

# BUSINESS AND POLITICS IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

## Global Opinion Report No. 128

Week: July 11-17, 2010

Presentation: July 21, 2010

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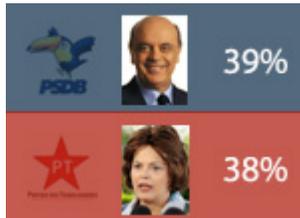
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### Prelude

This week report consists of 31 surveys. One of these two of these are multi-country surveys while the rest of 29 are national surveys.

## **COMMENTARY: Serra and Rousseff Contest Tight Election in Brazil**

July 15, 2010



(Angus Reid Global Monitor) - Conservative candidate Jose Serra and left-leaning contender Dilma Rousseff are neck-and-neck in the race to become Brazil's next head of state, according to a poll by Datafolha published in *Folha de Sao Paulo*. 39 per cent of respondents would vote for Serra of the Brazilian Party of Social Democracy (PSDB) in this year's ballot, up two points since May.

Rousseff of the ruling Workers' Party (PT) is a close second with 38 per cent, followed by Marina Silva of the Green Party (PV) with 10 per cent. 12 per cent of respondents remain undecided or will cast a blank ballot.

In a run-off scenario, Serra is ahead of Rousseff by a razor-thin margin of two points.

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. 30, Serra presented Indio da Costa, a lawmaker with the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), as his running-mate. The PMDB is the second largest

opposition group in the legislature after the PSDB. Serra introduced da Costa, saying, "He's a young man, but experienced. We are two different generations together."

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 candidate would you vote for in the 2010 presidential election?

	<b>Jun. 2010</b>	<b>May 2010</b>	<b>Apr. 2010</b>
Jose Serra (PSDB)	39%	37%	42%
Dilma Rousseff (PT)	38%	37%	30%
Marina Gomes (PV)	10%	12%	12%
Blank vote / Undecided	12%	14%	16%

### *Run-Off Scenario*

	<b>Jun. 2010</b>	<b>May 2010</b>
Jose Serra (PSDB)	47%	45%
Dilma Rousseff (PT)	45%	46%
Blank vote / Undecided	8%	9%

*Source: Datafolha / Folha de Sao Paulo*

*Methodology: Telephone interviews with 2,658 Brazilian adults, conducted on Jun. 30 and Jul. 1, 2010. Margin of error is 2 per cent.*

**SOURCE:** [http://www.angus-reid.com/polls/view/serra\\_and\\_rousseff\\_contest\\_tight\\_election\\_in\\_brazil](http://www.angus-reid.com/polls/view/serra_and_rousseff_contest_tight_election_in_brazil)

## BRAZIL:

### BRAZIL:

**Population:** 201,103,330

**Ethnic Groups:** white 53.7%, mulatto (mixed white and black) 38.5%, black 6.2%, other (includes Japanese, Arab, Amerindian) 0.9%, unspecified 0.7% (2000 census)

**GDP per Capita:** \$10,200 (2009 est.)

◆ Following more than three centuries under Portuguese rule, Brazil gained its independence in 1822, maintaining a monarchical system of government until the abolition of slavery in 1888 and the subsequent proclamation of a republic by the military in 1889. Brazilian coffee exporters politically dominated the country until populist leader Getulio VARGAS rose to power in 1930. By far the largest and most populous country in South America, Brazil underwent more than half a century of populist and military government until 1985, when the military regime peacefully ceded power to civilian rulers. Brazil continues to pursue industrial and agricultural growth and development of its interior. Exploiting vast natural resources and a large labor pool, it is today South America's leading economic power and a regional leader, one of the first in the area to begin an economic recovery. Highly unequal income distribution and crime remain pressing problems. In January 2010, Brazil assumed a nonpermanent seat on the UN Security Council for the 2010-11 term.

▪ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/br.html>



## SUMMARY OF POLLS

### MIDDLE EAST

#### Palestinians Back, Israelis Oppose Saudi Plan

The majority of people in the Palestinian territories agree with the so-called Saudi Plan for peace with Israel, according to a poll by the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research and the Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. 67 per cent of respondents approve of the plan.

July 11, 2010

### NORTHEAST ASIA

#### Naoto Kan's Cabinet Chastised by Japanese

The appointed cabinet of prime minister Naoto Kan has dramatically lost public backing in Japan, according to a poll by Kyodo News. 36.3 per cent of respondents approve of Kan's team, down 28.5 points since June.

July 16, 201

### EAST EUROPE

#### Russians Would Pick Putin Over Medvedev

Russian prime minister Vladimir Putin could defeat president Dmitry Medvedev—the man who appointed him to his current job—in the next presidential election, according to a poll by the Yury Levada Analytical Center. 37 per cent of respondents would vote for Putin in the next ballot, up 10 points since April.

July 11, 2010

#### PM Kubilius Greatly Unpopular in Lithuania

A large majority of people in Lithuania reject the leadership of Andrius Kubilius, according to a poll by Vilmorus. 70.8 per cent of respondents see the prime minister unfavourably, up one point since April.

July 10, 2010

### WEST EUROPE

#### French Brand Sarkozy's Pension Reform as Unfair

Most people in France say a government proposal to reform the national pension system is unfair, according to a poll by CSA published in *Le Parisien*. 52 per cent of respondents share this opinion, while 38 per cent call it a fair reform.

July 13, 2010

#### Most Italians Distrust PM Berlusconi

Most people in Italy say they have no confidence in their country's prime minister, according to a poll by IPR Marketing published in *La Repubblica*. 54 per cent of respondents distrust Silvio Berlusconi, down one point since May.

July 12, 2010

#### Many Britons Want Abortion Window Shortened

Many people in Britain believe the time limit to perform legal abortions—currently set at the first 24 weeks of pregnancy—is too long, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 46 per cent of respondents say the time limit should be shortened.

July 16, 2010

#### Greeks Still Side with Governing PASOK

Greece's ruling Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) remains highly popular, according to a poll by Public Issue. 43 per cent of respondents—all of them decided voters—would support PASOK in the next general election.

July 17, 2010

#### Opposition Labour Party Rebounds in Ireland

Ireland's Labour Party (Lab.) has seen its popularity rise and is now second only to Fine Gael (FG), according to a poll by Red C. 27 per cent of respondents would vote for Labour in the next legislative election, up five points since May.

July 11, 2010

#### Few Dutch Expect New Government Soon

A third of people in the Netherlands think that, following a recent election that resulted in no definitive winner, a new government will not be formed until the end of the summer, according to a poll by Maurice de Hond. 32 per cent of respondents say the new administration will take office in September.

July 10, 2010

### **NORTH AMERICA**

#### U.S. Satisfaction Steady at 21%, Down Among Dems

Americans' satisfaction with the direction of the country continues to be meager in July: 21% are satisfied and 76% are dissatisfied. The nation's mood is comparable to last month, when 23% were satisfied.

July 16, 2010

#### Palin's 76% Favorable Among Republicans Tops Others in GOP

Former Alaska Gov. Sarah Palin is the best known and most positively rated of five possible contenders for the 2012 Republican presidential nomination. Her 76% favorable rating among Republicans is higher than those for Mike Huckabee, Newt Gingrich, Mitt Romney, and Bobby Jindal.

July 16, 2010

#### Public's Wish List for Congress -- Jobs and Deficit Reduction

The public overwhelmingly views the job situation as a major priority for Congress during the coming months. Fully 80% say it is very important for Congress to pass legislation to address the job situation, which is virtually unchanged from May (81%).

July 12, 2010

#### Health Care Legislation Remains Unpopular

Almost four months after the passage of major health care legislation, the law remains unpopular with the public. Nearly half of Americans (47%) disapprove of the health care law while just 35% approve of the measure.

July 12, 2010

#### More Opposition than Support for U.S. Challenge of Arizona Law

More Americans disapprove than approve of the U.S. Justice Department's decision to challenge the state of Arizona's recently passed immigration law in federal court.

July 12, 2010

### Opinion about Afghan War Largely Stable

Public opinion about the war in Afghanistan has been relatively stable over the last several months. Today, a 49%-plurality says that the military effort in Afghanistan is going very (9%) or fairly (40%) well, while 40% say the effort is going not too (31%) or not at all (9%) well.

July 12, 2010

### 41% - Jesus Christ's Return to Earth

By the year 2050, 41% of Americans believe that Jesus Christ definitely (23%) or probably (18%) will have returned to earth. However, a 46%-plurality of the public does not believe Christ will return during the next 40 years.

July 12, 2010

### Americans Want Action to Prevent New Crisis

Many adults in the United States believe specific entities are not ready to avert a new economic downturn, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 66 per cent of respondents think the big corporations who made the wrong decisions have not taken the necessary steps to prevent a new global financial crisis.

July 12, 2010

### Military Wellbeing Remains High Among Previously Deployed

Active duty military personnel who have ever been deployed to a foreign war have strikingly similar wellbeing levels as active duty personnel who have never been deployed. In both cases, these levels exceed the wellbeing scores found among U.S. workers in general.

July 14, 2010

### Economy Dominates as Nation's Most Important Problem

Americans name the economy in general and the jobs situation specifically as the top problems facing the country today. Top-of-mind mentions of "natural disaster response and relief" efforts are down significantly after spiking in June.

July 14, 2010

### VP Favorable Ratings: Gore Down; Cheney, Biden Flat

Americans' current views of former Vice President Al Gore have become significantly more negative compared with three years ago, and are among the worst for him in more than a decade.

July 14, 2010

### Americans Behind Petraeus; See Tough Job in Afghanistan

As Gen. David Petraeus takes charge of U.S. forces in Afghanistan, the majority of Americans like him personally while at the same time viewing the conflict there as going badly for the U.S.

July 13, 2010

### Voters Rate the Parties' Ideologies

In broad terms, voters view the Democratic Party's ideology as the opposite of the Republican Party's: 58% say the Democratic Party is either very liberal or liberal while 56% say the GOP is either very conservative or conservative.

July 16, 2010

### Americans Unsurprised at Russian Espionage

The revelation that there are Russian spies posing as American citizens in the United States did not shock many people in the North American country,

according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 77 per cent of respondents say they were not surprised about this situation.

July 14, 201

#### Tories Have Nine-Point Advantage in Canada

The Conservative Party remains ahead of its rivals in Canada, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 36 per cent of respondents would vote for the Tories in the next federal election.

July 13, 201

#### Canadians Remain Split on Guantanamo Inmate

People in Canada remain divided on how to handle the case of the last western inmate left at the American detention facility in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 43 per cent of respondents say Canadian citizen Omar Khadr should be left to face trial by military commission in Guantanamo, down three points since May.

July 16, 201

#### Queen's Visit Raises Monarchy Profile in Canada

A recent trip by Queen Elizabeth II to Canada has slightly improved the monarchy's standing in the country, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 36 per cent of respondents want Canada to remain a monarchy, up three points since May 2010.

July 15, 2010

### **LATIN AMERICA**

#### Serra and Rouseff Contest Tight Election in Brazil

Conservative candidate Jose Serra and left-leaning contender Dilma Rouseff are neck-and-neck in the race to become Brazil's next head of state, according to a poll by Datafolha published in *Folha de Sao Paulo*. 39 per cent of respondents would vote for Serra of the Brazilian Party of Social Democracy (PSDB) in this year's ballot, up two points since May.

July 15, 2010

### **AUSTRALASIA**

#### U.S. Leadership Approval Soars in Australia, New Zealand

Approval of U.S. leadership nearly tripled among Australians and New Zealanders between 2008 and 2010. Approval jumped from 25% to 69% in Australia and from 22% to 65% in New Zealand. The 44- and 43-percentage point increases are two of the highest jumps Gallup has measured worldwide pre- and post-Obama.

July 15, 2010

### **MUTLI-COUNTRY POLLS**

#### Canadians, Americans and Britons Ignored Summits

Few people in Canada, the United States and Britain paid close attention to the recent G8 and G20 summits, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 23 per cent of respondents in Canada, 20 per cent in the U.S., and 19 per cent in Britain followed the final communiqués from participating nations.

July 17, 2010

#### World's Underemployed Often Most Likely to Desire to Migrate

Underemployed adults in many parts of the world are often the most likely to say they would like to move to another country permanently if given the chance. Job status makes little difference, however, in some places in Asia and in sub-Saharan Africa.

July 12, 2010

## MIDDLE EAST

### **Palestinians Back, Israelis Oppose Saudi Plan**

July 11, 2010

The majority of people in the Palestinian territories agree with the so-called Saudi Plan for peace with Israel, according to a poll by the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research and the Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. 67 per cent of respondents approve of the plan.

