

BUSINESS AND POLITICS IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

Global Opinion Report No. 110

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Prelude

This week report consists of 23 surveys. Four of these are multi-country surveys while the rest of 19 national surveys.

Disapproval of Taliban: Disapproval of violence in Pakistan & Afghanistan?

Last week Gallup USA survey made headlines in newspapers regarding the increasing unpopularity of Taliban's in Pakistan and Afghanistan.¹ The survey shows that Taliban has lost their approval in both of these countries and there is very little support for them left in Afghanistan and Pakistan. This is especially true of Pakistan according to this survey result where just 4 percent of people still believed that Taliban's are having positive impact in some areas of the country while almost 8 in ten said they are having negative impact. Should this be considered a victory for U.S? Or it might be considered as a support for the Pakistan government military initiative against Taliban.

Pakistanis witnessed the deadliest attacks in the year 2009 after the military launched campaign against Taliban's in South Waziristan. Hundreds of people lost their lives in suicide and car bomb blasts in almost all the major cities of Pakistan. North West Frontier province was the most affected one and as a result the Taliban today has least support in that province. Baluchistan was least affected by the violence wave and as a result still a quarter of residents see some positive aspects of Taliban. So the frequent incidents of violence which inflicted heavy loses to civilians made Taliban unpopular in Pakistan.

Disapproval of Taliban did not mean approval of U.S or war on terror, even probably not the approval of Pakistani's military offensive against Taliban. As at the same point of time we see a further decline in U.S. favorability ratings in Pakistan² and Afghanistan³ which was already poor. Pakistanis support for military campaign against Taliban is also correlated with the increase in violence in Pakistan.

Does this not suggests that people in Pakistan and Afghanistan have not only disapproved Taliban rather they have also disapproved U.S. leadership and its war on terror. Does it also not suggest that people in these countries are more inclined towards peaceful means of settlement rather than the method adopted by U.S i.e. the war on terror?

¹ <http://www.gallup.com/poll/126602/Taliban-Increasingly-Unpopular-Pakistan.aspx?CSTS=alert>

² <http://pewglobal.org/reports/display.php?ReportID=264>

³ <http://www.muslimwestfacts.com/mwf/125621/Afghans-Skeptical-Leadership-Troops-2009.aspx>

Summary of Polls

WEST ASIA

Taliban Increasingly Unpopular in Pakistan

The Taliban's presence on either side of the Afghanistan-Pakistan border is largely unwelcome, but increasingly so in Pakistan, where Gallup surveys show they have lost much of the little appeal they had.

March 12, 2010

EAST EUROPE

Ruling United Russia Maintains Huge Lead

A majority of Russians would vote for the ruling party in the next legislative election, according to a poll by the All-Russian Public Opinion Research Center. 54 per cent of respondents would support United Russia (YR), down one point since January.

March 08, 2010

Little Appetite for Stalingrad in Russia

A proposal to return the City of Volgograd to its former name of Stalingrad is not popular in Russia, according to a poll by the Yury Levada Analytical Center. Only 17 per cent of respondents support this idea, while 59 per cent oppose it.

March 10, 2010

WEST EUROPE

Tories Maintain Lead Over Labour in Britain

The opposition Conservative Party keeps a comfortable lead in Britain, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 39 per cent of respondents would support the Tories in this year's general election, down one point since mid-February.

March 13, 2010

Three-in-Five Germans Want New Foreign Minister

Many adults in Germany are dissatisfied with the performance of their current foreign minister, according to a poll by Forsa released by *Stern* and RTL. 60 per cent of respondents believe Free Democratic Party (FDP) leader Guido Westerwelle is not well-suited for the post.

March 08, 2010

France's Sarkozy Stuck in Negative Territory

French president Nicolas Sarkozy has not been able to re-build his charismatic brand, according to a poll by LH2. 56 per cent of respondents have a negative opinion of the president, up one point since January.

March 11, 2010

NORTH AMERICA

Americans' Global Warming Concerns Continue to Drop

Gallup's annual update on Americans' attitudes toward the environment shows a public that over the last two years has become less worried about the threat of global warming, less convinced that its effects are already happening, and more likely to believe that scientists themselves are uncertain about its occurrence.

March 11, 2010

U.S. Satisfaction Drops Below 20%

A new Gallup poll finds a continuing decline in Americans' satisfaction with the way things are going in the United States. Now at 19%, satisfaction has reverted to the levels

seen in the first few months of the Obama presidency. Satisfaction was 13% when Obama took office in January 2009 but exceeded 30% during most of the summer.

March 10, 2010

In U.S., 45% Favor, 48% Oppose Obama Healthcare Plan

As President Obama begins a final push on healthcare reform, slightly more Americans say they would advise their member of Congress to vote against rather than for a healthcare reform bill similar to the one the president has proposed.

March 9, 2010

The Emotional Cost of Underemployment

Underemployed Americans are significantly more likely to be "struggling" (54%) than employed Americans (38%), according to the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index. Those who are underemployed are also less likely to be "thriving," than those who are employed -- 42% versus 61%.

March 9, 2010

Dems Hold Slight Advantage in 2010 Election Preferences

Democrats lead Republicans by a slight 47% to 44% margin when registered voters are asked which party's congressional candidate they would support in their district "if the elections for Congress were being held today." At the same time, Gallup's inaugural weekly tracking update on the 2010 elections shows Republicans with a distinct advantage over Democrats in terms of enthusiasm about voting this year.

March 9, 2010

Upper-Income Spending Drops to New Low in February

Snowstorms, a declining stock market, and the new normal combined in February to drive upper-income Americans' self-reported spending to its lowest level since Gallup began Daily tracking more than two years ago.

March 8, 2010

Fewer Americans Set on Buying Foreign Cars

In their car purchasing decisions, Americans are now less likely to show exclusive loyalty to foreign brands than they were in the recent past. Six percent in a March 4-7 Gallup survey says they would consider only foreign makes when buying a car, compared with 12% in February 2009 and 15% in December 2008. Meanwhile, the percentage who would consider only American cars has leveled off after showing gains from 2008 to 2009.

March 10, 2010

Virtually No Change in Annual Harris Poll Confidence Index from Last Year

For 44 years, since 1966, The Harris Poll has measured how confident the American people are in the leaders of major U.S. institutions. Based on the responses, Harris calculates an overall Confidence Index. Over the years it has gone up and down. In 2002, it touched 65. In 2008, it fell to 44. This year it stands at 53, one point lower than in early 2009.

Mar 09, 2010

Canadians Clearly Support MP Wage Freeze

Most adults in Canada are in favour of a proposal to freeze the wages for MPs, cabinet ministers and senators, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 92 per cent of respondents support this idea, outlined in the latest Speech from the Throne.

March 09, 2010

LATIN AMERICA

Chile's New President Inherits Economic Challenges

New Chilean President Sebastian Pinera inherited several economic challenges other than the devastating effects of earthquake. Chile is the wealthiest nation in Latin America, but the gap between its rich and poor is among the widest in the world-- and Gallup's 2009 survey reveals that nearly three in four Chileans (74%) believe it is getting wider, about on par with previous years.

Half of Mexicans Content with President Calderón

Public support for Felipe Calderón remains stable in Mexico, according to a poll by Consulta Mitofsky. 53.4 per cent of respondents agree with the way the president is governing, up one point since January.

March 07, 2010

Chile's Bachelet Leaves with Enviably Rating

A large proportion of adults in Chile are satisfied with the performance of their outgoing president, according to a poll by Adimark Gfk. 84 per cent of respondents approve of Michelle Bachelet's performance.

March 13, 2010

AUSTALASIA

Australians Say Country is Too Crowded

Most people in Australia think their country cannot allow more inhabitants at this time, according to a poll by Essential Research. 75 per cent of respondents say the country lacks the infrastructure and proper services to support a larger population, and 61 per cent say the country's fragile environment cannot bear the burden of a growing population.

March 09, 2010

MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS

Largest European Countries, U.S. and China Agree With Full Body Scanners in Airports

A new Financial Times/Harris Poll of adults under 65 finds support for increased security measures after the attempted bombing of a plane on Christmas Day. Majorities of those surveyed in the United States (64%), Great Britain (62%), Italy (58%), France (58%), and Germany (53%) as well as 46% of Spaniards and 44% of Chinese all agree that body scanners that X-ray the full body should be introduced at airports.

March 03, 2010

People in European Countries, U.S. and China Concerned Over Online Security

A new Financial Times/Harris Poll among those under age 65 finds there is a sense of concern over online security and while people are doing some things to help keep their data and privacy secure, they may not be doing everything.

March 04, 2010

Four in Five Regard Internet Access as a Fundamental Right: Global Poll

The poll of more than 27,000 adults conducted by GlobeScan found that 87 per cent of those who used the internet felt that internet access should be "the fundamental right of all people." More than seven in ten (71%) non-internet users also felt that they should have the right to access the web.

March 07, 2010

Canadians, Americans Differ on Political Correctness

People in Canada and the United States do not see eye-to-eye when it comes to "political correctness", according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 50 per cent of respondents in Canada support the concept, but only 41 per cent of Americans concur.
March 11, 2010

WEST ASIA

Taliban Increasingly Unpopular in Pakistan

Four percent say Taliban's presence is positive influence

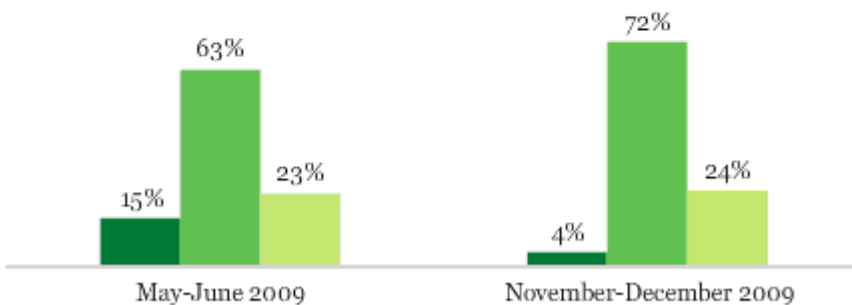
March 12, 2010

The Taliban's presence on either side of the Afghanistan-Pakistan border is largely unwelcome, but increasingly so in Pakistan, where Gallup surveys show they have lost much of the little appeal they had. Four percent of Pakistanis in a November-December 2009 poll, conducted prior to Pakistan's current push to rout the Taliban within its borders, said the Taliban's presence in some areas of the country has a positive influence, down from 15% in June.

Do you think the presence of the Taliban in some areas of your country has a positive or negative influence on that region?

Asked of Pakistanis

■ Positive influence ■ Negative influence ■ Don't know/Refused



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Gallup most recently polled Pakistanis in the particularly deadly period after the army's anti-Taliban operations in the South Waziristan tribal area started in October. Retributive militant attacks across Pakistan reportedly have claimed more than 600 Pakistanis' lives since then, which the public's increasingly negative view of the Taliban may reflect.

The Taliban lost support in every region of Pakistan. But nowhere are they more unpopular than in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), ground zero for a full-scale military offensive against the Taliban last May. In November-December 2009, 1% of NWFP residents said the

Taliban have a positive influence, down from 11% in June. The percentage saying the Taliban's influence is positive in Baluchistan, which abuts South Waziristan, dropped from 26% to 5%.

Do you think the presence of the Taliban in some areas of your country has a positive or negative influence on that region?

Asked of Pakistanis, by province

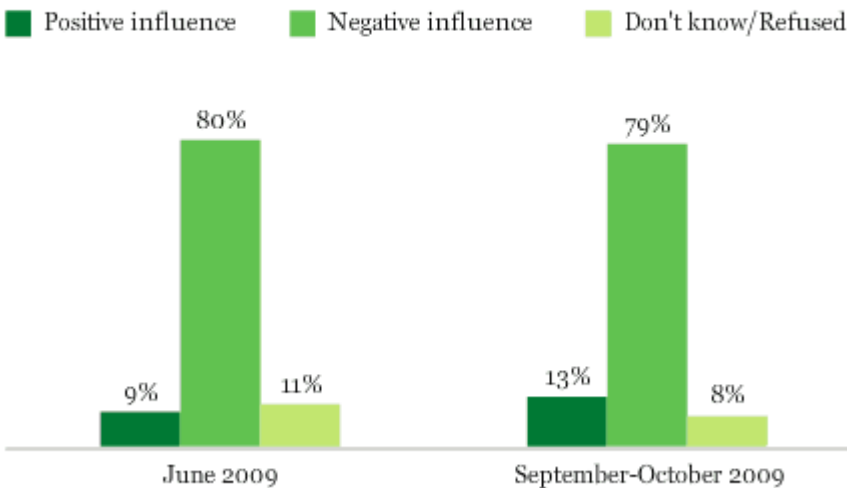
	Positive influence May-June 2009	Positive influence November- December 2009	Negative influence May-June 2009	Negative influence November- December 2009
Northwest Frontier Province	11%	1%	85%	86%
Sindh	11%	2%	64%	68%
Punjab	15%	5%	54%	73%
Baluchistan	26%	5%	47%	54%

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On the other side of the border, Afghans agree with Pakistanis that the Taliban have a negative influence. However, Afghans' views have remained relatively unchanged despite the Taliban's threats and violence before the presidential election in August. In both surveys in 2009, roughly 8 in 10 Afghans said the Taliban has a negative influence.

Do you think the presence of the Taliban in some areas of your country has a positive or negative influence on that region?

Asked of Afghans



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Majorities of Afghans in every region of the country see the Taliban as a negative influence, with their opinions changing little throughout 2009. Residents in the South, which included people in

Kandahar, where U.S. and coalition forces are expected to challenge the Taliban this summer, continued to be more likely than others to say the Taliban have a positive influence. But even so, the majority said the Taliban have a negative influence.

Do you think the presence of the Taliban in some areas of your country has a positive or negative influence on that region?

Asked of Afghans, by region

	Positive influence June 2009	Positive influence September-October 2009	Negative influence June 2009	Negative influence September-October 2009
West	3%	9%	92%	78%
North	6%	8%	83%	87%
Central	7%	7%	87%	90%
South	21%	29%	58%	59%
East	0%	0%	89%	91%

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Bottom Line

Gallup's surveys show few Afghans and even fewer Pakistanis view the Taliban's presence as a positive influence, which suggests there may be popular support for government efforts to dislodge the Taliban. Public support will be an important factor in the coming months if Pakistan continues its anti-Taliban operations and as the U.S. and coalition forces begin their offensive in Kandahar.

Survey Methods

Results are based on face-to-face interviews in Pakistan with 1,147 adults, aged 15 and older, conducted in Nov. 14 to Dec. 7, 2009, and 1,133 adults, conducted May 1 to June 30, 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 ± 3.7 percentage points.

FATA/FANA were excluded. The excluded area represents less than 5% of the population. Please note improved sample coverage and change in data collection agency beginning June 2009 measurement. The survey included Azad Jammu and Kashmir, but sample sizes were too small to report results. Maximum margin of error by region in both survey waves ranged from ± 6 percentage points in Punjab to ± 11 percentage points in Baluchistan.

Results are based on face-to-face interviews with 1,000 adults, aged 15 and older, conducted Sept. 20 to Oct. 12, 2009, and 1,000 adults in June 4-16, 2009, in Afghanistan. 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. Seventeen provinces were randomly chosen from 34 provinces and the sample was adjusted to reflect the population in terms of age, gender,

and ethnicity, and rural and urban population. Sample sizes and margins of error for each region were the same in both survey administrations.

North Afghanistan: Results based on interviews with 290 adults from the provinces of Balkh, Kunduz, Sar E Pol, Takhar, Badakhstan, and Samangan. The maximum margin of sampling error is ± 7 percentage points.

Central Afghanistan: Results based on interviews with 250 adults from the provinces of Bamiyan, Kabul, Parwan. The maximum margin of sampling error is ± 8 percentage points.

South Afghanistan: Results based on interviews with 230 adults from the provinces of Ghazni, Kandahar, Zabul, and Paktika. The maximum margin of sampling error is ± 8 percentage points.

West Afghanistan: Results based on interviews with 130 adults from the provinces of Badghis and Herat. The maximum margin of sampling error is ± 11 percentage points.

East Afghanistan: Results based on interviews with 100 adults from the provinces of Nurestan and Nangarhar. The maximum margin of sampling error is ± 13 percentage points.

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

EAST EUROPE

Ruling United Russia Maintains Huge Lead

March 08, 2010

A majority of Russians would vote for the ruling party in the next legislative election, according to a poll by the All-Russian Public Opinion Research Center. 54 per cent of respondents would support United Russia (YR), down one point since January.

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

Last month, the left-wing United Russian Labour Front (ROTF) held its founding congress in Moscow. ROTF co-chairman Sergei Udaltsov said the new political organization will launch the process to seek official registration "immediately."

