

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
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**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:
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**Overwhelming Support for Bush, Military Response But...
AMERICAN PSYCHE REELING FROM TERROR ATTACKS**

Americans are standing tall at a time of crisis – they are united in their approval of the nation’s leaders, paying rapt attention to news, and say they are willing to suffer thousands of military casualties in a protracted conflict to retaliate for last week’s terrorist attacks. But at the same time they are reporting a heavy psychological toll from those extraordinary events – 71% have felt depressed, nearly half have had difficulty concentrating, and one-in-three report having trouble sleeping at night.

There is near universal public engagement in the crisis. As was the case during the Persian Gulf War, over eight-in-ten (81%) say they are constantly tuned in to news reports, but even larger percentages report coverage-related stress today than did a decade ago, when Americans previously experienced round-the-clock news coverage of national trauma. A larger percentage now than then reports being addicted to that coverage (63% vs 50%). Americans are more saddened, more frightened and more fatigued by what they are watching than was the case during the Gulf war.

Though horrified at the images being broadcast from New York, Washington and Pennsylvania, Americans give the news media higher grades for its reporting than during the Gulf war – an unprecedented 89% give the media a positive rating, with 56% judging it excellent, 33% good. CNN, which stole the march from other news media in the Gulf conflict, again gets top grades, but by a much smaller margin – 24% say it is doing the best job, followed by ABC News (at 14%), the Fox News Channel (12%) and NBC News (11%). CBS

Terrorism’s Psychological Toll

*Current Public Response Versus
Gulf War Reactions*

	<u>1991</u>	<u>2001</u>
	%	%
<i>Have Felt Depressed</i>		
Yes	50	71
No	49	27
Don’t Know	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100
<i>Difficulty Concentrating</i>		
Yes	n/a	49
No/Don’t Know	n/a	<u>51</u>
		100
<i>Trouble Sleeping</i>		
Yes	n/a	33
No/Don’t Know	n/a	<u>67</u>
		100
Effects Of Media Coverage:		
<i>Feel sad when watching</i>		
Agree	74	92
Disagree	25	6
Don’t Know	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100
<i>It’s frightening to watch</i>		
Agree	67	77
Disagree	32	21
Don’t Know	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100
<i>Can’t stop watching news</i>		
Agree	50	63
Disagree	48	34
Don’t Know	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100
<i>Tires me out to watch</i>		
Agree	34	45
Disagree	64	51
Don’t Know	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100

News gets the lowest performance rating of the three broadcast networks, with just 7% rating its coverage best.

The latest Pew Research Center survey of 1,200 adults, conducted Sept. 13-17, finds that the attacks have had far-reaching effects on Americans' everyday lives. Nearly seven-in-ten say they are praying more, and 54% of parents of young children have been restricting their viewing of television coverage of the tragedy.

The public appears ready for sacrifice with regard to the human costs of military action, but also with respect to civil liberties. Nearly eight-in-ten favor retaliating against those responsible for the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, even if it means the loss of thousands of U.S. casualties. And few expect the military action to produce quick results – 69% say it will take months or years to dismantle terrorist networks.

To bolster anti-terrorism defenses, the public seems willing to accept dramatic changes in law enforcement policies. They strongly favor the institution of national identification cards and the relaxation of rules barring the CIA from conducting assassinations and contracting with criminals overseas.

But Americans are unwilling to give up aspects of their personal privacy in order to combat terrorism. They draw the line at suspending rules limiting government surveillance of personal phone calls and e-mail. And a solid majority (57%) oppose the creation of internment camps to round up legal immigrants from potentially hostile nations.

Most See Need to Sacrifice Liberties

Even more than was the case after the 1995 terrorist bombing in Oklahoma City, Americans think it will be necessary to give up some civil liberties in order to combat terrorism. A majority (55%) say the average person will have to give up some freedoms in order to prevent such attacks in the future. The only dissent comes from respondents under age 30, where just 40% think restricting civil liberties will be necessary, while 50% disagree.

