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

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Criticisms of Bush and Congress As Job Worries Increase
DOMESTIC CONCERNS WILL VIE WITH TERRORISM IN FALL

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Andrew Kohut, Director
Carroll Doherty, Editor
Michael Dimock, Research Director
Elizabeth Mueller Gross, Special Projects Director
Nilanthi Samaranayake, Project Director
Peyton Craighill, Project Director
Pew Research Center for The People & The Press
202/293-3126
<http://www.people-press.org>

Despite official statistics pointing to an economic recovery, the new poll finds rising worries about the availability of jobs; indeed, that is emerging as a central concern even for the upper-middle-class and suburbanites. Just 31% of Americans say there are plenty of jobs available in their community, down from 42% a year ago. Americans also continue to express high levels of economic anxiety, particularly with regard to meeting the financial commitments of health care and retirement. This may reflect the public’s uncertainty about the strength of the recovery. In January, a solid plurality of respondents (44%) said they expected the economy to pick up over the coming year, although they offered a mixed view of their current financial condition. But in the current survey, far fewer (30%) see the national economy improving over the next 12 months.

This sense of unease is reflected in the sharp drop in the number who say Bush is doing all he can to jump-start the economy. Just a third say he is doing all he can to improve economic conditions – down from 48% in January. It also is seen in the public’s poor grades for Congress’s handling of top domestic issues. Terrorism is the only issue for which a majority (61%) gives Congress a good grade. Just a quarter say Congress deserves a grade of “A” or “B” for the economy, and even fewer (18%) give lawmakers favorable marks for health care.

The disconnect between public satisfaction with the administration (and to a lesser degree, Congress) on the war on terrorism and frustration with progress on the domestic agenda has only reinforced the partisan parity that has defined recent elections. As in previous surveys, about as many registered voters say they intend to vote for a Republican candidate (44%) in the congressional elections as say they plan to back a Democrat (46%).

Despite the extraordinary circumstances surrounding this election, there is no indication that it is being viewed much differently than previous mid-term elections. Only about one-in-four think that national issues will be decisive in their vote – as in the past, the candidates’ personal strengths and weaknesses and local issues are bigger factors.

Potential Democratic voters want to hear more from the candidates about health care, while those intending to back GOP candidates want terrorism and taxes discussed.

What Voters Want Discussed*			
		<i>Voting Intentions</i>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>
	%	%	%
Domestic/Social Issues	56	55	59
Education	20	21	20
Health care	13	9	17
Crime	6	6	5
Environment	4	2	6
Caring for seniors	3	2	5
Social Security	3	3	3
Economic Issues	20	22	19
Economy	7	9	5
Jobs/Employment	6	5	7
Balanced budget	4	5	4
Terrorism/Security	20	24	19
Taxes	12	15	9
Foreign Policy	7	6	9
<i>Number of interviews</i>	<i>(941)</i>	<i>(445)</i>	<i>(405)</i>
* A categorization of volunteered answers			

As was the case in 2000 and 1998, the potential electorate is about evenly divided over whether party control of Congress will be a factor in their vote. Democrats are expressing slightly more concern about who controls Congress than they were four years ago when Bill Clinton sat in the Oval Office. Roughly six-in-ten Democrats say party control will be a factor in their voting decision, compared with half of Republicans and 28% of independents.

The survey, conducted in the wake of the arrest of American Jose Padilla for allegedly planning a “dirty bomb” attack, finds growing fears of a new terrorist strike and slumping ratings for government efforts to prevent terrorism. Increased worries about another attack are most evident in the Northeast, where concern is considerably higher than in the rest of the country. But these growing concerns are not causing political problems for the administration or Congress. The more Americans worry about terrorism, the more positive is their opinion of efforts by the president and Congress to combat it.

The More They Worry ...		
	<i>Terrorism worries</i>	
	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
<i>Govt. job on terrorism</i>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Very well	18	11
Fairly well	62	57
Not well	18	26
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100
<i>Bush handling terrorist threat</i>		
Approve	76	64
Disapprove	17	29
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100

The public is still paying close attention to news about terrorism and sees the debate about the issue becoming more partisan: 58% think Washington leaders have begun to argue along party lines about ways to combat terrorism. Democrats get somewhat more blame for this than Republicans.

Americans are increasingly conflicted in trying to reconcile the goal of preventing another attack with the desire to protect civil liberties. Since the fall there has been a decline in the number of people who think that civil liberties will have to be sacrificed in the struggle against terrorism, and rising concern that new anti-terrorism laws will excessively restrict personal freedom. Despite these trends, there is broad support for holding U.S. citizens suspected of terrorism without formal charges – even though many worry that this policy could ultimately undermine traditional legal protections.

No Partisan Advantage

The two parties continue to run neck and neck in the generic congressional ballot. Overall, 46% of registered voters support or lean toward the Democratic candidate in their district, while 44% favor the Republican. This reflects virtually unanimous support from partisans (93% of Republicans plan to vote Republican, 91% of Democrats plan to vote Democratic), and a slight Democratic leaning among independents (44% favor the Democratic candidate, 36% the Republican).

Despite Bush's high approval ratings, he is not demonstrating unusually long coattails. Overall, 57% of those who approve of Bush's job in office plan to vote Republican this fall, while 35% say they will vote Democratic. This is somewhat less than Clinton's pull in the summer of 1998, when 66% of those who approved of Clinton's job in office planned to vote Democratic, and 24% leaned Republican.

Republicans hold a 10-point lead among whites but continue to struggle among minorities – non-whites favor the Democrats by nearly four-to-one. Age and gender also are closely related to congressional leanings, with women and older people favoring Democrats more than men and young people do. Older men and younger women remain key swing groups, roughly evenly divided between the two parties.

Portrait of Parity			
	<i>Congressional Voting Intentions</i>		
	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Oth/DK</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Total	44	46	10=100
<i>Under 50</i>			
Men	51	42	7=100
Women	43	47	10=100
<i>50 and over</i>			
Men	45	45	10=100
Women	38	50	12=100
White	50	40	10=100
Non-white	18	70	12=100

Candidate Qualities, Local Concerns Dominate

Despite grave national concerns related to terrorism, a majority of Americans remain focused on state and local issues and the personal characteristics of the candidates. Just over a quarter (26%) say national issues will make the biggest difference in how they vote for Congress this fall, up only 4 points from 22% in the midterm elections of 1998 and 1994.

As in the past, more people cite local or state issues (30%) or the candidate's character and experience (33%) as most important. Democratic voters are somewhat more likely to emphasize issues (national, state or local) than those currently planning to vote Republican, who cite a candidate's character, experience or party a bit more often.

Not Nationalized Election			
	Oct	June	June
<i>Biggest factor affecting vote:</i>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>2002</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
National issues	22	22	26
State and local	27	37	30
Character	39	32	33
Political party	5	4	5
Other/DK	7	5	6
	100	100	100

Most voters (56%) say they want to hear the candidates in their state or district talk about domestic issues this fall, which is twice as many who say they want to hear about terrorism, national security or foreign policy *combined* (26%). The leading domestic issues are education and health care. Another 20% want to hear about economic issues. While education is of interest to both those leaning Democratic and Republican at this point, health care is of particular interest to Democratic voters.

Terrorism and national security are of greatest interest to older men, people in higher income ranges, and those who attended college. There also are significant differences across regions – just 12% of those in the West want to hear their candidates talk about terrorism and national security, compared with 20% of those in the Midwest and an even higher proportion of those in the South and the East (23% and 24%, respectively).

Nearly a third (31%) of those under age 30 want to hear the candidates talk about education – twice as many as among those age 50 and older (14%). Not surprisingly, the reverse is true for health care, which is of interest to 20% of people 50 and older, and just 8% of those under 50. Gender is also a factor, with women more interested in hearing about education policy than men, who in turn express more interest in the economy and taxes.

Voters Talk Terrorism, Domestic Issues

Voter interest in issues other than terrorism is borne out in what people are currently talking about with their friends and family. While a majority (55%) say they frequently discuss terrorism, nearly as many say they often talk about problems with health insurance and public education (53% and 51%, respectively). Four years ago, health insurance was a frequent topic of conversation for 47% of registered voters.

In addition, nearly half of voters (49%) say national economic conditions frequently come up as a topic of conversation, and the same number frequently talk about declining moral standards.

	All Voters %	Voting Intentions	
		Repub- lican %	Democ- ratic %
<i>Talk about "frequently"</i>			
Terrorist attacks	55	60	52
Health insurance/HMOs	53	45	62
Public education	51	52	50
Declining moral standards	49	58	40
Economic conditions	49	45	52
Crime in area	35	38	34
Social Security	34	29	40
Poverty/Homelessness	29	21	36
Need to cut income taxes	27	30	25
Environmental problems	25	18	31
Enron/Business scandals	24	18	30

What people are talking about is highly related to what they want to hear their candidates discuss this fall. The three most common topics of conversation among voters currently intending to vote Republican are terrorism, declining moral standards, and public education. The three main topics of conversation among Democratic voters are health insurance, economic conditions and terrorism. Democratic voters also are more likely than GOP voters to frequently discuss Social Security, poverty, the environment, and business scandals like the Enron case.

Women hold conversations about nearly every political subject more than men do. This is particularly the case with Social Security and health insurance. Different generations also focus on different topics. Young people talk often about education, while retirees frequently converse about declining moral standards, problems with Social Security, and poverty. Health insurance and HMOs dominate discussion among those age 50-64, fully 69% of whom frequently discuss this topic.

Contrasting Conversations	
	<i>Biggest topic of conversation</i>
Total	Terrorist attacks
Women	Health insurance
Men	Terrorist attacks
18-29	Education
30-49	Terrorist attacks
50-64	Health insurance
65+	Declining morals
Republicans	Terrorist attacks
Democrats	Health insurance
Independents	Health insurance
Over \$50k	Terrorist attacks
Under \$50k	Health insurance
Parents	Education

Partisanship and Incumbency

Though very few say the candidate’s political party makes the biggest difference in how they vote for Congress, roughly half (47%) say the issue of which party controls Congress will be a factor in their vote, and Democrats are more concerned about this than Republicans. Democrats are somewhat more conscious of this than they were four years ago: 59% of Democrats say they are considering the partisan makeup of Congress as they vote this year, compared with half of Republicans and just 28% of independents. Older people and African-Americans are among the most likely to say they are thinking about which party controls Congress when they vote. But overall, party is no more of a focus in this year’s congressional races than was the case in the summer of 1998 or 2000.

Most voters (58%) say they would like to see their member of Congress reelected in November, and a plurality (45%) would like to see most members returned to office. These figures are comparable to trends from the 1998 midterm election. In 1994, the tumultuous election in which Republicans gained control of Congress, majorities favored reelecting their own member of Congress, but the majority wanted to see most members turned out.

People are no *less* enthusiastic about this year's congressional midterm than was the case in 1998 or 1994, but there is no evidence of a public that is particularly engaged. The proportion who say they are less enthusiastic than usual about voting has dropped from 47% in 1998 to 36% today. But the reverse is not the case – 37% found the 1998 election to be more engaging than others, 39% say they feel this way today. Democrats and Republicans express about equal levels of enthusiasm at this stage in the election.