Conversely, 59 per cent of respondents in Israel oppose the Saudi Plan.

The former British mandate of Palestine was instituted at the end of World War I, to oversee a territory in the Middle East that formerly belonged to the Ottoman Empire. After the end of World War II and the Nazi holocaust, the Zionist movement succeeded in establishing an internationally recognized homeland. In November 1947, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly passed a resolution calling for the formation of a Jewish state.

In 1948, the British government withdrew from the mandate and the state of Israel was created in roughly 15,000 square kilometres of the mandate's land, with the remaining areas split under the control of Egypt and Transjordan. Since then, the region has seen constant disagreement between Israel and the Palestinians, represented for decades by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). Wars broke out in the region in the second half of the 20th Century, involving Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt.

Around 750,000 Palestinians fled or were forced to leave their territory during the 1948 Arab-Israeli war. The "right of return"—under which Palestinians aim to re-occupy their homes in Israel—has always been a questionable point in peace negotiations. Hundreds of thousands of refugees from the war and their descendants still live in shantytown camps run by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), next to Gaza cities and towns.

During the six-day war in 1967, Israel gained control of the Sinai Peninsula, the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, eastern Jerusalem, and the Golan Heights.

Saudi Arabia has proposed the Arab Peace Initiative (API) to reconcile Israel and the Palestinians. The plan states that Israel will retreat from all territories occupied in 1967, and a Palestinian state would be established. The refugee issue—or the "right of

return"—will be dealt with in accordance with United Nations (UN) Resolution 194. All Arab states would agree to recognize Israel and establish normal diplomatic relations.

Fatah leader Mahmoud Abbas is currently heading the Palestinian Authority from the West Bank, endorsed by Israel and most of the Western international community. Ismail Haniyeh of Hamas became the de-facto leader in the Gaza Strip after his organization took over the territory in a violent confrontation with Fatah in June 2007.

On Jul. 2, Abbas acknowledged that Palestinians have missed several opportunities to sign a peace deal with Israel, declaring, "To this day, I regret our rejection of the Partition Plan in 1947. Now I tell you Israelis: don't miss the opportunity the Arab League has offered you with its peace initiative."

### **Polling Data**

According to the Saudi plan, Israel will retreat from all territories occupied in 1967 including Gaza, the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, and a Palestinian state will be established. The refugee problem will be resolved through negotiation in a just and agreed upon manner and in accordance with UN Resolution 194, which allows return of refugees to Israel and compensation. In return, all Arab states will recognize Israel and its right to secure borders, will sign peace treaties with her and establish normal diplomatic relations. Do you support or oppose the Saudi plan?

#### *Israelis*

	<b>Jun. 2010</b>	<b>Mar. 2009</b>
Support	35%	33%
Oppose	59%	64%
Not sure	6%	3%

#### *Palestinians*

	<b>Jun. 2010</b>	<b>Mar. 2009</b>
Support	67%	58%
Oppose	30%	39%
Not sure	3%	3%

*Source: Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research / Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem*  
*Methodology: Face-to-face interviews with 1,270 Palestinian adults in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, conducted from Jun. 10 to Jun. 13, 2010. Margin of error is 3 per cent. Telephone interviews with 810 adult Israelis, conducted from Jun. 6 to Jun. 16, 2010. Margin of error is 3.5 per cent.*

## **NORTHEAST ASIA**

### **Naoto Kan's Cabinet Chastised by Japanese**

July 16, 2010

The appointed cabinet of prime minister Naoto Kan has dramatically lost public backing in Japan, according to a poll by Kyodo News. 36.3 per cent of respondents approve of Kan's team, down 28.5 points since June.

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, the DPJ's Yukio 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, Kan, a former finance minister, 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 Jul. 11, Japanese voters renewed half of the House of Councillors. Final results were disappointing for the governing DPJ. With the support of the People's New Party (PNP) and an upper house member from the New Party Nippon (NPN) elected in 2007, the DPJ coalition controls 110 of the 242 seats at stake, well short of a majority.

DPJ secretary general Yukio Edano commented on the election results, saying, "There's no doubt the public has a negative view of us. You can see that in the election results. We think it's best to humbly accept it and take sincere steps to improve."

### **Polling Data**

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

	<b>Jul. 2010</b>	<b>Jun. 2010</b>
Approve	36.3%	64.8%
Disapprove	52.2%	23.6%

*Source: Kyodo News*

*Methodology: Telephone interviews with 1,025 Japanese adults, conducted on Jul. 12 and Jul. 13, 2010. No margin of error was provided.*

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## **EAST EUROPE**

### **Russians Would Pick Putin Over Medvedev**

July 11, 2010

Russian prime minister Vladimir Putin could defeat president Dmitry Medvedev—the man who appointed him to his current job—in the next presidential election, according to a poll by the Yury Levada Analytical Center. 37 per cent of respondents would vote for Putin in the next ballot, up 10 points since April.

Medvedev is second with 17 per cent, followed by Communist Party (KPRF) leader Gennady Zyuganov with six per cent, Liberal Democratic Party (LDPR) leader Vladimir Zhirinovskiy with four per cent, and Russian Federation Council speaker Sergei Mironov of A Just Russia with two per cent.

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

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

The next presidential election is scheduled for March 2012. Both Putin and Medvedev are eligible to run as candidates.

On Jun. 24, Medvedev hinted at a possible candidacy for 2012, declaring, "If by that time my plans start being implemented, if I have the support of our people. (...) If I have the desire to continue, then I do not rule this out."

## **Polling Data**

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

	<b>Jun. 2010</b>	<b>Apr. 2010</b>	<b>Nov. 2009</b>
Vladimir Putin	37%	27%	27%
Dmitry Medvedev	17%	20%	18%
Gennady Zyuganov	6%	5%	4%
Vladimir Zhirinovskiy	4%	4%	3%
Sergei Mironov	2%	1%	--
Other mentions	2%	1%	2%
Other / Not sure / Would not vote	34%	43%	45%

*Source: Yury Levada Analytical Center*

*Methodology: Interviews with 1,600 Russian adults, conducted from Jun. 18 to Jun. 22, 2010. No margin of error was provided.*

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### **PM Kubilius Greatly Unpopular in Lithuania**

July 10, 2010

A large majority of people in Lithuania reject the leadership of Andrius Kubilius, according to a poll by Vilmorus. 70.8 per cent of respondents see the prime minister unfavourably, up one point since April.

Conversely, Lithuanian President Dalia Grybauskaitė is highly popular, with 84.3 per cent of respondents providing a positive opinion of her.

Lithuania held a legislative election in October 2008. Final results gave the Homeland Union - Lithuanian Christian Democrats 44 seats, followed by the Social Democratic Party of Lithuania with 26 mandates. In December, Kubilius was sworn in as prime minister. The cabinet features four centre-right parties: the Homeland Union - Lithuanian Christian Democrats, the National Revival Party, the Liberals' Movement of the Republic of Lithuania, and the Liberal and Centre Union.

In May 2009, Lithuanians participated in a presidential election. Grybauskaite, an independent candidate and former finance minister, claimed victory with 69.08 per cent of all cast ballots. In July, she became the first female president in the Baltic nation's history.

On Jul. 8, Kubilius said that the government might privatize certain energy and real estate assets, declaring, "We're pushing our state-owned enterprises to create the possibility of attracting private capital through IPOs and the capital markets. (...) Energy will be the first priority because we have big investment projects such as the new nuclear reactor, which will need capital."

### **Polling Data**

Do you evaluate Lithuanian president Dalia Grybauskaite favourably or unfavourably?

	<b>Jun. 2010</b>	<b>Apr. 2010</b>
Favourably	84.3%	83.5%
Unfavourably	3.5%	6.1%

Do you evaluate Lithuanian prime minister Andrius Kubilius favourably or unfavourably?

	<b>Jun. 2010</b>	<b>Apr. 2010</b>
Favourably	10.4%	11.9%
Unfavourably	70.8%	69.8%

*Source: Vilmorus*

*Methodology: Face-to-face interviews with 1,002 Lithuanian adults, conducted from Jun. 4 to Jun. 13, 2010. No margin of error was provided.*

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### **WEST EUROPE**

#### **French Brand Sarkozy's Pension Reform as Unfair**

July 13, 2010

Most people in France say a government proposal to reform the national pension system is unfair, according to a poll by CSA published in *Le Parisien*. 52 per cent of respondents share this opinion, while 38 per cent call it a fair reform.

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

On Jun. 16, the French government revealed its proposal to overhaul the national pension system, which includes raising the retirement age from 60 to 62 by 2018 and imposing new levies on capital gains and stock options. The government claims that the system will attain a deficit of \$134 billion U.S. by 2050 unless changes are made.

On Jun. 24, hundreds of thousands of workers protested against the proposed changes in various cities. The next day, Fillon said the government is open to discussing the implementation of some reforms but defended the plan's key elements—such as the raise in the retirement age—saying, "The government will not compromise over the principal aspects of the pension reform."

### **Polling Data**

At a personal level, do you think the proposed pension reform is fair or unfair?

Fair 38%

Unfair 52%

Not sure 10%

*Source: CSA / Le Parisien*

*Methodology: Telephone interviews with 940 French adults, conducted on Jun. 16, 2010.*

*No margin of error was provided.*

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### **Most Italians Distrust PM Berlusconi**

July 12, 2010

Most people in Italy say they have no confidence in their country's prime minister, according to a poll by IPR Marketing published in *La Repubblica*. 54 per cent of respondents distrust Silvio Berlusconi, down one point since May.

Italian voters renewed the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate in April 2008. Final results gave Berlusconi's right-wing coalition—encompassing the Italian People of Freedom Party (PdL), the Northern League (LN), and the Movement for Autonomy

(MPA)—344 seats in the lower house, and 174 seats in the upper house. The victory put an end to the government of the centre-left Union (Unione), headed by Romano Prodi.

Berlusconi was sworn in as the country's new head of government in May 2008. He had previously served as prime minister from May 1994 to January 1995, and from June 2001 to May 2006.

In March 2009, the National Alliance (AN)—a political party with fascist roots—was officially dissolved and merged with Berlusconi's PdL. The AN has been a steady supporter of the prime minister and was instrumental in Berlusconi's latest electoral victory. AN leader Gianfranco Fini is the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies.

On Jul. 8, Berlusconi said he will resign if his government loses a series of confidence votes on his proposed budget—which calls for severe cuts—declaring, "The decision to call the confidence vote on the budget has been an act of courage. If we don't win, we go home."

### **Polling Data**

Do you have confidence in Silvio Berlusconi?

	<b>Jun. 2010</b>	<b>May 2010</b>	<b>Apr. 2010</b>
Yes	41%	41%	44%
No	54%	55%	54%

*Source: IPR Marketing / La Repubblica*

*Methodology: Telephone interviews with 1,000 Italian adults, conducted on Jun. 15 and Jun. 16, 2010. No margin of error was provided.*

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### **Many Britons Want Abortion Window Shortened**

July 16, 2010

Many people in Britain believe the time limit to perform legal abortions—currently set at the first 24 weeks of pregnancy—is too long, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 46 per cent of respondents say the time limit should be shortened.

Conversely, 37 per cent of respondents think the current 24-week window for legal abortions should remain in place. Only four per cent think it should be expanded.

Britain legalized abortion in 1967 through the Abortion Act. The time limit for abortions was set at 28 weeks, since doctors ruled that a foetus is viable outside the womb after that period of time.

Currently, a woman can only request an abortion within the first 24 weeks of pregnancy, provided that certain criteria are met. The limit was lowered from 28 to 24 weeks in 1990.

Last month, Britain's Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists released a study concluding that foetuses cannot feel any pain during the first 24 weeks of development, saying that they are "undeveloped and sedated."

A spokesman for the government led by Conservative Prime Minister David Cameron declared: "The Prime Minister's view is that he will be led by the science."

### **Polling Data**

In Great Britain, it is only legal to have an abortion during the first 24 weeks of pregnancy, provided that certain criteria are met. Thinking about this, which of these statements comes closest to your own point of view?

	<b>Jul. 2010</b>	<b>Jan. 2010</b>
The time limit on abortion should be reduced to less than 24 weeks	46%	47%
The time limit on abortion should remain at 24 weeks	37%	36%
The time limit on abortion should be extended to more than 24 weeks	4%	4%
Not sure	13%	13%

*Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion*

*Methodology: Online interviews with 2,000 British adults, conducted from Jul. 7 to Jul. 9, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.*

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### **Greeks Still Side with Governing PASOK**

July 17, 2010

Greece's ruling Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) remains highly popular, according to a poll by Public Issue. 43 per cent of respondents—all of them decided voters—would support PASOK in the next general election.

