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Too Much Hillary News THIRD PARTY CHANCES LIMITED

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Andrew Kohut, Director
Kim Parker, Research Director
Molly Sonner & Greg Flemming, Survey Directors
Scott Nolde & Pam Hunter, Survey Analysts
Beth Donovan, Editor
Pew Research Center for The People & The Press
202/293-3126
http://www.people-press.org

Too Much Hillary News THIRD PARTY CHANCES LIMITED

The prospects for a third party presidential candidate appear dim. Americans are reasonably satisfied with the existing field of candidates for the 2000 presidential election, and overwhelming numbers say they would not consider voting for outsiders Jesse Ventura or Ross Perot.

Three-in-four people say they would be satisfied with a contest between Texas Governor George W. Bush and Vice President Al Gore, both still well ahead of the competition for their party nominations. Dissatisfaction with the field of major party candidates (35%) is comparable to September 1996. This is nowhere near the June 1992 level, when support for an independent candidacy ran very high (61%).

Judging the Field				
	June	July		
Satisfaction with	<u> 1992</u>	<u> 1999</u>		
Candidates	%	%		
Very Satisfied	6	11		
Fairly Satisfied	31	42		
Not Satisfied	61	35		
Don't know	_2	<u>12</u>		
	100	100		

Two-in-three voters who have heard of Minnesota

Governor Jesse Ventura say they would not consider voting for him. A comparable number rule out a ballot for two-time third party presidential contender Ross Perot. Far fewer people know of former Connecticut Governor Lowell Weicker, and two-thirds of them say there is no chance they would vote for him.

Voters see a Republican-Democrat match-up between Bush and Gore as a substantive choice, with a plurality saying that the two take different positions on the issues. At the same time, no single issue jumps to the top of the public's agenda to drive a third party bid. The top issues voters want the candidates to talk about are health care, Social Security and Medicare, though none is volunteered by even one-in-five people.

In a general election test, Bush continues to lead Gore by 53% to 42%, numbers virtually unchanged over four Pew Research Center surveys dating back to September 1998. Bush has a sizable four-to-one lead over Elizabeth Dole, his nearest competitor for the Republican nomination, and Gore holds a two-to-one lead over his only challenger, Bill Bradley.

Two-thirds of voters (65%) say that a candidate's ability to raise money is not a good measure of his or her ability to get things done. Not surprisingly, then, awareness of Bush's fund raising prowess has no impact on his standing with voters. Bush runs equally well among voters who are aware that he has raised significantly more money than other candidates as he does among those unaware of this.

The new Pew Research Center telephone survey conducted July 13-18, 1999 also finds that while just 15% of Americans are paying very close attention to election news, a solid six-in-ten majority says the media is paying about the right amount of attention to the 2000 presidential campaign. By contrast, 40% say the media is paying *too much* attention to first lady Hillary Clinton's possible Senate campaign. The survey also finds President Clinton's approval rating up a few points to 58%.

The Voters' Agenda

The public appears ready to extend the congressional debate concerning the regulation of health maintenance organizations (HMOs) to the presidential campaign. When asked to name the one issue they most want to hear the presidential candidates discuss, nearly one-in-five people mention issues related to health care. An additional 14% cite Social Security; one-in-ten name Medicare.

Americans' interest in Social Security and Medicare is new to their 2000 campaign agenda. One-in-five now mention an interest in hearing presidential candidates speak about one of these entitlement programs, which were absent in earlier years. Also new to the campaign agenda is gun control, now listed by 7% of the public but previously unnamed.

Issues for the Presidential Candidates to Discuss				
	Oct	Oct	Sept	July
	1991	<u>1995</u>	1996	<u>199</u> 9
	%	%	%	%
Health care/Health care regulation	8	20	14	18
Social Security	-	-	-	14
Medicare	-	-	-	11
Education/Education reform	11	6	11	9
Cutting taxes/Taxes	6	8	16	9
Budget/Debt/Surplus	8	14	10	8
Crime/Drugs	5	9	6	7
Gun control	-	-	-	7
Foreign Policy	-	5	4	6
The moral crisis in this country	-	8	5	6
The economy	43	14	13	4
Welfare reform	-	8	12	2

Gone from the public's top-

of-the-mind concerns are the economy and welfare reform. Only 4% of the public wants to hear candidates talk about the economy, down from 13% who said so in 1996 and 43% who named economic issues in 1991.

Similarly, only 2% of the public now says they are interested in hearing candidates speak about welfare reform, a drop from 12% who said so in 1996. Americans are also less interested in hearing candidates talk about cutting taxes than they were three years ago. Just 9% name taxes as an issue they'd like to hear about, compared to 16% who said so in 1996.

Priorities

Although violent crime is at its lowest point since 1973 and fewer than one-in-ten Americans mention it as an issue candidates should discuss, 76% of the public still considers reducing crime to be a top national priority, when asked to rate a list of issues. Improving education and shoring up Medicare and Social Security are close behind, with almost equal numbers placing these issues at the top of their list of national priorities.¹

Smaller but still substantial majorities of Americans place top priority on other issues ranging from social justice to taxes. Roughly six-in-ten say that dealing with the problems of the

poor and addressing the concerns of families with children should be top priorities. The same number place protecting the environment, regulating health maintenance organizations, and reducing middle class taxes at the top of the national agenda.

Many of the issues emphasized by various elected officials draw only tepid endorsements from the public. Just over a quarter (28%) say that reforming campaign finance laws should be a top priority; support for emphasizing cuts in the capital gains tax is similarly anemic. Limiting access to abortions is a top priority for 26% of Americans, and providing access to the Internet is such for only 11%.

Women place a higher priority on most issues than do men. The greatest difference is on gun control: 62% of women think that this should be a top priority, compared to 39% of men.

Top Priorities for the Nation			
	<u>All</u> %	Reps.	Dems.
Reducing crime	76	80	77
Improving educational system	74	66	80
Securing Social Security	73	68	77
Securing Medicare	71	66	79
Dealing with problems of poor	60	50	68
Protecting the environment Dealing with problems of	59	48	66
families with children	58	52	66
Regulating HMOs	57	47	65
Reducing middle class taxes	57	60	55
Dealing with moral breakdown	55	65	51
Improving the job situation	54	50	64
Strengthening gun control laws	51	41	65
Working to reduce racial tensions	49	35	60
Paying off the national debt	45	48	49
Developing a policy for the use of American military forces	42	42	45
Reforming campaign finance	28	32	29
Cutting capital gains tax	28	34	22
Limiting access to abortions	26	32	28
Providing Internet access	11	11	16

The question about issues in the 2000 presidential campaign asks people to say in their own words what they are interested in hearing about. The national priorities questions asks individuals to respond to a list of issues. The open-ended question captures the most salient issue, while the priority rating taps into broader concerns that may not be at the top of an individual's mind.

Fewer young Americans give top priority to bolstering the Social Security system than do older people. Just over half (55%) of those 18-29 say it should be a top priority, compared to 71% of 30-49 year-olds and 85% of those over age 50. Conversely, overwhelming numbers (85%) of young adults cite education as a top national priority, a rating that falls off among older Americans.

While solid majorities of Democrats, Republicans and Independents agree about how much emphasis to place on reducing crime, this consensus breaks down across other issues. For example, Republicans place a somewhat lower priority on dealing with the problems of the poor and needy, regulating HMOs, strengthening gun control laws, and working to reduce racial tensions than do Democrats. Democrats place a lower priority on dealing with moral breakdown and cutting the capital gains tax.

Current Washington Issues

Americans continue to prefer spending on specific programs rather than tax cuts when asked what to do with the federal budget surplus. After reserving two-thirds of the surplus for Social Security, 69% of the public wants the remainder spent on specific programs: "education, the environment, health care, crime-fighting and military defense."