In the immediate aftermath of the Oklahoma City bombing, roughly half of Americans (49%) felt that sacrificing some civil liberties would be necessary, but

Sacrifice Civil Liberties to Curb Terrorism?				
	April <u>1995*</u>	March <u>1996</u>	April <u>1997</u>	Sept <u>2001</u>
	%	%	%	%
Yes	49	30	29	55
No	43	65	62	35
DK/Ref.	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
	100	100	100	100

*L.A. Times

this view lost support in the years that followed. By March 1996, only 30% said they thought curbing civil liberties was a necessary step to control terrorism, while nearly two-in-three (65%) said it was not.

Though most see a loss of civil liberties as a necessary step, many have reservations about government action. Nearly as many worry that government action might excessively restrict the average person's civil liberties (34%) as express concern that the government will not go far enough in enacting strong new terrorism laws (39%).

No Draconian Measures

Despite the expectation that it will be necessary to sacrifice some liberties, the public does not give blanket approval to all possible government responses to the terrorist threat, especially when it involves personal privacy. Seven-in-ten favor a requirement that citizens carry a national identity card at all times to show to a police officer on request, a proposal that has particularly strong support from women (75%). But the public is more dubious when it comes to government monitoring of telephone calls, e-mails and credit card purchases.

A majority (55%) would not favor permitting the government to monitor their credit card purchases, and fully seven-in-ten oppose allowing the government to monitor personal telephone calls and e-mails.

Perhaps most important, Americans clearly reject the establishment of internment camps to round up legal immigrants from hostile nations. By roughly two-to-one (57% to 29%), the public opposes that idea. On each of the measures related directly to civil liberties, college-educated Americans express more concern about restricting freedoms than those with a high-school degree or less.

Measures to Curb Terrorism			
	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>DK/Ref.</u>
	%	%	%
National ID cards	70	26	4=100
CIA assassinations	67	22	11=100
CIA criminal contacts	67	22	11=100
Monitor credit cards	40	55	5=100
Internment camps	29	57	14=100
Monitor phone/e-mail	26	70	4=100

By contrast, the public is much more willing to remove some of the shackles from the CIA in order to combat terrorism. Fully two-thirds favor allowing the CIA to conduct assassinations overseas when pursuing suspected enemies of the U.S., and an equal proportion are willing to allow the CIA to contract with criminals in pursuing suspected terrorists. Americans under age 50 and men express the strongest support for such actions.

Lengthy Conflict Seen

Americans are not only overwhelmingly supportive of a military response to the terrorist attacks, they are willing to suffer considerable casualties in pursuit of that goal. Fully 82% support military action against the terrorists, including the use of ground forces. Even if this campaign results in the loss of thousands of casualties, 77% back the use of military force.

For now at least, most people are willing to be patient in pursuing the terrorists. The president's admonitions that the military effort will not be quick or easy have connected with the public – a 38% plurality say it might take years to kill or capture those responsible for the attacks, and another 31% believe it will take months. Fewer than one-in-five (18%) anticipate a Persian Gulf War-style conflict that would last only days or weeks.

Significantly, even those who believe it will take years to round up the terrorists still strongly favor military action. While support for retaliation runs strongest among those who see the conflict ending quickly, even among those who think it will take years to capture the terrorists roughly eight-in-ten back the use of military force.

	No mention of casualties %	Even if it means thousands of casualties %
<i>Use of force/ ground troops</i>		
Favor	82	77
Oppose	8	9
DK/Refused	<u>10</u>	<u>14</u>
	100	100
How Long Will It Take?		
Days or weeks		18
Months		31
Years		38
Never (VOL.)		2
DK/Refused		<u>11</u>
		100

Bush Approval at 80%

As other survey organizations have found, President Bush's approval ratings have risen to historic heights since the terrorist attacks. Eight-in-ten Americans now approve of Bush's job performance, up from 51% just a few weeks ago. Bush's approval mark is on par with the 84% rating his father received in March 1991, shortly after the U.S. victory in the Persian Gulf War.

Even African-Americans, who have for the most part opposed the president, have rallied behind him since the Sept. 11 assaults. Roughly half of blacks (49%) now approve of Bush's job performance, compared to 32% who backed the president earlier this month.

Bush gets even more favorable ratings for how he has dealt with the terrorist attacks – 85% approve of his performance on that front. And the public gives positive reviews to Bush's communications efforts during the crisis – but people are even more enthusiastic about the job done by New York Mayor Rudy Giuliani in this area.

