

# BUSINESS AND POLITICS IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

## Global Opinion Report No. 166

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## MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS

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### Introductory Note

This week report consists of 28 surveys. Three of these are multi-country surveys while the rest of 25 are national surveys from various countries.

### 166-29 Topic of the week:

## *Upbeat Chinese May Not Be Primed for a Jasmine Revolution*

March 31, 2011

The democratic uprisings in Tunisia, Egypt and elsewhere have led to speculation that a wave of pro-democracy movements could spread as far as China. The government in Beijing, for its part, has acted swiftly to quash the possibility of anti-government protests inspired by the Middle East's popular revolts. How much China's leadership has to worry about a mass uprising is an open question, as judging the Chinese appetite for democracy is not easy. Unlike in the Arab world, where opinion surveys over the years have demonstrated public support for such basic democratic rights as free elections and freedom of speech, in China it is not possible to ask citizens about their views on democracy. The government won't allow it. However, on another critical dimension in gauging public enthusiasm for political change -- personal and economic satisfaction -- surveys do allow for comparisons between Chinese attitudes and those in Arab countries, such as Egypt. Here, the polling suggests China may not be ripe for the kind of uprisings seen throughout the Middle East.

### Chinese Very Happy With Course of Nation

#### Chinese More Satisfied With Their Country's Direction

	% Satisfied			
	2007	2008	2009	2010
	%	%	%	%
China	83	86	87	87
Egypt	47	40	31	28

PEW RESEARCH CENTER.

Unlike the Egyptian public in recent years, the Chinese public has been overwhelmingly content with the direction in which their country is headed. In a spring 2010 survey by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project, 87% of Chinese said they were satisfied with the way things were going in their country.<sup>1</sup> Just 28% of Egyptians said the same, compared with 69% who were dissatisfied with their country's direction. In both countries these findings were closely linked to views on the economy: 91% of Chinese characterized their country's economic situation as good, compared with only 20% of Egyptians who said the same. The number of Egyptians describing their country's economic situation as good fell by more than half, from 53% in 2007.

The Chinese were equally enthusiastic about the future of their economy. In spring 2010, nearly nine-in-ten (87%) expected the economic situation in China to improve over the next 12 months. This upbeat forecast echoed optimism found in earlier surveys. In Egypt, just 25% thought the economic situation would improve in the coming year, compared with 35% who said

it would remain the same and 38% who anticipated the economic situation would actually worsen.

### Chinese Sense Personal Progress

#### Chinese See More Progress, Greater Hope

	Western			
	U.S.	Europe*	Egypt	China
<i>Rate life today...**</i>	%	%	%	%
<b>High (7-10)</b>	64	53	10	31
<b>Medium (4-6)</b>	30	41	62	63
<b>Low (0-3)</b>	5	7	28	5
<i>Perceive progress past five years ...</i>				
<b>Made progress</b>	49	37	18	66
<b>Stayed same</b>	26	31	33	15
<b>Lost ground</b>	23	32	49	20
<i>Expect progress next five years ...</i>				
<b>Optimistic</b>	52	40	23	74
<b>No change</b>	29	29	31	16
<b>Pessimistic</b>	13	18	40	6

\* Western Europe is based on the median percentage from Britain, France, Germany, and Spain.

\*\* Percent rating life satisfaction on a scale from 0-10.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER.

Divergent attitudes on broad issues, such as the economy and direction of the country, point to important contrasts between the public mindset in China and Egypt. That contrast is even starker at a more personal level. In spring 2010, the Pew Global Attitudes survey asked respondents to place themselves on a "ladder of life," where zero represents the worst possible life and 10 the best possible life. Respondents were also asked to describe where they stood five years ago and where they guessed they would stand five years in the future.

On balance, both Chinese and Egyptians rated their lives much less positively than Western Europeans or Americans. However, three times as many Chinese as Egyptians reported a high level of personal satisfaction.

And while the Egyptian and Chinese publics rated their current lives comparably, Chinese reported much more personal progress over the past five years and much more optimism looking ahead. The prevailing feeling in Egypt was one of losing ground. In fact, between 2007 and 2010, the number of Egyptians reporting a low quality of life doubled, suggesting that in the lead-up to this year's popular revolt frustrations may have been mounting not only with respect to democratic yearnings, but in terms of personal aspirations.

By contrast, nearly two-thirds of Chinese judged their lives to be better than five years ago. This number out-stripped even the personal progress reported in the U.S. and Western Europe. Fewer than a fifth of Egyptians (18%) registered an improvement in life satisfaction, with nearly half actually reporting a decline in life quality.

The Chinese were decidedly upbeat about the future as well. In spring 2010, 74% believed their lives would be better in five years - an impressive level of optimism compared with opinions in the U.S. and Western Europe. In Egypt, only 23% anticipated a higher quality of life,

while 40% predicted a lower quality. In China, just 6% believed their lives would worsen over the next five years.

### **Sustained Optimism in China**

Arguably, widespread optimism in China could inflate popular expectations, which if unmet could lead to personal or social frustration. So far, China seems to have escaped this scenario. Since 2002, a majority of Chinese have consistently predicted that they would have a better life in five years. This suggests an enduring confidence among most Chinese that their personal aspirations will be met.

It would be wrong to assume that the Chinese public is indifferent to the performance of their national or local governments. In fact, news reports indicate that a good number of Chinese care enough about official corruption and government accountability to voice their concerns online or in other forums. But the Chinese public's overall state of mind is very distant from the pessimism that helped set the stage for massive protests in Egypt. Confident that their country is on the right path, and optimistic that their own lives will improve, the Chinese public might not be so likely to embrace a Jasmine-style revolution.

Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1945/chinese-may-not-be-ready-for-revolution>

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## **Summary of Polls**

### **MIDDLE EAST**

#### **Public Demonstrations Not a Solution to Palestinian Israeli Problem**

Large majorities of both Palestinians (66%) and Israelis (73%) do not consider such demonstration in the West Bank to be capable of ending occupation or stopping settlements. Only 31% among Palestinians and 13% among Israelis think such demonstrations can end occupation and settlement activity. (PCPSR)

April 06, 2011

### **WEST ASIA**

#### **Prospects For Egypt Like Popular Movement In Pakistan**

According to Gallup Pakistan survey, 39% of all Pakistanis across the country believed that if an Egypt like popular movement is brought about in Pakistan like in Egypt, television will play the most important role in it, followed by those who believe newspaper (19%), internet (12%) and mobile phone (9%) will do so. (Gallup Pakistan)

April 1, 2011

#### **Pakistani Anger Increasing, Highest in Region**

Amid economic and political instability, Gallup surveys show Pakistanis were angrier last year than they have been in the past several years. Forty-three percent of Pakistanis polled in May 2010 said they felt angry a lot of the previous day, up from 31% in 2007. Pakistanis were more likely to be angry than their neighbors in South Asia. (Gallup USA)

April 8, 2011

### **SOUTH EAST ASIA**

#### **Perceptions of Poverty & Hunger Rises in Philippines**

According to a recent survey Filipinos self perception of hunger rises to 20.5%. Similarly 51% of Filipinos rate themselves As Mahirap Or Poor. (SWS)

April 8, 2011

### **NORTH ASIA**

#### **Upbeat Chinese May Not Be Primed for a Jasmine Revolution**

By comparing personal and economic satisfaction of Chinese with people in the Arab world, survey research can help compare Chinese attitudes and those in Arab countries, such as Egypt. Here, the polling suggests China may not be ripe for the kind of uprisings seen throughout the Middle East. (Pew Research Center)

March 31, 2011

### **SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

#### **South Africans Feel Very Strongly That Job Creation Is The Most Pressing Need**

According to a recent survey ninety percent of metro adults feel that the most pressing need in South Africa is job creation, 77% feel that it is housing, whereas a much smaller 54% feel that the water supply will become a big problem in future. (TNS South Africa)

March 30, 2011

### **NORTH AMERICA**

#### **Americans Divided on How Things Are Going in Afghanistan**

Americans are now about evenly split in their views of how things are going for the United States in Afghanistan, with 47% saying things are going well and 49% saying things are going badly. This marks the first time since July 2009 that fewer than half have said things are going badly. (Gallup USA)

April 8, 2011

#### **Obama Ratings Slip Amid Economic Anxieties**

With the public growing more anxious about the economy and concerned about overseas commitments, Barack Obama's job rating has edged lower. (Pew Research Center)

April 7, 2011

#### **Most Want Budget Compromise but Split on Who's to Blame for a Shutdown**

With an April 8 deadline approaching for a possible shutdown of the federal government, the public remains divided over whether congressional Republicans or the Obama administration would be more to blame if a shutdown occurs. (Pew Research Center)

April 4, 2011

#### **Fewer See Clear Goal in Libya; Opposition to Arming Rebels**

Two weeks after U.S. and NATO forces began military operations in Libya, the public's reaction to the situation remains mixed. Half (50%) say the United States and its allies made the right decision in conducting airstrikes in Libya, while 37% say it was the wrong decision -- a balance of opinion virtually unchanged from a week ago. (Pew Research Center)

April 5, 2011

#### **Americans' Views of Trump: 43% Favorable, 47% Unfavorable**

Americans have mixed opinions about businessman, television personality, and potential presidential candidate Donald Trump, with 43% saying their opinion is favorable and 47% holding an unfavorable opinion. Trump's public image is roughly the same now as it was in September 1999, just before the real estate mogul formed an exploratory committee to investigate the possibility of running for president on the Reform Party ticket. (Gallup USA)

April 7, 2011

#### **In U.S., 1 in 4 Adults Have Government Health Insurance**

As House Republicans put forth a budget proposal that seeks to reshape the government-run healthcare programs Medicare and Medicaid, Gallup finds that 1 in 4 U.S. adults, including at least 1 in 10 American adults across all age groups, benefit from one of these

programs or military/veterans' benefits. Seniors and young adults are the most likely to report having government-based health insurance. (Gallup USA)

April 7, 2011

#### Obama Approval Slips Among Blacks, Hispanics in March

Though majorities of blacks (85%) and Hispanics (54%) continue to approve of the job Barack Obama is doing as president, his ratings among these groups slipped in March and have set or tied new lows. His approval rating among whites, at 39%, remains above where it was in the latter part of 2010. (Gallup USA)

April 7, 2011

#### Americans Favor Budget Compromise Over Shutdown, 58%-33%

With Congress facing a midnight Friday deadline to pass a federal budget before a partial government shutdown occurs, a new Gallup poll finds Americans rooting for a deal. By 58% to 33%, more Americans want government leaders who share their views on the budget to back a compromise and avert a shutdown rather than hold out for a budget they agree with. (Gallup USA)

April 6, 2011

#### Before Jerusalem Bombing, Israelis More Skeptical About Peace

Prior to the renewed wave of Israeli-Palestinian violence that started earlier this year, Israelis had become more pessimistic about the possibility of achieving permanent peace between their country and the Palestinians. Two-thirds of Israelis surveyed in late 2010 said this will never come to pass, up from 60% in 2009. (Gallup USA)

April 6, 2011

#### Americans Give Equally Low Ratings to Both Parties in Congress

As Congress attempts to come up with a budget agreement to avoid a government shutdown, Americans' views of both parties in Congress are equally negative -- 31% approve of the Republicans in Congress and 32% approve of the Democrats in Congress. Each party's rating is among the lowest Gallup has found since the question was first asked in 1999. (Gallup USA)

April 4, 2011

#### Majority of Americans Say Nuclear Power Plants in U.S. Are Safe

Despite concerns about a possible nuclear disaster in the U.S., 58% of Americans think nuclear power plants in the U.S. are safe, while 36% say they are not. Americans are divided on the issue of increasing the number of nuclear power plants in this country, but these attitudes have not changed from 10 years ago. (Gallup USA)

April 4, 2011

#### Obama Still Fares Better on Foreign Than on Domestic Issues

Americans continue to generally rate President Barack Obama's handling of international issues better than his handling of domestic issues. Forty-six percent approve of the president's handling of foreign affairs and 44% his handling of Libya, while his highest rating on three domestic issues is 40% for healthcare policy. (Gallup USA)

April 1, 2011

#### More Americans Back Unions Than Governors in State Disputes

With political battles over state budgets and collective bargaining still playing out to varying degrees in Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Maine, and several other states, 48% of Americans say they agree more with the unions in these disputes, while 39% agree more with the governors. Thirteen percent favor neither side or have no opinion. (Gallup USA)

April 1, 2011

**Americans' Top Job-Creation Idea: Stop Sending Work Overseas**

One in four Americans say the best way to create more jobs in the U.S. is to keep manufacturing in this country and stop sending work overseas. Americans also suggest creating jobs by increasing infrastructure work, lowering taxes, helping small businesses, and reducing government regulation. (Gallup USA)

March 31, 2011

**Modest Support for Libya Airstrikes, No Clear Goal Seen**

After several days of airstrikes on Libya by the United States and its allies, the public has mixed reactions to the military operation. Nearly half of Americans (47%) say the United States made the right decision in conducting air strikes in Libya, while 36% say it was the wrong decision. Fully one-in-six (17%) express no opinion. (Gallup USA)

March 28, 2011

**Obama Approval Slips To 43%; Low Marks Given to His Economic And Libyan Policies**

President Barack Obama's approval rating among likely voters has slipped three points over the past week, and low marks have been handed out on his handling of many issues. (Zogby-Ibope)

April 04, 2011

**Most Say it is Time for Someone New as President**

A new IBOPE Zogby Survey finds a majority of likely voters are ready for someone new in the White House, as just 38% say Obama deserves to be re-elected and 55% say it is time for someone new. (Zogby-Ibope)

April 05, 2011

**Voters Split on Government Shutdown Harming Recovery**

A new IBOPE Zogby Interactive poll finds likely voters split over whether or not a government shutdown would be harmful to the economic recovery. Forty-nine percent say they agree a government shutdown would hurt the recovery, 45% say they disagree and 6% are not sure. (Zogby-Ibope)

April 07, 2011

**LATIN AMERICA**

**Emerging LatAm Consumers on the Internet**

A recent survey shows that Internet access is rapidly expanding its reach in Latin America, providing more opportunities and a better economic future for many. Almost four in ten have access to Internet in Latin America. The highest level of access is found in Chile where 50 percent people have access to Internet. (TNS Global)

March 2011

**AUSTRALASIA**

**New Zealand National-led Government support virtually unchanged**

The latest New Zealand Roy Morgan Poll shows support for Prime Minister John Key's National-led Government is up 0.5% to 55%. Support for Key's National Party is 51% (down 1.5%), ACT NZ 2% (up 1.5%), the Maori Party 1.5% (unchanged), and United Future 0.5% (up 0.5%). (Roy Morgan Research)

April 08, 2011

**MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS**

**Sharp Drop in American Enthusiasm for Free Market, Poll Shows**

According to a recent survey American public support for the free market economy has dropped sharply in the past year, and is now lower than in China. (Globescan)

April 6, 2011

#### Women and Older Consumers Are Generally More Environmentally Conscious

A new study by Synovate on 'green' behaviour shows that women and older consumers across the world are generally more environmentally conscious overall, and that how people feel about the future and their family, and which country they live in, are less important factors in determining their green habits. (Synovate)

April 07, 2011

## MIDDLE EAST

### ***166-1. Public Demonstrations Not a Solution to Palestinian Israeli Problem***

Joint Israeli Palestinian Poll, March 2011

In the backdrop of the demonstrations in the Arab world, neither Palestinians nor Israelis consider such demonstrations to be capable of ending occupation in the West Bank

6 April 2011

These are the results of the most recent poll conducted jointly by the Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research in Ramallah. This joint survey was conducted with the support of the Ford Foundation Cairo office and the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung in Ramallah and Jerusalem.

Given the dramatic events in the Arab world, we asked Israelis and Palestinians about similar demonstrations in the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

48% of Israelis consider the chances of such demonstrations occurring in the West Bank against Israeli occupation to be medium or high. 40% consider those chances to be low or non-existent;

Large majorities of both Palestinians (66%) and Israelis (73%) do not consider such demonstration in the West Bank to be capable of ending occupation or stopping settlements. Only 31% among Palestinians and 13% among Israelis think such demonstrations can end occupation and settlement activity.

63% of the Palestinians oppose and 32% support the attack in the Itamar settlement in the West Bank in which a family of five was murdered.

The Palestinian sample size was 1270 adults interviewed face-to-face in the West Bank, East Jerusalem and Gaza Strip in 127 randomly selected locations between March 17 and 19, 2011. The margin of error is 3%. The Israeli sample includes 601 adult Israelis interviewed by phone in Hebrew Arabic or Russian between March 21 and 28, 2011. The margin of error is 4.0%. The poll was planned and supervised by Prof. Yaacov Shamir, the Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace and the Department of Communication and Journalism at the Hebrew University, and Prof. Khalil Shikaki, Director of the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research (PSR).

For further details on the Palestinian survey contact PSR director, Prof. Khalil Shikaki or Walid Ladadweh, at tel. 02-2964933 or email [pcpsr@pcpsr.org](mailto:pcpsr@pcpsr.org). On the Israeli survey, contact Prof Yaacov Shamir at tel. 03-6419429 or email [jshamir@mscc.huji.ac.il](mailto:jshamir@mscc.huji.ac.il).

## MAIN FINDINGS

### **(A) Israeli and Palestinian attitudes regarding the uprising in the Arab world**



- 52% of the Palestinians feel a need for Palestinians in the Gaza Strip to organize demonstrations similar to those occurring in other Arab countries. 40% do not feel the need for such demonstrations. But Among Gazans, the percentage of those who feel the need to organize demonstrations against the Hamas government in the Gaza Strip rises to 67%. A majority of Israelis (54%) consider the chances of such demonstrations occurring in the Gaza Strip against the Hamas government low or non-existent; 36% consider those chances to be medium or high.

- 47% of the Palestinians feel a need for Palestinians in the West Bank to organize demonstrations similar to those occurring in other Arab countries. 50% do not feel the need for such demonstrations. But Among West Bankers,, the percentage of those who feel the need to organize demonstrations against the Palestinian Authority in the West Bank decreases to 36%. A majority of Israelis (51%) consider the chances of such demonstrations occurring in the West Bank against the PA government low or non-existent; 39% consider those chances to be medium or high.

- 40% of Israelis consider the chances of such demonstrations occurring in the West Bank against Israeli occupation to be low or non-existent; 48% consider those chances to be medium or high.

- Large majorities of both Palestinians (66%) and Israelis (73%) do not consider such demonstration in the West Bank to be capable of ending occupation or stopping settlements. Only 31% among Palestinians and 13% among Israelis think such demonstrations can end occupation and settlement activity.

- 69% of Israelis think that the chances of such demonstrations to occur among the Israeli-Arab public against the Israeli government are non-existent or low; 22% consider those chances to be medium or high.

- A majority of the Palestinians (54%), and a plurality among Israelis (42%) believe that the chances of establishing an independent Palestinian state next to the state of Israel in the next five years did not change in light of the developments in Egypt and other Arab countries. 21% of the Palestinians and 25% of the Israelis think that the chances have increased; 23% of the Palestinians and 22% of the Israelis think that the chances have decreased. Majorities on both sides consider the chances for the establishment of a Palestinian state as low or non-existent (67% among Palestinians and 59% among Israelis.

#### **(B) Renewal of violence between Israelis and Palestinians**

- 63% of the Palestinians oppose and 32% support the attack in Itamar in which a family of five was murdered.

- In light of the attack in Itamar, 59% among Israelis oppose and 33% support the government policy to relax the security measures in the West Bank such as the removal of road blocks.

- Among Israelis, 74% oppose and 16% support the settlers' actions which damage Palestinian property and block roads (labeled "price tag") in response to removal of illegal outposts by the Israeli government.

- 66% of the Israelis believe that that the settlers' actions against Israeli soldiers and policemen during the evacuation of the Gilad farm in the West Bank pose a danger or grave danger to democracy. In our November 2002 poll 74% of Israelis believed so and 21% thought they do not pose a danger.

- 54% of Israelis think the Israeli government is not strict enough in imposing the rule of law in the “territories” while 34% believe it is strict enough. In our November 2002 poll, 53% believed it is not strict enough while 41% of Israelis believed that the government is strict enough.

- 63% of the Israelis support a tough governmental policy against extreme Israeli elements in the “territories” like those who shoot Palestinian olive pickers even if this can result in a confrontation with settlers; 30% oppose it. In our November 2002 poll, 70% supported such a policy while 24% opposed it.

**(C) Conflict management, peace initiatives and threat perceptions**

- After the US has used its veto power against the UNSC resolution regarding Israeli settlements, 47% of the Israelis and 57% of the Palestinians expect that negotiations will continue. 83% of the Israelis and 52% of the Palestinians expect that some armed attacks will continue as well.

- 54% of the Israelis support and 41% oppose talks with Hamas if needed to reach a compromise agreement with the Palestinians. However 53% think that the majority of the Israeli public opposes such negotiations and only 31% think a majority supports it.

- 56% of the Israelis oppose and 31% support the Saudi initiative, while 56% of the Palestinians support the plan and 41% oppose it. The plan calls for Arab recognition of and normalization of relations with Israel after it ends its occupation of Arab territories occupied in 1967 and after the establishment of a Palestinian state. The plan calls for Israeli retreat from all territories occupied in 1967 including Gaza the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, and the establishment of a Palestinian state. The refugee problem will be resolved through negotiation in a just and agreed upon manner and in accordance with UN resolution 194. In return, all Arab states will recognize Israel and its right to secure borders, will sign peace treaties with her and establish normal diplomatic relation. In our December 2010 poll there was a similar level of support for the plan among both Israelis and Palestinians.

- In our poll we also examine periodically Israelis’ and Palestinians’ readiness for a mutual recognition of identity as part of a permanent status agreement and after all issues in the conflict are resolved and a Palestinian State is established. Our current poll shows that 52% of the Israelis, support such a mutual recognition; recognition of identity and 36% oppose it. Among Palestinians, 48% support and 50% oppose it.

- Among Israelis, 54% are worried and 41% are not worried that they or their family may be harmed by Arabs in their daily life, just like in our previous poll in December. Among Palestinians 70% are worried and 30% are not worried that they or a member of their family may be hurt by Israelis in their daily life or that their land would be confiscated or home demolished. In our last poll in December, 75% of the Palestinians said they were worried and 25% said they were not worried.

- The level of threat on both sides regarding the aspirations of the other side in the long run is very high. 60% of Palestinians think that Israel’s goals are to extend the borders of the state to cover all the area between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea and expel its Arab citizens. A plurality of the Israelis (34%) fears that the Palestinians’ aspirations in the long run are to conquer the State of Israel and destroy much of the Jewish population in Israel.

*This joint survey was conducted with the support of the Ford Foundation Cairo office and the onrad Adenauer Stiftung in Ramallah.*

**WEST ASIA**

**166-2. Prospects For Egypt Like Popular Movement In Pakistan**

Prospects For Egypt Like Popular Movement In Pakistan : Television (39%) Seen As Most Effective Catalyst For This Process, Followed By Newspaper (19%), Internet (12%) And Mobile Phone (9%)

GILANI POLL/GALLUP PAKISTAN

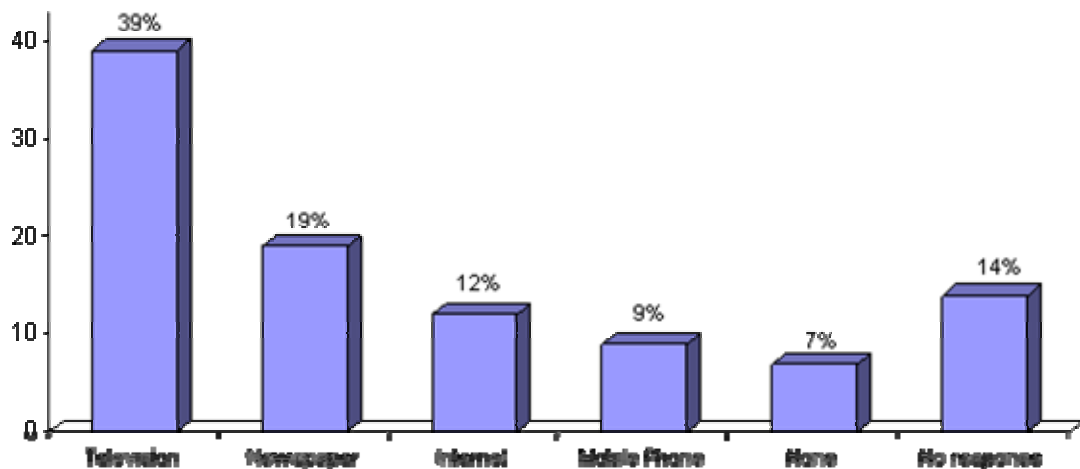
Islamabad, April 1, 2011

According to a Gilani Research Foundation survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 39% of all Pakistanis across the country believed that if an Egypt like popular movement is brought about in Pakistan like in Egypt, television will play the most important role in it, followed by those who believe newspaper (19%), internet (12%) and mobile phone (9%) will do so.

In a survey, a nationally representative sample of men and women from across the country were asked the following question: “*Nowadays it is being heard that that internet has played an important role in bringing about popular change in Egypt . Suppose there was a popular movement in Pakistan , which of the following media will play the most significant role?*” Thirty nine percent (39%) chose Television for such a scenario, 19% newspaper, 12% internet and 9% mobile phone. 7% said none of these will play any role to help bring about a change in Pakistan . 14% gave no response.

A detailed analysis of the data revealed that relatively more ruralites believed that newspaper would play an important role in this aspect where as comparatively more urban dwellers were in favour of mobile phone and internet. The survey also suggested that with age the belief that television would help to bring about a change increased and internet decreased. There was also a variation in opinion between genders. Proportionately more males considered Television to have a greater tendency to help bring about a change while relatively more females held a similar opinion about newspaper.

*“Nowadays it is being heard that that internet has played an important role in bringing about popular change in Egypt . Suppose there is a popular movement in Pakistan , which of the following media will play the most significant role?”*



Source: Gallup and Gilani Surveys

The study was released by Gilani foundation and carried out by Gallup Pakistan , the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International. The recent survey was carried out among a sample of

2737 men and women in rural and urban areas of all four provinces of the country, during March 2011. Error margin is estimated to be approximately + 2-3 per cent at 95% confidence level.

