

# BUSINESS AND POLITICS IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

## Global Opinion Report No. 124

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### Prelude

This week report consists of 29 surveys. Three of these are multi-country studies while the rest of 25 are national surveys.

#### **Disillusionment About Obama?**

U.S. President Barak Hussein Obama came to White House as one of the most popular leader of U.S. He was equally popular abroad and people took him to be a man of change. He himself chose 'change' to be spirit of his presidential campaign. With his election views about U.S. favorability in the world begin to hike and so was the views about U.S. leadership. Far more people across the world expected him to do right things in the international affairs than President Bush. This surge in public opinion about U.S. and its leadership was quite obvious in 2009 opinion polls.

Some 18 months down the line, public opinion though largely intact but has begun to deteriorate.<sup>1</sup> Favorable opinion of U.S. in many countries has started declining except in East Europe where it has ameliorated. The decline in a survey of 22 countries is between 1 to 10 percentage points, the highest decline is observed in Egypt. Similarly the views of President Obama himself have begun to decline again except in Russia where his views have improved by 4 percentage points. The decline is between 2 to 12 percentage points and the highest decline is observed in Argentina, Mexico, China, Turkey and U.S. itself.

The publics that were highly enthusiastic in 2008 and the same trend sustained through 2009 seems to have become disillusioned about President Obama. In his 18 months in office the larger picture at the international front has remained the same. Economic crisis though beginning to disappear but still people in many countries are struggling. The situation in Afghanistan and Iraq has not much changed and the public demands for withdrawal of forces are still to be materialized. The tension with Iran is continuing without any practical solution for the Iranian Nuclear crisis. The Palestine issue has been revitalized with the Flotilla episode and U.S. role remained ambiguous in this crisis as ever. Similarly on climate change issue public across the world are not happy with the U.S. policies.

The performance of President Obama on the above counts has disillusioned the world that he probably can not deliver beyond a certain limit. Keeping these changing public sentiments across the world and in U.S. itself, how do you feel that President Obama will go down in history as a popular President of U.S.? Will he be able to maintain a positive

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<sup>1</sup> <http://pewglobal.org/files/2010/06/Pew-Global-Attitudes-Spring-2010-Report-EMBARGOED.pdf>

image of himself and U.S. in the world? What steps do you think will be essential for President Obama to take at home and regarding international affairs to maintain his image as a popular President?

## **SUMMARY OF POLLS**

### **MIDDLE EAST**

#### **Israelis Reject Lifting Gaza Blockade**

Almost three quarters of people in Israel are against lifting their country's current blockade of Gaza, according to a poll by New Wave Research published in *Yisrael Hayom*. 73 per cent of respondents would not end the blockade.

June 17, 2010

### **WEST & CENTRAL ASIA**

#### **Turks Have Mixed Views About Fate of The Reform Package**

A recent poll of Turkish citizens conducted by MetroPoll Ankara shows that publics have a mixed view of the fate of the Constitutional Reform Package. Almost four in ten think that constitutional court will annul the package and roughly the same number think that it will approve it.

June 16, 2010

#### **Ethnic Tensions Evident in Kyrgyzstan Before Conflict**

Gallup surveys in Kyrgyzstan reflect the ethnic tensions that sparked recent deadly riots in the South, home to the country's Uzbek minority. In 2009, 40% of residents living in southern Kyrgyzstan said their city or area is a good place for racial and ethnic minorities, while 61% living in the North said the same. Nationwide, fewer Kyrgyzstanis perceived tolerance of ethnic minorities in 2009 than in 2008, with the deterioration coming exclusively in the North, while perceptions remained unchanged in the South.

June 16, 2010

### **NORTHEAST ASIA**

#### **Kan Cabinet Backed by Three-in-Five Japanese**

The new Prime Minister of Japan begins his tenure with high ratings, according to four recent public opinion polls. At least 60 per cent of respondents approve of Naoto Kan's cabinet.

June 14, 2010

### **EAST EUROPE**

#### **Czechs Would Bring Back Capital Punishment**

Many people in the Czech Republic believe the death penalty should be allowed in the country, according to a poll by CVVM. 60 per cent of respondents share this point of view.

June 19, 2010

#### **Presidential Run-Off May Be Needed in Poland**

Bronislaw Komorowski remains ahead of his rivals but may not have enough support to secure a first round win in Poland's presidential election, according to a poll by GfK Polonia published in Rzeczpospolita. 42 per cent of respondents would vote for the Civic Platform (PO) contender and former defence minister in this Sunday's ballot.

June 18, 2010

## **WEST EUROPE**

### **Dutch Ponder Formation of Next Government**

People in the Netherlands are divided on what their new administration should look like, according to a poll by Maurice de Hond. 35 per cent of respondents want the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD), the Party for Freedom (PvdV) and the Christian-Democratic Appeal (CDA) to form the government.

June 19, 2010

### **Justice System is Unfair for Majority of Britons**

Many adults in Britain hold negative views on their justice system, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 56 per cent of respondents think the justice system in the UK does not treat every person fairly.

June 18, 2010

### **Support for Afghan Mission at 38% in Britain**

Public backing for the military mission in Afghanistan increased this month in Britain, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 38 per cent of respondents support the operation involving UK soldiers, up six points since April.

June 16, 2010

### **Wulff Trails Gauck Among German Voters**

Germans do not elect the country's federal president in direct ballots but, if they could, they would support Joachim Gauck this year, according to a poll by Forsa released by *Stern*. 42 per cent of respondents would vote for Gauck, who is backed by the Social Democratic Party (SPD) and the Green Party (DG).

June 15, 2010

## **NORTH AMERICA**

### **U.S. Voters Split on Obama Re-Election in 2012**

U.S. registered voters remain split on whether President Obama deserves to be re-elected in 2012, with 46% saying he does and 51% saying he does not -- little changed from earlier this year.

June 18, 2010

### **Gallup's Job Creation Index Hits 20-Month High**

Gallup's Job Creation Index hit a 20-month high of +13 on Thursday -- up from +5 a week ago.

June 18, 2010

### **At 18.6%, Underemployment at Lowest Level of the Year**

The underemployment rate, as measured by Gallup, fell from 19.2% in mid-May to 18.6% in mid-June, its lowest level of the year.

June 16, 2010

### **Many Americans Say Gulf Beaches, Wildlife Will Never Recover**

From what they have seen of the Gulf of Mexico oil spill rolling onto America's shores, nearly half of Americans (49%) believe that at least some of the affected beaches will never recover. Even more, 59%, believe normal levels for some animal species will never be restored.

June 16, 2010

### Americans Now Divided on Who Should Lead Oil Spill Efforts

Americans are divided over whether BP should continue to be in charge of efforts to control the Gulf of Mexico oil spill or whether the federal government should assume responsibility for those efforts, according to a new *USA Today*/Gallup poll. Conservatives are more likely to say BP should be in charge, and liberals prefer that the government lead the efforts.

June 15, 2010

### Americans Want BP to Pay All Losses, No Matter the Cost

The majority of Americans (59%) say BP should pay for all financial losses resulting from the Gulf Coast oil spill, including wages of workers put out of work, even if those payments ultimately drive the company out of business. Seven out of 10 Americans (71%) say Obama has not been tough enough in his dealings with BP.

June 15, 2010

### In U.S., Economy, Oil Spill Rank as Most Important Problems

The ongoing oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico has catapulted "natural disaster response and relief" into the top five of Gallup's monthly "most important problem" list. At 18%, disaster response now trails only the economy and unemployment as the United States' most important problem. Dissatisfaction with government and healthcare are also cited by at least 10% of Americans in the June 11-13 Gallup poll.

June 17, 2010

### Americans Back More Stimulus Spending to Create Jobs

Among four pieces of legislation Congress could consider this year, Americans are most supportive of authorizing more economic stimulus spending. Specifically, according to a June 11-13 *USA Today*/Gallup poll, 60% of Americans say they would favor "additional government spending to create jobs and stimulate the economy."

June 17, 2010

### Some Americans Grow More Fond of Tea Party

Some people in the United States are becoming more enthusiastic about the National Tea Party, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 29 per cent of respondents expect the movement to have a positive effect on American politics, up six points since March.

June 16, 2010

### Half of Americans Back Mission in Afghanistan

Public support for the military operation involving American soldiers in Afghanistan remains stable in the United States, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 50 per cent of respondents back the mission, down one point since April.

June 17, 2010

### Americans Think Sanford Should Leave Office

A majority of adults in the United States believe Mark Sanford should abandon his post as Governor of South Carolina, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 56 per cent of respondents think Stanford should resign after acknowledging an extra-marital affair.

June 13, 2010

#### Canadians Troubled by Summit Security Costs

Many adults in Canada believe the cost of security for the G8 and G20 summits that will take place this month is unjustified, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 78 per cent of respondents share this view.

June 17, 2010

### **LATIN AMERICA**

#### Few Hondurans Satisfied with Lobo Sosa

Just over a third of people in Honduras hold positive views on the performance of Porfirio Lobo Sosa, according to a poll by CID-Gallup published in *La Prensa*. 38 per cent of respondents say the president has done a good or very good job so far.

June 19, 2010

#### Santos Would Win Comfortably in Colombia

Juan Manuel Santos is poised to become the next President of Colombia, according to a poll by Invamer Gallup. 66.5 per cent of respondents would vote for Santos of the U Party (U) in this Sunday's run-off, while 27.4 per cent would support Antanas Mockus of the Green Party (PV).

June 16, 2010

#### Rousseff Ties Serra in Brazil's Presidential Race

Dilma Rousseff has gained support and is now tied for first place with Jose Serra in Brazil's presidential race, according to a poll by Ibope. 37 per cent of respondents would vote either for Serra of the Brazilian Party of Social Democracy (PSDB) or Rousseff of the ruling Workers' Party (PT) in the October election.

June 15, 2010

#### Peña Could Become Mexico's Next President

Enrique Peña Nieto is the early favourite in Mexico's presidential race, according to a poll by *Reforma*. 40 per cent of respondents would vote for the current State of Mexico governor in the 2012 ballot.

June 13, 2010

### **MULTI-COUNTRY POLLS**

#### Low Support for Iraq War in U.S. and Britain

Many Americans and Britons are no longer supporting the war in Iraq, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 55 per cent of respondents in the U.S.—and 61 per cent in Britain—oppose the conflict.

June 14, 2010

#### Obama More Popular Abroad than at Home, Global Image of U.S. Continues to Benefit

As the global economy begins to rebound from the great recession, people around the world remain deeply concerned with the way things are going in their countries. Less than a third of the publics in most nations say they are satisfied with national conditions, as overwhelming numbers say their economies are in bad shape. And just about everywhere, governments are faulted for the way they are dealing with the economy. President Obama is more popular abroad than at home.

June 17, 2010

#### Polling the World (Cup): Who Will Win in South Africa?

Of the 22 nations polled in this year's Pew Global Attitudes survey -- completed prior to the kickoff of the famous international soccer tournament -- a plurality in 14 countries predicted that five-time champion Brazil would win the 2010 World Cup.

June 16, 2010

## **MIDDLE EAST**

### **Israelis Reject Lifting Gaza Blockade**

June 17, 2010

Almost three quarters of people in Israel are against lifting their country's current blockade of Gaza, according to a poll by New Wave Research published in *Yisrael Hayom*. 73 per cent of respondents would not end the blockade.

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

In January 2008, Israel completely sealed off its borders with Gaza. This followed insistent launching of rockets into Israel by Hamas. The border closure has left Gaza isolated. It is difficult to receive cargo of all types, including humanitarian aid.

On May 31, Israel raided a flotilla of six ships occupied mostly by Turkish, pro-Palestinian citizens who were attempting to deliver humanitarian aid to Gaza. Nine people died in the confrontation, and dozens more were detained and later deported by Israel. The raid—which will be subject to various investigations—sparked widespread condemnation of Israel and brought the Gaza blockade under the spotlight.

Israeli lawmakers are currently studying the possibility of easing the blockade, by allowing more products to come into Gaza.

On Jun. 16, European Union (EU) high representative for foreign policy Catherine Ashton declared: "The suffering of Gaza doesn't make Israel more secure. (...) This cannot go on, things must change."

#### **Polling Data**

Should the blockade on Gaza be lifted?

Yes	16%
No	73%
Not sure	11%

*Source: New Wave Research / Yisrael Hayom*

*Methodology: Telephone interviews with 561 adult Israeli Jews, conducted on Jun. 9, 2010. Margin of error is 4 per cent.*

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## **WEST & CENTRAL ASIA**

### **Turks Have Mixed Views About Fate of The Reform Package**

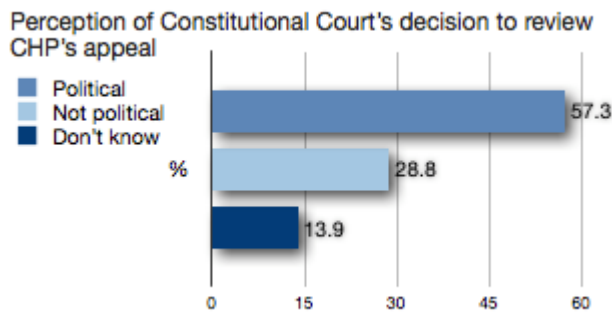
June 16, 2010

A recent poll of Turkish citizens conducted by MetroPoll Ankara shows that publics have a mixed view of the fate of the Constitutional Reform Package. Almost four in ten think that constitutional court will annul the package and roughly the same number think that it will approve it.

