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**Democrats More Confident, Kerry Faring Better in Battleground States**  
**DEMOCRATIC PARTY IMAGE IMPROVEMENT**

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## **Democrats More Confident, Kerry Faring Better in Battleground States** **DEMOCRATIC PARTY IMAGE IMPROVEMENT**

Sen. John Kerry enters the Democratic convention next week bolstered by a number of favorable trends in public opinion, although he remains locked in a statistical tie for voter support with President George W. Bush. His party is dominant on key domestic issues and at least competitive with the Republicans on every issue except terrorism. Most important, the Democrats have a strong advantage over the GOP as the party that cares more about the needs of ordinary people. Further, rank-and-file Democrats are increasingly unified and optimistic about their chances in November.

At the same time, President Bush's overall job rating still hovers below the 50% mark, and his ratings on individual issues – with the exception of terrorism – remain lackluster at best. In addition, despite the U.S. transfer of power in Iraq, public perceptions of the situation there have not improved. Just 42% approve of Bush's handling of Iraq, and six-in-ten (59%) continue to believe he does not have a clear plan to bring the situation to a successful conclusion. And Iraq leads the list of the most important problems facing the nation.

For all that, however, there are no signs that Kerry is breaking out in the presidential horse race. Currently, Kerry and running mate Sen. John Edwards draw 46% among registered voters, Bush and Vice President Dick Cheney 44%, with 3% going to Ralph Nader and Peter Camejo. The race continues to fluctuate within a fairly narrow range; last month Bush led Kerry by a slight margin (46%-42%).

The latest survey by the Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, conducted July 8-18 among 2,009 adults (1,568 registered voters), shows that while the race remains tight, Kerry has made a notable improvement in his standing in the battleground states. Kerry currently holds a small 47%-41% edge in these states; last month, Bush was ahead by 11 points (49%-38%).

Yet in many ways, Kerry's horse race numbers do not match up with the Democrats' growing strength on issues and

### **Mostly Good Signs for Kerry**

<i><b>Party that can better handle...</b></i>	Sept <u>2002</u>	July <u>2004</u>	
<i>The economy</i>	%	%	
Democratic Party	36	46	
Republican Party	36	34	
<i>Foreign policy</i>			
Democratic Party	30	40	
Republican Party	40	38	
<i>Education</i>	Jan <u>2002</u>	July <u>2004</u>	
Democratic Party	34	45	
Republican Party	37	29	
<i><b>Bush approval...</b></i>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Overall job	56	48	46
Economy	47	43	42
Foreign policy	53	--	40
Iraq	59	42	42
Terrorism	65*	56	54
<i><b>Who's most likely to win? **</b></i>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Bush	61	51	42
Kerry	21	35	38
Don't know	<u>18</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>20</u>
	100	100	100
<i><b>If election were today... **</b></i>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Vote for Bush	43	46	44
Vote for Kerry	46	42	46
Vote for Nader	6	6	3
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100	100

\* Gallup/CNN/USA Today, Dec. 2003  
 \*\* Based on registered voters

the party's improving overall image. Since September 2002, prior to the midterm election, the Democrats have moved from a tie on dealing with the economy to a 12-point lead (46%-34%), and eliminated the GOP's 10-point edge on foreign policy. Democrats also are running about even with the Republicans on making wise decisions about Iraq (40% Democrat/ 38% Republican); in October 2002, the GOP held a 16-point advantage on handling Iraq. Currently, the only issue on which the public favors the Republicans by a substantial margin is in dealing with terrorism at home (45%-30%).

The Democrats also are perceived in a favorable light on such qualities as competence and compassion. About as many people say the phrase "able to manage the federal government well" describes the Democrats as the Republicans (40% vs. 37%). During the mid- and late 1990s, pluralities typically associated this characteristic with Republicans. By a wide margin (50%-30%), most people say the phrase "is concerned with the needs of people like me" also better describes Democrats. Republicans run about even with Democrats on honesty and ethics, and are overwhelmingly viewed as the party concerned with "the needs and interests of business and other powerful groups" (61%-22%).

At the same time, the Democrats have retained – or in some cases reasserted – their advantage on domestic issues. The Democrats continue to lead by wide margins on health care and the environment. And education once again has become a strong suit for the Democrats; by 45%-29%, the public believes Democrats can do a better job of improving the educational system. This marks a change from early in Bush's administration, when the president's strong focus on education helped the Republicans to neutralize the Democrats' advantage on this issue.

<b>Voters See Race as Wide-Open</b>				
<i>Who is most likely to win?</i>	<u>Jan*</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
	%	%	%	%
Bush	61	52	51	42
Kerry	21	31	35	38
Don't know	<u>18</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>20</u>
	100	100	100	100
<b>Republicans</b>				
Bush	86	78	76	72
Kerry	6	9	12	12
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>16</u>
	100	100	100	100
<b>Democrats</b>				
Bush	38	34	29	18
Kerry	39	50	57	66
Don't know	<u>23</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>16</u>
	100	100	100	100
<b>Independents</b>				
Bush	53	49	50	36
Kerry	22	35	35	39
Don't know	<u>25</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>25</u>
	100	100	100	100

Jan. survey cited "a Democratic candidate"  
Based on registered voters.

The new Pew survey shows that as the Democratic Party heads off to the convention its members are increasingly confident of victory in November. Overall, 42% of voters nationally say they expect Bush to win the election, while 38% say Kerry. Democrats, in particular, have become significantly more confident in a victory for their party. In May, only half of Democrats predicted a Kerry victory, a figure which rose to 57% in June and stands at 66% today. Independents also have a different view of the race than a few months ago, but are expressing more uncertainty about the

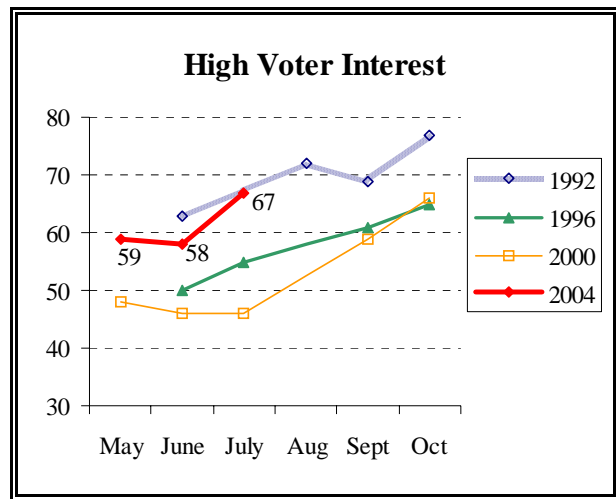
outcome than are either Democrats or Republicans.

Overall, 49% of Americans rate the selection of Edwards as vice presidential nominee as good or excellent, compared with 31% who call it only fair or poor. The reception for Edwards is more positive than the welcome given to Al Gore when he was picked by Bill Clinton in July 1992. This is especially the case among Democrats, who have a much more favorable view of Kerry's selection of Edwards than of Clinton's choice of Gore.

For his part, Bush continues to receive subpar approval ratings on some of the same issues on which the Democratic Party has made gains. On the war in Iraq and the economy – the two issues that the public identifies as the most important problems facing the country – majorities continue to disapprove of Bush's job performance. Bush does considerably better on terrorism, but this issue ranks well below the war and the economy in public concerns. Currently, 54% approve of the president's handling of terrorist threats, which is largely unchanged over the past few months but down since last fall.

### ***Voter Engagement Rising***

Voter attention to the 2004 election continues to run high relative to other recent elections. Two-thirds of voters (67%) say they have given "quite a lot" of thought to the coming presidential election, up from 58% in June. There was a similar rise in public interest in the early summer of 1992, when fully 72% of voters have given a lot of thought to the race by August, up from 63% in June of that year. By comparison, in 1996 and 2000 voters had not given this much thought to the election until October, within weeks of election day.



Roughly three-in-ten Americans (29%) say they are following news about the 2004 presidential campaign "very closely." While this figure has not risen in recent months, it is substantially higher than in July of 2000 (21%), 1996 (22%), or 1992 (20%).

**Satisfaction up to 38%**

Public satisfaction with the way things are going in the country has increased slightly to 38%, from an eight-year low in May when only 33% were satisfied with national conditions. Since late February, majorities have expressed dissatisfaction with country’s course. Currently, 55% say they are dissatisfied with the way things are going.

Perceptions of satisfaction are strongly influenced by partisanship. Fully 68% of Republicans are satisfied with the way things are going compared with 31% of independents and just 18% of Democrats. Similarly, Bush and Kerry voters are deeply divided over national conditions. Half of swing voters (52%) are dissatisfied with the way things are going, while 38% are satisfied.

	Sat- isfied %	Dis- satisfied %	DK %
Total	38	55	7=100
Republicans	<b>68</b>	27	5=100
Democrats	18	77	5=100
Independents	31	61	8=100
<i>2004 Vote*</i>			
Certain Bush	<b>70</b>	25	5=100
Certain Kerry	11	87	2=100
Swing Voter	38	52	10=100

Based on general public except \* based on registered voters.

**Fewer Cite Economic Problems**

The economy has faded somewhat as the public’s top concern since the beginning of the year, while foreign issues – specifically the war in Iraq – have assumed greater prominence. Today, by a margin of 41% to 26%, more mention war, terrorism, or other foreign policy issues than generally cite the economy as the most important problem. In January, about the same number cited foreign issues as the economy (37% vs. 35%).

The percentage specifically citing the war in Iraq as the country’s most important problem rose from 16% in January to 25% now. That is still below the 34% who cited Iraq in February 2003, on the eve of the conflict. At the same time, the number citing terrorism as the most

	Feb 2001	Mar 2002	Feb 2003	Jan 2004	July 2004
<b>Defense/Terrorism/ Foreign Affairs (Net)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>41</b>
War/War in Iraq	n/a	10	34	16	25
Terrorism	*	24	16	14	8
Foreign policy	2	*	*	2	4
Security	1	5	2	3	3
<b>Economic (Net)</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>26</b>
Economy (general)	7	8	21	20	14
Unemployment/Jobs	6	4	6	13	8
Deficit/Debt	1	1	*	2	1
<b>Social &amp; Domestic</b>					
Health care	7	2	2	5	5
Morality	12	8	5	3	4
Education	11	4	1	3	4
Poverty	3	2	1	3	2
Immigration	2	1	*	3	1
Elderly	2	1	*	2	1
<b>Politics &amp; Gov’t</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>

Figures add to more than 100% because respondents could list multiple responses. Based on general public.

important problem dropped from 14% in January to 8% now.

More Kerry voters than Bush voters cite both Iraq (31% vs. 23%) and the economy (28% vs. 20%) as important problems. Bush voters are more apt to mention terrorism than are Kerry voters (15% vs. 5%).

**Democrats Gain on Issues**

Over the past two years, the Democratic Party has improved its standing on the public’s two leading concerns – the war in Iraq and the economy. The biggest shift has come on the economy.

Fully 46% of Americans say the Democratic Party can do a better job of dealing with the economy, 34% say the GOP can do a better job on this issue. In the fall of 2002, the two parties were virtually tied on the issue. And as recently as January 2002, the Republicans enjoyed a significant lead (43% vs. 34%).

In spite of the fall off in support for the GOP’s handling of the economy, rank-and-file Republicans remain firmly committed to their own party on this

issue. About seven-in-ten Republicans (71%) say their party can do the best job handling the economy, down only marginally from 74% in January 2002. Democrats’ opinions on this issue have shifted significantly, however. In 2002, 61% of Democrats said their party could do the best job handling economic matters, today that number has risen to 82%.

The views of independents have shifted even more dramatically. In early 2002, independents favored the GOP’s approach to handling the economy over the Democrats’ (45% vs. 30% respectively). Today, independents have more confidence in the Democratic Party on this issue by a margin of 44%-27%.

	Rep <u>Party</u>	Dem <u>Party</u>	<u>Both</u>	<u>Neither</u>	<u>DK</u>	<i>Dem Adv.</i>
<i>Which can do a better job on...</i>	%	%	%	%	%	
Health care	23	50	4	10	13=100	+27
Environment	24	51	5	6	14=100	+27
Education	29	45	7	7	12=100	+16
Economy	34	46	5	5	10=100	+12
Iraq	38	40	4	6	12=100	+2
Foreign policy	38	40	4	4	14=100	+2
Gun control	34	36	3	6	21=100	+2
Morality	37	35	5	10	13=100	-2
Homosexuality*	34	32	2	8	24=100	-2
Terrorism	45	30	6	6	13=100	-15

\* “Which party comes closest to your views on homosexuality?”  
All figures based on general public.

