

BUSINESS AND POLITICS IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

GLOBAL OPINION REPORT NO. 190

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Introductory Note	02
Summary of Polls	02
MIDDLE EAST	
• Over 8 in 10 Palestinians Support Turning to UN	05
EAST EUROPE	
• Knowledge Day-2011: Expenditures For School	09
• World Finance Turbulency And Russians` Savings	11
WEST EUROPE	
• The Great British Marmite Divide: 33% Love It, 33% Hate It	13
• 46% Britons Say Using Information Obtained Under Torture Elsewhere Can Sometimes Be Justified	14
• Economic Gloom in Britain (Multi-country survey)	14
• Half of Britons Satisfied with Sentences Handed to Rioters	15
NORTH AMERICA	
• Majority Rates Obama Same or Worse Compared With Bush	16
• Americans Want Leaders to Follow Public's Views More Closely	19
• Press Widely Criticized, But Trusted More than Other Information Sources	23
• Palestinian Statehood: Mixed Views, Low Visibility	30
• Majority in U.S. Continues to Distrust the Media, Perceive Bias	32
• More Voters Considering Romney Than Obama, Perry	34
• In U.S., Slight Majority Now Blame Obama for U.S. Economy	37
• In U.S., 6 in 10 Do Not Expect Economy to Improve Soon	40
• In U.S., Significantly Fewer 18- to 25-Year-Olds Uninsured	43
• Americans Favor Jobs Plan Proposals, Including Taxing Rich	45
• Perry Looks Better Against Romney Than Against Obama	49
• Americans Say Federal Gov't Wastes Over Half of Every Dollar	54
• Gallup Finds U.S. Underemployment Stuck at 18.5% in Mid-Sept.	58
• Conservatives Still First in Canada, NDP Would Do Well Under Mulcair	62
AUSTRALASIA	
• L-NP (58%) Strong Winning Lead Unchanged Over ALP (42%)	63
CYBER WORLD	
• Americans and Text Messaging	65
• New Research Unlocks Power Of Mobile To Transform Lives (Multi-country survey)	66
• Laptop and tablets, and dongles with tails...	68

Introductory Note

This week report consists of 25 surveys. Two of these are multi-country surveys while the rest of 23 are national surveys from various countries.

SUMMARY OF POLLS

MIDDLE EAST

Over 8 in 10 Palestinians Support Turning to UN

Over 80% of the Palestinians support turning to the UN to obtain recognition of a Palestinian state. About 70% of Israelis think that if the UN recognizes a Palestinian state Israel should accept the decision. (PCPSR)

September 21, 2011

EAST EUROPE

Knowledge Day-2011: Expenditures For School

The most expensive item for parents to prepare their children for school is school supply: 68% of Russians spent money on that this year. This is followed by the purchase of school uniform, sportswear and sports shoes et cet. (66%). Other expensive items are as follows: books and training materials (64%) and purchase of school bag (62%). (Russian Public Opinion Research Centre)

August 31, 2011

World Finance Turbulency And Russians` Savings

Almost every third Russian has savings today (31%) - there were 25% of such respondents a year ago. As a rule, they are elderly respondents (37%) and Russians with high level of income (50%). Sixty-three percent of Russians do not have savings: basically 35-59-year-old Russians (66-67%) and Russians with income below average (72-74%). (Russian Public Opinion Research Centre)

August 15, 2011

WEST EUROPE

The Great British Marmite Divide: 33% Love It, 33% Hate It

Love it or hate it: It's official, the British public is evenly divided: a third loves it, a third hates it, and around a third says they don't feel strongly either way. Our nationally representative poll of almost 2,500 British adults confirms that Marmite, the brown spread sitting innocently in the cupboard-to the rapture or rancour of so many splits the nation like little else can. (Yougov)

September 23, 2011

46% Britons Say Using Information Obtained Under Torture Elsewhere Can Sometimes Be Justified

Almost half of British adults believe that in some circumstances, British security services could be justified in using information obtained under torture elsewhere, compared to just over a third that this would never be acceptable, our survey for The Sunday Times on the subject has discovered. (Yougov)

September 19, 2011

Economic Gloom in Britain

Just one in ten (11%) Britons describe Britain's current economic situation as good according to new research from Ipsos' Global Advisor online survey conducted in 26 countries. This represents no change from the previous month and places Britons in line

with the French towards the bottom of the league of economic optimism. Americans are similarly negative about their own economy, with just 14% describing it as strong. (Ipsos Mori)

September 26, 2011

Half of Britons Satisfied with Sentences Handed to Rioters

Almost half of people in Britain think the courts have acted properly in handing out sentences to the people involved in last month's riots in England, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. (Angus Reid)

September 22, 2011

NORTH AMERICA

Majority Rates Obama Same or Worse Compared With Bush

Asked to compare Barack Obama with George W. Bush, Americans are more inclined to say Obama has been a better (43%) rather than a worse (34%) president, with 22% seeing no difference between the two. Obama compares much less favorably to Bill Clinton, with half saying Obama has been worse than Clinton and 12% saying better. (Gallup USA)

September 23, 2011

Americans Want Leaders to Follow Public's Views More Closely

Americans remain convinced that the nation would be better off if leaders followed the public's views more closely, reflecting a sentiment that has been evident in Gallup polling for more than 35 years. (Gallup USA)

September 23, 2011

Press Widely Criticized, But Trusted More than Other Information Sources

Negative opinions about the performance of news organizations now equal or surpass all-time highs on nine of 12 core measures the Pew Research Center has been tracking since 1985. However, these bleak findings are put into some perspective by the fact that news organizations are more trusted sources of information than are many other institutions, including government and business. (Pew Research Center)

September 22, 2011

Palestinian Statehood: Mixed Views, Low Visibility

Americans express mixed opinions about a possible independent Palestinian state, an issue that has so far drawn little attention from the press or the public. More favor (42%) than oppose (26%) the United States recognizing Palestine as an independent nation, while nearly a third (32%) express no opinion. (Pew Research Center)

September 22, 2011

Majority in U.S. Continues to Distrust the Media, Perceive Bias

The majority of Americans still do not have confidence in the mass media to report the news fully, accurately, and fairly. The 44% of Americans who have a great deal or fair amount of trust and the 55% who have little or no trust remain among the most negative views Gallup has measured. (Gallup USA)

September 22, 2011

More Voters Considering Romney Than Obama, Perry

More registered voters say they would definitely vote for Mitt Romney or might consider doing so (62%) than say the same about his two main rivals in the 2012 presidential election, Democrat Barack Obama (54%) and Republican Rick Perry (53%). (Gallup USA)

September 22, 2011

In U.S., Slight Majority Now Blame Obama for U.S. Economy

A slight majority of Americans for the first time blame President Obama either a great deal (24%) or a moderate amount (29%) for the nation's economic problems. However, Americans continue to blame former President George W. Bush more. Nearly 7 in 10 blame Bush a great deal (36%) or a moderate amount (33%). (Gallup USA)

September 21, 2011

In U.S., 6 in 10 Do Not Expect Economy to Improve Soon

Three in four Americans assess the U.S. economy as no better than a year ago, with 35% saying it is about the same and 42% saying it is worse. Looking ahead to a year from now, Americans remain largely pessimistic, with 61% expecting economic conditions to be similar to now, or worse. (Gallup USA)

September 21, 2011

In U.S., Significantly Fewer 18- to 25-Year-Olds Uninsured

Fewer young adults in the U.S. reported lacking health insurance coverage in each of the three quarters since the new healthcare law in September 2010 began allowing young adults to stay on their parents' plans up to age 26. About one in four (24.2%) 18- to 25-year-olds reported being uninsured in the second quarter of this year, down from 28% in the third quarter of 2010, and nearly the lowest Gallup has measured at any point since it began tracking health insurance coverage rates in 2008. (Gallup USA)

September 21, 2011

Americans Favor Jobs Plan Proposals, Including Taxing Rich

Americans generally favor raising taxes on higher-income Americans and eliminating tax deductions for some corporations as ways of paying for President Obama's proposed jobs plan. (Gallup USA)

September 20, 2011

Perry Looks Better Against Romney Than Against Obama

Rick Perry leads Mitt Romney by 31% to 24% in a new *USA Today*/Gallup poll of Republican presidential nomination preferences. The two are well ahead of the rest of the GOP field, with Ron Paul the only other candidate in double figures. (Gallup USA)

September 20, 2011

Americans Say Federal Gov't Wastes Over Half of Every Dollar

Americans estimate that the federal government wastes 51 cents of every dollar it spends, a new high in a Gallup trend question first asked in 1979. (Gallup USA)

September 19, 2011

Gallup Finds U.S. Underemployment Stuck at 18.5% in Mid-Sept.

Underemployment, a measure that combines the percentage of workers who are unemployed with the percentage working part time but wanting full-time work, is 18.5% in mid-September -- the same as the 18.5% at the end of August and the 18.6% of mid-September a year ago. (Gallup USA)

September 19, 2011

Conservatives Still First in Canada, NDP Would Do Well Under Mulcair

With the Quebec MP as leader, support for the official opposition party reaches 28 per cent—three points higher than under Brian Topp. As the New Democratic Party (NDP) ponders its next leader, the Conservative Party maintains a ten-point advantage in

Canada, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll conducted in partnership with the Toronto Star and La Presse has found. (Angus-Reid)
September 24, 2011

AUSTRALASIA

L-NP (58%) Strong Winning Lead Unchanged Over ALP (42%)

Today's face-to-face Morgan Poll shows strong support for the L-NP 58% (unchanged since the face-to-face Morgan Poll of August 27/28 & September 3/4, 2011) compared to the ALP 42% (unchanged) on a Two-Party preferred basis. (Roy Morgan)
September 24, 2011

CYBER WORLD

Americans and Text Messaging

Some 83% of American adults own cell phones and three-quarters of them (73%) send and receive text messages. The Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project asked those texters in a survey how they prefer to be contacted on their cell phone and 31% said they preferred texts to talking on the phone, while 53% said they preferred a voice call to a text message. Another 14% said the contact method they prefer depends on the situation. (Pew Research Center)
September 19, 2011

New Research Unlocks Power Of Mobile To Transform Lives (Multi-country survey)

The power of young people's advanced knowledge of mobile technology in encouraging older users to grow their skills and confidence – where over 70% of internet users in India are school children, students or young men. The importance of mobile access in supporting education, in countries where as little as 1% of university-aged people are studying. (TNS Global)
September 21, 2011

Laptop and tablets, and dongles with tails...

The latest results from YouGov's Mobile Broadband Experience reveal that the usage of mobile broadband varies depending on the device. Tablet, tetherer, netbook and integrated laptop with mobile broadband owners are more likely to use their device on a more frequent basis than those that own dongles, modem sticks and datacards. 80% of 3G tablet owners use their device on a weekly basis compared to 60% of dongle, modem stick and datacard users. (Yougov)
September 21, 2011

MIDDLE EAST

190-43-1. Over 8 in 10 Palestinians Support Turning to UN

21 September 2011

Joint Israeli-Palestinian Poll, September 2011

Over 80% of the Palestinians support turning to the UN to obtain recognition of a Palestinian state. About 70% of Israelis think that if the UN recognizes a Palestinian state Israel should accept the decision

These are the results of the most recent poll conducted jointly by the Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research in Ramallah. This joint survey was

conducted with the support of the Ford Foundation Cairo office and the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung in Ramallah and Jerusalem.

In the poll we explored Israeli and Palestinian attitudes regarding the Palestinian appeal to the UN to obtain recognition as an independent state. We also explored salient domestic issues in each public.

83% of the Palestinians believe they should go to the UN to obtain recognition for their state.

Majorities on both sides, 77% of the Palestinians and 79% of the Israelis, believe that the US will use its veto power in the UN Security Council in order to prevent the UN from admitting the state of Palestine as a UN member.

69% of Israelis think Israel should accept the decision if indeed the UN recognizes a Palestinian state, and either start negotiations with the Palestinians about its implementation (34%) or not allow any change on the ground by the Palestinians (35%); 16% believe Israel should oppose the decision and intensify the construction in the settlements; 7% think that Israel should annex to Israel the PA territory; and 4% think Israel should invade the PA and use force in order to prevent the establishment of a Palestinian state.

If the UN recognizes the Palestinian state, 26% of Palestinians support a return to armed attacks on army and settlers to force Israel to withdraw from their state, 37% think peaceful non-violent resistance can force Israelis to withdraw; 30% think negotiations with Israel can bring it to withdraw. 54% of Palestinians in the West Bank say they would join large peaceful demonstrations in the West Bank and Jerusalem if they were to take place after the recognition of the Palestinian state.

As to the recent social protest in Israel, 44% of Israelis think the protest movement should turn into a political party and run in the elections. If indeed such a party participates in the next elections, 27% of the Israelis claim they will vote for it. Two thirds of Palestinians say the rising cost of living and their inability to provide a better future for themselves and their families could push them to demonstrate as well.

The Palestinian sample size was 1200 adults interviewed face-to-face in the West Bank, East Jerusalem and Gaza Strip in 120 randomly selected locations between September 15 and 17, 2011. The margin of error is 3%. The Israeli sample includes 605 adult Israelis interviewed by phone in Hebrew, Arabic, or Russian between September 11-14, 2011. The margin of error is 4.0%. The poll was planned and supervised by Prof. Yaacov Shamir, the Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace and the Department of Communication and Journalism at the Hebrew University, and Prof. Khalil Shikaki, Director of the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research (PSR).

For further details on the Palestinian survey contact PSR director, Prof. Khalil Shikaki or Walid Ladadweh, at tel. 02-2964933 or email pcpsr@pcpsr.org. On the Israeli survey, contact Prof Yaacov Shamir at tel. 03-6419429 or email jshamir@mssc.huji.ac.il.

MAIN FINDINGS

(A) Israeli and Palestinian attitudes and expectations regarding the recognition by the UN of the Palestinian state

- 74% of the Palestinians believe they should go to the UN in September to obtain recognition for their state, since there is no point to return to negotiations now.
- Majorities on both sides believe that the US will use its veto power in the UN Security Council in order to prevent the UN from admitting the state of Palestine as a UN member. 77% of the Palestinians and 79% of the Israelis think so, while 16% and 17%

respectively think that the US will not use its veto power. A majority of Israelis (60%) also believes that if the Palestinians turn to the UN General Assembly for recognition of a Palestinian state, they will succeed to obtain a two thirds majority; 36% believe they will not succeed to obtain this majority.

- 50% of Palestinians think that a state of Palestine will become a UN member in September, while 43% do not believe so. Among Israelis, 37% think this will happen while 57% do not believe so.

- A majority of Israelis (57%) believe that if Palestinians appeal for the recognition of the UN, Israel should take diplomatic measures to prevent such a step; 20% think Israel should support this step, and 13% believe Israel should threaten to annex the Palestinian Authority territories in this case.

- If indeed the UN recognizes a Palestinian state, 69% of the Israelis think Israel should accept the decision and either start negotiations with the Palestinians about its implementation (34%) or not allow any change on the ground by the Palestinians (35%). 27% believe Israel should oppose the decision, of them 16% think it should intensify the construction in the settlements; 7% that it should annex to Israel the PA territory, and 4% that it should invade the PA and use force in order to prevent the establishment of a Palestinian state.

- On the Palestinian side, 68% believe that if the Palestinians request UN membership, Israel will respond by stopping transfer of custom funds to the PA and making conditions of occupation harsher with more checkpoints and settlement activities, 10% believe Israel will only stop the transfer of custom funds, 12% think Israel will not stop transfer of custom funds but conditions of occupation will become harsher; and 8% believe Israel will do nothing and the status quo will prevail.

- We asked Palestinians how they think Palestinians can force Israel to withdraw from the territories, if the UN recognizes the Palestinian state, and Israelis what they think Palestinians will do. 46% of Israelis think the Palestinians will resume the Intifada including armed confrontations, while 31% think they will start non-violent resistance such as peaceful demonstrations. More Palestinians however think peaceful non-violent resistance can force Israelis to withdraw (37%) than armed attacks on army and settlers (26%). 30% of the Palestinians think negotiations with Israel can bring it to withdraw, and 16% of the Israelis think the Palestinians will resume negotiations.

- 54% of Palestinians in the West Bank say they would join large peaceful demonstrations in the West Bank and Jerusalem if they were to take place after the recognition of the Palestinian state. 44% will not participate.

- We asked Palestinians what they think the PA should do after the UN recognizes the Palestinian state in September. 75% think the PA president and government should enforce Palestinian sovereignty over all the territories of the West Bank, for example by opening roads in area C, start building an airport in the Jordan valley, and deploy Palestinian security forces in area C even if this leads to confrontations with the Israeli army and settlers. 21% think the PA should not do that. Similarly, 73% think the PA should insist on assuming control over the Allenby Bridge terminal from the Israeli side even if this leads to the closure of the terminal. 23% think the PA should not do that.

