990	34	13	7	26	20=100
<i>Chicago CFR</i> 1978	38	12	8	15	13=100

ASK IF 1-4 IN Q.6F1 [N=742]:

Q.7F1 Which one of the following has had the biggest influence on your thinking on this issue (**READ IN ORDER**)⁶

	<u>Mid-July 2003</u>
9 A personal experience	8
6 The views of your friends and family	4
30 What you have seen or read in the media	33
22 Your religious beliefs	20
17 Your education	21
12 OR Something else	10
<u>4</u> Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>4</u>
100	100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=1000]:

Q.8F2 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?

	<u>Jan 2003</u>	<u>Jan 2002</u>	<u>Oct 15-21 2001</u>
16 More	17	22	16
22 Less	19	14	19
47 As much as in the past	54	53	56
<u>15</u> Don't know/Refused	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>
100	100	100	100

⁶ In 2003, the order in which response options 1-5 were read was randomized for each respondent.

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=1000]:

Q.9XF1 Now I'd like your views on some people. (First,) would you say your overall opinion of... [INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE] is very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable? [INTERVIEWERS: PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN "NEVER HEARD OF" AND "CAN'T RATE."]

		-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			(VOL)	(VOL)	
		Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	Never	Can't	
									Heard of	Rate/Ref
a.F1	George W. Bush	51	22	29	46	25	21	0	3=100	
	Late March, 2005	53	23	30	45	27	18	0	2=100	
	Mid-October, 2004 (RVs)	56	26	30	42	23	19	*	2=100	
	Early October, 2004 (RVs)	57	27	30	40	20	20	0	3=100	
	Early September, 2004	52	25	27	43	24	19	*	5=100	
	September 11-14	49	24	25	46	27	19	0	5=100	
	September 8-10	55	28	27	40	21	19	*	5=100	
	August, 2004	58	27	31	39	22	17	0	3=100	
	June, 2004	52	19	33	45	22	23	*	3=100	
	Early February, 2004	53	21	32	44	25	19	0	3=100	
Gallup:	January 29 - February 1, 2004	52	--	--	47	--	--	--	1=100	
Gallup:	January 2-5, 2004	65	--	--	35	--	--	--	*=100	
Gallup:	October 6-8, 2003	60	--	--	39	--	--	--	1=100	
Gallup:	June 9-10, 2003	66	--	--	33	--	--	--	1=100	
	April, 2003	72	37	35	25	11	14	0	3=100	
	December, 2002	68	35	33	27	11	16	0	5=100	
	July, 2001	61	22	39	35	14	21	*	4=100	
	January, 2001	60	24	36	33	12	21	0	7=100	
	May, 2000	58	18	40	31	12	19	1	10=100	
	March, 1999 ⁷	61	21	40	21	7	14	4	14=100	
	November, 1997	54	13	41	18	6	12	9	19=100	
b.F1	Pope Benedict the sixteenth	44	10	34	11	4	7	4	41=100	
	June, 1996 (<i>John Paul II</i>)	76	28	48	13	4	9	1	10=100	
	May, 1990 (<i>John Paul II</i>)	79	31	48	11	4	7	1	9=100	
	May, 1987 (<i>John Paul II</i>)	76	28	48	14	4	10	1	9=100	
c.F1	British Prime Minister Tony Blair	66	21	45	11	4	7	5	18=100	
	Late Feb, 2004 ⁸	75	37	38	11	4	7	4	10=100	
	April 11-16, 2003	68	32	36	10	3	7	10	12=100	

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=1000]:

Q.10F2 Now I'd like your opinion of some groups and organizations in the news. (First,) would you say your overall opinion of... [INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE AND ROTATE ITEMS IN BLOCKS, FIRST a THRU c, THEN d THRU g] is very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable? [INTERVIEWERS: PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN "NEVER HEARD OF" AND "CAN'T RATE."]

		-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			(VOL)	(VOL)	
		Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	Never	Can't	
									Heard of	Rate/Ref
a.F2	The Christian conservative movement	42	11	31	34	13	21	8	16=100	
	Late March, 2005	41	15	26	34	15	19	9	16=100	

⁷ In March 1999 and November 1997 the category was listed: "Texas Governor George W. Bush."

⁸ In 2004 the response options were "very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable."

Q.10F2 CONTINUED...

