



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: THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 2007, 2:00 PM

Trends in Political Values and Core Attitudes: 1987-2007
POLITICAL LANDSCAPE MORE FAVORABLE TO DEMOCRATS

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Andrew Kohut, Director
Carroll Doherty and Michael Dimock, Associate Directors
Scott Keeter, Director of Survey Research
Pew Research Center for The People & The Press
202/419-4350

<http://www.people-press.org>

POLITICAL LANDSCAPE MORE FAVORABLE TO DEMOCRATS
Trends in Political Values and Core Attitudes: 1987-2007

Pew Research Center for the People & the Press
March 22, 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Overview	1
Section 1: Party Affiliation and Views of the Parties	7
Trends in party identification and favorability ratings; State-by-state analysis of primary voters	
Section 2: Success, Poverty and Government Responsibility	12
Support for social safety net; The rich-poor gap; Personal empowerment; Size of government; Minimum wage; Personal finances	
Section 3: Foreign Policy, Global Engagement and Patriotism	19
Active role in world affairs; Peace through strength; Fewer say “get even”; Fight for our country, even when wrong; Patriotic sentiment; America’s capabilities; Views of military Image of U.N.; Torture of suspected terrorists; Preemptive war Government anti-terror efforts; Views on immigration	
Section 4: Religion and Social Issues	30
Trends in religious belief and practice; Growing number of seculars; Social values; Homosexuality and gay marriage; Pornography and censorship; Women’s roles; “Old-fashioned values”	
Section 5: Social and Political Attitudes about Race	39
Affirmative action policies; Interracial dating; Discrimination and progress for blacks	
Section 6: Government, Trust and Political Participation	45
Government efficacy and responsiveness; Regulation; Opinions about voting; Interest in local politics; Confidence in the public’s “wisdom”;	
Section 7: Business, Labor and Corporate Favorability	52
Business power and profits; Business success and American success; Views of labor unions; Opinions of leading corporations	
Section 8: Other Issues: Civil Liberties, Environment and Science	59
Privacy, business and government; Rights for terrorist sympathizers; Civil liberties and the war on terror; Environmental views; Science and technology’s impact	
About the Survey	64
Survey Topline	67

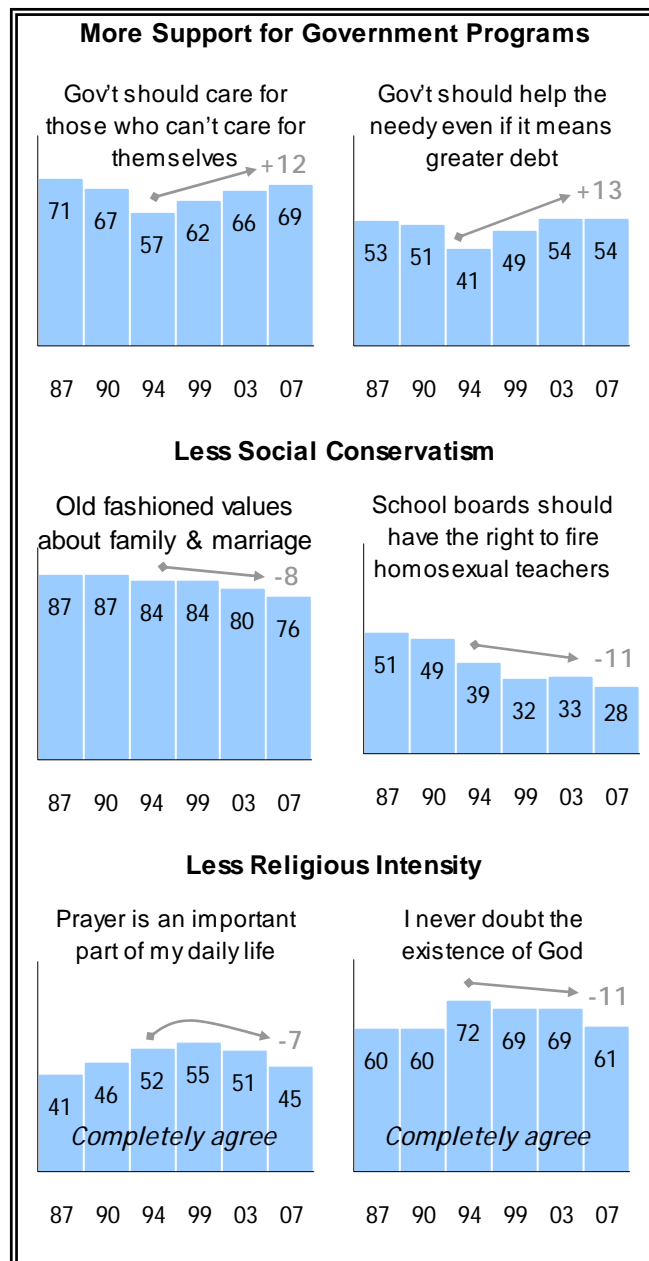
Trends in Political Values and Core Attitudes: 1987-2007

POLITICAL LANDSCAPE MORE FAVORABLE TO DEMOCRATS

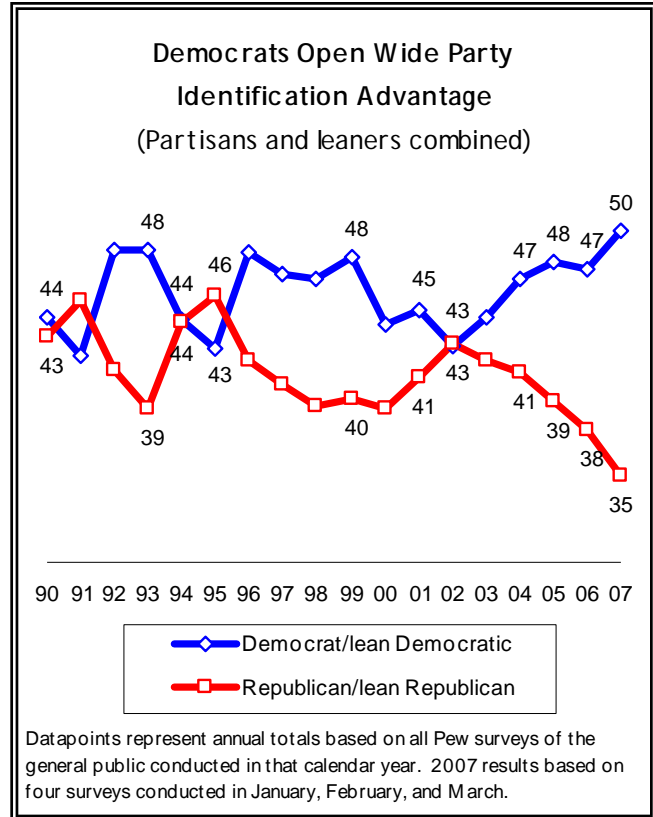
Increased public support for the social safety net, signs of growing public concern about income inequality, and a diminished appetite for assertive national security policies have improved the political landscape for the Democrats as the 2008 presidential campaign gets underway.

At the same time, many of the key trends that nurtured the Republican resurgence in the mid-1990s have moderated, according to Pew's longitudinal measures of the public's basic political, social and economic values. The proportion of Americans who support traditional social values has edged downward since 1994, while the proportion of Americans expressing strong personal religious commitment also has declined modestly.

Even more striking than the changes in some core political and social values is the dramatic shift in party identification that has occurred during the past five years. In 2002, the country was equally divided along partisan lines: 43% identified with the Republican Party or leaned to the GOP, while an identical proportion said they were Democrats. Today, half of the public (50%) either identifies as a Democrat or says they lean to the Democratic Party, compared with 35% who align with the GOP.



Yet the Democrats' growing advantage in party identification is tempered by the fact that the Democratic Party's overall standing with the public is no better than it was when President Bush was first inaugurated in 2001. Instead, it is the Republican Party that has rapidly lost public support, particularly among political independents. Faced with an unpopular president who is waging an increasingly unpopular war, the proportion of Americans who hold a favorable view of the Republican Party stands at 41%, down 15 points since January 2001. But during that same period, the proportion expressing a positive view of Democrats has declined by six points, to 54%.



The study of the public's political values and attitudes by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press – the most recent in a series of such reports dating back to 1987 – finds a pattern of rising support since the mid-1990s for government action to help disadvantaged Americans. More Americans believe that the government has a responsibility to take care of people who cannot take care of themselves, and that it should help more needy people even if it means going deeper into debt.

These attitudes have undergone a major change since 1994, when the Republicans won control of Congress. In particular, 54% say the government should help more needy people, even if it adds to the nation's debt, up from just 41% in 1994. All party groups are now more supportive of government aid to the poor, though Republicans remain much less supportive than Democrats or independents if it means adding to the deficit.

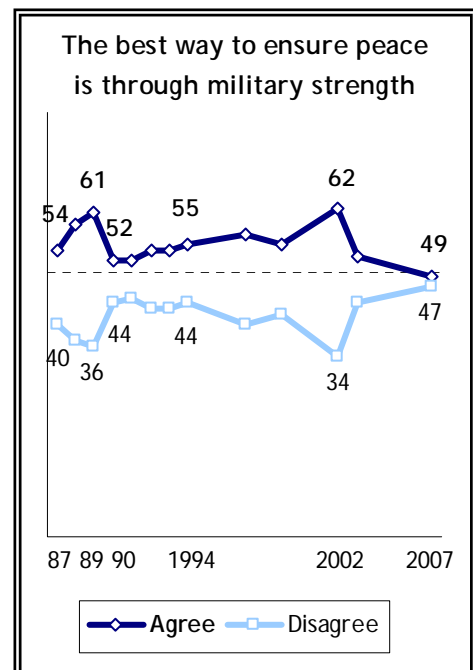
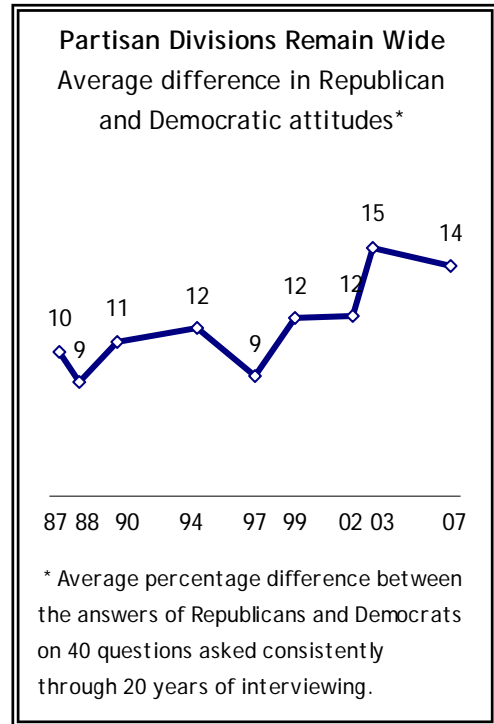
Despite these favorable shifts in support for more government help for the poor, 69% agree that “poor people have become too dependent on government assistance programs.” Still, the number in agreement has been declining over the past decade.

More broadly, the poll finds that money worries are rising. More than four-in-ten (44%) say they “don’t have enough money to make ends meet,” up from 35% in 2002. While a majority continues to say they are “pretty well satisfied” with their personal financial situation, that number is lower than it has been in more than a decade.

In addition, an increasing number of Americans subscribe to the sentiment “today it’s really true that the rich just get richer while the poor get poorer.” Currently, 73% concur with that sentiment, up from 65% five years ago. Growing concerns about income inequality are most apparent among affluent Americans; large percentages of lower-income people have long held this opinion.

The new survey also shows that the deep partisan fissure in values and core attitudes revealed in Pew’s previous survey in 2003 has narrowed slightly. But Republicans and Democrats remain far apart in their fundamental attitudes toward government, national security, social values, and even in evaluations of personal finances. Three-in-four (74%) Republicans with annual incomes of less than \$50,000 say they are “pretty well satisfied” with their financial conditions compared with 40% of Democrats and 39% of independents with similar incomes.

Even as Americans express greater commitment to solving domestic problems, they voice more hesitancy about global engagement. They also are less disposed than five years ago to favor a strong military as the best way to ensure peace. In 2002, less than a year after the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, more than six-in-ten agreed with the statement, “The best way to ensure peace is through military strength.” Today, about half express similar confidence in military power.



The latest values survey, conducted Dec. 12, 2006-Jan. 9, 2007, finds a reversal of increased religiosity observed in the mid-1990s. While most Americans remain religious in both belief and practice, the percentage expressing strong religious beliefs has edged down since the 1990s. And the survey finds an increase in the relatively small percentage of the public

<i>Generation (year of birth)</i>	<i>1987 %</i>	<i>1997 %</i>	<i>2006-07 %</i>	<i>Change 87-07</i>
Pre-Boomer (< 1946)	5	4	5	0
Boomer (1946-64)	10	9	11	+1
Gen X (1965-1976)	--	14	14	--
Gen Y (1977-)	--	--	19	--
Total	8	9	12	+4

*Percent atheist, agnostic, or no religion.

that can be categorized as secular. In Pew surveys since the beginning of 2006, 12% identified themselves as unaffiliated with a religious tradition. That compares with 8% in the Pew values survey in 1987. This change appears to be generational in nature, with each new generation displaying lower levels of religious commitment than the preceding one.

In addition, political differences in levels of religious commitment are larger now than in years past. Republicans are at least as religious as they were 10 or 20 years ago, based on the numbers expressing belief in God, citing prayer as important, and other measures. By contrast, Democrats express lower levels of commitment than in the late 1980s and 1990s.

At the same time, the survey records further declines in traditional social attitudes. The poll finds greater public acceptance of homosexuality and less desire for women to play traditional roles in society. Both represent a continuation of trends that have been apparent over the past 20 years, and have occurred mostly among older people. The younger generations have changed the least, as they have consistently expressed more accepting points of view over the past 20 years.

Divides on some once-contentious issues also appear to be closing. In 1995, 58% said they favored affirmative action programs designed to help blacks, women, and other minorities get better jobs. That percentage has risen steadily since, and stands at 70% in the current poll. Gains in support for affirmative action have occurred to almost the same extent among Republicans (+8), Democrats (+10), and Independents (+14).

Changes nationally in the beliefs of Americans on social, political and religious values tell a revealing but incomplete story. The proportion of voters who hold certain politically relevant core beliefs varies widely from state to state, further complicating an already complicated 2008 election campaign. For example, politically conservative, white evangelical Christians make up 10% of all Republicans and Republican leaners in New Hampshire – currently the first state to hold its presidential primaries in 2008 – but 39% of all GOP partisans in South Carolina where primary voters go to the polls several days later. On the Democratic side, the proportion of Democrats who say they are politically liberal ranges from 38% in California to 25% in South Carolina. (See pages 10-11 for a fuller ideological profiling of key primary states)

Ideological Profile of Voters In Early Primary States				
<i>Percent of Republicans who are...</i>				
	White Evang Cons*	Other Cons	Mod/ Lib	DK
	%	%	%	%
Iowa	31	35	33	1
New Hampshire	10	47	40	3
South Carolina	39	29	29	3
<i>Percent of Democrats who are...</i>				
	Lib- eral	Mod- erate	Cons- erv.	DK
	%	%	%	%
Iowa	30	44	23	3
Nevada	27	50	21	2
New Hampshire	39	37	22	2
South Carolina	25	44	25	6
See pages 10-11 for full table and methodology.				

Among other key findings from the wide-ranging survey:

- The public expresses highly favorable views of many leading corporations. Johnson & Johnson and Google have the most positive images of 23 corporations tested. At the bottom of the list: Halliburton, which is viewed favorably by fewer than half of those familiar enough with the company to give it a rating.
- Views of many corporations vary significantly among Democrats along class lines. Two-thirds of working-class Democrats have a favorable view of Wal-Mart compared with 45% of professional-class Democrats.
- Americans are worried more that businesses rather than government are snooping into their lives. About three-in-four (74%) say they are concerned that business corporations are collecting too much personal information while 58% express the same concern about the government.
- The public is losing confidence in itself. A dwindling majority (57%) say they have a good deal of confidence in the wisdom of the American people when it comes to making political decisions. Similarly, the proportion who agrees that Americans “can always find a way to solve our problems” has dropped 16 points in the past five years.
- Americans feel increasingly estranged from their government. Barely a third (34%) agree with the statement, “most elected officials care what people like me think,” nearly matching the 20-year low of 33% recorded in 1994 and a 10-point drop since 2002.

- Young people continue to hold a more favorable view of government than do other Americans. At the same time, young adults express the least interest in voting and other forms of political participation.
- Interpersonal racial attitudes continue to moderate. More than eight-in-ten (83%) agree that “it’s all right for blacks and whites to date,” up six percentage points since 2003 and 13 points from a Pew survey conducted 10 years ago.
- Republicans are increasingly divided over the cultural impact of immigrants. Nearly seven-in-ten (68%) conservative Republicans say immigrants threaten American customs, compared with 43% of GOP moderates and liberals. Democrats have long been divided along ideological lines, but the GOP previously had not been.

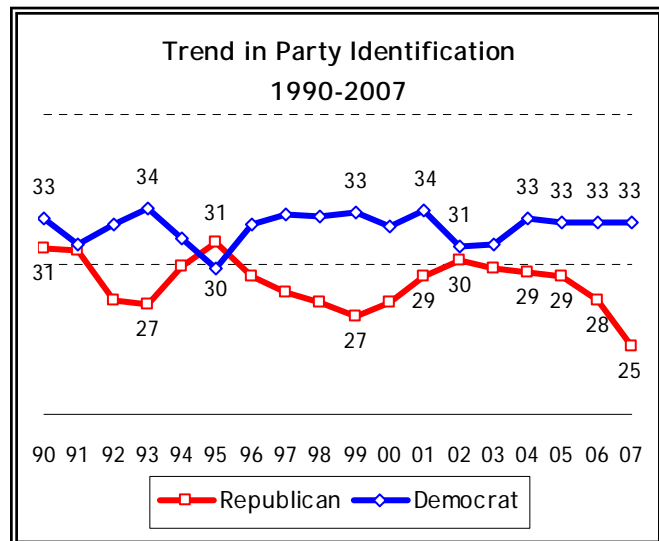
Roadmap to the Report

Section 1, which begins on p. 7, describes the striking shift in party identification over the past five years, the public’s views of both parties, and the ideological profile of the early presidential primary states. Section 2, which details the public’s views of the government safety net, success and empowerment, and personal finances, begins on p. 12. Section 3 (p. 19) covers public attitudes toward foreign policy and national security. Section 4 (p. 30) covers opinions about religion and social issues. Section 5 (p. 39) describes changing attitudes toward race and race relations. Section 6 (p. 45) discusses the public’s complex views about government and political participation. Opinions about business, and ratings for individual corporations, are covered in Section 7, which begins on p. 52. Section 8 covers public views about civil liberties, the environment, and science.

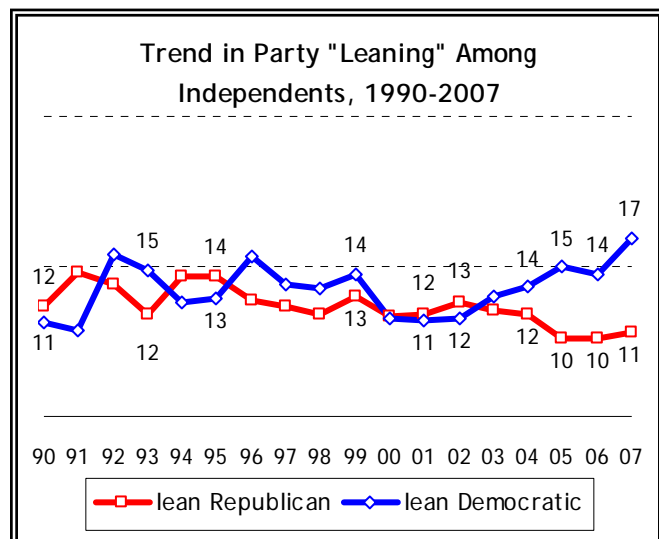
SECTION 1: PARTY AFFILIATION AND VIEWS OF THE PARTIES

The Republican Party appears to be paying a steep price for growing dissatisfaction with conditions in the country. However, while Democrats have clearly benefited from declining support for the GOP since 2002, these gains have come almost by default. While public perceptions of the Republican Party have tumbled, evaluations of the Democratic Party have not improved substantially in recent years, and the Democratic gains in party identification are in the form of a softer “leaning” among independents rather than in the share who think of themselves as Democrats.

Over the past five years, the political landscape of the nation has shifted from one of partisan parity to a sizable Democratic advantage. But the change reflects Republican losses more than Democratic gains. Compared with 2002, Democratic Party identification is up just two points (from 31% to 33%) and has not grown at all since 2004. Republican Party identification, meanwhile, has fallen precipitously, from 29% as recently as 2005 to just 25% in the first quarter of 2007.



The shift that favors the Democratic Party is among independents. The share of Americans who describe themselves as independents who “lean” toward the Democratic Party has gradually risen from 12% in 2002 to 17% in the first quarter of 2007. Meanwhile, the share leaning toward the GOP has dropped, but only slightly (from 13% to 11%). But the survey suggests that even these Democratic gains reflect independents’ dissatisfaction with the Republican Party more than any greater liking for the Democrats.



Public Sours on Republican Party

The changing fortunes of the parties in recent years appear to have almost everything to do with shifting perceptions of the GOP, while impressions of the Democratic Party have remained relatively stable. This is reflected in the views of political independents, who take a decidedly negative view of the Republican Party today but express no particular enthusiasm for the Democrats.

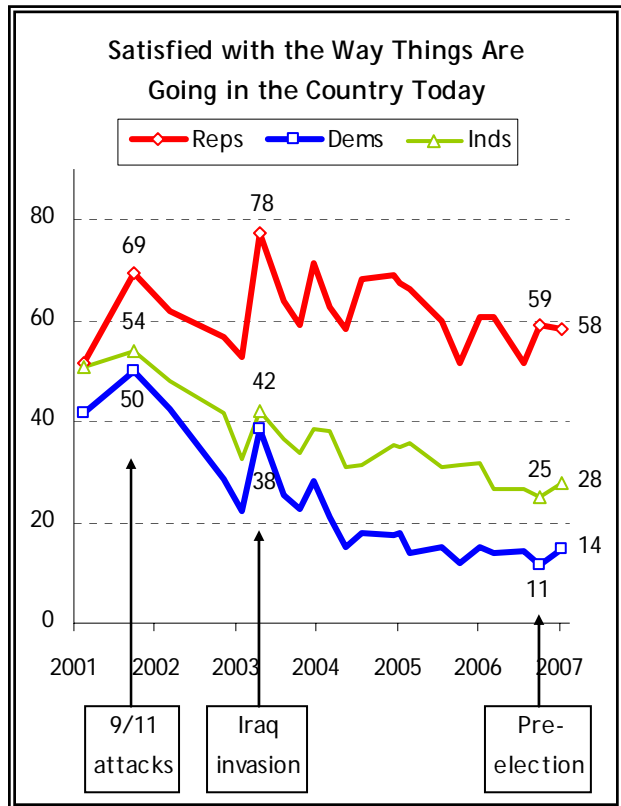
In the wake of the 1994 midterm election, 67% of Americans expressed a favorable view of the Republican Party, compared with 50% who viewed the Democratic Party favorably. But the Republican Party's ratings have fallen substantially from that high point. In the wake of the 2004 election, 52% viewed the GOP favorably, and today, just 41% have a favorable view of the Republican Party.

	Dec 1994	Jan 2001	Dec 2004	Jan 2007
<i>Percent</i>				
<i>"favorable"</i>	<u>GOP</u>	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Dem</u>
<i>Republican Party</i>	<u>victory</u>	<u>victory</u>	<u>victory</u>	<u>victory</u>
Total	%	%	%	%
Total	67	56	52	41
Republicans	94	90	91	88
Democrats	34	31	22	13
Independents	68	55	46	40
<i>Democratic Party</i>				
Total	50	60	53	54
Republicans	17	33	25	22
Democrats	87	91	87	87
Independents	50	55	46	51

By comparison, ratings of the Democratic Party have remained relatively stable. Despite their significant electoral gains in the 2006 midterms, public ratings of the Democratic Party are nearly identical to where they were in 1994, when they lost 52 House seats to the Republicans. And the GOP's deteriorating image since Bush's reelection – down 11 points since December 2004 – has not been mirrored by an improved image of the Democratic Party. The 54% favorability rating Democrats receive today is virtually identical to their 53% rating in December 2004.

Even more significantly for the two parties, perceptions of the GOP have fallen dramatically among political independents: Among voters with no firm ties to either party, favorable views of the GOP have declined from 55% in 2001, to 46% in 2004, to 40% in the current survey. Meanwhile, independent ratings of the Democratic Party have not varied substantially. Currently, 51% of independents view the Democratic Party favorably. This is up slightly from 46% following the 2004 election, but is not substantially better or worse than in the wake of previous election cycles in which the party faced electoral defeats.

Growing dissatisfaction with current conditions in the country appears to be one key to the worsening fortunes of the GOP, the party that has occupied the White House since 2001 and controlled both houses of Congress until last November. Overall, just three-in-ten Americans say they are satisfied with the way things are going in the country, a 25-point decrease in the past seven years. As public satisfaction has fallen, the views of independents have tracked more closely with those of Democrats than Republicans. Currently, 28% of independents are satisfied with the way things are going in the country today, 14 points higher than among Democrats (14%), but 30 points lower than among Republicans (58%).



The Early Primaries

The potential realignment of the 2008 primary schedule – with many states considering moving their primaries and caucuses to Feb. 5 – creates a particularly challenging environment for candidates of both parties who will have to appeal to voters with widely divergent ideological viewpoints. Candidates for the Republican nomination will face voters in a diverse group of states even before Feb. 5, because the early primary states of New Hampshire and South Carolina have starkly different Republican primary electorates.

Most Republican and GOP-leaning independent voters in every state consider themselves to be conservative, but an analysis of the proportion that is both conservative and white evangelical Protestant reveals widely divergent profiles across the states. In New Hampshire, moderate and liberal Republicans outnumber these more religious conservative Republicans by four-to-one (40% vs. 10%). However, in South Carolina, white evangelical Protestant conservatives make up a plurality of GOP voters (39%) while fewer than three-in-ten (29%) describe themselves as moderate or liberal.

When the candidates for the Republican nomination look toward Feb. 5, the landscape becomes even more divergent. In states such as Arkansas and Tennessee, roughly half of Republican voters are conservative evangelicals, and outnumber moderate and liberal Republicans by nearly two-to-one. But in many other states – particularly New York, New Jersey, Arizona and California – the bulk of Republican voters are moderate or liberal, with

Profile of Republicans and Republican Leaners in the States*					
	Ideology/Religion				(N)
	Cons	Cons	Mod/ Lib	DK	
	White Evang Prot**	Other		2=100	
NATIONWIDE	26	35	37	2=100	22,054
Jan 14 - Feb 2					
South Carolina	39	29	29	3	364
Iowa	31	35	33	1	298
New Hampshire	10	47	40	3	123
Feb 5***					
Arkansas	50	19	29	2	218
Tennessee	47	22	29	2	582
Alabama	45	19	34	3	495
Oklahoma	42	23	32	3	321
North Carolina	36	30	32	3	795
Georgia	35	30	33	3	698
New Mexico	33	29	37	1	183
Missouri	32	29	37	3	498
Texas	29	36	33	2	1,646
Colorado	28	37	32	3	426
Kansas	28	31	39	2	311
Montana	27	36	36	2	112
Pennsylvania	23	37	39	1	1,211
Illinois	23	38	38	1	734
Florida	22	37	39	2	1,281
California	19	39	40	2	1,896
Nevada	18	43	38	1	155
Arizona	17	39	43	1	422
New York	10	41	46	3	1,054
New Jersey	9	47	43	1	488
Utah	1	62	32	5	270
Later					
Mississippi	54	16	27	3	271
Kentucky	34	26	37	3	418
Indiana	33	32	33	2	561
Virginia	32	29	38	2	602
West Virginia	31	26	38	5	170
Washington	28	33	37	2	477
Louisiana	27	38	32	3	374
Oregon	26	37	34	3	288
Minnesota	25	38	36	1	410
Michigan	25	36	37	3	690
Maine	25	32	43	0	111
Ohio	24	36	37	2	1,049
Idaho	23	47	28	1	148
Maryland	22	39	36	3	317
Wisconsin	21	43	34	2	514
Nebraska	19	41	39	1	219
Connecticut	10	48	40	3	209
Massachusetts	9	46	42	2	282

* Based on all Republican or Republican-leaning registered voters interviewed between January, 2005 and March, 2007. DE, DC, ND, RI, SD, VT and WY had too few cases to analyze. Not all figures add to 100% due to rounding.

** Respondents are categorized into White evangelical Protestant conservatives, other conservatives, and moderates or liberals.

*** This list includes states currently considering moving their primaries to Feb. 5; primary list as of March 19, 2007, according to the National Association of Secretaries of State.

only small minorities of conservative evangelicals.

Candidates for the Democratic nomination also could face a complex political environment in the early primary states. Nationwide, 45% of Democrats, and independents who lean Democrat, describe themselves as ideologically moderate, while 31% say they are liberal and 21% are conservative. But the balance of liberals and conservatives varies widely by state. For example, liberals outnumber conservatives by nearly two-to-one (39% vs. 22%) among New Hampshire Democrats, while in South Carolina there are just as many conservative Democrats as liberal Democrats (25% each).

Again, this landscape becomes even more diverse among the long list of states considering a Feb. 5 primary or caucus. In Colorado, for example, liberals outnumber conservatives by three-to-one (39% vs. 13%) and the margin is nearly as wide in California (38% vs. 15%). Other key states, such as New York and New Jersey, have nearly twice as many liberal Democrats as conservatives.

But in states such as Oklahoma, Alabama and Arkansas, conservatives outnumber liberals within the Democratic electorate, and in many other states – including large states such as Georgia, North Carolina, Texas and Missouri – there are roughly equal numbers of Democratic conservatives and liberals.

	Ideology				(N)
	Lib-eral**	Mod-erate	Cons-erv.	DK 4=100	
NATIONWIDE	31	44	21		24,687
Jan 14-29					
Iowa	30	44	23	3	305
Nevada	27	50	21	2	141
New Hampshire	39	36	22	2	131
South Carolina	25	44	25	6	326
Feb 5***					
Colorado	39	46	13	2	398
California	38	44	15	3	2,427
Utah	38	37	22	4	117
New York	35	44	18	3	1,553
New Jersey	34	47	18	2	654
Rhode Island	32	52	17	0	112
Florida	32	43	20	4	1,270
Arizona	31	46	20	3	359
Illinois	31	43	23	3	1,013
Kansas	29	49	19	3	196
Pennsylvania	28	46	21	4	1,376
New Mexico	27	48	22	3	189
Missouri	26	44	23	6	607
Texas	25	45	26	3	1,271
Tennessee	24	45	26	5	519
North Carolina	24	45	27	3	863
Arkansas	23	40	30	7	276
Alabama	22	43	30	5	403
Georgia	21	50	24	4	609
Oklahoma	19	49	28	5	342
Later					
Oregon	44	42	12	3	374
Washington	44	40	13	3	633
Vermont	40	45	13	2	109
Maine	39	38	19	4	177
Massachusetts	37	43	17	2	642
Minnesota	35	42	19	4	574
Virginia	34	44	18	4	655
Connecticut	34	43	20	2	332
Maryland	33	44	21	3	578
Nebraska	32	42	23	2	147
Wisconsin	31	47	19	3	585
Michigan	29	48	18	5	904
Ohio	29	46	20	6	1,201
Indiana	26	47	24	3	574
Mississippi	25	36	32	7	243
West Virginia	22	43	30	6	238
Kentucky	20	45	27	8	442
Louisiana	18	39	39	4	354

* Based on all Democratic or Democratic-leaning registered voters interviewed between January, 2005 and March, 2007. DE, DC, ID, MT, ND, SD, and WY had too few cases to analyze. Not all figures add to 100% due to rounding.

** Respondents' self identification as liberal moderate or conservative.

*** This list includes states currently considering moving their primaries to Feb 5; primary list as of March 19, 2007, according to the National Association of Secretaries of State. Not all states have confirmed the dates of their primaries.