- 28% of Palestinians and 10% of Israelis expect that after the Palestinians seek membership in the UN, there will be negotiations between the sides and armed confrontations will stop; 28% and 38% respectively think that there will be negotiations

between the sides but some armed attacks will continue; and 23% of Palestinians and 49% of Israelis expect the sides not to return to negotiations and armed confrontations not to stop.

(B) Conflict management and threat perceptions

- Majorities on both sides - 72% of Israelis and 64% of Palestinians - do not think that if a peaceful popular revolt like in Egypt or Tunisia were to erupt against the Israeli occupation in the West Bank it would be capable of ending occupation. Only 19% of Israelis and 34% of Palestinians think it would be capable of ending occupation. Nonetheless, 54% of the Palestinians believe that if large peaceful demonstrations were to take place in the West Bank and East Jerusalem, they would contribute to speeding the process of ending Israeli occupation.

- In our poll we also examine periodically Israelis' and Palestinians' readiness for a mutual recognition of identity as part of a permanent status agreement and after all issues in the conflict are resolved and a Palestinian State is established. Our current poll shows that 58% of the Israelis support such a mutual recognition of identity and 36% oppose it. Among Palestinians, 46% support and 52% oppose it.

- Among Palestinians, 73% are worried and 27% are not worried that they or a member of their family may be hurt by Israelis in their daily life or that their land would be confiscated or home demolished. Among Israelis, 58% are worried and 42% are not worried that they or their family may be harmed by Arabs in their daily life.

- The level of threat on both sides regarding the aspirations of the other side in the long run is very high. 58% of Palestinians think that Israel's goals are to extend its borders to cover all the area between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea and expel its Arab citizens, and 19% think the goals are to annex the West Bank while denying political rights to the Palestinians. The modal category among Israelis is that the Palestinians' aspirations in the long run are to conquer the state of Israel and destroy much of the Jewish population in Israel (38%); 20% think the goals of the Palestinians are to conquer the State of Israel. Only 21% of the Palestinians think Israel's aspirations in the long run are to withdraw from part or all of the territories occupied in 1967; and 37% of Israelis think the aspirations of the Palestinians are to regain some or all of the territories conquered in 1967.

(C) Domestic developments

- 34% of Israelis think that the main reason for the eruption of the protest is the big gap in wealth distribution, 30% think it is the need for welfare policies that will relieve citizens' economic difficulties, 20% think it is the housing problem of young people, and 12% believe the main reason is a left wing plot to bring down the government.

- 17% of the Israelis declared they participated in person in the protest. Among those who participated in the protest, 13% claim they built a tent, 35% expressed their views regarding the protest on the internet, 41% signed a petition, and 88% say they participated in a demonstration.

- Among the general Israeli public, 81% support the social justice protest, and between 64% and 89% support their specific demands.

- 44% of Israelis think the protest movement should turn into a political party and run in the elections. If indeed such a party participates in the next elections, 27% of the Israelis claim they will vote for it.

- 24% of the Palestinians regard the widespread popular demonstrations for social justice in Israel as something good for the Palestinians; 25% regard these demonstrations as something bad, and 45% think they have no effect on Palestinians.

- Interestingly, 66% of Palestinians say the rising cost of living and their inability to provide a better future for themselves and their families would push them to demonstrate, while 33% say these concerns would not push them to demonstrate in order to demand a better standard of living and a better life.

Source: <http://www.pcpsr.org/survey/polls/2011/p41ejoint.html>

EAST EUROPE

190-43-2. Knowledge Day-2011: Expenditures For School

This year Russian families spent 12728 rubles on the average for preparing their children for school. This is 12% more than it was a year ago.

MOSCOW, August 31, 2011. Russian Public Opinion Research Center (VCIOIM) presents the data concerning the amount of money Russian parents spend to prepare their children for school.

The most expensive item for parents to prepare their children for school is school supply: 68% of Russians spent money on that this year. This is followed by the purchase of school uniform, sportswear and sports shoes et cet. (66%). Other expensive items are as follows: books and training materials (64%) and purchase of school bag (62%). Least of Russians spent on flowers and presents for teachers (49%), and school contributions (40%). The least popular item is voluntary sponsorship contribution (22%). After a small decrease all the expenditures stated above have increased.

The average amount of expenditures has increased by 12%, compared to the previous year, and makes up 12728 rubles. The most expensive item is still the purchase of school uniform: it costs about 5138 rubles. This is followed by books and training materials (1930 rubles in average), school contributions (1558 rubles), school supplies (1320 rubles) and school bag (1315 rubles). The most economical item is voluntary sponsorship fee (747 rubles) and buying flowers and presents for teachers (720 rubles).

Generally speaking, the amount of money spent on different items has increased, such as school uniform (5138 rubles versus 4355 rubles a year ago). The expenditures for school needs, school supplies, school bag, flowers and presents for teachers have also increased (from 1311 to 1558 rubles, from 1172 to 1320 rubles, from 1201 to 1315 rubles, and from 536 to 727 rubles respectively). On the other hand, the average sums of money spent on books and training materials and voluntary sponsorship fee have slightly decreased (from 1972 to 1930 rubles and from 788 to 740 rubles respectively).

The initiative Russian opinion polls were conducted on August 27-28, 2011. 1600 respondents were interviewed at 138 sampling points in 46 regions of Russia. The margin of error does not exceed 3.4%.

Dynamics of growth of expenditures on preparation for school							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
General expenditures	6157 rub	6790 rub	7559 rub.	8887 rub.	10782 rub.	11335 rub	12728 rub

<i>Increase of expenditures against previous year (%)</i>	-	10%	11%	18%	21%	5%	12%
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If you have school-age children in our family, what do you spend money for when preparing them for school year?
(close-ended question, one answer per each position, shown are shares of respondents who spent money on each of the item below, % of those who have school-age children)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<i>School supply (pencil cases, notebooks, pens, albums et cet.)</i>	77	73	73	76	63	51	68
<i>School uniform (sportswear, sports shoes, other clothes and shoes)</i>	74	70	70	70	61	50	66
<i>School bag</i>	73	70	67	69	71	64	62
<i>Books, workbooks and training materials</i>	72	69	64	65	56	45	64
<i>Flowers and presents for teachers for the 1st of Sept.</i>	50	46	52	46	43	32	49
<i>Contributions for school needs agreed with school administration and other parents (security, equipment, detergents et cet)</i>	52	46	47	39	36	32	40
<i>Voluntary sponsorship fee</i>	26	22	17	23	13	12	22
<i>Hard to tell</i>	21	24	24	21	22	36	28

If you have school-age children in our family, how much money have you spent per child to prepare him/her for school?
(close-ended question, one answer per each position, average meaning, rubles)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
General expenditures	6157	6790	7559	887	10782	11335	12 728
<i>School uniform (sportswear, sports shoes,</i>	2904	2664	3414	4220	5154	4355	5 138

<i>other clothes and shoes for school)</i>												
<i>Books, workbooks and training materials</i>	765	51	8	40	9	2	060	719	1	972	1	1 930
<i>School supply (pencil cases, notebooks, pens, albums et cet.)</i>	592	81	5	74	6	1	105	230	1	172	1	1 320
<i>School bag</i>	537	75	5	46	7	8	37	989		201	1	1 315
<i>Contributions for school needs agreed with school administration and other parents (security, equipment, detergents et cet)</i>	540	31	7	55	6	8	35	961		311	1	1 558
<i>Voluntary sponsorship fee</i>	707	87	3	97	6	7	33	747		88	7	740
<i>Flowers and presents for teachers for the 1st of Sept.</i>	236	92	3	41	3	5	46	536		36	5	727

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

Source: <http://wciom.com/news/press-releases/press-release/single/111886.html>

190-43-3. World Finance Turbulency And Russians` Savings

The savings of Russians are growing while the number of reliable tools for investments is decreasing.

MOSCOW, August 15, 2011. Russian Public Opinion Research Center (VCIOM) presents the data concerning the ways of investing money that seem most reliable to Russians, as well as how many Russian have savings and what they save their money for.

Almost every third Russian has savings today (31%) - there were 25% of such respondents a year ago. As a rule, they are elderly respondents (37%) and Russians with high level of income (50%). Sixty-three percent of Russians do not have savings: basically 35-59-year-old Russians (66-67%) and Russians with income below average (72-74%).

Russians tend to keep money (or they would keep money) for no reason, just in case (28%), for a rainy day (25%) or to buy a home (27%). Rarer respondents mention medical treatment (20%), or education (15%) among reasons. The shares of those who keep money in case of job loss, or for a good vacation/rest (10% for each), to buy a car (8%), a plot of land or dacha (6%), expensive things (5%), to launch a business or make more money (3% for each) are much smaller.

The most popular ways of investing money seem less reliable to Russians than before. For example, in spring fifty percent of Russians regarded the purchase of real estate to be the best investment, today - only 43 % of Russians think so (this is the minimum over the whole year).

The same thing can be applied to those who choose keeping assets in gold or jewelry (from 20 to 15%).

Other ways of investing money have held the same positions. Investing money in sberbank savings accounts is the best way of investing money for 26% of Russians; keeping investment in rubles is preferred by 15%. As before, **the least reliable way** of keeping investments is foreign currencies (7%), stocks, contributions to pension funds, commercial bank accounts (4% for each), and mutual funds (2%).

The initiative Russian opinion polls were conducted on July 9-10, 2011. 1600 respondents were interviewed at 138 sampling points in 46 regions of Russia. The margin of error does not exceed 3.4%.

Does your family have any savings? (<i>close-ended question, one answer</i>)					
	July 2011	April 2011	January 2011	December 2010	September 2010
<i>Yes</i>	31	31	32	30	28
<i>No</i>	63	65	60	66	70
<i>Hard to tell</i>	7	4	8	4	2
For what purposes do (would) you/your family make savings? (<i>close-ended question, not more than three answers</i>)					
	July 2011	April 2011	January 2011	December 2010	September 2010
<i>Purchase of apartment</i>	27	27	24	27	
<i>In any case, to keep in store</i>	28	28	30	28	
<i>For a rainy day</i>	25	26	27	21	
<i>Medical treatment</i>	20	19	18	18	
<i>Education</i>	15	16	13	12	
<i>Entertainment, travelling</i>	10	13	11	11	
<i>Purchase of expensive things</i>	5	5	7	10	
<i>Purchase of car</i>	8	11	11	11	
<i>In case of job loss</i>	10	9	11	10	
<i>Purchase of a plot of land, dacha</i>	6	6	5	6	
<i>Business, buying stocks</i>	3	4	5	5	
<i>To get additional income, to multiply money</i>	3	4	4	4	
<i>I would not make any savings for any purposes</i>	5	5	3	3	
<i>For other purposes</i>	4	4	3	3	

<i>Hard to tell</i>	5	2	4	4	
In your opinion, which of the following investments are the most reliable? (up to three answers)					
	July 20 11	April 20 11	January 20 11	December 201 0	September 0
<i>Purchase of real estate</i>	43	50	48	52	45
<i>Buying gold, jewelry</i>	15	20	18	24	19
<i>Opening a sberbank savings account</i>	26	26	23	24	20
<i>Saving money in rubles and keeping them in cash</i>	15	17	15	15	13
<i>Purchase of foreign currencies and keeping it in cash</i>	7	9	8	8	8
<i>Purchase of stocks</i>	4	4	3	6	6
<i>Contributions to pension funds</i>	4	4	5	4	4
<i>Opening a commercial bank account</i>	4	3	5	4	5
<i>Mutual funds</i>	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Other</i>	6	5	5	4	6
<i>Hard to tell</i>	18	13	17	12	19

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

Source: <http://wciom.com/news/press-releases/press-release/single/111858.html>

WEST EUROPE

190-43-4. The Great British Marmite divide: 33% love it, 33% hate it (and 27% neither love nor hate it)

23 September 2011

Love it or hate it: It's official, the British public is evenly divided: a third loves it, a third hates it, and around a third says they don't feel strongly either way. Our nationally representative poll of almost 2,500 British adults confirms that Marmite, the brown spread sitting innocently in the cupboard – to the rapture or rancour of so many – splits the nation like little else can.

33% of Brits say they love it

33% say they hate it, meaning that of those with a strong opinion, people really do either hate it or love it

27% say they neither love nor hate it

The results are fairly even across the board, with women and men, older and younger alike, voicing similarly-divided feelings towards the famous spread. The only notable variation in our

poll was among our Scottish respondents, who seemed much more indifferent, registering a low of 13% 'loving it', 33% 'hating it' and 38% falling neither way, compared to a South of England high of 44% 'loving it', 28% 'hating it' and 25% citing neither preference.

Please click here to view the results

-ENDS-

Notes to Editors

All figures, unless otherwise stated are from YouGov Plc. Total sample size was 2468 adults. The data has been weighted to be representative of the British adult population as a whole. Fieldwork was undertaken between the 19th and 20th September 2011. The survey was carried out online.

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

190-43-5. 46% Britons Say Using Information Obtained Under Torture Elsewhere Can Sometimes Be Justified

19 September 2011

Almost half of British adults believe that in some circumstances, British security services could be justified in using information obtained under torture elsewhere, compared to just over a third that this would never be acceptable, our survey for The Sunday Times on the subject has discovered. The survey reveals the following:

46% of British people thought that there were some instances in which British security services could be justified in using information from other countries which has been obtained through the use of torture

34% decided that there were no circumstances in which this would be acceptable

19% said they were unsure

Notes to Editors

All figures, unless otherwise stated are from YouGov Plc. Total sample size was 2724 adults. The data has been weighted to be representative of the British adult population as a whole. Fieldwork was undertaken between the 8th and 9th September 2011. The survey was carried out online.

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

190-43-6. Economic Gloom in Britain

Ipsos MORI Global @dvisor: Wave 24

Published: 26 September 2011

Fieldwork: 5 - 18 August 2011

Just one in ten (11%) Britons describe Britain's current economic situation as good according to new research from Ipsos' Global @dvisor online survey conducted in 26 countries.

This represents no change from the previous month and places Britons in line with the French towards the bottom of the league of economic optimism. Americans are similarly negative about their own economy, with just 14% describing it as strong. Of the countries surveyed Italy (8%), Ireland (7%), Japan (6%), Spain (6%), Hungary (4%) and Greece (4%) have populations more negative on the economy than Britain.

Meanwhile, the citizens of fellow G8 countries Canada and Germany are by comparison very happy with their economic state – 73% and 66% respectively describe their country's economic situation as good.

Managing Director, Ipsos MORI, **Bobby Duffy**, said:

“People in Britain, as in many other developed countries around the world are really worried about the shape of the economy. As bad news continues to break across the globe it is hard to see where the all important rise in consumer optimism will come from.”

Technical Note

Global @dvisor is a monthly online survey conducted by Ipsos via the Ipsos Online Panel system in 24 countries around the world. This month, fieldwork took place in 26 countries – adding Ireland and Greece.

For the results of the survey presented herein, an international sample of 19,755 adults age 18-64 in the US and Canada, and age 16-64 in all other countries, were interviewed. Approximately 1000+ individuals participated on a country by country basis via the Ipsos Online Panel with the exception of Argentina, Belgium, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Mexico, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden and Turkey, where each have a sample approximately 500+.

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

Source:<http://www.ipsos-mori.com/researchpublications/researcharchive/2865/Economic-gloom-in-Britain.aspx>

190-43-7. Half of Britons Satisfied with Sentences Handed to Rioters

(09/22/11) -

A large proportion of respondents think that similar riots could break out again in Britain.

Almost half of people in Britain think the courts have acted properly in handing out sentences to the people involved in last month's riots in England, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

In the online survey of a representative national sample of 2,008 British adults, 91 per cent of respondents think a similar situation—that is, widespread rioting, looting and arson in various cities and towns—could happen again in Britain.

Behaviour and upbringing are seen as the most important contributing factors to the riots (92%), followed by access to social media and other digital communications tools (83%), poverty and unemployment (74%), race and ethnicity (62%), and government austerity measures (55%).

Almost half of respondents (48%) think the courts have been “about right” in prosecuting people for their role in the riots, while one third (34%) feel the courts have been too lenient, and 12 per cent say the courts have been too harsh.

Politics and Social Media

Almost half of respondents (48%) approve of the way Prime Minister David Cameron dealt with the riots and their aftermath, while just over a third feel the same way about Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg (37%) and Leader of the Opposition Ed Miliband (38%).

A majority of respondents (58%) believe social media must remain easily accessible, as many law-abiding citizens use these services every day, while three-in-ten (30%) think access to social media must be controlled to prevent further riots from being organized. However, four-in-five respondents (83%) believe communications companies who keep data on social media users should provide this data to the police or proper authorities if it is requested.

