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Public Support for Free Trade Declines
OBAMA'S IMAGE SLIPS, HIS LEAD OVER CLINTON DISAPPEARS

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- Obama, Clinton still lead McCain in general
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Public Support for Free Trade Declines OBAMA'S IMAGE SLIPS, HIS LEAD OVER CLINTON DISAPPEARS

Democratic voters are not as positive about Barack Obama as they were a month ago. Somewhat smaller percentages of Democrats describe Obama in favorable terms, and he has lost his lead over Hillary Clinton in the race for the Democratic nomination. Nationally, Democratic voters are about evenly divided between Obama and Clinton; Obama holds a slight 47% to 45% edge. In late March, the Illinois senator held a 49% to 39% lead over his New York rival.

The tightening Democratic race reflects a modest but consistent decline in Obama's personal image rather than improved impressions of Clinton. Fewer Democrats ascribe positive qualities to Obama than did so a month ago, with white working-class Democrats, in particular, expressing more skeptical views of the Illinois senator. Since late February, his unfavorable rating has risen six points among all Democratic and Democratic-leaning voters. At the same time, Clinton's unfavorable rating among Democratic voters also has increased by seven points.

Compared with a month ago, race and class are now bigger drivers of preferences in the Democratic contest. Obama has lost ground among whites – especially white working-class voters – who now prefer Clinton by an even larger margin than they did in late March. Her lead among whites who did not attend college has increased from 10 points in March to 40 points today, and her lead among white Democrats who earn less than \$50,000 a year has increased from two points to 24 points. Clinton has taken a 10-point lead among white male Democratic voters – erasing Obama's advantage with the group – and she now runs better among Democrats under age 50 than she had previously.

	March		April		<i>Clinton gain</i>	April N
	<u>Clin- ton</u> %	<u>Oba- ma</u> %	<u>Clin- ton</u> %	<u>Oba- ma</u> %		
All Dem voters*	39	49	45	47	+6	651
White	44	44	54	38	+10	514
Black	22	67	11	80	-11	98
<i>Among whites</i>						
Attended college	40	48	44	49	+4	342
H.S. or less	50	40	65	25	+15	172
\$50k or more	41	47	48	43	+7	252
Under \$50k	47	45	58	34	+11	210

*Based on Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters.

Although Obama's personal image has eroded modestly, it remains highly positive and surpasses Clinton's on most dimensions. Large percentages of Democratic voters continue to see him as honest, inspiring, and down-to-earth; however, fewer associated each of these qualities with him – particularly down-to-earth – than did so a month ago. The proportion of Democratic voters who view Obama as down-to-earth has fallen nine points since March and the decline has been even larger among white Democrats with annual incomes of below \$50,000 (15 points).

Beyond the small increase in negative opinion about Obama, fewer voters are now using highly complimentary terms to describe their impressions of him. Asked what one word best describes their impression of Obama, “inexperienced” is mentioned most frequently, as in February, but fewer mention Obama’s charisma and intelligence than did so two months ago.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press was conducted April 23-27, before the appearance by Rev. Jeremiah Wright, Obama’s controversial former pastor, at the National Press Club. It finds that Clinton holds a substantial advantage over Obama with respect to two personal qualities – toughness and patriotism. Clinton holds her greatest image advantage in perceptions of toughness; 82% of Democratic voters view Clinton as tough, compared with 60% who say this trait applies to Obama. However, significantly more voters describe Clinton as arrogant than say that about Obama (43% vs. 28%).

Dems View Obama Favorably, But a Little Less So			
<i>Think of</i>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>Change</u>
<i>Obama as...</i>	%	%	
Patriotic	78	75	-3
Inspiring	82	77	-5
Honest	80	75	-5
Down-to-earth	82	73	-9
Tough	--	60	--
Arrogant	--	28	--
Phony	14	19	+5
Hard-to-like	13	17	+4
<i>Think of</i>			
<i>Clinton as...</i>			
Patriotic	86	85	-1
Inspiring	66	66	0
Honest	65	57	-8
Down-to-earth	62	63	+1
Tough	--	82	--
Arrogant	--	43	--
Phony	29	35	+6
Hard-to-like	39	38	-1

Based on Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters.

And while she has made gains in overall support among Democrats, Clinton’s credibility problem is, if anything, greater than it was a month ago. The proportion of Democratic voters describing Clinton as honest fell from 65% to 57%, and the percentage describing her as phony increased from 29% to 35%.

The unresolved Obama-Clinton race is wearing thin on an increasing number of Democrats. About half of Democratic and Democratic-leaning independent voters (51%) say the fact that the race is not settled is a bad thing for the Democratic Party. In March, just 41% of Democrats expressed this view, and in February only 27% of Democrats said the protracted battle was bad for the party. In addition, the campaign has taken a toll on how both Obama and Clinton voters view the other candidate; since the beginning of the year, unfavorable opinions of both Obama and Clinton have increased substantially among the supporters of each candidate’s rival.

Nonetheless, there is no indication that either Obama or Clinton have been weakened in general election matchups against John McCain. As in March, both Democrats best McCain in

general election matchups by small margins (Obama by 50% to 44%, and Clinton by 49% to 45%).

As was the case in previous surveys, the Democrats have different patterns of voter support in the general election tests. Clinton runs slightly better than Obama among core Democrats; 81% of Democratic voters favor Clinton over McCain, while 77% of Democrats support Obama over the presumptive GOP nominee. Obama runs a bit better than Clinton among independents; he wins 52% of the votes of independents, while she garners 44%.

When the two possible November matchups are analyzed together, Democrats are more divided in their preferences. About two-thirds of core Democratic voters (65%) say they will back either of the Democratic candidates over John McCain, compared with 80% of Republicans who say they will back McCain regardless of the Democratic nominee. About three-in-ten Democrats (29%) say they will back only one of the Democrats this fall (17% Clinton only, 12% Obama only).

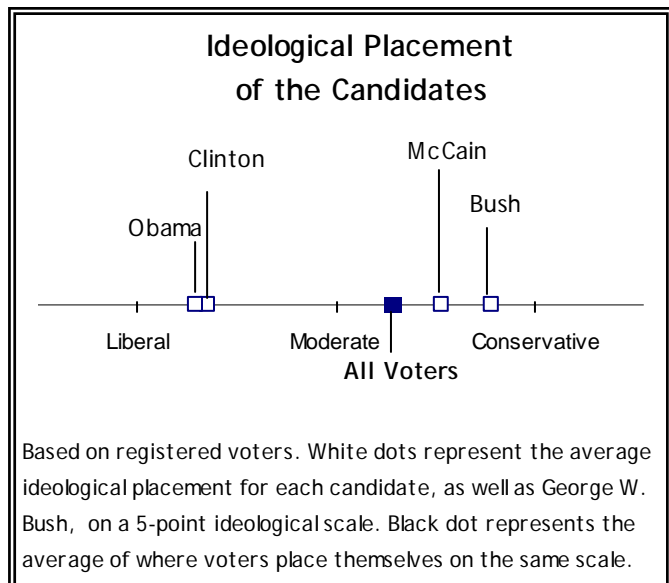
<i>In Obama-McCain/ Clinton-McCain, support:</i>	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
	%	%	%	%
Either Dem over McCain	38	6	65	34
McCain over either Dem	35	80	5	31
Obama, not Clinton	12	6	12	18
Clinton, not Obama	11	5	17	9
Other/DK in both races	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>
	100	100	100	100
Number of cases	1323	391	468	385

Based on registered voters.

About a third of independent voters (34%) say they would support either Democratic candidate over McCain, while 31% say they would back McCain over either Obama or Clinton. Obama's appeal among independents is evident in the combined November matchups; twice as many independents say they would support Obama but not Clinton in the fall as say the opposite (18% vs. 9%).

McCain Seen as More Centrist

For his part, McCain runs better in the general election tests against both Democratic candidates among college graduates and white men. More generally, the current poll finds that McCain's competitiveness against both Democrats is buttressed by the fact that voters continue to see him as a centrist whose views are fairly close to their own, and less conservative than George W. Bush's. In contrast, voters place both Clinton and



Obama considerably to the left of where they place themselves. These ideological perceptions of the candidates have changed little over the past three months.

While McCain is seen as more centrist than the Democratic candidates, he does not inspire as much confidence as either of them does to handle the issue voters would most like to see the candidates address: the economy. By wide margins, voters choose either Obama or Clinton as better able than McCain to improve economic conditions.

Yet voters have much more confidence in McCain than either Democrat to defend the country against future terrorist attacks. McCain's advantage over Obama is particularly large. By 63% to 26%, more voters say McCain rather than Obama would do a better job of handling terrorism, which is a far greater margin than Bush ever enjoyed over John Kerry on this issue.

The economy is much more important in this election than terrorism – or any other issue – in the eyes of voters. Fully 44% name the economy as the single issue they would like to hear the candidates address, up from just 15% in November. About a quarter (24%) say they most want to hear about the war in Iraq, down from 32% in November. Just 4% of voters volunteer terrorism as the single issue they want the candidates to address.

	Nov 2007	April 2008
<i>Issue you'd most like candidates to address:</i>	%	%
Economy	15	44
Iraq	32	24
Health care	22	14
Energy/Gas	2	7
Jobs/Unemployment	3	5
Education	4	5
Terrorism	5	4
Debt/Deficit	2	4
Immigration	8	3
Environment	2	3
Social Security	4	3
Number of cases	611	1323
Based on registered voters.		

The survey finds that voters are more closely divided than in March about whether Obama or McCain would prevail in a general election matchup. Currently, 47% say Obama would be more likely to win, while 42% choose McCain. In March, Obama was seen as the likely victor by a greater margin (50% to 38%). Voters are evenly split over who would win a Clinton-McCain election; 46% predict McCain would win while 45% say Clinton. Opinions about how this race might turn out have not changed much since March.

Election Enthusiasm Gap

The *Weekly News Interest Index* has shown a decline in public interest in the presidential campaign since early March. However, a large percentage of voters say they are giving a lot of thought to the election; 77% currently say they are giving a lot of thought to the election, virtually unchanged from last month (78%). This is comparable to the proportion of voters who typically say they are deeply engaged in the election at the end of the campaign.

About equal numbers of Democratic and Republican voters say they have given a lot of thought to the election. But the poll also finds evidence of a partisan enthusiasm gap. Fully 87% of Democratic voters say they are looking forward to the fall election compared with just 54% of Republican voters. In December, before the start of the primaries, 68% of Republicans said they were looking forward to the general election.

	Dec 2007	April 2008	Change
<i>Looking forward to election...</i>	%	%	
Total	74	71	-3
Republican	68	54	-14
Democrat	83	87	+4
Independent	74	70	-4

Based on registered voters.

Trade, Iraq Viewed More Negatively

With public views of the national economy continuing to be quite negative, Americans now are taking a much more critical view of free trade agreements. Nearly half of Americans (48%) say that the World Trade Organization and free trade agreements such as NAFTA have been bad for the country; 35% say such agreements have been good for the United States. This is the first time a plurality has expressed a negative view of the impact of free trade agreements since the question was first asked a decade ago.

An increasing number of Americans also say that their personal financial situation has been hurt by free trade agreements. The proportion expressing this opinion has increased by 12 points since December 2006.

	Sept 1997	Sept 2001	Dec 2003	July 2004	Oct 2005	Dec 2006	April 2008
<i>The country</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Good thing	47	49	34	47	44	44	35
Bad thing	30	29	33	34	34	35	48
Don't know	<u>23</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>17</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Your personal financial situation</i>							
Helped	--	--	27	34	--	35	27
Hurt	--	--	38	41	--	36	48
Neither/DK	--	--	<u>35</u>	<u>25</u>	--	<u>29</u>	<u>25</u>
			100	100		100	100

Most Americans now say that free trade agreements lead to job losses (61%) and make workers'

wages lower (56%); both percentages are up sharply from 2006. In addition, half of the public says that free trade agreements make the economy slow down, an increase of 16 points since 2006.

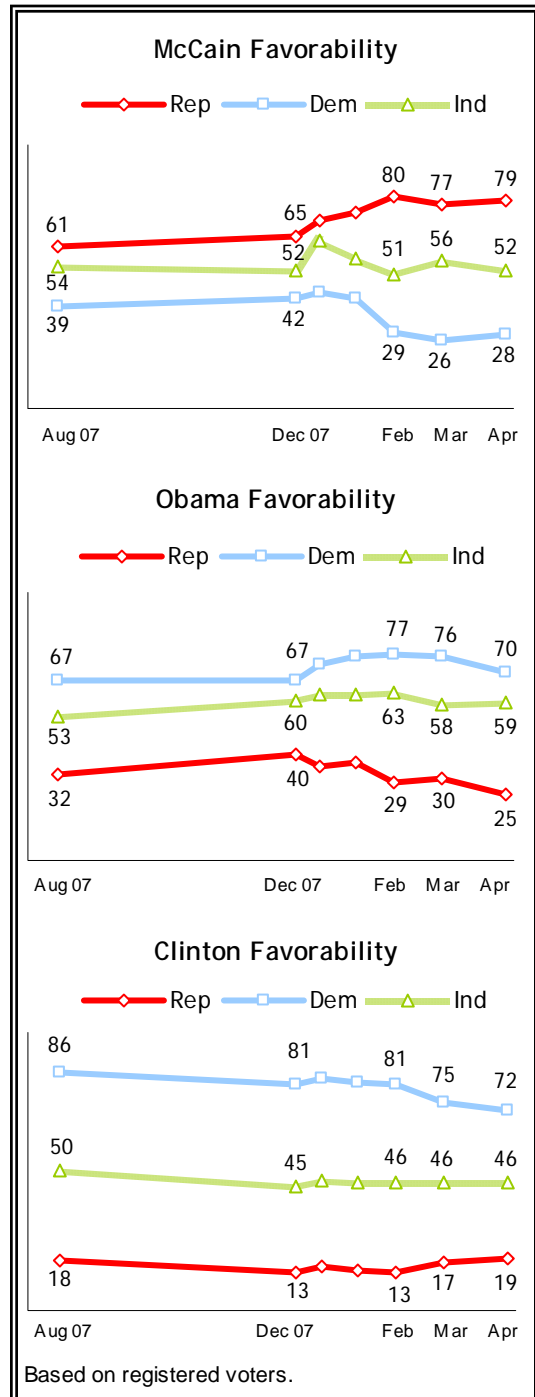
The survey also finds that the positive recent trend in public perceptions and attitudes about the war in Iraq has been reversed. A solid majority of Americans (56%) favors withdrawing U.S. forces from Iraq as soon as possible, rather than keeping them there until the situation is stable. In February, 49% favored a troop withdrawal. The share saying the United States will succeed in achieving its goals in Iraq, which reached its highest level in more than a year in February (53%), has declined to 47% in the current survey.

Section 1: Impressions and Images of the Candidates

The continuing and increasingly bitter primary battle in the Democratic Party is taking a small but noticeable toll on the personal images of both Clinton and Obama. Though both remain popular among Democratic voters, favorable ratings for Clinton and Obama are lower now than they were two months ago. And on a range of personal traits, both candidates are somewhat less well regarded by Democratic voters now than even a month ago. On the Republican side, voter impressions of John McCain have remained stable over the past few months

Obama's favorable rating among voters overall is now 52%, down five points from late February. His unfavorable rating rose eight points (from 34% to 42%) in the past month alone. Among Democratic voters, 70% now have a positive impression of Obama, six points lower than in March, but the drop among white Democrats with annual incomes of less \$50,000 the decline was much larger (17 points). Among Republicans, Obama's unfavorable rating has risen 10 points since March, from 60% to 70%. Among independent voters, however, Obama's image has been relatively stable: 59% now have a favorable opinion of him, about the same as last month (58%).

Hillary Clinton's overall favorable rating has changed very little in the past two months; 49% of voters currently have a favorable impression, down one point from late February. But Democrats today (72% favorable) are somewhat less positive than in February, when 81% regarded her favorably. Impressions of Clinton among independents are unchanged.



Meanwhile, voters' impressions of John McCain are little different than they have been over the past two months: 50% have a favorable impression, 40% an unfavorable one. About half of independent voters (52%) have a favorable impression of McCain, which is a little higher than Clinton's rating among independents (46%) but a little lower than Obama's (59%). McCain is better regarded among Democrats (28% favorable) than Hillary Clinton is among Republicans (19%). A quarter of Republicans (25%) have a favorable view of Obama.

Candidate Traits

McCain is well-regarded on a number of personal traits. Nine-in-ten voters agreed that he is patriotic, and 60% or more regard him as tough, honest, and down-to-earth. Independents are just as likely as Republicans to describe him as patriotic and tough, and nearly two-thirds of independents (64%) say he's honest and that he is down-to-earth.

