

BUSINESS AND POLITICS IN THE MUSLIM WORD

Global Opinion Report No. 174

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M. Zubair

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Introductory Note

This week report consists of 24 surveys. Two of these are multi-country surveys while the rest of twenty two are national surveys from various countries.

SUMMARY OF POLLS

WEST ASIA

Pakistanis Feel They Live In An Unjust World

According to a recent survey, more than three fourths of all Pakistanis (76%) feel they live in an unjust world. Survey results further reflect the opinion that Pakistani courts are unsuccessful in this regard as 76% think these courts fail to deliver justice and often let wrongdoers go unpunished. (Gallup Pakistan)

June 03, 2011

SOUTH ASIA

Indians Give Environment Slight Edge Over Economy

India is one of the world's fastest growing economies, but it is also trying to become a green economy along the way. As the country hosts World Environment Day on Sunday, Gallup surveys show Indians narrowly prioritize environmental protection (45%) over economic growth (35%). (Gallup USA)

June 3, 2011

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Half Of Filipinos Agree On Legal Divorce

A recent survey in Philippines found that half (50%) of adult Filipinos agree and 33% disagree with the statement, "Married couples who have already separated and cannot reconcile anymore should be allowed to divorce so that they can get legally married again." Sixteen percent are undecided about the matter. (SWS)

June 01, 2011

NORTH EAST ASIA

Japanese Resilient, but See Economic Challenges Ahead

In the aftermath of the devastating March 11 earthquake and tsunami that struck the northeast coast of Japan, the Japanese public is resilient. Indeed, a majority believe that as a result of the disaster, Japan will become a stronger, rather than weaker nation. And while personal pessimism about the future has crept up slightly, on balance the public's overall sense of personal well-being appears little changed by the calamitous events of 2011. (Pew Research Center)

June 1, 2011

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

A Third Of People In Gauteng Feel The Pothole Problem Is Improving

A recent Survey amongst 2000 adults in metro areas in South Africa looking at perceptions on the pothole problem, TNS found that 33% of people in Gauteng had heard of the Direct Dial "pothole brigade" and that 31% felt that the pothole problem was improving. (TNS South Africa)

May 31, 2011

Only a third of people support the Media Appeals Tribunal and the Protection of Information Bill

Thirty-one percent of metro adults support the ANC's proposed Media Appeals Tribunal ("MAT") and 31% are in favour of the Protection of Information Bill according to a new study released today by TNS Research Surveys, South Africa's leading marketing and social insights company. (TNS South Africa)

May 25, 2011

WEST EUROPE

FIFA's Brand Health Damaged After Allegations

YouGov/SMG Insight SportsIndex is a daily measure of perception among the public, allowing 7 key metrics to be accurately tracked across 50 sporting events covering 17 sports simultaneously. Immediately after the story broke on May 10, „Buzz scores for FIFA fell and failed to improve over the next two weeks, falling even further to -26 by May 30, the day of the Blatter news conference. (Yougov)

May 31, 2011

NORTH AMERICA

Plurality Believes Obama Will Be Re-Elected; His Approval Rating Stays at 48%

Nearly half of likely voters believe President Barack Obama will be re-elected regardless of who they intend to vote for in 2012 (47%), while a third (33%) say he will, a new IBOPE Zogby Interactive poll finds. (Zogby-Ibope)

May 31, 2011

Conservative Republicans Largely Abstain From Obama Rally

All political subgroups were more approving of President Obama in May than they were in April. The recent rally includes a four-percentage-point increase in his job approval rating among Republicans, driven more by liberal and moderate Republicans than by conservative Republicans. Conservative Democrats' nine-point boost is the largest among party and ideological groups. (Gallup USA)

June 3, 2011

More Than 9 in 10 Americans Continue to Believe in God

More than 9 in 10 Americans still say "yes" when asked the basic question "Do you believe in God?"; this is down only slightly from the 1940s, when Gallup first asked this question. (Gallup USA)

June 3, 2011

Republican Candidates Stir Little Enthusiasm

The emerging Republican presidential field draws tepid ratings. Just a quarter of voters (25%) have an excellent or good impression of the possible GOP candidates, and a separate survey conducted jointly with The Washington Post finds that negative descriptions of the field far outnumber positive ones. Asked for a single word to describe the GOP field, the top response is "unimpressed." (Pew Research Center)

June 2, 2011

Top Reaction to GOP Field -- "Unimpressed"

Americans have decidedly negative reactions to the candidates running for the Republican presidential nomination. Asked for a single word to describe the GOP field, the top response is a variation on "unimpressed," with 42 mentions. (Pew Research Center)

June 1, 2011

Americans Divided on Taxing the Rich to Redistribute Wealth

Americans break into two roughly evenly matched camps on the question of whether the government should enact heavy taxes on the rich to redistribute wealth in the U.S. Forty-seven percent believe the government should redistribute wealth in this way, while 49% disagree, similar to views Gallup found four years ago. (Gallup USA)

June 2, 2011

U.S. Unemployment Stagnant in May

Unemployment, as measured by Gallup without seasonal adjustment, stood at 9.2% at the end of May -- unchanged from mid-May and down slightly from 9.4% at the end of April. It is also slightly lower than it was at the same time last year (9.5%). (Gallup USA)

June 2, 2011

Doctor-Assisted Suicide Is Moral Issue Dividing Americans Most

Doctor-assisted suicide emerges as the most controversial cultural issue in Gallup's 2011 Values and Beliefs poll, with Americans divided 45% vs. 48% over whether it is morally acceptable or morally wrong. Having a baby out of wedlock and abortion also closely divide Americans. However, stronger public consensus exists on 14 other issues tested. (Gallup USA)

May 31, 2011

U.S. Job Satisfaction Struggles to Recover to 2008 Levels

Fewer American employees are satisfied with their jobs today than were before the 2008 economic crisis, though the vast majority of American workers remain satisfied with their jobs. The Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index found 87.5% of workers satisfied with their job in April, continuing the trend of lower levels found since early 2009. Satisfaction is, however, up from the low of 86.9% in July and August 2010, but still below the high of 89.4% in February 2008. (Gallup USA)

May 31, 2011

U.S. Military Personnel, Veterans Give Obama Lower Marks

U.S. military veterans and those currently on active military duty are less likely to approve of President Obama's job performance than are Americans of comparable ages who are not in the military. (Gallup USA)

May 30, 2011

Most Workers Expect to Keep Working After Retirement Age

A combined 8 in 10 American workers think they will continue working full or part time after they reach retirement age. Proportionately more of these workers, 44% to 36%, say they will do so because they "want to" rather than because they "will have to." (Gallup USA)

June 1, 2011

GOP Cold-Hearted; Democrats Weak

Voters are significantly more likely to say Republicans are cold-hearted and Democrats are weak when the two parties are compared, a new IBOPE Zogby Interactive survey finds. (Zogby-Ibope)

June 1, 2011

Younger U.S. Workers More Likely to Feel Overqualified, Yet More Eager to Acquire New Skills

One third of full-time employees (33%) consider themselves to be overqualified for their job, while only 3% feel they are under qualified, according to a new Ipsos Public Affairs-

Randstad survey of over 1,000 employed U.S. adults. The vast majority (65%) view themselves as neither over- nor under qualified. (Ipsos US)

June 01, 2011

AUSTRALASIA

L-NP (59%) Has Its Biggest Recorded Lead Ever Over The Alp (41%)
Majority Of Australians (53%) Do Not Want The Carbon Tax

The latest telephone Morgan Poll shows the L-NP (59%) with its biggest winning lead over the ALP (41%) since the Morgan Poll began recording Two-Party preferred results in early 1993. A clear majority of Australian electors (53%, down 1% since March 2011) oppose the Gillard Government's plan to introduce a carbon tax, 37% (down 1%) support the proposed carbon tax and 10% (up 2%) can't say. (Roy Morgan)

June 03, 2011

MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS

UN Gets More Approval Than Disapproval Worldwide

The leadership of the United Nations has more fans than critics worldwide, netting more approval than disapproval in 106 out of 126 countries Gallup surveyed from 2007 to 2010. A median of 44% approved of the U.N., while 17% disapproved and 33% didn't have an opinion. (Gallup USA)

May 31, 2011

Britons Lack Confidence In Economy

New research by Ipsos MORI shows that only one in ten Britons rate the economy as 'good'. The latest Ipsos Global @divisor survey conducted in 24 countries ranks Britain amongst the most negative nations in the world. (Ipsos Mori)

June 02, 2011

CYBER WORLD

Internet Phone Calls

After years of modest activity, online phone calling has taken off as a quarter of American adult internet users (24%) have placed phone calls online. That amounts to 19% of all American adults. (Pew Research Center)

May 31, 2011

WEST ASIA

174-1. Pakistanis Feel They Live In An Unjust World

Disillusionment With Justice: More Than Three Fourths (76%) Feel They Live In An Unjust World; Few (17%) Have Faith In Pakistani Courts' Ability To Deliver Justice: Gilani Poll/Gallup Pakistan

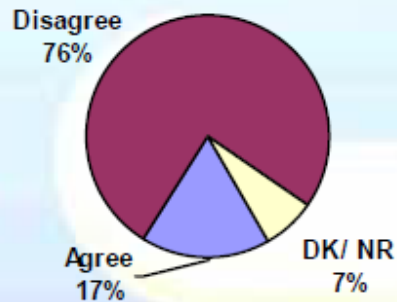
Islamabad, June 03, 2011

According to a Gilani Research Foundation survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, more than three fourths of all Pakistanis (76%) feel they live in an unjust world. Survey results further reflect the opinion that Pakistani courts are unsuccessful in this regard as 76% think these courts fail to deliver justice and often let wrongdoers go unpunished.

In a survey, a nationally representative sample of men and women from across the country were asked the following question: "Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Whatever happens in the world is just?" As many as Seventy six percent (76%) respondents

disagreed with the statement while only 17% said that whatever happens in the world is indeed just. 7% said they did not know or did not respond.

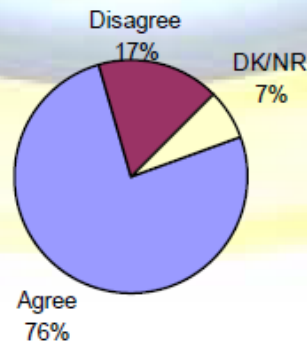
***“Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
Whatever happens in the world is just?”***



Source: Gallup and Gilani Surveys

In a follow up question, a nationally representative sample of men and women from across the country were asked the following question, “Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Pakistani courts often let off criminals without punishing them?” Responses to this question show that 76% respondents agreed with the statement while 17% felt that Pakistani Courts duly punish wrongdoers. 7% did not know or did not respond.

***“Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
Pakistani courts often let off criminals without punishing them?”***



Source: Gallup and Gilani Surveys

The study was released by Gilani foundation and carried out by Gallup Pakistan , the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International. The recent survey was carried out among a sample of 2713 men and women in rural and urban areas of all four provinces of the country, during March 2011. Error margin is estimated to be approximately + 2-3 per cent at 95% confidence level.

Source: http://gallup.com.pk/Polls/03-06-11%20justice%20_1_.pdf

SOUTH ASIA

174-2. Indians Give Environment Slight Edge Over Economy

About half satisfied with efforts to preserve the environment

June 3, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- India is one of the world's fastest growing economies, but it is also trying to become a green economy along the way. As the country hosts World Environment Day on Sunday, Gallup surveys show Indians narrowly prioritize environmental protection (45%) over economic growth (35%).

I am going to read you two statements about the environment and economy. Please tell me which of these statements you agree most with:

	Protection of the environment should be given priority, even at the risk of curbing economic growth	Economic growth should be given priority, even if the environment suffers to some extent	Neither	Don't know/Refused
Indian adults	45%	35%	6%	14%

May-June 2010

GALLUP

India's burgeoning population, annual economic growth in the 8% to 9% range, and rising energy demands continue to place intense pressure on the country's fragile ecosystems, particularly its forests. However, India has been fighting land degradation and desertification and investing in green technology, including one of the world's largest green energy projects that will generate thousands of megawatts of solar and wind power.

Such investments likely find support among many Indians, though the country's poorest residents remain more focused on the economy. Thirty-nine percent of Indians who say they are finding it very difficult to get by on their household incomes prioritize the economy, while 29% favor the environment and many (23%) don't have an opinion.

I am going to read you two statements about the environment and economy. Please tell me which of these statements you agree most with:

By subjective income

	Living comfortably on present household income	Getting by on present household income	Finding it difficult to get by	Finding it very difficult to get by
Protection of the environment should be given priority, even at the risk of curbing economic growth	45%	51%	49%	29%
Economic growth should be given priority, even if the environment suffers to some extent	45%	33%	32%	39%
Neither	3%	6%	6%	9%
Don't know/Refused	6%	9%	12%	23%

May-June 2010

GALLUP®

The bulk of the population, those who are getting by on their present incomes or finding it difficult to get by, remain more focused on the environment than the economy. Indians living comfortably -- and less likely to worry about putting food on their tables -- are equally divided.

Indians are more likely to say they are satisfied with efforts to preserve the environment (45%) than to say they are dissatisfied (38%). The country's poorest citizens stand out -- those finding it very difficult to get by are the least likely to say they are satisfied with efforts, but they are also the least likely to have an opinion.

In this country, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with efforts to preserve the environment?

	All Indian adults	Living comfortably on present household income	Getting by on present household income	Finding it difficult to get by	Finding it very difficult to get by
Satisfied	45%	51%	49%	50%	27%
Dissatisfied	38%	39%	38%	35%	45%
Don't know/ Refused	16%	9%	13%	15%	27%

May-June 2010

GALLUP®

Implications

India is "at the forefront of some of the 'green shoots' of a Green Economy that are emerging across the globe," U.N. Undersecretary-General and U.N. Environment Program (UNEP) Director Achim Steiner said when the UNEP announced India's selection as the global host for World Environment Day. Gallup's data suggest India currently has some public backing for efforts to protect the environment that will help it stay at the forefront, but that a sizable number -- particularly its poorest citizens -- still see the economy as more important.

All large and growing economies, including India and the United States, face trade-offs between the needs of their economies and their environment. Like many Indians, many Americans also believe the environment should be given priority, but Americans have tended to favor the economy in the recent tougher economic times. Indians' inclination to prioritize the environment merits watching if leaders want the green economy to take root.

Survey Methods

Results are based on face-to-face interviews with 6,000 adults, aged 15 and older, conducted in May and June 2010. For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 1.7 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.

Source:http://www.gallup.com/poll/147923/Indians-Give-Environment-Slight-Edge-Economy.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Asia

SOUTH EAST ASIA

174-3. Half Of Filipinos Agree On Legal Divorce

First Quarter 2011 Social Weather Survey:

50% agree, 33% disagree on legal divorce for separated couples

1 June 2011

Social Weather Stations

The First Quarter 2011 Social Weather Survey, fielded over March 4-7, 2011, found that half (50%) of adult Filipinos agree and 33% disagree with the statement, "Married couples who

have already separated and cannot reconcile anymore should be allowed to divorce so that they can get legally married again." Sixteen percent are undecided about the matter.

Net agreement (% *agree* minus % *disagree*, correctly rounded) is therefore +18 approval of the proposition, a big change from merely neutral opinion six years ago, when 43% agreed and 44% disagreed in May 2005, or a net -2 [Chart 1].

Support for legal divorce across the board

Compared to May 2005, attitude towards legal divorce switched from opposition to support in the Visayas, from net -24 (32% agree, 56% disagree) to net +13 (50% agree, 37% disagree) [Table 1].

It changed from neutral to favorable in Metro Manila, from net -1 (44% agree, 45% disagree) to net +17 (52% agree, 35% disagree), and in Mindanao, from net -7 (36% agree, 43% disagree) to net +9 (44% agree, 35% disagree).

It became more favorable in Balance Luzon, from net +11 (51% agree, 40% disagree) to net +24 (54% agree, 29% disagree).

By class, attitude towards legal divorce switched from opposition to support in class E, from net -13 (37% agree, 50% disagree) to net +11 (45% agree, 34% disagree).

It changed from neutral to favorable in class D or the masa, from net -2 (42% agree, 44% disagree) to net +20 (52% agree, 32% disagree).

It became less favorable in class ABC, from net +25 (59% agree, 34% disagree) to net +16 (57% agree, 40% disagree).

Support rose among men and women, both married and single

Support for legal divorce rose among men and women, regardless of whether they are married or single (without a spouse or partner).

Compared to May 2005, attitude towards legal divorce changed from neutral to favorable among men, from net +1 (44% agree, 43% disagree) to net +21 (52% agree, 30% disagree), and women, from net -5 (41% agree, 46% disagree) to net +14 (49% agree, 35% disagree) [Table 2].

It also rose from neutral to favorable among singles, from net +7 (45% agree, 38% disagree) to net +22 (52% agree, 30% disagree), and among marrieds, from net -7 (41% agree, 48% disagree) to net +14 (49% agree, 34% disagree).

It stayed favorable among those with live-in partners, from net +36 (63% agree, 26% disagree, correctly rounded) in May 2005 to net +35 (62% agree, 27% disagree) in March 2011.

Attitude towards legal divorce switched from opposition to support among married women, up from net -10 (39% agree, 49% disagree) to +10 (47% agree, 38% disagree, correctly rounded).

It changed from neutral to favorable among married men, from net -3 (43% agree, 46% disagree) to net +18 (50% agree, 31% disagree, correctly rounded), and among single women, up from +4 (44% agree, 40% disagree) to +20 (51% agree, 30% disagree, correctly rounded).

