

## **BUSINESS AND POLITICS IN THE MUSLIM WORLD**

### **Global Opinion Report No. 177**

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### **Introductory Note**

This week report consists of 27 surveys. Five of these are multi-country surveys while the rest of 22 are national surveys from various countries.

## **SUMMARY OF POLLS**

### **MIDDLE EAST**

#### **The Formation Of A Palestinian Interim Unity Government**

A recent survey by AWRAD shows that approval ratings of Palestinian President have improved. Palestinians think that reconciliation between Fateh and Hamas is in the interest of Palestinians. Large majority of Palestinians support a move by Palestinian leadership to seek recognition by UN. (AWRAD)

June 18, 2011

#### **Reconciliation improves Hamas image but Public Favors Fayyad as PM**

A recent survey shows that Fateh-Hamas reconciliation agreement have improved the standing of Hamas within Palestinians, but the public prefers Fayyad as prime minister to Hamas' candidate and wants the new government to follow Abbas' and the PLO's peace policy rather than Hamas'. (PCPSR)

June 20, 2011

### **WEST ASIA**

#### **U.S. Image in Pakistan Falls No Further Following bin Laden Killing**

Most Pakistanis disapprove of the U.S. military operation that killed Osama bin Laden, and although the al Qaeda leader has not been well-liked in recent years, a majority of Pakistanis describe his death as a bad thing. Only 14% say it is a good thing. (Pew Research Center)

June 21, 2011

#### **Despite strong Partnerships at State Level, USA and Britain Are Not Trusted By Pakistanis**

A recent Gallup Pakistan survey showed that only 19 % and 28% people trust USA or Britain respectively. The findings show an alarming mismatch between the relationship at state level and popularly held opinions, since both USA and Britain are Pakistan's leading partners in economic and military matters. (Gallup Pakistan)

June 24, 2011

#### **Muslim States, Including Saudi Arabia (87%) and Iran (84%), Get High Ratings on Trust by People of Pakistan**

A recent survey of Gallup Pakistan shows that a sizeable majority of Pakistanis express their trust in Saudi Arabia (87%) and Iran (84%). (Gallup Pakistan)

June 23, 2011

### **SOUTH ASIA**

#### **What Will The Congress-DMK Divorce Spell For Both The Parties**

A recent survey shows that public opinion was clearly split on the question of whether the people believed that the DMK would finally snap off its strained ties with the UPA. While 39.8 per cent said that it will, 39.4 replied that the ties will not be cut, showing the lack of conviction on this issue. However, more than half of the people (50.4%) polled were convinced that the Congress would try to woo Jayalalitha's AIADMK if the ties with the DMK were snapped off. (CVoter)

June 2011

#### **Petrol Price Hike Not Justified**

According to a recent survey, a whopping 82.5 per cent of the people polled said that the petrol price hike recently was not justified at all. Clearly, the people are totally against such extortionist policies. (CVoter)

June 2011

#### **SOUTH EAST ASIA**

President Aquino net satisfaction rating: +46

The Second Quarter 2011 Social Weather Survey, conducted from June 3-6, 2011, found 64% satisfied and 18% dissatisfied with President Benigno "Noynoy" Aquino III's performance, for a good net rating of +46 (% satisfied minus % dissatisfied). Pres. Aquino's new net satisfaction is slightly below his very good net satisfaction rating of +51 in March 2011 (69% satisfied, 18% dissatisfied). (SWS)

June 03, 2011

#### **WEST EUROPE**

**Labour Leads On Healthcare Amid Concerns About NHS - Waiting Times In Particular**

Reuters/ Ipsos MORI June Political Monitor shows that Labour has extended its lead over the Conservatives as having the best policies on healthcare. A third of people think that Labour has the best policies on healthcare (37%) compared to 21% who say the Conservatives and 11% the Lib Dems. Labour therefore lead the Conservatives on this issue by 16 points, compared to 9 points in March last year; it is the highest Labour lead on healthcare since 2002. (Ipsos Mori)

June 22, 2011

**Low-Income Britons Struggle With Their Wellbeing**

Low-income Britons' overall wellbeing score of 59.7 significantly lags behind that of the highest income group (72.5). (Gallup USA)

June 22, 2011

#### **NORTH AMERICA**

**US Remains Favourable Toward Nuclear Power, While German Movement To Scale Back Emerges**

Nearly eighty percent of U.S. residents feel secure about the overall state and safety of Nuclear energy and power plants, this according to new research from TNS, a global leader in market information. (TNS Global)

June 20, 2011

**Record Number Favors Removing U.S. Troops from Afghanistan**

As President Obama prepares to announce his policy for drawing down U.S. forces in Afghanistan, the percentage of Americans who favor removing the troops as soon as possible has reached an all-time high in Pew Research Center surveys. (Pew Research Center)

June 21, 2011

#### Americans Shift to More Negative View of Libya Military Action

Americans are more likely to say they disapprove than approve of the U.S. military action in Libya. That represents a shift from three months ago, just after the mission began, when approval exceeded disapproval. (Gallup USA)

June 24, 2011

#### Record-High 36% of Americans Lack Confidence in Banks

Thirty-six percent of Americans have "very little" or "no" confidence in U.S. banks -- up from 30% last year and the highest on record. For the third consecutive year, more Americans express little or no confidence in banks than say they have "a great deal" or "quite a lot." (Gallup USA)

June 24, 2011

#### Pessimism about National Economy Rises, Personal Financial Views Hold Steady

With a growing number of Americans saying they have been hearing "mostly bad" economic news, opinions about the current state of the national economy remain grim. Positive expectations regarding future economic conditions, which remained high even during the depths of the recession, have declined and now stand at their lowest point since mid-2008. (Pew Research Center)

June 23, 2011

#### Americans Prefer Boys to Girls, Just as They Did in 1941

If Americans could have only one child, they would prefer that it be a boy rather than a girl, by a 40% to 28% margin, with the rest having no preference or no opinion on the matter. These attitudes are remarkably similar to what Gallup measured in 1941, when Americans preferred a boy to a girl by a 38% to 24% margin. (Gallup USA)

June 23, 2011

#### Americans Most Confident in Military, Least in Congress

Americans continue to express greater confidence in the military than in 15 other national institutions, with 78% saying they have a "great deal" or "quite a lot" of confidence in it. In addition to the military, a majority of Americans express high esteem for small business and the police. Congress ranks last among these institutions, behind big business and health maintenance organizations. (Gallup USA)

June 23, 2011

#### New Hampshire Debate Fails to Shake Up GOP Presidential Race

Gallup Daily tracking finds no major shake-up in the GOP presidential candidates' ratings among Republicans nationwide in the two weeks surrounding a New Hampshire debate that featured seven of the candidates. Mitt Romney, Sarah Palin, and Michele Bachmann continue to enjoy the best overall positioning by virtue of having higher name recognition and Positive Intensity Scores than their potential rivals. By comparison, Jon Huntsman, who formally announced his candidacy Tuesday, is recognized by 34% of Republicans and enters the race with the third-lowest Positive Intensity Score of any candidate measured. (Gallup USA)

June 21, 2011

#### Majority of Americans Urge Gov't Action on Border Control

More than half of Americans -- 53% -- say the need for government action this year to halt the flow of illegal immigrants at the borders is "extremely important," the first time a majority have held this view in the four times Gallup has asked this question since 2006.

Another 29% call it "very important" and 12% "moderately important," while 7% say it is "not that important." (Gallup USA)

June 22, 2011

#### Americans' Views on Immigration Holding Steady

Americans in 2011 continue to show a slight preference for lower immigration levels over keeping the levels the same, while a much smaller percentage favors increased immigration. These views are similar to what Gallup found last year and are fairly typical of what it has measured since 2002. (Gallup USA)

June 22, 2011

#### Americans See Army, Marines as Most Important to Defense

Americans believe that the U.S. Army and Marines are the most important to national defense, followed by the Air Force and Navy. This differs from the years prior to the start of the Iraq war, when Americans named the Air Force as the most important branch of the armed forces. (Gallup USA)

June 21, 2011

#### In U.S., 22% Are Hesitant to Support a Mormon in 2012

Though the vast majority of Americans say they would vote for their party's nominee for president in 2012 if that person happens to be a Mormon, 22% say they would not, a figure largely unchanged since 1967. (Gallup USA)

June 20, 2011

### **MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS**

#### Global Poll Shows Public Support for Taliban Negotiations

Negotiating with the Taliban is the public's preferred strategy for NATO to adopt in Afghanistan, rather than trying to defeat the Taliban or withdrawing troops immediately, according to the results of a BBC World Service 24-nation poll released today. (Globescan/WPO/BBC)

June 22, 2011

#### World's Women Less Likely to Have Good Jobs

Worldwide, men are nearly twice as likely as women to have "good jobs" that are linked to better wellbeing. According to Gallup surveys in more than 130 countries, 33% of the worldwide population of adult males is employed full time for an employer versus 18% of all women. (Gallup USA)

June 23, 2011

#### Global Survey of Evangelical Protestant Leaders

Evangelical Protestant leaders who live in the Global South (sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, Latin America and most of Asia) generally are optimistic about the prospects for evangelicalism in their countries. But those who live in the Global North (Europe, North America, Japan, Australia and New Zealand) tend to be more pessimistic. (Pew Research Center)

June 22, 2011

#### International Migration Desires Show Signs of Cooling

Worldwide desire to migrate permanently to another country showed signs of cooling between 2007 and 2010, but hundreds of millions of adults would still like to move. Gallup finds 14% of the world's adults -- or about 630 million people -- would like to migrate to another country if they had the chance, down from 16% or more than 700 million. (Gallup USA)

June 21, 2011

### Strong Global Opposition Towards Nuclear Power

New research by Ipsos MORI shows that three in five global citizens (62%) oppose the use of nuclear energy – a quarter (26%) of those have been influenced by the recent nuclear disaster in Fukushima, Japan. (Ipsos Global)

June 23, 2011

### CYBER WORLD

#### Canadian Lead The Mobile Technology Drive

Latest research from TNS, the world's largest custom research company and a division of WPP, shows that Canadians are among the most tech hungry and savvy in the world – especially when it comes to latest smartphones and tablets – with men driving this trend. (TNS Canada)

June 24, 2011

### MIDDLE EAST

#### ***177-43-1. The Formation Of A Palestinian Interim Unity Government***

June 18, 2011

#### **HIGHLIGHTS:**

- The overall rating of the Palestinian president has improved from 63% to 76%.
- 82% support a move by the Palestinian leadership to seek UN recognition of a Palestinian state.
  - 71% believe that the reconciliation agreement serves Palestinian interests.
  - 52% think that Salam Fayyad should continue to be the prime minister within the new government.
  - 56% fear that the upcoming government will be controlled by Fatah and Hamas.
  - The priorities of the new government: Economy and jobs (47%), security (19%), recognition of Palestine at UN (17%).
    - 48% think that Fatah and Hamas will *not* succeed in forming an independent government within the stipulated date in the reconciliation agreement.
    - 34% think that the government should control the security forces, 30% Fatah and Hamas, and 22% think that the president should control them.
    - 48% believe that the legislative and presidential elections should be held within a year, while 40% think that these two elections should be held immediately.
    - If the Palestinian presidential election were held today: 27% would vote for Abbas; 10-11 percent for each of the following: Haniyeh and Barghouthi, and Fayyad; 4% for Sa'adat; and 34% are either “undecided” or “will not vote.”
    - If the PLC election were held today: 31% would vote for a list endorsed by Fatah and Abbas; 13% Haniyeh and Hamas; 10% Barghouthi and PNI; 8% for Fayyad and Third Way; and 33% are either “undecided” or “will not vote.”
    - A large majority of Palestinians (above 70%) support the protesters' demands to change political regimes in some Arab countries.
    - 83% believe that Palestinian youth movement has contributed to the reconciliation agreement.

#### **INTRODUCTION & METHODOLOGY**

These are the results and analyses of the latest Arab World for Research & Development (AWRAD) public opinion poll on the formation of a Palestinian interim unity government. The

poll gauged Palestinian opinions on the signed Reconciliation Agreement between Fatah and Hamas (May 4, 2011), the formation and priorities of the Palestinian interim unity government, the performance of Palestinian leadership, the PA plan to seek a UN recognition of a Palestinian state, Palestinian presidential, legislative, and local elections, and the ongoing Arab uprisings. The questionnaire was fielded June 12-13, 2011.

For this survey, 1500 Palestinians were interviewed in the West Bank and Gaza. All socioeconomic groups were represented in the poll (for more details on the sample, please refer to [www.awrad.org](http://www.awrad.org)). The margin of error in this poll is plus or minus 2.5 percent. The survey was carried out by AWRAD researchers under the supervision of Dr. Nader Said-Foqahaa, President of AWRAD.

## **SURVEY FINDINGS**

### **THE RECONCILIATION AGREEMENT**

**Agreement serves the best interests of Palestinians:** A large majority of respondents (71 percent) believe that the signed reconciliation agreement between Fatah and Hamas serves Palestinian interests. When comparing respondents from Gaza and the West Bank, a slightly higher percentage of Gazans (75 percent versus 68 percent) believe that the agreement serves Palestinian interests. The difference between Gaza and the West Bank may reflect relatively stronger feelings among Gazans that the agreement will have direct impact on their daily lives after years of closure, isolation and economic hardship.

General optimism about the agreement, however, does not reflect a familiarity with its articles; a simple majority of respondents (53 percent) said that they are “not very familiar” or “not at all familiar” with the details of the agreement. Only 47 percent of respondents expressed their familiarity with it (to varying degrees). Again, Gaza's respondents expressed more familiarity with articles of the agreement than West Bank respondents (50 versus 44 percent).

**Achieving national unity is the most important element of the Agreement:** An open-ended question on the most important aspect of the Agreement shows that "achieving national unity" is perceived by Palestinians as the most important element. Other important elements listed by the respondents were: forming a national unity government, security, ending political arrests, economy/jobs, and new elections.

**Majority see to trust the intentions of Fatah and Hamas:** Respondents were also asked about their opinion regarding the “genuine interest” of the two parties in forming a “strong and independent government.” A majority of respondents (56 percent versus 17 percent) think that Fatah and Hamas are genuinely trying to create a strong independent government. Similarly, when asked about the seriousness of the two main Palestinian factions in bringing the reconciliation agreement to a successful conclusion and achieving Palestinian unity, more than half of the respondents believe that both parties are serious. However, there is a significant difference (11 points) between the factions; 67 percent believe that Fatah is either “very serious” or “somewhat serious” about achieving unity, in comparison with only 56 percent who believe in Hamas’s seriousness towards the agreement. This might be explained partially by the widespread perception that Fatah was the party that took the initiative to make Palestinian unity possible, including the President’s televised speech showing his eagerness to meet with Hamas leaders in Gaza and the relatively more welcoming way the PA in the West Bank dealt with the youth movements, who rallied under the slogan “the people want to end the division.” In this context, the vast majority of Palestinians (83 percent) believe that the Palestinian youth movement contributed to the reconciliation agreement.

**Respondents are divided on the ability of the two groups to form a government on time:** When linking the formation of an “independent government” by a specific date (16<sup>th</sup> of June 2011) as stipulated in the reconciliation agreement, the respondents were divided: 48 percent are confident that the two parties will succeed in forming an independent government by the 16<sup>th</sup> of June, while another 48 percent are not confident that such formation will take place.

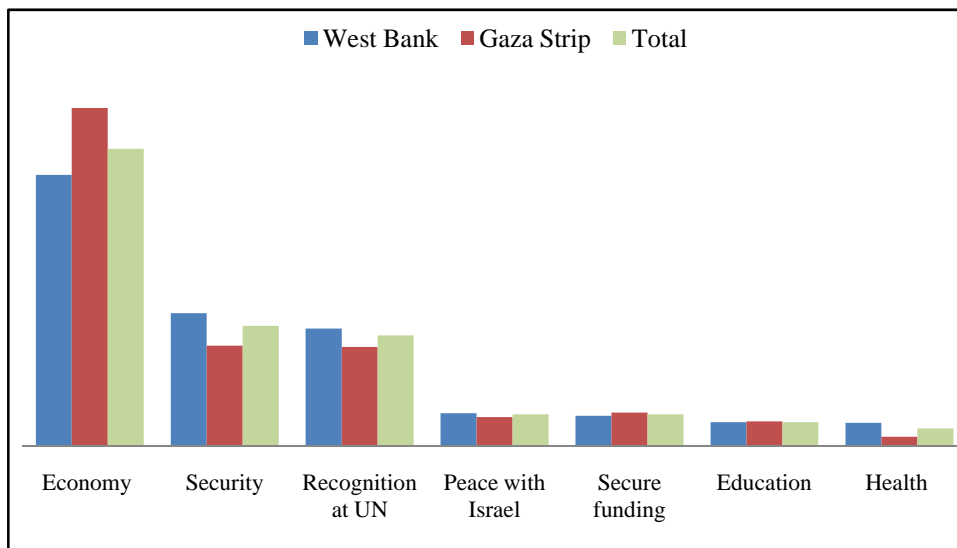
**THE INERIM UNITY GOVERNMENT: VIEWS AND PRIORITIES**

Since this poll has focused attention on the interim unity government, the results for this set of questions will be presented in three sections:

**1. Priorities of the Government: Economy and Jobs**

Respondents have been given several options and asked which one of them should be addressed first by the interim unity government. The largest percentage of respondents (47 percent) have selected “economy and jobs” as the first issue that needs to be addressed by the incoming unity government. The second most important priority was “security” at 19 percent. The third most important priority was obtaining “recognition for Palestine at U.N” with 17 percent, followed by “peace with Israel” and the “preservation of international funding” (each receiving 5 percent). Social services received lower scores compared with the issues listed above, where “education” came at number six (4 percent), and “health care” at number seven (3 percent).

Which Of The Following Issues Should The Unity Government Address First?



While the economy and jobs was the first priority in all regions, a higher percentage of Gaza respondents have selected the “economy and jobs” as the first priority to be addressed by the unity government—53 percent, compared with 43 percent in the West Bank; a difference that seems to reflect the well-documented economic gap between the two regions.

In the same context, the relatively high percentage of respondents who have chosen “security” as the second priority may be influenced by perceptions of increased street crime. The slightly higher percentage of West Bank’s respondents who have chosen “security” as a second priority (21 versus 16) may express insecurity stemming from more frequent interactions with Israeli soldiers and settlers.



The priorities were confirmed in an open-ended question, as respondents were asked to list their own priorities without using a closed list. They chose economy/jobs as their first priority. Again, the second priority was security. The third was national unity and the fourth was healthcare.

Finally, it is worth noting out that the low percentage the “peace with Israel” issue received from respondents in both regions does not necessarily mean that this issue is not important for Palestinians anymore. As the results regarding the peace process with Israel show, it to a large degree probably reflects the frustration that most Palestinians feel towards the peace process.

## **2. High Hopes from the Interim Government**

A majority of respondents believe that if a new government is formed by Fatah and Hamas, the following political and civil rights and freedoms will improve in the West Bank and Gaza:

- Freedom of speech (67 percent)
- Personal security (65 percent)
- Human rights (63 percent)
- Political arrests (62 percent)
- The role of the PLC (62 percent)
- Freedom of press (60 percent)
- Regular elections (60 percent)
- The role of independents (57 percent)
- The role of other political parties (52 percent)

All these percentages probably reflect the strong negative impact the Fatah-Hamas conflict has had since 2007 on the perception of political rights and civil liberties in the PNA territories and Hamas-controlled Gaza. Gazans have higher expectations regarding all of the above-mentioned issues (ranging from 4 to 16 points). This illustrates that the internal conflict had a disproportionately negative impact on freedoms in Gaza compared with the West Bank. It also indicates the relatively higher level of longing of Gazans for a change in the internal status quo.

## **3. Legitimacy and Power of the Interim Government**

**Fears from Fatah-Hamas control of government:** Respondents were also asked whether the unity government will have “sufficient power and independence to make decisions or will it be controlled by the two parties Fatah and Hamas?” A majority (56 percent) believed that the two parties will control it. In contrast, a third of the respondents believed that the government will have sufficient power and independence. About 10 percent said that they do not know.

**Accountability to the people:** In the same context, respondents were asked to answer the question “to whom should the unity government be accountable?” The majority of respondents (60 percent) believe that the unity government should be accountable to either the people directly (Palestinian electorate) or to their legislative bodies (PLO’s PNC and PLC). The largest group of respondents (33 percent) believes that the government should be accountable to the Palestinian public. In addition, 13 percent believe that it should be accountable to the parliament (PLC). Furthermore, 14 percent chose the Palestinian National Council (PNC) as the reference of accountability for the new government. In contrast, 20 percent believe that the government should be accountable to Fatah and Hamas together,

Fatah (5 percent), or Hamas (3 percent) separately. Another 12 percent believe that it should be accountable to the President of the PA.

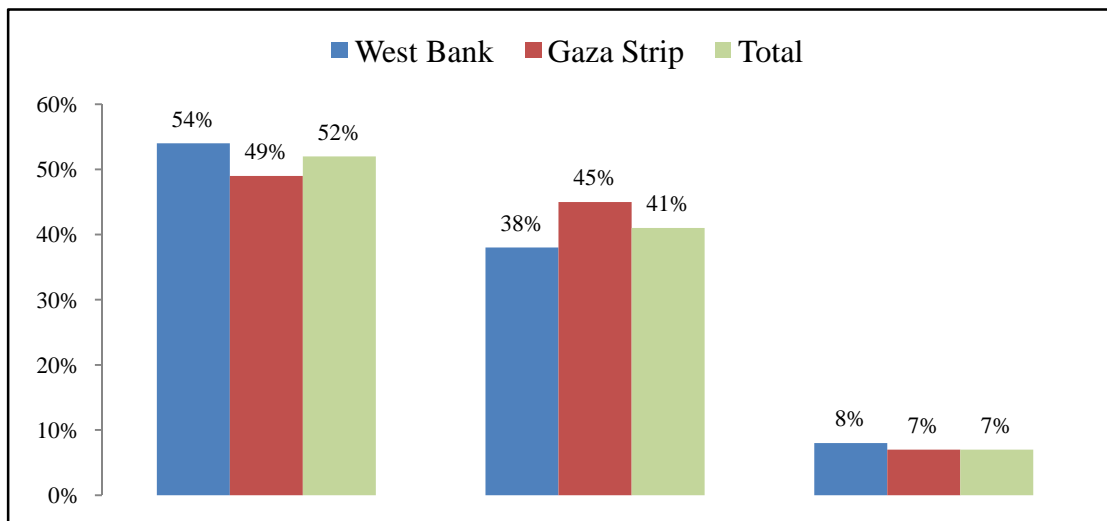
Finally, respondents were asked “who should control the security forces in the West Bank and Gaza?” Palestinians were divided on this sensitive issue. About one third (34 percent) believe that the security forces should be under the control of the “government” option. Another 22 percent believe that they should be under the control of the PA President. In contrast, 30 percent believe that Fateh and Hamas should jointly control the security forces, while only 5 percent chose Fateh alone and 3 percent chose Hamas alone.

Overall, the results reflect respondents’ relatively high level of political awareness and their genuine desire to institutionalize democratic and accountable governance in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

**THE ROLE OF SALAM FAYYAD IN THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT**

A majority of 52 percent (54 percent in the West Bank versus 49 percent in Gaza) believe that Salam Fayyad should continue to be the prime minister within the new government. The support for his continuation as a prime minister reaches 54 percent in the West Bank, compared with 49 percent in Gaza. In contrast, 41 percent believe that Fayyad should not continue as a prime minister, more in Gaza (45 percent) than in the West Bank (38 percent). About 8 percent did not know.

Do You Think that Salam Fayyad Should Continue to be the Prime Minister within the New Government?

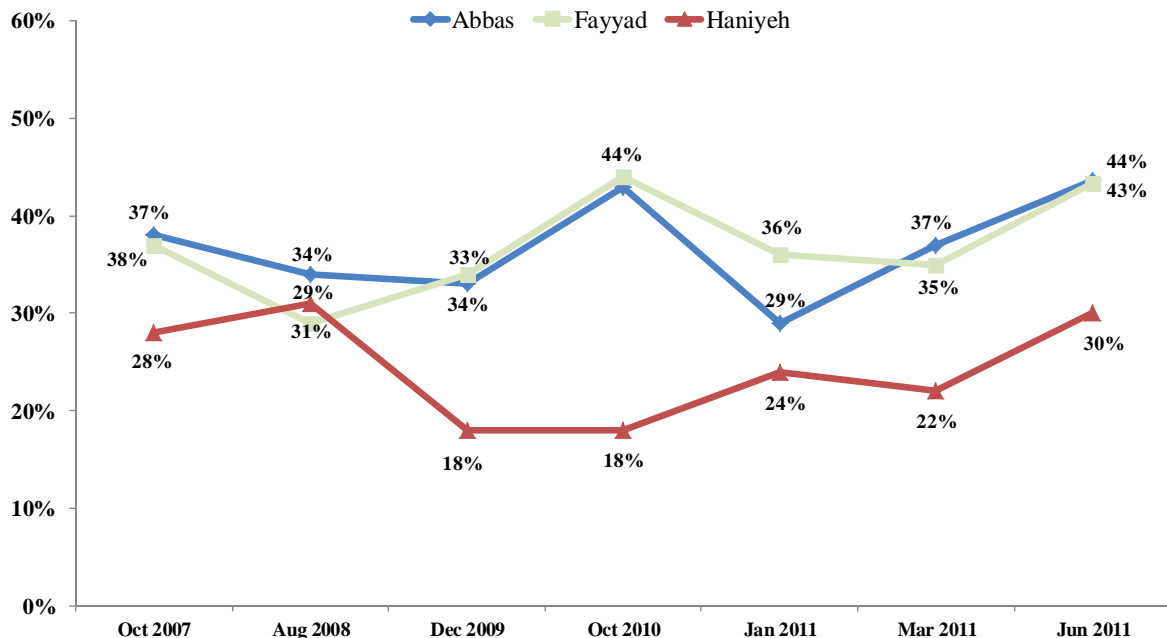


**Fayyad surpasses all other candidates in an open-ended question:** An open-ended question on who should be the next prime minister confirmed that Fayyad is seen as the best choice for the position, with over one third (33.5 percent) mentioned his name. Another 18 percent said that the prime minister should be an independent person. Haniyeh was mentioned by 12.4 percent, followed by Mustafa Barghouthi at (8.1 percent). Others mentioned were: Marwan Barghouthi (4.8 percent), Munib Masri (2 percent), Ahmad Sa'adat (1.5 percent), Mohamad Dahlan (1.3 percent), Khaled Meshal (1.3 percent), Jamal Khudari and Mazen Sonokrot (about 1 percent each). About 7 percent listed other persons who received less than 1 percent, while about 9 percent would not answer the question.

