

BUSINESS AND POLITICS IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

GLOBAL OPINION REPORT NO. 100

Week: December 27, 2009 to January 02, 2010

Presentation: January 06, 2010

M. Zubair

Prelude	02
Summary of Polls	03
MIDDLE EAST	
• Fatah Keeps Lead in Palestinian Territories	06
AFRICA	
• Trust, Confidence Key Issues for Zimbabwe Government	
EAST EUROPE	
• Who Will Modernize Russia, State or Entrepreneurs?	11
• United Russia Remains Powerful Political Force	13
• Putin Leads 2012 Russian Presidential Hopefuls	14
WEST EUROPE	
• After Economic Crisis, Europeans are Beginning to Feel Positive	15
• More Dutch Think Afghan Mission will Endure	17
• Most Britons Foresee a Conservative Government	18
• Only Two-in-Five French Endorse Sarkozy	19
• Two-in-Five French Find Islam Incompatible	20
• Many Italians Would Follow Swiss on Minarets	21
NORTH AMERICA	
• One-Quarter of Americans Believe Election of George W. Bush had Biggest Impact on America This Decade	22
• Terror Defines the Decade	26
• 2009 was a bad year, 2010 will be better	27
• Americans Less Happy, More Stressed in 2009	28
• Prior to Bomb Scare, Worry About Terrorism at 39% in U.S.	31
• Obama Closes 2009 at 50% in United States	34
• Americans Divided on Second Term for Obama	35
• Tourism Industry Still Dealing With Cautious Consumers	36
• Savings Trumps Environment for Making Homes Greener	39
• Clinton Edges Out Palin as Most Admired Woman	41
• Few Canadians Predict an Independent Quebec	47
GLOBAL POLLS	
• People Predict Military Action in Iran in 2010s	48
• Nearly One in Five EU Residents Struggle to Cope Financially	49

Prelude

This week report consists of 25 surveys. Two of these surveys are multi-country while the rest of twenty three are national surveys of their respective countries. This report includes public opinion from across the world on various political, economic and social issues.

Pessimism in reviewing the year 2009 and the first decade of twenty first century is becoming more and more obvious. Two prominent events come forth in the year & decade reviews surveys in U.S. The Zogy survey shows that it is 'terror' that defines the whole decade and remained significant factor in lives of Americans in this period leaving grave impact on the nation. While Harris interactive survey suggest that it was the election of President Bush that may be considered as the most influential event of this decade. It is like a situation in the puzzle 'who' came first, the egg or the chicken i.e. President Bush or the terrorism. After 9/11 and the events that succeeded it, U.S. would still have had better image in the world if it had taken all the nations into confidence and have not reacted unilaterally. U.S. took such actions against extremists that made it look like extremist itself. Loosing patience, indifference to public causalities, paying no attention even to old friends, forgetting its own political ideals of freedom & free will, was that in any case less than like being an extremist itself. The pessimism we see today, is it not really the stress on the mind of a 'nation' that has gone through this decade on the unilateral policies of its president? Today they feel that their country has lost its standing in the world and its influence in world politics has declined. They feel that their country is weak militarily and economically today. Does this not show that Americans themselves were not happy with the policies of President Bush and they were somehow rejecting them just as people in most other parts of the world rejected them at several occasions? It may also show that Americans desire their government to pay more attention to the national issues of economy, unemployment, inflation, high prices, and health problems and bring change in its foreign policy not just for saving a lot of budgets but also because wrong foreign policy decisions creates problems at home.

The Swiss ban on minaret seems to have a give an impetus to issues of Muslim integration in Europe. After Swiss, Italian public is also thinking on the same line. Moreover though France is considered to be home of most of the Muslims in Europe, last week survey shows that French are also feeling Islam is not compatible with the modern day life style in France. These polls along with several other previously published polls show that Islamphobia is on the rise in Europe. But the moves like ban on minarets or scarf seem to be a kind of actions that force Muslim residents of Europe to get integrated. But on the other hand, the number of Muslims and their mosques in Europe are also increasing. One can not say which way the wind will blow regarding Muslims integration in Europe, but it will be interesting to ponder whether mere legal restrictions will be sufficient to get Muslims integrated whole heartedly? Will such laws not create a further gulf in the aspirations and spirits of the Muslim immigrants and local host?

SUMMARY OF POLLS

MIDDLE EAST

Fatah Keeps Lead in Palestinian Territories

The Fatah party remains the frontrunner for the next election to the Palestinian Legislative Council, according to a poll by the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research. 43 per cent of respondents would vote for Fatah.

December 29, 2009

AFRICA

Trust, Confidence Key Issues for Zimbabwe Government

When Gallup asked Zimbabweans in July 2009 what they believed was the biggest obstacle for their power-sharing government to overcome, nearly 4 in 10 (39%) spontaneously mentioned a lack of trust and confidence. More than one in five (22%) cited a lack of political will to implement reforms, and a similar proportion (19%) cited refusals by the president and prime minister to work together. It is that last problem, however, that best characterizes Zimbabwe's political situation since the coalition government formed in February.

December 31, 2009

EAST EUROPE

Who Will Modernize Russia, State or Entrepreneurs?

A majority of six in ten in Russia do not know what could be the possible driving force of introduction of innovations in Russia. A majority of Russians thinks that the successful transition from the commodity-driven to innovation-driven economy mainly depends on state and state officials but a minority believe only entrepreneurs can do this.

December 8, 2009

United Russia Remains Powerful Political Force

Voters in the Russian Federation overwhelmingly prefer their governing party, according to a poll by the All-Russian Public Opinion Research Center. 53 per cent of respondents would support United Russia (YR) in the next legislative ballot.

January 01, 2010

Putin Leads 2012 Russian Presidential Hopefuls

Vladimir Putin is the early leader as voters in Russia ponder their choices for the 2012 presidential election, according to a poll by the Yury Levada Analytical Center. 27 per cent of respondents would vote for the former president if an election took place this Sunday.

December 28, 2009

WEST EUROPE

After Economic Crisis, Europeans are Beginning to Feel Positive

Standard Eurobarometer survey of Autumn 2009 show that European are beginning to feel released of the economic crisis that had grave impact on their lives. Though public is still passing through the difficult times but there are significant signs of improvement in the public opinion of Europeans.

December 2009

More Dutch Think Afghan Mission will Endure

People in the Netherlands believe their country's commitment to Afghanistan will continue after 2010, according to a poll by Maurice de Hond. 39 per cent of respondents think the mission in Uruzgan will be extended, up 12 points since October.

January 02, 2010

Most Britons Foresee a Conservative Government

A large proportion of people in Britain believe the Conservative party returning will return to government in the next 10 years, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 81 per cent of respondents believe this is likely to happen.

January 01, 2010

Only Two-in-Five French Endorse Sarkozy

French president Nicolas Sarkozy and his appointed prime minister, François Fillon, close the year with low ratings, according to a poll by LH2. 56 per cent of respondents have a negative opinion of Sarkozy's performance, and 51 per cent feel the same way about Fillon's.

December 31, 2009

Two-in-Five French Find Islam Incompatible

A considerable proportion of people in France think the Islamic religion is not compatible with life in this European country, according to a poll by CSA published in *Le Parisien*. 40 per cent of respondents agree with this notion, but 54 per cent disagree.

December 29, 2009

Many Italians Would Follow Swiss on Minarets

Many people in Italy would vote in favour of banning the construction of minarets in the country if a referendum on the matter took place, according to a poll by Ispo published in *L'Osservatorio*. 46 per cent of respondents would vote in favour of the minaret ban, while 37 per cent would vote against it.

December 30, 2009

NORTH AMERICA

One-Quarter of Americans Believe Election of George W. Bush had Biggest Impact on America This Decade

When it comes to selecting one event among 6 different options that has had the biggest impact on America over the past ten years, one-quarter of Americans (25%) say it is the election of George W. Bush. Moreover they feel that U.S. has military and economic power become worse, and its influence over other countries has decreased over the last decade.

December 24, 2009

Terror Defines the Decade

According to a new Zogby Interactive poll, Americans have evaluated the last decade (to-date) and the results can be found in one word: Terror. When asked to pick one word/phrase to define the past decade, 21% of Americans chose "terror" followed by "decline" (15%) and then "loss of personal freedom/civil liberties" (13%).

December 30, 2009

2009 was a bad year, 2010 will be better

For all their differences, Americans largely agree on two things: 2009 was a lousy year for the nation, and 2010 is likely to be better. Nearly three-fourths of Americans think 2009 was a bad year for the country, which was rocked by job losses, home foreclosures and economic sickness.

December 30, 2009

Americans Less Happy, More Stressed in 2009

The percentage of Americans experiencing a lot of happiness or enjoyment without a lot of stress or worry declined slightly from an average of 48.2% in 2008 to 47.4% in 2009, according to data from the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index. Conversely, the percentage of Americans experiencing a lot of stress or worry but not a lot of happiness or enjoyment increased by about the same amount.

January 1, 2010

Prior to Bomb Scare, Worry About Terrorism at 39% in U.S.

In a Dec. 11-13 *USA Today*/Gallup poll, conducted just two weeks before the thwarted Christmas Day bomb attempt aboard Northwest Airlines' Detroit-bound flight 253, 39% of Americans reported being very or somewhat worried that they or someone in their family will become a victim of terrorism.

December 29, 2009

Obama Closes 2009 at 50% in United States

Half of Americans are content with the way their president is handling his duties, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 50 per cent of respondents approve of Barack Obama's performance, down one point since November.

January 02, 2010

Americans Divided on Second Term for Obama

People in the United States are split on whether their president will earn a second term in office, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 46 per cent of respondents believe it is likely that Barack Obama will be re-elected, while 44 per cent think this is unlikely.

December 30, 2009

Tourism Industry Still Dealing With Cautious Consumers

While half of Americans foresee no change in their travel spending in 2010 compared to 2009, a larger proportion plan to spend less in the coming year than say they will spend more. That deficit is particularly high relative to air travel and hotel stays. However, even the percentage of Americans saying they will spend less on vacations in general exceeds those saying they will spend more by a slight margin, 27% vs. 22%.

December 29, 2009

Savings Trumps Environment for Making Homes Greener

When it comes to making their homes more energy efficient, Americans appear to be motivated much more by finances than by environmental concerns. The vast majority of Americans who have taken steps this year to make their homes more energy efficient, 71%, say they did so mostly to save money rather than to improve the environment.

December 8, 2009

Clinton Edges Out Palin as Most Admired Woman

Secretary of State Hillary Clinton continues her reign as the Most Admired Woman in the eyes of Americans, but barely edges out former Alaska Gov. Sarah Palin this year, 16% to 15%. Talk show host Oprah Winfrey and first lady Michelle Obama finish third and fourth.

January 01, 2010

Few Canadians Predict an Independent Quebec

Few people in Canada believe the province of Quebec will become an independent country in the next decade, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 83 per cent of respondents deem this possibility as unlikely.

December 31, 2009

GLOBAL POLLS

People Predict Military Action in Iran in 2010s

Citizens in three countries foresee a U.S.-backed military intervention in Iran in the next decade, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 58 per cent of respondents in Britain, 56 per cent of Canadians and 54 per cent of Americans regard this as a likely possibility.

December 29, 2009

Nearly One in Five EU Residents Struggle to Cope Financially

In July 2009, at a time when several European economies were just coming out of recession, nearly one in five (18%) European Union residents said their household had at some time in the past year run out of money to pay ordinary bills or to buy food or other daily consumer items.

December 29, 2009

Fatah Keeps Lead in Palestinian Territories

December 29, 2009

The Fatah party remains the frontrunner for the next election to the Palestinian Legislative Council, according to a poll by the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research. 43 per cent of respondents would vote for Fatah.

Hamas is second with 27 per cent. 14 per cent of respondents would vote for other parties, and 17 per cent remain undecided.

Fatah leader Mahmoud Abbas won the January 2005 presidential ballot in the Palestinian Territories with 62.32 per cent of all cast ballots. In January 2006, Hamas won the Palestinian Legislative Council election, securing 74 of the 112 seats at stake. Hamas leader Ismail Haniyeh officially took over as prime minister in March. The Israeli government believes Hamas is directly responsible for the deaths of 377 citizens in a variety of attacks, which include dozens of suicide bombings.