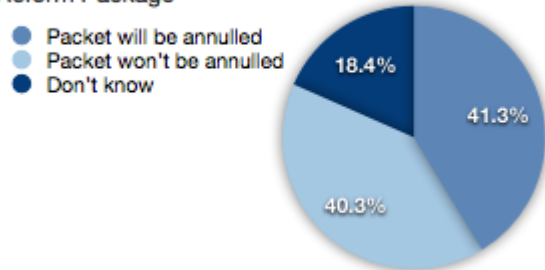
Turks are of the view that the Reform package is politically motivated.

This survey gathers public opinion on Constitutional Court's decision to review CHP's appeal on procedural grounds. The expected ruling of the court on the reform package is also investigated.

The poll was conducted on June 9, 2010 by telephone among a random national sampling of 1021 adults in cities, towns and villages. The survey respondents were 49,7% women and 50,3% men. The margin of error for the overall poll is 3 percentage points, at a 95 percent confidence level.



Expected Ruling of the Constitutional Court on the Reform Package



CHP Grows, Virtually Ties AKP in Turkey  
June 21, 2010

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### **Ethnic Tensions Evident in Kyrgyzstan Before Conflict**

*Perceptions of ethnic, racial tolerance relatively low in South*

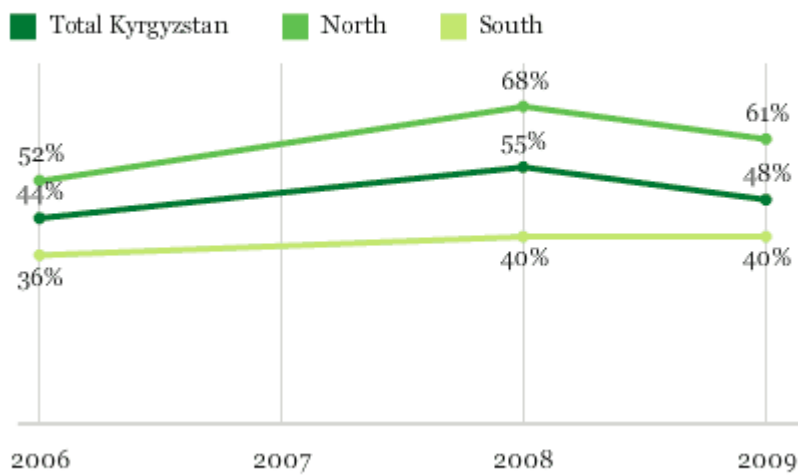


June 16, 2010

Gallup surveys in Kyrgyzstan reflect the ethnic tensions that sparked recent deadly riots in the South, home to the country's Uzbek minority. In 2009, 40% of residents living in southern Kyrgyzstan said their city or area is a good place for racial and ethnic minorities, while 61% living in the North said the same. Nationwide, fewer Kyrgyzstanis perceived tolerance of ethnic minorities in 2009 than in 2008, with the deterioration coming exclusively in the North, while perceptions remained unchanged in the South.

*Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for racial and ethnic minorities?*

Percentage "good place"



GALLUP®

Surveys were conducted well before rioters in the southern region killed more than 170 people and caused more than 75,000 Uzbeks to flee the country in the past several days, but Gallup data document the divisions between the country's ethnic Kyrgyz and Uzbeks that have plagued the South for decades. The current violence comes more than a month after former President Kurmanbek Bakiyev was ousted and forced into exile, which has led some to suggest this was intended to disrupt the June referendum on constitution reform. Ethnic Uzbeks living in the South have supported the new government, while ethnic Kyrgyz have supported Bakiyev.

### **Bottom Line**

The crisis in southern Kyrgyzstan is rooted in a complex mix of ethnic, political, and class-based divisions. Violence in the region has started to subside, leading Kyrgyz interim leader Roza Otunbayeva to drop her request for an external peacekeeping force. However, the question remains as to whether the Kyrgyz government will be able to handle the humanitarian disaster created by tens of thousands of displaced ethnic Uzbeks.

## Survey Methods

Results are based on face-to-face interviews with approximately 1,000 Kyrgyzstani adults, aged 15 and older, conducted June 13-July 10, 2009. For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 4$  percentage points. In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

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## NORTHEAST ASIA

### Kan Cabinet Backed by Three-in-Five Japanese

June 14, 2010

The new Prime Minister of Japan begins his tenure with high ratings, according to four recent public opinion polls. At least 60 per cent of respondents approve of Naoto Kan's cabinet.

In August 2009, Japanese voters renewed the House of Representatives. Final results gave the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) a victory with 308 of the 480 lower house seats at stake. Yukio Hatoyama, the DPJ leader, was sworn in as prime minister in September.

Aside from a brief period in the 1990s, the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) had administered Japan's government for more than five decades.

On Jun. 2, Hatoyama tendered his resignation, citing a broken election promise over the permanence of an American army base in the Okinawa prefecture. Hatoyama had also been embroiled in a corruption scandal over campaign funding irregularities.

On Jun. 8, former finance minister Kan took over as prime minister. Since the retirement of Junichiro Koizumi in September 2006, Japan has had five different heads of government: Shinzo Abe, Yasuo Fukuda and Taro Aso of the LDP; and Hatoyama and Kan of the DPJ.

On Jun. 11, Kan discussed the state of affairs in Japan, saying, "It is difficult to continue our fiscal policies by heavily relying on the issuance of government bond. Like the confusion in the eurozone triggered by Greece, there is a risk of collapse if we leave the increase of the public debt untouched and then lose the trust of the bond markets."

### Polling Data

Do you approve or disapprove of Naoto Kan's cabinet?

	Asahi	Yomiuri	Mainichi	Nikkei
Approve	60%	64%	66%	68%
Disapprove	20%	19%	18%	16%

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Source: Asahi / Yomiuri / Mainichi / Nikkei

Methodology: Telephone interviews with 1,088 Japanese adults, 1,090 Japanese adults, 1,034 Japanese adults and 888 Japanese adults, conducted on Jun. 8 and Jun. 9, 2010. Margins of error range from 3 to 4 per cent.

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## **EAST EUROPE**

### **Czechs Would Bring Back Capital Punishment**

June 19, 2010

Many people in the Czech Republic believe the death penalty should be allowed in the country, according to a poll by CVVM. 60 per cent of respondents share this point of view.

More than 1,200 people were executed between 1945 and 1990 in Czechoslovakia. The death penalty was officially eradicated in May 1990. When the Czech Republic was instituted in 1993, the abolition of the capital punishment was enshrined in the new constitution.

The country's civil law system is derived from Austro-Hungarian codes, while its criminal law has been revised to conform to Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) standards. The Czech Republic joined the European Union (EU) in May 2004.

On Jun. 16, the Czech Republic observed the 60th anniversary of the execution of Milada Horakova, who had participated in the underground anti-Nazi resistance movement during World War II and was later convicted by the Communist regime for treason and spying in a highly politicized show trial.

Czech prime minister Jan Fischer declared: "The Nazi people's court imposed an eight-year sentence on [Horakova] instead of the proposed death penalty. What the Nazi prosecutor wanted for her was eventually carried out by the Communist state court six years later."

#### **Polling Data**

Do you think the death penalty should be allowed in the Czech Republic?

	<b>Jun. 2010</b>	<b>Jun. 2009</b>	<b>Jun. 2008</b>
Yes	60%	62%	62%
No	31%	31%	32%
Not sure	9%	7%	6%

Source: CVVM

Methodology: Interviews with 1,061 Czech adults, conducted from May 3 to May 10, 2010. No margin of error was provided.

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### **Presidential Run-Off May Be Needed in Poland**

June 18, 2010

Bronislaw Komorowski remains ahead of his rivals but may not have enough support to secure a first round win in Poland's presidential election, according to a poll by GfK Polonia published in Rzeczpospolita. 42 per cent of respondents would vote for the Civic Platform (PO) contender and former defence minister in this Sunday's ballot.

Former prime minister Jaroslaw Kaczynski of the Law and Justice Party (PiS) is second with 29 per cent, followed by Democratic Left Alliance (SLD) chairman Grzegorz Napieralski with 11 per cent. Support is lower for Waldemar Pawlak of the Peasant's Party (PSL), monarchist Janusz Korwin-Mikke, independent Andrzej Olechowski and Right of the Republic (PR) leader Marek Jurek.

In a run-off scenario, Komorowski holds a 24-point lead over Kaczynski.

In the October 2005 presidential run-off, Lech Kaczynski defeated PO candidate Donald Tusk—who now serves as Poland's prime minister—with 54.04 per cent of the vote.

In October 2007, Polish voters renewed the Diet, or lower house of Parliament. Final results gave the PO party 41.51 per cent of the vote and 209 seats, followed by the PiS with 32.11 per cent and 166 seats. In November, the PO and the Peasant's Party (PSL)—who together hold 240 seats in the 460-member Diet—agreed to form a coalition government.

In Poland, the definition of presidential powers declares that the head of state is the "guardian of Polish sovereignty and security" who "co-operates" with the government.

Lech Kaczynski—the twin brother of former prime minister Jaroslaw—was expected to seek a new term in office in an election that tentatively scheduled for October 2010. On Apr. 10, the Polish president, his wife Maria, and 94 other government officials died in a plane crash as they were heading to an official ceremony in Russia. Komorowski—the parliamentary speaker—has taken over as Poland's acting president. A new election will take place on Jun. 20.

On Jun. 11, PiS spokesman Adam Bielan commented on the absence of party logos and mentions in Kaczynski's campaign materials, saying, "It's symbolic. Jaroslaw Kaczynski is a candidate for the nation."

If no candidate garners more than 50 per cent of the vote in the first round, a run-off must take place on Jul. 4.

### **Polling Data**

Who would you vote for in the first round of the presidential election?

	<b>Jun. 10</b>	<b>Jun. 4</b>	<b>May 28</b>	<b>May 17</b>
Bronislaw Komorowski	42%	47%	50%	50%
Jaroslaw Kaczynski	29%	33%	33%	30%
Grzegorz Napieralski	11%	7%	4%	5%
Waldemar Pawlak	4%	2%	1%	3%
Janusz Korwin-Mikke	2%	1%	1%	1%

Andrzej Olechowski	1%	1%	1%	3%
Marek Jurek	1%	--	1%	1%
Andrzej Lepper	1%	--	1%	1%
<i>Run-Off Scenario</i>				
	<b>Jun. 10</b>	<b>Jun. 4</b>	<b>May 28</b>	<b>May 17</b>
Bronislaw Komorowski	58%	56%	58%	60%
Jaroslaw Kaczynski	34%	39%	37%	34%

*Source: GfK Polonia / Rzeczpospolita*

*Methodology: Telephone interviews with 1,000 Polish adults, conducted from Jun. 9 to Jun. 10, 2010. Margin of error is 3 per cent.*

## **WEST EUROPE**

### **Dutch Ponder Formation of Next Government**

June 19, 2010

People in the Netherlands are divided on what their new administration should look like, according to a poll by Maurice de Hond. 35 per cent of respondents want the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD), the Party for Freedom (PvdV) and the Christian-Democratic Appeal (CDA) to form the government.

Conversely, 33 per cent of respondents would like the VVD to work with the Labour Party (PvdA), Democrats 66 (D66) and the Green Left (GL).

In February, the Dutch government—headed by CDA leader Jan Peter Balkenende—collapsed over disagreements related to the country's military deployment in Afghanistan. Balkenende tendered his resignation to Queen Beatrix.

Dutch voters renewed the Second Chamber on Jun. 9. Final results gave the VVD a first place finish with 31 seats, followed by the PvdA with 30, the PvdV with 24 and the CDA with 21. Balkenende tendered his resignation as CDA leader on election night. Discussions about the formation of a government were expected to take several weeks.

Yesterday, VVD leader Mark Rutte acknowledged that a plan to form a government with the PvdV and CDA would be abandoned, adding, "[PvdV leader Geert] Wilders took a constructive approach. Our two parties had sufficient common ground for a coalition with the Christian Democrats. Something like this has never happened in the history of parliament."

#### **Polling Data**

Which government do you prefer?

VVD+PvdV+CDA	35%
VVD+PvdA+D66+GL	33%

VVD+PvdA+CDA	10%
VVD+PvdA+SP	9%
Other / Not sure	13%

*Source: Maurice de Hond*

*Methodology: Interviews with 1,000 Dutch adults, conducted on Jun. 12, 2010. No margin of error was provided.*

## **Justice System is Unfair for Majority of Britons**

June 18, 2010

Many adults in Britain hold negative views on their justice system, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 56 per cent of respondents think the justice system in the UK does not treat every person fairly.

While 55 per cent of respondents believe the criminal courts in the UK do a good job in determining whether or not an accused person is guilty, only 16 per cent think the prison system in the UK does a good job in helping prisoners become law-abiding.

Yesterday, the UK Ministry of Justice released statistics which show that the number of Asian and black people who have been searched by the police in the UK has increased by more than 70 per cent since 2005.

British police reform minister Nick Herbert discussed the issue, saying, "Stop and search is an important tool for the police, but it is essential powers are used fairly and with the support of the community to protect the public."

