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For The People & The Press

NEWS Release
1150 18th Street, N.W., Suite 975
Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel (202) 293-3126
Fax (202) 293-2569

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71% Favor Major Post-War Role for U.S.
WAR CONCERNS GROW BUT SUPPORT REMAINS STEADFAST

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

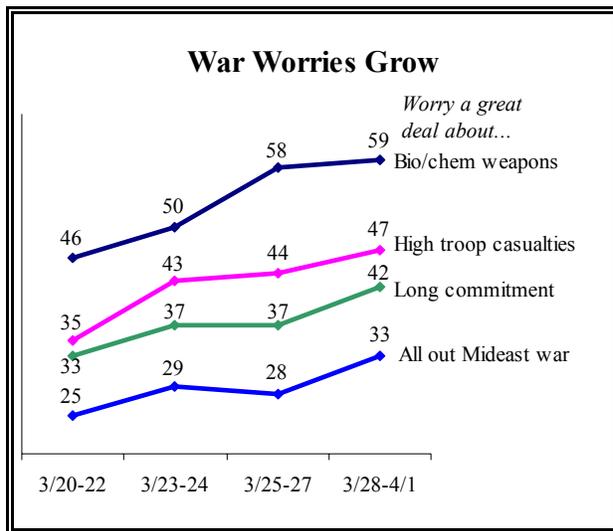
Andrew Kohut, Director
Scott Keeter, Associate Director
Carroll Doherty, Editor
Michael Dimock, Research Director
Elizabeth Mueller Gross, Special Projects Director
Nilanthi Samaranayake, Peyton Craighill and Nicole Speulda, Project Directors
Pew Research Center for The People & The Press
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71% Favor Major Post-War Role for U.S.

WAR CONCERNS GROW BUT SUPPORT REMAINS STEADFAST

Public support for the war in Iraq remains steadfast in the face of increasing worries about the current military situation and America's role in rebuilding Iraq after the war. A growing number of Americans are expressing concern that U.S. forces might suffer major casualties or face attack with Iraqi chemical or biological weapons.

Worries about a lengthy military commitment in the region also have risen over the past two weeks, and as many Americans now express a "great deal" of concern about this as have a high level of concern about the war leading to terrorism in the U.S. (42% and 39%, respectively). And a third of Americans say they worry a great deal that the conflict in Iraq could spark an all-out war in the Middle East.



Yet support for the decision to go to war has remained steady at about seven-in-ten since the fighting began. And despite the nervousness over a lengthy post-war role for U.S. troops, support for a major American effort to rebuild Iraq after the war has increased significantly over the past few months. Seven-in-ten (71%) now favor a major post-war operation to rebuild the country and establish a stable government, up from 63% in February and 60% in October.

Public support for a major effort to rebuild Iraq is very strong among those who think the U.S. made the right decision to use military force (82%). But even among those who think it was the wrong decision, a 59% majority supports a postwar effort to help Iraq recover. Republicans are more supportive than Democrats of the rebuilding effort (80% vs. 65%), with independents falling in between (73%).

Less Economic Gloom, Criticism of Bush

The survey also shows signs that Americans are more upbeat about their personal finances and somewhat more patient with President Bush's efforts to revive the weak economy. More than half of Americans (53%) give their personal financial situation a positive rating (10% excellent, 43% good). In January, 45% had a favorable view of their finances (7% excellent, 38% good). The uptick occurred among most demographic and political groups, though it has been greater among Republicans (up 14 points) than among Democrats (up 6 points).

But optimism about family finances has not increased. In the current poll, 12% say they expect their financial situation to improve a lot over the course of the next year, while 51% expect it to improve some. In January, 9% expected a lot of improvement and 51% expected some improvement. By contrast, the first Persian Gulf War had a much greater impact on feelings of economic optimism. The number who expected their finances to improve jumped 16 percentage points from a Gallup poll taken in early January 1991, before the start of the Gulf War, to one taken in mid-February, shortly before the allies' ground assault.

The public also is no more optimistic about the national economy than it was in January. Currently, just a third of the public thinks the U.S. economy will be better a year from now, while nearly a quarter (23%) think it will be worse. These numbers are essentially unchanged from January.

