

**IOWA CAUCUSES &
NEW HAMPSHIRE PRIMARY
GUIDE**



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INTRODUCTION

Below is a detailed, “everything you’ve ever wanted to know” compilation about Iowa and New Hampshire’s presidential nominating contests. It will make a great thing to print out and put in a three-ring binder and keep on your bookshelf for posterity after Jan. 10. But short of that, here is the CliffNotes version of what you HAVE to know...

IOWA

Date: Tuesday, January 3, 2012

Time: Process begins at 8:00pm ET and results begin coming in at 8:30 pm ET

Delegates: 28 unpledged delegates

Turnout: No one is quite sure how high turnout will be. On the one hand, Republican voters are fired up about the opportunity to defeat President Obama in 2012. On the other hand, the current field of GOP candidates is light on top-tier challengers. The question: Will it top the record-breaking turnout (nearly 120,000) from last cycle? Here are the past turnout numbers for the GOP Iowa caucuses:

2008: 118,411

2000: 85,761

1996 (last time Republicans were running against an incumbent Dem): 90,889

1988: 108,560

1980: 106,051

Who caucuses? The answer is anyone. Technically, only registered party members can attend each caucus, but any Iowan who can prove residence in a precinct can register in either party on caucus night.

What happens on caucus night? Republicans gather at more than 1,700 precinct locations across the Hawkeye State. The process starts with the election of a caucus chairman and caucus secretary. Shortly thereafter, the caucus leadership conducts a presidential preference straw poll. In most precincts, the poll is a simple, secret-ballot vote. Beforehand, each campaign is allowed to have one surrogate or volunteer speak on behalf of his or her candidate. The results of the poll will gauge for the media where Iowa stands on the GOP field. (Note: The GOP caucusing is different from how Democrats do it. There is no shuffling from one corner to the next, or a need for 15% viability. It’s just a simple straw poll.) Afterward, the precinct caucuses tend to other party business like electing delegates to the county conventions and discussing the party platform.

Who wins? Technically, no delegates are won or lost on caucus night, since Iowa’s delegates aren’t selected until the state convention. But the caucus results are the first time real Republican voters leave their homes and express who they support for the nomination.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Date: Tuesday, January 10, 2012

Time: Most polls are open from 7:00 am ET to 7:00 pm ET, but each municipality sets its own time. The first votes are cast at 12:00 am ET in Dixville Notch, a township in Northern New Hampshire with fewer than 100 residents. The last polls close at 8:00 pm ET (Manchester, the state's largest city, is open at 6:00 am ET and closes at 7:00pm ET).

Delegates: 12 pledged delegates

Turnout: Observers are expecting between 200,000 and 250,000 to participate. About 240,000 Republicans showed up to vote in 2008 and 2000 – the last two cycles with an open nomination. The 1996 election was the last time Republicans ran against an incumbent Democrat in the White House, and turnout that year was slightly under 210,000.

Who votes? The New Hampshire primary is a “semi-open” primary, meaning that voters without a declared party can vote in either primary, but registered Democrats and Republicans must vote in their own party's contest. Independents account for about 40% of New Hampshire voters, and due to the fact that there is essentially no contest on the Democrats' side, independents could play a large role in the Republican primary. In 2008, 34% of those who participated in the New Hampshire GOP primary were independent/undeclared voters.





What happens the day of the primary? The New Hampshire primary voting is straightforward: Voters head to the polls and cast anonymous ballots. New Hampshire does not have an early voting program, but voters can vote absentee if they give a valid excuse why they cannot make it on primary day.

Who wins? This year, New Hampshire awards 12 delegates to the national convention. Under normal conditions, the state would have 23 delegates. But New Hampshire is holding its primary earlier than national party rules allow, so the Republican National Committee is penalizing the state delegation 11 delegates. After the results are in, candidates who win at least 10% of the statewide vote are eligible to receive delegates. After that, eligible candidates are awarded delegates on a proportional basis based on statewide vote.

How Predictive Are Iowa and New Hampshire?

Year	Nominee	Iowa Finish	New Hampshire Finish	Elected Pres.?
1980	Reagan	2nd (Bush)	1st	Yes
1988	Bush	3rd (Dole)	1st	Yes
1996	Dole	1st	2nd (Buchanan)	No
2000	Bush	1st	2nd (McCain)	Yes
2008	McCain	4th (Huckabee)	1st	No

JANUARY POLITICAL CALENDAR

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3  Iowa caucuses	4	5	6	7
8	9	10  New Hampshire primary	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21  South Carolina primary
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31  Florida primary	1	2	3	4 Nevada caucuses Maine caucuses

THE REST OF THE PRIMARY CALENDAR

FEBRUARY

Saturday, Feb. 4: Nevada (caucus), Maine (caucus – and its non-binding caucuses last through Feb. 11).

