

BUSINESS AND POLITICS IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

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July 25-31, 2010

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Note for the readers	02
Summary of Report	02
WEST & CENTRAL ASIA	
• Public Opinion in Pakistan: Concern About Extremist Threat Slips	05
• Turkey's Ruling AKP Trails Behind Republicans	11
SOUTHEAST ASIA	
• Democracy is Top Wish for Malaysians	12
WEST EUROPE	
• Most Britons Fear a Terrorist Attack in the Next Year	14
• Police Acted Properly on Moat Case, Say Britons	15
• Cameron Keeps Stable Numbers in Britain	16
• Most Italians Have Lost Confidence in Berlusconi	17
• Merkel's Parties Keep Narrow Lead in Germany	18
NORTH AMERICA	
• Many Americans Dismayed Over NYC Mosque	19
• Gloomy Views on Economy Continue in U.S.	20
• Canadians Want to Keep Safe Injection Site	21
• Three-in-Five Canadians Satisfied with Economy	22
• Few Americans Have a Positive Opinion of Edwards	23
• U.S. Drinking Rate Edges Up Slightly to 25-Year High	24
• Americans Three Times as Confident in Small vs. Big Business	29
• Latino Digital Divide: Native Born vs. Foreign Born	32
• Canadians Support Mandatory Long Form Census	34
• Most Canadians Would Directly Elect Senators	35
LATIN AMERICA	
• Guatemalans Expect Fraudulent Election	37
MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS	
• A Third of Americans Favour Same-Sex Marriage	38
• Few Sub-Saharan Africans Aware of Local Microfinance Options	40
CYBER WORLD	
• How Young Latinos Communicate with Friends in the Digital Age	
• Countries With High Home Internet Access Span Regions Access drops sharply with per-capita income	

NOTE TO REPORT

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

SUMMARY OF POLLS

WEST & CENTRAL ASIA

Public Opinion in Pakistan: Concern About Extremist Threat Slips

Pakistanis remain in a grim mood about the state of their country. Overwhelming majorities are dissatisfied with national conditions, unhappy with the nation's economy, and concerned about political corruption and crime. Only one-in-five express a positive view of President Asif Ali Zardari, down from 64% just two years ago.

July 29, 2010

Turkey's Ruling AKP Trails Behind Republicans

Turkey's governing party is not the most popular political organization in the country, according to a poll by Sonar Arastirma. 33.5 per cent of respondents would vote for the opposition Republican People's Party (CHP) in the next legislative election, up one point since May.

July 28, 2010

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Democracy is Top Wish for Malaysians

Making the country more democratic tops the wish list of many people in Malaysia, according to a poll by the Merdeka Center for Opinion Research. 27 per cent of respondents cite this as the most important issue to address in the country.

July 25, 2010

WEST EUROPE

Most Britons Fear a Terrorist Attack in the Next Year

Most people in Britain think it is likely that their country will be the target of a terrorist attack in the next 12 months, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 59 per cent of respondents share this view, whereas 28 per cent do not think this will be the case.

July 25, 2010

Police Acted Properly on Moat Case, Say Britons

Many people in Britain believe law enforcement authorities did a good job in dealing with a major operation earlier this month, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 61 per cent of respondents are satisfied with the way the Northumbria Police dealt with the Raoul Moat case.

July 28, 2010

Cameron Keeps Stable Numbers in Britain

A majority of Britons are satisfied with the way their prime minister is doing his job, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 53 per cent of respondents approve of David Cameron's performance.

July 30, 2010

Most Italians Have Lost Confidence in Berlusconi

A majority of people in Italy express no confidence in Silvio Berlusconi, according to a poll by IPR Marketing published in *La Repubblica*. 55 per cent of respondents lack trust in their prime minister, up one point since June.

July 29, 2010

Merkel's Parties Keep Narrow Lead in Germany

Germany's governing conservative parties are only slightly ahead in popularity, according to a poll by Forsa released by *Stern* and RTL. 30 per cent of respondents would vote for the Christian-Democratic Union (CDU) and its associate Bavarian Christian-Social Party (CSU) in the next election to the Federal Diet, down two points since late June.

July 27, 2010

NORTH AMERICA

Many Americans Dismayed Over NYC Mosque

Many adults in the United States seem opposed to building a mosque and a 13-story community center in lower Manhattan, a few blocks from Ground Zero, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 42 per cent of respondents think having a mosque close to one of the sites of the 9/11 attacks is a provocation.

July 28, 2010

Gloomy Views on Economy Continue in U.S.

A large proportion of Americans are dissatisfied with their country's financial situation, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 86 per cent of respondents rate the economic conditions in the United States today as poor or very poor.

July 31, 2010

Few Americans Have a Positive Opinion of Edwards

John Edwards has become one of the most unpopular recent presidential hopefuls in the United States, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 56 per cent of respondents have an unfavourable opinion of the former North Carolina senator, while 16 per cent hold positive views.

July 26, 2010

Canadians Want to Keep Safe Injection Site

Support for the city of Vancouver's safe injection site, Insite, is high across Canada, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 43 per cent of respondents back the operations at Insite, while 24 per cent oppose them.

July 31, 2010

Three-in-Five Canadians Satisfied with Economy

More people in Canada are content with their country's financial standing, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 59 per cent of respondents rate

the economic conditions in Canada today as good or very good, up eight points since June.

July 29, 2010

U.S. Drinking Rate Edges Up Slightly to 25-Year High

Sixty-seven percent of U.S. adults drink alcohol, a slight increase over last year and the highest reading recorded since 1985 by one percentage point. Beer remains the favorite beverage among drinkers, followed by wine and then liquor.

July 30, 2010

Americans Three Times as Confident in Small vs. Big Business

During the ups and downs of this U.S. recession, Americans' faith in small business has grown, while their faith in big business has not. Three times more Americans now say they have "a great deal" or "quite a lot" of confidence in small business (66%) than say this about big business (19%). And this gap has grown since the global financial collapse.

July 27, 2010

Latino Digital Divide: Native Born vs. Foreign Born

Technology use among foreign-born Latinos continues to lag significantly behind that of their U.S.-born counterparts, according to a new analysis of survey data from the Pew Hispanic Center. The nativity differences are especially pronounced when it comes to internet use.

July 27, 2010

Canadians Support Mandatory Long Form Census

Many adults in Canada believe the country should continue to have a long form census, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 58 per cent of respondents believe this type of survey yields data that is important to make policy decisions in all areas of public service, and should remain mandatory.

July 26, 2010

Most Canadians Would Directly Elect Senators

Many adults in Canada want to play an active role in choosing the members of the country's upper house, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 70 per cent of respondents support allowing Canadians to directly elect their senators.

July 25, 2010

LATIN AMERICA

Guatemalans Expect Fraudulent Election

A large majority of people in Guatemala think the next general election will be marred by fraud, according to a poll by Vox Latina published in *Prensa Libre*. 63.9 per cent of respondents share this opinion.

July 31, 2010

MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS

A Third of Americans Favour Same-Sex Marriage

Adults in the United States remain divided on the legal recognition of gay and lesbian couples, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 36 per cent of respondents believe same-sex couples should be allowed to legally marry, while 23 per cent think they should form civil unions.

July 27, 2010

Few Sub-Saharan Africans Aware of Local Microfinance Options

Residents in sub-Saharan African countries report a wide range of awareness about the availability of microfinance lending in their communities, suggesting these institutions remain locally inaccessible to many who would benefit most from using them.

July 30, 2010

CYBER WORLD

How Young Latinos Communicate with Friends in the Digital Age

When it comes to socializing and communicating with friends, young Latinos (ages 16 to 25) make extensive use of mobile technology. Half say they text message (50%) their friends daily, and 45% say they talk daily with friends on a cell phone. Other communication platforms are less widely used for socializing. For example, fewer than one-in-five young Latinos (18%) say they talk daily with their friends on a landline or home phone, and just 10% say they email their friends daily.

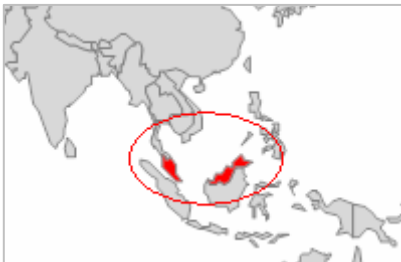
July 28, 2010

Countries with High Home Internet Access Span Regions Access drops sharply with per-capita income

Among 116 countries and areas Gallup surveyed last year, a median proportion of 2 in 10 adults reported that they have Internet access at home, but the proportion was greater than 3 in 4 adults in 15 countries. These populations in the most connected countries span several global regions, including Europe, Asia, Northern America, and the Middle East.

July 28, 2010

Commentary: *Democracy is Top Wish for Malaysians*- July 25, 2010



(*Angus Reid Global Monitor*) -

Making the country more democratic tops the wish list of many people in *Malaysia*, according to a poll by the *Merdeka Center for Opinion Research*. **27 %** of respondents

cite this as the most important issue to address in the country.

Making the education system "world class" is second with **20 %**, followed by reducing income inequality with **11 %**, and improving the income of ordinary Malaysians with **9%**. Other mentions include fighting crime, making the public servants more efficient, making the courts more independent, and fighting corruption.

The United Malays National Organization (UMNO)—the biggest party in a coalition of 12 political factions known as the National Front (BN)—has formed the government after every election since the Asian country attained its independence from Britain in 1957.

Abdullah Ahmad Badawi took over as prime minister in October 2003, after the retirement of Mahathir Mohamad, who served for more than 22 years. In the March 2004 election, the National Front secured 198 of the 219 seats in the House of Representatives. *Abdullah* was sworn in as head of government with the biggest majority in three decades.

In the March 2008 ballot, the National Front won 140 seats in the legislature. The coalition's share of the vote dropped drastically, from **64.4 %** in 2004, to **50.27 %** in 2008. According to Human Rights Watch, the most recent election was "grossly unfair" and marred by irregularities.



In September 2008, Abdullah announced his intention to step down. *Najib Razak*—who served as deputy prime minister and finance minister—took over as head of government in April 2009.

met in Jakarta and signed a declaration to establish an Association of Asian

Earlier this month, a group of regional constitutional court justices met in Jakarta and signed a declaration to establish an Association of Asian Constitutional Courts. The association will seek to promote the "progress of democracy and

Mahathir Mohamad. Abdullah Ahmad

the promotion of human rights in Asia on the basis of mutual respect and judicial independence."

Zaki Azmi, chief justice of **Malaysia's** Federal Court and the head of the Malaysian delegation, urged other countries to protect the electoral process, saying, "*Democracy, that is governing by the people and for the people, can only be achieved through a transparent election.*"

Polling Data

I am going to read you a list of issues that people feel needs to change, please tell me the top 2 which are the most important for you. Please also let me know if there are other issues in your mind than the ones I am reading to you.