In February 2007, Hamas and Fatah leaders reached an accord which set the guidelines for a power-sharing Palestinian administration, headed by Hamas. In June, amid a wave of violent clashes between Hamas and Fatah factions, Hamas militants seized control of

Gaza. Abbas issued a decree to form a 12-member emergency government based in the West Bank and expelled Hamas from the administration. Fatah member Salam Fayyad was appointed as prime minister by Abbas.

In 2008, Abbas extended his tenure—which was supposed to end in January 2009—until 2010. The extension is part of an Egypt-sponsored plan to foster reconciliation between Hamas and Fatah.

Both factions had agreed to hold joint presidential and parliamentary elections in January 2010, but the actual timing of the new ballot is uncertain. In May, Abbas swore in a new government that does not include members of Hamas. Fayyad remained in his post as prime minister.

On Nov. 12, Palestinian election officials recommended suspending the January 2010 elections for the time being, saying that a ballot would only deepen the divide between Gaza and the West Bank.

On Dec. 16, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)'s Central Council extended Abbas's term in office indefinitely. Fawzi Barhoum, a Hamas spokesman in Gaza, reacted to the news, saying, "The Central Council is not elected and illegal, and all of its decisions are illegal and not binding on our people."

Polling Data

If a parliamentary election were to take place today, which list would you vote for?

	Dec. 2009	Aug. 2009	May 2009
Fatah list	43%	44%	41%
Change and Reform list (Hamas)	27%	28%	33%
Other parties	14%	11%	9%
Undecided	17%	17%	18%

Source: Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research

Methodology: Face-to-face interviews with 1,200 Palestinian adults in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, conducted from Dec. 10 to Dec. 12, 2009. Margin of error is 3 per cent.

AFRICA

Trust, Confidence Key Issues for Zimbabwe Government

Zimbabweans supported creation of GNU, but see obstacles to its success

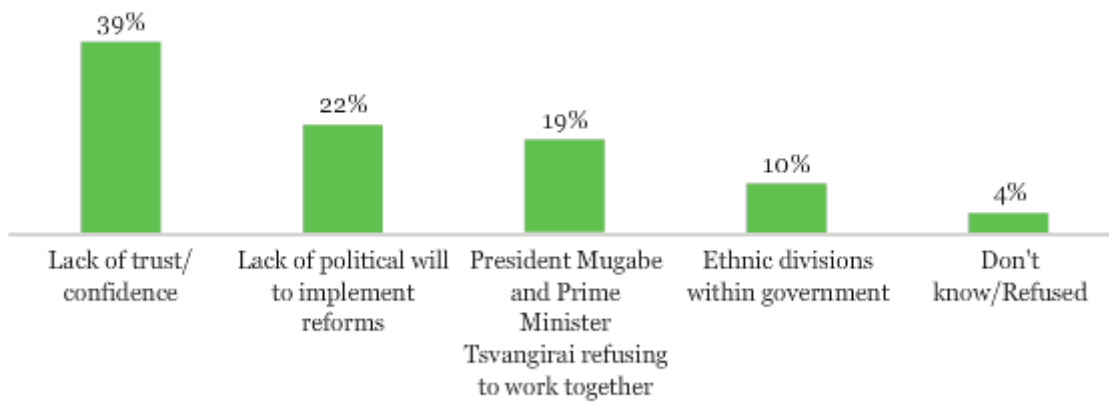
December 31, 2009

When Gallup asked Zimbabweans in July 2009 what they believed was the biggest obstacle for their power-sharing government to overcome, nearly 4 in 10 (39%)

spontaneously mentioned a lack of trust and confidence. More than one in five (22%) cited a lack of political will to implement reforms, and a similar proportion (19%) cited refusals by the president and prime minister to work together. It is that last problem, however, that best characterizes Zimbabwe's political situation since the coalition government formed in February.

In your opinion, what is the biggest obstacle for the Government of National Unity to overcome?

Asked of Zimbabwean adults

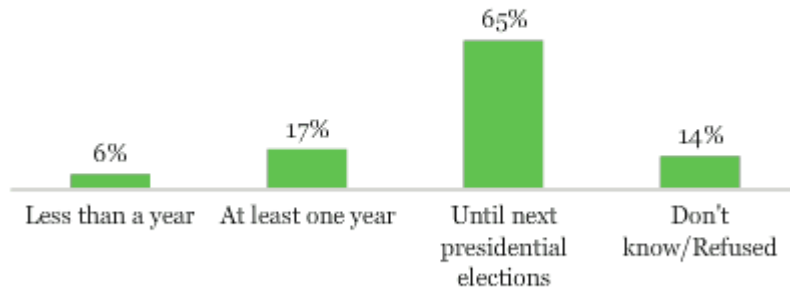


GALLUP®

Seven in 10 Zimbabweans surveyed last July (70%) agreed with the creation of the Government of National Unity (GNU). Nearly as many (65%) expected the coalition government would last until the next elections, which are slated for 2013 if the GNU lasts its full five-year term. Disagreement between the two parties and recent resurgence of violence, however, has put this in jeopardy.

How long do you believe the Government of National Unity is going to last?

Asked of Zimbabwean adults



GALLUP[®]

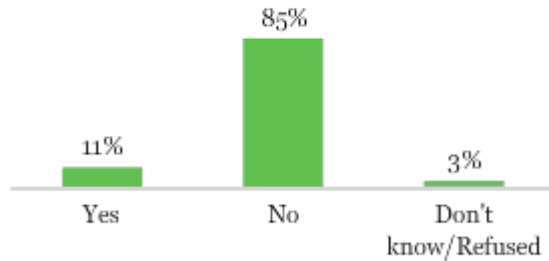
Since the coalition government's creation, the two parties have failed to agree on top positions and the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangarai's party, claims that it has been ignored by Zanu-PF, President Robert Mugabe's party, in the process of making some key decisions. Recent acts of violence and harassment by Zanu-PF militia against Tsvangarai's loyalists reinforces the belief among MDC leaders that Zanu-PF is failing to live up to its commitments in the power-sharing deal, thus jeopardizing the government's future.

Zimbabweans Lack Confidence in Elections

The MDC threatened to call for fresh elections if a meeting of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) fails to break the current political deadlock. However, in a country where about 1 in 10 residents (11%) express confidence in the honesty of elections, another vote is by no means guaranteed to promote stability. Securing the supervision of the international community, SADC and the African Union might be one way to help avoid a re-run of the violence encountered during the 2008 elections.

In Zimbabwe, do you have confidence in the honesty of elections, or not?

Asked of Zimbabwean adults



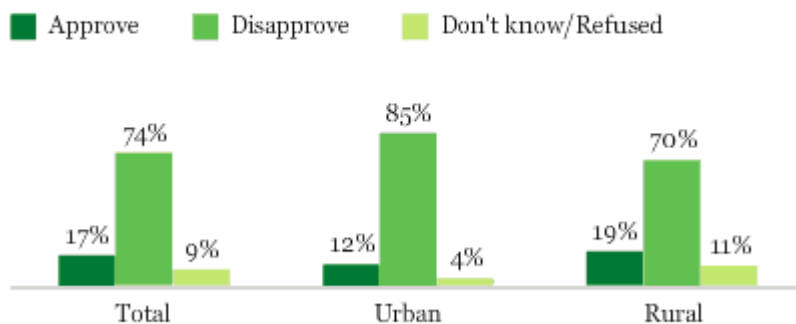
GALLUP®

Zimbabweans Disapprove of Mugabe

Gallup also asked Zimbabweans whether they approve or disapprove of Mugabe's job performance. Nearly three in four Zimbabweans (74%) said they disapprove of his job performance, and the level is even higher in urban areas (85%) than rural areas (70%). Mugabe's approval rating is similar to that recorded last year, with fewer than 2 in 10 Zimbabweans (17%) approving of the president's performance.

Do you approve or disapprove of the job performance of Robert Mugabe?

Asked of Zimbabwean adults



GALLUP®

Bottom Line

Despite 74% disapproval of President Mugabe's job performance, a solid majority of Zimbabweans agreed with the creation of the current power-sharing agreement between his Zanu-PF party and Prime Minister Tsvangarai's MDC party. A majority of Zimbabweans also want to believe in the success of the GNU, with 65% saying they

think it will last until the next election. In addition, after months of unrest following the 2008 elections and multi-digit inflation rates, 71% of Zimbabweans believe the country is going in the right direction. However, despite economic improvements and dropping the Zimbabwe dollar for the temporary adoption of the U.S. dollar and the South African rand, the future remains uncertain for Zimbabwe until confidence is restored between the parties and issues are resolved.

Survey Methods

Results are based on face-to-face interviews with 1,000 adults in Zimbabwe, aged 15 and older, conducted July 11-26, 2009. 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. 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.

EAST EUROPE

Who Will Modernize Russia, State or Entrepreneurs?

A majority of six in ten in Russia do not know what could be the possible driving force of introduction of innovations in Russia. A majority of Russians thinks that the successful transition from the commodity-driven to innovation-driven economy mainly depends on state and state officials but a minority believe only entrepreneurs can do this.

December 8, 2009

Russian Public Opinion Research Center (VCIOM) presents the information describing what Russians think are the factors the transition to innovation-driven economy depends on.

A majority of Russians do not know which social groups could be the driving force of introduction of innovations in Russia (59%); 23% think there are no such forces. The rest of respondents mention state (5%), businessmen and society (4% for each), politicians (3%), youth (2%) and others.

As a rule, Russians are also hard to tell what social forces are interested in implementation of innovations a (64%). Nineteen percent of respondents consider that there are no such forces. The rest of them point out state (6%), oligarchs and businessmen (3%) and others.

According to a majority of Russians, the successful transition from the commodity-driven to innovation-driven economy mainly depends on state and state officials (59%). Those who pin their hopes on state authorities are mostly CPRF supporters (67%), 35-44-year-old Russians (66%). Every fifth (21%) is confident that those who are responsible for the completion of modernization are entrepreneurs. Such an opinion is shared by adherents of

LDPR and United Russia parties (21% for each) and 18-24-year-old respondents (26%). The least of Russians think that the transition to innovation-based economy depends on people themselves (12%). Those who think so are basically Fair Russia party supporters (19%).

The initiative Russian opinion polls were conducted on November 28-29, 2009. 1600 respondents were interviewed at 140 sampling points in 42 regions of Russia. The margin of error does not exceed 3.4 %.

In your opinion, are there any social groups or forces that could be the driving force of the modernization of Russian economy and its transition from commodity-driven to innovation-driven one?	
If you think there are, then can you tell what forces?	
<i>(open-ended question, not more than three answers)</i>	
<i>State authority, state officials</i>	5
<i>Businessmen, heads of enterprises</i>	4
<i>Scientists, inventors</i>	4
<i>Parties, politicians</i>	3
<i>Youth, students</i>	2
<i>Persons competent in this field</i>	1
<i>I think there are such forces but I could hardly name them</i>	1
<i>No, there are no such forces</i>	23
<i>Hard to tell</i>	59
Do you think there are forces in modern Russian society that are not interested in the modernization of Russian economy and oppose implementation of innovations?	
If you think there are, then what forces?	
<i>(open-ended question, not more than three answers)</i>	
<i>State authority, state officials</i>	6
<i>Businessmen, heads of enterprises</i>	3
<i>Parties, politicians</i>	2
<i>Forces which make no profit out of the development and modernization of Russia</i>	2
<i>Criminals</i>	1
<i>Corrupt officials</i>	1
<i>Commodity tycoons</i>	1
<i>I think there are such forces but I could hardly name them</i>	2
<i>No, there are no such forces</i>	19
<i>Other</i>	1
<i>Hard to tell</i>	64

In your opinion, what basic factors does the successful completion of modernization of Russian economy and its transition to innovation-driven one depend on?

