

BUSINESS AND POLITICS IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

Global Opinion Report No. 188

Week: September 04-10, 2011

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M. Zubair

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Introductory Note

This week report consists of 31 surveys. Three of these are multi-country surveys while the rest of 29 are national surveys from across the world.

SUMMARY OF POLLS

MIDDLE EAST

Palestinians strongly support negotiating with Israel instead of going to UN now

The poll demonstrates that the Palestinian leadership has a clear mandate to put aside their UN initiative for the time being and return to negotiations with Israel. (PCPO)

September 6, 2011

WEST ASIA

Will American forces leave Afghanistan soon

The results of a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan indicated that views in Pakistan are divided between those believing that American forces will leave Afghanistan soon (25%) and those believing they will leave in a few years (29%). (Gallup Pakistan)

September 7, 2011

Recent riots in UK: 56% of Pakistanis claim to have heard of them

The results of a Gilani Research Foundation survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan indicated that 56% of Pakistanis claim to have heard about the recent street riots in UK, 69% of whom believe non-whites are mistreated in Europe. (Gallup Pakistan)

September 8, 2011

NORTH EAST ASIA

Japanese do not expect economic upswing

According to the latest AP-GfK poll, the majority of the Japanese population have an extremely negative view of their country's economic condition. Four in five Japanese assess the current situation as poor or very poor. Only a fifth expect there to be a slight improvement in the coming years, while hardly any respondents anticipate a notable upswing. (GfK)

September 9, 2011

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Most Kenyans Expect Justice for Post-Election Violence

As International Criminal Court hearings continue this week to determine whether six high-profile Kenyans will stand trial for post-election violence in 2008, Kenyans are increasingly confident that justice will prevail. Nearly 7 in 10 (69%) Kenyans surveyed in 2011 believe

those responsible for the post-election violence will be prosecuted, up from 46% last year.
(Gallup USA)

September 7, 2011

WEST EUROPE

Europe's Business Elite Want Both Digital And Traditional Media (Multi-country survey)

Europe's most successful and influential business leaders are increasingly incorporating digital media into their lifestyles, though not at the expense of traditional means, according to the latest Business Elite Europe survey from Ipsos MediaCT. (Ipsos Mori)

September 8, 2011

Powered gardening tools continue to decline in Europe

Although the DIY market is developing relatively well in Europe, the total European sales value for Powered Gardening tools has been in continuous decline for the past few years. The following analysis from GfK Retail and Technology is based on four European countries, Germany, France, UK, and the Netherlands, and focuses on DIY Superstores. (GfK)

September 6, 2011

9/11: What The British Public Thinks Ten Years On

Ten years on from the 9/11 attacks on the World Trade Centre, the vast majority of British adults remember where they were when the planes hit, and most think the attacks changed the world, our anniversary poll has found. (Yougov)

September 09, 2011

Labour Keeps Advantage Over Tories and Liberal Democrats in Britain

The approval rating for David Cameron remains stable, while both Nick Clegg and Ed Miliband lose points. The Labour Party is holding on to the top spot in Britain's political landscape, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. The online survey of a representative sample of 2,005 British adults also shows a drop in the approval rating for both Nick Clegg and Ed Miliband. (Angus-Reid)

September 7, 2011

NORTH AMERICA

Six in Ten Americans Say U.S. Weakened Its Economy by Overspending in Response to 9/11

Six in ten Americans believe that that the U.S. weakened its economy by overspending in its responses to the 9/11 attacks. In particular, respondents felt this was especially true of the U.S. mission in Iraq. Two out of three Americans perceive that over the decade since 9/11, U.S. power and influence in the world has declined. This view is highly correlated with the belief that the U.S. overspent in its post-9/11 response efforts -- the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. (worldpublicopinion)

September 8, 2011

Ten Years in, Many Doubt U.S. Is Winning War on Terrorism

Americans' views on who is winning the war on terrorism are almost identical now to where they were in October 2001. Americans are roughly evenly split, 46% to 42%, between the view that the U.S. and its allies are winning the war on terrorism and the view that neither the U.S. nor the terrorists are winning. Despite the similarity between views now and 10 years ago, there has been a great deal of change in the intervening time, including points in 2002 and 2003 when two-thirds of the public felt that the U.S. was winning. (Gallup USA)

September 9, 2011

One in Four Americans Say Lives Permanently Changed by 9/11

Ten years after the 9/11 terror attacks, 28% of Americans say they have permanently changed the way they live as a result of that tragedy. More, 58%, believe that Americans overall have permanently changed the way they live. (Gallup USA)

September 8, 2011

Obama Approval Sinks to New Lows Among Whites, Hispanics

President Barack Obama earned the lowest monthly job approval rating of his presidency to date in August, with 41% of U.S. adults approving of his overall job performance, down from 44% in July. He also received term-low monthly job approval ratings from both Hispanics (48%) and whites (33%) and tied his lowest rating from blacks (84%). (Gallup USA)

September 7, 2011

Most Say Unemployed Deserve Hiring Discrimination Protection

Six in 10 adults nationwide believe businesses who stipulate in help wanted ads that they will only consider candidates who are already employed, should be seen as illegally discriminating against the jobless, a new IBOPE Zogby poll conducted from Sept. 2-5 finds. (Zogby-Ibope)

September 8, 2011

Adults Split on Whether U.S. Now Safer; Intelligence Gets Credit For Stopping

Adults nationwide are closely split on whether the U.S. is more safe than it was prior to the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks, and are more likely to credit U.S. intelligence services for having prevented subsequent attacks than they are to credit other agencies or actions, a new IBOPE Zogby poll finds.

(Zogby-Ibope)

September 6, 2011

Obama Numbers Further Erode

President Barack Obama continues his downward spiral in the eyes of voters, with the percentage who believe he deserves re-election falling to 33%, his job approval tying the low mark of his Presidency at 39% and the percentage of voters saying the nation is on the wrong track reaching a high of 75%, a new IBOPE Zogby survey conducted Sept. 2-5 finds. (Zogby-Ibope)

September 7, 2011

Americans' Spending Declines in August

Overall self-reported daily U.S. consumer spending in stores, restaurants, gas stations, and online averaged \$68 per day in August, down from \$74 in July. Spending has now returned to May and June levels, but remains above the \$63 average from August 2010, one of the lowest estimates since 2010. (Gallup USA)

September 7, 2011

Americans Still Prefer Male Bosses; Many Have No Preference

Americans would still prefer to work for a male (32%) rather than a female (22%) boss if they were taking a new job, but the edge for a male boss is now, by two percentage points, the smallest it has been since Gallup first began asking this question in 1953. Almost half now say gender would make no difference in their preference. (Gallup USA)

September 8, 2011

Americans Expect New Attack Similar to 9/11 in Their Lifetimes

Most respondents agree with the 9/11 Commission and reject the notion that a controlled demolition took place in the World Trade Center. A majority of Americans believe that a

terrorist attack similar in scope and magnitude to 9/11 will take place again in U.S. soil, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. (Angus-Reid)

September 7, 2011

Americans Continue to Provide a Bleak Economic Forecast

Only 12 per cent of respondents rate current conditions as good, and three-in-ten expect the economy to decline. Many Americans are disappointed with the current state of the national economy, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. (Angus-Reid)

September 6, 2011

Few See Job Proposals Having Much Effect

When asked which economic issue worries them most, nearly twice as many Americans cite the job situation as the federal budget deficit (43% to 22%). There is less clarity in the public's views about ideas to address the job situation – many are seen as helping at least a little, but no specific proposal emerges as a silver bullet. (Pew Research Center)

September 7, 2011

Jobs vs. Deficit -- Where the Public Stands

When President Obama goes before a joint session of Congress on Thursday to lay out a plan for spurring jobs creation, one of the political and policy dynamics at work will be the tension that animated the debate in Washington all this year: the push to reduce federal spending and the government's deficit competing against whether some kind of stimulus is needed to deal with a faltering recovery and the stubbornly-high unemployment rate. (Pew Research Center)

September 8, 2011

Perry, Romney Equally Well-Liked, but Perry Stirs More Passion

Mitt Romney and Rick Perry are, in a broad sense, about equally well-liked by Republicans who are familiar with them, with 73% saying they have a favorable opinion of Perry and 71% of Romney. However, 29% of Republicans familiar with Perry have a strongly favorable opinion of him, compared with 15% who say the same about Romney. As a result, Perry's Positive Intensity Score -- which takes into account strongly favorable and strongly unfavorable opinions -- is twice that of Romney's, 25 to 12. (Gallup USA)

September 6, 2011

U.S. Job Creation on Downward Trajectory

Job market conditions in the United States deteriorated for the second month in a row as Gallup's Job Creation Index fell to +13 in August, down from +14 in July and +15 in June. Net new hiring is at about the level it was during the recession of late 2008. (Gallup USA)

September 6, 2011

More U.S. Workers Unhappy With Health Benefits, Promotions

U.S. workers are more dissatisfied today with their health insurance benefits and their chances for promotion than they were before the global economic collapse. These are the biggest movers since August 2008 on a list of 13 specific job aspects Gallup tracks. (Gallup USA)

September 5, 2011

Libya: Steady Views, Declining Interest

Despite the apparent success of NATO-supported rebel troops, public views about the decision to conduct air strikes in Libya remain mixed and have changed little since the U.S. and allies launched military operations there in late March. (Pew Research Center)

September 8, 2011

Wall, Dunderdale and Selinger are Best Rated Canadian Premiers

Three heads of government who are seeking a fresh term this fall hold the support of more than half of respondents in their respective provinces. Saskatchewan residents provide Premier Brad Wall with the best approval rating for a sitting head of government in Canada, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. (Angus-Reid)

September 6, 2011

MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS

Religion Does Not Color Views About Violence

A Gallup analysis of more than 130 countries nearly a decade after the 9/11 terrorist attacks suggests that one's religious identity and level of devotion have little to do with one's views about attacking civilians. Almost all residents surveyed in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa who reject attacks on civilians say religion is an important part of their daily lives -- much like those who say attacks are sometimes justified. (Gallup USA)

September 8, 2011

From Hyper Power To Declining Power

In the decade since the Sept. 11 attacks, America's global image has followed a remarkable, if now familiar, trajectory. Initially, there was a global outpouring of sympathy for the United States, but it was short-lived. As the Bush Administration pivoted from Afghanistan to Iraq, and as American anti-terrorism efforts expanded, many around the world turned against the U.S. Widespread anti-Americanism remained a key feature of international public opinion throughout the Bush years, before fading significantly following the election of Barack Obama. (Gallup USA)

September 7, 2011

CYBER WORLD

28% Of American Adults Use Mobile And Social Location-Based Services

More than a quarter of all American adults—28%—use mobile or social location-based services of some kind. (Pew Research Center)

September 6, 2011

Indian Smartphone Users Now Spend More Time On Content Than Voice And Sms

India's growing population of Smartphone users now spends more time on entertainment and internet based content than on voice calling and text messages finds the newly formed strategic alliance between Nielsen and Informat Mobile Intelligence. (Nielsen)

September 5, 2011

MIDDLE EAST

188-43-1. Palestinians Strongly Support Negotiating With Israel Instead Of Going To UN Now

September 6, 2011

Dr. Aaron Lerner - IMRA:

Hats off to Dr. Nabil Kukali for this incredibly interesting poll of the Palestinian street. The poll demonstrates that the Palestinian leadership has a clear mandate to put aside their UN initiative for the time being and return to negotiations with Israel.

Consider these two key poll questions:

If the United States of America, the EU-countries and the international Quartet would ask Abu Mazen (the PA president) to postpone his going to the UN in the coming September as to give the negotiations a more chance to settle all pending issues in a way accepted by both parties on the basis of fairness, equality and security, would you, in general, strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose this step?

Strongly support 10.7% somewhat support 45.0%

Somehow oppose 25.3% strongly oppose 10.0%

I don't know 9.0%

Which, in your opinion, is the preferable option for the future of Palestine? Is it going to the United Nations for the recognition of the Palestinian state without concluding a peace agreement with Israel, or going back to the negotiation table with the Israelis for the sake of a permanent peace with them and then resort to the UN?

35.4% going to the UN for the recognition of the Palestinian state without concluding a peace agreement with Israel

59.3% going back to the negotiation table with the Israelis for the sake of a permanent peace with them and then resort to the UN

5.3% I don't know

=====

PCPO Poll no. 179 September 6, 2011

The most recent poll prepared by Dr. Nabil Kukali reveals that:

(83.6%) of the Palestinians evaluate the US efforts on recognizing the Palestinian state as negative.

(59.3%) prefer to resume the negotiations with Israel.

(45.2%) expect Palestine to become a new UN member

(48.8%) oppose holding peaceful demonstrations after proclaiming the recognition of the State of Palestine at the UN.

(49.2%) believe that the PA President, Mahmoud Abbas, should exert more effort to obtain international support for the recognition of the Palestinian state.

(52.7%) oppose at various degrees any decision taken by the PA President to retreat from going to the UN.

(41.7%) appreciate the UN role in the efforts aiming at the recognition of the Palestinian state.

Beit Sahour – Public Relations Office:

The most recent poll prepared by Dr. Nabil Kukali, conducted by the Palestinian Center for Public Opinion (www.pcpo.org) during the period from August 18 till 30, 2011, covered a random sample of (1000) Palestinian respondents representing the various demographic specimens of adult Palestinians (18 years and above) living in the west Bank, including East Jerusalem, and Gaza Strip. It revealed that (45.2%) of the Palestinians expect Palestine to become a new member in the UNO during its coming General Assembly session later this month.

Dr. Kukali, in his capacity as President of the Palestinian Center for Public Opinion, said that the majority of the Palestinian public, namely around (53.0%), oppose any decision taken by the PA President to retreat from going to the UN. He added that notwithstanding this finding, the Palestinian public is aware of the necessity of supporting the President, should there be need, if the Quartet, the US and the EU-countries would ask him to postpone his going to the UN as to give the negotiations a more chance to settle all pending issues in a way accepted by both parties

on the basis of fairness, equality and security. Dr. Kukali indicated that there is a hot debate between advocates and opponents of going to the United Nations to capture the international recognition for the Palestinian state. Whilst (59.3%) of the respondents are of the opinion that it's necessary to go first back to the negotiations with Israel as to reach a permanent peace with the Israelis then resort to the UN, (35.0%) however support going directly to the UN seeking the recognition of the Palestinian state unilaterally without the need for concluding a peace accord with the Israelis.

Efforts of the PA President to recognize the Palestinian state:

(49.2%) of the Palestinians believe that the PA President, Mahmoud Abbas, should exert more effort to obtain international support for the recognition of the Palestinian state at the UN General Assembly session to be held later this month, whilst (26.5%) said "he is doing enough", (16.9%) "he is doing nothing at all", and (7.4%) refused to respond to the question.

Retreat from going to the UN:

Responding to the question: "If the United States of America, the EU-countries and the international Quartet would ask Abu Mazen (the PA president) to postpone his going to the UN in the coming September as to give the negotiations a more chance to settle all pending issues in a way accepted by both parties on the basis of fairness, equality and security, would you, in general, strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose this step?", (10.7%) said they "would strongly support", (45.0%) "somewhat support", (25.3%) "somehow oppose", (10.0%) "strongly oppose" such a step and (9.0%) said "I don't know".

And regarding in this context the question: "If the PA president (Abu Mazen) would decide to retreat from his decision of going to the UN next September, would you support his decision or oppose it?", (11.8%) said they would strongly support it, (25.2%) "somewhat support it", (35.0%) "somewhat oppose it", (17.7%) "strongly oppose it" and (10.3%) said "I don't know".

Positions of the various parties:

Responding to the request: "I would like to know your opinion about the contributions of the following parties to the efforts aiming at recognizing the Palestinian state next September, are these "very good" (1), "somewhat good" (2), "somewhat not good" (3), or "not good at all" (4)? "I don't know" (5).

The Arab League:

(52.9%) said "very good", (20.3%) "somewhat good", (10.5%) "somehow not good", (10.7%) "not good at all" and (5.6%) said "I don't know".

The Islamic Countries:

(42.7%) said "very good", (22.4%) "somewhat good", (15.9%) "somehow not good", (10.4%) "not good at all" and (8.6%) said "I don't know".

The United States:

(4.0%) said "very good", (4.9%) "somewhat good", (15.7%) "somehow not good", (67.9%) "not good at all" and (7.5%) said "I don't know".

The EU-countries:

(27.7%) said "very good", (25.9%) "somewhat good", (11.3%) "somehow not good", (23.6%) "not good at all" and (11.5%) said "I don't know".

Russia:

(18.1%) said "very good", (28.2%) "somewhat good", (18.8%) "somehow not good", (20.6%) "not good at all" and (14.3%) said "I don't know".

Hamas:

(17.4%) said “very good”, (42.0%) “somewhat good”, (15.9%) “somehow not good”, (14.9%) “not good at all” and (9.9%) said “I don’t know”.

Fatah:

(57.3%) said “very good”, (21.9%) “somewhat good”, (9.4%) “somehow not good”, (5.9%) “not good at all” and (5.5%) said “I don’t know”.

Turkey:

(46.4%) said “very good”, (25.5%) “somewhat good”, (12.7%) “somehow not good”, (6.2%) “not good at all” and (9.2%) said “I don’t know”.

The Preferable Option:

Upon answering the question:” Which, in your opinion, is the preferable option for the future of Palestine? Is it going to the United Nations for the recognition of the Palestinian state without concluding a peace agreement with Israel, or going back to the negotiation table with the Israelis for the sake of a permanent peace with them and then resort to the UN?”, (35.4%) said “going to the UN for the recognition of the Palestinian state without concluding a peace agreement with Israel”, and (59.3%) see as preferable option “going back to the negotiation table with the Israelis for the sake of a permanent peace with them and then resort to the UN”, whilst (5.3%) said “I don’t know”.

The Expectations:

(45.2%) of the Palestinian people expect Palestine to become a new UN member during the UN-session in this month, whilst (35.5%) don’t expect that and (19.3%) declined to answer.

The attitude towards the United Nations:

Responding to the question:” How high is your estimate that the United Nations will play its role in the efforts aiming at the recognition of the Palestinian state and the obtainment of a full membership for this state in the UN next September?”, (9.6%) said “very good”, (32.1%) “Somehow good”, (41.6%) “not so good”, (12.4%) “not good at all” and (4.3%) answered “I don’t know”.

The trust in the UN Secretary-General:

With regard to the question: “ How much trust would you put in the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki- moon, with regard to the resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the recognition of the Palestinian state next September?”, (6.0%) said “too much trust”, (25.0%) “some trust”, (38.8%) “a little trust” , (25.9%) “I don’t trust him at all”, and (4.3%) said “I don’t know”.

The Reactions of the Palestinians:

Regarding the question: “ Some people are in favor of holding huge peaceful demonstrations in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Jerusalem with the aim as to overrun the barriers and close the roads against the Israeli army and the settlers after the proclamation of the recognition of the State of Palestine in the coming September, others oppose this notion. Which of the two notions is closer to your point of view?”, (41.5%) said “I’m in favor of holding huge peaceful demonstrations”, (48.8%) said “I oppose making big peaceful demos”, and (9.7%) said “ I don’t know”.

