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# About Half See CIA Interrogation Methods as Justified

*Democrats Divided over CIA's Post-9/11 Interrogation Techniques*

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION  
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## *Democrats Divided over CIA's Post-9/11 Interrogation Techniques*

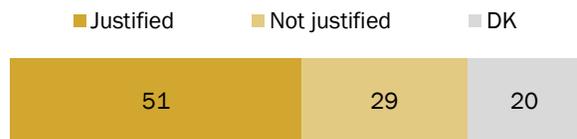
Following the Senate Intelligence Committee's report on CIA interrogation practices in the period following the Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, 51% of the public says they think the CIA methods were justified, compared with just 29% who say they were not justified; 20% do not express an opinion.

The new national survey by the Pew Research Center, conducted Dec. 11-14 among 1,001 adults, finds that amid competing claims over the effectiveness of CIA interrogation methods, 56% believe they provided intelligence that helped prevent terrorist attacks, while just half as many (28%) say they did not provide this type of intelligence.

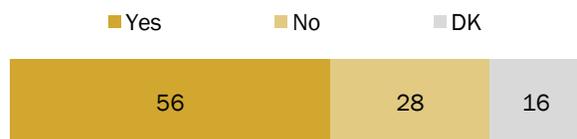
Partisan divides on these questions are wide. A large majority of Republicans (76%) say the interrogation methods used by the CIA after 9/11 were justified. Democrats are divided – 37% say the methods were justified, while 46% disagree. About twice as many liberal Democrats (65%) as conservative and moderate Democrats (32%) say the CIA's interrogation techniques were not justified.

### More Say CIA's Interrogation Methods Were Justified than Unjustified

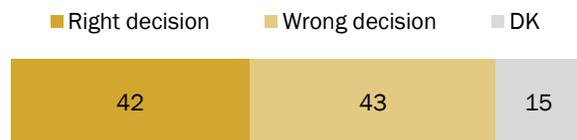
% saying CIA's interrogation methods were ...



Provided intelligence that prevented terror attacks ...



Decision to release Senate committee report was ...



Survey conducted Dec. 11-14, 2014.  
Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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Overall, the public expresses the most doubt not about the CIA methods and program itself, but about the Senate committee's decision to release its report: as many call the decision to publicly release the findings the wrong decision (43%) as the right decision (42%).

While the report on the CIA's interrogation methods captured much of Washington's attention, it was not the public's most closely followed story last week. Overall, 23% followed news about the release of the Senate report on CIA interrogations very closely; more (35%) paid very close attention to news about protests around the country in response to police-related violence.

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## More Interest in Police Protests than CIA Report

*% following each story 'very closely'*

	<b>Dec 11-14 2014</b>
	%
Protests in response to police-related violence	35
Reports about the U.S. economy	26
Senate report on CIA interrogation program	23
Congress negotiating new budget agreement	18
News about sexual assault on college campuses	16

Survey conducted Dec. 11-14, 2014.

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## Race, Gender and Age Differences in Views of CIA Methods

Opinions about the CIA's post-9/11 interrogation methods are divided by race, gender and age. Nearly six-in-ten whites (57%) say the methods were justified, while 26% say they were not justified. Blacks and Hispanics' views are more divided: 42% of blacks say the methods were justified compared with 38% who say they were unjustified. Among Hispanics, 43% say the CIA's methods were justified vs. 30% who think they were unjustified.

Young people also are divided over the CIA's post-9/11 methods: 44% of those under 30 say they were justified while 36% disagree. Among those 50 and older, most (60%) think the methods were justified.

Men say the CIA's interrogation methods were justified by a 57%-28% margin. Women are somewhat less supportive: 46% call the methods used by the CIA following the September 11<sup>th</sup> terrorist attacks justified, while 30% say they were unjustified.

Among the roughly quarter of adults (23%) who followed news about the release of the Senate committee's report on CIA interrogation very closely, far more think the CIA's methods were justified (59%) than unjustified (34%). Among those who followed this news less closely, 49% say the CIA's tactics were justified, 27% unjustified, while 23% do not express an opinion.

Comparable shares of Republicans (27%), Democrats (23%) and independents (22%) tracked news about the release of the Senate report very closely.

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### Were CIA Interrogation Methods Following 9/11 Justified?

