



THE PEW RESEARCH CENTER
For The People & The Press

NEWS Release
1615 L Street, N.W., Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel (202) 419-4350
Fax (202) 419-4399

FOR RELEASE: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 2006, 2:00 PM

85% See U.S. Addicted to Oil – 50% Say We Can Quit
IRAN A GROWING DANGER, BUSH GAINING ON SPY ISSUE

Also Inside...

- Strong support for higher fuel efficiency
- Republican criticisms of Bush on deficit
- State of the Union attracts less interest
- Let European Union, U.N. take the lead on Iran

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Andrew Kohut, Director
Carroll Doherty and Michael Dimock, Associate Directors
Pew Research Center for The People & The Press
202/419-4350
<http://www.people-press.org>

85% See U.S. Addicted to Oil – 50% Say We Can Quit
IRAN A GROWING DANGER, BUSH GAINING ON SPY ISSUE

Public concern over Iran’s nuclear program has risen dramatically in the past few months. Today, 27% of Americans cite Iran as the country that represents the greatest danger to the United States. In October, just 9% pointed to Iran as the biggest danger to the U.S., while there was far more concern over Iraq, China and North Korea. Nearly two-thirds (65%) believe that Iran’s nuclear program is a major threat to the U.S., placing it on par with North Korea’s nuclear program, and far ahead of China’s emerging power among possible threats to the United States.

Overwhelming numbers believe that if Iran were to develop nuclear weapons it would likely launch attacks on Israel (72%), and the U.S. or Europe (66%). There is even greater agreement that a nuclear-armed Iran would be likely to provide nuclear weapons to terrorists (82%).

What Country Represents the Greatest Danger to the U.S.?

	Mar 1990	Feb 1992	Sept 1993	Aug 2001	Oct 2005	Feb 2006
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Iran	6	4	7	5	9	27
China	8	8	11	32	16	20
Iraq	*	12	18	16	18	17
North Korea	*	*	1	1	13	11
The U.S. itself	4	3	*	2	7	5
Al Qaeda/terrorists	--	--	--	*	2	4
Russia/USSR	32	13	8	9	2	3
Japan	8	31	11	3	1	1

The public is clearer in its view of the potential threat posed by Iran than in what to do about it. More Americans worry that we will wait too long than act too quickly in dealing with Iran’s nuclear problem. However, far more Americans say the United Nations or the European Union – rather than the U.S. – should take the lead in dealing with the crisis.

Evaluating Threats to the U.S.

	Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK
	%	%	%	%
Iran’s nuclear program	65	24	5	6=100
N. Korea’s nuclear program	60	27	6	7=100
China’s emerging power	47	34	12	7=100
Leftist leaders in Lat. Amer.	24	43	18	15=100
Russian authoritarianism	22	45	16	17=100

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted Feb. 1-5 among 1,502 Americans, finds that President Bush received no bounce from his Jan. 31 State of the Union address. Bush’s approval rating stands at 40% – largely unchanged over the past month. Interest in Bush’s speech was fairly modest – about as many paid very close attention to the recent layoffs at the Ford Motor Co. (25%) as to the State of the Union (24%). The public continues to take a mixed view of Bush’s performance on issues – generally positive on terrorism (53% approval) but negative on virtually every domestic issue. In two key areas, health care and the deficit, Bush’s ratings have declined markedly over the past year, to below 30% on each issue.

But the president appears to be making headway with his defense of the government's authority to conduct warrantless wiretaps of suspected terrorists. By 54%-43%, the public believes it is generally right for the government to monitor communications of Americans suspected of having terrorist ties without first obtaining permission from the courts. In early January, the public was evenly divided over this issue (48% generally right/47% generally wrong). Moderate and liberal Republicans, in particular, are now more supportive of the program. In January, moderate and liberal Republicans favored warrantless monitoring of suspected terrorists by 56%-41%; now by about three-to-one (71%-24%) they feel the program is generally right.

	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Change</u>
	%	%	%
Total	48	54	+6
Cons Rep	78	82	+4
Mod/Lib Rep	56	71	+15
Independent	46	47	+1
Cons/Mod Dem	38	41	+3
Liberal Dem	24	32	+8

The survey finds sweeping public agreement with Bush's assertion that "America is addicted to oil," but some skepticism about whether the U.S. can wean itself from foreign oil within the next two decades. Fully 85% say the U.S., as a country, is addicted to oil. Half of Americans say the U.S. can end its reliance on foreign oil sources within the next 20 years, while 42% think we cannot.

Bush Rating Steady Since Fall

President Bush's approval rating has held fairly steady over the past month. The current survey, conducted over the five nights immediately following his State of the Union address, finds 40% approving of his overall job performance, compared with 38% in January. Looking back over the past six months, Bush's overall job approval has held steady, with only a slight dip to 36% in November.

	<u>Feb</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>One-year</u>
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>change</u>
<i>Bush approval:</i>	%	%	%	%	%	
Terrorist threats	59	57	52	49	53	-6
Education	44	--	--	--	43	-1
Overall job	46	43	40	38	40	-6
Environment	42	42	--	--	39	-3
Job situation	--	--	--	--	38	na
Economy	43	35	36	38	38	-5
Iraq	40	37	37	36	38	-2
Tax policy	--	--	--	36	37	na
Energy policy	--	31	--	--	30	na
Health care	36	--	--	--	28	-8
Budget deficit	41	--	--	--	27	-14
Immigration	--	--	24	--	23	na

However, Bush's job rating has declined over the past year, from 46% in February 2005. Two areas of performance stand out as particularly problematic for the president over this period – health care and the budget deficit. While Bush was already receiving generally negative evaluations on health care policy a year ago (when 36% approved, 51% disapproved), things have gotten worse. Today,

barely one-in-four Americans (28%) approve of the president’s performance on health care policy, while 57% disapprove.

And while the president received mixed ratings on his handling of the federal budget deficit a year ago (41% approved, 46% disapproved) opinion has turned decidedly critical today. By more than two-to-one (60% to 27%) more disapprove than approve today.