		-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			(VOL) Never	(VOL) Can't
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Heard of</u>	<u>Rate/Ref</u>
	March, 2002	45	10	35	29	11	18	12	15=100
	March, 2001	42	9	33	31	11	20	11	16=100
b.F2	Business corporations	49	9	40	40	11	29	*	11=100
	March, 2002	62	10	52	29	6	23	1	8=100
	July, 2001	59	9	50	27	6	21	*	14=100
	March, 2001	65	9	56	25	6	19	1	9=100
	August, 1999	73	8	65	22	3	19	0	5=100
	Early September, 1998	64	9	55	26	5	21	*	10=100
	October, 1997	66	11	55	28	5	23	*	6=100
	June, 1997	68	8	60	25	7	18	*	7=100
	May, 1997	59	9	50	28	7	21	1	12=100
	June, 1996	62	10	52	31	6	25	*	7=100
	February, 1996	59	9	50	34	10	24	1	6=100
	October, 1995	60	6	54	36	7	29	0	4=100
	July, 1994	70	8	62	24	5	19	*	6=100
	November, 1991	65	8	57	28	6	22	0	7=100
	January, 1988	59	6	53	32	5	27	*	9=100
	June, 1985	58	8	50	31	7	24	1	10=100
c.F2	The ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union)	38	8	30	35	14	21	12	15=100
<i>Gallup:</i>	February, 1989	52	16	36	27	10	17	4	17=100
d.F2	Congress	49	6	43	40	11	29	*	11=100
	June, 2005	49	6	43	40	10	30	*	11=100
	June, 2004	56	7	49	33	7	26	*	11=100
	July, 2001	57	7	50	32	8	24	*	11=100
	March, 2001	56	6	50	36	10	26	1	7=100
	January, 2001	64	10	54	23	5	18	1	12=100
	September, 2000 (RVs)	61	8	53	32	5	27	*	7=100
	August, 1999	63	8	55	34	7	27	*	3=100
	June, 1999	56	9	47	39	9	30	*	5=100
	February, 1999	52	4	48	44	8	36	0	4=100
	January, 1999	48	7	41	45	15	30	0	7=100
	Early December, 1998	52	11	41	41	12	29	0	7=100
	Early October, 1998 (RVs)	62	7	55	33	8	25	0	5=100
	Early September, 1998	66	7	59	27	5	22	0	7=100
	October, 1997	53	5	48	44	11	33	0	3=100
	August, 1997	50	6	44	44	11	33	0	6=100
	June, 1997	52	4	48	42	8	34	0	6=100
	May, 1997	49	5	44	42	10	32	*	9=100
	February, 1997	52	6	46	40	9	31	*	8=100
	January, 1997	56	6	50	40	8	32	*	4=100
	June, 1996	45	6	39	50	12	38	*	5=100
	April, 1996	45	6	39	50	13	37	0	5=100
	January, 1996	42	4	38	54	16	38	*	4=100
	October, 1995	42	4	38	55	13	42	0	3=100
	August, 1995	45	5	40	47	13	34	*	7=100
	June, 1995	53	8	45	42	11	31	*	5=100
	February, 1995	54	10	44	37	10	27	0	9=100

Q.10F2 CONTINUED...