Tuesday, Feb. 7: Colorado (caucus), Minnesota (caucus), Missouri (non-binding primary*)

Tuesday, Feb. 28: Michigan (primary), Arizona (primary)

MARCH

Saturday, Mar. 3: Washington (caucus)

Tuesday, Mar. 6 (Super Tuesday): Alaska (caucus), Georgia (primary), Idaho (caucus), Massachusetts (primary), North Dakota (caucus), Ohio (primary), Oklahoma (primary), Tennessee (primary), Vermont (primary), Virginia (primary), Wyoming (caucus)

Saturday, Mar. 10: Kansas (caucus)

Tuesday, Mar. 13: Alabama (primary), Hawaii (caucus), Mississippi (primary)

Tuesday, Mar. 20: Illinois (primary)

Friday, Mar. 24: Louisiana (primary)

APRIL

Tuesday, Apr. 3: District of Columbia (primary), Maryland (primary), Texas (primary), Wisconsin (primary)

Tuesday, Apr. 24: Connecticut (primary), Delaware (primary), New York (primary), Pennsylvania (primary), Rhode Island (primary)

MAY

Tuesday, May 8: Indiana (primary), North Carolina (primary), West Virginia (primary)

Tuesday, May 15: Nebraska (primary), Oregon (primary)

Tuesday, May 22: Kentucky (primary), Arkansas (primary)

JUNE

Tuesday, Jun. 5: California (primary), Montana (primary), New Jersey (primary), New Mexico (primary), South Dakota (primary)

Tuesday, Jun. 26: Utah (primary)

***Note:** Missouri holds a primary on Feb. 7, but its delegates are actually allotted to candidates at the state's congressional district conventions in April and state convention in May.

Sources: Republican National Committee, Federal Election Commission

2011 TIMELINE OF EVENTS

Winter: New year, new Congress

Jan. 5: 112th Congress – with Republicans now in control of the House – begins.

Jan. 8: 22-year-old Jared Lee Loughner kills six and injures others, including Rep. Gabby Giffords (D), in Tucson, AZ.

Jan. 12: President Obama delivers speech in Tucson honoring the fallen and wounded and calling for civility.

Jan. 25: Obama delivers State of the Union.

Spring: Springtime spending spats

March 19: Western forces begin strikes against Khaddafy forces in Libya.

April 4: Obama files paperwork to launch re-election campaign.

April 5: House Budget Committee Chair Paul Ryan unveils GOP budget, entitled “The Path to Prosperity,” which would overhaul Medicare and other federal entitlement programs.

April 8: In last-minute deal, the White House and GOP Congress reach a deal averting a government shutdown.

April 13: Obama delivers speech in response to Ryan/GOP plan on Medicare.

April 27: Obama releases his long-form birth certificate to silence “birther” critics, including Donald Trump.

May 1: Obama announces in televised speech that Osama bin Laden is dead.

May 5: GOP presidential candidates participate in first debate in SC.

May 11: Former Speaker Newt Gingrich officially launches his presidential campaign.

May 12: Former Massachusetts Gov. Romney delivers speech on his Massachusetts health-care law.

May 15: Gingrich tells David Gregory on *Meet the Press* that the Ryan budget plan is “right-wing social engineering.”

May 24: Democrats capture GOP-held NY-26 congressional seat by campaigning, in part, against Ryan plan.

Summer: Debt hits the ceiling, candidates hit the trail

June 2: Romney officially announces his presidential bid.

June 9: Most of Gingrich's staffers quit his campaign.

June 13: GOP presidential candidates participate in second debate from NH – where Pawlenty fails to hit Romney on health care.

June 16: Anthony Weiner resigns from Congress.

July 22: Obama holds impromptu news conference to announce that Speaker Boehner walked away from debt-ceiling talks.

July 31: Congress and White House reach deal on raising the debt the ceiling.

Aug. 5: S&P downgrades U.S. credit rating in the wake of the fractious debt-ceiling debate.

Aug. 11: GOP presidential candidates participate in third debate from Ames, IA.

Aug. 13: Congresswoman Michele Bachmann wins the Ames Straw Poll. The same day, Texas Governor Rick Perry announces his presidential bid.

Aug. 14: After a poor showing in the straw poll, former Minnesota Gov. Tim Pawlenty bows out of GOP race.

Fall/Winter: Campaign heats up, blazes toward Iowa

Sept. 7: GOP presidential candidates participate in NBC/Politico/Reagan Library debate in CA – the cycle's fourth debate.

Sept. 8: Obama delivers speech to Congress on his jobs legislation.

Sept. 12: GOP candidates, in FL, participate in their fifth debate.

Sept. 13: Republicans win special election for Weiner's old congressional seat.

Sept. 22: GOP candidates, once again in FL, participate in their sixth debate – as Perry stumbles to cast Romney as a flip-flopper.

Sept. 25: Cain gets upset win in FL Straw Poll, beginning his surge in the polls.

Oct. 5: Sarah Palin opts not to run for president.

Oct. 11: GOP candidates participate in their seventh debate in NH.

