

# BUSINESS AND POLITICS IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

## Global Opinion Report No. 133

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## **Prelude**

This week report consists of 26 surveys. Two of these are multi-country surveys while the rest of 25 are national surveys from various countries.

## **Migrations And Expected Changes in Demographics Of The World**

Modern globalization has made the flow of human, capital and information very rapid, easy and affordable for many people across the globe. The same flow might be considered one of the basics of globalization. In history people mostly migrated due to calamities, wars and in search of water & food. Only a minority would have migrated for economic purposes till the dawn of modern industrialized societies. But today the reasons for migrations are multi-variete. Educations and economic activities along with desire for happy life are the major stimulants of migration today along with the forced migrations resulting due to war or calamities.

Surveys show that a reasonable number of population in several countries express their desire to move to another country permanently if they found an opportunity. This desire for migration has been consistent for several decades. As impact of these migrations one can see the emergence of pluralistic societies in almost all the countries across the globe.

This migration has the potential to change the population structure in several host countries. This is especially true of countries which are economically rich and attract people from aborad but at the same time these have low native populations. The consistent migration of foreigners in these countries can really have profound impact on these countries population in terms of total population and also the structure of these populations.

A recent Gallup USA survey <sup>1</sup>shows that Singapore, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Canada, Switzerland, Australia, and Kuwait are at the top of the list of those countries whose population can multiply due to arrival of people into their countries.

If such patterns of migration continue for the next half century, don't you think the population structure of several countries would be different from what they are today? The inflow of foreigners, then birth of children at homes of these foreigners coupled with fact that several nations have low birth rates among natives, do these factors not point to the fact that Australia or Saudi Arabia will not only be the country of white Australians or Arab respectively rather several other people will also claim it to be their homeland.

What will then be the shape of several countries which are the most preffered destinations for potential immigrants? What will the population composition of several key Arab countries or West European countries?

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.gallup.com/poll/142364/Migration-Triple-Populations-Wealthy-Nations.aspx>

## Summary of Polls

### **EAST EUROPE**

#### The State Of Russian Society: The June Edition

Russians' social optimism rose from 60 to 68 points during the month of June. At the same time the level of life satisfaction fell below the mean (48).

August 18, 2010

### **WEST EUROPE**

#### Multi-tasking Britons consuming more media

Media consumption is on the up because Britons are increasingly using more than one type of communications device at the same time, according to a study. Ofcom says consumers are spending almost half their day (7 hours) watching television, surfing the internet, emailing or using their mobile phone.

August 19, 2010

#### One year on, more Scots disagree with the release of al-Megrahi

On the first anniversary of the release of the man convicted of the 1988 Lockerbie bombing, an Ipsos MORI poll for Scottish Television has revealed public opinion becoming more critical of the decision. Over half of Scots (54%) now think that the Scottish Justice Secretary, Kenny MacAskill, was wrong to release Abdelbasset Ali al-Megrahi and allow him to return to Libya on compassionate grounds, compared to 46% who disagreed with the decision when it was made last year.

20 August 2010

#### Support for Afghan War Continues to Wane in Britain

Once again the number of Britons expressing support for the country's military engagement in Afghanistan has decreased, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 33 per cent of respondents back the operation in Afghanistan, down five points since June.

August 20, 201

#### Sarkozy, Fillon Fail to Recover in France

French president Nicolas Sarkozy and his appointed prime minister François Fillon remain widely unpopular, according to a poll by CSA published in *Le Parisien*. 61 per cent of respondents express no confidence in the president's ability to face the country's issues, while 54 per cent feel the same way about Fillon.

August 17, 2010

### **NORTH AMERICA**

#### More Disapprove Than Approve of Obama Mosque Remarks

More Americans disapprove than approve of President Barack Obama's recent comments concerning the planned construction of a mosque near where the Sept. 11 terror attacks occurred in New York City, but 4 in 10 do not have an opinion on the matter. The vast majority of those with an opinion hold it strongly.

August 18, 2010

#### In U.S., Slim Majority Says Iraq War Will Be Judged a Failure

More Americans believe history will judge the Iraq war as a failure (53%) rather than a success (42%). These views have varied little over the past few years even

as Americans have become more positive in their assessments of how the war is going.

August 20, 2010

#### Americans Split on Support for Afghan Mission

People in the United States are divided in their assessment of the military mission in Afghanistan, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 47 per cent of respondents support it, whereas 42 per cent oppose it.

August 18, 2010

#### Americans Nix War Against North Korea

Many adults in the United States are not in favour of a military invasion of North Korea in the event of a war in the Korean Peninsula, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 46 per cent of respondents oppose this course of action.

August 21, 2010

#### Deployment Taking Greatest Toll on Young Service Members

Active duty U.S. military personnel who have been deployed to a foreign war are more likely to have been diagnosed with depression at some point in their lives than those service members who have never deployed, with the largest percentage of diagnoses among those aged 18 to 29.

August 18, 2010

#### Obama Sees New Lows in Job Approval

President Obama's job approval rating dipped to 44% for the week of Aug. 9-15, the lowest weekly average of his administration by one percentage point.

August 16, 2010

#### Americans Divided About Future Gulf Drilling

With the BP oil well in the Gulf of Mexico seemingly capped, Americans are split down the middle over whether the federal government should maintain a moratorium on most offshore oil drilling in the Gulf, or lift it and allow drilling to resume before November.

August 18, 2010

#### Americans Would Impose Term Limits on Lawmakers

Many people in the United States think members of the lower house should not be allowed to serve in office for an unlimited number of terms, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 47 per cent of respondents would limit members of the House of Representatives to serve a maximum of six-year tenures (or three terms).

August 16, 2010

#### Growing Number of Americans Say Obama is a Muslim

A substantial and growing number of Americans say that Barack Obama is a Muslim, while the proportion saying he is a Christian has declined. More than a year and a half into his presidency, a plurality of the public says they do not know what religion Obama follows.

August 19, 2010

#### The Fading Glory of the Television and Telephone

After occupying center stage in the American household for much of the 20th century, two of the grand old luminaries of consumer technology -- the television

set and the landline telephone -- are suffering from a sharp decline in public perception that they are necessities of life.

August 19, 2010

#### Many Say Coverage of the Poor and Minorities Is Too Negative

In evaluating news coverage of different groups, pluralities of Americans say that coverage of poor people and Muslims is too negative, while somewhat smaller percentages say the same about coverage of blacks and Hispanics.

August 19, 2010

#### One in Three U.S. Parents See Child's School Making Major Cuts

With many state and local governments facing crisis-level budget cutbacks, Gallup finds 32% of parents saying their child's school is having financial difficulties and having to make major spending cuts, and 59% saying their child's school has been able to avoid making such cuts. Of those who see their child's school making major cuts, the vast majority believe the cuts will harm their child's education.

August 19, 2010

#### Americans Would Deny Citizenship to Some Born in U.S.

Most people in the United States disagree with the current interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which grants automatic citizenship to all children born on American soil, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 55 per cent of respondents would not grant citizenship to children born to foreigner tourists traveling with valid visas.

August 19, 201

#### Canadians Oppose Government Changes to Census

Half of people in Canada reject recent changes to the national census survey introduced by the federal government, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 50 per cent of respondents share this view, up three points since July.

August 17, 2010

#### Almost Half of Canadians Would Deport Tamils

Many adults in Canada believe that the Tamil migrants who arrived to the country on a ship last month should not be allowed to stay in the country even if they are not linked to terrorism, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 48 per cent of respondents believe the passengers and crew should be deported.

August 20, 2010

### **LATIN AMERICA**

#### Mexicans Continue Support for Drug War

As their country struggles with ongoing economic challenges and drug violence, Mexicans are unhappy with national conditions. Roughly eight-in-ten (79%) are dissatisfied with the way things are going in their country and 75% say the economy is in bad shape.

August 12, 2010

#### PT Candidate Rousseff Widens Lead in Brazil

Dilma Rousseff holds a significant advantage over fellow presidential candidate Jose Serra just months before an election takes place in Brazil, according to a poll

by Ibope. 43 per cent of respondents would vote for Rousseff of the ruling Workers' Party (PT) in the October ballot, up three points since June.

August 21, 2011

#### Fujimori's Daughter is Strong Candidate in Peru

Keiko Sofía Fujimori, the daughter of convicted former president Alberto Fujimori, remains a favourite candidate in the early stages of Peru's presidential race, according to a poll by Ipsos, Apoyo, Opinión y Mercado published in *El Comercio*. 20 per cent of respondents would vote for Keiko Fujimori of Strength 2011 in next year's ballot, down two points since July.

August 19, 2010

### **MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS**

#### Migration Could Triple Populations in Some Wealthy Nations

Gallup's Potential Net Migration Index finds Singapore, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Canada, Switzerland, Australia, and Kuwait atop the list of countries that could see the highest net adult population growth from international migration. If all adults worldwide who desire to migrate permanently to other countries actually moved where they wanted today, each country would see their adult populations double or even triple.

August 20, 2010

#### Europeans Don't Think Schools Encourage Entrepreneurs

One in four EU residents interviewed in December agreed their education made them interested in becoming entrepreneurs -- far fewer than said so in the U.S. and China.

August 17, 2010

### **CYBER WORLD**

#### Blogs Not Neutral on Google

A plan by two tech giants to regulate broadband topped the online conversation last week as bloggers roundly criticized Google for seemingly softening its support of network neutrality -- the concept of treating all internet traffic equally across a network.

August 19, 2010

## **EAST EUROPE**

### **The State Of Russian Society: The June Edition**

Russians' social optimism rose from 60 to 68 points during the month of June. At the same time the level of life satisfaction fell below the mean (48).

MOSCOW, July 20, 2010 The Russian Public Opinion Research Center (VCIOM) presents the June index of social well-being\* in Russians.

**he Economic Index** estimates the country's economic situation for the third month in a row to be within 25-33 points. The month of June saw the loss of all gains made in May, returning the index to its April level (16 points). Economic instability worried a number of Russians, causing more negative assessments of the economic situation in the country to rise (32-35%). The June decline was also influenced by a reduction in the percentage

of respondents satisfied with the country's economy (from 10 to 8%). The index shows that the country's economic situation remains at the lowest point ever measured, and that it is the only sector yet to recover from the global economic crisis.

**The Political Index** estimates that Russia's political situation has declined rapidly for the second consecutive month (from 69 to 61) after showing impressive growth in March and April of this year (From 58 to 69 points). The reduction in the index is due to a growing number of Russians who are unhappy with the political situation in the country (from 13 to 16% in a month). The negative movement of the index returned its values to those from the beginning of the year, a significant drop from April's near record-high observations (74 points in May, 2008). Moreover, the June poll lost its leadership position in the social optimism index, for the first time in a long while taking second place. In general, the index remains at amongst the highest levels for this period, yielding only to June 2008 (69).