Personal Finances Better, But No Rise in Optimism			
	<u>Jan. 2003</u>	<u>Now</u>	
	%	%	
<i>Personal finances are...</i>			
Excellent/good	45	53	
Fair/poor	54	43	
Don't know	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	
	100	100	
<i>Expect personal finances to...</i>			
Improve	60	63	
Get Worse	23	19	
Stay Same	13	11	
Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	
	100	100	
<i>Expect nation's economy to...</i>			
Get Better	30	33	
Get Worse	20	23	
Stay Same	44	37	
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	
	100	100	
<i>President Bush on economy</i>			
Doing all he can	33	41	
Could do more	61	52	
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	
	100	100	

Despite these mixed economic views, President Bush is getting somewhat better marks for his concern for the economy. Currently, 41% say the president is doing all he can to improve economic conditions, up from 33% in January; 52% say he could be doing more, down from 61% three months ago. But this may be mostly a reflection of the overall improvement in the president's job approval ratings as a result of the war (71% overall approval, up from 55% in mid-March and 58% in January).

Roll Back Tax Cuts to Finance War

The public continues to express an unwillingness to make a "guns for butter" tradeoff in paying for the war in Iraq. When offered a choice of three alternatives for financing the U.S. military effort, a 40% plurality says that last year's tax cuts should be postponed or reduced; 20% favor adding to the budget deficit; and just 16% support scaling back spending on domestic programs.

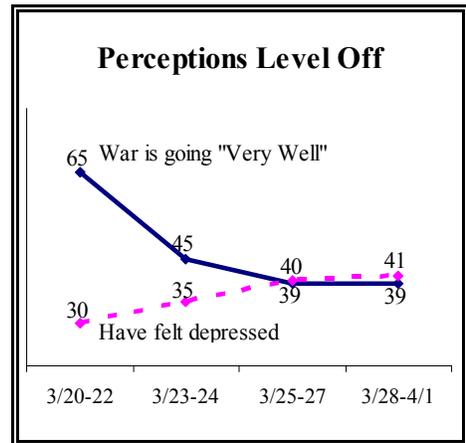
	<u>Total</u>	---- Party ----		
		<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Ind</u>
	%	%	%	%
Delay/Reduce tax cuts	40	34	41	46
Add to deficit	20	18	24	19
Reduce domestic	16	23	13	12
None/Other	11	14	9	11
Don't know	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>
	100	100	100	100
Number of cases	(674)	(220)	(218)	(193)

Even among Republicans, delaying or reducing the size of the tax cut is the preferred option; a third of Republicans (34%) would postpone the tax cut compared with 23% who favor cutting domestic programs. Conservative Republicans are more evenly split, with at least as many in favor of deferring the tax cut (31%) as reducing domestic spending (27%). Among all groups, support for postponing or reducing the tax cut is greatest among college graduates (55%) and union households (57%).

Public Reactions to War Stabilize

While worries about the war have increased, public appraisals of the war and emotional reactions to it have become less volatile. Pew’s tracking survey of more than 2,700 Americans, conducted from March 20 to April 1, shows that public perceptions of the war, which fluctuated wildly in the opening days of the war, have settled down. In recent days (March 28-April 1), about four-in-ten Americans (39%) said the war was going very well. That marked little change from the previous period (March 23-27), when 42% felt the war was going very well. As many as 65% believed this during the first few days of the war, when American forces encountered little resistance and there was widespread speculation that Saddam Hussein might have been injured or killed in the March 19 air strike on Baghdad¹.

Similarly, the latest round of polling shows that emotional reactions to the war have also stabilized. The percentage who say they have been depressed by the war grew from 30% in the first two days of the war to 40% by March 25-27; it has remained at about that level since then. Levels of reported depression are lower than during the first phase of the Persian Gulf War (50% reported being depressed by the war), and much lower than in the aftermath of Sept. 11 (71%). Other emotional responses to the war have also remained stable in recent days, including sadness, fright, and fatigue.



Polling over the past 10 days (since March 23) has found that Republicans and Democrats look at the same war very differently. Conservative Republicans especially are upbeat, with 61% saying the war is going very well, and nearly half of moderate to liberal Republicans (47%) agree. But just a third (32%) of conservative to moderate Democrats share this view, and only 27% of liberal Democrats think things are going very well.

¹ (See “Public Confidence in War Effort Falters,” March 25, 2003).

President Bush’s overall rating, and perceptions of his handling of the war, have remained stable since the start of the conflict. Since the war began, the president’s job approval rating has consistently measured at about 70%, up from 55% in the final pre-war survey (March 13-16). His job approval on the war is at the same level. And 64% of Americans say the president has done an excellent (28%) or good (36%) job in speaking to the nation about the war in Iraq.

