

# BUSINESS AND POLITICS IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

## Global Opinion Report No. 170

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## Introductory Note

This week report consists of 21 surveys. Two of these are multi-country surveys while the rest of 19 are national surveys from various countries.



170-22

**Topic of the week:**  
**Osma Bin Laden in the Spot light**

► This page is devoted to opinions of countries whose polling activity is generally not known very widely or where a recent topical issue requires special attention.

**Osma Bin Laden's killing in Abbottabad, Pakistan on 2<sup>nd</sup> may, 2011 has been in the spot light world wide. This week's topic of the week focuses on some related surveys following the controversial incident.**

- **Americans Back Bin Laden Mission; Credit Military, CIA Most**

*May 3, 2011-* More than **9 in 10** Americans approve of the U.S. military action that killed Osama bin Laden on Sunday, and **79%** say his killing is "extremely" or "very important" to the U.S.

These results are from a one-night *USA Today*/Gallup poll conducted with 645 Americans Monday, May 2, after a day in which details of the bin Laden mission dominated news coverage.

*Do you approve or disapprove of the U.S. military action that killed Osama bin Laden?*

	Approve	Disapprove	Don't know/ Refused
National adults	93%	5%	2%

USA Today/Gallup, May 2, 2011

GALLUP

**Military Gets the Most Credit**

*Credit for Finding and Killing Osama bin Laden*

How much credit do you give each of the following for the actions that led to the U.S. finding and killing Osama bin Laden?

	<b>Great deal</b>	<b>Moderate amount</b>	<b>Not much</b>	<b>None at all</b>
	%	%	%	%
The U.S. military	89	9	1	1
The CIA	62	26	4	2
Barack Obama	35	36	16	12
George W. Bush	22	30	22	25

USA Today/Gallup, May 2, 2011

GALLUP

*One in Three Would Have Preferred to See bin*

*Laden Captured Alive*

While **60%** say killing bin Laden was the preferred strategy, **33%** say it would have been better if bin Laden had been captured alive.

**Implications**

*How important do you think it is to the U.S. that Osama bin Laden was killed?*

	<b>National adults</b>
Extremely important	45%
Very important	34%
Somewhat important	15%
Not too important	4%
Not at all important	1%

USA Today/Gallup, May 2, 2011

GALLUP

The U.S. military actions that resulted in the killing of terrorist leader bin Laden on Sunday are one of those rare events that prompt nearly unanimous support from the American public, regardless of political orientation or demographic characteristics. Even most of those who say they would have preferred that bin Laden be captured rather than killed still say overall that they approve of the result.

Sunday's events will no doubt add additional luster to the already very positive image of the U.S. military. Americans overwhelmingly give a great deal of credit to the U.S. military for the mission, more so than for the CIA and substantially more than the credit given to either President Obama or former President Bush.

**Source:** [http://www.gallup.com/poll/147395/Americans-Back-Bin-Laden-Mission-Credit-Military-](http://www.gallup.com/poll/147395/Americans-Back-Bin-Laden-Mission-Credit-Military-CIA.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

[CIA.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/147395/Americans-Back-Bin-Laden-Mission-Credit-Military-CIA.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

- **What Pakistanis think- Conspiracy of the masses**



Pakistanis look at the million dollar compound where al-Qaida chief Osama bin Laden was hiding is shown surrounded by hills in Abbottabad, Pakistan on May 3, 2011.

**The Economist:** JUDGING what Pakistanis really think about current affairs can be tricky. Do you ask the English-speaking chattering classes in the cities for their views on the death of Osama bin Laden, or try to find some way to hear what less-educated, rural folk conclude? Aside from venturing to places like Abbottabad, or specially-planned trips to see flood victims or assess life nearer the border of Afghanistan, many journalists, especially foreigners, are likely to end up hearing more from the better-off, English-speaking Pakistanis who live not far from their hotels.

So a new poll on the aftermath of Osama bin Laden's death, by Gallup in Pakistan, makes for interesting reading. Researched between May 7th and 10th, it was run in both towns and rural areas, among a decent-sized sample of 2,530 people of various linguistic, educational and class backgrounds. The interviews were done in person, not over the phone, which means it reaches a wide range of people.

It turns out that Pakistanis, as ever, believe in conspiracies. Although two-thirds, roughly, reckon that America trampled on Pakistani sovereignty in the Navy Seals' raid to kill bin Laden on May 2nd (perhaps surprisingly, as many as 23% concluded that sovereignty was not infringed), while nearly half (49%) thought that the whole incident was actually staged for some reason or other. Only 26% thought the al-Qaeda chief was really killed on the night in question. As for how Pakistanis sum up bin Laden himself: 44% concluded he was a "martyr", while 26% preferred to call him a "criminal".



The Pakistani fondness for conspiracies seems to have two causes. First, the conspiracy theory often turns out to be right: those who have seen the army's hand in politics, or who reckon that spies, spooks and terrorists are meddling across their country, trying to shape developments, are proven correct more often

in Pakistan than almost anywhere else. **Banyan** said as much, in reference to the arrest of an American CIA contractor, Raymond Davis, in February.

A second reason for the popularity of conspiracy theories, however, is that ordinary people feel powerless. They think that the powerful make their decisions out of sight, with little public scrutiny. Public funds, whether raised by taxes or aid, are spent with little scrutiny. There's a lively press, noisy television shows, great exchanges of opinion and rage among politicians, commentators, lawyers and activists. But getting people to agree on facts is difficult. One Pakistani former ambassador to America put it nicely over a cup of tea last week, suggesting that "we love conspiracies because wherever there is a lack of information then rumours thrive".

This chimes with other findings in the Gallup poll. The one institution that Pakistanis have generally reckoned is reliable, the army, has taken a battering over the bin Laden affair. Nearly half of those polled (48%) think that the army "connived" in the American raid on Abbottabad at the start of the month, representing a widespread and unusual criticism of the institution (considering so many of the respondents disapproved of the attack). Still, there is a consolation for the men in uniform: the civilian leaders are even less well liked, as 57% of respondents saw complicity by their elected leaders.

### ▪ **Poll in Pakistan: 66% say the man killed by US forces was not Osama bin Laden**

6 May 2011- YouGov, the global opinion pollster, in association with Polis at Cambridge University, conducted a survey in Pakistan shortly after bin Laden's demise, using a recruited online sample (therefore focusing on more educated respondents among the three big cities, Karachi, Islamabad and Lahore). The fact that this survey excluded rural and less educated demographic groups actually makes the results more striking: according to the YouGov poll, a staggering **66%** of Pakistanis think the person who was killed by US Navy Seals in the compound outside Islamabad was not bin Laden.

It would be a mistake, however, to confuse this with generalized sympathy for the man. Survey results also suggest that Pakistan was an imperfect hiding place for the world's most wanted outlaw:

- 48%** of Pakistanis say bin Laden was not a true Muslim leader.
- 35%** believe he was a mass murderer of Muslims, compared with **42%** who disagree.
- 35%** think he actually declared war on Pakistan, with **45%** who disagree.
- Roughly half of all respondents feel negative about the idea of an association between Pakistan's national intelligence agency (the ISI) and al Qaeda.

In other words, Osama bin Laden is neither outright hero nor downright villain in the Pakistani public square. What is clear, however, is a consensus of distrust towards the American version of reality, and a majority who oppose US policies in the region:

- 75%** of respondents disapprove of US actions in hunting bin Laden on Pakistani soil.
- Less than a quarter think he authorized the 9/11 attacks.
- 74%** believe the US government does not respect Islam and considers itself at war with the Muslim world.
- 70%** object to the Pakistani government's policy of accepting economic aid from the US.
- 86%** oppose the government's allowing, or having allowed, US drone attacks on militant groups.

Source: <http://www.yougov.co.uk/corporate/pdf/YG-press-PollPak-ThirdSayNotOsamaBinLaden.pdf>

### ▪ **Palestinians Believe That Al-Qaeda Will Retaliate**

**Ramallah-The West Bank:** Near East Consulting's (NEC) most recent survey about Bin Laden reveals that the majority (**85%**) of the Palestinians believes that Al-Qaeda will retaliate following his death. In addition, **89%** thinks that the terrorism level in the world will not decrease as a result of Bin Laden's elimination.

On a question about whether Bin Laden was killed or still alive, **56%** of the respondents believe that he was killed, while **44%** said he is still alive. In addition, **46%** of Palestinians would not oppose to burying Bin Laden in Palestine if this idea was evoked.

With regard to the fate of Al-Qaeda, **42%** of the respondents think that Al-Qaeda will become stronger after the death of Bin Laden, while **22%** believe it will become weaker, and **36%** said its strength will remain the same.

Source: <http://www.neareastconsulting.com/press/2011/pppMay2011-PR-EN.pdf>

### ▪ **Osama bin Laden Largely Discredited Among Muslim Publics in Recent Years**

*May 2, 2011-* In the months leading up to Osama bin Laden's death, a survey of Muslim publics around the world found little support for the al Qaeda leader.

Among the six predominantly Muslim nations recently surveyed by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project, bin Laden received his highest level of support among Muslims in the Palestinian territories -- although even there only **34%** said they had confidence in the terrorist leader to do the right thing in world affairs. Minorities of Muslims in Indonesia (**26%**), Egypt (**22%**) and Jordan (**13%**) expressed confidence in bin Laden, while he has almost no support among Turkish (**3%**) or Lebanese Muslims (**1%**).

Over time, support for bin Laden has dropped sharply among Muslim publics. Since 2003, the percentage of Muslims voicing confidence in him has declined by 38 points in the Palestinian territories and 33 points in Indonesia. The greatest decline has occurred in Jordan, where **56%** of Muslims had confidence in bin Laden in 2003, compared with just **13%** in the current poll. Jordanian support for bin Laden fell dramatically (to **24%** from **61%** the year before) in 2006, following suicide attacks in Amman by al Qaeda. In Pakistan, where 2011 data is still not available, confidence in bin Laden fell from **52%** in 2005 to just **18%** in last year's survey.

Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1977/poll-osama-bin-laden-death-confidence-muslim-publics-al-qaeda-favorability>

## Confidence in Osama bin Laden



	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct point change	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	03-11	10-11
Palest. ter.	72	--	--	57	--	52	--	34	-38	--
Indonesia	59	36	35	41	37	25	25	26	-33	+1
Egypt	--	--	27	18	19	23	19	22	--	+3
Jordan	56	61	24	20	19	28	14	13	-43	-1
Turkey	15	6	4	5	3	2	3	3	-12	0
Lebanon	19	4	--	2	2	4	0	1	-18	+1
Nigeria	45	--	61	52	58	54	48	--	--	--
Pakistan*	46	52	38	38	34	18	18	--	--	--

Based on Muslims only.

Pakistan will be included as part of the spring 2011 Pew Global Attitudes survey, but the fieldwork for the survey is still underway.

Conducted March 21 - April 12, 2011.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q48e.

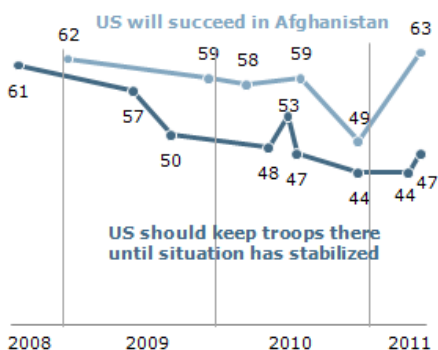
- **More Optimism about Afghanistan, But No Boost in Support for Troop Presence**

May 3, 2011- USA-The killing of Osama bin Laden has bolstered the public's confidence on two fronts: that the government can prevent a possible terrorist attack, and that the U.S. will succeed in achieving its goals in Afghanistan.

### Implications for Afghanistan

There has been a rise in overall optimism about the war in Afghanistan -- 63% now say the United States will definitely or probably succeed in achieving its goals, up from 49% last December. Just 26% say the Afghanistan effort will probably or definitely fail, down from 39%.

### Afghanistan Optimism Rises, Support for Keeping Troops Stable



PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST May 2, 2011.

### Terrorism Concerns Persist

## More See Success in Afghanistan

	June 2010	Dec 2010	May 2 2011
Will U.S. achieve goals in Afghanistan?	%	%	%
Definitely/probably succeed	59	49	63
Definitely/probably fail	33	39	26
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>
	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST May 2, 2011. Q2a. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

## Democrats Least Likely to Say Pakistan Hurt U.S. Effort

In U.S. efforts to find bin Laden, Pakistan ...	Total %	Rep %	Dem %	Ind %
Mostly helped	8	2	9	7
Mostly hurt	34	46	26	41
Don't know enough	54	48	62	51
Don't know	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST May 2, 2011. Q13. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

## Fallout from Osama's Killing?

Concern about retaliation attack...	Total %	Rep %	Dem %	Ind %
Great deal/Somewhat	67	71	68	66
Not much/Not at all	32	29	31	34
Don't know	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100

### Confidence in US gov't to prevent future terror attacks...

Great deal/Good amount	62	55	68	65
Only fair amount/None	38	44	30	34
Don't know	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100

### Will bin Laden's death contribute to long-term security of the US?

Great deal/Somewhat	68	59	75	68
Not much/Hardly at all*	30	40	24	30
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100

### Will bin Laden's death contribute to peace & stability in Mideast?

Great deal/Somewhat	51	44	61	48
Not much/Hardly at all*	45	54	37	46
Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100	100	100

N 654 173 208 213

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST May 2, 2011. Q9, Q10 & Q11a-b. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. \*Includes those who volunteered that Osama's death will not help at all.

Two-thirds of Americans say they worry a great deal (22%) or a fair amount (45%) that al Qaeda will attempt a major terrorist attack against the United States as a retaliation for bin Laden's death. Most Republicans (71%), Democrats (68%) and independents (66%) say they are at least somewhat worried about a retaliatory attack.



### **Skepticism about Pakistan's Role**

President Obama noted cooperation with Pakistan as an important factor in finding Osama bin Laden, but some Americans take a skeptical view of Pakistan's role. Just **8%** say the government of Pakistan mostly helped U.S. efforts to find bin Laden, while more (**34%**) say they mostly hurt efforts; **54%** say they don't know enough to say.

**Source:** <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1979/bin-laden-more-optimism-about-afghanistan-not-more-keeping-troops-confidence-anti-terror>

## SUMMARY OF POLLS

### **MIDDLE EAST**

#### **Palestinians Believe That Al-Qaeda Will Retaliate**

In a recent survey about Bin Laden reveals that the majority (85%) of the Palestinians believes that Al-Qaeda will retaliate following his death. In addition, 89% thinks that the terrorism level in the world will not decrease as a result of Bin Laden's elimination. (Near East Consulting)

May 2011

#### **Palestinians Believe PA Will Be Able to Call for Declaration of Their Statehood Soon**

Near East Consulting (NEC) most recent survey reveals that the majority (70%) think that the PA will be able to apply for declaration of a Palestinian state in the Security Council in September 2011. In addition 89% thinks think that it is necessary to end the internal dispute before the declaration. Moreover, 72% believe that the Palestinians do not have a partner for peace in Israel. (Near East Consulting)

April 2011

### **WEST ASIA**

#### **Poll in Pakistan: 66% say the man killed by US forces was not Osama bin Laden**

According to the YouGov poll in the three metropolitan cities of Pakistan (Karachi, Lahore & Islamabad), a staggering 66% of Pakistanis think the person who was killed by US Navy Seals in the compound outside Islamabad was not bin Laden. (Yougov)

6 May 2011

#### **Nearly Half of Pakistanis Critical of Anti-Terrorism Efforts**

Pakistan's commitment to fighting terrorism is under scrutiny abroad after al Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden's death, but it is also likely being questioned at home. Nearly half of Pakistanis (47%) surveyed in 2010 said their government was not doing enough to combat terrorism. (Gallup USA)

May 3, 2011

### **SOUTH EAST ASIA**

#### **Filipinos Continue To Be Satisfied With National Administration**

The First Quarter 2011 Social Weather Survey, fielded from March 4-7, 2011, found 65% of adults satisfied, 16% neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, and 18% dissatisfied with the general performance of the National Administration, for a good net satisfaction rating of +46 (% satisfied minus % dissatisfied), 18 points down from the record-high very good +64 in November 2010. (SWS)

May 03, 2011

### **NORTH AMERICA**

#### **Americans Back Bin Laden Mission; Credit Military, CIA Most**

More than 9 in 10 Americans approve of the U.S. military action that killed Osama bin Laden on Sunday, and 79% say his killing is "extremely" or "very important" to the U.S. (Gallup USA)

May 3, 2011

#### **Obama Job Approval Jumps 5% Post Bin Laden Death**

U.S. action that killed Osama bin-Laden appears to have given President Barack Obama a bump in both his job approval (46%) and with the percentage of voters who believe he deserves re-election (42%), a new IBOPE Zogby interactive poll finds. Both of those totals are five percentage points higher than those of a similar survey last week. (Zogby-Ibope)

May 05, 2011

16% of All Voters & 30% of Republicans Continue to Believe Obama Not Born in U.S.

