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Introductory Note

This week report consists of 23 surveys. Two of these are multi-country surveys while the rest of 21 are national surveys from various countries.

SUMMARY OF POLLS

MIDDLE EAST

Palestinians Positive About Reconciliation Between Fateh & Hamas

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. (PCPSIR)

July 10, 2011

SOUTH ASIA

The Ram(dev) Lila.....

Almost 80 per cent of the respondents of a CVOTER survey feel that Ramdev's movement is a step in the right direction. On whether, the Baba was a real threat to the Congress, opinion seemed once again divided. (CVoter)

June 2011

SOUTH EAST ASIA

49% of Filipinos Rate Themselves as Mahirap or Poor

In second quarter social weather survey almost half of Filipinos rate themselves as poor or Mahirap. (SWS)

July 08, 2011

EAST EUROPE

Democratic Development In Russia: Today And 20 Years Ago

Over the recent decade the attitudes of Russians towards democracy development has considerably changed for the better. Whereas in 1991 only 8% called this process successful, now the share of such respondents makes up 28%. As before the majority is not satisfied with the process of building the democracy in Russia (62%); however this figure is smaller than it was in 1991 (73%). (Russian Public Opinion Research Centre)

July 05, 2011

Rejection Of Nuclear Power Stations: Pro Et Contra

The idea to completely abandon the use of nuclear power as Germany, Italy and other European countries did would be supported by the majority of Russians (57%). Only 20% of respondents are against this proposal. Those who are in favor of the idea are rural area residents (62%) respondents with low level of education (59-62%), and Russians with low and average income (58-59%). (Russian Public Opinion Research Centre)

July 05, 2011

WEST EUROPE

Many Britons Put Off by Newsweek Cover Featuring Princess Diana

Practically four-in-five respondents believe we will never know the truth about the death of the Princess of Wales. People in Britain did not react positively to the cover of the

latest issue of American magazine *Newsweek* that features Princess Diana, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

July 04, 2011

NORTH AMERICA

In U.S., 3 in 10 Say They Take the Bible Literally

Three in 10 Americans interpret the Bible literally, saying it is the actual word of God. That is similar to what Gallup has measured over the last two decades, but down from the 1970s and 1980s. A 49% plurality of Americans say the Bible is the inspired word of God but that it should not be taken literally, consistently the most common view in Gallup's nearly 40-year history of this question. Another 17% consider the Bible an ancient book of stories recorded by man. (Gallup USA)

July 8, 2011

Cain, Huntsman, Bachmann, Pawlenty Gain Most in Recognition

Herman Cain, Jon Huntsman, Michele Bachmann, and Tim Pawlenty have gained the most in name recognition so far this year of any of the Republican presidential candidates Gallup tracks. (Gallup USA)

July 8, 2011

In Two Years of Economic Recovery, Women Lost Jobs, Men Found Them

The sluggish recovery from the Great Recession has been better for men than for women. From the end of the recession in June 2009 through May 2011, men gained 768,000 jobs and lowered their unemployment rate by 1.1 percentage points to 9.5%.¹ Women, by contrast, lost 218,000 jobs during the same period, and their unemployment rate increased by 0.2 percentage points to 8.5%. (Pew Research Center)

July 6, 2011

Public Wants Changes in Entitlements, Not Changes in Benefits

As policymakers at the state and national level struggle with rising entitlement costs, overwhelming numbers of Americans agree that, over the years, Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid have been good for the country. But these cherished programs receive negative marks for current performance, and their finances are widely viewed as troubled. (Pew Research Center)

July 7, 2011

Majority Sees U.S. Leadership in Space as Essential

On the eve of the final mission of the U.S. space shuttle program, most Americans say the United States must be at the forefront of future space exploration. Fifty years after the first American manned space flight, nearly six-in-ten (58%) say it is essential that the United States continue to be a world leader in space exploration; about four-in-ten say this is not essential (38%). (Pew Research Center)

July 5, 2011

Are Republicans Ready Now for a Mormon President?

Overall, being a Mormon is hardly an asset for presidential candidates, but it is not a deal-breaker for most Americans. A quarter of Americans say they would be less likely to support a presidential candidate who is Mormon, while 68% say it would not make a difference. For perspective, about the same number say they would be less likely to vote for a candidate who has used marijuana in the past. (Pew Research Center)

July 5, 2011

Gallup Finds U.S. Unemployment at 8.7% in June

Unemployment, as measured by Gallup without seasonal adjustment, is at 8.7% at the end of June -- similar to the 8.9% in mid-June, but down from 9.2% at the end of May. It is also lower than it was during the same period a year ago. (Gallup USA)

July 7, 2011

Obama Averages 46% Approval in June, on Par With 2010-2011

President Barack Obama's job approval rating averaged 46% in June, down from 50% in May but similar to his ratings from February through April. (Gallup USA)

July 6, 2011

Americans Continue to Keep a Close Hold on Spending

Overall self-reported daily consumer spending in stores, restaurants, gas stations, and online averaged \$69 per day during June -- unchanged from May, and essentially the same as the \$67 average of June 2010. (Gallup USA)

July 6, 2011

Huntsman Unable to Generate Much Positive Intensity So Far

Former Utah Gov. Jon Huntsman, who formally announced his presidential candidacy two weeks ago, has so far been unable to generate much positive intensity from Republicans nationwide. He is recognized by 42% of Republicans, and among those generates a Positive Intensity Score of 2, essentially tied with Newt Gingrich and Gary Johnson as the lowest of any Republican Gallup tracks. (Gallup USA)

July 5, 2011

U.S. Job Creation Index Highest Since September 2008

Gallup's Job Creation Index was at +15 in June. While this does not differ much from the +14 of May or the +13 of April, it is the highest since September 2008's +16. (Gallup USA)

July 5, 2011

Solid Majority of Jewish Americans Still Approve of Obama

Jewish Americans gave President Barack Obama a 60% job approval rating in June, down from 68% in May, but statistically unchanged from 64% in April. Thirty-two percent of U.S. Jews now disapprove of the job Obama is doing, similar to their 30% average thus far in 2011. (Gallup USA)

July 5, 2011

67% Say Nation Headed In Wrong Direction

Two-thirds of likely voters say the nation is headed in the wrong direction, the highest it has been since December of last year. Only 23% say the nation is headed in the right direction, while 67% say we are on the wrong track. This wrong track total is the highest since the 68% found on December 14, 2010. (Zogby-Ibope)

July 06, 2011

Canada: Consumer Confidence Continues To Climb Again In June, But We're Not Out Of The Woods Yet:

Canadian consumers continue to show increasing signs of optimism about the economy as we head into the summer months, but continuing high gas prices and the recent stock market means we don't think we're out of the woods quite yet. The TNS Consumer Confidence Index nudged up slightly once again in June, from 99.7 to 100.3, which is the highest it has been since April 2010. (TNS Canada)

July 08, 2011

MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS

How Much Does Religion Matter?

A recent Ipsos surveys shows that around seven in ten people across the world have a religion, and most see it as important in their lives. The survey reveals marked differences across the world, with 94% of those with a religion in primarily Muslim countries surveyed saying it is important in their lives compared to 66% in Christian majority countries. (Ipsos Global)

July 06, 2011

World's Potential Migrants Are Often Young, Educated, Well-Off

Gallup finds that the world's roughly 630 million would-be migrants are most likely to be young, single, educated, and relatively financially well-off. But they are also most likely to be underemployed and may feel they need to move to another country. (Gallup USA)

July 5, 2011

CYBER WORLD

Tablet Rivals Set To Fail Unless Pricing Strategy Changes

Contenders in the tablet market need to seriously re-think their pricing strategy if they want to successfully compete with Apple's iPad2. These competitors are pricing way above the market leader's entry level tablet – the iPad2 which scored significantly higher in consumer awareness, consideration and expectation levels than its rivals. New research from YouGov's latest TabletTrack confirms Apple's superiority in the tablet market. (Yougov)

July 06, 2011

MIDDLE EAST

179-43-1. Palestinians Positive About Reconciliation Between Fateh & Hamas

Palestinian Public Opinion Poll No (40)

10 July 2011

Palestinians want Abbas' and PLO's policy to be the platform of the reconciliation government and Fayyad to be its prime minister; an overwhelming majority wants a real state in September, one that exercises sovereignty in area C and at the international crossings with Jordan; and a majority wants to participate in big peaceful demonstrations that would breach checkpoints and block roads of Israeli settlers and army

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 period witnessed increased PA official statements indicating insistence on going to the UN for recognition of a Palestinian state in September. 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. It also covers issues related to the

peace process and the expected September process. Total size of the sample is 1200 adults interviewed face to face in 120 randomly selected locations. Margin of error is 3%.

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' peace agenda and policies, the threat of boycott and sanctions would diminish or disappear.

Findings show a split in public attitude regarding the Obama proposal for terms of reference for the peace process on borders and the national identity of Israel and Palestine, both supported by half of the public. But three quarters of the public oppose Obama's suggestion that the Palestinian state should be non-militarized and about two thirds reject the US position that going to the UN in September to seek recognition of a Palestinian state would be a mistake. Findings show that three quarters of the Palestinians support an exercise of sovereignty over the so-called area (C) including the deployment of Palestinian security forces in those areas in the context of the UN recognition of Palestinian statehood. Similarly, three quarters support exercise of Palestinian sovereignty over the Allenby international crossing with Jordan even if such a step leads to the closure of the crossing. Findings indicate that a majority wants to participate in big popular peaceful demonstrations that would seek to breach checkpoints and to block roads used by Israeli settlers and army.

(1) The future of the reconciliation agreement:

- A majority of 59% is optimistic about the chances that the reconciliation agreement will be implemented, but a similar majority (55%) expects the return of international financial sanctions after the establishment of a reconciliation government
 - A plurality prefers Fayyad as prime minister and a majority wants the new government to follow the policies of the PA president and the PLO rather than the policy of Hamas
 - The public is divided over the factors that led to the reconciliation agreement and half believes that both Fateh and Hamas emerged winners from the 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. But 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. Perhaps to reduce the probability of such a development, a plurality prefers Abbas' candidate for the prime minister position over Hamas' candidate: In a choice between Salam Fayyad and

Jamal Khodari, 45% of the public favors the former and only 22% favor the latter. 12% favor other candidates and 21% remain undecided. Perhaps for the same reason, 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.

Belief that the new government should follow the policies of Abbas and the PLO increases among supporters of the peace process (69%) compared to those who are opposed to the peace process (38%), among those who are "somewhat religious" (65%) compared to those who are "religious" (54%), among supporters of Fateh (89%) compared to supporters of Hamas (27%). Preference for Fayyad as the prime minister of the reconciliation government increases among men (49%) compared to women (41%), among the "somewhat religious" (50%) compared the "religious" (39%), among supporters of the peace process (45%) compared to those who are opposed to the peace process (17%), among supporters of Fateh (80%) compared to supporters of Hamas (10%) and supporters of third parties and those who remain undecided (51% each), and among holders of preparatory certificate and illiterates (48%) compared to college and university graduates (42%). 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) Conditions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, performance of the governments of Fayyad and Haniyeh, and presidential and legislative elections

- Increase in the positive evaluation of conditions in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, but positive evaluation of West Bank condition remains higher than that of the Gaza Strip
- Positive evaluation of freedom of the press in the West Bank is higher than it is in the Gaza Strip and the same is true in regard to ability of citizens to criticize the government without fear
- But perception of personal safety and security is higher among residents of the Gaza Strip than among residents of the West Bank
- Satisfaction with the performance of president Abbas increases from 46% to 52%
- If new presidential elections were to take place today, Abbas would receive 54% of the popular vote and Haniyeh 38%; but if the competition was between Marwan Barghouti and Haniyeh, the former would receive 61% and the latter 33%
- If new legislative elections were to take place today, Hamas would receive 28% of the participants' vote and Fateh 42%. All third parties combined would receive 10% and the undecided stands at 19%
- Three quarters support Abbas' decision annulling articles in the penal code whereby those accused of "family honor" killings are given light sentences
- 70% support Fateh's decision to expel Dahlan from its ranks

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

	West Bank	Gaza Strip
June 2011	37%	25%
March 2011	33%	21%
December 2010	35%	17%
September 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%
September 2008	27%	8%
June 2008	25%	5%
March 2008	21%	5%
December 2007	31%	8%
September 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. But 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. Moreover, 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 (2): belief that people can criticize authorities in the West Bank or Gaza Strip without fear since the split between the two areas

Date	Ability to criticize authorities in the West Bank	Ability to criticize authorities in the Gaza Strip
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. 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%.

Findings show that 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. Support for the decision is similar in the West Bank (71%) and the Gaza Strip (68%) but opposition to the decision increases to 28% in the Gaza Strip and drops to 17% in the West Bank. Moreover, support for the decision is higher among supporters of Hamas (90%) compared to supporters of Fateh (58%). 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.

(3) Palestinian attitudes and expectations towards September

- 65% support going to the UN to seek recognition of Palestinian statehood despite American warning not to do so
- If Palestinians go to the UN General Assembly, 57% believe they will obtain recognition of their state from two thirds of the members, but 76% believe the US will use its veto power in the Security Council
- 48% believe that Palestine will become a UN member in September and 44% do not believe so
- Two thirds expect Israeli occupation to become harsher in response to the UN vote
- The public is split over the best means of forcing Israel to end its occupation: about a third believes in armed attacks, another third believes in peaceful resistance, and 26% believe negotiation is the answer
- 76% want the PA to exercise sovereignty in September including the opening of highways, an airport, and the deployment of security forces in area (C) and 75% want

Palestinian sovereignty over the Allenby crossing with Jordan even if such step leads to the closure of the crossing

- 52% say they will participate in peaceful demonstrations that would seek to breach checkpoints and block roads after the UN recognition of the state of Palestine
- A majority of 58% believes that most of the European countries will recognize the Palestinian state in September; despite this, a similar percentage believes that the position of the EU member states is closer to the Israeli position

President Obama stated that it would be a mistake for the Palestinians to go to the UN in September to obtain recognition for their state. Despite the Obama statement, 65% of the Palestinians believe the PA should go to the UN in September and 31% believe it should not. Support for going to the UN despite the American warning is higher among supporters of the peace process (71%) compared to those opposed to the peace process (51%), among supporters of Fateh (75%) compared to supporters of Hamas (61%), and among university and college graduates (70%) compared to illiterates and those with elementary education (58%).

A majority of 57% of the Palestinians believes that if the Palestinians turn to the UN General Assembly for recognition of a Palestinian state, they will succeed in obtaining a two thirds majority; 36% of the Palestinians believe they will not succeed. A majority of Palestinians also believes that the US will use its veto power in the UN Security Council in order to prevent the UN from admitting the state of Palestine as a UN member. 76% of the Palestinians think so, while 18% think that the US will not use its veto power. Palestinians are split with regard to the question whether a state of Palestine will become a UN member in September: 48% of the Palestinians think this will happen while 44% do not believe so.

Two thirds believe that if the UN recognizes the state of Palestine, Israel will respond by making the occupation worse and by increasing settlement building while 18% think Israel will do nothing and the status quo will prevail. 13% of the Palestinians think conditions in the occupied territories will become a little better. We asked Palestinians how they think Palestinians can force Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories if the UN recognizes the Palestinian state. Palestinians are split: 34% think armed attacks on army and settlers, 32% think peaceful non-violent resistance can force Israelis to withdraw, and 26% of the Palestinians think negotiations with Israel can bring it to withdraw.

The preference for peaceful resistance increases in the Gaza Strip (41%) compared to the West Bank (28%). But support for armed resistance is also higher in the Gaza Strip (36%) compared to the West Bank (32%). In the West Bank, support for negotiations stands at 30% while in the Gaza Strip it stands at 17%. Support for peaceful resistance increases among men (36%) compared to women (29%), among supporters of third parties (42%) the undecided (38%) and supporters of Fateh (33%) compared to supporters of Hamas (24%). Among supporters of Hamas, preference for armed resistance is high, standing at 55%, while this percentage stands at 27% among supporters of Fateh, 23% among supporters of third parties, and 21% among the undecided. Support for peaceful resistance increases among students (40%) compared to housewives (25%), and among users of the internet (36%) compared to those who do not use the internet (29%).

We asked Palestinians what they think the PA should do after the UN recognizes the Palestinian state in September. 76% think the PA president and government should enforce Palestinian sovereignty over all the territories of the West Bank, for example by opening roads in area C, start building an airport in the Jordan valley, and deploy Palestinian security forces in

area C even if this leads to confrontations with the Israeli army and settlers. 20% think the PA should not do that. Similarly, 75% think the PA should insist on assuming control over the Allenby Bridge terminal from the Israeli side even if this leads to the closure of the terminal. 20% think the PA should not do that. Support for the exercise of sovereignty at the Allenby Bridge crossing even if such a step leads to the closure of the crossing is almost identical in the West Bank (75%) and the Gaza Strip (76%). Similarly, support for the exercise of sovereignty in area (C), including the opening of roads and the deployment of security forces, is almost identical in the West Bank (75%) and the Gaza Strip (77%).

A majority of 58% of the Palestinians think that most European countries will recognize the Palestinian state in September, while 37% think that most European countries will not recognize it. A majority of Palestinians (56%) thinks the position of the EU countries regarding the peace process is closer to the Israeli position.

After the UN recognition of a Palestinian state, if large peaceful demonstrations were to take place in the West Bank and East Jerusalem in order to break through check points and close Israeli army and settlers' roads, 52% of the Palestinians say they think they will participate in them and 46% say they think they will not. Willingness to participate in peaceful demonstrations increases among residents of villages and towns in the West Bank (62%) and refugee camps (55%) compared to cities (48%), among men (59%) compared to women (45%), among supporters of third parties (71%) and supporters of Hamas (63%) compared to supporters of Fateh (58%) and the undecided (54%), among those who intend to participate in future elections (60%) compared to those who do not intend to participate in future elections (36%). It also increases among students (60%) compared to housewives (42%), among college and university graduates (59%) compared to illiterates and those with elementary education (48%), and among those who use the internet (57%) compared to those who do not use it (48%).

A majority of 51% of the Palestinians thinks that if such large peaceful demonstrations were to take place in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, they would contribute to speeding the process of ending Israeli occupation. But a majority of Palestinians (64%) does not think that if a peaceful popular revolt, like in Egypt or Tunisia, were to erupt against the Israeli occupation in the West Bank it would be capable of ending occupation; 34% of Palestinians think it would be capable of ending occupation. It is worth mentioning that an overwhelming majority of 89% of the Palestinians sympathizes with the demonstrators against the Assad regime in Syria and 90% sympathize with the demonstrators against the regime in Yemen.

(4) The Peace Process

- 50% support and 46% oppose the Obama proposal to consider the 1967 borders with mutually agreed swaps to be the basis for setting borders of Palestine, but two thirds oppose Obama's proposal to have the state non militarized
- 51% support and 47% oppose Obama's proposal calling for Palestinian recognition of Israel as a Jewish state and the state of the Jewish people and Palestine as a Palestinian state
 - A majority of 61% opposes Obama's call for the Palestinians to return to direct negotiations without a settlement freeze or an Israeli acceptance of the principle of the 1967 borders with swaps
 - 88% believe the US position as outlined in the Obama speech is closer to the Israeli position while 8% see it closer to the Palestinian position

- 63% believe that it is Israel that determines US policy regarding the peace process and 32% believe it is the US that determines the Israeli position
- 58% support and 38% oppose the Saudi Initiative
- 62% believe the chances for the establishment of a Palestinian state in the next five years to be low or non existence and 37% believe it to be high or medium
- Perception of threat among Palestinians is very high: 81% believe that Israel's long term goal is to annex the West Bank and expel its inhabitants or deny them their political rights. Moreover, 70% are worried that they or members of their family would be hurt by Israelis

A majority of 50% of Palestinians supports President Obama's call for a Palestinian state within the 1967 lines with territorial swaps; 46% oppose it. With regard to the security issues, Palestinians oppose Obama's proposal that the Palestinian state will be demilitarized, it will have no airplanes, tanks, missiles, or any other heavy armaments, and the Israeli army would carry out a full and phased withdrawal from the Palestinian state. 66% of the Palestinians disagree with this principle, and only 31% support it. President Obama also said that a permanent peace should be based on the principle of two states for two peoples, the state of Israel as a Jewish state and a homeland for the Jewish people, and the state of Palestine as the state for the Palestinian people, each would have the right to self determination, mutual recognition, and peace. 51% of the Palestinians support this principle, while 47% oppose it.

Support for Obama's call for the 1967 borders with swaps to be the terms of reference for setting the borders of the Palestinian state increases in the Gaza Strip (59%) compared to the West Bank (45%), among city residents (53%) compared to residents of villages and towns (40%), among men (52%) compared to women (48%), among the "somewhat religious" (52%) compared to the "religious" (47%), among supporters of the peace process (55%) compared to those opposed to the peace process (34%), among supporters of Fateh (63%) compared to supporters of Hamas (39%), and among those whose age is 40 or higher (53%) compared to those whose age is between 18-28 (49%).

President Obama also called upon the Palestinians to return to negotiations with the Netanyahu government, even though Prime Minister Netanyahu declared during his stay in Washington DC that Israel will not freeze settlement construction and refuses to accept the principle of returning to the lines of 1967 with swaps. 61% of the Palestinians think they should not accept the call to return to negotiations. In light of President Obama's speech, a majority of 88% of the Palestinians thinks the US position is closer to the Israeli position, while only 8% think it is closer to the Palestinian position. Considering the two speeches by Obama and Netanyahu during Netanyahu's visit to the US, we asked Palestinians whom they think decide what the other should do regarding the peace process. 63% said Israel decides what the US should do and 32% said the US decides what Israel should do. 2% said neither decides what the other should do.

58% of the Palestinians support the Saudi initiative and 38% oppose it. The plan calls for Arab recognition of and normalization of relations with Israel after it ends its occupation of Arab territories occupied in 1967 and after the establishment of a Palestinian state. The plan calls for Israeli retreat from all territories occupied in 1967 including Gaza the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, and the establishment of a Palestinian state. The refugee problem will be resolved through negotiations in a just and agreed upon manner and in accordance with UN resolution 194. In return, all Arab states will recognize Israel and its right to secure borders, will

sign peace treaties with her and establish normal diplomatic relations. In our March 2011 poll there was a similar level of support for the plan.

A majority of 62% of Palestinians regards the chances for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state next to the state of Israel in the next five years as non-existent or low, 30% regard these chances as medium, and only 6% regard these chances as high. Moreover, 70% are worried and 30% are not worried that they or a member of their family may be hurt by Israelis in their daily life or that their land would be confiscated or home demolished. The level of perceived threat regarding the aspirations of Israel in the long run is very high. 60% of Palestinians think that Israel's goals are to extend its borders to cover all the area between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea and expel its Arab citizens, and 21% think the goals are to annex the West Bank while denying political rights to the Palestinians. Only 17% of the Palestinians think Israel's aspirations in the long run are to withdraw from part or all of the territories occupied in 1967.