***Partisan Parity on Iraq, Foreign Policy***

The public is now divided over which party can do a better job dealing with the situation in Iraq. Four-in-ten Americans say the Democratic Party can do better in making wise decisions about what to do in Iraq, while 38% choose the Republicans. In early October 2002, Republicans held a clear edge on this issue among registered voters (46% vs. 30% for the Democrats).

As is the case with opinions on the economy, most of the shift in opinion since that time has come among Democrats. In early October 2002, just over half of Democrats (55%) said their party could do the best job handling the situation in Iraq. In that survey, conducted among registered voters, one-in-four Democrats actually had more confidence in the GOP’s ability to handle this issue. Today, 77% of Democrats say their party can do the best job dealing with Iraq. Republicans’ opinions have remained remarkably stable over this same period, while independents are now more likely to favor the Democratic Party on this issue.

The Democratic Party also has drawn even with the GOP on the general issue of foreign policy. When asked which party can do a better job making wise decisions about foreign policy, the public divides fairly evenly – 40% choose the Democrats and 38% choose the Republicans. Two years ago, the Republicans led, 40%-30%.

Terrorism remains a strong issue for the Republicans, although the GOP is not quite as dominant as it was in early 2002. Currently, 45% of Americans say the GOP can do a better job dealing with terrorism, 30% choose the Democrats. In January 2002, nearly half of the public (48%) expressed more confidence in the Republicans when it came to dealing with terrorism, only 18% said the Democrats could do a better job. But the GOP’s lead on terrorism remains about as large as it was in October 2002 (44%-28%).

***Morality – No Edge to GOP***

Five years ago, 52% of the American public said the Democratic Party could do a better job improving the educational system, while only 29% chose the Republican Party. By January 2001, the two parties were in a virtual tie on this issue, and a year

<b>Democratic Gains on Domestic Issues</b>			
	Jan 2001	Jan 2002	July 2004
<i>Which can do a better job...</i>	%	%	%
<i>Improving education</i>			
Republican Party	40	37	29
Democratic Party	41	34	45
Equal/DK	<u>19</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>26</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Improving morality</i>			
Republican Party	49	38	37
Democratic Party	26	27	35
Equal/DK	<u>25</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>28</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Reforming health care</i>			
Republican Party	30	31	23
Democratic Party	47	38	50
Equal/DK	<u>23</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>27</u>
	100	100	100

later, the GOP narrowly led the Democratic Party (37% vs. 34%). Today, Democrats have regained a 16% point advantage over the Republicans on the issue of improving education (45% vs. 29%, respectively).

As is the case with many of these policy issues, Democrats have much more confidence in their own party's ability to make progress on education today than they did a couple of years ago. In January 2002, only 57% of Democrats said their party was best equipped to improve the educational system; today, 80% feel that way. Republicans continue to favor their own party's approach to education by a solid margin.

The Democratic Party also has achieved gains on the issue of improving morality. Republicans had maintained a solid lead on this issue from the mid-1990s through the first two years of the Bush presidency. In January 2001, as Bush took office, the GOP enjoyed a 23-point advantage over the Democrats on the question of which party could do a better job of improving morality in this country. A year later, the Republicans held an 11% point advantage on this issue. Today, the public is evenly divided over which party can provide stronger moral leadership – 37% choose the Republicans, 35% say the Democrats.

<b>A Closer Look at the Democrats' Issue Advantage</b>			
<i>Which can do a better job...</i>	Repub- <u>licans</u> %	Dem- <u>ocrats</u> %	Indepen- <u>dents</u> %
<i>Improving education</i>			
Republican Party	63	8	20
Democratic Party	14	80	45
Equal/DK	<u>23</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>35</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Improving morality</i>			
Republican Party	73	15	29
Democratic Party	11	68	30
Equal/DK	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>41</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Reforming health care</i>			
Republican Party	54	5	17
Democratic Party	20	83	49
Equal/DK	<u>26</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>34</u>
	100	100	100

The Democratic Party continues to hold a substantial lead over the Republican Party on the issue of health care reform. While the Democratic advantage on this issue has fluctuated over time, the party has consistently been viewed as better able to handle health care reform since the early 1990s. The Republicans came within striking distance of the Democrats last summer, when the GOP-led Medicare reform bill was working its way through Congress. However, the Democrats have regained their footing on this issue and now lead the Republicans by a 27-point margin.

Health care is one issue where current Democratic policies may have at least some appeal for rank-and-file Republicans. Last year, Republicans were fairly united behind their own party on this issue: 69% said the GOP could do the best job handling health care reform, only 8% favored the Democrats. Now, only about half of Republicans (54%) have more confidence in their party,



20% say the Democrats could do a better job.

The Republican Party had made impressive gains among older Americans in 2002 on the health care issue, but many of them have since returned to the Democratic fold. Today, more than half of those age 50 and older say the Democrats can do a better job reforming health care, up from 37% in 2003. By contrast, only 20% say the Republican Party can do a better job on this issue, down from 32% in 2003.

The Democratic Party continues to be viewed as better able to protect the environment: 51% of the public trusts the Democrats on this issue, while 24% trust the Republicans. This advantage has remained consistent over the past 14 years.

On gun control, however, the Democratic Party has lost ground compared with the early 1990s. In December 1993, the Democrats held a 10-point lead on “reflecting your views about gun control.” But the public has been more divided on this issue in recent years. Currently, 34% say the Republican Party does a better job reflecting their views about gun control, 36% choose the Democratic Party.

Finally, on the issue of homosexuality, neither party has a clear advantage. Roughly one-third of Americans say the GOP comes closest to their views on homosexuality, and another third say the Democratic Party best reflects their views. Fully a quarter (24%) say they do not know which party does the best job on this issue.

Those who favor gay marriage strongly support the Democratic Party’s approach in dealing with gay and lesbian issues: 59% of those who favor gay marriage say the Democrats come closer to their views on homosexuality, only 14% prefer the Republicans’ approach. Gay marriage opponents say the Republican Party better reflects their views on homosexuality, and this is especially the case among those who back a constitutional amendment banning gay marriage (56% Republican/16% Democrat).

<i>Which party better reflects your views on homosexuality?</i>	<i>Oppose gay marriage*</i>		
	<i>Favor gay marriage</i>	<i>Oppose Const. Amend.</i>	<i>Support Const. Amend.</i>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Republican party	14	45	56
Democratic party	59	25	16
Either/DK	<u>27</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>28</u>
	100	100	100

\* Respondents who oppose gay marriage are asked of a constitutional amendment to ban gay marriage is a “good idea or a bad idea.” See page 11 for more details.

**Party Images**

In terms of the parties’ images, the Democrats continue to be seen as the party concerned with the needs of both the disadvantaged and average Americans. Republicans are viewed as the party concerned with the needs of business and other powerful groups. The contrast is striking: 57% of Americans say the Democratic Party is concerned with the needs and interests of the disadvantaged, while 23% say this better describes the Republican Party. On the other hand, 61% of Americans say the Republican party is concerned with the interests of business and other powerful groups while only 22% say the same about the Democratic Party.

The Democratic Party is seen as better able to “bring about the kind of changes the country needs” (46% vs. 35% for the Republicans). This 11-point advantage is greater than the edge the Democrats held in July 1996, but not nearly as wide as the lead they held in the summer of 1992. Going into the party’s convention that year, Democrats were seen as better

<i>Which party...</i>	Rep	Dem	<u>Both</u>	<u>Neither</u>	<u>DK</u>
	<u>Party</u>	<u>Party</u>			
	%	%	%	%	%
Is concerned with the disadvantaged	23	57	5	6	9=100
Is concerned with people like me	30	50	5	8	7=100
Can bring about needed changes	35	46	3	7	9=100
Is able to manage federal gov’t well	37	40	4	9	10=100
Governs in honest and ethical way	34	37	5	15	9=100
Is concerned with business and powerful groups	61	22	6	3	8=100

able than Republicans to bring about needed changes in the country by a margin of 47%-24%.

One area where the Democrats have made some significant progress is on the question of which party is better able to manage the federal government well. Throughout the mid- and late 1990s, the Republican Party held a clear advantage on this question. In July 1996, 45% of Americans thought the Republicans could do a better job managing the federal government; only 32% said the same about the Democrats. Today, for the first time since July 1992, the Democrats hold a slight advantage on this measure: 40% of Americans say the Democratic Party is able to manage the federal government well, while 37% say this is an apt description of the GOP.

The public remains largely divided over which party is more honest and ethical: 37% say the Democratic Party governs in an honest and ethical way, 34% say the same of the Republican Party.

***GOP Moderates Less Happy With Party***

In general, Republicans rate their party favorably for standing up for traditional GOP positions on such things as reducing the size of government, cutting taxes and promoting conservative values (61%). This is improved slightly from last year at this time when 57% of Republicans gave their party high marks. In the summer of 2000, when the Republicans did not control the White House, the attitudes of the rank-and-file mirrored those of Democrats today – just 49% said their party was doing an excellent or good job representing its core constituencies.

However, there is a significant gap in the views of conservative and moderate Republicans as to how well the party advocates traditional positions. Conservative Republicans are much more enthusiastic about the way their party is carrying out its core mission than are moderate and liberal Republicans (73% vs. 57%, respectively, say the GOP is doing an excellent or good job).

	<i>--Republicans--</i>		<i>--Democrats--</i>	
	<i>Conser- vative</i>	<i>Mod/ Liberal</i>	<i>Cons/ Mod</i>	<i>Liberal</i>
<i>Job party is doing standing up for traditional positions</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Excellent/Good	73	57	56	54
Only fair/Poor	26	42	42	44
Don't know	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100

\* Republicans and Republican leaners are asked to rate the Republican Party, Democrats and Democratic leaners rate the Democratic Party.

Compared with Republicans, Democrats are more divided over the job their party is doing standing up for core principles. Roughly half (49%) of Democrats say their party is doing an excellent or good job standing up for its traditional positions on such things as protecting the interests of minorities, helping the poor and needy and representing working people. But an equal number (48%) say their party is doing only a fair or poor job. Democrats are more enthusiastic about their party's performance today than they were a year ago when only 38% gave their party excellent or good marks. Many more (63%) viewed the party as effective in 2000, when they held the White House.

But in contrast with the Republicans, Democrats have fewer ideological divisions. The assessments of liberal Democrats are quite similar to those of more moderate and conservative Democrats: 54% of liberal Democrats and 56% of moderate and conservative Democrats give their party high marks for standing up for its traditional positions.

### ***No Change in Views on Gay Marriage***

Despite the onset of legalized gay marriage in Massachusetts this spring, and the ongoing political and legal battles over the issue, public attitudes about gay marriage and a proposed constitutional amendment to ban the practice have been unchanged since March. By a wide margin (56% to 32%), Americans say they oppose allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally. But just 31% of the public believes that a constitutional amendment is a good idea, down slightly from 36% in March; 22% of the public oppose gay marriage but think an amendment would be a bad idea.

Even among Republicans, less than a majority thinks a constitutional amendment would be a good idea (46%). And just 53% of white evangelical Protestants feel this way.

There continues to be greater acceptance of civil unions than of gay marriage. Currently, 49% of Americans favor the idea of allowing gay and lesbian couples to enter into legal agreements that would give them many of the same rights as married couples; 43% are opposed.

	Oct 2003	Mar 2004	July 2004
<i>Gay marriage</i>	%	%	%
Favor	30	32	32
Oppose	58	59	56
Pro-amendment	--	36	31
Against amendment	--	21	22
Don't know	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Civil unions</i>			
Favor	45	49	49
Oppose	47	44	43
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
	100	100	100

### ***Convention Interest Flat***

Most Americans profess little interest in the upcoming Democratic convention in Boston, just as they did for the Republican convention held at about the same time in 2000. Just 36% say they are interested following what happens at the convention, about the same as in 2000 (34%); just 19% are *very* interested. Overall levels of interest are down significantly from 1992, when a majority of 53% expressed interest in the Democratic convention.

<i>In following what happens...</i>	1992	1996	2000	2004
	%	%	%	%
Interested	53	44	34	36
Not interested	45	55	64	63
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100

\* 1996 and 2000 refer to the GOP convention; 1992 and 2004 refer to the Democratic convention.

As expected, Democrats – and especially liberal Democrats – express more interest in the convention than do other groups. Half of Democrats (51%), and 61% of liberal Democrats say they are interested in following what happens at the convention next week. In 2000, 47% of Republicans and 51% of conservative Republicans felt this way about their convention.

As in 2000, the major television networks plan to give both conventions relatively little prime-time coverage, with public TV and the cable networks taking up most of the slack. Over half of the poll's respondents (54%) say they plan to watch just a little of the coverage or none of it (29% "just a little," 25% "none of it").

