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**Democrats Frustrated with Party Even as Candidates Gain Visibility**  
**BUSH APPROVAL SLIPS – FIX ECONOMY, SAY VOTERS**

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## **Democrats Frustrated with Party Even as Candidates Gain Visibility** **BUSH APPROVAL SLIPS – FIX ECONOMY, SAY VOTERS**

As President Bush shows increasing political vulnerability, the Democratic presidential field is beginning to come into focus. Bush's overall approval rating has declined to pre-Iraq war levels and his lead in a match-up with a hypothetical Democrat has narrowed to five points (43%-38%). Nearly six-in-ten Americans (57%) now say the economy – not terrorism – is the more important presidential priority. At the same time, Democratic candidates have made modest gains in visibility, and potential support, since early-July.

Yet most Democrats are unhappy with their party's performance in standing up for core principles and this frustration has increased over the past year. Six-in-ten Democrats say the party is doing only a fair or poor job of standing up for traditional positions such as helping the poor and representing working people, while just 38% say the party is doing an excellent or good job in this area. Since May 2002, the number who say the party is doing at most only a fair job of standing up for core principles has risen seven points, from 53% to 60%.

The Democrats' unhappiness is even more evident when contrasted with the positive feelings Republicans have for their party. Fully 57% of Republicans believe the GOP is doing an excellent or good job of advocating traditional party positions like cutting taxes and promoting conservative social values. In May 2002, 55% of Republicans gave the party high marks for standing up for core principles.

Among Democrats, liberals have become especially unhappy with the party's performance in standing up for traditional principles, and this has led to a large ideological gap within the party over this issue. In May 2001, near the beginning of Bush's term, roughly the same numbers of liberal and conservative Democrats expressed satisfaction with how well the party was doing in this area (48% of liberals, 45% of conservatives). But today, just 31% of liberal Democrats say the party has done an excellent or good job of advocating traditional positions, while conservative Democrats are, if anything, slightly more satisfied with the party's performance than they were two years ago (52% good/excellent).

<b>Democratic Dissatisfaction</b>			
<b>Rating Parties</b>	<b>Standing up for traditional issues?</b>		
	May 2001	May 2002	Aug 2003
<b>Democrats*</b>	%	%	%
Excellent/Good	47	44	38
Only fair/Poor	47	53	60
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100
<b>Republicans*</b>			
Excellent/Good	60	55	57
Only fair/Poor	37	43	42
Don't know	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100

\*Includes leaners

The latest Pew Research Center national poll of 2,528 adults, conducted July 14-Aug. 5, shows that the rising dissatisfaction among Democrats with their party is not shaping the presidential race. None of the party's candidates has a major advantage in terms of potential support among disaffected Democratic voters. Overall, there has been a gradual increase since July in the proportion of Americans who are familiar with the Democratic candidates and in the percentage who say there is at least some chance that they would vote for them.

Since July, former Vermont Gov. Howard Dean has made somewhat larger gains than the other candidates. His name recognition is up nine points (from 37% to 46%), and among those who have heard of Dean, 41% say there is a "good" or "some" chance they would vote for him, up from

32% in July. But Dean continues to trail Sen. Joe Lieberman (50%), Sen. John Kerry (47%) and Rep. Dick Gephardt (45%) in terms of potential support. Most voters (54%), including 55% of Democrats and Democratic leaners, have still not heard of Dean. Lieberman, Gephardt and Kerry have much greater name recognition, among all voters and among Democrats. Candidate visibility and support – as well as other opinions measured in this survey – did not change significantly over the course of the polling period.

As President Bush's approval rating has inched downward – from 58% last month to 53% in the current survey – there has been a sharp rise in the number of Americans who believe Bush should devote more attention to the economy than to the war on terrorism. More than twice as many Americans say it is more important for the president to focus on the economy as say that about the war on terrorism (57% vs. 27%).

That represents a dramatic shift since January when a 43% plurality felt Bush should devote more attention to the war on terrorism. Those who believe the president should focus more on the economy (a group

	<i>Heard of</i>			<i>Might vote for**</i>		
	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Diff</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Diff</u>
	%	%		%	%	
George W. Bush	99	99	+0	63	60	-3
Joe Lieberman	83	86	+3	45	50	+5
John Kerry	58	62	+4	42	47	+5
Dick Gephardt	75	77	+2	45	45	0
Howard Dean	37	46	+9	32	41	+9
John Edwards	39	45	+6	36	41	+5
Bob Graham	56	60	+4	33	38	+5
Carol Moseley Braun	36	41	+5	29	33	+4
Dennis Kucinich	18	23	+5	27	28	+1
Al Sharpton	66	68	+2	17	19	+2

\* Based on registered voters.  
 \*\*The percent saying there is "some" or a "good" chance they would vote for each, based on those who have heard of the candidate.

<i>More important for</i>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Aug</u>
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2003</u>
	%	%	%
<i>Bush to focus on...</i>			
The economy	39	38	57
The war on terrorism	34	43	27
Both (Vol.)	22	17	13
Neither/DK	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100

largely comprised of Democrats and independents) disapprove of his job performance by 50%-42%. The smaller proportion of the public who say it is more important for Bush to focus on the war on terrorism (mostly Republicans and independents) overwhelmingly approve of his job performance (75%-18%).

Public perceptions of the U.S. military operation in Iraq have become more negative, though a 63% majority continues to endorse the decision to go to war. On domestic issues, Americans continue to voice willingness to roll back or delay tax cuts – rather than cut domestic programs or add to the deficit – to finance increased spending on defense and homeland security. Moreover, solid majorities favor providing universal health insurance even if it means repealing tax cuts or raising taxes.

