

FOR RELEASE: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1992, A.M.

The People, The Press & Politics
Campaign '92:
1993 - Priorities For The President
Survey XII - Part 2

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PEROT BRINGS BUDGET DEFICIT TO CENTER STAGE

Over the course of the ten days in October that shaped the final leg of this election campaign Ross Perot has brought several issues into sharp focus that have convinced a significant number of voters that he is the candidate most capable of handling them.

Perot has managed to bring politically dormant concern about the budget deficit into the forefront of voters' minds. In a *Times Mirror* survey of 1153 registered voters "**reducing the federal budget deficit**" was named more often than any other problem that should be the next President's single highest priority for action. Forty percent mentioned the deficit, 31% mentioned unemployment, and 14% mentioned controlling health care costs, when asked to choose from a list of eight major problems.

Similarly, Perot's criticism of The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which has been not been followed closely by the public¹, may well be the reason that by the end of last week the weight of public opinion came down on his side of the issue. By a 47% to 20% margin voters said they thought that the free trade agreement between the U.S., Canada and Mexico would lead to more jobs leaving the U.S., not to more jobs being created in the U.S.

The potential for these issues to further incline Bush and Clinton supporters in Perot's direction is strikingly evident in Times Mirror's survey. A solid 55% majority of Clinton's current supporters think that NAFTA will lead to job loss, while Bush supporters are divided - 34% job creation, 29% loss. However, among Bush's soft supporters, a 37% to 27% plurality see NAFTA having a negative impact on jobs.

While there is more of a disconnect between Clinton and his supporters on NAFTA, Perot's emphasis on the budget deficit rings more bells with Republicans and with Bush supporters. Clinton supporters place greater emphasis on reducing unemployment (37%) than on reducing the budget deficit (29%), but for Bush backers it's the reverse - 44% the budget deficit, 27% unemployment.

Further bad news for Bush is that only 14% of the public thinks that the President can cut taxes **and** reduce the budget deficit. Even Republicans who give the deficit high priority have no faith that their candidate can cut taxes and reduce the deficit. Sixty-nine percent of Republicans believe the president can't meet his objective as do 59% of his non-party supporters.

A special Times Mirror survey, which last week re-interviewed voters who were first polled just prior to the beginning of the debate week, found that Perot changed many minds about who was most capable on these two key issues.

At the beginning of the study period 29% had more confidence in Ross Perot than the other candidates to reduce the deficit. Ten days later, that percentage rose to 47%. Even more dramatically, mentions of Perot as best able to protect American jobs rose from 19% to 43% in the re-interviews. As a result, fewer people expressed confidence in Clinton and Bush on this cutting issue. Mentions of Bush slipped from 21% to 15%, while naming Clinton as best able to protect jobs fell from 41% to 33%.

Perot's appeal has a more corrosive effect on Republican supporters than on Democrats in these policy areas. Forty-eight percent of Republicans name Perot as best able

¹ Times Mirror's September News Interest Index found only 13 % saying they were following news about the debate and discussion over NAFTA very closely.

to protect American jobs and 50% name him as best able to reduce the budget deficit. Only one in three GOP voters have the most confidence in George Bush to reduce the budget deficit and to protect American jobs.

More Democrats continue to have confidence in Clinton than Perot on both protecting jobs and reducing the deficit, but solid majorities of Independents think more highly of Perot's capabilities in these areas. Importantly 52% of swing voters² place more confidence in Perot with regard to the deficit and 47% with regard to protecting jobs.

Although Perot has staked out a claim on the budget deficit and protecting American jobs as a consequence of his debate performance and his infomercial advertising, the electorate continued to have more overall confidence in Clinton's ability to improve economic conditions. In Times Mirror's follow-up interviews, 38% thought Clinton would do the best job of improving the economy, 30% named Perot and 24% President Bush. In the initial interview only 16% cited Perot, while mentions of Bush and Clinton were 26% and 41% respectively.

Clinton's continued lead on *the* overall issue of improving the economy is the most positive news for the Democratic candidate in looking at assessing how voters' minds were changed over the course of the study period. However, the survey did find that an overwhelming majority of voters (78%) believe that Clinton will have to raise taxes on the middle class in order to pay for the new government programs he proposes.

