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Introductory Note

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

SUMMARY OF POLLS

SOUTH ASIA

India: No End To Terror

A recent CVOTER survey done across 21 states in India sought the people's opinion on the Osama killing and what that means for India, the US and the world. When asked whether they thought that Osama's end was an end to al Qaeda, a majority of 41.6 per cent of the respondents said a clear "no" because they felt that there were many more people "like Osama" to carry on al Qaeda's jihad of hatred. (CVOTER)

May 2011

India: Advantage Congress in UP

A CVOTER survey, finds that the agitation in Bhatta Parsaul had dented the image of the Mayawati government, a majority of 56 per cent of the respondents answered in a clear yes. More than 57 per cent agreed with the perception that Rahul Gandhi had politicised the issue by jumping in the fray on the farmers' side. But significantly, more than 58 per cent of the respondents felt that the Congress was set to benefit in UP as a result of this strategy. (CVOTER)

May 2011

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Singaporeans During The GE Campaign Are Increasingly Engaged – Survey

Supported by private Singaporean citizens, the Merdeka Center conducted a pioneering independent phone interview national poll during the May 2011 Singapore General Election campaign. The findings help us understand the swing in the popular vote toward the opposition and point to an increasingly diverse Singaporean electorate. (Merdeka Center)

May 27, 2011

Philippines: Adult Unemployment Rose To 27.2%

The First Quarter 2011 Social Weather Survey, fielded over March 4-7, 2011, found that adult unemployment rose to 27.2%, or an estimated 11.3 million, from 18.9% (7.4 million) in September 2010 and 23.5% (9.9 million) in November 2010. (SWS)

May 05, 2011

Soeharto Most Favored President

Indonesians have voted the late Soeharto, Indonesia's second president, who ruled the country for 32 years, as their most popular president. Soeharto defeated incumbent

President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, according to a survey released by Indo Barometer on Sunday. (Indo Barometer)

May 16, 2011

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Most South Africans Trust the IEC

The IEC, as the body responsible for organising and administering all elections in South Africa, should be seen as trustworthy by the electorate. When looking at the group of registered voters who have indicated that they want to vote and are likely to vote on Wednesday, it is clear that more than six in every ten trust the IEC and the local presiding officers. (Ipsos South Africa)

May 17, 2011

Provincial Party Support Predicted To Be Close To 2009 Elections

The ANC should, in most of the provinces, draw similar support in tomorrow's local elections than in the 2009 national and provincial elections.

The larger than normal undecided vote may, however, influence the party's winning margin in KwaZulu-Natal, Free State, North West and Gauteng. (Ipsos South Africa)

May 17, 2011

Undecided Voters May Deliver Surprise Results in Metros

The ANC is certain of a win in tomorrow's election in four of the eight metropolitan councils (Buffalo City, Mangaung, Ekurhuleni and Johannesburg), but undecided voters may force the party to enter into coalitions in up to three other metros. In two of these, Tshwane and Nelson Mandela Bay, the race is too close to call based on the opinion poll results, and in the third, eThekweni, the ANC may need to get other parties on board to govern the city. (Ipsos South Africa)

May 17, 2011

WEST EUROPE

UK: Conservative Vote Share Falls But Most People Do Not Think That Labour Is Ready To Govern

The Reuters/ Ipsos MORI May Political Monitor shows that most people think that the Coalition government is divided over the NHS, tuition fees and immigration. However, on the key area of managing the economy, more think the two Coalition parties mostly share similar views (50%) than disagree with each other (39%). On defence and foreign affairs, more people also think the two parties mostly agree than disagree with each other (45% and 38% respectively). (Ipsos Mori)

May 26, 2011

NORTH AMERICA

Cain Passes Christie Among GOP Primary Voters; No One in GOP Field Leads Obama

Herman Cain leads Chris Christie as the top choice of Republican primary voters in the race for the 2012 Presidential nomination. Among all voters, no one in a list of 13 possible GOP candidates leads President Barack Obama. However, less than half of voters (42%) say Obama deserves re-election. (Zogby-Ibope)

May 23, 2011

U.S. Adults Estimate That 25% of Americans Are Gay or Lesbian

U.S. adults, on average, estimate that 25% of Americans are gay or lesbian. More specifically, over half of Americans (52%) estimate that at least one in five Americans

are gay or lesbian, including 35% who estimate that more than one in four are. Thirty percent put the figure at less than 15%. (Gallup USA)

May 27, 2011

In U.S., Caregivers' Emotional Health Often Suffers

Americans who work a full-time job and say they care for an elderly or disabled family member, relative, or friend, suffer from poorer emotional health than those who work a full-time job but do not have additional caregiving responsibilities. Caregivers, who represent 16% of the full-time American workforce, have an Emotional Health Index score of 78.0, which is significantly lower than the 81.9 found among non-caregivers. (Gallup USA)

May 27, 2011

Romney's Appeal Spans the Issues, Palin Leads on Social Values

Mitt Romney, one of the two leaders for the 2012 Republican presidential nomination, receives generally equal support across Republican political issue groups. Sarah Palin, the other leader, has a more segmented appeal, with greater support among Republicans most concerned about social and moral issues, and less interest from Republicans focused on government spending and power. (Gallup USA)

May 26, 2011

Romney, Palin Lead Reduced GOP Field for 2012

Mitt Romney (17%) and Sarah Palin (15%) now lead a smaller field of potential Republican presidential candidates in rank-and-file Republicans' preferences for the party's 2012 nominee. Ron Paul, Newt Gingrich, and Herman Cain essentially tie for third, with Cain registering 8% support in his initial inclusion in Gallup "trial heat" polling. Notably, 22% of Republicans do not have a preference at this point. (Gallup USA)

May 26, 2011

Fewer Americans Down on U.S. Moral Values

Americans are generally discouraged about the state of moral values in the U.S. -- a perennial finding in Gallup's annual Values and Beliefs poll conducted each May -- however, fewer rate the nation's morals highly negatively this year than did so a year ago. The percentage calling the state of moral values "poor" has fallen to 38% -- the lowest since 2003 -- after registering 45% in May 2010. (Gallup USA)

May 25, 2011

Support for Legal Gay Relations Hits New High

Gallup finds 64% of Americans saying gay or lesbian relations between consenting adults should be legal, the highest since it first asked the question more than 30 years ago. (Gallup USA)

May 25, 2011

Post-Bin Laden Spike in U.S. Economic Confidence Persists

Gallup's Economic Confidence Index remained at -25 in the week ending May 22, the level at which it has been since improving 10 percentage points in the week after Osama bin Laden's death. This is the highest weekly confidence reading since mid-February. (Gallup USA)

May 24, 2011

More Concern about Raising Debt Limit than Government Default

The public is concerned about both of the possible outcomes of the debt limit debate -- raising the debt limit and failing to do so. But more say they are very concerned about the possible consequences of raising the debt limit than of not raising it. (Pew Research Center)

May 24, 2011

In U.S., High Gas Prices May Make Many Get Fuel-Efficient Cars

Americans are most likely to say they would seek vehicles that get better gas mileage if gas prices keep rising but don't go above the \$5-per-gallon range. Americans are second most likely to say they would use mass transit. Seven in 10 Americans would not move and about the same number of workers would not change jobs or quit working, no matter how high prices rise. (Gallup USA)

May 23, 2011

Americans Still Split Along "Pro-Choice," "Pro-Life" Lines

Americans are closely divided between those calling themselves "pro-choice" and those who are "pro-life," now 49% and 45%, respectively, in Gallup's 2011 update on U.S. abortion attitudes. This is similar to a year ago, when 45% were "pro-choice" and 47% "pro-life." However, it is the first time since 2008 that the "pro-choice" position has had the numerical advantage on this Gallup trend. (Gallup USA)

May 23, 2011

Americans' Economic Concerns Reach Two-Year High

Three in four Americans name some type of economic issue as the "most important problem" facing the country today -- the highest net mentions of the economy in two years. (Gallup USA)

May 16, 2011

37% of Investors Would Likely Buy Stock in Facebook if it Went Public

An IBOPE Zogby interactive poll of self-identified investors finds that 37% would likely buy stock in Facebook if the social networking site was publicly traded.

The poll also asked about two other social networking companies which have yet to go public, with 23% saying they would buy shares of automated music recommendation site Pandora, and 12% being likely to purchase stock in Zynga, a browser-based game developer. (Zogby-Ibope)

May 26, 2011

MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS

High Life Ratings Set GCC States Apart in Arab World

Nationals in five Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries rate their lives more positively than residents in other Arab states, according to a new report from the Abu Dhabi Gallup Center. The median 44% of GCC nationals who evaluate their lives well enough to be considered "thriving" is more similar to the median 43% thriving in 35 high-income countries around the world. (Gallup USA)

May 24, 2011

Indonesia and USA 'Most Entrepreneur-Friendly Nations': Global Poll

Indonesia, the USA, Canada, India, and Australia are among the countries with the best cultures in the world for people to start a new business, while Colombia, Egypt, Turkey, Italy and Russia are the least friendly to innovation and entrepreneurship, according to the results of a global 24-country BBC World Service poll released today. (Globescan)

May 25, 2011

Industry Regulation And Public Expectation: High In The OECD, High In Countries' Critical Sectors

Public demand for increased regulation is markedly higher in industrialised nations than in emerging economies, the latest GlobeScan Radar data show. North America, northern Europe and Australia all emerge as regions where demand for regulation across the board is high. (Globescan)

May 27, 2011

CYBERWORLD

Strong Support for Israel on Social Media

By almost a three-to-one margin, bloggers and users of Twitter and Facebook expressed strong support for Israel over the Palestinians in the week following President Obama's May 19 address on the Middle East, according to an analysis of social media conducted by the Pew Research Center's Project for Excellence in Journalism. (Pew Research Center)

May 27, 2011

Australia: Internet Banking Surpasses Branch Visitation

For the first time ever, more Australians are using internet banking than visiting a bank branch, according to the Roy Morgan State of the Nation report - a major study of Australians spanning well over a decade with almost a million interviews. (Roy Morgan)

May 23, 2011

SOUTH ASIA

173-1. No End To Terror

A CVOTER survey questions the masses on what they think will be the biggest fallout of a post-Osama world

Justice for victims of 9/11 came belatedly but surely as the elite US Navy Seals descended on a plush, high-security mansion in Abbottabad, Pakistan, and gunned down the most dreaded terrorist globally, Osama bin Laden. The pursuit of bin Laden, founder of al-Qaeda, had shaped much of the US's foreign policy in the post-September 11 world. Amongst other things, it pushed the country into a debilitating war on terror in Afghanistan that the American public has now put up with for so many years. So bin Laden's killing finally brought an era to close. Many Western commentators, in fact, enthusiastically even termed it as an end to global terror what with the al-Qaeda, architect of terror attacks in so many parts of the world that used the radicalization of Islam to fuel hatred for primarily Western nations (India and Israel were included in this list), hopefully brought down to its knees with the killing of its leader. But the reality is far from such perceptions. So what are the consequences of bin Laden's killing, for America and its President Obama, for the world at large and for those of us in India who have been at the forefront of incessant terror attacks from the neighbourhood soil, a country, which has now been proved to have been harbouring known criminals? These are some questions that we need to ask and probe.

Will Osama bin Laden's death spell the end of Al-Qaeda?	
	Valid Percent
Can't Say	18
Definitely Yes	21.7
Yes, may be	18.7
No, Al Qaeda is full of Osama type people	41.6
Total	100

Base: All Respondents

The verdict is still out on how much Obama is likely to benefit from Osama's killing. While the US President showed great courage in ordering the strike in Pakistan, keeping the latter in the dark till the end of the operation, and he certainly earned enough brownie points from his cheering electorate, will these be sufficient to return him to the White House next year? After all, public memories are short and while the president's popularity may have briefly soared with the unhesitant killing, his handling of many larger issues in the US is still being questioned.

The Washington Times newspaper recently carried an opinion that though "President Obama may enjoy a momentary bump in public approval based on a wave of good feeling that recent history's greatest criminal is dead" reality will soon set back in hard, it predicted. With a crushing national debt, high gasoline and food prices that will continue to soar, and other domestic issues, there are many problems that may bog down Obama's career politically.

The war on terror is far from over, as the US itself declared immediately after the killing while ruling out recalling its troops from Afghanistan. In fact, what many experts feel is that the al-Qaeda, though weakened, is far from decimated. Osama, in his later years, may have been reduced to just a figurehead with a second and third line of leadership in place, who will be continuing with their tactics and renewing attacks. The recent spate of revenge attacks in Pakistan, the frontline state, substantiates this theory. And both India and the world at large are now concerned about how safe that country's nuclear arsenal is from more such attacks which seem to be happening with insider knowledge, perhaps supported by the radicalized elements within Pakistan's army and establishment.

Do you think Barack Obama will benefit politically from the killing of Osama?	
	Valid Percent
Can't Say	20.5
Yes	57.8
No	21.8
Total	100

For India, the fact that Osama was staying and killed in Pakistan proves conclusively what it had been saying all along. Wikileaks cables show that the US acknowledges the role of the ISI and Pakistan in promoting terror against India and the role of these organizations must come

under scrutiny in the aftermath of Osama's killing. Al Qaeda, after all, can't be looked at in isolation as the only terror threat to the world.

India has been pointing at Pakistan's role in 26/11 attacks on Mumbai. Also that Dawood Ibrahim, who has turned from underworld don to terrorist, continues to be harboured by Pakistan is another issue that takes centre stage now. While India conducting a strike similar to what the US did is impossible, the world community, increasingly suspicious about Pakistan and its role vis-à-vis terrorism, must pressurize that country to bring criminals to book.

Yet, there are many challenges to the task obviously. The radicalization within Pakistan and the lack of governance are serious challenges and concerns for the global community. The Urdu press in India, while condemning Pakistan for harbouring terrorists, pointed out an important sense of alienation within the Muslim world which has given birth to such terror outfits as the al Qaeda. Unless democracy in Muslim countries is supported, terrorism will continue to thrive Osama or not.

A recent CVOTER survey done across 21 states in India sought the people's opinion on the Osama killing and what that means for India, the US and the world. When asked whether they thought that Osama's end was an end to al Qaeda, a majority of 41.6 per cent of the respondents said a clear "no" because they felt that there were many more people "like Osama" to carry on al Qaeda's jihad of hatred.

On the other hand, a clear majority of 57 per cent felt that Obama will benefit politically from Osama's death with his popularity going up just when it was much needed! A majority of 56.8 per cent of people were also optimistic that the US, who has been putting in a lot of money into Islamabad (much of which is then used for anti-India activities, as India has alleged repeatedly), will review its ties with Pakistan, now that it has been conclusively established that the country was harbouring Osama.

Will the fact that Osama was 'sheltered' in Pakistan force the US to review its relations with Islamabad?	
	Valid Percent
Can't Say	16.1
Yes	56.8
No	27.1
Total	100

Base: All Respondents

But verdict was split when it came to the perception whether the end of Osama will signify an end to global terror. While 46 per cent said "yes" to the suggestion that it will create a terror-free world ultimately, 43 per cent said "no" to the same suggestion. Clearly, there are no easy solutions to the threat.

Methodology

National representative sample of 1387 randomly selected respondents by CATI across 21 states in India during 5th May & 6th May 2011. Data weighted to known census profile. Margin of error +/-3% at national level.

Source. http://teamevoter.com/2011/newsletter5i2/newsletter_5issue2_2011.pdf

173-2. Advantage Congress in UP

More than 58 per cent respondents in a CVOTER survey say that the Congress will benefit from the UP land agitation

Even as the UP Assembly elections close in on political parties, the farmers' agitation in the state over the issue of land acquisition has become a veritable hot potato. While the ruling BSP was sitting pretty in Lucknow, almost all political parties wanting to make electoral inroads into the state were on the look out for an issue which would channelize public discontent and garner enough votes for the opposition parties, as a result. The Congress, BJP as well as the Samajwadi Party, the three main parties looking for a comeback in the state, were all looking to up the ante and appear relevant to voters in the state when the land acquisition issue landed in their lap, almost like a gift from the gods!

Has the farmers' agitation in Bhatta-Parsaul vil- lage over land acquisition dented the image of the Mayawati government in UP?	
	Valid Percent
Can't Say	16.8
Yes	56.6
No	26.6
Total	100

Base: All Respondents

But first to capitalize on this issue with a huge electoral potential was Congress leader Rahul Gandhi, who, for a long time, has been publically seeking to rebuild the party in the state which was once regarded as a bastion of the Nehru-Gandhis. While all the significant parties may have been planning to corner the Mayawati government on the issue and take advantage of the farmers' anger, alleging that the UP government was playing into the hands of a builders' lobby by acquiring land from farmers cheaply for the ambitious Yamuna Expressway project, connecting Greater Noida to the industrial belt of Agra, it was Rahul Gandhi who made a dramatic entry into the situation.

With Rahul Gandhi jumping into the fray, do you think the Congress party is politicising the issue?	
	Valid Percent
Can't Say	16.9
Yes	57.8
No	25.3
Total	100

Base: All Respondents

Entering the violence-torn villages in Greater Noida, where farmers had been beaten up by the UP Police, in secrecy on a motorcycle, Gandhi junior courted arrest, before being released on bail. The next day, he went on to release "proof" alleging that greater atrocities had been committed by the state police on the farmers, many of whom were killed and the women raped, as policemen allegedly went on a rampage in protesting villages, including Bhatta Parsaul, at the

epicenter of the stir. With scant proof to back his claims really and with no eyewitnesses coming forward to substantiate the kind of numbers Gandhi was talking about, the Congress hastily backtracked, saying that he had been misquoted about the number but that the atrocities had nevertheless been committed. None other than Sonia Gandhi, Congress supremo stepped in to back Rahul, caught in blunderland. And the Congress is now determined to protest with farmers and take up the issue of land acquisition through out UP with an eye to the polls.

So will Rahul Gandhi jumping into the fray to protest on the farmers' behalf land dividends for the Congress in Uttar Pradesh next year when the state goes to polls? While Gandhi's blunder in believing exaggerated accounts of police atrocities on the farmers and accusing the state government without enough proof may have dented the movement and prevented the Congress from taking full advantage of the situation, analysts say that if the party is able to keep the protest alive for the next couple of months, it will benefit next year during the polls.

Rahul Gandhi's offensive against the Mayawati government has certainly rejuvenated UPCC cadres at the moment. The Congress had stopped being relevant in UP politics ever since the unleashing of Mandir-Mandal politics two decades ago. And while the party has been desperately trying to gain back a toehold in the state for some years now, during the earlier elections it was hampered by not having any credible issue to go to voters with.

This time, the land acquisition issue can help it win the support of farmers in the state even as it attempts to hold on to its traditional Muslim electorate. With Rahul Gandhi seizing leadership on this issue, the Congress is trying to sideline other parties such as the SP, the BJP and the JD-U. And while the UP strategy is said to be masterminded by senior party leaders and Gandhi advisers, there are also plans to intensify the stir in the coming few months. The Centre, for one, has already announced that it would introduce the Land Acquisition Bill in the winter session of Parliament to take up the issue of farmers having to sell their land cheaply to states for ostensible development projects. The credit for the bill will undoubtedly be bestowed on Gandhi junior. Whether this translates into a poll win next year remains, of course, to be seen.