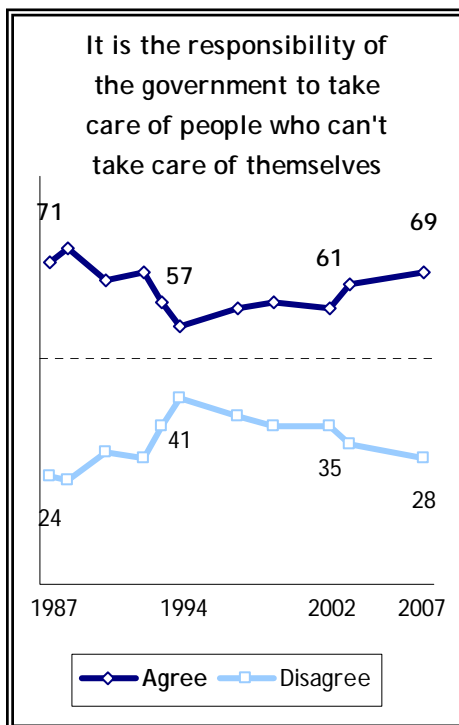
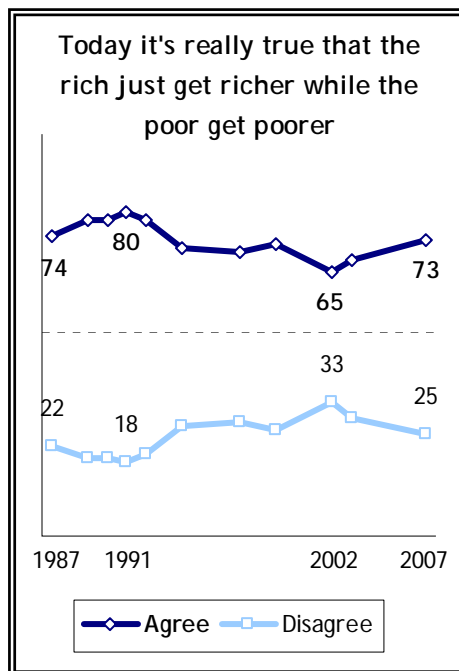
SECTION 2: SUCCESS, POVERTY AND GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY

A growing number of Americans believe that the gap between rich and poor is getting bigger, while more also say it is the government’s responsibility to help the needy. Nearly three-quarters (73%) agree with this statement: “Today it’s really true that the rich get richer while the poor get poorer.” The percentage concurring with this statement has risen eight points since 2002 and represents the highest number in agreement since the early 1990s (80% in 1991).

Support for a government safety net for the poor also is at its highest point in many years. Roughly seven-in-ten (69%) believe the government has a responsibility “to take care of people who can’t take care of themselves” – up from 61% in 2002. The number saying that the government should guarantee “every citizen enough to eat and a place to sleep” has increased by a similar margin over the past five years (from 63% to 69%); agreement with this statement is the highest it has been since 1991.

As in the past, a smaller majority (54%) believes the government should expand aid for the needy “even if it means going deeper in debt.” However, the percentage expressing this view, while unchanged since 2003, is much higher than it was during the mid-1990s; in 1994, just 41% supported helping more needy people if it means adding to the nation’s debt.

The increasing support for a government safety net comes at a time when more Americans are feeling pinched financially. More than four-in-ten (44%) say they “don’t have enough money to make ends meet,” up from 39% in 2003 and 35% in 2002. While a majority (61%) continues to say they are “pretty well satisfied” with their personal financial situation, that number is lower than it has been in more than a decade.



In addition, while most Americans continue to feel a strong sense of personal empowerment and believe in the benefits of hard work, slightly fewer share these sentiments today than in 2003. A majority of the public (62%) still rejects the idea that “Success in life is pretty much determined by forces outside our control,” but the gap between those who share this value and those who do not has narrowed a bit over the past four years.

More Support Aid for the Poor

Since the mid-1990s, the belief that it is the government’s responsibility “to take care of people who can’t take care of themselves” has steadily gained adherents. This shift has occurred across the political spectrum – 58% of Republicans agree with this statement, up from 45% in 1994. More independents and Democrats also say the government has an obligation to care for those unable to care for themselves than did so 13 years ago.

Yet Republicans remain generally opposed to expanding the government safety net for the poor if it means increasing the national debt. Only about a third of Republicans (34%) agree with the statement, which is modestly higher than in 1994 (25%) but represents a slight decline since 2003 (from 39%). By contrast, about two-thirds of Democrats (68%) – and a growing number of independents – believe the government should help more needy people even if it means going deeper into debt.

The shift in independents’ opinions on this issue has been striking. Currently, 57% say the government should aid more needy people even at the price of increasing the deficit. That represents an 18-point increase since 1994, and a seven-point gain since 2003.

Poor Still Seen as Too Dependent

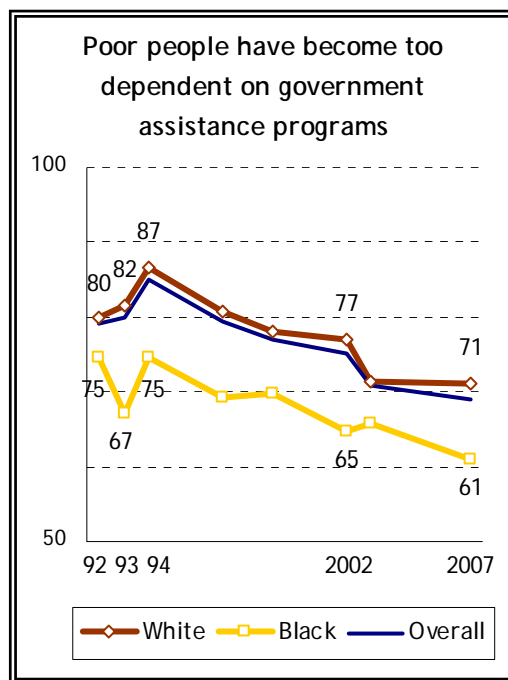
In spite of the shift in favor of greater government help for the poor, a large majority (69%) agrees that “poor people have become too dependent on government assistance programs.” Still, the number in agreement has been declining over the past decade; 79% agreed with this statement in 1997. The belief that poor people are overly reliant on government aid peaked in July 1994. At that time, 85% felt poor people were too dependent – and 46%

Government’s Obligations to the Poor and Needy				
<i>Government should... Take care of people who can't care for themselves</i>				
	1994	1999	2003	2007
	%	%	%	%
Total	57	62	66	69
Republican	45	52	54	58
Democrat	69	73	79	79
Independent	56	64	62	69
<i>Guarantee food and shelter for all</i>				
	1994	1999	2003	2007
	%	%	%	%
Total	59	64	65	69
Republican	41	48	46	47
Democrat	71	72	81	83
Independent	61	68	64	71
<i>Help more needy people even if debt increases</i>				
	1994	1999	2003	2007
	%	%	%	%
Total	41	49	54	54
Republican	25	35	39	34
Democrat	55	58	72	68
Independent	39	54	50	57

completely agreed. This year, as in values surveys in 2002 and 2003, roughly three-in-ten (29%) completely agree that the poor are too dependent on government help.

Blacks and whites are more divided over this issue than they were in 2003. While the percentage of whites who say poor people are too dependent on government assistance has not changed (71%), the share of African Americans who agree has dropped from 66% to 61%, the lowest number since Pew first asked the question 15 years ago.

The partisan gap over this issue also has grown slightly since 2003 and is now wider than at any point since 1992. At that time, 88% of Republicans and 73% of Democrats agreed that the poor were too dependent on government assistance. Today, the gap has grown to 23 points: 83% of Republicans believe that poor people have become too dependent on government programs, compared with 60% of Democrats.



Notably, a solid majority of those who say the poor are too dependent (63%) believe the government has a responsibility to take care of people who cannot take care of themselves. And nearly half of those who say the poor have become too dependent on the government (48%) also agree with the statement “The government should help more needy people even if it means going deeper in debt.”

Views of the Rich-Poor Gap

The belief that “the rich just get richer” has increased significantly among people with relatively high annual incomes. Nearly two-thirds of those with household incomes of at least \$75,000 (65%) agree that the richer are getting richer; in 2003, only about half of those in this income category (51%) shared this sentiment. More people with somewhat lower annual incomes – between \$50,000 and \$74,999 – also see the rich-poor gap growing (10-point increase).

	2003	2007	Change
	%	%	03-07
Total	68	73	+5
\$75,000+	51	65	+14
\$50,000-74,999	58	68	+10
\$30,000-49,999	73	72	-1
Less than \$30,000	82	81	-1

By contrast, the views of people with household incomes of less than \$50,000 annually have been stable. Large majorities of less wealthy Americans already believed that the rich-poor

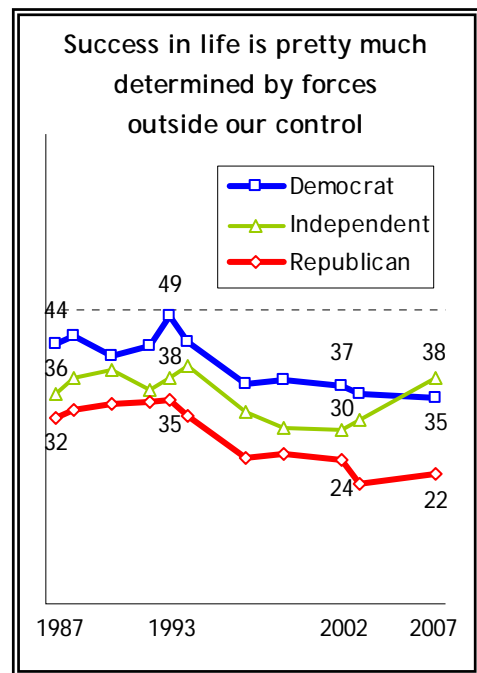
gap was widening, but this attitude has not gained support since 2003. Consequently, the difference in attitudes between those with high and low incomes has narrowed considerably since 2003.

Politically, many more liberal Democrats say that the gap between rich and poor is growing than did so in 2003 (89% now, 76% then). In addition, there has been a sharp increase in the percentage of liberal Democrats who completely agree with this statement – from 32% in 2003 to 49% this year. By contrast, views among other political and ideological groups have been much more stable.

Personal Empowerment

Most Americans (62%) disagree with the idea that success is mostly determined by forces outside a person’s control, while 34% agree with this sentiment. In 2003, the public dismissed the idea that success is largely outside of one’s control by a slightly wider margin (67%-30%).

For most of the past 20 years, Democrats have been gloomier than either Republicans or independents about prospects for personal empowerment. But in the current survey, 38% of independents agree that success in life is determined mostly by forces outside a person’s control, compared with 35% of Democrats and just 22% of Republicans. In the first Pew values survey in 1987, independents’ views were closer to those of Republicans – 32% of Republicans and 36% of independents agreed that success in life is determined by forces outside one’s control, compared with 44% of Democrats.



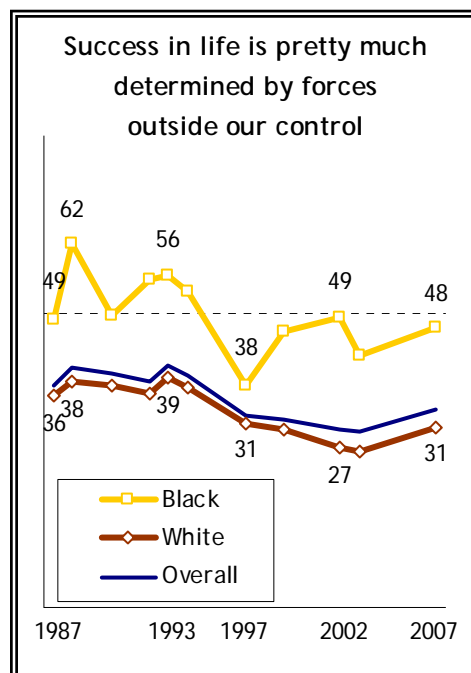
Independents and Democrats express nearly identical views about the link between hard work and success. When asked about the statement, “hard work offers little guarantee of success,” 39% of Democrats and 37% of independents concur. Among Republicans, only one-in-five agree that working hard does not necessarily guarantee success. Opinions among Democrats and Republicans have not changed significantly since 2003, but independents are somewhat less convinced that hard work guarantees success than they were four years ago, when nearly a third (31%) expressed skepticism.

Racial Gap Remains

Blacks continue to feel less empowered than whites. About half of African Americans (48%) say success in life is largely determined by forces outside of one's control, compared with 31% of whites.

A decade ago, the racial differences in views of personal empowerment were much narrower. Fewer than four-in-ten African Americans (38%) and 31% of whites said that success was mostly the result of outside forces. But since then, higher percentages of blacks have agreed with this statement. In 2002, 49% said that success largely determined by outside forces; that number fell to 43% in 2003, and rose to 48% in the current survey.

Whites also have become slightly more skeptical about the possibilities for success. Four years ago, about one-quarter of whites (26%) agreed that success in life is pretty much determined by forces outside our control. Today, 31% of whites agree with this statement.



Party Gap on Size of Government

Americans are divided over whether they would rather have a smaller government providing fewer services (45%) or a bigger government providing more services (43%). Democrats and Republicans are polarized on this issue. About two-thirds of Republicans (68%) say they would rather have a smaller government providing fewer services; most Democrats (60%) would prefer a bigger government providing more services.

Independents are more divided on this – 48% say they prefer a smaller government while 40% would rather have a bigger government.

Republicans and Democrats Divided Over Size of Government

Percent who would rather have...	Total %	Rep %	Dem %	Ind %
Smaller government	45	68	28	48
Bigger government	43	26	60	40
Depends (VOL.)	4	2	3	5
Don't know	8	4	9	7
	100	100	100	100

Despite being divided on government size, Americans are overwhelmingly in favor of the U.S. government guaranteeing health insurance for all citizens, even if it means raising taxes. Two-thirds of the public (66%) – including a majority of those who say they would prefer a smaller government (57%) – favor government-funded health insurance for all citizens.

Blacks More Affected by Lack of Health Care and Jobs

More than a quarter of Americans (26%) say there has been a time when they have been unable to afford necessary health care for themselves or a family member over the past 12 months, including almost six-in-ten (57%) of those who describe their household as “struggling.”

Lack of health care has been especially problematic for African Americans. More than four-in-ten African American respondents (41%) say they have been unable to afford necessary health care for themselves or a family members over the past 12 months, compared with less than a quarter of whites (23%).

When it comes to employment, 37% of Americans say there has been a time over the past 12 months when they or someone in their household has been without a job and looking for work. Blacks are considerably more likely than whites to say this has been the case. About half of African American respondents (51%) say they or someone in their household has been without a job, compared with only about a third of white respondents (34%).

Support for Minimum Wage Increase Remains High

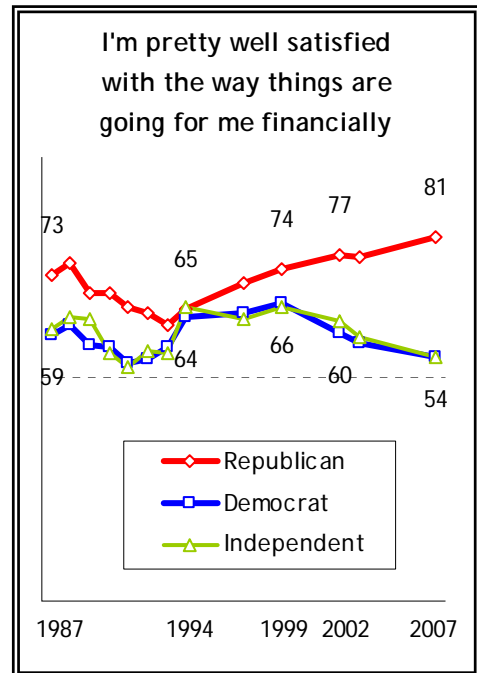
Americans continue to support an increase in the minimum wage, but Republicans and independents are slightly less likely to favor it now than in March 2006. At that time, 77% of Republicans and 90% of independents favored increasing the minimum wage from \$5.15 to \$6.45 an hour. Currently, 69% of Republicans and 85% of independents favor increasing it from \$5.15 to \$7.25 an hour. Democrats overwhelmingly supported a minimum wage increase in both years (93% each).

While those who describe their household as working class or struggling are the most supportive of an increase in the minimum wage (85% among working class and 90% of struggling households), almost eight-in-ten (79%) of those who describe their household as professional or business class are also in favor. Three-quarters of small business owners also support raising the minimum wage from \$5.15 an hour to \$7.25 an hour.

Views of Personal Finances

Americans express more negative views about their personal finances today than they did four years ago. The percentage saying they often do not have enough money to make ends meet has increased from 39% in 2003 to 44% today. In addition, 61% agree with the statement: “I’m pretty well satisfied with the way things are going for me financially.” While this figure has not changed significantly over the past four years (63% agreed in 2003), it has declined since 1999, when nearly seven-in-ten (68%) expressed satisfaction with the way things were going for them financially.

The public's evaluations of personal financial satisfaction is increasingly split along partisan lines and the gap between Republicans and Democrats is the largest it has been since the Pew values surveys began 20 years ago. Roughly eight-in-ten Republicans (81%) say they are largely satisfied with the way things are going for them financially, compared with much smaller majorities of Democrats and independents (54% each). A decade ago, there were only modest partisan differences in satisfaction with personal finances, and in 1994 Republicans, Democrats and independents expressed nearly identical levels of satisfaction with their finances.



The partisan split is especially notable among Americans of mid- to low income levels. Three-quarters

of Republicans with household incomes of \$50,000 or less say they are pretty well satisfied with the way things are going for them financially, compared with just 40% of Democrats and a similar share of independents (39%). Even among Republicans who say they often do not have enough money to make ends meet, nearly six-in-ten (58%) express satisfaction in the way things are going for them financially. By contrast, just 30% of Democrats and 32% of independents who have trouble making ends meet say they are satisfied with their personal financial situation.

Household Income	Satisfied with personal finances			
	Total %	Rep %	Dem %	Ind %
\$75,000 and over	85	91	88	79
\$50-\$75,000	66	79	59	61
Under \$50,000	46	75	40	39

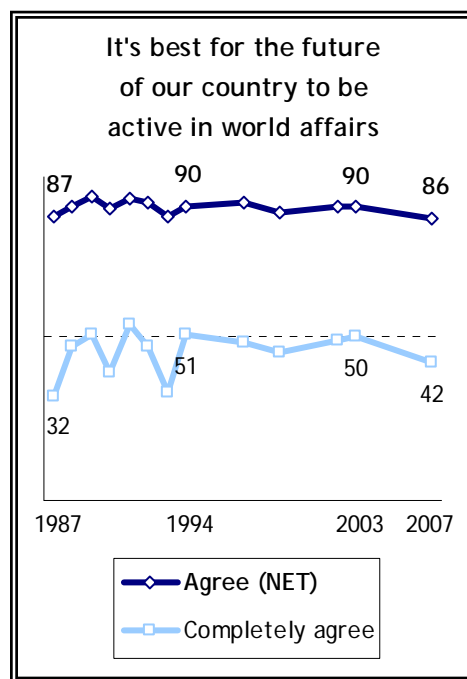
SECTION 3: FOREIGN POLICY, GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT AND PATRIOTISM

The Iraq war continues to have a major impact on the public's fundamental values regarding foreign policy and national security. Support for the principle of "peace through strength," which surged in the aftermath of 9/11 but fell sharply after the Iraq war began in 2003, has again declined. And while an overwhelming number of Americans continue to believe the U.S. should be active in world affairs, the number strongly endorsing U.S. global engagement has fallen compared with four years ago.

Currently, 86% say they agree with the statement: "It's best for the future of our country to be active in world affairs." That is down a bit from 2003 (90%). About four-in-ten (42%) completely agree with this statement, compared with 50% four years ago. The decline has been particularly striking among college graduates; currently 51% of college graduates completely agree that the country is best served by being active in world affairs, down 12 points since 2003.

The falloff in strong support for an active U.S. role in global affairs is consistent with other Pew surveys over the past two years showing a decline in support for internationalism among the public. In "America's Place in the World," conducted in the fall of 2005, 42% said they believed the U.S. should "mind its own business" internationally – the highest percentage expressing that sentiment since the mid-1990s, after the Cold War, and the mid-1970s, following the Vietnam War.

That survey found that the growth in isolationist sentiment was largely concentrated among Democrats. However, the values survey shows that both Democrats and Republicans are less likely to completely agree that the U.S. should take an active role on the world stage than they did four years ago. Similarly, the percentage of conservatives – regardless of party – who strongly favor an active U.S. stance in world affairs has fallen from 53% to 39% since 2003; this is comparable to the decline in strong support among self-described liberals (11 points).



The values survey also shows that the public continues to believe – in overwhelming numbers – that “We should pay less attention to problems overseas and concentrate on problems here at home.” Currently, 77% say they agree with this statement, about the same as in 2003 (76%), and up somewhat from 2002 (73%). The percentage completely agreeing with this statement also has increased – from 33% in 2002, to 36% a year later, to 38% in the current survey.

However, public sentiment in favor of paying less attention to international problems was much higher in the early and mid-1990s, shortly after the Cold War ended. In June 1992, 88% agreed that the U.S. should focus less on overseas problems – with 48% in complete agreement.

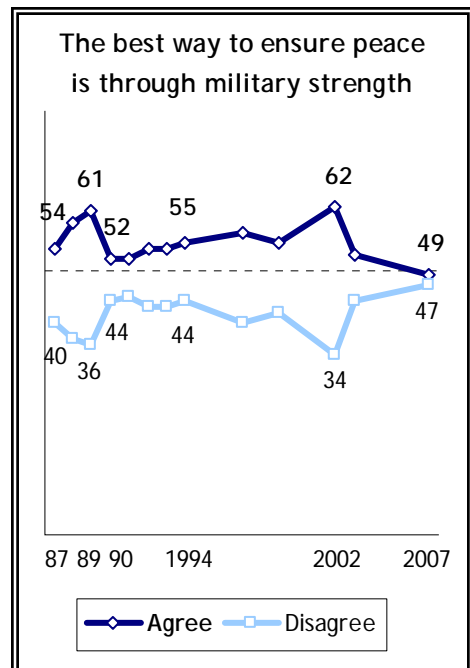
Fewer 'Completely Agree' about Need for Global Engagement			
<i>Completely agree:</i>			
<i>It's best for US to be active globally</i>	2003	2007	Change
	%	%	
Total	50	42	-8
Men	50	47	-3
Women	49	37	-12
College grad	62	51	-11
Some college	48	44	-4
H.S. grad or less	43	36	-7
Republican	54	44	-10
Democrat	48	39	-9
Independent	50	43	-7
Conservative	53	39	-14
Moderate	45	42	-3
Liberal	58	47	-11

Peace through Strength

In the summer of 2002, less than a year after the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, 62% agreed with this statement: “The best way to ensure peace is through military strength.” But a year later, that number had fallen by nine points, to 53%. In the current survey, 49% say they think that maintaining military strength is the best way to ensure peace – the lowest percentage in the 20-year history of Pew values surveys.

While the partisan divide in views about this principle is large, it is not much bigger than four years ago. Notably, the percentage of Republicans subscribing to this principle has fluctuated only modestly in recent years. Currently, 72% of Republicans agree that the best way to ensure peace is through military strength, which is largely unchanged from 2002 and 2003 (72% and 69%, respectively).

By contrast, just 40% of Democrats believe that military strength best ensures peace, which is down a bit from 2003 (44%). In 2002, a solid majority of Democrats (55%) said that peace is best ensured through military strength. Opinion among independents has followed a similar track as the Democrats. Currently, 46% of



independents agree that the best way to ensure peace is through military strength, compared with 51% four years ago and 62% in 2002.

There also has been a substantial shift on this issue among self-described moderates – regardless of party. Currently, 43% of moderates say that military strength is the best way to guarantee peace, down 12 points from 2003 (55%).

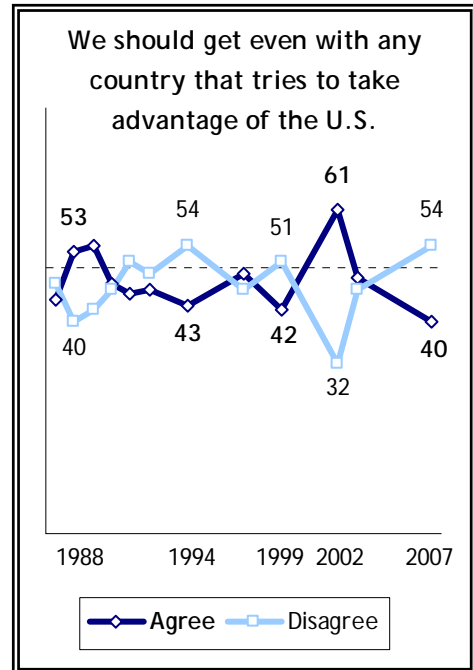
	The best way to ensure peace is through military strength				
			Agree		
	1997	1999	2002	2003	2007
	%	%	%	%	%
Total	57	55	62	53	49
Republican	65	70	72	69	72
Democrat	56	53	55	44	40
Independent	54	50	62	51	46
Conservative	--	--	71	61	67
Moderate	--	--	61	55	43
Liberal	--	--	49	33	31

Fewer Say 'Get Even'

In 2002, with memories of 9/11 still fresh, 61% of Americans agreed with the statement: “It is my belief that we should get even with any country that tries to take advantage of the United States.” That marked a 19-point increase from 1999, and was the highest percentage agreeing with this sentiment in the 20-year history of the values survey.

But this proved to be a temporary rise in the public’s desire to “get even” with countries that have taken advantage of the U.S. Just a year later, 48% supported the idea of getting revenge against adversaries, and in the current survey it has declined to 40% – the lowest number in favor of getting even against other countries in 20 years.

There are relatively modest political differences in opinions about whether the U.S. should take revenge on countries that try to take advantage of it. However, this sentiment is shared more widely among people with a high school education or less than among college graduates (46% vs. 29%). In addition, half of those under age 30 feel the U.S. should take revenge on countries that try to take advantage, but far fewer of those in other age categories agree (38% of those ages 30 and older).



Fight for U.S., Even When Wrong?

Opinions about whether one has an obligation to fight for this country, regardless of whether it is right or wrong, have remained stable in recent years. Indeed, there is no evidence that the Iraq war – or 9/11 before it – have had much of an impact on these attitudes.

Overall, 50% agree with the statement: “We should all be willing to fight for our country, whether it is right or wrong”; 45% disagree with this statement. In values surveys since 1994, roughly half of the public has expressed agreement that one has an obligation to fight for his or her country whether it is right or wrong.

We should all be willing to fight for our country...right or wrong			
	Agree	Disagree	DK
	%	%	%
Total	50	45	5=100
White	53	42	5=100
Black	31	64	5=100
College grad	44	49	7=100
Some college	50	44	6=100
High school/less	53	43	4=100
Republican	63	32	5=100
Democrat	44	52	4=100
Independent	50	46	4=100
Veteran household	60	34	6=100
Non-veteran	48	47	5=100

Republicans and Democrats differ in their views about whether a person has an obligation to fight for the U.S., even when it is wrong: Most Republicans (63%) believe people have such an obligation while most Democrats (52%) disagree. Independents are fairly evenly divided, with half agreeing that people have a duty to fight for the U.S. whether it is right or wrong.

In addition, most veterans (60%) feel that people have an obligation to fight for their country whether it is right or wrong. Non-veterans are evenly split in their opinions on this, with about half (48%) agreeing that people have such an obligation.

Patriotic Sentiment: Still Broad, Not As Intense

There continues to be nearly unanimous agreement with the statement: “I am very patriotic.” In 12 values surveys over the past two decades, roughly nine-in-ten Americans have consistently expressed patriotic sentiments; the current survey is no exception (90% agree).

However, the intensity of patriotic feeling among the public has fluctuated somewhat. In 2003, 56% expressed complete agreement with this statement, up modestly from 1999 (49%). But in the current survey, the percentage strongly expressing patriotic sentiments has fallen back to the levels of the late 1990s (49%).

Fewer Republicans strongly express a sense of patriotism than did so four years ago (61% vs. 71%). By contrast, views of Democrats have been more stable; 45% say they completely agree with the statement “I am very patriotic,” compared with 48% in 2003. As a result, the partisan gap on this value, which reached an all-time high four years ago (23 points), has narrowed somewhat in the current survey (16 points).

	I am very patriotic				
	<i>Completely agree</i>				<i>Change</i>
	<u>1999</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2007</u>	
	%	%	%	%	<u>03-07</u>
Total	49	54	56	49	-7
Republican	64	63	71	61	-10
Democrat	49	50	48	45	-3
Independent	40	50	54	47	-7

Less Confidence in Americans’ Capabilities

Americans have long expressed optimism about their ability as a people to overcome obstacles and achieve their goals. But the public’s collective sense of self-confidence is not as strong as it was a few years ago. Nearly six-in-ten (58%) agree with the statement: “As Americans we can always find a way to solve our problems and get what we want.” Far more people shared this sentiment earlier in the decade (66% in 2003, 74% in 2002).

Only about half of Democrats (53%) now say that Americans can always find a way to solve their problems, the lowest level of Democratic agreement with this statement in the 20 years of the Pew values survey. In 2003, 62% of Democrats expressed confidence in the ability of the American people to overcome problems, and in 2002 fully 71% did so.

	Americans’ Self-Confidence Declines				
	<i>Agree: As Americans we can always find a way to solve our problems</i>				
	<u>1999</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2007</u>	<i>Change</i>
	%	%	%	%	<u>03-07</u>
Total	70	74	66	58	-8
Republican	78	79	76	72	-4
Democrat	73	71	62	53	-9
Independent	66	74	66	56	-10

Independents also have become considerably less confident about the ability of the American people to solve their problems: 56% express that view today, down 10 points since 2003 and 18 points since 2002. There has been less change among Republicans – 72% currently agree that Americans can always find a way to solve their problems, compared with 79% five years ago.

Military Viewed Favorably

The public’s views of the military have remained relatively stable in recent years. Currently, 84% say they have a favorable opinion of the military, and 47% express a very favorable opinion. That is comparable to surveys since July 2004. Opinions of the military were even more positive in the months after the 9/11 terrorist attacks, reaching 94% in mid-September 2001 and 93% in May 2002, in Newsweek surveys.

In fact, the military's image is about the same as it was in the late 1990s through mid-2001 – with one major difference. While comparable percentages express generally favorable opinions of the military as did so then, far greater numbers express very favorable opinions. In July 2001, for instance, 81% expressed a favorable opinion of the military, but just 29% were very favorable.

Today, nearly half (47%) have a very favorable opinion of the military, with most of the increase since 2001 coming among Republicans and independents. More than six-in-ten Republicans (62%) say they have a very favorable view of the military, up from 34% in July 2001. The percentage of independents who express very favorable opinions of the military has nearly doubled since then (from 25% to 46%).

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
	%	%	%	%
Jan 2007				
Favorable	84	94	78	86
<i>Very favorable</i>	47	62	36	46
Unfavorable	11	5	17	9
Can't rate	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100	100
July 2001				
Favorable	81	87	84	75
<i>Very favorable</i>	29	34	29	25
Unfavorable	11	5	10	16
Can't rate	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Change in 'very' favorable</i>	+18	+28	+7	+21

Democrats' opinions of the military have remained more stable; fewer Democrats say they have a generally favorable opinion of the military than did so in July 2001 (78% now, 84% then). Since then, very favorable opinions of the military among Democrats have increased, but only modestly (36% now vs. 29% then).

U.N. Image Improves Modestly

In October 2005, positive views of the United Nations reached an all-time low. Just 48% had a favorable opinion of the U.N., a decline of nearly 30 percentage points since just before the 9/11 attacks (77% in early September 2001). But since then, favorable opinions of the United Nations have been climbing back – to 51% last May, 53% in July, and 57% currently.

However, the shift in positive views of the U.S. has mostly come among Democrats. Currently, 72% of Democrats have a positive opinion of the United Nations, up 15 points since October 2005. By contrast, positive opinions of the U.N. among Republicans have increased by only five points (from 40% to 45%), and four points among independents (from 50% to 54%).

Policy Opinions: Torture of Suspected Terrorists

Despite revelations of widespread abuses at a U.S.-run prison in Iraq, most Americans do not rule out the use of torture as a way of gaining important information from suspected terrorists. About four-in-ten (43%) feel that torture in such circumstances can be often (12%) or sometimes justified (31%). The number saying the use of torture against suspected terrorists is at least sometimes justified has been fairly stable since 2004, though the percentage saying torture can often be justified has dipped from 18% last October to 12% currently.

Can Torture be Justified Against Suspected Terrorists To Gain Key Information?