Sixteen percent of all voters and 30% of Republicans do not believe President Barack Obama has proven he was born in the U.S., even after release of his long-form birth certificate, a new IBOPE Zogby interactive survey finds. (Zogby-Ibope)

May 3, 2011

Americans See Medicare, Social Security "Crisis" Within 10 Years

Two out of three Americans (67%) believe Social Security and Medicare costs are already creating a crisis for the federal government (34%) or will do so within 10 years (33%). The vast majority believe the programs will create a crisis at some point, with 7% believing the programs' costs will not create a crisis for the foreseeable future. (Gallup USA)

May 2, 2011

In U.S., Optimism About Future for Youth Reaches All-Time Low

Forty-four percent of Americans believe it is likely that today's youth will have a better life than their parents, even fewer than said so amid the 2008-2009 recession, and the lowest on record for a trend dating to 1983. (Gallup USA)

May 2, 2011

Public "Relieved" By bin Laden's Death, Obama's Job Approval Rises

The public is reacting to the killing of Osama bin Laden with relief, happiness and pride. And Americans overwhelmingly credit the U.S. military and the CIA for the success of the operation. (Pew Research Center)

May 3, 2011

More Optimism about Afghanistan, But No Boost in Support for Troop Presence

The killing of Osama bin Laden has bolstered the public's confidence on two fronts: that the government can prevent a possible terrorist attack, and that the U.S. will succeed in achieving its goals in Afghanistan. However, the public's basic views about U.S. forces in Afghanistan and the threat of terrorism in the United States have not fundamentally changed. (Pew Research Center)

May 3, 2011

Majority in U.S. Say Bin Laden's Death Makes America Safer

Americans express mixed views on how Osama bin Laden's demise will affect U.S. national security, according to a Monday night USA Today/Gallup poll. A slight majority (54%) believe bin Laden's death will make the U.S. safer from terrorism, nearly double the 28% who fear it will make it less safe. (Gallup USA)

May 4, 2011

Business, Economy Edge Up as Top Issues for Republicans

Given a choice, 36% of Republicans say business and the economy are the most important political issues to them, up from 32% in March, and now on par with the percentage who say the same about government spending and power. Fewer Republicans

choose either social issues and moral values or national security and foreign policy as their top political priorities. (Gallup USA)

May 6, 2011

#### Obama Approval Rallies Six Points to 52% After Bin Laden Death

Americans' approval of President Barack Obama is up six points after the death of Osama bin Laden in a U.S. raid on the al Qaeda leader's Pakistan compound. Obama averaged 46% approval in Gallup Daily tracking in the three days leading up to the military operation and has averaged 52% across the three days since. (Gallup USA)

May 5, 2011

#### Fewer 18- to- 26-Year-Olds in U.S. Uninsured in 2011

Twenty-four percent of Americans aged 18 to 26 were uninsured in January through April of this year, down from 28% in 2010, and fewer than in 2009 and 2008. Americans in this age group became eligible to remain on their parents' health insurance plans under a provision of the new healthcare law that began in September 2010. (Gallup USA)

May 4, 2011

#### Beyond Red vs. Blue: The Political Typology

With the economy still struggling and the nation involved in multiple military operations overseas, the public's political mood is fractious. In this environment, many political attitudes have become more doctrinaire at both ends of the ideological spectrum, a polarization that reflects the current atmosphere in Washington. (Pew Research Center)

May 4, 2011

#### In U.S., Peak Flu Season This Year Was Worse Than Last

More American adults reported having the flu in April this year than did so in the same month last year, the fifth consecutive month in which monthly flu reports exceeded those from last season. Flu reports peaked in February, which is typical, at 3.3%, higher than the 2.2% in the same month last year. (Gallup USA)

May 6, 2011

### **MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS**

#### Three Percent Worldwide Get International Remittances

Gallup surveys in 135 countries reveal about 3% of adults worldwide live in households that receive remittances -- either in the form of money or goods -- from someone in another country. In 35 countries, however, 10% or more report their households get this type of help. These countries are primarily concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa. (Gallup USA)

May 6, 2011

#### Osama bin Laden Largely Discredited Among Muslim Publics in Recent Years

In the months leading up to Osama bin Laden's death, a survey of Muslim publics around the world found little support for the al Qaeda leader. (Pew Research Center)

May 2, 2011

### **CYBER WORLD**

#### Urban South Africa's mobile patterns show significant shifts a few highlights

South Africans are somewhat less absorbed by content than developed markets – the basics (especially the handset) are still more important – but this is beginning to show signs of changing, and can be expected to change ever faster as band width improves and as cheaper smartphones appear on the market – probably from China. (TNS South Africa)

April 18, 2011

### ***170-1. Palestinians Believe That Al-Qaeda Will Retaliate***

In a recent poll conducted by Near East Consulting about Bin Laden The Majority believes that Al-Qaeda will retaliate following Bin Laden's death and that terrorist actions will not decrease

**Ramallah-The West Bank:** Near East Consulting's (NEC) most recent survey about Bin Laden reveals that the majority (85%) of the Palestinians believes that Al-Qaeda will retaliate following his death. In addition, 89% thinks that the terrorism level in the world will not decrease as a result of Bin Laden's elimination.

The survey was conducted in the first week of May on a random sample of 633 Palestinians over the age of 18 in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, including East Jerusalem. The margin of error is +/-3.8% and the confidence level is 95%.

On a question about whether Bin Laden was killed or still alive, 56% of the respondents believe that he was killed, while 44% said he is still alive. In addition, 46% of Palestinians would not oppose to burying Bin Laden in Palestine if this idea was evoked.

With regard to the fate of Al-Qaeda, 42% of the respondents think that Al-Qaeda will become stronger after the death of Bin Laden, while 22% believe it will become weaker, and 36% said its strength will remain the same.

Finally and going back to national issues, NEC asked a question about the ability of the recent national reconciliation between Fateh and Hamas to achieve the aspiration of the Palestinian people. This time, 81% of the Palestinian public believes that this reconciliation will succeed, while 19% still feel that it will fail.

Source: <http://www.neareastconsulting.com/press/2011/pppMay2011-PR-EN.pdf>

### ***170-2. Palestinians Believe PA Will Be Able to Call for Declaration of Their Statehood Soon***

Majority believes that the Palestinian Authority will be able to call for declaration of a Palestinian state in the Security Council next September.

77% of the Palestinians think that what happened in Tunisia and Egypt should not happen in Palestine.

**Ramallah-The West Bank:** Near East Consulting (NEC) most recent survey reveals that the majority (70%) think that the PA will be able to apply for declaration of a Palestinian state in the Security Council in September 2011. In addition 89% think that it is necessary to end the internal dispute before the declaration. Moreover, 72% believe that the Palestinians do not have a partner for peace in Israel.

The survey, conducted during the last week of April on a random sample of 844 Palestinians over the age of 18 in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, including East Jerusalem. The margin of error is +/-3.4% and the confidence level is 95%.

In a question about the upcoming local elections, 70% of the Palestinians said that they are aware of the local elections that will be held in July, and the same percentage said that they will participate.

Regarding the truce with Israel, half of the Palestinians think that Hamas will not be able to enforce the truce and prevent other factions from firing rockets against Israel, noting that only 27% support the firing of rockets from Gaza against Israel. Also 71% of the Palestinians believe that Hamas should change its position on the elimination of the state of Israel.

As for factional trust, the popularity of Fateh has reached 40% compared to 6% that trusts Hamas, 6% said that they trust other factions, while about half (48%) do not trust any faction.

About half (48%) of the respondents expressed their trust towards Abbas, and 10% for Hanieh, while 42% said neither. The greater part (57%) gives the legitimacy to the Fayyad government, and 12% to the Hanieh government, noting that 30% believes that neither is legitimate.

In response to the question as to which strategy respondents think is better for maximizing Palestinian national interest, 49% preferred the Fateh strategy while 9% favored Hamas, about 42% gave no preference to either strategy.

About how the respondents identify themselves, the majority, 57% ,identified themselves as Muslims, 21% identified themselves as Palestinians first, 19% as human beings first and 5% as Arabs first.

The increase in adherence to religious identity is also reflected in the system preferred by the Palestinian people. About 40% of the respondents said that they believe that the Islamic caliphate is the best system to Palestinians, 24% chose a system like one of the Arab countries, and 12 % prefer a system like one of the European countries.

As for the economic situation the results show that 50% of the Palestinians live below the poverty level, (58% in the Gaza Strip and 43% in the West Bank).

Source: <http://www.neareastconsulting.com/press/2011/pppApril2011-PR-EN.pdf>

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## WEST ASIA

### ***170-3. Poll in Pakistan: 66% say the man killed by US forces was not Osama bin Laden***

6 May 2011

Where is Osama bin Laden? If you're reading this in the Western hemisphere, then your first guess is probably the bottom of the Indian Ocean. If you're in Pakistan, however, where the self-avowed leader of al Qaeda was tracked down last week and killed in a fire-fight with US Special Forces, then you might think otherwise.

YouGov, the global opinion pollster, in association with Polis at Cambridge University, conducted a survey in Pakistan shortly after bin Laden's demise, using a recruited online sample (therefore focusing on more educated respondents among the three big cities, Karachi, Islamabad and Lahore). The fact that this survey excluded rural and less educated demographic groups actually makes the results more striking: according to the YouGov poll, a staggering 66% of Pakistanis think the person who was killed by US Navy Seals in the compound outside Islamabad was not bin Laden.

It would be a mistake, however, to confuse this with generalised sympathy for the man. Survey results also suggest that Pakistan was an imperfect hiding place for the world's most wanted outlaw:

- 48% of Pakistanis say bin Laden was not a true Muslim leader.
- 35% believe he was a mass murderer of Muslims, compared with 42% who disagree.
- 35% think he actually declared war on Pakistan, with 45% who disagree.
- Roughly half of all respondents feel negative about the idea of an association between Pakistan's national intelligence agency (the ISI) and al Qaeda.

In other words, Osama bin Laden is neither outright hero nor downright villain in the Pakistani public square. What is clear, however, is a consensus of distrust towards the American version of reality, and a majority who oppose US policies in the region:

- 75% of respondents disapprove of US actions in hunting bin Laden on Pakistani soil.
- Less than a quarter think he authorised the 9/11 attacks.

□ 74% believe the US government does not respect Islam and considers itself at war with the Muslim world.

□ 70% object to the Pakistani government's policy of accepting economic aid from the US.

□ 86% oppose the government's allowing, or having allowed, US drone attacks on militant groups.

YouGov is still in the process of growing its polling access to be fully nationally representative of Pakistan. Suffice it say, results so far suggest that majority opinion in Pakistan is walking a complex third way between the narratives of both White House policy-makers and militant leaders.

Take the Taliban, for instance: 61% either have sympathy for the Taliban or believe they represent views that should be respected, compared with only 21% who flatly oppose them. A majority also contends, however, that the Pakistani government should use every means at its disposal to push them out of Pakistan and keep them out. Put another way, Pakistanis broadly sympathise with the Taliban's right to exist and have political influence. But similar numbers also want them out of Pakistan.

Pakistani public opinion equally challenges the popular scare-scenarios of both Western and Pakistani defence establishments. By far the most acute fear of Western policy-makers looking at the region is that close ties between the country's intelligence services and al Qaeda could become the basis for a coup that puts militant extremists or their sympathisers in control of the country's embryonic nuclear arsenal. A significant portion of Pakistani public opinion refutes these allegations of close associations between the ISI and al Qaeda, with 56% saying they don't believe it, next to only 12% who do. Pakistanis also embrace the expansion of their nuclear arsenal, rather than fear it, with 81% who support the government's policy of producing nuclear weapons.

Pakistanis similarly appear to reject some of the core preoccupations of their own security forces. It's no secret that large portions of American and international aid, meant for supporting the fight against terrorism, has been channelled by the defence establishment since 2001 into traditional armaments aimed at potential conflict with India. Tensions have simmered between Pakistan and India as two rival centres of Asian power since British-controlled India was originally partitioned to provide Indian Muslims with a state of their own. These dynamics underscore the rationale by which elements of the ISI have supposedly continued to support the Taliban in Afghanistan, as a bulwark against potential power vacuums that could be filled by their Indian rival. Public opinion, meanwhile, fails to reflect this same preoccupation. While Pakistani defence officials fixate on the threat of India, the issue ranks low for the general population on the list of perceived threats to Pakistan, behind corruption, the United State and foreign militants.

A majority of respondents also challenge Western depictions of a now weakened al Qaeda. 86% expect the violence from extremist groups to remain constant or increase in Pakistan following recent events in Abbottabad and 82% predict similar outcomes for Afghanistan. Over half think that the celebrations in the US following the announcement of the death of Osama Bin Laden will incite further violence against the US. These attitudes point to a potential new challenge for Western policy-makers, namely that Bin laden might become more useful to groups such as al Qaeda now that he's dead. His star had been arguably waning in rhetorical terms across the Islamic world for the last half decade, as pan-Arabic calls for democracy followed the Sunni rejection of al Qaeda in Iraq and the fragmentation of the Afghan insurgency

into ever more parochial factions. As regional experts such as Ed Hussain now warn us, bin Laden's death may rehabilitate his status as the mythological archenemy of Washington, and even promote him to a new kind martyred icon, despite US efforts to hide his body and prevent the emergence of a 'Laden shrine'.

This is not to say that Pakistanis are fixated on the issue of militant extremism. Survey results equally show that if the preoccupation of Western governments in Pakistan is counter-terrorism, then the single largest preoccupation of Pakistani people themselves is the problem of corruption. When asked what the main priorities of the Pakistani government should be, eliminating corruption came a clear top of the list, followed by education and literacy, economic growth and employment. Only then, in fifth place out of eight, came reducing terrorism, followed by political stability, healthcare and improving relations with India. By a similar token, when asked what democratic values they would most like to see improve in Pakistan, respondents ranked a transparent judicial system top of the list, followed by equal rights.

Interestingly for the bigger picture, this emphasis on 'equal rights' fails to translate into support for gender equality or women's rights. Reactions to the now infamous decision of the Pakistani Supreme Court to acquit five men originally accused of raping Mukhtar Mai were closely divided, with 36% in support of the verdict, while 23% were neutral and 25% disagreed. These numbers underscore an important caveat with broader implications, as Western policy-makers pledge to guide the Muslim world towards a more liberal, pro-Western form of modernity. Even if politicians succeed in fostering a peaceful modern state of Pakistan—or Egypt or Tunisia or Libya—the growing empowerment of peoples across the Arab-Islamic world also means the expansion of certain principles and values that are inimical to the traditional motifs of Western liberal society, from social codes of shame and honour to intrinsic tendencies towards gender inequality and a closer relationship between church and state.

—At a time of rapid and profound change, YouGov has expanded its activity and as well as continuing to run surveys across the Middle East; including Syria, Egypt, Tunisia & Bahrain, we

have widened our panel to include India and most recently Pakistan,|| states Stephan

Shakespeare, CEO and Co-Founder of YouGov. —We have found despite the sensitivity of certain subject matters, using our online approach, respondents have been incredibly forthcoming

and frank.||

—Over 5,000 people have been recruited to our panel in Pakistan in the last 2 weeks alone – and have responded on topics ranging from consumer confidence to news of the death of Osama Bin Laden. These illuminating results illustrate how the internet has provided whole new channels through which we can understand public opinion. The current survey has been conducted in partnership with Cambridge University for our upcoming YouGov Global Perspectives Conference, —*The networked consumer and the diffusion of power.*



### **170-4. Nearly Half of Pakistanis Critical of Anti-Terrorism Efforts**

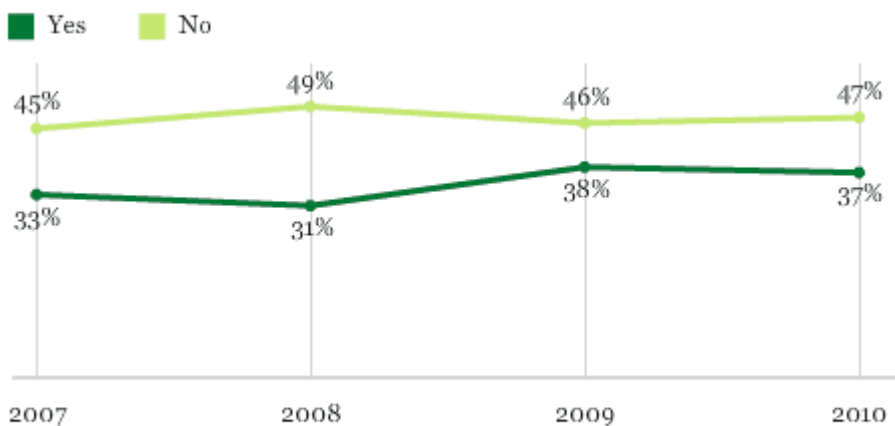
Military offensives against militants did little to raise confidence

May 3, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Pakistan's commitment to fighting terrorism is under scrutiny abroad after al Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden's death, but it is also likely being questioned at home. Nearly half of Pakistanis (47%) surveyed in 2010 said their government was not doing enough to combat terrorism.

*Do you think the government is doing enough to fight terrorism or not?*

Asked of Pakistani adults



Data for 2008 and 2009 based on aggregated data from multiple surveys.

#### GALLUP

U.S. special forces killed bin Laden Sunday at a large compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan, 35 miles from the capital of Islamabad. U.S. lawmakers and former U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice are among those saying his whereabouts raise questions for Pakistan.

Terrorism on Pakistani soil in recent years has claimed thousands of civilian and military lives, including at least 30,000 that Pakistani Prime Minister Syed Yousuf Raza Gilani this week blamed personally on bin Laden. The country's responses to these attacks -- including batteries of offensives against the Taliban, al Qaeda, and other militants -- have failed to generate much confidence among Pakistanis. The 37% of Pakistanis who found their country's anti-terrorism efforts sufficient in 2010 was slightly higher than in 2007 or 2008.

#### **Implications**

Although Pakistani leaders such as Gilani are hailing bin Laden's death as a "great victory," they acknowledge that there could be a backlash against Pakistan and that the fight against terrorism is far from over. Domestic doubts about Pakistan's efforts are now being echoed internationally, providing an important opportunity for the country to reassure the world of its commitment to fighting terrorism and fostering stability to the region.

#### **Survey Methods**

Results are based on face-to-face interviews with 1,030 adults, aged 15 and older, conducted in May 2010 in Pakistan; 3,122 interviews were conducted in 2009 and 2,484 interviews in 2008.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 3.7$  percentage points for the 2010 sample,  $\pm 2.4$  percentage points for the 2009 sample and  $\pm 2.1$  percentage points for the 2008 sample. FATA/FANA were excluded. The excluded area represents less than 5% of the population. Gender-matched sampling was used during the final stage of respondent selection. 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/147407/Nearly-Half-Pakistanis-Critical-Anti-Terrorism-Efforts.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Muslim%20World%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/147407/Nearly-Half-Pakistanis-Critical-Anti-Terrorism-Efforts.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Muslim%20World%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA)

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## **SOUTH EAST ASIA**

### ***170-5. Filipinos Continue To Be Satisfied With National Administration***

May 03, 2011

First Quarter 2011 Social Weather Survey:

Net satisfaction with general performance of National Administration a "good" +46

#### *Social Weather Stations*

The First Quarter 2011 Social Weather Survey, fielded from March 4-7, 2011, found 65% of adults satisfied, 16% neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, and 18% dissatisfied with the general performance of the National Administration, for a *good* net satisfaction rating of +46 (% satisfied minus % dissatisfied), 18 points down from the record-high *very good* +64 in November 2010.

The March 2011 survey also found that, of the 15 specific issues tested, the National Administration scored good on seven, moderate on six, and neutral on two.

The new general net satisfaction rating of the National Administration is 18 points down from the record-highs of *very good* +64 in both September and November 2010, but still higher than the levels of February 2009 to March 2010, which ranged from a *poor* -19 to a record-low *bad* -45 [Chart 1, Table 1].

#### **National Administration ratings improved in 6 out of 15 issues**

The National Administration received good net satisfaction ratings on the issues of *Helping the poor* (+47), *Foreign relations* (+44), *Setting a good example of morality* (+44), *Being prepared for natural disasters* (+43), *Reconciliation with Muslim rebels* (+32), *Reconciliation with Communist rebels* (+31), and *Implementing housing programs for the poor* (+30) [Table 2, Charts 2 to 6].

It obtained *moderate* net ratings on *Fighting terrorism* (+29), *Suppressing politicians with private armies in Mindanao* (+24), *Deciding quickly on important problems* (+23), *Acting according to what the people want* (+23), *Fighting crimes* (+20), and *Eradicating graft and corruption* (+14).

It received *neutral* net ratings on the issues of *Ensuring no hunger* (+5) and *Fighting inflation* (net zero).

The March 2011 survey found that the net satisfaction rating of the National Administration improved on 6 out of 15 specific issues, with new record-highs set in 5 issues.