	Mc- Cain	Oba- ma	Clin- ton
Positive traits	%	%	%
Patriotic	90	61	76
Tough	71	49	76
Honest	65	61	42
Down-to-earth	60	60	48
Inspiring	39	66	50
Negative traits			
Phony	26	32	50
Hard-to-like	37	25	53
Arrogant	36	38	55

Based on registered voters.

At the same time, relatively few voters say the negative descriptor of phony applies to McCain (26%), and only somewhat more say that he is hard-to-like (37%) or arrogant (36%). Fewer than half of Democrats ascribe any of these negative traits to McCain. However, just 39% of voters overall say that McCain is inspiring, and even among Republicans just 58% say this.

Barack Obama matches McCain on the positive traits of honesty (61%) and being down-to-earth (60%), though the number seeing him as down-to-earth declined seven points overall since last month. On both of these traits he is better regarded than Hillary Clinton, who is seen by fewer than half of all voters as down-to-earth (48%) or honest (42%).

Significantly more voters regard Obama as inspiring (66%) than say this about either Clinton (50%) or McCain (38%), though the number of Democrats who say Obama is

	All voters	Rep	Dem	Ind
<i>Describes McCain...</i>	%	%	%	%
Patriotic	90	96	86	91
Tough	71	78	64	76
Honest	65	83	52	64
Down-to-earth	60	75	46	64
Inspiring	39	58	26	37
Hard-to-like	37	27	48	33
Arrogant	36	27	44	33
Phony	26	11	35	24
<i>Describes Clinton...</i>				
Patriotic	76	61	87	78
Tough	76	68	82	77
Arrogant	55	72	39	61
Hard-to-like	53	73	36	56
Inspiring	50	26	69	47
Phony	50	72	30	54
Down-to-earth	48	25	65	48
Honest	42	23	59	39
<i>Describes Obama...</i>				
Inspiring	66	52	75	70
Honest	61	44	73	64
Patriotic	61	40	74	65
Down-to-earth	60	45	72	62
Tough	49	35	59	50
Arrogant	38	50	28	40
Phony	32	47	20	30
Hard-to-like	25	35	19	23

Based on registered voters.

inspiring declined by seven percentage points since March.

Obama's image within his own party is generally more positive among more affluent and better educated Democrats, a pattern reflected in exit polling in most of the primaries this year. The decline in Obama's image since last month has also been greater among lower income and less educated white Democrats than among black Democrats, and more affluent and educated whites.

The belief that Obama is down-to-earth fell more among Democrats – 11 percentage points – than did other personal traits. The decline was 19 points among Democratic voters with household incomes under \$50,000; among those with incomes of \$50,000 and higher, the decline was 10 points. Similarly, the number of less affluent white Democrats who say Obama is inspiring fell 16 points, while there was no change in this perception among those with higher incomes. This pattern of change is apparent on several other traits, and is also seen in comparisons of college educated and non-college whites.

Obama's Image Problem Among White Democrats			
Think of Obama as...	March %	April %	Change
<i>Patriotic</i>			
\$50,000 & up	80	79	-1
Under \$50,000	71	61	-10
<i>Inspiring</i>			
\$50,000 & up	83	83	0
Under \$50,000	76	60	-16
<i>Honest</i>			
\$50,000 & up	83	76	-7
Under \$50,000	74	60	-14
<i>Down-to-earth</i>			
\$50,000 & up	82	72	-10
Under \$50,000	81	62	-19
<i>Tough</i>			
\$50,000 & up	-	61	-
Under \$50,000	-	46	-
<i>Arrogant</i>			
\$50,000 & up	-	33	-
Under \$50,000	-	29	-
<i>Phony</i>			
\$50,000 & up	15	19	+4
Under \$50,000	20	28	+8
<i>Hard-to-like</i>			
\$50,000 & up	14	17	+3
Under \$50,000	13	27	+14
Based on Democratic registered voters.			

Obama’s Image - No Longer Glowing

Beyond the small increase in negative opinion about Obama, the survey found that fewer voters are now using highly complimentary terms to describe their impressions of him, and his relative lack of political experience remains the single most commonly mentioned characteristic. Asked what one word best describes their impression of Obama, far more voters mentioned “inexperienced” than any other trait, as was the case in February. Inexperience topped the list even among people with a favorable opinion of him.

The most notable change since February is the decline in the number of people mentioning his charisma and intelligence, which in February were the most common words used after inexperience. Those terms are still used but by fewer people than two months ago. Now the second most common word is the more generic “good.” “Change” is still a common word used to describe him, and several people mentioned other positive qualities such as “honest,” “inspirational,” “new,” and “energetic.” Other frequent mentions included “liberal,” “different,” “scary,” and “unknown.”

Hillary Clinton’s image with voters is similar to what it was in February, though her persistence on the campaign trail is now reflected in some of the impressions voters mention about her. “Determined” and “strong” were commonly heard, as they were in February, but now they have been joined by “aggressive,” “ambitious” and “tenacious.”

“Experienced” remains the most common word used to describe Clinton, but fewer voters in April than in February used this word. Two negative terms followed experience in the list: “liar” and “untrustworthy”; “dishonest” was also mentioned by several voters. “Smart” and “intelligent” also were common, as they were in February.

Barack Obama in a Word			
	<u>April</u>	<u>February</u>	
#		#	
46	Inexperienced	45	Inexperienced
19	Good	32	Charismatic
17	Change	25	Intelligent
17	Charismatic	23	Change
16	Intelligent	14	Inspirational
13	Honest	13	Young
12	Inspirational	11	New
9	Liberal	10	Enthusiastic
8	New	10	Hope
7	Different	9	Arrogant
7	Energetic	9	Energetic
7	Hopeful	9	Leader
7	Scary	9	Speaker
7	Unknown	8	Different
7	Young	7	Honest
N=658		N=629	
Based on registered voters. Figure shows number of respondents who offered each response; these numbers are <u>not</u> percentages.			

Hillary Clinton in a Word			
	<u>April</u>	<u>February</u>	
#		#	
22	Experienced	34	Experienced
17	Liar	16	Strong
17	Untrustworthy	16	Untrustworthy
16	Determined	15	Intelligent
15	Strong	14	Smart
14	Smart	12	Determined
13	Intelligent	11	Rhymes w/ “rich”
12	Dishonest	11	Knowledgeable
11	Politician	10	Capable
10	Aggressive	10	Competent
10	Ambitious	10	Female/woman
9	Tenacious	8	Good
7	Devious	8	Liberal
7	Honest	8	Politician
7	Knowledgeable	8	Socialist
7	Liberal	7	Ambitious
7	Okay	7	Qualified
7	Tough		
7	Woman		
N=658		N=629	
Based on registered voters. Figure shows number of respondents who offered each response; these numbers are <u>not</u> percentages.			

Voter impressions of John McCain have changed very little over the course of the campaign. The top six words mentioned remained unchanged – and in the same order of frequency – from February to April. “Old” remains the most common word, followed by “honest,” “experienced,” “patriot,” “conservative,” and “hero.” Mentions of “Republican” were more common this month, and “liberal” no longer appeared among the most common impressions of voters.

John McCain in a Word			
April		February	
#		#	
52	Old	55	Old
32	Honest	32	Honest
23	Experienced	29	Experienced
19	Patriot	21	Patriot
17	Conservative	14	Conservative
16	Hero	13	Hero
14	Republican	12	Liberal
11	Good	10	Good
11	Knowledgeable	7	Integrity
10	Honorable	7	Leader
9	Veteran	7	War
6	American	6	Bush
6	Moderate	6	Honorable
6	Steadfast	6	Knowledgeable
6	Trustworthy	6	Moderate
6	Untrustworthy	6	Republican
		6	Steady
N=658		N=611	
Based on registered voters. Figure shows number of respondents who offered each response; these numbers are <u>not</u> percentages.			

Section 2: Primary Contest Tightens

Clinton has whittled away Obama's advantage in the race for the Democratic nomination in part because of her growing strength among white voters, especially white men. Clinton now leads Obama among white male Democratic voters by 11 points (53% to 42%). In March, she trailed Obama among white Democratic men, 36% to 52%.

Clinton also has recaptured her advantage among less educated Democratic voters. She now leads among Democratic voters with no more than a high school education by 12 points (52% to 40%); in March and late February, these voters divided fairly evenly between Clinton and Obama. Earlier in the campaign, Clinton led by a wider margin among non-college voters (by 60%-24% in early February).

Obama continues to maintain substantial advantages among both college graduates and liberal Democratic voters. He leads among college grads by 55% to 36%; his lead among college graduates has held steady at about 20 points since early February. Obama also has led among liberal Democratic voters by solid margin since late February, and leads 55% to 38% currently. By comparison, moderate Democrats have divided their support fairly evenly between Obama and Clinton since early February.

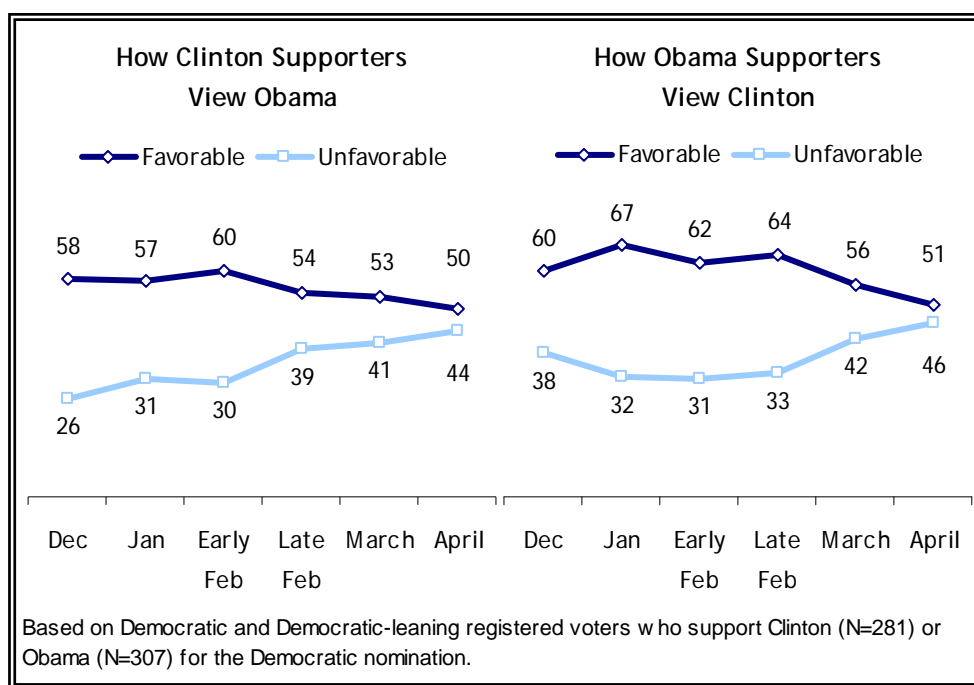
	<u>Mar 19-22</u>		<u>April 23-27</u>		<i>Clinton change</i>	April <u>N</u>
	<u>Clin- ton</u> %	<u>Oba- ma</u> %	<u>Clin- ton</u> %	<u>Oba- ma</u> %		
All Democratic voters*	39	49	45	47	+6	651
Democrats	40	48	46	44	+6	468
Independents	37	52	38	56	+1	165
Men	34	55	44	51	+10	279
Women	43	44	45	44	+2	372
White	44	44	54	38	+10	514
Black	22	67	11	80	-11	98
White men	36	52	53	42	+17	216
White women	50	39	54	36	+4	298
18-49	34	55	41	51	+7	248
50-64	40	46	47	45	+7	230
65+	51	33	51	40	0	164
Conservative	43	47	51	43	+8	125
Moderate	39	47	47	43	+8	289
Liberal	36	53	38	55	+2	215
College grad+	35	53	36	55	+1	264
Some college	38	51	41	50	+3	175
HS or less	43	44	52	40	+9	210
<i>Household income</i>						
\$75,000 or more	36	52	43	45	+7	193
\$40-\$74,999	42	50	44	51	+2	172
Under \$40,000	39	49	46	48	+7	221

* Candidate preference based on Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters (percentages read horizontally).

Long Campaign Taking a Toll

The undecided primary contest has taken a toll on how the supporters of Clinton and Obama view the other candidate. More than four-in-ten Obama supporters (46%) now express an unfavorable opinion of Clinton; approximately the same proportion of Obama backers (44%) expresses an unfavorable view of Clinton.

Negative opinions of each candidate among the other's supporters have risen gradually since early February. At that time, only about three-in-ten Clinton and Obama supporters had an unfavorable view of their candidate's rival.



Obama's Electability Edge Narrows

Neither Obama nor Clinton has a clear electability advantage over McCain in the eyes of voters. In an Obama-McCain matchup, 47% think Obama would win, and 42% pick McCain. If Clinton is the nominee, the margin is only slightly different (45% think she would win, 46% McCain.)

By contrast, Obama held a clear edge in perceived electability a month ago. In late March, voters picked Obama to win over McCain by a 50% to 38% margin. That was substantially different from how people predicted a Clinton-McCain outcome (42% Clinton, 46% McCain). Overall, the shrinking of the electability gap reflects a slight increase in the number of

people who think Clinton can win, and a slight decrease in the number who think Obama can win.

Among Democratic and Democratic-leaning voters, about the same number say either Obama (65%) or Clinton (62%) can beat McCain this fall; in March, 67% said Obama was likely to beat McCain and 60% said the same about Clinton. In addition, Republican voters saw Obama as more of a threat than Clinton a month ago (28% said he could beat McCain, 17% said the same about Clinton). Currently, 26% of Republicans say Obama is more likely to beat McCain, while 23% expect Clinton to win.

Among Democratic voters, supporters of Obama and Clinton overwhelmingly believe that their candidate will prevail in a general election matchup against McCain. Fully 79% of Obama supporters and 77% of Clinton supporters believe their candidate will beat McCain. There is less consensus, however, that the *other* Democratic candidate can win. Only half of Clinton supporters (49%) say Obama will win and 49% of Obama supporters say Clinton will win.

When the two races are analyzed together, 44% of Democratic voters believe that either Democratic candidate is likely to beat McCain in the fall. A third of Democratic voters believe that one of the two Democratic candidates would lose to McCain, and 11% believe that McCain will win regardless of whether Obama or Clinton is the nominee.

When pressed to predict which of the two Democratic candidates has the better chance against McCain in November, Democratic voters give Obama an advantage (47% to Clinton's 37%); Republican voters see little difference (38% say Obama compared with 34% who say Clinton).

<i>Who is most likely to win...</i>	All Voters		Dem/Lean D		Rep/Lean R	
	Mar	Apr	Mar	Apr	Mar	Apr
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Obama	50	47	67	65	28	26
McCain	38	42	25	27	60	62
Don't know	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Clinton	42	45	60	62	17	23
McCain	46	46	31	31	74	68
Don't know	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Obama-Clinton Difference</i>	<i>+8</i>	<i>+2</i>	<i>+7</i>	<i>+3</i>	<i>+11</i>	<i>+3</i>
N=	1217	1323	598	651	464	533
Based on registered voters.						

More Dems Want Contest Settled

In late February, more than twice as many Democratic and Democratic-leaning voters said that the fact that the nomination was not yet decided was good, rather than bad, for the party (57% vs. 27%). But the balance of opinion on this question has changed dramatically; a majority (51%) now says the undecided nomination contest is bad for the party while slightly more than a third (35%) sees it as a good thing.

Obama supporters, in particular, have reversed their opinion of the unresolved nomination fight; in late February, 60% said it was good for the party, but currently about the same percentage (61%) sees it as a bad thing for the party. Views among Clinton's supporters have shifted less dramatically. In the current survey, 43% of Clinton supporters say the unresolved contest is good for the party, down nine points since late February.

If the Democratic race continues and super delegates decide the nomination, 53% of Democratic voters say that the super delegates should vote for the candidate who has won the most support in the primaries and caucuses, while 40% believe they should vote for the candidate who they think has the best chance of defeating John McCain in November.

Fully 61% of Obama supporters believe that the super delegates should back the candidate who has amassed the most support, while just 35% say they should back the most electable candidate in the fall. Clinton supporters are evenly divided; 45% say the candidate who has won the most support, while 46% say the candidate who has the best chance of defeating McCain.

	Feb 20-24	Mar 19-23	Apr 23-27	Feb-Apr Change
All Democrats	%	%	%	
Good for the party	57	44	35	-22
Bad for the party	27	41	51	
Don't know	16	15	14	
	100	100	100	
Obama supporters				
Good for the party	60	41	28	-32
Bad for the party	26	43	61	
Don't know	14	16	11	
	100	100	100	
Clinton supporters				
Good for the party	52	48	43	-9
Bad for the party	32	39	44	
Don't know	16	13	13	
	100	100	100	
<i>Obama-Clinton gap in percent "good"</i>	+8	-7	-15	

Based on Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters.

