

BUSINESS AND POLITICS IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

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M. Zubair

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Prelude

This week report consists of 23 surveys. Three of these are multi-country surveys while the rest of 20 are national surveys from various regions of the world;

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East Europe 01

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Multi-country surveys 03

Women Education in Muslim Societies

A general perception is that women have very low status in Muslim societies. Similarly it is assumed that Muslims put more emphasis on educating their boys than girls. A Pew survey shows a very dissimilar picture to such stereotypes. In eight predominantly Muslim countries, an overwhelmingly majority of Muslim respondents stress equally on educating the boys as well as the girls, showing that Muslims also realize the significance of education for both sexes.

There are several such misconceptions about women status which are wrongly attributed with the religion. Muslims emphasis on education for girls shows that they know women play significant role in the development of any society as a family member and as a citizen of the state. It is misperceived that women in Muslim societies are debarred of their fundamental rights and it is due to Islam. It is not to claim that women in Muslim societies do not have any human rights problem. It is to note here as well that several women become the victim of brutalities each year in Muslim societies just as they face similar problems in any other society. But it should be made clear that abuses against women are not due to Islam rather the root cause of these abuses lie in the cultural heritage that Muslims inherited from pre-Islamic societies. Had it any ideological reasons than no Muslim or very small minority would have supported equal education right for girls. By increasing literacy rate in Muslim women, awareness level among Muslim women will increase and they will be able to defend their rights more appropriately if any thing goes wrong.

Nevertheless negative perceptions about Muslim societies are very common. Are women really not enjoying basic rights in Muslim societies? What is the possible reason for such negative perception? Is it western media that shows such pictures of women in Muslim societies?

Summary of Polls

NORTHEAST ASIA

Rating for Tsang Falls Slightly in Hong Kong

Public support for Hong Kong's chief executive dropped this month, according to a poll by the Hong Kong University Public Opinion Programme. The support rate for Donald Tsang stands at 50.7 points, down 1.8 points since late March.

April 29, 2010

EAST EUROPE

No Party Able to Compete with United Russia

Russia's governing party remains remarkably popular, according to a poll by the All-Russian Public Opinion Research Center. 52 per cent of respondents would vote for United Russia (YR) in the next legislative ballot.

April 27, 2010

WEST EUROPE

Tories Lead Lib-Dems, Labour Third in Britain

The Conservative party is once again ahead of its rivals in Britain, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion published in *The Economist*. 33 per cent of respondents would support the Tories in next week's General Election.

April 30, 2010

Just a Third of Britons Back Mission in Afghanistan

Public support for the military deployment in Afghanistan has fallen this month in Britain, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 32 per cent of respondents back the operation involving UK soldiers, down six points since February.

April 25, 2010

Millions of UK Consumers Punish Businesses Who Don't Treat Workers Fairly

Within the committed Fairtrade consumer sector, more than two thirds say they will always or often punish companies for not being socially responsible and nearly a third of mainstream consumers are likely to reward companies for being socially responsible.

May 1 2010

British Sense of Fair Play Helps Workers in the Developing World

Britons overwhelmingly expect fair pay and fair treatment for workers in developing countries, and the vast majority, 86%, feel a personal responsibility to ensure workers are fairly compensated. Within the committed consumer sector, almost nine in ten people believe they can make a difference through their own shopping choices.

May 1 2010

President Sarkozy Keeps Dropping in France

The popularity of Nicolas Sarkozy continues to erode in France, according to a poll by CSA published in *Le Parisien*. 34 per cent of respondents have confidence in their president to face the country's problems, down two points since March.

April 27, 2010

NORTH AMERICA

How Americans Interact with Government Online

As government agencies at all levels bring their services online, Americans are turning in large numbers to government websites to access information and services. Fully 82% of internet users (representing 61% of all American adults) looked for information or completed a transaction on a government website in the 12 months preceding this survey.

Americans get information about public policies online, download official forms, and renew their license and card online.

April 27, 2010

More Americans Favor Than Oppose Arizona Immigration Law

More than three-quarters of Americans have heard about the state of Arizona's new immigration law, and of these, 51% say they favor it and 39% oppose it.

April 29, 2010

"Enthusiastic" Voters Prefer GOP by 20 Points in 2010 Vote

Although U.S. registered voters are closely divided in their 2010 congressional election preferences, those who say they are "very enthusiastic about voting" this year show a strong preference for the Republican Party.

April 27, 2010

Hispanics and Arizona's New Immigration Law

Arizona last week passed a law authorizing local police to check the immigration status of anyone they reasonably suspect of being in the United States illegally.¹ The law has generated sharp debate between advocates who say it is needed to combat illegal immigration and opponents who say it is an infringement on civil liberties and an invitation to racial/ethnic profiling of Hispanics by the police. Opinion polls show that Hispanics are most critical of anti-immigration laws.

April 29, 2010

Pessimistic Public Doubts Effectiveness of Stimulus, TARP

The public remains doggedly downbeat about the condition of the national economy, even as many experts and economists see signs of recovery. As has been the case for most of the past two years, about nine-in-ten (88%) rate national economic conditions as only fair or poor, and over the past year there has been no decline in the percentage saying the economy will stay the same (36%) or get worse (19%) a year from now.

April 28, 2010

Obama Approval Drops to 46% in United States

Public support for Barack Obama fell slightly last month in the United States, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 46 per cent of respondents approve of their president's performance, down two points since March.

May 01, 2010

Republicans Prioritize Immigration; Dems, Financial Reform

When asked which of three current legislative initiatives in Congress should be the priority, Americans who identify as Democrats favor a focus on financial reform, while independents and Republicans choose immigration. All three political groups give a new energy bill low priority.

April 30, 2010

Few Americans Satisfied with Economic Standing

Adults in the United States hold gloomy views on the country's finances, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 83 per cent of respondents rate the economic conditions in the U.S. as "poor" or "very poor."

April 30, 2010

Americans Support Arizona Immigration Bill

Many adults in the United States would like several regulations included in the Arizona immigration bill to be implemented in their own state, according to a poll by Angus Reid

Public Opinion. 76 per cent of respondents support making it a crime to transport someone who is an illegal immigrant.

April 29, 2010

Americans Split on Next Supreme Court Justice

Adults in the United States do not agree on a specific set of principles for the country's next Supreme Court justice, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 32 per cent of respondents would prefer a person with a conservative ideology, while 30 per cent would choose someone with a liberal ideology.

April 28, 2010

Volcano-Related Disruptions Affected 14% of Americans

The volcano that erupted in Iceland earlier this month affected 14% of U.S. adults in one way or another, including 1% who say their personal travel plans were disrupted, 3% who say other plans were affected, and 5% who said it disrupted their business.

April 30, 2010

More Canadians Satisfied with Domestic Economy

Many people in Canada believe the country's financial standing has improved this year, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 58 per cent of respondents rate the economic conditions in Canada today as good or very good, up four points since March.

April 28, 2010

LATIN AMERICA

Rousseff Gains, Almost Ties Serra in Brazil

Brazil's presidential election will require a run-off, according to a poll by Instituto Sensus. 32.7 per cent of respondents would vote for Jose Serra of the Brazilian Party of Social Democracy (PSDB) in the ballot, while 32.4 per cent would support Dilma Rousseff of the ruling Workers' Party (PT).

April 24, 2010

MULTI-COUNTRY POLLS

Views on Global Warming Vary in Three Countries

People in three countries hold differing views on climate change, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 58 per cent of respondents in Canada believe global warming is a fact and is mostly caused by emissions from vehicles and industrial facilities, but only 41 per cent of Americans and 38 per cent of Britons concur.

April 27, 2010

Educating Boys and Girls in the Muslim World

In all eight predominantly Muslim nations surveyed in 2009 a strong majority say it is equally important to educate girls and boys. This opinion is shared by more than eight-in-ten in Lebanon (96%), Indonesia (93%), Turkey (89%), Pakistan (87%) and the Palestinian territories (85%).

Young, Less Educated Yearn to Migrate to the U.S.

Fifteen countries attract about 500 million of the roughly 700 million adults worldwide who say they would like to relocate permanently to another country if they could. Gallup finds the U.S. is clearly the No. 1 desired destination among these potential migrants, with more than 165 million saying they would like to move there, and neighboring Canada is a distant second with 45 million.

April 30, 2010

NORTHEAST ASIA

Rating for Tsang Falls Slightly in Hong Kong

April 29, 2010

Public support for Hong Kong's chief executive dropped this month, according to a poll by the Hong Kong University Public Opinion Programme. The support rate for Donald Tsang stands at 50.7 points, down 1.8 points since late March.

In June 2005, Tsang was elected unopposed by an 800-member committee to serve as Hong Kong's chief executive for two years. Tsang had substituted Tung Chee-hwa on an interim basis. In March 2007, Tsang won a full four-year term as chief executive, defeating Alan Leong with 649 votes to 123.

China took control of Hong Kong from Britain in July 1997. As part of the "one country, two systems" arrangement proposed by Deng Xiaoping, China must allow Hong Kong to be sovereign in all matters—except national security and foreign affairs—until 2047. Hong Kong's Basic Law sets no specific timetable for a democratically elected government. The representatives at the Legislative Council monitor the performance of the government, and play a role in enacting laws, as well as examining and approving budgets.

In December 2007, the Chinese government decided that the people of Hong Kong will not be able to directly elect the territory's chief executive until 2017, and the entire Legislative Council until 2020. Democratic movements in Hong Kong—who had proposed to have direct elections by 2012—protested against Beijing's ruling.

In September 2008, Hong Kong residents elected 30 members of the 60-seat Legislative Council. Final results gave the group of pro-democracy parties 23 out of the 60 available seats. The pro-Beijing Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong (DAB) won 10 seats, meaning it remains the largest party in the legislature. In all, pro-Beijing politicians, led by the DAB, control 35 seats in the legislature.

On Apr. 21, Hong Kong financial secretary John Tsang called for measures to avoid a real estate crisis, saying, "The government is deeply concerned about the rising trend of property prices. I understand the worries of residents about rapidly rising home prices, and I agree that we need to reduce the bubble risk in the property market to avoid any impact on the financial system's stability and the recovery in the real economy."

Polling Data

Please use a scale of 0-100 to rate your extent of support to the chief executive Donald Tsang Yam-kuen, with zero indicating absolutely not supportive, 100 indicating absolutely supportive and 50 indicating half-half. How would you rate the chief executive Donald Tsang Yam-kuen?

	Apr. 12	Mar. 25	Mar. 3	Feb. 21
Support Rating	50.7	52.5	53.1	50.9

Source: Hong Kong University Public Opinion Programme
Methodology: Interviews with 1,009 Hong Kong residents, conducted from Apr. 7 to Apr. 12, 2010. Margin of error is 3 per cent.

EAST EUROPE

No Party Able to Compete with United Russia

April 27, 2010

Russia's governing party remains remarkably popular, according to a poll by the All-Russian Public Opinion Research Center. 52 per cent of respondents would vote for United Russia (YR) in the next legislative ballot.

The Communist Party (KPRF) is a distant second with eight 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.

On Mar. 29, at least 40 people died and 100 more were injured after two suicide bombers targeted the Lubyanka and Park Kultury metro stations in Moscow. Two days later, Chechen rebel leader Doku Umarov claimed responsibility for the attacks.

On Apr. 1, Communist leader Gennady Zyuganov criticized the government, saying they are "incapable of coping with any task," and adding, "We shall never end corruption and terrorist acts if we do not have professionals on all levels."

Polling Data

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

	Apr. 2010	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2010
United Russia (YR)	52%	53%	54%
Communist Party (KPRF)	8%	7%	7%
Liberal Democratic Party (LDPR)	5%	5%	5%
A Just Russia	4%	4%	4%

Source: All-Russian Public Opinion Research Center
Methodology: Interviews with 1,600 Russian adults, conducted on Apr. 16 and Apr. 17, 2010.
Margin of error is 3.4 per cent.

WEST EUROPE

Tories Lead Lib-Dems, Labour Third in Britain

April 30, 2010

The Conservative party is once again ahead of its rivals in Britain, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion published in *The Economist*. 33 per cent of respondents would support the Tories in next week's General Election.

The Liberal Democrats are second with 30 per cent, followed by the governing Labour Party with 23 per cent. 12 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 Apr. 27, Cameron discussed his views on public safety, saying, "I think it is time to be honest about what has been happening in our country. There has always been violence. There has always been evil. But there is something about the frequency of these crimes—the depravity of these crimes, that betrays a deep and fundamental problem in Britain today. (...) I know I've been criticised for saying our society is broken and I know I will be again. But I am saying this as I see it."

