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**The People, The Press & Politics**  
**Campaign '92**  
**Survey III**

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Bush Approval at 39%, Core Groups Slipping:  
NEW DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES UNAPPEALING TO VOTERS

New *Times Mirror* polling data presents President Bush with a mixed message.

*The bad news for Bush:* The President's approval ratings have slipped below 40% for the first time ever, a significant gender gap is re-emerging, and two traditionally strong constituencies -- the affluent and younger voters -- are starting to edge away from the President.

*The good news for Bush:* While the now famous unnamed Democrat beats the President, the public still believes Bush will win re-election; and despite all the speculation about a *stronger* Democrat jumping into the race, none of the Cuomos or Bentsens generates any significant enthusiasm among voters.

*Bush Approval Ratings*

George Bush's approval rating has slipped to 39% from 46% in January and for the first time in *Times Mirror* surveys the President trails a hypothetical unnamed Democratic challenger by a statistically significant margin (40% to 48%). Yet 66% of the public expects Bush to be re-elected when he faces a Democratic challenger in the fall and Republicans prefer Bush to Buchanan by a whopping 77% to 18% margin.

This is the seventh consecutive *Times Mirror* survey since March of 1991 showing a decline in the President's approval ratings. Criticism of George Bush's job performance has begun to take its toll on his personal popularity as well. The current survey finds 64% of respondents saying they have a favorable opinion of Bush personally, while 34% give him an unfavorable personal evaluation. As recently as November 1991, Bush enjoyed a 71% favorable to 26% unfavorable rating. In May of 1990, well before the President's Gulf War surge, Bush achieved a 76% favorable, 22% unfavorable evaluation from a nationwide *Times Mirror* survey.

*Bush Support Sliding Among Young, Affluent*

The growing number of people who say they would prefer an unnamed Democrat to George Bush is a result of waning support for the President among two groups that have been consistently on his side, younger people and affluents. In January, both groups supported Bush over an unnamed Democrat by a significant margin, while in the current poll younger people and those earning \$50,000 or more divided evenly between the two alternatives.

The current survey also finds the gender gap re-emerging with women supporting a Democrat over Bush by a wide margin (51% vs. 37%). The President has also lost some adherents in the South, where support divides evenly between Bush and a Democratic adversary (45% Bush vs. 46% unnamed Dem.).

*No Enthusiasm for New Democratic Candidates*

While Americans aren't enthusiastic about the current crop of Democratic candidates, voters are lukewarm, at best, to the nationally known Democrats waiting in the wings. Potential latecomers to the race such as Cuomo, Bentsen, Gephardt, Gore and Bradley get the same mixed ratings as the five Democratic candidates now in the field.

*Times Mirror's* latest nationwide survey reveals that although Americans have a somewhat better opinion of the Democratic candidates than they had a few months ago, most Americans judge the Democratic field as *only fair*. Just one in three rate the Democratic entries as *excellent* (3%) or *good* candidates (31%). The vast majority rate them less positively - 51%

only fair and 9% poor. Democrats and Independents who lean to the Democratic party judge the field only slightly more positively than does the public at large - 44% excellent or good, 51% only fair or poor.

The leading non-candidates of the Democratic party aren't rated much better. In every instance the percentage of the public thinking they would make only fair or poor candidates exceeds the percentage who feel they would be excellent or good candidates.

The most talked about potential latecomer, Mario Cuomo, comes closest to achieving a positive rating, but falls just short: 39% excellent/good - 43% only fair/poor. There seems to be little enthusiasm for these men, even among people who think of themselves as Democrats. Only Cuomo achieves a positive rating as a potential candidate.

Evaluations of Potential Candidates Among Democrats and Dem Leaners		
	<u>Ex/Good</u>	<u>Fair/Poor</u>
Mario Cuomo	45%	38%
Dick Gephardt	33%	38%
Lloyd Bentsen	33%	36%
Al Gore	29%	31%
Bill Bradley	27%	31%

#### *Tsongas Gets New Hampshire Bounce*

A general lack of enthusiasm for the Democratic field notwithstanding, Paul Tsongas has clearly made the biggest gain in national standing coming out of New Hampshire. His support climbed from 6% among Democrats in January to 27% in the current poll placing him in second place, just behind Bill Clinton. The Arkansas Governor rose from 16% to 32% over that period. The other three candidates lost support between January and February and trail the front runners substantially among the Democrats and Independent Democrats, nationwide. Brown polls 11%, Kerrey 7% and Harkin 6%.