Oct. 18: GOP candidates participate in their eighth debate in NH – with Perry and Romney clashing over immigration.

Oct. 20: Khaddafy is killed.

Oct. 30: Politico publishes report with headline: "Herman Cain accused by two women of inappropriate behavior."

Nov. 9: GOP candidates participate in their ninth debate in MI – where Perry has his "oops" moment.

Nov. 12: GOP candidates participate in their 10th debate (and first one solely on foreign policy) in SC.

Nov. 22: GOP candidates participate in their 11th debate (and second one on foreign policy) in DC.

Dec. 3: Cain suspends his presidential campaign – about a week after a woman revealed having a 13-year affair with him.

Dec. 10: GOP candidates participate in their 12th debate in IA, where Romney offers Perry his \$10,000 bet.

Dec. 15: GOP candidates participate in their 13th debate, this one also in Iowa.

A NOTE ON THIS YEAR'S RACE

A Change in Party Rules. In Aug. 2010, the Republican Party voted to amend the rules that govern the GOP primary calendar. The new rules have three important changes:

Rule change #1: Except for Iowa, New Hampshire, South Carolina, and Nevada, no state can hold a binding primary or caucus before March 6, 2012. Any state that does, loses half its delegates to the national convention.

Consequence: Florida (Jan. 31), Arizona (Feb. 28), and Michigan (Feb. 28) all decided to hold their primaries before March 6 this cycle, and all three lose half of their delegates to the national convention. Florida's delegation – usually the third largest delegation behind California and Texas – gets knocked down from 99 to 50 delegates; Arizona goes from 58 delegates down to 29; and Michigan's delegation gets reduced from 59 to 30. Five other states hold caucuses or primaries before March 6, but they are not penalized because none of the contests is binding.

Rule change #2: Even the four traditionally early states – Iowa, New Hampshire, South Carolina, and Nevada – are not allowed to hold a binding primary or caucus before Feb. 1. If they do, they lose half their delegates.

Consequence: After Florida jumped to January, Iowa, New Hampshire, and South Carolina decided to hold their contests in January (before the Feb. 1 cutoff). Iowa's caucuses are not binding (i.e. the Iowa delegates can vote for whichever candidate they want at the convention, regardless of the caucus results), so Iowa does not violate the rule. But New Hampshire's and South Carolina's primaries are binding: New Hampshire goes from 23 down to 12 delegates, and South Carolina goes from 50 down to 25 delegates. Nevada decided to hold its caucuses in February, so they are not penalized.

Rule change #3: Any state that goes before April 1 must allot its delegates on a proportional basis. It cannot be done in a winner-take-all format. Any state with a winner-take-all contest before April 1 loses half its delegation.

Consequence: In previous years, dozens of winner-take-all primaries took place early in the calendar, so the presumptive nominee was often clear after Super Tuesday or shortly thereafter. This cycle, most of the states holding primaries earlier than April changed their system so that delegates are split up proportionally instead of all being given to the candidate with the most votes. This could lengthen the nomination process because even if a candidate "wins" a particular state, that candidate may not strike a decisive blow in garnering delegates.

BREAKING DOWN THE DELEGATES

The delegates to the Republican National Convention fall into three categories:

- 1) ***Congressional district delegates:*** Each state is awarded three delegates for every congressional district in the state. Every state allots the number of district delegates to the candidates in different ways, but they are often allotted based on the vote within a specific district.
- 2) ***At-large delegates:*** The RNC also gives each delegation at-large delegates. Each state starts with 10 at-large delegates and then gets bonus at-large delegates for things like having a Republican governor or voting for the Republican nominee in the last presidential election. At-large delegates are often awarded based on statewide vote.
- 3) ***National committee delegates:*** And each state sends these three delegates to the convention: state party chair, national committeeman, and national committeewoman. These delegates are actual members of the Republican National Committee. They are sometimes called super-delegates because many states send them to the national convention unpledged regardless of the state's primary or caucus outcome. They are different, however, than the super-delegates in the Democratic Party's process. Democrats give delegate status to hundreds of party leaders and other Democratic elected officials. On the GOP side, it is limited to three per delegation – the party chair, national committeeman, and national committeewoman.

Bound vs. Unbound. Delegates are broken down between being bound and unbound, also referred to as pledged and unpledged, respectively. The difference is that bound delegates are compelled to vote for a certain candidate at the national convention based on the results of their state's primary or caucus. Some states bind their delegates based on the vote in the primary. Others bind their delegates based on its caucus results. And other states still do not bind their delegates until later in the process at the state party convention. Finally, some states send delegates to the national convention unbound and free to support whichever candidate they choose regardless of the outcome of the state's primary or caucus.

