

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

## **Global Opinion Report No. 181**

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## **Introductory Note**

This week report consists of 26 surveys. Three of these are multi-country surveys while the rest of 23 are national surveys from various countries.

## **SUMMARY OF POLLS**

### **SOUTH ASIA**

India: Bill With A Bite.....

A majority of more than 47 per cent of people polled across the country in a CVOTER survey say that they trust team Anna and its version of the Lokpal Bill more than the government. (Cvoter)

July 2011

Can Rahul make a difference?

A CVOTER poll in UP throws up huge numbers supporting Rahul Gandhi. More than 69 per cent feel it would be a huge advantage for his party if he is projected as a potential CM in the polls next year. (Cvoter)

July 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)

June 16, 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%). Those who express the most negative attitudes are Muscovites and St.Petersburgians (27%) and Russians with high level of education (28%). (Russian Public Opinion Research Centre)

June 16, 2011

### **WEST EUROPE**

Harry Potter & The Philosopher's Stone Favorite Book & Film in Britain

Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone is the nation's favourite book and film of the series (15% and 14% respectively), followed in both cases by the Prisoner of Azkaban, with 12% calling the third instalment the series their favourite book of the seven and 9% their favourite of the eight films. (Yougov)

June 15, 2011

Conservatives' Vote Share Falls Following Hacking Scandal, But Not Translating Into Support For Labour

The Reuters/Ipsos MORI Political Monitor for July – our first poll since the phone hacking scandal broke – shows that half of the public think that Prime Minister David Cameron has handled the phone hacking situation badly (52%) while a third say he has

handled it well (36%). By contrast, almost half of the public think that Ed Miliband has handled the crisis well (47%) compared to a third who think he has handled it badly (35%). (Ipsos Mori)

July 20, 2011

#### **NORTH AMERICA**

**Faith in American Dream Sinking As U.S. Adults Become Split Over Whether or Not They Can Achieve it**

The percentage of U.S. adults who believe it is possible for themselves and their families to achieve the American Dream has dropped to 50%, down significantly from the 68% who said the same in November 2008. (Ibope-Zogby)

July 20, 2011

**Obama Maintains Sub-50% Job Approval in 10th Quarter**

President Barack Obama earned a 46.8% average approval rating in his 10th quarter in office ending July 19, essentially unchanged from the 9th quarter and still above his record-low 7th quarter. (Gallup USA)

July 21, 2011

**Concerns About Economy, Jobs Outweigh Worries About Deficit**

Americans name the economy and unemployment/jobs as the most important problems facing the nation, as they have all year, despite the dominant focus in Washington on the federal debt ceiling. The deficit comes in third as the top problem, followed by dissatisfaction with government in general, healthcare, and concerns about wars. (Gallup USA)

July 20, 2011

**In U.S., 3 in 10 Working Adults Are Strapped for Time**

Despite the swirl of daily family and professional obligations, most working Americans tell Gallup they have enough time to get done what they need to do. However, 28% report they do not, compared with 20% of non-working adults who say the same. (Gallup USA)

July 20, 2011

**Perry, Giuliani Score High on Positive Intensity With Republicans**

Texas Gov. Rick Perry and former New York City Mayor Rudy Giuliani would enter as credible players in the 2012 GOP presidential race, should they decide to run. Perry is recognized by 55% of Republicans and has a Positive Intensity Score of 21, while Giuliani is recognized by 86% and has a Positive Intensity Score of 20. Both Positive Intensity Scores are among the highest of any candidate or potential candidate Gallup measures. (Gallup USA)

July 19, 2011

**Amid Debt Clash, Approval of Parties in Congress Low but Steady**

Despite Americans' harsh critiques of the political motives of each party in the debt ceiling battle, their overall job approval ratings of President Barack Obama, the Republicans in Congress, and the Democrats in Congress are about where they have been over the past year, albeit quite low. (Gallup USA)

July 19, 2011

**Americans, Including Republicans, Want Debt Compromise**

Two-thirds of Americans would like government officials to agree to a compromise plan on the debt and budget deficit negotiations now underway. Fewer than 3 in 10 want lawmakers who share their views on the debt and budget deficit to hold out for their

desired plan. A majority of Republicans, independents, and Democrats favor reaching a compromise. (Gallup USA)

July 18, 2011

#### Public Split Evenly on Urgency of Debt Limit Deadline

While administration officials project an economic catastrophe if the debt limit is not raised by Aug. 2, many Americans do not see this deadline as a major problem. Four-in-ten (40%) say that, from what they've read and heard, it is absolutely essential that the federal debt limit be raised by Aug. 2 to avoid an economic crisis, while about as many (39%) say the country can go past this date without major economic problems. (Pew Research Center)

July 18, 2011

#### Obama Draws More Confidence than Boehner, McConnell or Cantor on Debt Ceiling

The public expresses far more confidence in President Obama than it does in congressional leaders of both parties when it comes to the debate over the debt ceiling. Nonetheless, only about half of Americans (48%) have even a fair amount of confidence in Obama to do the right thing when it comes to dealing with the debt ceiling, while nearly as many (49%) say they have not too much confidence or no confidence at all in the president on this issue. (Pew Research Center)

July 18, 2011

#### Americans Want to See "Caylee's Law" Implemented in Their State

A large proportion of Americans would like to employ new guidelines to deal with the death or disappearance of a child, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. Seven-in-ten respondents are dissatisfied with the verdict reached in the Casey Anthony trial. (Angus-Reid)

July 19, 2011

#### U.S. Economic Confidence Sinks to Lowest Level Since March '09

Americans' economic confidence plunged last week to its lowest weekly level since March 2009. Gallup's Economic Confidence Index fell to -41 in the week ending July 17 -- down from -34 the prior week and -31 during the same week a year ago. (Gallup USA)

July 21, 2011

#### Lack of Money Tops List of Americans' Financial Worries

Basic lack of money remains Americans' foremost financial concern. Even in the current job climate, 17% of Americans say the most important financial problem their family faces today is a lack of money compared with 9% who say it is unemployment or the loss of a job. The cost of healthcare takes second place as 12% say it is the most important financial problem for their family. (Gallup USA)

July 22, 2011

#### Americans Don't Want Biases in Hiring Smokers, the Overweight

More than 8 in 10 Americans think it is not right for companies to refuse to hire people just because they are significantly overweight or smoke. Fourteen percent say the practice should be allowed for each. (Gallup USA)

July 22, 2011

### **AUSTRALASIA**

#### Australians Think Carbon Tax Will Have No Impact On Global Carbon Emissions

A recent survey found that only 37% of Australians support the Gillard Government's proposed Carbon Tax compared to a clear majority (58%) that are opposed. A majority of

Australians (62%) agree that 'The Carbon Tax will have no significant impact on reducing the total world-wide volume of carbon dioxide put into the atmosphere' (34% disagree). An overwhelming majority of Australians (75%) disagree that 'The \$23 a tonne carbon price should be higher' while only 15% agree that it should be higher. (Roy Morgan)

July 19, 2011

#### Consumers More Satisfied with Banks but Business Left Behind

Consumer satisfaction with the big four banks continued its upward trend in June with a 1.2% point increase over May to reach 74.8%, the second highest level achieved over the last 15 years. Business Bank Customers, on the other hand, are well behind with only 61.6% satisfied and over 200,000 being either 'fairly' or 'very' dissatisfied with their bank. (Roy Morgan)

July 22, 2011

### **MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS**

#### Muslim-Western Tensions Persist

Muslim and Western publics continue to see relations between them as generally bad, with both sides holding negative stereotypes of the other. Many in the West see Muslims as fanatical and violent, while few say Muslims are tolerant or respectful of women. Meanwhile, Muslims in the Middle East and Asia generally see Westerners as selfish, immoral and greedy -- as well as violent and fanatical. (Pew Research Center)

July 21, 2011

#### One in Five First-Generation Migrants Want to Keep Moving

First-generation migrants -- adults who were born in countries other than the ones they live in -- are more likely than native-born residents to want to migrate permanently, whether that means returning home or heading to another country. Among the 630 million adults worldwide who Gallup estimates would like to migrate permanently to another country, 22% of first-generation migrants say they would like to move, versus 14% of native-born residents. (Gallup USA)

July 19, 2011

#### Britons Still Among The Most Negative In The World On Economy

New research by Ipsos MORI shows that around one in eight (13%) Britons rate their economy as "good". The latest *Ipsos Global @dvisor* survey conducted in 24 countries shows only the French (12%), Italians (10%), Japanese (8%), Hungarians (6%), and Spanish (6%) are more downbeat in assessing their economy than Britons. (Ipsos Mori)

July 22, 2011

### **CYBER WORLD**

#### Social Media Users 'More Active' As Ethical Consumers: Global Poll

Regular users of Facebook, Twitter and other online social media expect higher levels of corporate responsibility from companies, and are more likely to act on their values as ethical consumers, according to a new GlobeScan 28-nation poll released today. (Globescan)

July 20, 2011

#### Assessing a New Landscape in Journalism

As traditional newsrooms have shrunk, a group of institutions and funders motivated by something other than profit are entering the journalism arena. This distinguishes them from the commercial news institutions that dominated the 20th century, whose primary

sources of revenue -- advertising and circulation -- were self-evident. (Pew Research Center)  
July 18, 2011

## SOUTH ASIA

### **181-43-1. Bill with a bite.....**

*A majority of more than 47 per cent of people polled across the country in a CVOTER survey say that they trust team Anna and its version of the Lokpal Bill more than the government.*

The Lokpal Bill may be in the eye of a storm now with citizens clamouring for it while those in power resolutely trying to figure out ways in which they can be exempted from its provisions, but the bill itself is not new at all. A result of the outcome of the findings of the Santhanam Committee for the prevention of corruption in 1966, the Lokpal bill has been doing the rounds for more than 40 years now. During election times, it has been popularly included in the manifestos of most political parties and back in 2004, even prime minister Man politimohan Singh had promised to take up the issue. And yet nothing has happened. It took members of the civil society as led by Gandhian Anna Hazare to catapult the bill into national limelight. And it is entirely thanks to the efforts of a motley bunch of civil society members that the bill has become a rallying point for middle-class Indians fed up of corruption in every walk of life, who finally want some accountability from politicians and bureaucrats.

Who do you trust more -- the Cabinet ministers or team Anna?	
	Valid Percent
Anna Hazare's team	47.6
Cabinet Ministers	13.1
Both Equally	9.7
Nobody	18.3
Can't Say	11.4
Total	100

Yet, despite the fact that the idea of the bill finds such allround support, the actions of the government, and indeed the entire political class over the last few months show how the powerful elite who “rule” India are so reluctant to be scrutinized and punished. As the government seems adamant in pushing forward a toothless bill, where the Lokpal or the people’s ombudsman will have few independent powers, and politicians of all hues close ranks to protect their own, it is left to activists like Hazare to continue their stir and fight mudslinging and attempts to discredit this effort.

India, despite being a democracy, is still a country where the divide between the ruled and the rulers is all too evident. Those who rule us may be elected representatives, ostensibly “servants of people”, but they enjoy privileges, exemptions and often unaccounted for wealth that belies these democratic claims. In any case, the political and bureaucratic rulers function as laws unto themselves. More often than not, there are no qualms as to helping themselves from the public exchequer as recent scams prove and worse, this is done secure in the knowledge that there may never be any punishment at all. It is this whole culture of “exemption” that is possibly driving the ruling elite’s efforts at scuttling the movement for a powerful Lokpal Bill. In the last few weeks, members of the Anna Hazare team have been meeting various political parties and their leaders in a bid to open out the debate on the Lokpal Bill.

While the government has been adamant in not allowing the Prime Minister within its ambit (as also members of Parliament, senior bureaucrats and so on, according to versions being floated there is hardly any clarity in the matter), civil society members have been clamouring for accountability right at the top. But if the Congress has dug its heels in, the opposition parties too have not been entirely supportive and clear on their stance on this bill the BJP, for instance, has said that it will make its opinion known when the bill reaches Parliament!

<b>Do you think the government will ever allow civil society to have its way?</b>	
	<b>Valid Percent</b>
<b>Can't Say</b>	<b>12.1</b>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>39.4</b>
<b>No</b>	<b>48.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

But first, let us understand what really are the differences between the Lokpal Bill drafted by the government last year and the stronger Jana Lokpal Bill being proposed by members of the civil society. Under the later, the Jana Lokpal will not be merely an advisory body. Instead, it will have powers to prosecute anyone found guilty of corruption, including politicians, the prime minister, bureaucrats and even judges. It will also have police powers and will be able to register FIRs. The government's version of the Lokpal bill meanwhile limits the role of the Lokpal as an advisory body with its power limited to forwarding its report to a "competent authority". The prime minister and bureaucrats will not come under its purview. Also, while the Jan Lokpal bill proposes a maximum sentence of life imprisonment for the guilty and provisions to recover money from them, the government's version has a much more lenient punishment and no provision to recover the money.

<b>Two drafts of the Lokpal Bill will be put up before the Cabinet. Do you agree the government is trying to slow down the process?</b>	
	<b>Valid Percent</b>
<b>Can't Say</b>	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>61.5</b>
<b>No</b>	<b>24.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

While members of the civil society obviously say that the government's version is toothless and will not help prevent corruption at all the Lokpal Bill has been presented in the Parliament as many as nine times previously but has not been passed the government and political classes say that Hazare's team is behaving like an extra constitutional authority in trying to armtwist the government and that their version of the Bill will subvert the democratic principles enshrined in the Constitution by providing for a dictator-like Lokpal figure. What the political classes seem to have forgotten is another principle also enshrined in the Constitution. The right to equality, where all are equal before the law. By trying to exempt the prime minister, MPs and high-level bureaucrats from the law against corruption, are our politicians not subverting the spirit of the Constitution? It is for the citizens of India to decide.

A recent CVOTER survey took the opinion of the masses on this contentious issue and the result is not very happy for the ruling elite of India. When asked who did they trust more, team Anna or the Cabinet ministers all of whom formed a committee to draft an acceptable version of the Lokpal Bill, nearly half the people polled 47.6 per cent said that they trusted Anna and his civil society members more. Only 13 per cent said that they trusted the ministers, reflecting a lack of faith in elected representatives.

Within this category, more than 79 per cent of the old (above 60) and more than 61 per cent of the middle aged (in the 45-60 age bracket) responded with total faith in Anna's team, while 47 per cent of the young and 41 per cent of "freshers" voted for the credibility of Anna's team over government ministers.

The pessimism with regard to politicians was further reflected in answers to the question whether the people thought the government would ever allow Anna's team to have its way. A majority of 48.5 per cent said "no" to the suggestion while 39.4 per cent were optimistic and felt that civil society members may finally have their way.

The most optimistic were the youngest with about 44 per cent of freshers (18-24 year old) saying that they believed the civil society would win the round.

Two versions of the Lokpal Bill will be presented to the Cabinet for further debate and deliberations. Is this a valid process or is the government trying to slow down the process? A huge majority of Indians expressed total distrust in the motives of this government vis-à-vis the bill.

Almost two-thirds of those polled more than 61 per cent agreed with the suggestion that the government was trying to slow down the bill process. Of this, 65.10 per cent of the youth (below 45) and 79.4 per cent of the middleaged (below 60) believed this to be the government's true intent.

Some sections of the press and politicians have been pointing out that Anna Hazare's team does not represent "civil society" in its entirety so why should these extra-Constitutional authorities be pandered to? We put the question to the public at large and asked the masses whether they agreed with this opinion. A majority of 43 per cent disagreed, thus putting off attempts to confuse the matter by discrediting the credentials of team Anna. Of these, 55 per cent of the middle aged rejected the view while 44.5 per cent of the freshers also came out against this contention, clearly signaling the fact that people across all age groups want some positive action in the matter and soon.

If the government heeds the call of the masses, stern and prompt action is what it should be looking at, not attempts to scuttle the bill.

**Methodology:** National representative sample of 1657 randomly selected respondents by CATI across 21 states in India during 20th to 22nd and 24<sup>th</sup> June 2011. Data weighted to known census profile. Margin of error +/-3% at national level.

Source: [http://teamevoter.com/2011/newsletter7i1/newsletter\\_7issue1\\_2011.pdf](http://teamevoter.com/2011/newsletter7i1/newsletter_7issue1_2011.pdf)

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### **181-43-2. Can Rahul make a difference?**

*A CVOTER poll in UP throws up huge numbers supporting Rahul Gandhi. More than 69 per cent feel it would be a huge advantage for his party if he is projected as a potential CM in the polls next year.*

In a country obsessed with dynasties, even long after kings and queens have ceased to rule us, it was never any secret that Rahul Gandhi, scion of the Nehru-Gandhi family that has been so instrumental in shaping modern India, will take his place under the sun one day.



But until even two years ago, the Congress was less than forthcoming about his potential role as a future prime minister. At a leadership summit organized by a leading daily newspaper, some years ago, when UPA chairperson Sonia Gandhi was asked whether there was any possibility of a cabinet berth for the junior Gandhi, she had merely, enigmatically, stated, “ask him...”.

Since 2009 Lok Sabha elections, the popularity of Rahul Gandhi is....	
	Valid Percent
Can't Say	6.7
Continuously Increasing	65.1
Same as it was before	14
Continuously Decreasing	14.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

In the last few months, of course, there have been firmer signals of the low-profile heir finally readying to play a ministerial, if not prime ministerial, role in Indian polity.

It is widely thought that when and if, given the scams and paralysis of decision-making that has put the present government in dire straits UPA III comes to power, it will be with Rahul at its head. None other than Digvijay Singh, with a propensity undoubtedly to shoot his mouth off but seen as Rahul’s confidante, recently remarked to the effect that the party was looking forward to the junior Gandhi taking on the burden of premiership.