**THE PERFORMANCE OF PALESTINIAN LEADERS**

Respondents were asked to rate the performance of three main Palestinian political leaders in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In general, the positive evaluation of all leaders had improved during the last three months. This is mostly due to the signing of the Reconciliation Agreement.

**Percentage evaluating the performance of Abbas, Haniyeh, and Fayyad as “Good”**



**President Abbas’s positive evaluation improves the most:** President Abbas gained the most in the aftermath of the signing of the agreement, where 44 percent gave him a good evaluation, compared with 30 percent in the last AWRAD poll of January 2011, a significant 14 percent increase in rating. Overall, 76 percent view the performance of President Abbas as good or fair. This is compared with 63 percent six months ago. In contrast, the percentage of negative evaluation for the performance of President Abbas declined from 35 percent in January to 22 percent now. The positive evaluation of Abbas is higher in the West Bank (where 48 percent gave him good) compared with Gaza (where 37 percent gave him good). Overall, 78 percent in the West Bank gave him good or fair, while 72 percent in Gaza did the same.

**Prime Minister Fayyad’s positive evaluation improves over time:** Prime Minister Fayyad also gained some positive evaluation, where 43 percent gave him a good evaluation in this poll, compared with 38 percent in the January 2011 poll, a 5 percent increase. The results of the polls over time, however, show much larger gains in his positive evaluation. Compared with the poll of August 2008, Fayyad's good evaluation went from 29 percent to 43 percent (a 14% increase). Overall, 76 percent view the performance of Fayyad as good or fair. This is compared with 70 percent six months ago and 60 percent during August 2008, an increase of 16% in almost three years. In contrast, the percentage of negative evaluation for the performance of Fayyad declined from 34 percent in August 2008, to 25 percent in January 2011, to 21 percent now.

**Prime Minister Haniyeh regains his original evaluation:** Prime Minister Haniyeh also gained some positive evaluation, bringing him back to his rates during 2008. About 30 percent gave him a good evaluation, compared with 24 percent during January 2011. Compared with August 2008, Haniyeh’s good evaluation stayed the same. Overall, 63 percent view the performance of Haniyeh as good or fair. This is compared with 54 percent six months ago, an

increase of 9 percent. In contrast, the percentage of negative evaluation for the performance of Haniyeh declined from 39 percent in August 2008, to 34 percent in January 2011, to 30 percent now.

## **ELECTIONS**

Respondents were asked about the timing of the elections and who they would vote for if the elections took place now. The following summarize their answers.

**Election as Urgent:** The great majority of respondents (84 percent; 80 in West Bank and 88 in Gaza) believe that the firm timetable as stipulated in the reconciliation agreement should be adhered to for holding new PLC elections. The great majority of respondents (88 percent) also believe that PLC and Presidential elections should be held immediately (40 percent) or within one year as per the reconciliation agreement (48 percent).

**Abbas is the most popular candidate:** Respondents were given a list of candidates for President and asked who they would vote for if the presidential election took place today:

- Mahmoud Abbas (27 percent)
- Musatafa Barghouthi, Salam Fayyad and Ismael Haniyeh (10-11 percent)
- Ahmad Saadat (4 percent)
- Khalid Meshal (3 percent)
- Jibril Rojoub (1.0 percent)
- Zahira Kamal (0.5 percent)
- Others (6.0 percent)
- 17 percent are undecided
- 11 percent will not vote

**Fatah continues to receive the most support in a PLC ballot test:** Respondents were also asked "If PLC elections took place today and the lists endorsed by the following were running, which one would vote for?" The following is a summary of the results:

- Fatah (36 percent), divided among a list led by Abbas (27 percent) and a list led by Marwan Barghouthi (9 percent)
- Hamas (10 percent), representing a significant decline in the popularity of the movement over time, particularly if we compare these results with the nearly 50 percent support they received immediately after the 2006 elections
- Palestinian National Initiative–Mubadara (8 percent)
- Third Way (7 percent)
- PFLP (3-4 percent)
- All other listed groups at 1 percent or less each
- Unidentified others (2 percent)
- 16 percent are undecided
- 12 percent will not vote

**The largest group of municipal election voters is undecided or won't vote:** Respondents were asked "if local elections were held today and the following were running, for which list you would vote?" The following is a summary of their answers:

- A list endorsed by Mahmoud Abbas (31 percent)
- A list endorsed by Ismael Haniyah (13 percent)
- A list endorsed by Mustafa Barghouthi and Salam Fayyad together (15 percent)
- A list endorsed by Ahmad Saadat, Bassam Salhi, Zahira Kamal, and Ahmad Majdalani (5 percent)
- Unidentified others (4 percent)

- About 19 percent were undecided
- 13 percent will not vote

### **SUPPORT FOR ARAB UPRISINGS**

Fifty-six percent of respondents believe that the changes taking place in the Arab world positively affect the Palestinian situation, 15 percent believe that that effect is negative, and 25 percent believe that that effect is “neutral.” Also when asked whether they support/oppose the ongoing uprising in some Arab countries, more than 70 percent of them stated that they support these uprisings (75 percent support the Libyan uprising, 74 the Yemeni, and 71 the Syrian uprising).

### **THE PEACE PROCESS**

There is conditional support for resuming negotiations with Israel. Responses in previous polls in regard to frustration with the peace process with Israel seem to be supported by responses in the current poll regarding the Palestinian-Israeli conflict: About 46 percent support a conditional return (23 percent if settlement construction is halted, 7 percent if negotiation is held under international auspices, and 16 percent if negotiation is held on the basis of the 1967 borders). Taken together, however, this represents a large majority (73 percent) support for returning to negotiations in some form. Only 27 percent of respondents support an unconditional return to the negotiations between the Palestinians and Israelis. In contrast, 24 percent reject Palestinian-Israeli negotiations under the current conditions.

In the same context, a majority of respondents (64 percent) support a move by the Palestinian leadership to seek UN recognition of a Palestinian state.

When asked whether the new government should continue to abide the PLO’s recognition of Israel, the respondents were split equally; 43 percent said yes, 43 percent said no, while about 14 percent said they did not know. Similarly, 46 percent of respondents support the notion that Hamas should recognize previous agreements signed by the PLO. In contrast, 38 percent oppose that.

Source: <http://www.awrad.org/etemplate.php?id=243&x=4>

### ***177-43-2. Reconciliation improves Hamas image but Public Favors Fayyad as PM***

*Fateh-Hamas reconciliation agreement improves the standing of Hamas, but the public prefers Fayyad as prime minister to Hamas’ candidate and wants the new government to follow Abbas’ and the PLO’s peace policy rather than Hamas’*

Palestinian Public Opinion Poll No (40)

June 20, 2011

Field work: 16-18 June 2011

These are the results of the latest poll conducted by the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research (PSR) in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip between 16-18 June 2011. The poll was conducted after the signing of the reconciliation agreement between Fateh and Hamas and during the continued turmoil and revolt in the Arab World including the popular uprisings in Syria, Yemen and Libya. This press release covers Palestinian domestic conditions, the performance of the governments of Salam Fayyad and Ismail Haniyeh, the internal balance of power between Fateh and Hamas, the future of the reconciliation agreement, and the views of the public on the most vital Palestinian goals and the most serious problems confronting Palestinians today. Total size of the sample is 1200 adults interviewed face to face in 120 randomly selected locations. Margin of error is 3%. While this press release covers domestic Palestinian issues, other issues related to the peace process and Israeli-Palestinian relations will be covered in a separate joint Palestinian-Israeli press release and later in our more detailed report on the poll.

### **Main Findings:**

Findings of the second quarter of 2011 show that the reconciliation agreement between Fateh and Hamas has triggered important changes in public attitudes and perceptions. Indeed, the agreement has removed, almost completely, the issue of the split between West Bank and the Gaza Strip from the list of critical problems in the minds of the public. But the fading of the problem of the split led to the emergence of a new problem: the concern that the agreement, once implemented, and a majority believes that it will indeed be implemented, it will bring back international political and financial sanctions and boycott. For this reason, and while findings show that Hamas has benefited considerably from signing the agreement, a clear majority of the public wants the new Palestinian government of specialists, once formed, to implement the president's and the PLO's peace program and policy rather than that of Hamas. Most importantly, the largest percentage wants Salam Fayyad, Fateh's candidate, to be the next prime minister. Indeed, only a small minority wants Jamal Khodari, Hamas' candidate, to be the next prime minister. Perhaps the public believes that if Fayyad stays as prime minister and if he continues to implement Abbas's peace agenda and policies, the threat of boycott and sanctions would diminish or disappear.

#### **(1) The future of the reconciliation agreement:**

- A majority of 59% believes that Fateh and Hamas will succeed in implementing the reconciliation agreement and in unifying the West Bank and the Gaza Strip while 37% believe they will fail.
- A majority of 55% expects the return of international boycott and financial sanctions after the formation of a new reconciliation government and 37% do not expect that.
- In a choice between Fateh's candidate, Salam Fayyad, and Hamas' candidate, Jamal Khodari, 45% of the public favors the former and only 22% favor the latter. 12% favor other candidates and 21% remain undecided.
- Moreover, a majority of 61% wants the new government of reconciliation to follow the peace policies and agendas of President Abbas and the PLO rather than Hamas'. Only 18% want the new government to follow the peace policy and agenda of Hamas.
- Half of the public (50%) says that both Fateh and Hamas came out winners from the reconciliation agreement, 12% say Hamas came out the winner, 11% say Fateh came out the winner, and 20% say neither came out a winner.
- 29% believe that the reason a reconciliation agreement was signed has to do with the fall of the Mubarak regime in Egypt while 27% believe it was the youth demonstrations in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip that was responsible for forcing the two sides to sign the agreement. Moreover, 21% believe the reason was the failure of negotiations with Israel while 12% believe it was the eruption of youth demonstrations against the Syrian regime.

#### **(2) Domestic Conditions**

- 25% describe conditions in the Gaza Strip as good or very good and 47% describe them as bad or very bad. In our last poll, three months ago, in March 2011, 21% described conditions in the Gaza Strip as good or very good and 56% said they were bad or very bad. It is worth noting that a year ago, in June 2010, only 9% described conditions in the Gaza Strip as good or very good. Today, 37% describe conditions in the West Bank as good or very good and 29% describe them as bad or very bad. Three

months ago, these percentages stood at 33% and 33% respectively. As can be seen in the following table, a year ago, positive evaluation of conditions in the West Bank stood at 35%.

**Table: Positive evaluation (good or very good) of conditions in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip**

	<b>West Bank</b>	<b>Gaza Strip</b>
June 2011	37%	25%
March 2011	33%	21%
December 2010	35%	17%
Septemebr 2010	33%	11%
June 2010	35%	9%
March 2010	31%	11%
December 2009	31%	9%
September 2009	34%	14%
June 2009	31%	10%
March 2009	25%	7%
December 2008	26%	6%
Septemebr 2008	27%	8%
June 2008	25%	5%
March 2008	21%	5%
December 2007	31%	8%
Septemebr 2007	27%	8%

- 71% say there is corruption in the PA institutions in the West Bank while only 60% say there is corruption in the institutions of the dismissed government in the Gaza Strip. These percentages are similar to those obtained three months ago.

- 61% say there is, or there is to some extent, press freedom in the West Bank and 34% say there is no such freedom in the West Bank. By contrast, 47% say there is, or there is to some extent, press freedom in the Gaza Strip while 41% say there is no such freedom in the Gaza Strip.

- 31% say people in the West Bank can criticize the authority in the West Bank without fear. By contrast, 25% say people in the Gaza Strip can criticize the authorities in Gaza without fear. These findings reflect an improvement in the situation in the Gaza Strip and a slight decline in the West Bank compared to where things stood three months ago. Since the split between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, in June 2007, these percentages have witnessed gradual and significant decrease. As the table below shows,

belief that people can criticize the authorities in the West Bank without fear stood at 56% while 52% believed that people can criticize the authorities without fear in the Gaza Strip. This is the first time since the split that we have seen an increase in the percentage of those who believe that people in the Gaza Strip can criticize the authorities there without fear. The change may be due to changing perceptions of Hamas' behavior in the Gaza Strip after the signing of the reconciliation agreement.

**Table: belief that people can criticize authorities in the West Bank or Gaza Strip without fear since the split between the two areas**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Ability to criticize authorities in the West Bank</b>	<b>Ability to criticize authorities in the Gaza Strip</b>
June 2011	31%	25%
March 2011	33%	19%
December 2010	27%	19%
September 2010	30%	24%
March 2009	37%	29%
August 2008	47%	42%
September 2007	56%	52%

- Perception of safety and security stands at 56% in the West Bank and 80% in the Gaza Strip. This finding indicates a large increase in the perception of safety and security in the Gaza Strip compared to March 2011 when it stood at 67%. The difference may reflect a perception change in light of the reconciliation agreement.

- Positive evaluation of the performance of the governments of Ismail Haniyeh stands at 39% and Salam Fayyad's at 43%. Three months ago, these percentages stood at 31% and 39% respectively.

- Findings show that the percentage of Gazans who say that political, security, and economic conditions force them to seek immigration to other countries stands at 40%; in the West Bank, the percentage stands at 26%. Three months ago, these figures stood at 37% and 21% respectively, which means that the signing of the reconciliation agreement, despite the public support, has nonetheless brought back concerns about international sanctions and boycott.

- Percentage of satisfaction with the performance of President Abbas stands at 52% while 45% say they are dissatisfied with his performance. These percentages reflect an increase in the level of satisfaction with the performance of the president, which stood at 46% three months ago while the level of dissatisfaction stood at 51%. Satisfaction with the performance of the president stands at 47% in the Gaza Strip and 55% in the West



Bank. The increase in the percentage of satisfaction with the performance of Abbas may be an outcome of the signing of the reconciliation agreement.

### **(3) Presidency and Legislative Elections:**

- If new presidential elections are held today, and only two were nominated, Abbas would receive the vote of 54% and Haniyeh 38% of the vote of those participating. The rate of participation in such election would reach 60%. In the Gaza Strip, Abbas receives in this poll 51% and Haniyeh 44% and in the West Bank Abbas receives 56% and Haniyeh 34%. These results are similar to those obtained in our previous poll three months ago.

- If the presidential elections were between Marwan Barghouti and Ismail Haniyeh, the former would receive 61% and the latter would receive 33% of the participants' votes. The rate of participation in this case would reach 67%. In the Gaza Strip, Barghouti receives 56% and Haniyeh 40% and in the West Bank Barghouti receives 64% and Haniyeh 29%. These results are similar to those obtained three months ago.

- Most popular figures selected by the public as possible vice presidents from a list of five provided to respondents are Marwan Barghouti (selected by 27% of the public), Ismail Haniyeh (22%), Salam Fayyad (17%) Mustafa Barghouti (9%) and Saeb Erekat (4%).

- If new legislative elections are held today with the participation of all factions, 69% say they would participate in such elections. Of those who would participate, 28% say they would vote for Hamas and 42% say they would vote for Fateh, 10% would vote for all other third parties combined, and 19% are undecided. These results indicate an increase of two percentage points to each of Fateh and Hamas compared to our results three months ago. Vote for Hamas in the Gaza Strip in this poll stands at 36% and in the West Bank 24%. Vote for Fateh in the Gaza Strip is 43% and in the West Bank 42%.

### **(4) Internal disagreements within Fateh and Hamas and Abbas' decision regarding "family honor" killings:**

- An overwhelming majority of 75% supports and 19% oppose PA president decision annulling articles in the penal code whereby those accused of "family honor" killings are given light sentences.

- 70% support and 21% oppose the decision by Fateh's Central Committee to expel Mohammad Dahlan from Fateh and transferring his file to the Attorney General's office. Opposition to the decision increases to 28% in the Gaza Strip and drops to 17% in the West Bank.

- Moreover, 61% believe that differences of opinion within Fateh regarding Dahlan reflect big and serious disagreement within the movement while 33% believe they reflect a minor disagreement.

- Differences of opinion that erupted within Hamas after the signing of the reconciliation agreement reflect big and serious disagreement within the movement in the views of 42% of the public while 48% believe that they reflect minor disagreements.

### **(5) Youth demonstrations in Syria and Yemen:**

- An overwhelming majority of 89% sympathizes with the demonstrators against the Assad regime in Syria and 90% sympathize with the demonstrators against the regime in Yemen.

**(6) Most vital Palestinian goals and the main problems confronting Palestinians today:**

- The largest percentage (48%) believes that the *first* most vital Palestinian goal should be to end Israeli occupation in the areas occupied in 1967 and build a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with East Jerusalem as its capital. By contrast, 26% believe the first most vital goal should be to obtain the right of return of refugees to their 1948 towns and villages, 15% believe that it should be to build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings, and 11% believe that the first and most vital goal should be to establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians.

- The largest percentage (40%) believes that the *second* most vital Palestinian goal should be to obtain the right of return of refugees to their 1948 towns and villages. 25% believe that the second goal should be to end Israeli occupation in the areas occupied in 1967 and build a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with East Jerusalem as its capital, 19% believe that the second goal should be to establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians, and 16% believe the second most vital goal should be to build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings.

- The most serious problem confronting Palestinian society today is the spread of poverty and unemployment in the eyes of 36% of the public while 30% believe that it is the continuation of occupation and settlement activities, 18% believe it to be the corruption in some public institutions, and 11% believe it to be the siege and the closure of the Gaza border crossings. Only 2% mentioned the absence of national unity due to the West Bank-Gaza Strip split which was mentioned by 28% in our previous poll in March 2011. It is clear that the signing of the reconciliation agreement and the belief of the majority that the agreement will indeed be implemented has removed this issue from among the list of main problems as perceived by the public.

Source: <http://www.pcpsr.org/survey/polls/2011/p40epressrelease.html>

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**WEST ASIA**

**177-43-3. U.S. Image in Pakistan Falls No Further Following bin Laden Killing**

Support for Campaign Against Extremists Wanes

June 21, 2011

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## Disapproval of Killing of Osama bin Laden

<i>Approve of operation that killed bin Laden?</i>	<b>2011</b> %
Approve	10
Disapprove	63
Don't know	27
<i>Good/bad thing he is dead?</i>	
Good thing	14
Bad thing	55
Don't know	32

Data from May 2011 survey conducted after bin Laden's death.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q107aPAK & Q107bPAK.

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Most Pakistanis disapprove of the U.S. military operation that killed Osama bin Laden, and although the al Qaeda leader has not been well-liked in recent years, a majority of Pakistanis describe his death as a bad thing. Only 14% say it is a good thing.

Moreover, many Pakistanis believe the U.S. raid on bin Laden's compound -- which was located about 35 miles from Islamabad -- will have a negative impact on the already strained relations between the U.S. and their country.

However, the current survey, taken after the raid, showed no material change in opinion of the U.S., when compared with polling conducted immediately before it. In fact, prior to the raid favorable ratings of the U.S. had already fallen to a level not seen since 2002, following the invasion of neighboring Afghanistan.

## But U.S. Image Not Further Tarnished

	<b>2011</b>	
	<b>Pre-OBL death</b>	<b>Post-OBL death</b>
<i>Opinion of the U.S.</i>	%	%
Favorable	11	12
Unfavorable	75	73
Don't know	14	16
<i>Confidence in Obama</i>		
A lot/Some	10	8
Not too much/None	65	68
Don't know	25	24
<i>U.S. seen as...</i>		
More of a partner	9	6
More of an enemy	68	69
Neither	10	9
Don't know	13	16

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3a, Q48a, & Q85.

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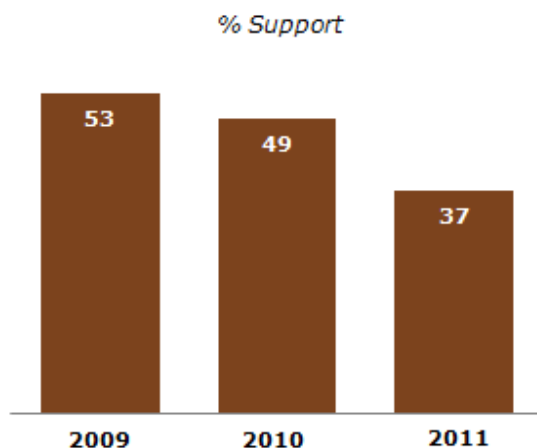
Currently, just 12% express a positive view of the U.S. and only 8% have confidence in President Barack Obama to do the right thing in world affairs. Obama's ratings are as low as former President George W. Bush's were in 2008. Most Pakistanis see the U.S. as an enemy, consider it a potential military threat, and oppose American-led anti-terrorism efforts. All of these views were comparably negative both before and after the killing of bin Laden.

Pakistanis are uncertain about their own government's role in the military operation that killed bin Laden. About three-in-ten (29%) believe the Pakistani government authorized the raid and 23% say it did not, but 49% say they do not know. Only 18% think the government knew bin Laden was hiding in Abbottabad and 29% do not think that was the case; again, roughly half (53%) offer no opinion.

Support for the Pakistani government's military campaign against extremist groups has waned in recent years. Just 37% support using the Pakistani army to fight extremists in the country's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa region (formerly the North-West Frontier Province). This level is significantly lower than it was two years ago, when, in a survey taken following conflict between government forces and Taliban-affiliated groups in the Swat Valley area, 53% endorsed using the army to battle these organizations.

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### Waning Support for Using Army to Fight Extremists



2011 data from May survey conducted after bin Laden's death.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q103.

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Similarly, fears that extremists might take over Pakistan have declined since 2009. Currently, 55% are very or somewhat worried about this possibility -- still a sizeable number, but substantially lower than the 69% expressing such concern two years ago.

While concerns about an extremist takeover and support for using military force against extremist groups may be slipping, the groups themselves remain widely unpopular. Just 12% of Pakistanis have a positive view of al Qaeda, down from 18% in 2010. Only 12% give the Taliban a favorable rating, and when asked more specifically about the Tehrik-i-Taliban (which is based in Pakistan) and the Afghan Taliban, Pakistanis give both groups similarly low levels of support.

There is somewhat more support for Lashkar-e-Taiba, a Kashmir-based group that has carried out numerous attacks against India. Currently, 27% have a positive opinion of the organization.

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### Views of Extremist Groups

	<b>Fav</b>	<b>Unfav</b>	<b>DK</b>
	%	%	%
Al Qaeda	12	55	33
The Taliban	12	63	24
Tehrik-i-Taliban	19	51	30
Afghan Taliban	15	50	35
Lashkar-e-Taiba	27	37	36

Data from May 2011 survey conducted after bin Laden's death.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q49b, Q49d & Q105a-c.

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These are among the key findings from two face-to-face personal interview surveys conducted in Pakistan by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project. The first was conducted April 10-26 among 1,970 Pakistanis as part of the 23-nation spring 2011 Pew Global Attitudes poll. The second was a special survey conducted only in Pakistan May 8-15, among 1,251 Pakistanis, following the May 2 killing of Osama bin Laden by the U.S. military. This second survey included a new set of questions specifically about bin Laden's death and repeated nearly all of the questions from the first survey. The samples for both surveys cover approximately 85% of the Pakistani population.<sup>1</sup> Throughout the report, results from the May survey are featured, although comparative data from the April survey are referenced on several questions of particular interest. In general, there are few notable differences between the results of the first and second surveys, suggesting that the death of bin Laden had little impact on Pakistani public opinion about the U.S. or about other issues included on the survey.

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## U.S. Foreign Policy Unpopular in Pakistan

*U.S. considers interests of 2011  
countries like Pakistan?*

	%
Great deal/Fair amount	20
Not too much/Not at all	56
Don't know	24

*U.S. and NATO troops in  
Afghanistan*

Keep troops	8
Remove troops	69
Don't know	22

*U.S.-led efforts to fight  
terrorism?*

Favor	16
Oppose	62
Don't know	22

Data from May 2011 survey  
conducted after bin Laden's death.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q51, Q52, &  
Q62.