The British public is mostly open to specific ideas that have been discussed recently to prevent further riots, including installing more security cameras in areas frequented by youths (84%), making it illegal for people to be on the streets with their faces covered (unless they do so for religious reasons) (80%), establishing curfews for people under the age of 18 in specific areas of a city or town (65%), and restricting the use of social media and other digital communications tools by minors (60%). However, the idea of forbidding minors from using social media and other digital communications tools altogether is rejected by 55 per cent of respondents.

When asked how old a person should be in order to use social media sites (such as Facebook, Twitter or Instant Messaging Services), 33 per cent of respondents believe that only adults should have access to these type of sites. In fact, 22 per cent of respondents would allow children between the ages of 12 and 14 to use social media sites.

Analysis

The public remains concerned with the possibility of new riots, but is placing most of the blame on behaviour and upbringing, and little on the government austerity measures. On this topic, Cameron appears to have connected with the population in a much better fashion than Clegg and Miliband.

Despite many stories related to the sentences that have been handed out for the people who took part in the riots, most respondents believe that the courts have acted adequately, and are more likely to have expected harsher punishments than to believe that prosecutions were too heavy-handed.

A large proportion of the public is also wary of any attempts to restrict or forbid the use of social media and digital tools, while showing a high level of support for more security cameras, banning hoodies and even establishing curfews in specific areas.

It must be outlined that the main proponents of tougher measures are respondents over the age of 55. This group is clearly more likely to believe that the courts have been too lenient with the rioters, and to call for a restriction on social media to prevent further riots.

Methodology: From September 11 to September 13, 2011, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 2,008 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/44050/half-of-britons-satisfied-with-sentences-handed-to-rioters/>

NORTH AMERICA

190-43-8. Majority Rates Obama Same or Worse Compared With Bush

Half say Obama has been worse than Clinton

September 23, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Asked to compare Barack Obama with George W. Bush, Americans are more inclined to say Obama has been a better (43%) rather than a worse (34%) president, with 22% seeing no difference between the two. Obama compares much less favorably to Bill Clinton, with half saying Obama has been worse than Clinton and 12% saying better.

Overall, do you think Barack Obama has been a better president, about the same, or a worse president than [ROTATED: George W. Bush/Bill Clinton]?

	% Better	% About the same	% Worse
Obama vs. George W. Bush	43	22	34
Obama vs. Bill Clinton	12	35	50

USA Today/Gallup Sept. 15-18, 2011

GALLUP

These results are based on a Sept. 15-18 *USA Today*/Gallup poll. Obama succeeded Bush as president during a down economy that is still struggling to recover. Thus, a key comparison voters will make is whether Obama is doing better than his predecessor, which would enhance his chances of re-election, or worse than Bush, which makes it less likely Americans would reward him with a second term.

It could be argued that saying Obama has been about the same as Bush is also a negative evaluation, given that Bush left office with low approval ratings and Americans generally did not judge his presidency to be very successful.

Indeed, those who say Obama has been about the same as Bush generally view Obama negatively, with 27% approving and 62% disapproving of the way Obama is handling his job as president.

Thus, in order to win re-election, Obama likely needs to convince voters he is doing a better job than his predecessor did.

Republicans, Independents Widely View Obama as Worse Than Clinton

It is not surprising to find Democrats overwhelmingly believing Obama has been a better president than Bush and Republicans saying Obama has been a worse president. Independents are divided in their views, with roughly equal proportions saying he has been better, the same, and worse. However, given that those who say Obama has been as effective as Bush are generally negative on Obama's job performance, it can be said that independents give Obama a largely negative review.

Republicans' and independents' unfavorable reviews of Obama also come through in their widespread belief that he has been a worse president than Clinton. Republicans widely disapproved of Clinton during his eight years in office. Democrats are decidedly neutral in their evaluations of Obama and Clinton, with 51% seeing them as about the same.

*Comparisons of Barack Obama as President vs. George W. Bush and Bill Clinton,
by Political Party*

	% Obama better	% About the same	% Obama worse
OBAMA vs. BUSH			
Democrats	79	15	6
Independents	33	29	38
Republicans	9	19	71
OBAMA vs. CLINTON			
Democrats	20	51	29
Independents	10	32	55
Republicans	8	19	72

USA Today/Gallup Sept. 15-18, 2011

GALLUP

Independents and Republicans may view Obama less favorably than Clinton because of the state of the economy during their respective presidencies, even though Clinton's presidency was plagued by scandal and impeachment, while Obama's presidency has been relatively scandal free.

Implications

The outcome of presidential elections, particularly for incumbent presidents, largely turns on performance evaluations. If Americans are generally happy with the state of the nation, they are generally likely to re-elect the incumbent. If they are dissatisfied, the incumbent is at risk of defeat.

Americans are currently highly dissatisfied with the state of the nation, with 11% satisfied and 88% dissatisfied. That certainly is a threat to a second Obama term, but that by itself may not doom him. Though Obama's job approval rating is in the low 40s, he is currently competitive with both of his main Republican rivals in voters' 2012 general election preferences.

Voters may give Obama more leeway because of the poor state of the nation when he took office, and as of now, they appear to be doing so, as Americans still blame Bush more than Obama for the country's economic problems. At the same time, the fact that less than half of Americans say Obama has been a better president than Bush, given the low regard Americans have for the Bush presidency, poses a clear challenge for Obama.

The 2012 election remains more than a year away, and surely those perceptions can change. How they change in the coming months will go a long way toward deciding whether Obama or a Republican is inaugurated in January 2013.

Survey Methods

Results for this *USA Today*/Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Sept. 15-18, 2011, with a random sample of 1,004 national adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

For results based on the total sample of 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 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/149666/Majority-Sees-Obama-Performing-Worse-Bush.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/149666/Majority-Sees-Obama-Performing-Worse-Bush.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA)

190-43-9. Americans Want Leaders to Follow Public's Views More Closely

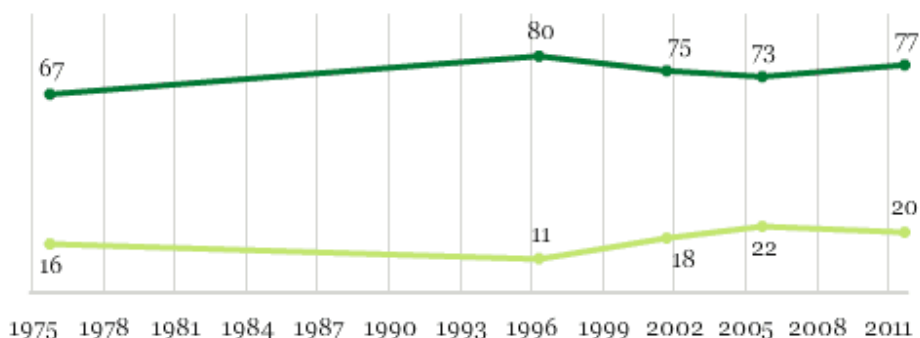
Little difference between Republicans and Democrats in these views

September 23, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Americans remain convinced that the nation would be better off if leaders followed the public's views more closely, reflecting a sentiment that has been evident in Gallup polling for more than 35 years.

If the leaders of our nation followed the views of the public more closely, do you think the nation would be better off, or worse off than it is today?

■ % Better off ■ % Worse off



1996 data asked of half sample

GALLUP

Seventy-seven percent of Americans in Gallup's Sept. 8-11 survey say the nation would be better off if leaders followed public opinion more closely, about the same as in 2005 and 2001, and higher than the 67% who felt that way in 1975, when Gallup first asked the question. One in

five Americans say the nation would be worse off if leaders paid more attention to the public's views.

Views on this issue differ only minimally by partisanship. Democrats are slightly less likely than Republicans to say the nation would be better off if leaders listened more to the people, but the differences are not large.

Education makes more of an impact, with those who have pursued postgraduate studies somewhat less likely to say the nation would be better off than those who are less well educated.

If the leaders of our nation followed the views of the public more closely, do you think the nation would be better off, or worse off than it is today?

	Better off	Worse off
	%	%
Republicans	81	16
Independents	77	20
Democrats	73	23
Postgraduate	67	28
College graduate	73	23
Some college	74	21
High school graduate or less	84	14

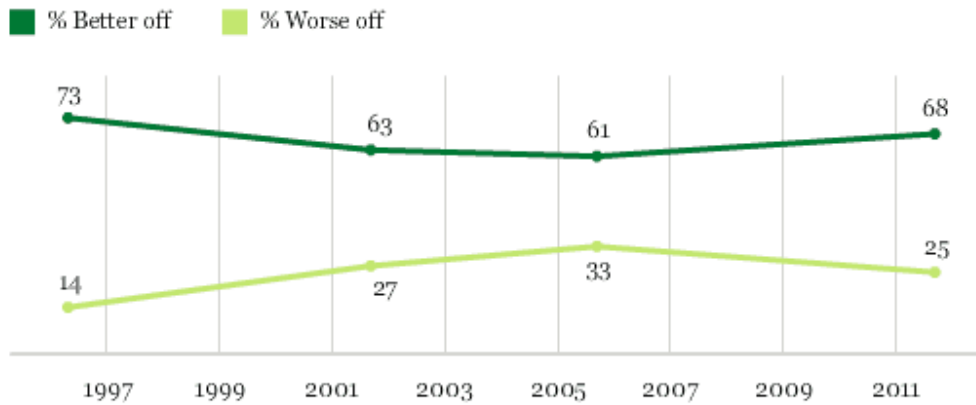
Sept. 8-11, 2011

GALLUP

Leaders Should Also Pay Attention to Public Opinion Polls

In a country with more than 300 million residents, the most efficient and practical way for leaders to assess the public's views is through polls. A second question included in the survey asked Americans about leaders' taking into account the views of "public opinion polls." Slightly fewer Americans -- but still a clear majority -- say the nation would be better off if leaders paid closer attention to polls than say the same about public opinion generally. These attitudes have changed somewhat over the four times Gallup has asked the question since 1996, but in all instances a substantial majority has said the nation would be better off.

If the leaders of our nation followed the views of public opinion polls more closely, do you think the nation would be better off, or worse off than it is today?



1996 data asked of half sample

GALLUP

These attitudes about public opinion polls were collected as part of a public opinion poll. It is possible that people who are in the middle of taking a survey would feel obligated to say that the results of a polling process similar to the one in which they were engaged would be potentially important. It is also possible that those who agree to participate in public opinion polls would be more likely to say the nation would be better off if leaders followed polling results more closely. Still, these results are robust enough to suggest that they represent clear majority sentiment in the U.S., even if the measuring methodology affects them somewhat.

As was the case for attitudes about public opinion generally, there are only minor differences in views on this question across political groups. Again, those with postgraduate education appear to be the most skeptical about the value of leaders paying attention to public opinion polls, but a majority of even this group says the nation would be better off if leaders did so.

If the leaders of our nation followed the views of public opinion polls more closely, do you think the nation would be better off, or worse off than it is today?

	Better off	Worse off
	%	%
Republicans	68	24
Independents	67	27
Democrats	70	24
Postgraduate	54	36
College graduate	64	28
Some college	67	26
High school graduate or less	75	19

Sept. 8-11, 2011

GALLUP

Implications

The Founding Fathers of this country hotly debated the appropriate relationship between the public and its representatives in a democracy, and these debates have continued ever since. One view has it that elected representatives are designed to be *trustees* of the public's will, to do what they think best in the public's behalf, with the people weighing in on Election Day. Another view has it that elected representatives should be *delegates* of the people, and should do their best while in office to ascertain the public's will at all times and attempt to translate that into policy and actions. The public itself -- the ultimate power in a democracy regardless of exactly how representatives do their job -- appears to favor the latter perspective: substantial majorities say the nation would be better off if leaders closely followed public opinion and public opinion polls.

Separate Gallup data to be reported next week also show that Americans have more confidence in "the American people as a whole when it comes to making judgments under our democratic system about the issues facing our country" than they do in the "men and women in political life in this country" or the legislative or executive branch of the U.S. government.

At this juncture, Americans are highly negative about Congress, with record- or near-record-low readings on approval of Congress, confidence in Congress as an institution, the perceived honesty and ethics of members of Congress, and confidence in the legislative branch of government. This lack of faith could explain why average Americans would say leaders should gain direction by paying more attention to the people (rather than, for example, lobbyists), but in reality, this great faith in the views of the people has been evident for decades.

It appears, then, that Americans want their leaders to pay more attention to their constituents, and to the polls that measure what those constituents are thinking and feeling about major policy issues of the day.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Sept. 8-11, 2011, with a random sample of 1,017 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 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/149636/Americans-Leaders-Follow-Public-Views-Closely.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA

190-43-10. Press Widely Criticized, But Trusted More than Other Information Sources

Views of the News Media: 1985-2011

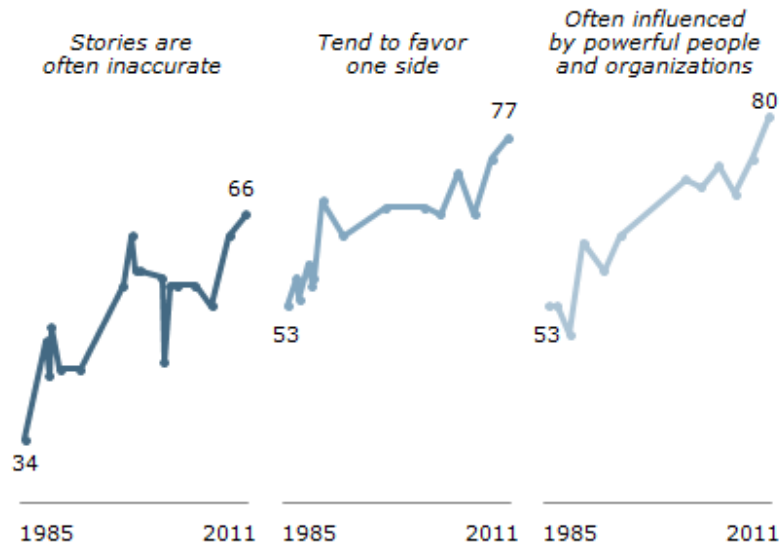
September 22, 2011

OVERVIEW

Negative opinions about the performance of news organizations now equal or surpass all-time highs on nine of 12 core measures the Pew Research Center has been tracking since 1985. However, these bleak findings are put into some perspective by the fact that news organizations

are more trusted sources of information than are many other institutions, including government

Evaluations of Overall Press Performance Grow Even More Negative



PEW RESEARCH CENTER July 20-24, 2011.

and business.

Further, people rate the performance of the news organizations they rely on much more positively than they rate the performance of news organizations generally.

And the public's impressions of the national media may be influenced more by their opinions of cable news outlets than their views of other news sources, such as network or local TV news, newspapers or internet news outlets. When asked what first comes to mind when they think of "news organizations," most name a cable news outlet, with CNN and Fox News receiving the most mentions by far.

The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press has been tracking views of press performance since 1985, and the overall ratings remain quite negative. Fully 66% say news stories often are inaccurate, 77% think that news organizations tend to favor one side, and 80% say news organizations are often influenced by powerful people and organizations.

Public Offers Better Evaluations of the News Sources They Use Most



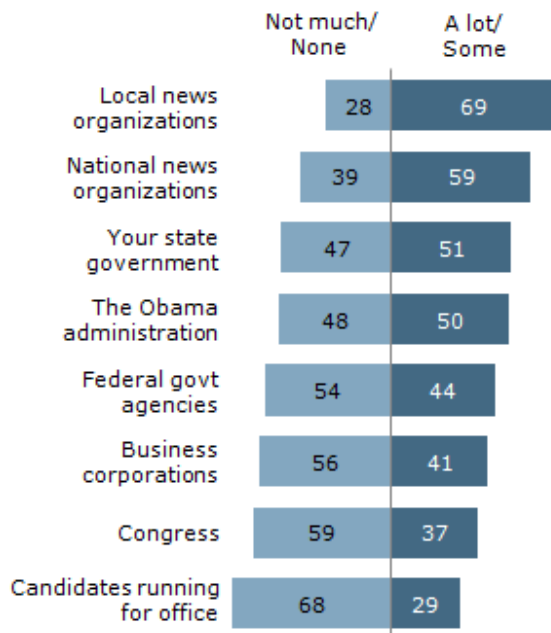
PEW RESEARCH CENTER July 20-24, 2011. Q38.
July 21-24, 2011 Omnibus. PEW4.

————— The widely-shared belief that news stories are inaccurate cuts to the press’s core mission: Just 25% say that in general news organizations get the facts straight while 66% say stories are often inaccurate. As recently as four years ago, 39% said news organizations mostly get the facts straight and 53% said stories are often inaccurate.

