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Progress Seen On AIDS, Jobs, Crime and the Deficit
AMERICANS SUPPORT ACTION ON GLOBAL WARMING

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Progress Seen on AIDS, Jobs, Crime and Deficit
AMERICANS SUPPORT ACTION ON GLOBAL WARMING

Most Americans are willing to join other countries in setting standards to improve the global environment and a majority would even pay more for gasoline to reduce global warming. But on the eve of the December Kyoto conference on climate change, the American public strongly rejects the notion that the United States should bear more of the burden of repairing the environment than poorer countries, even when the consideration that these nations have not caused as much damage as the U.S. is raised.

These are the principal findings of a new Pew nationwide phone survey of 1,200 respondents which shows support for dealing with global warming through international efforts is linked more to personal environmentalism than to increased fears about the global environment. In fact, *fewer* people are greatly concerned about the greenhouse effect now than in Gallup polls taken in 1989 and 1990. The Pew survey conducted last week shows global warming ranking well below other environmental dangers on the public's alarm list.

Only a quarter of the public today says they worry a great deal about global warming or the greenhouse effect — down from 30% in a 1990 Gallup survey. Larger percentages report concern about pollution of lakes, rivers and reservoirs (61%), toxic waste contamination (59%) and air pollution (47%). However, *all* of these measures reflect lower levels of concern than observed in Gallup polls in 1989 and 1990.

Nonetheless, environmental groups have considerable credibility with the public today. More Americans have confidence in these groups to strike the right balance between protecting the environment and keeping the economy healthy than in either business or labor (66% vs. 42% and 38%, respectively). President Clinton is also given a somewhat greater vote of confidence in this regard (61%) than either Democrats (57%) or Republicans (55%) on Capitol Hill.

Worry About Environmental Problems		
% who worry a "great deal"		
	<u>1990†</u>	<u>1997</u>
	%	%
Pollution of rivers, lakes, and reservoirs	64	61
Toxic waste contamination of soil and water	63	59
Air pollution	58	47
The loss of natural habitat for wildlife	51	46
The loss of tropical rain forests	40	44
Damage to the earth's ozone layer	43	40
Commercial development of open space	na	29
The "greenhouse effect" or global warming	30	24

† Gallup trend.

Surprisingly strong public support is found for higher gasoline prices to help reduce global warming. In one half of Pew’s sample, 73% of respondents said they would be willing to pay five cents more per gallon for gas. A narrower 60% margin of acceptance was found when a 25 cent per gallon price hike was tested with the other half sample.

The new Pew survey also indicates that most Americans regularly take some pro-environment action — such as recycling, lowering thermostats to conserve energy or trying to purchase recycled products. This personal involvement is strongly related to support for higher gasoline prices and internationally mandated environmental standards. Those who are most active in this regard are also more supportive of international standard setting (58%) and are more inclined to pay as much as 25 cents extra per gallon (67%) than are those who do little or nothing (47% and 52%, respectively).

But, concern about American sovereignty may be more of an obstacle to international efforts to curtail global warming than higher gasoline prices. Americans say the United States should join other nations in setting global environmental standards rather than establishing its own standards by 55% to 42%, a far smaller majority than supports increased prices at the pump.

Gender and politics have a direct bearing on public attitudes on the environment. More women than men are willing to accept higher gasoline taxes to reduce global warming. Gender is more related to this pocketbook question than family income or education.

Republicans and Democrats split on the issue of the United States joining other nations to establish global environmental standards. A 50% to 47% majority who self-identify with the GOP oppose such a step, while a strong 56% to 41% majority of Democrats are in favor. The poll also finds that opponents of another international agreement, NAFTA, are cool to international environmental standard setting.

Partisanship And Internationally Mandated Standards			
	<u>Rep.</u>	<u>Dem.</u>	<u>Ind.</u>
	%	%	%
<i>U. S. Should:</i>			
Go along with other nations	47	56	57
Set own standards	50	41	39
Don't know/Refused	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100

Republicans, Democrats and Independents alike think all countries rich or poor should now share equally in global clean-up efforts. Fully 70% of of Pew's respondents felt this way, compared to just 19% who believed that poorer countries should be allowed to do less. Even Americans who are aware of the fact that the United States produces more carbon dioxide per capita than other countries believe that the U.S. should not bear more of the burden.

The poll suggests that there may be considerable potential for opinion change on these issues since the public has yet to fully engage in the debate. While most Americans can correctly identify the greenhouse effect, few have paid "very close" (9%) or even "fairly close" attention (24%) to news about U.S. policy on global warming. The lack of public focus is also evidenced by the fact that just 1% cite the environment as the most important problem facing the country. The poll finds that those who worry about global warming are more attentive to news about the policy debate surrounding it than those with less concern.

Opponents of a gasoline price increase and internationally mandated standards may also take some comfort in the findings of Pew longitudinal surveys that reveal declines since 1992 in strong support for environmental regulation. This drop is consistent with less alarm about a range of environmental issues compared to the early 1990's.

Clinton and Congressional Ratings Unchanged

President Clinton's approval ratings remain high and Americans credit Congress for its accomplishments this year, despite the failure of campaign finance and "fast track" trade legislation in the weeks leading up to the congressional adjournment. Nearly one in four Americans say this Congress has accomplished more than other recent Congresses, while only 12% say it accomplished less.

Clinton continues to enjoy high job approval (58% to 31%), while the public remains divided over Republican leaders in Congress (41% to 43%). These ratings, as Congress adjourned for the year, are essentially the same as in August following enactment of the balanced budget package.

Congress wins more praise for its policy achievements than for the campaign finance and other investigations that dominated much of this year's agenda. Balanced-budget legislation, tax reforms and welfare reform top Americans' list of the most important congressional accomplishments. The balanced budget and tax reform package resonates especially with Republicans, who list these accomplishments substantially more often than Democrats (20% vs 5%).

Serious Wrongdoing, Too Partisan

With congressional hearings on improper campaign contributions continuing to draw only modest interest, the public seems to view the investigations with a mix of cynicism and frustration. Nearly two-thirds of those who did not follow the investigations "very closely" say the hearings are "just partisan politics" (62%) and think that "politicians always find ways to stretch the campaign finance rules" (61%). But while many may view the hearings as politics as usual and a plurality (40%) believes that Congress is paying *too much* attention to the controversy, only 28% say there was "no serious wrongdoing."

More broadly, the high marks for Clinton and the general satisfaction with Congress reflect a sense that the country is making progress on a wide range of problem areas. Nearly half of Americans (48%) say the nation is making progress on AIDS, for example, almost twice as many as felt that way in April 1995. Similarly, 32% say the country is making progress on the federal budget deficit, up nearly 10% points from a year ago.

Men and women differ substantially on the amount of progress made in these areas. The number of men who say the country is making progress on the budget deficit is 15% points higher than a year ago, compared with a mere 4% point increase among women. In

contrast, the number of women who think the country is making progress on AIDS is 27% points higher than in 1995, compared with an 18% point increase among men. (See table, page 15.)

Americans believe the nation is moving forward in other areas as well, including crime, welfare and the availability of good paying jobs. Indeed, in none of the 14 problem areas included in the Pew survey was there a significant increase in the percentage of people saying the country is "losing ground."

