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LES AuCOIN v. DIARMUID O'SCANNLAIN:

THE RACE FOR CONGRESS IN OREGON'S FIRST DISTRICT

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August, 1974

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METHOD USED IN THE STUDY

This report is based on 200 personal in-home interviews with registered voters in the First Congressional District. Interviewing was conducted between July 18 and August 16. This is part of a collaborative effort on behalf of a number of Democratic candidates and the Oregon Democratic Party. The analysis is provided in two parts: part 1. analysis of the race, and part 2. analysis of issues. The analysis of issues in part 2 is based on a total state-wide sampling of 300 registered voters.

The sample for the First District was drawn according to the same procedure for the statewide sample which is described below. A number of interviews proportionate to voting population were conducted in each of the following counties in the First District: Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas, Polk, Columbia, Benton, Yamhill, Tillamook, and Lincoln.

The statewide sample was drawn in three stages. First, a group of counties was chosen to yield a microcosm of the state vote and representing better than 75 percent of the state electorate. The counties in which interviewing was done are: Benton, Clackamas, Deschutes, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion,

Multnomah, Umatilla, Union, Wasco, Washington, and Yamhill. The second stage was selection of a group of precincts in each county which as a group have been within 1 or 2 percent of the county-wide vote on a number of recent races, and are within the same margin in party division of voter registration. Finally, voters were randomly selected in each precinct when the interviewer was in the field. The number of interviews conducted in each county was proportionate to its portion of the state's voter registration.

This does not represent a random sample, since precincts were chosen by given criteria. It does however give a politically representative sample of the state and district based on past voting patterns.

The interview itself was quite lengthy, averaging better than 45 minutes per-interview. A good portion of it consisted of open-end questions. Interviewers were carefully instructed to probe for clarity and detail in the open-end questions. All interviewers were briefed and supervised directly from our office.

The analysis is based on responses to fixed-response questions and careful coding of open-end responses into categories for analysis.

In the break-down of the sample into sub-groups, e.g. male and female, small differences in the percentages between groups -- 4 or 5 percent -- should be interpreted with caution.

The final sample in the First District contained a net overrepresentation of Democrats of 5 percent. This bias has been adjusted in the table showing overall division of the vote. Without the adjustment, AuCoin's lead would show as 40 percent to 30 percent for O'Scannlain, instead of the adjusted 38 percent to 32 percent.

1.1 AuCOIN v. O'SCANNLAIN: DIVISION OF THE VOTE

At the moment, AuCoin has a narrow lead in the race for Congress, but a substantial portion of the electorate refuses to make a choice at this time even after probing for leanings, "if the race were held today." (See Table 1.01)

Table 1.01

"The race for Congress here is between Diarmuid O'Scannlain, Republican, and Les AuCoin, Democrat. At this time, who do you favor--AuCoin or O'Scannlain?"

AuCoin	38%
O'Scannlain	32
Not sure	30
	<u>100%</u>
	(N=198)

Strength of commitment. AuCoin's support tends to be firmer than O'Scannlain's. Among those who have made a firm choice, AuCoin enjoys a twenty percentage point lead, while O'Scannlain is favored by those only weakly committed at this time. Less than half the electorate has made a firm choice. (See Tables 1.02 and 1.03)

Table 1.02

Choice for Congress by Strength of Commitment

	Choice among those ...	
	<u>Strongly Committed</u>	<u>Weakly Committed</u>
AuCoin	60%	46%
O'Scannlain	<u>40</u>	<u>54</u>
	100%	100%
(Percent of Sample)	(43%)	(26%)

Table 1.03

Composition of Candidate Vote by Strength of Commitment

	<u>AuCoin</u>	<u>O'Scannlain</u>
Strongly committed	69%	59%
Weakly committed	<u>31</u>	<u>41</u>
	100%	100%

Likelihood to vote. AuCoin's lead evaporates, however, when the sample is divided into those most likely to vote. Among the two-thirds of our sample who said they voted in the May primary election, AuCoin has just a two-point lead. The race must be considered even among those presently most likely to vote.

It is essential for AuCoin to do everything possible to increase turnout in November. He enjoys a two-to-one lead among those least likely to vote. (See Table 1.04)

Table 1.04

Choice for Congress by Likelihood to Vote

	<u>Most Likely to Vote</u>	<u>Least Likely to Vote</u>
AuCoin	37%	44%
O'Scannlain	35	22
Not sure	28	34
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
(Percent of Sample)	(67%)	(33%)

Choice for Congress by area and group. There is a strong variation in the vote by area of the district. AuCoin has a commanding lead in Washington County, where the undecided vote is also lowest. He trails O'Scannlain in the Multnomah-Clackamas portion of the district, with a relatively large undecided vote. In the southern part of the district AuCoin has a narrow lead, with less than one-fourth undecided. On the coast and in the north, the candidates split the half of the vote which is now decided. (See Table 1.05)

The least structure to the race is in the coastal and northern portion of the district, but this represents about just one-fifth the total district vote. There is also a relatively large undecided vote in Multnomah and Clackamas counties (28 percent of the 1972 district vote), but this is more likely to break toward O'Scannlain.

The vote by party reveals that each candidate gets 18 percent of the opposing party vote. Normally, the Democratic cross-over to the Republican candidate is higher than this in Oregon, and the Republican cross-over lower. At the same time, Republicans are somewhat more undecided this year, again an anomaly.

The vote by occupation is probably affected by the geographic distribution of the vote. AuCoin is strong with white collar workers, reflecting his strength in Washington County. The blue collar vote is the most undecided, again no doubt a reflection of the political geography of the race. The undecided blue collar vote should break toward AuCoin based on his strong lead among those now making a decision.

The distribution of the vote by age group is complex. AuCoin runs relatively better at both ends of the age spectrum, with the race being even among those between 35 and 55 years of age. The explanation for this may again be partially in the geography of the vote. Overall, the geographic distribution of the vote is the most important variable for the campaign.