And responding to the question:” Some people say that Palestinians should hold huge peaceful demos that overrun the barriers and close the roads against the Israeli army and the settlers with the aim to force the Israelis to withdraw from the territories of the State of Palestine after the proclamation of the UN-resolution recognizing the State of Palestine, whilst others say Palestinians should carry out violent actions against the Israeli army and the settlers, and a third group of people is in favor of going back to the peaceful negotiations with the Israeli

government. Which of these three opinions is the closest to yours?”, (25.9%) said “make big peaceful demos that overrun the barriers and close the roads against the Israeli army and the settlers”, (15.2%) “carry out violent actions against the Israeli army and the settlers” and the silent majority, specifically (53.4%), are in favor of “going back to the peaceful negotiations with the Israeli government”, whilst (5.5%) answered “I don’t know”.

Non-implementation of the reconciliation accord:

Responding to the question: “Whom do you blame, in general, for the non-implementation of the reconciliation accord between Fatah and Hamas?”, (11.0%) said “Fatah leadership”, (37.9%) “ Hamas leadership”, (46.6%) “both leaderships equally” and (4.6%) said “I don’t know”.

Methodology of the Survey Study:

Miss Rana Kukali, a staff member of the Research and Studies' Section at the PCPO, said that all interviews of this survey were conducted inside the respondents' homes, i.e. face-to-face during different working hours, at least 5 hours a day, including the evening time, in order to ensure proper representation of those sub-groups of the population, which would otherwise be difficult to reach and selecting one individual in each household using Last Birthday Method. The choices were taken from a total of (156) election sites, from which (116) sites are located in West Bank and (40) sites in Gaza Strip according to the distribution of the Central Election Commission.

These election sites were randomly chosen by using the method of the simple random sample. These in turn were the beginning of the random sample choice made from those regions in accordance with PCPO's long experienced methodology.

Miss Rana Kukali has further established that the margin of error was ($\pm 3.1\%$) at a significance and confidence levels of (5.0%) and (95%) respectively. She added that the rate of the female respondents in this survey was (49.9%) against (50.1%) male respondents. The distribution of the random sample between the Palestinian two major regions was (64.1%) in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and (35.9%) in Gaza Strip, and allocated as follows: (52.2%) for the towns, (31.4%) for the villages and (16.2%) for the camps.

About PCPO:

The Palestinian Center for Public Opinion (PCPO) is a leading full service research institute in Palestine. It is a member of the Founding Team of the Arabic Network for Public Opinion Polls in Cairo / Egypt, associate member of Gallup International Association (GIA) & Worldwide Independent Network (WIN) and a member of the World Association for Public Opinion Research (WAPOR) – U.S.A. The PCPO was founded in February 1994 in Beit Sahour by Dr. Nabil Kukali; the president of PCPO.

PCPO is dedicated mainly to the following activities:

- 1) To conduct public opinion surveys.
- 2) To implement Omnibus polls and services.
- 3) To carry out market studies on all kinds of trading activities.
- 4) To gauge consumer attitudes, consumption habits, and market shares through surveys.
- 5) To do communication researches.
- 6) To conduct focus group sessions and workshops on various topics
- 7) To render services in the field of investment, including feasibility studies.
- 8) To conduct in-depth interviews & brainstorming workshops.
- 9) To provide translation services from Arabic into English, German & Hebrew and vice-versa.

PCPO is now a name for reliability, credibility, competence and experience not only in Palestine, but all over the world.

Source: <http://www.imra.org.il/story.php3?id=53615>

WEST ASIA

188-43-2. Will American forces leave Afghanistan soon: Views in Pakistan are divided between those believing they will leave soon (25%), in a few years (29%) and will not leave (20%): GILANI POLL/GALLUP PAKISTAN

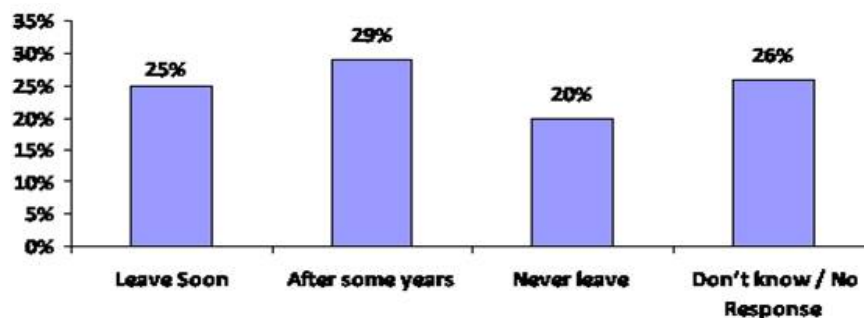
Islamabad, September 7, 2011

The results of a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan indicated that views in Pakistan are divided between those believing that American forces will leave Afghanistan soon (25%) and those believing they will leave in a few years (29%).

In a survey a nationally representative sample of men and women from across the four provinces were asked the following question: “Do you believe American forces will leave Afghanistan soon, after some years or never leave Afghanistan?” Mixed Views were captured in response to this question. 25% of respondents believed that American forces will soon leave Afghanistan, 29% responded that American forces will leave in a few years and 20% responded that they don’t believe American forces will ever leave Afghanistan. 26% did not know and/or chose not to respond.

There are significant regional differences. In the Northern Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 44% believe that American forces will leave soon, whereas in Southern province of Sindh only 13% hold this view.

“Do you believe American forces will leave Afghanistan soon, after some years or never leave Afghanistan?”



Source: *Gallup and Gilani Surveys*

The study was released by Gilani foundation and carried out by Gallup Pakistan, the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International. The recent survey was carried out among a sample of 2694 men and women in rural and urban areas of all four provinces of the country, during August 14–August 20, 2011. Error margin is estimated to be approximately + 2-3 per cent at 95% confidence level.

Source: <http://gallup.com.pk/Polls/070911.pdf>

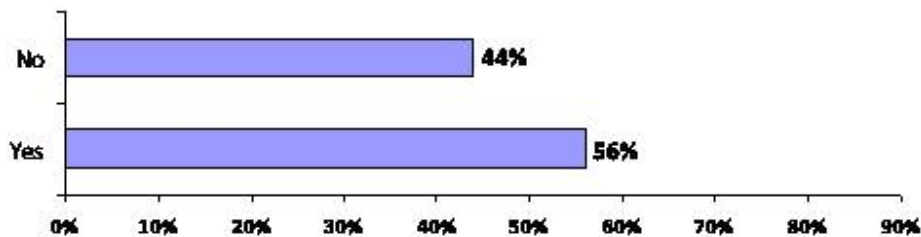
188-43-3. Recent riots in UK: 56% claim to have heard of them; 69% of whom believe non-whites are mistreated in Europe: GILANI POLL/GALLUP PAKISTAN

Islamabad, September 8, 2011

The results of a Gilani Research Foundation survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan indicated that 56% of Pakistanis claim to have heard about the recent street riots in UK, 69% of whom believe non-whites are mistreated in Europe.

In a survey a nationally representative sample of men and women from across the country were asked the following question: “Have you heard anything about the recent street riots in UK?” The findings of the survey suggest that 56% respondents are aware of the recent street riots in UK, while 44% said that they have not heard anything about these riots.

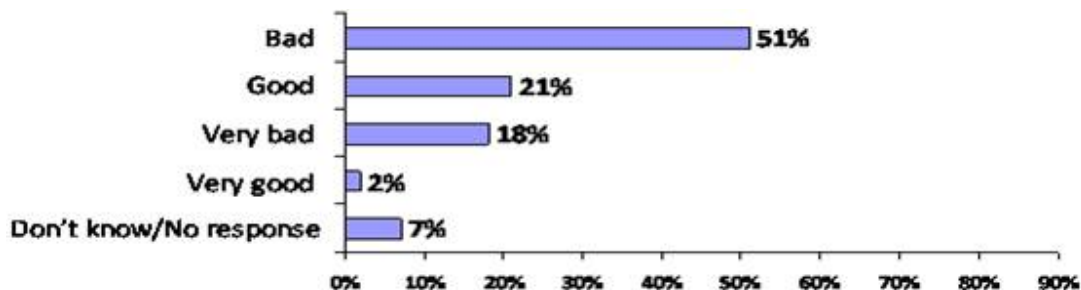
“Have you heard anything about the recent street riots in UK?”



Source: Gallup and Gilani Surveys

Among those who have heard about the event, 69% believe that non-whites are mistreated in Europe. In a related question the respondents were asked the following question: “What is your opinion of the treatment given to non-whites in Europe?” 69% of the Pakistanis believe that non-whites are treated badly in Europe. 23% of respondents hold the opinion that non-whites are treated fairly in Europe and 7% did not know.

“What is your opinion of the treatment given to non-whites in Europe?”



Source: Gallup and Gilani Surveys

The study was released by Gilani foundation and carried out by Gallup Pakistan, the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International. The recent survey was carried out among a sample of 2694 men and women in rural and urban areas of all four provinces of the country, during August 14-August 20, 2011. Error margin is estimated to be approximately + 2-3 per cent at 95% confidence level.

Source: <http://gallup.com.pk/Polls/080911.pdf>

NORTH EAST ASIA

188-43-4. Japanese do not expect economic upswing

Findings of the latest AP-GfK poll

Nuremberg, September 9, 2011 – According to the latest AP-GfK poll, the majority of the Japanese population have an extremely negative view of their country’s economic condition.

Four in five Japanese assess the current situation as poor or very poor. Only a fifth expect there to be a slight improvement in the coming years, while hardly any respondents anticipate a notable upswing.

A representative poll carried out by Associated Press and GfK in Japan has revealed deep economic pessimism within the population. Economic conditions of the country are judged poor by 58% of Japanese overall, and a further 27% even regard it as very poor. While 13% consider the current situation to be fair, only 2% rate the economy as good. These opinions are shared equally by men and women.

The economy is presently considered to be in a worse situation than it was five years ago by a clear majority of Japanese (70%), while only a quarter rate it about the same. Around a third of respondents experienced a worsening in the condition of their own family's finances. A little over half did not perceive any change and for 13% financial circumstances improved.

The AP-GfK poll shows that only a small percentage of the Japanese population anticipates an economic upswing in the near future. A low 22% expect the economy to be in a slightly better position in five years when compared with today and a further 42% do not think there will be any improvement. However, a third of Japanese overall fear that the economy will be somewhat worse or much worse in five years. In contrast, hardly any respondents said that they expect the domestic economy to be much better.

The survey

The current AP-GfK survey was carried out in Japan by GfK Roper Public Affairs & Corporate Communications from July 29 to August 10, 2011, and 1,000 individuals over the age of 18 were included in the representative survey. Further information can be found at www.ap-gfcpoll.com

Associated Press (AP)

The Associated Press is the essential global news network, delivering fast, unbiased news from every corner of the world to all media platforms and formats. Founded in 1846, AP today is the largest and most trusted source of independent news and information. On any given day, more than half the world's population sees news from AP.

The GfK Group

The GfK Group offers the fundamental knowledge that industry, retailers, services companies and the media need to make market decisions. It delivers a comprehensive range of information and consultancy services in the three business sectors Custom Research, Retail and Technology and Media. The No. 4 market research organization worldwide operates in more than 100 countries and employs over 11,000 staff. In 2010, the GfK Group's sales amounted to EUR 1.29 billion. For further information, visit our website: www.gfk.com. Follow us on Twitter: www.twitter.com/gfk_group.

Source: http://www.gfk.com/group/press_information/press_releases/008657/index.en.html

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

188-43-5. Most Kenyans Expect Justice for Post-Election Violence

Majority support The Hague as the trial venue instead of Kenya

September 7, 2011

NAIROBI -- As International Criminal Court hearings continue this week to determine whether six high-profile Kenyans will stand trial for post-election violence in 2008, Kenyans are increasingly confident that justice will prevail. Nearly 7 in 10 (69%) Kenyans surveyed in 2011 believe those responsible for the post-election violence will be prosecuted, up from 46% last year.

Do you believe that the people responsible for post-election violence will be prosecuted?

Asked of Kenyan adults

	2010	2011
Yes	46%	69%
No	52%	30%

GALLUP

Six Kenyans, among them three government ministers and a former police chief, are accused of crimes against humanity -- including murder, forcible transfer, and persecution -- following the disputed elections in late December 2007. More than 1,300 Kenyans were killed and hundreds of thousands were displaced as a result of the violence. The hearings taking place in The Hague will confirm whether there is sufficient evidence for each man accused to stand trial and what the charges will be.

When asked where the eventual trial should take place, either in Kenya or The Hague, more than 6 in 10 Kenyans (62%) support The Hague as the venue. The push for The Hague may reflect Kenyans' lack of [faith in their own judiciary](#) and their belief that these senior politicians would not receive a fair trial at home.

In your opinion, where should the trial for the six people named by the ICC as responsible for the post-election violence take place, in Kenya or in The Hague?

Asked of Kenyan adults

	2011
Kenya	28%
The Hague	62%
No preference	4%
Should not be tried	5%

GALLUP

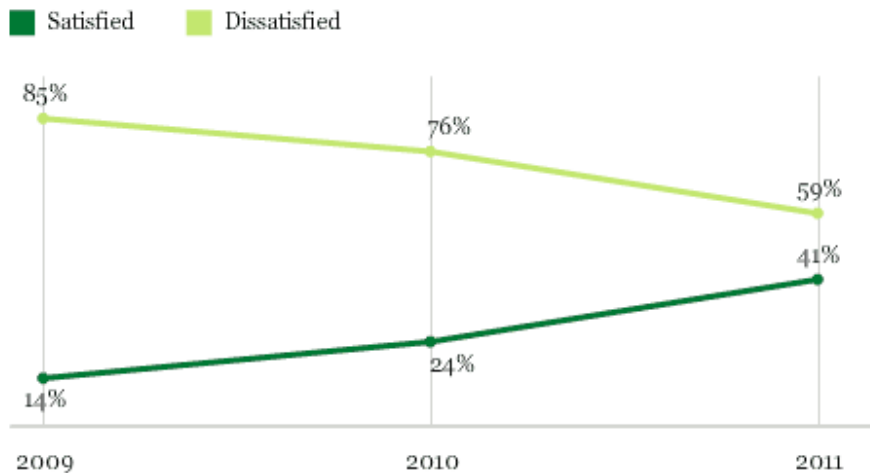
Kenyans are more likely to support The Hague over Kenya than they were in 2009, when a slim majority (52%) thought it would be fairer to try the people responsible in The Hague. At that time, no suspects' names were released.

Kenyans More Satisfied With Government, Expect Violence-Free Elections in 2012

Although the accused include allies of President Mwai Kibaki and Prime Minister Raila Odinga, Kenyans believe their coalition government is working better than it has in previous years. Their satisfaction with the coalition government's performance has nearly tripled from what it was two years ago, increasing from 14% in 2009 to 41% in 2011.

Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the performance of the Grand Coalition Government so far?

Asked of Kenyan adults



GALLUP

This climate may further bolster Kenyans' increasing confidence that the violence that took place in 2008 will not happen after the next elections in 2012. Seventy percent of Kenyans say there will be no repeat of that violence, up from 53% in last year.

Bottom Line

Gallup's data show Kenyans increasingly confident that justice will be served and hopeful that future elections will be free from violence. Most Kenyans will likely watch the events taking place in The Hague over the next few weeks, with the hope for victims and their families to finally find closure and justice and for Kenya a long-awaited end to impunity.

Survey Methods

Results are based on face-to-face interviews with 1,000 adults, aged 15 and older, conducted June 3-14, 2011, in Kenya. For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 3.9 percentage points. Results in 2009 and 2010 are based on surveys with approximately 1,000 adults each year. Respective margins of error for those surveys were ± 3.7 percentage points and ± 3.8 percentage points. 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/149348/Kenyans-Expect-Justice-Post-Election-Violence.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=All%20Gallup%20Headlines%20-%20World

WEST EUROPE

188-43-6. Europe's Business Elite Want Both Digital And Traditional Media

Published:8 September 2011

Fieldwork:February to June 2011

Theme:Media / TV / Newspapers

Europe's most successful and influential business leaders are increasingly incorporating digital media into their lifestyles, though not at the expense of traditional means, according to the

latest Business Elite Europe survey from Ipsos MediaCT. Whilst digital media is increasing in popularity 95% still utilise print and 86% TV on a daily basis.

The survey also found that volatile markets and managing economic uncertainty remains the key issue for many of the Business Elite. However, it's the price of fuel and raw materials that represents the fastest growing concern, increasing year on year by 17 percentage points to 41%.

Finally, while budgets have been revised down slightly, it is the Business Elite who continue to control the largest budgets, of on average €8.3 million. In their personal lives they also wield an equal amount of financial power. By adjusting their investment portfolios and taking advantage of the property market, their net worth has fallen slightly but remains in a healthy position at more than €770,000. Their salaries also remain high at an average of €155,000. While their net worth and salaries have been affected by the current economic climate, it is all relative. When compared to the general European population they remain the people with the most money – their salaries are almost eight times that of the general population.”

Director of Ipsos MediaCT, **James Torr**, said:

“With the availability of information continuing to increase the Business Elite are using digital to help them pool relevant information from numerous sources and keep up to date while on the move. However, instead of replacing traditional media, digital supplements their use of print and television.

“With the current economic outlook again looking uncertain, it's no surprise we see managing economic uncertainty and the price of fuel and raw materials as key issues for the Business Elite. This also has an impact on budgets shifting but ultimately the seniority of the Business Elite means they have control of business spend. In terms of business to business advertising they are a group that should not be ignored.”

Technical note

- BE:EUROPE is one of a family of international media surveys, with sister surveys covering Asia, Japan, North America, Australia and the Middle East. These include BE:ASIA, BE:AUSTRALIA, BE:JAPAN, BE:USA, BE:MENA, All except for MENA use a common methodology

- Methodology: qualifying establishments are sampled from business directories. Individuals occupying eligible job functions at selected establishments are identified by telephone screening. Media consumption and other behaviour are measured via a self-completion questionnaire administered by mail. Respondents are also offered the opportunity to complete the questionnaire via a unique URL outlined in the covering letter

- The 17 countries in which individuals were surveyed were: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

- Fieldwork period: February 2011 to June 2011

- Sample size: 7,887.

Source: <http://www.ipsos-mori.com/researchpublications/researcharchive/2858/Europes-Business-Elite-want-both-digital-and-traditional-media.aspx>

188-43-7. Powered gardening tools continue to decline in Europe

Latest findings of GfK Retail and Technology

Nuremberg, September 6, 2011 - Although the DIY market is developing relatively well in Europe, the total European sales value for Powered Gardening tools has been in continuous decline for the past few years. The following analysis from GfK Retail and Technology is based

on four European countries, Germany, France, UK, and the Netherlands, and focuses on DIY Superstores.