A Sense of Progress			
	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>Diff</u>
	%	%	
% Saying "Making Progress":			
AIDS	25*	48	+23
Good Paying Jobs	19	31	+12
Crime	15	24	+9
Federal Deficit	23	32	+9
Welfare System	31	38	+7
Racial Conflict	27	31	+4
Poverty/Hunger/Homelessness	14	18	+4
Public Education	24	26	+2
Drugs	13	15	+2
Illegal Immigration	15	13	-2
Political Corruption	12	9	-3
Low Moral & Ethical Standards	12	9	-3
Health Care System	20	16	-4
Environmental Pollution	42	38	-4

* AIDS trend figure is from April 1995

Looking To 2000, Gender Gap Looms Large

Heading into the first open presidential race in over a decade, Americans are evenly divided in their party preferences: 36% say they are more likely to vote for a Democrat for president and 34% for a Republican. This is roughly the same distribution as in August 1986, the mid-point of Reagan's second term. But fully 80% of those who voted for former Sen. Bob Dole in 1996 say they will vote for a Republican again in 2000, while just 60% of Clinton voters say they will vote for a Democrat in the next presidential election.

Party preferences continue to reflect a substantial gender gap in American politics, with women favoring a Democrat over a Republican by a 42% to 28% margin and men favoring a Republican, 39% to 30%.

While the campaign finance scandal initially took a toll on Al Gore, the vice president's favorability rating is now 55%, similar to his rating over the summer. Gore remains among the highest-rated of several possible candidates in the next presidential election, though Texas Governor George W. Bush gets a similar rating, 54%. Bush's favorability among Republicans who were able to rate him (93%) is well above either Gore's (80%) or House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt's (58%) among the Democrats who could rate their party leaders. Meanwhile, former Vice President Dan Quayle continues to get mixed ratings from the public (43% favorable, 46% unfavorable), but higher ratings among Republicans who can rate him (68% to 32%).

	Favor- <u>able</u> %	Unfavor- <u>able</u> %	Favorability <u>Ratio</u> †
Bill Clinton	63	35	.64
Al Gore	55	38	.59
Gov. George W. Bush	54	18	.76
Dan Quayle	43	46	.49
Richard Gephardt	32	28	.53
Newt Gingrich	30	59	.33
Fred Thompson	24	14	.63
Trent Lott	19	19	.50

† Based on the percentage favorable among those able to rate the individual.

All Eyes On Iraq

Several major news stories broke in the last month, capturing above-average levels of attention. The escalating tensions in Iraq, where the United States was blocked from international weapons inspection teams, topped the list of most closely followed news stories. Three in four Americans followed the Iraq situation closely, with 44% following "very closely." The story ranks second only to the death of Princess Diana for major news this year.

Congressional proposals to reform the I.R.S. also drew widespread attention. With one in four Americans following the story "very closely," it ranked among the top domestic policy stories of the year. The I.R.S. story was followed "very closely" by as many Democrats (28%) as Republicans (24%).

The Public's Top Five Policy Issues of 1997		
<i>Proposed Issue:</i>	<u>Date</u>	% Following
		<u>Closely</u>
Social Security Reforms	Jan	64
IRS Reform	Nov	59
Debate Over Federal Budget	May	54
Late Term Abortions	May	53
Medicare Reform	June	51

Dramatic news from Wall Street and a Massachusetts courtroom also drew relatively large audiences. Nearly two-thirds of Americans (61%) followed the recent ups and downs in the stock market (with 25% following "very closely"). A similar number followed the trial of Louise Woodward, the British au pair accused of murdering an 8-month old child (65%, with 29% following "very closely"). Few Americans — just 4%, or 11% of those who regularly go on-line — logged onto their computers to get news about the case.

Among these top stories, women paid closer attention to the au pair trial (34% following "very closely," compared to 23% of men), while men paid more attention to news about Iraq (51%, compared to 37% of women) and the stock market (33%, compared to 18% among women).

Going On-line for News	
(Based on On-line Users)	
<i>% Who Went On-line To Get News about ...</i>	
October Stock Market Drop	20%
Au Pair Trial	11%

With the exception of the proposed I.R.S. reforms, other political news drew smaller audiences. Congressional hearings on improper campaign contributions continued to raise little interest, with only 16% following "very closely." Interest in the November elections in Virginia, New Jersey and New York also dropped considerably, down 17% points from similar elections in 1989. Chinese President Jiang Zemin's visit, the debate over U.S. policy on global warming and news about "fast track" trade legislation also drew little attention.

The Bosnian Commitment?

Most Americans (71%) are aware of the continued presence of U.S. troops in Bosnia, but there is considerable uncertainty about the duration of the American commitment. One third of the public (32%) knows that troops were sent for "a specified time period;" an equal number believe troops were sent to secure peace "no matter how long it takes."

The public remains divided in their support for the U.S. military presence in Bosnia (50% approve, 42% disapprove), though approval is somewhat higher than in recent surveys.

NAFTA Is Jobs

The public remains divided on the merits of the North American Free Trade Agreement—47% say the agreement is a good thing from a U.S. point of view, 34% say it is a bad thing. Those who have a positive view of the agreement volunteer a varied list of reasons for their support: 18% say it is a good thing in general; 14% support the concept of trade; and 7% say trade will increase. Opponents, on the other hand, are single-minded in their criticism: Fully 46% volunteer the loss of jobs. Another 10% say companies will leave the country as a result of the agreement. There is also a sense that the agreement is not fair, in that it favors other countries (7%) or does not put America first (7%).

Americans rank the President slightly ahead of congressional leaders on his ability to propose good trade policies. These confidence levels are very similar to ratings on environmental policy. More people trust business on trade policy, however, than have confidence in corporate America with regard to environmental policy (56% vs 43%). The public overall has least faith in labor to propose good trade policies: Even among Democrats, only 52% say they have "a lot" or "some" confidence in labor unions in this domain.

Who To Trust on Trade				
<i>% who have "a lot" or "some" confidence to propose good trade policies</i>				
	<i>— Party ID —</i>			
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Ind</u>
	%	%	%	%
President Clinton	62	81	54	
Democrats in Congress	58	41	78	51
Business groups	56	67	49	53
Republicans in Congress	52	69	40	53
Labor unions	42	24	52	46

**PERCENT FOLLOWING EACH
NEWS STORY "VERY CLOSELY"**

	Iraq & Weapons Inspections	Au Pair Trial	Proposals To Reform IRS	Stock Market	Campaign Finance Hearings	(N)
<i>Total</i>	44	29	25	25	16	(1200)
<i>Sex</i>						
Male	51	23	31	33	19	(599)
Female	37	34	20	18	14	(601)
<i>Race</i>						
White	44	26	25	26	16	(987)
*Hispanic	39	44	23	26	17	(69)
Black	39	44	33	20	16	(108)
<i>Age</i>						
Under 30	36	34	12	16	6	(256)
30-49	43	24	26	27	14	(501)
50+	51	30	34	28	25	(419)
<i>Education</i>						
College Grad.	46	24	32	40	19	(372)
Some College	45	30	24	28	16	(312)
High School Grad	42	30	24	21	13	(392)
< H. S. Grad.	44	28	21	12	20	(109)
<i>Region</i>						
East	54	38	24	29	17	(199)
Midwest	40	26	21	24	14	(317)
South	47	29	30	27	20	(441)
West	34	22	24	20	13	(243)
<i>Party ID</i>						
Republican	48	26	24	28	22	(358)
Democrat	47	33	28	22	15	(377)
Independent	38	26	24	26	14	(394)

Question: Now I will read a list of some stories covered by news organizations this past month. As I read each item, tell me if you happened to follow this news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely.

*The designation, Hispanic, is unrelated to the white-black categorization.

CONTINUED...