**The National Development Index** is one of the few indices that have shown positive growth in June. The two-month decline was replaced in June by a modest growth of two points (to 50). The change was caused by an increasing proportion of Russians who approve of their county's course of development (from 23 to 28%) as well as a lower number of negative or ambiguous assessments (from 23 to 22% and from 48 to 44%, respectively). A slight increase coupled with reductions in other factors brought the index estimates to the side of positive development. Overall, the current index for this period is second in value only to that of 2008 (55). For comparison, the value in June 2005 was only around 17 points and 48 points a year ago.

**The Life Satisfaction Index** is June's biggest loser. Losing six points just this month, the index again fell on a mark just below average (48). The negative growth was caused by a growing number of Russians who are dissatisfied with their lives (from 22 to 25%) and a lower proportion of those who are relatively satisfied with it (from 46 to 41%), completely erasing the May gains (54) and again kept them from reaching record levels (56-57 points). However, in retrospect, the level of this index remains relatively high, second only to the values of June 2008 (54).

**The Social Optimism Index** is June's leader in growth. One of the few indices to have shown positive growth, this index has increased by nine points (up to 68 points). The sharp decrease in social pessimism (from 13 to 8%) allowed the index to reach a record high. The previous maximum was recorded in August and October 2006 (65). For comparison, a year ago the index stood at just 48 points.

Since the beginning of the year the Financial Situation Index has remained virtually unchanged, staying between 54-56 points. However, while prior to March of this year the index slowly grew (from 47 to 56), it is now in a progressive decrease (from 56 to 54). Despite this, the June index value was the highest for this same period since 2005. For comparison, a year ago the index was at around 44 points and at 34 points in June 2005.

**The indices of social well-being:**

**Economic Index** - shows how Russians view the economic situation in their country, and is calculated as the difference between negative and non-negative ratings. The higher the index value, the more positively the respondents have evaluated the economic situation.

**Political Index** - shows you how Russians assess the political situation in their country and is calculated as the difference between negative and non-negative ratings. The higher the index value, the more positively the respondents have evaluated the political situation.

**National Development Index** - shows how Russians view the general course of development of their country, and is calculated as the difference between negative and non-negative ratings. The higher the index value, the more the respondents approve of the direction of the country.

**Life Satisfaction index** - shows how Russians feel about their present and future, and is calculated as the difference between negative and non-negative ratings. The higher the index value, the more respondents were satisfied with their lives.

**Social Optimism Index** - shows how confident Russians are that their lives will improve within the next year, and is calculated as the difference between negative and non-negative ratings. The higher the index value, the more optimistic respondents were about the future.

**Financial Index** - shows how Russians assess the financial situation of their family, and is calculated as the difference between negative and non-negative ratings. The higher the index value, the more positively the respondents evaluated the financial situation of their families.

*The poll was conducted by VCIOM on 26-27 June 2010 and surveyed 1600 people in 140 villages in 42 regions, territories and republics in Russia. Statistical error does not exceed 3.4%.*

<b>How would you rate the current economic situation in Russia as a whole? (Closed question, one answer)</b>													
	<b>VI.09</b>	<b>VII.09</b>	<b>VIII.09</b>	<b>IX.09</b>	<b>X.09</b>	<b>XI.09</b>	<b>XII.09</b>	<b>I.10</b>	<b>II.10</b>	<b>III.10</b>	<b>IV.10</b>	<b>V.10</b>	<b>VI.10</b>
<i>Very Good, Good</i>	8	9	8	8	8	9	9	8	7	8	9	10	8
<i>Average</i>	53	52	50	50	50	48	51	50	50	53	51	52	53
<i>Very Bad, Bad</i>	36	35	38	37	38	39	36	39	38	33	35	32	35
<i>Difficult to Answer</i>	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	4
<b>Economic Index</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>



<b>How would you rate the overall current political situation in Russia? (Closed question, one answer)</b>													
	VI.09	VII.09	VIII.09	IX.09	X.09	XI.09	XII.09	I.10	II.10	III.10	IV.10	V.10	VI.10
<i>Very Good, Good</i>	19	22	18	19	19	16	<b>21</b>	19	<b>18</b>	20	21	21	20
<i>Average</i>	58	54	57	57	58	59	<b>57</b>	56	<b>58</b>	58	59	56	57
<i>Very Bad, Bad</i>	15	15	15	14	14	16	<b>14</b>	15	<b>16</b>	12	11	13	16
<i>Difficult to Answer</i>	9	9	10	10	9	9	<b>9</b>	9	<b>8</b>	9	10	11	7
<b>)Political Index</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>61</b>

**How much do you agree that the cases in the country going in the right direction? (Closed question, one answer)**

	VI.09	VII.09	VIII.09	IX.09	X.09	XI.09	XII.09	I.10	II.10	III.10	IV.10	V.10	VI.10
<i>Completely Agree, Generally Agree</i>	23	26	27	29	26	24	28	22	24	26	23	23	28
<i>Yes, Sometimes No</i>	48	44	45	42	46	49	<b>46</b>	<b>49</b>	48	48	49	48	44
<i>Completely Disagree, Generally Disagree</i>	24	25	23	24	24	21	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	23	21	23	23	22
<i>Difficult to Answer</i>	5	5	5	5	4	6	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	4	6	5	6	6
<b>National Development</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>50</b>

**Generally speaking, to what extent are you satisfied with the life you live? (Closed question, one answer)**

	VI.09	VII.09	VIII.09	IX.09	X.09	XI.09	XII.09	I.10	II.10	III.10	IV.10	V.10	VI.10
<i>Satisfied, Mostly Satisfied</i>	29	29	29	36	25	28	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	30	32	26	30	32
<i>Partially Satisfied, Partially Not</i>	45	42	46	42	47	47	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	43	43	47	46	41
<i>Completely</i>	25	28	24	21	26	24	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	26	25	26	22	25

<i>Unsatisfied, Mostly Unsatisfied</i>													
<i>Difficult to Answer</i>	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	2	2	2	1	2	2
<b>Life Satisfaction Index</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Do you think next year you (your family) will live better or worse than now? (Closed question, one answer)</b>													
	<b>VI.09</b>	<b>VII.09</b>	<b>VIII.09</b>	<b>IX.09</b>	<b>X.09</b>	<b>XI.09</b>	<b>XII.09</b>	<b>I.10</b>	<b>II.10</b>	<b>III.10</b>	<b>IV.10</b>	<b>V.10</b>	<b>VI.10</b>
<i>Much Better, Somewhat Better</i>	26	26	25	32	25	28	31	27	27	26	26	27	28
<i>Like Now</i>	39	41	46	40	44	43	39	45	43	46	47	46	48
<i>Much Worse, Somewhat Worse</i>	17	16	13	12	15	12	12	14	15	11	11	13	8
<i>Difficult to Answer</i>	18	17	16	17	16	17	17	14	16	16	17	15	15
<b>Social Optimism Index</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>How would you assess the current financial situation of your family? (A closed question, one answer)</b>													
	<b>VI.09</b>	<b>VII.09</b>	<b>VIII.09</b>	<b>IX.09</b>	<b>X.09</b>	<b>XI.09</b>	<b>XII.09</b>	<b>I.10</b>	<b>II.10</b>	<b>III.10</b>	<b>IV.10</b>	<b>V.10</b>	<b>VI.10</b>
<i>Generally Good</i>	10	10	11	13	9	12	12	10	12	13	10	15	12
<i>Average</i>	62	59	61	61	64	63	64	66	65	65	67	62	64
<i>Generally Poor</i>	28	31	28	26	26	24	24	24	22	22	22	23	22
<i>Difficult to Answer</i>	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
<b>Financial Index</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>54</b>

## WEST EUROPE

### Multi-tasking Britons consuming more media

*Media consumption is on the up because Britons are increasingly using more than one type of communications device at the same time, according to a study.*

Ofcom says consumers are spending almost half their day (7 hours) watching television, surfing the internet, emailing or using their mobile phone.

Simultaneous use of different kinds of media means that Britons are able to cram almost 9 hours of media into just seven hours of the average day, the broadcast regulator's "Communications Market Report" finds.

Media multi-tasking now accounts for one fifth (20%) of all media consumed throughout the day, the report claims.

This increased juggling of media types is being driven by the young, with almost a third (29%) of 16-24 year-olds multi-tasking, compared to just 12% of people aged 55+.

Peter Phillips, Ofcom partner for strategy and market developments, says the increasing popularity of smartphones is helping drive increased media consumption.

"Younger people have shown the biggest changes in how we use media - particularly using different media at the same time.

"Consumers are using communications services more - phone calls, texting and the internet. Yet they are paying less despite getting more, partly through buying in bundles," he says.

Despite the increased use of digital and mobile devices, traditional media such as television "still remains the main entertainment event of the day", Phillips says. The report finds that TV remains the activity that most adults would miss the most

Ofcom based its findings on industry sources and a survey of 1,138 adults.

YouGov Insight:

Media Consumption

- 59% of the public agree that it is worth paying for a good newspaper.
  - 39% agree that newspapers are too expensive now.
  - 17% of the public believe that there is no point paying for a paper when you can get it for free.
  - 1 in 5 men admit to watching 'adult content' online.
  - 30% of UK adults watch TV online (BBC iPlayer, 4oD, etc.)
  - 50% of UK consumers aged 16-24 watch TV online.
  - Students watch more TV online (81%) than watch it using a regular set (78%).
- 

**One year on, more Scots disagree with the release of al-Megrahi**

**Published:**20 August 2010

**Fieldwork:**16 - 19 August 2010

**Theme:**Scotland

**Keywords:**Scotland, Terrorism

On the first anniversary of the release of the man convicted of the 1988 Lockerbie bombing, an Ipsos MORI poll for Scottish Television has revealed public opinion becoming more critical of the decision.

Over half of Scots (54%) now think that the Scottish Justice Secretary, Kenny MacAskill, was wrong to release Abdelbasset Ali al-Megrahi and allow him to return to Libya on compassionate grounds, compared to 46% who disagreed with the decision when it was made last year.

Support for the decision has fallen from 42% of Scots in 2009 to 36% today. The proportion of Scots who ‘strongly support’ the decision has held firm (22% in 2009 and 20% today), rather it those who gave the decision lukewarm support in 2009 who are now more likely to disagree with the decision.

As in 2009, SNP supporters are more likely than supporters of other parties to back the release; 50% of SNP supporters back the decision (down 8% from 2009), compared to just 33% of Lib Dem supporters (down 8%), 29% of Labour supporters (down 3%) and 25% of Conservative supporters (down 9%).