### **Polling Data**

Do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?

	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Not sure</b>
The justice system in the UK treats every person fairly	35%	56%	8%
The criminal courts in the UK do a good job in determining whether or not an accused person is guilty	55%	35%	10%
The prison system in the UK does a good job in helping prisoners become law-abiding	16%	73%	10%

*Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion*

*Methodology: Online interviews with 2,000 British adults, conducted from Jun. 11 to Jun. 14, 2010. Margin of error is 2.2 per cent.*

## **Support for Afghan Mission at 38% in Britain**

June 16, 2010

Public backing for the military mission in Afghanistan increased this month in Britain, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 38 per cent of respondents support the operation involving UK soldiers, up six points since April.

A majority of respondents—55 per cent—are opposed to the mission.

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 1,834 soldiers—including 298 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).

On May 6, British voters participated in a General Election. The Conservative Party finished in first place with 36.1 per cent of the vote and 305 seats, followed by the Labour Party with 29 per cent and 258 seats, and the Liberal Democrats with 23 per cent and 57 seats. Conservative leader David Cameron took over as prime minister in a coalition government with the Liberal Democrats, ending 13 years of Labour rule.

On Jun. 14, Cameron discussed the state of affairs in Afghanistan, saying, "We need a political process to help bring the insurgency to an end. When we have succeeded in enabling the Afghans to take control of their own security, our troops can begin to come home."

### **Polling Data**

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

	<b>Jun. 2010</b>	<b>Apr. 2010</b>	<b>Feb. 2010</b>	<b>Nov. 2009</b>
Support	38%	32%	38%	36%
Oppose	55%	59%	52%	56%
Not sure	7%	9%	10%	8%

*Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion*

*Methodology: Online interviews with 2,003 British adults, conducted from Jun. 4 to Jun. 7, 2010. Margin of error is 2.2 per cent.*

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### **Wulff Trails Gauck Among German Voters**

June 15, 2010

Germans do not elect the country's federal president in direct ballots but, if they could, they would support Joachim Gauck this year, according to a poll by Forsa released by *Stern*. 42 per cent of respondents would vote for Gauck, who is backed by the Social Democratic Party (SPD) and the Green Party (DG).

Gauck is known for his role in investigating the activities of the Stasi secret police in East Germany.

Christian Wulff, deputy leader of the governing Christian-Democratic Union (CDU), is second with 32 per cent.

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

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

The Federal Convention, a body that encompasses the Federal Diet as well as delegates from the country's 16 states, will elect a new president on Jun. 30. Wulff has been nominated by Merkel to replace Horst Koehler, who tendered his resignation after saying that Germany sometimes needs to deploy troops to places like Afghanistan "to protect our interests—for example free trade routes." More than 4,600 German soldiers are currently serving in Afghanistan.

The two current coalition partners have a larger number of votes in the Federal Convention, so a victory for Wulff is expected. However, Merkel has been under great pressure lately over the handling of Europe's debt crisis, specifically in Greece, and the introduction of a major austerity package that has angered unions.

On Jun. 14, Jorg-Uwe Hahn, head of the FDP branch in Hessen, declared: "Either we get things sorted out in Berlin, or it will soon be the end for the coalition."

### **Polling Data**

If you could vote for the federal president directly, which one of these two candidates would you vote for?

Joachim Gauck	42%
Christian Wulff	32%
Neither / Not sure	26%

*Source: Forsa / Stern*

*Methodology: Telephone interviews with 1,000 German adults, conducted on Jun. 7, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.*

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## **NORTH AMERICA**

### **U.S. Voters Split on Obama Re-Election in 2012**

*Little change seen since March on this measure*

June 18, 2010

U.S. registered voters remain split on whether President Obama deserves to be re-elected in 2012, with 46% saying he does and 51% saying he does not -- little changed from earlier this year.



*Please tell me whether you think each of the following political officeholders deserves to be re-elected, or not. How about President Obama?*

Among registered voters

	<b>% Yes</b>	<b>% No</b>	<b>% No opinion</b>
2010 Jun 11-13	46	51	3
2010 May 24-25	48	49	3
2010 Mar 26-28	46	50	4

#### GALLUP'

The most recent Obama re-elect measure is similar to the president's basic job approval rating among all Americans, which was 50% in the June 11-13 *USA Today*/Gallup poll and 48% in Gallup Daily tracking for the same period.

Obama received 53% of the popular vote in his 2008 victory over Republican John McCain. The current re-elect data suggest that -- depending on the Republican nominee -- the 2012 presidential election could be quite competitive were it held today.

However, history shows that much can change in the years prior to a presidential election. Gallup surveys in late April/early May 2002 found 69% of registered voters saying President George W. Bush deserved re-election. This was at a time when Bush's job approval rating was 77%, reflecting the rally effect that followed the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington, D.C. By October 2004, just before the election, Bush's approval had fallen into the 50% range and his "deserves re-election" percentage had dropped to 50%. Bush ended up receiving 51% of the popular vote to John Kerry's 48%.

Obama does not receive a universal endorsement for re-election among his fellow Democrats, 18% of whom say he does not deserve re-election; 79% say he does. That compares with the 9% of Republicans who say Obama deserves re-election. A 53% majority of independents say Obama does not deserve re-election.

*Please tell me whether you think each of the following political officeholders deserves to be re-elected, or not. How about President Obama ?*

By party ID, among registered voters

	<b>% Yes</b>	<b>% No</b>
All registered voters	46	51
Republicans	9	91
Independents	43	53
Democrats	79	18

USA Today/Gallup, June 11-13, 2010

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### **Bottom Line**

The 2012 presidential election, in which President Obama will almost certainly seek re-election, is now less than two and a half years away. Currently, Americans' views on whether Obama deserves re-election show it would be a close race if the election were held today. Still, a great deal can change in what is a political lifetime between now and November 2012, meaning that while of current interest, estimates of Obama's re-election chances at this point have little predictive validity.

### **Survey Methods**

Results for this *USA Today*/Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted June 11-13, 2010, with a random sample of 1,014 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 4$  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). Each sample includes a minimum quota of 150 cell phone-only respondents and 850 landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents for gender within region. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member had the most recent birthday.

Samples are weighted by gender, age, race, education, region, and phone lines. Demographic weighting targets are based on the March 2009 Current Population Survey figures for the aged 18 and older non-institutionalized population living in continental U.S. telephone households. All reported margins of sampling error include the computed design effects for weighting and sample design.

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

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## Gallup's Job Creation Index Hits 20-Month High

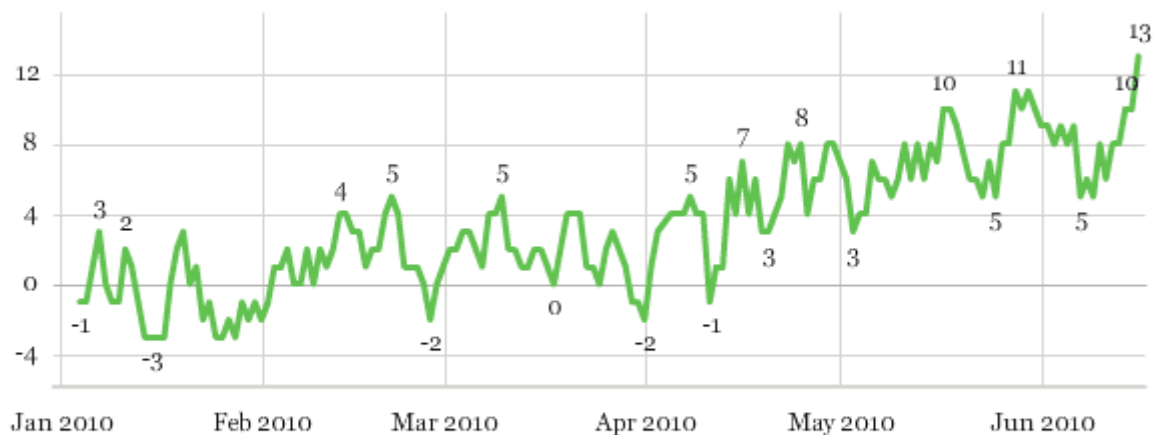
*Employees report 32% of companies are hiring, while 19% are letting people go*

June 18, 2010

Gallup's Job Creation Index hit a 20-month high of +13 on Thursday -- up from +5 a week ago.

*Gallup Daily: Job Creation Index, January-June 2010*<sup>^</sup>

Percentage of employees reporting their companies are hiring minus percentage letting go



<sup>^</sup> Reflects three-day rolling averages beginning Jan. 2-4 and ending June 14-16, 2010

Gallup Daily tracking

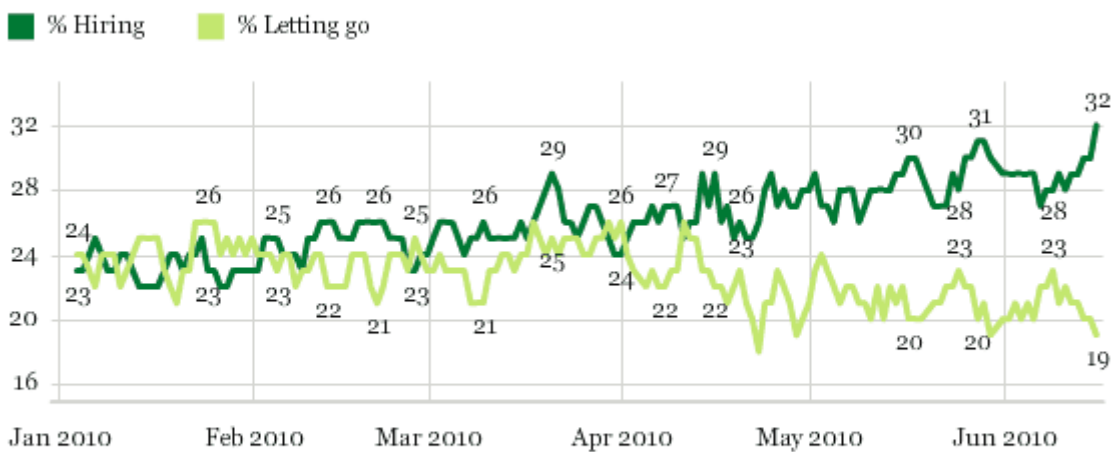
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## More Companies Hiring and Fewer Letting People Go

One-third of employees (32%) now report that their companies are hiring -- also a 20-month high, and up from 28% a week ago. At the same time, 19% of companies are letting people go -- an improvement over the 23% of a week ago.

## Hiring and Letting Go, January-June 2010<sup>^</sup>

Percentage of employees reporting their companies are hiring and percentage letting go



<sup>^</sup> Reflects three-day rolling averages beginning Jan. 2-4 and ending June 14-16, 2010

Gallup Daily tracking

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### The Job Situation Is Improving Slowly

The government reported Thursday that jobless claims increased to 472,000 during the week ending June 12 from a revised 460,000 the previous week. While this may be discouraging to those who had hoped for a rapid improvement in the jobs picture this year, it is consistent with the slight downturn in Gallup's Job Creation Index during the week ending June 13. [May's Job Creation Index results](#) are also consistent with the government's report that the unemployment rate fell to 9.7% in May from 9.9% in April.

On the other hand, Gallup's Job Creation Index continues to show a slow, if moderate, improvement in job market conditions that is not reflected in the jobless claims data of the past six weeks or in May's private-sector job growth in the government's establishment survey. In part, this may be due to the seasonal adjustments the government currently applies to its results; Gallup's data are not seasonally adjusted. Of course, the flood of temporary census workers is also distorting the current jobs picture and is picked up, in part, by Gallup's Index. Further, the Index does not reflect the magnitude of hiring, but instead, the percentage of employees who perceive that their companies are hiring. As a result, it could be that, given current economic uncertainties, more companies are hiring fewer employees on average right now than they did in the past.

Regardless of what the government reports concerning the jobs picture, Gallup's Job Creation Index reveals that a higher percentage of companies are hiring right now than has been true at any time since October 2008. Like [the mid-June improvement in underemployment](#), this is good news not only for those looking for a job, but also for the nation's collective economic psyche.

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

*Daily: Employment, Economic Confidence and Job Creation, Consumer Spending  
Weekly: Employment, Economic Confidence, Job Creation, Consumer Spending*

## **Survey Methods**

For Gallup Daily tracking, Gallup interviews approximately 1,000 national adults, aged 18 and older, each day. Gallup's underemployment results are based on more than 20,000 telephone interviews completed on a 30-day rolling basis. For these results, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 1$  percentage point. Gallup Job Creation Index is based on more than 3,000 telephone interviews completed on a weekly basis. For these results, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 3$  percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each daily sample includes a minimum quota of 150 cell phone respondents and 850 landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents for gender within region. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member had the most recent birthday.

Samples are weighted by gender, age, race, Hispanic ethnicity, education, region, adults in the household, cell phone-only status, cell phone-mostly status, and phone lines. Demographic weighting targets are based on the March 2009 Current Population Survey figures for the aged 18 and older non-institutionalized population living in U.S. telephone households. All reported margins of sampling error include the computed design effects for weighting and sample design.

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## **At 18.6%, Underemployment at Lowest Level of the Year**

*Unemployment falls to 9.1%; part-time workers wanting full-time work falls to 9.5%*

June 16, 2010

The underemployment rate, as measured by Gallup, fell from 19.2% in mid-May to 18.6% in mid-June, its lowest level of the year.