<i>Torture can be justified...</i>	July	March	Oct	Oct	Jan
	2004	2005	2005	2006	2007
	%	%	%	%	%
Often	15	15	15	18	12
Sometimes	28	30	31	28	31
Rarely	21	24	17	19	25
Never	32	27	32	32	29
Don't know	4	4	5	3	3
	100	100	100	100	100

There have been consistent demographic and political differences in views about whether torture of suspected terrorists is ever justified. For instance, more African Americans than whites say the torture of suspected terrorists is never justified (37% vs. 28%). Older Americans also are more likely to rule out the use of torture than are younger people: 36% of those ages 65 and older say torture of suspected terrorists is never justified, compared with 25% of those ages 18-29.

Nearly half of liberal Democrats (45%) say that torturing terrorist suspects to obtain important information is never justified, by far the highest percentage in any political group. By contrast, only about three-in-ten conservative and moderate Democrats (31%) say the use of torture against terrorist suspects is never justified. Differences are much smaller among Republicans, with 24% of moderate and liberal Republicans, and 18% of conservative Republicans, saying that torture is never justified.

In addition, there also are only small differences among religious groups in views about whether torture against terrorists can be justified. About the same numbers of white evangelical Protestants (28%) and seculars (25%) – two groups that typically have a very different outlook on foreign policy issues – say that the use of torture against suspected terrorists to gain important information is never justified.

Ruling Out Torture of Suspected Terrorists

<i>Torture is never justified:</i>	%
Total	29
White	28
Black	37
Men	28
Women	31
18-29	25
30-49	27
50-64	34
65+	36
Cons Rep	19
Mod/Lib Rep	24
Independent	28
Cons/Mod Dem	31
Liberal Dem	45
White evangelical	28
White mainline	31
Catholic	26
Secular	25

Preemptive War

Most Americans (55%) feel that the use of military force is often or sometimes justified against countries that may seriously threaten the U.S., but have not attacked. In October 2005, roughly the same number (52%) said that force against enemies that could threaten the U.S. was at least sometimes justified.

	May 2003	July 2004	Dec 2004	Oct 2005	Jan 2007
<i>Preemptive force can be justified...</i>	%	%	%	%	%
Often	22	20	14	14	16
Sometimes	45	40	46	38	39
Rarely	17	22	21	27	24
Never	13	14	14	15	17
Don't know	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100	100	100

There was much greater support for preemptive military action in May 2003, when the public still overwhelmingly endorsed the decision to go to war in Iraq. At that time, 74% of Americans felt the war was the right decision, and 67% felt that using military forces against nations that may threaten the U.S., but have not attacked, was justified. In the current survey, just 40% view the war as the right decision, but significantly more (55%) say that the use of military force against potential enemies is often or sometimes justified.

	<i>Often/sometimes justified</i>		
	May 2003	Jan 2007	<i>Change</i>
Total	67	55	-12
Conservative Rep	82	85	+3
Mod/Lib Rep	72	75	+3
Independent	66	54	-12
Cons/Mod Dem	62	39	-23
Liberal Dem	47	29	-18

Republicans' views of preemptive military force have remained remarkably stable over the past four years. By contrast, support for preemptive military has fallen sharply among Democrats – especially conservative and moderate Democrats (down 24 points since 2003). The differences on this issue between independents and conservative and moderate

Democrats, which were modest in May 2003 (four points), are much bigger today (15 points). And the gap between conservative Republicans and liberal Democrats, already quite large four years ago (35 points), is even larger in the current survey (56 points).

Skeptical of Government Anti-Terror Efforts

The public has become more critical of the government's performance in reducing the threat of terrorism. A narrow majority (54%) says the government is doing very well, or fairly well, in reducing the threat of terrorism, while 44% say it is doing not too well or not at all well. This is by far the most negative assessment of the government's anti-terror efforts since the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks. As recently as December 2006, positive views of the government's efforts at reducing terrorism outnumbered negative ones by roughly two-to-one (65%-32%).

Since then, the percentage of Democrats who give the government good marks for reducing the threat of terrorism has fallen 18 points (from 54% in December 2006 to 36% today),

while positive assessments among independents also have declined (from 65% to 53%). Republicans' evaluations are stable, and overwhelmingly positive (82%, unchanged from December).

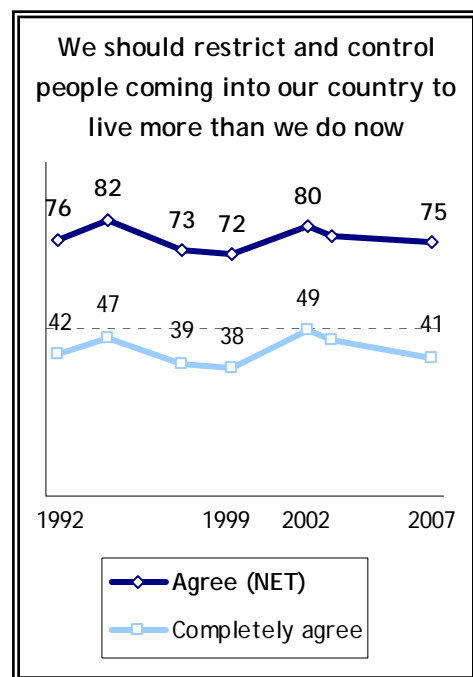
While there is a growing partisan divide in opinions of the government's anti-terror efforts, a substantial majority of Americans (70%) continue to believe that "occasional acts of terrorism in the U.S. will be part of life in the future." This is a rare foreign policy measure on which there are no major demographic or political differences – 73% of Republicans agree that terrorism will be part of life in the future, as do 71% of independents and 68% of Democrats.

Views on Immigration

The intense debate in the past year over immigration policy has had little impact on the public's basic values regarding immigration. Three-quarters of Americans continue to believe that "We should restrict and control people coming into our country to live more than we do now." This is consistent with public views on this issue since 1992.

However, since 2002 there has been a decline in the percentage of Americans who completely agree with this statement. Four-in-ten (41%) completely agree that immigration controls need to be tightened, down from 46% in 2003 and 49% in 2002.

The number of Republicans who completely agree on tighter immigration restrictions has remained fairly stable since 2002; currently 51% say that, compared with 54% in 2003, and 53% in 2002. But strong support for tougher immigration controls has fallen among both Democrats (13 points since 2002) and independents (six points). Consequently, partisan differences in intense feelings on this issue, which were slight in 2002 (four points), have increased in the current survey (15 points).



We should restrict and control people coming into our country to live more than we do now

	<i>Completely agree</i>			<i>Change 02-07</i>
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2007</u>	
	%	%	%	
Total	49	46	41	-8
Republican	53	54	51	-2
Democrat	49	45	36	-13
Independent	46	43	40	-6

Immigrants' Cultural Impact

While there is substantial support for placing greater restrictions on immigration, the public is evenly divided about the cultural effect of newcomers from other countries. Nearly half (48%) think “the growing number of newcomers from other countries threaten traditional American customs and values,” while 46% disagree. Notably, both parties are internally divided over this issue, though the Republicans’ differences have increased dramatically since 2003.

About two-thirds of Republicans agree that increasing numbers of newcomers to the U.S. threaten American customs, up sharply from 2003 (54%) and 2002 (56%). Meanwhile, there has been a significant decline in the percentage of moderate and liberal Republicans who believe immigrants threaten traditional customs and values – from 59% in 2003 to 43% today.

The growing number of newcomers from other countries threatens traditional American customs and values				
	<i>Agree</i>			<i>Change</i>
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>02-07</u>
	%	%	%	
Total	50	46	48	+2
Conserv Rep	56	54	68	+12
Mod/Lib Rep	53	59	43	-10
Independents	48	42	48	0
Mod/Cons Dem	58	57	51	-7
Liberal Dem	32	27	22	-10

Democrats also are deeply split over immigrants’ cultural impact, though their differences have remained relatively consistent since 2002. About half of moderate and conservative Democrats (51%) believe that the growing number of newcomers endangers American customs, compared with just 22% of liberal Democrats.

Immigration Policy: Support for Path to Citizenship

A majority of Americans (59%) continues to favor a proposal to allow undocumented immigrants who have been in the U.S. for several years to gain legal working status and the possibility of future citizenship. Opinion is more evenly divided over another immigration proposal that has received considerable attention in the past year – a 700-mile fence along the U.S. border with Mexico. Nearly half of the public (48%) opposes building a fence on the Mexican border, while 46% favor this idea.

Opinion on providing a path to citizenship for long-term undocumented immigrants has not changed in the past year; in April 2006, 58% supported this idea. There has been a modest decline in support for a border fence, from 54% in a September 2006 survey by CNN to 46% in the current survey.

Divided Over a Border Fence				
<i>Provide path to citizenship for undocumented</i>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Ind</u>
	%	%	%	%
Favor	59	50	66	60
Oppose	37	46	31	35
Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Build fence on border with Mexico</i>				
Favor	46	65	38	43
Oppose	48	29	56	52
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100	100

Two-thirds of Democrats (66%) favor providing a path to citizenship for long-term undocumented immigrants, while about the same number of Republicans (65%) support building a fence along the border. Republicans are almost evenly divided over providing undocumented immigrants with a path to citizenship – 50% support such a proposal, while 46% are opposed – reflecting disagreement between the party’s conservatives, and its moderates and liberals.

Six-in-ten moderate and liberal Republicans favor giving undocumented immigrants the chance to gain legal working status, compared with 45% of conservative Republicans. These differences have widened since last April, when 56% of moderate and liberal Republicans and 52% of GOP conservatives favored undocumented immigrants having the option to become citizens someday.

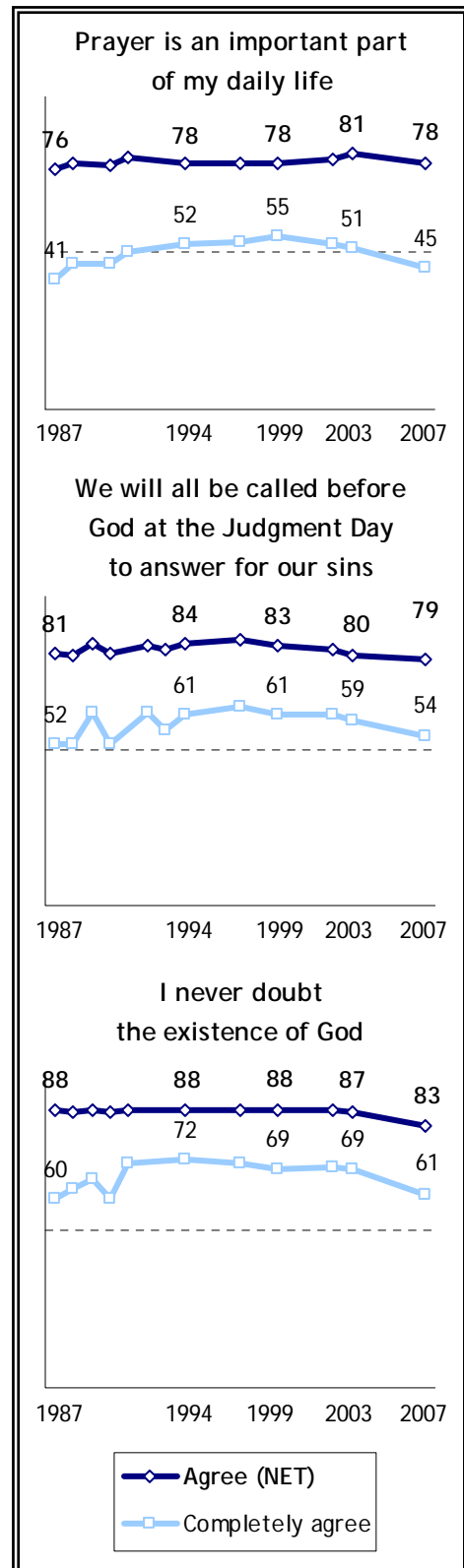
Democratic divisions over the proposed path to citizenship also have grown. Last April, nearly identical percentages of liberal and conservative and moderate Democrats favored this proposal (64% of moderate/conservative Democrats, 65% of liberal Democrats). But support has increased among liberal Democrats (to 76%), but not among conservative and moderate Democrats (62%).

SECTION 4: RELIGION AND SOCIAL ISSUES

Religion and personal belief continue to be important in the lives of most Americans. Large majorities say that they belong to a religious tradition and there is broad agreement with three statements about religious belief and practice. About eight-in-ten Americans say they have no doubt that God exists, that prayer is an important part of their lives, and that “we will all be called before God at the Judgment Day to answer for our sins.”

But the intensity of agreement with these indicators of religiosity has shown a modest decline in recent years, after increasing through much of the 1990s. While overall agreement with the three statements has remained fairly stable, the number of people who completely agree with each statement rose during the 1990s and has declined more recently. For example, the percentage completely agreeing that “prayer is an important part of my life” rose from 41% in 1987 to a high of 55% in 1999. It now stands at 45%, down 10 points from 1999 and six points from 2003. A comparable change is evident in opinions on the other two religious values items.

The survey also finds that the number of Americans who say they are atheist or agnostic, or choose not to identify with a religious tradition has increased modestly over the past two decades. In Pew surveys since the beginning of 2006, 12% have identified themselves as secular or unaffiliated with a religious tradition. That compares with 8% in the Pew values survey in 1987. This change appears to be generational in nature, with new cohorts coming of age with lower levels of commitment to a religious tradition. Among respondents born before the baby boom (that is, prior to 1946), only about 5% are secular or unaffiliated. But the number is more than double that (11%) among the Baby Boomers. The most secular



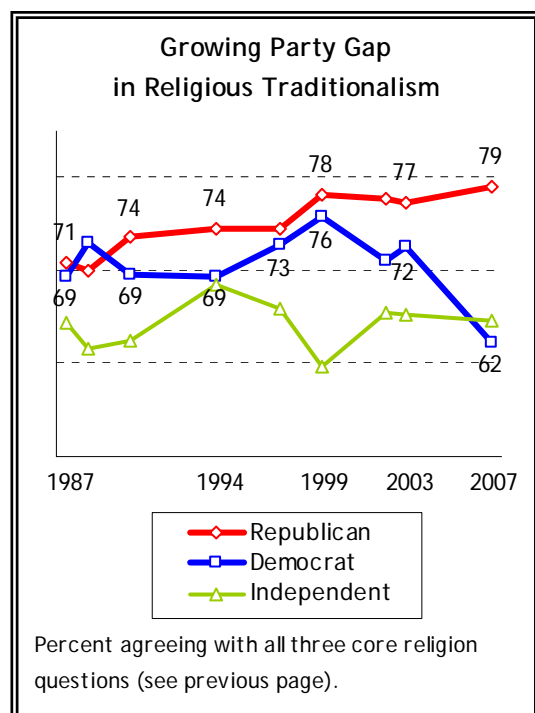
Americans are those 30 and younger – those born after 1976 and sometimes called “Generation Y” – 19% of whom do not identify with a religious tradition.

Pew surveys taken over the past 20 years show that the size of the secular group has remained constant over time within each age cohort. In other words, the number of seculars within each generational group is about the same in 2007 as it was 10 or 20 years before. Thus it appears that people have not become less secular as they have aged. For example, 14% of members of “Generation X” (born 1965-1976) did not identify with a religious tradition in 1997, about the same as in 2007.

Wider Party Gap in Religious Belief

There also is a growing partisan gap in religious belief. As a group, Republicans are somewhat more religious now than they were 20 years ago, but Democrats are less so. This change is seen especially in the number expressing agreement with traditional religious beliefs.

Regarding the latter, an index of agreement with the three statements about religious belief shows that Republicans express greater religious commitment now than at any time in the past 20 years; 79% now agree with all three statements, compared with 71% in 1987. By contrast, Democrats now show less agreement (62%) than in previous years. Independents have tended to fall below both Republicans and Democrats on this measure of religious commitment, but that is not the case this year; comparable numbers of Democrats and independents (62% vs. 65%, respectively) agree with all three statements.



Democrats and independents also are less likely than Republicans to identify with a particular religious tradition, and the gap has widened over the past two decades. Currently, 5% of Republicans say they are atheist, agnostic, or decline to state a religious preference, which is the same percentage that did so in 1987. But the number of Democrats in this category is now 11%, up from 7% in 1987;

	1987	1997	2006-07	Change 87-07
	%	%	%	
Total	8	9	12	+4
Republican	6	5	5	-1
Democrat	7	8	11	+4
Independent	9	14	17	+8

*Percent atheist, agnostic, or no religion.

currently 17% of independents are classified as secular, an increase from 9% in 1987.

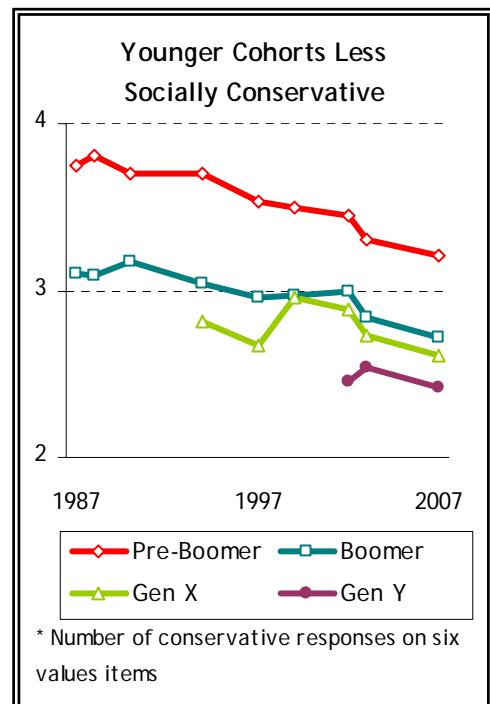
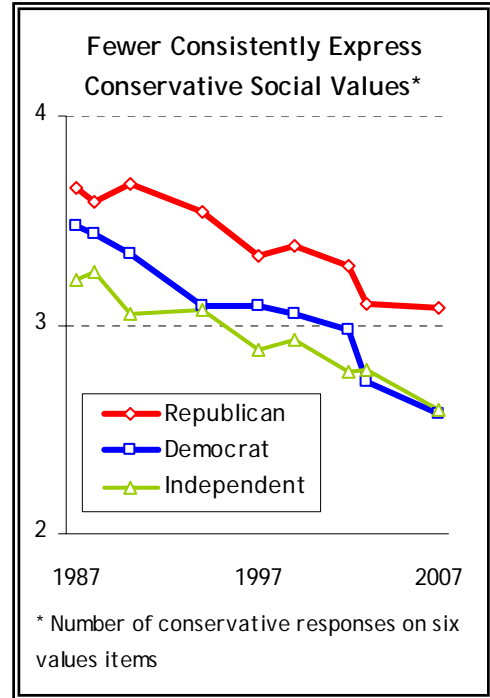
While there are some signs of declining religiosity, other forms of religious activity do not appear to have changed very much in recent years. The number of people who report attending Bible study or prayer group meetings is about the same today as in 1999 (37% now, 34% in 1999). Southerners are especially likely to report this type of religious activity (48%, vs. no more than 34% in any other region of the country).

Social Values: Less Traditional, More Liberal

The survey also finds steady – if slow – declining support for traditional or conservative social values, in such areas as homosexuality and the role of women in society. This movement has been apparent on most of the six different measures of attitudes on social values, but is more evident when looking at the questions collectively (these values measures do not include opinions about abortion).

In 1987, about half of the survey’s respondents (49%) gave conservative answers to at least four of the six questions. In 2007, just 30% did so. This trend has occurred in all major social, political, and demographic groups in the population. While Republicans remain significantly more conservative than Democrats or independents on social values, they too have become substantially less conservative over this period.

The decline in social conservatism is being hastened by generational change, as each new age cohort has come into adulthood with less conservative views on the questions than did their predecessors. The biggest generation gap is between the Baby Boomers and those who came before them, and the gap has remained fairly wide even as both cohorts have become somewhat less conservative over the 20-year time span covered by the surveys. Generation X came into adulthood less conservative than either of its predecessor cohorts, but has since tracked the Baby Boomers fairly closely. And



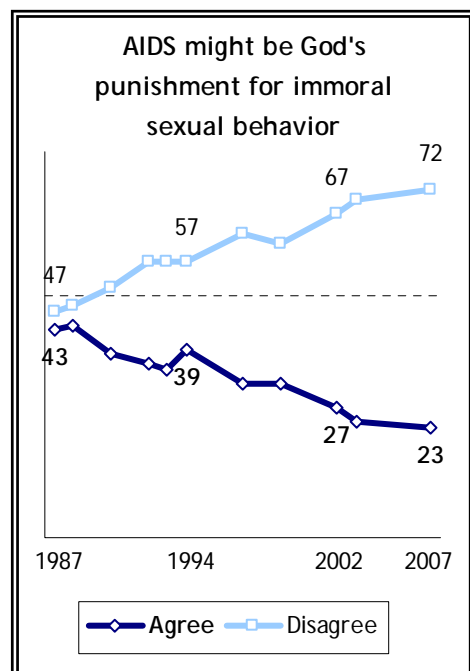
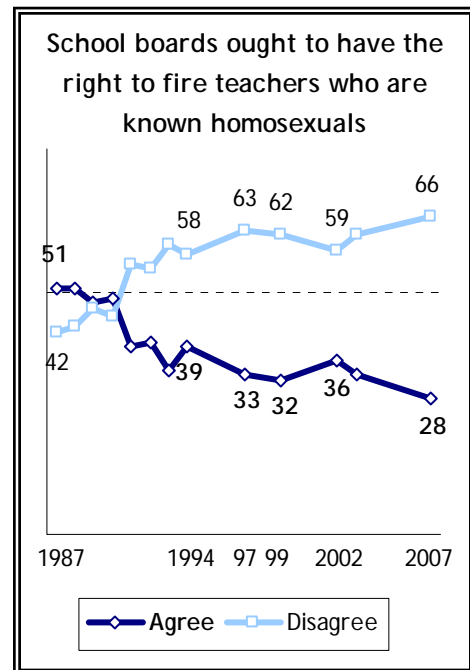
the newest age cohort – Generation Y –expresses agreement with even fewer of the conservative values (an average of around 2.4 in 2007).

The largest individual changes have occurred on questions relating to sexuality. As many Pew surveys over the past several years have shown, the public is increasingly accepting of homosexuality. In the current study, only 28% of respondents agreed that school boards should have the right to fire teachers who are known to be homosexual; 66% disagreed. In 1987 when this question was first asked, a majority of 51% agreed with the statement.

Similarly, there has been a sharp decline through the period in the number of people who agree with the statement that “AIDS might be God’s punishment for immoral sexual behavior.” Just 23% now agree with the statement; 72% disagree. When this question was first asked in 1987, public opinion was divided on the question, with 43% agreeing and 47% disagreeing.

Responses to both of these questions have become less conservative across the board: significant change has occurred in the views of conservatives and liberals, Democrats and Republicans, and religious and non-religious people. For example, in 1987, 73% of white evangelical Protestants agreed that school boards should have the right to fire homosexual teachers. Today, just 42% do so. And in 1987, 60% of white evangelicals believed that AIDS might be a punishment for immoral sexual behavior; today just 38% believe this. Similar changes have been seen in other religious groups as well.

The changes on longitudinal measures about homosexuality reflect a major shift away from highly negative attitudes toward gays and support for punitive actions against gays. In other surveys, Pew has found less dramatic movement on the broader question of whether homosexuality should be accepted or discouraged by society. In the mid-1990s, narrow pluralities said homosexuality should be discouraged by society; more recently, roughly half have said it should

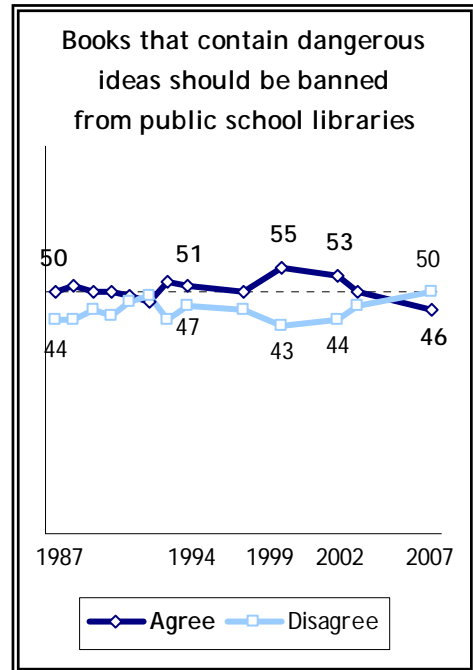


be accepted, compared with somewhat fewer who said it should be discouraged (49% vs. 44% in 2004).

Pornography and Censorship

Opinions about pornography have become slightly more conservative over the past 20 years. Currently 41% agree that “nude magazines and X-rated movies provide harmless entertainment for those who enjoy it”: 53% disagree with the statement. The number saying such material is harmless has fluctuated, declining from 48% in 1987 to 41% in 1990 and then varying no more than four percentage points thereafter. However, a new version of the question that refers to pornography on the internet – asked for the first time this year – finds greater public concern: 70% disagree with the statement that “nude pictures and X-rated videos on the internet provide harmless entertainment for those who enjoy it.”

The pattern is more mixed for other values related to freedom of expression. Since 1999, support for the idea of banning “books with dangerous ideas” from public school libraries has declined from 55% to 46%. It has now fallen to the lowest level of support of the past 20 years. But even in the early 1990s, as few as 48% had supported banning such books.



While there are relatively modest partisan differences in opinions about banning dangerous books, there are divisions within parties, especially among Democrats. Two-thirds of liberal Democrats (67%) disagree that dangerous books should be banned – and 52% completely disagree. By comparison, most conservative and moderate Democrats (56%) agree with the banning of dangerous books (and a relatively large proportion – 37% – completely agrees). Republicans are somewhat less divided, although 52% of conservative Republicans favor a ban on such books compared with 40% of moderate and liberal Republicans.

Changing Views of Women’s Roles

In every values survey since 1987, substantial majorities have disagreed with this statement: “Women should return to their traditional roles in society.” But the number disagreeing – especially the number completely disagreeing – has increased over the past 20 years. In the current survey, 75% reject the idea that women should return to their “traditional roles,” up from 66% in 1987. The percentage completely disagreeing has increased more dramatically – from 29% in 1987 to 51% currently.

As with attitudes about sexuality, opinions about the role of women have shifted among most demographic and political groups in the population. Women are somewhat more intense than men in rejecting this statement (55% completely disagree, vs. 47% for men). But the shift has been comparable among men and women since 1987.

The percentage of Republicans completely disagreeing that women should return to traditional roles rose by 16 points between 1987 and 2007 (from 25% to 41%), though the increase in this opinion among Democrats has been much greater (30 points).

Women should return to their traditional roles in society				
	<i>Completely Disagree</i>			<i>Change 87-07</i>
	<i>1987</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>2007</i>	
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	
Total	29	43	51	+22
Men	26	42	47	+21
Women	33	44	55	+22
Republican	25	36	41	+16
Democrat	30	44	60	+30
Independent	32	48	52	+20
White Evangelical Prot.	20	28	42	+22
White Mainline Prot.	32	49	51	+19
White Catholic	30	44	64	+34
No Religion	40	59	60	+20
<i>Generation (Year of birth)</i>				
Pre-Boomer (< 1946)	22	30	38	+16
Baby Boomers (1946-64)	37	47	52	+15
Gen X (1965-76)	--	53	51	--
Gen Y (1977 & later)	--	--	63	--

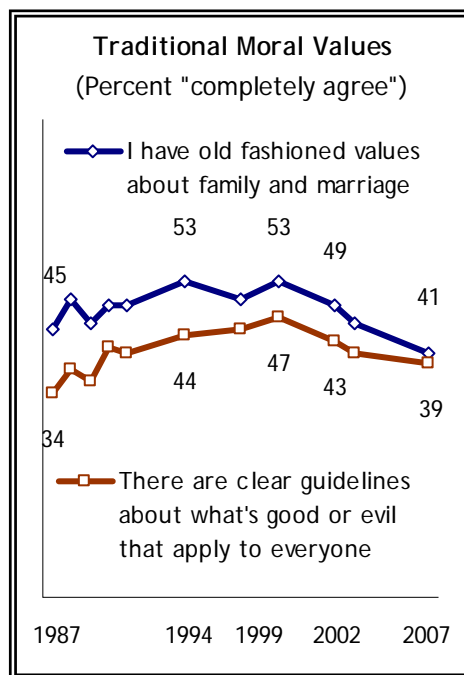
Catholics and secular individuals express stronger resistance to the idea of women returning to traditional roles than do Protestants, with white evangelicals being the least liberal on this question. But even evangelicals have undergone significant change, with the number expressing complete disagreement rising 22 points over the past 20 years (from 20% in 1987 to 42% now). White Catholics changed even more, rising 34 points (from 30% completely disagreeing to 64%).

As with many other social values, a great deal of the change on this question is generational in nature. Baby Boomers were significantly more liberal than their predecessors in 1987 on the question of women’s roles, and Generation X was more liberal when they entered adulthood than were the Boomers. And the newest age cohort – those born in 1977 or later – is significantly more liberal than either Gen X or the Baby Boomers, with fully 63% completely disagreeing that women should return to traditional roles.

Fewer Have 'Old-Fashioned' Values

Most Americans continue to say that they have “old-fashioned values about family and marriage,” but the percentage endorsing this sentiment has declined in recent years. Currently, 76% say they have old-fashioned values, down from 85% a decade ago and 87% in 1987. Moreover, the percentage completely agreeing with this statement has declined significantly – from a high of 53% in 1999 to 41% in the current survey.

As might be expected, older Americans are more likely than young people to strongly concur that they have old-fashioned values. However, there has been a sizable decline since 1999 in the percentage of Americans age 50 and older who completely agree that they share such values – from 71% in 1999 to 49% in the current survey. By comparison, the decline among young people has been smaller. In 1999, 37% of those who were then below the age of 30 expressed complete agreement, compared with 29% currently.

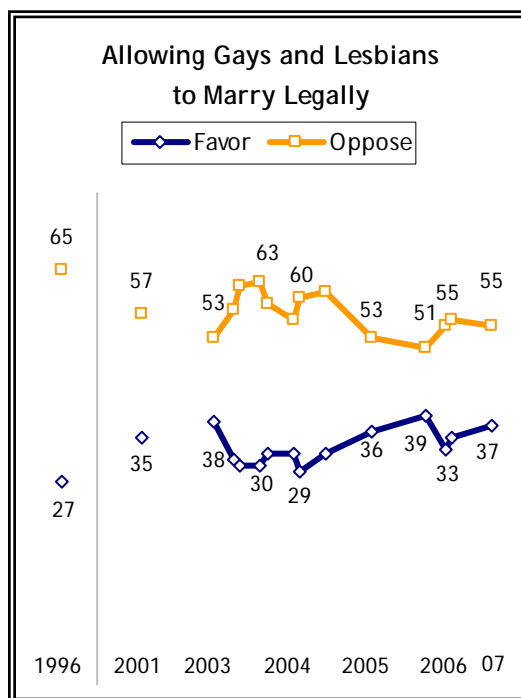


Views of whether there are clear and immutable guidelines about good and evil have been more stable over time. Currently, 79% agree that “there are clear guidelines about what’s good and evil that apply to everyone regardless of their situation.” That opinion has not changed much in the past 20 years; nonetheless, as is the case with views on old-fashioned values, the percentage completely agreeing with this statement has fallen, from 47% in 1999 to 39% currently.

Opinions on Social Policies

Opinions on three contentious social issues have shown only modest change over the past several years. Majorities of Americans continue to oppose gay marriage and support the death penalty, but there also is a majority opposed to making it more difficult for a woman to get an abortion.

Fewer than four-in-ten (37%) support gay marriage, while 55% are opposed. Support dipped to 29% in an August 2004 poll, after peaking at 38% in July 2003. Since 2004, support has fluctuated between 33% and 39%. Gay marriage is opposed by most groups in the population; exceptions include young people ages 18-29 (56% support), liberal Democrats (72%), and secular individuals (60%). Democrats continue to be divided on the question (49% support, 43% oppose); Republicans overwhelmingly oppose gay marriage (75% vs. 20% support), with 51% strongly opposed.



Opinions about abortion have also have changed relatively little over the past several years. A 56% majority opposes making it more difficult for a woman to get an abortion, while 35% favor this. The level of support for making it harder to get an abortion has varied from 30% to 41% over the past 20 years, but there is little indication of a trend in either direction.

There is a sizable partisan gap on this question as well, with 53% of Republicans favoring making it harder to get an abortion, while just 24% of Democrats agree. There is a very large intra-party gap among Republicans, with fully 63% of conservative Republicans wanting to make abortions harder to get, compared with only 37% of moderate and liberal Republicans; moderate and conservative Democrats (30% favor) differ from liberal Democrats (15% favor) on this question as well, but the gap is not as large as among Republicans. There are no significant gender or age differences on this question.

