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**77% Fear Nuclear, Biological Terrorism**  
**AMERICANS UNMOVED BY WASHINGTON'S BIG STORIES**

**Also Inside ...**

- \* The new Congress's achievements.
- \* No backlash against Asians.
- \* Anti-terrorism laws inadequate.
- \* Save the kids -- call in the *Government?*

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## **77% Fear Nuclear, Biological Terrorism**

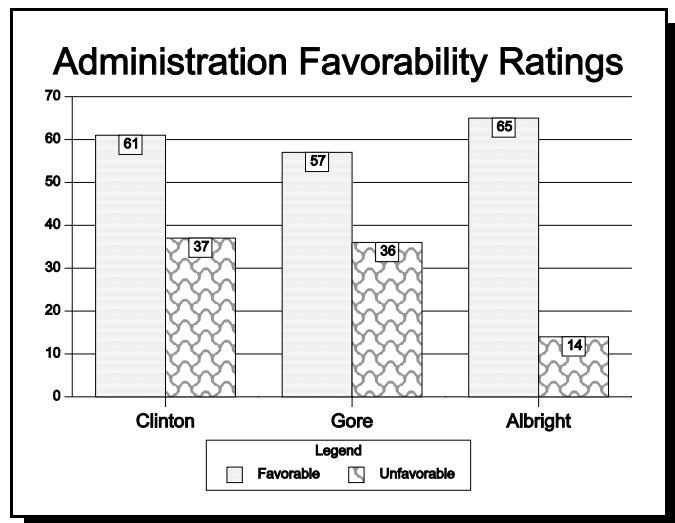
### **AMERICANS UNMOVED BY WASHINGTON'S BIG STORIES**

Top news stories from Washington are not connecting with the American people, according to the latest News Interest Index poll. A summit meeting, the growing campaign finance controversy and the legislative impasse on Capitol Hill have so far failed to stir the public.

Just 6% of Americans followed very closely news about the Helsinki summit. The percentage of adults paying attention to the steady drumbeat of news about the Democratic campaign finance scandal is somewhat higher than earlier in the year, but Bill Clinton's and Al Gore's ratings show only modest declines. Fewer people are aware of events in Congress this year than in April 1995, but there is no more alarm than usual about the lack of progress there. The poll also found little indication that the campaign finance scandal has caused any backlash against Asian Americans or Asian immigrants, who continue to be far better regarded than newcomers from Latin American countries.

Despite the lack of attention to foreign affairs, Madeleine Albright has become the star of the Administration. The Secretary of State's latest favorability ratings top those of the President and the Vice President.

General indifference to matters of governance and politics in Washington recently is underscored by the relatively greater amount of attention being paid to such matters as the Heaven's Gate suicides, talk of distillers beginning television advertising, and the Supreme Court challenge to the Internet censorship laws. With regard to the censorship case, the public expresses near universal support (83%) for the federal law that makes it illegal to send obscene or indecent material to children via the Internet. Comparable percentages approve of the federally required v-chip in new TV sets and tougher law enforcement efforts to prevent children from purchasing cigarettes, *even though* nearly 70% of Americans think the federal government controls too much of their daily lives.



These are the findings of the latest Pew Research Center nationwide survey of 1,206 respondents which found the President's approval ratings slipping somewhat, as a somewhat larger proportion of the public was attentive to the Democratic National Committee campaign finance scandal than a month ago. Clinton's performance rating slipped from 60% in late February to 55% in the current poll. The percentage paying at least fairly close attention to the DNC fundraising controversy rose from 45% to 56% over that same period.

Gore's favorable rating fell more sharply, from 65% to 57%, but there are no signs that the scandal has radically redefined the Vice President's personal image. Volunteered one-word descriptions of Gore suggest that the public continues to see him in positive terms. The most commonly used words to describe Gore were intelligent, boring and okay, followed by good and quiet. No adjectives relating Gore to the campaign finance scandal made the public's top 30 list. As was the case in September 1996, favorable descriptions of the Vice President overwhelmingly outweigh unfavorable ones.

<b>One Words for Al Gore</b>	
	<u>Frequency*</u>
1. Intelligent	15
2. Boring	15
3. Okay	15
4. Good	14
5. Quiet	11
6. Stiff	8
7. Environmentalist	7
8. Alright	6
9. Competent	6
10. Fair	6
Number of interviews	(597)

\* This table shows the number of respondents who offered each response; the numbers are not percentages.

Clinton's job approval ratings have fallen off significantly among middle income Americans and political Independents. Gore's favorable ratings have dropped most among middle aged and middle income Americans. Democrats have not wavered in their support for Gore, but he has lost favor with Republicans and Independents.

Fully two-thirds (65%) of the public rate Secretary of State Albright favorably, vs. only 14% unfavorable. She receives high marks from men and women alike, and Republicans rate her almost as favorably as Democrats. Among Americans who follow news about foreign affairs, 78% gave her a favorable rating. The Secretary is better known now than in January, just after her historic confirmation as the first female Secretary of State. Increased awareness of Albright is most apparent among lower socio-economic groups.

***Not Much Going On...***

The public is unimpressed with the performance of the 105th Congress thus far. When asked to name the most important thing that has happened in the new Congress so far this year, fully 72% could not cite a single item. Those who responded gave a random assortment of legislative initiatives, led by welfare reform -- a major accomplishment of the *previous* Congress. Also mentioned were the ongoing budget negotiations, vague impressions of bipartisanship and references to Newt Gingrich's difficulties.

<b>The Most Important Thing That's Happened in the New Congress</b>		
	April <u>1995</u> %	April <u>1997</u> %
Gave a response	51	30
"Nothing"	16	11
Don't know/Refused	37	61

Job approval ratings for the GOP Congressional leaders are largely unchanged from earlier this year. Slightly more Americans disapprove than approve (44% to 40%). Most rank this Congress on a par with previous Congresses in terms of productivity. Only one-in-ten say this Congress has accomplished *more* than recent Congresses, 22% say it has accomplished *less*. College graduates are more likely than others to say this Congress has done less. Democrats, Independents and Republicans express this sentiment in equal proportions.

***Whose Fault?***

Among those who say this Congress has done less, a plurality (39%) blame Republican leaders. About half as many (19%) blame Clinton, 7% blame Democratic leaders in Congress, and the remainder (31%) give some combination of these. Republicans blame Clinton more than they blame their own party leaders (35% to 20%). Democrats overwhelmingly hold GOP leaders responsible (62% vs. 5% who say Clinton).

Republican Congressional leaders get mixed personal reviews from the public. Newt Gingrich's favorability ratings remain low but have not changed significantly in recent months. Many more Americans view the Speaker unfavorably than favorably (64% to 28%). Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott, though not as well known as Gingrich, is viewed much more favorably. Among those able to rate him, 57% have a favorable opinion, 43% unfavorable.