War Views: Larger Race-Gender Gap

There are notable demographic, educational and political differences over the war evident in the survey. Substantial majorities of men in every age group – no fewer than seven-in-ten – think it was the right decision to go to war. Opinion among women varies widely by age, with the oldest and youngest women least likely to support the war. Only about half of women age 75 and older – and a similar proportion of those below the age of 25 (52%)– back the decision to go to war. Among women in all other age groups, at least six-in-ten agree with that decision.

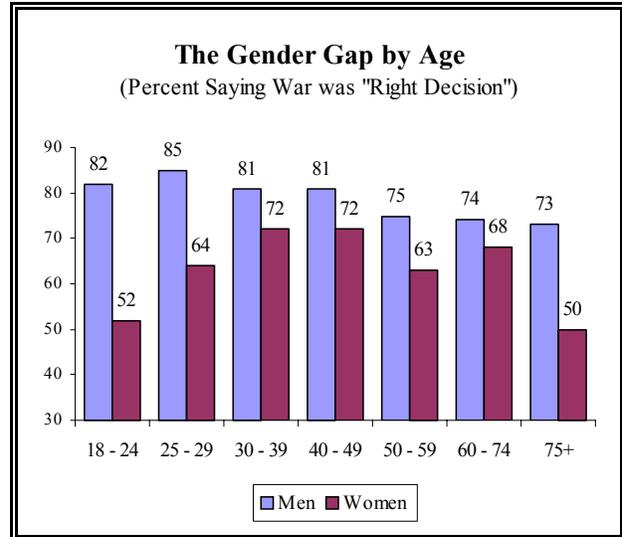
As was the case prior to the war’s start, there are starkly different views of military action across racial and ethnic lines. While whites believe taking action in Iraq was the right thing to do by more than four-to-one (77% to 18%), blacks are evenly divided over the question. Two-thirds of Hispanic respondents say going to war was the right decision, while a quarter disagree.

The gender gap also varies across racial groups, as minority women express some of the strongest antiwar sentiment of all demographic groups. Among white respondents, women are 10% less likely than men to say that military action was the right thing to do (72% compared with 82% of men). There is a much larger gap between black women and black men over the issue – just one-in-

three black women think war was the right choice, compared with 57% of black men (a 24-point gender gap). A similar gap is seen between Hispanic women (57% right decision) and men (78%).

Race, Gender and Age				
	<i>Decision to go to war was...</i>			
	<u>Right</u>	<u>Wrong</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>(N)</u>
	%	%	%	
White	77	18	5=100	(2270)
Men	82	15	3=100	(1193)
Women	72	21	7=100	(1077)
Under 50	81	16	3=100	(1210)
50 and older	72	21	7=100	(1028)
Black	44	44	12=100	(248)
Men	57	36	7=100	(114)
Women	33	51	16=100	(134)
Under 50	46	46	8=100	(162)
50 and older	37	41	22=100	(85)
Hispanic	67	25	8=100	(206)
Men	78	17	5=100	(113)
Women	57	32	11=100	(93)

The gender gap in support for war in Iraq is especially large among the youngest and oldest respondents. In the youngest group – ages 18-24 – just over half of women (52%) say the U.S. made the right decision in going to war, while 82% of men feel this way (a gap of 30 points). And among those ages 25-29, the gap is 21 points (men 85%, women 64%). At the other end of the age spectrum, there also is a large gender gap (23 points). More than seven-in-ten men (73%) age 75 and older say the U.S. made the right decision, compared with only 50% of women. But unlike the youngest women, 44% of whom think war was the wrong decision, older women are no more opposed to military action than their male counterparts. Women age 75 and older are simply much less likely than men to express an opinion about the war at all.



Southerners Most Supportive of War

There also are sharp regional differences in war attitudes. Southerners are by far the most supportive of the decision to go to war, with 77% saying it was the right choice and just 18% disagreeing. Support is somewhat softer in the Midwest and West, and as few as 66% of residents of the Northeast believe that taking military action was the correct decision, while 27% say it was not.

Urban residents are also less supportive of military action than those in rural areas. Fully 79% of residents of rural areas say military action was the right decision, compared with 62% of those who live in large cities.

These regional disparities persist even when the different racial makeup of the regions is taken into account. Southern whites, for example, express some of the strongest support for military action (83% right decision, 13% wrong) while whites living in the Northeast and West are less supportive (72% right decision, 22% wrong).