Doubts about whether Clinton can keep his promise not to raise middle class taxes for the sake of his new programs, and doubts about whether Bush can reduce the budget deficit while cutting taxes, may explain why voters are divided on whether any of the candidates can fix the economy. A 57% majority of Bush backers don't think any of the candidates can fix the economy and 47% of Clinton supporters are pessimistic as well. Perot supporters provide a striking contrast; only 32% think that the candidates can't fix the economy, while 66% disagree.

² Swing voters are those who express moderate support for the candidates or are undecided.

Perot's ability to credibly communicate with the public and to talk about the *"issues"* is clearly his strong point. But for most voters, even those who don't have a strong commitment to Bill Clinton and George Bush, that is about as far as it goes. Eighty-nine percent of voters credit Perot with bringing increased attention to the issues, but 76% of those who do not now support him agree with the statement *"I like Ross Perot's ideas, but I don't think I can vote for him."*

HIGHEST PRIORITY FOR NEXT PRESIDENT

	<i>Reduce Budget Deficit</i> %	<i>Reduce Unemploy- ment</i> %	<i>Control Health Costs</i> %	<i>Other Domestic Policy³</i> %	<i>Foreign Policy⁴</i> %	<i>N</i>
Total	59	60	38	29	9	(1153)
Sex						
Male	62	58	36	27	10	(556)
Female	56	62	39	31	8	(597)
Race						
White	62	60	37	25	9	(1012)
Black	37	61	46	47	5	(87)
Age						
18-29	56	60	32	41	9	(199)
30-49	58	62	35	31	10	(537)
50+	60	58	44	19	8	(409)
Education						
College Grad.	63	61	33	29	10	(413)
Some College	62	63	33	29	7	(322)
H.S. Graduate	56	58	45	27	10	(318)
< H.S. Grad.	53	57	38	29	8	(99)
Income						
\$50,000+	65	64	32	28	10	(288)
\$30,000-\$49,999	62	60	38	24	10	(300)
\$20,000-\$29,999	61	60	35	32	5	(217)
< \$20,000	51	58	45	32	8	(257)
Region						
East	58	63	40	25	11	(241)
Midwest	62	59	37	25	9	(329)
South	59	61	39	26	7	(435)
West	55	55	33	41	10	(148)

³ This includes answers "Reform the educational system", and "Protect the environment."

⁴ This includes answers "Help the Russians convert to a market economy", "Stop the war in Yugoslavia", and "Making sure that the spread of nuclear weapons is controlled."

	<i>Reduce Budget Deficit</i>	<i>Reduce Unemploy- ment</i>	<i>Control Health Costs</i>	<i>Other Domestic Policy</i>	<i>Foreign Policy</i>	<i>N</i>
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	
<i>Party Affiliation</i>						
Republican	67	60	28	26	12	(353)
Democrat	47	63	43	34	7	(417)
Independent	65	57	41	25	9	(344)
<i>Type of Community</i>						
City	57	61	39	31	9	(286)
Suburb	57	62	35	30	9	(555)
Non-metro	63	55	40	24	10	(312)
<i>Other Groups</i>						
White Males	66	58	35	23	12	(491)
Southern White Males	64	58	39	22	11	(180)
White Catholics	57	64	39	23	14	(245)
White Protestants	65	59	36	25	6	(622)
<i>Typology Groups</i>						
Enterprisers	69	59	19	31	14	(169)
Moralists	63	56	39	24	9	(149)
Upbeats	66	65	39	21	5	(113)
Disaffecteds	65	57	36	26	8	(175)
Seculars	53	62	36	35	13	(107)
60's Democrats	52	73	38	31	6	(83)
New Dealers	60	52	48	24	2	(51)
Pocket Book Democrats	44	66	43	34	8	(220)
Bystanders/Others	66	48	49	25	12	(86)

NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT Job Creation Vs. Job Loss