Despite the economic crisis, the DIY market has been developing at a healthy rate; people are deciding to invest in their homes and gardens in favor of spending money on travelling. While other industries have struggled in recent years, according to GfK Retail and Technology, the European gardening market, including Garden Watering/Cleaning, Garden Hand Tools and Powered Gardening Tools has continued to demonstrate steady growth rates within DIY superstores, despite declines in the Powered Gardening category.

Over the last five years, Garden Watering and Hand Tools have showed constant sales value increases while the total market share of powered gardening declined in the European DIY market. As a result of this shift, Garden Watering and Hand Tools are now, in total, on the same sales value level as Powered Gardening Products in European DIY Superstores.

When looking at this trend, it is clear to see that each country is developing differently. Germany for example, which accounts for 41% of the total turn-over of the European market (Germany, France, UK and Netherlands) for Powered Gardening, has seen a decrease in sales value over the last five years, while France and the Netherlands have experienced more positive performances within this market. The UK market for powered products has seen poor development and now has a share of around 22% (sales value) for the total European market.

Regarding the top five selling products groups in Powered Gardening, Powered Lawnmowers have the largest market share in terms of value. This product group accounts for nearly 50% of the European market and is followed by Powered Hedge Trimmers, Trimmers/Brush Cutters, Powered Chain Saws, Powered Scarifiers etc. A closer look at the development of each product group shows that all top gardening product groups, except the Powered Hedge Trimmers, had negative trends in value over the last five years in Europe. Within the market for Powered Hedge Trimmers, light, user-friendly Cordless products were pushing the market.

In spite of the negative developments in the market for Powered Gardening Tools, the average price of these products within the European market has seen a continuous increase. In line with this trend is the fact that keen gardeners are now willing to spend more money on branded, innovative and quality products. This was especially visible in France, Germany and the Netherlands, where the top five brands in the market are growing well. Since 2007 in the UK, the top five brands have witnessed a drop in sales value, but if compared with other brands, the decrease is only minor. If the market is divided by price, the high end segment is performing particularly well in Europe with above EUR 380 demonstrating sound performances.

One reason for the positive development within the segment of high priced products is the increasing demand for innovative Cordless Powered Gardening items (e.g. Lawn mowers with Lithium Ion technology), which are generally more expensive. The strong demand for this technology is clear to see in all audited countries, especially in France and Germany. When looking at other technologies, such as Powered Corded and Petrol Driven Powered Gardening Tools, it is evident that the market is declining. Looking at the overall European gardening market, Cordless Powered Garden technologies nearly doubled from 5% (rolling year 2007/2006) to 9% (rolling year 2010/2011). While Petrol Powered Gardening tools have maintained approximately the same level of market share in the last five years, corded products lost market share to cordless products. Looking at the average price development of cordless products since 2007, it has increased by around 25%. This development is primarily because

Lithium Ion technology has allowed manufacturers to launch lighter and more powerful products at higher prices.

This overview of the European market for Powered Gardening Tools has shown that in total, the market is declining. However, there are some signs of growth ahead for manufacturers and retailers; cordless technology and the user friendliness of products will be the key drivers of the European Powered Gardening Tools market in the future.

The GfK Group

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Source: http://www.gfk.com/group/press_information/press_releases/008647/index.en.html

188-43-8. 9/11: What The British Public Thinks Ten Years On

September 09, 2011

Ten years on from the 9/11 attacks on the World Trade Centre, the vast majority of British adults remember where they were when the planes hit, and most think the attacks changed the world, our anniversary poll has found.

In a same way that older generations say they remember where they were when they heard that US President Kennedy was assassinated, 91% of British adults say they can remember what they were doing when news of the 9/11 attacks broke. 53% of people say that the 9/11 attacks changed the world completely, 38% think it changed the world a little. Only 7% of people think the attacks did not change much or anything.

In comparison, 84% of people remember where they were when Princess Diana died, 68% when the 7/7 attacks on the London Underground took place, 25% when Margaret Thatcher resigned as Prime Minister, 22% when Nelson Mandela was released from prison and 29% when the Berlin Wall fell (the oldest event we asked about).

The War on Terror?

Before the fifth anniversary of the attacks in September 2006, YouGov asked people if they thought there really was a "war on terror" and, if so, whether Britain and the USA were winning. While the phrase "war on terror" has fallen out of use – a relic of the George W Bush years – compared to five years ago, people are more likely to think there is a war (69% think there is, compared to 63% five years ago) and slightly more optimistic about whether the West is prevailing – perhaps because of the death of Osama bin Laden, or the absence of recent major Islamic terrorist attacks on targets in the West.

In 2006, only 7% thought Britain and the USA were winning the "War on Terror", 22% thought they were losing and 50% thought they were neither winning nor losing. Now 13% think Britain and the USA are winning (up 6), 11% losing (down 11).

Terrorism and Islam

People's views on how much terrorism might affect them remain unchanged, however. 7% of people think there is a very or fairly high chance of them, a friend or relative being caught in a terrorist attack (compared to 8% in 2006), 60% think there is a low chance (compared to 59% in 2006) and 25% think the chance of being the victim of a terrorist attack is almost non-existent (unchanged).

Neither have attitudes towards British Muslims and Islam itself softened much over the last five years. While respondents overwhelmingly think that the ‘great majority’ (63%) or ‘practically all’ (17%) British Muslims are peaceful and law-abiding, a significant minority of respondents (15%) said they thought a large proportion of British Muslims would be prepared to condone acts of terrorism, down from 18% five years ago. The religion of Islam itself is still seen as a threat to western Liberal democracy by 51% of British people, barely down from 53% in 2006. 37% think Islam poses little or no threat to the West.

Notes to Editors

All figures, unless otherwise stated are from YouGov Plc. Total sample size was 1,948 adults. The data has been weighted to be representative of the British adult population as a whole. Fieldwork was undertaken between the 6th and 7th September 2011. The survey was carried out online.

Source: <http://www.yougov.co.uk/corporate/pdf/YG-press-911-10yearson.pdf>

188-43-9. Labour Keeps Advantage Over Tories and Liberal Democrats in Britain

(09/07/11) -

The approval rating for David Cameron remains stable, while both Nick Clegg and Ed Miliband lose points.

The Labour Party is holding on to the top spot in Britain’s political landscape, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

The online survey of a representative sample of 2,005 British adults also shows a drop in the approval rating for both Nick Clegg and Ed Miliband.

Voting Intention

Across Britain, 39 per cent of decided voters and leaners (-2 since July) say they would support the Labour candidate in their constituency in the next General Election.

The Conservative Party is second with 33 per cent (-1), followed by their coalition partners—the Liberal Democrats—with 11 per cent (+1).

The United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP) is next with seven per cent, followed by the Scottish National Party (SNP) with five per cent, the Green Party with two per cent, and the British National Party (BNP) also with two per cent.

Labour is still clearly ahead of its rivals in the North (47%), holds a ten-point lead over the Conservatives in London (44% to 34%) and a four-point edge in Midlands and Wales (41% to 37%). The Tories are still first in the South of England (40% to 34%). In Scotland, the SNP now holds the support of practically half of decided voters (49%).

Approval

There has been no change in the performance rating for Prime Minister David Cameron since March, with two-in-five respondents (41%) saying they approve of the way he is handling his duties, and half of Britons (51%) saying they disapprove.

While one third of respondents (32%) approve of Ed Miliband’s performance as Leader of the Opposition, only one-in-four (26%) feel the same way about the way Nick Clegg is doing his job as Deputy Prime Minister.

Methodology: From September 1 to September 2, 2011, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 2,005 randomly selected British adults who are Springboard UK panelists. The margin of error—which measures sampling variability—is +/- 2.2%. The results have been statistically weighted according to the most current education, age, gender and region data to ensure samples representative of the entire adult population of Great Britain. Discrepancies in or between totals are due to rounding.

Source: <http://www.angus-reid.com/polls/44025/labour-keeps-advantage-over-tories-and-liberal-democrats-in-britain/>

NORTH AMERICA

188-43-10. Six in Ten Americans Say U.S. Weakened Its Economy by Overspending in Response to 9/11

September 8, 2011

Two in Three Say U.S. Power Has Declined as a Result of America's Response to 9/11

Six in ten Americans believe that that the U.S. weakened its economy by overspending in its responses to the 9/11 attacks. In particular, respondents felt this was especially true of the U.S. mission in Iraq. Two out of three Americans perceive that over the decade since 9/11, U.S. power and influence in the world has declined. This view is highly correlated with the belief that the U.S. overspent in its post-9/11 response efforts -- the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Since 9/11, American views of Islam have grown more negative. However, views of Arab and Muslim people are moderately warm, and majorities continue to feel that the attacks of 9/11 do not represent mainstream thinking within Islam and that it is possible to find common ground between Islam and the West.

When asked what they think of the Obama administration's plan to strengthen the Afghan army while reducing U.S. forces and attempting negotiations with the Taliban, 69% say they approve.

These are some of the findings of a new poll conducted by the Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA) and the Anwar Sadat Chair for Peace and Development at the University of Maryland. The polling project was directed by Steven Kull, Director of PIPA, and Shibley Telhami, Nonresident Senior Fellow at the Saban Center for Middle East Policy at the Brookings Institution and the Anwar Sadat Professor at the University of Maryland.

The poll of 957 Americans has a margin of error +/-3.2% and was fielded August 19-25 by Knowledge Networks.

Though 50% of Americans think the U.S. over invested in the Afghan war, 57% still see the initial decision to enter Afghanistan as the right thing to do. At this point, a large majority (73%) wants the U.S. to reduce the number of troops in Afghanistan, but less than half (44%) want troops withdrawn completely.

Fifty-five percent say that the U.S. has spent too many resources in the Iraq war, while a plurality of 49% called the Iraq war a mistake (45% right decision). This criticism is a bit lower than other polls that asked similar questions in 2010 and found a majority ranging from 51 to 62% saying that it was not the right decision.

Support for the decision to go to war is highly correlated with beliefs held by substantial and undiminishing minorities that Iraq was providing support to al Qaeda (46%) and either had a WMD program or actual WMDs (47%). Among those with such beliefs, large majorities say the war was the right thing while among those without such beliefs large majorities have the opposite views.

A modest majority (53%) believes that the U.S. should withdraw its troops according to schedule even if the Iraqi government asks the US to stay another year.

"Americans clearly are looking for the U.S. to ramp down the military operations and significantly reduce costs related to its post-9/11 actions," Steven Kull said.

In October 2001, just weeks after the 9/11 attacks, an ABC News poll showed that a plurality of Americans (47%) had a favorable opinion of Islam, while 39% had an unfavorable response. Over the subsequent years, when the same question was asked, the favorable number

declined. In the current poll, only a third (33%) had a generally favorable opinion, while six in ten had an unfavorable opinion.

However a 53% majority say they have a favorable view of Arab people and a plurality of 49% say they have a favorable view of Muslim people in general.

"This is an interesting finding that contrasts with more negative views of the Muslim religion. We don't fully know if the positive view of the Arab peoples is partly a function of the mostly peaceful Arab uprisings, but from indicators in an earlier poll, we suspect that these uprisings had a positive impact," said Shibley Telhami.

In addition, a stable majority continues to think that the 9/11 attacks do not represent mainstream Islam. A robust 73% said the terrorists who conducted the 9/11 attacks were "part of a radical fringe"; only 22% said the terrorists' views are close to the mainstream teachings of Islam. Fifty-nine percent say it is possible to find common ground between Islam and the West (down from 68% in a 2001 PIPA poll taken shortly after 9/11).

Americans' most widely held picture now of the ongoing events of the Arab Spring is that they are about both a struggle for democracy and an effort by Islamist groups to seek political power--a view held by 45%. Thirty-three percent said the uprisings are "more about ordinary people seeking freedom and democracy," while 17% thought the Arab Spring is "more about Islamist groups seeking political power."

A majority (56%) feels the events of the Arab Spring have not increased the risk of a terrorist attack on the United States, including 10% who think it has decreased the risk. About a third (36%) thinks the risk has increased because of the uprisings.

Six in ten see the Arab-Israeli conflict as one of the five most important issues for U.S. interests. A clear majority (61%) says that the U.S. should not take sides in its efforts to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, while just 27% want the U.S. to lean toward Israel (5% toward Palestinians).

The partisan divide here is strong: while large majorities of Democrats (71%) and independents (67%) want the U.S. to not lean toward either side in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, this is true of just 45% of Republicans, while 50% say the U.S. should lean toward Israel.

This study was conducted using the web-enabled KnowledgePanel®, a probability-based panel designed to be representative of the U.S. population. Initially, participants are chosen scientifically by a random selection of telephone numbers and residential addresses. Persons in selected households are then invited by telephone or by mail to participate in the web-enabled KnowledgePanel®. For those who agree to participate, but do not already have Internet access, Knowledge Networks provides a laptop and ISP connection. Additional technical information is available at <http://www.knowledgenetworks.com/ganp/reviewer-info.html>.

Source: <http://www.worldpublicopinion.org/pipa/articles/brunitedstatescanadara/692.php?nid=&id=&pnt=692&lb=>

188-43-11. Ten Years in, Many Doubt U.S. Is Winning War on Terrorism

Views now virtually identical to those in October 2001, despite fluctuation over the years

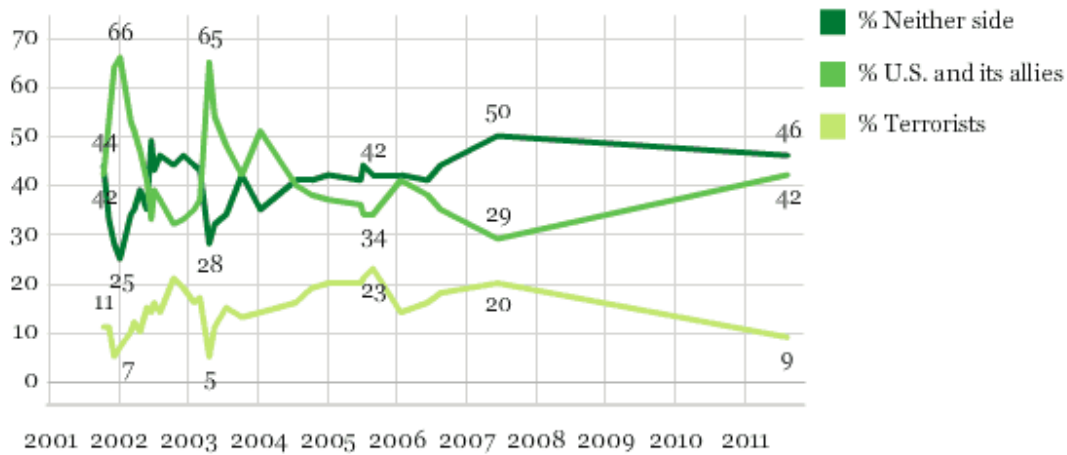
September 9, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Americans' views on who is winning the war on terrorism are almost identical now to where they were in October 2001. Americans are roughly evenly split, 46% to 42%, between the view that the U.S. and its allies are winning the war on terrorism and the view that neither the U.S. nor the terrorists are winning. Despite the similarity between views now and

10 years ago, there has been a great deal of change in the intervening time, including points in 2002 and 2003 when two-thirds of the public felt that the U.S. was winning.

Americans' Perceptions of Who Is Winning War Against Terrorism

Who do you think is currently winning the war against terrorism -- [ROTATED: the U.S. and its allies, neither side, or the terrorists]?



GALLUP

Ten Years of Wavering Opinion

Gallup's initial reading on this measure came in October 2001, shortly after U.S. military action in Afghanistan commenced, when 42% of Americans said the U.S. and its allies were winning the war, 44% said neither side was winning, and 11% said the terrorists were winning.

From November 2001 through March 2002 a majority of Americans said that the U.S. was winning the war on terrorism, including an all-time high of 66% in January 2002. By the spring of 2002, however, these more positive perceptions dwindled -- at times in June and again in the fall, approximately one-third said the U.S. was winning.

Positive perceptions picked up again in April 2003, this time coincident with the U.S. invasion of Iraq. Sixty-five percent of Americans at that point said that the U.S. was winning the war on terrorism. These positive sentiments were, again, short-lived. By the summer of 2003, perceptions that the U.S. was winning fell below the majority level -- where they have remained since, with the exception of one survey reading in January 2004. An all-time low of 29% of Americans said the U.S. was winning the war on terrorism in June 2007.

Gallup did not ask the question after 2007 again until this August, and the current 42% of Americans who believe the U.S. is winning matches the average reading across the 31 times the question was asked. The average view that neither side is winning has been 40%, putting the current "neither" view slightly above average.

The 9% who believe that the terrorists are winning is among the lowest reading on that measure since 2001. The highest point for this belief was 23% in August 2005.

The uncertainty among many Americans that the U.S. is winning the war on terrorism is underscored by the finding that about 6 in 10 Americans believe that terrorists will always find a way to launch major attacks on the U.S. no matter what the U.S. government does. This is virtually unchanged from September of 2002.

Which comes closer to your view -- [ROTATED: the terrorists will always find a way to launch major attacks no matter what the U.S. government does, (or) the U.S. government can eventually prevent all major attacks if it works hard enough at it]?

	Always find a way to launch	Can prevent all major attacks	No opinion
2011 Aug 11-14	59%	37%	4%
2002 Sep 2-4	60%	37%	3%

GALLUP

Bottom Line

Americans' views of the war on terrorism are in an almost identical position to where they were in October of 2001, a month after the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks on New York City and Washington, D.C., and just after the war in Afghanistan began. The public remains essentially split on the issue of whether the U.S. and its allies are winning, or whether neither side is winning the war, with few holding the belief that the terrorists are winning.

This lack of change from the beginning and end of the decade masks a great deal of movement on this measure as the 10 years unfolded, including two points in time when the public became significantly more positive about winning the war on terrorism -- about a month into the war in Afghanistan in 2001, and at the beginning of the Iraq war in March 2003. The majority of Americans remain convinced that terrorists can always manage to launch attacks on the U.S. if they want to, regardless of what the U.S. government may do.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Aug. 11-14, 2011, with a random sample of 1,008 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S. selected using random digit dial sampling.

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

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

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

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

Source:[http://www.gallup.com/poll/149381/Ten-Years-Later-Doubts-War-Terrorism.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas - Northern America - Politics - USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/149381/Ten-Years-Later-Doubts-War-Terrorism.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

188-43-12. One in Four Americans Say Lives Permanently Changed by 9/11

Fewer now reluctant to fly, travel overseas, or go into skyscrapers than in 2001

September 8, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ - Ten years after the 9/11 terror attacks, 28% of Americans say they have permanently changed the way they live as a result of that tragedy. More, 58%, believe that Americans overall have permanently changed the way they live.

As a result of the September 11th, 2001, terrorist attacks, do you think Americans have permanently changed the way they live, or not?

As a result of the September 11th, 2001, terrorist attacks, have you personally changed the way you live, or not?



Note: Each question asked of a separate randomly selected half sample of approximately 500 respondents, 2002-2011.