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### **Disapproval of U.S. Foreign Policy and Opposition to Drone Strikes**

Key features of U.S. foreign policy remain unpopular in Pakistan. Only one-in-five think the U.S. considers Pakistani interests when making foreign policy decisions. Almost seven-in-ten (69%) want U.S. and NATO troops out of neighboring Afghanistan. Roughly six-in-ten (62%) oppose U.S. anti-terrorism efforts.

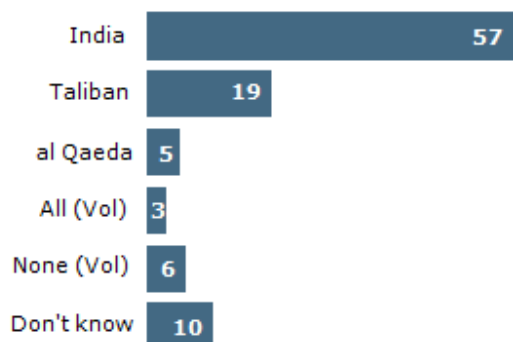
And beyond the opposition to the raid on bin Laden's compound, there are other signs that Pakistanis are concerned about issues related to sovereignty and the use of American military force within their country's borders. Among those who are aware of U.S. drone strikes against extremists in Pakistan, these attacks are widely seen as unnecessary and as too costly in terms of innocent lives. Fears about U.S. military power are widespread -- 69% believe the U.S. could be a military threat to Pakistan.

### **India Seen as Bigger Threat Than Taliban, al Qaeda**

Pakistani views of traditional rival India have grown increasingly negative in recent years. Three-in-four express an unfavorable opinion of India, up from 50% five years ago.

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## Greatest Threat to Pakistan



"Of all these threats I have named, which of these is the greatest threat to our country?"

Data from May 2011 survey conducted after bin Laden's death.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q97.

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When asked which is the biggest threat to their country, India, the Taliban or al Qaeda, a majority of Pakistanis (57%) say India.

Still, roughly seven-in-ten say it is important to improve relations with India, believe increased trade with their neighbor would be a good thing, and support further talks to reduce tensions between the two countries.

Similarly, Indians express negative opinions of Pakistan; 65% have an unfavorable view of their traditional rival and more name Pakistan as India's biggest threat (45%) than name Lashkar-e-Taiba (19%) or Naxalites (16%). Yet, like Pakistanis, Indians would like to see improved relations between the two countries and most support increased trade between India and Pakistan.

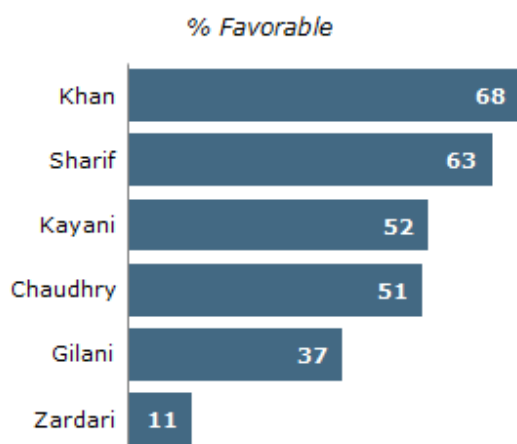
### **Grim Ratings for National Conditions and Zardari**

Pakistanis continue to be highly dissatisfied with conditions in their country. Roughly nine-in-ten (92%) are dissatisfied with the country's direction. Almost as many (85%) say the economic situation in Pakistan is bad. And optimism is scarce -- 60% think the economy will worsen in the next 12 months; only 13% believe it will improve.

Pakistanis list a myriad of problems afflicting their nation -- huge majorities say rising prices, a lack of jobs, crime, terrorism and political corruption are very big problems. Unsurprisingly, given these dismal assessments, ratings for President Asif Ali Zardari are overwhelmingly negative. Only 11% have a favorable view of him, down from 20% last year. His prime minister and fellow Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) leader, Yousaf Raza Gilani, receives a positive rating from 37% -- a significant drop from 59% in 2010.

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## Views of Pakistani Leaders



Data from May 2011 survey conducted after bin Laden's death.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q49a, Q49c & Q49e-h.

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Opposition leader Nawaz Sharif fares better: 63% express a positive opinion of the Pakistan Muslim League (PML-N) leader, down from a year ago when 71% held this view. The most popular leader tested is former cricket star Imran Khan. Nearly seven-in-ten (68%) have a favorable view of the athlete turned politician, up from 52% in 2010.

On balance, Pakistanis continue to view Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry positively, although his ratings have fallen somewhat since last year (51% favorable in 2011; 61% in 2010).

Even though the Pakistani military has received some criticism since the U.S. raid that killed bin Laden, it remains overwhelmingly popular: 79% say it is having a good influence on the country. Ratings for military chief Gen. Ashfaq Parvez Kayani have remained on balance positive -- 52% give him a favorable and 21% an unfavorable rating. This represents a slight change from the April poll conducted prior to bin Laden's death, when 57% rated him favorably and 18% unfavorably.

Also of note:

- In addition to the military, the media and religious leaders are also well-regarded; 76% of Pakistanis say the media are having a good influence on the way things are going in their country and 60% say the same about religious leaders. Few give the police and the national government positive ratings.
- Just 37% of Pakistanis say they followed news about the U.S. military raid that killed bin Laden very or somewhat closely, while 39% followed news about the raid not too closely or not at all closely.
- Most Pakistanis support the U.S. providing financial and humanitarian aid to areas where extremist groups operate, and many want the U.S. to provide intelligence and logistical support for Pakistani troops fighting extremists.
- Violence is the top concern among those who are worried about Islamic extremism in Pakistan; 40% say this, compared with 24% who are most concerned about the impact of extremism on the national economy, 16% who worry that it will lead to loss of freedoms, and 15% who fear extremism will divide the country.



- More than eight-in-ten (85%) Pakistanis say suicide bombing and other violent acts against civilians in defense of Islam are never justified. Far fewer (38%) said this was the case in 2002, when the Pew Research Center first asked this question.

Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/2032/pakistan-public-opinion-osama-bin-laden-india-terrorism-al-qaeda-american-image>

**177-43-4. Despite strong Partnerships at State Level, USA (78%) and Britain (67%) Are Not Trusted By Pakistanis**

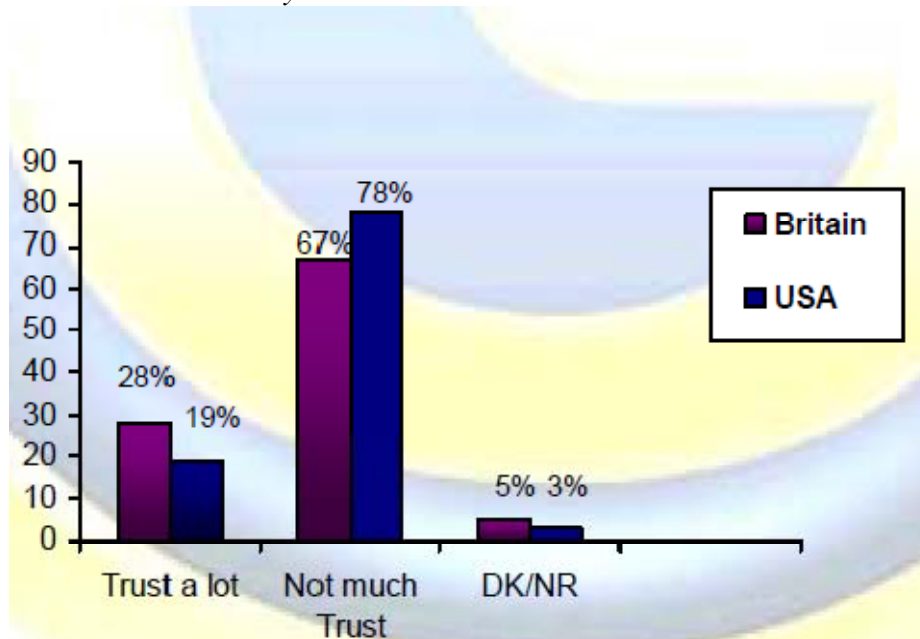
**Only 19% Trust USA and 28% trust Britain**

Islamabad, June 24, 2011

The results of a Gilani Research Foundation Poll carried out by Gallup Pakistan showed that only 19 % and 28% people trust USA or Britain respectively. The findings show an alarming mismatch between the relationship at state level and popularly held opinions, since both USA and Britain are Pakistan’s leading partners in economic and military matters.

In a survey, a nationally representative sample of men and women from across the four provinces were asked the following question: “How much Trust do you have in these countries?” According to the results of the survey, 19% people said they trusted USA and more than three-fourths (78%) said they did not. 3 % did not know or gave no response. Britain fared a little better with 28 % people saying that they trusted Britain a lot and 67% expressed mistrust. 5 % people did not answer or did not know.

*“How much Trust do you have on these countries?”*



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 2703 men and women in rural and urban areas of all four provinces of the country, during 29 May- 4 June 2011. Error margin is estimated to be approximately + 2-3 per cent at 95% confidence level.

Source: [www.gallup.com.pk](http://www.gallup.com.pk)

**177-43-5. Muslim States, Including Saudi Arabia (87%) and Iran (84%), Get High Ratings on Trust by People of Pakistan**

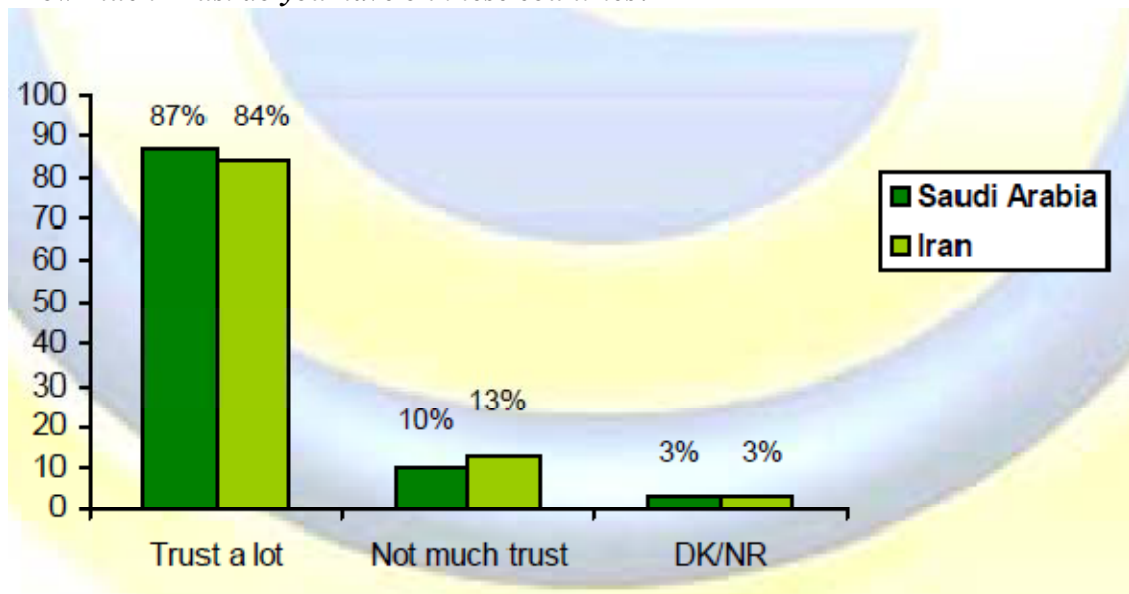
**GILANI POLL/GALLUP PAKISTAN**

Islamabad, June 23, 2011

According to the results of a survey Gilani Research Foundation poll carried out by Gallup Pakistan, a sizeable majority of Pakistanis expressed their trust in Saudi Arabia (87%) and Iran (84%).

A nationally representative sample of men and women from across the four provinces were asked the following question: “How much Trust do you have in these countries?” The results of the survey indicated that 87 % people and 84 % people trusted Saudi Arabia and Iran respectively. Less than 15% people showed apprehension and said they did not trust Saudi Arabia (10%) or Iran (13%). 3 % people did not know or chose not to respond to the question. Interestingly the different sectarian orientation of the two states (*Sunni* and *Shia*) do not influence sentiments of trust in them as a state.

**“How much Trust do you have on these countries?”**



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 2703 men and women in rural and urban areas of all four provinces of the country, during 29 May- 4 June 2011. Error margin is estimated to be approximately + 2-3 per cent at 95% confidence level.

Source: [www.gallup.com.pk](http://www.gallup.com.pk)

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**SOUTH ASIA**

**177-43-6. What Will The Congress-DMK Divorce Spell For Both The Parties**

This summer may bring with it much more than the proverbial seven-year-itch in the DMK Congress marriage that has already been rocky for some time now. The uneasy alliance reached its breaking point when DMK supremo’s daughter Kanimozhi, also a Rajya Sabha MP, was arrested in connection with the 2G spectrum scam.

The Central Bureau of Investigation had accused Kanimozhi, seen as Karunanidhi's "literary heir" in the past, of entering into a criminal conspiracy with the prime accused in the scam, former Telecom Minister A Raja, besides charging her under the Prevention of Corruption Act for taking illegal gratification through Kalaaignar TV. Recently, the Delhi High Court hit a blow to Kanimozhi's hopes for bail, ruling that the CBI probe had revealed that she was not only in close association with Raja but was the "active brain" behind the operation of Kalaaignar TV. Kanimozhi had earlier tried to wriggle out of jail on the plea that she was a woman and a mother, something to which UPA chairperson Sonia Gandhi had reacted, saying that while her sympathies lay with the young MP as a woman, the law must take its own course.

**"With Kanimozhi being jailed, will the DMK withdraw its support to the UPA government at the Centre?"**

	Valid Percent
Can't Say	20.9
Yes	39.8
No	39.4
Total	100

While Kanimozhi's arrest had come before the assembly polls in Tamil Nadu, the DMK, though clearly miffed, had not snapped off ties with its Central ally.

But with the polls seeing a decimated party and the reemergence of rival AIADMK in state politics, observers feel that it is only a matter of time before Karunanidhi snaps off ties with the Congress and attempts to rebuild support for his party in his home state by going solo.

While Karunanidhi's anger against the Congress is natural, till now, the veteran leader had managed to keep a lid on it even as he visited his daughter in Tihar jail.

But now with Kanimozhi's bail plea being rejected, the emotional blow is undeniable and there are strong indications that ties with the Congress may be finally reviewed. An important general council meeting is scheduled for June 10, and reports have indicated that despite some ministers wanting to continue with the alliance, the time for a more decisive divorce may be just round the corner and the DMK, if it doesn't go for a clean break due to political compulsions, may decide to pull out its ministers and at best support the UPA government from outside.

**"If the DMK does indeed withdraw support, do you expect the Congress to woo Jayalalitha?"**

	Valid Percent
Can't Say	16.4
Agree	50.4
Disagree	33.2
Total	100

What will the break in ties between the Congress and the DMK spell for both the parties? While the DMK may not be on a strong wicket in the state and thus find it tough to let go of power even at the centre, one line of thought says that it may be better off rebuilding its base in state politics, shaking off a debilitating alliance.

For the Congress, such a move will obviously spell more trouble. Even as the party seeks to distance itself from its tainted coalition partner, fact is that by itself, it is not even a marginal force in Tamil Nadu and will need to seek another important regional ally if the DMK breaks away. The Congress' abysmal performance in the recent state elections where it managed just five out of 63 Assembly seats shows that the party is nowhere in the reckoning even if voters want an alternative to the Dravidian parties that have been in power since 1967.

Tamil Nadu apart, the Congress is also nowhere in the reckoning in Karnataka and is losing ground in Andhra Pradesh too. So the loss of an important regional ally will really hurt. But more than that what it will also inevitably bring with it is a fresh round of negotiations and permutations and combinations should the party decide to woo another regional party such as the AIADMK, even if the latter was interested.

For the young Kanimozhi, on the other hand, getting caught on the wrong foot in the spectrum scam may just doom a promising career, even as her ageing father remains grief-stricken and unwilling to accept even birthday wishes from his own party cadres. Will he be able to save his daughter and her career, it is a million rupee question and something that we will watch out for in the days to come.

Meanwhile, what do the people at large think of this entire political drama? Will the Congress woo Jayalalitha?

<b>“Do you think Kanimozhi will ever be able to wriggle out of the 2G spectrum scam tangle and revive the fortunes of the DMK?”</b>	
	<b>Valid Percent</b>
<b>Can't Say</b>	<b>19.4</b>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>32.5</b>
<b>No</b>	<b>48.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Will Karunanidhi save Kanimozhi? And more importantly should he finally retire? These are some interesting questions that need to be asked about the veterans of Indian politics. A recent CVOTER survey did just that and found a riveted nation watching this political spectacle and trying to make sense of it. Opinion was clearly split on the question of whether the people believed that the DMK would finally snap off its strained ties with the UPA. While 39.8 per cent said that it will, 39.4 replied that the ties will not be cut, showing the lack of conviction on this issue.

However, more than half of the people (50.4%) polled were convinced that the Congress would try to woo Jayalalitha's AIADMK if the ties with the DMK were snapped off. This shows the public perception that the Congress is in no position to make it alone in state politics and would definitely need to cultivate another powerful ally, whatever be the cost.

Karunanidhi may still enjoy huge amounts of popularity and clout in his home state, but it is perhaps the result of the mess the DMK find itself in that his personal image has also taken a beating. A majority of people polled 58.9 per cent- were of the opinion that the DMK supremo should finally call it a day. With the 2G scam scorching Tamil Nadu's first family, it was only a matter of time, before the people began to question the "supreme leader" as well!

A further blow to the DMK's image came by way of response to the question whether the people believed Kanimozhi would be able to extricate herself from the scam. A majority of respondents more than 48 per cent of those polled replied in the negative to this suggestion.

The results of the Assembly polls clearly showed that the people had rejected the DMK, the findings of this poll, only reaffirm the trend.

**Methodology:** National representative sample of 1147 randomly selected respondents by CATI across 28 states in India during 25th May to 27th May 2011. Data weighted to known census profile. Margin of error +\ -3% at national level.

Source: [http://teamevoter.com/2011/newsletter6i1/newsletter\\_6issue1\\_2011.pdf](http://teamevoter.com/2011/newsletter6i1/newsletter_6issue1_2011.pdf)

### **177-43-7. Petrol Price Hike Not Justified**

*A whopping 82 per cent of people polled in a CVOTER survey blame the UPA government for an “unjustified” hike*

For citizens of this country still reeling under the impact of last month’s petrol price hike one of the sharpest in recent times there is more bad news on the anvil. Despite the pinch on their pockother ets, and worries that rising petrol costs will not only put inflationary pressures on the economy but also contribute to its general slowdown, the Indian public must perhaps tighten its belt and get ready for yet an pockother hike in petrol prices: Sounds unbelievable? But if petroleum companies still complaining about losses due to rising prices of crude have their way, you and I will need to shell out even more at petrol pumps across the country beginning this very month!

In the last one year, petrol, the proverbial “rich man’s fuel”, has got costlier by as much as Rs 15 per litre a whopping 32 per cent rise in less than a year. In fact, last month’s hike where prices of petrol shot up by a sharp Rs 5 per litre was the eighth hike in petrol prices ever since the government accepted the Kirit Parikh Committee’s recommendation on June 25, 2010, to deregulate the price of petrol. Petrol in Delhi at that time last year was selling at Rs 51.43 per litre.

“Was the petrol price hike justified?”	
	Valid Percent
Can't Say	3.7
Yes	13.8
No	82.5
Total	100

The burden that the common man has to bear as a result couldn’t have been heavier. Apart from contributing to the monthly fuel bill in any household, the rise in petrol prices, of course, has a much larger impact and contributes to the spiraling prices of other commodities too. Everything from eating out to manufactured goods will become more expensive as a result. Even as the opposition made a few, feeble cries against last month’s hike, Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee distanced the government from it saying that it was the decision of the oil companies and since the government had deregulated the sector there was nothing to be done. He also admitted that there was likely to be “some inflationary pressure” on the economy as a result. A mild understatement given the fact that the UPA government has been unable to check the inflation, that is at an all time high, and threatening to go out of hand.

Irate citizens have been demanding an explanation from the government as to why such an additional burden has been put on them. But as yet, few convincing answers have been put out by those in power on an issue that would have brought down governments in the past. Let us then understand the dynamics of the process and whether at all the hike is justified and inevitable.

Oil companies complain that rising prices of raw material the global crude oil means that they have to incur huge losses to supply petrol and other petroleum products at lower domestic prices. In theory, while the prices are now deregulated, the government can and does exert pressure on the oil companies to keep these in check given the nature of the product. Last month's sharp increase, according to the oil companies, was necessitated because of rising borrowings of the oil companies which faced severe working capital shortage in view of losses incurred on fuel sales. The IOC, for instance, has seen its borrowings rise by Rs 15,000 crore in the last 45 days as it loses Rs 296 crore per day on fuel sales.

<b>“The Union finance minister has said the hike was a decision taken by the marketing companies, not the government. Do you believe him?”</b>	
	<b>Valid Percent</b>
<b>Can't Say</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>28.1</b>
<b>No</b>	<b>65.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

While it is undeniable that global crude prices have been touching an all time high and are now at about \$ 110 per barrel, economists point out that it is absurd to link these to domestic prices because the volatility in crude prices internationally has more to do with speculation than any real reason. Even in the US, point out experts, petrol prices are subsidized.

Economists have urged the government to instead cut customs and excise duty on crude and urged the government to subsidise oil products to minimize the impact on consumers of international volatility.

The opposition that should have taken up this issue forcefully but unfortunately till this is done, Indian masses seem doomed to be burdened by an insensitive regime. A recent CVOTER survey decided to take into account the voice of the people on this matter.

And according to it, a whopping 82.5 per cent of the people polled said that the petrol price hike recently was not justified at all. Clearly, the people are totally against such extortionist policies.

<b>“Do you agree that the hike will lead to a general rise in the prices of essential commodities?”</b>	
	<b>Valid Percent</b>
<b>Can't Say</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>80.5</b>
<b>No</b>	<b>15.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

While Pranab Mukherjee passed the buck to the oil companies, distancing the government from the hike, in the eyes of the people, it is the UPA government that is to blame. More than 65 per cent of those polled said that they did not believe the Finance Minister when he said that the



oil companies were to blame for the steep hike. Despite the deregulation of petrol prices, the government does and can put pressure on the companies to give them direction.

More than 80 per cent of the people polled also clearly believed that the hike will lead to a further rise in prices of essential commodities. Despite interventions by the RBI, the government has not been able to tackle inflation and the masses reeling under a heavy burden recognize this sorry state of affairs.

In such a scenario, the opposition should have rightfully take up cudgels on the behalf of the citizens and forced the government to alter its stance. A roll back in the price hike could have been affected. But did the opposition fail to capitalize on the issue? Verdict of the people seems split on this with 43.5 and 43.4 per cent respectively saying agreeing and disagreeing respectively with the suggestion that the opposition failed to launch an effective stir on the matter.

Clearly, it is the UPA government that is in the dock on this issue.

### **Methodology**

National representative sample of 1300 randomly selected respondents by CATI across 28 states in India during 20th May & 21st May 2011. Data weighted to known census profile. Margin of error  $\pm$  3% at national level.

Source: [http://teamcvoter.com/2011/newsletter6i1/newsletter\\_6issue1\\_2011.pdf](http://teamcvoter.com/2011/newsletter6i1/newsletter_6issue1_2011.pdf)

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## **SOUTH EAST ASIA**

### **177-43-8. President Aquino net satisfaction rating: +46**

3 June 2011

First reported in *BusinessWorld*, 21 June 2011

Second Quarter 2011 Social Weather Survey:

*Social Weather Stations*

The Second Quarter 2011 Social Weather Survey, conducted from June 3-6, 2011, found 64% satisfied and 18% dissatisfied with President Benigno "Noynoy" Aquino III's performance, for a *good* net rating of +46 (% satisfied minus % dissatisfied).

Pres. Aquino's new net satisfaction is slightly below his *very good* net satisfaction rating of +51 in March 2011 (69% satisfied, 18% dissatisfied) [*Chart 1, Table 1*].

### **Metro Manila and Luzon: Good; Visayas and Mindanao: Very Good**

The net satisfaction rating of Pres. Aquino stayed *good* in Metro Manila at +43 (62% satisfied, 19% dissatisfied), but slightly higher than +41 (62% satisfied, 21% dissatisfied) in the previous quarter [*Table 2*].

It stayed *good* in Balance Luzon +41 (60% satisfied, 19% dissatisfied), although it is lower than +48 (68% satisfied, 20% dissatisfied) before.

It stayed *very good* in the Visayas at +51 (67% satisfied, 17% dissatisfied, correctly rounded), although it is lower than +60 (75% satisfied, 15% dissatisfied) before.

It stayed *very good* in Mindanao at +54 (71% satisfied, 17% dissatisfied), barely changing from +53 (69% satisfied, 16% dissatisfied) in the previous quarter.

Rural net satisfaction with the President is a *good* +47 (65% satisfied, 18% dissatisfied), lower than the *very good* +55 (71% satisfied, 16% dissatisfied) before.

Urban net satisfaction stayed *good* at +45 (63% satisfied, 18% dissatisfied), slightly lower than +47 (66% satisfied, 20% dissatisfied, correctly rounded) before.

### **ABC: Very Good; D and E: Good**

Pres. Aquino's net rating is *very good* in class ABC at +58 (74% satisfied, 16% dissatisfied), higher than the *good* +49 (67% satisfied, 19% dissatisfied) in the previous quarter.

