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For The People & The Press

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No Change in Views of Torture, Warrantless Wiretaps

OBAMA FACES FAMILIAR DIVISIONS OVER ANTI-TERROR POLICIES

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OBAMA FACES FAMILIAR DIVISIONS OVER ANTI-TERROR POLICIES

President Obama receives positive ratings for his handling of terrorism and most Americans say his administration's policies will reduce the likelihood of another major attack on the United States. But as in recent years, the public remains deeply divided over how best to defend the nation against the threat of terrorism.

Americans approve of Obama's handling of the threat of terrorism by more than two-to-one (50% approve vs. 21% disapprove), while 29% offer no opinion. Yet opinion is much more closely divided over Obama's decision to close the U.S. military prison at Guantanamo Bay in the next year. Fewer than half (46%) approve of the decision while 39% disapprove.

Positive Marks for Obama on Terrorism, but Sharp Partisan Divisions

<i>Views of Obama...</i>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Ind</u>
<i>His handling of terrorist threats</i>	%	%	%	%
Approve	50	26	66	51
Disapprove	21	41	8	21
Don't Know	29	33	26	28
	100	100	100	100
<i>His decision to close Guantanamo</i>				
Approve	46	19	64	48
Disapprove	39	69	21	39
Don't Know	15	12	15	13
	100	100	100	100
<i>His policies will make a terrorist attack...</i>				
More likely	25	47	14	22
Less likely	59	29	76	62
Neither (Vol.)	5	8	3	7
Don't know	11	16	7	9
	100	100	100	100

There are wide partisan differences over Obama's Guantanamo policy, as there were with many of the major anti-terrorism policies of the Bush administration. Nearly two-thirds of Democrats (64%) support the president's decision to close Guantanamo, while 69% of Republicans oppose this decision.

By a wide margin (59% to 25%), the public says that his administration's policies will make the chance of another major terrorist attack on the United States less likely rather than more likely. However, while majorities of Democrats (76%) and independents (62%) say that the Obama administration's policies will make another terrorist attack less likely, just 29% of Republicans agree. Nearly half of Republicans (47%) say Obama's policies will make another attack more likely.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted February 4-8 among 1,303 adults reached on landlines and cell phones, finds little change in the public's long-term attitudes regarding a number of anti-terrorism policies. The public is divided on the issue of government surveillance of suspected terrorists; 50% say that it is generally right for the government to monitor telephone and email communications of suspected terrorists without court permission, while 45% say this is generally wrong. Opinions about this issue have changed little in the past three years.

	Nov 2007	Feb 2008	Feb 2009
<i>Govt. surveillance of suspected terrorists w/out court permission:</i>	%	%	%
Generally right	52	52	50
Generally wrong	44	44	45
Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Torture of suspected terrorists is justified...</i>			
Often	18	17	16
Sometimes	30	31	28
Rarely	21	20	20
Never	27	30	31
Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100

Similarly, views have remained stable about whether the use of torture is justified in order to gain important information from suspected terrorists. More than four-in-ten say such tactics are often (16%) or sometimes (28%) justified; a majority says torture is rarely (20%) or never (31%) justified. Public attitudes regarding the use of torture against suspected terrorists have been largely unchanged since 2004.

There are continuing partisan differences over both warrantless wiretaps and torture of suspected terrorists. By greater than three-to-one (74% to 23%), Republicans say it is generally right for the government to monitor the communications of suspected terrorists without prior court permission. By contrast, a majority of independents (56%) view this policy as generally wrong, as do half of Democrats.

Opinions about the use of torture against suspected terrorists also differ widely by party, as has been the case over the past four years. While 43% of Democrats say torture is never justified, 15% of Republicans and 30% of independents hold that view.

	Rep	Dem	Ind
<i>Govt. surveillance of suspected terrorists w/out court permission</i>	%	%	%
Generally right	74	45	41
Generally wrong	23	50	56
Don't know	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Torture of suspected terrorists is justified...</i>			
Often	22	9	16
Sometimes	43	20	28
Rarely	17	23	21
Never	15	43	30
Don't know	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100
N=	167	221	230

Republicans and Democrats also disagree about whether the government's anti-terror policies generally do not go far enough in adequately protecting the country, or go too far in restricting civil liberties. As was the case a year ago, a plurality (42%) says that anti-terrorism

policies have not gone far enough to protect the country, while 36% say they have gone too far in restricting civil liberties. Nearly six-in-ten Republicans (59%) say anti-terrorism policies have not gone far enough to protect the country, compared with 38% of independents and the same percentage of Democrats.

