



**THE PEW RESEARCH CENTER**  
**For The People & The Press**

*NEWS Release*  
1615 L Street, N.W., Suite 700  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
Tel (202) 419-4350  
Fax (202) 419-4399

FOR RELEASE: MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 2007 10:00AM

**Democratic Primary Preview: Iowa, New Hampshire, South Carolina**  
**CLINTON PRESSED IN IOWA, BUT HOLDS WIDE LEADS ELSEWHERE**

*A Survey Conducted in Association with  
The Associated Press*

**Also inside...**

- Iraq, health care top issues
- Clinton by far the most electable
- But electability matters less than in '04
- Clinton, Obama split black vote in South Carolina

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Andrew Kohut, Director  
Scott Keeter, Director of Survey Research  
Carroll Doherty and Michael Dimock, Associate Directors  
Pew Research Center for the People & the Press  
202/419-4350  
<http://www.people-press.org>

## Democratic Primary Preview: Iowa, New Hampshire, South Carolina **CLINTON PRESSED IN IOWA, BUT HOLDS WIDE LEADS ELSEWHERE**

Democrats enter the presidential primary campaign upbeat about their candidates and united in their views on major issues. Sen. Hillary Clinton is the clear frontrunner in New Hampshire and South Carolina, where she holds 19-point and 14-point leads, respectively. However in Iowa she is in a statistical tie with Barack Obama.

Clinton has a clear advantage on the key issue of health care, and leads among Democratic women voters in all three states – where women constitute majorities of the likely caucus and primary electorates. Her lead is also particularly wide among older voters – voters over age 50 in all three states favor her over Obama by more than two-to-one.

Overall, Clinton’s standing in Iowa and New Hampshire is no better than Howard Dean’s at a comparable point in the 2004 presidential campaign. However, Clinton has stronger support in all three states than did the former Vermont governor. Indeed, there is considerably more strong support for each of the three leading Democratic candidates in Iowa – Clinton, Obama and John Edwards – than there was for Dean and the other leading Iowa contenders four years ago.

This strong backing reflects the high level of enthusiasm among Democratic voters in each of the early states, as well as nationwide. Democrats rate the field of candidates far more positively than they did at this point in the 2004 campaign. Democratic voters also are in broad agreement about the importance of major issues and are overwhelmingly opposed to President Bush and the Iraq war. Overall, the war and health care are the dominant concerns of Democratic voters nationally and those in Iowa, New Hampshire and South Carolina.

	<u>Natl</u> %	<u>IA</u> %	<u>NH</u> %	<u>SC</u> %
Clinton	48	31	38	45
Obama	22	26	19	31
Edwards	11	19	15	10
Richardson	3	10	10	1
Biden	3	2	2	2
Kucinich	1	1	4	1
Dodd	1	1	1	0
Other/DK	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>
	101	100	100	100
Sample size	467	460	594	373

\*National figures based on Democrats and Democratic leaners who are likely to vote in primaries or caucuses in their states. Iowa, NH and SC figures based on likely voters in Democratic caucus or primaries.

	<u>Percent</u> <u>Strong</u> %		<u>Percent</u> <u>Strong</u> %
<u>2003</u>		<u>2007</u>	
Iowa voters	48	Iowa voters	66
Dean voters	49	Clinton voters	70
Gephardt voters	46	Obama voters	63
Kerry voters	48	Edwards voters	72
<b>New Hampshire</b>		<b>New Hampshire</b>	
voters	40	voters	54
Dean voters	51	Clinton voters	58
Kerry voters	37	Obama voters	51
		Edwards voters	54

Based on likely Democratic voters.

There are divisions among primary state Democrats, particularly in the area of social policy. Democrats in South Carolina, where African Americans constitute approximately half of the electorate, hold more conservative opinions on gay marriage, abortion, and the cultural impact of immigrants than do voters in the other early states. By contrast, New Hampshire Democrats are more liberal, particularly when it comes to gay marriage.

An overwhelming majority of likely Democratic voters in Iowa (87%) have a favorable impression of the party's presidential candidates. At this stage in 2004, 75% of likely Democratic caucus-goers expressed a positive view of the candidates. There has been an even larger increase in favorable opinions of the Democratic candidates in New Hampshire (from 59% to 76%). And in South Carolina, the proportion of Democrats expressing a positive opinion of the field has jumped from 39% to 68%.

In addition, while levels of strong support for the candidates are far higher than in December 2003, a large proportion of likely Democratic voters in the early states say they could imagine voting for *any* of the Democratic candidates in the primaries. About half of likely voters in Iowa (51%) say they would be comfortable casting their primary vote for any of the Democratic candidates who are running, as would 49% of those in New Hampshire and 57% in South Carolina. Among those who do rule out one or more candidates, Clinton is mentioned most often; 18% of likely Democratic voters in Iowa would not consider voting for her, and 15% in New Hampshire, say they absolutely would not vote for Clinton.

The survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, in collaboration with the Associated Press, was conducted Nov. 7-25 among 460 voters likely to vote in the Jan. 3 Iowa caucuses; 594 likely voters in New Hampshire's Jan. 8 Democratic primary; and 373 likely voters in South Carolina's Jan. 26 Democratic primary. In addition, a separate national survey was conducted among 467 Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents who say they are likely to vote in a primary or caucus in their state.

Overall Impression of the Democratic Field of Candidates				
	<u>Natl</u>	<u>IA</u>	<u>NH</u>	<u>SC</u>
	%	%	%	%
<b>2007</b>				
Excellent/Good	69	87	76	68
Only fair/Poor	29	11	22	28
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	99	99	101
<b>2003</b>				
Excellent/Good	46	75	59	39
Only fair/Poor	45	22	35	50
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>
	99	101	99	101
Are There Any Candidates You Absolutely Would NOT Vote For?*				
Clinton	9	18	15	8
Obama	8	3	6	8
Kucinich	7	12	9	5
Edwards	6	3	2	4
Gravel	3	4	7	5
Biden	3	2	2	3
Dodd	3	3	2	2
Richardson	1	1	4	2
<b>Would vote for any</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>57</b>
Other/DK	21	4	5	9

\* Figures add to more than 100% because voters could name more than one candidate.  
Based on likely Democratic voters.

The survey shows that Clinton gets strong grades as the candidate who “has the best chance of defeating the Republican nominee.” More than twice as many likely Iowa Democratic caucus goers say Clinton, rather than Obama, has the best chance of winning (48% vs. 18%), and she has sizable advantages in electability in the other states and nationally as well.

But fewer Democratic voters say that electability is an important factor in choosing a candidate than did so four years ago. In 2003, as many as 40% of likely Iowa Democratic caucus goers said it would be more important to choose a candidate who could defeat

George Bush than one who came closest to their positions on the issues.

Today, however, just 24% of likely Iowa Democratic caucus-goers view electability as more important than a candidate’s issue positions. Among likely Democratic voters nationally, only about half the number prioritize electability this year than did so in December 2003.

In many ways, the Democratic electorates of Iowa, New Hampshire and South Carolina are starkly different in their demographic makeup. Most notably, African Americans constitute about half of likely primary voters in South Carolina (51%), while they make up just 3% of the likely electorate in Iowa and less than 1% of the likely electorate in New Hampshire.

There is a sizable divide in the preferences of white and black voters in South Carolina: Obama runs even with Clinton among likely African American voters (Obama 44% vs. Clinton 43%). However, Clinton holds a substantial advantage among white Democratic voters in South Carolina (Clinton 49%, Obama 16%, Edwards 20%).

Clinton Seen as Most Electable...				
	Natl	IA	NH	SC
<i>Best chance of winning in Nov 2008</i>	%	%	%	%
Hillary Clinton	62	48	56	60
Barack Obama	12	18	16	17
John Edwards	11	15	12	8
Other/None	5	8	4	3
Don't know	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>
	100	100	99	99

But Electability Matters Less				
	Natl	IA	NH	SC
<i>More important to pick candidate who</i>	%	%	%	%
<u>2007</u>				
Comes closest to your issue positions	71	72	74	68
Has the best chance of defeating Rep	24	24	21	23
Other/Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>
	100	101	100	101
<u>2003</u>				
Comes closest to your issue positions	49	53	62	65
Has the best chance of defeating Bush	44	40	32	25
Other/Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>
	100	100	100	101

Based on likely Democratic voters.

Demographic Differences in Early Democratic States				
<i>Proportion of likely voters</i>	Natl	IA	NH	SC
	%	%	%	%
Men	41	45	42	38
Women	59	55	58	62
White	71	94	97	46
Black	18	3	*	51
Other non-white	10	2	2	2
Hispanic	9	2	1	*
College grad	29	36	40	23
Some college	23	27	21	26
HS or less	47	37	39	51
<i>Religious attendance</i>				
Weekly/more	35	36	21	58
Monthly/less	37	34	34	28
Seldom/never	25	28	43	14

Based on likely Democratic voters.