The rhetoric of this debate, however, matters. Strong support for spending the surplus disappears when the alternative is "new federal programs." The two-thirds who back spending on education, the environment, health care, crime-fighting and military defense drops to a meager

Spending on the Speci	fics
Surplus should be used for: Tax cut Education, environment, health care, crime, and defense Some other purpose (VOL.) Don't know	 % 22 69 6 3 100
Tax cut Fund new programs Some other purpose (VOL.) Don't know	60 25 11 <u>4</u> 100

25% for new programs. Instead, support for a tax cut soars to 60%.

A mere 51% majority of those following the news of Clinton's Medicare plan favor it; the remainder divide evenly between opposition and no opinion. Democrats support Clinton's proposal 63%-to-16%, while Republicans divide 38%-to-34% on the issue. Support for changing Medicare is lower among senior citizens than among those under the age of 65 (43% vs. 54%, respectively).

Backing for the specific components of Clinton's plan varies from a high of 82% for spending part of the budget surplus to make Medicare financially secure to a low of 42% for a cost-of-living increase in the deductible seniors pay.

In general, senior citizens are more reluctant to favor changes to Medicare. For instance, while 59% of those over age 65 support providing low-cost prescription drug coverage to Medicare recipients, 83% of those younger endorse the idea.

Two-thirds of the public supports eliminating the co-payments and deductibles that Medicare recipients pay for preventative services. Just half (51%) of the public backs the proposal to allow those ages 62 to 65 to purchase Medicare coverage. On this, support is again weakest among those age 65 and older (30% support the expansion, compared to 56% of those younger).

Americans of all ages are divided on whether or not to increase the deductible Medicare recipients pay: 42% favor it; 51% oppose this proposal.

A 54%-37% majority of Americans continue to say that the laws should be changed to allow patients to sue their insurance companies when medical treatment is denied or delayed. This opinion changed little over the past year.

Clinton's Medicare Proposals				
	<u>All</u>	<u>18-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
Spend surplus on Medicare	%	%	%	
Favor	82	83	82	
Oppose	13	13	11	
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	
	100	100	100	
Prescription drug coverage				
Favor	79	83	59	
Oppose	15	13	29	
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>12</u>	
	100	100	100	
Eliminate deductibles for				
preventative services				
Favor	67	70	51	
Oppose	27	27	33	
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>16</u>	
	100	100	100	
Allow 62-65 year-olds to				
buy Medicare coverage				
Favor	51	56	30	
Oppose	37	34	50	
Don't know	12	10	20	
	100	100	100	
Cost-of-living increase				
in deductible				
Favor	42	44	32	
Oppose	51	51	52	
Don't know	7	5	16	
	100	100	100	

Support for the right to sue is particularly strong among those who have followed reports about the American Medical Association's decision to unionize doctors (63%) as well as among Democrats (59%). Support is weaker among Republicans (47%), people living in rural areas (45%) and the less affluent (44%).

Term Limit Reversal and Guns Matter

Two issues stand out as potentially powerful themes in the upcoming elections: gun control and term limits. Two-thirds of voters say incumbents who voted *for* gun control should be re-elected. A strong 57% majority says that representatives who did not keep their term-limit pledges should go. And just seven months after the House of Representatives impeached President Clinton, the historic vote appears unlikely to have much bearing on the campaign.

Gun control is the most explosive issue tested in this survey. Among registered voters, 69% say that members who have voted for gun control should be re-elected. This attitude runs especially strong among women: 77%.

Term limits also generate strong feelings among most voters, with the notable exception of those under age 30. A 57% majority of registered voters say that a member of Congress who has pledged to serve three terms and then decides to run for a fourth term should not be re-elected. Just 48% of young voters agree. While men feel more strongly than women that members of Congress should keep their promise, there is little difference among Democrats, Republicans and Independents.

Who Deserves Re-election?				
Re-elect if Member of	Should S	Shouldn	't DK	
Congress	%	%	%	
Reneged on term limits	36	57	7=100	
For gun control	69	25	6=100	
Against gun control	35	55	10=100	
For limiting amounts				
parties can raise	74	17	9=100	
Against limiting amounts	S			
parties can raise	52	36	12=100	
For impeachment	57	31	12=100	
Against impeachment	52	38	10=100	
Based on Registered Voters	;			

Incumbents who support limiting "soft" money in campaigns may get a boost from such

a stance, but the issue won't hurt those who vote against it. If a member votes to limit the amount of money political parties can raise and spend, 74% of voters say the politician should be re-elected. But, when asked about a member who votes against such a measure, 52% said he or she should be re-elected anyway.

Impeachment Anger Softens

Majorities favor the re-election of members who voted both for and against impeachment. Support for those who voted *for* impeachment is slightly stronger, with 57% of voters saying these representatives should be re-elected; 52% say the same of members who voted against impeachment.

There are other indications in the survey that criticism of Congress for impeaching Clinton may be softening. A greater number now thinks that the House did the right thing in impeaching him than supported the decision in December (44% vs. 35%). Moreover, a slightly larger number believes that Clinton should have resigned than did so just after the impeachment vote (35% vs. 30%).

Doing the Right Thing				
	Dec.	July		
Percent thinking the right	1998	1999		
thing was:	%	%		
House vote for impeachment	35 †	44		
Clinton resignation	30	35		

Overall, two-thirds of voters want their representative re-elected. But when asked about reelecting most members of Congress, 47% say they should not be sent back to Washington; one-infour say they should.

Job approval of the Republican leaders in Congress remains low at 36%, and disapproval stands at 45%. While these numbers are basically unchanged over several months, disapproval is particularly strong among older Americans. About half of those over age 50 disapprove of the GOP congressional leaders, compared to slightly more than one-third of those under age 30.

Presidential Politics

A significant number of Americans (46%) know that at this point in the cycle, the 2000 presidential candidates have raised more money than previous contenders. Nearly one-in-three (29%) can name George W. Bush as the candidate with the biggest war chest.

Bush campaign's fund raising success itself, however, is not likely to be helpful with voters. Two-thirds (65%) of them say that a candidate's ability to raise money is not a good measure of his or her ability to get things done. This opinion is particularly strong among Independents (72%) and those who know of Bush's large coffers (75%).

Only 14% of the public is able to name a presidential candidate who has been trying to reform the way election campaigns are financed: 3% specifically name John McCain (for whom campaign finance reform is a principal theme); the same number mention Gore; 2% cite Bush.

Among the GOP candidates, George W. Bush continues to be the heavy favorite in the primaries: 60% of registered Republicans say he is their first choice for the nomination, roughly the same as in December 1998. A distant second, Elizabeth Dole garners just 13% of the Republican primary vote. Fewer than one-in-ten registered Republicans support any one of the other GOP hopefuls.

Similarly, little has changed in the race between Al Gore and former New Jersey Senator Bill Bradley for the Democratic nod. Support for the candidates among Democratic voters continues to run better than two-to-one in Gore's favor — 65% say they would like to see Gore as their nominee for president, compared with 29% who prefer

The Republican Primary Race				
	First Choice/			
	<u>Lean</u>			
	%			
George W. Bush	60			
Elizabeth Dole	13			
Dan Quayle	9			
John McCain	4			
Patrick Buchanan	4			
Steve Forbes	3			
Gary Bauer	2			
Orrin Hatch	1			
Lamar Alexander	1			
Based on Registered Republican	Republicans/Lean			

Bradley.

Gore leads Bradley in nearly every demographic group, and he does particularly well among African Americans and the less affluent. Bradley's strongest support among Democrats comes from those who disapprove of Clinton and those who think he should have resigned.

Looking ahead to the general election, Bush performs strongly against both Democratic contenders. Bush continues to lead Gore 53% to 42% in a hypothetical match-up, little changed from his 54%-to-41% advantage in March. Bush bests Bradley by an even wider 57%-to-36% margin.

Bush-Gore Race Okay

In general, Americans are satisfied with the current field of presidential contenders. A 53% majority of voters say they are satisfied with the candidates. Contentment is higher among Republicans, 70% of whom say they are satisfied with the likely candidates. Only 45% of Democrats and 47% of Independents share this opinion.