The net satisfaction rating of the National Administration on *Setting a good example of morality* rose by 47 points from a *neutral* -3 in March 2008 to a record-high *good* +44 in March 2011.

It rose from *neutral* to *moderate* for *Deciding quickly on important problems*, up by 29 points from -6 in December 2000 to a record-high +23 on March 2011, and for *Acting according to what the people want*, up by 25 points from -2 in September 2006 to +23.

Compared to November 2010, the net satisfaction rating of the National Administration rose from *moderate* to *good* for *Reconciliation with Communist rebels*, up by 4 points from +27 to a record-high +31, and for *Reconciliation with Muslim rebels*, up by 3 points from +29 to a record-high +32.

It rose by 7 points but stayed *moderate* for *Suppressing politicians with private armies in Mindanao*, from +17 to a record-high +24.

It stayed *good* for *Helping the poor*, unchanged at +47, and for *Being prepared for natural disasters*, down by 2 points from +45 to +43.

It stayed *moderate* for *Implementing housing programs for the poor*, down by 3 points from +33 to +30, *Fighting terrorism*, down by 3 points from +32 to +29, *Fighting crimes*, down by 4 points from +24 to +20, and *Eradicating graft and corruption*, down by 8 points from +22 to +14.

It declined by 7 points but stayed *neutral* for *Fighting inflation*, from +7 to net zero.

It went from *very good* to *good* for Foreign relations, falling by 11 points from a record-high +55 to +44, while it switched from *moderate* to *neutral* for *Ensuring no hunger*, declining by 6 points from +11 to +5.

#### **National Administration ratings declined in Balance Luzon and Mindanao, all classes**

Compared to the previous quarter, the net satisfaction with the general performance of the National Administration stayed *very good* in Metro Manila and the Visayas, but fell to *good* levels in Balance Luzon and Mindanao.

It stayed *very good* in Metro Manila, from +49 to +50, and in the Visayas, down by 8 points from +59 to +51 [Chart 7, Table 3].

It declined from *very good* to *good* in Mindanao, down by 20 points from +67 to +47, and in Balance Luzon, down by 27 points from +69 to +42.

It fell by 15 points but stayed *very good* in class E, from +65 to +50 [Chart 8, Table 4].

It went from *very good* to *good* in class D or *masa*, down by 18 points from +64 to +46, while it fell from *very good* to *moderate* in class ABC, down sharply by 43 points from +62 to +19.

#### **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 Social Weather Survey items on public satisfaction with the general performance of the National Administration, and its performance on specific issues, are non-commissioned. These items were included on SWS's own initiative and released as a public service, with first printing rights assigned to *BusinessWorld*.

The satisfaction rating with the general performance of the National Administration is based on a single question, and is not an average of answers to separate questions on specific issues. The general rating is repeated in every quarterly survey, whereas only a core of the specific issue-ratings are repeated. Many issue-ratings are either included or excluded depending on their contemporary salience.

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

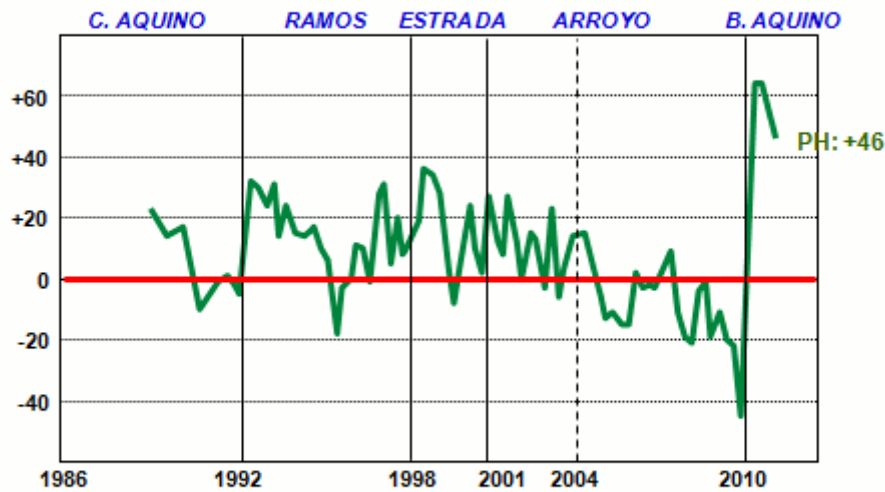
[SWS terminology for Net Satisfaction Ratings: +70 and above, "excellent"; +50 to +69, "very good"; +30 to +49, "good"; +10 to +29, "moderate", +9 to -9, "neutral"; -10 to -29, "poor"; -30 to -49, "bad"; -50 to -69, "very bad"; -70 and below, "execrable"]. A single-digit net satisfaction is considered not significantly different from zero.

#

Chart

1

**NET\* SATISFACTION WITH GENERAL PERFORMANCE OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION, FEB 1989 – MAR 2011**



\* Net figures (% Satisfied minus % Dissatisfied) correctly rounded.



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

Table

1

**NET\* SATISFACTION WITH GENERAL PERFORMANCE OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION**

<u>C. AQUINO</u>			<u>RAMOS (cont.)</u>			<u>ARROYO (continued)</u>		
FEB 89	+23		SEP 97	+ 5		MAR 04	+14	
SEP 89	+14		DEC 97	+20		AUG 04	+15	
APR 90	+17		FEB 98	+ 8		DEC 04	+ 3	
NOV 90	-10		MAR 98	+ 9		MAR 05	- 6	
JUL 91	- 1					MAY 05	-13	
NOV 91	+ 1		<u>ESTRADA</u>			AUG 05	-11	
FEB 92	- 2		SEP 98	+19		DEC 05	-15	
APR 92	- 5		NOV 98	+36		MAR 06	-15	
			MAR 99	+34		JUN 06	+ 2	
<u>RAMOS</u>			JUN 99	+28		SEP 06	- 3	
SEP 92	+32		OCT 99	+ 2		NOV 06	- 2	
DEC 92	+30		DEC 99	- 8		FEB 07	- 3	
APR 93	+24		MAR 00	+ 6		SEP 07	+ 9	
JUL 93	+31		JUL 00	+24		DEC 07	-11	
SEP 93	+14		SEP 00	+10		MAR 08	-15	
DEC 93	+24		DEC 00	+ 2		JUN 08	-21	
APR 94	+15		<u>ARROYO</u>			SEP 08	- 4	
AUG 94	+14		MAR 01	+27		DEC 08	- 1	
NOV 94	+16		JUL 01	+12		FEB 09	-19	
DEC 94	+17		SEP 01	+ 8		JUN 09	-11	
MAR 95	+10		NOV 01	+27		SEP 09	-20	
JUN 95	+ 6		MAR 02	+12		DEC 09	-22	
OCT 95	-18		MAY 02	0		MAR 10	-45	
DEC 95	- 3		SEP 02	+15				
APR 96	0		NOV 02	+13		<u>B. AQUINO</u>		
JUN 96	+11		MAR 03	- 3		SEP 10	+64	
SEP 96	+10		JUN 03	+23		NOV 10	+64	
DEC 96	- 1		SEP 03	- 6		MAR 11	+48	
APR 97	+28		NOV 03	+3				
JUN 97	+31							

\* Net figures (% Satisfied minus % Dissatisfied) correctly rounded.  
 Q: Sa pangkalahatan, gaano po kayo nasisiyahan o hindi nasisiyahan sa kasalukuyang administrasyong nasyona? (SHOWCARD) LUBOS NA NASISIYAHAN, MEDYO NASISIYAHAN, HINDI TIYAKKUNG NASISIYAHAN O HINDI, MEDYO HINDI NASISIYAHAN, LUBOS NA HINDI NASISIYAHAN



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

Table

2

**NET\* SATISFACTION WITH THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON SPECIFIC ISSUES, JUNE 2010 – MAR 2011**

	<u>Jun10</u>	<u>Sep10</u>	<u>Nov10</u>	<u>Mar11</u>	
Overall performance rating		+64	+64	+46	
Helping the poor	+15	+52	+47	+47	Good
Foreign relations	+28	+52	+55	+44	
Setting a good example of morality	- 3 (Mar08)			+44	
Being prepared for natural disasters			+45	+43	
Reconciliation with Muslim rebels	+22	+29		+32	
Reconciliation with Communist rebels	+24	+27		+31	
Implementing housing programs for the poor			+33	+30	
Fighting terrorism		+30	+32	+29	Moderate
Suppressing politicians with private armies in Mindanao		+4	+17	+24	
Deciding quickly on important problems	- 6 (Dec00)			+23	
Acting according to what the people want	- 2 (Sep06)			+23	
Fighting crimes		+21	+24	+20	Neutral
Eradicating graft and corruption	-27	+22	+22	+14	
Ensuring no hunger	-13	+19	+11	+ 5	
Fighting inflation	-25	+19	+ 7	0	

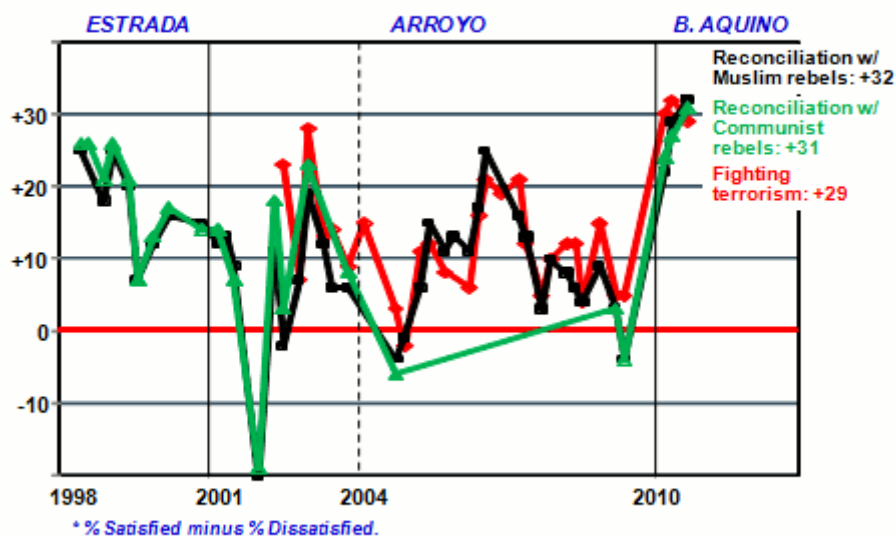
\* Net figures (% Satisfied minus % Dissatisfied) correctly rounded.



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

Chart

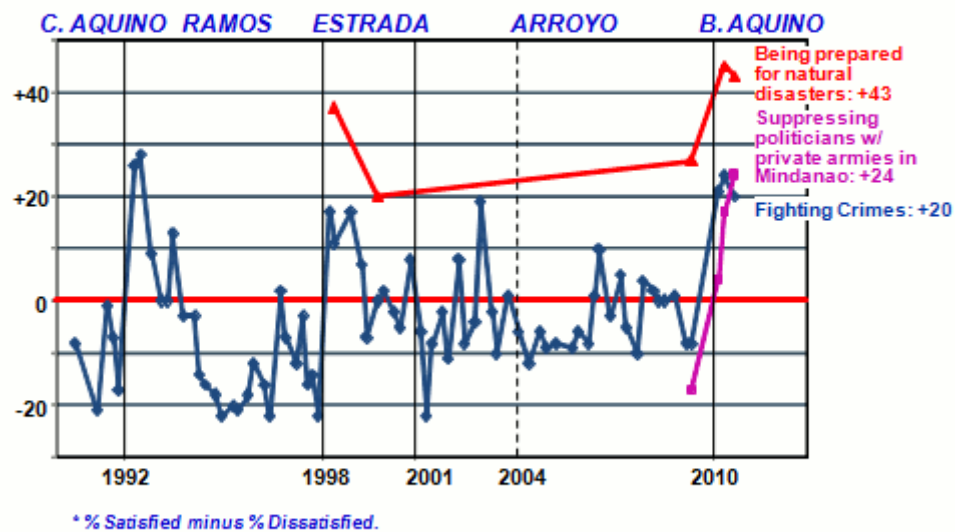
**NET\* SATISFACTION WITH THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON FIGHTING TERRORISM, AND RECONCILIATION WITH MUSLIM AND COMMUNIST REBELS**



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

Chart

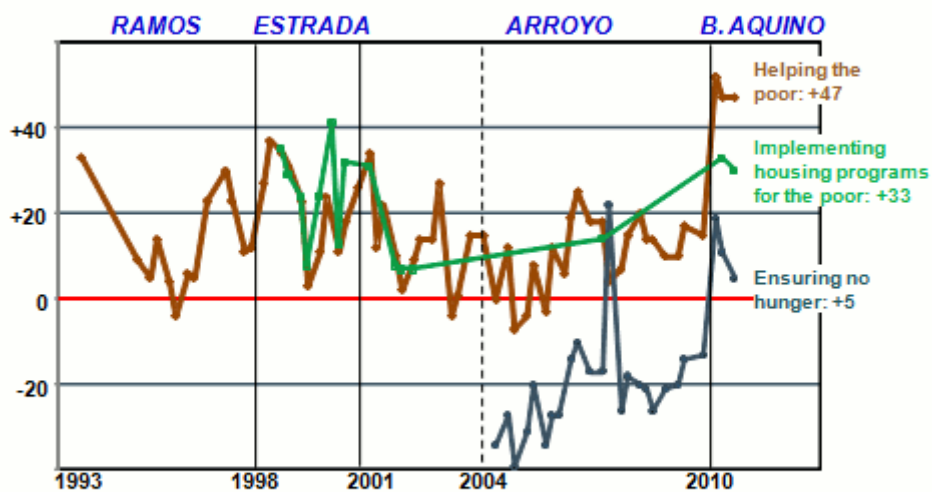
**NET\* SATISFACTION WITH THE NATIONAL ADMIN. ON BEING PREPARED FOR NATURAL DISASTERS, FIGHTING CRIMES, AND SUPPRESSING POLITICIANS WITH PRIVATE ARMIES IN MINDANAO**



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

Chart

**NET\* SATISFACTION WITH THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON HELPING THE POOR, IMPLEMENTING HOUSING PROGRAMS FOR THE POOR, AND ENSURING NO HUNGER**



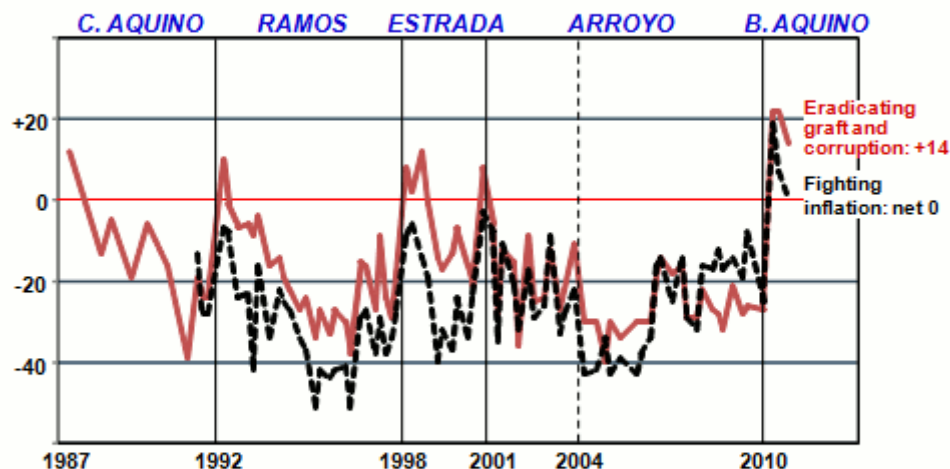
\* % Satisfied minus % Dissatisfied.



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

Chart

**NET\* SATISFACTION WITH THE NATIONAL ADMIN. ON ERADICATING GRAFT AND CORRUPTION, AND FIGHTING INFLATION**



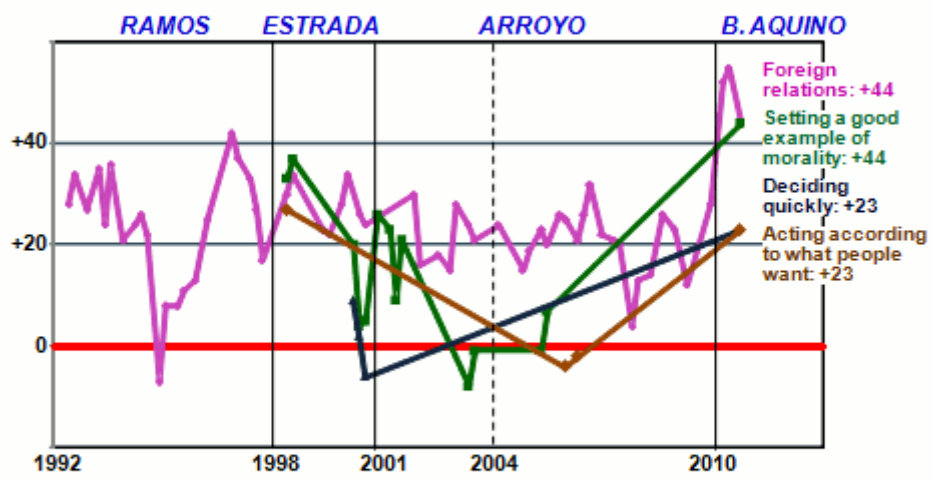
\* % Satisfied minus % Dissatisfied.



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

Chart

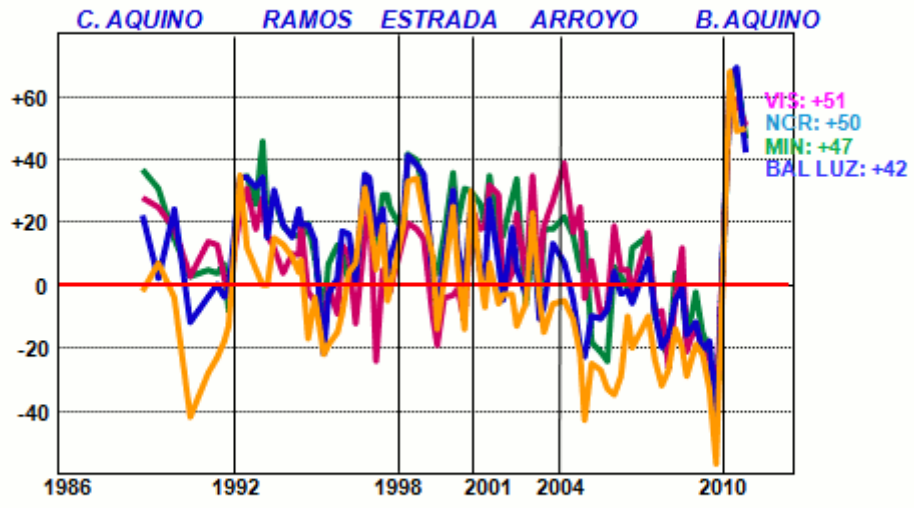
**NET\* SATISFACTION WITH THE NATIONAL ADMIN. ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, SETTING A GOOD EXAMPLE OF MORALITY, DECIDING QUICKLY, AND ACTING ACCORDING TO WHAT PEOPLE WANT**



\* % Satisfied minus % Dissatisfied.