A CVOTER survey, on the other hand, sought to capture public opinion on the matter and the answers should cheer the Congress. When asked whether they believed the agitation in Bhatta Parsaul had dented the image of the Mayawati government, a majority of 56 per cent of the respondents answered in a clear yes. More than 57 per cent agreed with the perception that Rahul Gandhi had politicised the issue by jumping in the fray on the farmers' side. But significantly, more than 58 per cent of the respondents felt that the Congress was set to benefit in UP as a result of this strategy.

Do you think the Congress stands to gain politically/electorally from this agitation?	
	Valid Percent
Can't Say	16.2
Yes	58.3
No	25.5
Total	100

Base: All Respondents

Mamta Banerjee's role in Nandigram and the consequent rich benefits she has reaped ousting the Left from its West Bengal bastion are being pointed to by supporters of Gandhi's

strategy. But whether or not the UP land stir becomes a similar stepping-stone into state politics for the Congress, fact is that the farmers' cause is garnering a lot of sympathy from ordinary Indians. More than half the number of people polled in the survey 52 per cent felt that farmers whose lands had been taken away in Greater Noida had indeed got a raw deal. It's time to correct the inequity regardless of political games of upmanship.

Methodology

National representative sample of 1203 randomly selected respondents by CATI across 21 states in India during 14th May & 17th May 2011. Data weighted to known census profile. Margin of error +/-3% at national level.

Source. http://teamcvoter.com/2011/newsletter5i2/newsletter_5issue2_2011.pdf

SOUTH EAST ASIA

173-3. Singaporeans During The GE Campaign Are Increasingly Engaged – Survey

May 27, 2011

SINGAPORE – Supported by private Singaporean citizens, the Merdeka Center conducted a pioneering independent phone interview national poll during the May 2011 Singapore General Election campaign. The findings help us understand the swing in the popular vote toward the opposition and point to an increasingly diverse Singaporean electorate.

The PAP was viewed favorably by a majority of the electorate. The survey found that three quarters of the Singaporean were satisfied with the performance of the PAP government. 73% of the respondents also viewed that Singapore was heading the right direction compared to 13% of the wrong direction.

At the same time, two-thirds of the Singaporean voters also supported the ideas of having a stronger opposition in Parliament. The Workers' Party was viewed the most favorably, capturing favorable views of 57% of the respondents. Despite the fact that a majority of 66% supported the need for a "stronger opposition", the electorate was divided over whether opposition parties should have more seats in Parliament. There were concerns among the electorate over the overall credibility of opposition; 29% of the respondents said the opposition was credible while 27% of the respondent said not. Most of the opposition candidates were not known by a majority of voters.

The poll found that the PAP would win a majority of support at the polls, with 38% stating it would support the incumbent party and only 9% supporting the opposition.

Many in the electorate were hesitant about stating their political intentions over the phone, 33%, and a considerable number of voters remained undecided during the campaign period, 21%. The results point to the importance of "swing" voters during the campaign, who do not decide who to support until the last days of the campaign.

Singaporean voters consider a variety of factors in choosing who to support. The poll found that 28% of the respondents view the party as their main consideration for voting, followed by party leadership 20%, individual candidate 18% and different issues 18%.

Further analysis of the results showed that those that expressed support for the PAP were more likely to vote for the party leadership, while those supporting the opposition were motivated by issues and the party.

An overwhelming majority of Singaporeans continue to get their political news from newspapers, followed by television. These two sources comprised 83% and 60% of two main sources combined. The internet served as one of the main sources of political news for a small share of voters, 11% and 13.6% for the first and second source respectively.

Mainstream media remains the main avenue for Singaporeans to engage politically. The survey also asked respondents to identify the important issues in the 2011 campaign. Cost of living/inflation (43%), affordable healthcare (13%) and affordable housing (12%) were the top ranked issues, pointing to the dominance of bread and butter issues and increased attention to social welfare. The traditional issues of the PAP – economic growth and political stability followed. Despite its prominence in the media, immigration was ranked as important by 5% of the electorate. Political freedom and the casino mattered for a handful of those polled. The issue of political freedom mattered especially for those who supported the opposition.

The analysis of the poll found important differences among Singaporeans across gender, generational, class and ethnic lines. For example, women were more inclined to support the PAP, and less open to the opposition. Younger Singaporeans were more inclined to express their political views openly across the political spectrum and more inclined to support the opposition than older voters. Younger voters were more concerned with immigration than other voters. Wealthier voters were more inclined to the opposition and more engaged in the campaign, than other groups. This diversity of views highlights diversity of Singaporeans in elections, and the importance of a range of social cleavages in shaping political behavior.

The Singapore wide telephone survey of 611 randomly selected Singaporean registered voters aged 18 and above was carried out between 27th April and 5th May 2011.

Respondents were selected using the random, stratified sampling method and structured along the national electorate profile and specifically proportional to gender, ethnicity, age groups and area of residence.

About Merdeka Center for Opinion Research

Merdeka Center for Opinion Research is an independent, non-partisan organization focused on public opinion research and socio-economic analysis. Merdeka's mission is to act as a bridge between ordinary citizen and other stakeholders with the leading members of the nation – by providing dispassionate presentations of public opinion survey results, analyses and position papers.

Source. <http://www.merdeka.org/>

173-4. Philippines: Adult Unemployment Rose To 27.2%

9% lost their jobs involuntarily, 10% resigned

Social Weather Stations

5 May 2011

The First Quarter 2011 Social Weather Survey, fielded over March 4-7, 2011, found that adult unemployment rose to 27.2%, or an estimated 11.3 million, from 18.9% (7.4 million) in September 2010 and 23.5% (9.9 million) in November 2010.

The survey found that the unemployment rate consisted of 9% who were retrenched, 10% who resigned or voluntarily left their old jobs, and 7% first-time job seekers.

The retrenchment consisted of 7% whose previous contact was not renewed, 1% whose employer closed operation, and 1% who were laid off.

Unemployment has been high since 2005

From May 2005 to March 2011, adult unemployment in the SWS surveys has been below 20% in only 3 out of 23 surveys, when it was 19.9% in March 2006, 17.5% in December 2007, and 18.9% in September 2010 [*Chart 1, Table 1*].

In the SWS data series which began in 1993, unemployment was below 15% until March 2004, and then ranged from 16.5% to 19.0% from August 2004 to March 2005.

The new unemployment rate of 27.2% is similar to the levels of 27.3% in December 2009 and 27.1% in March 2010.

Job history of the unemployed

Over the past two quarters, adult unemployment is dominated by those who voluntarily left their old job, and those who lost their jobs through economic circumstances beyond their control [Chart 2].

From the previous quarter, the proportion of those whose *contracts were not renewed* went from 5% to 7%, those who were who were *laid off* went from 2% to 1%, and those whose *employers closed operation* stayed at 1%.

Those who resigned or left their old jobs voluntarily went from 11% in November 2010 to 10% in March 2011, while first-time job seekers went from 4% to 7%.

SWS unemployment definition

The SWS data on unemployment refer to the population of adults in the labor force. This is because respondents in the standard SWS surveys are those at least 18 years old. The 1993-2008 figures are consistently based on the traditional definition of unemployment as **not working** and at the same time **looking for work**. Those not working but not looking for work are excluded from the labor force; these are housewives, retired, disabled, students, etc.

On the other hand, the official lower boundary of the labor force has always been 15 years of age. Formerly, the official definition of the unemployed was those not working and looking for work. However, from April 2005 onward, the new official definition has included the concept of **availability for work**; it subtracts those not available for work, even though looking for work, and adds those available for work but not seeking work for the following reasons: tired/believe no work is available, awaiting results of a job application, temporarily ill/disabled, bad weather, and waiting for rehire/job recall.

If the official definition is applied, the unemployment rate among adults 18 years old is 16.8% (est. 6.1 million) in the SWS March 2011 survey. It is lower than when computed using the traditional definition because the correction for those looking for work but 'not truly available' is much larger than the correction for those 'actually available' though not looking for work at the moment.

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 quarterly Social Weather Surveys on unemployment are not commissioned, but are done on SWS's own initiative and released as a public service, with first printing rights assigned to *BusinessWorld*.

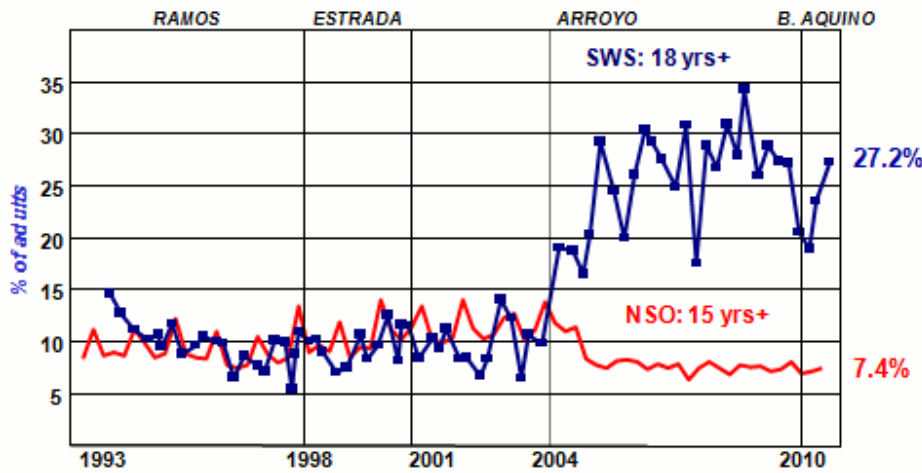
SWS employs its own staff for questionnaire design, sampling, fieldwork, data-processing, and analysis, and does not outsource any of its survey operations.

#

Chart

1

**SWS AND NSO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*, PHILIPPINES,
SEP 1993 – MAR 2011**



* % who are not working and looking for work.
Source: Social Weather Surveys and NSO.



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

Table

1

SWS ADULT UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*

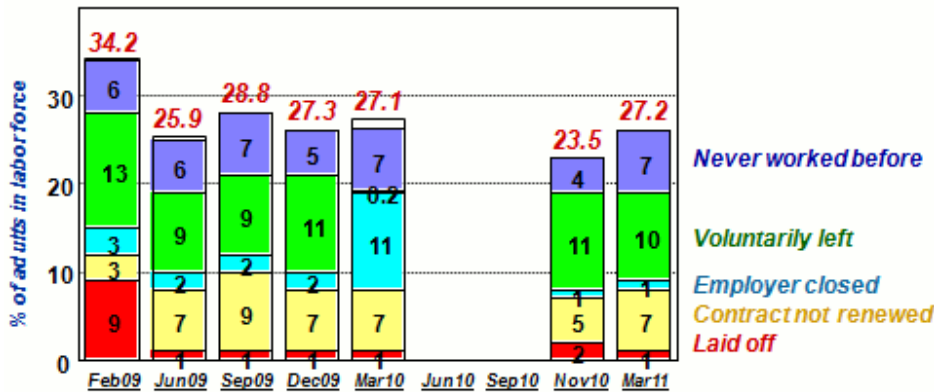
Sep 93	14.6%	Jun 99	7.5%	May 05	20.3%
Dec 93	12.7	Oct 99	10.6	Aug 05	29.2
Apr 94	11.1	Dec 99	8.3	Dec 05	24.4
Aug 94	10.2	Mar 00	9.6	Mar 06	19.9
Nov 94	10.6	Jul 00	12.5	Jun 06	26.2
Dec 94	9.4	Sep 00	8.1	Sep 06	30.3
Mar 95	11.7	Oct 00	11.6	Nov 06	29.2
Jun 95	8.8	Dec 00	11.5	Mar 07	27.5
Oct 95	9.6	Mar 01	8.4	Sep 07	30.8
Dec 95	10.5	Jul 01	10.3	Dec 07	17.5
Apr 96	10.0	Sep 01	9.4	Mar 08	28.8
Jun 96	9.8	Nov 01	11.2	Jun 08	26.7
Sep 96	6.5	Mar 02	8.3	Sep 08	30.9
Dec 96	8.6	May 02	8.4	Dec 08	27.9
Apr 97	7.7	Sep 02	6.7	Feb 09	34.2
Jun 97	7.1	Nov 02	8.4	Jun 09	25.9
Sep 97	10.1	Mar 03	14.1	Sep 09	28.8
Dec 97	9.9	Jun 03	12.2	Dec 09	27.3
Feb 98	5.4	Sep 03	6.5	Mar 10	27.1
Mar 98	8.8	Nov 03	10.6	Jun 10	20.5
Jul 98	10.0	Mar 04	9.8	Sep 10	18.9
Sep 98	10.2	Aug 04	19.0	Nov 10	23.5
Nov 98	9.0	Dec 04	18.7	Mar 11	27.2
Mar 99	7.0	Mar 05	16.5		

* % of adults who are not working and looking for work.
Source: Social Weather Surveys



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

JOB HISTORY OF THE UNEMPLOYED, FEB 2009 TO MAR 2011



* % of adults who are not working but looking for work.
 Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding errors. Blank spaces are Refused responses. The September and November 2010 surveys did not include the item on job history.
 Q. IF NOT WORKING BUT LOOKING FOR WORK: Alin po sa mga sumusunod ang angkop sa inyo? (SHOWCARD) HINDI NAGTRABAHO KAILANMAN, NATANGGAL SA DATING TRABAHO, NATAPOS ANG DATING KONTRATA AT HINDI SINUNDAN NG PANIBAGO, NAGSARA ANG KUMpanyang DATING PINAGTA-TRABAHUHAN, KUSANG UMALIS SA DATING TRABAHO

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

173-5. Soeharto Most Favored President

JAKARTA, May 16 (Bernama) -- Indonesians have voted the late Soeharto, Indonesia's second president, who ruled the country for 32 years, as their most popular president. Soeharto defeated incumbent President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, according to a survey released by Indo Barometer on Sunday.

Half of the respondents to the survey, which was conducted to mark 13 years of the reforms era, believed that their lives had not improved, while more than a third chose Soeharto as their favorite president.

About 36.5 per cent of respondents chose Soeharto as their favourite resident, followed by Yudhoyono (20.9 percent), Soekarno (9.8 percent), Megawati Soekarnoputri (9.2 percent), B.J. Habibie (4.4 percent) and Abdurrahman "Gus Dur" Wahid (4.3 percent).

The survey also showed that 40.9 percent of respondents from both rural and urban areas said that the New Order regime under Soeharto was better than the reforms era. Only 22.8 percent said that the reforms era was better than the earlier periods, while 3.3 percent preferred the Old Order under Soekarno.

"Like it or not, that's what the survey says," Indo Barometer director M. Qadari told The Jakarta Post.

INDONESIA-SOEHARTO 2 JAKARTA

Leaders from the Democrat Party, Yudhoyono's ruling party, were quick to defend Yudhoyono, saying that in comparison to Soeharto's 32 years in power, Yudhoyono's second-place finish after ruling the country for just over six years could be construed as a significant achievement.

The survey, titled “Evaluation of 13 Years of Reform and 18 Months of the Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono-Boediono Administration” was carried out between April 25 and May 4 and involved 1,200 respondents from all the 33 Indonesian provinces.

After Soeharto lost power in May 1998, the Indonesian presidency experienced deep changes that were ushered in by Reformasi and marked the beginning of the reforms era.

Yudhoyono is now in his second and final term in office as Indonesia's president. Yudhoyono became Indonesia's first directly elected President in 2004. The amended constitution limits an individual to serving two terms of five years as president of the republic.

The survey also found that more than half the respondents were seemingly ignorant of politics: 47.8 percent said they did not know when the reforms era began and 17.5 percent answered incorrectly.

INDONESIA-SOEHARTO 3 (LAST) JAKARTA

“Most of them identified reform as ‘any change,’ instead of democracy, corruption eradication or the economic crisis,” Qadari noted.

Only 29.7 percent of respondents said that they were satisfied with the current administration, while 55.5 percent said they were unsatisfied. The rest of the respondents declined to answer.

The survey also revealed that only 31 percent of respondents thought the current situation was better than what it was 13 years ago, while 27.2 percent believed that both eras were the same. About 28.2 percent believed that the situation had become worse.

Qadari said the respect for former president Soeharto and the New Order regime implied dissatisfaction with the reforms era.

He added that respondents made a strong connection between reforms and the government’s performance, with several respondents saying that they judged reforms by the success of the government, instead of considering how democracy had been upheld.

Source. <http://my.news.yahoo.com/survey-soeharto-most-favored-president-101208961.html>

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

173-6. Most South Africans Trust the IEC

17 May 2011

The IEC, as the body responsible for organising and administering all elections in South Africa, should be seen as trustworthy by the electorate. When looking at the group of registered voters who have indicated that they want to vote and are likely to vote on Wednesday, it is clear that more than six in every ten trust the IEC and the local presiding officers.

The following questions were asked:

“How much of the time can you trust the Independent Electoral Commission to do what is right while managing the election process?”

“How much of the time can you trust the local presiding officers to do what is right while administering the voting process?”

	Trust the IEC %	Trust the local presiding officer %
Just about always/most of the time	62	63
Only some of the time	22	21
Never, almost never	4	4
Don't know	12	12

As far as the IEC is concerned, supporters of the ANC feel the strongest that the IEC can be trusted (67%), but more than half of opposition supporters feel the same: DA (53%), IFP (51%) and COPE (49%).

In terms of the local presiding officers, they are trusted by 67% of both ANC and COPE supporters, 57% of IFP supporters and 54% of DA supporters.

Although this is a good result for the IEC, some more attention is needed to build the credibility of this organisation in the minds of South Africans and especially among opposition party supporters.

Source. <http://ipsos-markinor.co.za/news/most-south-africans-trust-the-iec>

173-7. Provincial Party Support Predicted To Be Close To 2009 Elections

17 May 2011

The ANC should, in most of the provinces, draw similar support in tomorrow's local elections than in the 2009 national and provincial elections.

The larger than normal undecided vote may, however, influence the party's winning margin in KwaZulu-Natal, Free State, North West and Gauteng. In the sparsely populated Northern Cape the way the yet undecided electorate will vote has a big influence on whether the ANC's support will match their victory in the 2009 elections.

Although people in the Western Cape who are certain about who they will vote for should push the DA's support to over 50%, a quarter of the voters is still undecided and may deliver a surprise.

South Africa's nine provinces are very diverse, not only in terms of size, development, affluence and population size, but also in terms of their political views.

An analysis was done of the possible outcome of tomorrow's election in each province. These findings are based on a study done by Ipsos Markinor from the middle of April to the beginning of May – involving a representative sample of voters in the whole country –including deep rural areas.. Respondents were randomly selected to represent South Africans of voting age, i.e. 18+. These results were then further filtered by those who are registered to vote, have a green bar-coded ID document, want to vote and expressed the opinion that he or she is likely to vote in the Local Government election . The results are thus taking into account the possible voter turnout.

The question is asked as “If there were Local Government elections tomorrow, which political party or organisation would you vote for?” Respondents are then handed a ballot paper and asked to draw a cross next to their party of choice. This ballot paper contains the names, logos and acronyms of the biggest political parties in the country (as seen in previous surveys). There is also space to write in another party name or other comments. The respondents are also permitted to spoil their ballot, which further simulates an actual election. Respondents are then required to place their completed ballot sheets in an envelope and hand them back to the interviewer, which ensures respondent anonymity.

The results that follow are based on this ballot procedure.

Please note that this is not a predicted outcome, but a reflection of people who were certain who to vote for when the poll was done. In most provinces there are substantial proportions of voters who want to and are likely to vote indicating that they still have to make up their minds before they vote. Also take into account that the margin of error per province is considerably higher than that of the national results – thus these results should be regarded and used with caution.