The biggest difference between the two front running candidates is not the few percentage points that separate them in the nomination preference question, but the fact that very few people have developed unfavorable opinions of Tsongas, while Clinton's negatives have ballooned over the past six weeks.

Both candidates get favorable ratings from six in ten Americans (58% Tsongas and 59% Clinton). However, only 17% said they had an unfavorable opinion of Tsongas, while as many as 31% rated Clinton unfavorably. On a trend basis, this represents a decline from 22% unfavorable in January for Tsongas while Clinton's negatives rose from 15% in the earlier poll.

### *South Gives Clinton Lead*

Support for the two Democratic front runners is clearly patterned demographically. Clinton's lead over Tsongas in the preference question is the result of his very strong showing in the South, where he leads Tsongas by a 48% to 17% margin. In the East and Midwest, the preferences of Democrats divide about evenly between the two candidates, while Tsongas leads Clinton in the West 37% to 22%.

Tsongas owes his nationwide standing to his appeal among well-educated Democrats. The former Massachusetts Senator enjoys a 46% to 25% margin over Clinton among college graduates. Clinton has greater support among Democrats with less formal education - he leads Tsongas by a 13 percentage point margin among Democrats with a high school education or less.

Race and gender are also influential factors in support for these two men. Clinton holds a wide lead over Tsongas among men and blacks, while the contest is essentially even among women and whites.

Age is not a factor in preferences for the two front runners, but Jerry Brown gets a higher than average registration of support among 30-49 year olds.

## NOMINATION PREFERENCES AMONG DEMOCRATS AND LEANERS

	<i>Clinton</i>	<i>Tsongas</i>	<i>Brown</i>	<i>Kerrey</i>	<i>Harkin</i>	<i>Undecided</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>N=</i>
<i>Total</i>	32	27	11	7	6	17	100	(564)
<i>Sex:</i>								
Male	36	26	10	7	9	12	100	(265)
Female	29	28	12	6	4	21	100	(299)
<i>Race:</i>								
White	28	29	11	8	7	17	100	(442)
Black	49	20	13	1	2	15	100	(86)
<i>Age:</i>								
18-29	35	30	7	8	5	15	100	(132)
30-49	26	29	17	7	8	13	100	(232)
50+	35	24	7	6	6	22	100	(197)
<i>Education:</i>								
Less than H.S.	37	16	11	2	7	27	100	(69)
H.S. Grad.	32	22	11	8	8	19	100	(178)
Some College	32	29	13	11	6	9	100	(162)
College Grad.	25	46	9	6	4	10	100	(154)
<i>Region:</i>								
East	26	29	12	9	8	16	100	(158)
Midwest	25	31	8	8	9	19	100	(151)
South	48	17	12	4	4	15	100	(189)
West	22	37	12	8	5	16	100	(66)
<i>Select Groups:</i>								
South. White Male	45	17	5	4	10	19	100	(66)
White Catholic	23	31	13	7	11	15	100	(144)
White Protestant	35	27	8	7	5	18	100	(233)
Women College Grads.	19	47	9	7	3	15	100	(75)

The *Times Mirror Typology* finds support for a Democratic alternative increasing among *Upbeats\**. These younger moderate Independents who lean to the GOP prefer Bush to a Democrat by a more modest margin than in previous polls (48% to 32%). The typology also continues to show increasing party loyalty among core Democratic groups. *Disaffecteds\**, a group of independent voters deeply skeptical of politicians divide their support evenly between Bush and a Democratic alternative.

*\*For a description of the Times Mirror Typology groups, see the Survey Methodology section on pp. 9-11.*

## PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE

	<i>January</i>		<i>February</i>	
	<i>Bush</i> %	<i>Unnamed</i> <i>Democrat</i> %	<i>Bush</i> %	<i>Unnamed</i> <i>Democrat</i> %
<i>Total</i>	42	42	40	48
<i>Sex:</i>				
Male	45	42	44	44
Female	40	42	37	51
<i>Age:</i>				
18-29	48	40	42	45
30-49	44	39	43	49
50+	37	47	36	48
<i>Income:</i>				
Less than \$20K	32	53	30	57
\$20K-29.9K	42	44	43	45
\$30K-49.9K	46	36	46	42
\$50K+	56	33	45	44
<i>Region:</i>				
East	37	46	38	48
Midwest	41	44	39	48
South	48	36	45	46
West	42	43	37	49
<i>Typology:</i>				
Enterprisers	82	7	80	12
Moralists	82	10	75	12
Upbeats	52	24	48	32
Disaffecteds	38	41	41	43
Seculars	23	64	19	70
60s Democrats	19	72	7	83
New Dealers	23	71	9	78
Pocketbook Dems	9	83	12	82
Bystanders	38	34	39	46

### *Buchanan Improves Public Image*

For all of Bush's problems, Republicans around the country have yet to desert him in favor of Pat Buchanan, whom he leads in preferences for the Republican nomination by a 77% to 18% margin. This is despite the fact that Pat Buchanan shows signs of having significantly improved his public image over the past six weeks.