The election to the House of Commons will take place on May 6.

Comprehensive Coverage of the General Election 2010

Polling Data

A General Election will be held on the 6th of May. We are going to show you a ballot that includes all the candidates registered to run in your local constituency. Which one of these candidates will you be most likely to support on Election Day?

	Apr. 26	Apr. 20	Apr. 19	Apr. 13
Conservative	33%	32%	32%	38%
Liberal Democrats	30%	33%	32%	22%
Labour	23%	23%	24%	28%
Other	14%	12%	12%	13%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 2,433 British adults, conducted on Apr. 23 and Apr. 26, 2010. Margin of error is 2.2 per cent.

Just a Third of Britons Back Mission in Afghanistan

April 25, 2010

Public support for the military deployment in Afghanistan has fallen this month in Britain, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 32 per cent of respondents back the operation involving UK soldiers, down six points since February.

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

At least 1,720 soldiers—including 281 Britons—have died in the war on terrorism, either in support of the U.S.-led Operation Enduring Freedom or as part of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) led by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

British voters will take part in a General Election on May 6.

On Apr. 21, Conservative leader David Cameron discussed his views on the conflict, saying, "The strategy which has been in place since the end of last year is, I believe, broadly the right one; we must give it the necessary time and support to succeed. That is how we can continue to reverse the Taliban's momentum, build up the Afghan armed forces, and create the conditions for transition to Afghan control. Where we need to go further and faster is in ensuring the right balance of troops across Helmand and in forging a new political settlement."

Polling Data

Overall, do you support or oppose the military operation involving UK soldiers in Afghanistan?

	Apr. 2010	Feb. 2010	Nov. 2009
Support	32%	38%	36%
Oppose	59%	52%	56%
Not sure	9%	10%	8%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 2,006 British adults, conducted from Apr. 9 to Apr. 12, 2010. Margin of error is 2.2 per cent.

Millions of UK Consumers Punish Businesses Who Don't Treat Workers Fairly

One in five British consumers punish socially irresponsible companies through their shopping choices.

May 1 2010

A Fairtrade Foundation / GlobeScan Press Release

Within the committed Fairtrade consumer sector, more than two thirds say they will always or often punish companies for not being socially responsible and nearly a third of mainstream consumers are likely to reward companies for being socially responsible.

And Britons overwhelmingly expect fair pay and fair treatment for workers in developing countries, and the vast majority, 86%, feel a personal responsibility to ensure workers are fairly compensated.

The in-depth GlobeScan poll of 1,500 people was commissioned by the Fairtrade Foundation ahead of World Fair Trade Day (8 May), the international campaign to improve the lives of small producers, farmers and artisans around the world, and to coincide with Labour Day (1 May).

Making a personal difference to sustainable development and fairness makes shoppers feel good, with one in five people respondents saying they want to do their part. Women are slightly more motivated by the feeling of doing good than men. And if companies get it right, over 60% of shoppers are likely to recommend Fairtrade products to friends and colleagues, generating further sales.

The FAIRTRADE Mark came top as the most trusted certification label and the majority of people, (64%) link Fairtrade to fair pay for producers and workers.

Cheryl Sloan, Marketing Director at the Fairtrade Foundation said: 'It is very encouraging that UK consumers continue to be very receptive to Fairtrade and show high levels of awareness, familiarity and purchasing. Fairtrade is clearly no longer a fringe sector within retail. But companies should also take note that shoppers are prepared to send a very strong message to them about their global accountability.'

The survey showed that Fairtrade clearly adds value to products and strongly impacts on people's intention to buy. An overwhelming 90% of active ethical consumers say the FAIRTRADE Mark on pack helps the product create a positive impression and many say it makes them more likely to buy specific brand.

Sloan continued: 'The recognition of the FAIRTRADE Mark and trust expressed in the survey are consistent with people's actions, as they increasingly vote with their shopping baskets for a new model in trade in which justice and equity are integral parts of the transaction. Fairtrade sales have continued to increase in the last year, enabling producer communities to improve their environment, build schools, sink boreholes. Tea producers in India have bought school equipment and medical care for the community. But much more needs to be done as we all continue to face difficult times.'

But the poll also demonstrated an overall decline in the numbers of people expressing concern about economic issues such as energy pricing, food prices and the recession compared to a year ago. However human rights, poverty in developing countries and worker exploitation have held up, with over half expressing concern. Slightly less importance was attributed to action on the environment (74% down from 82%) and support for progressive government policies (60% down from 67%), indicating disillusionment with government.

The FAIRTRADE Mark is recognised by the vast majority (over 90%) of British consumers and is by far the most frequently seen ethical label. Two-thirds of people surveyed have purchased

Fairtrade products in the past six months, compared with just over half for organic and still less for other labels. Fairtrade is the first choice for bananas, chocolate, coffee, tea and sugar and people expressed a strong interest in buying Fairtrade textiles, cosmetics, desserts, seafood and wood. Fairtrade is most often spontaneously associated with the Co-operative, followed by Tesco, Sainsbury's and Cadbury, and when prompted, Green & Black's is the most recognisable Fairtrade branded product. Estimated retail sales of Fairtrade products in the UK topped £799m in 2009.

Notes to Editors

1. The FAIRTRADE Mark is a certification mark and a registered trademark of Fairtrade Labelling Organisations International (FLO) of which the Fairtrade Foundation is the UK member. The Fairtrade Foundation is an independent certification body which licenses the use of the FAIRTRADE Mark on products which meet international Fairtrade standards. This independent consumer label is now recognised by 72% of UK consumers and appears on products as a guarantee that disadvantaged producers are getting a better deal. Today, more than 7.5 million people—farmers, workers and their families—across 58 developing countries benefit from the international Fairtrade system.
 2. Over 4,500 products have been licensed to carry the FAIRTRADE Mark including coffee, tea, herbal teas, chocolate, cocoa, sugar, bananas, grapes, pineapples, mangoes, avocados, apples, pears, plums, grapefruit, lemons, oranges, satsumas, clementines, mandarins, lychees, coconuts, dried fruit, juices, smoothies, biscuits, cakes & snacks, honey, jams & preserves, chutney & sauces, rice, quinoa, herbs & spices, seeds, nuts & nut oil, wines, beers, rum, confectionary, muesli, cereal bars, yoghurt, ice-cream, flowers, sports balls, sugar body scrub and cotton products including clothing, homeware, cloth toys, cotton wool and olive oil.
 3. 7 in 10 households purchase Fairtrade goods, helping Fairtrade sales reach an estimated £800m in 2009, up from £712m in 2008. There are over 460 producer organisations selling to the UK with 872 certified producer groups in the global Fairtrade system, representing more than 1.5 million farmers and workers.
 4. The GlobeScan survey ran from 30 January to 9 February 2010 and 1,500 people completed online interviews through consumer internet panels. Survey data has been weighted to reflect the true estimated incidence of Fairtrade purchasing and to reflect the country's demographic composition by gender, age, and education, as per the latest census data.
 5. GlobeScan Incorporated is an international opinion research consultancy. We provide global organisations with evidence-based insight to help them set strategy and shape their communications. Companies, multilateral institutions, governments and NGOs trust GlobeScan for our unique expertise across reputation management, sustainability and stakeholder relations. GlobeScan conducts research in over 90 countries, is ISO 9001-2008 certified and a signatory to the UN Global Compact.
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British Sense of Fair Play Helps Workers in the Developing World

A Fairtrade Foundation / GlobeScan Press Release

May 1 2010

Britons overwhelmingly expect fair pay and fair treatment for workers in developing countries, and the vast majority, 86%, feel a personal responsibility to ensure workers are fairly compensated.

Within the committed consumer sector, almost nine in ten people believe they can make a difference through their own shopping choices.

Making a personal difference to sustainable development and fairness makes shoppers feel good, with one in five respondents saying they want to do their part. Women are slightly more motivated by the feeling of doing good than men.

The in-depth GlobeScan poll of 1,500 people was commissioned by the Fairtrade Foundation ahead of World Fair Trade Day (8 May), the international campaign to improve the lives of small producers, farmers and artisans around the world, and to coincide with Labour Day (1 May).

The public have especially high expectations of companies' social practice when dealing with poor countries, and one in five Britons punish socially irresponsible brands.

The British public continue to show strong support for third party certification to verify product claims and the majority of people, (64%) link Fairtrade to fair pay for producers and workers. The FAIRTRADE Mark came top as the most trusted certification label in the survey.

Cheryl Sloan, Marketing Director at the Fairtrade Foundation said: 'It is very encouraging that UK consumers continue to be very receptive to Fairtrade and show high levels of awareness, familiarity and purchasing. Fairtrade is clearly no longer a fringe sector within retail. But companies should also take note that shoppers are prepared to send a very strong message to them about their global accountability.'

The survey showed that Fairtrade clearly adds value to products and strongly impacts on people's intention to buy. An overwhelming 90% of active ethical consumers say the FAIRTRADE Mark on pack helps the product create a positive impression and many say it makes them more likely to buy specific brand. What's more, over 60% of existing purchasers are likely to recommend Fairtrade to friends and colleagues. This was demonstrated during Fairtrade Fortnight in February, when millions of campaigners in towns, schools and churches all across the UK took part in thousands of events during the campaign and swapped their usual purchases for Fairtrade ones, reaching the target of one million and one swaps.

Sloan continued: 'The recognition of the FAIRTRADE Mark and trust expressed in the survey are consistent with people's actions, as they increasingly vote with their shopping baskets for a new model in trade in which justice and equity are integral parts of the transaction. Fairtrade sales have continued to increase in the last year, enabling producer communities to improve their environment, build schools, sink boreholes. Tea producers in India have bought school equipment and medical care for the community. But much more needs to be done as we all continue to face difficult times.'

But the poll also revealed a decline in the numbers of people expressing concern about economic issues such as energy pricing, food prices and the recession compared to a year ago. However human rights, poverty in developing countries and worker exploitation have held up, with over half expressing concern. Slightly less importance was attributed to action on the environment (74% down from 82%) and support for progressive government policies (60% down from 67%), indicating disillusionment with government.

The FAIRTRADE Mark is recognised by the vast majority (over 90%) of British consumers and is by far the most frequently seen ethical label. Two-thirds of people surveyed have purchased Fairtrade products in the past six months, compared with just over half for organic and still less for other labels. Fairtrade is the first choice for bananas, chocolate, coffee, tea and sugar and people expressed a strong interest in buying Fairtrade textiles, cosmetics, desserts, seafood and wood. Fairtrade is most often spontaneously associated with the Co-operative, followed by Tesco, Sainsbury's and Cadbury, and when prompted, Green & Black's is the most recognisable Fairtrade branded product. Estimated retail sales of Fairtrade products in the UK topped £799m in 2009.

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3. 7 in 10 households purchase Fairtrade goods, helping Fairtrade sales reach an estimated £800m in 2009, up from £712m in 2008. There are over 460 producer organisations selling to the UK with 872 certified producer groups in the global Fairtrade system, representing more than 1.5 million farmers and workers.
4. The GlobeScan survey ran from 30 January to 9 February 2010 and 1,500 people completed online interviews through consumer internet panels. Survey data has been weighted to reflect the true estimated incidence of Fairtrade purchasing and to reflect the country's demographic composition by gender, age, and education, as per the latest census data.

5. GlobeScan Incorporated is an international opinion research consultancy. We provide global organisations with evidence-based insight to help them set strategy and shape their communications. Companies, multilateral institutions, governments and NGOs trust GlobeScan for our unique expertise across reputation management, sustainability and stakeholder relations. GlobeScan conducts research in over 90 countries, is ISO 9001-2008 certified and a signatory to the UN Global Compact.

Established in 1987, GlobeScan is an independent, management-owned company with offices in Toronto, London, and San Francisco. www.GlobeScan.com.

6. World Fair Trade Day London Fairtrade Festival:

Running from 7–9 May, the London Fairtrade Festival will celebrate World Fairtrade Day 2010.

President Sarkozy Keeps Dropping in France

April 27, 2010

The popularity of Nicolas Sarkozy continues to erode in France, according to a poll by CSA published in *Le Parisien*. 34 per cent of respondents have confidence in their president to face the country's problems, down two points since March.

In addition, 38 per cent of respondents have confidence in French prime minister François Fillon, down four points in a month.

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 Apr. 20, Fillon defended the government's proposed ban on wearing the Islamic full veil, saying, "We're ready to take the legal risks because we think the game is worth the candle."

Polling Data

Do you have confidence in French president Nicolas Sarkozy to face the country's problems?