Source: <http://www.gallup.com.pk/pollsshow.php?id=2011-04-01>

**166-3. Pakistani Anger Increasing, Highest in Region**

Those with good jobs less likely to be angry

April 8, 2011

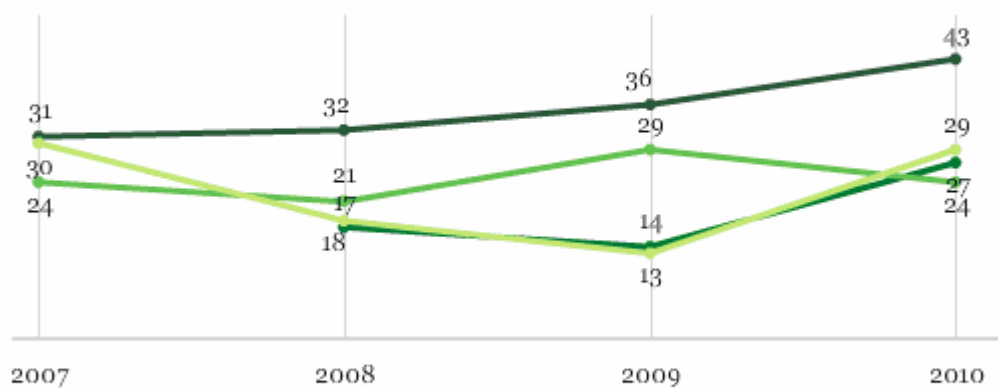
WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Amid economic and political instability, Gallup surveys show Pakistanis were angrier last year than they have been in the past several years. Forty-three percent of Pakistanis polled in May 2010 said they felt angry a lot of the previous day, up from 31% in 2007. Pakistanis were more likely to be angry than their neighbors in South Asia.

*Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday?*

*How about anger?*

% yes

■ Pakistan ■ Afghanistan ■ India ■ Bangladesh



Data in 2008 and 2009 in Pakistan are aggregated from multiple surveys each year.

Data from Afghanistan are aggregated from two surveys in 2009.

**GALLUP**

Gallup's surveys in Pakistan took place before floods devastated large swaths of the country in late summer, placing more stress on Pakistanis, who already had many reasons to be frustrated. The global economic crisis hit many Pakistanis hard. Growth slowed, inflation climbed, and unemployment soared. On top of their economic woes, Pakistanis continued to grapple with political instability and security problems as their country fights militants on its own soil.

Rural Pakistanis, who tend to be poorer and more economically vulnerable than their urban counterparts, were also more likely to be angry. Nearly half of rural Pakistanis (46%) said they were angry a lot of the day before the survey, compared with 37% of urban Pakistanis. This was particularly true in rural areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province (formerly North West Frontier Province) and Sindh, where majorities reported feeling angry the day before.

**Pakistanis With Good Jobs in a Better Mood**

Gallup's global surveys show that people with "good jobs," those who are employed full time for an employer, tend to have the highest wellbeing of those in the workforce. In Pakistan, the 22% of the population employed full time for an employer are also less likely to be angry

than the 22% who are self-employed or employed part time. About one in three Pakistanis (34%) who are employed full time for an employer said they were angry a lot the day before the survey, compared with nearly half (48%) of those who are otherwise employed.

*Anger and Employment Status in Pakistan*

	Employed full time for an employer	Self-employed, employed part time	Unemployed*	Not in workforce
Felt angry previous day	34%	48%	--	44%

May 2010

\*Sample too small to report results.

GALLUP

**Implications**

The Asia Development Bank's report on Pakistan released this week warned that the country's economy still faces "considerable challenges," including the possibility of higher inflation. Energy shortages and security issues stymied growth in 2010, the report said, keeping it well below the level needed to create jobs. Beyond tangible economic outcomes, Pakistanis' anger provides an important gauge of the population's overall wellbeing during difficult times.

**Survey Methods**

Results are based on face-to-face interviews with 1,030 adults, aged 15 and older, conducted in May 2010 in Pakistan. For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ±3.7 percentage points. FATA/FANA were excluded. The excluded area represents less than 5% of the population. Gender-matched sampling was used during the final stage of selection. Note: Sample coverage improved and there was a change in the data collection agency beginning with the June 2009 measurement. The margin of error reflects the influence of data weighting. In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

Source:[http://www.gallup.com/poll/147014/Pakistani-Anger-Increasing-Highest-Region.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Asia - Muslim World](http://www.gallup.com/poll/147014/Pakistani-Anger-Increasing-Highest-Region.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Asia - Muslim World)

**SOUTH EAST ASIA**

***166-4. Perceptions of Poverty & Hunger Rises in Philippines***

Hunger Rises To 20.5% Of Families; 51% Rate Themselves As *Mahirap* Or Poor

*Social Weather Stations*

The First Quarter 2011 Social Weather Survey findings on family's experience of hunger, self-rated poverty, and self-rated food-poverty are in the April 8 , 2011 issue of *BusinessWorld*.

The survey background and supporting charts are posted below.

*BusinessWorld* (BW) is the media partner of SWS in polling, for exclusive first publication by BW, the *SWS Indicators of Governance and the Economy*. The original SWS report will be posted in the SWS website two days following the BW publication.

**Survey Background**

The March 2011 Social Weather Survey was conducted from March 4-7, 2011 using face-to-face interviews of 1,200 adults in Metro Manila, the Balance of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao (sampling error margins of  $\pm 3\%$  for national percentages,  $\pm 6\%$  for area percentages).

The area estimates were weighted by National Statistics Office medium-population projections for 2011 to obtain the national estimates.

The SWS survey questions about the family's experience of hunger, self-rated poverty, and self-rated food-poverty are directed to the household head. These items are non-commissioned, and are always included on SWS's own initiative and released as a public service, with first printing rights assigned to *BusinessWorld*.

The survey question on **Hunger** is as follows: "*Nitong nakaraang tatlong buwan, nangyari po ba kahit minsan na ang inyong pamilya ay nakaranas ng gutom at wala kayong makain? (OO, HINDI)*" [*"In the last 3 months, did it happen even once that your family experienced hunger and not have anything to eat? (YES, NO)"]*

Those who experienced Hunger were further asked: "*Nangyari po ba 'yan ng MINSAN LAMANG, MGA ILANG BESES, MADALAS, o PALAGI?*" [*"Did it happen ONLY ONCE, A FEW TIMES, OFTEN, or ALWAYS?"*]

**Moderate Hunger** refers to those who experienced hunger "Only Once" or "A Few Times" in the last three months, while **Severe Hunger** refers to those who experienced it "Often" or "Always" in the last three months.

On **Self-Rated Poverty**, respondents are asked: "*Saan po ninyo ilalagay ang inyong pamilya sa kard na ito?*"

(*"Where would you place your family in this card?"*). A showcard with the choices **HINDI MAHIRAP** (*Not poor*), **SA LINYA** (*On the line*), **MAHIRAP** (*Poor*) is shown.

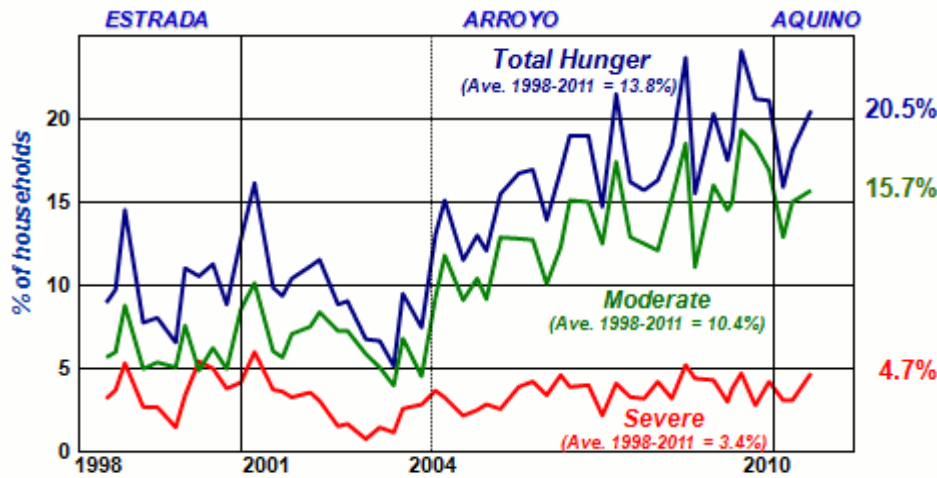
For **Self-Rated Food Poverty**, the survey question is as follows: "*Tungkol naman sa klase ng pagkain ng pamilya ninyo, saan po ninyo ilalagay ang inyong pamilya sa kard na ito?*" [*"Based on the type of food eaten by your family, where would you place your family on this card?"*] A similar showcard with the choices **HINDI MAHIRAP** (*Not poor*), **SA LINYA** (*On the line*), **MAHIRAP** (*Poor*) is shown to the respondent.

SWS employs its own staff for questionnaire design, sampling, fieldwork, data-processing, and analysis, and does not outsource any of its survey operations.

#

**Chart 1**

## DEGREE OF HUNGER IN HOUSEHOLDS, PHILIPPINES: JUL 1998 TO MAR 2011



Note: Don't Know and Refused responses are not shown.

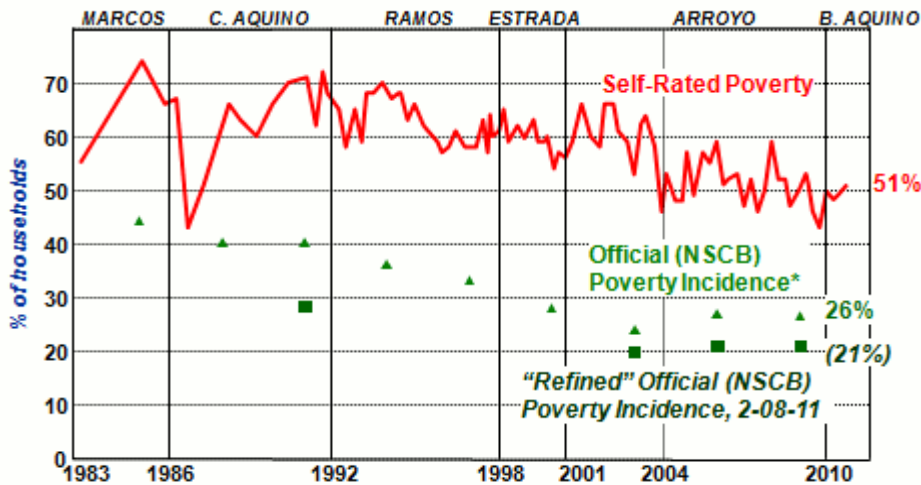
Q: Nilong nakaraang 3 buwan, nangyari po ba kahit minsan na ang inyong pamilya ay nakaranas ng gutom at wala kayong makain? KUNG OO: Nangyari po ba'tyan ng MINSAN LAMANG, MGA ILANG BESES, MADALAS, o PALAGI?



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Chart 2

## SELF-RATED POVERTY: HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE "MAHIRAP": PHILIPPINES, APR 1983 TO MAR 2011



Self-Rated Poverty Question: Where would you place your family in this card? (Not poor, On the line, Poor)

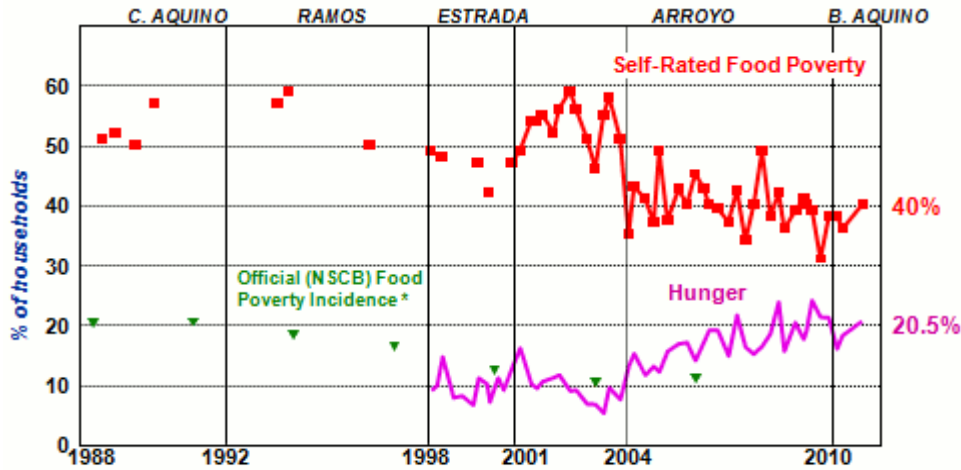
\*Note: The NSCB figures, which compare income of the year to the official poverty line, are plotted in June of the year.



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Chart 3

**SELF-RATED FOOD POVERTY AND HOUSEHOLDS WHO EXPERIENCED HUNGER: TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS, SEP 1988 TO MAR 2011**



**Food Poverty Question:** Based on the type of food eaten by your family, where would you place your family on this card? (Not poor, On the line, Poor).  
**Hunger Question:** In the last three months, did it happen even once that your family experienced hunger and not have anything to eat? (Yes, No).  
**\*Note:** The NSCB figures, which compare income of the year to the official food poverty line, are plotted in June of the year.

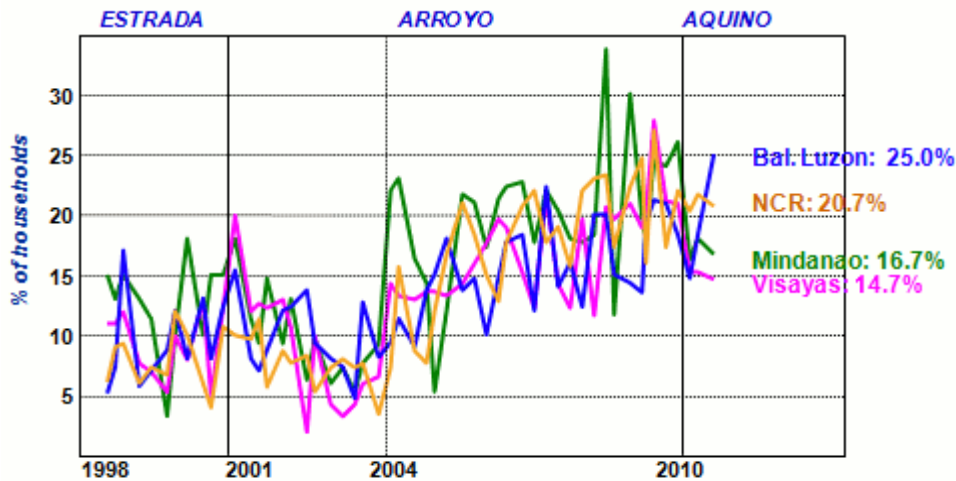


**First Quarter 2011 Social Weather Report**  
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Chart

4

**INCIDENCE OF HUNGER IN HOUSEHOLDS, BY LOCATION: JUL 1998 TO MAR 2011**



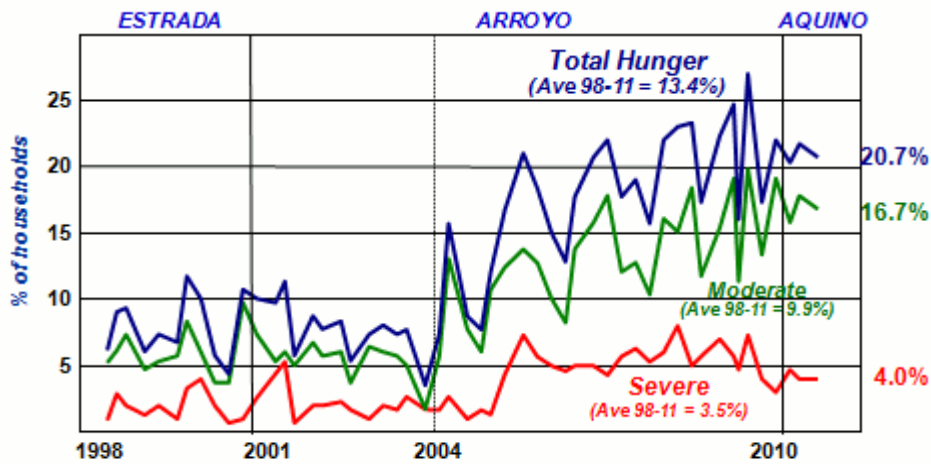
**Note:** Don't Know and Refused responses are not shown.  
**Q:** Nilong nakaraang 3 buwan, nangyari po ba kahit minsan na ang inyong pamilya ay nakaranas ng gutom at wala kayong makain? **KUNG OO:** Nangyari po ba 'yan ng MINSAN LAMANG, MGA ILANG BESES, MADALAS, o PALAGI?



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**DEGREE OF HUNGER IN HOUSEHOLDS,  
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION: JUL 1998 TO MAR 2011**

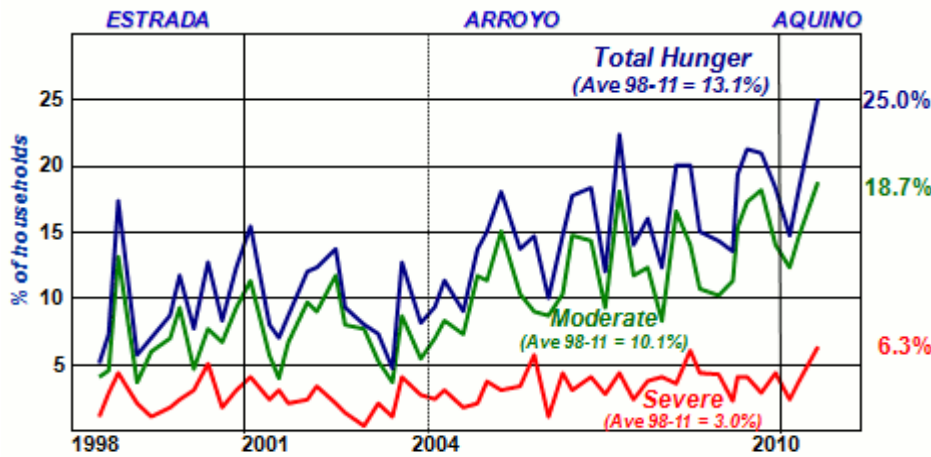


Note: Don't Know and Refused responses are not shown.  
 Q: Nilong nakaraang 3 buwan, nangyari po ba kahit minsan na ang inyong pamilya ay nakaranas ng gutom at wala kayong makain? **KUNG OO:** Nangyari po ba 'yan ng MINSAN LAMANG, MGA ILANG BESES, MADALAS, o PALAGI?



First Quarter 2011 Social Weather Report  
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**DEGREE OF HUNGER IN HOUSEHOLDS,  
BALANCE LUZON: JUL 1998 TO MAR 2011**

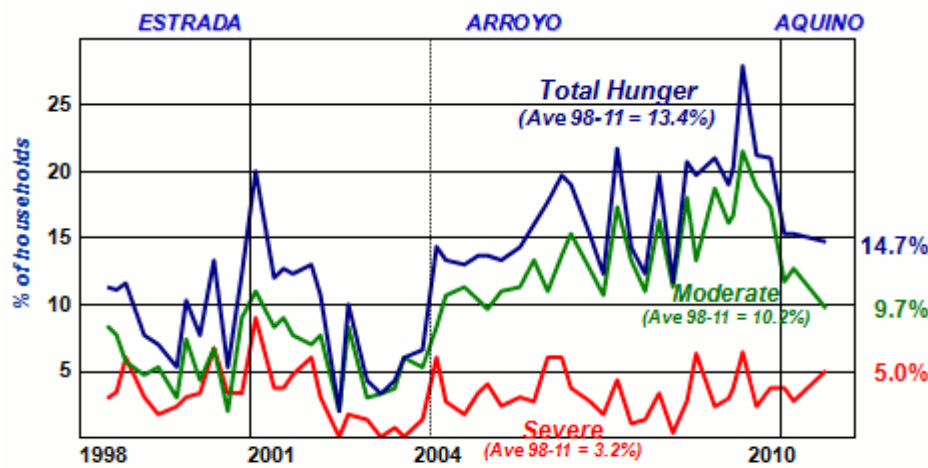


Note: Don't Know and Refused responses are not shown.  
 Q: Nilong nakaraang 3 buwan, nangyari po ba kahit minsan na ang inyong pamilya ay nakaranas ng gutom at wala kayong makain? **KUNG OO:** Nangyari po ba 'yan ng MINSAN LAMANG, MGA ILANG BESES, MADALAS, o PALAGI?



First Quarter 2011 Social Weather Report  
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**DEGREE OF HUNGER IN HOUSEHOLDS,  
VISAYAS: JUL 1998 TO MAR 2011**

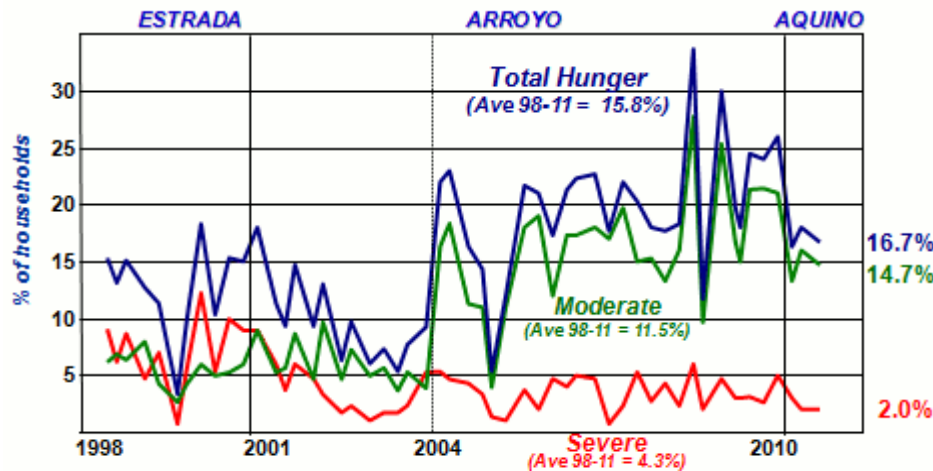


Note: Don't Know and Refused responses are not shown.  
Q: Nilong nakaraang 3 buwan, nangyari po ba kahit minsan na ang inyong pamilya ay nakaranas ng gutom at wala kayong makain? **KUNG OO:** Nangyari po ba 'yan ng MINSAN LAMANG, MGA ILANG BESES, MADALAS, o PALAGI?



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**DEGREE OF HUNGER IN HOUSEHOLDS,  
MINDANAO: JUL 1998 TO MAR 2011**



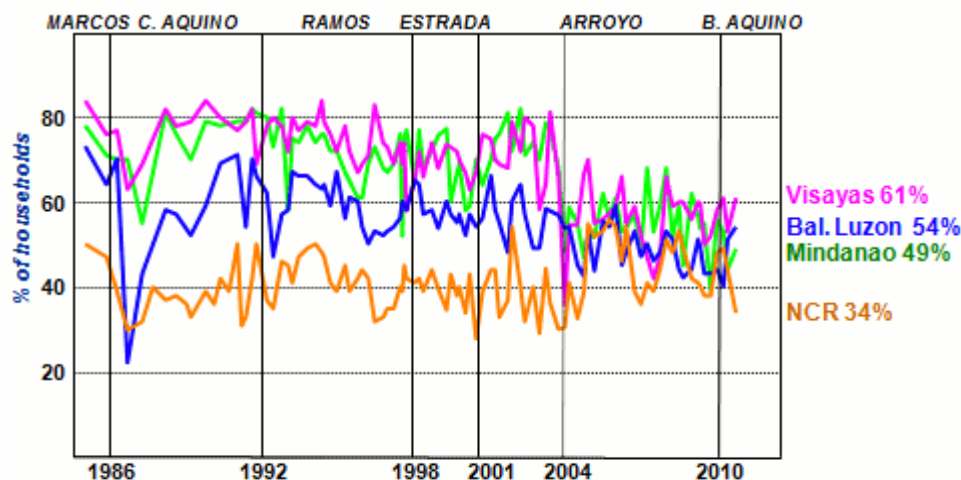
Note: Don't Know and Refused responses are not shown.  
Q: Nilong nakaraang 3 buwan, nangyari po ba kahit minsan na ang inyong pamilya ay nakaranas ng gutom at wala kayong makain? **KUNG OO:** Nangyari po ba 'yan ng MINSAN LAMANG, MGA ILANG BESES, MADALAS, o PALAGI?