For both the deficit and health care, the overall decline reflects a sizable erosion of support within the president’s partisan base. The share of Republicans who approve of the president’s handling of the budget deficit has fallen from 75% a year ago to 53% today, and GOP approval on health care has declined from 67% to 55%. It is worth noting, however, that Bush’s approval ratings among Democrats and independents on these issues were already so low a year ago that there was little room for them to fall further over the past year.

State of the Union Draws Less Interest

Just 24% of Americans say they paid very close attention to news about the president’s State of the Union address. Many more people (36%) followed news about the president’s 2003 address in which he made his case for taking military action in Iraq.

As was the case in 2003, Republicans are almost twice as likely as Democrats and independents to follow news about the address very closely (36% vs. 19% of Democrats and 20% of independents). But even among Republicans, only a quarter (24%) of moderate and liberal Republicans paid very close attention, compared with 43% of conservative Republicans.

Low Interest in News on State of the Union		
<i>Followed 'very closely'</i>	Feb 2003	Feb 2006
	%	%
Total	36	24
Republicans	56	36
Conservative	63	43
Mod/Liberal	42	24
Democrats	29	19
Conserv/Mod	29	17
Liberal	31	28
Independents	26	20

Curing an Oil Addiction

While just three-in-ten approve of the president’s handling of energy policy (55% disapprove), the vast majority agree with the president’s assertion that the nation is addicted to oil. Overall, 85% agree with this statement, including 82% of both Republicans and Democrats along with 90% of independents. It is an idea that finds broad assent even among those who paid little attention to Bush’s speech; people who paid no attention at all to news about the State of the Union address are about as likely to say the U.S. is addicted to oil as are those who followed the speech very closely.

Breaking the Addiction				
<i>Is America</i>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Ind</u>
<i>addicted to oil?</i>	%	%	%	%
Yes	85	82	82	90
No	11	14	13	7
Don’t know	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Can we end reliance on foreign oil in next 20 years?</i>				
Yes	50	58	43	52
No	42	37	46	43
Don’t know	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100	100

Half of Americans believe the U.S. can end its reliance on foreign oil sources within the next two decades, while 42% think it cannot. Democrats are considerably more pessimistic in this regard than are Republicans. Most Republicans (58%) say America can kick its oil habit within the next 20 years, compared with just 43% of Democrats.

The public continues to overwhelmingly back higher fuel efficiency standards and research on alternative energy sources as a means of addressing the nation’s overall energy needs. Nuclear energy, while gaining some support over the past five months, remains a relatively unpopular option. And while public support for tax cuts for alternative energy has increased slightly, fewer Americans now favor providing tax cuts to energy companies to do more oil exploration.

Higher Fuel Efficiency Standards, Alternative Energy Backed			
<i>Proposals to address U.S. energy supply...</i>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%
Require better auto fuel efficiency	86	12	2=100
Federal funding for alternative energy	82	14	4=100
Give tax cuts for alternative energy	78	18	4=100
Increase funding for mass transit	68	26	6=100
Federal funding for ethanol research	67	22	11=100
Promote more nuclear power	44	49	7=100
Give tax cuts for oil exploration	44	52	4=100

Currently, 44% favor promoting the increased use of nuclear power, while 49% are opposed. Overall support for nuclear energy is up slightly from 39% in September. Republicans (56%) are much more likely than Democrats (39%) or independents (38%) to favor this option.

On the heels of reports of record profits at Exxon/Mobil and other energy corporations, support for giving tax cuts to energy companies to do more oil exploration has decreased from 52% in September to 44% today. While this shift in opinion has occurred across the board, there remains a steep division of opinion across party lines. Currently 57% of Republicans favor tax cuts to energy companies to stimulate exploration, compared with 37% of Democrats and 38% of independents.

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
<i>Feb 2006</i>	%	%	%	%
Favor	44	57	37	38
Oppose	52	42	57	60
Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Sept 2005</i>				
Favor	52	62	47	44
Oppose	44	33	49	53
Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Change</i>	-8	-5	-10	-6

But there is a consensus across party lines regarding other energy options. In particular, 86% of Americans favor requiring better fuel efficiency for cars, trucks and SUVs, 82% want increased federal funding for research on wind, solar and hydrogen technology, and 78% would favor tax cuts to energy companies researching these kinds of alternative energy sources. Roughly two-in-three favor spending more on subway, rail and bus systems and increased funding for ethanol research. On most of these proposals Republicans and Democrats are largely in agreement. The only ideas that garner somewhat less support from Democrats than from Republicans are tax cuts to energy companies to develop wind, solar and hydrogen technology and federal funding for ethanol research.

Just over half of the public (52%) say that more energy conservation and regulation on energy use and prices should be the priority for U.S. energy policy, while 41% believe the U.S. should emphasize exploration, mining and drilling and the construction of new power plants. This balance of opinion has fluctuated only marginally over the past five years. Beyond partisanship, there are substantial divides between men and women, and younger

	May 2001	Feb 2002	Sept 2005	Feb 2006
<i>More important priority for U.S. energy policy ...</i>	%	%	%	%
More conservation and regulations on use	49	54	48	52
More exploration, mining and constructing new power plants	44	37	43	41
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100	100	100

and older Americans in this view. Women favor conservation over exploration by a 57% to 36% margin while men are divided evenly (47% to 46%). And people age 18-29 favor conservation by more than two-to-one (66% to 28%) while older generations are more divided, with those ages 65 and older most likely to see exploration as the main priority (49%).

Major Threats: Iran, N. Korea

Public concern about Iran’s nuclear ambitions is evident in a comparison of public assessments of threats to the United States posed by each of several international concerns. Nearly two-thirds (65%) say Iran’s nuclear program is a “major threat” to the U.S.; 61% expressed this view in October 2005. Another 24% view it was a minor threat. About as many (60%) say North Korea’s nuclear program poses a major threat to the U.S. Fewer people see other international concerns as threatening. Only about half (47%) say China’s emergence as a world power represents a major threat to the U.S. Far fewer say the election of left-wing political leaders in Latin America (24%) and growing authoritarianism in Russia (22%) are major threats.