(close-ended question, one answer)

	Total respondents	Parties which Russians would vote for, if elections took place next Sunday					
		CPRF	LDPR	Fair Russia	United Russia	Others	I would not take part in elections
<i>State, state officials</i>	59	67	59	60	60	60	56
<i>Entrepreneurs, businessmen, those who have money and idea</i>	21	11	21	17	21	20	22
<i>People, their initiative, willingness and energy</i>	12	15	13	19	12	20	9
<i>Hard to tell</i>	8	7	7	4	7		12

United Russia Remains Powerful Political Force

January 01, 2010

Voters in the Russian Federation overwhelmingly prefer their governing party, according to a poll by the All-Russian Public Opinion Research Center. 53 per cent of respondents would support United Russia (YR) in the next legislative ballot.

The Communist Party (KPRF) is a very distant second with only eight per cent, followed by the Liberal Democratic Party (LDPR) with five per cent, and the opposition movement A Just Russia also with four per cent.

Russian voters renewed the State Duma in December 2007. United Russia—whose candidate list was headed by then president Vladimir Putin—secured 64.1 per cent of the vote and 315 of the legislature's 450 seats. On that same month, Putin endorsed Dmitry Medvedev as a presidential candidate, and Medvedev said it would be of the "utmost importance" to have Putin as prime minister.

In March 2008, Medvedev easily won Russia's presidential election with 70.28 per cent of the vote. In May, Medvedev was sworn in as president. His nomination of Putin as prime minister was confirmed by the State Duma in a 392-56 vote.

On Dec. 13, LDPR leader Vladimir Zhirinovskiy called for a new legislative ballot, declaring, "We would gladly support an early parliamentary election, so that other political forces acquire parliament seats. It is time to stop the United Russia bacchanalia."

Polling Data

Which party would you vote for in the election to the State Duma?

	Dec. 2009	Nov. 2009	Oct. 2009
United Russia (YR)	53%	53%	56%
Communist Party (KPRF)	8%	8%	7%
Liberal Democratic Party (LDPR)	5%	4%	6%
A Just Russia	4%	4%	4%

Source: All-Russian Public Opinion Research Center

Methodology: Interviews with 1,600 Russian adults, conducted on Dec. 12 and Dec. 13, 2009. Margin of error is 3.4 per cent.

Putin Leads 2012 Russian Presidential Hopefuls

December 28, 2009

Vladimir Putin is the early leader as voters in Russia ponder their choices for the 2012 presidential election, according to a poll by the Yury Levada Analytical Center. 27 per cent of respondents would vote for the former president if an election took place this Sunday.

Current president Dmitry Medvedev is second with 18 per cent. Support is much lower for Communist Party (KPRF) leader Gennady Zyuganov, Liberal Democratic Party (LDPR) leader Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, and Kemerovo governor Aman Tuleyev.

Russian voters renewed the State Duma in December 2007. United Russia (YR)—whose candidate list was headed by then president Putin—secured 64.1 per cent of the vote and 315 of the legislature's 450 seats. On that same month, Putin endorsed Dmitry Medvedev as a presidential candidate, and Medvedev said it would be of the "utmost importance" to have Putin as prime minister.

In March, Medvedev easily won Russia's presidential election with 70.28 per cent of the vote. In May, Medvedev was sworn in as president. His nomination of Putin as prime minister was confirmed by the State Duma in a 392-56 vote.

On Dec. 25, Medvedev called for an overhaul of Russia's prisons—after high-profile lawyer Sergei Magnitsky died in jail while awaiting trial—saying, "Our system of the execution of punishment has not changed for decades. There is no order. We need to bring it about. (...) We have to understand that there is no need whatsoever to slam people into prison at the stage of preliminary investigation for some types of economic crimes, crimes related to tax activities. There's a need to conduct investigation in accordance with law, to seek to obtain quality evidence and not to extract it with other means."

The next presidential election is scheduled for March 2012. The current constitution forbids a person from serving as president for three consecutive terms, so both Putin and Medvedev are eligible to run in 2012.

Polling Data

If the presidential election took place this Sunday, who would you vote for? (Open-ended)

	Nov. 2009	Aug. 2008
Vladimir Putin	27%	33%
Dmitry Medvedev	18%	14%
Gennady Zyuganov	4%	4%
Vladimir Zhirinovskiy	3%	3%
Aman Tuleyev	1%	n.a.
Other mentions	2%	n.a.
Other / Not sure / Would not vote	45%	46%

Source: Yury Levada Analytical Center

Methodology: Interviews with 1,600 Russian adults, conducted from Nov. 20 to Nov. 23, 2009. No margin of error was provided.

WEST EUROPE

After Economic Crisis, Europeans are Beginning to Feel Positive

Standard Eurobarometer survey of Autumn 2009 show that European are beginning to feel released of the economic crisis that had grave impact on their lives. Though public is still passing through the difficult times but there are significant signs of improvement in the public opinion of Europeans.

Starting in spring 2008, the Eurobarometer has registered significant shifts in European public opinion, with the economic crisis being the main driver of Europeans' perceptions and opinions. It is therefore essential to examine these results not only over a longer interval but also in the context of the specific circumstances in which the most recent surveys have taken place.

This standard Eurobarometer was carried out in autumn 2009, at a time when the first signs of economic recovery began to appear after two difficult years. The crisis has had an immense impact on Europeans and has greatly affected European public opinion in all areas of life. This survey shows an improving public mood but the scars remain:

◆ **Compared to spring 2009 many more Europeans now express the view that the crisis has reached its peak.** Even if the feeling that the worst is still to come continues to dominate public opinion, the survey reveals signs of optimism among Europeans.

◆ **Unemployment is the main concern of Europeans** for their country, whilst concerns about the economic situation have lessened somewhat.

◆ **The economic ‘feel-bad’ factor appears to be fading: for the first time since autumn 2007, short-term expectations about the economic situation are moving in a positive direction.** However, the expectation that the national employment situation will worsen continues to dominate public opinion.

◆ Now that the G20 and the IMF have given the impetus for economic recovery, **national governments and the European Union are called to the task of fighting the crisis.**

◆ **Europeans believe that the EU offers adequate support to address the effects of globalisation.** However, the view that the European Union has sufficient power and tools to defend its economic interests in the global economy has declined somewhat, though it is still held by a clear majority.

There is no clear consensus about how the financial system in the European Union should be reformed. Having a stronger European system of supervision, more transparency in the financial markets and more accountability of financial managers, including bonuses are cited by comparable proportions of Europeans on average.

◆ Views are almost equally split on the priority to give to the protection or the environment or to growth. This relative indecision of European public opinion can be explained by the fact that a large proportion consider that **economic growth and the environment are not necessarily mutually exclusive.**

The main developments in European public opinion in autumn 2009 on the European Union and its institutions are as follows:

◆ **The EU is seen as a democratic level of public action.** In autumn 2009, satisfaction with the way democracy works in the European Union is just above the level recorded for national democracies. Europeans less often voice dissatisfaction about the way democracy works in the EU than about the way it works in their country. However, the proportion that has no opinion about the EU is still much higher than for the national level, indicating that the EU is still considered somewhat remote.

◆ **Trust in the European institutions has improved slightly:** the survey reveals a moderate but positive evolution for the European Parliament and the European Commission. **Support for EU membership remains stable.** An outright majority of Europeans consider that their country’s membership of the EU is a good thing and are convinced that their country has benefited from being a member of the Union.

◆ **There is broad optimism among Europeans about the future of the EU.** This sense of optimism is evident from the finding that in every Member State an outright majority of respondents have positive expectations.

This wave of the Standard Eurobarometer was carried out from 23 October to 18 November 2009¹; it was fielded in 31 countries or territories: the 27 European Union Member States, the three candidate countries (Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey) and the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

More Dutch Think Afghan Mission will Endure

January 02, 2010

People in the Netherlands believe their country's commitment to Afghanistan will continue after 2010, according to a poll by Maurice de Hond. 39 per cent of respondents think the mission in Uruzgan will be extended, up 12 points since October.

Afghanistan has been the main battleground in the war on terrorism. The conflict began in October 2001, after the Taliban regime refused to hand over Osama bin Laden without evidence of his participation in the 9/11 terrorist attacks in New York and Washington. Al-Qaeda operatives hijacked and crashed four airplanes on Sept. 11, 2001, killing nearly 3,000 people.

At least 1,543 soldiers—including 21 Dutch—have died in the war on terrorism, either in support of the U.S.-led Operation Enduring Freedom or as part of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) led by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Dutch voters renewed the Second Chamber in November 2006. The governing Christian-Democratic Appeal (CDA)—led by current minister president Jan Peter Balkenende—secured 41 out of 150 seats. In February 2007, a coalition encompassing the CDA, the Labour Party (PvdA) of Wouter Bos, and the Christian Union (CU) of Andre Rouvouet was assembled.

In November 2007, the Dutch cabinet agreed on the continuation of the military mission in Afghanistan until December 2010. Nearly 2,000 Dutch soldiers are currently deployed in Afghanistan, most of them in the southern Uruzgan province.

In October, the Second Chamber voted, after an intense debate, against renewing the country's troop commitment in Uruzgan beyond December 2010.

On Dec. 21, Afghan president Hamid Karzai discussed the situation, saying, "The decision of the Dutch parliament and government about ending the duration of the Netherlands' troops in Afghanistan is a sovereign decision. Afghanistan would benefit if the Netherlands continued to support Afghanistan in the training of the Afghan army and police, and with reconstruction assistance until Afghanistan can safely stand on its own feet and defend itself, be a country better than it is today."

Polling Data

What do you think will happen with the mission in Afghanistan?

Dec. 2009 Oct. 2009

The mission in Uruzgan will be extended	39%	27%
The mission in Uruzgan will continue, but with fewer soldiers	39%	31%
Dutch soldiers will leave Uruzgan, and go to another area in Afghanistan	16%	20%
After 2010, there will be no Dutch soldiers in Afghanistan	11%	14%
Not sure	5%	9%

Source: Maurice de Hond

Methodology: Interviews with 1,000 Dutch adults, conducted on Dec. 5, 2009. No margin of error was provided.

Most Britons Foresee a Conservative Government

January 01, 2010

A large proportion of people in Britain believe the Conservative party returning will return to government in the next 10 years, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 81 per cent of respondents believe this is likely to happen.

In addition, 46 per cent of respondents think the United Kingdom will adopt the euro as the national currency in the next decade, while 49 per cent disagree.

In June 2007, Gordon Brown officially became Labour leader and prime minister, replacing Tony Blair. Brown had worked as chancellor of the exchequer. Blair served as Britain's prime minister since May 1997, winning majority mandates in the 1997, 2001 and 2005 elections to the House of Commons.

Since December 2005, David Cameron has been the leader of the Conservative party. From 1979 to 1997, the Tories administered the British government under prime ministers Margaret Thatcher and John Major.

Last month, Cameron discussed the impending electoral campaign, saying, "The next stage is to explain some of the opportunities we have. There is a bright future. There is light at the end of the tunnel."

The next election to the House of Commons must be held on or before Jun. 3. Sitting prime ministers can dissolve Parliament and call an early ballot at their discretion.

Polling Data

Do you think each of these is likely or unlikely to happen in the next 10 years? - The Conservative Party returning to government at Westminster

Very likely / Moderately likely	81%
Moderately unlikely / Very unlikely	13%

Not sure	6%
Do you think each of these is likely or unlikely to happen in the next 10 years? - The UK adopting the euro as the national currency	
Very likely / Moderately likely	46%
Moderately unlikely / Very unlikely	49%
Not sure	5%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 2,010 British adults, conducted from Dec. 15 to Dec. 17, 2009. Margin of error is 2.2 per cent.

Only Two-in-Five French Endorse Sarkozy

December 31, 2009

French president Nicolas Sarkozy and his appointed prime minister, François Fillon, close the year with low ratings, according to a poll by LH2. 56 per cent of respondents have a negative opinion of Sarkozy's performance, and 51 per cent feel the same way about Fillon's.

In May 2007, Sarkozy, candidate for the centre-right Union for a Popular Movement (UMP) and former interior minister, won the presidential run-off with 53.06 per cent of the vote. Sarkozy appointed Fillon—who had been his adviser and presidential campaign leader—as prime minister.