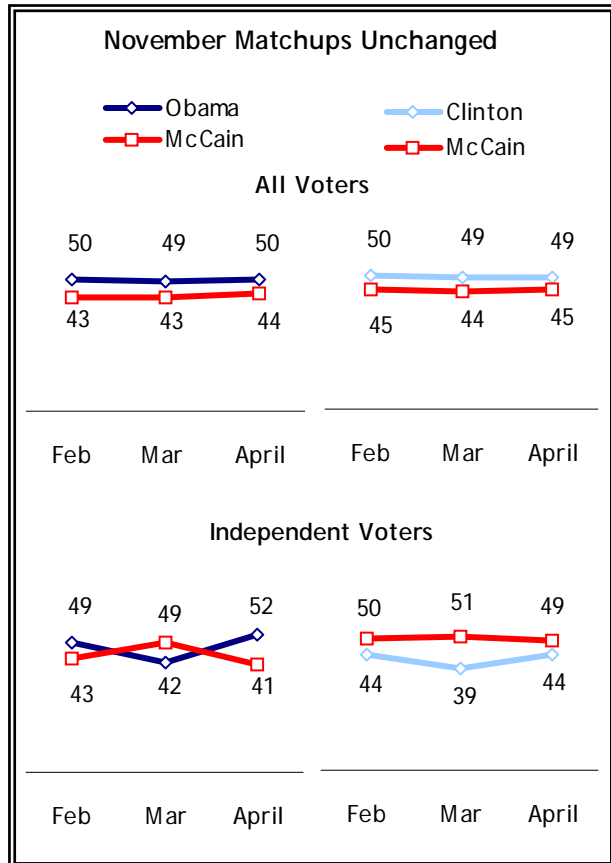
<i>Super delegates should support candidate who...</i>	All Dems*	--Support--	
		Oba- ma	Clin- ton
	%	%	%
Has won the most support	53	61	45
Has best chance of winning	40	35	46
Don't know	7	4	9
	100	100	100
N=	651	307	281

* Based on Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters.

Section 3: The General Election

While the dynamics of the Democratic primary contest continue to fluctuate, voter preferences in general election matchups between either Obama or Clinton and McCain remain stable. Among registered voters nationwide, Barack Obama holds a six-point edge over McCain (50% to 44%) while Clinton leads McCain by a comparable margin (49% to 45%). Neither race has changed over the past two months, with Clinton and Obama consistently holding slim leads over McCain.

The preferences of independent voters have shifted, particularly in the Obama-McCain matchup. A month ago, 49% of independents favored McCain, while 42% favored Obama. In the current survey, Obama holds a 52% to 41% advantage over McCain among independents. Hillary Clinton, by comparison, continues to struggle to win over independent voters; while Obama currently leads McCain by 11 points, Clinton trails McCain by five (45% to 49%).



While Obama clearly has more appeal than Clinton to independent voters, this advantage is counterbalanced by his struggles with conservative and moderate Democrats. Overall, 18% of Democratic voters say they would support McCain over Obama, and the number rises to 23% of conservative and moderate Democrats. By comparison, just 12% of Democrats overall, and 14% of conservative and moderate Democrats, favor McCain over Clinton. Liberal Democrats are equally loyal to the party's nominee whether it is Obama or Clinton.

Obama's Struggle Within the Democratic Base

	Oba- ma %	Mc- Cain %	Clin- ton %	Mc- Cain %	Obama- Clinton diff.	N
Democrats	77	18	81	12	-4	468
Cons/Mod	71	23	79	14	-8	281
Liberal	88	9	88	8	0	170
Republicans	12	85	10	87	+2	391
Conservative	8	90	7	91	+1	288
Mod/Lib	25	72	20	77	+5	94
Independents	52	41	44	49	+8	385

Based on registered voters. Figures read horizontally.

The question of whether Obama or Clinton will head the Democratic ticket has little impact on other demographic patterns of candidate support. There is a substantial gender gap, with both Obama and Clinton running about equally well against McCain among women, and McCain running stronger among men. Voters under age 30 prefer either Democrat over McCain by comparably large margins, while McCain runs stronger among older voters.

White voters favor McCain over either Democrat by five points (50% to 45% in both head-to-head matchups). Fully 90% of black voters say they will vote for Obama over McCain, compared with 75% who will back Clinton over McCain.

	Oba- <u>ma</u> %	Mc- <u>Cain</u> %	Clon- <u>ton</u> %	Mc- <u>Cain</u> %	<u>N</u>
All voters	50	44	49	45	1323
Men	46	48	44	50	626
Women	53	42	53	41	697
White	45	50	45	50	1121
Black	90	6	75	15	113
White men	40	54	38	56	526
White women	49	46	51	45	595
18-29	56	42	56	39	103
30-49	54	42	51	46	391
50-64	47	46	45	47	458
65+	42	52	45	48	348
College grad+	45	50	43	52	568
Some college	53	42	50	44	359
HS or less	52	42	52	42	389

Based on registered voters. Figures read horizontally.

Economy Tops the Issue Agenda

The economy has become the dominant concern among voters in the 2008 election. When asked what issue they most want to hear the candidates talk about, 44% cite the economy, up from just 15% in November 2007. When other economic issues are included, such as jobs and unemployment (5%), the national debt and budget deficit (4%), about half of voters cite an economic concern as the top issue in the campaign.

Economic concerns top the list of campaign issues for Republicans, Democrats and independents. The focus on the economy also spans race, gender and age groups. College graduates are as likely to prioritize the economy as are high school graduates, and while there are some differences across income groups, they reflect different economic priorities. Those in households earning under \$50,000 annually are more likely to cite jobs and unemployment, while those earning over \$50,000 more often cite the general economic state of the nation.

<i>Issue you'd most like candidates to address:</i>	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Rep</u> %	<u>Dem</u> %	<u>Ind</u> %
Economy	44	43	47	41
Iraq	24	19	29	25
Health care	14	12	18	13
Energy/Gas	7	9	6	6
Jobs/Unemployment	5	4	7	5
Education	5	3	6	4
Terrorism	4	8	2	4
Debt/Deficit	4	3	3	5
Immigration	3	6	*	5
Environment	3	2	3	4
Social Security	3	2	2	4
N=	1323	391	468	385

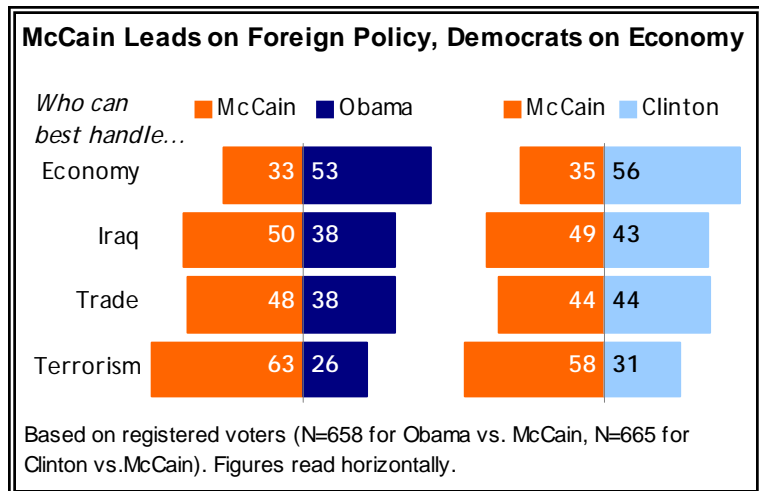
Open-ended question. Based on registered voters.

As the economy has become more important, both Iraq and health care have decreased in importance over the past five months. About a quarter of voters (24%) say that Iraq is the issue they want to hear most about, down from 32% in November. Iraq is cited as a top election issue more frequently by Democrats (29%) and independents (25%) than by Republicans (19%). The proportion of voters citing health care as the top issue fell from 22% in November to 14% today. More Democrats (18%) than Republicans (12%) or independents (13%) list health care as the issue they most want to hear about.

More Americans want to hear about energy and gas prices as campaign issues than in November 2007. Currently, 7% cite energy and gas prices, up from 2% in November. Other issues, such as education (5%) and terrorism (4%) continue to be cited less often as top campaign issues. More Republicans (8%) want to hear about terrorism than do either Democrats (2%) or independents (4%).

Democrats Lead McCain on the Economy

When it comes to the most important issue this election, voters believe that both of the Democratic candidates can better handle the economy than McCain by wide margins. When asked to compare McCain and Obama, 53% of voters say that Obama could do the best job of improving economic conditions while only 33% say McCain. Similarly, when asked whether McCain or Clinton could do the best job on the economy, 56% choose Clinton and 35% McCain.



In contrast, voters overwhelmingly think McCain can do a better job of defending the country from future terrorist attacks. By greater than two-to-one (63% vs. 26%) more say McCain, rather than Obama, can best handle the issue of terrorism; the margin is not as wide when voters are asked to choose between McCain and Clinton (58% vs. 31%).

Notably, McCain's lead over the Democrats on terrorism is wider than the advantage Bush had over Kerry in 2004 on this issue. In May 2004, Bush held a 52% to 33% edge over Kerry on who could do the best job of defending the country from future terrorist attacks.

<i>Who can best handle...</i>	--May 2004--	
	<u>Bush</u>	<u>Kerry</u>
Economy	38	48
Iraq	44	41
Trade	40	40
Terrorism	52	33

Based on registered voters (N=735). Figures read horizontally.

McCain also holds an advantage over Obama, but not over Clinton, when it comes to the issues of Iraq and trade. He holds a 12-point edge over Obama (50% to 38%) on who can best handle the situation in Iraq, compared with a narrower six-point edge over Clinton (49% to 43%). By comparison, in May 2004 about the same number cited Bush (44%) and Kerry (41%) as best able to handle the situation in Iraq.

When it comes to handling U.S. trade policies, McCain holds a 48% to 38% edge over Obama, while McCain and Clinton are tied at 44% each.

Clinton's Issue Strengths

While independent voters express substantially more support for Obama at the top of the Democratic ticket than they do for Clinton, they tend to rate Clinton as the stronger candidate on many issues. On the economy, she holds a 61% to 32% margin over McCain among independents, compared with a 52% to 32% margin for Obama. And the gap is even more noticeable when it comes to handling Iraq, where Clinton runs even with McCain (45% each) among independents, while Obama trails by a 34% to 51% margin.

<i>Who can best handle...</i>	<u>Obama</u>	<u>McCain</u>	<u>Clinton</u>	<u>McCain</u>
	%	%	%	%
Economy				
Republican	22	66	19	69
Democrat	78	11	82	13
Independent	52	32	61	32
Iraq				
Republican	10	82	9	86
Democrat	63	28	70	24
Independent	34	51	45	45

Based on registered voters. Minimum N=193 for Republicans, 221 for Democrats and 183 for independents. Figures read horizontally.

While Democrats overwhelmingly favor both Obama and Clinton over McCain on issues, Clinton's advantage is consistently larger. By nearly three-to-one (70% to 24%), Democrats favor Clinton over McCain on handling Iraq; Obama's advantage, while substantial, is not as large (63% to 28%).

Candidate Ideology

Majorities of voters describe Clinton and Obama as liberal and McCain as conservative, but the presumptive Republican nominee is seen as much more centrist than either Democratic candidate. About three-in-ten voters (31%) who are able to McCain's ideology describe him as moderate; by comparison, 24% describe Clinton as a moderate and 23% say that about Obama. About four-in-ten voters (41%) describe themselves as politically moderate.

A 56% majority of voters say McCain is conservative, but only 12% describe him as *very* conservative. By comparison, two-thirds describe George W. Bush as conservative and 31% say he is very conservative. Clinton and Obama, on the other hand, are seen as liberal by 61% and 63% of voters, respectively. Comparable percentages also view each as very liberal (24% Obama, 22% Clinton). More voters view Obama as very liberal than did so in January (15%); the proportion saying Clinton is very liberal has not changed.

A majority of Democrats (52%) see Obama's political views as liberal, while somewhat fewer (47%) say the same about Clinton's views. Only about one-in-ten say either candidate is very liberal. By contrast, only 35% of Democratic voters describe their own political views as either liberal (28%) or very liberal (7%), while 43% describe themselves as moderate.

Republican voters are far more likely than Democrats to describe both Clinton and Obama as liberal; about eight-in-ten Republicans describe Clinton (81%) and Obama (77%) as liberal. This includes more than four-in-ten who perceive each candidate as very liberal (42% for Clinton, 45% for Obama). There is greater agreement among Republicans and Democrats about McCain's ideology; 55% of Republicans and 61% of Democrats say McCain is conservative.

Most independents (54%) view McCain as conservative. By comparison, 60% of independents say Clinton is liberal and 66% say Obama is liberal. Fully 57% of independents

Ideological Ratings					
	Clin- ton	Oba- ma	Mc- Cain	Bush	Your- self
	%	%	%	%	%
All voters					
Very conservative	3	3	12	31	9
Conservative	12	11	44	36	31
Moderate	24	23	31	16	41
Liberal	39	39	9	10	15
Very liberal	22	24	4	7	4
	100	100	100	100	100
Republicans					
Very conservative	3	1	7	25	20
Conservative	4	9	48	45	55
Moderate	12	13	35	18	22
Liberal	39	32	7	9	3
Very liberal	42	45	3	3	*
	100	100	100	100	100
Democrats					
Very conservative	3	5	17	38	5
Conservative	19	14	44	31	17
Moderate	31	29	24	11	43
Liberal	37	40	10	10	28
Very liberal	10	12	5	10	7
	100	100	100	100	100
Independents					
Very conservative	3	2	12	33	4
Conservative	9	8	42	31	25
Moderate	28	24	33	18	57
Liberal	43	45	11	12	9
Very liberal	17	21	2	6	5
	100	100	100	100	100

Based on registered voters who could rate the ideology of each candidate and themselves. Most frequent response in bold.

rate their own political views as moderate; 29% say they are conservative, and 14% consider themselves liberal.

Section 4: Trade and the Economy

Americans express increasingly negative opinions toward the World Trade Organization (WTO) and free trade agreements such as NAFTA. In the current survey, a 48% plurality says that free trade agreements are a bad thing for the country, compared with 35% of the public who call them a good thing. Last November, opinion

about free trade's impact on the country was evenly split; for the previous decade, modest pluralities said that free trade agreements were a good thing for the country.

A larger proportion of Americans also says that free trade agreements are having a negative impact on their own personal financial situation. Nearly half (48%) says that free trade agreements have hurt their personal financial situation, up from 36% in December 2006.

There is now broad agreement that free trade negatively affects wages, jobs and economic growth in America. By greater than six-to-one (61% to 9%), the public says free trade agreements result in job losses rather than in new jobs. A solid majority (56%) says that free trade makes wages lower in the United States, and half (50%) say it slows the economy.

Americans are more divided when it comes to free trade's impact on the price of products. A 39% plurality say free trade leads to higher prices for Americans, but 29% say that prices are lower because of free trade. In December of 2006, a slim plurality said free trade agreements lead to lower prices for American consumers.

	Sept 1997	Sept 2001	Dec 2003	July 2004	Oct 2005	Dec 2006	Nov 2007	April 2008
<i>The country</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Good thing	47	49	34	47	44	44	40	35
Bad thing	30	29	33	34	34	35	40	48
Don't know	<u>23</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>17</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Your personal financial situation</i>								
Helped	--	--	27	34	--	35	--	27
Hurt	--	--	38	41	--	36	--	48
Neither/DK	--	--	<u>35</u>	<u>25</u>	--	<u>29</u>	--	<u>25</u>
			100	100		100		100

	Dec 2006	April 2008	Change 06-08
<i>Impact of free trade on...</i>	%	%	
<i>Jobs:</i>			
Creates jobs	12	9	
Leads to job losses	48	61	+13
No difference	25	18	
<i>Wages:</i>			
Raises wages	11	8	
Lowers wages	44	56	+12
No difference	30	22	
<i>National economy:</i>			
Leads to growth	28	19	
Slows economy	34	50	+16
No difference	21	17	
<i>Price of products</i>			
Lowers prices	32	29	
Raises prices	30	39	+9
No difference	23	18	
<i>Effect on people in developing countries</i>			
Good	57	58	
Bad	9	12	+3
No difference	19	19	

The public does see one beneficiary from free trade agreements: people in developing countries. By a 58% to 12% margin, Americans say free trade is good for the people of developing countries. Opinion on this question has changed little since December 2006.