The opposition New Democracy (ND) is in second place with 25 per cent, followed by the Communist Party of Greece (KKE) with 10 per cent. Support is lower for the Coalition of the Radical Left (SYR), the People's Orthodox Alarm (LAOS), the Ecologist Greens (OP), and the Democratic Left (DA).

Greece held a legislative election in October 2009. Final results gave PASOK 43.92 per cent of the vote and 160 seats in parliament. The conservative ND—which had been in power since 2004—garnered 33.48 per cent of all cast ballots and secured 91 seats in the legislature. The KKE, LAOS, and the SYR also won parliamentary seats.

PASOK's Georges Papandreou—whose father and grandfather served as prime ministers—was sworn in as Greece's new head of government. Outgoing prime minister Kostas Karamanlis accepted defeat, and tendered his resignation as leader of the ND. Former culture minister Antonis Samaras won an internal leadership ballot and became the new party leader in November.

Greece is currently facing a massive load of foreign debt, and is under pressure from the European Union (EU) to deal with the problem. The government has taken a rescue loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and has introduced severe austerity measures to deal with the problem.

On Jul. 12, EU economy commissioner Olli Rehn praised the Papandreou administration for "exceeding the targets" of public expense cuts, adding that it has introduced "very substantial structural reforms with determination."

### **Polling Data**

What party would you support in Greece's next general election? - Decided Voters

Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK)	43%
New Democracy (ND)	25%
Communist Party of Greece (KKE)	10%
Coalition of the Radical Left (SYR)	6%
People's Orthodox Alarm (LAOS)	5%
Ecologist Greens (OP)	4%
Democratif Left (DA)	3.5%
Other parties	3.5%

*Source: Public Issue*

*Methodology: Interviews with 1,006 Greek adults, conducted from Jul. 1 to Jul. 5, 2010.*

*Margin of error is 3.2 per cent.*

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## **Opposition Labour Party Rebounds in Ireland**

July 11, 2010

Ireland's Labour Party (Lab.) has seen its popularity rise and is now second only to Fine Gael (FG), according to a poll by Red C. 27 per cent of respondents would vote for Labour in the next legislative election, up five points since May.

FG is in first place with 33 per cent. Fianna Fáil (FF) is third with 24 per cent, followed by Sinn Fein (SF) with eight per cent, and the Green Party (GP) with two per cent.

In May 2007, Irish voters renewed the House of Representatives. FF finished in first place with 41.6 per cent of the vote and 78 lawmakers, followed by FG with 27.3 per cent and 51 legislators, and Labour with 10.1 per cent and 20 representatives. In June, Bertie Ahern was ratified as prime minister, with the support of FF, six Green lawmakers, two members of the Progressive Democrats and four independents.

In the 1990s, a public inquiry was established to investigate corruption allegations related to the issuing of planning and zoning permits in Ireland. Ahern faced an investigation by the so-called Mahon Tribunal. Ahern's involvement in the corruption scandal practically paralyzed the legislature in early 2008.

In May 2008, Ahern stepped down and FF lawmakers chose finance minister Brian Cowen to replace him as leader and prime minister. Several fellow party members had called for Ahern—who had served as head of government since June 1997—to resign in order to protect the party from the damages caused by the investigation.

The Irish government has faced criticism for its handling of the economy in recent months. On Jun. 9, two reports—one by former International Monetary Fund (IMF) officials Klaus Regling and Max Watson and another by Central Bank governor Patrick Honohan—questioned Cowen's decisions as finance minister.

Last month, Cowen and his administration survived a no-confidence motion tabled by FG leader Enda Kenny, who accused him of "catastrophic failures of policy." Following the vote, Cowen said that, just like him, opposition leaders also failed to foresee the 2008 collapse in the Irish real estate market and the ensuing economic crisis, declaring, "Accepting due responsibility, as I do, does not oblige me to accept the rewriting of history and the barefaced denials about their record on the part of the opposition."

### **Polling Data**

If there were a general election tomorrow, to which party would you give your first preference vote?

	<b>Jun. 2010</b>	<b>May 2010</b>	<b>Apr. 2010</b>
Fine Gael (FG)	33%	30%	33%
Labour Party (Lab.)	27%	22%	24%
Fianna Fáil (FF)	24%	24%	23%
Sinn Fein (SF)	8%	10%	6%
Green Party (GP)	2%	5%	6%

*Source:* *Red* *C*  
*Methodology: Telephone interviews with 1,003 Irish adults, conducted from Jun. 21 to Jun. 23, 2010. Margin of error is 3 per cent.*

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### **Few Dutch Expect New Government Soon**

July 10, 2010

A third of people in the Netherlands think that, following a recent election that resulted in no definitive winner, a new government will not be formed until the end of the summer, according to a poll by Maurice de Hond. 32 per cent of respondents say the new administration will take office in September.

In February, the Dutch government—headed by Christian-Democratic Appeal (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 People’s Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD) a first place finish with 31 seats, followed by the Labour Party (PvdA) with 30, the Party for Freedom (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.

The latest round of talks involves the VVD, the PvdA as well as two other parties: the social liberal Democrats 66 (D66) and the environmentalist Green Left (GL).

On Jul. 5, Queen Beatrix urged leaders of the VVD and the PvdA to quickly forge their four-party alliance. Herman Tjeenk Willink, an advisor to the monarch, declared: "There’s an urgent need to come to a stable majority cabinet. We have a fairly large banking sector and the Netherlands has put up guarantees for that, so we need to provide political and financial assurances and stability and therefore we need a cabinet."

## Polling Data

When do you think the new government will take office?

July	6%
August	26%
September	32%
October	12%
November	5%
December	5%
Not sure	14%

*Source: Maurice de Hond*

*Methodology: Interviews with 1,000 Dutch adults, conducted on Jul. 7, 2010. No margin of error was provided.*

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## NORTH AMERICA

### **U.S. Satisfaction Steady at 21%, Down Among Dems**

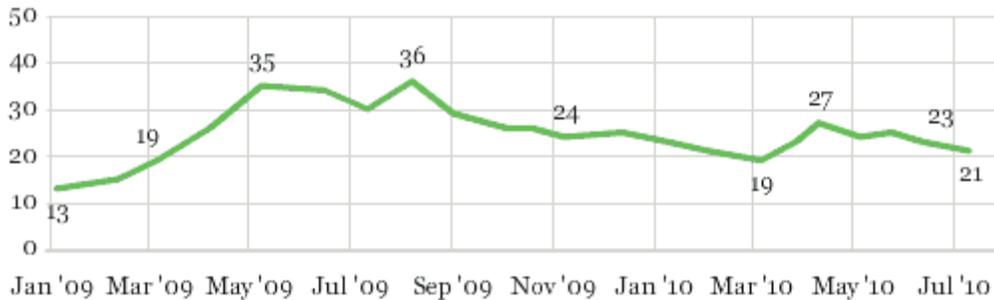
*Since healthcare reform peak, Democratic satisfaction has been slipping*

July 16, 2010

Americans' satisfaction with the direction of the country continues to be meager in July: 21% are satisfied and 76% are dissatisfied. The nation's mood is comparable to last month, when 23% were satisfied.

### *Percentage Satisfied With Direction of U.S.*

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



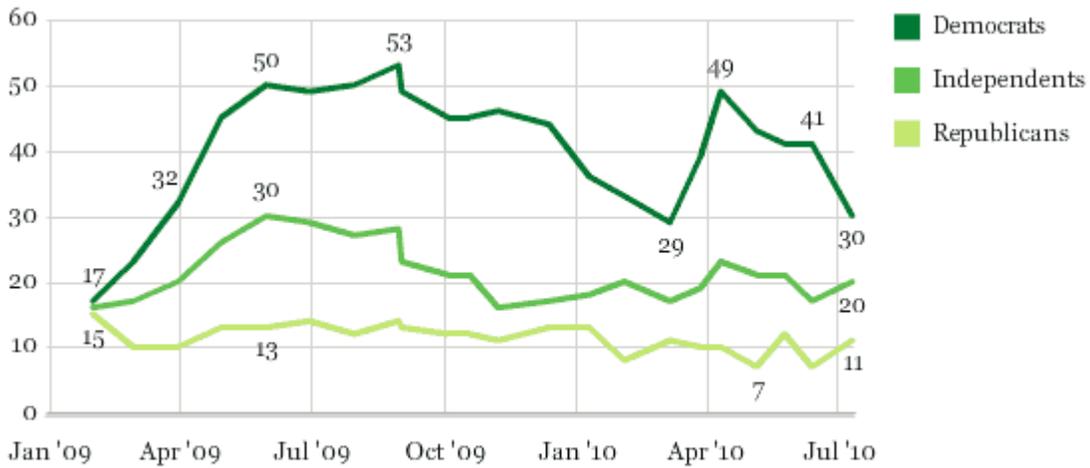
GALLUP®

Current satisfaction with the way things are going in the country is close to the 23% average seen thus far in 2010. While the 2010 average exceeds the record-low annual average of 15% for 2008, it lags behind the 27% recorded in 2009 and is the lowest Gallup has measured in a midterm election year.

### **Democrats' Satisfaction Sinks in July**

Although satisfaction among all Americans, according to Gallup's July 8-11 poll, is statistically unchanged from June, there has been significant movement beneath the surface among partisan groups. In particular, Democrats' satisfaction plunged from 41% to 30% over the past month. Slight increases among independents (from 17% in June to 20% in July) and Republicans (from 7% to 11%) partially offset the Democratic drop, helping to keep overall satisfaction just below June's level.

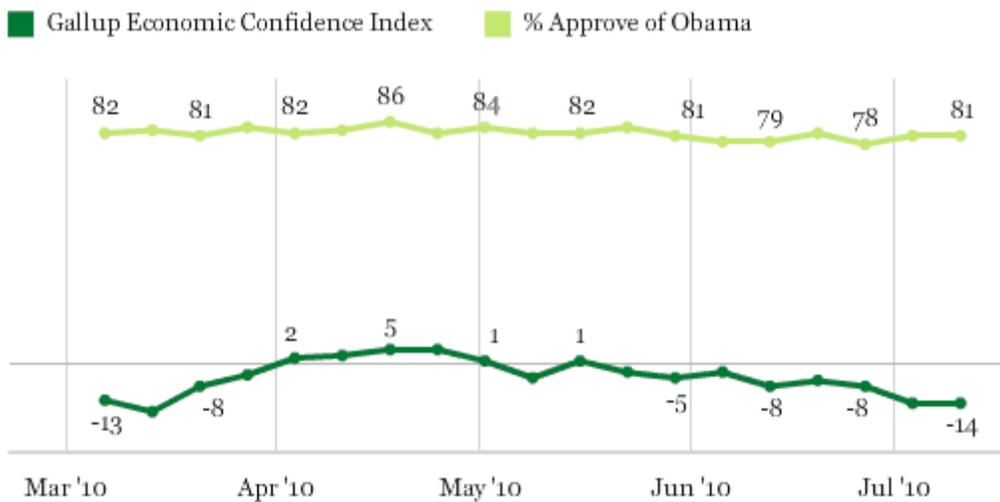
Percentage Satisfied With Direction of U.S., by Party ID



GALLUP®

Democrats' satisfaction with the way things are going in the country has been declining since April, when it surged to 49% after congressional passage of healthcare reform. The precise cause of the slide is unclear, but it could be the result of Democrats' decreasing confidence in the U.S. economy. Democrats' score on Gallup's Economic Confidence Index fell to -14 in July from -3 at the beginning of June and +3 in early April. There has, however, been no meaningful change in Democrats' approval of President Obama. Additionally, over the past month, Democrats' approval of Congress has been flat in the low 30s (33% in July vs. 32% in June).

Democrats' Ratings of Economy and President Obama's Job Performance



GALLUP®

**Bottom Line**

Thus far during President Obama's administration, Republicans' satisfaction with the country has not exceeded 15%, and independents' satisfaction has been consistently at or below 30%. Only Democrats have exhibited any exuberance on this measure, with 50% or more satisfied at points last year. However, thus far in 2010, their highest satisfaction level is 49%, and their current 30% reading is far from exuberant.