Nearly six-in-ten (58%) rate Giuliani’s communication efforts as excellent, and 29% say they have been good. By contrast, fewer than half of Americans (45%) say Bush has done an excellent job of speaking to the nation about the attacks, while another 38% say he has done a good job. The public gives comparable ratings to Secretary of State Colin Powell (43% excellent, 35% good).

Emotional Aftershocks

The tragedy has had a strong emotional impact on most Americans, but women, parents, and urban residents have been among the hardest hit. One-fifth of the public has been affected even more powerfully – they know someone who was killed, injured or is still missing from the attacks, or have a friend or relative who does.

Women are more likely to report feeling depressed than men, or perhaps are more willing to express those feelings. Nearly eight-in-ten women (79%) say they have felt depressed, compared to 62% of all men, and just 55% of men over age 50. More parents than non-parents say they have felt depressed (76% vs. 69%). While those in urban areas are generally more likely to experience such feelings, that is especially true of residents of major cities along the East and West coasts; 77% of this group say they have felt depressed, compared with 69% of those living elsewhere.

	Unseen Impact of Tragedy		
	<i>Percent who have experienced...</i>		
	Lack of		
	<u>Depression</u>	<u>Focus</u>	<u>Insomnia</u>
	%	%	%
Men	62	44	26
Women	79	53	40
East	77	54	37
Midwest	68	46	31
South	68	47	34
West	71	50	32
Major bicoastal cities	77	57	41
Rest of country	69	47	32
Personally knew of a victim	75	63	46
Didn't know	70	45	30

Many of the groups that report high levels of depression also are more likely to have experienced other problems, like difficulty concentrating or insomnia. Four-in-ten women have been unable to sleep because of the attacks, compared to only about a quarter (26%) of men. And nearly six-in-ten (57%) residents of bicoastal cities say they have had difficulty concentrating, while fewer than half (47%) of those living elsewhere have experienced the same problem.

Those who actually know someone injured or lost in the attacks – or have a friend or relative who does – have probably borne the greatest emotional toll from the tragedy. Among this group, three-quarters say they have felt depressed and well more than half (63%) report difficulty focusing.

Americans who have direct, or at least indirect, knowledge of the victims tend to be well-

educated and have high incomes. Nearly three-in-ten college graduates (29%), and 37% of those with family incomes of above \$100,000 annually say they have some connection with one of the victims.

TV Images Shock, Horrify

Americans agree that television news coverage of the attacks makes them sad and frightened – but most watch anyway. Indeed, 63% admit they can’t stop watching coverage of the tragedy, and these people are more likely than others to feel sad or scared over what they are viewing.

Of those who are obsessed by the coverage, better than half (55%) strongly agree that they feel sad while watching, compared with 36% of those who are less addicted to news of the attacks. Similarly, 39% of those who can’t stop watching strongly voice feelings of fear over the coverage. Fewer than a quarter (23%) of those who are able to stop watching TV coverage experience such feelings.

The stronger feelings that many women have in reacting to the tragedy may be tied, at least in part, to their emotional response to television news coverage. Women are more likely than men to register strong feelings of sadness and fear from viewing the coverage.

Parents Concerned Over Coverage

A decade ago, the vast majority of parents had little hesitancy in allowing young children to watch TV coverage of the Persian Gulf War. But today, parents are much more concerned over the effects coverage of the terrorist attacks may have on their children.

Better than half (54%) of parents of children between the ages of five and 12 say they have restricted their children’s viewing of the coverage; just 30% of parents placed restrictions on watching coverage of the Gulf conflict. Perhaps as a result, according to parents, far fewer children are following this story – 48% say their children are paying close attention to news of the attacks, while in 1991, 69% of parents said their children were closely following the Gulf war.

College graduates are more likely to restrict their children’s viewing than those with less education, and more mothers than fathers say they are shielding their children from the coverage.

Parents React to Terrorism’s Impact*		
	<u>1991</u>	<u>2001</u>
	%	%
<i>Restrict children’s viewing?</i>		
Yes	30	54
No	69	46
DK	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>
	100	100
<i>Kids expressed fears</i>		
Yes	43	46
No	57	54
DK	<u>*</u>	<u>0</u>
	100	100

* Asked of parents with children ages 5 to 12

In families where parents know of a casualty from the attacks, 64% of parents are restricting their children's news viewing, compared with 51% of those who do not have a connection to the tragedy.