But Americans have a very different view of the news sources they rely on than they do of the news media generally. When asked to rate the accuracy of stories from the sources where they get most of their news, the percentage saying these outlets get the facts straight more than doubles. Fully 62% say their main news sources get the facts straight, while just 30% say stories are often inaccurate.

Press More Trusted than Government, Business

Trust in the information you get from ...



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Aug. 4-7, 2011 Omnibus. PEW5.

The biennial news attitudes survey was conducted July 20-24 among 1,501 adults nationwide, with supplemental data collected on other, smaller surveys in June, July and August. These surveys find that while the public holds news organizations in low regard, they are more trusted as a source of information than are federal, state and local governments, the Obama administration and business corporations.

Nearly seven-in-ten (69%) say they have a lot or some trust in information they get from local news organizations, while 59% say they trust information from national news organizations.

By comparison, about half say they have a lot or some trust in information provided by their state government (51%) and the Obama administration (50%). Smaller percentages trust information from federal agencies (44%), business corporations (41%), Congress (37%) or candidates running for office (29%).

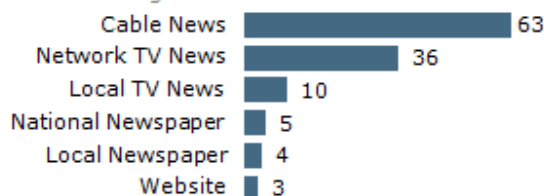
Overall, television continues to be the public's main source for national and international news. Currently, 66% say they get most of their news from television, while 43% cite the internet as their main news source. While this is little changed from last year, over the long term the gap between TV and the internet has narrowed: Four years ago, roughly three times as many people cited TV than the internet as their main source of national and international news (74% vs. 24%).

What Comes To Mind When You Think About “News Organizations”

Most-named sources:



Categories:

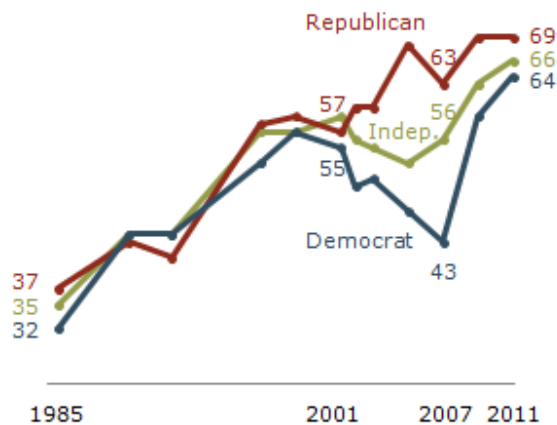


PEW RESEARCH CENTER June 23-26, 2011 Omnibus. PEW3.
Figures add to more than 100% because of multiple responses.

Despite the growth of internet news, it is clear that television news outlets, specifically cable news outlets, are central to people’s impressions of the news media. When asked what first comes to mind when they think of news organizations, 63% volunteer the name of a cable news outlet, with CNN and Fox News by far the most prevalent in people’s minds. Only about a third (36%) name one of the broadcast networks. Fewer than one-in-five mention local news outlets and only 5% mention a national newspaper such as the New York Times, Wall Street Journal or USA Today. Just 3% name a website – either web-only or linked to a traditional news organization – when asked what comes to mind when they think of news organizations.

As Democratic Criticisms Rise, Partisan Gap Closes

Percent saying news stories are often inaccurate



PEW RESEARCH CENTER July 20-24, 2011. Q38.

The survey finds that the growth in negative attitudes toward the news media in recent years in several key areas has come among Democrats and independents. Since Barack Obama took office, the proportion of Democrats saying that news stories are often inaccurate has risen sharply, and they are now nearly as critical as Republicans.

In 2007, 43% of Democrats and 56% of independents said stories were often inaccurate. Since then, the percentage of Democrats expressing skepticism about the accuracy of news reports has increased by 21 points to 64%, and the percentage of independents saying this has grown by 10 points. Republican views have held fairly steady: 69% see stories as often inaccurate, little changed from four years ago (63%).

While the press's overall reputation in many areas has declined, majorities continue to say that news organizations care about how good a job they do (62%) and are highly professional (57%). However, these evaluations also have slipped somewhat since 2007.

The public also continues to view press criticism of political leaders as a check on possible wrongdoing. A majority (58%) says "such criticism is worth it because it keeps political leaders from doing things that should not be done." Just a quarter (25%) say that press criticism of political leaders keeps them "from doing their job."

Bipartisan Support for Press Watchdog Role

<i>Press criticism of political leaders keeps them "from doing things that should not be done"</i>	Bush		Obama	
	2007		2009	2011
	%		%	%
Total	58		62	58
Republican	44		65	59
Democrat	71		55	58
Independent	60		66	58
R-D Gap	-27		+10	+1

PEW RESEARCH CENTER July 20-24, 2011. Q37.

Partisan differences in views of the press's watchdog role have disappeared in recent years. In 2007, during the Bush administration, 71% of Democrats and just 44% of Republicans said press criticism of political leaders was worth it because it kept them from doing things that should not be done. In 2009, after Obama took office, somewhat more Republicans (65%) than Democrats (55%) favored a watchdog role for the press. In the new survey, nearly identical percentages of Republicans (59%), Democrats (58%) and independents (58%) support the watchdog role.

Getting the News from Social Networks

<i>Is the news you get over social networks and Twitter...</i>	%
Different news than you get elsewhere	27
The same news you would get elsewhere	72
Don't know	2
	100

<i>What do you like most about the news you get over SNS and Twitter?</i>	%
Convenient: Brief, easy, efficient, portable, where and when I need it	20
Variety: Different views, multiple sources, info not covered by mainstream media	18
Quality: Up-to-date and immediate, accurate, higher quality	12
Keeps me informed	8
Customized: Can be tailored to my interests, references from friends, can share own views	7
Special Topics: Good for business, sports, other topics	4
Entertaining/Interesting	4
Has positive news	2
More personal/Features opinions	2
Other/Don't know	28

PEW RESEARCH CENTER July 20-24, 2011. Q53 & Q54.
Based on people who regularly or sometimes get news over social networks and Twitter. Figures for what you like most about news from social networks add to more than 100% because of multiple responses.

The survey finds that most Americans prefer news with no political point of view, and this feeling is particularly widespread when it comes to

getting news online. Fully 74% of online news consumers say they prefer internet sources that do not have a political point of view. Just 19% prefer sources that have a political point of view.

Social networking has expanded the ways in which the public gets news and information. About a quarter (27%) of adults say they regularly or sometimes get news or news headlines through Facebook, Twitter or other social networking sites. This rises to 38% of people younger than 30, but now spans a notable share of older Americans (12% of those 65 and older) as well.

Most of those who get news from social networks (72%) say they mostly just get the same news and information they would get elsewhere. Just 27% say the news they get over social networking sites is different than the news they get elsewhere. And when asked to describe what they like about getting news over social networks and Twitter, answers range from features of the technology such as speed, portability and brevity to ways in which the content is more customized, personal and topical.

Source: <http://people-press.org/2011/09/22/press-widely-criticized-but-trusted-more-than-other-institutions/?src=prc-headline>

190-43-11. Palestinian Statehood: Mixed Views, Low Visibility

Public Still Sympathizes More with Israel

Americans express mixed opinions about a possible independent Palestinian state, an issue that has so far drawn little attention from the press or the public. More favor (42%) than oppose (26%) the United States recognizing Palestine as an independent nation, while nearly a third (32%) express no opinion.

Plurality Favors U.S. Recognizing Palestinian State

<i>Should the U.S. recognize Palestine as an independent nation?</i>	Yes	No	DK	N
	%	%	%	
Total	42	26	32=100	1,006
Republican	27	38	35=100	264
Democrat	54	14	32=100	289
Independent	45	28	27=100	390
<i>Planned UN debate on Palestinian status...</i>				
Heard a lot	37	47	16=100	112
Heard a little	50	27	22=100	394
Heard nothing	37	21	42=100	493

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST Sept. 15-18, 2011. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Yet the public's sympathies in the Middle East dispute remain more with Israel than the Palestinians: 40% say they sympathize more with Israel, while just 10% sympathize more with the Palestinians; 21% volunteer that they sympathize with neither side, while 25% express no opinion.

The latest survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and The Washington Post, conducted September 15-18 among 1,006 adults, finds substantial partisan differences in opinions about the Israel-Palestinian issue.

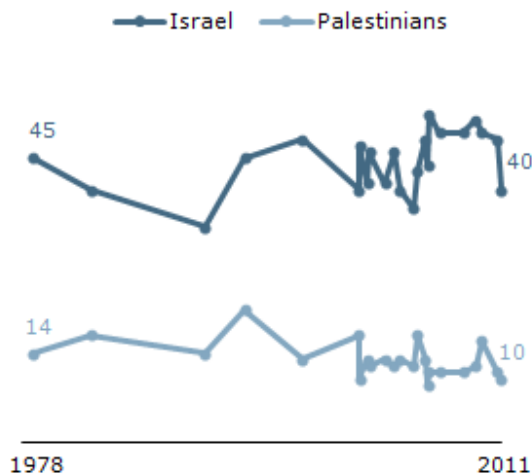
More than half of Democrats (54%) say the U.S. should recognize Palestine as an independent nation while just 14% oppose this step. Among independents, more favor (45%)

than oppose (28%) the U.S. recognizing an independent Palestinian state. But just 27% of Republicans favor U.S. recognition for Palestine, while 38% are opposed.

This week's planned debate at the United Nations over Palestinian statehood has mostly been off of the public's radar. Just 10% say they have heard a lot about the upcoming debate, while 38% say they have heard a little; fully half (51%) say they have heard nothing at all. Press coverage of this issue has been minimal as well, according to an analysis by the Pew Research Center's Project for Excellence in Journalism (PEJ). Last week, less than 2% of all news coverage was devoted to the debate over Palestinian statehood, far less than the amount of coverage devoted to the U.S. economy (20%) or the 2012 presidential campaign (12%).

Nearly half (47%) of the small number of Americans who have heard a lot about the planned U.N. debate oppose the U.S. recognizing Palestine as an independent state; that compares with 27% of those who have heard a little about the issue and 21% of those who have heard nothing about it.

Sympathize More With...



PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST Sept 15-18, 2011.

The public's sympathies in the Middle East dispute have changed little in recent years. These opinions continue to be divided along partisan lines: Far more Republicans sympathize with Israel (62%) than with the Palestinians (4%) or sympathize with neither side (14%) and 18% have no opinion.

By contrast, 27% of Democrats say they sympathize with Israel while nearly as many (24%) volunteer that they sympathize with neither side; 15% of Democrats sympathize with the Palestinians. Nearly three-in-ten Democrats (29%) offer no opinion. Among independents, 41% sympathize with Israel, 22% with neither Israel nor the Palestinians, and 10% the Palestinians; 24% express no opinion.

Perhaps reflecting the low visibility of the Israel-Palestinian dispute, nearly four-in-ten (38%) express no opinion of Barack Obama's handling of the situation in the Middle East. About the same percentage (37%) say Obama is striking the right balance in his handling of the situation; 20% say he favors the Palestinians too much and just 5% say he favors Israel too much.

Since May, the percentage offering no opinion has increased from 24% to 38%, while the percentage saying Obama is striking the right balance has declined by 13 points (from 50% to

37%). There has been no change in the numbers saying Obama is too supportive of either the Palestinians or Israel.

Source: <http://people-press.org/2011/09/20/palestinian-statehood-mixed-views-low-visibility/>

190-43-12. Majority in U.S. Continues to Distrust the Media, Perceive Bias

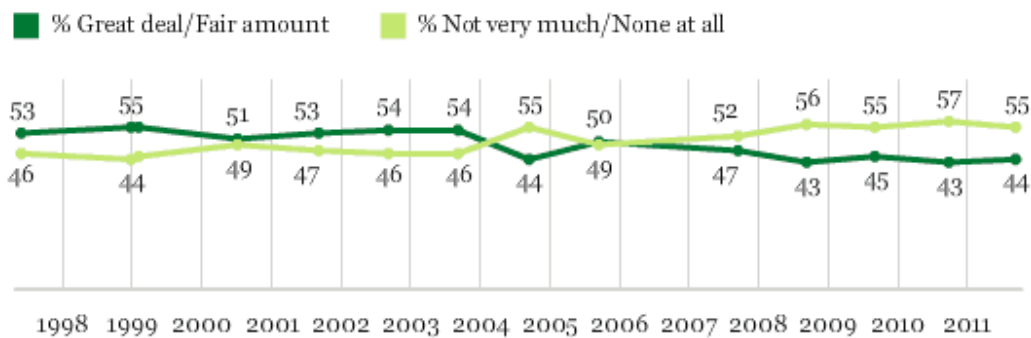
More perceive liberal bias than conservative bias

September 22, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The majority of Americans still do not have confidence in the mass media to report the news fully, accurately, and fairly. The 44% of Americans who have a great deal or fair amount of trust and the 55% who have little or no trust remain among the most negative views Gallup has measured.

In general, how much trust and confidence do you have in the mass media -- such as newspapers, TV, and radio -- when it comes to reporting the news fully, accurately, and fairly -- a great deal, a fair amount, not very much, or none at all?

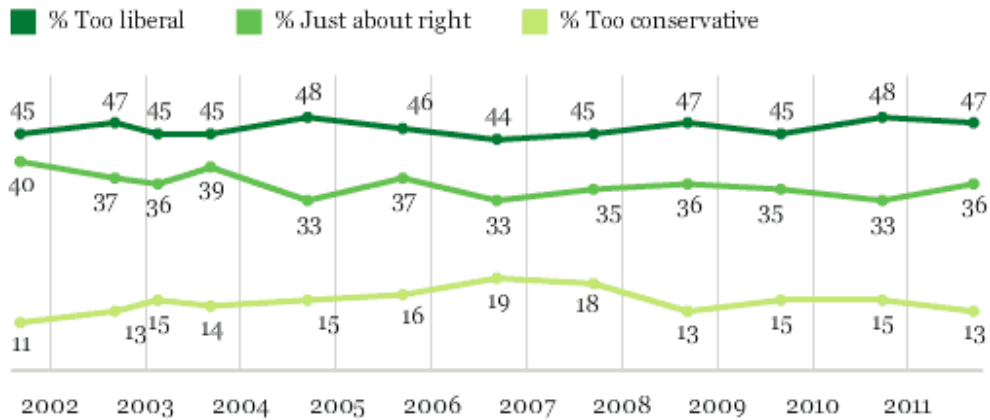
Gallup trend since 1997



GALLUP

The majority of Americans (60%) also continue to perceive bias, with 47% saying the media are too liberal and 13% saying they are too conservative, on par with what Gallup found last year. The percentage of Americans who say the media are "just about right" edged up to 36% this year but remains in the range Gallup has found historically.

In general, do you think the news media are -- [ROTATED: too liberal, just about right, or too conservative]?



GALLUP

Perceptions of Bias Still Vary Sharply by Party and Ideology

Partisans continue to perceive the media very differently. Seventy-five percent of Republicans and conservatives say the media are too liberal. Democrats and liberals lean more toward saying the media are "just about right," at 57% and 42%, respectively. Moderates and independents diverge, however, with 50% of independents saying the media are too liberal and 50% of moderates saying they are just about right.

Perceptions of Media Bias, by Party and Ideology

	% Too liberal	% Just about right	% Too conservative
Democrats	20	57	20
Independents	50	32	13
Republicans	75	20	4
Liberals	16	42	37
Moderates	35	50	11
Conservatives	75	21	3

Gallup, Sept. 8-11, 2011

GALLUP

None of these views is statistically different from what Gallup found last year.

Implications

Americans remain largely distrusting of the news media, with 55% saying they have little or no trust in the media to report the news fully, accurately, and fairly, and 60% perceiving bias one way or the other. These views are largely steady compared with last year, even as the media landscape continues to change rapidly.

In a report released Thursday, the Pew Research Center for the People and the Press found record-high negativity toward the media on 9 of 12 core measures it tracks. These measures may

help explain some of the underlying negativity, though Gallup does not find sharp changes in overall views of the media this year compared with last. The types of media one consumes likely play a role in one's overall perceptions, and Gallup is planning more research in this area.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Sept. 8-11, 2011, with a random sample of 1,017 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 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/149624/Majority-Continue-Distrust-Media-Perceive-Bias.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA

190-43-13. More Voters Considering Romney Than Obama, Perry

Sixty-two percent would definitely vote for Romney or consider doing so
September 22, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- More registered voters say they would definitely vote for Mitt Romney or might consider doing so (62%) than say the same about his two main rivals in the 2012 presidential election, Democrat Barack Obama (54%) and Republican Rick Perry (53%).

Please tell me whether you would definitely vote for each of the following candidates if he were his party's nominee for president, whether you might consider voting for that person, or whether you would definitely not vote for that person.