The prospect of a Bush-Gore contest
appeals to voters — 76% say they would be
satisfied with this match-up. A 46% plurality says
this match-up would make them less interested in
a third party candidate, although 40% say that a
presidential contest between Bush and Gore
would make them more interested in a third party
candidate.

Reactions to a Bush-Gore Match-up				
	<u>Total</u>	Reps.	Dems.	Ind.
Satisfaction	%	%	%	%
Very	26	33	28	18
Fairly	50	54	47	49
Not	22	12	24	30
Don't know	2	1	<u>1</u>	3
	100	100	100	100
Candidates' position would be Different Same Don't know	47 24 29 100	61 17 <u>22</u> 100	42 29 29 100	39 28 <u>33</u> 100
Third party candida would be	ate			
More appealing	40	29	41	53
Less appealing	46	57	47	33
Neither/DK	14 100	14 100	$\frac{12}{100}$	14 100
Based on registered voters.				

There is little indication, however, that more conservative members of the GOP might

defect if faced with a Bush nomination. Fully 87% of Republicans say they would be satisfied with a contest between Bush and Gore. Among Republicans, exceptions are hard to find. Only 16% of white evangelicals and 28% of Republicans supporting Quayle, Bauer or Buchanan say they would not be satisfied with the selection of candidates in a Bush-Gore contest. By contrast, 47% of Democrats who prefer Bradley over Gore express dissatisfaction with a Bush-Gore match-up, and

54% say it would make them more interested in a third party candidate.

Moreover, there is relatively little support for any of the third party candidates tested. Neither Jesse Ventura nor Reform Party candidate Ross Perot — both of whom have high name recognition — generate much support among the electorate. Only 13% of those who have heard of Ventura say there is a good chance they would vote for him, and only 11% of those who know Perot would vote for him. Former Connecticut Governor Weicker fares even worse. Fewer than one-in-four registered voters say they have heard of Weicker, of whom only 5% say there is a good chance they would vote for him.

Kosovo Top News Story

The situation in Kosovo kept the attention of the public in the aftermath of the air strikes on Yugoslavia. On the domestic front, President Clinton's proposals to change Medicare garnered

Potential for Third Party Defection				
Satisfied with Bush-Gore Very Fairly Not Don't know	Backers of Quayle, Bauer or Buchanan % 19 52 28 1	Other Republicans % 32 53 14 1 100		
Satisfied with Bush-Gore Very Fairly Not Don't know	Backers of Bill Bradley % 8 45 47 * 100	Other Democrats % 31 48 18 3 100		

modest interest, and slightly more people followed stories about the presidential campaign and Hillary Clinton than did a month ago. Regardless, large numbers complained that the media was giving too much coverage to the first lady's bid for a Senate seat from New York.

Nearly one-third (32%) are paying very close attention to Kosovo this month, unchanged since May, and 19% are keeping a very close eye on the changes the president is proposing for Medicare. Furthermore, interest in both the presidential campaign and in Hillary Clinton's Senate bid is increasing somewhat: 21% are paying very close attention to Mrs. Clinton's possible run and 15% are giving that much attention to the 2000 presidential contest.

While most Americans are paying some attention to these news reports, 40% nonetheless say the media is paying too much

Enough Press Co	verage?
2000 presidential campaign	<u>%</u>
Too much	$\frac{70}{18}$
Too little Right amount	13 59
Don't know	<u>10</u>
Hillam, Clinton's	100
Hillary Clinton's campaign	
Too much	40
Too little	7 45
Right amount Don't know	43 <u>8</u>
	100

attention to Hillary Clinton; 45% say the amount of coverage has been about right. Older men are most likely to consider the coverage too heavy. Coverage of the presidential campaign, however, is considered about right by almost six-in-ten Americans.

Women's World Cup soccer was followed very closely by 18% of Americans, the same share that closely tracked the Mark McGwire/Sammy Sosa home run race last summer and similar to the 1998 NCAA basketball tournament which registered 20%. The soccer tournament garnered more attention than either news about the large budget surplus (13%) or the decision by the American Medical Association to unionize physicians (9%).

More E-mail

Use of e-mail grew significantly over the past seven months, with the number of users sending or receiving e-mail everyday up 13 percentage points this year to 46%. The number of people going online for news, however, remains virtually unchanged, with 21% saying they get news online everyday, compared to 25% who said so in December.

Communicating online poses a familiar problem: junk mail. More than one-third (36%) of those who use email report receiving a lot of unwanted messages, a majority of which are sales solicitations (72%). Junk email, however, is a frustration for just 15% who say the extra messages make it difficult to get to the mail they want to read.

Despite the influx of junk e-mail, many users rely on the Internet as an important medium for communication. A solid majority (58%) of users say they turn to e-mail for important messages; 41% use it only for routine messages. Fully 67% of Internet users who have been online for at least two years use e-mail for important messages.

Nearly half of all e-mail users (43%) say that communicating online has improved their relationships

Online Trends						
All Adults Goes Online Yes No Online Users	Dec 1998 % 42 58 100	July 1999 % 49 51 100				
Gets News Online Everyday 3-5 days per Week 1-2 days per Week Less Often Never/Don't Know	25 17 22 28 8 100	21 15 22 33 9 100				
Uses E-mail Everyday 3-5 days per Week 1-2 days per Week Less Often Never/Don't Know	33 22 17 13 <u>15</u> 100	46 17 14 12 <u>11</u> 100				

with family and friends. Only 1% say e-mail has worsened their relationships while 56% say their personal relationships have been unaffected.

PERCENT FOLLOWING EACH NEWS STORY "VERY CLOSELY"

	Situation in Kosovo	Reports of Hillary Clinton's Senate Run	Women's World Cup Soccer	Clinton's Medicare Proposals	(N)
- Total	% 32	% 21	% 18	% 19	(1200)
					()
Sex		4.0			(=0=)
Male	36	19	21	17	(582)
Female	27	23	16	22	(618)
Race					
White	32	20	18	19	(965)
Nonwhite	30	26	19	24	(216)
Black	29	30	15	28	(145)
Age					
Under 30	26	14	19	12	(255)
30-49	30	19	18	15	(518)
50-64	35	21	20	23	(214)
65+	40	35	16	38	(188)
Education					
College Grad.	41	29	29	22	(361)
Some College	28	22	17	17	(331)
High School Grad	29	17	16	20	(404)
< H. S. Grad.	30	18	10	21	(95)
Region					
East	34	26	23	19	(219)
Midwest	31	20	16	19	(306)
South	30	19	15	21	(454)
West	33	21	21	18	(221)
Party ID					
Republican	36	20	16	18	(347)
Democrat	31	25	22	24	(396)
Independent	31	19	17	17	(366)

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.

Continued...

PERCENT FOLLOWING EACH NEWS STORY "VERY CLOSELY"

	News about Candidates for 2000 Presidential Election	Reports of Large Budget Surplus	AMA's Decision to Form Labor Union	(N)
<i>m</i> 1	%	%	%	(1200)
Total	15	13	9	(1200)
Sex				
Male	15	15	9	(582)
Female	16	13	9	(618)
Race				
White	15	13	8	(965)
Nonwhite	19	16	12	(216)
Black	20	16	15	(145)
Age				
Under 30	13	6	5	(255)
30-49	12	10	8	(518)
50-64	15	18	10	(214)
65+	29	29	16	(188)
Education				
College Grad.	22	20	12	(361)
Some College	18	13	7	(331)
High School Grad.	11	12	9	(404)
< H. S. Grad.	13	10	8	(95)
Region				
East	13	12	7	(219)
Midwest	17	17	5	(306)
South	16	12	11	(454)
West	15	15	12	(221)
Party ID				
Republican	19	14	8	(347)
Democrat	17	15	11	(396)
Independent	11	12	7	(366)

PRESIDENTIAL TRIAL HEAT

(Based on Registered Voters)

