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**Collateral Damage Takes Its Toll**  
**AMERICANS DISENGAGING FROM KOSOVO**

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**Collateral Damage Takes Its Toll**  
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Public support for the war in the Balkans is fading. Approval of U.S. participation in the NATO effort has fallen to 53% from 62% in mid-April, and fewer Americans are paying very close attention to the air war now than just three weeks ago. At the same time, the public is increasingly divided over President Clinton's stewardship of foreign policy: 46% approve; 43% disapprove. This is the first time since June 1995 that Clinton has failed to get majority support for his handling of foreign policy.

Unintended casualties, such as the accidental bombing of the Chinese embassy, are dragging down public support for the war. Disapproval of the air war increased by 21 percentage points since mid-April among Americans highly concerned about civilians being hurt or killed by the NATO attacks. Support for the war remained constant over this period among people less worried about civilians. (See table page 2.)

Even as Clinton's foreign affairs ratings slipped, his overall job approval shows no change since last month, holding at 56% in the new nationwide Pew Research Center poll conducted May 12-16, 1999.

Waning public support for the military effort in Yugoslavia, however, is also reflected in public opposition to sending ground troops into the region. Some 49% of Americans say they would oppose sending troops to Kosovo, if the air strikes do not stop the fighting there; 44% would support sending troops. Notably, opposition is just as strong even when the question mentions using troops to "end the conflict in Kosovo" — wording that tended in previous surveys to draw slightly more support for sending forces. Even with this phrase in the question, 50% oppose sending troops, up from 42% in April.

<b>The Conflict in Kosovo</b>			
	March	April	May
	<u>1999</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1999</u>
<i>Approval of air strikes ...</i>	%	%	%
Approve	60	62	53
Disapprove	29	29	38
Don't know	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Following news about air strikes ...</i>			
Very closely	43	41	32
Fairly closely	32	37	38
Not closely	24	22	29
Don't know	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Opinion of Clinton's foreign policy ...</i>			
Approve	56	51	46
Disapprove	34	39	43
Don't know	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>
	100	100	100

### **Worries Change**

At the same time, public worries about the fate of U.S. troops in Kosovo have declined in recent weeks. Some 56% of Americans say they are very worried that U.S. troops might suffer casualties, down from 66% in April. Even fewer (49%) are very worried that U.S. troops could be involved in Kosovo for a long time, down from 63%.

The public now worries as much about *civilian* victims in Yugoslavia as about U.S. troops. Some 50% of Americans say they are very worried that innocent people are being hurt or killed by the air strikes. And 37% are very worried about Serbian civilians, a figure that is unchanged from April (40%).

The drop in support for the air strikes has been sharpest among those most concerned about these civilian casualties. In April, people who were very worried about Serbian civilians supported the air strikes, 58%-33%. Today, those very worried about Serbian civilians *oppose* the air strikes, 43%-54%. People who express less concern about civilians continue to support the strikes. The drop in approval of the way Clinton is handling foreign affairs is also especially large among those most concerned about civilian victims in Yugoslavia.

<b>Concern for Civilians Driving Opposition</b>				
	<i>How worried about Serbian civilians?</i>			
	<i>--- April 1999 ---</i>		<i>--- May 1999 ---</i>	
	Very Worried	Not very Worried	Very Worried	Not very Worried
<i>US/NATO air strikes...</i>	%	%	%	%
Approve	<b>58</b>	61	<b>43</b>	59
Disapprove	<b>33</b>	30	<b>54</b>	32
Don't know	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Clinton job on foreign policy...</i>				
Approve	<b>52</b>	49	<b>42</b>	47
Disapprove	<b>35</b>	43	<b>49</b>	43
Don't know	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Number of Interviews</i>	(203)	(293)	(227)	(354)

Two-thirds of Americans (69%) say preventing the killing of citizens in Kosovo is a very important reason for using U.S. troops, if they are sent to the region. Smaller majorities also rate ending starvation and a refugee problem (57%) and preventing a larger war in the region (52%) as very important reasons for using troops.

### **News Interest Index**

While majorities of Americans continue to endorse the use of American military force for humanitarian purposes, interest in news of the NATO air campaign against Serbia fell precipitously over the past month. Just one-third of Americans are paying very close attention to news of the air

strikes — 32% today compared to 41% in mid-April and 43% in late March. Interest in the air strikes ranks well behind the Littleton High School shooting (59%) and slightly behind the tornadoes in Oklahoma and Kansas (38%).