As more people have gotten to know the former White House speech writer, his favorable ratings have jumped from 33% to 56%. His negative ratings have remained at 30%, while the percentage unfamiliar with him fell from 37% to 14%.

Buchanan's favorable ratings have increased among all demographic and political groups; however, it's noteworthy that less well-educated people have a more improved opinion of Buchanan than do college graduates. Among college graduates he gets a 50% favorable, 39% unfavorable rating while those without a degree give Bush's challenger a more positive 57% favorable, 28% unfavorable rating.

Despite his improved image Buchanan makes little headway in a ballot test against Bush among any political or demographic groups. For example, in the South Buchanan trails the President by a 4 to 1 margin - 78% to 18%.

The view that the President will ultimately triumph over a Democratic challenger in the fall predominates in all political and demographic groups. The survey finds that even among Democrats, a 53% majority feel that George Bush will be re-elected. Tsongas supporters are slightly more pessimistic (61%) than Clinton supporters (52%).



## NOMINATION PREFERENCES AMONG REPUBLICANS AND LEANERS

	<i>Bush</i>	<i>Buchanan</i>	<i>Undecided</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>N=</i>
<i>Total</i>	77	18	5	100	(553)
<i>Sex:</i>					
Male	78	20	2	100	(289)
Female	77	16	7	100	(264)
<i>Age:</i>					
18-29	71	26	3	100	(127)
30-49	82	16	2	100	(234)
50+	77	15	8	100	(189)
<i>Education:</i>					
Less than H.S.	59	30	11	100	(39)
H.S. Grad	75	19	6	100	(167)
Some College	86	11	3	100	(152)
College Grad	80	18	2	100	(194)
<i>Region:</i>					
East	74	23	3	100	(127)
Midwest	79	14	7	100	(157)
South	79	18	3	100	(203)
West	77	17	6	100	(66)
<i>Select Group:</i>					
South. White Male	83	17	0	100	(93)
White Catholic	81	17	2	100	(119)
White Protestant	77	17	6	100	(353)
Women College Grads.	79	16	5	100	(70)

# SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The survey results are based on telephone interviews conducted among a nationally representative sample of 1,227 adults, 18 years of age or older, during the period of February 20-23, 1992. For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus 3 percentage points.

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

## *THE TIMES MIRROR TYPOLOGY*

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

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

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

There are two core Republican groups:

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

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

There are three core Democratic groups:

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

*New Dealers:* New Dealers are older Democrats who experience little financial pressure and are more socially conservative than the national Democratic Party. Drawn heavily from the South, many of these old-time Democrats have party roots that go back to Roosevelt. Despite the end of the Cold War, New Dealers still universally agree that the best way to insure peace is through military strength (96%<sup>1</sup>).

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

There are three typology groups that are basically Independent:

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

Two of the Independent groups lean to the Republican party:

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

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

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> Based on combined survey results from November 1991 and January 1992.

# **THE QUESTIONNAIRE**

TIMES MIRROR CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESS  
 POLITICAL SURVEY III - NATIONAL  
 FEBRUARY 20-23, 1992  
 N=1,227

SEX: 1[ ]Male 2[ ]Female INTERVIEWER'S NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
 TIME STARTED: \_\_\_\_\_ INTERVIEWER'S I. D. : \_\_\_\_\_  
 TIME FINISHED: \_\_\_\_\_ PAGE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_  
 LENGTH: \_\_\_\_\_ REPLICATE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_  
 REGION: 1 East STRATUM: 1 Stratum One  
 2 Midwest 2 Stratum Two  
 3 South 3 Remainder  
 4 West  
 DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

INTRODUCTION: Hello, we are conducting a telephone opinion survey for leading newspapers and tv stations around the country. I'd like to ask a few questions of the youngest male, 18 years of age or older, who is now at home (IF NO MALE, ASK: May I please speak with the oldest female, 18 years of age or older, who is now at home?)