<i>Making the country more democratic</i>	27%
<i>Making our education system world class</i>	20%
<i>Reducing the income gap between the rich and the poor</i>	11%
<i>Improving the income of ordinary Malaysians</i>	9%
<i>Fighting crime</i>	8%
<i>Making our public servants more efficient</i>	8%
<i>Making the courts more independent</i>	7%
<i>Fighting corruption</i>	6%
<i>Don't know</i>	2%
<i>Others</i>	1%
<i>No response</i>	1%

Source: Merdeka Center for Opinion Research

Methodology: Telephone interviews with 3,141 Malaysian adults, conducted from Jan. 21 to Apr. 26, 2010. Margin of error is 1.8 %.

SOURCE: http://www.angus-reid.com/polls/view/35807/democracy_is_top_wish_for_malaysians

MALAYSIA:

MALAYSIA:

Population 26,160,256 (July 2010 est.)

Ethnic Groups Malay 50.4%, Chinese 23.7%, indigenous 11%, Indian 7.1%, others 7.8% (2004 est.)

GDP per Capita: \$14,800 (2009 est.)

- ◆ During the late 18th and 19th centuries, Great Britain established colonies and protectorates in the area of current Malaysia; these were occupied by Japan from 1942 to 1945. In 1948, the British-ruled territories on the Malay Peninsula formed the Federation of Malaya, which became independent in 1957. Malaysia was formed in 1963 when the former British colonies of Singapore and the East Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak on the northern coast of Borneo joined the Federation. The first several years of the country's history were marred by a Communist insurgency, Indonesian confrontation with Malaysia, Philippine claims to Sabah, and Singapore's secession from the Federation in 1965. During the 22-year term of Prime Minister MAHATHIR bin Mohamad (1981-2003), Malaysia was successful in diversifying its economy from dependence on exports of raw materials to expansion in manufacturing, services, and tourism.

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



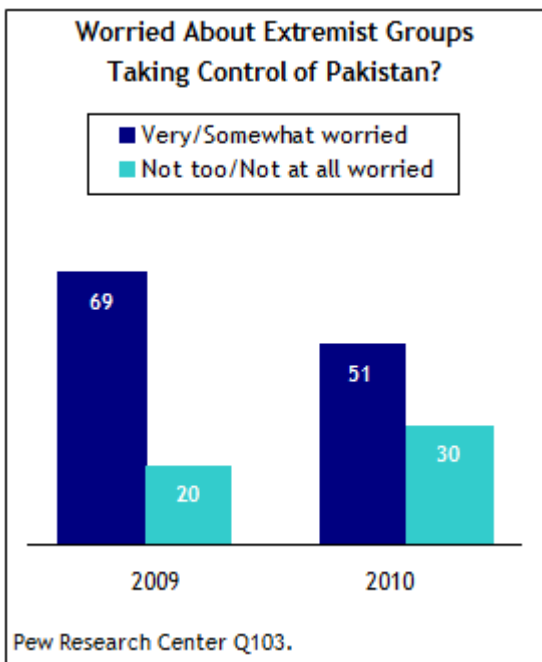
WEST & CENTRAL ASIA

Public Opinion in Pakistan: Concern About Extremist Threat Slips

America's Image Remains Poor

July 29, 2010

Pakistanis remain in a grim mood about the state of their country. Overwhelming majorities are dissatisfied with national conditions, unhappy with the nation's economy, and concerned about political corruption and crime. Only one-in-five express a positive view of President Asif Ali Zardari, down from 64% just two years ago.



As Pakistani forces continue to battle extremist groups within the country, nearly all Pakistanis describe terrorism as a very big problem. However, they have grown markedly less concerned that extremists might take control of the country.

Last year, at a time when the Pakistani military was taking action against Taliban forces in the Swat Valley within 100 miles of the nation's capital, 69% were very or somewhat worried about extremist groups taking control of Pakistan. Today, just 51% express concern about an extremist takeover.

More specifically, Pakistanis also feel less threatened by the Taliban and much less by al Qaeda. Last year, 73% rated the Taliban a serious threat, compared with 54% now. Roughly six-in-ten (61%) considered al Qaeda a serious threat last year; now, just 38% feel this way.

Nonetheless, both the Taliban and al Qaeda remain unpopular among Pakistanis -- 65% give the Taliban an unfavorable rating and 53% feel this way about al Qaeda. Negative views toward these groups have become a little less prevalent over the past year, while positive views have crept up slightly.

Still, opinions are much more negative today than was the case two years ago, when roughly one-third expressed an unfavorable view of both groups, one-quarter gave them a positive rating and four-in-ten offered no opinion.

	2008	2009	2010	Change 09-10
	%	%	%	
<i>View of al Qaeda</i>				
Favorable	25	9	18	+9
Unfavorable	34	61	53	-8
Don't know	41	30	28	-2
<i>View of Taliban</i>				
Favorable	27	10	15	+5
Unfavorable	33	70	65	-5
Don't know	40	20	19	-1
<i>View of Lashkar-e-Taiba</i>				
Favorable	--	--	25	--
Unfavorable	--	--	35	--
Don't know	--	--	40	--

Pew Research Center Q35b, Q35d & Q115b.

Pakistanis express more mixed views about another militant organization, Lashkar-e-Taiba, a Pakistani group active in Kashmir that has often attacked Indian targets (it is widely blamed for the November 2008 Mumbai terrorist attacks). Just 35% have a negative view of Lashkar-e-Taiba, a much lower percentage than for the other extremist organizations tested. One-in-four Pakistanis express a positive assessment, while 40% offer no opinion. Essentially, views toward Lashkar-e-Taiba resemble Pakistani views about the Taliban and al Qaeda prior to 2009, when the balance of public opinion shifted from indifference to opposition to those groups.

Less Support for U.S. Involvement

America's overall image remains negative in Pakistan. Along with Turks and Egyptians, Pakistanis give the U.S. its lowest ratings among the 22 nations included in the spring 2010 Pew Global Attitudes survey -- in all three countries, only 17% have a favorable view of the U.S. Roughly six-in-ten (59%) Pakistanis describe the U.S. as an enemy, while just 11% say it is a partner. And President Barack Obama is unpopular -- only 8% of Pakistanis express confidence that he will do the right thing in world affairs, his lowest rating among the 22 nations.

Moreover, support for U.S. involvement in the fight against extremists has waned over the last year. Fewer Pakistanis now want the U.S. to provide financial and humanitarian aid to areas where extremist groups operate, or for the U.S. to provide intelligence and

logistical support to Pakistani troops fighting extremists, although about half of those surveyed still favor these efforts. There is also little support for U.S. drone strikes against extremist leaders -- those who are aware of these attacks generally say they are not necessary, and overwhelmingly they believe the strikes kill too many civilians.

The U.S.-led war in neighboring Afghanistan is widely opposed by Pakistanis. Nearly two-thirds (65%) want U.S. and NATO troops removed as soon as possible. And relatively few Pakistanis believe the situation in Afghanistan could have a serious impact on their country: 25% think it would be bad for Pakistan if the Taliban regained control of Afghanistan and 18% say it would be good; 27% think it would not matter and 30% have no opinion.



Nonetheless, despite the prevalence of negative opinions about the U.S., most Pakistanis want better relations between the two countries. Nearly two-in-three (64%) say it is important for relations with the U.S. to improve, up from 53% last year.

These are the latest findings from a spring 2010 survey of Pakistan by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 2,000 adults in Pakistan April 13 to 28, 2010. The sample, which is disproportionately urban, includes Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (formerly the North-West Frontier Province, or NWFP). However, portions of Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are not included because of instability. The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), as well as Gilgit-Baltistan (formerly the Federally Administered Northern Areas, or FANA) and Azad Jammu and Kashmir, were not surveyed. The area covered by the sample represents approximately 84% of the adult population.¹ (Pakistan was surveyed as part of the Spring 2010 Pew Global Attitudes Survey, which included 22 nations. For more findings from this survey, see "[Obama More Popular Abroad Than at Home, Global Image of U.S. Continues to Benefit](#)," released June 17, 2010).

India Seen as a Threat



While Pakistanis express serious concerns about the U.S., they also have deep worries about their neighbor and longtime rival India. Indeed, they are more worried about the external threat from India than extremist groups within Pakistan. When asked which is the greatest threat to their country -- India, the Taliban or al Qaeda -- slightly more than half of Pakistanis (53%) choose India, compared with 23% for the Taliban and just 3% for al Qaeda.

However, despite the deep-seated tensions between these two countries, most Pakistanis want better relations with India. Roughly seven-in-ten (72%) say it is important for relations with India to improve and about three-quarters support increased trade with India and further talks between the two rivals.

A Bleak View of National Conditions

Few Pakistanis are happy with the state of their nation -- only 14% are satisfied with national conditions, while 84% say they are dissatisfied.

Economic Situation Bad and Expected to Worsen				
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
<i>% Somewhat/Very bad</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Current economic situation	32	56	74	78
<i>% Worsen a little/a lot</i>				
Future economic situation	--	16	35	50
Pew Research Center Q12 & Q13.				

Views of the economy are almost as grim. More than three-in-four (78%) say the country's economy is in bad shape. Moreover, there is growing pessimism about Pakistan's economic future. Half of the public expects the country's economic situation to worsen over the next 12 months, up from 35% in the 2009 survey.

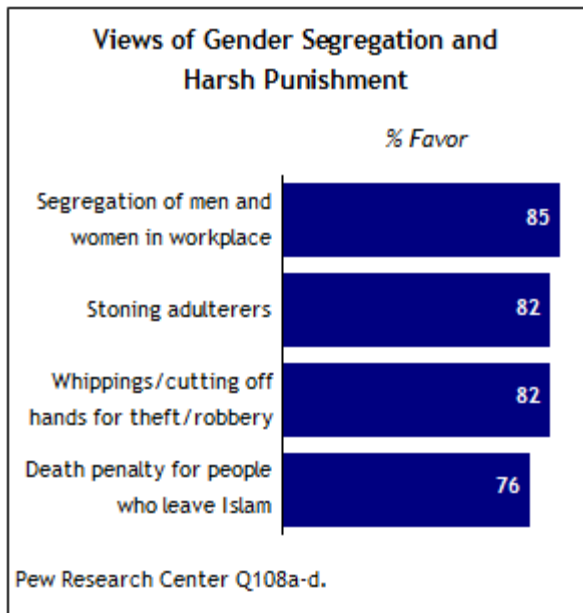
Almost all Pakistanis say the lack of jobs is a major problem facing their nation, although economic issues are not the only challenges widely perceived. Vast majorities characterize terrorism, crime, illegal drugs, political corruption, the situation in Kashmir and environmental issues as very big problems.

The gloomy national mood has clearly had an impact on evaluations of President Zardari -- just 20% have a favorable view of him, compared with 64% in 2008 and 32% in 2009. Even among his own political party -- the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) -- fewer than four-in-ten (38%) express a positive opinion of Zardari. Other leaders receive higher marks, however, including Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani, who is also affiliated with PPP. Most respondents have positive views of Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry and cricket-star-turned-politician Imran Khan. Among the political figures tested, opposition leader Nawaz Sharif receives the highest ratings -- 71% have a positive opinion of the leader of the opposition Pakistan Muslim League (PML-N).