First Quarter 2011 Social Weather Report  
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Chart

**SELF-RATED POVERTY: HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE "MAHIRAP", BY LOCATION, JUL 1985 TO MAR 2011**



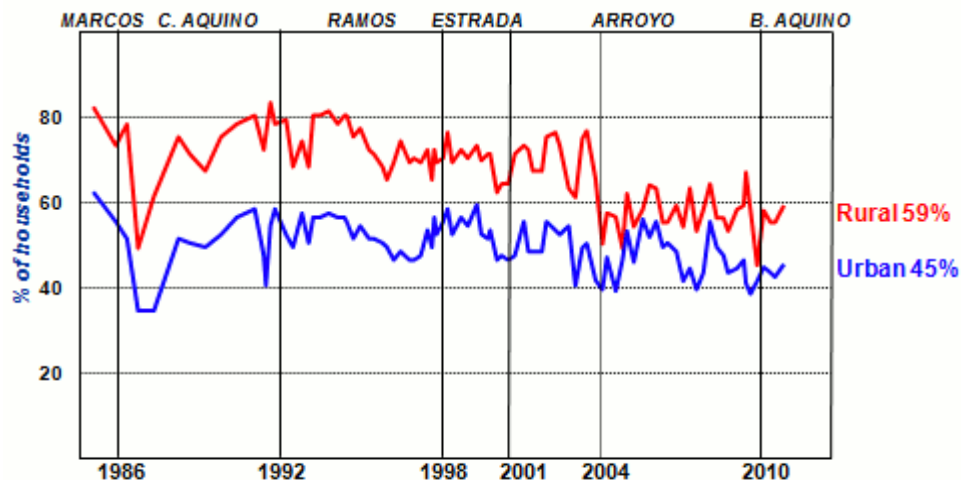
Self-Rated Poverty Question: Where would you place your family in this card? (Not poor, On the line, Poor)



First Quarter 2011 Social Weather Report  
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Chart

**SELF-RATED POVERTY: HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE "MAHIRAP", BY LOCALE, JUL 1985 TO MAR 2011**

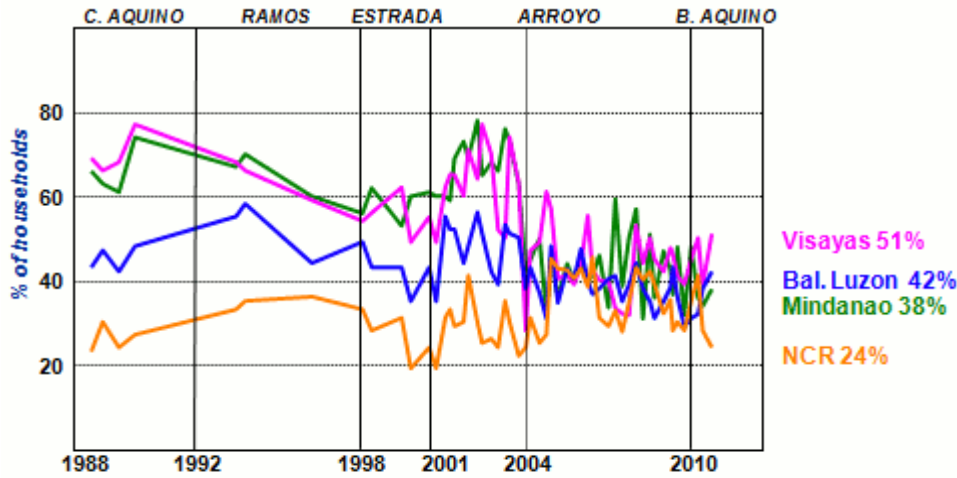


Self-Rated Poverty Question: Where would you place your family in this card? (Not poor, On the line, Poor)



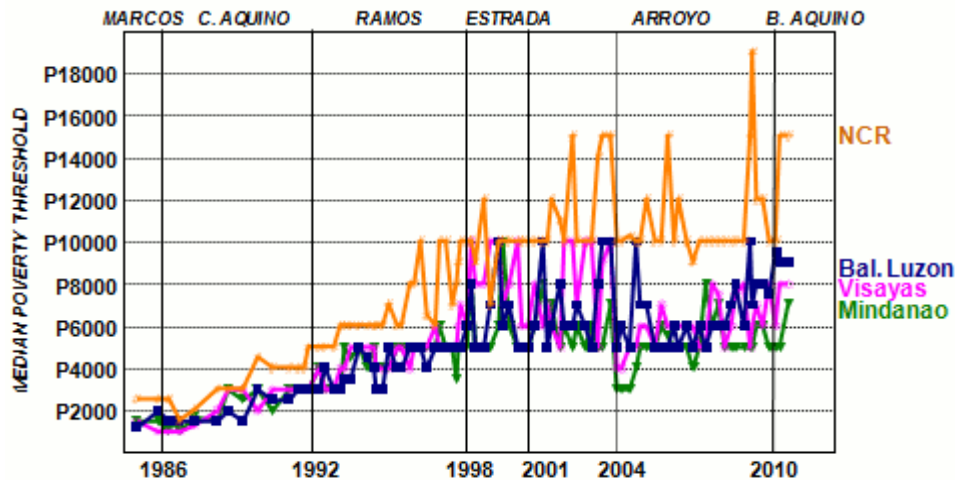
First Quarter 2011 Social Weather Report  
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**SELF-RATED FOOD POVERTY, BY LOCATION:  
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS, SEP 1988 TO MAR 2011**



First Quarter 2011 Social Weather Report  
March 4-7, 2011 National Survey

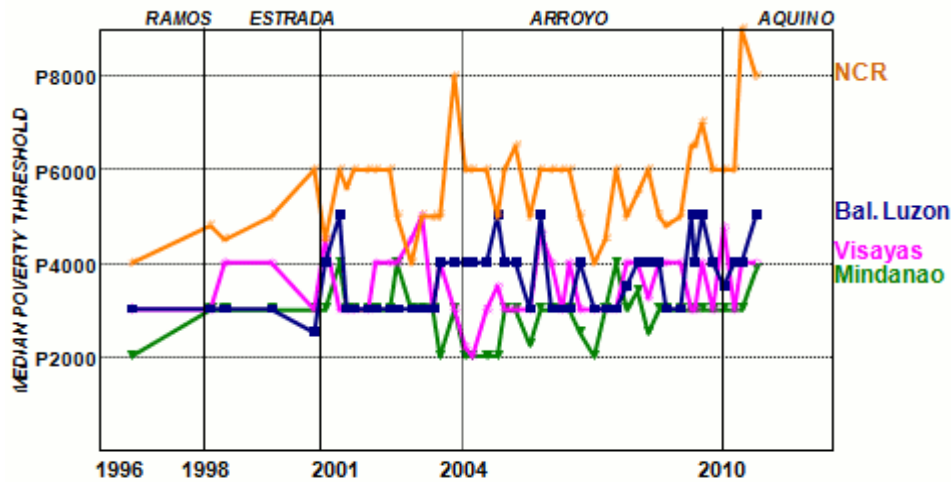
**MEDIAN SELF-RATED POVERTY THRESHOLD, BY LOCATION:  
POOR HOUSEHOLDS, JUL 1985 TO MAR 2011**



First Quarter 2011 Social Weather Report  
March 4-7, 2011 National Survey

Chart

**MEDIAN SELF-RATED FOOD POVERTY THRESHOLD, BY LOCATION:  
POOR HOUSEHOLDS, SEP 1996 TO MAR 2011**



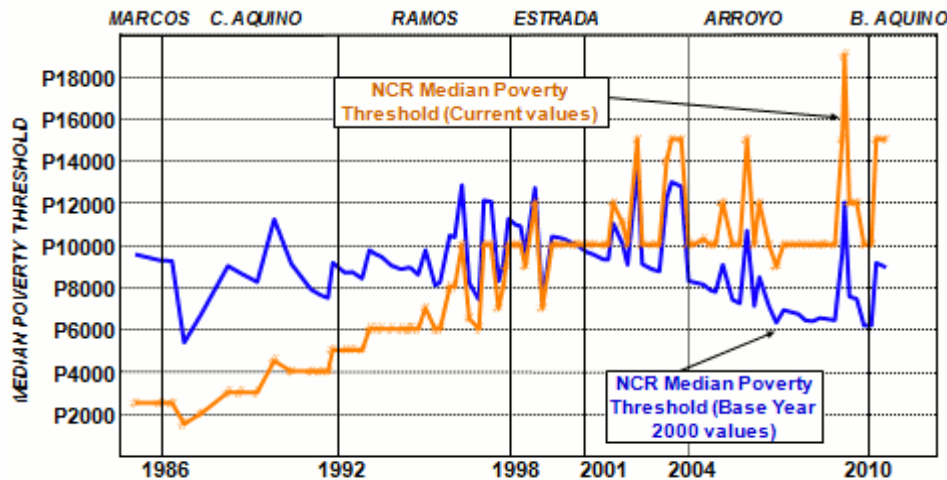
Food Poverty Threshold Question. IF POOR: In your opinion, how much money would your family need for food expenses each month in order not to be called poor anymore in terms of food?



First Quarter 2011 Social Weather Report  
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Chart

**MEDIAN SELF-RATED POVERTY THRESHOLDS OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS,  
IN CURRENT VALUES AND BASE YEAR 2000 VALUES: NATIONAL  
CAPITAL REGION, JUL 1985 TO MAR 2011**



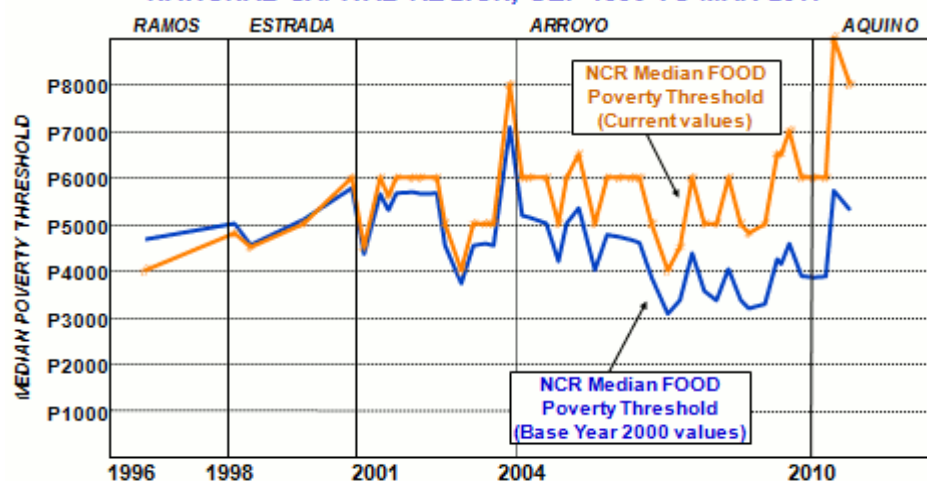
Sources: Social Weather Stations; National Statistics Office.



First Quarter 2011 Social Weather Report  
March 4-7, 2011 National Survey

### Chart

**MEDIAN SELF-RATED FOOD POVERTY THRESHOLDS OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS, IN CURRENT VALUES AND BASE YEAR 2000 VALUES: NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION, SEP 1996 TO MAR 2011**



Sources: Social Weather Stations; National Statistics Office.



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Source: <http://www.sws.org.ph/>

## NORTH ASIA

### **166-5. Upbeat Chinese May Not Be Primed for a Jasmine Revolution**

March 31, 2011

The democratic uprisings in Tunisia, Egypt and elsewhere have led to speculation that a wave of pro-democracy movements could spread as far as China. The government in Beijing, for its part, has acted swiftly to quash the possibility of anti-government protests inspired by the Middle East's popular revolts. How much China's leadership has to worry about a mass uprising is an open question, as judging the Chinese appetite for democracy is not easy. Unlike in the Arab world, where opinion surveys over the years have demonstrated public support for such basic democratic rights as free elections and freedom of speech, in China it is not possible to ask citizens about their views on democracy. The government won't allow it. However, on another critical dimension in gauging public enthusiasm for political change -- personal and economic satisfaction -- surveys do allow for comparisons between Chinese attitudes and those in Arab countries, such as Egypt. Here, the polling suggests China may not be ripe for the kind of uprisings seen throughout the Middle East.

## Chinese Very Happy With Course of Nation

### Chinese More Satisfied With Their Country's Direction

	% Satisfied			
	2007	2008	2009	2010
	%	%	%	%
China	83	86	87	87
Egypt	47	40	31	28

PEW RESEARCH CENTER.

Unlike the Egyptian public in recent years, the Chinese public has been overwhelmingly content with the direction in which their country is headed. In a spring 2010 survey by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project, 87% of Chinese said they were satisfied with the way things were going in their country.<sup>1</sup> Just 28% of Egyptians said the same, compared with 69% who were dissatisfied with their country's direction. In both countries these findings were closely linked to views on the economy: 91% of Chinese characterized their country's economic situation as good, compared with only 20% of Egyptians who said the same. The number of Egyptians describing their country's economic situation as good fell by more than half, from 53% in 2007.

The Chinese were equally enthusiastic about the future of their economy. In spring 2010, nearly nine-in-ten (87%) expected the economic situation in China to improve over the next 12 months. This upbeat forecast echoed optimism found in earlier surveys. In Egypt, just 25% thought the economic situation would improve in the coming year, compared with 35% who said it would remain the same and 38% who anticipated the economic situation would actually worsen.

### Chinese Sense Personal Progress

#### Chinese See More Progress, Greater Hope

	Western			
	U.S.	Europe*	Egypt	China
Rate life today... **	%	%	%	%
<b>High (7-10)</b>	64	53	10	31
<b>Medium (4-6)</b>	30	41	62	63
<b>Low (0-3)</b>	5	7	28	5
<i>Perceive progress past five years ...</i>				
<b>Made progress</b>	49	37	18	66
<b>Stayed same</b>	26	31	33	15
<b>Lost ground</b>	23	32	49	20
<i>Expect progress next five years ...</i>				
<b>Optimistic</b>	52	40	23	74
<b>No change</b>	29	29	31	16
<b>Pessimistic</b>	13	18	40	6

\* Western Europe is based on the median percentage from Britain, France, Germany, and Spain.

\*\* Percent rating life satisfaction on a scale from 0-10.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER.

Divergent attitudes on broad issues, such as the economy and direction of the country, point to important contrasts between the public mindset in China and Egypt. That contrast is even starker at a more personal level. In spring 2010, the Pew Global Attitudes survey asked respondents to place themselves on a "ladder of life," where zero represents the worst possible life and 10 the best possible life. Respondents were also asked to describe where they stood five years ago and where they guessed they would stand five years in the future.

On balance, both Chinese and Egyptians rated their lives much less positively than Western Europeans or Americans. However, three times as many Chinese as Egyptians reported a high level of personal satisfaction.

And while the Egyptian and Chinese publics rated their current lives comparably, Chinese reported much more personal progress over the past five years and much more optimism looking ahead. The prevailing feeling in Egypt was one of losing ground. In fact, between 2007 and 2010, the number of Egyptians reporting a low quality of life doubled, suggesting that in the lead-up to this year's popular revolt frustrations may have been mounting not only with respect to democratic yearnings, but in terms of personal aspirations.

By contrast, nearly two-thirds of Chinese judged their lives to be better than five years ago. This number out-stripped even the personal progress reported in the U.S. and Western Europe. Fewer than a fifth of Egyptians (18%) registered an improvement in life satisfaction, with nearly half actually reporting a decline in life quality.

The Chinese were decidedly upbeat about the future as well. In spring 2010, 74% believed their lives would be better in five years - an impressive level of optimism compared with opinions in the U.S. and Western Europe. In Egypt, only 23% anticipated a higher quality of life, while 40% predicted a lower quality. In China, just 6% believed their lives would worsen over the next five years.

### **Sustained Optimism in China**

Arguably, widespread optimism in China could inflate popular expectations, which if unmet could lead to personal or social frustration. So far, China seems to have escaped this scenario. Since 2002, a majority of Chinese have consistently predicted that they would have a better life in five years. This suggests an enduring confidence among most Chinese that their personal aspirations will be met.

It would be wrong to assume that the Chinese public is indifferent to the performance of their national or local governments. In fact, news reports indicate that a good number of Chinese care enough about official corruption and government accountability to voice their concerns online or in other forums. But the Chinese public's overall state of mind is very distant from the pessimism that helped set the stage for massive protests in Egypt. Confident that their country is on the right path, and optimistic that their own lives will improve, the Chinese public might not be so likely to embrace a Jasmine-style revolution.

Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1945/chinese-may-not-be-ready-for-revolution>

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## **SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

### ***166-6. South Africans Feel Very Strongly That Job Creation Is The Most Pressing Need***

Ninety percent of metro adults feel that the most pressing need in South Africa is job creation, 77% feel that it is housing, whereas a much smaller 54% feel that the water supply will become a big problem in future. This is according to a new study released today by TNS Research Surveys, South Africa's leading marketing and social insights company.

The study was conducted in the beginning of 2011 and asked people to agree or disagree with the following statements:



- *The supply of water in South Africa will become a big problem*
- *The most pressing need in South Africa is job creation*
- *The most pressing need in South Africa is for houses*

The study was conducted amongst a sample of 2 000 SA adults from the seven major metropolitan areas of South Africa, interviewing them face-to-face in their homes, with a margin of error of under 2.5%.

The South African government released its New Growth Path Framework at the end of 2010, introducing to the public policy aimed at “enhancing growth, employment creation, and equity”. According to the Minister of Economic Development, Mr Ebrahim Patel, the policy’s principal target is to create five million jobs over the next ten years. The Minister of Finance, Mr Pravin Gordhan, expanded on this in his National Budget Speech of 2011 by adding that Government is taking steps to ensure that the growth path is more inclusive and includes increased investment in housing, and residential infrastructure and services. In addition, investment in infrastructure is planned over the next three years. Building of power plants, ports, pipelines, roads, water and sanitation infrastructure that the country needs is central to economic growth and will contribute significantly to job creation.

**How do different demographic groups feel?**

There are many different opinions across the demographic groups as shown below. In response to the above statements:

		%		
		The supply of water in South Africa will become a big problem	The most pressing need in South Africa is job creation	The most pressing need in South Africa is for houses
Agree		54	90	77
Race	Black	48	91	83
	Male	48	95	85
	Female	47	87	80
White		67	85	51
	Male	65	88	53
	Female	68	81	50
Coloured		65	95	84
	Male	68	94	85
	Female	62	96	83
Indian/Asian		62	93	83
	Male	59	96	89
	Female	64	90	79
Disagree		24	6	17
Don't know		22	3	6

This table shows that all race groups agree to a very similar extent that the most pressing need is for jobs. Thereafter, perceived priorities diverge somewhat with blacks, coloureds and Indians/Asians feeling the need for houses is a close second to the need for jobs. For whites, the water problem ranked second with a majority still feeling the need for housing. Gender differences are quite small.

The table below shows that the need for job creation is almost universally perceived as the top issue by all demographic groups. The housing shortage is felt more acutely by younger people and by those, not surprisingly, living in informal dwellings and in smaller dwellings

(mostly middle income people), where the need for better housing equals that of the need for employment. The water supply problem is perceived to be greater by older people.

		%		
		The supply of water in South Africa will become a big problem	The most pressing need in South Africa is job creation	The most pressing need in South Africa is for houses
Age	18 – 24 years	51	91	84
	25 – 34 years	49	90	77
	35 – 49 years	56	89	71
	50 – 59 years	65	93	73
	60+ years	63	93	78
Type of dwelling	House	53	90	74
	Cluster	39	100	71
	Town House	75	92	77
	Flat	65	93	82
	Matchbox / improved matchbox	66	91	86
	Room in backyard	28	78	84
	Squatter hut / shack	52	94	86
Language	English	61	91	69
	Afrikaans	69	88	66
	Zulu	50	92	89
	Xhosa	61	92	82
	N. /S. Sotho	40	84	70
	Tswana / other	33	85	84

### Differences by area

It is necessary to look at results by region, as there are divergent perceptions on the different needs in particular regions.

The table overleaf shows that job creation is seen as less of a priority by those living in the Vaal Triangle/South Rand area, as well as those living in Bloemfontein. However, those living in Durban almost all agree that this is a pressing need.

Housing is seen to be a particular priority also by those in Durban but hardly at all by those in Bloemfontein. Those living in the South Rand/Vaal Triangle, Port Elizabeth and Pretoria also rated this issue lower than average.

The water issue is seen by more than average as a problem in Cape Town and the Eastern Cape, not surprisingly given the water situation in these areas. However, probably partly because of the good rains in Gauteng, this is seen as less of an issue there

### Our take out

It is clear that, in broad terms, Government's New Growth Framework is in line with what South Africans feel is the most pressing need: job creation. However, the need for houses is also perceived to be high. The water issue is seen in a very different light in different areas, due, no doubt, in part to the type of rainy season different areas have had.

It may be more difficult to emphasise as an issue in some areas than in others. Given that South Africa's water supply is indeed under threat, this misperception is potentially serious.

		%		
		The supply of water in South Africa will become a big problem	The most pressing need in South Africa is job creation	The most pressing need in South Africa is for houses
Gauteng	Greater Johannesburg	45	89	75
		44	90	77
	Johannesburg excl Soweto	48	91	77
	East Rand	46	93	82
	West Rand	55	95	79
	Soweto	40	92	77
	Vaal Triangle/South Rand	23	72	60
	Pretoria	51	86	69
Cape Town		66	91	78
Durban		60	96	90
Eastern Cape		73	87	71
	Port Elizabeth	75	90	68
	East London	69	80	76
Bloemfontein		58	68	23

#### **Technical note**

The study was conducted amongst 2 000 adults (1260 blacks, 385 whites, 240 coloureds, and 115 Indians/Asians) in the seven major metropolitan areas: it has a margin of error of under 2.5% for the results found for the total sample. The studies use probability sampling techniques and are fully representative of the major metropolitan areas. The study was conducted by TNS Research Surveys (Pty) Ltd as part of their ongoing research into current social and political issues and was funded by TNS Research Surveys. For more details, please contact Annette Grobler on 011-778-7500 or 083-321-7226. [www.tnsresearchsurveys.co.za](http://www.tnsresearchsurveys.co.za)

#### **About TNS**

TNS is the global leader in custom market research delivering actionable insights and research-based business advice to clients around the globe so they can make more effective business decisions. TNS offers comprehensive industry knowledge within the Consumer, Technology, Finance, Automotive and Political & Social sectors, supported by a unique product offering that stretches across the entire range of marketing and business issues, specializing in product development & innovation, brand & communication, stakeholder management, retail & shopper, and qualitative research. Delivering best-in-class service across more than 80 countries, TNS is dedicated to discovering growth opportunities for its clients in an ever-changing world. Through its pioneering and innovative culture, TNS understands the latest marketing challenges and research techniques, being the first to discover and solve new marketing issues for clients.

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consultancy disciplines, enabling the group to offer clients business insights at each and every point of the consumer cycle. The group's services are employed by over half of the Fortune Top 500 companies.

Source:<http://www.tnsresearchsurveys.co.za/news-centre/pdf/2011/JobsPressingNeed-30Mar2011.pdf>

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## NORTH AMERICA

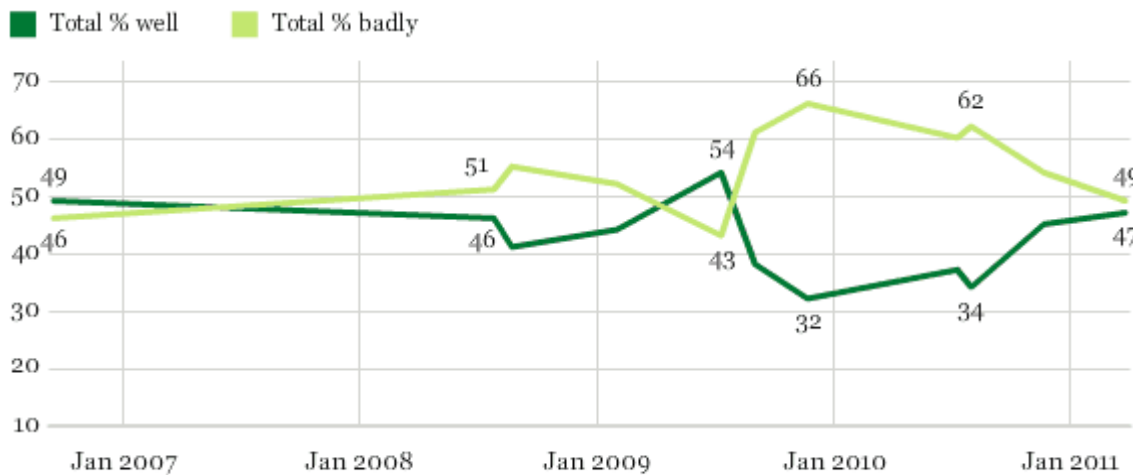
### **166-7. Americans Divided on How Things Are Going in Afghanistan**

Views are more positive than in recent years

April 8, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ – Americans are now about evenly split in their views of how things are going for the United States in Afghanistan, with 47% saying things are going well and 49% saying things are going badly. This marks the first time since July 2009 that fewer than half have said things are going badly.

*In general, how would you say things are going for the U.S. in Afghanistan -- [very well, moderately well, moderately badly, (or) very badly]?*



## GALLUP

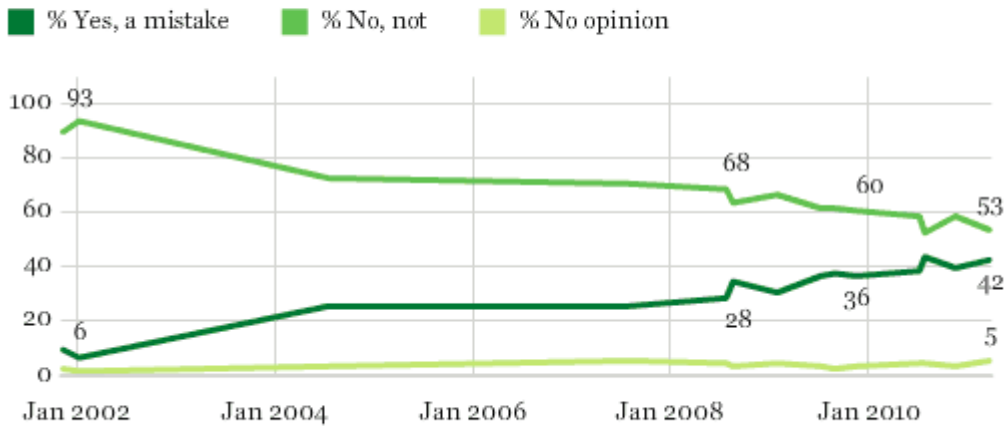
Gallup began asking Americans to evaluate progress in the Afghanistan war in September 2006, when 49% said it was going well and 46% said it was going badly. These views are quite similar to views today, although there have been significant changes between these two points.

The most positive attitudes on the war's progress were measured in July 2009, when 54% of Americans said things were going well. The most negative evaluations came a few months later, in November 2009, just before President Obama outlined his policy toward the war, when 32% of Americans said the war was going well for the U.S.

### **Less Than Half Say U.S. Made a Mistake**

A majority of Americans continue to say the U.S. did not make a mistake in sending military forces to Afghanistan.

*Thinking now about U.S. military action in Afghanistan that began in October 2001, do you think the United States made a mistake in sending military forces to Afghanistan, or not?*



**GALLUP**

Gallup initially asked Americans the "mistake" question about Afghanistan in November 2001, shortly after President George W. Bush sent troops there in response to the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks in New York and Washington, D.C. Gallup has used this question format to assess public opinion about military conflicts dating to the Korean War.