Obama’s Early Ratings

The public gives Obama lower ratings for his handling of individual issues – the economy, foreign policy and terrorism – than for his overall job performance. Nearly two-thirds (64%) approve of Obama’s job performance, while 56% approve of his handling of the economy, 52% of his handling of foreign policy, and 50% for the threat of terrorism. As is typically the case with new presidents, sizable minorities decline to rate Obama’s job performance; this is particularly the case for views of his handling of foreign policy and terrorism. (*For more on Obama’s job approval and his rating on the economy, see “[Support for Stimulus Plan Slips, but Obama Rides High](#),” Feb. 9.*)

There are sizable ideological differences among Republicans over Obama’s early performance. A plurality of moderate and liberal Republicans (46%) approve of the way Obama is handling his job as president. By contrast, just 28% of conservative Republicans approves of Obama’s job performance.

These differences also are reflected in opinions of Obama’s handling of foreign policy and terrorism. Regarding Obama’s handling of terrorist threats, for instance, more than twice as many moderate and liberal Republicans than conservative Republicans approve of his handling of the issue (43% vs. 17%).

<i>Rating Obama</i>	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Rep</u> %	<u>Dem</u> %	<u>Ind</u> %	<i>Republicans</i>		<i>Democrats</i>	
					<u>erv</u> %	<u>Lib</u> %	<u>Cons/Mod</u> %	<u>Lib</u> %
<i>Job performance</i>								
Approve	64	34	88	63	28	46	86	94
Disapprove	17	41	3	14	47	30	3	2
Don't know	<u>19</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Handling of...</i>								
<i>Economy</i>								
Approve	56	34	75	54	30	43	72	83
Disapprove	24	46	7	28	48	42	8	4
Don't know	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>13</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Foreign policy</i>								
Approve	52	26	70	55	21	37	67	77
Disapprove	17	34	5	17	37	30	5	5
Don't know	<u>31</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>18</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Terrorist threats</i>								
Approve	50	26	66	51	17	43	63	73
Disapprove	21	41	8	21	47	31	10	6
Don't know	<u>29</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>21</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	1303	345	447	420	234	104	288	147

No Change in Perceptions of Terrorists' Capabilities

As with opinions about policies aimed at dealing with terrorism, the public's assessments of terrorists' abilities to launch another major attack against the United States have remained relatively stable over the course of the last few years.

<i>Compared w/ 9/11, terrorists' ability to strike U.S. is...</i>	Aug 2002	July 2004	July 2005	Jan 2006	Dec 2006	Feb 2008	Sept 2008	Feb 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Greater	22	24	28	17	23	16	18	17
Same	39	39	40	39	41	41	43	44
Less	34	34	29	39	31	39	36	35
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

A majority of the public (61%) believes that the ability of terrorists to launch a major attack is about the same (44%) or greater than (17%) it was at the time of the 9/11 attacks. Only about a third (35%) says that terrorists' capabilities are less now than at the time of the attacks.

At the same time, the majority of the public (71%) continues to say the government has done very (22%) or fairly well (49%) in reducing the threat of terrorism. A year ago, 66% gave positive ratings to the government's job in reducing the threat of terrorism.

How to Reduce Terrorist Threat

The public is evenly split as to whether increasing military operations against terrorist networks (41%) or stepping up diplomatic efforts in Muslim countries (41%) would be more effective in reducing the threat of terrorist attacks on the United States.

More than six-in-ten Republicans (62%) say it would be more effective to increase military operations against terrorist networks, while just 22% support increased diplomatic efforts. In contrast, by about two-to-one (57% to 28%), Democrats favor increased diplomatic efforts over expanded military operations. Independents, mirroring overall public opinion, are nearly evenly divided (41% favor military operations, while 38% say diplomatic efforts).