	<u>More Jobs</u>	<u>Fewer Jobs</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>	<u>Haven't Heard Of</u>	<u>N</u>
<i>Total</i>	20	47	17	16	(1153)
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	25	54	13	8	(556)
Female	15	41	21	23	(597)
<i>Race</i>					
White	21	47	17	15	(1012)
Black	16	49	13	22	(87)
<i>Age</i>					
18-29	21	44	10	25	(199)
30-49	19	49	16	16	(537)
50+	20	48	22	10	(409)
<i>Education</i>					
College Grad.	30	46	16	8	(413)
Some College	19	49	19	13	(322)
H.S. Graduate	15	49	15	21	(318)
< H.S. Grad.	16	42	21	21	(99)
<i>Income</i>					
\$50,000+	23	46	20	11	(288)
\$30,000-\$49,999	23	50	12	15	(300)
\$20,000-\$29,999	17	49	16	18	(217)
< \$20,000	18	46	16	20	(257)
<i>Region</i>					
East	22	42	20	16	(241)
Midwest	20	48	17	15	(329)
South	22	44	17	17	(435)
West	14	57	15	14	(148)
<i>Party Affiliation</i>					
Republican	29	34	21	16	(353)
Democrat	14	55	14	17	(417)
Independent	19	51	16	14	(344)
<i>Type of Community</i>					
City	19	44	17	20	(286)
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THE PEROT BOOM

	<i>Perot Best On Deficit</i>		<i>Perot Best On Job Protection</i>		<i><u>N</u></i>
	<i><u>OCT</u></i>	<i><u>OCT</u></i>	<i><u>OCT</u></i>	<i><u>OCT</u></i>	
	<i><u>8-12</u></i>	<i><u>20-22</u></i>	<i><u>8-12</u></i>	<i><u>20-22</u></i>	
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	
<i>Total</i>	29	47	19	44	(1153)
<i>Sex</i>					
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	<i>Perot Best On Deficit</i>		<i>Perot Best On Job Protection</i>		<i>N</i>
	<i>OCT</i>	<i>OCT</i>	<i>OCT</i>	<i>OCT</i>	
	<i>8-12</i>	<i>20-22</i>	<i>8-12</i>	<i>20-22</i>	
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	
<i>Other Groups</i>					
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Survey Methodology

The survey results are based on telephone re-interviews conducted October 20-22, 1992 of 1,153 registered voters from a nationwide survey of adults 18 years and older originally conducted October 8-11, 1992 (N=1815).

For results based on the total sample of registered voters, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus 3 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 TIMES MIRROR TYPOLOGY

In 1987 Times Mirror developed a unique voter classification scheme that divided the electorate on the basis of political values, party identification and measures of political participation. Since its inception Times Mirror has conducted numerous nationwide surveys using this political typology, the most recent of which was reported in ***THE PEOPLE, THE PRESS & POLITICS - 1990***. The typology was developed for administration by personal interview in that it requires about 15 minutes of interviewing time to ask the full battery of questions.

Over the past year the ***Times Mirror Center for the People and the Press*** has developed a modified form of the Times Mirror Typology that is suitable for telephone interviewing in that it requires many fewer questions. It also divides the public into fewer groups (9 vs. 11) and therefore can be used with more limited sample size surveys. It is our intention to utilize the modified typology scheme on each of our pre-election surveys in 1992. While this form of the typology does not offer the full analytical richness of the original scheme, we think it continues to be an important and highly useful way of looking at the electorate.

The modified typology is based on the important concepts about the homogeneity of various voting groups that we uncovered in our earlier research.

There are two core Republican groups:

Enterprisers: Enterprisers are fiscal conservatives who hold positive attitudes toward business and are anti-welfarist. They are affluent, well-educated and well-informed. Enterprisers are much less likely than other Americans to agree with the popular notion that the rich get richer and the poor get poorer (43% vs. 81%). Their pro-business stance leads them to differ with most Americans on the idea that too much power is concentrated in the hands of big companies. While 82% of other Americans feel that this is true, only 48% of Enterprisers agree. Enterprisers are also less likely to completely agree that society should make sure that everyone has an equal opportunity (55% vs. 41%).

Moralists: Moralists are highly religious, socially conservative and show low levels of concern for personal freedoms. They are less affluent, older, and many live in the South. A vast majority of Moralists agree that books with dangerous ideas should be banned from public schools, which sets them firmly to the right of the rest of the public on the issue of censorship (89% vs. 39%).