GALLUP

These results are based on an Aug. 11-14 *USA Today*/Gallup poll. Gallup has asked these questions periodically since 2002 and has found a similar divide between perceptions of how the attacks have affected Americans in general versus how they have affected respondents personally.

While one might expect the passage of time to lessen Americans' perceptions of the effects of 9/11 on the country or on their own lives, that has not been the case. In fact, Americans are now slightly more likely than in the past to think Americans' lives and their own lives have permanently changed.

Neither question shows much variation by subgroup. However, women (33%) are more likely than men (23%) to say they have permanently changed the way they live. Also, those in the East (71%) are more likely than those in other regions of the country to think Americans have changed the way they live (59% in the West, 54% in the Midwest, and 50% in the South).

Americans Now Less Reluctant to Fly, Travel Overseas, and Go Into Skyscrapers

Substantial minorities of Americans in a separate *USA Today*/Gallup poll, conducted July 15-17, say they are now less willing to travel overseas (38%), attend events where there are thousands of people (27%), fly on airplanes (24%), or go into skyscrapers (20%) as a result of the 9/11 terror attacks.

The effects of time are apparent on these measures, as Americans' reluctance is significantly lower on three of the items now than in the immediate aftermath of the attacks, including a 19-percentage-point decrease in the percentage saying they are less willing to fly.

As a result of the events that occurred on September 11th, would you say that now you are less willing to -- [RANDOM ORDER], or not?

Selected trend: Figures are percentage who are less willing to do each activity

	2001 Sep 14-15	2006 Aug 18-20	2011 Jul 15-17	Change, 2001-2011 (pct. pts.)
Fly on airplanes	43%	30%	24%	-19
Go into skyscrapers	35	22	20	-15
Travel overseas	48	47	38	-10
Attend events where there are thousands of people	30	23	27	-3

GALLUP

These data do not necessarily speak to how actual behavior may have changed since 9/11. It is possible that many people who say they are "less willing" to engage in these activities are unlikely to do them in any case, or that some who are less willing to do certain activities still do them in certain circumstances.

Gallup periodically asks Americans about their air travel habits. In Gallup's last update prior to 9/11, from August 2000, 45% of Americans reported having flown in the prior 12 months, with the average American taking 1.8 round trips. In the most recent update of this trend, from December 2008, the [percentage who traveled by air](#) was 43%, with an average of 1.7 round trips per American. Between August 2000 and December 2008, there have been fluctuations in the percentage of Americans flying, but nothing to suggest a sustained decrease in air travel -- even as one in four Americans continue to say they are less willing to fly because of 9/11.

Implications

The 9/11 terror attacks will certainly rank among the most significant events in U.S. history. Currently, 58% of Americans believe the attacks fundamentally altered the way people in this country live their lives, while a smaller 28% say they have permanently changed the way they live. In the 10 years since the attacks, however, there has been no decrease in the percentage of Americans who say they have permanently changed the way they live their own lives.

One thing that has changed in the last 10 years is that Americans are less likely to express reluctance to engage in activities that could make them vulnerable to terrorist attacks, including flying, traveling overseas, and going into skyscrapers. However, substantial minorities of Americans maintain they are less willing to do these things than they were before the attacks occurred, though the extent to which Americans have actually cut back in these areas remains unclear.

Survey Methods

Results for this *USA Today*/Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted July 15-17 and Aug. 11-14, 2011, with random samples of approximately 1,000 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

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

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone respondents and 600 landline respondents per 1,000 national adults, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents by 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/149366/One-Four-Americans-Say-Lives-Permanently-Changed.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas - Northern America - Politics - USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/149366/One-Four-Americans-Say-Lives-Permanently-Changed.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

188-43-13. Obama Approval Sinks to New Lows Among Whites, Hispanics

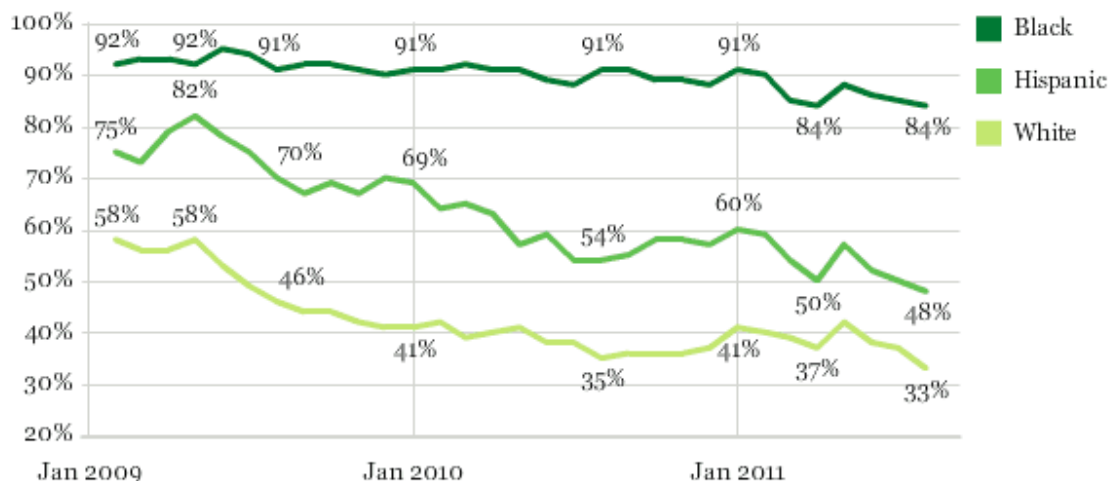
Blacks' support remains high, but at 84% ties record for monthly low

September 7, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- President Barack Obama earned the lowest monthly job approval rating of his presidency to date in August, with 41% of U.S. adults approving of his overall job performance, down from 44% in July. He also received term-low monthly job approval ratings from both Hispanics (48%) and whites (33%) and tied his lowest rating from blacks (84%).

President Barack Obama Job Approval by Race

February 2009-August 2011 monthly averages



Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP

The latest results are based on Gallup Daily tracking throughout August and include telephone interviews with more than 12,000 whites, 1,100 blacks, and nearly 1,200 Hispanics.

Whites' approval of Obama has trended downward thus far in 2011 after showing little change in 2010. Whites' largest drop in support for the president within a calendar year -- 17 percentage points -- came in 2009, declining from 58% in February, the first full month of Obama's presidency, to 41% by December.

Blacks have remained solidly approving of Obama throughout his presidency; however, 2011 is the first year this group's monthly job approval has routinely registered below 90%, indicating a decline in blacks' support, albeit a fairly minor one.

The president's current standing with Hispanics reflects a rather steep decline since January, when 60% approved of him. This follows Hispanics' less-pronounced drops in their support in each of the first two years of his presidency. As a result, the gap between blacks and whites in Obama's job approval has been widening while the gap between Hispanics' and whites' approval has been narrowing.

Although Hispanics' monthly approval of Obama dipped below 50% for the first time in August, more still approve than disapprove (48% vs. 37%) of his job performance. A relatively high 15% -- typical for Hispanics -- has no opinion.

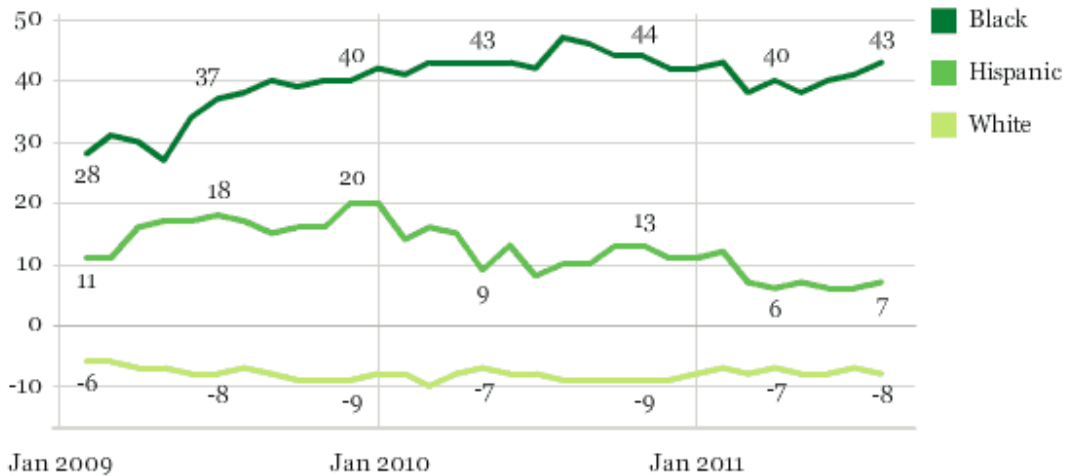
Hispanics' Approval of Obama Now Close to National Average

The gradual shift in Hispanics' job approval of Obama toward whites' level of job approval is also seen in the accompanying graph showing the differences between Obama's job approval rating, nationally, and his ratings from each racial group, on a monthly basis since February 2009.

While blacks and Hispanics both expressed significantly higher-than-average approval for Obama throughout 2009 and most of 2010, Hispanics' approval has been moving progressively closer to the national average and is now only single digits above it. Whites' approval has consistently remained about eight points below the national average. As a result, blacks have become an extreme outlier -- the only major racial group showing well-above-average approval.

Gap Between Racial Groups' Approval of President Obama and National Average

February 2009-August 2011 monthly averages



Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP

Bottom Line

Despite launching his presidency with a large majority of Hispanics approving of his job performance, along with most blacks, Obama has seen significant erosion in Hispanics' support. As a result, while Hispanics' approval of Obama was at one time 20 points higher than the national average, at this time it is just 7 points higher. [Two significant slips in Hispanics' approval of Obama](#) were seen in 2010, perhaps linked with the president hedging on campaign promises to make immigration reform a priority. However, that decline has continued into 2011 as the nation's focus has turned more to the [economy and federal budget problems](#).

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of Gallup Daily tracking Aug. 1-31, 2011, with a random sample of 15,343 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

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

For results based on the sample of 12,254 whites, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 1 percentage points. For results based on the samples of 1,137 blacks and 1,183 Hispanics, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 4 percentage points.

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

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

The questions reported here were asked of a random half-sample of respondents for 30 nights in August on the Gallup Daily tracking survey.

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/149351/Obama-Job-Approval-Sinks-New-Lows-Among-Whites-](http://www.gallup.com/poll/149351/Obama-Job-Approval-Sinks-New-Lows-Among-Whites-Hispanics.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

[Hispanics.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas - Northern America - Politics - USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/149351/Obama-Job-Approval-Sinks-New-Lows-Among-Whites-Hispanics.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

188-43-14. Most Say Unemployed Deserve Hiring Discrimination Protection

Plurality of Republicans Disagree

UTICA, NY--Six in 10 adults nationwide believe businesses who stipulate in help wanted ads that they will only consider candidates who are already employed, should be seen as illegally discriminating against the jobless, a new IBOPE Zogby poll conducted from Sept. 2-5 finds.

A strong majority of Democrats (83%) and a plurality of independents (47%), agree that such practices should be considered illegal, however, by 45%-42%, Republicans disagree.

Some businesses say in their help wanted ads that they will only hire people who have jobs and not those who are unemployed. Do you believe this should be considered illegal job discrimination?

Resp onse	
Yes	9
No	1
Not sure	0

IBOPE Zogby International conducted an online survey of 2,097 U.S. adults. A sampling of IBOPE Zogby International's online panel, which is representative of the adult population of the U.S., was invited to participate. Slight weights were added to region, party, age, race, religion, gender and education to more accurately reflect the population. The margin of error is +/- 2.2 percentage points. Margins of error are higher in sub-groups. The MOE calculation is for sampling error only.

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://zogby.com/news/2011/09/08/ibope-zogby-poll-most-say-unemployed-deserve-hiring-discrimination-protection/>

188-43-15. Adults Split on Whether U.S. Now Safer; Intelligence Gets Credit For Stopping Attacks

58% Say 9-11 Attacks Have Been Fully Investigated

UTICA, NY--Adults nationwide are closely split on whether the U.S. is more safe than it was prior to the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks, and are more likely to credit U.S. intelligence services for having prevented subsequent attacks than they are to credit other agencies or actions, a new IBOPE Zogby poll finds

While 58% agree that the government and its commissions have fully investigated the 9-11 attacks, 33% disagree. Also, given a list of possible motivations for the 9-11 attacks, opposition to western culture and beliefs is the most popular response with 44%

The poll was conducted from Sept. 2-5, one week ahead of the 10th anniversary of the attacks, and found 56% disappointed that rebuilding at the site of the Twin Towers has not yet been completed. A plurality say 9-11 first responders and volunteers have not been treated fairly by the government.

Finally, 61% believe the killing of Osama bin Laden has made no difference in the nation's safety, while 29% say we are safer and 4% less safe.

Here are more details of the poll.

It has been 10 years since the 9/11 terrorist attacks. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree that America is more safe now than it was before 9/11/2001?

Response	
Agree	8
Disagree	6
Not sure	

Which of the following do you believe is most responsible for keeping America safe from future terrorist attacks?

Response	
Intelligence agencies (CIA, etc).	3
Military	7
Elected leaders (President, Congress)	2
Law Enforcement (local, State and Federal)	1
Diplomatic corps (Embassy employees, State Department)	
Not Sure	

Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

In the ten years since 9/11 there has not been an al Qaida-sponsored terrorist attack on U.S. soil. Which of the following do you believe is the reason for that? (Choose all that apply)

Response	All adults
Better intelligence	59%
Luck	45
Enhanced interrogation techniques	33
War in Afghanistan	29
Law Enforcement	24
War in Iraq	22
The Patriot Act	21
Department of Homeland Security	20
Killing of Osama bin Laden	12
Other/not sure	12

Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree that the U.S. government and its commissions have fully investigated the attacks of 9/11/2001?

Response	
Agree	8
Disagree	3
Not sure	

Which of the following do you believe is the main motivation of the 9/11 terrorist attacks?

Response	
Opposition to western culture and beliefs	4
Overall American policy in the Middle East	4
Desire to spread their religion	0
Poverty and lack of opportunity in the Middle East	
American support for Israel	
American prosperity	
Other	
Not sure	

Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

How do you feel about the fact that rebuilding at the site of the Twin Towers in New York City has not yet been completed?

Response	
Very disappointed + somewhat disappointed	6
Not very disappointed + not at all disappointed	3
Not sure	1

Regarding how fairly 9-11 first responders and volunteers have been treated, 39% rate the government as unfair and 26% fair. Exactly one-half say the media has been fair and 69% say the American people have been fair to the responders and volunteers.

IBOPE Zogby International conducted an online survey of 2,099 U.S. adults. A sampling of IBOPE Zogby International's online panel, which is representative of the adult population of the U.S., was invited to participate. Slight weights were added to region, party, age, race, religion, gender and education to more accurately reflect the population. The margin of error is +/- 2.2 percentage points. Margins of error are higher in sub-groups. The MOE calculation is for sampling error only.

Source: <http://zogby.com/news/2011/09/06/ibope-zogby-9-11-anniversary-poll-adults-split-whether-us-now-safer-intelligence-gets-credit-stoppin/>

188-43-16. Obama Numbers Further Erode

75% Say Nation on Wrong Track

September 07, 2011

UTICA, NY--President Barack Obama continues his downward spiral in the eyes of voters, with the percentage who believe he deserves re-election falling to 33%, his job approval tying the low mark of his Presidency at 39% and the percentage of voters saying the nation is on the wrong track reaching a high of 75%, a new IBOPE Zogby survey conducted Sept. 2-5 finds.

Overall, do you approve or disapprove of Barack Obamas job as president?

Obama Job Performance	Sep 5	Aug 29	Aug 4	July 25	July 18	July 12	July 5	June 21	June 9	June 6	May 31	May 23
Disapprove	61%	60%	58%	54%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%
Approve	29%	30%	31%	35%	33%	32%	32%	33%	33%	36%	38%	38%
Not sure	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%

Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Obamas previous poorest marks came on Dec. 12, 2010 with the same totals of 39% approval and 61% disapproval.

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

Response	Sep 5	Aug 29	Aug 4	July 25	July 18	July 11	July 5	June 21	June 9	June 6
Time for someone new	57%	55%	54%	51%	53%	54%	55%	55%	55%	55%
Obama deserves to be re-elected	33%	35%	36%	40%	38%	36%	33%	39%	33%	34%

Not sure	1	9	9	9	9	10	6	7	9	7
	0%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

The worst previous results on the nations direction came with 73% choosing wrong track on Aug. 4 and 15% saying the nation is headed in the right direction.

Congressional job approval improved slightly from August 29, but remains dismally low, with 15% approving of Congress overall and 32% approving of Congressional Republicans and 25% approving of Congressional Democrats.

IBOPE Zogby International conducted an online survey of 2,057 voters. A sampling of IBOPE Zogby International's online panel, which is representative of the adult population of the U.S., was invited to participate. Slight weights were added to region, party, age, race, religion, gender and education to more accurately reflect the population. The margin of error is +/- 2.2 percentage points. Margins of error are higher in sub-groups. The MOE calculation is for sampling error only.

Source: <http://zogby.com/news/2011/09/07/ibope-zogby-poll-obama-numbers-further-erode/>

188-43-17. Americans' Spending Declines in August

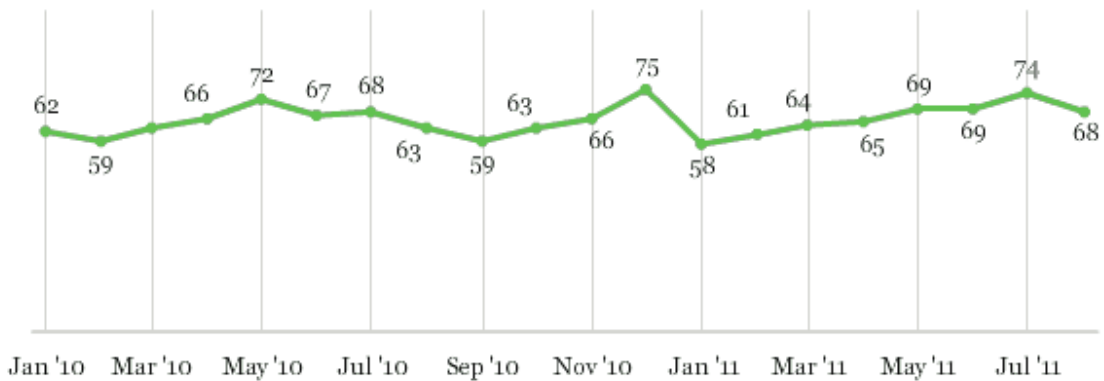
Self-reported spending averaged \$68 per day in August, down from \$74 in July

September 7, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Overall self-reported daily U.S. consumer spending in stores, restaurants, gas stations, and online averaged \$68 per day in August, down from \$74 in July. Spending has now returned to May and June levels, but remains above the \$63 average from August 2010, one of the lowest estimates since 2010.