In your view, Rahul Gandhi as a leader is....	
	Valid Percent
Good	80.4
Average	17.3
Bad	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, whose authority such statements undercut, had a much more sober view on the subject at his recent press meet with newspaper editors. When asked about the Rahul question that seems to be on top of everyone’s mind these days, the Prime Minister said, that he thought it was the right way forward for younger people to assume responsibility in politics and he would step down whenever the party asked him to, but for now, while in office, he had a duty to perform and would focus on that.

But regardless of potential prime ministership knocking on his door, what will be a test to Rahul Gandhi will be the Uttar Pradesh polls next year. It is a state that he represents. It is also a traditional bastion of the Nehru-Gandhis that has fallen away from their hold in the post-Mandal years of Mulayam-Mayawati domination. The Congress in the state has been a marginal force for more than a decade and a half. To revive and rebuild it is a task that the junior Gandhi has taken upon himself personally. And whether he is able to do so successfully, and whether the Congress is able to throw up good numbers in the Assembly elections in 2012 will be something that all eyes will be on.

In the last couple of months, Rahul seems to have taken the battle for UP right into the enemy camp. Taking up cause with the farmers of Greater Noida, he has been attacking the

Mayawati government on its land acquisition policy. Hopefully, this will turn into a hard-hitting election issue. It certainly shows all signs of. And the Congress will benefit from the farmer votes in the state. All of Gandhi junior's actions lately seem to be geared towards milking this issue for its entire political benefit whether it has been through his much publicized walk through the villages, or convenient photo ops of him sharing food with young children sitting on a charpai.

But what do voters in UP think of Rahul and his brand of politics? Has the Gandhi scion made substantial impact on a state deeply divided by caste and religion? And what are his future prospects in the battle for UP? A recent CVOTER survey in the state sought some answers on these lines.

The result should certainly bring cheer to the much beleaguered UPA dispensation, clearly losing ground with its electorate. In the survey, polling a representative sample of 1074 randomly selected people, more than 65 per cent of the respondents agreed to the perception that Rahul Gandhi's popularity had been steadily going up since the last Lok Sabha polls in 2009. Even more importantly, an overwhelming number of people more than 80 per cent voted for the younger Gandhi, saying that he is a "good" leader. Such huge support should certainly go a long way in instilling confidence in the man and his party as to his leadership skills.

It may be assumed that Gandhi junior seems to have his biggest supporters in the youth of the state. While more than 72 per cent of freshers (below 25) agreed that his popularity was rising since 2009, 73 per cent of those in the 25-34 age bracket felt the same. However, statistics thrown up by the next question where respondents had to rate him as good, average or bad as a leader were surprising in that they showed his popularity cuts across the age divide. While more than 87 per cent of those below 25 rated him as "good", the highest show of strength came from the oldest lot. More than 94 per cent of the respondents over 55 years rated Gandhi junior as "good".

A majority of more than 59 per cent of the respondents said that if Rahul Gandhi participates actively in the UP polls next year, it would be a "huge advantage" for the Congress. More importantly, more than 69 per cent of the respondents felt that it would be a "huge advantage" if his party projected him as the next chief minister of the state.

That is a more than two-third majority. Of course, one reason for such overwhelming numbers could also be that people in UP are looking for a change from the tyranny and misrule of the BSP and SP options that have ruled the state for so long and made it one of the most corrupt and unsafe in the country. That people in the state seem to have pinned all hopes on Rahul, is evident from the fact that about two thirds also felt that he genuinely was concerned about the villagers of Greater Noida and that is why he has been visiting these areas rather than being just opportunistic. While an equal number of people across age groups seem to believe in Gandhi junior 87.6 per cent of those under 25 say that he is visiting the villagers because he truly wants to do something and 94 per cent of those over 55 agree with the analysis the middle-aged below 55 years were the most skeptical. More than half of those polled in this age bracket said that Rahul was just play acting. We don't know of his real intentions but if Gandhi is to win UP for his party, these votes may be crucial.

**Methodology:** Uttar Pradesh representative sample of 1074 randomly selected respondents by CATI during 17th & 18th June 2011. Data weighted to known census profile. Margin of error +/-3% at national level.

Source: [http://teamcvoter.com/2011/newsletter7i1/newsletter\\_7issue1\\_2011.pdf](http://teamcvoter.com/2011/newsletter7i1/newsletter_7issue1_2011.pdf)

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**EAST EUROPE**

**181-43-3. 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.

MOSCOW, June 16 2011. Russian Public Opinion Research Center VCIOM) presents the information describing how Russians assess the process of democratic development in Russia. For more information about that please visit: <http://vybory.wciom.ru/>.

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%.

<b>Are you satisfied with the process of democratic development in Russia?</b> (close-ended question , one answer)		
	<b>1991*</b>	<b>2011</b>
<i>Quiet satisfied</i>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
<i>Rather satisfied</i>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>
<i>Rather not satisfied</i>	<b>43</b>	<b>41</b>
<i>Not satisfied at all</i>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>
<i>Hard to tell</i>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>

\*In1991 the sample was 2292 people.

<b>Are you satisfied with the process of democratic</b> (close-ended question , one answer)						
	<b>Totalrespondents</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>CPR</b>	<b>LDPR</b>	<b>Fair Russia</b>	<b>United Russia</b>
<i>Quiet satisfied</i>	<b>5</b>		4	4	1	7
<i>Rather satisfied</i>	<b>23</b>		12	16	20	32
<i>Rather not satisfied</i>	<b>41</b>		39	41	46	41
<i>Not satisfied at</i>	<b>21</b>		38	32	30	10

<i>all</i>					
<i>Hard to tell</i>	<b>10</b>	8	7	3	10

*Note: Using materials from the site [www.wciom.ru](http://www.wciom.ru) or [wciom.com](http://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>

#### **181-43-4. 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.*

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)

	<b>Total respondents</b>	Moscow and St.Petersburg	More than 500 thousand	100 - 500 thousand	Less than 100 thousand	Rural area
<i>I will definitely support</i>	<b>33</b>	32	31	32	27	4

						0
<i>Rather support</i>	<b>24</b>	25	23	25	27	2
<i>Rather not support</i>	<b>13</b>	11	12	19	15	1
<i>No way I will support</i>	<b>7</b>	16	5	8	5	5
<i>Hard to tell</i>	<b>23</b>	16	29	16	27	2

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

	<b>Total respondents</b>	<b>Elementary, or lower, incomplete secondary education</b>	<b>Secondary (technical college)</b>
<i>Fear of nuclear catastrophe. It will be safer without nuclear power plants; environment will get better</i>	<b>68</b>	78	68
<i>Alternative energies are safer and more reliable</i>	<b>24</b>	14	21
<i>Prices for other types of fuel will decrease (petrol, electricity, et cet.)</i>	<b>1</b>	0	1
<i>Other</i>	<b>1</b>	0	1
<i>Hard to tell</i>	<b>10</b>	10	11

**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)*

	<b>Total respondents</b>	<b>Elementary, or lower, incomplete secondary education</b>	<b>Secondary (school, technical college)</b>	<b>Secondary special (college)</b>	<b>Incomplete higher (not less than 3 years), higher</b>
<i>Russia cannot exist without nuclear energy</i>	<b>38</b>	35	40	38	36
<i>The alternative energy sources are not enough yet</i>	<b>16</b>	17	7	18	20

<i>Nuclear energy is safe if all the technologies are observed</i>	<b>13</b>	4	15	12	13
<i>Nuclear power stations are more economically reasonable for Russia</i>	<b>11</b>	9	10	9	15
<i>Russia do not have money for more expensive energy</i>	<b>6</b>	4	5	7	5
<i>Prices for electricity will get increased</i>	<b>4</b>	0	5	3	4
<i>Other</i>	<b>1</b>	0	1	2	1
<i>Hard to tell</i>	<b>18</b>	30	20	16	16

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

## **WEST EUROPE**

### **181-43-5. Harry Potter & The Philosopher's Stone Favorite Book & Film in Britain**

*British Potter fans would be happy with a tall glass of butterbeer after a hard lesson of Defence Against the Dark Arts, as final film sees worldwide release*

15 July 2011

An owl is the superior enchanted companion, butterbeer is better than chocolate frogs, Gryffindor is by far the best house, Defence Against the Dark Arts clearly the best lesson, summoning charm 'Accio' the favourite spell, and the invisibility cloak far and away the best hallow, our poll of around 1,000 British Harry Potter fans has found, as the eighth and final film of JK Rowling's magical creation is released in cinemas around the world.

32% of Britons have read the first book, Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone, and 56% have seen the film

Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone is the nation's favourite book and film of the series (15% and 14% respectively), followed in both cases by the Prisoner of Azkaban, with 12% calling the third instalment the series their favourite book of the seven and 9% their favourite of the eight films

Nearly two thirds of people (63%) prefer the books to the films, but a quarter (25%) would rather the films than the books

#### **Sweets, treats, owls and spells**

Butterbeer has proved the most popular Potter treat with 26% of people wanting to try the brew, while magical (and sometimes disgusting) Bertie Bott's Every Flavour Beans were second most popular with 12%

The Hedwig effect? The wizarding pet most people would like to own is an owl, with 33% of the vote, followed by a cat (23%). Rats and newts proved unpopular with just 1% apiece

The need to defend yourself seem high among Brits; 16% selected Defence Against the Dark Arts as the Hogwarts class they'd most like to take, while Potions and Transfiguration were also popular with 14% apiece

Given the chance, 48% of people would follow Harry into the house of Gryffindor, though a potentially malevolent 5% would select rival house Slytherin

Laziness? The favourite spell among British muggles is the summoning charm 'Accio', with 12% choosing this, followed by levitating spell 'Wingardium Leviosa' with 9%. Thankfully, the Unforgivable Curse that instantly kills its victims, 'Avada Kedavra', was just 1% of people's favourite spell

### **Hallows**

Of the three hallows that our hero Harry tries to track down in his bid to finally vanquish Voldemort, 56% of people would like to own the invisibility cloak, 17% would prefer the Elder Wand and 9% selected the Resurrection Stone

The poll comes as the final film in the series, Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2, is released in cinemas this week. The premiere in London's Trafalgar Square drew an army of loyal fans, some of whom camped out for up to 6 days in a bid to get a glimpse of the films' famous stars. Many fans have grown up alongside the boy wizard, devouring each instalment with growing fervour as they follow Harry's progress from tentative introduction to magic ('You're a wizard, Harry!') to the final quest to locate the seven Horcruxes and rid the world of his evil nemesis Lord Voldemort.

The Harry Potter franchise has become a global phenomenon in the years since the release of the first, and according to our poll, most popular, book back in 1997. The first film starring Daniel Radcliffe as the famous boy wizard Harry Potter was released in 2001 while last week's final premiere saw an emotional London red carpet, as fans and stars alike talked of 'an end to their childhood'. The story may be over, but as our poll shows, the passion for the story lives on.

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

### **181-43-6. Conservatives' Vote Share Falls Following Hacking Scandal, But Not Translating Into Support For Labour**

*similar to the "anti-establishment" sentiment we saw after the MPs expenses scandal*

*Miliband enjoys personal ratings boost while Cameron's ratings are his lowest since becoming Prime Minister*

*Half of the public think the phone hacking scandal will lead to major changes in public life, but large minority think it will blow over with no significant impact*

CON 32 (-5); LAB 39 (nc); LIB DEM 11 (nc)

Reuters/Ipsos MORI Political Monitor - July 2011

Published:20 July 2011

Fieldwork:16 - 18 July 2011

Theme:Politicians & Parties

The Reuters/Ipsos MORI Political Monitor for July – our first poll since the phone hacking scandal broke – shows that half of the public think that Prime Minister David Cameron has handled the phone hacking situation badly (52%) while a third say he has handled it well (36%). By contrast, almost half of the public think that Ed Miliband has handled the crisis well (47%) compared to a third who think he has handled it badly (35%).

This is reflected in public satisfaction with both leaders. Cameron's satisfaction ratings have fallen and are his lowest since becoming Prime Minister (and lower than any of his ratings as leader of the Opposition since September 2007). Two in five (38%) are satisfied with the way he is doing his job as Prime Minister while half are dissatisfied (53%). Miliband's satisfaction ratings have improved this month, although they are still negative on balance, to level Cameron's at a similar time in his period as Opposition leader. Satisfaction with Nick Clegg remains unchanged this month.

Despite the improvement in Miliband's personal ratings, this has had little effect on Labour's vote share, which remains unchanged this month on 39%. The Conservatives are down 5 points to 32%, while the Liberal Democrats are unchanged at 11%. Seemingly the main beneficiaries of dissatisfaction with the Conservatives are the smaller parties – 18% of those 'certain to vote' say they would vote for a party other than Labour, the Conservatives or the Liberal Democrats, an increase of five points from last month. This 'anti-establishment' sentiment was also expressed in the immediate aftermath of the expenses scandal in 2009.

Satisfaction with the government has also declined this month: 29% are now satisfied with the government, down from 36% in June. Dissatisfaction has risen by nine points to 63%. As with Cameron personally, these are the worst ratings for the government since taking office last May.

Rebekah Brooks and Rupert Murdoch are perceived by most of the public to have handled the hacking scandal badly (both 70%). Two-thirds say that the Police have handled the scandal badly (63%).

Half of the public think the phone hacking scandal will lead to major changes in public life in Britain (51%). However, a significant minority think it will blow over in a few months with no significant impact (41%).

Economic optimism remains largely unchanged this month, with 22% thinking the economy will improve in the next year but almost half (48%) saying it will get worse.

*Ipsos MORI interviewed a representative sample of 1,001 adults aged 18+ across Great Britain. Interviews were conducted by telephone 16-18 July 2011. Data are weighted to match the profile of the population.*

Source: <http://www.ipsos-mori.com/researchpublications/researcharchive/2828/ReutersIpsos-MORI-Political-Monitor-July-2011.aspx>

## **NORTH AMERICA**

### ***181-43-7. Faith in American Dream Sinking As U.S. Adults Become Split Over Whether or Not They Can Achieve it***

July 20, 2011

Steep Drop from Two-Thirds Immediately After 2008 Elections

UTICA, NY--The percentage of U.S. adults who believe it is possible for themselves and their families to achieve the American Dream has dropped to 50%, down significantly from the 68% who said the same in November 2008.

Faith in the American Dream falls even further when respondents are asked if it's possible for middle class families to achieve it, from 62% in November 2008 to just 44% today.

These latest results are from an IBOPE Zogby interactive poll conducted from July 15-18.

*Do you feel it is possible for you and your family to achieve the American Dream, or would you say it does not exist?*

<b>Response</b>	<b>July 2011</b>	<b>Nov. 2008 (Post election)</b>
<b>American Dream possible</b>	50%	68%
<b>It does not exist</b>	30%	19%
<b>Not sure</b>	20%	14%

Do you agree or disagree that most middle class families can achieve the American Dream?

<b>Resp</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>Nov. 2008</b>
-------------	-------------	------------------



Response	2011	(Post-election)
Agree	44%	62%
Disagree	37%	24%
Not sure	20%	14%

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

In our recent poll, we found these notable demographic differences over the belief it is possible for individuals and their families to achieve the American Dream.

More likely: Republicans (60%), conservatives (57%), adults who attend religious services weekly (59%), household incomes of \$75,000 to \$100,000 (67%) and more than \$100,000 (62%), NASCAR fans (57%) and those who shop at Wal-Mart weekly (57%).

Less likely: adults 65 and older (36%), liberals (40%), adults who never attend religious services (43%) and household incomes of \$25,000 to \$35,000 (39%), and below \$25,000 (33%).

We also asked voters how they define the American Dream.

*Do you and your family consider the American Dream to be mainly about achieving material goods, or is it more about finding spiritual happiness?*

Response	July 2011	Nov. 2008 (Post-election)
Material goods	40%	38%
Spiritual happiness	38%	43%
Not sure	22%	19%

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

The most notable current demographic differences on this question had to do with religious practices, as both adults who attend religious services more than weekly (58%) and born-again Christians (53%) are more likely to choose "spiritual happiness."

IBOPE Zogby International conducted an online survey of 2,188 adults. A sampling of IBOPE Zogby International's online panel, which is representative of the adult population of the US, was invited to participate. Slight weights were added to region, age, race, religion, party, gender, education to more accurately reflect the population. The margin of error is +/- 2.1 percentage points. Margins of error are higher in sub-groups. The MOE calculation is for sampling error only.

***For more information, contact the Communications Dept – 202-429-0022***

#### **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/2011/07/20/ibope-zogby-poll-faith-american-dream-sinking-us-adults-become-split-over-whether-or-not-they-can-ac/>

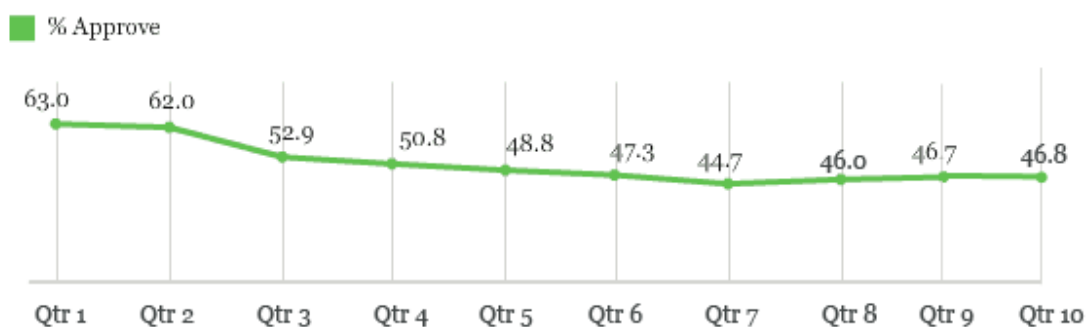
### **181-43-8. Obama Maintains Sub-50% Job Approval in 10th Quarter**

Too soon to say what 46.8% average approval portends for re-election

July 21, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- President Barack Obama earned a 46.8% average approval rating in his 10th quarter in office ending July 19, essentially unchanged from the 9th quarter and still above his record-low 7th quarter.