	Oct 1994	June 1998	June 2002
<i>Enthusiasm</i>	%	%	%
More	34	37	39
Less	46	47	36
Same (Vol)	18	14	20
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100

Partisan Bickering Returns

Half of the public approves of the job congressional Republican leaders are doing, down slightly from earlier this year, but still a higher approval rating than at any time since 1994. Congressional Democrats receive only slightly lower marks (47% approve, 36% disapprove). These modest approval ratings belie considerable public dissatisfaction with the way Congress is dealing with domestic and economic issues, and even some concerns about political haggling over terrorism policy.

In January, 53% said they thought Republicans and Democrats would work together more than usual to solve problems, while just 39% predicted greater levels of conflict. Today, 58% think partisanship has entered the terrorism debate, while 31% think politicians are still mostly working together.

<i>Terrorism issue marked by ...</i>	<i>Party Identification</i>			
	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Rep</u> %	<u>Dem</u> %	<u>Ind</u> %
Cooperation	31	33	32	29
Partisanship	58	60	58	59
Don't know	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>[If Partisanship]</i>				
<i>Who do you blame?</i>				
Democrats	21	40	5	20
Bush & Republicans	13	5	27	10
Both equally	17	10	17	23
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>
	58%	60%	58%	59%

This perception crosses party lines, but assessments of who is to blame does not. The vast majority of Republicans who see partisanship entering into congressional deliberations on terrorism blame Democratic leaders. Democrats tend to lay the blame on Bush and the Republicans, though many also say both parties are to blame. Many independents blame both parties equally when they see partisan conflict, but among those who blame one side or the other, twice as many point the finger at Democratic leaders in Congress than at Bush and the Republicans.

Poor Grades for the Hill

Despite the perception that politicians have begun to argue along party lines about terrorism, Congress receives generally favorable marks for the way it has handled terrorist threats with just 13% giving a grade of “D” or “F”, and the majority offering a grade of “A” (17%) or “B” (44%).

But as is the case with Bush, the public is least satisfied with how Congress is handling health care and Social Security. Just 2% give Congress an “A” on each of these issues, while four-in-ten give it a grade of “D” or “Fail.”

<i>Grade for:</i>	<i>Party Identification</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rep</i>	<i>Dem</i>	<i>Ind</i>
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
War on terrorism	61	72	56	58
Economic conditions	25	32	19	24
Business scandals	24	28	20	24
Energy problems	21	26	18	21
Budget deficit	20	28	14	20
Health care	18	26	15	13
Social Security	14	17	12	14

Republicans give Congress considerably higher grades on nearly every issue, especially in handling the war on terrorism, dealing with the budget deficit and improving economic conditions in the nation. Younger people are also easier graders on a number of issues. For example, two-thirds of those below age 30 give Congress an “A” or “B” for its handling of terrorism, compared with 46% of those age 65 and older. And younger people are twice as likely as seniors to give Congress good marks for its handling of recent business scandals (32% to 17%).

Overall, while most Americans say this Congress has accomplished about the same amount as other recent sessions, 22% say it has done less than most, up from 15% in the summers of 2000 and 1998. This view is more widespread among Democrats, 28% of whom think the current Congress is not living up to its predecessors. Just 13% of Republicans share this opinion.

Criticism of Congress’s performance may work against Republicans in the upcoming elections. Independents who think the current Congress is underperforming compared with recent sessions favor the Democratic candidate in their district by more than two to one. Independents who think Congress is at or above average in performance are evenly divided in the congressional test ballot.

Bush: Foreign Strength, Domestic Weakness

The president’s overall ratings remain impressive. Nearly half of Americans (46%) say they approve of Bush’s job very strongly, while just 8% disapprove very strongly. But the president’s standing appears to hinge largely on evaluations of his handling of foreign policy and terrorist threats. The public is far more critical when it comes to a number of domestic policies, particularly health care and Social Security.

Americans approve of the way Bush is handling terrorist threats by four-to-one (74% approve, 18% disapprove). Even a majority of Democrats (61%) are satisfied with his performance in this area.

Similarly, by more than two-to-one (64% to 28%) the public approves of how the president is dealing with the situation in the Middle East. This is a vast improvement from last summer, when just 45% approved of his policies in this area and 35% disapproved.

The president's weaknesses, in the public's view, lie here at home. Nearly half (46%) disapprove of the way Bush is handling health care policy, while just 37% approve. This is comparable to the public's evaluation of Clinton on this issue in mid-1994, following his broad health care reform proposal. And there is considerable skepticism of the way Bush is handling Social Security, with 36% approving and 42% disapproving.

The public is split over the way Bush has handled recent business scandals (40% approve, 38% disapprove), and it is equally divided over Bush's energy policy (41% approve, 39% disapprove). As recently as March, 57% approved of Bush's handling of energy issues in a Gallup poll. Bush gets slightly higher marks for how he has handled tax policy (45% approve, 39% disapprove), but there is a particularly wide partisan gap here (69% of Republicans approve, 28% of Democrats), and Bush's support is notably low among older Americans on this issue.

The president gets better marks for his handling of the environment and the jobs situation. On both issues, half approve of his job performance, while fewer than four-in-ten disapprove. While half of college graduates disapprove of Bush's performance on the environment, most of those who never went to college approve (57% to 30%).

Bush's handling of education also has slipped since the beginning of the year, but remains relatively high. Today, 56% approve of his performance on this issue, compared with 63% in an April Gallup poll. Roughly the same proportion (59%) approves of the way the president is handling race relations.

	App- rove %	Dis- approve %	DK/ Ref %
Overall job	70	20	10=100
Terrorist threats	74	18	8=100
Situation in the Mideast	64	28	8=100
Race relations	59	21	20=100
Education	56	31	13=100
The economy	53	36	11=100
Jobs situation	50	37	13=100
The environment	50	38	12=100
Tax policy	45	39	16=100
Energy policy	41	39	20=100
Recent business scandals	40	38	22=100
Social Security	36	42	22=100
Health care policy	37	46	17=100

Not surprisingly, there are enormous partisan gaps in perceptions of the president's performance. Overall, 95% of Republicans approve of the job Bush is doing, compared with just over half (53%) of Democrats and two-thirds of independents. Democrats and Republicans disagree on every aspect of Bush's performance, with the widest partisan gaps over the economy, tax policy, and jobs.

In almost all cases, the ratings of independents are closer to the views of Democrats than Republicans. In particular, pluralities of both Democrats and independents disapprove of Bush's handling of the environment, while fully three-quarters of Republicans take a more favorable view. And just one-quarter of independents and Democrats (26%) approve of Bush's handling of health care policy, compared with 61% of Republicans. On jobs, energy policy, race relations, education and Social Security, independents' assessments of Bush are far more similar to those of Democrats than Republicans.

Declining Ratings on Economy

Just over half the public (53%) approves of the way Bush is handling the economy, while 36% disapprove. This represents a significant drop from January, when 60% approved and 28% disapproved.

Perhaps more important, the proportion of people who think Bush could be doing more in this area has risen dramatically. In January, Americans were divided over whether the president was doing as much as he could to improve economic conditions (48%) or whether he could be doing more (46%). Today, just one-third think he is doing all he can, while a clear majority (62%) say he could do more.

This shift has been most noticeable among people in the middle- to upper-middle income range. In January, 53% of those in households earning \$30,000-\$75,000 annually were satisfied with Bush's efforts to improve the economy, an even greater level of satisfaction than among wealthier Americans. Today, just a third (33%) of this middle-income group is content with Bush's efforts, while 64% think he could be doing more.

While there is a gap in how Democrats and Republicans evaluate all aspects of the president's performance, this gap is growing the most extreme with respect to the economy. Today, just one-third of Democrats have a favorable view of Bush's performance in this area, compared with 78% of Republicans. This reflects a 12-point drop in

	<i>Approve</i>			<i>Doing all he can</i>		
	<i>Jan</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>Δ</i>	<i>Jan</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>Δ</i>
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>		<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	
Total	60	53	-7	48	33	-15
<i>Party ID</i>						
Republican	80	78	-2	66	51	-15
Independent	60	50	-10	41	29	-12
Democrat	45	33	-12	38	20	-18
<i>Income</i>						
\$75,000+	63	62	-1	50	43	-7
\$30-\$74,999	66	54	-12	53	33	-20
under \$30,000	54	44	-10	40	30	-10

approval among Democrats, compared with just a two-point drop among the president’s partisans. Independents remain in the middle, though approval of Bush’s handling of the economy has fallen 10 points since January within this group.

Public Less Bullish on Economy

The president’s declining marks on the economy are tied to the public’s overall attitudes in this area. Early this year, the public was bullish about prospects for an economic turnaround, but that optimism has faded considerably. And for the most part, this is related to concerns over a tightening job market, rather than a major deterioration in Americans’ personal financial situations.

Nearly half of Americans (46%) think the economy will stay the same over the next 12 months, while 30% expect things to improve and 20% believe the economy will worsen. That represents a major shift since January when a 44% plurality expected the economy to pick up over the next 12 months. The January measure was the highest on this question dating back nearly two decades, reflecting the public’s determined economic optimism in the face of the terror attacks and war. The current measure is still an improvement on the 18% who were anticipating better economic times in January 2001.

Republicans and independents are less optimistic than they were in January, but continue to be more upbeat than Democrats. Four-in-ten Republicans think the economy will improve, down from 55% in January. Independents also are significantly less optimistic (45% January, 28% now). Among Democrats, who were already less optimistic early this year, there has been less drop-off (34% then, 24% now).

<i>A year from now, economy will be ...</i>	<u>Jan 2001*</u>	<u>Jan 2002</u>	<u>June 2002</u>
	%	%	%
Better	18	44	30
Worse	33	17	20
The same	44	36	46
Don’t know	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100

* Newsweek poll

Little Change on Personal Finances

Most Americans rate their personal finances as fair (37%) or poor (16%). Fewer say they are in excellent or good shape economically (5% excellent, 40% good). These evaluations have changed little since last June, when the same proportion rated their finances as good or excellent.

In the same vein, people’s personal financial outlooks have remained stable in the past year. A majority (55%) expect their financial situation will improve “some” over the next year, while 11% think they will see a great deal of improvement. As in the past, affluent Americans, Republicans and younger people are among the most likely to express optimism about their future finances. Fully three-quarters of those under age 50 (76%) expect at least some financial improvement over the next year, compared with just 48% of those age 50 and older.

Even during the boom years of the late 1990s, a majority of Americans said they did not earn enough money to lead the kind of life they wanted. That sense of economic yearning persists, and it is no more pronounced now than it was during the boom; while 43% are content with the amount they earn, 56% are not. In January 2001, when the economy was slowing down, and in September 1998, as the stock market roared, there was virtually the same level of dissatisfaction with earnings.

Among those who do not feel they earn enough, however, there has been a modest decline over the past three years in the number who feel they will eventually make enough to afford the sort of life they desire. The number who felt optimistic they would make enough in the future fell from 38% in August 1999 to 33% early last year to 30% in the current survey.