There are three core Democratic groups:

Sixties Democrats: Sixties Democrats are strong believers in peace and social justice. More than any other segment of the population, they disagree with the idea that the best way to preserve peace is through military strength (88% vs. 44%). And two-thirds (65%) of Sixties Democrats completely agree that society should guarantee everyone an equal opportunity. This is a heavily female, middle class, middle-aged group that supports most of the policy positions of the national Democratic party.

New Dealers: New Dealers are older Democrats who experience little financial pressure and are more socially conservative than the national Democratic Party. Drawn heavily from the South, many of these old-time Democrats have party roots that go back to Roosevelt. Despite the end of the Cold War, New Dealers still universally agree that the best way to insure peace is through military strength (96%⁵).

Pocketbook Democrats: Pocketbook Dems overwhelmingly agree that they don't have enough money to make ends meet (98%). They are very concerned with social justice, and they believe that government should take an active role in the solution of the socio-economic problems that plague them. One-third of Pocketbook Dems are minorities (32%), and many have less than a high school education.

There are three typology groups that are basically Independent:

Seculars: Seculars lean to the Democratic party, but some identify more closely with the GOP on certain issues. They are strongly supportive of personal freedoms. Seculars are well-informed, relatively affluent, and more often found on the East and West coasts. Their defining characteristic is an almost total lack of religious conviction. While 87% of the rest of the public says that prayer is an important part of their daily life, only one in ten (12%) Seculars hold this view. Their support for personal freedoms is best reflected in their feelings about censorship: 97% disagree with banning books containing dangerous ideas from public school libraries, compared with 48% of other Americans.

⁵ Based on combined survey results from November 1991 and January 1992.

Two of the Independent groups lean to the Republican party:

Disaffecteds: Disaffecteds are personally alienated, financially pressured and deeply skeptical of politicians. This middle-aged, lower-middle income group contains many blue collar workers. Disaffecteds are nearly twice as likely as others to agree that hard work offers little guarantee of success (69% vs. 36%). Their political distrust is such that three-quarters (77%) disagree that elected officials care what people like them think.

Upbeats: Upbeats are also independents who lean to the GOP, but their attitudinal profile is almost the opposite of Disaffecteds. Upbeats are primarily young people who tend to be uncritical of government and other institutions. They also have American Exceptionalist values: 88% of Upbeats agree that Americans can always solve their problems, while only 55% of others agree.

Finally, there is one typology group that is by definition apolitical:

Bystanders: Bystanders have an almost total lack of interest in politics and public affairs. This urban, lower socio-economic group contains many young singles. Forty-six percent of Bystanders say they seldom vote.

The table below shows the percentage of the survey respondents in each typology group for this survey.

	<i>PERCENT</i>
<i>Enterprisers</i>	15
<i>Moralists</i>	13
<i>Upbeats</i>	10
<i>Disaffecteds</i>	15
<i>Bystanders/Other</i>	8
<i>Seculars</i>	9
<i>60's Democrats</i>	7
<i>New Dealers</i>	4
<i>Pocketbook Dems.</i>	19

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

TIMES MIRROR CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESS
 NATIONAL POLITICAL SURVEY #12
 RE-INTERVIEW SURVEY
 BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS
 October 20-22, 1992
 N=1153

INTRODUCTION: Hello, we are conducting a telephone opinion survey for leading newspapers and tv stations around the country. I'd like to ask a few questions of AGE/SEX of respondent. It will only be a few questions to follow up to the interview we did a week ago or so.

MY FIRST QUESTION IS:

Q.9 I'd like you to rate your chance of voting in November on a scale of 10 to 1. If 10 represents a person who definitely will vote and 1 represents a person who definitely will not vote, where on this scale of 10 to 1 would you place yourself?

	<u>Re- Interview</u>	<u>Gallup Oct 21-23 1988</u>
1 - 6	3	7
7	2	3
8	3	7
9	3	8
10 - Will definitely vote	88	73
Don't know	$\frac{1}{100}$ 1153	$\frac{2}{100}$ 1232

ASK ALL:

Q.14 As I read from a list, tell me which ONE of the following eight items is the most important thing for the next President to do as soon as he takes office? **(READ LIST)**

Q.14a Which should be his second highest priority?