*Barack Obama's Quarterly Job Approval Averages*



Gallup Daily tracking

#### GALLUP

The president's latest quarterly average is based on Gallup Daily tracking from April 20 through July 19. Across that time, his three-day rolling average approval ratings have been as high as 53% and as low as 42%, with the most recent readings falling on the lower end of that range.

Obama is in the company of several former elected presidents who averaged sub-50% approval during their 10<sup>th</sup> quarters in office. This includes three former presidents who won re-election -- Bill Clinton, Richard Nixon, and Ronald Reagan -- and one, Jimmy Carter, who lost. On the other hand, of the three presidents with exceptionally high average approvals at this stage, George H.W. Bush was ultimately defeated, while Dwight Eisenhower and George W. Bush prevailed.

*Tenth-Quarter Gallup Job Approval Averages of Elected Presidents  
Who Sought Re-Election*

	<b>Dates of 10th quarter</b>	<b>Approval average (%)</b>
George H.W. Bush	Apr 20-Jul 19, 1991	73.6
Dwight Eisenhower	Apr 20-Jul 19, 1955	69.3
George W. Bush	Apr 20-Jul 19, 2003	64.0
Bill Clinton	Apr 20-Jul 19, 1995	49.3
Richard Nixon	Apr 20-Jul 19, 1971	49.2
Barack Obama	Apr 20-Jul 19, 2011	46.8
Ronald Reagan	Apr 20-Jul 19, 1983	44.4
Jimmy Carter	Apr 20-Jul 19, 1979	31.0

**GALLUP**

This is the sixth straight quarter Obama has received less than majority approval. As a result, his average job approval rating has been below 50% for more of his presidency than it has not. However, both Clinton and Reagan experienced seven months of sub-50% average approval ratings in the middle of their first terms, indicating this is not a disqualifier for re-election.

Additionally, the lowest quarterly average ratings for Clinton (41.4%) and Reagan (38.8%) during these periods were lower than Obama's lowest quarterly average to date (44.7%).

**Job Approval Foreshadows Re-election by 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> Quarters**

Unlike Obama, both Reagan and Clinton saw some improvement in their average approval ratings between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> quarters. However that momentum was not continued in the next few quarters, so the importance of the 10<sup>th</sup> quarter shift is unclear.

After persisting below 50% through most of 1983, Reagan's average quarterly approval rating jumped above 50% in his 12<sup>th</sup> quarter (spanning surveys conducted between Oct. 20, 1983, and Jan. 19, 1984). Clinton and Nixon made this leap in their 13<sup>th</sup> quarters, less than a year prior to being re-elected.

Conversely, George H.W. Bush experienced a steep decline in his approval ratings during 1991 -- the year before he was defeated -- and by his 13<sup>th</sup> quarter -- the beginning of 1992 -- he dropped well below 50%, never to recover. Jimmy Carter saw his dismal 1979 average approval ratings improve in 1980, his re-election year, but never beyond 48%.

*Quarterly Job Approval Averages in Year Prior to Re-Election -- Gallup Polls*

	9th Qtr.	10th Qtr.	11th Qtr.	12th Qtr.	13th Qtr.
	Jan-Apr	Apr-Jul	Jul-Oct	Oct-Jan	Jan-Apr
<b>RE-ELECTED</b>					
Eisenhower	70.0	69.3	72.7	76.3	73.2
Nixon	49.3	49.2	50.5	49.3	53.7
Reagan	38.8	44.4	44.4	52.0	54.5
Clinton	45.7	49.3	46.4	48.8	53.0
G.W. Bush	63.3	64.0	55.7	55.4	51.0
<b>NOT RE-ELECTED</b>					
Carter	41.2	30.7	31.4	46.2	47.7
G.H.W. Bush	82.7	73.6	68.6	53.2	41.8
<b>UNKNOWN</b>					
Obama	46.7	46.8	--	--	--

**GALLUP**

**Bottom Line**

President Obama's job approval rating averaged just under 47% in the latest quarter, continuing a pattern of sub-50% approval ratings for him that started early in 2010. While this is not an auspicious indicator for a president's re-election in the final months leading up to election, it is still too early to say what it forebodes for 2012. There is not a consistent enough pattern in the quarterly approval averages of prior presidents to say whether a 46.8% average approval in the 10<sup>th</sup> quarter points toward re-election or defeat. History suggests Obama's 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> quarter ratings are likely to be much more valuable in this respect.

**Survey Methods**

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of Gallup Daily tracking April 20 -July 19, 2011, with a random sample of 45,110 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 1$  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 phones numbers are selected using random digit dial methods. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member had the most recent birthday.

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

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

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

Source: [http://www.gallup.com/poll/148598/Obama-Maintains-Sub-Job-Approval-10th-Quarter.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/148598/Obama-Maintains-Sub-Job-Approval-10th-Quarter.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

**181-43-9. Concerns About Economy, Jobs Outweigh Worries About Deficit**

Almost 9 in 10 Americans say now is not a good time to find quality job

July 20, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Americans name the economy and unemployment/jobs as the most important problems facing the nation, as they have all year, despite the dominant focus in Washington on the federal debt ceiling. The deficit comes in third as the top problem, followed by dissatisfaction with government in general, healthcare, and concerns about wars.

*What do you think is the most important problem facing this country today?*

July 7-10, 2011

	%
Economy in general	31
Unemployment/Jobs	27
Federal budget deficit/debt	16
Government/Congress/Politicians/Poor leadership/Corruption	9
Poor healthcare/hospitals	8
War	5
Education	4
Lack of money	4
Immigration/Illegal aliens	4
Fuel/Oil prices	3
Ethical/Moral/Religious/Family decline	3
Taxes	3

Issues mentioned by less than 3% of Americans not shown

**GALLUP**

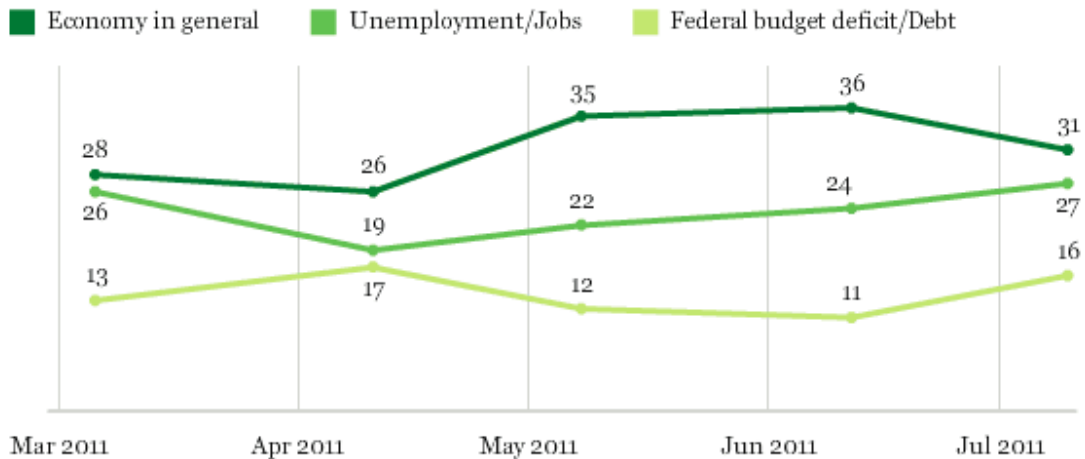
Overall, 74% of Americans in Gallup's July 7-10 update mention some aspect of the economy as the nation's top problem, while 42% mention some non-economic concern -- proportions roughly on par with most months so far this year.

The economy, unemployment/jobs, and the federal deficit/debt are the top three specific problems Americans have mentioned since March, although to varying degrees. The current 16% mention of the deficit/debt is up slightly from May and June, but essentially the same as April's 17%.

Meanwhile, the percentage of Americans naming jobs as the top problem has been on the rise since the recent low point in April of this year, increasing eight percentage points between then and now, and is back to where it was in March.

*Perceived Most Important Problem Facing the United States*

Monthly results, March-July 2011



GALLUP

The percentage of Americans mentioning gas prices as the top problem peaked at a relatively low 8% in May, despite the rise in gas prices this year to \$4 a gallon or more in some places. In June 2008, when gas prices also spiked, the percentage mentioning them as the top problem rose to 25%.

Mentions of healthcare have been lower over the last five months -- remaining in the single digits -- after reaching 16% in February. Mentions of dissatisfaction with government have been slightly lower in the past three months than earlier this year.

**Almost 9 in 10 Say Now Is Not Good Time to Find Quality Job**

Americans' emphasis on the economy and jobs as the top problem facing the nation is underscored by their responses to a separate monthly question from Gallup that asks if now is a "good time or a bad time to find a quality job."

Ten percent of Americans in July say now is a good time to find a quality job, leaving 88% who say it is not -- the highest since last October, and within two points of the all-time high of 90% reached several times in the last three years. Four years ago, in July 2007, 50% said it was not a good time to find a quality job, while 43% said it was.

*Thinking about the job situation in America today, would you say that it is now a good time or a bad time to find a quality job?*

Among all Americans

■ % Good time    ■ % Bad time



GALLUP

### Bottom Line

Americans continue to believe the economy and unemployment/jobs are the nation's top problems, with the deficit/debt situation in third place. More generally, about three-quarters of Americans say some aspect of the economy is the top problem facing the nation, far more than mention non-economic concerns such as dissatisfaction with government, healthcare, wars, immigration, or education.

### Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted July 7-10, 2011, with a random sample of 1,016 national 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 adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 4$  percentage points.

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

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

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

Source:[http://www.gallup.com/poll/148589/Concerns-Economy-Jobs-Outweigh-Worries-Deficit.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/148589/Concerns-Economy-Jobs-Outweigh-Worries-Deficit.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

**181-43-10. In U.S., 3 in 10 Working Adults Are Strapped for Time**

Lack of time related to lower life satisfaction, more stress, and more money  
July 20, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Despite the swirl of daily family and professional obligations, most working Americans tell Gallup they have enough time to get done what they need to do. However, 28% report they do not, compared with 20% of non-working adults who say the same.

*Did you have enough time to get done what you needed to do yesterday?*

	<b>% Yes</b>	<b>% No</b>
Working Adults	72	28
Non-Working Adults	80	20

January 2010-June 2011  
Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

GALLUP

**Working Women and Parents Most Likely to Lack Enough Time**

Women and those with children in the household are the most likely among working adults to report being strapped for time. Working Americans between the ages of 30 and 49 and those with a college education are also among the most likely to lack the time they need. At the other end of the spectrum, younger (aged 18 to 29 years) and older (aged 65 and older) working Americans, and those who are single/never married, are among those most likely to say they have enough time. At the same time, the gap between the most and the least time-strapped working Americans is just 10 percentage points.



### *Working Adults With the Most and Least Time*

Did you have enough time to get done what you needed to do yesterday?

	<b>% Yes</b>	<b>% No</b>
18 to 29 years	78	22
65 years and older	78	22
Single/Never been married	78	22
No college	77	23
Men	75	25
Widowed	75	25
No children in household	75	25
50 to 64 years	72	28
Domestic partner	72	28
Some college	72	28
Separated	71	29
Married	70	30
Divorced	70	30
30 to 49 years	68	32
Women	68	32
Have children in household	68	32
College graduate	68	32

January 2010-June 2011  
Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

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The more education working adults have, the less likely they are to report having enough time to complete what they need to do during the day. Income, just like education, is another variable that has an inverse relationship with time or lack thereof. In other words, the more cash-rich working Americans are, the more time-poor they feel.

#### *Time Among Working Americans, By Annual Household Income*

Did you have enough time to get done what you needed to do yesterday?

	<b>Less than \$24,000</b>	<b>\$24,000- \$59,999</b>	<b>\$60,000- \$89,999</b>	<b>More than \$90,000</b>
U.S. Working Adults	77%	75%	72%	70%

Gallup Daily tracking, January 2010-June 2011

#### GALLUP®

#### **Personal Life Suffers for Those Who Are Time-Poor**

Working adults who report being time-poor are less satisfied with their personal life. Additionally, time-poor working Americans are far more likely to say they experience a lot of

stress than those who say they had enough time to get done what they need to do. These results still hold after controlling for age, gender, education, income, marital status, and children in the household.

*Time-Poor Working Adults Report Less Satisfaction With Life and More Stress*

	Yes, had enough time	No, did not have enough time
Satisfaction with personal life	89%	83%
Experienced a lot of stress yesterday	33%	62%

Gallup Daily tracking, January 2010-June 2011

**GALLUP**

The Gallup results reveal that time, or the perceived lack of it, may be another important construct in relation to both evaluative and experiential wellbeing.

**Bottom Line**

Taken together, the results reveal that, while a majority of working Americans report having enough time to do what they need to do, a significant proportion believe they cannot catch up with their daily obligations and needs. Specific demographic groups such as working women, parents with children in the household, and those at the top of the income spectrum are among the most likely to be time-poor. In addition, the relationship between lacking time and a lower sense of wellbeing, especially higher levels of stress, suggests that factors beyond professional and family obligations may be at play and need to be explored further.

**Survey Methods**

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of Gallup Daily tracking Jan. 2, 2010 through June 27, 2011, with a random sample of 321,625 working adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

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

Margins of error for subgroups have a maximum margin of sampling error of  $\pm 3$  percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone 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/148583/Working-Adults-Strapped-Time.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA%20-%20Wellbeing](http://www.gallup.com/poll/148583/Working-Adults-Strapped-Time.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA%20-%20Wellbeing)

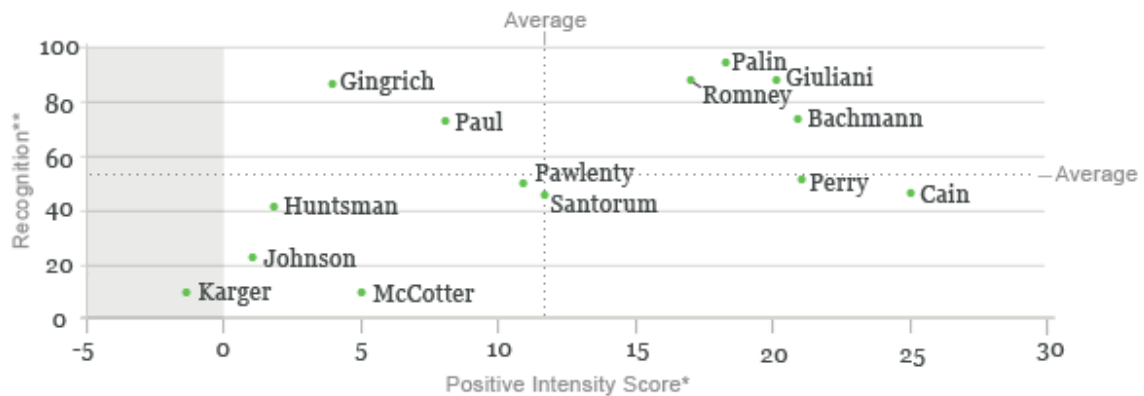
**181-43-11. Perry, Giuliani Score High on Positive Intensity With Republicans**

Giuliani is widely recognized by Republicans; Perry less so at 55%

July 19, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Texas Gov. Rick Perry and former New York City Mayor Rudy Giuliani would enter as credible players in the 2012 GOP presidential race, should they decide to run. Perry is recognized by 55% of Republicans and has a Positive Intensity Score of 21, while Giuliani is recognized by 86% and has a Positive Intensity Score of 20. Both Positive Intensity Scores are among the highest of any candidate or potential candidate Gallup measures.

*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

July 4-17, 2011

GALLUP®

Neither Perry nor Giuliani has made an official announcement about running for president, although both have indicated that they are seriously considering it. Perry, governor of Texas since 2000, told an Iowa newspaper that he felt "called" to run. Giuliani, who was the front-runner for the GOP nomination through much of 2007 before losing out to John McCain, has traveled frequently to New Hampshire in recent weeks.

Despite intense media speculation about his presidential plans, far fewer Republicans recognize Perry (55%) than recognize Sarah Palin, Mitt Romney, Newt Gingrich, Michele Bachmann, and Ron Paul. Perry, however, is already known by as many Republicans nationally as announced candidate Tim Pawlenty, and has higher name recognition than several other candidates who have been hard at work campaigning in recent weeks, including Rick Santorum, Herman Cain, and Jon Huntsman.

Perry's Positive Intensity Score of 21 ties Bachmann's, and is slightly below Cain's 25. Cain continues to generate the most enthusiasm of any candidate tested.

Despite the national exposure Giuliani received as mayor of New York during the difficult days after the 9/11 terrorist attacks, as well as during his 2008 GOP presidential bid, he falls short of having universal name ID among Republicans. His 86% recognition score is nine percentage points lower than that of Palin. Giuliani is, however, recognized by about as many Republicans as know Romney and Gingrich. Giuliani's Positive Intensity Score of 20 puts him one point below Perry and Bachmann.

There has been little change in Gallup's update for the two weeks ending July 17 in the positioning of the other potential GOP candidates Gallup measures. Palin's and Romney's Positive Intensity Scores are below those of Cain, Bachmann, Perry, and Giuliani, with Santorum's and Pawlenty's scores well below those. Huntsman's position among Republicans has also not changed; he appears stuck with a relatively low recognition score of 41%, and his Positive Intensity Score of 2 is still among the lowest of any candidate or potential candidate tested.

This week's Gallup tracking for the first time includes measures of two other announced candidates -- Michigan Rep. Thad McCotter and Californian Fred Karger. Both have only 10% recognition among Republicans, and neither generates strong interest among that very small group of Republicans who do know them, with Positive Intensity Scores of 5 and -1, respectively.

#### **Bottom Line**

In their inaugural appearance in Gallup's weekly GOP candidate tracking, Perry and Giuliani have strongly positive images among Republicans nationwide, with Positive Intensity Scores in the top tier of all candidates and potential candidates Gallup measures. Both men generate slightly more intensely positive responses than Romney, and considerably more positive reactions than several other announced candidates who have been campaigning actively, including Pawlenty and Huntsman.