General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani, head of the Pakistani Army, is also generally well-regarded, with 61% voicing a favorable view of him. More broadly, the Pakistani military is overwhelmingly popular: 84% of Pakistanis say the military is having a good impact on their country. And, on balance, Pakistanis tend to support the army's ongoing efforts to fight extremist groups in the FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: 49% approve of these efforts, while just 20% oppose and 30% have no opinion.

Widespread Support for Harsh Laws

More than four-in-ten Pakistanis see a struggle taking place between Islamic fundamentalists and groups that want to modernize the country; and the vast majority of those who do see a struggle identify with the modernizers.



Nonetheless, many Pakistanis endorse extreme views about law, religion and society. More than eight-in-ten support segregating men and women in the workplace, stoning adulterers and whipping and cutting off the hands of thieves. Roughly three-in-four endorse the death penalty for those who leave Islam.

Thus, even though Pakistanis largely reject extremist organizations, they embrace some of the severe laws advocated by such groups. Still, Pakistanis differ sharply with the Taliban and al Qaeda when it comes to a tactic associated with both groups: suicide bombing. Fully 80% of Pakistani Muslims say suicide bombing and other forms of violence against civilians can *never* be justified to defend Islam, the highest percentage among the Muslim publics surveyed. As recently as six years ago, only 35% held this view.

Also of Note:

- There is no consensus among Pakistanis about the size of American assistance to their country -- 23% believe the U.S. provides a lot of financial aid, 22% say it provides a little aid, 10% say hardly any and 16% believe the U.S. gives Pakistan no aid.
- Attitudes toward China remain positive -- 84% consider China a partner to Pakistan.
- Over the last five years, Pakistani Muslims have become less likely to believe Islam plays a major role in the country's politics. Currently, 47% say it has a large role, compared with 63% in 2005.
- The dispute over Kashmir remains a major issue. Roughly eight-in-ten say it is very important that Pakistan and India resolve this issue, and 71% rate it a very big problem.
- Pakistan's often freewheeling media gets high marks from respondents -- 76% say it is having a good influence on the country.

Turkey's Ruling AKP Trails Behind Republicans

July 28, 2010

Turkey's governing party is not the most popular political organization in the country, according to a poll by Sonar Arastirma. 33.5 per cent of respondents would vote for the opposition Republican People's Party (CHP) in the next legislative election, up one point since May.

The ruling Justice and Development Party (AKP) is a close second with 31.1 per cent, followed by the National Action Party (MHP) with 15.5 per cent. Support is lower for the Peace and Democracy Party (BDP), the Felicity Party (SP), the Democratic Left Party (DSP), and the Turkish Democratic Party (DP).

Turkish voters renewed the Great National Assembly in July 2007. Final results gave the AKP 46.6 per cent of the vote and 341 seats in the legislature. Parties require at least 10 per cent of the vote to earn seats under the country's proportional representation system. Recep Tayyip Erdogan, a member of the AKP, has served as prime minister since March 2003.

In May, Kemal Kilicdaroglu took over as leader of the CHP, following the resignation of Deniz Baykal.

Turkey aspires to be a member of the European Union (EU). One of the biggest obstacles to achieve membership is the territorial dispute over Cyprus, which is partially controlled by Turkey and partially controlled by Greece.

Earlier this month, during a visit to Cyprus, Kilicdaroglu made some controversial remarks on this matter, saying, "They say that the EU will not admit Turkey if Cyprus is not solved. But the EU is not going to admit Turkey anyway. So why insist on these negotiations? There is no point in insisting on the negotiation process all the time simply because we want to appear good to Europe."

Polling Data

What party would you support in the next parliamentary election?

	Jul. 2010	May 2010	Jan. 2010
Republican People's Party (CHP)	33.5%	32.5%	7.1%
Justice and Development Party (AKP)	31.1%	31.1%	29.5%

National Action Party (MHP)	15.5%	18.6%	20.4%
Peace and Democracy Party (BDP)	5.1%	4.3%	6.3%
Felicity Party (SP)	3.3%	3.7%	5.5%
Democratic Left Party (DSP)	3.1%	3.5%	4.1%
Turkish Democratic Party (DP)	3.0%	2.4%	3.0%

Source: Sonar Arastirma

Methodology: Interviews with 3,000 Turk adults, conducted from Jul. 3 to Jul. 10, 2010.

Margin of error is 2.0 per cent

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Democracy is Top Wish for Malaysians

July 25, 2010

Making the country more democratic tops the wish list of many people in Malaysia, according to a poll by the Merdeka Center for Opinion Research. 27 per cent of respondents cite this as the most important issue to address in the country.

Making the education system "world class" is second with 20 per cent, followed by reducing income inequality with 11 per cent, and improving the income of ordinary Malaysians with nine per cent. Other mentions include fighting crime, making the public servants more efficient, making the courts more independent, and fighting corruption.

The United Malays National Organization (UMNO)—the biggest party in a coalition of 12 political factions known as the National Front (BN)—has formed the government after every election since the Asian country attained its independence from Britain in 1957.

Abdullah Ahmad Badawi took over as prime minister in October 2003, after the retirement of Mahathir Mohamad, who served for more than 22 years. In the March 2004 election, the National Front secured 198 of the 219 seats in the House of Representatives. Abdullah was sworn in as head of government with the biggest majority in three decades.

In the March 2008 ballot, the National Front won 140 seats in the legislature. The coalition's share of the vote dropped drastically, from 64.4 per cent in 2004, to 50.27 per cent in 2008. According to Human Rights Watch, the most recent election was "grossly unfair" and marred by irregularities.

In September 2008, Abdullah announced his intention to step down. Najib Razak—who served as deputy prime minister and finance minister—took over as head of government in April 2009.

Earlier this month, a group of regional constitutional court justices met in Jakarta and signed a declaration to establish an Association of Asian Constitutional Courts. The association will seek to promote the "progress of democracy and the promotion of human rights in Asia on the basis of mutual respect and judicial independence."

Zaki Azmi, chief justice of Malaysia's Federal Court and the head of the Malaysian delegation, urged other countries to protect the electoral process, saying, "Democracy, that is governing by the people and for the people, can only be achieved through a transparent election."

Polling Data

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Making our education system world class	20%
Reducing the income gap between the rich and the poor	11%
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Making our public servants more efficient	8%
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Fighting corruption	6%
Don't know	2%
Others	1%
No response	1%

Source: Merdeka Center for Opinion Research

Methodology: Telephone interviews with 3,141 Malaysian adults, conducted from Jan. 21 to Apr. 26, 2010. Margin of error is 1.8 per cent.

WEST EUROPE

Most Britons Fear a Terrorist Attack in the Next Year

July 25, 2010

Most people in Britain think it is likely that their country will be the target of a terrorist attack in the next 12 months, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 59 per cent of respondents share this view, whereas 28 per cent do not think this will be the case.

In July 2005, four blasts in London killed at least 53 people and injured 700 more. Investigators say three British nationals of Pakistani descent and a Jamaican-born man were responsible for the explosions at three underground stations and a double-decker bus. Authorities believe the event was a coordinated suicide bombing, the first to ever occur in Western Europe.

In late June and early July 2007, two attempted car bombings were reported in London, and a car—filled with gas cylinders and fuel—crashed into the doors of Scotland's Glasgow Airport in another apparent attack.

On Jul. 22, Baroness Eliza Manningham-Buller, head of the MI5 secret intelligence agency between 2002 and 2007, said that the British military engagement in the Iraq war "substantially" increased the overall terrorist threat in the country and that it also "radicalized" some British citizens, adding, "What Iraq did was to produce a fresh impetus of people prepared to engage in terrorism."

Polling Data

How likely is it that a terrorist attack will happen in the UK in the next year?

Very likely / Moderately likely 59%

Not too likely / Not likely at all 28%

Not sure 13%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 1,980 British adults, conducted on Jul. 15 and Jul. 16, 2010. Margin of error is 2.2 per cent.

Police Acted Properly on Moat Case, Say Britons

July 28, 2010

Many people in Britain believe law enforcement authorities did a good job in dealing with a major operation earlier this month, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 61 per cent of respondents are satisfied with the way the Northumbria Police dealt with the Raoul Moat case.

In addition, 47 per cent of respondents endorse how the British government handled the situation, but only 36 per cent feel the same way about the media in the UK.

The Northumbria Police began chasing Moat on Jul. 3, after the recently released inmate from Durham Prison shot three people, including his former girlfriend. The six-day manhunt entailed a massive operation and use of police resources, and ended when Moat committed suicide.

On Jul. 14, British Prime Minister David Cameron expressed disappointment with the way some people in Britain reacted to Moat's demise, declaring, "It is absolutely clear that Raoul Moat was a callous murderer, full stop, end of story. I cannot understand any wave, however small, of public sympathy for this man. There should be sympathy for his victims and the havoc he wreaked in that community. There should be no sympathy for him."

Polling Data

Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way each one of the following entities dealt with the Raoul Moat case?

	The Northumbria Police	The Government	The Media in the UK
Satisfied	61%	47%	36%
Dissatisfied	23%	29%	50%
Not sure	16%	24%	14%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 1,992 British adults, conducted from Jul. 20 to Jul. 23, 2010. Margin of error is 2.2 per cent.

Cameron Keeps Stable Numbers in Britain

July 30, 2010

A majority of Britons are satisfied with the way their prime minister is doing his job, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 53 per cent of respondents approve of David Cameron's performance.

In addition, 47 per cent of respondents approve of Nick Clegg's performance as deputy prime minister, down three points in a month.

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

On May 6, British voters participated in a General Election. The Conservative Party finished in first place with 36.1 per cent of the vote and 305 seats, followed by the Labour Party with 29 per cent and 258 seats, and the Liberal Democrats with 23 per cent and 57 seats. No party secured enough seats to form a majority government.

On May 11, Brown resigned as prime minister and Labour leader. Tory leader Cameron was invited to form a government by Queen Elizabeth II. Cameron announced that a deal had been made between the Conservatives and Liberal Democrats to form a coalition government. Liberal Democrat leader Clegg became deputy prime minister

On Jul. 25, Cameron discussed his views on Britain's place in the world, saying, "I want to refashion British foreign policy, the Foreign Office, to make us much more focused on the commercial aspects. (...) Making sure we are demonstrating Britain is open for business."

Polling Data

Do you approve or disapprove of David Cameron's performance as Prime Minister?

	Jul. 2010	Jun. 2010	May 2010
Approve	53%	54%	54%
Disapprove	35%	32%	25%
Not sure	12%	15%	22%

Do you approve or disapprove of Nick Clegg's performance as Deputy Prime Minister?

	Jul. 2010	Jun. 2010	May 2010
Approve	47%	50%	52%
Disapprove	38%	34%	26%

Not sure 15% 15% 22%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 1,992 British adults, conducted from Jul. 20 to Jul. 23, 2010. Margin of error is 2.2 per cent.

Most Italians Have Lost Confidence in Berlusconi

July 29, 2010

A majority of people in Italy express no confidence in Silvio Berlusconi, according to a poll by IPR Marketing published in *La Repubblica*. 55 per cent of respondents lack trust in their prime minister, up one point since June.

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.