Initial reactions to the war in Afghanistan were extremely positive, with only 9% of Americans saying it was a mistake to become involved there, a number that dropped to 6% by January 2002. These initial assessments of the Afghanistan war were less negative than the initial assessments Gallup measured for the Korean War (20%), Vietnam (24%), the Persian Gulf War (16%) and the Iraq war (23%).

Although the number of Americans saying U.S. involvement in Afghanistan was a mistake rose after January 2002, this "mistake" percentage has never reached as high as 50%. By contrast, within a year and a half of initial U.S. involvement in Iraq, a majority of Americans said it was a mistake, and 55% said the Iraq war was a mistake in August 2010, the last time Gallup asked about that war.

**Republicans Most Positive About War in Afghanistan**

With the Democrat Obama managing a war that began under the Republican Bush, rank-and-file Republicans remain less likely than either independents or Democrats to say U.S. involvement in Afghanistan was a mistake. Republicans are also more likely than either independents or Democrats to say the war is going well for the U.S.

*Americans' Views on Afghanistan Conflict, by Party*

	<b>% Mistake</b>	<b>% Not a mistake</b>	<b>% Going well</b>	<b>% Going badly</b>
National adults	42	53	47	49
Republicans	27	70	64	34
Independents	44	51	44	53
Democrats	53	44	39	57

March 25-27, 2011

GALLUP

**Implications**

Although the U.S. may begin to withdraw some troops from Afghanistan this summer, Secretary of Defense Robert Gates has said the U.S. will probably maintain a military presence there at least through 2014.

At this point, there does not appear to be a groundswell of opposition to U.S. involvement in that country. While the U.S. has been involved in Afghanistan for more than nine years, less than half of Americans say sending U.S. military forces there was a mistake. In contrast, it took less than a year and a half for a majority of Americans to say sending troops to Iraq was a mistake.

Americans also do not appear to be overly concerned about the way things are going in Afghanistan, with about as many saying the war is going well as say it is going badly. This is a more positive assessment than was the case throughout last year and for much of 2009 and 2008.

**Survey Methods**

Results for this *USA Today*/Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted March 25-27, 2011, with a random sample of 1,027 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 4$  percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones (for respondents with a landline telephone) and cellular phones (for respondents who are cell phone-only). Each sample includes a minimum quota of 150 cell phone-only respondents and 850 landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents for gender within region. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member had the most recent birthday.

Samples are weighted by gender, age, race, education, region, and phone lines. Demographic weighting targets are based on the March 2010 Current Population Survey figures for the aged 18 and older non-institutionalized population living in continental U.S. telephone households. All reported margins of sampling error include the computed design effects for weighting and sample design.

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

Source: [http://www.gallup.com/poll/147011/Americans-Divided-Things-Going-Afghanistan.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas - Northern America - Politics - USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/147011/Americans-Divided-Things-Going-Afghanistan.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

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## 166-8. Obama Ratings Slip Amid Economic Anxieties

Public Has Far Lower Opinion of Congress

April 7, 2011

With the public growing more anxious about the economy and concerned about overseas commitments, Barack Obama's job rating has edged lower.

### Obama Job Rating Again Divided, Recovery Viewed as Long Way Off

	Jan 2011	March 2011	April 2011
<i>Obama job rating...</i>	%	%	%
Approve	46	51	47
Disapprove	44	39	45
<i>Rating on ...</i>			
<b>Budget deficit</b>			
Approve	35	--	33
Disapprove	53	--	59
<b>Economy</b>			
Approve	42	--	39
Disapprove	51	--	56
<b>Libya</b>			
Approve	--	--	41
Disapprove	--	--	46
<i>View of national economy...</i>	<b>Dec 2010</b>	<b>Feb 2011</b>	<b>April 2011</b>
Recovering	17	24	20
Not yet recovering, but will soon	33	33	24
It will be a long time before economy recovers	48	42	54

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Mar. 30-Apr. 3, 2011.

About as many now approve (47%) as disapprove (45%) of the way Obama is handling his job as president. In March, opinions about Obama's job performance were more positive; 51% approved of his job performance and 39% disapproved. The current measure is similar to Obama's ratings from last fall through early 2011.

On specific issues, Obama gets particularly negative ratings for his handling of the federal budget deficit (59% disapprove) and the overall economy (56% disapprove). He gets a mixed rating for his handling of the situation in Libya (41% approve, 46% disapprove). The survey also shows that an increasing number of Americans say the U.S. and its allies lack a clear goal in Libya. (See "Goal of Libyan Operation Less Clear to Public," April 5.)

Despite recent signs of job growth, Americans are taking a more negative view of the national economy. The proportion rating economic conditions as "poor" has risen from 42% in February to 53% currently. Equally important, the public's economic outlook has dimmed: 54% now say it will be a long time before the economy recovers, up 12 points from February. And there has been a rise in the percentage that expects their personal finances to get worse over the next year -- from 26% in December to 33% currently.

## An Array of Financial Concerns, But Prices Pinch Most

<i>How much does each affect your household finances?</i>	<b>A lot</b>	<b>A little</b>	<b>Not at all</b>	<b>DK</b>
	%	%	%	%
Gas prices	69	23	7	1=100
Prices for food, consumer goods	58	34	7	1=100
Federal budget deficit	43	34	19	4=100
Job situation	42	26	30	1=100
Real estate values	35	28	34	3=100
Stock market	24	37	34	5=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Mar. 30-Apr. 3, 2011. Q35.  
Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted March 30-April 3 among 1,507 adults, finds widespread concern about an array of financial problems -- not just jobs, but also prices for gas and food.

Fully 69% say that gas prices affect their household's financial situation a lot; 58% say the same about prices for food and consumer goods. By comparison, 42% say the job situation has a major impact on their personal financial situation; about as many (43%) say the federal budget deficit affects their personal financial situation a lot.

(Pew Research's Weekly News Interest Index, released April 6, found that while the percentage of Americans who say they are hearing mostly bad news about the job situation has declined, more are hearing bad news about prices.)

With the showdown on federal spending looming, Obama's job rating continues to be much higher than those of Republican or Democratic leaders in Congress. Just 30% approve of the job that Republican leaders in Congress are doing while twice as many (61%) disapprove. The job rating for Democratic congressional leaders is equally dismal (31% approve, 60% disapprove).

## Many Liberal Dems Want Obama to Challenge GOP More Often

*In dealing w/ Republicans, Obama should ...*

	<b>Go along more</b>	<b>Chall-enge more</b>	<b>Handling about right</b>	<b>Other/ DK</b>
	%	%	%	%
Total	29	27	34	10=100
Conserv Rep	68	8	18	6=100
Mod/Lib Rep	53	10	34	4=100
Independent	26	30	32	13=100
Cons/Mod Dem	10	35	47	8=100
Liberal Dem	4	45	47	4=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Mar. 30-Apr. 3, 2011. Q16.  
Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

However, while Obama continues to attract overwhelming support from the Democratic base, many Democrats -- particularly liberals -- say he should challenge congressional Republicans more often. Among the general public, 29% say he should go along with



Republicans more often, 27% say he should challenge them more often, and 34% say he is handling this about right.

Liberal Democrats are divided -- 47% say he is handling relations with congressional Republicans about right, but nearly as many (45%) want him to challenge Republicans more often. Conservative and moderate Democrats, on balance, say Obama is handling this about right. Republicans, not surprisingly, would like to see Obama go along with the GOP more often.

The Republican Party has an advantage in views of which party can better handle the budget deficit -- 46% say the Republicans can do better, compared with 34% who choose the Democrats. The two parties continue to run about even on most other issues, including jobs and health care. However, the Democratic Party holds leads over the Republicans on such traits as concern for average people (by 22 points), willingness to work with opposition leaders (17 points) and ethical governance (nine points).

The budget debate on Capitol Hill has focused in part on the possible impact of deep reductions in government spending on the nation's job situation. In a separate survey conducted last month (March 8-14), 41% said that major cuts in spending this year would not have much of an effect on the job situation. Among those who did see an impact, nearly twice as many said deep cuts would hurt, rather than help, the job situation (34% vs. 18%). Majorities of independents (45%) and Republicans (41%) said that major spending reductions would not affect the job situation; Democrats were divided, with 39% saying deep cuts would hurt the job situation and 35% saying they would not have much of an impact.

### Past and Present: Views of Congress at 100 Days

	Reps 4/1995	Dems 3/2007	Reps 4/2011
<i>Happy they won?</i>	%	%	%
Happy	52	54	43
Unhappy	36	32	44
Don't know	<u>12</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Keeping their promises?</i>			
Yes	59	40	33
No	30	38	52
Don't know	<u>11</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>14</u>
	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Mar. 30-Apr. 3, 2011. Q13, Q17.  
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

The new survey finds that as the Republican-led House approaches the 100-day mark of its tenure, about as many Americans say they are unhappy (44%) as happy (43%) that the GOP won control of the House last November. Just a third (33%) say they are keeping their campaign promises while 52% say they are not.

Comparatively, the Republican-led House gets less positive marks than did the Democratic-led Congress in March 2007 and the GOP-led Congress in April 1995. In both of those cases, however, the parties took control of both the House and Senate; the GOP currently has a majority in the House but not the Senate.

Continue reading the full report for an in-depth look at views of President Obama, thoughts on the national economy and personal finances, opinions of the Republican and Democratic Party, and an evaluation of the new Congress at 100 days, as well as the topline questionnaire and survey methodology, at [people-press.org](http://people-press.org).

Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1954/poll-obama-approval-deficit-economy-republican-congress-100-days>

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**166-9. Most Want Budget Compromise but Split on Who's to Blame for a Shutdown**

Tea Party Reps Say Stand on Principle Even If It Means a Shutdown

April 4, 2011

With an April 8 deadline approaching for a possible shutdown of the federal government, the public remains divided over whether congressional Republicans or the Obama administration would be more to blame if a shutdown occurs.

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**Divided on Shutdown Blame, But Most Want Compromise**

	Feb 24-27	Mar 30- Apr 3
<i>If federal gov't shuts down, who would be most to blame ...</i>	%	%
Republicans	36	39
Obama administration	35	36
Both equally (Vol.)	17	16
Neither/Don't know	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100

*Lawmakers who share your views on this issue should...*

Stand by their principles, even if it means the government shuts down	--	36
Be more willing to compromise, even if they pass budget you disagree with	--	55
Don't know	--	<u>10</u>
	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER March 30-April 3, 2011. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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Currently, 39% say Republicans would be more to blame if the two sides cannot agree on a budget and the government shuts down, 36% say the Obama administration, and 16% volunteer both sides.

These opinions are little changed from late February. However, opinions are far different now than they were during a similar dispute in 1995, shortly before the government did shut down. In November 1995, a few days before the government shut down, 46% said it would be mainly the Republicans' fault while 27% said the Clinton administration would be more at fault, according to a *Washington Post/ABC News* survey.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted March 30-April 3 among 1,507 adults, finds that most (55%) want the lawmakers they agree with on this issue to be more willing to compromise even if it means they pass a budget they disagree with. Far fewer (36%) want the lawmakers they agree with to stand by their principles, even if it means the government shuts down.

Republicans are divided over whether to stand on principle or accept a budget they disagree with. Half of Republicans (50%) say lawmakers who share their views should stand by their principles even if that means the government shuts down; 43% say lawmakers should be more willing to compromise, even if that results in a budget they disagree with.

Most conservative Republicans (56%) favor lawmakers standing by their principles, even if that leads to a government shutdown. Just 37% of moderate and liberal Republicans favor this approach.

### Tea Party Republicans Prefer Shutdown to Budget Deal They Disagree With

<i>Lawmakers who share your views on this issue should ...</i>	<b>Stand by principles, even if gov't shuts down</b>	<b>Compromise, even on budget you disagree w/</b>	<b>DK</b>
	%	%	%
Total	36	55	10=100
Republican	50	43	7=100
Conservative Rep	56	40	5=100
Mod/Lib Rep	37	52	11=100
Independent	38	53	8=100
Democrat	21	69	10=100
Liberal Dem	24	71	6=100
Cons/Mod Dem	19	68	13=100
<i>Among Reps/Rep leaners</i>			
Agree w/ Tea Party	68	26	6=100
No opinion/Disagree	35	56	8=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER March 30-April 3, 2011. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Among all Republicans and Republican-leaning independents, fully 68% of those who agree with the Tea Party say lawmakers who share their views should stand by their principles, even if it means the government shuts down. That compares with just 35% of Republicans and GOP leaners who have no opinion of the Tea Party or disagree with the movement.

Democrats are far more unified: 69% say lawmakers who share their views should be more willing to compromise even if that means they pass a budget they disagree with. There are no substantive differences in the views of liberal Democrats and the party's conservatives and moderates. Independents also say lawmakers should be more willing to compromise (by 53% to 38%).

As was the case in February, Republicans overwhelmingly say the Obama administration would be more to blame if a budget impasse leads to a government shutdown; 68% would mostly blame the administration while just 13% would mostly blame Republicans in Congress and 12% would blame both sides equally. By a similar margin (70% to 13%), Democrats would mostly blame Republicans rather than the Obama administration; 12% say both sides are equally to blame. Independents are evenly divided -- 34% would mostly blame Republicans while the same percentage would mostly blame the administration. Nearly a quarter of independents (23%) say both sides would be equally to blame if the government shuts down.

Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1948/most-favopr-budget-compromise-blame-shared-if-government-shutdown>

**166-10. Fewer See Clear Goal in Libya; Opposition to Arming Rebels**

Rating Middle East Foreign Policy Goals  
 April 5, 2011

Two weeks after U.S. and NATO forces began military operations in Libya, the public's reaction to the situation remains mixed. Half (50%) say the United States and its allies made the right decision in conducting airstrikes in Libya, while 37% say it was the wrong decision -- a balance of opinion virtually unchanged from a week ago.

**Fewer See Clear Goal in Libya, Most Oppose Arming Rebels**

	<b>Mar 24-27</b>	<b>Mar 30- Apr 3</b>
<i>U.S. and allies conducting airstrikes in Libya...</i>	%	%
Right decision	47	50
Wrong decision	36	37
Don't know	<u>17</u>	<u>13</u>
	100	100
 <i>U.S. and allies have clear goal?</i>		
Yes, clear goal	39	30
No, do not	50	57
Don't know	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>
	100	100
 <i>U.S. and allies sending arms and supplies to anti-gov't groups?</i>	<b>Mar 10-13</b>	<b>Mar 30- Apr 3</b>
	%	%
Favor	23	25
Oppose	69	66
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100

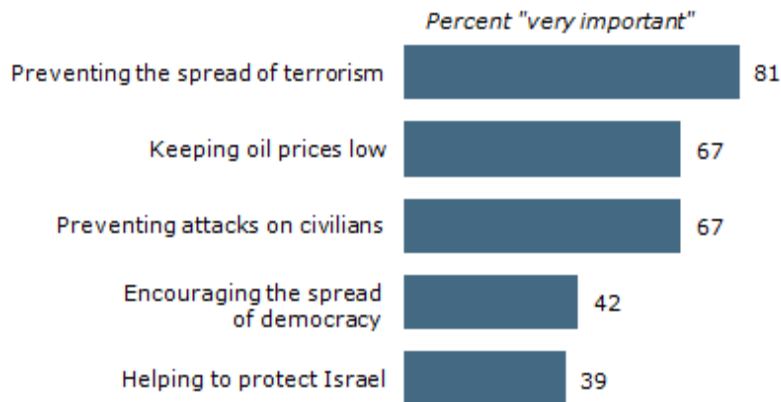
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Mar.30-Apr. 3, 2011.  
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

However, despite President Obama's speech to the nation explaining the justifications for military engagement last Monday, an increasing percentage say that the military action lacks a clear goal -- 57% today, up from 50% a week ago. And by an overwhelming 66%-to-25% margin, most say they would oppose the U.S. and its allies sending arms and military supplies to the anti-government groups in Libya.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted March 30-April 3 among 1,507 adults, finds public ambivalence about the implications of the broader changes in the Middle East.

About four-in-ten (42%) believe that the recent protests and calls for change in a number of Middle Eastern countries will lead to lasting improvements for people living in these countries, while about as many (43%) say they will not. And by a 35%-to-24% margin, more say these changes will be bad than good for the United States, with another 28% saying events in the Middle East will not have much effect on the U.S.

## What Should U.S. Goals in Middle East Be?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Mar. 30-Apr. 3, 2011. Q46a-e.

In views of U.S. priorities for the Middle East, fully 81% say that preventing the spread of terrorism should be a very important goal of U.S. policy. Large majorities also say that preventing attacks on civilians and keeping oil prices low should be very important goals (67% each).

But there is less consensus when it comes to America's role in encouraging the spread of democracy in the region. Just 42% say this should be a very important goal of U.S. policy in the Middle East. And just 39% say helping to protect Israel should be a very important policy goal for the United States.

### Partisan Fissures Emerge over Libya

#### Views of Libyan Operation Turn Partisan

U.S. and allies conducting airstrikes in Libya ...

	Mar. 24-27		Mar. 30-Apr. 3		Change in "right dec"
	Right decision	Wrong decision	Right decision	Wrong decision	
Total	47	36	50	37	+3
Republican	54	29	47	41	-7
Democrat	49	36	59	29	+10
Independent	44	41	45	42	+1

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Mar. 30-Apr. 3, 2011. Q7.

While the overall balance of opinion about the Libyan air strikes has remained stable, the issue is eliciting a decidedly partisan reaction for the first time. Over just the past week, Republican opposition to the air strikes has grown substantially -- 41% now say it was the wrong decision, up from 29% a week ago.

By contrast, Democratic support for the airstrikes has increased -- 59% now say it was the right decision, up from 49% last week. As a result, while Republicans were at least as supportive of the decision to take military action in Libya a week ago, there is now a substantial divide along partisan lines.

## Doubts about Libyan Goal Increase among All Political Groups

Do U.S. and allies have a clear goal in Libya?

	March 24-27		March 30-April 3		Change in "clear goal"
	Clear goal	No clear goal	Clear goal	No clear goal	
	%	%	%	%	
Total	39	50	30	57	-9
Republican	41	52	26	63	-15
Democrat	48	43	39	49	-9
Independent	35	57	27	63	-8

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Mar. 30-Apr. 3, 2011. Q7.

Meanwhile, doubts about the objectives of the Libya action have grown across party lines, as the number of Republicans, Democrats and independents who say the allied action has a clear goal has declined. Only about a quarter of Republicans (26%) and independents (27%) now say there is a clear goal for the airstrikes, down significantly from last week (41%, 35% respectively).

And the balance of opinion among Democrats has turned negative, with just 39% saying the airstrikes have a clear goal, and 49% saying they do not.

### Reactions to Middle East Upheavals

With news about protests and political changes in numerous countries in the Middle East and North Africa, there is little agreement about the long-term impact of these changes for the region and the United States.

## Democrats Are More Optimistic about Middle East Changes

<i>Will protests and changes in Middle East lead to lasting improvements for people living in those countries?</i>	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
	%	%	%	%
Yes	42	32	52	41
No	43	52	33	45
Depends/Don't know	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>How will the protests and changes in the Middle East end up affecting the U.S.?</i>				
Good for the U.S.	24	20	31	21
Bad for the U.S.	35	40	32	36
Won't have much effect	28	28	25	31
Depends/Don't know	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>
	100	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Mar. 30-Apr. 3, 2011. Q43-44. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Views of the Middle Eastern protests and changes are split along partisan lines, with Democrats more optimistic about the direction the region is headed, and Republicans more pessimistic.

By a 52%-to-33% margin, Democrats are more likely to believe that recent events will lead to lasting improvements for people living in Middle Eastern countries. By almost exactly the

same margin (52% to 32%) Republicans tend to believe that they will not. Democrats are split evenly over whether changes in the Middle East will end up being good (31%) or bad (32%) for the United States. Among Republicans, twice as many see the changes as bad for the U.S. (40%) as good (20%).

### **Differing Middle East Policy Goals**

#### **Rating Middle East Foreign Policy Goals**

<i>% saying very important goal for U.S. policy toward Middle East...</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rep</b>	<b>Dem</b>	<b>Ind</b>
	%	%	%	%
Preventing spread of terrorism	81	88	82	78
Keeping oil prices low	67	75	65	63
Preventing attacks on civilians	67	68	67	67
Encouraging democracy	42	50	43	37
Helping to protect Israel	39	51	34	36

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Mar. 30-Apr. 3, 2011. Q46a-e.

There is widespread agreement that stopping the spread of terrorism and preventing attacks on civilians should be top priorities in U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East. But Republicans are much more likely than Democrats or independents to view keeping oil prices low and helping to protect Israel as top policy priorities.

#### **Conservatives, Evangelicals Say Protect Israel**

*% saying helping protect Israel is a very important goal*

	%
Total	39
Men	44
Women	34
18-29	30
30-49	34
50-64	46
65+	50
Conservative Rep	62
Mod/Lib Rep	27
Independent	36
Cons/Mod Dem	34
Liberal Dem	33
Protestant	47
White evangelical	64
White mainline	34
Catholic	35
White Catholic	36
Unaffiliated	18

PEW RESEARCH CENTER  
Mar. 30-Apr. 3, 2011. Q46e. Whites are non-Hispanic.

Three-quarters of Republicans (75%) say keeping oil prices low should be a very important goal for U.S. policy in the region, compared with 65% of Democrats and 63% of independents.

Keeping oil prices low also is viewed as very important by more of those with low incomes (77% of those with family incomes of less than \$30,000) than those with higher incomes (57% of those with incomes of \$75,000 or more).

There is an even wider partisan divide over the importance of helping to protect Israel. Half of Republicans (51%) say helping to protect Israel should be a very important goal for U.S. policy in the Middle East, compared with 34% of Democrats and 36% of independents. Among conservative Republicans, 62% see helping to protect Israel as a top policy concern, more than double the 27% of moderate Republicans who say this.

Nearly two-thirds of white evangelical Protestants (64%) say helping to protect Israel should be a very important policy goal, compared with 34% of white mainline Protestants and 36% of white Catholics.

More Republicans (50%) than Democrats (43%) or independents (37%) also say that encouraging the spread of democracy in the Middle East should be an important goal of U.S. policy. Fostering democracy in the region is a particularly low priority for young people: Just 29% of those under 30 say this should be a top policy goal for the United States, compared with 49% of those age 50 and older.

### **Afghanistan Views Steady**

#### **Opinions about Afghan War Largely Unchanged**

	<b>June 2010</b>	<b>Dec 2010</b>	<b>Apr 2011</b>
<i>U.S. military effort is going...</i>	%	%	%
Very/fairly well	48	47	50
Not too/Not at all well	45	43	44
Don't know	7	10	7
	100	100	100
<i>Should U.S./NATO keep troops in Afghanistan?</i>			
Keep troops in until situation has stabilized	53	44	44
Remove as soon as possible	40	47	50
Don't know	6	8	6
	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Mar. 30-Apr. 3, 2011. Q56, Q58.  
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

There has been little change in the public's views about the military effort in Afghanistan in recent months. Currently, 50% say the U.S. military effort is going very well or fairly well, which is comparable with opinions in December (47% very/fairly well) and June (48%) of last year.

Support for keeping U.S. and NATO troops in Afghanistan until the situation there is stabilized had slipped from 53% last June to 44% in December. The new survey shows little change since then -- 50% favor removing U.S. and NATO troops as soon as possible while 44% favor maintaining the troops in Afghanistan until the situation is stabilized.

As was the case in December, Republicans are far more supportive than either independents or Democrats of maintaining U.S. and NATO forces in Afghanistan until the situation there is



stabilized. Currently, 55% of Republicans support keeping the troops in Afghanistan until the situation there is stable, compared with 43% of independents and 40% of Democrats.

### Public Divided over Afghanistan's Long-Term Prospects

	Nov 2009	Apr 2011
<i>Likelihood Afghanistan can withstand extremist threats...</i>	%	%
Very likely	10	10
Somewhat likely	36	39
Not too likely	29	29
Not at all likely	18	16
Don't know	8	5
	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Mar. 31-Apr. 3, 2011. Q59.  
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

The long-range expectations for success in Afghanistan also have shown little change. About half of the public (49%) says it is very likely (10%) or somewhat likely (39%) that Afghanistan can become a country that is stable enough to withstand the threat posed by the Taliban and other extremist groups. Nearly as many (45%) say this is not too likely (29%) or not at all likely (16%). These opinions are little changed from November 2009 (46% likely/47% not likely).

While there are wide partisan differences over maintaining forces in Afghanistan, about half of Democrats (54%) and Republicans (50%) say it is at least somewhat likely that Afghanistan can eventually become a country that withstands the threat from extremist groups. Among independents, 46% say this is at least somewhat likely.

Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1950/poll-fewer-see-goal-libya-policy-goals-middle-east-terrorism-oil-democracy-israel>

### **166-11. Americans' Views of Trump: 43% Favorable, 47% Unfavorable**

Republicans are more positive about Trump than are independents or Democrats

April 7, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Americans have mixed opinions about businessman, television personality, and potential presidential candidate Donald Trump, with 43% saying their opinion is favorable and 47% holding an unfavorable opinion. Trump's public image is roughly the same now as it was in September 1999, just before the real estate mogul formed an exploratory committee to investigate the possibility of running for president on the Reform Party ticket.

*Opinion of Donald Trump*

	<b>Favorable</b>	<b>Unfavorable</b>	<b>Never heard of</b>	<b>No opinion</b>
	%	%	%	%
2011 Mar 25-27	43	47	2	8
2007 Jan 5-7	41	48	1	11
2005 Jun 16-19	50	38	2	10
1999 Oct 8-10	33	58	2	7
1999 Sep 23-26	41	47	3	9

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Never one to shy away from an opportunity to be in the public eye, Trump has in recent weeks made a number of comments suggesting he might consider running for the GOP nomination in 2012. Observers are unsure of whether Trump has serious presidential ambitions, or is making an effort to increase his exposure and, hence, the ratings for his NBC television show "The Celebrity Apprentice." In a "Today" show interview April 7, Trump appeared to be serious, saying, "If I decide to run, I will do the best job. I will be best for this country."

Trump's interest in running for president in 1999 led to Gallup's first measurement of his image among the public, with results quite similar to those today. Gallup's most recent measure of Trump's image was in 2007, when he was publicly feuding with television personality Rosie O'Donnell. Americans' views of him then were also similar to their views today -- 41% had a favorable opinion, and 48% an unfavorable opinion.