### Heaven's Gate Top Story

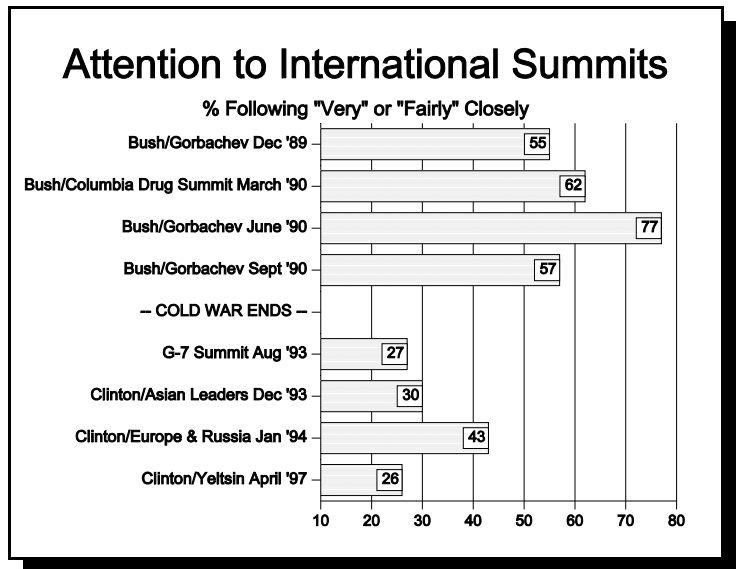
The Heaven's Gate suicide in San Diego was the most closely followed news story of the last month. Thirty-two percent followed it very closely, another 39% fairly closely. The suicide interested young and old Americans equally, though women were more interested in the tragedy than men.

One-in-five Americans (20%) have followed the trial of Oklahoma City bombing suspect Timothy McVeigh very closely, which is fewer than the 30% who followed very closely pre-trial publicity surrounding the O.J. Simpson criminal trial in September 1994. The legal settlement involving the Liggett tobacco company and 22 state attorneys general also attracted the attention of 20% of the public.

Ongoing revelations of improper fundraising by the Democrats are still not attracting the close attention of many Americans. However, more are now paying at least *some* attention to this story. Republicans continue to follow the story more closely than Democrats and Independents. Other attentive groups include affluent and better educated Americans and senior citizens.

News about the cloning of a sheep by a Scottish biologist and the ups and downs of the stock market were followed very closely by 17% of the public. College graduates paid more attention to these stories than other Americans. Young people largely tuned out news about the market and paid less attention the campaign finance scandal and the tobacco settlement.

Two major international stories, the Helsinki summit and the debate over NATO expansion, attracted very little attention from the public. Both were followed very closely by a mere 6%. Public interest in international summits has diminished dramatically in recent years, with the end of the Cold War marking the major turning point. Even as recently as 1994, however, the public paid much more attention to a meeting between Clinton and Russian President Boris Yeltsin. Forty-three percent followed news of a January 1994 summit meeting closely, compared to 26% who followed Helsinki this month.



Interest in the debate over NATO expansion remains low; only 6% of the public followed this debate very closely. The nation continues to divide evenly on whether NATO should be expanded to include some countries of Central and Eastern Europe, with 43% for expansion vs. 41% for the organization to remain unchanged. In a small experiment, respondents were somewhat more in favor of enlargement when the question identified the nations likely to be added (Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary): 47% for, 39% against.

Public sentiment is also largely unchanged on its greatest concern regarding expansion: 39% fear not expanding will encourage Russia to again threaten its European neighbors (vs. 41% three months ago), while 29% fear a NATO expansion will anger the Russians (vs. 25% earlier).

Among those who followed the NATO debate closely, support for enlargement increased greatly: 61% favor expansion while only 28% were against change. However, this interested audience is very much like the general public in identifying its greatest concern about the enlargement: 43% fear not expanding will embolden Russia while 33% fear expansion will anger Moscow.

**Opinions of Asians Unchanged**

The involvement of Asian donors and the Chinese government in campaign-related scandals has not created a backlash against Asians in the United States. Of the newer groups of immigrants, Americans are most likely to view Asians as making a positive contribution to society. Fully 69% think the Chinese have generally benefited the country, compared to 64% who gave the same answer in July 1993. Sixty-five percent say the same about Koreans, and 50% about Vietnamese. In contrast, only about one third of Americans believe Mexicans, Iranians, Haitians and Cubans have benefited the country, with most respondents who answered the question saying that each of these groups has created problems. European immigrants -- Irish, Italians, Poles and Jews -- are all seen to have benefited the country significantly more than Asians or Latinos.

Asian immigrants get relatively high marks from the public for working hard, doing well in school, having strong family values, and being independent of government assistance, particularly when compared with immigrants from Latin American countries. To the extent that there has been a change in attitudes about Asians since 1993, it has been in a favorable direction. In the summer of 1993, for example, 79% of those who responded to the question said Asian immigrants work very hard, compared to 88% now.

	Opinion of Major Ethnic Groups		
	Benefited	Created Problems	Both
	Country	for Country	
	%	%	%*
Irish	81	14	5= 100
1993**	84	12	4
Italians	78	18	4
Poles	77	20	3
1993	79	18	3
Jews	77	18	5
<b>Chinese</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1993</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Koreans</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1993</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Vietnamese</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1993</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>3</b>
Mexicans	36	59	5
1993	31	64	5
Iranians	32	66	2
1993	22	76	2
Haitians	30	65	5
1993	22	76	2
Cubans	29	67	4
1993	27	70	3

\* Numbers were re-percentage to reflect only those who gave an answer for purposes of trend analysis.  
 \*\* 1993 numbers are from Gallup.

Americans are significantly more likely to complain that Latino immigrants increase crime (52%, compared to 34% for Asian immigrants), and end up on welfare (68% vs. 34%). At the same time, however, majorities of Americans who gave an opinion said that immigrants from Latin America work hard (73%) and have strong family values. There is no clear pattern of change in feelings toward Latin American immigrants since 1993.

	Rating Recent Asian and Latino Immigrants	
	Applies to...	
	Asians %	Latinos %*
Work very hard	88	73
Often end up on welfare	34	68
Do very well in school	85	43
Significantly increase crime	34	52
Have strong family values	85	87
Are too competitive	42	26

\* Numbers were re-percentage to reflect only those who gave an answer for purposes of trend analysis.

When asked to paint one word portraits of immigrants from Asian countries, the public responded most frequently with *hard working* or *hard workers*; other comments included okay, industrious, ambitious, intelligent, and . . . not needed { see p.29}. One word descriptions of Latinos most often mentioned were *desperate* and *too many*. Others were poor, illegal, hard working, and uneducated.

**Opposition to Immigrants Softening?**

The poll also finds less opposition to immigration than observed in a comparable survey in mid-1994. At that time, when there was much coverage of California's initiative to deny benefits to illegal immigrants, almost half of the public (49%) said they "strongly believed" immigrants are a burden on the country because they take American jobs, housing and health care, compared to 38% in this month's survey. Nonetheless, today a majority of the public continues to believe that immigrants are more of a burden than a blessing. Those over 50 years of age more often than younger people say immigrants are a burden (57% vs. 48% under 30). Better educated, more affluent Americans more often express positive feelings toward immigrants, as do those living in big cities. Not surprisingly, those who were themselves born abroad said benefits from immigration outweigh its costs (60%).<sup>1</sup> Those with a foreign-born parent or grandparent were *only slightly* more likely to say immigrants strengthen the country (41%) than were those without recent foreign ancestry (35%).

	Attitudes Toward Immigrants	
	July 1994 %	April 1997 %
Immigrants today strengthen our country because of their hard work and talents	<b>31</b>	<b>38</b>
Strongly	17	19
Not strongly	14	19
Immigrants today are a burden on our country because they take our jobs, housing and health care	63	52
Strongly	<b>49</b>	<b>38</b>
Not strongly	14	14
Neither/Don't Know	<u>6</u> 100	<u>10</u> 100

<sup>1</sup> Note 60% figure is based on small sample (N=58).



A large majority of Americans want immigration from all parts of the world to stay at current levels or even decrease. Forty-three percent would admit fewer newcomers from Asia, and another 44% would keep the number unchanged. Similar percentages want to decrease or stabilize immigration from Latin America (44% and 43%, respectively). The public is slightly less likely to favor any decrease in African and European immigrants, but there remains considerable support for cutting back here too (36% and 38%, respectively, favor reductions).