It is a *good* +44 (63% satisfied, 19% dissatisfied) in class D or the *masa*, down from the *very good* +51 (69% satisfied, 18% dissatisfied) before.

It is also *good* in class E at +48 (66% satisfied, 18% dissatisfied), just below the *very good* +50 (67% satisfied, 17% dissatisfied) previously.

Pres. Aquino's net rating stayed *good* among men at +49 (67% satisfied, 17% dissatisfied, correctly rounded), slightly higher than +47 (67% satisfied, 20% dissatisfied) before.

It is *good* among women at +43 (62% satisfied, 19% dissatisfied), lower than the *very good* +55 (70% satisfied, 16% dissatisfied) before.

### Survey Background

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

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

The quarterly Social Weather Survey on public satisfaction with the President is a non-commissioned item, and is included on SWS's own initiative and released as a public service, with first printing rights assigned to *BusinessWorld*.

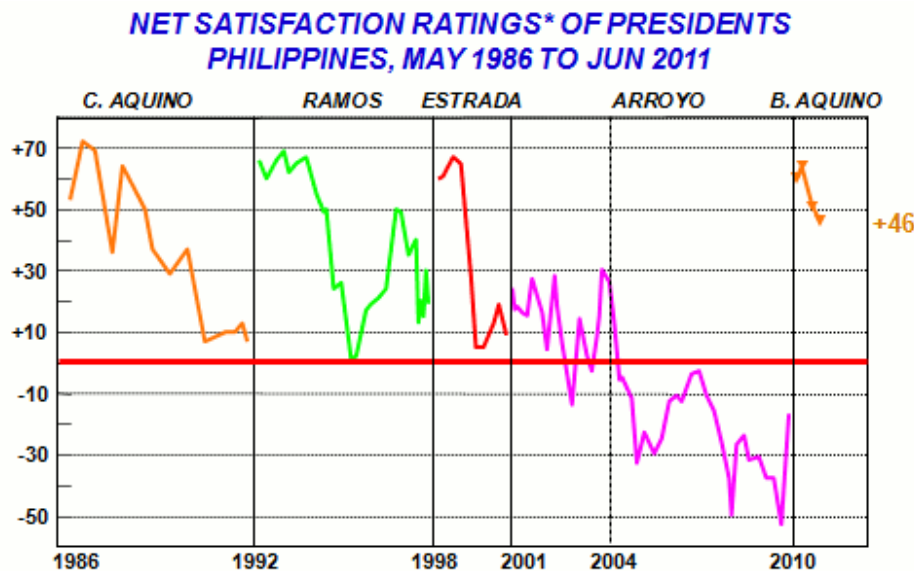
SWS employs its own staff for questionnaire design, sampling, fieldwork, data-processing, and analysis, and does not outsource any of its survey operations.

[SWS terminology for Net Satisfaction Ratings: +70 and above, "excellent"; +50 to +69, "very good"; +30 to +49, "good"; +10 to +29, "moderate", +9 to -9, "neutral"; -10 to -29, "poor"; -30 to -49, "bad"; -50 to -69, "very bad"; -70 and below, "execrable"]

#

Chart

1



\* Net ratings = % Satisfied minus % Dissatisfied correctly rounded.  
Survey Data: Social Weather Stations surveys.



**Second Quarter 2011 Social Weather Report**  
June 3-6, 2011 National Survey



Table

1

**NET SATISFACTION RATINGS\* OF PRESIDENTS  
PHILIPPINES, MAY 1986 TO JUN 2011**

C. AQUINO	Net*	RAMOS (cont)	Net*	RAMOS (cont)	Net*	ARROYO (cont)	Net*	ARROYO (cont)	Net*
MAY86	+53	JUL93	+69	MAR-APR98	+30	MAY02	+4	SEP06	-11
OCT86	+72	SEP93	+62	APR98	+19	AUG02	+28	NOV06	-13
MAR87	+69	DEC93	+65			SEP02	+18	FEB07	-4
OCT87	+36	APR94	+67	ESTRADA	Net*	NOV02	+6	JUN07	-3
FEB88	+64	AUG94	+55	SEP98	+60	MAR03	-14	SEP07	-11
AUG88	+57	NOV94	+49	NOV98	+61	JUN03	+14	DEC07	-16
SEP88	+50	DEC94	+50	MAR99	+67	SEP03	+2	MAR08	-26
FEB89	+37	MAR95	+24	JUN99	+65	NOV03	-3	JUN08	-38
AUG89	+32	JUN95	+26	OCT99	+28	JAN04	+8	JUL08	-50
SEP89	+29	OCT95	+1	DEC99	+5	FEB04	+15	SEP08	-27
MAR90	+24	DEC95	+2	MAR00	+5	MAR04	+30	DEC08	-24
APR90	+37	APR96	+17	JUL00	+13	JUN04	+26	FEB09	-32
NOV90	+7	JUN96	+19	SEP00	+19	AUG04	+12	JUN09	-31
APR91	+24	SEP96	+21	DEC00	+9	OCT04	-6	SEP09	-38
JUL91	+10	DEC96	+24	ARROYO	Net*	DEC04	-5	DEC09	-38
NOV91	+10	APR97	+50	MAR01	+24	MAR05	-12	MAR10	-53
FEB92	+13	JUN97	+49	APR01	+17	MAY05	-33	JUN10	-17
APR92	+7	SEP97	+35	MAY01	+18	AUG05	-23		
		DEC97	+40	JUL01	+16	DEC05	-30	B. AQUINO	
RAMOS	Net*	JAN98	+13	SEP01	+15	MAR06	-25	SEP10	+60
SEP92	+66	FEB98	+20	NOV01	+27	JUN06	-13	NOV10	+64
DEC92	+60	MAR98	+15	MAR02	+16			MAR11	+51
APR93	+66							JUN11	+46

\* Net ratings = % Satisfied minus % Dissatisfied correctly rounded.  
Survey Data: Social Weather Stations surveys.



Second Quarter 2011 Social Weather Report  
June 3-6, 2011 National Survey

Table

2

**PUBLIC SATISFACTION WITH PRESIDENT  
BENIGNO "NOYNOY" AQUINO III, NOV 2010 TO JUN 2011**

	Satisfied			Dissatisfied			Net *		
	Nov 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Nov 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Nov 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011
PHILIPPINES	74%	69%	64%	10%	18%	18%	+64	+51	+46
NCR	72	62	62	13	21	19	+59	+41	+43
BAL. LUZON	77	68	60	8	20	19	+69	+48	+41
VISAYAS	71	75	67	15	15	17	+56	+60	+51
MINDANAO	74	69	71	9	16	17	+65	+53	+54
TOTAL URBAN	73	66	63	12	20	18	+61	+47	+45
TOTAL RURAL	76	71	65	8	16	18	+67	+55	+47
ABC	82	67	74	7	19	16	+75	+49	+58
D	74	69	63	11	18	19	+63	+51	+44
E	74	67	66	9	17	18	+64	+50	+48
MALE	76	67	67	10	20	17	+65	+47	+49
FEMALE	73	70	62	10	16	19	+63	+55	+43

\* % Satisfied minus % Dissatisfied correctly rounded. Ignores Don't Know and Refused to Answer responses.

Question: Please tell me how satisfied or dissatisfied you are in the performance of Benigno Aquino III as President of the Philippines. Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, undecided if satisfied or dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, very dissatisfied?



Second Quarter 2011 Social Weather Report  
June 3-6, 2011 National Survey

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

**WEST EUROPE**

**177-43-9. Labour Leads On Healthcare Amid Concerns About NHS - Waiting Times In Particular**

June 22, 2011

*Public is split on public sector strikes although most think trade unions are essential to protect workers' rights. Unions are seen as more powerful than in the 1990s, although a long way from the 1970s.*

*Labour vote share falls while the Conservatives' increases slightly*

**CON 37(+2); LAB 39 (-3); LIB DEM 11(+1)**

Reuters/ Ipsos MORI June Political Monitor shows that Labour has extended its lead over the Conservatives as having the best policies on healthcare. A third of people think that Labour has the best policies on healthcare (37%) compared to 21% who say the Conservatives and 11% the Lib Dems. Labour therefore lead the Conservatives on this issue by 16 points, compared to 9 points in March last year; it is the highest Labour lead on healthcare since 2002.

When asked about the NHS over the next 12 months, the biggest impact of the government's reforms is expected to be on waiting times; two in five think that **waiting times will get worse** (44%). Least impact is expected on the **service provided by GPs**, which over half think will stay the same (55%). A third of people are concerned that **standards of treatment** will get worse (35%) although half believe that standards will not change (46%). While a significant minority think that the next 12 months will bring greater efficiency to the NHS (20%), twice as many think **the efficiency with which the NHS spends public money** will get worse (39%) and a similar proportion think it will stay the same (35%). This is supported by separate research by Ipsos MORI for the Department of Health which shows that while perceptions of the NHS providing value for money for taxpayers have increased in recent years, so has agreement that there is waste and inefficiency[i].

**The public is evenly split on whether public sector workers are right to go on strike (48% support, 48% oppose).** While a third of the public think that **trade unions have too much power in Britain today** (35%), three-quarters think that they are **essential to protect workers' rights** (76%). Since Ipsos MORI first asked the question in 1975, belief that unions are important for protecting workers' rights has remained consistent at around three-quarters of the public. Agreement that unions have too much power has increased since Ipsos MORI last asked the question in 1995 (35% compared to 24%) although this is much lower than during the 1970s and '80s when over two-thirds of the public consistently agreed that unions were too powerful.

**Support for the Conservatives has increased slightly this month while the Labour vote share has fallen.** Among all those who are certain to vote, 37% would vote Conservative, 39% would vote Labour while 11% would vote Liberal Democrat.

**Satisfaction with the government and its leaders remains broadly unchanged this month.** Over a third of people are satisfied with the way the government is running the country (36%) compared to 34% in May. Just under half are satisfied with David Cameron as Prime Minister (45%), while 32% are satisfied with Nick Clegg as Deputy Prime Minister (from 29% last month). A third are satisfied with Ed Miliband as leader of the Opposition (34%) while half are dissatisfied (48%), although one in five do not have an opinion (18%).

*Ipsos MORI interviewed a representative sample of 1,003 adults aged 18+ across Great Britain. Interviews were conducted by telephone 17-19 June 2011. Data are weighted to match the profile of the population.*

Source:<http://www.ipsos-mori.com/researchpublications/researcharchive/2816/ReutersIpsos-MORI-June-Political-Monitor.aspx>

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### **177-43-10. Low-Income Britons Struggle With Their Wellbeing**

Physical health, healthy behaviors, access to basics all worse for low-income Britons  
June 22, 2011

BRUSSELS -- Low-income Britons' overall wellbeing score of 59.7 significantly lags behind that of the highest income group (72.5).

*United Kingdom Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index Score, by Income Group*

Monthly household income

	<b>1,385 pounds or less (low income)</b>	<b>1,386 to 2,725 pounds</b>	<b>2,726 to 4,515 pounds</b>	<b>4,516 pounds or more (high income)</b>	<b>Gap, low vs. high income</b>
Well-Being Index score	59.7	65.3	71.0	72.5	12.8

Jan. 2-March 31, 2011

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

**GALLUP**

The Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index in the United Kingdom consists of 55 individual items that collectively measure Britons' emotional, physical, and financial wellbeing. Low-income Britons are defined in this article as those who report a monthly income of 1,385 pounds or less.

A similar analysis of Well-Being Index data in the United States also finds lower income residents' wellbeing is much worse than that of those with higher incomes.

Low-income Britons' lower overall wellbeing reflects this group's poorer physical health, healthy behaviors, and access to certain basic necessities.

**Chronic Health Problems More Prevalent Among Low-Income Britons**

Britons in the lowest income group are more likely than those in higher income groups to say they have ever been diagnosed with each of the chronic conditions Gallup asks about, including high cholesterol, high blood pressure, diabetes, depression, and cancer.

More than half of those in the lowest income group report that they have had two or more of these health problems, compared with less than a third of those in the highest income group who say the same.

*Chronic Health Problems, by Income Group*

Monthly household income

	<b>1,385 pounds or less (low income)</b>	<b>1,386 to 2,725 pounds</b>	<b>2,726 to 4,515 pounds</b>	<b>4,516 pounds or more (high income)</b>	<b>Gap, low vs. high income (pct. pts.)</b>
% Obese	22.5	22.4	19.5	17.9	4.6
% High blood pressure	26.9	17.9	11.3	13.3	13.6
% High cholesterol	21.1	12.6	9.5	9.2	11.9
% Diabetes	10.9	5.7	4.6	4.0	6.9
% Depression diagnosis	25.4	14.4	11.5	7.1	18.3
% Cancer	6.0	4.0	2.9	2.7	3.3

Jan. 2-March 31, 2011

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

**GALLUP**

It is important to note that these differences hold when controlling for age.

**Health Habits Likely Part of Low-Income Britons' Low Wellbeing**

Low-income Britons are significantly more likely to say they smoke than are their high-income counterparts. Additionally, those in the highest income group are much more likely than low-income Britons to report that they exercise regularly and eat five or more servings of fruits and vegetables four or more days a week.

### Healthy Behaviors, by Income Group

Monthly household income

	1,385 pounds or less (low income)	1,386 to 2,725 pounds	2,726 to 4,515 pounds	4,516 pounds or more (high income)	Gap, low vs. high income (pct. pts.)
% Eat five servings of fruits and veggies, four or more days per week	63.3	66.4	66.9	72.1	8.8
% Exercise 30 minutes, three or more days per week	50.9	50.4	46.4	54.8	3.9
% Smoke	33.9	28.3	20.3	15.7	18.2

Jan. 2-March 31, 2011

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

#### GALLUP

#### **Low-Income Britons More Likely to Lack Certain Basic Necessities for Good Health**

While all Britons have national health insurance coverage, those with lower incomes are more likely to lack access to certain basics important to good health.

Low-income Britons are slightly less likely to say they have a personal doctor and more likely to say that there have been times when they did not have enough money for healthcare or medicine than high-income Britons. Access to dental care, which the national health insurance doesn't cover, is also lower among low-income Britons. Six in 10 Britons in the lowest income group say they visited a dentist in the past year, compared with nearly 8 in 10 in the highest income group who report the same.

Low-income Britons are also less likely than high-income Britons to say they have easy access to affordable fresh fruits and vegetables and to a safe place to exercise. However, about 9 in 10 or more say they do have access to fresh produce and have a safe place to exercise.

*Access to Basic Necessities for Good Health, by Income Group*

Monthly household income

	<b>1,385 pounds or less (low income)</b>	<b>1,386 to 2,725 pounds</b>	<b>2,726 to 4,515 pounds</b>	<b>4,516 pounds or more (high income)</b>	<b>Gap, low vs. high income (pct. pts.)</b>
% Who have personal doctor	68.3	74.6	76.5	76.3	8.0
% Not enough money for healthcare	7.2	4.9	2.9	3.2	4.0
% Easy to get medicine in your area	96.2	97.7	99.1	98.2	2.0
% Visited dentist	61.7	72.2	78.5	77.9	16.2
% Easy to get affordable fresh fruits and vegetables	92.8	96.3	98.0	98.2	5.4
% Easy to get a safe place to exercise	88.8	93.7	95.6	97.3	8.5

Jan. 2-March 31, 2011

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

GALLUP®

**Low-Income Britons' Health Issues Affect Daily Life**

Low-income Britons are also much more likely to report that health problems keep them from doing their usual activities and prevent them from doing things that people their age can normally do.

*Self-Described Health Situation, by Income Group*

Monthly household income

	<b>1,385 pounds or less (low income)</b>	<b>1,386 to 2,725 pounds</b>	<b>2,726 to 4,515 pounds</b>	<b>4,516 pounds or more (high income)</b>	<b>Gap, low vs. high income (pct. pts.)</b>
% Health keeps them from their usual activities	35.7	20.5	15.0	18.7	17.0
% Health problems prevent them from doing things people their age normally do	31.0	16.0	9.8	9.3	21.7

Jan. 2-March 31, 2011

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

**GALLUP**

**Bottom Line**

The Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index findings demonstrate the health and wellbeing divide that exists between the rich and poor in the U.K. Low-income Britons are more likely to have chronic health problems, less likely to practice good health habits, and slightly less likely to have access to certain basic necessities for good health. These interconnected issues could be the reason that low-income Britons are more likely to say health problems are an issue in their daily lives.

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

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

**Survey Methods**

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index survey Jan. 2-March 31, 2011, with a random sample of 4,000 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the United Kingdom, 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 ±1.8 percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones. Each daily sample includes a minimum quota of 5 cell phone respondents and 29 landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents for gender within the region. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member had the most recent birthday.

Samples are weighted by gender, age, education, region, adults in the household, and cell phone status. Demographic weighting targets are based on the most recently published population data from the Census Bureau for Northern Ireland, Scotland, England, and Wales. All reported margins of sampling error include the computed design effects for weighting and sample design.



Source:[http://www.gallup.com/poll/148151/Low-Income-Britons-Struggle-Wellbeing.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Wellbeing](http://www.gallup.com/poll/148151/Low-Income-Britons-Struggle-Wellbeing.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Wellbeing)

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## **NORTH AMERICA**

### **177-43-11. US Remains Favourable Toward Nuclear Power, While German Movement To Scale Back Emerges**

Nearly eighty percent of U.S. residents feel secure about the overall state and safety...

**New York, NY - June 20, 2011** - Nearly eighty percent of U.S. residents feel secure about the overall state and safety of Nuclear energy and power plants, this according to new research from TNS, a global leader in market information.

In light of the dramatic energy policy shift recently announced from Germany as well as the continuing nuclear power plant setbacks in Japan, the survey found an overwhelming 90% of U.S. respondents said these recent events had little to no effect on their concerns over U.S. nuclear energy safety. Support for building new facilities was moderate (45% of respondents supported building new facilities), but only 14% strongly opposed future construction.

"It appears the combination of the international community planning to scale back nuclear power and continued uncertainty about the future effects of the Japan disaster has had virtually no influence on US attitudes toward nuclear power, said Jim Gill, Senior Vice President at TNS. "With nuclear power now embedded as a key pillar of the US energy program, accounting for 20% of US electricity generation, it appears that it will take more than foreign governments' policy shifts and a far-away incident to move the US opinion needle on nuclear energy as a power source."

In a recent White House press conference, President Obama and German Chancellor Angela Merkel discussed future plans for nuclear power. Ms. Merkel announced her country would close all of its 17 existing reactors by 2022. Other nations, including Japan, Italy, and Switzerland, have announced plans to pare back nuclear power, but none have gone as far as Germany, the world's fourth largest economy. However, nuclear energy remains a key pillar of the Obama administration's energy policy with the President proposing \$36 billion in loan guarantees for nuclear power to upgrade existing facilities and build additional plants.

#### **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.tnsglobal.com/news/news-](http://www.tnsglobal.com/news/news-375FF3E3EC8B4AF8BD801834B645CB55.aspx)

[375FF3E3EC8B4AF8BD801834B645CB55.aspx](http://www.tnsglobal.com/news/news-375FF3E3EC8B4AF8BD801834B645CB55.aspx)

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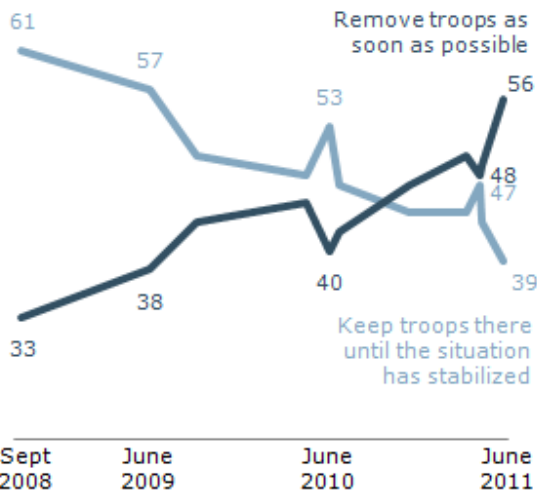
### **177-43-12. Record Number Favors Removing U.S. Troops from Afghanistan**

June 21, 2011



As President Obama prepares to announce his policy for drawing down U.S. forces in Afghanistan, the percentage of Americans who favor removing the troops as soon as possible has reached an all-time high in Pew Research Center surveys.

### Sharp Rise in Percentage Backing U.S. Troop Pullout



PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 15-19, 2011.

For the first time, a majority (56%) says that U.S. troops should be brought home as soon as possible, while 39% favor keeping troops in Afghanistan until the situation has stabilized.

The proportion favoring a quick withdrawal of U.S. forces has increased by eight points since last month (from 48%), immediately after the killing of Osama bin Laden. A year ago, just 40% favored removing the troops as soon as possible, while 53% favored keeping them in Afghanistan until the situation stabilized.

Americans continue to say the decision to use force in Afghanistan was the right one, and 58% believe the United States will definitely or probably succeed in achieving its goals in Afghanistan. That is largely unchanged from the 62% who said the U.S. would achieve its goals in Afghanistan shortly after Osama's death. But at the same time, a majority (56%) says it is unlikely that Afghanistan will be able to maintain a stable government after the U.S. military leaves.

Even among those who predict the U.S. will be successful in Afghanistan, nearly as many favor removing the troops as soon possible (46%) as favor keeping them there until the situation is stable (51%). Among those who say the U.S. will definitely or probably fail in achieving its goals -- 34% of the public -- a large majority (75%) supports removing the troops as soon as possible.

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## Across-the-Board Increase in Support for Removing Troops as Soon as Possible

<i>% remove troops as soon as possible</i>	<b>June 2010</b>	<b>April 2011</b>	<b>May 5-8 2011</b>	<b>June 2011</b>	<b>Change 10-11</b>
	%	%	%	%	
Total	40	50	49	56	+16
Men	40	48	46	52	+12
Women	41	53	51	60	+19
18-29	45	53	37	53	+8
30-49	36	49	50	54	+18
50-64	37	47	52	58	+21
65+	47	54	53	62	+15
Republican	31	40	34	43	+12
Democrat	43	55	53	67	+24
Independent	42	52	54	57	+15
<i>Among Reps and Rep leaners</i>					
Agree with Tea Party	21	39	--	42	+21
Disagree/No opinion	39	48	--	47	+8

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 15-19, 2011. Q75

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Over the past year, support for removing U.S. troops from Afghanistan as soon as possible has increased across nearly all political and demographic groups.

Two-thirds of Democrats (67%) now say troops should be removed as soon as possible, up from 43% a year ago. A majority (57%) of independents also support immediate troop withdrawal, an increase of 15 points from last year.

Republican support for removing U.S. troops as soon as possible has risen 12 points since last June. At that time, 65% of Republicans favored keeping U.S. forces in Afghanistan until the situation is stabilized while 31% favored removing them as soon as possible. In the current survey, 53% support keeping the troops there and 43% favor their withdrawal.

Over the past year, support for withdrawing the troops has doubled among Republicans and GOP-leaning independents who agree with the Tea Party. A year ago only 21% favored immediate troop withdrawal; that has risen to 42% currently.

## War Still Viewed as Right Decision

### Majority Still Sees War as Right Decision

<i>Using military force in Afghanistan was the...</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rep</b>	<b>Dem</b>	<b>Ind</b>
	%	%	%	%
Right decision	57	68	54	56
Wrong decision	35	25	39	38
Don't know	8	7	7	6
	100	100	100	100
<i>Will U.S. achieve goals in Afghanistan?</i>				
Definitely/probably succeed	58	67	61	51
Definitely/probably fail	34	27	33	40
Don't know	8	6	6	9
	100	100	100	100
<i>How well is the U.S. military effort going?</i>				
Very/Fairly well	53	65	51	51
Not too/Not at all well	40	30	44	43
Don't know	7	5	5	6
	100	100	100	100
<i>How likely maintain stable government?</i>				
Very/Somewhat likely	38	41	41	34
Very/Somewhat unlikely	56	56	54	62
Don't know	5	3	5	3
	100	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 15-19, 2011. Q72-74, 77.  
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

A majority (57%) continues to say the U.S. made the right decision in using military force in Afghanistan while 35% said it was the wrong decision. Republicans are more likely than Democrats and independents to say it was the right decision.

The public's assessments of the military effort in Afghanistan have changed little over the past few months -- 53% say the military effort is going at least fairly well. Republicans are far more likely than Democrats and independents to say the effort is going well.

Optimism about success in Afghanistan increased after bin Laden's death and remains higher than it was last year -- 58% say the U.S. will definitely or probably succeed in achieving its goals in Afghanistan. But Republicans (67%) and Democrats (61%) are more optimistic about success than independents (51%).

Only 38% says that it is likely Afghanistan will be able to maintain a stable government when U.S. military forces leave the country while 56% say it is unlikely. In November 2009 the public was more optimistic about Iraq -- 52% said it was at least somewhat likely Iraq would be able to maintain a stable government after U.S. forces left. There are very little partisan differences -- a majority across party lines says it is unlikely Afghanistan will be able to maintain a stable government.

Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/2033/poll-afghanistan-troops-withdrawal-brought-home>

**177-43-13. Americans Shift to More Negative View of Libya Military Action**

Now more likely to disapprove than approve  
June 24, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Americans are more likely to say they disapprove than approve of the U.S. military action in Libya. That represents a shift from three months ago, just after the mission began, when approval exceeded disapproval.