It became more favorable among single men, from +11 (45% agree, 34% disagree) to +23 (53% agree, 29% disagree), and among men with live-in partners, from +23 (54% agree, 31% disagree) to +36 (63% agree, 27% disagree).

It became less favorable among women with live-in partners, from +48 (71% agree, 22% disagree) to +35 (62% agree, 27% disagree).

Survey Background

The May 2005 Social Weather Survey was conducted from May 14-23, 2005, while the March 2011 Social Weather Survey was conducted from March 4-7, 2011. Both surveys used

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 2005 and 2011 to obtain the national estimates.

The Social Weather Survey question on the people's agreement on legal divorce is not commissioned, but is done on SWS's own initiative and released as a public service.

The exact survey item is as follows: *Pakisabi po kung kayo ay sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa pangungusap na ito: "Ang mga mag-asawang hiwalay na at hindi na maaaring magkasundo pa ay dapat pahintulutang mag-diborsyo para ang mga ito ay legal na makapag-asawa uli. (LUBOS NA SUMASANG-AYON, MEDYO SUMASANG-AYON, HINDI TIYAK KUNG SUMASANG-AYON O HINDI, MEDYO HINDI SUMASANG-AYON, O LUBOS NA HINDI SUMASANG-AYON)"* [Please tell me if you agree or disagree with this statement: "Married couples who have already separated and cannot reconcile anymore should be allowed to divorce so that they can get legally get married again. (STRONGLY AGREE, SOMEWHAT AGREE, UNDECIDED IF AGREE OR DISAGREE, SOMEWHAT DISAGREE, OR STRONGLY DISAGREE)"].

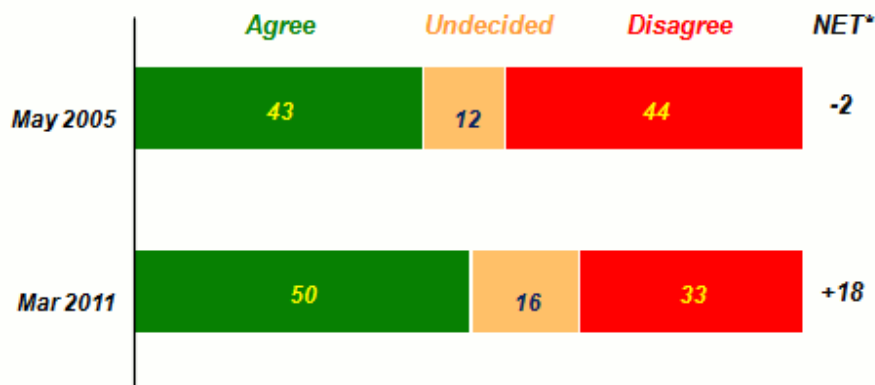
SWS employs its own staff for questionnaire design, sampling, fieldwork, data-processing, and analysis, and does not outsource any of its survey operations.

#

Chart

1

"MARRIED COUPLES WHO HAVE ALREADY SEPARATED AND CANNOT RECONCILE ANYMORE SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO DIVORCE SO THAT THEY CAN GET LEGALLY MARRIED AGAIN," MAY 2005 AND MAR 2011



* Net agreement = % Agree minus % Disagree correctly rounded. Don't Know and Refused responses are not shown.
 Q150. PAKISABI PO KUNG KAYO AY SUMASANG-AYON O HINDI SUMASANG-AYON SA MGA STATEMENTS O PANGUNGUSAP NA ITO: "ANG MGA MAG-ASAWANG HIWALAY NA AT HINDI NA MAAARING MAGKASUNDO PA AY DAPAT PAHINTULUTANG MAG-DIBORSYO PARA ANG MGA ITO AY LEGAL NA MAKAPAG-ASAWA ULLI"



Table

1

**“MARRIED COUPLES WHO HAVE ALREADY SEPARATED AND CANNOT RECONCILE ANYMORE SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO DIVORCE SO THAT THEY CAN GET LEGALLY MARRIED AGAIN,”
BY AREA AND CLASS, MAY 2005 AND MAR 2011**

	PH	BAL				ABC	D	E
		NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN			
May 2005								
AGREE	43%	44%	51%	32%	36%	59%	42%	37%
UNDECIDED	12	10	9	10	21	6	13	13
DISAGREE	44	45	40	56	43	34	44	50
Net*	-2	-1	+11	-24	-7	+25	-2	-13
March 2011								
AGREE	50	52	54	50	44	57	52	45
UNDECIDED	16	13	16	14	21	3	16	19
DISAGREE	33	35	29	37	35	40	32	34
Net*	+18	+17	+24	+13	+9	+16	+20	+11

* Net agreement = % Agree minus % Disagree correctly rounded. Don't Know and Refused responses are not shown.
Q. PAKISABI PO KUNG KAYO AY SUMASANG-AYON O HINDI SUMASANG-AYON SA MGA STATEMENTS O PANGUNGUSAP NA ITO: "ANG MGA MAG-ASAWANG HIWALAY NA AT HINDI NA MAAARING MAGKASUNDO PA AY DAPAT PAHINTULUTANG MAG-DIBORSYO PARA ANG MGA ITO AY LEGAL NA MAKAPAG-ASAWA ULI."



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

Table

2

**“MARRIED COUPLES WHO HAVE ALREADY SEPARATED AND CANNOT RECONCILE ANYMORE SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO DIVORCE SO THAT THEY CAN GET LEGALLY MARRIED AGAIN,”
BY MARITAL STATUS BY SEX, MAY 2005 AND MAR 2011**

	May 2005				Mar 2011			
	AGR	UND	DIS	Net*	AGR	UND	DIS	Net*
Total Philippines	43%	12%	44%	-2	50%	16%	33%	+18
Men	44	12	43	+1	52	17	30	+21
Women	41	12	46	-5	49	15	35	+14
No spouse/partner	45	16	38	+7	52	19	30	+22
Men	45	18	34	+11	53	18	29	+23
Women	44	14	40	+4	51	19	30	+20
Married	41	11	48	-7	49	16	34	+14
Men	43	10	46	-3	50	18	31	+18
Women	39	12	49	-10	47	15	38	+10
With partner	63	11	26	+36	62	11	27	+35
Men	54	15	31	+23	63	10	27	+36
Women	71	7	22	+48	62	11	27	+35



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

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

NORTH EAST ASIA

174-4. Japanese Resilient, but See Economic Challenges Ahead

U.S. Applauded for Relief Efforts

June 1, 2011

In the aftermath of the devastating March 11 earthquake and tsunami that struck the northeast coast of Japan, the Japanese public is resilient. Indeed, a majority believe that as a result of the disaster, Japan will become a stronger, rather than weaker nation. And while personal pessimism about the future has crept up slightly, on balance the public's overall sense of personal well-being appears little changed by the calamitous events of 2011.

Japanese Hopeful, Despite Concerns

	2010	2011
<i>Rate life today...*</i>	%	%
High (7-10)	45	42
Medium (4-6)	45	47
Low (0-3)	10	10
<i>Expect progress next 5 years...*</i>		
Optimistic	32	29
No change	38	36
Pessimistic	24	31
<i>In next 12 months economy will...</i>		
Improve a lot/ A little	14	17
Remain the same	52	31
Worsen a little/A lot	33	52
<i>Economy today is ...</i>		
Good	12	10
Bad	88	88
<i>Earthquake and tsunami will make Japan...</i>		
Stronger	--	58
Weaker	--	32
Neither (Vol)	--	6

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

PEW RESEARCH CENTER QJAPAN1-3, Q2, QJAPAN7, Q4 & Q5.

What is clear, however, is that most Japanese foresee a rocky economic road ahead. A 52%-majority expect economic conditions to worsen over the next 12 months. In 2010, as the national economy showed signs of recovering from the global recession, only 33% of the Japanese public thought economic conditions would deteriorate in the coming year.

And while hopeful about the long-term future of the country, few Japanese see the current economy as a solid foundation for rebuilding after the March tragedy. Just 10% describe the economy as good, compared with 88% who say the economic situation in the country is bad. These views are virtually identical to last year.

These are the principal findings from a survey by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project, conducted by telephone with 700 adults in Japan between April 8 and April 27,

2011. The poll found that while the immediate brunt of the 9.0 magnitude earthquake and tsunami was concentrated in only a few coastal areas, 41% of Japanese across the country report being affected by the earthquake and tsunami in some way. Roughly a quarter (26%), for instance, say that as a result of the earthquake and tsunami they had trouble obtaining food or clean drinking water, while 18% experienced electrical blackouts. Overall, 13% of Japanese say they lost time at work, while one-in-ten reports physical damage to their homes or property.

The Japanese public applauds how the country's Self Defense Force has responded to the March 11 earthquake and tsunami, but is highly critical of the how the government and the Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO) have handled the multiple disasters. More than nine-in-ten (95%) describe the Self Defense Force's response positively. By contrast, only about 20% say the national government or Prime Minister Naoto Kan have responded well to the crisis. The harshest criticism is reserved for TEPCO, with just 10% saying the power company has done a good job responding to the earthquake and tsunami. A modest majority (54%) give the media favorable marks.

U.S. Perceived as Giving Most Assistance

Amount of assistance provided to Japan

	Great deal	Fair amount	Not very much	Nothing at all	DK
	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	57	32	7	1	3
EU	17	49	20	2	12
UN	15	34	34	3	14
China	12	38	38	4	7

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q9JAPANa-d.

The poll finds that while the Japanese are broadly unhappy with their own government's handling of the March 11 catastrophe, there is considerable praise for the United States in assisting Japan with the impact of the earthquake and tsunami.

A majority say the U.S. has done a great deal to help with relief efforts in Japan. Far fewer say the United Nations, European Union or China have done a great deal to assist Japan with the aftermath of the disaster. Thanks in part to American relief efforts, favorable opinion of the U.S. is at its highest point in nearly a decade, climbing to 85% positive this spring. The image of the United Nations has also improved in conjunction with earthquake assistance, and China's image has seen a modest uptick.

One of the biggest questions raised by the March 11 earthquake and tsunami is nuclear safety. About six-in-ten (59%) in Japan are worried that they or someone in their family may have been exposed to radiation from the damaged Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant. About seven-in-ten (69%) say they disapprove of how the national government has handled the situation at the crippled nuclear facility. Not surprisingly, few Japanese want their country to increase its use of nuclear power. However, opinion is about evenly split as to whether Japan should maintain (46%) or reduce (44%) its current level of reliance on nuclear energy.

Source:<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/2009/japan-public-opinion-earthquake-tsunami-american-relief-efforts-economy>

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

174-5. A Third Of People In Gauteng Feel The Pothole Problem Is Improving

May 31, 2011

In late February 2011, TNS Research Surveys, South Africa’s leading marketing and social insights company, ran a survey amongst 2000 adults in metro areas looking at perceptions on the pothole problem. TNS today released the results of the study which showed that 33% of people in Gauteng had heard of the Direct Dial “pothole brigade” and that 31% felt that the pothole problem was improving.

Differences by area

It is important to look at results by region as there are different perceptions of the problem in different regions:

	I have heard of the pothole brigade	The pothole problem is improving
Gauteng	33	31
Johannesburg and environs	32	31
Johannesburg excl Soweto	39	29
East Rand	30	32
West Rand	52	43
Soweto	26	40
Vaal Triangle/South Rand	17	12
Pretoria	36	29

The most improvement was noted by residents of Soweto and the West Rand.. Awareness was also highest on the West Rand.

Awareness of LeadSA

The study showed that about 2.8 million people in metro SA are aware of the LeadSA initiative, up from the 1.6 million recorded in November 2010. Breaking this out by region shows that there are –

- 1.9 million (up from 900 000 in November) in Gauteng;
- 400 000 (up from 350 000 in Cape Town in November); and
- 350 000 in Durban, up from 150 000 in November.

Our take out

There was a 74% increase in awareness of the LeadSA initiative between November 2010 and late February 2011, a remarkable growth.

Awareness of the Direct Dial pothole brigade component of this initiative stood at 33% in Gauteng, also a very good performance for a new campaign. It is also clear that this exercise is clearly seen to be having an effect, even so early on its life.

CEO of Primedia Broadcasting, Terry Volkwyn welcomed the latest findings and said, “It is heartening to hear that LeadSA is making such a meaningful impact.” She added, “An increase in awareness of 74% is remarkable and we will continue to spread the message of the coming months and years.”

Technical note

The studies were conducted amongst 2 000 adults (1260 blacks, 385 whites, 240 coloureds and 115 Indians/Asians) in the seven major metropolitan areas: it has a margin of error of under 2.5% for the results found for the total sample. The studies use probability sampling techniques and are fully representative of the major metropolitan areas. The studies were conducted by TNS

Research Surveys (Pty) Ltd as part of their ongoing research into current social and political issues and was funded by TNS Research Surveys. For more details, please contact Neil Higgs on 011-778-7500 or 082-376-6312. www.tnsresearchsurveys.co.za

About TNS

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

Source: <http://www.tnsresearchsurveys.co.za/news-centre/pdf/2011/Potholes-31May.pdf>

174-6. Only a third of people support the Media Appeals Tribunal and the Protection of Information Bill

May 25, 2011

Thirty-one percent of metro adults support the ANC's proposed Media Appeals Tribunal ("MAT") and 31% are in favour of the Protection of Information Bill according to a new study released today by TNS Research Surveys, South Africa's leading marketing and social insights company.

TNS reported that 36% of people disagreed with the statement "You support the idea of the ANC's proposed Media Appeals Tribunal" whilst 33% did not have any opinion. Regarding the statement "You support the idea of the Protection of Information Bill", 29% of people disagreed and 40% did not know. These figures have a margin of error of less than 2.5%.

TNS surveyed 2 000 adults living in metro areas mid-February of 2011. The results are interesting - a study done in September 2010 found that 81% of metro adults felt that it is important to have independent TV and radio stations and newspapers so that people receive unbiased news; only 7% of these adults disagreed with this.

The high "don't know" responses to the February questions, viewed in the light of the high espoused need for independent media, suggest that there are very many people who do not yet grasp the impact that the two measures will have on the independence of the media.

How do different demographic groups feel?

There are significant differences between race groups whereas the different genders tend to feel the same:

- I support the idea of the ANC's proposed Media Appeals Tribunal – agree
 - o Blacks – 41% agree (but 26% disagree, with 33% say "don't know")
 - _ Black male – 45%
 - _ Black female – 37%
 - o Whites – 13% (here 57% disagree with 30% saying "don't know")
 - _ White male – 13%
 - _ White female – 13%
 - o Coloureds – 13% (48% disagree with 39% saying "don't know")
 - _ Coloured male – 17%

- _ Coloured female – 10%
- o Indians/Asians – 20% (50% disagree with 30% saying “don’t know”)
- _ Indians/Asian male – 13%
- _ Indians/Asian female – 26%

Hence, whilst support for the Media Appeals Tribunal is much higher amongst blacks than amongst other race groups, there are still a third saying “don’t know”.

Interestingly, agree responses to the statement “You support the idea of the Protection of Information Bill” did not show significant differences between race or gender groups, all lying between 28% and 32%. However, this is not true of the disagree and “don’t know” responses:

- I do NOT support the idea of the Protection of Information Bill
- o Blacks - 27% (Don’t know – 42%)
- o Whites - 38% (Don’t know – 32%)
- o Coloureds – 21% (Don’t know – 50%)
- o Indians/Asians – 39% (Don’t know – 29%)

Younger people are more likely to support the MAT but there are no age differences with respect to support for the Protection of Information Bill. Middle-income groups felt somewhat more positive about the MAT. There are some differences by area with people in Johannesburg feeling more positive about the MAT and Protection of Information Bill, those in Cape Town feeling more negative about MAT, and people on the East Rand being more opposed to MAT.

Most of these regional differences are due to the differing racial compositions of the different areas.

Whilst there are few other demographic differences, there are large differences between the different language groups, and even within the black language groups, with regards to MAT.

	%s	
	Support the idea of the ANC’s proposed Media Appeals Tribunal	Support the idea of the Protection of Information Bill
Afrikaans	12	30
English	16	29
Northern/Southern Sotho	36	28
Tswana/other	43	34
Xhosa	44	35
Zulu	42	31

Our take out

It is clear that people are divided on the issues of information protection and MAT – which journalists believe will result in a mechanism which could be used to exercise control over the press and the information it gathers and publishes. However, it is also evident that many people are not clear on what these measures actually mean: the need for much more education and debate is evident.

