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Tiny Audience For Summit Trip
LAURA AND HILLARY POLLS APART

Six months into her husband’s presidency, Laura Bush has made a positive impression on the American public. A strong majority (64%) has a favorable opinion of the first lady, and most approve of the way she’s handling her job. Although her predecessor, Hillary Clinton, drew a comparable favorability rating of 60% at this point in her tenure, Mrs. Clinton was a far more divisive figure.

In May 1993, nearly three-in-ten Americans had already formed a negative opinion of Mrs. Clinton, compared to 17% who have an unfavorable impression of Mrs. Bush. Eight years ago, half of Republicans had an unfavorable view of Hillary Clinton; today, just a quarter of Democrats feel negatively toward Laura Bush. And the striking gender gap in opinion about Hillary Clinton has virtually disappeared under Laura Bush. Men, who had a mixed view of Mrs. Clinton, are just as likely as women to have a favorable view of Mrs. Bush.

	Laura vs. Hillary: Early Impressions					
	<i>Hillary Clinton May 1993</i>			<i>Laura Bush July 2001</i>		
	<u>Favor- able</u> %	<u>Unfavor- able</u> %	<u>No Opinion</u> %	<u>Favor- able</u> %	<u>Unfavor- able</u> %	<u>No Opinion</u> %
Total	60	29	11=100	64	17	19=100
Men	51	37	12=100	62	18	20=100
Women	69	21	10=100	66	16	18=100
Republican	41	50	9=100	87	4	9=100
Democrat	78	12	10=100	54	25	21=100
Independent	57	30	13=100	60	17	23=100
White	57	32	11=100	70	13	17=100
Black	84	7	9=100	37	39	24=100
Under 30	61	30	9=100	52	27	21=100
30-49	63	30	7=100	61	19	20=100
50-64	58	28	14=100	76	10	14=100
65 +	54	25	21=100	69	8	23=100

Still, Mrs. Bush's appeal is less than universal. Blacks are divided in their view of the first lady: 37% view her favorably and 39% have a negative impression of her. In addition, young Americans seem less impressed with Mrs. Bush than do their older counterparts – 53% of those under age 30 have a favorable opinion of her compared to 73% of those age 50 and older.

While she is generally well liked, it is clear that – unlike Hillary Clinton – she is something of a blank slate for many Americans. When asked to choose which recent first lady has best embodied the role, many more Americans choose her more publicly visible predecessors – Nancy Reagan, Barbara Bush and Mrs. Clinton – over the current first lady.

President Bush, meanwhile, also continues to demonstrate strong personal appeal among the public, in spite of his middling job performance ratings. Bush's personal favorability stands at 61% – virtually the same as in January shortly before his inauguration. The president's current job approval rating of 52% approve - 27% disapprove represents a slight improvement from June (50%-33%).

The president continues to have difficulty generating much public interest in his activities. His generally successful trip to the G-8 summit in Genoa, Italy barely registered with the public. Just 6% said they followed the visit very closely, while another 21% followed it fairly closely. Interest in this trip was less than for his June visit to Europe, which itself attracted unusually little attention (10% followed it very closely, 25% fairly closely).

The latest Pew Research Center survey, conducted July 2-12 among 1,003 adults (with a supplemental survey conducted July 18-22 among 555 adults), shows a modest decline in the Republican Party's favorability – from 56% to 48% – since the beginning of the year. The Democratic Party's rating is largely unchanged at 58%. Perhaps surprisingly, despite the recent spate of negative news stories about the FBI, most Americans (61%) have a favorable opinion of the law enforcement agency, down from 71% two years ago.

First Impressions

Nearly six-in-ten Americans (58%) approve of the way Laura Bush is handling her job as first lady. Only 8% disapprove, while 34% have not formed an opinion yet. This approval rating is comparable to early readings of Hillary Clinton and Nancy Reagan, though in both cases there were more detractors and fewer people who hadn't made up their minds.

When asked what one word they would use to describe Laura Bush, the public offers up a variety of complimentary terms. “Nice” tops the list followed by “lady” or “ladylike.” Rounding out the top five are “classy,” “intelligent” and “quiet.” Overall, positive descriptions outweigh negative ones by a margin of 41%-10%. Nearly half of the responses (49%) were neutral in tone.

Again reactions to Laura Bush offer a sharp contrast to Hillary Clinton. In March 1996, Clinton was described much more pointedly. Words like intelligent, smart, aggressive and domineering all showed up in her top ten list.

	<u>Frequency*</u>
1. Nice/Nice Lady	72
2. Lady/Ladylike	68
3. Classy/Has class	48
4. Intelligent	43
5. Quiet	31
6. Good/Good person	29
7. Conservative	28
8. Loyal/Loyalty	24
9. Mother/Motherly	24
10. Dignified/Dignity	21

* Numbers represent frequencies, not percentages.

Limited Role

Most Americans (61%) believe that Mrs. Bush has less influence with the president on matters of politics and policy than other first ladies. Just 17% think she has more influence than other first ladies, and 18% are undecided. In the first year of the Reagan administration, the public was more evenly divided about the role of Nancy Reagan. More than a third (36%) thought Mrs. Reagan had more influence than other first ladies, and 40% thought she had less. By the end of Reagan’s presidency, opinions had shifted dramatically: 70% thought Mrs. Reagan had more influence than other first ladies, only 8% said she had less influence.

Still, a plurality says that, despite her limited role, Mrs. Bush’s level of influence is appropriate. Nearly half (47%) say she exerts the right amount of influence on the administration. Less than a quarter (23%) say she has too little influence, only 6% say too much, and 24% don’t have an opinion. Early on in Bill Clinton’s first term, the public had more critical views about Hillary Clinton’s role. While just under half (49%) said she had the right amount of influence in the Clinton administration, fully 40% said she had too much influence. Only 7% said Hillary had too little influence and hardly anyone had no opinion.