	Apr. 2010	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2010
Confidence	34%	36%	40%
No confidence	59%	58%	56%

Do you have confidence in French prime minister François Fillon to face the country's problems?

	Apr. 2010	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2010
Confidence	38%	42%	43%
No confidence	55%	51%	51%

Source: CSA / Le Parisien

Methodology: Telephone interviews with 1,001 French adults, conducted on Mar. 31 and Apr. 1, 2010. No margin of error was provided.

NORTH AMERICA

How Americans Interact with Government Online

April 27, 2010

As government agencies at all levels bring their services online, Americans are turning in large numbers to government websites to access information and services. Fully 82% of internet users (representing 61% of all American adults) looked for information or completed a transaction on a government website in the 12 months preceding this survey. Some of the specific government website activities in which Americans take part include:

- 48% of internet users have looked for information about a public policy or issue online with their local, state or federal government.
- 46% have looked up what services a government agency provides.
- 41% have downloaded government forms.
- 35% have researched official government documents or statistics.
- 33% have renewed a driver's license or auto registration.
- 30% have gotten recreational or tourist information from a government agency.
- 25% have gotten advice or information from a government agency about a health or safety issue.
- 23% have gotten information about or applied for government benefits.
- 19% have gotten information about how to apply for a government job.
- 15% have paid a fine, such as a parking ticket.
- 11% have applied for a recreational license, such as a fishing or hunting license.

Throughout this report, we refer to anyone who did one or more of these activities in the preceding 12 months as an online government user, and most of these online government users exhibit a relatively wide range of behaviors: the typical online government user engaged in four of these activities in the last year.

The way we ask about the use of government services has changed over the years, making direct comparisons to our prior findings difficult. However, even accounting for these methodological changes, it is clear that going online to complete basic transactions with government (such as renewing a license or paying a fine) is now much more commonplace than it was earlier in the decade. Conversely, online informational activities (looking up services, downloading forms, etc.) are roughly as common within the online population as they were the last time we asked about these activities in 2003.

In this report, we identify several other common characteristics regarding citizens' interactions with government. Specifically, these interactions are frequently:

- **Data driven:** Efforts by government agencies to post their data online are resonating with citizens. Fully 40% of online adults went online in the preceding year to access data and information about government (for instance, by looking up stimulus spending, political campaign contributions or the text of legislation). These "government data users" are discussed in more detail in Part 4.
- **Organized around new online platforms:** Citizen interactions with government are moving beyond government websites. Nearly one-third (31%) of online adults use online platforms such as blogs, social networking sites, email, online video or text messaging to get government information. These "government social media users" are discussed in Part 2.
- **Participatory:** Americans are not simply going online for data and information; they want to share their personal views on the business of government. Nearly one-quarter (23%) of internet users participate in the online debate around government policies or issues, with much of this discussion occurring outside of official government channels. These "online government participators" are also discussed in more detail in Part 2 of this report.

These are among the key findings of a Pew Internet and American Life Project survey of how Americans interact with government online. Some of the other findings from this research:

40% of online Americans have gone online for data about the business of government.

Recently, many government agencies have begun making data such as agency spending, visitor logs or political donations available to citizens as a way to encourage openness and transparency in government. Indeed, Americans appear to have a fairly healthy appetite for such information, as 40% of internet users took at least one of the following actions in the 12 months preceding our survey:

- 23% of online adults looked online to see how money from the recent stimulus package was being spent.
- 22% downloaded or read the text of legislation.
- 16% visited a website that provides access to government data, such as data.gov, recovery.gov or usaspending.gov.
- 14% looked for information on who contributes to the campaigns of elected officials.

At least when it comes to the federal government, these government data users tend to have more positive attitudes towards government openness and accountability. However, political ideology and partisan affiliations tend to outweigh this effect. Specifically, Democrats (and Democratic-leaning independents) tend to have more positive attitudes toward the federal government's openness compared with two years ago if they go online for government data. On the other hand, Republican voters tend to cast a skeptical eye toward government openness whether they get this type of data online or not.

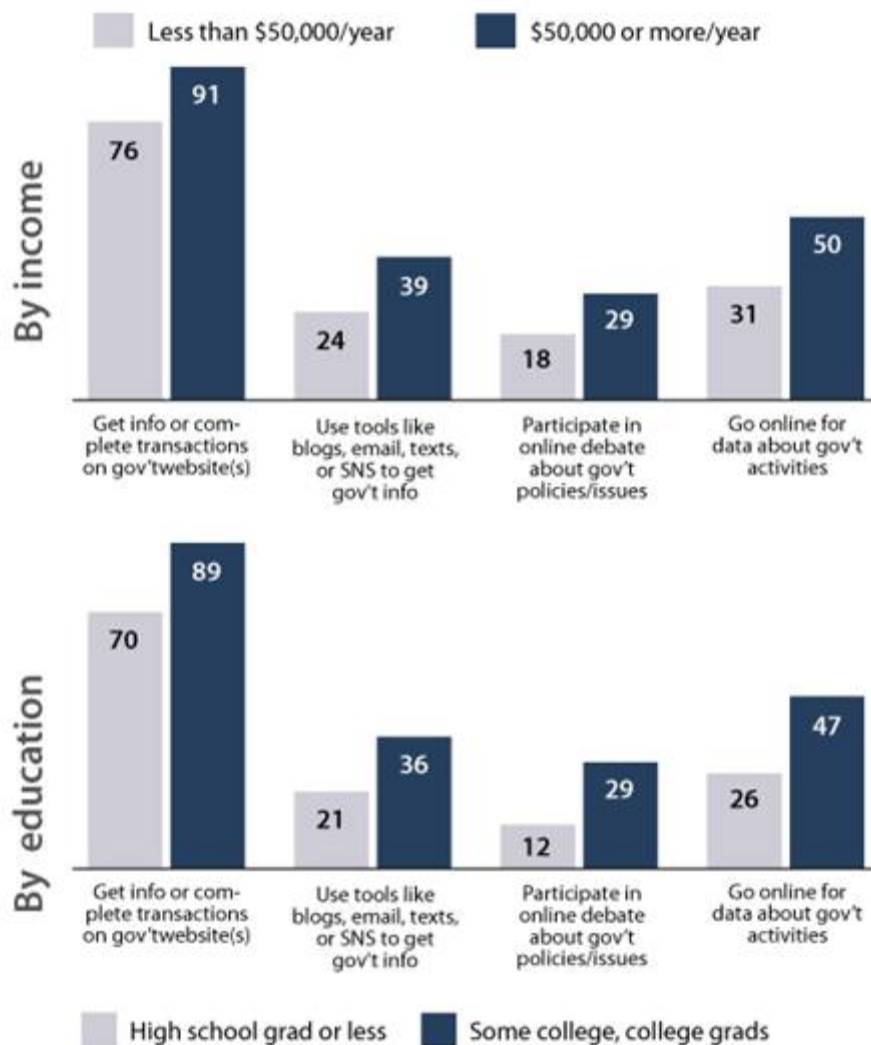
More information about government data users can be found in Part 4.

Use of government services and information online is most common among Americans with high incomes and education levels.

While many Americans interact with government using online channels, this engagement is not evenly distributed across the online population -- particularly when it comes to income and education. High-income and well-educated internet users are much more likely than those with lower levels of income and education to interact with government using many of the online channels we evaluated in our survey.

High-income and well-educated internet users are much more likely to use government services and information online

The % of internet users who have used the following online channels to interact with the government, by education and household income



Source: Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project, November 30-December 27, 2009 Tracking Survey. N=2,258 adults 18 and older. Margin of error for the total sample is +/-2%. For smaller subgroups, the margin of error may be larger. Please see the Methodology section for details.

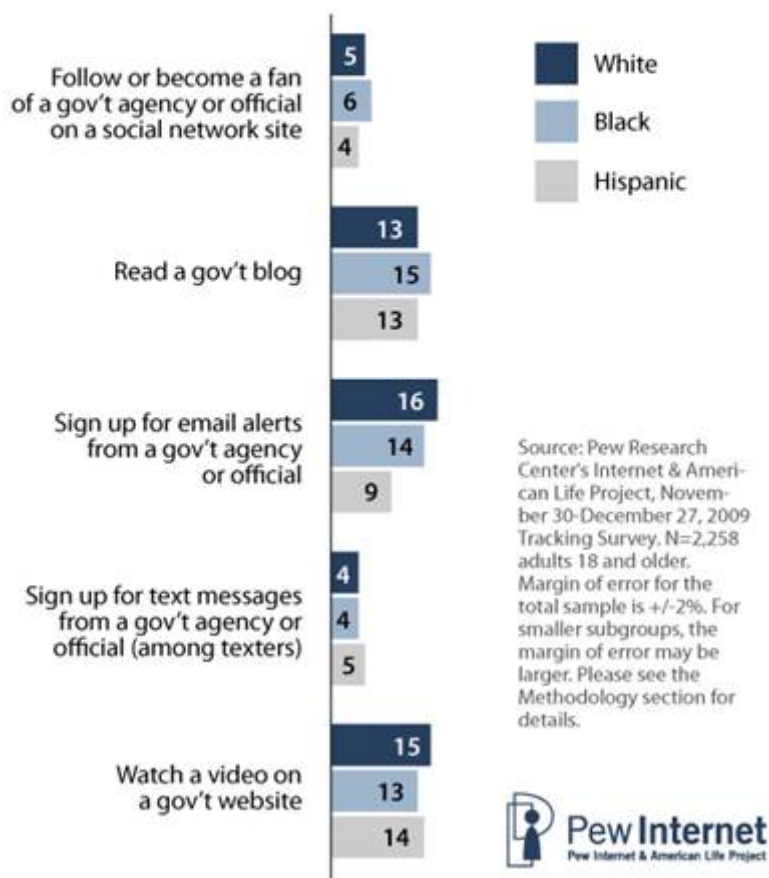


There are also racial differences in the use of online government services. Whites are significantly more likely than either African Americans or Latinos to participate in the online debate around government issues or policies (25% of online whites do this, compared with 14% of online African Americans and online Latinos) and are also much more likely to go online for

data about government activities such as stimulus spending or campaign finance contributions (42% of online whites are what we call government data users, compared with 25% of online blacks and 29% of online Latinos). However, these differences are more modest when it comes to completing basic transactions and information searches on government websites, and minority internet users are just as likely as whites to get information about government agencies using tools such as email, blogs, online video or social networking sites.

Whites, blacks and Latinos are equally likely to get government information using digital technologies

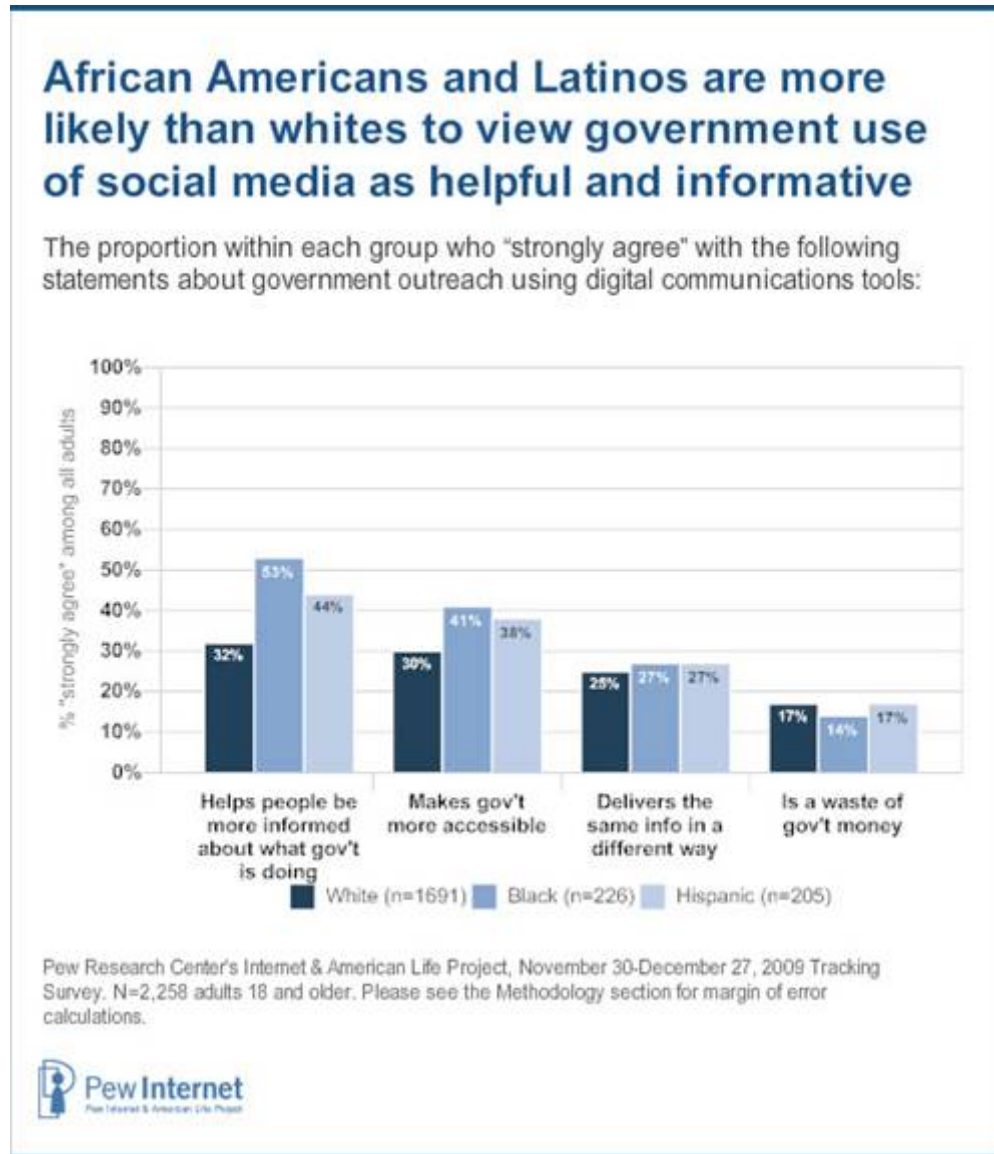
The proportion (%) of internet users within each group who have done the following in the last twelve months



Government use of social media offers the potential to reach currently underserved populations, such as minority groups.