At least part of the concern expressed by the public about Iran’s intentions may stem from the belief that Iran already possesses nuclear weapons. Experts in nuclear proliferation generally agree that Iran does not yet possess a nuclear weapon, but much of the public thinks it does. A Pew Research Center survey conducted in October 2005 found that 55% of Americans believe Iran already possessed nuclear weapons – about the same number who recognize that Great Britain and India possess this technology.

Despite the anxiety about Iran’s nuclear activities, there is not a consensus that the U.S. should immediately act to deal with the situation. A narrow majority (53%) worry that the U.S. will wait too long, but 34% say they worry the U.S. will act too quickly. Democrats are evenly divided about whether the U.S. will be too quick or too slow to act, while independents on balance say their bigger concern is the U.S. will act too slowly (by 51%-37%). A large majority of Republicans (68%) worry the U.S. will be too slow.

Regardless of their views on how quickly the U.S. should act, a large majority wants the United Nations to take the lead in dealing with the Iranian nuclear problem. More than three-quarters of Americans (78%) say the U.N. should take the lead on this issue, compared with just 17% who say the U.S. A smaller number, but still a majority (51%), says that the European Union, rather than the United States, should take the lead in dealing with Iran’s nuclear program.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Ind</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
United States	17	25	9	14
United Nations	78	73	85	79
Other (Vol.)	2	1	1	5
Don't know	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100
United States	30	39	26	27
European Union	51	47	51	56
Other (Vol.)	11	8	15	9
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
	100	100	100	100

Half of respondents were asked about the U.S. and the EU; the other half about the U.S. and the U.N.

Attention to News about Iran

About a third (32%) say they have heard a lot about Iran’s announcement that it will resume research on nuclear technology; another 46% say they have heard at least a little. Only about one-in-five Americans (21%) say they have heard nothing at all about this issue.

People who have heard the most about Iran’s research on nuclear technology are more likely to name Iran as the country representing the greatest danger to the U.S., but less likely to think Iran would attack the U.S. directly. Among people who have heard a lot about these developments, 43% volunteer Iran as the single biggest threat to the United States. This compares to 24% of people who have heard a little about recent events in Iran, and just 5% of those who have heard nothing at all.

Awareness of Iran Shapes Perception of Threat			
<i>Greatest threat to the U.S.</i>	<i>Reports about Iranian nuclear research</i>		
	<i>Heard a lot</i>	<i>Heard a little</i>	<i>Nothing at all</i>
Iran	43	24	5
China	21	18	21
Iraq	6	22	27
North Korea	15	11	7
The U.S. itself	6	6	4
<i>If Iran develops nuclear weapons, it is likely to...</i>			
Attack US/Europe	57	67	76
Attack Israel	80	72	59
Give to terrorists	86	83	77

But when asked what Iran might be likely to do if it developed nuclear weapons, those who have heard a lot about Iran in the news are the least likely to believe Iran might attack the U.S. or Europe directly. Instead, they place a higher likelihood on the possibility that Iran might attack Israel or provide nuclear weapons to terrorist organizations.

Public Remains Divided Over Iraq

A narrow majority of Americans (51%) say the original decision to use force in Iraq was right, up from 45% a month ago. But at the same time the proportion saying we will definitely or probably fail in establishing a stable government in Iraq also edged up from 34% to 39%. Overall views of how things are going in Iraq remained level with 13% saying things are going very well, 38% fairly well, 29% not too well and 17% not at all well. And the public remains divided about evenly over whether we should keep troops in Iraq until the situation has stabilized (50%) or bring U.S. troops home as soon as possible (46%).

Civil Liberties

The revelation that President Bush authorized the NSA to

Iraq Opinions		
<i>Using force in Iraq</i>	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Right decision	45	51
Wrong decision	47	44
Don't know	8	5
	100	100
<i>What to do now?</i>		
Keep troops in Iraq	48	50
Bring troops home	48	46
Don't know	4	4
	100	100
<i>U.S. effort to establish a stable democratic govt</i>		
Will succeed*	56	55
Will fail*	34	39
Don't know	10	6
	100	100

* Definitely or probably succeed/fail.

eavesdrop on telephone communications without a court warrant has caused no surge in public concern about civil liberties. In fact, there are signs that the president has achieved at least some success over the past month in persuading the public that his policies are the right ones for the country.

By a 50% to 33% margin, more Americans are concerned that the government hasn't yet gone far enough in protecting the country against terrorism than are concerned that the government has gone too far in restricting civil liberties. Concern about government infringement on civil liberties has remained unchanged over the past two years, and has not moved in response to the NSA spying controversy.

	July <u>2005</u>	Oct <u>2005</u>	Jan <u>2006</u>	Feb <u>2006</u>
<i>Bigger concern...</i>				
Not gone far enough	%	%	%	%
to protect the country	52	48	46	50
Gone too far in				
restricting civil liberties	31	34	33	33
Both/Neither (Vol.)	10	10	12	10
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100	100	100

Public interest in the wiretap story, if anything, is growing. Fully 37% say they have been following news on Bush authorizing wiretaps of suspected terrorists very closely, which is nearly as many as paid close attention to the situation in Iraq. That compares with 32% who followed this story very closely last month. Democrats, Republicans and independents show similar levels of interest.

Iraq Leads News Interest

Roughly four-in-ten Americans (39%) say they paid very close attention generally to news about the current situation in Iraq, while nearly as many (35%) say they have been tracking news on American reporters who have been captured or injured very closely.

A quarter of Americans say they followed news reports on major job cuts at Ford Motor Co. very closely, while 20% paid close attention to reports about the financial links between lobbyists and members of Congress. About the same number (18%) tracked news of the election victories by Hamas in the recent Palestinian elections.

	Following <u>very closely</u> %
Situation in Iraq	39
Bush authorizing wiretaps	37
Reporters injured/captured	35
Job cuts at Ford Motor Co.	25
State of Union address	24
Lobbyists' ties w/ Congress	20
Hamas election victory	18

ABOUT THIS SURVEY

Results for this survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International among a nationwide sample of 1,502 adults, 18 years of age or older, from February 1-5, 2006. For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling is plus or minus 3 percentage points. For results based on form 1 (N=757) and form 2 (N=745) the sampling error is plus or minus 4 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.