Party	KZN %	GP %	EC %	WC %	LP %	NW %	FS %	MP %	NC %
ANC	60	51	67	17	89	66	71	80	29
DA	10	28	17	55	1	14	9	12	16
Other parties	16	5	7	3	2	7	6	*	2
Don't Know/ Refused/ Spoilt ballot	14	16	9	25	8	13	14	8	53

What are the most important issues in your area that the new local councils should address?

This question yielded very interesting results. The next table outlines issues that were mentioned by a higher proportion of likely voters than the national average for the issue and should give a good idea of the burning issues in each province.

Issue	KZN	GP	EC	WC	LP	NW	FS	MP	NC
Infrastructure	*				*	*	*	*	
Job creation		*	*				*	*	*
Housing	*		*			*	*		
Crime/policing	*	*		*			*		
Education	*	*	*		*		*		*
Health/clinics			*		*				
Cleanliness	*	*				*			
Corruption	*	*					*		
Poverty			*						
Area-specific issues	Sports facilities	Service delivery, Transport	Youth facilities, Social issues	Drugs, Social issues, Service delivery	Cost of living, Transport	Service delivery	Transparency, Nepotism	Cost of living, sports facilities, Transport	Service delivery, Communication

Source: <http://ipsos-markinor.co.za/news/provincial-party-support-predicted-to-be-close-to-2009-elections>

173-8. Undecided Voters May Deliver Surprise Results in Metros

17 May 2011

The ANC is certain of a win in tomorrow's election in four of the eight metropolitan councils (Buffalo City, Mangaung, Ekurhuleni and Johannesburg), but undecided voters may force the party to enter into coalitions in up to three other metros. In two of these, Tshwane and Nelson Mandela Bay, the race is too close to call based on the opinion poll results, and in the third, eThekweni, the ANC may need to get other parties on board to govern the city.

Ipsos Markinor's latest election poll predicts that the DA will win in Cape Town, but that the undecided voters may force them to go into a coalition to govern the city.

These eight metropolitan areas in South Africa are focal points in tomorrow's Local Government elections. Although considerable campaigning was done in the rural areas, most political parties concentrated their efforts on the metropolitan areas.

An analysis was done of the possible outcome of tomorrow's election in the metros. These findings are based on a study done by Ipsos Markinor from the middle of April to the beginning

of May. Respondents were randomly selected to represent South Africans of voting age, i.e. 18+. These results were then further filtered by those who are registered to vote, have a green bar-coded ID document, want to vote and expressed the opinion that he or she is likely to vote in the Local Government election. The results are thus taking into account the possible voter turnout.

The question is asked as “If there were Local Government elections tomorrow, which political party or organisation would you vote for?” Respondents are then handed a ballot paper and asked to draw a cross next to their party of choice. This ballot paper contains the names, logos and acronyms of the biggest political parties in the country (as seen in previous surveys). There is also space to write in another party name or other comments. The respondents are also permitted to spoil their ballot, which further simulates an actual election. Respondents are then required to place their completed ballot sheets in an envelope and hand them back to the interviewer, which ensures respondent anonymity. The results that follow are based on this ballot procedure.

Please note that this is not a predicted outcome, but a reflection of people who were certain of who they would vote for when the poll was done. In all metro areas there are substantial proportions of voters who want to and are likely to vote indicating that they still have to make up their minds before they vote.

Also take into account that the margin of error per metro is considerably higher than that of the national results – thus these results should be regarded and used with caution.

Party	Jo'burg %	Ekurhuleni %	Tshwane %	Mangaung %	eThekwini %	Nelson Mandela Bay %	Buffalo City %	Cape Town %
ANC	52	55	42	55	48	50	68	19
DA	28	24	35	5	23	42	23	40
Other parties	4	6	5	3	11	4	9	6
Don't Know/ Refused/Spoilt ballot	16	15	18	37	18	4	0	35
	ANC should win	ANC should win	Too close to call – possible coalition	ANC should win – however it depends where the “Don't Knows” go	ANC might need a coalition partner	Too close to call – possible coalition	ANC should win	DA should win – especially if they get a large proportion of the current “Don't Know” votes

Source: <http://ipsos-markinor.co.za/news/undecided-voters-may-deliver-surprise-results-in-metros>

WEST EUROPE

173-9. Conservative Vote Share Falls But Most People Do Not Think That Labour Is Ready To Govern

Reuters/Ipsos MORI Political Monitor May 2011

Published: 26 May 2011

Fieldwork: 20-24 May 2011

While the government is seen as divided on several issues such as tuition fees, the NHS and immigration, the Conservatives and Liberal Democrats are seen as united on the key issue of the economy.

There is little appetite for full Scottish independence across the country as a whole, and a third of British adults believe that it will never happen

CON 35(-5); LAB 42(+2); LIB DEM 10(+1)

The Reuters/ Ipsos MORI May Political Monitor shows that most people think that the Coalition government is divided over the NHS, tuition fees and immigration. However, on the key area of managing the economy, more think the two Coalition parties mostly share similar views (50%) than disagree with each other (39%). On defence and foreign affairs, more people also think the two parties mostly agree than disagree with each other (45% and 38% respectively). On nuclear energy – a policy area the Lib Dems traditionally hold strong views on – the public are unsure about the Coalition’s unity: 35% ‘don’t know’, while 31% believe they mostly share similar views and 34% believe they mostly disagree with each other.

The public is split on how they want political parties in coalition governments to act. Half (49%) want parties to stand up for policies they believe in even if it makes it difficult to make decision, while a similar proportion (47%) believe parties should work together to reach an agreement even if it means giving up on promised policies and taking on new ones. Almost two-thirds (61%) of those who voted Conservative at the last election think that parties should work together, compared to only a third of those who voted Lib Dem (34%) or Labour (37%).

Two in five people (43%) believe that if the economy improves in the next year the public thinks it will be down to the state of the global economy, while a third think the Coalition parties will be responsible for the upturn (35%). **However, if the economy were to get worse** over the next 12 months, the current Coalition government, the previous Labour government, the banks and the wider global economy would all share the blame. At present, 42% predict that the economy will get worse in the next year, while 29% think it will get better, putting our Economic Optimism Index at -8, broadly in line with last month.

Only one in three people (31%) agree that Labour is ready to form a government and even fewer believe Ed Miliband is ready to be Prime Minister (17%). **Indeed, more than half of Labour supporters** believe Miliband is not ready to be Prime Minister. In 1997, a month away from the General Election, over half of the public (55%) believed Labour was ready for government and a similar proportion (53%) believed Tony Blair was ready to be Prime Minister. A month before the 2010 General Election, half the public (51%) felt David Cameron was ready to be Prime Minister and 47% thought the Conservatives were ready to govern.

David Cameron remains the most highly rated party leader (**44% of the public are satisfied** with his performance), but around the same number are dissatisfied (47%). However, just three in ten (29%) people are satisfied with Nick Clegg’s performance as Deputy Prime Minister – and twice as many (61%) are dissatisfied. For the first time, satisfaction with Nick Clegg is lower than with the government. Satisfaction with Ed Miliband has fallen this month; a third are satisfied with Miliband (35%) but 43% are dissatisfied.

Scottish Independence

Among the British public as a whole there is little appetite for Scottish independence. Only a quarter (24%) think that Scotland should become fully independent and separate from rest of the United Kingdom. Three in ten (29%) however, believe it should have more powers devolved but remain part of the UK. Two in five (42%) believe Scotland should remain part of the UK with

the same devolved powers as at present. Compared with the views of Scottish adults in November last year, a similar sized minority favour full independence for Scotland (22% of Scottish adults agreed with this view in November). However, more Scottish people preferred an increase in devolved powers for Scotland (44%) than retaining the status quo (32%) compared with British adults as a whole.

A third of the public (36%) do not think Scotland will ever become an independent nation. One in ten (9%) believe it will happen within 5 years and a quarter (25%) say within 10 years time. Slightly fewer (15%) think it will happen within 20 years time and 10% think it will take more than 20 years.

The British public is unsure how Scottish people would vote in a referendum on Scottish independence. Half (52%) think most people would vote in favour of independence while 44% think they would vote against it.

Ipsos MORI interviewed a representative sample of 1,008 adults aged 18+ across Great Britain. Interviews were conducted by telephone 20th – 24th May 2011. Data are weighted to match the profile of the population.

Source: <http://www.ipsos-mori.com/researchpublications/researcharchive/2798/ReutersIpsos-MORI-Political-Monitor-May-2011.aspx>

NORTH AMERICA

1730-10. Cain Passes Christie Among GOP Primary Voters; No One in GOP Field Leads Obama

42% say Obama deserves re-election

UTICA, NY - Herman Cain leads Chris Christie as the top choice of Republican primary voters in the race for the 2012 Presidential nomination. Among all voters, no one in a list of 13 possible GOP candidates leads President Barack Obama. However, less than half of voters (42%) say Obama deserves re-election.

The results of a new IBOPE Zogby Interactive poll, conducted from May 20-23, show Cain, a businessman and radio talk show host who drew attention at the first party Presidential debate early this month, as the choice of 19% of GOP primary voters. Christie, the New Jersey Governor who led in our four previous polls, is second with 16%, followed by Mitt Romney in third with 11%.

Romney is now seen as a more acceptable candidate to Republican voters than he was in our interactive poll conducted from May 6-9. Then, 27% of GOP primary voters said they would never vote for Romney compared to just 9% who say so now. Romney remains the candidate GOP voters believe most likely to be the nominee with 37%, and no one else gets more than 6%.

Christie does best in a match-up with Obama, but trails, 45%-44%. Obama leads both Romney and Tim Pawlenty by 45%-40%. Obama is ahead of Cain, 46%-38%.

Republican Primary Voters

If the Republican primary for President were held today, for whom would you vote?

Candidate	GOP Primary Voters
Herman Cain	19%
Chris Christie	16%
Mitt Romney	11%
Ron Paul	9%
Sarah Palin	6%
Michele	5%

Bachman	
Tim Pawlenty	4%
Mitch Daniels	4%
Newt Gingrich	3%
Rick Santorum	3%
Fred Karger	1%
Jon Huntsman Jr.	1%
Gary Johnson	<1%
None of these	6%
Not sure	12%

Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Which of the following candidates would you never vote for?

Candidate	GOP Primary Voters
Chris Christie	<1%
Herman Cain	1%
Tim Pawlenty	1%
Mitch Daniels	1%
Fred Karger	2%
Jon Huntsman Jr.	2%
Rick Santorum	3%
Gary Johnson	4%
Michele Bachman	5%
Mitt Romney	9%
Sarah Palin	13%
Ron Paul	15%
Newt Gingrich	17%
None of these	11%
Not sure	17%

Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Tea Party Voters

Cain edges Christie in GOP voter preference among primary voters who say they are more likely to vote for candidates endorsed by the Tea Party, 25%-18%.

Romney and Ron Paul get 9% from these Tea Party supporters, and Sarah Palin is next at 8%. Eleven percent of these Tea Party supporters say they would never vote for Romney, but that is less than the 18% who say that about Paul and the 19% who rule out voting for Gingrich. These voters by far see Romney as the eventual nominee (39%).

Obama vs. GOP Field

If the election for President were held today, for whom would you vote?

GOP Candidate	Obama	Opponent	Someone else	Not Sure
Chris Christie	45%	44%	7%	5%
Mitt Romney	45%	40%	11%	4%
Tim Pawlenty	45%	40%	9%	6%
Mitch Daniels	44%	38%	10%	9%
Michele Bachman	47%	38%	9%	6%
Herman Cain	46%	38%	9%	7%
Ron Paul	44%	37%	14%	5%
Rick Santorum	47%	36%	10%	6%
Sarah Palin	49%	36%	11%	4%
Newt Gingrich	48%	30%	19%	3%
Jon Huntsman Jr.	44%	29%	14%	14%
Gary Johnson	45%	28%	14%	13%
Fred Karger	45%	24%	15%	17%

Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Do you think President Obama deserves re-election or do you think it is time for someone new?

Response	All voters	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Obama deserves re-election	42%	78%	6%	35%
It's time for someone new	52%	13%	91%	56%
Not sure	7%	9%	3%	8%

IBOPE Zogby International conducted an online survey of 2096 likely voters from 5/20/11 to 5/23/11.

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. The

margin of error is +/- 2.2 percentage points. Margins of error are higher in sub-groups. The MOE calculation is for sampling error only.

IBOPE Zogby International conducted an online survey of 1169 likely Republican primary voters from 5/6/11 to 5/9/11.

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 party, age, race, religion and gender to more accurately reflect the population. The margin of error is +/- 2.9 percentage points. Margins of error are higher in sub-groups. The MOE calculation is for sampling error only.

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/2011/05/23/ibope-zogby-poll-cain-passes-christie-among-gop-primary-voters-no-one-gop-field-leads-obama/>

173-11. U.S. Adults Estimate That 25% of Americans Are Gay or Lesbian

Those with lower incomes, the less educated, women, and young people give the highest estimates

May 27, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- U.S. adults, on average, estimate that 25% of Americans are gay or lesbian. More specifically, over half of Americans (52%) estimate that at least one in five Americans are gay or lesbian, including 35% who estimate that more than one in four are. Thirty percent put the figure at less than 15%.

Just your best guess, what percent of Americans today would you say are gay or lesbian?

All numbers are in percentages

	Mean	Less than 5%	5% to <10%	10% to <15%	15% to <20%	20% to 25%	More than 25%	No opinion
May 5-8, 2011	24.6	4	9	17	9	17	35	8
Aug 5-8, 2002*								
Men	21.4	8	11	16	9	15	25	16
Women	22.0	7	14	12	7	17	24	19

*Asked of a half sample with wording, with separate questions:

Just your best guess, what percent of men in the United States today would you say are homosexual or gay?

Just your best guess, what percent of women in the United States today would you say are homosexual or lesbian?

GALLUP

The findings, from a Gallup poll conducted May 5-8, 2011, mark the second time Gallup has asked Americans to estimate the gay population. In 2002, Gallup used two separate questions to ask Americans to estimate the percentage of gay men and lesbians. At that time, Americans estimated that 21% of men were gay and that 22% of women were lesbian. Twice as many did not offer an opinion as do now.

There is little reliable evidence about what percentage of the U.S. population is in reality gay or lesbian, due to few representative surveys asking about sexual orientation, complexities surrounding the groups and definitions involved, and the probability that some gay and lesbian individuals may not choose to identify themselves as such. Demographer Gary Gates last month released a review of population-based surveys on the topic, estimating that 3.5% of adults in the United States identify as lesbian, gay, or bisexual, with bisexuals making up a slight majority of that figure. Gates also disputes the well-circulated statistic that "10% of the males are more or less exclusively homosexual."

Americans' current collective estimate -- which is substantially higher than Gates suggests -- is likely driven more by perceptions and exposure than by scientific measurement or reality. Gallup previously found that a majority of Americans personally know someone who is gay or lesbian, though Gallup did not ask Americans how many gay or lesbian individuals they know, or whether they know more individuals now than they did before. Additionally, Americans tend to have difficulty estimating percentages of population groups whose numbers are more widely known. Gallup a decade ago found Americans estimating much larger U.S. black and Hispanic populations than what the U.S. Census Bureau reported for those groups.

Lower-Income Americans, Less Educated, Young People, and Women Give Highest Estimates

Americans with lower incomes and less education give the highest estimates, on average, of the U.S. gay and lesbian population, and far higher estimates than those with higher incomes and more education. Americans aged 18 to 29 give a higher average estimate than older Americans, and women give a far higher average estimate than men.

Democrats, liberals, and those who say they are socially liberal are also more likely to give higher estimates than those at the other end of the spectrum. However, the differences by political or ideological leanings are in most cases not as wide as those seen by demographic group.

Americans' Estimate of the U.S. Gay/Lesbian Population

By key demographic groups

	Mean estimate %
18 to 29	29.9
30 to 49	24.2
50 to 64	22.0
65+	22.4
Men	19.4
Women	29.7
Postgraduates	16.4
College graduates	15.6
Some college	24.0
High school or less	31.0
Annual income \$75,000+	18.5
Annual income \$30,000 to <\$75,000	22.0
Annual income under \$30,000	36.3
East	25.3
Midwest	23.4
South	26.3
West	22.6

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Americans' Estimate of the U.S. Gay/Lesbian Population

By party, ideology, and views on same-sex relations

	Mean estimate %
Democrats	28.0
Independents	25.0
Republicans	20.2
Liberals	26.3
Moderates	24.7
Conservatives	23.4
Social liberals	27.3
Social moderates	25.7
Social conservatives	20.7
Same-sex marriage should be valid	25.1
Same-sex marriage should not be valid	24.1
Gay/Lesbian relations should be legal	23.8
Gay/Lesbian relations should not be legal	26.2

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Implications

Americans perceive that there is a large U.S. gay population -- one far larger than is likely reality. Perhaps more informative than the exact figure Americans give is the trend that more Americans now than in 2002 feel they have enough information to offer an estimate. This suggests Americans have had even more exposure to gays and lesbians, be it in their personal lives or through entertainment or other means. It is also noteworthy that demographics appear in most cases to be more predictive of views in this matter than are political or ideological leanings. This suggests Americans' estimates are based more on who they are -- and perhaps whom they

know -- than on their worldview. Gallup also previously found those who personally know someone gay or lesbian to be more accepting on related issues. Combined with Americans' record support for legal gay relations and same-sex marriage, it is clear that America's gay population -- no matter the size -- is becoming a larger part of America's mainstream consciousness.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted May 5-8, 2011, with a random sample of 1,018 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 ± 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 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/147824/Adults-Estimate-Americans-Gay-Lesbian.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA

173-12. In U.S., Caregivers' Emotional Health Often Suffers

Negative emotional effects of caregiving greatest for those younger than 45

May 27, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Americans who work a full-time job and say they care for an elderly or disabled family member, relative, or friend, suffer from poorer emotional health than those who work a full-time job but do not have additional caregiving responsibilities. Caregivers, who represent 16% of the full-time American workforce, have an Emotional Health Index score of 78.0, which is significantly lower than the 81.9 found among non-caregivers.

Emotional Health Index Scores for Caregivers vs. Non-Caregivers, by Age Group

Among those employed full time

	Caregivers	Non-Caregivers	Difference
Total	78.0	81.9	-3.9
18-29	78.2	82.3	-4.1
30-44	77.0	81.1	-4.1
45-64	78.1	81.9	-3.8
65+	84.1	87.0	-2.9

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

Jan. 2-Nov. 24, 2010

GALLUP*

Working caregivers who are younger than 45 exhibit the greatest emotional health deficit relative to non-caregivers, as with wellbeing generally and physical health in particular. Although emotional health is typically highest among seniors, caregivers in this age group also have lower emotional health than non-caregivers.

These findings are based on 140,853 interviews with American adults employed full time conducted Jan. 2-Nov. 24, 2010, as part of the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index. Of these respondents, 23,520 self-identified as caregivers based on their response to the question "Do you currently help care for an elderly or disabled family member, relative, or friend, or not?"

Six percent of caregivers who are employed full time are aged 18 to 29, 22% are aged 30 to 44, 65% are between the ages of 45 and 64, and 6% are aged 65 and older.

The Gallup-Healthways Emotional Health Index comprises 10 items measuring daily emotional experiences and clinical diagnoses of depression.