**Democratic Candidates Gain**

In the Democratic horse race, in which name recognition continues to be a major factor, Lieberman draws the most support (58%). The percentage of all Democratic and Democratic-leaning voters who say there is a “good” or “some” chance they would vote for Lieberman has risen from 49% in July. Lieberman also is the best-known candidate, with 85% of Democratic voters saying they have heard of him.

Gephardt and Kerry trail Lieberman in support among all Democratic voters (49% and 42%, respectively). Like Lieberman, these two candidates also have fairly broad name recognition. Roughly seven-in-ten Democratic voters (73%) say they have heard of Gephardt while nearly six-in-ten (59%) say they are familiar with Kerry.

About three-in-ten Democratic voters (29%) say there is a “good” or “some” chance they will vote for Dean, a significant gain since July (19%). But Dean remains an unknown figure to most Democratic voters (55%, down from 65% last month). Dean’s support is comparable with that of Sen. Bob Graham (30%) and Sen. John Edwards (27%). While Graham is better known, more Democratic voters say there is

<b>Democratic Horse Race</b>					
	<i>Could vote for?</i>			<i>Haven't Heard of</i>	<i>Gain</i>
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK</u>		
	%	%	%	%	
Lieberman	58	21	6	15=100	+9
July	49	24	7	20=100	
Gephardt	49	17	7	27=100	+3
July	46	17	7	30=100	
Kerry	42	11	6	41=100	+5
July	37	11	9	43=100	
Dean	29	10	6	55=100	+10
July	19	12	4	65=100	
Graham	30	23	7	40=100	+5
July	25	22	6	47=100	
Bush	29	70	1	*=100	-6
July	35	62	3	*=100	
Edwards	27	12	5	56=100	+7
July	20	10	4	66=100	
Moseley Braun	20	16	3	61=100	+3
July	17	16	3	64=100	
Sharpton	20	46	5	29=100	+4
July	16	47	4	33=100	
Kucinich	10	10	4	76=100	+2
July	8	9	3	80=100	

Analysis of Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters.

no chance they will vote for him (23%) than say that about Dean (10%) or Edwards (12%).

Fully 70% of Democrats say there is no chance they will vote to reelect the president, up from 62% a month ago. Fewer than three-in-ten say there is a good (12%) or some (17%) chance that they will vote for Bush.

**Measuring Potential Support**

The Democratic presidential picture changes when viewed from the perspective of only those Democratic voters who are familiar with the candidates. In that case, Kerry, Dean, Gephardt and Lieberman all draw comparable levels of potential support.

Of Democratic and Democratic-leaning voters who have heard of him, 71% say there is at least some chance they would vote for Kerry, and slightly fewer say the same about Gephardt (68%) and Lieberman (68%). Slightly fewer Democrats would consider voting for Dean (64%) but that is up from 53% a month ago. About six-in-ten Democratic voters (61%) say there is at least some chance they would vote for Edwards. Roughly half of Democrats familiar with Bob Graham and Carol Moseley Braun say they would consider voting for them.

Kerry, Dean, Gephardt and Lieberman also elicit similar levels of voter enthusiasm. A quarter of Democrats say there is a “good” chance they will vote for Kerry and the same percentage says that about Dean. Nearly as many say there is a good chance they will vote for Gephardt (22%) or Lieberman (21%).

<b>The Appeal of the Field to Democrats</b>					
	<i>Chance would vote for (Based on those who have heard)</i>				
	<u>Good</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/</u>	
	<u>chance</u>	<u>chance</u>	<u>chance</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	(N)
	%	%	%	%	
John Kerry	25	46	19	10=100	(556)
Howard Dean	25	39	23	13=100	(436)
Dick Gephardt	22	46	23	9=100	(681)
Joe Lieberman	21	47	25	7=100	(797)
John Edwards	16	45	27	12=100	(434)
Bob Graham	16	34	39	11=100	(563)
Dennis Kucinich	15	26	42	17=100	(227)
Carol Moseley Braun	14	38	40	8=100	(411)
George W. Bush	12	17	70	1=100	(958)
Al Sharpton	8	20	65	7=100	(739)

Analysis of Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters.

**Ideology and the War**

Much of the enthusiasm for Dean and Kerry comes from the left wing of the Democratic party and from opponents of the war in Iraq. Among self-described liberals, 38% say there is a good chance they will vote for Dean and 32% say that about Kerry. Both candidates engender much more

enthusiasm among liberals than among conservative and moderate Democratic voters.<sup>1</sup>

In contrast, Gephardt and Graham win the most enthusiasm among conservative Democrats at this point in the race, but both are struggling to appeal to liberals. Gephardt leads the pack among conservative Democrats, with 25% saying there is a good chance they will vote for him, but trails five other candidates, including Rep. Dennis Kucinich, within the liberal wing of the party.

	---Preferences of---			--By View of War--	
	Conser- vatives	Mod- erates	Lib- erals	Right decision	Wrong decision
<i>Good chance will vote for...</i>	%	%	%	%	%
Kerry	16	23	32	16	30
Dean	17	18	38	11	33
Gephardt	25	19	22	14	27
Lieberman	19	21	25	17	26
Edwards	13	12	23	12	19
Graham	22	13	15	10	19
Kucinich	7	7	24	4	22
Moseley Braun	12	13	16	13	15
Bush	16	15	4	21	3
Sharpton	11	6	9	7	10

Based on Democrats and Democratic-leaning registered voters who have heard of each candidate.

Views on the war in Iraq also are closely tied to voting considerations. Democratic voters are divided over whether the U.S. made the right decision (43%) or the wrong decision (49%) in using military force in Iraq. Democrats who support the war are divided in their allegiance at this point. Fully half say there is a good chance (21%) or some chance (29%) that they will vote to reelect Bush in 2004, and no Democratic candidate stands out as a particularly strong challenger among war supporters.