Last month, interest was held high in part by the capture of three U.S. soldiers, a story that garnered the very close attention of 47% of Americans. The accidental bombing of the Chinese embassy this month got similar attention from just 24% of the public.

***Focus on School Violence***

Interest in the high school shooting in Littleton, Colorado remains high. Six-in-ten Americans continue to pay very close attention to the news, three weeks after the tragedy. Although this reflects a decline from the 68% who were closely attuned to the shooting in its immediate aftermath, the follow-up reports continue to rank among the top news stories of the decade, equal to the 1995 bombing of a federal building in Oklahoma City and the bomb blast at the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta.

Young people, who typically pay less attention than their elders to the news, are sticking with this story. Some 57% of those under age 30 are following the story very closely, compared to 54% of those between ages 30 and 49, and 67% of people 50 and older. Women continue to follow the news more closely than men (65% vs. 52% paying very close attention) and blacks are more engaged than whites (65% vs. 59%).

Despite strong interest in the story, Americans are divided over whether the coverage of Littleton has been excessive: 48% say it has been about right, 45% say too much. The same number of Americans say that there has been too much coverage of inner-city school shootings, but on this question a far larger share say there has been too little (18% vs. 4%).

On both questions, significant differences are seen between blacks and whites. In both inner-city school shootings *and* the Littleton incident, African Americans are more sympathetic to heavy news coverage than whites. Blacks are nearly twice as likely as whites to say that the shootings in inner-city schools are undercovered by the news media, and they are much less likely to say the shootings at Littleton are being overcovered.

	<u>All</u> %	<u>Whites</u> %	<u>Blacks</u> %
<i>Coverage of shootings in Littleton been ...</i>			
Too much	45	47	28
Too little	4	3	11
About right	48	47	58
Don't know	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Coverage of inner-city school shootings ...</i>			
Too much	45	48	27
Too little	18	16	31
About right	32	31	39
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100

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

	Events Following Colorado Shooting	Tornadoes In Oklahoma And Kansas	NATO Air Strikes	Chinese Embassy Bombing	China Spy Charges	(N)
	%	%	%	%	%	
<i>Total</i>	59	38	32	24	18	(1179)
<i>Sex</i>						
Male	52	35	40	30	23	(555)
Female	65	42	25	19	14	(624)
<i>Race</i>						
White	59	38	32	24	19	(942)
*Hispanic	58	36	22	16	15	(76)
Black	65	43	30	23	15	(132)
<i>Age</i>						
Under 30	57	27	31	20	12	(281)
30-49	54	33	28	20	15	(475)
50+	67	52	37	31	26	(407)
<i>Education</i>						
College Grad.	57	32	41	31	23	(382)
Some College	54	31	33	23	18	(261)
High School Grad	58	42	30	21	18	(379)
< H. S. Grad.	70	49	26	21	13	(143)
<i>Region</i>						
East	64	34	33	24	21	(211)
Midwest	54	37	34	27	15	(289)
South	63	47	31	21	17	(467)
West	54	30	31	24	21	(212)
<i>Party ID</i>						
Republican	57	35	33	26	22	(322)
Democrat	62	42	31	22	12	(375)
Independent	59	39	33	25	22	(393)

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.

\* Note: Small sample size. The designation, Hispanic, is unrelated to the white-black categorization.

## FOLLOWING AIR STRIKES "CLOSELY"

April 1999 vs. May 1999

	----- April 1999 -----		----- May 1999 -----		Change in <u>Closely</u>
	<u>Closely</u> %	<u>Not Closely</u> %	<u>Closely</u> %	<u>Not Closely</u> %	
<b>Total</b>	78	22	70	29	-8
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	85	15	76	24	-9
Female	71	29	64	33	-7
<b>Race</b>					
White	80	20	71	28	-9
Non-white	62	38	65	33	+3
Black	61	39	60	38	-1
<b>Race and Sex</b>					
White Men	86	14	77	23	-9
White Women	75	25	66	32	-9
<b>Age</b>					
Under 30	73	27	67	33	-6
30-49	79	21	71	28	-8
50-64	79	21	73	26	-6
65+	80	20	69	28	-11
<b>Education</b>					
College Grad.	89	11	84	16	-5
Some College	80	20	72	28	-8
High School Grad.	76	24	68	31	-8
<H.S. Grad	63	37	55	42	-8
<b>Family Income</b>					
\$75,000+	89	11	85	15	-4
\$50,000-\$74,999	89	11	77	22	-12
\$30,000-\$49,999	76	24	74	26	-2
\$20,000-\$29,999	81	19	70	30	-11
<\$20,000	67	33	52	44	-15

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... NATO air strikes against Serbian forces?