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

- Israeli withdrawal and the establishment of a Palestinian state with the 1967 borders with East Jerusalem as its capital is the most vital Palestinian goal in the eyes of 48% of the public while 26% believe that the most vital goal should be to obtain the right of return
- The primary problem confronting Palestinians today is unemployment and poverty followed by the continuation of the Israeli occupation and settlement construction, corruption, and the continued siege over the Gaza Strip

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.

Poll No. 40
16-18 June 2011

		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
00)	From among the following satellite news stations, which one you watched most during the last two months?			
	1) Al Arabia	16.7%	11.1%	27.7%
	2) Al Jazeera	54.6%	60.0%	44.2%
	3) Al Hurra	.4%	.3%	.6%
	4) Al Manar	3.0%	4.1%	1.0%
	5) Palestine TV	9.2%	10.1%	7.4%
	6) Alaqsa	6.1%	2.3%	13.5%
	7) Do not watch TV	6.6%	8.4%	3.2%
	8) Others	2.4%	2.6%	2.2%
	9) Do not have a dish	.3%	.3%	.3%
	10) DK/NA	.6%	.9%	.0%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
01)	In general, how would you describe conditions of the Palestinians in the Palestinian areas in Gaza Strip these days?			
	1) Very good	4.2%	3.9%	4.8%
	2) Good	20.6%	18.9%	24.1%
	3) So so	25.8%	24.0%	29.3%
	4) Bad	30.6%	34.9%	22.2%
	5) Very bad	16.6%	15.2%	19.3%
	6) DK/NA	2.2%	3.2%	.2%
		Tot	West	Gaza

		al	Bank	Strip
2)	In general, how would you describe conditions of the Palestinians in the Palestinian areas in the West Bank these days?			
	1) Very good	7.9%	5.8%	12.0%
	2) Good	29.3%	27.8%	32.1%
	3) So so	31.9%	33.3%	29.0%
	4) Bad	21.5%	24.6%	15.4%
	5) Very bad	7.1%	8.0%	5.3%
	6) DK/NA	2.4%	.5%	6.1%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
03)	Generally, do you see yourself as:			
	1) Religious	43.1%	38.8%	51.4%
	2) Somewhat religious	51.8%	56.1%	43.4%
	3) Not religious	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%
	4) DK/NA	.3%	.2%	.5%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
04)	Generally, do you see yourself as:			
	1) Supportive of the peace process	63.8%	64.6%	62.4%
	2) Opposed to the peace process	17.5%	16.6%	19.4%
	3) Between support and opposition	17.0%	16.8%	17.3%
	4) DK/NA	1.7%	2.1%	.9%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
	Do you think that there is corruption in PA institutions under the control of			

5)	President Abu Mazin?			
	1) Yes	70. 7%	68.3%	75.4%
	2) No	17. 5%	17.8%	16.9%
	3) DK-NA	11. 8%	13.9%	7.7%
6)	Do you think that there is corruption in PA institutions under the control of the dismissed government in the Gaza Strip?			
	1) Yes	59. 7%	53.2%	72.2%
	2) No	21. 3%	20.7%	22.4%
	3) DK-NA	19. 1%	26.1%	5.5%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
7)	In your view, is there a press freedom in the West Bank?			
	1) Yes	20. 8%	18.0%	26.3%
	2) To some extent	40. 3%	38.7%	43.5%
	3) No	34. 0%	38.3%	25.6%
	4) DK-NA	4.8 %	4.9%	4.6%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
08)	In your view, is there a press freedom in the Gaza Strip?			
	1) Yes	16. 5%	14.5%	20.4%
	2) To some extent	30. 6%	25.9%	39.8%
	3) No	41. 4%	42.9%	38.6%
	4) DK-NA	11. 5%	16.8%	1.2%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip

09)	In your view, can people in the West Bank today criticize the authority without fear?			
	1) Yes	31.4%	31.8%	30.7%
	2) No	64.4%	63.6%	65.9%
	3) DK-NA	4.2%	4.6%	3.4%
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
10)	In your view, can people in the Gaza Strip today criticize the authority without fear?			
	1) Yes	24.9%	23.8%	27.0%
	2) No	64.5%	61.1%	70.9%
	3) DK-NA	10.7%	15.1%	2.1%
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
11)	Would you say that these days your security and safety, and that of your family, is assured or not assured?			
	1) Completely assured	12.0%	7.0%	21.6%
	2) Assured	52.3%	49.2%	58.3%
	3) Not assured	31.3%	38.1%	18.3%
	4) Not assured at all	4.2%	5.5%	1.6%
	5) DK/NA	.2%	.2%	.2%
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
12)	Do current political, security, and economic conditions lead you to seek emigration abroad?			
	1) Certainly seek to emigrate	11.0%	8.2%	16.5%
	2) Seek emigration	19.4%	17.6%	23.0%
	3) Do not seek emigration	36.0%	38.5%	31.2%

	4) Certainly do not seek emigration	33.2%	35.5%	28.7%
	5) DK/NA	.3%	.2%	.5%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
13)	Tell us how do you evaluate the performance of the dismissed government of Ismail Haniyeh in the Gaza Strip? Is it good or bad?			
	1) Very good	9.7%	7.7%	13.5%
	2) Good	29.4%	30.2%	28.0%
	3) So so	28.3%	26.3%	32.1%
	4) Bad	15.4%	14.6%	17.1%
	5) Very bad	5.8%	4.8%	7.7%
	6) DK/NA	11.4%	16.5%	1.6%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
4)	Tell us how do you evaluate the performance of the government headed by Salam Fayyad? Is it good or bad?			
	1) Very good	7.6%	7.4%	7.8%
	2) Good	35.7%	38.0%	31.1%
	3) So so	29.1%	28.0%	31.2%
	4) Bad	16.7%	15.6%	18.7%
	5) Very bad	5.9%	5.0%	7.6%
	6) DK/NA	5.1%	6.0%	3.5%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
15)	Are you satisfied or not satisfied with the performance of Mahmud Abbas since his election as president of the PA?			
	1) Very satisfied	7.4%	7.1%	7.8%

	2) Satisfied	44. 7%	47.4%	39.5%
	3) Not satisfied	31. 5%	29.6%	35.1%
	4) Not satisfied at all	13. 0%	11.3%	16.2%
	5) DK/NA	3.5 %	4.6%	1.4%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
16)	If new presidential elections are to take place today, and Mahmud Abbas was nominated by Fateh and Ismail Haniyeh was nominated by Hamas, whom would you vote for?			
	1) Mahmoud Abbas	54. 1%	56.1%	50.8%
	2) Ismael Haniyyah	37. 9%	34.1%	44.2%
	4) DK/NA	8.0 %	9.8%	5.1%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
7)	And if the competition was between Marwan Barghouti representing Fateh and Ismail Haniyeh representing Hamas, whom would you vote for?			
	1) Marwan Barghouti	61. 0%	63.9%	56.3%
	2) Ismael Haniyyah	33. 4%	29.2%	40.1%
	4) DK/NA	5.7 %	6.9%	3.7%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
8)	If you were to select a vice president, whom would you select from among the following list of candidates?			
	1) Ismail Haniyeh	21. 7%	18.2%	28.4%
	2) Salam Fayyad	17. 1%	16.5%	18.3%
	3) Marwan Barghouti	26. 8%	28.1%	24.3%
	4) Mustafa Barghouti	8.5 %	8.5%	8.4%
	5) Saeb Erekat	4.2 %	3.6%	5.6%

	6) Others	5.3 %	5.8%	4.2%
	7) DK/NA	16. 4%	19.3%	10.8%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
20)	If new elections agreed to by all factions are held today and the same lists that took part in the last PLC elections were nominated, for whom would you vote?			
	1) Alternative	1.1 %	1.5%	.5%
	2) Independent Palestine	3.5 %	4.4%	2.0%
	3) Abu Ali Mustafa	3.4 %	3.2%	3.7%
	4) Abu al Abbas	.3%	.5%	.0%
	5) Freedom and social justice	.0%	.0%	.0%
	6) Change and reform	28. 3%	23.7%	36.0%
	7) National coalition for justice and democracy	.1%	.0%	.3%
	8) Third way(headed by Salam Fayyad)	1.1 %	1.3%	.9%
	9) Freedom and independence	.7%	1.0%	.2%
	10) Palestinian justice	.1%	.1%	.3%
	11) Fateh	42. 4%	42.2%	42.7%
	12) None of the above/ DK/NA/ Do not remember	18. 9%	22.2%	13.5%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
1)	The Palestinian society confronts today various problems, like the continuation of occupation and settlements, the spread of unemployment and poverty, the continuation of the siege and blockade of the Gaza Strip and the closure of its border crossings, the spread of corruption in public institutions, and others. Tell us, what in your opinion, is the problem you see as the most fundamental, the one that must be on the top priority of the Palestinian Authority?			
	1) Continuation of occupation and settlements,	29. 6%	27.4%	33.9%
	2) Spread of unemployment and poverty	35. 5%	37.6%	31.6%
	3) Lack of national unity due to the split between the West Bank and Gaza Strip	2.4 %	1.8%	3.7%

	4) Continuation of the siege and blockade of the Gaza Strip	10.6%	6.7%	18.2%
	5) The spread of corruption in public institutions	18.2%	21.8%	11.2%
	88)DK/NA	1.0%	1.3%	.2%
	99)Other	2.6%	3.4%	1.1%
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
22-1)	From among the following vital national goals, which in your view should the first most important one and which should be the second most important goal that the Palestinian people should strive to achieve?			
	1) Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 borders and the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with East Jerusalem as its capital	47.7%	47.3%	48.6%
	2) Obtain the right of return to refugees to their 1948 towns and villages	25.9%	24.7%	28.4%
	3) Establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians	11.3%	12.0%	9.9%
	4) Build a pious or moral individual and a religious society , one that applies all Islamic teachings	15.1%	16.1%	13.1%
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
2-2)	From among the following vital national goals, which in your view should the first most important one and which should be the second most important goal that the Palestinian people should strive to achieve?			
	1) Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 borders and the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with East Jerusalem as its capital	24.9%	25.6%	23.5%
	2) Obtain the right of return to refugees to their 1948 towns and villages	40.3%	41.2%	38.4%
	3) Establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians	19.1%	17.5%	22.2%
	4) Build a pious or moral individual and a religious society , one that applies all Islamic teachings	15.7%	15.6%	16.0%
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip

23)	If parliamentary and presidential elections were to take place now, who you think will win, Fateh, Hamas, or others?			
	1) Fateh	42.0%	43.3%	39.4%
	2) Hamas	22.2%	19.8%	27.0%
	3) Others	17.6%	16.6%	19.6%
	4) DK/NA	18.2%	20.3%	14.0%
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
24)	Fateh and Hamas have reached an agreement to unify the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the formation of a government of specialists, and the holding of elections in a year from today. In your view, will the two sides succeed in implementing the agreement and unifying the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?			
	1) Certainly yes	7.9%	7.0%	9.6%
	2) Yes	50.7%	50.2%	51.6%
	3) No	29.6%	30.5%	27.9%
	4) Certainly no	6.9%	7.6%	5.4%
	5) DK/NA	5.0%	4.7%	5.6%
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
25)	In your view, what was the MAIN REASON for the success in reaching an agreement between Fateh and Hamas after about four years of division and animosity?			
	1) The end of the Mubarak regime in Egypt after the youths' revolt	29.0%	29.5%	28.2%
	2) The eruption of youths' revolt in Syria against the Assad regime	11.6%	6.7%	21.0%
	3) The failure of the Palestinian-Israeli peace negotiations	20.5%	22.8%	15.9%
	4) The Palestinian youths' demonstrations in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip demanding an end to the split	27.4%	27.0%	28.3%
	5) Other (specify: -----)	5.3%	6.8%	2.6%
	6) DK/NA	6.2%	7.3%	4.0%

		%		
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
26)	In your view, who came out the wining more from the agreement between Fateh and Hamas?			
	1) Hamas came out winning more	11. 8%	9.2%	17.0%
	2) Fateh came out winning more	10. 8%	10.9%	10.8%
	3) Both came out winning the same	48. 9%	49.3%	48.1%
	4) Both came out winning nothing	20. 2%	20.5%	19.5%
	5) Other (specify: -----)	3.2 %	4.4%	1.0%
	6) DK/NA	5.0 %	5.7%	3.5%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
27)	In your view, what will happen after the formation of a new Palestinian government of specialists, will international boycott and financial sanctions return or will not return?			
	1) Certainly boycott and sanctions will rerun	15. 6%	15.1%	16.5%
	2) Boycott and sanctions will rerun	39. 3%	39.8%	38.3%
	3) Boycott and sanctions will not rerun	29. 1%	30.1%	27.1%
	4) Certainly boycott and sanctions will not rerun	7.8 %	6.7%	9.8%
	5) DK/NA	8.3 %	8.3%	8.2%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
28)	President Abbas says that the new government of specialists will follow his policies and the policies of the PLO regarding the peace process and not the policies of Hamas. Do you think the new government should indeed adopt and implement the peace policies of the president and PLO or those of Hamas?			
	1) Certainly policies of president and PLO	24. 4%	24.4%	24.5%
	2) Policies of president and PLO	36. 5%	37.6%	34.3%
	3) Policies of Hamas	13.	12.2%	17.2%

		9%		
	4) Certainly policies of Hamas	4.1 %	2.5%	7.1%
	5) DK/NA	13. 4%	15.2%	10.0%
	6) No one	7.7 %	8.1%	7.0%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
29)	For the next government, Hamas has nominated Jamal Al Khodari as its candidate for prime minister while Fateh has nominated Salam Fayyad. Do you support the nomination of either one or would you prefer a third candidate?			
	1) I prefer Khodari	22. 3%	19.0%	28.7%
	2) I prefer Fayyad	44. 9%	44.7%	45.3%
	3) I prefer a third one (name ----- -)	11. 5%	13.6%	7.5%
	4) DK/NA	21. 3%	22.7%	18.5%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
30)	Lately, we have heard about public disagreements among top Hamas leaders. Do you think these disagreements are small and marginal or do you think they are big and fundamental?			
	1) Certainly small and marginal	6.2 %	4.2%	10.2%
	2) Small and marginal	41. 6%	41.9%	41.0%
	3) Big and fundamental	32. 9%	33.2%	32.2%
	4) Certainly big and fundamental	9.5 %	8.2%	12.2%
	5) DK/NA	9.8 %	12.5%	4.4%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
1)	Similarly, we have heard about differences among top Fateh leaders, particularly over the issue of member of parliament Mohammad Dahlan and his membership in Fateh. Do you think these differences are small and marginal or do you think they are big and fundamental?			
	1) Certainly small and marginal	3.4 %	2.6%	4.9%
	2) Small and marginal	29.	29.0%	29.5%

		2%		
	3) Big and fundamental	46.1%	45.5%	47.3%
	4) Certainly big and fundamental	14.8%	14.5%	15.3%
	5) DK/NA	6.5%	8.3%	3.1%
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
32)	Fateh Central Committee accused member of parliament Mohammad Dahlan of committing criminal acts and financial irregularities. Dahlan denied the charges and argued that the charges came in response to a personal disagreement with the president including criticism of his sons. As a result, Fateh has recently decided to expel Dahlan from the movement and to send his file to the Attorney General Do you support or oppose this Fateh decision?			
	1) Strongly support	24.8%	23.1%	28.1%
	2) Support	45.0%	47.9%	39.4%
	3) Oppose	16.2%	15.0%	18.4%
	4) Strongly oppose	4.5%	2.1%	9.1%
	5) DK/NA	9.5%	11.8%	5.0%
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
33)	President Abbas issued a decree recently that abrogated the law that reduces the sentence of those convicted of the crime of killing female relatives in the context of what is called "family honor." Now, the killers of these female relatives will be treated just like other killers. Do you agree or disagree with this decree?			
	1) Certainly agree	32.4%	37.5%	22.5%
	2) Agree	42.1%	42.5%	41.4%
	3) disagree	19.3%	15.3%	27.1%
	4) Certainly Disagree	4.4%	3.2%	6.7%
	5) DK/NA	1.8%	1.5%	2.3%
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
	Demonstrations have erupted in Syria against the leader and the regime in that			

4)	country; do you feel or do not feel sympathies with the demonstrators?			
	1) Certainly sympathetic	43.9%	40.4%	50.7%
	2) Sympathetic	45.1%	47.7%	40.2%
	3) Unsympathetic	8.1%	8.7%	7.0%
	4) Certainly unsympathetic	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%
	5) DK/NA	1.5%	1.8%	.9%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
35)	Demonstrations have erupted in Yemen against the leader and the regime in that country; do you feel or do not feel sympathies with the demonstrators?			
	1) Certainly sympathetic	43.7%	40.7%	49.6%
	2) Sympathetic	46.2%	49.2%	40.3%
	3) Unsympathetic	6.8%	6.7%	7.1%
	4) Certainly unsympathetic	1.5%	1.6%	1.3%
	5) DK/NA	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
36)	What do you expect to happen between Palestinians and Israelis now after the speech by president Obama and the speech to the US Congress by prime minister Netanyahu?			
	1)The two sides will soon return to negotiations	27.0%	28.9%	23.4%
	2) The two sides will soon return to negotiations but some armed attacks will continue	29.8%	24.3%	40.3%
	3) The two sides will not return to negotiations and armed attacks will not take place	17.3%	15.9%	19.8%
	4)The two sides will not return to negotiations and armed attacks increase	16.0%	18.9%	10.4%
	5) DK/NA	10.0%	12.0%	6.1%
		Tot	West	Gaza

		al	Bank	Strip
37)	Now more than 40 years after the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, what in your view are the chances for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state next to the state of Israel in the next five years? Are they high, medium, low, or none existent?			
	1) None existent	23.6%	25.1%	20.8%
	2) Low	38.6%	37.9%	40.1%
	3) Medium	30.2%	29.0%	32.4%
	4) High	6.3%	6.9%	5.1%
	5) DK/NA	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
38)	To what extent are you worried or not worried that you or a member of your family could be hurt by Israel in your daily life or that your land would be confiscated or home demolished?			
	1) Very Worried	26.9%	29.6%	21.6%
	2) Worried	42.6%	39.1%	49.4%
	3) Not worried	25.6%	26.3%	24.3%
	4) Not worried at all	4.6%	4.9%	4.0%
	5) DK/NA	.3%	.1%	.7%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
39)	What do you think are the aspirations of Israel for the long run?			
	1) Withdrawal from the territories it occupied in 1967 after guaranteeing its security	7.7%	5.7%	11.7%
	2) Withdrawal form part of the occupied territories after guaranteeing its security	8.8%	11.5%	3.5%
	3) Annexation of the West Bank while denying political rights of Palestinian citizens	21.0%	17.8%	27.3%
	4) Extending the borders of the state of Israel to cover all the area between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea and	60.3%	63.3%	54.5%

	expelling its Arab citizens			
	5) DK/NA	2.1 %	1.7%	3.0%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
40)	According to the Saudi plan, Israel will retreat from all territories occupied in 1967 including Gaza the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, and a Palestinian state will be established. The refugees problem will be resolved through negotiation in a just and agreed upon manner and in accordance with UN resolution 194 which allows return of refugees to Israel and compensation. In return, all Arab states will recognize Israel and its right to secure borders, will sign peace treaties with her and establish normal diplomatic relations. Do you agree or disagree to this plan?			
	1) Certainly agree	7.1 %	5.3%	10.5%
	2) Agree	51. 0%	48.0%	56.8%
	3) Disagree	29. 0%	31.9%	23.5%
	4) Certainly Disagree	9.4 %	10.3%	7.6%
	5) DK/NA	3.5 %	4.5%	1.6%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
41)	There is a proposal that after the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and the settlement of all issues in dispute, including the refugees and Jerusalem issues, there will be a mutual recognition of Israel as the state of the Jewish people and Palestine as the state of the Palestinians people. Do you agree or disagree to this proposal?			
	1) Certainly agree	3.5 %	3.2%	4.0%
	2) Agree	43. 9%	42.5%	46.7%
	3) Disagree	38. 4%	39.4%	36.4%
	4) Certainly Disagree	12. 5%	12.9%	11.6%
	5) DK/NA	1.7 %	2.0%	1.3%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
42	And what is the Palestinian majority opinion on this issue? Do most Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza support or oppose the recognition of Israel			

)	as the state of the Jewish people and Palestine as the state of the Palestinian people at the end of the peace process?			
	1) Majority supports	36.6%	37.6%	34.5%
	2) Majority opposes	54.9%	52.7%	59.1%
	3) DK/NA	8.5%	9.6%	6.4%
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
43-1)	If Palestinians pull out of the current talks or if peace negotiations fail, would you in this case support or oppose the following option in the search for achieving Palestinian rights? Going to the Security Council to obtain a recognition of a Palestinian state			
	1) Certainly agree	23.7%	22.7%	25.8%
	2) Agree	56.4%	56.3%	56.5%
	3) Disagree	16.1%	17.2%	14.0%
	4) Certainly Disagree	2.4%	2.1%	2.9%
	5) DK/NA	1.5%	1.8%	.8%
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
3-2)	Unilaterally declare the establishment of a Palestinian state			
	1) Certainly agree	13.1%	12.0%	15.2%
	2) Agree	50.0%	51.0%	48.0%
	3) Disagree	32.0%	31.9%	32.1%
	4) Certainly Disagree	3.4%	2.8%	4.5%
	5) DK/NA	1.6%	2.2%	.3%
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
43-3)	Abandon the two state solution and demand the establishment of one state for Palestinians and Israelis			

	1) Certainly agree	4.5 %	4.0%	5.3%
	2) Agree	24. 1%	25.5%	21.5%
	3) Disagree	53. 3%	54.2%	51.5%
	4) Certainly Disagree	15. 9%	13.3%	20.9%
	5) DK/NA	2.3 %	3.1%	.7%
3-4)	Resort to popular non violent and unarmed resistance			
	1) Certainly agree	10. 7%	10.3%	11.6%
	2) Agree	49. 8%	51.6%	46.3%
	3) Disagree	33. 1%	31.3%	36.6%
	4) Certainly Disagree	4.9 %	5.0%	4.6%
	5) DK/NA	1.5 %	1.8%	.9%
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
3-5)	Return to the armed intifada and confrontations			
	1) Certainly agree	11. 6%	8.0%	18.6%
	2) Agree	29. 5%	25.8%	36.8%
	3) Disagree	46. 6%	51.5%	37.2%
	4) Certainly Disagree	10. 3%	12.0%	7.0%
	5) DK/NA	1.9 %	2.6%	.5%
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
43-6)	Dissolve the Palestinian Authority			