Based on registered voters

	Total % definitely vote/ might consider	% Definitely vote for	% Might consider	% Definitely not vote for
Mitt Romney	62	21	41	35
Barack Obama	54	33	21	45
Rick Perry	53	20	33	44

USA Today/Gallup, Sept. 15-18, 2011

GALLUP

Though Romney currently receives the highest level of consideration among voters, more say they would "definitely vote for" Obama (33%) than say this about either Romney (21%) or Perry (20%). That may reflect the virtual certainty that Obama will be the Democratic candidate for president, while Republicans' loyalties are divided between their two leading contenders.

That dynamic is apparent in the higher percentage of Democratic registered voters who say they definitely would vote for Obama (70%) than of Republican registered voters who would definitely vote for either of the main Republican contenders (41% for Perry and 44% for Romney). Once the Republican nominee is decided, the percentage of Republicans who say they would definitely vote for that candidate should increase significantly.

Definitely Vote for/Might Consider Voting for 2012 Presidential Candidates, by Political Party

Based on registered voters

	% Definitely vote for	% Might consider
BARACK OBAMA		
Democrats	70	20
Independents	20	25
Republicans	2	15
MITT ROMNEY		
Democrats	2	30
Independents	23	47
Republicans	44	46
RICK PERRY		
Democrats	2	22
Independents	22	38
Republicans	41	40

USA Today/Gallup, Sept. 15-18, 2011

GALLUP

Romney's advantage in broader voter consideration over Perry and Obama results partly from his greater appeal to independent voters -- 70% say they would definitely vote for him or consider doing so, compared with 60% for Perry and 45% for Obama. Romney also receives greater consideration from Republican and Democratic voters than does Perry, and matches the 90% party loyalty Obama gets from his party's supporters.

The greater consideration Romney gets among registered voters speaks to his potential in the 2012 election, something that has not necessarily been translated to performance yet. Romney is essentially tied with Obama in the latest head-to-head matchup for the general election, and currently trails Perry in Republicans' current preferences for the party's presidential nominee. However, the same poll finds Republicans saying they are more willing to trade agreement on the issues for electability when choosing their party's presidential nominee, something that could work to Romney's advantage given that he currently fares slightly better than Perry in a head-to-head matchup versus Obama.

Voter Consideration for Romney Growing, Flat for Obama

The 62% of voters who are considering voting for Romney is up significantly from the 48% who said so when Gallup asked a similar question in April. At that time, 54% of registered voters said they would definitely vote for Obama or consider doing so, the same percentage as now. Perry, who did not officially enter the race until August, was not included in the April poll.

Despite his lower April numbers, Romney still fared as well as or better than the other leading Republican contenders at that time, including Donald Trump and Mike Huckabee -- both of whom declined to run -- and Sarah Palin, who has not yet made an official announcement on a 2012 presidential candidacy.

Implications

At the moment, Romney has a greater reservoir of potential voter support than does either of his main rivals for the presidency. To prevail, Romney must convert as much of that potential support as possible to actual support. Should he defeat Perry for the nomination, his level of actual support among Republican voters should increase to levels approaching those Obama currently enjoys among Democratic voters. Perry's level of support among Republicans would probably also approach those levels if he wins the nomination.

Thus, a key to gauging candidate electability and ultimately the winner of the 2012 election will be the candidate's appeal to independent voters. Currently, Romney seems to have an edge in three respects: the greatest number of independent voters would definitely vote for him or consider voting for him; he leads Obama among independent voters in a head-to-head matchup; and he fares slightly better among independent voters in a head-to-head matchup with Obama than does Perry.

Although the presidential campaign is underway, the outlines of the race are far from settled and all of the candidates have plenty of time to campaign and solidify their support, convince voters they are the most electable, and attempt to change the dynamics of the race in their favor.

Track every angle of the presidential race on [Gallup.com's Election 2012 page](#).

Survey Methods

Results for this *USA Today*/Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Sept. 15-18, 2011, with a random sample of 889 registered voters, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

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

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone respondents and 600 landline respondents per 1,000 national adults, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents 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/149612/Voters-Considering-Romney-Obama-Perry.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA

190-43-14. In U.S., Slight Majority Now Blame Obama for U.S. Economy

Independents lean toward Republicans' view that Obama bears significant blame
September 21, 2011

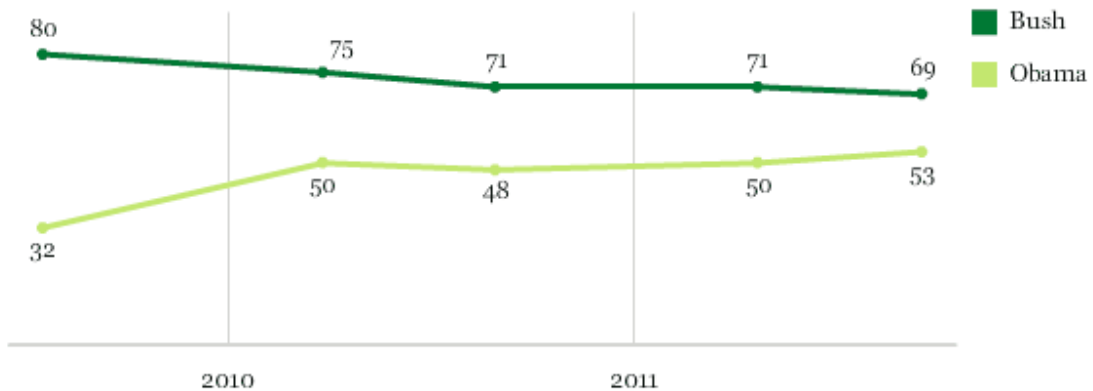
PRINCETON, NJ -- A slight majority of Americans for the first time blame President Obama either a great deal (24%) or a moderate amount (29%) for the nation's economic

problems. However, Americans continue to blame former President George W. Bush more. Nearly 7 in 10 blame Bush a great deal (36%) or a moderate amount (33%).

How Much Are George W. Bush and Barack Obama to Blame for U.S. Economy?

Thinking about the economic problems currently facing the United States, how much do you blame -- [George W. Bush/Barack Obama] for these -- a great deal, a moderate amount, not much, or not at all?

% Great deal/Moderate amount



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Gallup found a substantially wider gap in public perceptions of how much responsibility Bush and Obama each bore for the economy when it first asked the question in July 2009, the sixth month of Obama's presidency. That narrowed by March 2010, caused mainly by a jump in the percentage blaming Obama a great deal or moderate amount, and has since changed relatively little. However, the results from a new Sept. 15-18 *USA Today*/Gallup poll are the first showing a majority of Americans, 53%, assigning significant blame to Obama. Forty-seven percent still say he is "not much" (27%) or "not at all" (20%) to blame.

Democrats Less Willing to Blame Their Own Party's President

Americans are more likely to blame Bush than Obama mainly because a much higher percentage of Republicans assign a high degree of responsibility to Bush compared with the percentage of Democrats blaming Obama, 50% vs. 25%. At the same time, partisans are equally likely to say the president of the opposing party bears significant blame: 83% of Republicans blame Obama and 86% of Democrats blame Bush.

Independents blame both presidents about equally: 60% blame Obama a great deal or a moderate amount, and 67% say this about Bush. In 2009, the figures were 37% and 81%, respectively.

Blame for U.S. Economic Problems -- by Party ID

	National adults	Republicans	Independents	Democrats
	%	%	%	%
BARACK OBAMA				
Great deal/Moderate amount	53	83	60	25
Not much/Not at all	47	16	40	75
GEORGE W. BUSH				
Great deal/Moderate amount	69	50	67	86
Not much/Not at all	30	50	32	13

USA Today/Gallup, Sept. 15-18, 2011

GALLUP

Bottom Line

Former President Bush continues to take a harder hit than President Obama in public perceptions of who is responsible for the nation's ongoing economic problems. However, that is largely because Republicans are more willing to blame Bush than Democrats are to blame Obama. Because most Republicans and Democrats are going to vote for their own party's presidential candidate in 2012, this imbalance won't help Obama much electorally.

More importantly, about 6 in 10 political independents believe both presidents bear considerable blame. That is not good news for Obama. In his re-election campaign, he will likely try to convince independents that although the economy hasn't markedly improved on his watch, his policies prevented the bad economic situation he inherited from Bush from becoming even worse.

Other Gallup polling confirms that the economy is going to be a treacherous issue for Obama to navigate in the coming year. At 26%, his most recent approval rating on the economy, from August, is his lowest to date, and Americans' economic confidence remains weakened compared with earlier this year, after the bruising debt ceiling debate over the summer. The public may not see Obama as culpable for the economy to the same degree as Bush, but that won't be sufficient protection from voters' wrath if the majority -- including 60% of independents -- nevertheless considers him highly responsible.

Survey Methods

Results for this *USA Today*/Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Sept. 15-18, 2011, with a random sample of 1,004 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

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/149600/Slight-Majority-Blame-Obama-Economy.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA

190-43-15. In U.S., 6 in 10 Do Not Expect Economy to Improve Soon

Eight in 10 say U.S. is in recession

September 21, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Three in four Americans assess the U.S. economy as no better than a year ago, with 35% saying it is about the same and 42% saying it is worse. Looking ahead to a year from now, Americans remain largely pessimistic, with 61% expecting economic conditions to be similar to now, or worse.

Do you think the U.S. economy is fully recovered, better than it was a year ago but not fully recovered, about the same as a year ago, or worse than it was a year ago?

Thinking about one year from now, do you think the U.S. economy will be -- fully recovered, better than it is now, but not fully recovered, about the same as now, or worse than it is now?

	Better/Fully recovered	Same as now	Worse than now
Compared with a year ago	22%	35%	42%
In a year from now	37%	39%	22%

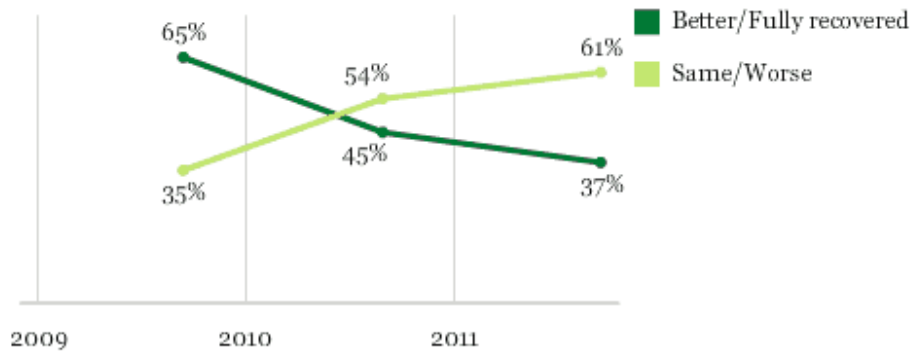
USA Today/Gallup, Sept. 15-18, 2011

GALLUP

These results are based on a Sept. 15-18 USA Today/Gallup poll, conducted at a time when unemployment remains high and economic growth continues to be sluggish.

Gallup has asked Americans to predict the course of the economy a year ahead in the late summer or early fall of 2009, 2010, and 2011. Americans were generally optimistic about improvement in 2009 -- with 65% believing the economy would be better, if not fully recovered, a year out. Each succeeding year, Americans have become less likely to expect conditions to improve, with 37% in 2011 believing the economy will be better a year from now.

Expectations for Economy One Year From Now, 2009-2011 Gallup Polls



GALLUP

These views appear to be colored by politics. Democrats are most likely among key subgroups to believe the economy will improve in the next year, with 59% saying so. That compares with 28% of Republicans and 27% of independents. More Republicans and independents expect the economy not to change in the next year than to get worse.

Expectations for Economy One Year From Now, by Political Party

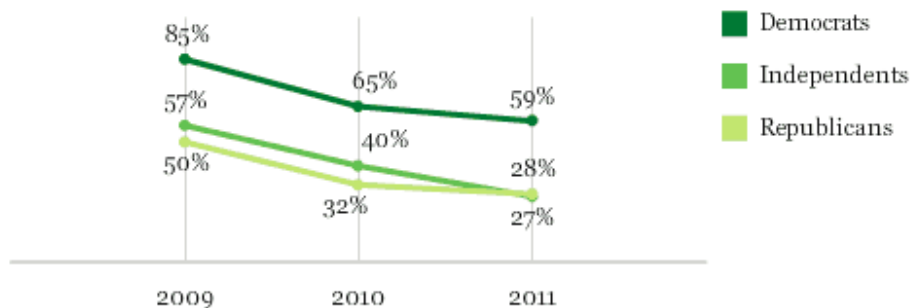
	% Better/Fully recovered	% Same	% Worse
Democrats	59	32	7
Independents	27	44	27
Republicans	28	40	31

USA Today/Gallup, Sept. 15-18, 2011

GALLUP

Optimism about an economic recovery has declined at least marginally among all party groups in each of the last three years. In 2009, at least half of all three party groups thought the economy would improve in the year ahead.

Expectations Economy Will Get Better One Year From Now, 2009-2011, by Political Party



GALLUP

Public Continues to Believe the U.S. Economy Is in Recession

Although the last U.S. recession officially ended in 2009, the poll finds 80% of Americans believing the economy is currently in a recession, similar to what Gallup measured in each of the previous three years.

Do you think the economy is now in a recession, or not?

Complete Gallup trend since 1991



GALLUP

Gallup has asked this question periodically over the years, and has not found as sustained a belief the country was in a recession as it has in recent years. In 1991-1992, roughly 8 in 10 Americans also believed the U.S. was in a recession. Officially, the U.S. was in a recession during part of 1991. But by late 1993, less than half thought the U.S. was in a recession, and by 1994, only about a third did so.

Implications

The lack of consistent economic progress since 2009 has dashed Americans' optimism that things will get better in the near future. Just over a third of Americans expect the economy to be better a year from now. With the economy and unemployment firmly atop Americans' list of the most important problem facing the United States, both the health of the overall economy and Americans' perceptions of its health have obvious implications for President Obama as he seeks re-election next year. His jobs plan, which Americans generally support, is perhaps his most important step in trying to improve the economy. To be successful, it must not only move the needle on official economic statistics, but also re-instill confidence in Americans that the economy is getting better and will continue to do so.

Survey Methods

Results for this *USA Today*/Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Sept. 15-18, 2011, with a random sample of 1,004 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.

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Source: http://www.gallup.com/poll/149576/Not-Expect-Economy-Improve-Soon.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Business%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA

190-43-16. In U.S., Significantly Fewer 18- to 25-Year-Olds Uninsured

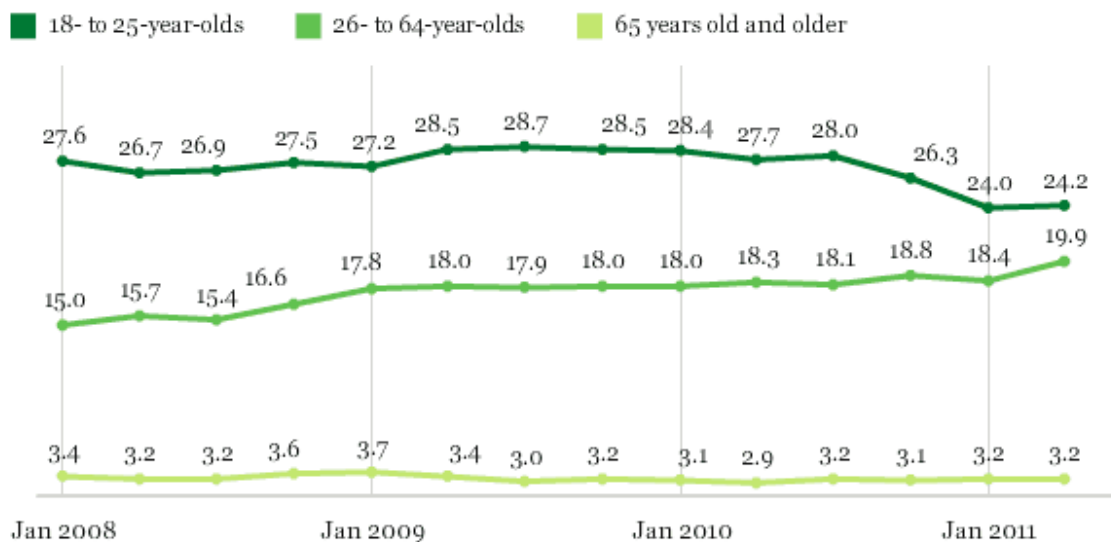
Percentage of uninsured 26- to 64-year-olds increasing

September 21, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Fewer young adults in the U.S. reported lacking health insurance coverage in each of the three quarters since the new healthcare law in September 2010 began allowing young adults to stay on their parents' plans up to age 26. About one in four (24.2%) 18- to 25-year-olds reported being uninsured in the second quarter of this year, down from 28% in the third quarter of 2010, and nearly the lowest Gallup has measured at any point since it began tracking health insurance coverage rates in 2008.