	Hillary Clinton <u>April 1993</u>	Laura Bush <u>July 2001</u>
<i>Influence in the administration:</i>	%	%
Too much	40	6
Too little	7	23
Right amount	49	47
Don’t know	<u>4</u>	<u>24</u>
	100	100

Republicans are much more content than Democrats with the role Mrs. Bush is playing within the administration. Fully 70% say she has just the right amount of influence. This compares with only 40% of Democrats. Interestingly, Democrats would like to see Mrs. Bush play a more prominent role in the administration – 36% say she has too little influence, while 6% say she has too much.

Popular But Undefined

In spite of the positive ratings Mrs. Bush is receiving at this early stage of her husband’s presidency, she has yet to make a strong impression. Fewer than one-in-ten Americans (6%) choose Laura Bush as the ideal first lady, far less than those who opt for her recent predecessors. The public divides evenly among the three remaining choices: 31% name Hillary Clinton, 30% cite Barbara Bush and 29% choose Nancy Reagan.

<i>Who comes closest to your ideal?</i>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Ind</u>
	%	%	%	%
Nancy Reagan	29	38	18	32
Barbara Bush	30	44	21	30
Hillary Clinton	31	8	55	26
Laura Bush	6	9	3	6
All/None (VOL.)	2	*	2	3
Don’t know	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100	100

Not surprisingly, there are sharp partisan patterns on this question. Republicans divide fairly evenly between Barbara Bush and Nancy Reagan (44% and 38%, respectively). Only 9% of Republicans choose Laura Bush. A plurality of Democrats (55%) choose Hillary Clinton, but nearly four-in-ten opt for one of the GOP first ladies. Independents have no clear favorite.

High Marks for Political Institutions

The public has generally high regard for major governmental institutions – even those, like the Supreme Court and FBI – that have recently been dogged by controversy. As in the past, the U.S. military is widely popular, with better than eight-in-ten rating it favorably.

Seven-in-ten have a positive impression of the Supreme Court, virtually unchanged from January (68%). There are signs that Democratic anger over the high court’s ruling in Bush v. Gore has subsided, though a partisan gap in favorability still exists. Today, 70% of Democrats have a

	<u>Favor- able</u>	<u>Unfavor- able</u>	<u>Can’t Rate</u>
	%	%	%
The military	81	11	8=100
January, 2001	82	12	6=100
The Supreme Court	70	20	10=100
March, 2001	72	20	8=100
January, 2001	68	21	11=100
October, 1997	77	18	5=100
The FBI	61	29	10=100
June, 1999	71	20	9=100
October, 1997	67	25	8=100
May, 1997	60	28	12=100
August, 1995	64	28	8=100
Congress	57	32	11=100
March, 2001	56	36	8=100
January, 2001	64	23	13=100

favorable view of the high court, up from 62% in January. Eight-in-ten Republicans feel favorably toward the Supreme Court, which is unchanged since January.

Despite some recent miscues and the discovery of a major spy working within its ranks, most Americans (61%) have retained a favorable opinion of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. That represents a decline from 71% in 1999, but the rating is in keeping with the FBI's marks for the past six years.

After a sharp decline between January and March, public opinion toward Congress has leveled off since spring. A solid majority (57%) say they have a favorable opinion of Congress, about the same as in March (56%), but off from the 64% favorable rating Congress received in January. Perhaps reflecting the change in party control of the Senate, favorability among Democrats has risen slightly from March (from 54% to 62%), while the views of Republicans and independents have held steady (currently at 63% and 53% favorable, respectively).

GOP Slipping Among Independents

Much of the falloff in the Republican Party's favorability – from 56% to 48% since January – is due to a decline among independents. A narrow 46% plurality of independents have a positive view of the Republican Party, down 9% from the beginning of the year. By comparison, independents' view of the Democratic Party has remained virtually unchanged since January, with 56% expressing a favorable opinion.

At the same time, the poll shows that partisans in both parties are becoming increasingly polarized with respect to their view of the opposing party. Whereas 91% of Democrats expressed a favorable view of their own party in both January and July, the proportion holding a favorable opinion of the Republican party fell from 31% to 22%. The pattern is similar among Republicans. While nine-in-ten feel favorably toward their own party, just 20% say the same about the Democratic Party, down from 33% in January.

	<i>Percent Favorable</i>			
	Rep. Party		Dem. Party	
	<u>Jan</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>July</u>
	%	%	%	%
Total	56	48	60	58
Republicans	90	89	33	20
Democrats	31	22	91	91
Independents	55	46	55	56

The shift in power on Capitol Hill has not changed how most Americans view divided government. A plurality of Americans (42%) say it doesn't much matter if one party controls the White House and Congress or if the two parties share power. About three-in-ten (31%) favor divided government, while 19% back single-party control of government. Those numbers have barely

changed since May, despite the defection of Sen. James Jeffords from the GOP, which tipped control of the Senate to the Democrats. Republicans are more supportive of unified control than Democrats, but this was the case before the Jeffords shift as well.

Nearly half of the public (46%) say that Republicans and Democrats have been bickering more than usual, while 30% say the parties have been working together more to solve problems. Democrats feel somewhat more negative about Congress' behavior than Republicans.

Partisan Gap on Business, Labor

In general, the public has positive feelings toward corporations, but attitudes turn sharply negative when it comes to specific industries that have lately been targets of criticism – notably, tobacco, oil and health insurance.

About six-in-ten (59%) have a favorable opinion of business corporations, while a narrower majority (51%) say they have a positive view of labor unions. Democrats and Republicans have starkly different views of these institutions. Nearly two-thirds (63%) of Democrats feel favorably toward labor unions, a view just 38% of Republicans share. Perhaps not surprisingly, Republicans tend to have a more favorable opinion of business corporations than Democrats, by a 72% to 56% margin.

Big Tobacco Stands Out

Nearly two-thirds (74%) of Americans say they have an unfavorable opinion of tobacco companies, with just 20% expressing a favorable view. This is consistent with surveys in recent years. Well-educated Americans have the most critical view of the tobacco industry, as just 12% of college graduates express a favorable opinion. By comparison, 25% of respondents with no more than a high school diploma have a positive view of tobacco companies.