**PERCENT FOLLOWING EACH
NEWS STORY "VERY CLOSELY"**

	Debate Over "Fast-Track"	Zemin's Visit To The U.S.	Debate Over Global Warming	Elections In VA, NY and NJ	(N)
<i>Total</i>	11	10	8	7	(1200)
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	15	11	10	7	(599)
Female	7	8	7	6	(601)
<i>Race</i>					
White	10	9	8	6	(987)
*Hispanic	15	9	15	8	(69)
Black	12	9	9	14	(108)
<i>Age</i>					
Under 30	4	8	11	5	(256)
30-49	10	8	8	6	(501)
50+	16	13	8	8	(419)
<i>Education</i>					
College Grad.	12	12	8	10	(372)
Some College	10	10	10	6	(312)
High School Grad	10	9	9	4	(392)
< H. S. Grad.	12	8	7	6	(109)
<i>Region</i>					
East	12	14	10	16	(199)
Midwest	10	9	8	2	(317)
South	12	10	8	7	(441)
West	7	7	8	2	(243)
<i>Party ID</i>					
Republican	13	7	7	8	(358)
Democrat	10	12	9	6	(377)
Independent	10	10	8	4	(394)

Question: Now I will read a list of some stories covered by news organizations this past month. As I read each item, tell me if you happened to follow this news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely.

*The designation, Hispanic, is unrelated to the white-black categorization.

TABLES

DEALING WITH THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

	<i>Shifting The Burden?</i>			<i>Internationally Mandated Standards?</i>			
	Developing Countries	All Countries	Both/ Neither/ Neither/	Join Other Countries	Set Own Standards	DK	(N)
	<u>Less</u>	<u>Equal</u>	<u>DK</u>			<u>DK</u>	<u>(N)</u>
Total	19	70	11=100	55	41	4=100	(1200)
Sex							
Male	21	69	10	55	42	3	(599)
Female	18	71	11	55	41	4	(601)
Race							
White	19	71	10	54	42	4	(987)
Non-white	20	68	12	60	39	1	(188)
Black	19	70	11	58	41	1	(108)
Race and Sex							
White Men	21	69	10	54	43	3	(485)
White Women	18	72	10	54	41	5	(502)
Age							
Under 30	22	72	6	56	40	4	(256)
30-49	20	71	9	56	42	2	(501)
50-64	16	72	12	54	43	3	(221)
65+	16	66	18	50	42	8	(198)
Education							
College Grad.	25	67	8	61	36	3	(372)
Some College	17	73	10	59	39	2	(312)
High School Grad.	19	73	8	51	45	4	(392)
<H.S. Grad	13	66	21	48	47	5	(109)
Family Income							
\$75,000+	27	64	9	62	37	1	(189)
\$50,000-\$74,999	20	71	9	51	45	4	(160)
\$30,000-\$49,999	20	75	5	56	43	1	(302)
\$20,000-\$29,999	14	73	13	55	42	3	(195)
<\$20,000	20	63	17	52	43	5	(197)

Question: Some people say that since poorer countries did not cause much pollution, they should not have to bear as much of the burden in dealing with global warming. Others say that every country, rich or poor, should make the same changes now in order to limit future global warming, no matter how much of the pollution they created originally. Which of these views comes closer to your own?

Do you think the United States should join other countries in setting standards to improve the global environment, or should the United States set its own environmental standards independently?

Continued ...

	<i>Shifting The Burden?</i>			<i>Internationally Mandated Standards?</i>			
	Developing Countries <u>Less</u>	All Countries <u>Equal</u>	Both/ Neither/ <u>DK</u> 11=100	Join Other <u>Countries</u>	Set Own <u>Standards</u>	<u>DK</u> 4=100	<u>(N)</u> (1200)
<i>Total</i>	19	70	11=100	55	41	4=100	(1200)
<i>Region</i>							
East	21	72	7	58	38	4	(199)
Midwest	18	73	9	54	42	3	(317)
South	20	67	13	55	42	4	(441)
West	17	71	12	52	44	4	(243)
<i>Community Size</i>							
Large City	18	72	10	54	43	3	(217)
Suburb	20	72	8	65	33	2	(283)
Small City/Town	19	69	12	51	44	5	(429)
Rural Area	19	70	11	51	45	4	(249)
<i>Party ID</i>							
Republican	21	69	10	47	50	3	(358)
Democrat	20	70	10	56	41	3	(377)
Independent	18	72	10	57	39	4	(394)
<i>1996 Presidential Vote</i>							
Clinton	19	72	9	63	35	2	(437)
Dole	28	64	8	46	51	3	(205)
<i>1996 Congressional Vote</i>							
Republican	22	67	11	51	47	2	(335)
Democrat	21	71	8	60	38	2	(270)

WORRY A GREAT DEAL ABOUT ...

	<u>Pollution of Rivers, Lakes & Reservoirs</u> %	<u>Contamination of Soil & Water By Toxic Waste</u> %	<u>Air Pollution</u> %	<u>Global Warming</u> %
Total	61	59	47	24
Sex				
Male	58	55	43	24
Female	63	63	51	25
Race				
White	59	57	44	25
Non-white	74	73	66	22
Black	77	76	72	21
Race and Sex				
White Men	56	52	39	24
White Women	62	62	49	26
Age				
Under 30	58	54	47	22
30-49	62	61	46	28
50-64	65	65	51	23
65+	57	55	42	18
Education				
College Grad.	51	49	37	22
Some College	59	57	44	22
High School Grad.	67	65	50	26
<H.S. Grad	62	62	55	25
Family Income				
\$75,000+	53	47	34	21
\$50,000-\$74,999	54	54	34	22
\$30,000-\$49,999	63	62	47	24
\$20,000-\$29,999	63	58	53	24
<\$20,000	66	67	57	26

Question: I'm going to read you a list of environmental problems. As I read each one, please tell me if you personally worry about this problem a great deal, a fair amount, only a little, or not at all? First, how much do you personally worry about... [INSERT ITEM. ROTATE] . . a great deal, a fair amount, only a little, or not at all? How about [INSERT NEXT ITEM][Pollution of rivers, lakes, and reservoirs/Contamination of soil and water by toxic waste/Air pollution/The "greenhouse effect" or global warming.]

Continued ...

WORRY A GREAT DEAL ABOUT cont ...

	<u>Pollution of Rivers, Lakes & Reservoirs</u>	<u>Contamination of Soil & Water By Toxic Waste</u>	<u>Air Pollution</u>	<u>Global Warming</u>
	%	%	%	%
<i>Total</i>	61	59	47	24
<i>Region</i>				
East	72	65	52	32
Midwest	53	56	41	21
South	64	59	50	25
West	55	58	44	21
<i>Community Size</i>				
Large City	62	63	63	26
Suburb	60	55	46	26
Small City/Town	59	58	44	22
Rural Area	64	62	41	25
<i>Party ID</i>				
Republican	50	50	34	18
Democrat	69	67	58	29
Independent	61	58	43	24
<i>1996 Presidential Vote</i>				
Clinton	68	65	55	30
Dole	51	48	33	17
<i>1996 Congressional Vote</i>				
Republican	50	47	32	15
Democrat	68	67	55	32

PERCEIVED PROGRESS IN SELECTED PROBLEM AREAS

% Saying "Making Progress"

	<i>Environmental Pollution</i>		<i>Budget Deficit</i>		<i>AIDS</i>	
	<u>Dec '96</u>	<u>Nov '97</u>	<u>Dec '96</u>	<u>Nov '97</u>	<u>April '95</u>	<u>Nov '97</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	42	38	23	32	25	48
Sex						
Male	48	42	25	40	24	42
Female	38	33	21	25	26	53
Race						
White	44	38	21	32	25	48
Non-white	35	30	28	32	23	47
Black	34	28	30	30	--	--
Age						
Under 30	34	37	19	27	30	51
30-49	46	39	21	32	23	51
50-64	43	46	26	39	23	46
65+	44	25	27	35	23	39
Education						
College Grad.	46	39	30	45	28	53
Some College	42	41	18	37	29	50
High School Grad.	45	40	23	27	20	50
<H.S. Grad	32	24	20	21	--	--
Family Income						
\$50,000 +	48	42	30	43	26	50
< \$50,000	44	34	20	28	25	49
Party ID						
Republican	45	41	14	33	22	45
Democrat	44	32	35	35	24	50
Independent	40	40	20	30	27	49

Question: Next, as I read you some problem areas, please tell me how you think each is affecting the country today. (First,) do you think the problem of (INSERT ITEM; ROTATE) is ABOUT THE SAME as it has been, that the country is MAKING PROGRESS in this area, or that the country is LOSING GROUND?