Significantly, fewer than half of parents (46%) say their children have expressed fears about the terrorist attacks, about the same as during the Gulf war (43%). But parental restrictions of TV news viewing may have helped keep some children from being frightened.

More Turn to Prayer

The vast majority of Americans (69%) say they are praying more as a result of the attacks. It is far less clear whether people will stop flying, or cancel trips, in response to the crisis.

About a quarter of Americans (24%) say they have considered canceling an airplane trip because of the crisis. That is much larger than the number who voiced similar reservations during the Gulf war (14%). Still, nearly three-quarters of the public is not even considering canceling their air travel plans.

In addition, more Americans than 10 years ago are considering canceling travel plans to a major city (21% now, 11% in 1991). But nearly eight-in-ten (77%) are not thinking of curtailing those plans because of the attacks.

Cable TV Top News Source

Fully nine-in-ten Americans are getting their news about the terrorism attacks from television. As in recent years, more people are turning to cable TV news outlets (45%) than network news (30%) or local TV (17%). Radio, newspapers and the Internet all lag well behind television as a source of news on the crisis.

Interestingly, even Internet users are turning to television news in overwhelming numbers. Nearly nine-in-ten online users (88%) cite television as their top source for news on the crisis, while fewer than one-in-ten (8%) say they get most of their news from the Internet.

Most Stay Tuned

News of the terrorist attacks has become almost a constant presence in the lives of many Americans. Better than eight-in-ten (81%) are keeping a television or radio tuned to the news for updates on the crisis and nearly half (46%) say they read the newspaper more closely. That figure, however, represents a modest decline from the 51% who reported monitoring the papers more closely during the Persian Gulf War.

While the Internet is the main source of news on the attacks for a relatively small minority of Americans, the Web is used frequently for updates on the crisis. One-third of all Americans – and fully *half* of Internet users – say they go online for updates on the attacks.

But the Internet audience is still getting news updates and information from other forms of media as well, at approximately the same levels as those who do not go online. Roughly the same numbers of Internet users as non-users keep their radios and televisions tuned to news of the crisis (79% online, 82% not online), and read the newspaper closely (46%, 49%).

High Marks for Media Coverage

Overall, the news media receive high marks for their coverage of the terrorist attacks. Nearly nine-in-ten (89%) give the press at least a “good” rating, with a majority (56%) saying the coverage has been excellent. These positive evaluations are consistent across all regions of the country, and all types of respondents.

Among television sources, CNN receives the most votes for doing the best job of covering the terrorist attacks. Just under a quarter (24%) rate CNN’s coverage as best, followed by ABC (14%), the Fox News Channel (12%), and NBC (11%). Of the network sources, CBS trails, with 7% citing it as providing the best coverage of events related to the attacks. This disparity is even more stark when we look specifically at the network news audience. Of those who say network TV news was their primary source of news, 26% and 23% cite ABC and NBC, respectively, as providing the best coverage, while just 11% cite CBS.

	Best TV Coverage		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Main Source...</u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>Networks</u>	<u>Cable</u>
		<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
CNN	24	11	41
ABC	14	26	5
Fox News	12	3	17
NBC	11	23	5
CBS	7	11	3
MSNBC	5	2	9
CNBC	1	1	1
All/None/Other	9	7	7
DK/Refused	<u>17</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>12</u>
	100	100	100

Overall, 42% of Americans specifically cited a cable news source as providing the best coverage of the breaking story, while 32% cited one of the three traditional broadcast networks.

Extraordinary News Interest

An overwhelming majority of Americans (74%) are paying very close attention to news about the terrorist attacks, with another 22% following this story fairly closely. Overall interest in this story equals any in the 15-year history of the Pew Research Center’s news interest index, although more Americans (80%) paid very close attention to the crash of the space shuttle Challenger in 1986.

The tragedy has attracted strong interest from every major demographic group, although as with most other news stories, Americans under age 30 are less likely than the general public to follow it very closely (65%).

Among people over age 50, more women than men are following news of the attacks very closely. Better than eight-in-ten women over 50 are paying very close attention to this story, compared to 69% of men in this group.

Perhaps not surprisingly, people living in the East are most likely to follow news of the attacks very closely (80%), followed by those in the South and West (74%). Fewer Midwesterners (69%) are tracking the story very closely.