**On Friday, it will be one year since the Scottish Justice Secretary, Kenny MacAskill, announced the release of the man convicted of the 1988 bombing of the Pan Am aeroplane over Lockerbie in which 270 people died. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the decision to release him? Do you...**

READ OUT. SINGLE CODE ONLY

	2010	2009	+/-
	%	%	%
<b>Strongly agree .....</b>	20	22	-2
<b>Tend to agree.....</b>	15	20	-5
<b>Neither agree nor disagree.....</b>	8	10	-2
<b>Tend to disagree.....</b>	9	8	+1
<b>Strongly disagree.....</b>	45	37	+8
<b>Don't know.....</b>	3	2	

#### Technical Note

- Results are based on a survey of 1,013 respondents conducted by telephone between 16th August and 19th August 2010.
- Data are weighted by age, sex and working status using census data, and tenure using SHS 2007-2008 data.
- An asterisk (\*) indicates a percentage of less than 0.5% but greater than 0.
- Where results do not sum to 100, this may be due to multiple responses or computer rounding.
- Where the base size is less than 30 the number (N) rather than the percentage of respondents is given.

## Support for Afghan War Continues to Wane in Britain

August 20, 2010

Once again the number of Britons expressing support for the country's military engagement in Afghanistan has decreased, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 33 per cent of respondents back the operation in Afghanistan, down five points since June.

In contrast, 57 per cent of Britons oppose the mission.

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

At least 2,004 soldiers—including 331 Britons—have died in the war on terrorism, either in support of the U.S.-led Operation Enduring Freedom or as part of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) led by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Earlier this week, British Prime Minister David Cameron, who has just completed his first 100 days in office, declared: "Afghanistan is what keeps me up at night—making sure that we succeed."

### Polling Data

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

	<b>Aug. 2010</b>	<b>Jun. 2010</b>	<b>Apr. 2010</b>	<b>Feb. 2010</b>
Support	33%	38%	32%	38%
Oppose	57%	55%	59%	52%
Not sure	10%	7%	9%	10%

*Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion*

*Methodology: Online interviews with 2,009 British adults, conducted from Aug. 4 to Aug. 6, 2010. Margin of error is 2.2 per cent.*

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## Sarkozy, Fillon Fail to Recover in France

French president Nicolas Sarkozy and his appointed prime minister François Fillon remain widely unpopular, according to a poll by CSA published in *Le Parisien*. 61 per cent of respondents express no confidence in the president's ability to face the country's issues, while 54 per cent feel the same way about Fillon.

Results are essentially unchanged since July.

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

Earlier this month, Sarkozy launched an anti-crime campaign and a crackdown on illegal immigration by introducing measures to revoke the French citizenship of immigrants who endanger the lives of police officers, and making it easier to deport people who are in France illegally. The measures target mainly the Roma. The president has explicitly defined "Gipsy camps" as a source of prostitution, trafficking, and child exploitation.

On Aug. 10, Pierre Moscovici, a former minister and currently a lawmaker with the Socialist Party (PS), referred to the controversial campaign, declaring, "We have to get back to talking about social issues, about pensions, jobs, taxes, and not fall for this bait."

### Polling Data

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

	<b>Aug. 2010</b>	<b>Jul. 2010</b>	<b>Jun. 2010</b>	<b>May 2010</b>
Confidence	34%	32%	34%	37%
No confidence	61%	62%	59%	58%

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

	<b>Aug. 2010</b>	<b>Jul. 2010</b>	<b>Jun. 2010</b>	<b>May 2010</b>
Confidence	40%	40%	42%	44%

No confidence    54%            54%            49%            51%

*Source: CSA / Le Parisien*

*Methodology: Telephone interviews with 1,011 French adults, conducted on Aug. 4 and Aug. 5, 2010. No margin of error was provided.*

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## **NORTH AMERICA**

### **More Disapprove Than Approve of Obama Mosque Remarks**

*Four in 10 do not have an opinion*

August 18, 2010

More Americans disapprove than approve of President Barack Obama's recent comments concerning the planned construction of a mosque near where the Sept. 11 terror attacks occurred in New York City, but 4 in 10 do not have an opinion on the matter. The vast majority of those with an opinion hold it strongly.

#### *Views of President Obama's Remarks on Planned Mosque*

As you may know, President Obama recently made comments about the construction of this mosque. From what you have heard or read, do you approve or disapprove of what President Obama said -- or don't you know enough to say?  
PROBE: Do you [approve/disapprove] strongly, or not strongly?

	%
Approve, strongly	16
Approve, not strongly	4
Disapprove, not strongly	5
Disapprove, strongly	32
Don't know enough to say	41
No answer	2

Aug. 17, 2010

**GALLUP**

The results are based on a one-night Gallup reaction poll conducted Tuesday, Aug. 17. Four days earlier, President Obama, at a White House dinner celebrating the beginning of the Ramadan holiday, remarked that those planning to build a Muslim center and mosque two blocks from the site of the 9/11 terror attacks in New York City had a legal right to do so. Obama later attempted to clarify that those comments were meant to endorse only the legality of building the mosque at that location, not the wisdom of doing so.

Opponents of the project believe placing an Islamic center or mosque close to ground zero is insensitive to the victims of the terror attacks and their families.

Two in three Americans say they are paying a great deal (34%) or fair amount (32%) of attention to the issue, suggesting Obama's remarks may be playing a part in the recent dip in his approval rating. The latest Gallup Daily three-day rolling average, based on Aug. 15-17 polling, shows Obama with a 41% approval rating, the lowest of his presidency.

Republicans (44%) are more likely than Democrats (31%) or independents (29%) to be paying a great deal of attention to the story about the planned ground zero mosque. Republicans overwhelmingly disapprove of Obama's remarks on the matter, including 63% who do so strongly. Democrats generally approve of Obama's remarks, while independents tilt toward disapproval, but close to half of each group does not have an opinion (compared with 26% of Republicans).

*Views of President Obama's Remarks on Planned Mosque, by Political Party*

	<b>% Democrat</b>	<b>% Independent</b>	<b>% Republican</b>
Approve, strongly	31	15	2
Approve, not strongly	4	6	3
Disapprove, not strongly	5	5	5
Disapprove, strongly	9	27	63
Don't know enough to say	48	47	26
No answer	2	1	1

Aug. 17, 2010 Gallup poll

**GALLUP®**

Together, the data show that those who generally support Obama or are perhaps more neutral toward him are not highly engaged in the controversy over his remarks about the planned New York City mosque. At the same time, his opponents are engaged, leading to the more negative than positive evaluation of his statements.

**Survey Methods**

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Aug. 17, 2010, on the Gallup Daily tracking survey, with a random sample of 1,009 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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



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

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

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.

Polls conducted entirely in one day, such as this one, are subject to additional error or bias not found in polls conducted over several days.

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## **In U.S., Slim Majority Says Iraq War Will Be Judged a Failure**

*Most doubt that Iraqi forces can maintain order in Iraq*

August 20, 2010

More Americans believe history will judge the Iraq war as a failure (53%) rather than a success (42%). These views have varied little over the past few years even as Americans have become more positive in their assessments of how the war is going.

### *How Will Iraq War Be Judged?*

In the long run, how do you think history will judge the U.S. invasion and subsequent involvement in Iraq -- as [ROTATED: a total success for the United States, mostly successful, mostly a failure, (or as) a total failure for the United States]?

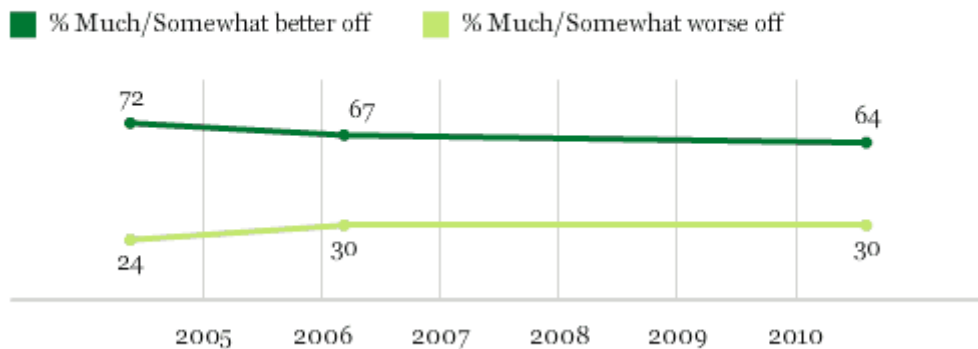


GALLUP®

To a large degree, Americans' predictions on how history will judge the war mirror their basic support for the war -- 55% say the United States made a mistake in sending troops to Iraq, while 41% disagree. War opposition has eased only slightly in recent years from a high of 63% in April 2008.

Despite their more negative than positive evaluations of the war effort, Americans think Iraq is better off now than it was before the war started. Sixty-four percent hold this view, though this is down from prior Gallup measurements.

*In your opinion, is Iraq -- [ROTATED: much better off, somewhat better off, somewhat worse off, (or) much worse off] -- than before the U.S. and British invasion?*



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These results are based on an Aug. 5-8 Gallup poll, conducted as the U.S. was in the process of transferring responsibility for combat operations to the Iraqi military. On Wednesday, the last U.S. combat troops left Iraq. About 50,000 U.S. troops remain to provide logistical support to the Iraqi forces.

Americans are not optimistic that Iraqi security forces are up to their new task. By 61% to 34%, the public believes Iraqi security forces will be unable to limit insurgent attacks and generally maintain peace and security in Iraq.

Nevertheless, Americans prefer that the U.S. stick to its timetable for withdrawing all troops from Iraq by the end of 2011. Fifty-three percent say U.S. withdrawal should proceed regardless of what is going on in Iraq at the time, while 43% think the U.S. should keep troops in Iraq beyond the deadline if Iraqi security forces cannot maintain order in Iraq.

### **War Views Are Highly Partisan**

The war, one of the longest military conflicts in U.S. history, began under a Republican president and is being concluded under a Democratic one. As has been the case for much

of the war's history, there is a clear partisan divide among the public, with Republicans generally supportive of the war and Democrats generally opposed.

Two areas on which there is some cross-party agreement are that Iraq is better off now than it was before the war (though only a slim majority of Democrats believe it is) and that Iraqi forces will be unable to maintain order in Iraq (Republicans are more pessimistic than Democrats on this count).