IOWA CAUCUSES

JANUARY 3, 2012



IOWA RACE OVERVIEW

The road to the GOP nomination begins in Iowa, and it's been a bumpy ride this cycle. There have been six different Republicans to sit at or near the top of polls in the Hawkeye State this year – Mitt Romney, Michele Bachmann, Rick Perry, Herman Cain, Newt Gingrich, and now Ron Paul. Gingrich led Romney in the December NBC-Marist poll, 26%-18%, with Paul a close third at 17%. The December Des Moines Register poll had similar numbers with Gingrich at 25%, Paul at 18%, and Romney at 16%. But the most recent poll (Iowa State/Gazette/KCRG) had Paul at 28%, Gingrich at 25%, and Romney at 18%.

A major storyline has been just how much Romney would play in Iowa. After dipping his toes in the waters, Romney and his campaign went up with TV ads in the state in November. In 2008, he spent some \$10 million in Iowa and made a whopping 42 stops by Dec. 19, 2007 – only to lose the caucuses to upstart former Arkansas Gov. Mike Huckabee. This time around, Romney's campaign has spent just \$1 million-plus on TV ads in the state and has made just six trips since announcing his candidacy. (He embarks on a seventh trip right before the caucuses.)

But here's another storyline: A Super PAC supporting Romney's campaign, Restore Our Future, began to bombard Iowa with negative TV ads hitting Gingrich. As of Dec. 20, this Super PAC had spent nearly \$3 million in advertising – a huge sum for a state like Iowa – and all without Romney's campaign having to spend a dime on a negative TV ad.

Religion and ideology have been two hurdles that have always existed for Romney in states like Iowa and South Carolina. In 2008, 60% of Iowans who voted in the GOP caucuses identified themselves as born-again or as evangelical Christians, according to entrance polls. And in the NBC-Marist survey, a combined 71% of likely caucus-goers viewed Romney as either "moderate" or "liberal."

Bachmann, Perry, and Santorum have made overt plays for these evangelical and conservative voters. Bachmann won the Ames Straw Poll in August, but her candidacy has faded since then. Santorum hasn't broken through, although he did receive a recent endorsement from prominent Iowa social conservative Bob Vander Plaats. And despite spending the most money on TV ads in Iowa (including one invoking his faith) and despite his earlier poll surge, Perry finds himself in single digits in the Hawkeye State.

Consider this: Just half of Iowa winners since 1976 (Gerald Ford, Bob Dole, and George W. Bush) have gone on to win the GOP nomination, calling into question its ability to predict the eventual winner. But Iowa serves two other important functions. One, it helps winnow the field, reducing it to a smaller group of viable candidates. And two, it provides momentum, especially for the candidate who wins the caucuses (or who exceeds expectations). If Romney wins it, for example, and then goes on to win New Hampshire, he could essentially end this contest. But if Gingrich (or another rival) wins Iowa and couples it with a victory in South Carolina, this could wind up being a long battle for the GOP nomination.

IOWA CAUCUS FACTS

- In the modern caucus/primary system (post-1972), only one Republican candidate has won Iowa and gone on to win the presidency: George W. Bush (2000). When you add Democrats to the mix, only three candidates have won Iowa and the presidency – Bush, Jimmy Carter, and Barack Obama.
- John McCain, in 2008, was the only Republican to finish outside the top three in Iowa and still win the Republican nomination.
- In Iowa’s 2008 campaign, Mitt Romney outspent all other Republicans combined, but still lost to former Arkansas Governor Mike Huckabee by almost 10 percentage points, 34% to 25%.
- Iowa is one of only two states that has switched parties in three-straight presidential elections: The Hawkeye State voted for Gore in 2000, Bush in 2004, and Obama in 2008. The other state to do this is New Mexico.
- Iowa is the nation’s leading producer of pork, corn, and soybeans but remains near the bottom in population growth.
- Today, Iowa produces almost one-fourth of the nation’s ethanol, and the renewable fuel industry generates nearly 49,000 jobs in the state.
- Ronald Reagan’s first jobs out of college were as a radio announcer in Iowa City, Davenport, and then Des Moines.
- Iowa has had the same two U.S. senators – Republican Chuck Grassley and Democrat Tom Harkin – for more than 25 years.
- Ron Paul received about 10% of the vote in 2008, but that number more than doubled among young voters: 21% of voters under 30 voted for Paul. He also received 29% support from Republican caucus-goers who described themselves as “Independent.” In addition, he received a whopping 54% among voters who described themselves as “angry” with the Bush administration (they only made up 5% of caucus-goers).
- 60% of Iowa caucus-goers described themselves as either born-again or evangelical Christians in 2008.
- Among different crosstabs of caucus-goers, Romney’s support was generally consistent – somewhere between 20% and 30% – but he saw a great deal of variation among respondents to the question of which personal quality mattered most. Among voters who said it is most important a candidate says what he believes, Romney received only 14%; among caucus-goers who said electability was most important, Romney received 51%.
- Herbert Hoover was the first person born in Iowa to be elected president of the United States. His birthplace, in West Branch, is preserved as a museum by the National Park Service, and his Presidential Library and Museum in West Branch is operated by the National Archives. Hoover and his wife are buried on the site.