		-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			(VOL) Never	(VOL) Can't
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Heard of</u>	<u>Rate/Ref</u>
	July, 1994	53	7	46	43	9	34	*	4=100
	May, 1993	43	8	35	48	13	35	0	9=100
	November, 1991	51	7	44	43	9	34	0	6=100
	March, 1991	66	16	50	26	7	19	0	8=100
	May, 1990	59	6	53	34	9	25	1	6=100
	May, 1988	64	8	56	28	5	23	0	8=100
	January, 1988	64	6	58	29	4	25	0	7=100
	May, 1987	74	10	64	20	4	16	*	6=100
	January, 1987	59	7	52	31	8	23	0	10=100
	June, 1985	67	9	58	26	5	21	*	7=100
e.F2	The Supreme Court	61	12	49	28	10	18	*	11=100
	June, 2005	57	8	49	30	8	22	*	13=100
	July, 2001	70	15	55	20	6	14	*	10=100
	March, 2001	72	15	57	20	5	15	*	8=100
	January, 2001	68	18	50	21	8	13	1	10=100
	October, 1997	77	13	64	18	6	12	*	5=100
	May, 1997	72	16	56	22	5	17	0	6=100
	July, 1994	80	18	62	16	3	13	*	4=100
	May, 1993	73	17	56	18	4	14	0	9=100
	November, 1991	72	18	54	21	5	16	0	7=100
	May, 1990	65	10	55	25	7	18	1	9=100
	January, 1988	79	14	65	13	2	11	*	8=100
	May, 1987	76	13	63	17	2	15	*	7=100
	<i>Roper</i> , March 1985	64	17	47	28	7	21		8=100
f.F2	The Republican Party	48	13	35	43	18	25	*	9=100
	June, 2005	48	11	37	44	20	24	0	8=100
	December, 2004	52	15	37	42	17	25	0	6=100
	June, 2004	51	12	39	40	14	26	0	9=100
	Early February, 2004	52	14	38	42	16	26	*	6=100
	June, 2003	58	14	44	33	10	23	0	9=100
	April, 2003	63	14	49	31	10	21	*	6=100
	December, 2002	59	18	41	33	11	22	*	8=100
	July, 2001	48	11	37	42	15	27	*	10=100
	January, 2001	56	13	43	35	13	22	*	9=100
	September, 2000 (<i>RVs</i>)	53	11	42	40	12	28	0	7=100
	August, 1999	53	8	45	43	12	31	*	4=100
	February, 1999	44	7	37	51	15	36	0	5=100
	January, 1999	44	10	34	50	23	27	0	6=100
	Early December, 1998	46	11	35	47	20	27	*	7=100
	Early October, 1998 (<i>RVs</i>)	52	9	43	42	14	28	0	6=100
	Early September, 1998	56	9	47	37	11	26	*	7=100
	March, 1998	50	10	40	43	12	31	*	7=100
	August, 1997	47	9	38	47	11	36	*	6=100
	June, 1997	51	8	43	42	11	31	1	6=100
	January, 1997	52	8	44	43	10	33	*	5=100
	October, 1995	52	10	42	44	16	28	*	4=100
	December, 1994	67	21	46	27	8	19	*	6=100
	July, 1994	63	12	51	33	8	25	*	4=100
	May, 1993	54	12	42	35	10	25	0	11=100
	July, 1992	46	9	37	48	17	31	*	6=100

Q.10F2 CONTINUED...

		-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			(VOL) Never	(VOL) Can't
		Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	Heard of	Rate/Ref
g.F2	The Democratic Party	50	15	35	41	14	27	*	9=100
	June, 2005	52	12	40	39	13	26	*	9=100
	December, 2004	53	13	40	41	14	27	*	6=100
	June, 2004	54	12	42	36	11	25	0	10=100
	Early February, 2004	58	14	44	37	9	28	*	5=100
	June, 2003	54	11	43	38	10	28	0	8=100
	April, 2003	57	13	44	36	11	25	*	7=100
	December, 2002	54	15	39	37	10	27	*	9=100
	July, 2001	58	18	40	34	10	24	*	8=100
	January, 2001	60	18	42	30	9	21	1	9=100
	September, 2000 (RVs)	60	16	44	35	12	23	*	5=100
	August, 1999	59	14	45	37	9	28	*	4=100
	February, 1999	58	11	47	37	11	26	0	5=100
	January, 1999	55	14	41	38	12	26	0	7=100
	Early December, 1998	59	18	41	34	10	24	0	7=100
	Early October, 1998 (RVs)	56	11	45	38	9	29	*	6=100
	Early September, 1998	60	13	47	33	8	25	*	7=100
	March, 1998	58	15	43	36	10	26	*	6=100
	August, 1997	52	11	41	42	10	32	0	6=100
	June, 1997	61	10	51	33	8	25	*	6=100
	January, 1997	60	13	47	35	7	28	*	5=100
	October, 1995	49	9	40	48	11	37	0	3=100
	December, 1994	50	13	37	44	13	31	*	6=100
	July, 1994	62	13	49	34	7	27	*	4=100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=1000]:

On a different subject...

Q.11F2 In your opinion, should churches and other houses of worship keep out of political matters – or should they express their views on day-to-day social and political questions?

		August	Mid-July	March	Sept	June	— Gallup —	
		2004	2003	2001	2000 ⁹	1996	Feb 1968	March 1957
44	Should keep out	44	44	43	45	43	53	44
51	Should express views	51	52	51	51	54	40	48
5	No opinion	5	4	6	4	3	7	8
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁹ September 2000 results are based on registered voters. In 2000 and earlier, the question did not include “and other houses of worship.”

Q.12F2 Do you think it is ever right for clergy to discuss political candidates or issues from the pulpit?

		<i>Gallup</i>			
		March	Sept	June	Nov
		<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u> ¹⁰	<u>1996</u>	<u>1965</u>
31	Yes	28	32	29	22
63	No	65	64	66	68
<u>6</u>	Don't know/refused	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>
100		100	100	100	100

ASK FORM 2A ONLY [N=499]:

Q.13F2A Do you think there has been too much, too little or the right amount of expressions of religious faith and prayer by political leaders?