	Favor- <u>able</u> %	Unfavor- <u>able</u> %	Can't <u>Rate</u> %
Business corporations	59	27	14=100
March, 2001	65	25	10=100
August, 1999	73	22	5=100
Labor unions	51	36	13=100
March, 2001	63	28	9=100
August, 1999	59	36	5=100
Drug companies	48	42	10=100
October, 2000	45	45	10=100
HMOs	35	55	10=100
October, 2000	31	60	9=100
Oil companies	32	58	10=100
October, 2000	32	56	12=100
Tobacco companies	20	74	6=100
August, 1998	25	69	6=100

Solid majorities also have a negative view of oil companies and HMOs. Still, despite media attention on rising fuel prices, as well as congressional action on legislation to rein in HMOs, there has been no uptick in negative opinion of these industries. Ratings of oil companies are about the same as last fall, and HMOs are viewed no less favorably than in polls over the past three years.

Favorable opinions of these industries run highest among younger Americans. For example, just 22% of senior citizens feel favorably toward HMOs, compared to 48% of those under 30. There is little partisanship in feelings about HMOs and tobacco companies, but Republicans and Democrats divide in their views of the oil industry, with Democrats expressing strongly negative views (27% favorable, 65% unfavorable) and Republicans more divided (46% favorable, 43% unfavorable).

The public has a somewhat more positive view of pharmaceutical companies, with 48% feeling favorably and 42% unfavorably. But just one-third of seniors have a favorable impression of these companies, compared to 59% of those under 30.

News Media Rated Highly

Despite persistent criticism of the news media, television news outlets and local newspapers are quite popular with the public – much more highly-regarded, in fact, than business corporations generally.

Better than seven-in-ten Americans have favorable impressions of these media. A smaller proportion of Americans rate national newspapers such as the New York Times and the Washington Post favorably, though this is largely because a relatively high number (31%) say they don't know enough about these papers to offer an opinion.

Republicans tend to be more critical of major news sources than Democrats, particularly at the national level. Nearly eight-in-ten Democrats (79%) have a favorable view of network TV news, compared to 66% of Republicans. And while 60% of Democrats have a favorable opinion of nationally influential newspapers, just 41% of Republicans share such an opinion.

News Media Receive Favorable Marks			
	<u>Favor- able</u> %	<u>Unfavor- able</u> %	<u>Can't Rate</u> %
Local TV news	79	17	4=100
June, 1999	74	22	4=100
Cable TV news	78	11	11=100
February, 1998	71	12	17=100
Local newspaper	75	17	8=100
August, 1999	78	18	4=100
Network TV news	72	23	5=100
August, 1999	74	24	2=100
Entertainment industry	58	37	5=100
March, 2001	50	46	4=100
June, 1999	60	38	2=100
National newspapers	52	17	31=100
February, 1998	47	18	35=100

The public's opinion of the motion picture and entertainment television industry is more mixed, though still predominantly favorable. While 58% say they have a favorable view of Hollywood, 37% feel unfavorably. This represents an improvement since March, when only 50% said they had a favorable view of the entertainment industry and 46% felt unfavorably.

Whites are far more critical of Hollywood than are minorities. Among whites, 54% have a favorable opinion of the entertainment industry, with 41% holding an unfavorable view. Fully three-quarters of blacks have a positive opinion of this industry, while just 22% feel negatively.

Not surprisingly, Republicans also hold more critical views of the movie and television industries, with fully 52% unfavorable and 44% favorable. By comparison, two-thirds of Democrats hold a favorable view of Hollywood, with just 28% expressing an unfavorable view. Evangelical Protestants are also far more negative than non-evangelicals, Catholics or seculars.

But more than anything else, age is a deciding factor in how people view the entertainment industry. Fully 57% of respondents aged 65 and older have an unfavorable view of the entertainment industry, with just 27% feeling favorably. At the other end of the spectrum, those under 30 are overwhelmingly favorable, by a 78% to 21% margin.

	Older Americans Critical of Entertainment and News Media			
	<i>Percent Favorable</i>			
	<u>18-29</u>	<u>30-49</u>	<u>50-64</u>	<u>65+</u>
	%	%	%	%
Entertainment industry	78	66	43	27
Local TV news	82	82	78	72
Cable TV news	80	79	77	72
Network TV news	77	72	70	68
Local newspaper	85	75	71	68
National newspapers	60	54	49	40

This more critical attitude among older Americans carries over to the news media as well. Regardless of medium, older respondents tend to be less favorable toward news sources than the young. This discrepancy is greatest with respect to both national and local newspapers.

Personal Favorability: Powell at 91%

Secretary of State Colin Powell remains an extraordinarily popular political figure, with better than eight-in-ten (81%) giving Powell a favorable rating. When the sample is limited to those who can rate Powell, his favorability reaches 91%, with 44% rating him very favorably and another 47% rating him mostly favorably.

Powell's popularity is virtually unchanged since January, when 90% had a favorable impression of the retired general. Similarly, the favorability rating for Powell's boss – George W. Bush – is also virtually the same as in January (65% then, 64% now, among those who can rate).

However, Vice President Dick Cheney's personal favorability has declined somewhat, from 78% to 69% among those who can rate him. While Cheney remains overwhelmingly popular with Republicans, his rating has slipped among independents (from 79% in January to 65% today) and Democrats (from 62% to 52%).

Former President Bill Clinton's favorability has declined markedly. Among those who can rate the former president, Clinton's favorable marks have fallen from 64% in early January (before the controversy over Clinton's last-minute pardons) to 52%. Just 15% of Republicans rate Clinton favorably now, down from 30% in January. Sen. Hillary Clinton has also lost favor – from 64% to 56%.

Sen. John McCain's favorable rating has slipped 10 points since January, from 80% to 70% among those who can rate the Arizona Republican. But McCain continues to generate cross-over appeal – about seven-in-ten Republicans, Democrats and independents all say they have a favorable impression of McCain. About a quarter (27%) say they can't rate McCain. Like McCain, Sen. Joseph Lieberman's favorability has declined by 10 points – from 72% to 62%.