Since May, two members of Berlusconi's cabinet have resigned: industry minister Claudio Scajola and minister without portfolio Aldo Brancher. Scajola stepped down over allegations of improper real-estate dealings, and Brancher was on trial in a case of embezzlement.

Berlusconi has served as interim industry minister since Scajola's resignation. Published media reports have suggested that several business personalities have declined invitations to fill the position. On Jul. 22, Berlusconi assured that he "is close" to appointing a new leader for the industry portfolio, saying, "I can anticipate we will name a new [industry] minister by the end of next week."

Polling Data

Do you have confidence in Silvio Berlusconi?

	Jul. 2010	Jun. 2010	May 2010
Yes	39%	41%	41%
No	55%	54%	55%

Source: IPR Marketing / La Repubblica

Methodology: Telephone interviews with 1,000 Italian adults, conducted from Jul. 17 to Jul. 19, 2010. No margin of error was provided.

Merkel's Parties Keep Narrow Lead in Germany

July 27, 2010

Germany's governing conservative parties are only slightly ahead in popularity, according to a poll by Forsa released by *Stern* and RTL. 30 per cent of respondents would vote for the Christian-Democratic Union (CDU) and its associate Bavarian Christian-Social Party (CSU) in the next election to the Federal Diet, down two points since late June.

The opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD) is a close second with 28 per cent, followed by the Green Party (Grüne) with 19 per cent, the Left Party (Linke) with 11 per cent, and the Free Democratic Party (FDP)—junior partner in the governing coalition—with four per cent.

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

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

On Jul. 21, Merkel described Germany's economic recovery as "powerful" following the global financial crisis and Europe's more recent debt crisis. The chancellor added that unemployment is undergoing a "minor miracle" as it has fallen for the twelfth consecutive month, adding, "For all the many difficult problems, Germany and its way of grappling with these issues have earned recognition. The state proved itself to be capable of handling the crisis."

Polling Data

What party would you support in Germany's next federal election?

	Jul. 16	Jun. 25	May 28
Christian-Democratic Union (CDU) / Bavarian Christian-Social Party (CSU)	30%	32%	30%
Social Democratic Party (SPD)	28%	27%	26%
Green Party (Grüne)	19%	18%	16%
Left Party (Linke)	11%	11%	13%
Free Democratic Party (FDP)	4%	4%	7%

Source: Forsa / Stern / RTL

Methodology: Telephone interviews with 2,500 German adults, conducted from Jul. 12 to Jul. 16, 2010. Margin of error is 2.5 per cent.

NORTH AMERICA

Many Americans Dismayed Over NYC Mosque

July 28, 2010

Many adults in the United States seem opposed to building a mosque and a 13-story community center in lower Manhattan, a few blocks from Ground Zero, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 42 per cent of respondents think having a mosque close to one of the sites of the 9/11 attacks is a provocation.

Conversely, 28 per cent of respondents see no problem with the mosque, and regard it as a sign of New York's tolerance and openness.

Al-Qaeda operatives hijacked and crashed four airplanes in the U.S. on Sept. 11, 2001, killing nearly 3,000 people. During the attacks, the two World Trade Center towers—located in New York City—were destroyed.

The American Society for Muslim Advancement (ASMA) and the Cordoba Initiative proposed building the mosque and community centre. The project was approved by the Manhattan Community Board No. 1 in a 29-1 vote.

In May, New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg defended the project, saying, "I think it's fair to say if somebody was going to try, on that piece of property, to build a church or a synagogue, nobody would be yelling and screaming. And the fact of the matter is that Muslims have a right to do it, too. (...) What is great about America and particularly

New York is we welcome everybody, and if we are so afraid of something like this, what does that say about us?"

Earlier this month, former House of Representatives speaker Newt Gingrich discussed his views on the issue, saying, "The idea of a 13-story building set up by a group many of whom, frankly, are very hostile to our civilization—and I'm talking now about the people who organized this, many of whom are apologists for sharia, which is a form of law that I think we cannot allow in this country, period."

Polling Data

As you may know, there are plans to build a mosque and a 13-story community center in lower Manhattan, a few blocks from Ground Zero. Some people believe that having a mosque close to one of the sites of the 9/11 attacks is a provocation. Other people see no problem with the mosque, and regard it as a sign of New York's tolerance and openness. All things considered, which of these statements comes closest to your own point of view?

The planned mosque is a provocation	42%
There is nothing wrong with the planned mosque	28%
Not sure	30%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 1,013 American adults, conducted on Jul. 22 and Jul. 23, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.

Gloomy Views on Economy Continue in U.S.

July 31, 2010

A large proportion of Americans are dissatisfied with their country's financial situation, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 86 per cent of respondents rate the economic conditions in the United States today as poor or very poor.

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

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

placed under bankruptcy protection, or received emergency loans from the Federal Reserve.

The U.S. economy grew at an annual rate of 2.2 per cent from July to September 2009—the first quarterly gain after four consecutive declines. The country’s unemployment rate stands at 9.5 per cent.

On Jul. 25, U.S. treasury secretary Timothy Geithner discussed the current state of affairs, saying, "You are seeing a recovery. You’re seeing private investment expand again, job growth starting to come back. (...) I talked to businesses across the country, and I would say that is the general view: an economy that’s gradually getting better."

Polling Data

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

	Jul. 2010	Jun. 2010	May 2010	Apr. 2010
Very Good / Good	11%	13%	11%	15%
Poor / Very Poor	86%	85%	87%	83%
Not sure	3%	3%	2%	3%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 1,013 American adults, conducted on Jul. 22 and Jul. 23, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.

Canadians Want to Keep Safe Injection Site

July 31, 2010

Support for the city of Vancouver’s safe injection site, Insite, is high across Canada, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 43 per cent of respondents back the operations at Insite, while 24 per cent oppose them.

Insite is a supervised drug-injection site, the first of its kind in North America. The facility, launched by the province of British Columbia’s health authority, has been operating since 2003 in Vancouver. Insite offers clean needles, health services and counselling for addicts.

The federal government led by Conservative Prime Minister Stephen Harper opposes the operations at Insite, and is currently asking the Supreme Court to overturn a ruling by B.C.’s Appeal Court that keeps the facility operational.

In February, Canadian justice minister Rob Nicholson announced the decision to request a ruling by the Supreme Court on the Insite facility's operations, adding that the federal government thinks safe injection sites are the wrong approach to drug policy, saying, "Our national anti-drug strategy focuses on prevention and access to treatment for those with drug dependencies."

Polling Data

As you may know, a facility known as Insite has operated in Vancouver since 2003. Insite is the first legal supervised injection site in North America. From what you have seen, read or heard about Insite, do you support or oppose its operations?

Support 43%

Oppose 24%

Not sure 33%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 1,000 Canadian adults, conducted on Jul. 23 to Jul. 24, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.

Three-in-Five Canadians Satisfied with Economy

July 29, 2010

More people in Canada are content with their country's financial standing, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 59 per cent of respondents rate the economic conditions in Canada today as good or very good, up eight points since June.

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

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

Canada's unemployment rate stood at 7.9 per cent in June 2010.

Last month, Canadian finance minister Jim Flaherty discussed the current state of affairs, saying, "While Canada's economy is showing encouraging growth, the global economic recovery remains fragile. We are bringing together some of Canada's most talented business and economic innovators to help us continue to make economic progress and return to budget balance."

Polling Data

How would you rate the economic conditions in Canada today?

	Jul. 2010	Jun. 2010	May 2010	Apr. 2010
Very Good / Good	59%	51%	58%	58%
Poor / Very Poor	36%	45%	38%	38%
Not sure	5%	4%	4%	5%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 1,012 Canadian adults, conducted on Jul. 22 and Jul. 23, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.

Few Americans Have a Positive Opinion of Edwards

July 26, 2010

John Edwards has become one of the most unpopular recent presidential hopefuls in the United States, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 56 per cent of respondents have an unfavourable opinion of the former North Carolina senator, while 16 per cent hold positive views.

The survey asked Americans to state whether they have a favourable or unfavourable opinion of nine politicians who either ran for president, or have served as president or vice-president in the past decade. Only three—Edwards, former president George W. Bush and former vice-president Dick Cheney—topped the 50 per cent mark in unfavourable mentions.

Edwards—who worked as a personal injury trial attorney prior to entering politics—won the 1998 election to the U.S. Senate in North Carolina, defeating Republican incumbent Lauch Faircloth with 51.2 per cent of the vote. Edwards served in the upper house from 1999 to 2005. Edwards sought the Democratic Party's presidential nomination in 2004 and 2008, and was John Kerry's running mate in the 2004 race.

In October 2007, the National Enquirer began publishing reports which suggested that Edwards had an extramarital affair with former campaign worker Rielle Hunter. In

August 2008, Edwards acknowledged the affair and in January 2010 admitted that he fathered Hunter's child.

Polling Data

Next, we'd like to ask you some questions about current and former politicians. Overall, would you say you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of each of the following people?

	Mostly favorable	Mostly unfavorable	Not sure	Score
Barack Obama	48%	41%	11%	+7
Mike Huckabee	32%	28%	40%	+4
John McCain	39%	40%	21%	-1
Joe Biden	33%	41%	27%	-8
Al Gore	35%	45%	20%	-10
John Kerry	28%	43%	29%	-15
George W. Bush	35%	52%	13%	-17
Dick Cheney	23%	54%	23%	-31
John Edwards	16%	56%	28%	-40

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 1,003 American adults, conducted on Jul. 14 and Jul. 15, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.

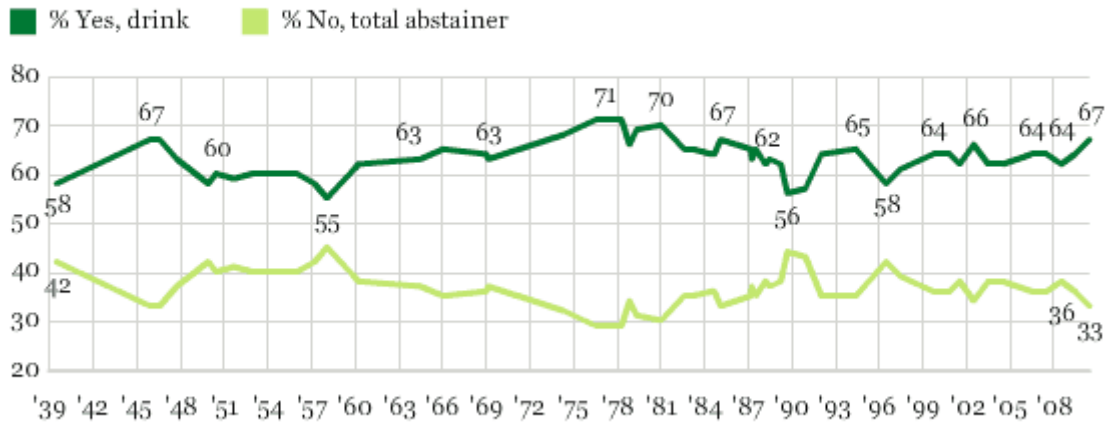
U.S. Drinking Rate Edges Up Slightly to 25-Year High

Beer remains beverage of choice for drinkers

July 30, 2010

Sixty-seven percent of U.S. adults drink alcohol, a slight increase over last year and the highest reading recorded since 1985 by one percentage point. Beer remains the favorite beverage among drinkers, followed by wine and then liquor.

Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine, or beer, or are you a total abstainer?



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Despite some yearly fluctuations, the percentage of Americans who say they drink alcohol has been remarkably stable over Gallup's 71 years of tracking it. The high point for drinking came in 1976-1978, when 71% said they drank alcohol.

The low of 55% was recorded in 1958. When Gallup first asked Americans about drinking, in the waning days of the Great Depression in 1939, 58% of adults said they were drinkers.

A majority of Americans in most demographic subgroups of the population drink, though in some groups drinking is more prevalent than in others. One of the most significant predictors of alcohol consumption is church attendance. Those who seldom or never attend church are substantially more likely than more frequent church attenders to say they drink; and those who have no religious identity, Catholics, and non-Christians are more likely to drink than Protestants.

Medical research shows that moderate drinking is associated with a lower probability of heart trouble, and Gallup has recently confirmed that the incidence of heart attacks increases substantially with age. Still, the data indicate that many older Americans are not taking advantage of the prophylactic benefit of drinking; 59% of older Americans drink alcohol, substantially lower than the percentages among those who are younger. Additionally, those with the lowest education levels and lowest incomes are less likely to drink than others.

Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine, or beer, or are you a total abstainer?

	% Yes, drink	% No, total abstainer
18 to 34	72	27
35 to 54	72	28
55 and older	59	41
Postgraduate education	74	26
College graduate	79	21
Some college	70	29
High school or less	58	42
Attend church weekly	54	46
Attend church almost every week or monthly	64	35
Attend church seldom or never	75	25
\$75,000+	81	19
\$50,000 to \$74,999	78	22
\$30,000 to \$49,999	66	33
\$20,000 to \$29,999	51	48
Less than \$20,000	46	54
Protestant/Other non-Catholic Christian	61	39
Catholic	78	22
Non-Christian religion	80	20
No religious identity/Atheist/Agnostic	80	20

July 8-11, 2010

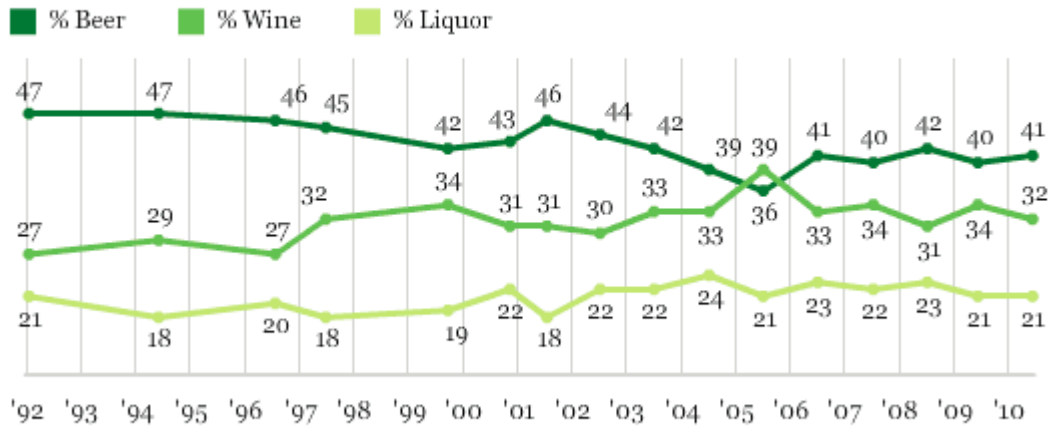
GALLUP®

Beer Remains Dominant as Preferred Beverage

Beer remains the preferred beverage of choice among Americans who drink alcohol, as it has every year since 1992 -- with the exception of 2005, when wine edged into the top spot.

Do you most often drink liquor, wine, or beer?

Based on those who drink alcohol



GALLUP®

Beer's popularity has slipped slightly over the years. In 1992 and 1994, 47% of drinkers named it as their preferred drink, compared with 41% this year.

Beverage preferences vary widely across demographic groups, with beer most preferred among men, younger drinkers, and those in the Midwest. Wine ranks as the preferred beverage among women and older Americans.

Preferred Drink, by Demographic Subgroup

Based on those who drink alcohol

	Beer	Wine	Liquor
	%	%	%
Men	54	17	22
Women	27	48	21
18 to 34	51	22	24
35 to 54	44	30	22
55 and older	30	42	20
Men 18 to 49	59	14	22
Men 50 and older	47	21	21
Women 18 to 49	35	39	25
Women 50 and older	18	58	18
East	42	37	17
Midwest	46	27	24
South	37	31	24
West	40	34	20

July 8-11, 2010

GALLUP®

Men under 50 are among those who most strongly prefer beer, which does not come as a surprise to those who observe the preponderance of beer ads embedded in sports and other programming aimed at young men. Older women are the biggest fans of wine, while roughly equal numbers of women under 50 choose wine and beer.

The older skew in preference for wine is starkly apparent when one looks at drinkers aged 18 to 34, who are highly likely to choose beer as their preferred beverage, and among whom wine is slightly behind even liquor. By contrast, drinkers 55 and older clearly choose wine as their preferred beverage.

Although beer is the top choice in all four major regions of the country, residents on the two coasts are somewhat more likely to prefer wine than are those living elsewhere. Beer remains most popular in the Midwest.

Editor's note: This article reflects a revised headline. The original version stated that the U.S. drinking rate was at a 15-year high.

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 ± 4 percentage points.

For results based on the sample of 685 adults who drink alcoholic beverages, the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 4 percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones (for respondents with a landline telephone) and cellular phones (for respondents who are cell phone-only). 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 Three Times as Confident in Small vs. Big Business

Confidence gap greater now than prior to the recession and financial collapse

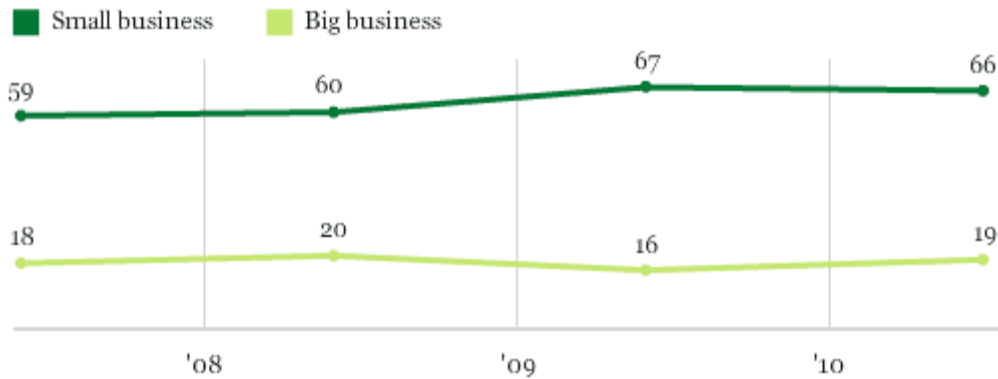
July 27, 2010

During the ups and downs of this U.S. recession, Americans' faith in small business has grown, while their faith in big business has not. Three times more Americans now say they have "a great deal" or "quite a lot" of confidence in small business (66%) than say this about big business (19%). And this gap has grown since the global financial collapse.

Confidence in Small Business vs. Confidence in Big Business, 2007-2010

Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in small business/big business -- a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little?

% A great deal/Quite a lot



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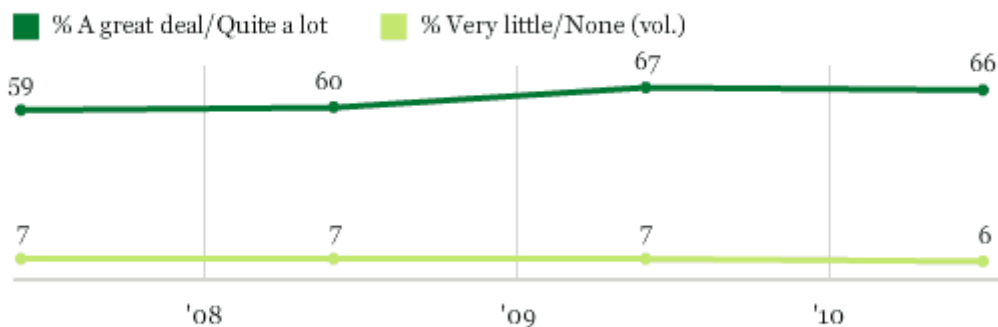
The high level of confidence Americans have in small business gives it a second-place ranking among the 16 institutions rated this year, while big business ties for second to last with HMOs.

Confidence in Small Business Stays High

Americans' current confidence in small business is essentially unchanged from last year's level, though it is up from the pre-financial-crisis days of June 2007 and June 2008.

Confidence in Small Business, 2007-2010

Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in small business -- a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little?



(vol.) = Volunteered response

GALLUP®

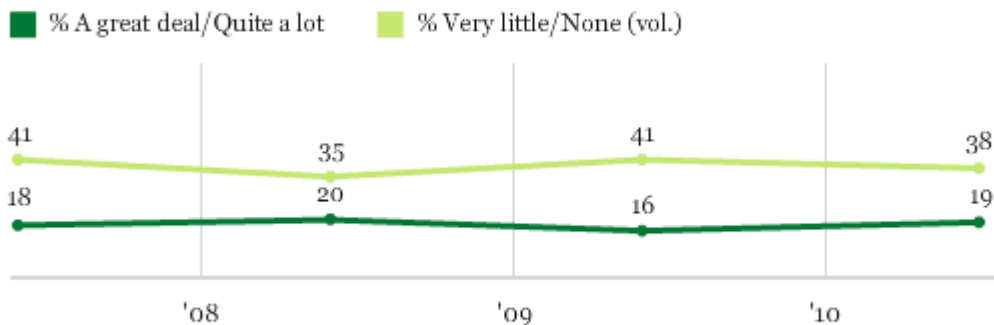
Gallup first asked about confidence in small business in 1997, and has done so every year since 2007. Confidence was highest last year, at 67%, and has never been lower than 57%. Six percent of Americans express "very little" or "no" confidence in small business -- essentially unchanged since the pre-recession days of 2007.

Confidence in Big Business Little Improved From 2009 Low

At 19%, Americans' confidence in big business is up slightly from last year's record low of 16%; still, big business outperforms only Congress in this year's rankings. Similarly, the 38% saying they have very little or no faith in big business is down slightly from last year, but trails only Congress, at 50%.

Confidence in Big Business, 2007-2010

Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in big business -- a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little?



(vol.) = Volunteered response

GALLUP®

Gallup trends suggest that Americans have never shown much confidence in big business. Since the 1930s, many Americans have held a certain degree of skepticism about the market power wielded by big companies -- the basis of many antitrust laws. In turn, this has made those companies easy political villains. Confidence in big business peaked in 1975, at 34%, up from 26% in the initial confidence survey in 1973.