### ***Highly Visible Newcomers***

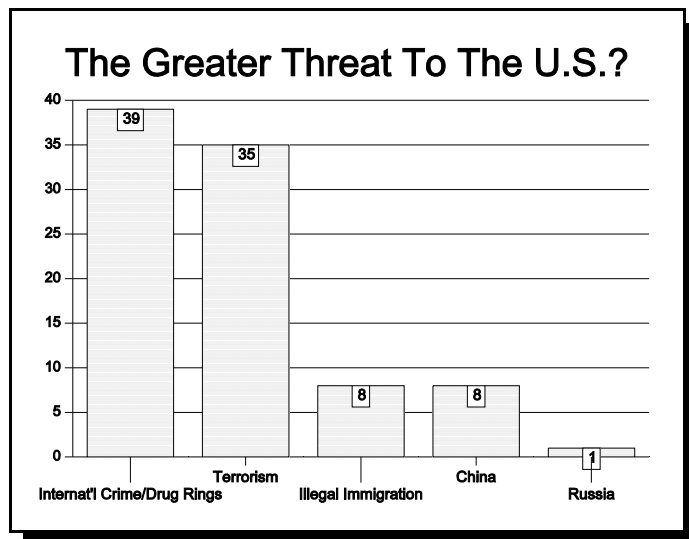
Almost four-in-ten Americans (39%) say that there are at least some recent immigrants living in their area, and 51% say that they often or sometimes have to deal with people who speak little or no English. Somewhat fewer (19%) number a recent immigrant among their friends or relatives. The majority of people who deal with immigrants with limited English skills say such encounters do not bother them (60%), but a large minority (39%) say they *are* bothered. People who generally see immigration as a burden are much more likely than those with positive views to be bothered by newcomers who have limited proficiency in English (57% vs. 19%).

But Americans who live in areas with many or some recent immigrants *more often* say that immigrants strengthen the country (42% and 45% respectively) than those who have no recent immigrants in their area (26%). This holds true even among native born Americans.

### ***A Threat From Within***

More than three out of four (77%) believe there is a chance that *terrorists* could use nuclear, biological or chemical weapons against an American city. In comparison, slightly more than half (57%) believe the same about a *foreign country* launching a nuclear strike on the United States. Fully 48% worry a great deal or somewhat about a *terrorist attack* with weapons of mass destruction, while only 29% worry a great deal or somewhat about a *nuclear attack* from a foreign country.

As the trial of Oklahoma City bombing suspect Timothy McVeigh gets underway, Americans increasingly believe that anti-terrorism laws on the books are inadequate to the threat. But they appear unwilling to give up some civil liberties to combat it. They view terrorism only slightly behind international crime and drug rings as the greatest threat to the country today (35% and 39%,



respectively). And somewhat more of the public (47%) think that people inside the country pose a greater terrorism danger than those from abroad (40%). In post-Cold War America, foreign powers such as Russia and China are not perceived as major threats.

Last year, a Pew Center survey found that 56% of Americans said federal laws against terrorists are too weak.<sup>2</sup> In the current survey, 63% answered the same way. But there was no significant change in the nearly two-thirds majority that thought it will not be necessary for the average person to give up some civil liberties to curb terrorism in this country. Similarly, the proportion of Americans now feeling the greatest terrorist threat comes from inside the country remained at just under half, much as last year.

### ***"They" Should Do Something?***

Americans are of at least two minds about the role of the federal government. In a general sense, a majority believe the federal government controls too much of their daily lives. Fully 69% of respondents agreed with this assertion, including 27% who *completely* agreed. At the same time, Americans express strong support for several specific federal government initiatives with the potential to significantly affect their daily lives.

Fully 87% favor stepped up enforcement of laws preventing children under 18 from buying cigarettes, for example. Nearly as many (84%) favor v-chip legislation requiring that new television sets be equipped with technology to block out certain programs based on their violent or sexual content. Eighty-three percent favor the federal law, recently challenged before the Supreme Court, making it illegal to send indecent or obscene material to children under 18 through the Internet. Nearly three-in-ten (28%) believe the *government*, i.e. inadequate laws or law enforcement, is responsible for the fact that more children these days are being exposed to printed or video materials depicting explicit sex or graphic violence. Fifty-nine percent blame inadequate parental supervision.

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<sup>2</sup>

"Public Apathetic About Nuclear Terrorism," Pew Research Center for The People & The Press, Washington DC, April 1996.

The public is less enthusiastic, though still supportive, of a proposed government ban on TV advertisements for distilled spirits, 59% approve of the proposal, 38% disapprove. Support for these initiatives is not dampened by general skepticism about the federal government. Those who believe the government controls too much of their daily lives are *no less likely* to favor enforcement of smoking laws, v-chip legislation, Internet regulations, or a ban on liquor advertising.

<b>Support for Federal Government Initiatives</b>		
	<i>The federal government controls too much of our daily lives</i>	
	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>
<i>% favoring each</i>		
Enforcement of smoking laws	87	89
V-chip legislation	85	82
Internet regulations	84	81
Ban on TV liquor ads	59	59

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

	Heaven's Gate Mass Suicide	Trial Of Timothy McVeigh	Liggett Tobacco Settlement	DNC Contributions	(N)
<i>Total</i>	32	20	20	19	(1206)
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	27	19	16	22	(589)
Female	36	21	23	16	(617)
<i>Race</i>					
White	30	19	19	19	(970)
*Hispanic	31	23	14	11	(81)
Black	48	25	26	19	(112)
<i>Age</i>					
Under 30	33	20	16	12	(254)
30-49	32	21	18	17	(502)
50+	30	19	24	25	(430)
<i>Education</i>					
College Grad.	30	19	21	24	(373)
Other College	36	25	19	24	(292)
High School Grad	30	17	18	16	(420)
< H. S. Grad.	31	21	22	10	(115)
<i>Region</i>					
East	31	19	24	19	(240)
Midwest	34	18	16	19	(290)
South	32	22	20	18	(420)
West	28	21	20	21	(256)
<i>Party ID</i>					
Republican	29	19	20	26	(365)
Democrat	38	25	22	17	(395)
Independent	30	17	18	15	(370)

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

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

**CONTINUED...**

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

	Cloning Of Sheep	Stock Market's Ups & Downs	Helsinki Summit	NATO Enlargement	(N)
<i>Total</i>	17	17	6	6	(1206)
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	16	22	7	8	(589)
Female	17	12	6	4	(617)
<i>Race</i>					
White	17	17	6	6	(970)
*Hispanic	14	12	5	3	(81)
Black	21	16	11	1	(112)
<i>Age</i>					
Under 30	15	9	5	2	(254)
30-49	17	16	5	6	(502)
50+	18	22	9	8	(430)
<i>Education</i>					
College Grad.	23	25	6	9	(373)
Other College	16	19	5	4	(292)
High School Grad	14	11	5	4	(420)
< H. S. Grad.	14	16	10	6	(115)
<i>Region</i>					
East	15	18	7	5	(240)
Midwest	16	16	6	5	(290)
South	16	16	6	5	(420)
West	20	17	7	9	(256)
<i>Party ID</i>					
Republican	16	22	5	7	(365)
Democrat	20	14	8	4	(395)
Independent	17	16	7	8	(370)