As noted above, African Americans and Latinos are just as likely as whites to use tools such as blogs, social networking sites and online video to keep up with the workings of government. They also have very different attitudes towards the use of social media tools by government

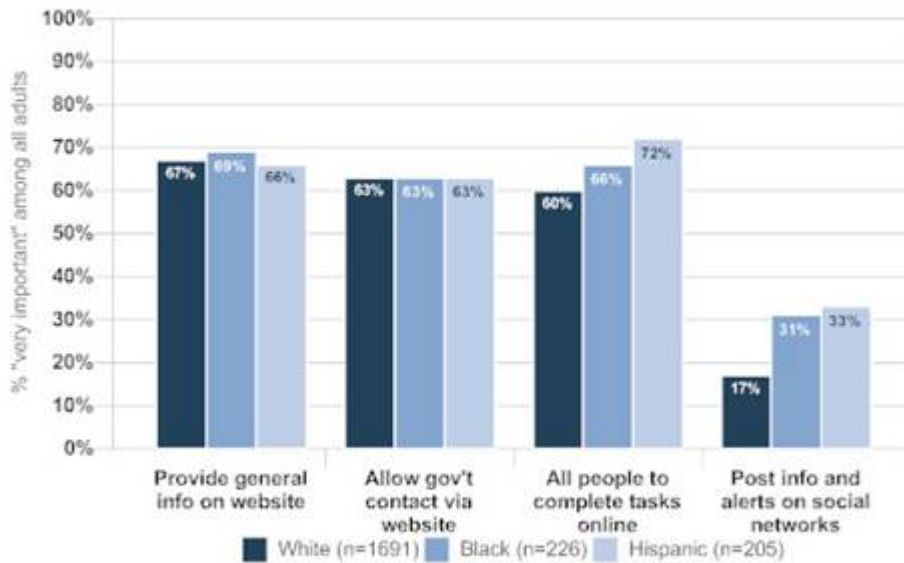
agencies and officials. Minority Americans are significantly more likely than whites to agree strongly with the statement that government outreach, using tools such as blogs, social networking sites or text messaging, "helps people be more informed about what the government is doing" and "makes government agencies and officials more accessible."



African Americans and Latinos are also much more likely than whites to say it is "very important" for government agencies to post information and alerts on sites such as Facebook and Twitter. Based on these users' expressed attitudes, these tools may offer the ability for government agencies to reach underserved populations in a way that is not currently occurring with other online offerings.

African Americans and Latinos exhibit positive attitudes towards government engagement using social media

The proportion within each group who feel it is "very important" for government agencies to do the following:



Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project, November 30-December 27, 2009 Tracking Survey. N=2,258 adults 18 and older. Please see the Methodology section for margin of error calculations.



Online Americans typically rely on search engines to guide them to their destination when seeking government information online.

As we found in our previous studies on this topic, search engines are frequently the first option when Americans need to find government information or services online. Fully 44% of those who could remember the last government website they visited found that site by conducting an online search. This is much higher than the percentage who visited a site they had used before (16% did this) or who relied on a friend or family member (14%), a government publication or notice (11%) or a general government website such as usa.gov (4%).

The majority of online government interactions lead to a successful outcome.

Government website visitors are also generally successful in solving their problems once they reach their online destination. Half of government website visitors said that they accomplished

everything they set out to do in their last government website interaction, and an additional 28% were able to do most of what they wanted to do. Just 5% said that their most recent government website interaction was completely unsuccessful.

Americans tend to interact with government using a mix of online and offline methods. Internet users prefer contacting government online, but the telephone remains a key resource for government problem-solving.

In this survey, we found that 44% of all Americans had contacted a government agency or official in the preceding 12 months via the telephone, a letter or in-person contact, and that these traditional methods are frequently used as a supplement to online information-seeking behavior. More than half of online government users have contacted a government resource using offline as well as online methods.

The continued relevance of offline channels can also be seen in the way Americans prefer to interact with government agencies. Among the population as a whole, Americans are somewhat divided on their preferred method of contact when they have a problem or question that requires them to get in touch with government. Being able to call someone on the telephone is the most preferred option overall (35% said this) followed by contact via email or a website (28%) and in-person visits (20%). However, internet users prefer online contact to the telephone -- although not by a large margin (37% vs. 33%). The technologically proficient (those with a home broadband connection and mobile internet users) and those who engage in a wide range of online government interactions more strongly prefer online contact to other means.

More Americans Favor Than Oppose Arizona Immigration Law

Among those who have heard of law, 51% favor and 39% oppose it

April 29, 2010

More than three-quarters of Americans have heard about the state of Arizona's new immigration law, and of these, 51% say they favor it and 39% oppose it.

Based on what you know or have read about the new Arizona immigration law, do you favor or oppose it?

	Favor	Oppose	Not heard of/ No opinion
All Americans	39%	30%	31%
Heard of the law ^	51%	39%	11%

^ Based on national adults who say they have heard or read "a great deal, a fair amount, or not much about a new immigration law that was just passed in the state of Arizona"

Gallup poll, April 27-28, 2010

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These results are based on a new Gallup poll conducted April 27-28, in the days after Arizona Gov. Jan Brewer's signing the bill into law. The law makes it a state crime for illegal immigrants to be in the country, and allows Arizona law enforcement officials to detain those suspected of being in the country illegally unless they can prove otherwise. The law has sparked protests in Arizona and other parts of the U.S., and calls for economic boycotts of the state.

Nationally, 62% of Republicans support the law (including 75% of Republicans who have heard about it). Democrats are more likely to oppose (45%) than favor (27%) the law, and a majority of Democrats familiar with the law (56%) oppose it. Independents are somewhat more likely to favor (37%) than oppose (29%) the law, with half of those who have heard about it in favor.

Views of Arizona Immigration Law, by Political Party

	Favor	Oppose	Not heard of/ No opinion
All Americans			
Democrats	27%	45%	29%
Independents	37%	29%	34%
Republicans	62%	14%	24%
Heard of bill ^			
Democrats	34%	56%	10%
Independents	50%	39%	11%
Republicans	75%	17%	8%

^ Based on national adults who say they have heard or read "a great deal, a fair amount, or not much about a new immigration law that was just passed in the state of Arizona"

Gallup poll, April 27-28, 2010

GALLUP®

A total of 78% of Americans say they have heard or read something about the law, with more than half reporting a great deal (24%) or fair amount (34%) of exposure. These figures are similar by party group.

Next, how much have you heard or read about a new immigration law that was just passed in the state of Arizona -- a great deal, a fair amount, not much, or nothing at all?

	A great deal	A fair amount	Not much	Nothing at all
All Americans	24%	34%	20%	21%
Democrats	22%	35%	23%	19%
Independents	25%	34%	16%	25%
Republicans	26%	36%	21%	17%

Gallup poll, April 27-28, 2010

GALLUP®

Regardless of their level of self-reported familiarity with the Arizona law, Americans are generally more supportive of than opposed to it. Note that the poll did not attempt to measure actual knowledge about the law or describe the various provisions of the law to respondents.

Views of Arizona Immigration Law, by Familiarity With It

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
Read/Heard a great deal	53%	43%	4%
Read/Heard a fair amount	54%	41%	5%
Not read/heard much	41%	31%	28%

Gallup poll, April 27-28, 2010

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Bottom Line

Most Americans have heard about Arizona's tough new immigration law, and they generally support it. The law was passed partly in response to a lack of federal action on the issue. Since the Arizona bill became law, congressional Democrats have considered taking up the issue in the coming weeks, though this initial read on public opinion toward the Arizona law suggests Americans may not necessarily back an attempt to supersede or otherwise undermine it.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews with 1,013 national adults, aged 18 and older, conducted April 27-28, 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 ±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.

"Enthusiastic" Voters Prefer GOP by 20 Points in 2010 Vote

Overall, congressional vote preferences are evenly divided

April 27, 2010

Although U.S. registered voters are closely divided in their 2010 congressional election preferences, those who say they are "very enthusiastic about voting" this year show a strong preference for the Republican Party.

Congressional Vote Preference, by Enthusiasm About Voting

Based on registered voters

	Democratic candidate	Republican candidate	Democratic-Republican gap (pct. pts.)
All registered voters	45%	46%	-1
Very enthusiastic about voting	37%	57%	-20
Somewhat enthusiastic about voting	52%	38%	+14
Not enthusiastic about voting	46%	42%	+4

Gallup Daily tracking, April 1-25, 2010

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The analysis is based on interviews with more than 5,000 U.S. registered voters conducted April 1-25, 2010, as part of Gallup Daily tracking.

Gallup has consistently found Republicans expressing a higher level of enthusiasm than Democrats about voting in this year's election campaign. Theoretically, those who are enthusiastic about voting would be more likely to turn out to vote than those who are not enthusiastic. This fall, Gallup will be better able to measure the potential impact of turnout on the vote by applying its "likely voter" model to the generic ballot results. That model takes into account a more complete set of factors related to voting, including interest in the election, intention to vote, and past voting behavior.

In addition to the enthusiasm divide, Gallup polling since the start of April reveals large gender and marital gaps in congressional voting preferences.

Specifically, men are more likely than women to say they would vote for the Republican candidate if the election were held today, while women would favor the Democratic candidate.

Those who are currently married are more likely to support Republicans, and the unmarried are more likely to support Democrats.

There is a combined effect between gender and marriage, such that married men are decidedly Republican and unmarried women strongly Democratic. Marital status seems to be the more important of the two factors, since married men and married women prefer the Republican candidate, and unmarried men and unmarried women prefer the Democratic candidate.

Congressional Vote Preference, by Gender and Marital Status

Based on registered voters

	Democratic candidate	Republican candidate	Democratic-Republican gap (pct. pts.)
Men	41%	51%	-10
Women	48%	41%	+7
Married	38%	54%	-16
Not married	54%	35%	+19
Married men	36%	57%	-21
Married women	41%	51%	-10
Unmarried men	48%	40%	+8
Unmarried women	58%	31%	+27

Gallup Daily tracking, April 1-25, 2010

GALLUP®

Both Republicans and Democrats show a high degree of party loyalty in their current congressional voting choices. Independents tilt in the Republican direction, though about one in five independents do not express a preference.

Congressional Vote Preference, by Party Identification

Based on registered voters

	Democratic candidate	Republican candidate	Democratic-Republican gap (pct. pts.)
Democrat	92%	6%	86
Independent	35%	43%	-8
Republican	4%	94%	-90

Gallup Daily tracking, April 1-25, 2010

GALLUP®

The accompanying table shows how congressional voting preferences break down among other key demographic groups. Gallup discussed age differences in voting earlier this week. In addition to age, there are the usual large differences by race and ethnicity, political ideology, and frequency of church attendance.