	1) Certainly agree	10.3%	8.8%	13.2%
	2) Agree	27.6%	28.0%	26.9%
	3) Disagree	44.0%	45.2%	41.8%
	4) Certainly Disagree	14.6%	13.3%	17.0%
	5) DK/NA	3.5%	4.7%	1.1%
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
44)	If at the end of 2011 the Palestinian side unilaterally declares the establishment of a Palestinian state without an agreement with Israel, do you think such a declaration will lead to actual change on the current conditions in the Palestinian areas with regard to settlements and control of the occupation forces over roads and crossings in the West Bank?			
	1) Certainly lead to positive change	4.0%	2.0%	7.8%
	2) Will lead to change to the better	23.0%	20.8%	27.3%
	3) Will not lead to any change, positive or negative	28.2%	25.6%	33.3%
	4) Will lead to negative change	32.8%	37.1%	24.3%
	5) Certainly will lead to negative change	9.3%	11.1%	5.7%
	6) DK/NA	2.7%	3.3%	1.6%
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
45)	In light of the successes achieved by the peaceful revolts in Arab countries like Egypt and Tunisia, do you think that if a peaceful popular revolution is to erupt against the occupation and the settlements in the West Bank it would be capable of ending occupation or stopping settlements?			
	1) Certainly capable	4.0%	2.1%	7.6%
	2) Capable	30.2%	26.7%	37.1%
	3) Incapable	48.4%	51.9%	41.5%
	4) Certainly incapable	15.3%	16.6%	12.8%
	5) DK/NA	2.1%	2.7%	1.0%

		%		
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
46)	If no agreement is reached on the resumption of Palestinian-Israeli negotiations and armed confrontations between Palestinians and Israelis erupted, do you think they will help achieve Palestinian national rights in ways that negotiations could not?			
	1) Certainly they will help	7.8%	5.1%	13.2%
	2) Will help	39.8%	36.8%	45.7%
	3) Will not help	41.7%	45.1%	35.1%
	4) Certainly they will not help	7.2%	9.0%	3.5%
	5) DK/NA	3.5%	4.0%	2.5%
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
47)	In outlining the principles or terms of reference to the resumption of Palestinian-Israeli negotiations, President Obama announced last month that the borders of the Palestinian state should be based on the 1967 lines with mutually agreed swaps. Do you agree or disagree with this principle?			
	1) Certainly agree	5.2%	3.5%	8.4%
	2) Agree	44.7%	41.8%	50.2%
	3) Disagree	39.1%	42.2%	33.1%
	4) Certainly Disagree	7.3%	8.9%	4.1%
	5) DK/NA	3.8%	3.5%	4.2%
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
48)	Moreover, President Obama announced that the principle regarding security is that both sides have the right to self defense and that the Israeli army would carry out a full and phased withdrawal from the Palestinian state, a state that would be non militarized, meaning that it will have no heavy armaments such as airplanes, tanks, missiles, artillery, and others. Do you agree or disagree with this principle?			
	1) Certainly agree	3.4%	2.8%	4.5%
	2) Agree	27.4%	22.6%	36.7%

	3) Disagree	47.4%	50.6%	41.3%
	4) Certainly Disagree	18.4%	20.5%	14.3%
	5) DK/NA	3.4%	3.5%	3.1%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
49)	Moreover, President Obama said that a permanent peace should be based on the principle of two states for two peoples, the state of Israel as a Jewish state and a homeland for the Jewish people, and the state of Palestine as the state for the Palestinian people and whereby each would have the right to self determination, mutual recognition, and peace. Do you agree or disagree with this principle?			
	1) Certainly agree	5.0%	4.5%	6.0%
	2) Agree	45.6%	45.8%	45.2%
	3) Disagree	39.3%	39.1%	39.6%
	4) Certainly Disagree	7.9%	8.5%	6.7%
	5) DK/NA	2.2%	2.0%	2.5%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
50)	Moreover, President Obama indicated in his speech that it would be a mistake for the Palestinians to go the UN in September to obtain a recognition for their state and added that such recognition would be symbolic and will be opposed by the US. Do you think the Palestinian side should go to the UN next September despite this US position in order to obtain a recognition of their state?			
	1) Certainly agree	17.4%	17.8%	16.5%
	2) Agree	47.8%	46.6%	50.1%
	3) Disagree	26.0%	26.8%	24.4%
	4) Certainly Disagree	4.9%	5.1%	4.6%
	5) DK/NA	4.0%	3.8%	4.4%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
51	In your view, will a state of Palestine become or will not become a member of the UN in September?			

)				
	1) Certainly will become a UN member	5.7 %	3.8%	9.4%
	2) Will become a UN member	41. 9%	42.1%	41.5%
	3) Will not become a UN member	35. 6%	35.7%	35.4%
	4) Certainly will not become a member	8.2 %	9.1%	6.5%
	5) DK/NA	8.6 %	9.4%	7.2%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
52)	In light of what the American president said in his speech, do you think the US position today is closer to the Palestinian or Israeli position?			
	1) Certainly Palestinian	1.0 %	.4%	2.1%
	2) Palestinian	6.8 %	6.8%	6.9%
	3) Israeli	56. 1%	56.5%	55.5%
	4) Certainly Israeli	31. 5%	31.9%	30.8%
	5) To neither	2.6 %	2.5%	2.8%
	6) DK/NA	2.0 %	2.0%	1.9%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
53)	After the speech by President Obama, Prime Minister Netanyahu gave a speech in front of the US Congress. Looking at the two speeches and regarding the peace process in general, do you think the US is the country that decides what Israel should do or is it Israel that decide what the US should do?			
	1) Certainly the US decides what Israel should do	15. 1%	12.7%	19.9%
	2) The US decides what Israel should do	16. 7%	16.6%	16.9%
	3) Israel decides what the US should do	39. 8%	40.7%	38.2%
	4) Certainly Israel decides what the US should do	23. 6%	25.5%	20.0%
	5) Neither country decides what the other should do	1.8 %	1.9%	1.5%

	6) DK/NA	2.9 %	2.6%	3.5%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
4)	During his stay in Washington DC, Prime Minister Netanyahu declared that Israel will not freeze settlement construction and refuses to accept the principle of returning to the lines of 1967 with swaps. Despite this Israeli position, President Obama called upon the Palestinians to return to negotiations with the Netanyahu government. In your view, should or should not the Palestinians accept the call to return to negotiations?			
	1) Certainly should return	8.0 %	7.7%	8.7%
	2) Should return	27. 0%	27.1%	26.8%
	3) Should not return	37. 4%	40.0%	32.5%
	4) Certainly should not return	23. 7%	21.0%	28.9%
	5) DK/NA	3.8 %	4.2%	3.1%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
5)	President Abbas says that there is no point in returning to negotiations without an acceptable term of reference or a freeze on settlement construction and that he intends to go to the UN in September to seek a recognition of a Palestinian state. Do you support or oppose this Palestinian intention?			
	1) Certainly support	20. 9%	19.7%	23.0%
	2) Support	55. 3%	56.5%	53.0%
	3) Oppose	18. 5%	18.2%	19.0%
	4) Certainly oppose	2.4 %	2.9%	1.5%
	5) DK/NA	3.0 %	2.7%	3.5%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
56)	In order to join the UN as a member state, the Palestinian state needs the positive votes of the majority of the members of the UN Security Council with no use of veto, in your view, will the US use or not use its veto power in the UN Security Council in order to prevent the UN from admitting the state of Palestine as a UN member?			
	1) Certainly it will use it	25.	25.6%	24.4%

		2%		
	2) It will use it	50.8%	51.4%	49.5%
	3) It will not use it	15.7%	15.1%	16.9%
	4) Certainly it will not use it	2.5%	3.0%	1.6%
	5) DK/NA	5.9%	4.9%	7.6%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
57)	But recognition of the Palestinian state could be done by the UN General Assembly by a majority vote even if Palestine is not accepted as a member state. In this case, Palestine will need a two-third majority in the General Assembly. In your view, will a two third majority vote or not vote in favor of the Palestinian demand?			
	1) Certainly will vote in favor	6.1%	4.8%	8.7%
	2) Will vote in favor	50.5%	50.0%	51.3%
	3) Will not vote in favor	31.1%	32.0%	29.4%
	4) Certainly will not vote in favor	4.4%	5.9%	1.6%
	5) DK/NA	7.9%	7.3%	9.0%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
58)	In your view, if the UN recognizes the state of Palestine, how will Israel respond?			
	1) Will do nothing, status quo in occupied areas will remain the same	17.9%	14.7%	24.0%
	2) Occupation policies will become worse and settlement activities will increase	65.9%	70.2%	57.6%
	3) Conditions in occupied territories will become a little better	13.3%	11.4%	16.9%
	4) Other: specify -----	.4%	.4%	.4%
	5) DK/NA	2.5%	3.2%	1.1%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
59)	After the UN issues its recognition of the Palestinian state next September, do you think the PA president and his government should enforce Palestinian sovereignty over all the territories of the West Bank, for example by opening roads			

	in area C or by starting to build an airport in the Jordan valley, or by deploying Palestinian security forces in area C, even if this lead to confrontation with the Israeli occupation forces and settlers?			
	1) Certainly should	18.1%	17.4%	19.6%
	2) Should	57.4%	57.2%	57.6%
	3) Should not	17.0%	19.0%	13.2%
	4) Certainly should not	2.8%	3.2%	1.9%
	5) DK/NA	4.8%	3.3%	7.7%
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
0)	And after the UN issues its recognition of the Palestinian state, do you think the Palestinian side should insist on assuming control of the Allenby Bridge terminal from the Israeli side even if this lead to the closure of the terminal and the cessation of Palestinian movement across the bridge to and from Jordan?			
	1) Certainly should	21.1%	22.2%	18.9%
	2) Should	54.0%	52.4%	57.1%
	3) Should not	17.5%	18.4%	15.6%
	4) Certainly should not	2.7%	3.3%	1.5%
	5) DK/NA	4.8%	3.8%	6.9%
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
61)	And after the UN issues its recognition of the Palestinian state how do you think Palestinians can force the Israelis to withdraw from the territories of the Palestinian state?			
	1) Popular peaceful demonstrations that would break through check points and block roads used by army and settlers	32.3%	27.7%	41.3%
	2) Armed attacks on army and settlers	33.5%	32.1%	36.3%
	3) Return to negotiations with the Israeli government	25.9%	30.4%	17.2%
	4) Other (specify: -----)	3.0%	4.2%	.5%
	5) DK/NA	5.3%	5.6%	4.7%

		%		
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
62)	After the recognition of the Palestinian state next September, if large peaceful demonstrations were to take place in the West Bank and Jerusalem in order to break through check points and close army and settler roads, do you think you will participate in such demonstrations? [to be asked only to West Bank including East Jerusalem residents]			
	1) Certainly yes	16. 7%	16.7%	.0%
	2) Yes	34. 9%	34.9%	.0%
	3) No	38. 9%	38.9%	.0%
	4) Certainly no	7.0 %	7.0%	.0%
	5) DK/NA	2.4 %	2.4%	.0%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
63)	If such large peaceful demonstrations were to take place in the West Bank and East Jerusalem, do you think they would contribute to speeding the process of ending Israeli occupation?			
	1) Certainly yes	11. 5%	9.2%	16.0%
	2) Yes	39. 8%	38.6%	42.1%
	3) No	38. 6%	42.0%	32.0%
	4) Certainly no	6.9 %	7.2%	6.4%
	5) DK/NA	3.1 %	2.9%	3.5%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
64)	In your view, will most European countries recognize the Palestinian state next September?			
	1) Certainly will	4.9 %	3.3%	8.0%
	2) Will	52. 7%	52.4%	53.4%
	3) Will not	33. 6%	34.9%	31.1%

	4) Certainly will not	2.9 %	2.5%	3.6%
	5) DK/NA	5.9 %	6.9%	3.9%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
65)	And generally speaking, do you think the position of the EU and its countries today regarding the peace process is closer to the Palestinian or Israeli position?			
	1) Certainly Palestinian	4.0 %	2.6%	6.7%
	2) Palestinian	29. 6%	29.6%	29.5%
	3) Israeli	40. 0%	39.6%	40.7%
	4) Certainly Israeli	15. 7%	16.4%	14.5%
	5) To neither	7.5 %	7.9%	6.8%
	6) DK/NA	3.2 %	3.8%	1.8%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
66)	And do you think the EU and its countries are serious or not serious in their efforts to help Palestinians end occupation and build their state?			
	1) Certainly serious	6.7 %	3.9%	12.1%
	2) Serious	41. 0%	37.8%	47.2%
	3) Not serious	35. 4%	41.3%	23.9%
	4) Certainly not serious	11. 0%	10.8%	11.3%
	5) DK/NA	6.0 %	6.3%	5.5%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
67)	Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu says that the most important problem between Palestinians and Israelis is the Palestinian refusal to recognize Israel as the state of the Jewish people. In your view, if the Palestinians recognized Israel as the state for the Jewish people, would this change the position of the Netanyahu government on the peace process making it more moderate?			
	1) Certainly would	3.2	2.0%	5.5%

		%		
	2) Would	20.2%	18.2%	24.0%
	3) Would not	44.1%	45.1%	42.2%
	4) Certainly would not	28.6%	31.1%	23.8%
	5) DK/NA	3.9%	3.6%	4.6%
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
68)	Concerning armed attacks against Israeli civilians inside Israel, I...			
	1) Strongly support	9.2%	6.3%	14.9%
	2) Support	31.0%	26.4%	39.7%
	3) Oppose	47.7%	52.5%	38.4%
	4) Strongly oppose	10.5%	12.6%	6.3%
	5) DK/NA	1.6%	2.1%	.7%
		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
69)	Which of the following political parties do you support?			
	1) PPP	.3%	.3%	.3%
	2) PFLP	2.5%	2.0%	3.7%
	3) Fateh	32.9%	31.3%	36.1%
	4) Hamas	18.2%	13.9%	26.4%
	5) DFLP	.7%	.7%	.7%
	6) Islamic Jihad	1.0%	.7%	1.6%
	7) Fida	.2%	.2%	.3%
	8) National initiative (Almubadara)	1.3%	1.7%	.5%
	9) Independent Islamist	2.6%	2.5%	2.7%

		%		
	10) Independent nationalist	4.1 %	3.8%	4.5%
	11)third way headed by Salam Fayyad	1.1 %	1.5%	.5%
	12) None of the above	33. 9%	40.0%	22.2%
	13) Others	1.2 %	1.6%	.5%
		Tot al	West Bank	Gaza Strip
0)	If you use the internet to surf social sites like Facebook, Twitter, and various groups or to access email, how many times do you normally do that?			
	1) More than once a day	9.2 %	6.7%	14.1%
	2) Daily	18. 6%	17.8%	20.1%
	3) Between 2-5 times weekly	10. 3%	8.6%	13.6%
	4) Once a week	6.8 %	6.1%	8.2%
	5) Once a month	4.5 %	3.9%	5.7%
	6) Others (specify -----)	.8%	.3%	1.7%
	7) Does not apply—I have no email and do not visit social sites	49. 8%	56.6%	36.6%

This PSR survey was conducted with the support of the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung in Ramallah

Source: <http://www.pcpsr.org/survey/polls/2011/p40efull.html>

SOUTH ASIA

179-43-2. The Ram(dev) Lila.....

Almost 80 per cent of the respondents of a CVOTER survey feel that Ramdev's movement is a step in the right direction. The Congress should worry...

When Baba Ramdev, India's most famous yoga guru, returned to Delhi recently, the contrast between his reception by a posse of policemen and the earlier reception meted out to him by a group of four senior union ministers sent by the Prime Minister to greet him at the airport could not have been sharper. It sums up the political journey of Ramdev from being a feted opinion-maker to becoming the target of a heavy-handed, arrogant government.

That Ramdev has nursed political ambitions for some time now is no secret. But then as the Shiv Sena journal Samna, for once sensibly pointed out, he, like any other Indian, has full right to dabble in politics and that alone should not be cause to vilify him, as certain statements by senior UPA ministers including Digvijay Singh, advising him to stick to yoga, seem to imply.

Is Baba Ramdev's movement a step in the right direction?	
	Valid Percent
Can't Say	4.4
Yes	79.7
No	15.9
Total	100

Taking his cue perhaps from the campaign and fast of Anna Hazare which had forced the government to at least include civil society members in the draft committee for the Lokpal Bill, Baba Ramdev entered Delhi in early June to protest the accumulation of black money in foreign accounts and ask the government to “bring it back to the country”. A beleaguered government, under the shadow of various scams and allegations, first sent out four ministers led by Pranab Mukherjee to welcome the Baba and then engaged in several rounds of talks with him, seeming to accept all his demands. But when the Baba went ahead with his fast, it swung into harsh action, breaking up the protest at Ramlila Ground in a mid-night police action that also saw Baba Ramdev escaping the site, dressed in women’s clothing. He was to subsequently continue his fast in his ashram in Rishikesh before being admitted to a hospital in Dehradun when his condition apparently deteriorated, and finally persuaded by other religious leaders to give up the fast.

More recently, Baba Ramdev has defended his actions, alleging that he chose to escape from Delhi because he didn’t want to die like an “animal” at the hands of the police. The Congress, for its part, has dubbed him a puppet of the BJP (the issue of black money, incidentally, was first raised by LK Advani in Parliament), a charge that Ramdev has denied, even though BJP leaders did seem to be trying to piggyback on his popularity to reassert the identity and political destiny of their party in doldrums and find a resonant cause for their own public campaigns.

On the other hand, the government, which had earlier justified police action on Baba Ramdev’s supporters gathered at Ramlila Ground by raising the “security threat” bogey, seems to be now threatening to armtwist the Baba further by launching enquiries into his own wealth and claiming, as Digvijay Singh did, that by not declaring who all had made substantial donations to his Patanjali Yogapeeth (including the gift of a helicopter), Ramdev was hiding black money himself.

Is Baba Ramdev the real threat to the Congress?	
	Valid Percent
Can't Say	15.3
Yes	41.1
No	43.7
Total	100

There may be no end to this tug-o-war. But what will determine the political destinies of Baba Ramdev and the UPA government that seems to have made a self goal by taking such harsh action against a popular public figure is, of course, the opinion of the people of this entire issue.

A recent CVOTER study, across 28 states, sought some answers from the masses and their perception of the issue and these spell bad news for a bungling UPA government.

When asked whether they felt that Baba Ramdev's movement was in the right direction, a conclusive majority of more than three-fourths of those polled (79.7 per cent) said "yes". However much the government may be trying to discredit members of the civil society who have taken up stances against corruption and however much it may try convincing the masses that black money cannot be "brought back" that easily or practically clearly, for citizens fed up of scams and corruption in public life, these are deeply emotive issues.

Opinion was more divided on whether the public agreed with Baba Ramdev's decision to flee the protest site in women's clothing. While a majority of 46.7 per cent said that it was acceptable, 46 per cent did not agree with the way in which the Baba fled. On whether, the Baba was a real threat to the Congress, opinion seemed once again divided. While more than 41 per cent of the respondents agreed with this perception and felt that the yoga guru was indeed "the real threat", a majority of more than 43 per cent did not see it that way and said "no" to the question.

But there was no such divide in the opinion of the people on the question of whether the government was justified in perpetrating harsh police action to break up Baba Ramdev's protest in Delhi. More than 60 per cent of the respondents clearly said that "no", the police action was not justified and that the Congress did not do the right thing in dispelling peaceful protesters.

Hope now seems to be also growing amongst the public at least on the possibility of Baba Ramdev and Anna Hazare sharing a common platform. In the past, while Hazare did not support the yoga guru's cause (though he did decry police action on the Baba and his supporters) and while Ramdev himself has been seen as harbouring a sense of rivalry (he was supposedly left out on the Lokpal issue), the masses for sure feel that these two opinion makers will come together sooner than later. About 59.7 per cent of the respondents said "yes", when asked whether they felt the two would share a common platform. What the future unfolds remains to be seen.

Methodology: National representative sample of 1259 randomly selected respondents by CATI across 28 states in India during 9th & 10th June 2011. Data weighted to known census profile. Margin of error $\pm 3\%$ at national level.

Source: http://teamcvoter.com/2011/newsletter6i2/newsletter_6issue2_2011.pdf

SOUTH EAST ASIA

179-43-3. 49% of Filipinos Rate Themselves as Mahirap or Poor

Social Weather Stations

8 July 2011

The **Second Quarter 2011 Social Weather Survey** findings on self-rated poverty and self-rated food-poverty of households are in the July 8, 2011 issue of *BusinessWorld*.

The survey background and supporting charts are posted below.

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

Survey Background

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

The survey question on **Self-Rated Poverty** is as follows: "*Saan po ninyo ilalagay ang inyong pamilya sa kard na ito?*" ["Where would you place your family in this card?"]. A showcard with the choices *HINDI MAHIRAP* (Not poor), *SA LINYA* (On the line), *MAHIRAP* (Poor) is shown.

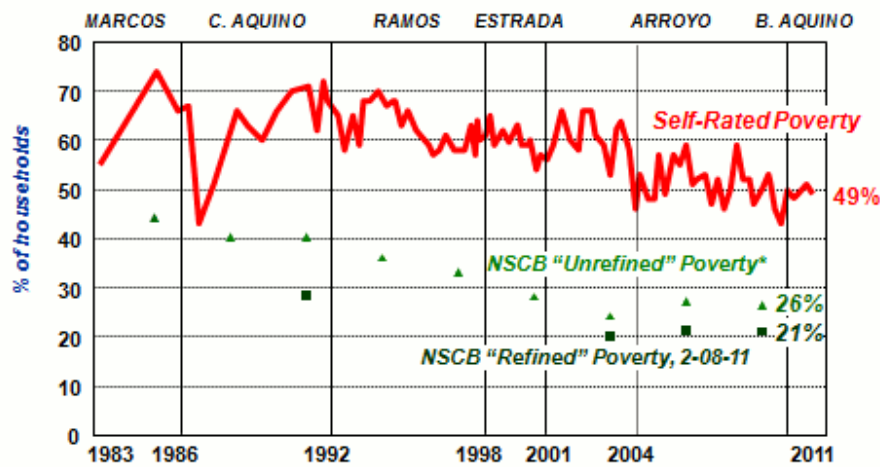
For **Self-Rated Food Poverty**: "*Tungkol naman sa klase ng pagkain ng pamilya ninyo, saan po ninyo ilalagay ang inyong pamilya sa kard na ito?*" ["Based on the type of food eaten by your family, where would you place your family on this card?"] A similar showcard with the choices *HINDI MAHIRAP* (Not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

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

#

Chart 1

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

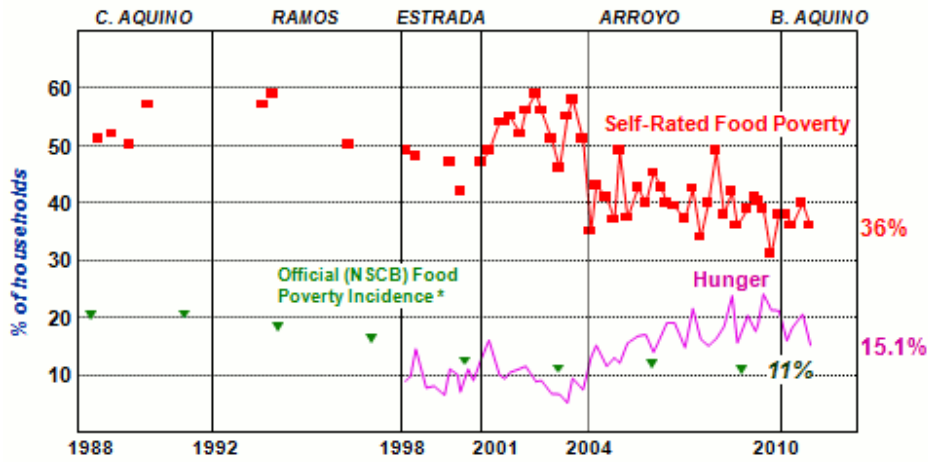


Self-Rated Poverty Question: Where would you place your family in this card? (Not poor, On the line, Poor)
 *Note: The NSCB figures, which compare income of the year to the official poverty line, are plotted in June of the year.