Opponents of the war, by contrast, are taking an “anybody but Bush” attitude about the upcoming election: *every* Democratic candidate garners more support among war opponents than they do among war proponents. Kerry receives the most support among war opponents – 76% say there is some chance they will vote for him, slightly more than say that about Gephardt (69%), Lieberman (69%) and Dean (67%). Dean receives more enthusiastic support among war opponents than the other candidates. A third of Democratic voters who oppose the war say there is a good chance they will vote for Dean, compared with 30% for Kerry, 27% for Gephardt, and 26% for Lieberman.

<sup>1</sup> Among registered voters who identify with or lean toward the Democratic party, 31% describe themselves as liberal, 43% describe themselves as moderate and 23% conservative.

**Sharpton Polarizes**

There are significant demographic divides within the Democratic party that may well affect candidate strategies as the primary season progresses. Former Sen. Carol Moseley Braun and the Rev. Al Sharpton – the African-American candidates in the race – both elicit significantly more support among black Democrats than among whites. The racial gap is particularly stark when it comes to Sharpton – half of African-American Democrats and Democratic leaners say there is some (33%) or a good (18%) chance they will vote for Sharpton, compared with just 18% of white Democrats (4% good chance, 14% some chance).

But race is not a factor for all candidates in the field. Lieberman, Graham and Edwards receive comparable levels of support from both white and black Democrats. Dean, Gephardt, Kerry and Kucinich, on the other hand, have more limited appeal among black voters than they do among whites.

Age and gender also are factors in candidate preferences. Dean’s potential support is far stronger among young Democrats and Democratic leaners than among those over age 50, while Gephardt is viewed much more favorably among older voters in the party. Dean also elicits possible support from 71% of Democratic men, but just 57% of Democratic women. The only candidate who garners more support from Democratic women than men is Moseley Braun.

**Preferences Not Strongly Influenced by Party Criticism**

Democrats, especially liberals, are increasingly dissatisfied with the way the party is standing up for core principles. But there is no evidence that any of the nine candidates have been able to directly tap into this unhappiness. Roughly a quarter of Democratic voters who express frustration with the party’s performance in this area say there is a good chance they will vote for Kerry and Dean (26% each). But both candidates draw comparable support from those who say the party has done well in advocating traditional positions.

Gephardt and Lieberman do somewhat better among the satisfied group than among Democrats who are unhappy with the

<b>African-American Democrats Divided</b>		
<i>Good chance will vote for...</i>	<i>Preferences of</i>	
	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Blacks</u>
	%	%
Kerry	25	17
Dean	27	14
Gephardt	23	15
Lieberman	23	20
Edwards	17	16
Graham	15	19
Kucinich	15	6
Moseley Braun	10	25
Bush	12	9
Sharpton	4	18

Based on Democrats and Democratic-leaning registered voters who have heard of each candidate.

<b>No Clear Favorite Among Party Critics</b>		
<i>Good chance will vote for...</i>	<i>Rating the Party:</i>	
	<u>Good</u>	<u>Poor</u>
	%	%
Kerry	24	26
Dean	22	26
Gephardt	28	18
Lieberman	28	18
Edwards	20	14
Graham	16	16
Kucinich	15	15
Moseley Braun	18	12
Bush	14	10
Sharpton	11	7

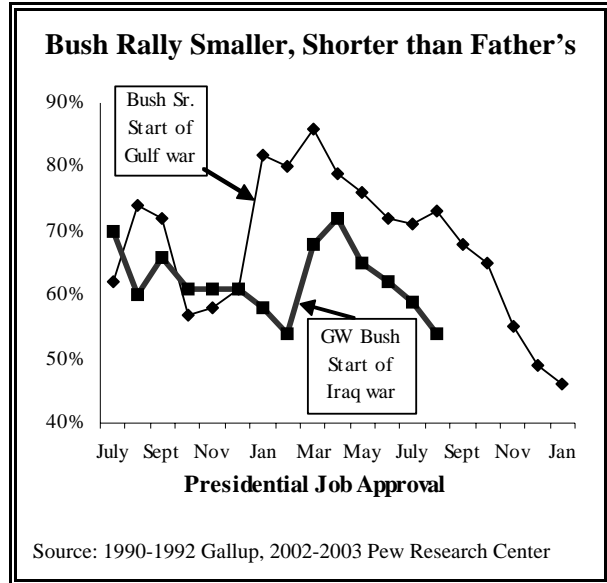
Based on Democrats and Democratic-leaning registered voters who have heard of each candidate.

party's advocacy of traditional positions. Roughly three-in-ten (28%) say there is a good chance they will vote for each of the candidates compared with 18% of those who are dissatisfied with the party's performance in standing up for traditional positions.

**War Bounce Smaller Than for Bush Sr.**

A 53% majority approves of the job George W. Bush is doing as president while 37% disapprove. That is the highest negative rating the president has received since taking office. After reaching a peak of 86% just after the Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the president's approval rating declined through much of 2002 and early 2003, before rallying to 74% during the war in Iraq.

This spike was shorter in duration and smaller in size than the one experienced by Bush's father, former President George H. W. Bush, after the 1991 Persian Gulf War. Prior to the start of the war in December 1990, Bush Sr. was at 61% in the polls, and rose to a peak of 86% after the conclusion of hostilities. His approval rating fell afterwards, but did not reach prewar levels until November of 1991. By contrast, George W. Bush was at 55% in mid-March and rose to 74% approval around the time of the fall of Baghdad in early April. He has now fallen back to prewar levels, five months later.



Republicans remain steadfast in their support of the president, with 91% approving of his performance and only 6% disapproving. But ratings among both Democrats and independents have continued their downward slide. Just 30% of Democrats say they approve of the president's performance, the lowest level since before Sept. 11, 2001. Independents are more positive than Democrats, but they are closer in their views to the Democrats than to Republicans. Just under half of independents now approve (48%), which also is their lowest level in the post-9/11 period. As recently as June, nearly six-in-ten independents (59%) approved of the Bush's job performance.