	<u>RE-INTERVIEW</u>	
	<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>
	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Priority</u>
Help the Russians convert to a market economy	1	2
Reduce the federal budget deficit	40	19
Stop the war in Yugoslavia	1	1
Reduce unemployment	31	29
Control health care costs	14	24
Reform the educational system	6	14
Making sure that the spread of nuclear weapons is controlled	1	3
Protect the environment	3	5
Other/None/Don't know	<u>3</u> 100	<u>4</u> 100

ON ANOTHER SUBJECT...

Q.16 Thinking about your own situation, compared to 4 years ago, would you say that you are better off financially today or worse off financially today?

	Re- <u>Interview</u>	Jan ⁶ <u>1992</u>	Nov <u>1991</u>	May ⁷ <u>1987</u>
Better off	36	45	39	47
Worse off	42	41	44	20
Same (VOL)	21	13	16	32
Don't know (VOL)	$\frac{1}{100}$ 1153	$\frac{1}{100}$ 1220	$\frac{1}{100}$ 1651	$\frac{1}{100}$ 3405

Q.15 What's your impression of the news about the economy lately? Does it sound like the economy is improving, getting worse or staying about the same?

	Re- <u>Interview</u>
Improving	12
Getting worse	38
Staying about same	49
Not sure	$\frac{1}{100}$

⁶ Not based on registered voters.

⁷ In 1987 the question was asked, "Compared to five years ago, would you say you are better off financially, worse off financially or about the same?"

Q. 17 Were the televised debates helpful to you in deciding who to vote for or not, or didn't you happen to watch the debates?

	<u>Re- Interview</u>
Yes	61
No	30
Didn't watch the debates	7
Don't know	$\frac{2}{100}$

Q. 18 Which format did you most prefer when the candi 176 9 5
12=100

h.	Reducing the budget deficit					
	Re-interview	16	27	47	4	6=100
	October 8-11, 1992	19	30	29	9	13=100
i.	Not increasing taxes					
	Re-interview	41	22	11	17	9=100
	October 8-11, 1992	35	25	8	16	16=100
j.	Getting things done in Washington					
	Re-interview	24	37	28	4	7=100
	October 8-11, 1992	27	39	14	6	14=100
k.	Representing your views on family values and sexual issues					
	Re-interview	38	38	14	3	7=100
	October 8-11, 1992	37	38	7	5	13=100

Q. 25 Regardless of who you support, which one of the three Presidential candidates do you think would do the best job of: (ROTATE)

	<u>George Bush</u>	<u>Bill Clinton</u>	<u>Ross Perot</u>	<u>No Difference</u>	<u>Can't Say</u>
l. Keeping America out of war					
Re-interview	37	38	11	6	8=100
October 8-11, 1992	29	39	7	8	17=100
m. Reducing the cost of health care					
Re-interview	19	49	18	5	9=100
October 8-11, 1992	18	48	8	8	18=100
n. Reducing crime					
Re-interview	25	35	16	11	13=100
October 8-11, 1992	27	31	9	11	22=100
o. Improving conditions for people living in inner cities					
Re-interview	18	52	15	5	10=100
October 8-11, 1992	18	50	7	7	18=100

Q. 26p There's been a lot of debate in this campaign about a free trade agreement between the U.S., Mexico and Canada. What's your opinion, do you think this agreement will lead to more jobs being created in the U.S., OR will it lead to more jobs leaving the U.S., OR haven't you heard about this agreement?

	<u>Re-Interview</u>
Job creation	20
Jobs leaving	47
Not sure	17
Had not heard	<u>16</u>
	100

Q. 27 Regardless of who you support, who do you think will be elected President in November, George Bush, Bill Clinton or Ross Perot?