Far more Americans today are not confident than are confident in big business: 38% express very little or no confidence, slightly improved from a year ago (41%). Since 2007, nearly twice as many Americans have expressed very little or no confidence in big business as opposed to a great deal or quite a lot of confidence.

Leveraging Americans' Confidence in Small Business

It is not surprising that so many Americans have more confidence in small business than in big business. People often know the small business owners in their communities as friends and neighbors. Rightly or wrongly, big businesses are often perceived as distant and having little or no interest in the many local communities they serve. These negative

perceptions of big business have been exacerbated by globalization and the failure and then bailout of big businesses during the past couple of years.

Right now, Congress has before it a new legislative effort to help small businesses get credit and expand in the current economic environment. In part, this may reflect a general recognition that small businesses drive U.S. job growth and, thus, that the government needs to find ways to encourage them to expand. Another reason may relate to the political appeal of Gallup's findings that Americans across gender, age, income, and ideology categories have much more confidence in small businesses.

Despite Americans' ongoing support, America's small businesses continue to struggle in the current economic environment. While government might try to help, the best thing it could do to help small businesses deliver might simply be to get the overall U.S. economy growing more rapidly.

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 ± 4 percentage points.

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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.

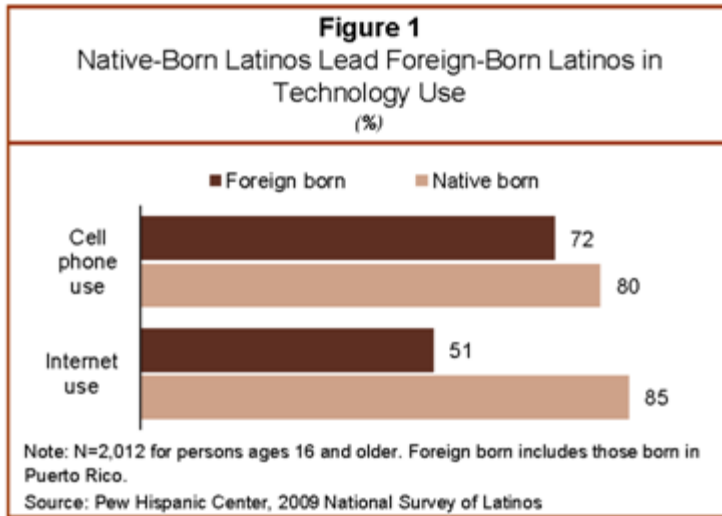
In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

Latino Digital Divide: Native Born vs. Foreign Born

July 27, 2010

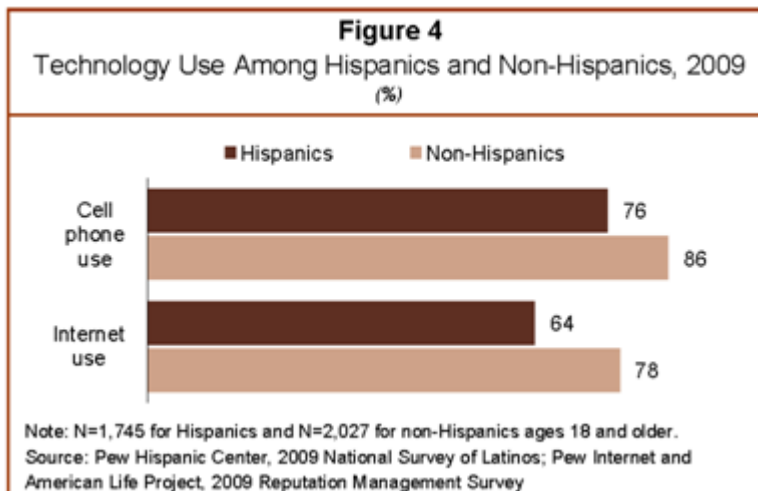
Technology use among foreign-born Latinos continues to lag significantly behind that of their U.S.-born counterparts, according to a new analysis of survey data from the Pew

Hispanic Center. The nativity differences are especially pronounced when it comes to internet use.



While 85% of native-born Latinos ages 16 and older go online, only about half (51%) of foreign-born Latinos do so.¹ When it comes to cell phones, 80% of native-born Latinos use one, compared with 72% of the foreign born.

Latinos are the largest minority group and largest immigrant group in the United States. Overall, they comprise 15.4% of the total U.S. population. Among Latinos ages 16 and older, 56% are foreign born and 44% were born in the U.S.²



While rates of technology use among native-born Hispanics are relatively high, technology use for the full population of Hispanics continues to lag behind the use rates of the non-Hispanic population. When it comes to internet use, some 64% of Latinos ages 18 and older go online,³ compared with 78% of non-Latinos. More than three-fourths (76%) of Latinos use a cell phone, compared with 86% of non-Latinos.⁴

Among youths ages 16 to 25, non-Hispanics are approaching near-universal internet use, but the rate is markedly lower for Hispanics.⁵ Some 95% of non-Hispanics ages 16 and 17 go online, as do 96% of those ages 18 to 25; for Hispanics ages 16 to 25, the internet use rate is 77%. The ethnic gap in cell phone use is less pronounced, though still significant. Some 82% of non-Hispanics ages 16 to 17 use a cell phone, compared with 72% of Hispanics. Among those ages 18 to 25, 94% of non-Hispanics use a cell phone, compared with eight-in-ten (80%) Hispanics.

Read the [full report at pewhispanic.org](http://pewhispanic.org).

1. The results shown here are based on telephone surveys of both landlines and cell phones, so they are not directly comparable to findings in earlier Pew Hispanic Center reports on technology use, which were based on landline-only samples (Fox and Livingston 2007, Livingston, Parker and Fox 2009).
2. 'Foreign-born' Latinos are those born outside of the U.S., including those born in Puerto Rico.
3. While data are available for non-Hispanic respondents ages 16 and 17, they cannot easily be combined with the data for ages 18 and older. As such, for aggregate comparisons of Hispanics and non-Hispanics, only ages 18 and older are included, but for age-group analyses, 16- and 17-year olds are included.
4. Results for non-Hispanics ages 18 and older are based on the Pew Internet and American Life Project's (PIAL) 2009 Reputation Management Survey, which was conducted on cellular as well as landline telephones from August 18 through September 14, 2009 among a nationally representative sample of 2,253 adults.
5. Results for non-Hispanics ages 16 and 17 are based on the PIAL 2009 Parent-Teen Cell Phone Survey, which was conducted on cellular as well as landline telephones from June 26 through September 24, 2009 among a nationally representative sample of 800 teens ages 12 to 17 and their parents. Race/ethnicity for the teens in this survey is based on the race/ethnicity of the parent respondent.

Canadians Support Mandatory Long Form Census

July 26, 2010

Many adults in Canada believe the country should continue to have a long form census, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 58 per cent of respondents believe this type of survey yields data that is important to make policy decisions in all areas of public service, and should remain mandatory.

Conversely, 24 per cent of respondents believe the long form census is intrusive and Canadians should not be forced to answer it.

Statistics Canada—an agency of the Canadian federal government—conducts a nationwide census every five years. Canadians are compelled by law to respond to the census and face penalties if they fail to do so. In previous years, the census included a short form mailed to 80 per cent of Canadian households, and a longer, more detailed form mailed to the remaining households.

Last month, the federal government decided to eliminate the mandatory long form census and replace it with a voluntary survey that will be mailed to one-in-three Canadian

households beginning next year. Every Canadian household will still receive the short form.

On Jul. 13, Canadian industry minister Tony Clement defended the decision, saying, "The government does not think it is necessary for Canadians to provide Statistics Canada with the number of bedrooms in their home, or what time of day they leave for work or how long it takes them to get there. The government does not believe it is appropriate to force Canadians to divulge detailed personal information under threat of prosecution."

On Jul. 19, Ontario finance minister Dwight Duncan discussed his views on the issue, declaring, "That data is extremely important on a whole variety of things. I think the best two examples I can give you are our anti-poverty strategy and virtually every spending and tax decision we make. So, our officials are concerned about the quality of data that will be coming forward, the comparability of data going forward with this change."

Polling Data

Thinking about the census situation, which of the two following statements comes closest to your own point of view?

The long form census yields data that is important to make policy decisions in all areas of public service, and should remain mandatory	58%
The long form census is intrusive and Canadians should not be forced to answer it	24%
Not sure	18%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 1,012 Canadian adults, conducted on Jul. 22 and Jul. 23, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.

Most Canadians Would Directly Elect Senators

July 25, 2010

Many adults in Canada want to play an active role in choosing the members of the country's upper house, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 70 per cent of respondents support allowing Canadians to directly elect their senators.

In addition, 70 per cent of respondents believe appointed senators should be limited to eight-year terms. Support is considerably lower for creating a panel of distinguished Canadians to choose senators, instead of the prime minister, and abolishing the Senate of Canada altogether.

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 May 2006, Harper introduced legislation to change the country’s electoral system. The bill presented by Harper—which was never ratified—would have affected the Senate of Canada, where members are currently appointed by the prime minister and can serve until they are 75 years old. Harper has promised to "create a process to choose elected senators."

Earlier this month, Prime Minister Stephen Harper appointed Salma Ataullahjan to the Senate. The Conservatives now control 52 seats in the upper house, followed by the Liberals with 49 members and four independent or Progressive Conservative senators.

Harper explained his rationale for the appointment, saying, "In addition to coming from a family of political activists on the Indian subcontinent, Ms. Ataullahjan’s political and social activism here in Canada has earned her a reputation of one who both stands against violence and stands for peaceful dialogue and consensus building."

Polling Data

As you may know, several proposals have been made over the past few years to reform the Senate of Canada. Do you support or oppose each of these ideas? – "Support" listed

	Jul. 2010	Feb. 2010	Aug. 2009	May 2008
Allowing Canadians to directly elect their senators	70%	67%	68%	60%
Limiting appointed Canadian senators to eight-year terms	70%	65%	66%	64%
Creating a panel of distinguished Canadians to choose senators, instead of the prime minister	36%	34%	36%	32%
Abolishing the Senate of Canada altogether	31%	29%	33%	30%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 1,003 Canadian adults, conducted on Jul. 14 and Jul. 15, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.

LATIN AMERICA

Guatemalans Expect Fraudulent Election

July 31, 2010

A large majority of people in Guatemala think the next general election will be marred by fraud, according to a poll by Vox Latina published in *Prensa Libre*. 63.9 per cent of respondents share this opinion.

Guatemalan voters elected a new president in November 2007. Final results gave Álvaro Colom of the left-leaning National Union of Hope (UNE) 52.82 per cent of the vote. His run-off contender, Otto Pérez Molina of the right-leaning Patriot Party (PP), finished second with 47.18 per cent of all cast ballots. Colom was sworn in as president in January 2008. UNE won the most seats in Congress (48), with 22.8 per cent of the vote.

Guatemalans will vote in legislative and presidential elections in August 2011.

On Jul. 1, Colom addressed rumours released in a popular television show by magnate and government critic Dionisio Gutiérrez indicating that his administration might be facing a coup d'état, saying, "Nobody has knocked on the Army's doors," and adding, "If someone does, there will be no echo."