	<u>Closely</u> %	<u>Very</u> %	<u>Fairly</u> %
Challenger disaster (7/86)	96	80	16
Trade Center terrorist attack (9/01)	96	74	22
San Francisco earthquake (11/89)	95	73	22
Northridge / L.A. earthquake (1/94)	94	63	31
Hurricane Andrew (9/92)	93	66	27
Rodney King verdict & riots (5/92)	92	70	22
Crash of TWA flight 800 (7/96)	92	69	23
H.S. shooting in Littleton, CO (4/99)	92	68	24
End of Persian Gulf War (3/91)	92	67	25
Floods in the Midwest (8/93)	92	65	27

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WWW.PEOPLE-PRESS.ORG.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS
POST-TERRORIST ATTACK
FINAL TOPLINE
September 13 - 17, 2001
N =1200

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

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
Mid-September, 2001	80	9	11=100
Early September, 2001	51	34	15=100
August, 2001	50	32	18=100
July, 2001	51	32	17=100
June, 2001	50	33	17=100
May, 2001	53	32	15=100
April, 2001	56	27	17=100
March, 2001	55	25	20=100
February, 2001	53	21	26=100

Q.2 How closely have you been following news about the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington – very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely?

	<u>July 1996¹</u>	<u>June 1995²</u>	<u>Jan 1991³</u>
74 Very closely	69	58	67
22 Fairly closely	23	32	28
3 Not too closely	6	8	4
1 Not at all closely	2	2	1
* Don't know/Refused	*	*	0
<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Q.3 Do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is dealing with the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon in Washington?

85	Approve
6	Disapprove
9	Don't know/Refused
<u>100</u>	

¹ In July 1996 the question was worded: “the crash of a Paris-bound TWA plane off the coast of New York.”

² In June 1995 the question was worded: “the Oklahoma City bombing.”

³ In January 1991, the question was worded: “How closely have you been following news about the War in the Gulf?”

Q's 3a-3f ASKED SEPTEMBER 14 - 17, 2001 ONLY [N=868]:

Q.3a How good a job has George W. Bush done in SPEAKING TO THE NATION about the terrorist attacks... excellent, good, only fair, or poor?

45	Excellent
38	Good
10	Only fair
4	Poor
<u>3</u>	Don't Know/Refused
100	

Q.3b What about Secretary of State Colin Powell...How good a job has he done in SPEAKING TO THE NATION about the terrorist attacks... excellent, good, only fair, or poor?

43	Excellent
35	Good
9	Only fair
2	Poor
<u>11</u>	Don't Know/Refused
100	

Q.3c How good a job has New York Mayor Rudy Giuliani done in SPEAKING TO THE NATION about the situation in New York City after the terrorist attacks... excellent, good, only fair, or poor?

58	Excellent
29	Good
5	Only fair
1	Poor
<u>7</u>	Don't Know/Refused
100	

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=416]:

Q.3dF1 Do you favor or oppose taking military action, including the use of ground troops, to retaliate against whoever is responsible for the terrorist attacks?

82	Favor
8	Oppose
<u>10</u>	Don't Know/Refused
100	

Q.3eF1 Once their mission starts, how long do you think it will take for U.S. forces to kill or capture those responsible for the terrorist attacks? Will it be a matter of days, weeks, months or years?

7	Days
11	Weeks
31	Months
38	Years
2	Never (VOL)
<u>11</u>	Don't Know/Refused
100	

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=452]:

Q.3f2 Do you favor or oppose taking military action, including the use of ground troops, to retaliate against whoever is responsible for the terrorist attacks, even if it means that U.S. armed forces might suffer thousands of casualties?

77	Favor
9	Oppose
<u>14</u>	Don't Know/Refused
100	

ASK ALL:

Q.4 In general, how would you rate the job the press has done in covering the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon – excellent, good, only fair, or poor?

		<u>Jan 1991⁴</u>
56	Excellent	36
33	Good	42
6	Only fair	15
3	Poor	5
<u>2</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>2</u>
100		100

Q.5 In your opinion, which TV network is doing the best job of covering the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon? (**READ AND ROTATE**)

		<u>Jan 1991⁵</u>
14	ABC	12
11	NBC	7
7	CBS	7
24	CNN	61
12	The Fox News Cable Channel	--
5	MSNBC	--
1	CNBC	--
9	All/None/Other	--
<u>17</u>	Don't Know/Refused	<u>13</u>
100		100

Q.6 Have you yourself felt depressed by the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon?