According to existing regulations, parties must have at least 45,000 members—and branches in at least half of Russia's 83 federal subjects—in order to apply for registration.

Polling Data

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

	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
United Russia (YR)	54%	55%	53%
Communist Party (KPRF)	7%	7%	8%
Liberal Democratic Party (LDPR)	5%	4%	5%
A Just Russia	4%	3%	4%

Source: All-Russian Public Opinion Research Center

Methodology: Interviews with 1,600 Russian adults, conducted on Feb. 26 and Feb. 27, 2010.

Margin of error is 3.4 per cent.

Little Appetite for Stalingrad in Russia

March 10, 2010

A proposal to return the City of Volgograd to its former name of Stalingrad is not popular in Russia, according to a poll by the Yury Levada Analytical Center. Only 17 per cent of respondents support this idea, while 59 per cent oppose it.

Stalin was the second leader of the Soviet Union, taking over after the death of Vladimir Lenin in 1924. Stalin was responsible for a series of repressive campaigns—known as the Great Purge—during the 1930s. During his tenure, Stalin eliminated all possible political opposition through executions and internal exile.

Following the victory of the allies in World War II, the Soviet Union was established as one of the world's superpowers. Stalin remained in control of the government and the Soviet Communist Party until his death in 1953. His successor, Nikita Khrushchev, officially denounced Stalin's personality cult and repression in 1956.

Volgograd was founded in 1589 and retained its name until April 1925, when it became Stalingrad. In 1961, when Khrushchev served as leader of the Soviet Communist Party, Stalingrad became Volgograd.

Last month, Lev Ponomarev, head of the organization For Human Rights, criticized the plan of the Moscow government to feature posters of Stalin during the Victory Day celebrations next May, saying, "A public billboard with a glorification of Stalin is unacceptable. There will most definitely be protest demonstrations. And we will not only be participating in them, but instigating them. This is a step by city authorities that will evoke opposition throughout society."

Polling Data

Would you support or oppose returning the name Stalingrad to the City of Volgograd?

Support	17%
Oppose	59%
Not sure	24%

Source: Yury Levada Analytical Center

Methodology: Interviews to 1,600 Russian adults, conducted from Feb. 26 to Mar. 2, 2010.

Margin of error is 3.4 per cent.

WEST EUROPE

Tories Maintain Lead Over Labour in Britain

March 13, 2010

The opposition Conservative Party keeps a comfortable lead in Britain, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 39 per cent of respondents would support the Tories in this year's general election, down one point since mid-February.

The governing Labour party is second with 26 per cent, followed by the Liberal Democrats with 18 per cent. 17 per cent of respondents would vote for other parties.

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. In December 2007, current parliamentarian Nick Clegg became the new leader of the Liberal Democrats.

On Mar. 10, Brown discussed his personal traits, declaring, "It is for other people to judge but I believe that character is not about telling people what they want to hear but about telling them what they need to know. It is about having the courage to set out your mission and the courage to take the tough decisions and stick to them without being blown off-course, even when the going is difficult. For better or for worse, with me what you see is what you get."

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. It is widely believed that the election will take place on May 6.

Polling Data

If a General Election were held tomorrow, which one of the following parties would you be most likely to support in your constituency? - Decided Voters with Leaners

Mar. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 10	Jan. 27
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Conservative	39%	40%	38%	40%
Labour	26%	26%	25%	24%
Liberal Democrats	18%	18%	20%	19%
Other	17%	16%	16%	17%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 2,003 British adults, conducted on Mar. 9 and Mar. 10, 2010. Margin of error is 2.2 per cent.

Three-in-Five Germans Want New Foreign Minister

March 08, 2010

Many adults in Germany are dissatisfied with the performance of their current foreign minister, according to a poll by Forsa released by *Stern* and RTL. 60 per cent of respondents believe Free Democratic Party (FDP) leader Guido Westerwelle is not well-suited for the post.

In November 2005, Christian-Democratic Union (CDU) leader Angela Merkel was sworn in as Germany's first female head of government following a federal election. Her "Grand Coalition" administration featured members of the CDU, the Bavarian Christian-Social Party (CSU) and the Social Democratic Party (SPD).

In September 2009, German voters participated in a new federal election. Final results gave the CDU-CSU 33.8 per cent of the vote and 239 seats, followed by the SPD with 23 per cent and 146 mandates. This time, Merkel invited the FDP to form a government, and appointed Westerwelle as foreign minister.

Last month, Westerwelle launched a worldwide campaign which aims to promote the German language, adding, "I am not ashamed of the German language. It is wonderful. German is the most spoken language in Europe. It is the native language of over 100 million people."

Polling Data

Do you think Guido Westerwelle is well-suited for the post of foreign minister?

Yes	25%
No	60%
Not sure	15%

Source: Forsa / Stern / RTL

Methodology: Telephone interviews with 1,003 German adults, conducted on Feb. 18 and Feb. 19, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.

France's Sarkozy Stuck in Negative Territory

March 11, 2010

French president Nicolas Sarkozy has not been able to re-build his charismatic brand, according to a poll by LH2. 56 per cent of respondents have a negative opinion of the president, up one point since January.

The popularity of French prime minister François Fillon has also suffered, as 45 per cent of respondents have a negative opinion of him, up five points.

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 Mar. 8, Sarkozy urged a revival of nuclear energy in the country, saying, "I can't understand why nuclear power is ostracised by international finance, it's the stuff of scandal." The president also announced he would create a new group including "France's best teachers and researchers" in nuclear technology, adding, "I have decided to change up a gear by creating an International Institute of Nuclear Energy that will include an international nuclear school."

Polling Data

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

	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
Positive	39%	42%	41%
Negative	56%	55%	56%

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

	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
Positive	50%	55%	45%
Negative	45%	40%	51%

Source: LH2

Methodology: Telephone interviews with 1,009 French adults, conducted on Feb. 26 and Feb. 27, 2010. No margin of error was provided.

NORTH AMERICA

Americans' Global Warming Concerns Continue to Drop

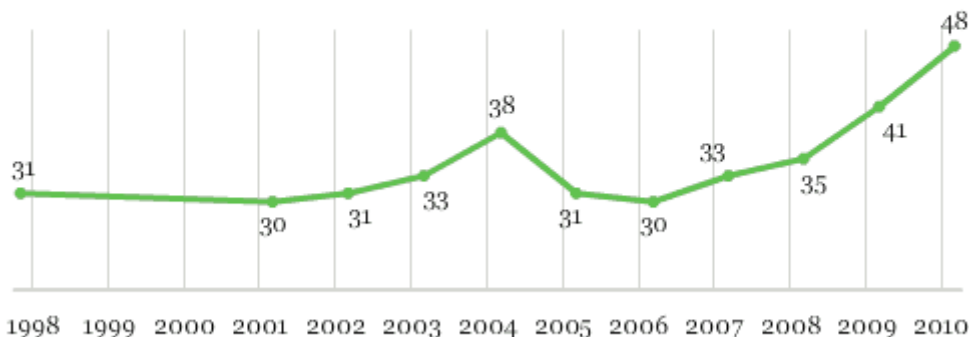
Multiple indicators show less concern, more feelings that global warming is exaggerated

March 11, 2010

Gallup's annual update on Americans' attitudes toward the environment shows a public that over the last two years has become less worried about the threat of global warming, less convinced that its effects are already happening, and more likely to believe that scientists themselves are uncertain about its occurrence. In response to one key question, 48% of Americans now believe that the seriousness of global warming is generally exaggerated, up from 41% in 2009 and 31% in 1997, when Gallup first asked the question.

Thinking about what is said in the news, in your view is the seriousness of global warming -- [ROTATED: generally exaggerated, generally correct, or is it generally underestimated]?

■ % Generally exaggerated



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These results are based on the annual Gallup Social Series Environment poll, conducted March 4-7 of this year. The survey results show that the reversal in Americans' concerns about global warming that began last year has continued in 2010 -- in some cases reverting to the levels recorded when Gallup began tracking global warming measures more than a decade ago.

For example, the percentage of Americans who now say reports of global warming are generally exaggerated is by a significant margin the highest such reading in the 13-year history of asking the question. In 1997, 31% said global warming's effects had been exaggerated; last year, 41% said the same, and this year the number is 48%.

Fewer Americans Think Effects of Global Warming Are Occurring

"In a sharp turnaround from what Gallup found as recently as three years ago, Americans are now almost evenly split in their views of the cause of increases in the Earth's temperature over the last century."

Many global warming activists have used film and photos of melting ice caps and glaciers, and the expanding reach of deserts, to drive home their point that global warming is already having alarming effects on the earth. While these efforts may have borne fruit over much of the 2000s, during the last two years, Americans' convictions about global warming's effects have waned.

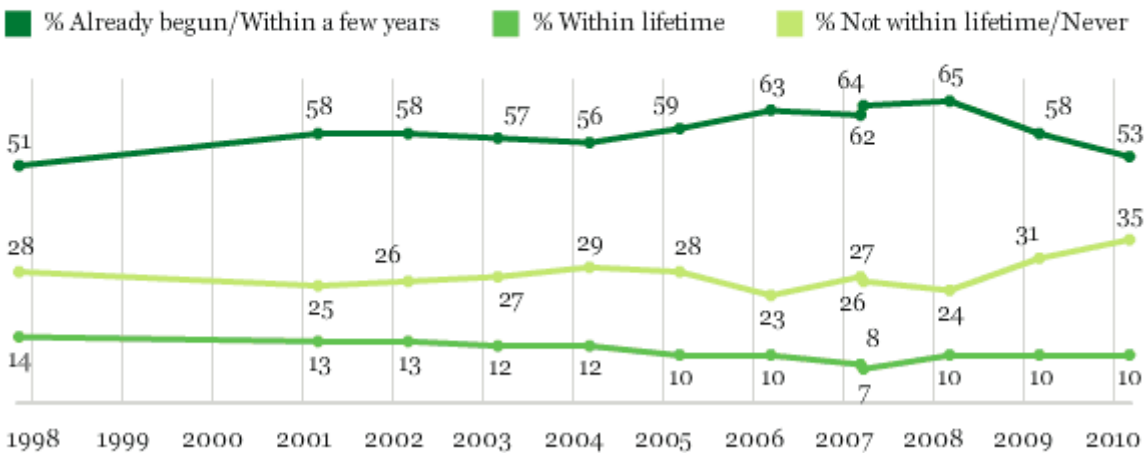
A majority of Americans still agree that global warming is real, as 53% say the effects of the problem have already begun or will do so in a few years. That percentage is dwindling, however. The average American is now less convinced than at any time since 1997 that global warming's effects have already begun or will begin shortly.

Meanwhile, 35% say that the effects of global warming either will never happen (19%) or will not happen in their lifetimes (16%).

The 19% figure is more than double the number who held this view in 1997.

Which of the following statements reflects your view of when the effects of global warming will begin to happen?

[ROTATED: They have already begun to happen, they will start happening within a few years, they will start happening within your lifetime, they will not happen within your lifetime, but they will affect future generations, (or) they will never happen]

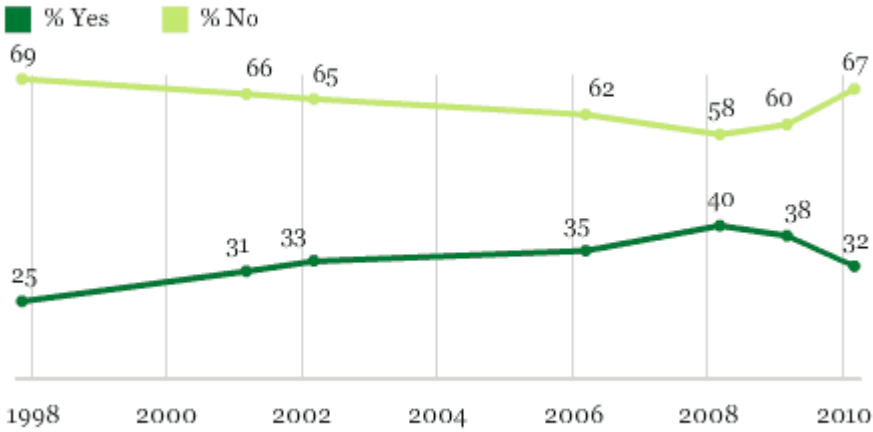


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Fewer See Global Warming as Serious Threat

In similar fashion, the percentage of Americans who believe that global warming is going to affect them or their way of life in their lifetimes has dropped to 32% from a 40% high point in 2008. Two-thirds of Americans say global warming will not affect them in their lifetimes.

Do you think that global warming will pose a serious threat to you or your way of life in your lifetime?



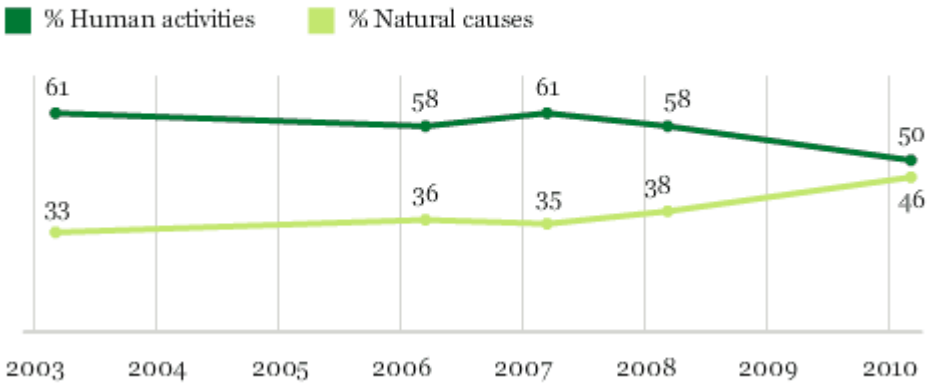
GALLUP®

The shift in these views during the past two years has been particularly striking. The percentage who said global warming would pose a serious threat increased gradually from 1997 through 2008. The trend in these responses changed course last year, with slightly fewer Americans saying global warming would have a significant effect in their lifetimes. This year, that percentage is down even more, marking a six-point drop from 2009, and roughly similar to where it was nine years ago.

Americans Divided on Causes of Global Warming

In a sharp turnaround from what Gallup found as recently as three years ago, Americans are now almost evenly split in their views of the cause of increases in the Earth's temperature over the last century.

And from what you have heard or read, do you believe increases in the Earth's temperature over the last century are due more to -- [ROTATED: the effects of pollution from human activities (or) natural changes in the environment that are not due to human activities]?



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In 2003, 61% of Americans said such increases were due to human activities -- in line with advocates of the global warming issue -- while 33% said they were due to natural changes in the environment. Now, a significantly diminished 50% say temperature increases are due to human activities, and 46% say they are not.

Americans Less Sure About Scientists' Beliefs

Since last fall, there have been widespread news accounts of allegations of errors in scientific reports on global warming and alleged attempts by some scientists to doctor the global warming record.

These news reports may well have caused some Americans to re-evaluate the scientific consensus on global warming. Roughly half of Americans now say that "most scientists believe that global warming is occurring," down from 65% in recent years. The dominant opposing thesis, held by 36% of Americans, is that scientists are unsure about global warming. An additional 10% say most scientists believe global warming is *not* occurring.

Just your impression, which one of the following statements do you think is most accurate -- most scientists believe that global warming is occurring, most scientists believe that global warming is NOT occurring, or most scientists are unsure about whether global warming is occurring or not?



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The percentage of Americans who think most scientists believe global warming is occurring has dropped 13 points from two years ago, and is the lowest since the first time Gallup asked this question back in 1997.

Implications

The last two years have marked a general reversal in the trend of Americans' attitudes about global warming. Most Gallup measures up to 2008 had shown increasing concern over global warming on the part of the average American, in line with what one might have expected given the high level of publicity on the topic. Former Vice President Al Gore had been particularly prominent in this regard, with the publication of his bestselling book, "An Inconvenient Truth," an Academy Award-winning documentary movie focusing on his global warming awareness campaign, and Gore's receipt of a Nobel Peace Prize in 2007.

But the public opinion tide turned in 2009, when several Gallup measures showed a slight retreat in public concern about global warming. This year, the downturn is even more pronounced.

Some of the shifts in Americans' views may reflect real-world events, including the publicity surrounding allegations of scientific fraud relating to global warming evidence, and -- perhaps in some parts of the country -- a reflection of the record-breaking snow and cold temperatures of this past winter. Additionally, evidence from last year showed that the issue of global warming was becoming heavily partisan in nature, and it may be that the continuing doubts about global warming put forth by conservatives and others are having an effect. A forthcoming analysis here at Gallup.com will examine shifts in global warming attitudes in recent years among various demographic and political groups.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews with a random sample of 1,014 national adults, aged 18 and older, conducted March 4-7, 2010. 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.