Views on Trade, Economy Linked

Public views on free trade have long been linked to overall economic assessments, and as ratings of the economy have soured, evaluations of the impact of free trade agreements have turned more negative. In December 2006, 38% of Americans said the economy was in excellent or good shape, and the balance of opinion toward free trade agreements among these people was more positive (51% good for the country) than negative (33% bad). Today, the balance of opinion toward free trade remains just as favorable among Americans who think the economy is doing well, but just 11% of Americans are of this opinion.

At the other end of the spectrum, people who think the economy is in poor shape have consistently rated free trade agreements more negatively, and their views have become more critical since December 2006. More important, the share of Americans who believe the economy is in poor shape has increased from 19% to 56% since December 2006.

<i>Impact of free trade on the U.S.:</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rating of U.S. economy</i>		
		<i>Exc/ Good</i>	<i>Only fair</i>	<i>Poor</i>
April 2008	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Good thing	35	51	41	29
Bad thing	48	35	43	54
Don't know	<u>17</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>% of public</i>		11	33	56
December 2006				
Good thing	44	51	45	33
Bad thing	35	33	33	44
Don't know	<u>21</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>% of public</i>		38	41	19

Dems, Reps See Trade Costing Jobs

In general, Republicans express more positive views than do Democrats about the impact of free trade agreements on the United States. Still, as many Republicans see free trade agreements as a bad thing as a good thing (43% vs. 42%). Democrats, by 50% to 34%, say free trade agreements are bad for the United States. A narrow majority of independents (52%) views free trade agreements as bad for the country.

Solid majorities of Democrats (64%), independents (64%) and Republicans (55%) say that free trade agreements lead to job losses – rather than create jobs – in the United States.

There also is fairly broad agreement that free trade agreements lower, rather than raise the wages of American workers.

Democrats, by nearly four-to-one (57% to 15%) say that free trade agreements slow the economy down rather than make it grow; this also is the prevailing view among independents (50% vs. 18%). Republicans are more evenly divided about the economic impact of free trade, with 40% saying it slows the economy and 29% saying it spurs economic growth.

Partisan Views of Free Trade				
	All	Rep	Dem	Ind
	%	%	%	%
<i>Impact of free trade on the U.S.:</i>				
Good thing	35	42	34	35
Bad thing	48	43	50	52
Don't know	17	15	16	13
	100	100	100	100
<i>Impact of free trade on personal finances:</i>				
Helped	27	32	27	27
Hurt	48	41	53	50
Neither/Don't know	25	27	20	23
	100	100	100	100
<i>Free trade's effect on...</i>				
<i>Price of products:</i>				
Lower	29	30	27	30
Higher	39	34	45	35
<i>Jobs in America:</i>				
Creates jobs	9	10	7	10
Leads to job losses	61	55	64	64
<i>National economy:</i>				
Leads to growth	19	29	15	18
Slows economy	50	40	57	50
<i>Wages in America:</i>				
Higher	8	7	7	10
Lower	56	50	63	56

Trade's Personal Impact

Opinions about the personal impact of free trade continue to vary along socioeconomic lines. In general, people with higher incomes, the young, and the better educated are less likely to feel that they have suffered financially because of free trade, while older Americans and those with lower levels of income and education report being hurt by free trade agreements in greater numbers.

For example, among those in households earning \$75,000 a year or more, only 33% say free trade agreements have hurt their financial situation. By contrast, majorities of those earning less than \$75,000 a year say they have been hurt by free trade agreements. In addition, 39% of college graduates say free trade has hurt their financial situation compared with 54% of those with no more than a high school education.

Middle-aged and older Americans also are more likely to report being negatively affected by free trade than are younger people. About one-in-three 18-29 year olds (34%) say they have been hurt financially by free trade, compared with about half or more of those in older age groups.

Who Feels Hurt By Free Trade Agreements*			
	Dec 2006	April 2008	Change
	%	%	
Total	36	48	+12
<i>Household income</i>			
\$75,000+	30	33	+3
\$50-74,999	25	53	+28
\$30-49,999	38	54	+16
\$20-29,999	41	59	+18
Under \$20,000	46	51	+5
<i>Age</i>			
18-29	27	34	+7
30-49	35	48	+13
50-64	42	57	+15
65+	39	49	+10
<i>Education</i>			
College graduate	29	39	+10
Some college	32	45	+13
High school or less	41	54	+13
<i>Region</i>			
Northeast	33	44	+11
Midwest	42	52	+10
South	38	50	+12
West	25	45	+20

* Have hurt the financial situation of you and your family.

Economic Problems Blamed on Iraq and Energy Prices

Views of the nation's economy remain about as negative as they were in March. A majority of Americans (56%) continues to describe the country's economic conditions as poor, while 33% say conditions are only fair. Just 11% say the economy is in excellent or good shape (10% good and 1% excellent).

Asked to choose among five alternatives, people who rate the economy as only fair or poor most often cite the war in Iraq and rising energy prices as the biggest reason for the nation's economic problems. Roughly three-in-ten cite the war, while 26% blame rising energy prices; other factors, such as foreign competition (12%), too little regulation of financial institutions (11%), and the normal ups and downs of the economy (9%) are mentioned less often.

Nearly half of Democrats (45%) say the war in Iraq is the biggest reason for the nation's economic problems, compared with just 13% of Republicans. By contrast, a plurality of Republicans (37%) blames rising energy prices for the economic downturn. Republicans also are far more likely than Democrats to view normal economic ups and downs as the biggest reason for the economic problems (15% vs. 5%).

Americans are less negative about their own personal finances than they are about the nation's economy. More than four-in-ten (43%) say they are in excellent or good shape financially, compared with 55% who rate their finances as only fair or poor. People's views of their personal finances have declined slightly since March when 47% rated their finances as excellent or good.

Iraq and Energy Prices Are Top Reasons For the Nation's Economic Problems

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Ind</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
The war in Iraq	31	13	45	29
Rising energy prices	26	37	20	26
Foreign competition	12	12	14	10
Too little financial reg.	11	13	8	12
Normal ups and downs	9	15	5	10
Other	8	6	7	9
None	1	1	*	2
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100
N=	1322	314	498	418

Based on those who say economic conditions are "only fair" or "poor."

Section 5: Less Optimism about Iraq

In February, there was a decidedly positive shift in several of the public's perceptions about the war in Iraq and views of what to do next. In the current survey, however, many of these trends have been reversed.

Currently, just 44% of Americans believe that the U.S. military effort in Iraq is going very or fairly well; a narrow majority (52%) says that things there are going not too well or not at all well. In November and February, public perceptions about progress in the U.S. military effort were evenly split (48% going well, 48% not well).

Similarly, the public is now divided in its view of whether the United States will succeed or fail in achieving its goals in Iraq (47% succeed, 46% fail). In February, a 53% majority said the United States would eventually succeed in Iraq, compared with 39% who said it would fail.

In addition, 56% of Americans favor withdrawing U.S. forces from Iraq as soon as possible while 41% support keeping U.S. troops in Iraq until the situation is stable. The proportion favoring a troop withdrawal as is now at its highest point in nearly a year (56% in June 2007). Opinions about withdrawing U.S. troops – like other attitudes regarding Iraq – remain deeply polarized politically. About seven-in-ten Republicans (72%) favor keeping U.S. troops in Iraq until the situation is stable, compared with 40% of independents and just 20% of Democrats. Support for maintaining U.S. troops in Iraq has slipped among all three groups since February.

In contrast with other attitudes on Iraq, views about the original decision to use military force in Iraq had remained stable in previous surveys, with majorities saying the decision was wrong. In the current survey, the proportion opposing the decision to go to war has edged up to 57%, the highest percentage expressing this view in the five years of the Iraq war; in December 2007, 56% said the decision to use force was wrong.

	Feb 07	Sep 07	Dec 07	Feb 08	Apr 08
<i>Military effort is going...</i>	%	%	%	%	%
Very/fairly well	30	41	41	48	44
Not too/at all well	67	54	54	48	52
Don't know	3	5	5	4	4
	100	100	100	100	100
<i>The US should...</i>					
Keep troops in	42	39	40	47	41
Bring troops home	53	54	54	49	56
Don't know	5	7	6	4	3
	100	100	100	100	100
<i>US effort in Iraq...</i>					
Will succeed	47	42	45	53	47
Will fail	46	47	45	39	46
Don't know	7	11	10	8	7
	100	100	100	100	100
<i>The war was the...</i>					
Right decision	40	42	36	38	37
Wrong decision	54	50	56	54	57
Don't know	6	8	7	8	6
	100	100	100	100	100

Perceptions of Progress

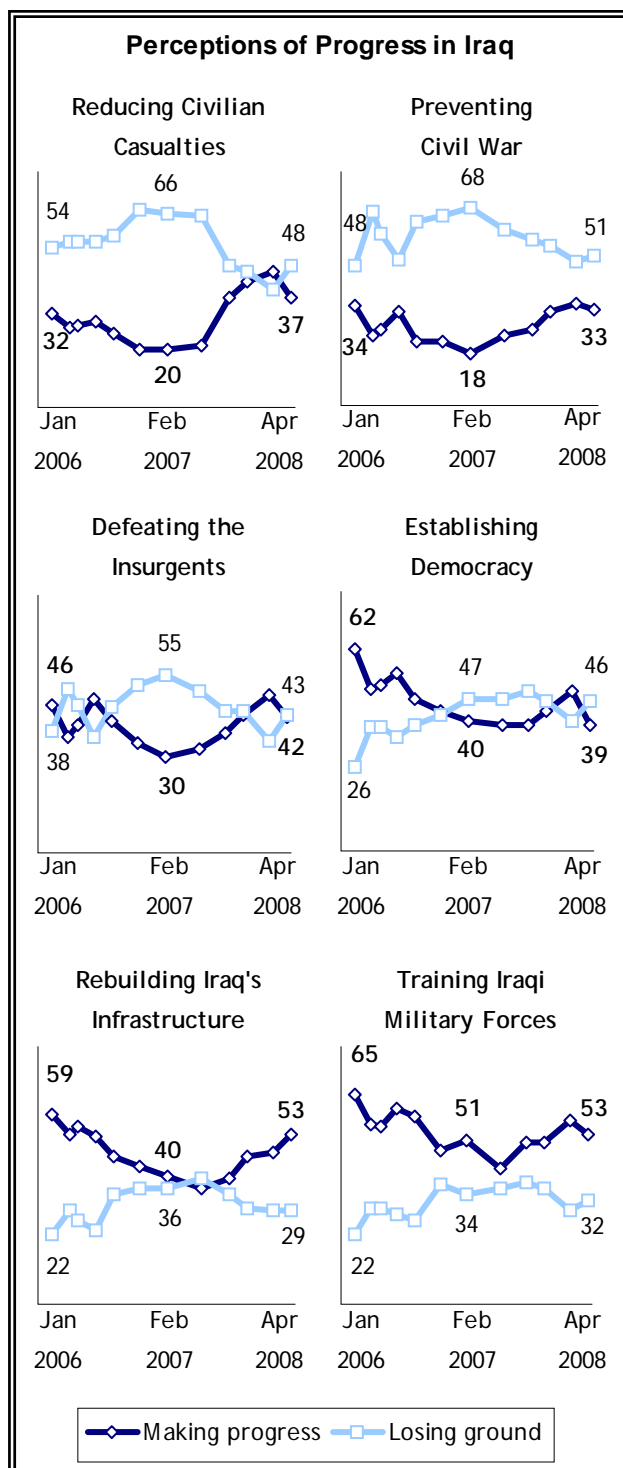
The improved climate of public opinion about Iraq had been particularly evident in measures of progress toward specific goals, such as reducing the level of civilian casualties and defeating the insurgents militarily. But in these and other areas, increasing numbers of Americans say the United States is losing ground.

For instance, a plurality (48%) now says the United States is losing ground in reducing the number of civilian casualties while 37% say the United States is making progress toward this objective. The balance of opinion on this issue has flipped since February 2008, when 46% said progress was being made and 40% said the United States was losing ground.

The public is evenly divided about whether the United States losing ground (43%) or making progress (42%) in defeating the insurgents militarily. In February, by a wide margin (49% to 35%), more people said the United States was achieving progress in defeating the Iraqi insurgency.

Public evaluations of whether the United States is making progress in preventing a civil war in Iraq have not changed much in the past two months. In February, about half (49%) said the United States was losing ground and about the same proportion expresses that view currently (51%).

And opinions about progress in one area – rebuilding Iraq’s infrastructure – have continued to improve, despite the downward movement in other perceptions of progress. Currently, 53% say the United States is making progress in rebuilding roads, power



plants and other services, up from 47% in February. In June 2007, just 36% of the public said the United States was making progress toward this goal.

Iraq and Terrorism in the U.S.

Roughly four-in-ten Americans (41%) say that, if the United States withdraws its forces from Iraq while the country remains unstable, it would make a terrorist attack on the United States more likely; 42% say a troop withdrawal under such circumstances would not make a difference in the terrorism threat in this country, while 11% say this would make an attack on the U.S. less likely.

Opinions on this issue have changed modestly from April 2007, when 45% said withdrawing U.S. forces from Iraq with the country unstable would raise the risk of terrorism in the United States. However, fewer Democrats, in particular, say a troop withdrawal would lead to an increased risk of terrorism in the United States. A year ago, 35% of Democrats said a troop withdrawal with Iraq still unstable would make an attack on the U.S. more likely; just 23% of Democrats say that today. Views among Republicans and independents have shown less change; 65% of Republicans and 37% of independents currently say a withdrawal from a still-unstable Iraq would increase the terrorism risk in this country.

The belief that a long-term U.S. military presence in Iraq would increase the terrorism risk in the United States also has declined modestly over the past year. Currently, 35% say if U.S. troops remain in Iraq for many years, it would make an attack on this country more likely; 41% expressed that view in April 2007.

ABOUT THE SURVEY

Results for this survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Abt SRBI, Inc. among a nationwide sample of 1,502 adults, 18 years of age or older, from April 23-27, 2008. The following table shows the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey:

Group	Sample Size	Plus or minus...
Total sample	1,502	3.0 percentage points
Form 1 sample	747	4.0 percentage points
Form 2 sample	755	4.0 percentage points
Registered voter sample	1,323	3.0 percentage points
Form 1 registered voter sample	658	4.5 percentage points
Form 2 registered voter sample	665	4.5 percentage points
Republican registered voter sample	391	5.5 percentage points
Democratic registered voter sample	468	5.0 percentage points
Independent registered voter sample	385	5.5 percentage points
Republican- & Republican-leaning RV sample	533	5.0 percentage points
Democratic- & Democratic-leaning RV sample	651	4.5 percentage points
Clinton supporters (for Democratic primary)	281	6.5 percentage points
Obama supporters (for Democratic primary)	307	6.5 percentage points

In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

ABOUT THE CENTER

The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press is an independent opinion research group that studies attitudes toward the press, politics and public policy issues. We are sponsored by The Pew Charitable Trusts and are one of 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:

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Scott Keeter, Director of Survey Research
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PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS
APRIL 2008 POLITICAL SURVEY
FINAL TOPLINE
April 23-27, 2008
N=1502

ASK ALL:

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**]

	App-rove	Dis-approve	Don't know		App-rove	Dis-approve	Don't know
April, 2008	27	65	8=100	Mid-March, 2005	45	46	9=100
March, 2008	28	63	9=100	February, 2005	46	47	7=100
Late February, 2008	33	59	8=100	January, 2005	50	43	7=100
Early February, 2008	31	62	7=100	December, 2004	48	44	8=100
January, 2008	31	59	10=100	Mid-October, 2004	44	48	8=100
Late December, 2007	31	60	9=100	August, 2004	46	45	9=100
November, 2007	30	59	11=100	July, 2004	46	46	8=100
October, 2007	30	63	7=100	June, 2004	48	43	9=100
September, 2007	31	59	10=100	May, 2004	44	48	8=100
August, 2007	31	59	10=100	Late April, 2004	48	43	9=100
July, 2007	29	61	10=100	Early April, 2004	43	47	10=100
June, 2007	29	61	10=100	Late March, 2004	47	44	9=100
April, 2007	35	57	8=100	Mid-March, 2004	46	47	7=100
March, 2007	33	58	9=100	February, 2004	48	44	8=100
February, 2007	33	56	11=100	Mid-January, 2004	56	34	10=100
Mid-January, 2007	33	59	8=100	Early January, 2004	58	35	7=100
Early January, 2007	33	57	10=100	December, 2003	57	34	9=100
December, 2006	32	57	11=100	November, 2003	50	40	10=100
Mid-November, 2006	32	58	10=100	October, 2003	50	42	8=100
Early October, 2006	37	53	10=100	September, 2003	55	36	9=100
September, 2006	37	53	10=100	Mid-August, 2003	56	32	12=100
August, 2006	37	54	9=100	Early August, 2003	53	37	10=100
July, 2006	36	57	7=100	Mid-July, 2003	58	32	10=100
June, 2006	36	54	10=100	Early July, 2003	60	29	11=100
April, 2006	33	56	11=100	June, 2003	62	27	11=100
Early April, 2006	35	55	10=100	May, 2003	65	27	8=100
March, 2006	33	57	10=100	<i>April 10-16, 2003</i>	72	22	6=100
February, 2006	40	52	8=100	<i>April 9, 2003</i>	74	20	6=100
January, 2006	38	54	8=100	<i>April 2-7, 2003</i>	69	25	6=100
December, 2005	38	54	8=100	<i>March 28-April 1, 2003</i>	71	23	6=100
Early November, 2005	36	55	9=100	<i>March 25-27, 2003</i>	70	24	6=100
Late October, 2005	40	52	8=100	<i>March 20-24, 2003</i>	67	26	7=100
Early October, 2005	38	56	6=100	March 13-16, 2003	55	34	11=100
September 8-11, 2005	40	52	8=100	February, 2003	54	36	10=100
September 6-7, 2005	40	52	8=100	January, 2003	58	32	10=100
July, 2005	44	48	8=100	December, 2002	61	28	11=100
June, 2005	42	49	9=100	Late October, 2002	59	29	12=100
Late May, 2005	42	48	10=100	Early October, 2002	61	30	9=100
Mid-May, 2005	43	50	7=100	Mid-September, 2002	67	22	11=100
Late March, 2005	49	46	5=100	Early September, 2002	63	26	11=100

Q.1 CONTINUED...