FALLING INTEREST IN LOCAL ELECTIONS

% Following "Very" or "Fairly Closely"

	<u>November 1989</u>	<u>November 1997</u>	<u>Change</u>
	%	%	
<i>Total</i>	38	21	-17
<i>Sex</i>			
Male	39	22	-17
Female	37	20	-17
<i>Race</i>			
White	37	20	-17
Non-white	44	24	-20
<i>Age</i>			
Under 30	33	17	-16
30-49	36	21	-15
50+	43	22	-21
<i>Education</i>			
College Grad.	50	30	-20
Some College	40	19	-21
High School Grad.	35	19	-16
<H.S. Grad	29	17	-12
<i>Family Income</i>			
\$50,000 +	49	25	-24
\$30,000-\$49,999	42	22	-20
\$20,000-\$29,999	35	21	-14
<\$20,000	34	16	-18
<i>Region</i>			
East	49	41	-25
Midwest	30	13	-6
South	37	19	-25
West	35	13	-14
<i>Party ID</i>			
Republican	40	26	-14
Democrat	42	18	-24
Independent	33	18	-15

Question: Now I will read a list of some stories covered by news organizations this past month. As I read each item, tell me if you happened to follow this news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely? **[READ AND ROTATE LIST]**... The elections in Virginia, New Jersey, New York City and other localities

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

ABOUT THIS SURVEY

Results for the main survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates among a nationwide sample of 1,200 adults, 18 years of age or older, during the period November 12-16, 1997. For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus 3 percentage points. For results based on either Form 1 (N=601) or Form 2 (N=599), the sampling error is plus or minus 4.5 percentage points.

Results for the Values Update Survey (see page 41) are based on telephone interviews conducted among a nationwide sample of 1,165 adults, 18 years of age or older, during the period November 5-6 and November 13-17, 1997. For results based on this sample the sampling error 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.

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 three 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 insures that the regional distribution of numbers called is appropriate. Again, this works to increase the representativeness of the sample.

At least four 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 or older who is at home". If there is no eligible man at home, interviewers asked to speak with "the oldest woman 18 or older who lives in the household". 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 1996). 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.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESS
NOVEMBER 1997 NEWS INTEREST INDEX
-- FINAL TOPLINE --
Nov. 12 - 16, 1997
N= 1,200

Hello, I am _____ calling for Princeton Survey Research Associates in Princeton, New Jersey. 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 the youngest male, 18 years of age or older, who is now at home. **[IF NO MALE, ASK: May I please speak with the oldest female, 18 years of age or older, who is now at home?]**

Q.1 Do you approve or disapprove of the way Bill Clinton 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 Bill Clinton is handling his job as President? IF STILL DEPENDS ENTER AS DK]**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
November, 1997	58	31	11=100
September, 1997	58	29	13=100
August, 1997	59	32	9=100
June, 1997	54	34	12=100
May, 1997	57	34	9=100
April, 1997	55	34	11=100
February, 1997	60	32	8=100
Early February, 1997	57	30	13=100
January, 1997	59	31	10=100
November, 1996	57	34	9=100
July, 1996	54	38	8=100
June, 1996	54	38	8=100
April, 1996	53	39	8=100
March, 1996	55	38	7=100
February, 1996	51	39	10=100
January, 1996	50	43	7=100
October, 1995	48	42	10=100
September, 1995	45	42	13=100
August, 1995	44	44	12=100
June, 1995	50	40	10=100
April, 1995	47	43	10=100
March, 1995	44	44	12=100
February, 1995	44	44	12=100
December, 1994	41	47	12=100
November, 1994	48	40	12=100
October, 1994	41	47	12=100
Early October, 1994	38	47	15=100
September, 1994	41	52	7=100
July, 1994	45	46	9=100
June, 1994	42	44	14=100
May, 1994	46	42	12=100
March, 1994	45	42	13=100
January, 1994	51	35	14=100
Early January, 1994	48	35	17=100

Q.1 CONTINUED ...

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
December, 1993	48	36	16=100
October, 1993	44	42	14=100
September, 1993	49	35	16=100
Early September, 1993	43	43	14=100
August, 1993	39	46	15=100
May, 1993	39	43	18=100
Early May, 1993	45	37	18=100
April, 1993	49	29	22=100
February, 1993	56	25	19=100

Q.2 Do you approve or disapprove of the job the Republican leaders in Congress are doing? **[IF DK ENTER AS DK. IF DEPENDS PROBE ONCE WITH: Overall do you approve or disapprove of the job the Republican leaders in Congress are doing? IF STILL DEPENDS ENTER AS DK]**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
November, 1997	41	43	16=100
August, 1997	42	44	14=100
June, 1997	33	50	17=100
May, 1997	40	44	16=100
April, 1997	40	44	16=100
February, 1997	44	42	14=100
January, 1997	38	47	15=100
November, 1996	40	43	17=100
July, 1996	38	48	14=100
June, 1996	36	50	14=100
April, 1996	39	46	15=100
March, 1996	35	51	14=100
February, 1996	33	53	14=100
January, 1996	36	54	10=100
October, 1995	36	51	13=100
September, 1995	36	50	14=100
August, 1995	38	45	17=100
June, 1995	41	45	14=100
April, 1995	44	43	13=100
March 1995	43	39	18=100
December, 1994	52	28	20=100

ASK Q.3 OF FORM 1 ONLY [N=601]:

Q.3F1 What do you think is the most important thing that has happened in Congress this year? **(RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE. PROBE FOR CLARITY, BUT NOT FOR ADDITIONAL RESPONSES. IF MORE THAN ONE MENTION, RECORD ALL IN ORDER)**

		<u>April 1997</u> ¹	<u>April 1995</u> ²
10	BALANCED BUDGET/TAX PACKAGE (NET)	--	--
	Balancing the budget/Balanced budget deal		
5	Trying to balance budget/Working on budget	3	6
5	Tax reform	--	--
4	Welfare reform/Change in welfare rules	6	6
3	The trouble with the IRS/IRS hearings	--	--
3	Health care system/Medicare/Health care reform	1	3
2	The concern regarding campaign fund-raising/Campaign finance investigation	--	--
2	Trade/"Fast Track" legislation	--	--
1	Iraq/Saddam Hussein	--	--
1	Investigating Bill Clinton	--	--
1	Pay raise for Congress	--	--
1	They were investigating Newt Gingrich/Gingrich's ethics problems/ Negative comment about Newt Gingrich	1	1
1	Improving education/Education bill/Bill on education funding	1	--
1	The abortion issue/Abortion (unspecified)	1	--
1	The NAFTA deal	--	--
1	Child care/Day care	--	--
*	Environment/Global warming/Greenhouse effect	--	--
*	Whitewater investigation	--	--
12	All other mentions	5	6
7	Nothing	11	16
6	I don't pay attention	--	--
49	Don't know/Refused	61	37
		(N=1206)	(N=900)

¹ In April 1997 question was asked: "What do you think is the most important thing that has happened in the new Congress so far this year?"

² In April 1995 question was asked: "What is the most important thing that has happened in the new Congress during the first 100 days?"