Perry does have relatively low name recognition among Republicans nationwide, roughly on par with where Bachmann was at the beginning of this year. Bachmann's name recognition has increased significantly since then, however, in contrast to the situations of Pawlenty, Huntsman, Santorum, and Cain, who have not been able to move the needle on name recognition despite vigorous campaigning. It remains to be seen how quickly Perry's name recognition will increase if he officially jumps into the race.

Giuliani does not have a name ID problem; he is as well-known as any candidate or potential candidate tested except for Palin. Giuliani also scores well on Gallup's Positive Intensity measure, meaning that both he and Perry would be formidable factors in the race for the GOP nomination should they make the decision to run.

Overall, Cain, Bachmann, Perry, and Giuliani generate the most positive enthusiasm among Republicans nationwide who recognize them, with Palin and Romney trailing slightly behind.

*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 July 4-17, 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 14 potential candidates measured in this research were rotated among randomly selected samples of Republicans each night; over the 14-day period, each candidate was rated by a minimum of 1,500 Republicans and Republican-leaning independents.

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

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

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

Source:[http://www.gallup.com/poll/148577/Perry-Giuliani-Score-High-Positive-Intensity-Republicans.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/148577/Perry-Giuliani-Score-High-Positive-Intensity-Republicans.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

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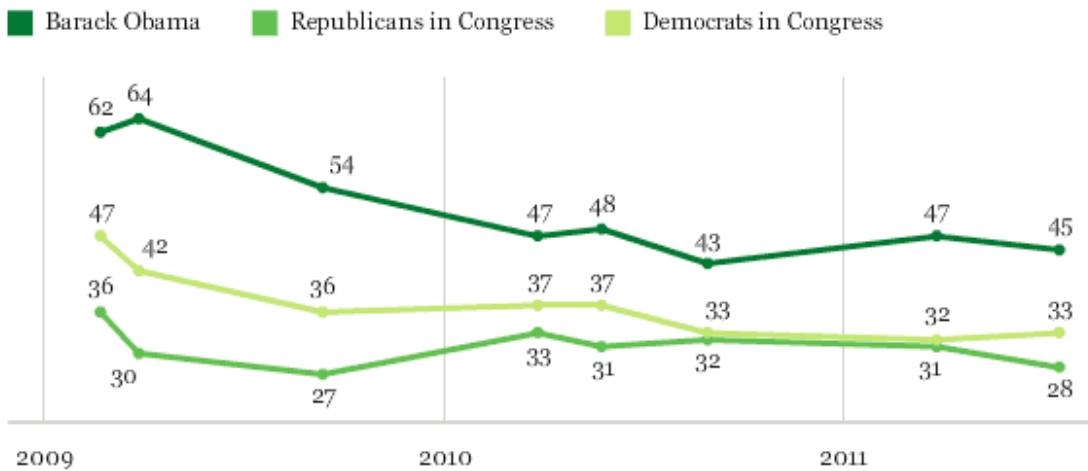
***181-43-12. Amid Debt Clash, Approval of Parties in Congress Low but Steady***

Majorities say Republicans and Democrats are putting politics first in debt ceiling negotiations

July 19, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Despite Americans' harsh critiques of the political motives of each party in the debt ceiling battle, their overall job approval ratings of President Barack Obama, the Republicans in Congress, and the Democrats in Congress are about where they have been over the past year, albeit quite low.

*Percentage Approving of Leaders' Overall Job Performance -- February 2009-July 2011*



Based on surveys in which all three ratings were measured at the same time

**GALLUP**

Obama's 45% approval rating in the latest *USA Today*/Gallup poll, as well as congressional Democrats' 33% rating and the Republicans' 28%, are all statistically similar to their ratings in contemporaneous surveys since August 2010. These ratings also approach the low points of approval for each. Obama's lowest approval in all Gallup polling since his taking office in 2009 was 41%. Since Gallup's first measurement of the congressional parties in June 1999, the low for Republicans in Congress has been 25% and for the Democrats, 30%.

Congressional Democrats' slightly higher current job approval rating compared with the GOP's stems from the higher percentage of Democrats than of Republicans approving of their own party's job performance, 73% vs. 57%. The two parties receive similarly low approval from independents, registering just over 20%. Both receive single-digit approval ratings from those who identify with the opposite party.

*Leaders' Current Job Approval Ratings by Party ID*

	Republicans	Independents	Democrats
	%	%	%
Barack Obama	14	38	82
Republicans in Congress	57	23	9
Democrats in Congress	7	21	73

USA Today/Gallup, July 15-17, 2011

**GALLUP**

**Obama Leads on Putting the Country's Interests First**

None of the three major players' motives in the budget negotiations receives good reviews, but Obama fares better than the other two. Whereas most Americans think congressional Democrats and Republicans are each putting their own political interests first, Americans are about evenly divided between those saying Obama is putting the country's best interests first and those saying he is putting his own political interests first.

Republicans fare worst on this measure, with 72% of Americans believing politics is primary for the GOP, compared with 65% saying this about the Democrats and 49% about Obama.

*Perceived Approaches to Debt Ceiling Negotiations*

Based on what you know or have read about their approach to the debt ceiling negotiations, do you think each of the following is putting their own political interests first, or putting the country's best interests first? How about \_\_\_\_?

	<b>Putting country's best interests first</b>	<b>Putting own political interests first</b>	<b>No opinion</b>
	%	%	%
President Obama	47	49	3
The Democrats in Congress	31	65	4
The Republicans in Congress	24	72	4

USA Today/Gallup, July 15-17, 2011

GALLUP

**Half Say President and Congress Doing Worse Job Than in Past**

Americans are closely split over whether the nation's leaders are performing worse than their predecessors in trying to solve the nation's problems. About half, 49%, say Obama and the current Congress are doing a worse job than prior leaders, while nearly as many say they are doing either about the same (34%) or better (13%).

Most of those who think the current leadership is doing a worse job than past leaders -- amounting to 39% of all Americans -- say it is the "worst [they] have seen in [their] lifetime."

### *Historical Comparison of How Leaders Are Solving the Nation's Problems*

Compared with how presidents and Congress have dealt with the nation's problems in the past, do you think President Obama and the current Congress are doing -- [a better job, about the same, (or are they doing) a worse job]? (If a worse job) And is it the worst you have seen in your lifetime, or not?

	<b>July 15-17, 2011</b>
	%
Better job	13
About the same	34
Worse job	49
(Worst in your lifetime)	(39)
(Not worst in your lifetime)	(10)
No opinion	2
	100%

USA Today/Gallup

#### GALLUP

##### **Bottom Line**

Most Americans think the Republicans and the Democrats in Congress are putting their own political interests ahead of the nation's interests in the debt ceiling negotiations, and nearly half say the same of the president. Additionally, half think that Obama and Congress are doing a worse job than previous leaders of solving the nation's problems, including 39% who say it is the worst in their lifetime.

These are harsh criticisms Americans make of their top elected officials, but it is unclear they are new to the current legislative battle over raising the debt ceiling. Polling has long recorded low public trust in government and politicians. And, similar to current skepticism about leaders' motives, more than a decade ago Gallup found three-quarters of Americans saying elected officials were more influenced by campaign contributors than what they believed was in the best interests of the country.

Approval ratings serve as the ultimate barometer of how current events are affecting Americans' views of Congress. At 33% for the Democrats in Congress and 28% for the Republicans, current approval is already very low, but it is not down significantly from the prior reading in March, suggesting the debt ceiling negotiations have not thus far inflicted further damage. Given the stability of Obama's job approval rating in the mid-40s, the same could be said about the debt battle's effect on his ratings.

##### **Survey Methods**

Results for this *USA Today*/Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted July 15-17, 2011, on the Gallup Daily tracking survey, with a random sample of 1,016 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

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



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

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

Source: [http://www.gallup.com/poll/148568/Amid-Debt-Clash-Approval-Parties-Congress-Low-Steady.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/148568/Amid-Debt-Clash-Approval-Parties-Congress-Low-Steady.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

**181-43-13. Americans, Including Republicans, Want Debt Compromise**

But Americans also worry that such a plan might not include major spending cuts  
July 18, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Two-thirds of Americans would like government officials to agree to a compromise plan on the debt and budget deficit negotiations now underway. Fewer than 3 in 10 want lawmakers who share their views on the debt and budget deficit to hold out for their desired plan. A majority of Republicans, independents, and Democrats favor reaching a compromise.

*What would you like the people in government who represent your views on the debt and budget deficit to do in this situation? Should they -- [ROTATED: hold out for the basic plan they want, even if the debt ceiling is not raised by the deadline, (or should they) agree to a compromise plan, even if it is a plan you disagree with]?*

	<b>Hold out for basic plan they want, even if debt ceiling not raised by deadline</b>	<b>Agree to compromise plan, even if it is a plan you disagree with</b>	<b>No opinion</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
National adults	27	66	6
Republicans	35	57	8
Independents	23	72	5
Democrats	26	69	5

USA Today/Gallup, July 15-17, 2011

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These results, from a July 15-17 *USA Today*/Gallup poll, come as President Obama and congressional leaders continue to wrangle over a number of different types of agreements that could be reached in time to raise the debt ceiling before the Aug. 2 deadline.

Obama held two press conferences last week on this topic, and in each portrayed himself as willing to compromise, while arguing that not all Republican leaders have reciprocated. Rank-and-file Republicans, however, believe compromise is in order, with 57% saying leaders should agree to a compromise plan, even if it's a plan the respondent disagrees with. Independents and Democrats are somewhat more likely to support a compromise.

**Majority Predict Economic Crisis if No Agreement Is Reached**

Fifty-six percent of Americans believe an economic crisis will result if an agreement is not reached by the Aug. 2 deadline, which helps explain the majority emphasis on reaching a compromise. Close to half, 45%, think Social Security and military benefit payments would be delayed if an agreement is not reached.

*If an agreement is not reached by the August 2 deadline, do you think an economic crisis will result/the government will delay sending out Social Security and veterans' benefit payments?*

	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No opinion</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Economic crisis will result	56	40	4
Social Security and veterans' benefit payments will be delayed	45	49	6

USA Today/Gallup, July 15-17, 2011

**GALLUP**

**Americans Worry That Final Plan Won't Include Major Spending Cuts**

Americans continue to express a strong desire that any agreement that is reached include plans for major cuts in future spending. Americans now by a 20-point margin -- 55% vs. 35% -- say they worry more that the government would raise the debt ceiling without plans for major spending cuts, than that the government would not raise the ceiling and an economic crisis would ensue.

*Which concerns you more: The government would not raise the debt ceiling and a major economic crisis would result, or the government would raise the debt ceiling but without plans for major cuts in future spending?*

	<b>Gov't doesn't raise debt ceiling, major economic crisis results</b>	<b>Gov't raises debt ceiling with no plan for major cuts in spending</b>	<b>No opinion</b>
	%	%	%
Jul 15-17, 2011	35	55	10
Jul 7-10, 2011	32	51	11

#### GALLUP

Americans appear to be saying to their elected representatives: Get an agreement done, even if it is not an ideal plan, but make sure it includes major spending cuts.

The ongoing negotiations in Washington suggest that leaders on both sides of the aisle are attempting to heed public opinion. The sticking points are matters of degree -- how major the spending cuts will be, and whether the spending cuts are accompanied by some type of concomitant tax increase.

#### **Almost Half of Americans Doubt Agreement Will Be Reached by Deadline**

In the midst of all the political back and forth, Americans are none too optimistic that an agreement to raise the debt limit will be reached by Aug. 2. Forty-nine percent say it will, while 47% say it will not. Republicans tilt more toward the "will not be reached" side, while Democrats tilt slightly toward the more optimistic position.

*Just your best guess, do you think an agreement to raise the debt limit will or will not be reached by the August 2 deadline?*

	<b>Yes, will be</b>	<b>No, will not</b>	<b>No opinion</b>
	%	%	%
National adults	49	47	4
Republicans	44	51	6
Independents	50	47	3
Democrats	53	44	2

USA Today/Gallup, July 15-17, 2011

#### GALLUP

#### **Bottom Line**

Americans would like their representatives in Washington to compromise and get a debt agreement in place before the Aug. 2 deadline, but at the same time are concerned that any such agreement include major spending cuts.

#### **Survey Methods**

Results for this *USA Today*/Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted July 15-17, 2011, with a random sample of 1,016 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

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

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

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

Source:[http://www.gallup.com/poll/148562/Americans-Including-Republicans-Debt-Compromise.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/148562/Americans-Including-Republicans-Debt-Compromise.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

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***181-43-14. Public Split Evenly on Urgency of Debt Limit Deadline***

July 18, 2011

While administration officials project an economic catastrophe if the debt limit is not raised by Aug. 2, many Americans do not see this deadline as a major problem. Four-in-ten (40%) say that, from what they've read and heard, it is absolutely essential that the federal debt limit be raised by Aug. 2 to avoid an economic crisis, while about as many (39%) say the country can go past this date without major economic problems.

## Republicans, Especially Tea Party Supporters, See No Crisis

	Essential to raise debt limit by Aug 2 to avoid crisis	Can go past Aug 2 without major problems	DK	N
	%	%	%	
Total	40	39	21=100	764
Republican	30	53	17=100	210
Democrat	56	28	17=100	237
Independent	32	43	25=100	237
<i>Among Rep/Rep leaners</i>				
Agree w/Tea Party	20	65	15=100	163
Disagree/No opinion	34	45	21=100	141
<i>Following news about debt limit debate...</i>				
Very closely	45	41	14=100	289
Fairly closely	42	40	18=100	234
Not too/at all closely	34	38	29=100	237

PEW RESEARCH CENTER July 15-17, 2011.  
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

By a 53%-to-30% margin, most Republicans say that it will not be a major problem if the debt ceiling is not raised by Aug. 2. The balance of opinion is the reverse among Democrats: 56% say it is absolutely essential to meet that deadline to avoid an economic crisis, 28% say it is not. Independents are more divided, though a slim 43%-plurality say the country can go past Aug. 2 without major economic problems, while 32% say it is essential to raise the debt limit by this date.

The new survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted July 15-17 among 764 adults, finds that Tea Party Republicans are by far the most unconvinced about the potential fallout from going past the Aug. 2 deadline. Tea Party Republicans are by far the most unconvinced about the potential fallout from going past the Aug. 2 deadline. Fully 65% of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents who agree with the Tea Party see no major problems if this occurs, compared with 45% of Republicans and Republican leaners who do not agree with the Tea Party.

Notably, the degree of attention to this issue has only a modest relationship with peoples' impressions of the seriousness of the Aug. 2 deadline. Those who are following the issue very closely are divided over whether it is essential to raise the debt limit by Aug. 2 to avoid crisis -- 45% say it is essential, 41% say it is not. Those who are following the story less closely also are divided.

Most Republicans and GOP-leaning independents (59%) who have been following the issue very or fairly closely say the country can go past Aug. 2 without major problems; about the same percentage of Democrats and Democratic leaners (61%) who have been following this issue very or fairly closely say it would be a major crisis.

Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/2062/poll-americans-do-not-see-debt-limit-deadline-problem-economic-crisis>

**181-43-15. Obama Draws More Confidence than Boehner, McConnell or Cantor on Debt Ceiling**

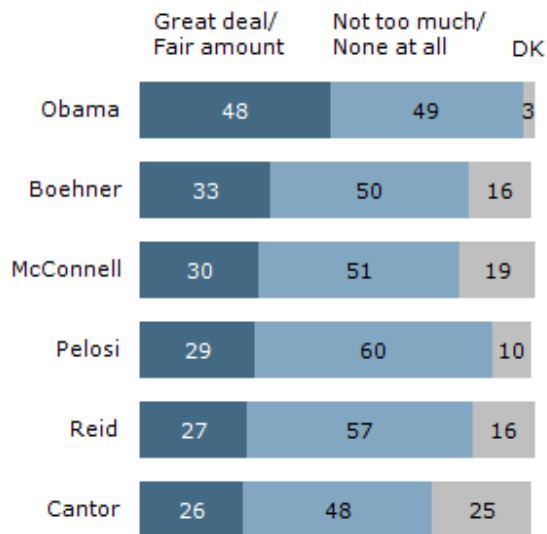
July 18, 2011

The public expresses far more confidence in President Obama than it does in congressional leaders of both parties when it comes to the debate over the debt ceiling. Nonetheless, only about half of Americans (48%) have even a fair amount of confidence in Obama to do the right thing when it comes to dealing with the debt ceiling, while nearly as many (49%) say they have not too much confidence or no confidence at all in the president on this issue.

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### Confidence in Leaders on Debt Ceiling Issue

*Confidence in each to do the right thing on the debt ceiling ...*



PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST July 14-17, 2011. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and *The Washington Post*, conducted July 14-17 among 1,006 adults, finds that the GOP's top leaders -- House Speaker John Boehner, Senate Minority Leader Mitch McConnell and House Majority Leader Eric Cantor -- draw even less public confidence.

Just 33% have a great deal or fair amount of confidence in Boehner to do the right thing in dealing with the debt ceiling, while 30% say the same about McConnell and 26% have at least a fair amount of confidence in Cantor. Ratings for Democratic leaders are equally low -- 29% for House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi and 27% for Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid.

Confidence in Obama on the debt ceiling issue is sharply divided along partisan lines. Fully 82% of Democrats say they have a great deal or fair amount of confidence in him, while 83% of Republicans say they do not.

Most independents are skeptical of Obama: 42% express at least some confidence in him on the debt ceiling while 56% say they have little or no confidence in him. Nonetheless, this is more confidence than independents have in any congressional leader. Just 28% of independents say they have a great deal or fair amount of confidence in Boehner to handle the debt ceiling issue, and the proportion is even lower for the other congressional leaders tested

In part, the low ratings for congressional leaders reflect their lower visibility. Roughly two-in-ten Americans (25%) offer no opinion of House Majority Leader Eric Cantor, and some also have no impression of Senate Minority Leader Mitch McConnell (19%), John Boehner (17%) and Harry Reid (16%). Just 10% offer no opinion of Nancy Pelosi.