Polling Data

Do you expect the next general election to be fraudulent or clean?

Fraudulent 63.9%

Clean 31.1%

Not sure 5.0%

Source: Vox Latina / Prensa Libre

Methodology: Interviews with 1,200 Guatemalan adults, conducted from Jul. 1 to Jul. 7, 2010. Margin of error is 4.1 per cent.

MULTI-COUNTRY POLLS

A Third of Americans Favour Same-Sex Marriage

July 27, 2010

Adults in the United States remain divided on the legal recognition of gay and lesbian couples, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 36 per cent of respondents believe same-sex couples should be allowed to legally marry, while 23 per cent think they should form civil unions.

In addition, 32 per cent of Americans think same-sex couples should not have any kind of legal recognition.

In Britain, 41 per cent of respondents support same-sex marriage, while 37 per cent prefer the concept of civil partnerships. In Canada, 61 per cent think same-sex couples should continue to be allowed to legally marry.

In 2004, marriage certificates were issued to same-sex couples by local governments in the states of California, Oregon, New Mexico and New York. In May 2004, the state of Massachusetts allowed gay and lesbian partners to apply for marriage licenses. Same-sex marriage is also legal in Connecticut, Iowa, Vermont, New Hampshire and the District of Columbia.

In May 2008, California's Supreme Court overturned a ban on same-sex marriage in a 4-3 decision, effectively allowing full marriage rights to homosexual partners. In November 2008, 52.5 per cent of voters in California endorsed Proposition 8, which seeks to amend the state Constitution to define marriage as only between a man and a woman.

A U.S. District Court is currently reviewing the constitutional validity of California's Proposition 8. The case was filed after Kristin Perry and Sandra Steir were denied a marriage license in the Alameda County in May 2009, because they are both women. It is expected that the case will eventually reach the U.S. Supreme Court, which may have to rule about the validity of same-sex marriage at the federal level.

Last month, British Prime Minister David Cameron discussed his views on same-sex unions, saying, "I am pleased to announce that we are taking a further step, and I think a good step and a right step—and I say this as someone who believes in marriage, who believes in civil partnership, who believes in commitment—and that is to say that if religious organizations, if churches, if mosques, if temples want to have civil partnerships celebrated at religious places of worship, that should be able to happen and we should make that happen."

Same-sex marriage is currently legal in the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Canada, South Africa, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Iceland and Argentina. At least 24 countries offer some form of legal recognition to same-sex unions.

Polling Data

Canada - Which of these statements comes closer to your own point of view on the legal recognition of same-sex couples in Canada?

	Jul. 2010	Aug. 2009
Same-sex couples should continue to be allowed to legally marry	61%	61%
Same-sex couples should be allowed to form civil unions, but not marry	23%	23%
Same-sex couples should not have any kind of legal recognition	13%	11%
Not sure	3%	4%

United States - Which of these statements comes closer to your own point of view on the legal recognition of same-sex couples in the U.S.?

	Jul. 2010	Aug. 2009
Same-sex couples should be allowed to legally marry	36%	33%
Same-sex couples should be allowed to form civil unions, but not marry	23%	25%
Same-sex couples should not have any kind of legal recognition	32%	36%
Not sure	9%	5%

Britain - Which of these statements comes closer to your own point of view on the legal recognition of same-sex couples in the UK?

	Jul. 2010	Aug. 2009
Same-sex couples should be allowed to legally marry	41%	41%
Same-sex couples should be allowed to form civil partnerships, but not marry	37%	37%
Same-sex couples should not have any kind of legal recognition	15%	18%
Not sure	7%	5%

Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion

Methodology: Online interviews with 1,003 Canadian adults, 1,002 American adults, and 1,980 British adults, conducted from Jul. 12 to Jul. 16, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent in Canada and the United States, and 2.2 per cent for Britain.

Few Sub-Saharan Africans Aware of Local Microfinance Options

Forty-three percent say lenders aren't available

July 30, 2010

Residents in sub-Saharan African countries report a wide range of awareness about the availability of microfinance lending in their communities, suggesting these institutions remain locally inaccessible to many who would benefit most from using them. Malawians (65%) and Ugandans (63%) are the most likely to say they are aware of these institutions in their communities, while respondents from Ivory Coast (18%), Democratic Republic of the Congo (16%), and Zimbabwe (15%) are the least likely to say the same.

Are you aware of any institution/company in your community helping people with microfinancing, i.e., helping people like you to obtain small loans with interest for a business?

Asked of adults in 18 sub-Saharan countries

	Yes	No, not available in my community	No, never heard of
Malawi	65%	29%	7%
Uganda	63%	30%	7%
Kenya	57%	29%	14%
Senegal	56%	29%	13%
Tanzania	47%	40%	13%
Rwanda	46%	40%	13%
Chad	38%	51%	10%
South Africa	38%	34%	28%
Ghana	37%	43%	18%
Mali	36%	51%	13%
Cameroon	36%	36%	28%
Niger	33%	59%	8%
Nigeria	31%	43%	17%
Zambia	30%	53%	14%
Burundi	25%	59%	15%
Ivory Coast	18%	65%	18%
Congo Kinshasa	16%	61%	22%
Zimbabwe	15%	46%	39%

2009

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On average, 36% of residents in the 18 countries Gallup surveyed are aware of these institutions or companies in their communities. In some countries, the recent introduction of microfinance institutions or rapid industry growth may be driving awareness. For example, in Malawi microfinance portfolios doubled in 2008 because of rapid growth among newer microfinance institutions.

More than 4 in 10 sub-Saharan Africans (43%) say they have heard of microfinance institutions but that they are not available in their communities. An additional 18% say they have never heard of microfinance institutions. Although respondents in Ivory Coast, DRC, and Zimbabwe are among the least likely to say they are aware of these institutions in their communities, many say they have heard of them but they aren't available in their communities. Pluralities in 10 countries surveyed share this sentiment, indicating widespread awareness of microfinance lending, but less widespread availability.

Microfinance is generally seen as a financial tool for microenterprises and individuals living below the poverty line. However, respondents from the poorest and least educated groups, arguably the most important groups to target, are most likely to say these services are not available in their communities. While women make up 57% of all microfinance borrowers in sub-Saharan Africa, according to a 2009 microfinance report by the Microfinance Information eXchange, men are slightly more likely to be aware of these institutions and less likely to say they have never heard of them.

Are you aware of any institution/company in your community helping people with microfinancing, i.e., helping people like you to obtain small loans with interest for a business?

Asked of adults in 18 sub-Saharan countries

	Yes	No, not available in my community	No, never heard of
Poorest 20%	31%	48%	19%
Second 20%	32%	47%	20%
Middle 20%	32%	48%	18%
Fourth 20%	38%	42%	18%
Richest 20%	46%	38%	14%
No formal education	24%	55%	19%
One to eight years education	37%	43%	18%
Nine years through completed secondary	36%	40%	20%
Some tertiary or tertiary completed	50%	35%	14%
Male	38%	43%	16%
Female	35%	43%	20%

2009 data weighted to 2008 World Bank adult population estimates

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Bottom Line

While there were 6.5 million microfinance borrowers in sub-Saharan Africa by the end of 2008, this number represents 3% of the potential market, indicating considerable room for growth. This is evident in the more than three in five sub-Saharan Africans who have never heard of microfinance institutions or say they are not available in their communities. Efforts will need to be made to reach groups that can benefit most from microloans, namely individuals living below the poverty line. Although microfinance has been praised as a powerful tool for reducing poverty, there is still a long way to go before this economic development tool is fully used in sub-Saharan Africa.

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

Survey Methods

Results are based on 18,000 face-to-face interviews with adults, aged 15 in older, conducted in 2009. A minimum of 1,000 interviews were conducted in each of the following countries: Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Congo Kinshasa, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the margin of error ranged from a low of ± 3.5 percentage points in Ivory Coast and Niger to a high of ± 4.8 percentage points in Senegal. For results based on demographic subgroups, one can say with 95% confidence that the margin of error is between ± 1 and ± 2 percentage points. The margin of error reflects the influence of data weighting. In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

Are you aware of any institution/company in your community helping people with microfinancing, i.e., helping people like you to obtain small loans with interest for a business?

Asked of adults in 18 sub-Saharan countries

	Yes	No, not available in my community	No, never heard of
Urban	41%	35%	20%
Rural	34%	47%	17%
Poorest 20%	31%	48%	19%
Second 20%	32%	47%	20%
Middle 20%	32%	48%	18%
Fourth 20%	38%	42%	18%
Richest 20%	46%	38%	14%
Male	38%	43%	16%
Female	35%	43%	20%
15-24 years	33%	42%	21%
25-39 years	40%	41%	17%
40-54 years	37%	47%	14%
55+ years	33%	45%	18%
No formal education	24%	55%	19%
One to eight years education	37%	43%	18%
Nine years through completed secondary	36%	40%	20%
Some tertiary or tertiary complete	50%	35%	14%

2009 data weighted to 2008 World Bank adult population estimates

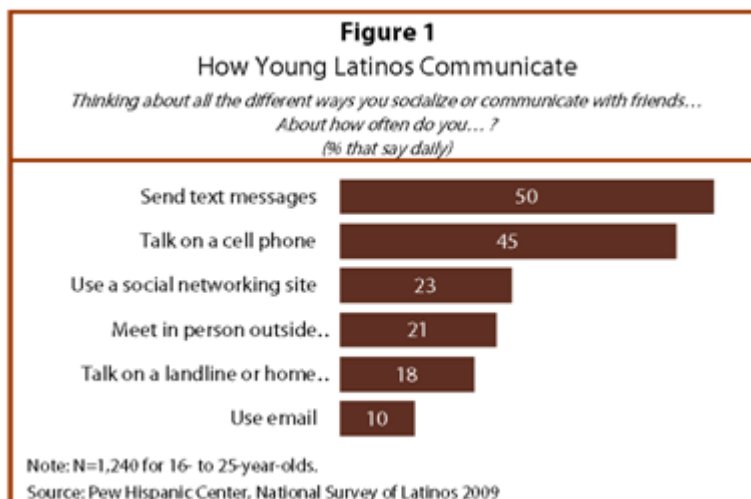
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CYBER WORLD

How Young Latinos Communicate with Friends in the Digital Age

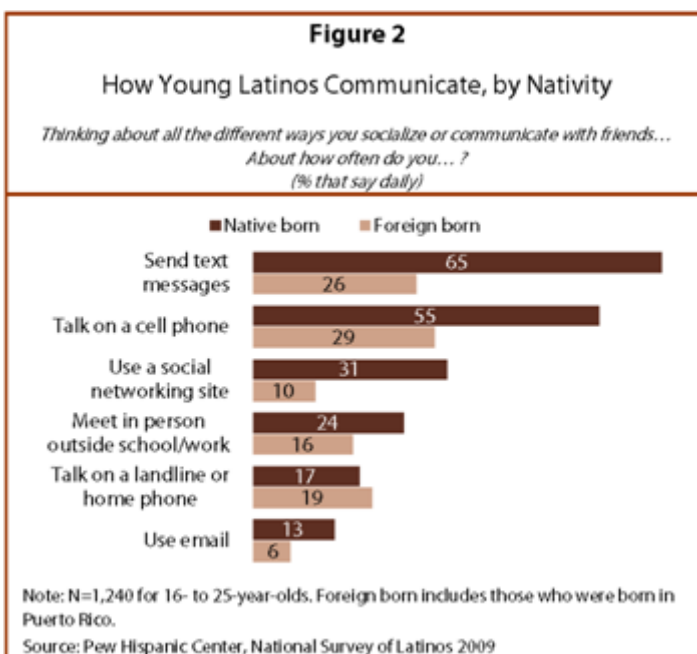
July 28, 2010

When it comes to socializing and communicating with friends, young Latinos (ages 16 to 25) make extensive use of mobile technology.