*Next we have a question about the current military action by the United States and other countries against Libya. Do you approve or disapprove of the current U.S. military actions against Libya?*

	Mar 21, 2011	Jun 22, 2011
% Approve	47	39
% Disapprove	37	46
% No opinion	16	15

GALLUP

The results are based on a Gallup poll conducted June 22. The House of Representatives is set to vote on resolutions that would limit the U.S. role in Libya, partly because of questions about whether the mission violates the War Powers Act since President Obama did not obtain congressional authorization for it. The U.S. sent forces to Libya in March as part of a multinational force to protect rebels in that country from attacks by Libyan President Moammar Gadhafi.

Democrats are the only political group to show more support for than opposition to the U.S. involvement. Independents are the most likely to show opposition, with a majority disapproving.

Republicans' opinions have changed the most since March, moving to 39% approval from 57%. This likely reflects increased criticism of the mission's legality and cost from some Republican congressional leaders and presidential candidates. Independents' views have become slightly more negative over the last three months, while Democrats' opinions have been largely stable.

*Approve/Disapprove of U.S. Military Action Against Libya, by Political Party*

	March 2011	June 2011	Change (pct. pts.)
<b>REPUBLICANS</b>			
Approve	57%	39%	-18
Disapprove	31%	47%	+16
<b>INDEPENDENTS</b>			
Approve	38%	31%	-7
Disapprove	44%	52%	+8
<b>DEMOCRATS</b>			
Approve	51%	54%	+3
Disapprove	34%	35%	+1

**GALLUP**

**Opposition Mainly Because of Substance, Rather Than Legality, of Military Operation**

The poll sought to explore Americans' reasons for opposition to the operation by asking those who disapprove whether they disagree with the substance of the policy or with how it was executed. Most who disapprove, 64%, do so because they do not think the U.S. should be in Libya at all. Just under a third, 29%, disapprove because they do not think the president obtained the necessary approval from Congress to conduct the operation.

*Do you disapprove mainly because -- [ROTATED: you do not think the U.S. should be involved in military action in Libya at all (or because) you do not think President Obama obtained the necessary approval from Congress for the military action]?*

Based on those who disapprove of U.S. military action in Libya

	U.S. should not be involved in Libya	President did not obtain necessary approval	No opinion
Jun 22, 2011	64%	29%	7%

**GALLUP**

Republicans who disapprove divide about equally between saying the U.S. should not be in Libya (48%) and saying the president did not go through the proper procedures (46%).

**Supporters View Gadhafi Removal as Ultimate Goal**

The stated goal of the military operation was to protect Libyan citizens from attacks by the country's government, but the obvious question is whether the ultimate goal should be removal of the government, namely, President Gadhafi, from power. The poll asked those who approve of the mission whether the U.S. action should continue until Gadhafi is removed from power, and the vast majority, 85%, agree.

**Implications**

Gallup found initial support for the U.S. mission in Libya low compared with other recent U.S. military engagements. As the operation continues into its fourth month, and with increased

criticism of the effort from political leaders, it is not surprising that support for it has eroded. It is still unclear whether Congress will ultimately limit the mission in Libya or authorize it to continue. The president's Wednesday announcement of troop withdrawals from Afghanistan shows he is sensitive to pressure to scale down U.S. military operations abroad as the U.S. struggles to improve the economy and get the federal budget deficit under control.

### **Survey Methods**

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted June 22, 2011, on the Gallup Daily tracking survey, with a random sample of 999 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

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

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone 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/148196/Americans-Shift-Negative-View-Libya-Military-Action.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/148196/Americans-Shift-Negative-View-Libya-Military-Action.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

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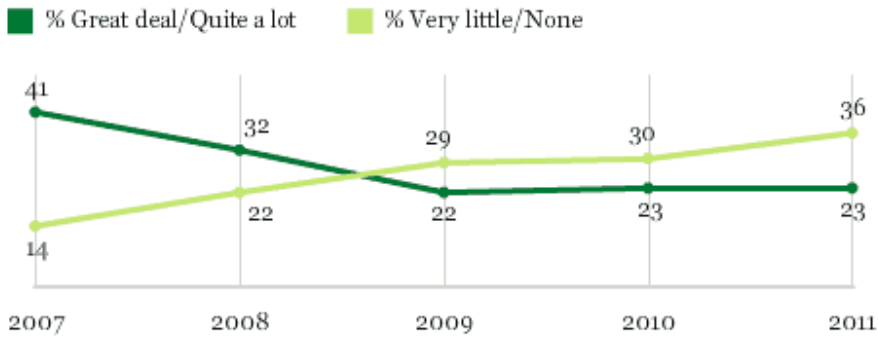
### **177-43-14. Record-High 36% of Americans Lack Confidence in Banks**

Fewer than one in four (23%) express "a great deal" or "quite a lot" of confidence  
June 24, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Thirty-six percent of Americans have "very little" or "no" confidence in U.S. banks -- up from 30% last year and the highest on record. For the third consecutive year, more Americans express little or no confidence in banks than say they have "a great deal" or "quite a lot."

*Confidence in Banks, 2007-2011*

Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in banks -- a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little?



Polls conducted in June or July of each year

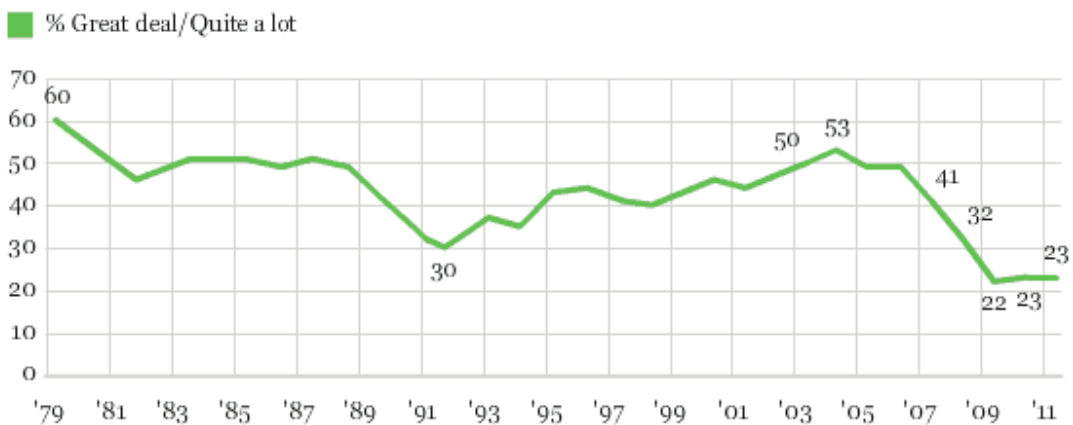
**GALLUP**

Gallup has tracked the percentage of Americans saying they have a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in U.S. banks since 1979. Prior to 2009, the percentage of Americans expressing very little or no confidence in U.S. banks was generally far less than the percentage expressing a great deal or quite a lot of confidence. As recently as June 2007, before the recession began -- and even in June 2008, just prior to the financial crisis later that year -- more Americans had confidence in U.S. banks than had little or no confidence.

The 23% of Americans with a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in banks in 2011 is unchanged from last year and essentially the same as the 22% of 2009. All three annual measures are not only far below the pre-recession level of 41% found in June 2007, but also represent a new low in Gallup's annual Confidence in Institutions poll.

*Confidence in Banks, 1979-2011 Trend*

Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in banks -- a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little?



**GALLUP**

This year's poll finds Americans expressing the most confidence in the U.S. military, at 78%, followed by small businesses, at 64%. Americans rank banks 12<sup>th</sup> out of 16 institutions measured.

### **Confidence Down in All Regions From Pre-Crisis Levels**

The degree of confidence in banks has fallen in all regions of the country compared with the pre-recession/financial crisis days of 2007. However, confidence in banks is up in the Midwest and West compared with a year ago. These improvements may be at least in part a result of the strengthening of the manufacturing sector, as it has been of particular benefit to the economy and companies in these regions.

#### *Percent Great Deal/Quite a Lot of Confidence in Banks, by Region, 2007-2011*

Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in banks -- a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little?

	<b>June 2007</b>	<b>June 2008</b>	<b>June 2009</b>	<b>July 2010</b>	<b>June 2011</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
East	31	33	19	25	20
Midwest	38	34	24	20	27
South	50	33	21	27	23
West	41	28	23	17	23

#### **GALLUP**

### **Confidence in U.S. Banks Remains Fragile**

Three years after the financial crisis gripped the U.S., more Americans express very little or no confidence in U.S. banks. Of course, as demonstrated during the financial crisis, confidence is essential to having a well-functioning financial system. And, a strong financial system is integral to sustainable economic growth and job creation.

With confidence in banking remaining so low and worsening on the margin, it is clear that the banking industry, banking regulators, and other policymakers need to do more to improve the confidence Americans have in banking institutions. These new Gallup poll results suggest that any such efforts, at least to this point, have been highly unsuccessful.

#### **Survey Methods**

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted June 9-12, 2011, with a random sample of 1,020 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 adult, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 4$  percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone 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/148244/Record-High-Americans-Lack-Confidence-Banks.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Business%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/148244/Record-High-Americans-Lack-Confidence-Banks.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Business%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA)

**177-43-15. Pessimism about National Economy Rises, Personal Financial Views Hold Steady**

Obama Job Rating Declines

June 23, 2011

Overview

**National Economic Outlook Slips,  
Personal Financial Outlook Steady**

	Oct 2010	Apr 2011	June 2011
<i>View of nation's economy today...</i>			
	%	%	%
Excellent/Good	8	8	8
Only fair/Poor	92	91	91
Don't know	1	1	1
	100	100	100
<i>A year from now, economy will be...</i>			
Better	35	--	29
Worse	16	--	23
About the same	45	--	46
Don't know	4	--	2
	100		100
<i>Personal financial situation...</i>			
Excellent/Good	39	36	38
Only fair/Poor	59	62	61
Don't know	1	2	1
	100	100	100
<i>Over the next year, personal finances will...</i>			
Improve	57	51	56
Get worse	22	33	28
Stay the same (Vol.)	17	13	13
Don't know	5	3	3
	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 15-19, 2011.  
Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

With a growing number of Americans saying they have been hearing "mostly bad" economic news, opinions about the current state of the national economy remain grim. Positive expectations regarding future economic conditions,

which remained high even during the depths of the recession, have declined and now stand at their lowest point since mid-2008.

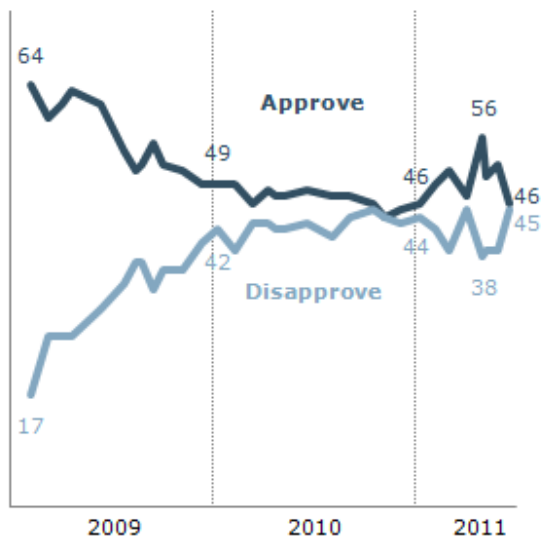
Yet Americans express very different views about their own financial situations. And these impressions, while hardly favorable, have not become more negative over the past several months.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted June 15-19 among 1,502 adults, finds that 29% expect that economic conditions will be better a year from now while 23% say things will be worse. Last October, more than twice as many said that in a year the economy would be better, rather than worse (35% vs. 16%).

A separate survey, released June 8, found that the percentage saying they are hearing "mostly bad" economic news has nearly doubled since the start of the year, from 24% in January to 46% in June. (For more, see "[Number Hearing 'Mostly Bad' Economic News Highest Since March 2009.](#)")

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### Obama Job Approval Falls



PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 15-19, 2011. Q1.

The rise in economic pessimism comes as Barack Obama's job approval rating has declined. Currently, about as many approve (46%) as disapprove (45%) of Obama's performance as president. In three previous surveys conducted after the killing of Osama bin Laden, far more had approved than disapproved. (For more on changes in Obama's job approval, see the [detailed tables at people-press.org.](#))

Satisfaction with national conditions, which rose after bin Laden's death, also has declined. Just 23% say they are satisfied with the way things are going in the country, down from 30% in early May.

The public's economic optimism is now at its lowest point since July 2008, shortly before the financial crisis. In the fall of 2008, as perceptions of current national economic conditions turned more negative, views of future economic conditions improved -- and remained relatively optimistic well into Obama's presidency.

## Views of National Economy: Current and Future

	July 2008	Oct 2008	Feb 2009	June 2009	Dec 2009	Apr 2010	Oct 2010	June 2011
<i>View of nation's economy today...</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Excellent/Good	10	9	4	9	8	11	8	8
Only fair	39	32	24	39	41	39	38	45
Poor	50	58	71	52	50	49	54	46
<i>A year from now, economy will be...</i>								
Better	30	46	40	48	42	42	35	29
Worse	21	16	18	16	17	19	16	23
About the same	41	30	38	34	38	36	45	46

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 15-19, 2011. Q32 & Q33.

But the percentage saying they expect the economy to be better a year from now has fallen 13 points since April 2010 (from 42% to 29%) and is at its lowest point since Obama took office.

Fewer than three-in-ten Americans (27%) say that Obama's policies have made economic conditions better, a figure that has changed little over the past two years. Somewhat more (34%) say that Obama's policies have made conditions worse, while 33% say they have had no effect so far.

## Deficit Cut a Higher Priority than Spending to Help Recovery

	<i>Gov't should place higher priority on ...</i>		
	Spending to help recovery	Reducing budget deficit	DK
	%	%	%
Total	42	52	6=100
Conserv Rep	13	82	4=100
Mod/Lib Rep	39	58	3=100
Independent	39	54	7=100
Conserv/Mod Dem	54	42	4=100
Liberal Dem	65	30	5=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 15-19, 2011. Q31. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

In terms of the public's priorities for economic policy, more Americans (52%) say they would place a higher priority on reducing the budget deficit rather than on spending to help the economy recover. In February, opinion was more closely divided (49% reduce deficit vs. 46% spend to help the economy recover).

While there are wide ideological and partisan gaps on this issue, independents view deficit reduction as the higher priority. More than half of independents (54%) say this should be a higher priority for the federal government, compared with 39% who prioritize spending to help the economy recover.

### Financial Views Stable, Financial Pain Persists

Over the past three years, there has been little change in people's assessments of their personal financial situations. Currently, 38% rate their personal finances as excellent or good,

and 56% say they expect their personal financial situation to improve over the course of the next year.

Notably, Republicans and Republican-leaning independents who agree with the Tea Party have a much gloomier future financial outlook than do those who do not agree with the movement. Just 39% of Republican and Republican leaners who agree with the Tea Party expect their personal financial situation to improve over the course of the next year; that compares with 57% of Republicans and Republican leaners who disagree with the Tea Party or have no opinion of the movement.

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### No Decline in Number Facing Severe Financial Challenges

<i>In past year, have you...</i>	<b>Jan 2008</b>	<b>Feb 2009</b>	<b>Mar 2010</b>	<b>June 2011</b>
	%	%	%	%
Had trouble getting or paying for medical care	23	23	26	29
Had problems paying rent or mortgage	16	20	24	26
Been laid off or lost your job	14	18	21	16
<b>One or more of these problems</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 15-19, 2011. Q41a-c.

The survey finds that the number of Americans facing severe financial problems has remained steady over the past year, but is higher than in early 2009.

In the new survey, 29% say that in the past year they have had trouble getting or paying for medical care and 26% say they have had problems paying their rent or mortgage. Another 16% say they have been laid off or lost their job.

Overall, 44% say they have encountered one or more of these financial problems over the past year, which is unchanged from last year but higher than in February 2009 (37%). These problems are increasingly affecting the poor -- fully 70% of those with family incomes below \$30,000 have experienced one or more financial difficulty, up from 59% last year.

Moreover, substantial numbers of working people continue to express job-related anxiety: 27% say it is very or somewhat likely they may have their health care benefits reduced or eliminated, while 26% say it is at least somewhat likely they may be asked to take a pay cut. More than half of those who work full- or part-time (55%) say it is likely they may face one or more job-related problems in the next year -- a pay cut, benefits cut or losing their job -- up from 49% last year.

Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/2037/poll-obama-approval-state-of-economy-national-conditions-personal-financial-situation>

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### **177-43-16. Americans Prefer Boys to Girls, Just as They Did in 1941**

Men tend to want boys; women are divided in their gender preferences  
June 23, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- If Americans could have only one child, they would prefer that it be a boy rather than a girl, by a 40% to 28% margin, with the rest having no preference or no opinion

on the matter. These attitudes are remarkably similar to what Gallup measured in 1941, when Americans preferred a boy to a girl by a 38% to 24% margin.

*Suppose you could only have one child. Would you prefer that it be a boy or a girl?*

	<b>Boy</b>	<b>Girl</b>	<b>Either/ Doesn't matter (vol.)</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>No opinion</b>
	%	%	%	%	%
2011 Jun 9-12	40	28	26	3	3
2007 Jun 11-14	37	28	26	5	4
2003 Jul 18-20	38	28	27	5	2
2000 Dec 2-4	42	27	25	4	2
1997 May 6-7	36	23	38	2	1
1997 Feb 24-26 ^	41	29	25	--	5
1996 Feb 23-25 ^	41	31	25	--	3
1990 Apr 19-22 †	38	34	24	--	4
1947 Sep 12-17 †	40	25	27	--	8
1941 Mar 21-26 ‡	38	24	23	--	15

(vol.) = Volunteered response

^ If you were to have a child right now, would you rather have a boy or a girl?

† If you had another child would you rather have a boy or a girl?

‡ If you could have only one (one more) child, which would you prefer to have -- a boy, or a girl?

#### GALLUP

Gallup has asked Americans about their preferences for a boy or a girl -- using slightly different question wordings over the years -- 10 times since 1941. In each instance, the results tilt toward a preference for a boy rather than a girl. The average male child-preference gap across these 10 surveys is 11 percentage points, making this year's results (a 12-point boy-preference gap) just about average. Gallup found the largest gap in 1947 and 2000 (15 points) and the smallest in a 1990 survey (4 points).

The attitudes of American men drive the overall preference for a boy; in the current poll, conducted June 9-12, men favor a boy over a girl by a 49% to 22% margin. American women do not have a proportionate preference for girls. Instead, women show essentially no preference either way: 31% say they would prefer a boy and 33% would prefer a girl.

Suppose you could only have one child. Would you prefer that it be a boy or a girl?

	Boy	Girl	Doesn't matter/ Not sure/ No opinion
	%	%	%
Men	49	22	28
Women	31	33	36
18 to 29	54	27	18
30 to 49	39	27	34
50 to 64	34	29	37
65+	31	29	40
Men 18 to 49	54	19	26
Women 18 to 49	36	35	28
Men 50+	41	26	33
Women 50+	25	32	42

June 9-12, 2011

#### GALLUP

Preference for a boy baby is inversely related to age. Americans who are younger than 30 say they would prefer a boy to a girl by a 54% to 27% margin. That boy-preference gap declines to 12 points among those 30 to 49, to 5 points among those 50 to 64, and finally to only 2 points among those 65 and older.

The highest preference for a boy by age and gender is among men under 50. Women under 50 break even in their preferences. Men 50 and older also tend to prefer a boy. Women 50 and older say they prefer a girl, by a seven-point margin.

Americans with lower education levels are more likely to say they would favor a boy; those with postgraduate education essentially break even in their preferences. There is, however, no concomitant income skew; higher-income Americans are exactly the same as the national average in their preference for a boy rather than a girl.

Suppose you could only have one child. Would you prefer that it be a boy or a girl?

	Boy	Girl	Doesn't matter/ Not sure/ No opinion
	%	%	%
Postgraduate	32	33	35
College graduate	35	29	36
Some college	39	28	33
High school or less	44	25	30
Republicans/Leaners	43	24	34
Democrats/Leaners	39	33	28
Conservative	41	25	34
Moderate	40	27	33
Liberal	36	37	28

June 9-12, 2011

#### GALLUP

The preference for a boy over a girl baby is higher among Republicans than among Democrats, driven partly by the fact that American men are more likely to be Republicans and women are more likely to identify as Democrats. However, both male and female Republicans are more likely to want a boy than are their gender counterparts who identify as Democrats. In similar fashion, conservatives are significantly more likely than liberals to prefer a boy.

#### Implications

The real-world implications of gender-preference attitudes in some countries around the world are profound. A recent review article in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* pointed out that the preference for boys over girls is beginning to tilt the gender balance worldwide, a demographic shift that will have major consequences in the decades ahead. The potential impact of attitudes about the preferred gender of one's child has increased in recent years because various techniques for prenatal sex selection have become more widely available -- including ways of detecting the gender of a fetus early in the gestation process, and the increasing technological ability to select the sex of a child using in vitro and artificial insemination procedures.

The degree to which Americans deliberately attempt to select the gender of their children is unclear. It is significant that 18- to 29-year-old Americans are the most likely of any age group to express a preference for a boy because most babies are born to younger adults. The impact of the differences between men and women in preferences for the sex of their babies is also potentially important. The data from the U.S. suggest that if it were up to mothers to decide the gender of their children, there would be no tilt toward boys. Potential fathers have a clear preference for boys if given a choice, but the precise amount of input males may have into a deliberate gender-selection process is unknown.

#### Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted June 9-12, 2011, with a random sample of 1,020 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

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

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone 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/148187/Americans-Prefer-Boys-Girls-1941.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/148187/Americans-Prefer-Boys-Girls-1941.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA)

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**177-43-17. Americans Most Confident in Military, Least in Congress**

Confidence in most institutions below their historical average  
June 23, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Americans continue to express greater confidence in the military than in 15 other national institutions, with 78% saying they have a "great deal" or "quite a lot" of confidence in it. In addition to the military, a majority of Americans express high esteem for small business and the police. Congress ranks last among these institutions, behind big business and health maintenance organizations.



### *Confidence in Institutions*

Now I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one -- a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little?

	<b>% Great deal/ Quite a lot</b>	<b>% Some</b>	<b>% Very little/ None</b>
The military	78	16	3
Small business	64	26	8
The police	56	30	13
The church or organized religion	48	29	22
The medical system	39	35	26
The U.S. Supreme Court	37	41	20
The presidency	35	28	36
The public schools	34	38	27
The criminal justice system	28	42	29
Newspapers	28	40	31
Television news	27	40	32
Banks	23	40	36
Organized labor	21	39	37
Big business	19	41	39
Health maintenance organizations (HMOs)	19	39	39
Congress	12	40	48

Gallup, June 9-12, 2011

### **GALLUP**

Gallup has asked Americans to say how much confidence they have in a variety of U.S. institutions a total of 35 times since 1973, including annual updates since 1993. This year's results are based on a June 9-12 Gallup poll.

Little has changed in Americans' confidence in institutions over the past year. The only notable difference was a significant increase in Americans' confidence in television news, from 22% to 27%. There was also a slight, but not statistically meaningful, increase in confidence in newspapers (from 25% to 28%). Confidence in the police is down 3 percentage points, a change that is also within the poll's margin of sampling error.

In a year in which labor unions have been in the news for public employee union battles with state governments over benefits and bargaining rights, Americans' confidence in organized labor did not change (20% in 2010 vs. 21% in 2011).

### **Confidence in Military Bucks Larger Trend in Declining Confidence**

From a broader perspective, confidence in most of the institutions this year is below the historical average for each. These depressed figures likely reflect Americans' current dissatisfaction with the way things are going in the country, in large part due to the state of the

economy. This year's ratings of banks, Congress, and the presidency are the most below their historical average.

*Confidence in Institutions, 2011 vs. Historical Average*

Figures represent % Great deal/Quite a lot

	<b>2011</b>	<b>Historical average</b>	<b>Difference (pct. pts.)</b>
The military	78%	67%	+11
The criminal justice system	28%	24%	+4
Health maintenance organizations (HMOs)	19%	16%	+3
Small business	64%	62%	+2
The medical system	39%	39%	0
The police	56%	58%	-2
Newspapers	28%	33%	-5
Television news	27%	32%	-5
Organized labor	21%	26%	-5
Big business	19%	25%	-6
The public schools	34%	41%	-7
The U.S. Supreme Court	37%	45%	-8
The church or organized religion	48%	57%	-9
The presidency	35%	45%	-10
Congress	12%	26%	-14
Banks	23%	42%	-19

Note: Historical averages based on all measurements of each institution since 1973. Not all institutions have been asked each time.

**GALLUP**

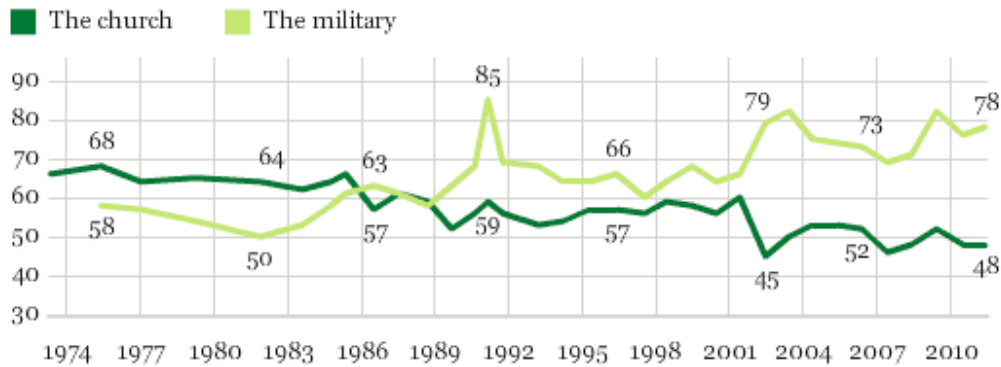
The most notable exception to the general pattern of lower confidence is for the military, whose 78% reading this year is 11 points higher than its historical average. Americans tend to express much greater confidence in the military when the U.S. is actively engaged in military operations, as in an 85% rating in Feb.-March 1991 just after the first Persian Gulf War ended and ratings between 69% and 82% over the last decade coinciding with U.S. military action in Afghanistan and Iraq.