ABOUT THE CENTER

The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press is an independent opinion research group that studies attitudes toward the press, politics and public policy issues. We are sponsored by The Pew Charitable Trusts and are one of six projects that make up the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" that provides information on the issues, attitudes and trends shaping America and the world.

The Center's purpose is to serve as a forum for ideas on the media and public policy through public opinion research. In this role it serves as an important information resource for political leaders, journalists, scholars, and public interest organizations. All of our current survey results are made available free of charge.

All of the Center's research and reports are collaborative products based on the input and analysis of the entire Center staff consisting of:

Andrew Kohut, Director
Jodie Allen, Senior Editor
Scott Keeter, Director of Survey Research
Carroll Doherty and Michael Dimock, Associate Directors
Carolyn Funk and Richard Wike, Senior Project Director
Nilanthi Samaranyake, Peyton Craighill, Nicole Speulda and Courtney Kennedy, Project Directors
Kate DeLuca Research Assistant

PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS
FEBRUARY 2006 NEWS INTEREST INDEX
FINAL TOPLINE
February 1-5, 2006
N = 1,502

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>App- rove</u>	<u>Dis- approve</u>	<u>Don't know</u>		<u>App- rove</u>	<u>Dis- approve</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
February, 2006	40	52	8=100	May, 2003	65	27	8=100
January, 2006	38	54	8=100	<i>April 10-16, 2003</i>	72	22	6=100
2005				<i>April 9, 2003</i>	74	20	6=100
December, 2005	38	54	8=100	<i>April 2-7, 2003</i>	69	25	6=100
Early November, 2005	36	55	9=100	<i>March 28-April 1, 2003</i>	71	23	6=100
Late October, 2005	40	52	8=100	<i>March 25-27, 2003</i>	70	24	6=100
Early October, 2005	38	56	6=100	<i>March 20-24, 2003</i>	67	26	7=100
September 8-11, 2005	40	52	8=100	March 13-16, 2003	55	34	11=100
September 6-7, 2005	40	52	8=100	February, 2003	54	36	10=100
July, 2005	44	48	8=100	January, 2003	58	32	10=100
June, 2005	42	49	9=100	2002			
Late May, 2005	42	48	10=100	December, 2002	61	28	11=100
Mid-May, 2005	43	50	7=100	Late October, 2002	59	29	12=100
Late March, 2005	49	46	5=100	Early October, 2002	61	30	9=100
Mid-March, 2005	45	46	9=100	Mid-September, 2002	67	22	11=100
February, 2005	46	47	7=100	Early September, 2002	63	26	11=100
January, 2005	50	43	7=100	Late August, 2002	60	27	13=100
2004				August, 2002	67	21	12=100
December, 2004	48	44	8=100	Late July, 2002	65	25	10=100
Mid-October, 2004	44	48	8=100	July, 2002	67	21	12=100
August, 2004	46	45	9=100	June, 2002	70	20	10=100
July, 2004	46	46	8=100	April, 2002	69	18	13=100
June, 2004	48	43	9=100	Early April, 2002	74	16	10=100
May, 2004	44	48	8=100	February, 2002	78	13	9=100
Late April, 2004	48	43	9=100	January, 2002	80	11	9=100
Early April, 2004	43	47	10=100	2001			
Late March, 2004	47	44	9=100	Mid-November, 2001	84	9	7=100
Mid-March, 2004	46	47	7=100	Early October, 2001	84	8	8=100
February, 2004	48	44	8=100	Late September, 2001	86	7	7=100
Mid-January, 2004	56	34	10=100	Mid-September, 2001	80	9	11=100
Early January, 2004	58	35	7=100	Early September, 2001	51	34	15=100
2003				August, 2001	50	32	18=100
December, 2003	57	34	9=100	July, 2001	51	32	17=100
November, 2003	50	40	10=100	June, 2001	50	33	17=100
October, 2003	50	42	8=100	May, 2001	53	32	15=100
September, 2003	55	36	9=100	April, 2001	56	27	17=100
Mid-August, 2003	56	32	12=100	March, 2001	55	25	20=100
Early August, 2003	53	37	10=100	February, 2001	53	21	26=100
Mid-July, 2003	58	32	10=100				
Early July, 2003	60	29	11=100				
June, 2003	62	27	11=100				

More specifically...

Q.2 Do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling **[INSERT ITEM, RANDOMIZE; OBSERVE FORM SPLITS]**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
a. The economy	38	55	7=100
December, 2005	38	55	7=100
Late October, 2005	36	56	8=100
Early September, 2005	33	60	7=100
July, 2005	38	53	9=100
Mid-May, 2005	35	57	8=100
February, 2005	43	50	7=100
January, 2005	45	50	5=100
Mid-October, 2004	38	55	7=100
Early September, 2004	44	49	7=100
August, 2004	42	52	6=100
July, 2004	42	52	6=100
June, 2004	43	50	7=100
Early April, 2004	39	53	8=100
Mid-January, 2004	47	47	6=100
September, 2003	43	48	9=100
February, 2003	43	48	9=100
January, 2003	47	45	8=100
Early October, 2002	49	40	11=100
June, 2002	53	36	11=100
January, 2002	60	28	12=100
Early September, 2001	47	44	9=100
February, 2001	50	22	28=100
b. The situation in Iraq	38	57	5=100
December, 2005	36	58	6=100
Late October, 2005	37	57	6=100
Early September, 2005	34	58	8=100
July, 2005	35	57	8=100
Mid-May, 2005	37	56	7=100
February, 2005	40	53	7=100
January, 2005	45	50	5=100
Mid-October, 2004	37	56	7=100
Early September, 2004	47	45	8=100
August, 2004	43	52	5=100
July, 2004	42	53	5=100
June, 2004	42	51	7=100
Late April, 2004	44	48	8=100
Early April, 2004	40	53	7=100
Mid-January, 2004	59	37	4=100
September, 2003	52	40	8=100
April 10-16, 2003 ¹	77	17	6=100
April 8-9, 2003	71	23	6=100
--April 9, 2003	76	18	6=100
--April 8, 2003	65	28	7=100
April 2-7, 2003	73	21	6=100
March 28-April 1, 2003	69	26	5=100

¹ From March to April 2003 the item was worded: "... dealing with the war in Iraq?" The 1991 Gallup trend was worded "...George Bush is handling the situation in the Persian Gulf region."