The president's approval ratings showed no significant uptick as a result of the U.S. military raid in Iraq in which Saddam Hussein's sons, Uday and Qusay, were killed.

Along with increasing disapproval of his job performance, the president is facing a public expressing a growing degree of dissatisfaction with the way things are going in the country. The poll



finds 53% dissatisfied with the state of the nation, while 40% are satisfied. The 40% satisfaction essentially matches the low points in the national mood experienced just prior to Sept. 11, 2001 and again in September 2002. There is a strong partisan tilt to these results; 64% of Republicans are satisfied with the way things are going, compared with only 25% of Democrats.

### ***More Want Greater Focus on Economy***

The survey also finds a dramatic increase in the percentage of the public who say that it is more important for Bush to focus on the economy rather than on the war on terrorism. Growth in the importance of the economy in the public's mind has occurred across the political and economic spectrum.

More than two-thirds of blacks (69%) rate the economy a more important presidential priority than terrorism compared with 55% of whites. But concern among both groups grew by nearly 20 points since January. Similarly, more Republicans and Democrats say Bush should focus more attention on the economy than did so in January, but large partisan differences persist. Republicans are divided on the question (43% say it is more important for the president to focus on the economy, 40% say war on terrorism) while Democrats overwhelmingly say the economy should be the focus (70% economy/ 18% war on terrorism). Opinion that the president should focus on the economy grew 28 points among young people (age 18-29); they are now the age group with the greatest concern about the economy.

### ***Bush's Lead Slips***

A plurality of registered voters say they would like to see the president reelected in 2004, but his advantage over a hypothetical Democrat is declining. In the current poll, 43% say they prefer Bush compared with 38% who prefer a Democrat. Bush led by 47%-37% in a poll taken last month. In April, just after the fall of Baghdad, Bush's lead stood at 14 points (48%-34%).

Bush is still doing better among Republicans than the hypothetical Democrat is doing among Democrats, but there is evidence that Democratic voters – and traditional Democrat-leaning demographic groups – are coming home. In addition, the president has lost ground among independents, who are now divided between Bush and a Democratic candidate (34% for Bush, 33% for a Democrat).

Women, especially older women, liberals and middle- and low-income Americans have moved away from Bush. In April there was no gender gap in preferences for 2004, with men favoring Bush by 48% to 35% and women favoring him 48% to 34%. Today, the preferences of men are nearly unchanged (49% Bush, 32% a Democrat), while a plurality of women now support a Democrat (44% Democrat vs. 37% Bush). Much of the shift has come from women age 50 and older. In April, a 52% majority of women age 50 and older favored Bush's reelection. In the current survey, only about a third (35%) support his reelection while 45% prefer a Democrat.

Similarly, the economic gap in presidential preferences is now much wider than in April. A solid majority (55%) of voters with annual family incomes of greater than \$50,000 continue to support Bush's reelection. That compares with only about a third (34%) of voters with annual household incomes of less than \$50,000. In April, a 46% plurality of this group backed Bush's reelection; today, a comparable plurality (45%) backs the Democrat.

<b>Democratic Groups Returning to Fold</b>					
	----April----		----August----		<i>Change in Bush Support</i>
	Reelect Bush	Prefer Dem.	Reelect Bush	Prefer Dem.	
	%	%	%	%	
Total	48	34	43	38	-5
<b>Men</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>+1</b>
Under 50	46	39	50	32	+4
50 and older	49	31	48	32	-1
<b>Women</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>-11</b>
Under 50	46	36	38	43	-8
50 and older	52	31	35	45	-17
18-29	39	50	37	48	-2
30-49	48	34	46	34	-2
50-64	54	27	43	40	-11
65+	46	37	38	39	-8
Republican	90	1	88	4	-2
Democrat	13	71	9	78	-4
Independent	42	33	34	33	-8
Conservative	67	18	66	22	-1
Moderate	40	40	35	40	-5
Liberal	22	65	10	73	-12
White	55	28	48	33	-7
Nonwhite	11	67	17	65	+6
College grad	47	36	47	36	0
Some college	47	36	44	37	-3
H.S. or less	49	33	39	40	-10
\$75k +	47	34	55	31	+8
\$50-75k	59	28	55	29	-4
\$30-50k	53	34	39	41	-14
<\$30k	40	40	28	49	-12
Large city	45	44	36	45	-9
Suburb	48	32	43	37	-5
Small town	49	32	42	37	-7
Rural area	47	34	50	32	+3
Red states	48	35	50	31	+2
Swing	50	33	42	38	-8
Blue states	44	37	36	44	-8

Based on registered voters.

***Iraq: Growing Pessimism***

Faced with a steady stream of reports of American casualties in Iraq, an increasing percentage of the public thinks the military effort is not going well. The belief that the U.S. made a mistake in launching the war also has grown, though much more slowly. More than a third of the public (35%) now believes the military effort is going “not too well” (24%) or “not at all well” (11%). This total is up 14 points from a survey conducted June 19-July 2 (21%). Currently, only 19% say the war is going “very well,” though 43% say it is going “fairly well.”

<i>How well is the military effort going?</i>	---War period---			July	August
	<u>Early</u>	<u>Mid</u>	<u>Late</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2003</u>
	%	%	%	%	%
Very well	65	39	61	23	19
Fairly well	25	46	32	52	43
Not well	3	10	4	21	35
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Was Iraq war the right decision?</i>					
Yes	71	69	74	67	63
No	22	25	19	24	30
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100	100	100	100

But a large majority of the public continues to regard the decision to go to war as a sound one. By more than two-to-one (63% to 30%), respondents say that using military force in Iraq was the right decision. The number who say that the war was the wrong decision has risen six points since the early July survey (from 24% to 30%).