Technical note

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

WEST EUROPE

174-7. FIFA's Brand Health Damaged After Allegations

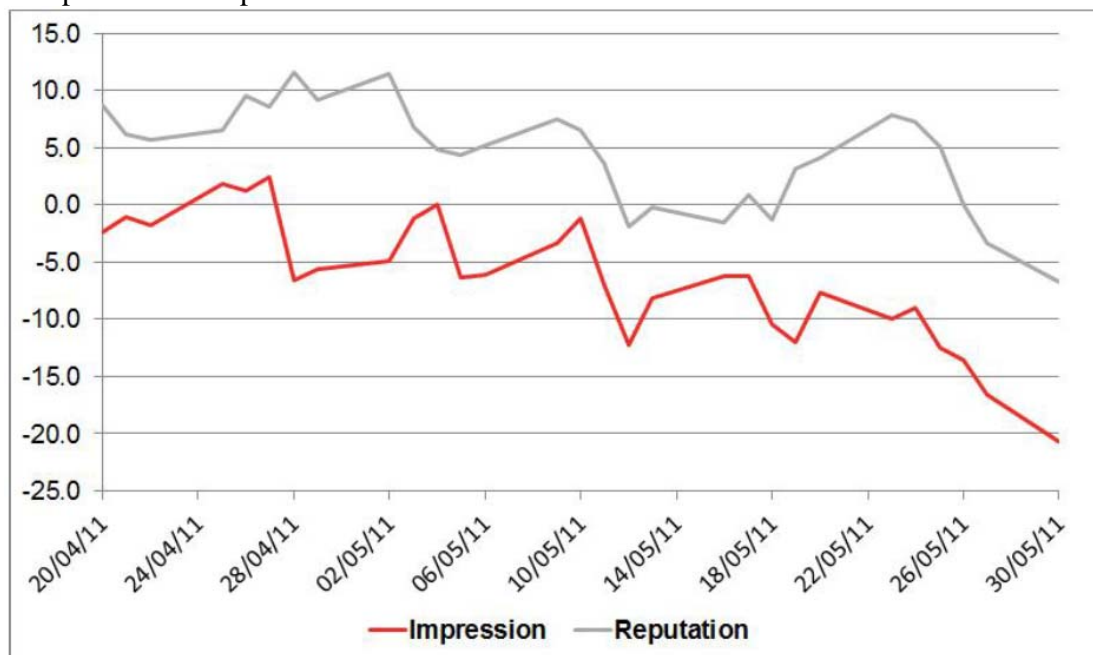
31 May 2011

Early indications from SportsIndex suggest that FIFA's brand health may be a long way from recovery as brand perception scores for the sporting body have dropped dramatically after bribery allegations emerged in the press recently.

YouGov/SMG Insight SportsIndex is a daily measure of perception among the public, allowing 7 key metrics (Buzz, General Impression, Corporate Reputation, Recommendation, Customer Support, Value and Quality) to be accurately tracked across 50 sporting events covering 17 sports simultaneously.

Immediately after the story broke on May 10, „Buzz“ scores for FIFA fell and failed to improve over the next two weeks, falling even further to -26 by May 30, the day of the Blatter news conference. On this day, of those respondents who had heard anything about FIFA, 92% had heard something negative.

Reputation scores for FIFA were also severely affected as scores plummeted to a new low of -7 whilst, in the space of three weeks, Impression scores fell from 0 to -21. All six FIFA sponsors - Adidas, Coca-Cola, Emirates, Sony, Visa and Hyundai did not see similar decreases in either Reputation or Impression scores.



Frank Saez, Managing Director for SMG Insight commented on the findings, “Analysis of brand values associated with FIFA's top sponsors show the brands associated with the World Cup as scoring positively across a basket of daily brand health indicators. In contrast, we are seeing FIFA's corporate brand health heading south quickly, from +2 to -20 across the SportsIndex metrics of 'Reputation' and 'Impression'. This downward trend and potential negative association is likely to raise concerns amongst sponsors of the World Cup”.

FIFA's Index score (the average score of all key metrics excluding Buzz) has suffered long-term damage and shows no signs of improving. None of the sponsors involved have so far seen their Index score damaged by their association with FIFA.

About SMG Insight

SMG Insight delivers leading edge B2B and B2C research and consulting solutions for world-leading sports governing bodies, sponsors and sports investors in order to meet their strategic and business objectives. Through partnership our new generation sports research company, offers a combination of thought leadership, strategic insight and comprehensive data analysis that enables our global clients to achieve a higher return on investment from sports sponsorship, investment and marketing.

Frank Saez, founder and owner of SMG Insight, was previously Vice President of international sports agency IMG for over eight years, heading up the company's international sports and sponsorship research practice. More recently, Frank served as board member and managing director of IFM Sports Marketing Surveys.

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

NORTH AMERICA

174-8. Plurality Believes Obama Will Be Re-Elected; His Approval Rating Stays at 48%

Democrats Pass GOP in Congressional Approval

UTICA, NY - Nearly half of likely voters believe President Barack Obama will be re-elected regardless of who they intend to vote for in 2012 (47%), while a third (33%) say he will, a new IBOPE Zogby Interactive poll finds.

Also, 41% of likely voters say Obama deserves re-election and 48% approve of his job performance. Voters who believe Obama will be re-elected are split as to whether he will win because he has done a good job or because Republicans do not have a candidate capable of defeating him.

The IBOPE Zogby Interactive poll conducted from May 27-31 also found Congressional Democrats moving ahead of Congressional Republicans in voter job approval.

Obama's approval rating has held at 48% since May 9. It moved up from 41% to 46% immediately after the U.S. mission that killed Osama bin Laden on May 2.

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

Obama Job Performance	May 31	May 23	May 9	May 5	pr. 25	pr. 15	pr. 7	pr. 4	ar. 28	ar. 21	ar. 8	ar. 4
Approve	48%	48%	48%	46%	41%	33%	2%	3%	6%	5%	7%	4%
Disapprove	52%	51%	52%	54%	59%	7%	7%	6%	4%	5%	2%	5%
Not sure	0%	1%	0%	<1%	<1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	<1%	1%	1%

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

Regardless of whom you intend to vote for in the 2012 Presidential election, do you believe Barack Obama will be re-elected President in 2012?

Response	All voters	Demo crats	Republi cans	Indepen dents
Yes	47%	80%	16%	39%

No	33%	9%	59%	34%
Not sure	20%	11%	24%	27%

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

Which of these do you believe is the main reason Barack Obama will be re-elected President? (Asked only of those who believe Obama will be re-elected.)

Response	All voters	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Obama has done a good job and deserves re-election.	31%	38%	10%	23%
Republicans do not have a candidate capable of defeating Obama	29%	21%	59%	37%
Both are equal	32%	38%	7%	28%
Neither	6%	1%	24%	11%
Not sure	1%	1%	0%	2%

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

Approval of Congressional Democrats went up four percentage points since May 23 and is now 35%. Approval of Congressional Republicans went down four points over the same time and is now 28%. Overall approval of Congress is 18%, down one from May 23.

The percentage saying the nation is headed in the right direction is 29%, down two points since May 25. More than half (57%) say the nation is headed in the wrong direction.

The IBOPE Zogby interactive poll of 2,225 likely voters has a margin of error of +/-2.1%. A sampling of IBOPE Zogby International's online panel, which is representative of the adult population of the U.S., was invited to participate. Slight weights were added to region, party, age, race, religion, gender, and education to more accurately reflect the population.

ABOUT IBOPE Zogby International

IBOPE Zogby International is a non-partisan, premier global public opinion polling and market research firm that offers timely, accurate results and in-depth analysis and insights. IBOPE Zogby International works with issue experts in a vast array of fields including healthcare, technology, finance, insurance, energy, agriculture, public affairs, and media who offer insightful data analysis and exceptional service to clients in countries throughout the world. IBOPE Zogby International experts analyze data and work with clients to develop and implement new strategies, and offer customized and attractive solutions to challenges our clients face. IBOPE Zogby International was formed in January 2010 following the acquisition of Zogby International by IBOPE Inteligencia of Brazil, a subsidiary of IBOPE Group.

Source:[http://www.zogby.com/news/2011/05/31/ibope-zogby-poll-plurality-believes-obama-will-be-re-elected-his-approval-rating-stays-48-/](http://www.zogby.com/news/2011/05/31/ibope-zogby-poll-plurality-believes-obama-will-be-re-elected-his-approval-rating-stays-48/)

174-9. Conservative Republicans Largely Abstain From Obama Rally

Their two-point approval increase is among lowest for key subgroups

June 3, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- All political subgroups were more approving of President Obama in May than they were in April. The recent rally includes a four-percentage-point increase in his job approval rating among Republicans, driven more by liberal and moderate Republicans than by conservative Republicans. Conservative Democrats' nine-point boost is the largest among party and ideological groups.

President Obama Job Approval, by Political Party and Ideology, April vs. May 2011

Gallup Daily tracking

	% Approve, April 2011	% Approve, May 2011	Change (pct. pts.)
National adults	44	50	+6
Liberal Democrats	83	88	+5
Moderate Democrats	74	80	+6
Conservative Democrats	62	71	+9
Non-leaning independents	34	38	+4
Liberal/Moderate Republicans	24	31	+7
Conservative Republicans	10	12	+2

Note: Republican groups include Republican-leaning independents and Democratic groups include Democratic-leaning independents.

GALLUP

Overall, Obama averaged 50% approval in Gallup Daily tracking in May, largely as a result of the rally in support for him after U.S. military forces killed Osama bin Laden in a May 1 military raid. That marked a significant improvement from April, when Obama averaged 44% approval, tied with August 2010 for his lowest monthly approval average as president.

All key demographic subgroups expressed higher approval in May than in April, and most of these increases were within a couple of points of the national average of six points.

Across the major U.S. demographic and political subgroups, blacks, moderate Democrats, and liberal Democrats remain the most supportive of Obama, with approval ratings of at least 80%. Only two other groups analyzed here -- conservative Democrats and postgraduates -- give Obama ratings above 60%.

The recent rally has put Obama back above majority approval among women, young adults, Hispanics, those with lower incomes, those who are not married, and Eastern residents.

President Obama Job Approval, by Key Subgroups, April vs. May 2011

Gallup Daily tracking

	% Approve, April 2011	% Approve, May 2011	Change (pct. pts.)
All Americans	44	50	+6
Men	42	48	+6
Women	46	51	+5
18 to 29 years	50	58	+8
30 to 49 years	45	50	+5
50 to 64 years	42	48	+6
65+ years	39	44	+5
Non-Hispanic whites	37	42	+5
Non-Hispanic blacks	84	88	+4
Hispanics	50	57	+7
High school or less	41	47	+6
Some college	44	49	+5
College graduates only	45	50	+5
Postgraduates	54	61	+7
Less than \$24,000 annual income	48	55	+7
\$24,000 to <\$60,000 annual income	45	49	+4
\$60,000 to <\$90,000 annual income	43	49	+6
\$90,000 or more annual income	44	50	+6
Married	40	44	+4
Not married	49	56	+7
East	50	57	+7
Midwest	45	50	+5
South	39	46	+7
West	45	49	+4

GALLUP®

Implications

Although Americans of all political groups overwhelmingly approved of the U.S. military action that resulted in bin Laden's death, and Americans overall have viewed the president more

positively since then, the event moved conservative Republicans much less than other Americans to see Obama in a better light. The group's approval rating did increase after the bin Laden killing, but by a minimal two points compared with the six-point national average. Conservative Republicans have traditionally been the group least supportive of President Obama.

Thus, it appears there is little Obama can reasonably do that would dramatically increase his support among conservative Republicans. That is one reason Obama's approval ratings have been among the most polarized of recent U.S. presidents.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of Gallup Daily tracking May 1-31, 2011, with a random sample of 15,451 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 ± 1 percentage point.

For results based on the total sample of 4,630 conservative Republicans and Republican-leaning, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 2 percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone 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/147920/Conservative-Republicans-Largely-Abstain-Obama-](http://www.gallup.com/poll/147920/Conservative-Republicans-Largely-Abstain-Obama-Rally.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

[Rally.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/147920/Conservative-Republicans-Largely-Abstain-Obama-Rally.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

174-10. More Than 9 in 10 Americans Continue to Believe in God

Professed belief is lower among younger Americans, Easterners, and liberals

June 3, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- More than 9 in 10 Americans still say "yes" when asked the basic question "Do you believe in God?"; this is down only slightly from the 1940s, when Gallup first asked this question.

Do you believe in God?

	Yes	No	No opinion
	%	%	%
2011 May 5-8 ^	92	7	1
1967 Aug 24-29	98	1	*
1965 Nov	98	2	1
1954 Nov 11-16	98	1	1
1953 Mar 28-Apr 2	98	1	*
1947 Nov 7-12 †	94	3	2
1944 Nov 17-22 ‡	96	1	2

* Less than 0.5%

^ Asked of a half sample

† WORDING: Do you, personally, believe in God?

‡ WORDING: Do you, personally, believe in a God?

GALLUP

Despite the many changes that have rippled through American society over the last 6 ½ decades, belief in God as measured in this direct way has remained high and relatively stable. Gallup initially used this question wording in November 1944, when 96% said "yes." That percentage dropped to 94% in 1947, but increased to 98% in several Gallup surveys conducted in the 1950s and 1960s. Gallup stopped using this question format in the 1960s, before including it again in Gallup's May 5-8 survey this year.

In 1976, Gallup began using a slightly different question format to measure belief in a deity -- "Do you believe in God or a universal spirit?" -- and found that 94% of Americans agreed. That percentage stayed fairly steady through 1994, and is at 91% in the May 2011 survey.

Do you believe in God or a universal spirit?

	Yes	No	No opinion
	%	%	%
2011 May 5-8 ^	91	8	1
1994 Dec 16-18	96	3	1
1988 Dec 21-22 †	95	5	1
1983 ‡	95	3	2
1978 Nov 10-13	94	4	2
1976 Jun	94	3	2

^ Asked of a half sample

† Gallup/Newsweek poll

‡ Gallup/Associated Press: Religion in America 1983

GALLUP

Young Americans, Liberals, Easterners Least Likely to Believe in God

Responses to the two slightly different question formats from Gallup's May 5-8 survey can be combined to provide a larger sample for subgroup analysis. The results show that belief in God appears to be generally high across most subgroups of the American population.

Belief in God drops below 90% among younger Americans, liberals, those living in the East, those with postgraduate educations, and political independents. However, belief in God is nearly universal among Republicans and conservatives and, to a slightly lesser degree, in the South.

Belief in God, by Demographic Categories

Combined sample for two questions: "Do you believe in God?" and "Do you believe in God or a universal spirit?"

	Belief in God
	%
National adults	92
Men	90
Women	94
18 to 29	84
30 to 49	94
50 to 64	94
65+	94
High school or less	92
Some college	93
College grad	94
Postgraduate education	87
East	86
South	96
Midwest	91
West	92
Conservatives	98
Moderates	91
Liberals	85
Republicans	98
Independents	89
Democrats	90

May 5-8, 2011

GALLUP®

Belief in God Lower When Other Alternatives Offered

Gallup has asked about belief in God using different question wordings in past surveys, all of which give respondents expanded response alternatives. One such question includes the explicit choice of belief in a universal spirit or higher power, while another allows respondents to express doubts about belief in God. Using these questions, the percentages of Americans who

say they believe in God without doubts or as separate from a universal spirit have ranged from 73% to 86%.

The percentages who more definitively say there is no God are generally 6% or 7% across these questions, similar to the 7% or 8% who do not believe in God in the questions asked this year. This suggests that most Americans do believe in God, but when given the opportunity to express some uncertainty, a modest percentage opt to do so.

Which of the following statements comes closest to your belief about God -- you believe in God, you don't believe in God, but you do believe in a universal spirit or higher power, or you don't believe in either?

	Believe in God	Believe in universal spirit	Don't believe in either	Other (vol.)	No opinion
2010 May 3-6	80%	12	6	1	1

(vol.) = Volunteered response

GALLUP

For each of the following items I am going to read you, please tell me whether it is something you believe in, something you're not sure about, or something you don't believe in. First, God.

	Believe in	Not sure about	Don't believe in	No opinion
2007 May 10-13	86%	8	6	*

* Less than 0.5%

GALLUP

Which comes closest to describing you -- [ROTATED: you are convinced that God exists, you think God probably exists, but you have a little doubt, you think God probably exists, but you have a lot of doubt, you think God probably does not exist, but you are not sure, (or) you are convinced that God does not exist]?

2006 May 8-11

	Convinced God exists	Probably exists, have a little doubt	Probably exists, have a lot of doubt	Probably does not exist, but not sure	Convinced God does not exist	No opinion
2006 May 8-11	73%	14	5	4	3	2

GALLUP

None of these expanded question formats was used by Gallup before the late 1990s, leaving open the question of how Americans would have responded to these wordings in the 1940s or 1950s.

Implications

Americans' self-reported belief in God has been relatively constant over the last 6 ½ decades. The percentage of Americans who say "yes" when asked if they believe in God is just a few percentage points lower today than it was in the 1940s, and within six points of the all-time high in the 1950s and 1960s.

However, past Gallup surveys have shown that not all Americans are absolutely certain in their beliefs about God. Given the ability to express doubts about their beliefs, the percentage who stick to a certain belief in God drops into the 70% to 80% range. Additionally, when Americans are given the option of saying they believe in a universal spirit or higher power instead of in "God," about 12% choose the former. Still, the May 2011 poll reveals that when given only the choice between believing and not believing in God, more than 9 in 10 Americans say they do believe.

Other indicators of religiosity in America have shown more dramatic changes in recent decades, most significantly Americans' self-identification with a religion. At some points in the 1950s, almost all Americans identified themselves with a particular religion. In recent years, more than 1 in 10 Americans tell survey interviewers they have no formal religious identity.

Those under 30 are significantly less likely than older Americans to say they believe in God. It remains to be seen whether these young Americans will move toward a belief in God as they age, or instead stick with their current beliefs. Regionally, the data confirm the religious potency of the "Bible Belt," with Southerners 10 points more likely than Easterners to say they believe in God.