## **Survey Methods**

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted July 8-11, 2010, with a random sample of 1,020 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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## **Palin's 76% Favorable Among Republicans Tops Others in GOP**

*Former Alaska governor's image more mixed among all Americans*

July 16, 2010

Former Alaska Gov. Sarah Palin is the best known and most positively rated of five possible contenders for the 2012 Republican presidential nomination. Her 76% favorable rating among Republicans is higher than those for Mike Huckabee, Newt Gingrich, Mitt Romney, and Bobby Jindal.

*Images of Possible 2012 Republican Presidential Contenders, Among Republicans*

	% Favorable	% Unfavorable	% Don't know/ No opinion
Sarah Palin	76	20	4
Mike Huckabee	65	10	25
Newt Gingrich	64	17	20
Mitt Romney	54	19	27
Louisiana Governor Bobby Jindal	45	9	46

July 8-11, 2010

GALLUP®

Huckabee and Gingrich have similar 64% to 65% favorable ratings among Republicans, Romney has a lower 54% rating, and Jindal, less well known even to Republicans, has the lowest positive rating of the five.

None of these politicians has officially announced a bid for the 2012 Republican nomination, although Gingrich has recently indicated that he is thinking seriously about it. Still, the other four have maintained visible public profiles: Palin, Huckabee, and Romney, through media appearances and endorsing 2010 GOP candidates for Congress; and Jindal, in managing his state's response to the Gulf oil spill. All but Jindal have political action committees that have been actively raising money in recent months. At this point, Palin, Romney, and Gingrich have similar unfavorable ratings among Republicans, while Huckabee's and Jindal's are slightly lower.

**Among All Americans, a Slightly Different Picture**

Palin is the best known of the five to all Americans, but with a decidedly mixed image: 44% rate her favorably and 47% unfavorably. Her image is similar to that of former Speaker Gingrich, who has lower name recognition, but similar closely divided favorable and unfavorable ratings. The other three Republicans are not as well known, but are viewed more positively than negatively.

*Images of Possible 2012 Republican Presidential Contenders, Among All Americans*

	% Favorable	% Unfavorable	% Don't know/ No opinion
Sarah Palin	44	47	9
Mike Huckabee	40	23	37
Mitt Romney	36	28	36
Newt Gingrich	36	38	27
Louisiana Governor Bobby Jindal	34	16	49

July 8-11, 2010

GALLUP®

Palin was catapulted into national prominence as the Republican vice presidential nominee in 2008, and has been highly visible since -- with her visibility fueled by a best-selling memoir, continuing appearances on television, and speculation about her political future. Her image was generally more positive than negative during most of the 2008 campaign, but has tilted more negative last year and this year.

Gingrich is less well known to the average American now than he was in the 1990s, when at some points his name identification reached about 90%. Today, 74% of Americans have an opinion of him. Those opinions -- although mixed -- are relatively more positive than the generally negative ratings he received throughout the 1990s and, in particular, in 2007, when he was considered a possible contender for the Republican Party's 2008 presidential nomination.

Romney's current image is somewhat more positive than negative, but ranks among his most positive since 2007. Huckabee's image is also more positive than negative.

**Bottom Line**

Potential candidates for the 2012 Republican presidential nomination are crisscrossing the nation, making speeches, appearing on television, raising money for their PACs, and in general doing everything short of formally announcing their candidacies as they test the 2012 waters.

Palin has the strongest name identification and positives among Republicans at this juncture. Only 4% say they don't know enough about her to have an opinion, and, by more than 3-to-1, those opinions are positive rather than negative.

At the same time, the other four potential candidates measured also have positive images among Republicans, even if their name recognition is lower. Huckabee and Jindal have the least baggage among Republicans, with lower unfavorables than the other three, but the differences in these negatives are relatively small.

One consideration in any party's choice of a candidate is how well he or she would do in the general election. At the moment, three of these Republicans -- Jindal, Huckabee, and Romney -- have net positive images among all Americans. Palin and Gingrich are saddled with more mixed reactions from the public. As history shows, however, images can change. Romney, for example, had a net negative national image at some points in 2007 as he campaigned for the GOP nomination, significantly different from his more positive image today.

## **Survey Methods**

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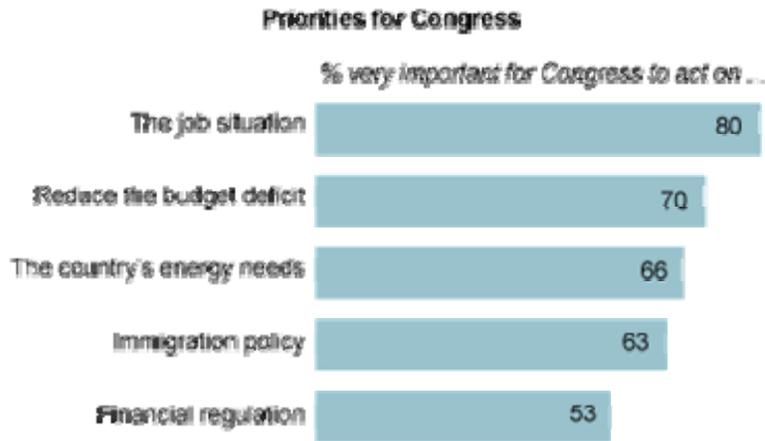
In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

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## **Public's Wish List for Congress -- Jobs and Deficit Reduction**

July 12, 2010

The public overwhelmingly views the job situation as a major priority for Congress during the coming months. Fully 80% say it is very important for Congress to pass legislation to address the job situation, which is virtually unchanged from May (81%).



Pew Research Center/National Journal July 6-11, 2010.

Somewhat fewer (70%) say it is very important for Congress to reduce the federal budget deficit. Nearly as many (66%) see addressing the country's energy needs as very important, while 63% say the same about addressing immigration policy. About half (53%) say it is very important for Congress to pass legislation that would more strictly regulate financial institutions and markets.

As with opinions about the importance of dealing with the job situation, views about energy, financial regulation and immigration also have changed little since May. That survey did not ask about the importance of reducing the federal budget deficit.

**Wider Partisan Gap over Importance of Job Situation**

	May 13-16	Jul 8-11	Change
<i>Very important for Congress to address job situation...</i>	%	%	
Total	81	80	-1
Republican	81	72	-9
Democrat	84	89	+5
Independent	80	77	-3
<i>R-D diff</i>	-3	-17	

Pew Research Center/National Journal July 8-11, 2010.  
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

The latest Pew Research/National Journal *Congressional Connection Poll*, sponsored by SHRM, which was conducted July 8-11 among 1,001 adults, finds a growing partisan gap over the importance of Congress addressing the job situation. Nearly nine-in-ten Democrats (89%) view jobs as a very important priority for lawmakers to address, compared with 72% of Republicans. In May, comparable percentages of Democrats

(84%) and Republicans (81%) said that it was very important for Congress to address the job situation.

Since May, partisan differences also have increased over the importance of addressing the country's energy needs. Nearly eight-in-ten Democrats (79%) see this as a very important objective for Congress, compared with 63% of independents and just 52% of Republicans.

<b>Partisan Gaps over Congress's Priorities</b>					
<i>% saying each is very important...</i>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Ind</u>	<i>R-D diff</i>
	%	%	%	%	
Address country's energy needs	66	52	79	63	-27
Stricter regulation of fin. inst.	53	39	65	54	-26
Address job situation	80	72	89	77	-17
Reduce the federal deficit	70	73	69	67	+4
Address immigration policy	63	67	60	63	+7

Pew Research Center/National Journal July 8-11, 2010.

More Democrats than Republicans also continue to view stricter regulation of financial institutions as a very important priority for Congress (65% vs. 39%). These opinions have changed little from May. By contrast, there are no significant partisan differences in views of the importance of reducing the federal budget deficit and addressing immigration policy.

Notably, nearly identical percentages of Republicans view reducing the federal budget deficit (73%) and addressing the job situation (72%) as very important. Far more Democrats rate jobs as very important than say that about deficit reduction (89% vs. 69%). Independents also place greater priority on addressing jobs than on reducing the deficit, though by a smaller margin (77% vs. 67%).

**Health Care Legislation Remains Unpopular**

July 12, 2010

<b>More Disapprove than Approve of Health Care Law</b>		
	Apr	Jul
<i>View of health care legislation...</i>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>8-11</u>
	%	%
Approve	40	35
Disapprove	44	47
<i>Repeal law</i>	--	37
<i>Let law stand</i>	--	7
<i>Don't know</i>		4
Don't know	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>
	100	100

Pew Research Center/National Journal July  
8-11, 2010. Figures may not add to 100%  
because of rounding.

Almost four months after the passage of major health care legislation, the law remains unpopular with the public. Nearly half of Americans (47%) disapprove of the health care law while just 35% approve of the measure. An overwhelming proportion of opponents of health care legislation -- 37% of the public overall -- favor repealing the legislation as soon as possible. Just 7% say they want to let the law stand and see how it works.

Public opinion toward health care legislation remained very stable in the months leading up to the bill's passage, and that has continued to be the case. Opinion about the legislation is somewhat more favorable among those younger than age 30 than among older Americans; still, nearly as many young people disapprove (38%) as approve (40%) of the law. Among older age groups, opposition surpasses support by significant margins.

While whites disapprove of the law by nearly two-to-one (55% to 29%), non-whites approve of the measure by roughly the same margin (52% to 28%). There also continues to be a wide partisan divide in opinions about health care legislation: Republicans disapprove of the law by about eight-to-one (82% to 10%) and fully 69% favor its repeal. Democrats approve of the legislation, but by a less lopsided margin (65% to 17%), and 12% say it should be repealed. Just 30% of independents approve of the law, while 52% disapprove; 37% of independents say the law should be repealed as soon as possible.

### **More Opposition than Support for U.S. Challenge of Arizona Law**

July 12, 2010

More Americans disapprove than approve of the U.S. Justice Department's decision to challenge the state of Arizona's recently passed immigration law in federal court.

<b>Many Oppose U.S. Challenge to Arizona Immigration Law</b>			
<i>Opinion of Justice Dept.'s decision to challenge AZ law</i>	App-rove	Dis-approve	DK
	%	%	%
Total	36	45	19=100
Republican	20	67	13=100
Democrat	49	28	23=100
Independent	36	49	16=100
18-29	47	29	24=100
30-49	34	46	20=100
50-64	37	48	15=100
65+	25	58	17=100

Pew Research Center/National Journal July 8-11, 2010.  
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Just under half (45%) say they disapprove of the federal government's decision to file a lawsuit seeking to overturn the law; 36% say they approve of the move, according to the latest Pew Research/National Journal *Congressional Connection Poll*, sponsored by SHRM. About two-in-ten (19%) say they do not know.

There are large partisan differences over support for the federal lawsuit challenging the Arizona law. By a margin of more than three-to-one (67% to 20%), Republicans disapprove of the suit filed by the Obama administration on July 6, while more Democrats (49%) approve of the decision than disapprove (28%). Independents mirror the public as a whole (36% approve, 49% disapprove).

Young people are more supportive than older people of the Justice Department action. Almost half of those ages 18-29 (47%) approve of the decision to file the legal challenge, while 29% disapprove. Among those 65 and older, the sentiments are reversed. Close to six-in-ten (58%) disapprove of the decision, while 25% approve.

In late June, a Pew Research survey found broad support for the Arizona measure. The law, set to take effect July 29, gives police greater authority to investigate the legal status of anyone they have stopped or arrested if they suspect that the person is in the country illegally. By two-to-one (64% to 32%), more said they favored than opposed the law. More than eight-in-ten Republicans (84%) said they approved of the law, along with 65% of independents. Democrats were divided (50% approved, 46% disapproved).

In addition to support for the Arizona law, the June survey found strong support for providing a way for illegal immigrants currently in the country to gain legal citizenship if they pass background checks, pay fines and have jobs. Support for the so-called path to citizenship had increased somewhat from 2009 (from 63% to 68%).

## Opinion about Afghan War Largely Stable

July 12, 2010

Public opinion about the war in Afghanistan has been relatively stable over the last several months. Today, a 49%-plurality says that the military effort in Afghanistan is going very (9%) or fairly (40%) well, while 40% say the effort is going not too (31%) or not at all (9%) well.

	Nov <u>2009</u>	Dec <u>2009</u>	Mar <u>2010</u>	June <u>2010</u>	July <u>2010</u>
<i>Military effort in Afghanistan is going...</i>	%	%	%	%	%
Very/Fairly well	36	46	52	48	49
Not too/Not at all well	57	43	35	45	40
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>
	100	100	100	100	100

Pew Research Center/National Journal July 8-11 2010.  
Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Opinion about the war is little changed since a Pew Research Center poll conducted in the middle of last month. A week before Gen. David Petraeus took over command of U.S. forces in Afghanistan from Gen. Stanley McChrystal, 48% of Americans said things were going well in Afghanistan while 45% said they were not going very well.