	<u>App-rove</u>	<u>Dis-approve</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
Late August, 2002	60	27	13=100
August, 2002	67	21	12=100
Late July, 2002	65	25	10=100
July, 2002	67	21	12=100
June, 2002	70	20	10=100
April, 2002	69	18	13=100
Early April, 2002	74	16	10=100
February, 2002	78	13	9=100
January, 2002	80	11	9=100
Mid-November, 2001	84	9	7=100
Early October, 2001	84	8	8=100
Late September, 2001	86	7	7=100
Mid-September, 2001	80	9	11=100
Early September, 2001	51	34	15=100
August, 2001	50	32	18=100
July, 2001	51	32	17=100
June, 2001	50	33	17=100
May, 2001	53	32	15=100
April, 2001	56	27	17=100
March, 2001	55	25	20=100
February, 2001	53	21	26=100

ASK ALL:

ROTATE THOUGHT/Q.2

THOUGHT How much thought have you given to the coming presidential election ... Quite a lot, or only a little?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1323]:

		Quite <u>A lot</u>	(VOL.) <u>Some</u>	Only a <u>Little</u>	(VOL.) <u>None</u>	(VOL.) DK/ <u>Ref.</u>
2008	April, 2008	77	7	13	2	1=100
	March, 2008	78	3	15	3	1=100
	Late February, 2008	74	3	19	2	2=100
2004	November, 2004	82	3	12	2	1=100
	Mid-October, 2004	76	5	15	3	1=100
	Early October, 2004	74	4	19	2	1=100
	September, 2004	71	3	22	3	1=100
	August, 2004	69	2	26	2	1=100
	July, 2004	67	2	28	2	1=100
	June, 2004	58	3	36	2	1=100
	May, 2004	59	6	30	4	1=100
	Late March, 2004	60	4	31	4	1=100
	Mid-March, 2004	65	2	31	2	*=100
2000	November, 2000	72	6	19	2	1=100
	Late October, 2000	66	6	24	4	*=100
	Mid-October, 2000	67	9	19	4	1=100
	Early October, 2000	60	8	27	4	1=100
	September, 2000	59	8	29	3	1=100
July, 2000	46	6	45	3	*=100	

THOUGHT CONTINUED...

		Quite	(VOL.)	Only a	(VOL.)	(VOL.)
		<u>A lot</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Little</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>DK/Ref.</u>
	June, 2000	46	6	43	5	*=100
	May, 2000	48	4	42	5	1=100
	April, 2000	45	7	41	7	*=100
1996	November, 1996	67	8	22	3	*=100
	October, 1996	65	7	26	1	1=100
	Late September, 1996	61	7	29	2	1=100
	Early September, 1996	56	3	36	4	1=100
	July, 1996	55	3	41	1	*=100
	June, 1996	50	5	41	3	1=100
1992	Early October, 1992	77	5	16	1	1=100
	September, 1992	69	3	26	1	1=100
	August, 1992	72	4	23	1	*=100
	June, 1992	63	6	29	1	1=100
1988	Gallup: November, 1988	73	8	17	2	0=100
	Gallup: October, 1988	69	9	20	2	0=100
	Gallup: August, 1988	61	10	27	2	0=100
	Gallup: September, 1988	57	18	23	2	0=100

ASK ALL:

ROTATE THOUGHT/Q.2

Q.2 Would you say you are looking forward to the presidential election this fall or not?

--TREND FOR COMPARISON--¹

	Late Dec	Jan
	<u>2007</u>	<u>1988</u>
68 Yes	70	74
30 No	28	23
<u>2</u> Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
100	100	100

¹ In Late December 2007 and January 1988, this question was asked as part of a list where the presidential election always appeared first in the list. "I am going to read you a list of events that will occur in the coming year. As I read each one, please tell me whether or not this is an event you are especially looking forward to. The first one is..."

ASK ALL:

REGIST These days, many people are so busy they can't find time to register to vote, or move around so often they don't get a chance to re-register. Are you NOW registered to vote in your precinct or election district or haven't you been able to register so far?

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED '1' YES IN REGIST ASK:

REGICERT Are you absolutely certain that you are registered to vote, or is there a chance that your registration has lapsed because you moved or for some other reason?

- 86 Yes, Registered
- 83 Absolutely certain
- 1 Chance registration has lapsed
- 2 Don't know/Refused
- 14 No, Not registered/Don't know
- * Don't know/Refused
- 100

ASK ALL:

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

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

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

				(VOL.)	(VOL.)	(VOL.)		
	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<u>No Preference</u>	<u>Other Party</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>	<i>Lean Rep</i>	<i>Lean Dem</i>
April, 2008	24	37	31	5	1	2=100	11	15
March, 2008	24	38	29	5	*	4=100	9	14
Late February, 2008	24	38	32	3	*	3=100	10	17
Early February, 2008	26	35	31	5	*	3=100	11	14
January, 2008	24	33	37	4	*	2=100	12	18
Late December, 2007	25	32	36	4	*	3=100	12	18
November, 2007	28	33	32	4	1	2=100	9	16
October, 2007	25	37	33	3	*	2=100	11	17
September, 2007	27	32	32	6	*	3=100	8	16
August, 2007	26	32	32	5	1	4=100	10	16
July, 2007	27	32	34	4	*	3=100	11	17
June, 2007	25	34	32	6	*	3=100	10	17
April, 2007	25	28	40	5	*	2=100	13	17
March, 2007	25	36	33	3	*	3=100	12	16
February, 2007	25	34	34	4	*	3=100	10	18
Mid-January, 2007	24	35	34	3	*	4=100	12	18
Early-January, 2007	23	31	39	4	*	3=100	12	18
Yearly Totals								
2007	25.4	32.9	33.7	4.6	.4	3.1=100	10.7	16.7
2006	27.6	32.8	30.3	5.0	.4	3.9=100	10.2	14.5
2005	29.2	32.8	30.3	4.5	.3	2.8=100	10.2	14.9
2004	29.5	33.1	30.0	4.0	.4	3.0=100	11.8	13.6
2003	29.8	31.4	31.2	4.7	.5	2.5=100	12.1	13.0
2002	30.3	31.2	30.1	5.1	.7	2.7=100	12.6	11.6
2001	29.2	33.6	28.9	5.1	.5	2.7=100	11.7	11.4
2001 Post-Sept 11	30.9	31.8	27.9	5.2	.6	3.6=100	11.7	9.4
2001 Pre-Sept 11	28.2	34.6	29.5	5.0	.5	2.1=100	11.7	12.5
2000	27.5	32.5	29.5	5.9	.5	4.0=100	11.6	11.6

PARTY/PARTYLN CONTINUED...

<i>Yearly Totals</i>	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	(VOL.)	(VOL.)	(VOL.)	<i>Lean</i>	<i>Lean</i>
				No Preference	Other Party	DK/Ref		
1999	26.6	33.5	33.7	3.9	.5	1.9=100	13.0	14.5
1998	27.5	33.2	31.9	4.6	.4	2.4=100	11.8	13.5
1997	28.2	33.3	31.9	4.0	.4	2.3=100	12.3	13.8
1996	29.2	32.7	33.0	5.2=100			12.7	15.6
1995	31.4	29.7	33.4	5.4=100			14.4	12.9
1994	29.8	31.8	33.8	4.6=100			14.3	12.6
1993	27.4	33.8	34.0	4.8=100			11.8	14.7
1992	27.7	32.7	35.7	3.9=100			13.8	15.8
1991	30.9	31.4	33.2	4.5=100			14.6	10.8
1990	31.0	33.1	29.1	6.8=100			12.4	11.3
1989	33	33	34=100					
1987	26	35	39=100					

ASK ALL:

Q.3 Now I'd like your views on some people. As I read some names, please tell me if you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of each person. (First, **INSERT NAME**) would you say your overall opinion of... **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]** is very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable? How about **(NEXT NAME)?** **[IF NECESSARY:** would you say your overall opinion of **[NAME]** is very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable?
[INTERVIEWERS: PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN "NEVER HEARD OF" AND "CAN'T RATE."]

a.		-----Favorable-----			----Unfavorable----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)
		Total	<i>Very</i>	<i>Mostly</i>	Total	<i>Very</i>	<i>Mostly</i>	Never Heard of	Can't rate/Ref
	George W. Bush	31	9	22	65	42	23	*	4=100
	March, 2008	34	8	26	61	37	24	0	5=100
	Late February, 2008	35	10	25	60	39	21	0	5=100
	Early February, 2008	34	9	25	61	39	22	*	5=100
	January, 2008	36	11	25	60	37	23	0	4=100
	Late December, 2007	33	10	23	63	41	22	0	4=100
	August, 2007	40	12	28	57	34	23	*	3=100
	December, 2006	39	12	27	57	34	23	*	4=100
	April, 2006	40	15	25	57	35	22	*	3=100
	Late October, 2005	46	17	29	51	29	22	*	3=100
	July, 2005	51	22	29	46	25	21	0	3=100
	Late March, 2005	53	23	30	45	27	18	0	2=100
	Mid-October, 2004 (RVs)	56	26	30	42	23	19	*	2=100
	Early October, 2004 (RVs)	57	27	30	40	20	20	0	3=100
	September, 2004	52	25	27	43	24	19	*	5=100
	August, 2004	58	27	31	39	22	17	0	3=100
	June, 2004	52	19	33	45	22	23	*	3=100
	Early February, 2004	53	21	32	44	25	19	0	3=100
	Gallup: January 29-February 1, 2004	52	--	--	47	--	--	--	1=100
	Gallup: January 2-5, 2004	65	--	--	35	--	--	--	*=100
	Gallup: October 6-8, 2003	60	--	--	39	--	--	--	1=100
	Gallup: June 9-10, 2003	66	--	--	33	--	--	--	1=100
	April, 2003	72	37	35	25	11	14	0	3=100
	January, 2003	70	28	42	28	10	18	0	2=100

Q. 3 CONTINUED...

	-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)
	Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	Never Heard of	Can't rate/Ref
December, 2002	68	35	33	27	11	16	0	5=100
July, 2001	61	22	39	35	14	21	*	4=100
January, 2001	60	24	36	33	12	21	0	7=100
May, 2000	58	18	40	31	12	19	1	10=100
March, 1999 ²	61	21	40	21	7	14	4	14=100
November, 1997	54	13	41	18	6	12	9	19=100
b. John McCain	48	11	37	40	17	23	2	10=100
March, 2008	45	8	37	41	16	25	2	12=100
Late February, 2008	48	12	36	38	14	24	1	13=100
Early February, 2008	53	12	41	31	10	21	3	13=100
January, 2008	55	14	41	31	9	22	3	11=100
Late December, 2007	46	8	38	34	10	24	7	13=100
August, 2007	47	8	39	29	8	21	12	12=100
December, 2006	51	13	38	26	6	20	10	13=100
April, 2006	54	14	40	26	7	19	8	12=100
Late October, 2005	56	15	41	19	5	14	10	15=100
Late March, 2005	59	15	44	17	4	13	8	16=100
July, 2001	51	14	37	22	5	17	13	14=100
January, 2001	59	18	41	15	3	12	9	17=100
May, 2000	54	14	40	20	5	15	11	15=100
c. Hillary Clinton	49	16	33	47	23	24	0	4=100
March, 2008	50	16	34	44	23	21	*	6=100
Late February, 2008	51	19	32	44	23	21	0	5=100
Early February, 2008	52	20	32	42	24	18	*	6=100
January, 2008	52	20	32	44	25	19	*	4=100
Late December, 2007	50	21	29	44	26	18	*	6=100
August, 2007	55	21	34	39	21	18	2	4=100
December, 2006	56	22	34	39	21	18	*	5=100
April, 2006	54	20	34	42	21	21	1	3=100
Late October, 2005	56	20	36	38	19	19	1	5=100
Late March, 2005	57	22	35	36	17	19	*	7=100
December 2002	47	15	32	44	23	21	1	8=100
July, 2001	53	20	33	42	23	19	1	4=100
January, 2001	60	25	35	35	16	19	*	5=100
May, 2000	49	15	34	42	22	20	1	8=100
Early December, 1998	66	32	34	31	15	16	*	3=100
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	58	24	34	36	18	18	*	6=100
Early September, 1998	64	24	40	31	13	18	0	5=100
Late August, 1998	63	25	38	34	13	21	*	3=100
March, 1998	65	26	39	31	14	17	*	4=100
January, 1997	57	17	40	40	17	23	*	3=100
June, 1996	53	13	40	43	17	26	*	4=100
April, 1996	49	12	37	46	19	27	0	5=100
February, 1996	42	14	28	54	27	27	0	4=100
January, 1996	42	10	32	54	26	28	0	4=100

²

In March 1999 and November 1997 the category was listed: "Texas Governor George W. Bush."

Q. 3 CONTINUED...

	-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)
	Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	Never Heard of	Can't rate/Ref
October, 1995	58	14	44	38	14	24	--	4=100
August, 1995	49	16	33	47	22	25	*	4=100
December, 1994	50	17	33	45	20	25	1	4=100
July, 1994	57	19	38	40	18	22	1	2=100
May, 1993	60	19	41	29	11	18	1	10=100
d. Barack Obama	52	21	31	42	21	21	*	6=100
March, 2008	56	21	35	34	18	16	1	9=100
Late February, 2008	57	24	33	34	16	18	1	8=100
Early February, 2008	58	19	39	30	13	17	2	10=100
January, 2008	56	20	36	33	13	20	3	8=100
Late December, 2007	54	16	38	30	12	18	5	11=100
August, 2007	48	14	34	26	10	16	13	13=100

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REGICERT=1):

ROTATE Q.4-Q.4A/Q.5-Q.5A BLOCKS

Q.4 Now, suppose the 2008 presidential election were being held TODAY. If you had to choose between [READ AND ROTATE]—who would you vote for?

IF OTHER OR DK (Q.4 =3,9), ASK:

Q.4a As of TODAY, do you LEAN more to [READ, ROTATE IN SAME ORDER AS Q.4]?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1323]:

		Mar	Late
		2008	Feb
		2008	2008
45	McCain	44	45
49	Clinton	49	50
<u>6</u>	Other/Don't know (VOL.)	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>
100		100	100

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REGICERT=1):

ROTATE Q.4-Q.4A/Q.5-Q.5A BLOCKS

Q.5 Now, suppose the 2008 presidential election were being held TODAY. If you had to choose between [READ AND ROTATE]—who would you vote for?

IF OTHER OR DK (Q.5 =3,9), ASK:

Q.5a As of TODAY, do you LEAN more to [READ, ROTATE IN SAME ORDER AS Q.5]?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1323]:

		Mar	Late
		2008	Feb
		2008	2008
44	McCain	43	43
50	Obama	49	50
<u>6</u>	Other/Don't know (VOL.)	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>
100		100	100

ASK OF DEMOCRATS AND DEMOCRATIC LEANING RVs [(PARTY=2 OR PARTYLN=2) AND REGICERT=1] ONLY:

Thinking about the Democratic nomination...

Q.6 Which Democratic candidate would be your first choice for president? (READ AND ROTATE) [IF “Don’t know” PROBE ONCE WITH: “Just as of today, would you say you LEAN toward...(READ). IF STILL DK, ENTER.]