Caregivers Have More Daily Stress, Higher Rates of Depression

Caregivers are substantially more likely to experience an array of negative emotional health outcomes than their non-caregiving counterparts. Caregivers are 49% more likely than non-caregivers to have ever been clinically diagnosed with depression. They are also more likely to report experiencing worry and stress.

Depression, Worry, and Stress for Caregivers Compared With Non-Caregivers

Among those employed full time

	Caregivers	Non-Caregivers	Difference (pct. pts.)	% Increase for caregivers
With depression diagnosis in lifetime	15.2%	10.2%	5.0	49.0%
With worry "a lot of the day yesterday"	36.7%	27.6%	9.1	33.0%
With stress "a lot of the day yesterday"	47.3%	40.3%	7.0	17.4%

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

Jan. 2-Nov. 24, 2010

GALLUP®

These results hold across all age groups. See page 2 for full results.

Implications

Adult caregivers of all ages are much more likely to report negative emotional health than are those who don't have the same responsibilities. This underscores the need for many caregivers to seek additional support or respite from their routine activities for the sake of their long-term emotional health and, potentially, the wellbeing of the person for whom they are providing care. For leaders of businesses and organizations, the need to be extra vigilant in the pursuit of sustainable wellbeing environments for these at-risk associates is reasonable, particularly for those younger than 45.

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.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index survey Jan. 2-Nov. 24, 2010, with a random sample of 140,853 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, selected using random-digit-dial sampling. Of this sample of respondents, one-sixth self-identified as caregivers. Nearly two-thirds of all caregivers are between the ages of 45 and 64.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 0.6 percentage point. For smaller groups, such as caregivers aged 18 to 29 and 65 years old and older, the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 3 percentage points.

Sample Sizes for Reported Groups

	Total	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Caregivers employed full time	23,520	1,678	5,077	14,990	1,355
Non-caregivers employed full time	117,333	12,535	34,002	60,210	8,602

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

Jan. 2-Nov. 24, 2010

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

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

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

Source: http://www.gallup.com/poll/147815/Caregivers-Emotional-Health-Often-Suffers.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA%20-%20Wellbeing

173-13. Romney's Appeal Spans the Issues, Palin Leads on Social Values

Government spending, business and economy remain top issues for Republicans

May 26, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Mitt Romney, one of the two leaders for the 2012 Republican presidential nomination, receives generally equal support across Republican political issue groups. Sarah Palin, the other leader, has a more segmented appeal, with greater support among Republicans most concerned about social and moral issues, and less interest from Republicans focused on government spending and power.

These results, based on interviewing conducted May 20-24, provide insights into the positioning of the potential and declared Republican candidates who remain in the race after Mike Huckabee and Mitch Daniels announced they would not be seeking their party's nomination.

The largest segment of Republicans (36%) continue to say **government spending and power** is their top concern. Romney does best in this segment, followed by a group of four candidates between 10% and 13% support. Herman Cain, the less well-known candidate -- who nevertheless generates a good deal of positive intensity among those who know him -- does slightly better than Newt Gingrich, Palin, or Ron Paul within this issue group. Paul, an avowed

libertarian, has made the push for restraining government power the hallmark of his political career, but he does not have an unusually strong position among these Republicans.

The second-most-prevalent group consists of Republicans whose most salient issue is **business and the economy** (31%). Republicans in this group are most likely to favor Romney and Palin, with Paul and Gingrich lagging slightly behind. Romney is the only major GOP candidate who has an MBA and is one of the few candidates who have extensive experience in the corporate world. Cain's experience includes his position as CEO of Godfather's Pizza, but he does not do particularly well among Republicans whose main interest is business and the economy.

Fifteen percent of Republicans say their main political interest is **social issues and moral values**. Mike Huckabee dominated as the candidate of choice among this group in previous months, and his announcement on May 14 that he would not be running therefore left a void. Palin now fares best among this group, receiving 23% support, followed by Romney at 18% and Paul at 11%. No other candidate gets double-digit support. In April, Huckabee led with 26% support among this group, while Palin received 18%.

Another 15% of Republicans say **national security and foreign policy** is their biggest concern. Romney and Palin tie for the lead among this group, with Cain coming in third, slightly ahead of Gingrich.

Little Change in Importance of Four Issues Among Republicans

The relative importance of these four political issues to Republicans has stayed roughly the same each month since February. Government spending and power has consistently been the top concern, followed by business and the economy. Social and moral issues and national security/foreign policy have been significantly behind these others, and are this month tied in the ranking of top issue groups of Republicans, with 15% each.

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

	Feb 18-20, 2011	Mar 18-22, 2011	Apr 15-20, 2011	May 20-24, 2011
	%	%	%	
Government spending and power	35	38	37	36
Business and the economy	31	32	36	31
Social issues and moral values	17	17	15	15
National security and foreign policy	15	12	12	15
No opinion	2	2	1	3

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Implications

Romney's roughly equal appeal among the four issue-defined segments of Republicans is one of the most interesting outcomes of this research. Romney in general has high favorable ratings and low unfavorable ratings, but he does not generate the same type of intense feelings as do other candidates. These data suggest that Romney does well among Republicans in all four issue segments, but doesn't have unusually strong appeal in any.

Palin, on the other hand has a more segmented appeal. With Huckabee's departure from the GOP race, she now fares best among Republicans who say social and moral issues are their top concern, and essentially ties for first among those who favor business and the economy and national security/foreign policy. Palin, however, lags among the largest group of Republicans -- those most focused on government spending and power.

Cain, overall one of Republicans' top five choices for their party's nomination, despite being recognized by only a third of Republicans, places strongly among Republicans whose most important issue is government spending and power. Cain also does well among national security and foreign policy-interested Republicans.

The other two candidates among Republicans' top five choices for the nomination -- Paul and Gingrich -- do not have highly segmented positioning across the GOP interest groups. Paul does less well among those interested in national security and foreign policy, and Gingrich does less well among those interested in social and moral values.

Track every angle of the presidential race on [Gallup.com's Election 2012 page](#).

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted May 20-24, 2011, on the Gallup Daily tracking survey, with a random sample of 971 Republicans and Republican-leaning independents, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

For results based on the total sample of Republicans, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 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 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/147821/Romney-Appeal-Spans-Issues-Palin-Leads-Social-Values.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA

173-14. Romney, Palin Lead Reduced GOP Field for 2012

Cain debuts at 8% support

May 26, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Mitt Romney (17%) and Sarah Palin (15%) now lead a smaller field of potential Republican presidential candidates in rank-and-file Republicans' preferences for the

party's 2012 nominee. Ron Paul, Newt Gingrich, and Herman Cain essentially tie for third, with Cain registering 8% support in his initial inclusion in Gallup "trial heat" polling. Notably, 22% of Republicans do not have a preference at this point.

Preference for 2012 Republican Presidential Nomination

Based on Republicans and Republican-leaning independents

	%
Mitt Romney	17
Sarah Palin	15
Ron Paul	10
Newt Gingrich	9
Herman Cain	8
Tim Pawlenty	6
Michele Bachmann	5
Jon Huntsman	2
Gary Johnson	2
Rick Santorum	2
Mike Huckabee (vol.)	1
Chris Christie (vol.)	*
Other	2
None/No opinion	22

* Less than 0.5%

Gallup, May 20-24, 2011

Note: Mitch Daniels included May 20-22, but removed for May 23-24 after he announced he was not running. Daniels supporters' second choice was substituted for their Daniels vote.

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The May 20-24 poll is the first update of Republican nomination preferences after a recent flurry of activity in the race for the 2012 nomination, with several formally declaring their presidential candidacies, including Paul, Gingrich, Tim Pawlenty, and Cain.

Perhaps as significant were the decisions by Mike Huckabee, Donald Trump, and Mitch Daniels to forgo the race. In Gallup's April update, Huckabee and Trump were the co-leaders, with Huckabee placing first in the other Gallup updates this year.

Of the 10 candidates included in the newly reduced list, 7 have either officially announced their candidacies or established exploratory committees. Jon Huntsman and Michele Bachmann are nearing decisions and are expected to get in the race, while Palin's status as a candidate is less certain.

Re-allocating Palin supporters' votes to the candidate who is their second choice gives a sense of where current preferences would stand without Palin in the mix. Under this scenario, Romney leads with 19%, followed by Gingrich and Paul with 12% each.

Preference for 2012 Republican Nomination, Excluding Palin

Based on Republicans and Republican-leaning independents

	%
Mitt Romney	19
Newt Gingrich	12
Ron Paul	12
Herman Cain	8
Michele Bachmann	7
Tim Pawlenty	7
John Huntsman	3
Gary Johnson	3
Rick Santorum	2
Other	4
None/No opinion	25

Gallup, May 20-24, 2011

Note: Mitch Daniels included May 20-22, but removed for May 23-24 after he announced he was not running. Daniels' supporters second choice was substituted for their Daniels vote

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Romney's and Palin's status at the top of the field is owing in large part to their high name identification among rank-and-file Republicans. Gingrich and Paul are also well-known among the party base. Cain, on the other hand, is far less well-known, but he has generated a strong positive reaction among those who do know him, which allows him to place ahead of slightly better-known candidates such as Bachmann, Pawlenty, and Santorum.

Romney's Support Varies by Education

Romney's appeal is much greater among college graduates (25%) than nongraduates (13%). Palin, meanwhile, fares better among nongraduates (18%) than college graduates (8%). The remaining candidates have fairly similar support by education.

Romney and Palin generally do better among conservatives than liberals and moderates. Paul is competitive with Romney and Palin for the top spot among liberals and moderates, though even combined, these groups make up a much smaller segment of the Republican base than conservatives do.

Further evidence that Paul's support generally lies outside the Republican mainstream is that Republican-leaning independents are twice as likely to support him as are those who identify

outright as Republicans. Romney and Palin lead among the larger group of Republican identifiers.

Romney is the leading candidate among churchgoing Republicans, at 19%. Among Republicans who identify as Protestant or some other Christian religion (other than Catholic or Mormon), his support is 15%, tying him with Palin as the leader among that group. This is notable given that some think Romney's Mormon faith could hurt his support among Protestants.

Support for Republican Nominee, by Subgroup

Based on Republicans and Republican-leaning independents

	Romney	Palin	Paul	Gingrich	Cain
	%	%	%	%	%
College graduate	25	8	8	10	8
Nongraduate	13	18	11	9	8
Conservative	19	16	8	10	10
Moderate/Liberal	12	11	15	9	4
Republican identifier	19	16	7	11	8
Republican-leaning independent	12	12	16	8	8
Attend church weekly	19	14	8	7	7
Attend church less often	14	15	12	12	9
Protestant/Other Christian	15	15	9	11	9
Catholic	18	15	9	10	6

Gallup, May 20-24, 2011

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Implications

In the short term, Romney and Palin seem to have benefited most from several prominent potential Republican candidates' decisions not to run for president. Should Palin follow suit and not enter the race, Romney would be the clear front-runner, but arguably the weakest front-runner in any recent Republican nomination campaign.

As such, the race remains wide open, which is underscored by the fact that one in five Republicans currently have no preference.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted May 20-24, 2011, on the Gallup Daily tracking survey, with a random sample of 971 Republicans and Republican-leaning independents, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

For results based on the total sample of Republicans, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 4 percentage points.

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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/147806/Romney-Palin-Lead-Reduced-GOP-Field-2012.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA

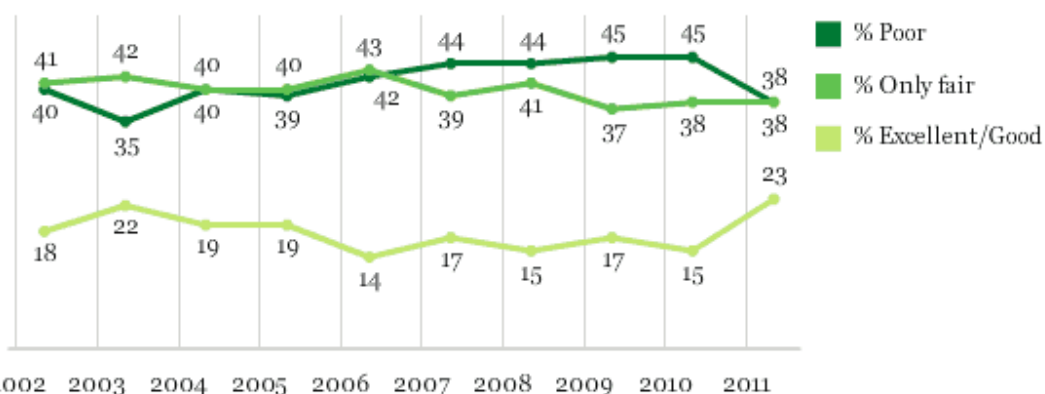
173-15. Fewer Americans Down on U.S. Moral Values

Percentages rating morals "poor" and saying they are worsening declined in past year
 May 25, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Americans are generally discouraged about the state of moral values in the U.S. -- a perennial finding in Gallup's annual Values and Beliefs poll conducted each May -- however, fewer rate the nation's morals highly negatively this year than did so a year ago. The percentage calling the state of moral values "poor" has fallen to 38% -- the lowest since 2003 -- after registering 45% in May 2010.

Rating Current State of Moral Values in U.S.

How would you rate the overall state of moral values in this country today -- as excellent, good, only fair, or poor?



Trend based on Gallup's Values and Beliefs poll, conducted each May

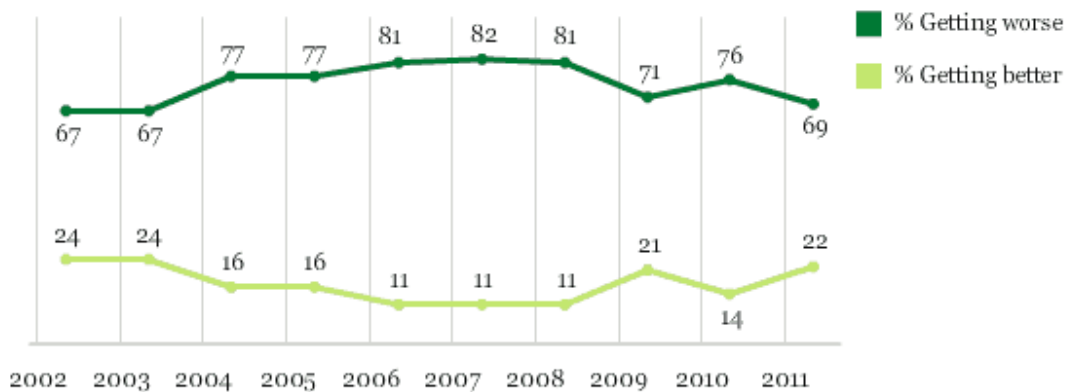
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The seven-point decline in negative reviews of U.S. morals over the past year is roughly matched by an eight-point increase, from 15% to 23%, in those describing morals as "excellent" or "good." The percentage calling them "only fair" is unchanged at 38%.

Americans are also slightly more optimistic than they were a year ago about the direction in which the nation's morals are headed, according to this year's Gallup Values and Beliefs survey, conducted May 5-8. About 7 in 10 Americans (69%) now say moral values in the country as a whole are getting worse, down from 76% last year.

Outlook for Moral Values in the U.S.

Right now, do you think the state of moral values in the country as a whole is getting better or getting worse?

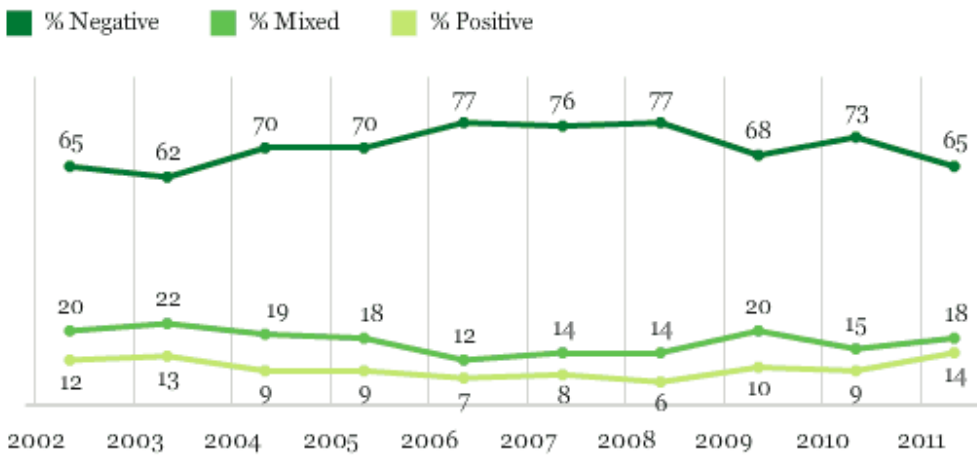


Trend based on Gallup's Values and Beliefs poll, conducted each May

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The net result of these two trends is a slight improvement in Americans' overall assessment of moral values. Roughly two-thirds -- 65% -- now have a negative view of moral values. This represents the percentage of Americans who either think moral values are only fair or poor and not getting better, or consider them good but getting worse. Just 14% have a positive view of morals, saying they are either excellent or good and staying that way, or only fair and improving. Another 18% fall somewhere in between in their views.

Gallup Moral Values Summary Groups



Trend based on Gallup's Values and Beliefs poll, conducted each May

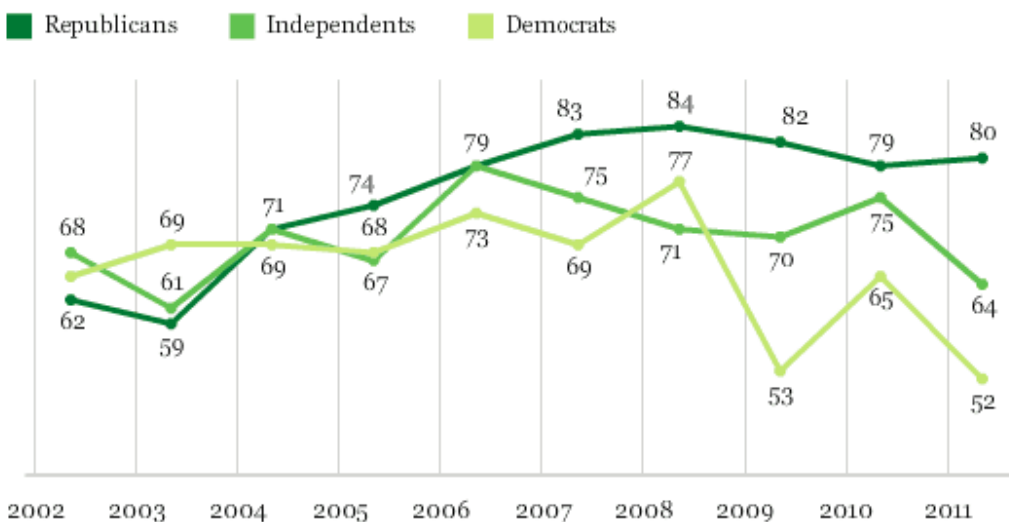
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Democrats' Negativity Toward Moral Values Has Declined the Most

The change in public perceptions about the nation's morals has come mostly from Democrats. Fifty-two percent of Democrats have a negative view of moral values, down from 65% in 2010. Democrats' views of morality in the United States have changed direction several times in the past four years -- their negativity rose to 77% in 2008, and then turned sharply less negative in 2009, coincident with Democrat Barack Obama's taking office as president, but increased again in 2010.