The latest Pew Research/National Journal *Congressional Connection Poll*, sponsored by SHRM, which was conducted July 8-11 among 1,001 adults, also finds that the public is divided over whether the United States and NATO should keep military troops in Afghanistan until the situation has stabilized. Nearly half (47%) say the troops should remain until the situation is stable, while 42% say they should be removed as soon as possible. This is largely unchanged from mid-June, when 53% favored keeping U.S. and NATO troops in Afghanistan and 40% were opposed.

Partisan differences continue in views of how soon to bring troops home from Afghanistan. Today, just 36% of Democrats say that troops should remain until the situation in Afghanistan is stabilized while 51% say they should be removed as soon as possible. Republicans by greater than two-to-one (65% to 26%), favor maintaining troops in Afghanistan. Independents are divided over whether U.S. and NATO forces should remain (46%) or be removed (44%).

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## 41% - Jesus Christ's Return to Earth

July 12, 2010

By the year 2050, 41% of Americans believe that Jesus Christ definitely (23%) or probably (18%) will have returned to earth. However, a 46%-plurality of the public does not believe Christ will return during the next 40 years. Fully 58% of white evangelical Christians say Christ will return to earth in this period, by far the highest percentage in any religious group. Only about a third of Catholics (32%) and even fewer white mainline Protestants (27%) predict Christ's return to earth by 2050. One-in-five religiously unaffiliated Americans also see Christ returning during the next four decades. Americans with no college experience (59%) are much more likely than those with some college experience (35%) or college graduates (19%) to expect Jesus Christ's return. By region, those in the South (52%) are the most likely to predict a Second Coming by 2050. [Read more](#)

	<i>Probably/Definitely</i>		
	<i>Will</i>	<i>Will not</i>	<i>DK</i>
	<i>Happen</i>	<i>Happen</i>	
	%	%	%
Total	41	46	13=100
Protestant	54	32	15=100
White evangelical	58	25	16=100
White mainline	27	58	15=100
Catholic	32	57	12=100
Unaffiliated	20	72	8=100
College grad+	19	64	17=100
Some college	35	51	14=100
HS or less	59	31	10=100
East	29	64	7=100
Midwest	39	47	14=100
South	52	33	15=100
West	35	51	14=100

Pew Research Center/*Smithsonian* magazine April 21-26, 2010. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

### **Americans Want Action to Prevent New Crisis**

July 12, 2010

Many adults in the United States believe specific entities are not ready to avert a new economic downturn, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 66 per cent of respondents think the big corporations who made the wrong decisions have not taken the necessary steps to prevent a new global financial crisis.

In addition, 56 per cent of respondents think banks and financial institutions who took unnecessary risks have not acted to avert a new crisis, and 54 per cent feel the same way about governments who did not properly regulate the market.

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

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

On Jul. 8, U.S. President Barack Obama discussed the current state of affairs, saying, "My administration walked through the door, and we had to make some difficult decisions at a moment of maximum peril, to avoid a Great Depression, to make sure that we didn't have a complete meltdown in our financial system. It was a moment when the markets were in turmoil and we were losing 750,000 jobs every month. Some of the decisions we made weren't popular at the time—and some of them may still be unpopular today. But we made those decisions because we had to stop that freefall. And because we made those hard choices, our economy is in a different place today than it was just a year ago."

### **Polling Data**

At this point, do you think each one of the following has taken the necessary steps to prevent a new global financial crisis from happening?

	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Not sure</b>
Big corporations who made the wrong decisions	20%	66%	14%
Banks and financial institutions who took unnecessary risks	29%	56%	15%
Governments who did not properly regulate the market	34%	54%	12%
Consumers who took on too much debt	36%	42%	22%

*Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion*

*Methodology: Online interviews with 1,004 American adults, conducted on Jun. 17 to Jun. 18, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.*

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## **Military Wellbeing Remains High Among Previously Deployed**

*Wellbeing slips slightly, however, among deployed under the age of 30*

July 14, 2010

Active duty military personnel who have ever been deployed to a foreign war have strikingly similar wellbeing levels as active duty personnel who have never been deployed. In both cases, these levels exceed the wellbeing scores found among U.S. workers in general.

### *Well-Being Index and Life Evaluation (Percentage "Thriving") Scores*

	<b>Active duty (previously deployed)</b>	<b>Active duty (never deployed)</b>	<b>All U.S. workers</b>
Well-Being Index	71.7	72.2	68.9
Percentage "thriving"	68.1%	68.1%	58.2%

Aug. 1, 2009-June 15, 2010

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

**GALLUP**

Active duty military personnel who have been deployed are also as likely to rate their lives well enough to be considered "thriving" as those who have not been deployed. Both groups are significantly more likely to be thriving than are American workers overall.

These findings are based on 86,262 interviews with employed Americans aged 18 to 64, from Aug. 1, 2009-June 15, 2010, which were conducted as part of the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index. Of these completed surveys, 1,451 were with active duty military personnel between the ages of 18-64 who were residing in the United States at the time they were interviewed, 1,004 of which that had previously been deployed to a foreign war. (Actual combat experience is not determined.)

For more information on what each sub-index of the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index comprises, see page 2.

Young military personnel who have been deployed, however, suffer from a slight drop in wellbeing scores compared with their counterparts who have never been deployed, but they still maintain higher wellbeing scores than U.S. workers in general. Those deployed older than 30, who ordinarily would experience a decline in life evaluation as a result of advancing age, instead demonstrate resilience on this metric not found among U.S. workers in general and match their younger counterparts' scores.

*Well-Being Index and Life Evaluation (Percentage "Thriving") Scores, by Age Group*

	<b>Active duty (previously deployed)</b>	<b>Active duty (never deployed)</b>	<b>All U.S. workers</b>
<b>Well-Being Index</b>			
18-29	70.5	72.6	69.2
30-64	72.5	71.5	68.8
<b>(Percentage "thriving")</b>			
18-29	68.0%	68.2%	66.7%
30-64	68.2%	67.8%	57.0%

Aug. 1, 2009-June 15, 2010

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

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**Bottom Line**

Despite the challenges of serving abroad in a foreign war, American military personnel surpass American workers in overall wellbeing levels regardless of deployment status. While life evaluation clearly holds up regardless of age, the drop in overall wellbeing among those aged 18 to 29 indicates that foreign war deployment is having an impact on wellbeing overall.

**Survey Methods**

Results are based on telephone interviews with 86,262 national employed adults, aged 18 and older, conducted Aug. 1 2009-June 15, 2010, as part of the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index. Of those surveyed, 1,451 are currently active duty in the U.S. military, including 1,004 who have been deployed to a foreign war and 428 who have never been deployed. (The deployment status of the remainder is unknown.) For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ±0.4, +3.0, +3.7, and +5.6 percentage points, respectively. Error ranges will climb higher for individual age groups within each category.

*Sample Size of Reported Groups*

	<b>Active duty (previously deployed)</b>	<b>Active duty (never deployed)</b>	<b>All U.S. workers</b>
Total	1,004	428	86,262
18-29	289	212	10,757
30-64	715	216	75,505

Aug. 1, 2009-June 15, 2010  
Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

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Questions used to discern military involvement and deployment to foreign wars include:

"Have you, or has any member of your household, ever served in the U.S. military?"

"Are you currently on active duty, or not?"

"Which war or wars, if any, have you been deployed to?"

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

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

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**Economy Dominates as Nation's Most Important Problem**

*Fewer Americans mention natural disaster response and relief*

July 14, 2010

Americans name the economy in general and the jobs situation specifically as the top problems facing the country today. Top-of-mind mentions of "natural disaster response and relief" efforts are down significantly after spiking in June.

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

Top 10 mentions

	<b>% Mentioning</b>
Economy in general	31
Unemployment/Jobs	22
Dissatisfaction with government/Congress/politicians; poor leadership; corruption; abuse of power	11
Immigration/Illegal aliens	7
Poor healthcare/hospitals; high cost of healthcare	7
Natural disaster response/relief	7
Federal budget deficit/Federal debt	6
Fuel/Oil prices	5
Wars/War (nonspecific)/Fear of war	4
Lack of money	3
Ethics/Moral/Religious/Family decline; dishonesty	3
Situation/War in Afghanistan	3
Education/Poor education/Access to education	3
Situation/War in Iraq	3

Gallup poll, July 8-11, 2010

**GALLUP\***

Americans' perceptions that the economy or jobs are the nation's top problem have been a constant since early 2008. At this point, 64% of Americans mention some aspect of the economy as the top problem, compared with 22% as recently as October 2007.

While the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico certainly remains in the news, the percentage of Americans mentioning natural disaster relief as the nation's top problem settled to 7% this month, after jumping to 18% in June from 1% in May.

Americans' reduced likelihood to see the spill as the top problem could reflect the reality that the spill is no longer "new" news or perhaps that Americans are becoming more confident that the spill will be fixed.

*Change in Percentages Mentioning Issues as Most Important Problem,  
June vs. July 2010*

	<b>June 2010</b>	<b>July 2010</b>	<b>Change</b>
	%	%	Pct. pts.
Economy in general	28	31	3
Unemployment/Jobs	21	22	1
Dissatisfaction with government/Congress/politicians; poor leadership; corruption; abuse of power	14	11	-3
Immigration/Illegal aliens	5	7	2
Poor healthcare/hospitals; high cost of healthcare	11	7	-4
Natural disaster response/relief	18	7	-11
Federal budget deficit/Federal debt	7	6	-1
Fuel/Oil prices	*	5	5
Wars/War (nonspecific)/Fear of war	4	4	0
Lack of money	4	3	-1
Ethics/Moral/Religious/Family decline; dishonesty	4	3	-1
Situation/War in Afghanistan	1	3	2
Education/Poor education/Access to education	2	3	1
Situation/War in Iraq	2	3	1

\* Less than 0.5%

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**Other significant findings this month:**

- The only non-economic issue that 10% or more of Americans mention is dissatisfaction with government and politicians (11%).
- Mentions of fuel and oil prices (5%) as the nation's top problem are the highest since October 2008.
- The percentage of Americans mentioning healthcare is down to 7%, continuing a recent downtick in top-of-mind concerns about healthcare, and the lowest reading since April 2009. During the congressional battle over healthcare reform legislation in February, 23% of Americans named healthcare as the top problem.
- Economic issues top the list of most important problems across all political groups. Republicans and independents are most likely to mention the economy in general, while Democrats tilt toward mentioning jobs.
- Republicans are much more likely than independents or Democrats to mention dissatisfaction with government as the top problem.
- Both Republicans and independents are more likely to mention immigration than are Democrats.

**Bottom Line**

Americans' views of the most important problem facing the country continue to reflect significant worries about the economy. This confirms Gallup's ongoing economic confidence measures, which in recent weeks have become more negative. Although the precise percentage of Americans mentioning economic concerns varies from month to month, these issues have dominated the public's consciousness for well over two years. This fact should serve as a sharp reminder to politicians and challengers involved in House and Senate races this fall; failure to address economic issues will be at the candidate's own peril.

## **Survey Methods**

Results for this *USA Today*/Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted July 8-11, 2010, with a random sample of 1,020 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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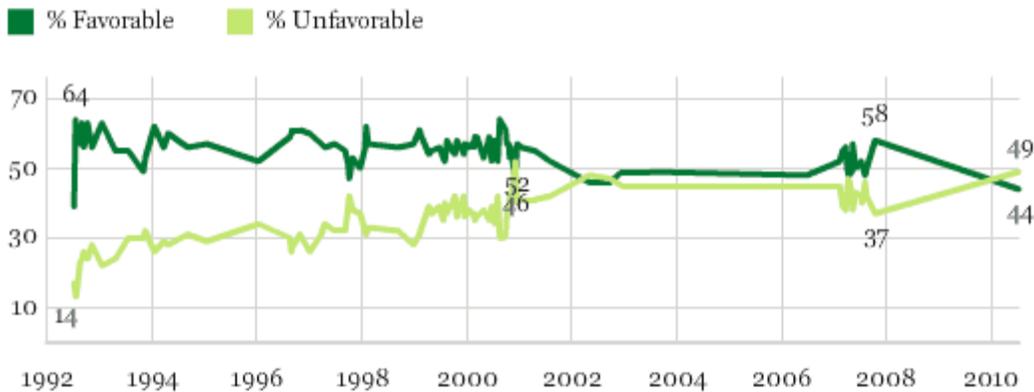
## **VP Favorable Ratings: Gore Down; Cheney, Biden Flat**

*Americans more negative than positive toward Gore, Cheney*

July 14, 2010

Americans' current views of former Vice President Al Gore have become significantly more negative compared with three years ago, and are among the worst for him in more than a decade.