*Views of Iraq War, by Political Party Affiliation*

	Democrat/ Lean Democratic	Republican/ Lean Republican
	%	%
War a mistake	78	30
War not a mistake	20	67
Will be judged successful	26	60
Will be judged a failure	70	35
Iraq better off than before war	51	81
Iraq worse off than before war	42	16
Iraqi forces will be able to maintain order	40	29
Iraqi forces will not be able to maintain order	55	67
Should withdraw by 2011 regardless of situation	68	32
Should keep troops beyond 2011 if Iraqi forces fail	26	65

Aug. 5-8, 2010

GALLUP®

**Implications**

The transfer of combat operations to Iraqi forces marks a major milestone in the more than seven-year war in Iraq. The war proved more challenging for the United States than may have initially appeared to be the case after the U.S. toppled the Saddam Hussein regime in the spring of 2003. Americans' opinions of the war began to sour as progress became less obvious and U.S. casualties rose. For most of the last five years, a majority has opposed it, even as the United States began to make strides after the surge of U.S. troops in 2007.

For now, Americans believe history will be more harsh than kind in judging the war. Of course, the final chapters have not been written, as the U.S. will maintain a presence in

the country for at least another year. The Iraqis' ability to keep the country secure will likely also factor into historical evaluations of the war.

## **Survey Methods**

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Aug. 5-8, 2010, with a random sample of 1,013 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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

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

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

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

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## **Americans Split on Support for Afghan Mission**

August 18, 2010

People in the United States are divided in their assessment of the military mission in Afghanistan, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 47 per cent of respondents support it, whereas 42 per cent oppose it.

Support for the war in Afghanistan is down seven points since February.

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

At least 2,002 soldiers—including 1,227 Americans—have died in the war on terrorism, either in support of the U.S.-led Operation Enduring Freedom or as part of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) led by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

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

On Aug. 16, NATO officials announced that they killed Abu Baqir, who they described as "a dual-hatted Taliban sub-commander and al-Qaeda group leader," during an air strike in Afghanistan.

### **Polling Data**

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

	<b>Aug. 2010</b>	<b>Jun. 2010</b>	<b>Apr. 2010</b>	<b>Feb. 2010</b>
Support	47%	50%	51%	54%
Oppose	42%	43%	39%	38%
Not sure	11%	8%	10%	7%

*Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion*

*Methodology: Online interviews with 1,002 American adults, conducted on Aug. 4 and Aug. 5, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.*

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### **Americans Nix War Against North Korea**

August 21, 2010

Many adults in the United States are not in favour of a military invasion of North Korea in the event of a war in the Korean Peninsula, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 46 per cent of respondents oppose this course of action.

Diplomatic relations between the North and South have been strained since the end of the Korean War. A one-mile demilitarized zone has separated the two countries since 1953. About 28,000 American troops are currently stationed in South Korea.

Kim Jong-il has been the de-facto leader of North Korea since the death of his father, Kim Il Song, in 1994. North Korea was branded as part of an "axis of evil" by then

United States president George W. Bush in January 2002. In February 2005, the government of North Korea admitted publicly for the first time that it possesses nuclear weapons.

The Government of South Korea has accused North Korea of using a torpedo to sink a ship in March, killing 46 South Korean sailors. North Korea has denied the allegations, and claims that South Korea manipulated the results of its own investigation.

On Jul. 27, Democratic Massachusetts Senator John Kerry called on the U.S. government to engage in direct talks with North Korea, saying, "The underlying security challenges have kept the Korean Peninsula locked in a Cold War for far too long, even as we are fully prepared to deter and defend against any North Korean aggression, a fact underscored by upcoming joint military exercises and the delay of the planned transfer of wartime operational control to South Korea."

### **Polling Data**

If a war breaks out between North Korea and South Korea, would you support or oppose the U.S. Government authorizing a military invasion of North Korea with the aim of removing the North Korean Government?

Support 36%

Oppose 46%

Not sure 18%

*Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion*

*Methodology: Online interviews with 1,013 American adults, conducted on Aug. 1 and Aug. 2, 2010. Margin of error is 2.2 per cent.*

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### **Deployment Taking Greatest Toll on Young Service Members**

*Young who have served in foreign war twice as likely to report chronic pain as never-deployed*

August 18, 2010

Active duty U.S. military personnel who have been deployed to a foreign war are more likely to have been diagnosed with depression at some point in their lives than those service members who have never deployed, with the largest percentage of diagnoses among those aged 18 to 29.

*Prevalance of Clinical Diagnoses of Lifetime Depression Among Active Duty Service Members, by Age*

	<b>Active Duty (previously deployed)</b>	<b>Active Duty (never deployed)</b>
Total (18-64)	7.7%	4.7%
18-29	9.6%	4.0%
30-64	6.5%	5.9%

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

GALLUP®

Among those 18- to 29-year-olds who've been deployed, 86% say they've served in either Iraq or Afghanistan, as have 80% of 30- to 64-year-olds. Still, the younger service members are far more likely than the older military personnel and more than twice as likely as their non-deployed counterparts to say they have ever been diagnosed with depression.

These findings are based on 1,432 interviews with active duty military personnel conducted Aug. 1, 2009 through June 15, 2010 as part of the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index. Among these respondents, all of whom were living in the U.S. at the time, 1,004 reported having been previously deployed to a foreign war, 818 of which were deployed to either Iraq or Afghanistan.

For more information on the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index, see page 2.

**Daily Physical Pain Doubles for Young, Previously Deployed**

Active duty military personnel who have been previously deployed are also more likely to report experiencing physical pain daily than those active duty service members who have never deployed. Again, the difference is more pronounced in the younger age group, with young military personnel who have returned from deployment showing a rate of chronic pain that is double the rate of their counterparts who have never deployed.

*Prevalence of Daily Physical Pain Among Active Duty Service Members,  
by Age*

	<b>Active Duty (previously deployed)</b>	<b>Active Duty (never deployed)</b>
Total (18-64)	18.2%	11.6%
18-29	18.7%	9.2%
30-64	17.8%	15.6%

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

GALLUP®

Even though they have experienced the difficulties of serving in a foreign war, previously deployed American military personnel under the age of 30 are still less likely to report ever having been diagnosed with depression than U.S. workers as a whole (9.6% vs. 11.9%). Much of this difference, however, can be accounted for as a result of the disproportionately high percentage of male service members when compared with U.S. workers generally, as women are about 70% more likely to be diagnosed with depression than are men.

Still, the findings suggest that deployment to war can take an emotional and physical toll, especially for those under 30 as active duty personnel return state-side hampered with daily physical pain and depression diagnoses that are sharply higher than their non-deployed counterparts.

### **Survey Methods**

Results are based on telephone interviews with 1,432 currently active U.S. military personnel, including 1,004 that have been deployed to a foreign war and 428 that have never been deployed. (The deployment status of the remainder is unknown.) Interviews were conducted with those aged 18 and older from Aug. 1 2008-June 15, 2010, as part of the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index. For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is +3.0, +3.7, and +5.6 percentage points, respectively. Error ranges will climb higher for individual age groups within each category.



*Sample Sizes of Reported Groups*

	<b>Active Duty (previously deployed)</b>	<b>Active Duty (never deployed)</b>
Total	1,004	428
18-29	289	212
30-64	715	216

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

GALLUP®

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

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

Are you currently on active duty, or not?"

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

Questions used to discern the clinical diagnosis of depression and daily physical pain include:

"Have you ever been told by a physician or nurse that you have depression?"

"Did you experience physical pain a lot of the day yesterday?"

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

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

**About the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index**

The Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index measures the daily pulse of U.S. wellbeing and provides best-in-class solutions for a healthier world. To learn more, please visit [well-beingindex.com](http://well-beingindex.com).

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**Obama Sees New Lows in Job Approval**

*Weekly average of 44% and three-day average of 42% are lowest yet*

August 16, 2010

President Obama's job approval rating dipped to 44% for the week of Aug. 9-15, the lowest weekly average of his administration by one percentage point.

### *Barack Obama's Presidential Job Approval Ratings*

% Approve, weekly aggregates



Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP®

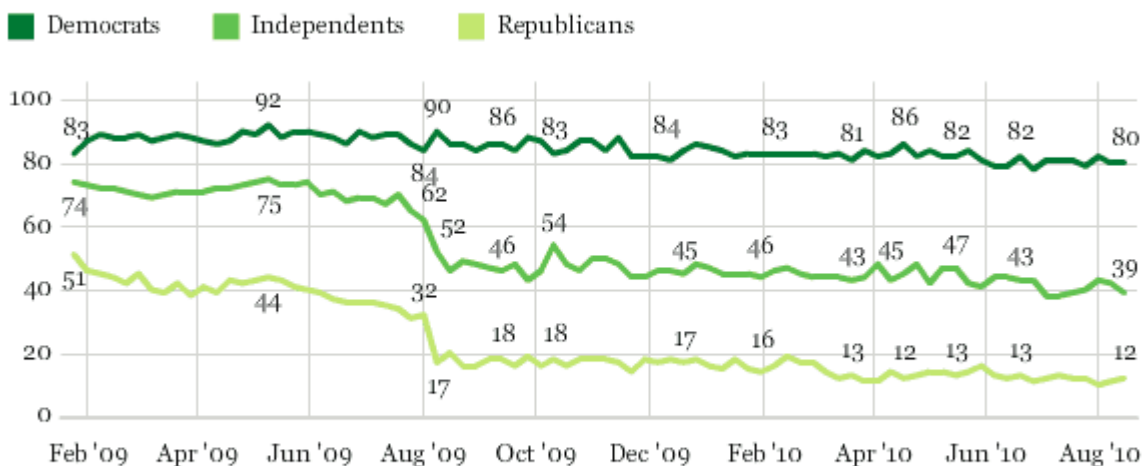
The drop in Obama's weekly average was driven by particularly low ratings near the end of the week, with record-low three-day rolling averages of 42% for Aug. 12-14 and Aug. 13-15 polling. Prior to this weekend, Obama's three-day low had been 44%. Additionally, Obama's disapproval rating reached 50% for the first time in the Aug. 13-15 average.

The president visited Florida's Gulf Coast over the weekend as part of a vacation with his family, while his comments about the construction of a mosque near ground zero in New York City became a much-debated topic in the news media and on the Internet. As is usually the case, the impact of these or other news events on the president's approval ratings is difficult to disentangle.

The overall pattern of Obama's job approval ratings within partisan groups is fairly stable. The 68-point difference between Democrats' and Republicans' approval ratings for Aug. 9-15 is in line with what has been the case for many weeks, while his 39% approval among independents is down slightly from the past several weeks.

## Barack Obama's Presidential Job Approval Ratings, by Party

% Approve, weekly aggregates



Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP®

Obama's ratings in the low 40% range are not unusual in historical context. All presidents since Lyndon Johnson have suffered ratings below 40% at points in their presidencies, with several falling below 30%. Presidents Carter, Reagan, and Clinton were -- like Obama -- in the low 40% range during August of the second year of their presidencies. President George W. Bush left office in January 2009 with a 34% approval rating.