IOWA REPUBLICAN CAUCUS RESULTS (1972-2008)

1976

Gerald Ford	264
Ronald Reagan	248
Undecided	62
Others	9

**Only sample of 62 precincts taken*

1980

George Bush	31.6%
Ronald Reagan	29.5%
Howard Baker	15.3%
John Connally	9.3%
Phil Crane	6.7%
John Anderson	4.3%
No preference	1.7%
Robert Dole	1.5%

Turnout: 106,051

1984

Incumbent President Ronald Reagan unopposed.

1988

Robert Dole	37.4%
Pat Robertson	24.6%
George Bush	18.6%
Jack Kemp	11.1%
Pete DuPont	7.3%

Turnout: 108,560

1992

Incumbent President George H.W. Bush unopposed.

1996

Bob Dole	26%
Pat Buchanan	23%
Lamar Alexander	17.6%
Steve Forbes	10.1%
Phil Gramm	9.3%
Alan Keyes	7.4%
Richard Lugar	3.7%
Maurice Taylor	1.4%

Turnout: 90,889

2000

George W. Bush	41%
Steve Forbes	30%
Alan Keyes	14%
Gary Bauer	9%
John McCain	5%
Orrin Hatch	1%

Turnout: 85,761

2004

Incumbent President George W. Bush unopposed.

2008

Mike Huckabee	34.4%
Mitt Romney	25.2%
Fred Thompson	13.4%
John McCain	13%
Ron Paul	9.9%
Rudy Giuliani	3.4%

Turnout: 118,411

Source: The Des Moines Register online

IOWA DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS RESULTS (1972-2008)

1972

Uncommitted	35.8%
Edmund Muskie	35.5%
George McGovern	22.6%
Other	3.1%
Hubert Humphrey	1.6%
Eugene McCarthy	1.4%

1976

Uncommitted	37.2%
Jimmy Carter	27.6%
Birch Bayh	13.2%
Fred Harris	9.9%
Morris Udall	6.0%
Sargent Shriver	3.3%
Others	1.8%
Henry Jackson	1.1%

1980

Jimmy Carter	59.1%
Edward Kennedy	31.2%
Uncommitted	9.6%

1984

Walter Mondale	48.9%
Gary Hart	16.5%
George McGovern	10.3%
Uncommitted	9.4%
Alan Cranston	7.4%
John Glenn	3.5%
Reuben Askew	2.5%
Jesse Jackson	1.5%

1988

Richard Gephardt	31.3%
Paul Simon	26.7%
Michael Dukakis	22.2%
Jesse Jackson	8.8%
Bruce Babbitt	6.1%
Uncommitted	4.5%

1992

Tom Harkin	76.4%
Uncommitted	11.9%
Paul Tsongas	4.1%
Bill Clinton	2.8%
Bob Kerrey	2.4%
Jerry Brown	1.6%

1996

Incumbent President Bill Clinton unopposed.

2000

Al Gore	63.4%
Bill Bradley	34.9%
Uncommitted	1.6%

2004

John Kerry	37.6%
John Edwards	31.9%
Howard Dean	18%
Dick Gephardt	10.6%
Dennis Kucinich	1.3%

2008

Barack Obama	37.6%
John Edwards	29.8%
Hillary Clinton	29.5%
Bill Richardson	2.1%
Joe Biden	1%

Source: The Des Moines Register Online

IOWA AT A GLANCE

People	Iowa	USA
Population, 2010	3,046,355	308,745,538
Population change since 2000	4.1%	9.7%
State rank	30th of 50	
Urban	60.3%	
Rural	39.7%	
Veterans (2005-2009)	245,653	22,894,578
Most populous places		
Des Moines	203,433	
Cedar Rapids	126,326	
Davenport	99,685	
Sioux City	82,684	
Waterloo	68,406	
Demographics		
White	88.7%	63.7%
Black	2.9%	12.6%
Asian	1.7%	4.8%
Hispanic	5%	16.3%
Age		
Median age	38 yrs	36.7 yrs
More than 65 yrs.	14.70%	12.7%
Less than 18 yrs.	23.70%	24.4%
Education		
High school graduates	89.6%	84.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	24.2%	27.5%
Income and Housing		
Homeownership rate	72.9%	66.9%
Median household income	\$48,065	\$50,221
Persons below poverty level	11.8%	14.3%
Federal spending	28,948,525	3,175,336,050
Registered Voters in 2010		
Democrats	663,215	(33.40%)
Republicans	618,614	(31.20%)
Other	703,166	(35.40%)
2008 Presidential Vote		
Barack Obama	828,940	(54%)
John McCain	682,379	(44%)

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, The Almanac of American Politics (2012)

IOWA CAUCUSES ENTRANCE POLLS (2008)