Chart 2

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

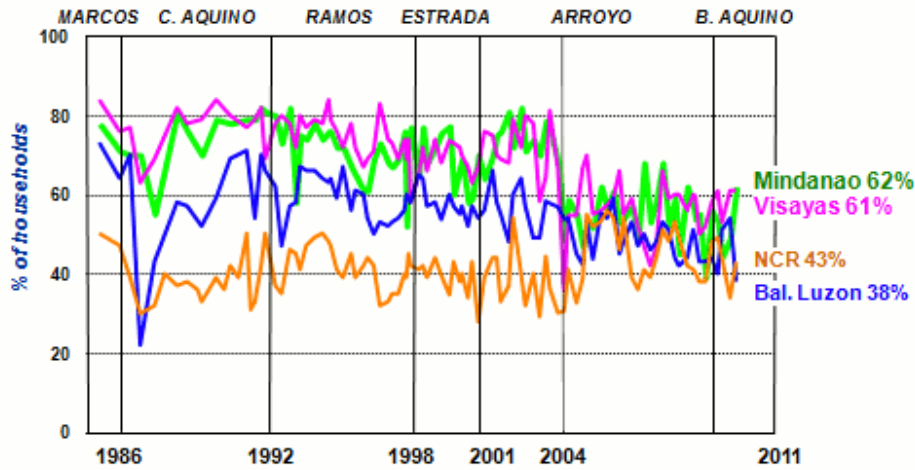


Food Poverty Question: Based on the type of food eaten by your family, where would you place your family on this card? (Not poor, On the line, Poor)
Hunger Question: In the last three months, did it happen even once that your family experienced hunger and not have anything to eat? (Yes, No)
 *Note: The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

SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS *Silver Jubilee 1975-2010* **Second Quarter 2011 Social Weather Report**
 June 3-6, 2011 National Survey

Chart 3

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

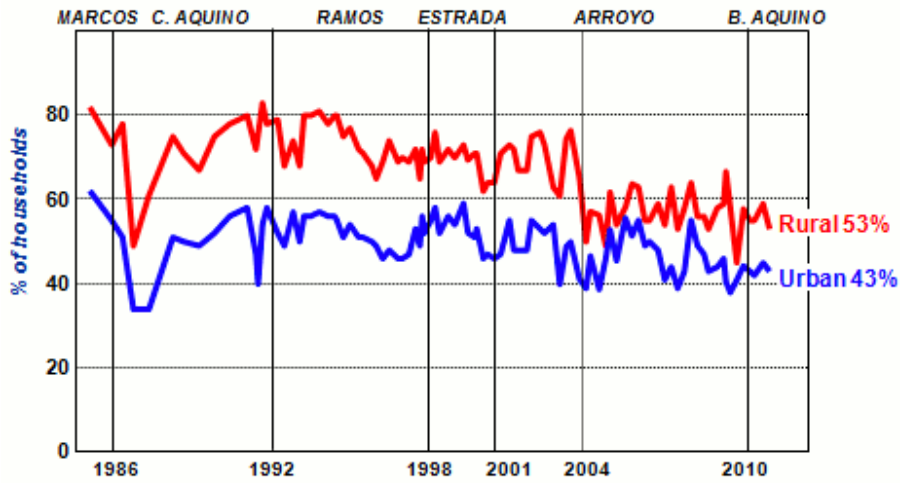


Self-Rated Poverty Question: Where would you place your family in this card? (Not poor, On the line, Poor)

SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS *Silver Jubilee 1975-2010* **Second Quarter 2011 Social Weather Report**
 June 3-6, 2011 National Survey

Chart 4

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

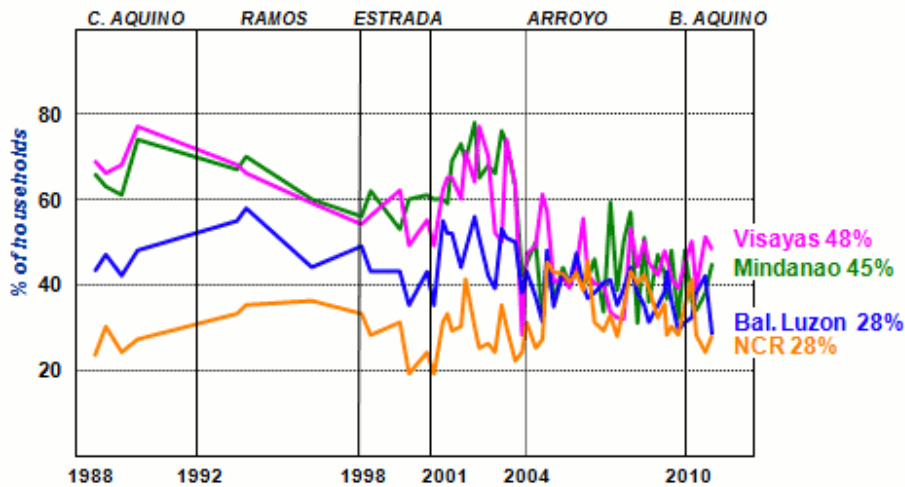


Self-Rated Poverty Question: Where would you place your family in this card? (Not poor, On the line, Poor)

SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS *Silves jubilee 1975-2010* **Second Quarter 2011 Social Weather Report**
 June 3-6, 2011 National Survey

Chart 5

**SELF-RATED FOOD POVERTY, BY LOCATION:
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS, SEP 1988 TO JUN 2011**

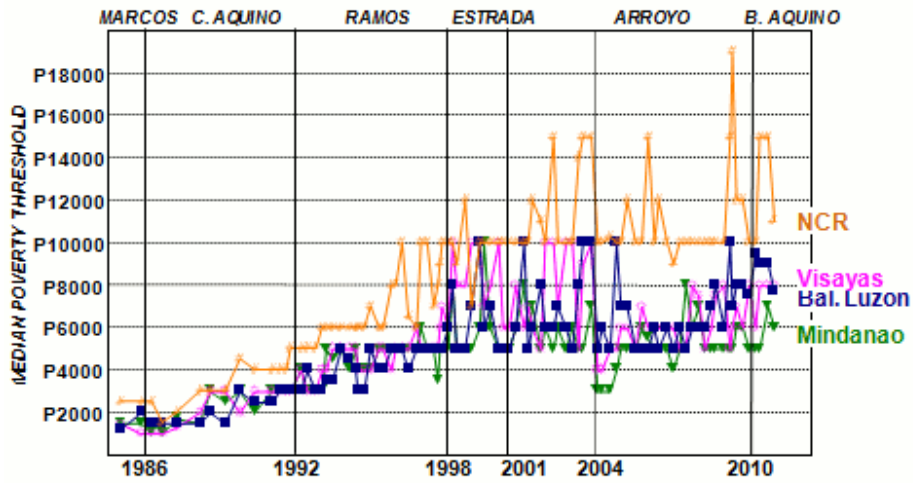


Food Poverty Question: Based on the type of food eaten by your family, where would you place your family on this card? (Not poor, On the line, Poor).

SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS *Silves jubilee 1975-2010* **Second Quarter 2011 Social Weather Report**
 June 3-6, 2011 National Survey

Chart 6

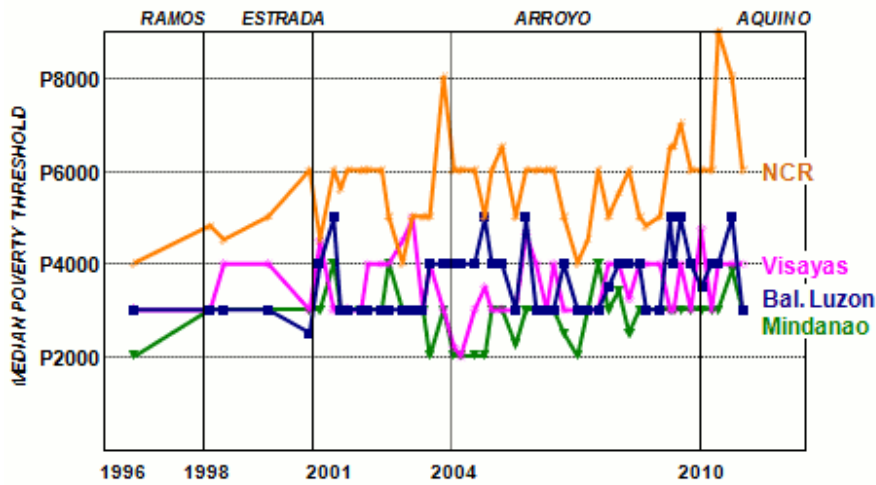
**MEDIAN SELF-RATED POVERTY THRESHOLD, BY LOCATION:
POOR HOUSEHOLDS, JUL 1985 TO JUN 2011**



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

Chart 7

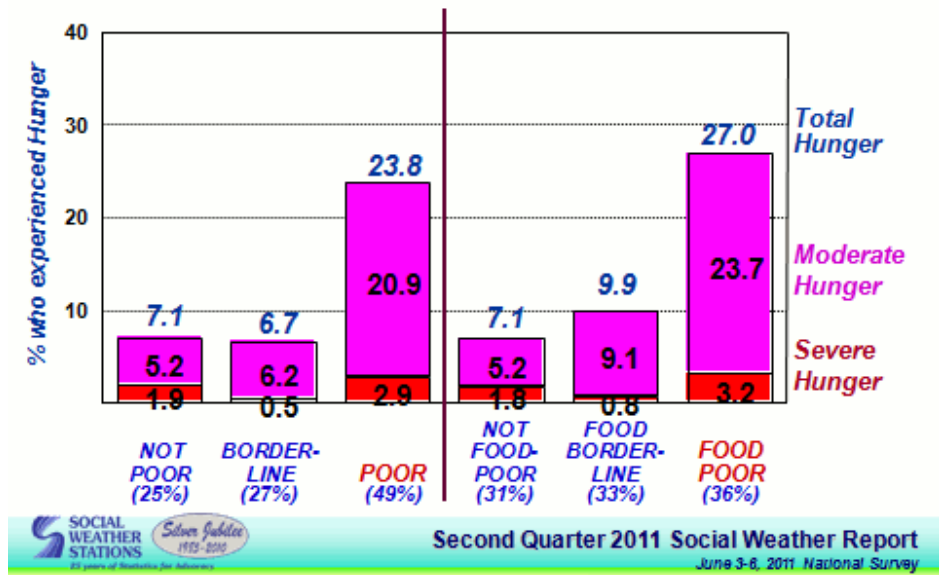
**MEDIAN SELF-RATED FOOD POVERTY THRESHOLD, BY LOCATION:
POOR HOUSEHOLDS, SEP 1996 TO JUN 2011**



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

Chart 8

**EXPERIENCE OF HUNGER IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS,
BY SELF-RATED POVERTY AND SELF-RATED FOOD POVERTY:
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS, JUN 2011**



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

EAST EUROPE

179-43-4. Democratic Development In Russia: Today And 20 Years Ago

Over the recent decade the attitudes of Russians towards the development of democracy in Russia has considerably changed for the better.

05.07.2011

MOSCOW, June 6 2011. Russian Public Opinion Research Center (VCIOM) presents the information describing how Russians assess the process of democratic development in Russia.

Over the recent decade the attitudes of Russians towards democracy development has considerably changed for the better. Whereas in 1991 only 8% called this process successful, now the share of such respondents makes up 28%. As before the majority is not satisfied with the process of building the democracy in Russia (62%); however this figure is smaller than it was in 1991 (73%).

The progress in democratic development of Russia is recognized mainly by the supporters of the United Russia (39%), Russians younger than 45 (32-35%), and active Internet users (36%). They are opposed basically by the adherents of the CPRF (77%) and Fair Russia (76%) parties, respondents aged above 45 (64-65%) and those who do not use the Internet (64%).

For other VCIOM's electoral and political research please visit: <http://vybory.wciom.ru/>

The initiative Russian opinion polls were conducted on June 11-12, 2011. 1600 respondents were interviewed at 138 sampling points in 46 regions of Russia. The margin of error does not exceed 3.4%.

Are you satisfied with the process of democratic development in Russia?

(close-ended question , one answer)

	1991*	2011
<i>Quiet satisfied</i>	1	5
<i>Rather satisfied</i>	7	23
<i>Rather not satisfied</i>	43	41
<i>Not satisfied at all</i>	30	21
<i>Hard to tell</i>	20	10

*In 1991 the sample was 2292 people.

Are you satisfied with the process of democratic development in Russia? (close-ended question, one answer)							
	Total respondents	C PRF	LD PR	Fair Russia	Uni ted Russia	Non-parliament parties	I would not take part in elections
<i>Quiet satisfied</i>	5	4	4	1	7	11	2
<i>Rather satisfied</i>	23	12	16	20	32	11	13
<i>Rather not satisfied</i>	41	39	41	46	41	25	41
<i>Not satisfied at all</i>	21	38	32	30	10	54	33
<i>Hard to tell</i>	10	8	7	3	10		10

Note: Using materials from the site www.wciom.ru or wciom.com, as well as distributed by VCIOM, the reference to the source (or hyperlink for the electronic media) is obligatory!

Source: <http://wciom.com/news/press-releases/press-release/single/111734.html>

179-43-5. Rejection Of Nuclear Power Stations: Pro Et Contra

Most of Russians are inspired by Germany and Italy to have completely abandoned the use of nuclear energy.

05.07.2011

MOSCOW, June 16, 2011. Russian Public Opinion Research Center (VCIOM) presents the data about the attitudes of Russians towards the rejection of nuclear energy, as well as about the reasons behind their attitudes.

The idea to completely abandon the use of nuclear power as Germany, Italy and other European countries did would be supported by the majority of Russians (57%). Only 20% of respondents are against this proposal. Those who are in favor of the idea are rural area residents (62%) respondents with low level of education (59-62%), and Russians with low and average

income (58-59%). Those who express the most negative attitudes are Muscovites and St.Petersburgians (27%) and Russians with high level of education (28%).

The main arguments of those who support the idea are life safety improvement, environmental improvement (68%). This stance is shared by mainly residents of big cities (73%) and low-educated Russians (78%). The next important argument is that the alternative sources of energy are more secure and economically reasonable (24%). This opinion is supported by Muscovites and St.Petersburgians, as well as respondents with high level of education (33% for each). Only few respondents report that the rejection to use nuclear energy would help reduce fuel prices (1%).

Those who oppose the idea to abandon the use of nuclear energy are confident that Russia cannot exist without using this type of power (38%), that the alternative sources of energy are not sufficient yet (16%), that the nuclear power stations are secure if being used properly (13%) and economically reasonable for Russia (11%), that Russia do not have enough money for other types of energy (6%, 22% in Moscow and St.Petersburg 22%), that this step would cause the increase of prices for electricity (4%).

The initiative Russian opinion polls were conducted on June 11-12, 2011. 1600 respondents were interviewed at 138 sampling points in 46 regions of Russia. The margin of error does not exceed 3.4%.

During ten years Germany plans to shut all the nuclear power plants, completely abandon the use of nuclear energy and switch to alternative energies. Let us admit that Russia will do the same. Do you personally support this idea or not?

(close-ended question, one answer)

	Total respondents	Moscow and St.Petersburg	More than 500 thousand	100 - 500 thousand	Less than 100 thousand	Rural area
<i>I will definitely support</i>	33	32	31	32	27	40
<i>Rather support</i>	24	25	23	25	27	22
<i>Rather not support</i>	13	11	12	19	15	10
<i>No way I will support</i>	7	16	5	8	5	5
<i>Hard to tell</i>	23	16	29	16	27	22

Why do you support this idea?
(open-ended question, any number of answers, % of those who support the idea to abandon the use of nuclear power plants)

	Total respondents	Elementary, or lower, incomplete secondary education	Secondary (school, technical college)	Secondary special (college)	Incomplete higher (not less than 3 years), higher
<i>Fear of nuclear catastrophe. It will be safer without nuclear power plants; environment will get better</i>	68	78	68	69	63
<i>Alternative energies are safer and more reliable</i>	24	14	21	26	33
<i>Prices for other types of fuel will decrease (petrol, electricity, et cet.)</i>	1	0	1	1	1
<i>Other</i>	1	0	1	2	1
<i>Hard to tell</i>	10	10	11	8	8

Why don't you support the idea?
(open-ended question, any number of answers, % of those who do not support the idea to abandon the use of nuclear power plants)

	Total respondents	Elementary, or lower, incomplete secondary education	Secondary (school, technical college)	Secondary special (college)	Incomplete higher (not less than 3 years), higher
<i>Russia cannot exist without nuclear energy</i>	38	35	40	38	36
<i>The alternative energy sources are not enough yet</i>	16	17	7	18	20
<i>Nuclear energy is safe if all the technologies are observed</i>	13	4	15	12	13
<i>Nuclear power stations are more economically reasonable for Russia</i>	11	9	10	9	15
<i>Russia do not have money for more expensive energy</i>	6	4	5	7	5
<i>Prices for electricity will get increased</i>	4	0	5	3	4

<i>Other</i>	1	0	1	2	1
<i>Hard to tell</i>	18	30	20	16	16

Note: Using materials from the site www.wciom.ru or wciom.com, as well as distributed by VCIOM, the reference to the source (or hyperlink for the electronic media) is obligatory!

Source: <http://wciom.com/news/press-releases/press-release/single/111693.html>

WEST EUROPE

179-43-6. Many Britons Put Off by Newsweek Cover Featuring Princess Diana

(07/04/11) -

Practically four-in-five respondents believe we will never know the truth about the death of the Princess of Wales.

People in Britain did not react positively to the cover of the latest issue of American magazine *Newsweek* that features Princess Diana, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

The online survey of a representative sample of 2,003 British adults also shows that many respondents continue to hold doubts about the demise of the Princess of Wales.

Respondents to this survey were shown the cover of *Newsweek* that features a computer-generated picture of Princess Diana, walking alongside Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge, and then asked to express their feelings.

More than a third of Britons (38%) think the cover is offensive, and three-in-ten (31%) brand it as useless. A quarter of respondents found the cover unfair (26%) and uninteresting (25%).

More than half of respondents (55%) are “not interested at all” in reading the story “Diana at 50, If She Were Here Now”, while only 23 per cent are “very interested” or “moderately interested.”

Almost 14 years have passed since Diana’s demise, and people in Britain continue to question the official story. About four-in-five respondents (78%) believe that we will never know the truth about the death of Diana, and almost half (46%) acknowledge that their feelings towards the Royal Family became more negative after the death of the Princess of Wales.

Methodology: From July 2 to July 4, 2011, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 2,003 randomly selected British adults who are Springboard UK panelists. The margin of error—which measures sampling variability—is +/- 2.2%. The results have been statistically weighted according to the most current education, age, gender and region data to ensure samples representative of the entire adult population of Great Britain. Discrepancies in or between totals are due to rounding.

Source: <http://www.angus-reid.com/polls/43946/many-britons-put-off-by-newsweek-cover-featuring-princess-diana/>

NORTH AMERICA

179-43-7. In U.S., 3 in 10 Say They Take the Bible Literally

Plurality view Bible as inspired word of God but say not everything in it should be taken literally

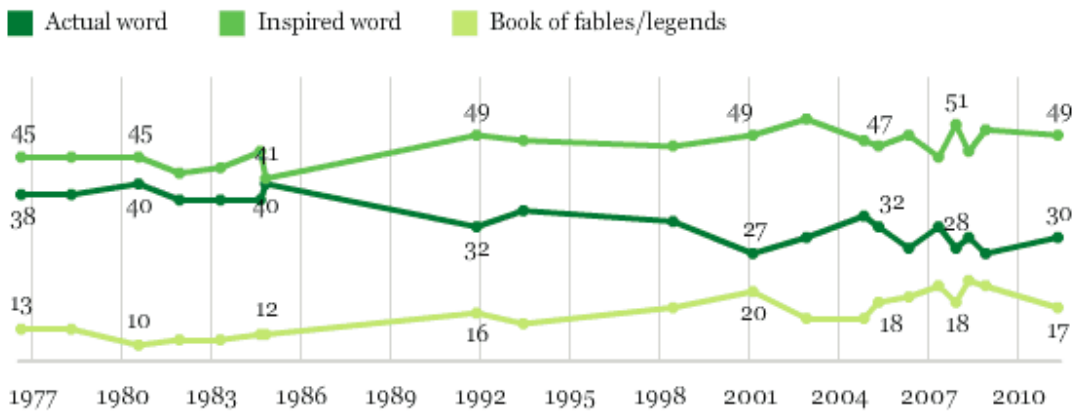
July 8, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Three in 10 Americans interpret the Bible literally, saying it is the actual word of God. That is similar to what Gallup has measured over the last two decades, but down from the 1970s and 1980s. A 49% plurality of Americans say the Bible is the inspired

word of God but that it should not be taken literally, consistently the most common view in Gallup's nearly 40-year history of this question. Another 17% consider the Bible an ancient book of stories recorded by man.

Views of the Bible

Which of the following statements comes closest to describing your views about the Bible -- the Bible is the actual word of God and is to be taken literally, word for word, the Bible is the inspired word of God but not everything in it should be taken literally, or the Bible is an ancient book of fables, legends, history, and moral precepts recorded by man?



GALLUP

These results are based on a May 5-8 Gallup poll. The high point in the percentage of Americans favoring a literal interpretation of the Bible was 40%, recorded in 1980 and 1984. The low point was 27% in 2001.

Among most major U.S. subgroups, a plurality or majority holds the view that the Bible is the inspired word of God, rather than the actual word of God or a book of fables, legends, history, and moral precepts. Highly religious Americans and those who have less formal education are exceptions to this general pattern. A majority, 54%, of those who attend religious services on a weekly basis believe in a literal interpretation of the Bible, more than twice the percentage of those who attend church less often.

Views of the Bible, by Frequency of Church Attendance

	Actual word of God	Inspired word of God	Book of fables/legends
Weekly	54%	41%	3%
Nearly weekly/Monthly	22%	66%	7%
Seldom/Never	16%	46%	34%

Gallup, May 5-8, 2011

GALLUP

Belief in a literal interpretation of a Bible declines as educational attainment increases. Forty-six percent of Americans with a high school education or less take the Bible literally, compared with no more than 22% of Americans with at least some college education. The

majority of Americans with at least some college education believe the Bible to be the inspired word of God.

Views of the Bible, by Education

	Actual word of God	Inspired word of God	Book of fables/legends
High school or less	46%	38%	13%
Some college	22%	56%	19%
College graduate only	15%	64%	19%
Postgraduate	16%	55%	25%

Gallup, May 5-8, 2011

GALLUP

Gallup has consistently found strong differences in views of the Bible as the "actual word of God" by religiosity and education. The current poll also finds significant income differences, with 50% of lower-income respondents believing the Bible is the actual word of God, compared with 27% of middle-income and 15% of high-income respondents. These income differences are larger than what Gallup has measured in the past, with a higher percentage of low-income Americans believing the Bible is literally true.

Protestants Most Divided in Interpretation of Bible

Protestants (including those who identify themselves as "Christian" but not Catholic or Mormon) are the most likely religious group to believe the Bible is literally true. Forty-one percent of Protestants hold this view, while a slightly larger 46% take the Bible to be the inspired word of God.

Two-thirds of Catholics believe the Bible to be the inspired word of God, while 63% of those without a religious affiliation think the Bible is not the word of God at all. Other U.S. religious groups are too small in number to reliably estimate from a single poll.

Views of the Bible, by Religious Preference

	Actual word of God	Inspired word of God	Book of fables/legends
Protestant/Christian	41%	46%	10%
Catholic	21%	65%	9%
No religion	5%	30%	63%

Gallup, May 5-8, 2011

GALLUP

Belief in a literal interpretation of the Bible is especially pronounced among churchgoing Protestants, as two-thirds of Protestants who attend church weekly hold this view.

Conservatives, Republicans More Likely to Take Bible Literally

Given the strong link between religion and politics in the U.S., it is not surprising that views of the Bible vary by party identification and ideology. The poll finds 42% of Republicans, compared with 23% of independents and 27% of Democrats, saying the Bible is literally true.

Conservatives are much more likely than moderates and liberals to believe in a literal interpretation of the Bible. In fact, conservatives are as likely to believe the Bible is the actual word of God as to believe it is the inspired word of God.

Views of the Bible, by Partisanship and Ideology

	Actual word of God	Inspired word of God	Book of fables/legends
Republicans	42%	51%	6%
Independents	23%	50%	21%
Democrats	27%	46%	24%
Conservatives	46%	45%	7%
Moderates	23%	55%	20%
Liberals	14%	48%	31%

Gallup, May 5-8, 2011

GALLUP

Implications

The percentage of Americans taking a literal view of the Bible has declined over time, from an average of 38% from 1976-1984 to an average of 31% since. However, highly religious Americans -- particularly those of Protestant faiths -- still commonly believe in a literal interpretation of the Bible.

In general, the dominant view of Americans is that the Bible is the word of God, be it inspired or actual, as opposed to a collection of stories recorded by man. That is consistent with the findings that the United States is a predominantly Christian nation and that Americans overwhelmingly believe in God.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted May 5-8, 2011, with a random sample of 1,018 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

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

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

Samples are weighted by gender, age, race, Hispanic ethnicity, education, region, adults in the household, and phone status (cell phone only/landline only/both, cell phone mostly, and having an unlisted landline number). Demographic weighting targets are based on the March 2010 Current Population Survey figures for the aged 18 and older non-institutionalized

population living in U.S. telephone households. All reported margins of sampling error include the computed design effects for weighting and sample design.

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

Source: http://www.gallup.com/poll/148427/Say-Bible-Literally.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Religion%20and%20Social%20Trends%20-%20USA

179-43-8. Cain, Huntsman, Bachmann, Pawlenty Gain Most in Recognition

Conservative Republicans more familiar with almost all candidates than are moderates/liberals

July 8, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Herman Cain, Jon Huntsman, Michele Bachmann, and Tim Pawlenty have gained the most in name recognition so far this year of any of the Republican presidential candidates Gallup tracks.

Trends in Recognition, Candidates for 2012 Republican Presidential Nomination

% Recognize, based on Republicans/Republican-leaning independents



Trends reflect rolling two-week averages from March 14-27 through June 20-July 3, 2011

GALLUP

Each of the four has gained between 18 and 27 percentage points in recognition among Republicans since March of this year, although each began with different base levels of name ID.

Georgia businessman Cain was known to only 21% of Republicans in March. His 27-point rise to a 48% recognition level in the two weeks ending July 3 is the largest recognition gain of any candidate so far this year.

Minnesota Rep. Bachmann was recognized by 54% of Republicans in March, and her name recognition has steadily gained since, to the current 74%.

Former Utah Gov. Huntsman had the same low name recognition in March as Cain. Huntsman's gains since have been significant, albeit smaller than Cain's, with a current 42% name identification level. Huntsman, however, did not officially enter the race until June 21.

Former Minnesota Gov. Pawlenty's name recognition is at 58% today, up significantly from 40% in March.

Johnson's and Santorum's Name Recognition Scores Essentially Static

Former New Mexico Gov. Gary Johnson and **former Pennsylvania Sen. Rick Santorum** have essentially flat-lined in terms of name recognition over the past four months. Johnson is the least well-known candidate Gallup tracks, at 20% -- up only slightly from 14% in March. Santorum began with 46% recognition and, despite active campaigning since, is at virtually the same level (49%) today.

Trends in Recognition, Candidates for 2012 Republican Presidential Nomination

% Recognize, based on Republicans/Republican-leaning independents



Trends reflect rolling two-week averages from March 14-27 through June 20-July 3, 2011

GALLUP

Palin, Gingrich, Romney, and Paul Remain Well Known

Sarah Palin, Newt Gingrich, Mitt Romney, and Ron Paul have consistently been the most well-known GOP candidates over the past four months, although with little change in their name recognition.

Former vice presidential nominee Palin began this year with almost universal name recognition, which she has retained in the months since.

Two men with extensive political histories -- **Newt Gingrich** and **Mitt Romney** -- were known by about 85% of Republicans in March and, despite extensive news coverage of their campaigns in the months since, remain at about that level today.

Texas Rep. Ron Paul, who is making his third run for president (as a Libertarian in 1988 and as a Republican in 2008), has consistently been recognized by about three-quarters of Republicans.

Trends in Recognition, Candidates/Potential Candidates for 2012 Republican Presidential Nomination

% Recognize, based on Republicans/Republican-leaning independents



Trends reflect rolling two-week averages from March 14-27 through June 20-July 3, 2011

GALLUP

Name Recognition Levels Higher Among Conservative Republicans

Conservative Republicans are more familiar with almost all of their party's candidates -- regardless of their individual recognition levels -- than are moderate/liberal Republicans, underscoring the importance of the conservative GOP vote in next year's caucuses and primaries.

Conservative Republicans appear to be the most important to Santorum, as they are 24 percentage points more likely to recognize him than are moderate/liberal members of the party -- the largest such margin for any candidate. At the other end of the spectrum is Johnson, who receives a one-point higher recognition level from conservatives than from moderates/liberals.

Recognition: Conservative vs. Moderate/Liberal Republicans

% Recognize, based on Republicans/Republican-leaning independents

	Conservative Republicans	Moderate/Liberal Republicans	Difference
	%	%	Pct. pts.
Palin	98	91	7
Gingrich	90	79	11
Romney	92	75	17
Paul	82	66	16
Bachmann	78	65	13
Pawlenty	62	50	12
Cain	53	37	16
Santorum	56	32	24
Huntsman	47	31	16
Johnson	20	19	1

June 20-July 3, 2011

GALLUP

Implications

Potential and announced Republican candidates such as Palin, Gingrich, and Romney begin this year with the decided advantage of being known to the vast majority of potential Republican voters nationwide. Their campaign objectives are thus focused in large part on their image among and appeal to Republicans, rather than the need to break through the campaign media clutter to establish basic name identification.

Other candidates, however, face the major challenge of expanding their recognition in the effort to become household names to rank-and-file Republicans. Bachmann has been one of the biggest successes along these lines so far; her name recognition has climbed from about half to about three-quarters of all Republicans over the last four months.

Three other Republican candidates began with lower recognition scores than Bachmann, but have also become better known as the race has unfolded. Pawlenty is now known to almost 6 in 10 Republicans, while Cain is known to about half and Huntsman to about 4 in 10. Cain's gain of 27 points in recognition since March has been the largest of any candidate so far.

The two candidates who have struggled most to expand their visibility so far this year have been Johnson and Santorum, whose name recognition scores today are not much higher than they were four months ago.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of Gallup Daily tracking June 20-July 3, 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 ± 3 percentage points.

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

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

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

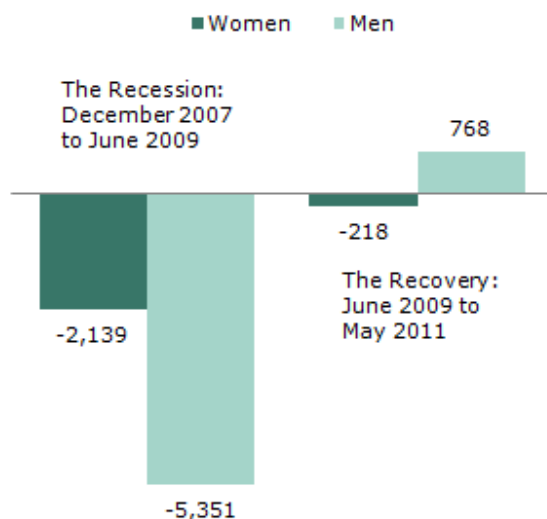
Source:http://www.gallup.com/poll/148421/Cain-Huntsman-Bachmann-Pawlenty-Gain-Recognition.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA

179-43-9. In Two Years of Economic Recovery, Women Lost Jobs, Men Found Them

July 6, 2011

Change in Employment in the Recession and Recovery, by Gender

in thousands



Note: Data are seasonally adjusted. Estimates for May 2011 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics (CES)

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

The sluggish recovery from the Great Recession has been better for men than for women. From the end of the recession in June 2009 through May 2011, men gained 768,000 jobs and lowered their unemployment rate by 1.1 percentage points to 9.5%.¹ Women, by contrast, lost 218,000 jobs during the same period, and their unemployment rate increased by 0.2 percentage points to 8.5%, according to a new Pew Research Center analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

These post-recession employment trends are a sharp turnabout from the gender patterns that prevailed during the recession itself, when men lost more than twice as many jobs as women. Men accounted for 5.4 million, or 71%, of the 7.5 million jobs that disappeared from the U.S. economy from December 2007 through June 2009.

Employment trends during the recovery have favored men over women in all but one of the 16 major sectors of the economy identified in this report. In five sectors, notably in retail trade, men have gained jobs while women have lost them. In five other sectors, including education and health services and professional and business services, men gained jobs at a faster rate than women. And in an additional five sectors, such as construction and local governments, men lost jobs at a slower rate than women. The sole exception to these patterns is state government, a sector of the economy in which women have added jobs during the recovery while men have lost them.

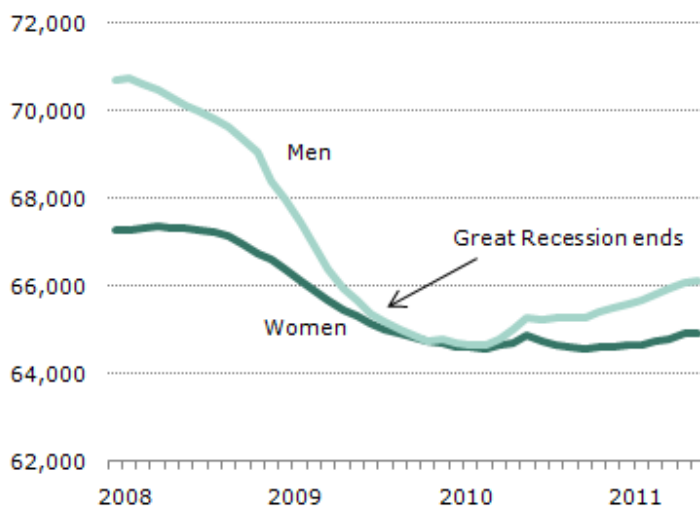
A Historical Perspective: What Is New About this Recovery?

From a gender perspective, the recovery from the Great Recession has defied modern norms. Women fared better than men in the first two years of all other economic recoveries since 1970.

Both women and men gained jobs, with women doing so at a faster rate, immediately after the recessions in 1969-70, 1973-75, 1980-82 and 1990-91.² Neither women nor men gained jobs two years into the recovery from the 2001 recession, but losses for women were only half as much as for men. The recovery from the Great Recession is the first since 1970 in which women have lost jobs even as men have gained them.

Employment, by Gender, December 2007 to May 2011

in thousands



Note: Data are seasonally adjusted. Estimates for May 2011 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics (CES)

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

These cyclical patterns since 1970 have played out in an era when women have generally been gaining jobs at a faster rate than men, in large part due to their transition from the home to the labor force. The labor force participation rate, which is the share of the working-age population that is working or looking for work, increased for women from 43.3% in 1970 to 59.9% in 2000. During that period, the labor force participation rate for men decreased from 79.7% in 1970 to 74.8% in 2000.

By 2000, the long-term growth in the labor force participation rate of women had ceased, and in the aftermath of two recessions in the ensuing decade, it declined. However, the labor force participation rate for men also fell during the decade -- and by a greater amount. Thus, differential trends in labor market activity for women and men do not appear to be the cause of the gender role reversal in jobs lost and gained in the current recovery.

It is not entirely clear why men are doing better than women in the current recovery. One seemingly obvious reason for men doing better than women--that the pool of jobless applicants is heavily male--still leaves much unexplained. For starters, women are losing jobs, not just failing to find as many as men. And the gains men are making are not in the same fields that saw the biggest declines in male employment. Greater flexibility on the part of men with respect to salaries and the type of work could be a factor, although direct evidence on this point is lacking.

An analysis of employment by sectors offers no definitive answer. For example, women are more heavily concentrated than men in the government sector (federal, state and local), which has shed jobs in the recovery. From June 2009 to May 2011, women lost 297,000 government-sector jobs, while men lost just 133,000. But this explains only a small portion of the gender gap in employment growth during the recovery.

The more notable developments are that men have found jobs in sectors where women have not, and that men made stronger advances than women in other sectors. In particular, women lost a total of 433,000 jobs in manufacturing, retail trade and finance during the recovery, while men gained 253,000 jobs in those sectors. Two other sectors -- professional and business services and education and health services -- gave women a strong boost; 691,000 new jobs in those sectors went to women. But men did even better, gaining 804,000 jobs in those two sectors. There is no ready explanation for why employment growth in these sectors has favored men.³

The Recession and the Recovery: Who Has Lost More?

The Great Recession itself was harder on men. During the recession -- from December 2007 to June 2009 -- men lost 5.4 million jobs and women lost 2.1 million. Job growth for men since the end of the recession has fallen well short of a full recovery. From December 2007 to May 2011, employment of men has fallen by 4.6 million. Their unemployment rate has increased from 5.1% to 9.5%. For women, 2.4 million jobs have been lost since December 2007, and their unemployment rate has increased from 4.9% to 8.5%. Thus, over the full arc of the recession and recovery to date, the weakness in the economy has been harder on men.

Trends in the Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rates by gender have moved in tandem with employment levels. Men experienced a sharper increase in the unemployment rate during the recession. In the recovery, the unemployment rate for men has decreased, but it has increased for women.

Changes in the unemployment rate for women and men transcended race, ethnicity and nativity. Men, whether Hispanic, white, black, Asian, native born or foreign born, experienced higher increases than women in the unemployment rate in the recession. The recovery has proceeded uniformly for men across race, ethnicity and nativity -- the unemployment rate has dropped for all groups of men. Among women in the recovery, the unemployment rate for white women decreased, but it increased for Hispanic, black and Asian women. The unemployment rate for native-born women was virtually unchanged, but it increased for foreign-born women.

Other Key Findings

Employment in the Recession

- Employment trends by sector were similar for men and women in the recession -- they lost jobs at similar rates in most sectors. There were three exceptions -- men gained jobs in the utilities sector and state governments while women lost jobs, and women gained jobs in local governments while men lost jobs.
- The gender gap in jobs lost in the recession stems from how men and women are distributed across sectors. Men are concentrated in industries where job losses were most severe -- construction and manufacturing -- and less well represented in industries that continued to add jobs in the recession -- education and health services.

Unemployment

- Trends in the unemployment rate are consistent with changes in employment levels. The unemployment rate for men increased more sharply in the recession, from

5.1% in December 2007 to 10.6% in June 2009, compared with an increase from 4.9% to 8.3% for women.

- In the first two years of the recovery, the unemployment rate for men has fallen from 10.6% to 9.5%; for women, it has increased slightly, from 8.3% to 8.5%.

Historical Trends

- Employment trends in the Great Recession, by gender, were similar to those in the past five recessions -- men fared worse than women. In three recessions -- 1969-70, 1973-75 and 1980-82 -- women actually gained jobs as they streamed from the home to the office in large numbers.

- Changes in the unemployment rate confirm the unique nature of the current recovery. It is the first recovery in which the unemployment rates for men and women have gone in opposite directions -- falling for men but rising for women.

1. The beginning and end dates for recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).
2. The 1980-82 period consisted of two recessions in quick order, the first lasting from January 1980 to July 1980 and the second from July 1981 to November 1982. These two recessions are treated as a single recession in this report for the purpose of dating economic recoveries.
3. For a related analysis, see Boushey, Heather. "Changing Places: Women Continue to Lose Jobs as Economy Grows," Center for American Progress, May 6, 2011 (http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/05/changing_places.html)

Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/2049/two-years-of-economic-recovery-women-lose-jobs-men-find-them>

179-43-10. Public Wants Changes in Entitlements, Not Changes in Benefits

GOP Divided Over Benefit Reductions

July 7, 2011

Entitlements Overview

Overwhelmingly Viewed as Good for the Country

Over the years, each has been...*	Social Security Medicare Medicaid		
	%	%	%
Good for the country	87	88	77
Bad for the country	11	10	20
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100

But Job Ratings Are Negative

Job serving recipients			
Excellent/Good	39	41	36
Only fair/Poor	56	53	54
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>
	100	100	100

Finances Are Seen as Troubled

Current financial condition			
Excellent/Good	18	18	15
Only fair/Poor	77	74	72
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>13</u>
	100	100	100

And Majorities Say They Need Major Changes

	Social Security Medicare Medicaid		
	%	%	%
Needs to be completely rebuilt	18	21	17
Needs major changes	34	33	37
Works pretty well	41	38	39
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 15-19, 2011. * June 16-19, 2011 omnibus. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

As policymakers at the state and national level struggle with rising entitlement costs, overwhelming numbers of Americans agree that, over the years, Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid have been good for the country.

But these cherished programs receive negative marks for current performance, and their finances are widely viewed as troubled. Reflecting these concerns, most Americans say all three programs either need to be completely rebuilt or undergo major changes. However, smaller majorities express this view than did so five years ago.

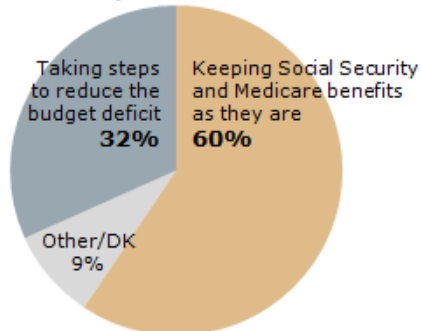
The public's desire for fundamental change does not mean it supports reductions in the benefits provided by Social Security, Medicare or Medicaid. Relatively few are willing to see benefit cuts as part of the solution, regardless of whether the problem being addressed is the federal budget deficit, state budget shortfalls or the financial viability of the entitlement programs.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted June 15-19 among 1,502 adults, finds that Republicans face far more serious internal divisions over entitlement reforms than do Democrats. Lower income Republicans are consistently more likely to oppose reductions in benefits -- from Medicare, Social Security or Medicaid -- than are more affluent Republicans.

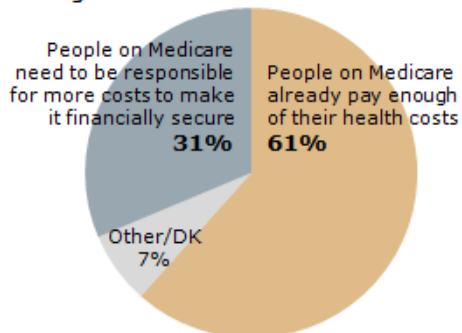
On the broad question of whether it is more important to reduce the budget deficit or to maintain current Medicare and Social Security benefits, the public decisively supports maintaining the status quo. Six-in-ten (60%) say it is more important to keep Social Security and Medicare benefits as they are; only about half as many (32%) say it is more important to take steps to reduce the budget deficit.

In Entitlement Debate, Most Want to Maintain Benefits

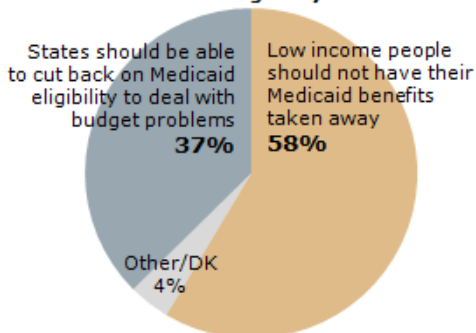
Which is more important ...



Dealing with Medicare Costs



States and Medicaid Eligibility



PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 15-19, 2011. Q51, Q56, Q57.

Half (50%) of Republicans say that maintaining benefits is more important than deficit reduction; about as many (42%) say it is more important to reduce the budget deficit. More independents prioritize maintaining benefits over reducing the deficit (by 53% to 38%). Democrats overwhelmingly view preserving current Social Security and Medicare benefits as more important (by 72% to 21%).

The public also opposes making Medicare recipients more responsible for their health care costs and allowing states to limit Medicaid eligibility. About six-in-ten (61%) say people on Medicare already pay enough of their own health care costs, while only 31% think recipients need to be responsible for more of the costs of their health care in order to make the system financially secure.

When it comes to Medicaid, just 37% want to allow states to cut back on who is eligible for Medicaid in order to deal with budget problems, while 58% say low-income people should not have their Medicaid benefits taken away. And most say it is more important to avoid future cuts in Social Security benefits than future increases in Social Security taxes (56% vs. 33%).

On Social Security and Medicare, there are substantial differences of opinion by age. People age 65 and older are the only age group in which majorities say these programs work well; seniors also overwhelmingly say it is more important to maintain Social Security and Medicare benefits than to reduce the budget deficit. Those 50 to 64 also broadly favor keeping benefits as they are. Younger Americans support maintaining Social Security and Medicare benefits, but by smaller margins than older age groups.

Lower income people are more committed to maintaining benefits across all three major entitlement programs. This income gap is particularly wide when it comes to allowing states to cut back on Medicaid eligibility: 72% of those with family incomes of less than \$30,000 oppose allowing states to limit Medicaid eligibility to deal with budget problems, compared with 53% of those with higher incomes.

GOP Base Divided over Entitlement Changes

Reducing Deficit a Lower Priority for Less Affluent Republicans

<i>Which is more important...</i>	Reducing budget deficit	Keeping SS/Medicare benefits as they are	Both/DK
	%	%	%
Among Rep/Lean Rep	44	47	8=100
\$75,000+	63	29	8=100
\$30-\$74,999	38	53	9=100
<\$30,000	33	62	5=100
Tea Party			
Agree	57	35	9=100
Disagree/No opinion	36	56	8=100
Among Dem/Lean Dem	23	71	6=100
\$75,000+	29	68	3=100
\$30-\$74,999	21	75	4=100
<\$30,000	22	72	7=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 15-19, 2011. Q51.