Despite lower levels of general interest in the conventions, the number of people who say they are looking forward to watching the roll call of the states and Kerry's acceptance speech is down only modestly from 1992. Democrats express comparable levels of interest in Kerry's speech when compared with Clinton's (77% in 1992, 74% now), though Republicans are far less interested now (31% in 2004, 51% in 1992).

Fewer are interested in learning about the Democratic platform this year than in 1992, but there is greater interest now than there was for the GOP platform in 2000.

	<b>Convention Highlights</b>				
	<i>How interested ...</i>				
	<u>Very</u>	<u>Fairly</u>	<u>too</u>	<u>at all</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Kerry's speech</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1=100</b>
Bush's speech ('00)	23	30	12	34	1=100
Clinton's speech ('92)	25	32	20	22	1=100
<b>Roll call of states</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1=100</b>
(2000 GOP)	17	23	15	44	1=100
(1992 Dem)	22	29	25	23	1=100
<b>Party platform</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1=100</b>
(2000 GOP)	23	35	14	27	1=100
(1992 Dem)	38	34	16	11	1=100

### ***Most Approve of Kerry's VP Choice***

Kerry's selection of Edwards as his running mate has gotten a favorable public reaction, though it has not changed the presidential race. Nearly half (49%) have a positive view of the choice, which is somewhat higher than the percentage who expressed a favorable opinion of Al Gore's selection by Bill Clinton in July 1992 (40% favorable). Compared with Al Gore, significantly more people have formed an impression of Edwards at this point in the campaign (80% have an opinion of Edwards vs. 67% for Gore).

	<b>Democrats Enthused Over Edwards</b>	
	<u>Gore</u>	<u>Edwards</u>
<i>Democrats rate choice as...</i>	<u>1992</u>	<u>2004</u>
	%	%
Excellent	21	27
Good	29	44
Fair	17	16
Poor	1	1
DK/Ref	<u>32</u>	<u>12</u>
	100	100

The response to Edwards' selection has been especially positive among Democrats: 27% rate it as an excellent choice, 44% good. This was significantly better than Democratic reaction to Gore's selection in 1992, when 21% of Democrats said the pick was excellent and 29% said it was a good choice. Among Democrats in 1992, nearly a third (32%) had no opinion about Gore. Owing to the prominence gained by Edwards in his primary contest

against Kerry, just 12% of Democrats had no opinion about his selection.

***Democrats Unified***

Seven-in-ten Democrats, say the party will unite solidly behind John Kerry’s presidential bid. Only a fraction of Democrats (14%) predict that differences and disagreements within the party will keep many from supporting the ticket. This represents a stark change from 1992, when only a minority of Democrats (43%) expected the party to be solidly unified and nearly as many (37%) said that differences within the party would keep many from supporting Clinton and Gore.

Both in 1992 and today, Republicans have been more skeptical about the chances for Democratic unity. Only a third of Republicans today expect the Democrats to unite solidly behind Kerry, while 37% think that disagreements among Democrats will significantly limit Kerry’s support.

<b>Democrats Express Unity</b>				
<b>July 2004</b>				
<i>Will Dems unite behind Kerry?</i>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Ind</u>
	%	%	%	%
Yes	50	70	33	47
No	26	14	37	32
Don’t know	<u>24</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>21</u>
	100	100	100	100
<b>July 1992</b>				
<i>Will Dems unite behind Clinton?</i>				
Yes	36	43	35	32
No	44	37	44	48
Don’t know	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>20</u>
	100	100	100	100

**Religious Background**

So far, John Kerry’s religious affiliation appears to be having little impact on the 2004 election, perhaps because few people are aware that he is a Catholic. Barely a quarter of Americans (26%) can recall that Kerry is Catholic, while 38% identify Bush as Protestant.

Public awareness of the candidates’ religious affiliation is far lower than in some previous elections. Four years ago, In an August 2000 survey, Gallup found that nearly two-thirds (64%) of Americans knew that vice-presidential candidate Joe Lieberman was Jewish. And John Kennedy’s religion was major issue in the 1960 election. In a Gallup survey conducted in July of that year,84% of respondents identified John Kennedy’s religion as Roman Catholic, and 56% listed Nixon’s religion as either Protestant or Quaker (the survey counted either as correct).

In the current survey, awareness of the candidates’ religions is far greater among older and more educated voters. People age 65 and older are about four times as likely as those under 30 to know Kerry’s religion (45% vs. 11%) and twice as likely to know Bush’s (54% vs. 27%).

Catholics are somewhat more aware of Kerry’s faith than are other Americans. Fully 43% of white Catholics know that Kerry shares their faith, compared with only about a quarter of white Protestants. There also is a regional aspect to knowledge about Kerry’s religion: 44% of those who live in the Northeast know he is Catholic, compared with fewer than a quarter elsewhere.

Bush supporters are much more likely to know their candidate’s religious background than to know Kerry’s (50% know Bush is Protestant, 30% know Kerry is Catholic). By comparison, Kerry supporters have about the same awareness of the Democratic nominee’s religion (36%) as the president’s (39%).

<b>Few Know Candidates’ Faiths</b>		
	<i>Know that...</i>	
	<u>Kerry is Catholic</u>	<u>Bush is Protestant</u>
	%	%
Total	26	38
18-29	11	27
30-49	24	32
50-64	36	49
65+	45	54
College grad	44	54
Some college	19	45
H.S. or less	20	25
Wh. Evang. Prot.	23	49
Wh. Mainline Prot.	27	37
Wh. Catholic	43	40
Northeast	44	34
Midwest	23	40
South	23	38
West	21	38
Republican	27	46
Democrat	33	38
Independent	24	36
Registered voters	31	42
Support Bush	30	50
Support Kerry	36	39

Based on 496 Respondents interviewed July 15-18.

### ***Iraq Views Unchanged***

Despite the U.S. transfer of power to an independent Iraqi government and a period of fairly stable news coverage, public attitudes toward the situation in Iraq have not improved. Just over half of Americans (52%) feel it was right to go to war and a 55% majority believes the military effort there is going very or fairly well, largely unchanged since June.

The public continues to be divided on the question of whether the war in Iraq is helping or hurting in the war on terrorism. Opinions on this issue are closely associated with attitudes on whether going to war was the right or wrong decision. About two-thirds (68%) of those who support the Iraq war believe it has helped the war on terrorism, while 76% of those who feel the Iraq war was the wrong decision say it has hurt the war on terrorism.

A majority of Americans (53%) continue to favor maintaining U.S. troops in Iraq until the situation there has stabilized, while 43% favor withdrawing the troops as soon as possible. Opinion on this issue has been largely unchanged over the past few months. Nearly half of Americans (48%) believe U.S. troops could be withdrawn in the next two years, while 44% expect they will have to remain at least two years– with 17% saying they will stay longer than five years.

### ***Swing Voters on Iraq***

Public opinion on Iraq continues to be deeply divided along political lines. Kerry voters overwhelmingly believe that the war was the wrong decision (81%-16%), while Bush voters support that decision by an even wider margin (91%-6%).

On this question and others relating to Iraq, the opinions of swing voters fall between the committed Kerry and Bush voters and generally reflect the views of the electorate as whole. About half of swing voters (52%) believe the war was the right decision, while 38% disagree. Four-in-ten (43%) believe the war has helped in the broader struggle against terrorism compared with 39% who think the conflict in Iraq has undermined the war on terror.

	<u>March</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
<i>Military action was...</i>	%	%	%	%
Right decision	55	51	55	52
Wrong decision	39	42	38	43
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Iraq effort is going...</i>				
Very/Fairly well	61	46	57	55
Not too/at all well	37	51	39	42
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Iraq's effect</i>				
<i>on war on terror</i>				
Helped	50	--	43	43
Hurt	37	--	44	45
No Effect	5	--	4	5
Don't know	<u>8</u>	--	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>
	100		100	100
<i>What to do now...</i>				
Keep troops in	50*	53	51	53
Bring troops home	44	42	44	43
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100	100

\* Early April, 2004



Nearly eight-in-ten Bush voters (78%) believe the United States should keep its troops in Iraq until the country is stabilized, compared with 41% of Kerry voters. About half of swing voters (53%) favor U.S. forces remaining in Iraq until stability is brought to the country.

**Low Marks for New Iraqi Government**

The public is generally critical of the new Iraqi government. Most Americans (55%) rate the new government’s performance in running the country as fair or poor compared with just 23% who think the new government is doing an excellent or good job. Republicans are far more likely than Democrats to give the new government a positive rating (38% vs. 17% ). In addition, those who have followed news coverage of the U.S. transfer of power very closely are more likely to give the new Iraqi government high ratings.

<b>Swing Voters’ Mixed Views of Iraq</b>				
		<i>-- Vote Intention --</i>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Swing</u>	<u>Kerry</u>	<u>Bush</u>
<i>Military action was...</i>	%	%	%	%
Right decision	52	52	16	91
Wrong decision	43	38	81	6
Don’t know	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Iraq effort is going...</i>				
Very/Fairly well	55	56	28	86
Not too/at all well	42	39	70	13
Don’t know	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Iraq’s effect on war on terror</i>				
Helped	43	43	15	79
Hurt	45	39	75	14
No Effect	5	7	4	3
Don’t know	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>What to do now...</i>				
Keep troops in	53	53	41	78
Bring troops home	43	42	56	19
Don’t know	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100	100

**Iraqis’ Needs Not Being Met**

Americans give the United States and its allies lower marks for addressing the needs of the Iraqi people compared with earlier in the year. In February, half of Americans rated the allied efforts in this area as excellent or good; that number has fallen slightly to 44% in the current survey.

In May 2003, when the president declared major combat in Iraq to be over, nearly six-in-ten (59%) said the United States and its allies were doing at least a good job of addressing the needs of the Iraq people. Since then, the public has been less favorable in evaluations of the allies’ performance. Currently, nearly three-quarters of Republicans (74%) rate the allies’ job in addressing Iraqis’ needs as good or excellent, compared with just 23% of Democrats.

<b>Addressing Needs of Iraqi People</b>					
	May	Sept	Dec	Feb	July
<i>Rating allies’ performance...</i>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2004</u>
	%	%	%	%	%
Excellent	18	9	11	13	11
Good	41	36	35	37	33
Only Fair	26	35	27	31	35
Poor	6	11	16	9	13
Don’t know/Ref	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>
	100	100	100	100	100

**“Fahrenheit 9/11”**

Just 6% of the public reports having seen the Michael Moore film, “Fahrenheit 9/11.” Four-in-ten Americans (42%) say they plan on seeing it, while nearly half the public (49%) does not plan to watch the film.

As expected, the partisan and ideological divisions run deep between those who have seen the movie and those who do not plan to see it. The film’s audience is mostly Democratic (57%), liberal (53%) and most disapprove of Bush’s job as president (76%).

Those who have seen Moore’s film favor Kerry over Bush by an 84% to 12% margin. A similar proportion of the movie’s audience (82%) believes the U.S. made the wrong decision to go to war in Iraq. Ralph Nader gains no more electoral support from the movie’s viewers than he does overall.

By contrast, Americans who say they have no plans to ever see Moore’s film tend to be Republican and conservative (42% and 47%, respectively) and prefer Bush over Kerry by two-to-one (60% to 29%). Most say the U.S. made the right decision to use military force in Iraq (62%) and approve of Bush’s job performance (61%).

Roughly one-third (35%) of those who have seen “Fahrenheit 9/11” are between 30 and 49, while 32% are age 18-29. Also, the movie’s audience is highly educated; fully 56% have college degrees. This is more than double the percentage of the public with a college degree (roughly 27% according to the latest Census estimates).

<b>Michael Moore - Preaching to the Choir</b>		
	<u>Seen movie</u> %	<u>Don't plan on seeing</u> %
<i>War in Iraq</i>		
Right decision	18	62
Wrong decision	82	32
Don't Know	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100
<i>Party Affiliation</i>		
Republican	9	42
Independent	33	28
Democrat	57	23
<i>Ideology</i>		
Conservative	11	47
Moderate	35	35
Liberal	53	13
<i>Bush job</i>		
Approve	23	61
Disapprove	76	29
<i>2004 voter choice</i>		
Bush	12	60
Kerry	84	29
Nader	2	3
<i>Age</i>		
18-29	32	12
30-49	35	38
50-64	20	25
65+	13	24
<i>Education</i>		
College Grad	56	25
Some College	20	21
H.S. Grad	22	40
<H.S. Grad	2	13
Number of people	145	1007
% of General Public	6%	49%

**Gas Prices, Iraq Lead News Interest Index**

Reports on high gas prices lead the monthly news interest index. More than half of Americans (56%) say they followed these reports very closely. Attention to this story was equally high in April and June of this year.