On Dec. 14, Sarkozy announced the creation of a national investment plan worth \$52 billion U.S., which will focus on areas such as higher education, training, research, industry, and green technologies. The French president declared: "Today, we must prepare France for the challenges of tomorrow so that our country can fully benefit from the recovery, so that it is stronger, more competitive, so that it creates more jobs. (...) This isn't another stimulus plan. This loan won't finance current spending, but only investment that will make the country richer."

Polling Data

Do you have a positive or negative opinion of Nicolas Sarkozy's performance as president?

	Dec. 2009	Nov. 2009	Oct. 2009
Positive	41%	42%	41%
Negative	56%	54%	53%

Do you have a positive or negative opinion of François Fillon's performance as prime minister?

	Dec. 2009	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2009
Positive	45%	44%	45%
Negative	51%	49%	45%

Source: LH2

Methodology: Telephone interviews with 1,002 French adults, conducted on Dec. 11 and Dec. 12, 2009. No margin of error was provided.

Two-in-Five French Find Islam Incompatible

December 29, 2009

A considerable proportion of people in France think the Islamic religion is not compatible with life in this European country, according to a poll by CSA published in *Le Parisien*. 40 per cent of respondents agree with this notion, but 54 per cent disagree.

Additionally, 21 per cent of respondents say Judaism is not well-suited with life in France, and 14 per cent think the same of Catholicism.

In February 2004, the French government implemented a ban on religious symbols in schools as a measure to reaffirm the country's secular identity. Former government minister Bernard Stasi headed the panel, which concluded that some garments—such as Islamic scarves, Jewish kippas and crosses—represent a "conspicuous" sign of spiritual affiliation that should not be allowed in the classroom.

France is home to one of the largest Islamic communities in Western Europe.

In June, French president Nicolas Sarkozy said that burkas—the body-length garments used by some Muslim women—are not welcome in France, declaring, "We cannot accept in our country women imprisoned behind netting, cut off from any social life, deprived of any identity. This is not the idea the French Republic has of a woman's dignity."

On Dec. 16, French immigration minister Eric Besson said the government will take "concrete" measures to curb the use of the burka, saying, "I want the wearing of the full veil to be systematically considered as proof of insufficient integration into French society, creating an obstacle to gaining [French] nationality."

Polling Data

In your view, is the practice of each of the following religions compatible with life in France?

	Yes	No	Not sure
Catholicism	82%	14%	4%
Judaism	72%	21%	7%

Islam	54%	40%	6%
-------	-----	-----	----

Source: CSA / Le Parisien

Methodology: Telephone interviews with 1,001 French adults, conducted on Dec. 2 and Dec. 3, 2009. No margin of error was provided.

Many Italians Would Follow Swiss on Minarets

December 30, 2009

Many people in Italy would vote in favour of banning the construction of minarets in the country if a referendum on the matter took place, according to a poll by Ispo published in *L'Osservatorio*. 46 per cent of respondents would vote in favour of the minaret ban, while 37 per cent would vote against it.

Within the frame of Switzerland's direct-democracy system, a group of citizens or leaders of the eight cantons together can call a referendum to challenge a law approved by the federal legislature. The vote is decided with a simple majority.

Last year, the ultra-nationalist Swiss People's Party (SVP) gathered more than 113,000 signatures to force a nationwide referendum on banning the construction of minarets in Swiss mosques. The minaret—a tower from which the call to prayer is sounded—is a distinctive architectural feature of Islamic mosques. At this time, only the mosques in Geneva, Wangen near Olten, Winterthur and Zurich have minarets.

Last month, 57.5 per cent of Swiss voters cast a ballot in favour of banning the construction of minarets in Swiss mosques.

On Dec. 1, Roberto Calderoli, a member of Italy's right-wing Northern League party (LN)—which is part of the governing centre-right coalition—called for a referendum inspired on the Swiss vote, declaring, "Respect for other religions is important, but we've got to put the brakes on Muslim propaganda."

Polling Data

Switzerland recently held a referendum on banning the construction of minarets. Some people have proposed holding a similar referendum in Italy. If a referendum took place, how would you vote?

In favour of a ban	46%
Against a ban	37%
Would not vote	12%
Not sure	5%

Source: Ispo / L'Osservatorio

Methodology: Telephone interviews with 805 Italian adults, conducted on Dec. 2 and Dec. 3, 2009. Margin of error is 3.5 per cent.

NORTH AMERICA

One-Quarter of Americans Believe Election of George W. Bush had Biggest Impact on America This Decade

One-third each say China and the U.S. will be the world's dominant superpower in 2020

December 24, 2009

As not only the year, but the decade comes to a close, it is a time to both reflect on what has been and to look ahead to the coming years. The past ten years have seen a lot of changes -- both good and bad, as has just the past year alone.

When it comes to selecting one event among 6 different options that has had the biggest impact on America over the past ten years, one-quarter of Americans (25%) say it is the election of George W. Bush while 17% believe it was the election of Barack Obama. One in five U.S. adults each say the rise of terrorism (21%) and the economic ups and downs (20%) are the events that had the biggest impact on the past decade. Looking at the two recent wars, 15% say the war in Iraq is the event that had the biggest impact while only 3% say it was the war in Afghanistan.

These are some of the results of BBC World News America/ Harris Poll of 2,212 adults surveyed online between December 8 and 10, 2009 by Harris Interactive.

U.S. Role in the World

Looking back ten years the role of the United States in the world has definitely changed. One in five Americans (21%) believe the U.S.'s military power and influence is better now than ten years ago while two in five each say it has remained the same (39%) and gotten worse (40%).

In other areas, the U.S. has not fared well at all. Just one in ten (10%) believe say the U.S.'s ability to influence other countries has gotten better while almost two-thirds (65%) say it has gotten worse. There are two other areas where the U.S.'s standing and influence has decreased the most. Just under three-quarters of Americans (72%) say the U.S.'s reputation and standing has gotten worse over the past ten years. Just over three-quarters (77%) say the U.S.'s economic power and influence has gotten worse over the past ten years.

Looking to the future

As the new decade dawns, there are many issues that may get attention during the next ten years. Three in five Americans (60%), not surprisingly, believe the economy should be one of the two issues that receive the most attention during the 2010's while 37% say it should be health care and one-third (34%) believe employment should have the most attention paid to it this decade. Other issues, while important, are lower in priority: education (17%), the

environment (16%), military (12%), science and technology (9%) and foreign policy (8%).

By 2020, Americans are divided as to who will be the world's predominant superpower. One-third (33%) say it will be China while 32% of U.S. adults believe it will be the United States. Many fewer people believe the superpower in 2020 will be the European Union (4%), Japan (2%) or Russia (1%) while over one-quarter (28%) are not at all sure.

TABLE 1

BIGGEST IMPACT OVER LAST DECADE

"Of the following, which do you think had the biggest impact on America over the last ten years?"

Base: All Adults

	Total	Age			
		18-34	35-44	45-54	55+
	%	%	%	%	%
The election of George W. Bush	25	27	30	22	21
The rise of terrorism	21	17	22	22	24
The economic ups and downs	20	23	16	18	22
The election of Barack Obama	17	11	12	21	23
The war in Iraq	15	18	19	14	11
The war in Afghanistan	3	5	1	3	1

Note: Percentages may not add up exactly to 100% due to rounding.

TABLE 2

U.S. SINCE 2000

"Thinking about the last ten years since 2000, do you think the following have gotten better, worse or remained the same in the past 10 years?"

Base: All Adults

		BETTER	Much	Somewhat	Remained	WORSE	Somewhat	Much
		(NET)	Better	Better	The same	(NET)	Worse	Worse
The United States' military power	%	21	3	18	39	40	27	13

and influence								
The United States' ability to influence other countries	%	10	2	9	25	65	42	24
The United States' reputation and standing	%	9	2	7	19	72	42	30
The United States' economic power and influence	%	6	1	5	17	77	44	33

Note: Percentages may not add up exactly to 100% due to rounding

TABLE 3

ISSUES THAT SHOULD GET MOST ATTENTION IN COMING DECADE

"Looking ahead to the next ten years, which two of the following issues do you think should receive the most attention?"

Base: All Adults

	Total	Age				Gender	
		18-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Men	Women
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
The economy	60	55	57	64	63	60	59
Health care	37	35	37	43	35	30	43
Employment	34	34	33	36	35	36	33
Education	17	24	19	15	10	17	16
The environment	16	19	16	11	15	15	17
Military	12	11	9	11	16	12	12
Science and technology	9	10	10	5	8	12	6
Foreign policy	8	8	12	5	8	9	7

Note: Multiple responses accepted

TABLE 4

WORLD'S PREDOMINANT SUPERPOWER IN 2020

"Thinking to the year 2020, which one of these do you think will be the world's predominant superpower?"

Base: All Adults

	Total	Age			
		18-34	35-44	45-54	55+
	%	%	%	%	%
China	33	30	31	31	39
United States	32	31	34	30	33
European Union	4	7	5	3	2
Japan	2	3	2	2	1
Russia	1	1	1	-	1
Not at all sure	28	28	27	34	25

Note: Percentages may not add up exactly to 100% due to rounding.

Methodology

This BBC World News America/Harris Poll was conducted online within the United States November 3 and 5, 2009 among 2,116 adults (aged 18 and over). Figures for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, region and household income were weighted where necessary to bring them into line with their actual proportions in the population. Propensity score weighting was also used to adjust for respondents' propensity to be online.

All sample surveys and polls, whether or not they use probability sampling, are subject to multiple sources of error which are most often not possible to quantify or estimate, including sampling error, coverage error, error associated with nonresponse, error associated with question wording and response options, and post-survey weighting and adjustments. Therefore, Harris Interactive avoids the words "margin of error" as they are misleading. All that can be calculated are different possible sampling errors with different probabilities for pure, unweighted, random samples with 100% response rates. These are only theoretical because no published polls come close to this ideal.

Respondents for this survey were selected from among those who have agreed to participate in Harris Interactive surveys. The data have been weighted to reflect the composition of the adult population. Because the sample is based on those who agreed to participate in the Harris Interactive panel, no estimates of theoretical sampling error can be calculated

The results of this Harris Poll may not be used in advertising, marketing or promotion without the prior written permission of Harris Interactive.

Terror Defines the Decade

September 11th attacks most significant story of the decade; Rise in terrorism decade's most significant issue

December 30, 2009

According to a new Zogby Interactive poll, Americans have evaluated the last decade (to-date) and the results can be found in one word: Terror. When asked to pick one word/phrase to define the past decade, 21% of Americans chose "terror" followed by "decline" (15%) and then "loss of personal freedom/civil liberties" (13%). Republicans (33%) were more likely than Democrats (12%) to say "terror" defines the decade. Instead, Democrats chose "decline" (20%) and "greed" (17%) as the top words to define the decade. Conservatives also chose "terror" to define the decade while liberals chose "greed" (20%) and "decline" (19%). Only 11% of liberals chose "terror".

Similarly, the September 11th terrorist attacks characterize the past ten years for most Americans. Seventy-six percent of American adults name the September 11th terrorist attacks as the decade's most significant story, dwarfing the 5% of adults selecting Hurricane Katrina as the top story. Even smaller percentages said the Indian Ocean tsunami (2%), the elections of 2000 (4%), 2004 (less than 1%), and 2008 (4%), or the Iraq and Afghanistan wars (4% together) were the most significant story of the decade. Almost all Republicans (91%) said 9/11 was the most significant story compared to 63% of Democrats. Some Democrats voted Hurricane Katrina (10%) and not surprisingly, the 2008 Presidential Election (9%), as the most significant story of the decade. Interestingly, adults who live in large cities (70%) were a little less likely than those who live in small cities (77%), the suburbs (also 77%), or rural areas (83%) to rate the September 11th terrorist attacks as the most significant story of the decade.

The rise in general terrorism (from September 11th to attacks in London, Madrid, and Mumbai) was voted the most significant issue of the decade. Trailing terrorism was the increase in U.S. debt, with 16% selecting this as the most significant issue of the decade. Americans chose the wars in the Middle East, Afghanistan, and Iraq as the third most significant issue of the decade, with 10% of Americans saying it was the most significant issue of the decade.