		August	Mid-July	March	Early Oct
		<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u> ¹¹	<u>2001</u> ¹²
26	Too much	27	21	16	12
39	Too little	31	41	24	22
27	Right amount	32	29	53	60
<u>8</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
100		100	100	100	100

ASK FORM 2B ONLY [N=501]:

Q.14F2B Do you think George W. Bush mentions his religious faith and prayer too much, too little, or about the right amount?

		August	Mid-July
		<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
28	Too much	24	14
10	Too little	11	11
52	About the right amount	53	62
<u>10</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>
100		100	100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=1000]:

Q.15F2 These days, how much do you think churches, synagogues and other houses of worship contribute to solving important social problems... a great deal, some, not much, or nothing at all?

		March	Sept
		<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u> ¹³
20	A great deal	23	28
46	Some	52	44
23	Not much	18	21
7	Nothing at all	4	4
<u>4</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
100		100	100

¹⁰ September 2000 results are based on registered voters.

¹¹ In March 2002 the question was worded, "Since September 11th, has there been too much, too little or the right amount of expressions of religious faith and prayer by political leaders?"

¹² In Early October 2001 the question was part of a series and began, "As I read from a list, tell me if you think there has been too much, too little or the right amount of what I mention."

¹³ Based on registered voters. Question was worded: "These days, how much do you think churches, synagogues and mosques contribute to solving important social problems... a great deal, some, not much, nothing at all?"

Q.16F2 Do you feel that [INSERT ITEM AND RANDOMIZE] is generally friendly toward religion, neutral toward religion, or unfriendly toward religion?

	<u>Friendly</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>Unfriendly</u>	<u>Don't Know/ Refused (VOL)</u>
a.F2 The Democratic party	29	38	20	13=100
August, 2004	40	34	13	13=100
Mid-July, 2003	42	36	12	10=100
b.F2 The Republican party	55	23	9	13=100
August, 2004	52	24	10	14=100
Mid-July, 2003	52	27	10	11=100

Q.17F2 Here are a couple of statements about the political parties. For each, please tell me if you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly DISagree, or completely DISagree with it. (The first one is...) (INSERT ITEM; ROTATE ITEMS)

	----- AGREE -----			---- DISAGREE ----			<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Completely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Completely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	
a.F2 Religious conservatives have too much control over the Republican Party.	45	14	31	43	11	32	12=100
Early September, 2004 ¹⁴	43	17	26	48	18	30	9=100
b.F2 Liberals who are not religious have too much control over the Democratic Party.	44	12	32	42	11	31	14=100

Q.18F2 Thinking about the two major political parties in this country, which one would you say is most concerned with [INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]... the Republicans or the Democrats? (ROTATE REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS) And which party would you say is most concerned with [NEXT ITEM]...the Republicans or the Democrats? (ROTATE REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS)

	<u>Republicans</u>	<u>Democrats</u>	<u>(VOL.) Neither</u>	<u>(VOL.) Both equally</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
	a.F2 Protecting religious values	51	28	5	5
b.F2 Protecting the freedom of citizens to make personal choices	30	52	7	4	7=100

**ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=1000]:
ROTATE Q.19F1 AND Q.20F1**

Q.19F1 Do you think that Conservative Christians have gone too far in trying to impose their religious values on the country, or don't you think Conservative Christians have gone too far?

45 Yes, think that Conservative Christians have gone too far
 45 No, don't think that Conservative Christians have gone too far
10 Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
 100

¹⁴ In 2004, this question was asked only of registered voters, and was asked as part of a list. The question read, "Here are some statements about the candidates and political parties.

Q.20F1 Do you think that liberals have gone too far in trying to keep religion out of the schools and the government, or don't you think liberals have gone too far?

67 Yes, think that liberals have gone too far
28 No, don't think that liberals have gone too far
5 Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100

Q.21F1 Which of these kinds of issues are more important in the United States today,... [READ OPTIONS AND ROTATE]?

18 Issues like abortion and gay marriage, OR
72 Issues like poverty and homelessness
7 Both (VOL.)
1 Neither (VOL.)
2 Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100

Q.22F1 Do you agree or disagree that the U.S. and other Western powers have a moral obligation to use military force if necessary, to prevent one group of people from committing genocide against another?

		<u>March 2001</u> ¹⁵
69	Agree	74
21	Disagree	17
<u>10</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>9</u>
100		100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=1000]:

Q.23F2 In your opinion, should the United States work to promote democracy around the world, or shouldn't the United States do this?