Congressional Vote Preference, Selected Demographics

Based on registered voters

	Democratic candidate	Republican candidate	Democratic-Republican gap (pct. pts.)
	%	%	%
All registered voters	45	46	-1
18 to 29 years old	51	39	12
30 to 49 years old	44	46	-2
50 to 64 years old	45	47	-2
65 years and older	41	50	-9
East	45	43	2
Midwest	44	46	-2
South	46	47	-1
West	43	47	-4
Non-Hispanic white	38	52	-14
Nonwhite	65	26	39
Non-Hispanic black	85	9	76
Hispanic	58	36	22
High school education or less	44	44	0
Some college	45	47	-2
College graduate	40	53	-13
Postgraduate	50	42	8
Less than \$24,000 annual household income	53	35	18
\$24,000 to <\$60,000 annual household income	49	44	5
\$60,000 to <\$90,000 annual household income	40	51	-11
\$90,000+ annual income	44	52	-8
Conservative	20	74	-54
Moderate	53	34	19
Liberal	82	9	73
Attend church weekly	37	56	-19
Attend church monthly	44	48	-4
Seldom/Never attend church	51	37	14
Protestant/Other Christian	41	51	-10
Catholic	43	49	-6
No religion	62	25	37

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews with 5,490 national adults, aged 18 and older, conducted April 1-25, 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 ± 1 percentage point.

Margins of sampling error for subgroups will be higher.

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

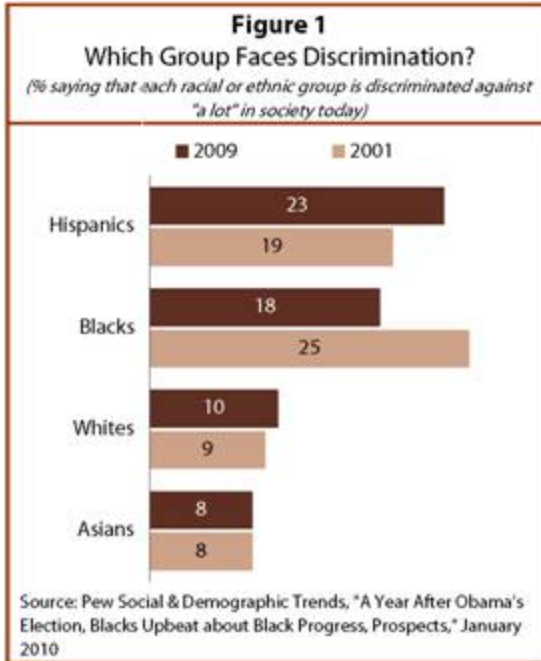
In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

Hispanics and Arizona's New Immigration Law

April 29, 2010

Arizona last week passed a law authorizing local police to check the immigration status of anyone they reasonably suspect of being in the United States illegally.¹ The law has generated sharp debate between advocates who say it is needed to combat illegal immigration and opponents who say it is an infringement on civil liberties and an invitation to racial/ethnic profiling of Hispanics by the police. In addition, some say the law will create tensions between police and Hispanics that will hinder general law enforcement.

Below are a set of recent findings from the Pew Research Center and Pew Hispanic Center that provide background on a range of issues raised by the new Arizona law. The findings are drawn mainly from nationwide surveys conducted in 2008 and 2009.

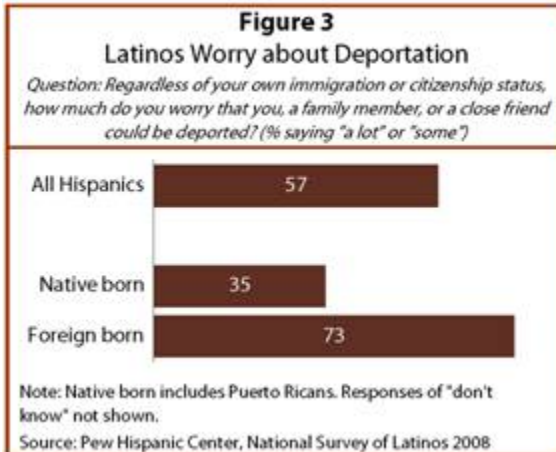
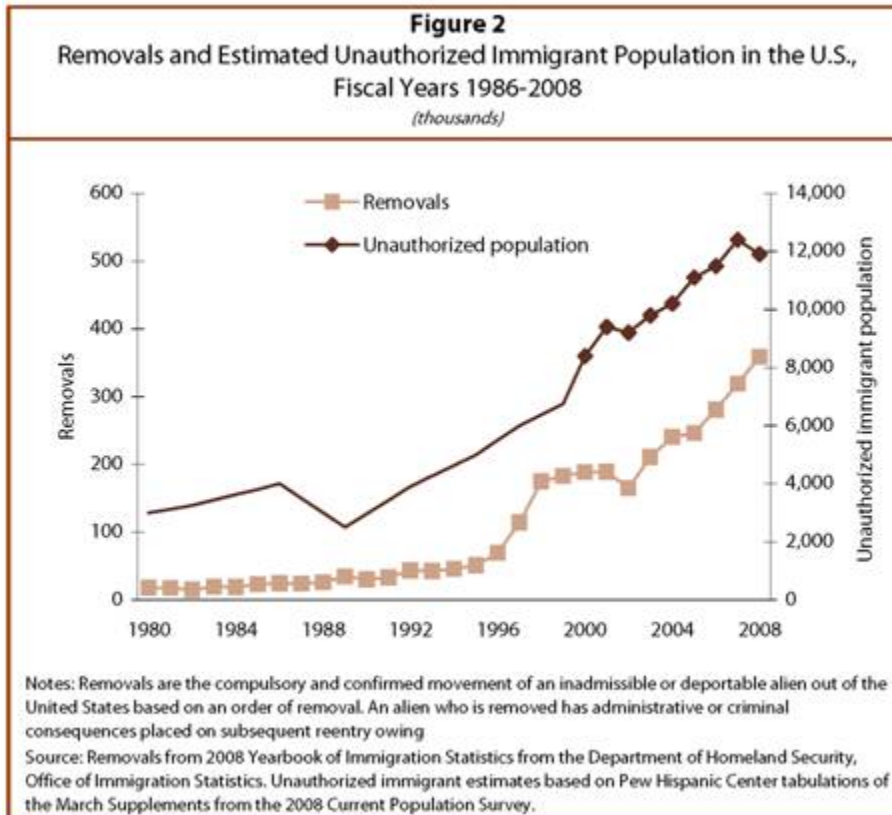


- **Americans see Hispanics as the racial/ethnic group most often subjected to discrimination.**

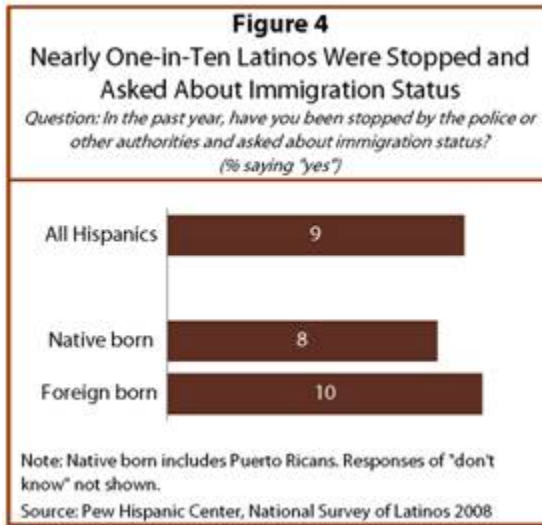
A 2009 survey by the Pew Research Center found that nearly one-in-four (23%) Americans said Hispanics are discriminated against "a lot" in society today, a share higher than observed for any other group. This represents a change from 2001, when blacks were seen as the racial/ethnic group discriminated against the most in society. Then, one-in-four (25%) Americans said blacks were discriminated against "a lot," while 19% said the same about Hispanics.

- **Hispanics are the ethnic group most likely to be illegal immigrants.** Nationally, there were an estimated 11.9 million undocumented immigrants in the U.S. in 2008. Three-quarters (76%) are Hispanic.
- **As the number of illegal immigrants in the United States has grown, so too have the number of deportations.**

According to the Pew Hispanic Center, the estimated number of undocumented immigrants increased from 3 million in 1980 to 11.9 million in 2008, a four-fold increase. The increase in the number of undocumented immigrants in the U.S. coincides with an increase in the number of deportations, or removals, done by the federal government.² According to the Department of Homeland Security, nearly 359,000 immigrants were removed in 2008, up from 18,000 in 1980.³

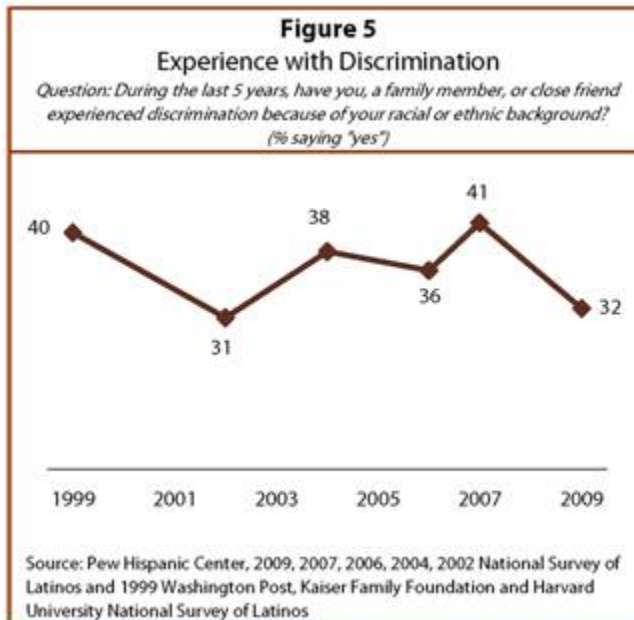


- **A majority of Hispanics worry that they, or someone they know, will be deported.** Nearly six-in-ten (57%) Latinos, in a 2008 Pew Hispanic Center survey, said they worried that they themselves, a family member or a close friend may be deported. The foreign born were more likely than the native born to say this -- 73% versus 35%.



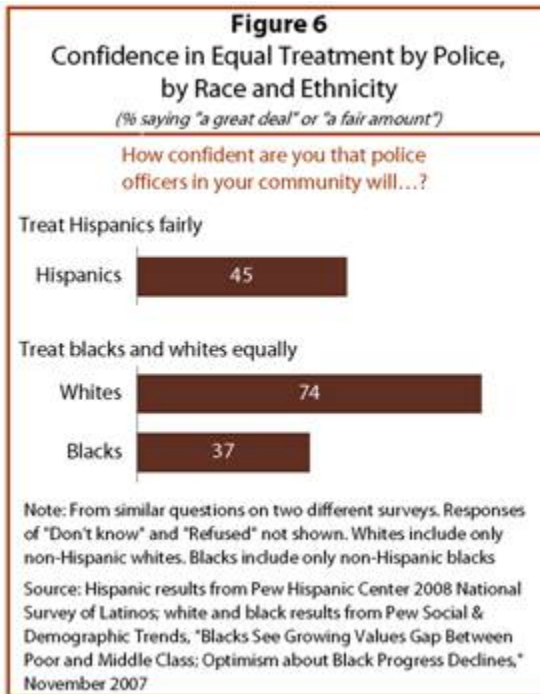
- **One-in-ten Hispanics say that they have been asked by police or other authorities about their immigration status.**

According to the Pew Hispanic Center's 2008 National Survey of Latinos, nearly one-in-ten (9%) Hispanics said they had been stopped by the police or other authorities and asked about their immigration status in the year prior to the survey, with the native born and foreign born equally likely to have said this.



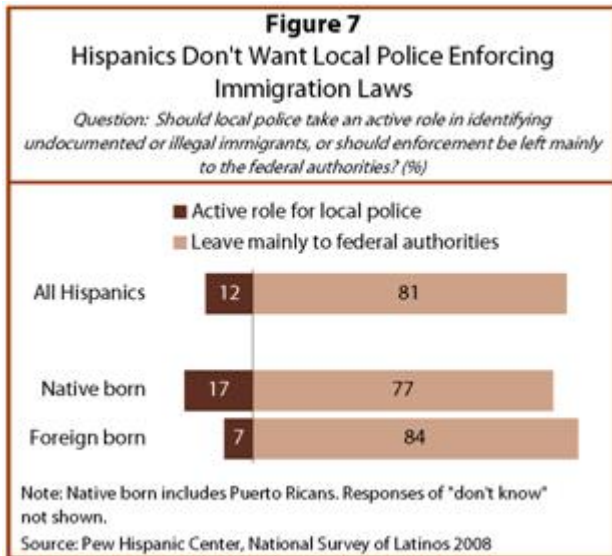
- **A sizeable minority of Hispanics say they, or someone they know, has experienced discrimination.**

According to a 2009 Pew Hispanic Center survey of Hispanics ages 16 and older, one-third (32%) say they, a family member or a close friend had experienced discrimination in the five years prior to the survey because of their racial or ethnic background. This is down from the 41% of Latino adults who said the same in 2007, but is not much different from the share of Latinos in previous Pew Hispanic Center surveys who said they or someone they know had experienced discrimination. When asked about specific instances of discrimination, 64% of Latino adults identified discrimination against Hispanics in schools as a major problem and 58% of Latino adults said the same about the workplace.