Support for the death penalty for persons convicted of murder is somewhat lower now than it was in the late 1990s, but opinions have changed little since 2001. Currently, 64% favor the death penalty, while 29% oppose it. Support is higher among men (68%) than women (60%), and is substantially higher among whites (69%) than among African Americans (44%) and

Hispanics (45%). More Republicans than Democrats favor the death penalty, but even among the latter, a small majority does so (56%, vs. 78% for Republicans).

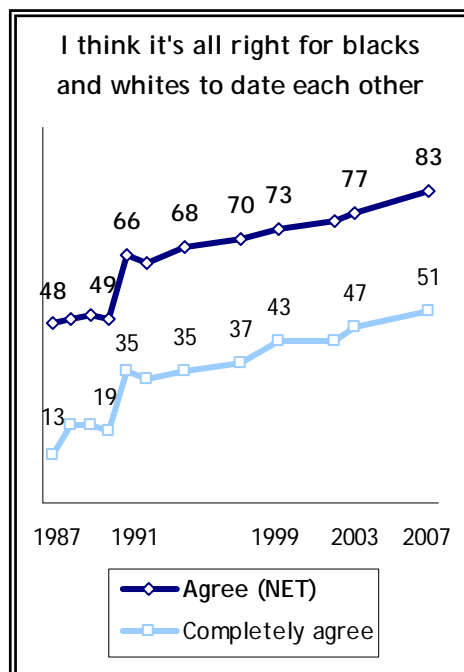
SECTION 5: SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ATTITUDES ABOUT RACE

The public's views about race have changed in important ways over the past several years. But these attitudes remain complex, conflicted and largely divided along racial and political lines.

Notably, there has been a dramatic rise in support for affirmative action since the mid-1990s. Currently, 70% say they favor affirmative action programs, up from 58% in 1995. But there continues to be widespread opposition to granting minorities “preferential treatment” to level the playing field, though the number who favor preferences has grown modestly since 2002.

Interracial dating, once a point of contention between the races, troubles only a small and dwindling minority of Americans. More than eight-in-ten (83%) agree with the statement: “I think it’s all right for blacks and whites to date each other.” In the first Pew values survey in 1987, just 48% agreed with this statement.

Yet the public remains deeply divided in how far to go in rectifying racial discrimination. Not only do most Americans reject racial preferences, but 45% also believe that “we have gone too far in pushing equal rights.” Opinions on this issue have fluctuated over time, but this is virtually the same number that agreed with this statement in 1987 (42%).



Most Americans continue to acknowledge that racial discrimination persists in the United States. Only a third says discrimination against blacks is rare while 62% disagree – again, largely unchanged from surveys conducted two decades ago. At the same time, the survey suggests rising public concern about the slow progress being made by African Americans. Roughly four-in-ten (41%) agree with this statement: “In the past few years there hasn’t been much real improvement in the position of black people in the country.” That is an eight-point increase since 2002, and the highest percentage expressing this sentiment in 13 years.

Affirmative Action, Not Preferences

Seven-in-ten Americans say they favor “affirmative action programs to help blacks, women and other minorities get better jobs and education.” That is a 12-point increase since 1995, with support increasing among most demographic and political groups.

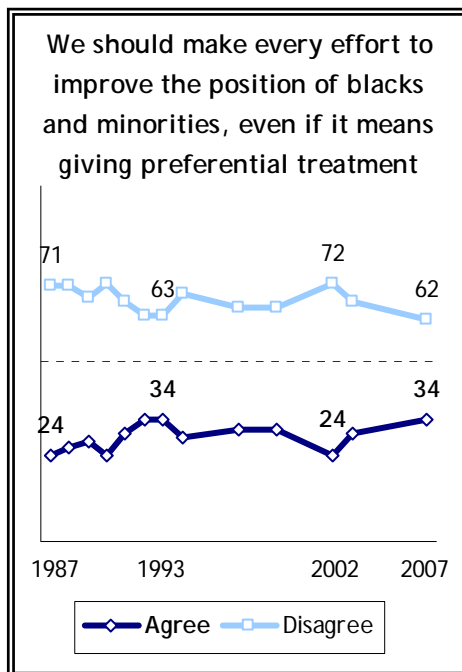
African Americans, who overwhelmingly favored such programs 12 years ago, continue to do so (94% in 1995, 93% today). By comparison, nearly two-thirds of whites (65%) now support affirmative action programs, compared with 53% in 1995.

White college graduates – and whites who attended college but have not graduated – are much more supportive of affirmative action than they were in the mid-1990s. In addition, the number of white independents who favor affirmative action programs has increased by 15 points since 1995. More white independents than white Republicans now support such programs (by 62%-56%); in 1995, identical percentages of the two groups backed these programs (47% each).

<i>Favor affirmative action programs</i>	1995 %	2007 %	Change
Total	58	70	+12
Black	94	93	-1
White	53	65	+12
<i>Among whites:</i>			
Men	46	59	+13
Women	59	71	+12
Republican	47	56	+9
Democrat	66	77	+11
Independent	47	62	+15
College grad	43	58	+15
Some college	43	63	+20
High school or less	62	70	+8

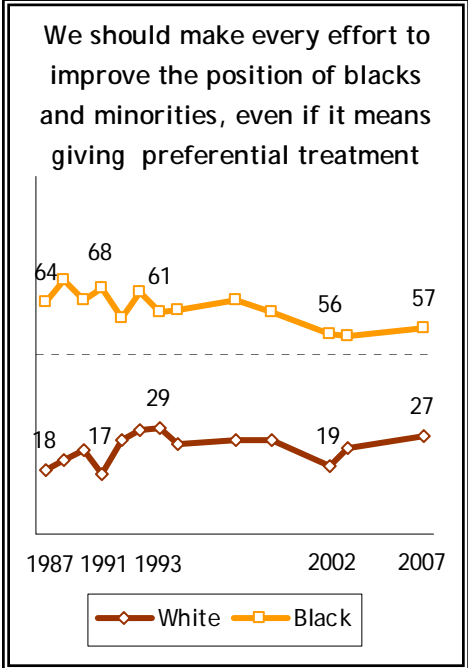
Despite this shift, however, most Americans (62%) disagree with this statement: “We should make every possible effort to improve the position of blacks and other minorities, even if means giving them preferential treatment.” Even half of those who favor affirmative action programs dissent from the idea that minorities should be given preferential treatment.

The number supporting preferences has increased since 2002, from 24% to 34%. Even so, the percentage favoring preferences is no higher than it was in the early 1990s (34% in 1993).



The differences between blacks and whites in opinions of preferential treatment for minorities, while somewhat narrower than in the past, remain substantial. Currently, 57% of African Americans say the country should make every effort to improve the position of minorities, compared with 27% of whites. The 30-point gap between races is largely unchanged from 2003, but is somewhat smaller than in the 1980s and 90s.

And as is the case with many attitudes toward race and racial discrimination, there are substantial generational and political differences over using preferences to improve the position of blacks and other minorities. A majority of people ages 18-29 endorse preferences (54%), compared with no more than three-in-ten in other age groups. Democrats are much more likely than Republicans to support using preferences to improve the lot of minorities; even so, fewer than half of Democrats (42%) endorse preferences, compared with just 17% of Republicans.



The public also remains split on the broader question of whether the nation has gone too far in pressing for equal rights. Nearly half of whites (48%) believe that the nation has “gone too far in pushing equal rights in this country”; far fewer African Americans (27%) share this view. And Republicans (60%) are far more likely than Democrats (35%) to say the country has gone too far in pushing for equal rights.

Interracial Dating: How Generations Have Changed

Among the racial attitudes tested in Pew polls, none has changed more dramatically than opinion about interracial dating. In 1987, the public was divided virtually down the middle on the issue, with 48% approving of blacks and whites dating and 46% disapproving. Today, more than eight-in-ten Americans (83%) agree that “it’s all right for blacks and whites to date.”

Age is an important factor in attitudes toward interracial dating. In this case, Pew surveys since 1987 have documented two complementary trends: Each new generation is more tolerant than the one that precedes it. At the same time, members of each generation have become increasingly more tolerant as it ages. Together, these trends help explain the increase in expressions of tolerance toward interracial dating in recent decades.

<i>Generation</i>	1987/ 1988	2002/ 2003	2007	<i>Change 03-07</i>
	%	%	%	
Born pre-1946	36	58	65	+7
Boomer (1946-64)	59	77	84	+7
Gen X (1965-76)	64	85	87	+2
Gen Y (1977-)	--	91	94	+3
Total	48	76	83	+7

Nearly two-thirds of all Americans born before 1946 (65%) say it is acceptable for whites to date blacks. In contrast, this tolerant view of interracial dating is shared by more than eight-in-ten Baby Boomers (84%) and members of Generation X (87%), who were born between 1965 and 1976. Among younger people there is even broader acceptance of interracial dating: 94% of those born since 1977 say it is all right for blacks and whites to date.

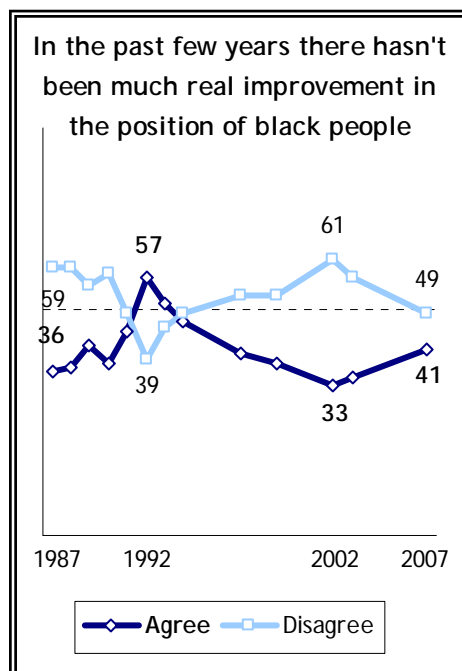
The fact that younger Americans are more racially tolerant than their parents or grandparents is neither new nor revealing. But one surprise emerges: While acceptance of whites and blacks dating has grown among all generations since 2003, the biggest changes have occurred among older and middle-aged Americans; seven points among those born before 1946, and seven points among Baby Boomers. The shift among younger generations has been smaller – in large part because the overwhelming majority of all Americans born after 1964 already viewed interracial dating as acceptable.

There also have been striking changes since the late 1980s in how people of different races view black-white dating. In 1987-88, fewer than half of whites (44%) said that interracial dating was acceptable; that number has nearly doubled (to 81%) in the current survey. Two decades ago, about three-quarters of blacks (74%) felt interracial dating was acceptable. Today, nearly all African Americans (97%) believe that interracial dating is acceptable.

How Much Black Progress?

Perceptions of black progress have fluctuated considerably over the past two decades. In 1987, 36% of Americans agreed that: “In the past few years there hasn’t been much real improvement in the position of black people in this country.” This sentiment increased sharply during the early 1990s – in 1992, 57% said there had not been much recent improvement in blacks’ position.

The belief that blacks are not succeeding receded considerably in the latter part of the decade. And by 2002, only a third said blacks had not improved their position in recent years. But in the current values surveys, perceptions that blacks are not progressing have again increased, to 41%.



The perception that African Americans have not made much improvement has grown modestly among both blacks and whites. Two-thirds of African Americans (67%) say there has not been much improvement in blacks’ fortunes in recent years – and 37% completely agree with this statement. Five years ago, 61% said blacks were not improving much and 28% completely agreed. An increasing number of whites also believe the position of blacks has not shown much improvement (35% now vs. 28% in 2002), though there remains a large racial gap in these attitudes.

Black-White Intensity Gap

On some of the public’s attitudes about race – for example, the sense that racial discrimination still persists – the differences between blacks and whites are relatively modest. Most whites (60%) and blacks (70%) reject the idea that “discrimination against blacks is rare today.”

Nonetheless, there is sizable racial gap in the strength of these opinions. About four-in-ten African Americans (41%) say they completely disagree that discrimination against blacks is rare, compared with just 16% of whites.

A similar pattern is evident in opinions about whether society “should do what is necessary to make sure that everyone has an equal

More Blacks Completely Agree With Need for Equal Opportunity

<i>Discrimination against blacks is rare</i>	White %	Black %	Diff
Total disagree	60	70	+10
Completely disagree	16	41	+25
<i>Do what is necessary to ensure equal opportunity for all</i>			
Total agree	90	94	+4
Completely agree	46	60	+14

opportunity to succeed.” Overwhelming numbers of both blacks (94%) and whites (90%) agree with this statement. But 60% of African Americans completely agree that society should take all necessary steps to provide equal opportunity for all, compared with 46% of whites.

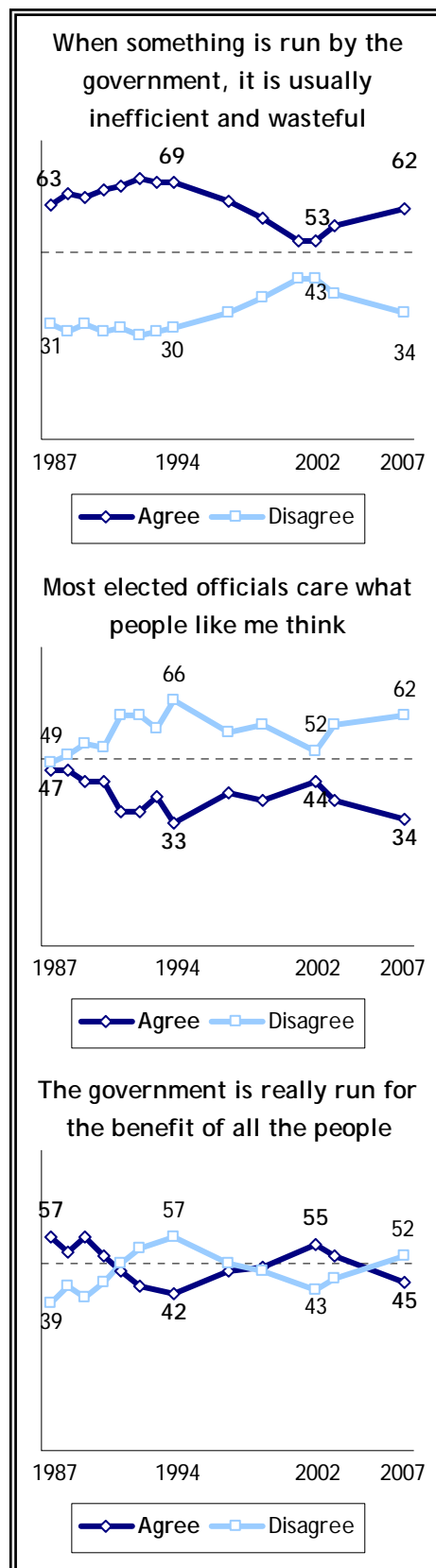
SECTION 6: GOVERNMENT, TRUST AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

While public satisfaction with government and elected officials has ebbed and flowed over the past two decades, the current trend is one of growing frustration and criticism. A good deal of this dissatisfaction comes from Democrats, whose views largely reflect their judgments of the current administration. By comparison, in the mid-1990s Republicans were considerably more critical of government and politicians than were Democrats.

However, while partisanship is a factor, the current negative trends exist across party lines – frustration with government and elected officials is growing among Democrats, Republicans and independents alike. On some measures, this shift represents the public returning to previous levels of skepticism following a brief period of goodwill toward government in the wake of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks. On other measures, however, the extent of public criticism is at or near record highs, not seen since 1994 when public frustration was particularly widespread.

By a 62% to 34% margin, most Americans agree that “when something is run by the government, it is usually inefficient and wasteful”; this is the highest level of cynicism in a decade. By an identical margin, a majority of Americans do not believe that “most elected officials care what people like me think.” In both cases, this represents a substantially higher level of skepticism about government than in 2002 or 2003. The 34% who believe elected officials care about the views of average Americans is on par with a 20-year low of 33% in 1994.

A broader evaluation of views about whether the government is really run for the benefit of all the people perhaps best exemplifies the changes in public perceptions over the past few decades. In 1987, the public mood was



favorable – 57% believed that the government benefited the public interest, while just 39% disagreed. Over the next seven years, public views deteriorated dramatically, and a 57% majority said the government did not act in the public interest. Opinions improved during the late 1990s, and in 2002 – less than a year after the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks – public views of government were nearly as favorable as they had been back in 1987. The last five years have seen another severe downturn in public views. Currently a 52% majority says government is not run for the benefit of all the people, while 45% say it is.

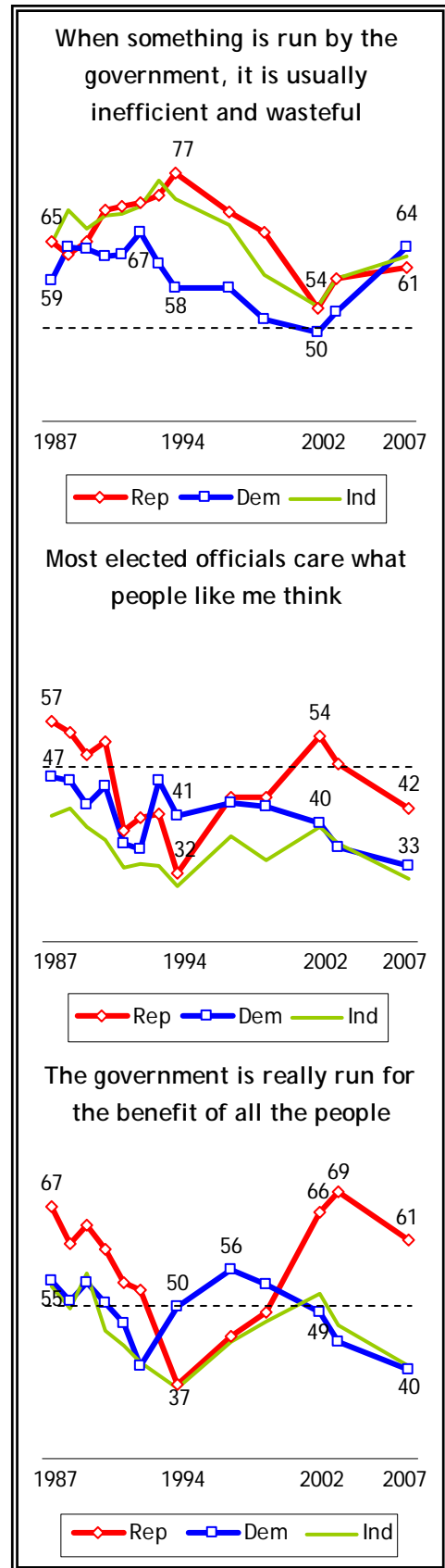
Partisanship and Views of Government

To a large extent, public evaluations of government and elected officials are shaped by reactions to the party in power. During the administrations of Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush, Republicans were more likely than Democrats to say that most elected officials care about people like them. This reversed in the early years of the Clinton administration, and then reversed again after George W. Bush took office in 2001.

A similar pattern exists with respect to views on whether the government is really run for the benefit of all the people. Late in the Reagan administration, 67% of Republicans expressed confidence in government in this regard, compared with 55% of Democrats. But by 1994, Republican confidence had fallen 30 points (to 37%), while Democratic attitudes did not change significantly. In 2002, two-thirds of Republicans were again of the belief that government is run for the benefit of all, while Democrats remained largely unchanged.

But since then, Democratic views of government have grown more negative. Just 40% of Democrats now see the government as being run for the benefit of all, down nine points since 2002.

The current Democratic dissatisfaction with



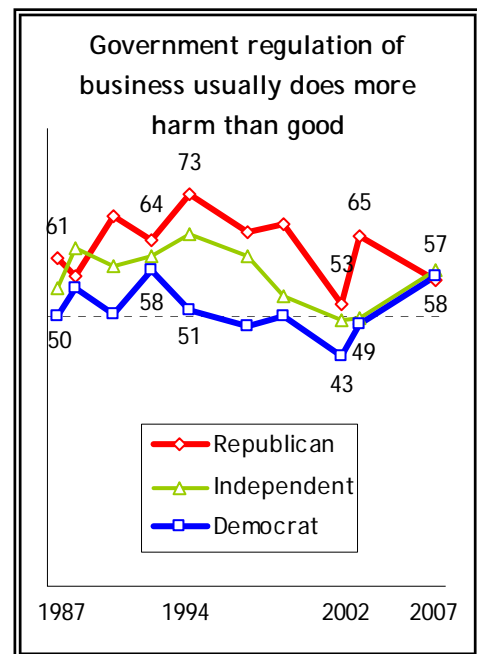
government is perhaps most clearly seen in the question about government waste and inefficiency. Typically, Republicans are more likely than Democrats to describe the government as wasteful and inefficient. But currently, 64% of Democrats are of this opinion, compared with 61% of Republicans.

While perhaps more extreme among Democrats, the recent negative trend in views of government and elected officials crosses party lines. Republicans, Democrats and independents are all more likely today than five years ago to see the government as wasteful, and less likely to say that elected officials care about what regular people think.

Government Regulation of Business

In 2002, in the wake of the Enron case and other corporate scandals, 48% agreed that “government regulation of business does more harm than good,” while 43% disagreed. This marked the closest balance of opinion on the merits of government regulation in the 20-year values trend. But in the current survey, 57% say that government regulation does more harm than good, up four points since 2003 and nine points since 2002.

Notably, majorities of Democrats (58%) and independents (59%) now believe that government regulation does more harm than good, up from 49% among Democrats and 50% among independents in 2003. At the same time, there has been a decline in the percentage of Republicans taking a negative view of government regulation – from 65% in 2003 to 57% in the current survey.



While the partisan gap in views of government regulation of business has disappeared, there are significant differences among Democrats. Among Democrats who describe themselves as professional or business class only 46% agree that government regulation of business does more harm than good. Working class Democrats have a much different view – fully 59% of them believe government regulation of business is harmful. There is no difference between professional and working class Republicans on this issue.

Opinions About Voting

Following George W. Bush's razor-thin victory over Al Gore in the 2000 presidential election, Democrats became significantly more skeptical about their ability to influence government decisions. The percentage of Democrats agreeing that "people like me don't have any say about what the government does" rose from 42% in 1999 to 51% in 2002. The Democratic victories in the 2006 midterm may have tempered this skepticism somewhat. Currently, 47% of Democrats say they have no say about the government's decisions. Republicans, meanwhile, are somewhat more skeptical about their influence on government today than in 2002. Then, 35% said they felt they had no say about what government does, compared with 40% today.

	1987	1994	1999	2002	2007
	%	%	%	%	%
Total	52	54	47	46	48
Republicans	44	56	44	35	40
Democrats	55	46	42	51	47
Independents	56	59	52	51	54
<i>R-D gap</i>	<i>-11</i>	<i>+10</i>	<i>+2</i>	<i>-16</i>	<i>-7</i>

Roughly seven-in-ten Americans (71%) agree with this statement: "Voting gives people like me some say about how government runs things." This number has not changed much in recent years, although in 1994 somewhat fewer (66%) said they felt voting gave them some say about the government's actions. However, the partisan gap in views of voting has widened, as Democrats have grown more skeptical of whether voting gives people a voice.

	1987	1994	1999	2002	2007
	%	%	%	%	%
Total	78	66	73	73	71
Republicans	85	68	81	81	82
Democrats	79	70	76	71	70
Independents	71	64	71	68	68
<i>R-D gap</i>	<i>+6</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>+5</i>	<i>+10</i>	<i>+12</i>

Independents continue to feel the most skeptical about their political influence. In virtually every survey conducted since 1987, independents were slightly less likely than both Democrats and Republicans to say voting gives people like them a voice.

An Obligation to Vote

The vast majority of Americans continue to see voting as a duty, and most say they feel guilty when they do not get a chance to vote. Nine-in-ten agree that it is their “duty as a citizen to always vote”; this includes 96% of Republicans, 91% of Democrats and 88% of independents. More than two-thirds of Democrats (71%) and Republicans (68%) also say that they personally feel guilty when they do not get a chance to vote. Independents, by comparison, are somewhat less likely to feel guilt about not voting (60%)

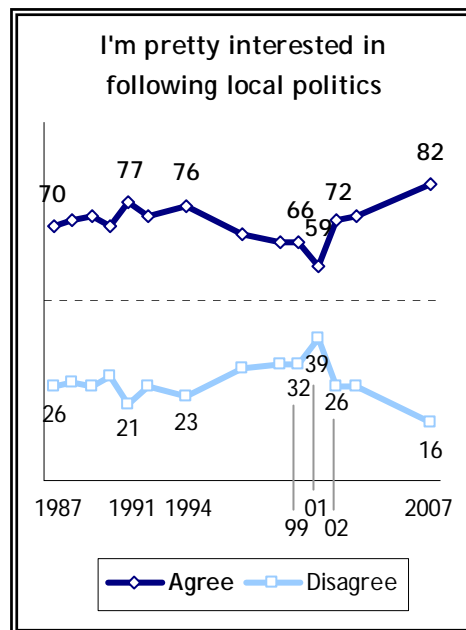
<i>Duty as a citizen to always vote</i>	Total %	Rep %	Dem %	Ind %
Agree	90	96	91	88
<i>Completely agree</i>	64	72	70	58
Disagree	8	3	7	10
Don't know	2	1	2	2
	100	100	100	100

<i>I feel guilty when I don't get a chance to vote</i>	Total %	Rep %	Dem %	Ind %
Agree	64	68	71	60
<i>Completely agree</i>	34	39	41	29
Disagree	28	23	22	32
Don't know	8	9	7	8
	100	100	100	100

More Interest in Local Politics

Even as Iraq and political events in Washington dominate national news coverage, a growing proportion of Americans report they are interested in what is happening in local politics. More than eight-in-ten (82%) agree they are “pretty interested” in following local politics, up nine points from 2003 and the highest level of agreement since Pew first began asking this question in 1987.

Interest in local politics has risen and fallen over the past two decades. It rose gradually through the mid-1990s, and then edged downward to 66% in 1999. Levels of attention dropped to a record low of 59% after the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks – a period when the country’s focus abruptly shifted to national and international affairs – but since then has rebounded sharply.



Interest in local politics has grown substantially since 1999 among all demographic groups, with the largest rises occurring among young people and whites. The increase among younger Americans is particularly striking: Currently three-quarters of those ages 18-29 (77%) say they are interested in local politics, up 28 percentage points (from 49%) in little more than seven years. However, their interest levels still lags behind that of older Americans. Nearly nine-in-ten of those 65 or older (86%) say they are interested in local politics, up nine points since 1999. Interest also increased by 19 points to 84% among whites and by 8 points to 81% among blacks.

While interest in local politics is on the rise, the public still pays significantly more attention to national affairs: Roughly nine-in-ten Americans (89%) say they are interested in keeping up with what is going on in the country. This is comparable with interest four years ago and higher than in 1999, when 82% reported paying similarly high levels of attention to national affairs. Moreover, a growing proportion of Americans say they feel a personal connection to the major national issues being debated in Washington. Just 27% agree that “most issues discussed in Washington don’t affect me personally”; 71% disagree with this statement, up 11 points since 1999.

I’m pretty interested in following local politics			
	<u>1999</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>
	%	%	
Total	66	82	+16
18-29	49	77	+28
30-49	68	81	+13
50-64	71	87	+16
65+	77	86	+9
White	65	84	+19
Black	73	81	+8
Men	66	84	+18
Women	66	81	+15

Less Confidence in Public’s Political Wisdom

While confidence in government has increased modestly in recent years, the public is increasingly suspicious of itself: Fewer than six-in-ten (57%) say they have a good deal of confidence in the wisdom of the American people when it comes to making political decisions. This represents a seven-point decline over the past decade and a much steeper decline since the 1960s (20 points since 1964).

Fewer Express Confidence in the Public’s Political Wisdom			
<i>Confidence in people’s political decisions</i>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>2007</u>
	%	%	%
Very great deal	14	11	13
Good deal	63	53	44
Not very much	19	32	34
None at all	1	3	8
Don’t know	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100

1964 data from Gallup.

In 1997, Democrats had expressed more confidence than either Republicans or independents in the political wisdom of the American people. Today they have less confidence: 56% of Democrats say they have “a very great deal” or a “good deal” of confidence in the judgment of the people, down 13 percentage points from 1997. At the same time, 60% of Republicans and 59% of independents express high levels of confidence in the American people’s political judgments, which are comparable to levels of a decade ago.

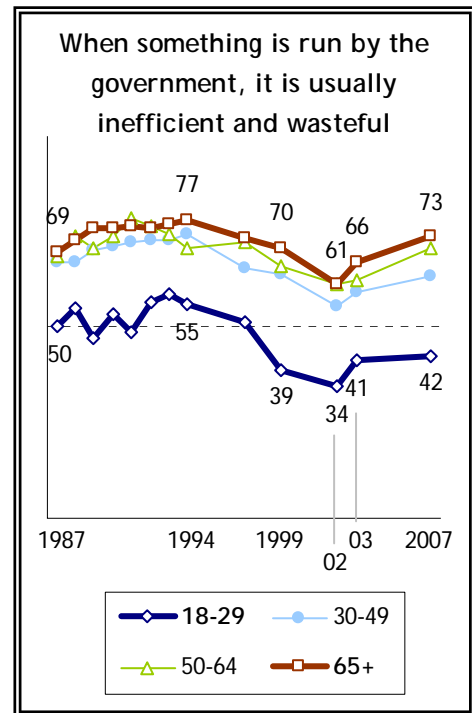
Democrats Lose Confidence in the Public’s Wisdom			
	<i>Percent great/good deal of confidence</i>		
	<u>1997</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>
	%	%	
Total	64	57	-7
Republican	61	60	-1
Democrat	69	56	-13
Independent	61	59	-2

Generation Gap in Cynicism

Young people continue to hold a more favorable view of government than do other Americans, while expressing the highest levels of disinterest in voting and other forms of political participation.

Overall, about six-in-ten Americans (62%) agree that government is wasteful and inefficient, a view shared by majorities of every age group except young people. Just 42% of those under age 30 see government as predictably inefficient, compared with 73% of those ages 65 and older. The generation gap in views of whether the government is wasteful has grown from 25 points four years ago to 31 points today, as seniors have become increasingly cynical while young people's views have not appreciably changed.

Similarly, half of those under age 30 (50%) say the government is run for the benefit of all the people, compared with 43% of those ages 65 and older. But on this measure the cynicism gap may be closing: Since 2003, the proportion of young people expressing the favorable view has dropped six points while the attitudes of older Americans have not changed.



At the same time, young people are the only age group where fewer than half (46%) say they completely agree with the statement, “I feel it’s my duty as a citizen to always vote,” a view shared by substantial majorities of those ages 30-49 years old (62%), people ages 50 to 64 (71%) and those ages 65 and older (79%).

These indifferent attitudes among young people toward voting appear to be backed up by action – or, more accurately, by inaction: Younger Americans are easily the least likely of any age group to say they are registered to vote (57% vs. 89% among those 65 and older) and to report that they “always” vote in elections (25% vs. 68%).

But this apparent indifference to voting may not be based on cynicism or estrangement from the process, the survey suggests. When asked if they agree or disagree that “voting gives people like me some say about how government runs things,” virtually identical proportions of young people (72%) and older Americans (69%) say that it does.

SECTION 7: BUSINESS, LABOR AND CORPORATE FAVORABILITY

The public has long had mixed views of American business. Most people believe the nation's corporations are too powerful and fail to strike a fair balance between profits and the public interest. In addition, nearly two-thirds (65%) say corporate profits are too high, up from 59% in 2003.

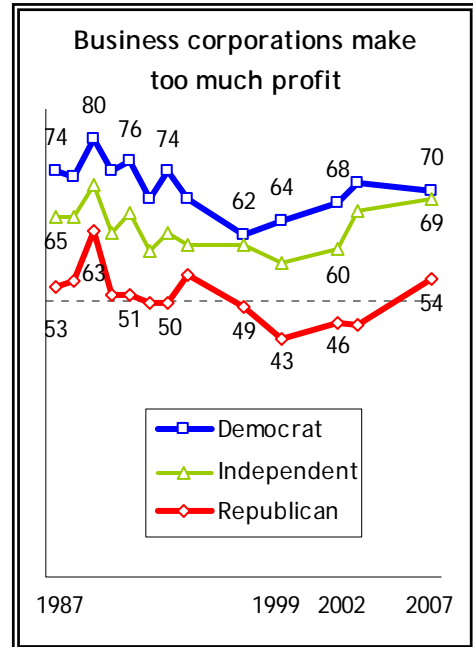
Yet by a wide margin, the public continues to link the strength of the country with the success of business. More than seven-in-ten (72%) agree that "the strength of this country today is mostly based on the success of American business" – an opinion that has changed very little over the past 20 years.