Republicans have somewhat more positive opinions of Trump than do independents, who essentially break even in their views. Democrats have more negative than positive views.

*Opinion of Donald Trump*

	<b>Favorable</b>	<b>Unfavorable</b>	<b>No opinion</b>
	%	%	%
National adults	43	47	10
Republicans	52	37	10
Independents	44	46	9
Democrats	34	57	9

March 25-27, 2011

GALLUP'

Republicans are more positive about Trump than they were four years ago, while Democrats are more negative. Trump's image was similar across partisan groups in January 2007, when his favorable rating was 43% among Republicans, and 40% among both independents and Democrats.

Trump is most liked by those living in the Midwest, those with some college education, and younger Americans. Men and women have almost identical views of Trump. Highly educated Americans, older Americans, and those living on both coasts are the most negative.

## Opinion of Donald Trump

	Favorable	Unfavorable
	%	%
Men	44	47
Women	42	47
18-49	49	40
50-64	38	54
65+	37	54
East	41	51
Midwest	51	39
South	42	46
West	39	52
High school/less	43	45
Some college	51	40
College graduate	41	49
Postgraduate	31	61

March 25-27, 2011

### GALLUP®

#### Implications

At this point, no one except perhaps Trump himself knows how serious he is about running for president. Although Trump has a more positive image among Republicans than among independents or in particular among Democrats, his 52% favorable rating among Republicans is relatively modest. The competitive field for 2012 is generally fairly open, however, given that no major candidate has formally declared that he or she is running, and there is no dominant front-runner.

Trump does enjoy what many candidates strive hard to develop -- 90% name recognition among all Americans and among Republicans. This generally makes him one of the most recognized potential GOP candidates Gallup tracks, in the same general territory as Sarah Palin, Mike Huckabee, Newt Gingrich, and Mitt Romney. Whether Trump could parlay that familiarity into voter support in primaries and caucuses is an open question.

A *Wall Street Journal*/NBC News poll released on Wednesday showed Trump does generate some support from Republicans. The poll found Trump essentially tied with Huckabee for second place behind Mitt Romney in a trial-heat test for the nomination among Republicans.

Trump has been critical of President Obama in recent weeks, particularly focusing on the "birther" issue of whether Obama was actually born in the United States. At this point, the president's image among Americans is more positive than Trump's. Fifty-four percent of Americans in the March 25-27 survey rate the president favorably, compared with the 43% who view Trump favorably.

#### Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted March 25-27, 2011, with a random sample of 1, 027 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 4$  percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones (for respondents with a landline telephone) and cellular phones (for respondents who are cell phone-only). Each sample includes a minimum quota of 150 cell phone-only respondents and 850 landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents for gender within region. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member had the most recent birthday.

Samples are weighted by gender, age, race, education, region, and phone lines. Demographic weighting targets are based on the March 2010 Current Population Survey figures for the aged 18 and older non-institutionalized population living in continental U.S. telephone households. All reported margins of sampling error include the computed design effects for weighting and sample design.

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

Source: [http://www.gallup.com/poll/146987/Americans-Views-Trump-Favorable-Unfavorable.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas - Northern America - Politics – USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/146987/Americans-Views-Trump-Favorable-Unfavorable.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

***166-12. In U.S., 1 in 4 Adults Have Government Health Insurance***

At least 1 in 10 American adults across all age groups have government healthcare  
April 7, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- As House Republicans put forth a budget proposal that seeks to reshape the government-run healthcare programs Medicare and Medicaid, Gallup finds that 1 in 4 U.S. adults, including at least 1 in 10 American adults across all age groups, benefit from one of these programs or military/veterans' benefits. Seniors and young adults are the most likely to report having government-based health insurance.

*Government Healthcare Coverage, by Age*

Medicare, Medicaid, or military/veterans' benefits

All national adults	18-26	27-35	36-44	45-64	65+
25.7%	18.4%	12.7%	11.1%	14.0%	74.3%

Jan. 2-March 31, 2011

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

**GALLUP**

Gallup has documented an increase in government-supplied health coverage and decrease in employer-based insurance since the 2008 economic collapse. In the first three months of 2011, 25.7% of all Americans said they have government health insurance. This is about the same as the 25.3% in 2010, but up from 24.6% in 2009 and 23.4% in 2008.

These data, collected as part of the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index, reveal that government health insurance has increased among all age groups -- not just seniors -- which suggests the rise in the government rolls is tied more to joblessness than aging baby boomers.

**Beyond Seniors: Blacks Benefit Most From Government Healthcare**

One in four black Americans between the ages of 18 and 64 get their health insurance from the government, making them the most likely group of those analyzed in the country in that age range to do so.

Those who are the least educated and have the lowest incomes -- which are overlapping groups -- are also among the most likely to receive healthcare through Medicare, Medicaid, or military/veterans' benefits.

Medicaid is specifically for low-income Americans, so that non-seniors making less than \$36,000 per year are among the most likely to have government care isn't surprising. The programs also extend to higher income groups: 9.1% of those who make between \$36,000 and \$74,999 per year have government coverage, as do 6.6% of those in the highest income group.

Americans with the highest education and income levels are the least likely to have healthcare from a government-run program.

*Government Healthcare Coverage, by Demographic Groups*

Among adults aged 18 to 64

	<b>% Medicare, Medicaid, or military/veterans' benefits</b>
Black	25.2
Less than \$36,000 per year	22.5
Less than high school graduate/High school graduate	19.1
South	16.6
Tech/Vocational/Some college	15.2
Female	15.1
East	14.5
Hispanic	14.2
ALL AMERICANS AGED 18 TO 64	14.0
Male	12.8
Midwest	12.5
White	12.1
West	11.3
Asian	9.4
\$36,000 to \$89,999 per year	9.1
College graduate	7.5
\$90,000+ per year	6.6
Postgraduate work or more	5.7

Jan. 2-March 31, 2011

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

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**Bottom Line**

The House Republicans' "Path to Prosperity" budget resolution stands little chance of passage with Democrats in charge of the Senate and White House. It has nonetheless stirred debate about how -- and how much -- to reform and scale back Medicare and Medicaid as part of a broader plan to reduce the federal budget deficit. Any plans that seek to make changes to those

programs entail political risk, especially since three-fourths of seniors -- who are among the most likely to show up on Election Day -- get their healthcare from a government plan. The Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index data also highlight that it is those with little money and education that stand to be affected the most by changes to government health insurance programs.

Gallup and Healthways will continue to monitor health insurance coverage in the United States and regularly report updates on Gallup.com.

#### **About the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index**

The Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index tracks U.S. wellbeing and provides best-in-class solutions for a healthier world. To learn more, please visit [well-beingindex.com](http://well-beingindex.com).

#### **Survey Methods**

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index survey Jan. 2-March 31, 2011, with a random sample of 52,144 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 1$  percentage point.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each daily sample includes a minimum quota of 200 cell phone respondents and 800 landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents for gender within region. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member had the most recent birthday.

Samples are weighted by gender, age, race, Hispanic ethnicity, education, region, adults in the household, cell phone-only status, cell phone-mostly status, and phone lines. Demographic weighting targets are based on the March 2010 Current Population Survey figures for the aged 18 and older non-institutionalized population living in U.S. telephone households. All reported margins of sampling error include the computed design effects for weighting and sample design.

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

Source:[http://www.gallup.com/poll/146984/Adults-Government-Health-Insurance.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas - Northern America - Politics - USA - Wellbeing](http://www.gallup.com/poll/146984/Adults-Government-Health-Insurance.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas - Northern America - Politics - USA - Wellbeing)

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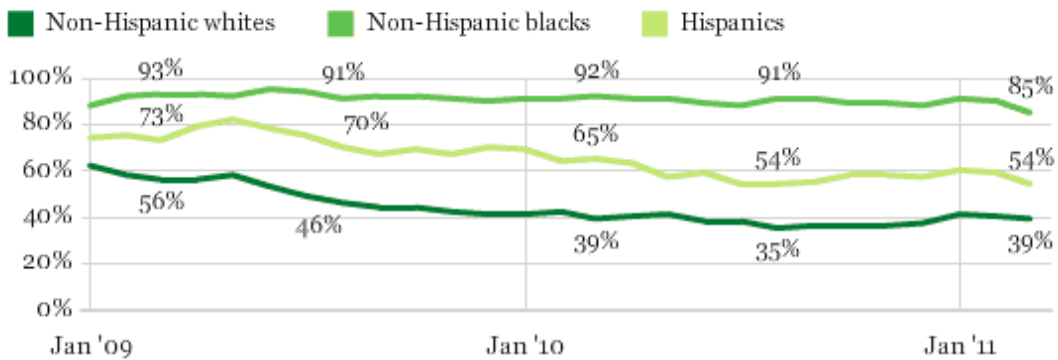
#### ***166-13. Obama Approval Slips Among Blacks, Hispanics in March***

Majorities of both groups continue to approve of the job he is doing

April 7, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Though majorities of blacks (85%) and Hispanics (54%) continue to approve of the job Barack Obama is doing as president, his ratings among these groups slipped in March and have set or tied new lows. His approval rating among whites, at 39%, remains above where it was in the latter part of 2010.

*President Obama's Job Approval Ratings, by Racial and Ethnic Group*



Gallup Daily tracking, monthly averages

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These results are based on aggregated data from Gallup Daily tracking in March, including more than 15,000 interviews with U.S. adults. Overall, Obama averaged 47% approval in March, three percentage points above his term low from August 2010.

Obama, elected to office with strong support from minority voters, has averaged better than 90% approval among blacks, and 65% among Hispanics, during his term. Prior to March, Obama's lowest monthly average among blacks was 88% in July 2010 and December 2010. The president's 54% March job approval rating among Hispanics ties the low from July and August 2010. For the complete monthly trend, please see page 2.

Even with the decline in blacks' ratings of Obama, blacks remain the most likely to approve of him among key attitudinal or demographic subgroups. Democrats (80%) and self-identified liberals (74%) are next. Republicans show the lowest level of support by a wide margin, at 14%.

In addition to the vast racial differences in views of his performance, Obama's approval ratings continue to be more positive among the young than among the old, nonmarried than married, highly educated than less educated, lower income than higher income, and less religious than more religious.

*President Obama's Job Approval Ratings, by Subgroup,  
March 2011*

	<b>% Approve</b>
All Americans	47
Non-Hispanic blacks	85
Democrats	80
Liberals	74
Postgraduates	56
Moderates	55
18 to 29 yrs.	54
East	54
Hispanics	54
Not married	54
Under \$2,000 monthly household income	52
Seldom/Never attend church	52
Women	50
Attend church monthly	48
30 to 49 yrs.	47
Midwest	47
West	47
Some college	47
\$2,000 to \$4,999 monthly household income	47
50 to 64 yrs.	46
College graduates only	46
\$5,000 to \$7,499 monthly household income	46
\$7,500 or more monthly household income	46
Men	44
High school or less	44
Independents	43
65+ yrs.	42
South	42
Married	40
Non-Hispanic whites	39
Attend church weekly	39
Conservatives	26
Republicans	14

Gallup Daily tracking

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The racial divide in opinions of Obama has been consistent throughout his presidency. The gap grew as large as 56 points last August (91% approval among blacks vs. 35% among whites). The current gap of 46 points is slightly lower, but still considerably larger than the average 34-point gap in the first five months of his presidency.

### **Implications**

It is not clear what is behind blacks' and Hispanics' less positive evaluations in March than in prior months. The major events of the month were the U.S. involvement in military action in Libya and the negotiations over the federal budget. Obama's overall job approval rating remains above his term low from last August, mostly because whites are more supportive of him now than they were back then.

Blacks and Hispanics will likely remain among Obama's strongest supporters, and a key to his re-election bid next year will be his ability to maintain their support.

### **Survey Methods**

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of Gallup Daily tracking March 1-31, 2011, with a random sample of 15,744 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 1$  percentage points.

For results based on the sample of 12,162 non-Hispanic whites, the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 1$  percentage points.

For results based on the sample of 982 non-Hispanic blacks, the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 4$  percentage points.

For results based on the sample of 1,034 Hispanics, the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 4$  percentage points.

The questions reported here are asked of a random half-sample of respondents each month on the Gallup Daily tracking survey.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each daily sample includes a minimum quota of 200 cell phone respondents and 800 landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents for gender within region. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member had the most recent birthday.

Samples are weighted by gender, age, race, Hispanic ethnicity, education, region, adults in the household, cell phone-only status, cell phone-mostly status, and phone lines. Demographic weighting targets are based on the March 2010 Current Population Survey figures for the aged 18 and older non-institutionalized population living in U.S. telephone households. All reported margins of sampling error include the computed design effects for weighting and sample design.

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

Source: [http://www.gallup.com/poll/146981/Obama-Approval-Slips-Among-Blacks-Hispanics-March.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas - Northern America - Politics - USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/146981/Obama-Approval-Slips-Among-Blacks-Hispanics-March.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas - Northern America - Politics - USA)

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### ***166-14. Americans Favor Budget Compromise Over Shutdown, 58%-33%***

Democrats have slight upper hand on ratings of budget dealings

April 6, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- With Congress facing a midnight Friday deadline to pass a federal budget before a partial government shutdown occurs, a new Gallup poll finds Americans rooting for a deal. By 58% to 33%, more Americans want government leaders who share their views on the budget to back a compromise and avert a shutdown rather than hold out for a budget they agree with.

*Preferred Approach to Federal Budget Negotiations*

As you may know, if the Republicans in Congress and President Obama do not agree on federal spending goals by April 8, the federal government will have to shut down all of its nonessential services until a budget is passed. What would you like the people in government who represent your views on the budget to do in this situation? Should they --

	National adults	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
	%	%	%	%
Hold out for the basic budget plan they want, even if that means the government shuts down	33	27	29	51
Agree to a compromise budget plan, even if that means they pass a budget you disagree with	58	68	60	44
No opinion	9	5	11	5

April 5, 2011

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These findings are virtually unchanged from February.

The difficulty for House Speaker John Boehner and other Republican leaders is that rank-and-file Republicans' views on this question are starkly different from those of the public at large. The slight majority of Republicans nationwide, 51%, want the people in government who share their views to hold out for a budget they agree with rather than compromise. This compares with 27% of Democrats and 29% of independents who say the same.

**Obama and Democrats Get Better Marks on Budget Dealings Than Republicans**

The same poll finds that slightly more Americans believe President Barack Obama and the Democrats in Congress are doing the better job on the budget dealings than say the Republicans in Congress are, 41% to 34%.

*Which Leaders Are Doing the Better Job on Federal Budget Dealings?*

Who do you think is doing the better job in the current efforts to agree on a new federal budget -- [Barack Obama and the Democrats in Congress (or) the Republicans in Congress]?

	<b>Obama/ Democrats in Congress</b>	<b>Republicans in Congress</b>	<b>Both equally (vol.)</b>	<b>No opinion</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Apr 5, 2011</b>				
National adults	41	34	5	20
Democrats	83	5	4	8
Independents	32	33	6	29
Republicans	4	81	5	10
<b>Feb 22, 2011</b>				
National adults	39	42	3	16
Democrats	85	6	2	7
Independents	33	37	4	25
Republicans	6	83	3	8

(vol.) = Volunteered response

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The percentage of Americans preferring the Republicans in Congress on this question slipped to 34% from 42% in late February. At the same time, the percentage of Americans having no preference for either side (those who say both parties are doing an equally good job or who have no opinion) rose from 19% to 25%, while their preference for Obama and the Democrats held steady at close to 40%.

**Center of Balance on Spending Cuts Is Still to the Right**

Despite Americans' preference for Obama's and the Democrats' handling of the budget dealings, and their penchant for compromise, their appetite for spending cuts is a bit more in line with the Republicans' proposals rather than the Democrats'.

According to the new poll, 45% of Americans believe the budget proposals made by Obama and the Democrats do not go far enough in cutting federal spending. By contrast, significantly fewer, 32%, believe the Republicans' proposals go too far. These figures, essentially the same as in February, represent the percentage of Americans agreeing with the criticisms each party is leveling against the other.

### Views of Spending Cuts by Obama/Democrats vs. Republicans

Do you think the budget proposals being made by [Barack Obama and the Democrats in Congress/the Republicans in Congress] -- [go too far in cutting federal spending, are about right, (or) do not go far enough in cutting federal spending]?

	Go too far	Are about right	Do not go far enough	No opinion
	%	%	%	%
Barack Obama/Democrats in Congress				
Apr 5, 2011	15	26	45	14
Feb 22, 2011	13	29	48	10
Republicans in Congress				
Apr 5, 2011	32	22	30	15
Feb 22, 2011	25	25	37	13

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#### Bottom Line

The American public has clearly and consistently expressed a desire for elected officials in Washington to pass a new fiscal year budget without bringing government operations to a halt. While a shutdown poses political risks to Republicans and Democrats, both sides also bring slight advantages in public opinion to the negotiating table. Obama and the Democrats in Congress currently hold a slight edge over the Republicans in Congress in public perceptions of which group is better handling the negotiations. Republicans are on stronger footing when the subject is spending cuts: more Americans believe the Democrats have come up short on this front than say the Republicans have gone too far.

#### Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted April 5, 2011, on the Gallup Daily tracking survey, with a random sample of 1,014 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, selected using random sampling methods.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the margin of error is  $\pm 4$  percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each daily sample of 1,000 national adults includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone respondents and 600 landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents for gender within region. Landline numbers are chosen at random among listed telephone numbers; cell phone numbers are selected using random-digit-dial methods. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member had the most recent birthday.

Samples are weighted by gender, age, race, Hispanic ethnicity, education, region, adults in the household, phone status (cell phone only/landline only/both, having an unlisted landline number, and cell phone mostly). Demographic weighting targets are based on the March 2010 Current Population Survey figures for the aged 18+ non-institutionalized population living in U.S. telephone households. All reported margins of sampling error include the computed design effects for weighting and sample design.

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

Polls conducted entirely in one day, such as this one, are subject to additional error or bias not found in polls conducted over several days.

Source:[http://www.gallup.com/poll/146969/Americans-Favor-Budget-Compromise-Shutdown.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas - Northern America - Politics – USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/146969/Americans-Favor-Budget-Compromise-Shutdown.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

### ***166-15. Before Jerusalem Bombing, Israelis More Skeptical About Peace***

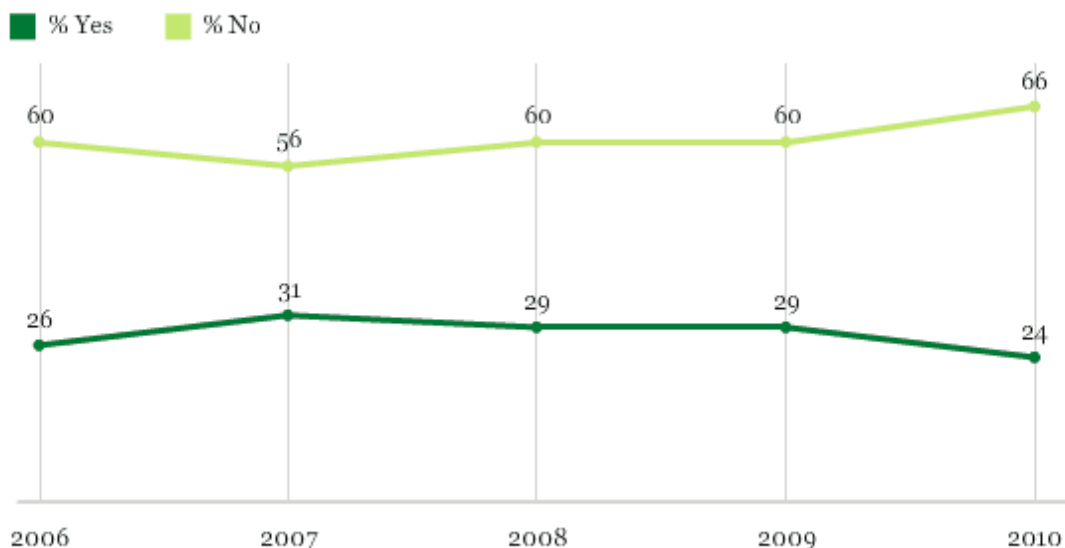
Majority still support peace process

April 6, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Prior to the renewed wave of Israeli-Palestinian violence that started earlier this year, Israelis had become more pessimistic about the possibility of achieving permanent peace between their country and the Palestinians. Two-thirds of Israelis surveyed in late 2010 said this will never come to pass, up from 60% in 2009.

*Do you think a permanent peace between Israel and the Palestinians will ever be achieved?*

Among Israelis aged 15 and older



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Gallup's most recent surveys of Israelis took place in November 2010, several months before the deadly bombing in Jerusalem, the murder of an Israeli family in a West Bank settlement, and the increased rocket attacks from Palestinian militants in Israel.

The surge in violence has not been confined to Israel. Palestinian civilians have been killed in Israeli military attacks that Israel has said are aimed at militants. The last time Gallup asked Palestinians about their hopes for peace in 2008, 75% said they did not believe permanent peace would ever be achieved.

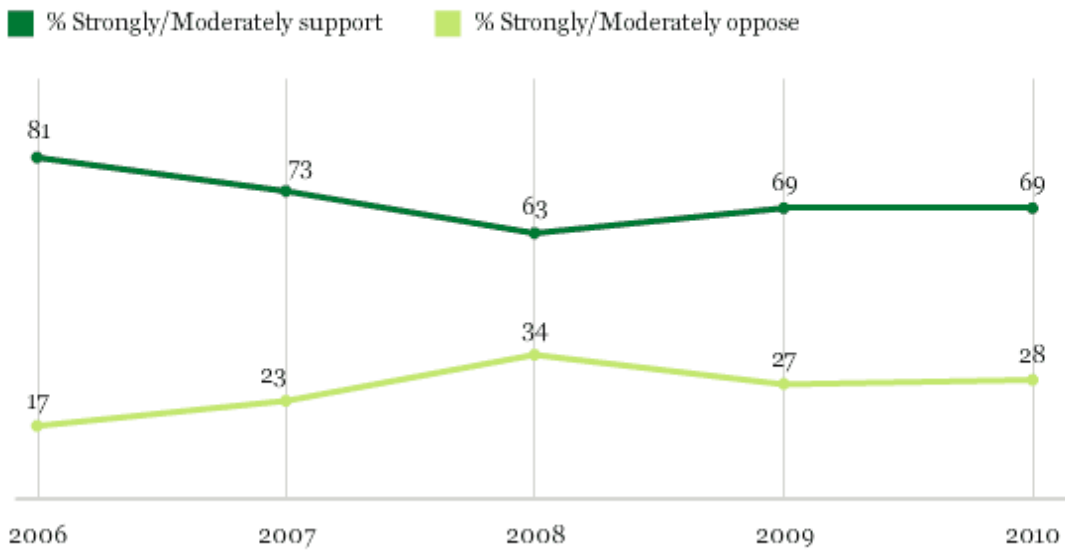
A large majority of Israelis still support the peace process. The 69% who said they strongly or moderately support the peace process last year is the same as in 2009, but down significantly from 81% in 2006. Support has declined each year except for 2008, when Gallup surveys were

conducted during a period of renewed violence between Gaza and Israel, which may have influenced Israelis' support for the peace process at that time.

*In principle, do you support or oppose the peace process with the Palestinians?*

*Do you support it strongly or moderately?/Do you oppose it strongly or moderately?*

Among Israelis aged 15 and older



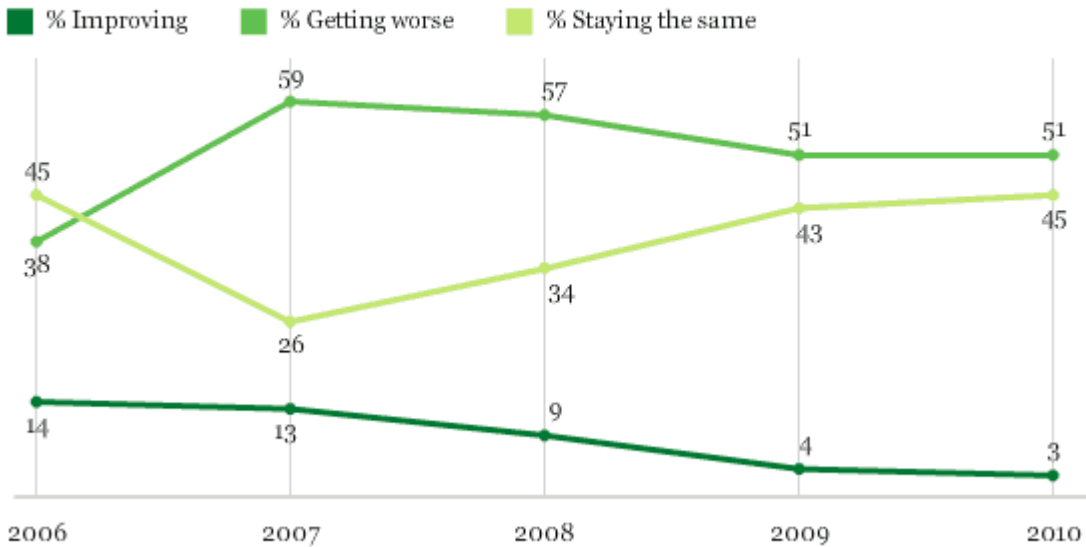
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### **Israelis Continue to See Relations With Palestinians Getting Worse**

About half of Israelis, 51%, said in the 2010 survey that relations between Israelis and the Palestinians were getting worse. This percentage is unchanged from 2009, but well above the 38% who said so in 2006.

*Would you say that relations between Israelis and Palestinians are improving, getting worse, or staying the same?*

Among Israelis aged 15 and older



GALLUP

The percentage saying relations are getting worse rose significantly in 2007, likely reflecting Hamas' seizure of control of the Gaza strip in June 2007. Israelis' views have not recovered since, with 3% saying relations were improving last year.

#### **Bottom Line**

Israelis have become more pessimistic over the past several years that peace with the Palestinians will ever be achieved, more pessimistic about the direction that Israeli-Palestinian relations are headed, and less supportive of the peace process, according to Gallup surveys. Still, despite years of conflict, a solid majority of Israelis continue to support the peace process.