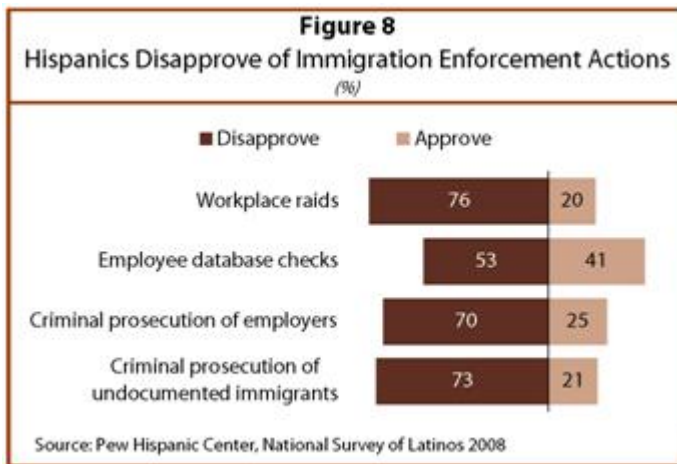
- **Fewer than half of Latinos say they are confident that police officers in their community treat Hispanics fairly.**

According to the 2008 National Survey of Latinos, 45% of Latinos said they had a great deal or fair amount of confidence that police officers in their communities would treat Latinos fairly. This is lower than the share (74%) of whites who say police officers in their communities treat blacks and whites equally, but higher than the share (37%) of blacks who say the same.



- **Eight-in-ten Hispanics say local police should not be involved in identifying undocumented or illegal immigrants.**

According to the Pew Hispanic Center's 2008 National Survey of Latinos, 81% of Hispanics said enforcement of immigration laws should be left mainly to the federal authorities while just 12% said local police should take an active role. Among the general public, opinion is split -- in 2007, half (49%) of non-Hispanics said enforcement should be left mainly to federal authorities, while 45% said local police should take an active role.



- **A majority of Hispanics oppose a range of other immigration enforcement measures.**

In 2008, three-in-four (76%) Hispanics said they disapproved of workplace raids, 73% disapproved of the criminal prosecution of undocumented immigrants, 70% disapproved of the criminal prosecution of employers and more than half (53%) disapproved of employees database checks to identify the eligibility of potential employees.

Hispanics in Arizona.

- According to Pew Hispanic Center tabulations from the 2008 American Community Survey, there are 2 million Hispanics in Arizona, representing 30% of the state's population. One-third (33%) of Arizona Hispanics are foreign born.⁴

Undocumented Immigrants in Arizona.

- The Pew Hispanic Center estimates that approximately 500,000 undocumented immigrants resided in Arizona in 2008.⁵ Nearly all (94%) of these undocumented immigrants are from Mexico. Moreover, approximately 10% of Arizona's workforce is undocumented.

Read more about immigration, public opinion and other issues concerning the U.S. Hispanic population at pewhispanic.org.

1. For the text of the law, see <http://www.azleg.gov/legtext/49leg/2R/bills/SB1070S.pdf>.

2. The Department of Homeland Security uses the term “removal” rather than “deportation” to describe the actions of its Immigration and Customs Enforcement and Customs and Border Protection divisions.

3. According to the Department of Homeland Security, of the 358,886 removals done in 2008, 97,133 were classified as removals of persons based on a criminal charge or those with a criminal conviction (Department of Homeland Security, 2009).

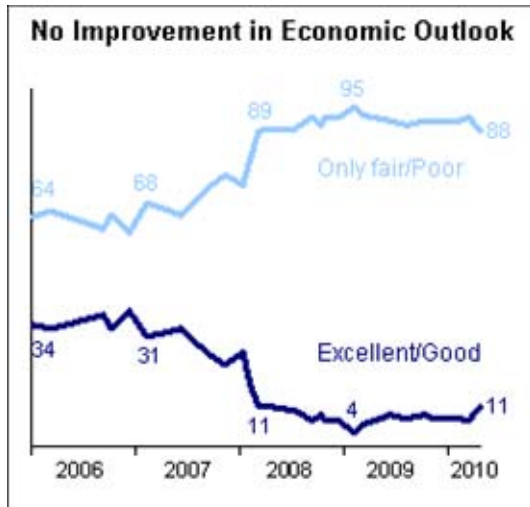
4. For more information on Hispanics in Arizona, see <http://pewhispanic.org/states/?stateid=AZ>.

5. A recent estimate from the Office of Immigration Statistics of the Department of Homeland Security says there are an estimated 460,000 undocumented immigrants in Arizona in 2009 (Hoefler, Rytina and Baker, 2010).

Pessimistic Public Doubts Effectiveness of Stimulus, TARP

Republicans Draw Even With Democrats on Most Issues

April 28, 2010



The public remains doggedly downbeat about the condition of the national economy, even as many experts and economists see signs of recovery. As has been the case for most of the past two years, about nine-in-ten (88%) rate national economic conditions as only fair or poor, and over the past year there has been no decline in the percentage saying the economy will stay the same (36%) or get worse (19%) a year from now.

In this light, it is not surprising that many Americans are dubious about the effectiveness of the government's principal economic programs. Just 33% say the economic stimulus passed by Congress last year has helped the job situation and only somewhat more (42%) say the loans the federal government provided to troubled financial institutions prevented a more severe financial crisis. Less than a third (31%) says that the government has made progress in fixing the problems that caused the 2008 financial crisis.

Doubts about Economic Policies			
	Apr <u>2010</u>		
<i>Gov't loans to troubled banks & financial institutions...</i>	%		
Helped prevent a more severe crisis	42		
Did not help	49		
Don't know	<u>8</u>		
	100		
<i>Economic stimulus plan...</i>			
Helped the job situation	33		
Did not help	62		
Don't know	<u>5</u>		
	100		
GOP Even with Dems on Most Issues			
	Rep	Dem	
<i>Which party can do a better job handling...</i>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>adv.</u>
	%	%	
Foreign policy	39	34	+5
Budget deficit	38	35	+3
Immigration	36	35	+1
Dealing w/banks	36	36	0
Job situation	36	37	-1
Energy problems	32	40	-8
Pew Research Center April 21-26 Q 30, Q31 & Q3.			

More generally, perceptions

of the job situation may well be the critical factor in the public's economic gloom and doubts about the effectiveness of government economic policies. In a News Interest Index survey in early April, 66% said they were hearing a mix of good and bad news about the economy overall, while a majority (56%) said they were hearing mostly bad news about the job situation.

The political consequences of the public's unabated economic pessimism are evident in the new polling. Barack Obama's overall job approval rating is 47%, the fifth month in a row he has polled below 50%; just 38% say they approve of his handling of the economy. His party's capabilities are now also under a cloud. The Democratic Party has lost ground to the Republican Party on a wide range of issues, including the job situation.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the Press, conducted April 21-26 among 1,546 adults, finds that as many say the Republican Party (36%) as the Democratic Party (37%) could do better in improving the job situation. Four years ago, the Democrats enjoyed a 47%-to-29% advantage on this issue. Similarly, the public is evenly split over which party could do a better job of dealing with banks and financial institutions (36% each). Nor is there a consensus on who can reduce the federal budget deficit (38% Republican vs. 35% Democratic Party).

The Democratic Party holds a significant edge on only one of six issues tested -- dealing with the nation's energy problems. Even there however, its 40%-to-32% advantage over the GOP is far narrower than its 22-point lead last August (47% to 25%).

Nuclear Arms Treaty Lauded

Opinions about Obama's Nuclear Policies			
<i>Obama's decision to...</i>	<u>Approve</u> %	<u>Dis-</u> <u>approve</u> %	<u>DK</u> %
Sign treaty w/ Russia reducing number of weapons in both countries	71	23	6=100
Declare the U.S. won't use nuclear weapons on countries without them	64	30	6=100
Stop the U.S. from developing new nuclear weapons	47	47	6=100

Pew Research Center April 21-26 Q29a-c.
Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

While Obama's principal economic policies do not get good reviews, the public on balance has a positive view of his approach to the situation in the Middle East: far more say he is striking the right balance (47%) than say he favors the Palestinians (21%) or the Israelis (7%) too much.

Moreover, Obama gets broad bipartisan support for the treaty he recently signed with Russia to cut the number of nuclear weapons in both countries. Overall, 71% approve of Obama's decision to sign the treaty, while 64% approve of Obama's decision to declare that the United States will not use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries.

However, the poll finds the public split over Obama's decision to stop developing new nuclear weapons. While most Democrats (61%) approve of this decision, about as many Republicans (66%) disapprove while independents are divided (48% approve, 47% disapprove).

More broadly, a plurality of Americans (47%) continue to say that Obama is not tough enough in his approach to foreign policy and national security issues. Most Republicans (70%) say Obama is not tough enough in dealing with national security issues, while nearly as many Democrats (66%) say his approach is about right. About half of independents (52%) say Obama is not tough enough, while 37% say he handles foreign affairs about right.

More See Supreme Court as Liberal			
<i>Current court is...</i>	<u>July</u> <u>2007</u> %	<u>Apr</u> <u>2010</u> %	<u>07-10</u> <u>change</u>
Conservative	36	24	-12
Middle of the road	35	36	+1
Liberal	14	24	+10
Don't know	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>+1</u>
	100	100	

Pew Research Center April 21-26 Q35.

As Obama prepares to make his second Supreme Court nomination, public perceptions of the court have shifted. Today, as many Americans think the current court is liberal as say it is conservative (24% each). Three years ago, 36% said the court was conservative and just 14% saw it as liberal. This shift in views spans partisan lines, as Republicans, Democrats and independents alike see the court as less conservative than three years ago. Four-in-ten Americans say the president's choice of the next Supreme Court justice is very important to them personally, and there is equal interest in the next nomination on the political left and right.

Obama Approval Drops to 46% in United States

May 01, 2010

Public support for Barack Obama fell slightly last month in the United States, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 46 per cent of respondents approve of their president's performance, down two points since March.

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

On Apr. 11, Obama discussed his views on nuclear weapons, saying, "The single biggest threat to U.S. security, both short-term, medium-term and long-term, would be the possibility of a terrorist organization obtaining a nuclear weapon. This is something that could change the security landscape in this country and around the world for years to come."

Polling Data

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

	Apr. 2010	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2010
Approve	46%	48%	48%	47%
Disapprove	45%	45%	45%	44%
Not sure	9%	8%	7%	8%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 1,004 American adults, conducted on Apr. 20 and Apr. 21, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.

Republicans Prioritize Immigration; Dems, Financial Reform

Americans split more evenly; give energy legislation lowest priority overall

April 30, 2010

When asked which of three current legislative initiatives in Congress should be the priority, Americans who identify as Democrats favor a focus on financial reform, while independents and Republicans choose immigration. All three political groups give a new energy bill low priority.

As you may know, Congress is considering various proposals and bills on the following three issues. Which of these do you think should be Congress' highest priority right now?

	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Legislation dealing with financial practices of Wall Street and major financial institutions	47%	33%	37%
Legislation dealing with illegal immigrants and illegal immigration	24%	41%	45%
Legislation dealing with energy, climate change, and the environment	27%	19%	15%

April 27-28, 2010

GALLUP®

This question was included in Gallup Daily tracking April 27-28, at a time of considerable disagreement in Washington, D.C., over the current legislative agenda.

While debate continues on a financial overhaul bill, Senate Democratic Majority Leader Harry Reid and other Democratic senators have introduced the outlines of new immigration legislation. Meanwhile, Republican Sen. Lindsey Graham of South Carolina has reacted negatively to an apparent sidelining of the energy and climate change bill he has been working on with Democratic Sen. John Kerry of Massachusetts and independent Sen. Joe Lieberman of Connecticut.

Overall, Americans are roughly split between giving priority to financial overhaul legislation and giving it to immigration legislation, 39% to 36%, respectively. About one in five Americans would give priority to legislation dealing with energy, climate change, and the environment.

As you may know, Congress is considering various proposals and bills on the following three issues. Which of these do you think should be Congress' highest priority right now?