22. Which of the following statements reflects your view of when the effects of global warming will begin to happen -- [ROTATED: they have already begun to happen, they will start happening within a few years, they will start happening within your lifetime, they will not happen within your lifetime, but they will affect future generations, (or) they will never happen]?

	Already begun	Within a few years	Within your lifetime	Not within lifetime, but affect future	Will never happen	No opinion
	%	%	%	%	%	%
2010 Mar 4-7	50	3	10	16	19	2
2009 Mar 5-8	53	5	10	15	16	2
2008 Mar 6-9	61	4	10	13	11	1
2007 Mar 23-25	60	4	7	15	11	3
2007 Mar 11-14	59	3	8	19	8	3
2006 Mar 13-16	58	5	10	15	8	3
2005 Mar 7-10	54	5	10	19	9	3
2004 Mar 8-11	51	5	12	18	11	3
2003 Mar 3-5	51	6	12	17	10	4
2002 Mar 4-7	53	5	13	17	9	3
2001 Mar 5-7	54	4	13	18	7	4
1997 Nov 6-9	48	3	14	19	9	7

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23. Thinking about what is said in the news, in your view is the seriousness of global warming -- [ROTATED: generally exaggerated, generally correct, or is it generally underestimated]?

	Generally exaggerated	Generally correct	Generally underestimated	No opinion
	%	%	%	%
2010 Mar 4-7	48	24	25	3
2009 Mar 5-8	41	29	28	2
2008 Mar 6-9	35	33	29	2
2007 Mar 11-14	33	29	35	4
2006 Mar 13-16	30	28	38	4
2005 Mar 7-10	31	29	35	5
2004 Mar 8-11	38	25	33	4
2003 Mar 3-5	33	29	33	5
2002 Mar 4-7	31	32	32	5
2001 Mar 5-7	30	34	32	4
1997 Nov 6-9 ^	31	34	27	8

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24. Just your impression, which one of the following statements do you think is most accurate -- most scientists believe that global warming is occurring, most scientists believe that global warming is NOT occurring, or most scientists are unsure about whether global warming is occurring or not?

	Believe it is occurring	Believe it is not occurring	Are unsure	No opinion
	%	%	%	%
2010 Mar 4-7	52	10	36	2
2008 Mar 6-9	65	7	26	3
2006 Mar 13-16	65	3	29	3
2001 Mar 5-7	61	4	30	5
1997 Nov 21-23	48	7	39	6

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25. And from what you have heard or read, do you believe increases in the Earth's temperature over the last century are due more to -- [ROTATED: the effects of pollution from human activities (or) natural changes in the environment that are not due to human activities]?

	Human activities	Natural causes	No opinion
	%	%	%
2010 Mar 4-7	50	46	5
2008 Mar 6-9	58	38	5
2007 Mar 11-14	61	35	5
2006 Mar 13-16	58	36	6
2003 Mar 3-5	61	33	6

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26. Do you think that global warming will pose a serious threat to you or your way of life in your lifetime?

	Yes	No	No opinion
	%	%	%
2010 Mar 4-7	32	67	2
2009 Mar 5-8	38	60	2
2008 Mar 6-9	40	58	2
2006 Mar 13-16	35	62	2
2002 Mar 4-7	33	65	2
2001 Mar 5-7	31	66	3
1997 Nov 6-9 ^	25	69	6

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U.S. Satisfaction Drops Below 20%

Gains made during early part of Obama presidency are essentially gone

March 10, 2010

A new Gallup poll finds a continuing decline in Americans' satisfaction with the way things are going in the United States. Now at 19%, satisfaction has reverted to the levels seen in the first few months of the Obama presidency. Satisfaction was 13% when Obama took office in January 2009 but exceeded 30% during most of the summer.

In general, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in the United States at this time?

Recent trend

■ Satisfied



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"Since 1979, ... there have been three other periods of sub-20% satisfaction ratings, all during difficult economic times for the United States"

Americans' satisfaction with the direction of the country began to decline in late August, after peaking at 36% earlier that month. Since then, satisfaction levels have continued to fall, now dipping below the 20% level.

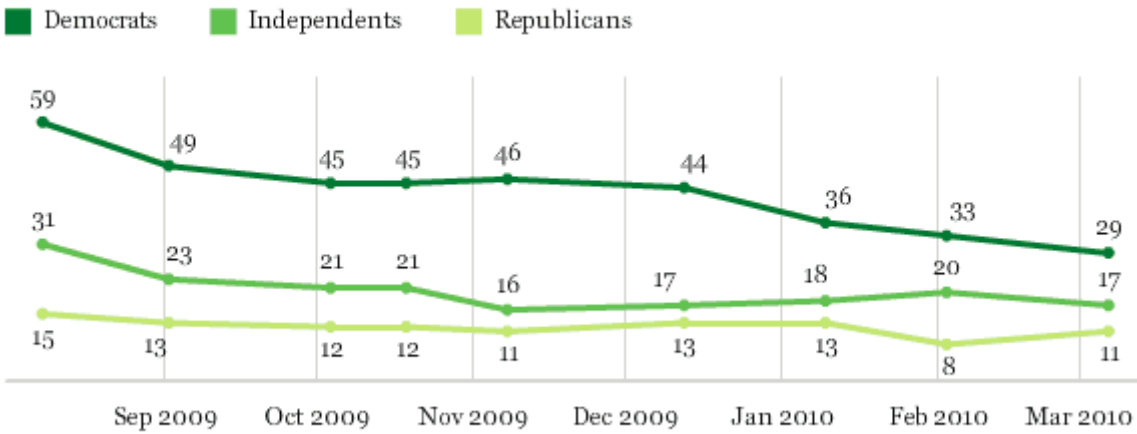
Gallup has tracked Americans' satisfaction with national conditions since 1979. Since that time, there have been three other periods of sub-20% satisfaction ratings, all during difficult economic times for the United States. These include 1979 to 1981, when the nation dealt first with an energy crisis during the latter part of the Carter presidency and high unemployment in the early part of the Reagan presidency; 1992, as the U.S. was coming out of a recession; and 2008 to early 2009, during the economic downturn and the financial crisis, including a record-low 7% reading in October 2008.

Current satisfaction levels among all party groups are low, including 11% among Republicans, 17% among independents, and 29% among Democrats.

The recent decline in satisfaction has come almost exclusively among Democrats. In August, 59% of Democrats said they were satisfied with national conditions -- twice the level of the current poll. Independents' satisfaction has dipped from 31% in August to 17% in March, with most of that decline observed between August and September.

Satisfaction With Way Things Are Going in the United States, by Political Party Affiliation

% Satisfied, recent trend



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Democrats' declining enthusiasm could reflect diminished hopes about what the Obama administration and the Democratic majority in Congress can accomplish. Although the government did pass Obama's top priority, an economic stimulus bill, last year, it has so far been unsuccessful in enacting healthcare reform. And though the stimulus package may have helped prevent the economy from getting worse than it otherwise would have, unemployment has risen during the Obama administration, and the healthcare reform efforts have slowed work on a jobs bill.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews with a random sample of 1,014 national adults, aged 18 and older, conducted March 4-7, 2010. For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 4 percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones (for respondents with a landline 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.

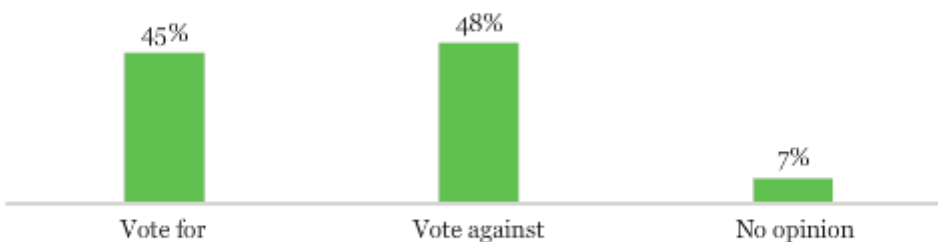
In U.S., 45% Favor, 48% Oppose Obama Healthcare Plan

Growing sentiment among opponents that bill would raise costs, not address real problems

March 9, 2010

As President Obama begins a final push on healthcare reform, slightly more Americans say they would advise their member of Congress to vote against rather than for a healthcare reform bill similar to the one the president has proposed.

Would you advise your representative in Congress to vote for or against a healthcare reform bill similar to the one proposed by President Obama?



Gallup, March 4-7, 2010

GALLUP®

These results, based on a new Gallup poll conducted March 4-7, confirm the generally divided nature of public opinion on healthcare legislation that Gallup has found in recent months. The high point in public support was 51% in October.

"Supporters of healthcare legislation commonly cite a moral imperative as a reason for their support."

President Obama has called for a final up-or-down vote on healthcare legislation, which has dominated the domestic agenda for much of his presidency. Most of the Republican leadership in Congress would prefer that Congress begin work on a new bill rather than try to pass Obama's proposal, which is based largely on a bill the Senate passed last year with no Republican support.

The poll finds that Americans who oppose passing a healthcare bill like the one Obama has proposed do so more because they disagree with that specific approach, rather than the efforts to reform healthcare more generally. Sixty-two percent of Americans who oppose the bill would prefer that Congress start over on new legislation, while 37% say Congress should not work on healthcare legislation at this time.

Reasons Behind Support or Opposition

The poll sought to assess why Americans support or oppose healthcare legislation similar to President Obama's by asking them to say in their own words why they hold the position they do.

The actual verbatim responses for all poll respondents are shown here, allowing the interested reader to review in detail the actual words Americans use to discuss their positions on healthcare reform.

Supporters of healthcare legislation commonly cite a moral imperative as a reason for their support. The most frequent specific response -- mentioned by 29% of supporters -- is that people need health insurance and there are too many without it. Another 12% specifically cite a moral obligation to provide it. An additional 4% say it would help senior citizens and 3% say it would help the poor.

Beyond moral concerns, 18% of supporters say more generally that the healthcare system is broken and in need of repair. About one in five cite cost or affordability, including 12% who say costs are out of control and 10% who believe the legislation would make healthcare more affordable.

These views have not changed greatly since September, when Gallup last asked Americans to say why they supported healthcare legislation. At that time, slightly more said there were too many uninsured and slightly fewer cited a moral obligation to provide health insurance.

What is the main reason you favor such a healthcare bill?

Based on Americans who would advise their member of Congress to vote for a healthcare bill

	Mar 4-7, 2010	Sep 11-13, 2009
People need health insurance/Too many uninsured	29%	36%
System is broken/Needs to be fixed	18%	16%
Costs are out of control/Would help control costs	12%	8%
Moral responsibility to provide/Obligation/Fair	12%	6%
Would make healthcare more affordable	10%	11%
Don't trust insurance companies	5%	4%
Respondent or family member currently lacks coverage	4%	7%
To help senior citizens	4%	3%
To help the poor	3%	4%
Other	1%	1%
No reason in particular (vol.)	1%	3%
No opinion	*	2%

* Less than 0.5%

(vol.) = Volunteered response

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There has been greater change in opponents' stated reasons for wanting to defeat the president's proposed healthcare legislation. Now, 20% of opponents say it will raise insurance costs, up from 9% in September. Nineteen percent currently believe the legislation will not address the real problems in the system, up from 10% in September.

Fewer Americans today than last fall cite a lack of information about the details of the legislation or cite general concerns about "big government."

Despite the drop in the percentage mentioning big government specifically, concerns about expanding government power are a common theme in opponents' responses. The cost of the legislation is another prominent theme. Two specific flash points concerning the reform efforts -- that Democrats are rushing the legislation through the process and that federal funds would be used to pay for abortions -- are each mentioned by a relatively small percentage of opponents in the poll.

Bottom Line

The president and Democratic leaders in Congress are trying to pass healthcare legislation in the coming weeks, and if they succeed, they will likely do so by a slim margin in the House and possibly the Senate. In some ways, this corresponds to Americans' division over the legislation, though Gallup currently finds slightly more Americans wanting their member of Congress to vote against rather than for a reform bill similar to the one Obama has proposed.

Over time, healthcare reform opponents have increasingly come to doubt whether the legislation Congress is considering will control costs and really fix the problems that plague the healthcare system. Supporters are more hopeful that it will make insurance more affordable, but much of their support rides on their belief that all Americans should have insurance.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews with a random sample of 1,014 national adults, aged 18 and older, conducted March 4-7, 2010. For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 4 percentage points.

For results based on the 436 Americans who would advise their member of Congress to vote for a healthcare reform bill similar to the one proposed by President Obama, the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 4 percentage points.

For results based on the 513 Americans who would advise their member of Congress to vote against a healthcare reform bill similar to the one proposed by President Obama, the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 4 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).

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.

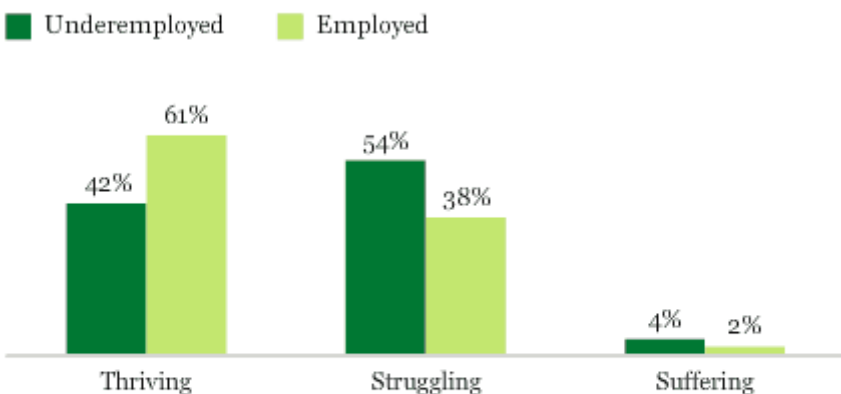
The Emotional Cost of Underemployment

Majority of underemployed Americans are "struggling"

March 9, 2010

Underemployed Americans are significantly more likely to be "struggling" (54%) than employed Americans (38%), according to the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index. Those who are underemployed are also less likely to be "thriving," than those who are employed -- 42% versus 61%.

Evaluative Well-Being Among the Employed and Underemployed



Jan. 2-Feb. 28, 2010

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

GALLUP®

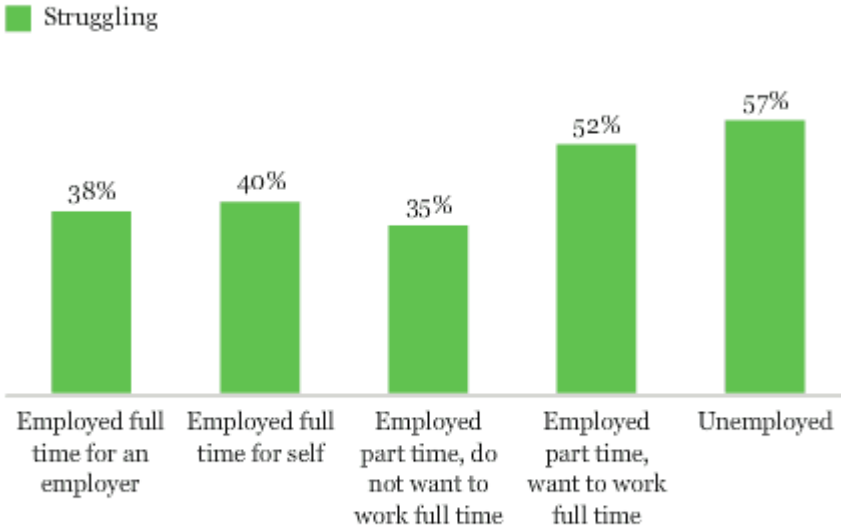
These results are based on January and February interviews with approximately 40,000 adults in the U.S. workforce, age 18 and older. Gallup classifies respondents as "employed" if they are employed full time or are employed part time but do not want to work full time. Respondents are considered "underemployed" if they are employed part time but want to work full time or are unemployed. Gallup categorizes Americans as thriving, struggling, or suffering according to how they rate their present and future lives on a ladder scale, with steps numbered from 0 to 10, based on the Cantril Self-Anchoring Striving Scale.

"Underemployed Americans are almost twice as likely to have been told by a doctor or nurse that they suffer from depression."

Majorities of the unemployed (57%) and those who work part time but want to work full time (52%) are struggling, while majorities of respondents working at their desired capacity are

thriving. This finding illustrates that in terms of well-being, Americans working part time but wanting full-time employment are more similar to the unemployed than the employed.