ASK Q.3a OF FORM 2 ONLY [N=599]:

Q.3aF2 What do you think is the most important problem facing the country today? **(PROBE FOR CLARITY. IF MORE THAN ONE MENTION RECORD ALL IN ORDER OF MENTION)(OPEN-END)**

		July 1996	June 1995	April 1995	Oct 1994	July 1994	June 1994	Mar 1994	Dec 1993	Sept 1993	June 1993	April 1993	Jan 1992	May 1990	Feb 1989	April 1987
12	Crime/Gangs/Justice system	19	22	23	28	26	22	31	25	15	7	5	3	7	8	3
9	Morality/Ethics/ Family values	13	12	10	8	9	10	10	6	8	7	3	3	5	2	3
9	Iraq/Saddam Hussein	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7	Drugs/Alcohol	8	5	9	2	3	6	10	8	5	5	4	4	37	23	6
6	Unemployment/Lack of jobs	7	10	9	9	12	12	12	15	23	19	18	22	7	9	13
5	Education	6	6	7	2	3	4	5	5	4	5	2	2	4	4	0
5	Health care/Cost, availability of health care	4	7	5	10	14	20	14	14	12	11	13	3	3	1	*
5	Deficit/National debt/ Balanced budget 7	9	13	8	5	4	5	6	9	13	17	4	11	19	12	
4	Dissatisfaction with government/politics	8	6	6	5	4	5	5	2	5	5	3	2	2	1	0
4	Economy (general)	4	5	5	7	5	4	4	6	9	17	18	43	5	4	7
3	Poverty	3	4	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	1	3	4	6
3	Homeless	2	4	3	4	4	2	3	5	2	5	2	6	8	10	*
3	Taxes	3	3	4	2	2	1	3	2	3	4	4	1	3	2	0
2	Stock market/Dow Jones	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1	Issues related to elderly	2	*	1	*	*	*	1	1	*	2	2	1	2	2	0
1	Too much foreign aid/ Spend money at home	5	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	*	2	2	1	3	1	0
1	Child care/Day care	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1	Welfare abuse	7	5	9	1	2	4	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1	Concerns about war	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Q.3 CONTINUED ...

	July 1996	June 1995	April 1995	Oct 1994	July 1994	June 1994	Mar 1994	Dec 1993	Sept 1993	June 1993	April 1993	Jan 1992	May 1990	Feb 1989	April 1987
1	Free trade/NAFTA/ "Fast track"	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1	Inflation/Difference between wages/Costs	2	3	2	2	*	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3
1	Environment/Pollution	1	1	1	*	1	1	2	1	1	*	2	1	8	2
1	Campaign finance/ Campaign money	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1	Racism	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	3	1	2	0
*	Defense issues	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
*	Terrorism	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6	Other	2	2	3	4	6	2	2	*	2	4	8	1	5	9
1	None	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7	Don't know/No answer	6	3	3	5	3	5	4	6	4	2	4	3	1	3
18	ECONOMIC (NET)	18	28	30	27	26	22	26	33	47	53	58	76	26	28
6	POVERTY/HOMELESS (NET)	5	8	6	7	7	4	6	*						
10 (599)	DEFENSE/INTER- NATIONAL (NET)	1	9	2	5	7	4	2	*	4	*	*	*	*	*
		(1216)	(1500)	(1800)	(2052)	(3800)	(511)	(989)	(1479)	(2000)	(1507)	(1011)	(1220)	(3004)	(2048)
		(4244)													

ASK ALL:

Q.4 Now I will read a list of some stories covered by news organizations this past month. As I read each item, tell me if you happened to follow this news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely?

[READ AND ROTATE LIST]

	<u>Very Closely</u>	<u>Fairly Closely</u>	<u>Not too Closely</u>	<u>Not at all Closely</u>	(VOL) <u>DK</u>
a. Chinese President Jiang Zemin's visit to the United States	10	29	28	32	1=100
b. Congressional hearings on improper campaign contributions	16	33	27	23	1=100
October, 1997	19	32	24	24	1=100
September, 1997 ³	17	30	26	27	*=100
August, 1997 ⁴	10	28	26	35	1=100
May, 1997	18	33	23	25	1=100
April, 1997	19	37	22	21	1=100
February, 1997	18	27	21	33	1=100
January, 1997 ⁵	17	29	26	28	*=100
December, 1996	22	26	22	30	*=100
c. The elections in Virginia, New Jersey, New York City and other localities	7	14	22	55	2=100
November, 1989	13	25	28	34	*=100
d. Recent major ups and downs in the stock market	25	36	18	20	1=100
April, 1997	17	21	22	40	*=100
February, 1996	12	20	25	42	1=100
e. The trial of the British au pair accused of murdering an 8-month old child	29	36	20	14	1=100
f. Proposals in Congress to reform the I.R.S.	25	34	18	22	1=100
g. The debate over U.S. policy concerning global warming	9	24	33	33	1=100
h. Iraq's refusal to let Americans participate in weapons inspections	44	32	10	13	1=100
i. The debate in Congress over "fast-track" trade legislation allowing the president to negotiate trade agreements	11	23	29	35	2=100

³ In this month, as well as May, April and February 1997, story was listed as "Charges of improper campaign contributions to the Democrats by foreign business interests."

⁴ In this month story was listed as "Senate hearings on improper foreign campaign contributions."

⁵ In January 1997 and December 1996 story was listed as "Charges of improper campaign contributions to the Democrats by Indonesian business interests."

Q.4 CONTINUED ...

	Very <u>Closely</u>	Fairly <u>Closely</u>	Not too <u>Closely</u>	Not at all <u>Closely</u>	DK <u>(VOL)</u>
ITEMS j AND k ASKED OCT 17-21, 1997: [N=1,007]					
j. The discovery of videotapes of President Clinton's White House coffees with campaign contributors	18	28	28	25	1=100
k. Preparations for storm and flooding expected from the weather phenomenon, El Nino	25	37	20	16	2=100

ON ANOTHER SUBJECT...

Q.5 Thinking ahead to the next Presidential election, are you IN GENERAL more likely to vote for a Republican candidate for President, or for a Democratic candidate for President?

	May <u>1988</u>	Jan <u>1988</u>	Sept <u>1987</u>	May <u>1987</u>	<i>Newsweek</i> Jan <u>1987</u>	<i>Gallup</i> Aug <u>1986</u>
34 Republican	33	33	33	30	31	37
36 Democrat	46	42	41	40	38	40
4 Other (VOL)	2	1	1	2	1	1
15 Depends (VOL)	11	15	15	20	23	14
<u>11</u> 100 Don't know/Refused	<u>8</u> 100	<u>9</u> 100	<u>10</u> 100	<u>8</u> 100	<u>7</u> 100	<u>8</u> 100

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED 3, 4 OR 9 IN Q.5, ASK:

Q.5a As of TODAY, do you LEAN more towards a Republican candidate or a Democratic candidate for President?

