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Teens and Traffic Top Community Concerns
BRADLEY BOXES OUT POLITICAL CENTER

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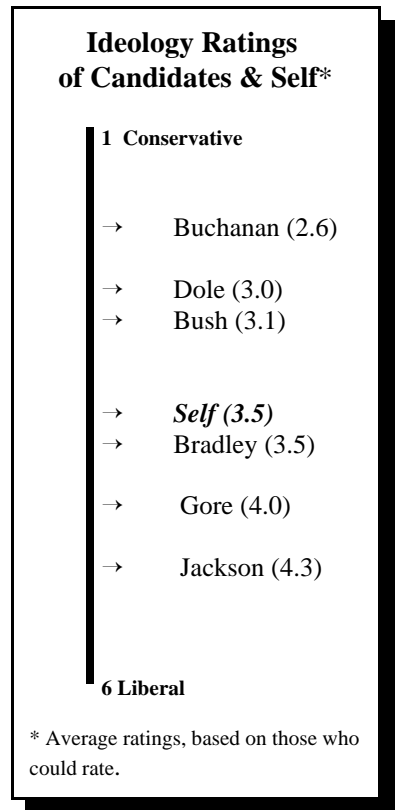
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Teens and Traffic Top Community Concerns
BRADLEY BOXES OUT POLITICAL CENTER

Bill Bradley is the man in the middle when it comes to voter perceptions. Americans describe the former New Jersey senator as a political moderate far more frequently than they do any other presidential candidate. On average, voters who know Bradley rate his ideology as virtually identical to their own. But, despite the increased media attention given to his candidacy, four-in-ten voters have not heard of Bradley, and his level of national support remains unchanged since February.

With his middle-of-the-road image, Bradley is better positioned for the November election than for the Democratic primaries. In general, Democrats see themselves as more liberal and ideologically closer to Vice President Al Gore than to Bradley. Democrats view the former New Jersey senator more as a moderate, and his constituency reflects this. For example, on gun control, Bradley supporters, like Americans overall, narrowly divide against an all-out ban on handguns, while Gore voters and a majority of Democrats back a ban.

The Republican frontrunners stand as much to Bradley's right as Gore does to his left, in the eyes of the public. Americans perceive Texas Governor George W. Bush and former Red Cross President Elizabeth Dole as more conservative than they see themselves, but more moderate than Patrick Buchanan, who ran unsuccessfully for the GOP nomination in 1996. On an ideological scale, Republicans place themselves right alongside Bush and Dole.



In addition to gun control, the Pew Research Center survey of 1,179 adults, conducted May 12-16, 1999, also looked at many of the family and community issues that have gained attention in the wake of the Littleton High School shootings. Traffic ranks as the top community concern of Republicans, while the lack of recreational programs for teens is the top concern for Democrats. Democrats also express more concern than Republicans about overcrowded classrooms in school.

Voters Unchanged

Bradley faces a recognition problem far greater than that of any other leading presidential candidate. Only 60% of voters say they have heard of Bradley, up from 55% in February. Among those who have heard of the candidate, 51% say there is at least some chance they would vote for him, compared to 55% three months ago. Indeed, 44% of Americans say they don't know enough about the former NBA star to place him on a six-point liberal to conservative scale. (See page 15 for trend.)

Bradley is not alone in his static numbers. There has been little change since February in the number of voters who say there is at least some chance they would vote for Gore, Bush and Dole. Roughly two-thirds of voters say they would consider voting for Bush and Dole, 68% and 63%, respectively. Slightly less than half (47%) say they would consider voting for Gore. Support for these candidates has not risen or fallen substantially since February.

Other well-known candidates continue to draw little support. For example, just 38% of voters say they would consider voting for Dan Quayle, while 58% say there is no chance they would support the former vice president.

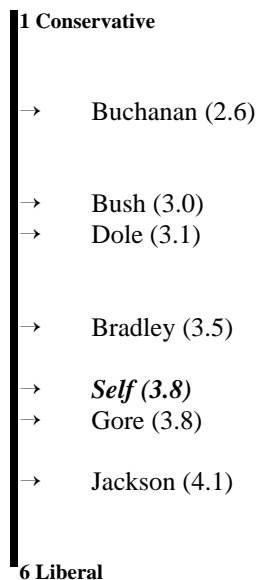
Among people who can rate the candidates, new faces like Bradley, Bush and Dole are seen as more moderate — and more like the average rating Americans give themselves — than familiar faces like Jesse Jackson and Patrick Buchanan. A 57% majority rates Bradley as a moderate, for example, while more than 40% give similar ratings to Bush and Dole. In contrast, 36% rate Gore as a moderate and even fewer give centrist ratings to Buchanan or Jackson. Half of Americans (50%) place themselves in the middle, while 25% rate themselves as conservative and 25% as liberal.