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

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

# TABLES

**PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL**

	--- February 1997 ---		--- April 1997 ---		<u>Change</u>
	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	
	%	%	%	%	
<b>Total</b>	60	32	55	34	-5
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	56	36	52	38	-4
Female	63	28	58	31	-5
<b>Race</b>					
White	57	35	51	38	-6
Non-white	76	16	77	16	+1
Black	82	13	84	12	+2
<b>Race and Sex</b>					
White Men	53	40	48	41	-5
White Women	61	30	54	35	-7
<b>Age</b>					
Under 30	66	26	59	30	-7
30-49	60	33	54	35	-6
50-64	55	35	58	34	+3
65+	56	32	52	37	-4
<b>Education</b>					
College Grad.	62	32	55	37	-7
Some College	56	35	55	37	-1
High School Grad.	60	32	54	32	-6
<H.S. Grad	60	28	56	33	-4
<b>Family Income</b>					
\$75,000+	58	38	55	39	-3
\$50,000-\$74,999	63	32	58	35	-5
\$30,000-\$49,999	61	32	51	41	-10
\$20,000-\$29,999	62	31	61	26	-1
<\$20,000	60	31	62	25	+2
<b>Region</b>					
East	68	24	57	34	-11
Midwest	57	34	59	27	+2
South	59	34	56	35	-3
West	57	34	47	43	-10

Question: Do you approve or disapprove of the way Bill Clinton is handling his job as President? **[IF DK ENTER AS DK. IF DEPENDS PROBE ONCE WITH: Overall do you approve or disapprove of the way Bill Clinton is handling his job as President? IF STILL DEPENDS ENTER AS DK]**

Continued ...

	--- February 1997 ---		--- April 1997 ---		<u>Change</u>
	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	
	%	%	%	%	
<b><i>Total</i></b>	60	32	55	34	-5
<b><i>Religious Affiliation</i></b>					
Total White Protestant	53	39	44	43	-9
White Prot. Evangelical	47	45	43	48	-4
White Prot. Non-Evang.	58	36	46	39	-12
White Catholic	69	24	64	30	-5
<b><i>Community Size</i></b>					
Large City	66	25	66	25	0
Suburb	59	33	58	32	-1
Small City/Town	60	32	51	38	-9
Rural Area	54	38	52	37	-2
<b><i>Party ID</i></b>					
Republican	31	60	31	62	0
Democrat	85	10	81	12	-4
Independent	61	31	53	31	-8
<b><i>1996 Presidential Vote</i></b>					
Clinton	90	4	85	8	-5
Dole	23	70	18	78	-5
<b><i>1996 Congressional Vote</i></b>					
Republican	32	60	28	65	-4
Democrat	81	12	81	12	0



## THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTROLS "TOO MUCH" OF OUR LIVES

	Completely <u>Agree</u> %	Mostly <u>Agree</u> %	Mostly <u>Disagree</u> %	Completely <u>Disagree</u> %	DK/ <u>Ref.</u> %	<u>N</u>
<b>Total</b>	27	42	23	5	3=100	(1206)
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	33	40	20	6	1	(589)
Female	22	43	25	5	5	(617)
<b>Race</b>						
White	29	42	21	5	3	(970)
Non-white	18	39	30	10	3	(219)
Black	14	39	32	11	4	(112)
<b>Race and Sex</b>						
White Men	35	40	19	5	1	(475)
White Women	22	45	23	5	5	(495)
<b>Age</b>						
Under 30	23	43	28	6	*	(254)
30-49	28	40	25	4	3	(502)
50-64	29	45	14	6	5	(242)
65+	27	39	22	7	5	(188)
<b>Education</b>						
College Grad.	21	39	32	5	3	(373)
Some College	28	43	21	6	2	(292)
High School Grad.	29	44	20	5	2	(420)
<H.S. Grad	29	39	18	6	8	(115)
<b>Family Income</b>						
\$75,000+	24	34	34	7	1	(141)
\$50,000-\$74,999	27	46	23	4	*	(174)
\$30,000-\$49,999	31	40	22	4	3	(301)
\$20,000-\$29,999	31	47	15	5	2	(199)
<\$20,000	21	40	26	7	6	(231)
<b>Region</b>						
East	22	46	22	8	2	(240)
Midwest	27	40	24	5	4	(290)
South	27	42	24	4	3	(420)
West	32	40	20	5	3	(256)

Question: Please tell me how much you agree with the following statement ... the federal government controls too much of our daily lives. Would you say you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly DISagree, or completely disagree?

**Continued ...**

	Completely <u>Agree</u> %	Mostly <u>Agree</u> %	Mostly <u>Disagree</u> %	Completely <u>Disagree</u> %	DK/ <u>Ref.</u> %	<u>N</u>
<b><i>Total</i></b>	27	42	23	5	3=100	(1206)
<b><i>Religious Affiliation</i></b>						
Total White Protestant	29	43	20	4	4	(586)
White Prot. Evangelical	32	42	19	3	4	(288)
White Prot. Non-Evang.	27	45	21	4	3	(298)
White Catholic	29	41	21	5	3	(231)
<b><i>Community Size</i></b>						
Large City	24	32	31	11	2	(212)
Suburb	24	42	26	5	3	(278)
Small City/Town	30	43	21	4	2	(447)
Rural Area	28	47	17	4	4	(247)
<b><i>Party ID</i></b>						
Republican	34	45	17	2	2	(365)
Democrat	18	42	28	9	3	(395)
Independent	31	38	23	4	4	(370)
<b><i>1996 Presidential Vote</i></b>						
Clinton	18	43	29	8	2	(427)
Dole	39	44	15	2	*	(269)
<b><i>1996 Congressional Vote</i></b>						
Republican	39	42	16	1	2	(327)
Democrat	19	38	30	10	3	(299)

## ATTITUDES TOWARD IMMIGRANTS

	Immigrants Strengthen <u>Country</u> %	Immigrants Burden <u>On Country</u> %	Neither/Both/ <u>DK/Ref.</u> %
<b>Total</b>	38	52	10=100
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	39	51	10
Female	36	54	10
<b>Race</b>			
White	36	54	10
Non-white	45	46	9
Black	45	47	8
<b>Race and Sex</b>			
White Men	37	53	10
White Women	36	54	10
<b>Age</b>			
Under 30	46	48	6
30-49	41	50	9
50-64	32	56	12
65+	28	57	15
<b>Education</b>			
College Grad.	50	39	11
Some College	40	51	9
High School Grad.	34	57	9
<H.S. Grad	25	63	12
<b>Family Income</b>			
\$75,000+	53	43	4
\$50,000-\$74,999	43	51	6
\$30,000-\$49,999	38	52	10
\$20,000-\$29,999	34	60	6
<\$20,000	31	58	11
<b>Region</b>			
East	42	49	9
Midwest	39	48	13
South	33	60	7
West	42	46	12

Question: I'm going to read you a pair of statements. Please tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views -- even if neither is exactly right. **(READ BOTH STATEMENTS, AFTER CHOICE IS MADE, PROBE: Do you feel STRONGLY about that, or not?)**

Continued ...