Q.2 CONTINUED...

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
March 25-27, 2003	73	23	4=100
March 23-24, 2003	72	22	6=100
March 20-22, 2003	70	23	7=100
February, 2003	56	37	7=100
January, 2003	56	36	8=100
Early October, 2002	56	34	10=100
c. The nation's immigration policy	23	57	20=100
Late October, 2005	24	54	22=100

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=757]:

d.F1	Terrorist threats	53	40	7=100
	December, 2005	49	44	7=100
	Late October, 2005	52	40	8=100
	Early September, 2005	49	41	10=100
	July, 2005	49	40	11=100
	Mid-May, 2005	57	35	8=100
	February, 2005	59	34	7=100
	January, 2005	62	33	5=100
	Mid-October, 2004	49	40	11=100
	Early September, 2004	62	32	6=100
	August, 2004	58	37	5=100
	July, 2004	54	40	6=100
	June, 2004	56	35	9=100
	Late April, 2004	55	36	9=100
	Early April, 2004	53	38	9=100
	<i>Gallup</i> : December, 2003	65	33	2=100
	September, 2003	64	28	8=100
	February, 2003	67	25	8=100
	January, 2003	69	23	8=100
	Early October, 2002	71	22	7=100
	June, 2002	74	18	8=100
	Mid-September, 2001 ²	85	6	9=100
	Clinton : Early September, 1998	72	20	8=100
e.F1	Tax policy	37	52	11=100
	December, 2005	36	51	13=100
	February, 2003	42	44	14=100
	June, 2002	45	39	16=100
	<i>FOX News</i> : January, 2002 (<i>RVs</i>)	58	28	14=100
	<i>FOX News</i> : June, 2001 (<i>RVs</i>)	59	29	12=100
	<i>FOX News</i> : March, 2001 (<i>RVs</i>)	54	31	15=100
f.F1	The environment	39	47	14=100
	Mid-May, 2005	42	43	15=100
	February, 2005	42	43	15=100
	<i>Gallup</i> : January, 2003	53	37	10=100
	June, 2002	50	38	12=100
	Early September, 2001	42	42	16=100
	Bush, Sr : May, 1990	44	45	11=100

² In Mid-September, 2001 the question was worded: "...dealing with the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon in Washington." In Early September 1998 the question was worded: "Do you approve or disapprove of the way Bill Clinton is handling current threats from international terrorist groups?"

Q.2 CONTINUED...

		<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
g.F1	Energy policy	30	55	15=100
	Mid-May, 2005	31	49	20=100
	Early April, 2004	29	48	23=100
	<i>Gallup</i> : August, 2003	47	44	9=100
	June, 2002	41	39	20=100
	<i>CBS News</i> : August, 2001	43	42	15=100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=745]:

h.F2	The federal budget deficit	27	60	13=100
	February, 2005	41	46	13=100
	<i>Gallup</i> : December, 2003	32	60	8=100
	<i>Gallup</i> : August, 2003	39	55	6=100
	<i>Gallup</i> : January, 2003 ³	43	47	10=100
	<i>Gallup</i> : March, 2002	51	37	12=100
	<i>Gallup</i> : April, 2001	52	37	11=100
	Clinton : July, 1994	31	58	11=100
	Bush, Sr : May, 1990	22	64	14=100
i.F2	Health care policy	28	57	15=100
	February, 2005	36	51	13=100
	<i>Gallup</i> : November, 2004	37	57	6=100
	<i>Gallup</i> : January, 2004	43	49	8=100
	September, 2003	33	46	21=100
	<i>Gallup</i> : January, 2003	41	44	15=100
	June, 2002	37	46	17=100
	Clinton : July, 1994	39	54	7=100
	Bush, Sr : May, 1990	30	59	11=100
j.F2	Education	43	45	12=100
	February, 2005	44	42	14=100
	<i>Gallup</i> : August, 2004	47	47	6=100
	<i>Gallup</i> : January, 2004	56	35	9=100
	<i>Gallup</i> : January, 2003	57	30	13=100
	June, 2002	56	31	13=100
	<i>Gallup</i> : March, 2001	65	22	13=100
	Bush, Sr : May, 1990	45	45	10=100
k.F2	The jobs situation	38	52	10=100
	Early October, 2002	47	38	15=100
	June, 2002	50	37	13=100
	Clinton : July, 1994	40	52	8=100

**NO QUESTIONS 3 OR 4
QUESTION 5 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

³ Between April 2001 and January 2003 the Gallup item was worded "the federal budget."

Q.6 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; RANDOMIZE. OBSERVE FORM SPLITS]