	Justified %	Not justified %	DK %
Total	51	29	20=100
Men	57	28	16=100
Women	46	30	23=100
White	57	26	17=100
Black	42	38	20=100
Hispanic	43	30	27=100
18-29	44	36	20=100
30-49	45	30	25=100
50-64	59	26	16=100
65+	62	26	12=100
College grad+	47	38	15=100
Some college	55	24	20=100
HS or less	51	27	22=100
Republican	76	12	12=100
Democrat	37	46	17=100
Independent	49	30	20=100
<i>Following news</i>			
Very closely	59	34	7=100
Less closely	49	27	23=100

Survey conducted Dec. 11-14, 2014. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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Partisan divides on this question are wider than those seen across demographic groups. By an overwhelming 76%-12% margin, Republicans view the CIA interrogation methods as justified. Support among Democrats is nearly 40 points lower: just 37% call the interrogations justified, compared with 46% who say there were not justified. Somewhat more independents say the CIA actions were justified (49%) than not (30%).

## Partisan Divide Over CIA's Interrogation Methods

Differences between Republicans and Democrats over whether or not the CIA methods were justified extend to other questions about the program.

About three-quarters of Republicans (73%) say CIA interrogation methods provided intelligence that helped prevent terrorist attacks, compared with just 15% who say they did not do this. By contrast, Democrats are evenly split; 43% say the interrogations led to intelligence that helped prevent terror attacks, while 40% say that they did not.

And partisans take differing views on the Senate committee's decision to publicly release the CIA report. Republicans call it the wrong decision by a 64%-26% margin, while Democrats say it was the right decision (56%-29%).

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### Partisan Differences Over CIA Methods, Release of Senate Committee Report

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rep</b>	<b>Dem</b>	<b>Ind</b>
<i>Overall, methods were ...</i>	%	%	%	%
Justified	51	76	37	49
Not justified	29	12	46	30
Don't know	<u>20</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>20</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Helped prevent terrorist attacks ...</i>				
Yes	56	73	43	56
No	28	15	40	30
Don't know	<u>16</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>15</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Decision by Senate committee to release report ...</i>				
Right decision	42	26	56	47
Wrong decision	43	64	29	41
Don't know	<u>15</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>12</u>
	100	100	100	100

Survey conducted Dec. 11-14, 2014.

Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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## Democrats Internally Divided over CIA Interrogations

Liberal Democrats are much more skeptical about the CIA methods and program than are conservative and moderate Democrats.

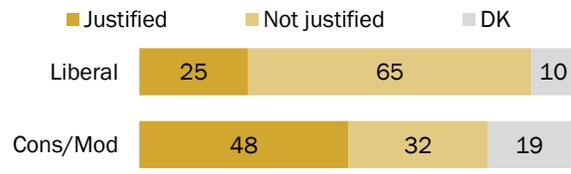
Overall, 65% of liberal Democrats say they were not justified, while just 25% say that they were. The balance of opinion among conservative and moderate Democrats is much different: 48% say the CIA interrogations were justified compared with 32% who say they were not.

Similarly, fewer liberal Democrats (35%) than conservative and moderate Democrats (53%) believe the CIA interrogations provided intelligence that helped prevent terrorist attacks. And on the question of whether the Senate Intelligence Committee was right to publicly release their report, 71% of liberal Democrats call this the right decision, compared with about half of conservative and moderate Democrats (48%).

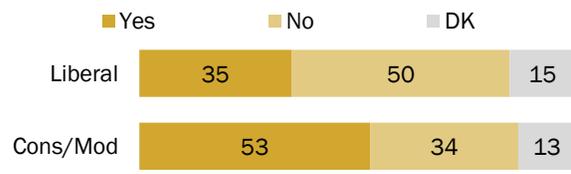
By contrast, within the Republican Party broad majorities of both conservative Republicans and moderate and liberal Republicans say the CIA interrogation methods were justified and provided intelligence that helped prevent terrorist attacks.

### Liberal Democrats More Critical of CIA Interrogations Than Other Democrats

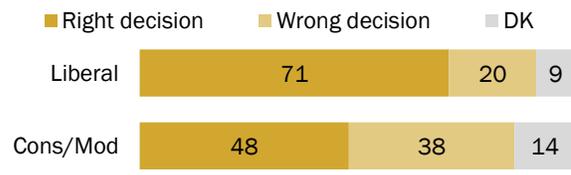
*CIA's interrogation methods were ...*



*Provided intelligence that prevented terror attacks ...*



*Decision to release Senate report was ...*



Survey conducted Dec. 11-14, 2014.

Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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## About the Survey

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted December 11-14, 2014 among a national sample of 1,001 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in the continental United States (500 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 501 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 306 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted by interviewers at Princeton Data Source under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. A combination of landline and cell phone random digit dial samples were used; both samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish. Respondents in the landline sample were selected by randomly asking for the youngest adult male or female who is now at home. Interviews in the cell sample were conducted with the person who answered the phone, if that person was an adult 18 years of age or older. For detailed information about our survey methodology, see <http://people-press.org/methodology/>

The combined landline and cell phone sample are weighted using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin and region to parameters from the 2012 Census Bureau's American Community Survey and population density to parameters from the Decennial Census. The sample also is weighted to match current patterns of telephone status (landline only, cell phone only, or both landline and cell phone), based on extrapolations from the 2013 National Health Interview Survey. The weighting procedure also accounts for the fact that respondents with both landline and cell phones have a greater probability of being included in the combined sample and adjusts for household size among respondents with a landline phone. Sampling errors and statistical tests of significance take into account the effect of weighting.

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey:

<b>Group</b>	<b>Unweighted sample size</b>	<b>Plus or minus ...</b>
Total sample	1,001	3.6 percentage points
Republican	274	7.0 percentage points
Democrat	277	6.9 percentage points
Independent	348	6.2 percentage points

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request.

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.

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**December 11-14, 2014 OMNIBUS**  
**FINAL TOPLINE**  
**N=1,001**

**ASK ALL:**

PEW.1 As I read a list of some stories covered by news organizations this past week, please tell me if you happened to follow each news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely. First, **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE] [IF NECESSARY "Did you follow [ITEM] very closely, fairly closely, not too closely or not at all closely?"]**

	<u>Very closely</u>	<u>Fairly closely</u>	<u>Not too closely</u>	<u>Not at all closely</u>	<b>(VOL.) DK/Ref</b>
a. A Senate committee report about the CIA's detainee interrogation program in the years after the September 11 <sup>th</sup> terrorist attacks December 11-14, 2014	23	26	21	29	1
<b>TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:</b>					
August 28-31, 2009: <i>Reports about CIA interrogation methods and an investigation into alleged abuse of terrorism suspects</i>	21	22	23	33	1
August 21-24, 2009: <i>The CIA reportedly hiring contractors to assassinate Al Qaeda leaders</i>	11	17	24	44	3
July 17-20, 2009: <i>Reports about a CIA program to kill Al Qaeda leaders that was hidden from Congress</i>	12	19	20	47	3
b. Congress negotiating a new budget agreement December 11-14, 2014	18	25	23	33	1
<b>TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:</b>					
March 6-9, 2014: <i>Barack Obama's budget proposal for next year</i>	17	23	22	37	2
December 12-15, 2013: <i>Congress negotiating a new budget agreement</i>	17	26	23	33	1
October 17-20, 2013: <i>Congress reaching an agreement to end the government shutdown and raise the debt limit</i>	49	30	12	9	*
October 3-6, 2013: <i>The shutdown of the federal government</i>	43	30	15	11	*
September 25-29, 2013: <i>Congress working on a budget agreement to avoid a government shutdown at the end of September</i>	36	25	16	23	*
September 19-22, 2013	25	24	21	30	1
March 28-31, 2013: <i>Automatic government spending cuts that began on March 1st</i>	24	24	19	32	1
March 14-17, 2013: <i>Discussions in Washington about how to address the federal budget deficit and national debt</i>	24	26	20	29	1
March 7-10, 2013: <i>Automatic government spending cuts that began on March 1st</i>	31	26	18	25	1
February 21-24, 2013: <i>News about automatic cuts to federal spending that will take effect next week, unless the president and Congress act</i>	25	26	19	29	1