The public also expresses highly favorable views of many leading corporations. Johnson & Johnson and Google have the most positive images of 23 firms tested, based on those able to give the companies a rating. However, nearly all of the companies are viewed favorably – Exxon/Mobil and Halliburton are the only corporations whose favorable ratings are below 60% (Exxon/Mobil at 53%, Halliburton 45%).

Nonetheless, the idea that, in general, corporations make excessive profits is now more widely shared – and more strongly expressed – than a few years ago. While 65% agree that corporations make too much profit, 30% completely agree with this statement. This is the highest percentage expressing complete agreement with this statement in 20 years, though the increase from 2003 is not statistically significant (29%).



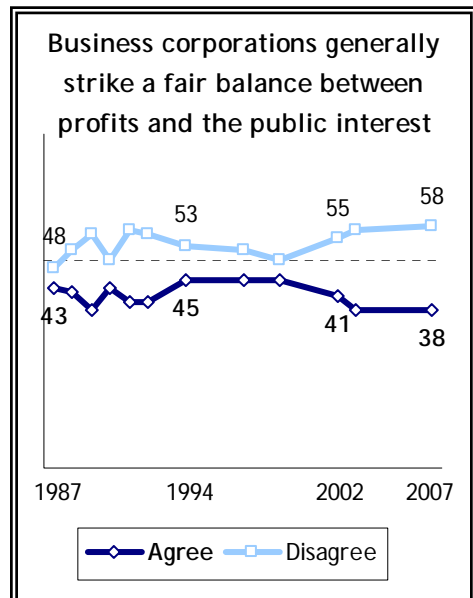
There are sizable political differences in views of business, including whether or not corporations make too much profit. Seven-in-ten Democrats express this view and 68% of independents agree, up from 60% in 2002. Yet an increasing number of Republicans also say corporations make too much profit.



A majority of Republicans (54%) now believe that corporate profits are too high, up from 46% four years ago. There are significant divisions over this issue among Republicans between those who consider themselves professionals and those who consider themselves working class. Among Republican professionals, 43% say that business corporations make too much profit, compared with 63% of Republicans who call themselves working class.

Too Profitable, Too Powerful

Consistent with the public's view about corporate profits, 58% of Americans disagree with the following statement: "Business corporations generally strike a fair balance between making profits and serving the public interest." Just 38% feel that corporations strike a fair balance between profits and the public interest. These views have not changed much in recent years although in the mid- and late 1990s somewhat more Americans felt that businesses did strike the right balance between profits and public service (45% in 1999).



Republicans are evenly divided on this issue (50% say business corporations strike the right balance, 47% disagree), while Democrats and independents are much more critical of business in this regard. Roughly six-in-ten Democrats (62%) and independents (61%) reject the idea that corporations strike a fair balance between profits and the public interest.

Even more people believe that major corporations are too powerful. Roughly three-quarters of the public (76%) believe there is too much power concentrated in the hands of a few big companies, a number which has varied very little over the past 20 years. People with annual

household incomes of \$75,000 or more are somewhat less concerned about the power of big business; even so, 68% say there is too much power concentrated in the hands of a few big companies. Democrats are much more likely than Republicans to express this viewpoint (84% vs. 63%, respectively).

What's Good for Business...

In spite of public skepticism about corporate profits, there remains a broad consensus about the intrinsic value of business. Nearly three-quarters of the public (72%) agrees that the strength of this country today is mostly based on the success of American business. This feeling is shared across major demographic groups and even across the political spectrum: 79% of Republicans, 73% of Democrats, and 70% of independents say business contributes to the strength of the nation.

Nonetheless, the intensity of support for business in this regard has diminished somewhat in recent years. This year, 19% completely agree that the strength of this country today is mostly based on the success of American business, down from 26% in 2003. Opinions have shifted most substantially among older Americans. In 2003, a quarter of those ages 65 and older completely agreed that American strength was due mostly to business success; today that number has fallen to 12%.

	The strength of this country today is mostly based on the success of American business					
	<i>Agree</i>			<i>Completely agree</i>		
	<u>2003</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>change</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>change</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	75	72	-3	26	19	-8
Republican	85	79	-6	32	17	-15
Democrat	70	73	+3	23	17	-6
Independent	74	70	-4	27	21	-6
18-29	77	82	+5	28	25	-3
30-49	78	70	-8	27	20	-7
50-64	71	72	+1	24	17	-7
65+	71	67	-4	25	12	-13

Views of Labor

While labor unions struggle to maintain their central role in the American workplace, support for unions remains robust. More than two-thirds of the public (68%) say that “labor unions are necessary to protect the working person.” Somewhat more people agreed with this statement in 2003 (74%), but the trend on this measure has remained fairly stable over the past 20 years.

Support for labor unions varies according race, level of income and education, and partisanship. Blacks are much more likely than whites to say labor unions are necessary to protect the working person – 85% vs. 65%, respectively. Those who have not attended college are more supportive of labor unions

than college graduates. The differences across income groups are even sharper. Among those with annual household incomes in excess of \$75,000, 57% say labor unions are necessary. This compares with 79% of those in the lowest income categories.

Partisanship is also closely linked to attitudes about labor unions: Democrats are the most supportive of unions, Republicans are the least supportive, and independents lie squarely in the middle.

Opinions of Leading Corporations

Overall ratings for business corporations have rebounded since October 2005 when the percentage rating them favorably fell to a 20-year low. Today, 57% of the public has a favorable opinion of business corporations. This is unchanged from December 2005 but up significantly from October of that year when only 45% of the public expressed a favorable opinion. Ratings for business corporations have rebounded across most major demographic groups. As has traditionally been the case, younger people and those with more education have the most favorable opinions of business corporations. In addition, Republicans are much more likely than Democrats to hold a favorable view of business (70% vs. 53%, respectively).

Labor unions are necessary to protect the working person			
	Agree	Disagree	DK
	%	%	%
Total	68	28	4=100
White	65	30	5=100
Black	85	15	0=100
College grad	63	34	3=100
Some college	65	32	3=100
High school or less	72	23	5=100
\$75,000+	57	39	4=100
\$50,000-74,999	68	30	2=100
\$30,000-49,999	69	27	4=100
\$20,000-29,999	79	17	4=100
<\$20,000	79	17	4=100
Republican	53	40	7=100
Democrat	80	18	2=100
Independent	67	29	4=100

Individual ratings for many of the country's top corporations are up modestly from 2005. Of the 15 companies retested at the beginning of 2007, none saw its rating decline, and several showed considerable improvement. Fully 95% of those able to rate Johnson & Johnson have a favorable view of the corporation, with 94% saying the same about Google. Ratings for both of these companies are up marginally from late 2005 when 91% of the public viewed each favorably.

Overall, technology companies get extremely high ratings from the public. Google, Dell, Microsoft and Apple all are in the top tier of companies, with each receiving a favorability rating of at least 90%. Non-tech companies in the top tier include, aside from Johnson & Johnson, Southwest Airlines (93% favorable, up from 83% in 2005) and Home Depot (90% favorable). Southwest has a higher favorability rating than United Airlines, which is viewed positively by 86% of the public.

	Favor- able %	Unfav- orable %	Can't rate %
Johnson & Johnson	95	5=100	11
Google	94	6=100	22
Southwest Airlines	93	7=100	24
Microsoft	91	9=100	14
Home Depot	90	10=100	6
Dell Computer	90	10=100	15
Apple Computer	90	10=100	21
Target	89	11=100	9
Ben & Jerry's	89	11=100	34
Toyota	88	12=100	11
Coca Cola	87	13=100	6
United Airlines	86	14=100	19
Boeing	86	14=100	30
General Motors	82	18=100	9
American Express	81	19=100	19
Starbucks	79	21=100	19
Citibank	78	22=100	29
Pfizer	77	23=100	39
McDonald's	75	25=100	5
Coors	74	26=100	29
Walmart	71	29=100	4
Exxon/Mobil	53	47=100	18
Halliburton	45	55=100	43

Percent favorable/unfavorable based on those able to give a rating. Percent unable to rate in right column.

Other corporations receiving high ratings from the public include Ben & Jerry's (89% favorable), Target (89%), Toyota (88%), Coca Cola (87%), and Boeing (86%). Target has a more positive image with the public than does rival retail giant Walmart; 71% have a favorable impression of Walmart, which is virtually unchanged from late 2005. Walmart also is the most recognizable of the corporations tested; just 4% are unable to rate Walmart.

In spite of continued bad news in the U.S. automobile industry, General Motors' rating rebounded slightly this year. Roughly eight-in-ten of those able to rate GM (82%) give the company a favorable rating, up from 73% in 2005. Financial services companies American Express and Citibank also are viewed favorably by about 80% of the American public (82% and 78%, respectively). Pfizer, a leading pharmaceutical company, is viewed favorably by 77% of those who could rate it. These ratings are up significantly from 61% in 2005. Still, Pfizer is not well known by a sizable proportion of the public. Fully 39% could not rate Pfizer.

At the bottom of the favorability list are Exxon/Mobil and Halliburton. A narrow majority (53%) of those able to rate Exxon/Mobil give it a favorable rating; 47% have an unfavorable view. Halliburton is the least well-known of all the companies on the list and the least admired – 43% are unable to rate Halliburton, and among those who could, only 45% view the global energy company favorably.

These two companies also are the most polarizing from a partisan standpoint. Republicans have a much more positive view of Halliburton than do Democrats. Among those able to rate Halliburton, 67% of Republicans give it a favorable rating, compared with only 32% of Democrats.

Similarly, while 68% of Republicans who are able to rate Exxon/Mobil give it a favorable rating, only 45% of Democrats do so. There are few significant differences across parties for the other corporations that were evaluated.

Professionals vs. Working Class

In this regard, there are significant differences in views of corporations within parties among those who describe their household as professional or business class; those who call themselves working class; and those who say their family or household is struggling. This analysis is based on the opinions of Republicans and those who lean Republican, and Democrats and Democratic leaners.

For instance, while Republicans, Democrats and independents have fairly similar views on Walmart, there are significant differences among those who consider themselves professional, working class or struggling. Walmart gets a 58% favorable rating from professional or business class Americans. Among those who consider themselves working class, 72% give Walmart a favorable rating, and among those who are part of a struggling household, 89% rate it favorably. The differences among classes within party groups are even sharper, particularly within the Democratic Party.

<i>Favorable opinion of:</i>	<i>REPUBLICAN</i>		<i>DEMOCRAT</i>	
	Profes- <u>sional</u> %	Working <u>class</u> %	Profes- <u>sional</u> %	Working <u>class</u> %
Halliburton	62	65	18	43
Walmart	73	75	45	66
Exxon/Mobil	62	61	30	48
McDonald's	81	82	55	73
Pfizer	83	82	66	76
Citibank	78	80	71	81
GM	86	84	72	82
Coors	82	69	63	78
Am Ex	88	76	86	84
Target	92	80	88	90
Starbucks	83	73	84	80
Coke	86	95	79	84

* Based on Republicans and Republican leaners, and Democrats and Democratic leaners, able to rate each company.

Only 45% of Democrats who consider themselves professional or business class have a favorable opinion of Walmart. This compares with 66% of working class Democrats and 85% of struggling Democrats. Republicans are more united in their views – 73% of professional Republicans and 75% of working class Republicans give Walmart a favorable rating. (Relatively few Republicans – just 6% – describe themselves as struggling).

Democrats are similarly split over Halliburton. Professional Democrats are much more critical of the company than are working-class Democrats – 18% of professionals vs. 43% of working class rate Halliburton favorably. The views of Republicans are consistent regardless of class. Opinions of several other companies follow a similar pattern. Looking at Exxon/Mobil, Pfizer, General Motors, Citibank, McDonalds, and Coors, professional or business class Democrats express less positive opinions than do their working class counterparts.

Opinions about other corporations are more consistent. However, there are a few instances in which Republican partisans are somewhat divided along class lines. Professional or business class Republicans express a more favorable opinion of Coors than do their working class counterparts (82% vs. 69% favorable). That also is the case in Republicans' opinions of American Express, Target and Starbucks.

SECTION 8: OTHER ISSUES: CIVIL LIBERTIES, ENVIRONMENT & SCIENCE

Americans are concerned about how much information the government and business corporations collect about people like them – and express more concern when it is corporations, rather than the government, doing the data collection. Roughly three-quarters (74%) say they are concerned that “business corporations are collecting too much personal information about people like them.” A smaller majority (58%) expresses the same concern about the government collecting information about people like them. Opinions on both measures have changed little in recent years.

More Democrats than Republicans express concerns that both the government and business are gathering too much personal information on them. Eight-in-ten Democrats say they are concerned that business corporations are collecting too much personal information, and 66% say the same about the government’s data collection. Independents’ concerns about business and government data collection are nearly identical to those expressed by Democrats. A solid majority of Republicans (58%) say they are concerned that business corporations are gathering too much personal information, but just 40% express the same worry about government.

Privacy Concerns: Business vs. Government		
<i>Concerned about personal information collected by...</i>		
	<u>Business</u>	<u>Government</u>
	%	%
Total	74	58
Republican	58	40
Democrat	80	66
Independent	78	65
White	72	55
Black	83	76

Race also is a factor in attitudes about privacy. More African Americans than whites say they are concerned that both corporations and the government are collecting too much personal information. Education and income also make a difference: the more education people have, the less they worry. Higher income also is associated with less concern about government data collection, while lower income is associated with higher concern. Income and education did not affect opinions about businesses collecting data.

Rights for Terrorist Sympathizers?

Most Americans oppose allowing the police to conduct warrantless searches of those who might be sympathetic to terrorists, but the percentage opposed to this practice has declined slightly since 2003. Nearly four-in-ten (37%) believe that “the police should be allowed to search the houses of people who might be sympathetic to terrorists without a court order”; 61% disagree with the statement. Four years ago, 33% agreed with the statement, and 65% disagreed.

Despite the modest overall shift in opinions on this issue, Republican support for warrantless searches of those who may be sympathetic to terrorists has grown substantially. Nearly half of conservative Republicans (47%) now believe such searches should be allowed, up from 34% in 2003. The change among moderate and liberal Republicans has been even more striking. More than twice as many favor warrantless searches of possible terrorist sympathizers’ houses than did so four years ago (49% vs. 23%).

By contrast, Democrats are less supportive of allowing the police to conduct warrantless searches of the houses of people who may sympathize with terrorists than they were four years ago. Among conservative and moderate Democrats, 37% believe such warrantless searches should be permitted, compared with 40% in 2003. And just 19% of liberal Democrats believe such searches are acceptable, down from 28% in 2003.

There also continue to be educational differences in attitudes toward warrantless searches of possible terrorist sympathizers. More than four-in-ten (43%) of those with a high school education or less believe such searches are acceptable, compared with 37% of those who have attended but not completed college, and 25% of college graduates. People who have attended college but do not have degrees are much more supportive of such searches than they were in 2003 (37% now, 24% then).

The public is more evenly divided over whether freedom of speech should extend to groups sympathetic to terrorists. Currently, 45% agree that “freedom of speech should not extend to groups that are sympathetic to terrorists”; 50% disagree – meaning that they think freedom of speech should extend to such groups. Opinion on this issue has not changed since 2003.

Democrats are ideologically divided over whether or not to extend freedom of speech to groups sympathetic to terrorists. A majority of conservative and moderate Democrats (52%)

	<i>Agree</i>		<i>Change</i>
	<u>2003</u>	<u>2007</u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>03-07</u>
Total	33	37	+4
College graduate	21	25	+4
Some college	24	37	+13
High school or less	41	43	+2
Conserv Repub	34	47	+13
Mod/Lib Repub	23	49	+26
Independent	29	34	+5
Mod/Cons Dem	40	37	-3
Liberal Dem	28	19	-9

agree that freedom of speech should not extend to groups who are sympathetic to terrorists, compared with just 29% of liberal Democrats.

On this issue, conservative and moderate Democrats express similar views as Republicans. About half of Republicans (53%) believe freedom of speech should not extend to groups who are sympathetic to terrorists, and there are only modest differences between the party's conservatives and its moderates and liberals. Roughly four-in-ten independents (42%) believe that freedom of speech should not extend to terrorist sympathizers.

Civil Liberties and the War on Terror

A majority of Americans (54%) say it will not be necessary for the average person to give up some civil liberties in order to curb terrorism in this country, while 40% believe such sacrifices will be necessary. Opinions on this issue have not changed much over the past three years. However, in the months following the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, the prevailing view was that people would need to give up some civil liberties to curb terrorism.

Need to Sacrifice Some Civil Liberties to Curb Terrorism?			
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%
January 2007	40	54	6=100
September 2006	43	50	7=100
July 2005	40	53	7=100
July 2004	38	56	6=100
August 2003	44	50	6=100
June 2002	49	45	6=100
January 2002	55	39	6=100
Mid-Sept. 2001	55	35	10=100

There continue to be partisan differences in views of whether average people will need to give up some liberties to curb terrorism. Most Republicans (51%) say such sacrifices will be necessary, but just 35% of Democrats and 37% of independents share this belief.

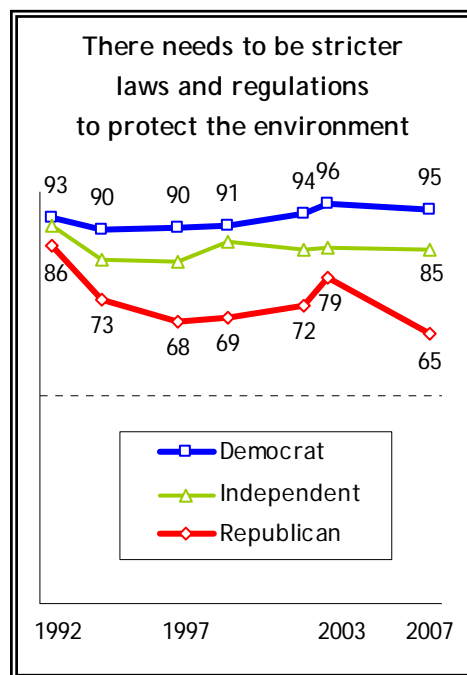
Stable Views on the Environment

There is broad agreement among the American public with regard to the value of environmental protection. A large majority (83%) supports stricter laws and regulations to protect the environment, and 69% agree that “we should put more emphasis on fuel conservation than on developing new oil supplies.”

More people express reservations about environmental protection when potential costs are mentioned. Six-in-ten agree that “people should be willing to pay higher prices in order to protect the environment,” while 38% disagree. The percentage agreeing with the statement has declined a bit since 2003 (65%).

In general, however, the public’s view of environmental issues has not changed drastically in recent years. For instance, the percentage of Americans who believe that the nation needs stricter laws on the environment slipped from 90% in 1992 to 82% two years later, but since then has remained fairly stable.

In the current survey, however, there has been a sharp increase in partisan differences over whether the nation needs stricter environmental laws. Currently, 95% of Democrats and 85% of independents say that stricter environmental laws are needed, but just 65% of Republicans agree. The views of Democrats and independents have not changed significantly since the previous values survey in 2003. But fewer Republicans support tougher environmental laws and regulations than did so then (79% vs. 65%). And the partisan divide on this issue, which was 17 points in the last survey, has ballooned to 30 points. In 1992, the first time this question was asked, partisan differences were much narrower (seven points).



Intra-Party Differences

There also are sizable differences within parties over environmental values. Republicans are divided over the need for stricter environmental laws. Nearly eight-in-ten moderate and liberal Republicans (78%) agree that such laws are needed, but just 58% of conservative Republicans agree. Democrats are unified on the need for tougher environmental laws and regulations.

There are ideological differences in both parties on whether people should be willing to pay higher prices to protect the environment. Three-quarters of liberal Democrats believe that people should be willing to pay higher prices for environmental protection; a smaller majority of conservative and moderate Democrats agree (58%). Republicans also differ over this issue – 55% of moderate and liberal

<i>Percent agree:</i>	--REPUBLICAN--			--DEMOCRAT--	
	Cons- <u>erv.</u> %	Mod/ <u>Lib</u> %	INDEP- <u>ENDENT</u> %	Cons/ <u>Mod</u> %	Lib- <u>eral</u> %
Need stricter environmental laws and regulations	58	78	85	94	95
Best to emphasize fuel conservation over new oil supplies	58	65	69	73	83
Should be willing to pay higher prices to protect environment	42	55	66	58	75

Republicans, but just 42% of conservative Republicans, say that people should be willing to pay higher prices to protect the environment.

Science & Technology

Roughly a third of Americans (34%) agree that they are “worried that science is going too far and hurting society rather than helping it.” More than six-in-ten disagree with the statement. In 2003, a somewhat higher percentage (42%) took a skeptical view of the impact of science on society.

	<u>Agree</u> %	<u>Disagree</u> %	<u>DK</u> %
Total	34	62	4=100
White	31	65	4=100
Black	61	35	4=100
College grad	15	83	2=100
Some college	28	65	7=100
High school or less	48	49	3=100
Republican	28	67	5=100
Democrat	36	61	3=100
Independent	35	61	4=100

Race and education are by far the most important factors in opinions about whether science is helping or hurting society. By more than two-to-one (65%-31%), whites disagree with the idea that science hurts society. But most African Americans (61%) believe that science does have a negative impact on society.

There also are major educational differences in views of whether science hurts society. Nearly half of those with a high school education or less (48%) say that science hurts society, compared with just 15% of college graduates.

Most Americans (68%) also continue to reject the idea that “technology is making life too complicated for me.” Less than a third (31%) agrees with this statement, although that number has risen slightly since 2003 (27%). Education also influences opinions on technology, but age is a factor here as well. More than four-in-ten (43%) of those ages 65 and older say that technology has made life too complicated, compared with just 18% of those under age 30.

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 2,007 adults, 18 years of age or older, from December 12, 2006 through January 9, 2007. For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling is plus or minus 2.5 percentage points. For results based on Form 1 (N=982) and Form 2 (N=1,025) the sampling error is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points.

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

Survey Methodology in Detail

The sample for this survey is a random digit sample of telephone numbers selected from telephone exchanges in the continental United States. The random digit aspect of the sample is used to avoid "listing" bias and provides representation of both listed and unlisted numbers (including not-yet-listed). The design of the sample ensures this representation by random generation of the last two digits of telephone numbers selected on the basis of their area code, telephone exchange, and bank number.

The telephone exchanges were selected with probabilities proportional to their size. The first eight digits of the sampled telephone numbers (area code, telephone exchange, bank number) were selected to be proportionally stratified by county and by telephone exchange within county. That is, the number of telephone numbers randomly sampled from within a given county is proportional to that county's share of telephone numbers in the U.S. Only working banks of telephone numbers are selected. A working bank is defined as 100 contiguous telephone numbers containing one or more residential listings.

The sample was released for interviewing in replicates. Using replicates to control the release of sample to the field ensures that the complete call procedures are followed for the entire sample. The use of replicates also ensures that the regional distribution of numbers called is appropriate. Again, this works to increase the representativeness of the sample.

As many as 10 attempts were made to complete an interview at every sampled telephone number. The calls were staggered over times of day and days of the week to maximize the chances of making a contact with a potential respondent. All interview breakoffs and refusals were re-contacted at least once in order to attempt to convert them to completed interviews. In each contacted household, interviewers asked to speak with the "youngest male, 18 years of age or older, who is now at home." If there is no eligible man at home, interviewers asked to speak with "the youngest female, 18 years of age or older, who is now at home." This systematic respondent selection technique has been shown empirically to produce samples that closely mirror the population in terms of age and gender.

Non-response in telephone interview surveys produces some known biases in survey-derived estimates because participation tends to vary for different subgroups of the population, and these subgroups are likely to vary also on questions of substantive interest. In order to compensate for these known biases, the sample data are weighted in analysis.

The demographic weighting parameters are derived from a special analysis of the most recently available Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (March 2006). This analysis produced population parameters for the demographic characteristics of households with adults 18 or older, which are then compared with the sample characteristics to construct sample weights. The analysis only included households in the continental United States that contain a telephone.

The weights are derived using an iterative technique that simultaneously balances the distributions of all weighting parameters.

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 seven 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

Carroll Doherty and Michael Dimock, Associate Directors

Scott Keeter, Director of Survey Research

Richard Morin, Senior Editor

Carolyn Funk, Richard Wike and Kim Parker, Senior Researchers

Nilanthi Samaranayake, Survey and Data Manager

April Clark, Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Robert Suls, Shawn Neidorf and Daniel Cox, Research Associates

James Albrightain, Executive Assistant

PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS
2007 VALUES UPDATE SURVEY
FINAL TOPLINE
December 12, 2006 - January 9, 2007
N=2007

ROTATE Q.1/1a WITH Q.2

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]**

	App- <u>rove</u>	Dis- <u>approve</u>	Don't <u>know</u>		App- <u>rove</u>	Dis- <u>approve</u>	Don't <u>know</u>
January, 2007	33	57	10=100	September, 2003	55	36	9=100
December, 2006	32	57	11=100	Mid-August, 2003	56	32	12=100
Mid-November, 2006	32	58	10=100	Early August, 2003	53	37	10=100
Early October, 2006	37	53	10=100	Mid-July, 2003	58	32	10=100
September, 2006	37	53	10=100	Early July, 2003	60	29	11=100
August, 2006	37	54	9=100	June, 2003	62	27	11=100
July, 2006	36	57	7=100	May, 2003	65	27	8=100
June, 2006	36	54	10=100	April 10-16, 2003	72	22	6=100
April, 2006	33	56	11=100	April 9, 2003	74	20	6=100
Early April, 2006	35	55	10=100	April 2-7, 2003	69	25	6=100
March, 2006	33	57	10=100	March 28-April 1, 2003	71	23	6=100
February, 2006	40	52	8=100	March 25-27, 2003	70	24	6=100
January, 2006	38	54	8=100	March 20-24, 2003	67	26	7=100
December, 2005	38	54	8=100	March 13-16, 2003	55	34	11=100
Early November, 2005	36	55	9=100	February, 2003	54	36	10=100
Late October, 2005	40	52	8=100	January, 2003	58	32	10=100
Early October, 2005	38	56	6=100	December, 2002	61	28	11=100
September 8-11, 2005	40	52	8=100	Late October, 2002	59	29	12=100
September 6-7, 2005	40	52	8=100	Early October, 2002	61	30	9=100
July, 2005	44	48	8=100	Mid-September, 2002	67	22	11=100
June, 2005	42	49	9=100	Early September, 2002	63	26	11=100
Late May, 2005	42	48	10=100	Late August, 2002	60	27	13=100
Mid-May, 2005	43	50	7=100	August, 2002	67	21	12=100
Late March, 2005	49	46	5=100	Late July, 2002	65	25	10=100
Mid-March, 2005	45	46	9=100	July, 2002	67	21	12=100
February, 2005	46	47	7=100	June, 2002	70	20	10=100
January, 2005	50	43	7=100	April, 2002	69	18	13=100
December, 2004	48	44	8=100	Early April, 2002	74	16	10=100
Mid-October, 2004	44	48	8=100	February, 2002	78	13	9=100
August, 2004	46	45	9=100	January, 2002	80	11	9=100
July, 2004	46	46	8=100	Mid-November, 2001	84	9	7=100
June, 2004	48	43	9=100	Early October, 2001	84	8	8=100
May, 2004	44	48	8=100	Late September, 2001	86	7	7=100
Late April, 2004	48	43	9=100	Mid-September, 2001	80	9	11=100
Early April, 2004	43	47	10=100	Early September, 2001	51	34	15=100
Late March, 2004	47	44	9=100	August, 2001	50	32	18=100
Mid-March, 2004	46	47	7=100	July, 2001	51	32	17=100
February, 2004	48	44	8=100	June, 2001	50	33	17=100
Mid-January, 2004	56	34	10=100	May, 2001	53	32	15=100
Early January, 2004	58	35	7=100	April, 2001	56	27	17=100
December, 2003	57	34	9=100	March, 2001	55	25	20=100
November, 2003	50	40	10=100	February, 2001	53	21	26=100
October, 2003	50	42	8=100				

IF APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE (1,2 IN Q.1), ASK:

Q.1a Do you [approve/disapprove] very strongly, or not so strongly?

		Early								
		Oct	April	Dec	March	Dec	Nov	Sept	June	April
		<u>2006</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
33	Approve	37	35	38	49	48	50	55	70	56
20	Very strongly	23	23	26	32	34	34	35	46	34
12	Not so strongly	13	11	11	16	12	14	18	21	20
1	Don't know (VOL)	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2
57	Disapprove	53	55	54	46	44	40	36	20	27
45	Very strongly	43	45	42	36	35	30	27	8	18
11	Not so strongly	9	10	11	10	8	9	9	12	9
1	Don't know (VOL)	1	*	1	*	1	1	*	0	*
<u>10</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL)	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>17</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

ASK ALL:

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

	Satis- <u>fied</u>	Dis- <u>satisfied</u>	No <u>Opinion</u>		Satis- <u>fied</u>	Dis- <u>satisfied</u>	No <u>Opinion</u>
January, 2007	30	63	7=100	October, 2000 (RVs)	54	39	7=100
December, 2006	28	65	7=100	September, 2000	51	41	8=100
Mid-November, 2006	28	64	8=100	June, 2000	47	45	8=100
Early October, 2006	30	63	7=100	April, 2000	48	43	9=100
July, 2006	30	65	5=100	August, 1999	56	39	5=100
May, 2006	29	65	6=100	January, 1999	53	41	6=100
March, 2006	32	63	5=100	November, 1998	46	44	10=100
January, 2006	34	61	5=100	Early September, 1998	54	42	4=100
Late November, 2005	34	59	7=100	Late August, 1998	55	41	4=100
Early October, 2005	29	65	6=100	Early August, 1998	50	44	6=100
July, 2005	35	58	7=100	February, 1998	59	37	4=100
Late May, 2005	39	57	4=100	January, 1998	46	50	4=100
February, 2005	38	56	6=100	September, 1997	45	49	6=100
January, 2005	40	54	6=100	August, 1997	49	46	5=100
December, 2004	39	54	7=100	January, 1997	38	58	4=100
Mid-October, 2004	36	58	6=100	July, 1996	29	67	4=100
July, 2004	38	55	7=100	March, 1996	28	70	2=100
May, 2004	33	61	6=100	October, 1995	23	73	4=100
Late February, 2004	39	55	6=100	June, 1995	25	73	2=100
Early January, 2004	45	48	7=100	April, 1995	23	74	3=100
December, 2003	44	47	9=100	July, 1994	24	73	3=100
October, 2003	38	56	6=100	March, 1994	24	71	5=100
August, 2003	40	53	7=100	October, 1993	22	73	5=100
April 8, 2003	50	41	9=100	September, 1993	20	75	5=100
January, 2003	44	50	6=100	May, 1993	22	71	7=100
November, 2002	41	48	11=100	January, 1993	39	50	11=100
September, 2002	41	55	4=100	January, 1992	28	68	4=100
Late August, 2002	47	44	9=100	November, 1991	34	61	5=100
May, 2002	44	44	12=100	Late February, 1991 (Gallup)	66	31	3=100
March, 2002	50	40	10=100	August, 1990	47	48	5=100
Late September, 2001	57	34	9=100	May, 1990	41	54	5=100
Early September, 2001	41	53	6=100	January, 1989	45	50	5=100
June, 2001	43	52	5=100	September, 1988 (RVs)	50	45	5=100
March, 2001	47	45	8=100	May, 1988	41	54	5=100
February, 2001	46	43	11=100	January, 1988	39	55	6=100
January, 2001	55	41	4=100				

Q.3 Thinking about the Democratic and Republican parties, would you say there is a great deal of difference in what they stand for, a fair amount of difference, or hardly any difference at all?

		Early									
		Oct	April	June	Feb	March	June	Oct	July	May	May
		<u>2006</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1987</u>
35	A great deal	38	33	29	33	28	25	34	23	24	25
35	A fair amount	39	42	49	46	45	48	46	51	45	45
23	Hardly any	18	21	20	18	23	25	18	24	27	25
<u>7</u>	DK/Ref (VOL)	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.4 As I read some programs and proposals that are being discussed in the country today, please tell me whether you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose each. The first one is... **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**.