		Very Closely	Fairly Closely	Not too Closely	Not at all Closely	DK/ Ref
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=757]:						
a.F1	News about the current situation in Iraq	39	42	12	6	1=100
	January, 2006	40	40	12	7	1=100
	December, 2005	45	38	11	5	1=100
	Early November, 2005	41	40	13	6	*=100
	Early October, 2005	43	36	15	6	*=100
	Early September, 2005	32	40	20	7	1=100
	July, 2005	43	37	13	6	1=100
	June, 2005	41	39	12	7	1=100
	Mid-May, 2005	42	42	11	5	*=100
	Mid-March, 2005	40	39	14	5	2=100
	February, 2005	38	45	13	4	*=100
	January, 2005	48	37	11	4	*=100
	December, 2004	34	44	15	6	1=100
	Mid-October, 2004	42	38	11	8	1=100
	Early September, 2004	47	37	9	6	1=100
	August, 2004	39	42	12	6	1=100
	July, 2004	43	40	11	6	*=100
	June, 2004	39	42	12	6	1=100
	April, 2004	54	33	8	5	*=100
	Mid-March, 2004	47	36	12	4	1=100
	Early February, 2004	47	38	10	4	1=100
	Mid-January, 2004	48	39	9	4	*=100
	December, 2003	44	38	11	6	1=100
	November, 2003	52	33	9	5	1=100
	October, 2003	38	40	14	7	1=100
	September, 2003	50	33	10	6	1=100
	Mid-August, 2003	45	39	10	5	1=100
	Early July, 2003	37	41	13	8	1=100
	June, 2003	46	35	13	6	*=100
	May, 2003	63	29	6	2	*=100
	April 11-16, 2003 ⁴	47	40	10	2	1=100
	April 2-7, 2003	54	34	9	2	1=100
	March 20-24, 2003	57	33	7	2	1=100
	March 13-16, 2003 ⁵	62	27	6	4	1=100
	February, 2003	62	25	8	4	1=100
	January, 2003	55	29	10	4	2=100
	December, 2002	51	32	10	6	1=100
	Late October, 2002	53	33	8	5	1=100
	Early October, 2002	60	28	6	5	1=100
	Early September, 2002	48	29	15	6	2=100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=745]:

b.F2	American reporters in Iraq who have been injured or captured	35	40	16	8	1=100
------	--	----	----	----	---	-------

⁴ From March 20 to April 16, 2003 the story was listed as "News about the war in Iraq."

⁵ From October 2002 to March 13-16, 2003 the story was listed as "Debate over the possibility that the U.S. will take military action in Iraq." In Early September 2002 the story was listed as "Debate over the possibility that the U.S. will invade Iraq."

Q.6 CONTINUED...

	<u>Very Closely</u>	<u>Fairly Closely</u>	<u>Not too Closely</u>	<u>Not at all Closely</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
ASK ALL:					
c.	President Bush authorizing wiretaps on Americans suspected of having terrorist ties				
	37	33	16	13	1=100
	January, 2006				
	32	32	18	17	1=100
d.	The Hamas Party's victory in the Palestinian elections				
	18	28	22	31	1=100
e.	Reports about the financial links between lobbyists and members of Congress				
	20	24	25	30	1=100
	January, 2006 <i>Abramoff</i> ⁶				
	18	20	26	34	2=100
f.	The major job cuts announced by the Ford Motor Company				
	25	35	23	16	1=100
	December, 2005 <i>General Motors</i>				
	22	30	26	21	1=100
	January, 1992 <i>General Motors</i>				
	35	38	18	9	*=100
g.	George W. Bush's State of the Union address				
	24	22	19	34	1=100
	February, 2003				
	36	24	15	24	1=100
	January, 1994 <i>Bill Clinton</i>				
	26	25	18	31	*=100
	February, 1992 <i>George H.W. Bush</i>				
	26	26	20	27	1=100

QUESTIONS 7-38 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

On a different subject...

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=757]:

Q.39F1 Would you say that United States, as a country, is addicted to oil, or not?

85	Yes
11	No
<u>4</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=745]:

Q.40F2 Do you think the U.S. can end its reliance on foreign oil sources within the next two decades, or not?

50	Yes
42	No
<u>8</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

ASK ALL:

Q.41 Right now, which ONE of the following do you think should be the more important priority for U.S. energy policy... **[READ AND ROTATE]**

	<u>Mid-Sept 2005</u>	<u>Feb 2002</u>	<u>May 2001</u>
41	Expanding exploration, mining and drilling, and the construction of new power plants [OR]		
	43	37	44
52	More energy conservation and regulation on energy use and prices		
	48	54	49
<u>7</u>	(DO NOT READ) Don't know/Refused		
	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>
100	100	100	100

⁶ In January 2006 the story was listed as "Washington lobbyist Jack Abramoff admitting he bribed members of Congress."

Q.42 As I read some possible government policies to address America's energy supply, tell me whether you would favor or oppose each. First, would you favor or oppose the government [INSERT ITEM, RANDOMIZE]? How about the government... [INSERT NEXT ITEM]

		<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
a.	Promoting the increased use of nuclear power Mid-September, 2005	44 39	49 53	7=100 8=100
b.	Requiring better fuel efficiency for cars, trucks and SUVs Mid-September, 2005	86 86	12 12	2=100 2=100
c.	Spending more on subway, rail and bus systems Mid-September, 2005	68 68	26 27	6=100 5=100

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=757]:

d.F1	Giving tax cuts to energy companies to do more exploration for oil Mid-September, 2005	44 52	52 44	4=100 4=100
e.F1	Giving tax cuts to energy companies to develop wind, solar and hydrogen technology Mid-September, 2005	78 73	18 22	4=100 5=100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=745]:

f.F2	Increasing federal funding for research on wind, solar and hydrogen technology	82	14	4=100
g.F2	Increasing federal funding for research on ethanol	67	22	11=100

NO QUESTIONS 43-46

QUESTION 47 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=757]:

Q.48F1 I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for the U.S. Do you think that (INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE) is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to the well being of the United States? What about (INSERT ITEM)

		<u>Major Threat</u>	<u>Minor Threat</u>	<u>Not a Threat</u>	<u>(VOL) DK/Ref</u>
a.F1	China's emergence as a world power Late October, 2005	47 52	34 31	12 10	7=100 7=100
	May, 2001	51	30	10	9=100
	July, 1999	53	33	10	4=100
b.F1	Growing authoritarianism in Russia Late October, 2005	22 23	45 44	16 13	17=100 20=100
	May, 2001 ⁷	27	46	12	15=100
	July, 1999	40	42	14	4=100
c.F1	North Korea's nuclear program Late October, 2005	60 66	27 24	6 4	7=100 6=100

⁷ In May 2001 and July 1999, the item was listed as: "Political and economic instability in Russia."