Public interest in news from Iraq has increased slightly to 43% from a recent low of 39% in June. Roughly three-in-ten (29%) followed news about the transfer of power to the newly established Iraqi government very closely, and 26% paid equally close attention to Saddam Hussein’s recent appearance in an Iraqi court of law.

<i>How closely did you follow news about...</i>	Very closely %	Fairly closely %
High price of gas	56	25
Situation in Iraq	43	40
Iraqi gov’t transfer	29	37
2004 campaign	29	37
Hussein in court	26	32
Sen. Edwards choice	24	30
Fahrenheit 9/11	20	25
Violence in Sudan	14	22
Bill Clinton’s book	8	14

A handful of recent news stories have drawn higher levels of interest from Democrats than Republicans or independents. Fully a third of Democrats (34%) followed news about Edwards’ selection as the vice presidential nominee very closely, compared with just 19% of Republicans and 20% of independents. And the publication of Bill Clinton’s autobiography attracted close attention from 15% of Democrats, but just 4% and 6% of Republicans and independents, respectively.

<i>Following very closely...</i>	Reps %	Dems %	Inds %
John Edwards’ selection	19	34	20
“Fahrenheit 9/11”	16	28	19
“The Passion...” (3-04)	44	36	32
Bill Clinton’s book	4	15	6
Hillary’s book (7-03)	6	13	5

Overall, one-in-five Americans say they followed news about the release of “Fahrenheit 9/11” very closely. This is about half as many as paid very close attention to the release of “The Passion of the Christ” in March. And while news interest in the release of Mel Gibson’s movie crossed partisan lines, Republicans were largely uninterested in news about Moore’s film. Just 16% of Republicans, compared with 28% of Democrats, followed news about “Fahrenheit 9/11” very closely.

***Sudan Crisis Garners Limited Attention***

Just 14% of Americans have been following news about ethnic violence in Sudan very closely. One-in-three (35%) say they have not followed this story closely at all. This is comparable to earlier humanitarian crises in Africa: 12% paid very close attention to the 1994 outbreak of violence in Rwanda, and 10% followed the 2000 flooding in Mozambique very closely.

Currently, blacks are nearly twice as likely as whites to be following news about Sudan very closely (24% vs. 13%). This is comparable to differences in news about the spread of AIDS in Africa (29% of blacks and 18% of whites followed very closely), and Bill Clinton’s 1998 trip to Africa (25% vs. 11%, respectively). The one exception to this racial difference in news interest was the 1994 violence in Rwanda, which neither white nor black Americans followed very closely.

<i>Selected stories about Africa</i>	<i>Followed</i>		
	<i>---very closely---</i>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
	%	%	%
Nelson Mandela Freed* {3-90}	30	27	58
Election in South Africa* {5-94}	22	18	51
AIDS in Africa {7-00}	19	18	29
<b>Ethnic violence in Sudan {7-04}</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>
Clinton’s trip to Africa {3-98}	12	11	25
Tribal massacre in Rwanda {5-94}	12	12	12
Floods in Mozambique {3-00}	10	8	26
Civil war in Zaire {6-97}	4	4	9

\* Story asked multiple times; highest percentage shown

## ABOUT THE SURVEY

Results for the July 2004 Foreign Policy and Party Images survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International among a nationwide sample of 2,009 adults, 18 years of age or older, during the period July 8-18, 2004. For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling is plus or minus 2.5 percentage points. For results based on 1,568 Registered Voters, the sampling error is plus or minus 3.0 percentage points. For results based on either Form 1 (N=1003) or Form 2 (N=1006) general public, the sampling error is plus or minus 3.5 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 10 attempts were made to complete an interview at every sampled telephone number. The calls were staggered over times of day and days of the week to maximize the chances of making a contact with a potential respondent. All interview breakoffs and refusals were re-contacted at least once in order to attempt to convert them to completed interviews. In each contacted household, interviewers asked to speak with the "youngest male 18 or older who is at home." If there is no eligible man at home, interviewers asked to speak with "the oldest woman 18 or older who is at home." This systematic respondent selection technique has been shown empirically to produce samples that closely mirror the population in terms of age and gender.

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

The demographic weighting parameters are derived from a special analysis of the most recently available Annual Social & Economic Supplement data from the Census Bureau (March 2003). 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.

**PRESIDENTIAL TRIAL HEAT**  
(Based on Registered Voters)

	<u>Bush-Cheney/ Lean Bush-Cheney</u>	<u>Kerry-Edwards/ Lean Kerry-Edwards</u>	<u>Nader-Camejo/ Lean Nader-Camejo</u>	<u>Other/ DK</u>	(N)
	%	%	%	%	
<b>Total</b>	44	46	3	7=100	(1568)
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	47	43	5	5	(720)
Female	40	49	2	9	(848)
<b>Race</b>					
White	49	42	3	6	(1323)
Non-white	19	68	5	8	(228)
Black	8	81	2	9	(161)
Hispanic*	41	52	3	4	(86)
<b>Race and Sex</b>					
White Men	52	39	4	5	(623)
White Women	47	44	1	8	(700)
<b>Age</b>					
Under 30	44	44	9	3	(189)
30-49	45	45	3	7	(573)
50-64	42	50	1	7	(452)
65+	43	46	2	9	(341)
<b>Sex and Age</b>					
Men under 50	46	42	7	5	(356)
Women under 50	43	47	3	7	(406)
Men 50+	49	43	2	6	(360)
Women 50+	38	52	1	9	(433)
<b>Education</b>					
College Grad.	46	48	2	4	(654)
Some College	47	44	4	5	(407)
High School Grad.	40	47	3	10	(436)
< H.S. Grad.**	42	44	5	9	(67)
<b>Family Income</b>					
\$75,000+	53	40	2	5	(451)
\$50,000-\$74,999	49	42	4	5	(272)
\$30,000-\$49,999	44	48	4	4	(346)
\$20,000-\$29,999	35	56	2	7	(146)
<\$20,000	26	57	5	12	(174)

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

\*\* Note: small sample size.

Question: If the presidential election were being held TODAY, would you vote for the Republican ticket of George W. Bush and Dick Cheney, for the Democratic ticket of John Kerry and John Edwards, or for the ticket of Ralph Nader and Peter Camejo?

*Continued on next page...*

	<u>Bush-Cheney/ Lean Bush-Cheney</u>	<u>Kerry-Edwards/ Lean Kerry-Edwards</u>	<u>Nader-Camejo/ Lean Nader-Camejo</u>	<u>Other/ DK</u>	(N)
	%	%		%	
<b>Total</b>	44	46	3	7=100	(1568)
<b>Region</b>					
East	43	48	2	7	(277)
Midwest	41	48	5	6	(396)
South	48	42	3	7	(570)
West	40	49	4	7	(325)
<b>Religious Affiliation</b>					
Total White Protestant	57	34	3	6	(739)
- Evangelical	65	26	1	8	(390)
- Non-Evangelical	48	43	4	5	(349)
White Catholic	46	42	3	9	(313)
Secular	30	61	5	4	(144)
<b>Community Size</b>					
Large City	35	56	3	6	(318)
Suburb	45	47	3	5	(417)
Small City/Town	42	46	4	8	(507)
Rural Area	54	35	3	8	(312)
<b>Party ID</b>					
Republican	94	4	1	1	(520)
Democrat	8	90	*	2	(523)
Independent	32	44	10	14	(452)
<b>Party and Ideology</b>					
Conservative Republican	97	2	*	1	(365)
Moderate/Liberal Rep.	87	9	2	2	(151)
Conservative/Mod. Dem.	10	87	*	3	(327)
Liberal Democrat	4	96	*	0	(183)
<b>Bush Approval</b>					
Approve	83	12	1	4	(379)
Disapprove	4	87	6	3	(344)
<b>Use of Force in Iraq</b>					
Right Decision	71	19	3	7	(796)
Wrong Decision	11	79	4	6	(704)
<b>Labor Union</b>					
Union Household	37	52	2	9	(210)
Non-Union Household	45	45	4	6	(1344)
<b>Battleground States</b>					
Republican States	49	41	3	7	(490)
Democratic States	41	50	2	7	(417)
Battleground States	41	47	4	8	(661)

## VIEWS ON THE WAR IN IRAQ

	----Military Effort in Iraq----			----Iraq War's Effect on Terrorism---				
	Right	Wrong	DK/Ref	Helped	Hurt	No effect		(N)
	Decision	Decision				(VOL)	DK/Ref	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>Total</b>	52	43	5=100	43	45	5	7=100	(2009)
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	57	40	3	48	43	5	4	(948)
Female	47	45	8	38	48	5	9	(1061)
<b>Race</b>								
White	57	38	5	46	41	5	8	(1655)
Non-white	34	60	6	29	62	4	5	(331)
Black	31	66	3	24	68	3	5	(221)
Hispanic*	44	52	4	39	54	3	4	(140)
<b>Race and Sex</b>								
White Men	62	35	3	50	41	5	4	(788)
White Women	52	41	7	42	42	6	10	(867)
<b>Age</b>								
Under 30	55	40	5	42	48	4	6	(336)
30-49	55	40	5	47	44	5	4	(751)
50-64	50	45	5	42	47	4	7	(532)
65+	42	50	8	33	47	6	14	(375)
<b>Sex and Age</b>								
Men under 50	59	38	3	51	41	5	3	(535)
Women under 50	52	42	6	39	49	5	7	(552)
Men 50+	54	44	2	42	47	5	6	(409)
Women 50+	41	50	9	35	47	5	13	(498)
<b>Education</b>								
College Grad.	45	51	4	42	48	5	5	(767)
Some College	56	40	4	48	43	4	5	(504)
High School Grad.	53	42	5	40	46	6	8	(604)
< H.S. Grad.	57	33	10	42	43	3	12	(127)
<b>Family Income</b>								
\$75,000+	55	42	3	48	42	6	4	(518)
\$50,000-\$74,999	56	41	3	49	43	4	4	(329)
\$30,000-\$49,999	57	40	3	41	48	4	7	(435)
\$20,000-\$29,999	53	42	5	40	52	4	4	(209)
<\$20,000	40	51	9	36	50	4	10	(274)

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

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

Do you think the war in Iraq has helped the war on terrorism, or has it hurt the war on terrorism?

*Continued on next page...*



	---Military Effort in Iraq---			---Iraq War's Effect on Terrorism---				
	Right	Wrong	<u>DK/Ref</u>	<u>Helped</u>	<u>Hurt</u>	No effect		<u>(N)</u>
	<u>Decision</u>	<u>Decision</u>				<u>(VOL)</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>Total</b>	52	43	5=100	43	45	5	7=100	(2009)
<b>Region</b>								
East	50	46	4	40	48	6	6	(342)
Midwest	52	43	5	43	47	6	4	(522)
South	56	39	5	46	43	2	9	(717)
West	45	47	8	39	47	6	8	(428)
<b>Religious Affiliation</b>								
Total White Protestant	64	31	5	51	36	5	8	(905)
- Evangelical	71	24	5	56	31	5	8	(463)
- Non-Evangelical	56	40	4	47	41	5	7	(442)
White Catholic	54	40	6	45	44	5	6	(376)
Secular	39	58	3	34	53	8	5	(210)
<b>Community Size</b>								
Large City	46	51	3	34	55	5	6	(422)
Suburb	50	46	4	44	45	4	7	(522)
Small City/Town	51	42	7	42	46	5	7	(669)
Rural Area	63	32	5	52	37	4	7	(379)
<b>Party ID</b>								
Republican	86	10	4	74	17	4	5	(612)
Democrat	26	70	4	23	66	4	7	(657)
Independent	49	47	4	37	52	6	5	(626)
<b>Party and Ideology</b>								
Conservative Republican	89	8	3	79	13	4	4	(413)
Moderate/Liberal Rep.	81	15	4	64	25	5	6	(190)
Conservative/Mod. Dem.	32	64	4	27	63	3	7	(411)
Liberal Democrat	12	84	4	16	74	4	6	(225)
<b>Bush Approval</b>								
Approve	85	11	4	70	18	6	6	(466)
Disapprove	24	72	4	20	70	6	4	(461)
<b>Labor Union</b>								
Union Household	51	46	3	42	47	8	3	(253)
Non-Union Household	52	42	6	43	46	4	7	(1741)
<b>2004 Vote Preference (RVs)</b>								
Bush/Lean Bush	85	11	4	73	17	4	6	(693)
Kerry/Lean Kerry	21	75	4	21	68	4	7	(723)
<b>Battleground States</b>								
Republican States	58	36	6	46	43	3	8	(627)
Democratic States	46	49	5	40	47	6	7	(552)
Battleground States	50	44	6	42	46	6	6	(830)