Table 1.05

Choice for Congress by Group

(Rows add to 100%)

	<u>AuCoin</u>	<u>O'Scannlain</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
<u>Area (counties):</u>			
Multnomah, Clackamas	26%	35	39
Washington	55%	25	20
Benton, Polk, Yamhill	41%	36	23
Columbia, Tillamook, Lincoln	26%	26	47
<u>Party of Voter:</u>			
Republican	18%	48	34
Democrat	55%	18	27
<u>Occupational Type:</u>			
Blue Collar	42%	22	36
White Collar	50%	31	19
Business/Professional	37%	36	27
<u>Sex:</u>			
Male	39%	35	26
Female	38%	26	36
<u>Age:</u>			
18 - 34 years	45%	22	23
35 - 54 years	35%	35	30
55 and over	39%	28	33

1.2 ATTITUDES TOWARD THE RACE AND THE CANDIDATES

The reasons people give for choosing one candidate or the other lead to the conclusion that the race right now has not been joined. The bulk of support for each candidate rests on party label or lack of knowledge about the opponent. There is a very small negative vote against O'Scannlain, but none against AuCoin. Except for the Democratic label, no one reason for voting for either candidate captures even one-tenth the electorate. (See Tables 1.06 and 1.07)

Table 1.06

Reason for Preferring AuCoin

	<u>Percent of Sample</u>
He's a Democrat	15%
More familiar; don't know O'Scannlain ..	9
Don't like O'Scannlain	4
Good record; good job in Legislature ...	4
Seems good generally	2
Personality, character	2
Not sure why	2
	38%

Table 1.07

Reason for Preferring O'Scannlain

	<u>Percent of Sample</u>
He's a Republican	8%
More familiar; don't know AuCoin	8
Good job at DEQ	7
Stands on Ecology	5
Seems good generally	1
Personality, character	2
Not sure why	1
	<u>32%</u>

Opinions of the candidates. About two-fifths of the district electorate is able to give an opinion of each of the candidates. Each has considerable ground to cover just in sheer communication with voters. O'Scannlain is known primarily from his DEQ activities, while no single opinion of AuCoin dominates.

The balance of positive to negative comments about each candidate is very favorable, better than three-to-one positive. A ratio of two-to-one is about normal once candidates are better known. Neither has engendered any strong negative feelings, but neither is as well known

as he needs to be to solidify support. The activities of the primary races did not leave strong impressions with the voters. (See Tables 1.08 and 1.09)

Table 1.08

Opinion of AuCoin

Percent of Sample

Positive:

Good in previous job; experienced	7%
Seems good generally/don't know anything bad	7
Personality, character	6
More familiar	4
Impressed by campaign	3
Speaks out, takes a stand	1
Other	2
	<hr/>
	30%

Negative:

Doesn't ring true/dishonest	4%
Other personality dislikes	2
Dislike from Legislature	2
Owned by timber interests; distrust money sources	1
Unfavorable primary race image	1
Other	2
	<hr/>
	12%

Recognize name only: 38%

Do not recognize name: 20%

100%

Table 1.09

Opinion of O'Scannlain

Percent of Sample

Positive:

Good job at DEQ; pro-environment	15%
Candid; forthright; stands up for beliefs	3
Young; energetic; progressive	3
Other positive personality traits	2
For the people; listens to people	2
Other positive reactions generally	3
	<hr/>
	28%

Negative:

Don't like DEQ activities; too pro-environment	5%
Too ambitious; grandstander; used DEQ as stepping stone	2
Don't like the way he treats people/ dislike personally	1
Distrust money sources	1
Not qualified generally	1
Other negative reactions	1
	<hr/>
	11%

Recognize name only: 38%

Do not recognize name: 23%

100%

1.3 ISSUES IN THE RACE FOR CONGRESS

Part 2 should be read for material on issues in the First District and the state, based on the statewide sample of 300. This section reports the issues of concern in the First District from the First District sample of 200.

National problem. Inflation is the overwhelming concern of voters today. In interviewing done after Nixon's resignation, better than two-thirds of the respondents said it is the biggest problem facing the country today. The total sample of 200 in the district was split between interviewing prior to Nixon's resignation and interviewing following the resignation. Even with this split, inflation was singled out by 58 percent while Watergate and corruption in government received 20 percent of the mentions. (See Table 1.10)

Table 1.10

"What do you feel is the biggest problem facing the nation today--the thing that troubles you most about the way things are going?"

	<u>First Mention</u>	<u>Total Mentions</u>
Inflation; high prices; high interest rates	58%	60%
Corruption in government; corrupt/dishonest politicians	13	15
Watergate/corruption of Nixon or administration	7	9
Depression; recession; economy in general	7	8
Domestic problem (crime, race problems)	6	11
Other failures of Nixon/Nixon administration	2	3
International or foreign problem ..	2	4
Failures of Congress	0	1
Unemployment; lack of jobs	0	1
Other	5	6
Not sure	2	2
	<u>101%*</u>	<u>120%**</u>

* Error due to rounding.

** Adds to more than 100% due to multiple answers.

Demands on Congressman. Inflation has a somewhat lowered urgency when people are asked what they want the next Congressman from the District to work on. This is due to the fact that asking the question this way introduces the element of expectation about what a Congressman can do.

Inflation is still number one by a good margin, but work on environmental and natural resource matters and on social programs receive quite a few mentions.

It should be noted that the concern over inflation has not generated public demand to cut taxes. There is no support for increasing taxes as a means of fighting inflation, but neither is there any swell of tax-cut sentiment. (See Table 1.11)

Table 1.11

"What is the main thing that you would like to have the next Congressman from this District work on?"

	<u>First Mention</u>	<u>Total Mentions</u>
Curb inflation	29%	38%
Protect environment, natural resources	14	20
Better people programs	14	18
Tax relief/reform	5	7
Control government spending	4	8
Energy crisis; mass transit	3	5
Work for State generally	3	3
Honest, open; vote reason, not party .	3	3
More money for highways	2	3
More money to states, not federal bureaucracy	2	3
Communicate with constituency	2	3
Settle Watergate; get Nixon out; reestablish power balance	1	1
Campaign reform	1	2
Control crime	1	3
Other things he should do	8	13
Not sure	9	9
	<u>100%</u>	<u>139%*</u>

* Adds to more than 100% due to multiple answers.

Rating of Congress. Congress gets low marks for its performance in all parts of the state, including the First District. There is a strong feeling that Congress is a do-nothing, let-problems-slide body. It is faulted for moving too slow on almost all fronts. (See Table 1.12; See Part 2 for comments on Congress.)

Table 1.12

"Overall, how would you rate the performance of Congress?"

	<u>Percent of Sample</u>
Excellent	1%
Pretty Good	16
Just Fair	45
Poor	30
Not Sure	<u>8</u>
	100%

Rating of Wyatt's performance. Just half the voters in the First District feel that Wendall Wyatt has done at least a "pretty good" job. Only a very small group says he has done a "poor" job. However, one-fourth are not sure about how to rate him. (See Table 1.13)

The main significance of the ratings of Wyatt is that there is almost no variation of the vote in the present race by degree of approval of Wyatt. The race is very

close among those who rate Wyatt highly and among those who are more critical of him. It is among the one-fourth not sure about Wyatt that AuCoin has a strong lead. This comports with the earlier finding that AuCoin was stronger among those least likely to turn out, that is, the less politically involved. There is also a higher proportion of undecided in the race among those who rate Wyatt low than among those who rate him high. Overall, the best treatment of Wyatt is to recognize he has done an adequate job of representing the district, but that it will take a more vigorous Democrat to help get Congress moving again.