A president's job approval ratings are related to his party's success in midterm elections. Presidents with ratings below 50% have seen their party lose 36 seats on average in midterm House elections -- with a range of 11 to 55 seats lost. A continuation of Obama's current pattern of approval ratings well below 50% would not bode well for the Democrats this fall.

### Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of Gallup Daily tracking survey Aug. 9-15, 2010, with a random sample of 3,672 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 2$  percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each daily sample includes a minimum quota of 150 cell phone respondents and 850 landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas among landline

respondents for gender within region. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member had the most recent birthday.

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

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

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### **Americans Divided About Future Gulf Drilling**

*Nearly even split found on lifting the drilling moratorium and on BP's future in the area*

August 18, 2010

With the BP oil well in the Gulf of Mexico seemingly capped, Americans are split down the middle over whether the federal government should maintain a moratorium on most offshore oil drilling in the Gulf, or lift it and allow drilling to resume before November.

#### *Maintain vs. Lift Offshore Drilling Ban for Gulf of Mexico*

As you may know, as a result of the oil spill, the federal government banned most offshore drilling in the Gulf of Mexico through November. Do you think the federal government should lift the ban and allow offshore drilling to resume or should it keep the ban on most offshore drilling in place through November?

	<b>Lift ban</b>	<b>Keep ban in place</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
National adults	47	46
Men	54	42
Women	41	49
Democrat	32	64
Independent	41	48
Republican	66	31

Aug. 14-15, 2010

Based on half sample; margin of error  $\pm 5$  percentage points

GALLUP®

## Should BP be allowed to drill again in the same area?

49% **YES** should be allowed

46% **NO** should not be

The Obama administration first issued the six-month moratorium in May to allow for the implementation of new deepwater drilling safety measures. Opponents of the moratorium argue that it could drive oil rigs overseas and do permanent damage to Louisiana's oil industry.

More than half of men (54%) favor lifting the moratorium, compared with 41% of women -- a significant gender gap consistent with women's generally more pro-environmental views. Also, two-thirds of Republicans (66%) would lift the ban, while nearly as many Democrats are opposed to doing so (64%).

Americans as a whole are also divided over whether BP should be allowed to drill for oil in the same area again in the future. The gender and partisan differences on this question are similar to those seen for lifting the Gulf oil drilling moratorium.

## BP's Ratings Improved, but Still Negative

Despite Americans' divergent views about future oil drilling in the Gulf, they share a common reaction to BP's handling of the 2010 oil spill -- one that is overwhelmingly negative. While more Americans approve of BP's handling of the situation than did so in June, 64% still disapprove.

### *Opinion of BP's Handling of Gulf Oil Spill*

Do you approve or disapprove of the way the oil company BP has handled [^ is handling] the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico?

	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion
	%	%	%
2010 Aug 14-15	31	64	6
2010 Jun 19-20 ^	16	76	8

GALLUP®

Over the same two-month period, there has been no change in Americans' reactions to the way President Barack Obama has handled the situation. Close to half disapprove (48%), while slightly fewer (44%) approve.

### *Opinion of Barack Obama's Handling of Gulf Oil Spill*

Turning back to Barack Obama, do you approve or disapprove of the way Barack Obama has handled [^ is handling] the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico?

	<b>Approve</b>	<b>Disapprove</b>	<b>No opinion</b>
	%	%	%
2010 Aug 14-15	44	48	8
2010 Jun 19-20 ^	44	48	9
2010 Jun 5-6 ^	40	46	13

GALLUP®

#### **Few Americans Celebrating the Outcome**

**Gulf Oil Spill Damage**  
**How does the damage compare to what you thought it would be?**

44% **Worse**

29% **About the same**

22% **Not as bad**

In early August, just as BP was stopping the oil spill with a "static kill" procedure and successfully sealing the well with cement, the Obama administration issued reports saying that most of the leaked oil in the Gulf has been captured, dispersed, or evaporated. However, this upbeat assessment has recently been challenged by teams of independent scientists.

Americans' own views of the damage are more negative than upbeat. Forty-four percent say the extent of damage caused by the oil spill is worse than they thought it would be, twice the number who say it is not as bad as they expected.

#### **Survey Methods**

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Aug. 14-15, 2010, on the Gallup Daily tracking survey, with a random sample of 1,074 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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

For results based on the sample of 554 national adults in Form C, the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 5$  percentage points. For results based on the sample of 520 national adults in Form D, the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 5$  percentage points.

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

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

The questions reported here were asked of a random half-sample of respondents for two nights on the Gallup Daily tracking survey.

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

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## **Americans Would Impose Term Limits on Lawmakers**

August 16, 2010

Many people in the United States think members of the lower house should not be allowed to serve in office for an unlimited number of terms, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 47 per cent of respondents would limit members of the House of Representatives to serve a maximum of six-year tenures (or three terms).

Currently, all members of Congress, including senators and representatives, are allowed to serve as many terms as they want.

Earlier this month, Republican congressional candidate Chris Gibson called for eight-year limits on House members, and a change in the length of each term from two to four years.

On Aug. 11, Democratic New York congressman Scott Murphy said he is open to the idea of introducing limits on leadership positions and on the terms of lawmakers, declaring, "The people that are around for 35 years to be in charge tend to be the more extreme in both of the parties." Murphy also said that Congress is "incredibly broken" and in need of "systemic reform."

## Polling Data

At this time, members of the House of Representatives can be elected to serve as many two-year terms as they want. Thinking about this, which one of these options would you prefer?

Limiting members of the House of Representatives to six-year tenures (three terms)	47%
Limiting members of the House of Representatives to 12-year tenures (six terms)	19%
Limiting members of the House of Representatives to 18-year tenures (nine terms)	5%
Keeping the current regulations that allow members of the House of Representatives to serve as many terms as they want	16%
Not sure	13%

*Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion*

*Methodology: Online interviews with 1,013 American adults, conducted on Aug. 4 and Aug. 5, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.*

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## Growing Number of Americans Say Obama is a Muslim

Religion, Politics and the President

August 19, 2010

A substantial and growing number of Americans say that Barack Obama is a Muslim, while the proportion saying he is a Christian has declined. More than a year and a half into his presidency, a plurality of the public says they do not know what religion Obama follows.



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## Sharp Decline in Percentage Saying Obama is a Christian

<i>What is Obama's religion?</i>	<b>Mar 2008</b>	<b>Oct 2008</b>	<b>Mar 2009</b>	<b>Aug 2010</b>	<b>09-10 Change</b>
	%	%	%	%	
Christian	47	51	48	34	-14
Muslim	12	12	11	18	+7
Other	2	2	1	2	+1
Don't know	36	32	34	43	+9
Refused	3	3	6	2	
	100	100	100	100	

PEW RESEARCH CENTER July 21-August 5, 2010.  
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.  
 "Do you happen to know what Barack Obama's religion is? Is he Christian, Jewish, Muslim, Buddhist, Hindu, atheist, agnostic or something else?"

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A new national survey by the Pew Research Center finds that nearly one-in-five Americans (18%) now say Obama is a Muslim, up from 11% in March 2009. Only about one-third of adults (34%) say Obama is a Christian, down sharply from 48% in 2009. Fully 43% say they do not know what Obama's religion is. The survey was completed in early August, before Obama's recent comments about the proposed construction of a mosque near the site of the former World Trade Center.

The view that Obama is a Muslim is more widespread among his political opponents than among his backers. Roughly a third of conservative Republicans (34%) say Obama is a Muslim, as do 30% of those who disapprove of Obama's job performance. But even among many of his supporters and allies, less than half now say Obama is a Christian. Among Democrats, for instance, 46% say Obama is a Christian, down from 55% in March 2009.

The belief that Obama is a Muslim has increased most sharply among Republicans (up 14 points since 2009), especially conservative Republicans (up 16 points). But the number of independents who say Obama is a Muslim has also increased significantly (up eight points). There has been little change in the number of Democrats who say Obama is a Muslim, but fewer Democrats today say he is a Christian (down nine points since 2009).

When asked how they learned about Obama's religion in an open-ended question, 60% of those who say Obama is a Muslim cite the media. Among specific media sources, television (at 16%) is mentioned most frequently. About one-in-ten (11%) of those who say Obama is a Muslim say they learned of this through Obama's own words and behavior.

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## Perceptions of Obama's Religion Linked to Job Approval

*Say Obama's religion is...*

<i>Obama job performance</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Christian</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
	%	%	%	%
Approve	47	62	26	44
Disapprove	41	29	67	40
Don't know	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>17</u>
	100	100	100	100
N	3003	1121	558	1213

PEW RESEARCH CENTER July 21-August 5, 2010. Q1 & Q58.  
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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Beliefs about Obama's religion are closely linked to political judgments about him. Those who say he is a Muslim overwhelmingly disapprove of his job performance, while a majority of those who think he is a Christian approve of the job Obama is doing. Those who are unsure about Obama's religion are about evenly divided in their views of his performance.

The new poll by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and the Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life -- conducted July 21-Aug. 5 among 3,003 respondents reached on landlines and cell phones, and interviewed in both English and Spanish -- finds that despite increasing uncertainty about Obama's religion, the public generally says he handles his religious beliefs appropriately.

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## Presidents and Religion: Comparing Obama and Bush

<i>Relies on his religious beliefs when making policy decisions...</i>	<b>Bush 2004</b>	<b>Obama 2010</b>	<b>Diff</b>
	%	%	
A great deal	26	14	-12
A fair amount	38	27	-11
Not very much	28	43	+15
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>16</u>	+8
	100	100	

<i>Relies on his religious beliefs when making policy decisions...</i>	<b>Bush 2004</b>	<b>Obama 2010</b>	<b>Diff</b>
Too much	15	11	-4
Too little	21	21	0
Right amount	53	48	-5
Don't know	<u>11</u>	<u>20</u>	+9
	100	100	

<i>Mentions his religious faith and prayer...</i>	<b>Bush 2006</b>	<b>Obama 2010</b>	<b>Diff</b>
Too much	24	10	-14
Too little	14	19	+5
Right amount	52	53	+1
Don't know	<u>10</u>	<u>17</u>	+7
	100	100	

PEW RESEARCH CENTER July 21-August 5, 2010. Q23-25.  
Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

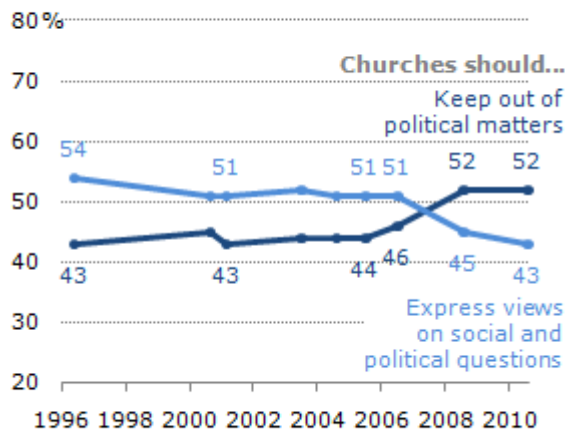
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The public sees Obama as less influenced by religion compared with George W. Bush when he was president. Yet relatively small percentages say Obama mentions his faith too infrequently or that he relies too little on his religious beliefs when making policy decisions.