This interactive survey of 2,841 adults was conducted December 28-30, 2009. A sampling of Zogby International's online panel, which is representative of the adult population of the US, was invited to participate. Slight weights were added region, party, age, race, religion, gender, education to more accurately reflect the population. The margin of error is +/- 1.9 percentage points. Margins of error are higher in sub-groups.

2009 was a bad year, 2010 will be better

December 30, 2009

For all their differences, Americans largely agree on two things: 2009 was a lousy year for the nation, and 2010 is likely to be better. Nearly three-fourths of Americans think 2009 was a bad year for the country, which was rocked by job losses, home foreclosures and economic sickness.

Forty-two percent rated it “very bad,” according to the latest AP-GfK poll.

That’s clearly worse than in 2006, the last time a similar poll was taken. The survey that year found that 58 percent of Americans felt the nation had suffered a bad year, and 39 percent considered it a good year.

Fewer than half as many people, 16 percent, said their family had a “very good year” in 2009 as in 2006.

Behind the gloominess, however, are more hopeful views that seem to reflect Americans’ traditional optimism or, perhaps, wishful thinking.

Even though most said it was a bad year for the country, three in five Americans said their own family had a good year in 2009, while about two in five called it a bad year.

Some 72 percent of Americans said they’re optimistic about what 2010 will bring for the country. Even more, four in five, are optimistic about what the year will bring for their families.

Curiously, however, nearly two-thirds think their family finances will worsen or stay about the same next year.

Every corner of the country saw steep job losses this year, and the national unemployment rate stands at 10 percent.

Millions of Americans saw their savings or retirement accounts shrink, and many are rethinking how long they will have to work, and where they might find income.

Despite signs that the nation is edging away from the worst aspects of a severe recession, people remain largely downbeat about the economy. Fewer than half think the economy will get better in 2010, while slightly more than half think it will worsen or stay about the same.

Just over a third think their family’s finances will get better, while almost two-thirds think their finances will stay the same or worsen.

Americans are not optimistic about the nation's two wars. Thirty-one percent think the situation in Afghanistan will get better, while 67 percent think it stay the same or get worse. The results were about the same for Iraq.

Given that President Barack Obama took office in 2009 and Democrats enjoyed solid majorities in Congress, perhaps it's not surprising that Democrats have a sunnier view than do Republicans.

Only 10 percent of Republicans said 2009 was a good year, compared to about one-third of Democrats and independents. A whopping 87 percent of Democrats are optimistic about what 2010 will bring for the country, compared with 53 percent of Republicans and 73 percent of independents.

The AP-GfK Poll was conducted Dec. 10-14 by GfK Roper Public Affairs and Media and involved landline and cell phone interviews of 1,001 adults nationwide. It has a margin of error of 3.1 percentage points.

Americans Less Happy, More Stressed in 2009

Economy continues to heavily influence Americans' mood

January 1, 2010

The percentage of Americans experiencing a lot of happiness or enjoyment without a lot of stress or worry declined slightly from an average of 48.2% in 2008 to 47.4% in 2009, according to data from the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index. Conversely, the percentage of Americans experiencing a lot of stress or worry but not a lot of happiness or enjoyment increased by about the same amount.

Mood in U.S. Gloomier in 2009 Than in 2008

Daily Mood	2008 Average	2009 Average	Difference
% Happiness and enjoyment without stress and worry	48.2	47.4	-0.8
% Stress and worry without happiness and enjoyment	11.0	11.7	+0.7

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

GALLUP®

The Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index surveys a random sample of at least 1,000 adults 350 days out of the year, or at least 350,000 adults each year, on a wide range of topics related to health and well-being. One of the questions asked each day is "Did you experience a lot of the following yesterday?" The question inquires about several personal experiences, including happiness, enjoyment, stress, and worry. Data are then

compiled to determine the percentage of respondents who experience a lot of happiness and enjoyment each day but not a lot of stress and worry, and vice versa.

The Daily Mood Index: 2009's Happiest Days

Americans' happiest days of 2009 were on or close to holidays, consistent with previous mood index scores showing that days with more-than-normal time dedicated to socializing with family and friends enhance people's happiness and enjoyment. Thanksgiving, 2008's happiest day, slipped slightly to fourth place in 2009, replaced by 2008's runner-up, Easter Sunday. Flag Day (June 14), which did not make the list last year, was the second happiest day in 2009, while Mother's Day and Independence Day made the top five each year. As Flag Day is not a holiday that typically calls for any sort of out-of-the-ordinary celebration, it is important to note that it is possible that a day could rise to the top of the list without an obvious catalyst, which may be the case for June 14.

This year, there is not a measure for Christmas Day as a major snowstorm that affected much of the country closed Gallup's interviewing centers Dec. 26, but Christmas was the third happiest day in 2008.

Gallup Daily Mood: Eight Happiest Days in 2009

(In order by % happiness and enjoyment without stress and worry)

Date	% Happiness and enjoyment without stress and worry	% Stress and worry without happiness and enjoyment	Day of the year
Apr 12, 2009	64	6	Easter
Jun 14, 2009	63	8	Flag Day
May 10, 2009	62	7	Mother's Day
Nov 26, 2009	62	5	Thanksgiving
Jul 4, 2009	61	7	Independence Day
Jan 1, 2009	61	7	New Year's Day
Jun 21, 2009	61	9	Father's Day
Oct 11, 2009	61	9	Sunday (day before Columbus Day)

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

GALLUP®

The Daily Mood Index: 2009's Most Stressful and Worrisome Days

As in 2008, the most stressful and worrisome days for Americans in 2009 tended to occur on or close to days when the nation was experiencing significant economic trials. On Jan. 29, Americans experienced the most stress and worry *without* happiness and enjoyment -- the day after the U.S. House of Representatives passed the emergency economic stimulus bill. The day the bill passed (Jan. 28) and two days after the bill's passage (Jan. 30) also made the list of the eight most stressful and worrisome days of the year.

Gallup Daily Mood: Eight Most Stressful and Worrisome Days in 2009

(In order by % stress and worry without happiness and enjoyment)

Date	% Stress and worry without happiness and enjoyment	% Happiness and enjoyment without stress and worry	Major news events
Jan 29, 2009	17	38	Day after House passes stimulus bill
Feb 23, 2009	17	39	Citigroup seeks government aid; Dow closes near 12-year low
Jul 7, 2009	17	40	Michael Jackson's memorial services; seven U.S. troops dead in Afghanistan
Nov 2, 2009	16	42	Day after CIT Group declares bankruptcy
Jan 28, 2009	16	40	House passes stimulus bill
Jan 30, 2009	16	44	President Obama denounces "shameful" Wall Street bonuses
Feb 24, 2009	16	38	President Obama speaks before joint session of Congress
Mar 30, 2009	16	45	White House forces out GM CEO Wagoner

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

GALLUP'

Less than a month later, amid news of the U.S. government taking over nearly 40% of Citigroup's common stock and with the Dow Jones industrial average falling to its lowest level in nearly 12 years, Americans' collective stress level rose to the second highest point of 2009 on Feb. 23. The following day, President Obama spoke in a highly anticipated joint session of Congress, focusing heavily on the seriousness of the global recession.

Included in the top eight most stressful and worrisome days of 2009 was one of the leading popular interest stories of the year, the July 7 memorial service for Michael

Jackson, which finished third on the list. (June 25, the day of Jackson's death, was the 31st most stressful and worrisome day of the year.) Coinciding with Jackson's service was news reporting that on July 8 seven U.S. troops were killed in Afghanistan, the deadliest day for U.S. forces in nearly a year.

It's important to note that it is not possible based on daily events to definitively determine the cause of unusual increases in stress and worry compared with normal levels. The events described in this article are simply noted to coincide with high stress/worry days as a potential source of effect on Americans' mood.

Survey Methods

Results are based on annual samples that are greater than 350,000 per year and on daily sample sizes that are at least 1,000 per day. For annual results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 0.2 percentage point. Daily samples carry a maximum margin of sampling error of ± 3 percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones (for respondents with a landline telephone) and cellular phones (for respondents who are cell phone only and cell phone mostly).

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.

About the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index™

The Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index measures the daily pulse of U.S. well-being and provides best-in-class solutions for a healthier world. To learn more, please visit well-beingindex.com.

Prior to Bomb Scare, Worry About Terrorism at 39% in U.S.

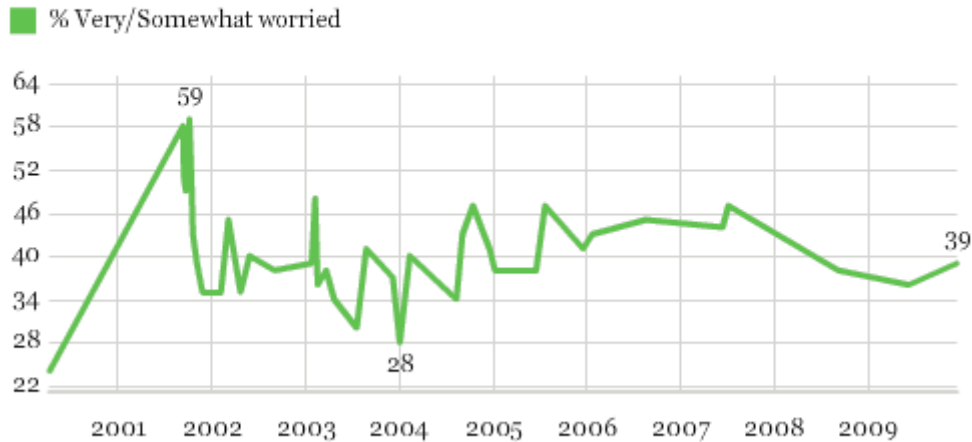
As of November of this year, public split on Obama's handling of terrorism

December 29, 2009

In a Dec. 11-13 *USA Today*/Gallup poll, conducted just two weeks before the thwarted Christmas Day bomb attempt aboard Northwest Airlines' Detroit-bound flight 253, 39% of Americans reported being very or somewhat worried that they or someone in their family will become a victim of terrorism.

Now, thinking for a moment about terrorism, how worried are you that you or someone in your family will become a victim of terrorism -- very worried, somewhat worried, not too worried, or not worried at all?

Gallup trend since 2000



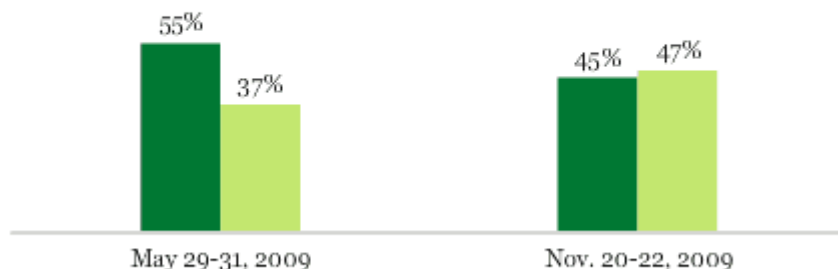
GALLUP®

While similar to the 36% who said the same in June of this year, the percentage of Americans expressing worry over being a victim of terrorism is down significantly from the all-time high of 59% in October 2001, just after 9/11. After dropping to a low of 28% in January 2004, the number of Americans who are very or somewhat worried about being a victim of terrorism has fluctuated between 34% and 47% in the years since.

Friday's attempted attack thrust the Obama administration onto the media circuit, with U.S. Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano stating on CNN's *State of the Union* Sunday that "the system worked," although she quickly backtracked on that language the next day. On Monday, President Obama himself took to the airwaves telling Americans to "be assured that we are doing everything in our power to keep you and your family safe and secure." It is too early to tell if the recent incident will have any long-term impact on the Americans' perceptions of the president, but the public -- in a Nov. 20-22 *USA Today*/Gallup poll -- appeared to be split on Obama's handling of terrorism, with 45% approving and 47% disapproving. The percentage approving of Obama's handling the terror issue had dropped 10 points from the initial 55% Gallup reading in May -- mirroring the decline in Obama's overall approval rating from 61% to 49% over the same period.