	<i>Increasing...</i>		Neither/ Both/DK	N
	<u>Military operations</u>	<u>Diplomatic efforts</u>		
	%	%	%	
Total	41	41	18=100	643
Republican	62	22	16=100	178
Democrat	28	57	15=100	226
Independent	41	38	21=100	190
College grad+	33	54	13=100	232
Some college	42	43	15=100	154
HS or less	46	32	22=100	251

Opinion among college graduates on this issue is substantially different from those who have not attended college. A majority of college graduates believe that the threat of terrorism is more effectively addressed by increasing diplomatic efforts (54%); by contrast, those with a high school education or less are more likely to favor increased military operations (46% vs. 32% who favor diplomatic efforts).

As has been the case since 2006, more Americans believe decreasing – rather than increasing – the U.S. military presence abroad is the more effective way to reduce the threat of terrorist attacks on the United States. Half of Americans (50%) now believe that decreasing the U.S. military presence overseas would be the more effective policy, while just 31% say an increased presence would be more effective.

	Late			
<i>To reduce terrorism should U.S. military presence overseas...</i>	<u>Aug 2002</u>	<u>Aug 2006</u>	<u>Sept 2008</u>	<u>Feb 2009</u>
	%	%	%	%
Increase	48	32	33	31
Decrease	29	45	48	50
Neither	8	10	8	10
Don't know	15	13	11	9
	100	100	100	100

A majority (62%) of Democrats say decreasing the U.S. military presence overseas would have a greater impact in reducing the terrorist threat; half of independents agree. By contrast, 48% of Republicans say that increasing the U.S. military presence abroad is the more effective way to reduce the threat of terrorist attacks.

ABOUT THE SURVEY

Results for this survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates among a nationwide sample of 1,303 adults, 18 years of age or older, from February 4-8, 2009 (976 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 327 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 114 who had no landline telephone). Both the landline and cell phone samples were provided by Survey Sampling International.

The combined landline and cell phone sample are weighted using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race/ethnicity, region, and population density to parameters from the March 2007 Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. The sample is also weighted to match current patterns of telephone status and relative usage of landline and cell phones (for those with both), based on extrapolations from the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. The weighting procedure also accounts for the fact that respondents with both landline and cell phones have a greater probability of being included in the sample.

The following table shows the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey:

Group	Sample Size	Plus or minus...
Total sample	1,303	3.0 percentage points
Form 1	660	4.5 percentage points
Form 2	643	4.5 percentage points
Republicans	345	6.0 percentage points
Democrats	447	5.5 percentage points
Independents	420	5.5 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.

ABOUT THE CENTER

The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press is an independent opinion research group that studies attitudes toward the press, politics and public policy issues. We are sponsored by The Pew Charitable Trusts and are one of seven projects that make up the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" that provides information on the issues, attitudes and trends shaping America and the world.

The Center's purpose is to serve as a forum for ideas on the media and public policy through public opinion research. In this role it serves as an important information resource for political leaders, journalists, scholars, and public interest organizations. All of our current survey results are made available free of charge.

All of the Center's research and reports are collaborative products based on the input and analysis of the entire Center staff consisting of:

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**PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS
 FEBRUARY 2009 POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY
 FINAL TOPLINE
 FEBRUARY 4-8, 2009
 N=1,303**

ASK ALL:

Q.1 Do you approve or disapprove of the way Barack Obama 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 Barack Obama is handling his job as President? IF STILL DEPENDS ENTER AS DK]**

		----- Gallup -----				
		<u>Bush</u>	<u>Clinton</u>	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Reagan</u>	<u>Carter</u>
		Feb 2001	Feb 1993	Feb 1989	Feb 1981	Feb 1977
64	Approve	53	56	63	55	71
17	Disapprove	21	25	13	18	9
<u>19</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>26</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>20</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100

QUESTIONS 2 AND 3 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ASK ALL:

Thinking about some issues...

Q.4 Do you approve or disapprove of the way Barack Obama is handling **[INSERT ITEM, RANDOMIZE]**
 How about **[NEXT ITEM]**?

		<u>Approve</u>	Dis- <u>approve</u>	(VOL.) Don't <u>know</u>
a.	The economy	56	24	20=100
	TREND FOR COMPARISON <i>G.W Bush Feb 2001</i>	50	22	28=100
b.	The threat of terrorism	50	21	29=100
c.	The nation's foreign policy	52	17	31=100

QUESTIONS 5 AND 6 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

NO QUESTIONS 7-8

QUESTIONS 9 AND 10 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ASK ALL:

Q.11 Do you approve or disapprove of Barack Obama's decision to close the U.S. military prison in Guantanamo Bay within a year?