Half say they text message (50%) their friends daily, and 45% say they talk daily with friends on a cell phone. Other communication platforms are less widely used for socializing. For example, fewer than one-in-five young Latinos (18%) say they talk daily with their friends on a landline or home phone, and just 10% say they email their friends daily.

These findings are based on a new analysis of data from a nationwide telephone survey of Latinos conducted by the Pew Hispanic Center, a project of the Pew Research Center.



Use of mobile communication technologies differs notably among young Latinos by nativity. Two-thirds (65%) of the native born say they communicate with their friends by text message daily, while just 26% of the foreign born do so. And more than half (55%) of the native born talk daily by cell phone with their friends, while just 29% of the foreign born say they do the same.

These differences are explained in part by the fact that the native born are more likely than the foreign born to have a cell phone in the first place. Overall, eight-in-ten (79%)

young Latinos say they use a cell phone, with use greater among the native born than the foreign born -- 84% vs. 70%.

Even though text messaging and cell phone calls are the most widely used mediums of social communication among young Latinos, they use these platforms less extensively than do their non-Latino counterparts. Among 16- and 17-year-olds¹, just under half (49%) of Hispanics text daily, compared with 64% of non-Hispanics. When it comes to talking with friends daily via cell phone, there is less of a difference -- 44% of Hispanics say they do, compared with half (51%) of non-Hispanics who say the same.

Hispanics are the nation's largest and youngest minority ethnic group. In 2008, there were 46.9 million Hispanics in the U.S., representing 15.4% of the total U.S. population. Among young people, Hispanics represent an even larger share. Some 18%, or 7.5 million, of those ages 16 to 25 are Hispanic.

Other key findings:

- **Language:** While 68% of English-dominant and half (50%) of bilingual young Latinos use text messaging daily for communication, just 19% of Spanish-dominant young Latinos do the same.
- **Gender:** Young Hispanic males are less likely than young Hispanic females to use social networking sites for communication -- 19% vs. 27%. In contrast, young female Hispanics are less likely than young Hispanic males to communicate face-to-face outside school or work with their friends -- 15% vs. 26%.
- **Hispanic Youths vs. Hispanic Adults:** Hispanics ages 16 to 25 are more likely than Hispanics ages 26 and older to use mobile technologies to communicate with their friends. While half (50%) of young Latinos use texting to communicate, just 21% of older Latinos do the same.
- **Latino Youths vs. Other Youths:** Among those ages 16 to 17, Latino youths are less likely than non-Latino youths to communicate daily via a landline or home phone with their friends -- 13% vs. 32%.

Read the [full report at pewhispanic.org](http://pewhispanic.org).

1. This analysis is limited to people ages 16 and 17 as this is the age range for which comparable data for non-Hispanics is available from the Pew Research Center's Pew Internet and American Life Project. For a description of the data, see the report "[Teens and Mobile Phones](#)."

July 28, 2010

Countries With High Home Internet Access Span Regions

Access drops sharply with per-capita income

by Steve Crabtree
Page: 12

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Among 116 countries and areas Gallup surveyed last year, a median proportion of 2 in 10 adults reported that they have Internet access at home, but the proportion was greater than 3 in 4 adults in 15 countries. These populations in the most connected countries span several global regions, including Europe, Asia, Northern America, and the Middle East.

Does your home have access to the Internet?

Asked of adults in 2009

	Yes	No
Sweden	88%	12%
Singapore	87%	13%
Hong Kong	86%	13%
Switzerland	86%	14%
Canada	86%	14%
United Arab Emirates	84%	16%
United Kingdom	84%	16%
South Korea	84%	16%
Bahrain	82%	17%
United States	81%	19%
Ireland	78%	22%
Japan	78%	22%
Qatar	78%	22%
Germany	77%	23%
Austria	77%	23%

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The most obvious characteristic of all of these countries is that they are developed; none has an annual per-capita GDP lower than \$28,000. In countries with per-capita GDPs of at least \$25,000, a median of 78% report being online at home. Greece is the only country in this group where less than half of residents (39%) report home Internet access.

As countries' income levels drop, so does residents' Internet access at home -- most precipitously among countries with per-capita GDPs of less than \$10,000.

Does your home have access to the Internet?

Medians

Per-capita GDP	% Yes
\$25,000 +	78%
\$15,000 to less than \$25,000	58%
\$10,000 to less than \$15,000	30%
\$5,000 to less than \$10,000	16%
\$2,000 to less than \$5,000	7%
Less than \$2,000	2%

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Populations in the most connected countries also tend to be highly urbanized, reducing the cost of extending Internet delivery modes -- whether phone and cable lines or wireless towers -- to a high proportion of residents. Two of the most connected populations in the world -- residents of Singapore and Hong Kong -- are entirely urban.

Implications

Internet access is clearly a function of economic development; as recent trends in China demonstrate, demand for electronics and online services grows as living standards rise along with disposable income levels. Lack of access, however, also means people are missing chances to connect, including opportunities for entrepreneurs to reach broader markets for their products or for community leaders to promote civic engagement.

In many countries where home Internet access is less widespread, communal access is common; Internet cafes have proliferated, or online community centers are available. Public access points help mitigate some effects of the digital divide -- though as these data demonstrate, the prevalence of home Internet access is strongly associated with relative prosperity worldwide.

See home Internet access for all 116 countries and areas on page 2.

Visit Real Clear World's Top 5s feature to learn more about the countries with the highest reported access to the Internet at home.

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

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews with approximately 1,000 adults, aged 15 and older, conducted in 2009 in 116 countries. For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum

margin of sampling error ranged from a low of ± 2.1 percentage points in China to a high of ± 5.5 percentage points in Ireland. 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.

Data from several developed countries around the world that may have made the list of most connected countries were not available in 2009; these included Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, the Netherlands, and Taiwan. Altogether, data are not available for 39 countries that Gallup surveys as part of its global survey research. It should also be noted that in Persian Gulf countries with relatively high reported Internet access -- Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates -- Gallup does not survey the large populations of non-Arab expatriate workers.

Does your home have access to the Internet?

Asked of adults in 2009

	Yes	No	Don't know/ Refused
Sweden	88%	12%	0%
Singapore	87%	13%	0%
Hong Kong	86%	13%	0%
Switzerland	86%	14%	0%
Canada	86%	14%	0%
United Arab Emirates	84%	16%	0%
United Kingdom	84%	16%	0%
South Korea	84%	16%	0%
Bahrain	82%	17%	0%
United States	81%	19%	0%
Ireland	78%	22%	0%
Japan	78%	22%	0%
Qatar	78%	22%	0%
Germany	77%	23%	0%
Austria	77%	23%	0%
Israel	74%	23%	2%
Czech Republic	73%	26%	0%
Kuwait	73%	27%	0%
Slovenia	72%	27%	1%
France	68%	32%	0%
Estonia	66%	34%	0%
Cyprus	64%	35%	0%
Saudi Arabia	62%	37%	1%
Italy	60%	40%	0%
Poland	59%	39%	2%
Spain	56%	44%	0%
Portugal	56%	44%	0%
Croatia	55%	45%	0%
Montenegro	51%	48%	1%
Kosovo	51%	48%	1%
Lithuania	50%	49%	1%
Latvia	50%	50%	1%
Bulgaria	41%	59%	0%
Romania	41%	59%	0%
Macedonia	40%	57%	3%
Greece	39%	61%	0%
Serbia	37%	62%	1%
Chile	36%	63%	0%
Russia	36%	62%	2%
Belarus	35%	64%	1%
Uruguay	33%	67%	0%
Lebanon	31%	68%	0%
Turkey	31%	69%	0%
Argentina	29%	71%	0%
Venezuela	29%	71%	0%
Brazil	28%	72%	0%
Algeria	26%	73%	0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25%	74%	1%
Palestinian Territories	25%	75%	0%
Colombia	25%	75%	0%
Moldova	24%	75%	0%
China	23%	77%	0%
Malaysia	23%	77%	1%
Costa Rica	22%	78%	0%
Morocco	22%	78%	0%
Mexico	20%	79%	0%
Syria	20%	80%	1%
Ukraine	19%	77%	3%

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Does your home have access to the Internet?

Asked of adults in 2009

	Yes	No	Don't know/ Refused
Kazakhstan	19%	79%	2%
Tunisia	18%	81%	1%
Iraq	18%	79%	3%
Dominican Republic	18%	82%	0%
Georgia	17%	83%	0%
Albania	16%	82%	2%
Panama	15%	85%	0%
Jordan	15%	85%	0%
Paraguay	13%	87%	0%
Peru	12%	88%	0%
Thailand	12%	88%	0%
Azerbaijan	11%	89%	0%
Armenia	11%	89%	0%
Vietnam	10%	89%	1%
Nigeria	9%	89%	2%
Egypt	9%	91%	0%
Guatemala	8%	92%	0%
South Africa	8%	92%	0%
Djibouti	7%	93%	0%
Ecuador	7%	93%	0%
Somaliland region	7%	93%	0%
Indonesia	7%	89%	4%
Philippines	7%	93%	1%
Kenya	6%	94%	0%
Honduras	6%	93%	0%
Sudan	6%	93%	1%
Afghanistan	6%	92%	2%
Ghana	6%	92%	2%
Tanzania	5%	95%	0%
Sri Lanka	5%	93%	2%
Zimbabwe	5%	95%	0%
Turkmenistan	5%	95%	0%
El Salvador	5%	94%	1%
Pakistan	5%	94%	1%
Bolivia	5%	95%	0%
Kyrgyzstan	4%	96%	0%
Mauritania	4%	96%	1%
Chad	3%	96%	1%
Uzbekistan	3%	96%	0%
Zambia	3%	97%	0%
Nepal	3%	91%	6%
Yemen	2%	98%	0%
Uganda	2%	98%	0%
Nicaragua	2%	98%	0%
India	2%	96%	2%
Senegal	2%	96%	2%
Tajikistan	2%	98%	0%
Malawi	1%	98%	0%
Comoros	1%	98%	1%
Bangladesh	1%	94%	5%
Ivory Coast	1%	99%	0%
Congo (Kinshasa)	1%	98%	1%
Mali	1%	98%	1%
Burundi	1%	99%	0%
Rwanda	0%	99%	0%
Niger	0%	99%	1%
Cameroon	0%	99%	0%
Cambodia	0%	100%	0%

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