Republicans continue to believe that the war was the right thing to do; 90% still feel that way, compared with 93% in late April. But many more Democrats and independents express reservations about the war. After the fall of Baghdad in April, a majority of Democrats (59%) felt that the war was the right decision; now just 46% feel this way. A majority of independents continue to say the U.S. did the right thing (61%), but this is down 12 points since April, when 73% felt this way.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Ind</u>
	%	%	%	%
<i>Late April</i>				
Right decision	74	93	59	73
Wrong decision	19	4	31	22
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>August</i>				
Right decision	63	90	46	61
Wrong decision	30	8	45	33
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Change</i>	-11	-3	-13	-12

The current survey was underway when American military forces killed Saddam Hussein’s sons on July 22; respondents interviewed after this event were somewhat more positive about the progress of the war: prior to the event, 36% said the war is not going well, compared with 31% who felt this way after the news reports about it. Attitudes about the wisdom of the decision to go to war were unaffected by the killing of the Hussein sons.

***Sacrifice Tax Cuts for Security, Health Care***

In principle, Americans generally support the tax cuts that have been enacted since Bush became president. But the public continues to prefer postponing or reducing the tax cuts – rather than reducing domestic spending or adding to the deficit – to finance the expanding budget for defense and homeland security. And solid majorities say they support providing health insurance for all Americans even if it means scaling back recent tax cuts, or even raising taxes.

Overall, a 41% plurality believes the best way to pay for the increased cost of defense and homeland security is by postponing or reducing recent tax cuts. That number has been largely unchanged since February 2002. But Americans are showing less willingness to pay for these programs by adding to the budget deficit (15%, down from 20% in late March and 24% in February 2002). And about a quarter (23%) would cut domestic programs for pay for increased security spending, an increase of seven points since late March.

	<u>Total</u>	Cons	Mod/ Lib	Indep	Cons/ Mod	Lib Dem
	<u>%</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Dem</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Postpone tax cuts	41	28	<b>39</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>63</b>
Cut domestic	23	<b>42</b>	27	21	18	12
Add to deficit	15	13	19	14	22	13
None	4	3	3	5	2	2
Other/multiple	5	5	5	5	3	5
Don't know	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100

There are clear partisan differences over this issue, but the ideological divisions *within* parties are more striking. Most liberal Democrats (63%) favor postponing or reducing tax cuts to pay for increased defense and homeland security. That is far more than any other group, including conservative and moderate Democrats (44%). At the other end of the political spectrum, 42% of conservative Republicans support cutting domestic programs to finance defense and homeland security; no more than 27% in any other group (moderate and liberal Republicans) backs that approach.

***Most Favor Raising Taxes for Health Care***

Two-thirds of the public (67%) favors the government guaranteeing health care for all citizens even if it means repealing most of the recent tax cuts. Significantly, just as many Americans say they want the government to provide universal health coverage even if it means *raising* taxes.

Half of respondents were asked if the government should guarantee health insurance for all even if it means repealing “most of the recent tax cuts,” while the other half was asked a different version of the question that mentioned “raising taxes.” The virtually identical results indicate that most people do not make a distinction between providing health insurance by rolling back tax cuts

or by actually raising taxes.

Partisanship influences attitudes on both measures, with Democrats more supportive of scrapping tax cuts and raising taxes than are Republicans. Still, half of Republicans favor repealing tax cuts to provide health insurance for all Americans and somewhat more (60%) back raising taxes to achieve that goal. By comparison, more Democrats prefer repealing tax cuts than raising taxes to provide universal health coverage.

**Medicare Benefit Too Skimpy**

Roughly half of Americans (51%) feel that pending legislation in Congress to add a prescription drug benefit to Medicare will not go far enough in covering seniors’ drug costs. Only about one-in-five (21%) believe the benefits are about right while 10% say the legislation goes too far in covering the cost of prescription drugs.

There are significant age differences in attitudes toward the legislation. People age 65 and older have a relatively measured reaction to the proposal – 45% think it will not go far enough, 22% say it is about right and 9% think it will go too far. A relatively high proportion of seniors (24%) declined to offer an opinion.

Criticism of the proposed drug benefit is more widespread among those age 50-64. Nearly six-in-ten in this group (59%) believe the legislation does not go far enough in covering prescription drug costs – far more than any other age category. Half of those under age 50 think the coverage provided by the legislation will be inadequate.

Politically, a solid majority of Democrats (60%) say the legislation does not go far enough in addressing prescription drug costs compared with 40% of Republicans. Conservative Republicans have the most favorable view of the Medicare plan, with 28% saying the level of benefits will be appropriate. Still, even a plurality in this group (36%) says the proposal does not go far enough in covering prescription drug costs.

<b>Guarantee Health Insurance, Even if it Means...</b>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Ind</u>
<i>Repealing tax cuts</i>	%	%	%	%
Favor	67	50	82	67
Oppose	26	45	13	27
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Raising taxes</i>				
Favor	67	60	74	68
Oppose	29	37	23	28
Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100	100

## ABOUT THIS SURVEY

Results for the survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates among a nationwide sample of 2,528 adults, 18 years of age or older, during the period July 14 - August 5, 2003. 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 2 percentage points. For results based on either Form 1 (N=1,284) or Form 2 (N=1,244), the sampling error is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points. For results based on registered voters (N=1,866) the sampling error is plus or minus 2.5 percentage points.

Respondents who indicated they would prefer to complete the interview in Spanish, plus Spanish-speaking households in which no eligible English-speaking adult was available, were contacted by a Spanish-speaking interviewer. A total of 56 interviews were conducted in Spanish.