Q.48F1 CONTINUED...		Major <u>Threat</u>	Minor <u>Threat</u>	Not a <u>Threat</u>	(VOL) <u>DK/Ref</u>
d.F1	Iran's nuclear program	65	24	5	6=100
	Late October, 2005	61	27	5	7=100
e.F1	The election of left-wing political leaders in Latin America	24	43	18	15=100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=745]:

Thinking about the world for a moment...

Q.49F2 What country in the world, if any, represents the greatest danger to the United States?

[MULTIPLE RECORD, DO NOT READ. USE PRECODES AS APPROPRIATE. DO NOT PROBE FOR ADDITIONAL MENTIONS. IF MORE THAN ONE MENTION, RECORD ALL IN ORDER OF MENTION.]

		Late Oct 2005	Early Sept 2001	Sept 1993	April 1993	Jan 1993	Feb 1992	March 1990
27	Iran	9	5	7	6	6	4	6
20	China	16	32	11	6	9	8	8
17	Iraq	18	16	18	14	17	12	*
11	North Korea	13	1	1	--	*	*	*
5	Other Middle East	8	9	1	6	5	8	7
5	United States	7	2	*	6	6	3	4
4	Al Qaeda/Terrorist groups mentions	2	*	--	--	--	--	--
3	Russia/Former Soviet Union	2	9	8	16	13	13	32
1	Japan	1	3	11	9	8	31	8
*	Cuba	*	2	*	1	1	1	3
2	Other	3	7	13	7	5	2	13
2	None/Not just one country	8	2	6	12	9	5	6
10	Don't know/Refused	17	20	24	17	21	13	13

ASK ALL:

Turning to the subject of Iraq ...

Q.50 Do you think the U.S. made the right decision or the wrong decision in using military force against Iraq?

	<u>Right decision</u>	<u>Wrong decision</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
February, 2006	51	44	5=100
January, 2006	45	47	8=100
December, 2005	47	48	5=100
Late October, 2005	48	45	7=100
Early October, 2005	44	50	6=100
Mid-September, 2005	49	44	7=100
July, 2005	49	44	7=100
June, 2005	47	45	8=100
February, 2005	47	47	6=100
January, 2005	51	44	5=100
December, 2004	49	44	7=100
November, 2004 (RVs)	48	41	11=100
Mid-October, 2004	46	42	12=100
Early October, 2004	50	39	11=100
Early September, 2004	53	39	8=100
August, 2004	53	41	6=100
July, 2004	52	43	5=100
June, 2004	55	38	7=100

Q.50 CONTINUED...

	<u>Right decision</u>	<u>Wrong decision</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
May, 2004	51	42	7=100
Late April, 2004	54	37	9=100
Early April, 2004	57	35	8=100
Mid-March, 2004	55	39	6=100
Late February, 2004	60	32	8=100
Early February, 2004	56	39	5=100
Mid-January, 2004	65	30	5=100
Early January, 2004	62	28	10=100
December, 2003	67	26	7=100
October, 2003	60	33	7=100
September, 2003	63	31	6=100
August, 2003	63	30	7=100
Early July, 2003	67	24	9=100
May, 2003	74	20	6=100
<i>April 10-16, 2003</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>7=100</i>
<i>April 8-9, 2003</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>7=100</i>
<i>April 2-7, 2003</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>8=100</i>
<i>March 28-April 1, 2003</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>6=100</i>
<i>March 25-27, 2003</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>5=100</i>
<i>March 23-24, 2003</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>5=100</i>
<i>March 20-22, 2003</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>7=100</i>
Late January, 1991	77	15	9=100

Q.51 How well is the U.S. military effort in Iraq going? [READ IN ORDER]

	<u>Very well</u>	<u>Fairly well</u>	<u>Not too well</u>	<u>Not at all well</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
February, 2006	13	38	29	17	3=100
January, 2006	12	39	27	17	5=100
December, 2005	14	37	29	17	3=100
Early October, 2005	9	35	31	22	3=100
Mid-September, 2005	12	41	26	18	3=100
July, 2005	14	38	27	17	4=100
June, 2005	9	41	27	19	4=100
February, 2005	14	40	25	17	4=100
January, 2005	9	39	29	20	3=100
December, 2004	10	40	28	18	4=100
Mid-October, 2004	13	38	26	17	6=100
Early September, 2004	12	40	26	18	4=100
August, 2004	12	41	28	16	3=100
July, 2004	13	42	26	16	3=100
June, 2004	16	41	25	14	4=100
May, 2004	10	36	32	19	3=100
Late April, 2004	12	43	26	15	4=100
Early April, 2004	14	43	26	13	4=100
Mid-March, 2004	16	45	26	11	2=100
Early February, 2004	17	46	23	11	3=100
Mid-January, 2004	22	51	18	6	3=100
Early January, 2004	23	47	18	7	5=100
December, 2003	28	47	16	6	3=100

Q.51 CONTINUED...

	Very <u>well</u>	Fairly <u>well</u>	Not too <u>well</u>	Not at all <u>well</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
October, 2003	16	44	25	11	4=100
September, 2003	15	47	26	9	3=100
August, 2003	19	43	24	11	3=100
Early July, 2003	23	52	16	5	4=100
April 10-16, 2003	61	32	3	1	3=100
April 8-9, 2003	60	32	3	3	2=100
April 2-7, 2003	55	37	3	2	3=100
March 25-April 1, 2003	39	46	8	2	5=100
March 23-24, 2003	45	41	6	2	6=100
March 20-22, 2003	65	25	2	1	7=100

Q.52 Do you think the U.S. should keep military troops in Iraq until the situation has stabilized, or do you think the U.S. should bring its troops home as soon as possible?

	Keep troops <u>in Iraq</u>	Bring troops <u>home</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
February, 2006	50	46	4=100
January, 2006	48	48	4=100
December, 2005	49	46	5=100
Early October, 2005	47	48	5=100
Mid-September, 2005	51	45	4=100
July, 2005	52	43	5=100
June, 2005	50	46	4=100
February, 2005	55	42	3=100
January, 2005	54	41	5=100
December, 2004	56	40	4=100
Mid-October, 2004	57	36	7=100
Early September, 2004	54	40	6=100
August, 2004	54	42	4=100
July, 2004	53	43	4=100
June, 2004 ⁸	51	44	5=100
May, 2004	53	42	5=100
Late April, 2004	53	40	7=100
Early April, 2004	50	44	6=100
Early January, 2004	63	32	5=100
October, 2003	58	39	3=100
September, 2003	64	32	4=100

NO QUESTIONS 53 OR 54

⁸ In June 2004 and earlier, the question was worded: "Do you think the U.S. should keep military troops in Iraq until a stable government is established there, or do you think the U.S. should bring its troops home as soon as possible?"