Independents also became less negative about morals this year, while Republicans' views did not change and, as such, remain mostly negative.

Gallup Moral Values Summary Groups -- Percentage Negative by Party ID



GALLUP

More generally, Republicans have grown significantly more negative about the state of moral values since 2003, while independents' views also grew more negative before improving this year. From 2002 through 2007, Democrats' views held at a moderately negative level, ranging from 65% through 73%, but have been more volatile since then.

The fairly sizable distinctions in how the party groups currently evaluate moral values in the country are similar to differences seen by political ideology. There are also significant differences by age, with negative views moving progressively higher from the younger to the older age groups. Men and women, however, hold similar views.

Gallup Moral Values Summary Groups

May 5-8, 2011

	Positive	Mixed	Negative
	%	%	%
National adults	14	18	65
Men	14	19	63
Women	13	16	66
18 to 34 years	22	21	53
35 to 54 years	12	18	67
55 and older	8	15	72
Conservatives	6	16	76
Moderates	17	17	62
Liberals	20	23	50
Republicans	7	11	80
Independents	14	18	64
Democrats	19	24	52

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Bottom Line

Americans today are more positive in their overall perceptions of the state of moral values in the country than they were in May 2010. No more than one in four are willing to describe the country's morals in highly positive terms; however, the percentage calling them "poor" declined, and a diminished majority now believes morals are getting worse. These ratings were taken prior to the revelation of a major sexual scandal involving former California Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger, and news that former U.S. Sen. John Edwards may soon face criminal charges over an alleged cover-up of his own sex scandal. However, given the trends by party ID in Americans' ratings of moral values, it appears that Americans' reactions to the moral leadership of the president, or perhaps to the moral implications of government policies, may play a bigger role in the formation of these views than news about the behavior of specific individuals.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted May 5-8, 2011, with a random sample of 1,018 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 ± 4 percentage points.

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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/147794/Fewer-Americans-Down-Moral-Values.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA

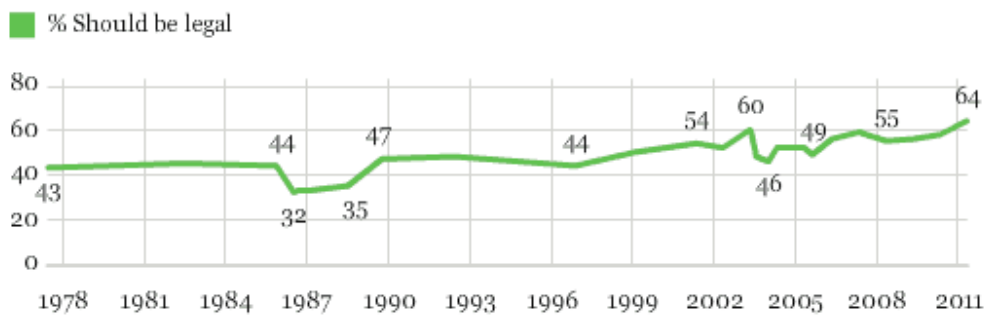
173-16. Support for Legal Gay Relations Hits New High

Sixty-four percent believe they should be legal

May 25, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Gallup finds 64% of Americans saying gay or lesbian relations between consenting adults should be legal, the highest since it first asked the question more than 30 years ago.

Do you think gay or lesbian relations between consenting adults should or should not be legal?



Note: 1977-2008 wording: Do you think homosexual relations between consenting adults should or should not be legal?

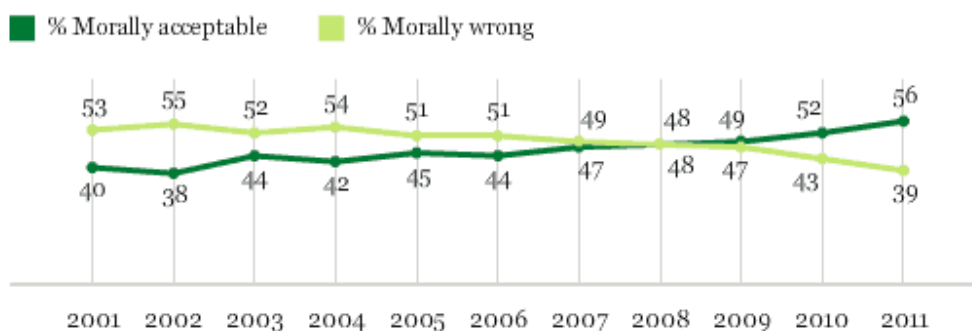
GALLUP

The results are based on Gallup's annual Values and Beliefs poll, conducted May 5-8.

Americans' support for legal gay relations has been as low as 32%, in 1986, but increased to 47% by 1989 and went above the majority level in 2001 for the first time. After peaking at 60% in May 2003, public support dropped that same year, likely as a backlash against a U.S. Supreme Court ruling that struck down a Texas anti-sodomy law and gave gays and lesbians new legal protections in that state. By 2006, Americans returned to the more supportive level seen previously, and generally held there until the increase this year.

Americans are somewhat less likely to consider gay or lesbian relations to be morally acceptable than to say they should be legal. However, the 56% who consider gay or lesbian relations morally acceptable is the highest Gallup has measured since this question was first asked in 2001.

Do You Personally Believe Gay or Lesbian Relations Are Morally Acceptable or Morally Wrong?



Note: 2001-2004 wording: Homosexual behavior

Note: 2006-2008 wording: Homosexual relations

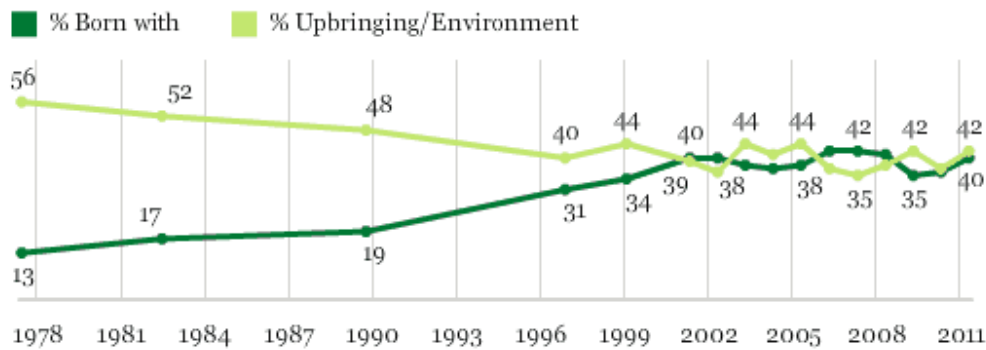
GALLUP

In the same poll, Gallup also finds support for gay marriage increasing to the majority level for the first time.

No Public Consensus on Origins of Same-Sex Orientation

Though public acceptance of gay and lesbian relations has increased, Americans remain divided as to the origins of same-sex orientation. Forty-two percent say being gay or lesbian is "due to factors such as upbringing and environment," while 40% believe it is "something a person is born with." Prior to 2001, Americans were more inclined to think being gay or lesbian was a product of one's environment.

In your view, is being gay or lesbian -- [ROTATED: something a person is born with, (or) due to factors such as upbringing and environment]?



Note: 1977-2008 wording: In your view, is homosexuality -- [ROTATED: something a person is born with, (or) due to factors such as upbringing and environment]?

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Americans who believe same-sex orientation is inherent in individuals are much more likely to support legal gay and lesbian relations, and much more likely to view them as morally acceptable, than are those who believe it has its origins in environmental factors.

Legality/Morality of Gay/Lesbian Relations, by Views of Origins of Same-Sex Orientation

	Believe people are born gay/lesbian	Believe being gay/lesbian is due to environment
Gay/Lesbian relations should be legal	87%	43%
Gay/Lesbian relations should not be legal	10%	54%
Gay/Lesbian relations morally acceptable	81%	33%
Gay/Lesbian relations morally wrong	15%	65%

Gallup, May 5-8, 2011

GALLUP

Politically, Democrats are more likely than Republicans to believe that people are born gay and lesbian, and thus are also more inclined to think gay and lesbian relations are morally acceptable and should be legal.

*Legality/Morality of Gay Relations and Views of Origins of Same-Sex Orientation,
by Political Party*

	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
People born gay/lesbian	51%	41%	28%
People gay/lesbian due to environment	31%	40%	55%
Gay/Lesbian relations should be legal	75%	73%	41%
Gay/Lesbian relations should not be legal	23%	23%	52%
Gay/Lesbian relations morally acceptable	71%	64%	30%
Gay/Lesbian relations morally wrong	26%	30%	65%

Gallup, May 5-8, 2011

GALLUP*

However, Americans' views on what causes gay/lesbian sexual orientation seem to be the most strongly associated with their support for gay rights. A statistical analysis of the data reveals that Americans' beliefs about the origins of same-sex orientation are much more strongly related to their views of the legality and morality of gay or lesbian relations than to party identification, ideology, religious commitment, age, and other demographic characteristics, taking all those factors into account simultaneously. The reverse is also true: those most supportive of gay rights are much more likely to believe people are born gay or lesbian than that it is a product of their environment, controlling for other attitudinal and demographic factors.

Bottom Line

Americans are now as accepting of gays and lesbians as at any point in the last three decades, if not in U.S. history. This greater acceptance extends to their views of the morality of gay and lesbian relations, of their legality, and of whether marriage should legally be granted to same-sex couples.

If the trends continue and political leaders are responsive to public opinion on the issue, one would expect more states and the federal government to expand the legal rights of gays and lesbians, including the right to legally marry.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted May 5-8, 2011, with a random sample of 1,018 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 ± 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 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/147785/Support-Legal-Gay-Relations-Hits-New-High.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA

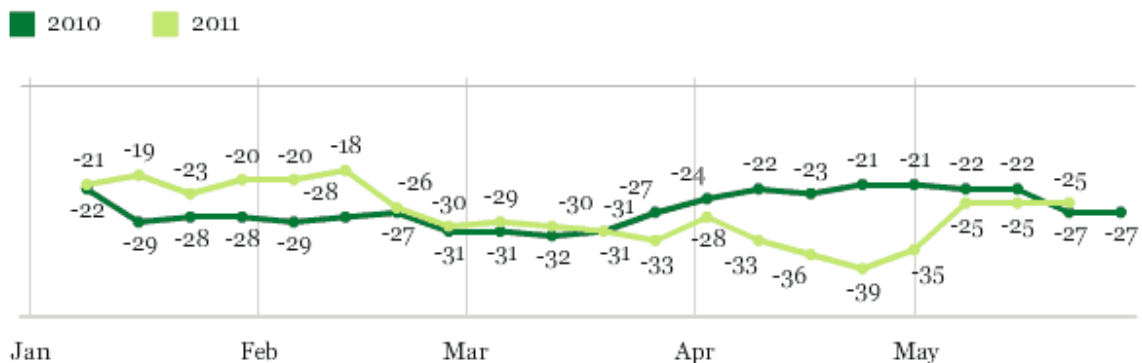
173-17. Post-Bin Laden Spike in U.S. Economic Confidence Persists

Gallup's Economic Confidence Index at -25, highest since mid-February

May 24, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Gallup's Economic Confidence Index remained at -25 in the week ending May 22, the level at which it has been since improving 10 percentage points in the week after Osama bin Laden's death. This is the highest weekly confidence reading since mid-February.

Economic Confidence Index by Week, 2010 and 2011



Note: 2011 data are for weeks ending Jan. 9, 16, 23, and 30; Feb. 6, 13, 20, and 27; March 6, 13, 20, and 27; April 3, 10, 17, and 24; and May 1, 8, 15, and 22. Parallel weeks in 2010 ended Jan. 10, 17, 24, and 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, and 28; March 7, 14, 21, and 28; April 4, 11, 18, and 25; and May 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30

Gallup Daily tracking

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Economic confidence reached its peak so far this year at -18 in February and then generally declined through the week ending April 24, when it fell to -39 as gas prices surged and economic activity slowed. Confidence improved to -25 during the week after the announcement of bin Laden's death, coincident with the "rally effect" in President Obama's approval rating.

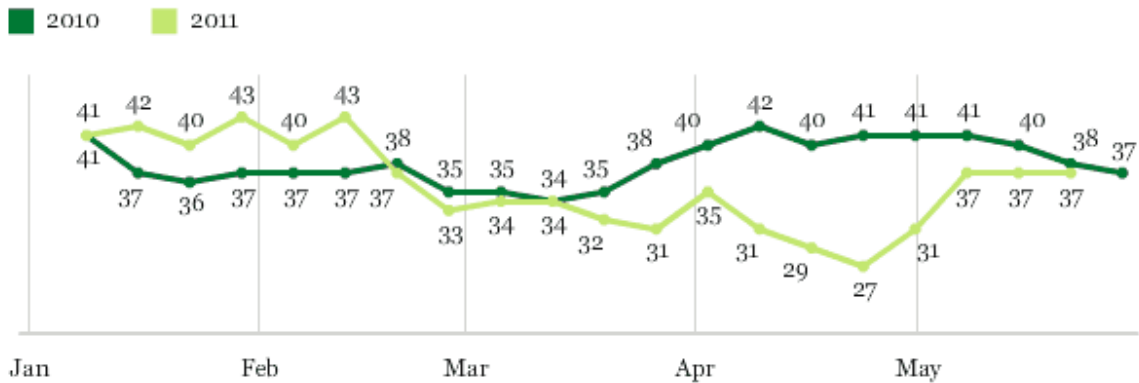
Gallup's Economic Confidence Index consists of two measures: one involving Americans' views about whether the U.S. economy is "getting better" or "getting worse" and the second

involving Americans' ratings of current economic conditions as "excellent," "good," "only fair," or "poor." The improvement in economic confidence found so far in May is apparent in both measures.

Economic Expectations Match Those of 2010

Thirty-seven percent of Americans have said the U.S. economy is "getting better" in each of the past three weeks, the highest level since mid-February. The 37% in the week ending May 22 is essentially the same as in the comparable week a year ago.

Percentage Saying Economic Conditions Are "Getting Better" by Week, 2010 and 2011



Note: 2011 data are for weeks ending Jan. 9, 16, 23, and 30; Feb. 6, 13, 20, and 27; March 6, 13, 20, and 27; April 3, 10, 17, and 24; and May 1, 8, 15, and 22. Parallel weeks in 2010 ended Jan. 10, 17, 24, and 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, and 28; March 7, 14, 21, and 28; April 4, 11, 18, and 25; and May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30

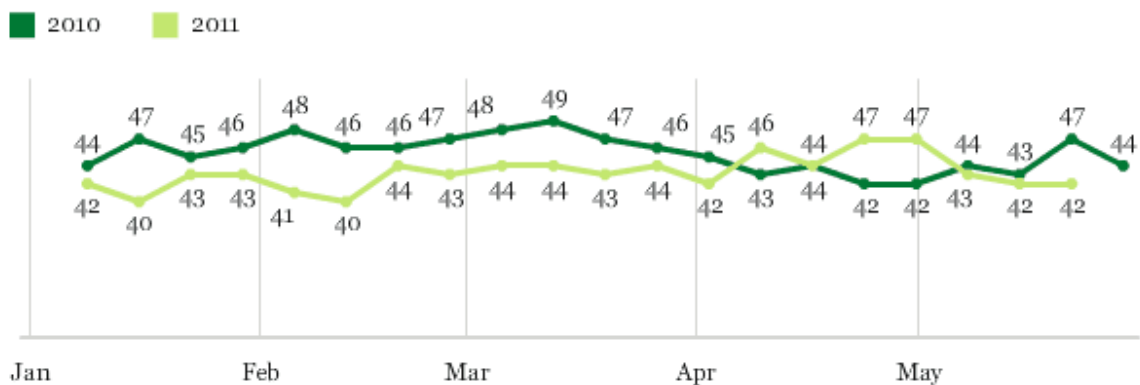
Gallup Daily tracking

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"Poor" Ratings Improved in May

Forty-two percent of Americans rated current economic conditions "poor" in the week ending May 22 -- essentially the same as during the prior two weeks, and an improvement over April. Readings for the weeks ending May 8 and 15 are similar to those of comparable weeks in 2010. While this trend continued in the week ending May 22, 2011, the percentage of poor responses increased in the week ending May 23, 2010, before returning to trend in the following week. As a result, May 2011 trends seem generally consistent with the trend during the same weeks of May 2010.

Percentage Saying Current Economic Conditions Are "Poor" by Week, 2010 and 2011



Note: 2011 data are for weeks ending Jan. 9, 16, 23, and 30; Feb. 6, 13, 20, and 27; March 6, 13, 20, and 27; April 3, 10, 17, and 24; and May 1, 8, 15, and 22. Parallel weeks in 2010 ended Jan. 10, 17, 24, and 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, and 28; March 7, 14, 21, and 28; April 4, 11, 18, and 25; and May 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30

Gallup Daily tracking

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Implications

Economic confidence surged in early May, coincident with Mother's Day celebrations and the death of bin Laden. What was generally interpreted as a good jobs report may have also helped increase confidence, despite an increase in the government's U.S. unemployment rate from 8.8% in March to 9.0% in April. Given these and any other potential sources of this surge in positivity, it is possible that confidence will fade if consumer sentiment is not reinforced by additional good economic reports.

The good news is the decline in oil and gas prices. Over the past week, pump prices fell 10 cents -- not much given current gas prices near \$4 a gallon -- but still good for consumers. Americans expect that gas prices will hit \$4.52 a gallon this year, so any movement in the opposite direction clearly qualifies as positive reinforcement toward improved economic confidence.

However, numerous economic factors now exist that usually do the reverse and act to decrease confidence. The U.S. economy, as well as the global economy, seems to be slowing down, according to numerous economic reports. The Dow has been down for three weeks in a row. Jobless claims continue to run above 400,000, suggesting there is not enough job growth to lower the unemployment rate. The battle over raising the federal debt limit seems to be heating up as the Treasury secretary warns of dire financial consequences if Congress does not act. And, there is a feeling of déjà vu as the European debt situation has surfaced once more, as it did about this time a year ago.

It may be that economic confidence continues to enjoy a "halo effect" from the bin Laden news and has been reinforced by a surprisingly quick decline in gas prices -- usually prices take much longer to decline than to go up. If so, and this improvement in confidence turns out to be transitory, the confidence gains of May could dissipate quickly in the weeks ahead. However, whatever the sources, improved economic confidence is something the U.S. economy badly needs right now.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted on a weekly basis in 2011 through the week ending May 22 and in 2010 through the week ending May 30. For the week ending May 22, 2011, on the Gallup Daily tracking survey, interviews were conducted with a random sample of 3,456 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 ± 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 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/147731/Post-Bin-Laden-Spike-Economic-Confidence-Persists.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Business%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA

173-18. More Concern about Raising Debt Limit than Government Default

May 24, 2011

The public is concerned about both of the possible outcomes of the debt limit debate -- raising the debt limit and failing to do so. But more say they are very concerned about the possible consequences of raising the debt limit than of not raising it.

Greater Concern: Raising Debt Limit

How concerned are you that ...

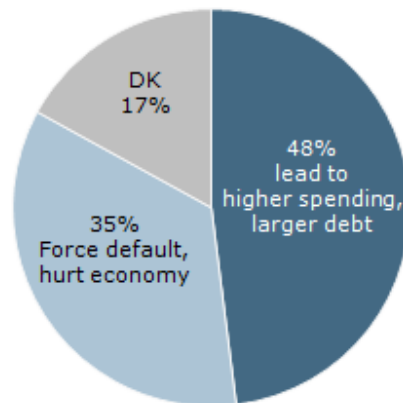
Raising the debt limit would lead to higher government spending and make the national debt bigger?