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 2002). 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 & THE PRESS**

**2003 VALUES UPDATE SURVEY**  
**— FINAL TOPLINE —**  
**July 14 - August 5, 2003**  
**N=2,528**

**ON FORM ONE, Q.1 PRECEDES Q.2; ON FORM TWO, Q.2 PRECEDES Q.1**

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>
August, 2003	53	37	10=100
Mid-July, 2003	58	32	10=100
Early July, 2003	60	29	11=100
June, 2003	62	27	11=100
May, 2003	65	27	8=100
April 10-16, 2003	72	22	6=100
April 9, 2003	74	20	6=100
April 2-7, 2003	69	25	6=100
March 28-April 1, 2003	71	23	6=100
March 25-27, 2003	70	24	6=100
March 20-24, 2003	67	26	7=100
March 13-16, 2003	55	34	11=100
February, 2003	54	36	10=100
January, 2003	58	32	10=100
December, 2002	61	28	11=100
Late October, 2002	59	29	12=100
Early October, 2002	61	30	9=100
Mid-September, 2002	67	22	11=100
Early September, 2002	63	26	11=100
Late August, 2002	60	27	13=100
August, 2002	67	21	12=100
Late July, 2002	65	25	10=100
July, 2002	67	21	12=100
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

**ON FORM ONE, Q.1 PRECEDES Q.2; ON FORM TWO, Q.2 PRECEDES Q.1**

Q.2 All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in this country today?

	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Dissatisfied</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>
August, 2003	40	53	7=100

April, 2003 <sup>2</sup>	50	41	9=100
January, 2003	44	50	6=100
September, 2002 <sup>3</sup>	41	55	4=100
Late August, 2002	47	44	9=100
May, 2002	44	44	12=100
March, 2002	50	40	10=100
Late September, 2001	57	34	9=100
Early September, 2001	41	53	6=100
June, 2001	43	52	5=100
March, 2001	47	45	8=100
February, 2001	46	43	11=100
January, 2001	55	41	4=100
September, 2000	51	41	8=100
June, 2000	47	45	8=100
April, 2000	48	43	9=100
August, 1999	56	39	5=100
January, 1999	53	41	6=100
November, 1998	46	44	10=100
Early September, 1998	54	42	4=100
Late August, 1998	55	41	4=100
Early August, 1998	50	44	6=100
February, 1998	59	37	4=100
January, 1998	46	50	4=100
September, 1997	45	49	6=100
August, 1997	49	46	5=100
January, 1997	38	58	4=100
July, 1996	29	67	4=100
March, 1996	28	70	2=100
October, 1995	23	73	4=100
June, 1995	25	73	2=100
April, 1995	23	74	3=100
July, 1994	24	73	3=100
March, 1994	24	71	5=100
October, 1993	22	73	5=100
September, 1993	20	75	4=100
May, 1993	22	71	7=100
January, 1993	39	50	11=100
January, 1992	28	68	4=100
November, 1991	34	61	5=100
<i>Late February, 1991 (Gallup)</i>	66	31	3=100
August, 1990	47	48	5=100
May, 1990	41	54	5=100
January, 1989	45	50	5=100
September, 1988 (RVs)	50	45	5=100
May, 1988	41	54	5=100
January, 1988	39	55	6=100

**ASK ALL:**

Q.5 Looking ahead, would you like to see George W. Bush re-elected President in 2004 or would you prefer that

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<sup>2</sup> Asked April 8, 2003 only; N=395.

<sup>3</sup> The September 2002 trend is from a Pew Global Attitudes Project survey, fielded August 19 to September 8, 2002 and released December 4, 2002.



a Democratic candidate win the election? [INTERVIEWER: IF R SAYS "OTHER" OR "SOMEONE ELSE," PROBE ONCE BEFORE CODING AS OTHER]

	----- Total -----			----- Registered Voters -----		
	Bush Re-elected	Prefer Democrat	Other/ DK	Bush Re-elected	Prefer Democrat	Other/ DK
August, 2003	40	39	21=100	43	38	19=100 (N=1866)
Mid-July, 2003	45	37	18=100	47	37	16=100
April, 2003	46	35	19=100	48	34	18=100
Late March, 2003 <sup>4</sup> (Gallup)	51	36	13=100	51	36	13=100
Mid-March, 2003 (Gallup)	45	42	13=100	45	42	13=100
February, 1992	40	48	12=100	39	49	12=100
January, 1992	42	42	16=100	41	45	14=100
November, 1991	41	43	16=100	41	44	15=100

Q.6 Over the past year, the budget for military defense and homeland security has been increasing. Which one of the following do you think is the BEST way to pay for these increases? [READ AND ROTATE]

		Late March 2003 <sup>5</sup>	Feb 2003 <sup>6</sup>	Feb 2002
15	Add to the budget deficit	20	23	24
23	Reduce spending on domestic programs [OR]	16	21	22
41	Postpone or reduce last year's tax cuts	40	40	42
4	None (VOL)	5	1	2
1	Two of them, or all three (VOL)	1	1	*
4	Other (VOL)	5	2	1
<u>12</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>
100		100	100	100

Q.7 There are currently proposals before Congress to include prescription drug coverage in Medicare benefits for seniors. What do you think... will the Medicare legislation go too far, not far enough, or will it be about right, in how much it covers the costs of prescription drugs for seniors?

10	Too far
51	Not far enough
21	About right
<u>18</u>	Don't know/Refused [VOL.]
100	

Q.8 I'd like to read you a list of some programs and proposals that are being discussed in this country today. For each one, please tell me whether you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose it. The first one is... [READ AND ROTATE; OBSERVE FORM SPLIT ON ITEMS d,e].

4 The March 2003 trends are from Gallup and were worded: "If George W. Bush runs for re-election in 2004, in general are you more likely to vote for Bush or for the Democratic Party's candidate for president?"