Currently, 41% say Obama relies on his religious beliefs "a great deal" (14%) or a "fair amount" (27%) when making policy decisions; in August 2004, 64% said Bush relied on his religious beliefs either a great deal (26%) or a fair amount (38%).

Nonetheless, as was the case with Bush, the public generally says that Obama relies on his religious beliefs the right amount when making policy decisions. Roughly half of Americans (48%) think that Obama relies on his beliefs the right amount when making policy, while 21% say he relies too little on his beliefs and 11% too much; in 2004, slightly more (53%) said Bush relied on his beliefs the right amount when making policy. In addition, about as many say Obama (53%) mentions his religious faith and prayer the right amount as said that about Bush (52%) in 2006, though far fewer say Obama mentions his faith too much (10% vs. 24% for Bush).

## More Say Churches Should Keep Out of Politics



PEW RESEARCH CENTER July 21-August 5, 2010. Q20.

The survey also finds about half of the public (52%) says that churches should keep out of politics, while 43% say churches and other houses of worship should express their views on social and political questions. That is largely unchanged from 2008, but over the previous decade (from 1996 to 2006), narrow majorities had expressed support for churches' involvement in political matters.

The decline since 2006 in the number saying that churches should speak out on social and political issues has been broad-based, including Democrats and Republicans and people from a variety of religious backgrounds. The percentage of black Protestants who say churches should speak out on political matters has dropped sharply, going from 69% in 2006 to 53% today.

Despite the growing opposition to political involvement on the part of churches, most people continue to say they want political leaders who are religious. About six-in-ten (61%) agree that it is important that members of Congress have strong religious beliefs. And as in previous surveys, a slight plurality (37%) says that in general there has been too little expression of religious faith and prayer by political leaders.

The survey also finds:

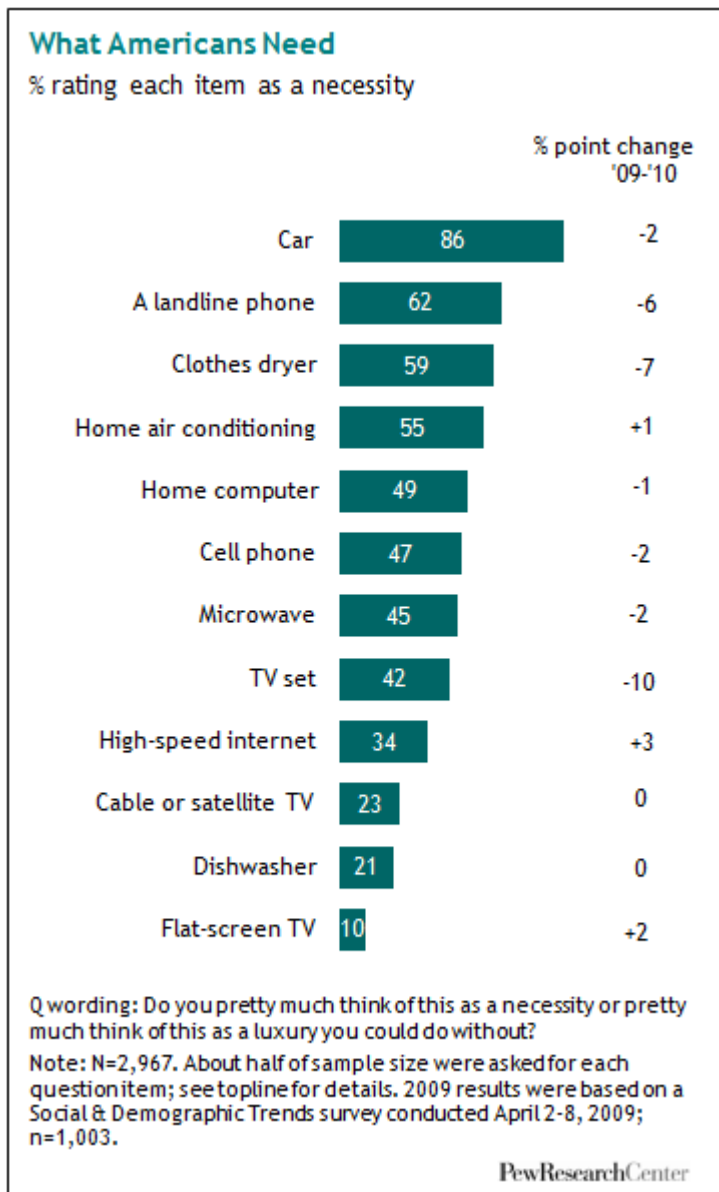
- The Republican Party continues to be more widely viewed as friendly toward religion than the Democratic Party. However, both parties are facing declines in the percentages saying they are friendly to religion.
- The religious landscape is far more favorable to Republicans than was the case as recently as 2008. Half of white non-Hispanic Catholics (50%) currently identify with or lean toward the Republican Party, up nine points since 2008. Among religiously unaffiliated voters, who have been stalwart supporters of Democrats in recent elections, 29% currently identify with or lean toward the Republican Party,

- up from 25% in 2008 (the proportion identifying as Democrats has fallen seven points since then). And 33% of Jewish voters identify with or lean toward the Republican Party, up from 20% in 2008.
- Roughly six-in-ten people (58%) have heard of the "religious right," while 41% are familiar with the "religious left." Among those who have heard of the religious right and the religious left, sizable numbers express no opinion as to whether or not they generally agree or disagree with them.
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## **The Fading Glory of the Television and Telephone**

August 19, 2010

One day you're the brightest star in the galaxy. Then something new comes along -- and suddenly you're a relic. It's a turn of fate that awaits sports heroes, movie stars, political leaders. And, yes, even household appliances.



After occupying center stage in the American household for much of the 20th century, two of the grand old luminaries of consumer technology -- the television set and the landline telephone -- are suffering from a sharp decline in public perception that they are necessities of life.

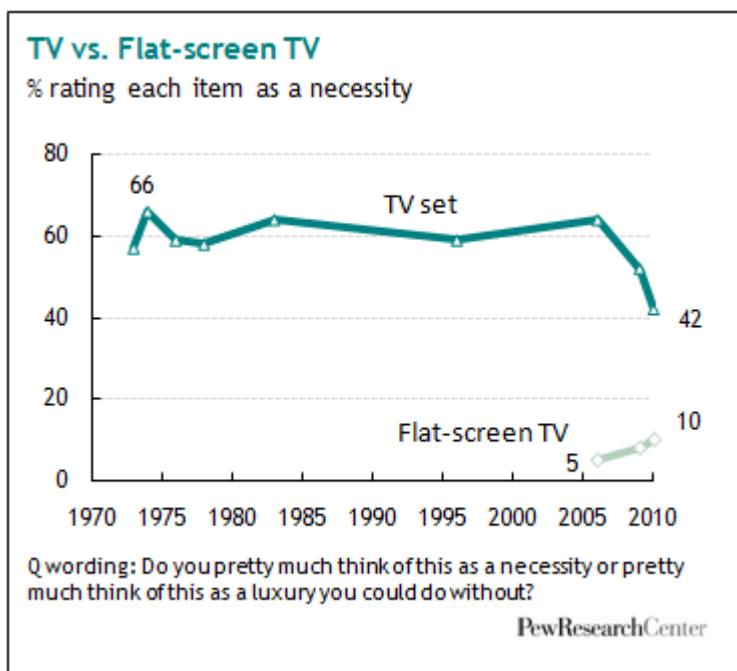
Just 42% of Americans say they consider the television set to be a necessity, according to a new nationwide survey from the Pew Research Center's Social & Demographic Trends project. Last year, this figure was 52%. In 2006, it was 64%.

The drop-off has been less severe for the landline telephone: Some 62% of Americans say it's a necessity of life, down from 68% last year.

But there's a related trend that's more perilous for the landline: Fully 47% of the public say that its younger, smarter and more nimble cousin -- the cell phone -- is a necessity of life.

Even more worrisome for both 20th-century household fixtures are the oh-so-very-21st-century attitudes of today's young adults. Fewer than half (46%) of 18- to 29-year-old survey respondents consider the landline phone a necessity of life. Fewer than three-in-ten (29%) say the same about the television set.

The Pew Research Center telephone survey (landline as well as cell phone) was conducted among a nationally representative sample of 2,967 adults from May 11 through May 31, 2010.



Using a list of a dozen different items designed to make everyday life more productive, convenient, comfortable or entertaining, it asked respondents whether they consider each item a "necessity" or a "luxury."

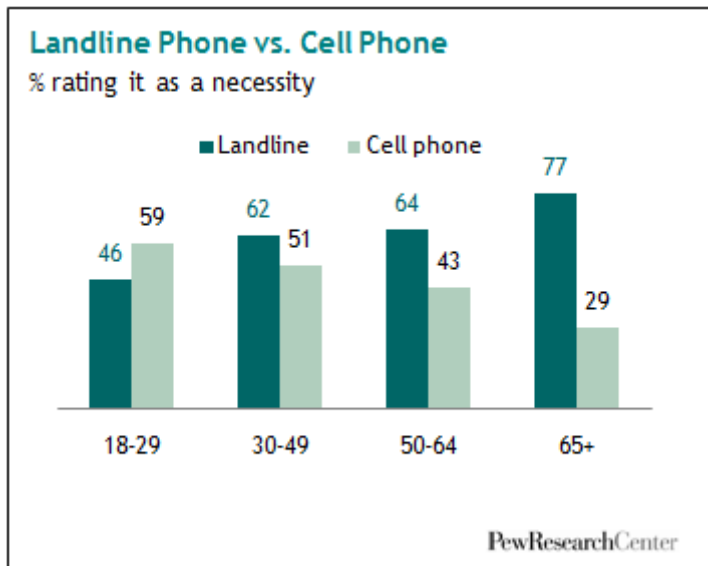
As past Pew Research reports on this topic have shown (2009,2006), the public's collective judgments have waxed and waned in recent times with the changing state of the economy.

From 1996 through 2006 -- a period of economic expansion and heavy consumer spending -- a rising share of Americans saw more items on the list as necessities rather than luxuries. Since 2006 -- as the housing bubble burst, the economy sank into a deep recession and consumer spending throttled down -- the trend has moved the opposite way. A rising share now sees more everyday items as luxuries than necessities.