War Rally Limited Among College Grads

While the public has rallied behind President Bush's decision to initiate military action in Iraq, the size and scope of that rally have been somewhat limited. In particular, college-educated Americans have not rallied behind Bush's decision to the same degree as those with less education.

Roughly six-in-ten college graduates (63%) believe going to war was the right decision. That is not much different from the opinion of college graduates in the months before the war began, when 59% favored military action to remove Saddam Hussein from power. The start of the war has had a greater impact on those with less education. Three-quarters of those with a high school education (75%) agree with the decision to go to war, compared with 65% who backed military action prior to the start of the conflict.

Little 'Rally' Among College Grads			
	College grads	Some college	H.S. or less
<i>Pre-war position on military action*</i>	%	%	%
Favor	59	69	65
Oppose	33	24	24
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Wartime view of military action</i>			
Right decision	63	75	75
Wrong decision	32	21	18
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Change in support</i>	+4	+6	+10

* Aggregate figures from December through early March Pew Research Center surveys.

Higher levels of opposition among better-educated Americans are not linked to greater concerns about the costs and consequences of the war. College graduates are generally *less* worried than people with less education over the potential for high military casualties, the use of chemical or biological weapons by Iraqi forces, or the possibility of all-out war in the Middle East.

These educational differences over the war were not evident in the first Persian Gulf conflict, when college graduates and those who never attended college were equally likely to say that military action in Iraq was the right decision (77% to 76%, respectively). Today, high school graduates feel about the same about the war in Iraq as their counterparts did 12 years ago (75% think it was the right decision, 18% do not), but college graduates are significantly less supportive of the decision to go to war.

A Partisan Rally

The long-standing partisan divide over taking military action in Iraq has been evident in reactions to the war (See “Public Confidence in War Effort Falters”). This also can be seen in how different partisan and ideological groups have rallied behind the war.

Republicans – both conservatives and moderates – have rallied from their already strong support for military action to the nearly unanimous view that the decision to go to war was the right one. The views of Democrats on this issue, by comparison, have remained largely unchanged. Before the war, roughly a third of moderate-to-conservative Democrats opposed military action in Iraq, as did roughly half (53%) of liberal Democrats. Both of these figures have remained virtually unchanged since the war began.

<i>Pre-war position on military action</i>	Cons Mod			Mod Lib	
	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Ind</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Dem</u>
	%	%	%	%	%
Favor	86	78	61	56	42
Oppose	9	15	31	33	53
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Wartime view of military action</i>					
Right decision	96	91	67	61	42
Wrong decision	3	6	26	32	53
Don't know	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Change in support</i>	+10	+13	+6	+5	0

Veterans Not So Different from Non-Veterans

Male veterans of military service have remarkably similar views of the conflict in Iraq when compared with non-veterans. This is true for opinions about whether the U.S. made the right decision to take military action, the president’s handling of the war, how well the war is going, and extends even to worries about casualties and other potential problems. Only among men age 50 and older is there a slight difference over the war, with 77% of veterans saying the U.S. made the right decision compared to 71% of non-veterans. Similar differences are seen on evaluations of how Bush is dealing with the war.

<i>Military action in Iraq</i>	Men ---Under 50---		Men -----50+-----	
	<u>Vet</u>	<u>Non-Vet</u>	<u>Vet</u>	<u>Non-Vet</u>
	%	%	%	%
Right decision	82	82	77	71
Wrong decision	17	15	19	23
Don't know	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Worry about US casualties</i>				
A great deal	30	30	34	34
A fair amount	38	44	36	37
Not much	31	26	29	29
Don't know	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>
	100	100	100	100

Catholics More Supportive, Seculars Unchanged

Before the war, white Catholics and mainline Protestants were equally supportive of military action. Two-thirds of both groups favored using military force in Iraq, which placed them well behind white evangelical Protestants (79% support). But since the war began, Catholics have become much more supportive of the decision to take military action and their views are closer to the evangelicals. Fully 81% of white Catholics believe it was the right decision, up from 67% who favored action in the months preceding the war. White evangelicals, already very supportive before the war (79% favored) have become even more supportive (87% right decision).

But among mainline Protestants and those without a religious affiliation, views on the war in Iraq have not changed substantially. Prior to the war, two-thirds of white mainline Protestants favored military action; today 70% think this was the right decision. And six-in-ten seculars continue to support the war in Iraq, while about a third believe it was the wrong decision.