Do you have health insurance coverage?

% No



Quarter 1 2008-Quarter 2 2011

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

GALLUP

The declining number of uninsured young adults is slowly reversing the trend that Gallup and Healthways documented starting in the fall of 2008. At that time, the uninsured rate for this

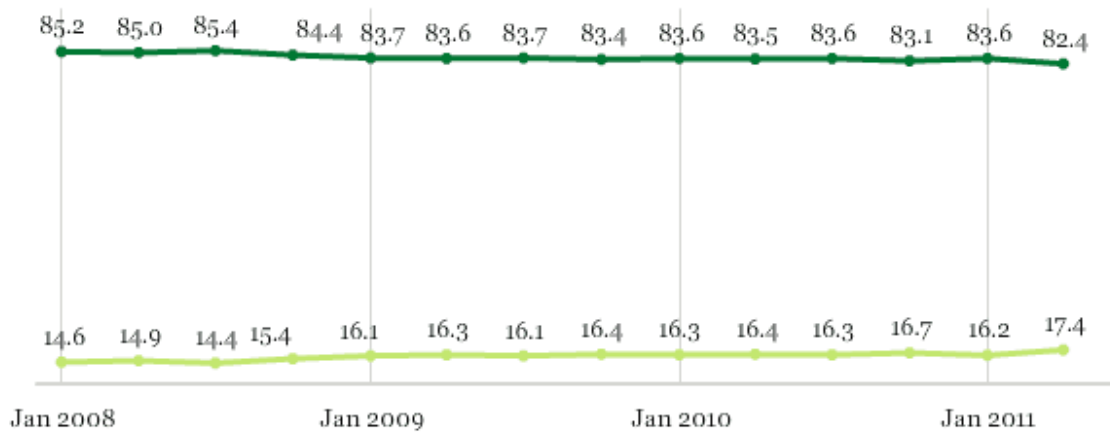
age group -- and all age groups -- began to increase as the economy was collapsing and unemployment rising.

The percentage of uninsured 26- to 64-year-olds, however, continues to increase, rising to a high of 19.9% in the second quarter of this year. Among all Americans, 17.4% reported being uninsured in the second quarter of the year.

Do you have health insurance coverage?

Among all American adults

■ % Yes ■ % No



Quarter 1 2008-Quarter 2 2011
Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

GALLUP

The increase in the percentage of all Americans who were uninsured in the second quarter of 2011 coincides with Gallup's decision to include more cell phone-only respondents in the U.S. beginning April 1. Thus, some of the increase in the uninsured could reflect the greater representation of cell phone-only respondents -- who tend to be younger -- in Gallup samples. Gallup does not expect the change in survey methods to affect the estimates of insurance rates among specific age groups.

Bottom Line

The provision of the Affordable Care Act that allows children up to the age of 26 to remain on their parents' plans appears to be having an immediate effect on the number of Americans who report they have health insurance. Since it went into effect in September 2010, the percentage of 18- to 25-year-olds who report being uninsured has significantly declined by four percentage points.

Gallup and Healthways track adults' health insurance coverage daily in the U.S. as part of the Well-Being Index. The uninsured rate initially increased in the fourth quarter of 2008, amid the financial crisis, and has remained elevated since. Whether the overall percentage of all Americans who lack healthcare coverage declines will depend not just on uninsured rates for 18- to 25-year-olds, but also on what happens to 26- to 64-year-olds over the next several years.

About the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

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

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index survey April 1-June 30, 2011, with a random sample of 89,857 adults -- and a similar number in previous quarters -- aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone respondents and 600 landline respondents per 1,000 national adults, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents 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/149558/Significantly-Fewer-Year-Olds-Uninsured.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA%20-%20Wellbeing

190-43-17. Americans Favor Jobs Plan Proposals, Including Taxing Rich

Majority say Obama's jobs plan will help economy at least "a little"
September 20, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Americans generally favor raising taxes on higher-income Americans and eliminating tax deductions for some corporations as ways of paying for President Obama's proposed jobs plan.

As you may know, President Obama has submitted a bill to Congress that includes a number of proposals designed to create jobs in the United States. Please tell me whether you favor or oppose each of the following proposals President Obama has made to pay for the cost of the jobs bill.

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
	%	%	%
Increasing taxes on some corporations by eliminating certain tax deductions	70	26	3
Increasing income taxes on individuals earning at least \$200,000 and families earning at least \$250,000	66	32	2

Sept. 15-18, 2011

GALLUP

Obama laid out his proposals for the jobs bill in an address to Congress on Sept. 8, and sent the bill to Congress a few days later. Since then, the president has been pushing Congress to adopt the plan, although there are no signs yet as to when either House of Congress will begin to debate the bill.

The president also proposed raising taxes on wealthy Americans in his deficit-reduction proposal announced on Monday at the White House. Republican leaders have responded that this idea represents nothing more than "class warfare," but the current data show that the majority of Americans generally favor increasing taxes on the rich as a way to increase revenue.

Slightly more than half of rank-and-file Republicans and Republican-leaning independents favor the idea of eliminating certain corporate tax deductions as a way to pay for a jobs creation bill. Forty-one percent of Republicans favor raising taxes on higher-income Americans. Democrats strongly favor both proposals for paying for the cost of the jobs bill.

Please tell me whether you favor or oppose each of the following proposals President Obama has made to pay for the cost of the jobs bill.

% Favor

	Republicans/ Leaners	Democrats/ Leaners
	%	%
Increasing taxes on some corporations by eliminating certain tax deductions	53	86
Increasing income taxes on individuals earning at least \$200,000 and families earning at least \$250,000	41	85

Sept. 15-18, 2011

GALLUP

Americans Favor Almost All Proposals in Obama's Jobs Plan

Americans agree with a number of the job-creation proposals included in Obama's jobs plan -- specifically including the ideas of providing tax cuts to small businesses; providing additional funds for hiring teachers, police officers, and firefighters; and giving tax breaks to corporations

for hiring the long-term unemployed. Slightly less than half favor reducing Social Security taxes for workers and employers.

As you may know, President Obama has submitted a bill to Congress that includes a number of proposals designed to create jobs in the United States. Please tell whether you favor or oppose each of the following proposals.

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
	%	%	%
Providing tax cuts for small businesses, including incentives to hire workers	85	13	2
Providing additional funds to hire teachers, police officers, and firefighters	75	25	1
Giving tax breaks to companies hiring people who have been unemployed for more than six months	73	26	1
Providing additional funds for public works projects, including making repairs to more than 30,000 schools	72	27	1
Extending unemployment insurance benefits	56	41	3
Reducing Social Security taxes for workers and employers	47	49	4

Sept. 15-18, 2011

GALLUP

While Democrats are generally more supportive than Republicans of these proposals to create jobs, at least half of Republicans favor four of the six proposals tested.

Republicans are particularly likely to favor the idea of tax cuts for small businesses and tax breaks for companies hiring the long-term unemployed, but also favor providing funds for hiring teachers, police officers, and firefighters, and providing funds for public works projects. Less than half favor the idea of reducing Social Security taxes or extending unemployment insurance benefits.

As you may know, President Obama has submitted a bill to Congress that includes a number of proposals designed to create jobs in the United States. Please tell whether you favor or oppose each of the following proposals.

% Favor

	Republicans/ Leaners	Democrats/ Leaners
	%	%
Providing tax cuts for small businesses, including incentives to hire workers	84	87
Providing additional funds to hire teachers, police officers, and firefighters	56	89
Giving tax breaks to companies hiring people who have been unemployed for more than six months	64	82
Providing additional funds for public works projects, including making repairs to more than 30,000 schools	50	88
Extending unemployment insurance benefits	34	75
Reducing Social Security taxes for workers and employers	41	52

Sept. 15-18, 2011

GALLUP

The Sept. 15-18 survey results reveal that a majority of Americans are at least modestly sanguine that the bill would help create jobs and help the economy more generally, with roughly one in four believing it would help both areas "a lot."

This is in line with Gallup's findings that a plurality of Americans want their representative in Congress to vote in favor of Obama's proposed jobs bill, based on a question that did not describe specific components of the bill.

Based on what you know or have read about this bill, do you think it would ...

	Help a lot	Help a little	Not help	No opinion
	%	%	%	%
Help in creating new jobs?	27	38	30	5
Help improve the economy?	23	37	36	4

Sept. 15-18, 2011

GALLUP

Democrats are highly likely to say Obama's proposed plan will help create jobs and help the economy, while Republicans largely disagree.

Based on what you know or have read about this bill, do you think it would ...

% Help a lot or help a little

	Republicans/ Leaners	Democrats/ Leaners
	%	%
Help in creating new jobs?	40	88
Help improve the economy?	29	86

Sept. 15-18, 2011

GALLUP

Bottom Line

This is the second Gallup survey conducted in the last two weeks showing that the American public broadly supports Obama's jobs plan. A majority of Americans interviewed this past weekend believe the plan would help at least a little to create jobs and improve the economy.

Many of the proposals embedded in the plan receive majority support, and Americans strongly endorse the idea of paying for the plan by raising taxes on higher-income individual taxpayers and by eliminating tax deductions for some corporations. While Republicans are considerably less positive about the potential efficacy of the plan than are Democrats, a majority of the former favor a number of Obama's proposals, and also favor eliminating tax deductions for corporations to help fund the plan.

Survey Methods

Results for this *USA Today*/Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Sept. 15-18, 2011, with a random sample of 1,004 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 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/149567/Americans-Favor-Jobs-Plan-Proposals-Including-Taxing->

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190-43-18. Perry Looks Better Against Romney Than Against Obama

Leads Romney by 10 points in "narrow down" but trails Obama
September 20, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Rick Perry leads Mitt Romney by 31% to 24% in a new *USA Today*/Gallup poll of Republican presidential nomination preferences. The two are well ahead of the rest of the GOP field, with Ron Paul the only other candidate in double figures.

2012 GOP Presidential Nomination Preferences

Based on Republicans and independents who lean Republican

Sep 15-18, 2011	
	%
Rick Perry	31
Mitt Romney	24
Ron Paul	13
Michele Bachmann	5
Newt Gingrich	5
Herman Cain	5
Rick Santorum	2
Jon Huntsman	1
Other	4
None/Any/No opinion	10
	100%

USA Today/Gallup

GALLUP

These results are from a *USA Today*/Gallup poll conducted Sept. 15-18, and are based on a question that asks all Republicans and independents who lean Republican to choose from the eight leading announced Republican candidates for president. The results among Republicans and Republican leaners who are registered voters are similar, with Perry leading Romney, 31% to 23%.

Gallup Daily tracking of Republican preferences previously found Perry taking the lead from Romney shortly after his official entry into the race in August.

Perry also leads Romney in the new poll when Republicans and Republican leaners are asked which candidate they would prefer if the nomination narrows down to those two. On this basis Perry leads Romney by a slightly wider 10-point margin, 49% vs. 39%.

2012 GOP Presidential Nomination "Narrow-Down"

Suppose the choice for the Republican presidential nomination narrows down to Rick Perry and Mitt Romney. Which one would you prefer the Republican Party nominate for president -- [Rick Perry (or) Mitt Romney]?

	Perry	Romney	No opinion
	%	%	%
All Republicans/Rep. leaners	49	39	11
Conservative	56	34	11
Moderate/Liberal	38	52	11
Tea Party supporter	64	28	8
Not a Tea Party supporter	39	47	14

All results based on Republicans/Republican leaners.
USA Today/Gallup, Sept. 15-18, 2011

GALLUP

Both formats show Perry as the strong favorite among conservative Republicans, including self-described Tea Party supporters, while Romney does better among the smaller group of moderate/liberal Republicans and among Tea Party nonsupporters.

Republicans Want a Winner, and Romney Does Better Against Obama

Perry seems to have momentum, but that could be slowed in the coming weeks if Republicans start to perceive that Romney is more electable in the general election. The new poll finds the slight majority of Republicans, 53%, prefer to see their party nominate the person who has the best chance of beating Obama, even if that person does not agree with them on almost all of the issues they care about. Forty-three percent would prefer a candidate who does agree with them on almost all of the issues, even if that person does not have the best chance of winning in November 2012.

Romney currently edges out President Barack Obama by 49% to 47% in national registered-voter preferences for the November election, while Perry trails Obama by 45% to 50%. However, neither Romney nor Obama is ahead by a statistically significant margin.

2012 General Election Trial Heats

	National adults	Registered voters
	%	%
BARACK OBAMA VS. MITT ROMNEY		
Obama	46	47
Romney	48	49
Other/Neither (vol.)	3	3
No opinion	2	1
BARACK OBAMA VS. RICK PERRY		
Obama	49	50
Perry	45	45
Other/Neither (vol.)	4	3
No opinion	2	2

(vol.) = Volunteered response
 USA Today/Gallup, Sept. 15-18, 2011

GALLUP

Perry voters are slightly more likely than Romney voters to favor a candidate with the best chance of winning (59% vs. 52%). Thus, if Romney's edge in general election trial heats persists, some Perry voters might be swayed to back Romney instead.

Issue vs. Strategic Voting for Republican Nomination

Which type of candidate would you prefer to see the Republicans nominate for president in 2012 -- [a candidate who agrees with you on almost all of the issues you care about but does not have the best chance of beating Barack Obama, (or) a candidate who has the best chance of beating Barack Obama, but who does not agree with you on almost all of the issues you care about]?

	Candidate who agrees on issues	Candidate with best chance of beating Obama	No opinion
	%	%	%
Republicans/Republican leaners	43	53	4
Support Romney for GOP nomination	45	52	3
Support Perry for GOP nomination	38	59	3

USA Today/Gallup, Sept. 15-18, 2011

GALLUP

Perry Still Lags in Recognition

It is unclear whether Perry fails to perform as well as Romney does against Obama because he is a less appealing candidate or because he is less well known. Gallup Daily tracking of Republicans' familiarity with the various Republican presidential candidates over the last 14 days

finds that more Republicans still recognize Romney (85%) than Perry (76%). Still, the gap has narrowed considerably since July, when 86% recognized Romney and only 55% Perry. The current gap is likely to be even larger among independents and Democrats, who may be paying less attention to the Republican debates and news about the campaign in which Perry has received a great deal of national exposure.

Perry's deficit to Romney when each is matched against Obama is in fact exactly the same, four percentage points, nationally and among all three party groups. This suggests that a broad-based factor, such as recognition, is at work, as opposed to an ideological issue that would be more likely to produce reactions that are more partisan.

2012 General Election Preferences, by Party ID

	Registered voters	Republicans	Independents	Democrats
	%	%	%	%
BARACK OBAMA VS. RICK PERRY				
Obama	50	10	41	88
Perry	45	88	51	9
BARACK OBAMA VS. MITT ROMNEY				
Obama	47	7	37	85
Romney	49	92	55	13

USA Today/Gallup, Sept. 15-18, 2011

GALLUP

Bottom Line

Perry is holding on to his relatively newfound status as the front-runner for the Republican nomination in what could be shaping up as a two-man race between him and Romney. Playing the electability card might help Romney recover, particularly if he continues to outperform Perry in matchups against Obama in the coming months even as Perry becomes better known. However, his current advantage on this score over Perry may not be sufficiently convincing to cause an immediate shift in preferences among Republicans.

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

Survey Methods

Results for this *USA Today/Gallup* poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Sept. 15-18, 2011, with a random sample of 1,004 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.

For results based on the sample of 889 registered voters, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 4 percentage points.

For results based on the sample of 439 Republicans and Republican-leaning independents, 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.

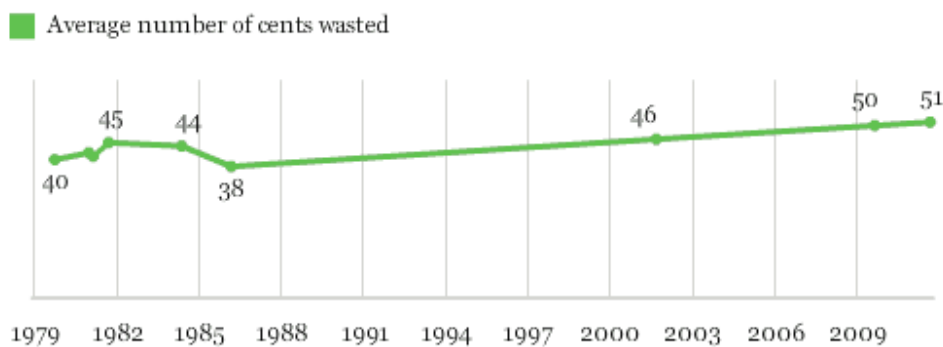
Source: http://www.gallup.com/poll/149552/Perry-Looks-Better-Against-Romney-Against-Obama.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA

190-43-19. Americans Say Federal Gov't Wastes Over Half of Every Dollar

Believe state and local governments waste proportionately less money
September 19, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Americans estimate that the federal government wastes 51 cents of every dollar it spends, a new high in a Gallup trend question first asked in 1979.