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED "1" BUSH "2" CLINTON OR "3" PEROT IN Q. 27 ASK:

Q. 28 Do you think it will be a close race or will (EXPECTED WINNER) win by quite a lot?

	Re- <u>Interview</u>	Oct <u>8-11</u>
George Bush	21	30
Close	20	
Win by a lot	1	
Don't know	*	
Bill Clinton	71	61
Close	49	
Win by a lot	20	
Don't know	2	
Ross Perot	2	1
Close	2	
Win by a lot	*	
Don't know	0	
Don't know - GO TO Q. 29	<u>6</u> 100	<u>8</u> 100

**IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED "3" PEROT/STOCKDALE IN Q. 3 OR Q. 5 ASK Q. 29:
ELSE, GO TO Q. 32b**

Q. 29 If by election day it looks as if Ross Perot cannot possibly win the election, will you change your mind and vote for one of the other candidates or will you vote for Perot in any case?

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED "1" YES IN Q. 29 ASK:

Q. 30 For whom would you most likely vote, George Bush or Bill Clinton?

	<u>Re- Interview</u>
Yes, change mind	22
George Bush	12
Bill Clinton	10
No, stay with Perot	68
Won't vote (VOL)	1
Can't say	$\frac{9}{100}$
	206

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED "2" NO OR "3" WON'T VOTE OR "4" CAN'T SAY IN Q. 29 ASK FORM 1:

Q. 31 Would you still vote for Perot if the election seemed close and Bush might win, or would you change your mind and vote for Clinton?

	<u>Re- Interview</u>
Stay with Perot	83
Vote for Clinton	11
Not sure	$\frac{6}{100}$
	80

FORM 2

Q. 32 Would you still vote for Perot if the election seemed close and Clinton might win, or would you change your mind and vote for Bush?

	Re- <u>Interview</u>
Stay with Perot	82
Vote for Bush	9
Not sure	$\frac{9}{100}$
	83

ASK ALL:

Q. 32b Do you think that Bill Clinton can pay for the new government programs he proposed without increasing taxes on the middle class, or do you think he will have to increase taxes on the middle class to afford these programs if he is elected?

	Re- <u>Interview</u>
Do without raising taxes	17
Must raise taxes	78
Not sure	$\frac{5}{100}$

Q. 32c Do you think that President Bush can cut taxes and still reduce the federal budget deficit, or don't you think so?

	Re- <u>Interview</u>
Yes, can reduce deficit	14
No, cannot reduce deficit	83
Don't know	$\frac{3}{100}$

Q.33 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 whether you completely agree with it, mostly agree with it, mostly disagree with it or completely disagree with it. The first one is... (INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH ITEM.)

	<u>Completely Agree</u>	<u>Mostly Agree</u>	<u>Mostly Disagree</u>	<u>Completely Disagree</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
IF NOT A PEROT SUPPORTER IN Q.3 OR Q5 ASK:					
a. I like Ross Perot's ideas but don't feel I can vote for him Re-interview	27	49	14	9	1=100 947
IF A CLINTON SUPPORTER IN Q.3 OR Q.5 ASK:					
b. I am still a little unsure about Bill Clinton's character Re-interview	8	27	28	36	1=100 512
c. I am surprised by how committed I am to voting for Bill Clinton Re-interview	23	31	22	22	2=100 512
ASK ALL - ROTATE D-H					
d. I don't think any of the candidates will be able to fix the economy Re-interview	16	32	35	15	2=100
e. I am tired of the election campaign Re-interview	41	27	20	11	1=100
f. Ross Perot has brought increased attention to the issues Re-interview	53	36	7	3	1=100
g. I like the idea that both Clinton and Gore are young candidates Re-interview	30	33	21	12	4=100
h. Bill Clinton stands for different ideas than Democratic candidates in the past Re-interview	14	36	30	14	6=100

Q.34 Now a last few questions about presidential election campaign news stories. How closely have you followed news about...
READ RESPONSE CATEGORIES AFTER EACH ITEM: (ROTATE)

	<u>Very Closely</u>	<u>Fairly Closely</u>	<u>Not too Closely</u>	<u>Not at all Closely</u>	<u>DK</u>
a. Republican charges that Clinton took part in anti-war demonstrations while he was a student at Oxford and visited the Soviet Union Re-interview	34	35	20	10	1=100
b. Democratic charges that the Bush administration was involved in a cover up about loans that were made to Iraq before the Gulf War Re-interview	31	38	22	8	1=100
c. Republican charges that Bill Clinton doesn't have the character and integrity to be President Re-interview	36	37	18	8	1=100