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/147887/Americans-Continue-Believe-](http://www.gallup.com/poll/147887/Americans-Continue-Believe-God.aspx)

[God.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=](http://www.gallup.com/poll/147887/Americans-Continue-Believe-God.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=)

174-11. Republican Candidates Stir Little Enthusiasm

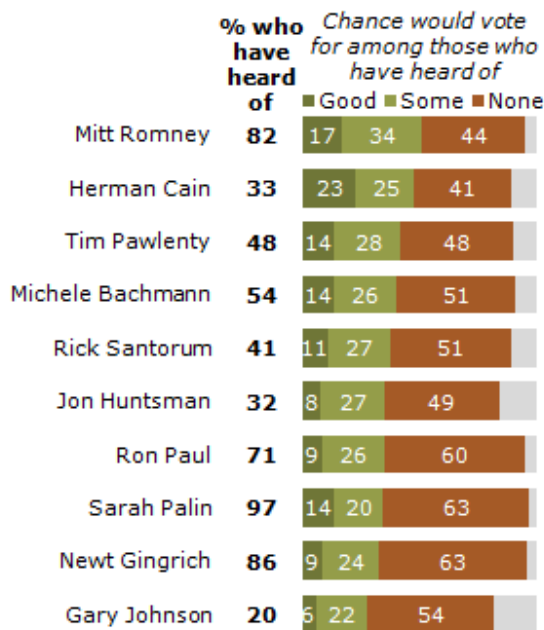
Assessing Candidate Traits

June 2, 2011

Overview

The emerging Republican presidential field draws tepid ratings. Just a quarter of voters (25%) have an excellent or good impression of the possible GOP candidates, and a separate survey conducted jointly with *The Washington Post* finds that negative descriptions of the field far outnumber positive ones. Asked for a single word to describe the GOP field, the top response is "unimpressed."

The Appeal of the 2012 GOP Field



PEW RESEARCH CENTER May 25-30, 2011.
Based on registered voters.

Of the party's best-known possible candidates, only Mitt Romney has broad potential appeal. Large majorities have heard of four possible Republican candidates -- Romney, Sarah Palin, Newt Gingrich and Ron Paul. But most who have heard of Palin and Gingrich say there is no chance they would vote for them (63% each). About as many (60%) say there is no chance they would support Paul.

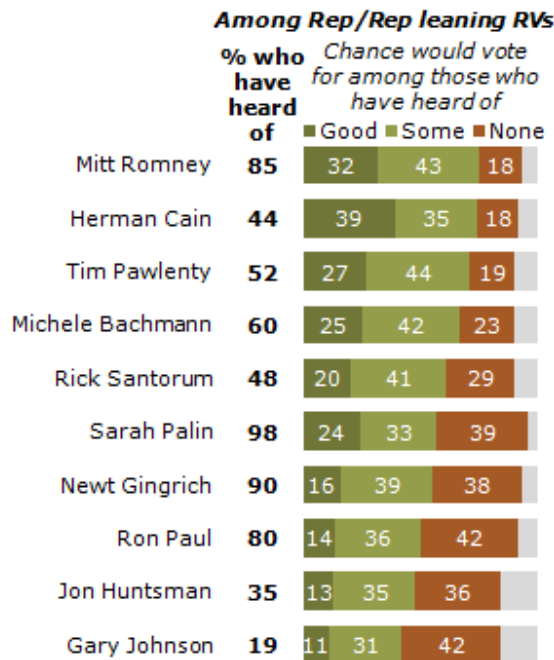
By contrast, far fewer voters (44%) who have heard of Romney have ruled out voting for him, while 51% say there is at least some chance they could support the former Massachusetts governor.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research for the People & the Press, conducted May 25-30 among 1,509 adults (including 1,227 registered voters), finds that Barack Obama continues to hold a sizable lead against a generic Republican opponent in next year's election. Currently, 48% of registered voters say they would like to see Obama reelected while 37% would prefer to see a Republican elected. This is little changed from March (47% to 37%).

Obama's job approval rating, which rose after the killing of Osama bin Laden, remains positive. Currently, 52% of the public approves of his job performance while 39% disapprove. Last fall, after his party's weak showing in the midterm elections, as many disapproved as approved of the way Obama was handling his job as president (44% each).

Obama's personal image also remains strong. Large percentages continue to view Obama as a good communicator (75%) and warm and friendly (73%), and more see him as a strong leader than did so in January (58% now, 53% then).

GOP Voters' Views of 2012 Field



PEW RESEARCH CENTER May 25-30, 2011. Based on Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters. Q33b-1.

The new survey finds that among the Republican candidates, Herman Cain has made a positive impression on the relatively small share of voters -- mostly Republicans - who have heard of him. Just 33% of voters have heard of Cain. Among them, 23% say there is a good chance they will vote for the former business executive and another 25% say there is some chance they would vote for him.

Among the 44% of Republican and Republican-leaning voters who have heard of Cain, 39% say there is a good chance they would vote for him, while 35% say there is some chance.

Nearly twice as many Republican voters have heard of Romney (85%). Among this group, 32% say there is a good chance they would vote for him and 43% say there is some chance.

Smaller majorities of GOP voters who have heard of Palin, Gingrich and Paul say there is at least some chance they could support them (57% Palin, 56% Gingrich, 50% Paul).

Roughly four-in-ten Republican voters say there is no chance they would support Palin (39%), Gingrich (38%) and Paul (42%).

GOP Voters' Mixed Views of 2012 Field

	Oct 1991	Oct 1995	Sept 2003	Oct 2007	May 2011
All registered voters	Dem cands	Rep cands	Dem cands	Dem cands	Rep cands
	%	%	%	%	%
Excellent/Good	20	33	32	44	31
Only fair/Poor	55	63	55	50	59
Don't know	<u>24</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>
	100	100	100	100	100
Voters who identify with or lean toward the party	Among Dems	Among Reps	Among Dems	Among Dems	Among Reps
	%	%	%	%	%
Excellent/Good	27	51	44	64	52
Only fair/Poor	49	46	44	31	43
Don't know	<u>23</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER May 25-30, 2011. Q31. Based on registered voters. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Question not asked in 2000 election cycle, and asked about both parties' candidates in 2007.

At this early stage in the race, Republican and Republican-leaning voters express mixed views of the possible GOP field as a whole: 44% say the possible candidates are excellent or good, but about as many (43%) say the party's candidates are only fair or poor.

Republican voters had only a somewhat more positive view of the GOP field at a later point in the 2008 campaign. In October 2007, 52% rated the candidates as excellent or good while 43% said they were only fair or poor. Republican voters' current ratings of their party's possible candidates are comparable to Democratic voters' ratings of their party's candidates in September 2003.

The survey finds that in assessing traits and characteristics of presidential candidates, the public values prior experience as a governor or business executive more than experience as an elected official in Washington. Nearly four-in-ten Americans (37%) say that, in general, they would be more likely to support a candidate who has been a governor, just 5% say they would be less likely to support such a candidate and 55% say it would make no difference.

Past experience as a business executive also is seen as an asset; 35% say they would be more likely to vote for a candidate who has been a business executive, although 14% would be less likely to support such a candidate; 49% say it would make no difference.

The public has mixed views of a presidential candidate who has been an elected official in Washington for many years. As many say they would be less likely to back such a candidate (25%) as more likely to support them (26%). During the last presidential campaign, long experience as a Washington politician was seen more positively. In February 2007, 35% say they would be more likely to support a candidate with long-time Washington experience compared with 15% who said they would be less likely.

Candidate Traits: Positives and Negatives

<i>A candidate who is/has/does...</i>	More likely to support	Less likely to support	No difference	DK
	%	%	%	%
Served in military	49	4	47	1=100
Been a governor	37	5	55	3=100
Been a business executive	35	14	49	2=100
A woman	14	7	77	1=100
Black	7	3	89	1=100
Been an elected official in Washington for many years	26	25	46	3=100
Hispanic	8	11	80	1=100
Been divorced	3	11	85	1=100
Used marijuana in the past	5	24	69	2=100
Mormon	5	25	68	3=100
Homosexual	3	33	62	2=100
Never held elected office	9	51	38	3=100
Had an extramarital affair	2	46	49	3=100
Not believe in God	5	61	33	2=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER May 25-30, 2011 Q49a-n.

As was the case during the last campaign, prior service in the military is viewed very positively. Nearly half (49%) say they would be more likely to support a candidate who has served in the military, the highest percentage for the 14 traits and characteristics listed.

Among traits perceived negatively, 61% say they would be less likely to support a presidential candidate who does not believe in God, which is little changed from four years ago. A past extramarital affair is viewed even more negatively today than in 2007: Currently, 46% say they would be less likely to support a candidate who had an extramarital affair, up from 39% in February 2007.

A third of Americans (33%) say they would be less likely to support a presidential candidate who is homosexual, which is sizable decline from 2007 (46%). In the new survey, 62% say it would not matter if a candidate is homosexual, up from 51% four years ago.

Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/2012/poll-republican-presidential-candidates-2012-romney-palin-gingrich-paul-cain>

174-12. Top Reaction to GOP Field -- "Unimpressed"

June 1, 2011

Americans have decidedly negative reactions to the candidates running for the Republican presidential nomination.



PewResearchCenter | The Washington Post

Asked for a single word to describe the GOP field, the top response is a variation on "unimpressed," with 42 mentions.

One-Word Impressions of GOP Presidential Candidates

<u># of responses</u>	Total	Rep/ lean R	Dem/ lean D
Unimpressed	42	17	19
Disappointed	21	13	7
Weak	21	11	10
Good	18	11	6
Incompetent	17	4	10
Pathetic	16	7	9
Not interested	14	4	9
Unqualified	14	2	12
Idiots	13	1	9
Poor	12	2	8
Confused	11	7	2
Hopeful	10	8	0
Interesting	10	5	4
Mediocre	10	4	6
<u>Percent who offer...</u>	%	%	%
Positive words	12	22	5
Negative words	44	37	52
Neutral words	19	18	19
No answer	<u>25</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>23</u>
	100	100	100
N	1,000	387	456

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST May 26-29, 2011. Number of responses is actual number who offered each response; **these numbers are not percentages.**

Overall, 44% offer negative words to describe the Republican candidates, 19% use neutral words and just 12% use positive words.

Aside from "unimpressed," there also are frequent mentions of "disappointed" (21 mentions) and "weak" (also 21 mentions).

"Good" is the most frequently offered positive word, with 18 mentions. Still, nearly as many say "incompetent" (17) or "pathetic" (16).

These are actual mentions -- not percentages -- in a survey conducted May 26-29 among 1,000 adults by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and *The Washington Post*.

Even Republicans and Republican-leaning independents use mostly negative words to describe their party's presidential candidates.

Nearly four-in-ten (37%) use a negative word, 22% a positive word and 18% a neutral description.

"Unimpressed" is the top descriptor among Republicans and Republican leaners, with 17 mentions.

Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/2010/negative-reactions-republican-presidential-candidates>

174-13. Americans Divided on Taxing the Rich to Redistribute Wealth

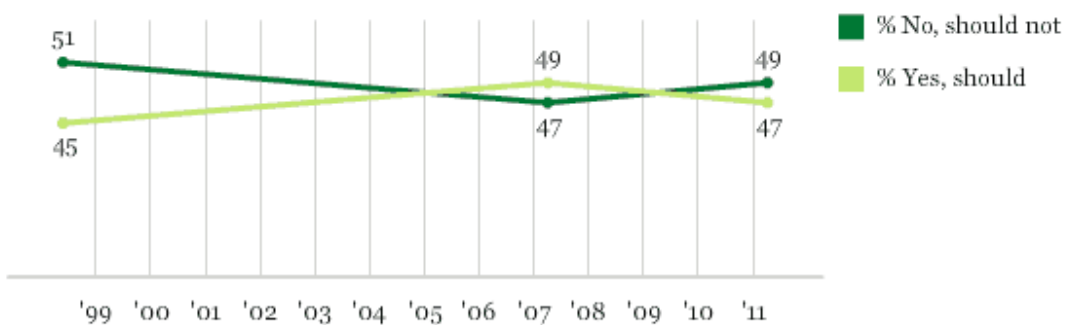
Public is split over enacting heavy taxes on the rich to redistribute wealth

June 2, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Americans break into two roughly evenly matched camps on the question of whether the government should enact heavy taxes on the rich to redistribute wealth in the U.S. Forty-seven percent believe the government should redistribute wealth in this way, while 49% disagree, similar to views Gallup found four years ago.

Views on Redistributing U.S. Wealth by Heavy Taxes on the Rich

People feel differently about how far a government should go. Here is a phrase which some people believe in and some don't. Do you think our government should or should not redistribute wealth by heavy taxes on the rich?



Selected trend (question always asked at end of wealth series)

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Republicans and Democrats have sharply different reactions to the government's taking such an active role in equalizing economic outcomes. Seven in 10 Democrats believe the government should levy taxes on the rich to redistribute wealth, while an equal proportion of Republicans believe it should not. The slight majority of independents oppose this policy.

The question also provokes different reactions from men compared with women, whites vs. nonwhites, and upper-income vs. lower-income Americans. Consistent with their more

Democratic political orientation, women, nonwhites, and lower-income adults are all more supportive than their counterparts of government redistribution of wealth via taxes.

*Views on Redistributing U.S. Wealth by Heavy Taxes on the Rich --
Key Subgroups*

	Should redistribute wealth	Should not
	%	%
Democrats	71	26
Independents	43	53
Republicans	28	69
Men	42	54
Women	52	44
Whites	41	56
Nonwhites	64	33
\$75,000 and over	31	67
\$30,000 to \$74,999	51	47
Less than \$30,000	63	32

April 7-11, 2011

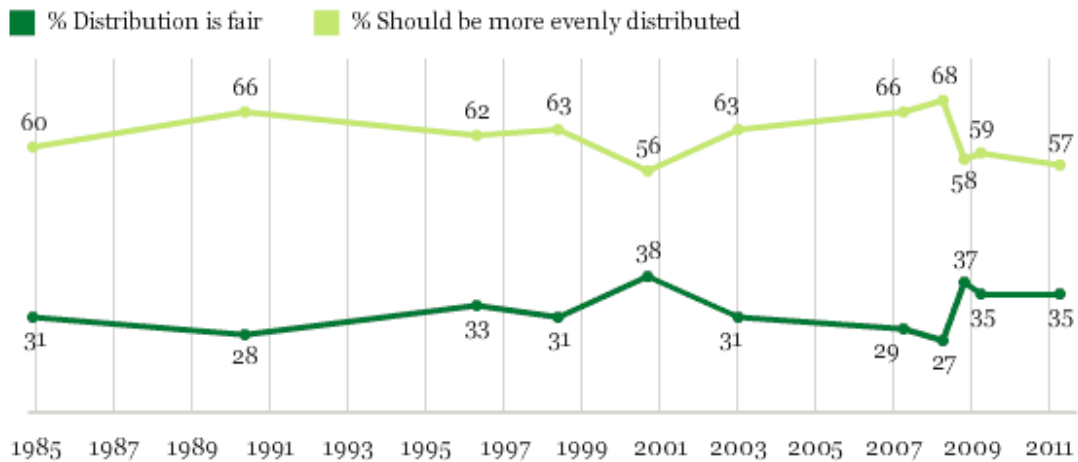
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These findings are from Gallup's 2011 Economics and Finance poll, conducted April 7-11.

According to the same poll, the majority of Americans -- 57% -- believe money and wealth in the country should be more evenly distributed among a larger population. About a third -- 35% -- think the current distribution is fair. Americans were slightly less likely to believe the distribution of wealth was fair from 2003 to early 2008; however, the current level is about the average for the full trend since 1984.

Views on Distribution of Wealth in the U.S.

Do you feel that the distribution of money and wealth in this country today is fair, or do you feel that the money and wealth in this country should be more evenly distributed among a larger percentage of the people?

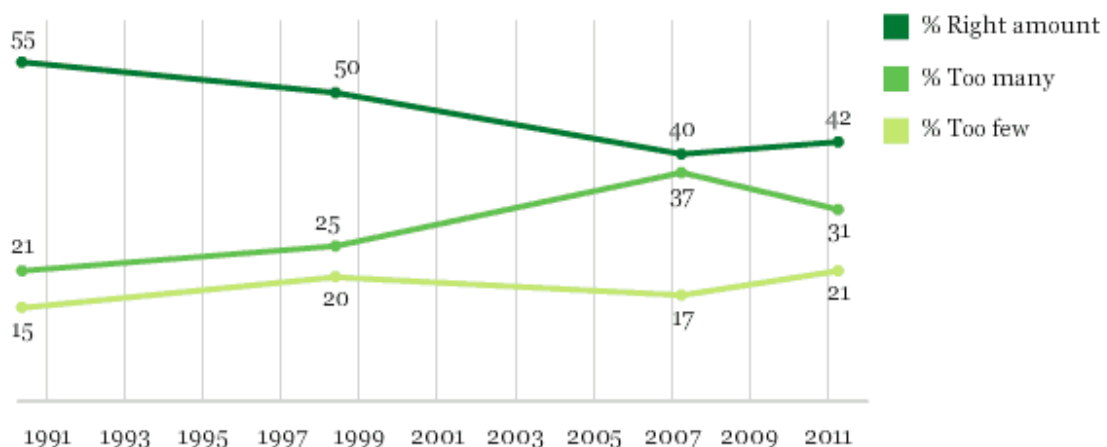


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A different question probes Americans' perceptions about the number of rich people in the country, and finds the plurality -- 42% -- believing the current level is about right. However, consistent with every other time Gallup has asked this question since 1990, more believe there are too many rich people than too few, 31% vs. 21%.

Perceptions About Number of Rich People in the U.S.

As far as you are concerned, do we have too many rich people in this country, too few, or about the right amount?



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Again, perceptions about wealth are highly partisan, as the majority of Republicans say the number of rich people is about right (52%) and more say there are too few rather than too many

(27% vs. 16%). Conversely, one-third (35%) of Democrats say the number of rich people is about right and, by 43% to 15%, more Democrats say there are too many rich people than too few.