5 In Late March 2003 the question was worded: "Which one of the following do you think is the BEST way to pay for the cost of the war in Iraq?"

6 In February 2003 and 2002 the question was worded: "As you may know, President Bush has proposed large increases in the budget for military defense and homeland security. Which one of the following do you think is the BEST way to pay for these increases, if they are to happen?"

		-----FAVOR-----			-----OPPOSE-----			Don't
		Strongly			Strongly			know
		Net	Favor	Favor	Net	Oppose	Oppose	
<b>ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=1284]:</b>								
d.F1	The U.S. government guaranteeing health insurance for all citizens, even if it means repealing most of the recent tax cuts	67	28	39	26	8	18	7=100

<b>ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=1244]:</b>								
e.F2	The U.S. government guaranteeing health insurance for all citizens, even if it means raising taxes	67	23	44	29	10	19	4=100

On a different subject...

Q.14 In recent years, President Bush and Congress have made two major cuts in federal income tax rates. Do you approve or disapprove of these tax cuts?

54 Approve  
 37 Disapprove  
9 Don't know/Refused (VOL.)  
 100

Q.15 Do you think the U.S. made the right decision or the wrong decision in using military force against Iraq?

		Early July 2003	---- April ----			----- March 2003 -----				Late Jan 1991
			10-16	8-9	2-7	28-4/1	25-27	23-24	20-22	
63	Right decision	67	74	74	72	69	74	74	71	77
30	Wrong decision	24	19	19	20	25	21	21	22	15
<u>7</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.16 How well is the U.S. military effort in Iraq going? [READ]

		Early July 2003	---- April ----			--- March 2003 ---			Late Aug 2002 <sup>7</sup>	Jan 2002	---- 2001 ----		
			10-16	8-9	2-7	25-4/1	23-24	20-22		Nov	Oct 15-21	Oct 10-14	
19	Very well	23	61	60	55	39	45	65	22	38	30	38	45
43	Fairly well	52	32	32	37	46	41	25	43	51	45	45	35
24	Not too well	16	3	3	3	8	6	2	18	6	12	9	6
11	Not at all well	5	1	3	2	2	2	1	4	3	4	2	4
<u>3</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7

In Late August 2002 and earlier the question was worded "How well is the MILITARY effort to destroy the terrorist groups going?"

Q.18 In politics TODAY, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or Independent?

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	(VOL) No <u>Preference</u>	(VOL) Other <u>Party</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
August, 2003	27	31	36	4	*	2=100
August, 2002	30	32	32	3	1	2=100
May, 2002	27	30	36	4	1	2=100
May, 2001	27	30	37	4	1	1=100
September, 2000	27	34	30	6	*	3=100
February, 2000	27	30	34	6	1	2=100
Late September, 1999	24	31	36	5	1	3=100
August, 1999	25	33	37	3	*	2=100
November, 1997	25	32	38	3	*	2=100
June, 1996	30	33	34	2	*	1=100
February, 1996	30	32	32	3	1	2=100
October, 1995	30	30	35	3	*	2=100
April, 1995	30	29	37	3	*	1=100
March, 1995	35	28	32	--	2	3=100
February, 1995	33	30	33	--	2	2=100
December, 1994	35	31	30	--	2	2=100
November, 1994	28	31	35	4	*	2=100
October, 1994	31	32	33	3	*	1=100
Early October, 1994	33	30	32	--	2	3=100
July, 1994	29	33	35	2	*	1=100
June, 1992	28	32	36	1	*	3=100
May, 1990	28	33	28	9	*	2=100
February, 1989	31	38	23	7	*	1=100
May, 1988	28	38	26	6	*	2=100
January, 1988	27	39	26	6	*	2=100
May, 1987	25	37	28	8	*	2=100

**IF ANSWERED REPUBLICAN, ASK [N=634]:**

Q.19 Do you consider yourself a STRONG Republican, or NOT a strong Republican?

	Late													
	Sept 2000	Sept 1999	Aug 1999	Nov 1997	Oct 1995	April 1995	Oct 1994	July 1994	June 1992	May 1990	Feb 1989	May 1988	Jan 1988	May 1987
14 Strong	14	10	11	11	11	15	16	13	11	13	15	13	12	11
<u>13</u> Not strong	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>
27%	27%	24%	25%	25%	30%	30%	31%	29%	28%	28%	31%	28%	27%	25%

**IF ANSWERED DEMOCRAT, ASK [N=897]:**

Q.20 Do you consider yourself a STRONG Democrat, or NOT a strong Democrat?

	Late													
	Sept 2000	Sept 1999	Aug 1999	Nov 1997	Oct 1995	April 1995	Oct 1994	July 1994	June 1992	May 1990	Feb 1989	May 1988	Jan 1988	May 1987
15 Strong	19	15	15	14	14	14	18	15	14	16	17	19	19	18
<u>16</u> Not strong	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>19</u>
31%	34%	31%	33%	32%	30%	29%	32%	33%	32%	33%	38%	38%	39%	37%

**IF ANSWERED INDEPENDENT/NO PREFERENCE/OTHER/DON'T KNOW (Q18=3,4,5,9), ASK [N=997]:**  
 Q.21 As of TODAY, do you LEAN more to the Republican Party or the Democratic Party?

	(VOL.)		
	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Other/DK/Ref.</u>
August, 2003	29	39	32=100
September, 2000	28	33	39=100
Late September, 1999	31	34	35=100
August, 1999	34	36	30=100

**ASK REPUBLICANS AND REPUBLICAN LEANERS ONLY (Q.18=1 OR Q.21=1) [N= 928]:**

Q.22 How good a job is the Republican Party doing these days in standing up for its traditional positions on such things as reducing the size of government, cutting taxes and promoting conservative social values — would you say the Party is doing an excellent job, a good job, only a fair job or a poor job?