However, even among those who offer an opinion, Obama draws more confidence than do GOP or Democratic leaders. Nearly half (49%) of those who have an opinion say they have at least a fair amount of confidence in Obama. That compares with 40% for Boehner, 37% for McConnell, 35% for Cantor, 33% for Pelosi and 32% for Reid, among those expressing an opinion.

### **Republicans Divided over McConnell, Cantor**

#### **Congressional Leaders Inspire Little Confidence on Debt Ceiling**

*Confidence in \_\_\_\_\_  
to do the right thing on  
debt ceiling issue*

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rep</b>	<b>Dem</b>	<b>Ind</b>
	%	%	%	%
<b>Barack Obama</b>				
Great deal/fair amount	48	16	82	42
Not too much/none at all	49	83	18	56
<b>John Boehner</b>				
Great deal/fair amount	33	59	23	28
Not too much/none at all	50	32	62	54
<b>Mitch McConnell</b>				
Great deal/fair amount	30	43	32	23
Not too much/none at all	51	43	54	54
<b>Eric Cantor</b>				
Great deal/fair amount	27	44	22	22
Not too much/none at all	48	38	56	51
<b>Nancy Pelosi</b>				
Great deal/fair amount	30	10	54	23
Not too much/none at all	61	85	36	67
<b>Harry Reid</b>				
Great deal/fair amount	27	19	42	20
Not too much/none at all	57	73	41	63

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST July 14-17, 2011. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Overall, most Republicans (59%) say they have at least a fair amount of confidence in John Boehner on the debt ceiling. But Republican opinion is divided when it comes to Mitch McConnell and Eric Cantor, with roughly as many Republicans saying they have little or no confidence as saying they have a great deal or a fair amount.

Most Democrats (54%) have at least a fair amount of confidence in Nancy Pelosi in handling the debt ceiling, but Harry Reid gets mixed ratings from Democrats: 42% have a great deal or a fair amount of confidence in Reid, while 41% have little or no confidence.

The three GOP leaders receive positive ratings on the debt ceiling from Republicans and Republican-leaning independents who agree with the Tea Party. However, more Republican Tea

Party supporters express at least a fair amount of confidence in John Boehner (69%) than in Eric Cantor (55%) or Mitch McConnell (49%).

Republicans and GOP leaners who do not agree with the Tea Party have less confidence in Republican leaders -- 43% express at least a fair amount of confidence in Boehner, 33% in McConnell and 31% in Cantor.

Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/2063/president-obama-debt-ceiling-john-boehner-eric-cantor-nancy-pelosi-harry-reid-mitch-mcconnell-tea-party>

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### **181-43-16. Americans Want to See “Caylee’s Law” Implemented in Their State**

(07/19/11) -

Seven-in-ten respondents are dissatisfied with the verdict reached in the Casey Anthony trial.

A large proportion of Americans would like to employ new guidelines to deal with the death or disappearance of a child, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

The online survey of a representative sample of 1,006 American adults also shows that most respondents are dissatisfied with the outcome of the Casey Anthony trial.

#### **The Trial**

More than half of Americans (54%) say they followed the Casey Anthony trial “very closely” or “moderately closely”, with respondents in the South (60%) and Northeast (59%) and those over the age of 55 (59%) showing more interest in the proceedings.

Casey Anthony was found not guilty of first degree murder, aggravated manslaughter of a child, and aggravated child abuse. She was found guilty of four misdemeanor counts of providing false information to a law enforcement officer.

Overall, only 17 per cent of Americans claim to be satisfied with the verdict in this case, while 72 per cent say they are dissatisfied. Four-in-five women (82%) are dissatisfied with the outcome.

An Internet petition—dubbed “Caylee’s Law”—seeks to make it a felony for parents or guardians to wait for more than an hour before reporting the death or disappearance of a child to the proper authorities. Two thirds of Americans (69%) are in favour of enacting this regulation in their own state, while 21 per cent are opposed.

Support for the new regulation is highest in the South (72%), among women (74%), and among respondents over the age of 55 (72%).

#### **Justice System**

The trial did not lead to a dramatic shift in the way Americans view their justice system. In an Angus Reid Public Opinion survey conducted in June 2010, half of respondents (51%) said the criminal courts in the U.S. do a good job in determining whether or not an accused person is guilty. The proportion is practically the same in the survey conducted this month (50%).

Also, three-in-ten respondents (31%, +5 since June 2010) think the justice system in the U.S. treats every person fairly, and 16 per cent (-2) believe the prison system in the U.S. does a good job in helping prisoners become law-abiding.

Methodology: From July 14 to July 15, 2011, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 1,006 American adults who are Springboard America panelists. The margin of error—which measures sampling variability—is +/- 3.1%. The results have been statistically weighted according to the most current education, age, gender and region Census data to ensure a sample representative of the entire adult population of the United States. Discrepancies in or between totals are due to rounding.



Source:<http://www.angus-reid.com/polls/43959/americans-want-to-see-caylees-law-implemented-in-their-state/>

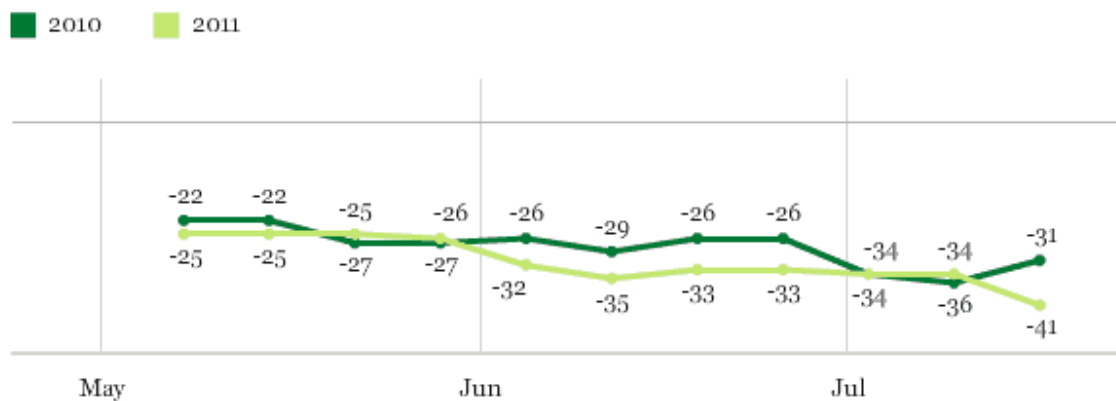
**181-43-17. U.S. Economic Confidence Sinks to Lowest Level Since March '09**

Weekly economic confidence falls to -41 in the week ending July 17

July 21, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Americans' economic confidence plunged last week to its lowest weekly level since March 2009. Gallup's Economic Confidence Index fell to -41 in the week ending July 17 -- down from -34 the prior week and -31 during the same week a year ago.

*Economic Confidence Index by Week, May-July, 2010 and 2011*



Note: 2011 data are for weeks ending May 8, 15, 22, and 29; June 5, 12, 19, and 26; and July 3, 10, and 17. Parallel weeks in 2010 ended May 9, 16, 23, and 30; June 6, 13, 20, and 27; and July 4, 11, and 18.

Gallup Daily tracking

**GALLUP**

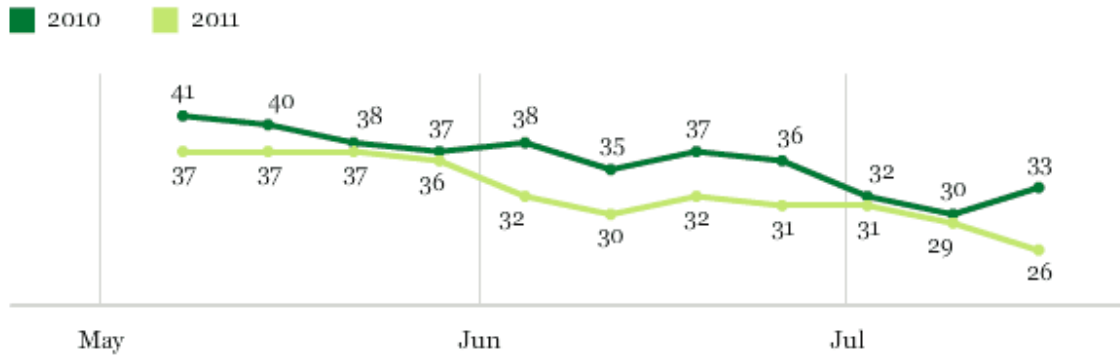
U.S. economic confidence has been running below 2010 levels during most of June and July. But the recent plunge sent this year's economic confidence down even further -- back to the recessionary levels of early 2009.

Gallup's Economic Confidence Index combines two measures: one assessing Americans' views about whether the U.S. economy is "getting better" or "getting worse," and the second involving Americans' ratings of current economic conditions as "excellent," "good," "only fair," or "poor." The "getting better" ratings fell and the "getting worse" ratings rose in the week ending July 17 to levels not seen since March 2009.

**Percentage "Getting Better" Remains Low**

The percentage of Americans saying the U.S. economy is getting better dropped to 26% last week. This is the lowest level for this measure since March 2009. More than two-thirds of Americans now say the U.S. economy is getting worse -- a two-year high.

*Percentage Saying Economic Conditions Are "Getting Better" by Week, May-July, 2010 and 2011*

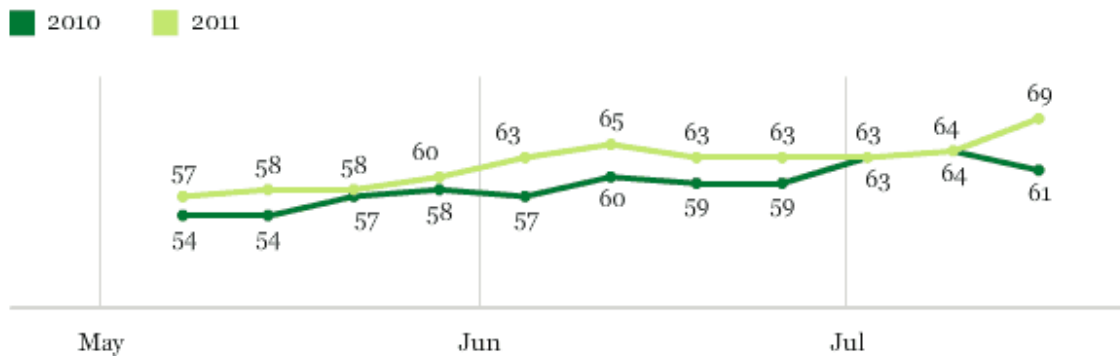


Note: 2011 data are for weeks ending May 8, 15, 22, and 29; June 5, 12, 19, and 26; and July 3, 10, and 17. Parallel weeks in 2010 ended May 9, 16, 23, and 30; June 6, 13, 20, and 27; and July 4, 11, and 18.

Gallup Daily tracking

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*Percentage Saying Current Economic Conditions Are "Getting Worse" by Week, May-July, 2010 and 2011*



Note: 2011 data are for weeks ending May 8, 15, 22, and 29; June 5, 12, 19, and 26; and July 3, 10, and 17. Parallel weeks in 2010 ended May 9, 16, 23, and 30; June 6, 13, 20, and 27; and July 4, 11, and 18.

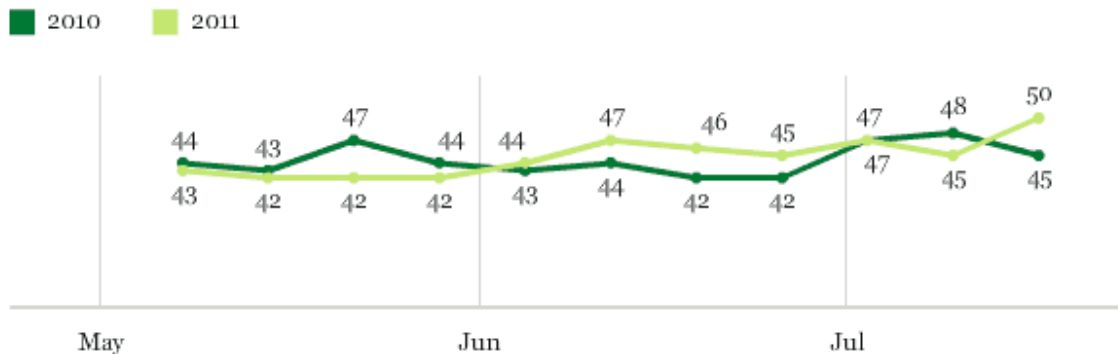
Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP

**Half Rate the Current Economy "Poor"**

Fifty percent of Americans now rate current economic conditions "poor" -- the worst reading on the metric since August 2010, and up from twin 45% poor ratings in the prior week and in the same week in 2010.

*Percentage Saying Current Economic Conditions Are "Poor" by Week, May-July, 2010 and 2011*



Note: 2011 data are for weeks ending May 8, 15, 22, and 29; June 5, 12, 19, and 26; and July 3, 10, and 17. Parallel weeks in 2010 ended May 9, 16, 23, and 30; June 6, 13, 20, and 27; and July 4, 11, and 18.

Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP

**Implications**

Last week's plunge in economic confidence comes as Americans' perceptions of the U.S. economy were already near 2011 lows. As a result, confidence is now at the recessionary levels last seen in March 2009.

In part, this low level of economic confidence is likely a result of the economic soft patch of recent months and the lack of job creation associated with it. The political battle over the U.S. debt limit, talk of potential default by the U.S., and the actual default problems in Europe have probably made things worse.

It is possible that the current recession-level economic confidence is largely temporary. If Wall Street can continue to surge and lawmakers in Washington can reach a compromise deal on the debt limit, there could be a strongly positive turnaround in consumer confidence -- similar to the one that followed the budget resolution of late 2010.

However, if such an event is going to take place, it needs to happen soon. The Back to School sales season is close at hand, with the National Retail Federation forecasting flat sales. Even that may be optimistic if confidence continues to tumble. The next few weeks are important not only because the debt ceiling issue needs to be addressed, but also because of the impact that battle is having on consumer confidence as the nation's retailers approach their second-biggest sales season of the year.

**Survey Methods**

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted on a weekly basis in 2011 to the week ending July 17. For the week ending July 17, 2011, on the Gallup Daily tracking survey, interviews were conducted with a random sample of 3,489 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 3$  percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each

sample includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone 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/148613/Economic-Confidence-Sinks-Lowest-Level-March.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Business%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/148613/Economic-Confidence-Sinks-Lowest-Level-March.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Business%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA)

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### **181-43-18. Lack of Money Tops List of Americans' Financial Worries**

But specific financial concerns vary depending on social group

July 22, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Basic lack of money remains Americans' foremost financial concern. Even in the current job climate, 17% of Americans say the most important financial problem their family faces today is a lack of money compared with 9% who say it is unemployment or the loss of a job. The cost of healthcare takes second place as 12% say it is the most important financial problem for their family.

*What is the most important financial problem facing your family today?*

Among U.S. adults

**July 7-10, 2011**

	%
Lack of money/Low wages	17
Healthcare costs	12
Too much debt/Not enough money to pay debts	11
High cost of living/Inflation	9
Unemployment/Loss of job	9
Energy costs/Oil and gas prices	7
College expenses	7
Cost of owning/Renting a home	6
Retirement savings	6
Taxes	4
State of the economy	2
Social Security	2
Lack of savings	2
Stock market/Investments	1
Transportation/Commuting costs	1
Interest rates	1
Controlling spending	*
Other	2
None	16
No opinion	3

\*Less than 0.5%

**GALLUP**

These findings are based on a July 7-10 Gallup poll asking the American public to name the most pressing financial problems facing their family today. Americans' top five concerns combined represent well over half of all financial concerns mentioned. Remarkably, these top five issues have remained virtually unchanged over the last two years.

However, such consistency does not translate into a uniform pattern of financial worries across demographic groups. Although men and women are equally likely to say their most important financial problem is a lack of money, healthcare costs are more likely to be an issue for women, while having too much debt is a greater concern for men. Men and women, however, are equally concerned about inflation and unemployment.

*Most Important Financial Problem, by Gender*

	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Lack of money/Low wages	16	17
Healthcare costs	8	16
Too much debt/Not enough money to pay debts	14	8
High cost of living/Inflation	9	10
Unemployment/Loss of job	7	10

Gallup Poll, July 7-10, 2011

**GALLUP**

Even more pronounced are differences between whites and non-whites. Non-white Americans name a lack of money and having too much debt as the most important financial problems facing their families today. White Americans' top concerns are split evenly between healthcare costs and a lack of money. Both racial groups share similar levels of worry about inflation and unemployment.

*Most Important Financial Problem, by Race*

	<b>White</b>	<b>Non-White</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Lack of money/Low wages	14	24
Healthcare costs	14	6
Too much debt/Not enough money to pay debts	9	17
High cost of living/Inflation	9	10
Unemployment/Loss of job	8	10

Gallup Poll, July 7-10, 2011

**GALLUP**

Americans' top financial worries differ significantly by income. High-income Americans -- those with an annual income of at least \$75,000 -- are less likely to mention any of the top five financial problems overall and no particular issue appears to dominate. These high-income Americans, on the other hand, are significantly more likely to mention retirement savings as their top problem than those with lower incomes.

Low-income adults (earning less than \$30,000 annually), by far, name a lack of money as their most important financial problem. But significant proportions also report other money-related issues such as too much debt and the high cost of living.

Americans whose annual household income ranges between \$30,000 and less than \$75,000 are equally likely to cite lacking money, healthcare costs, high levels of debt and inflation as the most important financial problem for their family. However, individuals at the lower end of this income bracket (those whose household income is at least \$30,000 but less than \$50,000) are slightly more likely to say the cost of healthcare is their most important financial worry.

