

**FOR RELEASE:
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 2001, 4:00 P.M.**

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:
Andrew Kohut, Director
Carroll J. Doherty, Editor**

**Americans Open to Dissenting Views on the War on Terrorism
SEPTEMBER 11 SHOCK SLOW TO RECEDE – 42% STILL DEPRESSED**

The American public is beginning to recover from the shock of the terrorist attacks – but it still has a long way to go. As many as 42% report that they have felt depressed in recent days because of the events of September 11, 21% say they continue to have difficulty concentrating on work, and 18% say they are having trouble sleeping. All three indicators of psychological stress were markedly higher in the Pew Research Center survey of two weeks ago, when 71% reported depression, 49% concentration problems and 33% insomnia.

There are many signs in the latest survey suggesting that the public continues to be very unsettled. Nearly three-in-four (73%) Americans are worried about another attack – and about one-quarter (28%) say they are *very* worried. People who are the most concerned about repeated terrorism are more likely to show signs of stress, such as depression and sleeplessness. Biological or chemical attacks are the public’s greatest concerns – 37% say that is what terrorists are most likely to do next, compared with just 3% who expect another attack with airliners. However, fear of flying is strong enough that 10% of the public is considering canceling a trip by air or has already done so. While that percentage is small, it potentially represents as many as 19 million airline passengers.

Heavy media use is another indicator of a public that is still very much on edge. About as many Americans are paying close attention to the news about the attacks now as in mid-September (73%). While fewer are keeping radios and televisions tuned to news about the attacks, 67% are still doing so. Half say they are reading papers more closely, and three-in-ten are checking the Internet for news updates.

	<i>General assessment</i>		<i>In the past few days</i>
	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.
<i>Have felt depressed</i>	<u>13-17</u>	<u>1-3</u>	<u>1-3</u>
	%	%	%
Yes	71	59	42
No/DK	<u>29</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>58</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Difficulty concentrating</i>			
Yes	49	31	21
No/DK	<u>51</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>79</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Trouble sleeping</i>			
Yes	33	23	18
No/DK	<u>67</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>82</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Felt angry</i>			
Yes	n/a	87	72
No/DK	n/a	<u>13</u>	<u>28</u>
		100	100

The public continues to rate the news media highly for its coverage. Most like the amount of terrorism coverage they are seeing, while one-third (32%) feel news organizations are overcovering the story. News of how the attacks were carried out is attracting the most news interest, but most aspects of the story are engaging majorities of the public, except news of the refugee crisis in Afghanistan.

Americans are comfortable with the extraordinary unity the country has demonstrated in the wake of the attacks, but they also show considerable tolerance for dissenting views. The public has little discomfort with the widespread expressions of patriotism and religious expression – just 8% say there has been too much showing of the flag, 10% believe there has been too much playing of patriotic songs, and 12% say the expressions of religious faith and prayer by politicians have been excessive. On the other hand, about seven-in-ten (71%) are open to allowing peaceful protests of military action, and even more (75%) say the media should air the views of those who feel U.S. policies were to blame for the terrorist attacks.

Continuing Concerns

While some Americans are regaining emotional equilibrium, many are still feeling after-shocks and are worried that the attacks are not over. Most (73%) worry there will be another terrorist attack soon and that worry has a profound effect on their emotional well-being and behavior.

Those who are worried about another attack are much more likely to feel depressed and angry – and to have trouble sleeping and concentrating – as a result of the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. Of Americans who worry a lot about another attack, nearly two-thirds (62%) still feel depressed three weeks later (compared with 28% of those who are not as worried about another attack); 40% still have trouble concentrating on their normal activities; and nearly four-in-ten (37%) say they have had trouble sleeping during the past few days because of their feelings about the attacks.

	<i>Worried by terrorism ...</i>		
	<i>Very</i>	<i>Some- what</i>	<i>Not too- at all</i>
<i>Past few days ...</i>	<u>Very</u>	<u>what</u>	<u>at all</u>
<i>Felt depressed</i>	%	%	%
Yes	62	38	28
No/DK	<u>38</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>72</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Difficulty concentrating</i>			
Yes	40	17	10
No/DK	<u>60</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>90</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Trouble sleeping</i>			
Yes	37	14	10
No/DK	<u>63</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>90</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Felt angry</i>			
Yes	82	70	68
No/DK	<u>18</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>32</u>
	100	100	100

Overall, 57% of Americans say they are praying more now, down from 69% in the immediate aftermath of the attacks (Sept. 13-17). But among those who are worried about new terrorist attacks, 63% are praying more, compared with 41% of those who are not as worried.