	% Mentioning
Legislation dealing with financial practices of Wall Street and major financial institutions	39
Legislation dealing with illegal immigrants and illegal immigration	36
Legislation dealing with energy, climate change, and the environment	21
None/No opinion	5

April 27-28, 2010

GALLUP®

Relation to Views on Arizona Law

Immigration has resurfaced as a hot issue in recent days after new and controversial immigration legislation has become law in the state of Arizona. The majority of those in the current poll who

are aware of and favor the Arizona law say immigration legislation should be the highest priority for Congress. On the other hand, a much smaller 25% of those who oppose the Arizona legislation say Congress should give immigration the highest priority.

These data suggest that those who prioritize immigration legislation at the national level may have in mind laws that are similar to the one enacted in Arizona. Or it may be that those who are concerned about illegal immigration as a national problem favor any legislation -- at both the state and national levels -- that deals with the issue.

Bottom Line

Legislators looking to the public for guidance on prioritizing legislation will not find crystal clear direction. Americans give roughly equal priority to financial reform and immigration legislation. It is clear, however, that despite efforts to move energy and climate-change legislation forward, Americans at this point give it the lowest priority -- consistent with previous Gallup research showing that Americans are less worried about the environment than they have been previously.

Politically, these new data show how complex legislative prioritization can become. Some observers have noted that Sen. Reid is pushing immigration legislation onto the Senate's front burner because of a need to appeal to Hispanic voters in his home state of Nevada this election year. Whatever Reid's reasons, however, the data show that rank-and-file Republicans across the country are more likely to give high priority to immigration legislation than are Democrats, who would rather have Congress focus first on financial overhaul legislation. It is not clear, of course, whether the type of immigration legislation Reid and other Democrats propose is exactly what Republicans have in mind.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews with 1,013 national adults, aged 18 and older, conducted April 27-28, 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 ± 4 percentage points. The questions were asked of a random half sample of respondents on the Gallup Daily tracking survey for two nights.

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.

Few Americans Satisfied with Economic Standing

April 30, 2010

Adults in the United States hold gloomy views on the country's finances, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 83 per cent of respondents rate the economic conditions in the U.S. as "poor" or "very poor."

Since 2007, defaults on so-called subprime mortgages—credit given to high-risk borrowers—in the U.S. caused volatility in domestic and global financial markets and ultimately pushed the U.S. economy into a recession. A recession is defined as two consecutive quarters of negative growth. The crisis has affected the global financial and credit systems, and triggered layoffs in companies around the world.

In 2008, the federal government—then under the leadership of U.S. president George W. Bush—took control of mortgage lenders Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Other financial institutions—including Bear Stearns, Merrill Lynch, Lehman Brothers, American International Group (AIG), IndyMac Bancorp and Washington Mutual—have been sold, placed under bankruptcy protection, or received emergency loans from the Federal Reserve.

The U.S. economy grew at an annual rate of 2.2 per cent from July to September 2009—the first quarterly gain after four consecutive declines. The country’s unemployment rate stands at 9.7 per cent.

On Apr. 14, U.S. federal reserve chairman Ben Bernanke discussed the current state of affairs, saying, "It looks like we’re on a path to moderate recovery and that the risk of a double-dip, while certainly not negligible, it is certainly less than it was a few months ago. That being said, there are any number of possible things that could derail it. (...) There is a possibility—I wouldn’t consider it the leading possibility—but there is a possibility that unemployment will stay stubbornly high, around 10 per cent."

Polling Data

How would you rate the economic conditions in the United States today?

	Apr. 2010	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2010
Very Good / Good	15%	16%	15%	12%
Poor / Very Poor	83%	81%	83%	85%
Not sure	3%	3%	2%	3%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 1,004 American adults, conducted on Apr. 20 and Apr. 21, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.

Americans Support Arizona Immigration Bill

April 29, 2010

Many adults in the United States would like several regulations included in the Arizona immigration bill to be implemented in their own state, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 76 per cent of respondents support making it a crime to transport someone who is an illegal immigrant.

In addition, 71 per cent of respondents are in favour of both requiring state and local police to determine the status of a person if there is "reasonable suspicion" that they are illegal immigrants and arresting people who are unable to provide documentation to prove they are in the U.S.

legally. Also, 53 per cent of respondents would make it a crime to hire day labourers off the street.

In March 2006, the Pew Hispanic Center calculated the number of undocumented immigrants in the U.S. at somewhere between 11.5 million to 12 million.

In May 2006, then U.S. president George W. Bush addressed the nation to discuss his immigration proposals. Bush outlined five clear objectives: securing the borders, creating a temporary worker program, holding employers to account for the workers they hire, allowing illegal immigrants "who have roots" in the country to apply for citizenship, and helping newcomers assimilate into American society.

In 2007, the U.S. Senate discussed and rejected a revised immigration bill, which would have allowed illegal immigrants to come forward and obtain a "Z visa." After paying fees, a \$5,000 U.S. fine and then returning to their home countries, they could apply for permanent residency, which could be granted in eight to 13 years. The bill also included a proposal to introduce a points system that would prioritize access to the U.S. for skilled and educated immigrants, as well as new family-reunification guidelines.

On Apr. 19, the Arizona Senate voted 17-11 to pass the immigration bill, also known as the Support Our Law Enforcement and Safe Neighborhood Act. The Arizona House of Representatives had previously endorsed the legislation in a 35-21 vote.

On Apr. 23, Arizona governor Jan Brewer signed the immigration bill into law, saying, "We in Arizona have been more than patient waiting for Washington to act. But decades of inaction and misguided policy have created a dangerous and unacceptable situation."

U.S. president Barack Obama had previously criticized the bill's guidelines, saying they "threaten to undermine basic notions of fairness that we cherish as Americans, as well as the trust between police and their communities that is so crucial to keeping us safe."

Polling Data

As you may know, the Arizona Senate recently passed an immigration bill. Would you support enacting each one of these regulations included in the Arizona immigration bill in your own state?

	Support	Oppose	Not sure
Making it a crime to transport someone who is an illegal immigrant	76%	18%	6%
Requiring state and local police to determine the status of a person if there is "reasonable suspicion" that they are illegal immigrants	71%	22%	7%
Arresting people who are unable to provide documentation to prove they are in the U.S. legally	71%	23%	6%
Making it a crime to hire day labourers off the street	53%	39%	8%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 1,002 American adults, conducted on Apr. 22 and Apr. 23, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.

Americans Split on Next Supreme Court Justice

April 28, 2010

Adults in the United States do not agree on a specific set of principles for the country's next Supreme Court justice, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 32 per cent of respondents would prefer a person with a conservative ideology, while 30 per cent would choose someone with a liberal ideology.

In the U.S., Supreme Court justices are appointed for life by the president and confirmed by a majority vote in the Senate. In May 2009, U.S. president Barack Obama nominated Sonia Sotomayor to the Supreme Court. In August, Sotomayor was confirmed by the upper house.

On Apr. 9, Supreme Court justice John Paul Stevens—who has been serving since December 1975—announced his intention to retire this year. Obama is expected to announce his nominee in late May.

On Apr. 25, Republican Senate minority leader Mitch McConnell discussed the impending confirmation process, saying, "I have never filibustered a Supreme Court nominee. The president, the vice-president and Senator [Harry] Reid have. So far I've never done that, it would take an unusual nominee to justify that. (...) Unless the nominee is an extraordinary individual outside the mainstream with really bizarre views."

Polling Data

President Obama will soon nominate a Supreme Court Justice who will replace John Paul Stevens. Do you think the next Supreme Court nominee should have a specific ideology?

A strong conservative / moderate conservative	32%
A strong liberal / moderate liberal	30%
No ideology	15%
Not sure	24%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 1,002 American adults, conducted on Apr. 14 and Apr. 15, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.

Volcano-Related Disruptions Affected 14% of Americans

Those in the East most likely to report having their personal travel plans disrupted

April 30, 2010

The volcano that erupted in Iceland earlier this month affected 14% of U.S. adults in one way or another, including 1% who say their personal travel plans were disrupted, 3% who say other plans were affected, and 5% who said it disrupted their business.

How, if at all, were you affected by the eruption of a volcano in Iceland last week that shut down airports across much of Europe? Please say whether each of the following applies to you, or not. How about ___?

	% Yes, applies	% No, does not
The travel plans of close friends or relatives of yours have been disrupted	10	90
Your company had to alter the way it normally does business	5	93
Your personal plans -- other than travel -- have been disrupted in some way	3	97
Your personal travel plans have been disrupted	1	98
TOTAL AFFECTED	14	87

USA Today/Gallup, April 24-25, 2010

GALLUP®

The eruption of Iceland's Eyjafjallajökull volcano is estimated to have caused more than 100,000 flight cancellations between April 15 and 21, costing the airline industry \$1.7 billion.

The *USA Today*/Gallup poll conducted April 24-25 documents the extent to which the disruptions affected individuals and businesses in the United States. Those in the East were most likely to report having their personal travel plans disrupted (4%) or having to alter the way their companies do business (7%). Those in the West and Midwest were most likely to say the travel plans of close friends or family were disrupted, at 14% and 11%, respectively.

How, if at all, were you affected by the eruption of a volcano in Iceland last week that shut down airports across much of Europe? Please say whether each of the following applies to you, or not. How about ___?

% Yes, applies

	U.S. adults	East	Midwest	South	West
The travel plans of close friends or relatives of yours have been disrupted	10	8	11	7	14
Your company had to alter the way it normally does business	5	7	4	5	6
Your personal plans -- other than travel -- have been disrupted in some way	3	5	4	2	2
Your personal travel plans have been disrupted	1	4	1	1	*
TOTAL AFFECTED	14	14	15	10	16

* Less than 0.5%

USA Today/Gallup, April 24-25, 2010

GALLUP®

The disruptions to the airline industry come at a time when airlines are already struggling to contain costs and limit frustrations for passengers. Well before the eruption disruptions, a *USA Today*/Gallup poll conducted in January found that 45% of those who have flown at least twice in the past year were dissatisfied with airlines' handling of flight delays and cancellations. Travelers are slightly more positive on security procedures and the cost of tickets, and much more negative about baggage and rebooking fees.

Satisfaction With Specific Aspects of Flying

Among adults who have flown two or more times in the past year

	% Satisfied	% Dissatisfied
The procedures for going through security checkpoints	65	35
The price you pay for tickets	60	40
The airlines' efforts to deal with problems of flight delays/cancellations	53	45
Fees charged by airlines for baggage or rebooking a flight	24	76

USA Today/Gallup, Jan. 5-6, 2010

GALLUP®

Because a relatively small percentage of Americans fly frequently, the volcano would be unlikely to affect the travel plans of a large percentage of Americans. In the January survey, 61% of Americans reported taking no flights at all over the previous year and another 15% reported taking just one round-trip flight during that time. About one-quarter (24%) reported taking two or more flights, including 7% who took five or more flights.

How many air trips, if any, have you taken on a commercial airliner in the past twelve months -- counting each round trip as one trip? [OPEN-ENDED]

	None	One	Two to four	Five or more
National adults	61%	15	17	7

USA Today/Gallup, Jan. 5-6, 2010

GALLUP®

The new three-hour cutoff on tarmac delays that took effect in the U.S. Thursday is the latest rule that could affect travelers' flying experiences, for better or for worse. Still, air travelers have proven largely resilient. In the January survey, 72% of those who reported taking two or more flights during the past year said the hassles associated with air travel made them no less likely to fly; 27% said they were now more likely to take alternative transportation, such as cars, buses, or trains.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews with 1,029 national adults, aged 18 and older, conducted April 24-25, 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 ± 4 percentage points.

Results regarding airline travel and satisfaction are based on telephone interviews with a random sample of 2,017 national adults, aged 18 and older, conducted Jan. 5-6, 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. For results based on the sample of 542 Americans who have taken two or more air trips in the past year, the maximum margin of error is ± 5 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.

More Canadians Satisfied with Domestic Economy

April 28, 2010

Many people in Canada believe the country's financial standing has improved this year, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 58 per cent of respondents rate the economic conditions in Canada today as good or very good, up four points since March.

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.

Since 2007, defaults on so-called subprime mortgages—credit given to high-risk borrowers—in the United States caused volatility in domestic and global financial markets and ultimately pushed the U.S. economy into a recession. A recession is defined as two consecutive quarters of negative growth. The crisis has affected the global financial and credit systems.

Canada's unemployment rate stood at 8.2 per cent in March 2010.

On Apr. 22, Bank of Canada governor Mark Carney discussed the current state of affairs, saying, "The first point is there is some good news here, in that our economy has returned to growth, and I think it's clear now to everybody that there is some momentum in the Canadian economy. (...) I think for Canadians they can expect to see a slow improvement, but an improvement, in the labour market."