	Favorability Ratings		
	<i>Among those who could rate</i>		<u>Can't Rate</u> %
	<u>Favorable</u> %	<u>Unfavorable</u> %	
Colin Powell	91	9=100	10
January, 2001	90	10=100	11
Laura Bush	79	21=100	19
John McCain	70	30=100	27
January, 2001	80	20=100	26
Dick Cheney	69	31=100	16
January, 2001	78	22=100	20
Joe Lieberman	62	38=100	30
January, 2001	72	28=100	24
George W. Bush	64	36=100	4
January, 2001	65	35=100	7
Bill Clinton	52	48=100	4
January, 2001	64	36=100	2
Al Gore	58	42=100	7
January, 2001	59	41=100	4
Hillary Clinton	56	44=100	5
January, 2001	64	36=100	5
Tom Daschle	56	44=100	65
Dick Gephardt	56	44=100	44
November, 1997	53	47=100	40
Trent Lott	46	54=100	52
January, 1999	48	52=100	43

The Senate's new majority leader, Tom Daschle, is still unfamiliar to most of the public. Fully 65% say they can't rate Daschle; among those who can rate him, 56% have a favorable impression. Similarly, in five years as majority leader, Trent Lott never made a strong impression on most Americans – 52% say they can't rate the Mississippi Republican. But in contrast to Daschle, a narrow majority (54%) of those who can rate Lott have a negative impression of him.

ABOUT THIS SURVEY

Results for the survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates among a nationwide sample of 1,003 adults, 18 years of age or older, during the period July 2-12, 2001. For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points. For results based on either Form 1 (N=498) or Form 2 (N=505), the sampling error is plus or minus 5 percentage points. For results based on the supplemental sample (N=555), one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus 4.5 percentage points.

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

PERCENT FOLLOWING EACH NEWS STORY “VERY CLOSELY”

	Houston woman who drowned 5 <u>Children</u>	Disappearance of Intern <u>Chandra Levy</u>	Special UN Session on <u>AIDS</u>	Bush’s trip to Italy for <u>G-8 Summit*</u>	<u>(N)</u>
	%	%	%	%	
Total	31	16	6	6	(1003)
Sex					
Male	26	14	6	9	(483)
Female	37	18	7	3	(520)
Race					
White	30	16	6	6	(782)
Non-white	37	17	11	5	(202)
Black	46	22	12	n/a	(111)
Age					
Under 30	34	8	6	1	(219)
30-49	26	15	3	7	(393)
50-64	37	22	10	6	(214)
65+	38	22	11	10	(162)
Education					
College Grad.	24	17	6	9	(345)
Some College	31	14	5	6	(231)
High School Grad.	35	17	6	4	(347)
<H.S. Grad.	38	17	11	7	(79)
Region					
East	28	13	5	4	(189)
Midwest	32	14	8	4	(219)
South	40	20	8	8	(384)
West	21	16	5	6	(211)
Party ID					
Republican	31	14	2	8	(277)
Democrat	33	18	8	5	(360)
Independent	29	17	8	6	(311)

* Based on 555 respondents, sample sizes do not apply.

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 AND THE PRESS
JULY 2001 FAVORABILITY SURVEY
— FINAL TOPLINE —
JULY 2-12, 2001 N = 1,003
SUPPLEMENTAL JULY 18-22, 2001 N = 555

Q.1 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>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
July 18-22, 2001	52	27	21=100
July 2-12, 2001	51	32	17=100
June, 2001	50	33	17=100
May, 2001	53	32	15=100
April, 2001	56	27	17=100
March, 2001	55	25	20=100
February, 2001	53	21	26=100

Q.2 Do you approve or disapprove of the way Laura Bush is handling her job as First Lady?

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
July, 2001	58	8	34=100
Hillary Clinton:			
Gallup November 2000	66	30	4=100
ABC News August 1998*	71	24	5=100
Gallup October 1997	62	31	7=100
ABC News/W. Post January 1997	60	36	4=100
ABC News/W. Post March 1996	51	46	4=100
ABC News January 1996	46	42	12=100
ABC/W. Post August 1994	60	37	3=100
ABC News April 1994	57	38	6=100
ABC/W. Post March 1994	60	37	3=100
Gallup January 1993	67	16	17=100
Nancy Reagan:			
Gallup May 1988	53	31	16=100
Gallup April 1987	58	23	19=100
NBC News May 1985+	69	9	22=100
CBS/New York Times January 1985	71	14	14=100
Gallup December 1981	57	26	17=100

* Question wording for all ABC News /W. Post trends: "Do you approve or disapprove of the way Hillary Clinton is handling her position as First Lady?"

+ NBC/Wall St. Journal question wording: "Do you generally approve or disapprove of the way Nancy Reagan is handling her responsibilities as First Lady?"

Q.3 Now a different kind of question. Please tell me what one word best describes your impression of Laura Bush. Tell me just the ONE best word that describes her. (ACCEPT UP TO TWO RESPONSES.)

* This table shows the number of respondents who offered each response; the numbers ARE NOT percentages.

Laura Bush's "Top 20"		<u>March 1996</u> Hillary Clinton's "Top 20"	
	<u>Frequency*</u>		<u>Frequency*</u>
1. Nice/Nice lady	72	1. Intelligent	34
2. Lady/Lady like	68	2. Smart	26
3. Classy/Has class	48	3. "Rhymes with rich"	22
4. Intelligent	43	4. Good	21
5. Quiet	31	5. Bossy	21
6. Good/Good person	29	6. Aggressive	20
7. Conservative	28	7. Domineering	18
8. Loyal/loyalty	24	8. OK	17
9. Mother/Motherly	24	9. Strong	16
10. Dignified/Dignity	21	10. Nice	13
11. OK	20	11. Liar	13
12. Pleasant	17	12. Powerful	11
13. Elegant	17	13. Distrustful	10
14. Invisible	16	14. Dishonest	9
15. Unknown	16	15. Pushy	9
16. Sophisticated	16	16. Snob	8
17. Competent	16	17. Ambitious	7
18. Great	16	18. Fair	7
19. Honest	15	19. Great	7
20. Dedicated	15	20. Independent	6

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

	Very Closely	Fairly Closely	Not too Closely	Not at all Closely	DK/Ref
a. The disappearance of Chandra Levy, a former Washington, DC intern	16	33	25	24	2=100
b. The special United Nations session devoted to the AIDS crisis	6	19	27	45	3=100
c. A Houston woman who allegedly drowned her five children	31	42	16	9	2=100