	Total	Mike Huckabee	Mitt Romney	Fred Thompson	John McCain	Ron Paul	Rudy Giuliani
Caucus Results		34.4	25.2	13.4	13	9.9	3.4
Men	56	33	25	14	13	10	4
Women	44	40	24	10	13	8	3
Age 17-29	11	40	22	4	7	21	5
30-44	15	39	23	13	11	9	3
45-64	46	31	23	18	11	9	4
65+	27	30	28	10	21	8	2
Most important issue							
Illegal immigration	33	36	30	18	4	9	2
Iraq war	17	33	17	8	25	12	3
Economy	26	34	25	11	11	16	3
Terrorism	21	26	24	15	22	6	7
Most important personal quality							
Says what he believes	33	33	14	21	16	14	1
Shares my values	45	44	26	23	4	11	1
Has the right experience	14	9	37	6	35	1	10
Has the best chance to win in Nov.	7	8	51	4	14	5	16
Ideology							
Very conservative	45	35	23	22	6	10	3
Somewhat conservative	43	34	27	9	18	8	4
Moderate	11	22	26	3	26	17	5
Liberal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Born-again or evangelical Christians							
Yes	60	46	19	11	10	10	2
No	40	14	33	17	18	11	6
2007 family income							
Under \$50,000	37	36	20	12	14	14	3
\$50,000 or more	63	32	28	14	13	8	4
Less than \$100,000	81	34	23	14	12	12	3
\$100,000 or more	19	28	32	11	18	5	5

NEW HAMPSHIRE PRIMARY

JANUARY 10, 2012



NEW HAMPSHIRE RACE OVERVIEW

No one has more at stake in the Granite State than Mitt Romney. It is a must-win contest for the man who owns a home in the state and was governor of next door Massachusetts.

Romney, who finished second in New Hampshire in 2008 behind John McCain, has held leads of as much as 40 percentage points in polls this year. But Newt Gingrich's recent surge sliced Romney's lead to single digits in some polls. A recent December NBC-Marist survey had it Romney 39% (down six points since October), Gingrich 23% (a 19-point gain), Ron Paul at 16% (three-point increase), and Jon Huntsman at 9% (a four-point jump).

If Gingrich wins Iowa – though that outcome isn't as certain as it seemed a week or two ago – Romney has to hold on in New Hampshire or his campaign would have a difficult time recovering.

The margin of victory also will be closely watched. A sizable Romney win would help blunt any momentum that Gingrich (or another rival) might get if he wins Iowa. Conversely, a closer-than-expected Romney victory could be problematic for the longtime front-runner in New Hampshire.

Paul and Huntsman are the only other candidates to crack double digits in the polls. Huntsman, in fact, has spent a considerable amount of time in the state, and he has staked his entire campaign on this

NEW HAMPSHIRE PRIMARY FACTS

- Since 1972, no Republican presidential candidate has won the nomination without winning either New Hampshire or Iowa.
- In the last 25 years, only one candidate not named Bush or McCain has won the New Hampshire Republican primary: Pat Buchanan (1996).
- And since 1952, no Republican presidential candidate has gone on to win his party's nomination without finishing either first or second in New Hampshire.
- Besides years when an incumbent president ran, Iowa and New Hampshire Republicans have never picked the same winner in the caucuses/primary.
- Nixon holds the record for having won the most NH presidential primaries: three -- ('60, '68,'72). When he ran for president in 1960, only 15 other states and D.C. held primaries.
- No incumbent president seeking re-election -- who had no significant opposition on the party's New Hampshire primary ballot -- has ever been defeated in seeking another presidential term as president: Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1956, Lyndon Baines Johnson in 1964, Richard M. Nixon in 1972, Ronald Reagan in 1984, Bill Clinton in 1996 and George W. Bush in 2004.
- Former Minn. Gov. Harold E. Stassen is the honorary grandfather of the New Hampshire presidential elections, having been on the ballot seven times, beginning in 1948.

- HISTORY: Resulting from their primary campaign chairmanships, two sitting NH governors, Sherman Adams and John H. Sununu, were appointed White House chiefs of staff.
- In 1913, the General Court passed an act to provide for the election of delegates to the National Convention by direct vote of the people. The primary date was set for the third Tuesday in May.
- In 1916, New Hampshire held its first primary. At this point, New Hampshire was not voting directly for the candidates, but for delegates to the National Convention. The primary took place one week after Indiana's and on the same day as Minnesota. Four years later, Minnesota dropped its primary and Indiana changed its primary date to May. New Hampshire then became First in the Nation.
- In 1972, President Nixon's dirty tricksters peppered New Hampshire with unflattering letters about Muskie's wife, and Muskie's tear-filled outrage at the Manchester Union Leader undermined his candidacy. Muskie won the primary, but his 44.6% showing did not impress. Muskie lost the expectations game in New Hampshire and, apart from winning Illinois with the help of Mayor Daley, never came close to achieving victory in a subsequent primary.
- In 1977, New Hampshire enacted a law that "eliminated any possible future encroachment on the state's being first." This law provided for the New Hampshire primary to be held "On the second Tuesday of March, immediately preceding the date on which any other state shall hold a similar election."
- In 1996, Election Day registration was allowed for the first time, resulting in 26,622 new voters, with 74% of the registered Republicans participating. And even though incumbent President Clinton was not substantially opposed on the Democratic ballot, 45% of registered Democrats voted. This was a national record-high turnout, almost twice that of any other state or higher.
- Today, New Hampshire holds more regular statewide and local elections more frequently than any other state in the United States.
- Traditionally, New Hampshire ranks among the states with the highest voter turnout in national elections.
- It's a tradition for New Hampshire to work with its Iowa counterparts. In the mid-1980s, Iowa political leaders cut a deal with New Hampshire's political leaders: New Hampshire gets the first primary, Iowa gets the first caucuses. For Iowa to change the caucuses to a primary would be a violation of that agreement and trigger a feud with New Hampshire.