Table 1.13

"How would you rate the job
Wendall Wyatt is doing?"

	<u>Percent of Sample</u>
Excellent	13%
Pretty Good	36
Just Fair	20
Poor	4
Not Sure	<u>27</u>
	100%

Prosecution of Nixon. In the interviewing done after Nixon's resignation, opinion was in favor of leaving him subject to prosecution by better than three-to-one over granting him immunity.

Wage and price controls. Just as we found statewide, in the sample of 200 in the First District, support for strict wage and price controls is 61 percent, with 33 percent opposed and 6 percent unsure. The issue here is equity of enforcement. Voters willingly accept controls if they truly control prices as well as wages.

Log exports. There is bare majority support for a law banning export of logs from Federal land to other countries. The overall division of opinion is: 52 percent favoring a ban, 40 percent opposed, and 9 percent unsure.

Log exports is not the strongest issue in the district, but support for controlling exports is the acceptable position.

Environment. Opinion in the First District is supportive of maintaining or increasing the present level of concern we show over the environment. A small minority believes we have gone too far in protecting the environment and

and should take it easier. There is not a great sense of urgency about stepping out in new directions on environmental protection. Rather, there is general satisfaction with what we are doing and a commitment not to back away. Overall, in the First District, 16 percent say we are showing too much concern for the environment; 53 percent say about the right level, and 31 percent say not enough concern.

Jobs and economy. Opinion is quite evenly divided between the feeling that in Oregon we are doing enough about jobs and a healthy economy and that we need to do more. Overall, the array of opinion in the First District is: 5 percent say we are showing too much concern over jobs; 49 percent say about the right amount, and 46 percent say not enough concern.

P A R T T W O

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ISSUES, IN OREGON
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2.1 NATIONAL ISSUES

This section contains a large number of tables. The tables themselves should be examined for complete understanding of the array of concerns of voters and their evaluations of political officeholders and institutions. Tables follow each section of text.

Biggest national problem. Inflation is the single issue in this political season, especially with the resignation of Nixon. Interviewing since Nixon's resignation indicates that inflation is mentioned by considerably better than half the people, while references to corruption in government have dropped sharply. Moreover, inflation is a much more personally salient problem than any other mentioned. Its peculiar nature makes it more unsettling than almost any other problem, for it seems there is no avenue of escape, no action for a person to take to protect himself against its effects. This is not true of any other problem except all-enveloping war. It has probably done more than Watergate to undermine faith in the ability of politicians to solve problems. (See Table 2.01)

Except for younger people (18 - 24 years of age), all groups put inflation at the head of the list at the time of our interviewing. (See Table 2.02)

Nixon. It is now irrelevant, but there was substantial support in our sample for removing Nixon from office by conviction in the Senate. (See Tables 2.03 and 2.04)

Rating of Congress. Voters are sharply critical of Congress for moving too slowly on nearly all fronts. The negative comments about Congress outweighed the positive by better than three-to-one. No group is currently a fan of Congress, but voters in the Second Congressional District are least critical. (See Tables 2.05 and 2.06) The Presidency may have been tarnished by corruption, but the feeling that Congress is allowing the nation to drift has longer term implications.

Demands upon Congressmen. Putting the question to people about what the next Congressman from the district should work on introduces expectations about what can be done into the arena of what problems exist. From this perspective, inflation has slightly lower priority, perhaps reflecting again the general failure of anybody to point to a solution. Protection of the environment and conservation of resources and social programs emerge as second order demands behind inflation and economic problems.

Honesty in government, campaign reform are relatively

minor considerations. (See Tables 2.07 and 2.08)

Programs to control inflation. There is overwhelming opposition to either an increase in income taxes or an increase in interest rates as devices to control inflation. (See Tables 2.09 and 2.10)

In contrast, there is a solid majority in favor of strict wage and price controls. Over the past three years, our interviewing has shown people in favor of wage and price controls if they are equitably enforced, which means that prices are controlled as tightly as wages. Only in the Fourth Congressional District is the issue even close.

Surprisingly, those who say they are keeping up with inflation personally are just as supportive of controls as those who say they are falling behind. Part of the attitude of the latter group may be either a sour feeling about the previous experience with controls or an anticipation of increased wages. (See Table 2.11)

Public concern with the equity of controls is reflected in the lower support given to wage and price review boards with no enforcement powers. (See Table 2.13) In short, the public is willing to tighten its belt if all are required to tighten the same number of notches.

Other specific issues. There is very strong support for a national health insurance plan of some type. (See Table 2.13)

There is quite a solid majority in favor of a law to ban log exports from Federal lands to other countries. (Such a law exists, of course, but is badly breeched by loopholes such as canting.) (See Table 2.14)

There is near unanimity in opposition to either a law or a Constitutional amendment to ban all abortions. (See Tables 2.15 and 2.16)

There is strong opposition to a law to ban the sale of handguns. (See Table 2.17)

Table 2.01

"What do you feel is the biggest problem facing the nation today--the thing that troubles you most about the way things are going?"

	<u>First Mention</u>	<u>Total Mentions</u>
Inflation; high prices; high interest rates	41%	53%
Watergate/Corruption of Nixon or administration	18	27
Corruption in government; corrupt/dishonest politicians	14	18
Domestic problem, e.g. crime, race problems	9	12
Depression; recession; economy in general	5	8
Other failures of Nixon/Nixon administration	3	4
International or foreign problem ..	2	3
Failures of Congress (not corruption)	2	2
High taxes; cost of government	1	2
Need for tax reform	1	1
Unemployment; lack of jobs	*	2
Other	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
	100%	138%**

* Less than 0.5 percent.

** Adds to more than 100% due to multiple mentions.

Table 2.02

Biggest National Problem (first mention only)
By Group

(Rows add to 100%)	<u>Inflation</u>	<u>Corruption/ Watergate</u>	<u>Other Economic</u>	<u>Non-economic Domestic Problem</u>	<u>Other</u>
<u>Total Sample:</u>	41%	32	7	9	11
<u>Congressional District:</u>					
First District	43%	29	10	8	10
Second District	37%	36	6	9	12
Third District	37%	27	8	12	16
Fourth District	48%	34	5	8	5
<u>Party of Voter:</u>					
Republican	41%	27	10	11	11
Democrat	43%	34	5	8	10
<u>Occupational Type:</u>					
Blue Collar	41%	34	6	7	12
White Collar	42%	32	8	9	9
Business/Professional .	41%	25	7	15	12
<u>Sex:</u>					
Male	42%	33	9	8	8
Female	41%	30	5	9	15
<u>Age:</u>					
18 - 24 years	29%	41	5	8	17
25 - 34 years	46%	25	6	8	15
35 - 54 years	42%	30	8	12	8
55 and over	44%	37	7	7	5

Table 2.03

"Overall, how would you rate the performance of President Nixon at this time?"