Q.5 Now I'd like your views on some people in the news. As I read from a list, please tell me which category best describes your overall opinion of who I name. (First,) would you say your overall opinion of **(INSERT ITEM; ROTATE)** is very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly Unfavorable, or very unfavorable? **(INTERVIEWERS: PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN "NEVER HEARD OF" AND "CAN'T RATE")**

	Very Favor- able	Mostly Favor- able	Mostly Unfavor- able	Very Unfavor- able	Never Of	Can't Rate
a. George W. Bush	22	39	21	14	*	4=100
January, 2001	24	36	21	12	0	7=100
May, 2000	18	40	19	12	1	10=100
March, 1999 ¹	21	40	14	7	4	14=100
November, 1997	13	41	12	6	9	19=100
b. Bill Clinton	20	30	19	27	0	4=100
January, 2001	23	41	17	17	0	2=100
May, 2000	17	31	19	28	*	5=100
March, 1999	21	34	19	23	*	3=100
December, 1998	23	32	19	24	0	2=100
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	15	37	20	24	0	4=100
Early September, 1998	18	39	18	23	0	2=100
Late August, 1998	18	36	20	24	0	2=100
March, 1998	22	40	19	16	*	3=100
November, 1997	19	44	21	14	0	2=100
October, 1997	15	47	20	16	*	2=100
September, 1997	18	44	21	14	0	3=100
August, 1997	16	45	21	17	0	1=100
April, 1997	17	44	21	16	*	2=100
January, 1997	17	49	18	14	*	2=100
October, 1996 (RVs)	12	45	22	19	0	2=100
June, 1996	16	45	23	14	*	2=100
April, 1996	16	41	24	16	0	3=100
February, 1996	20	35	22	21	0	2=100

¹ In March 1999 and November 1997 the category was listed: "Texas Governor George W. Bush."

Q.5 CONTINUED ...

		Very Favor- <u>able</u>	Mostly Favor- <u>able</u>	Mostly Unfavor- <u>able</u>	Very Unfavor- <u>able</u>	Never Heard <u>Of</u>	Can't <u>Rate</u>
(Bill Clinton cont.)							
	January, 1996	13	43	27	15	0	2=100
	August, 1995	13	36	29	20	0	2=100
	February, 1995	14	41	25	17	0	3=100
	December, 1994	17	34	24	22	0	3=100
	July, 1994	15	43	25	16	*	1=100
	May, 1993	18	42	23	12	0	5=100
	July, 1992	17	42	25	9	0	7=100
	June, 1992	10	36	33	14	1	6=100
	May, 1992	11	42	32	10	*	5=100
	March, 1992	10	43	29	11	1	6=100
	February, 1992	15	44	24	7	2	8=100
	January, 1992	9	28	11	4	27	21=100
	November, 1991	5	25	8	2	39	21=100
c.	Al Gore	16	38	21	18	*	7=100
	January, 2001	22	35	20	19	*	4=100
	May, 2000	13	37	23	15	1	11=100
	March, 1999	12	35	26	17	2	8=100
	December, 1998	18	40	22	11	1	8=100
	Early October, 1998 (RVs)	16	37	25	13	1	8=100
	Early September, 1998	13	44	22	13	1	7=100
	Late August, 1998	11	44	23	14	1	7=100
	March, 1998	17	42	19	11	2	9=100
	November, 1997	12	43	26	12	1	6=100
	September, 1997	11	35	28	15	1	10=100
	August, 1997	15	39	22	15	1	8=100
	April, 1997	12	45	24	12	1	6=100
	January, 1997	18	47	21	8	1	5=100
	July, 1994	18	49	19	7	2	5=100
	August, 1992	22	44	15	5	2	12=100
	July, 1992 ²	15	32	14	5	6	28=100
	September, 1987	6	23	11	3	23	34=100
d.	Dick Cheney	19	39	20	6	6	10=100
	January, 2001	20	42	13	5	2	18=100
	December, 1994	10	32	14	5	21	18=100
	March, 1991 ³	33	35	4	2	10	16=100
	May, 1990	3	17	8	3	44	25=100
e.	Joe Lieberman	10	34	18	8	13	17=100
	January, 2001	17	38	16	5	6	18=100

² July 1992 trend based on 461 respondents asked on July 9, 1992 only.

³ In March 1991 and May 1990, the category was listed: "Richard Cheney."

Q.5 CONTINUED ...

		Very Favor- <u>able</u>	Mostly Favor- <u>able</u>	Mostly Unfavor- <u>able</u>	Very Unfavor- <u>able</u>	Never Heard <u>Of</u>	Can't <u>Rate</u>
f.	John McCain	14	37	17	5	13	14=100
	January, 2001	18	41	12	3	9	17=100
	May, 2000	14	40	15	5	11	15=100
	ABC/WP: Feb 2000		60		21		19=100
	CNN/USA Today/Gallup: Dec 1999⁴		57		11	14	18=100
g.	Hillary Clinton	20	33	19	23	1	4=100
	January, 2001	25	35	19	16	*	5=100
	May, 2000	15	34	20	22	1	8=100
	Early December, 1998	32	34	16	15	*	3=100
	Early October, 1998 (RVs)	24	34	18	18	*	6=100
	Early September, 1998	24	40	18	13	0	5=100
	Late August, 1998	25	38	21	13	*	3=100
	March, 1998	26	39	17	14	*	4=100
	January, 1997	17	40	23	17	*	3=100
	June, 1996	13	40	26	17	*	4=100
	April, 1996	12	37	27	19	0	5=100
	February, 1996	14	28	27	27	0	4=100
	January, 1996	10	32	28	26	0	4=100
	October, 1995	14	44	24	14	--	4=100
	August, 1995	16	33	25	22	*	4=100
	December, 1994	17	33	25	20	1	4=100
	July, 1994	19	38	22	18	1	2=100
	May, 1993	19	41	18	11	1	10=100
h.	Laura Bush	21	43	12	5	1	18=100
	May, 2000 ⁵	10	31	7	4	16	32=100
	Barbara Bush:						
	Gallup August 1992		69		10	1	20=100
	Gallup April 1992		81		13		6=100
	Gallup January 1989	41	45	4	1		9=100
	Nancy Reagan:						
	ABC/W. Post November 1981		51		23		25=100
i.	Colin Powell	39	42	6	3	4	6=100
	January, 2001	45	35	6	3	4	7=100
	October, 1995	21	55	11	3	2	8=100
	August, 1995	26	36	12	5	7	14=100
	February, 1995	31	36	8	3	12	10=100
	December, 1994	31	38	7	2	11	11=100
	July, 1994	33	41	6	2	10	8=100
	June, 1992	30	35	11	4	10	10=100
	March, 1991	51	28	2	1	7	11=100

⁴ In December 1999, the category was listed: "Arizona Senator John McCain."