Rating the Presidential Contenders

	Have <u>Heard</u> %	Chance of Voting* ...			
		<u>Good</u> %	<u>Some</u> %	<u>No</u> %	<u>DK.</u> %
Jesse Jackson	99	15	31	51	3=100
Al Gore	97	20	27	49	4=100
Dan Quayle	97	9	29	58	4=100
George W. Bush	95	34	34	28	4=100
Elizabeth Dole	93	20	43	33	4=100
Patrick Buchanan	85	5	29	60	6=100
Steve Forbes	70	9	34	51	6=100
Bill Bradley	60	12	39	40	9=100
Bob Kerrey	54	7	37	46	10=100
John Kerry	52	8	37	44	11=100
Lamar Alexander	48	6	27	59	8=100
John McCain	36	16	37	39	8=100
John Kasich	22	11	26	52	11=100
Gary Bauer	19	10	17	60	13=100

* Among on registered voters who have heard of each.

Ideology Ratings of Candidates & Self* Among Democrats



* Average ratings, based on those who could rate.

Democrats see themselves and their party's leading figures as just to the left of center. On a six-point, liberal-to-conservative scale, Gore comes closest to the way average Democrats describe themselves, with Bradley just to his right and Jackson to his left. Republicans meanwhile see little difference between themselves and the leading GOP presidential candidates Bush and Dole on this ideological scale. Buchanan is seen as somewhat more conservative.

Gun Control

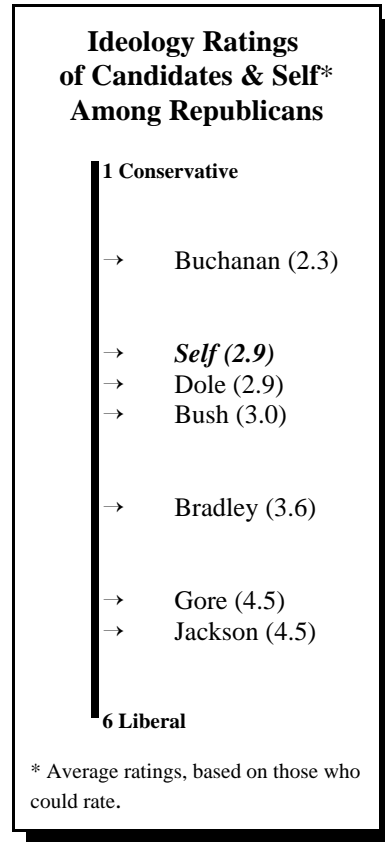
Given a choice between protecting the rights of gun owners and controlling gun ownership, two-thirds of Americans now favor restrictions on ownership of fire arms. At 65%, the percentage holding this view has climbed eight percentage points since late 1993.

Almost all demographic groups show increased support for gun control, with shifts of more than 10 percentage points among people over age 65, those with some college education and women. An overwhelming 75% of women now favor restricting fire arm ownership, compared to just 19% of women who place a greater priority on the rights of gun owners. Men are more evenly divided: 53% prefer restrictions; 42% protecting the right to bear arms. Three-quarters (76%) of Democrats say gun control is more important than the right to ownership, compared to 53% of Republicans.

Despite this growing support for gun control generally, Americans are no more supportive of a law banning handguns outright than they were in 1993. A bare 50% majority continues to oppose such a law; 44% say they would support it. But on this narrowly-divided question, men and women hold opposite views, as do Democrats and Republicans. Women split 55%-38% in favor of a handgun ban; Democrats 54%-40%. Men divide 63%-33% against it; Republicans 60%-35%.

Television Violence

Nearly two-thirds (63%) of Americans now say that television news is too full of violence. Six years ago, barely half (52%) of the public felt this way. Fully 70% of the public also says entertainment television contains too much violence, a number that has been roughly stable since as far back as 1971. On both of these questions, more women than men say there is too much violence on television, with 77% of women and 63% of men saying this of entertainment TV.