	<u>Percent of Sample</u>
Excellent	5%
Pretty Good	17
Just Fair	23
Poor	53
Not Sure	<u>2</u>
	100%

Table 2.04

(Following explanation of impeachment procedure)
"Just from the way you feel now, do you think his actions are serious enough to warrant his being removed from the Presidency or not?"

	<u>Percent of Sample</u>
Yes, remove from office	60%
No, do not remove from office .	29
Not sure	<u>11</u>
	100%

Table 2.05

"Overall, how would you rate the performance of Congress?"

(Rows add to 100%)	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Pretty Good</u>	<u>Just Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
<u>Total Sample:</u>	2%	21	45	28	4
<u>Congressional District:</u>					
First District	*	20	50	27	3
Second District	3%	26	47	18	6
Third District	3%	21	34	35	7
Fourth District	*	16	49	33	1
<u>Party of Voter:</u>					
Republican	*	18	39	40	2
Democrat	3%	24	48	20	5
<u>Occupational Type:</u>					
Blue Collar	2%	24	44	25	4
White Collar	*	14	46	37	3
Business/Professional ..	*	23	47	24	6
<u>Sex:</u>					
Male	*	17	45	35	2
Female	3%	26	45	20	6
<u>Age:</u>					
18 - 24 years	*	21	45	24	10
25 - 34 years	*	29	40	24	7
35 - 54 years	3%	13	54	28	3
55 and over	3%	21	41	35	*

* Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 2.06

Reason for Rating Given Congress

Percent of Sample Mentioning

Positive Comments:

Handling of Watergate; independence from Nixon	13%
Taken care of constituents; looked after need; generally performed well ...	8
Generally passed good legislation	6
Reference to specific legislation	<u>3</u>
Total Positive Comments	30%

Negative Comments:

Moved too slow on legislation	17%
Moved too slow on Watergate; not independent enough of Nixon	16
Not solving problems; too content with things	14
Not solving inflation	13
Ineffective; poor leadership	13
Wasting too much time on Watergate	11
Bunch of crooks; too much dishonesty	11
Too liberal	4
Not cooperating enough with President	1
Other negative comments	<u>12</u>
Total Negative Comments	112%

<u>Not Sure:</u>	<u>8%</u>
	150%*

* Adds to more than 100% due to multiple answers.

Table 2.07

Main Thing for Next Congressman from District
to Work On, By District (first mention)

(read down)	Total Sample	Congressional District			
		First	Second	Third	Fourth
Economic problems	35%	30%	41%	37%	33%
Watergate; impeachment; campaign reform	4	3	3	1	9
Domestic needs	39	45	34	41	31
Honesty; communication ..	5	10	5	3	3
Other	12	9	12	12	16
Not sure	6	3	5	6	9
	<u>101%*</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>101%*</u>

*Error due to rounding.

Table 2.08

"What is the main thing that you would like to have the next Congressman from this district work on?"
(Total Sample)

	<u>First Mention</u>	<u>Total Mentions</u>
Curb inflation	24%	32%
Protect environment, natural resources	15	20
Better people programs (aged, schools, housing, jobs)	14	18
Control government spending	6	9
Tax relief, reform	5	7
Energy crisis; mass transit	4	6
Honest, open; vote reason, not party.	4	4
Settle Watergate, get Nixon out; reestablish power balance	2	4
Communicate with constituents	2	3
Work for state' generally	2	4
More money for highways	2	2
More money to states, not federal bureaucracy	2	2
Campaign reform	1	2
Control crime	1	3
Other things he should do	11	18
Not sure	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
	100%	139%*

* Adds to more than 100% due to multiple responses.

Table 2.09

"In order to fight inflation, would you be for or against a general increase in income taxes?"

	<u>Percent of Sample</u>
For	13%
Against	82
Not sure	<u>5</u>
	100%

Table 2.10

"In order to fight inflation, would you be for or against raising interest rates?"

	<u>Percent of Sample</u>
For	12%
Against	82
Not sure	<u>6</u>
	100%

Table 2.11

"Would you be for or against strict wage and price controls?"

(Rows add to 100%)

	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
<u>Total Sample:</u>	60%	34	6
<u>Congressional District:</u>			
First District	62%	35	3
Second District	66%	30	4
Third District	64%	30	6
Fourth District	47%	43	10
<u>Party:</u>			
Republican	59%	33	8
Democrat	60%	35	5
<u>Occupational Type:</u>			
Blue Collar	60%	34	6
White Collar	58%	39	3
Business/Professional	63%	32	5
<u>Sex:</u>			
Male	54%	40	6
Female	67%	28	5
<u>Age:</u>			
18 - 24 years	70%	22	8
25 - 34 years	53%	40	7
35 - 54 years	58%	41	2
55 and over	68%	26	7
<u>Personal Effect of Inflation:</u>			
Keeping up with inflation	62%	32	6
Falling behind inflation	59%	36	6

Table 2.12

"Would you be for or against wage and price review boards if the only power they had was to request businesses and unions to keep the lid on wages and prices?"

	<u>Percent of Sample</u>
For	55%
Against	39
Not sure	<u>6</u>
	100%

Table 2.13

"Are you for or against a national health insurance plan to help people with the cost of health care?"

(Rows add to 100%)

	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
<u>Total Sample:</u>	71%	22	7
<u>Congressional District:</u>			
First District	80%	19	1
Second District	67%	26	7
Third District	77%	18	5
Fourth District	59%	26	15
<u>Party of Voter:</u>			
Republican	63%	29	8
Democrat	76%	17	7
<u>Occupational Type:</u>			
Blue Collar	74%	20	6
White Collar	67%	25	8
Business/Professional	72%	22	6
<u>Sex:</u>			
Male	71%	21	8
Female	70%	24	6
<u>Age:</u>			
18 - 24 years	81%	19	*
25 - 34 years	75%	18	7
35 - 54 years	66%	27	7
55 and over	64%	25	11

* Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 2.14

"Do you favor or oppose a law prohibiting all exports of logs from Federal lands to other countries?"