	Immigrants Strengthen <u>Country</u>	Immigrants Burden <u>On Country</u>	Neither/Both/ <u>DK/Ref.</u>
	%	%	%
<b>Total</b>	38	52	10=100
<b>Religious Affiliation</b>			
Total White Protestant	31	57	12
White Prot. Evangelical	31	56	13
White Prot. Non-Evang.	32	57	11
White Catholic	38	54	8
<b>Community Size</b>			
Large City	45	46	9
Suburb	43	48	9
Small City/Town	35	57	8
Rural Area	34	53	13
<b>Party ID</b>			
Republican	34	56	10
Democrat	40	53	7
Independent	39	50	11
<b>1996 Presidential Vote</b>			
Clinton	42	51	7
Dole	35	52	13
<b>1996 Congressional Vote</b>			
Republican	38	50	12
Democrat	44	50	6
<b>Foreign Heritage</b>			
Parent/Grandparent	41	49	10
None	35	55	10
<b>Immigrants in Area</b>			
Many	42	51	7
Some	45	47	8
Few	37	54	9
None	26	62	12

## FAVORABILITY RATINGS

	--- Al Gore ---					--- Madeleine Albright ---				
	Jan 1997		Apr 1997		Change In Fav.	Jan 1997		Apr 1997		Change In Fav.
	Fav orable %	Unfav orable %	Fav orable %	Unfav orable %		Fav orable %	Unfav orable %	Fav orable %	Unfav orable %	
<b>Total</b>	65	30	57	36	-8	57	16	65	14	+8
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	60	35	52	42	-8	57	20	63	17	+6
Female	69	24	61	31	-8	57	12	66	10	+9
<b>Race</b>										
White	64	31	55	38	-9	58	14	64	14	+6
Non-white	69	22	70	24	+1	53	22	68	12	+15
Black	67	23	76	18	+9	50	23	70	10	+20
<b>Race and Sex</b>										
White Men	59	37	50	44	-9	58	19	62	17	+4
White Women	69	24	59	33	-10	58	10	67	10	+9
<b>Age</b>										
Under 30	61	34	57	36	-4	49	26	59	18	+10
30-49	67	28	55	38	-12	57	15	65	13	+8
50-64	65	30	59	34	-6	64	10	67	10	+3
65+	64	28	61	33	-3	61	12	70	9	+9
<b>Education</b>										
College Grad.	72	25	60	37	-12	66	13	72	10	+6
Some College	64	31	58	37	-6	61	15	69	12	+8
High School Grad.	65	30	53	39	-12	53	18	59	15	+6
<H.S. Grad	55	31	60	29	+5	50	12	61	15	+11
<b>Family Income</b>										
\$75,000+	63	34	58	39	-5	61	16	71	12	+10
\$50,000-\$74,999	68	29	62	36	-6	62	19	73	12	+11
\$30,000-\$49,999	68	27	54	41	-14	58	16	62	14	+4
\$20,000-\$29,999	69	27	60	35	-9	56	18	64	13	+8
<\$20,000	60	31	59	31	-1	52	14	63	14	+11

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

Continued ...

	--- Al Gore ---					--- Madeleine Albright ---				
	Jan 1997		Apr 1997		Change In Fav.	Jan 1997		Apr 1997		Change In Fav.
	Fav orable	Unfav orable	Fav orable	Unfav orable		Fav orable	Unfav orable	Fav orable	Unfav orable	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>Total</b>	65	30	57	36	-8	57	16	65	14	+8
<b>Region</b>										
East	69	26	62	33	-7	63	12	67	12	+4
Midwest	69	26	59	35	-10	54	17	65	13	+11
South	60	33	56	36	-4	56	17	64	16	+8
West	62	32	50	43	-12	55	16	64	12	+9
<b>Religious Affiliation</b>										
Total White Protestant	61	33	50	42	-11	56	16	61	15	+5
White Prot. Evangelical	59	35	47	46	-12	53	16	58	16	+5
White Prot. Non-Evang.	63	32	54	37	-9	60	16	64	13	+4
White Catholic	73	24	62	34	-11	62	12	69	11	+7
<b>Community Size</b>										
Large City	64	32	64	30	0	53	19	68	15	+15
Suburb	71	23	58	36	-13	62	12	67	9	+5
Small City/Town	67	27	56	37	-11	59	16	62	14	+3
Rural Area	54	38	54	39	0	53	16	64	16	+11
<b>Party ID</b>										
Republican	47	50	37	60	-10	54	21	64	18	+10
Democrat	81	13	82	15	+1	64	14	73	7	+9
Independent	63	31	55	36	-8	55	14	61	15	+6
<b>1996 Presidential Vote</b>										
Clinton	86	11	83	14	-3	69	10	77	8	+8
Dole	42	52	22	75	-20	55	19	62	18	+7
<b>1996 Congressional Vote</b>										
Republican	50	48	33	64	-17	59	20	64	16	+5
Democrat	84	12	82	16	-2	74	9	81	6	+7

# SURVEY METHODOLOGY

## **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 1,206 adults, 18 years of age or older, during the period April 3-6, 1997. For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus 3 percentage points. For results based on either Form 1 (N=597) or Form 2 (N=609), the sampling error is plus or minus 4.5 percentage points.

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



## **SURVEY METHODOLOGY IN DETAIL**

The samples for each survey are random digit samples 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 households in the U.S. Estimates of the number of telephone households within each county are derived from 1990 Census data on residential telephone incidence that have been updated with state-level information on new telephone installations and county-level projections of the number of households. 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.

At least four attempts were made to complete an interview at every sampled telephone number. The calls were staggered over times of day and days of the week to maximize the chances of making a contact with a potential respondent. All interview breakoffs and refusals were re-contacted at least once in order to attempt to convert them to completed interviews. In each contacted household, interviewers asked to speak with the "youngest male 18 or older who is at home". If there is no eligible man at home, interviewers asked to speak with "the oldest woman 18 or older who lives in the household". This systematic respondent selection technique has been shown empirically to produce samples that closely mirror the population in terms of age and gender.

Non-response in telephone interview surveys produces some known biases in survey-derived estimates because participation tends to vary for different subgroups of the population, and these subgroups are likely to vary also on questions of substantive interest. In order to compensate for these known biases, the sample data are weighted in analysis.

The demographic weighting parameters are derived from a special analysis of the most recently available Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (March 1994). This analysis produced population parameters for the demographic characteristics of households with adults 18 or older, which are then compared with the sample characteristics to construct sample weights. The analysis only included households in the continental United States that contain a telephone.

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

# THE QUESTIONNAIRE

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESS**  
**APRIL 1997 NEWS INTEREST INDEX**  
**-- TOPLINE --**  
**April 3-6, 1997**  
**N = 1,206**

Hello, I am \_\_\_\_\_ calling for Princeton Survey Research Associates in Princeton, New Jersey. We are conducting a telephone opinion survey for leading newspapers and TV stations around the country. I'd like to ask a few questions of the youngest male, 18 years of age or older, who is now at home. [IF NO MALE, ASK: May I please speak with the oldest female, 18 years of age or older, who is now at home?]

Q.1 Do you approve or disapprove of the way Bill Clinton is handling his job as President? [IF DK ENTER AS DK. IF DEPENDS PROBE ONCE WITH: Overall do you approve or disapprove of the way Bill Clinton is handling his job as President? IF STILL DEPENDS ENTER AS DK]

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
April, 1997	55	34	11=100
February, 1997	60	32	8=100
Early February, 1997	57	30	13=100
January, 1997	59	31	10=100
July, 1996	54	38	8=100
June, 1996	54	38	8=100
April, 1996	53	39	8=100
March, 1996	55	38	7=100
February, 1996	51	39	10=100
January, 1996	50	43	7=100
October, 1995	48	42	10=100
September, 1995	45	42	13=100
August, 1995	44	44	12=100
June, 1995	50	40	10=100
April, 1995	47	43	10=100
March, 1995	44	44	12=100
February, 1995	44	44	12=100
December, 1994	41	47	12=100
November, 1994	48	40	12=100
October, 1994	41	47	12=100
Early October, 1994	38	47	15=100
September, 1994	41	52	7=100
July, 1994	45	46	9=100
June, 1994	42	44	14=100
May, 1994	46	42	12=100
March, 1994	45	42	13=100
January, 1994	51	35	14=100
Early January, 1994	48	35	17=100
December, 1993	48	36	16=100
October, 1993	44	42	14=100
September, 1993	49	35	16=100
Early September, 1993	43	43	14=100
August, 1993	39	46	15=100