60 Yes, should work to promote democracy
31 No, shouldn't work to promote democracy
9 Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100

¹⁵

In 2001, the question read "Do you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly DISagree, or completely disagree that, in the future, the U.S. and other Western powers have a moral obligation to use military force if necessary, to prevent one group of people from committing genocide against another?"

ASK ALL:

On another subject...

Q.25 Which of the following statements comes closest to your belief about God – You believe in God, OR You don't believe in God, but you do believe in a universal spirit or higher power, OR You don't believe in either?

IF 1 in Q.25, ASK:

Q.26a Do you think that God was responsible for the creation of life on earth, or don't you believe this?

IF 2 IN Q.25, ASK:

Q.26b Do you think that a universal spirit or higher power was responsible for the creation of life on earth, or don't you believe this?

		<i>Gallup</i> <u>May 2004</u>
85	You believe in God	81
78	Yes, believe God was responsible	-
5	No, don't believe this	-
2	Don't know/refused (VOL.)	-
11	You don't believe in God, but do believe in a universal spirit/higher power	13
5	Yes, believe universal spirit/higher power was responsible	-
5	No, don't believe this	-
1	Don't know/refused (VOL.)	-
3	You don't believe in either	5
*	Other (VOL.)	*
<u>1</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>1</u>
100		100

Q.27F1/

28F2 Some people think that humans and other living things [have evolved over time]. Others think that humans and other living things [have existed in their present form since the beginning of time]. Which of these comes closest to your view? [ROTATE STATEMENTS]

48	Evolved over time
42	Existed in their present form since the beginning of time
<u>10</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	

IF EVOLVED in Q.27F1 or Q.28F2, ASK [N=973]:

Q.29 And do you think that...[READ OPTIONS AND ROTATE]?

26	Humans and other living things have evolved due to natural processes such as natural selection, – OR –
18	A supreme being guided the evolution of living things for the purpose of creating humans and other life in the form it exists today
<u>4</u>	Don't know/refused (VOL./ DO NOT READ)
48	

ASK ALL:

Q.30 How certain are you about how life developed on Earth ... very certain, fairly certain, not too certain, or not at all certain?

46	Very certain
31	Fairly certain
12	Not too certain
9	Not at all certain
<u>2</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	

Q.31 Which one of the following has had the biggest influence on your thinking about how life developed...
(**READ IN ORDER**)

- 12 A personal experience
- 5 The views of your friends and family
- 3 What you have seen or read in the media
- 42 Your religious beliefs
- 28 Your education
- 7 OR Something else (**ALWAYS END WITH THIS**)
- 3 Don't know/Refused (**VOL.**)
- 100

Q.32 From what you've heard or read, is there general agreement among scientists that humans evolved over time, or not?

- 54 Yes, there is agreement among scientists that humans evolved over time
- 33 No, there is not agreement among scientists that humans evolved over time
- 13 Don't know/Refused (**VOL.**)
- 100

ASK ALL:

Now, a few questions about your religious affiliation.

Q.33 What is your religious preference – do you consider yourself Christian, Jewish, Muslim, other non-Christian such as Buddhist or Hindu, atheist, agnostic, something else, or don't you have a religious preference?

		Mid-July <u>2003</u>	March <u>2002</u>	March <u>2001</u>	June <u>1996</u> ¹⁶
81	Christian	81	82	82	84
2	Jewish	2	1	1	1
*	Muslim	*	*	1	*
1	Other non-Christian	4	1	2	3
1	Atheist	2	1	1	n/a
2	Agnostic	3	2	2	n/a
2	Something else (SPECIFY)	1	2	1	n/a
11	No preference	6	10	8	11
<u>*</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
100		100	100	100	100

IF CHRISTIAN (1 IN Q.33) ASK:

Q.34 Are you Protestant, Roman Catholic, Mormon, Orthodox – such as Greek or Russian Orthodox, or something else?

		Mid-July <u>2003</u>	March <u>2002</u>	March <u>2001</u>	June <u>1996</u>
50	Protestant	52	52	53	54
22	Roman Catholic	23	24	23	23
1	Mormon	1	2	2	2
1	Orthodox	*	*	1	1
6	Something else (SPECIFY)	1	2	*	1
-	Not practicing any religion	-	-	-	1
<u>1</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
81%	Christian	81%	82%	82%	84%

¹⁶ In 1996, question was worded: "What is your religious preference – do you consider yourself Christian, Jewish, Muslim, other non-Christian, or don't you have a religious preference?"