Bottom Line

While a solid majority of Americans, 57%, believe money and wealth in the U.S. should be more evenly distributed among the people, fewer than half favor using the federal tax code to do so. The fault line in these views is distinctly partisan, with most Democrats championing redistribution and most Republicans opposing it.

However, these are philosophical views. In practical terms, as government programs and budgets sink in red ink, unions and Democratic leaders at the federal level and in the states are calling for higher taxes on wealthy Americans specifically to help restore fiscal balance and stabilize entitlement programs. Gallup polling last year found two-thirds of Americans in favor of the wealthy paying higher Social Security taxes as a way to help keep that system solvent. Clearly, these attitudes are complex, and support for "taxing the rich" can run higher if framed in the context of specific benefits. Underneath it all, Americans are not "anti-rich," because most believe the country has either the right amount of or too few rich people.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted April 7-11, 2011, with a random sample of 1,077 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/147881/Americans-Divided-Taxing-Rich-Redistribute-Wealth.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA

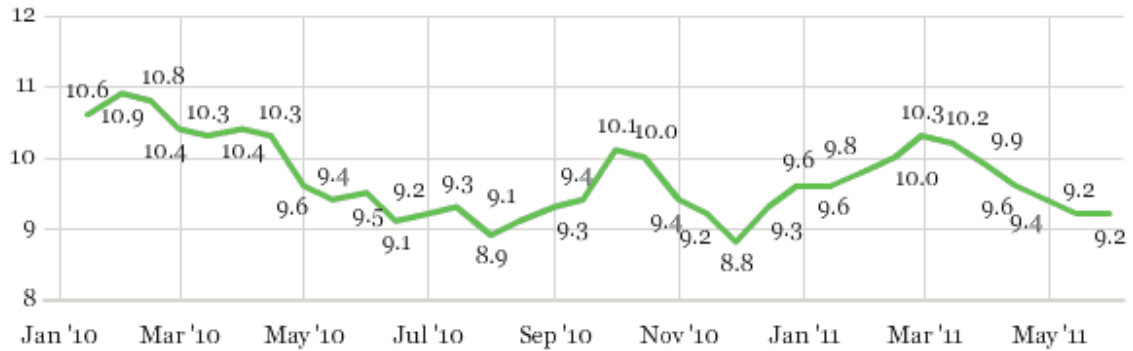
174-14. U.S. Unemployment Stagnant in May

Unemployment and underemployment little changed from a year ago
June 2, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Unemployment, as measured by Gallup without seasonal adjustment, stood at 9.2% at the end of May -- unchanged from mid-May and down slightly from 9.4% at the end of April. It is also slightly lower than it was at the same time last year (9.5%).

Gallup's U.S. Unemployment Rate, 2010-2011

30-day averages[^]; not seasonally adjusted



[^] Numbers reflect rolling averages for the 30-day periods ending on the 15th and the last day of each month from January 2010 through May 31, 2011

Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP

The percentage of Americans employed part time but wanting to work full time was 10% at the end of May, unchanged from 9.9% at the end of April. This figure is up slightly from the end of May 2010, when 9.6% of the workforce was working part time but wanted full-time employment.

Percentage of Americans Working Part Time and Wanting Full-Time Work, 2010-2011

30-day averages ^; not seasonally adjusted



^ Numbers reflect rolling averages for the 30-day periods ending on the 15th and the last day of each month from January 2010 through May 31, 2011

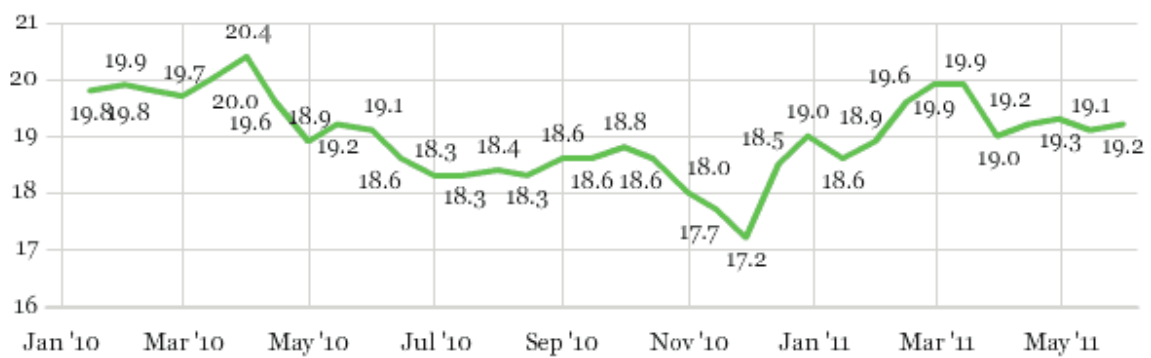
Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP

Underemployment -- which includes both part-time workers wanting full-time employment and the unemployed -- has remained flat since mid-March. Underemployment was 19.2% at the end of May, unchanged from 19.3% a month ago and 19.1% a year ago.

U.S. Underemployment, 2010-2011

30-day averages ^; not seasonally adjusted



^ Numbers reflect rolling averages for the 30-day periods ending on the 15th and the last day of each month from January 2010 through May 31, 2011

Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP

Job Seekers No More Hopeful About Finding Work Compared With a Year Ago

Job seekers' attitudes mirror Gallup's stagnant employment data. In May, 46% of the underemployed reported being hopeful they would find work in the next four weeks. This number is identical to the 46% reporting hope in May 2010. Hope among the unemployed was 53% in both May 2010 and May 2011. Part-timers continue to be more pessimistic than the unemployed about the potential to find work in the next four weeks (40% in 2010 vs. 41% in 2011).

Hope for Finding a Job in the Next Four Weeks

	% Hopeful, May 2010	% Hopeful, May 2011
Underemployed (unemployed + part-time want full-time)	46	46
Unemployed	53	53
Part-time want full-time	40	41

Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP

Implications

Gallup's measures of unemployment and underemployment are little changed in comparison with May 2010. Year-to-year comparisons provide the clearest picture of true changes in the rates because of seasonal variation in employment. Gallup data have seen some significant year-to-year declines in unemployment and underemployment in 2011, but not the consistent pattern of significant decline seen in the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data, in both unemployment and U-6.

Gallup's data seem to indicate that despite unemployment declines reported by the government, the American workforce has yet to feel a stable improvement in the jobs climate.

Survey Methods

Gallup classifies American workers as underemployed if they are either unemployed or working part time but wanting full-time work. The findings reflect more than 20,000 phone interviews with U.S. adults aged 18 and older in the workforce, collected over a 30-day period. Gallup's results are not seasonally adjusted and are ahead of government reports by approximately two weeks.

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of Gallup Daily tracking from May 1-May 31, 2011, with a random sample of 30,242 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

For results based on the total sample of adults in the workforce, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 1 percentage point.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each 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/147872/Unemployment-Stagnant-May.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Business%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA

174-15. Doctor-Assisted Suicide Is Moral Issue Dividing Americans Most

Pornography, gay relations produce biggest generational gaps

May 31, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Doctor-assisted suicide emerges as the most controversial cultural issue in Gallup's 2011 Values and Beliefs poll, with Americans divided 45% vs. 48% over whether it is morally acceptable or morally wrong. Having a baby out of wedlock and abortion also closely divide Americans. However, stronger public consensus exists on 14 other issues tested.

U.S. Perceived Moral Acceptability of Behaviors and Social Policies

Ranked by "Difference"

	Morally acceptable	Morally wrong	Difference
	%	%	pct. pts.
Doctor-assisted suicide	45	48	3
Abortion	39	51	12
Having a baby outside of marriage	54	41	13
Buying and wearing clothing made of animal fur	56	39	17
Gay or lesbian relations	56	39	17
Medical testing on animals	55	38	17
Sex between an unmarried man and woman	60	36	24
Cloning animals	32	62	30
Medical research using stem cells obtained from human embryos	62	30	32
Gambling	64	31	33
Pornography	30	66	36
The death penalty	65	28	37
Divorce	69	23	46
Suicide	15	80	65
Cloning humans	12	84	72
Polygamy, when a married person has more than one spouse at the same time	11	86	75
Married men and women having an affair	7	91	84

May 5-8, 2011

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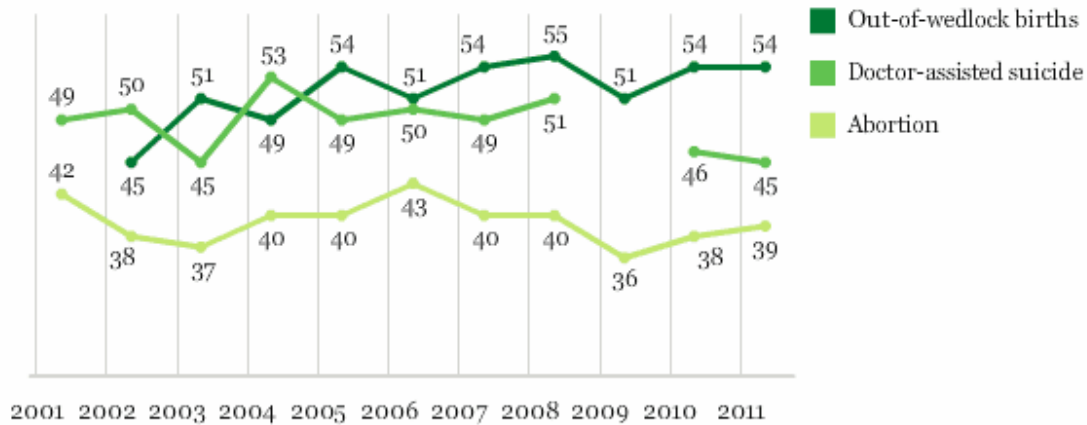
Americans are in broadest agreement about what behaviors are morally *wrong*. At least 8 in 10 U.S. adults interviewed in the May 5-8 survey say this about extramarital affairs, polygamy, cloning humans, and suicide. At least 6 in 10 say pornography and cloning animals are each morally wrong.

Widest agreement about what is morally acceptable, ranging from 60% to 69%, is found for divorce, the death penalty, gambling, embryonic stem cell research, and premarital sex. Also, 55% or better say medical testing on animals, gay/lesbian relations, and the use of animal fur for clothing are each acceptable.

The three most controversial issues -- doctor-assisted suicide, abortion, and out-of-wedlock births -- are the ones on which fewer than 15 points separate the percentage considering the issue morally acceptable from the percentage considering it morally wrong. Attitudes on each have been fairly stable in recent years.

Moral Acceptability Trends for 2011's Most Controversial Issues

Percentage saying each is morally acceptable



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Partisans disagree widely on these issues, with majorities of Democrats accepting of all three issues, compared with, at most, barely a third of Republicans. Abortion is the most divisive of the three, with a 37-point Republican-Democratic gap.

Perceived Moral Acceptability of 2011's Most Controversial Issues -- by Party ID

% Morally acceptable

	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
	%	%	%
Out-of-wedlock births	65	60	35
Doctor-assisted suicide	51	50	32
Abortion	55	45	18

May 5-8, 2011

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Attitudes Stable Since 2010

Gallup measures Americans' views on the moral acceptability of a variety of issues each May. The trend was established in 2001, although new items have periodically been added to the list, including pornography this year.

Today's results are generally similar to those from 2010 for most issues. The only significant difference is a slight increase in the percentage viewing polygamy as morally acceptable, rising to 11% from 7%. However, this could reflect a change in wording this year. From 2003 through 2010, Gallup's question about polygamy described it as the practice of a husband having more than one wife at the same time. This year, the phrasing was gender neutral, describing it as a married person having more than one spouse at the same time.

Pornography, Gay Relations Produce Biggest Generational Gaps

Gallup finds significant differences by age in views about several of the behaviors tested. The largest generational difference is seen for pornography, something 42% of young adults consider morally acceptable, vs. 19% of those 55 and older.

Adults 18 to 34 are also more supportive than older Americans of gay/lesbian relations, premarital sex, out-of-wedlock births, gambling, polygamy, abortion, and cloning humans; they are less supportive of the death penalty and medical testing on animals.

U.S. Perceived Moral Acceptability of Behaviors and Social Policies -- by Age

% Morally acceptable, ranked by "Difference"

	18 to 34 years	35 to 54 years	55 and older	Difference, 18 to 34 minus 55 and older pct. pts
Pornography	42	29	19	+23
Gay/Lesbian relations	66	56	47	+19
Premarital sex	71	58	53	+18
Out-of-wedlock births	62	56	46	+16
Gambling	71	65	59	+12
Polygamy	19	8	8	+11
Abortion	44	42	34	+10
Cloning humans	18	10	9	+9
Cloning animals	36	32	28	+8
Embryonic stem cell research	66	59	62	+4
Doctor-assisted suicide	46	45	43	+3
Divorce	72	66	70	+2
Extramarital affairs	8	7	7	+1
Use of animal fur for clothing	55	57	56	-1
Suicide	14	13	19	-5
Death penalty	56	67	70	-14
Medical testing on animals	47	57	61	-14

May 5-8, 2011

GALLUP

Bottom Line

Americans in 2011 widely view divorce, the death penalty, gambling, embryonic stem cell research, and premarital sex as morally acceptable. Even larger majorities are morally *opposed* to extramarital affairs, polygamy, cloning humans, and suicide.

With these issues seemingly settled, at least for now, several others generate enough disagreement to remain cultural flashpoints, with three -- physician-assisted suicide, out-of-wedlock births, and abortion -- appearing to be particularly divisive, and sparking divergent reactions by party.

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/147842/Doctor-Assisted-Suicide-Moral-Issue-Dividing-Americans.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA

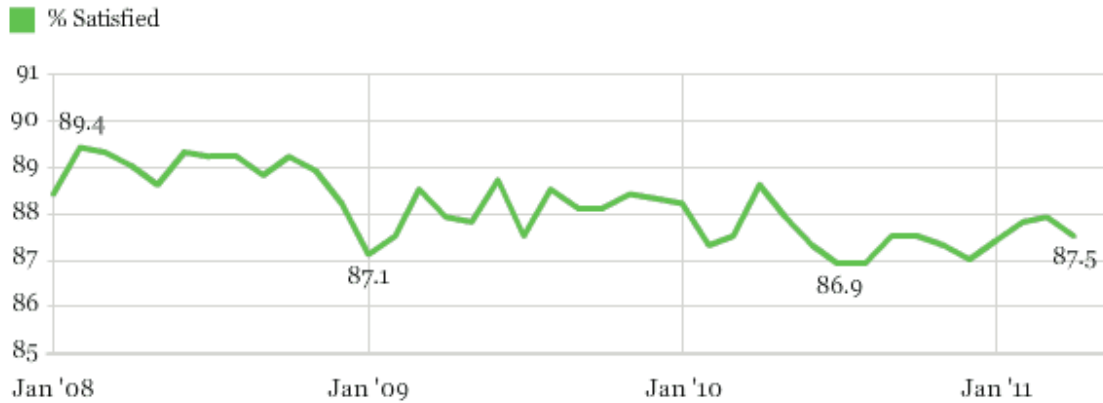
174-16. U.S. Job Satisfaction Struggles to Recover to 2008 Levels

Black Americans, those with low incomes are the least satisfied
May 31, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Fewer American employees are satisfied with their jobs today than were before the 2008 economic crisis, though the vast majority of American workers remain satisfied with their jobs. The Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index found 87.5% of workers satisfied with their job in April, continuing the trend of lower levels found since early 2009. Satisfaction is, however, up from the low of 86.9% in July and August 2010, but still below the high of 89.4% in February 2008.

Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your job or the work you do?

Among Americans aged 18 and older who are employed by an employer or self-employed



Jan. 1, 2008-April 30, 2011 monthly averages
Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

GALLUP*

About 9 in 10 American workers reported being satisfied with their jobs throughout 2008. Job satisfaction first dropped below 88% in January 2009, as the effects of the financial crisis started to negatively affect workplaces across the United States. In the summer of last year, job satisfaction fell to its lowest point of 86.9%.

Job satisfaction is one of four questions the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index asks to measure American workers' perceptions of their workplaces. The other three questions ask employees whether they get to use their strengths at work every day, if their supervisor is more like a partner than a boss, and if their supervisor creates a trusting and open work environment. Each of these three items has remained steady or even improved since 2008. Overall job satisfaction is the only one of the four that has declined over the past two and half years.

Job Satisfaction Lowest for Low-Income Workers, Blacks

Job satisfaction is down the most among Hispanics and those with less education in the first four months of 2011 compared with 2008. However, workers' satisfaction across all demographic groups is lower or remains statistically unchanged in 2011 when compared with 2008.

Across age groups, young adults' satisfaction has decreased the most and seniors' the least. Seniors also have the highest job satisfaction in 2011 among all groups measured, at 94.8%. In general, job satisfaction increases with age, with young adults the least satisfied.

While black American workers' job satisfaction is essentially the same in 2011 as it was in 2008, they have consistently been among the least likely to be content with their work.

Workers with an annual household income of less than \$36,000 are also among the least likely to be satisfied with their jobs in 2011, at 82.1%. At the other end of the spectrum are high-income workers -- those with an annual income of \$90,000 or more -- who are among the most satisfied, at 91.9%. Additionally, job satisfaction has declined more among low-income workers than among those with higher incomes.

Job satisfaction has dropped more among men than among women, with both genders now about equally likely to be satisfied.