The constituencies are different in other ways as well. Roughly six-in-ten likely Democratic voters (61%) in New Hampshire are college graduates or have attended college as have 63% of likely caucus-goers in Iowa. That compares to about half of likely Democratic voters in South Carolina and nationwide. Democratic voters in New Hampshire also attend religious services less frequently: 43% say they seldom or never attend services, compared with 25% nationally, 28% in Iowa, and just 14% of likely Democratic voters in South Carolina.

In all three states, women make up a majority of likely voters. This clearly works to Clinton's advantage in New Hampshire, where she nearly triples Obama's support among women voters (46%-17%). Among men who plan to vote in the Democratic primaries, Clinton's lead is much narrower (28%-20%).

The gender gap is much smaller in Iowa than it is in New Hampshire or nationally. Clinton leads Obama by eight points among women in Iowa (34%-26%), and has a three-point edge among men (28%-25%). But looking further down the ticket the race in Iowa is clearly more wide open among men. John Edwards trails Clinton by only six points among men who plan to attend a Democratic caucus, whereas among female voters Clinton has a two-to-one lead over Edwards (34% vs. 17%). Richardson, too, garners somewhat more support among men who plan to vote (13%) than among women (7%).

As is the case nationally, Clinton's lead in Iowa, New Hampshire and South Carolina also is boosted by her considerable backing among Democratic voters who are less educated and older. In all three states, she more than doubles Obama's support among voters age 50 and older, and her lead is widest among voters who never attended college. In all three states Obama runs about even with Clinton among college graduates, and in Iowa and South Carolina he garners significantly more support from younger voters than he does from older voters.

	Iowa		N.H.		S.C.		National	
	Wo-		Wo-		Wo-		Wo-	
	Men	men	Men	men	Men	men	Men	men
Clinton	28	34	28	46	41	47	42	52
Obama	25	26	20	17	33	30	22	21
Edwards	22	17	14	16	12	9	13	9
Richardson	13	7	14	7	2	1	5	2
Biden	3	2	4	1	3	1	4	3
Kucinich	2	1	5	3	1	*	1	1
Dodd	*	2	*	1	*	0	2	0
Other/DK	7	12	14	9	7	12	11	13
	100	101	99	100	99	100	100	101
Percent	45%	55%	42%	58%	42%	58%	41%	59%
N	202	258	266	328	131	242	198	269

Based on likely Democratic voters.

	Iowa		N.H.		S.C.	
	Clin	Oba	Clin	Oba	Clin	Oba
	ton	ma	ton	ma	ton	ma
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 50	28	34	32	20	42	38
50 and older	36	16	46	17	48	23
College grad	24	27	27	22	34	36
Some College	32	27	34	17	38	34
H.S. or less	37	24	52	16	53	28

Based on likely Democratic voters.

Democratic voters in the three early states largely concur in their negative opinions of President Bush and generally support withdrawing U.S. troops from Iraq as soon as possible. Roughly nine-in-ten likely Democratic voters in Iowa and New Hampshire disapprove of Bush's performance as do 86% of voters in South Carolina. Solid majorities in the three states say U.S. forces should be pulled from Iraq as soon as possible, although most voters favor a gradual, rather than immediate, troop withdrawal.

There also is broad agreement regarding the importance of major issues. In all three states, the war in Iraq and health care lead the list of issues that Democratic voters want the candidates to discuss. No other issue, not even the economy, rivals these two issues in the agenda of Democratic voters.

Terrorism, an issue that typically rates as a leading concern among Republicans, is barely on the radar of Democratic voters. Just 2% volunteer terrorism or protecting the nation as the issue they would most like to hear candidates talk about. Similarly, immigration, which also rates consistently high on the agenda of Republicans, is mentioned by just 4% of Democratic voters nationally – and comparable percentages in the early states – as the issue they would most like the candidates to discuss.

Issue You'd Most Like Candidates to Address...				
	<u>Natl</u>	<u>IA</u>	<u>NH</u>	<u>SC</u>
	%	%	%	%
Iraq war	36	39	38	30
Health care	33	35	31	35
Economy	11	12	16	13
Education	5	7	9	9
Social Security	5	7	6	6
Job situation	5	4	2	4
Immigration	4	2	3	2
Environment	2	4	9	3
Budget deficit	2	3	3	2
Terrorism	2	1	3	1
Energy/Gas prices	1	2	3	4
Taxes	1	1	2	2
Abortion	1	1	0	1
Values/Religion	1	0	1	1

Based on likely Democratic voters.

Clinton's greatest advantage on issues, by far, comes on the question of which candidate would do the best job of improving the health care system. In Iowa, about twice as many voters say Clinton could best handle health care as name Obama (41% vs. 21%). Her advantage is even greater in the other two states and nationally.

Democratic voters in the three states diverge over which candidate is best able to handle other issues, such as the war in Iraq, immigration and improving job opportunities. But while Obama nearly equals Clinton's strength in some states on some issues, there is no issue on which he holds a clear advantage. Slightly more Iowa Democrats say Obama than Clinton could best handle immigration (by 23%-17%), and about as many believe Bill Richardson could best handle this issue (19%).

While Democratic voters in the three early primary states largely agree on Iraq and several other major issues, there are significant differences over social policies. On balance, more South Carolina Democratic voters oppose than favor gay marriage (by 54%-34%). Solid majorities in Iowa and New Hampshire, including 68% in the latter, favor gay marriage. Democrats in South Carolina also take more conservative positions on abortion and immigration than do Democratic voters elsewhere.

However, there is greater acceptance of gay marriage among Democratic voters in each of the states, and Democrats nationally, than there was four years ago. In South Carolina,

Democratic voters opposed gay marriage by greater than three-to-one in December 2003 (72%-21%); in the current survey, 54% are opposed while 34% favor gay marriage.

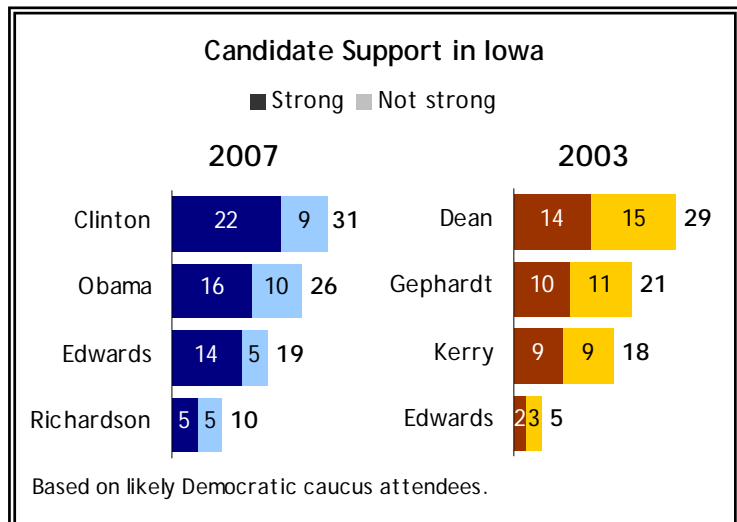
In New Hampshire, support for gay marriage among likely Democratic voters has increased by 16 points (from 52% to 68%), and in Iowa it has risen by 13 points (from 42% to 55%). This is consistent with the trend among national Democrats; currently 51% favor allowing gays and lesbians to marry, up from 40% in December 2003.

South Carolina Democrats More Socially Conservative				
	Natl	IA	NH	SC
	%	%	%	%
<i>Gay marriage</i>				
Favor	51	55	68	34
Oppose	40	32	22	54
Don't know	10	13	9	13
	101	100	99	101
<i>Abortion should be...</i>				
Always legal	22	23	31	18
Mostly legal	42	45	50	34
Mostly illegal	20	20	10	26
Always illegal	10	7	5	13
Don't know	6	6	5	9
	100	101	101	100
<i>Growing number of immigrants to US...</i>				
Threaten traditional American customs	47	33	34	51
Strengthen American society	46	54	57	38
Don't know	7	13	8	11
	100	100	99	100

Based on likely Democratic voters.

### The Iowa Democratic Primary

Of the three states surveyed, the Democratic contest in Iowa is the closest. Overall, Hillary Clinton has a narrow five-point edge over Barack Obama (31% vs. 26%) among likely Democratic voters. John Edwards runs third at 19%, and Bill Richardson garners the support of 10% of Iowa voters. No other candidate is supported by more than 2%.



The Iowa contest was similarly tight at a comparable point four years ago. Howard Dean led Richard Gephardt by a 29% to 21% margin in early December, 2003, with John Kerry running a close third at 18%.

One key difference this year, however, is that all of the leading candidates garner considerably more *strong* support this year than was the case four years ago. Overall, two-thirds (66%) of Iowa Democrats say they support their favored candidate “strongly,” including solid majorities of those who back each of the leading candidates. Just under half (48%) of Iowa Democrats said the same in the lead-up to the 2004 Iowa caucuses, and no leading candidate had a majority of their supporters expressing strong allegiance.

Iowa Democrats are also more committed than their New Hampshire counterparts, 54% of whom back their candidate strongly.