Chart

**NET\* SATISFACTION WITH GENERAL PERFORMANCE OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION, by LOCATION, FEB 1989 – MAR 2011**



\* Net figures (% Satisfied minus % Dissatisfied) correctly rounded.



**Table**  
**NET\* SATISFACTION WITH GENERAL PERFORMANCE OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION, by LOCATION**

	NCB	LUZ	VIS	MIN		NCB	LUZ	VIS	MIN		NCB	LUZ	VIS	MIN
<b>C. AQUINO</b>					<b>ESTRADA</b>					<b>ARROYO (continued)</b>				
FEB 89	- 2	+22	+28	+37	SEP 98	+15	+22	+15	+17	MAR 06	-33	- 8	- 7	-24
SEP 89	+ 7	+ 2	+25	+31	NOV 98	+33	+41	+20	+42	JUN 06	-35	+ 4	+19	+ 6
APR 90	- 4	+24	+18	+15	MAR 99	+34	+38	+18	+40	SEP 06	+29	- 3	+ 5	+ 3
NOV 90	-42	-12	+ 3	+ 3	JUN 99	+23	+35	+15	+30	NOV 06	-10	- 2	+ 5	- 1
JUL 91	-28	- 4	+14	+ 5	OCT 99	+ 9	+ 4	-10	+ 7	FEB 07	-20	- 6	- 2	+12
NOV 91	-23	0	+13	+ 4	DEC 99	-14	- 9	-19	+ 4	SEP 07	-10	+ 8	+17	+16
FEB 92	-18	- 4	+ 3	+ 7	MAR 00	+ 2	+ 8	- 4	+16	DEC 07	-24	- 9	- 9	-10
APR 92	-13	- 2	- 2	- 8	JUL 00	+25	+30	- 3	+36	MAR 08	-32	-20	- 8	-17
<b>RAMOS</b>					<b>ARROYO</b>					<b>B. AQUINO</b>				
SEP 92	+35	+34	+23	+34	MAR 01	+30	+25	+25	+30	SEP 10	+68	+66	+60	+61
DEC 92	+12	+34	+31	+35	JUL 01	+ 3	+ 4	+18	+26	NOV 10	+49	+69	+59	+67
APR 93	+ 5	+31	+18	+26	SEP 01	- 7	+ 2	+19	+19	MAR 11	+50	+42	+51	+47
JUL 93	0	+34	+28	+46	NOV 01	+ 7	+27	+32	+35					
SEP 93	0	+15	+16	+22	MAR 02	- 6	+ 7	+25	+17					
DEC 93	+15	+30	+12	+29	MAY 02	- 3	- 5	- 2	+16					
APR 94	+13	+19	+ 4	+19	SEP 02	- 3	+18	+ 4	+28					
AUG 94	+ 9	+15	+10	+16	NOV 02	-13	+ 5	+23	+34					
NOV 94	+ 4	+24	+10	+16	MAR 03	- 6	- 3	- 6	- 6					
DEC 94	+ 8	+19	+15	+14	JUN 03	+23	+22	+35	+13					
MAR 95	-17	+19	- 2	+20	SEP 03	- 4	-11	+ 2	- 6					
JUN 95	- 4	+14	- 5	+ 9	NOV 03	-15	- 7	+19	+18					
OCT 95	-22	-22	-18	- 9	MAR 04	- 6	+13	-27	+18					
DEC 95	-15	- 3	0	+ 7	AUG 04	- 5	+ 7	+39	+22					
APR 96	-15	+ 2	- 9	+13	DEC 04	-11	- 5	-17	+16					
JUN 96	- 9	+17	+13	+11	MAR 05	-22	-20	-25	+ 5					
SEP 96	+ 4	+16	+10	+ 1	MAY 05	-43	-23	- 4	+17					
DEC 96	+ 7	+ 1	-12	+ 3	AUG 05	-25	-10	+ 8	-18					
APR 97	+31	+35	+35	+24	DEC 05	-27	-11	- 9	-21					
JUN 97	+23	+34	+30	+32										
SEP 97	+ 5	+16	-24	+11										
DEC 97	+19	+24	+ 5	+29										

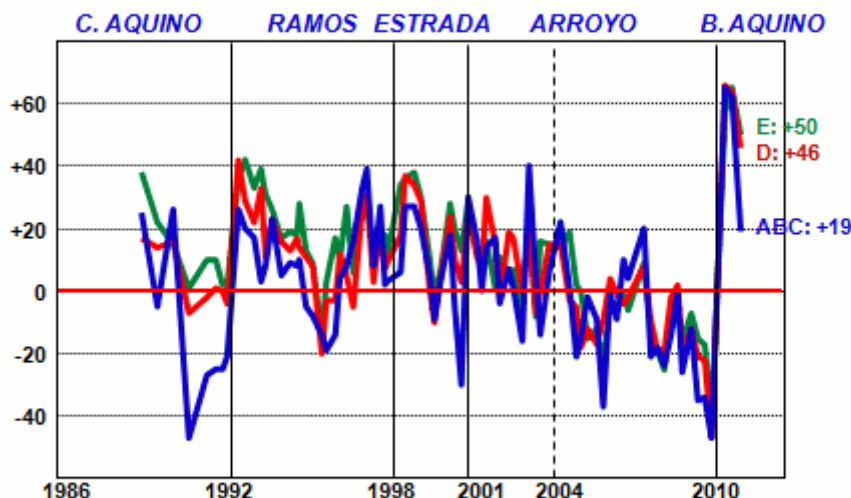
\*Net figures (% Satisfied minus % Dissatisfied) correctly rounded.



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

**Chart**

**NET\* SATISFACTION WITH GENERAL PERFORMANCE OF THE NATIONAL ADMIN., by ECONOMIC CLASS, FEB 1989 – MAR 2011**



\*Net figures (% Satisfied minus % Dissatisfied) correctly rounded.



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

**Table**  
**NET\* SATISFACTION WITH GENERAL PERFORMANCE OF THE NATIONAL ADMIN., by ECONOMIC CLASS**

	ABC	D	E		ABC	D	E		ABC	D	E
<b>C. AQUINO</b>				<b>RAMOS (Continued)</b>				<b>ARROYO (cont.)</b>			
FEB 89	+25	+17	+38	FEB 98	+ 2	+ 7	+18	MAR 05	-21	- 5	+ 2
SEP 89	- 5	+14	+22	MAR 98	+ 3	+ 9	+11	MAY 05	-15	-18	0
APR 90	+26	+16	+15	<b>ESTRADA</b>			AUG 05	- 2	-11	-15	
NOV 90	-47	- 7	+ 1	SEP 98	+ 6	+18	+34	DEC 05	- 9	-17	-12
JUL 91	-27	- 2	+10	NOV 98	+27	+37	+36	MAR 06	-37	- 9	-24
NOV 91	-25	+ 1	+10	MAR 99	+27	+34	+38	JUN 06	- 1	+ 4	- 3
FEB 92	-25	0	+ 2	JUN 99	+20	+29	+30	SEP 06	- 9	- 1	- 6
APR 92	-21	- 4	+ 2	OCT 99	+ 5	0	+10	NOV 06	+10	- 4	- 1
<b>RAMOS</b>				DEC 99	- 3	-10	- 2	FEB 07	+ 4	- 2	- 6
SEP 92	+26	+42	+36	MAR 00	+ 4	+ 6	+ 8	SEP 07	+20	+8	+9
DEC 92	+20	+29	+42	JUL 00	+18	+24	+28	DEC 07	-21	- 9	-13
APR 93	+17	+22	+33	SEP 00	- 5	+10	+20	MAR 08	-18	-19	-19
JUL 93	+ 3	+33	+39	DEC 00	-30	+ 3	+13	JUN 08	-24	-19	-25
SEP 93	+ 8	+11	+31	<b>ARROYO</b>			SEP 08	-14	- 2	- 5	
DEC 93	+23	+23	+26	MAR 01	+30	+25	+29	DEC 08	0	+2	- 7
APR 94	+ 5	+16	+17	JUL 01	+16	+11	+12	FEB 09	-26	-20	-16
AUG 94	+ 9	+13	+19	SEP 01	0	+ 7	+13	JUN 09	-12	-12	- 7
NOV 94	+ 8	+17	+18	NOV 01	+14	+30	+16	SEP 09	-35	-21	-15
DEC 94	+10	+14	+28	MAR 02	+17	+15	+ 1	DEC 09	-34	-22	-17
MAR95	- 5	+11	+13	MAY 02	- 4	- 3	+11	MAR 10	-47	-47	-41
JUN 95	- 8	+ 8	+ 9	SEP 02	+ 7	+15	+ 6	<b>B. AQUINO</b>			
OCT 95	-14	-20	-14	NOV 02	+ 1	+17	+ 7	SEP 10	+65	+66	+57
DEC 95	-19	- 3	+ 3	MAR 03	-16	0	- 7	NOV 10	+62	+64	+65
APR 96	-14	- 3	+17	JUN 03	+40	+19	+27	MAR 11	+19	+48	+50
JUN 96	+ 4	+12	+10	SEP 03	+ 5	- 7	- 8	* Net figures (% Satisfied minus % Dissatisfied) correctly rounded.			
SEP 96	+ 8	+ 5	+27	NOV 03	-14	0	+16				
DEC 96	+16	- 5	+ 6	MAR 04	+6	+15	+15				
APR 97	+33	+27	+27	AUG 04	+22	+15	+14				
JUN 97	+39	+31	+27	DEC 04	+ 1	- 3	+19				
SEP 97	+ 8	+ 3	+14								
DEC 97	+27	+20	+17								



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

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

**NORTH AMERICA**

**170-6. Americans Back Bin Laden Mission; Credit Military, CIA Most**

Eight in 10 say killing of bin Laden was extremely or very important to U.S.

May 3, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- More than 9 in 10 Americans approve of the U.S. military action that killed Osama bin Laden on Sunday, and 79% say his killing is "extremely" or "very important" to the U.S.

*Do you approve or disapprove of the U.S. military action that killed Osama bin Laden?*

	Approve	Disapprove	Don't know/ Refused
National adults	93%	5%	2%

USA Today/Gallup, May 2, 2011

GALLUP®

*How important do you think it is to the U.S. that Osama bin Laden was killed?*

	<b>National adults</b>
Extremely important	45%
Very important	34%
Somewhat important	15%
Not too important	4%
Not at all important	1%

USA Today/Gallup, May 2, 2011

#### GALLUP

These results are from a one-night *USA Today*/Gallup poll conducted with 645 Americans Monday, May 2, after a day in which details of the bin Laden mission dominated news coverage.

Ninety-three percent of Americans say they approve of the action that killed bin Laden. This is similar to the 90% of Americans who in an Oct. 7, 2001, poll approved of the U.S. taking military action against Afghanistan. These approval levels are higher than the immediate reaction to the launching of either the first Persian Gulf War in 1991 or the Iraq war in 2003, for which approval was in the mid- to high 70% range.

Overwhelming majorities of all subgroups of the American population approve of Sunday's action, including 97% of Republicans and 95% of Democrats. Independents are slightly less likely to approve, at 89%, with 8% disapproving.

#### **Military Gets the Most Credit**

When Americans are asked how much credit they would give to Barack Obama, George W. Bush, the CIA, and the U.S. military for finding and killing bin Laden, the U.S. military and the CIA emerge as the big winners in the public's eyes. Nearly 9 of 10 (89%) say the military deserves "a great deal of credit," while 62% say the same about the CIA.

Americans are more reserved in giving credit to President Obama. Thirty-five percent say he deserves a great deal of credit and another 36% say he deserves "a moderate amount" of credit. More than a quarter say he does not deserve much or any credit at all.

*Credit for Finding and Killing Osama bin Laden*

How much credit do you give each of the following for the actions that led to the U.S. finding and killing Osama bin Laden?

	<b>Great deal</b>	<b>Moderate amount</b>	<b>Not much</b>	<b>None at all</b>
	%	%	%	%
The U.S. military	89	9	1	1
The CIA	62	26	4	2
Barack Obama	35	36	16	12
George W. Bush	22	30	22	25

USA Today/Gallup, May 2, 2011

**GALLUP\***

Some observers have argued that the Bush administration laid the groundwork for Sunday's actions and that as a result, former President Bush deserves a share of the credit. Slightly more than half of Americans agree, saying Bush deserves a great deal or a moderate amount of credit, considerably less than that given to Obama. Almost half of Americans say Bush deserves little credit or none at all.

Several Republican leaders publicly praised President Obama Monday for his actions leading up to the death of bin Laden, including Bush, former Vice President Cheney, and Speaker of the House John Boehner. At the rank-and-file level across the country, however, Republicans are more sparing in the amount of credit they are willing to give Obama. Ninety percent of Democrats, compared with 73% of independents and 48% of Republicans, give Obama a great deal or moderate amount of credit for Sunday's actions. On the other hand, 71% of Republicans give Bush a great deal or moderate amount of credit, in contrast to 48% of independents and 40% of Democrats.

**One in Three Would Have Preferred to See bin Laden Captured Alive**

While 60% say killing bin Laden was the preferred strategy, 33% say it would have been better if bin Laden had been captured alive.

*Better for the U.S. to Have Captured or Killed Osama bin Laden?*

Do you think it would have been better for the U.S. to: [OPTIONS ROTATED]

	<b>National adults</b>
Capture Osama bin Laden alive	33%
Kill Osama bin Laden	60%
Don't know/No opinion	7%

USA Today/Gallup, May 2, 2011

**GALLUP\***

Still, 84% of those who say it would have been better to capture bin Laden alive still say they approve of the military action overall. This suggests that the preference for his capture is not held so strongly that it dampens support for the mission as executed.

Demographically, the major distinction in these preferences for how bin Laden should have been handled is within age groups, with 50% of 18- to 34-year-olds in the survey saying they would have preferred to see bin Laden captured alive, compared with 27% of those aged 35 to 54 and 26% of those 55 and older. Republicans (22%) are less likely than either independents (38%) or Democrats (36%) to express a preference that bin Laden be captured rather than killed.

### **Implications**

The U.S. military actions that resulted in the killing of terrorist leader bin Laden on Sunday are one of those rare events that prompt nearly unanimous support from the American public, regardless of political orientation or demographic characteristics. Even most of those who say they would have preferred that bin Laden be captured rather than killed still say overall that they approve of the result.

Sunday's events will no doubt add additional luster to the already very positive image of the U.S. military. Americans overwhelmingly give a great deal of credit to the U.S. military for the mission, more so than for the CIA and substantially more than the credit given to either President Obama or former President Bush.

### **Survey Methods**

Results for this *USA Today*/Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted May 2, 2011, with a random sample of 645 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 5$  percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones. The sample includes a minimum quota of 240 cell phone respondents and 360 landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents for gender within region. Landline telephone numbers are chosen at random among listed telephone numbers. Cell phones numbers are selected using random digit dial methods. Landline respondents were chosen within each household on the basis of the youngest male or oldest female at home.

Samples are weighted by gender, age, race, education, region, adults in the household, and phone status (cell phone-only/landline only/both, cell phone mostly, and having an unlisted landline number). 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/147395/Americans-Back-Bin-Laden-Mission-Credit-Military-](http://www.gallup.com/poll/147395/Americans-Back-Bin-Laden-Mission-Credit-Military-CIA.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

[CIA.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/147395/Americans-Back-Bin-Laden-Mission-Credit-Military-CIA.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

***170-7. Obama Job Approval Jumps 5% Post Bin Laden Death***

*Vast Majority believes Pakistan knew whereabouts*

**UTICA, NY** - U.S. action that killed Osama bin-Laden appears to have given President Barack Obama a bump in both his job approval (46%) and with the percentage of voters who believe he deserves re-election (42%), a new IBOPE Zogby interactive poll finds. Both of those totals are five percentage points higher than those of a similar survey last week.

The May 3-5 interactive poll also finds 83% of voters believe the Pakistani government was aware that bin Laden had been hiding in the compound where he died. Nearly half (47%) say bin Laden's death will make the U.S. safer in the long run, but 65% believe his death is more important for its symbolism than its actual impact on possible future terrorist attacks.

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

<b>Obama Job Performance</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>Job Performance</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>pr. 25</b>	<b>pr. 15</b>	<b>pr. 7</b>	<b>pr. 4</b>	<b>ar. 28</b>	<b>ar. 21</b>	<b>ar. 8</b>	<b>ar. 4</b>	<b>eb. 24</b>	<b>eb. 21</b>	<b>eb. 8</b>
<b>Approve</b>	46%	41%	43%	42%	43%	46%	45%	47%	44%	46%	45%	46%
<b>Disapprove</b>	54%	59%	57%	57%	56%	54%	55%	52%	55%	53%	55%	53%
<b>Not sure</b>	<1%	<1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	1%	<1%

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

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

<b>Response</b>	<b>All voters</b>
<b>Obama deserves to be re-elected</b>	42%
<b>It's time for someone new</b>	53%
<b>Not sure</b>	6%

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

Here are results of questions regarding the U.S. action that killed bin Laden:

- 83% believe the Pakistani government knew where bin Laden had been hiding, 2% said it did not and 14% are unsure.
- 47% say bin Laden's death will make the U.S. more safe in the long-term, 6% say less safe and 41% believe it will make no difference.
- For the short term, 50% say his death makes no difference in U.S. safety, while 23% say we are safer and 20% less safe.
- 65% believe killing bin Laden is more important for its symbolism, while 28% say it is more important for the impact it will have on future terrorist attacks.
- A total of 71% say Obama deserves a great deal or some credit for the action against bin Laden.
  - 12% have doubts that bin Laden is actually dead, while 81% do not have doubts.
  - 52% disagree that "President Obama and his administration succeeded where both Presidents George W. Bush and Bill Clinton failed," while 46% agree with that statement.
  - 40% say that the action against bin Laden has made them more confident in the ability of the Obama Administration to deal with national security issues, while 53% say their confidence level has not changed, and 6% are less confident.

- 43% believe bin Laden's death gives the U.S. more reason to begin withdrawal from Afghanistan, 22% say it does not and 27% believe bin Laden's death should make no difference in a withdrawal timeframe.

- 44% say that neither the wars in Iraq or Afghanistan were "worth the cost to the nation in casualties and money spent," while 23% say both were worth it, 19% say only the war in Afghanistan was worth it and 3% say only the war in Iraq was worth it.

Other poll findings included:

- 30% believe the nation is headed in the right direction and 59% choose wrong direction.

- 22% approve of the job Congress is doing.

- 34% approve of the job Congressional Democrats are doing and 31% approve of Congressional Republicans.

The IBOPE Zogby interactive poll of 2,212 likely voters has a margin of error of +/-2.1%.

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.