(Rows add to 100%)	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
<u>Total Sample:</u>	54%	36	9
<u>Congressional District:</u>			
First District	51%	45	4
Second District	54%	34	12
Third District	59%	30	10
Fourth District	52%	38	10
<u>Party of Voter:</u>			
Republican	51%	39	10
Democrat	55%	37	8
<u>Occupational Type:</u>			
Blue Collar	61%	31	8
White Collar	52%	40	8
Business/Professional	42%	44	13
<u>Sex:</u>			
Male	49%	42	8
Female	61%	30	9
<u>Age:</u>			
18 - 24 years	60%	26	14
25 - 34 years	54%	35	11
35 - 54 years	48%	45	7
55 and over	60%	34	6

Table 2.15

"Do you feel Congress should pass a law that would prohibit all abortions or not?"

	<u>Percent of Sample</u>
For	8%
Against	88
Not sure	<u>4</u>
	100%

Table 2.16

"Are you for or against a Constitutional amendment to prohibit all abortions?"

	<u>Percent of Sample</u>
For	8%
Against	88
Not sure	<u>4</u>
	100%

Table 2.17

"Are you for or against a law to prohibit
the sale of hand guns?"

(Rows add to 100%)

	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
<u>Total Sample:</u>	33%	63	4
<u>Congressional District:</u>			
First District	46%	53	1
Second District	28%	68	4
Third District	33%	64	3
Fourth District	24%	69	7
<u>Party of Voter:</u>			
Republican	31%	65	4
Democrat	37%	59	4
<u>Occupational Type:</u>			
Blue Collar	35%	64	2
White Collar'	34%	63	3
Business/Professional	26%	66	8
<u>Sex:</u>			
Male	26%	71	3
Female	42%	54	4
<u>Age:</u>			
18 - 24 years	40%	60	*
25 - 34 years	31%	63	6
35 - 54 years	31%	67	2
55 and over	35%	61	4

* Less than 0.5 percent.

2.2 OREGON ISSUES

Overall people in Oregon are very optimistic about the future. This is based on a belief that we are facing up to the challenge to protect the environment. At the same time, the leading ground for pessimism is the feeling that we are losing the battle for a quality living environment, a belief held by one-tenth of the sample. (See Tables 2.18 and 2.19)

When people are asked what they would most like to see changed about Oregon, environmental considerations again leads the list, although economic problems and social programs also receive quite a few mentions. (See Tables 2.20 and 2.21)

The mandate facing the next governor shows a fairly even split, between environmental problems, economic and government spending problems and various social programs. (See Table 2.25)

There is a commitment to maintaining the present level of concern we show over the environment, but no strong urgency among the public about doing more to protect the environment. There is a greater feeling that we need to do more about jobs and a healthy economy in the state, although a bare plurality seems satisfied with what we are now

doing. (See Tables 2.22 and 2.23)

Tom McCall gets good marks for his stewardship of the state, primarily because of his outspoken style and his attention to environmental considerations. (See Tables 2.26 and 2.27)

There is considerable support for strict regulation of land use and of siting of nuclear power plants. (See Tables 2.28 through 2.30)

Regarding housing and job discrimination, the weight of opinion is that the state is about as active as it should be right now in protecting minorities. There is considerable variation by group on these issues. (See Tables 2.31 and 2.32) Discrimination of women is increasingly recognized by the public, but opinion about the degree of discrimination women suffer is quite cautious, with small minorities saying either that there is a great deal or not much. (See Table 2.33)

Table 2.18

"When you think about the next five years here in Oregon, are you optimistic or pessimistic about how Oregon will be as a place to live?"

(Rows add to 100%)

	<u>Optimistic</u>	<u>Pessimistic</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
<u>Total Sample:</u>	77%	18	5
<u>Congressional District:</u>			
First District	80%	18	2
Second District	82%	15	3
Third District	78%	15	7
Fourth District	66%	26	8
<u>Party of Voter:</u>			
Republican	81%	15	4
Democrat	72%	22	6
<u>Occupational Type:</u>			
Blue Collar	77%	18	5
White Collar	78%	21	2
Business/Professional	79%	17	4
<u>Sex:</u>			
Male	74%	21	5
Female	80%	14	6
<u>Age:</u>			
18 - 24 years	71%	21	8
25 - 34 years	76%	20	4
35 - 54 years	79%	16	5
55 and over	80%	16	4

Table 2.19

Reason for Being Optimistic or Pessimistic
About Future of Oregon

	<u>% of Sample</u>
<u>Optimistic:</u>	
Good place to live generally	16%
Environmental control/concern	16
Not too crowded; plenty of land left	11
Good government/leadership; open to change	10
Oregonian attitudes	7
Good economic potential, jobs	5
Other positive reasons	4
No good reason/I'm just an optimist/ not sure why	4
<u>Pessimistic:</u>	
Too crowded; poor land-use planning	11
Poor economic potential	2
Other reasons	4
No reason, generally a pessimist ..	1
<u>Not Sure:</u>	9
	<u>100%</u>

Table 2.20

"What things would you most like to see changed about the way things are going here in Oregon? (What do you feel is the main problem facing the State today?)"

	<u>First Mention</u>	<u>Total Mentions</u>
Control population growth, economic growth	18%	20%
Better land use, planning	9	12
Control pollution/strict environmental controls	8	15
Lower taxes/tax reform	7	8
Better schools, school financing	7	9
Economy in general; inflation	7	9
Better/stronger law enforcement	5	8
Less money for freeways/more for mass transit	4	6
More industry	4	4
More employment	2	3
Welfare reform	2	4
Improve freeways, roads	1	2
More social service programs	1	2
Cut government waste	1	1
Better recreation	1	2
Reduce environmental concern	1	2
Other specific or local changes	13	20
Do not need any changes; everything fine now	6	6
Not sure	2	2
	<u>100%</u>	<u>135%*</u>

* Adds to more than 100% due to multiple responses.