As is the case nationwide, Clinton holds the advantage among voters who are less educated, female, age 50 and older, and moderate or conservative. Barack Obama runs slightly ahead of Clinton among younger voters, liberals and college graduates. The age gap in Iowa is particularly noteworthy. Barack Obama is supported by 34% of Iowa Democrats under age 50, and just 16% of those ages 50 and over.

Obama also wins substantial backing from independents who plan to attend a Democratic caucus on Jan. 3. He leads Clinton by a 32% to 19% margin among these independent voters, compared with Clinton’s 35% to 24% advantage among Democratic identifiers, who make up 72% of likely caucus-goers.

Iowa Democratic Constituencies						
Share of voters		----Percent who favor----				(N)
		Clin- ton	Oba- ma	Ed- wards	Rich- ardson	
%		%	%	%	%	
51	Definitely vote	30	24	22	9	258
49	Probably vote	32	27	16	10	202
61	Caucused before	29	21	22	13	313
39	First time	35	34	14	4	146
72	Democrats	35	24	20	8	341
26	Independents	19	32	18	13	108
63	Cons/Mod	33	22	20	13	284
34	Liberal	27	32	19	4	164
45	Men	28	25	22	13	202
55	Women	34	26	17	7	258
55	Under 50	28	34	19	6	176
44	50 and older	36	16	20	14	277
36	College grad	24	27	21	8	210
27	Some College	32	27	18	9	122
38	H.S. or less	37	24	18	12	128
25	\$75,000 or more	32	26	20	8	120
29	\$40k-\$74,999	26	29	22	11	135
34	Less than \$40k	36	26	18	9	137
49	Protestant	33	24	19	9	243
27	Catholic	36	24	17	11	118
21	Secular/Unaffil	19	32	20	10	76
36	Church weekly	27	25	19	12	179
34	Monthly/Yearly	38	25	18	8	155
20	Union household	29	20	23	9	93
80	Non-union hh	32	27	18	10	367

Based on likely Democratic voters.

John Edwards does slightly better when the sample is narrowed to those who have the highest probability of voting on Jan. 3. He is backed by 22% of those who say they will



“definitely” attend the Democratic caucus and among those who have attended a caucus before, placing him about even with Obama among these likeliest of voters, and only slightly behind Clinton.

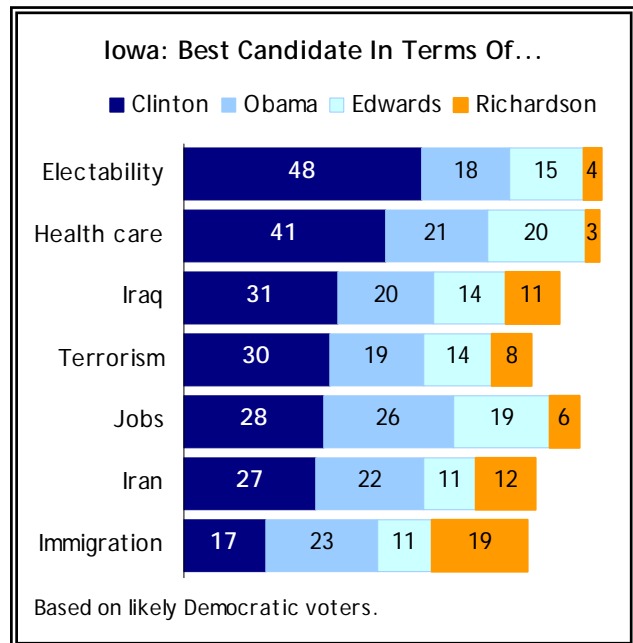
One effect of the caucus process is to concentrate candidate support, since within each caucus the backers of candidates receiving less than 15% of the vote at that location have the opportunity to shift their support to their second choice candidate. Based on the current survey, there is little evidence that this reallocation will fundamentally change the dynamics of the race. Each of the three leading candidates gains three or four points from the reallocation of votes from other candidates, leaving roughly the same order of finish. (Although more Iowa voters list Obama and Edwards as their “second choice” than list Clinton, most who do are supporters of one of the other leading candidates and would not be reallocated).

Nearly half of Iowa voters (48%) see Hillary Clinton as the candidate with the best chance of defeating the Republican nominee next November. This includes 86% of those who support Clinton as their first choice, as well as 32% of those who favor Obama, Edwards or another candidate. Most Democratic voters, in Iowa and elsewhere, say electability is not their main concern, however. By a margin of 72% to 24%, Iowa Democrats say it is more important to choose the candidate who comes closest to their positions on the issues rather than the candidate who has the best chance of winning the general election. And while 62% of Iowa voters are voting for the candidate they see as most electable, 38% are not.

When it comes to issues, 41% of likely Iowa Democratic voters view Clinton as the candidate best able to improve the health care system, roughly double the number who cite Obama (21%) or Edwards (20%). Iowa voters are most divided when it comes to who can do

	1 <sup>st</sup> choice %	2 <sup>nd</sup> choice %	Re- allocated %
Clinton	31	16	34
Obama	26	27	29
Edwards	19	22	23
Richardson	10	9	--
Biden	2	4	--
Kucinich	1	0	--
Dodd	1	4	--
Gravel	0	0	--
Other	0	0	2
None of them	1	3	2
Don't know	9	14	10
	100	99	100

Based on likely Democratic voters.  
NOTE: Candidates who were the first choice of less than 15% of Iowa voters were removed, and the second choice of those voters is taken. Note that this process happens at the *precinct level* during the actual Iowa caucuses.



the best to improve job opportunities for Americans – 28% cite Clinton, 26% Obama, and 19% Edwards. Clinton’s weakest issue is immigration. Just 17% of Iowa Democrats name her as the candidate best able to deal with immigration. Both Obama (23%) and Bill Richardson (19%) are cited more often.

Yet the electoral implications of these candidate rankings are unclear. For example, among the 41% who cite Clinton as strongest on health care, roughly a third favors a different candidate. And while 19% see Richardson as best able to deal with immigration, most who say this are voting for someone else.

In fact, among the three issues that top the agenda of Democratic voters in Iowa – Iraq, health care and economic issues, Clinton’s largest lead is among those who prioritize the economy. Among the 22% of Iowa Democrats who say they most want to hear candidates talk about economic issues, 40% back Clinton for the Democratic nomination, compared to 21% who back Edwards and 16% Obama. By comparison, voters who cite the war in Iraq as the single issue the most want to hear about divide their vote almost evenly between Clinton (28%) and Obama (32%). And while many voters identify Clinton with the health care issue, she leads Obama by a modest 32% to 22% margin among those who rank this as the issue they most want to hear about.

<i>Most want to hear about...</i>	<u>Total</u> %	<i>Candidate choice</i>		
		<u>Clint</u> %	<u>Obama</u> %	<u>Edwards</u> %
Iraq war	39 ⇔	28	32	19
Health care	35 ⇔	32	22	21
Economic issues*	22 ⇔	40	16	21
Education	7			
Social Security	7			
Environment	4			
Terrorism	1			

\* For analytical purposes, all economic issues, including jobs, deficit, energy prices and taxes are included in the economic net. See the topline for a more detailed breakdown.  
Based on likely Democratic voters.

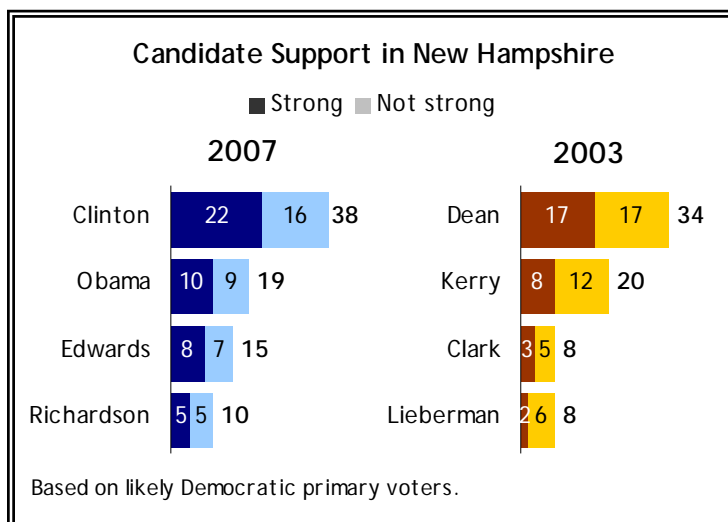
## The New Hampshire Democratic Primary

Of the three states surveyed, Clinton's lead over her competitors is widest in New Hampshire. Among likely Democratic primary voters, twice as many back Clinton (38%) as Obama (19%), followed by John Edwards at 15% and Bill Richardson at 10%. No other candidate is supported by more than 4%.

There is a substantial gender gap among New Hampshire Democrats. Clinton holds a 29-point advantage over Obama among women in Iowa (46% to 17%), compared with an eight-point advantage among men (28% to 20%). She also leads Obama by nearly 30 points (46% to 17%) among voters age 50 and older, while those under age 50 are more divided.