During the first few days after the attack, women reported a significantly higher level of emotional stress than did men (see the Pew Research Center’s “American Psyche Reeling from Terror Attacks,” Sept. 19, 2001). That gap is somewhat narrower in the current survey, although

women still are more likely than men to say that they have been depressed during the past few days (49% of women, 33% of men). The dominant emotion among members of both sexes is anger. Better than seven-in-ten Americans (72% of both men and women), have felt angry about the attacks during the past few days. Americans in the Northeast, where the attacks occurred, are no more likely to feel upset now than are those in other regions.

Tolerance Stressed

Americans are overwhelmingly supportive of the use of military force, but they also strongly favor the right of dissenting voices to be heard. About seven-in-ten (71%) say that Americans who oppose military action should be allowed to carry out peaceful protests, and 75% say that those who think U.S. policies were to blame for the attacks should be allowed to express their views in the media.

Not only are many Americans tolerant of other views, many are ready to hear about non-military options in the war against terrorism. More than a third (35%) say there has been too little discussion of ways to stop terrorists other than using military force, while just 11% say there has been too much discussion of this topic.

Though majorities across all groups support freedom of expression for those who dissent from current policies, the size of this support does vary. For example, just 15% of college graduates favor restricting anti-war protests, compared to 30% of those who never went to college. Older Americans are also more divided on issues related to civil liberties. While eight-in-ten (79%) respondents under 65 think critics of U.S. foreign policy should be allowed to express their view in the media, only 58% of those 65 and older agree.

Americans Open to Dissenting Voices				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>College Grads</u>	<u>Some College</u>	<u>H.S. or less</u>
	%	%	%	%
<i>Allow anti-war protests</i>				
Yes	71	82	77	63
No	24	15	20	30
DK/Refused	5	3	3	7
	100	100	100	100
<i>Allow U.S. critics to express views</i>				
Yes	75	89	82	66
No	18	8	14	24
DK/Refused	7	3	4	10
	100	100	100	100
<i>Discussion of non-military options</i>				
Too much	11	8	12	13
Too little	35	39	40	30
Right Amount	48	50	45	48
DK/Refused	6	3	3	9
	100	100	100	100

Republicans and Democrats alike support freedom of expression for dissenting voices, but there is a sharp ideological divide over how much people want to hear about non-military options in the struggle against terrorism. More than half (54%) of liberal Democrats say there has been too little discussion of ways to stop terrorists other than using military force, compared with just 30% of conservative Republicans. Younger, college-educated Americans are also the most interested in hearing more discussion of non-military solutions to the terrorism crisis.

Support for Flag and Faith

Relatively few Americans are put off by the wave of patriotism sweeping America. Just eight percent think there has been too much showing of the American flag, and one-in-ten think patriotic songs have been overplayed. The vast majority feel that such expressions are in order, a view held particularly firmly by Republicans and evangelical Protestants.

Most also feel comfortable with expressions of religious faith and prayer by political leaders. Six-in-ten think there has been an appropriate level of religious expression, and of those who disagree, more say there has been too little reference to religion (22%) than too much (12%). Support for more references to faith and prayer is highest in rural areas, and among those who never attended college.

Among members of religious groups, white evangelical Protestants are the most comfortable with the use of religious references – 52% feel that the language used so far has been appropriate, and 41% think that there has been too little expression of religious faith and prayer by political leaders.

While most white mainline Protestants and white Catholics also feel comfortable with the current religious tone, very few (15% and 9%, respectively) think politicians should be using more religious language. Seculars, not surprisingly, show the most discomfort with politicians talking about their faith and religion – 35% think there has been too much discussion along these lines. But even here, a majority is either comfortable with the current religious content in political speeches, or think there should be more.

<i>Politicians' expressions of faith</i>	<i>Reactions from:</i>			
	White Evangelical Protestant	White Mainline Protestant	White Catholic	Secular
	%	%	%	%
Too much	2	12	9	35
Too little	41	15	9	9
Right amount	52	68	78	48
DK/Ref.	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>
	100	100	100	100

No Rush to Blame CIA, FBI

Americans are divided in their reaction to criticism of the FBI and CIA for failing to stop the attacks. About three-in-ten (29%) feel there has been too much criticism, while 24% think there should be more. There is also no consensus on whether there has been too much or too little discussion of the possibility of chemical or biological terrorist attacks – 30% would like to hear more, while 22% have heard too much. But in both cases, a plurality believes that the amount of discussion on these two issues has been about right.