		----- FAVOR -----			----- OPPOSE -----			
		<i>Strongly</i>			<i>Strongly</i>			Don't
		Net	<i>Favor</i>	<i>Favor</i>	Net	<i>Oppose</i>	<i>Oppose</i>	know
a.	Making it more DIFFICULT for a woman to get an abortion							
	March, 2006	35	17	18	56	27	29	9=100
	December, 2004	37	15	22	56	24	32	7=100
	Early February, 2004	36	19	17	55	29	26	9=100
	November, 2003	36	17	19	58	30	28	6=100
	August, 2003 ¹	35	19	16	57	29	28	8=100
	May, 1993	36	17	19	57	30	27	7=100
	May, 1992	32	15	17	60	35	25	8=100
	May, 1990	30	--	--	62	--	--	8=100
	May, 1987	38	21	17	55	29	26	7=100
	May, 1985	41	18	23	51	33	18	8=100
	May, 1985	47	--	--	49	--	--	4=100
b.	Allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally	37	13	24	55	33	22	8=100
	Early November, 2006 (RVs)	30	10	20	57	31	26	13=100
	July, 2006 ²	35	12	23	56	31	25	9=100
	June, 2006	33	13	20	55	32	23	12=100
	March, 2006	39	10	29	51	28	23	10=100
	July, 2005	36	13	23	53	31	22	11=100
	December, 2004	32	14	18	61	38	23	7=100
	August, 2004	29	8	21	60	35	25	11=100
	July, 2004	32	10	22	56	33	23	12=100
	Mid-March, 2004	32	10	22	59	35	24	9=100
	Early February, 2004	30	9	21	63	42	21	7=100
	November, 2003	30	10	20	62	41	21	8=100
	October, 2003	30	9	21	58	33	25	12=100
	Mid-July, 2003	38	10	28	53	30	23	9=100
	March, 2001	35	8	27	57	34	23	8=100
	June, 1996	27	6	21	65	41	24	8=100

1 In August 2003 and earlier the question was worded: "Changing the laws to make it more difficult for a woman to get an abortion."

2 In June and July 2006, mid-March through August 2004, and October 2003, the question was not part of a list of items.

Q.4 CONTINUED...

	----- FAVOR -----			----- OPPOSE -----			Don't <u>know</u>
	<u>Net</u>	<u>Strongly Favor</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>Strongly Oppose</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	
c. The death penalty for persons convicted of murder	64	30	34	29	11	18	7=100
March, 2006	65	27	38	27	8	19	8=100
July, 2005	68	32	36	24	8	16	8=100
Mid-July, 2003	64	28	36	30	10	20	6=100
March, 2002	67	33	34	26	9	17	7=100
March, 2001	66	30	36	27	10	17	7=100
September, 1999	74	41	33	22	7	15	4=100
June, 1996	78	43	35	18	7	11	4=100
d. An increase in the minimum wage, from \$5.15 an hour to \$7.25 an hour	84	48	36	14	6	8	2=100
March, 2006 ³	86	49	37	11	3	8	3=100
December, 2004	86	53	33	12	4	8	2=100
June, 2001	87	49	38	12	4	8	1=100
October, 1999	82	48	34	16	4	12	2=100
February, 1998	80	48	32	19	5	14	1=100
e. Affirmative action programs designed to help blacks, women and other minorities get better jobs and education	70	28	42	25	8	17	5=100
Late March, 2005 ⁴	67	--	--	28	--	--	5=100
August, 2003	64	22	42	31	9	22	5=100
May, 2003	63	--	--	29	--	--	8=100
August, 1995	58	--	--	36	--	--	3=100
f. The U.S. government guaranteeing health insurance for all citizens, even if it means raising taxes	66	27	39	29	11	18	5=100
July, 2005	64	25	39	30	10	20	6=100
December, 2004	65	31	34	30	10	20	5=100
Early September, 2004	66	30	36	26	11	15	8=100
August, 2003	67	23	44	29	10	19	4=100

3 In March 2006, December 2004, June 2001, and October 1999, the question was worded: "An increase in the minimum wage, from \$5.15 an hour to \$6.45 an hour." In February 1998, the question was worded: "An increase in the minimum wage, from \$5.15 an hour to \$6.15 an hour."

4 In Late March 2005, May 2003, and August 1995, the question was not part of a list of items. In May 2003 and August 1995 the question opened with: "In order to overcome past discrimination..."

ROTATE Q.5 AND Q.6

Now thinking about immigration...

Q.5 One proposal would allow undocumented immigrants who have been in the U.S. for several years to gain legal working status and the possibility of citizenship in the future. Would you favor or oppose this proposal?

		April
		<u>2006</u>
59	Favor	58
37	Oppose	35
<u>4</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL)	<u>7</u>
100		100

Q.6 Would you favor or oppose building a fence along 700 miles of the border with Mexico?

		CNN
		Sept
		<u>2006</u>
46	Favor	54
48	Oppose	44
<u>6</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>2</u>
100		100

NO QUESTIONS 7-9

ASK ALL:

Q.10 I'd like to get your opinion of some groups and organizations in the news. Is your overall opinion of...
[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE; NOTE FORM SPLITS. ALWAYS ASK ITEM h.F2 LAST ON FORM 2] very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable?
[INTERVIEWERS: PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN NEVER HEARD OF" AND "CAN'T RATE."]

		-----Favorable-----			----Unfavorable----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)	
		Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	Never	Can't	
									Heard of	Rate
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=982]:										
a.F1	The federal government in Washington	45	7	38	46	15	31	1	8=100	
	February, 2006	43	6	37	50	16	34	*	7=100	
	December, 2005	46	7	39	49	18	31	*	5=100	
	Late October, 2005	45	6	39	48	16	32	*	7=100	
	February, 2004	59	10	49	36	11	25	*	5=100	
	April, 2003	73	14	59	22	5	17	0	5=100	
	December, 2002	64	11	53	27	7	20	*	9=100	
	Mid-November, 2001	82	17	65	15	3	12	0	3=100	
	Late October, 2000 (RVs)	54	7	47	40	10	30	*	6=100	
	October, 1997	38	4	34	59	18	41	0	3=100	
b.F1	The Republican Party	41	9	32	48	21	27	1	10=100	
	Late October, 2006	41	9	32	50	20	30	*	9=100	
	July, 2006	40	10	30	52	23	29	1	7=100	
	April, 2006	40	10	30	50	21	29	*	10=100	
	February, 2006	44	11	33	50	24	26	*	6=100	
	Late October, 2005	42	12	30	49	24	25	*	9=100	
	July, 2005	48	13	35	43	18	25	*	9=100	
	June, 2005	48	11	37	44	20	24	0	8=100	

Q.10 CONTINUED...

		-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	Never	Can't
								Heard of	Rate
	December, 2004	52	15	37	42	17	25	0	6=100
	June, 2004	51	12	39	40	14	26	0	9=100
	Early February, 2004	52	14	38	42	16	26	*	6=100
	June, 2003	58	14	44	33	10	23	0	9=100
	April, 2003	63	14	49	31	10	21	*	6=100
	December, 2002	59	18	41	33	11	22	*	8=100
	July, 2001	48	11	37	42	15	27	*	10=100
	January, 2001	56	13	43	35	13	22	*	9=100
	September, 2000 (RVs)	53	11	42	40	12	28	0	7=100
	August, 1999	53	8	45	43	12	31	*	4=100
	February, 1999	44	7	37	51	15	36	0	5=100
	January, 1999	44	10	34	50	23	27	0	6=100
	Early December, 1998	46	11	35	47	20	27	*	7=100
	Early October, 1998 (RVs)	52	9	43	42	14	28	0	6=100
	Early September, 1998	56	9	47	37	11	26	*	7=100
	March, 1998	50	10	40	43	12	31	*	7=100
	August, 1997	47	9	38	47	11	36	*	6=100
	June, 1997	51	8	43	42	11	31	1	6=100
	January, 1997	52	8	44	43	10	33	*	5=100
	October, 1995	52	10	42	44	16	28	*	4=100
	December, 1994	67	21	46	27	8	19	*	6=100
	July, 1994	63	12	51	33	8	25	*	4=100
	May, 1993	54	12	42	35	10	25	0	11=100
	July, 1992	46	9	37	48	17	31	*	6=100
c.F1	The Democratic Party	54	15	39	35	12	23	*	11=100
	Late October, 2006	53	13	40	36	11	25	*	11=100
	July, 2006	47	13	34	44	13	31	2	7=100
	April, 2006	47	12	35	42	14	28	*	11=100
	February, 2006	48	14	34	44	17	27	0	8=100
	Late October, 2005	49	14	35	41	15	26	*	10=100
	July, 2005	50	15	35	41	14	27	*	9=100
	June, 2005	52	12	40	39	13	26	*	9=100
	December, 2004	53	13	40	41	14	27	*	6=100
	June, 2004	54	12	42	36	11	25	0	10=100
	Early February, 2004	58	14	44	37	9	28	*	5=100
	June, 2003	54	11	43	38	10	28	0	8=100
	April, 2003	57	13	44	36	11	25	*	7=100
	December, 2002	54	15	39	37	10	27	*	9=100
	July, 2001	58	18	40	34	10	24	*	8=100
	January, 2001	60	18	42	30	9	21	1	9=100
	September, 2000 (RVs)	60	16	44	35	12	23	*	5=100
	August, 1999	59	14	45	37	9	28	*	4=100
	February, 1999	58	11	47	37	11	26	0	5=100
	January, 1999	55	14	41	38	12	26	0	7=100
	Early December, 1998	59	18	41	34	10	24	0	7=100
	Early October, 1998 (RVs)	56	11	45	38	9	29	*	6=100
	Early September, 1998	60	13	47	33	8	25	*	7=100
	March, 1998	58	15	43	36	10	26	*	6=100
	August, 1997	52	11	41	42	10	32	0	6=100
	June, 1997	61	10	51	33	8	25	*	6=100

Q.10 CONTINUED...

		-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	Never	Can't
								Heard of	Rate
	January, 1997	60	13	47	35	7	28	*	5=100
	October, 1995	49	9	40	48	11	37	0	3=100
	December, 1994	50	13	37	44	13	31	*	6=100
	July, 1994	62	13	49	34	7	27	*	4=100
	May, 1993	57	14	43	34	9	25	0	9=100
	July, 1992	61	17	44	33	9	24	*	6=100
d.F1	The news media	45	8	37	49	17	32	*	6=100
	April, 2006	48	8	40	46	15	31	*	6=100
	February, 2006	59	12	47	37	10	27	0	4=100
	Late October, 2005	52	11	41	42	13	29	0	6=100
	Mid-March, 2005	56	12	44	40	13	27	0	4=100
	December, 2004	43	8	35	51	18	33	*	6=100
	Late October, 2000 (RVs)	50	7	43	45	14	31	0	5=100
	February, 1999	49	6	43	49	15	34	0	2=100
	March, 1998	48	9	39	50	16	34	*	2=100
	October, 1997	50	7	43	48	14	34	*	2=100
e.F1	The Christian conservative movement	45	15	30	30	14	16	11	14=100
	July, 2006	44	12	32	36	16	20	8	12=100
	July, 2005	42	11	31	34	13	21	8	16=100
	Late March, 2005	41	15	26	34	15	19	9	16=100
	March, 2002	45	10	35	29	11	18	12	15=100
	March, 2001	42	9	33	31	11	20	11	16=100
f.F1	The environmentalist movement	63	21	42	22	7	15	5	10=100
	July, 2006	63	15	48	25	8	17	4	8=100
g.F1	The military	84	47	37	11	3	8	*	5=100
	Late October, 2005	82	44	38	12	4	8	0	6=100
	Late March, 2005	87	49	38	9	3	6	*	4=100
	June, 2004	85	48	37	10	3	7	*	5=100
<i>Newsweek:</i>	May 16-17, 2002	93	59	34	5	2	3	--	2=100
<i>Newsweek:</i>	September 13-14, 2001	94	58	36	4	2	2	--	2=100
	July, 2001	81	29	52	11	4	7	*	8=100
	January, 2001	82	32	50	12	3	9	0	6=100
	August, 1999	89	30	59	10	2	8	*	1=100
	June, 1999	83	36	47	13	2	11	0	4=100
	Early September, 1998	86	29	57	10	3	7	0	4=100
	October, 1997	78	22	56	18	5	13	0	4=100
	May, 1997	80	23	57	16	5	11	0	4=100
	February, 1996	82	33	49	16	4	12	*	2=100
	July, 1994	87	30	57	11	3	8	*	2=100
	May, 1993	85	32	53	10	2	8	0	5=100
	March, 1991	94	60	34	4	2	2	0	2=100
	May, 1990	73	18	55	21	6	15	*	6=100
	January, 1988	77	20	57	17	3	14	*	6=100
	April, 1987	80	17	63	16	4	12	0	4=100
	January, 1987	73	19	54	16	5	11	*	11=100
	July, 1986	85	32	53	10	3	7	0	5=100
	June, 1985	77	24	53	18	5	13	*	5=100

Q.10 CONTINUED...

		-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)	
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	Never	Can't	
									<u>Heard of</u>	<u>Rate</u>
ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=1025]:										
h.F2	Congress	53	11	42	38	9	29	1	8=100	
	Late October, 2006	41	5	36	46	15	31	*	13=100	
	February, 2006	44	6	38	47	14	33	0	9=100	
	Late October, 2005	45	7	38	45	13	32	*	10=100	
	July, 2005	49	6	43	40	11	29	*	11=100	
	June, 2005	49	6	43	40	10	30	*	11=100	
	June, 2004	56	7	49	33	7	26	*	11=100	
	July, 2001	57	7	50	32	8	24	*	11=100	
	March, 2001	56	6	50	36	10	26	1	7=100	
	January, 2001	64	10	54	23	5	18	1	12=100	
	September, 2000 (RVs)	61	8	53	32	5	27	*	7=100	
	August, 1999	63	8	55	34	7	27	*	3=100	
	June, 1999	56	9	47	39	9	30	*	5=100	
	February, 1999	52	4	48	44	8	36	0	4=100	
	January, 1999	48	7	41	45	15	30	0	7=100	
	Early December, 1998	52	11	41	41	12	29	0	7=100	
	Early October, 1998 (RVs)	62	7	55	33	8	25	0	5=100	
	Early September, 1998	66	7	59	27	5	22	0	7=100	
	October, 1997	53	5	48	44	11	33	0	3=100	
	August, 1997	50	6	44	44	11	33	0	6=100	
	June, 1997	52	4	48	42	8	34	0	6=100	
	May, 1997	49	5	44	42	10	32	*	9=100	
	February, 1997	52	6	46	40	9	31	*	8=100	
	January, 1997	56	6	50	40	8	32	*	4=100	
	June, 1996	45	6	39	50	12	38	*	5=100	
	April, 1996	45	6	39	50	13	37	0	5=100	
	January, 1996	42	4	38	54	16	38	*	4=100	
	October, 1995	42	4	38	55	13	42	0	3=100	
	August, 1995	45	5	40	47	13	34	*	7=100	
	June, 1995	53	8	45	42	11	31	*	5=100	
	February, 1995	54	10	44	37	10	27	0	9=100	
	July, 1994	53	7	46	43	9	34	*	4=100	
	May, 1993	43	8	35	48	13	35	0	9=100	
	November, 1991	51	7	44	43	9	34	0	6=100	
	March, 1991	66	16	50	26	7	19	0	8=100	
	May, 1990	59	6	53	34	9	25	1	6=100	
	May, 1988	64	8	56	28	5	23	0	8=100	
	January, 1988	64	6	58	29	4	25	0	7=100	
	May, 1987	74	10	64	20	4	16	*	6=100	
	January, 1987	59	7	52	31	8	23	0	10=100	
	June, 1985	67	9	58	26	5	21	*	7=100	
i.F2	The Supreme Court	72	18	54	17	3	14	2	9=100	
	July, 2006	63	7	56	27	8	19	1	9=100	
	February, 2006	60	16	44	28	10	18	*	12=100	
	Late October, 2005	62	12	50	27	10	17	*	11=100	
	July, 2005	61	12	49	28	10	18	*	11=100	
	June, 2005	57	8	49	30	8	22	*	13=100	
	July, 2001	70	15	55	20	6	14	*	10=100	
	March, 2001	72	15	57	20	5	15	*	8=100	

Q.10 CONTINUED...

		-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	Never	Can't
								Heard of	Rate
	January, 2001	68	18	50	21	8	13	1	10=100
	October, 1997	77	13	64	18	6	12	*	5=100
	May, 1997	72	16	56	22	5	17	0	6=100
	July, 1994	80	18	62	16	3	13	*	4=100
	May, 1993	73	17	56	18	4	14	0	9=100
	November, 1991	72	18	54	21	5	16	0	7=100
	May, 1990	65	10	55	25	7	18	1	9=100
	January, 1988	79	14	65	13	2	11	*	8=100
	May, 1987	76	13	63	17	2	15	*	7=100
	March 1985 (<i>Roper</i>)	64	17	47	28	7	21	--	8=100
j.F2	The United Nations	57	14	43	33	14	19	1	9=100
	July, 2006	53	12	41	36	12	24	2	9=100
	May, 2006 ⁵	51	15	36	38	19	19	--	11=100
	Late October, 2005	48	9	39	39	15	24	1	12=100
	Late March, 2005	59	14	45	32	11	21	*	9=100
	Late February, 2004	55	14	41	35	15	20	--	10=100
	Early September, 2001	77	23	54	18	6	12	1	4=100
	August, 1999	76	19	57	19	5	14	*	5=100
	June, 1999	70	19	51	23	7	16	0	7=100
	Early September, 1998	69	14	55	23	7	16	*	8=100
	September, 1997	64	11	53	28	9	19	*	8=100
	February, 1996	65	19	46	29	9	20	1	5=100
	June, 1995	67	14	53	28	8	20	*	5=100
	February, 1995	62	13	49	26	8	18	*	12=100
	July, 1994	76	21	55	19	5	14	1	4=100
	May, 1993	73	21	52	17	4	13	0	10=100
	May, 1990	70	15	55	19	6	13	1	10=100
k.F2	Business corporations	57	9	48	30	8	22	2	11=100
	December, 2005	57	9	48	35	10	25	*	8=100
	Late October, 2005	45	8	37	45	16	29	*	10=100
	July, 2005	49	9	40	40	11	29	*	11=100
	March, 2002	62	10	52	29	6	23	1	8=100
	July, 2001	59	9	50	27	6	21	*	14=100
	March, 2001	65	9	56	25	6	19	1	9=100
	August, 1999	73	8	65	22	3	19	0	5=100
	Early September, 1998	64	9	55	26	5	21	*	10=100
	October, 1997	66	11	55	28	5	23	*	6=100
	June, 1997	68	8	60	25	7	18	*	7=100
	May, 1997	59	9	50	28	7	21	1	12=100
	June, 1996	62	10	52	31	6	25	*	7=100
	February, 1996	59	9	50	34	10	24	1	6=100
	October, 1995	60	6	54	36	7	29	0	4=100
	July, 1994	70	8	62	24	5	19	*	6=100
	November, 1991	65	8	57	28	6	22	0	7=100
	January, 1988	59	6	53	32	5	27	*	9=100
	June, 1985	58	8	50	31	7	24	1	10=100

5 In May 2006 the question was asked, "Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable or somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of the United Nations?"

Q.10 CONTINUED...

		-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	Never	Can't
								Heard of	Rate
1.F2	Labor unions	58	18	40	31	11	20	2	9=100
	Late March, 2005	56	17	39	33	9	24	1	10=100
	March, 2002	59	15	44	32	9	23	1	8=100
	July, 2001	51	12	39	36	10	26	1	12=100
	March, 2001	63	16	47	28	7	21	1	8=100
	August, 1999	59	12	47	36	9	27	*	5=100
	Early September, 1998	52	12	40	38	13	25	*	10=100
	June, 1997	58	15	43	35	10	25	*	7=100
	May, 1997	49	15	34	39	13	26	*	12=100
	April, 1996	47	10	37	45	17	28	*	8=100
	February, 1996	54	17	37	41	14	27	*	5=100
	July, 1994	57	14	43	38	10	28	*	5=100
	January, 1988	52	10	42	39	10	29	*	9=100
	July, 1985	46	9	37	47	17	30	*	7=100
m.F2	The National Rifle Association	52	22	30	32	14	18	6	10=100
	Late March, 2005	49	18	31	39	17	22	2	10=100
	June, 1999	46	17	29	45	21	24	1	8=100
	September, 1998	48	16	32	40	18	22	2	10=100
	August, 1995	44	16	28	45	21	24	1	10=100
	June, 1995	44	16	28	48	24	24	2	6=100
	July, 1994	55	19	36	37	16	21	1	7=100

NO QUESTION 11

ASK ALL:

Q.12 Do you think that using military force against countries that may seriously threaten our country, but have not attacked us, can often be justified, sometimes be justified, rarely be justified, or never be justified?

		Late	Dec	July	Aug	May
		<u>Oct</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2003</u>
		<u>2005</u>				
16	Often justified	14	14	20	20	22
39	Sometimes justified	38	46	40	43	45
24	Rarely justified	27	21	22	19	17
17	Never justified	15	14	14	130	13
4	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	6	5	4	5	3
100		100	100	100	100	100

Q.13 Now I am going to read you a series of statements that will help us understand how you feel about a number of things. For each statement, please tell me if you completely agree with it, mostly agree with it, mostly DISagree with it or completely disagree with it. The first one is... **[READ ITEMS, IN ORDER. DO NOT ROTATE. OBSERVE FORM SPLITS WHERE NOTED]**

		-----AGREE-----			-----DISAGREE----			Don't
		Net	Comp- letely	Mostly	Net	Comp- letely	Mostly	Know
a.	People like me don't have any say about what the government does	48	13	35	50	14	36	2=100
	August, 2003	47	17	30	51	16	35	2=100
	August, 2002	46	16	30	51	18	33	3=100
	Late September, 1999	47	16	31	52	17	35	1=100
	November, 1997	46	15	31	53	18	35	1=100
	July, 1994	54	22	32	46	15	31	*=100
	May, 1993	52	15	37	47	16	31	1=100
	June, 1992	50	14	36	49	17	32	1=100
	Nov, 1991	50	22	28	49	21	28	1=100
	May, 1990	57	19	38	42	11	31	1=100
	Feb, 1989	62	22	40	37	8	29	1=100
	May, 1988	55	16	39	44	11	33	1=100
	May, 1987	52	14	38	46	12	34	2=100
b.	Generally speaking, elected officials in Washington lose touch with the people pretty quickly	79	31	48	18	4	14	3=100
	August, 2003	75	33	42	22	4	18	3=100
	August, 2002	74	28	46	22	4	18	4=100
	Late September, 1999	77	28	49	21	5	16	2=100
	November, 1997	76	32	44	23	5	18	1=100
	July, 1994	83	39	44	16	3	13	1=100
	May, 1993	82	29	53	16	3	13	2=100
	June, 1992	84	35	49	15	3	12	1=100
	Nov, 1991	84	41	43	15	4	11	1=100
	May, 1990	78	30	48	19	2	17	3=100
	Feb, 1989	80	30	50	18	2	16	2=100
	May, 1988	76	26	50	22	3	19	2=100
	May, 1987	73	22	51	24	3	21	3=100
c.	Most elected officials care what people like me think	34	3	31	62	21	41	4=100
	August, 2003	39	6	33	59	20	39	2=100
	August, 2002	44	7	37	52	17	35	4=100
	Late September, 1999	39	5	34	59	18	41	2=100
	November, 1997	41	6	35	57	19	38	2=100
	July, 1994	33	4	29	66	25	41	1=100
	May, 1993	40	5	35	58	16	42	2=100
	June, 1992	36	5	31	62	16	46	2=100
	Nov, 1991	36	7	29	62	23	39	2=100
	May, 1990	44	7	37	53	14	39	3=100
	Feb, 1989	44	5	39	54	12	42	2=100
	May, 1988	47	5	42	51	11	40	2=100
	May, 1987	47	5	42	49	9	40	4=100

Q.13 CONTINUED...

		-----AGREE-----			-----DISAGREE-----			
		<u>Net</u>	<u>Comp- letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>Comp- letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
d.	Voting gives people like me some say about how government runs things	71	23	48	26	8	18	3=100
	August, 2003	73	27	46	24	8	16	3=100
	August, 2002	72	28	44	25	9	16	3=100
	Late September, 1999	73	27	46	24	7	17	3=100
	November, 1997	67	27	40	32	9	23	1=100
	July, 1994	66	24	42	32	11	21	2=100
	Nov, 1991	74	32	42	24	9	15	2=100
	May, 1990	73	23	50	25	7	18	2=100
	Feb, 1989	73	25	48	25	5	20	2=100
	May, 1988	75	26	49	23	5	18	2=100
	May, 1987	78	23	55	19	4	15	3=100
e.	Success in life is pretty much determined by forces outside our control	34	10	24	62	23	39	4=100
	August, 2003	30	11	19	67	32	35	3=100
	August, 2002	30	10	20	66	30	36	4=100
	Late September, 1999	32	11	21	67	29	38	1=100
	November, 1997	33	10	23	65	28	37	2=100
	July, 1994	39	14	25	59	26	33	2=100
	May, 1993	41	11	30	57	16	41	2=100
	June, 1992	38	11	27	59	21	38	3=100
	May, 1990	40	11	29	57	18	39	3=100
	May, 1988	41	13	28	56	19	37	3=100
	May, 1987	38	8	30	57	16	41	5=100
f.	Hard work offers little guarantee of success	34	11	23	64	30	34	2=100
	August, 2003	30	13	17	68	32	36	2=100
	August, 2002	30	12	18	68	33	35	2=100
	Late September, 1999	29	11	18	69	33	36	2=100
	November, 1997	33	13	20	66	32	34	1=100
	July, 1994	39	15	24	60	28	32	1=100
	June, 1992	45	15	30	52	22	30	3=100
	Nov, 1991	44	20	24	54	25	29	2=100
	May, 1990	36	10	26	63	23	40	1=100
	Feb, 1989	41	14	27	57	21	36	2=100
	May, 1988	32	11	21	66	26	40	1=100
	May, 1987	29	7	22	68	24	44	3=100

NO ITEM g.

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=982]:

h.F1	The strength of this country today is mostly based on the success of American business	72	19	53	24	6	18	4=100
	August, 2003	75	26	49	21	6	15	4=100
	August, 2002	72	22	50	24	6	18	4=100
	February, 2002	76	25	51	20	4	16	4=100
	Late September, 1999	76	23	53	19	5	14	5=100
	November, 1997	76	22	54	21	5	16	3=100
	July, 1994	78	26	52	20	5	15	2=100
	June, 1992	78	24	54	20	5	15	2=100

Q.13 CONTINUED...

		-----AGREE-----			----DISAGREE----			Don't
		Comp-			Comp-			Know
		<u>Net</u>	<u>letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	
	Nov, 1991	76	29	47	21	6	15	3=100
	May, 1990	77	20	57	17	3	14	6=100
	Feb, 1989	77	23	54	18	4	14	5=100
	May, 1988	79	25	54	17	3	14	4=100
	May, 1987	76	16	60	19	3	16	5=100
i.F1	Government regulation of business usually does more harm than good	57	18	39	35	5	30	8=100
	August, 2003	53	15	38	39	9	30	8=100
	August, 2002	48	16	32	43	8	35	9=100
	Late September, 1999	55	19	36	37	6	31	8=100
	November, 1997	57	20	37	37	5	32	6=100
	July, 1994	63	27	36	33	5	28	4=100
	June, 1992	61	19	42	33	5	28	6=100
	May, 1990	58	16	42	33	4	29	9=100
	May, 1988	57	17	40	35	4	31	8=100
	May, 1987	55	12	43	34	4	30	11=100
j.F1	The federal government should run ONLY those things that cannot be run at the local level	74	27	47	20	4	16	6=100
	August, 2003	71	29	42	24	7	17	5=100
	August, 2002	69	29	40	26	6	20	5=100
	Late September, 1999	74	32	42	22	5	17	4=100
	November, 1997	74	33	41	24	7	17	2=100
	July, 1994	78	38	40	19	5	14	3=100
	May, 1990	77	26	51	18	2	16	5=100
	May, 1987	75	22	53	19	3	16	6=100
k.F1	When something is run by the government, it is usually inefficient and wasteful	62	24	38	34	6	28	4=100
	August, 2003	57	23	34	39	8	31	4=100
	August, 2002	53	20	33	43	8	35	4=100
	Mid-November, 2001	53	15	38	43	10	33	4=100
	Late September, 1999	59	23	36	38	7	31	3=100
	November, 1997	64	27	37	34	7	27	2=100
	July, 1994	69	33	36	30	5	25	1=100
	May, 1993	69	24	45	29	5	24	2=100
	June, 1992	70	29	41	28	4	24	2=100
	Nov, 1991	68	32	36	30	7	23	2=100
	May, 1990	67	22	45	29	4	25	4=100
	Feb, 1989	65	26	39	31	5	26	4=100
	May, 1988	66	24	42	29	3	26	5=100
	May, 1987	63	19	44	31	4	27	6=100
l.F1	The federal government controls too much of our daily lives	64	28	36	33	6	27	3=100
	August, 2003	56	24	32	42	8	34	2=100
	August, 2002	54	25	29	43	8	35	3=100
	Mid-November, 2001	53	20	33	45	10	35	2=100
	Late September, 1999	60	30	30	38	6	32	2=100
	November, 1997	64	29	35	35	6	29	1=100

Q.13 CONTINUED...

	-----AGREE-----			----DISAGREE----			Don't Know
	Net	Comp-		Net	Comp-		
		letely	Mostly		letely	Mostly	
July, 1994	69	37	32	30	5	25	1=100
May, 1993	65	26	39	34	4	30	1=100
June, 1992	64	28	36	34	5	29	2=100
Nov, 1991	63	32	31	35	7	28	2=100
May, 1990	62	22	40	34	5	29	4=100
Feb, 1989	57	22	35	43	9	34	3=100
May, 1988	61	25	36	36	5	31	3=100
May, 1987	58	18	40	37	5	32	5=100

ASK ALL:

m.	The government is really run for the benefit of all the people	45	10	35	52	15	37	3=100
	August, 2003	52	13	39	46	15	31	2=100
	August, 2002	55	13	42	43	14	29	2=100
	Late September, 1999	49	11	38	48	14	34	3=100
	November, 1997	48	9	39	50	15	35	2=100
	July, 1994	42	10	32	57	19	38	1=100
	June, 1992	44	8	36	54	17	37	2=100
	Nov, 1991	48	11	37	50	16	34	2=100
	May, 1990	52	10	42	45	10	35	3=100
	Feb, 1989	57	12	45	41	10	31	2=100
	May, 1988	53	11	42	44	10	34	3=100
	May, 1987	57	9	48	39	8	31	4=100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=1025]:

n.F2	Business corporations generally strike a fair balance between making profits and serving the public interest	38	6	32	58	19	39	4=100
	August, 2003	38	6	32	57	22	35	5=100
	August, 2002	41	7	34	55	17	38	4=100
	February, 2002	40	7	33	54	16	38	6=100
	Late September, 1999	45	7	38	50	13	37	5=100
	November, 1997	45	7	38	52	12	40	3=100
	July, 1994	45	7	38	53	15	38	2=100
	June, 1992	40	5	35	56	14	42	4=100
	Nov, 1991	40	8	32	57	19	38	3=100
	May, 1990	43	5	38	50	13	37	7=100
	Feb, 1989	38	5	33	56	12	44	6=100
	May, 1988	42	6	36	52	13	39	6=100
	May, 1987	43	4	39	48	10	38	9=100

o.F2	There is too much power concentrated in the hands of a few big companies	76	38	38	21	4	17	3=100
	August, 2003	77	40	37	20	5	15	3=100
	August, 2002	77	33	44	20	4	16	3=100
	Late September, 1999	74	31	43	23	3	20	3=100
	November, 1997	73	31	42	25	5	20	2=100
	July, 1994	73	31	42	26	4	22	1=100
	May, 1993	72	26	46	25	3	22	3=100
	June, 1992	77	30	47	21	3	18	2=100
	Nov, 1991	80	41	39	17	3	14	3=100

Q.13 CONTINUED...