Table 2.21

"What things would you most like to see changed about the way things are going here in Oregon?"
(first mention only)

(Rows add to 100%)	Environmental Protection; Pollution; Land-use; Growth	Transportation	Jobs; Economy; Taxes	Programs Services	Other	Not Sure; No Change
<u>Total Sample:</u>	34%	5	22	17	13	8
<u>Congressional District:</u>						
First District	34%	8	25	17	12	5
Second District	32%	3	21	15	20	10
Third District	34%	5	20	21	9	11
Fourth District	44%	2	24	13	11	6
<u>Party of Voter:</u>						
Republican	27%	8	26	20	12	6
Democrat	39%	2	20	16	13	9
<u>Occupational Type:</u>						
Blue Collar	36%	3	24	14	14	9
White Collar	38%	4	23	22	9	3
Business/Professional .	34%	8	21	17	11	12
<u>Sex:</u>						
Male	35%	6	25	14	15	6
Female	35%	5	19	20	10	11
<u>Age:</u>						
18 - 24 years	60%	7	7	8	10	6
25 - 34 years	40%	3	25	16	11	6
35 - 54 years	29%	2	27	16	16	9
55 and over	30%	7	18	21	15	10

Table 2.22

"Thinking about what's being done to protect the environment here in Oregon, would you say there is too much concern with environment, about the right level of concern, or not enough concern about the environment?" by Geographic, Political, and Demographic Grouping

(read across)	<u>Too Much</u>	<u>About Right</u>	<u>Not Enough</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
<u>Total Sample:</u>	14%	59	26	2
<u>Congressional District:</u>				
First District	10%	58	30	3
Second District	14%	69	17	-
Third District	14%	59	25	2
Fourth District	17%	46	33	4
<u>Party of Voter:</u>				
Republican	18%	60	22	1
Democrat	12%	58	27	3
<u>Sex:</u>				
Male	19%	54	27	2
Female	8%	65	24	2
<u>Occupational Type:</u>				
Blue Collar	14%	61	23	3
White Collar	13%	60	27	-
Business/Professional	15%	55	29	1
<u>Age:</u>				
18 - 24 years	6%	61	34	-
25 - 34 years	8%	57	35	-
35 - 54 years	19%	59	19	3
55 and over	17%	73	10	-

Table 2.23

"How about jobs and the economy of the State-- would you say there is too much concern over jobs and the economy, about the right level, or not enough concern?" by Geographic, Political and Demographic Groupings

(read across)	Too Much	About Right	Not Enough	Not Sure
<u>Total Sample:</u>	3%	46	43	9
<u>Congressional District:</u>				
First District	5%	63	25	8
Second District	3%	34	49	14
Third District	3%	47	42	8
Fourth District	-	38	56	6
<u>Party of Voter:</u>				
Republican	4%	49	39	9
Democrat	1%	45	45	9
<u>Sex:</u>				
Male	3%	49	41	8
Female	2%	43	44	11
<u>Occupational Type:</u>				
Blue Collar	2%	44	43	11
White Collar	7%	42	45	6
Business/Professional	1%	55	36	8
<u>Age:</u>				
18 - 24 years	4%	42	46	8
25 - 34 years	-	46	46	8
35 - 54 years	5%	44	39	12
55 and over	-	58	42	-

Table 2.24

Attitude Toward State Funding of
Selected Programs

(rows add to 100%)	State funding should be ...			Not Sure
	<u>Increased</u>	<u>No Change</u>	<u>Decreased</u>	
State financial support of local schools	53%	40	4	3
Roads and highways	18%	66	15	1
Welfare	11%	43	39	7
State parks	21%	72	5	2
Rehabilitation of people convicted of crimes	27%	41	23	9
Mass transit	56%	22	17	5
Purchase of scenic areas along the coast and rivers	41%	39	15	5
Mental health programs	55%	36	4	5
Job training and apprentice- ship programs	58%	34	5	3
Housing for the elderly	65%	28	1	6

Table 2.25

"What do you feel is the main thing that the next Governor of Oregon should work on?" (Percent of Sample)

	<u>First Mention</u>	<u>Total Mentions</u>
Environment; land-use	19%	29%
Economy; jobs	12	15
Tax relief, reform	10	12
Reduce State spending	9	12
Human services; education	8	16
Continue McCall programs	8	8
Inflation	6	8
Oregon industries: logging, fishing, recreation	4	6
Population growth	3	8
Energy	1	1
Other	11	19
Not sure	8	8
	<u>99%*</u>	<u>142%**</u>

*Error due to rounding.

** Adds to more than 100% due to multiple mentions.

Table 2.26

"How would you rate the job Tom McCall is doing as Governor?"

(read across)	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Pretty Good</u>	<u>Just Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
<u>Total Sample:</u>	30%	48	17	4	2
<u>Congressional District:</u>					
First District	44%	42	12	2	-
Second District	25%	47	26	2	-
Third District	34%	49	13	3	1
Fourth District	18%	56	17	8	2
<u>Party of Voter:</u>					
Republican	37%	43	15	5	1
Democrat	27%	52	18	3	1
<u>Occupational Type:</u>					
Blue Collar	27%	47	21	5	-
White Collar	25%	57	15	2	1
Business/Professional ..	41%	44	11	3	2
<u>Sex:</u>					
Male	29%	49	16	5	1
Female	32%	47	18	3	-
<u>Age:</u>					
18 - 24 years	24%	62	11	3	-
25 - 34 years	37%	46	16	2	-
35 - 54 years	31%	46	16	6	1
55 and over	26%	49	21	4	-

Table 2.27

Reason for Rating McCall

	<u>First Mention</u>	<u>Total Mentions</u>
<u>Likes:</u>		
Independent; outspoken; dedicated; honest; open; sincere	25%	35%
Environmental policies	15	27
Has run the State well; put Oregon on the map	15	22
Works for people; listens	8	9
Handling of energy crisis	4	10
Economic, no-growth policies	3	8
Other likes	6	12
<u>Dislikes:</u>		
Too pro-environment	5	9
National ambitions; 3rd force	4	5
Personal qualities; too outspoken .	3	5
Handling of Bolds case	1	2
Other dislikes	6	13
<u>Not Sure:</u>	5	5
	100%	162%*

* Adds to more than 100% due to multiple responses.

Table 2.28

"How strict do you feel regulation should be about where nuclear power plants can be built?"

(Read across)	Very Strict	Quite Strict	Not Very Strict	No Regulation At All	Not Sure
<u>Total Sample:</u>	46%	35	14	2	4
<u>Congressional District:</u>					
First District	48%	41	9	3	-
Second District	38%	42	17	-	4
Third District	59%	22	12	3	5
Fourth District	39%	34	18	1	9
<u>Party of Voter:</u>					
Republican	43%	33	16	2	6
Democrat	49%	33	13	1	4
<u>Sex:</u>					
Male	42%	36	17	3	2
Female	51%	32	10	1	6
<u>Occupational Type:</u>					
Blue Collar	48%	30	14	3	5
White Collar	43%	36	17	2	3
Business/Professional .	45%	43	11	-	1
<u>Age:</u>					
18 - 24 years	59%	33	8	-	-
25 - 34 years	52%	34	11	2	1
35 - 54 years	45%	34	16	2	4
55 and over	35%	38	17	1	8

Table 2.29

"How strict do you feel state and local governments should be in regulating how land in general is developed and used?"