Do you approve or disapprove of the way Barack Obama is handling terrorism?

■ Approve ■ Disapprove



GALLUP®

In the grand scheme of issues facing the nation, Americans express relatively little concern over terrorism compared with their worries about the economy, unemployment, and healthcare. In Gallup's most recent update of its Most Important Problem trend question, 3% named terrorism as the most important problem facing the country. Twenty-six percent mentioned the economy in general terms, while unemployment and healthcare both came in at 16%.

Top Specific Issues Mentioned as Most Important Problem, Dec. 11-13, 2009, USA Today/Gallup poll

	% Mentioning
Economy in general	26
Unemployment/Jobs	16
Healthcare	16
Dissatisfaction with government	9
Federal budget deficit	8
War/Wars in general	6
Lack of money	6
Ethics/Morals	5
Situation/War in Afghanistan	4
Education	3
Terrorism	3
Environment	3

GALLUP®

Bottom Line

Americans' worries about terrorism have been at a fairly moderate level prior to the Christmas Day attempt to blow up a U.S.-bound airplane; whether or not the recent terrorism incident will affect those attitudes will become more evident in the weeks to come. Given that the incident has, apparently, sparked tightened security measures at airports and on airplanes, it will also be important to see if air travelers accept these new restrictions as warranted, or view them more as an increased burden or cost of traveling. President Obama spoke out about the incident and assured Americans that all possible precautions were being taken; Gallup tracking in the weeks ahead will also indicate whether or not there has been a possible impact on his standing in the eyes of the public.

Obama Closes 2009 at 50% in United States

January 02, 2010

Half of Americans are content with the way their president is handling his duties, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 50 per cent of respondents approve of Barack Obama's performance, down one point since November.

In American elections, candidates require 270 votes in the Electoral College to win the White House. In November 2008, Democratic nominee Obama secured a majority of electoral votes, defeating Republican contender John McCain. In January 2009, Obama became the first African American president in U.S. history.

On Dec. 10, Obama received the Nobel Peace Prize in Norway. In his acceptance speech, the U.S. president discussed the use of force, saying, "A non-violent movement could not have halted Hitler's armies. Negotiations cannot convince al-Qaeda's leaders to lay down their arms. (...) To say that force is sometimes necessary is not a call to cynicism, it is a recognition of history."

Polling Data

Do you approve or disapprove of Barack Obama's performance as president?

	Dec. 2009	Nov. 2009	Oct. 2009
Approve	50%	51%	51%
Disapprove	44%	42%	44%
Not sure	6%	7%	5%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 1,001 American adults, conducted on Dec. 22 and Dec. 23, 2009. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.

Americans Divided on Second Term for Obama

December 30, 2009

People in the United States are split on whether their president will earn a second term in office, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 46 per cent of respondents believe it is likely that Barack Obama will be re-elected, while 44 per cent think this is unlikely.

In addition, 51 per cent of respondents predict that every American will have access to health care in the next decade, and 52 per cent foresee the legalization of same-sex marriage in at least half of the U.S.'s 50 states.

In American elections, candidates require 270 votes in the Electoral College to win the White House. In November 2008, Democratic nominee Obama secured a majority of electoral votes, defeating McCain. In January, Obama became the first African American president in U.S. history.

In November, lawmakers in the House of Representatives approved the health care reform bill—known as the Affordable Health Care for America Act—in a 220-215 vote. Earlier this month, the Senate passed its version of the bill in a 60-39 vote. Obama declared: "This will be the most important piece of social legislation since the Social Security Act passed in the 1930s and the most important reform of our health care system since Medicare passed in the 1960s."

On Dec. 27, Democratic Pennsylvania senator Arlen Specter—who was elected to the U.S. Senate as a Republican—discussed the effect health care reform may have on the next presidential election, saying, "[Republican South Carolina senator Jim] DeMint is the author of the famous statement that this is going to be President Obama's Waterloo, that this ought to be used to break the president, so that before the ink was dry on the oath of office—and I know this because I was in the caucus—the Republicans were already plotting ways to beat President Obama in 2012."

DeMint declared: "I never wanted to break the president. We just wanted to break his momentum as he took over more and more of our economy and created more and more of our debt. The reason the Republicans didn't have any ideas in the [health care] bill is that the Democrats didn't allow it."

Polling Data

Do you think each of these is likely or unlikely to happen in the next 10 years? - Barack Obama re-elected as President of the United States

Very likely / Moderately likely	46%
Moderately unlikely / Very unlikely	44%
Not sure	10%

Do you think each of these is likely or unlikely to happen in the next 10 years? - Every American having access to health care

Very likely / Moderately likely	51%
Moderately unlikely / Very unlikely	41%
Not sure	8%
Do you think each of these is likely or unlikely to happen in the next 10 years? - Same-sex marriage legalized in at least half of the U.S. 50 states	
Very likely / Moderately likely	52%
Moderately unlikely / Very unlikely	38%
Not sure	10%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 1,006 American adults, conducted on Dec. 17 and Dec. 18, 2009. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.

Tourism Industry Still Dealing With Cautious Consumers

More Americans say they will spend less, not more, in 2010 on vacations

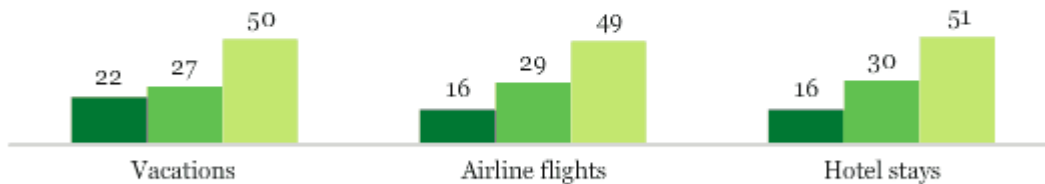
December 29, 2009

While half of Americans foresee no change in their travel spending in 2010 compared to 2009, a larger proportion plan to spend less in the coming year than say they will spend more. That deficit is particularly high relative to air travel and hotel stays. However, even the percentage of Americans saying they will spend less on vacations in general exceeds those saying they will spend more by a slight margin, 27% vs. 22%.

2010 Travel Spending Plans

Now I'd like to ask you about your travel plans for all of 2010 compared to all of 2009. Do you think you will spend more, less, or about the same on – [ITEM]—next year as you did this year?

■ % More ■ % Less ■ % About the same



USA Today/Gallup, Dec. 11-13, 2009

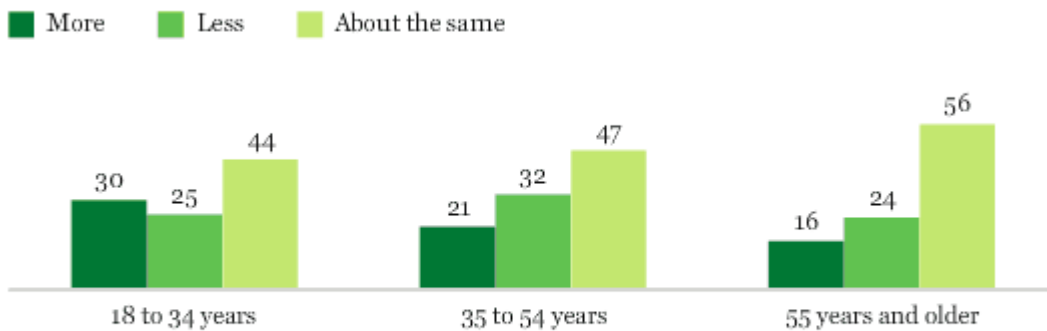
GALLUP®

In addition to broad changes in vacation spending, nearly 3 out of 10 Americans -- 29% - plan to spend less on airline flights specifically in 2010 than they did in 2009, while 16% say they will spend more, and about half say they will spend about the same. The same pattern is seen for hotel stays, with 30% planning to spend less and 16% planning to spend more.

According to the recent *USA Today*/Gallup poll conducted Dec. 11-13, there is little variation in Americans' 2010 travel spending intentions according to household income. All income groups -- ranging from those earning \$75,000 or more, to those earning less than \$30,000 -- plan to spend less rather than more in each travel area.

Some meaningful differences are evident by age, with young adults expressing the greatest likelihood of increasing their travel expenditures. This is seen most clearly when asked about spending on vacations in general, as this is the one area where a higher percentage of those aged 18 to 34 plan to spend more rather than less (30% vs. 25%). By contrast, adults 35 to 54 and 55 and older are more likely to say they will spend less in each area, not more.

Intended Spending on Vacations in 2010 Compared to 2009 -- by Age

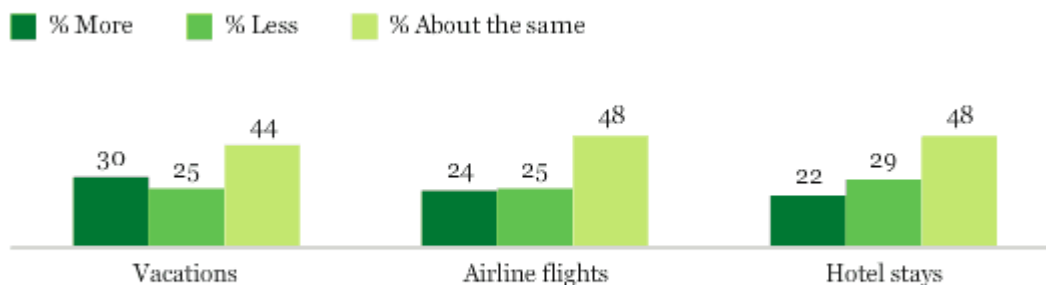


USA Today/Gallup, Dec. 11-13, 2009

GALLUP®

The spending intentions of young adults are a bit less robust relative to airline travel and hotel stays than they are for vacations. Roughly equal percentages plan to spend more rather than less on airline travel (24% and 25% respectively), while a slightly higher percentage plan to spend less rather than more on hotel stays (29% vs. 22%). Still, the spending intentions of young adults are greater than those of older adults in all three areas.

Intended Spending on Forms of Travel in 2010 Compared to 2009 -- Among Adults Aged 18 to 34



USA Today/Gallup, Dec. 11-13, 2009

GALLUP®

Bottom Line

With economic gloom still pervasive across the U.S., it may be no surprise that when Americans are asked to look ahead to their vacation, airline ticket, and hotel spending next year, they are at least slightly more likely to say they will be spending less than they spent this year rather than more.

These findings somewhat mirror data from the same poll showing 15% of Americans plan to travel over the holidays this year without taking steps to significantly cut back on costs, while 20% are either not travelling or reducing their holiday travel costs because of the economy.

Consumer attitudes about their overall travel spending in 2010 may differ from how they ultimately behave. Indeed, the latest government report on travel and tourism reports a significant rebound in U.S. travel spending in the third quarter of 2009 compared to the same period a year ago, reflecting increases in both business and leisure travel. This coincides with an increase in the U.S. gross domestic product more generally and is likely to extend through the fourth quarter. If so, the current data may simply, but importantly, indicate that Americans remain vigilant about their spending and therefore that airlines, hotels, and resorts must continue pushing major discounts and package deals in order to attract consumers' travel dollars.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews with 1,025 national adults, aged 18 and older, conducted Dec. 11-13, 2009. 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 land-line telephones (for respondents with a land-line telephone) and cellular phones (for respondents who are cell-phone only).

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.

Savings Trumps Environment for Making Homes Greener

More than two-thirds of Americans say they have taken steps toward efficiency this year

December 8, 2009

When it comes to making their homes more energy efficient, Americans appear to be motivated much more by finances than by environmental concerns. The vast majority of Americans who have taken steps this year to make their homes more energy efficient, 71%, say they did so mostly to save money rather than to improve the environment.

Did you take steps to make your home more energy efficient -- [ROTATED: mostly to save money (or) mostly to improve the environment]?