Catholics, Evangelicals Rally				
	----- White -----			
	--Protestant--			
	Cath-	Evan-	Main-	Sec-
<i>Pre-war position</i>	<u>olic</u>	<u>gelical</u>	<u>line</u>	<u>ular</u>
<i>on military action</i>	%	%	%	%
Favor	67	79	67	59
Oppose	25	14	24	31
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Wartime view of</i>				
<i>military action</i>				
Right decision	81	87	70	59
Wrong decision	15	8	23	35
Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Change in support</i>	+14	+8	+3	0

ABOUT THIS SURVEY

Results for the *Late March War Tracking* survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates among a nationwide sample of 2,708 adults, 18 years of age or older, during the period March 20-April 1, 2003. Results are reported separately for the periods of March 20-22 (N=903), March 23-24 (N=592), March 25-27 (N=539) and March 28-April 1 (N=674). Certain questions were asked only for the period of March 28-April 1.

For results based on March 20-22 and March 28-April 1, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus 4 percentage points. For results based on March 23-24 and March 25-27, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus 4.5 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.

The sample for this survey is a random digit sample of telephone numbers selected from telephone exchanges in the continental United States. The sample was released for interviewing in replicates, with fresh replicates introduced on each night of the tracking poll, and retired from the sample after five nights of interviewing. 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 and ensure that tracking trends are not unduly influenced by demographic variation across the field period, the sample data for each period of the tracking poll (March 20-22, 23-24, 25-27 and 28-April 1) are weighted to approximate the demographic parameters derived from the most recently available Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (March 2002).

Some of the demographic analyses in this report are based on aggregated samples in order to ensure an adequate number of cases in smaller subgroups. For analyses based on the current survey, the total "wartime" sample size of interviews from March 20-April 1 is 2,708. For analyses based on "pre-war" data, we have combined Pew Research Center surveys from December, January, February and early-March for a total sample of 4,102 cases. For details on sample sizes and error margins of specific demographic groups contact the center.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS
LATE MARCH 2003 WAR TRACKING
FINAL TOPLINE
March 20-April 1, 2003
March 20-22, 2003 N=903
March 23-24, 2003 N=592
March 25-27, 2003 N=539
March 28-April 1, 2003 N=674

PRC1 Do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling his job as president? **[IF DK ENTER AS DK. IF DEPENDS PROBE ONCE WITH: Overall do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling his job as president? IF STILL DEPENDS ENTER AS DK]**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
March 28-April 1, 2003	71	23	6=100
March 25-27, 2003	70	24	6=100
March 23-24, 2003	68	25	7=100
March 20-22, 2003	67	26	7=100
March 13-16, 2003	55	34	11=100
February, 2003	54	36	10=100
January, 2003	58	32	10=100
December, 2002	61	28	11=100
Early October, 2002	61	30	9=100
Mid-September, 2002	67	22	11=100
Early September, 2002	63	26	11=100
Late August, 2002	60	27	13=100
June, 2002	70	20	10=100
April, 2002	69	18	13=100
February, 2002	78	13	9=100
January, 2002	80	11	9=100
Mid-November, 2001	84	9	7=100
Early October, 2001	84	8	8=100
Late September, 2001	86	7	7=100
Mid-September, 2001	80	9	11=100
Early September, 2001	51	34	15=100
August, 2001	50	32	18=100
June, 2001	50	33	17=100
April, 2001	56	27	17=100
February, 2001	53	21	26=100

ASK MARCH 28-APRIL 1, 2003 ONLY [N=674]:

HAP1 Generally, how would you say things are these days in your life -- would you say that you are very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?

	Feb <u>2003</u>	Sept <u>1996</u>	Sept <u>1992</u>	Late Jan <u>1991</u> ²	NORC Feb <u>1990</u>
29	29	34	17	12	33
51	51	53	48	52	58
16	17	11	34	33	9
4	3	2	1	3	1
100	100	100	100	100	100

²

For Late January 1991 and February 1990 the question was worded "Taken all together, how would you say things are these days..."

ASK ALL:

PRC3 Do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is dealing with the war in Iraq?

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>DK/Ref.</u>
<i>March 28-April 1, 2003</i>	69	26	5=100
<i>March 25-27, 2003</i>	73	23	4=100
<i>March 23-24, 2003</i>	72	22	6=100
<i>March 20-22, 2003</i>	70	23	7=100
February, 2003 ³	56	37	7=100
January, 2003	56	36	8=100
Early October, 2002	56	34	10=100
Mid-September, 2001	85	6	9=100
Gallup: Late January, 1991 ⁴	84	11	5=100

PRC4 Do you think the U.S. made the right decision or the wrong decision in using military force against Iraq?