The GOP's internal divisions over entitlement changes are seen particularly in views of whether it is more important to maintain Social Security and Medicare benefits or to take steps to bring down the deficit.

Among Republicans and Republican-leaning independents, 63% of those with family incomes of \$75,000 or more say it is more important to take steps to reduce the budget deficit; a nearly identical percentage (62%) of Republicans with incomes of \$30,000 or less say it is more important to maintain Social Security and Medicare benefits as they are.

The income gap among Republicans and Republican leaners is about as large as the difference between GOP supporters of the Tea Party and non-supporters. Among Republicans and Republican leaners who agree with the Tea Party, 57% view deficit reduction as more important than preserving Social Security and Medicare benefits as they are. Among Republicans and leaners who do not agree with the Tea Party, just 36% say that reducing the deficit is more important than maintaining benefits.

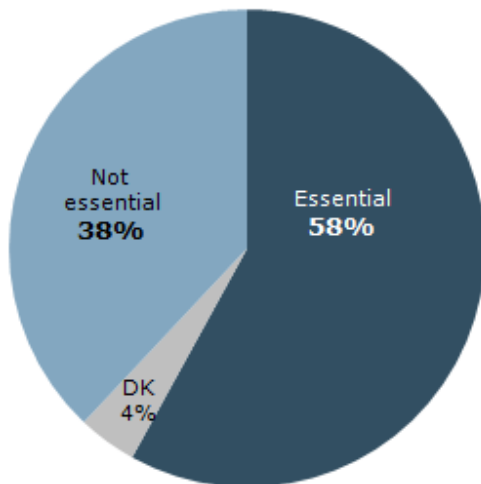
Democrats face no such internal divisions, as both high- and low-income Democrats prioritize maintaining benefits over deficit reduction; there also are no ideological differences among Democrats over this issue. Notably, the balance of opinion among low-income Republicans is similar to how Democrats view the issue.

Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/2051/medicare-medicaid-social-security-republicans-entitlements-budget-deficit>

179-43-11. Majority Sees U.S. Leadership in Space as Essential

Shuttle Program Viewed as Good Investment
July 5, 2011

**U.S. Continuing to be World
Leader in Space Exploration Is ...**



PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 15-19, 2011.

On the eve of the final mission of the U.S. space shuttle program, most Americans say the United States must be at the forefront of future space exploration.

Fifty years after the first American manned space flight, nearly six-in-ten (58%) say it is essential that the United States continue to be a world leader in space exploration; about four-in-ten say this is not essential (38%).

Looking back on the shuttle program, a majority (55%) say it has been a good investment for the country.

However, this is lower than it was in the 1980s; throughout the early years of the shuttle program, six-in-ten or more said the program was a good investment.

Democrats Less Supportive of U.S. Leadership in Space

<i>Continued U.S. leadership is...</i>	Essential	Not essential	DK
	%	%	%
Total	58	38	4=100
College grad+	60	37	2=100
Some college	59	39	5=100
H.S. or less	57	37	2=100
<i>Family income</i>			
\$75,000+	63	35	2=100
\$30-\$75,000	55	42	4=100
Less than \$30k	57	37	6=100
Republican	67	30	3=100
Democrat	54	42	4=100
Independent	57	40	3=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 15-19, 2011. Q18. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Majorities in nearly all demographic groups say it is essential that the U.S. continue to be at the vanguard of space exploration. And partisan groups largely agree that American leadership is vital, although this view is more prevalent among Republicans.

Two-thirds of Republicans (67%) say the nation must continue to play an international leadership role in space exploration; smaller majorities of Democrats (54%) and independents (57%) say this.

Shuttle Has Been "Good Investment"

As the shuttle program comes to a close 30 years after its first mission, 55% of Americans think the program has been a good investment for the country; 36% do not think so. In August 1981, four months after the first shuttle flight, 66% said the program was a good investment.

Mixed Opinions of Shuttle Program among Poor, Less Educated

<i>Has space shuttle been a good investment?</i>	Yes	No	DK
	%	%	%
Total	55	36	9=100
Men	59	34	7=100
Women	52	38	10=100
18-29	54	34	12=100
30-49	55	37	9=100
50-64	55	38	6=100
65+	56	34	9=100
College grad+	66	28	7=100
Some college	57	34	10=100
H.S. or less	47	43	10=100
<i>Family income</i>			
\$75,000+	67	27	6=100
\$30k-\$75,000	57	35	7=100
Less than \$30k	44	47	9=100
Republican	63	28	9=100
Democrat	48	44	8=100
Independent	60	34	6=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 15-19, 2011. Q16. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

About two-thirds of college graduates (66%) say the shuttle program has been a good investment, as does a smaller majority of those with some college education (57%). Among those with no college experience, assessments of the value of the shuttle program are more mixed: 47% say it has been a good investment, while 43% say it has not.

Americans with annual family incomes of \$75,000 or more give more positive evaluations to the shuttle program than those with lower incomes.

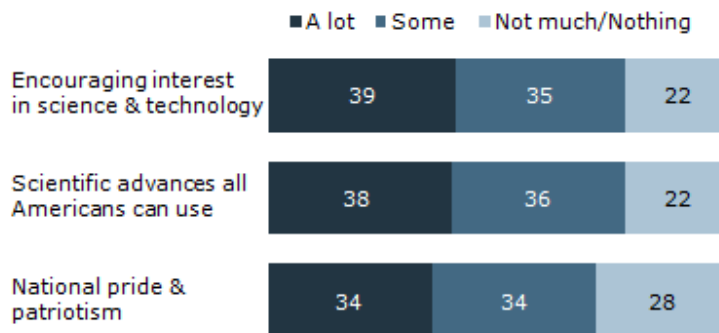
By greater than two-to-one those with higher incomes say the program has been a good investment (67% good vs. 27% not good); those with annual incomes of less than \$30,000 are divided in their views (44% good, 47% not good).

And while about six-in-ten Republicans (63%) and independents (60%) say the program has been a good investment, Democrats are more muted in their appraisals (48% good investment).

Benefits of Space Program

Large majorities say that the space program has helped encourage interest in science, led to scientific advances and contributed to feelings of patriotism. But no more than about four-in-ten say that the program has contributed "a lot" in any of these areas.

How Much Does Space Program Contribute to ...



PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 15-19, 2011. Q17.

Overall, 39% say it has contributed a lot to encouraging interest in science, 35% say it has contributed some while 22% think it has contributed not much or nothing. Nearly as many (38%) say the space program has contributed a lot to scientific advances that all Americans can use, while 34% think it has done a lot for feelings or pride and patriotism.

There are only modest political and demographic differences in opinions about the space program's contributions. More men than women say the program contributes a lot to scientific advances (by 45% to 31%) and encouraging interest in science and technology (44% to 35%).

Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/2047/poll-space-exploration-shuttle-program-final-mission>

179-43-12. Are Republicans Ready Now for a Mormon President?

The Polls Show Trouble

July 5, 2011

Overall, being a Mormon is hardly an asset for presidential candidates, but it is not a deal-breaker for most Americans. A quarter of Americans say they would be less likely to support a presidential candidate who is Mormon, while 68% say it would not make a difference. For perspective, about the same number say they would be less likely to vote for a candidate who has used marijuana in the past.

But an important group within the Republican base, white evangelical Protestants, is more uncomfortable with the idea of a Mormon candidate than are other Republicans. Among all Republicans and Republican-leaning independents, 31% of white evangelicals say they would be less likely to vote for a Mormon; that compares with 15% of other Republicans, according to a [May survey](#). This gap is as large as it was four years ago.

At that time, our polling found that white evangelical Protestants were more likely than non-evangelical white Protestants to view the Mormon religion as very different from their own. And just 40% of all white evangelicals viewed Mormons as Christians; far more non-evangelical white Protestants and Catholics said that Mormons were Christians.

These findings have potentially troubling implications for Jon Huntsman and Mitt Romney, particularly when one considers the G.O.P. primary landscape. Exit polls from 2008 show that 60% of those who voted in the G.O.P. Iowa caucuses, and an identical percentage of Republican voters in the South Carolina primary, were evangelicals.

Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/2048/polls-are-republicans-ready-for-a-mormon-president-romney-huntsman>

179-43-13. Gallup Finds U.S. Unemployment at 8.7% in June

Underemployment is at 18.3% -- an improvement from May but the same as in June 2010
July 7, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Unemployment, as measured by Gallup without seasonal adjustment, is at 8.7% at the end of June -- similar to the 8.9% in mid-June, but down from 9.2% at the end of May. It is also lower than it was during the same period a year ago.

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

30-day averages[^] in percentages; not seasonally adjusted

■ 2010 ■ 2011



[^] Numbers reflect rolling averages for the 30-day periods ending on the 15th and the last day of each month from Jan. 15-June 15, 2010, and from Jan. 2-June 30, 2011.

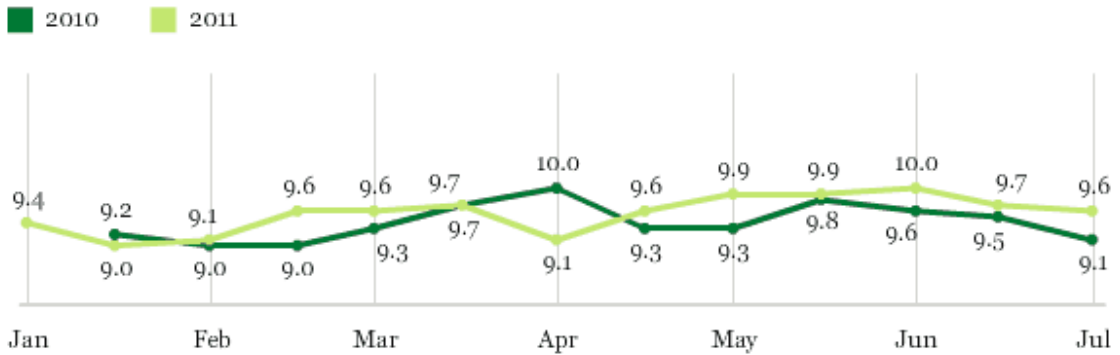
Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP

The percentage of workers who are part time but want full-time work is 9.6% at the end of June -- an improvement from 10.0% at the end of May, but not from a year ago (9.1%).

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

30-day averages[^] in percentages; not seasonally adjusted



[^] Numbers reflect rolling averages for the 30-day periods ending on the 15th and the last day of each month from Jan. 15-June 15, 2010, and from Jan. 2-June 30, 2011.

Gallup Daily tracking

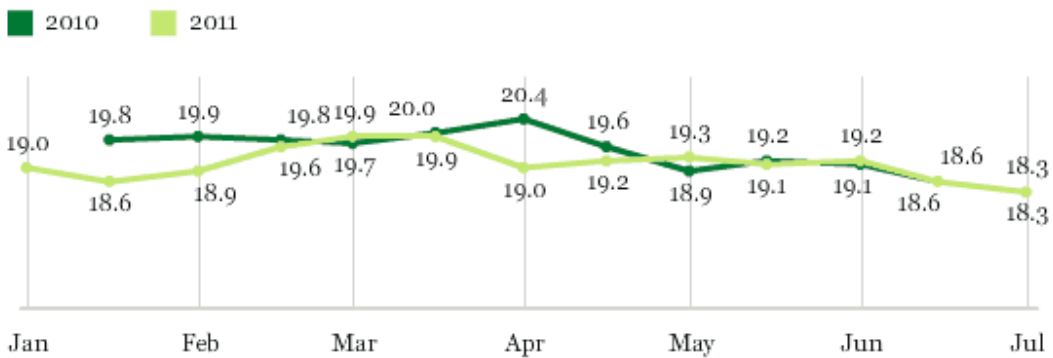
GALLUP

Underemployment Down Slightly, but Matches June 2010

Underemployment, a measure that combines the percentage of unemployed with the percentage working part time but wanting full-time work, is 18.3% at the end of June -- down from 19.2% at the end of May. Nevertheless, underemployment is just as high now as it was at the end of June 2010.

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

30-day averages[^] in percentages; not seasonally adjusted



[^] Numbers reflect rolling averages for the 30-day periods ending on the 15th and the last day of each month from Jan. 15-June 15, 2010, and from Jan. 2-June 30, 2011.

Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP

Implications

Gallup's U.S. unemployment rate suggests something of a modest improvement in real job market conditions in June 2011 compared with the end of May and June 2010. This may partly result from a seasonal increase in employer hiring; Gallup's data do not adjust for such changes. However, as noted in mid-June, seasonal factors may not explain everything. In this regard, the year-over-year improvement in Gallup's unemployment data seems to imply that the real U.S. unemployment situation is probably a little better than government data indicate.

However, the improvement Gallup finds in the unemployment rate masks what the underemployment rate reveals: an even more modest improvement in the employment situation. Underemployment remains at 2010 levels. In essence, year over year, the decrease in the unemployment rate has been offset by an increase in the number of employees working part time but looking for full-time work. Although it is better to have part-time work than none at all, this is not a real solution to today's unemployment problem.

Often in the past, an increase in part-time jobs has been seen as a positive sign for the job market, as employees would progress from part-time to full-time jobs, and the unemployed would in turn take those part-time jobs. However, this may not be happening in 2011, with the underemployment rate remaining at year-ago levels instead of declining, as should be true in an improving job market.

It could be that many businesses are still cautious about the prospects for the U.S. economy - particularly in light of the current "soft patch" -- and are engaging part-time workers so as to delay hiring more full-time employees until these businesses have more economic visibility. If this is the case, any improvement in jobs is fragile. While Gallup's Job Creation Index suggests a slight improvement in net hiring, Wednesday's Challenger report showed a second straight monthly increase in announced company layoffs during June -- another potential indicator of this job market fragility.

How the U.S. lowers the unemployment rate is nearly as important as the goal of lowering that rate. That is, real improvement in the job situation will be seen only when unemployment and underemployment decline simultaneously.

Author's note: When the government reports the U.S. unemployment rate on Friday, it will be referencing data collected during mid-June. As a result, its findings are most likely to correlate with the results Gallup reported at mid-month, suggesting little or no improvement in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate from May's 9.1% -- which matches the consensus forecast for June.

Survey Methods

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

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of Gallup Daily tracking from June 1-30, 2011, with a random sample of 18,543 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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.

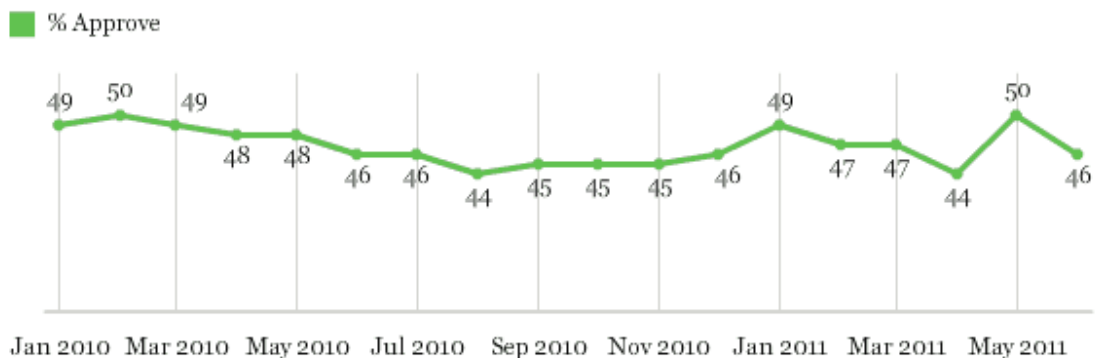
Source: http://www.gallup.com/poll/148400/Gallup-Finds-Unemployment-June.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Business%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA

179-43-14. Obama Averages 46% Approval in June, on Par With 2010-2011

Blacks, Democrats, liberals, and young adults show highest approval of Obama
July 6, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- President Barack Obama's job approval rating averaged 46% in June, down from 50% in May but similar to his ratings from February through April.

President Barack Obama Monthly Job Approval -- January 2009-June 2011



Gallup Daily tracking

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The president's approval rating rose in May after the May 1 announcement that U.S. forces had killed Osama bin Laden in Pakistan. It has since subsided about equally among all major demographic subgroups, reverting nearly to April's level.

Obama's strongest support continues to come from blacks (86%), adults aged 18 to 29 (54%), those living in the East (53%), and Hispanics (52%). This is in addition to 81% approval from fellow Democrats (as well as 75% from liberals and 55% from moderates, not shown here).

Republicans (14%), conservatives (24%), whites (38%), seniors (39%), and those living in the South (40%) are the least likely to approve of Obama

President Barack Obama Job Approval -- Recent Monthly Averages by Subgroup

% Approve

	April 2011	May 2011	June 2011
	%	%	%
National adults	44	50	46
Men	42	48	44
Women	46	51	48
18 to 29 years	50	58	54
30 to 49 years	45	50	47
50 to 64 years	42	48	44
65+	39	44	39
East	50	57	53
Midwest	45	50	46
South	39	46	40
West	45	49	48
White	37	42	38
Black	84	88	86
Hispanic	50	57	52
Less than \$24,000 a year	48	55	50
\$24,000 to \$59,999	45	49	46
\$60,000 to \$89,999	43	49	46
\$90,000+	44	50	47
Democrats	78	83	81
Independents	40	46	42
Republicans	13	17	14

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Average Approval Unchanged in 2011

Obama's average approval rating for the first half of 2011 -- 47% -- is identical to his average for all of 2010. Gallup also finds no major changes in various groups' approval of the

president between these periods -- the largest is a four-point decline among Hispanics, from 59% to 55%.

The big shift in views of Obama's job performance occurred between 2009 and 2010, with his average approval rating falling 11 percentage points, from 58% to 47%. There was a slightly greater decline among whites and Hispanics, with virtually no change among blacks. Support also dipped more sharply among independents and Republicans than among Democrats.

President Barack Obama Job Approval -- Average Annual and Semiannual Approval

% Approve

	January- December 2009	January- December 2010	January- June 2011	2010 vs. 2009	2011 vs. 2010
	%	%	%		
National adults	58	47	47	-11	0
Men	55	44	45	-11	+1
Women	61	49	50	-12	+1
18 to 29 years	67	57	55	-10	-2
30 to 49 years	58	47	48	-11	+1
50 to 64 years	56	45	46	-11	+1
65+	51	41	42	-10	+1
East	63	52	54	-11	+2
Midwest	58	47	47	-11	0
South	53	43	42	-10	-1
West	59	48	48	-11	0
White	50	38	40	-12	+2
Black	92	90	87	-2	-3
Hispanic	73	59	55	-14	-4
Less than \$24,000 a year	67	54	52	-13	-2
\$24,000 to \$59,999	58	47	47	-11	0
\$60,000 to \$89,999	54	46	46	-8	0
\$90,000+	54	45	47	-9	+2
Democrats	88	81	81	-7	0
Independents	54	42	44	-13	+2
Republicans	23	13	14	-10	+1

Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP

Bottom Line

Public approval of how Obama is doing his job has been fairly steady in 2011, except for a temporary uptick after bin Laden's death. Furthermore, his average 47% approval rating in the first half of 2011 is identical to his average rating for all of 2010. The finding that the slide in his

approval between 2009 and 2010 has since stalled could be viewed as a positive for Obama, particularly given ongoing challenges with the economy. On the other hand, his sub-50% approval rating may have contributed to the Democrats' losses in the 2010 midterm elections and would be less than ideal for Obama to maintain a year from now as he faces re-election.

Real improvement in the U.S. economy, including lower unemployment, would go a long way toward restoring approval to 2009 levels. Short of that, rebuilding approval among Hispanics, down 18 points since 2009, could be an important element of Obama's re-election strategy; however, he would need to do this while not further impairing his already tepid support among whites.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of Gallup Daily tracking survey June 1-30, 2011, with a random sample of 15,344 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

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

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/148394/Obama-Averages-Approval-June-Par-2010-2011.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA

179-43-15. Americans Continue to Keep a Close Hold on Spending

Self-reported spending averaged \$69 per day in June, as in May
July 6, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Overall self-reported daily consumer spending in stores, restaurants, gas stations, and online averaged \$69 per day during June -- unchanged from May, and essentially the same as the \$67 average of June 2010.

U.S. Consumer Spending, January-June 2008-2011

Monthly averages of self-reported average daily spending, in U.S. dollars



Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP

Consumer spending has shown no improvement over the first half of 2011 compared with 2010, but remains slightly higher than in 2009. Still, spending in all three years has been in the "new normal" range -- at levels far below those of 2008.

Upper-Income Spending Also Reflects the "New Normal"

Upper-income spending (among Americans making \$90,000 or more annually) averaged \$124 per day in June -- essentially the same as the \$126 of May and not much better than the \$119 average of June 2010. Although these Americans are likely to have more disposable income to spend freely when they choose, they continue to hold back and to spend within the "new normal" range -- which is far below what they were spending three years ago.

U.S. Upper-Income Consumer Spending, January-June 2008-2011

Monthly averages of self-reported average daily spending, in U.S. dollars



Gallup Daily tracking

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Lower- and Middle-Income Spending Also in the "New Normal" Range

Americans who make less than \$90,000 per year reported spending an average of \$61 per day during June -- up slightly from the previous three months. However, these Americans' spending habits during the first half of 2011 have remained in the 2009-2010 "new normal" range.

U.S. Lower- and Middle-Income Consumer Spending, January-June 2008-2011

Monthly averages of self-reported average daily spending, in U.S. dollars



Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP

Implications

Flat consumer spending is consistent with today's low level of economic confidence. It also squares with the idea that the U.S. economy remained in a so-called "soft patch" during the second quarter. Further, even though gas prices have declined -- which would theoretically help increase consumer spending -- pump prices remain far above year-ago levels, and continue to reduce other spending.

Decreasing unemployment and underemployment is likely the key to increasing lower- and middle-income consumer spending. Gallup's Job Creation Index for June, which is at its highest level since September 2008, may provide some hope things are getting better in this regard, at least on the margin.

On the other hand, upper-income Americans show little sign that they feel confident enough to spend more. The weak housing market and talk of a soft patch most likely don't help these Americans feel better about spending. Nor do the increasingly intense partisan battles over raising the debt ceiling.

The U.S. economy could regain momentum as Japanese auto plants in the U.S. return to building cars in the months ahead. Some economists feel the overall impact of the crisis in Japan on the supply chain worldwide, and on U.S. jobs in particular, has been greatly underestimated. If gas prices continue to decline, they should also have a positive, tax-cut-like effect. However, to this point, consumer spending shows no signs of such a rebound.

Survey Methods

For Gallup Daily tracking, Gallup interviews approximately 1,000 national adults, aged 18 and older, each day. The consumer spending results are based on a random sample of approximately 500 current full- and part-time employees each day.

National results for June are based on Gallup Daily tracking interviews with 14,965 employees conducted June 1-30, 2011. For this sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 1 percentage point. Regional results for June are based on interviews totaling more than 3,000 in each region. For each total regional sample, the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 3 percentage points.