⁵ In May 2000, the category was listed: "George W. Bush's wife, Laura Bush."

Q.5 CONTINUED ...

		Very Favor- <u>able</u>	Mostly Favor- <u>able</u>	Mostly Unfavor- <u>able</u>	Very Unfavor- <u>able</u>	Never Heard <u>Of</u>	Can't <u>Rate</u>
j.	Trent Lott	4	18	16	10	31	21=100
	January, 1999	4	23	19	11	27	16=100
	October, 1998	6	24	18	9	24	19=100
	Early September, 1998	5	22	17	6	34	16=100
	March, 1998	3	13	11	7	52	14=100
	November, 1997	3	16	14	5	51	11=100
	April, 1997	4	19	13	5	48	11=100
k.	Tom Daschle	4	16	10	5	43	22=100
l.	Dick Gephardt	6	26	17	7	24	20=100
	November, 1997	4	28	20	8	25	15=100
	March, 1991	11	35	11	3	17	23=100
	May, 1990	3	26	12	5	29	25=100
	September, 1987	6	31	11	3	17	32=100

On another subject...

ASK FORM 1 ONLY: [N=498]

Q.6F1 Compared to other first ladies, generally do you think Laura Bush has more influence with the president on matters of policy and politics or does she have less influence?

		----- Gallup -----		
		Nancy Reagan		
		<u>May 1988</u>	<u>March 1987</u>	<u>Dec 1981</u>
17	More	70	63	36
61	Less	8	15	40
4	Same (VOL)	11	13	10
<u>18</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>14</u>
100		100	100	100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY: [N=505]

Q.7F2 In your opinion, does Laura Bush have too much, too little, or the right amount of influence in the Bush administration?

		----- Gallup -----							
		Hillary Clinton							
		<u>Dec 1997</u>	<u>Jan 1997</u>	<u>April 1994</u>	<u>March 1994</u>	<u>Jan 1994</u>	<u>Sept 1993</u>	<u>April 1993</u>	<u>Feb 1993</u>
6	Too much	44	44	52	53	44	41	40	37
23	Too little	6	9	5	4	5	4	7	4
47	Right amount	43	43	40	39	49	48	49	48
<u>24</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

ASK ALL:

Q.8 Thinking of the last four American first ladies, who comes closest to your idea of what a first lady should be...
Nancy Reagan, Barbara Bush, Hillary Clinton, Laura Bush?

		---- Gallup ----	
		<u>Feb 1999</u>	<u>Sept 1993</u>
29	Nancy Reagan	17	11
30	Barbara Bush	40	39
31	Hillary Clinton	29	36
6	Laura Bush	n/a	n/a
n/a	Rosalyn Carter	11	7
*	All/Any (VOL)	1	1
2	None (VOL)	1	2
<u>2</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
100		100	100

Q.9 Now I'd like your opinion of some groups and organizations in the news. (First,) would you say your overall opinion of... (INSERT ITEM; ROTATE) is very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable? (INTERVIEWERS: PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN "NEVER HEARD OF" AND "CAN'T RATE")

		Very Favor- <u>able</u>	Mostly Favor- <u>able</u>	Mostly Unfavor- <u>able</u>	Very Unfavor- <u>able</u>	Never <u>Of</u>	Can't <u>Rate</u>
a.	The Republican Party	11	37	27	15	*	10=100
	January, 2001	13	43	22	13	*	9=100
	September, 2000 (RVs)	11	42	28	12	0	7=100
	August, 1999	8	45	31	12	*	4=100
	February, 1999	7	37	36	15	0	5=100
	January, 1999	10	34	27	23	0	6=100
	Early December, 1998	11	35	27	20	*	7=100
	Early October, 1998 (RVs)	9	43	28	14	0	6=100
	Early September, 1998	9	47	26	11	*	7=100
	March, 1998	10	40	31	12	*	7=100
	August, 1997	9	38	36	11	*	6=100
	June, 1997	8	43	31	11	1	6=100
	January, 1997	8	44	33	10	*	5=100
	October, 1995	10	42	28	16	*	4=100
	December, 1994	21	46	19	8	*	6=100
	July, 1994	12	51	25	8	*	4=100
	May, 1993	12	42	25	10	0	11=100
	July, 1992	9	37	31	17	*	6=100
b.	The Democratic Party	18	40	24	10	*	8=100
	January, 2001	18	42	21	9	1	9=100
	September, 2000 (RVs)	16	44	23	12	*	5=100
	August, 1999	14	45	28	9	*	4=100
	February, 1999	11	47	26	11	0	5=100
	January, 1999	14	41	26	12	0	7=100
	Early December, 1998	18	41	24	10	0	7=100
	Early October, 1998 (RVs)	11	45	29	9	*	6=100
	Early September, 1998	13	47	25	8	*	7=100
	March, 1998	15	43	26	10	*	6=100

Q.9 CONTINUED ...