**Q.1 con't ...**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
May, 1993	39	43	18=100
Early May, 1993	45	37	18=100
April, 1993	49	29	22=100
February, 1993	56	25	19=100

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

		<u>Feb</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Sept</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>Dec</u>
		<u>1997</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>
40	Approve	44	38	38	36	39	35	33	36	36	36	38	41	44	43	52
44	Disapprove	42	47	48	50	46	51	53	54	51	50	45	45	43	39	28
<u>16</u>	DK/Refused	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>20</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**ASK Q.3 OF FORM 1 ONLY: [N=597]**

Q.3F1 Now, a different kind of question. Please tell me what one word best describes your impression of Al Gore. Tell me just the ONE best word that describes him. **(PROBE ONCE IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "DK." ACCEPT UP TO TWO RESPONSES, BUT DO NOT PROBE FOR SECOND RESPONSE)**

	<u>Frequency*</u>
1. Intelligent/Intelligence	15
2. Boring	15
3. Okay	15
4. Good	14
5. Quiet	11
6. Stiff	8
7. Environmentalist	7
8. Alright	6
9. Competent	6
10. Fair	6
11. Great	6
12. Honest	6
13. Ineffectual	6
14. Wimp/Wimpy	6
15. Dislike	5
16. Follower/Following	5
17. Fake	5
18. Puppet	5
19. Wooden	5
20. Conscientious	4

\* This table shows the number of respondents who offered each response; the numbers are not percentages.

**ASK ALL:**

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

		<u>Very Closely</u>	<u>Fairly Closely</u>	<u>Not too Closely</u>	<u>Not at all Closely</u>	<b>(VOL) DK</b>
a.	The suicide of 39 members of a religious cult in San Diego, California	32	39	19	10	*=100
b.	The cloning of a sheep by a Scottish biologist	17	33	26	23	1=100
c.	A legal settlement in which the Liggett tobacco company admitted that cigarettes are addictive	20	40	22	18	*=100
d.	The trial of Timothy McVeigh, accused of bombing the federal building in Oklahoma City	20	38	25	16	1=100
e.	Recent major ups and downs in the stock market	17	21	22	40	*=100
	February, 1996	12	20	25	42	1=100
f.	Charges of improper campaign contributions to the Democrats by foreign business interests	19	37	22	21	1=100
	February, 1997 <sup>3</sup>	18	27	21	33	1=100
	January, 1997	17	29	26	28	*=100
	December, 1996	22	26	22	30	*=100
g.	The recent summit in Helsinki between President Clinton and Russian President Boris Yeltsin	6	20	33	40	1=100
h.	The discussion and debate about expanding NATO into Eastern Europe	6	16	27	50	1=100
	January, 1997	5	15	32	47	1=100

<sup>3</sup>

In previous months story was listed as "Charges of improper campaign contributions to the Democrats by Indonesian business interests."

**ON A DIFFERENT SUBJECT...**

G.1 Please tell me how much you agree with the following statement... the federal government controls too much of our daily lives. Would you say you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly DISagree, or completely disagree?

	Completely <u>Agree</u>	Mostly <u>Agree</u>	Mostly <u>Disagree</u>	Completely <u>Disagree</u>	DK <u>/Ref.</u>
April, 1997	27	42	23	5	3=100
July, 1994	37	32	25	5	1=100
May, 1993	26	39	30	4	1=100
June, 1992	28	36	29	5	2=100
Nov, 1991	32	31	28	7	2=100
May, 1990	22	40	29	5	4=100
Feb, 1989	22	35	34	9	3=100
May, 1988	25	36	31	5	3=100
May, 1987	18	40	32	5	5=100

Now I would like to ask you some questions about immigrants -- people who come from other countries to live here in the United States...

**ASK Q.5a/5b OF FORM 2 ONLY. DIVIDE FORM 2 INTO FORM 2a AND FORM 2b. ASK Q.5a OF FORM 2a ONLY [N=311]; ASK Q.5b OF FORM 2b ONLY: [N=298]**

Q.5aF2a Please tell me what one word best describes your impression of the immigrants who are now coming to the United States from Asia? Tell me just the ONE best word that describes them. **(PROBE ONCE IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "DK." ACCEPT UP TO TWO RESPONSES, BUT DO NOT PROBE FOR SECOND RESPONSE)**

Q.5bF2b Please tell me what one word best describes your impression of the immigrants who are now coming to the United States from Latin America? Tell me just the ONE best word that describes them. **(PROBE ONCE IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "DK." ACCEPT UP TO TWO RESPONSES, BUT DO NOT PROBE FOR SECOND RESPONSE)**

<i>ASIAN IMMIGRANTS "Top 10"</i>		<i>LATIN AMERICAN IMMIGRANTS "Top 10"</i>	
	<u>Frequency*</u>		<u>Frequency*</u>
1. Hard working/Hard Workers	22	1. Desperate	10
2. Okay	11	2. Too many	10
3. Industrious	8	3. Poor	9
4. Ambitious	6	4. Illegal	8
5. Intelligent/Intelligence	6	5. Hard working	7
6. Not needed	6	6. Uneducated	7
7. Many	5	7. Freedom	6
8. Poor	5	8. Okay	6
9. Desperate	4	9. Freeloaders	5
10. Freedom	4	10. Opportunities	5

\* This table shows the number of respondents who offered each response; the numbers are not percentages.

**ASK ALL:**

Q.6 I'm going to read you a pair of statements. Please tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views -- even if neither is exactly right. **(READ BOTH STATEMENTS, AFTER CHOICE IS MADE, PROBE: Do you feel STRONGLY about that, or not?)**

		<u>July</u> <u>1994</u>
38	Immigrants today strengthen our country because of their hard work and talents	31
	19 Strongly	17
	19 Not strongly	14
52	Immigrants today are a burden on our country because they take our jobs, housing and health care	63
	38 Strongly	49
	14 Not strongly	14
<u>10</u> 100	Neither/Don't know	<u>6</u> 100

Q.7 In your opinion, should U.S. immigration laws be changed so that MORE people from **(INSERT ITEM; ROTATE)** are allowed to enter the United States, or should they be changed so that FEWER people from **(INSERT SAME ITEM)** are allowed to enter the United States, or should the laws be left as they are now? **(REPEAT FOR EACH ITEM)**

		<u>More</u>	<u>Fewer</u>	<u>No</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>DK/</u> <u>Ref.</u>
a.	Asia	6	43	44	7=100
b.	Latin America	6	44	43	7=100
c.	Africa	9	36	47	8=100
d.	Western Europe	7	37	48	8=100
e.	Eastern Europe	6	38	48	8=100

Q.8 Compared to the immigrants of the early 1900s, are TODAY'S immigrants more able to adapt to the American way of life, less able to adapt to the American way of life, or are they about as able to adapt to the American way of life?