46	Approve
39	Disapprove
<u>15</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	

NO QUESTIONS 12 AND 13

QUESTIONS 14 THROUGH 40 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

Thinking about the issue of terrorism for a moment...

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=660]:

Q.41F1 Overall, do you think the ability of terrorists to launch another major attack on the U.S. is greater, the same, or less than it was at the time of the September 11th terrorist attacks?

		Mid- Sept <u>2008</u>	Late- Feb <u>2008</u>	Dec <u>2006</u>	Aug <u>2006</u>	Jan <u>2006</u>	July <u>2005</u>	July <u>2004</u>	Late Aug <u>2002</u>
17	Greater	18	16	23	25	17	28	24	22
44	The same	43	41	41	37	39	40	39	39
35	Less	36	39	31	33	39	29	34	34
<u>4</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=660]:

Q.42F1 All in all, which do you think would have a greater effect in reducing the threat of terrorist attacks on the United States? [READ AND ROTATE]

		Sept <u>2008</u>	Aug <u>2006</u>	Late Aug <u>2002</u>
31	Increasing America's military presence overseas [OR]	33	32	48
50	Decreasing America's military presence overseas		48	45 29
10	Neither/Keep things as they are now (VOL. DO NOT READ)	8	10	8
<u>9</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL. DO NOT READ)	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>
100		100	100	100

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=660]:

Q.43F1 Overall, do you think the Obama administration's policies will make the chance of another major terrorist attack on the U.S. more likely or less likely?

25	More likely
59	Less likely
5	No change/Neither (VOL.)
<u>11</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=643]:

Q.44F2 In general, how well do you think the U.S. government is doing in reducing the threat of terrorism? [READ]

	Very well	Fairly well	Not too well	Not at all well	(VOL.) Don't know
February, 2009	22	49	16	6	7=100
Late February, 2008	21	45	19	12	3=100
January, 2007	17	37	27	17	2=100
December, 2006	17	48	21	11	3=100
August, 2006	22	52	16	8	2=100
February, 2006	16	52	20	10	2=100
January, 2006	16	50	20	9	5=100
July, 2005	17	53	19	8	3=100
July, 2004	18	53	17	8	4=100
August, 2003	19	56	16	7	2=100
Early Nov, 2002 (RVs)	15	54	19	8	4=100
June, 2002	16	60	16	4	4=100
Early Nov, 2001	35	46	9	5	5=100

Q,44F2 CONTINUED...

	Very <u>well</u>	Not Fairly <u>well</u>	Not too <u>well</u>	(VOL.) at all <u>well</u>	Don't <u>know</u>
Oct 15-21, 2001	38	46	9	4	3=100
Oct 10-14, 2001	48	40	6	2	4=100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=643]:

Q.45F2 Which do you think would have a greater effect in reducing the threat of terrorist attacks on the United States? **[READ AND ROTATE]**

41	Increasing military operations against terrorist networks [OR]
41	Increasing diplomatic efforts in Muslim countries
7	Both [VOL. DO NOT READ]
2	Neither [VOL. DO NOT READ]
<u>9</u>	Don't know/Refused [VOL. DO NOT READ]
100	

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=643]:

Q.46F2 What concerns you more about the government's anti-terrorism policies? **[READ AND ROTATE] [IF NECESSARY, CLARIFY: "The government's CURRENT anti-terrorism policies".]**

		Late ¹				Late		
		Feb <u>2008</u>	Aug <u>2006</u>	Feb <u>2006</u>	Jan <u>2006</u>	Oct <u>2005</u>	July <u>2005</u>	July <u>2004</u>
36	That they go too far in restricting the average person's civil liberties [OR]	36	26	33	33	34	31	29
42	That they do not go far enough to adequately protect the country	47	55	50	46	48	52	49
9	Both/Neither/Approve of policies (VOL.)	9	11	10	12	10	10	11
<u>13</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=660]:

Q.47F1 Do you think it is generally right or generally wrong for the government to monitor telephone and e-mail communications of Americans suspected of having terrorist ties without first obtaining permission from the courts?

		Late Feb <u>2008</u>	Nov <u>2007</u>	Early Oct <u>2006</u>	Early Sept <u>2006</u>	Feb <u>2006</u>	Jan <u>2006</u>
50	Generally right	52	52	53	54	54	48
45	Generally wrong	44	44	42	41	43	47
<u>5</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ In Late February 2008 and earlier, the question asked whether the respondent was more concerned that the government's anti-terrorism policies "have gone too far in restricting the average person's civil liberties" or that they "have not gone far enough to adequately protect the country."