BASED ON DEMOCRATS AND DEMOCRATIC-LEANING REGISTERED VOTERS [N=651]:

		Late		Early		WITHOUT GORE						WITH GORE			
		Mar 2008	Feb 2008	Feb 2008	Jan 2008	Dec 2007	Nov 2007	Oct 2007	Sept 2007	July 2007^	Apr 2007^	Mar 2007^	July 2007	April 2007	Mar 2007
47	Barack Obama	49	49	38	31	26	23	24	25	24	27	28	21	24	26
45	Hillary Clinton	39	40	46	46	46	45	45	42	44	39	39	40	34	35
n/a	John Edwards	n/a	n/a	n/a	13	14	12	12	14	13	21	19	18	16	*
n/a	Dennis Kucinich	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	3	1	4	2	3	1	*	2	1	*
n/a	Bill Richardson	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	1
n/a	Joe Biden	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	1	1
n/a	Chris Dodd	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*	1	1	1	1	*	*	1	*	*
n/a	Mike Gravel	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Al Gore^	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	12	14	12
*	Other (VOL.)	0	0	1	*	*	2	*	1	1	*	*	1	*	0
2	None of them (VOL.)	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	5	4	2	5	3
6	Don’t know (VOL.)	9	8	12	4	3	9	7	8	6	3	5	6	2	5
*	Refused (VOL.)	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>1</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

^March-July trends recalculated by substituting in Al Gore supporters’ second choice.

ASK OF DEMOCRATS AND DEMOCRATIC LEANING RVs [(PARTY=2 OR PARTYLN=2) AND REGICERT=1] ONLY:

Q.7 Do you think the fact that the contest between Clinton and Obama has not yet been decided is a good thing or a bad thing for the Democratic Party?

BASED ON DEMOCRATS AND DEMOCRATIC LEANING REGISTERED VOTERS [N=651]:

		Mar 2008	Late Feb 2008
35	Good thing	44	57
51	Bad thing	41	27
<u>14</u>	Don’t know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>
100		100	100

ASK OF DEMOCRATS AND DEMOCRATIC LEANING RVs [(PARTY=2 OR PARTYLN=2) AND REGICERT=1] ONLY:

Q.8 If it turns out that neither Hillary Clinton nor Barack Obama wins enough support in the primaries and caucuses to get the nomination, the decision could be made by a group of party leaders called “super delegates.” If this happens, what do you think these party leaders should do? [READ AND ROTATE]

BASED ON DEMOCRATS AND DEMOCRATIC LEANING REGISTERED VOTERS [N=651]:

53 Should they vote for the candidate who won the most support in the primaries and caucuses [OR]
 40 Should they vote for the candidate they think has the best chance of defeating John McCain
 7 Don't know/Refused (VOL. DO NOT READ)
 100

**ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REGICERT=1):
 ROTATE Q.9 AND Q.10**

Q.9 Regardless of who you might support, who do you think is most likely to win the presidential election if it is between [READ AND ROTATE]?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1323]:

	<u>John McCain</u>	<u>Hillary Clinton</u>	(VOL.) <u>Other/DK</u>
April, 2008	46	45	9=100
March, 2008	46	42	12=100

**ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REGICERT=1):
 ROTATE Q.9 AND Q.10**

Q.10 Regardless of who you might support, who do you think is most likely to win the presidential election if it is between [READ AND ROTATE]?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1323]:

	<u>John McCain</u>	<u>Barack Obama</u>	(VOL.) <u>Other/DK</u>
April, 2008	42	47	11=100
March, 2008	38	50	12=100

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

	<u>Republican</u>		<u>Democrat</u>	(VOL.) <u>Other/DK</u>	
November, 2004	48	<i>Bush</i>	27	<i>Kerry</i>	25=100
Mid-October, 2004	54	<i>Bush</i>	27	<i>Kerry</i>	19=100
Early October, 2004	61	<i>Bush</i>	27	<i>Kerry</i>	12=100
September, 2004	60	<i>Bush</i>	22	<i>Kerry</i>	18=100
August, 2004	44	<i>Bush</i>	37	<i>Kerry</i>	19=100
July, 2004	42	<i>Bush</i>	38	<i>Kerry</i>	20=100
June, 2004	51	<i>Bush</i>	35	<i>Kerry</i>	14=100
May, 2004	52	<i>Bush</i>	31	<i>Kerry</i>	17=100
Early February, 2004	56	<i>Bush</i>	32	<i>Dem Candidate</i>	12=100
Mid-January, 2004	61	<i>Bush</i>	21	<i>Dem Candidate</i>	18=100
September, 2003	47	<i>Bush</i>	34	<i>Dem Candidate</i>	19=100
June, 2003	66	<i>Bush</i>	22	<i>Dem Candidate</i>	12=100
November, 2000	43	<i>Bush</i>	32	<i>Gore</i>	25=100

Q.9/10 TREND FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...

	<u>Republican</u>		<u>Democrat</u>		(VOL.) <u>Other/DK</u>
Late October, 2000	48	<i>Bush</i>	38	<i>Gore</i>	14=100
Early October, 2000	33	<i>Bush</i>	46	<i>Gore</i>	21=100
June, 2000	51	<i>Bush</i>	33	<i>Gore</i>	16=100
October, 1999	70	<i>Bush</i>	23	<i>Gore</i>	7=100
Late September, 1996 ³	12	<i>Dole</i>	79	<i>Clinton</i>	9=100
Early September, 1996	16	<i>Dole</i>	75	<i>Clinton</i>	9=100
July, 1996	19	<i>Dole</i>	72	<i>Clinton</i>	9=100
October, 1992	30	<i>Bush, Sr.</i>	61	<i>Clinton</i>	9=100
March, 1992	72	<i>Bush, Sr.</i>	20	<i>Dem Candidate</i>	8=100
February, 1992	66	<i>Bush, Sr.</i>	25	<i>Dem Candidate</i>	9=100
October, 1991	78	<i>Bush, Sr.</i>	11	<i>Dem Candidate</i>	11=100

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REGICERT=1):

ROTATE Q.9 AND Q.10

Q.9 Regardless of who you might support, who do you think is most likely to win the presidential election if it is between [READ AND ROTATE: John McCain or Hillary Clinton]?

Q.10 Regardless of who you might support, who do you think is most likely to win the presidential election if it is between [READ AND ROTATE: John McCain or Barack Obama]?

DO NOT ASK IF (Q9=1 AND Q10=2) OR (Q9=2 AND Q10=1):

Q.10a All in all, do you think [ROTATE NAMES: Hillary Clinton or Barack Obama] has the BEST chance of defeating John McCain this fall?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1323]:

36	Hillary Clinton ⁴
42	Barack Obama
9	Neither (VOL. DO NOT READ)
6	Both (VOL. DO NOT READ)
7	Don't know/Refused (VOL. DO NOT READ)
100	

³ In 1996 and October 1992, the question also asked about Ross Perot. Results here are included in the "Other/DK" category.

⁴ "Hillary Clinton" includes respondents who selected Clinton in Q.9 but McCain in Q.10; "Barack Obama" includes respondents who selected McCain in Q.9 but Obama in Q.10.

Now a different kind of question...

ASK FORM 1 REGISTERED VOTERS ONLY [N=658]:

RANDOMIZE Q.11F1/Q.12F1/Q.13F1

Q.11F1 What ONE WORD best describes your impression of Hillary Clinton. Just the one word that best describes her. **[OPEN-END. PROBE ONCE IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS “DON’T KNOW”. ACCEPT UP TO TWO RESPONSES, BUT DO NOT PROBE FOR SECOND RESPONSE].**

NOTE: The numbers listed represent the number of respondents who offered each response; the numbers are not percentages

		<u>Late February 2008</u>	
22	Experienced	34	Experienced
17	Liar	16	Strong
17	Untrustworthy	16	Untrustworthy
16	Determined	15	Intelligent
15	Strong	14	Smart
14	Smart	12	Determined
13	Intelligent	11	“Rhymes with rich”
12	Dishonest	11	Knowledgeable
11	Politician	10	Capable
10	Aggressive	10	Competent
10	Ambitious	10	Female/woman
9	Tenacious	8	Good
7	Devious	8	Liberal
7	Honest	8	Politician/political
7	Knowledgeable	8	Socialist
7	Liberal	7	Ambitious
7	Okay	7	Qualified
7	Tough	6	Bill Clinton
7	Woman	6	Crooked
6	Competent	6	Dislike her
6	Deceitful	6	Power hungry
6	Good	6	Selfish/self-centered
6	Powerful	6	Unfavorable
5	“Rhymes with rich”	5	Dynamic
5	Confident	5	Fair
5	Two-faced	5	Liar
5	Manipulative	5	Manipulative
4	Capable	5	Same
4	Crooked	5	Scary
4	Fair	4	Arrogant
4	Go-getter	4	Cold
4	Sincere	4	Confident
		4	Dishonest
		4	Driven
		4	Fake
		4	Old
		4	Overbearing
		4	Tough
		4	Untruthful
		(N=629)	

Q.11F1 CONTINUED...
TREND FOR COMPARISON

NOTE: The numbers listed represent the number of respondents who offered each response; the numbers are not percentages

<u>August 1998</u>	<u>July 1996</u>	<u>March 1996</u>
66 Strong	25 Strong	34 Intelligent
17 Intelligent	24 Dishonest	26 Smart
11 Brave	23 Intelligent	22 "Rhymes with rich"
10 Good	23 Smart	21 Good
9 Loyal	22 "Rhymes with rich"	21 Bossy
9 Smart	19 Good	20 Aggressive
8 Dominating	15 Bossy	18 Domineering
8 Courageous	14 Aggressive	17 Okay
7 Powerful	10 Outspoken	16 Strong
6 Naive	10 Okay	13 Nice
6 Tough	9 Crook	13 Liar
5 Controlling	8 Dominating	11 Powerful
5 Aggressive	8 Fake	10 Distrustful
5 Admirable	8 Nice	9 Dishonest
5 Nice	8 Pushy	9 Pushy
5 Excellent	7 Arrogant	8 Snob
5 Faithful	7 Outgoing	7 Ambitious
5 Fine	7 Sneaky	7 Fair
5 Steadfast	7 Independent	7 Great
5 "Rhymes with rich"	7 Liar	6 Independent
(N=498)	(N=606)	(N=750)

ASK FORM 1 REGISTERED VOTERS ONLY [N=658]:

RANDOMIZE Q.11F1/Q.12F1/Q.13F1

Q.12F1 What ONE WORD best describes your impression of Barack Obama. Just the one word that best describes him. [OPEN-END. PROBE ONCE IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS “DON’T KNOW”. ACCEPT UP TO TWO RESPONSES, BUT DO NOT PROBE FOR SECOND RESPONSE].

NOTE: The numbers listed represent the number of respondents who offered each response; the numbers are not percentages

46	Inexperienced	45	Inexperienced
19	Good	32	Charismatic
17	Change	25	Intelligent
17	Charismatic	23	Change
16	Intelligent	14	Inspirational
13	Honest	13	Young
12	Inspirational	11	New
9	Liberal	10	Enthusiastic
8	New	10	Hope
7	Different	9	Arrogant
7	Energetic	9	Energetic
7	Hopeful	9	Leader
7	Scary	9	Speaker
7	Unknown	8	Different
7	Young	7	Honest
6	Fake	6	Articulate
6	Idealistic	6	Good
6	Leader	6	Integrity
6	Okay	6	Unqualified
6	Smooth	5	Visionary
5	Dishonest	5	Impressive
5	Sincere	5	Liberal
5	Strong	5	Okay
5	Unqualified	5	Smart
4	Ambitious	4	Dynamic
4	Arrogant	4	Fair
4	Bad	4	Fresh
4	Charming	4	Great
4	Confident	4	Muslim
4	Educated	4	Refreshing
4	Good speaker	4	Smooth
4	Likeable	4	Unfavorable
4	Nice		
4	Untrustworthy		
4	Phony		
4	Refreshing		
4	Smart		
4	Terrorist		

(N=629)

ASK FORM 1 REGISTERED VOTERS ONLY [N=658]:

RANDOMIZE Q.11F1/Q.12F1/Q.13F1

Q.13F1 What ONE WORD best describes your impression of John McCain. Just the one word that best describes him. [OPEN-END. PROBE ONCE IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS “DON’T KNOW”. ACCEPT UP TO TWO RESPONSES, BUT DO NOT PROBE FOR SECOND RESPONSE].

NOTE: The numbers listed represent the number of respondents who offered each response; the numbers are not percentages

52	Old	55	Old
32	Honest	32	Honest
23	Experienced	29	Experienced
19	Patriot	21	Patriot
17	Conservative	14	Conservative
16	Hero	13	Hero
14	Republican	12	Liberal
11	Good	10	Good
11	Knowledgeable	7	Integrity
10	Honorable	7	Leader
9	Veteran	7	War
6	American	6	Bush
6	Moderate	6	Honorable
6	Steadfast	6	Knowledgeable
6	Trustworthy	6	Moderate
6	Untrustworthy	6	Republican
5	Liar	6	Steady
5	Okay	5	Fair
5	Politician	5	Okay
5	Seasoned	4	Military
4	Age	4	Trustworthy
4	Bush	4	Untrustworthy
4	Confident		
4	Dedicated		
4	Determined		
4	Likeable		
4	Loyal		
4	Nice		
4	Sincere		
4	Strong		
4	Warmonger		

Late February 2008

(N=611)

Now I have a different kind of question ...

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REGICERT=1):

RANDOMIZE Q.14/Q.15/Q.16

Q.14 As I name some traits, please tell me whether you think each one describes Hillary Clinton. First, **[INSERT FIRST ITEM; RANDOMIZE]** do you think of Hillary Clinton as **[FIRST ITEM]** or not? Do you think of Clinton as **[NEXT ITEM]** or not? **[INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: IF RESPONDENT SAYS THEY DON'T KNOW CANDIDATE WELL ENOUGH ENTER AS DON'T KNOW AND EMPHASIZE THAT IS A LEGITIMATE ANSWER]**

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1323]:

		Yes, describes		Don't Know/
		<u>Clinton</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Refused</u>
a.	Patriotic	76	20	4=100
	March, 2008	76	19	5=100
b.	Phony	50	47	3=100
	March, 2008	46	50	4=100
c.	Honest	42	51	7=100
	March, 2008	48	46	6=100
d.	Down-to-earth	48	48	4=100
	March, 2008	45	50	5=100
e.	Hard to like	53	45	2=100
	March, 2008	51	45	4=100
f.	Inspiring	50	47	3=100
	March, 2008	49	47	4=100
g.	Tough	76	22	2=100
h.	Arrogant	55	43	2=100

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REGICERT=1):

RANDOMIZE Q.14/Q.15/Q.16

Q.15 As I name some traits, please tell me whether you think each one describes Barack Obama. First, **[INSERT FIRST ITEM; RANDOMIZE]** do you think of Barack Obama as **[FIRST ITEM]** or not? Do you think of Obama as **[NEXT ITEM]** or not? **[INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: IF RESPONDENT SAYS THEY DON'T KNOW CANDIDATE WELL ENOUGH ENTER AS DON'T KNOW AND EMPHASIZE THAT IS A LEGITIMATE ANSWER]**

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1323]:

		Yes, describes		Don't Know/
		<u>Obama</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Refused</u>
a.	Patriotic	61	32	7=100
	March, 2008	64	27	9=100
b.	Phony	32	63	5=100
	March, 2008	27	66	7=100

Q.15 CONTINUED...

		Yes, describes		Don't Know/
		<u>Obama</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Refused</u>
c.	Honest	61	30	9=100
	March, 2008	65	25	10=100
d.	Down-to-earth	60	35	5=100
	March, 2008	67	25	8=100
e.	Hard to like	25	71	4=100
	March, 2008	17	78	5=100
f.	Inspiring	66	31	3=100
	March, 2008	70	26	4=100
g.	Tough	49	44	7=100
h.	Arrogant	38	58	4=100

**ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REGICERT=1):
RANDOMIZE Q.14/Q.15/Q.16**

Q.16 As I name some traits, please tell me whether you think each one describes John McCain. First, **[INSERT FIRST ITEM; RANDOMIZE]** do you think of John McCain as **[FIRST ITEM]** or not? Do you think of McCain as **[NEXT ITEM]** or not? **[INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: IF RESPONDENT SAYS THEY DON'T KNOW CANDIDATE WELL ENOUGH ENTER AS DON'T KNOW AND EMPHASIZE THAT IS A LEGITIMATE ANSWER]**

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1323]:

		Yes, describes		Don't Know/
		<u>McCain</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Refused</u>
a.	Patriotic	90	7	3=100
b.	Phony	26	69	5=100
c.	Honest	65	26	9=100
d.	Down-to-earth	60	33	7=100
e.	Hard to like	37	57	6=100
f.	Inspiring	39	55	6=100
g.	Tough	71	23	6=100
h.	Arrogant	36	59	5=100

ASK ALL:

Q.17 Now a different kind of question. Please tell me if you think of each person I name as very conservative, conservative, moderate, liberal, or very liberal. (First,) [INSERT NAME; RANDOMIZE]. From what you've read and heard, would you say [NAME] is very conservative, conservative, moderate, liberal, or very liberal? How about [NEXT NAME]? [IF NECESSARY: From what you've read and heard, would you say [NAME] is very conservative, conservative, moderate, liberal, or very liberal?]