Interestingly, there is no difference across income groups in mentions of unemployment as the foremost financial problem facing their family.

*Most Important Financial Problem, by Income*

	<b>Less than \$30,000</b>	<b>\$30,000- \$49,999</b>	<b>\$50,000- \$74,999</b>	<b>More than \$75,000</b>
	%	%	%	%
Lack of money/ Low wages	32	13	14	9
Healthcare costs	6	17	14	10
Too much debt/ Not enough money to pay debts	14	12	14	7
High cost of living/Inflation	13	10	11	6
Unemployment/ Loss of job	10	8	8	10

Gallup Poll, July 7-10, 2011

**GALLUP**

**Bottom Line**

When asked to name the most important financial problem facing their family today, Americans are most likely to report not having enough money or having too much debt. Perhaps surprisingly, given the unemployment picture and near \$4-per-gallon gasoline prices, Americans' top list of financial concerns has remained fairly constant over the last two years. For example in July 2008, when gas prices topped the \$4 mark, 29% of Americans said energy and gas prices were the most important financial concern their family faced, the highest percentage Gallup had ever recorded for any financial issue since this question was first asked in 2005. Further, different demographic groups report having different financial worries, underscoring the various effects the challenging economic climate has on American families.

**Survey Methods**

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted July 7-10, 2011, with a random sample of 1,016 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone respondents and 600 landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents for gender within region. Landline 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, having an unlisted landline number, and being cell phone mostly). Demographic weighting targets are based on the March

2010 Current Population Survey figures for the age 18+ 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/148625/Lack-Money-Tops-List-Americans-Financial-Worries.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA%20-%20Wellbeing](http://www.gallup.com/poll/148625/Lack-Money-Tops-List-Americans-Financial-Worries.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA%20-%20Wellbeing)

**181-43-19. Americans Don't Want Biases in Hiring Smokers, the Overweight**

But they are much more open to imposing higher health insurance rates on these groups  
 July 22, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- More than 8 in 10 Americans think it is not right for companies to refuse to hire people just because they are significantly overweight or smoke. Fourteen percent say the practice should be allowed for each.

*Do you think companies should be allowed to refuse to hire people just because THEY ARE SIGNIFICANTLY OVERWEIGHT/THEY SMOKE, or not?*

	Yes, should	No, should not
They are significantly overweight	14%	84%
They smoke	14%	85%

July 7-10, 2011

GALLUP

The views Americans express in the July 7-10 poll are essentially unchanged from prior Gallup readings on the same questions since 2005. In 2003, Gallup also found most Americans saying that if they were in a position to hire someone, it would make no difference to them if that person were overweight (79%) or smoked (74%).

While the new poll found that for the first time a majority of Americans want smoking to be banned in all public places, far fewer people support making it completely illegal in the United States. Taking all these findings about smoking together shows that Americans -- while generally in favor of not having others smoke around them -- appear mostly supportive of an individual's freedom of choice to use tobacco.

**More Support for Higher Health Insurance Rates for Smokers, the Very Overweight**

In contrast to the lack of support for hiring discrimination against smokers, the majority of Americans (60%) say it is justified to set higher health insurance rates for smokers. Thirty-eight percent say it is unjustified.

Similarly, Americans are more supportive of setting higher health insurance rates for people who are significantly overweight than they are of allowing companies not to hire such people (42% vs. 14%). However, the majority -- 57% -- say it is *unjustified* to set higher rates just because someone is very overweight.



*Do you think it would be justified or unjustified to set higher health insurance rates for people who ARE SIGNIFICANTLY OVERWEIGHT/SMOKE?*

	<b>Justified</b>	<b>Unjustified</b>
Are significantly overweight	42%	57%
Smoke	60%	38%

July 7-10, 2011

GALLUP

Many more Americans are overweight than smoke, which partly explains their greater likelihood to support higher health insurance rates for smokers than to support higher rates for people who are very overweight. That is, Americans' views on the matter partly reflect their own personal situations.

Additionally, it may be that the direct connection between smoking and health costs is better established in people's minds than the link between being overweight and health costs. And charging higher life insurance rates for smokers is already a well-established practice, which may help make it more acceptable to people in the health insurance situation.

Interestingly, even 35% of smokers in the July 7-10 poll say it is justified to set higher health insurance rates for people who smoke. Another 57% of former smokers say the same.

**Support Levels for Rate Hikes Reflect Socio-Economic Differences in Smoking, Weight**

The differences in various groups' views on whether it is justified to set higher health insurance rates for people who smoke or are very overweight generally mirror socio-economic differences in smoking and obesity rates.

Higher-income and highly educated Americans -- who are less likely to be overweight and to smoke -- are more likely than low-income and less-educated people to say it is justified to set higher health insurance rates for smokers and for those who are significantly overweight.

**Women Are More Compassionate Toward Very Overweight People**

Women are significantly less likely than men to say it is justified to set higher health insurance rates for very overweight people and to think it is OK for companies to refuse to hire such individuals.

*Gender Views Toward Significantly Overweight People*

	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
It is justified to set higher health insurance rates for them	50%	35%
Companies should be allowed to refuse to hire them	19%	10%

July 7-10, 2011

GALLUP

This is a particularly striking point, as it is men who are more likely than women to be very overweight or obese.

**Bottom Line**

As companies across the United States face the challenge of maintaining a healthy, productive workforce and grapple with rising health insurance costs, corporate hiring policies and insurance rates for smokers and very overweight people are becoming prominent issues.

Americans are clear on one point, though -- they do not support allowing companies to discriminate against smokers or significantly overweight people when making hiring decisions. Whether a national consensus or corporate policy, however, has any impact on a specific hiring situation is a separate issue. The data confirm that if a man is making the hiring decision, he may be more likely than a woman to discriminate against a very overweight person -- similar to what Gallup has found in the past.

Americans are more divided when it comes to how to set health insurance rates for smokers and the very overweight. While a majority say it is justified to set higher rates for smokers, a similar majority says it *isunjustified* to do the same for significantly overweight people.

### **Survey Methods**

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted July 7-10, 2011, with a random sample of 1,016 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone 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/148619/Americans-Don-Biases-Hiring-Smokers-Overweight.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Business%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/148619/Americans-Don-Biases-Hiring-Smokers-Overweight.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Business%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA)

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## **AUSTRALASIA**

### **181-43-20. Australians Think Carbon Tax Will Have No Impact On Global Carbon Emissions**

Finding No. 4687 - This telephone Morgan Poll was conducted over two nights last week – July 13/14, 2011 with an Australia-wide cross-section of 1,262 Australians aged 14+ including 1,083 electors.: July 19, 2011

A special telephone Morgan Poll conducted over two nights (July 13/14, 2011) last week found only 37% of Australians support the Gillard Government's proposed Carbon Tax compared to a clear majority (58%) that are opposed. The Morgan Poll also asked Australians whether they agreed or disagreed with a number of statements made about the Gillard Government's proposed Carbon Tax. It found:

- A majority of Australians (62%) agree that *'The Carbon Tax will have no significant impact on reducing the total world-wide volume of carbon dioxide put into the atmosphere'* (34% disagree).
- An overwhelming majority of Australians (75%) disagree that *'The \$23 a tonne carbon price should be higher'* while only 15% agree that it should be higher.
- Slightly more Australians (52%) agree *'We should not have Carbon Tax until China and the USA have a similar tax'*. While 47% disagree.
- Australians are divided on whether *'The Carbon Tax is a good first step towards a market-based price on carbon'* (49% disagree cf. 45% agree).
- Nearly a third of Australians (32%) agree that *'The proposed Carbon Tax is mainly designed to redistribute wealth in Australia'* while a majority of Australians (63%) disagree.
- A majority of Australians (51%) agree *'The Carbon Tax should cover more than 500 companies'*. (40% disagree).
- Australians and electors are evenly split on whether *'The Carbon Tax will significantly increase the number of people working for the Government'* with 43% agreeing cf. 42% disagreeing.

**Gary Morgan says:**

“Although Australians’ views about the Carbon Tax divide strongly along party lines, there are many points on which Australians are in agreement. A majority of Australians agree (62%) that ‘The Carbon Tax will have no significant impact on reducing the total world-wide volume of carbon dioxide put into the atmosphere’ and an even larger majority (75%) disagree that ‘The \$23 a tonne carbon price should be higher.’

“The Gillard Government’s plan to increase the Carbon Tax by 2.5% per year plus inflation taking it to \$24.15 in 2013 and \$25.40 in 2014 before becoming a floating price in 2015 is clearly against the wishes of the Australian population.

“Even more worryingly for the Gillard Government, nearly a third of Australians (32%) believe ‘The proposed Carbon Tax is mainly designed to redistribute wealth in Australia.’ Although this is a reality with all taxation, it appears the Government’s main message of using the Carbon Tax to reduce Australia’s carbon dioxide emissions and help prevent Global Warming is being ‘drowned out’ by discussion about how it will impact upon household budgets.”

This telephone Morgan Poll was conducted over two nights last week — July 13/14, 2011 with an Australia-wide cross-section of 1,262 Australians aged 14+ including 1,083 electors.

**GLOBAL WARMING & CARBON TAX QUESTIONS**

**Question 18a:**

“The Carbon Tax will have no significant impact on reducing the total world-wide volume of carbon dioxide put into the atmosphere. Do you agree or disagree?”

Clear majorities of Australians (62% cf. 34%) and electors (64% cf. 32%) agree that ‘The Carbon Tax will have no significant impact on reducing the total world-wide volume of carbon dioxide put into the atmosphere’. A huge majority of L-NP supporters (80% cf. 18%) agree with this statement while small majorities of ALP supporters (51% cf. 45%) and Greens supporters (54% cf. 38%) disagree.

Australians 14+	Electors	Federal Voting Intention				
July 13/14,	July	<u>A</u>	<u>L-</u>	<u>Gr</u>	<u>Ot</u>	<u>Can't</u>

	<u>2011</u>	<u>13/14,</u> <u>2011</u>	<u>LP</u>	<u>NP</u>	<u>eens</u>	<u>hers</u>	<u>say</u>
	%	%			%	%	%
Agree	62	64	5	4	80	38	68
Disagree	34	32	1	5	18	54	28
Can't say	4	4	4	2	8	4	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Question 18b:**

*“The \$23 a tonne carbon price should be higher. Do you agree or disagree?”*

An overwhelming majority of Australians (75%) and electors (75%) disagree that ‘The \$23 a tonne carbon price should be higher’ while only 15% of Australians and electors agree that it should be higher. This is despite the Gillard Government’s proposed Carbon Tax rising by 2.5% per year plus inflation. Under this system the carbon price is earmarked to begin at \$23 per tonne in July 2012, rising to \$24.15 in 2013 and \$25.40 in 2014 before becoming a floating price in 2015. Only 8% of L-NP supporters, 23% of ALP supporters and 27% of Greens supporters agree that the carbon price should be higher.

	<b>Australian</b> <b>s 14+</b>	<b>Electo</b> <b>rs</b>	<b>Federal Voting Intention</b>					<b>Can't</b>
	<b>July</b> <b>13/14,</b> <b>2011</b>	<b>July</b> <b>13/14,</b> <b>2011</b>	<b>A</b> <b>LP</b>	<b>L-</b> <b>NP</b>	<b>Gr</b> <b>eens</b>	<b>Ot</b> <b>hers</b>	<b>say</b>	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	15	15	23	8	27	14	19	
Disagree	75	75	3	6	87	55	74	62
Can't say	10	10	4	1	5	18	12	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Question 18c:**

*“We should not have a Carbon Tax until China and the USA have a similar tax. Do you agree or disagree?”*

Slightly more Australians (52% cf. 47%) and electors (52% cf. 47%) agree ‘We should not have Carbon Tax until China and the USA have a similar tax’. There is a clear party difference on this question with 72% of L-NP supporters agreeing compared to 27% that disagree, while clear majorities of ALP supporters (75% cf. 24%) and Greens supporters (78% cf. 21%) disagree rather than agree.

	<b>Australian</b> <b>s 14+</b>	<b>Electo</b> <b>rs</b>	<b>Federal Voting Intention</b>					<b>Can't</b>
	<b>July</b> <b>13/14,</b> <b>2011</b>	<b>July</b> <b>13/14,</b> <b>2011</b>	<b>A</b> <b>LP</b>	<b>L-</b> <b>NP</b>	<b>Gr</b> <b>eens</b>	<b>Ot</b> <b>hers</b>	<b>say</b>	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	52	47	72	27	27	21	21	
Disagree	47	52	24	72	72	78	78	78
Can't say	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

	<u>2011</u>	<u>13/14,</u> <u>2011</u>	<u>LP</u>	<u>NP</u>	<u>eens</u>	<u>hers</u>	<u>say</u>
	%	%			%	%	%
Agree	52	52	4	2	72	21	54
Disagree	47	47	5	7	27	78	43
Can't say	2	1	1	1	1	3	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Question 18d:**

*“The Carbon Tax is a good first step towards a market-based price on carbon. Do you agree or disagree?”*

More Australians (49% cf. 45%) and a majority of electors (51% cf. 44%) disagree that ‘The Carbon Tax is a good first step towards a market-based price on carbon’ than agree. A clear majority of L-NP supporters (74%) disagree with this statement compared to only 22% that agree. However a large majority of supporters of the ALP (79%) and Greens (78%) agree that ‘The Carbon Tax is a good first step towards a market-based price on carbon’.

	<b>Australian</b> <b>s 14+</b>	<b>Electo</b> <b>rs</b>	<b>Federal Voting Intention</b>				
	<b>July</b> <b>13/14,</b> <b>2011</b>	<b>July</b> <b>13/14,</b> <b>2011</b>	<b>A</b> <b>LP</b>	<b>L-</b> <b>NP</b>	<b>Gr</b> <b>eens</b>	<b>Ot</b> <b>hers</b>	<b>Can't</b> <b>say</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	45	44	9	7	22	78	40
Disagree	49	51	7	1	74	19	53
Can't say	6	5	4	4	3	7	23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Question 18e:**

*“The proposed Carbon Tax is mainly designed to redistribute wealth in Australia. Do you agree or disagree?”*

A majority of all Australians (63%) disagree that ‘The proposed Carbon Tax is mainly designed to redistribute wealth in Australia’. Incredibly though nearly a third (32%) agree ‘The Carbon Tax is mainly designed to redistribute wealth in Australia’ despite the Gillard Government stating the Carbon Tax is designed to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and help reduce Global Warming. A majority of electors of all parties disagree (64%) with this statement including majorities of Greens supporters (75%), ALP supporters (69%) and also a clear majority of L-NP supporters (61%).

	<b>Australian</b> <b>s 14+</b>	<b>Electo</b> <b>rs</b>	<b>Federal Voting Intention</b>				
	<b>July</b> <b>13/14,</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>L-</b>	<b>Gr</b>	<b>Ot</b>	<b>Can't</b>

	<u>2011</u>	<u>13/14, 2011</u>	<u>LP</u>	<u>NP</u>	<u>eens</u>	<u>hers</u>	<u>say</u>	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Agree	32	32	6	2	36	20	37	22
Disagree	63	64	9	6	61	75	60	57
Can't say	5	4	5	3	5	3	3	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Question 18f:**

*“The Carbon Tax should cover more than 500 companies. Do you agree or disagree?”*

A majority of Australians (51%) and electors (51%) said ‘The Carbon Tax should cover more than 500 companies’. Greens supporters (70% cf. 21%) and ALP supporters (66% cf. 24%) most strongly agreed, however a small majority of L-NP supporters disagreed (54% cf. 39%).

	<u>Australian s 14+</u>	<u>Electors</u>	<u>Federal Voting Intention</u>					
	<u>July 2011</u>	<u>July 13/14, 2011</u>	<u>LP</u>	<u>A NP</u>	<u>L- eens</u>	<u>Gr hers</u>	<u>Ot say</u>	<u>Can't</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	51	51	6	6	39	70	50	45
Disagree	40	41	4	2	54	21	44	33
Can't say	9	8	0	1	7	9	6	22
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Question 18g:**

*“The Carbon Tax will significantly increase the number of people working for the Government. Do you agree or disagree?”*

Australians and electors are evenly split on whether ‘The Carbon Tax will significantly increase the number of people working for the Government’ with 43% agreeing cf. 42% disagreeing. A clear majority of L-NP supporters agree (54% cf. 31%) while majorities of both ALP supporters (56% cf. 29%) and Greens supporters (57% cf. 27%) disagree.