For results based on the total sample of [national adults/registered voters], one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 4 percentage points.

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

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

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

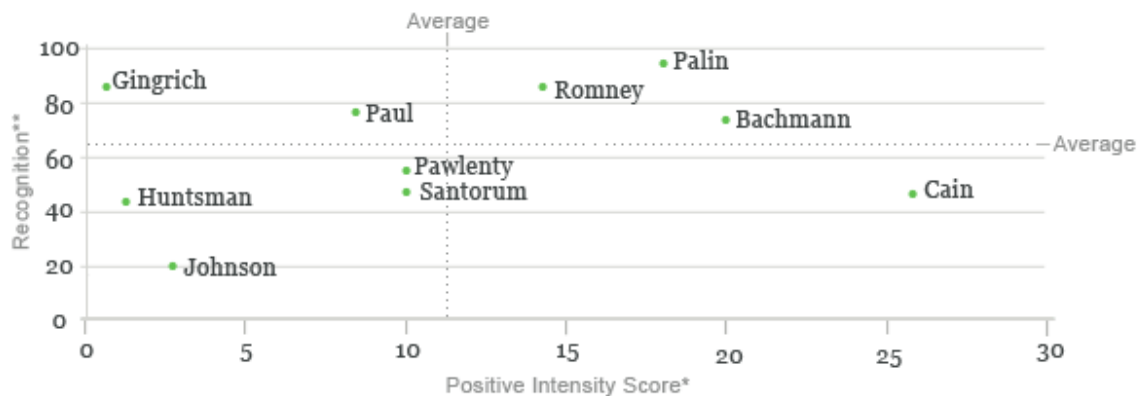
Source: http://www.gallup.com/poll/148385/Americans-Continue-Keep-Close-Hold-Spending.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Business%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA

179-43-16. Huntsman Unable to Generate Much Positive Intensity So Far

Herman Cain maintains highest Positive Intensity Score, while Romney loses steam
July 5, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Former Utah Gov. Jon Huntsman, who formally announced his presidential candidacy two weeks ago, has so far been unable to generate much positive intensity from Republicans nationwide. He is recognized by 42% of Republicans, and among those generates a Positive Intensity Score of 2, essentially tied with Newt Gingrich and Gary Johnson as the lowest of any Republican Gallup tracks.

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 20-July 3, 2011

GALLUP®

Huntsman's name recognition among Republicans has risen 22 points from early this year, but at 42%, Huntsman remains among the least well-known candidates in Gallup's tracking, with a name identification exceeding only Johnson's. Huntsman is less well known than Herman Cain, Rick Santorum, or Tim Pawlenty, and is recognized by less than half as many Republicans as know Mitt Romney or Sarah Palin.

Just as importantly, 5% of Republicans who recognize Huntsman have a *strongly favorable* opinion of him, tied with Johnson for the lowest such percentage of any candidate measured. Three percent of Republicans who recognize Huntsman have a *strongly unfavorable* opinion of him.

More broadly, 55% of Republicans who recognize Huntsman have an overall favorable opinion, among the lowest of any Republican Gallup tracks, while 21% have an unfavorable opinion. That one in four Republicans who recognize Huntsman say they don't have an opinion about him either way underscores his overall weak image.

Michele Bachmann's Positive Intensity Score in this week's report has settled down to 20 from 24 last week, but this is still the second-highest such score of any Republican measured, behind only Herman Cain at 26. Palin, at 18, and Romney, at 14, trail Cain and Bachmann.

Bachmann's name recognition is now at 74%, up 22 percentage points from early March. Bachmann is now essentially as well-known as Ron Paul; these two sitting U.S. representatives trail only Romney, Gingrich, and Palin in terms of their recognition among Republicans.

There has been little change in the positioning of Pawlenty, Santorum, or Paul. Paul is the best known of these, while Santorum is the least well known. All three have nearly identical Positive Intensity Scores in the 9 to 10 range, roughly where they have been for weeks.

The image of former Speaker of the House Gingrich among Republicans nationwide is now the worst of any candidate tested. His Positive Intensity Score is 1, based on 11% strongly favorable and 10% strongly unfavorable opinions among Republicans who recognize him. Forty-one percent of Republicans who recognize Gingrich have either an unfavorable or a strongly

unfavorable opinion, 15 points higher than the overall unfavorable opinions for Palin, who has the next-highest total.

Implications

Overall, two GOP presidential candidates continue to generate the most enthusiastic response from Republicans nationwide -- Cain and Bachmann. Both, however, trailed Romney when Republicans were last asked to name their current preference for the Republican nominee, based in part on Romney's higher name identification.

The Positive Intensity Score for unannounced candidate Palin is the third highest, also ahead of that for Romney. Romney's score has fluctuated somewhat in 2011; it reached a high of 20 earlier this year and was at 19 just three weeks ago, but is now down to his lowest since late May.

There are few signs of shifts or change among other candidates measured in Gallup tracking. Two former governors -- Huntsman and Pawlenty -- are often mentioned as potentially strong challengers to Romney, but neither is showing signs of unusually positive response from Republicans. Huntsman in particular is in an inauspicious position at this point, essentially tied with Gingrich and Johnson for the lowest Positive Intensity Score of any candidate measured.

Track every angle of the presidential race on Gallup.com's Election 2012 page.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of Gallup Daily tracking June 20-July 3, 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 ± 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.

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/148382/Huntsman-Unable-Generate-Positive-Intensity-Far.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA

179-43-17. U.S. Job Creation Index Highest Since September 2008

Job conditions similar across all regions of the U.S.

July 5, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Gallup's Job Creation Index was at +15 in June. While this does not differ much from the +14 of May or the +13 of April, it is the highest since September 2008's +16.

Job Creation Index Nationwide, Monthly Averages, January 2008-June 2011

Percentage of employers hiring new people minus percentage letting people go



Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP

The Job Creation Index has increased steadily if marginally in 2011. This continues a pattern that began after the Index matched its low point of -5 in April 2009, and is consistent with the improvement in the overall U.S. job situation over the past couple of years.

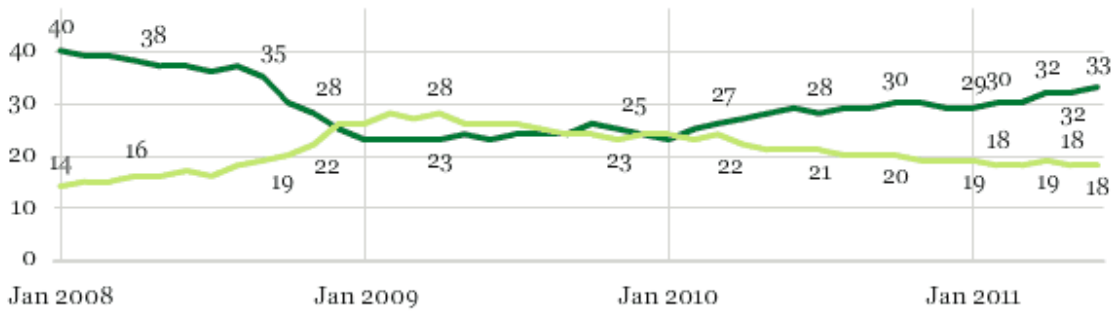
Hiring Increases Modestly in 2011

The Job Creation Index score of +15 in June is based on 33% of workers nationwide saying their employers are hiring and 18% saying their employers are letting workers go. Between 18% and 19% of workers have said their employers are reducing staff size throughout the first half of 2011. However, there has been a slight increase in the percentage saying their companies are hiring employees and expanding their workforces, from 29% in January to 33% in June.

Hiring and Firing Nationwide, Monthly Averages, January 2008-June 2011

Based on what you know or have seen, would you say that, in general, your company or employer is --
 1) hiring new people and expanding the size of its workforce, 2) not changing the size of its workforce, or
 3) letting people go and reducing the size of its workforce?

■ % Hiring ■ % Letting go

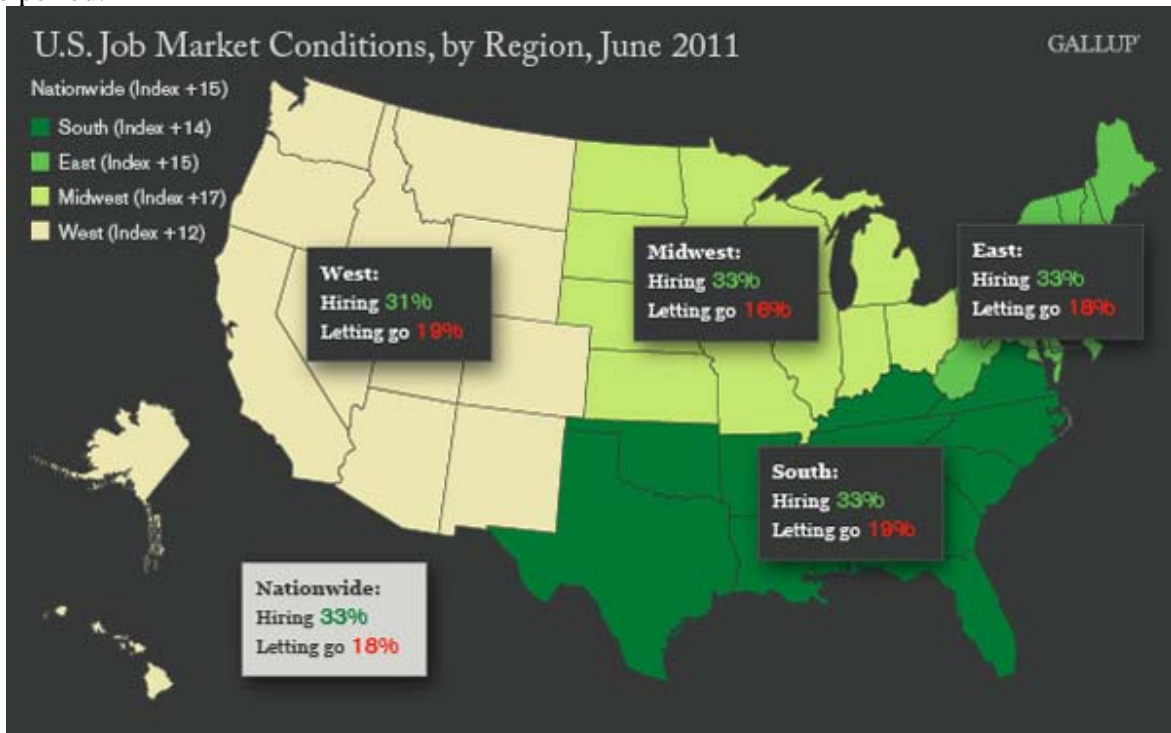


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Job Market Conditions Are Similar Across the U.S.

Job market conditions are best in the Midwest at +17 and worst in the West at +12. Since June 2010, job creation has improved by 12 percentage points in the East -- the most of any region. The job market in the South has seen the smallest improvement -- up 1 point -- over the same period.



Implications

Gallup's Job Creation Index, at +15 for June 2011, is much improved over June 2010's +8 and June 2009's -3 readings. One reason for this improvement, according to employee reports, is that the nation's employers are holding on to their workers; the percentage currently letting people go is just about where it was in June 2008. Additionally, the percentage reporting their employer is hiring has increased slightly during the first half of 2011.

However, companies are still not in a hurry to hire. The percentage saying their employers were hiring in June is down seven points from January 2008, when the recession was just getting underway. New jobs are being created at an anemic pace compared with what is needed to lower the U.S. unemployment and underemployment rates. These job creation trends are consistent with [Gallup's recent unemployment report](#) that shows the current job situation has seen little year-over-year improvement.

These job creation findings are also consistent with the recent trend in jobless claims, whose four-week average is currently 426,750. This is better than the year-ago numbers, but -- like the job creation trend -- is not enough of an improvement to support a decline in the unemployment rate. In this regard, the modest improvement in Gallup's Job Creation Index over recent months is also consistent with the consensus among economists that there will be essentially no change when the government reports the June unemployment rate on Friday.

Right now, Gallup's job data suggest that job market conditions are slightly more positive than the government's numbers show. Although economists declared the recession over two years ago, job growth has a long way to go, with the current Job Creation Index nowhere near the +26 seen just as the recession was beginning in January 2008.

Survey Methods

For Gallup Daily tracking, Gallup interviews approximately 1,000 national adults, aged 18 and older, each day. The Gallup Job Creation Index results are based on a random sample of approximately 500 current full- and part-time employees each day.

National results for June are based on Gallup Daily tracking interviews with 17,149 employees conducted June 1-30, 2011. For this sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 1 percentage point. Regional results for June are based on interviews totaling more than 3,000 in each region. For each total regional sample, the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 3 percentage points.

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

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

Source:http://www.gallup.com/poll/148379/Job-Creation-Index-Highest-September-2008.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Business%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA

179-43-18. Solid Majority of Jewish Americans Still Approve of Obama

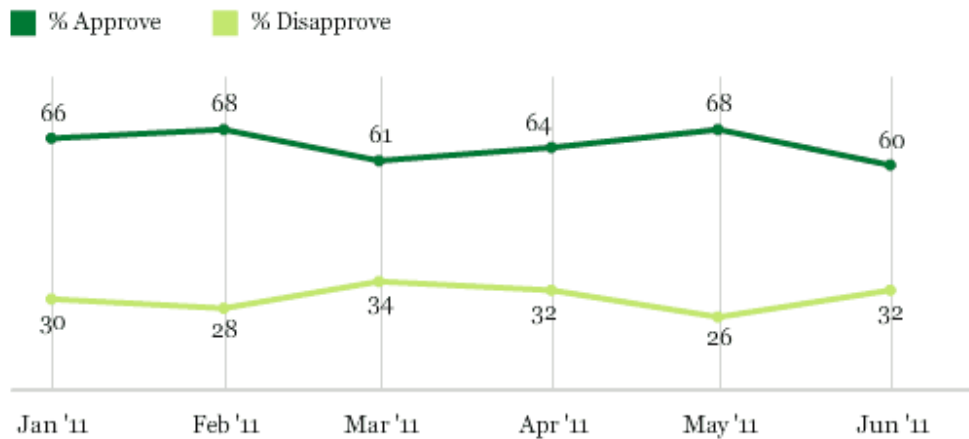
Changes in approval among Jews continues to reflect broader U.S. patterns

July 5, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Jewish Americans gave President Barack Obama a 60% job approval rating in June, down from 68% in May, but statistically unchanged from 64% in April. Thirty-two percent of U.S. Jews now disapprove of the job Obama is doing, similar to their 30% average thus far in 2011.

Job Approval Rating of President Obama Among Jewish Americans

2011 monthly averages



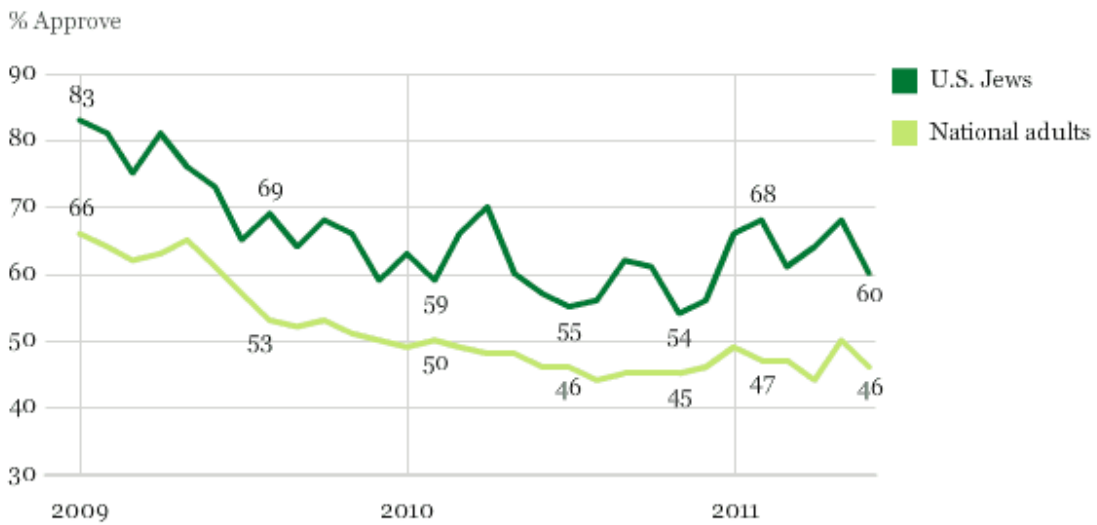
Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP

Gallup's monthly trend in Jewish approval of Obama continues to roughly follow the path of all Americans' approval of the president, more generally, as it has since Obama took office in January 2009. The 14-percentage-point difference in the two groups' approval ratings in June -- 60% among U.S. Jews vs. 46% among all U.S. adults -- is identical to the average gap seen over the past two and a half years. However, the monthly graph is somewhat variable due to the lower monthly sample size of Jewish respondents (around 350).

Approval among all Americans was elevated in May, but that was principally due to the rally in public approval of Obama following Osama bin Laden's death on May 1 which largely dissipated by mid-June.

President Obama Job Approval -- Monthly Averages



GALLUP

Israel Speech Not a Watershed in Jewish Views Toward Obama

President Obama delivered a major speech at the State Department on May 19 in which he articulated his support for a settlement to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict based on a return to Israel's 1967 borders. His remarks provoked a highly negative reaction from Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, as well as from many high profile supporters of Israel in government, politics, and media.

Gallup cannot say whether the speech had an immediate impact on the views of Jewish Americans toward the president nationally, as sample sizes for this group in Gallup Daily tracking are too small to isolate short time periods.

However, aggregated Gallup Daily tracking interviews for the month and half periods prior to and following the speech show no significant nor sustained shift in Jewish Americans' views toward Obama. Sixty-five percent approved of him for the April 1-May 18 time period, and 62% approved from May 19-June 30. Across the two time periods, approval was also essentially flat among all U.S. adults.

Job Approval of President Obama Before and After May 19 Speech

	April 1-May 18, 2011	May 19-June 30, 2011
U.S. JEWS		
Approve	65%	62%
Disapprove	29%	30%
Number of interviews	(496)	(517)
U.S. ADULTS		
Approve	46%	47%
Disapprove	45%	45%
Number of interviews	(24,132)	(21,469)

Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP

Gallup also finds no change in the views of the more than 300 Jewish Democrats interviewed in each period, with 86% approving of Obama prior to the speech and 85% after.

Jews who regularly attend synagogue are less supportive of Obama than those who attend less frequently or who are non-practicing -- reflecting the generally more conservative views of the former group. However, the degree to which each group supports Obama also did not change during the periods prior to and following the May 19 speech.

Obama Job Approval Before and After May 19 Speech

Based on Jewish Americans according to frequency of synagogue attendance

	April 1-May 18, 2011	May 19-June 30, 2011
ATTEND WEEKLY/NEARLY WEEKLY		
Approve	51%	51%
Disapprove	38%	39%
Number of interviews	(150)	(164)
SELDOM/NEVER ATTEND		
Approve	71%	70%
Disapprove	26%	25%
Number of interviews	(344)	(348)

Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP

Bottom Line

The absence of a significant retreat in Jewish Americans' approval of Obama since his Mideast policy speech contrasts with a recent commentary by Ben Smith for *Politico*, titled

"Obama May Be Losing the Faith of Jewish Democrats," in which he suggests a "tipping point" may have been reached with Jews who have long harbored concerns about the president's support of Israel. That conclusion, based on Smith's conversations with "center-left American Jews and Obama supporters -- and many of them Democratic donors" may apply to certain politically active members of the Jewish-American community, but according to recent Gallup trends, is not reflective of the views of Jewish AMericans more generally.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of Gallup Daily tracking. The monthly averages reported here span from January 2009 through June 2011. Those based on national adults generally include more than 15,000 interviews and have a maximum margin of sampling error of ± 1 percentage point. Monthly results based on Jewish Americans are generally based on more than 350 interviews with a maximum margin of sampling error of ± 7 percentage points.

The pre-/post-May 19, 2011, results are based on over 21,000 interviews with national adults and roughly 500 adults with Jewish Americans. The national adult results have a maximum margin of sampling error of ± 1 percentage point. The Jewish results have a maximum margin of sampling error of ± 6 percentage points.

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

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

Source:http://www.gallup.com/poll/148373/Solid-Majority-Jewish-Americans-Approve-Obama.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA

179-43-19. 67% Say Nation Headed In Wrong Direction

Obama Approval at 42% & 38% Say He Deserves Re-Election

July 06, 2011

UTICA, NY - Two-thirds of likely voters say the nation is headed in the wrong direction, the highest it has been since December of last year. Only 23% say the nation is headed in the right direction, while 67% say we are on the wrong track. This wrong track total is the highest since the 68% found on December 14, 2010.

Also, President Barack Obama's job approval rating (42%) and the percentage of voters who say he deserves re-election (38%) are statistically unchanged from two weeks ago.

These results are from a July 1-5 IBOPE Zogby interactive poll of 2,159 voters.

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

Obama Job Performance	J uly 5	J une 21	J une 9	J une 6	J ay 31	N ay 23	N ay 9	N ay 5	N ay 5	A pril 25	A pril 15	A pril 7	A pril 4
Approve	4 2%	4 3%	4 3%	4 6%	4 8%	4 8%	4 8%	4 6%	4 1%	4 3%	4 2%	4 3%	4 3%
Disapprove	5 8%	5 6%	5 6%	5 3%	5 2%	5 1%	5 2%	5 4%	5 9%	5 7%	5 7%	5 6%	5 6%
Not sure	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	< 1%	< 1%	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %

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

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

Response	J uly 5	J une 21	J une 9	J une 6	J ay 31	N ay 9	N ay 5	N ay 5	A pril 25
Obama deserves to be re-elected	3 8%	3 9%	3 9%	4 1%	4 1%	4 1%	4 2%	4 7%	3 7%
Time for someone new	5 6%	5 5%	5 2%	5 3%	5 1%	5 0%	5 3%	5 7%	5 7%
Not sure	6 %	7 %	9 %	7 %	8 %	1 0%	6 %	6 %	6 %

Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Other results include:

- 19% approve of the job Congress is doing;
- 30% approve of the job Congressional Democrats are doing;
- 34% approve of the job Congressional Republicans are doing.

The IBOPE Zogby interactive poll of 2,159 likely voters has a margin of error of +/-2.1%. A sampling of IBOPE Zogby International's online panel, which is representative of the adult population of the U.S., was invited to participate. Slight weights were added to region, party, age, race, religion, gender and education to more accurately reflect the population.

ABOUT IBOPE Zogby International

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

Source:<http://www.zogby.com/news/2011/07/06/ibope-zogby-interactive-poll-67-say-nation-headed-wrong-direction/>

179-43-20. Consumer Confidence Continues To Climb Again In June, But We're Not Out Of The Woods Yet: Survey

08.07.2011 Canada

Canadian consumers continue to show increasing signs of optimism about the economy

TORONTO July 7 2011 - Canadian consumers continue to show increasing signs of optimism about the economy as we head into the summer months, but continuing high gas prices and the recent stock market means we don't think we're out of the woods quite yet. The TNS Consumer Confidence Index nudged up slightly once again in June, from 99.7 to 100.3, which is the highest it has been since April 2010.