**MY FIRST QUESTION IS...**

Q. 1 Do you approve or disapprove of the way George Bush is handling his job as President?

		NEWS INTEREST INDEX						
Feb 1992		Jan 1992	Nov 1991	Oct 1991	July 1991	May 1991	March 1991	Jan 25 1991
39	Approve	46	55	61	67	77	84	79
53	Disapprove	43	33	28	23	16	10	14
$\frac{8}{100}$	Don't know	$\frac{11}{100}$	$\frac{12}{100}$	$\frac{11}{100}$	$\frac{10}{100}$	$\frac{7}{100}$	$\frac{6}{100}$	$\frac{7}{100}$

**ON ANOTHER SUBJECT. .**

Q.10 After I read all the names of the Democratic candidates for President would you tell me which one you would most like to see nominated as the Democratic party's candidate? **(ROTATE LIST)**

**IF ANSWERED '6' OTHER OR '7' DON'T KNOW IN Q.10 ASK:**

Q.11 Well, as of today, to whom do you most lean? **(REREAD LIST, IF NECESSARY)**

**BASED ON DEMOCRATS AND LEANERS**

<u>Feb/1992</u>		<u>Jan/1992</u>
27	Former Massachusetts Senator Paul Tsongas	6
7	Nebraska Senator Robert Kerrey	14
6	Iowa Senator Tom Harkin	10
11	Former California Governor Jerry Brown	20
32	Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton	16
1	<b>(DO NOT READ) Other - ASK Q.11</b>	<b>1</b>
16	<b>(DO NOT READ) Don't know - ASK Q.11</b>	<b>23</b>
<u>NA</u> 100 (N=564)	(Virginia Governor Douglas Wilder)	10

**ASK EVERYONE. .**

Q.11a Who would you most like to see nominated as the Republican party's candidate - George Bush or Pat Buchanan?

Q.11b Well, as of today, to whom do you most lean? **(REREAD LIST)**

**BASED ON REPUBLICANS AND LEANERS**

77	George Bush <b>(SKIP TO Q12)</b>	
18	Pat Buchanan <b>(SKIP TO Q12)</b>	
1	<b>(DO NOT READ) Other ASK Q11b</b>	
<u>4</u> 100 (N=553)	<b>(DO NOT READ) Don't know ASK Q11b</b>	

**ASK EVERYONE. .**

Q. 12 Would you like to see George Bush re-elected President in November or would you prefer that a Democratic candidate win the election?

	<u>Total Respondents</u>			<u>Registered Voters</u>		
	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>
	<u>1992</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1991</u>
Bush re-elected	40	42	41	39	41	41
Prefer Democrat	48	42	43	49	45	44
<b>(DO NOT READ)</b> Not sure	<u>12</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q. 13 Regardless of who you might support, who do you think is most likely to win the coming presidential election - George Bush or a Democratic candidate?

<u>Feb 1992</u>		<u>Oct 1991</u>	<u>Oct 1988</u>
65	Bush	76	68
25	Democratic candidate	12	14
<u>10</u>	Can't say	<u>12</u>	<u>18</u>
100		100	100

Q. 14 Overall, what's your opinion of the men running for the **Democratic** presidential nomination? As a group, would you say they are excellent candidates, good candidates, only fair candidates or poor candidates?

<u>Feb 1992</u>		<u>Oct 1991</u>	<u>Jan 1988</u>
3	Excellent	2	3
31	Good	18	27
51	Fair	38	44
9	Poor	15	17
<u>6</u>	Don't know	<u>27</u>	<u>9</u>
100		100	100

Q. 15 There has been some talk that other Democratic candidates may enter the race for the Democratic nomination: **(ROTATE)**  
**(READ SCALE OUT LOUD)**

	<u>Excellent?</u>	<u>Good?</u>	<u>Only Fair?</u>	<u>Poor?</u>	<u>(VOL) Never Heard of?</u>	<u>(VOL) DK</u>
Form 1						
a. What kind of candidate do you think New York Governor Mario Cuomo might make?	11	28	25	18	5	13=100 (N=610)
Form 2						
b. What kind of candidate do you think House Majority Leader Dick Gephardt would make?	3	28	30	8	6	25=100 (N=617)
Form 1						
c. What kind of candidate do you think Tennessee Senator Al Gore would make?	4	21	26	7	9	33=100 (N=610)
Form 2						
d. What kind of candidate do you think New Jersey Senator Bill Bradley would make?	3	21	26	6	9	35=100 (N=617)
Form 1						
e. What kind of candidate do you think Texas Senator Lloyd Bentsen would make?	5	22	30	12	9	22=100 (N=610)