#### **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/2011/05/05/ibope-zogby-poll-obama-job-approval-jumps-5-post-bin-laden-death/>

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#### ***170-8. 16% of All Voters & 30% of Republicans Continue to Believe Obama Not Born in U.S.***

**UTICA, NY** - Sixteen percent of all voters and 30% of Republicans do not believe President Barack Obama has proven he was born in the U.S., even after release of his long-form birth certificate, a new IBOPE Zogby interactive survey finds.

These results are from an IBOPE Zogby interactive poll conducted April 29-May 2, which was after Obama released the birth certificate and addressed the news media on the topic.

Demographic groups besides Republicans expressing the highest levels of doubt about Obama's birth in the U.S. are conservatives (34%), and those without a college degree (21%) vs. those with a degree (11%).

The IBOPE Zogby interactive poll of 2,020 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.

#### **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/2011/05/03/16-all-voters-30-republicans-continue-believe-obama-not-born-us/>

**170-9. Americans See Medicare, Social Security "Crisis" Within 10 Years**

Republicans more likely to describe programs' costs as crisis

May 2, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Two out of three Americans (67%) believe Social Security and Medicare costs are already creating a crisis for the federal government (34%) or will do so within 10 years (33%). The vast majority believe the programs will create a crisis at some point, with 7% believing the programs' costs will not create a crisis for the foreseeable future.

*How long do you think it will be until the costs of the Medicare and Social Security programs create a crisis for the federal government -- are they already creating a crisis, will they create a crisis within the next 10 years, within 10 to 20 years, in more than 20 years, or not for the foreseeable future?*

	<b>Already creating crisis</b>	<b>Within 10 years</b>	<b>Within 10-20 years</b>	<b>In more than 20 years</b>	<b>Not for foreseeable future</b>
National adults	34%	33%	19%	4%	7%

USA Today/Gallup, April 20-23, 2011

**GALLUP**

These results are based on an April 20-23 *USA Today*/Gallup poll that asked Americans what they see as the major cause of the deficit and which approach they favor for addressing the problem.

Because Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security make up a huge portion of the federal budget, it will be difficult to significantly reduce the deficit without addressing their costs. High healthcare inflation and a growing number of senior citizens in the population have helped increase costs. Americans largely seem to recognize that the costs of these programs are going to have a significant impact on federal spending and on the government's ability to address other priorities within the next decade.

Republicans (76%) are significantly more likely than Democrats (54%) to believe the programs' costs are already creating a crisis or will do so within 10 years. Independents' views are more closely aligned with Republicans' on this matter.



*How Long Until Social Security and Medicare Create Crisis for Federal Government,  
by Political Party Affiliation*

	<b>Already creating crisis</b>	<b>Within 10 years</b>	<b>Within 10-20 years</b>	<b>In more than 20 years</b>	<b>Not for foreseeable future</b>
Republicans	41%	35%	15%	3%	5%
Independents	34%	36%	18%	4%	6%
Democrats	27%	27%	26%	6%	10%

USA Today/Gallup, April 20-23, 2011

**GALLUP'**

Seniors -- the primary current beneficiaries of Social Security and Medicare -- are least likely among age groups to see a near-term crisis from those programs. Fifty-seven percent of seniors believe the programs' costs will create a crisis for the U.S. within 10 years or are already doing so, compared with roughly two-thirds or more of other age groups. The lower level of concern among seniors could reflect that they currently receive benefits under the programs and see them as "working," and thus not in a crisis. It could also reflect the fact that most proposals to change Social Security and Medicare exempt those who are now aged 55 or older, meaning these will likely not affect their own situations.

*How Long Until Social Security and Medicare Create Crisis for Federal Government,  
by Age*

	<b>Already creating crisis</b>	<b>Within 10 years</b>	<b>Within 10-20 years</b>	<b>In more than 20 years</b>	<b>Not for foreseeable future</b>
18 to 29	29%	36%	24%	1%	9%
30 to 49	41%	33%	20%	3%	3%
50 to 64	35%	33%	16%	8%	7%
65+	28%	29%	16%	6%	13%

USA Today/Gallup, April 20-23, 2011

**GALLUP'**

**Americans Do Not Necessarily Want Drastic Action to Address Crisis**

The poll did not ask Americans what types of actions the government should take to deal with the looming crisis in entitlement programs. But results of another recent *USA Today*/Gallup poll suggest that Americans may not necessarily want the government to take drastic action even if they do believe the programs are creating or soon will create a crisis. That poll, conducted April 11, found Americans in general opposed to a complete overhaul or major changes to Medicare, with 27% saying the government should not try to control Medicare costs and 34% supporting minor changes to the program.

These conflicting views underscore the challenges for the government in addressing the costs of entitlement programs in a politically viable way.

**Survey Methods**

Results for this *USA Today*/Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted April 20-23, 2011, with a random sample of 1,013 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

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 and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone-only respondents and 600 landline respondents per 1,000 national adults, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents for gender within region. Landline telephone 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, and phone status (cell phone only/landline only/both, cell phone mostly, and having an unlisted landline number). 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/147380/Americans-Medicare-Social-Security-Crisis-Within-Years.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/147380/Americans-Medicare-Social-Security-Crisis-Within-Years.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

***170-10. In U.S., Optimism About Future for Youth Reaches All-Time Low***

The highest-income Americans are among the least optimistic about the future

May 2, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Forty-four percent of Americans believe it is likely that today's youth will have a better life than their parents, even fewer than said so amid the 2008-2009 recession, and the lowest on record for a trend dating to 1983.

*In America, each generation has tried to have a better life than their parents, with a better living standard, better homes, a better education, and so on. How likely do you think it is that today's youth will have a better life than their parents -- very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely, or very unlikely?*

	<b>% Very/Somewhat likely</b>	<b>% Very/Somewhat unlikely</b>
April 20-23, 2011	44	55
Oct 21-24, 2010	51	48
Jan 8-10, 2010	62	38
Mar 2-3, 2009	59	40
Dec 12-14, 2008	56	42
Jan 30-Feb 2, 2008	66	33
Jan 19-22, 2003 <sup>^</sup>	66	31
Dec 7-10, 2001 <sup>^</sup>	71	27
Jan 24-25, 1998 <sup>^</sup>	65	34
Dec 8-11, 1996 <sup>†</sup>	51	47
Oct 30-Nov 2, 1996 <sup>^</sup>	56	42
Jan 8-22, 1983 <sup>‡</sup>	54	44

<sup>^</sup> CBS News/New York Times poll

<sup>†</sup> New York Times poll

<sup>‡</sup> Roper Organization poll

#### GALLUP<sup>®</sup>

The large majority of Americans expressed optimism about the future for U.S. youth when Gallup first asked this question in January 2008, as the recession began to take hold. They continued to do so even as the economic crisis unfolded and unemployment ballooned. Hopes for U.S. youth declined to the 50% level in October 2010, however, before dropping to a new low in the April 20-23, 2011, *USA Today*/Gallup poll.

Gallup uses the same question other survey organizations have asked intermittently over a longer period of time. Selected trends from CBS News, *New York Times*, and Roper Organization polls reveal that Americans currently express greater pessimism about what the future holds for today's youth than any of these organizations found in surveys from 1983 to 2003. The most positive result occurred in a December 2001 CBS News/*New York Times* poll in which 71% said American youth would have a better life than their parents.

#### **Hope for the Future of U.S. Youth Lower Among Oldest Age Groups**

While the majority of young adults believe that today's youth will be better off than their parents, optimism declines substantially among older Americans. Less than half of 30- to 49-year-olds say the same, and even fewer 50- to 64-year-olds (36%) and seniors (37%) do.

*Percentage Who Say It Is Very or Somewhat Likely That Today's Youth Will Have a Better Life Than Their Parents*

By age

	%
18 to 29	57
30 to 44	45
50 to 64	36
65+	37

USA Today/Gallup, April 20-23, 2011

GALLUP®

Younger Americans are typically more optimistic than older Americans across numerous outlook metrics, including standard of living and economic confidence.

**High-Income Americans Least Optimistic About the Future**

Thirty-seven percent of the highest-income Americans say today's youth will have a better life than their parents, making them least likely of the income groups to share this view. The majority of the lowest-income Americans agree.

*Percentage Who Say It Is Very or Somewhat Likely That Today's Youth Will Have a Better Life Than Their Parents*

By income

	%
Less than \$30,000 per year	52
\$30,000 to \$74,999 per year	44
\$75,000 + per year	37

USA Today/Gallup, April 20-23, 2011

GALLUP®

In contrast, the January 2008 results found high-income Americans more hopeful than low-income Americans.

**Democrats Hopeful for Future, Republicans Not**

A large majority of Democrats (60%) hold out hope that today's youth are headed for a better life than their parents. This optimism most likely reflects their party's control of the presidency, and thus their more positive views of the country's direction. Fewer than one in three Republicans feel the same. Independents are slightly more optimistic than Republicans, but less than half agree.

*Percentage Who Say It Is Very or Somewhat Likely That Today's Youth Will Have a Better Life Than Their Parents*

By party ID

	%
Democrats	60
Independents	41
Republicans	31

USA Today/Gallup, April 20-23, 2011

**GALLUP**

During George W. Bush's presidency in 2008, Republicans were more optimistic than Democrats, underscoring the measure's connection to politics.

**Bottom Line**

Confidence in the traditional American dream -- that each generation can work its way up in the world and have a better life than the previous generation -- appears to be slipping away. Americans are less likely to believe this to be true today than at any time on record, including during the worst of the recent economic crisis.

Fewer than 4 in 10 high-income Americans -- who presumably have the greatest access to opportunity and resources to gauge what the markets will do going forward -- believe today's youth will be better off than their parents. This level of pessimism may also reflect the massive destruction of wealth that high-income Americans experienced from the economic meltdown.

Young adults, however, are mostly hopeful that today's youth will have a better living standard, better homes, and a better education than their parents. This optimism among youth -- their belief that tomorrow can be better than today -- is an important and hopeful sign, but it is possible that as they age, these young Americans will become more pessimistic, as their elders are today.

**Survey Methods**

Results for this *USA Today*/Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted April 20-23, 2011, with a random sample of 1,013 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 and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone-only respondents and 600 landline respondents per 1,000 national adults, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents for gender within region. Landline telephone 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, and phone status (cell phone only/landline only/both, cell phone mostly, and having an unlisted landline number). 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/147350/Optimism-Future-Youth-Reaches-Time-Low.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/147350/Optimism-Future-Youth-Reaches-Time-Low.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

**170-11. Public "Relieved" By bin Laden's Death, Obama's Job Approval Rises**

May 3, 2011

The public is reacting to the killing of Osama bin Laden with relief, happiness and pride. And Americans overwhelmingly credit the U.S. military and the CIA for the success of the operation.

**Bin Laden's Death Welcomed, Obama's Rating Improves**

<i>Feelings about bin Laden's death...</i>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>DK</b>
	%	%	%
Relieved	72	26	2=100
Proud	60	36	3=100
Happy	58	37	4=100
Afraid	16	83	1=100

<i>Obama job approval...</i>	<b>March</b>	<b>April</b>	<b>May 2</b>
Approve	51	47	56
Disapprove	39	45	38
Don't know	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST May 2, 2011.  
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

— An overnight survey of 654 adults, conducted by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and *The Washington Post* finds that 72% say they feel "relieved" by Osama bin Laden's death, while 60% feel "proud" and 58% say they are "happy." Far fewer, just 16%, say the news of bin Laden's death makes them feel "afraid."

Barack Obama's job approval rating has jumped in the wake of bin Laden's killing. In the one-day survey, 56% say they approve of the way Obama is handling his job as president while 38% disapprove. Last month, Obama's job rating was about evenly divided -- 47% approved, 45% disapproved. Obama has gotten about the same boost in job approval as did former President Bush in the days after the U.S. military's capture of Saddam Hussein in December 2003. Following Saddam's capture, Bush's rating rose from 50% to 57%. (A more comprehensive survey will be conducted May 5-8 to follow up on these preliminary reactions to the death of bin Laden and Obama's job performance.)

However, while Obama's ratings for dealing with the situation in Afghanistan and the threat of terrorism have improved dramatically -- by 16 points and 14 points, respectively, since January -- opinions about his handling of the economy have not. Just 40% approve and 55% disapprove of his job performance on the economy, which is little changed from April.

## Military, CIA Overwhelmingly Credited - Obama Gets More Credit than Bush

Credit each deserve for killing of bin Laden ...	Great deal	Some	Not much/None	DK
	%	%	%	%
U.S. military	86	10	2	2=100
CIA and other intelligence agencies	66	23	6	5=100
Barack Obama	35	41	21	2=100
George W. Bush	15	36	46	3=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST May 2, 2011. Q12.  
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Obama gets far more credit from the public than does George W. Bush for bin Laden's killing. But the military and the CIA and other intelligence agencies receive much more credit -- fully 86% say the U.S. military deserves a "great deal" of credit and 66% say the same about the CIA and other intelligence agencies.

Roughly a third (35%) say that Obama deserves a great deal of credit for bin Laden's demise, and a large majority (76%) says he deserves a great deal or "some" credit. By comparison, 51% say that Bush deserves either a great deal (15%) or some credit (36%) for the death of bin Laden.

### Obama Approval Up Among Independents, Younger Americans

#### Obama Job Approval

	Mar30-Apr 3		May 2		Change in app
	App	Dis	App	Dis	
	%	%	%	%	
Total	47	45	56	38	+9
Republican	16	81	16	79	0
Democrat	80	16	85	12	+5
Independent	42	48	52	40	+10
18-39	52	39	68	23	+16
40-64	44	50	47	48	+3
65+	42	50	49	46	+7
Men	45	46	53	40	+8
Women	48	45	58	36	+10
White	38	54	45	48	+7
Non-white	67	26	80	15	+13
College grad	52	43	55	40	+3
Not coll grad	45	47	56	37	+11

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST May 2, 2011.

Since early April, Obama's job approval rating has risen by 10 points among independents (42% then, 52% now) but is unchanged among Republicans at 16%. Approval among Democrats is relatively steady (85% now, 80% last month).

Obama's job rating has improved more among groups that have been a part of his political base, in particular young people and non-whites.

His rating among adults ages 18 to 39 has climbed 16 points, from 52% to 68%. The change among adults ages 40 and older has been more modest.

Obama also has gained ground among non-whites (up 13 points from 67% to 80%).

While the killing of Osama bin Laden influenced judgments about Obama's handling of Afghanistan and terrorism, views of his handling of the economy have not

### Obama Ratings Improve on Afghanistan, Terrorism - Not the Economy

	Afghanistan		Terrorism		Economy	
	April	May 2	Jan	May 2	April	May 2
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	43	60	55	69	39	40
Republican	26	43	37	50	12	11
Democrat	63	79	81	86	68	63
Independent	42	56	51	68	34	40

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST May 2, 2011.

changed. Since last month, Obama's rating on Afghanistan has risen 17 points among Republicans, 16 points among Democrats and 14 points among independents.

The president also made gains in approval of his handling of terrorism among Republicans (from 37% approval in January to 50% now) and independents (from 51% to 68%). On the economy, a majority of Americans (55%) continues to disapprove, with only 40% approving.

### Military and Intelligence Agencies Get Most of the Credit

#### Across-the-Board Praise for the Military

<i>% saying "great deal" of credit for killing bin Laden</i>	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
	%	%	%	%
U.S. military	86	96	82	88
CIA and other intelligence agencies	66	75	64	68
Barack Obama	35	17	52	36
George W. Bush	15	31	4	16
N	654	145	227	207

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST May 2, 2011. Q12. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

The public has high praise for the U.S. military's role in the killing of bin Laden, with 86% saying they deserve a great deal of the credit. Two-thirds (66%) also give a great deal of credit to the CIA and other intelligence agencies who tracked the al Qaeda leader and located his hideout. Both the military and the intelligence agencies receive high marks across the political spectrum. Nearly all Republicans (96%), as well as 82% of Democrats and 88% of independents give the military a great deal of credit. Similarly, 75% of Republicans, 64% of Democrats and 68% of independents give the intelligence agencies a great deal of credit.

Roughly a third (35%) say Obama deserves a great deal of credit and another 41% saying he deserves "some" credit. Just 21% say he deserves "not much" credit or none at all. About half of



Democrats (52%) give Obama a great deal of credit, but only 17% of Republicans do so; 36% of independents give the president a great deal of credit.

George W. Bush is given a great deal of credit for the killing of bin Laden by 15% of the public, and an additional 36% given him some credit. Nearly a third of Republicans (31%), 16% of independents and just 4% of Democrats give Bush a great deal of credit.

**Where Did You First Hear ...**

**Many Young People First Heard Through Social Networking**

<i>Where did you first hear about bin Laden killing?</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>18-34</b>	<b>35-64</b>	<b>65+</b>
	%	%	%	%
<b>TV</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>74</b>
Cable	20	17	19	29
Network	23	19	23	30
Local	13	8	14	14
<b>Talking w/ someone</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>
In person	8	9	9	2
Over the phone	7	7	8	5
<b>Online</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>
Social networking	6	14	3	0
News site or blog	5	5	5	3
By email	*	1	*	0
Other (Vol.)	*	*	*	0
<b>Radio</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Newspaper</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Other/DK/Not heard</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>
	100	100	100	100
<b>N</b>	654	116	342	188

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/ WASHINGTON POST May 2, 2011. Q6,7a-c. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

News of bin Laden's killing by U.S. forces first broke on Sunday evening. Most Americans -- 58% overall -- say they first heard the news from television, but a substantial proportion of young people first learned of this extraordinary news through social networking.

Nearly half (47%) of those under age 35 say they first learned of bin Laden's death from television; about one-in-five (21%) say they heard the news from the internet -- with 14% saying they heard through social networking. Among young people, social networking rivaled network news (19%) and cable news (17%) as the initial source for news about bin Laden's death.

Among older age groups, far more people heard about bin Laden's death from television; 59% of those ages 35 to 64 heard the news this way compared with 9% who heard from the internet. Among those ages 65 and older, 74% first heard from television and just 3% from any online news source.

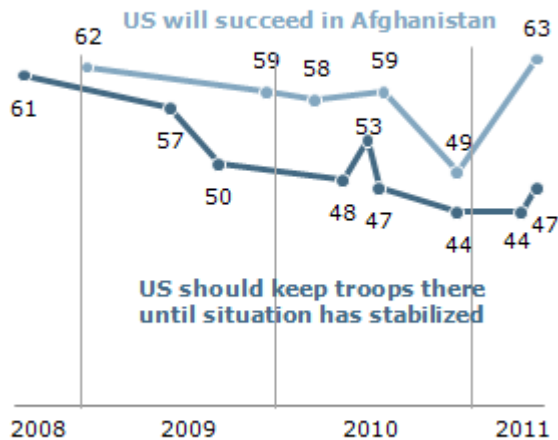
Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1978/poll-osama-bin-laden-death-reaction-obama-bush-military-cia-credit-first-heard-news>

**170-12. More Optimism about Afghanistan, But No Boost in Support for Troop Presence**

May 3, 2011

The killing of Osama bin Laden has bolstered the public's confidence on two fronts: that the government can prevent a possible terrorist attack, and that the U.S. will succeed in achieving its goals in Afghanistan.