Continued ...

	----- April 1999 -----		----- May 1999 -----		Change in <u>Closely</u>
	<u>Closely</u> %	<u>Not Closely</u> %	<u>Closely</u> %	<u>Not Closely</u> %	
<b>Total</b>	78	22	70	29	-8
<b>Region</b>					
East	78	22	71	27	-7
Midwest	78	22	71	27	-7
South	77	23	67	32	-10
West	80	20	72	27	-8
<b>Party ID</b>					
Republican	83	17	72	27	-11
Democrat	74	26	69	28	-5
Independent	80	20	72	28	-8
<b>Clinton Approval</b>					
Approve	79	21	73	25	-6
Disapprove	80	20	70	29	-10
<b>Clinton Foreign Policy Approval</b>					
Approve	78	22	75	24	-3
Disapprove	83	17	72	28	-11

## SUPPORT FOR AIR STRIKES

April 1999 vs. May 1999

	----- April 1999 -----		----- May 1999 -----		Change in <u>Approval</u>
	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	
	%	%	%	%	
<b>Total</b>	62	29	53	38	-9
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	67	27	55	39	-12
Female	57	31	52	37	-5
<b>Race</b>					
White	64	27	54	37	-10
Non-white	52	39	48	46	-4
Black	54	38	46	47	-8
<b>Race and Sex</b>					
White Men	68	27	56	40	-12
White Women	60	28	53	34	-7
<b>Age</b>					
Under 30	61	31	60	36	-1
30-49	64	28	56	37	-8
50-64	63	26	49	39	-14
65+	58	31	45	42	-13
<b>Education</b>					
College Grad.	61	30	60	33	-1
Some College	68	21	57	37	-11
High School Grad.	64	29	54	39	-10
<H.S. Grad	50	40	38	43	-12
<b>Family Income</b>					
\$75,000+	64	27	60	33	-4
\$50,000-\$74,999	65	28	67	28	+2
\$30,000-\$49,999	68	25	58	37	-10
\$20,000-\$29,999	59	32	52	41	-7
<\$20,000	58	33	45	44	-13

Question: Do you approve or disapprove of NATO forces, including the United States, conducting air strikes against Serbia to force the Serbs to agree to the terms of the peace agreement and end the fighting in Kosovo?

Continued ...



	----- April 1999 -----		----- May 1999 -----		Change in
	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Approval</u>
	%	%	%	%	
<b>Total</b>	62	29	53	38	-9
<b>Region</b>					
East	60	33	63	30	+3
Midwest	58	33	50	40	-8
South	64	29	52	40	-12
West	66	22	52	39	-14
<b>Party ID</b>					
Republican	57	33	49	44	-8
Democrat	66	27	60	31	-6
Independent	64	27	54	40	-10
<b>Clinton Approval</b>					
Approve	72	21	66	28	-6
Disapprove	49	40	37	55	-12
<b>Clinton Foreign Policy Approval</b>					
Approve	80	14	75	20	-5
Disapprove	40	50	35	58	-5

## **ABOUT THIS SURVEY**

Results for the main survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates among a nationwide sample of 1,179 adults, 18 years of age or older, during the period May 12-16, 1999. For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points. For results based on either Form 1 (N=580) or Form 2 (N=599), the sampling error is plus or minus 5 percentage points.

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

## **SURVEY METHODOLOGY IN DETAIL**

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

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

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

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

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

The demographic weighting parameters are derived from a special analysis of the most recently available Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (March 1996). This analysis produced population parameters for the demographic characteristics of households with adults 18 or older, which are then compared with the sample characteristics to construct sample weights. The analysis only included households in the continental United States that contain a telephone.