Job Satisfaction in the United States, by Demographic Groups

Sorted by highest to lowest decrease in percentage satisfied

Among Americans aged 18 and older who are employed by an employer or self-employed

	2008	2011	Difference (pct. pts.)
Hispanic	87.5%	84.9%	-2.6
Less than a high school diploma	86.5%	84.0%	-2.4
Technical/Vocational school	88.5%	86.0%	-2.4
West	89.9%	87.7%	-2.2
Asian	88.2%	86.3%	-2.0
Aged 18-29	86.1%	84.1%	-1.9
Male	89.2%	87.6%	-1.7
Some college	87.7%	86.1%	-1.6
Income less than \$36,000 per year	83.6%	82.1%	-1.6
College graduate	90.0%	88.7%	-1.3
White	90.2%	88.9%	-1.3
Aged 45-64	89.8%	88.5%	-1.3
Income \$36,000-less than \$90,000 per year	89.9%	88.6%	-1.3
East	88.1%	86.8%	-1.3
South	89.1%	87.8%	-1.3
Aged 30-44	88.7%	87.5%	-1.3
High school degree or diploma	88.6%	87.6%	-1.0
Female	88.7%	87.8%	-.9
Aged 65+	95.6%	94.8%	-.8
Income \$90,000 or more per year	92.7%	91.9%	-.8
Postgraduate work or degree	91.5%	90.8%	-.7
Midwest	88.7%	88.1%	-.6
Black	82.2%	83.1%	.9

Jan. 1, 2008-April 30, 2011

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

GALLUP

Bottom Line

Job satisfaction provides a broad measure of how content American workers are in their jobs. American workers generally say they are satisfied with their work, though slightly fewer than in 2008. It is unclear the cause of the decline in job satisfaction, though in recent years there have been reports of employees taking on more and less-than-ideal work as companies reduced staff and of workers having to take jobs they are overqualified for after losing their previous job. Concerns about job security, heightened by high unemployment, are likely playing a role as well.

It is also possible the challenging labor market may have made some American workers look more favorably upon their jobs, and thus the decline since 2008 is not as great as it could have been.

Certain demographic groups, however, are better off than others. Workers aged 65 and older and high-income Americans are more likely to be satisfied with their jobs, while low-income employees and blacks are among the least likely to be satisfied.

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. 1-April 30, 2011, with a random sample of 61,889 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each 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/147833/Job-Satisfaction-Struggles-Recover-2008-Levels.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Business%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA%20-%20Wellbeing

174-17. U.S. Military Personnel, Veterans Give Obama Lower Marks

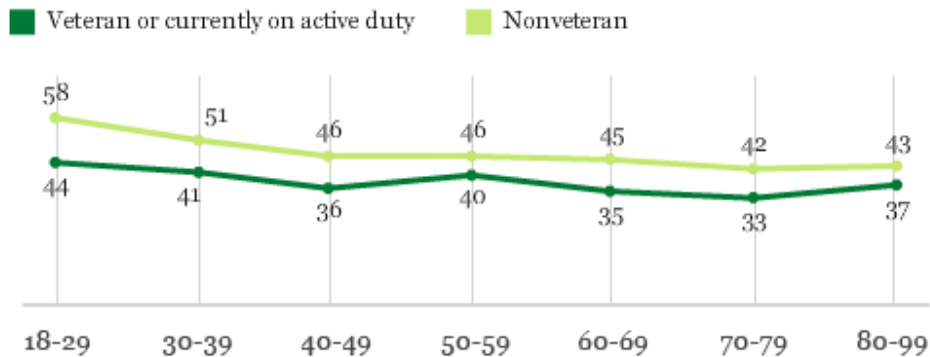
Younger, active-duty military less likely to have an opinion on Obama either way

May 30, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- U.S. military veterans and those currently on active military duty are less likely to approve of President Obama's job performance than are Americans of comparable ages who are not in the military.

Barack Obama Job Approval, by Veteran/Active-Duty Status and Age

% Approve



Gallup Daily tracking, January 2010-April 2011

GALLUP

These results are based on an analysis of more than 238,000 interviews conducted as part of Gallup Daily tracking from January 2010 through April 2011. Respondents were classified as veterans/active-duty military based on responses to a series of questions probing whether any member of the household had served in the U.S. military, and whether the respondent himself or herself had served and, if so, whether the respondent was currently on active duty. Americans currently serving in the military overseas or on ships at sea would not be included in this national cell and landline telephone sample.

Thirty-seven percent of all active-duty military personnel and veterans surveyed approved of the job Obama is doing during the January 2010 to April 2011 time frame. That compares with 48% of nonveterans interviewed during the same period.

Obama's approval rating varies by age, with younger Americans in general most likely to approve and older Americans least likely. The gap in approval between veterans/active duty military and nonveterans persists across the age spectrum, from 18- to 29-year-olds to those 80 and older.

Differences Across Gender Groups

Veterans and active-duty military, particularly those 40 and older, are predominantly men, and men are less likely to approve of the job Obama is doing than are women. However, the gap in Obama job approval between veterans/active-duty military and nonveterans persists among men in each age group.

Women who are serving or have served in the military are on a relative basis more positive about Obama than is the case for men who are members of the military or veterans. Female veterans or those in the military between the ages of 30 and 49, for example, are actually slightly more likely to approve of Obama than are nonveteran women in this age group.

Active-Duty Military Less Likely to Express an Opinion on Obama

Although active-duty military personnel are less likely to approve of the job Obama is doing than are national adults overall, this group's *disapproval* is only marginally higher than that of national adults. This is because active-duty military -- particularly those under 40 -- are significantly more likely to say they have no opinion about Obama's job performance than is the case for all adults in the same age group.

Obama Job Approval, Active-Duty Military vs. National Adults, by Age

		Approve	Disapprove	Don't know/ Refused
		%	%	%
18 to 29	Active duty	42	37	21
	National adults	57	33	10
30 to 39	Active duty	42	44	15
	National adults	50	42	8
40 to 49	Active duty	37	51	12
	National adults	45	49	7

Gallup Daily tracking, January 2010-April 2011

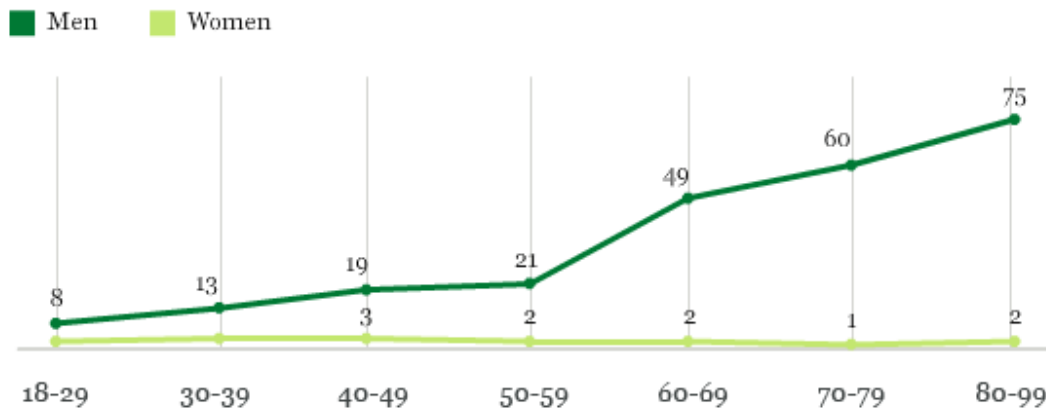
GALLUP

There are several possible explanations for this finding. Those on active duty may in general be less involved in politics and current affairs and thus less likely to hold an opinion on Obama or other political matters. Or, it could be that members of the active-duty military are adhering to a general nonpartisan norm within the military culture, and are therefore less willing to express an opinion to a survey interviewer, regardless of what they may actually believe.

Military Service Rare Among the Young, Highly Prevalent Among Seniors

The basic pattern of military service among Americans is remarkably -- albeit not surprisingly -- differentiated by age and gender. Across all age groups, most active-duty military personnel and veterans are men. For American men under age 60, the percentage who have served or currently serve in the military ranges from 8% in the youngest age group to 21% of those aged 50 to 59. The percentage of military veterans is much greater among those 60 and older, reaching a peak of 75% among men aged 80 to 99.

Percentage in U.S. Who Are Military Veterans or on Active Duty, by Gender and Age



Gallup Daily tracking, January 2010-April 2011

GALLUP®

Bottom Line

Americans who currently serve or previously served in the U.S. military are less likely to approve of the job President Obama is doing than are those who have not served in the military, by about 10 percentage points. This approval gap occurs across age groups.

For younger, post-draft-era veterans, individuals with certain regional, demographic, or psychographic backgrounds may be more likely to be Republican and more likely to join the military. For older veterans, their service in the military may have led them to a more Republican viewpoint on politics, either during their service or in later years.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of Gallup Daily tracking January 2010 through April 2011, with a random sample of 238,673 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 ± 1 percentage point. The maximum margin of sampling error will be larger for subgroups of veterans and active-duty military.

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/147839/Military-Personnel-Veterans-Give-Obama-Lower-Marks.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA

174-18. Most Workers Expect to Keep Working After Retirement Age

More say they would do so out of choice than out of necessity

June 1, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- A combined 8 in 10 American workers think they will continue working full or part time after they reach retirement age. Proportionately more of these workers, 44% to 36%, say they will do so because they "want to" rather than because they "will have to."

When you reach retirement age, do you think you will --

[ROTATED: continue working, and work full time, continue working, and work part time, (or) stop working altogether]?

And would you do that -- [ROTATED: because you want to (or) because you will have to]?

Based on adults currently employed

	%
Work full or part time, will want to	44
Work full or part time, will have to	36
Work full or part time, unspecified	1
Stop working, will want to	15
Stop working, will have to	3
No opinion	1

Gallup, April 7-11, 2011

GALLUP

Overall, most workers expect to work part time after retirement age (63%), rather than to work full time (18%) or stop working altogether (18%). Those who expect to work full time are twice as likely to say they will do so out of need rather than as a choice. In contrast, those who expect to stop working overwhelmingly say it is because they want to. Workers who expect to work on a part-time basis are more likely to say they will want to work than will need to do so.

Expectations for Working Past Retirement Age

Based on adults currently employed

	%
Continue working, and work full time	18
(Want to)	(6)
(Will have to)	(12)
(Unspecified)	(*)
Continue working, and work part time	63
(Want to)	(38)
(Will have to)	(24)
(Unspecified)	(1)
Stop working altogether	18
(Want to)	(15)
(Will have to)	(3)
(Unspecified)	(*)
No opinion	1

* Less than 0.5%

Gallup, April 7-11, 2011

GALLUP*

Expectations for working past retirement age are largely similar across demographic subgroups, with some minor variations by income. Upper-income workers -- those whose annual household income is \$75,000 or greater -- are somewhat less likely than middle- and lower-income workers to expect to work past retirement age, but the vast majority of each income group expects to keep working.

Expectations for Working Past Retirement Age, by Annual Household Income

Based on adults currently employed

	Annual household income \$75,000 or more	Annual household income less than \$75,000
Work full or part time	76%	87%
Stop working	23%	13%

Gallup, April 7-11, 2011

GALLUP*

There is little difference in part-time vs. full-time work expectations by income level.

Gallup asked the question about working past retirement in its annual Economy and Personal Finance poll, conducted April 7-11. The question did not define "retirement age" but

allowed workers to interpret it in their own way. In fact, the poll did find about 1 in 10 respondents aged 65 or older saying they are employed.

Relatively Few Current Retirees Rely on Part-Time Work

The 80% of current workers expecting to work past retirement age highlights the differences in retirement experience and expectations between current and future retirees. A separate question in the poll found a total of 18% of current retirees saying part-time work is a major (2%) or minor source (16%) of retirement income for them, compared with 74% of nonretirees (including those currently working and those not working) who expect part-time work to be a major (22%) or minor (52%) source of income in retirement.

Additionally, current retirees say they retired at age 60, on average, compared with nonretirees' average expectation of retiring at age 66. The average expected retirement age among nonretirees has increased in recent years.

Implications

The common expectation among today's workers that they will continue working once they reach retirement age underscores the changing nature of the retirement landscape in the United States, partly because of changes in the economics of retirement and partly because of individuals' desired level of activity in retirement. Changes in the payment of Social Security benefits in recent decades as well as many employers' moving away from guaranteed pensions for retirees in favor of employee-directed retirement savings plans -- in addition to the high cost of healthcare -- have altered the economic calculus of retirement. Also, the significant percentage of workers who say they will continue working beyond retirement age because they "want to" suggests American workers may be less interested in a lifestyle free from work in their older years, regardless of their economic situation.

As more and more baby boomers retire, an emerging question is whether there will be enough jobs for older workers who want to work, particularly if the overall employment situation remains weak.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted April 7-11, 2011, with a random sample of 534 employed 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 employed adults, one can say with 95% confidence that 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 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/147866/Workers-Expect-Keep-Working-Retirement-Age.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=All%20Gallup%20Headlines%20-%20Business

174-19. GOP Cold-Hearted; Democrats Weak

Dems seen as more moderate by 11-point margin

UTICA, NY - Voters are significantly more likely to say Republicans are cold-hearted and Democrats are weak when the two parties are compared, a new IBOPE Zogby Interactive survey finds.

On other measures, Democrats are seen as more moderate, reasonable, closer to the middle class, yet fiscally irresponsible, while Republicans are thought of as more unwilling to compromise and extreme. Nearly identical numbers of likely voters say each party is out of touch.

The survey of 2,225 likely voters was conducted from May 27-31.

For each of the following terms, please indicate whether you most closely associate it with Republicans or Democrats.

Term	Demo crats	Republi cans	Not Sure
Weak	48%	28%	24%
Moderate	45%	34%	21%
Out-of-touch	45%	46%	9%
Middle Class	43%	35%	22%
Fiscally irresponsible	43%	37%	20%
Extreme	43%	47%	10%
Unwilling to compromise	42%	48%	10%
Reasonable	39%	33%	28%
Cold-Hearted	30%	50%	19%

Democratic and Republican voters see their own parties in near exact opposite ways for all these terms with the exception of one. By a 41%-27% margin, Democrats are more likely to associate their party as weak.

As for age groups, those aged 18-29 are much more likely than older age groups to view Democrats more positively and Republicans more negatively.

Here are results for those aged 18-29 (a key voting block for Obama in 2008):

Term	Demo crats	Republi cans	Not Sure
Weak	52%	20%	29%
Moderate	47%	18%	35%
Reasonable	42%	22%	36%
Middle Class	41%	22%	37%
Out-of-touch	31%	54%	15%

Unwilling to compromise	31%	51%	18%
Extreme	27%	57%	15%
Fiscally irresponsible	26%	39%	36%
Cold-Hearted	21%	62%	17%

The IBOPE Zogby interactive poll of 2,225 likely voters has a margin of error of +/-2.1%. A sampling of IBOPE Zogby International's online panel, which is representative of the adult population of the U.S., was invited to participate. Slight weights were added to region, party, age, race, religion, gender, and education to more accurately reflect the population.

ABOUT IBOPE Zogby International

IBOPE Zogby International is a non-partisan, premier global public opinion polling and market research firm that offers timely, accurate results and in-depth analysis and insights. IBOPE Zogby International works with issue experts in a vast array of fields including healthcare, technology, finance, insurance, energy, agriculture, public affairs, and media who offer insightful data analysis and exceptional service to clients in countries throughout the world. IBOPE Zogby International experts analyze data and work with clients to develop and implement new strategies, and offer customized and attractive solutions to challenges our clients face. IBOPE Zogby International was formed in January 2010 following the acquisition of Zogby International by IBOPE Inteligencia of Brazil, a subsidiary of IBOPE Group.

Source: <http://www.zogby.com/news/2011/06/01/ibope-zogby-poll-gop-cold-hearted-democrats-weak-/>

174-20. Younger U.S. Workers More Likely to Feel Overqualified, Yet More Eager to Acquire New Skills

Across All Ages, Only One in Five Full-Time Employees Feel Their Education Fully Prepared Them for Their Current Job

Wednesday, June 01, 2011

New York, NY – One third of full-time employees (33%) consider themselves to be overqualified for their job, while only 3% feel they are under qualified, according to a new Ipsos Public Affairs-Randstad survey of over 1,000 employed U.S. adults. The vast majority (65%) view themselves as neither over- nor under qualified.

- Younger American workers are more likely than their elders to think of themselves as overqualified for their job: 44% of employees under the age of 35 say so vs. 27% of those who are older. College graduates (38%) are also more likely than those without a college degree (30%) to feel this way.

When it comes to how well workers’ education prepared them for their current position, the most prevalent opinion, shared by 50% of those surveyed, is that while their education helped, they learned most of their skills on the job. Only one in five (21%) report that their education completely prepared them for their current job. Additionally, 15% feel that their education did not prepare them at all, and 14% report that they are not working in the industry that they went to school for.

- Employees living in the Northeast (30%), college graduates (29%), and workers under 35 (28%) are most likely to say that their education prepared them “nearly 100%” for their current job.

Over six in ten workers (62%) wish that they had more skills -- “hard skills” such as a degree or knowledge of a trade or industry and/or “soft” skills such as emotional, social,

leadership and organizational intelligence. More precisely, 41% wish they are more hard skills and 30% wish they had more soft skills, including 8% who wish they had both more hard skills and soft skills. The other 38% report that they are not in need of more hard or soft skills as they already have the right combination of both.

- Workers 35 and older are more likely to be content with their skill set than are younger workers (44% vs. 26%). In fact, half of younger employees (50%) wish they had more hard skills and 40% wish they had more soft skills.

- College-educated workers are more likely to desire soft skills (39%), while those without a college degree are more likely to be in need of hard skills (44%).