**PERCENT FOLLOWING EACH NEWS STORY “VERY CLOSELY”**

	High Price of <u>Gas</u> %	News about <u>Iraq</u> %	2004 Pres. <u>Election</u> %	Transfer of Power in <u>Iraq</u> %	Saddam Hussein’s Court <u>Appearance</u> %	Vice Pres. <u>Nomin.</u> %	Fahrenheit <u>9/11</u> %	Ethnic Violence <u>in Sudan</u> %	Bill Clinton’s <u>Book</u> %	(N)
<b>Total</b>	56	43	29	29	26	24	20	14	8	(2009)
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	55	47	33	34	28	24	23	14	7	(948)
Female	58	39	26	24	24	25	18	14	9	(1061)
<b>Race</b>										
White	54	44	29	28	27	24	20	13	6	(1655)
Non-white	70	40	29	33	24	23	20	19	17	(331)
Black	78	41	31	29	28	24	20	24	19	(221)
Hispanic*	61	39	24	26	23	17	24	19	8	(140)
<b>Race and Sex</b>										
White Men	52	48	33	31	28	24	24	13	5	(788)
White Women	55	40	26	24	26	25	17	13	7	(867)
<b>Age</b>										
Under 30	56	30	20	18	16	14	21	8	8	(336)
30-49	57	43	26	27	25	23	20	13	5	(751)
50-64	57	50	36	35	31	31	21	17	8	(532)
65+	56	52	39	39	37	32	20	22	15	(375)
<b>Education</b>										
College Grad.	44	54	43	37	32	34	32	14	11	(767)
Some College	60	42	28	32	20	19	19	8	8	(504)
H.S. Grad or Less	62	38	22	23	26	21	15	18	7	(731)
<b>Region</b>										
East	55	46	31	29	29	26	22	16	4	(342)
Midwest	54	43	28	28	22	26	18	12	8	(522)
South	61	45	31	29	28	25	18	16	10	(717)
West	54	39	26	29	24	21	26	12	9	(428)
<b>Party ID</b>										
Republican	51	46	31	33	33	19	16	13	4	(612)
Democrat	67	46	35	30	28	34	28	18	15	(657)
Independent	51	38	24	26	19	20	19	11	6	(626)

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

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?

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS**  
**JULY 2004 FOREIGN POLICY AND PARTY IMAGES SURVEY**  
**FINAL TOPLINE**  
**July 8 - 18, 2004**  
**Total N=2009**  
**Form 1=1003 Form 2=1006**

**ASK FORM 1 ONLY:**

Q.1F1 Do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling his job as president? **[IF DK ENTER AS DK. IF DEPENDS PROBE ONCE WITH: Overall do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling his job as president? IF STILL DEPENDS ENTER AS DK]**

	<u>Approve</u>	Dis- <u>approve</u>	Don't <u>know</u>		<u>Approve</u>	Dis- <u>approve</u>	Don't <u>know</u>
July, 2004	46	46	8=100	Late July, 2002	65	25	10=100
June, 2004	48	43	9=100	July, 2002	67	21	12=100
May, 2004	44	48	8=100	June, 2002	70	20	10=100
Late April, 2004	48	43	9=100	April, 2002	69	18	13=100
Early April, 2004	43	47	10=100	Early April, 2002	74	16	10=100
Late March, 2004	47	44	9=100	February, 2002	78	13	9=100
Mid-March, 2004	46	47	7=100	January, 2002	80	11	9=100
February, 2004	48	44	8=100	<b>2001</b>			
Mid-January, 2004	56	34	10=100	Mid-November, 2001	84	9	7=100
Early January, 2004	58	35	7=100	Early October, 2001	84	8	8=100
<b>2003</b>				Late September, 2001	86	7	7=100
December, 2003	57	34	9=100	Mid-September, 2001	80	9	11=100
November, 2003	50	40	10=100	Early September, 2001	51	34	15=100
October, 2003	50	42	8=100	August, 2001	50	32	18=100
September, 2003	55	36	9=100	July, 2001	51	32	17=100
Mid-August, 2003	56	32	12=100	June, 2001	50	33	17=100
Early August, 2003	53	37	10=100	May, 2001	53	32	15=100
Mid-July, 2003	58	32	10=100	April, 2001	56	27	17=100
Early July, 2003	60	29	11=100	March, 2001	55	25	20=100
June, 2003	62	27	11=100	February, 2001	53	21	26=100
May, 2003	65	27	8=100				
April 10-16, 2003	72	22	6=100				
April 9, 2003	74	20	6=100				
April 2-7, 2003	69	25	6=100				
March 28-April 1, 2003	71	23	6=100				
March 25-27, 2003	70	24	6=100				
March 20-24, 2003	67	26	7=100				
March 13-16, 2003	55	34	11=100				
February, 2003	54	36	10=100				
January, 2003	58	32	10=100				
<b>2002</b>							
December, 2002	61	28	11=100				
Late October, 2002	59	29	12=100				
Early October, 2002	61	30	9=100				
Mid-September, 2002	67	22	11=100				
Early September, 2002	63	26	11=100				
Late August, 2002	60	27	13=100				
August, 2002	67	21	12=100				

**ASK FORM 2 ONLY:**

Q.2F2 All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in this country today?

	<u>Sat- isfied</u>	<u>Dis- satisfied</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>		<u>Sat- isfied</u>	<u>Dis- satisfied</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>
July, 2004	38	55	7=100	October, 1993	22	73	5=100
May, 2004	33	61	6=100	September, 1993	20	75	4=100
Late February, 2004	39	55	6=100	May, 1993	22	71	7=100
Early January, 2004	45	48	7=100	January, 1993	39	50	11=100
December, 2003	44	47	9=100	January, 1992	28	68	4=100
October, 2003	38	56	6=100	November, 1991	34	61	5=100
August, 2003	40	53	7=100	<i>Late Feb, 1991 (Gallup)</i>	66	31	3=100
April, 2003 <sup>1</sup>	50	41	9=100	August, 1990	47	48	5=100
January, 2003	44	50	6=100	May, 1990	41	54	5=100
September, 2002 <sup>2</sup>	41	55	4=100	January, 1989	45	50	5=100
Late August, 2002	47	44	9=100	September, 1988 (RVs)	50	45	5=100
May, 2002	44	44	12=100	May, 1988	41	54	5=100
March, 2002	50	40	10=100	January, 1988	39	55	6=100
Late September, 2001	57	34	9=100				
Early September, 2001	41	53	6=100				
June, 2001	43	52	5=100				
March, 2001	47	45	8=100				
February, 2001	46	43	11=100				
January, 2001	55	41	4=100				
September, 2000	51	41	8=100				
June, 2000	47	45	8=100				
April, 2000	48	43	9=100				
August, 1999	56	39	5=100				
January, 1999	53	41	6=100				
November, 1998	46	44	10=100				
Early September, 1998	54	42	4=100				
Late August, 1998	55	41	4=100				
Early August, 1998	50	44	6=100				
February, 1998	59	37	4=100				
January, 1998	46	50	4=100				
September, 1997	45	49	6=100				
August, 1997	49	46	5=100				
January, 1997	38	58	4=100				
July, 1996	29	67	4=100				
March, 1996	28	70	2=100				
October, 1995	23	73	4=100				
June, 1995	25	73	2=100				
April, 1995	23	74	3=100				
July, 1994	24	73	3=100				
March, 1994	24	71	5=100				

<sup>1</sup> Asked April 8, 2003 only; N=395.

<sup>2</sup> The September 2002 trend is from a Pew Global Attitudes Project survey, fielded August 19 to September 8, 2002 and released December 4, 2002.

**ASK ALL:**

Q.3 Now I will read a list of some stories covered by news organizations this past month. As I read each item, tell me if you happened to follow this news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely. [INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE WITH ITEM a. AND b. FIRST, FOLLOWED BY RANDOMIZED ITEMS c. THRU i; OBSERVE FORM SPLITS]

	Very Closely	Fairly Closely	Not too Closely	Not at all Closely	DK/Ref
a. News about candidates for the 2004 presidential election	29	37	18	15	1=100
June, 2004	28	34	19	18	1=100
April, 2004	31	33	19	16	1=100
Mid-March, 2004	35	34	18	13	*=100
Late February, 2004	24	40	23	12	1=100
Early February, 2004 <sup>3</sup>	29	37	20	13	1=100
Mid-January, 2004	16	30	27	26	1=100
Early January, 2004	14	32	30	23	1=100
December, 2003	16	26	27	30	1=100
November, 2003	11	26	34	28	1=100
October, 2003	12	27	28	32	1=100
September, 2003	17	25	30	27	1=100
Mid-August, 2003	12	27	27	33	1=100
May, 2003	8	19	31	41	1=100
January, 2003	14	28	29	28	1=100
July, 2000	21	38	20	20	1=100
June, 2000	23	32	23	21	1=100
April, 2000	18	39	22	20	1=100
March, 2000	26	41	19	13	1=100
February, 2000	26	36	21	17	*=100
January, 2000	19	34	28	18	1=100
July, 1996	22	40	23	14	1=100
April, 1996	23	35	25	17	*=100
March, 1996	26	41	20	13	*=100
January, 1996	10	34	31	24	1=100
July, 1992	20	45	26	9	*=100
May, 1992	32	44	16	8	*=100
March, 1992	35	40	16	9	*=100
January, 1992	11	25	36	27	1=100
May, 1988	22	46	23	6	3=100
b. News about the current situation in Iraq	43	40	11	6	*=100
June, 2004	39	42	12	6	1=100
April, 2004	54	33	8	5	*=100
Mid-March, 2004	47	36	12	4	1=100
Early February, 2004	47	38	10	4	1=100

<sup>3</sup> From May 2003 to Early February 2004 and in March 1992, the story was listed as “The race for the Democratic nomination.” In January 2003, the story was listed as “Recent announcements by prominent Democrats about plans to run for president in 2004.” In 2000, the story was listed as “News about candidates for the 2000 presidential election.” In January, March and April 1996, the story was listed as “News about the Republican presidential candidates.” In January 1992 and 1987, the story was listed as “News about the Democratic candidates for the Presidential nomination.” In 1988, the story was introduced as being from “this past year” and was listed as “News about the presidential campaign in 1988.”

**Q.3 CONTINUED...**

	Very <u>Closely</u>	Fairly <u>Closely</u>	Not too <u>Closely</u>	Not at all <u>Closely</u>	DK/Ref
Mid-January, 2004	48	39	9	4	*=100
December, 2003	44	38	11	6	1=100
November, 2003	52	33	9	5	1=100
October, 2003	38	40	14	7	1=100
September, 2003	50	33	10	6	1=100
Mid-August, 2003	45	39	10	5	1=100
Early July, 2003	37	41	13	8	1=100
June, 2003	46	35	13	6	*=100
May, 2003	63	29	6	2	*=100
April 11-16, 2003 <sup>4</sup>	47	40	10	2	1=100
April 2-7, 2003	54	34	9	2	1=100
March 20-24, 2003	57	33	7	2	1=100
March 13-16, 2003 <sup>5</sup>	62	27	6	4	1=100
February, 2003	62	25	8	4	1=100
January, 2003	55	29	10	4	2=100
December, 2002	51	32	10	6	1=100
Late October, 2002	53	33	8	5	1=100
Early October, 2002	60	28	6	5	1=100
Early September, 2002	48	29	15	6	2=100
<b>ASK FORM 1 ONLY:</b>					
c.F1 John Edwards, the Democratic vice presidential candidate	24	30	21	23	2=100
d.F1 Ethnic violence in Sudan	14	22	27	35	2=100
e.F1 Saddam Hussein's recent court appearance in Iraq	26	32	21	20	1=100
f.F1 The release of Michael Moore's movie "Fahrenheit 9/11"	20	25	16	36	3=100
<b>ASK FORM 2 ONLY:</b>					
g.F2 The transfer of power to a newly established Iraqi government	29	37	19	14	1=100
h.F2 The publication of Bill Clinton's book about his life	8	14	21	55	2=100
Early July, 2003 <sup>6</sup>	8	14	25	52	1=100
i.F2 The high price of gasoline these days	56	25	11	7	1=100
June, 2004	58	26	9	6	1=100
April, 2004	46	30	15	8	1=100
Early April, 2004	58	23	10	8	1=100
Mid-March, 2004	47	27	14	10	2=100
September, 2003	45	27	15	11	1=100

<sup>4</sup> From March 20 to April 16, 2003 the story was listed as "News about the war in Iraq."