### Underemployment, January-June 15, 2010<sup>^</sup>

■ % Underemployed



<sup>^</sup> Numbers reflect rolling averages for the 30-day periods ending Jan. 6 and Jan. 15, and on the 1st and 15th of each month from February through June 2010

Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP<sup>®</sup>

Gallup's underemployment measure includes both the unemployed and those working part time but wanting full-time work. It is based on more than 20,000 phone interviews with U.S. adults aged 18 and older in the workforce, collected over a 30-day period and reported daily and weekly. Gallup's results are not seasonally adjusted and tend to be a precursor of government reports by approximately two weeks.

#### **Fewer Unemployed, Fewer Part-Time Employees Wanting Full-Time Work**

The unemployment component of Gallup's underemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) continues to improve, declining to 9.1% in mid-June from 9.4% in mid-May. Gallup's unemployment rate was as high as 10.3% just two months ago. At the same time, the percentage of employees working part time who want full-time work fell to 9.5% in mid-June from 9.8% in mid-May.

*Underemployment Components, January-June 15, 2010<sup>^</sup>*

Unemployment and part time looking for full-time work



<sup>^</sup> Numbers reflect rolling averages for the 30-day periods ending Jan. 6 and Jan. 15, and on the 1st and 15th of each month from February through June 2010

Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP<sup>®</sup>

**However, Job Creation May Be Slowing**

Gallup's Job Creation Index, a separate measure of the job market based on the self-reports of working Americans, is at +6 for the week ending June 13. This is a relatively positive read compared with the beginning of the year, but is down from +8 the prior week and +9 in late May. As of mid-June, 28% of employees report that their companies are hiring, while 22% say their companies are letting people go.

*Job Creation Index, January-June 15, 2010<sup>^</sup>*

Percentage of employees reporting their companies are hiring minus percentage letting go



<sup>^</sup> Weekly averages  
Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP<sup>®</sup>

## **Assessing the Job Market**

The jobs picture seemed to sour at the end of May, as the improvement in Gallup's underemployment rate stalled, and the government reported that far fewer private-sector jobs were created than many had hoped. While the Labor Department also reported an improvement in the unemployment rate, as anticipated by [Gallup's job measures](#), the markets seemed to discount this improvement because the government's hiring of more than 400,000 temporary census workers affected the May numbers. Further, the disappointment over the lack of private-sector job growth (based on the government's establishment survey) relative to street expectations tended to drown out any discussion of the decline in the unemployment rate.

Regardless, Gallup's mid-June results are a precursor of what the government is likely to provide in its June jobs report. The improvement in both components of underemployment -- the unemployment rate and the percentage of part-timers looking for full-time work -- during June is good news for the U.S. economy. Getting more people employed, particularly on a full-time basis, increases consumers' financial wellbeing as well as consumer spending.

On the other hand, Gallup's Job Creation Index, which had been signaling steady improvement in the jobs picture during April and much of May, declined a little during the first half of June. This is not unexpected, given the sharp increase in economic uncertainty created by the financial crisis in Europe, the decline in the U.S. stock market, and the problems in the Gulf. Given such conditions, it would not be surprising if some employers decided to hold back on their hiring, regardless of their companies' currently perceived needs.

In sum, Gallup's job measures continue to suggest a slow, moderate improvement in the jobs situation -- not the sharp surge in jobs some may have hoped for not long ago.

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

*Daily: Employment, Economic Confidence and Job Creation, Consumer Spending  
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## **Survey Methods**

For Gallup Daily tracking, Gallup interviews approximately 1,000 national adults, aged 18 and older, each day. Gallup's underemployment results are based on more than 20,000 telephone interviews completed on a 30-day rolling basis. For these results, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 1$  percentage point. Gallup's Job Creation Index is based on more than 3,000 telephone interviews completed on a weekly basis. For these results, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 3$  percentage points.



Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each daily sample includes a minimum quota of 150 cell phone respondents and 850 landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents for gender within region. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member had the most recent birthday.

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### **Many Americans Say Gulf Beaches, Wildlife Will Never Recover**

*Nearly all agree that full recovery will take 10 years or more*

June 16, 2010

From what they have seen of the Gulf of Mexico oil spill rolling onto America's shores, nearly half of Americans (49%) believe that at least some of the affected beaches will never recover. Even more, 59%, believe normal levels for some animal species will never be restored.

*Predicted Timeline for Full Recovery of Gulf Shore Beaches, Wildlife (Including Fish and Birds)*

	<b>Beaches</b>	<b>Wildlife</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Four years or less	14	11
Five to nine years	8	7
Ten or more years	26	20
Never	49	59
No opinion	3	3

USA Today/Gallup, June 11-13, 2010

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More generally, Americans foresee a very long road to recovery for both the U.S. beaches and wildlife affected by the BP oil spill. The vast majority believe it will be a

decade or more, if at all, before either aspect of the Gulf environment is back to normal; few think a full recovery will happen within four years.

Separately, Americans broadly agree that the oil spill will negatively affect the U.S. economy and the U.S. consumer. Roughly four in five believe the overall U.S. economy will be hurt, that gas prices will go up, and that food prices will increase.

*Possible Economic Effects of Gulf Oil Spill*

Thinking about possible effects of the oil spill, please tell me whether you think each of the following will or will not happen. How about -- \_\_\_\_?

	<b>Yes, will happen</b>	<b>No, will not happen</b>	<b>No opinion</b>
	%	%	%
The U.S. economy will be hurt	83	15	2
Gas prices will increase for Americans	79	19	2
Food prices will increase for Americans	79	18	2

USA Today/Gallup, June 11-13, 2010

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**Women More Pessimistic Than Men About Undoing Oil Damage**

The most striking subgroup differences in views about the oil spill's impact are by gender, with women much more pessimistic than men. (Gallup has previously found women to be more concerned than men about environmental matters.)

Sixty percent of women, compared with 37% of men, believe some Gulf beaches will never recover -- a 23 percentage-point gap. Additionally, there is a 13-point gap between men's and women's perceptions of whether the affected wildlife will fully recover.

*Predicted Timeline for Recovery of Beaches*

	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
	%	%
Up to nine years	28	17
Ten or more years	32	21
Never	37	60

USA Today/Gallup, June 11-13, 2010

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*Predicted Timeline for Recovery of Wildlife*

	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
	%	%
Up to nine years	21	15
Ten or more years	24	17
Never	52	65

USA Today/Gallup, June 11-13, 2010

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Women are also more likely than men to believe that gas prices will increase (83% vs. 74%), and that the U.S. economy in general will be hurt (88% vs. 78%).

## **Bottom Line**

In his remarks when visiting the Gulf shoreline this week, as well as in his Oval Office address Tuesday night, President Obama has stressed the need for a long-term commitment to the oil spill cleanup. Americans may be getting impatient with BP and the federal government for not doing enough to cap the gushing oil rig and contain the leaked oil, but it appears they are resigned to a lengthy process to restore the beaches and wildlife, with perhaps limited success.

## **Survey Methods**

Results for this *USA Today*/Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted June 11-13, 2010, with a random sample of 1,014 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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

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## **Americans Now Divided on Who Should Lead Oil Spill Efforts**

*Forty-nine percent say BP should continue to be in charge; 45% want government to take over*

June 15, 2010

Americans are divided over whether BP should continue to be in charge of efforts to control the Gulf of Mexico oil spill or whether the federal government should assume responsibility for those efforts, according to a new *USA Today*/Gallup poll. Conservatives are more likely to say BP should be in charge, and liberals prefer that the government lead the efforts.

*As you may know, BP is currently in charge of the efforts to control the oil spill and its effects on the ocean and coastal areas. Do you think the federal government should take over these efforts, or should BP continue to be in charge?*

	<b>Federal government</b>	<b>BP</b>
All Americans	45%	49%
Liberals	61%	34%
Moderates	46%	49%
Conservatives	38%	56%

USA Today/Gallup, June 11-13, 2010

#### GALLUP'

As oil continues to spill into the Gulf of Mexico and the resulting damage becomes more widespread, the findings suggest Americans' patience with BP may be starting to wear thin and their appetite for a federal takeover growing. In late May, a *USA Today/Gallup* poll asking a slightly different question found the public much more likely to say BP (68%) rather than the federal government (28%) should be in charge of the efforts to control the oil spill and its effects.

As Gallup reported Tuesday, the June 11-13 poll finds Americans continuing to be highly critical of BP's response. Eight in 10 say BP is doing a poor job, including 49% who say very poor. The latter figure is up from 39% in late May.

Since the BP oil rig exploded in the Gulf of Mexico in April, there have been questions about the federal government's oversight of that rig, possibly involving lax inspections.

Americans clearly see BP as responsible for the oil spill -- 75% say it deserves "a great deal of blame" and most of the rest say it deserves "a fair amount." But Americans also see the federal government, specifically "federal agencies that regulate oil drilling," as culpable, though not nearly to the same degree as BP.

*How much do you blame each of the following for the oil spill -- a great deal, a fair amount, not much, or not at all? How about -- [RANDOM ORDER]?*

	<b>% Great deal</b>	<b>% Fair amount</b>	<b>% Not much</b>	<b>% Not at all</b>
BP	75	17	4	2
Federal agencies that regulate oil drilling	44	37	9	7

USA Today/Gallup, June 11-13, 2010

#### GALLUP'

## **Implications**

President Obama will address the nation on the oil spill Tuesday night, underscoring the rising public and governmental concern about the issue. The government is becoming increasingly involved in the response, including ensuring that BP pays for the financial losses associated with the oil leak. BP remains in charge of the control efforts, though if those efforts fail to show significant signs of progress, Americans may become more interested in putting the government in charge.

## **Survey Methods**

Results for this *USA Today*/Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted June 11-13, 2010, with a random sample of 1,014 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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## **Americans Want BP to Pay All Losses, No Matter the Cost**

*Americans of all political identifications agree that Obama has not been tough enough with BP*

June 15, 2010

The majority of Americans (59%) say BP should pay for all financial losses resulting from the Gulf Coast oil spill, including wages of workers put out of work, even if those payments ultimately drive the company out of business. Seven out of 10 Americans (71%) say Obama has not been tough enough in his dealings with BP.

Regarding financial losses from the oil spill, should BP \_\_\_\_\_ ?

	<b>% Pay all losses, even if it goes out of business</b>	<b>% Pay as much as it can afford while remaining viable</b>	<b>% No opinion</b>
2010 Jun 11-13	59	38	3

USA Today/Gallup poll

GALLUP®

*Do you think President Obama has been too tough, about right, or not tough enough in dealing with BP in regards to the oil spill?*

	<b>% Too tough</b>	<b>% About right</b>	<b>% Not tough enough</b>	<b>% No opinion</b>
2010 Jun 11-13	3	20	71	6

Asked of a half sample  
USA Today/Gallup poll

GALLUP®

The results are from a *USA Today*/Gallup poll conducted June 11-13 as President Obama made a two-day trip to the Gulf area and prepared to speak to the nation on the oil spill situation Tuesday.

Obama on Monday talked to oil spill cleanup workers, political leaders, and average citizens in the Gulf area, expressing concern and pressing those involved to step up efforts to control the effects of the spill. Obama will meet in person with BP executives on Wednesday to discuss the spill.

These efforts come at a time when neither Obama nor BP gets stellar ratings for their handling of the oil spill, although Obama's ratings are clearly less negative than BP's.

*How would you rate the job each of the following has done in responding to the oil spill, as very good, good, poor, or very poor?*

	<b>% Very good</b>	<b>% Good</b>	<b>% Poor</b>	<b>% Very poor</b>
<b>British Petroleum, or BP, the company that operated the oil rig that is leaking oil</b>				
2010 Jun 11-13	2	16	32	49
2010 May 24-25	6	18	34	39
<b>President Barack Obama</b>				
2010 Jun 11-13	11	33	29	24
2010 May 24-25	11	32	34	19

Note: % No opinion not shown  
 Asked of a half sample

**GALLUP'**

The majority of Americans (53%) rate Obama's handling of the spill as "poor" or "very poor," compared with 81% who give BP the same rating. Obama's ratings have not changed significantly over the past two and a half weeks, although slightly more Americans now rate the job he is doing as "very poor." At the same time, more Americans (49%) now say BP is doing a very poor job of handling the spill, up from 39%. A separate Gallup poll conducted June 5-6 found that Obama's job approval rating on handling the oil spill was 40%.

**Democrats More Positive About Obama's Handling of Spill**

Partisanship is very much evident in Americans' views about Obama's response to the oil spill, with 79% of Republicans, compared with 59% of independents and 27% of Democrats, rating his efforts as poor or very poor.

Americans regardless of political identification for the most part agree that BP has done a poor job. Remarkably, there is little difference across Democrats, independents, and Republicans in their feelings about Obama's "toughness" in his dealings with BP. In fact, an identical 73% of Democrats and Republicans say Obama is not being tough enough with BP (while 68% of independents agree). This unanimity of opinion among those who identify with the two major parties is highly unusual in the generally very partisan environment in which a president operates in contemporary America.