U.S. Consumer Spending, 2010-2011

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



Gallup Daily tracking

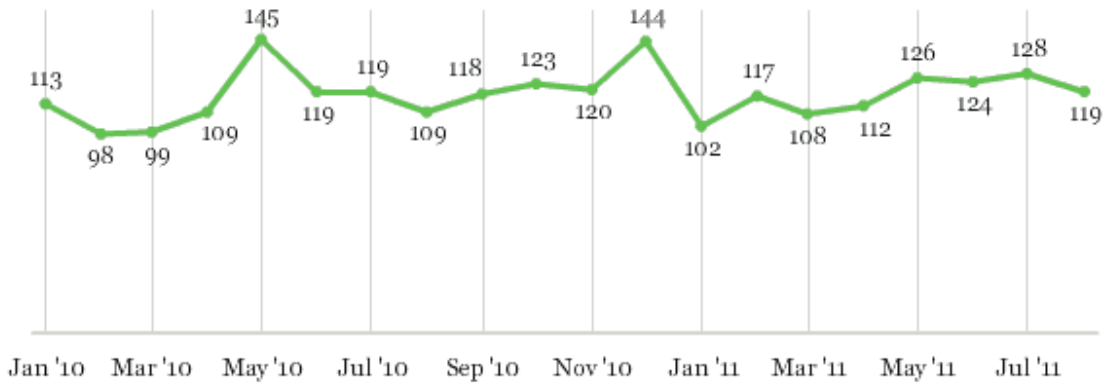
GALLUP

Upper-Income Americans Pulling Back

Spending among Americans making \$90,000 or more annually averaged \$119 per day in August, down from \$128 in July. This is the lowest spending level among upper-income consumers since April of this year, but is higher than the \$109 average of August 2010.

Upper-Income Consumer Spending, 2010-2011

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



Gallup Daily tracking

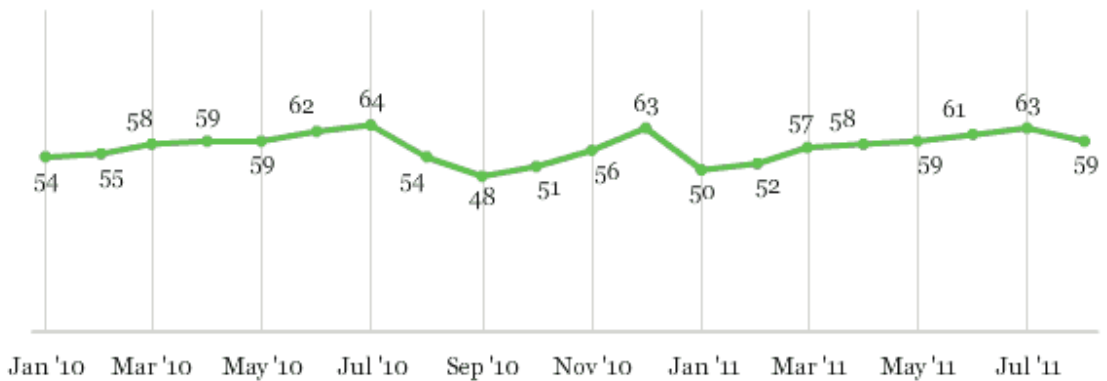
GALLUP

Lower- and Middle-Income Americans Spending Less

Americans who make less than \$90,000 per year reported spending an average of \$59 per day during August, down from \$63 in July but up from the \$54 of August 2010.

Middle- and Lower-Income Consumer Spending, 2010-2011

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



Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP

Implications

The August decline in consumer spending -- although up from last year's weak comparables -- is consistent with the [sharp drop in in economic confidence](#) and [workers' heightened worries about the unemployment situation](#) last month. In particular, the pullback in upper-income spending seems to parallel the [worsening of upper-income confidence](#) relative to that of other Americans during the month of August.

It appears that third-quarter U.S. economic growth will be as anemic as that of the first two quarters of 2011. While the government's announcement that zero net new jobs were created in

August made major headlines over the Labor Day holiday, Gallup's data suggest an even more dire jobs situation. Not only is unemployment likely higher than the government reports, but [underemployment increased to 18.5%](#) at the end of August. With so many Americans underemployed, it seems likely that consumer spending will continue to decline.

Still, consumer psychology is likely the key to increased spending, particularly on the part of upper-income Americans who have disposable income to spend if they want. Whether the president's address to Congress this week and/or the Republican response can change the current recessionary consumer psychology is yet to be determined. The same is true for the Fed's ability to do so by way of printing money as they did a year ago with "quantitative easing" -- something they hesitated to do at their August meeting but may reconsider in September.

Gallup Daily tracking will measure the success of the government's efforts -- or the lack thereof -- during the days and weeks ahead.

Survey Methods

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

National results for August are based on Gallup Daily tracking interviews with 15,001 national adults conducted Aug. 1-31, 2011. For this sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 1 percentage point.

Upper-income results are based on Gallup Daily tracking interviews with 2,633 national adults conducted Aug. 1-31, 2011. For this sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 3 percentage points.

Middle- and lower-income results are based on Gallup Daily tracking interviews with 9,939 national adults conducted Aug. 1-31, 2011. For this sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 1 percentage point.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone respondents and 600 landline respondents per 1,000 national adults, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents by 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/149342/Americans-Spending-Declines-](http://www.gallup.com/poll/149342/Americans-Spending-Declines-August.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas - Business - Northern America - USA)

[August.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas - Business - Northern America - USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/149342/Americans-Spending-Declines-August.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas - Business - Northern America - USA)

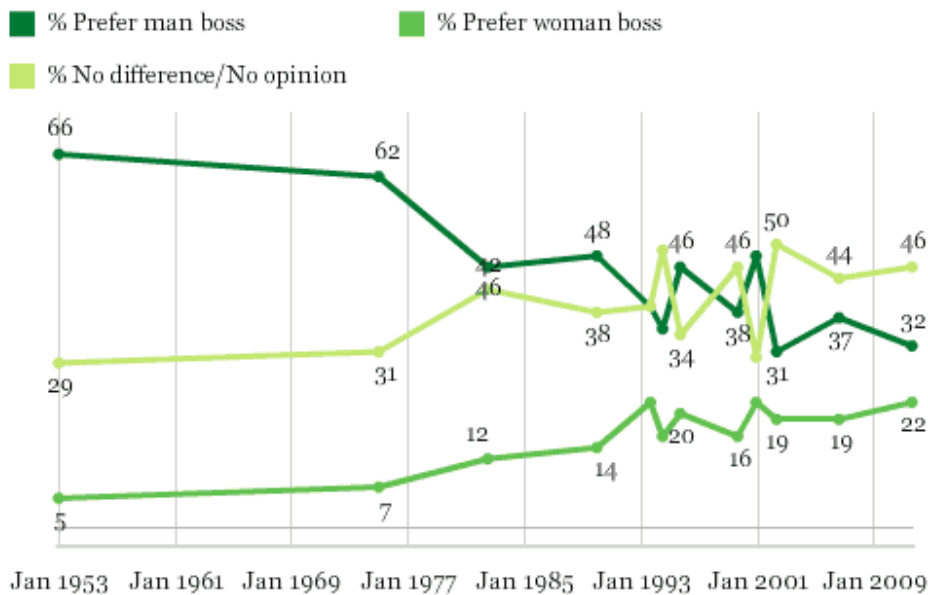
188-43-18. Americans Still Prefer Male Bosses; Many Have No Preference

Both men and women prefer a male boss

September 8, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Americans would still prefer to work for a male (32%) rather than a female (22%) boss if they were taking a new job, but the edge for a male boss is now, by two percentage points, the smallest it has been since Gallup first began asking this question in 1953. Almost half now say gender would make no difference in their preference.

If you were taking a new job and had your choice of a boss would you prefer to work for a man or a woman?



GALLUP

When Gallup first asked about preferences for a male or female boss in 1953, 66% of Americans said they preferred a man, while 5% said they preferred a woman. About 6 in 10 preferred a male boss when Gallup next asked the question in 1975, but by the 1980s preferences for a male boss had slipped below 50%.

The percentages of Americans preferring a male boss and those with no preference moved around quite a bit in the 1990s and 2000s, but in the three most recent administrations of the question, in 2002, 2006, and 2011, the plurality of Americans have volunteered that they would have no preference for the gender of their boss if taking a new job. The gap between preferences for a male or a female boss has shifted from survey to survey in recent years as well, ranging from a 26-point male boss preference in 2000 to a 10-point preference in the most recent survey - the narrowest to date.

This question has traditionally been asked of all Americans, regardless of their employment status or work history; the responses of employed Americans in the most recent survey are virtually identical to those who are not employed.

Gender of Current Boss Appears to Affect Preferences

Gallup also asked U.S. workers to say whether their current boss was a man or a woman; 56% report having a male boss, while 30% have a female boss and another 13% say they don't have a boss. The gender of one's current boss appears to be significantly related to preferences for the gender of one's boss. Working Americans who currently have a male boss prefer a male boss by a 23-point margin, while the smaller number who currently have a female boss say they would prefer to have a female boss if they had a choice -- by a 9-point margin.

If you were taking a new job and had your choice of a boss would you prefer to work for a man or a woman?

Among employed only

	% Prefer man boss	% Prefer woman boss	% No difference/No opinion
Currently have male boss (56%)	38	15	47
Currently have female boss (30%)	28	37	35

GALLUP

The precise explanation for this relationship is not clear. It is possible that certain types of workers who have pre-existing preferences for a female boss are more likely to end up in situations that match their preferences, or it is possible that the experience of working under a female boss may affect workers' attitudes.

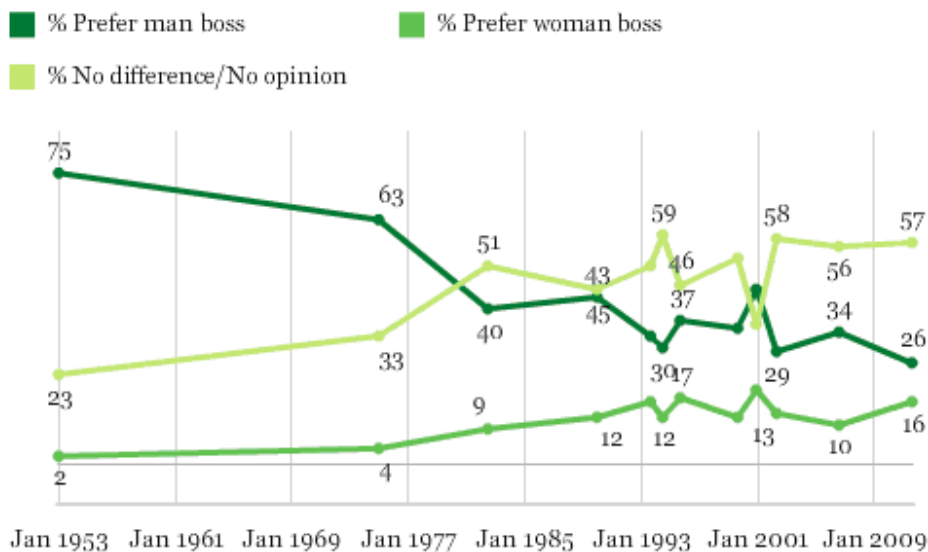
Women More Likely to Have an Opinion, But Prefer a Male Boss, As Do Men

Although one might hypothesize that men would prefer a male boss and women a female boss, this does not appear to be the case. Instead, the results from the latest Aug. 11-14 survey show that the major difference between sexes is in terms of having a preference at all, rather than in terms of the preferred gender of one's boss.

The majority of men express no preference regarding the gender of their boss, while women are both more likely than men to say they would prefer having a male and a female boss. Still, both men and women end up preferring a male boss -- men by 26% to 16%, and women by 39% to 27%.

If you were taking a new job and had your choice of a boss would you prefer to work for a man or a woman?

Among men only

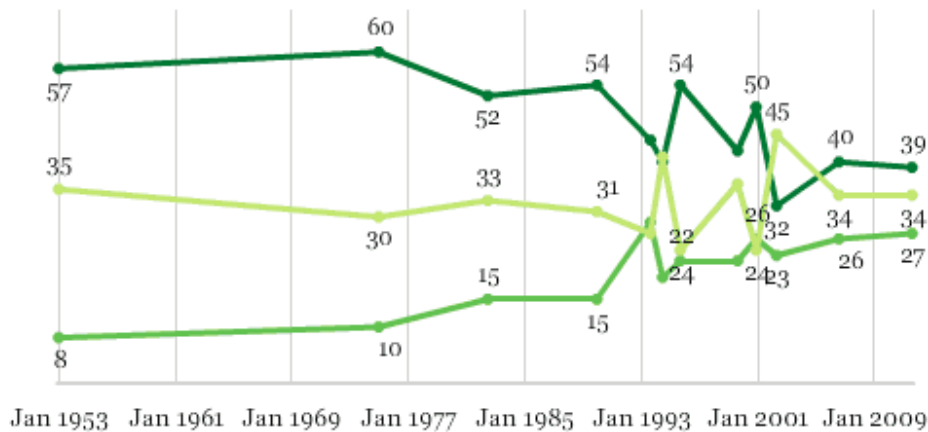


GALLUP

If you were taking a new job and had your choice of a boss would you prefer to work for a man or a woman?

Among women only

■ % Prefer man boss ■ % Prefer woman boss
 ■ % No difference/No opinion



GALLUP

Age Makes Big Difference in Preferences Among Women, But Not Among Men

Americans younger than 50 tilt only slightly toward a preference for a male boss rather than a female boss (31% vs. 27%), while those 50 and older are significantly more likely to say they prefer a male (35% vs. 16%).

There is an important interaction between age and gender in terms of boss gender preference. Women younger than 50 are virtually even in their preferences, with a slight two-point tilt toward a desire for a female boss. Women 50 and older are substantially more likely to prefer a male boss, 44% vs. 18%. There is little difference in the preferences of men, regardless of their age.

If you were taking a new job and had your choice of a boss would you prefer to work for a man or a woman?

By age and gender

	% Prefer man boss	% Prefer woman boss	% No difference/No opinion
Men 18-49 years	28	19	54
Men 50+ years	24	14	62
Women 18-49 years	34	36	30
Women 50+ years	44	18	38

GALLUP

Implications

Male bosses still dominate in the American workplace today, and Americans continue to have a slight preference for a male versus a female boss if they were to take a new job. Almost half of Americans, however, don't have a preference, and the edge for a male versus a female

boss is now, by two points, the smallest it has been since Gallup first began asking this question in 1953.

The fact that younger Americans are about equal in their preferences for a male or a female boss suggests that these overall preferences may change as the population ages in the years ahead. The biggest potential for change appears to be among women, since younger women are as likely to prefer a female as a male boss if given a choice, while older women are quite strong in their preferences for a male boss.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Aug. 11-14, 2011, with a random sample of 1,008 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S. selected using random digit dial sampling.

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

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

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

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

Source:[http://www.gallup.com/poll/149360/Americans-Prefer-Male-Bosses-No-Preference.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas - Business - Northern America – USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/149360/Americans-Prefer-Male-Bosses-No-Preference.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Business%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA)

188-43-19. Americans Expect New Attack Similar to 9/11 in Their Lifetimes

(09/07/11) -

Most respondents agree with the 9/11 Commission and reject the notion that a controlled demolition took place in the World Trade Center.

A majority of Americans believe that a terrorist attack similar in scope and magnitude to 9/11 will take place again in U.S. soil, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

The online survey of a representative sample of 1,787 American adults also shows that respondents are divided in the effectiveness of the military intervention in Afghanistan that was launched by the United States government after the events of 9/11.

9/11

Two thirds of respondents (66%) believe that the commission that investigated the events of Sept. 11, 2001 was right in its conclusion that an attack was carried out by 19 hijackers who were members of the al-Qaeda terrorist organization, led by Osama bin Laden.

Only 12 per cent of respondents openly disagree with the conclusion of the 9/11 Commission, and 22 per cent are undecided.

A small proportion of Americans find several assertions that have been made about 9/11 as credible, including the notion that United Airlines Flight 93, which crashed in Pennsylvania, was shot down (16%), that the collapse of the World Trade Center was the result of a controlled demolition (14%), and that no airplane actually crashed at the Pentagon on Sept. 11 (11%).

Even fewer respondents believe that Osama bin Laden is alive (9%) and that no airplanes crashed on the World Trade Center on 9/11 (5%).

Terrorism

More than half of Americans (58%) think that an attack similar in scope and magnitude to 9/11 will take place in the United States again in their lifetimes. Republicans (66%) are more likely than Independents (59%) and Democrats (52%) to feel this way.

More than a third of Americans (36%) are “very concerned” or “moderately concerned” about becoming the victim of a terrorist attack, while three-in-five (60%) are “not too concerned” or “not concerned at all.” Democrats (43%) are more worried about this possibility than Republicans (36%) or Independents (33%).

Americans are divided in their assessment of the military intervention that was launched in Afghanistan as a result of 9/11, with 44 per cent considering a success and 36 per cent deeming it a failure. Republicans are more likely to see the military campaign as a success (48%) than Democrats and Independents (both at 33%).

Analysis

There has been little change in the views of Americans on the 9/11 attacks since the survey conducted by [Angus Reid Public Opinion in March 2010](#) after Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad claimed that the 9/11 attacks were a “fabrication”. The core group of Americans who question certain elements of the official story—including the conclusions of the 9/11 commission and the notion that “many people” in the U.S government had prior knowledge of the plot—does not reach one-in-six respondents.

As the military intervention in Afghanistan draws to a close, the public is clearly divided. Republicans are more likely to say that the war was a success, while almost half of Democrats and Independents claim it was a failure.

Methodology: From September 1 to September 2, 2011, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 1,787 randomly selected American adults who are Springboard America panelists. The margin of error—which measures sampling variability—is +/- 2.3%. The results have been statistically weighted according to the most current education, age, gender and region data to ensure samples representative of the entire adult population of the United States. Discrepancies in or between totals are due to rounding.

Source: <http://www.angus-reid.com/polls/44020/americans-expect-new-attack-similar-to-911-in-their-lifetimes/>

188-43-20. Americans Continue to Provide a Bleak Economic Forecast (09/06/11) -

Only 12 per cent of respondents rate current conditions as good, and three-in-ten expect the economy to decline.

Many Americans are disappointed with the current state of the national economy, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

In the online survey of a representative national sample of 1,007 American adults, 86 per cent of respondents rate the economic conditions in the United States as “bad” or “very bad.”

Two-in-five Americans (40%) rate their own personal finances as “very good” or “good”, while a majority (57%) describe them as “poor” or “very poor.”

Only 19 per cent of respondents expect the U.S. economy to improve over the next six months, while 44 per cent think it will remain the same, and 31 per cent forecast a decline.

Practically half of Americans have worried occasionally or frequently about themselves or somebody in their household becoming unemployed (48%) and about the value of their investments (47%). Other sources for concern are the safety of savings (45%), being able to pay the mortgage or rent (42%), and their employer running into serious financial trouble (30%).

A large proportion of respondents expect the price of groceries (75%) and gasoline (67%) to increase in the next six months. Fewer Americans think they will have to cope with pricier cars (45%), televisions (28%) and real estate (21%).