As is the case nationwide, Clinton's strongest backing in New Hampshire comes from those with less education. New Hampshire voters who have not attended college favor Clinton over Obama by a 52% to 16% margin, while the vote is divided almost evenly (27% to 22%, respectively) among those with college degrees.

About a third of New Hampshire likely Democratic voters are Catholic. Roughly half (51%) of Catholics favor Clinton for the party nomination. Clinton receives the support of 35% of Protestants and 35% of those with no religious affiliation.



**New Hampshire Democratic Constituencies**

----Percent who favor----

Share of voters	Clinton	Obama	Edwards	Richardson	(N)
%	%	%	%	%	
52 Democrats	42	20	13	10	307
46 Independents	35	16	16	10	278
60 Cons/Mod	43	17	13	12	333
37 Liberal	31	22	18	9	243
42 Men	28	20	14	14	266
58 Women	46	17	16	7	328
51 Under 50	32	20	17	12	220
48 50 and older	46	17	12	8	363
40 College grad	27	22	17	11	335
21 Some college	34	17	17	14	110
39 H.S. or less	52	16	11	8	149
35 \$75,000 or more	32	24	17	10	206
26 \$40k-\$74,999	42	17	11	16	148
25 Less than \$40k	41	14	17	8	136
33 Protestant	35	21	16	11	206
31 Catholic	51	20	13	8	170
29 Secular/Unaffil	35	12	17	12	151
22 Church weekly	44	14	14	11	144
34 Monthly/Yearly	35	20	15	11	196
15 Union household	34	18	17	16	87
85 Non-union hh	39	19	14	9	507
31 High attention*	43	20	15	10	211
28 Mod attention	35	21	10	15	176
41 Low attention	37	16	18	8	207

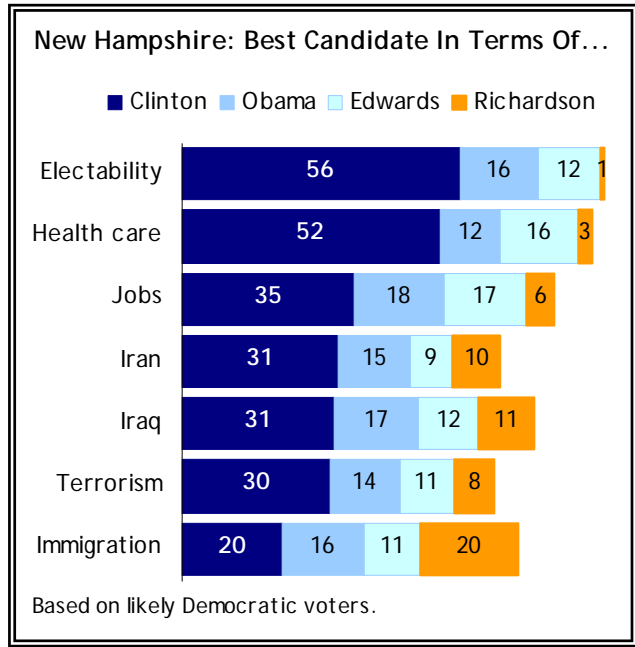
Based on likely Democratic primary voters.  
 \* High attention voters are those who follow campaign news very closely and have given a lot of thought to the candidates. Moderate attention do one of these, low attention do neither.

Just 15% of likely voters in the Democratic primary say they or someone in their household is a member of a labor union. These voters do not view the field of candidates significantly differently from the 85% majority with no union ties, though Bill Richardson runs slightly stronger among voters in union households.

As is the case in Iowa, likely Democratic primary voters in New Hampshire rate Clinton highest in terms of her ability to improve the U.S. health care system – 52% see her as the strongest candidate on this issue. Immigration is Clinton’s weakest issue; just 20% rate her as the best candidate to deal with this issue, another 20% prefer Richardson, and 16% Barack Obama.

Clinton also stands out to New Hampshire voters as the most electable candidate. More than half (56%) say she has the best chance to defeat a Republican next

November. But as in Iowa, likely voters in the Democratic primary overwhelmingly say that issues (74%), not electability (21%) is most important to them as they evaluate the candidates.



## The South Carolina Democratic Primary

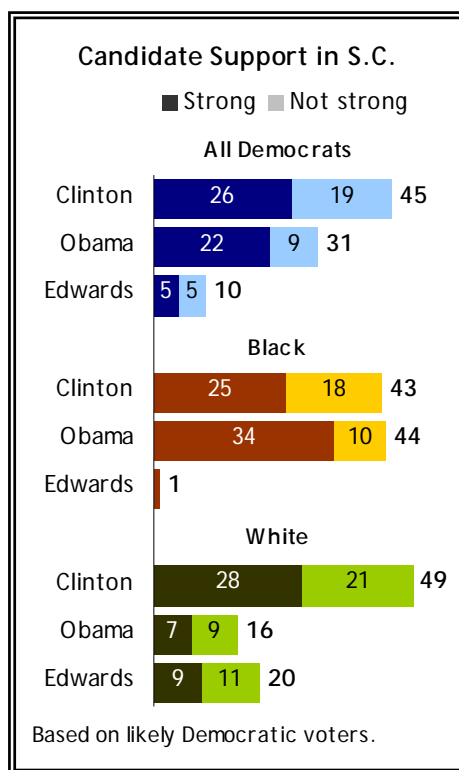
Hillary Clinton holds a 14-point lead over Barack Obama among likely Democratic voters in South Carolina, where there is a stark difference between black and white voting patterns. Among African Americans, who make up just over half (51%) of likely Democratic primary voters in the state, only two candidates are under consideration: Obama is backed by 44% and Clinton by 43%. John Edwards is supported by just 1% of black South Carolina Democratic voters, and no other candidate receives even that much support.

Obama has far less appeal to white voters in South Carolina. Just 16% of whites favor Obama for the Democratic nomination, compared with 49% who favor Clinton. John Edwards runs four points ahead of Obama among whites in South Carolina.

One factor in Obama's favor is the intensity of support he receives from African American voters. While Obama and Clinton run even among blacks in terms of overall support, 34% of blacks say they back Obama "strongly," compared with 25% who back Clinton "strongly."

As in other states, and nationwide, Clinton's electoral strength in South Carolina is among Democratic voters with less education. She leads Obama by a 53% to 28% margin among those who never attended college, while the race is even among those who have. Clinton also holds a 15-point lead among voters with household incomes under \$50,000 annually compared with a smaller four-point lead among those earning more.

As in Iowa and New Hampshire, Clinton is far and away the strongest candidate when it comes to voter evaluations of electability and ability to handle the health care issue. But when it



### South Carolina Democratic Constituencies

Share of voters		----Percent who favor----			(N)
		Clin- ton	Oba- ma	Edw- ards	
%		%	%	%	
71	Democrats	48	31	7	262
26	Independents	36	32	18	99
75	Con/Mod	46	29	12	272
23	Liberal	42	36	7	92
38	Men	41	33	12	131
62	Women	47	30	9	242
46	White	49	16	20	198
51	Black	43	44	1	164
52	Under 50	42	38	9	130
47	50 and older	48	23	12	240
23	College grad	34	36	11	119
26	Some College	38	34	13	85
50	H.S. or less	53	28	8	168
33	\$50,000 or more	38	34	7	127
54	Less than \$50k	47	32	12	197
59	Church weekly	42	36	10	220
27	Monthly/Yearly	51	28	10	102

Based on likely Democratic voters.

comes to handling the situation in Iraq or the job situation, opinions are more divided. Nearly as many South Carolina Democratic voters see Obama (31%) as Clinton (36%) as the candidate who can make the best decisions about Iraq. By comparison, Clinton has a 55% to 19% advantage over Obama when it comes to improving the health care system.

### Attitudes of Democrats in Early States

The Democratic electorates in the early primary states differ on a number of key opinions and attitudes. Democratic voters in South Carolina are more conservative on social issues such as gay marriage and abortion than are Democratic voters nationally, or those in Iowa and New Hampshire. South Carolina Democrats also offer more negative evaluations of their personal finances than do those in the other early primary states.

In terms of economic and financial attitudes, likely Democrats in all three early primary states – as well as Democrats nationally – give negative evaluations of the nation’s economy. However, there are substantial differences across the three Democratic electorates in opinions about the local job situation.

In Iowa, likely Democratic caucus-goers offer a positive assessment of the job situation in their community – nearly half (46%) say there are plenty of jobs available while 44% say jobs are difficult to find. Fewer likely Democratic voters in New Hampshire (36%), and just 22% of those in South Carolina, say that jobs are easy to find in their communities. Nationally, 29% of Democratic voters say jobs are plentiful in their area.

	Natl	IA	NH	SC
	%	%	%	%
<i>Nation's economy</i>				
Excellent	1	1	1	0
Good	9	16	13	10
Only fair	45	54	49	43
Poor	44	29	36	45
Don't know	1	1	1	1
	100	101	100	99
<i>Local job situation</i>				
Jobs available	29	46	36	22
Difficult to find	60	44	48	67
Other/Don't know	11	11	16	11
	100	101	100	100
<i>Personal finances</i>				
Excellent	6	11	10	6
Good	34	43	44	38
Only fair	42	38	31	37
Poor	17	7	14	19
Don't know	0	1	0	1
	99	100	99	101

Based on likely Democratic primary voters.

Notably, perceptions of the local job situation have shown sharp improvement since 2003 among Democrats in both Iowa and New Hampshire. In December 2003, just 14% of Iowa Democrats said there were plenty of jobs available locally, less than a third of the percentage currently. In New Hampshire, perceptions of the local jobs picture among Democrats also is more positive now than it was four years ago (36% say there are plenty of jobs vs. 20% in 2003).

However, perceptions of the local jobs situation remain overwhelmingly negative among Democratic voters in South Carolina. Just 22% say plenty of jobs are available in their communities, which is largely unchanged from 2003 (17%).

Democratic voters in the three states also view their personal financial situations in about the same way as they did four years ago. Majorities in Iowa (54%) and New Hampshire (54%) rate their finances as good or excellent. That compares with just 40% of Democratic voters across the country, and 44% of South Carolina Democrats.

### Free Trade, Taxes

On balance, Democratic voters generally view free trade agreements such as NAFTA as a bad thing, rather than a good thing, for the country. About half of Democratic voters in Iowa and New Hampshire (51% and 47%, respectively), and about as many in South Carolina (44%) say free trade agreements have had a negative impact on the country. Nationally, Democratic voters also believe free trade agreements have a negative impact.

There is no evidence that opposition to free trade agreements has increased since 2003. Indeed, nearly identical proportions of Democrats in Iowa (53%), New Hampshire (44%) and South Carolina (43%) then said that trade agreements were a bad thing for the country.

Democratic Doubts about Free Trade, But No Greater Than in '03				
<i>Free trade agreements are...</i>	<u>Natl</u>	<u>IA</u>	<u>NH</u>	<u>SC</u>
	%	%	%	%
<b>2007</b>				
Good thing	36	30	34	38
Bad thing	45	51	47	44
Don't know	<u>19</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>18</u>
	100	99	100	100
<b>2003</b>				
Good thing	32	25	31	29
Bad thing	44	53	44	43
Don't know	<u>24</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>27</u>
	100	99	100	99
<i>Change in "Bad"</i>	+1	-2	+3	+1
Based on likely Democratic primary voters.				

On tax policy, there is minimal support among Democratic voters for retaining the tax cuts enacted under President Bush. Just 11% of all Democratic voters, and comparable percentages in the three primary states, believe that all of the tax cuts passed during Bush's presidency should be preserved.

However, Democrats differ over whether all of Bush's tax cuts should be repealed, or only those for the wealthy. In Iowa and New Hampshire, solid majorities favor scrapping the Bush tax cuts for the wealthy while leaving other tax reductions in place (58% Iowa, 56% New Hampshire). That also is the approach favored by most Democratic voters nationally (54%). However, Democratic voters in South Carolina are divided, with 40% favoring a repeal of tax cuts for the wealthy and about the same number (42%) supporting a repeal of all of Bush's tax cuts.

### Differences over Government's Role

Consistent with their approach to tax policy, South Carolina Democrats also favor a more expansive role for government than do Democrats in the other early states or Democrats nationally. Fully 61% of South Carolina Democrats say they would rather have a bigger

government that provides more services, while just 27% prefer a smaller government providing fewer services.

By contrast, 53% of Democrats nationally, and fewer than half in Iowa (47%) and New Hampshire (44%) say they would prefer a bigger government with more services rather than a smaller government with fewer services. In New Hampshire, roughly the same proportion of Democratic voters favors a smaller, less activist government (41%) as one providing greater services.

There is greater agreement among Democratic voters over the question of whether the government should guarantee health insurance for all citizens, even if it means raising taxes. Roughly eight-in-ten Democratic voters in Iowa (84%), New Hampshire (78%) and South Carolina (78%) say they favor a government guarantee of universal health coverage even it means higher taxes. About the same proportion of Democrats nationally (81%) also favor that approach.

### Divisions Over Iran, Not Iraq

U.S. policy toward Iran has emerged as major issue in the Democratic debates, and among likely Democratic voters nationwide there is no consensus over the immediacy of the threat posed by Iran's nuclear program. Just under half of Democratic voters nationally (48%) say their greater concern is that the United States will act too quickly in dealing with Iran's nuclear program, while 40% say the greater concern is that we will wait too long to deal with the issue.

	Natl	IA	NH	SC
<i>Greater concern in dealing w/ Iran</i>	%	%	%	%
US will act too quickly	48	60	64	46
US will wait too long	40	29	26	44
Don't know	12	11	10	11
	100	100	100	101

Based on likely Democratic primary voters.

Opinion is comparable among South Carolina Democratic voters; 46% say their bigger concern is that the United States will act too quickly while 44% they worry the United States will wait too long. By contrast, solid majorities of likely Democratic voters in New Hampshire (64%) and Iowa (60%) say their bigger concern is that the United States will act too quickly in addressing the Iranian nuclear program.

South Carolina Democrats also express more conservative views than those in other early states about whether it is generally right for the government to engage in warrantless surveillance of citizens suspected of having ties with terrorists. By more than a two-to-one margin, Democrats in Iowa believe such warrantless surveillance is generally wrong (65% vs. 31%); opinion is comparable in New Hampshire (68% generally wrong vs. 29% generally right). A smaller majority in South Carolina (56%) believes that government surveillance of suspected terrorists



without a court order is generally wrong, while 40% say it is generally right. Opinions of Democrats nationally are nearly identical to Democratic voters in South Carolina (56% generally wrong vs. 41% generally right).

By wide margins, Democratic voters nationally and in the three early states favor bringing U.S. forces home as soon as possible. This sentiment is most widespread in South Carolina: fully three-quarters of likely Democratic voters there (76%) favor a U.S. troop withdrawal, compared with 66% each in Iowa and New Hampshire. Nationally, 74% of likely Democratic voters support a troop withdrawal as soon as possible, while 22% want to keep the troops there until the situation is stabilized. By margins of at least two-to-one, Democrats in the early primary states who support a U.S. troop withdrawal want the pullout to be gradual, over the next year or two, rather than immediate.

Iraq Policy: Dems in Early States Favor Gradual Troop Withdrawal				
	<u>Natl</u>	<u>IA</u>	<u>NH</u>	<u>SC</u>
<i>U.S. should...</i>	%	%	%	%
Keep troops in	22	29	28	20
Bring troops home	74	66	66	76
<i>Withdrawal should be...</i>				
Gradual	51	44	45	50
Immediate	21	20	21	25
Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100	100

Based on likely Democratic primary voters.

There also are modest differences among Democratic voters about whether the use of torture against suspected terrorists is justified. Majorities of Democratic voters in the three early states surveyed say that torture against terrorist suspects is rarely or never justified. Fully 70% of likely voters in Iowa express this opinion, while 28% say torture is often or sometimes justified. Smaller proportions of Democratic voters in New Hampshire (63%) and South Carolina (59%) say the use of torture against suspected terrorists is rarely or never justified.

The Use of Torture Can be Justified...				
	<u>Natl</u>	<u>IA</u>	<u>NH</u>	<u>SC</u>
	%	%	%	%
Often/Sometimes	38	28	35	39
Rarely/Never	60	70	63	59
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	99	100	101

Based on likely Democratic primary voters.

## Views on Issues and Candidate Preferences

Despite the fact that Democratic voters in these primary states differ among themselves on many issues, attitudes on most of the issues are not strongly related to candidate preference. Even though most voters say that issues are more important to their nomination choice than whether a particular candidate can get elected, there is little evidence that issue differences are driving voter preferences.

The most notable differences occur on issues related to national security, where Hillary Clinton generally does better among Democratic voters who hold more conservative positions. For example, in Iowa she leads Barack Obama by 24 points among the minority of voters who say that the use of torture against terrorist suspects can be often or sometimes justified. Voters who say torture of suspected terrorists is rarely or never justified (70% of likely voters in Iowa) split their vote about evenly between Clinton (27%) and Obama (30%).

<i>Is torture justified?</i>	Iowa		N.H.		S.C.	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Clinton	40	27	50	33	48	43
Obama	16	30	15	21	33	30
Edwards	17	20	15	15	10	11
Richardson	14	8	10	10	2	1
Biden	4	2	1	2	1	3
Kucinich	1	1	1	5	0	1
Dodd	1	1	*	1	0	*
N	120	334	169	415	142	221

Yes = Often/sometimes justified  
 No = Rarely/never justified  
 Based on likely Democratic primary voters.

Clinton also leads Obama by 18 points among likely Iowa Democratic caucus-goers who say that it is generally right for the government to wiretap Americans suspected of having terrorist ties; among those opposed to this practice, she trails Obama by three points.

Similarly, Clinton leads Obama in Iowa by 15 points among voters who worry that the U.S. will wait too long to deal with Iran's potential nuclear threat. Those who worry the U.S. will act too quickly favor Obama by three points.

The war in Iraq tops the list of issues Democratic voters want to hear about from the candidates. The major difference in candidate preference on the issue of Iraq is the somewhat greater support that John Edwards receives among the 20% of Iowa voters who favor removing all troops from Iraq immediately. Edwards is the choice of 30% of these voters, though he still falls five points behind Clinton. Among the larger group of Iowans who favor a more gradual withdrawal, Edwards receives the support of only 16%.

<i>Immediate withdrawal?</i>	Iowa		N.H.		S.C.	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Clinton	35	31	39	36	37	49
Obama	18	30	17	20	42	27
Edwards	30	16	16	16	12	9
Richardson	8	9	12	8	1	1
Biden	2	1	*	2	1	2
Kucinich	3	1	10	2	0	1
Dodd	0	2	1	1	0	0
N	89	204	126	277	90	181

Yes = Favor removing all troops immediately  
 No = Gradual withdrawal over next year or two  
 Voters who favor keeping troops in Iraq not shown

Barack Obama benefits from a similar pattern of support in South Carolina, where 42% of voters who favor immediate withdrawal favor him. Among those supporting gradual withdrawal, only 27% pick Obama.

On economic issues, the pattern is much more mixed. Hillary Clinton is more popular among less affluent voters, and in Iowa and South Carolina she does much better among voters who say they would prefer a bigger government providing more services than among those who prefer a smaller government. But on specific economic issues such as health insurance and tax cuts, there is no clear pattern of candidate preferences among those taking either liberal or conservative positions.

While John Edwards has run an aggressively populist campaign, he is no more popular among voters with the most liberal attitudes on economic issues, or among those whose financial situation is especially difficult. The only exception to this is the somewhat greater support for Edwards among voters who say that free trade agreements have been a bad thing for the United States.

On social issues, the only significant difference in candidate preferences appears on the issue of immigration, where Hillary Clinton attracts a significantly larger share of voters who say that the growing number of immigrants threaten traditional customs and values. About one-third of Iowa and New Hampshire Democrats hold this view and Clinton has a much larger lead among these voters. Part of this association is a result of the fact that Clinton does very well among voters with no college education; these voters are much more likely to have a negative view of immigrants.

Want Government to Do More or Less?						
<i>Bigger government?</i>	Iowa		N.H.		S.C.	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Clinton	37	25	40	38	46	35
Obama	27	22	21	19	32	34
Edwards	15	23	15	14	8	16
Richardson	6	16	8	13	1	2
Biden	1	5	3	1	1	4
Kucinich	1	1	4	4	1	0
Dodd	2	*	1	*	0	*
N	201	179	255	233	204	114

Yes = Favor bigger govt. providing more services  
 No = Favor smaller govt. providing fewer services  
 Based on likely Democratic primary voters.

Free Trade Agreements						
<i>Good for the U.S.?</i>	Iowa		N.H.		S.C.	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Clinton	35	28	46	34	44	41
Obama	35	21	22	16	36	31
Edwards	17	24	11	20	8	14
Richardson	6	12	10	11	2	1
Biden	1	4	3	2	2	2
Kucinich	1	2	0	8	0	1
Dodd	2	1	0	1	0	*
N	124	246	197	293	120	175

Yes = NAFTA/WTO good for U.S.  
 No = NAFTA/WTO bad for U.S.  
 Based on likely Democratic primary voters.

## **ABOUT THE SURVEYS**

Results for the national survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Schulman, Ronca, & Bucuvalas, Inc. among a nationwide sample of 1,399 adults, 18 years of age or older, from November 20-26, 2007. For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling is plus or minus 3 percentage points. For results based on likely Democratic primary voters (N=467), the error attributable to sampling is plus or minus 5 percentage points.

Results for the state surveys are based on telephone interviews with a sample of 5,462 adults living in Iowa, New Hampshire, and South Carolina, conducted by Princeton Data Source, LLC under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International, from November 7-25, 2007.

The Iowa survey interviewed a total of 2,111 registered voters, including 460 who say they will definitely or probably attend a Democratic caucus. The margin of error for those likely to attend a Democratic caucus is  $\pm 5.5\%$ .

The New Hampshire survey interviewed a total of 1,300 registered voters, including 594 who plan to vote in the Democratic primary. The margin of error for those who plan to vote in the Democratic primary is  $\pm 5\%$ .

The South Carolina survey interviewed a total of 1,200 registered voters, including 373 who plan to vote in the Democratic primary. The margin of error for those who plan to vote in the Democratic primary is  $\pm 6\%$ .

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 eight 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:

Andrew Kohut, Director  
Scott Keeter, Director of Survey Research  
Carroll Doherty and Michael Dimock, Associate Directors  
Richard Wike and Kim Parker, Senior Researchers  
April Clark, Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Robert Suls and Shawn Neidorf, Research Associates  
James Albrightain, Executive Assistant  
Alec Tyson, Research Assistant

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESS  
 IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
 NOVEMBER 2007 PRIMARY STATES POLL  
 FINAL DEMOCRATIC TOPLINE  
 IA, NH, SC: November 7-25, 2007  
 National: November 20-27**

- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns always show 100%, however, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- When the number of respondents in a category is less than one half of one percent (<0.5), the figure is rounded to zero (0%).

		<b>Number of cases (likely voters)</b>
2007	Natl.	467
Democrats	IA	460
	NH	594
	SC	373

Q.1 Do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling his job as president? [IF DK ENTER AS DK. IF DEPENDS PROBE ONCE WITH: Overall do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling his job as president? IF STILL DEPENDS ENTER AS DK]

	<b>2007 Democrats</b>				<b>2003 Democrats</b>			
	<b>Natl.</b>	<b>IA</b>	<b>NH</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>Natl.</b>	<b>IA</b>	<b>NH</b>	<b>SC</b>
Approve	5	5	5	9	20	16	26	37
Disapprove	90	90	91	86	72	78	64	57
DK/Refused	5	5	4	5	8	6	10	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.2 How much thought, if any, have you given to candidates who may be running for president in 2008? [READ]

	<b>2007 Democrats</b>			
	<b>Natl.</b>	<b>IA</b>	<b>NH</b>	<b>SC</b>
A lot	44	63	56	50
Some	37	30	33	29
Not much	11	4	7	10
None at all	7	3	3	9
DK/Refused	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100

Q.3 How closely have you been following news about candidates for the 2008 presidential election ... very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely?

	2007 Democrats				2003 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Very closely	25	40	34	33	15	37	33	23
Fairly closely	50	49	50	43	37	45	42	34
Not too closely	21	10	11	20	33	13	20	28
Not at all closely	5	1	4	4	15	5	5	14
DK/Refused	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.4NAT If there is a primary election or caucus in your state early next year, how likely is it that you will vote in either the Republican or Democratic primary for President?

	2007 Democrats	2003 Democrats
	Natl.	Natl.
Very likely	81	82
Somewhat likely	19	18
Total	100	100

Q.4 Do you, yourself, plan to vote in the (New Hampshire/South Carolina) primary [if NH READ: "currently scheduled"] in January?

	2007 Democrats		2003 Democrats	
	NH	SC	NH	SC
Yes	100	100	100	100
Total	100	100	100	100

Q.4IA Thinking about the upcoming presidential caucuses in Iowa on January 3rd, how likely would you say it is that you'll attend the presidential caucus in your area? Will you definitely attend, probably attend, probably not attend, or aren't you sure at this point?

	2007 Democrats	2003 Democrats
	IA	IA
Definitely	51	47
Probably	49	53
Total	100	100

Q.5/Q.6 Do you think you'll [vote in/attend] the Republican or the Democratic [primary/caucus]?

	2007 Democrats		
	IA	NH	SC
Democratic	100	100	100
Total	100	100	100

PARTY/PARTYLN In politics TODAY, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or Independent? IF ANSWERED 3, 4, 5 OR 9 IN PARTY, ASK: As of today do you lean more to the Republican Party or more to the Democratic Party?

	2007 Democrats
	Natl.
Lean Dem.	27
Democrat	73
Total	100

Q.7 Overall, what's your impression of the candidates running for the DEMOCRATIC presidential nomination? AS A GROUP, would you say they are excellent candidates, good candidates, only fair candidates or poor candidates?

	2007 Democrats				2003 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Excellent	16	36	20	18	5	17	10	4
Good	53	51	56	50	41	58	49	35
Only fair	27	10	18	26	40	20	31	41
Poor	2	1	4	2	5	2	4	9
DK/Refused	2	1	1	5	8	4	5	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.9 Which one of the following Democratic candidates would be your first choice for president? (READ AND RANDOMIZE) [IF "Don't know" PROBE ONCE WITH: "Just as of today, would you say you LEAN toward ... (READ). IF STILL DK, ENTER.]

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Hillary Clinton	48	31	38	45
Barack Obama	22	26	19	31
John Edwards	11	19	15	10
Joe Biden	3	2	2	2
Chris Dodd	1	1	1	0
Dennis Kucinich	1	1	4	1
Bill Richardson	3	10	10	1
Other (VOL.)	2	0	1	0
None of them (VOL.)	1	1	0	0
Refused	9	9	10	10
Total	100	100	100	100

1. Mike Gravel was offered as a response option but was not named by any

IF HAS A FIRST CHOICE (1-96 IN Q.9) ASK: Q.10 And which of the Democratic candidates would be your second choice? [RE-READ LIST, IF NECESSARY- EXCLUDE NAME CITED IN Q.9]

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Hillary Clinton	20	16	17	28
Barack Obama	29	27	24	26
John Edwards	19	22	21	21
Joe Biden	5	4	4	2
Chris Dodd	2	4	2	0
Dennis Kucinich	1	0	1	1
Bill Richardson	3	9	8	3
Mike Gravel	1	0	1	1
Other (VOL.)	0	0	1	0
None of them (VOL.)	2	3	3	2
Refused (VOL.)	7	4	7	8
No first choice	10	10	11	10
Total	100	100	100	100

IF NAMED CANDIDATE GIVEN (1 thru 8 in Q.9) ASK: Q.11 Do you support (INSERT RESPONSE FROM Q.9) strongly or only moderately?

	2007 Democrats				2003 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Strongly	56	66	54	62	35	48	40	31
Only moderately	44	33	44	38	63	52	59	66
DK/Refused	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.15 Thinking of the leading Democratic candidates, is there anyone you would absolutely NOT vote for in the Democratic [IF NH, SC: primary/IF IA: caucus]? [OPEN END; ACCEPT UP TO THREE MENTIONS; IF RESPONDENT NAMES A REPUBLICAN PROMPT ONCE "In terms of the DEMOCRATIC candidates, is there anyone you would absolutely NOT vote for?]

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Hillary Clinton	9	18	15	8
Barack Obama	8	3	6	8
John Edwards	6	3	2	4
Joe Biden	3	2	2	3
Chris Dodd	3	3	2	2
Dennis Kucinich	7	12	9	5
Bill Richardson	1	1	4	2
Mike Gravel	3	4	7	5
Other	4	1	1	1
No, would vote for any of them	41	51	49	57
DK/Refused	17	3	5	8



Q.17 If you had to choose, which would be more important to you in deciding who to support in the January (IF NH, SC: primary/IF IA: caucus)? Picking a candidate who...[READ AND ROTATE]

	2007 Democrats				2003 Democrats <sup>1</sup>			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Comes closest to your positions on the issues	71	72	74	68	49	53	62	65
Has the best chance of defeating the Republican candidate	24	24	21	23	44	40	32	25
Other (VOL.)	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	2
DK/Refused	2	3	4	8	6	6	4	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1. In 2003, the question was worded: "...or picking a candidate who has the best chance of defeating George W. Bush in November."

Q.20 What one ISSUE would you most like to hear presidential candidates talk about? [OPEN ENDED; MAY ACCEPT UP TO THREE MENTIONS; ASKED OF FORM 1 ONLY IN NATIONAL SURVEY]

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Iraq / The war	36	39	38	30
Health care	33	35	31	35
Economy	11	12	16	13
Immigration	4	2	3	2
Terrorism / Protecting the nation	2	1	3	1
Education / Education reform	5	7	9	9
Social Security	5	7	6	6
Budget deficit / National debt	2	3	3	2
Environment/Global warming	2	4	9	3
Job situation / Unemployment	5	4	2	4
Energy/Gas	1	2	3	4
Moral Values/Religion	1	0	1	1
Taxes	1	1	2	2
Abortion	1	1	0	1
Gun rights/control	0	0	0	0
Other domestic policy	6	3	4	1
Other Foreign policy	2	2	3	1
Other	1	3	5	4
DK/Refused	3	3	3	7

Q.21 [READ FOR 1ST ITEM ONLY: Regardless of who you may support for the Democratic nomination in 2008], who do you think would do the best job of [INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE WITH ITEMS a-d ALWAYS ASKED BEFORE e-f; IF “Don’t know” PROBE ONCE WITH: “In general, which Democratic candidate do you think would do the best job”]? (RE-READ RANDOMIZED NAMES IF NECESSARY; KEEP SAME NAME ORDER ACROSS ITEMS]: a. Protecting the nation from terrorism

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Hillary Clinton	40	30	30	37
Barack Obama	15	19	14	24
John Edwards	11	14	11	10
Joe Biden	4	5	4	3
Chris Dodd	1	1	0	1
Dennis Kucinich	1	0	2	1
Bill Richardson	1	8	8	2
Mike Gravel	0	0	0	1
All/Multiple (VOL.)	3	4	5	2
Other/None (VOL.)	5	2	4	3
DK/Refused	19	17	22	17
Total	100	100	100	100

b. Making wise decisions about what to do in Iraq

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Hillary Clinton	43	31	31	36
Barack Obama	18	20	17	31
John Edwards	9	14	12	7
Joe Biden	4	6	4	4
Chris Dodd	1	0	0	0
Dennis Kucinich	0	1	3	1
Bill Richardson	2	11	11	2
Mike Gravel	0	0	0	1
All/Multiple (VOL.)	2	3	3	1
Other/None (VOL.)	3	1	3	4
DK/Refused	16	12	15	13
Total	100	100	100	100

c. Dealing with Iran

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Hillary Clinton	41	27	31	39
Barack Obama	18	22	15	27
John Edwards	8	11	9	7
Joe Biden	4	7	5	4
Chris Dodd	1	1	1	0
Dennis Kucinich	0	0	2	0
Bill Richardson	2	12	10	3
Mike Gravel	1	0	0	1
All/Multiple (VOL.)	1	4	1	1
Other/None (VOL.)	4	1	3	2
DK/Refused	20	16	23	17
Total	100	100	100	100

d. Dealing with immigration

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Hillary Clinton	32	17	20	35
Barack Obama	17	23	16	23
John Edwards	6	11	11	9
Joe Biden	2	1	0	1
Chris Dodd	1	2	1	0
Dennis Kucinich	2	1	2	1
Bill Richardson	9	19	20	4
Mike Gravel	0	0	0	0
All/Multiple (VOL.)	1	1	1	1
Other/None (VOL.)	5	2	5	3
DK/Refused	25	24	23	21
Total	100	100	100	100

e. Improving the U.S. health care system

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Hillary Clinton	60	41	52	55
Barack Obama	11	21	12	19
John Edwards	11	20	16	8
Joe Biden	1	1	0	1
Chris Dodd	0	1	1	0
Dennis Kucinich	1	1	3	0
Bill Richardson	1	3	3	1
Mike Gravel	0	0	0	0
All/Multiple (VOL.)	1	2	2	2
Other/None (VOL.)	1	0	1	1
DK/Refused	14	10	10	11
Total	100	100	100	100

f. Improving job opportunities for Americans

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Hillary Clinton	48	28	35	38
Barack Obama	18	26	18	30
John Edwards	14	19	17	13
Joe Biden	1	1	1	1
Chris Dodd	1	2	1	0
Dennis Kucinich	0	1	3	0
Bill Richardson	1	6	6	2
All/Multiple (VOL.)	1	2	3	1
Other/None (VOL.)	2	0	2	2
DK/Refused	14	13	14	13
Total	100	100	100	100

Q.22 And regardless of who you personally prefer, which Democratic candidate do you think has the best chance of defeating the Republican nominee in next year's presidential election? (RE-READ RANDOMIZED NAMES IF NECESSARY)

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Hillary Clinton	62	48	56	60
Barack Obama	12	18	16	17
John Edwards	11	15	12	8
Joe Biden	0	1	1	0
Chris Dodd	1	1	0	0
Dennis Kucinich	0	0	1	0
Bill Richardson	2	4	1	1
Mike Gravel	0	0	0	0
Other (VOL.)	1	2	1	1
None has a chance (VOL.)	1	0	0	1
DK/No answer (VOL.)	10	11	11	11
Total	100	100	100	100

Q.23 Thinking back to 2002, when Congress voted on the use of force in Iraq, do you happen to know if Hillary Clinton voted for or against authorizing the use of military force in Iraq?

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Voted for	58	70	68	45
Voted against	8	4	4	11
DK/Refused	34	26	28	44
Total	100	100	100	100

On a different subject... Q.27 If you had to choose, would you rather have a smaller government providing fewer services, or a bigger government providing more services?

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Smaller government, fewer services	34	38	41	27
Bigger government, more services	53	47	44	61
Depends (VOL)	6	7	7	4
DK/Refused	7	9	8	7
Total	100	100	100	100

ROTATE Q.28/29 Q.28 How would you rate economic conditions in this country today... as excellent, good, only fair, or poor?

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Excellent	1	1	1	0
Good	9	16	13	10
Only fair	45	54	49	43
Poor	44	29	36	45
DK/Refused	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100

Now thinking about your own personal finances...Q.29 How would you rate your own personal financial situation? Would you say you are in excellent shape, good shape, only fair shape or poor shape?

	2007 Democrats				2003 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Excellent shape	6	11	10	6	6	8	6	6
Good shape	34	43	44	38	34	49	49	33
Only fair shape	42	38	31	37	43	31	32	38
Poor shape	17	7	14	19	16	9	11	22
DK/Refused	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.30 Thinking now about job opportunities where you live, would you say there are plenty of jobs available in your community or are jobs difficult to find?

	2007 Democrats				2003 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Plenty of jobs available	29	46	36	22	18	14	20	17
Jobs are difficult to find	60	44	48	67	75	73	63	76
Lots of some jobs, few of others (VOL.)	5	6	8	5	5	8	11	5
DK/Refused	6	5	8	6	3	5	6	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Now thinking about Iraq... Q.31 How well is the U.S. military effort in Iraq going? [READ IN ORDER]

	2007 Democrats				2003 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Very well	5	4	3	3	7	3	6	8
Fairly well	29	19	19	23	29	28	34	36
Not too well	34	40	40	36	37	42	33	33
Not at all well	29	33	34	36	26	23	24	19
DK/Refused	2	4	4	3	2	4	4	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.32 Do you think the U.S. should keep military troops in Iraq until the situation has stabilized, or do you think the U.S. should bring its troops home as soon as possible?

	2007 Democrats				2003 Democrats <sup>1</sup>			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Keep troops in Iraq	22	29	28	20	47	56	57	48
Bring troops home	74	66	66	76	48	38	38	48
DK/Refused	4	5	6	4	5	6	5	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1. In 2003, the question was worded: "Do you think the U.S. should keep military troops in Iraq until a stable government is established there, or do you think the U.S. should bring its troops home as soon as possible?"

IF "KEEP TROOPS IN IRAQ" (1 IN Q.32) ASK: Q.33 Do you think the U.S. should or should not set a timetable for when troops will be withdrawn from Iraq?

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Should set a timetable	10	17	16	11
Should not set a timetable	11	11	12	8
DK/Refused	0	1	0	1
Total	22	29	28	20

IF "BRING TROOPS HOME" (2 IN Q.32) ASK: Q.34 Should the U.S. remove all troops from Iraq immediately, or should the withdrawal of troops be gradual over the next year or two?

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Remove all troops immediately	21	20	21	25
Gradual withdrawal over the next year or two	51	44	45	50
DK/Refused	2	2	0	2
Total	74	66	66	76

And on some other issues... Q.35 Would you say you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally?

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Strongly favor	21	20	28	8
Favor	30	35	40	26
Oppose	20	18	13	25
Strongly oppose	20	14	9	29
DK/Refused	10	13	9	13
Total	100	100	100	100

Q36 And would you say you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose the U.S. government guaranteeing health insurance for all citizens, even if it means raising taxes?

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Strongly favor	42	40	39	40
Favor	39	44	39	38
Oppose	10	8	14	11
Strongly oppose	6	3	4	7
DK/Refused	3	5	4	4
Total	100	100	100	100

Q.37 Do you think abortion should be (READ)

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Legal in all cases	22	23	31	18
Legal in most cases	42	45	50	34
Illegal in most cases	20	20	10	26
Illegal in all cases	10	7	5	13
DK/Refused	6	6	5	9
Total	100	100	100	100

Q.38 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?

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Generally right	41	31	29	40
Generally wrong	56	65	68	56
DK/Refused	3	5	3	4
Total	100	100	100	100

Q.39 Which of these statements comes closer to your own view? [READ] 1 - Stricter environmental laws and regulations cost too many jobs and hurt the economy OR... 2 - Stricter environmental laws and regulations are worth the cost

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Statement #1	24	16	13	25
Statement #2	69	77	79	64
DK/Refused	7	7	8	11
Total	100	100	100	100

Q.40 Which of these statements comes closer to your own view? [READ] 1 - The growing number of newcomers from other countries threaten traditional American customs and values OR... 2 - The growing number of newcomers from other countries strengthens American society

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Statement #1	47	33	34	51
Statement #2	46	54	57	38
DK/Refused	7	13	8	11
Total	100	100	100	100

Q.41 What do you think is more important - to protect the right of Americans to own guns, OR to control gun ownership?

	2007 Democrats				2003 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Protect rights of Americans to own guns	31	29	35	24	30	29	27	35
Control gun ownership	67	65	62	72	64	66	67	60
DK/Refused	2	6	3	4	5	5	6	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.42 In general, do you think that free trade agreements like NAFTA, and the policies of the World Trade Organization, have been a good thing or a bad thing for the United States? [INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT ASKS WHAT NAFTA IS, "The North American Free Trade Agreement"]

	2007 Democrats				2003 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Good thing	36	30	34	38	32	25	31	29
Bad thing	45	51	47	44	44	53	44	43
DK/Refused	19	18	19	18	24	21	25	27
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100



Q.43 Which comes closer to your view about the tax cuts passed under President Bush over the past few years? [READ IN ORDER]

	2007 Democrats				2003 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
All of the tax cuts should remain in place	11	6	8	11	11	5	12	18
Tax cuts for the wealthy repealed, others should stay in place	54	58	56	40	42	49	50	34
All of the tax cuts should be repealed	29	28	29	42	36	41	33	38
DK/Refused	6	8	6	8	11	5	5	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.44 Which is your greater concern when it comes to dealing with Iran's nuclear program ... that we will take action TOO QUICKLY, or that we will wait TOO LONG?

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Take action too quickly	48	60	64	46
Wait too long	40	29	26	44
DK/Refused	12	11	10	11
Total	100	100	100	100

Q.45 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?

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Often justified	13	7	10	12
Sometimes justified	25	21	25	27
Rarely justified	25	31	22	24
Never justified	35	39	41	35
DK/Refused	2	1	2	3
Total	100	100	100	100

Gender

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Male	41	45	42	38
Female	59	55	58	62
Total	100	100	100	100

Age

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
18-29	12	15	12	12
30-49	33	40	39	40
50-64	34	30	31	28
65 and older	18	14	17	19
Refused	2	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100

Education

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
College grad or higher	29	36	40	23
Some college	23	27	21	26
H.S. grad	38	35	35	39
Less than H.S.	9	3	4	11
Don't know/Refused	1	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100

Hispanic descent

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Yes	9	2	1	0
No/Don't know	91	98	99	100
Total	100	100	100	100

Race

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
White	71	94	97	46
Black	18	3	0	51
Other non-white	10	2	2	2
Don't know/Refused	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100

## Religion

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Protestant	49	49	33	79
White evangelical	12	14	3	16
White non-evangelical	20	31	28	15
Other Protestant	17	4	2	48
Non-Protestant	31	30	38	8
Roman Catholic	25	27	31	5
Jewish	2	1	1	1
Mormon	1	0	1	0
Orthodox church	0	0	1	1
Islam/Muslim	0	0	0	1
Other religion	3	2	4	1
Unaffiliated	19	21	29	13
None/Atheist/Agnost.	17	19	27	12
Don't know/Refused	3	2	2	1

## Church Attendance

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
More than once a week	9	5	5	19
Once a week	25	31	17	40
Once or twice a month	21	17	10	14
A few times a year	17	17	24	13
Seldom	14	16	20	9
Never	11	13	23	5
Don't know/Refused	3	1	1	0
Total	100	100	100	100

## Family Income

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
\$100,000 or more	14	13	19	10
\$75,000-\$99,999	11	13	15	9
\$50,000-\$74,999	15	18	14	14
\$30,000-\$49,999	23	24	18	17
\$20,000-\$29,999	10	11	9	19
Less than \$20,000	19	10	9	18
Don't know/Refused	10	12	15	13
Total	100	100	100	100

## Party

	2007 Democrats		
	IA	NH	SC
Republican	2	2	2
Lean Rep.	0	2	2
Ind. (non-leaner)	2	2	2
Lean Dem.	24	42	24
Democrat	72	52	71
Total	100	100	100

CAUCUS Have you ever attended an Iowa presidential caucus?

	2007 Democrats
	IA
Yes	61
No	39
DK/Refused	0
Total	100

IDEO In general, would you describe your political views as... [READ]

	2007 Democrats				2003 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Very conservative	2	2	1	6	3	2	1	9
Conservative	19	18	15	24	24	19	25	30
Moderate	42	43	44	45	40	46	39	39
Liberal	22	26	28	18	22	22	25	12
Very liberal	9	8	9	5	8	9	6	4
DK/Refused	6	4	3	3	4	3	4	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Are you (or is your spouse) a veteran of the armed services?

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Military household (NET)	22	20	19	25
Respondent only	11	11	11	14
Spouse only	10	7	8	10
Both	1	1	1	1
Non-military/DK	78	80	81	75
Non-military household	75	80	80	75
Don't know/Refused	3	0	0	0

Are you (or is your spouse) a member of a labor union?

	2007 Democrats			
	Natl.	IA	NH	SC
Union household (NET)	16	20	15	7
Respondent only	11	13	8	5
Spouse only	3	4	5	2
Both are members	2	3	2	0
Non-union/DK	84	80	85	93
Non-union HH	81	79	85	93
Don't know/Refused	3	1	0	0