IF PROTESTANT OR SOMETHING ELSE (1 or 5 IN Q.34) ASK:

Q.35 As I read a list, tell me which if any of these denominations you are affiliated with. **(READ LIST)**

		<u>March 2001</u>	<u>June 1996</u>
19	Baptist	17	18
7	Methodist	8	10
5	Lutheran	5	6
3	Presbyterian	3	4
2	Congregational or United Church of Christ	3	3
7	Nondenominational or Independent Church	6	5
4	Pentecostal	5	3
2	Episcopal	2	2
*	Reformed, or	*	*
5	Something else (SPECIFY)	3	2
2	Nothing in particular (DO NOT READ)	1	1
*	Don't Know/Refused (DO NOT READ)	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>
56%	Protestant/Something else	54%	54%

IF CHRISTIAN OR SOMETHING ELSE (1 or 7 in Q33) ASK]:

Q.36 Would you describe yourself as a "born-again" or evangelical Christian, or not?

		<u>Mid-July 2003</u>	<u>March 2002</u>	<u>March 2001</u>	<u>June 1996</u>
36	Yes	37	35	36	34
40	No	41	44	43	47
4	Don't Know/Refused	4	5	4	3
<u>3</u>	Undesignated ¹⁷	<u>n/a</u>	<u>n/a</u>	<u>n/a</u>	<u>n/a</u>
83%	Christian/Something else	82%	84%	83%	84%

IF CHRISTIAN (Q.33=1), ASK [N=1636]:

Q.37 As I read from a list, please tell me which if any of the following descriptions apply to you. (First, **(INSERT, ROTATE)**... does this apply to you, or not?

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
a.	Pentecostal Christian	14	79	7=100
b.	Charismatic or Spirit-Filled Christian	38	57	5=100
c.	Liberal or Progressive Christian	37	55	8=100

¹⁷

Due to a programming error, on the first night of interviewing this question was asked only of those who answered "Something else" in the initial religious preference question or "Protestant" in the first Christian followup question, rather than of all Christians.

ASK ALL:

Q.38 Aside from weddings and funerals how often do you attend religious services... more than once a week, once a week, once or twice a month, a few times a year, seldom, or never?

		Aug <u>2004</u>	Jul <u>2003</u>	Mar <u>2003</u>	Mar <u>2002</u>	Mid-Nov <u>2001</u>	Mar <u>2001</u>	Sep <u>2000</u> ¹⁸	Jun <u>1997</u>	Jun <u>1996</u>
14	More than once a week	13	16	15	15	16	17	17	12	14
27	Once a week	25	27	24	25	26	26	28	26	25
14	Once or twice a month	15	15	15	17	14	17	16	17	17
19	A few times a year	20	18	21	18	17	17	17	20	21
14	Seldom	15	14	15	15	16	15	13	15	13
11	Never	11	10	9	9	10	7	8	10	9
<u>1</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>1</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.39 How important would you say religion is in your own life – very important, fairly important, or not very important?

	Very <u>Important</u>	Fairly <u>Important</u>	Not very <u>Important</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
July, 2005	60	25	14	1=100
August, 2004	57	26	16	1=100
October, 2003	62	24	13	1=100
Mid-July, 2003	61	24	14	1=100
December, 2002	60	27	12	1=100
March, 2002	63	24	12	1=100
Mid-November, 2001	61	24	14	1=100
March, 2001	64	23	12	1=100
March, 2000 (<i>Gallup</i>)	61	27	12	*=100
June, 1998 (<i>Gallup</i>)	62	25	12	1=100
June, 1996	59	26	15	*=100
March, 1994 (<i>Gallup</i>)	59	29	11	1=100
March, 1988 (<i>Gallup</i>)	54	31	14	1=100
March, 1984 (<i>Gallup</i>)	56	30	13	1=100
April, 1978 (<i>Gallup</i>)	52	32	14	2=100
November, 1965 (<i>Gallup</i>)	70	22	7	1=100

Q.40 Which of these statements comes closest to describing your feelings about the Bible? [**READ, IN ORDER**]

	March <u>2004</u> ¹⁹	Mid-July <u>2003</u>	March <u>2001</u>	June <u>1996</u>	
36	The Bible is the actual word of God and is to be taken literally, word for word, OR	40	35	36	35
40	The Bible is the word of God, but not everything in it should be taken literally, word for word, OR	42	43	43	47
18	The Bible is a book written by men and is not the word of God.	13	16	14	14
2	Other (VOL.)	1	2	3	2
<u>4</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
100		100	100	100	100

¹⁸ September 2000 results are based on registered voters.