Based on those who took steps to make their home more energy efficient in the past year



USA Today/Gallup, Nov. 20-22, 2009

GALLUP®

These results are based on a Nov. 20-22 *USA Today*/Gallup poll. This week, President Obama announced plans to give incentives to homeowners who make their homes more energy efficient as one of several new initiatives to help create jobs in the United States.

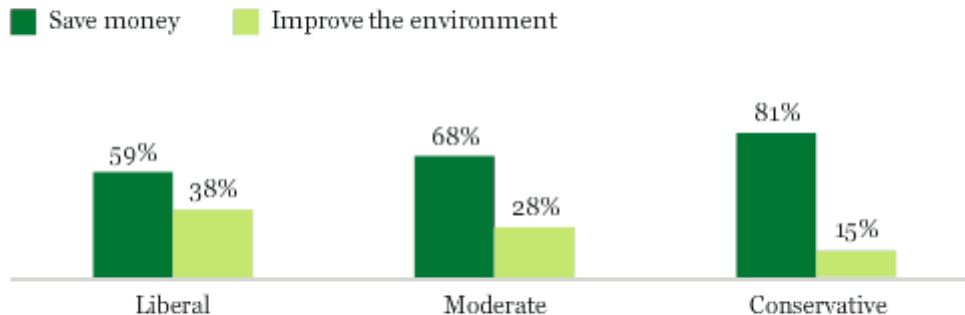
The poll was conducted before Obama made this announcement, and found that home improvements to increase energy efficiency are widespread: 68% of Americans say they have taken steps in the past year to improve the energy efficiency of their homes.

Solid majorities of all demographic subgroups have tried to improve the energy efficiency of their homes in 2009, with little variation across groups. Americans aged 65 and older are slightly less likely than other groups (58%) to say they have taken measures to make their homes more efficient.

Across the board, cost savings is the primary motivating factor for Americans who have made their homes more energy efficient. There are differences by ideology in the relative emphasis given to cost savings versus the environment -- with liberals more likely to give the environment a greater priority and conservatives far less likely to, but a majority of liberals still citing cost savings as their primary reason for taking those actions.

*Main Reason for Taking Steps to Improve Energy Efficiency of Homes,
by Political Ideology*

Based on those who took steps to make their home more energy efficient in the past year



USA Today/Gallup, Nov. 20-22, 2009

GALLUP®

Bottom Line

While Gallup has found Americans willing to take environmentally friendly actions, they may be doing so more for practical financial reasons than on behalf of the environment. That is not to deny that the environment could be a motivating factor in why Americans might undertake home improvement projects; it is just not a greater factor than cost savings for the majority of Americans.

This greater emphasis on economics may not necessarily be the case under normal economic circumstances -- this year, for the first time, more Americans said economic growth ought to be a higher priority than protecting the environment.

But the new energy efficiency findings are somewhat consistent with other Gallup polling showing that the environment and energy do not rank very highly when Americans are asked to name the most important problem facing the country, or in Americans' relatively low rating of these issues as priorities for the government to address, or as factors in their vote in U.S. elections.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews with 1,017 national adults, aged 18 and older, conducted Nov. 20-22, 2009. For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of error is ± 4 percentage points.

For results based on the 673 Americans who took steps to make their homes more energy efficient, the maximum margin of error is ± 4 percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on land-line telephones (for respondents with a land-line telephone) and cellular phones (for respondents who are cell-phone only).

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.

Clinton Edges Out Palin as Most Admired Woman

Obama easily wins Most Admired Man title

Secretary of State Hillary Clinton continues her reign as the Most Admired Woman in the eyes of Americans, but barely edges out former Alaska Gov. Sarah Palin this year, 16% to 15%. Talk show host Oprah Winfrey and first lady Michelle Obama finish third and fourth, with former Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, Queen Elizabeth II, former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and poet Maya Angelou -- all regulars on the list -- joined by newcomers German Chancellor Angela Merkel and Elin Woods in the top 10.

What woman that you have heard or read about, living today in any part of the world, do you admire most? And who is your second choice?

Combined mentions shown, ranked according to total mentions

	%
1. Hillary Clinton	16
2. Sarah Palin	15
3. Oprah Winfrey	8
4. Michelle Obama	7
5. Condoleezza Rice	2
6. Queen Elizabeth II	2
7. (tie) Margaret Thatcher	1
7. (tie) Maya Angelou	1
9. (tie) Angela Merkel	1
9. (tie) Elin Nordegren Woods	1

Dec. 11-13 USA Today/Gallup poll

GALLUP*

Hillary Clinton has now been named Most Admired Woman 14 times since 1993, spanning her career as first lady, New York senator, and now secretary of state. The three times she has not finished first during this time, she earned second place (to Laura Bush in 2001 and to Mother Teresa in 1995 and 1996).

"Since 1948, Billy Graham and Queen Elizabeth II have been the two individuals with the most top 10 finishes on the Most Admired Man and Woman lists, with Graham doing so a record 53 times and the British monarch achieving that distinction 42 times."

President Barack Obama is the landslide winner among men for the second time, with 30% of Americans naming him as the Most Admired Man this year. Obama won last year with 32%, and both totals are among the highest Gallup has measured for a winner, with George W. Bush's 39% in 2001 remaining the all-time high for Most Admired Man.

Obama's similar performance to last year's is notable considering the declines in his approval and personal favorability ratings since he took office in January.

Bush finished second again this year, after winning the honor from 2001-2007. The rest of the top 10 includes former South African President Nelson Mandela, radio and TV personality Glenn Beck, Pope Benedict XVI, the Rev. Billy Graham, Microsoft founder Bill Gates, Arizona Sen. John McCain, former Presidents George H.W. Bush and Bill Clinton, and golfer Tiger Woods. Ironically, Woods -- who has some of the highest

personal favorability ratings in Gallup polling history -- did not finish in the top 10 until this year, following a personal scandal that caused those ratings to plummet.

What man that you have heard or read about, living today in any part of the world, do you admire most? And who is your second choice?

Combined mentions, ranked according to total mentions

	%
1. Barack Obama	30
2. George W. Bush	4
3. Nelson Mandela	3
4. Glenn Beck	2
5. Pope Benedict XVI	2
6. Rev. Billy Graham	2
7. Bill Gates	2
8. John McCain	1
9. George H.W. Bush	1
10. (tie) Bill Clinton	1
10. (tie) Tiger Woods	1

Dec. 11-13 USA Today/Gallup poll

GALLUP®

Americans' choices for Most Admired Man and Woman are influenced by their political leanings. Obama easily wins as Most Admired Man among Democrats and independents, but among Republicans George W. Bush ranks first, with Obama placing second.

Most Admired Man, by Political Party

Percent mentioning in parentheses, ranked based on number of mentions

Democrats	Independents	Republicans
1. Barack Obama (54%)	1. Barack Obama (25%)	1. George W. Bush (11%)
2. Nelson Mandela (4%)	2. Glenn Beck (3%)	2. Barack Obama (7%)
3. Bill Gates (2%)	3. George W. Bush (2%)	3. Pope Benedict XVI (4%)
4. Bill Clinton (2%)	4. Bill Gates (2%)	4. Billy Graham (4%)
5. Tiger Woods (1%)	5. Nelson Mandela (2%)	5. Glenn Beck (3%)
5. Michael Jordan (1%)	5. Pope Benedict XVI (2%)	6. John McCain (3%)

Dec. 11-13 USA Today/Gallup poll

GALLUP®

The choices for Most Admired Woman are polarized by party, with Hillary Clinton the dominant leader among Democrats and Sarah Palin among Republicans. The two receive the same percentage of mentions from independents. Clinton still ranks among the leaders among Republicans, while Palin barely registers any mentions from Democrats.

Most Admired Woman, by Political Party

Percent mentioning in parentheses, ranked based on number of mentions

Democrats	Independents	Republicans
1. Hillary Clinton (28%)	1. Sarah Palin (14%)	1. Sarah Palin (34%)
2. Michelle Obama (14%)	2. Hillary Clinton (14%)	2. Hillary Clinton (6%)
3. Oprah Winfrey (13%)	3. Oprah Winfrey (8%)	3. Oprah Winfrey (4%)
4. Maya Angelou (2%)	4. Michelle Obama (3%)	4. Condoleezza Rice (3%)
4. Sonia Sotomayor (2%)	5. Queen Elizabeth II (3%)	5. Michelle Obama (2%)

Dec. 11-13 USA Today/Gallup poll

GALLUP®

Graham, Queen Elizabeth II Extend Streaks

Gallup first asked Americans to name, without prompting, which living person they admire most in 1946, with Gen. Douglas MacArthur winning that year. Starting in 1948, Gallup asked separate questions to identify the Most Admired Man and Woman.

Since 1948, Billy Graham and Queen Elizabeth II have been the two individuals with the most top 10 finishes on the Most Admired Man and Woman lists, with Graham doing so a record 53 times and the British monarch achieving that distinction 42 times. Their long histories on the most admired lists are a result of their gaining notoriety at a relatively young age and living a long life.

In fact, Graham was first mentioned in the top 10 in 1955, when he was in his thirties. He has finished in the top 10 every year since 1963 (except 1976 when the question was not asked), and all but one year since 1955. Queen Elizabeth II has not been as regular a top 10 finisher as Graham -- appearing five times this decade -- but has a longer history of ranking among the most admired, first appearing in 1948 (as Princess Elizabeth).

In addition to Graham and Queen Elizabeth II, this year George H.W. Bush, Bill Clinton, and Nelson Mandela added another top 10 finish as Most Admired Man to their resumes, as did Margaret Thatcher, Oprah Winfrey and Hillary Clinton for Most Admired Woman. Thatcher has the longest current streak of top 10 finishes among women at 31, appearing every year since 1979.

The accompanying table shows the number of top 10 finishes for Most Admired Man and Woman historically.

Most Appearances in Top 10 for Most Admired Man

Man	# of times
Billy Graham	53
Ronald Reagan	31
Pope John Paul II	27
Jimmy Carter	26
Dwight Eisenhower	21
Richard Nixon	21
Harry Truman	20
George H.W. Bush	19
Bill Clinton	18
Nelson Mandela	18
Edward Kennedy	18
Winston Churchill	17
Colin Powell	16
Douglas MacArthur	15

GALLUP®

Most Appearances in Top 10 for Most Admired Woman

Woman	# of times
Queen Elizabeth II	42
Margaret Thatcher	31
Jacqueline Kennedy	28
Oprah Winfrey	22
Mamie Eisenhower	21
Margaret Chase Smith	20
Nancy Reagan	19
Barbara Bush	19
Hillary Clinton	18
Mother Teresa	18
Clare Boothe Luce	18
Betty Ford	17
Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek	17
Helen Keller	17

GALLUP®

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews with 1,025 national adults, aged 18 and older, conducted Dec. 11-13, 2009. 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 land-line telephones (for respondents with a land-line telephone) and cellular phones (for respondents who are cell-phone only).

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.

Gallup Most Admired, 1946-2009

Year	Most Admired Man	Most Admired Woman
2009	Barack Obama	Hillary Clinton
2008	Barack Obama	Hillary Clinton
2007	George W. Bush	Hillary Clinton
2006	George W. Bush	Hillary Clinton
2005	George W. Bush	Hillary Clinton
2004	George W. Bush	Hillary Clinton
2003	George W. Bush	Hillary Clinton
2002	George W. Bush	Hillary Clinton
2001	George W. Bush	Laura Bush
2000	Bill Clinton	Hillary Clinton
1999	Bill Clinton	Hillary Clinton
1998	Bill Clinton	Hillary Clinton
1997	Bill Clinton	Hillary Clinton
1996	Bill Clinton	Mother Teresa
1995	Bill Clinton	Mother Teresa
1994	Bill Clinton	Hillary Clinton
1993	Bill Clinton	Hillary Clinton
1992	George H. W. Bush	Barbara Bush
1991	George H. W. Bush	Barbara Bush
1990	George H. W. Bush	Margaret Thatcher
1989	George H. W. Bush	Margaret Thatcher
1988	Ronald Reagan	Margaret Thatcher
1987	Ronald Reagan	Nancy Reagan
1986	Ronald Reagan	Mother Teresa
1985	Ronald Reagan	Nancy Reagan
1984	Ronald Reagan	Margaret Thatcher
1983	Ronald Reagan	Margaret Thatcher
1982	Ronald Reagan	Margaret Thatcher
1981	Ronald Reagan	Nancy Reagan
1980	Pope John Paul II	Mother Teresa/Rosalynn Carter
1979	Jimmy Carter	Rosalynn Carter
1978	Jimmy Carter	Betty Ford
1977	Jimmy Carter	Rosalynn Carter
1976	NOT ASKED	NOT ASKED
1975	Henry Kissinger	Betty Ford
1974	Henry Kissinger	Golda Meir
1973	Henry Kissinger	Golda Meir
1972	Richard Nixon	Pat Nixon
1971	Richard Nixon	Golda Meir
1970	Richard Nixon	Mamie Eisenhower
1969	Richard Nixon	Mamie Eisenhower
1968	Dwight Eisenhower	Ethel Kennedy
1967	Dwight Eisenhower	NOT ASKED

Few Canadians Predict an Independent Quebec

December 31, 2009

Few people in Canada believe the province of Quebec will become an independent country in the next decade, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 83 per cent of respondents deem this possibility as unlikely.