	<u>Australian s 14+</u>	<u>Electors</u>	<u>Federal Voting Intention</u>					
	<u>July 2011</u>	<u>July 13/14, 2011</u>	<u>LP</u>	<u>A NP</u>	<u>L- eens</u>	<u>Gr hers</u>	<u>Ot say</u>	<u>Can't</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	43	43	9	2	54	27	45	21
Disagree	42	42	5	5	31	57	41	57

			6					
Can't say	15	15	5	1	15	16	14	22
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

### **Margin of Error**

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

<b><u>Sample Size</u></b>	<b><u>Percentage Estimate</u></b>			
	<b><u>40%-</u></b>	<b><u>25% or</u></b>	<b><u>10% or</u></b>	<b><u>5% or</u></b>
	<b><u>60%</u></b>	<b><u>75%</u></b>	<b><u>90%</u></b>	<b><u>95%</u></b>
500	±4.3	±3.8	±2.6	±1.9
1,000	±3.0	±2.7	±1.9	±1.4
1,500	±2.5	±2.2	±1.5	±1.1
2,000	±2.1	±1.9	±1.3	±1.0

Source: <http://www.roymorgan.com/news/polls/2011/4687/>

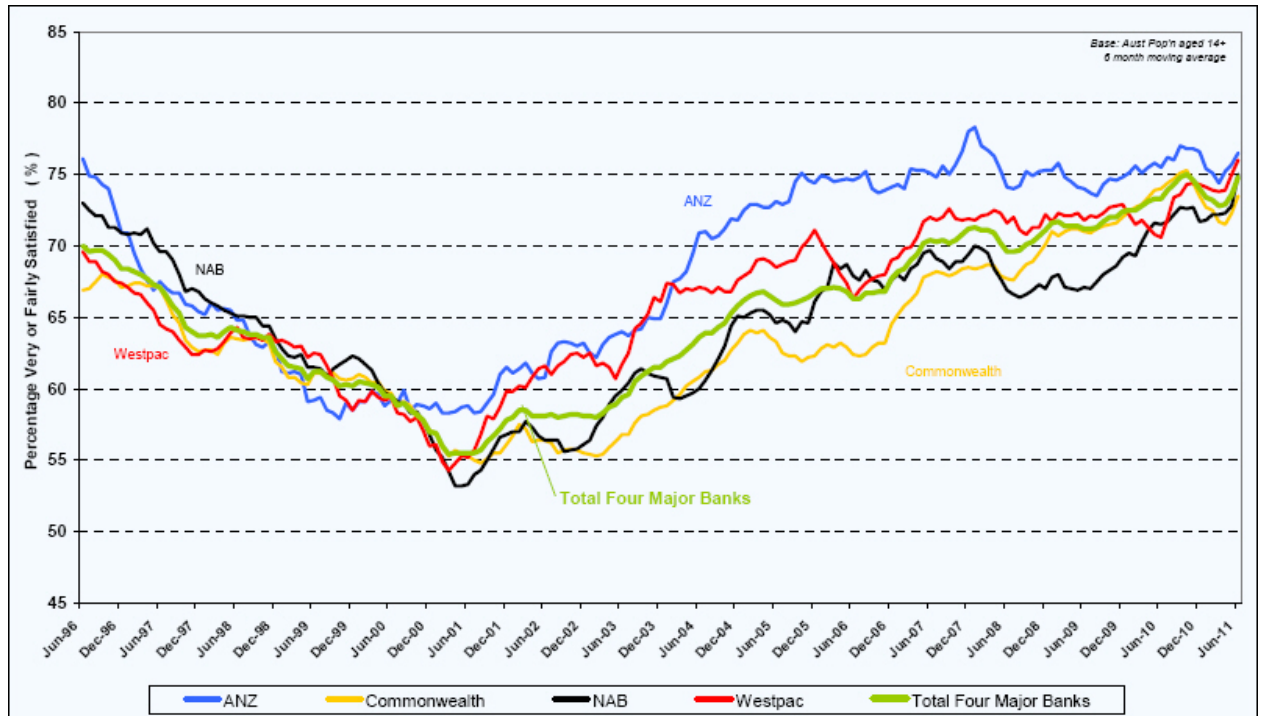
### **181-43-21. Consumers More Satisfied with Banks but Business Left Behind**

Article No. 1394 - Source: Roy Morgan Research Consumer Satisfaction Report - June 2011.: July 22, 2011

Consumer satisfaction with the big four banks continued its upward trend in June with a 1.2% point increase over May to reach 74.8%, the second highest level achieved over the last 15 years. Business Bank Customers, on the other hand, are well behind with only 61.6% satisfied and over 200,000 being either 'fairly' or 'very' dissatisfied with their bank. These are the latest findings from the June Roy Morgan Research Consumer and Business Banking Satisfaction Reports.

The main reason for the continued improvement in consumer satisfaction is the banks' mortgage customers who appear to have overcome their adverse reaction to last year's rate increase which has been helped by no further rate rises and intense market competition. Over the last 12 months, the home loan customers of the big four increased their satisfaction by 3% points compared to only 1.1% points for non home loan customers. The biggest improvement amongst home loan customers came from Westpac (+10.6% points), followed by NAB (+4.6% points), ANZ (+3.2% points) and CBA (-2.5% points).

### **Consumer Banking Satisfaction — Big 4**



**Source:** Roy Morgan Research Consumer Satisfaction Report - June 2011.

Customer Satisfaction is based on customers who are Very or Fairly Satisfied. Average 6 months sample = 26,400.

Over the last 12 months the biggest improvers amongst the big four were Westpac (+5.4% points) and NAB (+3.5% points). The NAB appears to be closing in on the leadership of the ANZ with a 2.2% point increase over the last month compared to the ANZ with a 0.8% point improvement. The NAB's improvement over the month was particularly strong for their non home loan customers (+2.4% points) which is possibly as a result of their emphasis on cutting fees across many areas.

Although we have seen some marginal improvement in business customer satisfaction over the last six months, they all rate their banks much lower than personal banking customers do.

In the case of the NAB it is rated 15.9% points lower by its business customers (59.1% ), Westpac 12.9% points lower (63.1%), CBA 12.8% points lower (60.7%) and ANZ 12.7% points lower (63.8% ). There are many reasons for this much lower rating and they mainly revolve around issues such as a poor understanding by the banks of their customers industry and business, lack of regular contact and poor knowledge of products and services related to them. Pricing, interest rates and availability of finance obviously also plays a major part.

### Comparison of Consumer and Business Satisfaction





*Source: Roy Morgan Research Consumer Satisfaction Report — June 2011 and Roy Morgan Research Business Satisfaction Report - June 2011.*

*Satisfaction is based on customers are Very or Fairly Satisfied. Sample = 26,183 for Consumer and 6,732 for Business.*

**Norman Morris, Industry Communications Director, Roy Morgan Research says:**

“Competition amongst the big four banks in terms of customer satisfaction has continued to intensify with the gap between the best of the big four (ANZ ) and the lowest (CBA) now being only 3 % points which is close to the narrowest it has been over the last 10 years. It is difficult to see that any of the big four can claim any real difference from each other compared to the gap that exists between them as a group (average satisfaction 74.8%) and the regionals such as Bendigo (87.3%), Suncorp (83.4%), Bankwest (82.9%) and Bank of Queensland (81.6%). It will be interesting to see if Westpac can emulate this strong performance with the Bank of Melbourne.

“It is also important for banks to consider their personal and business customers together because they are not mutually exclusive as the two million business customers are also personal customers with the result that a poor performance in one segment will be likely to impact on the other. With over 200,000 business customers classified as dissatisfied, they represent fertile ground for switching.”

Please visit the Roy Morgan Online Store for more information or to purchase [Roy Morgan Consumer Banking Satisfaction Report](#). This report provides a uniquely independent and reliable measure of customer satisfaction performance for the major financial institutions in Australia. Collected continuously from an annual sample of over 50,000 Australians aged 14 or above, the report monitors satisfaction not just for short but also long term that includes ten years trended data at an overall and Main Financial Institution level.

**Margin of Error**

The margin of error to be allowed for in any estimate depends mainly on the number of interviews on which it is based. Margin of error gives indications of the likely range within which estimates would be 95% likely to fall, expressed as the number of percentage points above or below the actual estimate. Allowance for design effects (such as stratification and weighting) should be made as appropriate.

<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Percentage Estimate</b>			
	<b>40%-</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>or</b>	<b>10%</b>
	<b>60%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>or</b>
5,000	±1.4	±1.2		±0.8
7,500	±1.1	±1.0		±0.7
10,000	±1.0	±0.9		±0.6
15,000	±0.8	±0.7		±0.5
20,000	±0.7	±0.6		±0.4
25,000	±0.6	±0.5		±0.4

Source: <http://www.roymorgan.com/news/press-releases/2011/1394/>

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## **MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS**

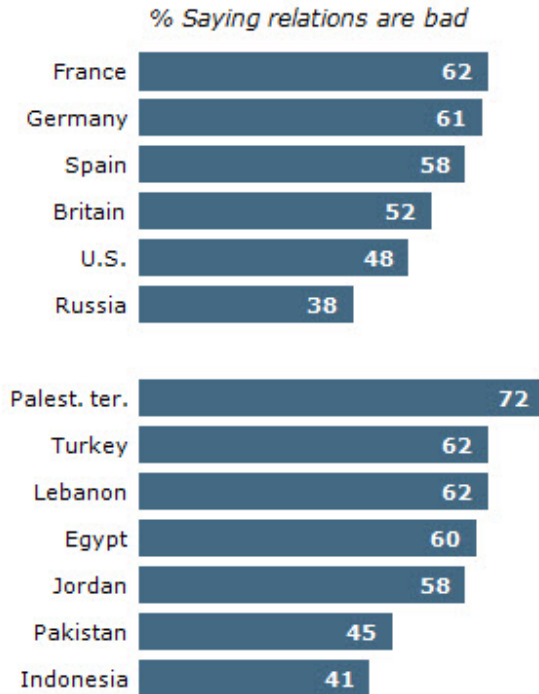
### **181-43-22. Muslim-Western Tensions Persist**

Common Concerns About Islamic Extremism

July 21, 2011

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## Most Say Relations Between Muslims and Westerners Are Poor



In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q36.

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Muslim and Western publics continue to see relations between them as generally bad, with both sides holding negative stereotypes of the other. Many in the West see Muslims as fanatical and violent, while few say Muslims are tolerant or respectful of women. Meanwhile, Muslims in the Middle East and Asia generally see Westerners as selfish, immoral and greedy -- as well as violent and fanatical.

However, the latest Pew Global Attitudes survey finds somewhat of a thaw in the U.S. and Europe compared with five years ago. A greater percentage of Western publics now see relations between themselves and Muslims as generally good compared with 2006.

In contrast, Muslims in predominantly Muslim nations are as inclined to say relations are generally bad as they were five years ago. And, as in the past, Muslims express more unfavorable opinions about Christians than Americans or Europeans express about Muslims.

For the most part, Muslims and Westerners finger point about the causes of problems in their relations, and about which side holds the high ground on key issues. Muslims in the Middle East and elsewhere who say relations with the West are bad overwhelmingly blame the West. However, while Americans and Europeans tend to blame Muslims for bad relations, significant numbers believe Westerners are responsible.

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## Why the Lack of Prosperity in Muslim Nations?

	<b>Muslim publics</b>	<b>Western publics</b>
	%	%
U.S. & Western policies	53	14
Government corruption	49	54
Lack of democracy	42	50
Lack of education	36	36
Islamic fundamentalism	12	32

Median % naming each item most or second most responsible across seven Muslim publics (Palestinian territories, Indonesia, Lebanon, Pakistan, Egypt, Jordan and Turkey) and across six Western publics (U.S., Spain, Germany, France, Britain and Russia).

Asked only of those who say Muslim nations should be more economically prosperous than they are today.

In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q41 & Q42.

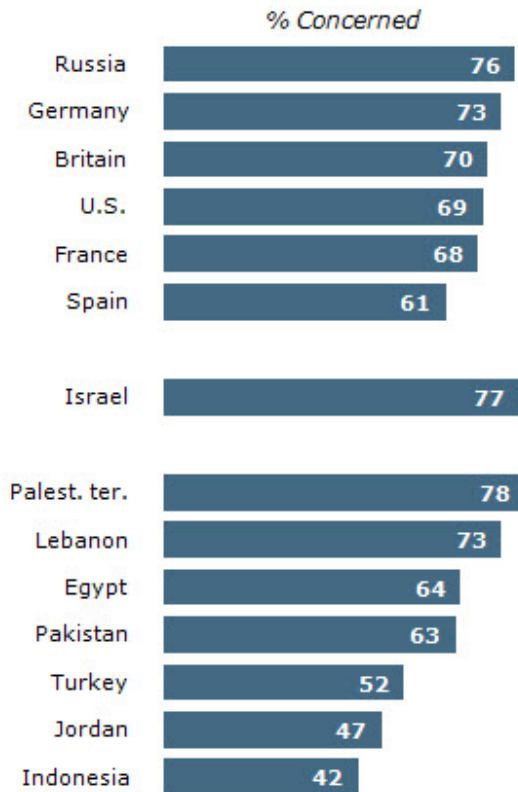
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One note of agreement between Westerners and Muslims is that both believe Muslim nations should be more economically prosperous than they are today. But they gauge the problem quite differently. Muslim publics have an aggrieved view of the West -- they blame Western policies for their own lack of prosperity. Across the Muslim publics surveyed, a median of 53% say U.S. and Western policies are one of the top two reasons why Muslim nations are not wealthier.

In contrast, few Americans or Western Europeans think the economic challenges facing Muslim countries are a result of Western policies. And although Westerners have become less likely over the last five years to say Islamic fundamentalism is a chief cause of economic problems in Muslim nations, they remain much more likely than Muslims to hold this view.

Still, even on this issue there is some consensus. Both Muslims and Westerners believe corrupt governments and inadequate education in Muslim nations are at least partly responsible for the lack of prosperity. And perhaps reflecting the Arab Spring, in several Muslim and Western nations, people are more likely than they were five years ago to say the dearth of prosperity stems from a lack of democracy.

## Widespread Concerns About Islamic Extremism



In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q44.

These are among the key findings from a survey by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project, conducted March 21 to May 15.<sup>1</sup> The survey updates a number of trend questions from a 2006 Pew Global Attitudes poll that explored how Muslim and Western publics view one another. The current survey finds that five years later -- and nearly 10 years after the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001 -- tensions remain high, although there are also some shared concerns.

For instance, both Muslims and Westerners are concerned about Islamic extremism. More than two-thirds in Russia, Germany, Britain, the U.S. and France are worried about Islamic extremists in their country. Fully 77% of Israelis also hold this view.

But extremism is considered a threat in predominantly Muslim nations as well. More than seven-in-ten Palestinian and Lebanese Muslims are worried about Islamic extremists in their countries, as are most Muslims in Egypt, Pakistan and Turkey. For Muslims, the most common concern about extremism is that it is violent, although in both Egypt and the Palestinian territories the top fear is that extremism could divide the country.

## How Muslims, Christians and Jews See Each Other

### Ratings of Muslims, Christians, and Jews

	% Favorable		
	Muslims	Christians	Jews
	%	%	%
U.S.	57	89	82
Britain	64	83	76
France	64	84	84
Germany	45	75	71
Spain	37	76	59
Russia	62	89	63
Israel	19	54	88
Turkey	72	6	4
Egypt	97	48	2
Jordan	96	57	2
Lebanon	92	96	3
Palest. ter.	82	--	4
Indonesia	97	52	9
Pakistan	95	16	2

In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only. Due to an administrative error, ratings of Christians in the Palestinian territories are not shown.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3g-i.

In four of the six largely Christian nations included in the study, most say they have a positive opinion of Muslims. The exceptions are Germany (45% favorable) and Spain (37%), although views toward Muslims have improved in both countries since 2006.

Also, solid majorities in Western countries have a favorable opinion of Jews. In Spain, 59% now hold this view, up 14 percentage points from 2006.

Muslim views toward Christians vary considerably across countries. In Lebanon, which has a large Christian population, nearly all Muslims (96%) express a positive view of Christians. Narrow majorities of Jordanian (57%), and Indonesian (52%) Muslims also give Christians a favorable rating, while in Egypt -- which has recently experienced violence between elements of its Muslim and Christian communities -- views are divided (48% favorable; 47% unfavorable).

Meanwhile, very few Muslims in Pakistan (16%) or Turkey (6%) have a positive opinion of Christians.

Ratings for Jews are uniformly low in the predominantly Muslim nations surveyed -- in all seven of these nations, less than 10% have a positive opinion of Jews. Indeed, outside of Indonesia, less than 5% offer a positive opinion.

Among Israel's minority Muslim community, however, views are divided: 48% express a positive opinion of Jews, while 49% offer a negative opinion. In contrast, only 9% of Israeli Jews have a positive view of Muslims. Christians receive somewhat higher ratings among Israeli Muslims (67% favorable) than among Israeli Jews (51%).

### Characteristics and Stereotypes

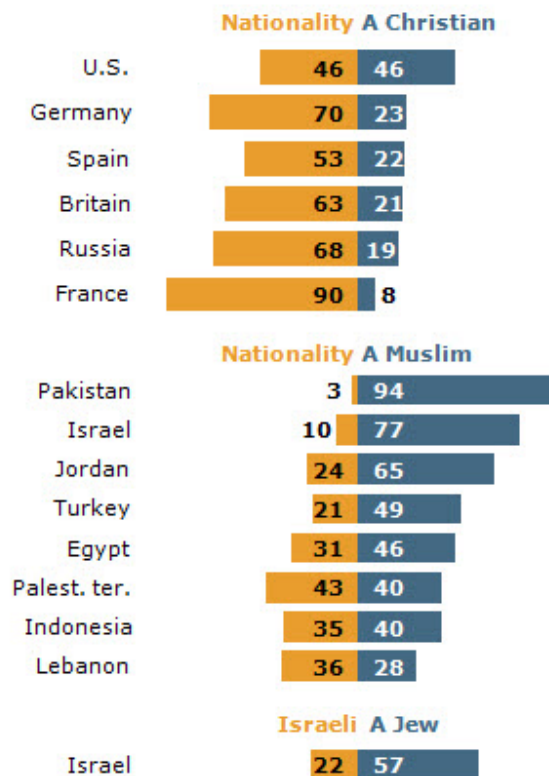
Muslims associate a number of negative traits with Westerners. Across the Muslim publics surveyed, the median percentages saying people in Western countries such as the U.S. and Europe are selfish, violent, greedy, immoral, arrogant and fanatical exceed 50%. By contrast, the median percentages of those who say that Westerners are respectful of women, honest, tolerant or generous range below 50%.

Since 2006, Indonesian Muslims have become more likely to associate positive traits with Westerners, but in Pakistan attitudes have moved in the opposite direction -- the percentage of Pakistani Muslims saying that Westerners are greedy, immoral, selfish and fanatical has increased by double-digits over the last five years.

Non-Muslims in Western Europe, the U.S. and Russia offer somewhat more positive assessments of Muslims than Muslims do of Westerners. Relatively few, for example, say Muslims are greedy or immoral. However, a median of 58% label Muslims as fanatical and a median of 50% believe Muslims are violent. And few think Muslims are respectful of women.