<sup>5</sup> From October 2002 to March 13-16, 2003 the story was listed as "Debate over the possibility that the U.S. will take military action in Iraq." In Early September 2002 the story was listed as "Debate over the possibility that the U.S. will invade Iraq."

<sup>6</sup> In Early July 2003 the item was listed as "The publication of Hillary Clinton's book about her life."

**Q.3 CONTINUED...**

	Very <u>Closely</u>	Fairly <u>Closely</u>	Not too <u>Closely</u>	Not at all <u>Closely</u>	DK/Ref
March, 2003	52	27	11	9	1=100
February, 2003	53	25	12	9	1=100
June, 2001	56	31	7	5	1=100
May, 2001	61	26	6	6	1=100
Early October, 2000	56	25	12	6	1=100
June, 2000 <sup>7</sup>	61	25	9	5	*=100
March, 2000	58	28	10	4	*=100
October, 1990	62	26	8	4	*=100
September, 1990	56	28	11	5	*=100
August, 1990	57	27	10	5	1=100

Q.4 How much thought have you given to the coming presidential election . . . Quite a lot or only a little?

**BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1568]:**

	Quite <u>A lot</u>	(VOL.) <u>Some</u>	Only a <u>Little</u>	(VOL.) <u>None</u>	DK/ <u>Ref.</u>
July, 2004	67	2	28	2	1=100
June, 2004	58	3	36	2	1=100
May, 2004	59	6	30	4	1=100
Late March, 2004	60	4	31	4	1=100
Mid-March, 2004	65	2	31	2	*=100
Early November, 2000	72	6	19	2	1=100
Late October, 2000	66	6	24	4	*=100
Mid-October, 2000	67	9	19	4	1=100
Early October, 2000	60	8	27	4	1=100
September, 2000	59	8	29	3	1=100
July, 2000	46	6	45	3	*=100
June, 2000	46	6	43	5	*=100
May, 2000	48	4	42	5	1=100
April, 2000	45	7	41	7	*=100
November, 1996	67	8	22	3	*=100
October, 1996	65	7	26	1	1=100
Late September, 1996	61	7	29	2	1=100
Early September, 1996	56	3	36	4	1=100
July, 1996	55	3	41	1	*=100
June, 1996	50	5	41	3	1=100
October, 1992	77	5	16	1	1=100
September, 1992	69	3	26	1	1=100
August, 1992	72	4	23	1	*=100
June, 1992	63	6	29	1	1=100
<b>Gallup:</b> November, 1988	73	8	17	2	0=100
<b>Gallup:</b> October, 1988	69	9	20	2	0=100
<b>Gallup:</b> August, 1988	61	10	27	2	0=100
<b>Gallup:</b> September, 1988	57	18	23	2	0=100

**NO QUESTION 5**

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<sup>7</sup> In August 1990 through June 2000 the question was worded "Recent increases in the price of gasoline."

Q.6 If the presidential election were being held TODAY, would you vote [INSERT, ROTATE **REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC TICKETS WITH NADER TICKET LAST** – for the Republican ticket of George W. Bush and Dick Cheney, for the Democratic ticket of John Kerry and John Edwards, or for the ticket of Ralph Nader and Peter Camejo?]

**IF OTHER OR DK (Q.6 =4,9), ASK:**

Q.6a As of TODAY, do you LEAN more to [READ, ROTATE IN SAME ORDER AS Q.6]?

**BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1568]:**

	<u>Bush-Cheney/ Lean Bush-Cheney</u>	<u>Kerry-Edwards/ Lean Kerry-Edwards</u>	<u>Nader-Camejo/ Lean Nader-Camejo</u>	<u>Other/ Don't Know</u>
July, 2004	44	46	3	7=100
June, 2004 <sup>8</sup>	46	42	6	6=100
May, 2004	43	46	6	5=100
Late March, 2004	44	43	6	7=100
Mid-March, 2004	42	49	4	5=100

**Selected Trends:**

July, 2000	42 <i>Bush</i>	41 <i>Gore</i>	6 <i>Nader</i>	11=100
July, 1996	34 <i>Dole</i>	44 <i>Clinton</i>	16 <i>Perot</i>	6=100
June, 1992	31 <i>Bush, Sr.</i>	28 <i>Clinton</i>	36 <i>Perot</i>	5=100

**NO QUESTION 7**

**IF RESPONDENT DID NOT CHOOSE KERRY IN Q.6/6a (Q.6=1 OR Q.6a=1,3,4,9) ASK:**

Q.8 Do you think there is a chance that you might vote for John Kerry in November, or have you definitely decided not to vote for him?

**BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1568]:**

	<u>Chance might vote for Kerry</u>	<u>Decided not to vote for Kerry</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
July, 2004	13	36	5=54%
June, 2004	10	41	3=54%
May, 2004	11	35	4=50%
Late March, 2004	13	37	3=53%
Mid-March, 2004	13	32	3=48%
Late February, 2004	13	36	3=52%
Early February, 2004	15	33	5=53%
<b>Gore:</b> November, 2000	8	41	6=55%
<b>Gore:</b> Late October, 2000	9	44	4=57%
<b>Gore:</b> Mid-October, 2000	10	40	5=55%
<b>Gore:</b> Early October, 2000	11	38	7=56%
<b>Gore:</b> September, 2000	13	35	5=53%
<b>Gore:</b> June, 2000	14	34	6=54%
<b>Clinton:</b> July, 1996	8	36	4=48%
<b>Clinton:</b> May, 1992	11	38	6=55%

<sup>8</sup> In June 2004 and earlier, the question did not specify vice presidential candidates. In July 2000, the question also asked about the candidacy of "Pat Buchanan, of the Reform Party."



**IF RESPONDENT DID NOT CHOOSE BUSH IN Q.6/6a (Q.6=2 OR Q.6a=2,3,4,9) ASK:**

Q.9 Do you think there is a chance that you might vote for George W. Bush in November, or have you definitely decided not to vote for him?

**BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1568]:**

	<u>Chance might vote for Bush</u>	<u>Decided not to vote for Bush</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
July, 2004	10	41	5=56%
June, 2004	9	41	2=52%
May, 2004	9	42	4=55%
Late March, 2004	11	40	3=54%
Mid-March, 2004	11	44	2=57%
Late February, 2004	10	43	3=56%
Early February, 2004	10	41	2=53%
<b>Bush:</b> November, 2000	8	44	7=59%
<b>Bush:</b> Late October, 2000	10	41	4=55%
<b>Bush:</b> Mid-October, 2000	12	40	5=57%
<b>Bush:</b> Early October, 2000	11	39	7=57%
<b>Bush:</b> September, 2000	15	38	6=59%
<b>Bush:</b> June, 2000	15	33	6=54%
<b>Dole:</b> July, 1996	15	40	3=58%
<b>Bush, Sr:</b> May, 1992	8	40	5=53%

**ASK FORM 2 ONLY:**

Q.10F2 Regardless of who you might support, who do you think is most likely to win the coming presidential election? **[READ]**

**BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=796]:**

	<i>"A Democratic Candidate"</i>						<i>George H.W. Bush</i>		
	<u>June 2004</u>	<u>May 2004</u>	<u>Early Feb 2004</u>	<u>Mid-Jan 2004</u>	<u>Sept 2003</u>	<u>June 2003</u>	<u>March 1992</u>	<u>Feb 1992</u>	<u>Oct 1991</u>
42 George W. Bush, or	51	52	56	61	47	66	72	66	78
38 John Kerry	35	31	32	21	34	22	20	25	11
<u>20</u> Don't know/Refused	<u>14</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**ASK FORM 1 ONLY:**

Q.11F1 As you may have heard John Kerry has named John Edwards as his running mate. How would you rate John Edwards? Do you think he is an excellent, good, only fair or poor choice?

		<i>Al Gore</i> <u>July 1992</u>
16	Excellent	15
33	Good	25
22	Only Fair	22
9	Poor	5
<u>20</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>33</u>
100		100

**ASK FORM 2 ONLY:**

Q.12F2 What do you think is the most important problem facing the country today? **[RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE. PROBE FOR CLARITY – DO NOT PROBE FOR ADDITIONAL MENTIONS. IF MORE THAN ONE MENTION, RECORD ALL IN ORDER OF MENTION]**

		Mid-					July	July	
		Jan	Apr	Feb	Mar	May	Feb	July	July
		<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1992</u>
25	War/War in Iraq	16	14	34	10 <sup>▲</sup>	-	--	--	--
14	Economy (general)	20	28	21	8	7	7	4	27
8	Terrorism	14	9	16	24	1	*	--	--
8	Unemployment/Lack of jobs	13	10	6	4	5	6	7	25
7	Dissatisfaction with govt/politics	5	3	5	4	2	5	8	2
5	Health care/costs	5	3	2	2	6	7	4	3
4	Morality/Ethics/Family values	3	4	5	8	6	12	13	3
4	Education	3	4	1	4	8	11	6	4
4	U.S. foreign policy/Intl affairs	2	--	--	--	2	2	*	--
Defense issues/Military spending/									
3	National & homeland security	3	2	2	5	1	1	--	--
2	Energy crisis/Rising gas/heating prices	--	--	1	1	22	4	--	--
2	Poverty/Hunger/Starvation	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	4
2	Trade/Jobs moving overseas	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1	Issues related to elderly	2	1	--	1	2	2	2	--
Inflation/Difference									
1	between wages/costs	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	--
1	Immigration	3	1	--	1	1	2	--	--
1	Crime/Gangs/Justice system	1	1	1	4	4	8	19	4
1	Peace in the world/Peace	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
1	Homelessness	1	1	--	1	1	2	2	7
1	Uneven distribution of wealth	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--
1	Deficit/National debt/Balanced budget	2	2	--	1	1	1	7	7
1	Taxes	1	1	--	1	3	3	3	2
1	Drugs/Alcohol	1	1	2	4	4	6	8	4
1	Social Security	--	1	--	--	3	1	--	--
1	Abortion	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--
9	Other								
1	None	1	1	1	1	*	2	*	--
6	Don't know/No answer	4	9	4	8	8	7	6	3
<b>41</b>	<b>(NET) DEFENSE/TERRORISM/ INTERNATIONAL</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>26</b>	<b>(NET) ECONOMIC</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>63</b>

▲ War in Afghanistan in March 2002

**NO QUESTION 13**

**ASK ALL:**

On another subject...

Q.14 Are you interested in following what happens at the upcoming Democratic National Convention in Boston, or aren't you that interested in the convention?

**IF '1' INTERESTED IN Q.14, ASK:**

Q.15 Would you say you are very interested or fairly interested?

		<i>Republican Convention</i>	<i>Republican Convention</i>	<i>Democratic Convention</i>
		July <u>2000</u>	July <u>1996</u>	July <u>1992</u>
36	Interested	34	44	53
19	Very Interested	14	21	26
17	Fairly Interested/Don't know	20	23	27
63	Not interested	64	55	45
<u>1</u>	Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
100		100	100	100

**ASK ALL FORM 1 ONLY:**

Q.16F1 How much of the television coverage of the convention do you plan to watch... do you think you'll watch all or most of the coverage, some of it, just a little, or none of it?

		<u>July 2000</u>
16	All or most of the coverage	13
29	Some of it	28
29	Just a little	30
25	None of it	28
<u>1</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>1</u>
100		100

**ASK FORM 1 ONLY:**

Q.17F1 As I read some things that will happen at the Democratic Convention, tell me how interested you are in each event. First, are you very interested, fairly interested, not too interested or not at all interested in (INSERT ITEM; ROTATE)?

		<u>Very Interested</u>	<u>Fairly Interested</u>	<u>Not too Interested</u>	<u>Not at all Interested</u>	<u>DK/ Ref</u>
a.F1	Watching John Kerry's acceptance speech	25	26	14	34	1=100
	July, 2000 ( <i>Bush</i> )	23	30	12	34	1=100
	July, 1992 ( <i>Clinton</i> )	25	32	20	22	1=100
b.F1	Watching the roll call of the states as they cast their ballots	22	24	19	34	1=100
	July, 2000 ( <i>Republican Convention</i> )	17	23	15	44	1=100
	July, 1992 ( <i>Democratic Convention</i> )	22	29	25	23	1=100
c.F1	Learning about the Democratic Party's platform	31	31	15	22	1=100
	July, 2000 ( <i>Republican Party's platform</i> )	23	35	14	27	1=100
	July, 1992 ( <i>Democratic Party's platform</i> )	38	34	16	11	1=100

**ASK FORM 1 ONLY:**

Q.18F1 Do you think the Democratic party will unite solidly behind John Kerry or do you think that differences and disagreements within the party will keep many Democrats from supporting the ticket?