Total	Gore/ <u>Lean Gore</u> % 42	Bush/ Lean Bush % 53	Don't <u>Know</u> % 5=100	Bradley/ Lean Bradley % 36	Bush/ Lean Bush % 58	Don't <u>Know</u> % 6=100	(N) (875)
Sex							
Male	37	58	5=100	35	57	8=100	(418)
Female	46	50	4=100	37	58	5=100	(457)
Race							
White	38	58	4=100	35	60	5=100	(727)
Non-white	67	25	8=100	47	41	12=100	(138)
Black	73	20	7=100	50	36	14=100	(99)
Age							
Under 30	46	47	7=100	29	61	10=100	(129)
30-49	40	57	3=100	37	58	5=100	(384)
50-64	41	55	4=100	42	54	4=100	(180)
65+	43	51	6=100	35	56	9=100	(169)
Education							
College Grad.	43	51	6=100	41	53	6=100	(294)
Some College	43	53	4=100	39	58	3=100	(256)
H.S. Grad	38	58	4=100	32	61	7=100	(279)
< H.S.	45	47	8=100	36	54	10=100	(44)
Family Income							
\$75,000+	42	55	3=100	36	61	3=100	(149)
\$50,000-\$74,999	38	59	3=100	38	58	4=100	(167)
\$30,000-\$49,999	38	58	4=100	31	64	5=100	(200)
\$20,000-\$29,999	45	51	4=100	40	53	7=100	(110)
<\$20,000	48	48	4=100	42	53	5=100	(110)
Region							
East	47	47	6=100	49	47	4=100	(158)
Midwest	33	61	6=100	28	62	10=100	(238)
South	41	57	2=100	34	61	5=100	(321)
West	49	44	7=100	39	54	7=100	(158)

Question:

Suppose the 2000 presidential election were being held TODAY, and the candidates were Al Gore/Bill Bradley, the Democrat and George W. Bush, the Republican. Who would you vote for? As of TODAY, do you LEAN more to Gore/Bradley, the Democrat or Bush, the Republican?

Continued...

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CONTINUED							
	Gore/	Bush/	Don't	Bradley/	Bush/	Don't	
	Lean Gore	Lean Bush	Know	Lean Bradley	Lean Bush	Know	(N)
Total	42	53	5=100	36	58	6=100	(875)
Religious Affiliation							
Total White Protestant	33	64	3 = 100	28	67	5=100	(433)
White Prot. Evangelical	25	73	2 = 100	21	76	3=100	(230)
White Prot. Non-Evangel.	42	54	4=100	37	56	7=100	(203)
White Catholic	39	55	6=100	38	57	5=100	(171)
Community Size							
Large City	51	42	7=100	41	51	8=100	(192)
Suburb	41	55	4 = 100	39	56	5=100	(219)
Small City/Town	43	52	5=100	37	56	7 = 100	(282)
Rural Area	30	66	4=100	29	68	3=100	(172)
Party ID				_			
Republican	6	93	1=100	3	95	2 = 100	(272)
Democrat	78	19	3=100	66	29	5=100	(313)
Independent	34	58	8=100	36	56	8=100	(246)
Clinton Approval							
Approve Approval	62	34	4=100	53	41	6=100	(505)
Disapprove	8	88	4=100 4=100	10	86	4=100	(292)
Візарріоче	O	00	4=100	10	00	4-100	(2)2)
GOP Congressional Approv	al						
Approve	20	77	3=100	16	80	4 = 100	(318)
Disapprove	58	37	5=100	52	42	6=100	(435)
1996 Presidential Vote							
Clinton	68	29	3=100	58	37	5=100	(375)
Dole	2	29 96	2=100	6	93	1=100	(373) (168)
Doic	4	70	2-100	U	73	1-100	(100)

ABOUT THIS SURVEY

Results for the main survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates among a nationwide sample of 1,200 adults, 18 years of age or older, during the period July 13-18, 1999. For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus 3 percentage points. For results based on either Form 1 (N=607) or Form 2 (N=593), the sampling error is plus or minus 4.5 percentage points. For results based on registered voters (N=875), the sampling error is plus or minus 4 percentage points.

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

SURVEY METHODOLOGY IN DETAIL

The sample for this survey is a random digit sample of telephone numbers selected from telephone exchanges in the continental United States. The random digit aspect of the sample is used to avoid "listing" bias and provides representation of both listed and unlisted numbers (including not-yet-listed). The design of the sample ensures this representation by random generation of the last two digits of telephone numbers selected on the basis of their area code, telephone exchange, and bank number.

The telephone exchanges were selected with probabilities proportional to their size. The first eight digits of the sampled telephone numbers (area code, telephone exchange, bank number) were selected to be proportionally stratified by county and by telephone exchange within county. That is, the number of telephone numbers randomly sampled from within a given county is proportional to that county's share of telephone numbers in the U.S. Only working banks of telephone numbers are selected. A working bank is defined as 100 contiguous telephone numbers containing three or more residential listings.

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

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

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

The demographic weighting parameters are derived from a special analysis of the most recently available Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (March 1998). This analysis produced population parameters for the demographic characteristics of households with adults 18 or older, which are then compared with the sample characteristics to construct sample weights. The analysis only included households in the continental United States that contain a telephone.

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

PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS JULY 1999 NEWS INTEREST INDEX FINAL TOPLINE JULY 13-18, 1999 N=1,200

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

	<u>Approve</u>	Disapprove	Don't Know
July, 1999	58	31	11=100
June, 1999	55	35	10=100
May, 1999	56	34	10=100
April, 1999	56	38	6=100
March, 1999	62	31	7=100
February, 1999	64	30	6=100
Mid-January, 1999	66	29	5=100
January, 1999	63	30	7=100
Late December, 1998	71	27	2=100
Early December, 1998	61	32	7=100
November, 1998	65	29	6=100
September 21-22, 1998	62	33	5=100
September 19-20, 1998	55	36	9=100
Early September, 1998	61	33	6=100
Late August, 1998	62	32	6=100
Early August, 1998	63	28	9=100
June, 1998	59	32	9=100
May, 1998	62	28	10=100
April, 1998	62	28	10=100
March, 1998	65	26	9=100
Early February, 1998	71	26	3=100
January, 1998	61	30	9=100
November, 1997	58	31	11=100
September, 1997	58	29	13=100
August, 1997	59	32	9=100
June, 1997	54	34	12=100
May, 1997	57	34	9=100
April, 1997	55	34	11=100
February, 1997	60	32	8=100
Early February, 1997	57	30	13=100
January, 1997	59	31	10=100
November, 1996	57	34	9=100
July, 1996	54	38	8=100
June, 1996	54	38	8=100
April, 1996	53	39	8=100
March, 1996	55	38	7=100
February, 1996	51	39	10=100
January, 1996	50	43	7=100
October, 1995	48	42	10=100
September, 1995	45	42	13=100

Q.1 CONTINUED ...

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	Don't Know
August, 1995	44	44	12=100
June, 1995	50	40	10=100
April, 1995	47	43	10=100
March, 1995	44	44	12=100
February, 1995	44	44	12=100
December, 1994	41	47	12=100
November, 1994	48	40	12=100
October, 1994	41	47	12=100
Early October, 1994	38	47	15=100
September, 1994	41	52	7=100
July, 1994	45	46	9=100
June, 1994	42	44	14=100
May, 1994	46	42	12=100
March, 1994	45	42	13=100
January, 1994	51	35	14=100
Early January, 1994	48	35	17=100
December, 1993	48	36	16=100
October, 1993	44	42	14=100
September, 1993	49	35	16=100
Early September, 1993	43	43	14=100
August, 1993	39	46	15=100
May, 1993	39	43	18=100
Early May, 1993	45	37	18=100
April, 1993	49	29	22 = 100
February, 1993	56	25	19=100

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

	<u>Approve</u>	Disapprove	Don't Know
July, 1999	36	45	19=100
June, 1999	37	46	17=100
May, 1999	38	44	18=100
March, 1999	38	47	15=100
February, 1999	37	51	12=100
Mid-January, 1999	36	51	13=100
January, 1999	38	50	12=100
Late December, 1998	39	56	5=100
Early December, 1998	38	49	13=100
November, 1998	41	48	11=100
September 21-22, 1998	44	44	12=100
September 19-20, 1998	46	41	13=100
Early September, 1998	44	37	19=100
Late August, 1998	48	36	16=100
Early August, 1998	43	37	20=100
June, 1998	42	38	20=100
May, 1998	40	41	19=100

Q.2 CONTINUED ...