		<i>Rep/</i> <i>Lean Rep</i> <u>May 2002</u>	<i>Rep/</i> <i>Lean Rep</i> <u>May 2001</u>	<i>Rep/</i> <i>Lean Rep (RV)</i> <u>Sept 2000</u>
6	Excellent	6	10	6
51	Good	49	50	43
37	Only fair	38	32	44
5	Poor	5	5	5
<u>1</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
100		100	100	100

**ASK DEMOCRATS AND DEMOCRATIC LEANERS ONLY (Q.18=2 OR Q.21=2) [N= 1298]:**

Q.23 How good a job is the Democratic Party doing these days in standing up for its traditional positions on such things as protecting the interests of minorities, helping the poor and needy, and representing working people — would you say the Party is doing an excellent job, a good job, only a fair job or a poor job?

		<i>Dem/</i> <i>Lean Dem</i> <u>May 2002</u>	<i>Dem/</i> <i>Lean Dem</i> <u>May 2001</u>	<i>Dem/</i> <i>Lean Dem (RV)</i> <u>Sept 2000</u>
5	Excellent	5	8	11
33	Good	39	39	52
51	Only fair	43	40	32
9	Poor	10	7	4
<u>2</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>
100		100	100	100

Q.27 Next, I'm going to read you a list of some people who have been in the news lately. Not everyone will have heard of them. For each one that I name, please tell me whether or not you have heard of this person. (First, **(INSERT NAME; RANDOMIZE NAMES)**, have you heard of this person or not? **(IF HAVE HEARD, ASK)**)  
 How much of a chance is there that you would vote for **(INSERT NAME)** if (he/she) is a candidate for president in 2004 — is there a good chance, some chance, or no chance? Have you heard of **(NEXT NAME)** or not?

<b>BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N= 1866]:</b>				<i>Based on Those Who Have Heard</i>					
		Have <u>Heard</u>	Have not <u>Heard</u>	DK/ <u>Ref.</u>	Good <u>Chance</u>	Some <u>Chance</u>	No <u>Chance</u>	DK/ <u>Ref.</u>	<b>(N)</b>
a.	George W. Bush	99	*	1=100	43	17	38	2=100	<b>(1853)</b>
	Early July, 2003	99	*	1=100	44	19	35	2=100	
	August, 1999	98	2	*=100	40	30	27	3=100	
	June, 1999	96	4	*=100	34	35	27	4=100	
	May, 1999	95	4	1=100	34	34	28	4=100	
	February, 1999	95	5	*=100	32	36	27	5=100	
b.	John Kerry	62	37	1=100	13	34	43	10=100	<b>(1150)</b>
	Early July, 2003	58	42	*=100	13	29	46	12=100	
	May, 1999 <sup>8</sup>	52	46	2=100	8	37	44	11=100	
	February, 1999	38	61	1=100	8	37	48	7=100	
c.	Dick Gephardt	77	22	1=100	12	33	46	9=100	<b>(1422)</b>
	Early July, 2003	75	25	*=100	9	36	46	9=100	
d.	Howard Dean	46	54	*=100	13	28	46	13=100	<b>(866)</b>
	Early July, 2003	37	63	*=100	9	23	57	11=100	
e.	John Edwards	45	54	1=100	8	33	47	12=100	<b>(877)</b>
	Early July, 2003	39	60	1=100	7	29	53	11=100	
f.	Carol Moseley Braun	41	59	*=100	9	24	57	10=100	<b>(799)</b>
	Early July, 2003	36	64	*=100	10	19	63	8=100	
g.	Dennis Kucinich	23	77	*=100	8	20	57	15=100	<b>(440)</b>
	Early July, 2003	18	82	*=100	7	20	60	13=100	
h.	Bob Graham	60	39	1=100	9	29	51	11=100	<b>(1137)</b>
	Early July, 2003	56	43	1=100	8	25	57	10=100	
i.	Joe Lieberman	86	13	1=100	13	37	43	7=100	<b>(1590)</b>
	Early July, 2003	83	16	1=100	13	32	47	8=100	
j.	Al Sharpton	68	32	*=100	5	14	75	6=100	<b>(1367)</b>
	Early July, 2003	66	34	*=100	5	12	77	6=100	

Q.30 Right now, which is more important for President Bush to focus on ... the economy or the war on terrorism?

		April <u>2003<sup>9</sup></u>	Jan <u>2003</u>	Early Oct <u>2002</u>	Late Aug <u>2002</u>
57	The economy	36	38	36	39
27	The war on terrorism	42	43	45	34
*	Neither (VOL)	1	*	*	2
13	Both (VOL)	19	17	17	22
<u>3</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL)	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
100		100	100	100	100

**ASK ALL:**

Just a few questions about the war on terrorism...

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

		Early Nov <u>2002</u>	June <u>2002</u>	Early Nov <u>2001</u>	Mid- Oct <u>2001</u>
19	Very well	15	16	35	38
56	Fairly well	54	61	48	46
16	Not too well, OR	19	16	8	9
7	Not at all well	8	4	5	4
<u>2</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL)	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
100		100	100	100	100

Q.36 How worried are you that there will soon be another terrorist attack in the United States? [READ]

		March <u>2003</u>	Feb <u>2003</u>	Jan <u>2003</u>	Dec <u>2002</u>	Early Oct <u>2002</u>	Late Aug <u>2002</u>	June <u>2002</u>	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>
13	Very worried	22	34	18	31	20	16	32	20	13	29	27	28
45	Somewhat worried	42	41	50	42	46	46	44	42	39	42	40	45
29	Not too worried	20	17	23	18	22	25	17	28	27	18	19	15
12	Not at all worried	14	7	8	8	11	12	7	9	19	10	12	11
<u>1</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	*	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>9</sup>

In April 2003, the question was worded "... the economy or the situation in Iraq?"