¹⁹ In 2004 and 2003, the response categories were read in reverse order to half of the samples.

ASK ALL:

Q.51 I'd like to get your impression of how the public schools in your area are dealing with a few topics. First, [INSERT ITEM AND RANDOMIZE]? Do the public schools in your area do an excellent job, a good job, only a fair job, or a poor job of dealing with [READ]? Next, what about [INSERT ITEM AND RANDOMIZE]? Do the public schools in your area do an excellent job, a good job, only a fair job, or a poor job of dealing with [READ]?...

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>DK/Ref (VOL)</u>
a. Religion	4	15	22	32	27=100
b. Sex education	6	24	25	19	26=100
c. Homosexuality	2	12	21	29	36=100
d. Evolution	4	20	27	17	32=100

SCHOOL Did you have any children living in your household who were enrolled in kindergarten through 12th grade this past year?

IF 1 IN SCHOOL, ASK:

SCHOOL2 How many?

29	Yes
13	One
16	More than one
0	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
71	No
*	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	

IF 1 IN SCHOOL, ASK:

[INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED 2 'MORE THAN ONE' IN SCHOOL2 ASK: Do your children attend a public school, or a private school?]

Q.52 Does your child attend a public school, or private school?

BASED ON PARENTS WITH CHILDREN IN SCHOOL [N=554]:

85	Public
12	Private
2	Both – one child/children in public and one child/children in private school (VOL.)
1	Neither/Home school (VOL)
*	Don't Know/Refused (VOL.)
100	

IF 2,3 IN Q.52, ASK:

Q.53 Is this a religious or church affiliated school, or not?

BASED ON PARENTS WITH CHILDREN IN SCHOOL [N=554]:

9	Yes, religious or church affiliated school
5	No, not religious affiliated
85	Children attend public school
1	Other/home schooled (VOL.)
*	Don't Know/Refused (VOL.)
100	

IF 1 IN SCHOOL, ASK:

[INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED 2 'MORE THAN ONE' IN SCHOOL2, ASK: Have any of your children ever mentioned feeling uncomfortable when the subject of religion came up at school, or not?]

Q.54 Has your child ever mentioned feeling uncomfortable when the subject of religion came up at school, or not?

IF YES IN Q.54, ASK:

Q.55 Has this happened often, or not?

BASED ON PARENTS WITH CHILDREN IN SCHOOL [N=554]:

5 Yes, has mentioned feeling uncomfortable
2 Yes, has happened often
3 No, not often
0 Don't Know/Refused (VOL.)
91 No, hasn't mentioned feeling uncomfortable
3 Did not come up/Not applicable (VOL.)
1 Don't Know/Refused (VOL.)
100

IF 1 IN SCHOOL, ASK:

[INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED 2 'MORE THAN ONE' IN SCHOOL2, ASK: As far as you know, are there Bible study groups, prayer groups, or other religious groups at your children's school for students to participate in, or aren't there any groups like this at your children's school?]

Q.56 As far as you know, are there Bible study groups, prayer groups, or other religious groups at your child's school for students to participate in, or aren't there any groups like this at your child's school?

IF 1 IN Q.56, ASK:

Q.57 As far as you know, do teachers invite or encourage students to participate in these groups, or doesn't this happen?

BASED ON PARENTS WITH CHILDREN IN SCHOOL [N=554]:

26 Yes, are religious groups
13 Yes, teachers encourage participation in groups
11 No teacher encouragement
2 Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
64 No, aren't religious groups
10 Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100

IF 1 IN SCHOOL, ASK:

[INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED 2 ‘MORE THAN ONE’ IN SCHOOL2, ASK: Have any of your children ever mentioned feeling uncomfortable when the subject of homosexuality came up at school, or not?]

Q.58 Has your child ever mentioned feeling uncomfortable when the subject of homosexuality came up at school, or not?

IF YES IN Q.58, ASK:

Q.59 Has this happened often, or not?

BASED ON PARENTS WITH CHILDREN IN SCHOOL [N=554]:

- 8 Yes, has mentioned feeling uncomfortable
 - 2 Yes, has happened often
 - 6 No, not often
 - 0 Don't Know/Refused (VOL.)
 - 80 No, hasn't mentioned feeling uncomfortable
 - 11 Did not come up/Not applicable (VOL.)
 - 1 Don't Know/Refused (VOL.)
- 100

IF 1 IN SCHOOL, ASK:

[INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED 2 ‘MORE THAN ONE’ IN SCHOOL2, ASK: Have any of your children ever mentioned feeling uncomfortable when the subject of evolution came up at school, or not?]