Many Say Jobs Getting Scarce

Growing concerns over the jobs picture are coloring these financial attitudes and may well be undercutting hopes for an economic turnaround. Fully 59% of respondents say jobs are difficult to find in their community, a sharp increase from 44% who said that a year ago. Just 31% say jobs are plentiful, a decline from 42% last June.

<i>Job situation in your community:</i>	-----2001-----				-----2002-----			
	<i>Type of Community</i>				<i>Type of Community</i>			
	Large City	Suburb	Sm. City/ Town	Rural	Large City	Suburb	Sm. City/ Town	Rural
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Plenty of jobs	48	56	36	33	36	38	26	28
Jobs hard to find	38	26	51	57	53	50	65	64
Depends (Vol)	6	10	8	5	4	4	4	5
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Worries over the availability of jobs had been largely limited to those living in small towns and rural areas and those with lower incomes. But now those concerns are shared by suburbanites, city dwellers and affluent Americans. Last June, more than half of those living in suburbs (56%) said jobs were plentiful, as did 48% of residents of large cities. Now just 38% of those in suburbs, and 36% of city dwellers, say there is a sufficient number of jobs. In small towns and rural areas, where concerns over jobs were already widespread, there has been less of a decline in the number saying jobs are in ample supply.

A year ago, 61% of those with family incomes of at least \$75,000 a year said jobs were plentiful, just 27% said jobs are hard to come by. In the current survey, just 41% in this income group say there are plenty of jobs in their communities, while half say jobs are difficult to find.

Affordable Health Care Top Concern

The public is anxious over a number of domestic issues, but health care tops the list. Fully 61% say they are *very* concerned that they will be unable to afford needed health care if a family member falls ill, while another 18% say they are somewhat concerned. That outpaces concerns over college and retirement savings, losing a job or taking a pay cut, and having adequate child care.

The proportion expressing concern over these issues has changed little in recent years. Since 1999, roughly six-in-ten have expressed a great deal of concern over affording health care, and consistent majorities have said the same about funding their retirement and their children’s college education. However, reflecting the heightened worries about jobs, 40% say they are very concerned about losing their job or taking a pay cut, compared with 34% who said that in February 2001.

	<u>All</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
<i>Very concerned about ...</i>	%	%	%
Affording health care	61	56	64
Having retirement money	54	45	61
Affording tuition	52	45	58
Losing job/Pay cut	40	36	43
Affording child care	37	32	41

Those with lower incomes and less education, minorities and Democrats continue to express higher levels of concern than other groups. In addition, there is a gender gap on concerns – women are more likely than men to say they worry about meeting these financial commitments. Finding affordable health care is especially worrisome to women age 50 and older: 72% say they are very concerned about this, far more than men in that age group (58%), and younger men and women (55%, 60% respectively).

Less Confidence in Corporations

The recent spate of business scandals is taking a toll on the image of corporate America. More than a third of the public (35%) says it has no real confidence in business fulfilling its responsibilities, up sharply from 21% since February. The number expressing at least some confidence has fallen from 76% to 62% over the same period.

<i>Level of confidence in business:</i>	----- February 2002 -----				----- June 2002 -----			
	--- Party ID ---				--- Party ID ---			
	<u>All</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Ind</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Ind</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A great deal	12	16	8	12	10	18	7	7
Some	64	68	65	62	52	57	53	50
No real confidence	21	13	25	23	35	23	38	40
Don't know	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Virtually all demographic and political groups are expressing less confidence in corporations. More independents and Democrats, in particular, have become disillusioned with business. Four-in-ten independents and virtually the same proportion of Democrats say they have no real confidence in corporations; in February, only about a quarter of both groups expressed minimal confidence in business to live up to its public responsibilities. There has been less erosion in confidence among Republicans.

Terrorism Fears Rise

The public’s worries about a new terrorist attack on the United States are now at their highest level since last October. One-in-three (32%) say they are very worried about a new terrorist strike, up from 20% in January and just 13% in December. Overall, 76% of Americans are at least somewhat concerned over another attack.

More Worries in the Northeast			
<i>Region</i>	<i>Very worried about another attack?</i>		
	<u>Jan</u> %	<u>June</u> %	<u>Change</u>
Northeast	20	44	+24
Midwest	23	25	+2
South	21	33	+12
West	15	26	+11

People living in the Northeast, in particular, are showing heightened concern over terrorism. More than twice as many residents of this region express serious concern about a new attack than did so in January. Concerns also are on the rise in the South and West, but by smaller margins.

While more Americans are very worried about an attack on the nation, personal fears about terrorism have not risen as sharply. The number who worry that they or their families will fall victim to terrorism has increased modestly, to 45% from 38% in January. Fewer than one-in-five (17%) say they are very worried, up from 12% in January. Those with less education are more likely than college graduates to express serious concern: 23% of those with no more than a high school degree, compared with just 6% of college graduates.

Government Ratings Fall

As fears over new attacks have increased, fewer Americans are giving the government high marks in its attempts to reduce terrorism. Just 16% say the government is doing very well with this, compared with 35% who said that last November, and 48% in mid-October. And while most (60%) say the government is doing fairly well, the number who rate its efforts as poor has increased from 14% to 20%.

Partisan affiliation plays a role in these evaluations. Roughly twice as many Republicans (25%) as Democrats (11%) and independents (13%) say the government has been doing very well in reducing the threat of terrorism.

With the increase in worries, the public has shifted its priorities in the war on terrorism from an active role of destroying terrorist networks around the world to a preventive role of building defenses at home. Shortly after the Sept. 11 attacks, a plurality believed military action was more important than building defenses at home. Currently, the public gives greater priority to defenses at home, by a 51%-34% margin.

	Shifting Terrorism Priorities		
	<i>Which is a higher priority?</i>		
	Home <u>Defenses</u> %	Military <u>Action</u> %	Both/ <u>DK/Ref</u> %
June 2002	51	34	15=100
January 2002	44	40	16=100
Early Nov. 2001	42	42	16=100
Mid-Oct. 2001	37	48	15=100
Late Sept. 2001	33	44	23=100

Women continue to place more emphasis on building homeland defenses. Nearly six-in-ten women (57%) favor building domestic defenses, compared with 45% of men. Similarly, Democrats are more likely than Republicans to give greater priority to building domestic anti-terrorism defenses (56% of Democrats vs. 45% of Republicans).

Middle Easterners Raise More Suspicions

In the aftermath of Sept. 11, a minority of Americans (28%) said they had become more suspicious of people who appeared to be of Middle Eastern descent. That minority is growing, and today 36% of the public acknowledge that the attacks have made them more suspicious of people who appear to be of Middle Eastern descent.

In September, college graduates were significantly less likely to express these suspicions than people who had not attended college, but this gap has narrowed. Today, a third of college graduates say they have become more suspicious of people who appear to be of Middle Eastern descent, up from 21% nine months ago. And a growing number of Republicans and independents say they have become more wary. Four-in-ten Republicans say they are more suspicious of people who they think are of Middle Eastern descent, up from 29% in September. In addition, nearly half (46%) of those who paid very close attention to the capture of the “dirty bomb” suspect say they are more suspicious of people they think are of Middle Eastern descent.

More Worry About Civil Liberties

In the aftermath of the Sept. 11 attacks, only a third of Americans worried that the government’s new anti-terrorism laws would excessively restrict the average person’s civil liberties, while 39% worried the government wouldn’t go far enough. But the balance of concern has gradually shifted: 49% now say they worry about new laws that may undermine civil liberties, while 35% are concerned that the government will not enact tough anti-terrorism laws.

	Mid-Sept 2001 %	Jan 2002 %	Now %
<i>Bigger concern govt. will ...</i>			
Fail to enact strong laws	39	40	35
Restrict civil liberties	34	45	49
Neither	10	3	3
Don’t know	17	12	13
	100	100	100

There are major political differences on this issue. Half of Republicans are more concerned that the government will fail to get tough enough, while 37% say the greater worry is that it will go too far. By contrast, Democrats are more concerned with eroding civil liberties (by 53%-28%), and independents also are much more worried about restricting civil liberties (61%-29%).

In the same vein, fewer Americans believe it will be necessary for the average citizen to give up civil liberties in the struggle against terrorism. Last September, 55% said such sacrifices would be necessary; an identical number said that in the January survey. Currently, 49% think the average citizen will have to give up some civil liberties, while 45% disagree.

But Still, Lock Them Up!

Despite this growing concern over civil liberties, most Americans favor the government’s policy of holding U.S. citizens without trial in cases of suspected terrorism. Although there is widespread concern that this action will undermine traditional legal protections, 55% back the policy while 36% are opposed.

A majority (53%) say they are at least somewhat worried about the policy’s impact on legal protections, and 22% say they worry a great deal. Yet even among those who have such concerns, just half oppose the policy, while 43% favor it. Not surprisingly, those who do not worry about the policy’s legal implications overwhelmingly support holding U.S. terrorism suspects indefinitely (72%-21%).

	Total %	Rep %	Dem %	Ind %
<i>Govt. policy of holding US terror suspects</i>				
Favor	55	71	48	50
Oppose	36	24	41	42
Don’t know	9	5	11	8
	100	100	100	100
<i>Worry policy might weaken legal protections</i>				
Great deal/fair amount	53	40	64	57
Not much/not at all	43	58	31	40
Don’t know	4	2	5	3
	100	100	100	100

Fully seven-in-ten Republicans (71%) favor the policy, and Republicans are far less concerned than Democrats and independents that it will undermine legal protections. Despite expressing reservations, however, roughly half of Democrats and independents also favor the policy of holding suspected U.S. terrorists without trial.

Mideast Sympathies Little Changed

The public continues to strongly side with Israel in the Middle East conflict. By nearly four-to-one (46%-12%), Americans sympathize more with the Israelis than the Palestinians. While there is strong sympathy for Israel across all demographic and political groups, conservative Republicans stand out for their overwhelming backing for Israel.

	<u>Israel</u> %	<u>Palest- inians</u> %	<u>Both/ Neither</u> %	<u>Don't know</u> %
Total	46	12	25	17=100
Conservative Rep.	66	6	18	10=100
Mod-Lib Repub.	50	9	23	18=100
Independent	43	16	29	12=100
Cons-Mod Democ.	36	13	27	24=100
Liberal Democrat	41	23	24	12=100

Fully two-thirds of conservative Republicans (66%) say they sympathize more with Israel, while just 6% side with the Palestinians. Among ideological groups, liberal Democrats are most likely to express more sympathy for the Palestinians (23%), but far more say they side more with Israel (41%).

While both sides in the Middle East conflict have accused the media of bias, the public regards press coverage of the region as unbiased. If anything, more Americans see the media as tilting in favor of Israel (27%) rather than the Palestinians (8%). But a sizable plurality (47%) believes news organizations have shown no bias in their coverage.