		<u>Jan 1991⁶</u>
71	Yes	50
27	No	49
<u>2</u>	Don't Know/Refused	<u>1</u>
100		100

4 In January 1991, the question asked about “covering the War in the Gulf.”

5 In January 1991, the question asked about “covering the War in the Gulf.” In Mid-September 2001, Fox News Cable Channel, MSNBC and CNBC were added to the list of networks.

6 In January 1991, the question asked about “the Gulf War.”

Q.7 Have you had any difficulty concentrating on your job or your normal activities because of the way you feel about the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon?

BASED ON THOSE ANSWERING "YES" IN Q.6

		<u>Sept 2001</u>	<u>Jan 1991⁷</u>
49	Yes	59	30
<u>51</u>	No/Don't Know	<u>41</u>	<u>70</u>
100		100	100

(N=845)

Q.8 Have you had any trouble sleeping because of the way you feel about the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon?

BASED ON THOSE ANSWERING "YES" IN Q.6

		<u>Sept 2001</u>	<u>Jan 1991</u>
33	Yes	42	26
<u>67</u>	No/Don't Know	<u>58</u>	<u>74</u>
100		100	100

(N=845)

Q.9 I'd like to ask you a few questions about how you feel when you are watching coverage of the terrorist attacks on TV. For each statement that I read tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree. **(INSERT ITEM; ROTATE)** Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with that statement?⁸

		<u>Strongly Agree</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Strongly Disagree</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
a.	I can't stop watching news about the terrorist attacks	24	39	30	4	3=100
	January, 1991	11	39	48		2=100
b.	I feel sad when watching TV coverage of the terrorist attacks	47	45	5	1	2=100
	January, 1991	22	52	25		1=100
c.	It's frightening to watch the terrorist attacks	33	44	19	2	2=100
	January, 1991	17	50	32		1=100
d.	It tires me out to watch coverage of the terrorist attacks	12	33	43	8	4=100
	January, 1991	6	28	64		2=100

⁷ For Q.7 and Q.8 in January 1991, the question was asked about "the war."

⁸ In January 1991 the question asked about "watching coverage of the war on TV."

Q.10 As a result of the terrorist attacks are you **(INSERT ITEM; ROTATE)**?⁹

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
a. reading newspapers more closely	46	54	*=100
January, 1991	51	48	1=100
b. keeping the TV or radio tuned to the news	81	19	*=100
January, 1991	81	18	1=100
c. checking the Internet for news updates	33	66	1=100
d. considering canceling an airplane trip	24	73	3=100
January, 1991	14	85	1=100
e. considering canceling a trip to a major city	21	77	2=100
January, 1991	11	89	0=100
f. praying more	69	30	1=100
January, 1991	65	35	0=100

Q's 10g-10if ASKED SEPTEMBER 14 - 17, 2001 ONLY [N=868]:

Q.10g In order to curb terrorism in this country, do you think it will be necessary for the average person to give up some civil liberties, or not?

	<u>April</u>	<u>March</u>	<i>L.A. Times</i> <u>April</u>
	<u>1997</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>
55 Yes, it will be necessary	29	30	49
35 No, it will not be necessary	62	65	43
<u>10</u> Don't Know/Refused	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Q.10h What concerns you more right now? That the government will fail to enact strong, new anti-terrorism laws, or that the government will enact new anti-terrorism laws which excessively restrict the average person's civil liberties?

	<i>L.A. Times</i> <u>April</u>
	<u>1995</u>
39 Fail to enact strong laws	40
34 Enact laws that restrict civil liberties	44
10 Neither (VOL)	4
<u>17</u> Don't Know/Refused	<u>12</u>
<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

⁹

In January 1991 the question was worded "As a result of the war in the Gulf are you..."