### Favorable/Unfavorable Opinions of Al Gore



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The July 8-11 Gallup poll, finding 44% of Americans viewing Gore favorably and 49% unfavorably, was conducted after the announcement that he and his wife were separating, and amid a police investigation into allegations that he committed sexual assault in 2006. Gallup last measured Gore's image in October 2007, after he was named winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, when 58% of Americans had a favorable view of him. All three party groups are less favorable toward Gore now compared with 2007, though his rating has declined more among Republicans (from 32% to 16%) and independents (from 57% to 43%) than among Democrats (from 79% to 72%).

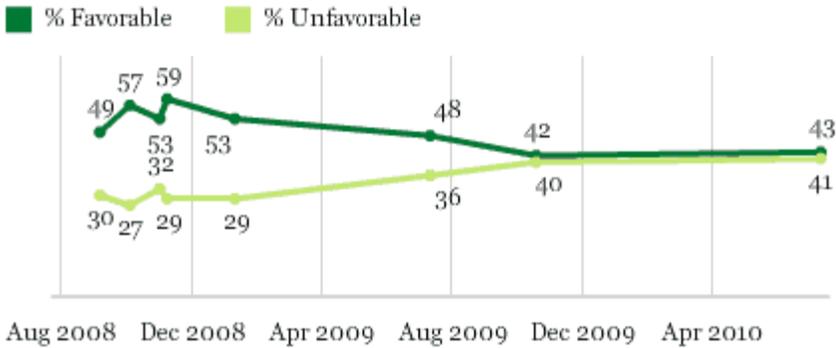
The only other time Americans were significantly more negative than positive toward Gore was in early December 2000, as he was disputing the election result in Florida that would make him or George W. Bush president, though he also had sub-50% favorable ratings from 2002-2006.

Gore's vice presidential successors are not viewed very positively, either. Current Vice President Joe Biden's 43% favorable and 41% unfavorable ratings are the best on a relative basis, and Dick Cheney's 36% favorable/52% unfavorable score is the worst.

Biden's ratings are essentially the same as they were last fall, but not as positive as they were during 2008 and most of 2009, spanning the presidential election campaign and the beginning of the Obama administration.

### Favorable/Unfavorable Opinions of Joe Biden

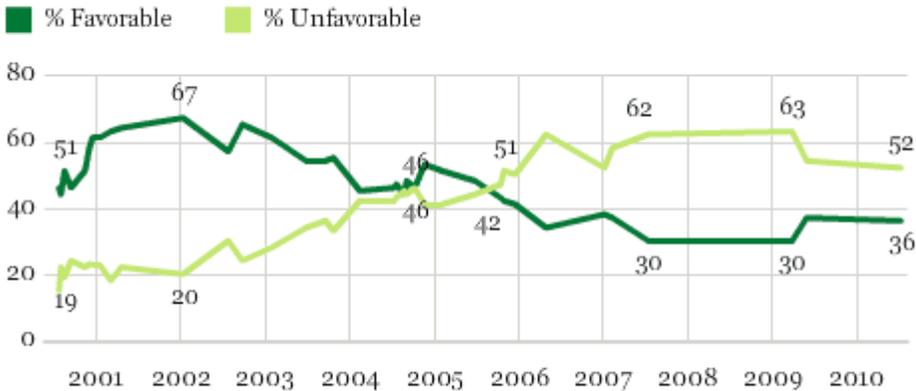
Recent trend



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Though Cheney is viewed the least positively of the three most recent vice presidents, his current favorable ratings are improved from 30% in July 2007 (while he was still in office) and March 2009 (shortly after serving out his term), which were the low points in Americans' views of Cheney, but similar to Gallup's last measurement in May 2009.

### Favorable/Unfavorable Opinions of Dick Cheney



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### Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted July 8-11, 2010, with a random sample of 1,020 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.

**Americans Behind Petraeus; See Tough Job in Afghanistan**

*Majority see the conflict going badly for the U.S.*

July 13, 2010

As Gen. David Petraeus takes charge of U.S. forces in Afghanistan, the majority of Americans like him personally while at the same time viewing the conflict there as going badly for the U.S.

*Opinion of Gen. David Petraeus*

	Favorable	Unfavorable	Never heard of/ No opinion
Jul 8-11, 2010	56%	9%	34%

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*How Are Things Going for the U.S. in Afghanistan?*

	Well	Badly
Jul 8-11, 2010	37%	60%

Note: Asked of the Form B half-sample

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President Obama appointed Petraeus as commander of U.S. and International Security Assistance forces in Afghanistan on June 23, shortly after Gen. Stanley McChrystal was removed from the same position. The new Gallup data, from a poll conducted July 8-11,

underscore Americans' positive opinions of the new commander, even as they recognize the challenge he faces in his new position.

Petraeus spent the last two years as commander of the U.S. Central Command. His overall name recognition (the percentage of Americans who know enough about him to have an opinion) is down from where it was in 2007, when he was commander in Iraq, overseeing the highly visible and controversial "surge" in American troops. Still, Petraeus' image is now more positive on a relative basis among those who have an opinion of him.

*Trend: Opinion of "General David Petraeus"*

	<b>Favorable</b>	<b>Unfavorable</b>	<b>Never heard of</b>	<b>No opinion</b>
	%	%	%	%
2010 Jul 8-11	56	9	24	10
2007 Sep 14-16 ^	61	22	7	11
2007 Sep 7-8 ^	52	17	14	17
2007 Aug 3-5 ^	47	21	16	16

^ WORDING: Commander of U.S. forces in Iraq, General David Petraeus

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**Things Still Going Badly in Afghanistan**

The majority of Americans believe that things are going badly for the U.S. in Afghanistan, as has been the case in most Gallup polls conducted over the past four years.

*In general, how would you say things are going for the U.S. in Afghanistan?*

	<b>Very well</b>	<b>Moderately well</b>	<b>Moderately badly</b>	<b>Very badly</b>	<b>No opinion</b>
	%	%	%	%	%
2010 Jul 8-11 ^	1	36	43	17	4
2009 Nov 20-22	2	30	45	21	2
2009 Aug 31-Sep 2	4	34	45	16	2
2009 Jul 10-12 ^	4	50	31	12	2
2009 Jan 30-Feb 1	4	40	38	14	5
2008 Aug 21-23 ^	6	35	39	16	4
2008 Jul 25-27	5	41	33	18	3
2006 Sep 15-17	6	43	30	16	5

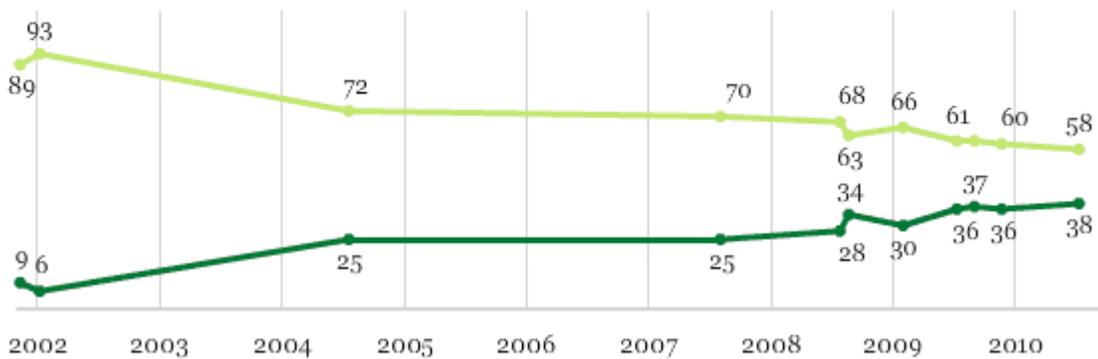
^ Asked of a half sample

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At the same time, Americans largely support the war effort. Less than a majority of Americans -- 38% -- say it was a mistake for the U.S. to have sent military forces to Afghanistan in the first place; 58% disagree.

*Thinking now about U.S. military action in Afghanistan that began in October 2001, do you think the United States made a mistake in sending military forces to Afghanistan, or not?*

■ % Yes, a mistake    ■ % No, not



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This "mistake" percentage is largely unchanged from several polls conducted in the summer and fall of 2009. In January 2002, shortly after troops were initially sent to Afghanistan in the aftermath of the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, a much smaller 6% of Americans said U.S. involvement there was a mistake.

## **Bottom Line**

Gallup finds both good news and bad news for Gen. Petraeus in this July 8-11 poll. He takes his new job as commander of U.S. and allied forces in Afghanistan with a remarkably positive image among Americans who know who he is. At the same time, Petraeus now faces the additional challenge of commanding a mission that the majority of Americans say is going badly. Americans' views of the situation in Iraq improved during and after Petraeus' tenure as commander in that country. The degree to which Petraeus will be able to shift Americans' perceptions of the war in Afghanistan in similar fashion will have important consequences in many arenas, including the politics of the war in the U.S.

## **Survey Methods**

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted July 8-11, 2010, with a random sample of 1,020 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 492 national adults in Form B, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 5$  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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## **Voters Rate the Parties' Ideologies**

*Dems Viewed as Farther from Political Center than is GOP*

July 16, 2010

**Voters Views of Parties' Ideologies:  
Democratic, Republican and Tea**

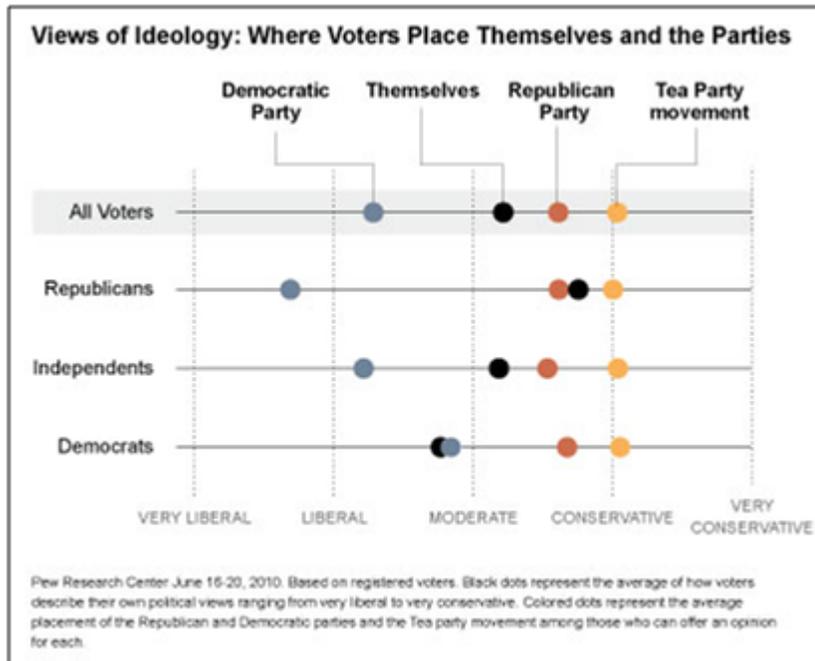
	<i>Political views of...</i>			<i>Your own</i>
	<u>Dem party</u>	<u>Rep party</u>	<u>Tea party</u>	
	%	%	%	%
Very conservative	3	18	20	9
Conservative	9	38	21	30
Moderate	26	26	7	36
Liberal	32	9	3	16
Very liberal	26	4	2	6
No opinion/ Not heard of/DK	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>48*</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100
NET Conservative	12	56	41	40
NET Liberal	58	13	5	22

Pew Research Center June 16-20, 2010.  
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.  
 Based on registered voters (N=1496).  
 \*21% of voters had not heard of Tea Party and were not asked about its views; 26% said they had no opinion.

In broad terms, voters view the Democratic Party's ideology as the opposite of the Republican Party's: 58% say the Democratic Party is either very liberal or liberal while 56% say the GOP is either very conservative or conservative.

However, more voters view the Democratic Party as very liberal than see the Republican Party as very conservative (26% vs. 18%). As a result, the average rating for the Democratic Party's ideology among all voters is somewhat farther to the left than the Republican Party's is to the right. The Republican Party's rating also is closer to voters' average ratings of their own ideology, which is slightly to the right of center.