	<i>Sympathize more with ...</i>			
	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Israel</u> %	<u>Palest- inians</u> %	<u>Both/ Neither</u> %
<i>Media bias ...</i>				
Favors Israel	27	25	50	26
Favors Palestinians	8	13	8	3
No bias	47	51	38	48
Don't know	<u>18</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>23</u>
	100	100	100	100

Half of those who sympathize with Israel view the press coverage of the Middle East as unbiased. Among those who see bias, twice as many say it favors Israel rather than the Palestinians (25% vs. 13%). Those who sympathize with the Palestinians, by contrast, are much more likely to see bias, and half say the coverage is tilted in favor of Israel.

College graduates and liberal Democrats are among the most likely to say that the media is biased in favor of Israel. Conservative Republicans are the only group in which a significant minority (19%) sees pro-Palestinian bias; still, more (24%) say news organizations favor Israel and a plurality (45%) views the coverage as fair.

Deterrence Preferred Over Preemption

As the Bush administration proposes modifying its defense policy to include the option of preemptive strikes against potential enemies, the public rates this option as effective, but not its preferred approach. When asked to evaluate two policies for protecting the United States – a traditional policy of deterrence and the new policy of preemptive strikes – substantial majorities of Americans see both as effective. But when asked which policy they prefer, the public strongly favors deterrence over the proposed first-strike policy.

Three-in-four Americans (74%) say that deterrence – in which enemies know they would be destroyed if they attacked the U.S. – is an effective method for protecting the country. Somewhat fewer, but still a significant majority (63%) also rate preemptive strikes as effective. Both policies are rated more highly by whites than by minorities, by Republicans than by Democrats or independents, and by conservatives.

While both defense policies are viewed as effective, the public strongly favors deterrence to first strikes (66% vs. 25%). This is especially true among women and younger people, but there is agreement regardless of race, political party or ideology. By a margin of two-to-one or more, Americans of every political ideology prefer a policy of threatening to destroy those who attack the U.S. to a strike-first policy. Even among Americans who rate preemptive strikes as *more effective* than deterrence, 50% favor a policy of deterrence, compared with 43% who prefer preemption.

	Deter- <u>rence</u> %	Pre- <u>emption</u> %	DK/ <u>Ref</u> %
Total	66	25	9=100
Men	61	31	8=100
Women	70	20	10=100
Conserv. Reps.	65	30	5=100
Mod./Lib. Reps.	70	27	3=100
Independents	68	23	9=100
Conserv./Mod. Dems.	68	25	7=100
Liberal Dems.	70	22	8=100
Age 18-29	71	21	8=100
30-49	67	24	9=100
50-64	67	29	4=100
65 and older	57	30	13=100

Homeland Defense Top New Story, Followed by Priests

The public paid close attention to a broader range of news stories this month than is usually the case. Three-in-ten or more followed seven stories very closely. But once again, Americans continue to follow news stories about defending against terrorist attacks in the U.S. more closely than they follow any other story.

<i>Stories ...</i>	<i>How closely following ...</i>		
	<u>Attention</u> %	<u>Very</u> %	<u>Fairly</u> %
Total			
Defending against terrorism	80	45	35
Catholic priests scandal	74	38	36
Violence in Mideast	71	38	33
War in Afghanistan	70	38	32
FBI, CIA had info before 9/11	68	32	36
Colorado wildfires	66	30	36
“Dirty bomber” arrest	60	30	30
India-Pakistan tension	57	24	33
World Cup Soccer	26	10	16

Nearly half of the public (45%) paid very close attention to news stories about defending against terror attacks, with 80% following them very or fairly closely. Stories on related subjects also drew large audiences. About one-third of Americans very closely followed reports that the FBI and CIA had prior information of the Sept. 11 attacks (32%), and stories on the arrest of a man for planning a “dirty bomb” attack (30%).

Interest in the war in Afghanistan remains high, though it has slipped somewhat. Almost four-in-ten (38%) still follow the war very closely, about the same as in April (39%). But the number following the story fairly closely has dropped to 32% (from 39% in April). For the first time since that war began, nearly three-in-ten Americans are not following the story closely (29%).

For foreign news stories, a familiar pattern continues: Interest is highest for reports linked to the war on terror and about the continued violence in the Middle East. Nearly four-in-ten Americans (38%) continue to follow reports of violence between the Palestinians and the Israelis very closely, with 33% following fairly closely. But interest in reports of tensions between India and Pakistan is somewhat lower despite recent reports that the countries were on the brink of nuclear war: 24% are following closely, basically unchanged since January (23%).

At home, interest in reports of sexual abuse by Catholic priests has continued to grow in the wake of the June meeting of the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops. Today, 38% percent of Americans are following that story very closely and 36% are following it fairly closely (compared with 27% and 34%, respectively, in April). Interest in this story is particularly high among women (42%, compared with 34% of men) and older Americans. As found in previous Pew surveys since the case near Boston first attracted national attention in February, more people in the Northeast are following it very closely (45%). And predictably, more Catholics than members of other religions are following this story very closely—45% of white, non-Hispanic Catholics, compared with 34% of white Protestants.

Reports of wildfires in Colorado and other Western states were followed closely by 30% of the public, including 39% Westerners. But only 10% of all Americans followed the World Cup soccer championship held in Japan and South Korea very closely—though among Hispanics, the share was 22%.

PERCENT FOLLOWING EACH NEWS STORY "VERY CLOSELY"

	<u>Defending * against Terrorism</u>	<u>Catholic Priest Scandal</u>	<u>Military* Effort in Afghanistan</u>	<u>Middle East Violence</u>	<u>FBI/ CIA Reports</u>	<u>Dirty Bomb Arrest</u>	<u>Colorado* Wildfires</u>	<u>India/ Pakistan Tension</u>	<u>World* Cup</u>	<u>(N)</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	
Total	45	38	38	38	32	30	30	24	10	(1212)
Sex										
Male	44	34	44	41	31	32	26	26	12	(577)
Female	47	42	33	35	33	29	34	23	7	(635)
Race										
White	45	37	38	37	31	30	30	24	8	(996)
Non-white	48	46	37	41	38	33	29	27	16	(181)
Black	48	48	47	43	42	39	26	28	8	(85)
Hispanic [^]	49	46	35	36	38	32	31	26	22	(77)
Age										
Under 30	38	23	34	25	28	21	16	16	13	(207)
30-49	44	37	39	38	31	29	29	24	11	(508)
50+	51	48	39	45	36	38	38	29	6	(473)
Education										
College Grad.	43	37	45	43	30	31	24	29	9	(418)
Some College	50	38	40	40	36	32	37	25	15	(334)
High School Grad.	44	40	39	35	32	30	32	24	10	(359)
<H.S. Grad.	43	37	21	33	30	30	23	15	0	(87)
Region										
East	49	45	49	46	36	32	27	29	12	(235)
Midwest	48	38	35	36	29	32	25	24	7	(294)
South	46	39	36	38	36	33	30	23	9	(439)
West	38	30	36	33	26	25	39	22	10	(244)
Party ID										
Republican	53	36	47	42	29	35	25	25	6	(419)
Democrat	41	42	35	37	36	29	36	26	12	(368)
Independent	47	38	37	38	34	32	31	25	11	(325)
Internet User										
Yes	47	34	41	40	31	30	29	26	12	(847)
No	43	46	31	35	34	32	34	21	5	(365)

[^] The designation, Hispanic, is unrelated to the white-black categorization.

* Based on split samples; Ns do not apply.

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?

TREND IN CONGRESSIONAL TRIAL HEAT

	--- February 2002 ---			--- June 2002 ---			Change in Rep/Lean Rep
	Rep/ Lean Rep	Dem/ Lean Dem	Other/ DK	Rep/ Lean Rep	Dem/ Lean Dem	Other/ DK	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total	46	45	9=100	44	46	10=100	-2
Sex							
Male	51	41	8	49	43	8	-2
Female	43	48	9	41	48	11	-2
Race							
White	53	39	8	50	40	10	-3
Non-white	16	73	11	18	70	12	+2
Black [^]	11	81	8	11	77	12	0
Race and Sex							
White Men	57	35	8	55	37	8	-2
White Women	49	43	8	46	43	11	-3
Age							
Under 30	47	43	10	45	44	11	-2
30-49	46	45	9	47	45	8	+1
50-64	49	43	8	43	48	9	-6
65+	45	49	6	40	46	14	-5
Sex and Age							
Men under 50	48	44	8	51	42	7	+3
Women under 50	45	45	10	43	47	10	-2
Men 50+	55	38	7	45	45	10	-10
Women 50+	40	52	8	38	50	12	-2
Education							
College Grad.	53	42	5	47	43	10	-6
Some College	52	39	9	44	45	11	-8
H.S. Grad. or Below	39	50	11	42	48	10	+3
Family Income							
\$75,000+	52	41	7	55	36	9	+3
\$50,000-\$74,999	51	42	7	44	51	5	-7
\$30,000-\$49,999	51	40	9	43	50	7	-8
\$20,000-\$29,999	37	59	4	47	43	10	+10
<\$20,000	39	52	9	36	53	11	-3

[^] Note small sample size in June 2002 (n=69).

Question: If the elections for U.S. Congress were being held TODAY, would you vote for the Republican Party's candidate or the Democratic Party's candidate for Congress in your district?
As of TODAY, do you LEAN more to the Republican or the Democrat?

Continued ...

	--- February 2002 ---			--- June 2002 ---			Change in Rep/Lean Rep
	Rep/ Lean Rep %	Dem/ Lean Dem %	Other/ DK %	Rep/ Lean Rep %	Dem/ Lean Dem %	Other/ DK %	
Total	46	45	9=100	44	46	10=100	-2
Region							
East	48	42	10	43	48	9	-5
Midwest	42	50	8	46	41	13	+4
South	48	43	9	43	46	11	-5
West	48	43	9	47	46	7	-1
Religious Affiliation							
Total White Protestant	58	33	9	56	35	9	-2
White Protestant Evangelical	61	31	8	68	24	8	+7
White Prot. Non-Evangelical	55	36	9	43	47	10	-12
White Catholic	53	40	7	53	35	12	0
Secular [^]	36	54	10	21	67	12	-15
Community Size							
Large City	39	53	8	34	57	9	-5
Suburb	49	45	6	48	42	10	-1
Small City/Town	43	45	12	44	47	9	+1
Rural Area	56	37	7	50	40	10	-6
Party ID							
Republican	92	7	1	93	5	2	+1
Democrat	4	92	4	5	91	4	+1
Independent	42	39	19	36	44	20	-6
Party and Ideology							
Conservative Republican	96	4	0	94	6	*	-2
Moderate/Liberal Republican	85	13	2	93	3	4	+8
Conservative/Moderate Democrat	5	89	6	6	89	5	+1
Liberal Democrat	1	99	0	1	99	0	0
Bush Approval							
Approve	58	34	8	57	35	8	-1
Disapprove	7	84	9	3	89	8	-4
2000 Presidential Vote							
Bush	79	14	7	75	17	8	-4
Gore	10	84	6	8	87	5	-2
Marital Status							
Married	52	40	8	49	41	10	-3
Unmarried	39	51	10	38	52	10	-1
Parental Status							
Parent	49	41	10	48	41	11	-1
Non-Parent	45	47	8	42	48	10	-3
Labor Union							
Union Household	38	55	7	41	48	11	+3
Non-Union Household	48	43	9	45	45	10	-3

[^] Note small sample size in June 2002 (n=63).