The military has been the top ranked institution each year since 1998 and from 1989 to 1996. In 1997, when small business was added to the survey for the first time, it edged out the military by 63% to 60%.

The church or organized religion was the top institution in the eight measurements conducted from 1973 through 1985. Confidence in the church declined in 1986, with the military surpassing it in confidence that year for the first time. Confidence in the church has yet to return to its pre-1986 levels.

### Trends in Confidence in the Church and the Military

Figures represent % Great deal/Quite a lot



#### GALLUP

Forthcoming articles on Gallup.com will review the trends for several of these institutions in greater depth. The full trends for each institution are available [here](#).

#### Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted June 9-12, 2011, with a random sample of 1,020 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

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

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone 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.

Source:[http://www.gallup.com/poll/148163/Americans-Confident-Military-Least-Congress.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Business%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/148163/Americans-Confident-Military-Least-Congress.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Business%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

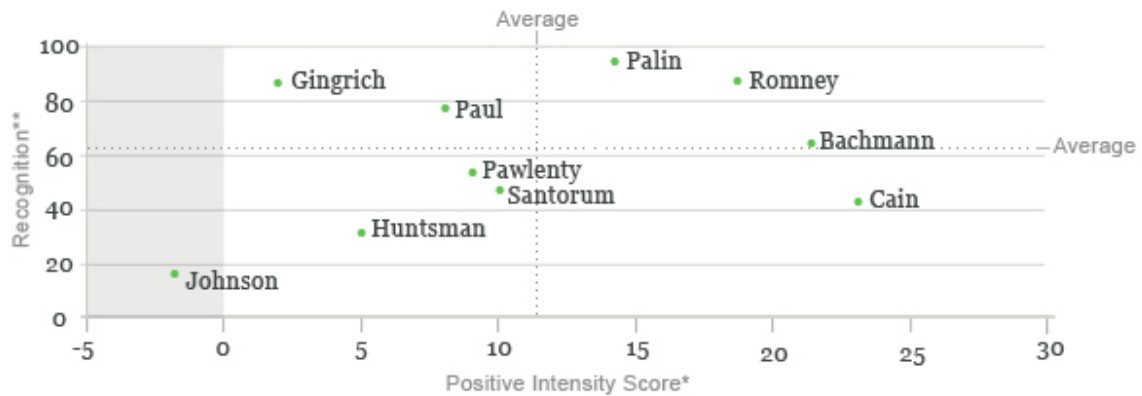
#### **177-43-18. New Hampshire Debate Fails to Shake Up GOP Presidential Race**

Jon Huntsman enters the race with little recognition or positive intensity  
June 21, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Gallup Daily tracking finds no major shake-up in the GOP presidential candidates' ratings among Republicans nationwide in the two weeks surrounding a New

Hampshire debate that featured seven of the candidates. Mitt Romney, Sarah Palin, and Michele Bachmann continue to enjoy the best overall positioning by virtue of having higher name recognition and Positive Intensity Scores than their potential rivals. By comparison, Jon Huntsman, who formally announced his candidacy Tuesday, is recognized by 34% of Republicans and enters the race with the third-lowest Positive Intensity Score of any candidate measured.

*Potential GOP Candidate Images Among Republicans and Republican-Leaning Independents*



\* % with strongly favorable opinion minus % with strongly unfavorable opinion, based only on those who recognize candidate

\*\* % who recognize candidate

June 6-June 19, 2011

GALLUP®

The June 6-19 field period for these results includes a week of interviewing both before and after the June 13 debate.

Looking at the Gallup candidate performance measures separately reveals that, first, Palin, Romney, Newt Gingrich, Ron Paul, and Bachmann are the most well-known of the 10 Republicans Gallup tracks. Secondly, Herman Cain, Bachmann, Romney, and Palin enjoy the most strongly positive reactions from those who know them, with above-average Positive Intensity Scores (percentage strongly favorable minus percentage strongly unfavorable).

The only significant change this week is a slight drop in Gingrich's Positive Intensity Score to +2 from +4, adding to a steep decline in popularity for the former House speaker since late March/early April, when his score peaked at +19. Gingrich now has the second-lowest score of any Republican tested, ahead of only Gary Johnson.

*Trend: Newt Gingrich's Positive Intensity Scores*

Based on Republicans/Republican-leaning independents who are familiar with Gingrich



% Strongly favorable minus % strongly unfavorable opinions

Trend reflects rolling two-week averages from Feb. 28-March 13 through June 6-19, 2011

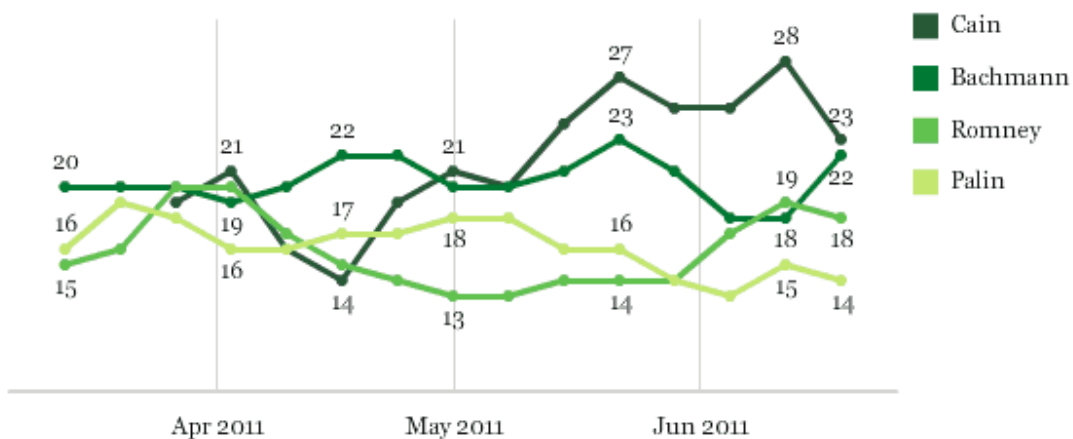
GALLUP

Additionally, Bachmann's intensity score edged up slightly (from +18 to +22) and Cain's declined slightly (from +28 to +23). Given the sample sizes of Republicans familiar with each candidate (smaller than those familiar with Gingrich), these changes are not statistically significant; however, if they hold for another week, they would represent real shifts after the debate.

More generally, among those with the highest Positive Intensity Scores, Cain is performing better than he did earlier this year, Romney has recovered somewhat from a decline in late April and May, and Bachmann is on par with her earlier ratings, while Palin is near her low point for the year.

*Trends in Top Positive Intensity Scores*

Based on Republicans/Republican-leaning independents who are familiar with each



% Strongly favorable minus % strongly unfavorable opinions

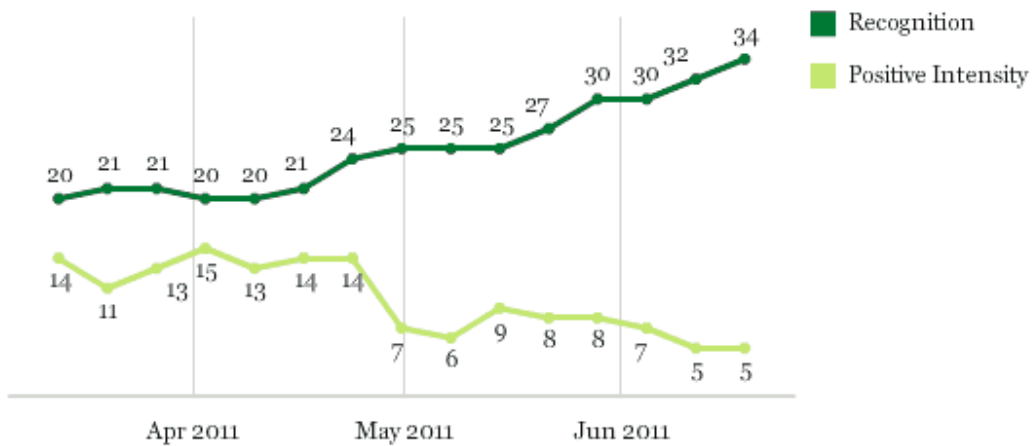
Trends reflect rolling two-week averages from Feb. 28-March 13 through June 6-19, 2011

GALLUP

Huntsman is now known by 34% of Republicans, a marked increase from earlier this year, and potentially headed higher now that he has formally announced his candidacy. At the same time, positive intensity toward him has declined, indicating that he is not attracting the same level of support from Republicans who have newly been introduced to him as he did from those who were familiar with him early on.

*Trends in Jon Huntsman's Electability Scores*

Based on Republicans/Republican-leaning independents



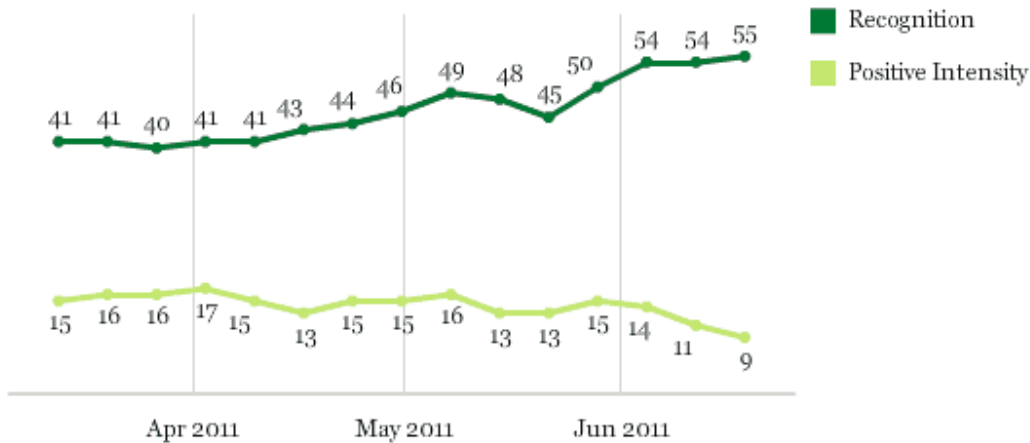
Trends reflect rolling two-week averages from Feb. 28-March 13 through June 6-19, 2011

**GALLUP**

Most of the interviewing for the new results was conducted after a June 7 economic address by Tim Pawlenty, a speech many saw as a major attempt by him to break out of the lower-ranked pack of candidates and become more competitive with Romney. However, his personal ratings held fairly steady in the latest polling: his recognition rose by just one percentage point from 54% to 55%, and his Positive Intensity Score dipped slightly from +11 to +9. While these changes are not statistically significant, his +9 intensity score is his lowest to date this year, punctuating three consecutive declines since late May.

### Trends in Tim Pawlenty's Electability Scores

Based on Republicans/Republican-leaning independents



Trends reflect rolling two-week averages from Feb. 28-March 13 through June 6-19, 2011

#### GALLUP

The full positive intensity and recognition trends for all 10 candidates Gallup currently tracks can be found on [Gallup's Election 2012 page](#).

#### Bottom Line

Romney, Palin, and Bachmann continue to fare best among Republicans nationwide by simultaneously being among the best-known names in the potential presidential field as well as generating positive reactions from those familiar with them. This nexus of recognition and popularity will be essential to each candidate's success in the primary elections next year.

Romney, Palin, Gingrich, and Paul all face the difficult challenge of improving their images among Republicans who mostly know them and have already formed opinions about them.

Johnson, Huntsman, and, to a lesser extent, Rick Santorum, Cain, and Pawlenty, all have an arguably more difficult task in needing to expand their name recognition among Republicans at a time when major national press opportunities, such as debates, are still fairly infrequent. Also, because of their lower profiles, these candidates may find that the campaign funds for buying national TV time are hard to come by, a conundrum faced by most second-tier candidates.

Additionally, Gingrich, Pawlenty, and Palin have all experienced declines in popularity at the same time that Romney, Bachmann, and Cain are mostly holding steady.

#### Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of Gallup Daily tracking June 6-19, 2011, with random samples of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia. Questions asking about the 10 potential candidates measured in this research were rotated among randomly selected samples of Republicans each night; over the 14-day period, each candidate was rated by a minimum of 1,500 Republicans and Republican-leaning independents.

For the overall ratings of each potential candidate among Republicans and Republican-leaning independents, including recognition scores, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 3$  percentage points. For the Positive Intensity Score for

each candidate, the maximum margin of sampling error varies depending on the size of the group recognizing the candidate.

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.

Source:[http://www.gallup.com/poll/148148/New-Hampshire-Debate-Fails-Shake-GOP-Presidential-](http://www.gallup.com/poll/148148/New-Hampshire-Debate-Fails-Shake-GOP-Presidential-Race.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

[Race.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/148148/New-Hampshire-Debate-Fails-Shake-GOP-Presidential-Race.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

### ***177-43-19. Majority of Americans Urge Gov't Action on Border Control***

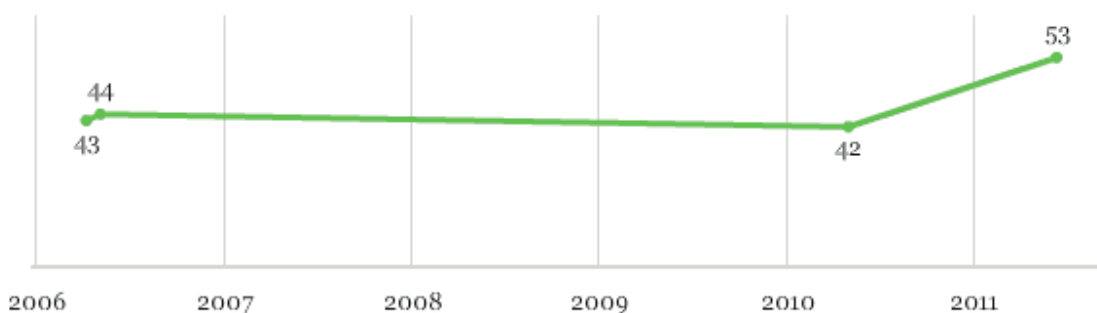
Most also support a path to citizenship for those already here illegally  
June 22, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- More than half of Americans -- 53% -- say the need for government action this year to halt the flow of illegal immigrants at the borders is "extremely important," the first time a majority have held this view in the four times Gallup has asked this question since 2006. Another 29% call it "very important" and 12% "moderately important," while 7% say it is "not that important."

#### *Importance of Controlling U.S. Borders to Halt Flow of Illegal Immigrants Into the U.S.*

How important is it to you that the government takes steps this year to deal with each of the following -- extremely important, very important, moderately important, or not that important?

■ % Extremely important



GALLUP



The new results from a June 9-12 Gallup poll show an 11-point increase since May 2010 in the percentage rating the issue extremely important. This increase is seen about equally among various gender, race, age, and political party groups, as well as by region of the country.

Concern is slightly higher among men than women, among whites than nonwhites, and among older than among younger Americans. However, the biggest difference is seen by party, with 68% of Republicans rating border control extremely important, compared with 42% of Democrats.

*Importance of Halting Flow of Illegal Immigrants at U.S. Border --  
Trend by Subgroup*

% Extremely important

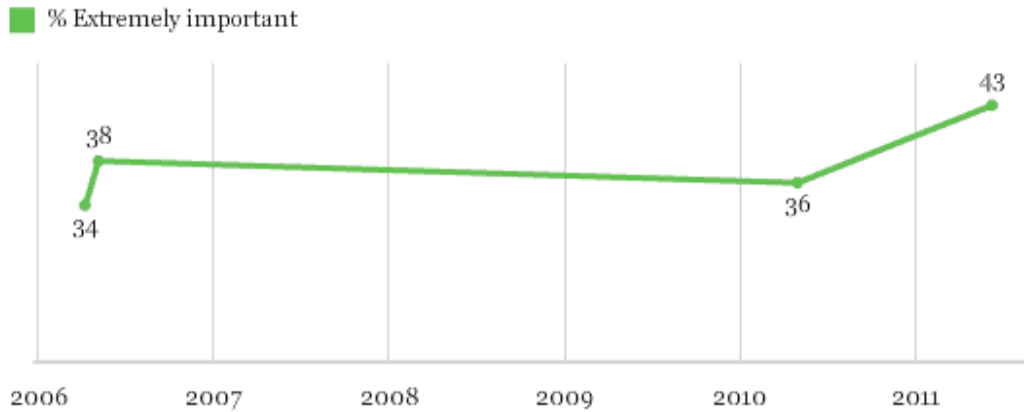
	May 1-2, 2010	Jun 9-12, 2011	Change
	%	%	pct. pts.
Men	45	56	+11
Women	40	49	+9
Whites	46	56	+10
Nonwhites	34	43	+9
18 to 34 years	32	46	+14
35 to 54 years	42	52	+10
55 and older	49	59	+10
Republicans	55	68	+13
Independents	44	50	+6
Democrats	30	42	+12
East	44	54	+10
Midwest	45	52	+7
South	41	53	+12
West	40	50	+10

GALLUP

**Concern About Resolving Status of Existing Illegal Immigrants Is Also Up**

The new poll also finds Americans expressing greater urgency about the need for the government to develop a plan to deal with the many illegal immigrants already living in the United States. Forty-three percent now say taking steps this year to do this is extremely important, up from 36% a year ago.

*Importance of Developing Plan to Deal With Large Number of Illegal Immigrants Already Living in the U.S.*



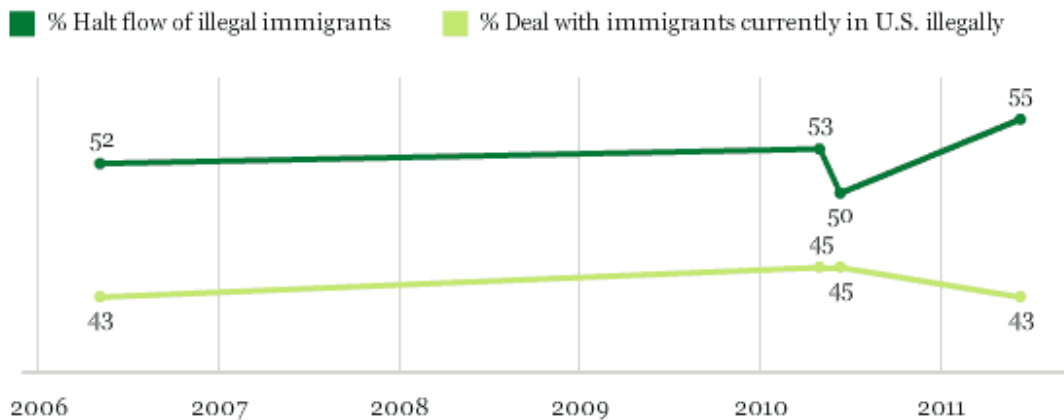
GALLUP

**Americans Continue to Prioritize Border Control**

While Americans' concerns about both aspects of the illegal immigration policy debate have risen, their preference for which should be the priority for government to deal with has not changed appreciably. Fifty-five percent now say that government's main focus should be on halting the flow of illegal immigrants, while 43% say it should be on developing a plan for those already here. Since 2006, Gallup has consistently found half or more of Americans choosing border control as the priority.

*Preferred Illegal Immigration Priority*

If you had to choose, what should be the main focus of the U.S. government in dealing with the issue of illegal immigration -- [developing a plan for halting the flow of illegal immigrants into the U.S., (or) developing a plan to deal with immigrants who are currently in the U.S. illegally]?



GALLUP

**Most Still Favor Path to Citizenship**

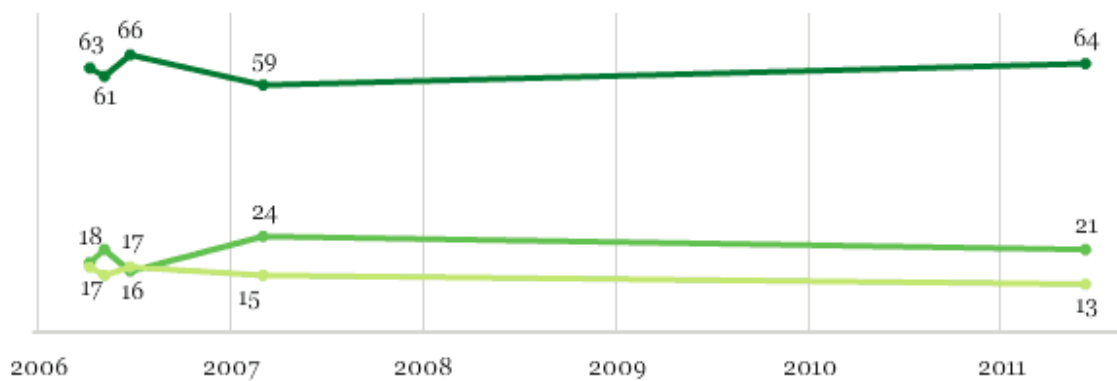
In 2006, former president George W. Bush articulated his support for policies that would allow illegal immigrants already working in this country to apply for citizenship under certain conditions, and 61% of Americans agreed with him at that time. Despite the repeated failure of

such bills to make it through Congress, nearly two-thirds of Americans, 64%, continue to support the proposal.

Additionally, 13% would allow illegal immigrants to stay in the U.S. for a limited time in order to work, while 21% favor deportation.

*Preferred U.S. Government Policy Toward Existing Illegal Immigrants<sup>^</sup>*

- % Allow illegal immigrants to remain and become U.S. citizens, but only if meet certain requirements
- % Deport all illegal immigrants back to their home country
- % Allow illegal immigrants to remain in order to work, but only for a limited time



<sup>^</sup> See questionnaire for exact wording

**GALLUP**

Majorities of Americans across all major subgroups favor creating a path for current illegal immigrants to become citizens, including 56% of Republicans, 62% of independents, and 76% of Democrats. Support is slightly higher in the West (at 70%) than in the South (59%), with support in the East (62%) and Midwest (65%) similar to the national average.

**Bottom Line**

By 55% to 43%, Americans put greater emphasis on border control than on developing a comprehensive plan for dealing with existing illegal immigrants, an outlook largely unchanged over the past five years. Similarly, 53% now say it is extremely important that government address the border issues this year, compared with 43% rating the need to address the status of current illegal immigrants this highly. Concerns about both issues have increased over the past year.

**Survey Methods**

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted June 9-12, 2011, with a random sample of 1,020 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.

Source: [http://www.gallup.com/poll/148160/Majority-Americans-Urge-Gov-Action-Border-Control.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/148160/Majority-Americans-Urge-Gov-Action-Border-Control.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

**177-43-20. Americans' Views on Immigration Holding Steady**

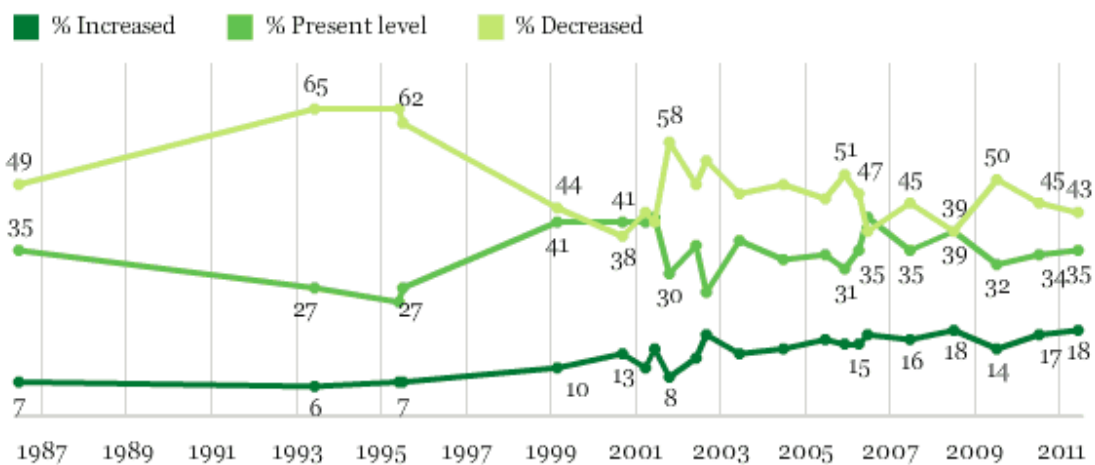
Plurality continues to prefer decreased immigration levels

June 22, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Americans in 2011 continue to show a slight preference for lower immigration levels over keeping the levels the same, while a much smaller percentage favors increased immigration. These views are similar to what Gallup found last year and are fairly typical of what it has measured since 2002.

*In your view, should immigration be kept at its present level, increased, or decreased?*

Trend since 1986



GALLUP

Longer term, immigration views have varied. On some occasions, such as in 1999, 2000, 2006, and 2008, Americans were about equally likely to favor maintaining current levels as to favor decreasing them. At other times, the majority of Americans favored reducing immigration, such as after the 9/11 terrorist attacks and in the early to mid-1990s, when the state of California took steps to deny government services to illegal immigrants.