Nearly two thirds of employed adults (64%) would be willing to take at least one step to get the skills needed for a better job. Half of all employees surveyed (51%) say they would attend company sponsored training courses. In addition, one in five (20%) say they would pay out of pocket or take out loans to go back to school, and 12% say that they would take an unpaid, volunteer position to gain experience. However, over a third (36%) report that they would not take any of these steps, preferring to stay in their current job rather than take on additional burdens or expenses.

- Younger workers – also those who are more likely to wish they had both more hard and soft skills – are much more likely to say they would take action to obtain these skills. Eight in ten workers under 35 (81%) would take some steps to get the skills they need for a better job, including 60% who say they would attend company training courses, 34% who would pay out of pocket to go back to school, and 20% who would take an unpaid position to gain experience.

- In contrast, older workers, who are presumably more settled in their careers, are far less likely to take such initiative to get the skills they need for a better job. While nearly half (47%) would attend company sponsored trainings, just 13% would pay tuition to go back to school and only 8% would take an unpaid position.

When asked how much would they be willing to pay out of pocket for continued education or training, nearly half of all employed adults surveyed (48%) say that they wouldn't be willing to spend any of their own money. However, a majority say they would be willing to pay for continued education or training, including 28% who would spend a few hundred dollars, 14% who would spend a few thousand dollars, and 9% who would spend as much as it takes.

Again, notable differences emerge across age groups, with younger workers being more willing to pay for continued education and training than older workers.

	Total	18-34	35-54	55+
A few hundred dollars	28%	33%	28%	20%
A few thousand dollars	14%	24%	10%	10%
As much as it takes	9%	15%	7%	4%
I wouldn't be willing to spend any of my own money for continued education/training	48%	29%	55%	65%

These are some of the findings of an Ipsos poll conducted May 2-5, 2011. For the survey, a national sample of 1,006 adults aged 18 and older who are currently employed full-time from Ipsos' U.S. online panel were interviewed online. Weighting was employed to balance demographics and ensure that the sample's composition reflects that of the universe. A survey with an unweighted probability sample of this size and a 100% response rate would have an

estimated margin of error of +/- 3.1 percentage points 19 times out of 20 of what the results would have been if the entire population of employed adults aged 18 and older in the United States had been polled. All sample surveys and polls may be subject to other sources of error, including, but not limited to coverage error, and measurement error.

Source: <http://www.ipsos-na.com/news-polls/pressrelease.aspx?id=5255>

AUSTRALASIA

174-21. L-NP (59%) Has Its Biggest Recorded Lead Ever Over The ALP (41%) Majority Of Australians (53%) Do Not Want The Carbon Tax

Finding No. 4672 - This telephone Morgan Poll on Federal voting intention was conducted over the last three nights – May 31 – June 2, 2011 with an Australia-wide cross-section 887 Australians aged 14+ including 742 electors, of all electors surveyed, 3.5% did not name a party.: June 03, 2011.

The latest telephone Morgan Poll conducted over the last three nights, May 31 — June 2, 2011, shows the L-NP (59%) with its biggest winning lead over the ALP (41%) since the Morgan Poll began recording Two-Party preferred results in early 1993.

A clear majority of Australian electors (53%, down 1% since March 2011) oppose the Gillard Government's plan to introduce a carbon tax, 37% (down 1%) support the proposed carbon tax and 10% (up 2%) can't say.

Although most oppose the carbon tax Australians are concerned about Global Warming. When asked for their view of Global Warming most Australians (50%, down 4% since January 2010) say that *'If we don't act now it will be too late'* and a further 15% (up 3%) say *'It is already too late,'* only 32% (up 1%) believe that *'Concerns are exaggerated,'* and 3% (unchanged) can't say.

Moreover opinion is still evenly divided on Opposition Leader Tony Abbott's promise to overturn the Gillard Government's proposed carbon tax legislation if the Liberal Party is elected: 45% (up 1%) of electors support overturning the carbon tax legislation cf. 45% (down 1%) oppose overturning the carbon tax legislation.

Global Warming in Australia

- A clear majority of Australian electors (67%) are aware that Australia is responsible for about 1% of the world's total carbon dioxide emissions and a majority (64%) believes that Australia's proposed carbon tax will make no difference to the world's climate. However, 52% of ALP supporters and 67% of Greens supporters believe a carbon tax will make a difference to the world's climate compared to only 15% of L-NP supporters.

- Few Australians (14%) believe the computer projection referred to by Prime Minister Julia Gillard that sea levels will rise 1.1 metres in the next 100 years, 44% of Australian electors believe global sea levels will rise by more than 20cm but less than 1.1 metres; 32% believe global sea levels will rise by 20cm or less and 10% believe global sea levels will not rise.

- A majority of Australian electors (54%) believe that global sea level changes are mainly due to Global Warming, 37% believe they are not mainly due to Global Warming. Interestingly, 76% of ALP supporters and 80% of Greens supporters believe sea level changes are due to Global Warming compared to only 39% of L-NP supporters.

- Although a clear majority of Australian electors (72%) do not believe the recent floods in Queensland and bushfires in Victoria a couple of years ago are due to Global

Warming compared to some 20% that believe the floods and bushfires are due to Global Warming and 8% can't say.

Federal Voting Intention

The telephone Morgan Poll shows the L-NP primary vote is 50%, well ahead of the ALP 30%. Support for the minor parties shows the Greens 9.5% and Independents/Others 10.5%.

If a Federal election were held today the L-NP would easily win according to this Morgan Poll.

The Roy Morgan Government Confidence Rating is at 106.5, with 46.5% of Australians saying Australia is 'heading in the right direction,' while 40% say Australia is 'heading in the wrong direction.'

The latest **weekly Roy Morgan Consumer Confidence Rating** for the weekend of May 28/29, 2011, was 112.7, down 3.0pts from May 14/15 2011.

Gary Morgan says:

"The issue of Global Warming and carbon dioxide and the carbon tax are complex and nuanced with environmental, economic and political issues in play.

"Although most Australians are concerned about Global Warming, sceptics are gaining ground — now 32% of Australians believe 'concerns (about Global Warming) are exaggerated' — this represents a 19% increase in 5 years (In April 2006 only 13% believed concerns were exaggerated').

"The issue is highly party political with a majority of L-NP supporters (54%) believing 'concerns are exaggerated' versus only 13% of ALP supporters and 6% of Greens supporters. A clear majority of supporters of all parties are aware of Australia's small (1% contribution to world carbon dioxide emissions), even knowing this, some 31% believe Australia's proposed carbon tax will make a difference to the world's climate.

"However, a clear majority of Australian electors (53%, down 1% since March 2011) are firmly against the Gillard Government's proposed carbon tax legislation compared to only 37% (down 1%) that support it.

"Despite the majority of Australians opposing the carbon tax, if it is finally introduced electors are evenly split between those who want Opposition leader Tony Abbott to overturn the carbon tax legislation if elected (45%, up 1%) and those who do not want Opposition Leader Tony Abbott to overturn the carbon tax legislation if he is elected (45%, down 1%)."

"The worries for the Government are not confined to the carbon tax with the L-NP (59%) now having its largest lead over the ALP (41%) since the Howard Government lost office in late 2007. If an election were held today the L-NP would win with a massive majority."

Electors were asked: "If a Federal Election for the House of Representatives were held today — which party would receive your first preference?"

This telephone Morgan Poll on Federal voting intention was conducted over the last three nights — May 31 — June 2, 2011 with an Australia-wide cross-section 887 Australians aged 14+ including 742 electors, of all electors surveyed, 3.5% did not name a party.

*Telephone Morgan Polls are conducted using the same methodologies used by other major telephone polls — Nielsen, Newspoll, Galaxy. In analysing telephone Morgan Poll results, it is worth noting that telephone polls are good at capturing the response to current events and have typically been biased towards the L-NP, obtain a higher figure for Minor parties and Independents and more 'responsive' to current events.

Global Warming & Carbon Tax Questions

Question 1:

Respondents were asked: “Which of the following is closest to your view about Global Warming?” Do you think: Concerns are exaggerated; if we don’t act now it will be too late; it is already too late?”

A plurality of Australians (50%, down 4% since January 2010) says ‘If we don’t act now it will be too late’ while slightly less than a third (32%, up 1%) say ‘Concerns are exaggerated’ and a further 15% (up 3%) say ‘It is already too late.’

However, there is a clear division along party lines with clear majorities of ALP supporters (69%) and Greens supporters (74%) saying ‘If we don’t act now it will be too late’ compared to only 33% of L-NP supporters while a majority of L-NP supporters (54%) say ‘Concerns are exaggerated’ compared to only 13% of ALP supporters and just 6% of Greens supporters.

About Global Warming	Total all people aged 14+								
	April 2006	Nov 2008	May 2009	Aug 2009	Nov 2009	Dec 2009	Jan 2010	May 2011	31 June 2011
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Concerns are exaggerated	13	9	16	27	22	30	31	31	32
If we don’t act now it will be too late	67	4	68	58	55	52	54	50	50
It is already too late	15	4	12	11	14	14	12	15	15
Can’t say	5		3	4	4	4	3	3	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	Australians 14+		Electors		Federal Voting Intention						Cassidy
	May 2011	31 June 2011	May 2011	June 2011	ALP	L-NP	Lib	Nat	Greens	Others	
Concerns are exaggerated	32	35	33	31	14	54	15	16	6	28	38
If we don’t act now it will be too late	50	48	49	63	34	34	39	1	74	42	39
It is already too late	15	14	11	11	1	1	1	1	17	21	23

already too late			5	0	0	4				
Can't say	3	3	3	3	2	-	3	9	-	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	10

Question 2:

“Prime Minister Julia Gillard has announced the Gillard Government wants to place a price on carbon with companies paying a carbon tax. Do you support or oppose the Gillard Government's proposed carbon tax legislation?”

A majority of electors (53%) oppose the Gillard Government’s proposed legislation to ‘place a price on carbon’ — including a clear majority of L-NP supporters (79%), however only 20% of ALP supporters and just 18% of Greens supporters oppose the proposed legislation.

Although only 37% of electors support the proposed legislation, a majority of ALP supporters (69%) and Greens supporters (72%) agree with the proposal but only 15% of L-NP supporters want this legislation.

	Electors			Federal Voting Intention				
	March 8-10, 2011	March 16/17, 2011	May 31 — June 1, 2011	ALP	L-NP	Greens	Others	Can't say
Support legislation	33	38	37	69	65	72	26	24
Oppose legislation	57	54	53	20	29	18	59	45
Can't say	10	8	10	1	6	10	15	31
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Question 3:

“Do you support or oppose Opposition Leader Tony Abbott's promise to overturn the Government's proposed carbon tax legislation if elected?”

The question related to Opposition Leader Tony Abbott’s promise overturn the Gillard Government’s legislation if elected. Electors were evenly split with 45% of electors opposing Tony Abbott’s promise to overturn the Gillard Government’s proposed carbon tax legislation if elected and 45% supporting Abbot’s promise to overturn the legislation.

However, a large majority of L-NP supporters (72%) support Abbott’s promise compared to only 15% of ALP supporters and 10% of Greens supporters. A clear majority of ALP supporters (77%) and Greens supporters (81%) do not want Abbott to rescind the ‘carbon tax’ if elected compared to only 20% of L-NP supporters.

	Electors			Federal Voting Intention				
	March 8-10, 2011	March 16/17, 2011	May 31 — June 1, 2011	ALP	L-NP	Greens	Others	Can't say
Support legislation								
Oppose legislation								
Can't say								
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	8-10, 2011	16/17, 2011	June 1, 2011						
Support Abbott overturning tax	44	44	45	5	12	7	10	44	9
Oppose Abbott overturning tax	45	46	45	7	70	2	81	42	34
Can't say	11	10	10		8	8	9	14	57
TOTAL	100	100	100	00	100	100	100	100	100

		Electors May 31 — June 1, 2011	Support Carbon Tax Sup port	or Op pose	Oppose Can't say
Support Abbott overturning tax	Abbott	45	4	78	15
Oppose Abbott overturning tax	Abbott	45	92	15	33
Can't say		10	4	7	52
TOTAL		100	100	100	100

Question 4:

“Australia is only responsible for about 1% of the world’s total carbon dioxide emissions. Are you aware of this or not?”

	Australian s 14+	Electors May 31 — June 1, 2011	Electors May 31 — June 1, LP	Federal Voting Intention				
				A NP	L- eens	Gr hers	Ot hers	Can't say
Yes, aware	63	67	2	6	72	63	72	60
No, not aware	37	33	8	3	28	37	28	40
TOTAL	100	100	00	10	0	100	100	100

Electors	Support	or	Oppose
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Carbon Tax				
	May 31	Support	Oppose	Can't say
—	June 1, 2011	June 1, 2011	June 1, 2011	June 1, 2011
	%	%	%	%
Yes, aware	67	69	71	44
No, not aware	33	31	29	56
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

Question 5:

“In your opinion will the proposed carbon tax make any difference to the world’s climate or not?”

Australian Electors 14+ Federal Voting Intention									
	May 31	June 1, 2011	May 31	LP	A NP	L- eens	Gr hers	Ot	Can't say
—	June 1, 2011	June 1, 2011	June 1, 2011	June 1, 2011	June 1, 2011	June 1, 2011	June 1, 2011	June 1, 2011	June 1, 2011
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	33	31	2	5	15	67	16	27	
No	62	64	9	3	83	32	79	59	
Can't say	5	5		9	2	1	5	14	
TOTAL	100	100	00	1	10	100	100	100	100

Electors Support or Oppose Carbon Tax				
	May 31	Support	Oppose	Can't say
—	June 1, 2011	June 1, 2011	June 1, 2011	June 1, 2011
	%	%	%	%
Yes	31	64	9	29
No	64	31	90	50
Can't say	5	5	1	21
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

Question 6:

“For the last 100 years global sea levels have risen by about 2 mm a year or 20 cm. Prime Minister Julia Gillard has referred to computer projections which show Global Warming will

cause sea levels to rise 1.1 metres over the next 100 years. Which do you think is more likely to occur over the next 100 years, global sea levels to: Not rise, rise by 20 cm or less, rise by more than 20cm, but less than 1.1 metres or rise by 1.1 metres or more?”

	Australia ns 14+		Electors Federal Voting Intention May 31					
	May 31 — — June 1, 2011	June 1, 2011	LP	A NP	L- eens	Gr hers	Ot t say	Can'
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Not rise	11	10		7	13	2	7	30
Rise by 20cm or less	31	32	3	2	42	11	36	37
Rise by more than 20cm, but less than 1.1 metres	43	44	4	5	37	56	43	21
Rise by 1.1 metres or more	15	14	6	1	8	31	14	12
TOTAL	100	100	00	10	100	100	100	100

	Electors Support or Oppose Carbon Tax May 31			
	—	Sup	Op	Can't
	June 1, 2011	port	pose	say
	%	%	%	%
Not rise	10	4	13	19
Rise by 20cm or less	32	18	45	21
Rise by more than 20cm, but less than 1.1 metres	44	56	34	48
Rise by 1.1 metres or more	14	22	8	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

Question 7:

“Do you believe these sea level changes are mainly due to Global Warming or not?”

	Australian s 14+		Electors Federal Voting Intention May 31					
	May 31 — — June 1, 2011	June 1, 2011	LP	A NP	L- eens	Gr hers	Ot say	Can't
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

Yes	56	54	6	7	39	80	51	30
No	35	37	6	1	52	11	39	51
Can't say	9	9		8	9	9	10	19
TOTAL	100	100	00	10	100	100	100	100

	Electors Support or Oppose Carbon Tax			
	May 31	Support	Op	Can't
—	June 1, 2011	port	pose	say
	%	%	%	%
Yes	54	82	32	67
No	37	11	59	16
Can't say	9	7	9	17
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

Question 8:

“Do you believe that recent devastating bushfires in Victoria and flooding in Queensland are mainly due to Global Warming or not?”