*Do you think President Obama has been too tough, about right, or not tough enough in dealing with BP in regards to the oil spill?*

By party ID

	<b>% Too tough</b>	<b>% About right</b>	<b>% Not tough enough</b>
Republicans	6	15	73
Independents	4	21	68
Democrats	1	23	73

Asked of a half sample

USA Today/Gallup, June 11-13, 2010

GALLUP'

Republicans are more lenient in their views on the liability BP should be expected to sustain as a result of the spill. Forty-nine percent say BP should pay for as much of the financial losses as it can afford while still remaining viable -- compared with 32% of Democrats and 36% of independents. Democrats and independents are more likely to say BP should pay for damages even if it forces the company out of business.

### **Bottom Line**

President Obama's very public efforts this week to show his concern about the oil spill and to be harsher with BP appear to be generally responsive to Americans' concerns evident in recent polling on the issue. Most Americans say the president to date has not been tough enough with the oil company, and a majority say he has done a poor job of responding to the spill. A majority also want BP to pay for the damages and lost wages caused by the spill, even if the company is forced to go out of business.

Trends in Obama's overall job approval rating in recent weeks suggest that he has yet to suffer politically concomitant with the period after the spill. At the same time, the president's ratings on handling the spill are below his overall approval rating. Obama and his advisers' decisions to have the president focus directly on the spill for much of this week -- even canceling a planned trip to Australia and Indonesia -- would appear to be at least partially designed to bolster his standing with the public. Gallup Daily tracking of Obama's job approval rating over the weeks and months ahead will document the extent to which this strategy succeeds.

### **Survey Methods**

Results for this *USA Today*/Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted June 11-13, 2010, with a random sample of 1,014 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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



For results based on the sample of 515 national adults in Form A and 499 national adults in Form B, the maximum margins of sampling error are  $\pm 5$  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). Each sample includes a minimum quota of 150 cell phone-only respondents and 850 landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents for gender within region. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member had the most recent birthday.

Samples are weighted by gender, age, race, education, region, and phone lines. Demographic weighting targets are based on the March 2009 Current Population Survey figures for the aged 18 and older non-institutionalized population living in continental U.S. telephone households. All reported margins of sampling error include the computed design effects for weighting and sample design.

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

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### **In U.S., Economy, Oil Spill Rank as Most Important Problems**

*Spike for "disaster response" mentions is second only to that for "terrorism" after 9/11*

June 17, 2010

The ongoing oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico has catapulted "natural disaster response and relief" into the top five of Gallup's monthly "most important problem" list. At 18%, disaster response now trails only the economy and unemployment as the United States' most important problem. Dissatisfaction with government and healthcare are also cited by at least 10% of Americans in the June 11-13 Gallup poll.

*What do you think is the most important problem facing this country today?*

Top 10 mentions

	<b>% Mentioning</b>
Economy in general	28
Unemployment/Jobs	21
Natural disaster response/relief	18
Dissatisfaction with government	14
Healthcare	11
Federal budget deficit	7
Immigration	5
Ethical/Moral decline	4
War/Fear of war	4
Lack of money	4

Gallup poll, June 11-13, 2010

**GALLUP**

Though the explosion of the BP rig that caused the oil spill occurred in late April, the issue did not appear as a major concern among a large percentage of Americans until this month. In the May 3-6 update on the most important problem, only 1% of Americans mentioned natural disaster response, compared with the current 18%.

The 17 percentage-point increase from May to June ranks among the largest one-month changes in the percentage mentioning any issue as the most important problem since Gallup began asking this question on a monthly basis in 2001. In fact, the only larger one-month increase was the 46-point spike in the percentage mentioning terrorism after the 9/11 terror attacks in 2001. There was a 13-point increase in the percentage mentioning natural disasters (from 0% to 13%) after Hurricane Katrina in September 2005.

The increased concern about the oil spill is the most notable change from last month; however, there were also slight declines in the percentages mentioning healthcare and immigration. The percentages mentioning economic issues -- the top issues in May -- were generally steady.

*Change in Percentage Mentioning Issues as Most Important Problem,  
May to June 2010*

Top 10 mentions in June 2010

	<b>%, May</b>	<b>%, June</b>	<b>Change (pct. pts.)</b>
Economy in general	26	28	+2
Unemployment/Jobs	22	21	-1
Natural disaster response/relief	1	18	+17
Dissatisfaction with government	12	14	+2
Healthcare	15	11	-4
Federal budget deficit	9	7	-2
Immigration	10	5	-5
Ethical/Moral decline	4	4	0
War/Fear of war	2	4	+2
Lack of money	4	4	0

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Democrats generally rate the economy as a greater problem than do Republicans, particularly in terms of unemployment. Republicans, on the other hand, are more likely to be concerned with the federal budget deficit and to express frustration with government and the people who run it. Party groups are equally likely to mention disaster response and healthcare as the most important problem.

*Most Important Problem, by Party Affiliation*

	<b>% Democrat</b>	<b>% Independent</b>	<b>% Republican</b>
Economy in general	33	26	26
Unemployment/Jobs	26	20	14
Natural disaster response/relief	18	17	17
Dissatisfaction with government	11	13	18
Healthcare	11	11	12
Federal budget deficit	3	8	13
Immigration	2	5	8

Gallup poll, June 11-13, 2010

GALLUP<sup>®</sup>

**Implications**

The oil spill has been the dominant issue over the last two months, with Americans keeping close tabs on it and, as a result, they now recognize it as one of the most important problems facing the country. Nevertheless, economic concerns persist and are more commonly mentioned than the oil spill.

It is possible that the oil spill may rank as a greater priority now, in the days since the poll was conducted, given President Obama's nationally televised address on the issue Tuesday night -- particularly the government's focus on the efforts needed to ensure that the damage the oil spill has caused is repaired.

## **Survey Methods**

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## **Americans Back More Stimulus Spending to Create Jobs**

*Republicans and independents favor repealing healthcare reform*

June 17, 2010

Among four pieces of legislation Congress could consider this year, Americans are most supportive of authorizing more economic stimulus spending. Specifically, according to a June 11-13 *USA Today*/Gallup poll, 60% of Americans say they would favor "additional government spending to create jobs and stimulate the economy."

## 2010 Congressional Legislative Priorities

Would you favor or oppose Congress passing new legislation this year that would do the following?

	<b>Favor</b>	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>No opinion</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Approve additional government spending to create jobs and stimulate the economy	60	38	2
Regulate energy output from private companies in an attempt to reduce global warming	56	40	4
Expand government regulation of major financial institutions	55	41	4
Repeal all or much of the healthcare legislation passed earlier this year	50	45	5

USA Today/Gallup, June 11-13, 2010

### GALLUP\*

Nearly as many Americans -- 56% -- favor regulating energy output from private companies, a key element of the "cap and trade" bill that has been stalled in Congress and that President Obama alluded to in his Tuesday night Oval Office address. However, it should be noted that the question highlights the positive goal of reducing global warming, but not any of the potential costs for business and consumers.

### Independents Open to All Proposals

Republicans and Democrats are diametrically opposed in their reactions to the proposals tested in the new poll, while a slim majority of independents favor all four -- including repealing healthcare reform.

Large majorities of Democrats would like to see increased regulation of financial institutions, new laws regulating energy use by private companies, and more economic stimulus spending; smaller majorities of Republicans oppose each of these. Conversely, Republicans broadly favor repealing the new healthcare reform law, while two-thirds of Democrats are opposed.

Stimulus spending emerges as the most widely favored proposal of the four, overall, because of support that is particularly high from Democrats (83%) and relatively high from Republicans (38%) compared with the other Democrat-favored items.

2010 Congressional Legislative Priorities^ -- by Party ID

	Repub- licans	Indepen- dents	Demo- crats
	%	%	%
Approve more stimulus spending to create jobs			
Favor	38	52	83
Oppose	61	44	16
Regulate energy output by private companies			
Favor	32	54	77
Oppose	65	40	21
Expand regulation of financial institutions			
Favor	30	56	72
Oppose	66	37	26
Repeal healthcare reform			
Favor	74	55	28
Oppose	23	38	67

USA Today/Gallup, June 11-13, 2010

^ See questionnaire for full item wordings.

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### Bottom Line

The American public has a generally positive reaction to each of four varied pieces of legislation Congress might consider this year, with slim majorities of political independents in favor of all of them. While none of the four proposals bridges partisan disagreement, the idea of new economic stimulus spending to create jobs generates the most crossover appeal from Republicans while achieving particularly high support from Democrats.

Americans' support for jobs-directed stimulus spending may seem at odds with separate Gallup polling showing significant public concern about the federal debt. However, it should be noted that the stimulus question wording highlights the economic benefits of new spending. In line with this, recent Gallup polling has found that despite their debt concerns, more Americans choose the economy than the federal budget deficit when asked how important each will be to their vote for Congress this fall.

### Survey Methods

Results for this *USA Today*/Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted June 11-13, 2010, with a random sample of 1,014 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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

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### **Some Americans Grow More Fond of Tea Party**

June 16, 2010

Some people in the United States are becoming more enthusiastic about the National Tea Party, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 29 per cent of respondents expect the movement to have a positive effect on American politics, up six points since March.

Since last year, numerous Tea Party protests have been held across the U.S. Attendants to these events have expressed dissatisfaction with specific policies, including the federal stimulus package, the possibility of a carbon emissions trading scheme, and proposed changes to the country's health care system. The movement is generally against taxation and the government playing a major role in the lives of individuals. Several politicians—including former House of Representatives speaker Newt Gingrich and current Texas governor Rick Perry—have voiced support for the demonstrations.

Earlier this year, several candidates backed by the Tea Party movement won Republican Party primaries, including U.S. Senate candidates Rand Paul in Kentucky and Sharron Angle in Nevada, as well as gubernatorial hopefuls Nikki Haley in South Carolina and Paul LePage in Maine.

On Jun. 12, Paul discussed his views on gun ownership, saying, "We must be ever vigilant of our Second Amendment rights. We must continually remind Washington that a majority cannot vote to take away our Second Amendment rights."

American voters will renew the House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate on Nov. 2, 2010.

### **Polling Data**

What effect do you expect the National Tea Party Movement to have on American politics?

	<b>Jun. 2010</b>	<b>Mar. 2010</b>
A positive effect	29%	23%
No effect at all	18%	24%
A negative effect	18%	14%
Not sure	35%	39%

*Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion*

*Methodology: Online interviews with 1,021 American adults, conducted on Jun. 9 and Jun. 10, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.*

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### **Half of Americans Back Mission in Afghanistan**

June 17, 2010

Public support for the military operation involving American soldiers in Afghanistan remains stable in the United States, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 50 per cent of respondents back the mission, down one point since April.

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 1,836 soldiers—including 1,119 Americans—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).

In December 2009, U.S. President Barack Obama revealed that his administration plans to "begin the transfer of our forces out of Afghanistan" in July 2011.

On Jun. 16, U.S. commander David Petraeus discussed Obama's deadline, saying, "What I have tried to explain today is my understanding of what July 2011 means and how it is important again that people do realize, especially our partners, especially our comrades-in-arms in Afghanistan and in the region, that that is not the date when we look for the door and try to turn off the light, but rather a date at which a process begins."

### **Polling Data**

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

**Jun. 2010 Apr. 2010 Feb. 2010 Dec. 2009**

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Support	50%	51%	54%	49%
Oppose	43%	39%	38%	42%
Not sure	8%	10%	7%	10%

*Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion*

*Methodology: Online interviews with 1,004 American adults, conducted on Jun. 8 and Jun.9, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.*

## **Increased Health Care Costs Worry Americans**

June 21, 2010

Many adults in the United States are concerned about the effect of the recent overhaul to health care regulations, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 58 per cent of respondents think the cost of health care will increase under the new legislation, up six points since March.

Health care in the U.S. is based on a system of benefits provided by employers, as well as the Medicare and Medicaid programs which allocate health insurance for the elderly, disabled and poor. Around 47 million Americans are uninsured.

In American presidential 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 candidate John McCain. Obama became the first African American president in U.S. history when he took over from George W. Bush—who served two four-year terms—in January 2009.

One of Obama’s main campaign pledges was to increase access to health care for all Americans. On Mar. 23, Obama signed the new health care legislation—which was approved by the House of Representatives in a 219-212 vote—into law. Obama declared: "We are not a nation that scales back its aspirations. (...) Everybody should have some basic security when it comes to their health care."

The bill imposes an "individual mandate" which requires all Americans to buy health insurance—with federal subsidies available to those who cannot afford the premiums—and compels companies with more than 50 employees to provide health insurance for their workers or face fines. It also expands Medicaid funding, and allows children to stay on the insurance plans of their parents up to age 26. Another provision of the bill forbids insurance companies from withholding or denying coverage to any person who has a pre-existing medical condition.

On Jun. 17, Republican Utah senator Orrin Hatch introduced bills that seek to eliminate two components of the health care legislation—the "individual mandate" and the fines for companies that fail to insure their workers—saying, "I've been working on a systematic approach to dismantling Obamacare because it's going to wreck our country. In the end, they are going to just demand we go to socialized medicine."

### **Polling Data**

Under this new health care legislation, do you think the cost of health care in America will increase, stay the same, or decrease?