Of every tax dollar that goes to the federal government in Washington, D.C., how many cents of each dollar would you say are wasted?



GALLUP

The current estimate of 51 cents wasted on the dollar is similar to what Gallup measured in 2009, but marks the first time Americans believe more than half of federal spending is wasted. The low point in the trend is 38 cents wasted on the dollar, in 1986.

Americans are less likely to believe state and local governments waste money they spend than they are to believe this about the federal government, with the state estimate at 42 cents on the dollar and the local at 38 cents.

Americans have viewed the federal government as being the most wasteful of tax dollars -- and local government the least -- each time Gallup has asked these questions. That pattern is consistent with Americans' greater trust in state and local government than in the federal government.

Over time, though, Americans have become increasingly likely to see all levels of government as being wasteful of tax dollars. Americans now believe all levels of government waste at least 11 cents more on the dollar compared with 1979.

Increases in Perceptions of Cents on the Dollar That Federal, State, and Local Governments Waste, 1979 vs. 2011

	Federal	State	Local
1979	40	31	25
2011	51	42	38
Increase	+11	+11	+13

GALLUP

Conservatives Among Most Likely to See Federal Government Waste

Estimates of federal government waste do not vary greatly by political partisanship, with only a 5 cent difference between Republicans' and Democrats' averages, but show more differentiation by ideology. Conservatives are much more likely than liberals to view the federal government as wasting money.

Senior citizens' estimate of wasted federal dollars ranks with conservatives' as one of the highest, and is significantly greater than that of Americans aged 18 to 29.

Additionally, those with more formal education estimate proportionately less federal government waste than do Americans with less education.

Estimates of Cents on the Dollar That the Federal Government Wastes, by Subgroup

	Cents on dollar wasted
Democrats	47
Independents	52
Republicans	52
Liberals	44
Moderates	48
Conservatives	56
18 to 29 years	46
30 to 49 years	52
50 to 64 years	49
65+ years	56
High school or less	52
Some college	51
College graduate only	50
Postgraduate	45

Gallup, Sept. 8-11, 2011

GALLUP

The ideological differences observed this year were not apparent in 2001, when Republican George W. Bush was president. At that time, liberals estimated a larger share of federal spending was wasted than conservatives did, 48 cents to 44. Thus, one's perceptions of how much federal spending is wasted depend partly on the match between a person's ideological preferences and the prevailing power structure in Washington.

There are generally smaller political differences in perceptions of wasteful state and local spending vs. federal spending, though conservatives' estimate of how much money local government wastes is significantly higher than liberals'.

The sharp differences between young and old in terms of federal government spending are not apparent in their estimates of how much money state and local governments waste. But the differences by education are consistent, as those with postgraduate education are much less likely than those with no college education to see state and local governments as wasting money.

Estimates of Cents on the Dollar That State and Local Governments Waste, by Subgroup

	State	Local
Democrats	42	36
Independents	43	40
Republicans	39	35
Liberals	38	30
Moderates	42	38
Conservatives	43	41
18 to 29 years	39	37
30 to 49 years	48	40
50 to 64 years	37	34
65+ years	40	39
High school or less	46	41
Some college	42	39
College graduate only	38	33
Postgraduate	35	28

Gallup, Sept. 8-11, 2011

GALLUP

Implications

Over the last 30 years, Americans have become increasingly likely to see all levels of government as wasting the money they spend, and now the public believes the federal government wastes more than half of the money it spends. It is not clear whether Americans believe government wastes money because it spends on programs they believe are not needed, or because it does not spend money efficiently on programs, whether needed or not. Also, it is not clear whether Americans believe money is wasted more on discretionary government spending, or more on defense, entitlement programs, and interest on the debt -- which make up the bulk of federal government spending.

In any case, the federal government has made efforts to rein in spending this year, as part of the 2011 budget and the deal to raise the debt ceiling limit. As part of that deal, a supercommittee of 12 members of Congress is now seeking additional areas for cuts, to avoid automatic cuts in defense and entitlement programs. State and local governments have also been forced to make cuts in order to balance budgets as revenues have come in lower as a result of the state of the economy. Still, with all of these efforts to curb spending, the average American does not appear to give government at all levels much credit for being careful in spending tax dollars.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Sept. 8-11, 2011, with a random sample of 1,017 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 phone numbers are selected using random-digit-dial methods. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member had the most recent birthday.

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

Source: http://www.gallup.com/poll/149543/Americans-Say-Federal-Gov-Wastes-Half-Every-Dollar.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20Politics%20-%20USA

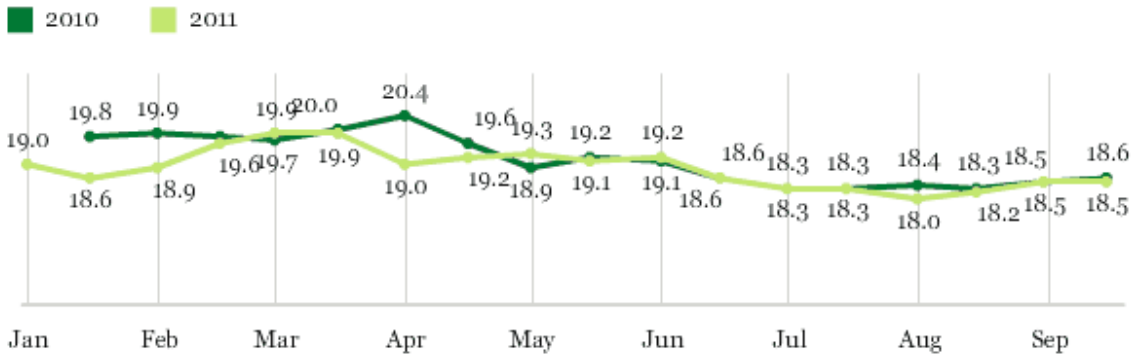
190-43-20. Gallup Finds U.S. Underemployment Stuck at 18.5% in Mid-Sept.

Unemployment is 8.8%; 9.7% are working part time but seeking full-time jobs
September 19, 2011

PRINCETON, NJ -- Underemployment, a measure that combines the percentage of workers who are unemployed with the percentage working part time but wanting full-time work, is 18.5% in mid-September -- the same as the 18.5% at the end of August and the 18.6% of mid-September a year ago.

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

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



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

Gallup Daily tracking

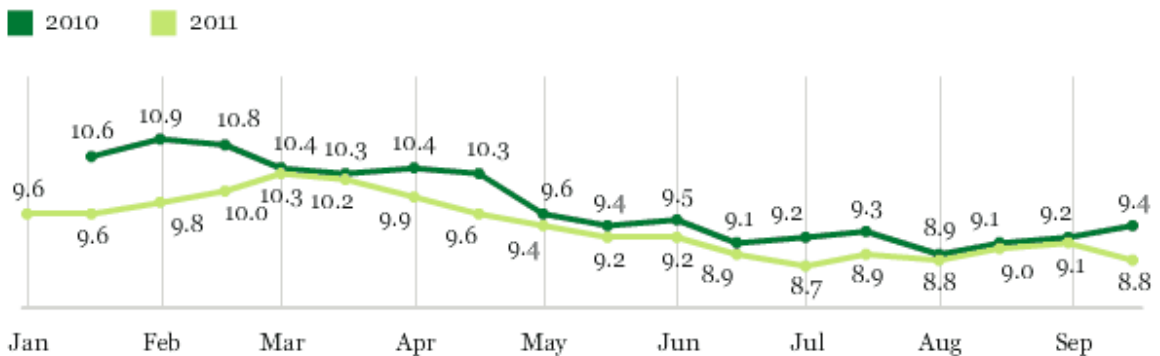
GALLUP

Unemployment Improves in Early September

Unemployment, as measured by Gallup without seasonal adjustment, is 8.8% in mid-September -- down from 9.1% at the end of August and the same as it was at the end of July. However, the apparent improvement in unemployment from August to mid-September may merely reflect normal seasonal hiring patterns and not be an indication that the employment situation is improving. On the other hand, current unemployment is considerably better than the 9.4% of a year ago.

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

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



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

Gallup Daily tracking

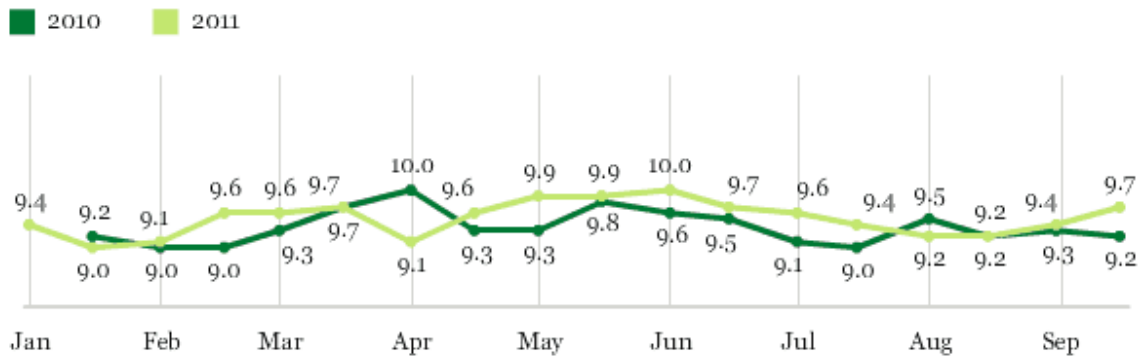
GALLUP

Number Forced to Take Part-Time Work Increases

Offsetting the drop in the percentage of unemployed is an increase to 9.7% in the percentage of part-time workers who want full-time work in mid-September -- up from 9.4% at the end of August and its highest level since mid-June. It is also up from 9.2% in mid-September last year. It is this increase, coupled with the downturn in unemployment, that yields the stability this month in the measure of overall underemployment.

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

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



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

Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP

Looking Ahead to the Government's Next Unemployment Report

Gallup's mid-month unemployment report covers the same period the government uses to collect data for its September unemployment report. As a result, Gallup's data lead the government's report by several weeks.

The mid-September decline in U.S. unemployment as measured by Gallup most likely results from the seasonal effect of the typical hiring increase that takes place in September. Thus, as noted earlier, the apparent improvement may not indicate that the employment situation is improving appreciably.

Modeling based on statistical comparisons of Gallup's unemployment and job creation data to the government's seasonally adjusted data over time suggests that the Bureau of Labor Statistics will report that September's unemployment rate is unchanged at 9.1% -- or possibly has increased to 9.2%. Gallup Daily tracking of the employment situation in America continues to imply that the government's numbers tend to understate the unemployment and underemployment situation, particularly as the workforce shrinks.

Underemployment Deserves More Attention

If the government reports no improvement in the jobs situation, it will be consistent with recent economic data showing flat retail sales, higher jobless claims, and weaker manufacturing activity. It is also consistent with Gallup's economic confidence data, as jobs are hard to find when consumer confidence is plunging.

Still, the larger problem remains underemployment. Nearly one in five Americans remain underemployed this year, as was the case a year ago, and the figures are worse for certain

subgroups, including 28.9% underemployment for those 18 to 29, 23.1% for those who have not attended college, and 27.8% among blacks.

More Americans are now being forced to take part-time jobs when they really want full-time work. Focusing merely on unemployment instead of underemployment tends to ignore the hardship facing the millions of Americans forced to work part time. The long-term implications of this jobs situation -- particularly among specific groups of Americans -- for U.S. society as a whole may be more important than any of the major topics currently being debated nationally.

How Gallup's Unemployment Measure Differs From the U.S. Government's Measure

	GALLUP	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Population	18 and older	16 and older
Adjustments	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted
Sample size	30,000 individuals per month	60,000 households per month
Mode of interview	RDD telephone, including cell phones	Rotating panel with face-to-face and telephone interviewing
Data collection period	Continuous	One-week reference period during mid-month
Reporting frequency	Daily, weekly, and monthly, based on 30-day rolling averages	Monthly, based on one-week reference period

GALLUP

Gallup.com reports results from these indexes in daily, weekly, and monthly averages and in Gallup.com stories. Complete trend data are always available to view and export in the following charts:

Survey Methods

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

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of Gallup Daily tracking from Aug. 17-Sept. 15, 2011, with a random sample of 18,387 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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

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

Source: http://www.gallup.com/poll/149525/Gallup-Finds-Underemployment-Stuck-Mid-Sept.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Business%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA

190-43-21 Conservatives Still First in Canada, NDP Would Do Well Under Mulcair

(09/24/11) -

With the Quebec MP as leader, support for the official opposition party reaches 28 per cent—three points higher than under Brian Topp.

As the New Democratic Party (NDP) ponders its next leader, the Conservative Party maintains a ten-point advantage in Canada, a new Angus Red Public Opinion poll conducted in partnership with the Toronto Star and La Presse has found.

The online survey of a representative national sample of 1,668 Canadian adults also shows that Quebec MP Thomas Mulcair would provide the NDP with a clear advantage in Quebec and a closer race at the national level than party president Brian Topp.

Voting Intention

Across the country, 39 per cent of decided voters and leaners (unchanged since August) would support the governing Tories in the next federal election. The NDP is second with 29 per cent (-2), followed by the Liberal Party with 21 per cent (+2), the Bloc Québécois with five per cent (-1), and the Green Party with four per cent (=).

The Conservatives remain well ahead in Alberta (61%) and Manitoba and Saskatchewan (56%), and have the support of more than two-in-five voters in British Columbia (43%) and Ontario (42%). The NDP is first in Quebec (40%), with the Tories and the Bloc fighting for second place.

The Conservatives remain the most popular party for both genders (Men 43%, Women 36%). Respondents aged 18-to-34 pick the NDP first (38%), while those aged 35-to-54 and those over the age of 55 prefer the Tories (42% and 48% respectively).

Three parties—the Conservatives, the NDP and the Greens—are holding on to at least four-in-five voters who supported them in the May 2011 election. The retention rate is lower for the Bloc (75%) and the Liberals (70%).

NDP Leadership Race

In this survey, respondents were provided with a list of 16 NDP figures and asked whether each one of them would be a “good choice” or a “bad choice” to lead the party.

Thomas Mulcair is seen as a “good choice” to replace Jack Layton by 24 per cent of Canadians, followed by former Saskatchewan Premier Ray Romanow, Brian Topp and former Manitoba Premier Gary Doer all at 18 per cent, and former NDP deputy leader Bill Blaikie and Ontario MP Paul Dewar at 10 per cent each.

Among NDP voters in the 2011 election, Mulcair is also the top choice with 35 per cent, followed by Topp with 21 per cent, Romanow with 18 per cent, Doer with 16 per cent, Dewar, Blaikie and British Columbia MP Libby Davies with 11 per cent each, and Quebec MP Roméo Saganash with 10 per cent.

Canadians were also presented with a ballot question featuring three NDP figures as leaders. With Doer at the helm, the NDP trails the Conservatives by an 18-point margin (42% to 24%). While the party becomes slightly more competitive in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, it drops markedly in Quebec.

With Topp as leader, the Tories would hold a 17-point lead (42% to 25%), but the NDP keeps first place in Quebec with 31 per cent. The NDP's fortunes would rise with Mulcair, who would take the party to 28 per cent at the national level—a 13-point lead for the Conservatives—but would command the backing of more than half of voters in Quebec (52%).

Analysis

Most Canadian voters are standing by their choices in the May 2011 election, but the survey shows that there might be a realignment depending on who becomes the new leader of the NDP. With Doer, who has stated he has no intention of running, the party gets a bit of a boost in Western Canada, but no tangible bounce nationally. With Topp, the NDP does not maintain the connection with Ontario that was observed in the last federal ballot. Mulcair is clearly a dominant figure in Quebec, syphoning support from former Liberal and Bloc voters, and bringing a level of dominance for a federal party that is seldom seen outside of Alberta.

It is important to note that, under all three scenarios, the NDP would drop to pre-2011 levels in Ontario, where the Liberal Party would take sole possession of second place with the Conservatives clearly ahead.