34 More  
 31 Less  
 28 Same  
 $\frac{7}{100}$  DK/Refused

Q.9 Now I'm going to read you a list of people of various nationalities who have immigrated to the United States. For each one please tell me whether you believe their presence has generally benefitted the country or generally created problems for the country. (**READ AND ROTATE; OBSERVE FORM DIFFERENCES AS NOTED**)

[FORM 1: N=597; FORM 2: N=609]

		<u>Benefitted</u>	<u>Created Problems</u>	<u>(VOL) Both</u>	<u>DK/ Ref.</u>
a.F1	The Irish	65	11	4	20=100
	<i>Gallup: July, 1993</i>	75	11	3	11=100
b.F2	Poles	55	14	2	29=100
	<i>Gallup: July, 1993</i>	65	15	2	18=100
c.F1	Chinese	59	23	3	15=100
	<i>Gallup: July, 1993</i>	59	31	2	8=100
d.F2	Koreans	52	26	2	20=100
	<i>Gallup: July, 1993</i>	53	33	3	11=100
e.F1	Vietnamese	41	36	4	19=100
	<i>Gallup: July, 1993</i>	41	46	3	10=100
f.F2	Cubans	25	57	4	14=100
	<i>Gallup: July, 1993</i>	24	64	3	9=100
g.F1	Haitians	23	50	4	23=100
	<i>Gallup: July, 1993</i>	19	65	2	14=100



**Q.9 con't ...**

		<u>Benefitted</u>	<u>Created Problems</u>	<u>(VOL) Both</u>	<u>DK/ Ref.</u>
h.F2	Iranians	25	52	2	21=100
	<i>Gallup: July, 1993</i>	20	68	2	10=100
i.F1	Mexicans	32	51	4	13=100
	<i>Gallup: July, 1993</i>	29	59	5	7=100
j.F2	Italians	63	15	3	19=100
k.F1	Jews	64	15	4	17=100

**ASK Q.10 OF FORM 1 ONLY: [N =597]**

Q.10F1 Please tell me whether each of the following characteristics do or do not apply to immigrants from Asian countries (**READ AND ROTATE**)

		<u>Applies</u>	<u>Doesn't Apply</u>	<u>DK/ Ref.</u>
a.	Work very hard	77	10	13=100
	<i>Gallup: July, 1993</i>	74	20	6=100
b.	Often end up on welfare	27	53	20=100
	<i>Gallup: July, 1993</i>	38	53	9=100
c.	Do very well in school	69	12	19=100
	<i>Gallup: July, 1993</i>	74	17	9=100
d.	Significantly increase crime	28	55	17=100
	<i>Gallup: July, 1993</i>	43	48	9=100
e.	Have strong family values	73	13	14=100
	<i>Gallup: July, 1993</i>	77	16	7=100
f.	Are too competitive	35	48	17=100
	<i>Gallup: July, 1993</i>	40	52	8=100

**ASK Q.11 OF FORM 2 ONLY: [N=609]**

Q.11F2 Please tell me whether each of the following characteristics do or do not apply to immigrants from Latin American countries (**READ AND ROTATE**)

		<u>Applies</u>	<u>Doesn't Apply</u>	<u>DK/ Ref.</u>
a.	Work very hard	63	23	14=100
	<i>Gallup: July, 1993</i>	65	27	8=100
b.	Often end up on welfare	55	26	19=100
	<i>Gallup: July, 1993</i>	60	27	13=100
c.	Do very well in school	29	39	32=100
	<i>Gallup: July, 1993</i>	42	42	16=100
d.	Significantly increase crime	43	39	17=100
	<i>Gallup: July, 1993</i>	62	28	10=100
e.	Have strong family values	75	11	14=100
	<i>Gallup: July, 1993</i>	72	19	9=100
f.	Are too competitive	22	61	17=100
	<i>Gallup: July, 1993</i>	26	64	10=100

**ASK ALL:**

Q.12 Is the racial and ethnic makeup of the neighborhood where you live changing these days or is it staying about the same? (IF CHANGING, ASK:) What group or groups are moving into your neighborhood... Hispanics, blacks, Asians, or whites? (**ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES**)

*Los Angeles Times*  
Feb. 1994

70	Staying same	73
14	Hispanics	10
14	Blacks	14
8	Asians	6
5	Whites	2
3	Other ( <b>SPECIFY</b> )	--
2	DK/Refused	2

Q.13 How often do you personally have to deal with immigrants who speak little or no English? (**READ**)

		<i>Gallup</i> <u>July 1993</u>
28	Often	29
23	Sometimes	26
32	Rarely, OR	30
17	Never?	15
<u>*</u> 100	DK/Refused	<u>*</u> 100

**IF OFTEN '1' OR SOMETIMES '2' IN Q.13, ASK :**

Q.13a When that happens, does it bother you, or not bother you?

		<i>Gallup</i> <u>July 1993</u>
39	Bother	45
60	Not bother	54
<u>1</u> 100 (N=631)	DK/Refused	<u>1</u> 100

**ASK ALL:**

Q.14 Do you have any friends or relatives who are recent immigrants?

		<i>Gallup</i> <u>July 1993</u>
19	Yes	15
81	No	85
<u>*</u> 100	DK/Refused	<u>*</u> 100

Q.15 How many recent immigrants would you say live in your area... **(READ)?**

		<i>Gallup</i> <u>July 1993</u>
17	Many	27
22	Some	25
37	Only a few, OR	34
18	None	12
<u>6</u> 100	DK/Refused	<u>2</u> 100

**ON ANOTHER SUBJECT...**

Q.16 Now I'd like your views on some people and things in the news. As I read from a list, please tell me which category best describes your overall opinion of who or what I name. (First,) would you say your overall opinion of... **(INSERT ITEM; ROTATE)** is very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable? **(INTERVIEWERS: PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN "NEVER HEARD OF" AND "CAN'T RATE")**

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

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<sup>4</sup> October 1996 trend based on registered voters.

**Q.16 con't ...**

		<u>Very Favorable</u>	<u>Mostly Favorable</u>	<u>Mostly Unfavorable</u>	<u>Very Unfavorable</u>	<u>Never Heard Of</u>	<u>Can't Rate</u>
b.	Al Gore	12	45	24	12	1	6=100
	January, 1997	18	47	21	8	1	5=100
	July, 1994	18	49	19	7	2	5=100
	August, 1992	22	44	15	5	2	12=100
	July, 1992 <sup>5</sup>	15	32	14	5	6	28=100
	September, 1987	6	23	11	3	23	34=100
c.	Trent Lott	4	19	13	5	48	11=100
d.	Newt Gingrich	5	23	36	28	3	5=100
	January, 1997	4	24	39	26	2	5=100
	August, 1995	9	21	29	25	4	12=100
	February, 1995	12	29	22	15	10	12=100
	December, 1994	7	18	15	13	30	17=100
	July, 1994	2	12	8	4	65	9=100
e.	Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright	16	49	10	4	6	15=100
	January, 1997	13	44	12	4	9	18=100
	February, 1995	2	16	11	5	47	19=100

**ON A DIFFERENT SUBJECT...**

**ASK Q.17 OF FORM 1 ONLY: [N=597]**

Q.17F1 In your opinion, should NATO be expanded to include some countries from Central and Eastern Europe that have not been members in the past, or should NATO stay as it is?

			----- Jan 1997 -----	
<u>Total</u>	<u>Followed NATO Closely<sup>6</sup></u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Followed NATO Closely</u>
43	61	Should be expanded	45	56
41	28	Should stay as it is	39	35
2	2	NATO not necessary anymore (VOL)	2	2
<u>14</u>	<u>9</u>	Don't know/Refuse	<u>14</u>	<u>7</u>
100	100		100	100
	(N=129)		(N=748)	(N=159)

<sup>5</sup> July 1992 trend based on 461 respondents asked on July 9, 1992 only.

<sup>6</sup> This refers to respondents who followed the debate about expanding NATO into Eastern Europe "very" or "fairly" closely (Q.4h).