The 18% of Americans who favor increased immigration in the June 9-12 Gallup poll -- while still the minority view by a wide margin -- ties the historical high on this trend question first asked in 1965.

Democrats and independents divide about equally between favoring decreasing immigration levels and keeping them as they are. Republicans show a more decided preference for decreasing immigration; however, just short of a majority hold that view this year, compared with more than 50% in 2009 and 2010.

*Views of Immigration, by Political Party*

	<b>% Should be increased</b>	<b>% Should be kept at present level</b>	<b>% Should be decreased</b>
Democrats	21	37	37
Independents	20	37	41
Republicans	15	31	49

Gallup, June 9-12, 2011

**GALLUP**

Older Americans and those with less formal education are also more likely to favor reduced immigration. Americans with postgraduate education are far more likely to favor keeping immigration levels where they are than reducing them, and young Americans are among the subgroups most likely to favor increased immigration.

*Views of Immigration, by Age and Education*

	<b>% Should be increased</b>	<b>% Should be kept at present level</b>	<b>% Should be decreased</b>
18 to 29 years	27	35	36
30 to 49 years	17	38	43
50 to 64 years	20	35	40
65+ years	8	30	55
High school or less	18	30	49
Some college	22	33	40
College graduate	12	41	44
Postgraduate	18	48	29

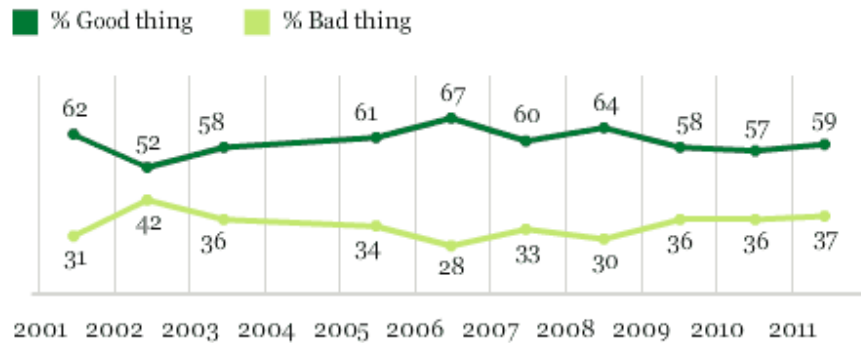
Gallup, June 9-12, 2011

**GALLUP**

**Americans View Immigration as Good for U.S.**

Although Americans are most likely to say immigration levels should be decreased, 59% still believe immigration is good for the country today. In the 10-year history of this Gallup trend, a majority of Americans have consistently believed immigration is a good thing, with a high of 67% in 2006.

*On the whole, do you think immigration is a good thing or a bad thing for this country today?*



GALLUP

The poll finds fairly large differences on this question by age and especially education, and smaller differences by political party.

*Views of Immigration as Good or Bad for the United States, by Age, Education, and Party Identification*

	% Good thing	% Bad thing
18 to 29 years	64	30
30 to 49 years	63	35
50 to 64 years	56	39
65+ years	49	44
High school or less	49	47
Some college	60	33
College graduate	67	29
Postgraduate	77	20
Democrats	61	33
Independents	63	33
Republicans	53	42

Gallup, June 9-12, 2011

GALLUP

**Bottom Line**

Americans in 2011 generally have positive views of immigration but at the same time do not believe there should be more of it. These views have been steady in the past year and are fairly typical of Americans' views on the issue over the past decade.

Immigration remains an important problem in the public's eyes, though the federal government has done little to address the issue in recent years. Last month, President Obama made a renewed call for immigration reform, but it is not clear whether the government will

make it a priority as it continues to attempt to jump-start the economy and re-evaluate its plans for ongoing military commitments in Afghanistan and Libya.

### **Survey Methods**

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted June 9-12, 2011, with a random sample of 1,020 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

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

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone 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.

Source:[http://www.gallup.com/poll/148154/Americans-Views-Immigration-Holding-Steady.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/148154/Americans-Views-Immigration-Holding-Steady.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

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### ***177-43-21. Americans See Army, Marines as Most Important to Defense***

Americans say Marines are most prestigious

June 21, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Americans believe that the U.S. Army and Marines are the most important to national defense, followed by the Air Force and Navy. This differs from the years prior to the start of the Iraq war, when Americans named the Air Force as the most important branch of the armed forces.

*Just off the top of your head, which of the five branches of the armed forces in this country would you say is the most important to our national defense today -- [ROTATED: the Air Force, the Army, the Navy, the Marines, (or) the Coast Guard]?*

	Air Force	Army	Navy	Marines	Coast Guard	Same (vol.)	No opinion
2011 Jun 9-12	17%	25%	11%	24%	3%	16%	3%
2004 May 21-23	23%	25%	9%	23%	4%	12%	4%
2002 Apr 22-24	36%	18%	17%	16%	1%	10%	2%
2001 May 18-20 †	42%	18%	15%	14%	--	9%	2%

†WORDING: Just off the top of your head, which of the four major branches of the armed forces in this country would you say is the most important to our national defense today -- [ROTATED: the Air Force, the Army, the Navy, (or) the Marines]?  
(vol.) = volunteered response

#### GALLUP

Gallup first asked Americans about the importance of the military branches in the 1940s, and began using the current question wording in 2001. Regardless of exact question format, at all points prior to 2004, Americans -- by very substantial margins -- have named the Air Force as the most important branch of the military.

A major shift occurred between 2002 and 2004, concomitant with the beginning of the Iraq war in which the primary focus of news coverage was on the actions of U.S. ground forces. The percentage of Americans naming the Air Force as most important military branch declined in 2004, while Americans placed more importance on the Army and Marines.

This change continues, with the Army and Marines essentially tied in Gallup's June 9-12 survey as most important to national defense, while the perceived importance of the Air Force has dropped further, from 23% in 2004 to 17% today. The percentage of Americans naming the Navy as most important has dropped from 17% in 2002 to 11% today. Gallup first included the Coast Guard in the question wording in 2002, but this branch has received few mentions as most important since that point.

#### **Air Force Dominated "Most Important" Rankings From 1949 Through 1960**

Gallup first measured Americans' perceptions of the importance of the branches of the armed forces in June 1949, using this question wording: "If the United States should get into another World War, which branch of the Armed Forces do you think would play the most important part in winning the war -- the Army, the Navy, or the Air Force?"

At that time, 81% of Americans chose the Air Force, followed by 6% who named the Army and 4% the Navy. In August 1951, in the middle of the Korean War, the Air Force continued to dominate these "most important" perceptions, with 70% choosing it. And, in 1960, before an election in which two former naval officers -- John F. Kennedy and Richard Nixon -- were battling for the presidency, 62% of Americans named the Air Force as most important, while 5% picked the Army and 6% the Navy.

#### **No Change in Views of Marines as Most Prestigious Branch**



Americans have named the Marines as the most prestigious branch of the armed forces in each of four surveys conducted between 2001 and 2011. Thirty-six percent named the Marines as most prestigious in 2001, while 46% do today.

*Just off the top of your head, which of the five branches of the armed forces in this country would you say is the most prestigious and has the most status in our society today -- [ROTATED: the Air Force, the Army, the Navy, the Marines, (or) the Coast Guard]?*

	Air Force	Army	Navy	Marines	Coast Guard	Same (vol.)	No opinion
2011 Jun 9-12	15%	22%	8%	46%	2%	5%	2%
2004 May 21-23	20%	15%	8%	44%	5%	5%	3%
2002 Apr 22-24	28%	13%	13%	39%	1%	4%	2%
2001 May 18-20 †	32%	11%	14%	36%	--	4%	3%

†WORDING: Just off the top of your head, which of the four major branches of the armed forces in this country would you say is the most prestigious and has the most status in our society today -- [ROTATED: the Air Force, the Army, the Navy, (or) the Marines]?  
(vol.) = volunteered response

#### GALLUP

Americans' view of the Air Force's prestige has dropped over this time period. In 2001 the Air Force was a few percentage points behind the Marines as most prestigious. Now, in 2011, the Army has moved into second place in prestige behind the Marines, while the percentage mentioning the Air Force has dropped by more than half, from 32% to 15%.

#### Implications

For many decades, stretching from 1949 to 2002, Air Force generals were no doubt pleased to find that the average American viewed the Air Force as the most important branch of the service -- by very significant margins. This occurred despite the predominant role of ground forces in the Vietnam War and the successful effort led by U.S. ground forces to push Saddam Hussein's Iraqi army out of Kuwait in early 1991.

Now, in more recent years, it is Army and Marine generals' turn to be pleased, as Americans view these two branches of the military as the most important, with the Air Force and the Navy lagging behind.

The shift in perceptions occurred between 2002 and 2003, when the U.S. first became involved in the Iraq war. The Air Force and the Navy have been heavily involved in fighting these two wars, of course, but despite this, public perceptions of the importance of these two service branches have waned. The high levels of visibility given to the role of the Navy SEALs in the death of terrorist leader Osama bin Laden in May, additionally, apparently has done little to significantly enhance the perceived importance or prestige of the Navy.

#### Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted June 9-12, 2011, with a random sample of 1,020 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

The results reported in this analysis for the perceived importance and perceived prestige of military branches are each based on random half samples of 496 and 524 national adults, respectively. For each of these samples, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 5$  percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, 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.

Source:[http://www.gallup.com/poll/148127/Americans-Army-Marines-Important-Defense.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20Religion%20and%20Social%20Trends%20-%20USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/148127/Americans-Army-Marines-Important-Defense.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20Religion%20and%20Social%20Trends%20-%20USA)

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***177-43-22. In U.S., 22% Are Hesitant to Support a Mormon in 2012***

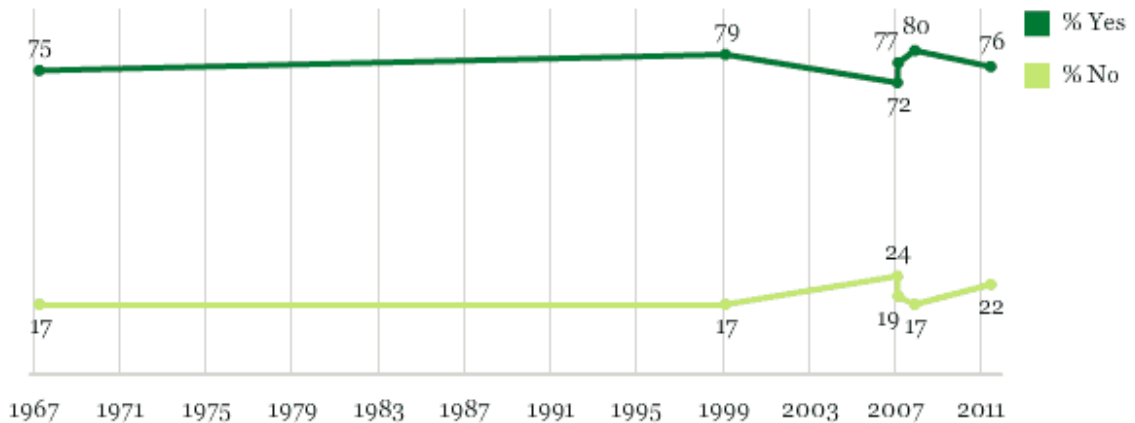
Anti-Mormon sentiment hasn't eased since it was first measured in 1967

June 20, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Though the vast majority of Americans say they would vote for their party's nominee for president in 2012 if that person happens to be a Mormon, 22% say they would not, a figure largely unchanged since 1967.

### Willingness to Vote for a Mormon for President

Between now and the 2012 political conventions, there will be discussion about the qualifications of presidential candidates -- their education, age, religion, race, and so on. If your party nominated a generally well-qualified person for president who happened to be Mormon, would you vote for that person?



### GALLUP

The question is mainly relevant to the Republican and independent vote in 2012, given that the current Republican front-runner, Mitt Romney, is an active member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon church, and that another Mormon, former Utah Gov. and former Ambassador to China Jon Huntsman, may enter the race for the GOP nomination as early as next week.

The new Gallup poll, conducted June 9-12, finds nearly 20% of Republicans and independents saying they would not support a Mormon for president. That is slightly lower than the 27% of Democrats saying the same.

The largest differences in opposition to voting for a Mormon for president are by educational level, with adults who have not attended college more resistant than those with some college experience or college graduates. This educational pattern is seen in attitudes about voting for someone from almost all of the specific religious or demographic groups tested in the poll.

There are no significant differences on this question by gender, age, region of the country, or religious preference. Additionally, the views of Americans who attend their place of worship weekly are no different from those of less frequent attenders or non-attenders.

*Willingness to Vote for a Mormon for President -- by Subgroup*

June 9-12, 2011

	<b>Yes, would vote for</b>	<b>No, would not</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Republican	80	18
Independent	79	19
Democrat	71	27
College graduate	86	12
Some college	79	20
No college	66	31
Men	76	21
Women	75	23
18 to 34 years	73	25
35 to 54 years	77	21
55 and older	76	22
East	78	17
Midwest	72	26
South	74	23
West	77	22
Protestant/Other Christian	74	23
Catholic	80	16
Non-Christian	78	22

**GALLUP**

**Opposition to Mormon President Among the Most Common Voting Bias**

At 22%, Americans' resistance to electing a Mormon president, even one nominated by their own party, is exceeded only by their opposition to electing someone who is either gay or lesbian (32%) or an atheist (49%). By contrast, less than half as many, 10%, say they would not vote for a Hispanic, and fewer than 10% would not vote for a nominee who is Jewish, Baptist, Catholic, female, or black.

*Willingness to Vote for Persons of Various Characteristics for President*

	<b>Yes, would vote for</b>	<b>No, would not</b>	<b>No opinion</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Black	94	5	1
A woman	93	6	1
Catholic	92	7	1
Baptist	92	7	1
Jewish	89	9	2
Hispanic	89	10	1
Mormon	76	22	2
Gay or lesbian	67	32	2
An atheist	49	49	3

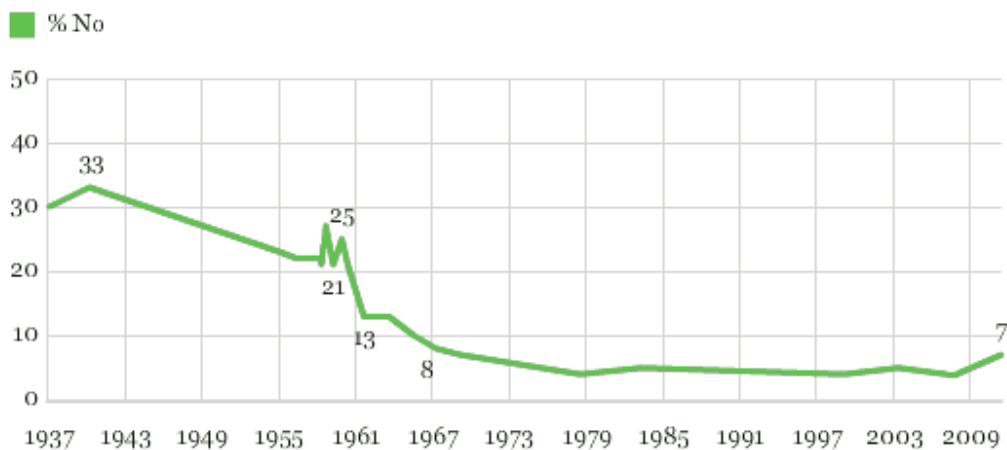
June 9-12, 2011

**GALLUP**

The stability in U.S. bias against voting for a Mormon presidential candidate contrasts markedly with steep declines in similar views toward several other groups over the past half-century, including blacks, women, Catholics, and Jews. The last time as many as 22% of Americans said they would not vote for any of these groups (the same level opposed to voting for a Mormon today) was 1959 for Catholics, 1961 for Jews, 1971 for blacks, and 1975 for women. As noted, opposition to voting for each of these has since tapered off to single digits.

Still, it is significant that in 1959, the year before John F. Kennedy won election as the nation's first Catholic president, 25% of Americans -- including 22% of Democrats, 33% of Republicans, and 18% of independents -- said they would not vote for a Catholic. Public opposition fell to 21% by May 1960 and to 13% by August 1961.

*Willingness to Vote for a Catholic for President*



**GALLUP**

### **Bottom Line**

Americans' reluctance to support a Mormon for president has held close to the 20% level since Gallup first measured this in 1967, and long after historical biases against voting for blacks, Catholics, Jews, and women have dwindled.

Currently, 18% of Republicans say they would not vote for their party's nominee if that person happened to be Mormon. This may be less troubling for Romney in the GOP primaries, where the vote could be highly fractured anyway, than in the general election, where -- should he win the Republican nomination -- he would need nearly complete support from Republicans to be competitive with President Obama. However, Kennedy's success in overcoming a similar challenge in 1960 relating to his Catholic faith may give hope to Romney and his supporters about his electability in 2012.

### **Survey Methods**

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted June 9-12, 2011, on the Gallup Daily tracking survey, with a random sample of 1,020 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

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

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone 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.

Source:[http://www.gallup.com/poll/148100/Hesitant-Support-Mormon-2012.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20Religion%20and%20Social%20Trends%20-%20USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/148100/Hesitant-Support-Mormon-2012.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20Religion%20and%20Social%20Trends%20-%20USA)

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## **MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS**

### ***177-43-23. Global Poll Shows Public Support for Taliban Negotiations***

June 22, 2011

Negotiating with the Taliban is the public's preferred strategy for NATO to adopt in Afghanistan, rather than trying to defeat the Taliban or withdrawing troops immediately, according to the results of a BBC World Service 24-nation poll released today.

The results of the GlobeScan/PIPA poll of more than 24,000 people indicate that more would prefer to see NATO negotiate with the Taliban on a peace agreement that would include them in the government (40%) than favour either a continued effort to defeat the Taliban militarily (16%) or an immediate military withdrawal (29%). The most common view in 18

countries is that NATO should negotiate, in 3 that NATO should withdraw and in just one that NATO should seek a military victory. In two other countries opinion is divided.

The poll was conducted between December 2, 2010 and February 4, 2011, which was before the killing of Osama Bin Laden by US forces.

The poll suggests that support for continued military action is low among the countries contributing to the current NATO war effort in Afghanistan. Across the ten countries surveyed who have contributed troops to the operation, only 23 per cent of those asked think the alliance should persist with its military strategy, while 30 per cent favour an immediate pullout and 37 per cent would rather see a negotiated settlement. NATO member Germany and Afghanistan's neighbour Pakistan emerge as the countries most likely to want an immediate withdrawal of forces--nearly half (47%) of those polled favour this option in both countries.

The results suggest that even Americans are ambivalent about a continuation of the Afghan conflict--while a higher proportion in the USA than in other countries (42%) support a continued effort to defeat the Taliban militarily, a majority of Americans favour either an immediate troop withdrawal (23%) or a negotiated peace settlement with the Taliban (29%).

Those surveyed in countries with an Islamic majority are heavily opposed to a continuation of the military effort against the Taliban, with nine per cent of respondents in those countries supporting it. But less than half favour immediate withdrawal of forces (39%), while nearly as many would prefer to see a negotiated settlement involving talks with the Taliban (32%).

Results are based on 24,284 in-home or telephone interviews conducted across a total of 24 countries by the international polling firm GlobeScan, together with the Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA) at the University of Maryland. The findings about attitudes towards the Afghan conflict are the latest results to be released from the BBC World Service/GlobeScan/PIPA 2011 global poll - a wide-ranging study fielded between December and February that also looked this year at perceptions of China, and ratings of different countries' influence in the world. Other findings from the poll can be seen here.

Steven Kull, director of PIPA comments, "Neither simply withdrawing nor fighting to the end hold much appeal to people around the world. The centre of gravity of world opinion seems to be to negotiate an end to the conflict, even if it means the Taliban will be part of the government."

Doug Miller, Chairman of GlobeScan, said: "Most people across the world, including in America, do not support the current NATO emphasis on defeating the Taliban militarily."

Source:[http://www.worldpublicopinion.org/pipa/articles/international\\_security\\_bt/689.php?nid=&id=&pnt=689&lb=](http://www.worldpublicopinion.org/pipa/articles/international_security_bt/689.php?nid=&id=&pnt=689&lb=)

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### ***177-43-24. World's Women Less Likely to Have Good Jobs***

Largest gender differences in the Middle East and South Asia

June 23, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Worldwide, men are nearly twice as likely as women to have "good jobs" that are linked to better wellbeing. According to Gallup surveys in more than 130 countries, 33% of the worldwide population of adult males is employed full time for an employer versus 18% of all women.

### *Employed Full Time for an Employer, by Gender*

Among those aged 15 and older who are part of the workforce

	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Difference (pct. pts.)</b>
Worldwide	33%	18%	15
Sub-Saharan Africa	16%	9%	7
Middle East and North Africa	34%	11%	23
Latin America	35%	19%	16
Commonwealth of Independent States	45%	35%	10
Southeast Asia	28%	13%	15
South Asia	32%	9%	23
East Asia	29%	19%	10
Europe	38%	23%	15
United States and Canada	52%	37%	15

Figures included in the table are based on the total population

#### **GALLUP**

Full-time employment for an employer is Gallup's global measure of "good jobs." The metric strongly relates to a country's GDP per capita and its residents' higher wellbeing. Gallup defines respondents as employed full time for an employer if they work at least 30 hours per week for an employer.

Employment varies widely by region, but men are more likely than women to be employed full time for an employer everywhere. The "good jobs" gap between men and women is widest in the Middle East and North Africa and South Asia, where men are at least three times as likely as women to be employed full time for an employer. In each of these regions, however, less than one-quarter of women are part of the workforce.

Worldwide, women are generally less likely than men to be members of the workforce. About half of women (51%) are out of the workforce -- meaning they are not working and are not available for work nor looking for it. These women may be retired, students, or homemakers, although some of them may not fit any of these criteria. In comparison, about one in four men are out of the workforce.



### *Global Workforce, by Gender*

Among those aged 15 and older who are part of the workforce

	<b>Men in the workforce</b>	<b>Women in the workforce</b>	<b>Difference (pct. pts.)</b>
Worldwide	76%	49%	27
Sub-Saharan Africa	73%	60%	13
Middle East and North Africa	70%	24%	46
Latin America	73%	49%	24
Commonwealth of Independent States	72%	58%	14
Southeast Asia	80%	54%	26
South Asia	79%	23%	56
East Asia	80%	65%	15
Europe	64%	46%	18
United States and Canada	78%	64%	14

Figures included in the table are based on the total population

#### **GALLUP**

About half of women (49%) are in the workforce -- meaning they are either working or available for work or actively looking for it. Slightly more than three in four men (76%) fall into this category. Women's more limited participation in formal employment highlights areas where large segments of the potential workforce are not being maximized. This could potentially have economic implications for the countries with large employment disparities between genders. It is important to note that large labor force participation does not necessarily mean that good jobs are widely available in a country or region. Further, in many developing societies, women shoulder the responsibility for child rearing and housework. An increase of good jobs does not guarantee women will step out of their current roles.

#### **Women in the Workforce More Likely to Be Underemployed**

Women who are part of the workforce are more likely than men to be unemployed and underemployed. Nine percent of women are unemployed -- which Gallup defines as not working and available and actively looking for work -- while about 6% of men fall into this category. Nearly one in four women (23%) are underemployed -- meaning they are unemployed or working part time and desiring full-time work -- while about one in six men (16%) are underemployed.

### *Global Unemployment and Underemployment, by Gender*

Among those aged 15 and older who are part of the workforce

	<b>Men unemployed</b>	<b>Women unemployed</b>	<b>Men under- employed</b>	<b>Women under- employed</b>
Worldwide	6%	9%	16%	23%
Sub-Saharan Africa	8%	11%	29%	34%
Middle East and North Africa	9%	18%	19%	29%
Latin America	8%	16%	21%	34%
Commonwealth of Independent States	6%	5%	14%	12%
Southeast Asia	4%	7%	18%	22%
South Asia	5%	14%	12%	26%
East Asia	3%	6%	13%	18%
Europe	9%	10%	17%	23%
United States and Canada	9%	11%	19%	25%

#### GALLUP

Women's underemployment is highest in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America, where one in three women in the workforce are working at less than capacity. Underemployment is lowest in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and East Asia, where men and women experience relatively low rates of underemployment. The CIS area is the only region in the world where women are less likely than men to be underemployed.

#### **Implications**

Labor force participation has important economic and societal benefits for individuals and for countries. For individuals, a good job can provide economic independence and the ability to participate more fully in society and improve wellbeing. Good jobs may also provide protections, such as insurance and labor rights, that other jobs do not.

Good jobs drive economic growth. Countries with large percentages of women and youth out of their workforce are not maximizing a major segment of the population that could contribute to economic growth. These countries must focus on job creation and the economic participation of all segments of society.

#### **Survey Methods**

Results are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews with approximately 1,000 adults, aged 15 and older, per survey administration. Interviews were conducted in 131 countries throughout 2009 and 2010. In many countries, the data have been aggregated. For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error ranged from a low of  $\pm 1.4$  percentage points to a high of  $\pm 4.7$  percentage points. For the total sample of men and the total sample of women, the margin of error is less than  $\pm 1$  percentage point. 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 survey data.