### Afghanistan Optimism Rises, Support for Keeping Troops Stable



PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST May 2, 2011.

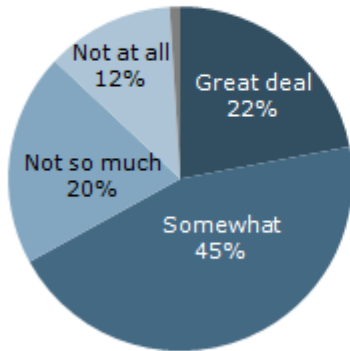
However, the public's basic views about U.S. forces in Afghanistan and the threat of terrorism in the United States have not fundamentally changed. The public remains divided over whether the U.S. should keep troops in Afghanistan until the situation has stabilized or should remove the troops as soon as possible.

And just 5% of Americans believe that the death of Osama bin Laden means the terrorism threat is mostly over -- 85% say the U.S. will need to take further military actions to reduce the threat of terrorism to the United States.

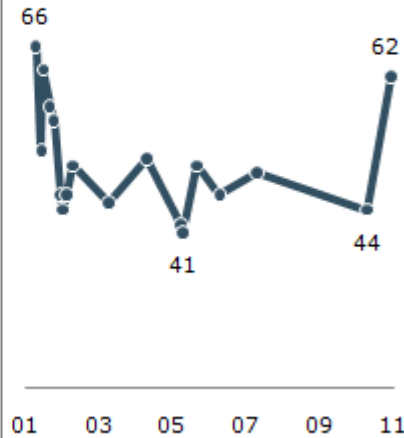
An overnight survey of 654 adults, conducted by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and *The Washington Post* finds broad concern about the possibility that al Qaeda may attempt a major retaliatory attack against the U.S. Two-thirds say they are at least somewhat concerned al Qaeda will attempt a major attack against the United States as retaliation for bin Laden's death, though just 22% say they have a great deal of concern about this.

## Concern about Retaliation, But Spike in Confidence in Government Anti-Terror Efforts

**Worry al Qaeda will attempt a retaliatory attack on U.S.**



**Confident government can prevent attacks against the U.S.**



PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST May 2, 2011.

The public is expressing much more confidence in the government's ability to prevent further terrorist attacks in the U.S. Currently, 62% say they have a great deal (22%) or a good amount (40%) of confidence in the government's ability to prevent further attacks, up from 44% in a *Washington Post*/ABC News survey last September.

While Pakistan's role in the effort to find bin Laden has drawn criticism, a majority (54%) of Americans say they do not know enough to express an opinion about whether Pakistan helped or hurt in this effort. However, many more say Pakistan mostly hurt (34%) rather than mostly helped (8%) U.S. efforts to find bin Laden.

### Implications for Afghanistan

#### More See Success in Afghanistan

	June 2010	Dec 2010	May 2 2011
<i>Will U.S. achieve goals in Afghanistan?</i>	%	%	%
Definitely/probably succeed	59	49	63
Definitely/probably fail	33	39	26
Don't know	8	11	10
	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST May 2, 2011.  
Q2a. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

There has been a rise in overall optimism about the war in Afghanistan -- 63% now say the United States will definitely or probably succeed in achieving its goals, up from 49% last December. Just 26% say the Afghanistan effort will probably or definitely fail, down from 39%.

This rise in optimism crosses party lines: About two-thirds of Republicans (69%) and Democrats (67%) now say the U.S. will succeed in Afghanistan, both significantly higher than in December (54% and 49%, respectively). A majority of independents (58%) also say the country will succeed (up from 48%).

## Continuing Partisan Divide Over Keeping Troops in Afghanistan

<i>U.S. troops in Afghanistan...</i>	<b>June 2010</b>	<b>Dec 2010</b>	<b>April 2011</b>	<b>May 2 2011</b>
	%	%	%	%
Keep troops in until situation has stabilized	53	44	44	47
Remove troops as soon as possible	40	47	50	48
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>% keep troops...</i>				
Republican	65	59	55	65
Democrat	50	35	40	45
Independent	53	45	43	44

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST May 2, 2011.  
Q3. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

While the public is more optimistic about success, there is little change in opinion about maintaining U.S. troops in Afghanistan. The public remains divided over whether the U.S. should keep troops in Afghanistan until the situation has stabilized (47%) or remove troops as soon as possible (48%), virtually unchanged from a month ago (44% keep troops, 50% remove troops).

Partisan differences in views about Afghanistan continue; Republicans are about twice as likely to favor keeping troops in Afghanistan rather than removing them as soon as possible (65% vs. 32%). By contrast, both Democrats (45% keep troops, 50% remove troops) and independents (44% keep troops, 51% remove troops) are divided on this question.

### **Terrorism Concerns Persist**

Two-thirds of Americans say they worry a great deal (22%) or a fair amount (45%) that al Qaeda will attempt a major terrorist attack against the United States as a retaliation for bin Laden's death. Most Republicans (71%), Democrats (68%) and independents (66%) say they are at least somewhat worried about a retaliatory attack.

## Fallout from Osama's Killing?

<i>Concern about retaliation attack...</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rep</b>	<b>Dem</b>	<b>Ind</b>
	%	%	%	%
Great deal/Somewhat	67	71	68	66
Not much/Not at all	32	29	31	34
Don't know	<u>1</u>	*	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Confidence in US gov't to prevent future terror attacks...</i>				
Great deal/Good amount	62	55	68	65
Only fair amount/None	38	44	30	34
Don't know	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Will bin Laden's death contribute to long-term security of the US?</i>				
Great deal/Somewhat	68	59	75	68
Not much/Hardly at all*	30	40	24	30
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Will bin Laden's death contribute to peace &amp; stability in Mideast?</i>				
Great deal/Somewhat	51	44	61	48
Not much/Hardly at all*	45	54	37	46
Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100	100	100
N	654	173	208	213

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST May 2, 2011. Q9, Q10 & Q11a-b. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. \*Includes those who volunteered that Osama's death will not help at all.

The public's confidence in the government's ability to prevent a terrorist attack is at one of the highest points in the last decade -- 62% say they have a great deal (22%) or a good amount (40%) of confidence that the government can prevent future attacks against Americans. This is up substantially from September 2010 when 44% were confident the government could prevent future terrorist attacks.

Confidence has increased across partisan lines. Currently, more than half of Democrats (68%), independents (65%) and Republicans (55%) express confidence in the government's ability to prevent future attacks.

Similarly, the public also is optimistic that bin Laden's death will contribute to the security of the United States. About two-thirds (68%) think that bin Laden's death will contribute a great deal (22%) or somewhat (46%) to the long-term security of the United States. Three quarters (75%) of Democrats say bin Laden's death will contribute at least somewhat to long-term U.S. security, as do majorities of independents (68%) and Republicans (59%).

Opinion is more divided about the effect of bin Laden's death on peace and stability in the Middle East -- 51% say his death will help a great deal or somewhat while 45% say it will not help much at all. A majority of Democrats (61%) say bin Laden's death will contribute at least

somewhat to peace and stability in the Middle East while Republicans and independents express more mixed views.

**Skepticism about Pakistan's Role**

**Democrats Least Likely to Say Pakistan Hurt U.S. Effort**

<i>In U.S. efforts to find bin Laden, Pakistan ...</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rep</b>	<b>Dem</b>	<b>Ind</b>
	%	%	%	%
Mostly helped	8	2	9	7
Mostly hurt	34	46	26	41
Don't know enough	54	48	62	51
Don't know	3	4	3	2
	100	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST May 2, 2011.  
Q13. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

President Obama noted cooperation with Pakistan as an important factor in finding Osama bin Laden, but some Americans take a skeptical view of Pakistan's role. Just 8% say the government of Pakistan mostly helped U.S. efforts to find bin Laden, while more (34%) say they mostly hurt efforts; 54% say they don't know enough to say.

Republicans and independents are more likely than Democrats to say Pakistan mostly hurt efforts to find bin Laden: 46% of Republicans and 41% of independents say this, compared with 26% of Democrats. Few among any partisan group say Pakistan mostly helped U.S. efforts.

Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1979/bin-laden-more-optimism-about-afghanistan-not-more-keeping-troops-confidence-anti-terror>

**170-13. Majority in U.S. Say Bin Laden's Death Makes America Safer**

Still, 62% say it is likely that terrorists will act against the U.S. in the next few weeks  
May 4, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Americans express mixed views on how Osama bin Laden's demise will affect U.S. national security, according to a Monday night *USA Today*/Gallup poll. A slight majority (54%) believe bin Laden's death will make the U.S. safer from terrorism, nearly double the 28% who fear it will make it less safe.

*Perceived Impact of Death of Osama Bin Laden on U.S. Safety*

Do you think the death of Osama bin Laden will make the U.S. safer or less safe from terrorism?

	<b>Safer</b>	<b>Less safe</b>	<b>No difference (vol.)</b>	<b>No opinion</b>
National adults	54%	28	12	6

(vol.) = Volunteered response  
USA Today/Gallup, May 2, 2011

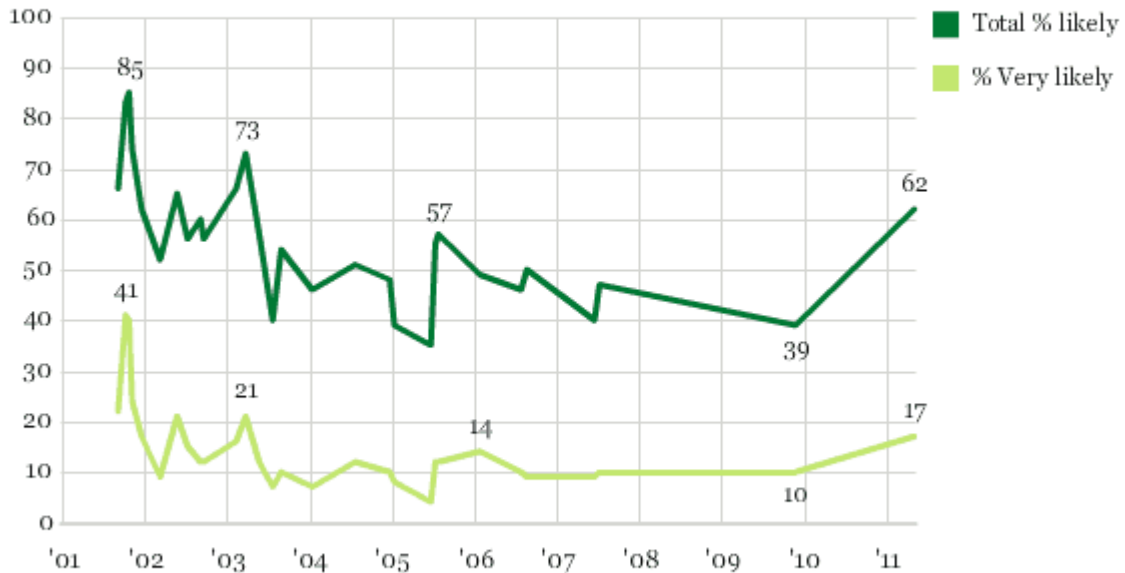
**GALLUP'**

Despite this optimism about the broad impact of bin Laden's death on U.S. national security, more Americans believe an act of terrorism is imminent than have said so at any time since the start of the Iraq war in 2003. Overall, 62% think an act of terrorism is either "very" or "somewhat likely" to occur in the U.S. in the next several weeks, with 17% considering it very likely. The

current results indicate Americans are slightly more likely to be worried about a terrorist incident occurring than they were shortly after the London bus and subway bombings in July 2005, but are less worried than at the start of the Iraq war as well as immediately after 9/11.

*Perceived Chance of Terrorism in Next Several Weeks*

How likely is it that there will be acts of terrorism in the United States over the next several weeks -- very likely, somewhat likely, not too likely, or not at all likely?



GALLUP

Although the U.S. Homeland Security department has not raised the U.S. terror alert level after Sunday's killing of bin Laden, security has been beefed up in New York City and several other high-risk terrorism targets out of retaliation concerns. The killing has also sparked much speculation about whether bin Laden's demise will result in the rise of successors even more intent on harming the West or, alternatively, lead to the splintering and weakening of terrorist groups.

Amid these debates, fewer than 4 in 10 Americans, 39%, say bin Laden's death makes them feel "a lot more confident" that the U.S. can succeed in the war against Islamic terrorism. Another third are "a little more confident."

*Perceived Impact of Death of Osama Bin Laden on War on Terrorism*

Does the death of Osama bin Laden make you more confident that the U.S. can succeed in the war against Islamic terrorism, or not? [IF YES: Does it make you a lot more confident or only a little more confident?]

	<b>Yes, a lot more confident</b>	<b>Yes, a little more confident</b>	<b>No, not more confident</b>	<b>No opinion</b>
National adults	39%	34	23	4

USA Today/Gallup, May 2, 2011

**GALLUP**

Underscoring their continued concerns about the threat of terrorism, more Americans say the U.S. still has important work to do in Afghanistan and should maintain its troops there than believe the U.S. has accomplished its goals there and should call its troops home, 52% vs. 45%.

*Position on U.S. Mission and Troops in Afghanistan*

Which comes closer to your view -- [the U.S. has accomplished its mission in Afghanistan and should bring its troops home, (or) the U.S. still has important work to do in Afghanistan and should maintain its troops there]?

	<b>Has accomplished mission</b>	<b>Still has important work to do</b>	<b>No opinion</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
National adults	45	52	3
Republicans	38	59	3
Independents	44	54	2
Democrats	54	43	3

USA Today/Gallup, May 2, 2011

**GALLUP**

These preferences about the U.S. military presence in Afghanistan are consistent with the slight support Gallup found for the Afghanistan mission in March. At that time, 53% said sending military forces to Afghanistan had not been a mistake, while 42% disagreed.

**Slight Majority Impressed by Obama's Commander-in-Chief Display**

As details about the Navy SEAL raid that killed bin Laden and the role President Obama played continue to emerge, Americans at this stage report feeling somewhat more positive about Obama's leadership of the military as a result. A third say the death of bin Laden makes them feel a lot more confident in Obama as commander in chief and another 21% say it makes them a little more confident. Fewer than half, 43%, are no more confident.

Most Democrats are now more confident in Obama on this measure -- either a lot or a little more -- while most Republicans say they are not more confident. Independents are closely divided, at 51% more confident and 44% not more confident.



### *Change in Confidence in Barack Obama as Commander in Chief Since Bin Laden Killed?*

Does the death of Osama bin Laden make you more confident in Barack Obama as commander in chief, or not? [IF YES: Does it make you a lot more confident or only a little more confident?]

	<b>Yes, a lot more confident</b>	<b>Yes, a little more confident</b>	<b>No, not more confident</b>	<b>No opinion</b>
	%	%	%	%
National adults	32	21	43	4
Republicans	9	18	71	3
Independents	29	22	44	6
Democrats	59	21	18	2

USA Today/Gallup, May 2, 2011

#### **GALLUP**

The overall percentage saying bin Laden's death gives them a lot more confidence in Obama as commander in chief is similar to the 35% in the same poll who give the president a great deal of credit for the success of the mission.

#### **Bottom Line**

While fearful that a retaliatory attack could be imminent, Americans are guardedly optimistic about the longer-term national security ramifications of the dramatic U.S. military operation that killed al Qaeda leader bin Laden at his residence in Pakistan.

Americans are twice as likely to consider the United States safer rather than less safe as a result. However, they continue to believe the U.S. military presence in Afghanistan -- initiated in October 2001 to destroy al Qaeda terrorist training camps -- is needed. And they have fairly modest views about what the U.S. military's success at locating and killing bin Laden means for the war on terrorism more generally. Although three-quarters say their confidence that the U.S. will win that war is at least somewhat higher as a result, fewer than half, 39%, say it makes them a lot more confident. Similarly, not quite a third of Americans, 32%, say bin Laden's death gives them a lot more confidence in Obama as commander in chief.

#### **Survey Methods**

Results for this *USA Today*/Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted May 2, 2011, with a random sample of 645 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 5$  percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones. The sample includes a minimum quota of 240 cell phone respondents and 360 landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents for gender within region. Landline telephone numbers are chosen at random among listed telephone numbers. Cell phones numbers are selected using random digit dial methods. Landline respondents were chosen within each household on the basis of the youngest male or oldest female at home.

Samples are weighted by gender, age, race, education, region, adults in the household, and phone status (cell phone-only/landline only/both, cell phone mostly, and having an unlisted

landline number). 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.

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/147413/Majority-Say-Bin-Laden-Death-Makes-America-Safer.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/147413/Majority-Say-Bin-Laden-Death-Makes-America-Safer.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

### ***170-14. Business, Economy Edge Up as Top Issues for Republicans***

Business and economy now tied with government spending/power as most important  
May 6, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Given a choice, 36% of Republicans say business and the economy are the most important political issues to them, up from 32% in March, and now on par with the percentage who say the same about government spending and power. Fewer Republicans choose either social issues and moral values or national security and foreign policy as their top political priorities.

#### *Republicans' Issue Priorities*

When you think about politics, which of the following sets of issues is most important to you?

Asked of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents

	<b>Feb 18-20, 2011</b>	<b>Mar 18-22, 2011</b>	<b>Apr 15-20, 2011</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Government spending and power	35	38	37
Business and the economy	31	32	36
Social issues and moral values	17	17	15
National security and foreign policy	15	12	12
No opinion	2	2	1

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The latest results are based on interviewing conducted April 15-20, before the U.S. military actions in Pakistan that resulted in Osama bin Laden's death. Republicans in the April survey were least likely to choose national security and foreign policy as their top issue. This could change as a result of the recent events.

The increased importance Republicans place on business and the economy now as compared with the previous two months may reflect the continuing downturn in economic confidence since February.

#### **Republicans Across Demographic Groups Agree on Top Priorities**

Republicans in all major demographic and regional subgroups prioritize either government spending and power or business and the economy as their top political issues, based on an aggregated sample of more than 3,300 interviews with Republicans and Republican-leaning independents conducted in February, March, and April.

### Issue Importance by Demographic Segments

Among Republicans and Republican leaners

	<b>Government spending and power</b>	<b>Business and the economy</b>	<b>Social issues and moral values</b>	<b>National security and foreign policy</b>
	%	%	%	%
18 to 29	29	36	23	11
30 to 49	35	37	14	13
50 to 64	39	31	15	13
65+	43	26	16	14
East	40	36	12	11
Midwest	34	33	20	12
South	35	31	17	15
West	38	33	15	12
Under \$24,000	31	32	19	15
\$24,000 to <\$60,000	36	33	17	14
\$60,000 to <\$90,000	40	33	15	12
Over \$90,000	39	37	14	10

Combined data: Feb. 18-20, March 18-22, and April 15-20, 2011

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Younger Republicans, those aged 18 to 29, are more likely than their elders to choose social/moral issues as their top priority, and less likely to choose government spending and power. This is somewhat counterintuitive. Younger Americans in previous Gallup research have been the most likely to rate the current state of moral values as excellent or good, and most likely to say moral values are getting better rather than worse.