Scrutiny of Middle Easterners Divisive

Americans are split over the increasing scrutiny being given to people from the Middle East living in the United States. About equal numbers think there has been too much suspicion of Middle Easterners (36%) as believe it has been appropriate (35%). A smaller minority (21%) says there has been too little suspicion.

College-educated Americans and liberal Democrats are among the most likely to say that there has been too much suspicion (44% and 45%, respectively). Just 31% of Americans who did not attend college and 28% of conservative Republicans agree. Similarly, while 44% of Americans under age 30 feel there has been too much suspicion, 31% of those 50 and older agree.

Strong Feelings, High Interest

More than three weeks after the attacks, the vast majority of the public (73%) is still following the story very closely. While there has been a decline in the number of people who keep their televisions and radios on for news on the crisis, two-thirds (67%) still stay tuned in (down from 81% during Sept. 13-17).

Significantly, there has been no dropoff in how the public is using other media – newspapers and the Internet – to stay informed. Half say they are reading the newspaper more closely and three-in-ten check the Internet for news updates.

Media Attention and Evaluations		
	Sept. 13-17	Oct. 1-3
<i>Following story</i>	%	%
Very closely	74	73
Fairly Closely	22	22
Not closely	4	5
DK/Refused	*	*
	100	100
<i>Keeping tuned</i>		
Yes	81	67
No	19	31
DK/Refused	*	2
	100	100
<i>Reading paper more</i>		
Yes	46	50
No	54	49
DK/Refused	*	1
	100	100
<i>Checking Web</i>		
Yes	33	30
No	66	69
DK/Refused	1	1
	100	100
<i>Rating coverage</i>		
Excellent	56	48
Good	33	37
Only Fair	6	10
Poor	3	3
DK/Refused	2	2
	100	100
<i>Amount of coverage</i>		
Right amount	n/a	63
Too much	n/a	32
Too little	n/a	2
DK/Refused	n/a	3
		100

There is a strong relationship between people's emotional reactions to the tragedy and their media-consumption habits. People who report feelings of depression and anger, as well as those most concerned by the possibility of new attacks, are more likely than those who do not report such feelings to follow news of the attacks very closely, leave their televisions and radios on, and read the newspaper more closely.

Media Coverage Still Applauded

The public remains satisfied with the quality, and to a lesser degree the quantity, of the news coverage of the attacks. Fully 85% rate the coverage as excellent or good, which marks little change from the 89% who said this in the mid-September survey. There has been a modest decline, from 56% to 48%, in the number judging the media's performance as excellent.

Strong Reactions, High Interest							
	Total %	Depressed		Angry		Worried	
		Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %
<i>Follow news about attacks very closely?</i>							
Yes	73	77	63	73	59	76	65
No/DK	27	23	37	27	41	24	35
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Keeping TV/radio tuned to news?</i>							
Yes	67	77	60	72	54	73	52
No/DK	33	23	40	28	46	27	48
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Reading newspaper more closely?</i>							
Yes	50	54	40	50	35	54	40
No/DK	50	46	60	50	65	46	60
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Checking Internet for news updates?</i>							
Yes	30	31	29	33	17	33	21
No/DK	70	69	71	67	83	67	79
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

A solid majority (63%) says news organizations are providing the proper amount of coverage of the attacks and their aftermath, although roughly a third (32%) believe the coverage has been excessive.

Most Interesting Story: Who and How

Since Sept. 11, the media has covered a broad range of stories related to the attacks. Public interest in the various aspects of the coverage has varied widely. While better than seven-in-ten (73%) have followed the news of the attacks very closely, about the same number (72%) has been paying close attention to the accounts of the identities of the hijackers and how they orchestrated the attacks.

	Following...	
	Very Closely	Fairly Closely
<i>Elements of the story ...</i>	%	%
Finding out who did it and why	72	21
Building future U.S. defense	57	30
Building anti-terrorist coalition	53	31
Economic & financial effects	52	31
Possible US military action	52	30
Refugee crisis in Afghanistan	31	36

Other aspects of the attacks and the aftermath have drawn smaller but still sizable audiences. Nearly six-in-ten (57%) have very closely followed the government's efforts to build anti-terror defenses. Underscoring the extraordinary interest in the attacks, no other non-terror story – with the exception of the April release of the U.S. air crew held in China (55%), and reports on higher gas prices in May (61%) – has drawn as much attention in this year's news interest index.

Surprisingly, there is as much attention to stories on the administration's diplomatic efforts to build an anti-terror coalition as there is to possible U.S. military action. And interest in the economic impact of the attack is equally high.