Q.60 Has your child ever mentioned feeling uncomfortable when the subject of evolution came up at school, or not?

IF YES IN Q.60, ASK:

Q.61 Has this happened often, or not?

BASED ON PARENTS WITH CHILDREN IN SCHOOL [N=554]:

- 6 Yes, has mentioned feeling uncomfortable
 - 1 Yes, has happened often
 - 5 No, not often
 - 0 Don't Know/Refused (VOL.)
 - 86 No, hasn't mentioned feeling uncomfortable
 - 7 Did not come up/Not applicable (VOL.)
 - 1 Don't Know/Refused (VOL.)
- 100

ASK ALL:

Q.62 I'd like to get your views on who should and who should not have a say on how evolution is taught in public schools. In your opinion, should [INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE] have a say in how evolution is addressed, or should they not have a say?

	Should <u>have a say</u>	Should not <u>have a say</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
a. Scientists and science teachers	70	24	6=100
b. Parents	79	17	4=100
c. School boards	59	34	7=100

Q.63 And who should have the PRIMARY responsibility for deciding how evolution is taught in public schools? Should it be [RANDOMIZE AND READ]...

28 Scientists and science teachers
 41 Parents
 21 School boards
10 Don't know/refused [DO NOT READ]
 100

And what's your view,...

ROTATE QUESTIONS Q.64 AND Q.65

Q.64 Would you generally favor or oppose teaching creationism ALONG WITH evolution in public schools?

		March <u>2005</u>	CBS/NY Times <u>Nov 2004</u> ²⁰
64	Favor	57	65
26	Oppose	33	29
<u>10</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>
100		100	100

Q.65 Would you generally favor or oppose teaching creationism INSTEAD OF evolution in public schools?

		March <u>2005</u>	CBS/NY Times <u>Nov 2004</u>
38	Favor	33	37
49	Oppose	54	51
<u>13</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>
100		100	100

Now, just a few questions for statistical purposes only...

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

<i>Trend</i>	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	(VOL)	(VOL)	<u>Don't know</u>
				No Preference	Other Party	
July, 2005	32	32	28	5	*	3=100
June, 2005	30	32	32	4	*	2=100
Mid-May, 2005	30	34	29	4	*	3=100
Late March, 2005	29	32	36	2	*	1=100
Mid-March, 2005	30	34	29	4	*	3=100
February, 2005	31	32	30	4	1	2=100
January, 2005	32	33	30	4	*	1=100
December, 2004	31	34	30	3	*	2=100
Mid-October, 2004	30	33	30	4	*	3=100
Late September, 2004	29	30	31	6	*	4=100
Mid-September, 2004	29	31	30	5	*	5=100
Early September, 2004	30	33	31	3	*	3=100
August, 2004	31	35	27	4	*	3=100
July, 2004	29	33	32	3	*	3=100
2004	30	33	30	4	*	3=100

²⁰ CBS/New York Times question asked about "creation" instead of "creationism" in Q.64 only.

PARTY CONTINUED...

<i>Yearly Totals</i>	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<u>Preference</u>	(VOL)	(VOL)
					No Party	Other Don't know
2003	30	31	31	5	*	3=100
2002	30	31	30	5	1	3=100
2001	29	34	29	5	*	3=100
<i>2001 Post-Sept 11</i>	31	32	28	5	1	3=100
<i>2001 Pre-Sept 11</i>	28	35	30	5	*	2=100
2000	28	33	29	6	*	4=100
1999	27	33	34	4	*	2=100
1998	28	33	32	5	*	2=100
1997	28	33	32	4	1	2=100

	No Preference/			
	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<u>Other/DK</u>
1996	29	33	33	5=100
1995	32	30	34	4=100
1994	30	32	34	4=100
1993	27	34	34	5=100
1992	28	33	35	4=100
1991	31	32	33	4=100
1990	31	33	30	6=100

	Independent/		
	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>No Pref/Oth/DK</u>
1989	33	33	34=100
1987	26	35	39=100

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

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

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	Refused to lean
July, 2005	10	14	12=36%
June, 2005	10	16	12=38%
Mid-May, 2005	9	13	14=36%
Late March, 2005	13	17	9=39%
December, 2004	14	12	9=35%
August, 2003	12	16	14=42%
August, 2002	12	13	13=38%
September, 2000	11	13	15=39%
Late September, 1999	14	15	16=45%
August, 1999	15	15	12=42%