41	Republican/Lean Republican
44	Democrat/Lean Democrat
<u>15</u> 100	Refused to lean

Q.6 Next, as I read you some problem areas, please tell me how you think each is affecting this country today. (First,) do you think the problem of...[INSERT ITEM; ROTATE] is ABOUT THE SAME as it has been, that the country is MAKING PROGRESS in this area, or that the country is LOSING GROUND? How about [INSERT NEXT ITEM], is it about the same, are we making progress, or are we losing ground?⁶

	<u>Making Progress</u>	<u>About The Same</u>	<u>Losing Ground</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
ASK ITEM a - d OF ALL: [N=1200]				
a. Environmental pollution	38	32	27	3=100
December, 1996	42	26	30	2=100
April, 1995	43	26	30	1=100
March, 1994	37	26	34	3=100
March, 1989	32	20	42	6=100
b. Conflict among racial, religious, or ethnic groups	31	39	27	3=100
December, 1996 ⁷	27	31	39	3=100
April, 1995	27	36	35	2=100
March, 1994	21	32	41	3=100
c. The quality of public education	26	26	46	2=100
December, 1996	24	22	52	2=100
April, 1995	18	20	60	2=100
March, 1994	17	19	61	3=100
d. The federal budget deficit	32	30	29	9=100
December, 1996	23	24	48	5=100
April 1995	15	21	60	4=100
March 1994	11	21	60	8=100
March 1989	16	27	56	7=100
ASK ITEMS e. - i. OF FORM 1 ONLY: [N=601]				
e.F1 Crime	24	30	44	2=100
December, 1996	15	23	61	1=100
April, 1995	9	13	77	1=100
March, 1994	7	15	77	1=100
March, 1989	15	19	64	2=100
f.F1 AIDS	48	22	22	8=100
April, 1995	25	22	48	5=100
March, 1994	23	22	49	6=100
March, 1989	38	17	40	5=100

⁶ In December 1996 question was "Now I'd like to ask some questions about some of the problems we face in this country today. For each problem I mention, please tell me how much you think each is affecting this country today, and how much this is affecting you personally. (First/Next) (INSERT AND ROTATE)... Do you think the problem of (INSERT) is ABOUT THE SAME as it has been, that the country is MAKING PROGRESS in this area, or that the country is LOSING GROUND?"

⁷ This month the question was asked "Conflict among racial groups."

Q.6 CONTINUED ...

	<u>Making Progress</u>	<u>About The Same</u>	<u>Losing Ground</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
g.F1 Political corruption	9	38	47	6=100
December, 1996	12	36	49	3=100
April, 1995	12	41	44	3=100
March, 1994	12	39	46	3=100
h.F1 Poverty, hunger, and homelessness	18	40	37	5=100
December, 1996	14	30	54	2=100
April, 1995	11	30	57	2=100
March, 1994	9	32	56	3=100
March, 1989	22	23	53	2=100
i.F1 The way the welfare system is working	38	22	34	6=100
December, 1996	31	21	45	3=100
April, 1995	13	17	67	3=100
March, 1994	11	23	60	6=100
ASK ITEMS j. - n. OF FORM 2 ONLY: [N=599]				
j.F2 Drugs	15	25	58	2=100
December, 1996	13	21	64	2=100
April, 1995	10	22	66	2=100
March, 1994	13	22	62	3=100
March, 1989	17	12	69	2=100
k.F2 The way the health care system is working	16	26	54	4=100
December, 1996	20	25	52	3=100
April, 1995	14	30	53	3=100
March, 1994	16	31	49	4=100
l.F2 Low moral and ethical standards	9	28	56	7=100
December, 1996	12	24	62	2=100
April, 1995	7	20	70	3=100
March, 1994	6	29	63	2=100
m.F2 The availability of good paying jobs	31	28	37	4=100
December, 1996	19	26	51	4=100
April, 1995	17	24	55	4=100
March, 1994	10	23	63	4=100
n.F2 Illegal immigration	13	29	48	10=100
December, 1996	15	32	47	6=100
April, 1995	9	23	62	6=100
March, 1994	9	22	58	11=100

ASK ALL:

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT SOME THINGS THAT HAVE BEEN IN THE NEWS. NOT EVERYONE WILL HAVE HEARD ABOUT THEM.

Q.7 There has been some discussion lately concerning the "greenhouse effect". Based on what you have heard or read, how would you describe the "greenhouse effect" . . . as a new advance in agriculture; as an environmental danger; or as a new architectural style?

62 Correct answer
38 Any other answer/DK
 100

Q.8 As you may know, the President now can use the line-item veto to reject some items in a spending bill without rejecting the entire bill. As far as you know, has President Clinton used the line-item veto this year, or hasn't he? **[PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN "DID NOT USE" AND "DON'T KNOW IF USED OR NOT"]**

53 Correct answer
47 Any other answer/DK
 100

ASK Q.9 AND Q.10 OF FORM 1 ONLY: [N=601]

Q.9F1 As far as you know, does the United States currently have troops stationed in Bosnia, or not?

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED 1 'YES, IN BOSNIA' IN Q.9, ASK:

Q.10F1 Thinking about these troops in Bosnia, do you happen to know if they were sent for a specified time period, or were they sent to secure peace in Bosnia no matter how long it takes?

CNN/USA Today/Gallup
June 1997

71	Yes, in Bosnia	74
32	Specified time period	n/a
31	Secure peace no matter how long it takes	n/a
8	Don't know/Refused	n/a
11	No, not in Bosnia	7
<u>18</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>19</u>
100		100

ASK Q.11 OF FORM 2 ONLY: [N=599]

Q.11F2 Do you approve or disapprove of the presence of U.S. troops in Bosnia?

CNN/USA Today/Gallup

		<u>June</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Dec</u>
		<u>1997</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>
50	Approve 39	42	36	41	
42	Disapprove	53	51	58	54
<u>8</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
100		100	100	100	100

ASK ALL:

Q.12 Now I'd like your views on some people in the news. As I read from a list, please tell me which category best describes your overall opinion of who I name. (First,) would you say your overall opinion of... **(INSERT ITEM; ROTATE)** is very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable? **(INTERVIEWERS: PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN "NEVER HEARD OF" AND "CAN'T RATE")**

	Very Favor- <u>able</u>	Mostly Favor- <u>able</u>	Mostly Unfavor- <u>able</u>	Very Unfavor- <u>able</u>	Never Heard <u>Of</u>	Can't <u>Rate</u>
a. Bill Clinton	19	44	21	14	0	2=100
August, 1997	16	45	21	17	0	1=100
April, 1997	17	44	21	16	*	2=100
January, 1997	17	49	18	14	*	2=100
October, 1996 ⁸	12	45	22	19	0	2=100
June, 1996	16	45	23	14	*	2=100
April, 1996	16	41	24	16	0	3=100
February, 1996	20	35	22	21	0	2=100
January, 1996	13	43	27	15	0	2=100
August, 1995	13	36	29	20	0	2=100
February, 1995	14	41	25	17	0	3=100
December, 1994	17	34	24	22	0	3=100
July, 1994	15	43	25	16	*	1=100
May, 1993	18	42	23	12	0	5=100
July, 1992	17	42	25	9	0	7=100
June, 1992	10	36	33	14	1	6=100
May, 1992	11	42	32	10	*	5=100
March, 1992	10	43	29	11	1	6=100
February, 1992	15	44	24	7	2	8=100
January, 1992	9	28	11	4	27	21=100
November, 1991	5	25	8	2	39	21=100
b. Al Gore	12	43	26	12	1	6=100
August, 1997	15	39	22	15	1	8=100
April, 1997	12	45	24	12	1	6=100
January, 1997	18	47	21	8	1	5=100
July, 1994	18	49	19	7	2	5=100
August, 1992	22	44	15	5	2	12=100
July, 1992 ⁹	15	32	14	5	6	28=100
September, 1987	6	23	11	3	23	34=100
c. Newt Gingrich	6	24	35	24	4	7=100
August, 1997	6	24	35	27	2	6=100
April, 1997	5	23	36	28	3	5=100
January, 1997	4	24	39	26	2	5=100
August, 1995	9	21	29	25	4	12=100
February, 1995	12	29	22	15	10	12=100
December, 1994	7	18	15	13	30	17=100
July, 1994	2	12	8	4	65	9=100

⁸ October 1996 trend based on registered voters.

⁹ July 1992 trend based on 461 respondents asked on July 9, 1992 only.

Q.12 CONTINUED ...