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=660]:

Q.48F1 Do you think the use of torture against suspected terrorists in order to gain important information can often be justified, sometimes be justified, rarely be justified, or never be justified?

		Late Feb <u>2008</u>	Nov <u>2007</u>	Jan <u>2007</u>	Early Oct <u>2006</u>	Late Oct <u>2005</u>	Late March <u>2005</u>	July <u>2004</u>
16	Often justified	17	18	12	18	15	15	15
28	Sometimes justified	31	30	31	28	31	30	28
20	Rarely justified	20	21	25	19	17	24	21
31	Never justified	30	27	29	32	32	27	32
<u>5</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100

ASK ALL:

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

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

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

		(VOL.)			(VOL.)			Lean	Lean
		Republican	Democrat	Independent	No Preference	Other Party	DK/Ref	Rep	Dem
February, 2009		24	36	34	3	1	2=100	13	17
January, 2009		25	37	33	3	*	2=100	11	16
December, 2008		26	39	30	2	*	3=100	8	15
Late October, 2008		24	39	32	2	*	3=100	11	15
Mid-October, 2008		27	35	31	4	*	3=100	9	16
Early October, 2008		26	36	31	4	*	3=100	11	15
Late September, 2008		25	35	34	3	1	2=100	13	15
Mid-September, 2008		28	35	32	3	*	2=100	12	14
August, 2008		26	34	34	4	*	2=100	12	17
July, 2008		24	36	34	3	*	3=100	12	15
June, 2008		26	37	32	3	*	2=100	11	16
Late May, 2008		25	35	35	2	*	3=100	13	15
April, 2008		24	37	31	5	1	2=100	11	15
March, 2008		24	38	29	5	*	4=100	9	14
Late February, 2008		24	38	32	3	*	3=100	10	17
Early February, 2008		26	35	31	5	*	3=100	11	14
January, 2008		24	33	37	4	*	2=100	12	18
Yearly Totals									
2008		25.3	35.8	31.7	3.8	.3	3.1=100	10.5	15.4
2007		25.4	32.9	33.7	4.6	.4	3.1=100	10.7	16.7
2006		27.6	32.8	30.3	5.0	.4	3.9=100	10.2	14.5
2005		29.2	32.8	30.3	4.5	.3	2.8=100	10.2	14.9
2004		29.7	33.4	29.8	3.9	.4	2.9=100	11.7	13.4
2003		29.8	31.4	31.2	4.7	.5	2.5=100	12.1	13.0
2002		30.3	31.2	30.1	5.1	.7	2.7=100	12.6	11.6
2001		29.2	33.6	28.9	5.1	.5	2.7=100	11.7	11.4
2001 Post-Sept 11		30.9	31.8	27.9	5.2	.6	3.6=100	11.7	9.4
2001 Pre-Sept 11		28.2	34.6	29.5	5.0	.5	2.1=100	11.7	12.5
2000		27.5	32.5	29.5	5.9	.5	4.0=100	11.6	11.6
1999		26.6	33.5	33.7	3.9	.5	1.9=100	13.0	14.5
1998		27.5	33.2	31.9	4.6	.4	2.4=100	11.8	13.5
1997		28.2	33.3	31.9	4.0	.4	2.3=100	12.3	13.8
1996		29.2	32.7	33.0	5.2=100			12.7	15.6
1995		31.4	29.7	33.4	5.4=100			14.4	12.9
1994		29.8	31.8	33.8	4.6=100			14.3	12.6

PARTY/PARTYLN CONTINUED...

				(VOL.) No	(VOL.) Other	(VOL.) DK/ Ref	<i>Lean</i> <i>Rep</i>	<i>Lean</i> <i>Dem</i>
	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<u>Preference</u>	<u>Party</u>			
1993	27.4	33.8	34.0	4.8=100			11.8	14.7
1992	27.7	32.7	35.7	3.9=100			13.8	15.8
1991	30.9	31.4	33.2	4.5=100			14.6	10.8
1990	31.0	33.1	29.1	6.8=100			12.4	11.3
1989	33	33	34=100					
1987	26	35	39=100					

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