<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	Don't Know
41	40	19=100
43	39	18=100
43	41	16=100
41	43	16=100
42	44	14=100
33	50	17=100
40	44	16=100
40	44	16=100
44	42	14=100
38	47	15=100
40	43	17=100
38	48	14=100
36	50	14=100
39	46	15=100
35	51	14=100
33	53	14=100
36	54	10=100
36	51	13=100
36	50	14=100
38	45	17=100
41	45	14=100
44	43	13=100
43	39	18=100
52	28	20=100
	41 43 43 41 42 33 40 40 44 38 40 38 36 39 35 33 36 36 36 36 36 37 38 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	41 40 43 39 43 41 41 43 42 44 33 50 40 44 40 44 44 42 38 47 40 43 38 48 36 50 39 46 35 51 33 53 36 51 36 50 38 45 41 45 44 43 43 39

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

- Q.3 As you may know, the House of Representatives recently voted on a bill to require 24-hour background checks on people buying guns at gun shows. As far as you know, did this bill pass or not?
 - 16 Yes, it did pass
 - No, it didn't pass
 - 52 Don't know/Refused
 - 100

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=607]:

Q.4F1 In your opinion, over the past few years have we made significant progress in reducing the federal budget deficit, or not?

		Feb	May	Dec	Feb
		<u> 1999</u>	<u> 1997</u>	<u> 1994</u>	<u> 1989</u>
59	Yes	61	29	26	15
29	No	29	59	65	77
<u>12</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	8
100		100	100	100	100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=593]:

Q.5F2 In your opinion, over the past few years have we made significant progress in paying down the national debt, or not?

50 Yes37 No

13 Don't know/Refused

100

ASK ALL:

Q.6 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; ROTATE ITEMS]

		Very	Fairly	Not too	Not at all	DK
		Closely	Closely	Closely	Closely	(VOL)
a.	The situation in Kosovo	32	42	16	10	*=100
	June, 1999 ²	32	42	15	10	1=100
	May, 1999	32	38	19	10	1=100
	Late April, 1999	41	39	13	7	*=100
	April, 1999	41	37	16	6	0 = 100
	March, 1999 ³	43	32	15	9	1=100
	February, 1999 ⁴	11	30	28	30	1=100
	Mid-January, 1999 ⁵	9	21	24	44	2 = 100
	March, 1998 ⁶	5	12	26	55	2=100
[NO IT	EM b]					
c.	The American Medical Association's					
	decision to form a labor union for doctor	s 9	19	25	46	1=100
d.	Reports about a surprisingly large					
	federal budget surplus	13	28	25	33	1=100
e.	President Clinton's proposals to					
	change the Medicare system	19	35	25	20	1=100
	June, 1997 ⁷	24	27	25	23	1=100
	February, 1997	20	27	23	28	2 = 100
	January, 1996 ⁸	30	36	22	12	*=100
	September, 1995	31	40	18	11	*=100
Q.6 CC	ONTINUED					
-		Very	Fairly	Not too	Not at all	DK

² In April, May and June, 1999, the story was listed as "NATO air strikes against Serbian forces."

In March, 1999, the story was listed as "NATO air strikes against Serbian forces in Kosovo."

⁴ In February, 1999, the story was listed as "NATO efforts to end ethnic conflict in Kosovo, Serbia."

In Mid-January, 1999, the story was listed as "The massacre of 45 people in Kosovo, Serbia."

In March, 1998, the story was listed as "Ethnic conflict in Kosovo, Serbia."

In June and February, 1997, the story was listed as "The debate in Washington about how to reform the Medicare system."

In January 1996 and September 1995, the story was listed "The debate in Washington over the future of the Medicare system."

		Closely	Closely	Closely	Closely	(VOL)
f.	Women's World Cup soccer	18	26	21	35	*=100
g.	News about candidates for the 2000					
•	presidential election	15	38	24	22	1=100
	June, 1999	11	25	29	34	1=100
h.	Reports that Hillary Clinton might					
	run for the U.S. Senate	21	37	26	15	1=100
	June, 1999	14	32	31	22	1=100
	February, 1999	19	35	24	21	1=100

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=607]:

N.IF1 So far, do you think news organizations are giving too much coverage to the 2000 presidential campaign, too little coverage to the campaign, or the right amount of coverage?

		March	Oct	Sept	Feb	Oct	May	Nov
		<u> 1996</u>	<u> 1995</u>	1992	<u>1992</u>	<u> 1991</u>	1988	<u> 1987</u>
18	Too much	29	18	22	19	12	24	21
13	Too little	10	18	11	15	22	7	16
59	Right amount	58	60	62	62	58	62	58
<u>10</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	8	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=593]:

N.2F2 So far, do you think news organizations are giving too much coverage to Hillary Clinton's possible Senate campaign in New York, too little coverage to the campaign, or the right amount of coverage?

- 40 Too Much
- 7 Too little
- 45 Right amount
- 8 Don't know/Refused

100

ASK ALL:

P.1 As it's shaping up so far, what's your opinion of the likely presidential candidates for next year? Would you say that you are very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not too satisfied, or not at all satisfied with the likely choices?

-- Registered Voters--

			Late	Late				
			Oct	Sept	June	Oct	Aug	June
<u>Total</u>	RVs		1996 ⁹	<u> 1996</u>	<u> 1996</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1992</u>	1992
11	13	Very satisfied	11	11	9	10	11	6
42	40	Fairly satisfied	48	50	37	41	42	31
22	25	Not too satisfied	27	26	31	33	31	35
13	12	Not at all satisfied	11	10	19	14	15	26
<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	2	<u>1</u>	2
100	100		100	100	100	100	100	100
	(N=875)							

In previous years the question was worded "What's your opinion of the presidential candidates for next year? Would you say that you are very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not too satisfied, or not at all satisfied with the choices?"

ROTATE Q.7 AND Q.8; RANDOMIZE ORDER OF NAMES:

On a different subject...

- Q.7 Now I am going to read you the names of some possible candidates for the Republican nomination for President in 2000. AFTER I READ ALL THE NAMES, would you tell me which one you would most like to see nominated as the Republican party's candidate for President? (**READ AND ROTATE**)
- Q.7a And who would be your SECOND choice? (**READ LIST AGAIN IF NEEDED**) **IF RESPONDENT GIVES SECOND CHOICE, SKIP Q.7b.**
- Q.7b Well as of today, to whom do you most lean?

BASED ON REGISTERED REPUBLICANS/LEAN REPUBLICAN [N=372]:

	July	Dec
Dan Organia	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u> ¹⁰
Dan Quayle	9	8
First Choice/Lean Quayle Second Choice	9 14	8 15
	14	15
George W. Bush First Choice/Lean Bush	60	57
Second Choice	19	17
Elizabeth Dole	19	1 /
First Choice/Lean Dole	13	N/A
Second Choice	13 27	N/A N/A
Steve Forbes	21	N/A
First Choice/Lean Forbes	3	9
Second Choice	3 11	9 14
Patrick Buchanan	11	14
First Choice/Lean Buchanan	4	5
Second Choice	6	3 11
John McCain	O	11
	4	4
First Choice/Lean McCain Second Choice	4 8	4 6
	8	0
Gary Bauer	2	1
First Choice/Lean Bauer	2	1
Second Choice	2	3
Lamar Alexander	1	2
First Choice/Lean Alexander	1	2
Second Choice	2	6
Orrin Hatch		NT/A
First Choice/Lean Hatch	1	N/A
Second Choice	4	N/A
None of them (VOL.)		_
First Choice	1	5
Second Choice	5	15
Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	_	_
First Choice	2	5
Second Choice	2	8

¹⁰

- Q.8 There are now two candidates for the Democratic nomination for President in 2000, Al Gore and Bill Bradley. Please tell me which one you would most like to see nominated as the Democratic party's candidate for President?
- Q.8a Well as of today, to whom do you most lean?