		<i>Dole/Republicans</i>	<i>Clinton/Democrats</i>
		July	July
		<u>1996</u>	<u>1992</u>
50	Solidly united	36	36
26	Keep many from supporting	47	44
<u>24</u>	Don't know	<u>17</u>	<u>20</u>
100		100	100

**ASK FORM 1 ONLY:**

Q.19F1 Now, I'm going to read you some phrases. Please tell me if you think each one better describes the REPUBLICAN Party and its leaders or the DEMOCRATIC Party and its leaders (First,) which party do you think is better described by the phrase.. (INSERT ITEM; ROTATE)?

				(VOL.)		
		Republican	Democratic	Both	(VOL.)	
		<u>Party</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Equally</u>	<u>Neither</u>	
					<u>Know</u>	
a.F1	Able to manage the federal government well	37	40	4	9	10=100
	Early September, 1998	37	32	8	12	11=100
	August, 1997	39	33	4	16	8=100
	July, 1996	45	32	4	12	7=100
	April, 1995	49	30	3	13	5=100
	July, 1994	43	31	4	17	5=100
	May, 1993	36	32	2	17	13=100
	July, 1992	30	36	1	23	10=100
	May, 1990	28	20	12	31	9=100
	May, 1988	33	30	10	17	10=100
	January, 1988	30	28	12	20	10=100
	May, 1987	24	25	13	28	10=100
b.F1	Governs in an honest and ethical way	34	37	5	15	9=100
	Early September, 1998	31	28	6	23	12=100
	March, 1998	28	32	7	24	9=100
	August, 1997	28	33	5	26	8=100
	July, 1996	38	37	2	18	5=100
	April, 1995	35	36	4	19	6=100
	July, 1994	32	35	6	21	6=100
c.F1	Can bring about the kind of changes the country needs	35	46	3	7	9=100
	Early September, 1998	34	40	7	8	11=100
	March, 1998	32	45	7	8	8=100
	August, 1997	38	40	4	11	7=100
	July, 1996	39	46	2	7	6=100
	April, 1995	51	34	4	7	4=100
	July, 1994	39	42	4	10	5=100
	May, 1993	30	49	2	10	9=100
	July, 1992	24	47	2	16	11=100
	May, 1990	27	31	13	18	11=100
	May, 1988	27	43	9	11	10=100

Q.19F1 CONTINUED...		Republican	Democratic	(VOL.)	(VOL.)	Don't
		<u>Party</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Equally</u>	<u>Neither</u>	<u>Know</u>
	January, 1988	28	37	14	11	10=100
	May, 1987	26	36	14	14	10=100
d.F1	Is concerned with the needs of people like me	30	50	5	8	7=100
	Early September, 1998	31	46	5	9	9=100
	March, 1998	30	51	4	8	7=100
	August, 1997	31	49	3	10	7=100
	July, 1996	35	50	2	7	6=100
	April, 1995	39	49	2	7	3=100
	July, 1994	35	49	4	8	4=100
	May, 1990	21	42	12	18	7=100
	May, 1988	23	51	8	11	7=100
	January, 1988	22	47	11	13	7=100
e.F1	Is concerned with the needs and interests of the disadvantaged	23	57	5	6	9=100
	Early September, 1998	20	57	5	5	13=100
	March, 1998	16	64	6	6	8=100
	July, 1996	23	63	3	5	6=100
	July, 1994	21	65	4	5	5=100
	May, 1990	14	56	12	10	8=100
	May, 1987	11	61	14	7	7=100
f.F1	Is concerned with the needs and interests of business and other powerful groups	61	22	6	3	8=100
	Early September, 1998	57	23	8	2	10=100
	March, 1998	63	20	7	2	8=100
	July, 1996	65	19	8	2	6=100
	July, 1994	66	23	5	1	5=100
	May, 1990	57	15	15	5	8=100
	May, 1987	58	15	16	3	8=100

**ASK FORM 2 ONLY:**

Q.20F2 Next, please tell me if you think the REPUBLICAN Party or the DEMOCRATIC Party could do a better job in each of the following areas... (First,) which party could do a better job of...[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE ITEMS a. THRU i. WITH ITEM j. ALWAYS LAST AND USING DIFFERENT INTRO]

		Republican	Democratic	(VOL.)	(VOL.)	Don't
		<u>Party</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Equally</u>	<u>Neither</u>	<u>Know</u>
a.F2	Dealing with the economy	34	46	5	5	10=100
	Late October, 2002 (RVs)	37	40	5	6	12=100
	Early October, 2002 (RVs)	37	41	4	5	13=100
	Early September, 2002	36	36	9	6	13=100
	January, 2002	43	34	--	5	18=100
	May, 2001 <sup>9</sup>	33	44	8	5	10=100

<sup>9</sup> In May 2001 and earlier, the item was worded: "... keeping the country prosperous?"

**Q.20F2 CONTINUED ...**

		Republican	Democratic	(VOL.) Both	(VOL.) Neither	Don't Know
		<u>Party</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Equally</u>		
	June, 1999	37	43	8	3	9=100
	March, 1999	39	44	5	3	9=100
	Early September, 1998	40	38	8	4	10=100
	March, 1998	40	40	12	3	5=100
	October, 1994	45	33	5	7	10=100
	October, 1992 <i>Gallup (RVs)</i>	36	45	10	--	9=100
	October, 1990 <i>Gallup</i>	37	35	--	--	28=100
b.F2	Making wise decisions about what to do in Iraq	38	40	4	6	12=100
	Late October, 2002 <i>(RVs)</i>	42	33	6	6	13=100
	Early October, 2002 <i>(RVs)</i>	46	30	7	4	13=100
c.F2	Dealing with the terrorist threat at home	45	30	6	6	13=100
	Late October, 2002 <i>(RVs)</i>	44	27	11	6	12=100
	Early October, 2002 <i>(RVs)</i>	44	28	7	5	16=100
	Early September, 2002	44	22	14	6	14=100
	January, 2002	48	18	--	6	28=100
d.F2	Reflecting your views about gun control	34	36	3	6	21=100
	Late October, 2002 <i>(RVs)</i>	36	38	5	5	16=100
	April, 2000	30	36	4	7	23=100
	June, 1999	34	42	4	8	12=100
	December, 1993	32	42	--	8	18=100
e.F2	Reforming the U.S. health care system	23	50	4	10	13=100
	Early July, 2003	31	38	6	10	15=100
	January, 2002 <sup>10</sup>	20	45	--	6	29=100
	January, 2001	30	47	--	7	16=100
	January, 1999	25	46	--	7	22=100
	Early September, 1998	31	43	7	7	12=100
	March, 1998	25	53	6	8	8=100
	October, 1994	34	41	5	10	10=100
	July, 1994	34	48	2	8	8=100
	December, 1993	25	47	--	10	18=100
	January, 1992	21	56	--	8	15=100
	May, 1990	20	50	--	16	14=100
f.F2	Making wise decisions about foreign policy	38	40	4	4	14=100
	Early September, 2002	40	30	10	6	14=100
	May, 2001	39	34	11	3	13=100
	June, 1999	37	36	7	6	14=100

<sup>10</sup> From 1999 to 2002, the item was listed as "...regulating health maintenance organizations (HMOs) and managed health care plans" and the question was worded: "Please tell me which party you think has the best ideas... the Republican Party or the Democratic Party?" In December 1993 question was worded "Reforming health care." In January 1992 and May 1990 the question was worded "improving health care in the U.S."

**Q.20F2 CONTINUED ...**

		Republican	Democratic	(VOL.) Both	(VOL.) Neither	Don't Know
		<u>Party</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Equally</u>		
	March, 1999	42	37	6	4	11=100
	Early September, 1998	40	31	11	5	13=100
	March, 1998	41	33	12	4	10=100
	October, 1994	47	30	7	5	11=100
	July, 1994 <sup>11</sup>	51	31	4	6	8=100
	December, 1993	49	23	--	10	18=100
	May, 1990	39	28	--	17	16=100
g.F2	Protecting the environment	24	51	5	6	14=100
	Early September, 2002	25	46	9	6	14=100
	May, 2001	25	51	7	4	13=100
	June, 1999	27	45	7	5	16=100
	Early September, 1998	25	51	8	4	12=100
	March, 1998	22	56	8	5	9=100
	July, 1994	28	56	4	4	8=100
	December, 1993	22	46	--	12	20=100
	May, 1990	24	40	--	19	17=100
h.F2	Improving the educational system	29	45	7	7	12=100
	January, 2002	37	34	--	6	23=100
	May, 2001	36	38	11	6	9=100
	January, 2001	40	41	--	7	12=100
	June, 1999	29	52	7	5	7=100
	March, 1999	33	46	6	5	10=100
	January, 1999	26	46	--	7	21=100
	Early September, 1998	34	42	10	4	10=100
	March, 1998	29	49	10	5	7=100
	July, 1994	37	46	4	5	8=100
	January, 1992	28	48	--	10	14=100
	May, 1990	30	42	--	14	14=100
i.F2	Improving morality in this country	37	35	5	10	13=100
	January, 2002	38	27	--	8	27=100
	January, 2001	49	26	--	11	14=100
	January, 1999	37	29	--	17	17=100
	June, 1999 <sup>12</sup>	40	33	7	11	9=100
	Early September, 1998	45	27	8	9	11=100
	March 1998	43	29	9	11	8=100
	October, 1994	40	35	6	8	11=100
	July, 1994	46	34	4	8	8=100
j.F2	And finally, which party comes closest to your views on homosexuality	34	32	2	8	24=100
	Early September, 1998	35	34	2	6	23=100

**NO QUESTIONS 21 THRU 24**

<sup>11</sup> In July 1994 and May 1990, question was worded "Making wise decisions about the country's defense policies."

<sup>12</sup> In June 1999 and earlier the item was worded "...promoting morality and personal responsibility."

**ASK ALL:**

On another subject...

Q.25 Do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally?

		March <u>2004</u>	Early Feb <u>2004</u>	Nov <u>2003</u>	Oct <sup>13</sup> <u>2003</u>	Mid- July <u>2003</u>	March <u>2001</u>	June <u>1996</u>
10	Strongly favor	10	9	10	9	10	8	6
22	Favor	22	21	20	21	28	27	21
23	Oppose	24	21	21	25	23	23	24
33	Strongly oppose	35	42	41	33	30	34	41
<u>12</u>	Don't know/Ref. (VOL.)	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.26 Do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose allowing gay and lesbian couples to enter into legal agreements with each other that would give them many of the same rights as married couples?

		March <u>2004</u>	Oct <u>2003</u>
18	Strongly favor	16	14
31	Favor	33	31
18	Oppose	18	20
25	Strongly oppose	26	27
<u>8</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
100		100	100

**IF OPPOSE GAY MARRIAGE (3,4 IN Q.25), ASK:**

Q.27 There has been a proposal to change the U.S. Constitution to ban gay marriage. Do you think amending the Constitution to ban gay marriage is a good idea, or a bad idea?

		March <u>2004</u>
32	Favor	32
56	Oppose	59
31	Good idea / favor Constitutional amendment	36
22	Bad idea / oppose Constitutional amendment	21
3	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	2
<u>12</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>9</u>
100		100

**QUESTION 28 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED  
NO QUESTION 29**

<sup>13</sup> The October 2003 trend questions about gay marriage and civil unions are based on Form 1 respondents only (N=735). In an experiment, Form 2 respondents were asked the questions in the reverse order. The experiment found that the order of the questions has a significant impact on responses to the civil unions question.



**ASK FORM 2 ONLY:**

Thinking now about the president...