		-----AGREE-----			----DISAGREE----			Don't
		Comp-			Comp-			Know
		<u>Net</u>	<u>letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	
	May, 1990	77	29	48	18	3	15	5=100
	Feb, 1989	84	35	49	13	1	12	3=100
	May, 1988	79	35	44	17	2	15	4=100
	May, 1987	77	27	50	18	2	16	5=100
p.F2	Business corporations make too much profit	65	30	35	30	8	22	5=100
	August, 2003	62	29	33	32	8	24	6=100
	August, 2002	58	23	35	36	7	29	6=100
	Late September, 1999	56	23	33	39	7	32	5=100
	November, 1997	58	21	37	38	7	31	4=100
	July, 1994	61	22	39	35	7	28	4=100
	May, 1993	63	22	41	32	5	27	5=100
	June, 1992	60	21	39	34	5	29	6=100
	Nov, 1991	65	29	36	30	7	23	5=100
	May, 1990	63	23	40	30	6	24	7=100
	Feb, 1989	72	27	45	23	3	20	5=100
	May, 1988	65	25	40	29	4	25	6=100
	May, 1987	65	21	44	28	4	24	7=100

NO ITEM q.

r.F2	Dealing with a federal government agency is often not worth the trouble	55	18	37	39	8	31	6=100
	August, 2003	55	19	36	37	7	30	8=100
	Late September, 1999	59	21	38	35	6	29	6=100
	November, 1997	65	21	44	31	4	27	4=100
	July, 1994	69	26	43	28	6	22	3=100
	June, 1992	64	21	43	31	4	27	5=100
	May, 1990	65	21	44	28	4	24	7=100
	May, 1988	63	20	43	31	4	27	6=100
	May, 1987	58	14	44	32	3	29	10=100

NO ITEM s.

t.F2	As Americans we can always find a way to solve our problems and get what we want	58	14	44	38	10	28	4=100
	August, 2003	66	17	49	30	9	21	4=100
	August, 2002	74	21	53	23	6	17	3=100
	Late September, 1999	70	15	55	27	7	20	3=100
	November, 1997	71	19	52	27	7	20	2=100
	July, 1994	68	20	48	30	6	24	2=100
	May, 1993	59	12	47	38	7	31	3=100
	June, 1992	66	16	50	32	8	24	2=100
	Nov, 1991	68	19	49	30	8	22	2=100
	May, 1990	65	13	52	30	6	24	5=100
	Feb, 1989	69	14	55	28	5	23	3=100
	May, 1988	66	15	51	30	7	23	4=100
	May, 1987	68	12	56	28	4	24	4=100

Q.13 CONTINUED...

	-----AGREE-----			----DISAGREE----			Don't Know
	Net	Comp-		Net	Comp-		
		letely	Mostly		letely	Mostly	
u.F2 I don't believe that there are any real limits to growth in this country today	57	15	42	39	9	30	4=100
August, 2003	58	18	40	37	11	26	5=100
August, 2002	65	22	43	31	8	23	4=100
Late September, 1999	62	20	42	34	8	26	4=100
November, 1997	56	17	39	41	10	31	3=100
July, 1994	62	22	40	36	8	28	2=100
May, 1993	56	14	42	41	7	34	3=100
June, 1992	58	19	39	38	8	30	4=100
Nov, 1991	62	24	38	35	9	26	3=100
May, 1990	65	19	46	30	5	25	5=100
Feb, 1989	68	22	46	28	5	23	4=100
May, 1988	64	19	45	32	6	26	4=100
May, 1987	67	17	50	28	4	24	5=100

NO ITEM v thru z.

Item aa.F2 is presented with item c.F1 in Q.20F1

Item bb.F2 is presented with item j.F1 in Q.20F1

Item cc.F2 is presented with item m.F1 in Q.20F1

Item dd.F2 is presented with item v.F1 in Q.20F1

NO ITEM ee.

Items ff.F1 and gg.F1 are presented with items h.F2 and i.F2 in Q.21F2

ASK ALL:

hh. Occasional acts of terrorism in the U.S. will be part of life in the future	70	21	49	24	8	16	6=100
August, 2003	74	25	49	22	7	15	4=100

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

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

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

				(VOL.)	(VOL.)	DK/ Ref	Lean Rep	Lean Dem
	Republican	Democrat	Independent	No Preference	Other Party			
February, 2007	25	34	34	4	*	3=100	10	18
Mid-January, 2007	24	35	34	3	*	4=100	12	18
Early-January, 2007	23	31	39	4	*	3=100	12	18
December, 2006	25	35	32	5	*	3=100	11	17
Mid-November, 2006	25	36	32	4	*	3=100	9	18
Late October, 2006	26	32	33	5	1	3=100	10	16
Early October, 2006	27	34	33	3	*	3=100	12	15
Early September, 2006	30	34	30	3	*	3=100	10	14
August, 2006	30	33	30	4	*	3=100	12	14
July, 2006	29	33	31	4	1	2=100	11	14
June, 2006	29	34	31	4	*	2=100	11	16
April, 2006	29	32	30	5	*	4=100	10	14
Early April, 2006	29	32	33	3	*	3=100	12	16
March, 2006	28	34	30	4	*	4=100	11	15
February, 2006	30	33	31	3	*	3=100	11	16
January, 2006	28	32	32	5	*	3=100	10	15

PARTY CONTINUED...

				(VOL.)	(VOL.)	DK/ Ref	Lean Rep	Lean Dem
	Republican	Democrat	Independent	No Preference	Other Party			
<i>Yearly Totals</i>								
2006	27.6	32.8	30.3	5.0	.4	3.9=100	10.2	14.5
2005	29.2	32.8	30.3	4.5	.3	2.8=100	10.2	14.9
2004	29.5	33.1	30.0	4.0	.4	3.0=100	11.8	13.6
2003	29.8	31.4	31.2	4.7	.5	2.5=100	12.1	13.0
2002	30.3	31.2	30.1	5.1	.7	2.7=100	12.6	11.6
2001	29.2	33.6	28.9	5.1	.5	2.7=100	11.7	11.4
2001 Post-Sept 11	30.9	31.8	27.9	5.2	.6	3.6=100	11.7	9.4
2001 Pre-Sept 11	28.2	34.6	29.5	5.0	.5	2.1=100	11.7	12.5
2000	27.5	32.5	29.5	5.9	.5	4.0=100	11.6	11.6
1999	26.6	33.5	33.7	3.9	.5	1.9=100	13.0	14.5
1998	27.5	33.2	31.9	4.6	.4	2.4=100	11.8	13.5
1997	28.2	33.3	31.9	4.0	.4	2.3=100	12.3	13.8
				No Preference/ Other/DK			Lean Rep	Lean Dem
1996	29.2	32.7	33.0	5.2=100			12.7	15.6
1995	31.4	29.7	33.4	5.4=100			14.4	12.9
1994	29.8	31.8	33.8	4.6=100			14.3	12.6
1993	27.4	33.8	34.0	4.8=100			11.8	14.7
1992	27.7	32.7	35.7	3.9=100			13.8	15.8
1991	30.9	31.4	33.2	4.5=100			14.6	10.8
1990	31.0	33.1	29.1	6.8=100			12.4	11.3
1989	33	33	34=100					
1987	26	35	39=100					

IF ANSWERED 1 IN PARTY, ASK:

PARTYSTR Do you consider yourself a STRONG Republican or NOT a strong Republican?

	<u>Strong</u>	<u>Not Strong/ Don't Know</u>
January, 2007	12	11=23%
Mid-November, 2006	14	11=25%
Late-October, 2006	14	12=26%
Early-October, 2006	15	12=27%
September, 2006	17	13=30%
December, 2005	16	13=29%
December, 2004	18	13=31%
July, 2004	17	12=29%
August, 2003	14	13=27%
September, 2000	14	13=27%
Late-September, 1999	10	14=24%
August, 1999	11	14=25%
November, 1997	11	14=25%
October, 1995	11	19=30%
April, 1995	15	15=30%
October, 1994	16	15=31%
July, 1994	13	16=29%
June, 1992	11	17=28%

PARTYSTR CONTINUED...

	<u>Strong</u>	<u>Not Strong/ Don't Know</u>
May, 1990	13	15=28%
February, 1989	15	16=31%
May, 1988	13	15=28%
January, 1988	12	15=27%
May, 1987	11	14=25%

IF ANSWERED 2 IN PARTY, ASK:

PARTYSTR Do you consider yourself a STRONG Democrat or NOT a strong Democrat?

	<u>Strong</u>	<u>Not Strong/ Don't Know</u>
January, 2007	17	14=31%
Mid-November, 2006	22	14=36%
Late-October, 2006	18	14=32%
Early-October, 2006	19	15=34%
September, 2006	18	16=34%
December, 2005	20	14=34%
December, 2004	19	15=34%
July, 2004	20	13=33%
August, 2003	15	16=31%
September, 2000	19	15=34%
Late-September, 1999	15	16=31%
August, 1999	15	18=33%
November, 1997	14	18=32%
October, 1995	14	16=30%
April, 1995	14	15=29%
October, 1994	18	14=32%
July, 1994	15	18=33%
June, 1992	14	18=32%
May, 1990	16	17=33%
February, 1989	17	21=38%
May, 1988	19	19=38%
January, 1988	19	20=39%
May, 1987	18	19=37%

ASK ALL:

CVOTE06A In the 2006 elections for CONGRESS, did things come up which kept you from voting, or did you happen to vote?

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED 1 "YES", ASK:

CVOTE06B Did you happen to vote for a Republican candidate or a Democratic candidate for U.S. Congress in your district?

63	Voted
23	Republican
33	Democrat
2	Other/Independent candidate (VOL.)
*	Didn't vote for Congress (VOL.)
5	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
36	Did not vote (includes too young to vote)
<u>1</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	

ASK ALL:

OFTVOTE How often would you say you vote... **(READ)**

					(VOL.)	(VOL.)	(VOL.)
	Always	Nearly Always	Part of The time	Seldom	Never Vote	Other	DK/Ref.
January, 2007	45	25	11	10	7	1	1=100
Early November, 2006 (RVs)	58	26	8	5	2	1	*=100
Late October, 2006 (RVs)	58	27	9	4	1	1	*=100
Early October, 2006	39	31	10	8	10	1	1=100
September, 2006	44	26	12	10	7	1	*=100
November, 2004 (RVs)	62	21	7	6	3	1	*=100
Mid-October, 2004 (RVs)	63	22	7	5	2	1	*=100
Early November, 2002 (RVs)	52	30	11	6	1	0	1=100
Early October, 2002 (RVs)	50	33	11	4	*	1	1=100
Early September, 2002	47	23	14	10	6	*	*=100
August, 2002	42	29	12	12	4	1	*=100
Early November, 2000 (RVs)	57	26	8	6	2	1	*=100
Late October, 2000 (RVs)	52	30	9	6	1	2	0=100
Mid-October, 2000 (RVs)	54	27	10	6	*	3	*=100
Early October, 2000 (RVs)	51	29	10	6	3	1	*=100
September, 2000	46	18	11	13	11	1	*=100
June, 2000	46	24	11	11	7	1	*=100
Late September, 1999	28	41	15	9	5	1	1=100
August, 1999	41	27	14	10	7	1	*=100
Late October, 1998 (RVs)	56	28	10	5	1	*	*=100
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	50	32	11	5	1	1	*=100
Early September, 1998	43	29	13	11	-	3	1=100
Late August, 1998	38	30	16	14	6	*	*=100
June, 1998	40	29	15	12	-	4	*=100
November, 1997	33	38	15	9	5	*	*=100
October, 1997	51	23	11	10	5	*	*=100
September, 1997	51	23	11	10	5	*	*=100
November, 1996 (RVs)	55	28	8	6	2	1	*=100
October, 1996	42	26	11	11	8	2	*=100
Late September, 1996 (RVs)	52	31	10	4	2	1	*=100
June, 1996	41	30	12	12	4	1	*=100
February, 1996	32	34	15	11	6	1	1=100
October, 1995	41	32	12	11	3	*	1=100
April, 1995	42	29	12	11	6	*	*=100
November, 1994	43	24	11	13	8	1	*=100
Late October, 1994	43	28	13	10	5	1	*=100
July, 1994	40	30	14	11	5	*	*=100
Early October, 1992 (RVs)	54	33	8	4	*	1	*=100
September, 1992	42	30	12	13	1	2	*=100
June, 1992	47	26	10	11	5	1	*=100
May, 1992	41	32	13	11	3	*	*=100
November, 1991	38	37	13	9	3	0	*=100
May, 1990	33	35	12	10	8	1	1=100
Gallup: November, 1988 (RVs)	57	26	10	4	2	1	*=100
October, 1988 (RVs)	51	37	8	3	1	*	*=100
February, 1989	45	30	10	8	6	1	*=100
May, 1988 (RVs)	43	41	11	3	2	1	*=100
January, 1988	39	33	12	8	6	1	1=100
May, 1987	34	37	11	6	9	2	1=100

FOLGOV

Some people seem to follow what's going on in government and public affairs most of the time, whether there's an election or not. Others aren't that interested. Would you say you follow what's going on in government and public affairs most of the time, some of the time, only now and then, or hardly at all?

	<u>Most of the time</u>	<u>Some of the time</u>	<u>Only now and then</u>	<u>Hardly at all</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
January, 2007	53	28	11	7	1=100
November, 2006 (RVs)	58	26	10	6	*=100
Late October, 2006 (RVs)	57	30	8	5	*=100
December, 2005	50	28	14	8	*=100
December, 2004	45	35	14	5	1=100
November, 2004 (RVs)	61	27	9	3	*=100
Mid-October, 2004 (RVs)	63	26	8	3	*=100
June, 2004	44	34	15	7	*=100
August, 2003	48	33	12	6	1=100
November, 2002	49	27	14	9	1=100
August, 2002	54	30	11	5	*=100
March, 2001	49	27	13	10	1=100
Early November, 2000 (RVs)	51	32	12	5	*=100
September, 2000 (RVs)	51	34	10	4	1=100
June, 2000	38	32	19	11	*=100
Late September, 1999	39	32	20	9	*=100
August, 1999	40	35	17	8	*=100
November, 1998	46	27	14	13	*=100
Late October, 1998 (RVs)	57	29	10	4	*=100
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	51	33	11	5	*=100
Early September, 1998	45	34	15	6	*=100
June, 1998	36	34	21	9	*=100
November, 1997	41	36	16	7	*=100
November, 1996 (RVs)	52	32	12	4	*=100
October, 1996 (RVs)	43	37	13	6	1=100
June, 1996	41	34	17	8	*=100
October, 1995	46	35	14	5	*=100
April, 1995	43	35	16	6	*=100
November, 1994	49	30	13	7	1=100
October, 1994	45	35	14	6	*=100
July, 1994	46	33	15	6	*=100
May, 1990	39	34	18	9	*=100
February, 1989	47	34	14	4	1=100
October, 1988 (RVs)	52	33	12	3	*=100
May, 1988	37	37	17	6	3=100
January, 1988	37	35	18	8	2=100
November, 1987	49	32	14	4	1=100
May, 1987	41	35	15	7	2=100
July, 1985	36	33	18	12	1=100

Q.14 Some people say they are basically content with the federal government, others say they are frustrated, and others say they are angry. Which of these best describes how you feel?

		Early Oct <u>2006</u>	March <u>2004</u>	Mid- Nov <u>2001</u>	June <u>2000</u>	Feb <u>2000</u>	Oct <u>1997</u>
21	Basically content	21	32	53	28	33	29
58	Frustrated	54	52	34	53	54	56
16	Angry	20	13	8	13	10	12
<u>5</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.15 How much of the time do you think you can trust the government in Washington to do what is right? Just about always, most of the time, or only some of the time?

	Just About Always	Most of the Time	Only Sometimes	(VOL) Never	(VOL) DK/Ref.
January, 2007	3	28	63	5	1=100
February, 2006	4	30	59	6	1=100
Mid-September, 2005	3	28	63	4	2=100
Mid-March, 2004	4	32	59	4	1=100
February, 2000	5	35	56	3	1=100
May, 1999	3	28	62	5	2=100
February, 1999	4	27	64	4	1=100
November, 1998	4	22	61	11	2=100
February, 1998	5	29	61	4	1=100
November, 1997	2	36	60	2	*=100
NES ^o 1996	2	25	70	2	1=100
1994	2	19	74	3	2=100
1992	3	26	68	2	1=100
1990	3	25	69	2	1=100
1988	4	37	56	2	1=100
1986	3	35	58	2	2=100
1984	4	40	53	1	2=100
1982	2	31	62	2	3=100
1980	2	23	69	4	2=100
1978	2	27	64	4	3=100
1976	4	30	62	1	3=100
1974	2	34	61	1	2=100
1972	5	48	44	1	2=100
1970	7	47	44	*	2=100
1968	7	54	37	*	2=100
1966	17	48	28	3	4=100
1964	14	62	22	*	2=100
1958	16	57	23	0	4=100

Q.16 If you had to choose, would you rather have a smaller government providing fewer services, or a bigger government providing more services?

		-----CBS/New York Times-----					
		Nov	July	Jan	Jan	Sept	Feb
		2003	2003	2002	2001	1999	1996
45	Smaller government, fewer services	45	48	46	51	46	61
43	Bigger government, more services	42	40	40	36	43	30
4	Depends (VOL.)	4	5	3	5	5	4
<u>8</u>	Don't know/refused	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.17 In general, how much trust and confidence do you have in the wisdom of the American people when it comes to making political decisions? A very great deal, a good deal, not very much, or none at all?

		Oct	Gallup
		1997	1964
13	Very great deal	11	14
44	Good deal	53	63
34	Not very much	32	19
8	None at all	3	1
<u>1</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
100		100	100

NO QUESTIONS 18-19

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=982]:

Q.20F1 Now I am going to read you another series of statements on some different topics. For each statement, please tell me if you completely agree with it, mostly agree with it, mostly DISagree with it or completely disagree with it. The first one is... **[READ ITEMS, IN ORDER. DO NOT ROTATE. OBSERVE FORM SPLIT ON ITEMS aa AND bb (¼ SAMPLE EACH)]**

		-----AGREE-----			----DISAGREE----			Don't
		Net	Comp- letely	Mostly	Net	Comp- letely	Mostly	Know
a.F1	There needs to be stricter laws and regulations to protect the environment	83	35	48	15	3	12	2=100
	August, 2003	86	46	40	13	3	10	1=100
	August, 2002	83	42	41	16	4	12	1=100
	Late September, 1999	83	41	42	16	4	12	1=100
	November, 1997	81	41	40	18	5	13	1=100
	July, 1994	82	46	36	17	4	13	1=100
	June, 1992	90	55	35	9	2	7	1=100
b.F1	People should be willing to pay higher prices in order to protect the environment	60	17	43	37	12	25	3=100
	August, 2003	65	22	43	34	10	24	1=100
	August, 2002	62	18	44	36	12	24	2=100
	Late September, 1999	56	15	41	42	13	29	2=100
	November, 1997	55	17	38	43	14	29	2=100
	July, 1994	57	17	40	42	14	28	1=100
	May, 1993	57	12	45	41	10	31	2=100
	June, 1992	67	26	41	32	10	22	1=100

Q.20F1 CONTINUED...

		-----AGREE-----			----DISAGREE----			
		<u>Net</u>	<u>Comp- letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>Comp- letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
c.F1/ aa.F2	Our society should do what is necessary to make sure that everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed	91	49	42	7	2	5	2=100
	August, 2003	91	53	38	8	2	6	1=100
	August, 2002	89	52	37	9	3	6	2=100
	Late September, 1999	90	50	40	9	2	7	1=100
	November, 1997	90	52	38	9	3	6	1=100
	July, 1994	91	52	39	8	2	6	1=100
	June, 1992	93	59	34	6	2	4	1=100
	Nov, 1991	94	64	30	5	2	3	1=100
	May, 1990	91	45	46	7	1	6	2=100
	Feb, 1989	91	49	42	8	2	6	1=100
	May, 1988	91	48	43	7	1	6	2=100
	May, 1987	90	37	53	8	1	7	2=100
d.F1	We have gone too far in pushing equal rights in this country	45	17	28	51	19	32	4=100
	August, 2003	43	17	26	54	26	28	3=100
	August, 2002	49	20	29	48	21	27	3=100
	Late September, 1999	48	20	28	50	21	29	2=100
	November, 1997	45	17	28	53	21	32	2=100
	July, 1994	48	21	27	50	22	28	2=100
	May, 1993	43	14	29	54	20	34	3=100
	June, 1992	40	16	24	57	27	30	3=100
	Nov, 1991	38	16	22	59	27	32	3=100
	May, 1990	43	15	28	53	21	32	4=100
	Feb, 1989	41	17	24	56	22	34	3=100
	May, 1988	45	17	28	52	20	32	3=100
	May, 1987	42	11	31	53	16	37	5=100
e.F1	It is the responsibility of the government to take care of people who can't take care of themselves	69	27	42	28	8	20	3=100
	August, 2003	66	25	41	31	11	20	3=100
	August, 2002	61	22	39	35	11	24	4=100
	Late September, 1999	62	20	42	35	14	21	3=100
	November, 1997	61	23	38	37	11	26	2=100
	July, 1994	57	20	37	41	15	26	2=100
	May, 1993	62	19	43	35	9	26	3=100
	June, 1992	69	28	41	28	8	20	3=100
	May, 1990	67	23	44	29	6	23	4=100
	May, 1988	74	26	48	23	6	17	3=100
	May, 1987	71	21	50	24	4	20	5=100
f.F1	The government should help more needy people even if it means going deeper in debt	54	19	35	40	11	29	6=100
	August, 2003	54	17	37	42	12	30	4=100
	August, 2002	48	16	32	47	15	32	5=100
	Late September, 1999	49	15	34	47	14	33	4=100
	November, 1997	44	14	30	53	16	37	3=100
	July, 1994	41	13	28	56	19	37	3=100
	May, 1993	43	9	34	52	12	40	5=100

Q.20F1 CONTINUED...

		-----AGREE-----			----DISAGREE----			
		Comp-			Comp-			Don't
		<u>Net</u>	<u>letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Know</u>
	June, 1992	53	18	35	43	12	31	4=100
	Nov, 1991	51	20	31	46	15	31	3=100
	May, 1990	51	15	36	44	10	34	5=100
	May, 1988	52	17	35	42	12	30	6=100
	May, 1987	53	13	40	40	7	33	7=100
g.F1	The government should guarantee every citizen enough to eat and a place to sleep	69	31	38	29	8	21	2=100
	August, 2003	65	30	35	33	10	23	2=100
	August, 2002	63	28	35	34	11	23	3=100
	Late September, 1999	64	29	35	33	11	22	3=100
	November, 1997	62	29	33	36	11	25	2=100
	July, 1994	59	27	32	39	14	25	2=100
	June, 1992	65	32	33	32	10	22	3=100
	Nov, 1991	73	41	32	25	9	16	2=100
	May, 1990	62	27	35	34	9	25	4=100
	Feb, 1989	65	35	30	32	10	22	3=100
	May, 1988	66	28	38	31	9	22	3=100
	May, 1987	62	22	40	33	7	26	5=100
h.F1	I like political leaders who are willing to make compromises in order to get the job done	79	29	50	16	5	11	5=100
	August, 2003	77	28	49	19	6	13	4=100
	August, 2002	78	30	48	18	6	12	4=100
	Late September, 1999	77	32	45	19	4	15	4=100
	November, 1997	78	32	46	19	5	14	3=100
	May, 1990	71	23	48	23	6	17	6=100
	May, 1988	72	23	49	22	5	17	6=100
	May, 1987	72	16	56	20	4	16	8=100
h2.F1	I don't pay attention to whether a candidate calls him or herself a liberal or a conservative	60	23	37	32	11	21	8=100
	November, 1991	64	31	33	32	18	14	4=100
i.F1	I am very patriotic	90	49	41	8	2	6	2=100
	August, 2003	91	56	35	7	2	5	2=100
	August, 2002	92	54	38	6	2	4	2=100
	Late September, 1999	87	49	38	11	3	8	2=100
	November, 1997	90	48	42	8	2	6	2=100
	July, 1994	91	51	40	8	2	6	1=100
	June, 1992	91	52	39	7	2	5	2=100
	Nov, 1991	91	58	33	7	2	5	2=100
	May, 1990	88	48	40	10	2	8	2=100
	Feb, 1989	91	51	40	7	1	6	2=100
	May, 1988	89	51	38	8	2	6	3=100
	May, 1987	89	43	46	8	1	7	3=100
j.F1/ bb.F2	In the past few years there hasn't been much real improvement in the position of black people in this country	41	13	28	49	13	36	10=100
	August, 2003	35	11	24	57	18	39	8=100

Q.20F1 CONTINUED...

		-----AGREE-----			----DISAGREE----			Don't
		<u>Net</u>	<u>Comp- letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>Comp- letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Know</u>
	August, 2002	33	10	23	61	20	41	6=100
	Late September, 1999	38	10	28	53	16	37	9=100
	November, 1997	40	13	27	53	14	39	7=100
	July, 1994	47	14	33	49	14	35	4=100
	May, 1993	51	14	37	46	9	37	3=100
	June, 1992	57	21	36	39	9	30	4=100
	Nov, 1991	45	17	28	49	16	33	6=100
	May, 1990	38	10	28	58	16	42	4=100
	Feb, 1989	42	13	29	55	16	39	3=100
	May, 1988	37	12	25	59	18	41	4=100
	May, 1987	36	8	28	59	14	45	5=100
k.F1	I think it's all right for blacks and whites to date each other	83	51	32	13	7	6	4=100
	August, 2003	77	47	30	20	10	10	3=100
	August, 2002	75	43	32	21	10	11	4=100
	Late September, 1999	73	43	30	23	11	12	4=100
	November, 1997	70	37	33	26	13	13	4=100
	July, 1994	68	35	33	29	16	13	3=100
	June, 1992	64	33	31	32	18	14	4=100
	Nov, 1991	66	35	31	30	18	12	4=100
	May, 1990	49	19	30	44	26	18	7=100
	Feb, 1989	50	21	29	45	25	20	5=100
	May, 1988	49	21	28	46	28	18	5=100
	May, 1987	48	13	35	46	24	22	6=100
l.F1	We should make every possible effort to improve the position of blacks and other minorities, even if it means giving them preferential treatment	34	11	23	62	29	33	4=100
	August, 2003	30	10	20	67	33	34	3=100
	August, 2002	24	7	17	72	35	37	4=100
	Late September, 1999	31	12	19	65	31	34	4=100
	November, 1997	31	10	21	65	31	34	4=100
	July, 1994	29	10	19	69	34	35	2=100
	May, 1993	34	8	26	63	22	41	3=100
	June, 1992	34	11	23	63	27	36	3=100
	Nov, 1991	30	10	20	67	34	33	3=100
	May, 1990	24	8	16	72	33	39	4=100
	Feb, 1989	28	8	20	68	32	36	4=100
	May, 1988	26	7	19	71	35	36	3=100
	May, 1987	24	6	18	71	28	43	5=100
m.F1/ cc.F2	Discrimination against blacks is rare today	33	8	25	62	20	42	5=100
	August, 2003	31	9	22	64	21	43	5=100
	August, 2002	30	8	22	65	22	43	5=100
	Late September, 1999	22	5	17	73	26	47	5=100
	November, 1997	24	7	17	74	27	47	2=100
	July, 1994	24	6	18	73	28	45	3=100
	June, 1992	19	6	13	78	35	43	3=100
	May, 1990	31	5	26	65	23	42	4=100
	May, 1988	32	7	25	65	24	41	3=100
	May, 1987	34	6	28	61	18	43	5=100

Q.20F1 CONTINUED...

		-----AGREE-----			-----DISAGREE-----			Don't
		<u>Net</u>	<u>Comp- letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>Comp- letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Know</u>
n.F1	We should restrict and control people coming into our country to live more than we do now	75	41	34	20	6	14	5=100
	August, 2003	77	46	31	19	6	13	4=100
	August, 2002	80	49	31	17	5	12	3=100
	Late September, 1999	72	38	34	24	6	18	4=100
	November, 1997	73	39	34	24	6	18	3=100
	July, 1994	82	47	35	17	5	12	1=100
	June, 1992	76	42	34	21	6	15	3=100
o.F1	It is my belief that we should get even with any country that tries to take advantage of the United States	40	15	25	54	18	36	6=100
	August, 2003	48	20	28	46	14	32	6=100
	August, 2002	61	29	32	32	9	23	7=100
	Late September, 1999	42	17	25	51	16	35	7=100
	November, 1997	49	17	32	46	14	32	5=100
	July, 1994	43	19	24	54	19	35	3=100
	June, 1992	46	19	27	49	15	34	5=100
	Nov, 1991	45	21	24	51	20	31	4=100
	May, 1990	47	14	33	46	13	33	7=100
	Feb, 1989	54	20	34	42	12	30	4=100
	May, 1988	53	19	34	40	11	29	7=100
	May, 1987	44	11	33	47	10	37	9=100
p.F1	The best way to ensure peace is through military strength	49	18	31	47	17	30	4=100
	August, 2003	53	23	30	44	15	29	3=100
	August, 2002	62	26	36	34	10	24	4=100
	Late September, 1999	55	23	32	42	12	30	3=100
	November, 1997	57	23	34	40	11	29	3=100
	July, 1994	55	20	35	44	17	27	1=100
	May, 1993	54	16	38	43	10	33	3=100
	June, 1992	54	21	33	43	13	30	3=100
	Nov, 1991	52	21	31	45	16	29	3=100
	May, 1990	52	17	35	44	13	31	4=100
	Feb, 1989	61	22	39	36	10	26	3=100
	May, 1988	59	22	37	37	12	25	4=100
	May, 1987	54	14	40	40	10	30	6=100
q.F1	American lives are worth more than the lives of people in other countries	23	9	14	73	44	29	4=100
	August, 2003	19	8	11	79	47	32	2=100
	August, 2002	20	9	11	76	44	32	4=100
	Late September, 1999	17	7	10	80	49	31	3=100
	November, 1997	19	8	11	78	47	31	3=100
	July, 1994	26	12	14	73	42	31	1=100
	Nov, 1991	23	11	12	74	46	28	3=100
	May, 1990	28	10	18	68	36	32	4=100
	Feb, 1989	23	8	15	74	43	31	3=100
	May, 1988	24	9	15	73	39	34	3=100
	May, 1987	24	7	17	71	32	39	5=100

Q.20F1 CONTINUED...

		-----AGREE-----			----DISAGREE----			
		<u>Net</u>	<u>Comp- letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>Comp- letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
r.F1	We all should be willing to fight for our country, whether it is right or wrong	50	20	30	45	19	26	5=100
	August, 2003	52	23	29	43	18	25	5=100
	August, 2002	52	22	30	43	16	27	5=100
	Late September, 1999	49	21	28	46	18	28	5=100
	November, 1997	52	21	31	45	19	26	3=100
	July, 1994	53	25	28	45	20	25	2=100
	May, 1993	55	21	34	42	13	29	3=100
	June, 1992	57	24	33	39	14	25	4=100
	Nov, 1991	60	30	30	37	16	21	3=100
	May, 1990	55	22	33	40	16	24	5=100
	Feb, 1989	57	22	35	38	15	23	5=100
	May, 1988	57	23	34	38	14	24	5=100
	May, 1987	54	17	37	40	13	27	6=100
s.F1	I often worry about the chances of nuclear war	55	22	33	43	17	26	2=100
	August, 2003	53	25	28	45	16	29	2=100
	August, 2002	56	27	29	42	15	27	2=100
	Late September, 1999	52	22	30	46	18	28	2=100
	November, 1997	48	21	27	50	19	31	2=100
	July, 1994	48	24	24	51	19	32	1=100
	May, 1990	52	21	31	45	16	29	3=100
	May, 1988	61	28	33	37	12	25	2=100
	May, 1987	62	23	39	27	0	27	2=100
t.F1	Most of the countries that have gotten help from America end up resenting us	66	26	40	27	5	22	7=100
	August, 2003	67	27	40	27	5	22	6=100
	August, 2002	70	29	41	24	3	21	6=100
	Late September, 1999	64	24	40	27	4	23	9=100
	November, 1997	67	24	43	26	3	23	7=100
	July, 1994	72	29	43	24	3	21	4=100
	June, 1992	73	30	43	22	3	19	5=100
	May, 1990	73	27	46	20	2	18	7=100
	May, 1988	76	32	44	18	2	16	6=100
	May, 1987	71	21	50	21	2	19	8=100
u.F1	It's best for the future of our country to be active in world affairs	86	42	44	10	3	7	4=100
	August, 2003	90	50	40	8	2	6	2=100
	August, 2002	90	49	41	8	3	5	2=100
	Late September, 1999	88	45	43	10	2	8	2=100
	November, 1997	91	48	43	8	2	6	1=100
	July, 1994	90	51	39	9	2	7	1=100
	May, 1993	87	33	54	10	1	9	3=100
	June, 1992	91	47	44	7	2	5	2=100
	Nov, 1991	92	54	38	6	2	4	2=100
	May, 1990	89	39	50	7	1	6	4=100
	Feb, 1989	93	51	42	4	1	3	3=100
	May, 1988	90	47	43	7	1	6	3=100
	May, 1987	87	32	55	8	1	7	5=100

Q.20F1 CONTINUED...