	<u>Very Favorable</u>	<u>Mostly Favorable</u>	<u>Mostly Unfavorable</u>	<u>Very Unfavorable</u>	<u>Never Heard Of</u>	<u>Can't Rate</u>
d. Fred Thompson	4	20	10	4	52	10=100
e. Trent Lott	3	16	14	5	51	11=100
April, 1997	4	19	13	5	48	11=100
f. Richard Gephardt	4	28	20	8	25	15=100
March, 1991	11	35	11	3	17	23=100
May, 1990	3	26	12	5	29	25=100
September, 1987	6	31	11	3	17	32=100
g. Texas Gov. George W. Bush	13	41	12	6	9	19=100
h. Dan Quayle	8	35	32	14	2	9=100
December, 1994	13	33	28	18	1	7=100
July, 1994	10	39	31	15	1	4=100
July, 1992	6	23	33	31	*	7=100
June, 1992	7	26	34	27	1	5=100
November, 1991	9	40	28	15	1	7=100
May, 1990	6	41	24	15	4	10=100
October, 1988 ¹⁰	10	33	21	24		12=100
September, 1988	9	32	17	15		27=100
August, 1988	12	38	19	9		22=100

ASK Q.13 OF FORM 1 ONLY: [N=601]

Q.13F1 This year, have Republicans and Democrats in Washington been working together more to solve problems, OR have they been bickering and opposing one another more than usual?

	<u>Aug 1997</u>	<u>June 1997</u>	<u>Oct 1995</u>	<u>Aug 1993</u>
38 Working together more	43	34	21	20
45 Opposing each other more	46	49	72	57
7 Same as in past (VOL)	3	6	3	13
<u>10</u> 100 Don't know/Refused	<u>8</u> 100	<u>11</u> 100	<u>4</u> 100	<u>10</u> 100

¹⁰

1988 trends based on Registered Voters.

ASK Q.14 OF FORM 2 ONLY: [N=599]

Q.14F2 Compared to recent Congresses, would you say THIS Congress has accomplished more, accomplished less, or accomplished about the same amount?

		<u>April 1997</u>
23	More	10
12	Less	22
59	Same	59
<u>6</u>	DK/Refused	9
100		100

NOW A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT THE CAMPAIGN FINANCE CONTROVERSY IN WASHINGTON:

ASK Q.15 OF FORM 1 ONLY: [N=601]

Q.15F1 Do you think the Congress is giving TOO MUCH attention to this issue, TOO LITTLE attention, or about the right amount?

		<i>About Whitewater</i> <u>Aug 1995</u>
40	Too much attention	49
19	Too little attention	12
35	About the right amount	36
<u>6</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>3</u>
100		100

NOW A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT THE CAMPAIGN FINANCE CONTROVERSY IN WASHINGTON:

ASK Q.16 OF FORM 2 ONLY: [N=599]

Q.16F2 Do you think the news media is giving TOO MUCH attention to this issue, TOO LITTLE attention, or about the right amount?

		----- <i>About Whitewater</i> -----			
		<u>May 1997</u>	<u>Aug 1995</u>	<u>March 1994</u>	<i>Newsweek</i> <u>March 1994</u>
41	Too much	43	45	55	44
14	Too little	14	15	7	10
42	Right amount	39	37	33	36
<u>3</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>
100		100	100	100	100

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED 2, 3, 4 OR 9 IN Q.4b, ASK: [N=992]

Q.17 We are interested in finding out why many people have not paid much attention to the campaign finance hearings. As I read a list, tell me if this reason applies to you, or not. First, [INSERT ITEM. ROTATE], is this a reason why you haven't paid more attention, or not? How about . . . [INSERT NEXT ITEM], is this a reason why you haven't paid more attention, or not?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/ Ref.</u>
a. It's hard to follow the charges and accusations	52	41	7=100
b. Politicians always find ways to stretch the campaign finance rules	61	32	7=100
c. The hearings are just partisan politics	62	30	8=100
d. There was no serious wrongdoing	28	62	10=100

NO Q.18

ON A DIFFERENT SUBJECT . . .

ASK Q.19 OF FORM 1 ONLY: [N=601]

Q.19F1 Do you think that NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement, is a good thing or a bad thing from a U.S. point of view?

	<u>Sept. 1997</u>
45 Good thing	47
34 Bad thing	30
<u>21</u> Don't know/Refused	<u>23</u>
100	100

ASK Q.20 OF FORM 2 ONLY: [N=599]

Q.20F2 Do you think that NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement with Mexico and Canada, is a good thing or a bad thing from a U.S. point of view?

50 Good thing
35 Bad thing
<u>15</u> Don't know/Refused
100

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED 1 OR 2 IN Q.19 OR Q.20, ASK:

Q.21 Why do you feel that way? [RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE. PROBE ONCE. ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES.]

BASED ON THOSE WHO SAID “GOOD THING”: [N=599]

18 General positive (I think its good/It doesn't hurt me)
14 Trade is always good/We need trade/I like free trade
9 Improves the relationship between each country
7 Opens border for free trade/Increases trade
6 It will strengthen our economy/Has strengthened economy
6 This helps other countries/This helps Mexico, Canada
6 Creates more jobs
5 This provides more markets
4 We get to sell them products and buy their products
3 We can't isolate ourselves/We are in global market
1 We should help other countries
1 General Negative (I'm not happy/I don't like it)
1 Balances out trade between each country
1 I want to keep the Mexicans out/I don't like Mexicans
1 Taking our jobs away
1 The agreement favors the other countries
1 Increase the trade deficit/We import more than we export/They aren't buying our products
1 Helps us to expand/Grow
* Keep it in our borders/Keep our people and money here
* Put America first/Look out for America first
* Get lower quality products imported/Fewer restrictions means poorer quality
* Flood of goods will raise prices
* Increases the drug trafficking/Has, will increase drug trafficking
8 Other
16 Don't know/No answer

BASED ON THOSE WHO SAID “BAD THING”: [N=401]

46 Taking our jobs away
14 General negative (I'm not happy/I don't like it)
10 Too many companies will leave the United States
7 The agreement favors the other countries
7 Put America first/Look out for America first
6 Increase the trade deficit/We import more than we export/They aren't buying our products
4 Keep it in our borders/Keep our people and money here
4 Gets lower quality products imported/Fewer restrictions means poorer quality
3 We are exploiting other countries
2 Increase the drug trafficking/Has, will increase drug trafficking
1 Flood of goods will raise prices
1 Trade is always good/We need trade/I like free trade
1 Opens border for free trade/Increases trade
1 I want to keep the Mexicans out/I don't like Mexicans
1 Creates more jobs
* General positive(I think its good/It doesn't hurt me)
* This provides more markets
* Balances out trade between each country
* This helps other countries/This helps Mexico, Canada
5 Other
7 Don't know/No answer

ASK ALL:

Q.22 I'm going to read you a list of environmental problems. As I read each one, please tell me if you personally worry about this problem a great deal, a fair amount, only a little, or not at all? First, how much do you personally worry about... [INSERT ITEM. ROTATE] . . a great deal, a fair amount, only a little, or not at all? How about [INSERT NEXT ITEM]