Evaluative Well-Being Among the Workforce



Jan. 2-Feb. 28, 2010
Gallup-Heathways Well-Being Index

GALLUP®

Worry and Stress Pervasive Among Underemployed

In addition to a more pessimistic outlook on their present and future lives, underemployed respondents are also more likely than the employed to report experiencing negative emotions. Nearly half (46%) of underemployed Americans said they experienced worry the day before the surveyed, compared with 29% of the employed who said the same. The underemployed are also more likely than the employed to report experiencing sadness, stress, and anger.

Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about . . . ?

% Yes



Jan. 2-Feb. 28, 2010

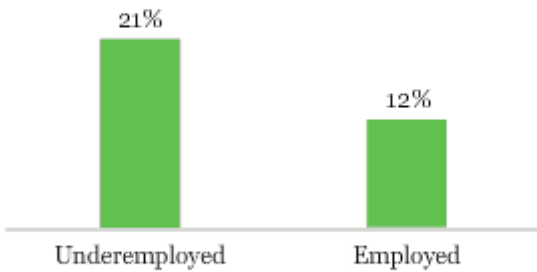
Gallup-Heathways Well-Being Index

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Underemployed Americans are also almost twice as likely to have been told by a doctor or nurse that they suffer from depression (21% versus 12% employed Americans).

Have you ever been told by a physician or nurse that you have any of the following, or not? How about depression?

% Yes



Jan. 2-Feb. 28, 2010

Gallup-Heathways Well-Being Index

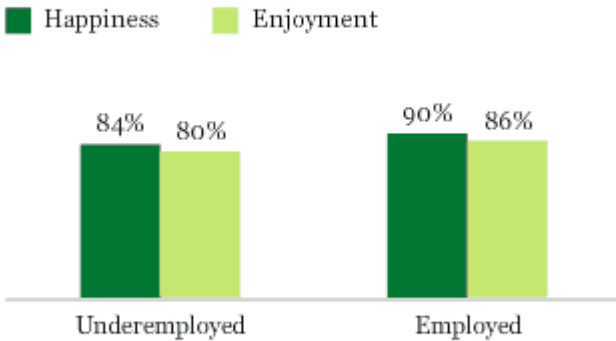
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Underemployment does not appear to be taking as much a toll on the experience of positive emotions as it does on negative emotions. A significant majority of all respondents -- regardless of employment status -- reported positive emotions during the previous day. Underemployed

individuals are slightly less likely than employed respondents to experience happiness and enjoyment, with nearly six percentage point differences in terms of happiness and enjoyment.

Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about . . . ?

% Yes



Jan. 2-Feb. 28, 2010

Gallup-Heathways Well-Being Index

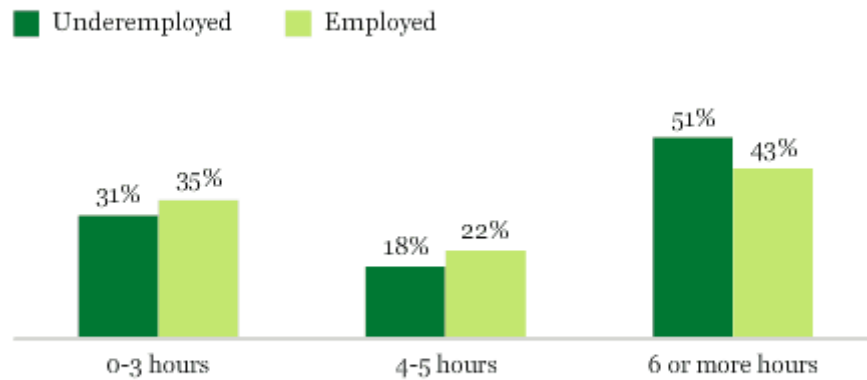
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A Silver Lining

One potentially favorable difference to emerge from the data is that the underemployed report spending more social time per day with family and friends than the employed. Fifty-one percent of the underemployed reported spending at least six hours socializing with family and friends on the day before the survey, compared with 43% of the employed who said the same.

Previous Gallup research reveals that social time reduces stress and worry and increases the odds of having a good day. Increased opportunities for social time may buffer the underemployed from some of the ill effects of underemployment. What is not known is the amount of time that the employed spend interacting with business colleagues and how much of that interaction could be social and thus have the same benefits as interaction with friends and family.

Approximately, how many hours did you spend, socially, with friends or family yesterday? Please include telephone or e-mail or other online communication.



Jan. 2-Feb. 28, 2010

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

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The Bottom Line

With approximately 20% of Americans currently underemployed, the daily negativity this group experiences could have an impact on their lives now and in the future. Gallup has previously reported that underemployed Americans report spending substantially less than the employed and that the majority of the underemployed are not hopeful about finding a job, trends that are sure to contribute to daily worry, sadness, stress, and anger.

Gallup data also illustrate that, at least in terms of evaluative well-being, those working part time but wanting to work full time are more similar to those who are unemployed than they are to those who are fully employed. This finding highlights the need to move beyond traditional metrics such as unemployment and to adopt measures such as underemployment, which are more inclusive of the struggles Americans face each day. Still, although unemployment might isolate some individuals from social networks, the underemployed are more likely than the employed to spend at least six hours of time per day with family and friends, perhaps combating some of the stressors of underemployment.

Gallup tracks the U.S. workforce daily and will continue to monitor the well-being of the more than 30 million underemployed Americans.

Learn more about the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews with a random sample of 39,255 national adults, aged 18 and older, conducted Jan. 2-Feb. 28, 2010. For results based on the total sample of national

adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 1 percentage 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).

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.

Dems Hold Slight Advantage in 2010 Election Preferences

Republicans are significantly more enthusiastic than Democrats about voting

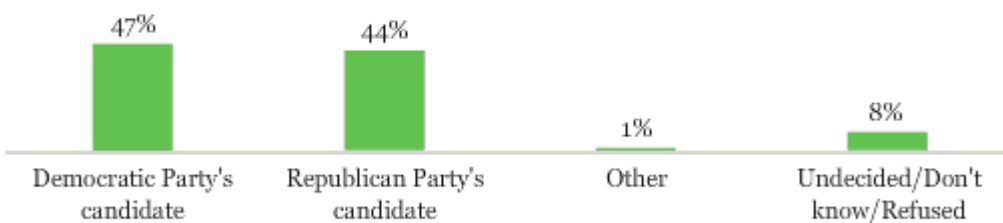
March 9, 2010

Democrats lead Republicans by a slight 47% to 44% margin when registered voters are asked which party's congressional candidate they would support in their district "if the elections for Congress were being held today." At the same time, Gallup's inaugural weekly tracking update on the 2010 elections shows Republicans with a distinct advantage over Democrats in terms of enthusiasm about voting this year.

2010 Generic Congressional Ballot Vote Preference

If the elections for Congress were being held today, which party's candidate would you vote for in your congressional district?

Based on registered voters



Gallup Daily tracking, March 1-7, 2010

GALLUP®

The relative closeness of the two parties on the "generic ballot" measure mirrors results found in separate stand-alone polls Gallup has conducted since October of last year.

These results are based on registered voters. Closer to the 2010 fall elections, Gallup will base its generic ballot results on voters deemed most likely to vote. Republicans generally are more likely to vote in midterm elections than are Democrats, usually giving the former an advantage among likely voters.

"Twenty percent of registered voters aged 18 to 29 say they are very enthusiastic about voting this November. That compares with 31% to 39% of older age groups who are very enthusiastic."

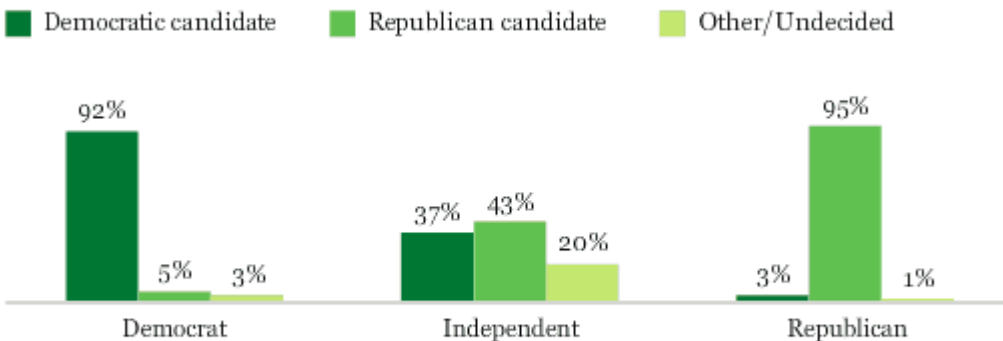
The current results, based on Gallup interviews with 1,585 registered voters conducted during the week of March 1-7, are the first installment of midterm election tracking updates, which Gallup will provide on a weekly basis between now and Election Day next November. Weekly results on the basic ballot and voting enthusiasm measures -- plus partisan differences on both of these -- will be released on Gallup.com each Tuesday.

Strong Partisan Differences

Both Republicans and Democrats show strong loyalty to their parties' candidates, with 92% of Democrats saying they will vote for the Democratic candidate in their district, and 95% of Republicans saying they will vote for the Republican candidate. Independents tilt toward the Republican candidate, although one out of six independents have no preference at this point. The tilt toward the Democratic candidate in the overall results is owing to Democrats' outnumbering Republicans nationwide among registered voters.

2010 Generic Congressional Ballot Vote Preference, by Political Party

Based on registered voters



Gallup Daily tracking, March 1-7, 2010

GALLUP®

Enthusiasm About Voting

Gallup this week introduces a new measure of enthusiasm about voting, based on voters' responses when asked if they are enthusiastic or not enthusiastic "about voting in this year's congressional elections," with a follow-up among those who are enthusiastic that asks whether they are "very" enthusiastic or "somewhat" enthusiastic.

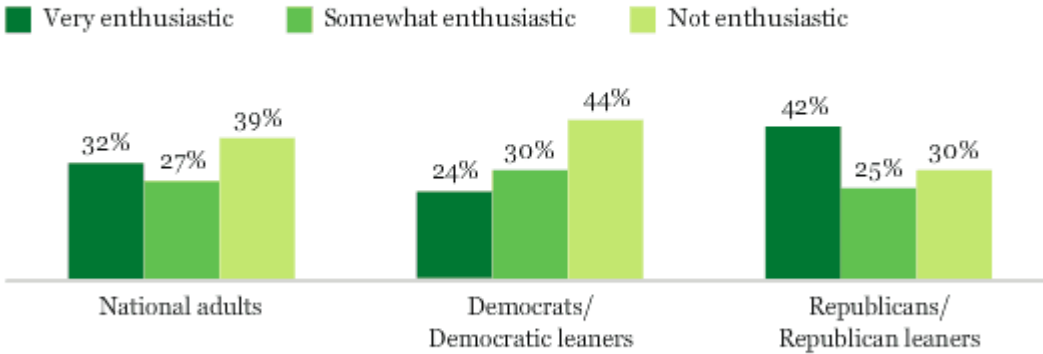
Approximately one-third of registered voters claim to be "very" enthusiastic about voting at this point, while almost 4 out of 10 are not enthusiastic.

There are significant differences in enthusiasm by party, with an 18-point "very enthusiastic" gap between Republicans and Republican-leaning independents on the one hand, and Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents on the other.

Enthusiasm About Voting in 2010

Would you say you are enthusiastic or not enthusiastic about voting in this year's congressional elections? (If "enthusiastic":) Are you very enthusiastic or somewhat enthusiastic?

Based on registered voters



Gallup Daily tracking, March 1-7, 2010

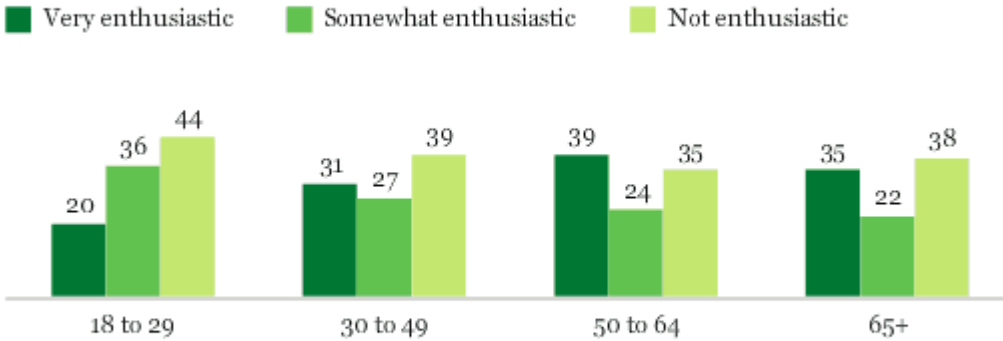
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A similar enthusiasm gap was evident in a February Gallup update of a slightly different enthusiasm question. The February results showed that 55% of Republicans and Republican leaners were more enthusiastic than usual about voting, contrasted with 41% of Democrats and Democratic leaners.

One potential problem for Democrats is the lower enthusiasm about voting among young Americans. Twenty percent of registered voters aged 18 to 29 say they are very enthusiastic about voting this November. That compares with 31% to 39% of older age groups who are very enthusiastic.

Enthusiasm About Voting in 2010, by Age

Based on registered voters



Gallup Daily tracking, March 1-7, 2010

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Younger Americans are decidedly more Democratic than the national average. Thus, their apparent lack of motivation to vote -- if it continues until Election Day -- could deprive Democrats of the full benefit they could in theory derive if all 18- to 29-year-olds were to vote.

Gallup will update the enthusiasm about voting measure each week, providing a continuing measure of any shifts in the relative enthusiasm advantage the Republicans now enjoy as the election nears and campaigning intensifies.

Bottom Line

Gallup's inaugural weekly tracking update on Americans' voting intentions for this fall's important midterm congressional elections shows a narrow race, with Democrats holding a slight advantage among registered voters.

Because Republicans generally enjoy higher turnout than Democrats, the closeness of the race among registered voters could mean that Republicans would be at parity or holding a slight advantage if actual voting were to take place now.

Since 1950, when Gallup began using a "likely voter" model in congressional election estimates, the average Republican gain in moving from registered voters to likely voters in the final pre-election poll has been four points (because Democrats, on average, do not lose with the switch from registered voters to likely voters, the overall change in the Republican-Democratic gap has also averaged four points). Republican gains have ranged from no change to 11 points on the Republican share of the vote, and as much as an 11-point gain in the gap. In only one election have Democrats gained after applying the likely voter model.

The potential impact of turnout and motivation come November is underscored by the finding that Republicans hold a significant enthusiasm advantage over Democrats at this juncture.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews with a random sample of 1,585 registered voters, aged 18 and older, conducted March 1-7, 2010, as part of Gallup Daily tracking. For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 3 percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones.

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.

Upper-Income Spending Drops to New Low in February

Average daily spending of \$98 was 13% less than in January and 19% less than a year ago

March 8, 2010

Snowstorms, a declining stock market, and the new normal combined in February to drive upper-income Americans' self-reported spending to its lowest level since Gallup began Daily tracking more than two years ago. Upper-income households (those making \$90,000 or more a year) reported spending an average of \$98 per day in stores, restaurants, gas stations, and online in February -- down 13% from January's \$113, down 19% from the \$121 average of a year ago, and down 34% from \$148 in February 2008.

Upper-Income U.S. Consumer Spending, January 2008-February 2010

Average daily spending, in U.S. dollars



Gallup Daily tracking

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Middle- and Lower-Income Spending Flat

"While Wall Street may have been encouraged last week by better-than-expected chain-store sales, upper-income consumers report spending less on average in February than in January."

In contrast to their upper-income counterparts, middle- and lower-income Americans (those making less than \$90,000 a year) reported spending an average of \$55 per day in February -- on par with January (\$54) and unchanged from February of last year (\$54), but down 42% from \$95 in February 2008. While the snow probably reduced these Americans' spending in malls and other stores, last month's high gas prices compared with those from a year ago may have driven up spending.

Middle- and Lower-Income U.S. Consumer Spending, January 2008-February 2010

Average daily spending, in U.S. dollars



Gallup Daily tracking

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Upper-Income Spending Is Needed

While Wall Street may have been encouraged last week by better-than-expected chain-store sales, upper-income consumers report spending less on average in February than in January, which is in line with economists' expectations that Friday's retail sales report will show a decline for last month. While some upscale retailers may have seen some modest improvements in their February sales and regained some market share from their competitors, Gallup's data suggest that upper-income Americans are still pulling back on their discretionary spending -- continuing a trend from last year.

The current consumer psychology is related in part to the jobs crisis, but Gallup's analysis suggests its impact on upper-income spending is considerably less than on middle- and lower-income spending. Similarly, \$80-a-barrel oil and the resulting much higher gas prices this year compared with last are having a similarly disparate impact on those with middle and lower incomes.