Nearly all Americans (89%) say they are personally concerned about what children see or hear on television; 64% are *very* concerned. The same number (64%) are very concerned about what children are exposed to on the Internet, with just slightly fewer saying the same of movies (60%) and video games (57%). On this question, parents of children under age 18 are slightly more concerned than others about each electronic medium. The difference is most pronounced for the Internet: 73% of parents say they are very concerned, compared to 58% of non-parents.

When asked to rank their concerns, Americans put television and the Internet on top, with 39% and 36%, respectively, saying they are *most* concerned about what children see and hear there; 14% say this of video games and 7% of movies.

Community Matters

Overall, Americans are increasingly satisfied with where they live: 66% say their community is an excellent or very good place to live, up from 56% in February 1997. More than one-in-three (35%) say that people like themselves can have a big impact on making their community a better place to live, an increase from 25% in February 1997.

No community problem is viewed as very serious by more than a quarter of the public. The lack of recreational programs for teenagers ranks as the chief community concern today — 25% of the public says it's a very serious problem — followed closely by traffic (20%) and overcrowded classrooms (19%).

For all the attention given to suburban issues recently, fewer than one-in-five suburbanites expresses very serious concern about any issue other than traffic and crowded classrooms. Suburbanites also express less concern about the lack of teen programs than do urban, small town and rural Americans.

Blaming the Media

	1971*	Feb 1993	May 1999
	%	%	%
<i>TV News is too full of violence?</i>			
Yes	42	52	63
No	52	44	33
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Entertainment TV portrays ...</i>			
Too much violence	71	72	70
A reasonable amount	24	25	25
Very little violence	3	2	3
Don't know/Refused	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100

* Harris poll.

Top Community Concerns

	Very Serious Problem
	%
Programs for teenagers	25
Traffic	20
Overcrowded classrooms	19
Public transportation	12
Quality of water	12
Gangs and violence	12
Shops within walking	11
Public areas	11
Too few sidewalks	10
Commercial development	9
Litter in the neighborhood	7

A shortage of teen activities is a particular worry for parents of minors, 32% of whom cite the issue as a very serious problem. The issue tops the list for people living in small towns and rural areas: 29% and 24%, respectively, say it is a very serious problem. A similar number of urban dwellers (27%) see the lack of teen programs as a very serious problem. Just 15% of suburbanites say it is a very serious problem where they live.

Traffic is most often cited as a very serious problem by both urban and suburban residents: 39% and 24%, respectively. The issue is of relatively little concern to those in rural communities and small towns: 11% and 15%, respectively.

Overcrowded classrooms and gangs are also a major problem for one-third of those living in large cities; 33% and 29%, respectively, rank these concerns as very serious. Only 19% of those in the suburbs and 14% in small cities and rural areas identify crowded classrooms as a very serious problem, and fewer than 10% say this is so of gangs and violence.

Other issues, including public transportation, quality of tap water, availability of public spaces, and too few sidewalks, are considered to be very serious problems by less than 15% of Americans. Fewer than one-in-ten say that commercial development and neighborhood litter are major problems.

African American Communities

More African Americans than whites identify specific community issues as serious problems in their neighborhood. The racial differences are especially stark on the lack of recreational activities for teenagers (46% of African Americans say it is a very serious problem, compared to 22% of whites) and overcrowded schools (36% of blacks, compared to 16% of whites). Reflecting this broad dissatisfaction, fewer African Americans say that their community is an excellent place to live (8%) than do white Americans (31%).

Despite these findings, African Americans are at least as likely to say that people like themselves can have a positive impact on their community (38% vs. 34%, respectively).

Democrats and Republicans rank these problems somewhat differently. For instance, among Republicans, traffic problems rank as the most serious community concern — 24% say it is a very serious problem. Not having enough recreational programs for teenagers is identified as the most serious community problem among Democrats (29%) and Independents (26%).

Organ Donation Incentives?

Only a slim majority of the public (53%) says that offering financial incentives for organ donations, such providing \$300 for the donors’ funeral expenses, is a good idea.

These reservations are expressed despite the fact that 74% of Americans say that the long wait for seriously ill people to receive organ transplants is a major problem, and 81% support the concept of organ donation.