Conversely, 63 per cent of respondents think the Liberal party is likely to return to government at the federal level in the next decade, and 76 per cent foresee a woman serving as premier in a Canadian province.

The Canadian province of Quebec has held two plebiscites on sovereignty. In May 1980, a motion to provide Quebec with "the exclusive power to make its laws, levy its taxes and establish relations abroad" and "maintain with Canada an economic association including a common currency" was rejected by 59.56 per cent of all voters.

In October 1995, a new referendum on whether Quebec should "become sovereign after having made a formal offer to Canada for a new economic and political partnership" was narrowly defeated by a 50.58 per cent to 49.42 per cent margin.

Quebec voters renewed their National Assembly in December 2008. Final results gave the governing Liberal Party of Quebec 66 seats, followed by the sovereigntist Parti Québécois (PQ) with 51 mandates, and the conservative Action démocratique du Québec (ADQ) with seven seats. Liberal leader Jean Charest kept his post as premier, overseeing a majority government.

Last month, PQ leader Pauline Marois discussed her views on Quebec becoming an independent nation, saying, "When Quebec has made its choice, it will be easier for us to live together without ambiguity. And I believe as well that a state of freedom to be able to take decisions without constantly having to beg permissions from Ottawa is a state that is more efficient. It is a state in which better decisions will be made."

Polling Data

Do you think each of these is likely or unlikely to happen in the next 10 years? - Quebec becoming an independent country

Very likely / Moderately likely	14%
Moderately unlikely / Very unlikely	83%
Not sure	3%

Do you think each of these is likely or unlikely to happen in the next 10 years? - The Liberal Party returning to government at the federal level

Very likely / Moderately likely	63%
Moderately unlikely / Very unlikely	26%

Not sure	11%
Do you think each of these is likely or unlikely to happen in the next 10 years? - A woman serving as Premier in a Canadian province	
Very likely / Moderately likely	76%
Moderately unlikely / Very unlikely	20%
Not sure	4%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 1,017 Canadian adults, conducted on Dec. 15 and Dec. 16, 2009. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.

GLOBAL POLLS

People Predict Military Action in Iran in 2010s

December 29, 2009

Citizens in three countries foresee a U.S.-backed military intervention in Iran in the next decade, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 58 per cent of respondents in Britain, 56 per cent of Canadians and 54 per cent of Americans regard this as a likely possibility.

In addition, a sizeable proportion of people in the three countries believe Vladimir Putin will be directly involved in the Russian government ten years from now, and at least three-in-ten think a U.S.-backed military intervention in North Korea will take place.

Less than one third of respondents in the three countries foresee Cuba abandoning communism, China having free and fair elections, and Israel and the Palestinians reaching a definite peace agreement.

After being branded as part of an "axis of evil" by then U.S. president George W. Bush in January 2002, Iran has contended that its nuclear program aims to produce energy, not weapons. Iran has been the target of three sets of United Nations (UN) sanctions for refusing to suspend uranium-enrichment work.

The United States and other Western powers have called on Iran to agree to a deal before the end of 2009 which would entail sending low-enriched uranium abroad for processing to turn it into fuel-making uranium.

On Dec. 23, Iranian president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad dismissed both the deal and the deadline, adding. "[U.S. president Barack Obama] extended the sanctions against us. He has failed to meet the expectations of the people in the U.S. and the people of the world."

U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Susan Rice discussed the issue, saying, "In the new year, absent some significant changes in the posture of Iran, I think we believe that the time will be ripe for serious consideration of additional pressures."

Polling Data

Do you think each of these is likely or unlikely to happen in the next 10 years? - "Very likely" and "Moderately likely" listed

	CAN	USA	BRI
A U.S.-backed military intervention in Iran	56%	54%	58%
Vladimir Putin will be directly involved in the Government of Russia	50%	49%	56%
A U.S.-backed military intervention in North Korea	39%	36%	35%
Cuba will abandon communism	32%	26%	24%
China will have free and fair elections	17%	20%	18%
Israel and the Palestinians reaching a definite peace agreement	17%	18%	15%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 1,017 Canadian adults, 1,006 American adults, and 2,010 British adults, conducted from Dec. 15 to Dec. 17, 2009. Margins of error range from 2.2 per cent to 3.1 per cent.

Nearly One in Five EU Residents Struggle to Cope Financially

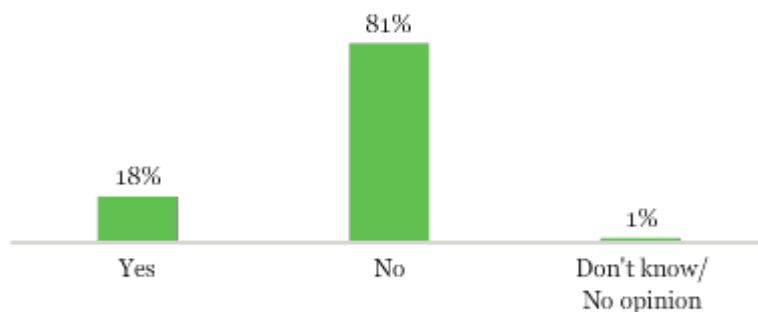
Eastern European households see most impact of financial crisis

December 29, 2009

In July 2009, at a time when several European economies were just coming out of recession, nearly one in five (18%) European Union residents said their household had at some time in the past year run out of money to pay ordinary bills or to buy food or other daily consumer items.

Has your household at any time during the past 12 months run out of money to pay ordinary bills or buy food or other daily consumer items?

Base: all respondents, % EU 27



Flash Eurobarometer
July 8-12, 2009

GALLUP®

Romanians (45%) and Latvians (40%) were most likely to say they had run out of money to pay for essential goods and services in the 12 months before the survey. In a number of other eastern European countries, such as Hungary, Bulgaria, and Lithuania, about a third of respondents said their household had gone through a similar experience. However, far fewer residents reported such problems in Denmark (5%), the Netherlands (8%), Sweden and Luxembourg (both 9%), and Germany (10%).

Least likely to state that their household had run out of money to pay bills in the past 12 months

% Yes

Country	%
Denmark	5
The Netherlands	8
Sweden	9
Luxembourg	9
Germany	10

Flash Eurobarometer
July 8-12, 2009

GALLUP®

Most likely to state that their household had run out of money to pay bills in the past 12 months

% Yes

Country	%
Romania	45
Latvia	40
Hungary	34
Bulgaria	33
Lithuania	32

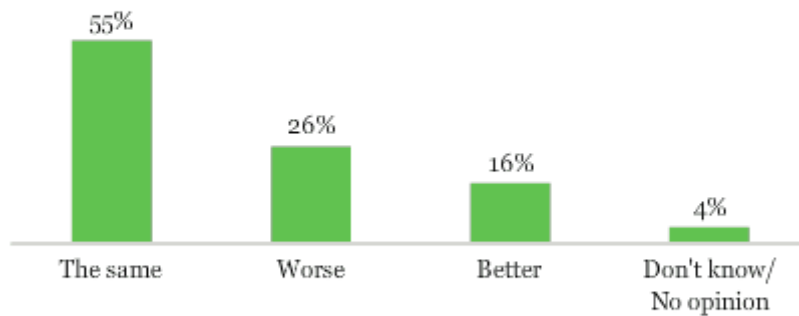
Flash Eurobarometer
July 8-12, 2009

GALLUP®

Looking ahead to the next 12 months, slightly more than one-quarter (26%) of EU residents expected their household's financial situation to deteriorate. More than half (55%) of respondents expected that their household's financial situation would be stable and 16% anticipated that their household's financial situation would improve.

What are your expectations for the 12 months to come, will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same when it comes to the financial situation of your household?

Base: all respondents, % EU 27



Flash Eurobarometer
July 8-12, 2009

GALLUP®

Residents in Latvia (65%) and Lithuania (58%) were the most likely to expect their household's financial situation to be worse in the 12 months following the poll. At least 4 in 10 residents expected the same in Hungary (48%), Ireland (43%), Estonia, Greece, and Romania (all 41%).

Among the least likely to be pessimistic about their household's future financial situation (that is, thinking it would deteriorate) were those in Denmark (10%), Finland and Sweden (both 15%), Luxembourg (17%), and Austria (18%). Furthermore, at the time of the survey, at least one in five respondents in Sweden (24%) and Denmark (21%) expected an *improvement* in their household's financial situation in the year to come.

Most likely to expect their household's financial situation to be worse

% Worse

Country	%
Latvia	65
Lithuania	58
Hungary	48
Ireland	43
Tie: Estonia, Greece, Romania	41

Flash Eurobarometer
July 8-12, 2009

GALLUP®

Least likely to expect their household's financial situation to be worse

% Worse

Country	%
Denmark	10
Finland	15
Sweden	15
Luxembourg	17
Austria	18

Flash Eurobarometer
July 8-12, 2009

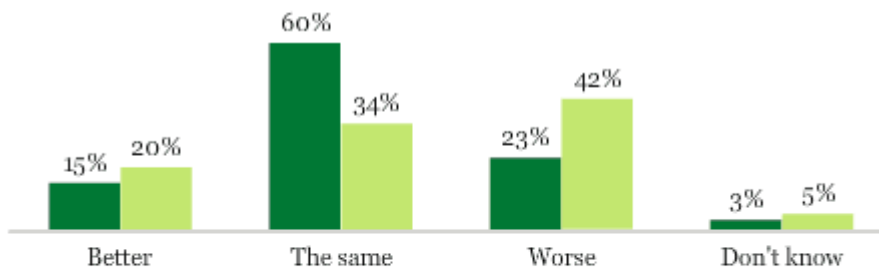
GALLUP®

The EU residents most likely to expect their household's financial problems to get worse in the next 12 months were the unemployed (33%), retirees (31%), and those aged 55 and older (31%). Furthermore, 42% of those residents who had been unable to pay essential bills thought their household situation would get worse, compared with 23% of those who never had that experience.

What are your expectations for the 12 months to come, will the next 12 months be better, worse, or the same when it comes to the financial situation of your household?

Base: all respondents, % EU 27

- Household had not run out of money to pay bills in the past 12 months
- Household had run out of money to pay bills in the past 12 months



Flash Eurobarometer
July 8-12, 2009

GALLUP®

These results show the picture of how EU residents were coping with the effects of the financial crisis in July 2009. Early next year, we will publish another article on this same topic.

Eurobarometer Reports

Gallup conducts Flash Eurobarometer surveys for the European Commission. These surveys enable European policymakers to hear the voices of EU residents in the 27 member states. Gallup has worked with the Commission on more than 90 Flash Eurobarometer surveys (with close to 1.5 million interviews) on subjects from the euro to consumer protection and from higher education to the financial crisis.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews, with some face-to-face interviews due to the low fixed-line telephone coverage in certain east European countries, with 25,000 adults, aged 15 and older, conducted from July 8-12, 2009, in 27 EU member states. For results, based on the sample in each member state, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 3 percentage points. In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.