	<b>Jun. 2010</b>	<b>Mar. 2010</b>
Increase	58%	52%
Stay the same	19%	18%
Decrease	10%	14%
Not sure	14%	17%

*Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion*

*Methodology: Online interviews with 1,021 American adults, conducted on Jun. 9 and Jun. 10, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.*

## **Americans Think Sanford Should Leave Office**

June 13, 2010

A majority of adults in the United States believe Mark Sanford should abandon his post as Governor of South Carolina, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 56 per cent of respondents think Stanford should resign after acknowledging an extra-marital affair.

Sanford—a Republican—won the 2002 gubernatorial election in South Carolina, defeating Democrat Jim Hodges with 52.9 per cent of the vote. He took office in January 2003, and was elected to a new term in 2006 with 55.1 per cent of the vote. Sanford is ineligible for a third consecutive term in office.

For six days in June 2009, Sanford's whereabouts were unknown to the public. On Jun. 24, Sanford acknowledged an extramarital affair, and eventually reimbursed the state for the cost of a government-funded trip during which he saw a woman—María Belén Chapur of Argentina—who was not his wife.

Sanford resigned as chairman of the Republican Governors Association but refused to leave his position as governor. The South Carolina General Assembly considered several impeachment resolutions, but the process did not lead to the governor's removal. Sanford's wife Jenny filed for divorce in December 2009.

On May 19, Sanford acknowledged that he is trying to rekindle his relationship with Chapur, saying, "You know, the purpose was obviously to see if something could be restarted on that front given the rather enormous geographic gulf between us. And time will tell. I don't know if it will or won't. But this obsession with one's personal life at some point has got to end."

### **Polling Data**

As you may know, South Carolina Governor Mark Sanford acknowledged that he had an extramarital affair, and reimbursed the state for the cost of a government-funded trip during which he saw a woman who is not his wife. Thinking about this, do you think Stanford should resign his position as governor?

	<b>May 2010</b>	<b>Jul. 2009</b>
Yes	56%	55%
No	24%	24%



## LATIN AMERICA

### Few Hondurans Satisfied with Lobo Sosa

June 19, 2010

Just over a third of people in Honduras hold positive views on the performance of Porfirio Lobo Sosa, according to a poll by CID-Gallup published in *La Prensa*. 38 per cent of respondents say the president has done a good or very good job so far.

In November 2005, Manuel Zelaya—candidate of the Liberal Party (PL)—won the presidential election with 49.9 per cent of all cast ballots, defeating National Party (PN) nominee Lobo Sosa. Less than 69,000 votes separated the two contenders. Zelaya took office in January 2006.

On Jun. 28, 2009, Zelaya was forced out of the country by a group of military officers and flown to Costa Rica. PL member Roberto Micheletti was appointed interim president.

Zelaya had ordered a referendum seeking to enact a new constitution that would scrap presidential term limits. He angered political opponents and allies alike, as well as the country's Constitutional Court, which had previously ruled that the referendum was illegal.

Zelaya is currently exiled in the Dominican Republic.

A new presidential election took place on Nov. 29. Final results gave Lobo Sosa the victory with 56.49 per cent of all cast ballots. In the legislative election, the PN secured a majority, with 71 of the 128 seats at stake.

On Jun. 10, Lobo Sosa said he risks being the victim of a coup d'état, adding, "I'm warning you that I know who you all are. I have information, and you were wrong about me."

#### Polling Data

How would you rate the performance of Porfirio Lobo Sosa as president?

Good / Very good	38%
Average	40%
Bad / Very bad	16%
Not sure	6%

*Source: CID-Gallup / La Prensa*

*Methodology: Interviews to 1,260 Honduran adults, conducted on May 20 and May 21, 2010. Margin of error is 2.8 per cent*

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### Santos Would Win Comfortably in Colombia

June 16, 2010

Juan Manuel Santos is poised to become the next President of Colombia, according to a poll by Invamer Gallup. 66.5 per cent of respondents would vote for Santos of the U

Party (U) in this Sunday's run-off, while 27.4 per cent would support Antanas Mockus of the Green Party (PV).

Colombians voted in the first round of the presidential election on May 30. Santos finished in first place with 46.6 per cent of all cast ballots, while Mockus was a distant second with 21.5 per cent. A run-off is scheduled for Jun. 20.

Mockus served two successful terms as mayor of Bogota. Santos, a former defence minister, has vowed to continue with the policies of outgoing president Álvaro Uribe.

Uribe has been Colombia's president since 2002. In the May 2006 election, he won a new four-year term with 62.2 per cent of all cast ballots after overseeing a constitutional amendment that allowed him to run for a second consecutive term in office.

Uribe has been praised for reducing kidnappings and terrorist acts perpetrated by the rebel Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). However, his administration has been tarnished by two major scandals: the so-called "para-politics" affair, which has linked three quarters of allied lawmakers with right-wing death squads; and the "false-positives" executions scandal, which saw the killing of over 2,000 disadvantaged civilian men by army officers who later presented the bodies as FARC casualties in an effort to inflate the war's body count.

On Jun. 2, the Conservative Party (PC) endorsed Santos. The candidate thanked them, saying, "United we will fight more effectively against poverty, corruption and terrorism. Now I am more confident that we will make that leap from democratic security to democratic prosperity; prosperity for all."

Mockus has declined from forming any coalitions ahead of the run-off, saying, "The only alliance I will do is an alliance with the people—a citizen alliance."

### **Polling Data**

Which candidate would you vote for in the second round of the presidential election?

Juan Manuel Santos (U)	66.5%
Antanas Mockus (PV)	27.4%
Blank ballot / Not sure	6.1%

*Source: Invamer Gallup*

*Methodology: Face-to-face interviews with 1,200 Colombian adults, conducted from Jun. 5 to Jun. 7, 2010. Margin of error is 3 per cent.*

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### **Rousseff Ties Serra in Brazil's Presidential Race**

June 15, 2010

Dilma Rousseff has gained support and is now tied for first place with Jose Serra in Brazil's presidential race, according to a poll by Ibope. 37 per cent of respondents would vote either for Serra of the Brazilian Party of Social Democracy (PSDB) or Rousseff of the ruling Workers' Party (PT) in the October election.

Support for Serra is up one point since April, while Rousseff has gained eight points. Marina Silva of the Green Party (PV) is a distant third with nine per cent.

In a run-off scenario, the two main candidates are tied at 42 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.

On Jun. 13, Rousseff said her candidacy would not be possible without Lula, saying, "It is not coincidence that after this great man, our Brazil could be governed by a woman—a woman who will continue the Brazil of Lula but with the soul and heart of a woman."

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?

	<b>May 2010</b>	<b>Apr. 2010</b>	<b>Mar. 2010</b>
Jose Serra (PSDB)	37%	36%	35%
Dilma Rousseff (PT)	37%	29%	30%
Marina Silva (PV)	9%	8%	6%
Ciro Gomes (PSB)	n.a.	8%	11%
None / Blank ballot	9%	10%	10%
Not sure / Undecided	8%	9%	8%

*Run-off scenario*

	<b>May 2010</b>
Jose Serra (PSDB)	42%
Dilma Rousseff (PT)	42%
Neither / Blank / Undecided	16%

*Source: Ibope*

*Methodology: Interviews with 2,002 Brazilian adults, conducted from May 31 to Jun. 3, 2010. Margin of error is 2.2 per cent.*

### **Peña Could Become Mexico's Next President**

June 13, 2010

Enrique Peña Nieto is the early favourite in Mexico's presidential race, according to a poll by *Reforma*. 40 per cent of respondents would vote for the current State of Mexico governor in the 2012 ballot.

Former Mexico City mayor Andrés Manuel López Obrador of the Workers Party - Convergence for Democracy coalition (PT-CD) and former interior secretary Santiago

Creel of the National Action Party (PAN) are tied for second with 14 per cent, followed by current Mexico City mayor Marcelo Ebrard of the Democratic Revolution Party (PRD) with nine per cent.

None of Mexico's main political parties have actually settled on a presidential candidate at this stage.

The PAN's Vicente Fox ended 71 years of uninterrupted rule by the PRI in the 2000 presidential election, winning a six-year term with 42.5 per cent of the vote.

Mexican voters chose their new president in July 2006. Official results placed Felipe Calderón of the PAN as the winner with 36.68 per cent of all cast ballots, followed by López Obrador of the PRD with 36.11 per cent, and Roberto Madrazo of the PRI with 22.71 per cent. Calderón—a former energy secretary—took over as Mexico's head of state in December.

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

On Jun. 11, López Obrador said he would work to avoid a PRI victory in 2012, saying, "We need to combat the great lie that, if the PRI comes back to power, everything will be better in the country."

The next presidential election is scheduled for July 2012.

### **Polling Data**

If the presidential candidates in 2012 were the following, which one would you vote for?

	<b>May 2010</b>	<b>Feb. 2010</b>	<b>Dec. 2010</b>
Enrique Peña Nieto (PRI)	40%	40%	41%
Andrés Manuel López Obrador (PT-CD)	14%	14%	12%
Santiago Creel (PAN)	14%	12%	14%
Marcelo Ebrard (PRD)	9%	9%	9%
None of these	9%	10%	11%
Not sure	14%	15%	13%

*Source: Reforma*

*Methodology: Face-to-face interviews with 1,515 Mexican adults, conducted from May 21 to May 23, 2010. Margin of error is 3.5 per cent.*

## MULTI-COUNTRY POLLS

### Low Support for Iraq War in U.S. and Britain

June 14, 2010

Many Americans and Britons are no longer supporting the war in Iraq, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 55 per cent of respondents in the U.S.—and 61 per cent in Britain—oppose the conflict.

The coalition effort against Saddam Hussein's regime was launched in March 2003, when George W. Bush and Tony Blair headed the American and British governments respectively. At least 4,720 coalition soldiers—including 4,402 Americans and 179 Britons—have died during the military operation, and more than 31,800 troops have been wounded in action.

In December 2005, Iraqi voters renewed their National Assembly. In May 2006, Shiite United Iraqi Alliance member Nouri al-Maliki officially took over as prime minister.

In November 2008, Iraq's National Assembly ratified the Status of Forces Agreement with the United States. The document established that coalition combat forces would be completely out of Iraq by Dec. 31, 2011.

In February 2009, U.S. president Barack Obama announced his intention to end the combat mission in Iraq by Aug. 31, 2010.

Earlier this month, Democratic New York congressman Charles Rangel discussed the conflict, saying, "I challenge anyone to tell me we aren't there because of the oil. (...) The lack of an honest explanation [from the current administration for the war] is consistent with Bush and Cheney."

#### Polling Data

At this moment, do you support or oppose the war in Iraq?

	USA	BRI
Support	38%	29%
Oppose	55%	61%
Not sure	7%	9%

*Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion*

*Methodology: Online interviews with 2,010 British adults and 1,001 American adults, conducted on Feb. 2 and Feb. 3, 2010. Margins of error range from 2.2 per cent to 3.1 per cent.*

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## Obama More Popular Abroad than at Home, Global Image of U.S. Continues to Benefit

### 22-Nation Pew Global Attitudes Survey

June 17, 2010

#### Overview

As the global economy begins to rebound from the great recession, people around the world remain deeply concerned with the way things are going in their countries. Less than a third of the publics in most nations say they are satisfied with national conditions, as overwhelming numbers say their economies are in bad shape. And just about everywhere, governments are faulted for the way they are dealing with the economy.

	1999/		2002	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	--	--	--	83	76	80	84	88	85	
Britain	83	75	70	55	56	51	53	69	65	
France	62	62	42	43	39	39	42	75	73	
Germany	78	60	45	42	37	30	31	64	63	
Spain	50	--	38	41	23	34	33	58	61	
Poland	86	79	--	62	--	61	68	67	74	
Russia	37	61	37	52	43	41	46	44	57	
Turkey	52	30	15	23	12	9	12	14	17	
Egypt	--	--	--	--	30	21	22	27	17	
Jordan	--	25	1	21	15	20	19	25	21	
Lebanon	--	36	27	42	--	47	51	55	52	
China	--	--	--	42	47	34	41	47	58	
India	--	66	--	71	56	59	66	76	66	
Indonesia	75	61	15	38	30	29	37	63	59	
Japan	77	72	--	--	63	61	50	59	66	
Pakistan	23	10	13	23	27	15	19	16	17	
S. Korea	58	52	46	--	--	58	70	78	79	
Argentina	50	34	--	--	--	16	22	38	42	
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	62	
Mexico	68	64	--	--	--	56	47	69	56	
Kenya	94	80	--	--	--	87	--	90	94	
Nigeria	46	76	61	--	62	70	64	79	81	

1999/2000 survey trends provided by the Office of Research, U.S. Department of State.  
Pew Research Center Q7a.

Yet in most countries, especially in wealthier nations, President Barack Obama gets an enthusiastic thumbs up for the way he has handled the world economic crisis. The notable

exception is the United States itself, where as many disapprove of their president's approach to the global recession as approve.

This pattern is indicative of the broader picture of global opinion in 2010. President Barack Obama remains popular in most parts of the world, although his job approval rating in the U.S. has declined sharply since he first took office.

In turn, opinions of the U.S., which improved markedly in 2009 in response to Obama's new presidency, also have remained far more positive than they were for much of George W. Bush's tenure.