#### **Moderate and Liberal Republicans Prioritize Business and the Economy**

Generally, about two-thirds of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents are conservative, and one-third are liberal or moderate.

Forty-one percent of the moderate/liberal Republican group selects business/economy as its top issue priority, putting it in a clear No. 1 position -- well ahead of government spending and power. This group makes national security and foreign policy its third choice, with social issues coming in last.

Conservative Republicans, on the other hand, choose government spending and power as their top choice, followed by business and the economy and then social/moral issues. They are least likely to choose national security and foreign policy.

*Issue Importance by Ideology*

Among Republicans and Republican leaners

	<b>Liberal/Moderate Republicans</b>	<b>Conservative Republicans</b>
	%	%
Business and the economy	41	28
Government spending and power	31	40
National security and foreign policy	14	12
Social issues and moral values	11	19

Combined data: Feb. 18-20, March 18-22, and April 15-20, 2011

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**Social Issue Republicans Pick Huckabee; No Clear Winner in Other Issue Groups**

Republicans' choice of issue priority is modestly predictive of their support for several potential candidates for the GOP nomination for president in 2012.

*Republican Candidate Choice by Political Issue Most Important to Respondents:  
Huckabee, Palin, and Romney*

Among Republicans and Republican leaners

	<b>Government spending and power</b>	<b>Business and the economy</b>	<b>Social issues and moral values</b>	<b>National security and foreign policy</b>
	%	%	%	%
Mike Huckabee	19	15	26	18
Mitt Romney	17	18	8	16
Sarah Palin	9	14	18	19

Combined data: Feb. 18-20, March 18-22, and April 15-20, 2011

NOTE: Complete data available in accompanying table

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**Former Arkansas Gov. Mike Huckabee** has relative strength across all four issue groups. Huckabee, a former Baptist minister, does particularly well among those who prioritize social and moral issues -- 26% of whom say they would vote for him for president. He is, by a slight margin, also the top choice among those who say government spending/power is their top priority. Huckabee does less well among Republicans who care more about national security/foreign policy and especially business and the economy.

Like Huckabee, **former Alaska Gov. Sarah Palin** does relatively well among those who focus most on social/moral issues, with 18% of their vote. She and Huckabee are the only candidates who receive greater than 8% support from this group. Palin is the top choice by one percentage point among the small group of Republicans who prioritize national security and foreign policy issues. She is within a few points of the top candidate among those whose primary

focus is business and the economy. Palin does less well on a relative basis among Republicans who focus most on government spending and power.

**Former Massachusetts Gov. Mitt Romney** is by a few points the top choice among those who prioritize business and the economy. He is also near the top among those who prioritize government spending and power, and among those who care the most about national security and foreign policy. Romney's relative weakness is among those who focus on social issues. He trails both Huckabee and Palin among this group.

Businessman and television personality Donald Trump was not included in Gallup's trial heat measures in February and March, and is therefore not part of these aggregate summary analyses. (The complete results for 2012 potential Republican candidates are found on page 2.)

### **Implications**

Republicans clearly have two main political concerns that now provide the prism through which they view next year's presidential election -- government spending/power and the economy. They are significantly less likely to say either social issues or national security and foreign policy are their top concerns.

Republicans who prioritize business and the economy are more likely to be moderate or liberal in their ideology than the average Republican. They do not have a strongly differentiated choice for president, spreading their support among Romney, Huckabee, and Palin, in that order.

Those who prioritize government spending and power are more likely than average to be conservative, and split their early support between Huckabee and Romney. Palin does much less well among this group, barely edging out Texas Congressman Ron Paul by one point.

More than a fourth of Republicans whose top priority is social/moral issues choose Huckabee for their party's presidential nomination, the highest proportion of support for a candidate among any of the four issue groups. Social issue Republicans also like Palin, while giving only single-digit support to any other candidate.

The small group of Republicans whose priority focus is on national security and foreign policy split their support among Palin, Huckabee, and Romney.

### **Survey Methods**

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of Gallup Daily tracking April 15-20, March 18-22, and Feb. 18-20, 2011, with a random sample of at least 1,000 Republicans and Republican-leaning independents, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, at each of these time periods.

For results based on each month's sample of Republicans, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 4$  percentage points.

For results based on the total aggregate sample of 3,304 Republicans, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 2$  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 sample includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone-only respondents and 600 landline respondents per 1,000 national adults, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents for gender within region. Landline telephone 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, and phone status (cell phone only/landline only/both, cell phone mostly, and having an unlisted landline number). 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/147440/Business-Economy-Edge-Top-Issues-Republicans.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/147440/Business-Economy-Edge-Top-Issues-Republicans.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

**170-15. Obama Approval Rallies Six Points to 52% After Bin Laden Death**

Increase typical for rally events

May 5, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Americans' approval of President Barack Obama is up six points after the death of Osama bin Laden in a U.S. raid on the al Qaeda leader's Pakistan compound. Obama averaged 46% approval in Gallup Daily tracking in the three days leading up to the military operation and has averaged 52% across the three days since.

*Barack Obama's Job Approval Ratings, Before and After Death of Osama Bin Laden*

	Approval	Disapproval
May 2-4	52%	40%
April 29-May 1	46%	45%
Change (pct. pts.)	+6	-5

Gallup Daily tracking

**GALLUP'**

Presidents' popular support often increases in response to major international events, commonly known as "rally events." Thus, a jump in Obama's approval after bin Laden's death is not unexpected.

The six-percentage-point increase in Obama's approval rating is fairly typical for a rally event. Gallup has compiled data on changes in presidential approval after 48 different international or domestic crises since 1950 and finds a median increase of seven percentage points.

The largest rally Gallup has ever measured was a 35-point increase for George W. Bush after the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks. Other large rally effects include an 18-point increase for George H.W. Bush at the beginning of the 1991 Persian Gulf War; a 16-point jump for Richard Nixon after the Vietnam War peace accords were signed; and 14-point increases for George H.W. Bush after the U.S. sent troops to Kuwait following Iraq's invasion of the country, and for Lyndon Johnson after he announced he was halting bombing in North Vietnam.

When the U.S. in December 2003 found and captured another "high-value target" -- former Iraqi President Saddam Hussein -- George W. Bush's approval rating rose seven points.

### **First Rally for Obama**

Obama has not been the beneficiary of an obvious rally event in his presidency until now, even though there have been some significant international events during this time. Obama's approval rating did not change appreciably after Navy Seal snipers rescued a U.S. merchant captain held hostage by Somali pirates in April 2009, after the attempted bombing of a Detroit-bound flight on Christmas Day 2009, after the cessation of combat operations in Iraq in August 2010, and after the United States' recent participation in a military coalition in Libya.

The increase in Obama's approval rating in recent days has come exclusively among Republicans and independents, with a 12-point increase among Republicans and a 9-point rise among independents. Democrats' approval rating of Obama has not changed over this time period.

*Barack Obama's Job Approval Ratings by Party, Before and After Death of Osama Bin Laden*

	<b>Before Bin Laden Death (Apr 29-May 1, 2011)</b>	<b>After Bin Laden Death (May 2-4, 2011)</b>	<b>Change</b>
	%	%	pct. pts.
Republicans	9	21	+12
Independents	40	49	+9
Democrats	81	81	0

Gallup Daily tracking

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#### **Implications**

The U.S. military operation that resulted in the death of Osama bin Laden is a major milestone in Obama's presidency, and now a majority of Americans approve of the job he is doing, and more than at any time since May 2010. The question is whether Obama can sustain that higher level of support, or whether it will quickly dissipate. Most often, a president's approval rating begins to decline fairly soon after the rally event occurs, with the increases in approval often disappearing in as little as one to four weeks.

*Explore President Obama's approval ratings in depth and compare them with those of past presidents in the [Gallup Presidential Job Approval Center](#).*

#### **Survey Methods**

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted May 2-4, 2011, on the Gallup Daily tracking survey, with a random sample of 1,558 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 3$  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 sample includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone-only respondents and 600 landline respondents per 1,000 national adults, with additional minimum quotas among landline

respondents for gender within region. Landline telephone 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, and phone status (cell phone only/landline only/both, cell phone mostly, and having an unlisted landline number). 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/147437/Obama-Approval-Rallies-Six-Points-Bin-Laden-Death.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/147437/Obama-Approval-Rallies-Six-Points-Bin-Laden-Death.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

### **170-16. Fewer 18- to- 26-Year-Olds in U.S. Uninsured in 2011**

More reporting healthcare coverage through "something else" category  
May 4, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Twenty-four percent of Americans aged 18 to 26 were uninsured in January through April of this year, down from 28% in 2010, and fewer than in 2009 and 2008. Americans in this age group became eligible to remain on their parents' health insurance plans under a provision of the new healthcare law that began in September 2010.

#### *Uninsured American Adults, by Age*

	2008	2009	2010	2011 (January-April)	Difference, 2011 vs. 2010 (pct. pts.)
18-26	27.2	28.6	28.0	24.0	-4.0
27-35	22.3	25.2	25.5	26.7	1.2
36-44	15.8	18.3	18.8	19.3	0.5
45-64	12.7	14.7	14.9	15.2	0.3
65+	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2	0.1

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

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Previously, 18- to 26-year-olds were the most likely of all age groups to be uninsured. Those aged 27 to 35 have now taken that place. Additionally, the percentage of uninsured in every age group -- except 18- to 26-year-olds -- has so far in 2011 increased or remained unchanged.

More 18- to 26-year-olds now say they get their healthcare coverage through "something else" other than an employer or the government. This could be the result of more young adults now being covered under their parents' plans, having a private health plan, or getting coverage through their college or university.

This age group is also more likely to have government health insurance -- Medicare, Medicaid, or military/veterans' benefits -- so far in 2011 compared with the prior three years.



There has been little change in the percentage of 18- to 26-year-olds who get healthcare from an employer since 2010.

*Health Insurance Coverage Among 18- to 26-Year-Olds*

Is your primary health insurance coverage through an employer or union, through Medicare, Medicaid, military or veteran's coverage, or something else?

	2008	2009	2010	2011 (January-April)	Difference, 2011 vs. 2010 (pct. pts.)
Employer-based	35.0	33.1	31.8	32.3	0.5
Government program	15.9	16.8	17.2	18.4	1.2
Something else	18.8	17.9	18.7	20.4	1.7
Uninsured	27.2	28.6	28.0	24.0	-4.0

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See page 2 for a breakdown of health coverage types across all age groups.

**Bottom Line**

So far in 2011, 18- to 26-year-olds are less likely to be uninsured than they have been at any point since Gallup began tracking health insurance coverage in 2008. This may reflect their recent ability to remain on their parents' healthcare plans. The uninsured rate among 27- to 64-year-olds, however, remains elevated or unchanged, as it has been since 2009, when the effects of the economic crisis, including high unemployment, set in.

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

The Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index tracks U.S. and U.K. 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-April 30, 2011, with a random sample of 102,584 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 ±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 400 cell phone respondents and 600 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/147422/Fewer-Year-Olds-Uninsured-2011.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA%20-%20Wellbeing](http://www.gallup.com/poll/147422/Fewer-Year-Olds-Uninsured-2011.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA%20-%20Wellbeing)

### **170-17. Beyond Red vs. Blue: The Political Typology**

May 4, 2011

With the economy still struggling and the nation involved in multiple military operations overseas, the public's political mood is fractious. In this environment, many political attitudes have become more doctrinaire at both ends of the ideological spectrum, a polarization that reflects the current atmosphere in Washington.

#### **The New Typology: Ideological Extremes, Diverse Center**

	<i>Percent of...</i>	
<b>Mostly Republican</b>	<b>General public</b>	<b>Registered voters</b>
Staunch Conservatives <i>Highly engaged Tea Party supporters</i>	9	11
Main Street Republicans <i>Conservative on most issues</i>	11	14
<b>Mostly Independent</b>		
Libertarians <i>Free market, small gov't seculars</i>	9	10
Disaffecteds <i>Downscale and cynical</i>	11	11
Post-Moderns <i>Moderates, but liberal on social issues</i>	13	14
<b>Mostly Democratic</b>		
New Coalition Democrats <i>Upbeat, majority-minority</i>	10	9
Hard-Pressed Democrats <i>Religious, financially struggling</i>	13	15
Solid Liberals <i>Across-the-board liberal positions</i>	14	16
Bystanders <i>Young, politically disengaged</i>	10	0
	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

PEW RESEARCH CENTER 2011 Political Typology.

Yet at the same time, a growing number of Americans are choosing not to identify with either political party, and the center of the political spectrum is increasingly diverse. Rather than being moderate, many of these independents hold extremely strong ideological positions on issues such as the role of government, immigration, the

environment and social issues. But they combine these views in ways that defy liberal or conservative orthodoxy.

For political leaders in both parties, the challenge is not only one of appeasing ideological and moderate "wings" within their coalitions, but rather holding together remarkably disparate groups, many of whom have strong disagreements with core principles that have defined each party's political character in recent years.

The most visible shift in the political landscape since Pew Research's previous political typology in early 2005 is the emergence of a single bloc of across-the-board conservatives. The long-standing divide between economic, pro-business conservatives and social conservatives has blurred. Today, **Staunch Conservatives** take extremely conservative positions on nearly all issues -- on the size and role of government, on economics, foreign policy, social issues and moral concerns. Most agree with the Tea Party and even more very strongly disapprove of Barack Obama's job performance. A second core group of Republicans -- **Main Street Republicans** -- also is conservative, but less consistently so.

On the left, **Solid Liberals** express diametrically opposing views from the Staunch Conservatives on virtually every issue. While Solid Liberals are predominantly white, minorities make up greater shares of **New Coalition Democrats** -- who include nearly equal numbers of whites, African Americans and Hispanics -- and **Hard-Pressed Democrats**, who are about a third African American. Unlike Solid Liberals, both of these last two groups are highly religious and socially conservative. New Coalition Democrats are distinguished by their upbeat attitudes in the face of economic struggles.

Independents have played a determinative role in the last three national elections. But the three groups in the center of the political typology have very little in common, aside from their avoidance of partisan labels. **Libertarians** and **Post-Moderns** are largely white, well-educated and affluent. They also share a relatively secular outlook on some social issues, including homosexuality and abortion. But Republican-oriented Libertarians are far more critical of government, less supportive of environmental regulations, and more supportive of business than are Post-Moderns, most of whom lean Democratic.

**Disaffecteds**, the other main group of independents, are financially stressed and cynical about politics. Most lean to the Republican Party, though they differ from the core Republican groups in their support for increased government aid to the poor. Another group in the center, **Bystanders**, largely consign themselves to the political sidelines and for the most part are not included in this analysis.

These are the principal findings of the political typology study by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, which sorts Americans into cohesive groups based on values, political beliefs, and party affiliation. The new study is based on two surveys with a combined sample of 3,029 adults, conducted Feb. 22-Mar. 14, 2011 and a smaller callback survey conducted April 7-10, 2011 with 1,432 of the same respondents.

Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1982/political-typology-2011-ideological-extremes-diverse-center>

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### ***170-18. In U.S., Peak Flu Season This Year Was Worse Than Last***

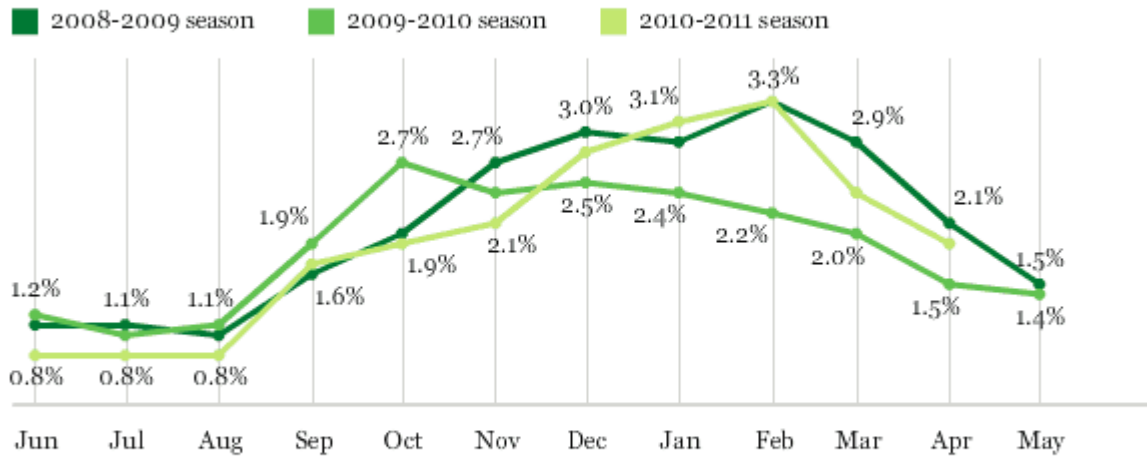
Self-reports of colds and the flu were highest in Alaska, West Virginia, and Vermont  
May 6, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- More American adults reported having the flu in April this year than did so in the same month last year, the fifth consecutive month in which monthly flu reports

exceeded those from last season. Flu reports peaked in February, which is typical, at 3.3%, higher than the 2.2% in the same month last year.

*Were you sick with the flu yesterday?*

Average each month reporting having the flu on any given day



Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

**GALLUP**

American adults' self-reports of the flu, however, were lower throughout the start of this flu season -- in September, October, and November -- than they were last season.

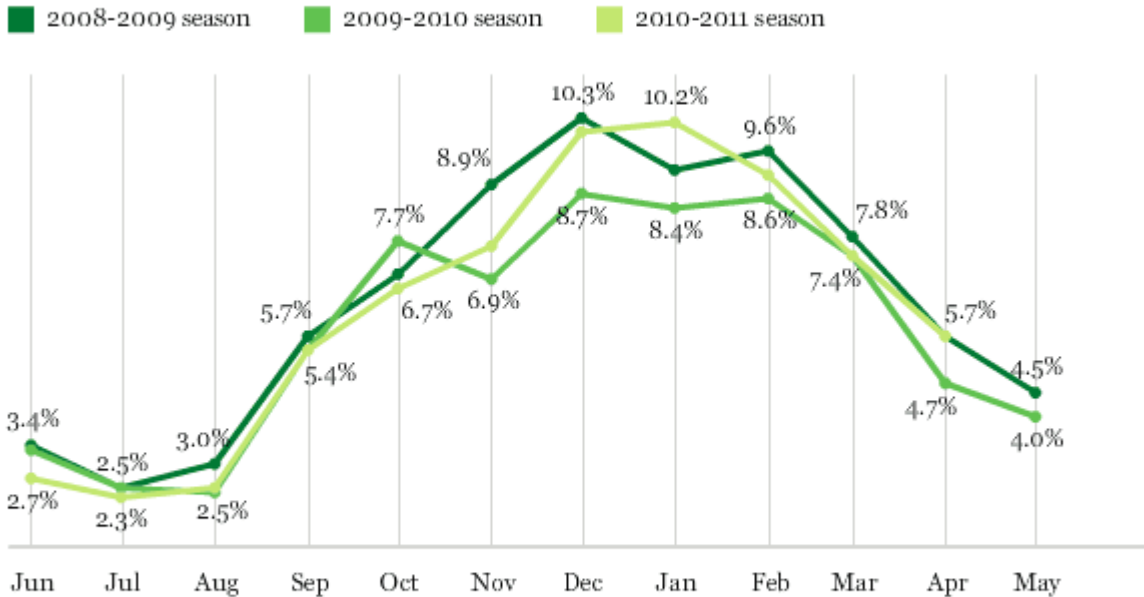
By asking 1,000 Americans each day whether they had the flu "yesterday," the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index data provide a clear picture of the prevalence of flu throughout the course of the season and compare the findings with previous seasons.