IF 1 'RIGHT DECISION' IN PRC4 ASK:

PRC4a Which comes closer to your view [ROTATE]: You support going to war because you think it is the best thing for the U.S. to do; OR you are not sure if going to war is the best thing to do, but you support Bush's decision because he is president?

<i>-----March 2003-----</i>					Late Jan
<u>28-4/1</u>	<u>25-27</u>	<u>23-24</u>	<u>20-22</u>		<u>1991</u>
69	74	74	71	Right decision	77
48	51	49	52	Support because best thing for U.S. to do	--
18	20	22	15	Support because Bush is president	--
3	3	3	4	Don't know/Refused	--
25	21	21	22	Wrong decision	15
<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>8</u>
100	100	100	100		100

ASK MARCH 28-APRIL 1, 2003 ONLY [N=674]:

TALK1 How good a job has George W. Bush done in SPEAKING TO THE NATION about the war in Iraq... excellent, good, only fair, or poor?

		Mid-Sept <u>2002</u> ⁵	Mid-Sept <u>2001</u>
28	Excellent	32	45
36	Good	37	38
20	Only fair	13	10
12	Poor	5	4
<u>4</u>	Don't Know/Refused	<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>
100		100	100

³ In February, 2003 and earlier the question was worded "...handling the situation with Iraq." In Mid-September, 2001 the question was worded "...dealing with the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon in Washington."

⁴ Gallup trend was worded "...George Bush is handling the situation in the Persian Gulf region."

⁵ In Mid-September 2002 the question asked about "the anniversary of September 11th." In Mid-September 2001 the question asked about "the terrorist attacks."

ASK ALL:

PRC5 How well is the U.S. military effort in Iraq going? [READ]

----March 2003----					Early Nov	Oct 15-21	Oct 10-14
<u>28-4/1</u>	<u>25-27</u>	<u>23-24</u>	<u>20-22</u>		<u>2001⁶</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2001</u>
39	39	45	65	Very well	30	38	45
46	46	41	25	Fairly well	45	45	35
8	8	6	2	Not too well	12	9	6
2	2	2	1	Not at all well	4	2	4
<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>
100	100	100	100		100	100	100

ASK FIN1-4 MARCH 28-APRIL 1, 2003 ONLY [N=674]:

On a different subject, thinking about your own personal finances for a moment...

FIN1 How would you rate your own personal financial situation? Would you say you are in excellent shape, good shape, only fair shape or poor shape?

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Don't Know/ Refused</u>
<i>March 28-April 1, 2003</i>	10	43	31	12	4=100
January, 2003	7	38	39	15	1=100
Early October, 2002	7	39	37	16	1=100
June, 2002	5	40	37	16	2=100
Late September, 2001	7	40	37	14	2=100
June, 2001	6	38	39	16	1=100
June, 2000	9	43	35	11	2=100
August, 1999	6	43	41	9	1=100
May, 1997	7	43	38	11	1=100
September, 1996 (RVs)	8	47	34	10	1=100
February, 1995	8	39	38	14	1=100
March, 1994	5	41	40	13	1=100
December, 1993	5	34	45	15	1=100
January, 1993*	4	33	46	16	1=100
October, 1992*	6	34	40	19	1=100
August, 1992*	5	30	47	17	1=100
May, 1992*	4	35	45	15	1=100
January, 1992*	4	32	45	18	1=100

* U.S. News & World Report

⁶

In 2001 the question was worded "How well is the MILITARY effort to destroy the terrorist groups going?"

FIN2 Over the course of the next year, do you think the financial situation of you and your family will improve a lot, improve some, get a little worse or get a lot worse?

