

# ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS LIKE 'BIG JIM' AS REPLACEMENT FOR JACK RYAN



**1ST OF 2 POLLS RELEASED TODAY: THIS ONE INCLUDES JIM THOMPSON, OTHER ONE DOES NOT**

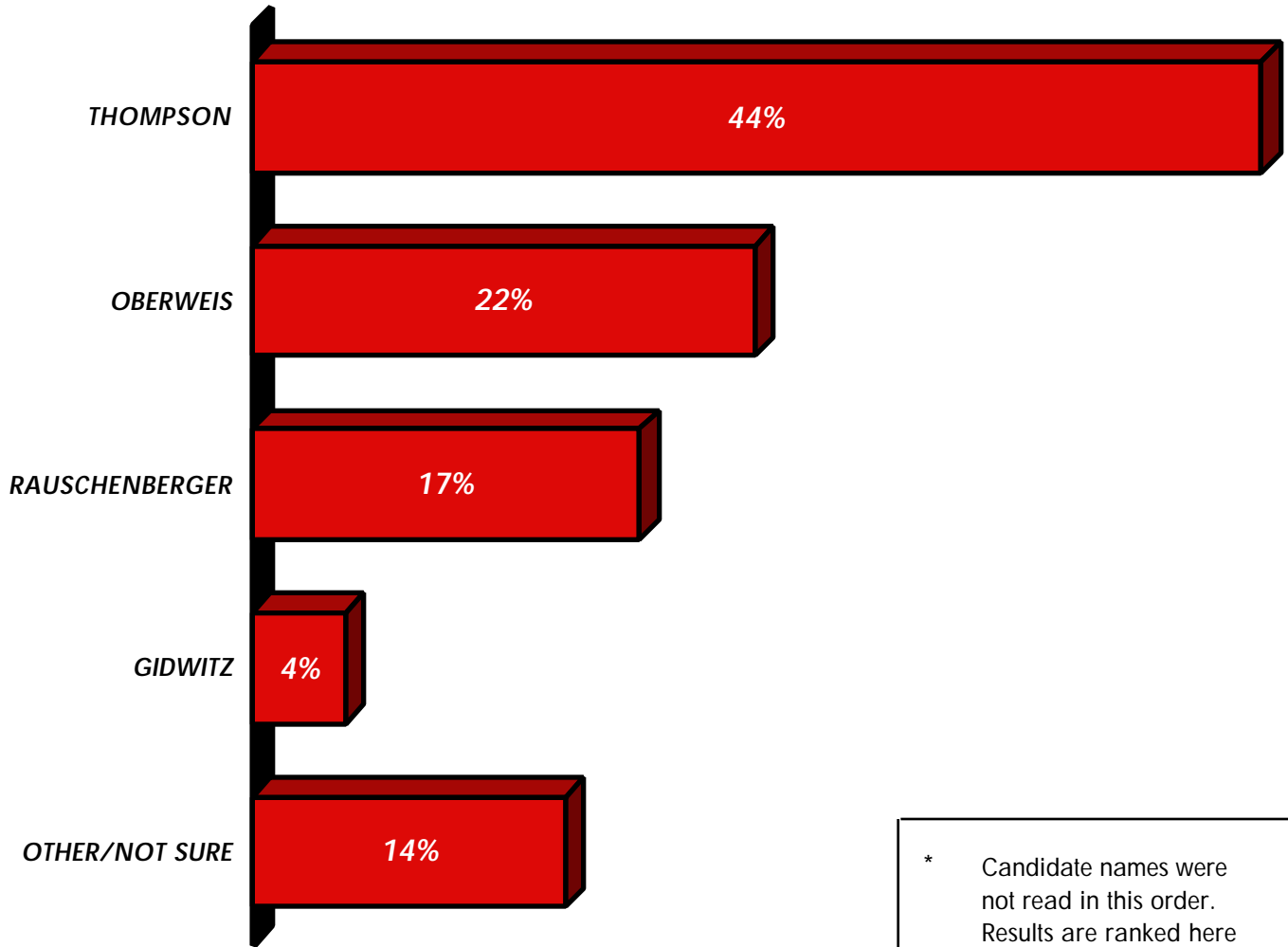
- \* ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS, ASKED WHICH OF \*4\* PROMINENT REPUBLICANS WOULD MAKE THE STRONGEST REPLACEMENT CANDIDATE FOR JACK RYAN, PICK FORMER IL GOVERNOR JIM THOMPSON, ACCORDING TO SURVEYUSA POLL OF 253 REPUBLICANS STATEWIDE CONDUCTED 6/26.
- \* 1000 ADULTS INTERVIEWED. OF THEM, 253 WERE REPUBLICANS REGISTERED TO VOTE.
- \* 44% OF REPUBLICANS PICK THOMPSON AS THE STRONGEST TO REPLACE JACK RYAN.
- \* 22% OF REPUBLICANS PICK JIM OBERWEIS AS THE STRONGEST.
- \* 17% OF REPUBLICANS PICK STEVE RAUSCHENBERGER AS THE STRONGEST.
- \* 4% OF REPUBLICANS PICK RON GIDWITZ AS THE STRONGEST.
- \* 14% SAY THEY WOULD PICK ANOTHER REPLACEMENT OR ARE NOT SURE.