Beyond jobs, the performance of Wall Street and the housing markets is likely playing a key role in upper-income spending shifts. But so is heightened uncertainty. Upper-income Americans are

probably disproportionately worried about how they will be personally affected by everything ranging from healthcare reform (which might cost them more), to federal, state, and local taxes (which might be much higher), to business conditions in the U.S. and around the world (which might significantly affect their income and investments).

Although it may not be a fashionable way of thinking today, the U.S. economy needs upper-income Americans -- most of whom are not necessarily "wealthy" -- to feel comfortable enough financially to spend once more. They have the disposable income and credit availability to do so. And until they do, it is hard to see how the U.S. economy is going to return to a sustainable path of economic growth and job creation.

Review and export the complete daily trends on these measures: Economic Indexes; Consumer Spending; Economic Outlook; Economic Conditions; Job Market

Learn more about Gallup's economic measures.

Survey Methods

For Gallup Daily tracking, Gallup interviews approximately 1,000 national adults, aged 18 and older, each day. The Gallup consumer spending results are based on random half-samples of approximately 500 national adults, aged 18 and older, each day. Results for February 2010 are based on telephone interviews with more than 13,000 adults. For these results, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 1 percentage point. Results for the various breakouts reported here are based on interviews with at least 2,000 respondents, with a maximum margin of error of ± 3 percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on land-line telephones and cellular phones.

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.

Fewer Americans Set on Buying Foreign Cars

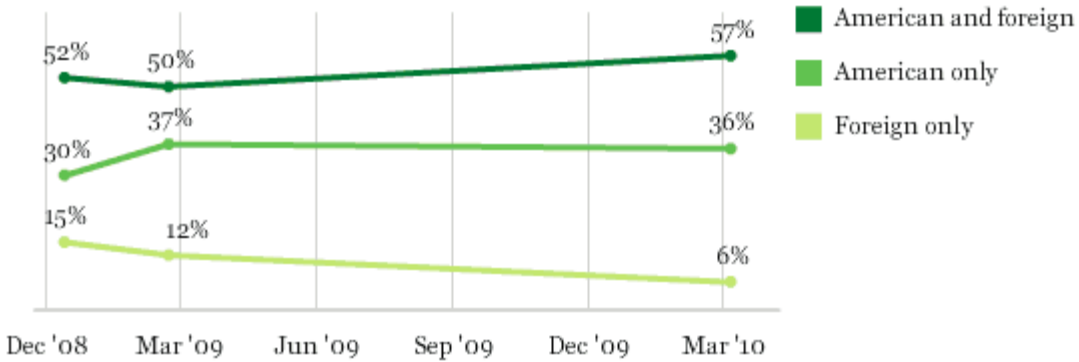
Older consumers remain strongest supporters of U.S. car brands

March 10, 2010

In their car purchasing decisions, Americans are now less likely to show exclusive loyalty to foreign brands than they were in the recent past. Six percent in a March 4-7 Gallup survey say they would consider only foreign makes when buying a car, compared with 12% in February 2009 and 15% in December 2008. Meanwhile, the percentage who would consider only American cars has leveled off after showing gains from 2008 to 2009.

Car Buying Preferences -- American vs. Foreign

In general, when making a decision about getting a new car, would you -- [only consider cars from an American company, consider cars by both American and foreign companies, (or) only consider cars from foreign companies]?



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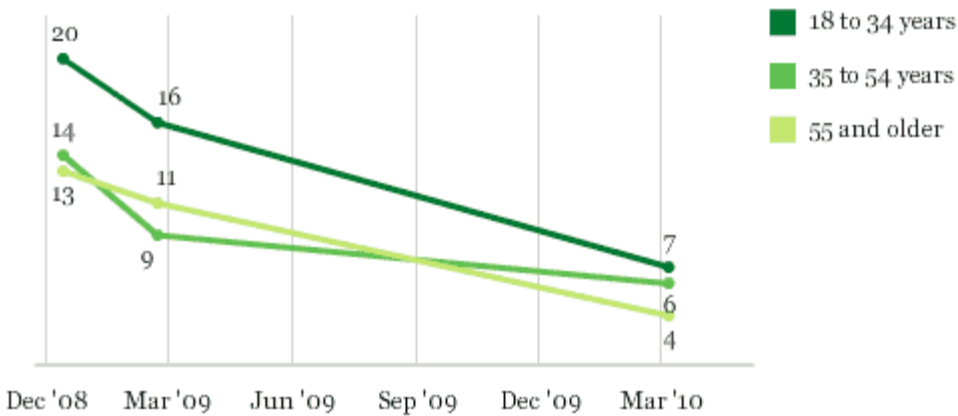
Gallup first asked Americans about their car-buying preferences as the government was considering a bailout of the struggling U.S. automakers in late 2008, and in its February 2009 update found a slight bump in the percentage of Americans who would consider American cars exclusively. The latest update shows no further momentum in Americans' commitment to domestic cars, but as Japanese automaker Toyota struggles with safety issues, Gallup finds a significant drop in the percentage of Americans who would exclusively consider imports. The remainder of Americans (57%) say they would consider both foreign and domestic brands when making a car purchase.

Younger Adults Steering Toward U.S. Brands

The decline in preference for foreign cars is especially pronounced among young adults, dropping from 20% to 7% since December 2008. This group, aged 18 to 34, had previously been the most likely to say they would consider only foreign brands when making an auto purchase; today, however, Gallup finds few Americans of any age group feeling that way.

Trend in Preference for Buying Only Foreign Brand Cars -- by Age

December 2008-March 2010

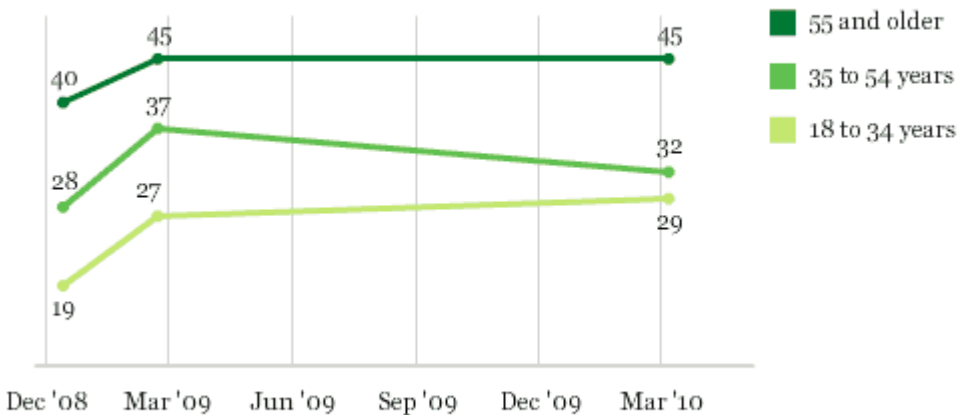


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A corollary finding is that young adults are significantly more likely today than in December 2008 to say they would consider only American brands -- 29% versus 19%. By contrast, a surge in "buy American" sentiment seen among middle-aged adults a year ago has tapered off somewhat in the latest poll.

Trend in Preference for Buying Only American Brand Cars -- by Age

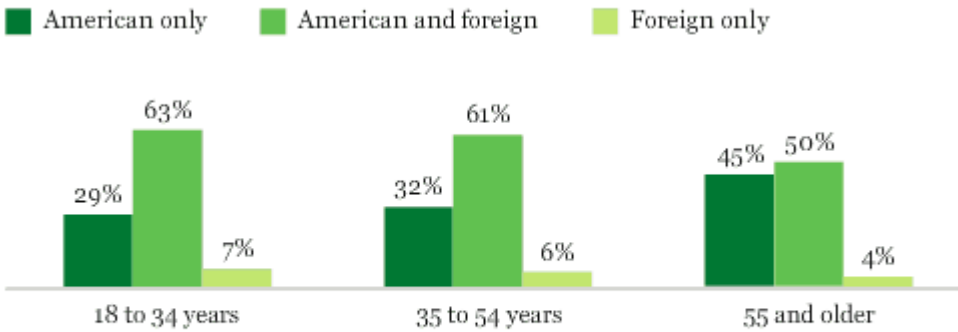
December 2008-March 2010



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Despite these changes, older adults remain the most loyal to U.S. car companies, with 45% saying they would consider only American brands, vs. 32% of middle-aged adults and 29% of younger adults.

Car Buying Preferences, by Age



March 4-7, 2010

GALLUP®

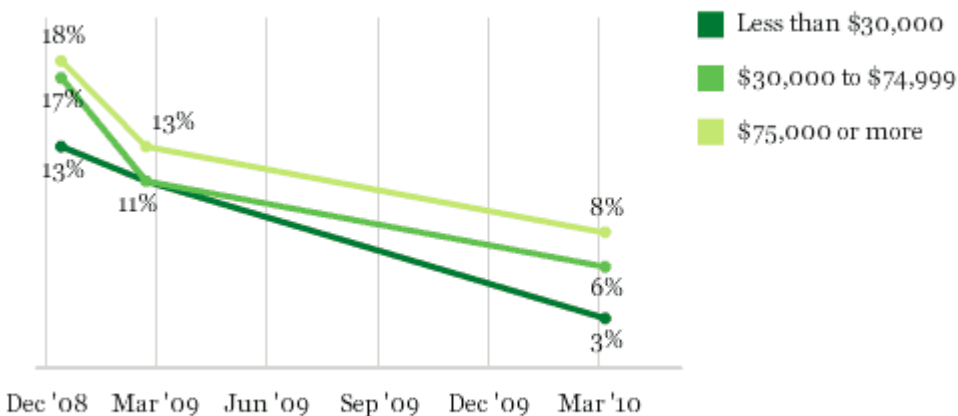
Preference for American Autos Still Skews Downscale

Among income groups, willingness to rule out foreign car brands is highest among households earning less than \$30,000 per year (46%) and lowest among those earning at least \$75,000 (24%). However, over the past 15 months, most of the increase in loyalty to U.S. car brands is seen among middle-income households. Among this group, willingness to purchase only American cars rose from 26% in December 2008 to 37% in March 2009, and it remains at about that level today (39%).

At the same time, all income groups have become less likely to say they would consider only foreign cars.

Trend in Preference for Buying Only Foreign Brand Cars -- by Income

December 2008-March 2010



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Bottom Line

Although the economic downturn has been devastating to the U.S. auto industry -- bringing it to the brink of collapse barely a year ago -- the silver lining for Detroit is that the crisis has helped draw Americans' attention to its cars. And because Americans like what they have seen, or because they feel more compelled to support American brands, or perhaps because of Toyota's highly publicized safety problems, Americans are showing a greater willingness to put themselves behind the wheel of an American vehicle.

This is apparent in the February market data showing new car sales at Ford, Chrysler, and General Motors up compared to a year ago. It is also evident in Gallup polling showing more Americans willing to look at an American brand for their next car purchase. Currently, 93% of Americans say they would either consider American cars along with foreign cars, or consider only American cars. That's up from 87% in February 2009 and 82% in December 2008.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews with a random sample of 1,014 national adults, aged 18 and older, conducted March 4-7, 2010. For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 4 percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones (for respondents with a landline 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.

33. In general, when making a decision about getting a new car, would you -- [ROTATED: only consider cars from an American company, consider cars by both American and foreign companies, (or) only consider cars from foreign companies]?

	Only American	Foreign and American	Only foreign	No opinion
	%	%	%	%
2010 Mar 4-7	36	57	6	1
2009 Feb 20-22 ^	37	50	12	1
2008 Dec 12-14 ^	30	52	15	3

^ WORDING: Apart from the current financial difficulties the U.S. auto companies are facing, in general, when making a decision about getting a new car, would you -- [ROTATED: only consider cars from an American company, consider cars by both American and foreign companies, (or) only consider cars from foreign companies]?

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Trend in Preferences for Buying a New Car -- by Age

	18 to 34 years	35 to 54 years	55 and older
	%	%	%
American only			
2010 Mar 4-7	29	32	45
2009 Feb 20-22	27	37	45
2008 Dec 12-14	19	28	40
American and foreign			
2010 Mar 4-7	63	61	50
2009 Feb 20-22	56	53	43
2008 Dec 12-14	59	56	44
Foreign only			
2010 Mar 4-7	7	6	4
2009 Feb 20-22	16	9	11
2008 Dec 12-14	20	14	13
Net American only			
2010 Mar 4-7	22	26	41
2009 Feb 20-22	11	28	34
2008 Dec 12-14	-1	14	27

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Virtually No Change in Annual Harris Poll Confidence Index from Last Year

But confidence in the White House drops 9 points

Mar 09, 2010

For 44 years, since 1966, The Harris Poll has measured how confident the American people are in the leaders of major U.S. institutions. Based on the responses, Harris calculates an overall Confidence Index. Over the years it has gone up and down. In 2002, it touched 65. In 2008, it fell to 44. This year it stands at 53, one point lower than in early 2009.

However, this lack of movement in the Confidence Index is the result of a number of increases and decreases in confidence in the leaders of different institutions. The biggest change since early 2009 is the substantial drop in public confidence in the White House. Those with a "great deal of confidence" have fallen by 9 points from 36% to 27%.

These are some of the results of *The Harris Poll* of 1,010 adults surveyed by telephone between

February 16 and 21, 2010 by **Harris Interactive**.

There have also been declines in those with a great deal of confidence in colleges and universities (from 40% to 35%), organized religion (from 30% to 26%) and television news (from 22% to 17%).

On the other hand, there have been increases in those with a great deal of confidence in the courts and justice system (from 19% to 24%), major companies (from 11% to 15%), and Congress (from 4% to 8%). However, confidence in all of these is still very low.

Institutions at the top and bottom of the list

This year there are five institutions that have leaders who inspire a great deal of confidence in more than 30% of Americans:

- The military (59%);
- Small business (50%);
- Major educational institutions, such as colleges and universities (35%);
- Medicine (34%); and,
- The U.S. Supreme Court (31%).

On the other side of the list, there are five institutions that have leaders who inspire a great deal of confidence in less than 15% of Americans:

- Organized labor (14%);
- The press (13%);
- Law firms (13%);
- Congress (8%); and,
- Wall Street (8%).

In fact, almost half of Americans say they have hardly any confidence at all in the leaders of both Congress (48%) and Wall Street (45%).

Partisan Differences

There are also some large partisan differences. Republicans are much more likely than Democrats to say they have a great deal of confidence in:

- The military (79% vs. 54%);
- Small business (62% vs. 44%); and,
- Organized religion (42% vs. 21%).

Democrats, on the other hand, are much more likely than Republicans to say they have a great deal of confidence in:

- The White House (54% vs. 7%);

- Organized labor (27% vs. 7%);
- The press (22% vs. 8%), and
- Congress (14% vs. 6%).

So what?

Each year the Harris Poll Confidence Index survey is conducted in late February/early March. Last year this was right after President Obama was sworn into office and there was a large sense of optimism in the country. This was clearly reflected by the 10 point rise in the Index from 2008 to 2009. This year, a bit of reality has set in and, thanks to the economy not turning around as quickly as most people hoped, a sense of pessimism is returning. Events this year will obviously influence what happens to the index in the twelve months. If the economy improves substantially, maybe it will go back up. If not, the question is not if it will drop, but rather, by how much.

**TABLE 1
CURRENT CONFIDENCE IN LEADERS OF INSTITUTIONS (2010)**

"As far as people in charge of running (READ EACH ITEM) are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"

Base: All Adults

	A Great Deal of Confidence	Only some Confidence	Hardly Confidence At All	Any Not Sure/Decline to Answer
	%	%	%	%
The military	59	30	9	2
Small business	50	42	5	3
Major educational institutions, such as colleges and universities	35	49	13	3
Medicine	34	47	16	3
The U.S. Supreme Court	31	46	21	2
The White House	27	38	33	2
Organized religion	26	44	24	6
The courts and the justice system	24	54	19	3
Public schools	22	54	22	1
Television news	17	54	26	3
Major companies	15	56	27	3
Organized labor	14	49	31	6
The press	13	47	39	2

Law firms	13	54	28	6
Congress	8	41	48	2
Wall Street	8	43	45	4

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

TABLE 2A
CONFIDENCE IN LEADERS OF INSTITUTIONS (2001-2010)

"As far as people in charge of running (READ EACH ITEM) are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"

Those saying "A great deal of confidence"

Base: All Adults

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Change 2009- 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The military	44	71	62	62	47	47	46	51	58	59	+1
Small business	X	X	X	X	47	45	54	47	48	50	+2
Major educational institutions such as colleges and universities	35	33	31	37	39	38	37	32	40	35	-5
Medicine	32	29	31	32	29	31	37	28	34	34	0
The U.S. Supreme Court	35	41	34	29	29	33	27	25	28	31	+3
The White House	21	50	40	31	31	25	22	15	36	27	-9
Organized religion	25	23	19	27	27	30	27	25	30	26	-4
The courts and the justice system	X	X	X	X	22	21	21	16	19	24	+5
Public schools	X	X	X	X	26	22	22	20	25	22	-3
Television news	24	24	21	17	16	19	20	16	22	17	-5
Major companies	20	16	13	12	17	13	16	14	11	15	+4
Organized labor	15	11	14	15	17	12	15	11	16	14	-2
The press	13	16	15	15	12	14	12	10	12	13	+1
Law firms	10	13	12	10	11	10	13	10	11	13	+2
Congress	18	22	20	13	16	10	10	8	9	8	-1
Wall Street	23	19	12	17	15	15	17	11	4	8	+4
The executive branch of the	20	33	26	23	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

federal government	--	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HARRIS											
INTERACTIVE	55	65	57	55	53	52	53	44	54	53	-1
CONFIDENCE											
INDEX*	--	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

X = Not asked; * see methodology

TABLE 2B
CONFIDENCE IN LEADERS OF INSTITUTIONS (1991-2000)

"As far as people in charge of running (READ EACH ITEM) are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"

Those saying "a great deal of confidence"

Base: All Adults

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The military	X	50	57	39	43	47	37	44	54	48
Small business	47	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Major educational institutions such as colleges and universities	X	29	23	25	27	30	27	37	37	36
Medicine	23	22	22	23	26	29	29	38	39	44
The U.S. Supreme Court	15	30	26	31	32	31	28	37	42	34
The White House	X	25	23	18	13	15	15	20	22	21
Organized religion	21	11	X	X	24	X	20	25	27	26
The courts and the justice system	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Public schools	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Television news	9	12	23	20	16	21	18	26	23	20
Major companies	20	10	16	19	21	21	18	21	23	28
Organized labor	21	11	X	X	8	X	9	13	15	15
The press	X	X	15	13	11	14	11	14	15	13
Law firms	X	13	11	8	9	11	7	11	10	12
Congress	9	16	12	8	10	10	11	12	12	15
Wall Street	14	13	13	15	13	17	17	18	30	30
The executive branch of the federal government	X	X	15	12	9	12	12	17	17	18

HARRIS
INTERACTIVE **45** **45** **47** **43** **43** **47** **42** **54** **60** **59**
CONFIDENCE INDEX*

X = Not asked; * see methodology

TABLE 2C
CONFIDENCE IN LEADERS OF INSTITUTIONS (1981-1990)

"As far as people in charge of running (READ EACH ITEM) are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"
Those saying "a great deal of confidence"

Base: All Adults

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Small business	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The military	28	31	35	45	32	36	35	33	32	43
Major educational institutions such as colleges & universities	34	30	36	40	35	34	36	34	32	35
Medicine	37	32	35	43	39	33	36	40	30	35
The U.S. Supreme Court	29	25	33	35	28	32	30	32	28	32
The White House	28	20	23	42	30	19	23	17	20	14
Organized religion	22	20	22	24	21	22	16	17	16	20
The courts and justice system	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Public Schools	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Television news	24	24	24	28	23	27	29	28	25	27
Major companies	16	18	18	19	17	16	21	19	16	9
Organized labor	12	8	10	12	13	11	11	13	10	18
The press	16	14	19	18	16	19	19	18	18	12
Law firms	X	X	12	17	12	14	15	13	X	X
Congress	16	13	20	28	16	21	20	15	16	14
Wall Street	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8	21
The executive branch of	24	X	X	X	19	18	19	16	17	14

the federal government	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARRIS										
INTERACTIVE										
CONFIDENCE	51	46	53	63	51	51	53	50	46	50
INDEX*	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

X = Not asked; * see methodology

TABLE 2D
CONFIDENCE IN LEADERS OF INSTITUTIONS (1966-1980)

"As far as people in charge of running (READ EACH ITEM) are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"
Those saying "a great deal of confidence"

Base: All Adults

	1966	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The military	61	27	35	40	33	24	23	27	29	29	28
Small business	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Major educational institutions such as colleges & universities	61	37	33	44	40	36	31	37	41	33	36
Medicine	73	61	48	57	50	43	42	43	42	30	34
The U.S. Supreme Court	50	23	28	33	40	28	22	29	29	28	27
The White House	X	X	X	18	28	X	11	31	14	15	18
Organized religion	41	27	30	36	32	32	24	29	24	20	22
The courts and justice system	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Public schools	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Television news	X	X	X	41	31	35	28	28	35	37	29
Major companies	55	27	27	29	21	19	16	20	22	18	16

Organized labor	22	14	15	20	18	14	10	14	15	10	14
The press	29	18	18	30	25	26	20	18	23	28	19
Law firms	X	X	X	24	18	16	12	14	18	16	13
Congress	42	19	21	X	18	13	9	17	10	18	18
Wall Street	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	12
The executive branch of the federal government	41	23	27	19	28	13	11	23	14	17	17
HARRIS INTERACTIVE CONFIDENCE INDEX*	100	58	59	69	64	55	44	55	55	50	49
X = Not asked; * see methodology											

**TABLE 3
CONFIDENCE IN INSTITUTIONS; AVERAGE FOR INDEX IN EACH DECADE**

	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s
			1980 49	1990 50	2000 59	2010 53
		1971 58	1981 51	1991 45	2001 55	
		1972 59	1982 46	1992 45	2002 65	
		1973 69	1983 53	1993 47	2003* 57	
		1974 64	1984 63	1994 43	2004 55	
		1975 55	1985 51	1995 43	2005 53	
	1966 100	1976 44	1986 51	1996 47	2006 52	
		1977 55	1987 53	1997 42	2007 53	
		1978 55	1988 50	1998 54	2008 44	
		1979 50	1989 46	1999 60	2009 54	
AVERAGE FOR DECADE	100	57	51	48	55	53

* Completed in December 2002

TABLE **4**
CONFIDENCE **LEVELS** **BY** **PARTY**
 "As far as people in charge of running ... are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"

Those saying "a great deal of confidence"

Base: All Adults

	Total	Party ID		
	%	Republican	Democrat	Independent
The military	59	79	54	55
Small business	50	62	44	54
Major educational institutions, such as colleges and universities	35	37	42	32
Medicine	34	36	35	33
The U.S. Supreme Court	31	33	32	29
The White House	27	7	54	20
Organized religion	26	42	21	20
The courts and the justice system	24	19	29	28
Public schools	22	23	30	18
Television news	17	14	25	12
Major companies	15	17	15	14
Organized labor	14	7	27	11
The press	13	8	22	10
Law firms	13	13	16	10
Congress	8	6	14	4
Wall Street	8	5	12	5

Methodology

The Harris Poll[®] was conducted by telephone within the United States between February 16 and 21, 2010 among a nationwide cross section of 1,010 adults (aged 18 and over). Figures for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, region, number of adults in the household, size of place (urbanicity), and number of phone lines voice/telephone lines in the household were weighted where necessary to bring them into line with their actual proportions in the population.

The Harris Interactive Confidence in Leadership Index measures changes in the public's confidence in various institutions. It is derived in the following manner:

1. The index is based on the mean value of the items asked.
2. All items have equal weight.
3. The year 1966, the first year the items were asked, was set as a reference year for the index and assigned a score of 100.
4. In order to yield a score of 100 in 1966, the mean value of the original 10 items was

multiplied by a factor of 2.11. This same factor was then applied to the mean score in subsequent years, as long as the same items were asked.

5. Whenever a new item is added, the multiplication factor is changed so that the new item has no effect on that year's score. The new factor is derived by calculating the index with and without the new item(s), taking the ratio of the two scores, and multiplying this ratio by the old factor. (The current factor is 2.14).
6. In years when an item included in a previous year is not asked, it is assumed for calculation purposes that no change has occurred in that item since the last time it was asked.

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.

Canadians Clearly Support MP Wage Freeze

March 09, 2010

Most adults in Canada are in favour of a proposal to freeze the wages for MPs, cabinet ministers and senators, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 92 per cent of respondents support this idea, outlined in the latest Speech from the Throne.

In addition, 81 per cent of respondents support freezing the ministerial and departmental budgets, 72 per cent favour a plan to issue passports with biometric information, and 71 per cent back the creation of a Canadian securities regulator.

Canadians renewed the House of Commons in October 2008. The Conservative party—led by Stephen Harper—received 37.6 per cent of the vote, and secured 143 seats in the 308-member lower house. Harper assembled a minority administration. The Tories also earned a minority mandate after the 2006 election, ending more than 12 years of government by the Liberal party. In December, Michael Ignatieff took over as Liberal leader, replacing Stéphane Dion.

On Mar. 3, the federal government presented its agenda in the traditional Speech from the Throne, read by governor-general Michaëlle Jean. Liberal leader Michael Ignatieff discussed the document, saying, "This is the work of a tired government. It's taken this collection of old stuff and tried to pass it off as a new vision for the country. (...) I don't mind freezing my salary, that's not a problem, but freezing my salary is not a deficit reduction plan."

Polling Data

Here are a few ideas that were outlined in the latest Speech from the Throne. Do you support or oppose each one of them?

	Support	Oppose	Not sure
Freezing wages for MPs, cabinet ministers and senators	92%	4%	3%
Freezing the overall budgets for the offices of ministers, as well as departmental operating budgets	81%	10%	9%
Issuing passports with biometric information (such as an iris scan, fingerprints, or facial recognition data)	72%	21%	7%
Acting to create a Canadian securities regulator	71%	10%	19%
Implementing a free trade agreement with the European Free Trade Association (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland)	67%	14%	19%
Establishing a national Seniors Day	65%	24%	11%
Endorsing the United Nations (UN) declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People	59%	22%	19%
Establishing Pier 21 in Halifax as Canada's National Museum of Immigration	55%	20%	25%
Implementing a free trade agreement with Peru	50%	22%	28%
Allowing foreign investment in the satellite and telecommunications industries	50%	31%	19%
Building a national Holocaust memorial	49%	35%	16%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 1,011 Canadian adults, conducted on Mar. 4 to Mar. 5, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.

LATIN AMERICA

Chile's New President Inherits Economic Challenges

Nearly three in four Chileans think income equality is getting worse

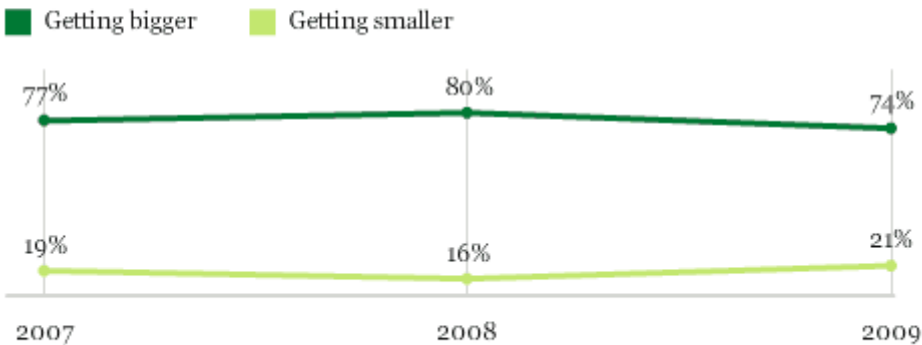
March 11, 2010

Chile's new president, Sebastian Pinera, will face onerous challenges when he takes office Thursday. Chief among these is helping his nation recover from the devastating earthquake. Pinera is also tasked with keeping his campaign promise to create jobs and stimulate economic

growth, while also addressing Chile's chronic income inequality. Chile is the wealthiest nation in Latin America, but the gap between its rich and poor is among the widest in the world-- and Gallup's 2009 survey reveals that nearly three in four Chileans (74%) believe it is getting wider, about on par with previous years.

Thinking about the differences in the standard of living of the poor and the rich in Chile, would you say those differences are getting bigger -- the rich are living better and the poor are living worse or getting smaller -- the difference between the poor and the rich is no longer so big.

Asked of Chilean adults

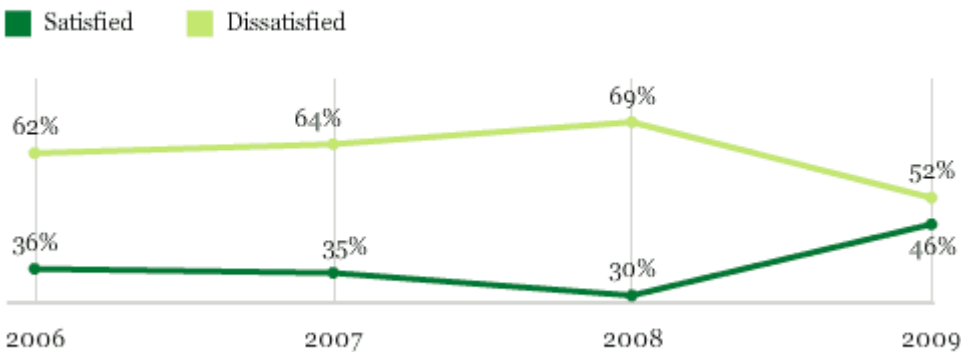


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However, Chileans' satisfaction with efforts to deal with the poor in their country has increased. A little less than half of Chileans (46%) in 2009 said they were satisfied with these efforts -- up from the 30% who were satisfied in 2008.

In Chile, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with efforts to deal with the poor?

Asked of Chilean adults



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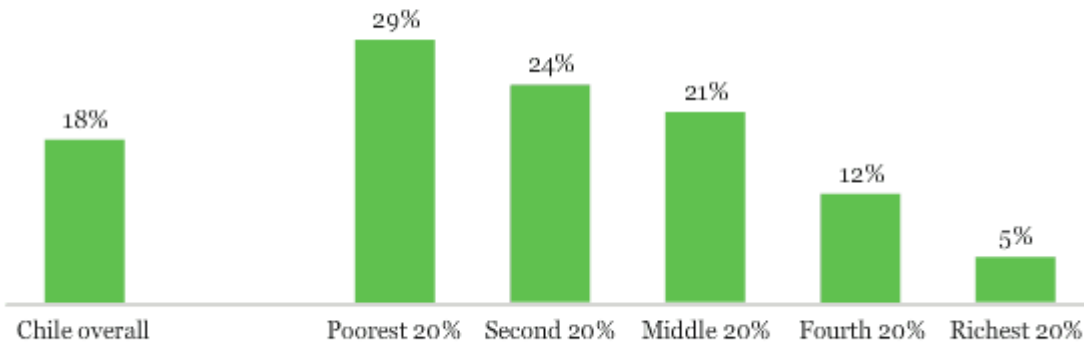
Although the quake has certainly affected some Chileans' personal economic situations, at the time of the survey, Chileans were generally positive about their personal standard of living. Slightly more than two-thirds (68%) said they are satisfied with their own standard of living, and

about half (48%) said their standard of living is getting better. However, Chileans' responses varied relative to their income status. For example, Chileans in the richest 20% in terms of household income were far less likely than those in the poorest 20% to say their standard of living was getting worse --5% vs. 29%, respectively.

Right now, do you feel your standard of living is getting better or getting worse?

Overall in Chile and by income quintiles

■ Getting worse



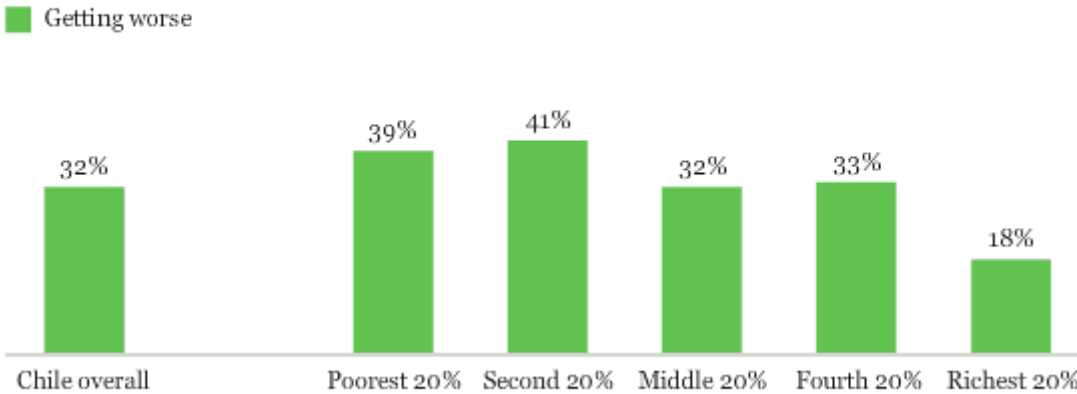
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Chileans were less positive about the country's economic status. In 2009, Chile's GDP shrank by more than 1%. Chileans' outlook for their economy at the time of interviewing was mixed. About a third perceived conditions as getting better (35%), about a third said conditions are getting worse (32%), and another third volunteered that the economy is staying the same (31%).