<b>Will Do Right Thing in World Affairs</b>				
	<b>Bush</b>	<b>Obama</b>		<b>Change</b>
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>09-10</b>
<i>% Confident</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	
U.S.	37	74	65	-9
France	13	91	87	-4
Germany	14	93	90	-3
Spain	8	72	69	-3
Britain	16	86	84	-2
Poland	41	62	60	-2
Russia	22	37	41	+4
Turkey	2	33	23	-10
Egypt	11	42	33	-9
Jordan	7	31	26	-5
Lebanon	33	46	43	-3
China	30	62	52	-10
Japan	25	85	76	-9
S. Korea	30	81	75	-6
Pakistan	7	13	8	-5
India	55	77	73	-4
Indonesia	23	71	67	-4
Argentina	7	61	49	-12
Mexico	16	55	43	-12
Brazil	--	--	56	--
Nigeria	55	88	84	-4
Kenya*	72	94	95	+1

\*Bush confidence from 2007.

Samples in China, India and Pakistan are disproportionately urban. See the Methods section for more information.

Pew Research Center Q34a.

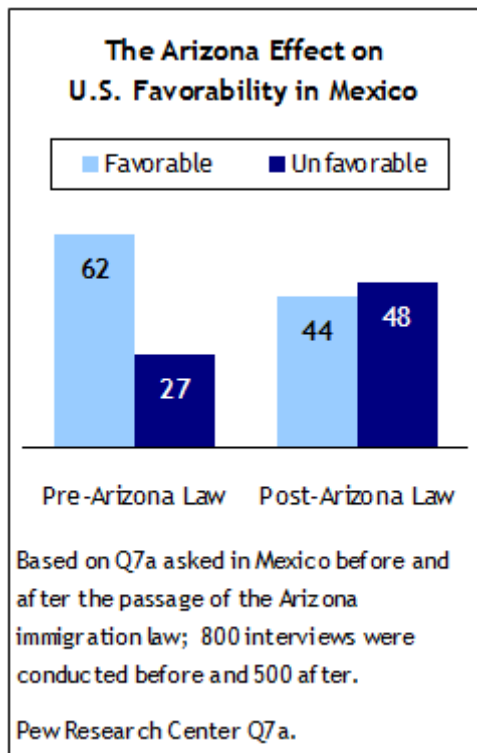
Ratings of America are overwhelmingly favorable in Western Europe. For example, 73% in France and 63% in Germany say they have a favorable view of the U.S. Moreover, ratings of America have improved sharply in Russia (57%), up 13 percentage points since 2009, in China (58%), up 11 points, and in Japan (66%), up 7 points. Opinions are also

highly positive in other nations around the world including South Korea (79%), Poland (74%) and Brazil (62%).

The U.S. continues to receive positive marks in India, where 66% express a favorable opinion, although this is down from last year when 76% held this view. America's overall image has also slipped slightly in Indonesia, although 59% still give the U.S. a positive rating in the world's largest predominantly Muslim nation.

Publics of other largely Muslim countries continue to hold overwhelmingly negative views of the U.S. In both Turkey and Pakistan -- where ratings for the U.S. have been consistently low in recent years -- only 17% hold a positive opinion. Indeed, the new poll finds opinion of the U.S. slipping in some Muslim countries where opinion had edged up in 2009. In Egypt, America's favorability rating dropped from 27% to 17% -- the lowest percentage observed in any of the Pew Global Attitudes surveys conducted in that country since 2006.

Closer to home, a special follow-up poll found America's favorable rating tumbling in Mexico in response to Arizona's enactment of a law aimed at dealing with illegal immigration by giving police increased powers to stop and detain people who are suspected of being in the country illegally.



Only 44% of Mexicans gave the U.S. a favorable rating following the signing of the bill, compared with 62% who did so before the bill passed.

The new survey by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project, conducted April 7 to May 8, also finds that overall opinion of Barack Obama remains broadly positive in most non-Muslim nations. In these countries, the national median confidence in Obama

to do the right thing in world affairs is 71%, and overall approval of his policies is 64%. In particular, huge percentages in Germany (88%), France (84%), Spain (76%) and Britain (64%) say they back the president's policies. Similarly in the two African nations polled Obama gets high marks -- 89% of Kenyans and 74% of Nigerians approve of his international policies.

### Muslims Grow Disillusioned About Obama

Among Muslim publics -- except in Indonesia where Obama lived for several years as a child -- the modest levels of confidence and approval observed in 2009 have slipped markedly. In Egypt the percentage of Muslims expressing confidence in Obama fell from 41% to 31% and in Turkey from 33% to 23%.

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Change</u>
<i>% Confident</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	
Turkey	33	23	-10
Egypt	41	31	-10
Lebanon	45	35	-10
<i>Shia</i>	25	7	-18
<i>Sunni</i>	64	61	-3
Jordan	30	26	-4
Indonesia	70	65	-5
Pakistan	13	8	-5
Nigeria	81	77	-4

Based on Muslims only.  
Pew Research Center Q34a.

Last year only 13% of Pakistani Muslims expressed confidence in Obama, but this year even fewer (8%) hold this view. And while views of Obama are still more positive than were attitudes toward President Bush among most Muslim publics, significant percentages continue to worry that the U.S. could become a military threat to their country.

### Obamamania Tempers

In countries outside of the Muslim world, where the president's ratings remain generally positive, his standing is not quite as high in 2010 as it was a year ago. The new poll found fewer in many Asian and Latin American countries saying they have confidence in Obama and approve of his policies generally, and even in Europe the large majorities responding positively to his foreign policy are not quite as large as they were in 2009.

Besides declines in overall confidence in some countries, strong endorsement of Obama eroded in countries where he remains broadly popular. Notably, in Britain, France, Germany and Japan, fewer this year say they have a lot of confidence in Obama's judgment regarding world affairs, while more say some confidence; still there was no increase in the percentage expressing no confidence in Obama in these countries.

Even though Obama has called the Arizona immigration law "misdirected," it is nonetheless having a negative impact on views of him in Mexico. Prior to the law's passage, 47% of Mexicans had confidence in Obama's international leadership, but after passage only 36% held this view. More specifically, 54% of Mexicans say they disapprove of the way Barack Obama is dealing with the new law, and as many as 75% say that about Arizona Gov. Jan Brewer.

### Disagreeing While Not Disapproving

<b>A Better Regarded U.S. Still Seen as Unilateralist</b>			
	<u>Median</u> <u>2007</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Median</u> <u>2010</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Change</u>
Favorable view of U.S.	40	60	+20
Confidence in U.S. president	21	64	+43
U.S. considers our interests	26	32	+6
<i>Median % across the 20 nations surveyed in 2007 and 2010 on these questions.</i>			
<i>Pew Research Center Q7a, Q34a, &amp; Q37.</i>			

Perhaps more significant than Obama's small declines in ratings is that a generally positive view of him and the U.S. coexists with significant concerns about the American approach to world affairs and some key policies.

This was not the case in the global surveys taken during President Bush's terms in office, when specific criticism ran hand in hand with anti-American and anti-Bush sentiment.

Then, as now, one of the most frequent criticisms of U.S. foreign policy is that in its formulation it does not take into account the interests of other countries. This is the prevailing point of view in 15 of 21 countries outside of the U.S. Somewhat fewer people in most countries level this charge than did so during the Bush era. Currently, the median number saying that the U.S. acts unilaterally is 63%; in 2007 a median of 67% expressed that view.

## Mixed Reactions to American Policies

	<i>U.S. anti-terror efforts</i>		<i>War in Afghan.</i>	
	<i>Support</i>	<i>Oppose</i>	<i>Keep troops</i>	<i>Remove troops</i>
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
U.S.	78	15	48	45
Britain	58	31	49	45
France	67	33	47	52
Germany	59	37	40	58
Spain	56	38	43	49
Poland	70	20	42	44
Russia	70	15	24	53
Turkey	19	59	11	67
Egypt	18	73	15	81
Jordan	12	82	13	81
Lebanon	30	66	21	69
China	41	40	18	54
India	65	24	42	35
Indonesia	67	23	19	62
Japan	42	50	35	53
Pakistan	19	56	7	65
S. Korea	27	67	49	38
Argentina	11	79	6	74
Brazil	62	29	37	46
Mexico	43	45	18	61
Kenya	75	20	57	25
Nigeria	67	25	44	41

Pew Research Center Q38 and Q49.

In contrast to the Bush years, there is substantial majority support for U.S. anti-terrorism efforts in Britain, France, Spain and Germany. The new poll also found major increases in support of the American efforts in two countries that have been struggling with terrorism of late: Indonesia and Russia, where roughly seven-in-ten say they back the U.S. in this regard. Publics in India, Brazil, Kenya and Nigeria also express strong support for U.S.-led efforts to combat terrorism. However, opposition to these policies is particularly strong in most Muslim countries, and it is also substantial in many nations where the U.S. is fairly well-regarded, including Japan and South Korea.

The war in Afghanistan remains largely unpopular. In Germany, which has the third largest contingent of allied troops in Afghanistan, nearly six-in-ten people favor withdrawal from that country. Opinions are more divided in NATO allies Britain, France and Poland. In most other countries surveyed, majorities or pluralities also oppose the NATO effort.

<b>Opinions of Obama: General Support, Specific Criticism</b>		
<b>Rating Obama's performance on...</b>	<i># Of countries where majorities or pluralities...</i>	
	<b>App- rove</b>	<b>Dis- app</b>
Overall int'l policies	16	5
Climate change	14	5
World economic crisis	14	5
Iran	10	10
Afghanistan	9	12
Iraq	9	11
Israel/Palest. conflict	7	12
Pew Research Center Q77, Q79a-f.		

Global opinion of Barack Obama's dealing with world trouble spots parallels general opinion of U.S. policies in these areas. With regard to Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran, the polling found as many countries approving as disapproving of his handling of these issues. However, the American president gets his worst ratings for dealing with another world problem for which the U.S. is often criticized: the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Of 22 nations surveyed including the U.S., in only three nations do majorities approve of Obama's handling of the dispute: France, Nigeria and Kenya.

In sharp contrast to criticisms and mixed reviews of Obama's handling of geo-political problems, Obama not only gets good grades for the way he has handled the world economic crisis, but also for dealing with climate change. In most countries, people approve of Obama's climate change efforts. France is a notable exception, with a 52%-majority disapproving, despite the country's approval of his other policies.

### **Modest Economic Optimism**

Global publics are mostly glum about the way things are going in their countries. And, despite signs of economic recovery in many parts of the world, people nearly everywhere, with the notable exception of China, India and Brazil, complain that their national economy is doing poorly. Moreover, there is little optimism about the economic future. And in the wake of Europe's sovereign debt crisis, more Europeans say integration has hurt their economies, although overall ratings for the EU remain favorable.

**Widespread Gloom,  
With a Few Exceptions**

	Satisfied w/ national conditions		National economy in good shape	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
	%	%	%	%
U.S.	36	30	17	24
Britain	21	31	11	20
France	27	26	14	13
Germany	43	39	28	44
Spain	21	22	13	13
Poland	20	47	29	53
Russia	27	34	20	33
Turkey	22	38	24	34
Egypt	31	28	27	20
Jordan	46	35	33	30
Lebanon	11	11	11	13
China	87	87	88	91
India	53	45	73	57
Indonesia	40	41	48	50
Japan	25	20	10	12
Pakistan	9	14	22	18
S. Korea	10	21	5	18
Argentina	17	22	20	24
Brazil	--	50	--	62
Mexico	20	19	30	24
Kenya	9	17	19	43
Nigeria	12	23	23	34

Pew Research Center Q5 & Q12.

In 20 of 22 countries surveyed, less than half the population is satisfied with the direction of the country, including only 30% of Americans. Lebanese (11%) are the least satisfied. Only in China does an overwhelming portion of the population (87%) express satisfaction with national conditions. Overall, assessments are up in nine countries and down in only five.

Few people are happy with the current state of their national economy. In only four countries: China (91%), Brazil (62%), India (57%) and Poland (53%) do publics say economic conditions are good. All four of these nations weathered the global recession relatively well. Economic gloom is most widespread in Japan, France, Spain and Lebanon, where roughly one-in-eight believes the economy is doing well. But there are signs that an economic recovery may be taking hold. In ten of the countries surveyed, people's assessment of the economy improved significantly from 2009 to 2010. Only in four nations did it recede.

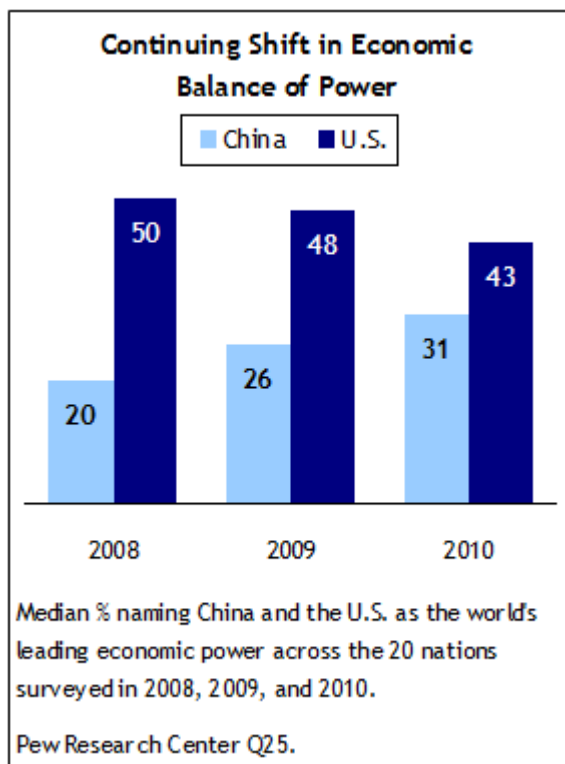


Still, global publics are taking a wait-and-see attitude about the economic future. In only seven of 22 societies does a majority of those surveyed think economic conditions will improve over the next year. The economic bulls in the survey are the Chinese (87%), Nigerians (76%) and Brazilians (75%). The Japanese (14%) are the most bearish.