Q.55 Regardless of your feelings about the original decision to use military force, do you now believe that the U.S. will definitely succeed, probably succeed, probably fail, or definitely fail in establishing a stable democratic government in Iraq?

		Jan <u>2006</u>	Dec <u>2005</u>	Late Oct <u>2005</u>	July <u>2005</u>
16	Definitely succeed	14	16	12	17
39	Probably succeed	42	41	44	43
28	Probably fail	26	28	29	25
11	Definitely fail	8	9	8	8
<u>6</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
100		100	100	100	100

NO QUESTION 56

Thinking about the issue of terrorism for a moment...

Q.57 In general, how well do you think the U.S. government is doing in reducing the threat of terrorism?
[READ]

		Jan <u>2006</u>	July <u>2005</u>	July <u>2004</u>	Aug <u>2003</u>	(RVs) Early Nov <u>2002</u>	June <u>2002</u>	Early Nov <u>2001</u>	Oct 15-21 <u>2001</u>	Oct 10-14 <u>2001</u>
16	Very well	16	17	18	19	15	16	35	38	48
52	Fairly well	50	53	53	56	54	60	46	46	40
20	Not too well, OR	20	19	17	16	19	16	9	9	6
10	Not at all well	9	8	8	7	8	4	5	4	2
<u>2</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.58 What concerns you more about the government's anti-terrorism policies? [READ AND ROTATE]

		Jan <u>2006</u>	Late Oct <u>2005</u>	July <u>2005</u>	July <u>2004</u>
33	That they have gone too far in restricting the average person's civil liberties				
	--OR--				
50	That they have not gone far enough to adequately protect the country	46	48	52	49
10	Both/Neither / Approve of policies (VOL. DO NOT READ)	12	10	10	11
<u>7</u>	Don't know/Refused (DO NOT READ)	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>
100		100	100	100	100

Q.59 Do you think it is generally right or generally wrong for the government to monitor telephone and e-mail communications of Americans suspected of having terrorist ties without first obtaining permission from the courts?

		Jan <u>2006</u>
54	Generally right	48
43	Generally wrong	47
<u>3</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>5</u>
100		100

Thinking about IRAN for a moment...

Q.60 The Iranian government recently said it will resume research on nuclear technology, despite opposition from other countries. How much, if anything, have you read or heard about this... **[READ]**

32 A lot
46 A little
21 Nothing at all
1 (VOL. DO NOT READ) Don't know/Refused
100

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=757]:

Q.61F1 Who should take the lead in dealing with Iran's nuclear program? **[READ AND ROTATE]**

30 The United States
OR
51 Countries in the European Union
11 (VOL. DO NOT READ) Other
8 (VOL. DO NOT READ) Don't know/Refused
100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=745]:

Q.62F2 Who should take the lead in dealing with Iran's nuclear program? **[READ AND ROTATE]**

17 The United States
OR
78 The United Nations
2 (VOL. DO NOT READ) Other
3 (VOL. DO NOT READ) Don't know/Refused
100

ASK ALL:

Q.63 Which is your greater concern when it comes to dealing with Iran's nuclear program ... that we will take action TOO QUICKLY, or that we will wait TOO LONG?

34 Take action too quickly
53 Wait too long
13 Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

Which is your greater concern... that we will take military action against the terrorists TOO QUICKLY, or that we will wait TOO LONG to take military action?

Late Sept

2001

34 *Take action too quickly*

49 *Wait too long*

17 *Don't know/Refused*

100

Q.64 If Iran were to develop nuclear weapons, do you think they would be likely to [INSERT ITEM, RANDOMIZE] or not? Would Iran be likely to [NEXT ITEM] or not?

	Yes, <u>Likely</u>	No, <u>Not Likely</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
a. Attack the U.S. or European nations	66	26	8=100
b. Attack Israel	72	16	12=100
c. Provide nuclear weapons to terrorist organizations	82	11	7=100

NO QUESTIONS 65-67

ASK ALL:

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

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	(VOL) No <u>Preference</u>	(VOL) Other <u>Party</u>	Don't <u>know</u>
February, 2006	30	33	31	3	*	3=100
January, 2006	28	32	32	5	*	3=100
December, 2005	29	34	31	4	*	2=100
Late November, 2005	27	34	29	5	1	4=100
Early November, 2005	28	34	31	5	*	2=100
Late October, 2005	29	33	31	5	*	2=100
Early October, 2005	26	34	34	4	*	2=100
September 8-11, 2005	31	32	33	3	*	1=100
September 6-7, 2005	27	33	33	4	*	3=100
July, 2005	31	34	29	4	*	2=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
Yearly Totals						
2005	30	33	31	4	*	2=100
2004	30	33	30	4	*	3=100
2003	30	31	31	5	*	3=100
2002	30	31	30	5	1	3=100
2001	29	34	29	5	*	3=100
2001 Post-Sept 11	31	32	28	5	1	3=100
2001 Pre-Sept 11	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

PARTY CONTINUED...

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

IF ANSWERED 3, 4, 5 OR 9 IN PARTY [N=538] 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 <u>to lean</u>
February, 2006	11	16	10=37%
January, 2006	10	16	14=40%
December, 2005	10	16	11=37%
Late November, 2005	9	13	17=39%
Early November, 2005	11	14	13=38%
Late October, 2005	11	15	12=38%
Early October, 2005	11	18	11=40%
September 8-11, 2005	10	18	9=37%
September 6-7, 2005	10	15	15=40%
July, 2005	9	15	11=35%
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%

QUESTIONS 68-69 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE