

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: Thursday, January 10, 2008

## **NEWS** Release

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

## FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Andrew Kohut, Director Kim Parker, Senior Researcher

## Intense Iowa Coverage Leads Many to Say "Too Much" POST-IOWA, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES STILL MOST VISIBLE

In the wake of his victory in the Jan. 3 Iowa caucuses, Barack Obama for the first time supplanted Hillary Clinton as the most visible presidential candidate. Overall, 38% of Americans say they heard the most about Obama in the days immediately after the caucuses (Jan. 4-7), while 28% named Clinton as the most visible candidate. In measures throughout 2007, Hillary Clinton consistently dominated the list of who Americans had been hearing about in the news.

Despite his victory in Iowa's Republican caucus, Mike Huckabee did not receive the same public attention as did Obama.

Democratic Candidates Remain the Most Visible Post Iowa								
Heard the most about in the news lately Barack Obama Hillary Clinton Mike Huckabee Mitt Romney John Edwards Ron Paul Rudy Giuliani John McCain Fred Thompson Other*	Total % 38 28 13 3 1 1 1 1 *	Rep % 31 22	Dem % 50 32 5 1 2 0 0 0	32				
No answer	<u>13</u> 100	<u>12</u> 100	<u>8</u> 100	<u>14</u> 100				
Percent who named Democratic candidate Republican candidate	67 19	53 33	84 6	66 20				
*Includes respondents who named George W. Bush.								

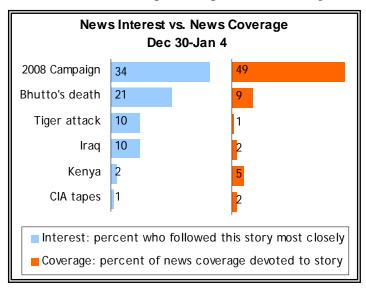
Just 13% of Americans name Huckabee as the candidate they were hearing the most about in the week after the caucuses, compared with 38% for Obama. This is true even among Republicans. About three-in-ten Republicans (31%) name Obama as the presidential candidate they heard the most about compared with 24% who name Huckabee.

As a group, the Democratic candidates, led by Obama and Clinton, far surpass the GOP candidates in public visibility. Two-thirds of the public (67%) name a Democrat as the candidate they have heard the most about, with Obama and Clinton receiving the lion's share of mentions. By contrast, just 19% name a Republican, with most (13%) mentioning Huckabee.

## **Coverage Spikes, Some Public Backlash**

The presidential campaign dominated news coverage last week, with roughly half of the newshole (49%) devoted to the tight nomination contests in both political parties, according to

the Project for Excellence in Journalism's tracking of news content. Public interest in the campaign has increased but campaign news has not necessarily dominated the public's focus to the same extent. Just over a third (34%) say the campaign is the story they followed most closely last week, up 12 points from early December (Dec. 2-7). But many also say the assassination of Benazir Bhutto (21%), the tiger attack at the San Francisco zoo (10%), and news from



Iraq (10%) were the stories they followed most closely.

There are signs that some Americans are growing weary of the coverage. For the first

time since the campaign began, about as many say the press has devoted too much coverage to the campaign as say the amount of coverage has been appropriate (40% vs. 43%). In previous surveys, sizable pluralities said news organizations were devoting the right amount of coverage to the campaign. More Republicans (45%) than Democrats (32%) say that the press is devoting too much attention to the campaign; a finding that has been consistent throughout much of the campaign.

As Coverage Increases, More Americans Say "Too Much"							
	June	July	Nov	Dec	Jan		
Amount of	2007	2007	2007	2007	2008		
press coverage	%	%	%	%	%		
Too much	33	32	32	32	40		
Too little	12	18	13	16	11		
Right amount	47	43	51	48	43		
Don't know	8	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>		
	100	100	100	100	100		
% of news coverage							
given to the campaigr	1 9	9	21	26	49		

The dramatic increase in campaign coverage over the past several months may help to explain where signs of campaign fatigue are coming from. For the weeks that correspond with polling data on this subject, coverage grew from 9% of total news (May 27-June 1) up to 21% (Nov. 11-16) and to 49% last week (Dec 30-Jan 4).

#### Half Able to Name Both Iowa Victors

As testament to the public's modest attention, only about half of Americans (51%) could name Mike Huckabee as the winner in Iowa on the weekend following the caucuses. Many more people (71%) could name Obama as the Democratic victor in Iowa. Overall, only 49% of Americans could correctly identify who won both Iowa caucuses.

Republican voters were far more able to name Huckabee (61%) than were Democrats (45%) or independents (51%). Yet, reflecting Obama's greater visibility, even among Republicans more could name Obama as the Democratic victor than Huckabee as the winner of the Republican caucus (76% vs. 61%).

Knowledge about who won the Iowa Republican and Democratic caucuses also varies by education, age and attentiveness to news about the campaign. College graduates are better informed than those without a

Know Who Won in Iowa?							
Percent correct Total	Oba- <u>ma</u> % 71	Huck- abee % 51	Knew both % 49				
Republican	76	61	59				
Democrat	71	45	44				
Independent	71	51	49				
Registered voters	75	56	54				
Not registered	47	23	22				
Men	74	54	53				
Women	68	48	46				
College grad	86	69	68				
Some college	66	47	44				
HS or less	55	30	29				
18-29	50	28	25				
30-49	71	51	50				
50-64	81	64	62				
65+	81	59	58				
Followed campaign Very closely Fairly closely Not too closely Not at all closely	84 80 56 26	67 54 37 18	67 52 34 14				

college degree. And Americans over the age of 30 are more than twice as likely as those under 30 to know that both Obama and Huckabee were winners in Iowa. Those who are following news about the campaign very closely are more likely to know the caucus winners than those who are not paying as close attention. And while men reported following the campaign more closely than women last week, men and women were equally likely to correctly identify winners of the Iowa caucuses.

## Most Say Iowa Outcomes Not a Surprise

The majority of Americans who could identify the winners in Iowa were not surprised by the victories of Barack Obama or Mike Huckabee; although pre-election polls and intense campaigning in both the Democratic and Republican races showed very close contests on the eve of the caucuses. Six-in-ten Americans (59%) who knew that Obama won the Iowa Democratic caucus said that they were not surprised by the outcome. A comparable percentage of the public aware of Huckabee's victory were not surprised (56%) by his

Were You Surprised (Based on those who could name the winner)							
Surprised Obama won?	Total %	Rep %	Dem %	Ind %			
Yes	37	36	47	30			
No	59	61	51	66			
Don't know	<u>4</u> 100	<u>3</u> 100	<u>2</u> 100	<u>4</u> 100			
Surprised							
Huckabee wo	n?						
Yes	41	36	46	42			
No	56	64	47	55			
DK	<u>3</u> 100	<u>0</u> 100	<u>7</u> 100	<u>3</u> 100			

win in Iowa. Among the public aware of Obama's win, about a third (37%) were surprised by his victory there and among those familiar with Huckabee's success, 41% were surprised by his victory.

Democrats familiar with the outcome were evenly divided between surprised (47%) and not surprised (51%) by Obama's victory, while a greater percentage of Republicans (61%) and Independents (66%) were not surprised by the showing from Obama. Among those familiar with Huckabee's victory, partisans registered similar levels of surprise with the outcome. A greater percentage of Republicans (64%) and independents (55%) than Democrats (47%) were not surprised that Huckabee won the Iowa Republican caucus.

## Who Watched Caucus-Night Coverage

Three-in-ten (30%) Americans followed the results of the Iowa caucuses as they were being reported by the press. Television was far and away the public's main source for caucus night coverage. A quarter of the public (26%) turned mainly to television for news about the Iowa election returns while only 3% went mainly to the internet and 1% to other news sources for the caucus results. No particular demographic group stood out as being the most likely to use the internet for news about the caucus results.

Followed on Caucus Night?						
<u>Yes</u> %	On <u>TV</u> %	On web %	urce Other % 1			
22	20	2	0			
26	21	3	2			
40	36	3	1			
33	32	0	1			
28	24	3	1			
32	29	2	1			
37	31	4	2			
35	32	2	1			
22	20	1	1			
	Yes % 30 22 26 40 33 28 32 37 35	<i>N</i> On Yes 7	Main So On On Yes TV web % % % 30 26 3 22 20 2 26 21 3 40 36 3 33 32 0 28 24 3 32 29 2 37 31 4 35 32 2 22 20 1			

Young people (under age 30) and independents were less engaged in following the caucuses as they were being reported compared with older Americans and those with partisan leanings. Women and men followed the caucus night coverage in roughly equal proportions (32% vs. 28%).

These findings are based on the most recent installment of the weekly *News Interest Index*, an ongoing project of the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. The index, building on the Center's longstanding research into public attentiveness to major news stories, examines news interest as it relates to the news media's agenda. The weekly survey is conducted in conjunction with The Project for Excellence in Journalism's *News Coverage Index*, which monitors the news reported by major newspaper, television, radio and online news outlets on an ongoing basis. In the most recent week, data relating to news coverage was collected from December 30-January 4 and survey data measuring public interest in the top news stories of the week was collected January 4-7 from a nationally representative sample of 1,005 adults.

## Bhutto Assassination Grabs America's Attention

The assassination of former Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto was followed very closely by 32% of the public; a relatively high level of interest for news from abroad that does not involve American forces or foreign policy. In fact, as many Americans say they followed news from Pakistan very closely as report the same level of attention to the U.S. Presidential campaign. This despite receiving only a fraction of the press coverage (9%) compared with the campaign (49%).

Bhutto's assassination and the resulting political turmoil in Pakistan was the second biggest foreign news story of the last year. Only the car bomb plot in Britain last summer attracted more interest.

One factor affecting the high overall interest in the Bhutto assassination is the equally high level of attention from both men and women. Men typically express greater interest in foreign news stories – in fact, as recently as November 25% of men said they were closely following news about political instability in Pakistan, compared with just 14% of women. But attention to the Pakistan situation spiked among women with Bhutto's assassination. This week, women expressed just as

Wide Spread Interest in Bhutto Assassination					
Story Investigation into UK car bombs Assassination of Benazir Bhutto British sailors released by Iran* Pakistan bomb aimed at Bhutto Palestinian conflict* Terrorist plot in Germany Political instability in Pakistan* Afghanistan bomb (near Cheney) Violence in Lebanon Referendum in Venezuela Violence in Kenya	07/06/2007 01/04/2008 04/05/2007 10/19/2007 06/15/2007 09/07/2007 11/09/2007 03/02/2007 05/24/2007 12/07/2007 01/04/2008	Followed  /ery Closely  %  34  32  31  21  20  20  20  19  15  15			
Pro-democracy protests in Burma Tony Blair's resignation	09/28/2007 05/11/2007				
Ethnic violence in Darfur Hezbollah protests in Lebanon	06/01/2007 01/26/2007	12 11			
Raid on a Pakistani mosque Military conflict in Somalia Parliamentary elections in Russia	07/13/2007 01/05/2007 12/07/2007	10 9 5			

<sup>\*</sup> Interest in these stories was tracked over more than one week; highest reported interest shown here.

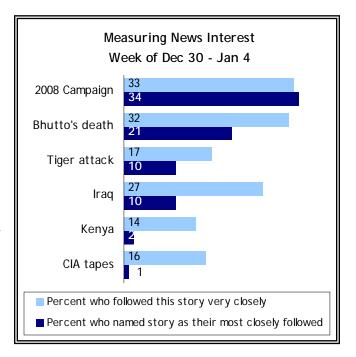
Bhutto Story Bucks Gender Gap							
			Ge	ender			
		<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>gap</u>			
Percent following foreign news		%	%				
very closely							
Referendum in Venezuela	12/07/2007		10	12			
Political instability in Pakistan*	11/09/2007	25	14	11			
Palestinian conflict	06/15/2007		17	6			
British sailors released by Iran	04/05/2007	34	28	6			
Pakistan bombing aimed at Bhutto	10/19/2007	23	18	5			
Violence in Lebanon	05/24/2007	17	12	5			
Raid on a Pakistani mosque	07/13/2007	12	7	5			
Tony Blair's resignation	05/11/2007	15	10	5			
Ethnic violence in Darfur	06/01/2007	14	10	4			
Terrorist plot in Germany	09/07/2007	22	18	4			
Afghanistan bombing (near Cheney)	03/02/2007	20	17	3			
Parliamentary elections in Russia	12/07/2007	6	3	3			
Violence in Kenya	01/04/2008	15	12	3			
Pro-democracy protests in Burma	09/28/2007	14	12	2			
Assassination of Benazir Bhutto	01/04/2008	33	32	1			
Military conflict in Somalia	01/05/2007	10	9	1			
Hezbollah protests in Lebanon	01/26/2007	12	11	1			
Investigation into UK car bombs	07/06/2007	34	34	0			
* Interest in this story was tracked over reported interest shown here.	more than one	week;	highest				

much interest in the story (32%) as men (33%).

## Iraq War and Other News

Public interest in news about the Iraq war has remained steady over the past two months. Last week, 27% of Americans followed news about the war very closely and 10% said it was the story they followed more closely than any other.

The growing controversy surrounding destroyed terrorist interrogation tapes did not register highly with the public. One-in-six (16%) followed news about the destruction of CIA tapes very closely and just 1% listed this as their top story.



## About the News Interest Index

The *News Interest Index* is a weekly survey conducted by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press aimed at gauging the public's interest in and reaction to major news events.

This project has been undertaken in conjunction with the Project for Excellence in Journalism's *News Coverage Index*, an ongoing content analysis of the news. The News Coverage Index catalogues the news from top news organizations across five major sectors of the media: newspapers, network television, cable television, radio and the internet. Each week (from Sunday through Friday) PEJ will compile this data to identify the top stories for the week. The News Interest Index survey will collect data from Friday through Monday to gauge public interest in the most covered stories of the week.

Results for the weekly surveys are based on telephone interviews among a nationwide sample of approximately 1,000 adults, 18 years of age or older, conducted under the direction of ORC (Opinion Research Corporation). For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points.

In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls, and that results based on subgroups will have larger margins of error.

For more information about the Project for Excellence in Journalism's News Coverage Index, go to www.journalism.org.

## About the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press

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, Shawn Neidorf and Leah Christian, Research
Associates
Kathleen Holzwart, Research Analyst
James Albrittain and Alec Tyson, Research Assistants

# PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS JANUARY 4-7, 2008 NEWS INTEREST INDEX OMNIBUS SURVEY FINAL TOPLINE $N{=}1,\!005$

Q.1 Thinking about the candidates for the 2008 presidential election, can you tell me the name of the candidate you've heard the MOST about in the news lately? [OPEN-END. DO NOT READ LIST. RECORD FIRST MENTION ONLY]

	]	Dec 7-10	Nov 9-12,	Sep 7-10,	Jul 20-23,	Jun 1-4,	Apr 27-30,	Mar 16-19,
		<u>2007</u>						
38	Barack Obama	26	10	20	22	20	23	24
28	Hillary Clinton	41	61	41	42	32	41	37
13	Mike Huckabee	5	1					
3	Mitt Romney	5	1	2	2	3	1	1
1	John Edwards	1	*	2	2	2	3	1
1	Ron Paul	1	1	*	*	*		
1	George W. Bush	1	1	1	3	1	1	2
1	Rudy Giuliani	3	6	4	2	4	3	3
1	John McCain	*	*	2	2	2	4	3
*	Fred Thompson	1	1	8	2	4	*	
*	Other	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
13	Don't know/Refused	1 15	17	10	21	30	23	25
_	Doll t know/Refused			<u>19</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>25</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.2 As I read a list of some stories covered by news organizations this past week, please tell me if you happened to follow each news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely. First, [INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE ITEMS] [IF NECESSARY "Did you follow [ITEM] very closely, fairly closely, not too closely or not at all closely?"]

	Very	Fairly	Not too	Not at all	DK/
	Closely	Closely	Closely	Closely	Refused
a. News about the current situation and events in					
Iraq	27	38	20	15	*=100
December 14-17	26	32	24	18	*=100
December 7-10, 2007	28	37	21	14	*=100
November 23-26, 2007	25	37	21	16	1=100
November 16-19, 2007	31	37	19	12	1=100
November 9-12, 2007	29	38	19	13	1=100
November 2-5, 2007	31	35	18	15	1=100
October 26-29, 2007	28	37	21	13	1=100
October 19-22, 2007	28	37	20	15	*=100
October 12-15, 2007	26	36	18	19	1=100
October 5-8, 2007	29	33	22	16	*=100
September 28 – October 1, 2007	30	41	18	11	*=100
September 21-24, 2007	32	38	17	13	*=100
September 14-17, 2007	31	36	18	15	0=100
September 7-10, 2007	32	34	20	14	*=100
August 30 – September 2, 2007	31	34	18	16	1=100
August 24-27, 2007	34	36	18	12	*=100
August 17-20, 2007	33	34	18	15	*=100
August 10-13, 2007	36	37	14	13	*=100
August 3-6, 2007	29	40	19	12	*=100
July 27-30, 2007	28	36	19	16	1=100
July 20-23, 2007	28	34	21	16	1=100

CONTINUED					
	Very	Fairly	Not too	Not at all	DK/
Into 12 16 2007	<u>Closely</u> <b>25</b>	<u>Closely</u> <b>41</b>	Closely 17	<u>Closely</u> <b>16</b>	Refused
July 13-16, 2007	25 36	34	17	10	1=100 *-100
July 6-9, 2007	30	34 35	16 19	13	*=100
June 29-July 2, 2007	32	36	18	15	1=100 1=100
June 22-25, 2007	30	30 37	20	13	*=100
June 15-18, 2007	30	38	20 15	13 14	
June 8-11, 2007	32	36	20	13	1=100 1=100
June 1-4, 2007	33	36	20 18	13	
May 24-27, 2007 May 18-21, 2007	36	30 34	15	12 14	1=100 1=100
May 11-14, 2007	30	34 34	18	17	1=100 1=100
May 4-7, 2007	38	3 <del>4</del> 37	15	10	*=100
April 27-30, 2007	27	37 35	21	16	1=100
April 20-23, 2007 April 20-23, 2007	28	35 35	22	15	*=100
April 20-23, 2007 April 12-16, 2007	34	33	20	13	*=100
April 12-10, 2007 April 5-9, 2007	33	<b>39</b>	16	11	1=100
March 30-April 2, 2007	34	37	16	13	*=100
March 23-March 26, 2007 <sup>1</sup>	31	38	18	12	1=100
March 16-19, 2007	34	34	17	15	*=100
March 9-12, 2007	34	37	16	13	*=100
March 2-5, 2007	37	37	16	9	1=100
February 23-26, 2007	36	36	15	13	*= <b>100</b>
February 16-19, 2007	30	36	19	14	1=100
February 9-12, 2007	37	34	18	11	*= <b>100</b>
February 2-5, 2007	38	38	17	7	*=100
January 26-29, 2007	36	38	15	11	*= <b>100</b>
January 19-22, 2007	37	34	18	10	1=100
January 12-15, 2007	38	36	17	8	1=100
January, 2007	46	40	8	5	1=100
January 5-8, 2007	40	32	16	12	0=100
December, 2006	42	39	12	7	*=100
November 30-December 3, 2006	40	36	13	11	*=100
Mid-November, 2006	44	38	12	6	*=100
September, 2006	33	43	14	8	2=100
August, 2006	41	39	12	7	1=100
June, 2006	37	43	13	6	1=100
May, 2006	42	35	15	7	1=100
April, 2006	43	36	13	7	1=100
March, 2006	43	38	12	6	1=100
February, 2006	39	42	12	6	1=100
January, 2006	40	40	12	7	1=100
December, 2005	45	38	11	5	1=100
Early November, 2005	41	40	13	6	*=100
Early October, 2005	43	36	15	6	*=100
Early September, 2005	32	40	20	7	1=100
July, 2005	43	37	13	6	1=100
Mid-May, 2005	42	42	11	5	*=100
Mid-March, 2005	40	39	14	5	2=100
February, 2005	38	45	13	4	*=100
January, 2005	48	37	11	4	*=100
December, 2004	34	44	15	6	1=100
Mid-October, 2004	42	38	11	8	1=100

-

From May, 2003 to March 23-26, 2007, the story was listed as "News about the current situation in Iraq."

Q.	CONTINUED					
		Very	Fairly	Not too	Not at all	DK/
		Closely	Closely	Closely	Closely	Refused
	Early September, 2004	47	37	9	6	1=100
	August, 2004	39	42	12	6	1=100
	July, 2004	43	40	11	6	*=100
	June, 2004	39	42	12	6	1=100
	April, 2004	54	33	8	5	*=100
					4	
	Mid-March, 2004	47	36	12		1=100
	Early February, 2004	47	38	10	4	1=100
	Mid-January, 2004	48	39	9	4	*=100
	December, 2003	44	38	11	6	1 = 100
	November, 2003	52	33	9	5	1=100
	September, 2003	50	33	10	6	1=100
	Mid-August, 2003	45	39	10	5	1=100
	Early July, 2003	37	41	13	8	1=100
	• •	46	35	13	6	*=100
	June, 2003					
	May, 2003	63	29	6	2	*=100
	April 11-16, 2003 <sup>2</sup>	47	40	10	2	1=100
	April 2-7, 2003	54	34	9	2	1 = 100
	March 20-24, 2003	57	33	7	2	1=100
	March 13-16, 2003 <sup>3</sup>	62	27	6	4	1=100
	February, 2003	62	25	8	4	1=100
	January, 2003	55	29	10	4	2=100
	December, 2002	51	32	10	6	1=100
	Late October, 2002	53		8	5	
			33			1=100
	Early October, 2002	60	28	6	5	1=100
	Early September, 2002 <sup>4</sup>	48	29	15	6	2=100
b.	Violence in Kenya following a disputed					
	presidential election	14	26	27	32	1=100
c.	The assassination of former Prime Minister					
	Benazir Bhutto and resulting instability in					
	Pakistan	32	36	15	16	1=100
	TREND FOR COMPARISON:5	32	30	15	10	1-100
	Nov. 30 – Dec. 3, 2007: Pakistan instability	16	28	26	30	*=100
	Nov. 23-26, 2007: Pakistan instability	13	27	31	28	1=100
	Nov. 16-19, 2007: Pakistan instability	20	30	21	28	1=100
	Nov. 9-12, 2007: Pakistan instability October 19-22, 2007: Pakistan bombing	20	29	23	28	*=100
	aimed at Bhutto	21	20	21	30	*=100
		21	28	21	30	*=100
	July 13-16, 2007: Raid on Pakistani	4.0	40		.=	4 400
	mosque	10	19	23	47	1=100
d.	Charges that intelligence official destroyed					
	videotapes of the harsh treatment of suspected					
	terrorists.	16	24	24	35	1=100

From March 20-24, 2003 to April 11-16, 2003, the story was listed as "News about the war in Iraq."

From Early October, 2002, to March 13-16, 2003, the story was listed as "Debate over the possibility that the U.S. will take military action in Iraq."

In Early September, 2002, the story was listed as "Debate over the possibility that the U.S. will invade Iraq."

From November 9-12, 2007 through November 30-December 3, 2007 the story was listed as "Political instability in Pakistan." For October 19-22, 2007 the story was listed as "A bombing in Pakistan aimed at former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto that killed over 120 people." For July 13-16, 2007 the story was listed as "The Pakistani government's raid on a mosque held by Islamic radicals."

Q.	2 CONTINUED					
		Very	Fairly	Not too	Not at all	DK/
		Closely	Closely	Closely	<u>Closely</u>	Refused
	December 14-17, 2007 <sup>6</sup>	15	25	25	35	*=100
e.	A deadly tiger attack at a zoo in San Francisco	17	40	25	17	1=100
f.	News about candidates for the 2008					
	presidential election	33	36	19	11	1=100
	December 14-17, 2007	25	34	22	19	*=100
	December 7-10, 2007	24	35	22	19	*=100
	November 30 – December 3, 2007	23	35	23	19	*=100
	November 23-26, 2007	20	33	26	20	1=100
	November 16-19, 2007	26	33	21	19	1=100
	November 9-12, 2007	21	33	25	21	*= <b>100</b>
	November 2-5, 2007	27	30	21	21	1=100
	October 26-29, 2007	21	34	26	19	*=100
	October 19-22, 2007	23	32	22	23	*=100
		13	31	26	30	*=100
	October 12-15, 2007	22		20 24	30 24	
	October 5-8, 2007		30			*=100 * 100
	September 28 – October 1, 2007	21	34	<b>25</b>	20	*=100
	September 21-24, 2007	24	31	22	23	*=100
	September 14-17, 2007	22	31	24	23	*=100
	September 7-10, 2007	18	34	26	22	*=100
	August 30-September 2, 2007	19	35	21	25	*=100
	August 24-27, 2007	22	28	24	26	*=100
	August 17-20, 2007	19	27	24	30	*=100
	August 10-13, 2007	23	32	21	24	*=100
	August 3-6, 2007	19	31	25	25	*=100
	July 27-30, 2007	19	32	22	26	1=100
	July 20-23, 2007	16	26	30	27	1=100
	July 13-16, 2007	17	29	27	27	*=100
	July 6-9, 2007	24	29	24	22	1=100
	June 29-July 2, 2007	20	32	25	23	*=100
	June 22-25, 2007	18	31	21	30	*=100
	June 15-18, 2007	17	32	26	25	*=100
	June 8-11, 2007	19	30	24	26	1=100
	June 1-4, 2007	16	27	32	24	1=100
	May 24-27, 2007	22	33	23	22	*=100
	May 18-21, 2007	18	31	24	<b>27</b>	*=100
	May 11-14, 2007	18	30	23	28	1=100
	May 4-7, 2007	23	34	21	21	1=100
	April 27-30, 2007	14	30	29	26	1=100
	April 20-23, 2007	18	28	27 27	2 <del>0</del> 27	*=100
	April 12-16, 2007	18	28	27	27	*=100
	April 5-9, 2007 April 5-9, 2007	25	30	26	19	*=100
	April 5-9, 2007 March 30-April 2, 2007	25 20	30 29	20 27	23	
	<b>2</b> /					1=100 *-100
	March 23-26, 2007	20	32	22	26 27	*=100
	March 16-19, 2007	15	28	29	27	1=100
	March 9-12, 2007	24	30	23	23	*=100
	March 2-5, 2007	19	31	26	23	1=100
	February 23-26, 2007	22	33	24	21	*=100
	February 16-19, 2007	18	32	22	27	1=100

-

For December 14-17, 2007 the story was listed as "Controversy over the CIA's use of harsh interrogation techniques on suspected terrorists."

a continuation	Very	Fairly	Not too	Not at all	DK/
T	Closely	Closely	Closely	Closely	Refused
February 9-12, 2007	24	30	24	21	1=100
February 2-5, 2007	24	36	22	18	*=100
January 26-29, 2007	24	33	23	20	*=100
January 19-22, 2007 <sup>7</sup>	24	27	22	26	1=100
2004 Presidential Election	50	26	0	4	¥ 100
November, 2004 (RVs)	52	36	8	4	*=100
Mid-October, 2004	46	30	12	11	1=100
August, 2004	32	38	16	14	*=100
July, 2004	29	37	18	15	1=100
April, 2004	31	33	19	16	1=100
Mid-March, 2004	35	34	18	13	*=100
Late February, 2004	24	40	23	12	1=100
Early February, 2004 <sup>8</sup>	29	37	20	13	1=100
Mid-January, 2004	16	30	27	26	1=100
Early January, 2004	14	32	30	23	1=100
December, 2003	16	26	27	30	1=100
November, 2003	11	26	34	28	1=100
October, 2003	12	27	28	32	1=100
September, 2003	17	25	30	27	1=100
Mid-August, 2003	12	27	27	33	1=100
May, 2003	8	19	31	41	1=100
January, 2003	14	28	29	28	1 = 100
2000 Presidential Election					
Early November, 2000 (RVs)	39	44	12	5	*=100
Mid-October, 2000 (RVs)	40	37	15	8	*=100
Early October, 2000 (RVs)	42	36	15	6	1 = 100
September, 2000	22	42	21	15	*=100
July, 2000	21	38	20	20	1 = 100
June, 2000	23	32	23	21	1 = 100
May, 2000	18	33	26	23	*=100
April, 2000	18	39	22	20	1=100
March, 2000	26	41	19	13	1=100
February, 2000	26	36	21	17	*=100
January, 2000	19	34	28	18	1 = 100
December, 1999	16	36	24	23	1=100
October, 1999	17	32	28	22	1=100
September, 1999	15	31	33	20	1=100
July, 1999	15	38	24	22	1=100
June, 1999	11	25	29	34	1=100
1996 Presidential Election					
November, 1996 (RVs)	34	45	15	6	*=100
October, 1996	31	39	18	12	*=100
Early September, 1996	24	36	23	17	*=100
July, 1996	22	40	23	14	1=100
<del>-</del>					

\_\_\_

January 19-22, 2007 asked about "Recent announcements by prominent Democrats about plans to run for president in 2008."

From May 2003 to Early February 2004 and in March 1992, the story was listed as "The race for the Democratic nomination." In January 2003, the story was listed as "Recent announcements by prominent Democrats about plans to run for president in 2004." In September 2000, Early September and July 1996, and May 1992, the question asked about "the presidential election campaign." In January, March and April 1996, the story was listed as "News about the Republican presidential candidates." In August 1992, the story was listed as "News about the presidential election." In July 1992, the story was listed as "News about the presidential campaign." In January 1992, the story was listed as "News about the Democratic candidates for the presidential nomination." In 1988, the story was introduced as being from "this past year" and was listed as "News about the presidential campaign in 1988."

	Very	Fairly	Not too	Not at all	DK/
	<u>Closely</u>	Closely	Closely	Closely	Refused
March, 1996	26	41	20	13	*=100
January, 1996	10	34	31	24	1=100
September, 1995	12	36	30	22	*=100
August, 1995	13	34	28	25	*=100
June, 1995	11	31	31	26	1=100
1992 Presidential Election					
October, 1992 ( <i>RVs</i> )	55	36	7	2	0 = 100
September, 1992 (RVs)	47	36	11	6	*=100
August, 1992 (RVs)	36	51	11	2	0 = 100
July, 1992	20	45	26	9	*=100
May, 1992	32	44	16	8	*=100
March, 1992	35	40	16	9	*=100
January, 1992	11	25	36	27	1 = 100
December, 1991	10	28	32	30	*=100
October, 1991	12	26	31	29	2 = 100
1988 Presidential Election					
October, 1988 ( <i>RVs</i> )	43	44	11	2	*=100
August, 1988 (RVs)	39	45	13	3	*=100
May, 1988	22	46	23	6	3=100
November, 1987	15	28	35	21	1=100
September, 1987	14	34	37	14	1=100

- Q.3 Which ONE of the stories I just mentioned have you followed most closely, or is there another story you've been following MORE closely? [DO NOT READ LIST. ACCEPT ONLY ONE RESPONSE.]
  - News about candidates for the 2008 presidential election
  - 21 The assassination of former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and resulting instability in Pakistan
  - 10 A deadly tiger attack at a zoo in San Francisco
  - News about the current situation and events in Iraq
  - Violence in Kenya following a disputed presidential election Charges that intelligence officials destroyed videotapes of the harsh treatment of suspected
  - 1 terrorists
  - 7 Some other story (**SPECIFY**)
  - 15 Don't know/Refused

Thinking about the presidential campaign...

Q.4 Do you think news organizations are giving too much, too little or the right amount of coverage to the campaign?

#### --Based on RVs--Jan 4-7, Dec 14-17, Nov 16-19, July 20-23, June 1-4 Too much Too little Right amount Don't know/Refused (N=864)

## ROTATE ITEMS Q.5 AND Q.6 WITH ITEMS Q.7 AND Q.8 ASK ALL:

Q.5 Do you happen to know which Republican candidate won the Iowa Republican Caucus? [IF RESPONDENT SAYS YES BUT DOES NOT PROVIDE NAME, ASK: Who was it?]

		Based on RVs
51	Yes, Mike Huckabee (Correct Answer)	56
9	Yes, All Others	8
<u>40</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>36</u>
100		100
		(N=864)

## IF YES, CORRECT ANSWER IN 0.5, ASK [N=568]:

Q.6 Were you surprised that Mike Huckabee won, or not?

		Based on RVs
41	Surprised	41
56	Not surprised	56
<u>3</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>3</u>
100		100
		(N=525)

## **ASK ALL:**

Q.7 Do you happen to know which Democratic candidate won the Iowa Democratic Caucus? [IF RESPONDENT SAYS YES BUT DOES NOT PROVIDE NAME, ASK: Who was it?]

		Based on RVs
71	Yes, Barack Obama (Correct Answer)	75
5	Yes, All Others	5
<u>24</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>20</u>
100		100
		(N=864)

## IF YES, CORRECT ANSWER IN Q.7, ASK [N=757]:

Q.8 Were you surprised that Barack Obama won, or not?

		Based on RVs
37	Surprised	37
59	Not surprised	60
<u>4</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>3</u>
100		100
		(N=684)

Q.9 On Thursday night, did you follow the results of the Iowa caucuses as they were being reported, or not? [IF YES, ASK: Did you follow the caucus results mainly on television, mainly on the internet, or someplace else?]

		Based on RVs
26	Yes, mainly on television	29
3	Yes, mainly on internet	3
1	Yes, someplace else	1
70	No, did not follow results	67
*	Don't know/Refused	*
100		100
		(N=864)