							(VOL.)
		Very				Very	Don't
		<u>Conservative</u>	<u>Conservative</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Liberal</u>	<u>Liberal</u>	<u>Know</u>
a.	George W. Bush	25	31	15	9	7	13=100
	January, 2008	22	34	13	8	6	17=100
b.	Hillary Clinton	4	13	22	34	18	9=100
	January, 2008	7	14	20	29	18	12=100
c.	Barack Obama	4	11	21	33	20	11=100
	January, 2008	4	10	23	33	13	17=100
d.	John McCain	10	38	27	8	4	13=100
	January, 2008	7	35	27	10	2	19=100

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1323] :

Q.18 Thinking about the issues, what one ISSUE would you most like to hear the presidential candidates talk about? [OPEN ENDED; MAY ACCEPT UP TO THREE MENTIONS]

NOTE: Totals exceed 100% because of multiple responses.

		Nov
		<u>2007⁵</u>
44	Economy	15
24	Iraq/The war	32
14	Health care/Health care reform	22
7	Energy/gas	2
5	Job situation/Unemployment	3
5	Education/Education reform	4
4	Terrorism/Protecting the nation	5
4	Budget deficit/National debt	2
3	Immigration	8
3	Environment/global warming	2
3	Social Security	4
1	Abortion	1
1	Taxes	1
1	Moral values/Religion	2
3	Other domestic policy	5
1	Other foreign policy	2
5	Other (general)	1
3	Don't know/Refused	5

⁵ Trends from previous elections not shown.

ASK ALL FORM 1 REGISTERED VOTERS (REGICERT=1):

Q.19F1 Regardless of who you support, which one of the presidential candidates — **[ROTATE ORDER OF CANDIDATES]** John McCain or Barack Obama — do you think would do the best job of **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE. IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS ANYONE OTHER THAN MCCAIN OR OBAMA PROBE ONCE: "If you had to choose between McCain and Obama. . . "]**?

BASED ON FORM 1 REGISTERED VOTERS [N=658]:

		<u>John McCain</u>	<u>Barack Obama</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref.</u>
a.	Improving economic conditions	33	53	8	6=100
b.	Making wise decisions about what to do in Iraq	50	38	5	7=100
c.	Defending the country from future terrorist attacks	63	26	5	6=100
d.	Making wise decisions about U.S. trade policies	48	38	7	7=100

ASK ALL FORM 2 REGISTERED VOTERS (REGICERT=1):

Q.20F2 Regardless of who you support, which one of the presidential candidates — **[ROTATE ORDER OF CANDIDATES]** John McCain or Hillary Clinton — do you think would do the best job of **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE. IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS ANYONE OTHER THAN MCCAIN OR CLINTON PROBE ONCE: "If you had to choose between McCain and Clinton. . . "]**?

BASED ON FORM 2 REGISTERED VOTERS [N=665]:

		<u>John McCain</u>	<u>Hillary Clinton</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref.</u>
a.	Improving economic conditions	35	56	5	4=100
b.	Making wise decisions about what to do in Iraq	49	43	4	4=100
c.	Defending the country from future terrorist attacks	58	31	3	8=100
d.	Making wise decisions about U.S. trade policies	44	44	5	7=100

TREND FOR COMPARISON

		<u>George W. Bush</u>	<u>John Kerry⁶</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref.</u>
a.	Improving economic conditions				
	Mid October, 2004	40	47	4	9=100
	Early October, 2004	40	46	5	9=100
	September, 2004	42	45	4	9=100
	August, 2004	37	52	3	8=100
	May, 2004	38	48	5	9=100
	Late March, 2004	39	44	6	11=100
	Mid-March, 2004	37	53	2	8=100

⁶ In 2000 the question asked about Al Gore.

Q19F1/Q20F2 TREND FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...

	<u>George</u> <u>W. Bush</u>	<u>John</u> <u>Kerry</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Mid-October, 2000	37	49	3	11=100
Early October, 2000	35	47	6	12=100
September, 2000	38	46	5	11=100
June, 2000	38	41	5	16=100
March, 2000	42	46	4	8=100
b. Making wise decisions about what to do in Iraq				
Mid October, 2004	47	41	4	8=100
Early October, 2004	50	40	2	8=100
September, 2004	51	39	3	7=100
August, 2004	44	46	3	7=100
May, 2004	44	41	4	11=100
Late March, 2004	49	37	4	10=100
Mid-March, 2004	47	45	2	6=100
c. Defending the country from future terrorist attacks				
Mid October, 2004	53	35	4	8=100
Early October, 2004	57	32	3	8=100
September, 2004	58	31	3	8=100
August, 2004	49	39	4	8=100
May, 2004	52	33	5	10=100
Late March, 2004	53	29	4	14=100
Mid-March, 2004	57	32	4	7=100
d. Making wise decisions about U.S. trade policies				
May, 2004	40	40	6	14=100
Late March, 2004	38	39	5	18=100
Mid-March, 2004	38	48	3	11=100
July, 1996 ⁷	40	40	6	14=100

QUESTION 21 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

⁷

In 1996 the question asked about Bob Dole and Bill Clinton. In 1992, the question asked about George Bush, Sr., Bill Clinton and Ross Perot. Perot is included in the "Neither" trend category.

ASK ALL:

ROTATE Q.22-Q.22b BLOCK WITH Q.23

Thinking now about the nation's economy...

Q.22 How would you rate economic conditions in this country today... as excellent, good, only fair, or poor?

	(VOL.)				
	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Don't Know/ Refused</u>
April, 2008	1	10	33	56	*=100
March, 2008	1	10	32	56	1=100
Early February, 2008	1	16	36	45	2=100
January, 2008	3	23	45	28	1=100
November, 2007	3	20	44	32	1=100
September, 2007	3	23	43	29	2=100
June, 2007	6	27	40	25	2=100
February, 2007	5	26	45	23	1=100
December, 2006	6	32	41	19	2=100
Early November, 2006 (RVs)	9	35	37	17	2=100
Late October, 2006	6	27	40	25	2=100
September, 2006	5	32	41	20	2=100
March, 2006	4	29	44	22	1=100
January, 2006	4	30	45	19	2=100
Early October, 2005	2	23	45	29	1=100
Mid-September, 2005	3	28	44	24	1=100
Mid-May, 2005	3	29	47	20	1=100
January, 2005	3	36	45	15	1=100
December, 2004	3	33	43	20	1=100
Early November, 2004 (RVs)	5	31	37	26	1=100
Mid-September, 2004	4	34	40	20	2=100
August, 2004	3	30	45	21	1=100
Late April, 2004	4	34	38	22	2=100
Late February, 2004	2	29	42	26	1=100
February 9-12, 2004 (Gallup)	2	31	46	21	0=100
January 12-15, 2004 (Gallup)	3	34	42	21	0=100
January 2-5, 2004 (Gallup)	3	40	41	16	*=100
December 11-14, 2003 (Gallup)	3	34	44	19	*=100
November 3-5, 2003 (Gallup)	2	28	49	21	*=100
October 24-26, 2003 (Gallup)	2	24	44	30	*=100
October 6-8, 2003 (Gallup)	2	20	50	27	1=100
September 8-10, 2003 (Gallup)	1	20	49	30	*=100
August 4-6, 2003 (Gallup)	1	24	52	23	*=100
February 17-19, 2003 (Gallup)	1	17	48	34	*=100
February 4-6, 2002 (Gallup)	2	26	55	16	1=100
March 5-7, 2001 (Gallup)	3	43	43	10	1=100
January 7-10, 2000 (Gallup)	19	52	23	5	1=100
January 15-17, 1999 (Gallup)	14	55	27	4	*=100
March 20-22, 1998 (Gallup)	20	46	27	7	*=100
Jan 31 - Feb 2, 1997 (Gallup)	4	38	43	15	*=100
March 15-17, 1996 (Gallup)	2	31	48	18	1=100
May 11-14, 1995 (Gallup)	2	27	50	20	1=100
January 15-17, 1994 (Gallup)	*	22	54	24	*=100
February 12-14, 1993 (Gallup)	*	14	46	39	1=100
January 3-6, 1992 (Gallup)	*	12	46	41	1=100

IF ‘ONLY FAIR’ OR ‘POOR (3,4 IN Q.22) ASK [N=1322]:

Q.22a Which of the following do you think is the biggest reason for the nation’s economic problems? **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**

IF ANSWER GIVEN (1-5 IN Q.22a), ASK:

Q.22b And which, if any, would you say is the SECOND biggest reason? **[READ IN THE SAME ORDER AS Q.22a. DO NOT READ ITEM SELECTED IN Q.22a]**

<u>1st choice</u>	<u>2nd choice</u>	<u>Com-bined</u>	
31	21	52	The war in Iraq
26	28	54	Rising energy prices
12	13	25	Foreign competition
11	12	23	Too little regulation of financial institutions
9	10	19	Normal ups and downs of the economy
8	2		Other (VOL. DO NOT READ)
1	1		None (VOL. DO NOT READ)
2	2		Don’t know/Refused (VOL. DO NOT READ)
--	<u>11</u>		<i>No first choice</i>
100	100		

ASK ALL:

ROTATE Q.22-Q.22b BLOCK WITH Q.23

Now thinking about your own personal finances...

Q.23 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 financially?

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>(VOL.) Don’t Know/Refused</u>
April, 2008	8	35	39	16	2=100
March, 2008	8	39	34	17	2=100
Early February, 2008	9	36	37	16	2=100
January, 2008	10	39	34	15	2=100
November, 2007	9	41	34	15	1=100
September, 2007	10	38	34	16	2=100
February, 2007	8	41	36	14	1=100
December, 2006	8	40	35	16	1=100
Late October, 2006	9	40	33	16	2=100
March, 2006	9	39	36	15	1=100
January, 2006	7	39	37	15	2=100
Mid-May, 2005	7	37	39	16	1=100
January, 2005	10	41	34	14	1=100
August, 2004	9	42	34	14	1=100
September, 2003	10	38	36	15	1=100
Late March, 2003	10	43	31	12	4=100
January, 2003	7	38	39	15	1=100
Early October, 2002	7	39	37	16	1=100
June, 2002	5	40	37	16	2=100
Late September, 2001	7	40	37	14	2=100
June, 2001	6	38	39	16	1=100
June, 2000	9	43	35	11	2=100
August, 1999	6	43	41	9	1=100
May, 1997	7	43	38	11	1=100
September, 1996 (RVs)	8	47	34	10	1=100

Q.23 CONTINUED...

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	Only <u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	(VOL.) Don't Know/ <u>Refused</u>
February, 1995	8	39	38	14	1=100
March, 1994	5	41	40	13	1=100
December, 1993	5	34	45	15	1=100
January, 1993 <i>U.S. News & World Report</i>	4	33	46	16	1=100
October, 1992 <i>U.S. News & World Report</i>	6	34	40	19	1=100
August, 1992 <i>U.S. News & World Report</i>	5	30	47	17	1=100
May, 1992 <i>U.S. News & World Report</i>	4	35	45	15	1=100
January, 1992 <i>U.S. News & World Report</i>	4	32	45	18	1=100

NO QUESTION 24

ASK ALL:

Q.25 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?

	<u>Plenty of jobs available</u>	<u>Jobs are difficult to find</u>	(VOL.) <u>Lots of some jobs, few of others</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/ Refused</u>
April, 2008	30	61	4	5=100
Early February, 2008	34	53	5	8=100
November, 2007	41	48	4	7=100
September, 2007	36	50	6	8=100
June, 2007	39	49	5	7=100
February, 2007	39	48	6	7=100
December, 2006	40	49	5	6=100
March, 2006	37	56	3	4=100
January, 2006	33	56	6	5=100
Early October, 2005	36	56	4	4=100
May, 2005	30	60	6	4=100
January, 2005	32	58	5	5=100
Mid-September, 2004	31	52	6	11=100
August, 2004	34	55	4	7=100
Late April, 2004	30	57	4	9=100
Late February, 2004	31	59	5	6=100
Mid-January, 2004	27	60	6	7=100
October, 2003	24	66	5	5=100
June, 2002	31	59	4	6=100
June, 2001	42	44	8	6=100
August, 1992 <i>U.S. News & World Report</i>	15	76	6	3=100
May, 1992 <i>U.S. News & World Report</i>	16	77	4	3=100
January, 1992 <i>U.S. News & World Report</i>	12	79	6	3=100

NO QUESTION 26

QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 33 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

NO QUESTIONS 34 AND 35

ASK ALL:

Thinking about another topic...

Q.36 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”]**

		Nov	Dec	Oct	Late	July	March	Dec	Sept	Early	Nov	Sept
		<u>2007</u>	<u>2006⁸</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1997</u>
35	Good thing	40	44	44	47	47	44	34	49	45	47	
48	Bad thing	40	35	34	34	34	37	33	29	34	30	
<u>17</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>23</u>	
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

ASK ALL:

Q.37 Thinking about the financial situation of you and your family... Do you think these free trade agreements have definitely helped, probably helped, probably hurt, or definitely hurt the financial situation of you and your family?

		Dec	July	Dec
		<u>2006</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
3	Definitely helped	3	3	2
24	Probably helped	32	31	25
32	Probably hurt	24	25	24
16	Definitely hurt	12	16	14
13	Neither (VOL.)	11	12	15
<u>12</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>18</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>20</u>
100		100	100	100

ASK ALL:

Q.38 As I read some of the possible ways free trade agreements affect America, tell me what your impression is. First **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]**?

a. Do free trade agreements make the price of products sold in the U.S. higher, lower or not make a difference?

		Dec
		<u>2006</u>
39	Higher	30
29	Lower	32
18	Not make a difference	23
1	Mixed/Depends (VOL. DO NOT READ)	1
<u>13</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL. DO NOT READ)	<u>14</u>
100		100

⁸ In December 2006 the question wording asked about: “free trade agreements like NAFTA and the World Trade Organization,” and did not mention “policies of” the World Trade Organization. In October 2005 the question asked: “So far, do you think that NAFTA has been a good thing or a bad thing from a U.S. point of view?” In December 2003 the question wording asked about “free trade agreements like NAFTA and the WTO”; full names of the organizations were read out only if the respondent was uncertain. In Early September 2001 and earlier the question was worded: “NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement...”

Q.38 CONTINUED...

b. Do free trade agreements make the wages of American workers higher, lower, or not make a difference?

		Dec <u>2006</u>
8	Higher	11
56	Lower	44
22	Not make a difference	30
2	Mixed/Depends (VOL. DO NOT READ)	1
<u>12</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL. DO NOT READ)	<u>14</u>
100		100

c. Do free trade agreements create jobs in the U.S., lead to job losses, or not make a difference?

		Dec <u>2006</u>
9	Create jobs	12
61	Lead to job losses	48
18	Not make a difference	25
2	Mixed/Depends (VOL. DO NOT READ)	2
<u>10</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL. DO NOT READ)	<u>13</u>
100		100

d. Do free trade agreements make the American economy grow, slow the economy down, or not make a difference?

		Dec <u>2006</u>
19	Make the economy grow	28
50	Slow the economy down	34
17	Not make a difference	21
2	Mixed/Depends (VOL. DO NOT READ)	2
<u>12</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL. DO NOT READ)	<u>15</u>
100		100

e. Are free trade agreements good for the people of developing countries, bad for the people of developing countries, or don't they make a difference?

		Dec <u>2006</u>
58	Good	57
12	Bad	9
19	Don't make a difference	19
0	Mixed/Depends (VOL. DO NOT READ)	1
<u>11</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL. DO NOT READ)	<u>14</u>
100		100

ASK ALL:

Now a few questions about Iraq...

Q.39 Do you think the U.S. made the right decision or the wrong decision in using military force against Iraq?