BASED ON REGISTERED DEMOCRATS/LEAN DEMOCRAT [N=432]:

- 65 Al Gore/Lean Gore
- 29 Bill Bradley/Lean Bradley
- 2 None of them (**VOL.**)
- Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

100

ASK ALL:

(ROTATE Q.9 AND Q.10)

Q.9 Suppose the 2000 presidential election were being held TODAY, and the candidates were Al Gore, the Democrat and George W. Bush, the Republican. Who would you vote for?

IF '3' OTHER, '8' DON'T KNOW, OR '9' REFUSED, ASK:

Q.9a As of TODAY, do you LEAN more to Gore, the Democrat or Bush, the Republican?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=875]:

		March	January	Early Sept
		1999^{11}	<u> 1999</u>	<u>1998</u>
42	Gore/Lean Gore	41	44	40
53	Bush/Lean Bush	54	50	53
<u>5</u>	Undecided/Other	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
100		100	100	100

ASK ALL:

Q.10 Suppose the 2000 presidential election were being held TODAY, and the candidates were Bill Bradley, the Democrat and George W. Bush, the Republican. Who would you vote for?

IF '3' OTHER OR '9' DON'T KNOW/REFUSED, ASK:

Q.10a As of TODAY, do you LEAN more to Bradley, the Democrat or Bush, the Republican?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=875]:

- 36 Bradley/Lean Bradley
- 57 Bush/Lean Bush
- 7 Undecided/Other

In previous months, the question asked: "Suppose the 2000 presidential election were being held TODAY, and the candidates were Al Gore, the Democrat and Texas governor George W. Bush, the Republican. Who would you vote for?"

ASK ALL:

- Q.11 Next, I'm going to read you a list of some people who have been in the news lately. Not everyone will have heard of them. For each one that I name, please tell me whether or not you have heard of this person. (First,) (INSERT NAME; ROTATE ITEMS), have you heard of this person or not? (IF YES, ASK Q.12; IF NO, DK, SKIP TO NEXT ITEM.)
- Q.12 How much of a chance is there that you would vote for (**INSERT NAME**) if he is a candidate for president in 2000 is there a good chance, some chance, or no chance?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=875] -- Based on those who have heard --Have Have not DK/ Good Some No DK/ Heard Heard Ref. Chance Chance Chance Ref. Jesse Ventura 79 20 1 = 10013 19 1 = 100a. 67 b. Lowell Weicker 24 75 1=100 5 25 66 4=100 Ross Perot 96 4 *=100 11 19 70 0 = 100c.

ASK ALL:

ON ANOTHER SUBJECT...

Q.13 What one issue would you most like to hear presidential candidates talk about next year? (**OPEN-ENDED**; **ACCEPT UP TO THREE MENTIONS**)

July		Sep	Oct	Oct
1999		1996	<u> 1995</u>	<u> 1991</u>
18	Health care reform/Health care in general	14	20	8
14	Social Security	-	-	-
11	Medicare	-	-	-
9	Education/Education reform	11	6	11
9	Cutting taxes/Taxes	16	8	6
8	Balancing the budget/Budget deficit/National debt	10	14	8
7	Crime/Drugs	6	9	5
7	Gun control	-	-	-
6	Foreign Policy	4	5	-
6	The moral crisis in this country	5	8	-
4	The economy	13	14	43
2	Welfare reform	12	8	-
2	The job situation/Unemployment/Protecting US jobs	8	6	15
1	Abortion	4	-	-
1	Race relations	*	2	-
	Reforming/Cleaning up the political system/Term limits/			
1	Campaign finance reform	3	4	-
10	Other (SPECIFY)	16	10	27
13	Don't know/Refused	6	6	13
-	None	2	3	-

Q.13a If George W. Bush becomes the Republican candidate for President and Al Gore the Democratic candidate for President, how satisfied would you be with the choices.... very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not too satisfied, or not at all satisfied?

<u>Total</u>	<u>RVs</u>	
26	26	Very satisfied
50	50	Fairly satisfied
14	15	Not too satisfied
7	7	Not at all satisfied
<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	100	

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=607] [REGISTERED VOTERS N=455]

Q.13b

F1 What's your impression, do George W. Bush and Al Gore take different positions on the issues or are they pretty similar in their positions on the issues?

<u>Total</u>	RVs	
43	47	Different
25	24	Same
<u>32</u>	<u>29</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	100	

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=593] [REGISTERED VOTERS N=420]

Q.13c

F2 If George W. Bush becomes the Republican candidate for President and Al Gore the Democratic candidate for President, would that make you more interested in seeing a third party candidate run for President or would that make you less interested in seeing a third party candidate run for President?

<u>Total</u>	RVs	
41	40	More interested
45	46	Less interested
9	10	Neither (VOL. — DO NOT READ)
<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	100	

ASK ALL:

M.1 Do you think a candidate's ability to raise money is a good measure of his or her ability to get things done or don't you think this is a good measure?

<u>Total</u>	<u>RVs</u>	
36	30	Good measure
58	65	Not a good measure
<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	100	

Q.14 Now a few questions about national issues. As I read from a list, tell me if you think the item that I read should be a priority. (First,) should (**INSERT ITEM; ROTATE**) be a top priority, important but lower priority, not too important, or should it not be done? (What about (**INSERT ITEM**)?)¹²

			Important		Should	
		Top	But lower	Not too	Not be	DK/
ASK F	ORM 1 [N=607]	Priority	Priority	<u>Important</u>	Done	Refused
a.	Improving the job situation	54	30	10	3	3=100
	January, 1999	50	34	10	2	4=100
	January, 1998	54	32	10	3	1=100
	January, 1997	66	26	5	2	1=100
	December, 1994	64	27	5	2	2=100
b.	Regulating health maintenance organizations (HMOs)					
	and managed health care plans	57	29	7	4	3=100
c.	Cutting the capital gains tax	28	42	18	5	7=100
	January, 1999	24	40	18	5	13=100
	January, 1998	25	40	20	7	8=100
	January, 1997	29	38	17	8	8=100
	December, 1994	27	38	16	7	12=100
d.	Reducing crime	76	20	2	1	1=100
	January, 1999	70	24	3	1	2 = 100
	January, 1998	71	25	2	1	1=100
	January, 1997	70	25	3	2	*=100
	December, 1994	78	17	2	1	2=100
e.	Paying off the national debt	45	41	10	2	2=100
	January, 1999	42	43	10	1	4 = 100
	January, 1998	46	40	9	3	2=100
f.	Reducing federal income taxes					
	for the middle class	57	30	8	4	1=100
	January, 1999	52	33	8	3	4=100
	January, 1998	54	33	8	3	2 = 100
	January, 1997	42	38	10	8	2 = 100
	December, 1994	53	32	9	3	3=100
g.	Reforming the campaign finance					
	system	28	37	23	7	5=100
	January, 1999	29	36	21	6	8=100
	January, 1998	32	34	24	5	5=100
	January, 1997	31	37	23	5	4=100

In previous surveys the question was worded: "Now a few questions about priorities for President Clinton and Congress this year. As I read from a list, tell me if you think the item that I read should be a priority. (First,) should (INSERT ITEM; ROTATE) be a top priority, important but lower priority, not too important, or should it not be done? (What about (INSERT ITEM)?