(read across)	<u>Very Strict</u>	<u>Quite Strict</u>	<u>Not Very Strict</u>	<u>No Regulation At All</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
<u>Total Sample:</u>	42%	37	15	3	3
<u>Congressional District:</u>					
First District	43%	37	14	5	1
Second District.....	46%	35	16	1	2
Third District	44%	38	13	2	3
Fourth District	34%	38	16	3	9
<u>Party of Voter:</u>					
Republican	37%	34	17	6	6
Democrat	44%	38	15	1	2
<u>Sex:</u>					
Male	39%	37	18	4	2
Female	46%	37	11	2	4
<u>Occupational Type:</u>					
Blue Collar	43%	34	18	3	3
White Collar	42%	43	10	3	3
Business/Professional .	41%	43	13	1	3
<u>Age:</u>					
18 - 24 years	52%	22	24	2	-
25 - 34 years	45%	40	10	-	5
35 - 54 years	40%	40	12	6	2
55 and over	38%	38	18	3	3

Table 2.30

Reasons for Attitude Toward Land-Use Regulation

	<u>Percent of Sample</u>
<u>Quite Strict:</u>	
Prevent real-estate schemes, ugly developments	20%
Need balance; put land to best use	16
Preserve environment, natural resources	15
Preserve farm, recreation land	13
Need regulation	8
Prevent overpopulation, land-abuse	7
Other for regulation	3
<u>Not Very Strict:</u>	
Should be able to use your land however you want	10
Other against regulation	3
<u>Not Sure:</u>	6
	101%*

*Error due to rounding.

Table 2.31

"Thinking about civil rights in Oregon, do you feel the State government has been too active or not active enough in protecting minorities against job discrimination?"

(read across)	<u>Too Active</u>	<u>About Right</u>	<u>Not Active Enough</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
<u>Total Sample:</u>	17%	50	20	13
<u>Congressional District:</u>				
First District	17%	53	18	12
Second District	10%	59	18	13
Third District	24%	43	23	9
Fourth District	15%	45	20	20
<u>Party of Voter:</u>				
Republican	19%	49	18	14
Democrat	14%	51	22	13
<u>Sex:</u>				
Male	17%	51	19	14
Female	17%	51	21	12
<u>Occupational Type:</u>				
Blue Collar	23%	46	20	11
White Collar	11%	68	15	6
Business/Professional.	14%	45	22	19
<u>Age:</u>				
18 - 24 years	8%	51	30	11
25 - 34 years	18%	45	23	14
35 - 54 years	16%	63	11	11
55 and over	21%	45	18	16

Table 2.32

"Do you feel the State government has been too active or not active enough in protecting minorities against housing discrimination?"

(Read across)	<u>Too Active</u>	<u>About Right</u>	<u>Not Active Enough</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
<u>Total Sample:</u>	10%	47	21	22
<u>Congressional District:</u>				
First District	9%	56	21	16
Second District	5%	54	22	19
Third District	14%	41	16	29
Fourth District	12%	37	24	27
<u>Party of Voter:</u>				
Republican	13%	54	18	16
Democrat	9%	42	23	27
<u>Sex:</u>				
Male	11%	48	18	24
Female	9%	47	23	21
<u>Occupational Type:</u>				
Blue Collar	13%	54	17	17
White Collar	10%	52	19	20
Business/Professional ..	9%	39	24	28
<u>Age:</u>				
18 - 24 years	5%	51	28	16
25 - 34 years	6%	43	26	25
35 - 54 years	11%	53	16	20
55 and over	15%	46	14	25

Table 2.33

"How much discrimination, if any, do you feel women suffer in trying to get jobs and equal pay with men--a great deal of discrimination, quite a bit, some, or not very much?"

(read across)	Great Deal	Quite a Bit	Some	Not Much	Not Sure
<u>Total Sample:</u>	18%	24	32	22	4
<u>Congressional District:</u>					
First District	22%	28	31	17	1
Second District	12%	19	35	30	3
Third District	20%	24	32	18	6
Fourth District	16%	23	31	23	7
<u>Party of Voter:</u>					
Republican	18%	25	29	21	7
Democrat	18%	24	32	23	3
<u>Sex:</u>					
Male	16%	27	27	27	4
Female	20%	20	39	17	4
<u>Occupational Type:</u>					
Blue Collar	17%	22	34	23	4
White Collar	15%	26	34	25	-
Business/Professional .	19%	26	32	20	3
<u>Age:</u>					
18 - 24 years	18%	32	29	18	2
25 - 34 years	21%	22	34	21	3
35 - 54 years	14%	23	36	24	4
55 and over	17%	23	30	24	6

2.3 PARTISANSHIP AND POLITICAL CYNICISM

There is a resurgence of Democratic partisanship this year, but it is based as much on Republican economic failures as on Watergate. While half the sample feels it makes no difference which party is in for best solving our problems, among those who do feel party makes a difference, the Democrats are felt to be the party of the times. Even the Republicans we interviewed failed to endorse their party by very much. (See Tables 2.34 and 2.35)

The differences between the parties today are clearly based on feelings that they cater to different groups -- the Democrats representing common people, and the Republicans serving business interests. There is also a considerable feeling that the parties are not very different; this is a long-term trend in opinion, and this year marks an eddy in that current. (See Table 2.36)

On the strictly partisan grounds of electing a Democratic veto-proof Congress there is only minority support. It clearly is not an appeal to make on its own. (See Tables 2.37 and 2.38)

There is greater pessimism about the ability of politicians

to solve problems today, but paradoxically, Watergate is the leading reason for optimism. At most, Watergate has made our sample more pessimistic by a net of less than 10 percent. The failure of politicians to face up to problems has had a much greater effect. (See Tables 2.39 and 2.40)

Thirty-five percent of our sample feels there is more dishonesty in politics today than there used to be, a relatively small proportion, given recent events. Moreover, the reasons given for the feeling that there is more dishonesty indicate that just one-fourth believes there is truly more dishonesty and it is not just that we hear more about it today.

Table 2.34

"Which party do you feel could do the best job in handling (main problem)--the Democrats or the Republicans?"

(read across)	<u>Democrats</u>	<u>Republicans</u>	<u>Makes no Difference</u>
<u>Total Sample:</u>	37%	9	53
<u>Party of Voter:</u>			
Republican	14%	20	65
Democrat	54%	2	43

Table 2.35

"Why do you feel (party) would do best on (problem)?"

	<u>Percent of Sample</u>
<u>Democrats:</u>	
More for people; liberal; Republicans for big business	13%
Republicans have failed to solve problems; have always done badly	13
Democrats get things done, have done well in past	10
Democrats not involved in Watergate	6
Other reasons Democrats would do best ..	3
<u>Republicans:</u>	
Democrats give money away; have failed to solve problems	3
Republicans better for business, farmers; it's my party	2
Other reasons Republicans would do best.	3
<u>Makes No Difference:</u>	
It's not a party problem; needs leadership	24
Neither party is good; reform needed ...	12
Other reasons neither party can handle problem	10
<u>Not Sure:</u>	<u>1</u>
	100%

Table 2.36

"What do you feel are the main differences today between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party?"