Regardless, prospects for peace at the moment seem dim. Palestinian leaders have walked away from the negotiating table over Israel's continued construction of West Bank settlements and say they will seek recognition of a Palestinian state from the United Nations. However, U.N. Secretary General Ban Ki-moon last week urged the Palestinians and Israelis to restart the peace talks. If peace talks do not resume, and violence continues to escalate, Israelis' hopes for an end to the conflict could further dissipate, as could their support for the peace process.

#### **Survey Methods**

Results are based on telephone interviews with 1,000 adults, aged 15 and older, conducted in Oct. 1-Nov. 20, 2010, in Israel. For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 3.5$  percentage points. The margin of error reflects the influence of data weighting. In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

Source: [http://www.gallup.com/poll/146960/Jerusalem-Bombing-Israelis-Skeptical-Peace.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Muslim World](http://www.gallup.com/poll/146960/Jerusalem-Bombing-Israelis-Skeptical-Peace.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Muslim World)

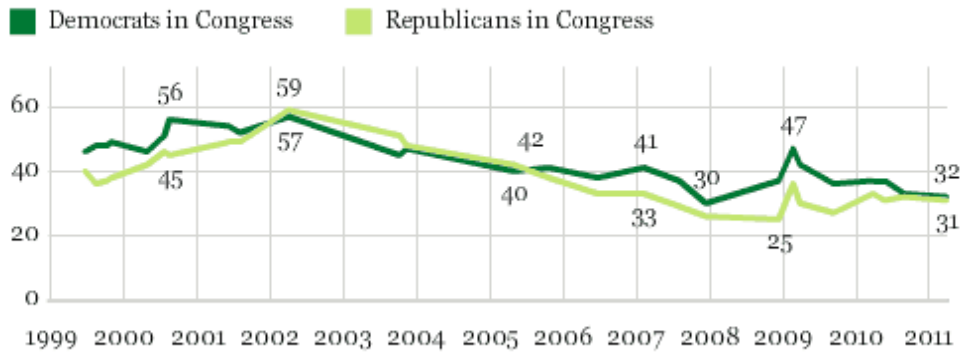
**166-16. Americans Give Equally Low Ratings to Both Parties in Congress**

Thirty-one percent approve of Republicans, 32% approve of Democrats  
 April 4, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- As Congress attempts to come up with a budget agreement to avoid a government shutdown, Americans' views of both parties in Congress are equally negative -- 31% approve of the Republicans in Congress and 32% approve of the Democrats in Congress. Each party's rating is among the lowest Gallup has found since the question was first asked in 1999.

*Job Approval of Republicans and Democrats in Congress*

% Approve



GALLUP

Democrats' 32% approval rating in the March 25-27 Gallup poll is just two percentage points above its low point, registered in December 2007. Republicans' current rating is six points better than its low of 25% in December 2008.

Americans generally look less favorably on Congress as an institution than they do on the presidency or Supreme Court. Thus, it has been rare for a majority of Americans to approve of how the Congress, and how either party in Congress, is doing. In fact, neither party has achieved this distinction in nearly eight years.

Republicans in Congress last earned that level of support in October 2003, perhaps a lingering effect of the surge in government trust after the September 2001 terror attacks. Not since April 2002 have a majority of Americans approved of the Democrats in Congress.

Even shortly after Democrats regained majority status in Congress in early 2007, just 41% of Americans approved of the job the party was doing.

**Approval Is in the Eye of the Beholder**

Though Americans are generally down on Congress, they do seem positively disposed to their own party's congressional caucus. The poll finds 63% of Republicans approving of the job the Republicans in Congress are doing, and 58% of Democrats approving of the job the Democrats in Congress are doing. On the flip side, Democrats and Republicans give very low ratings to the opposition party. Fewer than 3 in 10 independents approve of either party in Congress.



*Job Approval of Republicans and Democrats in Congress, by Political Party Affiliation*

	<b>% Approve of Democrats in Congress</b>	<b>% Approve of Republicans in Congress</b>
Democrats	58	11
Independents	24	28
Republicans	8	63

Gallup, March 25-27, 2011

**GALLUP**

Even though a majority of Republicans and Democrats approve of the job their preferred party is doing in Congress, the ratings are still relatively weak compared with what partisans give to the president of their own party. For example, roughly 8 in 10 Democrats currently approve of the job President Obama is doing, compared with their 58% approval rating for Democrats in Congress. George W. Bush's job approval rating averaged above 80% among Republicans while he was president.

**Implications**

Congress faces difficult challenges in trying to jump-start the economy while also reining in spending as Americans grow increasingly weary of the federal budget deficit. The difficulty of these tasks is compounded by divided party control of Congress, with Republicans in the majority in the House of Representatives and Democrats controlling the Senate. To date, Congress has struggled to find agreement on long-term budget solutions, opting instead for short-term agreements to avoid a government shutdown. Its ability to do so, particularly this week, with the looming April 8 deadline to pass a 2011 budget or a continuing resolution, could play a crucial role in determining whether Americans' views of Congress improve or deteriorate.

**Survey Methods**

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted March 25-27, 2011, with a random sample of 1,027 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 4$  percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones (for respondents with a landline telephone) and cellular phones (for respondents who are cell phone-only). Each sample includes a minimum quota of 150 cell phone-only respondents and 850 landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents for gender within region. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member had the most recent birthday.

Samples are weighted by gender, age, race, education, region, and phone lines. Demographic weighting targets are based on the March 2010 Current Population Survey figures for the aged 18 and older non-institutionalized population living in continental U.S. telephone households. All reported margins of sampling error include the computed design effects for weighting and sample design.

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

Source: [http://www.gallup.com/poll/146948/Americans-Give-Equally-Low-Ratings-Parties-Congress.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas - Northern America - Politics - USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/146948/Americans-Give-Equally-Low-Ratings-Parties-Congress.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas - Northern America - Politics - USA)

**166-17. Majority of Americans Say Nuclear Power Plants in U.S. Are Safe**

Attitudes on increasing the number of plants are stable since 2001

April 4, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Despite concerns about a possible nuclear disaster in the U.S., 58% of Americans think nuclear power plants in the U.S. are safe, while 36% say they are not. Americans are divided on the issue of increasing the number of nuclear power plants in this country, but these attitudes have not changed from 10 years ago.

*Generally speaking, do you think nuclear power plants in the United States are safe or not safe?*

	% Safe	% Not safe	% No opinion
Mar 25-27 2011	58	36	6

GALLUP

Nuclear power remains very much in the news as workers in Japan continue efforts to contain the disastrous impact of the March 11 earthquake and tsunami on nuclear power plants along that country's northern coast. In a survey conducted just days later, Gallup found 7 in 10 Americans saying that as a result of the events in Japan, they were more concerned about a nuclear disaster occurring in the U.S. Still, a March 25-27 Gallup survey shows that a clear majority of Americans believe nuclear plants in the U.S. are safe.

There is no exact Gallup trend to which these results can be compared. However, Gallup asked Americans in 2009 about the perceived safety of "nuclear power plants" without specifying their location, finding 56% saying they were safe -- almost identical to results for the current question about nuclear power plants "in the United States."

Results from the survey conducted days after the Japanese disaster show Americans are divided on whether they favor or oppose the construction of nuclear power plants in the U.S. In the late March poll, a separate question reveals that Americans are similarly split when asked to choose between two positions on either side of the issue of increasing the number of nuclear power plants.

*Which comes closer to your view about increasing the number of nuclear power plants in the country -- nuclear power is necessary to help solve the country's current energy problems, (or) the dangers of nuclear power are too great, even if it would help solve the country's current energy problems?*

	% Nuclear power is necessary	% Dangers of nuclear power are too great	% No opinion
Mar 25-27, 2011	46	48	6
May 18-20, 2001	49	46	5

GALLUP

Despite all that has changed over the last 10 years, responses to this question did not change materially between its prior asking in May 2001 and the current poll, though it may be possible

that attitudes changed between these intervals in unknown ways. Still, this finding suggests there has been no substantial diminution in support for nuclear power plant construction over this past decade -- despite the current, and highly visible, nuclear plant problems in Japan.

Gallup's annual energy update conducted in early March -- just before the Japanese disaster - found that 57% of Americans favor "the use of nuclear energy as one of the ways to provide electricity for the U.S." This trend question, which does not directly address the issue of an *increase* in nuclear plants, has been fairly stable in recent years.

### **Implications**

It may be months or years before the final impact of the Japanese disaster on American attitudes toward nuclear power can be assessed. In the short term, Americans are concerned about the dangers of a nuclear crisis in this country. But Gallup's most recent survey suggests that support for nuclear power may be more stable than some might think. A majority of Americans believe nuclear power plants in the U.S. are safe, and attitudes toward increasing their numbers do not appear to have changed in comparison with a previous measure 10 years ago.

### **Survey Methods**

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted March 25-27, 2011, with a random sample of 1,027 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 4$  percentage points.

For the "increasing the number of nuclear power plants in the country" question, based on the sample of 500 national adults in Form A, and for the nuclear power plant safety question, based on 527 national adults in Form B, the maximum margins of sampling error are  $\pm 5$  percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones (for respondents with a landline telephone) and cellular phones (for respondents who are cell phone-only). Each sample includes a minimum quota of 150 cell phone-only respondents and 850 landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents for gender within region. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member had the most recent birthday.

Samples are weighted by gender, age, race, education, region, and phone lines. Demographic weighting targets are based on the March 2010 Current Population Survey figures for the aged 18 and older non-institutionalized population living in continental U.S. telephone households. All reported margins of sampling error include the computed design effects for weighting and sample design.

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

Source:[http://www.gallup.com/poll/146939/Majority-Americans-Say-Nuclear-Power-Plants-Safe.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas - Northern America - Politics - USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/146939/Majority-Americans-Say-Nuclear-Power-Plants-Safe.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

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### **166-18. Obama Still Fares Better on Foreign Than on Domestic Issues**

Foreign affairs approval rating at 46%, economy at 39%

April 1, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Americans continue to generally rate President Barack Obama's handling of international issues better than his handling of domestic issues. Forty-six percent

approve of the president's handling of foreign affairs and 44% his handling of Libya, while his highest rating on three domestic issues is 40% for healthcare policy.

*Do you approve or disapprove of the way Barack Obama is handling -- [RANDOM ORDER]?*

	% Approve	% Disapprove
Foreign affairs	46	47
The situation in Libya	44	44
Healthcare policy	40	56
The economy	39	58
The federal budget deficit	33	61

Gallup, March 25-27, 2011

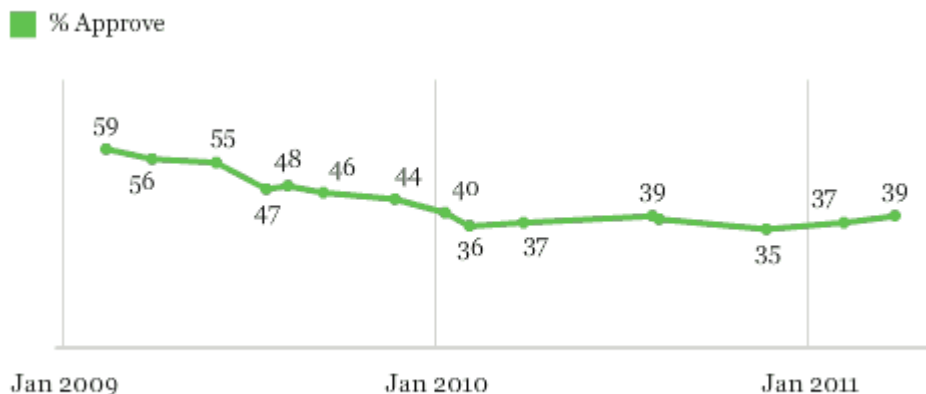
#### GALLUP

Obama's approval ratings on all five issues tested in the March 25-27 Gallup poll are below 50%, as is his overall job approval rating, which is 47% in the latest Gallup Daily three-day rolling average.

Gallup has asked Americans about Obama's handling of most of these issues throughout his term. While all currently rank on the low end of what Gallup has measured during his presidency, none is at its lowest point and most have been fairly stable in recent months.

After Obama received relatively positive evaluations for his economic stewardship early in his presidency, his ratings on the economy have held below 40% since early 2010, and are currently at 39%. Because he was elected during the 2008 economic downturn, Obama's handling of the economy could arguably be the most critical issue for how Americans evaluate his presidency leading up to his 2012 re-election bid and how historians judge his legacy in the future.

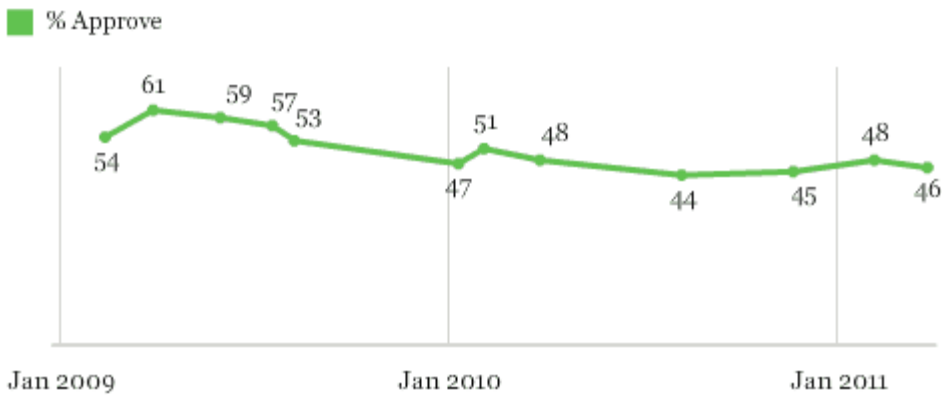
*Trend in Approval of President Obama's Handling of the Economy*



#### GALLUP

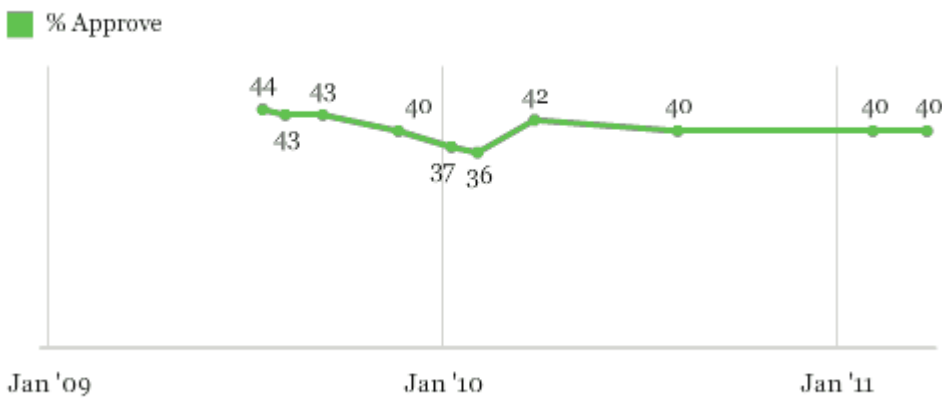
The trend lines are similar for Obama's approval on foreign affairs and healthcare policy, with higher ratings early in his presidency, declines from late 2009 into 2010, and more stable scores in recent months.

*Trend in Approval of President Obama's Handling of Foreign Affairs*



GALLUP

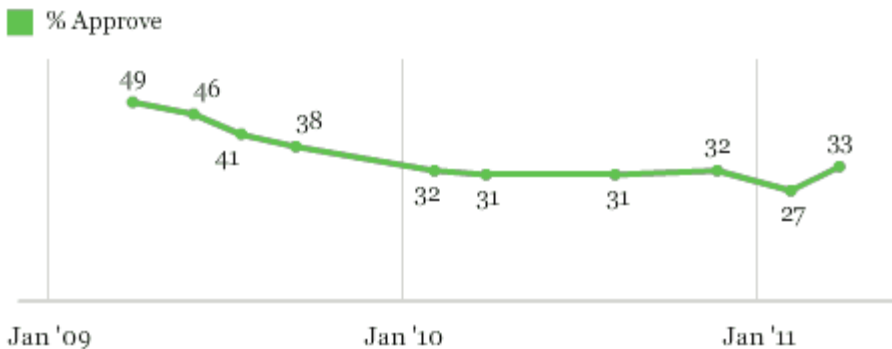
*Trend in Approval of President Obama's Handling of Healthcare Policy*



GALLUP

Obama's approval rating for handling the budget deficit, now at 33%, is the only issue rating to show a significant increase since the last update in February. It is not clear whether that increase represents a more positive assessment of his recent work on the budget or perhaps just a return to prior levels as the issue has taken a back seat to news about international crises in Japan and Libya. Still, even with the increase, the budget deficit remains Obama's weakest issue.

*Trend in Approval of President Obama's Handling of the Federal Budget Deficit*



GALLUP

**Not All Presidents Have Done Better on Foreign Than on Economic Issues**

Gallup has measured presidents' handling of foreign affairs and the economy regularly since Ronald Reagan's presidency. To date, Obama has averaged 50% approval on foreign affairs and 42% on the economy as president. His foreign affairs approval rating is in the middle of the pack, trailing the elder George Bush's 63% average. Obama's average rating on the economy is similar to those for Reagan and George W. Bush, but below Bill Clinton's and above the elder Bush's average.

*Presidents' Approval Ratings for Handling the Economy and Foreign Affairs, Term Averages*

	% Approve, economy	% Approve, foreign affairs
Reagan	45	44
G.H.W. Bush	35	63
Clinton	57	51
G.W. Bush	45	47
Obama	42	50

GALLUP

There is no clear pattern as to whether presidents are generally rated higher on one dimension than on the other. The elder Bush, like Obama, was graded better on foreign affairs than on the economy, while the opposite was true for Clinton. Reagan and George W. Bush got similar ratings in both areas.

The differential ratings likely reflect the events going on at the time. The elder Bush was president during the fall of the communist empire in the late 1980s and early 1990s, and presided over the successful Persian Gulf War in 1991 that drove Iraq out of Kuwait, reflecting positively on his ability to manage foreign affairs. But the economy went into recession during his presidency, leading to Clinton's election. Clinton was in office during the subsequent economic recovery and boom of the late 1990s. George W. Bush got strong foreign affairs approval ratings in his first term, averaging 57%, likely due to his response to the Sept. 11 terror attacks, but poor ratings in his second term (38%), likely because of the Iraq war.

**Implications**

Obama's ratings on foreign versus domestic issues may have to do as much with the challenges he faces in each arena as with his ability to respond to each. With Obama having been elected to office during a down economy that has been slow to recover, and facing unprecedented budget deficits -- in part due to increased government spending that attempted to jump-start the economy -- his ratings on these issues have not been strong. Although there have been challenges in foreign policy, including the current U.S. mission in Libya, these have perhaps not been as difficult in the eyes of the public as the problems Obama faces domestically.

#### **Survey Methods**

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted March 25-27, 2011, with a random sample of 1,027 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 4$  percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones (for respondents with a landline telephone) and cellular phones (for respondents who are cell phone-only). Each sample includes a minimum quota of 150 cell phone-only respondents and 850 landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents for gender within region. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member had the most recent birthday.

Samples are weighted by gender, age, race, education, region, and phone lines. Demographic weighting targets are based on the March 2010 Current Population Survey figures for the aged 18 and older non-institutionalized population living in continental U.S. telephone households. All reported margins of sampling error include the computed design effects for weighting and sample design.

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

Source:[http://www.gallup.com/poll/146930/Obama-Fares-Better-Foreign-Domestic-Issues.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas - Northern America - Politics - USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/146930/Obama-Fares-Better-Foreign-Domestic-Issues.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

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#### ***166-19. More Americans Back Unions Than Governors in State Disputes***

Nearly 8 in 10 adults in union households are following the issue closely

April 1, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- With political battles over state budgets and collective bargaining still playing out to varying degrees in Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Maine, and several other states, 48% of Americans say they agree more with the unions in these disputes, while 39% agree more with the governors. Thirteen percent favor neither side or have no opinion.

*With Whom Do Americans Agree More -- Governors or State Employee Unions -- in State Disputes?*

As you may know, Wisconsin and other states have been in the news because of disputes between the governors and state employee labor unions over collective bargaining policies and the state's budget. In states where there are such disputes, would you say you agree more with -- [the governors (or) the state employee labor unions]?

	<b>Mar 25-27, 2011</b>
	%
State employee labor unions	48
Governors	39
Neither (vol.)	4
No opinion	9
	100%

(vol.) = Volunteered response

**GALLUP\***

Significant budget shortfalls have compelled several Republican governors this year to take on state employee unions over collective bargaining or pay and benefits, or both. Unions in many states have pushed back, arguing they are being unfairly scapegoated, and taking their cases to their legislatures and to the public through massive protests. The March 25-27 Gallup poll was conducted after the Wisconsin legislature passed a budget bill that included new restrictions on collective bargaining, but while that bill's legality was still under court review.

A few subgroups of Americans show particularly broad support for unions in these battles. Democrats give unions their highest support, at 70%, followed by young adults -- those aged 18 to 34 -- at 61%. A majority of residents in the East, 52%, favor unions, the only region to cross the 50% support threshold.

Similar percentages of men and women take the unions' side (46% and 50%, respectively); however, women are significantly less likely than men to favor the governors (33% vs. 45%) and significantly more likely to have no opinion.

Only Republicans show solid majority support for the governors, at 65%, while several other groups -- men, middle-aged and older Americans, and independents -- are about evenly divided.



*With Whom Do Americans Agree More -- Governors or State Employee Unions -- in State Disputes?*

Among key subgroups

	<b>Governors</b>	<b>State employee unions</b>	<b>Neither/ No opinion</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
National adults	39	48	13
Men	45	46	9
Women	33	50	17
East	35	52	13
Midwest	40	47	12
South	39	49	12
West	41	44	15
18 to 34 years	27	61	13
35 to 54 years	40	43	18
55 and older	45	45	9
Republicans	65	25	9
Independents	40	45	15
Democrats	19	70	11

March 25-27, 2011

**GALLUP**

**Union Workers Are Largely United Against Governors**

Wisconsin has become a rallying point for labor unions across the country. Some union workers have traveled to Wisconsin to join that state's protests, while others are invoking what they see as the injustices occurring in Wisconsin in their own local battles.

According to the new Gallup poll, 68% of Americans who are themselves union members say they favor the unions in these disputes, while 24% favor the governors. Extensive support for unions, 64%, is also found among the broader group of respondents who say they or someone in their household belongs to a union.

By contrast, adults living in nonunion households are more evenly split in their preferences, with 45% siding with the unions and 40% with the governors.

**Six in 10 Paying Close Attention**

The new poll finds 28% of Americans following the news about these budget and union matters very closely and 32% somewhat closely. The combined 60% following it closely represents average U.S. public attention to a major news story, according to Gallup's measurement of more than 200 news events since 1991.

Attention to the matter is significantly higher among members of union households than among nonunion households, 76% vs. 58%.

Those paying very close attention break evenly in their preferences for governors vs. unions, 48% vs. 49%, respectively. However, those following it somewhat closely or not closely side more with the unions.

*Side Americans Agree With More in State Budget Battles, Based on How Closely They Are Following the Issue*

	Very closely	Somewhat closely	Not too closely/ Not at all
	%	%	%
Governors	48	41	31
State employee unions	49	52	45
Neither/No opinion	3	7	25

March 25-27, 2011

GALLUP

**Bottom Line**

Previous Gallup research about the issues involved in these debates revealed some ambivalence among Americans toward the labor unions' positions. While Americans polled in February were generally opposed to reducing state workers' pay, benefits, and collective bargaining rights, they were even more widely opposed to raising taxes. Also, Americans were evenly divided over whether government unions are more helpful or harmful to states.

Today, neither the governors nor the unions appear to have a strong advantage in the court of public opinion nationally, but the unions do have the slight edge, 48% to 39%. This may be in keeping with decades of Gallup polling finding Americans generally approving of labor unions.

**Survey Methods**

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted March 25-27, 2011, with a random sample of 1,027 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 4$  percentage points.

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Samples are weighted by gender, age, race, education, region, and phone lines. Demographic weighting targets are based on the March 2010 Current Population Survey figures for the aged 18 and older non-institutionalized population living in continental U.S. telephone households. All reported margins of sampling error include the computed design effects for weighting and sample design.

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

Source:[http://www.gallup.com/poll/146921/Americans-Back-Unions-Governors-State-Disputes.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas - Northern America - Politics – USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/146921/Americans-Back-Unions-Governors-State-Disputes.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

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***166-20. Americans' Top Job-Creation Idea: Stop Sending Work Overseas***

Republicans and Democrats agree on top suggestion, but differ on others

March 31, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- One in four Americans say the best way to create more jobs in the U.S. is to keep manufacturing in this country and stop sending work overseas. Americans also suggest creating jobs by increasing infrastructure work, lowering taxes, helping small businesses, and reducing government regulation.

### Americans' Prescriptions for Increasing U.S. Jobs

In your opinion, what would be the best way to create more jobs in the U.S.? (open-ended)

	Mar 25-27, 2011	Nov 20-22, 2009
	%	%
Keep manufacturing jobs here/Stop sending overseas	25	18
Create more infrastructure work	13	10
Lower taxes	12	14
Do more to help small businesses	11	12
Reduce government regulation/involvement	10	7
Higher taxes on imports/Buy American	6	4
Hire more U.S. citizens/Stop hiring illegal aliens	5	3
Cut government spending/Reduce the deficit	5	3
Improve education	4	3
Create more "green" jobs	3	6
More stimulus money	2	4
Make more credit available/Make it easier to get loans	2	2
Improve the economy overall	2	1
Higher wages for the middle class	2	--
Encourage more spending	1	1
Stop welfare/Give fewer handouts	1	--
Repeal healthcare reform	1	--
Lower gas prices	1	--
End the wars	1	--
Get rid of labor unions	1	--
Other	2	9
No reason in particular (vol.)	3	4
No opinion	14	16

(vol.) = Volunteered response

#### GALLUP'

These open-ended results from a March 25-27 Gallup survey are roughly in line with what Americans suggested in November 2009, although more Americans now suggest keeping manufacturing jobs in the U.S.