Not raising the debt limit would force the government into default and hurt the nation's economy?



Which is your greater concern?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST May 19-22, 2011. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

And by a 48%-to-35% margin, Americans say their greater concern is that raising the debt limit would lead to higher government spending and a larger national debt than that not raising the limit would force the government into default and hurt the nation's economy.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and *The Washington Post*, conducted May 19-22 among 1,004 adults, finds that by more than a two-to-one margin (60% to 25%), Republicans say their greater concern is that raising the debt limit would lead to higher government spending and make the national debt bigger.

Independents, by 49% to 34%, also say their bigger concern is that raising the debt limit would lead to more spending and more debt. Nearly half of Democrats (48%) say their greater concern is that not raising the debt limit would lead to a government default, but 38% say they are more concerned that raising the debt limit would lead to higher spending.

So far, the debate over raising the debt limit has not registered widely with the public: 25% say they have heard a lot about the debate, 38% a little and 37% nothing at all. Half of Americans (50%) say they feel like they understand the possible implications of not raising the debt limit very well (18%) or fairly well (32%), though nearly as many (47%) say they do not have a good understanding of what would happen if the debt limit is not raised.

Partisan Differences in Debt Limit Concerns

	<i>Greater concern over debt limit...</i>		
	Raising would lead to higher gov't spending	Not raising would force gov't to default	DK
	%	%	%
Total	48	35	17=100
Republican	60	25	14=100
Democrat	38	48	13=100
Independent	49	34	17=100
<i>Heard about debate...</i>			
A lot	53	35	12=100
A little	44	39	16=100
Nothing at all	48	31	21=100
<i>Understand impact of not raising debt limit...</i>			
Very/fairly well	52	37	11=100
Not too well/Not at all well	45	34	20=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST May 19-22, 2011. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

People who feel like they have at least a fairly good understanding of the consequences of not raising the debt limit say their greater concern is that raising the limit would lead to higher government spending, by a 52%-to-37% margin. The balance of opinion is similar among those who do not feel they understand what would happen if the government does not raise the debt limit (45% vs. 34%).

Similarly, there are only modest differences in concerns between those who have heard a lot about the debt limit debate and those who have heard less about the debate.

Notably, comparable percentages of Republicans (55%), Democrats (50%) and independents (47%) feel like they have at least a fairly good understanding of what would happen if the government does not raise the debt limit. There also are no significant partisan differences in attentiveness to the debt limit debate.

Republican Concerns More Intense

Not Raising Debt Limit a Moderate Concern for Democrats

<i>Raising debt limit would lead to higher spending, more debt</i>	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
	%	%	%	%
Very/somewhat concerned	77	85	73	76
Very concerned	47	61	40	46

<i>Not raising debt limit would force gov't default, hurt the economy</i>	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
Very/somewhat concerned	73	72	80	70
Very concerned	37	34	48	31

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST May 19-22, 2011.

Large majorities say they are either very or somewhat concerned that raising the debt limit would lead to higher government spending, and that not raising the limit would lead to a government default (77%, 73% respectively). Just 20% say they are not too concerned or not at all concerned about raising the debt limit; about the same percentage (23%) expresses little or no concern about not raising it.

But while 47% say they are very concerned that raising the debt limit would lead to higher government spending, 37% say they are very concerned that not raising the limit would lead to a government default.

About six-in-ten Republicans (61%) say they are very concerned that raising the debt limit would lead to higher government spending and more debt. By contrast, fewer Democrats (48%) say they are very concerned that not raising the limit would lead to a government default. In fact, about as many Democrats are very concerned about the impact of raising the debt limit as not raising it (40% vs. 48%).

Source. <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/2001/poll-concern-raising-debt-limit-higher-spending>

173-19. In U.S., High Gas Prices May Make Many Get Fuel-Efficient Cars

Roughly 7 in 10 Americans would not move or change jobs, no matter how high prices go
May 23, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Americans are most likely to say they would seek vehicles that get better gas mileage if gas prices keep rising but don't go above the \$5-per-gallon range. Americans are second most likely to say they would use mass transit. Seven in 10 Americans would not move and about the same number of workers would not change jobs or quit working, no matter how high prices rise.

Suppose gasoline prices continue to rise. How high do you think gas prices would have to rise before you would -- [RANDOM ORDER] -- or is that something you would not do no matter how high gas prices get? [OPEN-ENDED]

	Less than \$6	\$6 to \$7.99	\$8 to \$10	More than \$10	Would not do, no matter how high prices get	No opinion
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Replace your vehicle with one that gets significantly better gas mileage	32	13	5	2	38	10
Use mass transit, such as a bus or subway, as your main source of transportation	19	7	5	2	52	14
Buy an electric car that you could only drive for a limited number of miles at one time	12	10	9	3	57	9
Move from your current home so you would be closer to the places you drive to most often	11	5	6	3	69	6
Change jobs or quit working [^]	10	11	3	1	72	3

[^] Based on 484 adults employed full or part time
USA Today/Gallup, May 12-15, 2011

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Assuming gas prices continue to rise but don't go above the \$5 range, about one in three Americans would seek to replace their current vehicle with one that gets better gas mileage. Another 13% would do so if gas prices rise to at least \$6 a gallon but less than \$8, but 38% would not do so no matter the price.

About one in three Americans say they would seek a more fuel-efficient car if gas prices continue to increase as high as the \$5 range, regardless of income or their views of whether higher gas prices are temporary or permanent.

How high would gas prices have to rise before you replace your vehicle with one that gets significantly better gas mileage, or is that something you would not do no matter how high gas prices get? [OPEN-ENDED]

By income, whether the increase in gas prices is permanent, and the hardship gas prices have caused

	Less than \$6	\$6 to \$7.99	\$8 to \$10	More than \$10	Would not do, no matter how high prices get	No opinion
	%	%	%	%	%	%
ANNUAL INCOME						
Under \$30,000	31	11	3	3	43	9
\$30,000 to <\$75,000	33	15	5	1	35	11
\$75,000+	33	14	8	2	37	6
INCREASE IN PRICES						
Temporary	31	13	6	3	38	10
Permanent	34	14	5	1	38	9
HARDSHIP CAUSED						
Severe	44	6	3	1	38	7
Moderate	32	15	5	2	38	8
None	25	15	7	2	39	13

USA Today/Gallup, May 12-15, 2011

GALLUP*

However, 44% of those who say recent increases in gas prices are causing them "severe" financial hardship would replace their vehicle at prices up to the \$5 range, while 25% of those experiencing no financial hardship would do so.

Similarly, 37% of those who say they drive more than average or drive an average amount would get a more fuel-efficient vehicle, while 28% of those who say they drive less than average would replace their current vehicle at prices up to the \$5-per-gallon range.

Low-Income Americans Most Likely Among Income Groups to Look to Mass Transit

Americans making less than \$30,000 a year (32%) are more likely than those making \$75,000 or more (11%) to say they will use mass transit if gas prices rise to the \$5-per-gallon range. Those currently experiencing severe financial hardship because of gas prices (25%) are more likely than those experiencing no hardship (13%) to say the same.

How high would gas prices have to rise before you would use mass transit, such as a bus or subway, or is that something you would not do no matter how high gas prices get? [OPEN-ENDED]

By income, whether the increase in gas prices is permanent, and the hardship gas prices have caused

	Less than \$6	\$6 to \$7.99	\$8 to \$10	More than \$10	Would not do, no matter how high prices get	No opinion
	%	%	%	%	%	%
ANNUAL INCOME						
Under \$30,000	32	7	7	1	41	12
\$30,000 to <\$75,000	18	8	5	1	52	16
\$75,000+	11	6	5	32	63	12
INCREASE IN PRICES						
Temporary	21	7	7	1	51	13
Permanent	18	8	4	2	53	15
HARDSHIP CAUSED						
Severe	25	7	4	1	50	13
Moderate	22	9	6	*	50	14
None	13	6	5	3	57	16

* Less than 0.5%

USA Today/Gallup, May 12-15, 2011

GALLUP

Electric Cars Not an Attractive Option to Many Americans

Americans are less likely to say they would buy an electric car than they are to say they would buy a more fuel-efficient one if gas prices rise to the \$5-per-gallon range. Just 12% say at that price, they would be willing to buy such a car that they could drive only a limited number of miles at one time. Another 10% would make such a purchase if gas prices are in the \$6- to \$7.99-per-gallon range and another 9% if gas prices reach \$8 to \$10 per gallon. Still, 57% say they would not buy such an electric car no matter the price of gas.

High-income Americans are about twice as likely as those with low incomes to say they would purchase an electric car if gas prices rose to the \$5 range. Otherwise, no matter whether respondents view higher prices as temporary or permanent, or the degree of financial hardship high gas prices are causing them, electric cars are equally unpopular as a response to high gas prices.

How high would gas prices have to rise before you would buy an electric car that you could only drive a limited number of miles at one time, or is that something you would not do no matter how high gas prices get? [OPEN-ENDED]

By income, whether the increase in gas prices is permanent, and the hardship gas prices have caused

	Less than \$6	\$6 to \$7.99	\$8 to \$10	More than \$10	Would not do, no matter how high prices get	No opinion
	%	%	%	%	%	%
ANNUAL INCOME						
Under \$30,000	7	9	9	3	65	8
\$30,000 to <\$75,000	15	13	7	13	54	8
\$75,000+	14	10	12	4	54	7
INCREASE IN PRICES						
Temporary	11	8	9	3	59	9
Permanent	13	12	9	4	55	7
HARDSHIP CAUSED						
Severe	10	9	5	4	65	7
Moderate	12	11	9	3	57	9
None	13	11	11	2	53	9

USA Today/Gallup, May 12-15, 2011

GALLUP*

Low-Income Americans Most Open to Moving

Low-income Americans (20%) and those who are experiencing severe financial hardship from gas prices (15%) are among the most likely to say they would move from their current home to deal gas costs in the \$5-per-gallon range. Americans who drive more than average (17%) are also more likely to say they would move than are those who drive less than average (9%).

Still, at least 6 in 10 Americans -- no matter their view of higher prices as temporary or permanent or their degree of financial hardship from current gas prices -- say they would not move regardless of gas prices.

How high would gas prices have to rise before you would move from your current home so you would be closer to the places you drive to most often, or is that something you would not do no matter how high gas prices get? [OPEN-ENDED]

By income, whether the increase in gas prices is permanent, and the hardship gas prices have caused

	Less than \$6	\$6 to \$7.99	\$8 to \$10	More than \$10	Would not do, no matter how high prices get	No opinion
	%	%	%	%	%	%
ANNUAL INCOME						
Under \$30,000	20	2	9	4	59	6
\$30,000 to <\$75,000	10	5	5	1	73	7
\$75,000+	7	8	5	5	72	3
INCREASE IN PRICES						
Temporary	12	4	7	2	69	5
Permanent	11	6	5	3	70	5
HARDSHIP CAUSED						
Severe	15	7	7	3	63	4
Moderate	14	6	6	3	66	5
None	5	2	5	3	78	7

USA Today/Gallup, May 12-15, 2011

GALLUP*

Employed Americans across demographic groups are about equally unwilling to change or quit their jobs. Even 55% of those experiencing severe financial hardship would not change jobs or quit working, regardless of how high gas prices rise.

How high would gas prices have to rise before you would change jobs or quit working, or is that something you would not do no matter how high gas prices get? [OPEN-ENDED]

By income, whether the increase in gas prices is permanent, and the hardship gas prices have caused

	Less than \$6	\$6 to \$7.99	\$8 to \$10	More than \$10	Would not do, no matter how high prices get	No opinion
	%	%	%	%	%	%
ANNUAL INCOME						
Under \$30,000	10	14	6	2	67	*
\$30,000 to <\$75,000	11	9	3	0	73	9
\$75,000+	8	12	2	2	73	3
INCREASE IN PRICES						
Temporary	13	10	4	1	70	2
Permanent	7	12	2	1	74	4
HARDSHIP CAUSED						
Severe	14	16	6	2	55	6
Moderate	11	10	3	1	74	2
None	6	9	1	1	79	4

* Less than 0.5%

Based on 484 adults employed full or part time

USA Today/Gallup, May 12-15, 2011

GALLUP

Implications

One of the problems with volatile gas prices -- as reflected by the drop in prices over the past week -- is that most Americans cannot respond immediately to them by significantly adjusting their lifestyles. However, they can do so over time. By asking Americans at what price point they might react in a potentially significant way, Gallup sought to gain insight into consumer price sensitivity (price elasticity) and the resulting future consumer behaviors.

The intention of one in three Americans to purchase a more fuel-efficient vehicle and one in five to use mass transit if gas prices go no higher than the \$5 range illustrates some of the ways high gas prices can significantly alter consumer behavior. These findings might be good news for the makers of more fuel-efficient vehicles and bad news for those producing trucks and SUVs, particularly if the current situation persists. Even electric cars could benefit if prices get high enough for long enough. High gas prices might also be good for both mass transit and the environment over time.

However, such shifts in consumer behavior are likely to take years. But, high gas prices are already causing severe financial hardship for many Americans -- 67% say they are experiencing financial hardship right now. In turn, continued high and increasing gas prices would create

similar stress for the U.S. economy as a whole. At the same time, however, it seems as though even very high gas prices are unlikely to compel many Americans to change such basic aspects of their lives as where they live, where they work, or whether they work.

Americans are now predicting that pump prices will reach \$4.52 a gallon this year. Even with such price expectations, most Americans seem unwilling and/or unable to significantly change their overall lifestyles -- making relatively minor behavioral changes instead. More importantly, most Americans suggest this will continue to be the case even if gas prices stay high and go higher, seemingly validating the carbon-based nature of the U.S. economy. Instead, it seems Americans will cut back in other areas by spending less -- not good news for the nation's retailers, small businesses, or the future course of the U.S. economy.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted May 12-15, 2011, with a random sample of 1,024 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 ± 4 percentage points.

For results based on the sample of 484 adults employed full or part time, the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 5 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 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 phones 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/147746/High-Gas-Prices-May-Fuel-Efficient-Cars.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Business%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA

173-20. Americans Still Split Along "Pro-Choice," "Pro-Life" Lines

Majorities believe abortion is morally wrong, legal access to it should be restricted

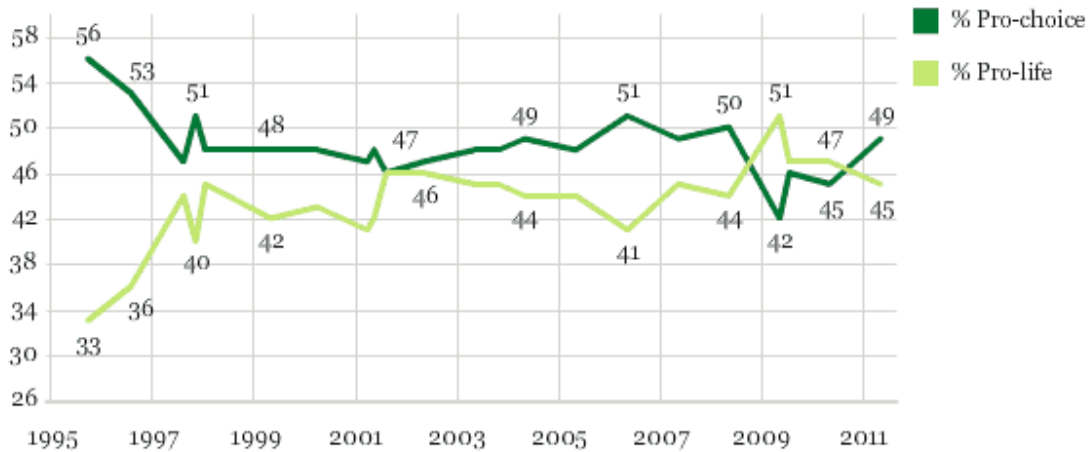
May 23, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Americans are closely divided between those calling themselves "pro-choice" and those who are "pro-life," now 49% and 45%, respectively, in Gallup's 2011 update on U.S. abortion attitudes. This is similar to a year ago, when 45% were "pro-choice" and 47%

"pro-life." However, it is the first time since 2008 that the "pro-choice" position has had the numerical advantage on this Gallup trend.

U.S. Adults' Position on Abortion

With respect to the abortion issue, would you consider yourself to be pro-choice or pro-life?



GALLUP

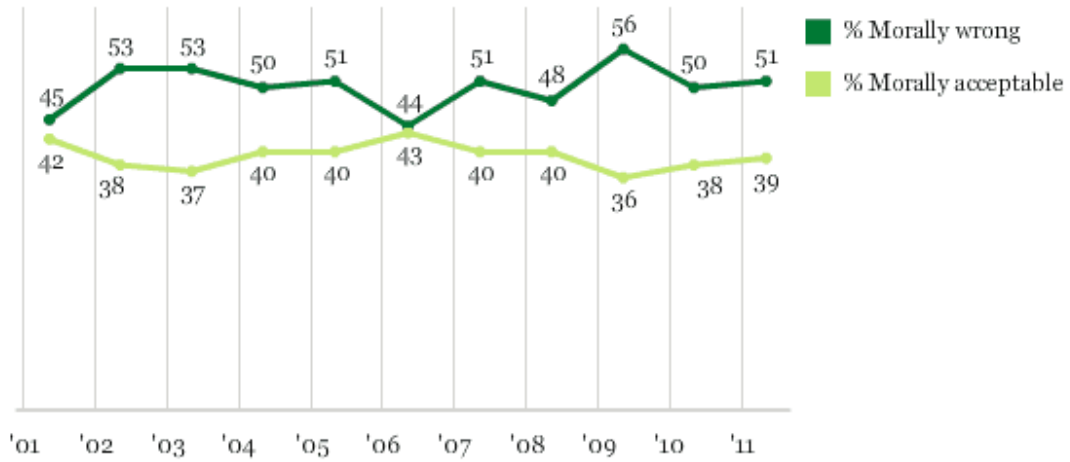
The current division on abortion contrasts with several points in the past, particularly in the mid-1990s and latter half of the 2000s, when at least half of Americans called themselves "pro-choice," as well as one occasion in 2009 when the majority was "pro-life."

Majority Says Abortion Is Morally Wrong

Gallup's 2011 Values and Beliefs survey, conducted May 5-8, finds a bit more public agreement about the morality of abortion. Just over half of Americans, 51%, believe abortion is "morally wrong," while 39% say it is "morally acceptable." Americans' views on this have been fairly steady since 2002, except for 2006, when they were evenly divided.

Americans' Views on the Morality of Abortion

Regardless of whether or not you think it should be legal, for each one, please tell me whether you personally believe that in general it is morally acceptable or morally wrong. How about -- abortion?