Source: New Hampshire Political Library

NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY RESULTS (1952-2008)

1952

Dwight Eisenhower	50.4%
Robert Taft	38.7%
Harold Stassen	7.1%
Douglas MacArthur	3.5%

1956

Dwight Eisenhower	98.9%
Others	1.1%

1960

Richard Nixon	89.3%
Nelson Rockefeller	3.8%
Others	7.0%

1964

Henry Cabot Lodge	35.5%
Barry Goldwater	22.3%
Nelson Rockefeller	21.0%
Richard Nixon	16.8%
Margaret Chase Smith	2.3%
Harold Stassen	1.5%

1968

Richard Nixon	77.6%
Nelson Rockefeller	10.8%
George Romney	1.7%

1972

Richard Nixon	67.6%
Paul McCloskey	19.8%
John Ashbrook	9.7%
Others	2.9%

1976

Gerald Ford	49.4%
Ronald Reagan	48.0%
Others	2.6%

1980

Ronald Reagan	49.6%
George Bush	22.7%
Howard Baker	12.1%
John Anderson	9.8%
Phillip Crane	1.8%
John Connally	1.5%
Others	0.1%

1984

Ronald Reagan	86.1%
Harold Stassen	2.0%

1988

George H. W. Bush	37.6%
Bob Dole	28.4%
Jack Kemp	12.8%
Pierre du Pont	10.1%
Pat Robertson	9.4%
Alexander Haig	0.3%
Others	1.1%

1992

George H. W. Bush	53.2%
Patrick Buchanan	36.5%
Others	10.3%

Turnout: 173,378

1996

Pat Buchanan	27.4%
Bob Dole	26.3%
Lamar Alexander	22.8%
Steve Forbes	12.3%
Richard Lugar	5.2%
Alan Keyes	2.7%
Morry Taylor	1.4%

Turnout: 208,686

2000

John McCain	45.9%
George W. Bush	30.3%
Steve Forbes	12.6%
Alan Keyes	6.4%

Turnout: 238,206

2004

George W. Bush	80.0%
Richard Boza	1.2%
John Buchanan	1.2%
Blake Rigazio	1.2%

Turnout: 67,624

2008

John McCain	37.0%
Mitt Romney	31.6%
Mike Huckabee	11.2%
Rudy Giuliani	8.5%
Ron Paul	7.7%
Fred Thompson	1.2%

Turnout: 239,793

Sources: New Hampshire Political Library; New Hampshire Secretary of State

Note: Turnout data from New Hampshire Secretary of State goes back to 1992.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY RESULTS (1952-2008)

1952		1980		2000	
Estes Kefauver	55.0%	Jimmy Carter	47.1%	Al Gore	51%
Harry Truman	44.2%	Edward Kennedy	37.3%	Bill Bradley	47%
		Jerry Brown	9.6%	Others	2%
1956				<i>Turnout: 154,639</i>	
Estes Kefauver	84.6%	1984		2004	
Others	15.4%	Gary Hart	37.3%	John Kerry	38.4 %
		Walter Mondale	27.9%	Howard Dean	26.4 %
1960		John Glenn	12.0%	Wesley Clark	12.4 %
John Kennedy	85.2%	Jesse Jackson	5.3%	John Edwards	12.1 %
Others	14.8%	George McGovern	5.2%	Joseph Lieberman	8.6 %
		Ernest Hollings	3.5%	Dennis Kucinich	1.4 %
1964		Alan Cranston	2.1%	<i>Turnout: 219,695</i>	
Lyndon Johnson	95.3%			2008	
Robert F. Kennedy	1.6%	1988		Hillary Clinton	39.1%
Others	3.2%	Michael Dukakis	35.9%	Barack Obama	36.5%
		Richard Gephardt	19.9%	John Edwards	16.9%
1968		Paul Simon	17.2%	Bill Richardson	4.6%
Lyndon Johnson	49.6%	Jesse Jackson	7.8%	Dennis Kucinich	1.4%
Eugene McCarthy	41.9%	Al Gore	6.8%	<i>Turnout: 287,557</i>	
Others	8.5%	Bruce Babbitt	4.6%		
		Gary Hart	4.0%		
1972		William DuPont	1.1%		
Edmund Muskie	46.4%				
George McGovern	37.1%	1992			
Sam Yorty	6.1%	Paul Tsongas	33.2%		
Wilbur Mills	4.0%	Bill Clinton	24.8%		
Vance Hartke	2.7%	Bob Kerrey	11.1%		
Edward Kennedy	1.1%	Tom Harkin	10.2%		
		Jerry Brown	8.0%		
1976		Others	12.7%		
Jimmy Carter	28.4%	<i>Turnout: 167,6</i>			
Morris Udall	22.7%				
Birch Bayh	15.2%	1996			
Fred Harris	10.8%	Bill Clinton	91.9%		
Sargent Shriver	8.2%	Others	9.0%		
Hubert Humphrey	5.6%	<i>Turnout: 90,991</i>			
Henry Jackson	2.3%				
George Wallace	1.3%				
Ellen McCormack	1.2%				