## It's Not Just the Economy

But the economy isn't the only factor driving these numbers. For several items on the list -- the television set and the landline phone are prime examples -- innovations in technology also seem to be playing a role.

Indeed, the dichotomy posed by the question "luxury or necessity" may itself be something of a relic. For some items, a more appropriate question in 2010 may be whether consumers consider these venerable appliances to be "necessary" or "superfluous."



In the case of the landline phone, a rising thumbs-down verdict comes not just from the survey but also from the marketplace. According to a Pew Research Center analysis of government data, just 74% of U.S. households now have a landline phone.<sup>1</sup> This is down from a peak of 97% in 2001.<sup>2</sup>

During this same time period, use of cell phones has skyrocketed. Fully 82% of adults now use cell phones, up from 53% in 2000. There are now more cell phones in the U.S. than landline phones. And -- as if to add insult to injury -- today's young adults are spending less time talking on their cell phones and more time texting.<sup>3</sup>

[Continue reading the full report at pewsocialtrends.org.](http://pewsocialtrends.org)

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1. See Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and Pew Internet & American Life Project, "Assessing the Cell Phone Challenge." May 20, 2010, and Stephen J. Blumberg, and Julian V. Luke, "Wireless substitution: Early release of estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, July-December 2009." National Center for Health Statistics, May 2010.

2. Blumberg et al, 2007, Chapter 3 in *Advances in Telephone Survey Methodology*, edited by James M. Lepkowski, et al, John Wiley



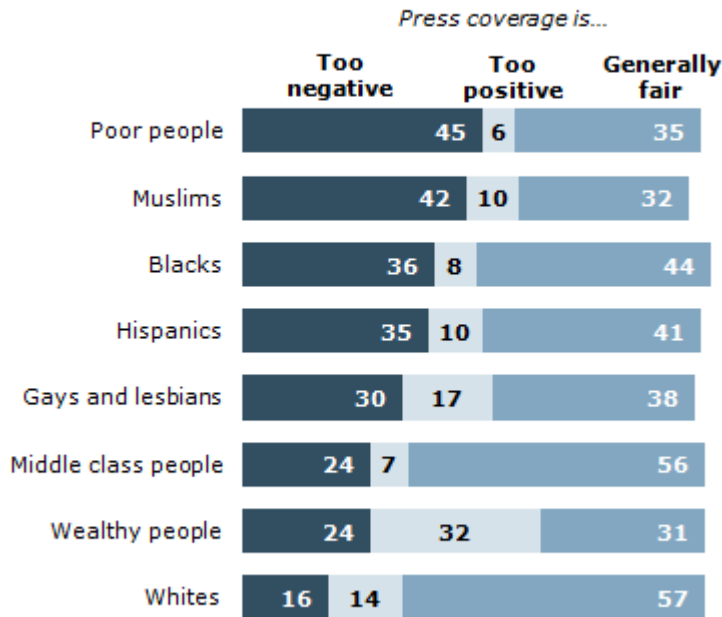
### Many Say Coverage of the Poor and Minorities Is Too Negative

News about Whites, Middle-Class Mostly Seen as Fair

August 19, 2010

In evaluating news coverage of different groups, pluralities of Americans say that coverage of poor people and Muslims is too negative, while somewhat smaller percentages say the same about coverage of blacks and Hispanics.

#### Pluralities See Coverage of the Poor, Muslims as Too Negative



PEW RESEARCH CENTER August 12-15, 2010.  
Don't know responses not shown.

Among eight groups tested, whites and middle-class people are the only groups that majorities say are treated fairly by the press; 57% say that news coverage of whites is generally fair while 56% say the same about coverage of middle-class people.

Notably, about a third (32%) say that coverage of wealthy people is too positive -- the highest percentage for any group included in the survey. About as many see coverage of the wealthy as too positive as say it is generally fair (31%).

These are the results of latest weekly News Interest Index survey, conducted Aug. 12-15 among 1,005 adults by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, which also

finds that Americans continued to track the oil leak in the Gulf of Mexico last week more closely than other major stories. With coverage of the leak down significantly, the public's high interest likely reflects the perceived importance of the story; 44% say this was the story they followed most closely, while the spill accounted for just 3% of the newshole, according to the Pew Research Center's Project for Excellence in Journalism.

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### Blacks See Too Little Coverage of Race Relations

<i>Amount of coverage news organizations give to race relations?</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>
		<b>Non-Hisp</b>	<b>Non-Hisp</b>
	%	%	%
Too much	34	40	17
Too little	31	24	51
About right	25	27	20
Don't know	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>
	100	100	100
<i>New organizations make race relations seem...</i>			
Better than they are	18	16	23
Worse than they are	48	50	42
About how they are	24	23	26
Don't know	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>
	100	100	100
N	1005	750	99

PEW RESEARCH CENTER August 12-15, 2010.  
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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The survey also shows that the public is divided over whether news organizations devote too much coverage to race relations in this country. Still, close to half (48%) say the media make relations between the races seem worse than they actually are, while about a quarter (24%) say they reflect race relations as they really are.

Just more than a third (34%) say news organizations give too much attention to race relations, while a comparable 31% say they give these difficult issues too little coverage and 25% say the amount is about right.

African Americans are much more likely than whites to say news organizations give too little attention to race relations (51% vs. 24%), though pluralities in both groups (42% for blacks, 50% for whites) say the media make race relations seem worse than they actually are.

About four-in-ten Democrats (41%) say news organizations give race relations too little coverage, compared with 20% of Republicans and 32% of independents. Republicans, on the other hand, are much more likely to say that race relations get too much coverage (47%), compared with 29% of Democrats and 32% of independents.

Those 18-29 are more likely than other age groups to say that the media gives too little attention to race relations. About half (49%) say this, compared with 18% of those 65 and older. Again, the differences narrow when people are asked to assess the coverage. For example, 41% of those 18-29 say news organizations make race relations seem worse than they are, just about the same as the 44% of those 65 and older who say this.

## Press Coverage of Muslims

### Democrats More Likely to See Coverage of Muslims as Too Negative

	Too negative %	Too Positive %	Generally fair %	DK %	N
Total	42	10	32	17=100	1005
White non-Hispanic	40	12	33	16=100	750
Black non-Hispanic	51	1	30	19=100	99
18-29	47	5	30	19=100	158
30-49	49	9	29	14=100	273
50-64	42	12	34	12=100	284
65+	24	14	39	24=100	262
College grad+	53	9	28	10=100	353
Some college	53	10	23	14=100	241
HS or less	30	9	39	22=100	402
Republican	36	13	38	13=100	247
Democrat	59	5	26	11=100	299
Independent	39	12	35	14=100	345

PEW RESEARCH CENTER August 12-15, 2010.  
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

When assessing news coverage of Muslims, older people are less likely than others to say coverage is too negative -- just 24% of those age 65 and over say this, compared with more than four-in-ten of those in younger age groups.

College educated Americans are significantly more likely than those who have not attended college to say media treatment of Muslims is too negative; a majority of those with college experience (53%) say this, compared to just 30% of those with a high school education or less.

And while a 59% majority of Democrats say press coverage of Muslims is too negative, Republican and independent opinion is somewhat more divided. Republicans and independents are about equally likely to say coverage is generally fair (38% of Republicans and 35% of independents) as to say it is too negative (36% of Republicans and 39% of independents).

## African Americans See Coverage of Blacks as Too Negative

Nearly six-in-ten African Americans (58%) say that news coverage of blacks is generally too negative. A sizeable minority of whites (31%) also says that blacks are portrayed too negatively in news stories. Still, nearly half of whites (48%) say media treatment of blacks is generally fair (just 28% of blacks say this). African Americans also are more likely than whites to say that media coverage of Hispanics is too negative (48%, compared with 32% of whites).

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### Wide Racial Differences in Views of Coverage of Blacks and Whites

<i>Assessing coverage of...</i>	<b>Too negative</b> %	<b>Too positive</b> %	<b>Generally fair</b> %	<b>DK</b>
<b>Blacks</b>				
Total	36	8	44	13=100
White non-Hispanic	31	9	48	13=100
Black non-Hispanic	58	1	28	14=100
White-Black diff	-27	+8	+20	
<b>Whites</b>				
Total	16	14	57	13=100
White non-Hispanic	16	11	60	13=100
Black non-Hispanic	12	26	49	12=100
White-Black diff	+4	-15	+11	

PEW RESEARCH CENTER August 12-15, 2010.  
 Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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Pluralities of both blacks (49%) and whites (60%) say that news coverage of whites tends to be fair, while just 16% of whites and 12% of blacks say it is too negative. Blacks are somewhat more likely than whites to say media coverage of whites is too positive, although just 26% of blacks say this (compared with 11% of whites).

There also are substantial partisan differences in these views. Majorities of Democrats say news media coverage of blacks (52%) and Hispanics (52%) is too negative; about two-in-ten Republicans say this about news coverage of each group (22% for both blacks and Hispanics). About a third of independents say press coverage of blacks (35%) and Hispanics (33%) is too negative.

Similarly, Democrats are about twice as likely as Republicans to say news coverage of gays and lesbians is too negative (40% vs. 22%); 30% of independents see coverage of gays as too negative. Younger people also are more likely than older people to say portrayals of gays and lesbians in the press are too negative; 36% of those younger than 50 say this, compared to 27% of 50 to 64 year olds and just 19% of those age 65 and older.

## Coverage of Wealthy, Middle-Class and Poor

### More Republicans than Democrats Say Coverage of the Wealthy Is Too Negative

	Too negative %	Too positive %	Generally fair %	DK
<b>Wealthy people</b>				
Total	24	32	31	13=100
Republican	32	24	33	11=100
Democrat	21	37	33	8=100
Independent	22	35	29	13=100
R-D diff	+11	-13	0	
<b>Middle class people</b>				
Total	24	7	56	13=100
Republican	31	3	55	12=100
Democrat	17	10	65	9=100
Independent	27	6	54	13=100
R-D diff	+14	-7	-10	
<b>Poor people</b>				
Total	45	6	35	13=100
Republican	28	9	50	13=100
Democrat	61	5	26	8=100
Independent	46	5	38	11=100
R-D diff	-33	+4	+24	

PEW RESEARCH CENTER August 12-15, 2010.  
Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Republicans and Democrats offer differing views of coverage of people at every income level. Nearly a third of Republicans (32%) say coverage of the wealthy is too negative, about the same number who say it is generally fair (33%); 24% of Republicans say press coverage of wealthy people is too positive.