GALLUP

Views on Legality Slightly More Polarized This Year

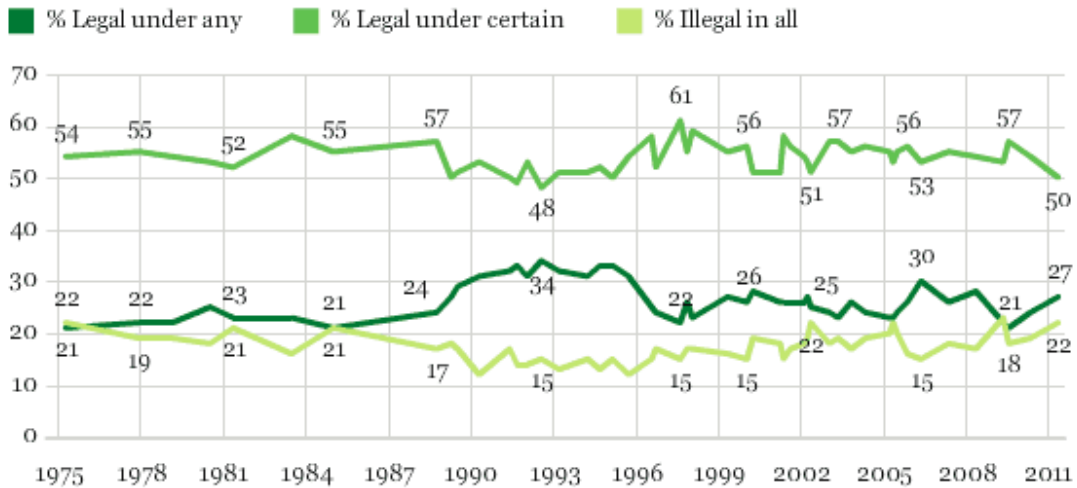
Gallup's longest-running measure of abortion views asks Americans if abortion should be legal under any circumstances, legal only under certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances.

The plurality of Americans, 50%, continue to choose the middle position on this, saying abortion should be legal under certain circumstances, as majorities or pluralities have since 1975. However, nearly as many, 49%, now hold one of the two more doctrinaire views. This includes 27% wanting abortion legal in all cases and 22% wanting it illegal in all cases.

The last time as many as 49% of Americans held one of the extreme views was in 1992. At that time, more than twice as many believed abortion should be legal rather than illegal in all cases, 34% vs. 15%.

Circumstances Under Which Abortion Should be Legal

Do you think abortions should be legal under any circumstances, legal only under certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances?



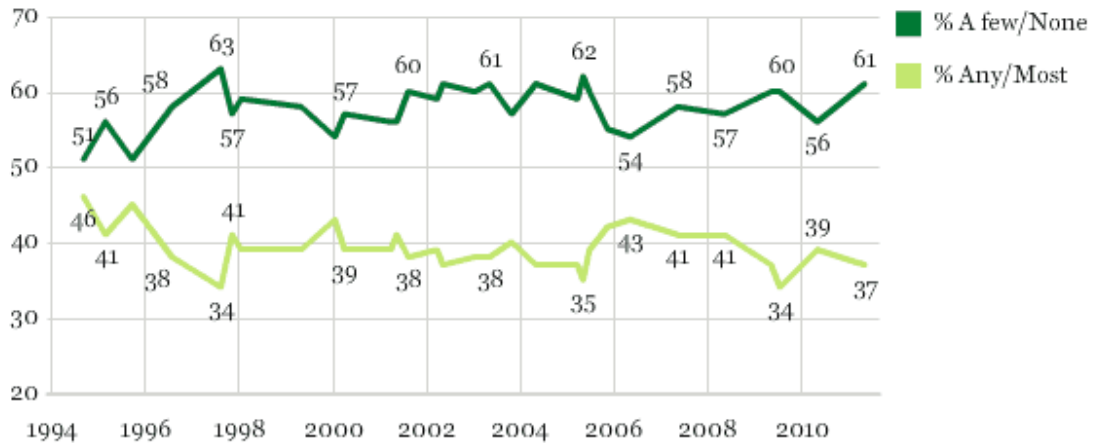
GALLUP

Since 1994, Gallup has also asked those who think abortion should be legal under certain circumstances to say whether it should be legal in "most" or "only a few" circumstances. On this basis, Americans are rather conservative in their stance on abortion, with 61% now preferring that abortion be legal in only a few circumstances or no circumstances. By contrast, 37% want abortion legal in all or most circumstances.

Over the past two decades, Americans have consistently leaned toward believing abortion should be legal in only a few or no circumstances, although less so in the mid-1990s than since about 1997, when combined support for these has averaged close to 60%.

Summary of Circumstances Under Which Abortion Should Be Legal

Do you think abortions should be legal under any circumstances, legal only under certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances? (If legal under certain circumstances): Do you think abortion should be legal in most circumstances or only in a few circumstances?



GALLUP

Views Differ by Generation and Party, Not Gender

Men and women are nearly identical in their views about the legality and morality of abortion, as well as in the percentage labeling themselves "pro-choice" vs. "pro-life."

By contrast, adults 55 and older have somewhat more conservative views on abortion than do young and middle-aged Americans. This is most pronounced with respect to the abortion labels. Majorities of adults under 55 call themselves "pro-choice," while about half of those 55 and older are "pro-life."

Notably, adults 18 to 34 are neither more nor less supportive of abortion rights than those aged 35 to 54. This conforms to a [recent Gallup review of abortion trends by age](#), which shows younger and middle-aged adults' views converging since 2000.

Summary of 2011 U.S. Abortion Views -- by Gender and Age

	Men	Women	18 to 34 years	35 to 54 years	55 and older
	%	%	%	%	%
"Pro-choice"	49	50	51	53	45
"Pro-life"	46	44	42	43	49
Morally acceptable	40	39	44	42	34
Morally wrong	51	51	53	48	51
Legal in any circumstances	24	29	31	28	22
Legal in most circumstances	12	8	9	12	9
Legal in only a few circumstances	42	36	35	39	42
Illegal in all circumstances	19	24	24	19	22
Legal in any/most	36	37	40	40	31
Legal in a few/none	61	60	59	58	64

May 5-8, 2011

GALLUP

Gallup finds much stronger distinctions in abortion views along partisan lines. Two-thirds of Republicans call themselves pro-life, while two-thirds of Democrats are pro-choice. Independents' stance on abortion is closer to Democrats' than Republicans' stance, with 51% calling themselves "pro-choice" and 41% "pro-life."

Accordingly, Republicans and Democrats also differ in their views on the morality and legality of abortion. Nearly three-quarters of Republicans consider abortion morally wrong and nearly 8 in 10 say abortion should be legal in only a few circumstances or illegal in all circumstances. By contrast, just over half of Democrats believe abortion is morally acceptable and say abortion should be legal in all or most circumstances.

Political independents are evenly divided on the moral correctness of abortion, but they tilt fairly strongly toward restrictive abortion laws, with 60% saying abortion should be legal in a few or no circumstances.

Summary of 2011 U.S. Abortion Views -- by Party ID

	Republicans	Independents	Democrats
	%	%	%
"Pro-choice"	28	51	68
"Pro-life"	67	41	27
Morally acceptable	18	45	55
Morally wrong	74	44	36
Legal in any circumstances	13	29	38
Legal in most circumstances	5	9	15
Legal in only a few circumstances	45	42	30
Illegal in all circumstances	34	18	14
Legal in any/most	18	38	53
Legal in a few/none	79	60	44

May 5-8, 2011

GALLUP

Bottom Line

Americans' views on abortion held fairly steady over the past year, with the public still sharply divided over the "pro-life" and "pro-choice" labels. Nevertheless, majorities of Americans indicate some reluctance about abortion on both moral and legal grounds. This is seen most strongly among Republicans and older Americans.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted May 5-8, 2011, with a random sample of 1,018 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 ± 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 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 phones 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/147734/Americans-Split-Along-Pro-Choice-Pro-Life-Lines.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA

173-21. Americans' Economic Concerns Reach Two-Year High

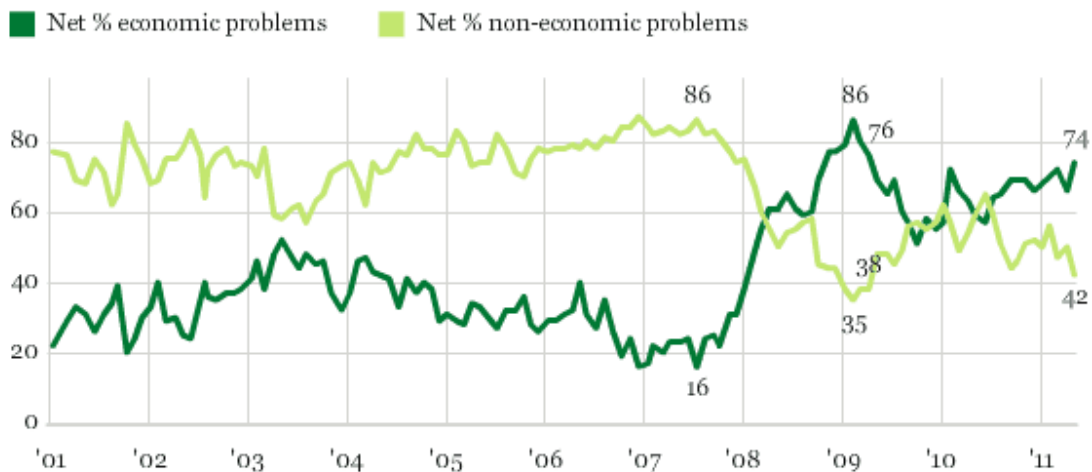
Economy in general and unemployment are top specific economic concerns

May 16, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Three in four Americans name some type of economic issue as the "most important problem" facing the country today -- the highest net mentions of the economy in two years.

Perceived Most Important Problem Facing the United States

Monthly results, January 2001-May 2011



Total adds to more than 100% due to multiple mentions

GALLUP

Gallup has been asking Americans the most important problem question on a monthly basis since 2001. Economic issues began to dominate Americans' concerns in 2008 as the financial crisis unfolded, and rose to an all-time high of 86% in February 2009. Since then, Americans have still generally been more concerned about economic matters than non-economic ones, although the percentage naming economic concerns did fall for much of 2009 before creeping back up in 2010 and 2011.

Economy, Jobs Americans' Top Economic Concerns

General economic concerns (35%) and unemployment (22%) are the specific issues currently at the forefront of Americans' minds. The percentage mentioning the economy in general is up significantly from 26% in April, while unemployment is up just slightly from 19%.

Twelve percent of Americans mention the federal budget deficit or federal debt as the nation's most important problem, down from 17% in April, although still high on a historical basis. The April reading was the highest Gallup found since 1996.

Mentions of gas prices are up to 8% in the May 5-8 Gallup poll, the highest in nearly three years.

*Top Five Economic and Non-Economic Problems
Named as Most Important Problem Facing U.S.*

	May 5-8, 2011
	%
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS (NET)	74
Economy in general	35
Unemployment/Jobs	22
Federal budget deficit/Federal debt	12
Fuel/Oil prices	8
Lack of money	5
NON-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS (NET)	42
Dissatisfaction with government/Congress/politicians; poor leadership; corruption; abuse of power	8
Poor healthcare/hospitals; high cost of healthcare	5
Education/Poor education/Access to education	5
Immigration/Illegal aliens	4
Wars/War (nonspecific)/Fear of war	4
Ethics/Moral/Religious/Family decline; dishonesty	4

GALLUP

The leading non-economic problem -- dissatisfaction with government -- lags way behind Americans' top economic concerns, at 8%. Mentions of dissatisfaction with government are down from 13% in April, likely the result of the rally in support for President Obama and Congress after the killing of Osama bin Laden.

Democrats, Republicans, Independents Agree: Economy, Jobs Are Nation's Top Two Problems

Americans across political parties name the economy in general and unemployment as the most important issues facing the United States at this time -- and there is little difference in the percentages mentioning each.

The federal budget deficit is the No. 3 top problem for Republicans (17%) and independents (11%). Fuel prices are the third-most-mentioned problem among Democrats, at 10%.

Dissatisfaction with government is also among the top five problems members of each party name.

Top Five Most Important Problems, by Political Party

Democrats	Independents	Republicans
1. Economy (34%)	1. Economy (34%)	1. Economy (38%)
2. Unemployment (20%)	2. Unemployment (20%)	2. Unemployment (24%)
3. Fuel prices (10%)	3. Federal budget deficit (11%)	3. Federal budget deficit (17%)
4. Federal budget deficit (8%)	4. Dissatisf. w/gov't (9%)	4. (tie) Fuel prices (9%)
5. (tie) Dissatisf. w/gov't (7%)	5. Immigration (6%)	4. (tie) Dissatisf. w/gov't (9%)
5. (tie) Education (7%)		
5. (tie) War/Fear of war (7%)		

Gallup, May 5-8, 2011

GALLUP

Bottom Line

While Republican and Democratic lawmakers in Washington are desperately seeking common ground on the federal budget deficit and debt issue -- the United States will reach its borrowing limit Monday -- Americans are worried primarily about the economy and jobs. If Congress fails to raise or delays raising the debt limit, it could cause economic problems for the country, but Americans may not fully understand these consequences and may instead be prioritizing the issues that are affecting their current daily lives.

Although U.S. job creation reached a 2 ½-year high in April, Americans are still highly concerned about unemployment, underscoring the extent to which the recession devastated the job market. Further improvement on the jobs front -- which is closely tied to spending and economic confidence -- may be needed before Americans' priorities on the nation's top issues shift away from the economy.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted May 5-8, 2011, with a random sample of 1,018 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 ±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 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/147542/Americans-Economic-Concerns-Reach-Two-Year-High.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA

173-22. 37% of Investors Would Likely Buy Stock in Facebook if it Went Public

23% Would Purchase Shares of Pandora

UTICA, NY - An IBOPE Zogby interactive poll of self-identified investors finds that 37% would likely buy stock in Facebook if the social networking site was publicly traded.

The poll also asked about two other social networking companies which have yet to go public, with 23% saying they would buy shares of automated music recommendation site Pandora, and 12% being likely to purchase stock in Zynga, a browser-based game developer.

The poll was conducted from May 20-23 among 745 U.S. adults who consider themselves part of the investor class, and came off the heels of professional networking site LinkedIn going public on May 19.

LinkedIn saw the value of its shares more than double on its first day of public trading. A fifth of respondents (20%) say they would be likely to purchase shares of that company.

If each of the following social network sites were publicly traded, how likely would you be to buy its stock?

Sites	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Total likely
Facebook	16%	22%	37%
Pandora	6%	17%	23%
LinkedIn	5%	15%	20%
Zynga	4%	7%	12%

**Totals may not add up due to rounding*

IBOPE Zogby International conducted an online survey of 745 adults who identified themselves as members of the investor class. 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. The margin of error is +/- 3.59 percentage points. Margins of error are higher in sub-groups. The MOE calculation is for sampling error only.

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/2011/05/26/ibope-zogby-poll-37-investors-would-likely-buy-stock-facebook-if-it-went-public/>

173-23. Obama Approval Holds at 48%; Among Independents, 43% Approve

Approval of Congress is 19%

UTICA, NY - President Barack Obama is holding on to the increased job approval rating he received from voters after the mission that found and killed Osama bin Laden. His approval rating went up to 48% after that mission, and holds at that level now.

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

Obama Performance	Job	ay 23	ay 19	ay 15	pr. 25	pr. 15	pr. 7	pr. 4	ar. 28	ar. 21	ar. 8	ar. 4	eb. 24
Approve		8%	8%	6%	1%	3%	2%	3%	6%	5%	7%	4%	6%
Disapprove		1%	2%	4%	9%	7%	7%	6%	4%	5%	2%	5%	3%
Not sure		1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

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

Obama's approval by party affiliation in this IBOPE Zogby interactive poll conducted from May 20-23 is: Democrat 84%, Republican 12% and independent 43%.

Other poll findings include:

- 31% believe the nation is headed in the right direction and 59% choose wrong direction.
- 19% approve of the job Congress is doing.
- 31% approve of the job Congressional Democrats are doing and 31% approve of Congressional Republicans.

The IBOPE Zogby interactive poll of 2,096 likely voters has a margin of error of +/-2.2%.

A sampling of IBOPE Zogby International's online panel, which is representative of the adult population of the U.S., was invited to participate. Slight weights were added to region, party, age, race, religion, gender, and education to more accurately reflect the population.

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Source: <http://www.zogby.com/news/2011/05/24/ibope-zogby-poll-obama-approval-holds-48-among-independents-43-approve/>

MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS

173-24. High Life Ratings Set GCC States Apart in Arab World

Preference for large families highlights Gulf region's need for job growth

May 24, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Nationals in five Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries rate their lives more positively than residents in other Arab states, according to a new report from the Abu Dhabi Gallup Center. The median 44% of GCC nationals who evaluate their lives well enough to be considered "thriving" is more similar to the median 43% thriving in 35 high-income countries around the world.

GCC Nationals' Life Evaluations Similar to High-Income Peers'

	Thriving	Struggling	Suffering
United Arab Emirates	63%	36%	1%
Qatar	56%	42%	1%
Kuwait	44%	53%	2%
Saudi Arabia	43%	52%	5%
Bahrain	27%	64%	10%
Arab League median	14%	70%	10%
High-income median	43%	53%	4%

2010

GALLUP

The report, *Progress and Tradition in the Gulf Cooperation Council States*, is an in-depth analysis of recent Gallup surveys conducted in GCC countries: Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. It offers an unprecedented look at the nationals' attitudes in some of the most dynamic and rapidly changing countries in the Middle East. The large expatriate populations found in many GCC countries were not included in the study.

The relatively high thriving percentages indicate nationals in most GCC countries positively rate their current lives and their lives five years in the future. Gallup asks respondents to rate each on a 0-to-10 ladder scale based on the Cantril Self-Anchoring Striving Scale and then classifies residents as either "thriving," "struggling," or "suffering."

Only Bahrainis rate their lives significantly worse than the median for 35 high-income countries worldwide. Slightly more than one in four Bahraini nationals (27%) are thriving, and a relatively high 10% are suffering. How people rate their lives is strongly related to how positively they feel about their financial situations. While about half of nationals in the United Arab Emirates (50%) and Qatar (51%) say they are living comfortably on their current income, 19% of nationals in Bahrain say the same.

Faith and Family Life Very Important to GCC Nationals

The report also highlights the importance of faith and family -- the two aspects of life that GCC nationals were most likely to consider "essential," or something they "cannot live without." Sixty-one percent or more of nationals in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates agree that "having an enriched religious/spiritual life" is essential. By comparison, the

median figure among all Arab League countries is 52%. In the four GCC countries where the question was asked, most nationals also strongly agreed with the statement, "My faith is involved in every aspect of my life."

However, many GCC nationals may be uncomfortable with the growing religious diversity in their countries. In Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Kuwait, less than one-third "strongly agree" that they would not object to having someone of a different religious faith move in next door -- significantly below the median for Arab League countries. In some cases, GCC nationals' preference for religious homogeneity may reflect a sense of being outnumbered by their countries' large expatriate populations.

Using a five-point scale, where 5 means "strongly agree" and 1 means "strongly disagree," how much do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would not object to a person of a different faith moving in next door.

	Saudi Arabia	Qatar	Kuwait	United Arab Emirates	Bahrain	Arab League median
Percentage who "strongly agree"	18%	26%	31%	36%	39%	39%

2010

GALLUP

"Having a family" is the aspect of life most commonly seen as essential in Kuwait; it is just as likely as "having an enriched religious/spiritual life" to be seen as essential in the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain, and it runs a close second to spiritual life in Saudi Arabia and Qatar. That strong family orientation is reflected in the finding that, on average, men and women in GCC countries say the ideal number of children for a family is about four.

What do you think is the ideal number of children for a family to have?