Q. 14 CONTINUED ...

Q. 14 C		Top Priority	Important But lower Priority	Not too Important	Should Not be <u>Done</u>	DK/ <u>Refused</u>
h.	Dealing with the problems of	THOTHY	THOTILY	mportant	Done	Keruseu
11.	families with children	58	28	6	4	4=100
	January, 1999	58	30	5	3	4=100
	January, 1999 January, 1998	55	30	9	4	2=100
	January, 1998	33	30	9	4	2–100
i.	Strengthening gun control laws	51	23	11	12	3=100
j.	Providing Internet access for everyone who wants or needs it	11	22	40	22	5=100
	ORM 2 [N=593]:	- .	40			2 100
k.	Improving the educational system	74	19	4	1	2=100
	January, 1999	74	22	2	1	1=100
	January, 1998	78	17	3	2	*=100
	January, 1997	75	20	3	2	*=100
1.	Taking steps to make the Social					
	Security system financially sound	73	23	3	*	1=100
	January, 1999	71	24	3	1	1=100
	January, 1998	71	24	4	1	*=100
	January, 1998 January, 1997	75	20	2	2	1=100
	January, 1997	73	20	2	2	1=100
m.	Taking steps to make the Medicare					
	system financially sound	71	24	3	1	1=100
	January, 1999	62	33	2	1	2 = 100
	January, 1998	64	31	3	1	1=100
	January, 1997	64	31	3	1	1=100
n	Working to reduce regisl tensions	49	37	8	4	2=100
n.	Working to reduce racial tensions		35		4	2=100
	January, 1999	49		11	3	
	January, 1998	41	38	13	7	1=100
	January, 1997	50	34	9	5	2=100
О.	Dealing with the problems of poor					
	and needy people	60	33	5	1	1=100
	January, 1999	57	37	4	1	1=100
	January, 1998	57	34	6	2	1=100
	January, 1997	57	35	6	2	*=100
	Posts discontinuous	50	22	7	1	1 100
p.	Protecting the environment	59 52	32	7	1	1=100
	January, 1999	52	39	7	1	1=100
	January, 1998	53	37	8	1	1=100
	January, 1997	54	35	8	2	1=100
q.	Dealing with the moral breakdown					
•	in the country	55	28	8	5	4=100
	January, 1999	50	31	10	5	4=100
	January, 1998	48	31	13	6	2=100
	January, 1997	52	29	10	6	3=100
	ouiiuiij, 1///	32	_,	10	J	5 100

Q. 14 CONTINUED ...

		Important		Should		
	Top	But lower	Not too	Not be	DK/	
	Priority	Priority	<u>Important</u>	Done	Refused	
Developing a policy about the use of						
American military forces in other countries	42	34	12	8	4=100	
Limiting access to abortions	26	26	18	26	4=100	
	American military forces in other countries	Developing a policy about the use of American military forces in other countries 42	Developing a policy about the use of American military forces in other countries Top Priority Priority Priority 42 34	Top Priority Priority Priority Developing a policy about the use of American military forces in other countries 42 34 12	Top But lower Not too Not be Priority Priority Important Done Developing a policy about the use of American military forces in other countries 42 34 12 8	

[NO QUESTION 15]

ASK ALL:

ON ANOTHER SUBJECT...

Q.16 Would you like to see your representative in Congress be re-elected in the next congressional election, or not?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=875]:

			_	_			Early		Late	Early		Early		Gallup
		Oct	Sept	March	Jan	Aug	Nov	Oct	Sept	Sept	Nov	Oct	Oct	Oct 25-28
		1998	1998	1998	1998	1997	1996	1996	1996	1996	1994	1994	1994	<u>1990</u>
66	Yes	58	63	63	66	66	60	62	55	62	58	55	49	62
23	No	20	20	21	23	22	16	19	17	19	25	30	29	22
	Congressperson is													
*	not running (VOL.) 2	1	1	0	0	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
<u>11</u>	No opinion	<u>20</u>	<u> 16</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>17</u>	<u> 26</u>	<u>17</u>	<u> 16</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>14</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.17 Regardless of how you feel about your own representative, would you like to see most members of Congress re-elected in the next congressional election, or not?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=875]:

							Early		Late	Early
		Oct	Sept	March	Jan	Aug	Sept	Nov	Oct	Oct
		<u> 1998</u>	<u>1998</u>	1998	1998	<u> 1997</u>	<u> 1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1994</u>
41	Yes	39	46	45	44	45	43	31	31	28
47	No	39	36	41	43	42	43	51	56	56
<u>12</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>22</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>16</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.18 Suppose a member of Congress said he or she would only serve three terms but has now decided to run for a fourth term. Do you think this member should be re-elected, or not?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=875]:

36 Should be

57 Shouldn't be

7 Don't know/Refused

ROTATE Q.19/20, Q.21/22 AND Q.23/24 IN BLOCKS:

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=607]:

Q.19F1

Suppose a member of Congress voted FOR impeaching and trying President Clinton. Do you think this member should be re-elected, or not?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=455]:

- 57 Should be
- 31 Shouldn't be
- 12 Don't know/Refused

100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=593]:

Q.20F2 Suppose a member of Congress voted AGAINST impeaching and trying President Clinton. Do you think this member should be re-elected, or not?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=420]:

- 52 Should be
- 38 Shouldn't be
- 10 Don't know/Refused

100

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=607]:

Q.21F1 Suppose a member of Congress voted AGAINST gun control. Do you think this member should be re-elected, or not?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=455]:

- 35 Should be
- 55 Shouldn't be
- 10 Don't know/Refused

100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=593]:

Q.22 F2 Suppose a member of Congress voted FOR gun control. Do you think this member should be re-elected, or not?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=420]:

- 69 Should be
- 25 Shouldn't be
- 6 Don't know/Refused

ASK FORM 1 (WEDNESDAY THRU SUNDAY) ONLY [N=492]:

Q.23F1 Suppose a member of Congress voted FOR a limit on the amount of money political parties can raise and spend. Do you think this member should be re-elected, or not?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=365]:

- 74 Should be
- 17 Shouldn't be
- 9 Don't know/Refused

100

ASK FORM 2 (WEDNESDAY THRU SUNDAY) ONLY [N=458]:

Q.24F2 Suppose a member of Congress voted AGAINST a limit on the amount of money political parties can raise and spend. Do you think this member should be re-elected, or not?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=319]:

- 52 Should be
- 36 Shouldn't be
- 12 Don't know/Refused

100

[NO QUESTION 25]

ASK ALL:

NOW, THINKING ABOUT THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES AGAIN...

- Q.26 Based on what you've heard or read, have the candidates for president raised more money, less money, or about the same amount as in past presidential elections?
 - 46 More
 - 5 Less
 - 24 Same
 - 25 Don't know/Refused

100

IF MORE "1" IN Q.26, ASK [N=579]:

Q.27 Has any one candidate raised significantly more money than the others?

BASED ON TOTAL RESPONDENTS:

- 35 Yes
- 3 No
- 62 Don't know/Refused

IF YES (1) IN Q.27, ASK:

Q.28 Do you happen to know who has raised significantly more money than the others?(**OPEN-END, PROBE FOR CLARITY ONLY**)

BASED ON TOTAL RESPONDENTS:

- 29 George W. Bush
- 1 Al Gore
- 0 Bill Bradley
- 0 Elizabeth Dole
- 0 John McCain
- * Steve Forbes
- * Dan Quayle
- O Patrick Buchanan
- * Other
- 70 Don't know/Refused
- 100

ASK ALL:

- Q.29 Do you happen to know which candidates for president, if any, have been trying to reform the way election campaigns are financed? (OPEN-END, PROBE FOR CLARITY ONLY. ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES BUT DO NOT PROBE FOR THEM. ACCEPT UP TO THREE RESPONSES)
 - 2 George W. Bush
 - 3 Al Gore
 - 1 Bill Bradley
 - * Elizabeth Dole
 - 3 John McCain
 - 1 Steve Forbes
 - * Dan Quayle
 - 1 Patrick Buchanan
 - 3 Other
 - 86 Don't know/Refused

100

ON ANOTHER SUBJECT....