Q.10i Would you favor or oppose the following measures to curb terrorism: **(READ AND ROTATE)**

	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
a. Requiring that all citizens carry a national identity card at all times to show to a police officer on request	70	26	4=100
b. Allowing the CIA to contract with criminals in pursuing suspected terrorists overseas	67	22	11=100
c. Allowing the CIA to conduct assassinations overseas when pursuing suspected enemies of the U.S.	67	22	11=100
d. Allowing the U.S. government to take legal immigrants from unfriendly countries to internment camps during times of tension or crisis	29	57	14=100
e. Allowing the U.S. government to monitor your personal telephone calls and e-mails	26	70	4=100
f. Allowing the U.S. government to monitor your credit card purchases	40	55	5=100

Q.11 How many children between and including the ages of five and twelve, if any, are living in your household?¹⁰

	<u>Jan 1991</u>
71 None	73
14 One	14
15 More than one	13
* Don't know/Refused	==
<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

IF HAVE CHILD BETWEEN FIVE AND TWELVE IN THE HOUSEHOLD (Q11=2,3) [N=331]:

Q.12 (Has/have) your (child/children) been following news about the terrorist attacks closely?

	<u>Jan 1991</u> ¹¹
48 Yes	69
51 No	29
<u>1</u> Don't Know/Refused	<u>2</u>
<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

¹⁰ The words "and including" were added in Mid-September 2001.

¹¹ In January 1991, Q.12-Q.14 asked about "the war."

Q.13 Have you been trying to restrict how much coverage of the terrorist attacks your (child/children) (watch/watches)?

		<u>Jan 1991</u>
54	Yes	30
46	No	69
*	Don't Know/Refused	1
<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>

Q.14 (Has/have) your (child/children) expressed any fears about the terrorist attacks?

		<u>Jan 1991</u>
46	Yes	43
54	No	57
0	Don't Know/Refused	*
<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>

ASK ALL:

Q.15 How have you been getting most of your news about the terrorist attacks? From television, from newspapers, from radio, from magazines, or from the Internet? **[ACCEPT TWO ANSWERS: IF ONLY ONE RESPONSE IS GIVEN, PROBE FOR ADDITIONAL RESPONSE]**

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED '1' TELEVISION AS EITHER FIRST OR SECOND RESPONSE IN Q15 (Q15A=1 or Q15B=1)

Q.16 Do you get most of your news about the terrorist attacks from network TV news, from local TV news, or from cable news networks such as CNN, MSNBC, and the Fox News Channel? **[ACCEPT TWO ANSWERS BUT DO NOT PROBE]**

		Early								
		Sept 2001 ¹²	Feb 2001	Oct 1999	Jan 1999	Jan 1996	Sept 1995 ¹³	Jan 1994	Sept 1993	Jan 1993
90	Television	74	76	80	82	88	82	83	83	83
30	Network TV news	20	20	22	--	--	--	--	--	39
17	Local TV news	26	25	31	--	--	--	--	--	30
45	Cable news ¹⁴	34	35	35	--	--	--	--	--	38
2	Other	1	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	2
2	Don't know	*	1	*	--	--	--	--	--	1
11	Newspapers	45	40	48	42	61	63	51	60	52
14	Radio	18	16	19	18	25	20	15	17	17
*	Magazines	6	4	5	4	8	10	10	9	5
5	Internet ¹⁵	13	10	11	6	--	--	--	--	--
1	Other (VOL)	1	2	2	2	1	5	3	3	1
1	Don't know/Refused	*	1	*	*	*	1	1	*	1

¹² 1993 to 2001 trend based on question wording: "How have you been getting most of your news about national and international issues?"

¹³ In September 1995, question wording did not include "international."

¹⁴ Beginning in October 1999, "cable news networks such as CNN and MSNBC" was substituted for "CNN."

¹⁵ Beginning in February 2001, "Internet" was substituted for "computer online sources."

ASK ALL:

Q.17 Do you or any of your friends or relatives know someone who is missing, hurt or killed in the attacks on the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, or the plane crash outside of Pittsburgh?

20	Yes
79	No
1	Don't Know/Refused
100	

ABOUT THIS SURVEY

Results for the survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates among a nationwide sample of 1,200 adults, 18 years of age or older, during the period September 13-17, 2001. For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points. For questions asked only during the field period of September 14-17 (N=868), the sampling error is plus or minus 4 percentage points. For results based on either Form 1 (N=416) or Form 2 (N=452), the sampling error is plus or minus 5.5 percentage points. For results based on the parents of children aged 5-12 (N=331), one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus 6 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.