Mean responses among nationals in each country

	Men	Women
Bahrain	4.0	3.7
Kuwait	3.7	3.7
Saudi Arabia	4.1	3.8
United Arab Emirates	3.9	4.0
Arab League countries	4.0	3.9
High-income countries worldwide	2.4	2.5

2009

GALLUP

This preference for relatively large families makes the GCC region an exception to the general rule that high-income countries with well-educated citizens tend to have relatively low fertility rates (among 35 high-income countries worldwide, residents' ideal number of children is about

2.5 on average). It also highlights the importance of job growth in GCC countries, forecasting the presence of large youth populations for years to come.

Implications

The findings presented in *Progress and Tradition in the Gulf Cooperation Council States* describe a region in which nationals enjoy a high standard of living and rate their lives accordingly. However, the report also offers insight into the challenges facing the region, particularly the need for jobs in countries where access to education has rapidly expanded and the average desired family size remains high. Efforts to promote economic diversification and job growth in GCC countries will require innovation and resourcefulness from all corners of society.

About the Abu Dhabi Gallup Center

Building on Gallup's seminal work in the field of Muslim studies, the Abu Dhabi Gallup Center offers unmatched research on the attitudes and aspirations of Muslims around the world. [Learn more.](#)

Survey Methods

Results from the GCC region are based on four face-to-face and telephone surveys conducted in 2009 and 2010 with approximately 1,000 adults, aged 15 and older. For results based on the total samples in each country, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error ranges from ± 3.3 percentage points to ± 3.7 percentage points. The margin of error reflects the influence of data weighting. In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

Because of the diversity and complexity of the populations in the GCC, this study does not include non-Arab expatriates. There are several barriers to accessing this community, including language and physical barriers to some expatriate communities.

Median results for the Arab League are based on surveys conducted in 20 Arab countries in the Middle East and North Africa. Median results for high-income countries are based on surveys conducted in 35 countries with high per-capita GDPs worldwide.

Source: http://www.gallup.com/poll/147743/High-Life-Ratings-Set-GCC-States-Apart-Arab-World.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Muslim%20World%20-%20Wellbeing

173-25. Indonesia and USA 'Most Entrepreneur-Friendly Nations': Global Poll

May 25, 2011

Indonesia, the USA, Canada, India, and Australia are among the countries with the best cultures in the world for people to start a new business, while Colombia, Egypt, Turkey, Italy and Russia are the least friendly to innovation and entrepreneurship, according to the results of a global 24-country BBC World Service poll released today.

The poll also finds that Americans and Chinese are equally likely to say that their country values creativity and innovation, just behind Indonesians. The GlobeScan poll is featured in a series of special reports on the BBC's international news services, called Extreme World. The series, on TV, radio and online, will study some of the world's most dramatic divides, highlighting the extraordinary disparities in people's lives and lifestyles and this month focuses on the topic of business.

The GlobeScan/PIPA survey of more than 24,000 people asked people to say how hard they felt it was for people like them to start a business in their country, whether their country values

creativity and innovation, whether it values entrepreneurs and whether people with good ideas can usually put them into practice. Taking all four questions into account, Indonesia ranked highest as the most entrepreneur-friendly of the countries surveyed, followed closely by the USA.

The poll found that majorities in 23 out of 24 countries polled thought it was hard for people like them to start a business in their country. Brazilians emerge as the most downbeat, with 84 per cent agreeing that this is the case. Germans are the most upbeat, with less than half feeling it is hard to start a business in Germany (48%), and Australians (51%) and Canadians (55%) are also relatively positive compared to other nations.

The world's two major economies—USA and China—are also among the most favourable countries for innovation and creativity, the results suggest. In both countries, 75 per cent say that their country values innovation and creativity—second only to Indonesia (85%), and well ahead of other emerging economies such as Brazil (54%) and India (67%). At the other end of the scale, only 24 per cent of Turks and 26 per cent of Russians and Egyptians say they feel that innovation and creativity is valued in their country.

The results are drawn from a survey of 24,537 adult citizens across 24 countries. It was conducted for BBC World Service by the international polling firm GlobeScan together with the Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA) at the University of Maryland. GlobeScan coordinated fieldwork between June and September 2010. Within-country results are considered accurate within +/- 2.1 to 3.5 per cent 19 times out of 20.

GlobeScan Chairman Doug Miller commented: “The large differences in entrepreneurial culture among emerging economies will likely impact their relative economic performance over time. For example, it will be interesting to see if Indonesia’s positive mind-set leads to it outperforming relatively downbeat Brazil.”

Other Findings

The poll results show that despite the widely held view that starting a business is difficult, on average across all countries polled a slight majority (53%) felt that people with good ideas in their country could usually put them into practice. Indonesians were again among the most positive, with nearly four in five (79%) feeling this way. Once again, least positive were Turks (19%) and Russians (23%).

The survey also asked whether people had had ideas for starting their own business. The results reveal that people in developing countries are much more likely than those in industrialised countries to have had ideas for starting their own business. Nigerians, Kenyans (both 79%), Peruvians (76%), Ecuadorians (73%), and Ghanaians (70%) were most likely to have had an idea for doing so, while Europeans with an idea for starting their own business were in the minority (29% in Germany, 37% in the UK, 38% in Italy, and 42% in France). Russians (27%) were the least likely to have had an idea.

Slightly fewer (49%) across the countries polled said they had had an idea for improving the lives of people in their community. Kenyans (75%), Nigerians (70%), Mexicans (67%) and Peruvians (62%) were the most likely to have had such an idea.

The UK in detail

Britons are more likely than other leading countries to perceive that it is difficult to start a business in their country. Nearly two-thirds (65%) think that it would be hard for them to start their own business, compared to 48 per cent of Germans and 51 per cent of Australians. People

in France (64%) and Germany (60%) are more likely than the UK (57%) to believe that innovation and creativity are valued in their country.

However, Britons are more likely than Germans to feel that entrepreneurs are valued in their country—55 per cent of Britons feel this way, compared to 51 per cent of Germans. Both are some way behind the three-quarters of Indonesians and Canadians who think that entrepreneurs are valued in their country. Along with Germans (UK 55%, Germany 56%), Britons are the most likely of the European nations to consider that people with good ideas can put them into practice in their country—although some way behind countries such as Indonesia (79%) and the USA (68%).

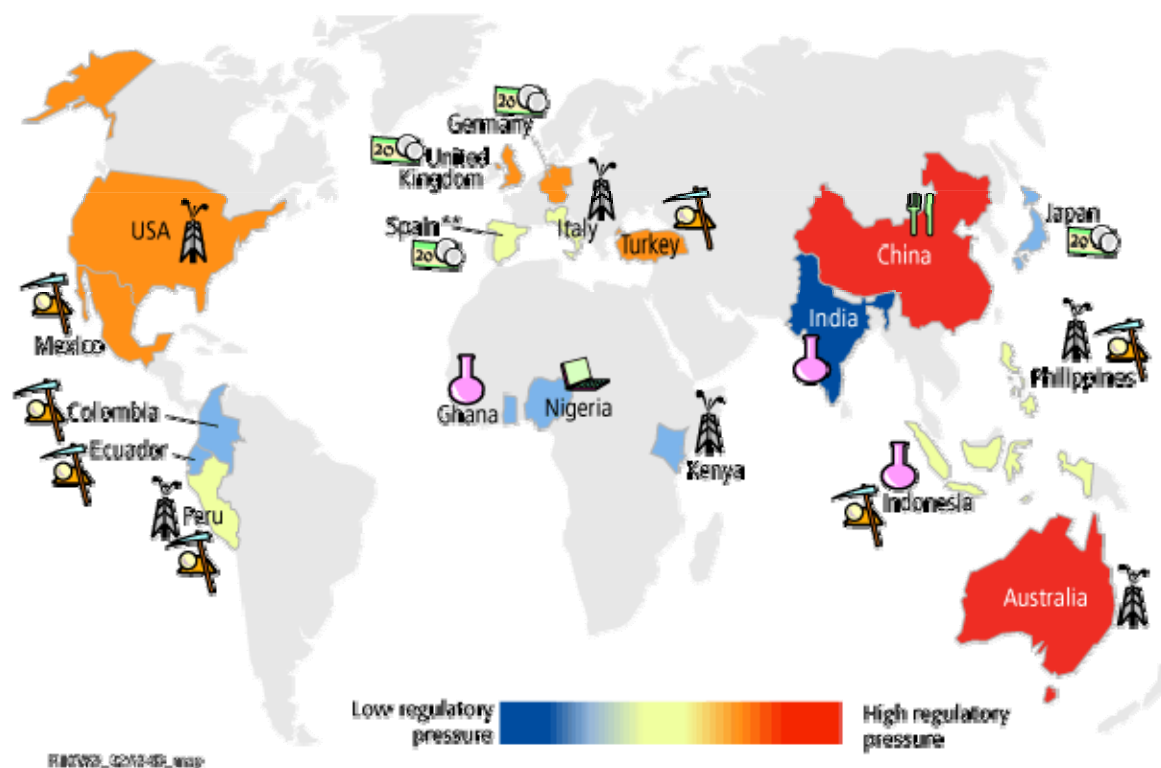
In total 24,537 citizens in 24 countries, were interviewed face-to-face or by telephone between June 24 and September 11, 2010. Polling was conducted for BBC World Service by the international polling firm GlobeScan and its research partners in each country. In nine of the 24 countries, the sample was limited to major urban areas. The margin of error per country ranges from +/-2.1 to 3.5 per cent, 19 times out of 20.

Source. http://www.globescan.com/news_archives/bbc2011_entrepreneur/

173-26. Industry Regulation And Public Expectation: High In The OECD, High In Countries' Critical Sectors

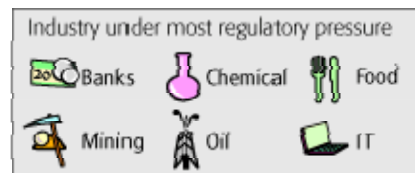
May 27, 2011

GlobeScan Regulatory Pressure Index*
By Country, 2010



*Based on the aggregate percentage of people saying there is "Not enough government regulation" across eight industries (automobile, banking, chemical, food, IT, mining, oil, and pharmaceutical)

**Only four industries asked in Spain (banking, food, IT, and oil)



Public demand for increased regulation is markedly higher in industrialised nations than in emerging economies, the latest GlobeScan Radar data show.

Respondents across 20 countries were asked to say whether they thought there was not enough, the right amount, or too much regulation across eight industry sectors.

North America, northern Europe and Australia all emerge as regions where demand for regulation across the board is high. China is the only emerging economy which shares this perspective – perhaps an indication of the widespread assumption that government playing a central role in the economy. High demand for more regulation in the USA is clearly at variance with current political rhetoric that demands less ‘big government’. Those in developing nations in Africa and Latin America, in contrast, seem to prefer a light touch approach to regulation while their economies develop.

The findings also reveal that it is often the sector that is critical to the local economy that faces highest public expectations for tight regulation – for instance, the mining sector in Chile (particularly after the recent incident when miners were trapped underground for several months), the oil industry in the USA or the banking sector in the UK. Companies in the sectors in question can expect to come under significant pressure and scrutiny from government and other stakeholders in these key countries to ensure they meet public demands to operate responsibly.

Source. <http://www.globescan.com/findings/?id=19>

CYBERWORLD

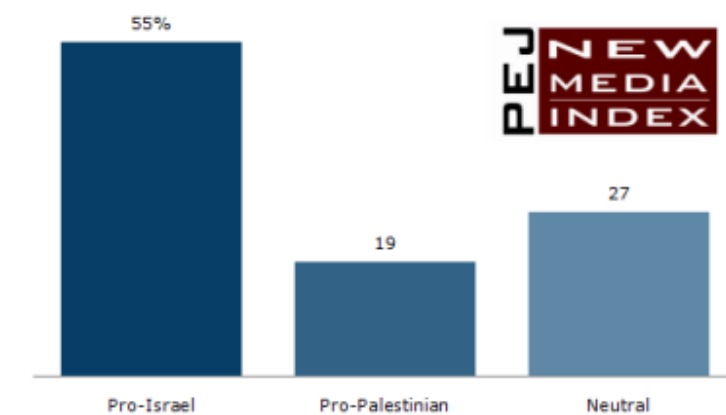
173-27. Strong Support for Israel on Social Media

May 27, 2011

By almost a three-to-one margin, bloggers and users of Twitter and Facebook expressed strong support for Israel over the Palestinians in the week following President Obama's May 19 address on the Middle East, according to an analysis of social media conducted by the Pew Research Center's Project for Excellence in Journalism. Many of those expressing support also took President Obama to task for suggesting that peace in the region would best be achieved by creating a Palestinian state based on 1967 borders.

More than Half of the Opinions on Blogs Support Israel

Percent of Conversation, May 19-25, 2011



Note: Based on Crimson Hexagon Software

PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S PROJECT FOR EXCELLENCE IN JOURNALISM

Only a small percentage of the conversation was neutral as most users shared strong opinions about the difficult issues involved in the peace process.

In the seven days following Obama's speech, fully 55% of the conversation on blogs on the issue has been in favor of Israel and opposed to a move to the 1967 borders, while 19% has been in favor of the Palestinians and the creation of an independent state. About a quarter, 27%, was neutral.

On Twitter and Facebook, the tone of conversation was similar with 60% pro-Israel compared with 20% pro-Palestinian and 20% neutral.

These are the results of a special edition of the New Media Index from the Pew Research Center's Project for Excellence in Journalism, utilizing computer technology from Crimson Hexagon. Based on more than 48,000 blog posts and 430,000 posts on Twitter or Facebook, this report goes beyond the normal methodology of PEJ's index of new media to look at the specific themes and tone of the online conversation related to the Israeli/Palestinian conflict.

(The regular weekly list of most linked-to news stories on blogs and Twitter, and a write-up of the top news videos on YouTube, is available [here](#). In that analysis, which focuses on links to specific news stories, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict was not as prominent.)

Source. <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/2005/social-media-israel-palestinian-conflict-obama-speech>

173-28. Australia: Internet Banking Surpasses Branch Visitation

Article No. 1346 - Source: Roy Morgan Single Source, Australian population 14+, average 12 monthly moving average Jun 98 – Dec 10, n = 54,991.: May 23, 2011

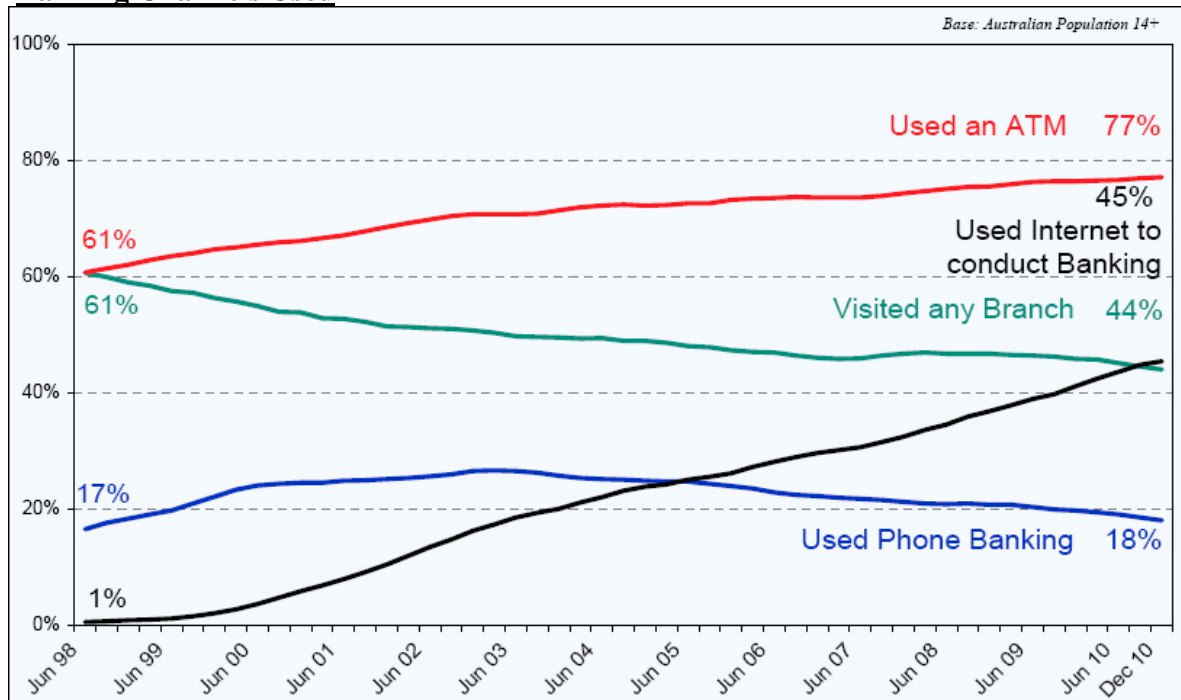
For the first time ever, more Australians are using internet banking than visiting a bank branch, according to the Roy Morgan State of the Nation report - a major study of Australians spanning well over a decade with almost a million interviews.

As of December 2010, 45% of Australians had used internet banking in the previous four weeks, overtaking the 44% who visited a branch. Over the past 12 years internet banking has risen from 1% to 45%.

ATMs remained the most used banking channel with 77% of Australians having used an ATM in the previous four weeks. However ATM use steadied over the 18 months prior to December 2010, experiencing less than a 1% increase.

Internet banking is also displacing phone banking, which has fallen consistently since a peak usage of 28% in January 2003, to 18% in December 2010.

Banking Channels Used



Source: Roy Morgan Single Source, Australian population 14+, average 12 monthly moving average Jun 98 – Dec 10, n = 54,991.

Suela Qemal, Finance Industry Director, Roy Morgan Research, says:

“The popularity and convenience of the internet continue to drive customers towards internet banking, and away from traditional staff-based services of phone banking and the standard walk-in branch visit.

“This shift has significant implications from the reduction in person-to-person communication which erodes the key relationship and loyalty between a customer and their bank at a time when bank competition has never been so prominent.

“Detailed profiles of people who use internet banking, telephone banking ATMs, or visit a branch personally are all available to purchase on the Roy Morgan Online Store.”

To purchase Roy Morgan’s financial service user profiles, including those who use phone and internet banking, ATMs, cheques, EFTPOS, financial advisors, and also branch visitors.

For more information, or to purchase the complete State of the Nation report, [click here](#). This report provides information on various economic trends, as well as society, technology, politics and the environment.

About Roy Morgan Research:

Roy Morgan Research is the largest independent Australian research company, with offices in each state of Australia, as well as in the United States, United Kingdom, New Zealand and Indonesia. A full service research organisation specialising in omnibus and syndicated data, Roy Morgan Research has more than 65 years experience in collecting objective, independent information on consumers.

In Australia, Roy Morgan Research is considered to be the authoritative source of information on print media measurement, financial behaviour, voting intention and consumer confidence. Roy Morgan Research is a specialist in recontact customised surveys which provide invaluable and effective qualitative and quantitative information regarding customers and target markets.

Margin of Error

The following table gives indications of the likely range within which estimates would be 95% likely to fall, expressed as the number of percentage points above or below the actual estimate. Allowance for design effects (such as stratification and weighting) should be made as appropriate.

Sample Size	Percentage Estimate			
	40%-	25%	or	10%
	60%	75%	or	5%
	90%	or	95%	
5,000	±1.4	±1.2	±0.8	±0.6
50,000	±0.4	±0.4	±0.3	±0.2

Source. <http://www.roymorgan.com/news/press-releases/2011/1346/>