Methodology: From September 20 to September 21, 2011, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 1,668 randomly selected Canadian adults who are Angus Reid Forum panellists. The margin of error—which measures sampling variability—is +/- 2.4%, 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/44054/conservatives-still-first-in-canada-ndp-would-do-well-under-mulcair/>

AUSTRALASIA

190-43-22. L-NP (58%) STRONG WINNING LEAD UNCHANGED OVER ALP (42%) ONLY 39% (RECORD LOW) SAY AUSTRALIA IS 'HEADING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION'

Finding No. 4701 - This face-to-face Morgan Poll on Federal voting intention was conducted over the last two weekends – September 10/11 & 17/18, 2011 with an Australia-wide cross-section of Australians aged 14+ including 1,990 electors, of all electors surveyed, 6% did not name a party.: September 23, 2011

Today's face-to-face Morgan Poll shows strong support for the L-NP 58% (unchanged since the face-to-face Morgan Poll of August 27/28 & September 3/4, 2011) compared to the ALP 42% (unchanged) on a Two-Party preferred basis.

The L-NP primary vote is 48% (up 1.5%), still well ahead of the ALP 32% (down 0.5%). Support for the minor parties shows the Greens 11% (down 1.5%) and Others/ Independents 9% (up 0.5%) according to the latest face-to-face Morgan Poll conducted over the last two weekends, September 10/11 & 17/18, 2011.

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

The Roy Morgan Government Confidence Rating has fallen to a record low 93.5 (down 1pt) with only 39% (down 1%) — a record low number of Australians saying Australia is 'heading in the right direction,' **while 45.5% (unchanged) say Australia is 'heading in the wrong direction.'**

The latest **weekly Roy Morgan Consumer Confidence Rating** conducted last weekend, September 17/18, 2011, was at 111.8 (down 0.8pts from September 10/11, 2011) and down 1.3pts for the period of this survey.

Gary Morgan says:

“The L-NP (58%, unchanged since August 27/28 & September 3/4, 2011) maintains a commanding lead over the ALP (42%, unchanged) on a Two-Party preferred basis. Renewed speculation this week about former Prime Minister Kevin Rudd making a new play for the Prime Ministership taken from him by Julia Gillard in June 2010 is a further problem for the Government and Prime Minister Gillard.

“Although the High Court’s rejection of the Gillard Government’s proposed ‘Malaysian Solution’ for dealing with so-called ‘boat people’ arriving on Australia’s shores has not led to a further fall in the Government’s Two-Party preferred vote over the past two weeks, the Liberal Party’s opposition to new Government legislation for dealing with ‘boat people’ means the issue is likely to remain a thorn in the Government’s side indefinitely. Traditionally, the Liberal Party has been able to use this issue for political advantage — most significantly in the run-up to the 2001 Federal Election won by John Howard.”

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

This face-to-face Morgan Poll on Federal voting intention was conducted over the last two weekends — September 10/11 & 17/18, 2011 with an Australia-wide cross-section of Australians aged 14+ including 1,990 electors, of all electors surveyed, 6% did not name a party.

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

During the period:

- Prime Minister Julia Gillard introduced the carbon price legislation to Parliament, saying it will cut carbon pollution while growing the economy.
- GDP figures show economy back on track
Australia's economy bounced back into positive growth in the June Quarter, figures released today show. The economy grew by a healthy 1.2% during the June Quarter, after contracting by a similar amount during the March Quarter.
- Reserve Bank leaves rates on hold
The RBA decided to leave Australian interest rates on hold at 4.75% during September. Interest rates in Australia have not changed since November 2010, when they were increased 0.25%.
- Legal advice rules out offshore processing and Nauru an expensive, ineffective option:
Chris Bowen
More than 300 asylum seekers who had been slated to be sent to Malaysia will now be processed in Australia after the High Court threw the Government's offshore processing regime into chaos. The Liberal Opposition under Tony Abbott remains opposed to the Government’s effort to legislate a solution to the impasse.
- **Terror threat remains in Australia**
On the eve of the tenth anniversary of the September 11 attacks, Australia's top spy has

revealed the Australian Security and Intelligence Organisation (ASIO) is investigating more potential threats than ever before.

- **Health Services Union severs ties with ALP**

The Health Services Union has withdrawn its affiliation from the Australian Labor Party in light of allegations of misuse of union funds by two ALP members. Especially concerning is the conduct of former office holder Craig Thomson and his use of a union credit card.

- **Misleading advertising by chicken meat companies prompts lawsuit**

Several major chicken meat companies promoting their animals as 'free to roam' are being taken to court for allegedly misleading consumers.

- **Aussie Sam Stosur downs Serena for first Major title**

Australian Samantha Stosur has won her maiden Major title with an emphatic 6-2, 6-3 victory over Serena Williams at the US Open. Stosur's win was the first by an Australian at a Major since Lleyton Hewitt won Wimbledon in 2002, and the first at the US Open since it was won by Hewitt in 2001. Stosur becomes only the 2nd Australian woman to win the US Open after the great Margaret Court — who last won the US Open in 1973. Serb Novak Djokovic continued his outstanding year downing Spaniard Rafael Nadal in 4 sets to claim the men's title on Monday.

- **US President Barack Obama plans November visit to Australia**

US President Barack Obama has scheduled a November visit to Australia — the third time the US President has announced a trip downunder, but a trip that Obama has yet to fulfill nearly 3 years after coming to office.

- **US President outlines new jobs plan to 'kickstart' stalled US economy**

US President Barack Obama is staking his chances for re-election next year on a \$US447 billion (\$421 billion) plan to "jolt" the stalled US economy and get Americans back to work.

- **Taliban fighters wreak havoc in Kabul**

Taliban gunmen with suicide vests and rocket-propelled grenades have launched coordinated attacks targeting the US embassy and NATO headquarters in the heart of Kabul.

- **New revelations at Newscorp about News of the World phone hacking scandal**

James Murdoch was told in 2008 about an email that showed phone hacking at the now defunct News of the World tabloid was more widespread than his company claimed, the paper's ex-legal manager said

Source: <http://www.roymorgan.com/news/polls/2011/4701/>

CYBER WORLD

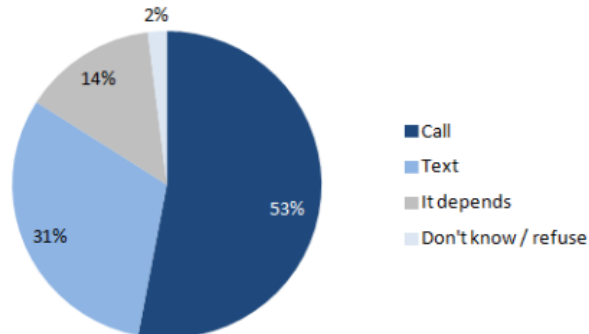
190-43-23. Americans and Text Messaging

Sep 19, 2011

Some 83% of American adults own cell phones and three-quarters of them (73%) send and receive text messages. The Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project asked those texters in a survey how they prefer to be contacted on their cell phone and 31% said they preferred texts to talking on the phone, while 53% said they preferred a voice call to a text message. Another 14% said the contact method they prefer depends on the situation.

How cell owners prefer to be contacted

Based on adult cell phone owners who use text messaging



Source: The Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project, April 26 – May 22, 2011 Spring Tracking Survey. n=2,277 adult internet users ages 18 and older, including 755 cell phone interviews. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish.

Heavy text users are much more likely to prefer texting to talking. Some 55% of those who exchange more than 50 messages a day say they would rather get a text than a voice call.

Young adults are the most avid texters by a wide margin. Cell owners between the ages of 18 and 24 exchange an average of 109.5 messages on a normal day—that works out to more than 3,200 texts per month—and the typical or median cell owner in this age group sends or receives 50 messages per day (or 1500 messages per month).

Overall, the survey found that both text messaging and phone calling on cell phones have leveled off for the adult population as a whole. Text messaging users send or receive an average of 41.5 messages on a typical day, with the median user sending or receiving 10 texts daily – both figures are largely unchanged from what we reported in 2010. Similarly, cell owners make or receive an average of 12 calls on their cells per day, which is unchanged from 2010.

These results come from a nationally representative phone survey of 2,277 adults ages 18 and older conducted from April 26-May 22, 2011, including 755 cell phone interviews. The margin of error for the whole survey is +/-2.3 percentage points, while the margin of error for cell phone users is +/-2.7 percentage points.

A note on the terminology used in this report: Throughout this report, we will refer to the “average” (or mean) number of texts or calls per day, as well as to the number of texts or calls made by the “typical” (or median) user. The median is the midpoint that separates the upper half from the lower half of a given group, while the mean is a numerical average.

Source:<http://pewinternet.org/Reports/2011/Cell-Phone-Texting-2011/Summary-of-Findings.aspx>

190-43-24. New Research Unlocks Power Of Mobile To Transform Lives

TNS and Movirtu release findings that will shape mobile innovation in India, Senegal and Tanzania

21.09.2011 United Kingdom

London, 21st September, 2011: World-leading research company TNS has completed an in-depth study, commissioned by Movirtu, to build an understanding of the needs and attitudes of the rural poor in Tanzania, India and Senegal. These regions have the highest concentration of ‘bottom-of-the-pyramid’ consumers, living on less than \$2 per day, and this research was

conducted to identify the real potential of mobile technology in empowering these farmers, women entrepreneurs and young people to improve their quality of life in these areas.

TNS and mobile identity management specialists, Movirtu partnered to discover and to respond to the core needs of individuals living on very low incomes who use mobile, but face a range of constraints in technology use and adoption. The qualitative research, conducted with 100 people, confirms the importance of building human insight to inform the development of products that address emerging market demands.

Bob Burgoyne, Associate Director, Knowledge and Insights, TNS East Africa, said, “Mobile technology presents huge potential for empowering the millions of people living in rural poverty. But this potential cannot be realised without first getting inside their world – understanding their goals and the challenges they face in their day to day lives. We know that for many people in these markets, the mobile phone provides the first access point to communication; however we needed to understand the barriers to entry and the obstacles to overcome to drive adoption.”

By better understanding the role of mobile in their lives, TNS and Movirtu have drawn key conclusions about how technology can address some of the fundamental aspirations in these communities, including:

- The power of young people’s advanced knowledge of mobile technology in encouraging older users to grow their skills and confidence – where over 70% of internet users in India are school children, students or young men
- The importance of mobile access in supporting education, in countries where as little as 1% of university-aged people are studying
- The role mobile technology can play in helping farmers access support and services – while also empowering new generations to move away from subsistence farming
- The importance of new social media evolving to reflect existing models of community interaction and networks in rural areas, where 62% of farmers in Tanzania trust local leaders vs just 15% newspapers and 10% mobile sources

Ramona Liberoff, Executive Vice President of Marketing, Strategy and Planning at Movirtu, said, “We recognise the importance of listening to users tell us their needs and daily realities in our focus markets of Africa and South Asia. TNS’s extensive footprint across Africa and India and their combination of sector excellence and on the ground cultural understanding meant that they knew the right approach to take to build insights about the complex and evolving needs of our end-users, whose mobile needs are very different from more affluent or urban consumers. This research was critical to inform our product development – ensuring that we really will deliver benefits to these communities and can be a valuable partner to our mobile operator and NGO clients.”

Bob Burgoyne continued, “Our partnership with Movirtu proves the crucial importance of putting research at the heart of innovation, by painting a picture of true need. By using real human insights to fuel product development, businesses the world over have the chance to create solutions that can transform the lives of millions of people.”

Movirtu is committed to developing services that empower emerging market consumers. To further enhance understanding of the dynamics of this market across the whole mobile ecosystem, they are making the results of their findings publicly available. The compelling conclusions build an understanding of cultural nuances and changing lifestyles.

The findings from the research are available at <http://www.movirtu.com/life-at-the-bop-study>.

~ ends ~

About TNS

TNS advises clients on specific growth strategies around new market entry, innovation, brand switching and stakeholder management, based on long-established expertise and market-leading solutions. With a presence in over 80 countries, TNS has more conversations with the world's consumers than anyone else and understands individual human behaviours and attitudes across every cultural, economic and political region of the world.

TNS is part of Kantar, one of the world's largest insight, information and consultancy groups.

Please visit www.tnsglobal.com for more information.

About Kantar

Kantar is one of the world's largest insight, information and consultancy groups. By uniting the diverse talents of its 13 specialist companies, the group aims to become the pre-eminent provider of compelling and inspirational insights for the global business community. Its 28,500 employees work across 100 countries and across the whole spectrum of research and consultancy disciplines, enabling the group to offer clients business insights at each and every point of the consumer cycle. The group's services are employed by over half of the Fortune Top 500 companies.

For further information, please visit us at www.kantar.com

About Movirtu

Movirtu is a leading provider of mobile identity solutions to wireless telecommunication service providers. Its award winning Cloud Phone™ software already enables mobile operators to service the one billion people who earn less than \$2 a day, living in rural poor communities in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Movirtu's solutions also bring mobile banking services and personalised information services to those without a handset, SIM card or bank account. Demand for Cloud Phone™ applications extends to the 3 billion people who own more than two SIM cards living in developed markets. Movirtu is a private company, headquartered in London, UK with offices in Centurion, South Africa. www.movirtu.com

Source: <http://www.tnsglobal.com/news/news-F2041FE09C954899BCA5890C6418B917.aspx>

190-43-25. Laptop and tablets, and dongles with tails...

September 21, 2011

The latest results from YouGov's Mobile Broadband Experience (formally titled DongleTrack) reveal that the usage of mobile broadband varies depending on the device. Tablet, tetherer, netbook and integrated laptop with mobile broadband owners are more likely to use their device on a more frequent basis than those that own dongles, modem sticks and datacards. 80% of 3G tablet owners use their device on a weekly basis compared to 60% of dongle, modem stick and datacard users.

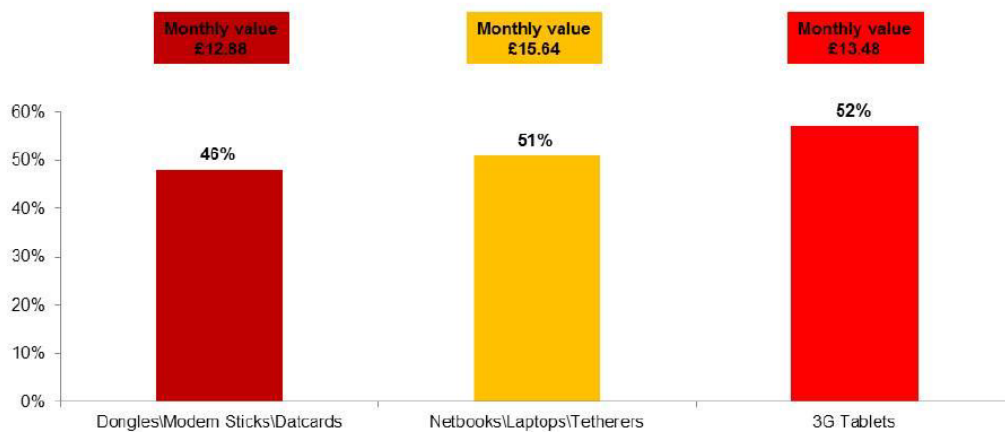
Tablet users are also more likely to participate in a variety of internet activities, from browsing and reading e-mails to heavier activities such as streaming and downloading movies and music. In comparison, dongle, modem stick and datacard users participate in internet activities far less than tablet owners - just 11% of dongle users download or stream music and/or movies on a weekly basis compared to over a quarter (27%) of 3G tablet users.

The research reveals that data allowance and tariff costs are more important considerations for 3G tablet owners than for dongle owners. When looking at the average cost of a tariff, netbook, integrated laptops with mobile broadband and tetherer owners had an average monthly tariff value of £15.64 – a lot more than dongle, modem stick, datacard owners who spent an

average monthly value of just £12.88. Similarly, 3G tablet owners paid an average of just £13.48 per month.

Satisfaction rates with the operator differ depending on the type of device owned. The research revealed that satisfaction rates are typically higher for 3G connected tablets than other devices tracked in the study. Netbook, integrated laptops with mobile broadband and tetherers all received higher satisfaction rates than dongle, modem stick and datacard owners. A halo effect (more so with Apple's iPad) and the device's speed capabilities explain this.

Monthly value and percentage paying £10+ a month (All MBB devices)



Question based upon percentage paying £10 or more each month

Base: All mobile broadband respondents (2578)

P95Q1: How much do you pay the mobile operator each month to access the internet through [DEVICE]? This should be the total amount paid each month and include charges for any usage over and above the inclusive monthly usage allowance.

YouGov's Mobile Broadband Experience study (formally DongleTrack) tracks consumer attitude, activity and behaviour of owners of mobile broadband devices including netbooks, laptops with integrated mobile broadband, tetherers, 3G connected tablets, dongles, modem sticks and datacards quarterly. The next wave of the tracker begins in October with a report due in November 2011.

Click here to view DongleTrack wave 13 data

-ENDS-

Notes to editors

All figures, unless otherwise stated are from YouGov Plc. Total sample size was 4,226. Included in this sample was a base of 2,552 mobile broadband users. Fieldwork was undertaken between the 5th and 12th July 2011. The survey was carried out online.

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