	<u>First Mention</u>	<u>Total Mentions</u>
DEMOCRATS		
<u>Positive:</u>		
More for people, working people . 18%		32%
More liberal; for change	5	9
Other positive differences	5	7
<u>Negative:</u>		
Too wasteful; overspend	4	6
Too liberal; naive	3	3
Other negative differences	-	1
REPUBLICANS		
<u>Positive:</u>		
More conservative	3	5
Better for economy; spend less ..	1	3
Other positive differences	1	1
<u>Negative:</u>		
For big business, rich people ...	15	30
Too conservative	2	4
Other negative differences	2	5
NO DIFFERENCE		
Parties are too much alike; both have failed to solve problems ..	32	36
Both parties bad, crooked; need new party	4	5
Other comments	2	5
NOT SURE	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
	100%	155%*

*Adds to more than 100% due to multiple mentions.

Table 2.37

"Some people say it is important to elect Democrats to Congress this year so that Nixon cannot veto what Congress does. Do you agree or disagree with this?"

(read across)	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
<u>Total Sample:</u>	26%	65	9
<u>Congressional District:</u>			
First District	22%	71	8
Second District	21%	71	8
Third District	29%	59	13
Fourth District	35%	58	7

Table 2.38

Reasons for Disagreeing That It Is Important to Elect Democrats to Congress

	<u>Percent of Sample</u>
<u>Agree - important to elect Democrats:</u>	26%
<u>Disagree:</u>	
More important to elect right person	23
Need balance to maintain two-party system	12
Democrats have majority now; politicians don't necessarily vote party	11
Need to back the President, not override vetos	7
Democrats are not better than Republicans	3
Other reasons	8
Not sure	1
Not asked	8
	99%*

*Error due to rounding.

Table 2.39

"Would you say you are generally more optimistic or more pessimistic about the ability of politicians to solve our problems today than you were 5 years ago?"

(read across)	More Optimistic	More Pessimistic	Not Sure
<u>Total Sample:</u>	30%	58	12
<u>Congressional District:</u>			
First District	27%	64	9
Second District	32%	63	5
Third District	35%	53	12
Fourth District	25%	53	22
<u>Party of Voter:</u>			
Republican	27%	56	17
Democrat	32%	59	9
<u>Sex:</u>			
Male	21%	66	13
Female	40%	50	10
<u>Occupational Type:</u>			
Blue Collar	33%	55	12
White Collar	22%	66	12
Business/Professional	34%	56	11
<u>Age:</u>			
18 - 24 years	45%	42	14
25 - 34 years	27%	66	7
35 - 54 years	26%	62	12
55 and over	31%	54	16

Table 2.40

Reasons for Being Optimistic/Pessimistic About Ability of Politicians to Solve Problems

	<u>First Mention</u>	<u>Total Mentions</u>
<u>Optimistic:</u>		
Waterage will keep politicians honest, working to solve problems	12%	12%
Optimistic nature of respondent	7	7
Things seem to be getting better	3	3
Other reasons for optimism	6	9
<u>Pessimistic:</u>		
Lack of leadership; politicians not facing problems	20	22
Dishonesty of politicians	14	16
Problems seem insoluble; lost faith in system	9	11
More aware of problems now	3	4
Pessimistic nature of respondent	3	3
Economy is getting worse; inflation isn't being dealt with	2	6
Other reasons for pessimism	6	10
<u>Not Sure Whether Pessimistic or Optimistic:</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>
	99%*	117%**

*Error due to rounding.

**Adds to more than 100% due to multiple mentions.

Table 2.41

"In general, do you feel there is more dishonesty in politics today than there used to be or not?"

(read across)	<u>More</u>	<u>Same</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Less</u>	<u>Not</u> <u>Sure</u>
<u>Total Sample:</u>	33%	59	4	3
<u>Congressional District:</u>				
First District	30%	64	4	2
Second District	39%	54	4	4
Third District	37%	50	10	3
Fourth District	25%	71	-	4
<u>Party of Voter:</u>				
Republican	26%	65	5	4
Democrat	38%	54	5	3
<u>Sex:</u>				
Male	33%	62	4	1
Female	34%	55	5	6
<u>Occupational Type:</u>				
Blue Collar	37%	55	5	3
White Collar	31%	60	4	5
Business/Professional	25%	69	3	3
<u>Age:</u>				
18 - 24 years	32%	60	8	-
25 - 34 years	22%	69	2	7
35 - 54 years	33%	57	7	3
55 and over	46%	51	3	1

Table 2.42

"Why do you feel there is (more/less) dishonesty in politics today than there used to be?"

	<u>Percent of Sample</u>
<u>More Dishonesty:</u>	
There's more money in it now	10%
We hear more about it now	9
More politicians are greedy	5
They need to be dishonest to be elected ...	3
Loss of values; apathetic electorate	3
Other reasons	4
Not sure why more now	1
<u>Less Dishonesty:</u>	
It's harder to hide now	2
Politicians are more careful to be honest now	1
<u>Same Amount Today:</u>	59
<u>Not Sure if More or Less:</u>	3
	<u>100%</u>

Table 2.43

"Do you feel most politicians are dishonest,
about half are dishonest, or just a few?"

(read across)	<u>Most</u>	<u>About Half</u>	<u>Just a Few</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
<u>Total Sample:</u>	20%	26	52	2
<u>Congressional District:</u>				
First District	23%	27	49	2
Second District	14%	31	53	2
Third District	21%	23	52	4
Fourth District	24%	22	53	-
<u>Party of Voter:</u>				
Republican	17%	28	54	1
Democrat	21%	23	53	3
<u>Sex:</u>				
Male	24%	24	52	1
Female	16%	30	52	3
<u>Occupational Type:</u>				
Blue Collar	19%	28	53	1
White Collar	25%	20	51	3
Business/Professional	20%	27	51	2
<u>Age:</u>				
18 - 24 years	23%	27	47	3
25 - 34 years	15%	39	46	-
35 - 54 years	25%	19	54	3
55 and over	21%	19	58	3

Table 2.44

Reason for Not Voting in May Primary Election

	<u>Percent of Sample</u>
<u>Did Vote:</u>	67%
<u>Did Not Vote:</u>	
No interest; forgot	10
Not registered	7
Out of town	7
Working; couldn't get to polls	4
Illness	2
Other reasons	2
Not sure why didn't vote	<u>1</u>
	100%