Source:[http://www.gallup.com/poll/148175/World-Women-Less-Likely-Good-Jobs.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Asia%20-%20Business%20-%20Latin%20America%20-%20Muslim%20World%20-%20Wellbeing](http://www.gallup.com/poll/148175/World-Women-Less-Likely-Good-Jobs.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Asia%20-%20Business%20-%20Latin%20America%20-%20Muslim%20World%20-%20Wellbeing)

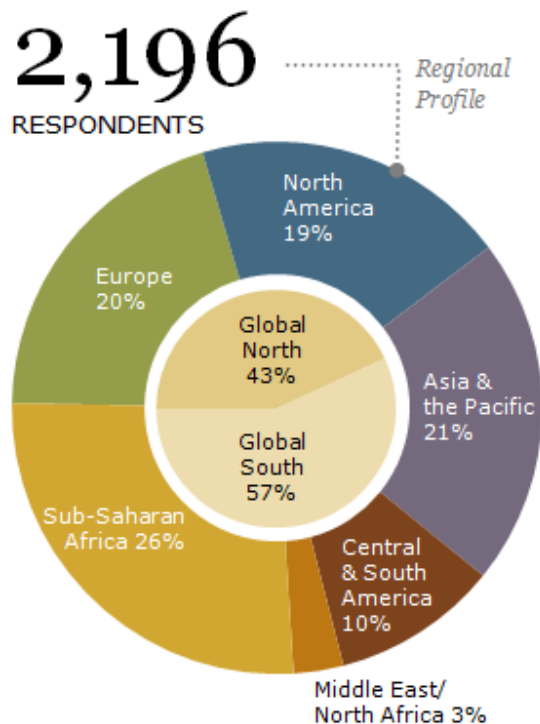
### 177-43-25. Global Survey of Evangelical Protestant Leaders

June 22, 2011

#### Preface

Although its historical roots are mostly in Northern Europe and North America, evangelical Protestantism is a global phenomenon today. In 1910, by one estimate, there were about 80 million evangelicals, and more than 90% of them lived in Europe and North America. By 2010, the number of evangelicals had risen to at least 260 million, and most lived outside Europe or North America. Indeed, the "Global South" (sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, Latin America and most of Asia) is home to more evangelicals today than the "Global North" (Europe, North America, Japan, Australia and New Zealand).

#### Profile of Evangelical Leaders Surveyed



As the evangelical movement has grown and spread around the globe over the past century, it has become enormously diverse, ranging from Anglicans in Africa, to Baptists in Russia, to independent house churches in China, to Pentecostals in Latin America. And this diversity, in turn, gives rise to numerous questions. How much do evangelicals around the world have in common? What unites them? What divides them? Do leading evangelicals in the Global South see eye-to-eye with those in the Global North on what is essential to their faith, what is important but not essential and what is simply incompatible with evangelical Christianity?

To help answer these kinds of questions, the Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life conducted a survey of participants in the Third Lausanne Congress of World Evangelization. The congress takes its name from a worldwide gathering of evangelical leaders convened by the Rev. Billy Graham in Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1974.

The organizers of the Cape Town 2010 gathering sought to bring together a geographically representative "global parliament" of evangelical leaders that would reflect the "demographic, cultural, theological and ecclesiastical diversity of the global Church." The selection of participants was largely decentralized, with the LCWE's international deputy directors working in each of 12 regions to invite participants in approximate proportion to each country's share of the global evangelical population. This selection process resulted in a body that was ethnically and linguistically diverse. At the same time, however, the participants surveyed by the Pew Forum differ in important ways from rank-and-file evangelicals in their home countries. They are predominantly male, middle-aged and college-educated, and nearly three-quarters (74%) are employed by churches or religious organizations. Fully half (51%) are ordained ministers. Hence, the survey results do not necessarily reflect the views of evangelicals as a whole.

One advantage of surveying a leadership group, as opposed to the general public, is that the questions can be more specialized and presume more knowledge among the respondents. The Pew Forum survey asked the Lausanne Congress participants to rate the prospects for evangelical Christianity in their home countries, to express their views on what it means to be an evangelical and to describe their beliefs on a number of theological, social and political issues. We also asked for their perceptions about the relationship between evangelical Protestants and other religious groups, for their assessment of the greatest threats to evangelicalism today and for their views on evangelization, including whom to evangelize and how. The resulting report offers a detailed portrait of the beliefs and practices of this group of global evangelical leaders.

Luis Lugo, Director

Alan Cooperman, Associate Director, Research

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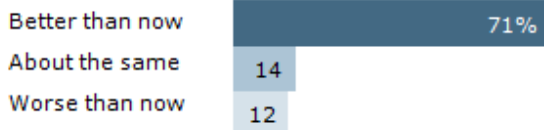
## Executive Summary

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### Optimism Gap Between Global North and Global South

*In five years, the state of evangelical Christianity in your country will be...*

#### Global South



#### Global North



Q1, Q3. Those giving no answer not shown. Respondents evaluated the present and future state of evangelicalism in their country on scales of 0 to 10.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S  
FORUM ON RELIGION & PUBLIC LIFE

Evangelical Protestant leaders who live in the Global South (sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, Latin America and most of Asia) generally are optimistic about the prospects for evangelicalism in their countries. But those who live in the Global North (Europe, North America, Japan, Australia and New Zealand) tend to be more pessimistic.

Seven-in-ten evangelical leaders who live in the Global South (71%) expect that five years from now the state of evangelicalism in their countries will be better than it is today. But a majority of evangelical leaders in the Global North expect that the state of evangelicalism in their countries will either stay about the same (21%) or worsen (33%) over the next five years.

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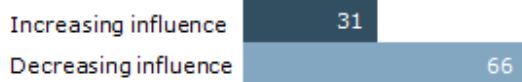
## Evangelical Influence in Society

*Do you think evangelical Christians are having an increasing or decreasing influence on life in your country?*

### Global South



### Global North



Q15.Those giving no answer not shown.

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FORUM ON RELIGION & PUBLIC LIFE

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In addition, most leaders in the Global South (58%) say that evangelical Christians are gaining influence on life in their countries. By contrast, most leaders in the Global North (66%) say that, in the societies in which they live, evangelicals are losing influence. U.S. evangelical leaders are especially downbeat about the prospects for evangelical Christianity in their society; 82% say evangelicals are losing influence in the United States today, while only 17% think evangelicals are gaining influence.

These are among the key findings of a survey by the Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life of 2,196 evangelical leaders from 166 countries and territories who were invited to attend the Third Lausanne Congress of World Evangelization, a 10-day gathering of ministers and lay leaders held in October 2010 in Cape Town, South Africa.

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## What Evangelical Leaders Believe

*The leaders surveyed overwhelmingly agree that...*

	%
Christianity is the one, true faith leading to eternal life	96
The Bible is the Word of God	98
Abortion is usually or always wrong	96
Society should discourage homosexuality	84
Men have a duty to serve as the religious leaders in the marriage and family	79

*But they disagree on whether...*

The Bible should be read literally, word for word,	50
or <b>not everything</b> in the Bible should be taken literally	48
It is necessary to believe in God to be a moral person	49
or it is <b>not necessary</b> to believe in God to be a moral person	49
Drinking alcohol is compatible with being a good evangelical	42
or drinking alcohol is <b>not compatible</b> with being a good evangelical	52

PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S FORUM ON RELIGION & PUBLIC LIFE

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The survey finds nearly unanimous agreement among the global evangelical leaders on some key beliefs, such as that Christianity is the one, true faith leading to eternal life. They also hold traditional views on family and social issues. For example, more than nine-in-ten say abortion is usually wrong (45%) or always wrong (51%). About eight-in-ten say that society should discourage homosexuality (84%) and that men should serve as the religious leaders in the marriage and family (79%).

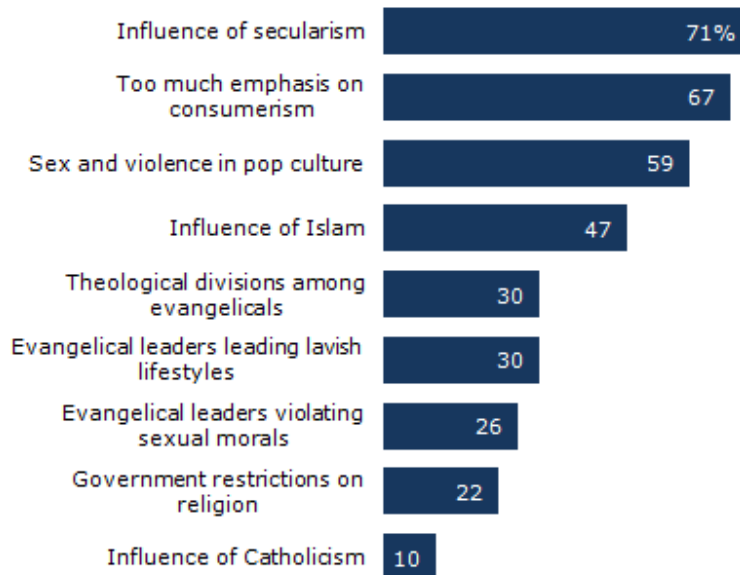
Virtually all the leaders surveyed (98%) also agree that the Bible is the word of God. But they are almost evenly divided between those who say the Bible should be read literally, word for word (50%), and those who do not think that everything in the Bible should be taken literally (48%). They are similarly split on whether it is necessary to believe in God in order to be a moral person (49% yes, 49% no), and whether drinking alcohol is compatible with being a good evangelical (42% yes, 52% no).

In a number of ways, leaders in the Global South are more conservative than those in the Global North. For instance, leaders in the Global South are more likely than those in the Global North to read the Bible literally (58% vs. 40%) and to favor making the Bible the official law of the land in their countries (58% vs. 28%). More evangelical leaders in the Global South than in the Global North take the position that abortion is always wrong (59% vs. 41%), and more say that a wife must always obey her husband (67% vs. 39%). Leaders in the Global South are also much more inclined than those in the Global North to say that consuming alcohol is incompatible with being a good evangelical (75% vs. 23%).

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## Major Threats to Evangelical Christianity

% who see a major threat from...



Q16. Those giving no answer and responses of minor threat or not a threat are not shown.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S FORUM ON RELIGION & PUBLIC LIFE

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Overall, evangelical leaders around the world view secularism, consumerism and popular culture as the greatest threats they face today. More of the leaders express concern about these aspects of modern life than express concern about other religions, internal disagreements among evangelicals or government restrictions on religion.

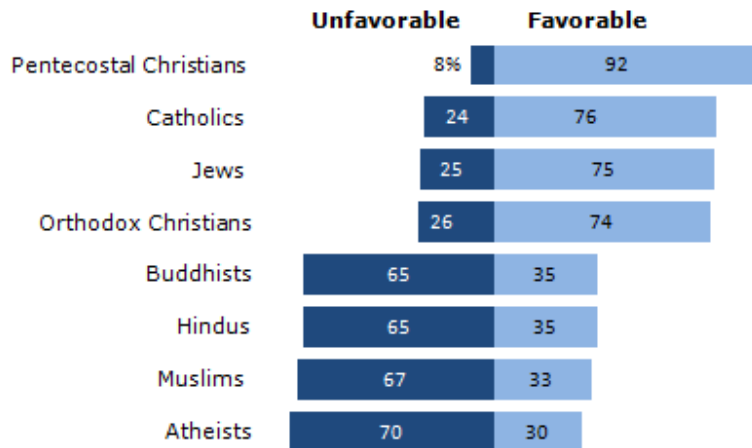
Of the nearly 2,200 evangelical leaders surveyed by the Pew Forum, about seven-in-ten (71%) see the influence of secularism as a major threat to evangelical Christianity in the countries where they live. Two-thirds (67%) also cite "too much emphasis on consumerism and material goods" as a major threat to evangelicalism, and nearly six-in-ten (59%) put "sex and violence in popular culture" into the same category. In addition, nearly two-thirds of the global evangelical leaders (64%) say there is a "natural conflict" between being an evangelical and living in a modern society.

Conflict between religious groups, by contrast, does not loom as a particularly large concern for most of the evangelical leaders surveyed. A majority says that conflict between religious groups is either a small problem (41%) or not a problem at all (14%) in their countries - though a sizeable minority considers it either a moderately big problem (27%) or a very big problem (17%). Those who live in the Middle East and North Africa are especially inclined to see inter-religious conflict as a moderately big (37%) or very big problem (35%). Nine-in-ten evangelical leaders (90%) who live in Muslim-majority countries say the influence of Islam is a major threat, compared with 41% of leaders who live elsewhere.



## Views of Religious Groups

*How favorable or unfavorable is your overall opinion of the following groups?*



Q19a-h. Based on total answering. Those who said they did not know enough to rate or did not answer are excluded.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S FORUM ON RELIGION & PUBLIC LIFE

On the whole, the evangelical Protestant leaders express favorable opinions of adherents of other faiths in the Judeo-Christian tradition, including Judaism, Catholicism and Eastern Orthodox Christianity. But of those who express an opinion, solid majorities express unfavorable views of Buddhists (65%), Hindus (65%), Muslims (67%) and atheists (70%). Interestingly, the leaders who live in Muslim-majority countries generally are more positive in their assessments of Muslims than are the evangelical leaders overall.

### Other Findings

In addition, the survey finds:

- Evangelical leaders in both the Global North and the Global South agree that their colleagues in Africa, Asia and Latin America have "too little influence" on global Christianity; in fact, leaders from the Global North are even more inclined than those from the Global South to say this.
- The leaders are divided on evolution. Slightly more reject the idea of evolution (47%) than believe in theistic evolution, the notion that God has used evolution for the purpose of creating humans and other life (41%). Few (3%) believe that human life has evolved solely by natural processes with no involvement from a supreme being.
- A slight majority of the leaders surveyed believe that the Second Coming of Jesus probably (44%) or definitely (8%) will occur in their lifetimes.
- Nine-in-ten of the leaders (90%) reject the so-called prosperity gospel, the notion that God will grant wealth and good health to those who have enough faith.
- The evangelical leaders overwhelmingly express positive views of Pentecostal Christians (92% favorable, 8% unfavorable), Catholics (76% favorable, 24% unfavorable) and Jews (75% favorable, 25% unfavorable).

- More of the leaders say they sympathize with Israel (34%) than with the Palestinians (11%), but a small majority says they sympathize either with both sides equally (39%) or with neither side (13%).

- Nearly three-quarters of the evangelical leaders (73%) say it is a "top priority" to evangelize among non-religious people. Fewer say it is a top priority to evangelize among Muslims (59%), Buddhists (39%), Hindus (39%), Jews (27%), non-evangelical Christians (26%) and Catholics (20%).

- Most say that men should be the religious leaders in the marriage and family (79%) and the main financial providers for the family (53%). But most do not think that women must stay home and raise children (63%). And a solid majority favors allowing women to serve as pastors (75%).

- The global evangelical leaders are strongly inclined to participate in politics; 84% say religious leaders should express their views on political matters, and 56% say that to be a good evangelical, it is essential to take a public stand on social and political issues when they conflict with moral and biblical principles.

Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/2036/worldwide-evangelical-christian-leaders-poll-lausanne-congress>

### **177-43-26. International Migration Desires Show Signs of Cooling**

U.S. still top desired destination

June 21, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Worldwide desire to migrate permanently to another country showed signs of cooling between 2007 and 2010, but hundreds of millions of adults would still like to move. Gallup finds 14% of the world's adults -- or about 630 million people -- would like to migrate to another country if they had the chance, down from 16% or more than 700 million.

*Ideally, if you had the opportunity, would you like to move permanently to another country, or would you prefer to continue living in this country?*

% who say they would like to migrate

	2007-2009*	2008-2010**	Difference
Sub-Saharan Africa	38%	33%	-5
Middle East and North Africa	23%	21%	-2
Latin America	23%	20%	-3
European Union	20%	20%	0
Commonwealth of Independent States	15%	14%	-1
Southeast Asia	12%	9%	-3
South Asia	11%	9%	-2
Northern America	10%	10%	0

\*Based on 259,542 interviews in 135 countries between 2007 and 2009.

\*\*Based on 401,490 interviews in 146 countries between 2008 and 2010.

#### GALLUP

Gallup's latest findings on adults' desire to move to other countries are based on a rolling average of interviews with 401,490 adults in 146 countries between 2008 and 2010. The 146 countries represent more than 93% of the world's adult population. The previous findings were

based on a rolling average of interviews with 259,542 adults in 135 countries between 2007 and 2009.

The desire to migrate declined mostly in the developing world, with the largest drop in sub-Saharan Africa. Residents in this region remain the most likely worldwide to express a desire to migrate permanently, with 33% of adults saying they would like to move, but this is down from 38% in earlier polling. Desire also faded measurably in Latin America (from 23% to 20%) and in Southeast Asia (from 12% to 9%) between 2007 and 2010.

Yet in other places around the world, desire remained relatively buoyant. Among European Union residents, for example, the percentage of adults who would like to move to another country permanently remained flat at 20%. The 10% of adults in Northern America who would like to migrate also remained unchanged.

#### **U.S. Still Top Desired Destination**

Eighteen countries continue to attract more than 70% of the potential migrants worldwide. The United States continues to be the top desired destination for adults who would like to migrate. About 23% of potential migrants -- about 145 million adults worldwide -- name the U.S. as their desired future residence. Canada, the United Kingdom, France, Spain, and Australia appeal to at least 25 million adults.

### *Top Desired Destinations for Potential Migrants: 2008-2010*

To which country would you like to move?

(Asked only of those who would like to move to another country.)

	<b>Percentage who desire to move there</b>	<b>Millions of adults (projected numbers based on percentages who would like to move)</b>
United States	23%	145
United Kingdom	7%	43
Canada	7%	43
France	5%	34
Spain	4%	26
Australia	4%	26
Germany	4%	24
Saudi Arabia	4%	24
Italy	3%	18
Japan	2%	15
United Arab Emirates	2%	10
Switzerland	2%	9
South Africa	1%	8
South Korea	1%	7
Singapore	1%	7
Russia	1%	7
Sweden	1%	6
New Zealand	1%	6

Based on 401,490 interviews in 146 countries between 2008 and 2010.

#### **GALLUP**

Northern America, which includes the U.S. and Canada, and countries in the European Union continue to be the top draws regionally. Roughly 188 million adults, or about 30% of the total percentage of adults who would like to move worldwide, would like to move to Northern America. About 178 million adults would like to move to a country in the EU. However, the EU has the highest percentage of residents worldwide who would like to move there within the region. Out of 178 million who would like to move to an EU country, about 36 million are from within the region.

#### **Implications**

Gallup's worldwide research shows that hundreds of millions still would like to move to other countries permanently if they had the chance, but this desire has dampened between 2007 and 2010. The declining desire to migrate that is evident in some regions could possibly be a byproduct of the global economic downturn, which could have made the idea of leaving one's own country in uncertain economic times too risky to even entertain.

#### **Survey Methods**

Results are based on aggregated telephone and face-to-face interviews with 401,490 adults, aged 15 and older, in 146 countries from 2008 to 2010. The 146 countries surveyed represent

93% of the world's adult population. One can say with 95% confidence that the margin of sampling error for the entire sample, accounting for weighting and sample design, is less than  $\pm 1$  percentage point. The lower and upper bounds for the projected 630 million adults worldwide who would like to migrate are 618 million and 643 million.

One can say with 95% confidence that the margin of sampling error among those who would like to move to another country and name one of the 18 countries in this analysis is less than  $\pm 1$  percentage point. The lower and upper bounds for the projected population that would like to move to a country vary: The lower and upper bounds for the projected 145 million adults who would like to move to the United States, for example, are 141 million and 150 million.

Source:[http://www.gallup.com/poll/148142/International-Migration-Desires-Show-Signs-Cooling.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/148142/International-Migration-Desires-Show-Signs-Cooling.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)

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### **177-43-27. Strong Global Opposition Towards Nuclear Power**

Ipsos Global @dvisor Wave 20

Published:23 June 2011

Fieldwork:6 - 21 May 2011

Theme:Environment / Climate

New research by Ipsos MORI shows that three in five global citizens (62%) oppose the use of nuclear energy – a quarter (26%) of those have been influenced by the recent nuclear disaster in Fukushima, Japan.

The latest [Ipsos Global @dvisor](#) survey shows that support for nuclear energy is far below that for solar power (97%), wind power (93%), hydroelectric power (91%) and natural gas (80%) as a source of electricity.

Just one in four (38%) adults across 24 countries support the use of nuclear energy. Support is highest in India (61%), Poland (57%) and the United States (52%).

Britons are split on the issue with half supporting (48%) and half opposing (51%) the use of nuclear energy. One in five (20%) Britons that are against the use of nuclear energy say they their opinion has been influenced by the events in Fukushima.

Managing Director of the [Ipsos MORI Reputation Centre](#), **Milorad Ajder**, said:

*“Nuclear energy is a controversial issue at the best of times and the disaster in Fukushima has clearly had a negative impact on the way people see its use. With mounting global opposition, some countries are already decided to scale back its use, with some abandoning it all together.”*

#### **Technical Note**

This survey was conducted in 24 countries including Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United States of America. 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 between May 6 and May 21, 2011 via the Ipsos [Online Panel](#) system.

Approximately 1000+ individuals participated on a country by country basis with the exception of Argentina, Indonesia, Mexico, Poland, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, Russia and Turkey, where each have a sample 500+. Weighting was then employed to balance demographics and ensure that the sample's composition reflected that of the adult

population according to the most recent country Census data and to provide results intended to approximate the sample 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 for a sample of 1,000 and an estimated margin of error of +/- 4.5 percentage points for a sample of 500 19 times out of 20 per country of what the results would have been had the entire population of the specifically aged adults in that country been polled.

Source:<http://www.ipsos-mori.com/researchpublications/researcharchive/2817/Strong-global-opposition-towards-nuclear-power.aspx>

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## **CYBER WORLD**

### **177-43-28. Canadian Lead The Mobile Technology Drive**

Toronto, June 24, 2011 – Latest research from TNS, the world’s largest custom research company and a division of WPP, shows that Canadians are among the most tech hungry and savvy in the world – especially when it comes to latest smartphones and tablets – with men driving this trend.

Commenting on the report findings, Ron Caughlin, Vice President, TNS Canada, said: “TNS’ Mobile Life 2011 survey rings loud and clear: Canadians are leaders when it comes to adapting latest technologies. As part of this, we’re seeing a real mind-shift: it’s no longer what my technology does – it’s what I can do with my technology. We’re past the days of using mobiles to merely text or even email – smartphones are providing us with the ability to seamlessly connect our friends, family and even finances.”

#### **Canadians lead the smartphone race**

TNS’s Mobile Life 2011 survey is the largest ever global research project into today’s mobile consumer and includes insights from 34,000 respondents globally, including more than 1,000 Canadians. The survey reveals that an overwhelming 41% of Canadians have a smartphone – significantly higher than the global market average of 28% – with this trend being driven by 22 – 30 year old Canadian men.

Interestingly, the number of Canadians accessing social networking sites on mobile rose from 6% in 2010 to 24% this year. When asked how they use their social networks on their handsets, a majority (63%) of Canadians said they check friends’ status or update their own; 62% send messages to friends and 56% check their own inbox. Although only 8% currently use their social networking app on their mobile to check-in their location, 20% would like to be able to do this in the future.

As Canadians look to rely on their mobiles for more complex functions, the ‘brand’ is no longer as important. While 37% of respondents were loyal to their network brand in 2010, this dropped to 28% in 2011. In turn, consumers’ attention turned to what ‘content’ their phone provides – such as Facebook and YouTube programs – as interest in content grew from 24% in 2010 to 36% in 2011.

#### **A look to the future – ‘mobile wallet’**

The Mobile Life 2011 study shows that Canadians have huge interest in the ‘mobile wallet’. While 10% of Canadians have already used a mobile wallet, 4 in 10 are interested in using their cell phone as a credit card or debit card in the future.

In addition, 17% of Canadians want to be able to pay for items in shops, restaurants and bars, meanwhile a further 14% want to pay for water, power or rates bills, and even 8% said they’d be willing to pay rent or mortgage payments with their mobile. Once again, 16-40 year old Canadian men are driving this trend.

TNS' data also shows while Canadians paid an average \$129 (CND) for their current mobile phone, they are prepared to fork-out \$150 (CND) for their next handset. What's more, men are even willing to pay \$169 for their next mobile - \$30 more than women.

#### **Canadians turn to tablets**

In line with Canadians' appetite for all things tech related, tablets are slated as the next big gadget.

Although only 7% of Canadians - compared to 5% of North Americans - currently own a tablet, 31% of respondents intend to purchase the coveted device over the next 6 months, with 31-40 year olds showing the most interest.

As a clear majority of Canadians (63%) consider their tablet an 'additional' gadget, with only 14% intending to buy the device to 'replace' their PC, the data also shows that eReading is the only category where users are equally torn between using a PC and a tablet.

Ron Caughlin, Vice President, TNS Canada went on to add: "As the technology landscape constantly evolves and we edge towards a cashless society, TNS' annual Mobile Life 2011 sets the benchmark in revealing consumers' growing appetite to integrate latest technologies into all aspects of living – especially when it comes to the mobile wallet and our desire for tablets. Mobile Life provides an unrivalled insight into the factors that will shape consumers' experience with mobility for today and tomorrow."

Source: [http://www.tnscanada.ca/news/11.6.24-TNS\\_Mobile\\_Life-Canada.pdf](http://www.tnscanada.ca/news/11.6.24-TNS_Mobile_Life-Canada.pdf)

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