Less than half (42%) of Americans say that they have granted permission to donate their organs on a driver’s license or a signed donor card, although 67% indicate they are at least somewhat likely to donate after death.

Better educated people are more likely to have granted permission to donate their organs at death than are those lacking college degrees, 58% and 37%, respectively. But college graduates are less supportive than others of paying people to donate organs (49% compared 54%). Similarly, among those with annual family incomes of less than \$50,000, 61% think that paying for organ donations is a good idea, compared to only 48% of wealthier Americans.

Organs for Sale			
		--- College ---	
	<u>All</u>	<u>Grad</u>	<u>Non-Grad</u>
	%	%	%
<i>Opinion of organ donation?</i>			
Support	81	89	79
Oppose	8	6	9
Don't know	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Long wait for organs:</i>			
Major problem	74	68	76
Minor problem	11	14	10
Not much of a problem	4	5	4
Don't know	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Paying people to donate their organs at death?</i>			
Good idea	53	49	54
Bad idea	31	39	29
Don't know	<u>16</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>17</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Permission granted to donate your organs?</i>			
Yes	42	58	37
No	57	41	62
Don't Know	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100

PROFILE OF POTENTIAL VOTERS†

(Based on Those Who Have Heard of Candidate)

	<i>-- Al Gore --</i>		<i>-- Bill Bradley --</i>		<i>-- George W. Bush --</i>		<i>-- Elizabeth Dole --</i>	
	<u>Chance</u>	<u>No Chance</u>	<u>Chance</u>	<u>No Chance</u>	<u>Chance</u>	<u>No Chance</u>	<u>Chance</u>	<u>No Chance</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex								
Male	43	54	58	59	49	45	46	55
Female	<u>57</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>45</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Race								
White	78	92	86	84	90	72	88	83
Non-white	21	6	13	14	9	25	11	14
Black	16	4	10	10	6	21	8	11
Race and Sex								
White Men	34	50	53	50	45	31	41	45
White Women	44	42	33	34	45	41	47	38
Age								
Under 30	18	15	12	12	17	14	17	12
30-49	40	39	38	38	42	36	41	38
50-64	23	23	26	30	23	25	24	23
65+	19	22	23	19	18	23	17	25
Education								
College Grad.	26	24	37	27	28	19	28	22
Some College	24	22	21	20	24	21	22	26
High School Grad.	37	37	33	37	36	38	38	34
<H.S. Grad.	13	17	9	16	12	22	12	18
Family Income								
\$75,000+	14	14	20	16	16	9	15	12
\$50,000-\$74,999	17	20	22	17	20	15	20	16
\$30,000-\$49,999	23	22	20	22	23	21	22	24
\$20,000-\$29,999	14	13	12	16	15	12	14	13
<\$20,000	22	19	18	18	17	30	19	22

† Reading this Table: This table shows the percentage of each of these eight groups — for example, possible Gore voters, possible Bradley voters, possible Bush voters, and possible Dole voters — that are male, female, white, non-white, etc. For example, the first column shows that 43% of those who say there is some chance they would vote for Gore are men, while 57% are women; the second column shows that 54% of those who say there is no chance they would vote for Gore are men, while 46% are women.

Question: 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; ROTATE ITEMS)**, have you heard of this person or not? How much of a chance is there that you would vote for **(INSERT NAME)** if (he/she) is a candidate for president in 2000 — is there a good chance, some chance, or no chance?

Continued ...