	<u>Right</u> <u>decision</u>	<u>Wrong</u> <u>decision</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
April, 2008	37	57	6=100
Late February, 2008	38	54	8=100
Late December, 2007	36	56	8=100
October, 2007	39	54	7=100
September, 2007	42	50	8=100
July, 2007	41	53	6=100
June, 2007	40	51	9=100
April, 2007	45	47	8=100
March, 2007	43	49	8=100
February, 2007	40	54	6=100
Mid-January, 2007	40	51	9=100
Early January, 2007	40	53	7=100
December, 2006	42	51	7=100
Mid-November, 2006	41	51	8=100
Early November, 2006 (RVs)	45	48	7=100
Late October, 2006	43	47	10=100
Early October, 2006	45	47	8=100
Early September, 2006	49	43	8=100
August, 2006	45	46	9=100
July, 2006	44	50	6=100
June, 2006	49	44	7=100
April, 2006	47	46	7=100
March, 2006	45	49	6=100
February, 2006	51	44	5=100
January, 2006	45	47	8=100
December, 2005	47	48	5=100
Late October, 2005	48	45	7=100
Early October, 2005	44	50	6=100
Mid-September, 2005	49	44	7=100
July, 2005	49	44	7=100
June, 2005	47	45	8=100
February, 2005	47	47	6=100
January, 2005	51	44	5=100
December, 2004	49	44	7=100
November, 2004 (RVs)	48	41	11=100
Mid-October, 2004	46	42	12=100
Early October, 2004	50	39	11=100
September, 2004	53	39	8=100
August, 2004	53	41	6=100
July, 2004	52	43	5=100
June, 2004	55	38	7=100
May, 2004	51	42	7=100
Late April, 2004	54	37	9=100
Early April, 2004	57	35	8=100
Mid-March, 2004	55	39	6=100
Late February, 2004	60	32	8=100
Early February, 2004	56	39	5=100

Q. 39 CONTINUED...

	<u>Right decision</u>	<u>Wrong decision</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Mid-January, 2004	65	30	5=100
Early January, 2004	62	28	10=100
December, 2003	67	26	7=100
October, 2003	60	33	7=100
September, 2003	63	31	6=100
August, 2003	63	30	7=100
Early July, 2003	67	24	9=100
May, 2003	74	20	6=100
<i>April 10-16, 2003</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>7=100</i>
<i>April 8-9, 2003</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>7=100</i>
<i>April 2-7, 2003</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>8=100</i>
<i>March 28-April 1, 2003</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>6=100</i>
<i>March 25-27, 2003</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>5=100</i>
<i>March 23-24, 2003</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>5=100</i>
<i>March 20-22, 2003</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>7=100</i>
Late January, 1991	77	15	8=100

ASK ALL:

Q.40 How well is the U.S. military effort in Iraq going? **[READ IN ORDER]**

	<u>Very well</u>	<u>Fairly well</u>	<u>Not too well</u>	<u>Not at all well</u>	(VOL.) DK/ Refused
April, 2008	10	34	28	24	4=100
Late February, 2008	12	36	25	23	4=100
Late December, 2007	11	30	31	23	5=100
November, 2007	11	37	29	19	4=100
October, 2007	10	34	29	22	5=100
September, 2007	9	32	30	24	5=100
July, 2007	8	28	34	25	5=100
June, 2007	7	27	33	28	5=100
April, 2007	7	31	34	25	3=100
March, 2007	10	30	32	24	4=100
February, 2007	5	25	38	29	3=100
Mid-January, 2007	7	28	32	30	3=100
December, 2006	4	28	37	27	4=100
Mid-November, 2006	6	26	34	30	4=100
Early November, 2006 (RVs)	7	30	32	27	4=100
Late October, 2006	5	30	34	25	6=100
Early October, 2006	8	29	33	25	5=100
Early September, 2006	8	39	28	20	5=100
August, 2006	8	33	32	23	4=100
June, 2006	16	37	25	18	4=100
April, 2006	13	34	29	21	3=100
March, 2006	9	34	30	21	6=100
February, 2006	13	38	29	17	3=100
January, 2006	12	39	27	17	5=100
December, 2005	14	37	29	17	3=100
Early October, 2005	9	35	31	22	3=100
Mid-September, 2005	12	41	26	18	3=100

Q. 40 CONTINUED...

	Very <u>well</u>	Fairly <u>well</u>	Not too <u>well</u>	Not at all <u>well</u>	(VOL.) DK/ <u>Refused</u>
July, 2005	14	38	27	17	4=100
June, 2005	9	41	27	19	4=100
February, 2005	14	40	25	17	4=100
January, 2005	9	39	29	20	3=100
December, 2004	10	40	28	18	4=100
Mid-October, 2004	13	38	26	17	6=100
September, 2004	12	40	26	18	4=100
August, 2004	12	41	28	16	3=100
July, 2004	13	42	26	16	3=100
June, 2004	16	41	25	14	4=100
May, 2004	10	36	32	19	3=100
Late April, 2004	12	43	26	15	4=100
Early April, 2004	14	43	26	13	4=100
Mid-March, 2004	16	45	26	11	2=100
Early February, 2004	17	46	23	11	3=100
Mid-January, 2004	22	51	18	6	3=100
Early January, 2004	23	47	18	7	5=100
December, 2003	28	47	16	6	3=100
October, 2003	16	44	25	11	4=100
September, 2003	15	47	26	9	3=100
August, 2003	19	43	24	11	3=100
Early July, 2003	23	52	16	5	4=100
<i>April 10-16, 2003</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3=100</i>
<i>April 8-9, 2003</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2=100</i>
<i>April 2-7, 2003</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3=100</i>
<i>March 25-April 1, 2003</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5=100</i>
<i>March 23-24, 2003</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>6=100</i>
<i>March 20-22, 2003</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>7=100</i>

ASK ALL:

Q.41 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?

	Keep troops <u>in Iraq</u>	Bring troops <u>home</u>	(VOL.) DK/ Ref
April, 2008	41	56	3=100
Late February, 2008	47	49	4=100
Late December, 2007	40	54	6=100
November, 2007	41	54	5=100
October, 2007	42	54	4=100
September, 2007	39	54	7=100
July, 2007	39	54	7=100
June, 2007	39	56	5=100
April, 2007	41	53	6=100
March, 2007	43	52	5=100
February, 2007	42	53	5=100
Mid-January, 2007	46	48	6=100
Early January, 2007	41	53	6=100
December, 2006	44	50	6=100

Q. 41 CONTINUED...	Keep troops	Bring troops	(VOL.)
	<u>in Iraq</u>	<u>home</u>	<u>DK/ Ref</u>
Mid-November, 2006	46	48	6=100
Early November, 2006 (RVs)	49	44	7=100
Late October, 2006	46	47	7=100
Early October, 2006	47	47	6=100
Early September, 2006	47	47	6=100
August, 2006	48	46	6=100
June, 2006	50	45	5=100
April, 2006	48	48	4=100
March, 2006	44	50	6=100
February, 2006	50	46	4=100
January, 2006	48	48	4=100
December, 2005	49	46	5=100
Early October, 2005	47	48	5=100
Mid-September, 2005	51	45	4=100
July, 2005	52	43	5=100
June, 2005	50	46	4=100
February, 2005	55	42	3=100
January, 2005	54	41	5=100
December, 2004	56	40	4=100
Mid-October, 2004	57	36	7=100
September, 2004	54	40	6=100
August, 2004	54	42	4=100
July, 2004	53	43	4=100
June, 2004 ⁹	51	44	5=100
May, 2004	53	42	5=100
Late April, 2004	53	40	7=100
Early April, 2004	50	44	6=100
Early January, 2004	63	32	5=100
October, 2003	58	39	3=100
September, 2003	64	32	4=100

IF “KEEP TROOPS IN IRAQ” (1 IN Q.41) ASK:

Q.42 Do you think the U.S. should or should not set a timetable for when troops will be withdrawn from Iraq?

	Should	Should	(VOL.)
	<u>set a</u> <u>timetable</u>	<u>not set</u> <u>timetable</u>	<u>DK/</u> <u>Refused</u>
April, 2008	14	26	1=41%
Late February, 2008	16	30	1=47%
Late December, 2007	13	26	1=40%
November, 2007	11	29	1=41%
October, 2007	15	26	1=42%
September, 2007	13	25	1=39%
June, 2007 [^]	13	25	1=39%
April, 2007	11	28	2=41%
March, 2007	14	27	2=43%
Mid-January, 2007	19	26	1=46%

⁹ In June 2004 and earlier, 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?”

Q. 42 CONTINUED...	Should set a <u>timetable</u>	Should not set <u>timetable</u>	(VOL.) DK/ <u>Refused</u>
December, 2006	17	25	2=44%
Mid-November, 2006	17	27	2=46%
Late October, 2006	15	29	2=46%
Early October, 2006	15	30	2=47%
Early September, 2006	13	32	2=47%
August, 2006	16	30	2=48%
June, 2006	16	32	1=50%
April, 2006	14	32	1=48%
March, 2006	14	29	1=44%
January, 2006	16	30	2=48%
December, 2005	17	30	2=49%
Early October, 2005	15	31	1=47%
Mid-September, 2005	19	30	2=51%
July, 2005	16	34	2=52%

^ Trend note: In June 2007 and earlier the question was asked of all respondents. Results shown here are limited to those who said we should “keep troops in Iraq until the situation has stabilized” in order to be consistent with the way the question is currently asked. The small number who volunteered that the U.S. should “get out now” in previous surveys have been grouped with supporters of a timetable.

IF “BRING TROOPS HOME” (2 IN Q.41) ASK:

Q.43 Should the U.S. remove all troops from Iraq immediately, or should the withdrawal of troops be gradual over the next year or two?

	Remove all troops <u>immediately</u>	Gradual <u>withdrawal</u>	(VOL.) DK/ <u>Refused</u>
April, 2008	16	39	1=56%
Late February, 2008	14	33	2=49%
Late December, 2007	18	34	2=54%
November, 2007	16	36	2=54%
October, 2007	18	35	1=54%
September, 2007	18	34	2=54%
July, 2007	21	31	2=54%
June, 2007	20	35	1=56%
April, 2007	17	34	2=53%
March, 2007	18	33	1=52%
February, 2007	16	35	2=53%
Mid-January, 2007	16	30	2=48%
December, 2006	18	32	*=50%
Mid-November, 2006	16	31	1=48%
August, 2006	15	30	1=46%
April, 2006	18	29	1=48%
January, 2006	14	32	2=48%
December, 2005	17	28	1=46%

ASK ALL:

Q.44 Regardless of what you think about the original decision to use military force in Iraq, do you now believe that the United States will definitely succeed, probably succeed, probably fail, or definitely fail in achieving its goals in Iraq?

		Late- Feb 2008	Late- Dec 2007	Nov 2007	Oct 2007	Sept 2007	July 2007	April 2007	Feb 2007	Nov 2006	Mid- Sept 2006	Aug 2006
12	Definitely succeed	13	10	11	11	8	9	9	7	12	13	14
35	Probably succeed	40	35	37	35	34	34	36	40	41	44	40
30	Probably fail	26	31	33	31	32	32	30	34	28	26	28
16	Definitely fail	13	14	13	13	15	17	16	12	13	9	12
<u>7</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

ASK ALL:

Q.45 As I read a few specific things about Iraq, tell me if you think we are making progress or losing ground in each area. First, are we making progress or losing ground in [INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE; OBSERVE FORM SPLITS]? How about [NEXT ITEM]? [IF NECESSARY: Do you think we are making progress or losing ground in this area?]

ASK ITEMS a THRU d OF FORM 1 ONLY [N=747]:

		Making progress	Losing ground	(VOL.) No change	(VOL.) DK/ Ref
a.F1	Training Iraqi security forces so they can replace U.S. troops	53	32	4	11=100
	Late February, 2008	57	29	1	13=100
	November, 2007	50	36	3	11=100
	September, 2007	50	38	2	10=100
	June, 2007	42	36	2	20=100
	February, 2007	51	34	2	13=100
	November, 2006	48	37	1	14=100
	August, 2006	58	26	2	14=100
	June, 2006	61	28	2	9=100
	April, 2006	55	30	1	14=100
	March, 2006	56	30	1	13=100
	January, 2006	65	22	1	12=100
	December, 2005	61	27	1	11=100
b.F1	Reducing the number of civilian casualties there	37	48	4	11=100
	Late February, 2008	46	40	3	11=100
	November, 2007	43	46	3	8=100
	September, 2007	37	48	2	13=100
	June, 2007	21	65	2	12=100
	February, 2007	20	66	2	12=100
	November, 2006	20	67	2	11=100
	August, 2006	25	58	3	14=100
	June, 2006	29	56	3	12=100
	April, 2006	28	56	3	13=100
	March, 2006	27	56	3	14=100
	January, 2006	32	54	3	11=100
	December, 2005	35	53	3	9=100

Q.45 CONTINUED...

			(VOL.)	(VOL.)	
		<u>Making</u>	<u>Losing</u>	<u>No</u>	
		<u>progress</u>	<u>ground</u>	<u>change</u>	
				<u>DK/</u>	
				<u>Ref</u>	
c.F1	Preventing terrorists from using Iraq as a base for attacks against the U.S. and its allies	45	41	6	8=100
	Late February, 2008	52	37	2	9=100
	November, 2007	51	36	3	10=100
	September, 2007	46	41	2	11=100
	June, 2007	38	46	3	13=100
	February, 2007	43	43	3	11=100
	November, 2006	39	49	2	10=100
	August, 2006	45	40	2	13=100
	June, 2006	49	39	2	10=100
	April, 2006	44	43	3	10=100
	March, 2006	42	44	2	12=100
	January, 2006	52	33	2	13=100
	December, 2005	48	41	2	9=100
d.F1	Establishing democracy in Iraq	39	46	5	10=100
	Late February, 2008	49	40	2	9=100
	November, 2007	43	46	3	8=100
	September, 2007	39	49	4	8=100
	June, 2007	39	47	3	11=100
	February, 2007	40	47	3	10=100
	November, 2006	43	42	2	13=100
	August, 2006	47	39	3	11=100
	June, 2006	55	35	2	8=100
	April, 2006	51	38	3	8=100
	March, 2006	50	38	2	10=100
	January, 2006	62	26	2	10=100
	December, 2005	58	32	2	8=100
ASK ITEMS e THRU h OF FORM 2 ONLY [N=755]:					
e.F2	Defeating the insurgents militarily	42	43	3	12=100
	Late February, 2008	49	35	2	14=100
	November, 2007	43	44	3	10=100
	September, 2007	37	44	4	15=100
	June, 2007	32	50	3	15=100
	February, 2007	30	55	3	12=100
	November, 2006	34	52	2	12=100
	August, 2006	41	45	3	11=100
	June, 2006	48	36	2	14=100
	April, 2006	40	46	2	12=100
	March, 2006	36	51	1	12=100
	January, 2006	46	38	3	13=100
	December, 2005	44	41	3	12=100
f.F2	Preventing a civil war between various religious and ethnic groups	33	51	6	10=100
	Late February, 2008	35	49	3	13=100
	November, 2007	32	55	3	10=100
	September, 2007	26	57	4	13=100

Q.45 CONTINUED...

		<u>Making</u>	<u>Losing</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u>
		<u>progress</u>	<u>ground</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/</u>
				<u>change</u>	<u>Ref</u>
	June, 2007	24	60	3	13=100
	February, 2007	18	68	4	10=100
	November, 2006	22	65	2	11=100
	August, 2006	22	63	4	11=100
	June, 2006	32	50	4	14=100
	April, 2006	26	59	3	12=100
	March, 2006	24	66	2	8=100
	January, 2006	34	48	4	14=100
	December, 2005	36	49	3	12=100
g.F2	Rebuilding roads, power plants and other services in Iraq	53	29	2	16=100
	Late February, 2008	47	29	1	23=100
	November, 2007	46	30	1	23=100
	September, 2007	39	34	2	25=100
	June, 2007	36	39	1	24=100
	February, 2007	40	36	2	22=100
	November, 2006	43	36	1	20=100
	August, 2006	46	34	1	19=100
	June, 2006	52	23	1	24=100
	April, 2006	55	26	1	18=100
	March, 2006	53	29	1	17=100
	January, 2006	59	22	1	18=100
h.F2	Getting Iraqi political leaders to work together	44	45	3	8=100
	Late February, 2008	47	39	3	11=100
	November, 2007	41	47	3	9=100
	September, 2007	35	49	3	13=100

ASK FORM A ONLY [N=755]:

Q.46FA If the U.S. withdraws its troops from Iraq while the country remains unstable, would it make a terrorist attack in the United States more likely, less likely, or not make a difference?

		April
		<u>2007</u>
41	More likely	45
11	Less likely	7
42	Not make a difference	43
<u>6</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>5</u>
100		100

ASK FORM B ONLY [N=747]:

Q.47FB If U.S. troops remain in Iraq for many years, would it make a terrorist attack in the U.S. more likely, less likely, or not make a difference?

		April <u>2007</u>
35	More likely	41
22	Less likely	18
38	Not make a difference	34
<u>5</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>7</u>
100		100

ASK ALL:

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

9	Very conservative	
29	Conservative	
37	Moderate	
14	Liberal OR	
5	Very liberal?	
<u>6</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL. DO NOT READ)	
100		