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

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

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

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
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>	<u>Don't Know</u>
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>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
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
April, 1998	41	40	19=100
March, 1998	43	39	18=100
January, 1998	43	41	16=100
November, 1997	41	43	16=100
August, 1997	42	44	14=100

**Q. 2 CONTINUED ...**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
June, 1997	33	50	17=100
May, 1997	40	44	16=100
April, 1997	40	44	16=100
February, 1997	44	42	14=100
January, 1997	38	47	15=100
November, 1996	40	43	17=100
July, 1996	38	48	14=100
June, 1996	36	50	14=100
April, 1996	39	46	15=100
March, 1996	35	51	14=100
February, 1996	33	53	14=100
January, 1996	36	54	10=100
October, 1995	36	51	13=100
September, 1995	36	50	14=100
August, 1995	38	45	17=100
June, 1995	41	45	14=100
April, 1995	44	43	13=100
March 1995	43	39	18=100
December, 1994	52	28	20=100

Q.3 Do you approve or disapprove of the way Bill Clinton is handling the nation's foreign policy? **[IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER AS DON'T KNOW. IF "DEPENDS", PROBE ONCE WITH: Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the way Bill Clinton is handling the nation's foreign policy? IF STILL DEPENDS, ENTER AS DON'T KNOW]**

		<i>Newsweek</i>											
		April	March	Sept	Sept	Jan	June	Oct	July	Oct	Sept	Aug	Newsweek
		1999	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1994	1993	1993	1993	June 30-July 1
		1999	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1994	1993	1993	1993	1993
46	Approve	51	56	61	54	52	39	50	38	39	47	52	49
43	Disapprove	39	34	30	34	39	52	42	53	46	33	25	35
<u>11</u>	DK/Refused	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>16</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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 ITEMS BUT ALWAYS ASK "e" LAST]**

		Very <u>Closely</u>	Fairly <u>Closely</u>	Not too <u>Closely</u>	Not at all <u>Closely</u>	DK/ <u>Ref</u>
a.	NATO air strikes against Serbian forces	32	38	19	10	1=100
	Late April, 1999	41	39	13	7	*=100
	April, 1999	41	37	16	6	0=100
	March, 1999 <sup>1</sup>	43	32	15	9	1=100
	February, 1999 <sup>2</sup>	11	30	28	30	1=100
	Mid-January, 1999 <sup>3</sup>	9	21	24	44	2=100
	March, 1998 <sup>4</sup>	5	12	26	55	2=100
b.	The bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade by a NATO warplane	24	33	25	17	1=100
c.	The events following the shooting of students and teachers at a Colorado high school	59	31	7	2	1=100
	Late April, 1999 <sup>5</sup>	68	24	6	2	*=100
d.	Tornadoes in Oklahoma and Kansas	38	40	15	6	1=100
<b>ALWAYS ASK "e" LAST:</b>						
e.	Accusations that China stole nuclear technology from U.S. laboratories	18	24	24	31	3=100
	March, 1999	19	24	24	32	1=100

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<sup>1</sup> In March 1999, the story was listed as "NATO air strikes against Serbian forces in Kosovo."

<sup>2</sup> In February 1999, the story was listed as "NATO efforts to end ethnic conflict in Kosovo, Serbia."

<sup>3</sup> In Mid-January, 1999, the story was listed as "The massacre of 45 people in Kosovo, Serbia."

<sup>4</sup> In March 1998, the story was listed as "Ethnic conflict in Kosovo, Serbia."

<sup>5</sup> In April 1999, the story was listed as "The shooting of students and teachers by two students at a Colorado high school."

Q.5F1/

Q.8F2<sup>6</sup> Do you think news organizations gave too much coverage to the shootings in Littleton, Colorado, too little coverage to the shootings in Littleton, Colorado, or the right amount of coverage?

45	Too much coverage
4	Too little coverage
48	Right amount of coverage
<u>3</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

Q.6F1/

Q.7F2<sup>6</sup> Do you think news organizations generally give too much coverage to violence in inner-city schools, too little coverage to violence in inner-city schools, or the right amount of coverage?

45	Too much coverage
18	Too little coverage
32	Right amount of coverage
<u>5</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

**ON ANOTHER SUBJECT...**

Q.13 Do you approve or disapprove of NATO forces, including the United States, conducting air strikes against Serbia to force the Serbs to agree to the terms of the peace agreement and end the fighting in Kosovo?