Methodology: From August 30 to August 31, 2011, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 1,007 randomly selected 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 data to ensure samples representative of the entire adult population of the United States. Discrepancies in or between totals are due to rounding.

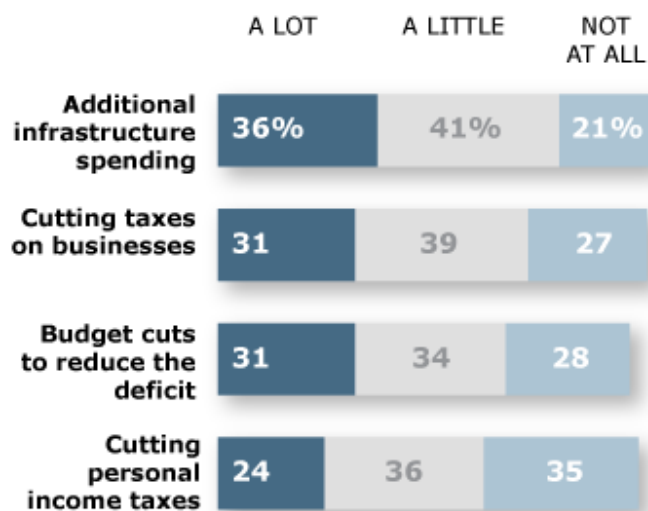
Source: <http://www.angus-reid.com/polls/44013/americans-continue-to-provide-a-bleak-economic-forecast/>

188-43-21. Few See Job Proposals Having Much Effect

Jobs Top Deficit by Two-to-One as Leading Economic Worry

September 7, 2011

Would help improve the job situation...



PewResearchCenter | The Washington Post

When asked which economic issue worries them most, nearly twice as many Americans cite the job situation as the federal budget deficit (43% to 22%). There is less clarity in the public’s

views about ideas to address the job situation – many are seen as helping at least a little, but no specific proposal emerges as a silver bullet.

The latest survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and *The Washington Post*, conducted September 1-4, 2011 among 1,001 adults, finds that large majorities say additional spending on infrastructure, cutting the federal budget deficit and tax cuts for businesses and individuals would do at least a little to improve the job situation. But there is no consensus that any of these ideas would do a lot to help.

More than three-quarters of Americans say that additional spending on roads, bridges and other public works would improve the job situation a lot (36%) or a little (41%). Smaller majorities say that cutting taxes on businesses (70%), budget cuts to reduce the deficit (65%) and cutting personal income taxes (60%) would do a lot or a little to help the job situation.

For the most part, these opinions are little changed from a June 2010 survey by the Pew

Partisan Differences Over Proposals to Improve Job Situation

<i>% saying each would help job situation "a lot" ...</i>	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind	R-D Diff
	%	%	%	%	
Budget cuts to reduce deficit	31	47	23	31	+24
Cutting taxes on businesses	31	43	23	30	+20
Cutting personal income taxes	24	37	17	23	+20
Additional spending on roads bridges, other public works	36	24	48	34	-24

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST Sept. 1-4, 2011.

Research Center for the People

& the Press. There continue to be wide partisan differences in views of proposals to improve the job situation. But none of the proposals is viewed by a majority of Republicans, Democrats or independents as helping the jobs situation a lot.

Nearly half of Democrats (48%) say that additional spending on roads, bridges and other public works would help the job situation a lot, far more than the percentages saying tax cuts or

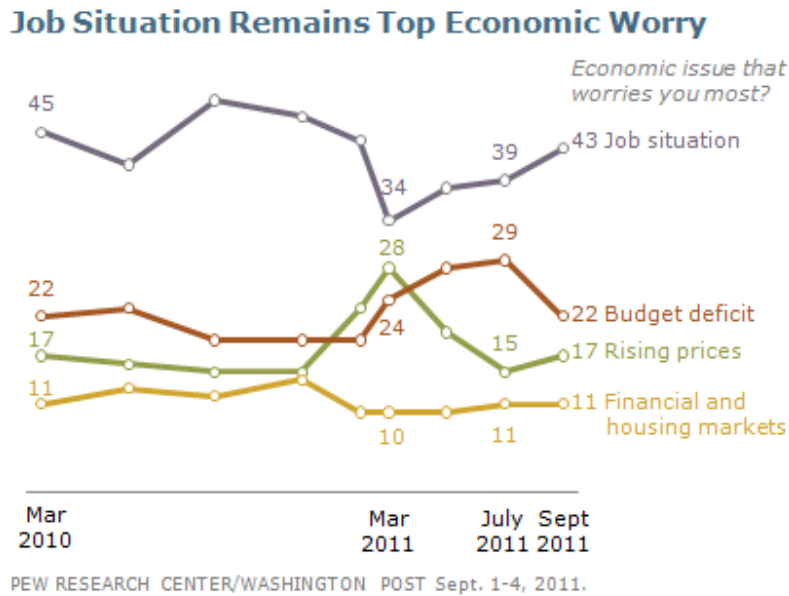
Fewer Republicans Say Business Tax Cuts Would Help a Lot

<i>% saying cutting business taxes would help job situation "a lot" ...</i>	June 2010	Sept 2011	Change
	%	%	
Total	36	31	-5
Republican	55	43	-12
Democrat	22	23	+1
Independent	37	30	-7

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST Sept. 1-4, 2011.

budget cuts would help a lot. Among Republicans, 47% say budget cuts to reduce the deficit would help a lot, while 43% say cutting taxes on businesses would help a lot and 37% see personal tax cuts as helping a lot.

The proportion of Republicans who say that cutting taxes on business would do a lot to help the job situation has declined, from 55% last summer to 43% currently. Opinions have been more stable among Democrats and independents.



The survey finds that the job situation remains the public's top economic worry by a wide margin: 43% say the job situation is the national economic issue that worries them most. Far fewer cite the budget deficit (22%), rising prices (17%) or problems in financial or housing markets (11%).

In July, jobs also were the top economic worry, but by a smaller margin (39% job situation vs. 29% budget deficit). Since then, more Democrats cite the job situation as the economic issues that most worries them (55% today, 43% in July), while the percentage of Democrats citing the budget deficit has fallen (from 24% then to 12% today).

Republicans' and independents' opinions have shown less change. In the new poll, roughly equal percentages of Republicans say the budget deficit (35%) and the job situation (31%) are their biggest economic worries. Independents cite the job situation by a wide margin (41% job situation vs. 26% budget deficit).

Source: <http://people-press.org/2011/09/07/few-see-job-proposals-having-much-effect/?src=prc-newsletter>

188-43-22. Jobs vs. Deficit -- Where the Public Stands

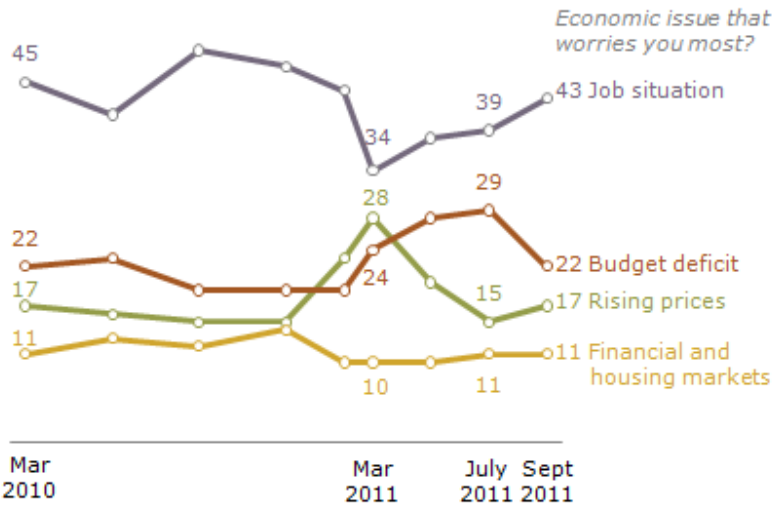
September 8, 2011

When President Obama goes before a joint session of Congress on Thursday to lay out a plan for spurring jobs creation, one of the political and policy dynamics at work will be the tension that animated the debate in Washington all this year: the push to reduce federal spending and the government's deficit competing against whether some kind of stimulus is needed to deal with a faltering recovery and the stubbornly-high unemployment rate.

While Republicans, and particularly the new Tea Party lawmakers who joined them on Capitol Hill this year, spearheaded the drive to put deficit reduction front and center, the issue had risen at least modestly in the list of public concerns. [A January survey](#) by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press showed a gradual rise in public concern about the deficit with 64% citing it as a top policy priority for 2011, compared with 60% the previous year and 53% in January 2009.

But public support for deficit reduction as the top economic priority over the job situation has been weakening under the weight of increasingly bad economic news in recent months

Jobs Top Deficit as Biggest Economic Worry



resulting from the fragile recovery and the failure of the jobs market to improve.

A Pew Research Center/Washington Post poll conducted Sept. 1-4 shows a steady rise since March – from 34% to 43% – in the percentage of those saying that the job situation is the economic issue that worries them most. Those citing the budget deficit as their top worry declined from 28% in May and 29% in July to 22% in September.

Fewer Independents Prioritize Deficit Reduction over Spending to Help Economy

	June		August	
	Reduce deficit	Spend to help economy	Reduce deficit	Spend to help economy
Total	52	42	46	47
Republican	74	23	66	29
Democrat	36	59	32	61
Independent	54	39	46	47
<i>Among Rep/Lean Rep</i>				
Agree w/ Tea Party	84	13	82	16
Disagree/No opinion	63	30	55	40

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Aug. 17-21, 2011. Figures read across.

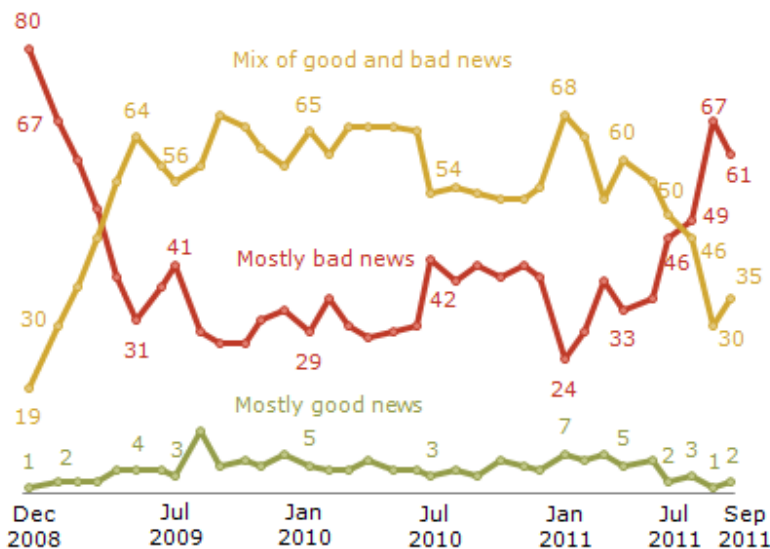
A mid-August poll by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press found a similar trend on a somewhat different measure.

In June, 52% had said the higher priority for government should be reducing the deficit, compared with 42% who favored spending to help the economy recovery. But the August poll showed the public almost evenly divided over whether the higher priority should be spending to help the economy recover (47%) or reducing the budget deficit (46%).

Those results showed the same sharp partisan split that characterized the budget battles throughout the year. Republicans favored deficit reduction over spending to help the economy by 66% to 29% and GOP Tea Party adherents held that view even more strongly, 82% to 16%. Democrats favored stimulus over spending reduction by 61% to 32%.

The big factor driving down overall public preference for deficit reduction over stimulus since June was a change in outlook among independents. In June, they favored deficit reduction over stimulus by a 54% to 39% margin, but in the August survey, 47% backed spending on the economy while 46% stuck by deficit reduction as the higher priority.

Recent Economic News is...



PEW RESEARCH CENTER September 1-4, 2011.

The recent shifts in public opinion on the importance of deficit reduction come in the context of the bad economic news that is saturating Americans at the moment. The News Interest Index conducted Sept. 1-4 by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press found that 61% of those surveyed said they were hearing “mostly bad” news about the economy.

That number was down slightly from August, but was up nearly 40 points since the beginning of 2011. As has been the case for nearly three years, very few Americans, just 2%, said the news they were hearing about the economy was mostly good.

Source: <http://people-press.org/2011/09/08/jobs-vs-deficit-where-the-public-stands/?src=prc-newsletter>

188-43-23. Perry, Romney Equally Well-Liked, but Perry Stirs More Passion

Perry has highest Positive Intensity Score of 25

September 6, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Mitt Romney and Rick Perry are, in a broad sense, about equally well-liked by Republicans who are familiar with them, with 73% saying they have a favorable opinion of Perry and 71% of Romney. However, 29% of Republicans familiar with Perry have a strongly favorable opinion of him, compared with 15% who say the same about Romney. As a result, Perry's Positive Intensity Score -- which takes into account strongly favorable and strongly unfavorable opinions -- is twice that of Romney's, 25 to 12.

Opinions of Rick Perry and Mitt Romney

Based on Republicans and Republican-leaning independents familiar with each candidate

	% Strongly favorable/ Favorable	% Strongly favorable	Positive Intensity Score
Rick Perry	73	29	25
Mitt Romney	71	15	12

Gallup Daily tracking, Aug. 22-Sept. 4, 2011

Note: Positive Intensity Score is the percentage of Republicans with a strongly favorable opinion of a candidate minus the percentage with a strongly unfavorable opinion, among those familiar with the candidate.

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These results are based on Aug. 22-Sept. 4 Gallup Daily tracking of Republican presidential candidate images. Perry and Romney are the leading candidates for the GOP nomination at this point in time, based on [rank-and-file Republicans' current nomination preferences](#). Perry currently holds a 29% to 17% edge over Romney in preferences for the eight announced candidates; [Romney had been the leader prior to Perry's official entry](#) into the race in early August.

Romney remains somewhat better known (88% to 74%), but that gap has closed as [Perry's recognition score has surged](#) since early August.

The two, along with other Republican presidential candidates, may square off in a debate Wednesday, which would be the first including Perry. However, Perry's participation is somewhat in doubt as he oversees the government's response to wildfires in Texas.

Most Republican Candidates Well-Liked by Republican Supporters

In general, most Republican presidential candidates are well-liked by Americans who identify themselves as Republicans or say they are independent but lean toward the Republican Party. All but Jon Huntsman receive favorable ratings of 60% or above from those familiar with them. Perry, Romney, and Herman Cain all exceed 70% favorable ratings.

Of the eight announced candidates, Perry and Cain generate the most enthusiasm among Republicans, with Positive Intensity Scores above 20. The gap between these two candidates and the remainder of the field on this measure [has widened in recent weeks](#). Huntsman's Positive Intensity Score has fallen into negative territory, meaning more Republicans who are familiar with Huntsman have a strongly negative opinion of him than a strongly positive one.

Opinions of Republican Presidential Candidates

Based on Republicans and Republican-leaning independents familiar with each candidate

	% Strongly favorable/ Favorable	% Strongly favorable	Positive Intensity Score
Rick Perry	73	29	25
Herman Cain	73	26	24
Mitt Romney	71	15	12
Michele Bachmann	67	17	11
Rick Santorum	63	13	10
Newt Gingrich	62	13	7
Ron Paul	60	11	6
Jon Huntsman	50	5	-2

Gallup Daily tracking, Aug. 22-Sept. 4, 2011

Note: Positive Intensity Score is the percentage of Republicans with a strongly favorable opinion of a candidate minus the percentage with a strongly unfavorable opinion, among those familiar with the candidate.

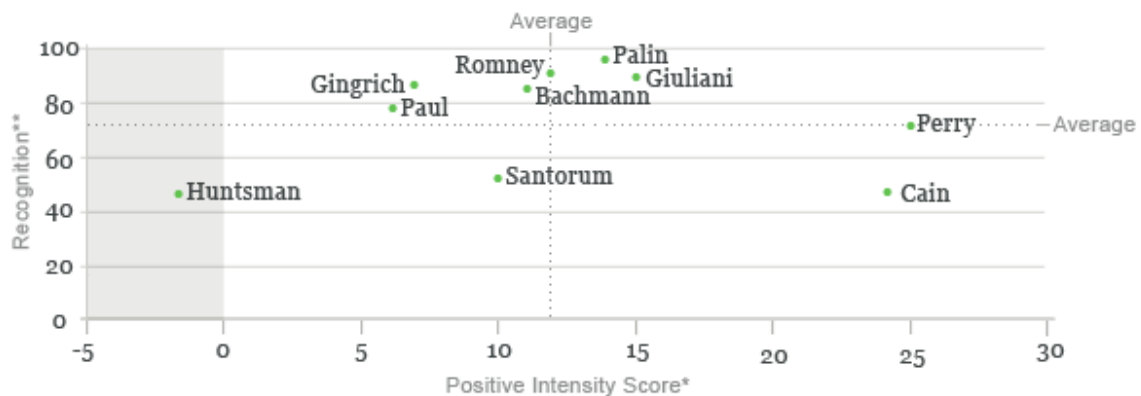
GALLUP

Rudy Giuliani and Sarah Palin, who still have not ruled out entering the race, are also well-liked by Republicans (74% and 69% favorable ratings, respectively), but also do not generate the same degree of strong intense feeling as Perry and Cain. Giuliani's current Positive Intensity Score is 15 and Palin's is 13.

Perry Remains Best-Positioned Candidate

Perry's combination of high name recognition and a high Positive Intensity Score help make him the best-positioned candidate for the Republican nomination at this point, underscored by his lead in Republican nomination preferences. Cain's enthusiastic support is offset by his low name recognition, and other well-known candidates like Romney, Michele Bachmann, and Ron Paul, do not generate the same level of intense feeling as Perry.

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

Aug. 22-Sep. 4, 2011

GALLUP®

Implications

Perry's rise in the polls makes him the candidate to beat for the Republican nomination at the moment. His front-runner status means he will increasingly come under attack from his rivals on the campaign trail and in coming Republican candidate debates. The increased criticism could have a negative effect on the way Republicans view him, though if he responds well Republicans may view him in a more positive light.

As the campaign unfolds, it will be clear whether it is sufficient for Republicans to like someone in order to tap him or her as their party's presidential nominee, as would appear to be the case if they nominate Romney or one of several other candidates including Bachmann, Paul, and Palin or Giuliani should they run. Or does the nominee need to generate a sufficiently high level of enthusiasm among the party base in order to win the nomination, as is the case for Perry, even if he is no better liked in a broad sense than many of the other contenders.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of Gallup Daily tracking Aug. 22-Sept. 4, 2011, with random samples of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia. Questions asking about the 10 potential candidates measured in this research were rotated among randomly selected samples of Republicans each night; over the 14-day period, each candidate was rated by approximately 1,400 Republicans and Republican-leaning independents.

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

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone respondents and 600 landline respondents per 1,000 national adults, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents by

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/149345/Perry-Romney-Equally-Liked-Perry-Stirs-Passion.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas - Northern America - Politics - USA

188-43-24. U.S. Job Creation on Downward Trajectory

Gallup Job Creation Index at +13 in August, down for the second month in a row

September 6, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Job market conditions in the United States deteriorated for the second month in a row as Gallup's Job Creation Index fell to +13 in August, down from +14 in July and +15 in June. Net new hiring is at about the level it was during the recession of late 2008.

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

Percentage of employers hiring new people minus percentage letting people go



Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP

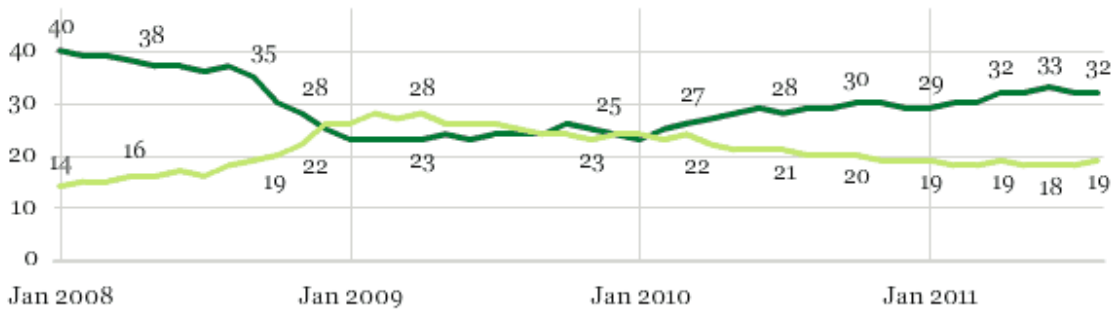
Both Hiring and Firing at Bottom of Their Recent Range

The August Job Creation Index of +13 is based on 32% of workers nationwide saying their employers are hiring and 19% saying their employers are letting workers go. These percentages have not varied much recently: 18% or 19% over the past 10 months have said their employers are reducing staff size, while between 32% and 33% since April have said their employers are hiring. The August index percentages are thus at the bottom of their recent range.

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

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

■ % Hiring ■ % Letting go



Gallup Daily tracking

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Job Market Conditions Deteriorate in the East and West

Job market conditions worsened in the East and West in August -- with the Job Creation Index for both regions declining to +10, from +13 in July.

However, job conditions improved in the Midwest, climbing to +19 in August from +17 in July. Conditions were unchanged in the South.

Implications

The continued -- though not pronounced -- decline in Gallup's Job Creation Index suggests job market conditions have deteriorated more than the government's weekly jobless claims (which have stabilized around 400,000) show. Similarly, Gallup's August unemployment data also suggest a [higher unemployment rate](#) than the 9.1% the government reported Friday. This may partly result from differences between Gallup's and the government's household survey methodologies (detailed in the table below). One key difference is that the government seasonally adjusts its unemployment data, while Gallup does not.

On the other hand, Gallup's unemployment results seem consistent with the finding of the government's establishment survey -- a survey of businesses concerning employment -- that zero new jobs were created in August. This lack of job growth should lead to greater unemployment. Regardless, it seems clear that the job situation is deteriorating and Gallup finds that [many Americans are worried about their jobs](#).

In Wednesday's debate, jobs will likely be an important topic for the Republican presidential candidates. On Thursday, President Obama will address a joint session of Congress, laying out his new jobs plan. Meanwhile, many investors are looking to see if the Fed will try to re-create its efforts of a year ago to stimulate Wall Street by flooding the economy with more money.

Gallup's data suggest the American consumer remains highly pessimistic about job market conditions as well as the [direction of the U.S. economy](#). While the results of government leaders' efforts to improve the jobs situation are unclear, changing the current consumer psychology will be key to their success.

Survey Methods

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

National results for August are based on Gallup Daily tracking interviews with 16,927 employees conducted Aug. 1-31, 2011. For this sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 1 percentage point. Regional results for August are based on interviews totaling more than 3,000 in each region. For each total regional sample, the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 3 percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone respondents and 600 landline respondents per 1,000 national adults, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents by 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/149339/Job-Creation-Downward-](http://www.gallup.com/poll/149339/Job-Creation-Downward-Trajectory.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Business%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA)

[Trajectory.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas - Business - Northern America – USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/149339/Job-Creation-Downward-Trajectory.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Business%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA)

188-43-25. More U.S. Workers Unhappy With Health Benefits, Promotions

Workers least satisfied with on-the-job stress, tangible rewards for their work

September 5, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- U.S. workers are more dissatisfied today with their health insurance benefits and their chances for promotion than they were before the global economic collapse. These are the biggest movers since August 2008 on a list of 13 specific job aspects Gallup tracks.

U.S. Workers' Dissatisfaction With Aspects of Current Job, 2011 vs. 2008

Total % dissatisfied, sorted by change

	Aug 7-10, 2008	Aug 11-14, 2011	Change (pct. pts.)
The health insurance benefits your employer offers	19	30	11
Your chances for promotion	19	26	7
The amount of on-the-job stress in your job	28	34	6
Your job security	13	18	5
The physical safety conditions of your workplace	5	9	4
The amount of work that is required of you	13	17	4
Your relations with coworkers	1	4	3
The retirement plan your employer offers	25	28	3
The amount of money you earn	27	30	3
The amount of vacation time you receive	18	20	2
The recognition you receive at work for your work accomplishments	17	19	2
The flexibility of your hours	12	12	0
Your boss or immediate supervisor	13	12	-1

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The findings are from Gallup's annual Work and Education poll, conducted Aug. 11-14, 2011. The majority of workers are at least somewhat satisfied with these job aspects, which Gallup asks about each year, but often fewer than half are completely satisfied. On-the-job stress remains the aspect workers' are least positive about overall, as it was [last year](#), with 28% of workers completely satisfied. Workers remain the most satisfied with the physical safety conditions of their workplace, with 72% completely satisfied.

Between those extremes, workers tend to be more satisfied with the people they work with -- namely, their coworkers and boss -- and their schedule in terms of flexibility, vacation time, and amount of work required than they are with what they get in return. Fewer than half are completely satisfied with the recognition they receive, their chances for promotion, their health insurance benefits, the retirement plan their employer offers, and the amount of money they earn.

How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your current job in this regard? First, are you completely satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or completely dissatisfied with _____ ? [RANDOM ORDER]

Complete results for 2011, sorted by "completely satisfied"

	Completely satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Completely dissatisfied
	%	%	%	%
The physical safety conditions of your workplace	72	19	6	3
Your relations with coworkers	68	24	2	2
The flexibility of your hours	63	24	7	5
Your boss or immediate supervisor	58	23	5	7
The amount of vacation time you receive	54	21	10	10
The amount of work that is required of you	53	30	10	7
Your job security	49	33	10	8
The recognition you receive at work for your work accomplishments	47	31	13	6
Your chances for promotion	39	26	12	14
The health insurance benefits your employer offers	35	23	12	18
The retirement plan your employer offers	34	26	8	20
The amount of money you earn	29	41	16	14
The amount of on-the-job stress in your job	28	38	21	13

Note: "Not applicable" (volunteered), no opinion percentages not included

GALLUP

Just under half of workers, 49%, tell Gallup they are completely satisfied with their job security. Gallup in the same poll found [30% of workers worried about being laid off in the near future, near the all-time high](#).

Together, the findings point toward an issue that may be bubbling under the surface of the nation's unemployment problem. With more workers than jobs, workers who do have jobs may be staying in jobs that they are less satisfied with. Further, employers who are struggling financially may be cutting back on salaries, promotions, and health benefits -- to the dissatisfaction of workers for whom those aspects may count more than ever. Indeed, 83% of workers in this survey say they are satisfied with their job overall, compared with 90% before the recession. However, the survey did not ask workers about their level of engagement with their work and workplace, which Gallup research has documented as an even more important measure of productivity and [job creation](#).

Long-Term View Provides More Positive Picture

Although negativity has edged higher over the past three years, workers' satisfaction with these 13 aspects of their job is generally stable or improved from 10 years ago, when the

economy was also struggling with the bursting of the dot-com bubble. Only workers' satisfaction with their job security has trended slightly lower since August 2001.

U.S. Workers' Satisfaction With Aspects of Current Job, 2011 vs. 2001

% Completely satisfied, sorted by change

	Aug 16-19, 2001	Aug 11-14, 2011	Change (pct. pts.)
The recognition you receive at work for your work accomplishments	39	47	8
The physical safety conditions of your workplace	65	72	7
Your boss or immediate supervisor	51	58	7
Your chances for promotion	32	39	7
The flexibility of your hours	57	63	6
The amount of work that is required of you	47	53	6
The amount of on-the-job stress in your job	22	28	6
The amount of money you earn	24	29	5
Your relations with coworkers	64	68	4
The retirement plan your employer offers	31	34	3
The amount of vacation time you receive	52	54	2
The health insurance benefits your employer offers	36	35	-1
Your job security	54	49	-5

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Implications

Workers' perceptions about their jobs deserve as much attention from leaders as the nation's unemployment rate and the need to create new jobs. More than one in four workers remain dissatisfied with the tangible things they get in return for their work, which could affect their willingness to work harder for the good of their employer and the economy more broadly, not to mention their own willingness to spend. At the same time, employers may face an understandable dilemma between hiring new workers and better compensating the ones they have. As such, these measures provide yet another important gauge of the nation's true economic health.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Aug. 11-14, 2011, with a random sample of 489 adults, aged 18 and older, employed full- or part-time and living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

For results based on the total sample of employed adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 6 percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone respondents and 600 landline respondents per 1,000 national adults, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents by 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/149324/Workers-Unhappy-Health-Benefits-Promotions.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas - Business - Northern America – USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/149324/Workers-Unhappy-Health-Benefits-Promotions.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Business%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA)

188-43-26. Libya: Steady Views, Declining Interest

September 8, 2011

Little Change in Libya Opinions

	Mar 30- Apr 3	Sept. 1-4
<i>U.S. and allies conducting airstrikes in Libya ...</i>	%	%
Right decision	50	44
Wrong decision	37	33
Don't know	<u>13</u>	<u>23</u>
	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept. 1-4, 2011. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Despite the apparent success of NATO-supported rebel troops, public views about the decision to conduct air strikes in Libya remain mixed and have changed little since the U.S. and allies launched military operations there in late March.

Over the same period, public attentiveness to the events in Libya has declined substantially – even as rebels have taken control of Tripoli and sent Moammar Gadhafi into hiding.

Currently, 44% say the U.S. and its allies made the right decision to conduct air strikes in Libya, while 33% see this as the wrong decision; 23% offer no opinion. In early April, shortly after the operation began, 50% said the air attacks were the right decision, 37% disagreed and fewer (13%) had no opinion.

No Partisan Differences over Decision to Use Force in Libya

<i>U.S. and allies conducting airstrikes in Libya ...</i>	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
	%	%	%	%
Right decision	44	45	47	46
Wrong decision	33	31	31	37
Don't know	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>17</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Obama handling of situation in Libya ...</i>				
Approve	49	30	64	50
Disapprove	32	49	18	35
Don't know	<u>19</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>14</u>
	100	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept. 1-4, 2011. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

President Obama receives positive marks for his handling of the situation in Libya – 49% approve while 32% disapprove. In April, the public was more evenly divided in opinions about Obama’s performance on Libya: 41% approved while 46% disapproved.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted Sept. 1-4 among 1,001 adults, finds virtually no partisan differences in opinions about the decision to conduct airstrikes in Libya: 45% of Republicans, 47% of Democrats and 46% of independents say this was the right decision.

In contrast, there are wide partisan differences in views of Obama’s handling of the situation in Libya: 64% of Democrats and 50% of independents approve of Obama’s handling of the situation, compared with just 30% of Republicans.

Even among Americans who say they think conducting airstrikes was the right decision, partisan differences over Obama’s handling of Libya are stark. The vast majority of Democrats (89%) and independents (79%) who say launching the airstrikes was the right decision approve of Obama’s handling of the situation, while just 46% of Republicans who say this was the right decision approve of Obama’s handling of Libya.

Most Attentive are More Supportive of Libya Operation

Following Libya news...

<i>U.S. and allies conducting airstrikes in Libya ...</i>	Total	Very closely	Less closely
	%	%	%
Right decision	44	63	41
Wrong decision	33	24	35
Don't know	<u>23</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>24</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Obama handling of situation in Libya ...</i>			
Approve	49	65	46
Disapprove	32	26	33
Don't know	<u>19</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>21</u>
	100	100	100

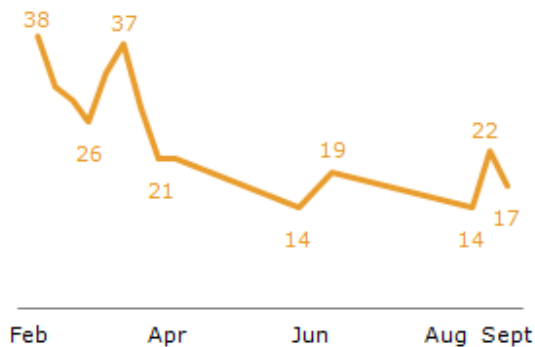
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Sept. 1-4, 2011. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Among the relatively small percentage (17%) that says they followed news about Libya very closely last week, 63% say the decision by the U.S. and its allies to launch airstrikes was the right decision, while about a quarter (24%) say it was the wrong decision. The large majority following less closely is more divided: 41% say launching the operation was the right decision, while 35% say it was the wrong decision. About a quarter (24%) say they do not know.

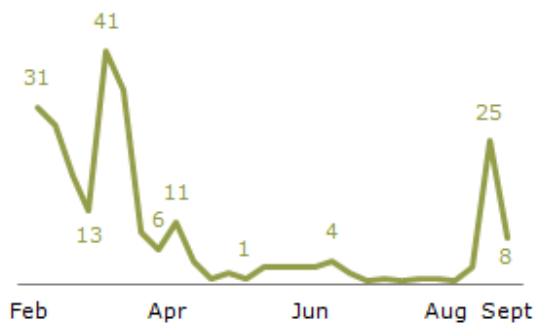
Nearly two-thirds (65%) of those following news about Libya very closely say they approve of Obama's handling of the situation in Libya; 26% disapprove and 8% say they not know. Again, those following less closely are more divided: 46% approve of Obama's handling, 33% disapprove and 21% offer no opinion.

Libyan Conflict Draws Less Interest, Coverage

% following news about Libya very closely



% of newshole devoted to Libya



PEW RESEARCH CENTER News interest figures from the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. News coverage figures from the Project for Excellence in Journalism.

Public interest in events in Libya was far greater when NATO first launched airstrikes March – and when civil unrest first erupted in February – than it is today. In late February, 38% said they were following the increasing violence in Libya very closely. In early April, shortly after the airstrikes began and Obama delivered a speech outlining his reasons for intervening in the conflict, 37% tracked news about the NATO airstrikes against Libya very closely.

Since the opening weeks of the military operation, interest in Libya has faded. Last week, as fighting continued and anti-government forces hunted for Gadhafi, just 17% followed news about the situation in Libya very closely, according to Pew Research Center's [weekly News Interest Index](#).

News coverage of Libya also was modest through much of the summer as the NATO campaign unfolded. However, coverage ramped up in late August when anti-government rebels took control of much of Tripoli. From Aug. 22-28, news about the chaotic events in Libya accounted for 25% of all coverage, the highest level since late March, according to data compiled by the Pew Research Center's Project for Excellence in Journalism. (See [From Tripoli to the East Coast, A Week of Big Events](#)). That dropped significantly last week as the aftermath of Hurricane Irene and news about the economy topped coverage.

Source:<http://people-press.org/2011/09/08/libya-steady-views-declining-interest/?src=prc-headline>

188-43-27. Wall, Dunderdale and Selinger are Best Rated Canadian Premiers

(09/06/11) -

Three heads of government who are seeking a fresh term this fall hold the support of more than half of respondents in their respective provinces.

Saskatchewan residents provide Premier Brad Wall with the best approval rating for a sitting head of government in Canada, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

The online survey of a representative national sample of 6,557 Canadian adults asked respondents in nine provinces about the performance of their respective premiers. The approval rating for Wall in Saskatchewan is 63 per cent—the highest in the country.

Newfoundland and Labrador Premier Kathy Dunderdale is second on the list with an approval rating of 58 per cent, followed by Manitoba Premier Greg Selinger with 52 per cent. This fall, Wall, Dunderdale and Selinger will seek a new term in office in provincial elections.

More than two-in-five respondents in New Brunswick and British Columbia respectively approve of the way David Alward (44%) and Christy Clark (42%) are handling their duties. The approval rating for both Alberta Premier Ed Stelmach and Nova Scotia Premier Darrell Dexter is 33 per cent.

The two lowest ranked premiers in Canada are Ontario's Dalton McGuinty (31%) and Quebec's Jean Charest (30%).

Methodology: From August 10 to August 16, 2011, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 6,557 randomly selected Canadian adults who are Angus Reid Forum panelists. The margin of error—which measures sampling variability—is +/- 1.2%, 19 times out of 20. 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 Canada. Discrepancies in or between totals are due to rounding.

Source:<http://www.angus-reid.com/polls/44016/wall-dunderdale-and-selinger-are-best-rated-canadian-premiers/>

MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS

188-43-28. Religion Does Not Color Views About Violence

OIC countries slightly less likely to see military attacks on civilians as sometimes justified
September 8, 2011

ABU DHABI -- A Gallup analysis of more than 130 countries nearly a decade after the 9/11 terrorist attacks suggests that one's religious identity and level of devotion have little to do with one's views about attacking civilians. Almost all residents surveyed in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa who reject attacks on civilians say religion is an important part of their daily lives -- much like those who say attacks are sometimes justified.

Military Attacks on Civilians

Adults who say religion is an important part of their daily lives

	Never justified	Sometimes justified
Asia	99%	99%
Sub-Saharan Africa	95%	95%
MENA	96%	93%
Europe	74%	63%
U.S.-Canada	60%	68%

Based on data collected in 2008 and 2009

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These key findings are among the many featured in a new brief released Friday by the Abu Dhabi Gallup Center, [Views of Violence](#), based on Gallup surveys conducted between 2008 and 2010. [Views of Violence](#) examines public acceptance and rejection of attacks on civilians worldwide and what influences these attitudes.

Most Worldwide Agree Military Attacks Never Justified

Many of the world's residents agree that military attacks that target civilians are never justified, with a clear majority in Asia and the MENA region finding military attacks against civilians unacceptable. This is not surprising considering the acute conflicts raging in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, and other parts of the Middle East. Residents of the U.S. and Canada are the most likely population in the world to believe military attacks targeting civilians are sometimes justified, with nearly half (47%) sharing this sentiment.