	Improve <u>A lot</u>	Improve <u>Some</u>	Get a <u>Little Worse</u>	Get a lot <u>Worse</u>	Stay the Same (VOL.)	Don't Know/ <u>Refused</u>
<i>March 28-April 1, 2003</i>	12	51	15	4	11	7=100
January, 2003	9	51	18	5	13	4=100
Early October, 2002	10	54	13	5	12	6=100
June, 2002	11	55	15	4	11	4=100
January, 2002	12	53	15	5	11	4=100
Late September, 2001	9	46	16	4	17	8=100
June, 2001	11	52	15	4	14	4=100
January, 2001	11	46	18	9	12	4=100
January, 1999	17	55	7	3	14	4=100
May, 1997	12	56	10	2	17	3=100
February, 1995	11	53	13	3	17	3=100
March, 1994	10	57	11	3	16	3=100
October, 1992*	9	51	14	3	15	8=100
August, 1992*	6	50	20	5	14	5=100
May, 1992*	8	49	22	4	13	4=100
January, 1992*	9	46	19	5	16	5=100

* U.S. News & World Report

FIN3 A year from now, do you expect that economic conditions in the country as a whole will be better than they are at present, or worse, or just about the same as now?

	<u>Better</u>	<u>Worse</u>	<u>Same</u>	Don't Know/ <u>Refused</u>
<i>March 28-April 1, 2003</i>	33	23	37	7=100
January, 2003	30	20	44	6=100
Early October, 2002	34	18	42	6=100
June, 2002	30	20	46	4=100
January, 2002	44	17	36	3=100
January, 2001*	18	33	44	5=100
June, 2000	15	24	55	6=100
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	16	22	57	5=100
Early September, 1998	18	17	61	4=100
May, 1990	18	31	45	6=100
February, 1989	25	22	49	4=100
September, 1988 (RVs)	24	16	51	9=100
May, 1988	24	20	46	10=100
January, 1988	22	26	45	7=100
January, 1984* (RVs)	35	13	49	3=100

* Newsweek

FIN4 In your opinion, is President Bush doing as much as he can to improve economic conditions or do you think he could be doing more?

		-- Bush, Sr. --					
		Jan <u>2003</u>	Early Oct <u>2002</u>	June <u>2002</u>	Jan <u>2002</u>	March <u>1992</u>	Jan <u>1992</u>
41	Doing as much as he can	33	31	33	48	21	21
52	Could be doing more	61	63	62	46	76	76
<u>7</u>	Can't say	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100

WAR12 Would you favor or oppose a major American effort in Iraq after the war to rebuild the country and establish a stable government?

		Feb <u>2003</u> ⁷	Early Oct <u>2002</u>
71	Favor	63	60
21	Oppose	30	32
<u>8</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
100		100	100

WAR13 Which one of the following do you think is the BEST way to pay for the cost of the war in Iraq? [READ AND ROTATE]

		Feb <u>2003</u> ⁸	Feb <u>2002</u>
20	Add to the budget deficit	23	24
16	Reduce spending on domestic programs [OR]	21	22
40	Postpone or reduce last year's tax cuts	40	42
5	None (VOL)	1	2
1	Multiple (VOL)	1	*
5	Other (VOL)	2	1
<u>13</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>
100		100	100

ASK ALL:

PRC8 Have you yourself felt depressed by the war in Iraq?

----March 2003----					Early Nov <u>2001</u> ⁹	Mid- Oct <u>2001</u>	Early Oct <u>2001</u>	Mid- Sept <u>2001</u>	Late Jan <u>1991</u>
<u>28-4/1</u>	<u>25-27</u>	<u>23-24</u>	<u>20-22</u>						
41	40	35	30	Yes	24	31	42	71	50
58	59	63	69	No	75	66	57	27	49
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	1
100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100	100

⁷ In February 2003 the question was preceded by "If the U.S. takes military action against Iraq..."

⁸ In February 2003 the question was worded "As you may know, President Bush has proposed large increases in the budget for military defense and homeland security. Which one of the following do you think is the BEST way to pay for these increases, if they are to happen?"

⁹ In Early November and Mid-October 2001 the question was worded "...concerns about terrorist attacks or the war against terrorism?" In Early October and Mid-September 2001, the question was worded " ...the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon?"

PRC13 All in all, how worried are you that you or someone in your family might become a victim of a terrorist attack? Would you say you are **[READ]**