**ASK Q.18 OF FORM 2 ONLY: [N=609]**

Q.18F2 In your opinion, should NATO be expanded to include such countries as Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary, or should NATO stay as it is?

<u>Total</u>	Followed NATO	
	<u>Closely</u>	
47	65	Should be expanded
39	29	Should stay as it is
1	2	NATO not necessary anymore (VOL)
<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	100	
	(N=151)	

**ASK ALL:**

Q.19 What is your greater concern... (1) That NATO expansion will anger Russia and make it more hostile, or (2) that if NATO is NOT expanded, it will encourage Russia to again threaten its European neighbors?

<u>Total</u>	Followed NATO		----- Jan 1997 -----	
	<u>Closely</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Closely</u>
29	33	NATO expansion will anger Russia	25	24
39	43	Not expanding NATO will encourage Russia to threaten	41	46
10	15	Neither/Both equally (VOL)	10	16
<u>22</u>	<u>9</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>24</u>	<u>14</u>
100	100		100	100
	(N=280)		(N=1503)	(N=313)

**ON ANOTHER SUBJECT...**

Q.20 What do you think is the most important thing that has happened in the new Congress so far this year?<sup>7</sup>  
**(RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE. PROBE FOR CLARITY. IF MORE THAN ONE MENTION, RECORD ALL IN ORDER)**

		<u>April 1995</u>
6	Welfare reform/Change in welfare rules	6
3	Trying to balance budget/Working on budget	6
2	Partial birth abortions/Late-term abortions	--
2	Both sides are talking/Become more bi-partisan/End party differences/Working together as a group	2
2	Campaign finance reform	--
2	Tobacco laws/Smoking laws/Legislation	--
1	Education bill/Bill on education funding	--
1	Gingrich's ethics problems/Negative comment about Newt Gingrich	1
1	Too much arguing	--
1	Health care reform	3
1	Controlled by Republican party/Stronger Republicans	--
1	Abortion (unspecified)	--
1	Immigration laws	--
1	Campaign Finance Investigation	--
1	Social security/Raise in social security	--
1	Medicare issues	--
1	Gingrich's leadership	--
5	All other mentions	6
11	Nothing	16
61	Don't know/Refused	37
		<b>(N=900)</b>

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<sup>7</sup>

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

Q.21 Compared to recent Congresses, would you say, so far this year, THIS Congress has accomplished more, accomplished less, or accomplished about the same amount?

10	More
22	Less
59	Same
$\frac{9}{100}$	DK/Refused

**IF '2' LESS IN Q.21, ASK:**

Q.21a Who do you think is most to blame for this... Republican leaders in Congress, Democratic leaders in Congress, or President Clinton? (**PROBE FOR ONE ANSWER**)

39	Republican leaders
7	Democratic leaders
19	President Clinton
31	Some combination ( <b>VOL</b> )
$\frac{4}{100}$	DK/Refused

(N=276)

**NOW, ON A DIFFERENT SUBJECT...**

**ASK Q.22 OF FORM 1 ONLY: [N=597]**

Q.22F1 In coming years, which one of the following do you think will be the greatest threat to the United States... terrorism, international crime and drug rings, illegal immigration, China, Russia, or some other country?

35	Terrorism
39	International crime and drug rings
8	Illegal immigration
8	China
1	Russia
4	Other ( <b>SPECIFY</b> )
$\frac{5}{100}$	DK/Refused



**ASK Q.23 OF FORM 2 ONLY: [N=609]**

Q.23F2 How much, if at all, do you worry about terrorism when you're in public places here in the United States...  
(**READ**)?

		March <u>1996</u>
11	A great deal	13
24	Somewhat	21
29	Not much OR	27
35	Not at all	39
<u>1</u> 100	Don't know/Refused	<u>*</u> 100
		(N=751)

**ASK ALL:**

Q.24 These days, do you think the greater threat to America from terrorism comes from people outside this country or from people inside this country?

		March <u>1996</u>	<i>Los Angeles Times</i> April <u>1995</u>
40	Outside	39	33
47	Inside	49	40
*	Neither ( <b>VOL</b> )	1	1
11	Both ( <b>VOL</b> )	9	21
<u>2</u> 100	Don't know/Refused	<u>2</u> 100	<u>5</u> 100

Q.25 Do you think the federal anti-terrorism laws currently on the books in this country are too strong, too weak, or about what they need to be?

		<i>Los Angeles Times</i>	
		March	April
		<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>
3	Too strong	3	3
63	Too weak	56	57
23	About what they need to be	29	21
<u>11</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>12</u>	<u>19</u>
100		100	100

Q.26 In order to curb terrorism in this country, do you think it will be necessary for the average person to give up some civil liberties, or not?

		<i>Los Angeles Times</i>	
		March	April
		<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>
29	Necessary	30	49
62	Not necessary	65	43
<u>9</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>
100		100	100

**ASK Q.27 AND Q.27a OF FORM 1 ONLY:[N=597]**

Q.27F1 Do you think there is much of a chance that terrorists could use a nuclear, chemical, or biological weapon to attack a U.S. city, or don't you think there is much of a chance of this?

		March
		<u>1996</u>
77	Yes, chance	72
19	Not much of a chance	25
<u>4</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>3</u>
100		100
<b>(N=749)</b>		

Q.27a

F1 How much, if at all, do you worry about this... **(READ)?**

		March <u>1996</u>
14	A great deal	13
34	Somewhat	27
32	Not much OR	32
19	Not at all	27
<u>1</u> 100	Don't know/Refused	<u>1</u> 100
<b>(N=597)</b>		

**ASK Q.28 AND Q.28a OF FORM 2 ONLY: [N=609]**

Q.28F2 Do you think there is much of a chance that a foreign country could launch a nuclear attack against the United States, or don't you think there is much of a chance of this?

57	Yes, chance
40	Not much of a chance
<u>3</u> 100	DK/Refused

Q.28a

F2 How much, if at all, do you worry about this... **(READ)?**

7	A great deal
22	Somewhat
37	Not much, OR
34	Not at all
<u>*</u> 100	DK/Refused
<b>(N=609)</b>	

**ASK ALL:**

Now I'd like to ask you about some things that have been in the news recently. Not everyone will have heard about them...

Q.29 Have you heard that companies that make distilled spirits, such as whiskey, gin and vodka, are going to begin advertising their products on television?

51 Yes, have heard

48 No, have not heard

$\frac{1}{100}$  DK/Refused

Q.30 Have you heard about a recent Supreme Court case challenging a federal law which makes it illegal to send indecent or obscene materials to minors on the Internet?

77 Yes, have heard

22 No, have not heard

$\frac{1}{100}$  DK/Refused

Q.31 In your opinion, who is most responsible for the fact that more children these days are being exposed to printed or video materials depicting explicit sex or graphic violence? Is this more a result of inadequate parental supervision OR more a result of inadequate laws or law enforcement?

59 Inadequate parental supervision

28 Inadequate laws or law enforcement

10 Both (**VOL**)

$\frac{3}{100}$  DK/Refused

Q.32 Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of each of the following policies or proposals. (**READ, ROTATE**)

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>DK/</u> <u>Ref.</u>
a. A FEDERAL REQUIREMENT that new television sets be equipped with a v-chip, which would allow parents to block certain programs they don't want their children to watch	84	14	2=100
b. A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BAN on all TV advertisements for alcoholic beverages such as whiskey, vodka or gin	59	38	3=100
c. A FEDERAL LAW which makes it illegal to send indecent or obscene material to children under 18 through the Internet	83	16	1=100
d. Tougher ENFORCEMENT of laws preventing children under 18 from buying cigarettes	87	12	1=100