Again, however, there were sizable differences between the richest Chileans and everyone else. Respondents in the highest income quintile were about half as likely as those in all other groups to say economic conditions in their country are getting worse.

Right now, do you think the economic conditions in Chile, as a whole, are getting better or getting worse?

Overall in Chile and by income quintiles



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Bottom Line

Chile's economy has in recent years been one of the best performing in Latin America, and those who have likely benefited most -- the richest Chileans -- were significantly less likely than those who are less well off to share negative views of personal or national economic conditions. Income inequality remains a growing challenge in the eyes of most Chileans -- one that may complicate Pinera's task of managing earthquake relief efforts in the short-term, as well as his longer term goal of pushing the country's economy to new heights.

For complete data sets or custom research from the more than 150 countries Gallup continually surveys, please contact worldpollpartners@gallup.com or call 202.715.3030.

Survey Methods

Results are based on face-to-face interviews with 1,009 adults, aged 15 and older, conducted July 3-Sept. 8, 2009, in Chile. For results based on this total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 3.6 percentage points.

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

Half of Mexicans Content with President Calderón

March 07, 2010

Public support for Felipe Calderón remains stable in Mexico, according to a poll by Consulta Mitofsky. 53.4 per cent of respondents agree with the way the president is governing, up one point since January.

Mexican voters chose their new president in July 2006. Official results placed Calderón of the conservative National Action Party (PAN) as the winner with 36.68 per cent of all cast ballots. Calderón—a former energy secretary—took over as Mexico’s head of state in December. During his campaign, he vowed to combat illicit drug trafficking and drug-related crime, as well as to boost Mexico’s economy.

Mexico held a mid-term legislative election in July 2009. The opposition Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) received 36.68 per cent of the vote, compared to 27.98 per cent for the PAN. The number of PAN lawmakers in the Chamber of Deputies was decimated from 206 to 146. The PRI now controls 241 seats in the 500-member lower house, plus 17 seats from its ally, the Green Environmentalist Party (PVEM).

On Mar. 4, Calderón discussed his views on health care, saying, "Because of its importance for Mexico and Mexicans, health is something that cannot and should not have party biases or electoral calendars. It requires placing our agreements over our differences and is a task that calls for unity and work from everyone."

Polling Data

Do you agree or disagree with the way Felipe Calderón is governing?

	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2010	Oct. 2009
Agree	53.4%	52.4%	58.2%
Disagree	44.2%	45.7%	40.1%

Source: Consulta Mitofsky

Methodology: Face-to-face interviews with 1,000 Mexican adults, conducted from Feb. 18 to Feb. 22, 2010. Margin of error is 3.5 per cent.

Chile’s Bachelet Leaves with Envious Rating

March 13, 2010

A large proportion of adults in Chile are satisfied with the performance of their outgoing president, according to a poll by Adimark Gfk. 84 per cent of respondents approve of Michelle Bachelet’s performance.

Bachelet—a former defence minister—was elected in a January 2006 run-off as the candidate for the centre-left Agreement of Parties for Democracy (CPD) with 53.49 per cent of all cast ballots. She officially took over as president in March 2006.

During her term, Bachelet faced massive protests staged by high school students complaining about the poor quality of public education, as well as street demonstrations in Santiago, the capital city, over the botched implementation of a new transportation program called Transantiago

In January, Chileans voted in the second round of the presidential election. Opposition candidate Sebastián Piñera of the centre-right Coalition for Change (CC) defeated former president Eduardo Frei of the governing CPD with 51.61 per cent of the vote.

The CPD had administered the Chilean government since the return of democracy after the dictatorship of Augusto Pinochet in March 1990. Bachelet was ineligible for a consecutive term in office. On Mar. 11, Piñera was sworn in as president.

On Mar. 10, in a farewell address to the country, Bachelet expressed satisfaction with her tenure, declaring, "I am handing over to the new government a country that is politically and socially stable, respected internationally and with authorities who have high credibility."

Polling Data

Do you approve or disapprove of Michelle Bachelet's performance as president?

	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2010
Approve	84%	84%	83%
Disapprove	10%	11%	10%

Source: Adimark Gfk

Methodology: Telephone interviews with 1,129 Chilean adults, conducted from Mar. 3 to Mar. 6, 2010. Margin of error is 3 per cent.

AUSTRALASIA

Australians Say Country is Too Crowded

March 09, 2010

Most people in Australia think their country cannot allow more inhabitants at this time, according to a poll by Essential Research. 75 per cent of respondents say the country lacks the infrastructure and proper services to support a larger population, and 61 per cent say the country's fragile environment cannot bear the burden of a growing population.

In addition, 65 per cent of respondents say that immigration should be slowed because it causes too much change to Australian society. Most people disagree that a larger population translates into economic benefits for the country, and that Australia has the space and resources to accommodate much more people.

Australia's population is currently estimated at just over 22 million. The overall level of immigration to Australia grew from just over 30,000 in 1992 and 1993, to more than 177,000 in 2006 and 2007.

On Mar. 5, Brisbane's Lord Mayor Campbell Newman called for the federal government to draw a national strategy that would set the desired population size at 35.9 million, declaring, "Let's have the debate, let's see why we need a population like that to support the taxbase to ensure that we can pay for people in their old age and hospitals."

Polling Data

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements about Australia's population growth?

	Agree	Disagree
We just don't have the infrastructure and services to manage more population growth	75%	19%
Immigration should be slowed as it causes too much change to our society	64%	29%
Australia has a fragile environment that cannot cope with a much larger population	61%	30%
Having a larger population will help our economy	38%	52%
Australia has the space and resources to cope with a much larger population	35%	58%

Source: Essential Research

Methodology: Online interviews with 1,009 Australian adults, conducted from Feb. 23 to Feb. 28, 2010. No margin of error was provided.

MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS

Most Adults in Largest European Countries, U.S. and China Agree Full Body Scanners Should be Introduced in Airports

Majorities in Europe support ban of Burqa, but not in U.S. or China

Mar 03, 2010

A new Financial Times/Harris Poll of adults under 65 finds support for increased security measures after the attempted bombing of a plane on Christmas Day. Majorities of those surveyed in the United States (64%), Great Britain (62%), Italy (58%), France (58%), and Germany (53%) as well as 46% of Spaniards and 44% of Chinese all agree that body scanners that X-ray the full body should be introduced at airports.

These are some of the findings of a Financial Times/Harris Poll conducted online by Harris Interactive among 7,256 adults aged 16-64 in France, Germany, Great Britain, Spain and the United States, adults aged 18-64 in Italy and adults aged 18-60 in China between February 3 and 10, 2010.

The support changes depending on country for other security measures. Seven in ten Italians (71%), two-thirds of Chinese (67%), over three in five Spaniards (63%), half of French adults (50%), just under half of Germans (48%) and 43% of Britons all agree that governments should increase security checks in public places such as parks, shopping centers, and other places where large groups gather. Americans are more divided. While two in five (40%) agree with this idea, 35% do not and one-quarter (26%) neither agree nor disagree.

The public is more divided when it comes to the amount of surveillance of individuals by the government already. Two in five Spaniards (40%), French adults (39%), Britons (39%), and Germans (38%) agree there is too much surveillance by governments. Two in five Italians (38%) feel there is not too much surveillance. Among the Chinese, while 34% agree there is too much surveillance already, 22% disagree and over two in five (43%) neither agree nor disagree. Americans are the most split on this issue. Just over one-third (35%) feel there is not already too much surveillance by the government while 32% agree there is and 33% neither agree nor disagree.

The Wearing of a Burqa

A French government commission has proposed a ban of the Muslim burqa veil which covers the entire female body from head to toe. While a very strong majority of adults in France (70%) are in favor of such a ban, majorities in the other European countries are as well. Almost two-thirds of Spaniards (65%), 63% of Italians, 57% of British adults and 50% of Germans all would like to see such a ban implemented in their country. A majority of Chinese (54%) and 44% of Americans would not like to see such a ban implemented.

So what?

Security is an issue that divides people. Clearly, one needs to feel safe and secure when on planes and in public places. At the same time, there is the concern that governments may be going too far with the amount of surveillance they currently have in place. There needs to be the careful balance of what protects their citizens and what doesn't feel as if big brother is always watching.

TABLE 1
AIRPORT SECURITY- NEEDS TO BE STEPPED UP

"Following the failed attempt to explode a bomb on a plane in America on Christmas day, certain measures to increase not only airline security, but also security measures in other locations, are being discussed. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about some of these measures?"

1. Body scanners that X-ray the full body should be introduced at airports.

Base: All EU adults in five countries, U.S. and China

	United States	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	China
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree (NET):	64%	62%	58%	58%	46%	53%	44%
Strongly Agree	30%	38%	24%	28%	22%	24%	18%
Somewhat Agree	34%	24%	34%	31%	24%	29%	26%
Neither agree nor disagree	16%	20%	18%	14%	23%	17%	24%
Disagree (NET):	19%	18%	24%	28%	31%	30%	32%
Somewhat disagree	11%	8%	13%	16%	13%	16%	18%
Strongly disagree	9%	10%	11%	12%	18%	14%	14%

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

TABLE 2
SECURITY CHECKS IN PUBLIC PLACES- SHOULD BE INCREASED

"Following the failed attempt to explode a bomb on a plane in America on Christmas day, certain measures to increase not only airline security, but also security measures in other locations, are being discussed. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about some of these measures?"

2. Governments should increase security checks in public places such as parks, shopping centres and other places where large groups gather.

Base: All EU adults in five countries, U.S. and China

	United States	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	China
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree(NET):	40%	43%	50%	71%	63%	48%	67%
Strongly Agree	13%	18%	17%	35%	34%	14%	37%
Somewhat Agree	26%	26%	33%	36%	30%	34%	30%
Neither agree nor disagree	26%	28%	27%	18%	20%	26%	15%
Disagree(NET):	35%	28%	24%	11%	17%	26%	18%
Somewhat disagree	21%	14%	15%	7%	8%	16%	9%
Strongly disagree	14%	14%	8%	3%	8%	10%	9%

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

TABLE 3
ANY SCOPE FOR MORE SURVEILLANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT?

"Following the failed attempt to explode a bomb on a plane in America on Christmas day, certain measures to increase not only airline security, but also security measures in other locations, are being discussed. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about some of these measures?"

3. There is already too much surveillance of individuals by the government.

Base: All EU adults in five countries, U.S. and China

	United States	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	China
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree(NET):	32%	39%	39%	25%	40%	38%	34%
Strongly Agree	12%	18%	13%	7%	13%	16%	11%
Somewhat Agree	20%	21%	26%	18%	27%	22%	23%
Neither agree nor disagree	33%	30%	33%	37%	34%	31%	43%
Disagree(NET):	35%	32%	28%	38%	26%	31%	22%
Somewhat disagree	21%	17%	18%	25%	15%	19%	17%
Strongly disagree	14%	14%	10%	14%	10%	11%	5%

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

**TABLE 4
OPINION ON THE PROPOSAL TO BAN BURQA IN FRANCE**

"In France, a government commission has proposed a ban of the Muslim burqa veil which covers the entire female body from head to toe. Would you like to see such a ban implemented in your country?"

Base: All EU adults in five countries, U.S. and China

	United States	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	China
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	33%	57%	70%	63%	65%	50%	27%
No	44%	26%	18%	23%	21%	33%	54%
Not sure	23%	17%	12%	14%	13%	17%	19%

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

Methodology

This **FT/Harris Poll** was conducted online by Harris Interactive among a total of 7,256 adults aged 16-64 within France (1,093), Germany (1,016), Great Britain (1,097), Spain (1,019), and the United States (1,006), adults aged 18-64 in Italy (1,004) and 18-60 in China (1,021) between February 3 and 10, 2010. Figures for age, sex, education, region and Internet usage were weighted where necessary to bring them into line with their actual proportions in the population. Propensity score weighting was 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 populations of the respective countries. 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.

Adults in Largest European Countries, U.S. and China Concerned Over Online Security
Mixed Feelings as to Whether They Are Doing Enough to Keep Themselves Safe Online

Mar 04, 2010

A new Financial Times/Harris Poll among those under age 65 finds there is a sense of concern over online security and while people are doing some things to help keep their data and privacy secure, they may not be doing everything.

Three in five Americans (61%), majorities of French adults (56%), Spaniards (55%), Chinese (54%) and Britons (52%) as well as 46% of Germans and 40% of Italians are concerned about the amount and security of personal online data that can be accessed by search engines people use, such as Google or Bing. There is slightly more concern over the amount and security of personal online data that can be accessed by people's Internet Service Provider (between 45% in Italy and 64% in the U.S.).

These are some of the findings of a Financial Times/Harris Poll conducted online by Harris Interactive among 7,256 adults aged 16-64 in France, Germany, Great Britain, Spain and the United States, adults aged 18-64 in Italy and adults aged 18-60 in China between February 3 and 10, 2010.

The greatest amount of concern is over being hacked. Four in five Americans (81%), Chinese (81%) and Spaniards (79%), three-quarters of French adults (75%) and Britons (73%), and two-thirds of Italians (67%) and Germans (65%) all say they are concerned about the amount and security of personal online data that can be accessed by cybercriminals and hackers. Over half of Spaniards (56%), Americans (55%) and Chinese (53%) say they are very concerned.

Feelings towards online security

Majorities of adults in Great Britain (70%), Italy (67%), Germany (62%), the U.S. (61%), France (60%) and Spain (58%) all believe they are careful enough about the security of their personal data/details online while two-thirds of Chinese adults (67%) say they should be much more careful about the security of their personal data/details online.

When it comes to hackers and cybercriminals using online personal data/details, majorities in all seven countries (between 56% and 80%) are worried. Also, majorities in Spain (66%), Germany (64%), France (62%), the U.S. (62%), Italy (57%) and Great Britain (53%) say social sites like Facebook and Twitter make many people vulnerable to cyber attacks. Chinese however are more divided as two in five each say they are not sure (41%) and that these sites make people more vulnerable (39%).

Germans tend to be more thorough as a majority of them (53%) say they tend to read sites' Terms and Conditions carefully and are aware of their privacy policies while majorities in the other six countries say they do not read these terms carefully.

When it comes to sharing personal details with a website even if they make clear it's secure, there is a difference by country and a clear divide among some of these countries. Three in five Italians (59%) and half of Spaniards (51%) and Britons (50%) are happy to have some of these personal details shared, while 57% of both Americans and Chinese are not happy to have these details shared. Germans are split with 46% saying they would be happy to have these details shared and the same number saying they would be unhappy. French are also divided, but lean a

little one way as 49% would be unhappy and 47% would be happy to have these details shared.

There is also a sense of uncertainty regarding cyber attacks. Almost half of Italians (47%), 45% of French adults and 40% of Spaniards are all not sure if they will be the victim of a cyber attack in the next five years. Britons are divided 35% not expecting to be a victim of a cyber attack and 36% unsure. Two in five Germans (38%) and Americans (38%) say they do not expect to be a victim of a cyber attack and Chinese adults are split with 34% each saying they expect to be a victim and expect to not be a victim.

So what?

Online security remains something that people care about and also worry about with regard to hackers, but also with their ISPs. Companies need to do a good job in two areas; they have to constantly reassure their clients that their data is safe, and they also must educate them as to how to make sure personal records stay private and stay secure.

TABLE 1
SECURITY OF PERSONAL ONLINE DATA

"To what extent are you concerned about the amount and security of personal online data that can be accessed by...?"

Search engines you use (like Google or Bing etc.)

Base All EU adults in five countries, U.S and China

	United States	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	China
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Concerned(NET):	61%	52%	56%	40%	55%	46%	54%
Very Concerned	24%	17%	23%	11%	24%	17%	26%
Somewhat Concerned	37%	35%	33%	29%	31%	29%	28%
Neither concerned nor unconcerned	19%	23%	23%	26%	27%	31%	17%
Not Concerned(NET):	18%	21%	18%	32%	17%	20%	27%
Somewhat Unconcerned	13%	13%	12%	20%	10%	15%	14%
Very Unconcerned	5%	8%	5%	12%	7%	5%	13%
Not sure	2%	4%	3%	2%	1%	4%	3%

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

TABLE 2
SECURITY OF PERSONAL ONLINE DATA

"To what extent are you concerned about the amount and security of personal online data that

can be accessed by...?"