These average ratings reflect sharp differences between how Republican voters view the Democratic Party and how Democrats view the GOP. More than eight-in-ten Republican voters (83%) say the Democratic Party is liberal (34%) or very liberal (49%). By contrast, a smaller majority (61%) of Democratic voters view the GOP as conservative (33%) or very conservative (29%).



The national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted June 16-20 among 1,802 adults (1,496 registered voters) reached on cell phones and landlines, finds that the Tea Party movement is viewed as conservative, though not extremely conservative. One-in-five voters (20%) say the Tea Party is very conservative while about as many (21%) see it as conservative. Nearly half of voters (48%) had no opinion of the Tea Party’s ideology or had never heard of the movement.

### *Voters’ Political Views*

In assessing their own political views, 40% of voters describe their own political views as conservative (either conservative or very conservative), 36% as moderate, and 22% as liberal (including very liberal). There are substantial differences in the way that Republican and Democratic voters describe their political views.

**Most Republicans See Themselves as Conservative; Democrats Are More Divided**

<i>Describe your political views...</i>	<i>Political views of...</i>			
	All voters	Dem voters	Rep voters	Ind voters
	%	%	%	%
Very conservative	9	5	18	6
Conservative	30	19	47	28
Moderate	36	32	29	48
Liberal	16	32	3	14
Very liberal	6	10	3	4
DK/Refused	2	2	1	2
	100	100	100	100
NET Conservative	40	24	65	33
NET Liberal	22	42	5	17

Pew Research Center June 16-20, 2010.  
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.  
 Based on registered voters.

Fully 65% of Republican voters describe their views as conservative (18% very conservative, 47% conservative), compared with 29% who say their views as moderate and just 5% who say they are liberal. Democratic and independent voters are more diverse ideologically: 42% of Democrats say they are liberal (including 10% very liberal), 32% are moderate and 24% are conservative. Among independents, 48% describe their views as moderate while 33% say they are conservative and 17% are liberal.

The survey makes it possible to compare voters' own views with their assessments of the parties' ideologies. About half of all voters (53%) view the Democratic Party's ideology as more liberal than their own. A smaller percentage (41%) says the Republican Party's ideology is more conservative than their own ideology.

An overwhelming proportion of Republican voters (83%) see the Democratic Party's views as more liberal than their own political views. By contrast, far fewer Democratic voters (60%) say the GOP is more conservative than they are. Among independent voters, 56% say the Democratic Party is more liberal than they are; just 39% find the GOP to be more conservative than they are.

**Majority Sees Democratic Party as "More Liberal," Fewer See GOP as "More Conservative"**

<i>Compared w/ your views...</i>	All			
	<u>Voters</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Ind</u>
<b>Democratic Party is...</b>	%	%	%	%
More liberal	53	83	23	56
The same as you	26	7	44	25
More conservative	16	6	29	12
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100	100	100
<b>Republican Party is...</b>				
More conservative	41	23	60	39
The same as you	26	38	12	31
More liberal	27	35	23	24
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100	100	100
<b>Tea Party is...</b>				
More conservative	26	17	35	26
The same as you	17	30	5	18
More liberal	9	12	8	7
No opinion/Not heard of/DK	<u>48</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>48</u>
	100	100	100	100

Pew Research Center June 16-20, 2010.  
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.  
 Based on registered voters.

Many Republican voters place themselves ideologically to the right of their own party. More than a third (35%) says the GOP is more liberal than they are; that is about the same percentage (38%) that says the Republican Party's ideology is the same as theirs. Fewer Republican voters (23%) say the party is more conservative than they are.

Among Democratic voters, 44% say their party's ideology is the same as their own, while 29% see the Democratic Party as more conservative than they are; 23% see the party as more liberal.

Nearly half of all voters (48%) either never have heard of the Tea Party or express no opinion of its ideology. Among voters expressing an opinion, 26% say it is more conservative than they are, 17% say its views are the same as theirs and 9% see it as more liberal. Three-in-ten Republican voters place the Tea Party at the same point as themselves ideologically; 17% say it is more conservative while nearly as many (12%) see the Tea Party's views as more liberal than their own.

### **Americans Unsurprised at Russian Espionage**

July 14, 2010

The revelation that there are Russian spies posing as American citizens in the United States did not shock many people in the North American country, according to a poll by

Angus Reid Public Opinion. 77 per cent of respondents say they were not surprised about this situation.

Last month, U.S. authorities arrested 10 Russian agents, who pleaded guilty to charges of failing to register as a representative of a foreign government. They were eventually traded for four people jailed in Russia on spying charges. The exchange was made at Vienna's international airport.

U.S. attorney general Eric Holder described the situation, saying, "This was an extraordinary case, developed through years of work by investigators, intelligence lawyers, and prosecutors, and the agreement we reached today provides a successful resolution for the United States and its interests."

### **Polling Data**

As you may know, 10 Russian spies who were leading "normal" American lives as civilians were recently arrested in various U.S. cities. They are all now facing charges and possibly trial in an American court. In light of these events, would you say you are surprised, or not surprised to hear that there are Russian spies currently posing as American citizens in the U.S.?

Surprised 17%

Not surprised 77%

Not sure 6%

*Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion*

*Methodology: Online interviews with 1,002 American adults, conducted on Jul. 8 and Jul. 9, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.*

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### **Tories Have Nine-Point Advantage in Canada**

July 13, 2010

The Conservative Party remains ahead of its rivals in Canada, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 36 per cent of respondents would vote for the Tories in the next federal election.

The opposition Liberal Party is second with 27 per cent, followed by the New Democratic Party (NDP) with 20 per cent, the Bloc Québécois with 10 per cent, and the Greens Party with seven per cent.

Canadians renewed the House of Commons in October 2008. The Conservative party—led by Stephen Harper—received 37.6 per cent of the vote, and secured 143 seats in the 308-member lower house. Harper assembled a minority administration. The Tories also earned a minority mandate after the 2006 election, ending more than 12 years of

government by the Liberal party. In December, Michael Ignatieff took over as Liberal leader, replacing Stéphane Dion.

On Jul. 1, Layton expressed dismay with the harmonized sales tax (HST)—which came into force in the Canadian provinces of Ontario and British Columbia—saying, "For people already struggling to make ends meet, the increase they see at the pumps and in their utility bills will be an unwelcome reminder of Harper's shameful tax grab."

The next election to the House of Commons is tentatively scheduled for Oct. 15, 2012. Sitting prime ministers can dissolve Parliament and call an early ballot at their discretion. In order to trigger an election, all three opposition parties in the House of Commons—Liberals, NDP and Bloc Québécois—would have to defeat the government in a no-confidence motion.

### **Polling Data**

If a federal election were held tomorrow, which one of the following parties would you be most likely to support in your constituency?

	<b>Jul. 8</b>	<b>May 27</b>	<b>Apr. 29</b>	<b>Mar. 26</b>
Conservative	36%	35%	35%	35%
Liberal	27%	27%	28%	29%
New Democratic Party	20%	19%	19%	20%
Bloc Québécois	10%	9%	11%	9%
Green	7%	8%	7%	7%
Other	1%	1%	1%	0%

*Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion*

*Methodology: Online interviews with 2,031 Canadian adults, conducted from Jul. 6 to Jul. 8, 2010. Margin of error is 2.2 per cent.*

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### **Canadians Remain Split on Guantanamo Inmate**

July 16, 2010

People in Canada remain divided on how to handle the case of the last western inmate left at the American detention facility in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 43 per cent of respondents say Canadian citizen Omar Khadr should be left to face trial by military commission in Guantanamo, down three points since May.

Conversely, 36 per cent of respondents think Canada should demand Khadr's repatriation to face due process under Canadian law.

Omar Khadr—a Canadian born in Toronto and the son of al-Qaeda fighter Ahmed Said Khadr—was detained by the United States military in Afghanistan in July 2002, after allegedly throwing a grenade that killed a special forces medic. Omar Khadr was 15 at the time. He was transferred to the Guantanamo Bay detention facility in October 2002.

In June 2007, U.S. military judge Peter Brownback dismissed the charges of murder and terrorism against Omar Khadr, claiming he was authorized to try "unlawful enemy combatants" exclusively. An earlier review had deemed Omar Khadr was an "enemy combatant." However, the case against Omar Khadr was reopened in September 2007, when the new Court of Military Commission Review ruled that Brownback's decision was in error.

In April 2008, William Kuebler—Khadr's military lawyer—argued during a pre-trial hearing that the deadly grenade may have been thrown by an American soldier. In July, a report revealed that Canadian officials were aware of the harsh treatment that Khadr was subjected to in Guantanamo. According to the document, the U.S. military "deprived" Khadr of sleep for weeks in order to make him "more amenable and willing to talk."

In 2009, two Canadian courts called for Khadr's repatriation. The Canadian federal government challenged their decision before the Supreme Court of Canada. In January 2010, the Supreme Court ruled that the federal government cannot be forced to repatriate Khadr, but found that Canada and the U.S. have violated his right to life, liberty and security under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

On Jul. 7, the Federal Court of Canada gave the government—led by Conservative Prime Minister Stephen Harper—seven days to find a new approach to ensure that Khadr's constitutional rights to a fair trial are defended.

On that same day, Alex Neve, Canadian director of the human rights watchdog Amnesty International, said that he expected the government to respond to the court not by requesting Khadr's repatriation but by appealing its ruling, declaring, "We're concerned that what we may see is an appeal, as part of the government's ongoing strategy of delay and avoidance in this case. (...) There's a breathtaking defiance on the part of the Canadian government."

On Jul. 12, the government announced that it would appeal the Federal Court's ruling. Canadian justice minister Rob Nicholson declared: "This case raises important issues concerning the Crown prerogative over foreign affairs. (...) Omar Khadr faces very serious charges, including murder, attempted murder, conspiracy, material support for terrorism, and spying. The Government of Canada continues to provide consular services to Mr. Khadr."

## **Polling Data**

As you may know, Canadian citizen Omar Khadr has spent more than seven years in the Guantanamo Bay detention facility, charged with throwing a grenade that killed a U.S. soldier in a July 2002 firefight in Afghanistan. Khadr, the son of al-Qaeda fighter Ahmed Said Khadr, was 15 when the alleged incident took place. Which of these policy options would you prefer in this case?

	<b>Jul. 2010</b>	<b>May 2010</b>	<b>Feb. 2010</b>
Leaving Khadr to face trial by military commission in Guantanamo Bay	43%	46%	40%
Demanding Khadr's repatriation to face due process under Canadian law	36%	36%	40%
Not sure	21%	19%	20%

*Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion*

*Methodology: Online interviews with 1,003 Canadian adults, conducted on Jul. 12 and Jul. 13, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.*

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### **Queen's Visit Raises Monarchy Profile in Canada**

July 15, 2010

A recent trip by Queen Elizabeth II to Canada has slightly improved the monarchy's standing in the country, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 36 per cent of respondents want Canada to remain a monarchy, up three points since May 2010.

Last November, the proportion of Canadians wanting their country to stay on as a monarchy stood at 27 per cent.

Additionally, 30 per cent of respondents would like Canada to have an elected head of state, and 21 per cent are indifferent to this question.

Under the terms of the Canadian Constitution, Queen Elizabeth II holds the position of Canada's head of state. The Queen—who has been the monarch of 16 independent nations since February 1952—turned 84 in April.

Prince Charles is first in line to succeed Queen Elizabeth II, followed by his two sons, Prince William and Prince Harry. In April 2005, Charles married long-time companion Camilla Parker Bowles in a civil ceremony. Parker Bowles became the Duchess of Cornwall after the marriage, and has declared she would take the title of Princess Consort in the event Prince Charles becomes King.

Queen Elizabeth II and her husband, Prince Philip, visited Canada from Jun. 28 to Jul. 6—a period that included the Canada Day celebration on Jul. 1.

On Jul. 3, Queen Elizabeth II unveiled the cornerstone at the Canadian Museum for Human Rights and discussed the importance of the Magna Carta, saying, "That document was itself a cornerstone of democratic rights and gave rise to the rule of constitutional law that now flourishes across the English-speaking world. (...) The symbolism of Magna Carta is now joined to the historical importance of the site where aboriginal peoples have gathered for thousands of years to exchange views and resolve conflicts."

### **Polling Data**

Thinking about Canada's constitution, which of these options would you prefer?