## PEW.1 CONTINUED...

	<u>Very closely</u>	<u>Fairly closely</u>	<u>Not too closely</u>	<u>Not at all closely</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
January 24-27, 2013: <i>Discussions in Washington about how to address the federal budget deficit and national debt</i>	23	28	19	29	1
January 3-6, 2013: <i>Congress and the president passing legislation to avoid the Fiscal Cliff</i>	38	26	16	21	1
December 13-16, 2012: <i>The debate in Washington over automatic spending cuts and tax increases that would take effect in January unless the President and Congress act</i>	37	28	16	18	1
December 6-9, 2012	37	26	17	20	1
November 29-December 2, 2012	40	26	14	20	1
November 15-18, 2012	33	24	16	25	1
November 8-11, 2012	38	20	20	20	*
July 19-22, 2012	23	21	22	33	1
November 3-6, 2011: <i>Discussions in Washington about how to address the federal budget deficit and national debt</i>	24	31	21	24	1
October 27-30, 2011	25	28	21	25	1
October 13-16, 2011: <i>The debate in Washington over jobs and the deficit</i>	29	32	15	24	1
September 29-October 2, 2011: <i>Congress working on a budget extension to avoid a government shutdown</i>	31	26	20	22	*
September 22-25, 2011: <i>The debate in Washington over jobs and the deficit</i>	35	26	19	19	1
September 15-18, 2011: <i>The debate in Washington over President Obama's jobs legislation</i>	31	28	19	21	2
September 8-11, 2011: <i>Barack Obama's speech about jobs to a joint session of Congress</i>	28	18	17	36	1
July 28-31, 2011: <i>Discussions in Washington about how to address the federal budget deficit and national debt</i>	41	27	15	17	*
July 21-24, 2011	38	28	17	17	*
July 14-17, 2011	34	29	18	19	*
June 16-19, 2011: <i>Debate in Washington over whether to raise the federal debt limit</i>	24	26	22	28	*
June 2-5, 2011	23	24	22	31	*
May 26-29, 2011: <i>Discussions in Washington about how to address the federal budget deficit</i>	25	26	20	29	*
May 12-15, 2011	21	26	24	28	1
May 5-8, 2011: <i>Discussions in Washington about how to address the federal budget deficit and national debt</i>	29	28	22	20	1
April 21-25, 2011	30	31	18	21	*
April 14-17, 2011	36	27	18	19	1
April 7-10, 2011: <i>The threat of a government shutdown because of budget disagreements in Washington</i>	47	26	15	12	*
March 31-April 3, 2011: <i>Discussions in Washington about how to address the federal budget deficit</i>	30	27	21	22	*

## PEW.1 CONTINUED...

	Very closely	Fairly closely	Not too closely	Not at all closely	(VOL.) DK/Ref
March 17-20, 2011	24	25	24	26	1
March 3-6, 2011	26	29	19	26	1
February 17-20, 2011	27	30	17	25	1
December 2-5, 2010	35	25	21	17	2
December 2-5, 2010: <i>The debate in Washington over the federal income tax cuts passed when George W. Bush was president</i>	39	26	17	17	1
November 11-14, 2010: <i>Proposals made by leaders of the federal budget deficit commission</i>	15	21	21	41	1
September 16-19, 2010: <i>The debate in Washington over competing Democratic and Republican tax plans</i>	21	24	21	34	*
September 9-12, 2010	16	19	22	42	1
May 8-11, 2009: <i>The debate in Washington over the federal budget</i>	22	28	19	31	*
March 27-30, 2009: <i>Debate over Barack Obama's budget proposal</i>	28	34	18	19	1
March 6-9, 2009: <i>Obama proposing a \$630 billion fund for overhauling health care</i>	41	32	13	14	*
February 27-March 2, 2009: <i>Barack Obama's budget proposal for next year that raises taxes on wealthy Americans and increases spending on health care, education and other programs</i>	47	34	9	10	*
February 27-March 2, 2009: <i>The Obama administration's plan to help homeowners facing foreclosure which could cost as much as \$275 billion</i>	31	36	19	13	1
February 20-23, 2009: <i>The \$780 billion economic stimulus legislation approved by Congress and signed into law by President Obama</i>	41	37	14	8	*
February 13-16, 2009: <i>Congress passing Barack Obama's economic stimulus plan</i>	50	32	13	5	*
February 6-9, 2009: <i>The debate in Congress over Barack Obama's economic stimulus plan</i>	41	33	15	11	*
January 30-February 2, 2009	36	29	22	13	*
January 16-19, 2009: <i>Debate in Washington over what the government should do about the nation's economic problems</i>	35	33	17	15	*
January 9-12, 2009: <i>Projections of a record high federal budget deficit this year</i>	35	30	19	16	*
December 19-22, 2008: <i>The Bush administration's plan to provide billions in emergency loans to U.S. automakers</i>	37	33	16	13	1
December 12-15, 2008: <i>The debate over a government bailout for the U.S. auto industry</i>	40	33	18	9	*
December 5-8, 2008: <i>The debate in Congress over a government bailout for the U.S. auto industry</i>	34	38	17	11	*