	<i>-- Al Gore --</i>		<i>-- Bill Bradley --</i>		<i>-- George W. Bush --</i>		<i>-- Elizabeth Dole --</i>	
	<u>Chance</u>	<u>No Chance</u>	<u>Chance</u>	<u>No Chance</u>	<u>Chance</u>	<u>No Chance</u>	<u>Chance</u>	<u>No Chance</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<i>Region</i>								
East	20	20	27	21	18	24	21	20
Midwest	28	26	27	23	27	27	30	22
South	32	34	24	35	36	29	31	35
West	20	20	22	21	19	20	18	23
<i>Religious Affiliation</i>								
Total White Protestant	37	57	42	51	52	36	50	43
White Prot. Evangelical	17	32	18	24	28	16	27	22
White Prot. Non-Evangel.	18	24	23	24	23	17	22	19
White Catholic	17	22	22	18	22	14	21	19
<i>Community Size</i>								
Large City	23	14	19	19	16	27	16	22
Suburb	22	22	29	24	24	19	25	19
Small City/Town	35	40	35	36	38	31	37	37
Rural Area	20	24	17	21	22	23	22	22
<i>Party ID</i>								
Republican	15	49	27	38	43	8	36	23
Democrat	54	16	32	29	22	63	24	51
Independent	27	29	36	26	31	22	34	21
<i>Clinton Approval</i>								
Approve	78	33	57	48	44	81	50	66
Disapprove	15	57	37	43	47	11	42	25
<i>GOP Congress Approval</i>								
Approve	31	48	37	37	48	20	48	22
Disapprove	56	37	54	50	38	66	40	62
<i>1996 Presidential Vote</i>								
Clinton	62	22	44	38	33	61	36	54
Dole	4	30	17	24	24	1	22	9
<i>1998 Congressional Vote</i>								
Republican	13	46	34	29	39	6	35	20
Democrat	41	15	33	29	18	52	23	36

HOW CANDIDATE SUPPORTERS DIVIDE ON ISSUES

(Based on Registered Voters Who Have Heard of Candidate)

	<i>Say They Might Vote For ...</i>			
	<u>Gore</u> %	<u>Bradley</u> %	<u>Bush</u> %	<u>Dole</u> %
<i>Rate as very serious problem ...</i>				
Having too few public areas such as parks and playgrounds	14	6	7	8
Overcrowded classrooms in the schools	20	19	16	16
NOT having recreational programs for teenagers	29	23	21	23
<i>Law that banned sale of handguns</i>				
Favor	58	47	40	44
Oppose	39	50	56	52
<i>Which is more important to protect right of Americans</i>				
To own guns	20	36	36	35
Control gun ownership	76	61	60	62
<i>Rate Yourself</i>				
Conservative (1-2)	16	18	29	26
Moderate (3-4)	48	56	52	55
Liberal (5-6)	32	23	16	17
<i>Most concerned about What Kids See/Hear</i>				
On television	38	39	42	41
On the Internet	37	34	33	36
In movies	7	6	7	7
On video games	15	18	14	13

TREND IN SUPPORT FOR GUN CONTROL

	----- December 1993 -----		----- May 1999 -----		Change In Support for Gun Control
	Protect Right To Own Guns	Control Gun Ownership	Protect Right To Own Guns	Control Gun Ownership	
	%	%	%	%	
Total	34	57	30	65	+8
Sex					
Male	44	49	42	53	+4
Female	26	64	19	75	+11
Race					
White	37	54	32	63	+9
Non-white	19	73	17	75	+2
Black	18	74	17	75	+1
Age					
Under 30	32	64	26	71	+7
30-49	36	57	30	65	+8
50-64	35	55	36	59	+4
65+	35	49	30	61	+12
Education					
College Grad.	35	59	31	64	+5
Some College	40	53	29	66	+13
High School Grad.	31	62	30	65	+3
<H.S. Grad.	33	50	30	63	+13
Family Income					
\$50,000+	34	59	38	59	0
\$30,000-\$49,999	37	57	31	64	+7
\$20,000-\$29,999	36	57	24	72	+15
<\$20,000	33	56	26	66	+10
Region					
East	27	66	25	70	+4
Midwest	33	60	31	65	+5
South	39	51	30	64	+13
West	36	55	33	60	+5
Party ID					
Republican	45	47	42	53	+6
Democrat	25	65	19	76	+11
Independent	38	56	33	63	+7

Question: What do you think is more important: to protect the right of Americans to own guns or to control gun ownership?

COMMUNITY PROBLEMS?
(Percent Saying “Very Serious” Problem)