Americans and their elected representatives are highly focused on employment and jobs at this juncture in history. Gallup's unemployment tracking shows some slight improvement this month, and Gallup finds job creation is more positive than a year ago. Still, Americans consistently say that jobs and the economy are the most important problems facing the country, with 26% citing jobs specifically as the nation's most important problem in March.

The Obama administration has addressed the jobs situation in part by establishing a Council on Jobs and Competitiveness, headed by General Electric CEO Jeffrey Immelt. In a speech on Thursday at the Economic Club of Washington, D.C., Immelt downplayed the role of government in job creation, saying, "Government can work with business to improve the conditions to expand and create jobs. But it can't create and sustain jobs for us. That's our job. The principles of capitalism, competitiveness, innovation, and free markets that have allowed America to lead for generations can win again today."

Three of Americans' top five recommendations for job creation relate directly or indirectly to government actions: creating more infrastructure work, lowering taxes, and reducing government regulation and involvement. The other two -- keeping manufacturing jobs in the U.S. and helping small businesses -- are a little more general in nature, although the government could presumably be involved in each.

Six percent of Americans suggest putting higher taxes on imports, which would be one way the government could indirectly attempt to create more jobs in the United States.

#### **Republicans, Democrats Agree on Keeping Jobs in the U.S., Differ on Other Ideas**

Republicans and Democrats alike most commonly mention keeping manufacturing in the U.S. as the best way to create jobs.

Republicans, however, are next most likely to suggest lowering taxes and cutting back on government regulation, while Democrats say creating more infrastructure work and helping small businesses are the best ways to create more jobs.

#### *Top Five Ways to Create More Jobs in the United States, by Party*

March 25-27, 2011

	<b>Republicans/ Republican leaners</b>		<b>Democrats/ Democratic leaners</b>
	<b>%</b>		<b>%</b>
Keep manufacturing jobs here/Stop sending overseas	23	Keep manufacturing jobs here/Stop sending overseas	25
Lower taxes	21	Create more infrastructure work	18
Reduce gov't regulation/involvement	13	Do more to help small businesses	12
Do more to help small businesses	9	Reduce gov't regulation/involvement	6
Create more infrastructure work	8	Improve education	6
Cut gov't spending/Reduce deficit	8		

GALLUP®

### **Bottom Line**

This Gallup survey gives the average American the opportunity to weigh in on what he or she would do to create more jobs. Americans clearly remain focused on keeping manufacturing jobs from going overseas, although exactly how this can be done is yet to be determined. This priority persists from the last time Gallup asked this question, in November 2009. Beyond that, Americans are split somewhat along partisan lines in their recommendations for creating more jobs. Republicans are more focused on reducing taxes and government involvement in regulating business. Democrats are somewhat more focused on using government directly to create jobs through infrastructure projects.

### **Survey Methods**

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted March 25-27, 2011, with a random sample of 1,027 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones (for respondents with a landline telephone) and cellular phones (for respondents who are cell phone-only). Each sample includes a minimum quota of 200 cell phone-only respondents and 800 landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents for gender within region. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member had the most recent birthday.

Samples are weighted by gender, age, race, education, region, and phone lines. Demographic weighting targets are based on the March 2010 Current Population Survey figures for the aged 18 and older non-institutionalized population living in continental U.S. telephone households. All reported margins of sampling error include the computed design effects for weighting and sample design.

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

Source:[http://www.gallup.com/poll/146915/Americans-Top-Job-Creation-Idea-Stop-Sending-Work-](http://www.gallup.com/poll/146915/Americans-Top-Job-Creation-Idea-Stop-Sending-Work-Overseas.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas - Business - Northern America - USA)

[Overseas.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas - Business - Northern America - USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/146915/Americans-Top-Job-Creation-Idea-Stop-Sending-Work-Overseas.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas - Business - Northern America - USA)

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### ***166-21. Modest Support for Libya Airstrikes, No Clear Goal Seen***

Little Public Interest in Libyan Mission

March 28, 2011

After several days of airstrikes on Libya by the United States and its allies, the public has mixed reactions to the military operation. Nearly half of Americans (47%) say the United States made the right decision in conducting air strikes in Libya, while 36% say it was the wrong decision. Fully one-in-six (17%) express no opinion.

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## Support for Decision, But Half See No Clear Goal

	<b>Mar 24-27</b>
<i>U.S., allies' airstrikes in Libya...</i>	
	%
Right decision	47
Wrong decision	36
Don't know	<u>17</u>
	100
<i>U.S. and allies have clear goal?</i>	
Yes, clear goal	39
No, do not	50
Don't know	<u>11</u>
	100
<i>U.S. involvement in military action in Libya ...</i>	
Will last for some time	60
Will be over pretty quickly	33
Don't know	<u>7</u>
	100
<i>Should the U.S. and allies...</i>	
Remove Gadhafi from power	46
Focus only on protecting citizens	43
Don't know	<u>11</u>
	100
<i>In Libya, U.S. is...</i>	
Leading military action	35
Just one of a coalition of countries	57
Don't know	<u>8</u>
	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Mar. 24-27, 2011. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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On balance, however, the public does not think that the U.S. and its allies have a clear goal in taking military action in Libya. Just 39% say the U.S. and its allies have a clear goal, while 50% say they do not.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted March 24-27 among 1,002 adults, finds modest public attentiveness to the events in Libya. Just 15% say they are following the airstrikes more closely than any other story of the week. Nearly four times as many people (57%) cite the aftermath of the Japanese earthquake and tsunami as their top story of the week, according to Pew Research's weekly News Interest Index. (For more, see this week's weekly News Interest Index, which will be released Tuesday, March 29.)

Most Americans see a fairly lengthy involvement for the United States in the Libyan operation. Six-in-ten (60%) think the U.S. involvement in military action in Libya will last for some time; just 33% expect that it will be over pretty quickly.

Americans are about evenly divided over whether the aim of military action by the United States and its allies should be to remove Moammar Gadhafi from power or not: 46% say the goal

of military action should include Gadhafi's removal while 43% say the U.S. and its allies should focus only on protecting Libyan civilians from violence.

Notably, most people do not view the United States as the lead actor in the military operation. Fully 57% say that the United States "is just one of a coalition of countries" involved in the military mission; far fewer (35%) say the United States "is leading the military action."

### Little Partisanship in Libya Views

#### Modest Partisan Differences In Initial Reactions to Libyan Airstrikes

	Decision by U.S., allies to conduct airstrikes?		U.S., allies have a clear goal in Libya?	
	Right %	Wrong %	Yes %	No %
Total	47	36	39	50
Republican	54	29	41	52
Democrat	49	36	48	43
Independent	44	41	35	57

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Mar. 24-27, 2011. PEW17, PEW20.

There is little indication that views of the Libyan military operation are breaking along political lines. About half of Republicans (54%) and Democrats (49%) say the decision by the U.S. and its allies to launch airstrikes was right. Among independents, 44% see the airstrikes as the right decision, while nearly as many (41%) say they are the wrong decision.

About four-in-ten Republicans (41%) say the U.S. and its allies have a clear goal in Libya, as do 48% of Democrats. Independents by a wide margin (57% to 35%) say the United States and its allies do not have a clear goal in taking military action in Libya.

Other attitudes regarding the Libyan mission -- including whether the ultimate aim should be Gadhafi's removal -- also show relatively little partisanship. Republicans, by a 50%-to-36% margin, say the goal of the airstrikes should include Gadhafi's removal. About half of Democrats (49%) say Gadhafi's removal should be a goal of military action while 43% say the mission should be focused only on protecting civilians. Independents are evenly divided (45% remove Gadhafi, 46% only protect civilians).

Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1941/poll-airstrikes-libya-right-wrong-decision-lengthy-involvement-moammar-gadhafi-remove>

### 166-22. Obama Approval Slips To 43%; Low Marks Given to His Economic And Libyan Policies

*Japanese Disaster Relief Efforts Receive Highest Rating*

April 04, 2011

**UTICA, NY** - President Barack Obama's approval rating among likely voters has slipped three points over the past week, and low marks have been handed out on his handling of many issues.

The poll of 2,126 voters was conducted from April 1-4, 2011.

*Overall, do you approve or disapprove of Barack Obama's job as president?*

	Obama	Apr	Ma	Ma	Ma	Ma	Fe	Fe	Fe	Jan	Jan
Job Performance	.	r.	r.	r.	r.	b.	b.	b.	.	.	.
	4	28	21	8	4	24	21	8	31	4	
Approve		43	46	45	47	44	46	45	46	44	43



	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Disapprove	56%	54%	55%	52%	55%	53%	55%	53%	56%	56%
Not sure	1%	<1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	1%

The poll also asked voters to rate President Obama on a number of issues, using a scale of Excellent, Good, Fair or Poor. The table below shows the combined positive grades of Excellent or Good for each.

Obama rating on...	Excellent + Good
Japan Disaster Relief	52%
Domestic Security	42%
War on Terrorism	38%
Healthcare	36%
Economy	35%
Libya conflict	34%
Education	33%
Transparency	31%
Energy Policy	30%
Afghanistan War	30%
Financial Regulation	28%
Immigration	27%
Social Security	24%
Taxes	24%

Just one in three give the president positive marks on his handling of the economy and his Libyan policy, and even fewer rate him well on transparency, his energy policy, the Afghanistan war, financial regulation, immigration, social security and taxes.

Obama received the highest marks for his handling of the disaster relief to Japan, and a plurality positively rate his domestic security policy.

The poll also measured Congressional approval and whether the nation is headed in the right or wrong direction. For each, totals are nearly identical to those the prior IBOPE Zogby Interactive poll.

- 22% approve of Congressional job performance
- 32% approve of Democratic Congressional job performance
- 34% approve of Republican Congressional job performance
- 29% say the nation is headed in the right direction

The interactive poll of 2,126 likely voters has a margin of error of +/-2.1%. A sampling of Zogby International's online panel, which is representative of the adult population of the U.S., was invited to participate. Slight weights were added to region, party, age, race, religion, gender, and education to more accurately reflect the population.

**ABOUT IBOPE Zogby International**

IBOPE Zogby International is a non-partisan, premier global public opinion polling and market research firm that offers timely, accurate results and in-depth analysis and insights. IBOPE Zogby International works with issue experts in a vast array of fields including healthcare, technology, finance, insurance, energy, agriculture, public affairs, and media who offer insightful data analysis and exceptional service to clients in countries throughout the world.

IBOPE Zogby International experts analyze data and work with clients to develop and implement new strategies, and offer customized and attractive solutions to challenges our clients face. IBOPE Zogby International was formed in January 2010 following the acquisition of Zogby International by IBOPE Inteligencia of Brazil, a subsidiary of IBOPE Group.

Source: <http://www.zogby.com/news/2011/04/04/ibope-zogby-interactive-obama-approval-slips-43-low-marks-given-his-economic-and-libyan-policies/>

**166-23. Most Say it is Time for Someone New as President**

*Just 38% say President Barack Obama deserves re-election*

April 05, 2011

**UTICA, NY** - A new IBOPE Zogby Survey finds a majority of likely voters are ready for someone new in the White House, as just 38% say Obama deserves to be re-elected and 55% say it is time for someone new. The poll of 2,125 voters was conducted from April 1-4, 2111.

*Do you think President Obama deserves to be re-elected or do you think it is time for someone new?*

<i>Response</i>	All voters	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
It's time for someone new	55%	17%	94%	55%
Obama deserves to be re-elected	38%	72%	4%	35%
Not sure	7%	10%	2%	10%

The interactive poll of 2,126 likely voters has a margin of error of +/-2.1%. A sampling of Zogby International's online panel, which is representative of the adult population of the U.S., was invited to participate. Slight weights were added to region, party, age, race, religion, gender, and education to more accurately reflect the population.

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Source: <http://www.zogby.com/news/2011/04/05/ibope-zogby-interactive-most-say-it-time-someone-new-president/>

**166-24. Voters Split on Government Shutdown Harming Recovery**

*42% Obama Approval Rating lowest since December*

April 07, 2011

**UTICA, NY** - A new IBOPE Zogby Interactive poll finds likely voters split over whether or not a government shutdown would be harmful to the economic recovery. Forty-nine percent say they agree a government shutdown would hurt the recovery, 45% say they disagree and 6% are not sure.

The April 5-7 poll of 2,109 voters shows President Barack Obama's approval rating at 42%, the lowest since December, when it hit 39%.

*Overall, do you approve or disapprove of Barack Obama's job as president?*

Obama Job Performance	All Rep.	All Dem.	All Mod.	All Mod.	All Mod.	All Mod.	All F.	All F.	All F.	All J.	All J.	All D.
	7	4	28	21	8	4	24	21	8	31	4	10
Approve	42%	34%	46%	45%	47%	44%	46%	45%	46%	44%	33%	39%
Disapprove	57%	66%	54%	55%	52%	55%	53%	55%	53%	56%	66%	61%
Not sure	1%	1%	<1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%

*Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.*

Here are the findings related to the federal budget and the possibility of a government shutdown.

*Do you agree or disagree that a government shutdown would be harmful to economic recovery.*

Response	All voters
Agree	49%
Disagree	45%
Not Sure	6%

*Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.*

*Do you agree or disagree that significant cuts to the federal budget should not be made as long as wealthy Americans continue to receive tax cuts?*

Response	All voters
Agree	48%
Disagree	48%
Not Sure	4%

*Do you agree or disagree that the military budget should be largely exempt from budget cuts?*

Response	All voters
Agree	44%
Disagree	53%
Not Sure	3%

When it comes to the three agree-disagree questions, responses of Republicans and Democrats are sharply divergent. Republicans are more likely than Democrats to agree military spending should be exempt from cuts and disagree that tax cuts on the wealthy should not continue and that a shutdown would harm the economy.

The poll also finds a seven-point bump from April 4 on approval of Republicans in Congress, from 34% to 41%. Approval of the Congressional GOP by Republican voters moved from 61% April 4 to 71% now. Among independent voters, approval of Congressional Republicans went from 26% to 32%.

Job approval for all of Congress is up two points from April 4; now at 24%. Approval of Congressional Democrats dropped one point to 31%. The percentage saying the nation is headed in the right direction fell three points to 26%.

The interactive poll of 2,109 likely voters has a margin of error of +/-2.2%. A sampling of IBOPE Zogby International's online panel, which is representative of the adult population of the U.S., was invited to participate. Slight weights were added to region, party, age, race, religion, gender and education to more accurately reflect the population.

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Source:<http://www.zogby.com/news/2011/04/07/ibope-zogby-interactive-voters-split-government-shutdown-harming-recovery-/>

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### **LATIN AMERICA**

#### **166-25. Emerging LatAm Consumers on the Internet (Cyber World)**

Internet access is rapidly expanding its reach in Latin America, providing more opportunities and a better economic future for many.

Latin America now has more than 200 million Internet users –just over 10% of the world’s total (while it has 5% of the population). This translates into an overall penetration of 38%, with Chile as the highest penetration country at 50%. Like elsewhere in Emerging Markets, Internet access is growing rapidly; in 2010 the growth of Internet usage was 37% in Colombia, 25% in Venezuela, 22% in Argentina, 20% in Mexico, 19% in Brazil and 16% in Chile. Securing Internet access is high on the priority list of the LatAm consumers – in fact the escape of the poor into the lower middle economic classes enables them to use the Internet, which in turn acts as a trigger for further economic improvement through easier access to information, education and business opportunities. Getting connected, therefore, serves as a tipping point for movement into a better quality of life.

#### **Mobile-centricity**

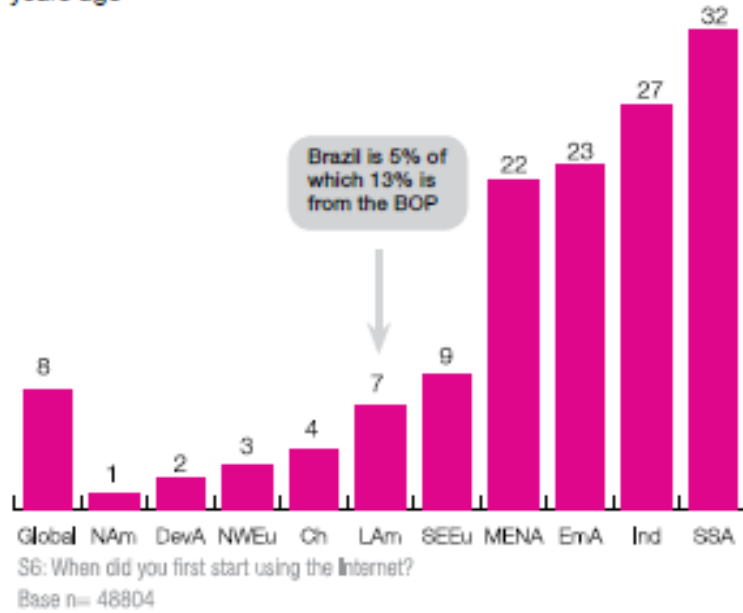
In Emerging Markets, we see a very mobile-centric view with many consumers leapfrogging the fixed line, and going straight to mobile access to the Internet (as we also see in another article in this issue on Indonesia). In developed markets, average users spend 6 hours a week using mobile Internet; the figure is nearly twice as much at more than 11 hours in Emerging Markets.

Additionally, often the Internet quickly overtakes television in terms of consumer preference. Young people spend more of their time on the Internet than any other medium and emerging markets often lead the way.

While digital access in Emerging Markets is new, the usage is more impactful – almost transformational in nature. The proportion of Internet users who agree with the statement: “I can better express my feelings in the online world” is highest in countries where most people have just started accessing the Internet: 81% in Africa, 65% in India and just 19% in developed Asian countries. Like the overall economic picture, Latin America features in the middle between the least and most economically developed countries: 34% agree with this statement. In Brazil the overall percentage is 35%, whereas among the BOP (Base of the Pyramid) class it increases to 53%. Once the BOP has the opportunity to access the Internet, their level of engagement with the

medium is particularly high as they rely on it for a much wider range and criticality of applications than the upper income consumers.

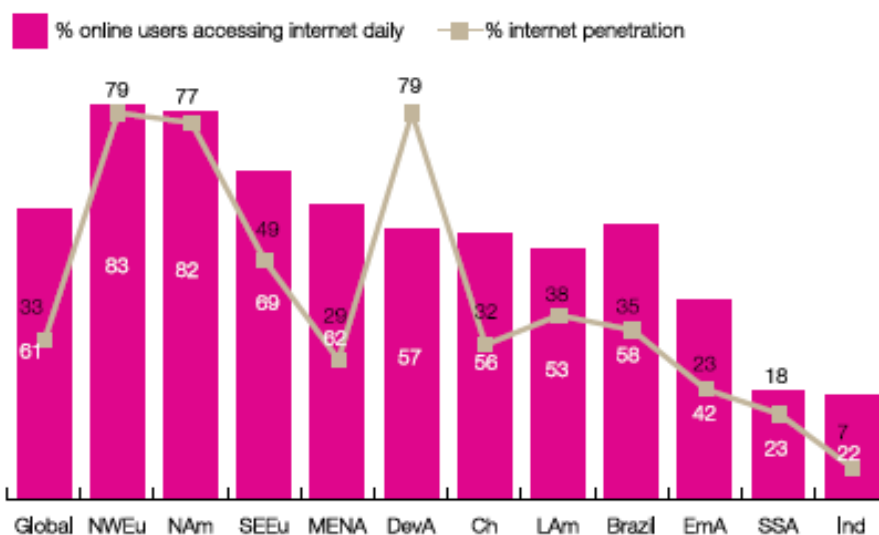
For the emerging world, digital access is new ...  
 % online users who started using the Internet less than two years ago



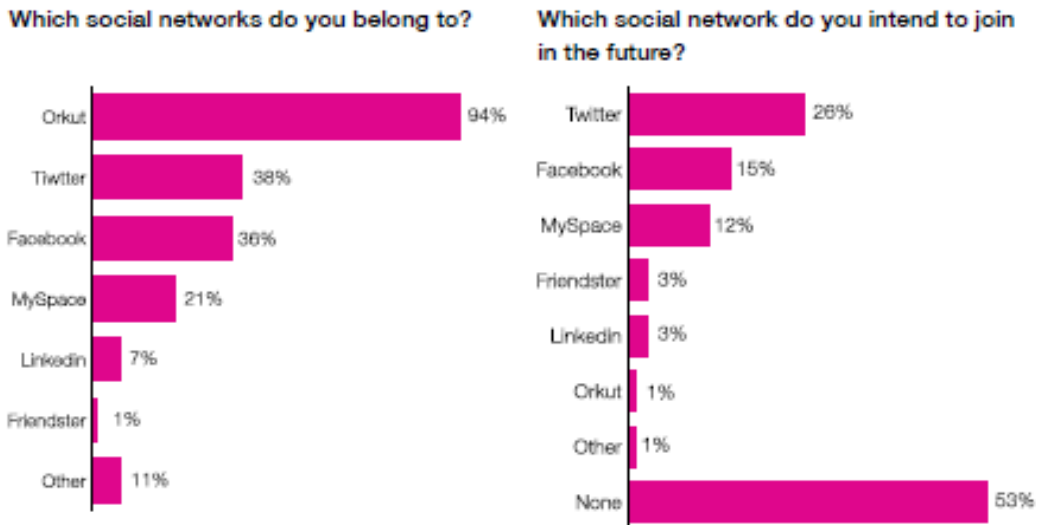
A snapshot from Salvador (Brazil)

Salvador da Bahia was the first colonial capital of Brazil and also one of the oldest in the New World. For many years, it was known as the capital of happiness, owing to the easygoing nature of its population and countless outdoor parties. Nowadays it is also the Brazilian capital of the emerging middle class, people who have been able to leave the favelas (shanty towns) and now live in government-subsidized social housing. Salvador has the feeling of a boom town, with building cranes providing a jarring contrast to the old historical city. We spoke to some emerging consumers in their twenties and early thirties.

...And Brazil is in this leapfrog trend



It is striking that they all have great expectations of the future, a future which is very concrete and short-term (i.e. their focus is on the next 3 years). When asked what are their hopes and dreams, they usually refer to a better house, a car and especially a better job. For all of them, digital is at the centre of their lives: it is giving them more contacts, opportunities, and a sense of inclusion that they could only have dreamt of just a few years ago. Broadband access is expensive in Latin America, and many people can only access the Internet via cyber cafés or LAN houses. Alternatively, the emerging lower middle class share a router between 4 or 5 families. The use of LAN houses, or public Internet cafés, continues to be huge in Brazil; there are more than 90,000 LAN houses.



For all of them, digital is at the centre of their lives: it is giving them more opportunities, and a sense of inclusion that they could only have dreamt of just a few years ago.

And use Social Media as much or more than higher classes

It is not just all work for the Latin Americans on the Net – they are well-known for their sociable nature and it is not a surprise that they have embraced social media like no one else. For social networks, Brazil continues to be the leader in the use of almost all forms of social media, not just in Latin America, but the world.

Orkut\*, the most popular social network in Brazil, reaches 72% of all Brazilian Internet users, and 70% are younger than 34 years old.

Brazilians have more friends on social networks than anyone else in the world: an average of 231 (and for those accessing the Internet via their mobiles this number increases to an incredible 357) vs. an average of 176 in Latin America and 120 globally. Brazilians also use social media heavily to make purchase decisions.

	% Favourite Social Network	No. of friends/followers (mean)
Orkut	80%	293
Facebook	7%	201
Twitter	7%	298
MySpace	2%	235
Linkedin	1%	73

Source: TNS Decoding Digital Needs Study, Brazil

Overall we see in Emerging Markets that social networks are a key source of information for brands, as much as the Internet has become a key element in the lives of Emerging Consumers.

Sources: [http://www.tnsglobal.com/assets/files/TNS\\_GEMS\\_March2011.pdf](http://www.tnsglobal.com/assets/files/TNS_GEMS_March2011.pdf)

## AUSTRALASIA

### **166-26. New Zealand National-Led Government Support Virtually Unchanged**

Finding No. 4653 - This latest New Zealand Roy Morgan Poll on voting intention was conducted by telephone with a NZ wide cross-section of 953 electors from March 21 – April 3, 2011. Of all electors surveyed 7% (unchanged) didn't name a party.: April 08, 2011

The latest New Zealand Roy Morgan Poll shows support for Prime Minister John Key's National-led Government is up 0.5% to 55%. Support for Key's National Party is 51% (down 1.5%), ACT NZ 2% (up 1.5%), the Maori Party 1.5% (unchanged), and United Future 0.5% (up 0.5%).

Support for Opposition Parties is down 0.5% to 45% — Labour Party 31.5% (down 1%), Greens 8%, (unchanged), New Zealand First 5% (up 1%) and Others 0.5% (unchanged).

If a National Election were held today the National Party would easily be returned to Government.

The latest New Zealand Roy Morgan Government Confidence Rating has fallen 8.5 points to 125 with 54.5% (down 5%) of New Zealanders saying New Zealand is 'heading in the right direction' compared to 29.5% (up 3.5%) that say New Zealand is 'heading in the wrong direction.'

Gary Morgan says:

"Today's New Zealand Roy Morgan Poll shows Prime Minister John Key's National-led Government (55%, up 0.5%) maintaining a strong lead over the Opposition Parties (45%, down 0.5%).