TREND IN PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL

	--- January 2002 ---		--- April 2002 ---		--- June 2002 ---		Jan-June Change
	<u>Approve</u> %	<u>Disapprove</u> %	<u>Approve</u> %	<u>Disapprove</u> %	<u>Approve</u> %	<u>Disapprove</u> %	
Total	80	11	69	18	70	20	-10
Sex							
Male	83	12	71	19	69	21	-14
Female	78	11	68	16	71	19	-7
Race							
White	84	8	74	14	75	16	-9
Non-white	63	25	50	34	52	35	-11
Black	60	28	41	41	48	43	-12
Hispanic [^]	80	10	73	14	73	14	-7
Race and Sex							
White Men	85	10	75	16	73	16	-12
White Women	84	7	74	12	76	16	-8
Age							
Under 30	81	13	68	18	74	17	-7
30-49	83	9	74	14	72	18	-11
50-64	78	11	70	19	70	21	-8
65+	74	16	59	22	64	26	-10
Sex and Age							
Men under 50	86	9	72	18	71	19	-15
Women under 50	79	11	72	14	74	16	-5
Men 50+	77	16	68	22	68	22	-9
Women 50+	76	11	63	19	66	24	-10
Education							
College Grad.	77	14	71	20	70	24	-7
Some College	82	12	72	16	75	17	-7
High School Grad.	82	10	72	15	74	16	-8
<H.S. Grad.	79	10	57	24	55	26	-24
Family Income							
\$75,000+	80	14	77	16	74	18	-6
\$50,000-\$74,999	84	11	79	14	74	20	-10
\$30,000-\$49,999	86	8	73	15	74	18	-12
\$20,000-\$29,999	82	9	68	18	67	23	-15
<\$20,000	70	17	57	23	62	24	-8

[^] The designation Hispanic is unrelated to the white-black categorization.

Question: Do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling his job as president?

Continued ...

	--- January 2002 ---		--- April 2002 ---		--- June 2002 ---		Jan-June Change
	Approve %	Disapprove %	Approve %	Disapprove %	Approve %	Disapprove %	
Total	80	11	69	18	70	20	-10
Region							
East	82	12	67	18	68	24	-14
Midwest	80	9	69	17	73	17	-7
South	80	13	73	16	70	20	-10
West	79	11	66	21	70	19	-9
Religious Affiliation							
Total White Protestant	86	6	78	10	79	13	-7
White Protestant Evangelical	89	5	83	8	87	7	-2
White Prot. Non-Evangelical	83	8	72	13	70	20	-13
White Catholic	84	9	77	12	86	9	+2
Secular	72	19	54	32	49	35	-23
Community Size							
Large City	75	16	63	21	71	21	-4
Suburb	84	9	70	17	75	17	-9
Small City/Town	80	11	71	17	67	21	-13
Rural Area	82	10	73	15	72	19	-10
Party ID							
Republican	95	1	92	2	95	2	0
Democrat	69	21	53	32	53	37	-16
Independent	79	12	69	17	66	22	-13
Party and Ideology							
Conservative Republican	95	2	97	1	96	*	+1
Moderate/Liberal Republican	97	1	88	4	93	4	-4
Conservative/Moderate Democrat	72	19	58	29	57	32	-15
Liberal Democrat	58	28	43	44	48	45	-10
2000 Presidential Vote							
Bush	97	1	94	3	93	3	-4
Gore	63	24	48	37	46	43	-17
Marital Status							
Married	82	10	77	13	76	16	-6
Unmarried	78	13	62	22	64	25	-14
Parental Status							
Parent	82	10	74	14	74	16	-8
Non-Parent	80	12	67	19	68	22	-12
Labor Union							
Union Household	77	15	66	22	66	22	-11
Non-Union Household	81	11	70	17	71	19	-10

ABOUT THIS SURVEY

Results for this survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates among a nationwide sample of 1,212 adults, 18 years of age or older, during the period June 19-23, 2002. 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 3.5 percentage points. For results based on either Form 1 (N=608) or Form 2 (N=604), the sampling error is plus or minus 4.5 percentage points.

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

SURVEY METHODOLOGY IN DETAIL

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

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

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

At least 10 attempts were made to complete an interview at every sampled telephone number. The calls were staggered over times of day and days of the week to maximize the chances of making a contact with a potential respondent. All interview breakoffs and refusals were re-contacted at least once in order to attempt to convert them to completed interviews. In each contacted household, interviewers asked to speak with the "youngest male 18 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 is at home." This systematic respondent selection technique has been shown empirically to produce samples that closely mirror the population in terms of age and gender.

Non-response in telephone interview surveys produces some known biases in survey-derived estimates because participation tends to vary for different subgroups of the population, and these subgroups are likely to vary also on questions of substantive interest. In order to compensate for these known biases, the sample data are weighted in analysis. The demographic weighting parameters are derived from a special analysis of the most recently available Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (March 2001). 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.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESS
JUNE NEWS INTEREST INDEX
FINAL TOPLINE
JUNE 19-23, 2002
N=1,212

Q.1 Do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling his job as president? **[IF DK ENTER AS DK. IF DEPENDS PROBE ONCE WITH: Overall do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling his job as president? [IF STILL DEPENDS ENTER AS DK]**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
June, 2002	70	20	10=100
April, 2002	69	18	13=100
Early April, 2002	74	16	10=100
February, 2002	78	13	9=100
January, 2002	80	11	9=100
Mid-November, 2001	84	9	7=100
Early October, 2001	84	8	8=100
Late September, 2001	86	7	7=100
Mid-September, 2001	80	9	11=100
Early September, 2001	51	34	15=100
August, 2001	50	32	18=100
July, 2001	51	32	17=100
June, 2001	50	33	17=100
May, 2001	53	32	15=100
April, 2001	56	27	17=100
March, 2001	55	25	20=100
February, 2001	53	21	26=100

Q.2 Do you (approve/disapprove) very strongly, or not so strongly?

		<i>---- Gallup ----</i>		
		<u>April 2001</u>	<u>Clinton April 1993¹</u>	<u>Reagan March 1981</u>
70	Approve	56	55	60
	46 Very strongly	34	18	35
	21 Not so strongly	20	37	25
	3 Don't know	2	--	--
20	Disapprove	27	37	24
	12 Not so strongly	9	16	9
	8 Very strongly	18	21	15
	0 Don't know	*	--	--
<u>10</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>17</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>16</u>
<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

¹

In 1993 the question was worded "Do you approve/disapprove strongly or moderately?"

ROTATE Q.3 AND Q.4

Q.3 Do you approve or disapprove of the job 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 Republican leaders in Congress are doing? IF STILL DEPENDS ENTER AS DK]**²

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
June, 2002	50	34	16=100
May, 2002	49	34	17=100
February, 2002	56	24	20=100
Early September, 2001	43	39	18=100
June, 2001	40	40	20=100
May, 2001	45	36	19=100
April, 2001	45	30	25=100
January, 2001	43	36	21=100
July, 2000	36	46	18=100
May, 2000	40	42	18=100
March, 2000	38	43	19=100
February, 2000	40	43	17=100
January, 2000	39	41	20=100
December, 1999	38	42	20=100
October, 1999	34	50	16=100
Late September, 1999	34	46	20=100
August, 1999	40	44	16=100
July, 1999	36	45	19=100
June, 1999	37	46	17=100
May, 1999	38	44	18=100
March, 1999	38	47	15=100
February, 1999	37	51	12=100
January, 1999	38	50	12=100
Early December, 1998	38	49	13=100
November, 1998	41	48	11=100
Early September, 1998	44	37	19=100
Early August, 1998	43	37	20=100
June, 1998	42	38	20=100
May, 1998	40	41	19=100
April, 1998	41	40	19=100
March, 1998	43	39	18=100
January, 1998	43	41	16=100
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

2

Some trends from 1998 and 1999 have been omitted.

Q.4 Do you approve or disapprove of the job Democratic leaders in Congress are doing? **[IF DK ENTER AS DK. IF DEPENDS PROBE ONCE WITH: Overall do you approve or disapprove of the job Democratic leaders in Congress are doing? IF STILL DEPENDS ENTER AS DK]**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
June, 2002	47	36	17=100
May, 2002	42	37	21=100
February, 2002	49	30	21=100
Early September, 2001	49	30	21=100
June, 2001	50	28	22=100

Q.5 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. **[INSERT ITEM; ROTATE. OBSERVE FORM SPLITS]**

		<u>Very Closely</u>	<u>Fairly Closely</u>	<u>Not too Closely</u>	<u>Not at all Closely</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
[FORM 1 N=608; FORM 2 N=604]						
a.F1	The U.S. military effort in Afghanistan	38	32	20	9	1=100
	April, 2002	39	39	13	8	1=100
	Early April, 2002	45	37	12	5	1=100
	February, 2002	47	39	8	5	1=100
	January, 2002	51	35	9	4	1=100
	December, 2001	44	38	12	5	1=100
	Mid-November, 2001	49	36	11	3	1=100
	Early November, 2001	45	36	12	6	1=100
	Mid-October, 2001	51	35	10	3	1=100
	January, 1991 ³	67	28	4	1	0=100
b.F2	Defending against terrorist attacks in the U.S.	45	35	12	7	1=100
	April, 2002	46	36	10	7	1=100
	Early April, 2002	49	35	10	5	1=100
	December, 2001 ⁴	60	29	7	3	1=100
	Mid-November, 2001	66	25	6	2	1=100
	Early November, 2001	63	26	6	3	2=100
	Mid-October, 2001	78	16	4	1	1=100
	Early October, 2001 ⁵	73	22	4	1	*=100
	Mid-September, 2001	74	22	3	1	*=100

³ In January 1991 the question was worded: "How closely have you been following news about the War in the Gulf?"

⁴ From Mid-October 2001 to December 2001 the story was listed as "Terrorism attacks on the United States."

⁵ In Early October 2001 and Mid-September 2001 the story was listed as "News about the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington?"

Q.5 CONTINUED ...

[FORM 1 N=608; FORM 2 N=604]

		Very Closely	Fairly Closely	Not too Closely	Not at all Closely	DK/Ref
c.	Continued violence in the Middle East between the Palestinians and the Israelis	38	33	18	10	1=100
	April, 2002	38	37	14	10	1=100
	Early April, 2002	44	33	13	9	1=100
	December, 2001	31	40	19	9	1=100
	Early September, 2001	21	33	25	20	1=100
	April, 2001 ⁶	22	34	24	19	1=100
	Mid-October, 2000	30	38	18	13	1=100
	Early October, 2000	21	30	27	21	1=100
	January, 1997	12	23	29	35	1=100
	October, 1996	17	34	26	23	*=100
	May, 1988	18	37	34	9	2=100
d.	Tensions between India and Pakistan January, 2002	24 23	33 36	24 24	18 17	1=100 *=100
e.	Reports of the FBI and CIA having information about terrorist plans prior to the September 11 th attacks	32	36	21	10	1=100
f.	The arrest of a man for planning a “dirty bomb” terrorist attack on the U.S.	30	30	24	15	1=100
g.	Reports of sexual abuses by Catholic priests Early April, 2002 December, 1993	38 27 18	36 34 32	17 25 31	8 13 18	1=100 1=100 1=100
h.F1	Wildfires in Colorado and other western states	30	36	25	9	*=100
i.F2	Soccer’s World Cup championship being held in Japan and South Korea	10	16	23	50	1=100

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In April 2001 the story was listed as “Continued violence in the Middle East.” In Mid-October 2000 the story was listed as “Continued violence in the Middle East between the Palestinians and the Israelis.” In Early October 2000 the story was listed as “Renewed violence in the Middle East between the Palestinians and the Israelis.” In January 1997 the story was listed as “Renewed tensions between Israelis and Palestinians over Hebron.” In October 1996 the story was listed as “Renewed violence between Israelis & Palestinians on the West Bank and in Jerusalem.” In May 1988 the story was listed as “The conflict in the Middle East between the Palestinians and the Israelis in the occupied territories.”