		-----AGREE-----			----DISAGREE----			Don't
		Net	Comp- letely	Mostly	Net	Comp- letely	Mostly	Know
v.F1/ dd.F2	Poor people have become too dependent on government assistance programs	69	29	40	26	6	20	5=100
	August, 2003	71	30	41	24	6	18	5=100
	August, 2002	74	30	44	22	5	17	4=100
	Late September, 1999	77	34	43	19	5	14	4=100
	November, 1997	79	35	44	18	4	14	3=100
	July, 1994	85	46	39	13	3	10	2=100
	May, 1993	80	31	49	18	3	15	2=100
	June, 1992	79	35	44	18	4	14	3=100

NO ITEM w.

x.F1	We should pay less attention to problems overseas and concentrate on problems here at home	77	38	39	20	4	16	3=100
	August, 2003	76	36	40	21	3	18	3=100
	August, 2002	73	33	40	24	4	20	3=100
	Late September, 1999	80	39	41	19	4	15	1=100
	November, 1997	78	40	38	20	3	17	2=100
	July, 1994	84	46	38	15	3	12	1=100
	May, 1993	85	40	45	14	2	12	1=100
	June, 1992	88	48	40	11	2	9	1=100

y.F1	We should put more emphasis on fuel conservation than on developing new oil supplies	69	29	40	24	7	17	7=100
	August, 2003	71	30	41	23	5	18	6=100
	August, 2002	67	25	42	26	6	20	7=100

z.F1	The growing number of newcomers from other countries threaten traditional American customs and values	48	18	30	46	16	30	6=100
	August, 2003	46	18	28	49	19	30	5=100
	August, 2002	50	20	30	45	13	32	5=100

Item aa.F1A is presented with item g.F2A in Q.21

Item bb.F1B is presented with item g.F2B in Q.21

NO ITEM cc.

dd.F1	The tax system is unfair to people like me	48	19	29	47	10	37	5=100
	August, 2003	50	22	28	45	10	35	5=100
	August, 2002	53	24	29	43	9	34	4=100

Item ee.F1 is presented with item dd.F2 in Q.21F2

ff.F1	I am concerned that business corporations are collecting too much information about people like me	74	36	38	23	5	18	3=100
	August, 2002	77	39	38	20	4	16	3=100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=1025]:

Q.21F2 Now I am going to read you another series of statements on some different topics. For each statement, please tell me if you completely agree with it, mostly agree with it, mostly DISagree with it or completely disagree with it. The first one is... **[READ ITEMS, IN ORDER. DO NOT ROTATE. OBSERVE FORM SPLIT ON ITEM g (¼ SAMPLE EACH)]** Do you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly DISagree, or completely disagree?

		-----AGREE-----			----DISAGREE----			Don't
		Comp-			Comp-			Know
		<u>Net</u>	<u>letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	
a.F2	Prayer is an important part of my daily life	78	45	33	21	8	13	1=100
	August, 2003	81	51	30	18	8	10	1=100
	August, 2002	79	52	27	21	8	13	*=100
	Late September, 1999	78	55	23	21	6	15	1=100
	November, 1997	78	53	25	21	7	14	1=100
	July, 1994	78	52	26	22	8	14	*=100
	Nov, 1991	80	50	30	19	6	13	1=100
	May, 1990	77	46	31	22	6	16	1=100
	May, 1988	78	46	32	21	6	15	1=100
	May, 1987	76	41	35	23	6	17	1=100
b.F2	We all will be called before God at the Judgment Day to answer for our sins	79	54	25	17	8	9	4=100
	August, 2003	80	59	21	17	10	7	3=100
	August, 2002	82	61	21	15	7	8	3=100
	Late September, 1999	83	61	22	13	6	7	4=100
	November, 1997	85	64	21	12	5	7	3=100
	July, 1994	84	61	23	14	7	7	2=100
	May, 1993	82	56	26	11	5	6	7=100
	June, 1992	83	62	21	14	7	7	3=100
	May, 1990	81	52	29	14	5	9	5=100
	Feb, 1989	84	62	22	11	5	6	5=100
	May, 1988	80	52	28	14	6	8	6=100
	May, 1987	81	52	29	14	5	9	5=100
NO ITEM c.								
d.F2	I never doubt the existence of God	83	61	22	14	7	7	3=100
	August, 2003	87	69	18	12	6	6	1=100
	August, 2002	88	70	18	11	5	6	1=100
	Late September, 1999	88	69	19	10	4	6	2=100
	November, 1997	88	71	17	11	3	8	1=100
	July, 1994	88	72	16	11	5	6	1=100
	Nov, 1991	88	71	17	11	3	8	1=100
	May, 1990	87	60	27	11	3	8	2=100
	Feb, 1989	88	66	22	10	4	6	2=100
	May, 1988	87	63	24	11	4	7	2=100
	May, 1987	88	60	28	10	3	7	2=100
e.F2	School boards ought to have the right to fire teachers who are known homosexuals	28	18	10	66	39	27	6=100
	August, 2003	33	21	12	62	37	25	5=100
	August, 2002	36	23	13	59	33	26	5=100
	Late September, 1999	32	20	12	62	36	26	6=100

Q.21F2 CONTINUED...

		-----AGREE-----			----DISAGREE----			
		Comp-			Comp-			Don't
		<u>Net</u>	<u>letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Know</u>
	November, 1997	33	20	13	63	34	29	4=100
	July, 1994	39	24	15	58	29	29	3=100
	May, 1993	34	17	17	60	26	34	6=100
	June, 1992	40	24	16	55	28	27	5=100
	Nov, 1991	39	23	16	56	28	28	5=100
	May, 1990	49	29	20	45	21	24	6=100
	Feb, 1989	48	28	20	47	21	26	5=100
	May, 1988	51	29	22	43	18	25	6=100
	May, 1987	51	27	24	42	14	28	7=100
f.F2	Books that contain dangerous ideas should be banned from public school libraries	46	30	16	50	27	23	4=100
	August, 2003	50	32	18	47	26	21	3=100
	August, 2002	53	33	20	44	24	20	3=100
	Late September, 1999	55	36	19	43	23	20	2=100
	November, 1997	50	32	18	46	23	23	4=100
	July, 1994	51	30	21	47	24	23	2=100
	May, 1993	52	26	26	44	21	23	4=100
	June, 1992	48	30	18	49	27	22	3=100
	Nov, 1991	49	29	20	48	28	20	3=100
	May, 1990	50	29	21	45	21	24	5=100
	Feb, 1989	50	26	24	46	23	23	4=100
	May, 1988	51	29	22	44	22	22	5=100
	May, 1987	50	24	26	44	19	25	6=100
g.F2A/ aa.F1A	Nude magazines and X-rated movies provide harmless entertainment for those who enjoy it	41	14	27	53	27	26	6=100
	August, 2003	45	15	30	52	29	23	3=100
	August, 2002	43	14	29	53	29	24	4=100
	Late September, 1999	43	15	28	53	29	24	4=100
	November, 1997	41	14	27	56	30	26	3=100
	July, 1994	44	15	29	54	29	25	2=100
	May, 1990	41	12	29	54	27	27	5=100
	May, 1988	45	15	30	51	23	28	5=100
	May, 1987	48	14	34	47	21	26	5=100
g.F2B/ bb.F1B	Nude pictures and X-rated videos on the internet provide harmless entertainment for those who enjoy it	27	8	19	70	42	28	3=100
h.F2/ ff.F1	Freedom of speech should not extend to groups that are sympathetic to terrorists	45	23	22	50	20	30	5=100
	August, 2003	45	24	21	50	21	29	5=100
TREND FOR COMPARISON:								
	Freedom of speech should not extend to groups like Neo-Nazis or other extremists							
	August, 2002	43	21	22	52	24	28	5=100

Q.21F2 CONTINUED...

		-----AGREE-----			----DISAGREE----			
		Comp-			Comp-			Don't
		Net	letely	Mostly	Net	letely	Mostly	Know
	Late September, 1999 ⁷	39	21	18	57	29	28	4=100
	November, 1997	38	21	17	57	26	31	5=100
	July, 1994	41	21	20	57	28	29	2=100
	May, 1990	35	17	18	59	27	32	6=100
	May, 1988	37	17	20	58	26	32	5=100
	May, 1987	39	16	23	55	19	36	6=100
i.F2/ gg.F1	The police should be allowed to search the houses of people who might be sympathetic to terrorists without a court order	37	17	20	61	34	27	2=100
	August, 2003	33	17	16	65	36	29	2=100
TREND FOR COMPARISON:								
The police should be allowed to search the houses of known drug dealers without a court order								
	August, 2002	44	27	17	54	30	24	2=100
	Late September, 1999	45	28	17	53	31	22	2=100
	November, 1997	49	31	18	49	26	23	2=100
	July, 1994	51	33	18	48	26	22	1=100
	May, 1990	57	33	24	41	18	23	2=100
	May, 1988	54	31	23	43	22	21	2=100
	May, 1987	51	25	26	45	18	27	4=100
j.F2	Women should return to their traditional roles in society	20	8	12	75	51	24	5=100
	August, 2003	24	10	14	72	50	22	4=100
	August, 2002	20	8	12	75	48	27	5=100
	Late September, 1999	25	9	16	71	48	23	4=100
	November, 1997	24	10	14	73	43	30	3=100
	July, 1994	30	12	18	67	40	27	3=100
	Nov, 1991	23	10	13	75	49	26	2=100
	May, 1990	30	10	20	67	35	32	3=100
	Feb, 1989	26	10	16	71	41	30	3=100
	May, 1988	31	11	20	66	36	30	3=100
	May, 1987	30	9	21	66	29	37	4=100
NO ITEM k.								
l.F2	AIDS might be God's punishment for immoral sexual behavior	23	9	14	72	52	20	5=100
	August, 2003	24	11	13	70	51	19	6=100
	August, 2002	27	10	17	67	47	20	6=100
	Late September, 1999	32	13	19	61	41	20	7=100
	November, 1997	32	13	19	63	41	22	5=100
	July, 1994	39	17	22	57	36	21	4=100
	May, 1993	35	13	22	57	33	24	8=100
	June, 1992	36	17	19	57	38	19	7=100
	May, 1990	38	16	22	52	33	19	10=100
	May, 1988	44	20	24	48	28	20	8=100
	May, 1987	43	17	26	47	25	22	10=100

Q.21F2 CONTINUED...

		-----AGREE-----			----DISAGREE----			
		<u>Net</u>	<u>Comp- letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>Comp- letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
m.F2	I have old-fashioned values about family and marriage	76	41	35	21	9	12	3=100
	August, 2003	80	46	34	18	7	11	2=100
	August, 2002	84	49	35	14	5	9	2=100
	Late September, 1999	84	53	31	14	5	9	2=100
	November, 1997	85	50	35	14	6	8	1=100
	July, 1994	84	53	31	14	4	10	2=100
	Nov, 1991	81	49	32	18	8	10	1=100
	May, 1990	87	49	38	12	4	8	1=100
	Feb, 1989	83	46	37	15	6	9	2=100
	May, 1988	85	50	35	13	4	9	2=100
	May, 1987	87	45	42	11	2	9	2=100
n.F2	There are clear guidelines about what's good or evil that apply to everyone regardless of their situation	79	39	40	18	7	11	3=100
	August, 2003	77	41	36	19	7	12	4=100
	August, 2002	80	43	37	17	6	11	3=100
	Late September, 1999	82	47	35	16	5	11	2=100
	November, 1997	82	45	37	16	6	10	2=100
	July, 1994	80	44	36	18	6	12	2=100
	June, 1992	76	41	35	21	9	12	3=100
	Nov, 1991	76	42	34	22	9	13	2=100
	May, 1990	79	36	43	17	6	11	4=100
	May, 1988	79	38	41	18	6	12	4=100
	May, 1987	79	34	45	16	4	12	5=100
o.F2	Labor unions are necessary to protect the working person	68	27	41	28	9	19	4=100
	August, 2003	74	30	44	23	8	15	3=100
	August, 2002	71	28	43	26	7	19	3=100
	Late September, 1999	70	28	42	25	7	18	5=100
	November, 1997	70	29	41	27	8	19	3=100
	May, 1990	71	25	46	25	6	19	4=100
	May, 1988	69	26	43	26	7	19	5=100
	May, 1987	67	19	48	27	6	21	6=100
NO ITEM p.								
q.F2	Today it's really true that the rich just get richer while the poor get poorer	73	37	36	25	7	18	2=100
	August, 2003	68	34	34	29	7	22	3=100
	August, 2002	65	28	37	33	7	26	2=100
	February, 2002	68	37	31	29	9	20	3=100
	Late September, 1999	72	33	39	26	6	20	2=100
	November, 1997	70	34	36	28	6	22	2=100
	July, 1994	71	33	38	27	7	20	2=100
	June, 1992	78	38	40	20	4	16	2=100
	Nov, 1991	80	45	35	18	5	13	2=100
	May, 1990	78	38	40	19	3	16	3=100
	Feb, 1989	78	40	38	19	4	15	3=100

Q.21F2 CONTINUED...

	-----AGREE-----			----DISAGREE----			Don't
	Comp-			Comp-			Know
	<u>Net</u>	<u>letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	
May, 1988	76	34	42	21	3	18	3=100
May, 1987	74	31	43	22	3	19	4=100

NO ITEMS r OR s.

t.F2	I often don't have enough money to make ends meet	44	20	24	54	19	35	2=100
	August, 2003	39	19	20	59	19	40	2=100
	August, 2002	35	15	20	64	23	41	1=100
	Late September, 1999	36	16	20	62	22	40	2=100
	November, 1997	40	18	22	59	19	40	1=100
	July, 1994	43	19	24	56	19	37	1=100
	May, 1993	54	25	29	44	14	30	2=100
	June, 1992	52	26	26	47	16	31	1=100
	Nov, 1991	51	27	24	48	16	32	1=100
	May, 1990	47	19	28	52	11	41	1=100
	Feb, 1989	50	20	30	49	12	37	1=100
	May, 1988	45	17	28	54	12	42	1=100
	May, 1987	43	14	29	55	11	44	2=100

NO ITEM u.

v.F2	I'm pretty well satisfied with the way things are going for me financially	61	16	45	38	17	21	1=100
	August, 2003	63	19	44	35	15	20	2=100
	August, 2002	66	20	46	33	13	20	1=100
	Late September, 1999	68	16	52	31	9	22	1=100
	November, 1997	65	18	47	35	12	23	*=100
	July, 1994	64	17	47	35	11	24	1=100
	May, 1993	58	12	46	41	13	28	1=100
	June, 1992	58	16	42	41	16	25	1=100
	Nov, 1991	57	16	41	42	16	26	1=100
	May, 1990	58	9	49	41	13	28	1=100
	Feb, 1989	62	13	49	37	12	25	1=100
	May, 1988	65	13	52	34	9	25	1=100
	May, 1987	63	11	52	35	8	27	2=100
w.F2	I feel it's my duty as a citizen to always vote	90	64	26	8	3	5	2=100
	August, 2003	89	61	28	9	4	5	2=100
	August, 2002	90	62	28	9	3	6	1=100
	June, 2000	89	63	26	10	4	6	1=100
	Late September, 1999	91	64	27	8	3	5	1=100
	November, 1997	89	63	26	11	4	7	*=100
	July, 1994	93	66	27	7	3	4	*=100
	May, 1993	94	66	28	5	1	4	1=100
	June, 1992	91	69	22	8	2	6	1=100
	Nov, 1991	93	72	21	6	2	4	1=100
	May, 1990	85	50	35	13	4	9	2=100
	Feb, 1989	90	64	26	8	2	6	2=100
	May, 1988	88	56	32	9	2	7	3=100
	May, 1987	85	46	39	12	3	9	3=100

Q.21F2 CONTINUED...

		-----AGREE-----			-----DISAGREE-----			Don't
		<u>Net</u>	<u>Comp- letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>Comp- letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Know</u>
x.F2	I'm interested in keeping up with national affairs	89	47	42	10	3	7	1=100
	August, 2003	91	47	44	8	2	6	1=100
	August, 2002	88	43	45	10	2	8	2=100
	Late September, 1999	82	37	45	16	4	12	2=100
	November, 1997	86	40	46	13	3	10	1=100
	July, 1994	89	46	43	11	2	9	*=100
	June, 1992	91	51	40	8	2	6	1=100
	Nov, 1991	90	46	44	9	2	7	1=100
	May, 1990	82	33	49	16	4	12	2=100
	Feb, 1989	84	34	50	14	2	12	2=100
	May, 1988	86	39	47	12	2	10	2=100
	May, 1987	81	28	53	15	3	12	4=100

NO ITEM y.

z.F2	I'm pretty interested in following local politics	82	34	48	16	4	12	2=100
	August, 2003	73	22	51	26	6	20	1=100
	August, 2002	72	22	50	26	4	22	2=100
	Mid-November, 2001	59	15	44	39	13	26	2=100
	June, 2000	66	24	42	32	11	21	2=100
	Late September, 1999	66	18	48	32	6	26	2=100
	November, 1997	68	20	48	31	6	25	1=100
	July, 1994	76	24	52	23	5	18	1=100
	June, 1992	73	26	47	26	5	21	1=100
	Nov, 1991	77	29	48	21	5	16	2=100
	May, 1990	70	17	53	29	6	23	1=100
	Feb, 1989	73	24	49	26	5	21	1=100
	May, 1988	72	21	51	27	5	22	1=100
	May, 1987	70	16	54	26	4	22	4=100
aa.F2	Most issues discussed in Washington don't affect me personally	27	5	22	71	31	40	2=100
	August, 2003	28	6	22	70	25	45	2=100
	August, 2002	31	6	25	66	21	45	3=100
	June, 2000	30	11	19	67	31	36	3=100
	Late September, 1999	38	8	30	60	18	42	2=100
	November, 1997	35	8	27	64	19	45	1=100
	July, 1994	30	5	25	69	27	42	1=100
	June, 1992	33	7	26	65	22	43	2=100
	Nov, 1991	33	8	25	64	23	41	3=100
	May, 1990	35	7	28	62	16	46	3=100
	Feb, 1989	33	7	26	64	20	44	3=100
	May, 1988	36	7	29	62	17	45	2=100
	May, 1987	31	5	26	65	15	50	4=100
bb.F2	I feel guilty when I don't get a chance to vote	64	34	30	28	12	16	8=100
	August, 2003	64	33	31	31	13	18	5=100
	August, 2002	64	33	31	31	11	20	5=100
	June, 2000	61	38	23	33	18	15	6=100

Q.21F2 CONTINUED...

		-----AGREE-----			----DISAGREE----			
		Comp-			Comp-			Don't
		<u>Net</u>	<u>letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>letely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Know</u>
	Late September, 1999	68	36	32	29	9	20	3=100
	November, 1997	68	36	32	29	12	17	3=100
	July, 1994	70	38	32	27	9	18	3=100
	June, 1992	69	39	30	25	9	16	6=100
	Nov, 1991	74	46	28	22	8	14	4=100
	May, 1990	67	30	37	30	8	22	3=100
	Feb, 1989	72	38	34	24	7	17	4=100
	May, 1988	69	32	37	26	8	18	5=100
	May, 1987	66	25	41	28	6	22	6=100
cc.F2	Sometimes I vote for a candidate without really knowing enough about him or her	41	11	30	56	26	30	3=100
	August, 2003	45	11	34	51	23	28	4=100
	June, 2000	47	18	29	49	27	22	4=100
	September, 1999	54	12	42	43	17	26	3=100
	November, 1997	52	14	38	46	20	26	2=100
	July, 1994	52	14	38	47	20	27	1=100
	June, 1992	52	14	38	45	20	25	3=100
	Nov, 1991	54	18	36	44	22	22	2=100
	May, 1990	53	12	41	42	15	27	5=100
	February, 1989	56	15	41	41	17	24	3=100
	May, 1988	56	12	44	39	15	24	15=100
	May, 1987	53	9	44	41	13	28	6=100
dd.F2/	I am concerned that the government is collecting							
ee.F1	too much information about people like me	58	27	31	38	11	27	4=100
	August, 2003	57	27	30	39	10	29	4=100
ee.F2	I am worried that science is going too far and is hurting society rather than helping it	34	16	18	62	26	36	4=100
	August, 2003	42	17	25	54	18	36	4=100
	August, 2002	42	17	25	54	16	38	4=100
ff.F2	Technology is making life too complicated for me	31	12	19	68	30	38	1=100
	August, 2003	27	9	18	71	28	43	2=100
	August, 2002	28	9	19	70	26	44	2=100

ASK ALL:

Turning to the subject of Iraq ...

Q.22 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>DK/ Ref</u>
January, 2007	40	53	7=100
December, 2006	42	51	7=100
Mid-November, 2006	41	51	8=100
Late October, 2006	43	47	10=100
Early October, 2006	45	47	8=100
Early September, 2006	49	43	8=100

Q.22 CONTINUED...

	<u>Right decision</u>	<u>Wrong decision</u>	<u>DK/ Ref</u>
August, 2006	45	46	9=100
July, 2006	44	50	6=100
June, 2006	49	44	7=100
April, 2006	47	46	7=100
March, 2006	45	49	6=100
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
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>
March 28-April 1, 2003	69	25	6=100
March 25-27, 2003	74	21	5=100
March 23-24, 2003	74	21	5=100
March 20-22, 2003	71	22	7=100
Late January, 1991	77	15	8=100

Q.23 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>	<u>DK/ Ref</u>
January, 2007	41	53	6=100
December, 2006	44	50	6=100
Mid-November, 2006	46	48	6=100
Late October, 2006	46	47	7=100
Early October, 2006	47	47	6=100
Early September, 2006	47	47	6=100
August, 2006	48	46	6=100
June, 2006	50	45	5=100
April, 2006	48	48	4=100
March, 2006	44	50	6=100
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

Q.24 Do you think the war in Iraq has helped the war on terrorism, or has it hurt the war on terrorism?

	<u>Helped</u>	<u>Hurt</u>	(VOL) <u>No effect</u>	<u>DK/ Ref</u>
January, 2007	36	50	5	9=100
Mid-November, 2006	37	48	5	10=100
Late October, 2006	36	46	6	12=100
Early October, 2006	38	47	5	10=100
Early September, 2006	41	45	5	9=100
June, 2006	44	40	6	10=100
March, 2006	38	44	8	10=100
January, 2006	44	38	8	10=100
Late October, 2005	44	44	6	6=100

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.24 CONTINUED...

	<u>Helped</u>	<u>Hurt</u>	(VOL) <u>No effect</u>	DK/ <u>Ref</u>
Mid-September, 2005	43	43	6	8=100
July, 2005	39	47	7	7=100
February, 2005	44	41	7	8=100
Mid-October, 2004	45	40	6	9=100
Early September, 2004	46	40	6	8=100
August, 2004	45	44	4	7=100
July, 2004	43	45	5	7=100
June, 2004	43	44	4	9=100
Mid-March, 2004	50	37	5	8=100
Late February, 2004	62	28	3	7=100
Early February, 2004	55	32	7	6=100
December, 2003	59	26	6	9=100
September, 2003	54	31	7	8=100
May, 2003	65	22	6	7=100
April, 2003 ⁹	63	22	--	15=100
Early October, 2002	52	34	--	14=100

Now in a different kind of question...

Q.25 I'm going to name some major companies. The first is [INSERT ITEM]. Is your overall opinion of [INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE; OBSERVE FORM SPLITS] very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable? How about [INSERT ITEM]? [INTERVIEWERS: PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN "NEVER HEARD OF" AND "CAN'T RATE."]

		-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			(VOL) Never	(VOL) Can't
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Heard of</u>	<u>Rate</u>
NO ITEM a.									
ASK FORM A ONLY [N=1032]:									
b.	Target	81	21	60	10	3	7	2	7=100
	December, 2005	76	20	56	14	7	7	1	9=100
c.	United Airlines	69	12	57	12	3	9	2	17=100
	December, 2005	56	7	49	16	4	12	1	27=100
d.	Johnson & Johnson	84	24	60	5	1	4	3	8=100
	December, 2005	78	26	52	8	4	4	1	13=100
e.	General Motors	74	17	57	17	4	13	2	7=100
	December, 2005	66	14	52	24	6	18	*	10=100
f.	Google	73	24	49	5	2	3	9	13=100
	December, 2005	62	23	39	6	2	4	13	19=100
g.	McDonald's	71	16	55	24	6	18	*	5=100
	December, 2005	69	19	50	24	9	15	*	7=100

9 In April 2003, the question was worded: "Do you think the war in Iraq will help the war on terrorism, or will it hurt the war on terrorism?" In Early October 2002 the question was worded: "If the U.S. uses military force in Iraq, do you think this will help the war on terrorism, or will it hurt the war on terrorism?"

Q.25 CONTINUED...

		-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			(VOL)	(VOL)
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	Never Heard of	Can't Rate
h.	Halliburton	25	4	21	32	15	17	31	12=100
	December, 2005	23	5	18	33	17	16	25	19=100
i.	Apple Computer	71	17	54	8	2	6	3	18=100
j.	Starbucks	64	16	48	17	4	13	4	15=100
k.	American Express	66	15	51	15	4	11	2	17=100
l.	Coors	53	10	43	18	6	12	11	18=100
ASK FORM B ONLY [N=975]:									
m.	Home Depot	85	27	58	9	2	7	1	5=100
	December, 2005	82	26	56	9	2	7	1	8=100
n.	Southwest Airlines	70	20	50	6	2	4	4	20=100
	December, 2005	60	17	43	12	3	9	2	26=100
o.	Pfizer	47	8	39	14	3	11	23	16=100
	December, 2005	39	6	33	25	8	17	19	17=100
p.	Toyota	78	24	54	11	3	8	1	10=100
	December, 2005	72	24	48	14	4	10	1	13=100
q.	Microsoft	78	21	57	8	2	6	4	10=100
	December, 2005	73	23	50	15	5	10	2	10=100
r.	Coca Cola	81	25	56	13	4	9	*	6=100
	December, 2005	76	23	53	14	5	9	0	10=100
s.	Exxon/Mobil	44	10	34	38	13	25	6	12=100
	December, 2005	42	10	32	47	22	25	1	10=100
t.	Dell Computer	77	21	56	8	2	6	4	11=100
u.	Boeing	61	11	50	9	2	7	15	15=100
v.	Citibank	55	10	45	16	3	13	6	23=100
w.	Ben and Jerry's	59	18	41	7	2	5	17	17=100
x.	Walmart	68	26	42	28	9	19	*	4=100
	December, 2005	65	25	40	30	13	17	1	4=100

ASK ALL:

Just a few questions about the war on terrorism...

Q.26 In general, how well do you think the U.S. government is doing in reducing the threat of terrorism?

[READ]

		<i>(RVs)</i>											
		Dec	Aug	Feb	Jan	July	July	Aug	Early	June	Early	Oct	Oct
		<u>2006</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2001</u>
17	Very well	17	22	16	16	17	18	19	15	16	35	38	48
37	Fairly well	48	52	52	50	53	53	56	54	60	46	46	40
27	Not too well, [OR]	21	16	20	20	19	17	16	19	16	9	9	6
17	Not at all well	11	8	10	9	8	8	7	8	4	5	4	2
<u>2</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<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	100	100	100

Q.27 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?

		Sept	July	July	Aug	June	Jan	Mid-	<i>L.A. Times</i>			
		<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u> ¹⁰	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	Sept	April	March	April
									<u>1997</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>	
40	Yes, it is necessary	43	40	38	44	49	55	55	29	30	49	
54	No, it is not necessary	50	53	56	50	45	39	35	62	65	43	
<u>6</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL)	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.28 Do you think the use of torture against suspected terrorists in order to gain important information can often be justified, sometimes be justified, rarely be justified, or never be justified?

		Early	Late	Late	
		Oct	Oct	March	July
		<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
12	Often justified	18	15	15	15
31	Sometimes justified	28	31	30	28
25	Rarely justified	19	17	24	21
29	Never justified	32	32	27	32
<u>3</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
100		100	100	100	100

Q.29 And one last short list that's about you... [INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
a.	Do you display the flag at your home, in your office, or on your car?	62	38	*=100
	Late March, 2005	64	36	*=100
	Mid-July, 2003	69	29	2=100
	August, 2002	75	25	*=100
b.	Do you smoke cigarettes on a regular basis?	22	78	*=100
	Late March, 2005	18	82	*=100
	August, 2002	23	77	*=100
	August, 1999	24	76	*=100

10 In July 2005 and July 2004 the question was worded: "In order to curb terrorism in this country, do you think it is necessary for the average person to give up some civil liberties, or not?"

Q.29 CONTINUED...

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
c. Do you have a close friend or family member who has served in the current military effort in Iraq?	51	49	*=100
d. Do you have a close friend or family member who is gay?	41	58	1=100
e. Do you attend Bible study or prayer group meetings	37	62	1=100
December, 2004	36	64	*=100
August, 2002	41	58	1=100
August, 1999	34	66	*=100
f. Do you happen to have any guns, rifles or pistols in your home?	33	64	3=100
December, 2004	37	60	3=100
Mid-October, 2004	39	59	2=100
Mid-July, 2003 ¹¹	34	63	3=100
August, 2002	35	62	3=100
April, 2000	35	62	3=100
June, 1997	40	57	3=100
December, 1993	45	53	2=100
g. Are you the owner of a small business?	13	87	*=100
December, 2004	16	84	*=100
Mid-October, 2004	15	85	*=100
August, 1999	14	86	*=100
h. Do you trade stocks or bonds in the stock market?	28	71	1=100
December, 2004	28	71	1=100
Mid-October, 2004	31	68	1=100
Mid-July, 2003	29	69	2=100
August, 2002	34	65	1=100
August, 1999	25	75	*=100
i. Over the past 12 months, has there been a time when you or someone in your household has been without a job and looking for work, or not?	37	63	*=100
December, 2004	37	63	*=100
Mid-October, 2004	36	63	1=100
j. Over the past 12 months, has there been a time when you have been unable to afford necessary health care for yourself or a family member, or not?	26	74	*=100
Mid-October, 2004	25	75	*=100

Q.30 Do you ever go online to access the Internet or World Wide Web or to send and receive email?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
January, 2007	70	30	*=100
April, 2006	67	33	*=100
June, 2005	69	31	*=100

11 From 1997 to 2003, the question asked about “guns or revolvers in your home.” In 1993, the question asked about “guns in this household.”

Q.30 CONTINUED...

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
April, 2004	66	34	*=100
March, 2004 ¹²	68	32	*=100
August, 2003	67	33	*=100
April, 2002	62	38	0=100
April, 2000	54	46	*=100
October, 1999	50	50	0=100
Late September, 1999	52	48	*=100
August, 1999	52	48	0=100
July, 1999	49	51	0=100
June, 1999	50	50	*=100
Early December, 1998	42	58	0=100
November, 1998	37	63	*=100
Early September, 1998	42	58	*=100
April, 1998	36	64	0=100
April, 1996	21	79	*=100
June, 1995 ¹³	14	86	*=100

IF 1, “YES, GOES ONLINE” IN Q.30 ASK:

Q.31 Do you go online from home? [IF YES:] Does the modem you use at home use a dial-up connection through a standard telephone line or do you have a high-speed Internet connection such as a cable or DSL line?

BASED ON TOTAL:

	<u>March</u>	<u>Aug</u>
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u> ¹⁴
16 Yes, dial-up standard telephone line	31	36
45 Yes, high-speed connection	26	23
1 Yes, other/don't know (VOL.)	1	*
7 No, does NOT go online from home	10	8
1 Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	*	*
<u>30</u> Not an Internet User (No, DK in Q.30)	<u>32</u>	<u>33</u>
100	100	100

CLASS Which of the following labels best describes your household: [READ ITEMS, IN ORDER]

	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Mid-</u>	<u>Late</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>June</u>
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
30 Professional or business class	32	32	32	31	31	31	32	29
47 Working class	46	45	47	47	43	47	46	47
16 OR a struggling family or household?	14	15	15	14	14	14	14	15
2 More than one apply (VOL)	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	2
3 None apply (VOL)	3	4	2	4	7	3	4	4
<u>2</u> DK/Refused (VOL)	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

12 Beginning in 2004, the online use question is asked of all respondents (in previous years it was asked only of those who identified themselves as computer users). This modification was made to adjust to changes in technology and means of access to the Internet, and increases the percent who are classified as Internet users by 1-2 percentage points.

13 The 1995 figure combines responses from two separate questions: (1) Do you or anyone in your household ever use a modem to connect to any computer bulletin boards, information services such as CompuServe or Prodigy, or other computers at other locations? (IF YES, PROBE: Is that you, someone else or both?) (2) Do you, yourself, ever use a computer at (work) (school) (work or school) to connect with computer bulletin boards, information services such as America Online or Prodigy, or other computers over the Internet?

14 In August 2003 the question was worded, “Does the modem you use at home connect through a standard telephone line or do you have a high-speed Internet connection such as a cable or DSL line?”