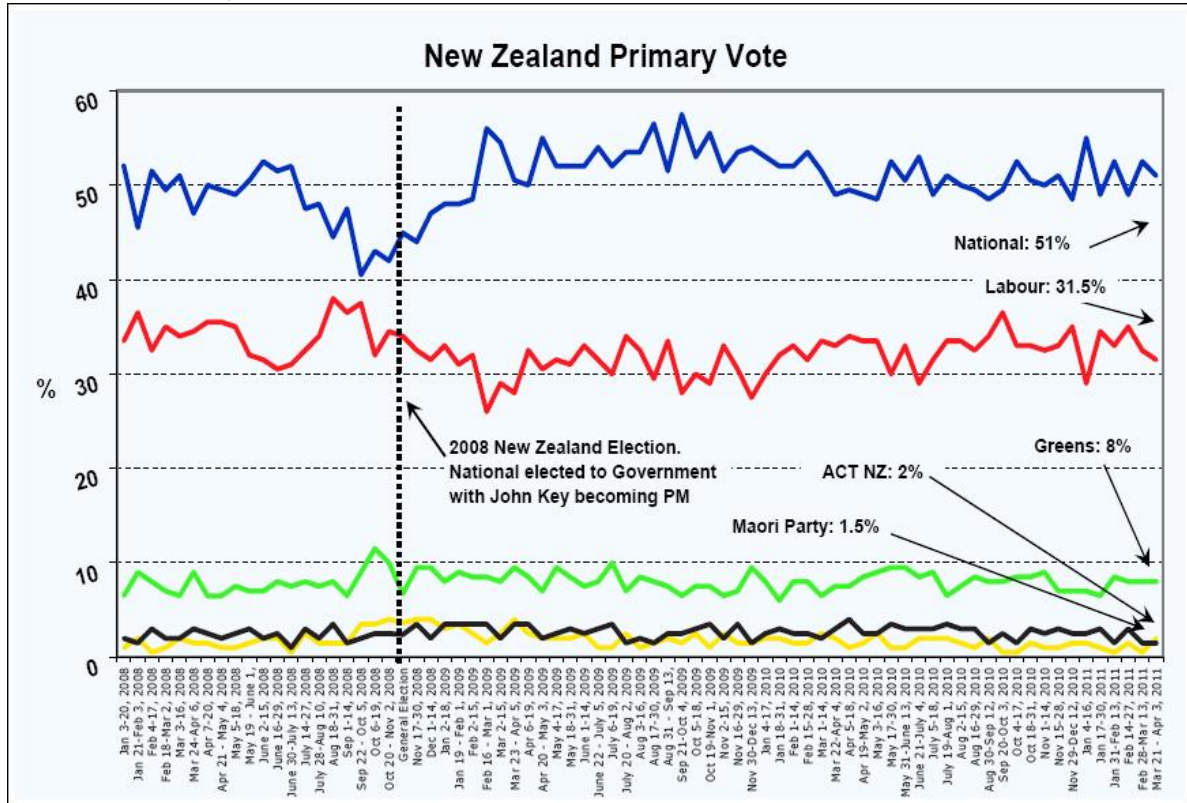
"Despite the Government's strong lead support for Key's National dropped 1.5% to 51%. Support also dropped for the main Opposition Labour Party (31.5%, down 1%). The beneficiaries of these falls in support were ACT NZ (2%, up 1.5%) and New Zealand First (5%, up 1%)."

Electors were asked: "If a New Zealand Election were held today which party would receive your party vote?"

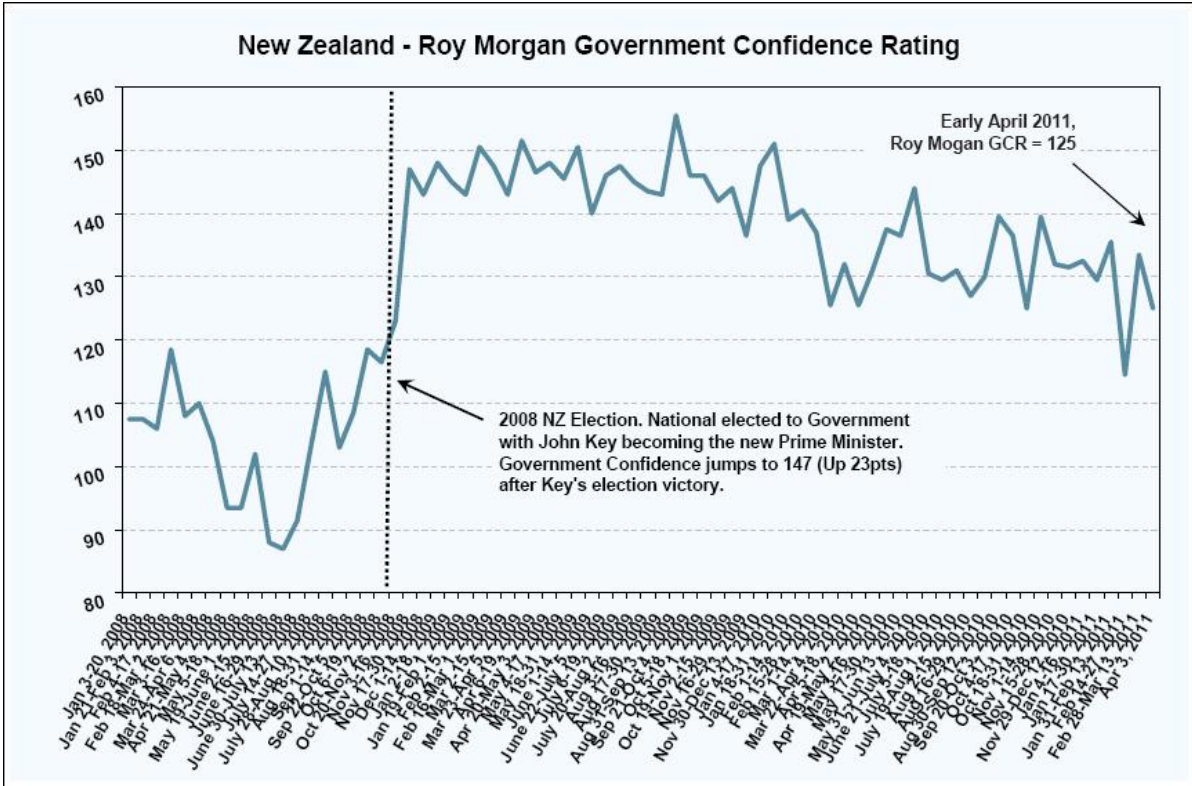
This latest New Zealand Roy Morgan Poll on voting intention was conducted by telephone with a NZ wide cross-section of 953 electors from March 21 — April 3, 2011. Of all electors surveyed 7% (unchanged) didn't name a party.

**VOTING INTENTION SUMMARY**

The following table compares the latest NZ Morgan Polls on Voting Intention with the result from the November 8, 2008 General Election:







**Margin of Error**

The margin of error to be allowed for in any estimate depends mainly on the number of interviews on which it is based. The following table gives indications of the likely range within which estimates would be 95% likely to fall, expressed as the number of percentage points above or below the actual estimate. The figures are approximate and for general guidance only, and assume a simple random sample.

Sample Size	Percentage Estimate					
	40%-60%	25%-75%	or	10%-90%	or	5%-95%
500	±4.5	±3.9		±2.7		±1.9
1,000	±3.2	±2.7		±1.9		±1.4

Source: <http://www.roymorgan.com/news/polls/2011/4653/>

**MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS**

**166-27. Sharp Drop in American Enthusiasm for Free Market, Poll Shows**

April 6, 2011

American public support for the free market economy has dropped sharply in the past year, and is now lower than in China, according to a GlobeScan poll released today.

The findings, drawn from 12,884 interviews across 25 countries, show that there has been a sharp fall in the number of Americans who think that the free market economy is the best economic system for the future.

When GlobeScan began tracking views in 2002, four in five Americans (80%) saw the free market as the best economic system for the future--the highest level of support among tracking countries. Support started to fall away in the following years and recovered slightly after the

financial crisis in 2007/8, but has plummeted since 2009, falling 15 points in a year so that fewer than three in five (59%) now see free market capitalism as the best system for the future.

GlobeScan Chairman Doug Miller commented: "America is the last place we would have expected to see such a sharp drop in trust in the free enterprise system. This is not good news for business."

The results mean that a number of the world's major emerging economies have now matched or overtaken the USA in their enthusiasm for the free market. The Chinese and Brazilians, 67 percent of whom regard the free market system as the best on offer, are now more positive about capitalism than Americans, while enthusiasm in India now equals that in the USA, with 59 percent rating the free market as the best system for the future.

Among the 20 countries polled in both 2009 and 2010, an average of 54 percent today rate the free market economy as the best economic system, unchanged from 2009.

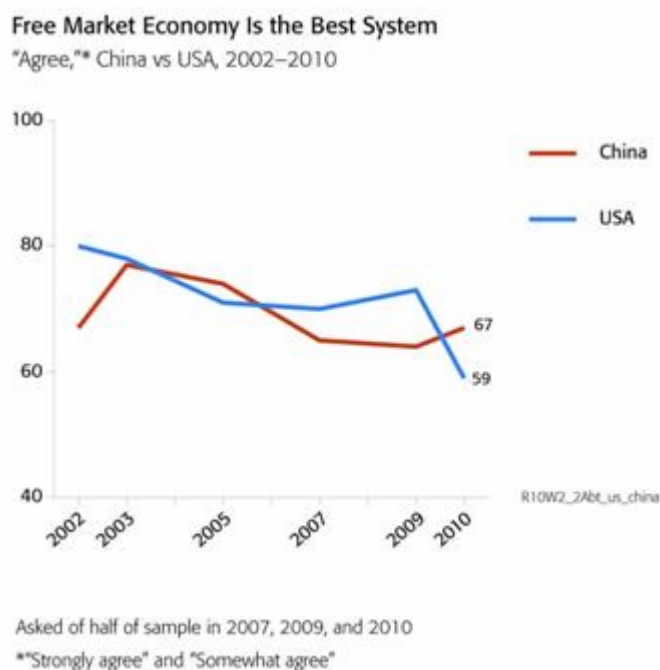
Americans with incomes below \$20,000 were particularly likely to have lost faith in the free market over the past year, with their support dropping from 76 percent to 44 percent between 2009 and 2010. American women have also become much less positive, with 52 percent backing the free market in 2010, down from 73 percent in 2009.

The poll was conducted by telephone in China and the US, and by telephone, in-person, or online in the 23 other countries between June 24 and September 18, 2010 by the international polling firm GlobeScan and its national partners. Before today's public release, only clients of GlobeScan's "Radar" reports have had access to these results. National results are considered accurate within +/- 3.0 to +/- 4.9 percent, 19 times out of 20.

GlobeScan Chairman Doug Miller added: "The poll suggest that American business is close to losing its social contract with average American families that has enabled it to prosper in the world. Inspired leadership will be needed to reverse this trend."

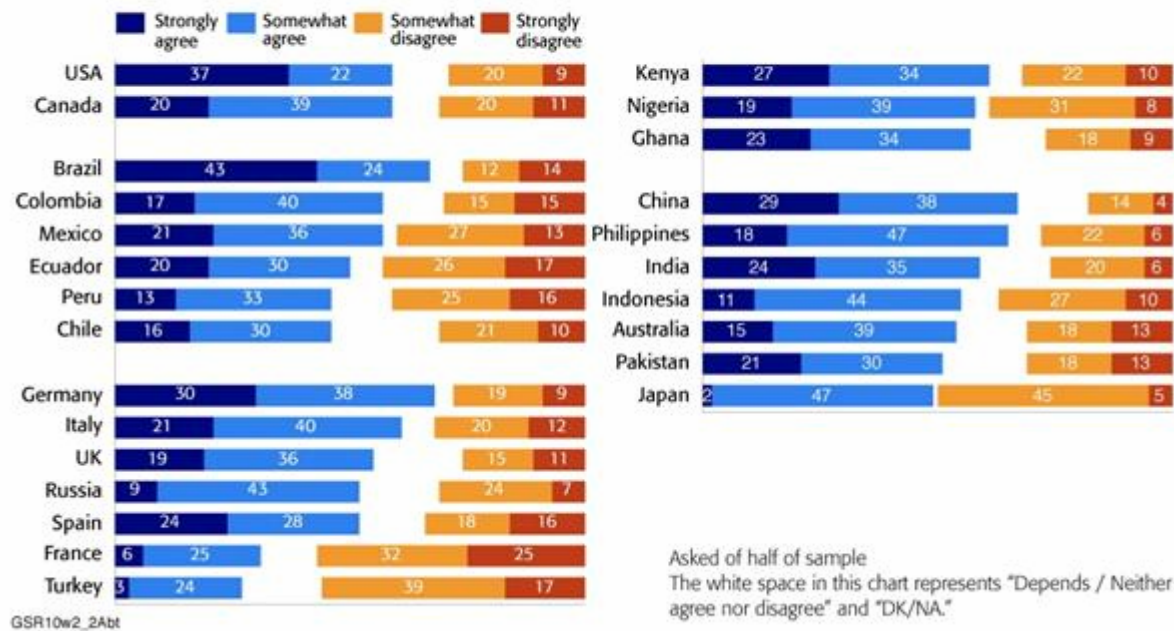
Fieldwork was conducted in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Russia, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the USA. Interviews were conducted via face-to-face, by telephone, or online (Japan only) between June 24 and September 18, 2010. Polling was conducted by GlobeScan and its research partners in each country. Some urban-only surveying was conducted in certain developing countries, following generally accepted research standards in each country. The margin of error per country ranges from +/-3.0 to 4.9 percent, 19 times out of 20.

For more information about GlobeScan see [www.GlobeScan.com](http://www.GlobeScan.com)



## Free Market Economy Is Best System

"Agree" vs "Disagree," by Country, 2010



### Questionnaire

Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with each of the following statements?

READ AND ROTATE STATEMENTS. CODE ONE EACH.

2bt) The free market system and free market economy is the best system on which to base the future of the world

01 -- Strongly agree

02 -- Somewhat agree

03 -- Somewhat disagree

04 -- Strongly disagree

VOLUNTEERED (DO NOT READ)

05 -- Depends / neither agree nor disagree

99 -- DK/NA

Source: <http://www.worldpublicopinion.org/pipa/articles/btglobalizationtradera/684.php?nid=&id=&pnt=684&lb=>

### **166-28. Women and Older Consumers Are Generally More Environmentally Conscious**

Synovate survey reveals latest green habits and consumption across the world

**7 April 2011**

CHICAGO — A new study from top four global custom market research firm Synovate on 'green' behaviour shows that women and older consumers across the world are generally more environmentally conscious overall, and that how people feel about the future and their family, and which country they live in, are less important factors in determining their green habits.

Synovate interviewed approximately 22,000 people across 28 countries as part of its ongoing Global Trends study: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Italy, India, Japan, Mexico,

Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Serbia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, UAE, UK and USA. Respondents were asked about their recycling habits, purchase of ecological products and purchase of organic foods, as well as their general beliefs on life, in order to also determine if there was a correlation between those beliefs and green behaviour.

Women around the world ranked higher than men across all green behaviour categories while people aged 56-65 years old ranked highest in recycling and buying ecological products, and those 46-55 years old led in organic food purchase. Those in the 16-25 age group scored lowest across all categories.

"We asked respondents to show agreement and disagreement with several topics related with basic needs and attitudes that anyone in the world would have in different life situations. We used these results to conduct a global segmentation framed under our Censydiam research model," said Peter Huijboom, Synovate CEO for Geographies. "Those who showed the highest levels of agreement with statements related to concern about the future or the importance of family were actually the ones purchasing fewer ecological and organic products, and recycling less. This suggests green behaviour in many people may be borne from other convictions that aren't related to the health and well-being of family and the planet.

"For example, our segmentation demonstrates that those who recycle more are also more group-oriented while people who consume more organic products are more likely to be more individualistic," Huijboom said.

### **Recycling and buying green**

Recycling waste at home was more popular with women, with 54% overall saying they had done this in the past week compared to 48% of men.

Respondents in Canada (88%), South Korea (86%) and Spain (84%) were most likely to have recycled waste at home during the past week, closely followed by those in Belgium (82%), Italy and the UK (81% each). Those least likely to have recycled at home were those in Indonesia, Russia and Egypt, where less than 15% of respondents said they had recycled in the last week.

"For the past few years city governments around Canada have made a huge push on recycling," said Rob Myers, managing director for Synovate in Canada. "Homes in all major cities are given a blue bin for recycling material, a green bin for biodegradable items such as food, and a black bin for items that don't fit into the first two categories. Effectively the job of sorting garbage has moved from the dump to the household and Canadians have been trained to recycle."

"Technologies for recycling waste were well developed and promoted by the government in the former USSR," said Elena Koneva, managing director for Synovate in Russia. "Unfortunately most of that has been lost over the past ten years and, at the same time, consumption has grown strongly. Now we see some efforts to turn Russians back towards green living, but it's mostly from commercial companies that promote multi-use bags, try to reduce use of plastic bags, etc. Of course, that's not enough - we need to do a lot more to change people's mentality to cultivate more green habits in Russia. It's extremely important that every single individual understand the importance of it so that we' don't turn the earth into a wasteland."

When it came to purchasing ecological products, Denmark and Sweden led the pack (59% and 52% respectively), while Serbia (8%) and China (9%) were lowest.

"Green habits and consumption is generally high on the priority list of Scandinavian consumers," said Ulf Andersen, CEO for Synovate Scandinavia. "There is relatively easy access to a range of eco-friendly products in most major grocery stores, and Scandinavian consumers

are increasingly conscious of how products are produced and what additives might be in them. The Scandinavian "outdoor" way of life and focus on local produce also increases consumers' desire for eco-friendly products and behavior."

Denmark again led all the countries in organic food purchase (69%), while the next highest respondents were UAE, Mexico and Germany. Lowest purchasers of organic food were Indonesia (3%) and Japan (10%).

Robby Sutsayo, managing director for Synovate in Indonesia, said: "Indonesians are dealing with other huge issues right now, unfortunately. The impact of natural disasters is diverting people's attention from helping to improve ecology and the environment. Another disaster that has their attention is corruption by tax officials. Once these priorities are dealt with, there will likely be a little more attention to going green."

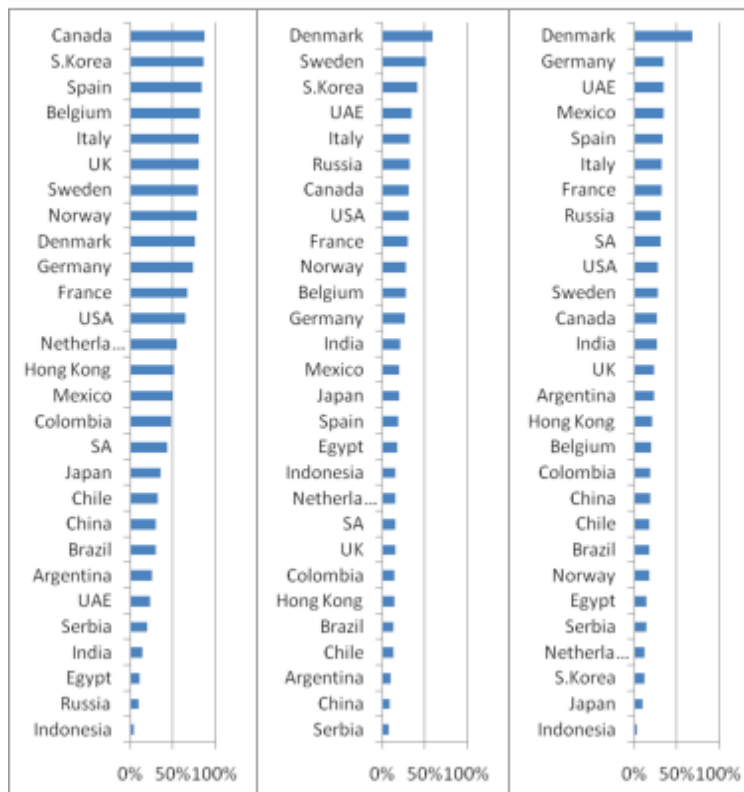
"A focus on organic food is going to take a long time to catch on among Japanese," said Rika Fujiki, managing director for Synovate Japan. "In 2008, there were some food security cases here, such as scams disguising food origin and food poisoning by imported processed food. People's understanding and attention to food security grew stronger, and organic products and natural food were in the spotlight. However, organic products are still expensive in Japan and accessibility is low. Price and convenience beat anxiety. In addition, the economy is not much improved after a prolonged recession. People would like to be green, but not with the extra cost."

Interestingly, the three green habits studied did not directly correlate with each other - meaning, if someone did one habit, it did not automatically mean they did the others. As shown in the chart below, mainly very different countries led for each green behaviour.

**Figure 4 - I have recycled waste at home:**

**Figure 5 - I have purchased ecological products:**

**Figure 6 - I have purchased organic products:**



"Correlation of green habits likely has a lot to do with availability," said Huijboom. "For example, Germany is quite good at buying organic but could do better at recycling. That's because they don't have a good system for collecting recyclables, which helps explain this. So the results don't necessarily mean that people don't want to be greener - it may just be that they can't. On the opposite end, the UK buys few ecological products, but is very good at recycling. Governments could certainly help increase their population's ability to engage in more green behaviour, and in a multi-faceted way, if they made all of this more available to their citizens.

"We also found that green attitudes and habits are not necessarily linked to macro trends in particular countries. Instead, they depend more on the micro factors within them," said Huijboom. "For instance, there are examples in the media of communities that are skeptical about global warming and its scientific predictions, but they still embrace clean energy habits based on economic, patriotic or spiritual reasons."

Continued Huijboom: "There are also no clear continent patterns. For example, whilst Germany ranks second in organic food consumption, their Dutch neighbors are in the mid-lower portion of all three green categories despite how geographically close the two countries are."

In its analysis, Synovate also mapped all the answers to determine which countries' respondents are doing all they can to be green. Countries were divided into the following four categories: 1) consumers that do all they can, 2) consumers that do the most they can, 3) consumers that do not do the most they can and 4) consumers that don't do anything. While Europe, Canada and USA appeared to have the most active green behaviour overall, and India, Serbia and Indonesia appeared the most inactive, Synovate said that this isn't necessarily the case.

"Since the green habits we measured aren't showing much of a correlation with each other, we can't assume which markets are the greenest overall," said Huijboom. "Even the countries showing up on the lower end of the scale may be doing other activities that are green-friendly or that they perceive to be. Brands need to consider and understand what being actively green really means at the local level in order for them to be relevant in their communications on this issue."

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#### **About the survey**

These survey results were taken from Synovate's Global Trends survey, an international research study that monitors and measures consumers' values and attitudes on a variety of topics and their impact on trends and other emerging insights. The survey asked respondents a series of questions about their recycling habits, purchase of ecological products and purchase of organic foods, as well as their general beliefs on life, in order to also determine if there was a correlation between those beliefs and green behaviour.

This study was conducted from July to September 2010 with people aged 16 to 65 years old. The chart below includes the markets that fielded the survey, the sample size, methodology, coverage area.

Country	Geography	Population	Sample	Data Collection	Sampling Method	Coverage	Age
Argentina	Latin America	41.343.201	600	CATI	Random	Top metro	16-65
Belgium	Europe	10.423.493	800	Online	Opt in panel	National	16-65
Brazil	Latin America	201.103.330	1000	CATI	Random	Top metro	16-65
Canada	North America	33.759.742	600	Online	Opt in panel	National	16-65
Chile	Latin America	16.746.491	600	CATI	Random	Top metro	16-65
China	Greater China	1.330.141.295	1200	CATI Asia	Random	Top metro	16-65
Colombia	Latin America	44.205.293	600	CATI	Random	Top metro	16-65
Denmark	Europe	5.515.575	1000	Online	Opt in panel	National	16-65
Egypt	Middle East	40.109.107	600	CATI	Street intercept	Top metro	16-65
France	Europe	64.057.792	1000	Online	Opt in panel	Top metro	16-65
Germany	Europe	82.262.968	1000	Online	Opt in panel	National	16-65
Hong Kong	Greater China	5.249.800	600	CATI Asia	Random	National	16-65
India	South Asia	1.173.106.018	1200	F2F	Random	Top metro	16-65
Indonesia	South Asia	242.968.342	1000	F2F Asiabus	Random	National	16-65
Italy	Europe	58.090.681	800	Online	Opt in panel	National	16-65
Japan	North Asia	126.804.433	1000	Online	Opt in panel	Top metro	16-65
Mexico	Latin America	112.468.855	1000	CATI	Random	Top metro	16-65
Netherlands	Europe	16.783.092	800	Online	Opt in panel	National	16-65
Norway	Europe	4.676.305	1000	Online	Opt in panel	National	16-65
Russia	CEE	139.390.205	1000	CATI	Random	National	16-65
Serbia	CEE	9.184.177	600	CATI	Random	National	16-65
South Africa	Africa	49.109.107	600	CATI	Random	Top metro	16-65
South Korea	North Asia	48.636.068	600	Online	Opt in panel	Top metro	16-65
Spain	Europe	40.548.753	600	CATI	Random & Opt in panel	National	16-65
Sweden	Europe	9.074.055	1000	Online	Random	National	16-65
UAE	Middle East	4.975.593	600	F2F	Street intercept	Top metro	16-65
United Kingdom	Europe	61.284.806	800	Online	Opt in panel	National	16-65
USA	North America	310.232.863	1200	Online	Opt in panel	National	16-65

\*Based on the population that the sample represents globally, the results have been weighted to obtain the most representative picture of consumers across the world.

### Survey questions:

I'm going to read you a series of statements that relate to the way people feel about life in general. Thinking about yourself, please tell me the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? 1 means you completely disagree with the statement, 7 means you completely agree with the statement

Life is full of wonderful things

Life is meant to be enjoyed, not endured

One should enjoy life to the fullest

You should always try to get the most enjoyment out of everything you do

You can make things happen and fulfill your dreams

You must overcome your own limits

You can make your dreams come true through hard work

Trying new things are worth the risk

Respect should be earned

You have to keep on achieving goals in life in order to be respected

Some people deserve more respect than others

I constantly aim to improve my (social) status

Ideas are the power of society

I'm proud of what I have achieved in my life

I always try and find ways to express my individuality

I strive to be different from others

You have to plan your future

My greatest ambition is to have a stable and secure future

I try to foresee obstacles as much as possible

We live in threatening times

I believe that something greater than ourselves protects us

It is essential to live a comfortable life

I need to have relaxed and stress-free surroundings

I prefer things that I know to new ones

I have to be there for those who matter to me

Your family always protects you

I have to protect my loved ones

My family helps me build my future

I pay attention to what others do

We are all the same

I want to share good times with others

I value close relationships and enjoy the company of my friends

Which of the following activities you have done within the last week? (Yes / No / Don't know / No answer)

I have purchased ecological products

I have purchased organic food products

I have recycled waste at home

I have bought an energy saving product (bulbs, detergent, electrical appliance...)

Source: <http://www.synovate.com/news/article/2011/04/synovate-survey-reveals-latest-green-habits-and-consumption-across-the-world.html>

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