	Australian Electors 14+				Federal Voting Intention				
	May 31	—	—	May 31	A	L-	Gr	Ot	Can'
	June 1, 2011	1,	1,LP	June 1,LP	NP	eens	hers	ers	t say
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes, due to Global Warming	22	20	2	3	10	33	22	12	
No, not due to Global Warming	70	72	8	5	85	50	67	76	
Can't say	8	8	0	1	5	17	11	12	
TOTAL	100	100	00	10	100	100	100	100	

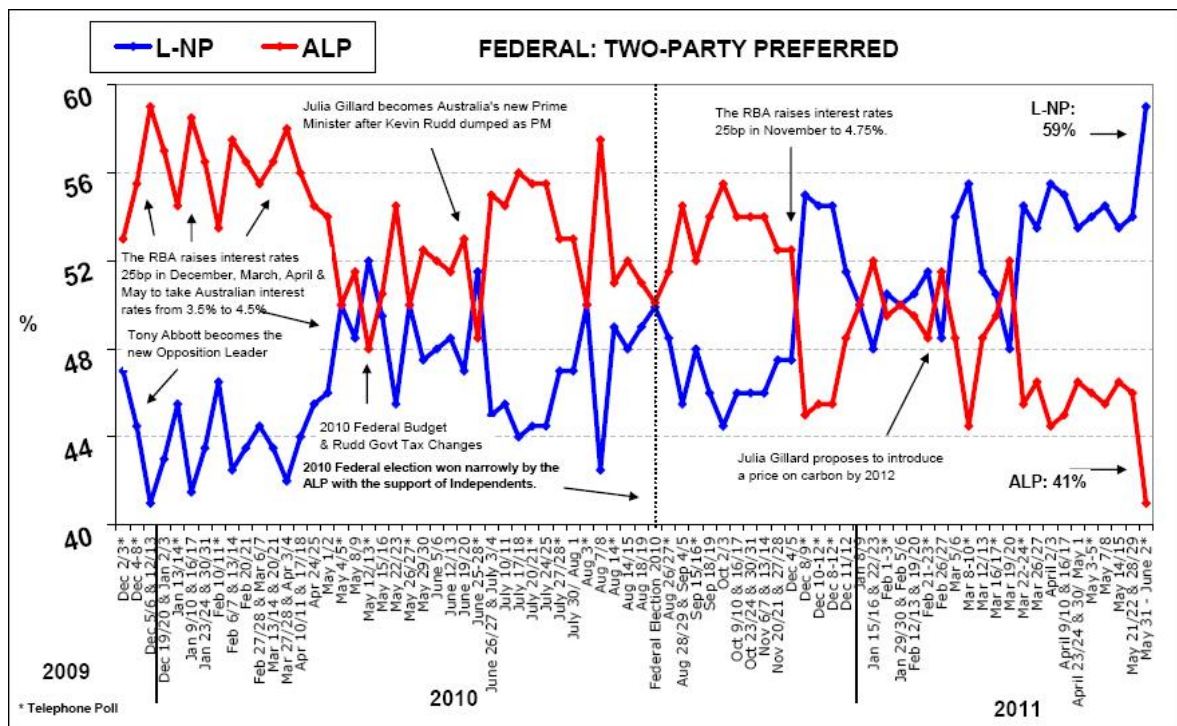
	Electors Support or Oppose Carbon Tax			
	May 31	Support	Op	Can't
—	June 1,	port	pose	say

2011				
	%	%	%	%
Yes, due to Global Warming	20	34	9	24
No, not due to Global Warming	72	53	87	59
Can't say	8	13	4	17
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

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%	or	5%
	60%	75%	90%	95%		
500	±4.3	±3.8		±2.6		±1.9
1,000	±3.0	±2.7		±1.9		±1.4
1,500	±2.5	±2.2		±1.5		±1.1
2,000	±2.1	±1.9		±1.3		±1.0



Margin of Error

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

Sample Size	Percentage Estimate					
	40%-	25%	or	10%	or	5%
	60%	75%	90%	95%		
500	±4.5	±3.9		±2.7		±1.9
1,000	±3.2	±2.7		±1.9		±1.4
1,500	±2.6	±2.2		±1.5		±1.1
2,000	±2.2	±1.9		±1.3		±1

The **Morgan Poll** was the most accurate of all polling companies at the 2007 Federal Election for both primary vote and two-party preferred predictions (sample 2,115 electors).

The **Morgan Poll** accurately predicted that the ALP would win the 2006 Queensland Election with a reduced majority (sample 604 electors).

The **Morgan Poll** accurately predicted that the ALP would win the 2006 Victorian Election with a reduced majority (sample 956 electors). The **Morgan Poll** was also the most accurate on the primary vote of the major parties for the Victorian election.

Source: <http://www.roymorgan.com/news/polls/2011/4672/>

MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS

174-22. UN Gets More Approval Than Disapproval Worldwide

U.S. among countries with highest disapproval

May 31, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The leadership of the United Nations has more fans than critics worldwide, netting more approval than disapproval in 106 out of 126 countries Gallup surveyed from 2007 to 2010. A median of 44% approved of the U.N., while 17% disapproved and 33% didn't have an opinion.

Do you approve or disapprove of the job performance of the leadership of the United Nations?

	Approve	Disapprove	Don't know/Refused
Global medians	44%	17%	33%

Based on aggregated data from multiple surveys in 126 countries between 2007 and 2010.

GALLUP

Sub-Saharan African countries dominate the list of countries where approval of the U.N.'s leadership is highest. The U.N. has conducted missions in many of these countries -- such as Sierra Leone, where approval is the highest in the world at 86% -- or still maintains a presence, which helps partly explain higher awareness of the international body and approval of its leadership.

Countries Where Majorities Approve of UN Leadership

	Approve	Disapprove	Don't know/Refused
Sierra Leone	86%	12%	3%
Mozambique	82%	12%	7%
Uganda	81%	15%	4%
Malawi	81%	19%	0%
Liberia	78%	16%	6%
Madagascar	77%	20%	3%
Kenya	77%	11%	12%
Congo Brazzaville	77%	17%	7%
Mali	74%	17%	8%
Zimbabwe	74%	21%	6%
Kosovo	73%	12%	16%
Norway	72%	12%	16%
Burundi	71%	15%	14%
Djibouti	71%	27%	2%
South Africa	70%	22%	9%
Botswana	70%	6%	24%
Chad	69%	28%	3%
Denmark	69%	14%	18%
Senegal	68%	24%	8%
Finland	68%	11%	22%
Ghana	67%	11%	22%
Macedonia	67%	22%	11%
Ivory Coast	66%	29%	5%
Ireland	64%	16%	19%
Zambia	63%	20%	17%
Netherlands	63%	20%	17%
Afghanistan	63%	33%	5%
Tanzania	63%	25%	12%
Rwanda	62%	14%	24%
Luxembourg	60%	20%	21%
Cameroon	59%	16%	26%
Sweden	59%	16%	26%
Burkina Faso	58%	16%	26%
Tajikistan	58%	15%	27%
Canada	58%	27%	15%
Albania	57%	9%	34%
Slovenia	57%	21%	22%
South Korea	57%	11%	32%
Nigeria	56%	7%	37%
Angola	55%	14%	31%
Germany	54%	25%	21%
Indonesia	53%	14%	33%
Australia	52%	26%	21%

UN Unpopular in Middle East and North Africa, U.S.

Residents of countries in the Middle East and North Africa -- and the U.S. -- were among the U.N.'s small group of harsher critics. Majorities disapproved in Qatar (61%), the Palestinian Territories (60%), Algeria (57%), Jordan (55%), and Lebanon (53%). Nearly half of residents disapproved in the United States, Israel, Iraq, and Turkey.

Countries With High Disapproval of UN Leadership

	Approve	Disapprove	Don't know/Refused
Qatar	15%	61%	24%
Palestinian Territories	30%	60%	10%
Algeria	36%	57%	7%
Jordan	13%	55%	32%
Lebanon	37%	53%	10%
Tunisia	49%	51%	1%
United States	42%	48%	10%
Israel	33%	47%	20%
Turkey	20%	46%	34%
Iraq	32%	46%	22%

Based on aggregated data from multiple surveys in 126 countries between 2007 and 2010.

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It is important to note that these disapproval figures pre-date the recent Palestinian push for U.N. recognition of its statehood this September. If the U.N. General Assembly passes a resolution recognizing Palestinian statehood, the United States may veto this at the U.N. Security Council level. Should this occur, it may affect U.N. approval ratings among Arab nations.

Leadership Has Low Visibility in Some Countries

Although the U.N. is a global body, its leadership remains a great unknown in many parts of the world. Latin American and Caribbean countries -- with the exception of Haiti -- abound on the list of countries where high percentages had no opinion of the U.N. About two-thirds or more in Trinidad and Tobago (90%), Paraguay (83%), Uruguay (66%), and Mexico (65%) did not express an opinion.

Countries Where UN Leadership Is Largely Unknown

	Approve	Disapprove	Don't know/Refused
Trinidad and Tobago	8%	2%	90%
Paraguay	11%	6%	83%
Uruguay	17%	18%	66%
Mexico	21%	14%	65%
Vietnam	32%	4%	63%
Sri Lanka	31%	7%	62%
Thailand	23%	16%	62%
Bolivia	20%	19%	61%
India	18%	20%	61%
Dominican Republic	26%	13%	61%
Honduras	25%	15%	60%
Argentina	16%	25%	60%
Ecuador	21%	19%	59%
Brazil	20%	21%	59%
Nicaragua	29%	13%	59%
Cambodia	36%	5%	58%
Peru	29%	13%	58%
Nepal	37%	5%	58%
Portugal	36%	6%	58%
Malta	31%	11%	58%
Italy	29%	13%	57%
Lithuania	34%	10%	56%
Taiwan	23%	22%	55%
Colombia	35%	11%	54%
Kyrgyzstan	33%	13%	54%
Panama	29%	18%	53%
Romania	36%	11%	53%
Guatemala	29%	19%	52%
Poland	37%	11%	52%
Costa Rica	32%	18%	50%
Kazakhstan	39%	11%	50%
Ukraine	30%	20%	50%
Hungary	36%	14%	50%

Based on aggregated data from multiple surveys in 126 countries between 2007 and 2010.

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This low awareness may be somewhat surprising given that 192 countries are members of the United Nations, but the U.N.'s low visibility in the daily lives of many worldwide and generally low education levels in some developing countries may partly explain it.

Explaining Perceptions of UN Leadership

Worldwide, approval of U.N. leadership is strongly related to approval of the five nations that are permanent members of the Security Council -- the U.S., the United Kingdom, France, Russia, and China. This makes sense, given the central position of the Security Council in the U.N. system and the major role these five permanent members play. At the country level, approval of U.N. leadership is also positively related to U.N. development grants per capita and U.N. contributions to peacekeeping operations. This suggests that those countries with more interaction with the U.N. -- either in what they *get* or *give* -- have higher approval of the U.N.

Implications

While the world's residents are more likely to approve than disapprove of the U.N.'s leadership, knowledge and approval vary from country to country. These differences in public support and public knowledge should be taken into account in ongoing policy discussions about the reform of the U.N. system, its legitimacy as an actor in global affairs, and its accountability.

Survey Methods

Results are based on face-to-face and telephone interviews with approximately 1,000 adults in each country, aged 15 and older, conducted between 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 in 126 countries. For results based on the total samples, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error ranges from ± 2.1 percentage points to ± 5.7 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.

Source:[http://www.gallup.com/poll/147854/Gets-Approval-Disapproval-](http://www.gallup.com/poll/147854/Gets-Approval-Disapproval-Worldwide.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Asia%20-%20Latin%20America%20-%20Muslim%20World%20-%20USA)

[Worldwide.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Asia%20-%20Latin%20America%20-%20Muslim%20World%20-%20USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/147854/Gets-Approval-Disapproval-Worldwide.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Asia%20-%20Latin%20America%20-%20Muslim%20World%20-%20USA)

174-23. Britons Lack Confidence In Economy

Ipsos Global @divisor Wave 20

The Economic Pulse of the World

Published: 2 June 2011

Fieldwork: 6 - 21 April 2011

New research by Ipsos MORI shows that only one in ten Britons rate the economy as 'good'. The latest Ipsos Global @divisor survey conducted in 24 countries ranks Britain amongst the most negative nations in the world.

Our economic confidence league table puts the populations of Sweden (78%), Australia (70%) and Germany (67%) amongst others who are significantly more positive about the current state of their own economy. Britain ranks alongside Italy (10%), France (8%) and Spain (8%) as one of the most negative countries -- only the Japanese and Hungarians are less positive (7% and 6% respectively).

Looking forward, economic optimism in Britain for the next six months is also comparatively very low. One in ten (10%) Britons expect the economy to be stronger in the six months. Only the Japanese and French (9% and 4% respectively) are less optimistic about the

next six months. The average of the 24 countries surveyed is 27% expecting improvement – almost three times as much as in Britain.

Optimism for the future is highest among citizens in Brazil (72%), Saudi Arabia (60%) and India (55%).

Managing Director of Ipsos MORI, Bobby Duffy, said:

“It’s understandable that the majority of Britons in the current situation hold a negative view of the economy, house prices are absurd and the cost of living is increasing rapidly in comparison to earnings. There is rightly a lot of pessimism out there, which will have an impact on growth and our economic recovery.”

Technical Note

Ipsos Global @advisor is a monthly online survey conducted by Ipsos via the Ipsos Online Panel system in 24 countries around the world. The countries reporting herein are Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United States of America.

For the results of the survey presented herein, an international sample of 18,787 adults aged 18-64 in the US and Canada, and age 16-64 in all other countries, were interviewed. Approximately 1000+ individuals participated on a country by country basis via the Ipsos Online Panel with the exception of Argentina, Belgium, Indonesia, Mexico, Poland, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden and Turkey, where each have a sample approximately 500+.

Weighting was employed to balance demographics and ensure the sample's composition reflects that of the adult population according to the most recent country Census data available and to provide results intended to approximate the sample universe, (in the small number of developing countries where access to the internet is limited respondents are more likely to be affluent and well connected than the average member of the population.)

Source:<http://www.ipsos-mori.com/researchpublications/researcharchive/2804/Ipsos-Global-dvisor-Wave-20.aspx>

CYBER WORLD

174-24. Internet Phone Calls

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After years of modest activity, online phone calling has taken off as a quarter of American adult internet users (24%) have placed phone calls online. That amounts to 19% of all American adults.

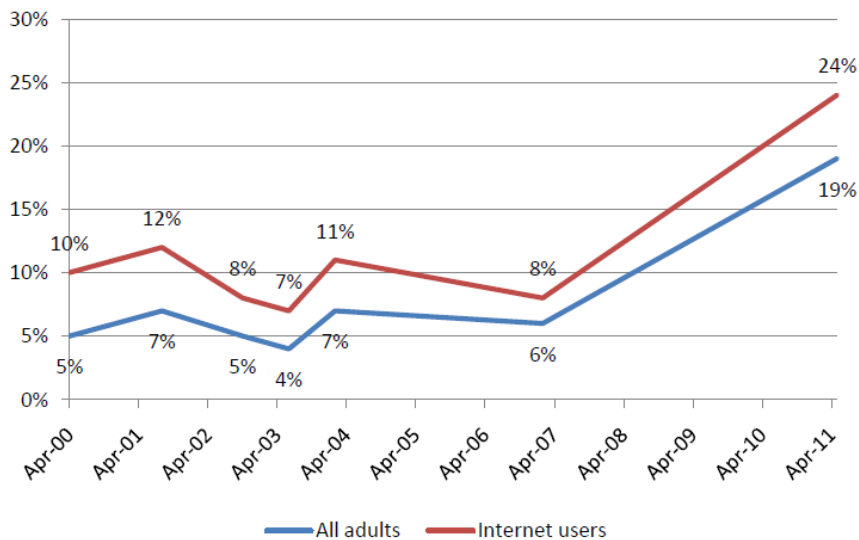
On any given day 5% of internet users are going online to place phone calls.

Both figures are marked increases from previous readings in surveys by the Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project. Using different question wording, the Project found in February 2007 that 8% of internet users (6% of all adults) had placed calls online and 2% of internet users were making calls on any given day. At various points during the 2000s we asked similar questions and found that at most about a tenth of internet users had ever used the internet to place calls and the daily figure never rose above 1% of internet users.

This was the first time that Pew Internet had asked the question using this wording: "Please tell me if you ever use the internet to make a phone call online, using a service such as Skype or Vonage?/ Did you happen to do this yesterday, or not?" This was the first time that we asked the

question and specifically referred to Skype, the popular global service that was recently purchased by Microsoft for \$8.5 billion.

Growth in online phone callers



Source: The Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project, April 26-May22, 2011 tracking survey. N for internet users asked this question=846 adult internet users ages 18 and older. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish. Margin of error= +/- 3.7 percentage points.

That changed wording might account for some of the increase, but there is little doubt that the popularity of online phone calling has picked up over time for several reasons: It is free or cheaper than other types of phone calling; it is enabled on many handheld devices like smartphones and tablet computers; more and more meetings and classroom activities exploit online phone connections along with video capabilities; and more families and friends are building online calls into their communications streams.

It is interesting to note that the percentage of American internet users who have placed phone calls online is now about the same as the percent who were aware in 2004 that it was possible to use the internet for phone calling. Pew Internet did a survey in February 2004 asking about the incidence level of online phone calling, which then stood at 11% of internet users. The 2004 survey also asked how many internet users were aware of the concept of Voice over Internet Protocols (VoIP) and found that 27% of internet users were aware of it.

The rise of video calling, especially on smart phones, is also part of the story. In the current survey, we found that 7% of cell phone owners had participated in video calls or online chats with their handheld device.

The newest findings come from national survey findings from a poll conducted on landline and cell phones between April 26 and May 22, 2011, among 2,277 adults (ages 18 and older). The online phone calling question was asked of 846 of them. The margin of error among the internet users is +/- 3.7 percentage points.

The table below gives a demographic portrait of those who are using the internet for phone calling. There are notable differences tied to socio-economic factors: Internet users with higher

levels of education and household income are more likely to use the internet for phone calls than others.

Online phone callers

% of internet users within each group who use the internet to make phone calls

Among all internet users	24%
Gender	
Men	24
Women	24
Age	
18-29	27
30-49	25
50-64	19
65+	18
Race/Ethnicity	
White, non-Hispanic	21
Black, non-Hispanic	21
Hispanic	27
Household Income	
Less than \$30,000	13
\$30,000-\$49,999	24
\$50,000-\$74,999	22
\$75,000+	36
Education level	
High School Diploma or less	14
Some College	22
College+	35
Community type	
Urban	25
Suburban	27
Rural	13

Source: The Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project, April 26-May 22, 2011 tracking survey. N for internet users asked this question=846 adult internet users ages 18 and older. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish. Margin of error= +/- 3.7 percentage points.

Similarly, internet users who live in urban and suburban areas are more likely than rural residents to use the internet this way. There are also modest differences tied to age: Younger internet users are more likely to place online calls than older users.

Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/2006/internet-online-phone-call-skype-vonage>