	Inadequate Teen Recreational <u>Programs</u>	<u>Traffic</u>	Overcrowded <u>Classrooms</u>	Public <u>Transportation</u>	<u>(N)</u>
	%	%	%	%	
Total	25	20	19	12	(1179)
Sex					
Male	24	23	17	12	(555)
Female	26	18	20	13	(624)
Race					
White	22	19	16	11	(942)
Non-white	42	27	33	19	(217)
Black	46	29	36	20	(132)
Race and Sex					
White Men	20	22	15	10	(440)
White Women	23	17	17	12	(502)
Age					
Under 30	26	22	24	15	(281)
30-49	27	18	18	12	(475)
50-64	27	22	21	10	(244)
65+	14	21	9	11	(163)
Education					
College Grad.	16	24	19	11	(382)
Some College	27	20	18	12	(261)
High School Grad.	28	18	18	13	(379)
<H.S. Grad.	27	23	22	13	(143)
Family Income					
\$75,000+	16	22	19	11	(179)
\$50,000-\$74,999	24	22	19	10	(191)
\$30,000-\$49,999	23	21	18	13	(279)
\$20,000-\$29,999	28	18	20	11	(158)
<\$20,000	34	21	18	16	(237)

Question: Next, I'd like you to think about a few items that are problems in some communities, but not in others. How much of a problem are they where YOU live? (First,) how much of a problem is **(INSERT ITEM; ROTATE ITEMS)** where you live — very serious, somewhat serious, not too serious, or not at all serious?

Continued ...

	Inadequate Teen Recreational <u>Programs</u>	<u>Traffic</u>	Overcrowded <u>Classrooms</u>	Public <u>Transportation</u>	(N)
	%	%	%	%	
Total	25	20	19	12	(1179)
Region					
East	21	18	15	11	(211)
Midwest	26	10	14	9	(289)
South	29	24	24	15	(467)
West	20	28	21	13	(212)
Community Size					
Large City	26	39	33	12	(247)
Suburb	16	24	19	12	(285)
Small City/Town	29	15	14	13	(414)
Rural Area	24	11	14	13	(229)
Party ID					
Republican	17	24	14	7	(322)
Democrat	29	19	22	14	(375)
Independent	26	20	20	15	(393)
Clinton Approval					
Approve	27	20	20	13	(662)
Disapprove	20	20	17	11	(406)
Clinton Foreign Policy					
Approve	26	21	17	12	(541)
Disapprove	23	21	19	11	(516)
Parent					
Yes	32	18	23	12	(422)
No	21	22	17	12	(750)

ABOUT THIS SURVEY

Results for the main survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates among a nationwide sample of 1,179 adults, 18 years of age or older, during the period May 12-16, 1999. 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 3.5 percentage points. For results based on either Form 1 (N=580) or Form 2 (N=599), the sampling error is plus or minus 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 three or more residential listings.

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

At least five 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 1996). This analysis produced population parameters for the demographic characteristics of households with adults 18 or older, which are then compared with the sample characteristics to construct sample weights. The analysis only included households in the continental United States that contain a telephone.

The weights are derived using an iterative technique that simultaneously balances the distributions of all weighting parameters.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS
MAY 1999 NEWS INTEREST INDEX
— FINAL TOPLINE —
May 12-16, 1999
N=1,179

- Q.10 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; ROTATE ITEMS)**, have you heard of this person or not? **(IF YES, ASK Q.11; IF NO, DK, SKIP TO NEXT ITEM.)** **[NOTE: ASK ITEMS A-I AND ITEMS J-N IN BLOCKS; ROTATE BLOCKS, AND ROTATE ORDER OF ITEMS WITHIN BLOCKS]**
- Q.11 How much of a chance is there that you would vote for **(INSERT NAME)** if (he/she) is a candidate for president in 2000 — is there a good chance, some chance, or no chance?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=854]