	<b>Jun. 2010</b>	<b>May 2010</b>	<b>Nov. 2009</b>	<b>Oct. 2009</b>
Canada remaining a monarchy	36%	33%	27%	27%
Canada having an elected head of state	30%	36%	43%	35%
It makes no difference to me	21%	21%	21%	25%
Not sure	14%	11%	9%	13%

*Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion*

*Methodology: Online interviews with 1,022 Canadian adults, conducted on Jul. 7 and Jul. 8, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.*

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## **LATIN AMERICA**

### **Serra and Rousseff Contest Tight Election in Brazil**

July 15, 2010

Conservative candidate Jose Serra and left-leaning contender Dilma Rousseff are neck-and-neck in the race to become Brazil's next head of state, according to a poll by Datafolha published in *Folha de Sao Paulo*. 39 per cent of respondents would vote for Serra of the Brazilian Party of Social Democracy (PSDB) in this year's ballot, up two points since May.

Rousseff of the ruling Workers' Party (PT) is a close second with 38 per cent, followed by Marina Silva of the Green Party (PV) with 10 per cent. 12 per cent of respondents remain undecided or will cast a blank ballot.

In a run-off scenario, Serra is ahead of Rousseff by a razor-thin margin of two points.

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. 30, Serra presented Indio da Costa, a lawmaker with the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), as his running-mate. The PMDB is the second largest opposition group in the legislature after the PSDB. Serra introduced da Costa, saying, "He's a young man, but experienced. We are two different generations together."

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 candidate would you vote for in the 2010 presidential election?

	<b>Jun. 2010</b>	<b>May 2010</b>	<b>Apr. 2010</b>
Jose Serra (PSDB)	39%	37%	42%
Dilma Rousseff (PT)	38%	37%	30%
Marina Gomes (PV)	10%	12%	12%
Blank vote / Undecided	12%	14%	16%

### *Run-Off Scenario*

	<b>Jun. 2010</b>	<b>May 2010</b>
Jose Serra (PSDB)	47%	45%
Dilma Rousseff (PT)	45%	46%

Blank vote / Undecided 8% 9%

Source: Datafolha / Folha de Sao Paulo

Methodology: Telephone interviews with 2,658 Brazilian adults, conducted on Jun. 30 and Jul. 1, 2010. Margin of error is 2 per cent.

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## AUSTRALASIA

### U.S. Leadership Approval Soars in Australia, New Zealand

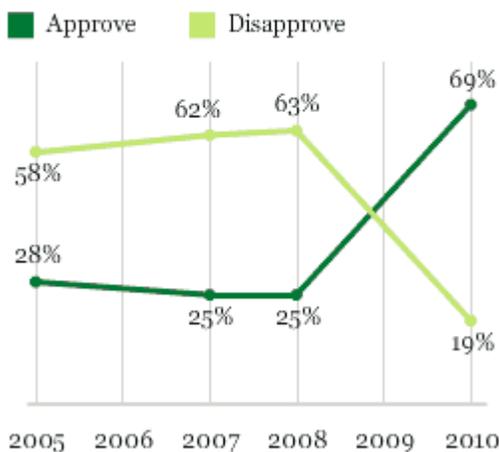
Australia and New Zealand post 44- and 43-percentage point increases

July 15, 2010

Approval of U.S. leadership nearly tripled among Australians and New Zealanders between 2008 and 2010. Approval jumped from 25% to 69% in Australia and from 22% to 65% in New Zealand. The 44- and 43-percentage point increases are two of the highest jumps Gallup has measured worldwide pre- and post-Obama.

#### U.S. Leadership Approval in Australia

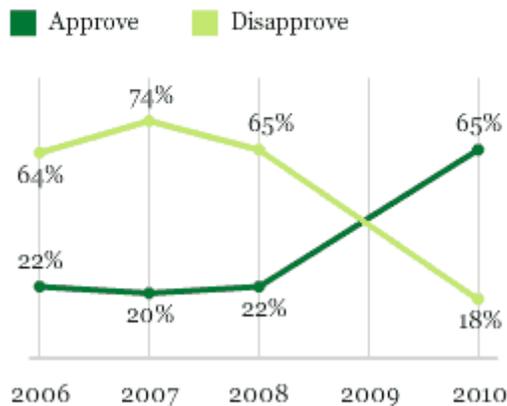
Do you approve or disapprove of the job performance of the leadership of the United States?



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#### U.S. Leadership Approval in New Zealand

Do you approve or disapprove of the job performance of the leadership of the United States?



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These 2010 findings add to a trend Gallup documented from 2008 to 2009 where approval of U.S. leadership increased in many countries following the transfer of power from President George W. Bush to President Barack Obama. The relatively low approval ratings of U.S. leadership between 2005 and 2008 in Australia are consistent with a 2007 study conducted by U.S. Studies Center at University of Sydney, which found that 28% of Australians had a favorable opinion of Bush.

For complete data sets or custom research from the more than 150 countries Gallup continually surveys, please contact [SocialandEconomicAnalysis@gallup.com](mailto:SocialandEconomicAnalysis@gallup.com) or call 202.715.3030.

## **Survey Methods**

Results for Australia are based on telephone interviews with 1,000 adults, aged 15 and older, in May-June 2008 and February-March 2010. For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 3.8$  percentage points for each sample.

Results for New Zealand are based on telephone interviews with 750 adults, aged 15 and older, in May-June 2008 and February-March 2010. For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 4.2$  percentage points for each sample.

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

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## **MULTI-COUNTRY POLLS**

### **Canadians, Americans and Britons Ignored Summits**

July 17, 2010

Few people in Canada, the United States and Britain paid close attention to the recent G8 and G20 summits, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 23 per cent of respondents in Canada, 20 per cent in the U.S., and 19 per cent in Britain followed the final communiqués from participating nations.

In Canada, 52 per cent of respondents followed the protests that surrounded the G20 summit, but only 21 per cent of Americans and 16 per cent of Britons were interested in these developments.

The G8 was created after the 1998 Birmingham summit. Russia had attended previous meetings of the G7, but had been excluded from specific discussions on financial and economic matters. The group holds annual summits where the heads of government of Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia and the United States discuss economic and political affairs. The European Union (EU) also attends these meetings as an observer. The G20, which incorporates finance ministers and central bank governors from 19 countries and the EU, meets twice a year.

The latest G8 summit took place on Jun. 25 and Jun. 26 in Huntsville, Ontario (Canada), and the G20 meeting was held in Toronto on Jun. 26 and Jun. 27.

Toronto was the scene of violent demonstrations during the G20 summit. Some police vehicles were set on fire and several banks and stores were vandalized. More than 900 people were arrested.

On Jun. 26, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper defended the existence of both groups and their summits, stating, "I think all the leaders at this point would be pretty strong in their view that the G8 is a pretty essential organization going forward. (...) But our co-ordination through the G20, the United Nations and other international institutions remains obviously equally vital."

### **Polling Data**

Next, we'd like to ask you some questions about the G8 and G20 summits that were held in Canada last month. How closely did you follow each one of the following stories related to the summits? – "Very closely" and "Moderately closely" listed

	<b>CAN</b>	<b>USA</b>	<b>BRI</b>
The final communiqués from participating nations	23%	20%	19%
The demonstrations in Toronto	52%	21%	16%

*Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion*

*Methodology: Online interviews with 1,009 Canadian adults, 1,002 American adults and 2,011 British adults, conducted from Jul. 1 to Jul. 9, 2010. Margins of error are 3.1 per cent (CAN and USA) and 2.2 per cent (BRI).*

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### **World's Underemployed Often Most Likely to Desire to Migrate**

*Employment status makes less difference in sub-Saharan Africa, parts of Asia*

July 12, 2010

Underemployed adults in many parts of the world are often the most likely to say they would like to move to another country permanently if given the chance. Job status makes little difference, however, in some places in Asia and in sub-Saharan Africa.

## *Employment and Migration Desires Around the World*

Percentage who would like to move permanently to another country

	<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>Europe</b>	<b>Middle East/ North Africa</b>	<b>The Americas</b>	<b>Asia</b>
Employed	35	18	18	17	9
Underemployed	38	25	27	22	11
Not in workforce	36	12	10	12	8

Based on surveys in 105 countries in 2009 and 2010. Results are projected to total population of each country aged 15 and older.

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In Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, and the Americas, underemployed adults are significantly more likely than employed adults or those not in the workforce to say they would like to move to another country. In sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, similar percentages in each employment category express the desire to relocate.

These results are based on interviews with 107,404 adults in 105 countries in 2009 and 2010. Gallup classifies respondents as "employed" if they are employed full time or are employed part time but do not want to work full time. Respondents are "underemployed" if they are employed part time but want to work full time or are unemployed. Those "not in the workforce" are not working and are not looking for and/or available for work. They may be full-time students, retired, disabled, or homemakers, though they may not fit any of these scenarios.

Underemployed adults in sub-Saharan Africa -- where Gallup finds more than one-third of residents desire to migrate permanently -- in general are about as likely to want to move as adults in other employment categories. Regionally, employed and underemployed adults in East Africa, Southern Africa, and West Africa are equally likely to say they would like to migrate. Underemployed adults in Central Africa and the Horn of Africa are slightly more likely to want to move than the employed in those regions.

### *Employment and Migration Desires in Sub-Saharan Africa*

Percentage who would like to move permanently to another country

	<b>West Africa</b>	<b>Central Africa</b>	<b>Horn of Africa</b>	<b>East Africa</b>	<b>Southern Africa</b>
Employed	37	36	34	31	31
Under-employed	40	42	42	33	31
Not in workforce	44	35	34	26	34

Results are projected to total population of each country aged 15 and older.

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Job status also matters less in some places in Asia, where residents are the least likely globally to desire to migrate. In developing Asia, which includes large countries such as China and India that relatively few desire to leave, the employment situation makes little difference. But in developed Asia, which includes Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, and South Korea, underemployed adults are clearly more likely to want to move than those in other employment categories.

### *Employment and Migration Desires in Developed Asia vs. Developing Asia*

Percentage who would like to move permanently to another country

	<b>Developed Asia</b>	<b>Developing Asia</b>
Employed	24	8
Underemployed	30	11
Not in workforce	11	7

Results are projected to total population of each country aged 15 and older.

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#### **Bottom Line**

Like their desire to migrate, the factors behind why 700 million people say they would like to move permanently to another country vary by country, region, and level of human development. Gallup's data suggest that for many, the opportunity to be employed at desired capacity is one of these factors. However, in regions that tend to have more developing countries, it's possible that access to education, healthcare, and basic services is so limited that employment status has little effect on the desire to leave.

For complete data sets or custom research from the more than 150 countries Gallup continually surveys, please contact [SocialandEconomicAnalysis@gallup.com](mailto:SocialandEconomicAnalysis@gallup.com) or call 202.715.3030.

## Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews with 107,404 adults in 105 countries in 2009 and 2010. For most countries, sample sizes range between 1,000 and 3,000 interviews. One can say with 95% confidence that the margin of sampling error, accounting for weighting and sample design, is  $\pm 2.5$  percentage points for figures in this analysis. Results are projected to the total population of each country, aged 15 and older, using 2008 World Bank population estimates.

### *Regions and Countries Included in the Analysis*

<b>Europe</b>	<b>The Americas</b>	<b>Asia</b>	<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>Middle East/ North Africa</b>
Albania	Argentina	Armenia	Burundi	Algeria
Austria	Bolivia	Australia	Cameroon	Bahrain
Belarus	Brazil	Azerbaijan	Chad	Egypt
Bulgaria	Canada	Bangladesh	Comoros	Iraq
Czech Republic	Chile	China	Congo (Kinshasa)	Israel
Denmark	Colombia	Cyprus	Djibouti	Jordan
France	Costa Rica	Georgia	Ghana	Kuwait
Germany	Dominican Republic	Hong Kong	Kenya	Lebanon
Greece	Ecuador	India	Malawi	Palestinian Territories
Ireland	El Salvador	Indonesia	Mali	Qatar
Italy	Guatemala	Japan	Mauritania	Saudi Arabia
Latvia	Honduras	Kazakhstan	Niger	Syria
Lithuania	Mexico	Kyrgyzstan	Nigeria	Tunisia
Macedonia	Nicaragua	Malaysia	Rwanda	Turkey
Moldova	Panama	Nepal	Senegal	United Arab Emirates
Poland	Paraguay	New Zealand	Somaliland region	Yemen
Portugal	Peru	Philippines	Sudan	
Russia	United States	Singapore	Tanzania	
Slovenia	Uruguay	South Korea	Uganda	
Spain	Venezuela	Sri Lanka	Zambia	
Sweden		Tajikistan		
Switzerland		Thailand		
Ukraine		Turkmenistan		
United Kingdom		Uzbekistan		
		Vietnam		

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