		<u>April 1999</u>	<u>March 1999</u>
53	Approve	62	60
38	Disapprove	29	29
<u>9</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>
100		100	100

**ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=580]:**

Q.14 If the air strikes do not stop Serbian military attacks in Kosovo, would you favor or oppose sending U.S. ground troops to Kosovo along with troops from other NATO countries?

		<u>April 1999</u>
44	Favor	47
49	Oppose	48
<u>7</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>5</u>
100		100

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<sup>6</sup>

These questions were asked in two forms: Form 1 respondents were asked Q.5 and Q.6 as they appear above; for Form 2 respondents, the two questions (Q.7 and Q.8) were read in reverse order.



**ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=599]:**

Q.15 If the air strikes do not stop Serbian military attacks in Kosovo, would you favor or oppose sending U.S. ground troops to Kosovo along with troops from other NATO countries to try to end the conflict in Kosovo?

		<u>April 1999</u>
44	Favor	51
50	Oppose	42
<u>6</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>7</u>
100		100

**ASK ALL:**

Q.16 Here are some reasons being given for using U.S. troops to help secure peace in Kosovo, Serbia. For each one, please tell me whether, in your opinion, it is a very important reason, a somewhat important reason, a not too important reason, or not at all important reason for the use of U.S. troops. How about... **(INSERT ITEM; ROTATE ITEMS)** — is this a very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important reason for the use of U.S. troops?

		<u>Very Important</u>	<u>Somewhat Important</u>	<u>Not too Important</u>	<u>Not at all Important</u>	<u>DK/ Refused</u>
a.	To prevent a larger war involving other countries in that part of Europe	52	27	8	8	5=100
	April, 1999	56	24	11	7	2=100
	March, 1999	53	29	9	6	3=100
b.	To prevent the killing of citizens in Kosovo	69	18	4	4	5=100
	April, 1999	69	19	6	5	1=100
	March, 1999 <sup>7</sup>	67	21	4	6	2=100
c.	To end starvation and a major refugee problem in that region	57	26	6	7	4=100
	April, 1999	59	26	8	5	2=100
	March, 1999 <sup>8</sup>	56	29	6	6	3=100

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<sup>7</sup> March 1999 trend was worded, "To prevent the killing of innocent citizens in Kosovo."

<sup>8</sup> March 1999 trend was worded, "To prevent starvation and a major refugee problem in that region."

Q.17 How worried are you (**INSERT ITEM; ROTATE ITEMS**) — very worried, somewhat worried, not too worried, or not at all worried?

		<u>Very Worried</u>	<u>Somewhat Worried</u>	<u>Not too Worried</u>	<u>Not at all Worried</u>	<u>DK/ Refused</u>
a.	That U.S. troops in Kosovo might suffer casualties	56	31	7	3	3=100
	April, 1999	66	25	5	3	1=100
	March, 1999	55	31	9	3	2=100
b.	About the financial cost of sending U.S. troops to Kosovo	35	35	16	11	3=100
	April, 1999	38	35	16	11	*=100
	March, 1999	21	33	26	17	3=100
c.	That U.S. troops could be involved in Kosovo for a long time	49	33	11	4	3=100
	April, 1999	63	25	9	3	*=100
d.	That U.S. attacks against Serbian forces are hurting our relations with Russia	23	37	22	14	4=100
	April, 1999	28	31	21	18	2=100

**FORM 1 ONLY [N=580]:**

e.	That innocent people are being hurt or killed by U.S. and NATO air strikes	50	34	9	4	3=100
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**FORM 2 ONLY [N=599]:**

f.	That Serbian civilians are being hurt or killed by U.S. and NATO air strikes	37	40	13	6	4=100
	April, 1999	40	38	16	5	1=100

**BASED ON THOSE WHO SAID THEY FOLLOWED THE BOMBING “VERY”, “FAIRLY” OR “NOT TOO CLOSELY” IN Q.4b [N=985]:**

Q.17g Some people have charged that the U.S. bombed the Chinese embassy in Belgrade on purpose. Other people say the bombing was just a mistake. What is your opinion — did the U.S. bomb the Chinese embassy on purpose, or was the bombing just a mistake?

13	U.S. bombed Chinese embassy on purpose
77	Bombing just a mistake
<u>10</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	