Q.30F2 Do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling [INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]?  
**[IF DK ENTER AS DK. IF "DEPENDS" PROBE ONCE WITH: Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling [ITEM]? IF STILL DEPENDS ENTER AS DK]**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>DK/Ref.</u>
a.F2 The economy	42	52	6=100
June, 2004	43	50	7=100
Late April, 2004	42	51	7=100
Early April, 2004	39	53	8=100
Mid-January, 2004	47	47	6=100
September, 2003	43	48	9=100
February, 2003	43	48	9=100
January, 2003	47	45	8=100
Early October, 2002	49	40	11=100
June, 2002	53	36	11=100
January, 2002	60	28	12=100
Early September, 2001	47	44	9=100
February, 2001	50	22	28=100
<b>Clinton:</b> Early September, 1998	71	23	6=100
<b>Clinton:</b> September, 1997	60	34	6=100
<b>Clinton:</b> January, 1996	50	42	8=100
<b>Clinton:</b> June, 1995	46	46	8=100
<b>Clinton:</b> October, 1994	45	46	9=100
<b>Clinton:</b> July, 1994	38	56	6=100
<b>Bush, Sr.:</b> August, 1990	40	52	8=100
<b>Bush, Sr.:</b> May, 1990	42	47	11=100
b.F2 The situation in Iraq	42	53	5=100
June, 2004	42	51	7=100
Late April, 2004	44	48	8=100
Early April, 2004	40	53	7=100
Mid-January, 2004	59	37	4=100
September, 2003	52	40	8=100
April 10-16, 2003 <sup>14</sup>	77	17	6=100
April 8-9, 2003	71	23	6=100
--April 9, 2003	76	18	6=100
--April 8, 2003	65	28	7=100
April 2-7, 2003	73	21	6=100
March 28-April 1, 2003	69	26	5=100
March 25-27, 2003	73	23	4=100
March 23-24, 2003	72	22	6=100
March 20-22, 2003	70	23	7=100
February, 2003	56	37	7=100
January, 2003	56	36	8=100
Early October, 2002	56	34	10=100
<b>Gallup:</b> Late January, 1991	84	11	5=100

<sup>14</sup> From March to April 2003 the item was worded: "... dealing with the war in Iraq?" The 1991 Gallup trend was worded "...George Bush is handling the situation in the Persian Gulf region."

**Q.30F2 CONTINUED...**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>DK/Ref.</u>
c.F2 Terrorist threats	54	40	6=100
June, 2004	56	35	9=100
Late April, 2004	55	36	9=100
Early April, 2004	53	38	9=100
<i>Gallup/CNN/USA Today</i> : 12/03	65	33	2=100
September, 2003	64	28	8=100
February, 2003	67	25	8=100
January, 2003	69	23	8=100
Early October, 2002	71	22	7=100
June, 2002	74	18	8=100
Mid-September, 2001 <sup>15</sup>	85	6	9=100
<b>Clinton</b> : Early September, 1998	72	20	8=100
d.F2 The nation's foreign policy	40	48	12=100
Mid-January, 2004	53	36	11=100
March, 2003	53	36	11=100
Early April, 2002	69	20	11=100
<b>Gallup</b> : October, 2001	81	14	5=100
Early September, 2001	46	34	20=100
August, 2001 <sup>16</sup>	45	32	23=100

e.F2 **HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

**QUESTIONS 31 THROUGH 59 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

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<sup>15</sup> In Mid-September, 2001 the question was worded: "...dealing with the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon in Washington." In Early September 1998 the question was worded: "Do you approve or disapprove of the way Bill Clinton is handling current threats from international terrorist groups?"

<sup>16</sup> In August 2001 roughly half of the U.S. sample was asked about Bush's handling of international policy, while the other half was asked about the handling of the nation's foreign policy. Results did not differ between question wordings.

**ASK ALL:**

Now thinking about Iraq...

Q.60 Do you think the U.S. made the right decision or the wrong decision in using military force against Iraq?

	<u>Right decision</u>	<u>Wrong decision</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
July, 2004	52	43	5=100
June, 2004	55	38	7=100
May, 2004	51	42	7=100
Late April, 2004	54	37	9=100
Early April, 2004	57	35	8=100
Mid-March, 2004	55	39	6=100
Late February, 2004	60	32	8=100
Early February, 2004	56	39	5=100
Mid-January, 2004	65	30	5=100
Early January, 2004	62	28	10=100
December, 2003	67	26	7=100
October, 2003	60	33	7=100
September, 2003	63	31	6=100
August, 2003	63	30	7=100
Early July, 2003	67	24	9=100
May, 2003	74	20	6=100
<i>April 10-16, 2003</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>7=100</i>
<i>April 8-9, 2003</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>7=100</i>
<i>April 2-7, 2003</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>8=100</i>
<i>March 28-April 1, 2003</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>6=100</i>
<i>March 25-27, 2003</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>5=100</i>
<i>March 23-24, 2003</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>5=100</i>
<i>March 20-22, 2003</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>7=100</i>
Late January, 1991	77	15	9=100

Q.61 How well is the U.S. military effort in Iraq going? **[READ IN ORDER]**

	<u>Very well</u>	<u>Fairly well</u>	<u>Not too well</u>	<u>Not at all well</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
July, 2004	13	42	26	16	3=100
June, 2004	16	41	25	14	4=100
May, 2004	10	36	32	19	3=100
Late April, 2004	12	43	26	15	4=100
Early April, 2004	14	43	26	13	4=100
Mid-March, 2004	16	45	26	11	2=100
Early February, 2004	17	46	23	11	3=100
Mid-January, 2004	22	51	18	6	3=100
Early January, 2004	23	47	18	7	5=100
December, 2003	28	47	16	6	3=100
October, 2003	16	44	25	11	4=100
September, 2003	15	47	26	9	3=100
August, 2003	19	43	24	11	3=100
Early July, 2003	23	52	16	5	4=100
<i>April 10-16, 2003</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3=100</i>
<i>April 8-9, 2003</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2=100</i>
<i>April 2-7, 2003</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3=100</i>
<i>March 25-April 1, 2003</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5=100</i>

**Q.61 CONTINUED...**

	Very <u>well</u>	Fairly <u>well</u>	Not too <u>well</u>	Not at all <u>well</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
March 23-24, 2003	45	41	6	2	6=100
March 20-22, 2003	65	25	2	1	7=100

Q.62 Do you think the U.S. should keep military troops in Iraq until the situation has stabilized, or do you think the U.S. should bring its troops home as soon as possible?

	June <u>2004</u> <sup>17</sup>	May <u>2004</u>	Late April <u>2004</u>	Early April <u>2004</u>	Early Jan <u>2004</u>	Oct <u>2003</u>	Sept <u>2003</u>
53 Keep troops in Iraq	51	53	53	50	63	58	64
43 Bring troops home	44	42	40	44	32	39	32
<u>4</u> Don't know/Refused	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.63 Do you think George W. Bush has a clear plan for bringing the situation in Iraq to a successful conclusion, or don't you think so?

	June <u>2004</u>	Late April <u>2004</u>	Early April <u>2004</u>	Dec <u>2003</u>	Oct <u>2003</u>	Sept <u>2003</u>
34 Has a clear plan	37	36	32	44	35	32
59 Doesn't have a clear plan	55	54	57	45	54	58
<u>7</u> Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>
100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.64 Do you think the war in Iraq has helped the war on terrorism, or has it hurt the war on terrorism?

	June <u>2004</u>	Mid- March <u>2004</u>	Late Feb <u>2004</u>	Early Feb <u>2004</u>	Dec <u>2003</u>	Sept <u>2003</u>	May <u>2003</u>	April <u>2003</u> <sup>18</sup>	Early Oct <u>2002</u>
43 Helped	43	50	62	55	59	54	65	63	52
45 Hurt	44	37	28	32	26	31	22	22	34
5 No effect (VOL.)	4	5	3	7	6	7	6	--	--
<u>7</u> Don't know/Refused	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>17</sup> In June 2004 and earlier the question was worded "Do you think the U.S. should keep military troops in Iraq until a stable government is established there, or do you think the U.S. should bring its troops home as soon as possible?"

<sup>18</sup> In April 2003, the question was worded: "Do you think the war in Iraq will help the war on terrorism, or will it hurt the war on terrorism?" In Early October 2002 the question was worded: "If the U.S. uses military force in Iraq, do you think this will help the war on terrorism, or will it hurt the war on terrorism?"

**ASK FORM 1 ONLY:**

Q.65F1 In rebuilding Iraq, how good a job are the U.S. and its allies doing in taking into account the needs and interests of the Iraqi people? Is the coalition doing an excellent job, a good job, only a fair job or a poor job in taking into consideration the interests and needs of the Iraqi people?

		Late Feb <u>2004</u>	Dec <u>2003</u>	Sept <u>2003</u>	May <u>2003</u>
11	Excellent	13	11	9	18
33	Good	37	35	36	41
35	Only fair	31	27	35	26
13	Poor	9	16	11	6
<u>8</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
100		100	100	100	100

**ASK FORM 2 ONLY:**

Q.66F2 From what you've seen and read, how good a job is the new Iraqi government doing running the country? Is it doing an excellent job, a good job, only a fair job, or a poor job?

4	Excellent
19	Good
41	Only fair
14	Poor
<u>22</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	

**ASK FORM 2 ONLY:**

Q.67F2 How much longer do you think United States troops will have to remain in Iraq – for less than a year, one to two years, two to five years, or will the U.S. troops have to stay in Iraq for longer than five years?

		----- CBS/New York Times -----				
		June <u>2004</u>	April <u>2004</u>	March <u>2004</u>	Dec <u>2003</u>	July <u>2003</u>
17	Less than a year	17	8	8	15	13
31	One to two years	33	27	22	34	31
27	Two to five years	26	33	35	31	31
17	Longer than five years	16	25	26	12	18
<u>8</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100

**NO QUESTIONS 68 OR 69**

**QUESTION 70 AND 71 IN PREVIOUS RELEASE**

**QUESTION 72 THROUGH 86 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

**ASK ALL:**

PARTY In politics today, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat or Independent?

**IF ANSWERED 1,2 IN PARTY, ASK:**

PARTYSTR Do you consider yourself a STRONG [Republican/Democrat] or NOT a strong [Republican/Democrat]?

29	Republican
17	Strong Republican
12	Not strong Republican
33	Democrat
20	Strong Democrat
13	Not strong Democrat
32	Independent
3	No Preference
*	Other (VOL.)
<u>3</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	

**IF ANSWERED 3, 4, 5 OR 9 IN PARTY, ASK:**

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to the Republican Party or more to the Democratic Party?

11	Republican
15	Democrat
<u>12</u>	Other/Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
38%	

**ASK REPUBLICANS AND REPUBLICAN LEANERS ONLY [N=835]:**

Q.87 How good a job is the Republican Party doing these days in standing up for its traditional positions on such things as reducing the size of government, cutting taxes and promoting conservative social values — would you say the Party is doing an excellent job, a good job, only a fair job or a poor job?

		<i>Rep/ Lean Rep</i> <u>Aug 2003</u>	<i>Rep/ Lean Rep</i> <u>May 2002</u>	<i>Rep/ Lean Rep</i> <u>May 2001</u>	<i>Rep/ Lean Rep (RVs)</i> <u>Sept 2000</u>
12	Excellent	6	6	10	6
49	Good	51	49	50	43
33	Only fair	37	38	32	44
4	Poor	5	5	5	5
<u>2</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
100		100	100	100	100

**ASK DEMOCRATS AND DEMOCRATIC LEANERS ONLY [N=969]:**

Q.88 How good a job is the Democratic Party doing these days in standing up for its traditional positions on such things as protecting the interests of minorities, helping the poor and needy, and representing working people — would you say the Party is doing an excellent job, a good job, only a fair job or a poor job?

		<i>Dem/ Lean Dem</i> <u>Aug 2003</u>	<i>Dem/ Lean Dem</i> <u>May 2002</u>	<i>Dem/ Lean Dem</i> <u>May 2001</u>	<i>Dem/ Lean Dem (RVs)</i> <u>Sept 2000</u>
6	Excellent	5	5	8	11
43	Good	33	39	39	52
40	Only fair	51	43	40	32
8	Poor	9	10	7	4
<u>3</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>
100		100	100	100	100

**QUESTION 89 IN PREVIOUS RELEASE**

One final topic...

Q.90 Have you seen the movie "Fahrenheit 9/11", have you not yet seen it but plan to at some point, or don't you plan to see this movie?

6	Seen it
42	Plan to see it
49	Don't plan to see it
<u>3</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

**QUESTIONS R1 AND R2 ASKED JULY 15 TO 18 ONLY [N=496]:**

Q.R1 Would you happen to know the religious faith of John Kerry? [**OPEN END – DO NOT PROBE**]

	Protestant (include Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Pentecostal,
5	Jehovah's Witness, Church of Christ, etc.)
26	Roman Catholic or Catholic { <i>Correct</i> }
*	Other religion
2	No religion, not a believer, atheist, agnostic
<u>67</u>	Don't know/Refused ( <b>VOL.</b> )
100	

Q.R2 Would you happen to know the religious faith of George W. Bush? [**OPEN END – DO NOT PROBE**]

	Protestant (include Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Pentecostal,
38	Jehovah's Witness, Church of Christ, etc.) { <i>Correct</i> }
4	Roman Catholic or Catholic
*	Other religion
1	No religion, not a believer, atheist, agnostic
<u>57</u>	Don't know/Refused ( <b>VOL.</b> )
100	