	Great Deal	Fair Amount	Only A Little	Not At All	DK/Ref.
a. The "greenhouse effect" or global warming	24	30	26	15	5=100
<i>Gallup: October, 1997</i>	24	26	29	17	4=100
<i>Gallup: April, 1990</i>	30	27	20	16	6=100
<i>Gallup: May, 1989</i>	35	28	18	12	7=100
b. Damage to the earth's ozone layer	40	28	21	9	2=100
<i>Gallup: October, 1997</i>	33	27	25	13	2=100
<i>Gallup: April, 1990</i>	43	28	15	10	4=100
<i>Gallup: May, 1989</i>	51	26	13	8	2=100
c. Contamination of soil and water by toxic waste	59	24	13	4	*=100
<i>Gallup: April, 1990</i>	63	22	10	5	*=100
<i>Gallup: May, 1989</i>	69	21	7	3	*=100
d. Air pollution	47	34	14	4	1=100
<i>Gallup: October, 1997</i>	42	34	18	5	1=100
<i>Gallup: April, 1990</i>	58	29	9	4	*=100
<i>Gallup: May, 1989</i>	63	25	8	4	*=100
e. Pollution of rivers, lakes, and reservoirs	61	27	9	3	*=100
<i>Gallup: April, 1990</i>	64	23	9	4	*=100
<i>Gallup: May, 1989</i>	72	19	5	3	1=100
f. The loss of tropical rain forests	44	26	19	10	1=100
<i>Gallup: April, 1990</i>	40	24	19	14	3=100
<i>Gallup: May, 1989</i>	42	25	18	12	3=100
FORM 1 ONLY: [N=601]					
g.F1 The loss of natural habitat for wildlife	46	32	16	5	1=100
<i>Gallup: April, 1990</i>	51	30	12	7	*=100
<i>Gallup: May, 1989</i>	58	27	9	5	1=100
FORM 2 ONLY: [N=599]					
h.F2 Commercial development of open space	29	30	24	15	2=100

Q.23 Do you think the United States should join other countries in setting standards to improve the global environment, or should the United States set its own environmental standards independently?

55 Join other countries
41 Set standards independently
4 Don't know/Refused
100

NO Q.24

Q.25 As you may know, carbon dioxide is one of the primary gases thought to cause global warming. Do you happen to know if the U.S. produces more carbon dioxide than other countries with as many people, less carbon dioxide than other countries with as many people, or about the same amount?

45 More
9 Less
23 The same
23 Don't know/Refused
100

NO Q.26

Q.27 Some people say that since poorer countries did not cause much pollution, they should not have to bear as much of the burden in dealing with global warming. Others say that every country, rich or poor, should make the same changes now in order to limit future global warming, no matter how much of the pollution they created originally. Which of these views comes closer to your own?

19 Developing countries should not have to bear as much of the burden
70 All countries should make the same changes
3 Both/Neither (VOL)
8 Don't know/Refused
100

ASK Q.28 OF FORM 2 ONLY: [N=599]

Q.28F2 How much confidence do you have in [INSERT ITEM. ROTATE] to strike the right balance between protecting the environment and keeping the economy growing. . . a lot, some, a little, or none? [REPEAT FOR EACH ITEM]

	<u>A lot</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>A little</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>DK/Ref.</u>
a. President Clinton	22	39	25	12	2=100
b. The Republicans in Congress	14	41	27	14	4=100
c. The Democrats in Congress	15	42	26	13	4=100
d. Labor unions	13	25	33	25	4=100
e. Business groups	10	33	38	15	4=100
f. Environmental groups	30	36	22	9	3=100

ASK Q.29 OF FORM 1 ONLY: [N=601]

Q.29F1 Would you be willing to pay 5 cents more per gallon of gasoline if it would significantly reduce global warming, or wouldn't you?

73 Yes

24 No

$\frac{3}{100}$ Don't know/Refused

ASK Q.30 OF FORM 2 ONLY: [N=599]

Q.30F2 Would you be willing to pay 25 cents more per gallon of gasoline if it would significantly reduce global warming, or wouldn't you?

60 Yes

37 No

$\frac{3}{100}$ Don't know/Refused

ASK ALL:

Q.31 In your household, how often do you ...[INSERT ITEM; ROTATE] regularly, sometimes, hardly ever, or never? (How often do you...)

	<u>Regularly</u>	<u>Some- times</u>	<u>Hardly Ever</u>	<u>Never</u>	<u>DK Ref.</u>
a. Recycle newspapers, aluminum, or glass	69	14	6	10	1=100
b. Car pool	16	14	12	55	3=100
c. Adjust the temperature in your house to save energy	68	10	10	10	2=100
d. Look for recycled products when buying paper or plastic goods	40	29	14	16	1=100
e. Buy organic or pesticide-free foods	17	30	24	24	5=100

JUST A FEW MORE QUESTIONS ABOUT TRADE . . .

ASK Q.31a OF FORM 1 ONLY: [N=601]

Q.31aF1 How much confidence do you have in [INSERT ITEM. ROTATE] to propose good trade policies. . . a lot, some, a little, or none? [REPEAT FOR EACH ITEM]

	<u>A lot</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>A little</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>DK Ref.</u>
a. President Clinton	20	42	21	14	3=100
b. The Republicans in Congress	9	43	27	15	6=100
c. The Democrats in Congress	14	44	25	12	5=100
d. Labor unions	13	29	29	23	6=100
e. Business groups	18	38	26	13	5=100

ASK ALL:

Q.32 Do you use a computer at your workplace, at school, or at home on at least an occasional basis?

	<u>July 1996</u>	<u>April 1996</u>	<u>March 1996</u>	<u>Feb 1996</u>	<u>Jan 1996</u>
66 Uses a PC at home, work or school	56	58	61	60	59
34 Does not use PC	44	42	39	40	41
<u>*</u> 100 Don't know/Refused	<u>*</u> 100	<u>*</u> 100	<u>*</u> 100	<u>0</u> 100	<u>0</u> 100

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED '1' YES IN Q.32, ASK:

Q.33 Do you ever use a computer at work, school or home to connect with other computers over the Internet, with the World Wide Web, or with information services such as America Online or Prodigy?¹¹

		<u>July</u> <u>1996</u>	<u>April</u> <u>1996</u>	<u>March</u> <u>1996</u>	<u>Feb</u> <u>1996</u>	<u>Jan</u> <u>1996</u>
BASED ON TOTAL RESPONDENTS:						
36	Goes on-line	23	21	22	21	21
29	Does not go on-line	33	37	39	39	38
1	Don't know/Refused	0	*	0	*	0
<u>34</u> 100	Not a computer user	<u>44</u> 100	<u>42</u> 100	<u>39</u> 100	<u>40</u> 100	<u>41</u> 100

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED '1' YES IN Q.33, ASK:

Q.34 Did you ever go online or to the Internet to get information about the trial of the British au pair accused of murdering an 8 month old child?

4	Yes
32	No
64	Not an on-line user
<u>0</u> 100	Don't know/Refused

¹¹

1996 question was asked, "Do you ever use a computer at work, school or home to connect with computer bulletin boards, information services such as America Online or Prodigy, or other computers over the Internet?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESS
NOVEMBER 1997 VALUES UPDATE SURVEY
-- FINAL TOPLINE --
Nov 5 - 9, 1997
Nov 13 - 17, 1997
N = 1,165

Hello, I am _____ calling for Princeton Survey Research Associates in Princeton, New Jersey. 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 the youngest male, 18 years of age or older, who is now at home. **[IF NO MALE, ASK: May I please speak with the oldest female, 18 years of age or older, who is now at home?]**

ASK ALL:

Q.15 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)**

		Completely <u>Agree</u>	Mostly <u>Agree</u>	Mostly <u>Disagree</u>	Completely <u>Disagree</u>	Don't <u>Know</u>
a.	There needs to be stricter laws and regulations to protect the environment	41	40	13	5	1=100
	July, 1994	46	36	13	4	1=100
	June, 1992	55	35	7	2	1=100
b.	People should be willing to pay higher prices in order to protect the environment	17	38	29	14	2=100
	July, 1994	17	40	28	14	1=100
	May, 1993	12	45	31	10	2=100
	June, 1992	26	41	22	10	1=100