Now a few questions about politics...

Q.6 If the elections for U.S. Congress were being held TODAY, would you vote for the Republican Party's candidate or the Democratic Party's candidate for Congress in your district?

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED "3" OR "9" IN Q.6 ASK:

Q.7 As of TODAY, do you LEAN more to the Republican or the Democrat?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=941]:

	<u>Republican/ Lean Rep.</u>	<u>Democrat/ Lean Dem.</u>	<u>Other/ Undecided</u>
June, 2002	44	46	10=100
February, 2002	46	45	9=100
Early November, 2001	44	44	12=100
2000 Election			
Early November, 2000	42	48	10=100
Early October, 2000	43	47	10=100
July, 2000	43	47	10=100
February, 2000	44	47	9=100
October, 1999	43	49	8=100
June, 1999	40	50	10=100
1998 Election			
November, 1998	42	48	10=100
Late October, 1998	40	47	13=100
Early October, 1998	43	44	13=100
Early September, 1998	45	46	9=100
Late August, 1998	44	45	11=100
Early August, 1998	42	49	9=100
June, 1998	44	46	10=100
March, 1998	40	52	8=100
February, 1998	41	50	9=100
January, 1998	41	51	8=100
August, 1997	45	48	7=100
1996 Election			
November, 1996 ⁷	44	48	8=100
October, 1996	42	49	9=100
Late September, 1996	43	49	8=100
Early September, 1996	43	51	6=100
July, 1996	46	47	7=100
June, 1996	44	50	6=100
March, 1996	44	49	7=100
January, 1996	46	47	7=100
October, 1995	48	48	4=100
August, 1995	50	43	7=100
1994 Election			
November, 1994	45	43	12=100
October, 1994	47	44	9=100
Early October, 1994	52	40	8=100
September, 1994	48	46	6=100
July, 1994	45	47	8=100

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November 1996 trend based on likely voters.

ASK ALL:

Q.8 What will make the biggest difference in how you vote for Congress in your district – national issues, local or state issues, the candidate’s political party, or the candidate’s character or experience? **[IF MORE THAN ONE, PROBE WITH: Well, which is most important?]**

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=941]:

	National Issues	State/Local Issues	Political Party	Character/ Experience	Other	None	DK/ Ref.
June, 2002	26	30	5	33	2	1	3=100
October, 2000	21	42	9	21	1	1	5=100
July, 2000	18	40	6	32	1	1	2=100
Late October, 1998	20	39	5	27	3	2	4=100
Early October, 1998	23	36	7	28	1	*	5=100
Early September, 1998	22	34	5	33	2	*	4=100
Early August, 1998	20	38	5	31	2	*	4=100
June, 1998	22	37	4	32	1	1	3=100
March, 1998	18	37	6	35	1	1	2=100
November, 1996	23	38	6	25	2	*	6=100
October, 1996	19	45	7	26	1	1	1=100
Late September, 1996	25	38	6	24	2	*	5=100
Early September, 1996	18	42	6	30	1	*	3=100
November, 1994	22	38	5	30	1	*	4=100
Late October, 1994	22	38	3	29	3	1	4=100
Early October, 1994	22	27	5	39	2	1	4=100
CBS/NYT: 10/24-28, 1986	22	25	6	40	1	1	5=100
CBS/NYT: 9/28-10/1, 1986	20	23	9	41	3	*	4=100

Q.9 Thinking about your vote for Congress this fall, will the issue of which party controls Congress, the Republicans or the Democrats, be a factor in your vote, or not?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=941]:

	Feb <u>2002</u>	Early Oct <u>2000</u>	July <u>2000</u>	Late Oct <u>1998</u>	Early Oct <u>1998</u>	Early Sept <u>1998</u>	Early Aug <u>1998</u>	June <u>1998</u>
47 Yes, will be a factor	46	46	46	46	47	41	44	45
50 No, will not	49	50	49	50	49	56	53	51
<u>3</u> Don't know/Refused	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.10 What one issue would you most like to hear the candidates in your state or district talk about this fall? [OPEN ENDED; PROMPT ONCE WITH “What would you name second?” ACCEPT UP TO THREE MENTIONS]

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=941]:		Early Oct 1998	Early Sept 1998	June 1998
20	Education issues	24	20	20
13	Health care	8	6	5
12	National security	1	1	1
12	Taxation	8	11	13
9	Dealing with terrorism/terrorists	*	1	—
7	Economy/Economic issues	6	8	4
6	Jobs/Employment	3	4	5
6	Crime/Crime control/All other crime issues	7	9	14
6	Foreign policy/International relations	1	1	2
4	Environment	2	2	2
4	Balanced budget	3	2	3
3	Caring for seniors/Elder care	2	1	--
3	Social Security	6	4	9
2	Abortion	3	2	4
2	Poverty/Homelessness	3	2	2
2	Politicians/Political system	4	3	--
2	Morality/Character issues	3	4	4
2	National issues (unspecified)	*	1	--
1	State/local issues	3	4	--
1	Family/Child care issues	1	1	3
1	Immigration	*	*	*
1	Size/Scope of Government	2	2	--
1	Welfare reform	1	3	--
*	None	*	*	*
16	No answer/DK/Refused	2	21	18

Q.11 Would you like to see your representative in Congress be re-elected in November, or not?

	BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=941]: (VOL)			
	Yes	No	Congressperson Not running	No Opinion
June, 2002	58	23	1	18=100
Early November, 2000	59	16	2	23=100
October, 2000	60	17	1	22=100
July, 1999	66	23	*	11=100
Late October, 1998	64	19	1	16=100
Early October, 1998	58	20	2	20=100
Early September, 1998	63	20	1	16=100
March, 1998	63	21	1	15=100
January, 1998	66	23	0	11=100
August, 1997	66	22	0	12=100
Early November, 1996	60	16	3	21=100
October, 1996	62	19	2	17=100
Late September, 1996	55	17	2	26=100
Early September, 1996	62	19	2	17=100
November, 1994	58	25	1	16=100
October, 1994	55	30	2	13=100
Early October, 1994	49	29	2	20=100
Gallup: October 1990	62	22	2	14=100

Q.12 Regardless of how you feel about your own representative, would you like to see most members of Congress re-elected in the next congressional election, or not?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=941]:

		Oct 2000	July 1999	Late Oct 1998	Early Oct 1998	Early Sept 1998	March 1998	Jan 1998	Aug 1997	Early Sept 1996	Nov 1994	Late Oct 1994	Early Oct 1994
45	Yes	40	41	41	39	46	45	44	45	43	31	31	28
37	No	34	47	37	39	36	41	43	42	43	51	56	56
18	Don't know/Refused	26	12	22	22	18	14	13	13	14	18	13	16
<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Q.13 Thinking about the congressional elections that will be held this November, compared to previous elections, are you more enthusiastic about voting than usual, or less enthusiastic?

		<i>-- Gallup --</i>		
		June 1998	April 1998	Oct 1994
39	More	37	30	34
36	Less	47	48	46
20	Same (VOL)	14	19	18
5	Don't know/Refused	2	3	2
<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Q.14 In your opinion, are politicians in Washington still working together to find ways to fight terrorism, OR have they begun to argue along party lines about it?

IF 'BEGUN TO ARGUE ALONG PARTY LINES' (Q.14=2), ASK:

Q.14a Who do you most blame for this... President Bush and the Republicans or Democratic leaders in Washington?

31	Still working together
58	Begun to argue along party lines
13	Bush and Republicans
21	Democratic leaders
17	Both equally (VOL)
7	Don't know/Refused
<u>11</u>	Don't know/Refused
<u>100</u>	

Q.15 Now I am going to read a list of things that have been in the news recently. For each, please tell me how often, if ever, it comes up in your conversations with family and friends. First how often do you talk about [INSERT ITEM; ROTATE]... frequently, occasionally, hardly ever or never? What about...

ASK ALL:		<u>Frequ-</u> <u>ently</u>	<u>Occasi-</u> <u>onally</u>	<u>Hardly</u> <u>Ever</u>	<u>Never</u>	<u>DK/</u> <u>Ref.</u>
a.	Terrorist attacks against Americans at home or abroad Early September, 1998	55 37	31 37	10 20	4 6	*=100 *=100
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=608]:						
b.F1	Problems with public education Early September, 1998	48 48	28 31	17 15	7 6	*=100 *=100
c.F1	Problems with health insurance and HMOs Early September, 1998	51 44	24 29	16 17	9 10	*=100 *=100
d.F1	Problems with the Social Security system Early September, 1998	33 31	31 33	23 26	13 10	0=100 *=100
e.F1	The need to cut federal income taxes Early September, 1998	27 33	30 32	27 24	16 10	*=100 1=100
f.F1	The collapse of Enron and other recent business scandals	22	30	27	20	1=100
ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=604]:						
g.F2	Declining moral standards in this country Early September, 1998	46 50	31 27	14 15	8 7	1=100 1=100
h.F2	Crime in your area Early September, 1998	35 42	34 35	23 18	8 5	*=100 *=100
i.F2	Poverty and homelessness Early September, 1998	29 33	38 41	27 20	6 6	*=100 *=100
j.F2	Environmental problems Early September, 1998	26 28	40 40	23 25	10 7	1=100 *=100
k.F2	Economic conditions in the nation	46	32	17	5	*=100

ASK ALL:

R.0 How much confidence do you have in business living up to its responsibility to the American public – a great deal of confidence, some confidence, or no real confidence?

		<u>Feb 2002</u>	<u>Oct 1995</u>	<i>Time-Yankelovich</i> <u>Dec 1979</u>
10	Great deal of confidence	12	10	14
52	Some confidence	64	65	57
35	No real confidence	21	23	25
<u>3</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
100		100	100	100

R.1 Now I'd like you to think about some concerns that people may have. How concerned are you, if at all, about [INSERT ITEM: ROTATE]? Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned, or not at all concerned about this? What about [NEXT ITEM]...?