Q. 24 I'd like your opinion of some people. As I read from a list, please tell me which category best describes your overall opinion of who I name. First, would you describe your opinion of **(ITEM)** as very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly unfavorable, or very unfavorable?  
**(ROTATE)**

	Very Favorable	Mostly Favorable	Mostly Unfavorable	Very Unfavorable	Never Heard Of	(VOL) Can't Rate	(VOL)
a. George Bush	26	38	20	14	0	2=100	
January, 1992	20	43	22	13	0	2=100	
November, 1991	25	46	17	9	0	3=100	
May, 1990	24	52	15	7	0	2=100	
January, 1989	24	54	9	4		9=100	
*October, 1988	23	35	20	17		5=100	
*September, 1988	19	40	20	17		4=100	
*August, 1988	25	40	18	12		5=100	
May, 1988	11	40	25	17		7=100	
January, 1988	11	41	26	13		9=100	
September, 1987	18	51	19	8		4=100	
May, 1987	11	56	19	7		7=100	
b. Paul Tsongas	16	42	12	5	7	18=100	
January, 1992	4	20	17	5	31	23=100	
November, 1991	3	21	11	3	40	22=100	
c. Robert Kerrey	6	31	19	8	12	24=100	
January, 1992	7	25	13	5	27	23=100	
November, 1991	5	24	8	2	41	20=100	
d. Tom Harkin	8	31	19	6	11	25=100	
January, 1992	4	25	14	6	29	22=100	
November, 1991	3	24	10	2	38	23=100	
e. Bill Clinton	15	44	24	7	2	8=100	
January, 1992	9	28	11	4	27	21=100	
November, 1991	5	25	8	2	39	21=100	
f. Jerry Brown	8	29	30	14	5	14=100	
January, 1992	8	30	24	13	11	14=100	
g. David Duke	2	7	22	55	5	9=100	
January, 1992	3	9	18	58	5	7=100	
November, 1991	1	11	17	32	28	11=100	
h. Pat Buchanan	12	44	20	10	2	12=100	
January, 1992	6	27	21	9	18	19=100	

\* Registered voters only.

**DO NOT ROTATE ITEMS:**

Q. 900 Now I am going to read you a series of statements that will help us understand how you feel about a number of things. For each statement, please tell me whether you completely agree with it, mostly agree with it, mostly disagree with it or completely disagree with it. The first one is... (INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH ITEM.)

	<u>Completely Agree</u>	<u>Mostly Agree</u>	<u>Mostly Disagree</u>	<u>Completely Disagree</u>	(VOL) <u>Don't Know</u>
a. People like me don't have any say about what the government does	18	36	29	16	1=100
b. Most elected officials care what people like me think	7	36	37	19	1=100
c. Hard work offers little guarantee of success	15	27	34	22	2=100
d. The Federal Government controls too much of our daily lives	30	35	27	6	2=100
e. The government is really run for the benefit of all the people	7	35	40	17	1=100
f. There is too much power concentrated in the hands of a few big companies	30	47	17	4	2=100
g. As Americans we can always find a way to solve our problems and get what we want	12	45	31	11	1=100
h. Our society should do what is necessary to make sure that everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed	53	40	5	1	1=100
i. The government should help more needy people even if it means going deeper in debt	19	37	28	13	3=100
j. The best way to ensure peace is through military strength	18	34	31	15	2=100

	<u>Compl etely Agree</u>	<u>Mostly Agree</u>	<u>Mostly Di sagree</u>	<u>Compl etely Di sagree</u>	<u>(VOL) Don't Know</u>
k. Prayer is an important part of my daily life	46	32	14	7	1=100
l. Books that contain dangerous ideas should be banned from public school libraries	23	19	25	31	2=100
m. There are clear guide- lines about what's good or evil that apply to everyone regardless of their situation	29	41	17	11	2=100
n. Today it's really true that the rich just get richer while the poor get poorer	37	43	14	5	1=100
o. I often don't have enough money to make ends meet	28	30	29	12	1=100
p. I'm interested in keeping up with national affairs	36	51	9	4	*=100
q. I feel guilty when I don't get a chance to vote	45	30	14	7	4=100

**ON ANOTHER SUBJECT..**

Q. 901 How often would you say you vote; always, nearly always, part of the time, or seldom?

41	Always
32	Nearly always
13	Part of the time
11	Seldom
0	<b>(DO NOT READ)</b> Other <b>(SPECIFY)</b>
2	<b>(DO NOT READ)</b> Never vote
$\frac{1}{100}$	Don' t know/no answer