The worsening refugee crisis in Afghanistan is drawing strong interest from only about a third of the public (31%). But that still is relatively high for foreign news, which tends to attract far less interest than domestic events.

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 1,001 adults, 18 years of age or older, during the period October 1-3, 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 results based on either Form 1 (N=476) or Form 2 (N=525), the sampling error is plus or minus 5 percentage points.

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

PERCENT FOLLOWING TERRORIST ATTACKS STORIES "VERY CLOSELY"

	<u>Terrorist Attacks In NYC & DC</u>	<u>Finding Out Who And Why</u>	<u>Building U.S. Home Defense</u>	<u>Building Anti-Terrorist Coalition</u>	<u>Economic/ Financial Effects</u>	<u>Possible US Military Action</u>	<u>Afghan Refugee Crisis</u>	<u>(N)</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total	73	72	57	53	52	52	31	(1,001)
Sex								
Male	73	76	58	55	55	57	32	(445)
Female	73	69	56	51	50	47	31	(556)
Race								
White	75	73	58	55	54	53	33	(826)
Non-white	64	70	50	43	47	46	26	(161)
Black	62	72	50	45	53	46	26	(78)
Age								
Under 30	68	66	49	34	38	44	21	(190)
30-49	74	74	58	56	55	57	30	(427)
50+	74	73	59	60	58	50	38	(376)
Education								
College Grad.	77	74	60	53	64	58	36	(298)
Some College	75	74	64	55	55	57	30	(287)
High School Grad.	70	72	55	53	49	50	31	(336)
<H.S. Grad.	70	64	43	48	37	36	24	(73)
Region								
East	73	71	59	55	52	56	29	(157)
Midwest	72	69	56	52	50	50	29	(240)
South	72	74	54	53	54	52	30	(351)
West	75	71	58	51	55	51	37	(253)
Party ID								
Republican	76	75	61	58	54	57	32	(328)
Democrat	72	75	58	53	54	51	33	(309)
Independent	71	68	54	49	52	49	30	(260)

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

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

PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESS
OCTOBER NEWS INTEREST UPDATE
FINAL TOPLINE
Oct 1-3, 2001
N=1,001

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>
October, 2001	84	8	8=100
Late September, 2001	86	7	7=100
Mid-September, 2001	80	9	11=100
Early September, 2001	51	34	15=100
August, 2001	50	32	18=100
July, 2001	51	32	17=100
June, 2001	50	33	17=100
May, 2001	53	32	15=100
April, 2001	56	27	17=100
March, 2001	55	25	20=100
February, 2001	53	21	26=100

Q.2 Now I will read a list of some stories covered by news organizations this past month. As I read each item, tell me if you happened to follow this news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely. **[INSERT ITEM A FIRST; ROTATE ITEMS B THROUGH G]**

	<u>Very Closely</u>	<u>Fairly Closely</u>	<u>Not too Closely</u>	<u>Not at all Closely</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
a. News about the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington?					
Mid-September, 2001	73	22	4	1	*=100
July, 1996 ¹	74	22	3	1	*=100
June, 1995 ²	69	23	6	2	*=100
January, 1991 ³	58	32	8	2	*=100
b. What's being done in the U.S. to defend against future terrorist attacks?	67	28	4	1	0=100
c. U.S. efforts to form a coalition with other nations to take action against terrorist organizations?	57	30	10	2	1=100
d. How and when the U.S. military might attack terrorist networks?	53	31	12	3	1=100
e. Who carried out the attacks on Sept 11 and how they did it?	52	30	11	5	2=100
f. The economic and financial effects of the attacks?	72	21	4	2	1=100
g. The refugee crisis in Afghanistan and neighboring countries	52	31	10	6	1=100

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.3 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>Mid-Sept 2001</u>	<u>Jan 1991⁴</u>
48	Excellent	56	36
37	Good	33	42
10	Only fair	6	15
3	Poor	3	5
<u>2</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
100		100	100

Q.5 Do you think news organizations are giving too much coverage to the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, too little coverage to the attacks, or the right amount of coverage?

32	Too much coverage
2	Too little coverage
63	Right amount of coverage
<u>3</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

ASK FORM A ONLY:

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

ASK FORM B ONLY:

Q.6b In the past few days, have you yourself felt depressed by the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon?