	Very Concerned	Somewhat Concerned	Not too Concerned	Not at all Concerned	Does Not Apply (VOL)	Don't Know
a. Not having enough money for your retirement?	54	25	10	10	1	*=100
February, 2001	55	24	10	9	1	1=100
September, 2000 (RVs)	55	24	11	8	1	1=100
October, 1999	51	27	13	8	1	*=100
May, 1997	42	26	15	13	3	1=100
October, 1996 (RVs)	56	24	11	7	1	1=100
March, 1996	59	23	9	7	2	*=100
October, 1995	48	29	10	8	4	1=100
May, 1988	34	35	15	8	4	4=100

BASED ON THOSE WHO GIVE AN ANSWER [N=1,061]:

b. Being unable to save enough money to put a child through college?	52	19	10	19=100	—	—
September, 2000 (RVs)	52	25	10	13=100	—	—
October, 1999	50	24	12	14=100	—	—
May, 1997	48	22	12	18=100	—	—
October, 1996 (RVs)	53	21	11	15=100	—	—
October, 1995	52	22	11	15=100	—	—
March, 1994	51	22	11	16=100	—	—
May, 1988	34	34	16	16=100	—	—

c. Being unable to afford necessary health care when a family member gets sick?	61	18	10	10	1	*=100
February, 2001	60	18	9	11	1	1=100
September, 2000 (RVs)	63	19	8	8	2	*=100
October, 1999	60	19	13	7	1	*=100
May, 1997	50	20	16	13	1	*=100
October, 1996 (RVs)	61	18	12	7	1	1=100
March, 1996	68	16	10	6	*	*=100
October, 1995	66	17	9	7	1	*=100

BASED ON THOSE WHO GIVE AN ANSWER [N=957]:

d. Not having adequate child care when you go to work?	37	17	13	33=100	—	—
September, 2000 (RVs)	43	21	11	25=100	—	—
October, 1995	42	22	15	21=100	—	—
March, 1994	35	22	15	28=100	—	—
May, 1988	35	22	20	23=100	—	—
e. Losing your job or taking a cut in pay	40	15	15	19	11	*=100
February, 2001	34	14	15	27	9	1=100
May, 1997	30	15	19	20	16	*=100
March, 1996	47	16	14	15	8	*=100
October, 1995	34	17	16	17	16	*=100
March, 1994	28	16	14	21	21	*=100

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=608]:

R.2F1 How worried are you that there will soon be another terrorist attack in the United States? **[READ]**

	Jan <u>2002</u>	Dec <u>2001</u>	Oct 15-21 <u>2001</u>	Oct 10-14 <u>2001</u>	Early Oct <u>2001</u>
32 Very worried	20	13	29	27	28
44 Somewhat worried	42	39	42	40	45
17 Not too worried	28	27	18	19	15
7 Not at all worried	9	19	10	12	11
* Don't know/Refused	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=604]:

R.3F2 All in all, how worried are you that you or someone in your family might become a victim of a terrorist attack? Would you say you are **[READ]**

	Jan <u>2002</u>	Early Nov <u>2001</u>	Oct 10-14 <u>2001</u>	Late Sept <u>2001</u>	----- Gallup -----				
				9/14-15 <u>2001</u> ⁸	9/11 <u>2001</u> ⁹	Aug <u>1998</u>	July <u>1996</u>	April <u>1995</u> ¹⁰	
17 Very worried	12	13	18	17	18	23	10	13	14
28 Somewhat worried	26	27	32	36	33	35	22	26	28
36 Not too worried	38	35	29	31	35	24	38	34	33
19 Not at all worried	24	24	19	15	13	16	29	27	24
* Already victim (VOL)	*	0	0	*	*	1	--	--	--
* Don't know/Refused	*	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	*	<u>1</u>
<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

ASK ALL:

R.4 Since the terrorist attacks, have you yourself become more suspicious of people who you think are of Middle-Eastern descent, or not?

	Late Sept <u>2001</u>
36 Yes, more suspicious	28
62 No, not more suspicious	70
<u>2</u> Don't know/Refused	<u>2</u>
<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

⁸ For the September 14-15 Gallup trend the question started with wording, "I'd like to ask you a few questions about the events that occurred this past Tuesday in New York City and Washington, DC..."

⁹ For the September 11 Gallup trend the question started with wording, "I'd like to ask you a few questions about the events that occurred today in New York City and Washington, DC..."

¹⁰ For the April 1995 Gallup trend the question was worded, "How worried are you that you or someone in your family will become a victim of a terrorist attack similar to the bombing in Oklahoma City?"

Q.16 to Q.18 (Laura Bush Questions) to be released.

Now thinking about President Bush...

R.5 Do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling [INSERT ITEM, ROTATE]

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
a. The economy	53	36	11=100
January, 2002	60	28	12=100
Early September, 2001	47	44	9=100
February, 2001	50	22	28=100
Clinton:			
Early September, 1998	71	23	6=100
September, 1997	60	34	6=100
January, 1996	50	42	8=100
June, 1995	46	46	8=100
October, 1994	45	46	9=100
July, 1994	38	56	6=100
Bush, Sr.:			
August, 1990	40	52	8=100
May, 1990	42	47	11=100
b. Terrorist threats	74	18	8=100
Clinton: September, 1998 ¹¹	72	20	8=100
c. Race relations	59	21	20=100
Clinton: July, 1994	57	27	16=100
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=608]:			
d.fl The situation in the Middle East	64	28	8=100
Early September, 2001	45	35	20=100
Clinton: September, 1997*	50	36	14=100
Clinton: Oct. 1-2, 1996*	52	34	14=100
Clinton: Oct. 2-3, 1996*	51	35	14=100
Clinton: October, 1994*	56	35	9=100
* <i>Gallup/CNN/USA Today trend</i>			
e.fl The jobs situation	50	37	13=100
Clinton: July, 1994	40	52	8=100

¹¹

In September 1998 the question was "Do you approve or disapprove of the way Bill Clinton is handling current threats from international terrorist groups?"

R.5 CONTINUED ...		<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
f.f1	Health care policy	37	46	17=100
	Clinton: July, 1994	39	54	7=100
g.f1	The environment	50	38	12=100
	Early September, 2001	42	42	16=100
ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=604]:				
h.f2	Energy policy	41	39	20=100
	<i>Gallup/CNN/USA Today:</i> 3/02	57	29	14=100
	<i>ABC/Wash. Post:</i> 9/01	42	51	7=100
	<i>CBS News:</i> 8/01	43	42	15=100
i.f2	Education	56	31	13=100
	<i>Gallup/CNN/USA Today:</i> 4/02	63	26	11=100
	<i>Gallup/CNN/USA Today:</i> 7/01	63	25	12=100
	<i>Gallup/CNN/USA Today:</i> 4/01	62	28	10=100
	<i>Gallup/CNN/USA Today:</i> 3/01	65	22	13=100
j.f2	Tax policy	45	39	16=100
	<i>FOX News:</i> 1/02*	58	28	14=100
	<i>FOX News:</i> 6/01*	59	29	12=100
	<i>FOX News:</i> 3/01*	54	31	15=100
	* Based on Registered Voters			
k.f2	Social Security	36	42	22=100
	<i>Gallup/CNN/USA Today:</i> 4/02	47	40	13=100
	<i>Gallup/CNN/USA Today:</i> 7/01	49	35	16=100
	<i>Gallup/CNN/USA Today:</i> 3/01	49	31	20=100
l.F2	Recent business scandals	40	38	22=100

ASK ALL:

Q.19 Compared to recent Congresses, would you say THIS Congress has accomplished more, accomplished less, or accomplished about the same amount?

		<u>July</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Early</u>	<u>Early</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>April</u>
		<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Sept</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1997</u>
				<u>1998</u>	<u>1998</u>		
16	More	21	15	25	18	23	10
22	Less	15	20	15	15	12	22
56	Same	55	60	55	60	59	59
<u>6</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.20 Students are often given the grades A, B, C, D, or Fail to describe the quality of their work. All in all, what grade would you give Congress for the job it's done [INSERT ITEM, ROTATE]? Would you give Congress an A, B, C, D or Fail?

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>Fail</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
a. Pursuing the war on terrorism	17	44	22	7	6	4=100
b. Dealing with health care	2	16	36	23	17	6=100
c. Improving economic conditions in the nation	4	21	43	17	10	5=100
d. Fixing the Social Security system	2	12	34	25	19	8=100
e. Handling the budget deficit	2	18	37	21	15	7=100
f. Dealing with recent business scandals	4	20	36	16	14	10=100
g. Dealing with the energy problem	3	18	40	20	11	8=100

On a different subject...

Q.21 In the dispute between Israel and the Palestinians, which side do you sympathize with more, Israel or the Palestinians?

	<u>Israel</u>	<u>Palestinians</u>	<u>(VOL) Both</u>	<u>(VOL) Neither</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
June, 2002	46	12	6	19	17=100
Early April, 2002	41	13	6	21	19=100
Mid-October, 2001	47	10	8	18	17=100
Early September, 2001	40	17	6	23	14=100
September, 1997	48	13	5	16	18=100
September, 1993	45	21	3	18	12=100
Chicago CFR: 1990	34	13	7	26	20=100
Chicago CFR: 1982	41	17	8	19	16=100
Chicago CFR: 1978	39	12	8	15	13=100

Q.22 In the way they have been covering the Mideast situation so far, do you think that news organizations are biased in favor of Israel, biased in favor of the Palestinians, or don't you think news organizations have shown any bias one way or the other?

27	Biased in favor of Israel
8	Biased in favor of the Palestinians
47	No bias
18	Don't know/Refused
100	

Now, thinking about your own personal finances...

Q.23 How would you rate your own personal financial situation? Would you say you are in excellent shape, good shape, only fair shape or poor shape?

	<i>(RVs)</i>								<i>U.S. News & World Report</i>					
	June 2001	June 2000	Aug 1999	May 1997	Sept 1996	Feb 1995	Mar 1994	Dec 1993	Jan 1993	Oct 1992	Aug 1992	May 1992	Jan 1992	
5	Excellent shape	6	9	6	7	8	8	5	5	4	6	5	4	4
40	Good shape	38	43	43	43	47	39	41	34	33	34	30	35	32
37	Only fair shape	39	35	41	38	34	38	40	45	46	40	47	45	45
16	OR poor shape	16	11	9	11	10	14	13	15	16	19	17	15	18
2	Don't know/Refused	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.24 Over the course of the next year, do you think the financial situation of you and your family will improve a lot, improve some, get a little worse or get a lot worse?

		<i>U.S. News & World Report</i>											
		Jan 2002	June 2001	Jan 2001	Jan 1999	May 1997	Feb 1995	March 1994	Oct 1992	Aug 1992	May 1992	Jan 1992	
11	Improve a lot	12	11	11	17	12	11	10	9	6	8	9	
55	Improve some	53	52	46	55	56	53	57	51	50	49	46	
11	Stay the same (VOL)	11	14	12	14	17	17	16	15	14	13	16	
15	Get a little worse	15	15	18	7	10	13	11	14	20	22	19	
4	Get a lot worse	5	4	9	3	2	3	3	3	5	4	5	
4	Don't know/Refused	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	8	5	4	5	
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Q.25 A year from now, do you expect that economic conditions in the country as a whole will be better than they are at present, or worse, or just about the same as now?