Disgruntled people generally fault their government for their country's economic troubles, although many also blame banks and themselves; few blame the U.S. The most satisfied with their government's economic performance are also those who have experienced some of the strongest growth in the last year. Roughly nine-in-ten Chinese (91%) say Beijing is doing a good job. Indians (85%) and Brazilians (76%) are also quite pleased with their government's economic management.

Despite some of the worst recent economic conditions since the Depression, support for free markets remains strong, with some of the most tepid backing in Argentina (40%) and Japan (43%). And people continue to favor trade and globalization, with the weakest -- but still majority -- support in Turkey (64%) and the U.S. (66%).

### China Ascendant



A growing number of people around the globe see China's economy as the most powerful in the world. Looking at the 20 countries surveyed in each of the last three years, China's economic star keeps rising. The median number naming China as the world's leading economy has risen from 20% to 31%. Meanwhile, the percentage naming the U.S. has dropped from 50% to 43%. The publics of the countries surveyed vary in their views of China's growing economic clout. In the West, opinion is divided in Britain, while

majorities in Germany, France and Spain and a plurality in the U.S. see China's economic strength as a bad thing for their country.

The Pakistanis (79%), Indonesians (61%) and Japanese (61%) regard China's rising economic power as a positive development. Indians and to a lesser extent South Koreans do not. Latin American, Middle Eastern and African publics see their countries benefiting from China's economic growth. The Turks (18%) overwhelmingly see it the other way.

China is clearly the most self-satisfied country in the survey. Nine-in-ten Chinese are happy with the direction of their country (87%), feel good about the current state of their economy (91%) and are optimistic about China's economic future (87%). Moreover, about three-in-four Chinese (76%) think the U.S. takes into account Chinese interests when it makes foreign policy.

### Europeans on Europe

	EU favorable %	Keep euro %	European integration positive %	Approve financial assistance %
Britain	49	--	32	33
France	64	66	37	53
Germany	62	66	48	42
Spain	77	69	51	--
Poland	81	--	68	--

Pew Research Center Q7f, Q51, Q25b, & Q44.

In the midst of growing economic concerns in Europe, there is little indication of a broad public backlash against the European Union. Large majorities in Poland, Spain, France and Germany and nearly half in Britain remain supportive of the Brussels-based institution. And European publics continue to have a positive view of German Chancellor Angela Merkel, who is well-regarded in Britain, Spain and France. In fact, as in the past, Merkel gets better ratings in France than in Germany itself for her leadership in world affairs. And French President Nicolas Sarkozy's ratings are, if anything, somewhat better in Germany than in France. The French leader is less well-regarded in Britain and Spain, but that has been so in previous surveys.

However, Europeans are divided in their views about major economic issues. They are supportive of the euro, but disagree about the merits of European economic integration and the bailing-out of EU member countries in trouble. Opinion of Greece, the recipient of EU financial aid, is on balance positive in Britain and France. But, a majority of Germans express an unfavorable opinion of it.

	<u>Fav</u>	<u>Unfav</u>	<u>DK</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
U.S.	54	21	25
Britain	60	17	24
France	68	31	2
Germany	57	33	9
Spain	53	28	19
Poland	77	10	13
Russia	40	40	20

Pew Research Center Q7m.

At a time when NATO is developing a new strategic concept, majorities in major European nations surveyed continue to hold a favorable view of it, as do most Americans. However, many fewer Germans express a positive assessment of it currently (57%) than did so in 2009 (73%). Germans who express opposition to the NATO effort in Afghanistan are far less likely to hold positive views of this defense organization (45%) than do those who back it (76%). This is also true, but to a lesser extent, in the other EU countries surveyed as well as in the U.S.

### **Limited Support for Extremism**

Support for terrorism remains low among the Muslim publics surveyed. Many fewer Muslims in 2010 than in the middle of the past decade say that suicide bombing and other forms of violence against civilians are justified to defend Islam from its enemies. However, the new poll does show a modest increase over the past year in support for suicide bombing being often or sometimes justifiable, with a rise in Egypt from 15% to 20% and in Jordan from 12% to 20%. Still, these are below the levels of support observed mid-decade.

<u>Often/ sometimes justified:</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<i>Percentage point change</i>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>02-10</u>	<u>09-10</u>
Lebanon	74	--	39	--	34	32	38	39	-35	+1
Jordan	43	--	57	29	23	25	12	20	-23	+8
Pakistan	33	41	25	14	9	5	5	8	-25	+3
Indonesia	26	--	15	10	10	11	13	15	-11	+2
Turkey	13	15	14	17	16	3	4	6	-7	+2
Nigeria	47	--	--	46	42	32	43	34	-13	-9
Egypt	--	--	--	28	8	13	15	20	--	+5

Asked of Muslims only.  
Pew Research Center Q96.

Overall attitudes toward Osama bin Laden have followed a similar trend line among the Muslim publics surveyed by the Pew Global Attitudes Project. Views of the al Qaeda leader have been far more negative in recent years than they were mid-decade. And the poll shows considerably less positive regard for him in Jordan than was apparent in 2009. Support for bin Laden has also declined among Nigerian Muslims, although 48% still express confidence in the al Qaeda leader.

### Iran and Its Nuclear Weapons Program

<b>Preventing Iran From Developing Nuclear Weapons</b>			
	% Willing to consider...		<i>Diff</i>
	<u>Tougher sanctions</u>	<u>Military action</u>	
	%	%	
U.S.	85	66	-19
Britain	78	48	-30
Spain	79	50	-29
Germany	77	51	-26
France	76	59	-17
Russia	67	32	-35
Poland	72	54	-18
Turkey	44	29	-15
Lebanon	72	44	-28
Egypt	72	55	-17
Jordan	66	53	-13
S. Korea	76	44	-32
Japan	66	34	-32
China	58	35	-23
Indonesia	60	39	-21
India	46	52	+6
Pakistan	19	21	+2
Argentina	57	26	-31
Mexico	71	49	-22
Brazil	65	54	-11
Nigeria	78	71	-7
Kenya	65	64	-1

Asked only of those who oppose Iran acquiring nuclear weapons.  
Pew Research Center Q84 and Q85.

Among the nations surveyed, there is widespread opposition to Iran acquiring nuclear weapons and considerable support for tougher economic sanctions against the Islamic Republic. For instance, more than three-quarters of those who oppose the Iranian nuclear program in Spain (79%), Britain (78%), Germany (77%) and France (76%), as well as 67% in Russia and 58% in China, approve of tougher sanctions. Many are also willing to consider using military force to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear capabilities,

including about half of those who oppose Iran's program in Poland, Germany, Spain and Britain, and roughly six-in-ten in France.

Still, the Pew Global Attitudes survey foreshadows potential tension between the U.S. and other leading powers over what to do about the Iranian nuclear program. Among those who oppose Tehran acquiring nuclear weapons, Americans are more likely than Europeans, Japanese, Chinese, Indians or Russians to approve of economic sanctions against Iran and to support taking military action to stop Tehran from acquiring nuclear armaments.

Pakistan is the only country in which a majority (58%) favors Iran acquiring nuclear weapons. Elsewhere among largely Muslim nations, public opinion on balance opposes a nuclear-armed Iran, although significant numbers of Jordanians (39%) and Lebanese (34%) do want Iran to have such capabilities. In predominantly Muslim countries, those who oppose Iranian nuclear weapons tend to favor tougher economic sanctions, and although fewer support using the military to prevent the Islamic Republic from developing these weapons, majorities or pluralities in four of the six countries surveyed favor this option.

### **Views on Climate Change**

As in 2009, the new poll found substantial majorities of the publics in most countries seeing global climate change as a serious problem. The intensity of concern about this issue is less evident in the U.S., China, Russia, Britain and France than it is among the publics of other major carbon-emitting nations, such as Germany, India, Japan and South Korea.

The publics of the 22 nations surveyed are more divided about paying increased prices to combat climate change. Willingness to do so is nearly universal in China and clear majorities in India, South Korea, Japan, Turkey and Germany also favor consumers paying higher bills. Most people express opposition in the U.S., France, Russia and many of the less affluent countries surveyed, while views are more mixed in Britain, Spain and Brazil.

### **Also of Note:**

- Somewhat more Americans than in 2005 (35% vs. 26%) think the U.S. is well-liked around the world. However, fully 60% think the U.S. is generally disliked. As in 2005, only Americans and Turks are more likely to say their country is disliked than to say it is liked.
- Americans are no more isolationist than Europeans. Asked whether their country should deal with its own problems and let others take care of themselves, 46% of Americans agree, as do 44% of Germans and 49% of British. The French are the most isolationist; 65% oppose helping other nations cope with their challenges.
- But Americans are among the least supportive of international trade among the 22 nations surveyed; nevertheless 66% think it is good for their country.
- While most Europeans and Japanese think Americans are too religious, people in the rest of the world -- in 18 of 22 countries -- think Americans are not religious

enough. This includes the U.S., where 64% say their country should be more religious. Criticism of American secularism is particularly strong in the three Arab nations surveyed.

- Confidence in Russian President Dmitri Medvedev is on the rise, with his assessment up in all five EU member nations surveyed. The strongest backing is in Germany (50%) and the greatest improvement in Poland, where confidence in Medvedev has more than doubled in the last year, to 36%.
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#### **14 of 22 nations - Polling the World (Cup): Who Will Win in South Africa?**

Of the 22 nations polled in this year's Pew Global Attitudes survey -- completed prior to the kickoff of the famous international soccer tournament -- a plurality in 14 countries predicted that five-time champion Brazil would win the 2010 World Cup. This includes all 11 countries surveyed that are not participating in the soccer competition. The only publics who did not expect a Brazil victory chose their own country to leave South Africa victorious. As might be expected, Brazilians were the most confident in their team's chances; three-quarters predicted their country would be the eventual victors. Self-confidence was also high in Spain, where 58% saw a Spanish victory in this year's World Cup. A plurality of soccer fans in Argentina (43% saw victory for their country), Germany (36%), Nigeria (35%), France (24%), Mexico (23%), Britain (20% chose England) and the U.S (13%) foresaw a tournament win for their country. Still, Brazil was nearly as popular a pick in France (22%), Britain (18%) and the U.S. (12%) as was the home country. Brazil was also the overwhelming favorite in South Korea (43%) and China (31%). [Read more](#)

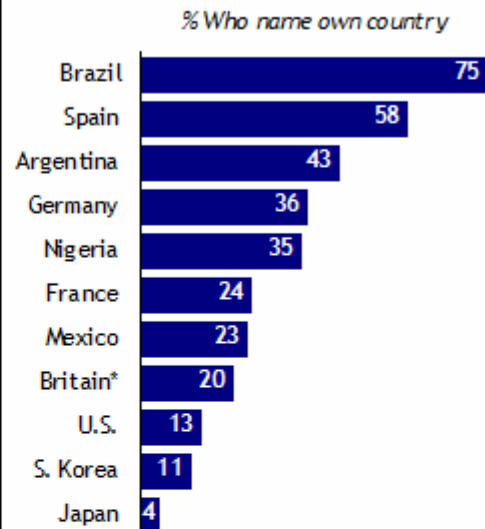
### Who Is Going to Win the World Cup?

	<u>Bra</u>	<u>Spa</u>	<u>Arg</u>	<u>Ger</u>	<u>Ita</u>	<u>Fra</u>	<u>Eng</u>	<u>Aus</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	12	2	1	2	3	1	2	0
Britain	18	9	4	5	4	2	20	0
France	22	18	5	5	8	24	4	0
Germany	15	8	4	36	7	4	1	0
Spain	10	58	2	2	2	1	1	0
Poland	14	5	5	9	3	3	4	0
Russia	14	5	4	6	3	2	3	0
Turkey	16	5	4	3	1	0	2	1
Egypt	22	8	8	5	10	12	2	1
Jordan	20	5	9	7	9	10	5	1
Lebanon	24	5	7	13	17	9	3	0
China	31	3	14	5	4	4	4	0
India	19	2	4	3	1	3	2	14
Indonesia	22	5	11	6	11	3	10	0
Japan	25	4	2	2	4	3	1	0
Pakistan	4	1	1	1	1	0	1	3
S. Korea	43	6	11	5	3	3	3	1
Argentina	18	6	43	3	2	1	1	0
Brazil	75	2	3	1	1	2	1	0
Mexico	18	5	6	5	4	3	2	0
Kenya	22	6	5	3	4	4	4	0
Nigeria	14	5	8	2	1	2	4	0

Only countries named as the eventual winner by more than 5% in at least one country other than its own shown.

Pew Research Center Q40.

### Brazilians Most Confident of World Cup Victory



\* In Britain, figure represents the percentage naming England as the likely winner.

Pew Research Center Q40.