		TRENDS FOR FORM A:		
<u>Form A</u>	<u>Form B</u>		<u>Mid-Sept 2001</u>	<u>Jan 1991⁵</u>
59	42	Yes	71	50
40	57	No	27	49
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
100	100		100	100
(N=476)	(N=525)			

ASK FORM A ONLY:

Q.7a 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?

ASK FORM B ONLY:

Q.7b In the past few days, 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?

		TREND FOR FORM A:	
<u>Form A</u>	<u>Form B</u>		<u>Mid-Sept 2001</u>
31	21	Yes	49
68	79	No	50
<u>1</u>	*	Don't know/Refused	<u>1</u>
100	100		100
(N=476)	(N=525)		

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

5 In January 1991, the question asked about "the Gulf War."

ASK FORM A ONLY:

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

ASK FORM B ONLY:

Q.8b In the past few days, have you had any trouble sleeping because of the way you feel about the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon?

TREND FOR FORM A:

<u>Form A</u>	<u>Form B</u>		<u>Mid-Sept 2001</u>
23	18	Yes	33
76	81	No	66
$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	Don't know/Refused	$\frac{1}{100}$
(N=476)	(N=525)		100

ASK FORM A ONLY:

Q.9a Have you yourself felt angry about the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon?

ASK FORM B ONLY:

Q.9b In the past few days, have you yourself felt angry about the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon?

<u>Form A</u>	<u>Form B</u>	
87	72	Yes
12	27	No
$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	Don't know/Refused
(N=476)	(N=525)	

Q.10 As a result of the terrorist attacks [INSERT ITEM; ROTATE]?⁶

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
a.	Are you reading newspapers more closely	50	49	1=100
	Mid-September, 2001	46	54	*=100
	January, 1991	51	48	1=100
b.	Are you keeping the TV or radio tuned to the news	67	31	2=100
	Mid-September, 2001	81	19	*=100
	January, 1991	81	18	1=100
c.	Are you checking the Internet for news updates	30	69	1=100
	Mid-September, 2001	33	66	1=100
d.	Are you considering canceling an airplane trip or have you already canceled an airplane trip	10	88	2=100
	Mid-September, 2001 ⁷	24	73	3=100
	January, 1991	14	85	1=100
e.	Are you praying more	57	42	1=100
	Mid-September, 2001	69	30	1=100
	January, 1991	65	35	0=100

⁶ In January 1991, the question was worded "As a result of the war in the Gulf are you..."

⁷ In Mid-September 2001, the item was "considering canceling an airplane trip."

Q.11 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. First, has there been too much, too little, or the right amount of **[READ AND ROTATE]** **[REPEAT FOR EACH ITEM]** Has there been too much, too little, or the right amount of...

		<u>Too Much</u>	<u>Too Little</u>	<u>Right Amount</u>	<u>DK/ Ref</u>
a.	Showing of the flag	8	17	73	2=100
b.	Playing of patriotic songs	10	17	68	5=100
c.	Criticism of the FBI and CIA for failing to stop the attacks	29	24	36	11=100
d.	Discussion of ways to stop terrorists OTHER THAN using military force	11	35	48	6=100
e.	Discussion of the possibility of chemical or biological terrorist attacks	22	30	43	5=100
f.	Suspicion of people with Middle East backgrounds living in America	36	21	35	8=100
g.	Expressions of religious faith and prayer by political leaders	12	22	60	6=100

Q.12 Do you think Americans who oppose taking military action should be allowed to carry out peaceful protest rallies or should they not be allowed to do this?

71 Should be allowed to protest
 24 Should NOT be allowed to protest
 $\frac{5}{100}$ Don't know/Refused

Q.13 Do you think Americans who say U.S. policies were to blame for the terrorist attacks should or should not be allowed to express their views in the media?

75 Should be allowed to express their views
 18 Should NOT be allowed to express their views
 $\frac{7}{100}$ Don't know/Refused

Q.14 How worried are you that there will soon be another terrorist attack in the United States? **[READ]**

28 Very worried
 45 Somewhat worried
 15 Not too worried
 11 Not at all worried
 $\frac{1}{100}$ Don't know/Refused

Q.15 What do you think the terrorists are MOST likely to do next? **[READ]**

3 Another attack with airliners
 37 An attack using chemical or biological weapons
 6 An attack using nuclear weapons
 26 -OR- Something else **[SPECIFY]**
 18 Bombing/Attack on public place or infrastructure
 * Economic / High-tech terrorism
 4 Other/Assassination / Hostage situation
 2 Nothing / Go into hiding
 2 Can't imagine / Can't be predicted / Something shocking
 $\frac{28}{100}$ Don't Know/Refused