		<i>Newsweek</i>			<i>Newsweek Early</i>							
		Jan 2002	Jan 2001	June 2000	Oct 1998	Sept 1998	May 1990	Feb 1989	Sept 1988	May 1988	Jan 1988	Jan 1984
30	Better	44	18	15	16	18	18	25	24	24	22	35
20	Worse	17	33	24	22	17	31	22	16	20	26	13
46	Same	36	44	55	57	61	45	49	51	46	45	49
4	Don't know/Refused	3	5	6	5	4	6	4	9	10	7	3
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.26 In your opinion, is President Bush doing as much as he can to improve economic conditions or do you think he could be doing more?

		--- Bush, Sr. ---		
		Jan 2002	March 1992	Jan 1992
33	Doing as much as he can	48	21	21
62	Could be doing more	46	76	76
5	Can't say	6	3	3
100		100	100	100

Q.27 In general, how easy is it for you to afford the things in life that you want – very easy, easy, difficult or very difficult?

		<i>U.S. News & World Report</i>	
		June 2001	Jan 1992
5	Very Easy	7	4
44	Easy	43	35
37	Difficult	36	46
11	Very Difficult	12	12
3	Don't Know	2	3
100		100	100

Q.28 Are you now employed full-time, part-time or not employed?

		June 2001	Jan 2001	Late Sept 1999	Aug 1999	Early Sept 1998	Nov 1997	May 1997	June 1996	Feb 1995	July 1994	March 1994
55	Full-time	54	52	56	58	55	55	53	57	55	55	53
10	Part-time	11	12	13	11	12	12	12	13	11	12	14
35	Not employed	35	35	31	30	33	33	35	30	34	33	32
*	Don't know/Refused	*	1	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

IF "NOT EMPLOYED" (Q.28=3), ASK:

Q.28a Is that because you are a student, because you are retired, because you choose not to work, or because you've lost or quit a job?

BASED ON TOTAL RESPONDENTS: June 2001

2	Student	n/a
19	Retired	17
4	Choose not to work	4
4	Lost or quit a job	4
6	Other reason (VOL)	10
*	Don't know/Refused	*
<u>35%</u>		<u>35%</u>

ASK ALL:

Q.29 Do you or does anyone else in your household work at more than one job?

		<u>June 2001</u>
15	Yes	14
85	No	86
0	Don't know/Refused	*
<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>

Q.30 and Q.31 BASED ON THOSE EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME [N=804]:

Q.30 Do you now earn enough money to lead the kind of life you want, or not?

												<i>U.S. News & World Report</i>			
		Late		Early											
		Jan	Sept	Aug	Sept	Nov	May	June	Feb	July	March	Oct	Aug	May	Jan
		<u>2001</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1992</u>
43	Yes	43	42	39	43	41	46	44	41	40	44	36	33	34	39
56	No	56	58	60	57	59	54	56	58	60	56	63	66	65	61
1	DK/Ref	1	*	1	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	1	1	1	*
<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

IF "2" DO NOT NOW EARN ENOUGH MONEY IN Q.30 ASK:

Q.31 Do you think you will be able to earn enough money in the future to lead the kind of life you want, or not?

												<i>U.S. News & World Report</i>			
		Late		Early											
		Jan	Sept	Aug	Sept	Nov	May	June	Feb	July	March	Oct	Aug	May	Jan
		<u>2001</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1992</u>
30	Yes	33	33	38	36	33	34	34	35	34	33	35	36	34	34
23	No	21	23	19	20	24	18	20	20	24	20	36	25	28	22
3	DK/Ref	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	5	5	3	5
<u>56%</u>		<u>56%</u>	<u>58%</u>	<u>60%</u>	<u>57%</u>	<u>59%</u>	<u>54%</u>	<u>56%</u>	<u>58%</u>	<u>60%</u>	<u>56%</u>	<u>63%</u>	<u>66%</u>	<u>65%</u>	<u>61%</u>

ASK ALL:

Q.32 Thinking now about job opportunities where you live, would you say there are plenty of jobs available in your community or are jobs difficult to find?

		<i>U.S. News & World Report</i>			
		<u>June 2001</u>	<u>Aug 1992</u>	<u>May 1992</u>	<u>Jan 1992</u>
31	Plenty of jobs available	42	15	16	12
59	Jobs are difficult to find	44	76	77	79
4	Lots of some jobs, few of others (VOL)	8	6	4	6
6	Don't know	6	3	3	3
<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Thinking again about Washington...

Q.33 In general, how well do you think the U.S. government is doing in reducing the threat of terrorism? [READ]

		<u>Nov 2001</u>	<u>Oct 10-14 2001</u>
16	Very well	35	48
60	Fairly well	46	40
16	Not too well	9	6
4	Not at all well	5	2
4	Don't know/Refused	5	4
<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Q.34 If you had to choose, what should get a higher priority now [READ AND ROTATE]...?

		<u>Jan 2002</u>	<u>Early Nov 2001</u>	<u>Oct 15-21 2001</u>	<u>Oct 10-14 2001</u>	<u>Late Sept 2001</u>
51	Building our defenses at home to prevent future terrorist attacks OR	44	42	37	36	33
34	Taking military action to destroy terrorist networks around the world	40	42	48	45	44
8	Both (VOL)	12	11	13	13	16
7	Don't know/Refused	4	5	2	6	7
<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

NO Q.35 OR Q.36

Q.37 In order to curb terrorism in this country, do you think it will be necessary for the average person to give up some civil liberties, or not?

		Jan <u>2002</u>	Mid-Sept <u>2001</u>	April <u>1997</u>	March <u>1996</u>	<i>L.A. Times</i> <u>April 1995</u>
49	Yes, it will be necessary	55	55	29	30	49
45	No, it will not be necessary	39	35	62	65	43
<u>6</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100

Q.38 What concerns you more right now? That the government will fail to enact strong, new anti-terrorism laws, or that the government will enact new anti-terrorism laws which excessively restrict the average person's civil liberties?

		Jan <u>2002</u>	Mid-Sept <u>2001</u>	<i>L.A. Times</i> <u>April 1995</u>
35	Fail to enact strong laws	40	39	40
49	Enact laws that restrict civil liberties	45	34	44
3	Neither (VOL)	3	10	4
<u>13</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>12</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>12</u>
100		100	100	100

Q.39 Do you favor or oppose the U.S. government's policy of holding American citizens without formal charges or trial in cases of suspected terrorism?

55	Favor
36	Oppose
<u>9</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

Q.40 How much, if at all, do you worry that this policy might weaken the protections built into the American legal system – a great deal, a fair amount, not much, or not at all?

22	Worry a great deal
31	Worry a fair amount
28	Don't worry much
15	Not at all worried
<u>4</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

On another subject...

ROTATE QUESTIONS 41 AND 42

Q.41 [One/Another] way of protecting the U.S. is to make sure our enemies KNOW they would be destroyed if they attacked the U.S. How effective do you think this is as a way of protecting the U.S.? **[READ]**

36 Very effective
38 Somewhat effective
15 Not too effective
8 Not at all effective
3 Don't know/Refused
100

Q.42 [One/Another] way of protecting the U.S. is to attack potential enemies FIRST if we think it is likely they will attack us. How effective do you think this is as a way of protecting the U.S.? **[READ]**

24 Very effective
39 Somewhat effective
18 Not too effective
15 Not at all effective
4 Don't know/Refused
100

Q.43 All in all, which way of protecting the U.S. do you favor most? **[READ AND ROTATE]**

66 Making sure our enemies know they would be destroyed if they attack us
--OR--
25 Attacking our enemies FIRST if we think it is likely they will attack us
2 Other **(VOL)**
1 Depends **(VOL)**
6 Don't know/Refused
100

D.13 Which of the following labels best describes your household: **[READ ITEMS, IN ORDER]**

		Feb <u>2002</u>	June <u>2001</u>
31	Professional or business class	32	29
47	Working class	46	47
14	OR a struggling family or household?	14	15
2	More than one apply (VOL)	2	2
3	None apply (VOL)	4	4
<u>3</u>	DK/Refused	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
100		100	100

Now, just a few questions for statistical purposes only.

Q.44 Do you use a computer at your workplace, at school, at home or anywhere else on at least an occasional basis?

[IF 1 "YES, USE A COMPUTER" IN Q.44, ASK:]

Q.45 Do you ever go online to access the Internet or World Wide Web or to send and receive email?

	<i>Computer User</i>			Based on Total Respondents: <i>Goes Online</i>		
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
June, 2002	74	26	*=100	66	34	*=100
May, 2002	75	25	*=100	66	34	*=100
April, 2002	71	29	*=100	62	38	0=100
February, 2002	71	29	*=100	62	38	0=100
January, 2002	73	27	0=100	62	38	0=100
Mid-November, 2001	73	27	0=100	62	38	0=100
Mid-September, 2001	72	28	*=100	62	38	*=100
June, 2001	72	28	*=100	62	38	0=100
May, 2001	75	25	*=100	64	36	0=100
April, 2001	72	28	*=100	62	38	0=100
February, 2001	72	28	0=100	60	40	*=100
January, 2001	71	29	*=100	61	39	0=100
July, 2000	68	31	1=100	55	45	*=100
June, 2000	68	31	1=100	56	44	*=100
April, 2000	68	32	*=100	54	46	*=100
March, 2000 ¹²	72	28	0=100	61	39	0=100
February, 2000	67	33	*=100	52	48	0=100
January, 2000	68	32	*=100	52	48	*=100
December, 1999	67	33	*=100	53	47	0=100
October, 1999	67	33	*=100	50	50	0=100
Late September, 1999	68	32	*=100	52	48	*=100
September, 1999	70	30	*=100	53	47	0=100
August, 1999	67	33	*=100	52	48	0=100
July, 1999	68	32	*=100	49	51	0=100
June, 1999	64	35	1=100	50	50	*=100
May, 1999	66	33	1=100	48	52	0=100
April, 1999	71	29	*=100	51	49	*=100
March, 1999	68	32	*=100	49	51	*=100
February, 1999	68	32	*=100	49	51	*=100
January, 1999	69	31	*=100	47	53	*=100
Early December, 1998	64	36	*=100	42	58	0=100
November, 1998	--	--	--	37	63	*=100
Early September, 1998	64	36	*=100	42	58	*=100
Late August, 1998	66	34	0=100	43	57	*=100
Early August, 1998	66	34	*=100	41	59	*=100
April, 1998	61	39	*=100	36	64	0=100
January, 1998	65	35	*=100	37	63	0=100
November, 1997	66	34	*=100	36	63	1=100
June, 1997	60	40	0=100	--	--	--
Early September, 1996	56	44	*=100	--	--	--
July, 1996	56	44	*=100	23	77	0=100
April, 1996	58	42	*=100	21	79	*=100
March, 1996	61	39	*=100	22	78	0=100
February, 1996	60	40	0=100	21	79	*=100
January, 1996	59	41	0=100	21	79	0=100
June, 1995 ¹³	--	--	--	14	86	*=100

¹² In March 2000, "or anywhere else" was added to the question wording.

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