	Very Favor- <u>able</u>	Mostly Favor- <u>able</u>	Mostly Unfavor- <u>able</u>	Very Unfavor- <u>able</u>	Never <u>Of</u>	Can't <u>Rate</u>
(Democratic Party cont.)						
August, 1997	11	41	32	10	0	6=100
June, 1997	10	51	25	8	*	6=100
January, 1997	13	47	28	7	*	5=100
October, 1995	9	40	37	11	0	3=100
December, 1994	13	37	31	13	*	6=100
July, 1994	13	49	27	7	*	4=100
May, 1993	14	43	25	9	0	9=100
July, 1992	17	44	24	9	*	6=100
c. Congress	7	50	24	8	*	11=100
March, 2001	6	50	26	10	1	7=100
January, 2001	10	54	18	5	1	12=100
September, 2000 (RVs)	8	53	27	5	*	7=100
August, 1999	8	55	27	7	*	3=100
June, 1999	9	47	30	9	*	5=100
February, 1999	4	48	36	8	0	4=100
January, 1999	7	41	30	15	0	7=100
Early December, 1998	11	41	29	12	0	7=100
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	7	55	25	8	0	5=100
Early September, 1998	7	59	22	5	0	7=100
October, 1997	5	48	33	11	0	3=100
August 1997	6	44	33	11	0	6=100
June, 1997	4	48	34	8	0	6=100
May, 1997	5	44	32	10	*	9=100
February, 1997	6	46	31	9	*	8=100
January, 1997	6	50	32	8	*	4=100
June, 1996	6	39	38	12	*	5=100
April, 1996	6	39	37	13	0	5=100
January, 1996	4	38	38	16	*	4=100
October, 1995	4	38	42	13	0	3=100
August, 1995	5	40	34	13	*	7=100
June, 1995	8	45	31	11	*	5=100
February, 1995	10	44	27	10	0	9=100
July, 1994	7	46	34	9	*	4=100
May, 1993	8	35	35	13	0	9=100
November, 1991	7	44	34	9	0	6=100
March, 1991	16	50	19	7	0	8=100
May, 1990	6	53	25	9	1	6=100
May, 1988	8	56	23	5	0	8=100
January, 1988	6	58	25	4	0	7=100
May, 1987	10	64	16	4	*	6=100
January, 1987	7	52	23	8	0	10=100
June, 1985	9	58	21	5	*	7=100

Q.9 CONTINUED ...

		Very Favor- <u>able</u>	Mostly Favor- <u>able</u>	Mostly Unfavor- <u>able</u>	Very Unfavor- <u>able</u>	Never Heard <u>Of</u>	Can't Rate
d.	The Supreme Court	15	55	14	6	*	10=100
	March, 2001	15	57	15	5	*	8=100
	January, 2001	18	50	13	8	1	10=100
	October, 1997	13	64	12	6	*	5=100
	May, 1997	16	56	17	5	0	6=100
	July, 1994	18	62	13	3	*	4=100
	May, 1993	17	56	14	4	0	9=100
	November, 1991	18	54	16	5	0	7=100
	May, 1990	10	55	18	7	1	9=100
	January, 1988	14	65	11	2	*	8=100
	May, 1987	13	63	15	2	*	7=100
	<i>Roper</i> , March 1985	17	47	21	7		8=100
e.	The military	29	52	7	4	*	8=100
	January, 2001	32	50	9	3	0	6=100
	August, 1999	30	59	8	2	*	1=100
	June, 1999	36	47	11	2	0	4=100
	Early September, 1998	29	57	7	3	0	4=100
	October, 1997	22	56	13	5	0	4=100
	May, 1997	23	57	11	5	0	4=100
	February, 1996	33	49	12	4	*	2=100
	July, 1994	30	57	8	3	*	2=100
	May, 1993	32	53	8	2	0	5=100
	March, 1991	60	34	2	2	0	2=100
	May, 1990	18	55	15	6	*	6=100
	January, 1988	20	57	14	3	*	6=100
	April, 1987	17	63	12	4	0	4=100
	January, 1987	19	54	11	5	*	11=100
	July, 1986	32	53	7	3	0	5=100
	June, 1985	24	53	13	5	*	5=100
f.	Business corporations	9	50	21	6	*	14=100
	March, 2001	9	56	19	6	1	9=100
	August, 1999	8	65	19	3	0	5=100
	Early September, 1998	9	55	21	5	*	10=100
	October, 1997	11	55	23	5	*	6=100
	June, 1997	8	60	18	7	*	7=100
	May, 1997	9	50	21	7	1	12=100
	June, 1996	10	52	25	6	*	7=100
	February, 1996	9	50	24	10	1	6=100
	October, 1995	6	54	29	7	0	4=100
	July, 1994	8	62	19	5	*	6=100
	November, 1991	8	57	22	6	0	7=100
	January, 1988	6	53	27	5	*	9=100
	June, 1985	8	50	24	7	1	10=100

Q.9 CONTINUED ...

		Very Favor- <u>able</u>	Mostly Favor- <u>able</u>	Mostly Unfavor- <u>able</u>	Very Unfavor- <u>able</u>	Never Heard <u>Of</u>	Can't <u>Rate</u>
g.	Labor unions	12	39	26	10	1	12=100
	March, 2001	16	47	21	7	1	8=100
	August, 1999	12	47	27	9	*	5=100
	Early September, 1998	12	40	25	13	*	10=100
	June, 1997	15	43	25	10	*	7=100
	May, 1997	15	34	26	13	*	12=100
	April, 1996	10	37	28	17	*	8=100
	February, 1996	17	37	27	14	*	5=100
	July, 1994	14	43	28	10	*	5=100
	January, 1988	10	42	29	10	*	9=100
	July, 1985	9	37	30	17	*	7=100
h.	The motion picture and entertainment television industry	15	43	25	12	*	5=100
	March, 2001	8	42	31	15	*	4=100
	June, 1999	12	48	26	12	0	2=100
i.	Network television news	17	55	16	7	*	5=100
	August, 1999	19	55	18	6	*	2=100
	June, 1999	20	48	22	6	*	4=100
	February, 1998	16	60	17	5	*	2=100
	February, 1997	15	58	18	5	*	4=100
	April, 1996	21	58	13	4	0	4=100
	January, 1996	25	58	11	4	*	2=100
	June, 1995	16	51	21	9	*	3=100
	July, 1994	17	52	22	7	*	2=100
	May, 1993	23	58	12	3	0	4=100
	January, 1992	27	55	11	2	0	5=100
	November, 1991	24	51	16	5	0	4=100
	March, 1991	40	51	5	2	0	2=100
	May, 1990	22	60	12	3	*	3=100
	August, 1989	28	54	11	3		4=100
	February, 1989	21	61	12	3		3=100
	August, 1988 (RVs)	29	52	9	5		5=100
	May, 1988	20	58	14	4		4=100
	January 27, 1988	12	69	13	3		3=100
	January 7-18, 1988	18	60	14	4		4=100
	October, 1987	19	62	10	3		6=100
	May, 1987	21	63	11	3		2=100
	January, 1987	19	55	16	6		4=100
	July, 1986	30	53	10	4		3=100
	August, 1985	30	51	8	2		7=100
	June, 1985	25	59	8	2		6=100

Q.9 CONTINUED ...