### National vs. Religious Identity

#### What Do You Consider Yourself First?



In the U.S. and Europe, figures are for Christians only. In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only. In Israel, figures are for Jews only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q35chr, Q35mus & Q35jew.

Across the nations surveyed, Christians and Muslims differ in the degree to which religion defines their identity. Among most of the Muslim publics polled, Muslims tend to identify with their religion, rather than their nationality. This is

particularly true in Pakistan, where 94% think of themselves primarily as Muslim instead of Pakistani.

Lebanon and the Palestinian territories are exceptions to this pattern, however -- more Muslims in both countries identify first with their nationality rather than with their religion. And many Muslims refuse to choose between nation and religion, volunteering that they identify with both.

Throughout Europe, most Christians think of themselves primarily in terms of their national identity. Fully 90% of French Christians take this view. The clear exception is the U.S., where Christians are divided: 46% primarily identify as American and 46% as Christian. Seven-in-ten white evangelical Christians in the U.S. identify first with their religion. Both of the major religious communities in Israel identify primarily with their religion. Nearly six-in-ten (57%) Jews identify first as Jews, while among the country's Muslim community 77% think of themselves first as Muslims.

### Opinions About September 11

#### Most Do Not Believe Arabs Carried Out 9/11 Attacks

	Believe %	Don't believe %	DK %
Lebanon	28	60	11
Israel	27	59	14
Jordan	22	64	14
Palest. ter.	22	68	10
Egypt	21	75	4
Indonesia	20	58	23
Pakistan	12	57	31
Turkey	9	73	18

Asked of Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q95.

Nearly a decade after Sept. 11, 2001, skepticism about the events of that day persists among Muslim publics.

When asked whether they think groups of Arabs carried out the 9/11 attacks on the U.S., most Muslims in the nations surveyed say they do not believe this.

There is no Muslim public in which even 30% accept that Arabs conducted the attacks. Indeed, Muslims in Jordan, Egypt, and Turkey are less likely to accept this today than in 2006.

1. This report features findings from the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Russia, Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Indonesia, Lebanon, Pakistan, the Palestinian territories, and Turkey. In predominantly Muslim nations, results are shown for Muslim respondents only. These countries were included in the 23-nation spring 2011 Pew Global Attitudes survey. See [www.pewglobal.org](http://www.pewglobal.org) for more results from this survey.

Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/2066/muslims-westerners-christians-jews-islamic-extremism-september-11>

#### **181-43-23. One in Five First-Generation Migrants Want to Keep Moving**

Nearly two-thirds who want to migrate would like to go somewhere other than their home country



July 19, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- First-generation migrants -- adults who were born in countries other than the ones they live in -- are more likely than native-born residents to want to migrate permanently, whether that means returning home or heading to another country. Among the 630 million adults worldwide who Gallup estimates would like to migrate permanently to another country, 22% of first-generation migrants say they would like to move, versus 14% of native-born residents.

*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

	First-generation migrants	Native-born residents
World	22%	14%
Latin America	25%	20%
Northern America	17%	10%
European Union	29%	19%
Commonwealth of Independent States	23%	16%
Sub-Saharan Africa	34%	33%
Middle East/North Africa	23%	21%
Asia	13%	9%

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

#### GALLUP

Gallup's 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.

First-generation migrants' desire to keep moving stands out most in Europe, where overall, 26% say they would like to resettle in another country, versus 17% of native-born residents. This may reflect a greater sense of mobility within Europe and relatively few border restrictions, but also may reflect countries' different approaches to integration.

Differences are much more muted in other regions. In sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), for example, similar percentages of native-born and first-generation migrants say they would like to move. Within MENA, however, first-generation migrants (20%) in Gulf Cooperation Council countries are more than three times as likely as native-born residents (6%) to want to move. This is interesting given the high percentage of expatriates relative to the national population in some of these countries, and how relatively difficult it is for non-nationals to become citizens.

#### **Next Stop Isn't Necessarily Home**

The bulk of first-generation migrants who would like to move to another country do not want to return home. Nearly two-thirds of these migrants name a country other than their country of origin as the country they would like to move to. More than one-third of first-generation migrants who want to move name their country of origin as their next desired destination.

#### **Implications**

That first-generation migrants would consider uprooting themselves again likely says something about these migrants' willingness to take risks, as does the finding that most first-generation migrants who would like to migrate again would not choose to go home. The latter has implications on the potential for circular migration -- the temporary or permanent return of migrants to their homelands. Countries that would like migrants to return with the skills and knowledge they've gathered abroad need to work harder to lure them home.

For complete data sets or custom research from the more than 150 countries Gallup continually surveys, please contact [SocialandEconomicAnalysis@gallup.com](mailto:SocialandEconomicAnalysis@gallup.com) or call 202.715.3030.

### **Survey Methods**

Results are based on aggregated telephone and face-to-face interviews with 401,490 adults, aged 15 and older, in 146 countries from 2008 to 2010. The 146 countries surveyed represent 93% of the world's adult population. One can say with 95% confidence that the margin of sampling error for the entire sample, accounting for weighting and sample design, is less than  $\pm 1$  percentage point.

Source [http://www.gallup.com/poll/148559/One-Five-First-Generation-Migrants-Keep-Moving.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Asia%20-%20Latin%20America%20-%20Muslim%20World%20-%20USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/148559/One-Five-First-Generation-Migrants-Keep-Moving.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Asia%20-%20Latin%20America%20-%20Muslim%20World%20-%20USA)

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### **181-43-24. Britons Still Among The Most Negative In The World On Economy**

Ipsos Global @dvisor Wave 23

Published: 22 July 2011

Fieldwork: 15 - 28 June 2011

Theme: Economy & Financial Research

New research by Ipsos MORI shows that around one in eight (13%) Britons rate their economy as "good".

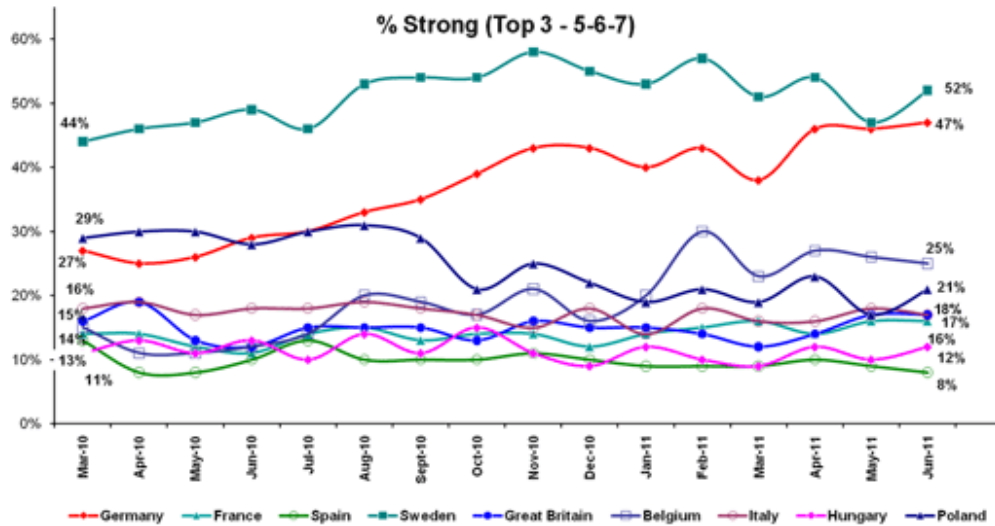
The latest *Ipsos Global @dvisor* survey conducted in 24 countries shows only the French (12%), Italians (10%), Japanese (8%), Hungarians (6%), and Spanish (6%) are more downbeat in assessing their economy than Britons.

While Britons are pessimistic about the state of the economy this is not the case everywhere. Three quarters of Swedes (76%) describe the current economic situation in their country as good, as do around seven in ten Canadians (69%) and Germans (68%).

In Europe, there is a stark difference between confidence in countries at the top such as Germany and Sweden and those where confidence remains stubbornly low, such as Britain, as the chart below shows.



### European Countries Assess the Strength of Their Local Economy



Rate the current state of the economy in your local area using a scale from 1 to 7, where 7 means a very strong economy today and 1 means a very weak economy.

A Global @dvisor - July 2011 - G@22

A spokesperson for Ipsos MORI, said:

*“In the wake of the debt crisis, it’s no surprise that the British public remain among the most negative worldwide, along with a group of major European countries including Spain, Italy and France. Coupled with the cost of living increasing rapidly in comparison to earnings, it’s not a shock that confidence isn’t improving. This is a major concern, though, as we know how important consumer sentiment is to economic recovery.*

#### Technical note

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

For the results of the survey presented herein, an international sample of 18,607 adults age 18-64 in the US and Canada, and age 16-64 in all other countries, were interviewed. Approximately 1000+ individuals participated on a country by country basis via the Ipsos Online Panel with the exception of Argentina, Belgium, Indonesia, Mexico, Poland, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden and Turkey, where each have a sample approximately 500+.

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

Source: <http://www.ipsos-mori.com/researchpublications/researcharchive/2829/Britons-still-among-the-most-negative-in-the-world-on-economy.aspx>

## CYBER WORLD

### **181-43-25. Social Media Users 'More Active' As Ethical Consumers: Global Poll**

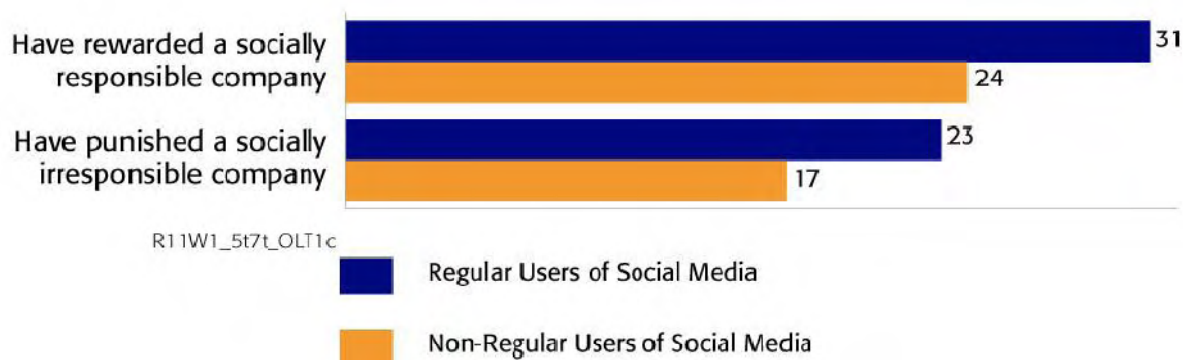
LONDON – 20 July 2010 - Regular users of Facebook, Twitter and other online social media expect higher levels of corporate responsibility from companies, and are more likely to act on their values as ethical consumers, according to a new GlobeScan 28-nation poll released today.

The poll of 28,889 people reveals that when compared to non-users of social media, regular users hold companies to a higher ethical standard, particularly when it comes to their environmental responsibility, and are also more likely to act on their values as consumers and influencers of others.

In particular, the survey found that while 24 per cent of non-social media users said they had rewarded a socially responsible company, the figure was significantly higher – 31 per cent – among regular social media users. Similarly, while only 17 per cent of non-users said they had punished a socially irresponsible company by criticising them or boycotting their products, 23 per cent of social media users said they had done so. This group is also more likely to say they regularly choose to pay extra for environmentally friendly or ethical products and services, only buy from responsible companies, and that they think socially and environmentally friendly products are of higher quality.

### **Rewarded/Punished Companies Seen as Socially Responsible/Irresponsible**

"Have Done," Regular vs Non-Regular Users of Social Media, 2011



Social media users also tend to view industries that have a higher environmental impact, such as oil companies, as less responsible than do non-regular users.

As well as being more active as ethical consumers, regular social media users feel more empowered to make ethical choices as a consumer. Social media users are also more likely than non-users to say they feel empowered to make a difference in how responsibly companies behave, and that they know a lot about what companies are doing in regards to CSR.

The results of the poll suggest that there are other reasons companies need to pay attention to the ever-growing segment of the population that uses social media. Users are also more likely to possess opinion-leader characteristics, such as being in leadership positions at their workplace or community, support and NGO, and frequently discuss business and politics. Regular social media users are also more likely than non-users to be highly educated with an above-average level of income.

In 2010, research from GlobeScan also confirmed that while the internet had emerged as a major source of information on CSR, a new generation of consumers is turning to less

traditional, unofficial sources of information on CSR such as social networks like Facebook or Twitter, while company websites are being left behind by consumers looking for CSR information.

GlobeScan Senior Vice-President Chris Coulter said: “These results show why companies can no longer afford to ignore social media as a channel for communicating their messages around corporate responsibility. Users are more switched-on to ethical business, more empowered, and more influential – and as people look beyond traditional sources of information on corporate responsibility, their attitudes are shaping those of others.”

GlobeScan’s poll of 28,889 citizens in 28 countries was fielded between December 2, 2010 and February 4, 2011. Interviews were conducted face-to-face, or by telephone by GlobeScan and its research partners in each country. In eight of the 28 countries, the sample was limited to major urban areas. The margin of error per country ranges from +/- 2.0 to 4.9 per cent, 19 times out of 20.

Source:[http://www.globescan.com/news\\_archives/radar\\_social\\_media/GlobeScan Radar11 Social Media.pdf](http://www.globescan.com/news_archives/radar_social_media/GlobeScan_Radar11_Social_Media.pdf)

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### **181-43-26. Assessing a New Landscape in Journalism**

Non-Profit News

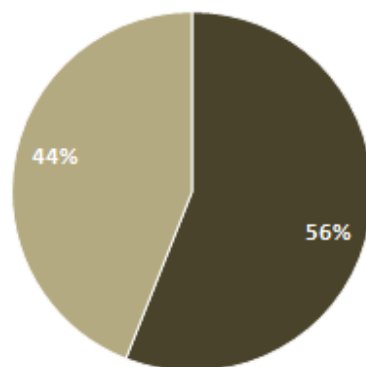
July 18, 2011

As traditional newsrooms have shrunk, a group of institutions and funders motivated by something other than profit are entering the journalism arena. This distinguishes them from the commercial news institutions that dominated the 20th century, whose primary sources of revenue -- advertising and circulation -- were self-evident.

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#### **Ideology in the Non-Profit Newsroom**

■ Non-ideological sites   ■ Ideological sites



**Note:** Non-ideological sites are those that scored 50 or below on the 100-pt. ideology scale. Ideological sites are those that scored higher than 50 on the 100-pt. ideology scale. PEJ analysis is based on original home-page news content sampled from the month of September, 2010.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S PROJECT FOR EXCELLENCE IN JOURNALISM

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Who are these new players in journalism? Are these sites delivering, as they generally purport to be, independent and disinterested news reporting? Or are some of them more political and ideological in their

reporting? How can audiences assess this for themselves? In short, what role are these operations playing in the changing ecosystem of news?

A new study by the Pew Research Center's Project for Excellence in Journalism offers a detailed look at a portion of this new cohort of news providers-sites that cover state and national news. The study examines some four dozen sites across the country, all of them launched in 2005 or later, that offer coverage beyond the local level to state and national news. That group includes national news sites such as Pulitzer Prize-winning ProPublica, which receives money from more than a dozen foundations and has a staff of more than 30.<sup>1</sup> It also includes lesser-known news sites such as Missouri News Horizon, whose funding is less clear and covers Missouri state government with a staff of three journalists. The study analyzes the funding, transparency and organizational structure of these sites, and also the nature of their news coverage.<sup>2</sup>

(There is a larger universe of community-level non-profit news operations perhaps even more diverse in nature. That group is beyond the scope of this analysis, but does bear further study.)

The 46 national and state-level news sites examined -- a group that included seven new commercial sites with similar missions -- offered a wide range of styles and approaches, but roughly half, the study found, produced news coverage that was clearly ideological in nature.

In general, the more ideological sites tended to be funded mostly or entirely by one parent organization -- though that parent group may have various contributors. They tended to be less transparent about who they are and where their funding comes from. And they tended to produce less content -- in some cases generating one or two stories per week produced by a single staffer.

Sites that offered a mixed or balanced political perspective, on the other hand, tended to have multiple funders, more revenue streams, more transparency and more content with a deeper bench of reporters. The six most transparent sites studied, for instance, were among the most balanced in the news they produced.

In terms of reach, the most popular site in the study, *The Daily Caller*, is a commercial enterprise with a clear ideological orientation. Of the non-profit sites, it is harder to generalize. One of the most popular sites in the study was the *Washington Independent*, a liberal site, but it has since ceased publication.<sup>3</sup> In many other cases, sites with more balanced coverage, such as *ProPublica* and the *Texas Tribune*, are among the most trafficked in the sample.

These are among the findings of the study, which examined 46 news websites and an additional 68 institutions and individuals that provide the primary financial support for those sites. Researchers analyzed a total of 1,203 stories sampled from the month of September 2010 and conducted an audit of the sites and their chief supporters between the months of May 2010 and September 2010.

Read the full study and view special online features of the report at [journalism.org](http://journalism.org)

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1. Among ProPublica's funders is The Pew Charitable Trusts, which provided the group with a two-year grant of \$1 million in June 2010. The Pew Charitable Trusts is also the primary funder of the Pew Research Center and the Project for Excellence in Journalism.

2. Sites formed around a single issue, like the Hechinger Report, or those comprised primarily of opinion or aggregation, such as Arkansas News, were excluded from this study. So were sites that were fundamentally local in nature, covering one community, such as Voice of San Diego, the St. Louis Beacon, or the Bay Citizen. Also excluded were sites that produce on

average less than one original story per week. See About the Study for more on the parameters of the sample.

3. In a November 2010 note to readers, editor Aaron Wiener explained that as foundation support began to dry up in the midst of economic recession, The Washington Independent's expenses were unsustainable, and its parent, the American Independent News Network, ended publication.

Source: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/2061/non-profit-news-propublica-daily-callers>

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