Your ISP (Internet Service Provider)

Base All EU adults in five countries, U.S and China

	United States	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	China
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Concerned(NET):	64%	53%	54%	45%	63%	49%	61%
Very Concerned	26%	20%	26%	12%	29%	19%	31%
Somewhat Concerned	38%	34%	28%	33%	34%	30%	30%
Neither concerned nor unconcerned	17%	21%	24%	26%	23%	29%	16%
Not Concerned(NET):	17%	21%	19%	27%	12%	17%	20%
Somewhat Unconcerned	12%	12%	14%	17%	6%	12%	9%
Very Unconcerned	5%	9%	6%	10%	6%	4%	10%
Not sure	2%	4%	2%	2%	2%	5%	3%

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

TABLE 3

SECURITY OF PERSONAL ONLINE DATA

"To what extent are you concerned about the amount and security of personal online data that can be accessed by...?"

Cybercriminals and hackers

Base All EU adults in five countries, U.S and China

	United States	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	China
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Concerned(NET):	81%	73%	75%	67%	79%	65%	81%
Very Concerned	55%	42%	45%	34%	56%	31%	53%
Somewhat Concerned	26%	30%	31%	34%	23%	34%	28%
Neither concerned nor unconcerned	7%	11%	12%	12%	12%	18%	7%
Not Concerned(NET):	10%	14%	10%	18%	8%	13%	9%
Somewhat Unconcerned	5%	6%	6%	13%	4%	9%	4%
Very Unconcerned	6%	7%	4%	4%	3%	4%	5%
Not sure	2%	2%	3%	3%	1%	3%	3%

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

TABLE 4

ISSUES REGARDING ONLINE DATA SECURITY

"Here are some issues regarding online security. Which one in each case applies to you personally?"

Base All EU adults in five countries, U.S and China

	United States	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	China
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I believe I am careful enough about the security of my personal data/details online	61%	70%	60%	67%	58%	62%	26%
I should be much more careful about the security of my personal data/details online	32%	21%	33%	26%	33%	30%	67%
Not sure	8%	9%	6%	7%	9%	8%	7%

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

TABLE 5
ISSUES REGARDING ONLINE DATA SECURITY

"Here are some issues regarding online security. Which one in each case applies to you personally?"

Base All EU adults in five countries, U.S and China

	United States	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	China
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I am worried about hackers and cybercriminals using my online personal data/details	69%	60%	58%	80%	82%	56%	79%
I am not worried about hackers and cybercriminals using my online personal data/details	21%	26%	30%	13%	9%	33%	12%
Not sure	10%	15%	12%	7%	9%	11%	9%

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

TABLE 6
ISSUES REGARDING ONLINE DATA SECURITY

"Here are some issues regarding online security. Which one in each case applies to you personally?"

Base All EU adults in five countries, U.S and China

	United States	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	China
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Social sites like Facebook and Twitter make many people vulnerable to cyber attacks	62%	53%	62%	57%	66%	64%	39%
Social sites like Facebook and	19%	24%	14%	16%	11%	12%	21%

Twitter make few people vulnerable to cyber attacks

Not sure 19% 23% 24% 27% 24% 25% 41%

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

TABLE 7
ISSUES REGARDING ONLINE DATA SECURITY

"Here are some issues regarding online security. Which one in each case applies to you personally?"

Base All EU adults in five countries, U.S and China

	United States	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	China
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I do not tend to read sites' Terms & Conditions carefully and I am unaware of their privacy policies	54%	54%	53%	52%	55%	37%	51%
I tend to read sites' Terms & Conditions carefully and I am aware of their privacy policies	38%	35%	41%	39%	37%	53%	42%
Not sure	7%	11%	6%	9%	8%	10%	7%

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

TABLE 8
ISSUES REGARDING ONLINE DATA SECURITY

"Here are some issues regarding online security. Which one in each case applies to you personally?"

Base All EU adults in five countries, U.S and China

	United States	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	China
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I am happy to have some of my personal details shared with a website as long as they make it's clear secure	34%	50%	47%	59%	51%	46%	31%
I am unhappy to have my personal details shared with a website even if they say it's secure	57%	41%	49%	31%	42%	46%	57%
Not sure	8%	10%	3%	9%	7%	8%	13%

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

TABLE 9
ISSUES REGARDING ONLINE DATA SECURITY

"Here are some issues regarding online security. Which one in each case applies to you personally?"

Base All EU adults in five countries, U.S and China

	United States	Great Britain	France	Italy	Spain	Germany	China
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I do not expect I will be a victim of some kind of 'cyber' attack in the next 5 years	38%	35%	33%	42%	35%	38%	34%
I expect I will be a victim of some kind of 'cyber' attack in the next 5 years	31%	29%	22%	11%	25%	25%	34%
Not sure	31%	36%	45%	47%	40%	37%	31%

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

Methodology

This **FT/Harris Poll** was conducted online by Harris Interactive among a total of 7,256 adults aged 16-64 within France (1,093), Germany (1,016), Great Britain (1,097), Spain (1,019), and the United States (1,006), adults aged 18-64 in Italy (1,004) and 18-60 in China (1,021) between February 3 and 10, 2010. Figures for age, sex, education, region and Internet usage were weighted where necessary to bring them into line with their actual proportions in the population. Propensity score weighting was 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 populations of the respective countries. 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.

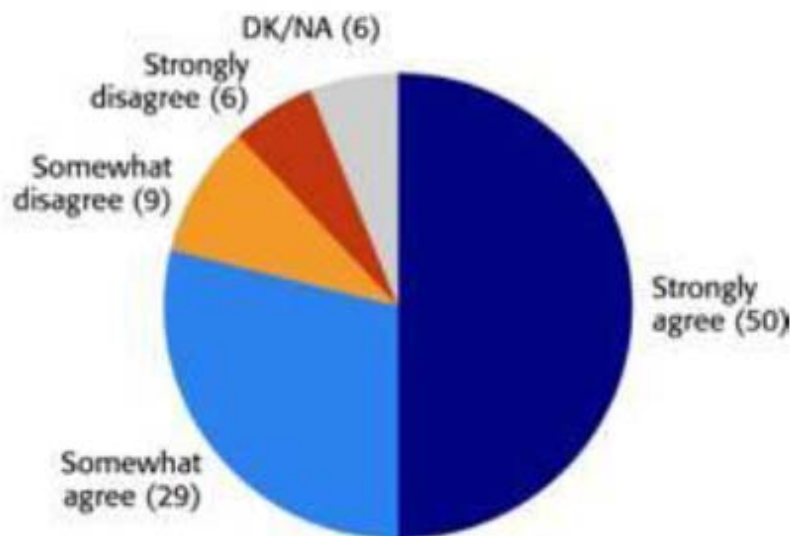
Four in Five Regard Internet Access as a Fundamental Right: Global Poll

Four in five adults (79%) regard internet access as their fundamental right, according to a new global poll conducted across 26 countries for BBC World Service.

The poll of more than 27,000 adults conducted by GlobeScan found that 87 per cent of those who used the internet felt that internet access should be “the fundamental right of all people.” More than seven in ten (71%) non-internet users also felt that they should have the right to access the web.

Access to the Internet Should Be a Fundamental Right of All People

Average of 26 Countries, 2010

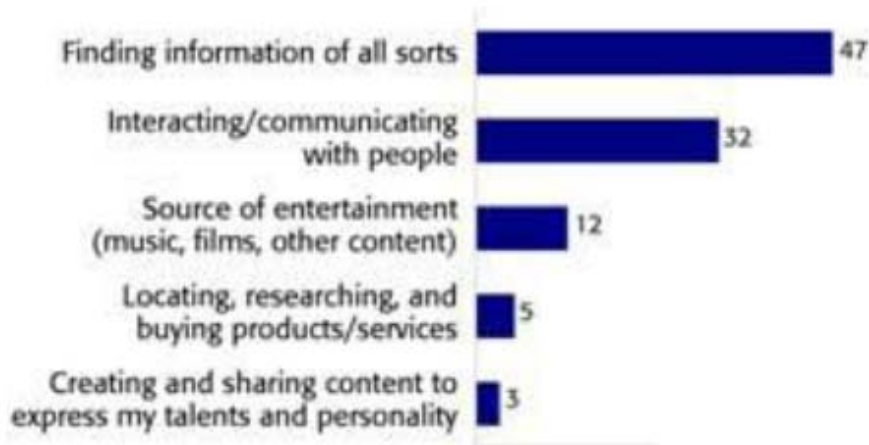


Countries where very high proportions regarded internet access as their fundamental right included South Korea (96%), Mexico (94%), and China (87%).

Most web users are very positive about the changes the internet has brought to their lives, with strong support for the information available, the greater freedom it brings and social networking. However there was caution about expressing opinions online and fraud.

Most Valued Aspects of the Internet

Internet Users,* Average of 26 Countries, 2010

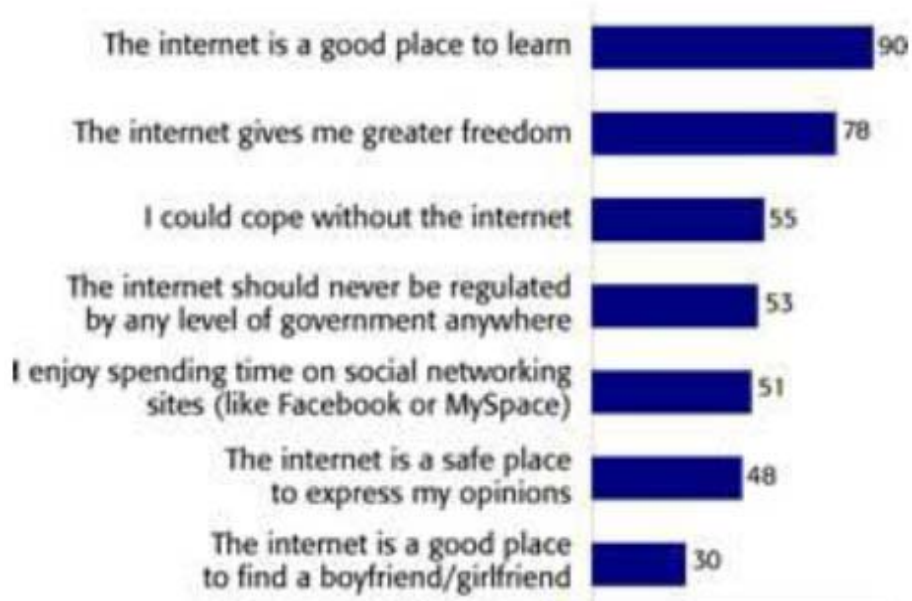


*Asked of those who said they used the internet in the past six months

Nearly four in five (78%) said they felt it had brought them greater freedom, nine in ten (90%) said they thought it was a good place to learn, and just over half (51%) said they now enjoyed spending their spare time on social networking sites like Facebook or MySpace.

Opinions on the Internet

Internet Users,* *Agree,** Average of 26 Countries, 2010



*Asked of those who said they used the internet in the past six months

**"Strongly agree" and "Somewhat agree"

Despite this enthusiasm there is also concern, with many web users cautious about speaking their minds online. The poll found that they were evenly split between those who felt that “the internet is a safe place to express my opinions” (48%) and those who did not feel this (49%).

Japan was among the countries where most web users did not feel they could express their opinions safely online (65%), alongside South Korea (70%), France (69%), Germany (72%), and China (55%). In contrast, most Indians (70%), Ghanaians (74%), and Kenyans (73%) felt they could express their opinions safely.

Aspects of the Internet Causing Most Concern

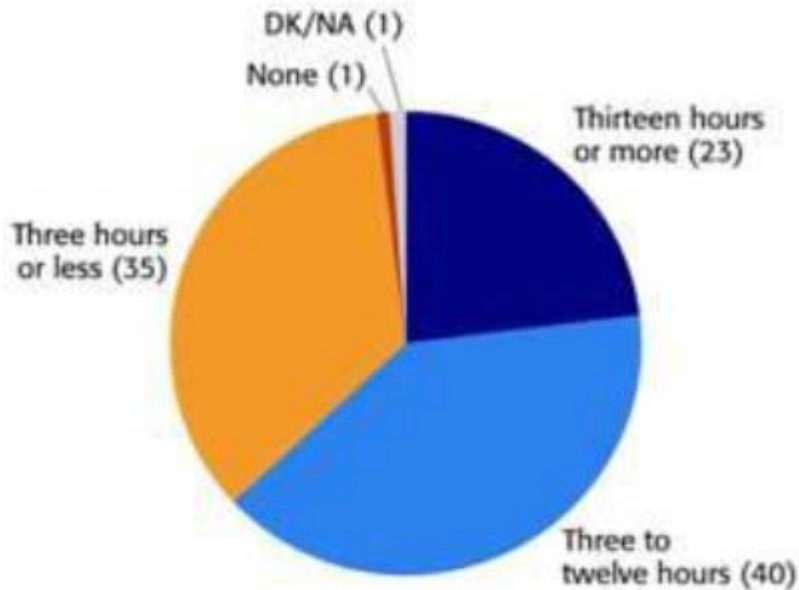
Average of 26 Countries, 2010



The poll also showed that most internet users feel that the internet should not be regulated by governments. More than half (53%) of internet users agreed that “the internet should never be regulated by any level of government anywhere”—including large majorities in South Korea (83%), Nigeria (77%), and Mexico (72%). Forty-four per cent admitted that they did not think they could cope without the internet. Many more felt this way in Japan (84%), Mexico (81%), and Russia (71%), while fewer felt they could not cope without the internet in Pakistan (19%), the Philippines (21%), Turkey (27%), Brazil, and India (both 29%).

Estimated Hours Spent Online Weekly for Non-Work Purposes

Internet Users,* Average of 26 Countries, 2010



*Asked of those who said they used the internet in the past six months

Asked what aspect of the internet they most valued, people most commonly identified the ability to find information of all sorts (47%), with its next most popular aspect being the ability to interact and communicate with people (32%). The internet's roles as a source of entertainment (12%), as a tool to locate, research, and buy products and services (5%), and as a forum for creativity and sharing of content (3%) were less commonly mentioned as its most valuable aspect.

The poll also found that fraud was the aspect of the internet that caused people most concern, with 32 per cent saying it was what worried them most. Fraud emerged as a greater public concern than violent and explicit content, which was mentioned by 27 per cent, and threats to privacy, which were the major concern of one in five people (20%).

As BBC World Service reported last month, the poll also reveals that around one in three internet users across the countries polled regard the web as a good place to find a boyfriend or girlfriend.

The poll was commissioned for SuperPower, a major season throughout March on the BBC's international news services: BBC World Service, BBC World News and BBC.com, exploring the extraordinary power of the internet.

The results are drawn from a survey of 27,973 adult citizens across 26 countries, including 14,306 internet users, conducted for BBC World Service by the international polling firm

GlobeScan. GlobeScan coordinated fieldwork, involving telephone and in-person interviews, between 30 November 2009 and 7 February 2010.

GlobeScan Chairman Doug Miller commented: “Despite worries about privacy and fraud, people around the world see access to the internet as their fundamental right. They think the web is a force for good, and most don’t want governments to regulate it.”

Methodology

In total 27,973 citizens in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Portugal, Russia, South Korea, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America were interviewed face-to-face or by telephone between November 30, 2009 and February 7, 2010. Polling was conducted for BBC World Service by GlobeScan and its research partners in each country.

In Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey urban samples were used.

The margin of error per country ranges from +/-2.1 to 6.9 per cent, 19 times out of 20.

Canadians, Americans Differ on Political Correctness

March 11, 2010

People in Canada and the United States do not see eye-to-eye when it comes to "political correctness", according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 50 per cent of respondents in Canada support the concept, but only 41 per cent of Americans concur.

In fact, 45 per cent of Americans oppose the use of "political correctness" in their country, compared to 37 per cent of Canadians.

The term "political correctness" has been used to describe language and/or behaviour that seeks to minimize possible offenses to racial, cultural and gender identity groups, among others.

The Texas State Board of Education is currently reviewing the language that publishers will need to use in order to align their textbooks to current standards. Some critics have claimed that the proposed changes may be going too far to accommodate religious minorities.

Earlier this month, Kelly Shackelford, president of Liberty Institute, expressed his views about the controversy, saying, "It's just political correctness where they're trying to [achieve] diversity—and in the process, they are destroying important aspects of history that kids need to learn."

Polling Data

The term "political correctness" has been used to describe language and/or behaviour that seeks to minimize possible offenses to racial, cultural and gender identity groups, among others. Thinking about this, do you generally support or oppose the use of "political correctness" in Canada / the United States?

	CAN	USA
Support	50%	41%
Oppose	37%	45%
Not sure	13%	14%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 1,008 Canadian adults and 1,003 American adults, conducted from Feb. 19 to Feb. 21, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent for both countries.