		Very Favor- <u>able</u>	Mostly Favor- <u>able</u>	Mostly Unfavor- <u>able</u>	Very Unfavor- <u>able</u>	Never Heard <u>Of</u>	Can't <u>Rate</u>
j.	The daily newspaper you are most familiar with	24	51	12	5	*	8=100
	August, 1999	22	56	13	5	*	4=100
	June, 1999	24	55	11	6	*	4=100
	February, 1998	18	56	13	5	*	8=100
	February, 1997	21	53	15	4	0	7=100
	April, 1996	24	56	12	4	0	4=100
	January, 1996	27	52	11	5	*	5=100
	June, 1995	22	52	14	7	1	4=100
	July, 1994	23	57	13	5	*	2=100
	May, 1993	26	55	10	4	0	5=100
	January, 1992	27	51	13	5	0	4=100
	November, 1991	24	56	11	5	0	4=100
	March, 1991	30	55	7	3	*	5=100
	May, 1990	22	56	12	5	*	5=100
	August, 1989	25	52	12	5		6=100
	February, 1989	22	56	13	4		5=100
	August, 1988 (RVs)	30	48	10	5		7=100
	May, 1988	19	59	13	4		5=100
	January 27, 1988	19	62	11	3		5=100
	January 7-18, 1988	21	59	12	4		4=100
	October, 1987	21	58	9	4		8=100
	May, 1987	22	59	12	3		4=100
	January, 1987	19	57	13	6		5=100
	July, 1986	28	51	11	6		4=100
	August, 1985	25	52	10	5		8=100
	June, 1985	25	56	8	3		8=100
k.	Large nationally influential newspapers such as the New York Times and the Washington Post	13	39	11	6	1	30=100
	February, 1998	9	38	12	6	1	34=100
	February, 1997	8	33	13	7	2	37=100
	January, 1992	16	37	9	4	0	34=100
	July, 1985	12	36	8	3	1	40=100
l.	Local television news	25	54	13	4	*	4=100
	June, 1999	25	49	15	7	*	4=100
	February, 1998	19	62	12	4	0	3=100
	February, 1997	25	56	12	3	0	4=100
	April, 1996	26	58	10	3	*	3=100
	January, 1996	28	56	10	4	*	2=100
	March, 1991	37	52	6	2	*	3=100
	August, 1989	27	53	11	4		5=100
	July, 1985	27	57	9	2		5=100
m.	Cable news networks such as CNN and MSNBC	28	50	8	3	*	11=100
	February, 1998	26	45	9	3	1	16=100

Q.9 CONTINUED ...

		Very Favorable	Mostly Favorable	Mostly Unfavorable	Very Unfavorable	Never Heard Of	Can't Rate
n.	The Federal Bureau of Investigation, the FBI	16	45	20	9	*	10=100
	June, 1999	17	54	13	7	*	9=100
	October, 1997	13	54	17	8	*	8=100
	May, 1997	12	48	21	7	0	12=100
	August, 1995	16	48	19	9	*	8=100
	<i>ABC/W.Post</i> , May 1995	34	48	3	6	*	9=100
	<i>Roper</i> , August 1987	28	50	14	3		5=100
	<i>Roper</i> , August 1986	25	50	13	4		8=100
	<i>Roper</i> , August 1985	24	48	15	5		8=100
	<i>Roper</i> , August 1984	30	47	14	5		4=100
	<i>Roper</i> , August 1983	29	46	14	5		6=100
o.	Health maintenance organizations, HMOs	7	28	33	22	1	9=100
	Late October, 2000 (<i>RVs</i>)	6	25	33	27	*	9=100
	June, 1999	11	27	30	22	1	9=100
	September, 1998	6	30	35	21	*	8=100
p.	Pharmaceutical companies	9	39	28	14	1	9=100
	Late October, 2000 (<i>RV's</i>)	7	38	29	16	1	9=100
q.	Tobacco companies	5	15	34	40	*	6=100
	August, 1998	7	18	35	34	*	6=100
	April, 1996	4	16	33	42	*	5=100
	July, 1994	6	18	35	38	*	3=100
r.	Oil companies	7	25	37	21	0	10=100
	Late October, 2000 (<i>RV's</i>)	5	27	35	21	*	12=100

On a different subject...

Q.10 Generally, what's the better situation: that a president's political party also have a controlling majority in Congress, OR is it better that one party controls the White House while the other party controls the Congress... or don't you think it matters too much one way or the other?

		May 2001	July 2000	March 1998	Aug 1997	May 1992
19	President's party also control	19	25	19	18	26
31	One party control each	28	27	34	32	23
42	Doesn't matter	45	41	40	42	40
<u>8</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100

Q.11 This year, have Republicans and Democrats in Washington been working together more to solve problems, OR have they been bickering and opposing one another more than usual?

		May	July	Aug	Aug	Nov	Aug	June	Oct	Aug
		<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1993</u>
30	Working together more	34	21	20	27	38	43	34	21	20
46	Opposing each other more	41	54	68	51	45	46	49	72	57
10	Same as in past (VOL)	9	10	4	8	7	3	6	3	13
<u>14</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

QUESTION IN ASKED JULY 18-22, 2001 [N=555]:

Q.S2 How closely have you followed news about George W. Bush's trip to Europe to attend the G-8 Summit in Genoa, Italy? Very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely?

6	Very closely
21	Fairly closely
31	Not too closely
40	Not closely at all
<u>2</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	