Polling Data

How would you rate the economic conditions in Canada today?

	Apr. 2010	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2010
Very Good / Good	58%	54%	52%	48%
Poor / Very Poor	38%	41%	45%	45%
Not sure	5%	5%	3%	7%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 1,001 Canadian adults, conducted on Apr. 20 and Apr. 21, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.

LATIN AMERICA

Rousseff Gains, Almost Ties Serra in Brazil

April 24, 2010

Brazil's presidential election will require a run-off, according to a poll by Instituto Sensus. 32.7 per cent of respondents would vote for Jose Serra of the Brazilian Party of Social Democracy (PSDB) in the ballot, while 32.4 per cent would support Dilma Rousseff of the ruling Workers' Party (PT).

Ciro Gomes of the Socialist People's Party (PSB) is third with 10.1 per cent, followed by Marina Silva of the Green Party (PV) with 8.1 per cent.

Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva—a member of the PT—won the October 2002 presidential election with 61 per cent of the vote in a run-off against Serra. In October 2006, he earned a new four-year term, defeating PSDB candidate Geraldo Alckmin with 60.8 per cent of the vote in the second round.

Lula has publicly endorsed Rousseff as his preferred successor. In February, the PT officially selected Rousseff as the party's presidential candidate.

In March, Rousseff stepped down as Lula's chief of staff and Serra resigned as governor of the state of Sao Paulo in order to launch their presidential bids.

Earlier this month, Serra criticized the current government, claiming that Brazil "can do much more." Lula referred to Serra's statement, saying, "Of course I agree with him. Brazil can do much more. It is a pity that the Social Democrats did not believe in this slogan when they were in power."

Lula is ineligible for a third term in office. The first round of Brazil's next presidential election is scheduled for Oct. 3.

Polling Data

Which of these candidates would you vote for in the next presidential election?

	Apr. 2010	Jan. 2010	Nov. 2009
Jose Serra (PSDB)	32.7%	33.2%	31.8%
Dilma Rousseff (PT)	32.4%	27.8%	21.7%
Ciro Gomes (PSB)	10.1%	11.9%	17.5%
Marina Silva (PV)	8.1%	6.8%	5.9%
None / Blank ballot	7.7%	10.5%	11.1%
Not sure / Undecided	9.0%	9.9%	12.1%

Source: Instituto Sensus

Methodology: Interviews with 2,000 Brazilian adults, conducted from Apr. 5 to Apr. 9, 2010.

Margin of error is 3 per cent.

MULTI-COUNTRY POLLS

Views on Global Warming Vary in Three Countries

April 27, 2010

People in three countries hold differing views on climate change, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 58 per cent of respondents in Canada believe global warming is a fact and

is mostly caused by emissions from vehicles and industrial facilities, but only 41 per cent of Americans and 38 per cent of Britons concur.

The term global warming refers to an increase of the Earth’s average temperature. Some theories say that climate change might be the result of human-generated carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. In 2007, the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released a report which states that global warming has been "very likely"—or 90 per cent certain—caused by humans burning fossil fuels.

In 1998, several countries agreed to the Kyoto Protocol, a proposed amendment to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The agreement commits nations to reduce their emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

In October 2007, former U.S. vice-president Al Gore and the IPCC were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize "for their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change, and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change."

The Copenhagen Climate Change Summit took place in December 2009. Countries attending the summit were supposed to draft a new agreement to replace the Kyoto Protocol, which is due to expire in 2012.

The final version of the Copenhagen Accord—which is not legally binding—includes pledges by signatories to hold the increase in global temperatures below two degrees Celsius, create a fund to help poor nations adapt to climate change that will grow to \$100 billion U.S. annually by 2020, and aim to reduce worldwide emissions by 50 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020.

Earlier this month, U.S. president Barack Obama called for a global approach to deal with climate change, "The point we’ve tried to make is we can’t, we can’t allow China to wait. We have to take responsibility and do what needs to be done, but if emerging countries not just China but also India, Brazil and others are pursuing a path in which they replace us as the largest carbon emitters, that’s not a sustainable practical approach. So we’re going to have to have everybody moving on the same track at the same time."

Polling Data

Which of the following statements comes closest to your view of global warming (or climate change)?

	CAN	USA	BRI
Global warming is a fact and is mostly caused by emissions from vehicles and industrial facilities	58%	41%	38%
Global warming is a fact and is mostly caused by natural changes	17%	20%	26%
Global warming is a theory that has not yet been proven	18%	25%	27%
Not sure	7%	14%	9%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 1,006 Canadian adults, 1,005 American adults and 2,006

British adults, conducted from Apr. 6 to Apr. 12, 2010. Margins of error range from 2.2 per cent to 3.1 per cent.

8 of 8 - Educating Boys and Girls in the Muslim World

In all eight predominantly Muslim nations surveyed in 2009 a strong majority say it is equally important to educate girls and boys. This opinion is shared by more than eight-in-ten in Lebanon (96%), Indonesia (93%), Turkey (89%), Pakistan (87%) and the Palestinian territories (85%). Very few in any of these countries say education is more important for either boys or girls. In Egypt (16%) and Jordan (19%) a considerable number say it is more important to educate boys, but in both countries (12% in Egypt and 15% in Jordan) comparable percentages say it is more important to educate girls. Only among Nigerian Muslims do far more say it is more important to educate boys (29%) than say it is more important to educate girls (2%); still a majority (68%) says girls and boys should be educated equally. Egalitarian views are somewhat more widespread than in 2007 in Pakistan (+13 percentage points) and the Palestinian territories (+11 points).

It Is More Important to Educate...			
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Both</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>equally</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Egypt	16	12	71
Jordan	19	15	65
Lebanon	1	2	96
<i>Shia</i>	2	2	96
<i>Sunni</i>	*	1	98
<i>Christian</i>	*	2	98
Palæst. ter.	7	8	85
<i>West Bank</i>	6	8	86
<i>Gaza Strip</i>	9	8	83
Turkey	3	6	89
Israel	2	3	93
<i>Jew</i>	2	3	93
<i>Arab</i>	4	3	91
Indonesia	4	2	93
Pakistan	6	3	87
Nigeria	19	3	78
<i>Muslim</i>	29	2	68
<i>Christian</i>	8	4	87

Question 55.

Young, Less Educated Yearn to Migrate to the U.S.

Canada more attractive to older, more educated adults

April 30, 2010

Fifteen countries attract about 500 million of the roughly 700 million adults worldwide who say they would like to relocate permanently to another country if they could. Gallup finds the U.S. is clearly the No. 1 desired destination among these potential migrants, with more than 165 million saying they would like to move there, and neighboring Canada is a distant second with 45 million.

Gallup's findings on adults' desire to move to other countries are based on interviews with 347,713 adults across multiple surveys in 148 countries between 2007 and 2009. The 148 countries represent more than 95% of the world's adult population.

Together, the number of potential migrants who would like to move to the United States, which represents 24% of adults who would like to move overall, and Canada, which represents 7%, make Northern America the most desired region to move to in the world. But individually, both countries appeal to people from different parts of the world. Gallup finds the U.S. appeals more to the youngest and least educated adults, while those who choose Canada are on average slightly older and more educated.

To which country would you like to move?

Asked of those who say they would like to move to another country permanently

	United States	Canada
Ages 15 to 24	41%	27%
Ages 25 to 44	40%	48%
Ages 46 to 64	15%	19%
Ages 65+	2%	4%
Completed elementary education or less	40%	22%
Secondary education	51%	59%
Completed 4 years of education beyond high school and/or received 4-year college degree	9%	19%

Results based on multiple surveys in 148 countries between 2007 and 2009. The total sample of adults who would like to move to another country is 75,125.

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These differences may partly reflect the emphasis each country's immigration policy places on different categories of migrants. In the U.S., Department of Homeland Security statistics show family-sponsored migrants account for the largest percentage of those who become legal permanent residents each year, followed by workers. The reverse is true in Canada, where government migration statistics show applicants with higher levels of education, job experience,

and skills make up the largest portion of legal permanent residents, and those in the family category make up the second-largest portion.

While the U.S. and Canada have long histories as major immigrant-receiving countries, they also differ in how they welcome new migrants and integrate them into their societies economically, politically, socially, and culturally. Canada's government actively assists migrants when they arrive, including providing free language-training vouchers. The United States on the other hand, according to a 2009 Independent Task Force report on immigration policy, has no national integration policy and provides little support for English-language classes.

United States, Canada Most Attractive in Asia

Gallup's data reflect people's desire to move to different countries, rather than actual migration rates. However, if those who would like to resettle in the U.S. and Canada actually moved, the largest migrant pool would come from Asia, followed by sub-Saharan Africa and the Americas.

Desired Destination by Region

Asked of those who say they would like to move to another country permanently

Region	United States	Canada
Asia	43%	36%
Sub-Saharan Africa	30%	17%
Americas	18%	21%
Europe	7%	16%
Middle East/North Africa	3%	11%
Latin America	16%	11%
European Union	5%	13%

Results based on multiple surveys in 148 countries between 2007 and 2009. Total sample of adults who would like to move permanently to another country is 75,125.

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In Latin America, the United States with a slight edge over Canada among those who would like to migrate. Canada, however, is more attractive to potential migrants in Europe -- particularly those in the European Union -- and the Middle East and North Africa.

The United States Appeals to the Young

In most regions, the United States is more appealing to 15- to 24-year-old potential migrants than Canada; it has a significantly bigger draw in East Asia and the European Union. Potential migrants in sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia are the notable exceptions; in those regions, the age distribution is the same for the United States and Canada.

Desired Destinations by Age and Region

Asked of those who say they would like to move to another country permanently

	United States	Canada
Sub-Saharan Africa		
15 to 24	46%	46%
25 to 44	40%	43%
Southeast Asia		
15 to 24	35%	37%
25 to 44	45%	49%
European Union		
15 to 24	41%	12%
25 to 44	40%	54%
East Asia		
15 to 24	30%	10%
25 to 44	41%	55%

Results based on multiple surveys in 148 countries between 2007 and 2009. Total sample of adults who would like to move permanently to another country is 75,125.

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Canada's Education Edge

The United States' appeal to the least educated and Canada's greater appeal to the most educated is consistent across all regions. This is most apparent among those in the European Union, East Asia, and Southeast Asia who would like to relocate to either of these nations.

Desired Destinations by Region and Education

Asked of those who say they would like to move to another country permanently

	United States	Canada
European Union		
Completed elementary education or less	18%	7%
Secondary education	59%	67%
Completed 4 years of education beyond high school and/or received a 4-year college degree	21%	26%
East Asia		
Completed elementary education or less	45%	27%
Secondary education	40%	53%
Completed 4 years of education beyond high school and/or received a 4-year college degree	14%	20%
Southeast Asia		
Completed elementary education or less	40%	10%
Secondary education	51%	63%
Completed 4 years of education beyond high school and/or received a 4-year college degree	8%	27%

Results based on multiple surveys in 148 countries between 2007 and 2009.

Total sample of adults who would like to move permanently to another country is 75,125.

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While education tends to be lower in the 15 to 24 age group -- which the United States is more likely to attract -- the overall picture does not change when age is taken into account. Within each age group, the United States is still most likely to attract the least educated.

Implications

The United States and Canada attract potential migrants for various reasons -- personal, political, or economic -- but opportunity is the common, overarching theme. People may see moving to these countries as a chance to reunite with family members who have already moved, to find jobs, or to provide better lives for their children. Immigration policy and migrant policy, too, could play a role in the talent each nation attracts. Health and social services available to them as newcomers, and their future benefits as citizens, may be yet another factor.

Regardless of why they want to move, Gallup's data provide a better understanding of who the world's potential migrants are, where they might come from, and where they want to go. This knowledge enables decision makers to develop proactive strategies for attracting the talent they desire and for integrating migrants into their societies in a way that benefits the entire population.

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 telephone and face-to-face interviews with 347,713 adults across multiple administrations of surveys in 148 countries between 2007 and 2009. Results among adults who would like to move to another country are based on a total sample of 75,125. The 148 countries represent more than 95% of the world's adult population. Gallup's use of standardized question wording and survey methods enable the data to be reliably compared across countries and regions.

For most countries, aggregated sample sizes (across three years of surveys) range between 1,000 and 3,000 interviews. One can say with 95% confidence that the margin of sampling error, accounting for weighting and sample design, is 0.5% for the sample of adults who would like to migrate and ranges from ± 2 percentage points to ± 2.5 percentage points within regions. Results are projected to the total population of each country, aged 15 and older, using 2008 World Bank population estimates.