## PEW.1 CONTINUED...

	Very closely	Fairly closely	Not too closely	Not at all closely	(VOL.) DK/Ref
November 21-24, 2008	41	26	17	15	1
October 3-6, 2008: <i>The debate in Washington over a plan to use government funds to stabilize financial markets</i>	62	26	7	5	*
September 26-29, 2008	60	22	10	8	*
September 12-15, 2008: <i>The federal government taking control of the mortgage companies Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac</i>	28	35	19	17	1
March 20-24, 2008: <i>The buyout of Wall Street investment bank Bear Stearns</i>	21	26	21	32	*
February 8-11, 2008: <i>President Bush and Congress agreeing on an economic Stimulus plan</i>	22	33	23	21	1
January 25-28, 2008	24	36	19	21	*
February, 2003: <i>George W. Bush's tax cut and economic stimulus plan</i>	26	33	23	16	2
February, 2003	26	33	23	16	2
January, 2003	28	34	21	15	2
February, 2002: <i>The debate in Congress over George W. Bush's budget and tax cut plan</i>	17	31	28	23	1
April, 2001	24	38	20	18	*
February, 2001: <i>George W. Bush's tax cut plan</i>	31	35	19	14	1
August, 1997: <i>The debate in Washington about the federal budget</i>	14	34	25	26	1
May, 1997	16	38	23	22	1
February, 1997	19	28	22	29	2
March, 1996	24	35	23	18	*
January, 1996	32	42	17	9	*
September, 1995	20	35	27	18	*
August, 1995: <i>The debate in Congress over the federal budget</i>	18	34	27	20	1
February, 1995: <i>The debate in Congress over the Balanced Budget Amendment</i>	12	31	28	28	1
August, 1993: <i>The debate in Congress over Bill Clinton's budget bill</i>	30	36	21	13	*
June, 1993	12	38	31	18	1
February, 1993: <i>Bill Clinton's economic plan</i>	49	36	10	5	*
September, 1992 (RV): <i>George Bush's plan to improve the economy by cutting government spending and cutting taxes</i>	28	44	18	9	1
November, 1990: <i>Congressional and administration efforts to reach a budget deficit agreement</i>	34	33	20	11	2
October, 1990: <i>Attempts by Congress and the administration to find ways to reduce the budget deficit</i>	34	37	17	12	*
August, 1989: <i>Passage of a bill to bailout ailing savings and loan institutions</i>	26	30	20	23	1
c. Protests around the country in response to recent cases of police-related violence					
December 11-14, 2014	35	31	18	14	1

## PEW.1 CONTINUED...

	<u>Very closely</u>	<u>Fairly closely</u>	<u>Not too closely</u>	<u>Not at all closely</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
<b>TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:</b>					
December 4-7, 2014: Reactions following a grand jury decision not to charge a police officer in the death of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri	41	31	14	14	1
December 4-7, 2014: Reactions to a New York City grand jury's decision not to charge a police officer in the choking death of Eric Garner	33	28	16	22	2
November 20-23, 2014: Developments in Ferguson, Missouri in the shooting death of Michael Brown	25	29	20	25	2
August 14-17, 2014: The police shooting of an African American teen and protests in Ferguson, Missouri	27	30	18	23	2
July 11-14, 2013: The trial of George Zimmerman for the shooting death of Florida teen Trayvon Martin	26	28	24	21	1
June 27-30, 2013	22	29	23	25	1
June 13-16, 2013	15	26	24	35	1
April 26-29, 2012: Developments in the case against George Zimmerman in the shooting death of Trayvon Martin	24	28	22	25	1
April 20-22, 2012	27	29	21	21	1
April 12-15, 2012: George Zimmerman being charged with second-degree murder in the death of Trayvon Martin	35	31	16	17	1
April 5-8, 2012: Controversy over the shooting death of Trayvon Martin, an African American teen in Florida	34	30	18	18	*
March 29-April 1, 2012	30	35	15	20	*
March 22-25, 2012	35	24	15	26	1
July 31-August 3, 2009: Reports about the arrest of Harvard professor Henry Louis Gates and President Obama's response to the incident	25	26	22	25	2
July 24-27, 2009: The arrest of Henry Louis Gates, a black Harvard professor, at his home after a dispute with a police officer	30	31	17	21	1
April 25-28, 2008: The acquittal of three New York City police officers in the shooting of an unarmed man on his wedding day	13	24	24	38	1
September 21-24, 2007: Demonstrations in Jena, Louisiana, about six black teenagers involved in a schoolyard fight	18	27	25	30	*
April, 2001: Rioting in Cincinnati after an unarmed black man was shot by police	24	32	23	20	1
July, 2000: The video showing Philadelphia police kicking and beating a carjacking suspect	22	32	22	23	1
March, 2000: The acquittal of four New York policemen who shot and killed Amadou Diallo, an African immigrant	28	35	20	17	0