Sources: New Hampshire Political Library; New Hampshire Secretary of State

Note: Turnout data from New Hampshire Secretary of State goes back to 1992.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AT A GLANCE

People	NH	USA
Population, 2010	1,316,470	308,745,538
Population change since 2000	6.5%	9.7%
State rank	42nd of 50	
Urban	57.5%	
Rural	42.5%	
Veterans (2005-2009)	124,688	22,894,578
Most populous places		
Manchester	109,565	
Nashua	86,494	
Concord	42,695	
Derry town	33,109	
Dover	29,987	
Demographics		
White	92.3%	63.7%
Black	1.1%	12.6%
Asian	2.2%	4.8%
Hispanic	2.8%	16.3%
Age		
Median age	40 yrs	36.7 yrs
More than 65 yrs.	13.5%	12.7%
Less than 18 yrs.	23.70%	24.4%
Education		
High school graduates	90.5%	84.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	32.4%	27.5%
Income and Housing		
Homeownership rate	73.0%	66.9%
Median household income	\$60,734	\$50,221
Persons below poverty level	8.6%	14.3%
Federal spending (2009)	11,776,455	3,175,336,050
Registered Voters in 2010		
Democrats	270,826	(28.7%)
Republicans	278,782	(29.5%)
Other	395,733	(41.9%)
2008 Presidential Vote		
Barack Obama	384,826	(54%)
John McCain	316,534	(45%)

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, The Almanac of American Politics (2012)

NEW HAMPSHIRE PRIMARY EXIT POLLS (2008)

	Total	John McCain	Mitt Romney	Mike Huckabee	Rudy Giuliani	Ron Paul	Fred Thompson
Primary Results		37	31.56	11.22	8.48	7.65	1.23
Men	57	35	31	10	8	11	1
Women	43	38	32	13	10	4	1
Age 18-24	9	27	17	15	15	19	0
25-29	5	37	33	11	4	15	-
30-39	15	38	28	12	11	9	3
40-49	23	35	31	12	10	7	1
50-64	34	38	30	12	8	6	1
65+	15	40	44	7	6	3	-
Most important issue							
Illegal immigration	23	19	56	11	7	5	1
Iraq war	24	45	27	9	8	8	0
Economy	31	41	21	14	7	13	1
Terrorism	18	39	23	13	16	0	1
Most important personal quality							
Says what he believes	30	53	15	10	8	9	1
Shares my values	37	16	38	22	8	12	1
Has the right experience	25	51	35	2	11	0	0
Has the best chance to win in Nov.	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ideology							
Very liberal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somewhat liberal	9	47	15	10	9	15	1
Moderate	34	44	27	11	9	7	0
Somewhat conservative	34	38	35	8	9	6	1
Very conservative	21	18	43	19	5	7	3
Before voting today you were:							
Undeclared/Independent	34	38	30	10	7	10	0
Registered Republican	61	37	33	11	9	6	2
Not registered	5	23	26	15	15	17	-

(Continued on next page)

(New Hampshire Primary 2008 Exit Polls continued)

	Total	John McCain	Mitt Romney	Mike Huckabee	Rudy Giuliani	Ron Paul	Fred Thompson
Primary Results		37	31.56	11.22	8.48	7.65	1.23
Religion							
Protestant	31	39	31	12	8	4	3
Catholic	38	38	38	7	8	7	1
Mormon/LDS	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Christian	14	32	24	26	7	6	1
Jewish	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
None	11	35	22	4	10	18	3
Abortion							
Should be legal	52	37	33	5	11	11	1
Should be illegal	44	36	30	17	6	5	3
2007 family income							
Under \$50,000	25	37	24	16	10	11	1
\$50,000 or more	75	38	32	11	8	7	1
Less than \$100,000	64	38	29	13	8	8	1
\$100,000 or more	36	37	33	11	9	6	2