					<i>Based on Those Who Have Heard</i>				
		Have	Have not	DK/	Good	Some	No	DK/	
		<u>Heard</u>	<u>Heard</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Chance</u>	<u>Chance</u>	<u>Chance</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>(N)</u>
a.	Dan Quayle	97	3	0=100	9	29	58	4=100	(832)
	February, 1999	97	3	0=100	9	33	54	4=100	(902)
b.	George W. Bush	95	4	1=100	34	34	28	4=100	(817)
	February, 1999	95	5	*=100	32	36	27	5=100	(449)
c.	Elizabeth Dole	93	7	*=100	20	43	33	4=100	(802)
	February, 1999	91	9	*=100	26	38	33	3=100	(854)
d.	Steve Forbes	70	29	1=100	9	34	51	6=100	(621)
	February, 1999	71	29	*=100	8	35	52	5=100	(685)
e.	Patrick Buchanan	85	15	*=100	5	29	60	6=100	(738)
	February, 1999	83	15	2=100	6	26	63	5=100	(782)
f.	John McCain	36	63	1=100	16	37	39	8=100	(331)
	February, 1999	32	67	1=100	16	42	35	7=100	(332)
g.	John Kasich	22	77	1=100	11	26	52	11=100	(207)
	February, 1999	21	78	1=100	16	31	45	8=100	(229)
h.	Gary Bauer	19	80	1=100	10	17	60	13=100	(175)
	February, 1999	18	81	1=100	12	26	51	11=100	(188)
i.	Lamar Alexander	48	51	1=100	6	27	59	8=100	(442)
	February, 1999	42	57	1=100	6	27	60	7=100	(421)
j.	Al Gore	97	3	0=100	20	27	49	4=100	(831)
	February, 1999	98	2	0=100	22	30	45	3=100	(910)
k.	Jesse Jackson	99	1	0=100	15	31	51	3=100	(846)
	February, 1999	98	2	*=100	12	30	56	2=100	(904)
l.	Bill Bradley	60	38	2=100	12	39	40	9=100	(529)
	February, 1999	55	44	1=100	14	41	39	6=100	(531)

Q.10/11 CONTINUED ...

			<i>Based on Those Who Have Heard</i>					
	<u>Have Heard</u>	<u>Have not Heard</u>	<u>DK/Ref.</u>	<u>Good Chance</u>	<u>Some Chance</u>	<u>No Chance</u>	<u>DK/Ref.</u>	<u>(N)</u>
m.	Senator John Kerry of Massachusetts	52	46	2=100	8	37	44	11=100 (468)
	February, 1999 ¹	38	61	1=100	8	37	48	7=100 (374)
n.	Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska	54	46	*=100	7	37	46	10=100 (481)

Q.12 If "6" represents someone who is very liberal in politics and "1" represents someone who is very conservative, where on this scale of 6 to 1 would you rate the following people and yourself? First, where would you place **(INSERT ITEM; ROTATE ITEMS, BUT ALWAYS ASK "Yourself" LAST) ? [IF ANSWERS "DON'T KNOW"/"NEVER HEARD OF" DO NOT PROBE.]**

		<i>Based on Those Who Could Rate</i>							
		---- Conservative ----			---- Liberal ----			Don't know	
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>Refused</u>	<u>(N)²</u>
a.	Al Gore	11	8	17	19	22	23=100	13%	(1049)
b.	George W. Bush	15	24	27	15	10	9=100	15%	(1030)
c.	Elizabeth Dole	14	25	29	16	7	9=100	17%	(1001)
d.	Bill Bradley	9	12	33	24	13	9=100	44%	(689)
e.	Patrick Buchanan	39	15	19	14	5	8=100	28%	(892)
f.	Jesse Jackson	11	6	15	14	21	33=100	13%	(1052)
g.	Yourself	13	12	30	20	11	14=100	7%	(1112)
	September, 1996	17	10	31	18	13	11=100		
	September, 1988	14	15	29	20	12	10=100		
	Newsweek: 1984	16	9	31	19	12	13=100		

ON ANOTHER SUBJECT...

Q.18 Would you favor or oppose a law that banned the sale of handguns?

		<u>December 1993</u>
44	Favor	45
50	Oppose	51
<u>6</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>4</u>
100		100

Q.19 What do you think is more important — to protect the right of Americans to own guns, OR to control gun ownership?

		<u>December 1993</u>
30	Protect right of Americans to own guns	34
65	Control gun ownership	57
<u>5</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>9</u>
100		100

¹ In February, 1999, was identified as only "John Kerry."

² Numbers listed are the number of respondents who could rate each candidate or themselves and on which all percentages are based, except the for the percentage of "Don't know/Refused" which are based on total.

NOW, ON A DIFFERENT SUBJECT...

Q.20 Which of the following BEST describes the place where you now live?...**(READ)**

19	A large city
22	A suburb near a large city
37	A small city or town
21	OR a rural area
<u>1</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

Q.21 Overall, how would you rate your **(INSERT RESPONSE FROM Q.20: city, suburb, town, area ["area" should be used for '4' Rural area and '9' Don't know])** as a place to live? Would you say it is excellent, very good, good, only fair or poor?