	Very <u>Worried</u>	Somewhat <u>Worried</u>	Not too <u>Worried</u>	Not at all <u>Worried</u>	(VOL.) Already a Victim	DK/Ref
<i>March 28-April 1, 2003</i>	14	34	31	20	0	1=100
<i>March 25-27, 2003</i>	12	30	33	23	1	1=100
<i>March 23-24, 2003</i>	8	25	37	28	*	2=100
<i>March 20-22, 2003</i>	9	27	37	26	*	1=100
February, 2003	22	29	30	18	0	1=100
January, 2003	11	30	37	21	*	1=100
Late August, 2002	12	28	35	24	*	1=100
June, 2002	17	28	36	19	*	*=100
January, 2002	12	26	38	24	*	*=100
Early November, 2001	13	27	35	24	0	1=100
Mid-October, 2001	18	32	29	19	0	2=100
Late September, 2001	17	36	31	15	*	1=100
<i>Gallup: 9/14-15/01¹⁰</i>	18	33	35	13	*	1=100
<i>Gallup: 9/11/01¹¹</i>	23	35	24	16	1	1=100
<i>Gallup: August, 1998</i>	10	22	38	29	--	1=100
<i>Gallup: July, 1996</i>	13	26	34	27	--	*=100
<i>Gallup: April, 1995¹²</i>	14	28	33	24	--	1=100

PRC14 How worried are you that **[INSERT ITEM, ROTATE]**... a great deal, a fair amount, or not much?
[REPEAT RESPONSE CATEGORIES FOR EACH ITEM]

	A Great <u>Deal</u>	A Fair <u>Amount</u>	Not <u>Much</u>	DK/ <u>Ref.</u>
a. U.S. forces might sustain a lot of casualties				
<i>March 28-April 1, 2003</i>	47	36	15	2=100
<i>March 25-27, 2003</i>	44	39	16	1=100
<i>March 23-24, 2003</i>	43	36	20	1=100
<i>March 20-22, 2003</i>	35	35	28	2=100
February, 2003	55	25	18	2=100
Late October, 2002	52	28	18	2=100
Late January, 1991	57	30	12	1=100
b. Many Iraqi civilians might be killed				
<i>March 28-April 1, 2003</i>	41	33	24	2=100
<i>March 25-27, 2003</i>	37	38	23	2=100
<i>March 23-24, 2003</i>	37	35	26	2=100
<i>March 20-22, 2003</i>	37	34	26	3=100
February, 2003	47	28	23	2=100
Late October, 2002	40	30	27	3=100
Late January, 1991	33	35	28	4=100

¹⁰ For the September 14-15 Gallup trend the question started with "I'd like to ask you a few questions about the events that occurred this past Tuesday in New York City and Washington, DC..."

¹¹ For the September 11 Gallup trend the question started with "I'd like to ask you a few questions about the events that occurred today in New York City and Washington, DC..."

¹² For the April 1995 Gallup trend the question was worded "How worried are you that you or someone in your family will become a victim of a terrorist attack similar to the bombing in Oklahoma City?"

PRC14 CONTINUED...

	<u>A Great Deal</u>	<u>A Fair Amount</u>	<u>Not Much</u>	<u>DK/Ref.</u>
c. Terrorists might strike within the U.S.				
<i>March 28-April 1, 2003</i>	39	43	17	1=100
<i>March 25-27, 2003</i>	40	37	23	*=100
<i>March 23-24, 2003</i>	34	42	23	1=100
<i>March 20-22, 2003</i>	35	38	25	2=100
February, 2003 ¹³	57	25	16	2=100
Late October, 2002	51	26	20	3=100
Late January, 1991	33	38	28	1=100
d. U.S. troops will be involved in the Mideast for years to come				
<i>March 28-April 1, 2003</i>	42	37	19	2=100
<i>March 25-27, 2003</i>	37	37	24	2=100
<i>March 23-24, 2003</i>	37	34	27	2=100
<i>March 20-22, 2003</i>	33	34	29	4=100
Late January, 1991	38	30	29	3=100
e. Iraq might use biological or chemical weapons against U.S. troops				
<i>March 28-April 1, 2003</i>	59	28	12	1=100
<i>March 25-27, 2003</i>	58	31	10	1=100
<i>March 23-24, 2003</i>	50	34	15	1=100
<i>March 20-22, 2003</i>	46	33	19	2=100
February, 2003	66	24	9	1=100
Late October, 2002	59	26	13	2=100
f. It might lead to an all-out war in the Middle East				
<i>March 28-April 1, 2003</i>	33	37	28	2=100
<i>March 25-27, 2003</i>	28	36	33	3=100
<i>March 23-24, 2003</i>	29	32	37	2=100
<i>March 20-22, 2003</i>	25	32	40	3=100
February, 2003	46	26	26	2=100
Late October, 2002	46	27	25	2=100

¹³

In February 2003 and Late October 2002 the item was worded "This might increase the chances of a terrorist attack within the U.S."