<b>RESEARCH CONDUCTED E.T.</b>	040626 13:06-21:51 ET
<b>RESPONDENTS DRAWN FROM</b>	THE ENTIRE STATE OF ILLINOIS
<b>RANDOM SAMPLE SELECTED BY</b>	SURVEY SAMPLING INC.

RESEARCH CONDUCTED FOR WBBM-TV CHICAGO AND KSDK-TV ST. LOUIS

**STRONGEST GOP REPLACEMENT FOR RYAN / ALL ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS**

JACK RYAN IS NO LONGER THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING FOUR REPUBLICANS WOULD BE THE STRONGEST REPUBLICAN TO REPLACE RYAN ON THE BALLOT? RON GIDWITZ? JIM OBERWEIS? STEVE RAUSCHENBERGER? OR JIM THOMPSON?



\* Candidate names were not read in this order. Results are ranked here for ease of comprehension

THIS IS A SURVEY OF	253	ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS
OVERALL RESULTS CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT	±6.3%	A LARGER ± APPLIES TO SUBPOPULATIONS

RESULTS MAY NOT ADD TO 100%, BECAUSE PERCENTAGES ARE ROUNDED TO WHOLE NUMBERS

STRONGEST GOP REPLACEMENT FOR RYAN / RESPONSES COMPARED BY PERCENTAGES AND BY INDEX

	OVERALL	MALE	FEMALE	AGE 18-34	AGE 35-49	AGE 50-64	AGE 65+	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	ASIAN/OTHER	CHICAGO CITY	SUBURBAN COOK	COLLAR COUNTIES	DOWNSTATE
	<b>RESPONSES SORTED BY DEMOGRAPHIC CATEGORY</b>														
GIDWITZ	4%	3%	5%	3%	4%	2%	8%	3%	13%	11%	0%	6%	5%	0%	5%
OBERWEIS	22%	19%	24%	34%	20%	16%	16%	22%	17%	13%	20%	10%	27%	30%	18%
RAUSCHENBERGER	17%	18%	16%	13%	23%	13%	14%	17%	17%	25%	0%	34%	19%	20%	11%
THOMPSON	44%	47%	41%	29%	41%	57%	51%	45%	24%	44%	35%	43%	41%	41%	47%
OTHER/NOT SURE	14%	13%	14%	21%	12%	12%	11%	13%	29%	6%	45%	6%	8%	8%	20%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

	OVERALL	MALE	FEMALE	AGE 18-34	AGE 35-49	AGE 50-64	AGE 65+	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	ASIAN/OTHER	CHICAGO CITY	SUBURBAN COOK	COLLAR COUNTIES	DOWNSTATE
	<b>DEMOGRAPHIC SUBPOPULATIONS INDEXED TO OVERALL RESPONSES</b>														
GIDWITZ	100	80	120	73	96	46	199	83	324	283	0	158	129	0	124
OBERWEIS	100	89	111	158	92	75	76	103	78	59	92	46	122	140	80
RAUSCHENBERGER	100	105	95	77	136	79	85	99	103	150	0	203	116	119	65
THOMPSON	100	107	93	67	94	130	116	102	55	101	79	98	93	94	107
OTHER/NOT SURE	100	95	105	151	88	87	77	93	211	46	334	47	60	62	146



The following is a material part of this report and should be included when data is referenced:

How this poll was conducted: This SurveyUSA poll was conducted by telephone in the voice of a professional announcer. All respondents heard the questions asked identically. Page 1 of this report contains: the geography that was surveyed; the dates interviews were conducted; the news organization that paid for the research; and the name of the random sample provider. The universe of respondents and the margin of error are stated on Page 2 of this report, and if restated on one or more subsequent pages, it is because the universe and margin of error changed for those subsequent questions. Where necessary, responses were weighted according to age, gender, ethnic origin, geographical area and number of adults and number of voice telephone lines in the household, so that the sample would reflect the actual demographic proportions in the population, using most recent U.S. Census estimates. In theory, with the stated sample size, one can say with 95% certainty that the results would not vary by more than the stated margin of error, in one direction or the other, had the entire universe of respondents been interviewed with complete accuracy. There are other possible sources of error in all surveys that may be more serious than theoretical calculations of sampling error. These include refusals to be interviewed, question wording and question order, weighting by demographic control data and the manner in which respondents are filtered (such as, determining who is a likely voter). It is difficult to quantify the errors that may result from these factors. Fieldwork for this survey was done by SurveyUSA of Verona, NJ. These statements conform to the principles of disclosure of the National Council on Public Polls.