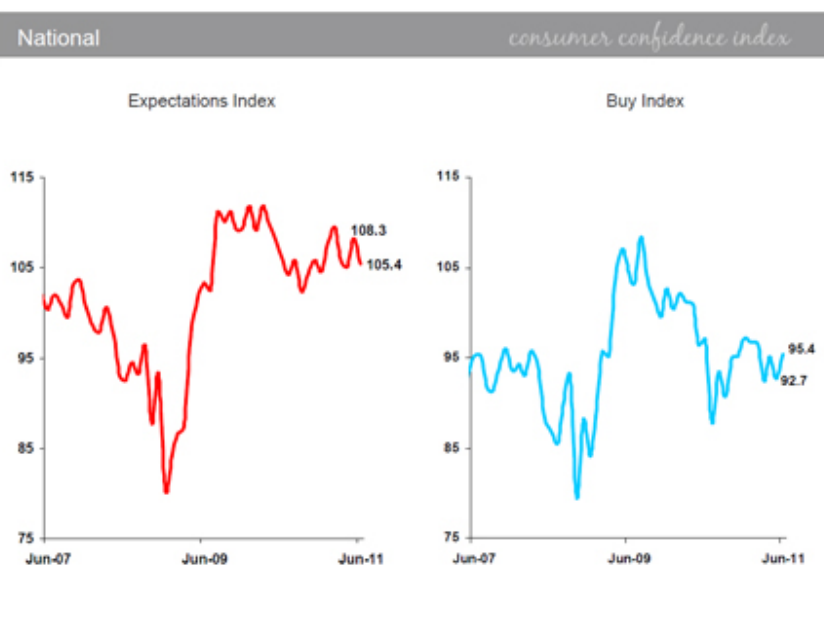
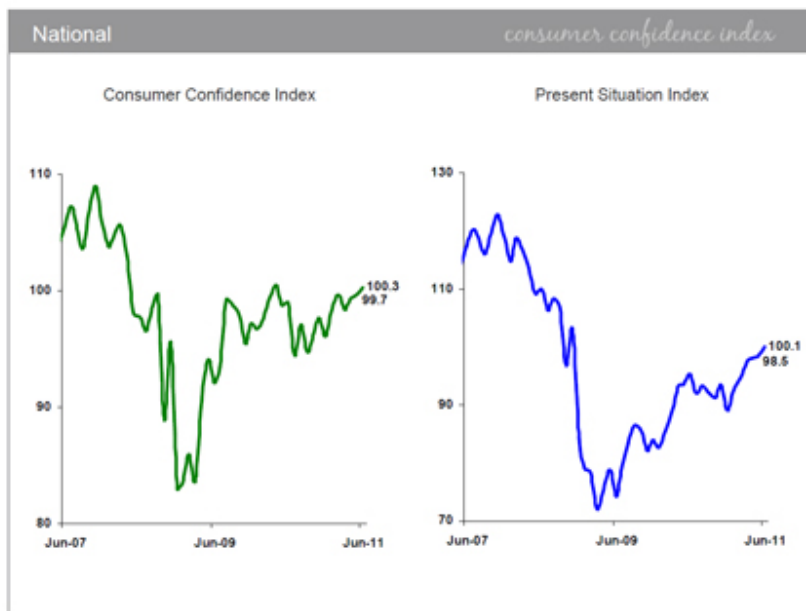
"Canadian consumers are continuing to show a strengthening confidence in our economy, with consumer confidence stable or increasing for the fourth straight month. It looks like we're beginning to feel pretty good about our situation, and we're seriously getting back into a buying mood" said Norman Baillie-David, Vice President of TNS Canada and director of the marketing and social research firm's monthly tracking study. "This is a hopeful sign that the economy will be getting even better in the second half of the year."

The Present Situation Index, which measures how people feel about the economy right now, was also up slightly, from 98.5 (and 98.0 in April) to 100.1.

The Buy Index, which measures the extent to which Canadians' feel that now is a good time to purchase a "big ticket item", such as a car or major household appliances, has rebounded nicely after having dropped in May, rising from 92.7 to 95.4. People are now saying more definitely that they're in a buying mood, and this is the big change from previous months" added Mr. Baillie- David.

The Expectations Index, which measures people's outlook for the economy six months from now, is the only sub-index that dropped during the month of June, dropping from 108.3 to 105.4. "While people feel good about "the now", they're still not sure about the immediate future." continued Mr. Baillie-David. This is likely the impact of continuing high gas prices and the drop in the stock market, both of which the media tend to focus a lot of attention on."

Consumer Confidence Index tracks Canadians' attitudes about the economy each month and is part of a global study conducted by TNS in 18 countries. Three indices are produced each month to show how confidence in the economy is changing: Present Situation Index; an Expectations Index; and a Buy Index. The Canadian fieldwork is conducted using the firm's national bi-weekly telephone omnibus service, TNS Express Telephone. A total of 1,015 nationally representative Canadian adults were interviewed between June 13 and June 17, 2011. For a survey sample of this size, the margin of sampling error is plus or minus 3.1 percentage points, 19 times out of 20.



About the CCI study

Seven questions make up the core survey of Consumer Confidence. While the overall CCI index uses all 7 questions to produce an index score, there are three sub-indices that rely on some of the questions.

CCI Index: Includes all 7 variables

Present Situation Index:

- How would you describe your country's current economic situation?
- How would you describe your country's current employment situation?

Expectations Index:

- What do you think will be your country's economic situation in the next 6 months?
- What do you think will be your country's employment situation in the next 6 months?
- What do you think your income will be in 6 months time?

Buy Index:

- Taking into consideration the cost of things today and the financial situation in general, to what extent would you say that now is a good or bad time to buy products such as: a house or apartment, a car, household appliances such as a washing machine, a refrigerator, a TV set etc.?

About the Director of the Canadian Study

About Norman Baillie-David:

Norman (“Norm”) Baillie-David is Vice President and Director of Public Opinion Research, and Head of Qualitative Research and Strategy for TNS Canada. He also leads the TNS office in the National Capital Region, as well as sitting on the TNS Global Steering Committee for Political and Social Research.

Norm is a seasoned market researcher and bilingual focus group moderator, with more than twenty five years of experience in market and social research and strategy development. As a bilingual and bicultural Montrealese originally, Norman is one of those rare researchers who conducts research in a seamless and transparent manner among both English and French Canadians, with each group believing that he is “one of their own”. The result is a keen insider’s perspective on sentiments across the country among both English and French. Having conducted more than 1,000 surveys and many more focus groups, Norm is constantly abreast of what Canadian consumers across the country are thinking and feeling about their prospects.

Norm has designed and managed more than 1,000 surveys in a wide-variety of areas, ranging from high-technology to consumer products, and Norman is a recognized “expert” in complex survey methodology design and multivariate statistical analysis. He is in frequent demand by the media and market research industry in Canada to speak on the comparisons and contrasts of public opinion in Quebec and the rest of Canada, and has published widely. In addition, Norm has conducted assignments in more than 40 different countries around the world, and has a keen interest in cross-cultural issues, especially related to public opinion and the use of technology.

Before joining TNS Canada, Norm was Managing Partner of an Ottawa-based public opinion research and management consulting firm (2001-2009). He spent most of his preceding career at a major management consulting firm, as well as three years with a wellknown Quebec market research firm. He is a Certified Marketing Research Professional (CMRP), member of the Market Research Intelligence Association (MRIA), and he served as a President of the Ottawa Chapter from 2002 to 2004. If you would like to add proprietary questions to the CCI study, obtain full tabular results, receive a historical time series for all the index scores, or if you have other inquiries about CCI, please contact:

About TNS

TNS Canada (formerly known as TNS Canadian Facts) is the Canadian arm of 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.

DISCOVER – A changing world: New territories, new media, new opportunities. TNS is part of Kantar, one of the world's largest insight, information and consultancy networks.

Source:<http://www.tnsglobal.com/news/news-4D171618ACCF43A9AEED9D248EA37101.aspx>

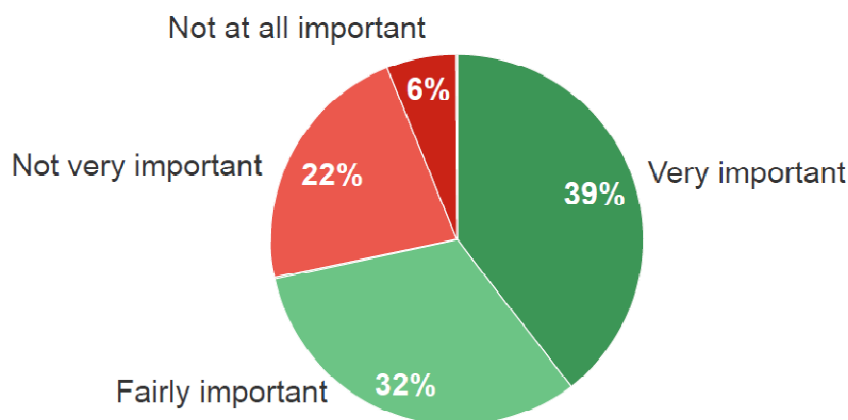
MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS

179-43-21. How much does religion matter?

Date: 6 July 2011

New research by Ipsos MORI highlights how much religion matters in the world. Around seven in ten people surveyed say they have a religion, and most see it as important in their lives. The survey reveals marked differences across the world, with 94% of those with a religion in primarily Muslim countries surveyed saying it is important in their lives compared to 66% in Christian majority countries.

How important, if at all, is your faith or your religion in your life?



The latest Global @dvisor survey conducted in 24 countries shows that among younger people with a religion/faith, their religion also plays a significant role in their lives: almost three-quarters (73%) of those under 35 say their religion/faith is important in their life.

Those in Muslim majority countries are more likely than those in Christian majority countries to believe that their faith or religion is the only true path to salvation, liberation or paradise, 61% compared to 19% respectively, but they are also much more likely to say their religion is a key motivator in giving time and money to people in need (61% versus 24% in primarily Christian societies).

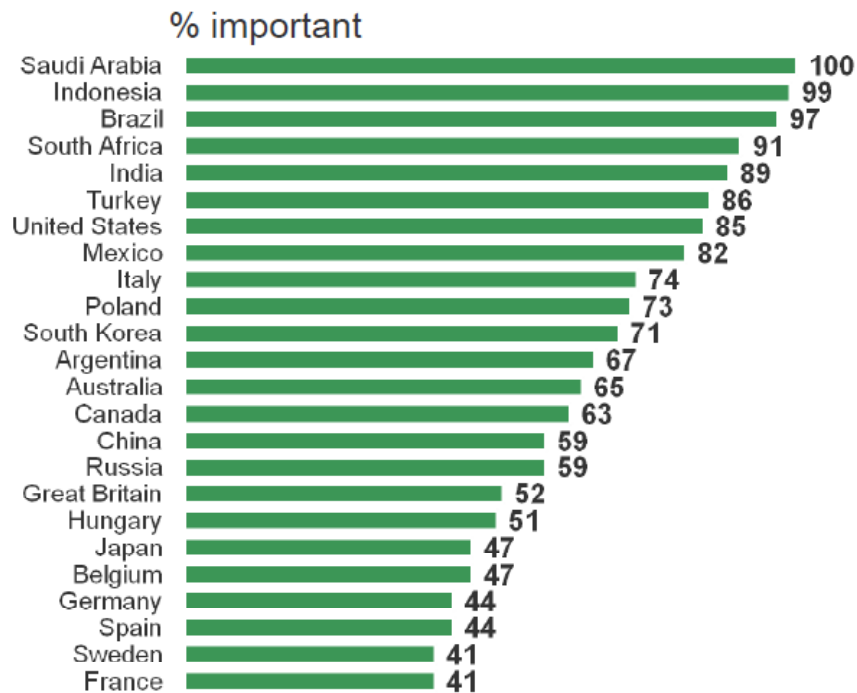
Overall, three in ten (30%) people with a religion/faith say that religion motivates them to give their time or money to people in need. Over half (52%), however, say that it makes no difference since they see it as important to give time or money to people in need in any case.

A third (33%) of citizens across the 24 countries included in the research have no or almost no friends or acquaintances from any other religion. This varies widely across countries, and seems to have no relationship as to whether or not people hold that their own religion is the only true faith, which varies widely, from a small minority in Western Europe, to a majority in some Muslim countries.

Chief Executive of Ipsos MORI, **Ben Page**, said:

“The survey is a good reminder to many in western Europe of how much religion matters – and is a force for good – in much of the world. Our analysis shows people would rather keep politics separate from religion, but that in a globalising world, it still matters more than many in old Europe think.”

How important, if at all, is your faith or your religion in your life?



Patron of the Tony Blair Faith Foundation, **Rt Hon. Tony Blair**, said:

“This survey shows how much religion matters and that no analysis of the contemporary world, political or social, is complete without understanding the relationship between faith and globalisation. The evidence is that, though people fear the prospect of religious strife, even here in Britain, there is much to encourage the view that people can learn to respect those of another faith and live with them peacefully. Inter-faith dialogue and action today is not just an interesting but peripheral minor subject, it is the essence, central to creating greater social cohesion and harmony.”

Technical Note

This release presents the findings of five questions regarding religion and faith, placed on *Global @dvisor*, an Ipsos survey conducted between 6th and 21st April 2011. The survey is conducted monthly in 24 countries around the world via the [Ipsos Online Panel](#) system.

An international sample of 18,473 adults, aged 18-64 in the US and Canada, and aged 16-64 in all other countries, were interviewed. Approximately 1000+ individuals participated in each country, with the exception of Argentina, Belgium, Indonesia, Mexico, Poland, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden and Turkey, where 500+ adults were interviewed. In Saudi Arabia, respondents were given the opportunity to opt out of answering these questions given the potential sensitivity of some of the questions, and 354 respondents opted to complete the survey. This means that the findings for Saudi Arabia must be treated with caution as they are based on a

smaller sample size of respondents who have actively opted into completing the survey. Weighting was applied to balance demographics and ensure that the sample's composition reflects that of the adult population according to the most recent country Census data and to provide results intended to approximate the sample universe.

In developed countries these findings can be viewed as representative of the wider population. In developing countries, where access to the internet is less widespread, respondents are more likely to be affluent and well connected than the average member of the population.

Source:<http://www.ipsos-mori.com/newsevents/latestnews/810/How-much-does-religion-matter.aspx>

179-43-22. World's Potential Migrants Are Often Young, Educated, Well-Off

But most likely to be underemployed

July 5, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Gallup finds that the world's roughly 630 million would-be migrants are most likely to be young, single, educated, and relatively financially well-off. But they are also most likely to be underemployed and may feel they need to move to another country.

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

Age	
15-24	23%
25-44	15%
45-64	9%
65+	4%
Education	
Secondary education	19%
Four years beyond high school or college degree	19%
Completed primary education or less	9%
Marital Status	
Single	25%
Married	11%
Divorced/Widowed/Separated	10%
Income	
Richest 20%	17%
Fourth 20%	15%
Middle 20%	13%
Second 20%	12%
Poorest 20%	11%
Employment	
Underemployed	20%
Employed at capacity	13%
Not in workforce	12%

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.

Young People Want to Move Away

People's desire to migrate is strongly related to their age. Moving to another country permanently is a common dream among young people, with more than one in five 15- to 24-year-olds worldwide saying they would like to migrate if they had the chance. This desire declines sharply after age 25, about the time that many people start to put down firmer roots. By age 65, this desire dwindles to 4%.

With respect to roots, single adults (25%) are more than twice as likely as those who are married (11%) to say they would like to move to another country permanently if they had the chance. Age explains some of this, but even among the youngest adults (15 to 24), those who are married are less likely to say they would like to move.

More Educated More Likely to Want to Move

Potential migrants also tend to be better educated. They are more likely to have secondary or higher education, with about one in five in each of these two categories saying they would like to move to another country. This is not the pattern everywhere, however. In Northern America, those with an elementary education or less are more likely than their more educated counterparts to want to move.

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 would like to migrate

	Completed primary education or less	Secondary education	Four years beyond high school or college degree
Latin America	13%	25%	26%
Northern America	13%	11%	9%
Australia and New Zealand	11%	10%	8%
Asia	6%	14%	18%
European Union	13%	21%	24%
Commonwealth of Independent States	11%	14%	19%
Sub-Saharan Africa	26%	43%	36%
Middle East and North Africa	17%	24%	24%

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

GALLUP

Desire Gap Between Richest and Poorest

People who are more likely to have the means to move are more likely to desire to leave their countries for good. The desire to migrate rises with income, with people in the richest 20% income quintile of their countries the most likely to want to move. This pattern is evident in most regions, but again, Northern America stands out because the poorest income group is the most likely to want to leave.

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 would like to migrate

	Poorest 20%	Second 20%	Middle 20%	Fourth 20%	Richest 20%
Latin America	18%	19%	21%	20%	22%
Northern America	15%	13%	9%	8%	9%
Australia and New Zealand	10%	8%	10%	8%	10%
Asia	6%	7%	8%	10%	12%
European Union	18%	19%	21%	21%	23%
Commonwealth of Independent States	10%	11%	14%	15%	16%
Sub-Saharan Africa	30%	29%	33%	34%	36%
Middle East and North Africa	19%	21%	22%	23%	25%

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

GALLUP

Underemployed Often Most Likely to Want to Move

Adults who are unemployed or employed part time but want to work full time -- whom Gallup classifies as "underemployed" -- are nearly twice as likely to want to move as people who are employed at capacity or not in the workforce at all. People who are employed full time for an employer, self-employed full time, or employed part time and do not want to work full time are considered employed at capacity. Across the world, the underemployed are more likely to want to move, although this is true to a lesser extent in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

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 would like to migrate

	Employed at capacity	Not in workforce	Underemployed
Latin America	19%	16%	26%
Northern America	11%	6%	16%
Australia and New Zealand	10%	6%	19%
Asia	9%	9%	11%
European Union	22%	14%	30%
Commonwealth of Independent States	14%	11%	22%
Sub-Saharan Africa	34%	31%	39%
Middle East and North Africa	22%	17%	35%

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

GALLUP

Implications

Gallup finds that worldwide people's desire to migrate permanently to another country is showing signs of cooling, but the hundreds of millions of adults who would still like move, where they would like to go, and who they are have substantial implications for labor forces in countries that send or receive migrants. The strong relationship between people's desire to migrate and their age and education reinforces how important it is to study what pushes or pulls these potential migrants before their desires become real brain drain or brain gain.

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 ±1 percentage point.

Source: http://www.gallup.com/poll/148376/World-Potential-Migrants-Often-Young-Educated-Off.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Asia%20-%20Latin%20America%20-%20Muslim%20World

CYBER WORLD

179-43-23. Tablet Rivals Set To Fail Unless Pricing Strategy Changes

06 July 2011

Contenders in the tablet market need to seriously re-think their pricing strategy if they want to successfully compete with Apple's iPad2. These competitors are pricing way above the market leader's entry level tablet – the iPad2 which scored significantly higher in consumer awareness, consideration and expectation levels than its rivals. New research from YouGov's latest TabletTrack confirms Apple's superiority in the tablet market

Brands such as HTC, though successful in the smartphone market, are expecting consumers to pay too much for their tablet and could quickly fail unless they re-think their pricing strategy. Whilst YouGov recognise that there are variations in spec, particularly with 3G connectivity, brands are still pricing their tablets too high in comparison to the price of the cheapest iPad 2 model available (the 16Gb Wi-Fi only version). We found 4 brands in particular that price their entry level tablets higher than the lowest spec iPad2*- Acer's Iconia, HTC's Flyer, Motorola's Xoom and LG's Optimus.

The market continues to grow with new tablets being released frequently. As demonstrated in previous research, YouGov believes that £250 is the price point where the tablet market will take off. Tablets will fail to be a mass market product until the price comes down to this price point.

Pricing, awareness, consideration and expectation (hot prospects)

Brand	Entry level model	Price	Awareness (amongst hot prospects)	Consideration (amongst hot prospects)	Expectation (amongst hot prospects)
	Homesurf 7.7 2GB Wi-Fi	£99	4%	1%	0%
ADVENT	Vega 512MB Wi-Fi*	£199	8%	3%	0%
ARCHOS	Android 70 8GB Wi-Fi & 3G	£229	18%	4%	0%
	iPad 1 (refurbished) 16GB Wi-Fi*	£299	88%	35%	11%
	Galaxy Tab 7" 16GB Wi-Fi	£299	50%	33%	11%
	Eee Pad Transformer 16GB Wi-Fi	£379	13%	4%	0%
	iPad 2 16GB Wi-Fi	£399	88%	77%	62%
	Playbook 7" 16GB Wi-Fi	£399	19%	13%	2%
	Iconia Tab A500 32GB*	£449	25%	5%	1%
	Flyer 7" 32GB Wi-Fi & 3G	£479	14%	12%	3%
	Xoom 10.1" 32Gb Wi-Fi	£479	14%	8%	0%
	Optimus Pad 3D 8.9" 32GB Wi-Fi & 3G	£749	13%	9%	2%

*Source: Best Buy website and Dixons.co.uk. On 3rd June 2011. Those tablets sourced from Dixons.co.uk are marked with an **

Russell Feldman, Associate Director for Technology and Telecoms Consulting at YouGov commented on the findings: "Apple's iPad leads the way in the tablet market and not just in terms of sales success but also in consumer expectation, awareness and consideration levels. So in order to successfully compete, brands need to seriously re-think price. Retailers also need to convince these manufacturers that outpricing the brand leader will not help their cause."

The research reveals low consumer consideration and expectation levels for a non-Apple brand. 77% of "hot prospects" (respondents that are keen to get a tablet) will consider purchasing an iPad2 with a further 62% expecting to get one. However, the next most popular tablets are the out of date iPad1 and the Samsung Galaxy Tab both with expectation levels at 11%. Other

competitors fared even worse, 3% of “hot prospects” expect to get a HTC, 2% a BlackBerry and just 1% expect to get an Acer (1%). This is the mountain Android based tablets need to climb.

Feldman continues: “Google also need to change their strategy in the tablet market. Google’s success in the smartphone market is in part due to the OS being available to both low and high end manufacturers meaning it is accessible to all. Furthermore, high end models such as the HTC Sensation and Samsung’s Galaxy S2 are not priced as high as the iPhone meaning Google has been able to home in on Apple’s superiority in the smartphone market and subsequently overtaken them.”

The Apple dominated tablet market will be a hard challenge for most brands to overcome. Unlike the smartphone market, the Android models seem unable to challenge Apple and certainly won’t be leading the market anytime soon.

YouGov’s TabletTrack study surveys tablet usage, attitudes and satisfaction, quarterly. The next wave of the tracker begins in August with a report due in September 2011.

Notes to editors

All figures, unless otherwise stated are from YouGov Plc. Total sample size was 3306 respondents, of which 1310 were tablet owners and 1996 nationally representative respondents. Fieldwork was undertaken between the 6th to 12th May 2011. The survey was carried out online.

*Figures taken from Best Buy and Dixons.co.uk on June 3rd 2011.

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