## PEW.1 CONTINUED...

	Very closely	Fairly closely	Not too closely	Not at all closely	(VOL.) DK/Ref
February, 1999: <i>The Texas murder trial of a man accused of dragging a black man behind a pickup truck</i>	24	41	20	14	1
May, 1993: <i>The Rodney King trial and verdict in Los Angeles</i>	47	34	13	6	*
May, 1992: <i>The verdict in the Rodney King case and the riots and disturbances that followed</i>	70	22	5	2	1
March, 1991: <i>The videotaped beating by Los Angeles police of a suspect they apprehended in an auto chase</i>	46	30	13	10	1
d. Reports about the condition of the U.S. economy					
December 11-14, 2014	26	29	20	23	1
December 4-7, 2014	28	31	20	19	1
November 6-9, 2014	31	35	21	12	2
October 16-19, 2014	26	33	22	18	1
September 25-28, 2014	25	33	22	19	1
July 31-August 3, 2014	27	29	23	21	1
June 5-8, 2014	26	28	20	24	1
March 20-23, 2014	30	34	18	17	2
March 6-9, 2014	27	31	19	22	1
February 27-March 2, 2014	27	32	16	24	1
February 6-9, 2014	28	29	20	22	1
January 30-February 2, 2014	29	31	17	23	*
January 9-12, 2014	28	29	19	23	1
January 2-5, 2014	29	31	17	22	1
December 12-15, 2013	26	27	21	24	1
November 14-17, 2013	32	32	17	19	*
October 31-November 3, 2013	31	37	16	15	*
October 17-20, 2013	41	31	16	12	*
October 3-6, 2013	34	30	19	16	1
September 25-29, 2013	35	30	16	18	*
September 19-22, 2013	28	33	20	19	1
September 12-15, 2013	28	34	17	20	*
August 1-4, 2013	28	35	19	17	1
July 18-21, 2013	28	29	20	23	1
June 20-23, 2013	28	30	19	22	1
June 13-16, 2013	30	32	15	22	*
June 6-9, 2013	33	31	15	21	*
May 16-19, 2013	30	31	20	19	*
May 9-12, 2013	28	30	21	20	1
March 28-31, 2013	30	30	17	22	1
March 7-10, 2013	35	30	16	19	*
January 31-February 3, 2013	33	33	16	16	1
January 17-20, 2013	36	32	15	16	*
January 3-6, 2013	34	32	18	16	1
<b>SEE TREND FOR PREVIOUS YEARS:</b> <a href="http://www.people-press.org/files/2014/01/NII-Economy-trend.pdf">http://www.people-press.org/files/2014/01/NII-Economy-trend.pdf</a>					
e. News about sexual assault on college campuses					
December 11-14, 2014	16	29	26	27	1
<b>TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:</b>					
June 6-9, 2013: <i>Reports about sexual assaults in the military</i>	18	28	19	35	1

**QUESTIONS PEW2-PEW3 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****ASK ALL:**

On a different subject ...

PEW.4 Overall, do you think the CIA's interrogation methods in the period following the September 11<sup>th</sup> terrorist attacks were justified or do you think they were not justified?

Dec 11-14

2014

51	Justified
29	Not justified
20	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>

**ASK ALL:**

PEW.5 Regardless of whether or not you think the CIA's interrogation methods were justified, do you think they provided intelligence that helped prevent terrorist attacks, or don't you think so?

Dec 11-14

2014

56	Yes
28	No
16	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>

**ASK ALL:**

PEW.6 Thinking about the Senate committee's report about the CIA's interrogation program, do you think it was the right decision or the wrong decision to publicly release this report?

Dec 11-14

2014

42	Right decision
43	Wrong decision
15	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>

**ASK ALL:**

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

**ASK IF INDEP/NO PREF/OTHER/DK/REF (PARTY=3,4,5,9):**

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

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> No <u>preference</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> Other <u>party</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>	Lean <u>Rep</u>	Lean <u>Dem</u>
December 11-14, 2014	26	27	37	6	*	4	13	15