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=607]:

Q.30F1 President Clinton has proposed setting aside approximately two-thirds of an expected budget surplus to fix the Social Security system. What do you think the leaders in Washington should do with the remainder of the surplus? Should the money be used for a tax cut, OR should it be used to fund new government programs?

		rebruary
		<u> 1999</u>
60	Should be used for a tax cut	53
25	Should be used to fund new programs	34
11	Should be used for some other purpose (VOL .)	9
<u>4</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>4</u>
100		100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=593]:

Q.31F2 President Clinton has proposed setting aside approximately two-thirds of an expected budget surplus to fix the Social Security system. What do you think the leaders in Washington should do with the remainder of the surplus? Should the money be used for a tax cut, OR should it be spent on programs for education, the environment, health care, crime-fighting and military defense?

		February
		<u> 1999</u>
22	Should be used for a tax cut	27
69	Should be spent on programs	65
6	Should be used for some other purpose (VOL.)	5
<u>3</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>3</u>
100		100

NO QUESTION 32/32a

ASK ALL:

Q.32b Do you think the laws should be changed to allow patients to sue insurance companies which deny or delay medical treatments, OR do you think this would increase the cost of insurance too much?

		September	Early Aug
		1998	1998
54	Laws should be changed	57	53
37	Would increase costs too much	35	35
<u>9</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>
100		100	100

NOW A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT MEDICARE...

IF FOLLOWING NEWS ABOUT MEDICARE PROPOSALS (1,2,3) IN Q.6e, ASK [N=977]:

- Q.33 Generally, do you favor or oppose President Clinton's plan to change the Medicare system?
 - 51 Favor
 - 24 Oppose
 - 25 Don't know/Refused

100

ASK ALL:

Q.34 President Clinton has proposed a number of specific changes to the Medicare system. As I read each proposal, please tell me whether you favor or oppose it. How about (INSERT ITEM), do you favor or oppose this proposal? (READ AND ROTATE ITEMS)

		<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	DK (VOL.)
a.	Allowing Medicare recipients to buy prescription drug coverage for \$24 a month	79	15	6=100
b.	Increasing the deductible that patients pay for doctor visits by the cost of living	42	51	7=100
c.	Eliminating co-payments and deductibles for preventative services, such as pelvic exams and prostate cancer screenings	67	27	6=100

Q. 34 CONTINUED ...

a	Allowing those age 62.65 to now muchoss	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK</u>
d.	Allowing those age 62-65 to now purchase Medicare benefits for \$300 per month	51	37	12=100
e.	Using part of the projected budget surplus to make Medicare financially secure	82	13	5=100

ON ANOTHER SUBJECT...

Q.35 Do you use a computer at your workplace, at school, or at home on at least an occasional basis?

	Yes	<u>No</u>	Don't know
July, 1999	68	32	*=100
June, 1999	64	35	1=100
May, 1999	66	33	1=100
April, 1999	71	29	*=100
March, 1999	68	32	*=100
February, 1999	68	32	*=100
January, 1999	69	31	*=100
Early December, 1998	64	36	*=100
Early September, 1998	64	36	*=100
Early August, 1998	66	34	*=100
April, 1998	61	39	*=100
January, 1998	65	35	*=100
November, 1997	66	34	*=100
June, 1997	60	40	0 = 100
Early September, 1996	56	44	*=100
July, 1996	56	44	*=100
April, 1996	58	42	*=100
March, 1996	61	39	*=100
February, 1996	60	40	0 = 100
January, 1996	59	41	0 = 100

IF YES (USE A COMPUTER) IN Q.35, ASK:

Q.36 Do you ever go online to access the Internet or World Wide Web or to send and receive email?

BASED ON TOTAL RESPONDENTS:

								Early		Early	Early			
		June	May	April	March	r Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Sept	Aug	Nov	July	June
		1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1998	1998	1998	1998	1997	19961	1 <u>995</u> 13
49	Goes online	50	48	51	49	49	47	42	37	42	43	36	23	14
51	Does not go online	50	52	49	51	51	53	58	63	58	57	63	77	86
<u>0</u>	Don't know/Refused	*	0	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	<u>1</u>	0	*
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The 1995 figure combines responses from two separate questions:

⁽¹⁾ Do you or anyone in your household ever use a modem to connect to any computer bulletin boards, information services such as CompuServe or Prodigy, or other computers at other locations? (IF YES, PROBE: Is that you, someone else or both?)

⁽²⁾ Do you, yourself, ever use a computer at (work) (school) (work or school) to connect with computer bulletin boards, information services such as America Online or Prodigy, or other computers over the Internet?

IF YES (GO ONLINE) IN Q.36, ASK [N=643]:

Q.37 When did you first start going online, was it within the last 6 months, a year ago, two or three years ago, or more than three years ago?

		Dec	Oct
		<u>1998</u>	<u> 1996</u>
17	Within last 6 months	20	26
23	1 year ago	26	38
32	2-3 years ago	34	24
28	More than 3 years ago	19	12
*	Don't know/Refused	<u>1</u>	*
100		100	100

Q.38 How frequently do you go online to get NEWS... would you say every day, 3 to 5 days per week, 1 or 2 days per week, once every few weeks, or less often?

		June	Dec	Nov	April	June
		1999	1998	<u> 1998</u>	<u>1998</u>	1995
21	Everyday	22	25	10	18	6
15	3-5 days per week	18	17	11	17	9
22	1-2 days per week	22	22	16	20	15
14	Once every few weeks	14	10	13	15	13
19	Less often	18	18	20	21	28
9	No/Never (VOL.)	7	8	30	9	29
0	Don't know/Refused	<u>0</u>	*	*	*	*
100		100	100	100	100	100

Q.39 Do you ever send or receive e-mail or electronic mail? (IF YES, ASK: Is this everyday, 3 to 5 days per week, 1 or 2 days per week, once every few weeks, or less often?)

		Dec	Oct	June
		<u>1998</u>	<u> 1996</u>	1995
46	Everyday	33	26	23
17	3-5 days per week	22	19	15
14	1-2 days per week	17	19	15
8	Once every few weeks	9	13	12
4	Less often	4	6	7
11	No/never	15	17	28
*	Don't know/Refused	*	0	*
100		100	100	100

IF YES (USE E-MAIL) IN Q.39 ASK [N=574]:

Q.39a Do you only use e-mail for routine messages, or do you also use it for more important messages?

- 41 Routine messages only
- 58 Important messages too
- 1 Don't know/Refused

- Q.40 Do you get a lot of unwanted e-mail messages, or isn't this a problem for you? Get a lot of unwanted e-mail 64 Not a problem -- GO TO Q.42 0 Don't know/Refused -- GO TO Q.42 100 IF GET A LOT OF JUNK E-MAIL (1) IN Q.40 ASK [N=204]: Q.40a Are the unwanted e-mail messages sales solicitations, listsery messages, or e-mails from other people? 72 Sales solicitations 9 Listserv messages 18 E-mails from other people Don't know/Refused 100 Q.41 Do you get so many unwanted e-mail messages that it's hard to get to the ones you want to read, or not? 40 Yes 59 No Don't know/Refused 1 100 IF YES (USE E-MAIL) IN Q.39 ASK [N=574]: All in all, has having e-mail improved your relationships with your family and friends, worsened your relationships with them, or hasn't it affected your relationships with them? 43 Improved relationships 1 Worsened relationships 56 Hasn't affected relationships Don't know/Refused 100 **ASK ALL:** ON ANOTHER SUBJECT.... Looking back, do you think Bill Clinton made the right decision to remain in office during the investigation Q.43 into his relationship with Monica Lewinsky, OR do you think Clinton should have resigned? 60 Made right decision to remain in office
 - - 35 Clinton should have resigned
 - <u>5</u> Don't know/Refused

- Q.44 Do you think the House of Representatives made the right decision to impeach Bill Clinton, OR do you think the House should not have impeached Clinton?
 - 44 Made right decision to impeach Clinton
 - 51 Should not have impeached Clinton
 - <u>5</u> 100 Don't know/Refused