**Cold Reports Higher in Most Months This Year**

Nearly 6% of American adults reported having a cold in April this year, up from 4.7% in April 2010. More Americans reported having a cold in most months this year than did so last year, although all three years of measurement have trended similarly.

### Were you sick with a cold yesterday?

Average each month reporting having a cold on any given day



Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

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Measuring self-reports of colds vs. the flu can be complex because of the overlapping symptoms of the two disease conditions and many Americans' misunderstanding of what symptoms constitute "the flu" versus "a cold." Still, the opportunity for year-over-year comparisons provides useful insight into the self-reported prevalence of each. In general, roughly three times as Americans report having a cold "yesterday" than report having the flu.

#### **Alaska, West Virginia Have Highest Reports of Colds and Flu**

Americans living in Alaska, West Virginia, and Vermont were the most likely across states surveyed to report daily colds and flu this season, with about 13% of residents in each state reporting being sick with either on any given day. In contrast, 7.4% of Nevadans reported either of these conditions on average each day.

*Highest Average Daily Cold or Flu Incidence,  
by State*

September 2010-April 2011

State	% Sick with a cold or the flu any given day
Alaska	13.5
West Virginia	13.0
Vermont	12.9
Delaware	12.2
Montana	11.6
Massachusetts	11.5
South Dakota	11.4
California	11.3
Indiana	11.3
New York	11.0
Nebraska	11.0

Gallup Healthways Well-Being Index

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*Lowest Average Daily Cold or Flu  
Incidence, by State*

September 2010-April 2011

State	% Sick with a cold or the flu any given day
Nevada	7.4
Oklahoma	8.1
Alabama	8.2
South Carolina	8.2
Rhode Island	8.5
Colorado	8.7
Georgia	8.8
North Carolina	8.9
Florida	9.0
Texas	9.1

Gallup Healthways Well-Being Index

GALLUP®

Residents of cold weather climates are probably more susceptible to getting sick with the flu as they spend more time indoors in the winter, increasing their opportunity to catch the virus. Cooler weather also creates more favorable conditions for the virus to survive in nature, which also increases the chances that someone will actually get sick. These factors likely play a role in increasing reports of the cold and flu in the winter months, and why warmer weather states tend to have lower rates of colds and the flu than their colder weather counterparts.

**Bottom Line**

Many factors have likely played a role in the higher levels of the flu and colds this season. While the ease and availability of combined H1N1/influenza vaccinations were greater this year, other more practical efforts to curtail the spread of the flu -- and, by association, colds as well -- may have declined as a result of a reduced sense of urgency. The schools and community public health officials that undertook significant efforts to encourage conscientious hygiene practices last year -- when there was widespread fear of contracting H1N1 -- were perhaps less aggressive in their messaging and communication plans this season. Without such large-scale prevention campaigns, Americans may have become more complacent about protecting themselves against the flu and colds. This illustrates the potential impact that public health policy and preventative health education can have on subsequent health outcomes.

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

The Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index tracks U.S. and U.K. 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 surveys each day, with a random sample of 1,000 adults, or roughly 30,000 adults per month, 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  $\pm 0.6$  percentage point.

The margin of sampling error for most states is  $\pm 1$  to 2 percentage points, but is as high as  $\pm 4$  percentage points for smaller states such as Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Delaware, and Hawaii.

One of the questions asked each day is, "Were you sick with any of the following yesterday?" The question specifies four illnesses: the flu, a cold, a headache, and allergies. Respondents are not asked to indicate whether they had received a clinical diagnosis of H1N1 or other types of influenza via a healthcare professional.

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 400 cell phone respondents and 600 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/147449/Peak-Flu-Season-Year-Worse-Last.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA%20-%20Wellbeing](http://www.gallup.com/poll/147449/Peak-Flu-Season-Year-Worse-Last.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA%20-%20Wellbeing)

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## MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS

### ***170-19. Three Percent Worldwide Get International Remittances***

In 35 countries, 10% or more report this type of help

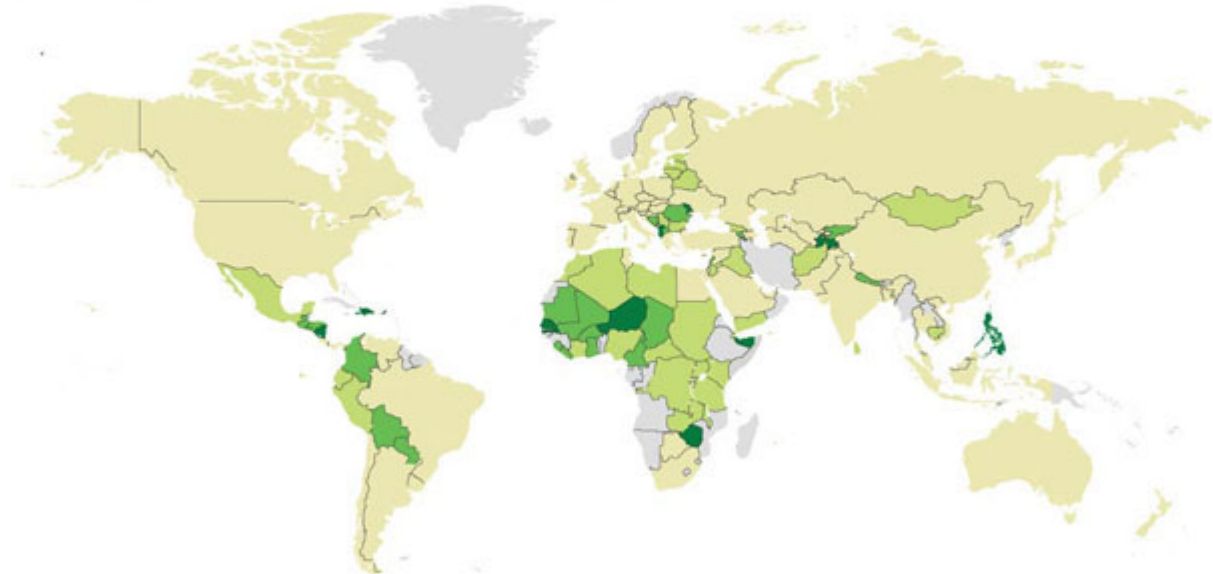
May 6, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Gallup surveys in 135 countries reveal about 3% of adults worldwide live in households that receive remittances -- either in the form of money or goods -- from someone in another country. In 35 countries, however, 10% or more report their households get this type of help. These countries are primarily concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa.

## International Remittances Worldwide

*In the past 12 months, did this household receive help in the form of money or goods from another individual living inside this country, living in another country, both, or neither?*

■ 20%+ ■ 10% - less than 20% ■ 5% - less than 10% ■ Less than 5% ■ Question not asked



2009 and 2010: Percentage who received help from an individual in another country

GALLUP

These results, based on aggregated data from surveys conducted in 2009 and 2010, capture information that complements officially recorded flows of money. Gallup's surveys ask about financial help in money or goods and are not restricted to transactions through formal channels. The data also shed additional light on remittances in countries -- particularly those in sub-Saharan Africa -- where little or no official data exist.

These findings may be conservative either because survey participants are reluctant to report getting help from someone or because the person randomly selected for the interview is unaware the household receives remittances.

### **Top Countries Receiving International Remittances**

Adults in the Somaliland region, Comoros, and Zimbabwe are the most likely worldwide to report receiving remittances, with more than 30% of adults saying they get money or goods from someone in another country. These relatively high percentages likely reflect help from their large diasporas. In Zimbabwe, for example, where a quarter of the population lives outside the country, the Reserve Bank reports remittances increased 33% in 2010 to about \$263 million.



*Countries Where 10% or More Receive International Remittances*

	<b>% Receive remittances</b>
Somaliland region	40%
Comoros	35%
Zimbabwe	32%
Dominican Republic	26%
Haiti	25%
Moldova	24%
Kosovo	23%
Philippines	23%
Nicaragua	23%
Senegal	22%
Niger	22%
Tajikistan	21%
Albania	20%
Liberia	18%
Honduras	17%
Paraguay	17%
El Salvador	16%
Burkina Faso	16%
Kyrgyzstan	15%
Mauritania	13%
Sierra Leone	13%
Guatemala	13%
Cameroon	13%
Chad	13%
Armenia	13%
Mali	12%
Ghana	12%
Nepal	12%
Macedonia	12%
Bolivia	12%
Montenegro	11%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11%
Lebanon	11%
Colombia	10%
Romania	10%

Based on surveys conducted in 2009 and 2010

Outside sub-Saharan Africa, the countries where the highest percentages of residents report receiving remittances are more spread out across Latin America, Central Asia, Eastern Europe, and Southeast Asia.

### **Where Remittances Go Varies by Country**

Because Gallup's data track where recipients of remittances live, rather than where a formal remittance transaction ends, they provide insight about where remittances go.

In 12 of the 35 countries where 10% or more households report receiving help from abroad, residents in urban areas -- cities with 50,000 residents or more -- are more likely to report receiving international remittances than those in less urban areas -- towns and villages with populations less than 50,000. This is the case in Zimbabwe, Dominican Republic, the Philippines, and nine other countries.

## Countries Where 10% or More Receive International Remittances

Urban vs. less urban areas

	<b>% Receive remittances</b>	<b>Less urban (populations under 50,000)</b>	<b>Urban (50,000 residents or more)</b>
Somaliland region	40%	32%	55%
Comoros	35%	35%	--
Zimbabwe	32%	27%	44%
Dominican Republic	26%	20%	31%
Haiti	25%	21%	27%
Moldova	24%	24%	22%
Kosovo	23%	24%	22%
Philippines*	23%	15%	31%
Nicaragua	23%	20%	25%
Senegal	22%	21%	26%
Niger	22%	23%	15%
Tajikistan	21%	22%	14%
Albania	20%	21%	19%
Liberia	18%	15%	27%
Honduras	17%	14%	21%
Paraguay	17%	15%	18%
El Salvador	16%	16%	17%
Burkina Faso	16%	15%	17%
Kyrgyzstan	15%	15%	15%
Mauritania	13%	13%	14%
Sierra Leone	13%	11%	16%
Guatemala	13%	12%	15%
Cameroon	13%	8%	22%
Chad	13%	12%	15%
Armenia	13%	12%	14%
Mali	12%	12%	14%
Ghana	12%	11%	14%
Nepal*	12%	12%	16%
Macedonia	12%	14%	11%
Bolivia	12%	10%	14%
Montenegro	11%	13%	8%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11%	11%	11%
Lebanon	11%	--	--
Colombia	10%	7%	12%
Romania	10%	10%	10%

Based on surveys conducted in 2009 and 2010

-- No data available

\*Government classification of areas as urban and rural.

The opposite is true in other countries such as Niger and Tajikistan, where residents of less urban areas are more likely to receive remittances than those in urban areas. In countries such as El Salvador and Kyrgyzstan, residents in urban and less urban areas are equally as likely to report receiving remittances. In many of these top-receiving countries -- but not all -- international remittances are reaching residents in less urban areas.

### **Bottom Line**

Gallup surveys worldwide estimate how many adults live in households that receive financial assistance or goods from outside their own countries and where some of these remittances are going. The list of countries where high percentages report receiving this type of assistance is relatively small, but these remittances are likely a lifeline for millions of people. While international remittances often receive the lion's share of attention, they are only part of the story. Future articles will provide a worldwide picture of those receiving financial help from an individual within the *same* country.

### **Survey Methods**

Results are based on face-to-face and telephone interviews conducted in 2009 and 2010 among residents aged 15 and older, in 135 countries. Data are aggregated. For most countries, sample size is 2,000 adults or greater. Four countries have sample sizes between 500 and 1,000: New Zealand, Latvia, Haiti, and Estonia. Data for Gulf Cooperation Council countries exclude non-Arab expatriates. For results based on the total sample in each country, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error ranges from  $\pm 1.0$  percentage point in India to  $\pm 4.7$  percentage points in Latvia and Estonia. 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/147446/Three-Percent-Worldwide-International-Remittances.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Asia%20-%20Business%20-%20Latin%20America%20-%20Muslim%20World](http://www.gallup.com/poll/147446/Three-Percent-Worldwide-International-Remittances.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Asia%20-%20Business%20-%20Latin%20America%20-%20Muslim%20World)

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### ***170-20. Osama bin Laden Largely Discredited Among Muslim Publics in Recent Years***

May 2, 2011

In the months leading up to Osama bin Laden's death, a survey of Muslim publics around the world found little support for the al Qaeda leader.

Among the six predominantly Muslim nations recently surveyed by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project, bin Laden received his highest level of support among Muslims in the Palestinian territories -- although even there only 34% said they had confidence in the terrorist leader to do the right thing in world affairs. Minorities of Muslims in Indonesia (26%), Egypt (22%) and Jordan (13%) expressed confidence in bin Laden, while he has almost no support among Turkish (3%) or Lebanese Muslims (1%).

## Confidence in Osama bin Laden

	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct point change	
									03-11	10-11
Palest. ter.	72	--	--	57	--	52	--	34	-38	--
Indonesia	59	36	35	41	37	25	25	26	-33	+1
Egypt	--	--	27	18	19	23	19	22	--	+3
Jordan	56	61	24	20	19	28	14	13	-43	-1
Turkey	15	6	4	5	3	2	3	3	-12	0
Lebanon	19	4	--	2	2	4	0	1	-18	+1
Nigeria	45	--	61	52	58	54	48	--	--	--
Pakistan*	46	52	38	38	34	18	18	--	--	--

Based on Muslims only.

Pakistan will be included as part of the spring 2011 Pew Global Attitudes survey, but the fieldwork for the survey is still underway.

Conducted March 21 - April 12, 2011.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q48e.

Over time, support for bin Laden has dropped sharply among Muslim publics. Since 2003, the percentage of Muslims voicing confidence in him has declined by 38 points in the Palestinian territories and 33 points in Indonesia. The greatest decline has occurred in Jordan, where 56% of Muslims had confidence in bin Laden in 2003, compared with just 13% in the current poll. Jordanian support for bin Laden fell dramatically (to 24% from 61% the year before) in 2006, following suicide attacks in Amman by al Qaeda. In Pakistan, where 2011 data is still not available, confidence in bin Laden fell from 52% in 2005 to just 18% in last year's survey.

## Al Qaeda Favorability

	% Favorable		
	2010	2011	Change
Palest. ter.	--	28	--
Indonesia	23	22	-1
Egypt	20	21	+1
Jordan	34	15	-19
Turkey	4	5	+1
Lebanon	3	2	-1
Pakistan	18	--	--
Nigeria	49	--	--

Based on Muslims Only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3p.

Al Qaeda also received largely negative ratings among Muslim publics in the 2011 survey. Only 2% of Muslims in Lebanon and 5% in Turkey expressed favorable views of al Qaeda. In Jordan, 15% had a positive opinion of al Qaeda, while about one-in-five in Indonesia (22%) and Egypt (21%) shared this view. Palestinian Muslims offered

somewhat more positive opinions (28% favorable), but about two-thirds (68%) viewed bin Laden's organization unfavorably.

Ratings of al Qaeda are, for the most part, unchanged, except in Jordan, where al Qaeda's favorable rating fell from 34% in 2010 to 15% currently.

As was the case with views of bin Laden, Nigerian Muslims typically offer more positive views of al Qaeda than any other Muslim public surveyed.

Source:<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1977/poll-osama-bin-laden-death-confidence-muslim-publics-al-qaeda-favorability>

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## **CYBER WORLD**

### ***170-21. Urban South Africa's mobile patterns show significant shifts a few highlights***

South Africans are somewhat less absorbed by content than developed markets – the basics (especially the handset) are still more important – but this is beginning to show signs of changing, and can be expected to change ever faster as band width improves and as cheaper smartphones appear on the market – probably from China. Sub-Saharan Africa saw a decline of five points in the relative importance of handset brands in favour of network brands (+4) and content and apps (+1). Generally, as markets mature, content and apps, along with OS, gain relevance. South Africa is expected to leapfrog the developed market in this regard with many people going straight to mobile to access the internet and skipping the laptop/desktop stage. Compared with the global figure of one in four saying that content and apps are a key consideration at point of purchase, in South Africa, one in five urban mobile users say this.

Already, in South Africa, 31% of urban mobile users access the internet via their mobile, compared with 25% on 2011.

Further, 41% connect to their social networks daily, up from 37% in 2010. 2011 is also often touted as the year of tablets. Intended ownership rates are around 30% in Asia and Europe but are still low in South Africa at 8% - very much in line with the rest of sub-Saharan Africa.

A feature of the emerging tier 1 countries (Saudi Arabia, UAE, Mexico, Brazil, Argentine, China, Indonesia, South Africa, Chile, Morocco) is that people own fewer items of technology - and it is their mobile device that compensates for this. So we find that use of features such as the MP3 player is higher in these countries (60%) compared with developed countries (47%). The same applies to instant messaging (37% vs 24%) and internet browsing (40% vs 31%).

Use of other features is also edging up (video camera – 49% vs 46%; gaming – 55% vs 52%).

Hence, in emerging markets such as ours, hygienics are not the issue. Whereas imaging is a staple offering for every mobile user in developed markets, the mobile is becoming the entry – and primary device – for such basic technology needs. Imaging is the prime example. Here, 26% of people in emerging tier 1 markets say that taking and sharing pictures is a top driver of product choice – compared with 17% in developed markets. The figures for taking and sharing video are 12% and 5% respectively, whilst watching social video is the top reason for 12% in emerging markets but only 3% in developed markets. Mobile entertainment is a key offering requirement in emerging markets, due to the lack of alternatives. So, 26% of mobile users in emerging tier 1 markets say that storing and listening to music is a top driver of choice of product, compared with 17% in mature markets. The same figures emerge for easily loading music, games and apps.

The future is digital – and the future of digital is mobile. Especially in emerging markets.

### **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.

Source:<http://www.tnsresearchsurveys.co.za/news-centre/pdf/2011/MobileLifeSA-18April2011.pdf>

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