		<u>February 1997</u>
28	Excellent	25
38	Very good	31
24	Good	28
8	Only fair	11
2	Poor	4
<u>*</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>1</u>
100		100

Q.22 Overall, how much impact do you think people like you can have in making your community a better place to live — a big impact, a moderate impact, a small impact, or no impact at all?

		<u>February 1997</u>
35	Big	25
40	Moderate	41
18	Small	24
5	No impact at all	8
<u>2</u>	Don't Know/Refused	<u>2</u>
100		100

Q.23 Did you grow up in the community where you now live?

44	Yes
56	No
<u>*</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

Q.24 Next, I'd like you to think about a few items that are problems in some communities, but not in others. How much of a problem are they where YOU live? (First,) how much of a problem is (INSERT ITEM; ROTATE ITEMS) where you live — very serious, somewhat serious, not too serious, or not at all serious?

		Very Serious <u>Problem</u>	Somewhat Serious <u>Problem</u>	Not Too Serious <u>Problem</u>	Not At All Serious <u>Problem</u>	DK/ <u>Refused</u>
a.	Traffic	20	27	25	27	1=100
b.	Having too few public areas such as parks and playgrounds	11	15	26	47	1=100
c.	Having too few sidewalks	10	11	25	52	2=100
d.	Having too few shops and restaurants within walking distance of your home	11	12	26	50	1=100
e.	Overcrowded classrooms in the schools	19	25	23	19	14=100
f.	The construction of malls, office parks, and other commercial development	9	16	31	42	2=100
g.	Litter in your neighborhood	7	16	31	45	1=100
h.	The quality of tap water	12	18	24	43	3=100
i.	Public transportation	12	16	25	42	5=100
j.	Gangs and violence	12	23	29	35	1=100
k.	NOT having recreational programs for teenagers	25	26	21	21	7=100

[NO QUESTION 25]

NOW A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT TELEVISION ...

Q.26 Do you think that TV news is too full of violence, or not?

		Feb <u>1993</u>	Harris <u>1971</u>
63	TV news too full of violence	52	42
33	News not too full of violence	44	52
<u>4</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
100		100	100

Q.27 How do you feel about the amount of violence portrayed on television programs today, not including news programs? Do you think there is too much violence, a reasonable amount, or very little violence?

		Jan <u>1997</u>	Feb <u>1993</u>	Harris <u>1971</u>
70	Too much violence	75	72	71
25	A reasonable amount	21	25	24
3	Very little violence	2	2	3
<u>2</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
100		100	100	100

Q.28 How concerned are you personally about what children see or hear...(INSERT ITEM; ROTATE ITEMS) — very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned, or not at all concerned?

		Very <u>Concerned</u>	Somewhat <u>Concerned</u>	Not too <u>Concerned</u>	Not at all <u>Concerned</u>	Don't Know/ <u>Refused</u>
a.	On TV	64	25	7	3	1=100
b.	On the Internet	64	18	5	4	9=100
c.	In movies	60	27	7	3	3=100
d.	On video games	57	24	8	6	5=100

Q.28e Still thinking about what children see or hear, which one of these are you MOST concerned about — TV, the Internet, movies, or video games?

39	TV
36	The Internet
7	Movies
14	Video games
<u>4</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS
ORGAN DONOR
TOPLINE
May 12-16, 1999
N=1,013

Q.1 And now I would like to ask you some questions about organ donation. After people die, it is often possible to remove one or more of their organs, such as the kidneys, heart, liver, or pancreas, and transplant them into another person whose own organs are failing. Have you read or heard anything about organ transplants?

88	Yes
11	No
<u>1</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

Q.2 In general, do you support or oppose the donation of organs for transplant?

81	Support
8	Oppose
<u>11</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

Q.3 How likely are you to want to have your organs donated after your death? Would you say very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely, or not at all likely?

42	Very likely
25	Somewhat likely
10	Not very likely
18	Not at all likely
<u>5</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

Q.4 Have you granted permission for organ donation on your driver's license or on a signed donor card?

42	Yes
57	No
<u>1</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

Q.5 There is a proposal to pay people who agree to donate their organs when they die—for example, with a \$300 contribution to their funeral expenses. Do you think this is a good idea or a bad idea?

53	Good idea
31	Bad idea
<u>16</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

Q.6 How much of a problem do you think it is that it takes too long for seriously ill people to receive organ transplants?

74	Major problem
11	Minor problem
4	Not much of a problem
<u>11</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	