Nearly Half in U.S., Canada See Military Attacks on Civilians as Sometimes Justified

	Never justified	Sometimes justified	Depends
Asia	56%	16%	15%
Former Soviet Union/Other Europe	60%	11%	19%
Sub-Saharan Africa	63%	20%	12%
MENA	79%	13%	6%
U.S.-Canada	50%	47%	2%
Europe	61%	19%	12%

Based on data collected between 2008 and 2009

GALLUP®

Europeans here break with their counterparts in the U.S. and Canada. The continent that fought two world wars and at one time used military conquest to colonize much of the Middle

Individual Attacks on Civilians

Adults who say religion is an important part of their daily lives

	Never justified	Sometimes justified
Asia	99%	99%
Sub-Saharan Africa	94%	95%
MENA	96%	92%
Europe	73%	62%
U.S.-Canada	63%	67%

Based on data collected between 2008 and 2009

GALLUP®

East, Africa, and Asia, now finds its residents more similarly minded with those in its former colonies than with its modern ally about whether military attacks on civilians are sometimes justified.

Individual Attacks on Civilians Unacceptable

The identity of the attacker makes a difference to some people when weighing the justification of targeting civilians. When attacks are committed by a military, Americans and Canadians find them more acceptable (47% sometimes justified) than when they are committed by an individual (21% sometimes justified). Europeans, too, make a distinction, and are more likely to reject individual attacks than military attacks by eight percentage points.

Global Majority Agree That Individual Attacks on Civilians Are Never Justified

	Never justified	Sometimes justified	Depends
Asia	58%	12%	15%
Former Soviet Union/Other Europe	56%	8%	20%
Sub-Saharan Africa	66%	17%	11%
MENA	85%	9%	4%
U.S.-Canada	77%	21%	1%
Europe	69%	12%	11%

Based on data collected between 2008 and 2009

GALLUP

On the other hand, populations in Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, former Soviet countries, and MENA are more likely to view violence targeting civilians as uniformly unacceptable.

OIC Member States Less Likely to View Military Attacks as Sometimes Justified

Evidence refutes the argument that Islam encourages violence more than other religions. Residents of the Organisation of the Islamic Cooperation (OIC) member states are slightly less likely than residents of non-member states to view military attacks on civilians as sometimes justified, and about as likely as those of non-member states to say the same about individual attacks.

OIC Members Slightly Less Likely to See Military Attacks on Civilians as Sometimes Justified

	OIC member	OIC non-member
Military attacks on civilians sometimes justified	18%	24%
Individual attacks on civilians sometimes justified	14%	17%

Based on data collected between 2008 and 2010

GALLUP

Public Support Does Not Predict Violence

It is important to note that public perceptions of civilian attacks do not necessarily predict violence against non-combatants, nor are terrorist activities or war crimes necessarily the result of public support. At the same time, higher levels of public rejection of targeting civilians do suggest a higher respect for the value of human life, a prized asset for any society to cultivate.

Rather than look to religion to explain public acceptance of violence, Gallup's analysis suggests that leaders should consider social and economic development and better governance. Gallup analysts tested correlations between the level at which populations say these attacks are "sometimes justified" and a number of independent indicators, and they found human development and societal stability measures are most strongly related. Find out more about relationships between these attitudes and a number of independent indicators in the [full report](#).

About the Abu Dhabi Gallup Center

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

Survey Methods

Results are based on face-to-face interviews with approximately 1,000 adults in each country, aged 15 and older, from 2008 through 2010. For results based on the total sample of adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error ranges from ± 1.66 to ± 5.8 percentage points. The margin of error reflects the influence of data weighting. In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

In this analysis, OIC member states included more than 40 predominantly Muslim countries worldwide. Non-OIC member states included more than 80 countries.

Source:http://www.gallup.com/poll/149369/Religious-Identity-Not-Color-Views-Violence.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas - Asia - Muslim World - Northern America - Religion and Social Trends - USA

188-43-29. From Hyper Power To Declining Power

Changing Global Perceptions of the U.S. in the Post-Sept. 11 Era

September 7, 2011

In the decade since the Sept. 11 attacks, America's global image has followed a remarkable, if now familiar, trajectory. Initially, there was a global outpouring of sympathy for the United

States, but it was short-lived. As the Bush Administration pivoted from Afghanistan to Iraq, and as American anti-terrorism efforts expanded, many around the world turned against the U.S. Widespread anti-Americanism remained a key feature of international public opinion throughout the Bush years, before fading significantly following the election of Barack Obama.

However, at the same time as ratings for the U.S. were waning and waxing, other changes in perceptions of America and its role in the world were also evident. In particular, views about American *power* have changed over the course of the decade, as economic issues have trumped security concerns. Early in the post-Sept. 11 era, the projection of American military strength led to pervasive fears of an unleashed, and unchecked, hyperpower. More recently, however, the global financial crisis has turned the spotlight to America’s declining economic prowess. Once the fearsome colossus, many now see the financially-strapped U.S. as a great power in decline.

The Bush Era and Fears of U.S. Power

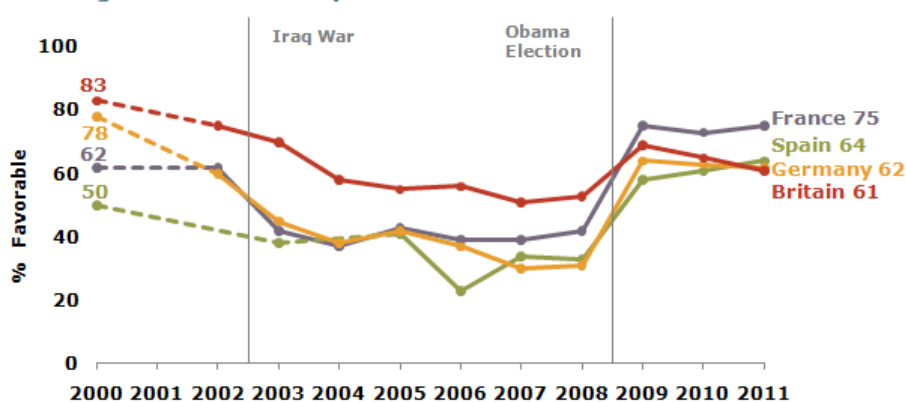
Nearly a decade ago, as the U.S. began utilizing its considerable military and intelligence resources in the wake of Sept. 11, global publics began to register their concerns about the reach of American power. The [first Pew Global Attitudes survey](#), conducted in 2002, found that less than a year after the attacks, goodwill toward the U.S. was already beginning to ebb in many nations, including some of America’s closest allies. For instance, the percentage of Germans with a favorable view of the U.S. fell from 78% in 2000 to 60% in 2002, and in Britain it dropped from 83% to 75%.

With the onset of the Iraq war in 2003, anti-Americanism surged across much of the globe. Ratings plummeted further in Western Europe, and negative attitudes toward the U.S. became common in parts of the Muslim world where previously America had been relatively well-regarded, such as Turkey and Indonesia.

Opinions about the U.S. remained largely negative throughout the Bush years, as publics around the world expressed serious concerns about American policies and the use of American power. The wars in Iraq and Afghanistan were consistently unpopular, and more broadly, U.S. anti-terrorism efforts were viewed with skepticism and fear.

Immediately following the attacks of Sept. 11, the “war on terror” received strong support in Western Europe, but as U.S. anti-terrorism efforts increasingly became associated with Iraq, Abu Ghraib, Guantanamo, and other unpopular aspects of American foreign policy, support plummeted. By 2007, only about four-in-ten in France, Germany and Britain favored U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism, and just 21% held this view in Spain.

U.S. Image in Western Europe



PEW RESEARCH CENTER.

In most predominantly Muslim nations, the war on terror was viewed negatively from the outset. For instance, a [2004 Global Attitudes poll](#) found majorities in Morocco, Turkey, Pakistan, and Jordan saying they opposed U.S. anti-terrorism efforts and that the U.S. was overreacting to the threat of international terrorism. Moreover, most of those surveyed in these four nations did not think the war on terrorism was a sincere effort. Combating violent extremism may have been the stated goal of U.S. policy, but many respondents felt this was a smokescreen to hide the real objectives, such as gaining control of Middle Eastern oil, targeting unfriendly Muslim governments, protecting Israel, and dominating the world.

And many in predominantly Muslim nations worried that American power could be used against their country. Since the Global Attitudes Project first asked this question in 2003, majorities in most Muslim nations surveyed have consistently said they are worried that the U.S. could pose a military threat to their country someday.

2008: A Pivotal Year

For America's global image, 2008 was a pivotal year for two reasons. First, the election of Barack Obama led to dramatically higher ratings for the U.S. in many nations. This was especially true in Western Europe, where the new president received astronomical ratings – in 2009 for example, 93% of Germans expressed confidence in Obama's leadership, as did 91% in France.

But the improvement was not limited to Western Europe. Obama was seen much more positively than his predecessor in the Americas, Africa, and Asia as well, and ratings for the U.S. rose significantly in nations such as Mexico, Argentina, Canada, Nigeria, and Japan.

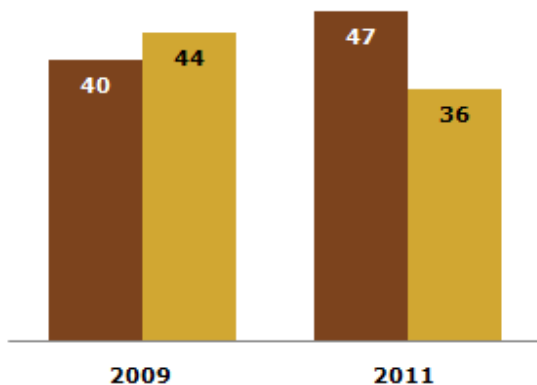
The 2010 and 2011 Pew surveys showed that the Obama bounce had staying power, as views toward the U.S. and Obama remained mostly positive across much of the world. Still, reservations about American foreign policy did not disappear. For instance, Obama received fairly low marks for the way he has handled specific issues such as Iran, Afghanistan, and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Moreover, while America's image has rebounded in much of the world, there has been no Obama bounce in several predominantly Muslim nations that are central to U.S. strategic interests. Fewer than one-in-five Turks, Pakistanis, Jordanians, or Palestinians offered a favorable opinion of the U.S. in the [2011 Global Attitudes poll](#). In these nations, many of the contentious issues from the Bush era – Afghanistan, anti-terrorism efforts, U.S. policy toward Israel – continue to drive anti-American sentiments.

The second watershed event of 2008 was the onset of the global financial crisis. The economic downturn did not necessarily lead people to have a more or less positive opinion of the U.S., but it did lead many to reassess their view of American power – especially American power relative to China's. As the U.S. economy has struggled over the last few years, China has continued its historic growth, and increasingly Beijing has taken a more assertive approach to international affairs. These shifting dynamics are clearly reflected in global public opinion, and there is a widespread perception that China will supplant the U.S. as the dominant global superpower.

China Increasingly Seen as Replacing U.S.

- Has already or will eventually replace U.S.
- Will never replace U.S.



Median % across 18 countries surveyed in 2009 and 2011.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER.

Across the 18 countries surveyed by Pew in both 2009 and 2011, the median percentage saying China will replace or already has replaced the U.S. as the world's leading superpower increased from 40% in 2009 to 47% two years later. Meanwhile, the median percentage saying China will never replace the U.S. fell from 44% to 36%.

Looking specifically at economic power, many believe China has already assumed the top spot. In the 2011 poll, pluralities in Britain, France, Germany and Spain named China – not the U.S. – as the world's leading economic power. Remarkably, a 43% plurality of Americans also named China; just 38% said the U.S.

Views about the impact of China's growing economy are mixed. In Western Europe, the British and Spanish tend to see it positively, while the French and Germans see it in a negative light. Among China's neighbors, Pakistanis and Japanese think China's economic growth is good for their countries, while Indians tend to say it is not good for India.

Few, however, see China's growing military strength as a positive development, and there is little enthusiasm for China becoming as militarily powerful as the U.S. There are a few exceptions – most Pakistanis, Jordanians and Palestinians would like China to rival the U.S. – but majorities in most of the nations surveyed in 2011 said it would be bad if China were to reach military parity with the U.S.

This view is especially common among many of America's longtime allies, including overwhelming majorities in Germany, France, Spain, Britain and Japan. Even in Turkey – a longtime NATO ally, but also a nation where anti-Americanism has been rampant in recent years – only 20% want to see the Chinese military on a par with the U.S.

Thus in many nations where fears of American power have been so pervasive in the decade since Sept. 11, there are now concerns about the relative decline of American power. Initially, the exercise of U.S. military strength in Iraq and Afghanistan, coupled with the perception that the U.S. disregards the interests of other countries, led to a backlash against American power.

But today, the rise of China and the uncertainty surrounding global economic leadership are creating new anxieties about a world where, many believe, American power is weakening.

Source: <http://www.pewglobal.org/2011/09/07/from-hyperpower-to-declining-power/?src=prc-headline>

CYBER WORLD

188-43-30. 28% of American adults use mobile and social location-based services

Sep 6, 2011

More than a quarter of all American adults—28%—use mobile or social location-based services of some kind. This includes anyone who takes part in one or more of the following activities:

- 28% of cell owners use phones to **get directions or recommendations based on their current location**—that works out to 23% of all adults.
- A much smaller number (5% of cell owners, equaling 4% of all adults) use their phones to **check in to locations using geosocial services such as Foursquare or Gowalla**. Smartphone owners are especially likely to use these services on their phones.
- 9% of internet users set up social media services such as Facebook, Twitter, or LinkedIn so that their **location is automatically included in their posts on those services**. That works out to 7% of all adults.

Taken together, 28% of U.S. adults do at least one of these activities either online or using their mobile phones—and many users do several of them. This is the Pew Internet Project’s most expansive study of location services to date; in previous surveys, we have asked only about the use of geosocial or “check in” services.¹

Location-based services on cell phones

	All adults	All cell owners	Smartphone owners
Use a geosocial (“check in”) service such as Foursquare or Gowalla	4%	5%	12%
Get location-based directions and recommendations	23	28	55

Automatic location-tagging on social media

	All adults	All internet users	Social media users
Use automatic location-tagging on posts	7%	9%	14%

Several groups have higher-than-average rates of location service usage, including:

- **Smartphone owners** – One in ten smartphone owners (12%) have used a geosocial (“check in”) service such as Foursquare or Gowalla, and 55% of smartphone owners have used a location-based information service. Almost six in ten smartphone owners (58%) use at least one of these services. These are all well above the average for cell owners as a whole.
- **Younger users** – Smartphone owners ages 18-49 are more likely than those over 50 to use either geosocial or location-based services on their phones. (There are no significant differences among social media users by age in regard to automatic location-tagging.)

- **Non-whites** – Geosocial services and automatic location-tagging are most popular with minorities, continuing a trend of mobile connectivity that has been seen in other Pew Internet surveys.² Hispanics are the most active in these two activities, with a quarter (25%) of Latino smartphone owners using geosocial services and almost a third (31%) of Latino social media users enabling automatic location-tagging. However, though only 7% of white smartphone owners use geosocial services, 59% get location-based information on their phones, compared with 53% of blacks and only 44% of Hispanics.

About this survey

The results reported here are based on a national telephone survey of 2,277 adults conducted April 26-May 22, 2011. 1,522 interviews were conducted by landline phone, and 755 interviews were conducted by cell phone. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish. For results based on all adults, the margin of error is +/-2 percentage points. For results based on smartphone owners, the margin of error is +/-4.5 percentage points (n=688). For results based on social networking and Twitter users (“social media users”), the margin of error is +/-3.5 percentage points (n=975).

Source: <http://www.pewinternet.org/Reports/2011/Location/Overview.aspx>

188-43-31. Indian Smartphone Users Now Spend More Time On Content Than Voice And Sms: Nielsen And Informat Form Strategic Alliance For Insights On India’s Emerging Smartphone Consumers

15-25 year olds spend more than 3 hrs per day on their Smartphones and 60% of this is on entertainment & browsing

Data usage for 3G users close to 44% more than 2G users

5 September 2011

Mumbai, India

India’s growing population of Smartphone users now spends more time on entertainment and internet based content than on voice calling and text messages finds the newly formed strategic alliance between Nielsen and Informat Mobile Intelligence.

Created to harness the power of mobile insights and analytics for marketers and the telecom industry, the alliance brings together Nielsen consumer and marketing expertise with Informat’s technology and domain expertise.

Nielsen Informat Mobile Insights, as the alliance is called, revealed in its most recent study of this emerging market that the average Smartphone user spends 2.5 hours a day using their phones with 72% of their time spent on activities such as gaming, entertainment, apps and internet related content. Only 28% of their time is now used for voice calls and text messaging.

“India’s rapidly growing mobile user base presents marketers and businesses with an opportunity to improve the precision with which they reach out to the new Indian consumer. Today, younger Indians for instance, prefer texting and chat over voice communications and understanding this behavior better can define data consumption and customer acquisition strategies for operators and handset providers” said Farshad Family, MD – Media, Nielsen India.

“On-device metering is a pioneering technology that will for the first time give advertisers, content developers and telecom players an insight into how the mobile consumer is evolving. For instance, we now know that 3G users consume significantly more data than 2G users and that Android users download and consume a greater volume of apps. These analytics combined with Nielsen’s expertise in consumer understanding will offer marketers an unmatched view of a powerful new medium” said Kedar Sohoni, President, Informat Mobile Intelligence.

Key Findings by Nielsen Informat Mobile Insights

- Smartphone users in India are using their phones for more than 2.5 hrs per day, of which communication (calls, SMS, emails) accounts for only 28% of usage
- Younger Smartphone users (15-25 yr olds) spend more than 3 hrs per day on their phones and spend 60% of the time on entertainment & browsing e.g., gaming, surfing the net and multimedia
 - 68% of 15-24 year olds used a chat app last month as compared to 42% for the 31+ year olds; and
 - Data usage for 3G users was close to 44% more than 2G users
 - An Android user installs an average of 19 apps in a month compared to 10 apps for a Symbian user
 - 84% of Android users played a game in the last month compared to 59% for Symbian users

Table 1: Time spent and activities on Smartphones

	15-24 yrs	31 + yrs
Total Time spent on the SmartPhone	3 hrs	2 hrs
Total Time spent on Browsing & Entertainment	2 hrs	1 hr
Total Time spent on Chat & SMS	31 mins	15 mins

Source: Nielsen Informate Mobile Insights

Table 2: Apps and gaming behavior by Operating System

	Android™ Users	Symbian™ Users
No. of App downloads in a month	19	10
Gaming Usage	84%	59%
Primary Download Location	Android Market App	Ovi Store Site

Source: Nielsen Informate Mobile Insights

About Nielsen

Nielsen Holdings N.V. (NYSE: NLSN) is a global information and measurement company with leading market positions in marketing and consumer information, television and other media measurement, online intelligence, mobile measurement, trade shows and related properties. Nielsen has a presence in approximately 100 countries, with headquarters in New York, USA and Diemen, the Netherlands. For more information, please visit www.nielsen.com

About Informate

Informate Mobile Intelligence, an innovative and valuable service provider in the telecom industry, is India's premier provider of information based on actual mobile usage with the help of its on-device metering technology installed on panelists' handsets. Informate provides vital insights to telecom operators, handset manufacturers, VAS application developers and advertisers. www.informatemi.com

Source: <http://in.nielsen.com/news/20110905.shtml>