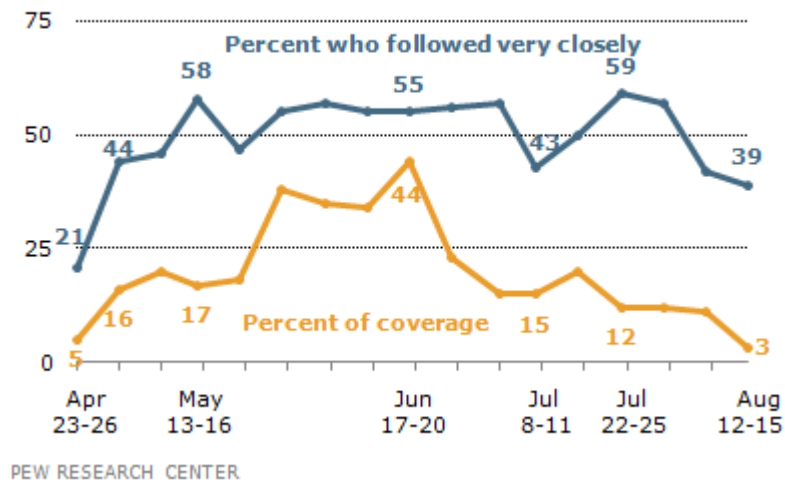
By contrast, Democrats are substantially more likely than Republicans to say press coverage of the affluent is too positive (37%), while just 21% say it is too negative. Independent views of coverage of wealthy people mirror those of Democrats.

While majorities of Republicans (55%), Democrats (65%) and independents (54%) say news coverage of the middle class is generally fair, Republicans (31%) and independents (27%) are more likely than Democrats (17%) to say the media is too negative in its treatment of middle class people.

A clear majority of Democrats (61%) say the media is too negative in its coverage of the poor; 46% of independents and just 28% of Republicans say this.

## The Week's News

### Oil Leak Interest Versus Coverage



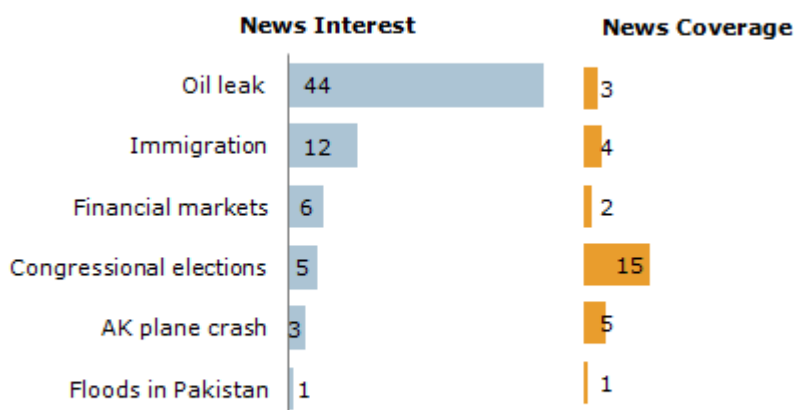
Public attention to the major oil leak in the Gulf of Mexico has yet to drop off as significantly as media coverage. Currently, 39% say they followed news about the leak very closely last week, not much different from the 42% that said this one week earlier. Still, that is down sharply from 59% in the July 22-25 survey. More than four-in-ten (44%) say this was the story they followed most closely last week.

The oil leak accounted for 3% of the coverage measured by PEJ, down from 11% one week earlier. With the underground well largely sealed, coverage has declined greatly since a peak of 44% of the newshole in mid-June.

More than a quarter (27%) say they followed news about the immigration debate very closely last week, while 12% say this was the news they followed most closely. News about immigration made up 4% of the newshole.

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## News Interest vs. Coverage



News interest shows the percentage of people who say they followed this story most closely, Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, August 12-15, 2010. News coverage shows the percentage of news coverage devoted to each story, Pew Research Center's Project for Excellence in Journalism, August 9-15, 2010.

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Two-in-ten (20%) say they followed news about this year's congressional elections very closely, while 5% say this was the news they followed most closely. News about the elections, including several hotly contested primaries, proved to be the most covered news of the week, accounting for 15% of coverage.

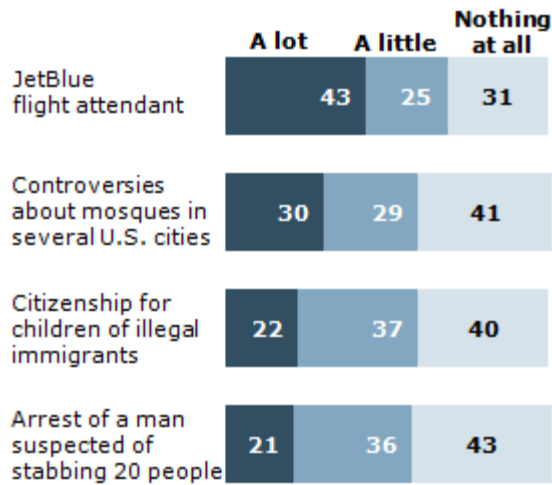
Fewer than two-in-ten (17%) say they followed news about recent ups and down in the stock market very closely; 6% say this was the news they followed most closely. News about the financial markets accounted for 2% of coverage. Economic news more generally -- including the market fluctuations -- accounted for 12% of coverage, according to PEJ, making it the second most reported news of the week.

Just 8% say they very closely followed news about the floods in Pakistan; 1% say this was the story they followed most closely. The flooding accounted for 1% of coverage.

And 7% say they very closely followed news about the Alaska plane crash that killed former Sen. Ted Stevens; 3% say this was the news they followed most closely. The crash accounted for 5% of coverage.

## Other Stories -- Flight Attendant Saga Resonates

### JetBlue Incident Widely Known



PEW RESEARCH CENTER August 12-15, 2010.  
Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

More than four-in-ten Americans (43%) say they heard a lot last week about the dramatic exit by JetBlue flight attendant Steven Slater from his plane at New York's Kennedy Airport after an argument with a passenger. A quarter (25%) say they heard a little about how Slater had quit his job, opened the plane door and hopped on the emergency exit chute. About three-in-ten (31%) say they heard nothing at all about this story.

Fewer say they heard a lot (30%) about controversies over plans for mosques in several U.S. cities. Debate over building a mosque near the World Trade Center site in New York City continued to generate controversy this week, especially after a series of comments by President Obama about the issue over the weekend. About three-in-ten (29%) say they heard a little about this issue, while 41% say they had heard nothing at all. Close to four-in-ten Republicans (38%) say they heard a lot about this, compared with 28% of Democrats; 30% of independents say they heard a lot as well.

Just more than two-in-ten (22%) say they heard a lot about the debate about changing the Constitution so that children of non-citizens born in the United States would no longer automatically be U.S. citizens. Another 37% heard a little about this debate, while 40% say they heard nothing at all. On this, there are no significant differences among partisans.

Awareness of that story was similar to awareness of news about the arrest of a man suspected of stabbing as many as 20 people. About two-in-ten (21%) say they heard a lot about this story, 36% say they heard a little and 43% say they had heard nothing at all.



These findings are based on the most recent installment of the weekly News Interest Index, an ongoing project of the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. The index, building on the Center's longstanding research into public attentiveness to major news stories, examines news interest as it relates to the news media's coverage. The weekly survey is conducted in conjunction with The Project for Excellence in Journalism's News Coverage Index, which monitors the news reported by major newspaper, television, radio and online news outlets on an ongoing basis. In the most recent week, data relating to news coverage were collected Aug. 9-15, and survey data measuring public interest in the top news stories of the week were collected Aug. 12-15, from a nationally representative sample of 1,005 adults.

## One in Three U.S. Parents See Child's School Making Major Cuts

*Vast majority expect spending cuts to hurt the quality of their child's education*

August 19, 2010

With many state and local governments facing crisis-level budget cutbacks, Gallup finds 32% of parents saying their child's school is having financial difficulties and having to make major spending cuts, and 59% saying their child's school has been able to avoid making such cuts. Of those who see their child's school making major cuts, the vast majority believe the cuts will harm their child's education.

*Based on what you know or have read, is your oldest child's school \_\_\_\_\_?*

*Do you think this will or will not hurt the quality of your child's education?*

Asked of parents with children in grades K-12 about their "oldest child's school"

	<b>Aug 5-8, 2010</b>
	%
Doing all right financially and able to avoid making major spending cuts	59
Having financial difficulties and having to make major spending cuts	32
(Will hurt quality of child's education)	(28)
(Will not hurt quality of child's education)	(4)
No opinion	9

Aug. 5-8, 2010

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The results are from a Gallup poll conducted Aug. 5-8, 2010, just before President Obama on Aug. 10 signed a \$26 billion stimulus package, which includes \$10 billion to help public schools rehire teachers and take other steps to counter shrinking state budgets.

While one might assume that wealthier communities are faring best in this regard, parents with annual household incomes above \$75,000 are no less likely than those with lower incomes to say their child's school is facing major cuts. Interestingly, however, there is a partisan divide among parents, with Republicans and those who lean Republican significantly more likely than Democrats or Democratic leaners to say their students' schools are avoiding spending cuts. While other demographic factors may be in play, Republicans' general aversion to federal government spending may also play a role in their responses.

Overall, the data provide a benchmark for where schools go from here. While school districts are likely grateful for any extra money they receive, *The New York Times* reported Wednesday that many administrators are hesitant to rehire laid-off teachers or make other long-term moves with what they perceive to be a short-term cash influx. Thus, it remains to be seen whether the new stimulus money results in measurable changes that parents notice -- both in the financial solvency of their schools and, most importantly, their own child's education.

### **Survey Methods**

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Aug. 5-8, 2010, with a random sample of 218 parents with children in kindergarten through grade 12, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 8$  percentage points.

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

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

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

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### **Americans Would Deny Citizenship to Some Born in U.S.**

August 19, 2010

Most people in the United States disagree with the current interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which grants automatic citizenship to all children born on American soil, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 55 per cent of respondents would not grant citizenship to children born to foreigner tourists traveling with valid visas.

In addition, 67 per cent of respondents would deny citizenship to the offspring of people who are in the U.S. illegally.

Seventy per cent of Americans think the children of foreigners with legal documentation, such as students or workers with a proper visa, should be allowed to become American citizens.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution reads: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside."

A number of Republican Party politicians, including candidates running for the upcoming legislative election as well as current lawmakers, have recently raised the question of whether the Fourteenth Amendment is being misinterpreted, and have suggested that automatic citizenship rights should not be granted to the children of illegal immigrants.

On Aug. 15, Republican congressman and House minority leader John Boehner said that "it is worth considering" this discussion.

**Polling Data**

As you may know, the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution reads: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." Thinking about the Fourteenth Amendment, do you agree or disagree with the practice of granting U.S. citizenship to children born under each of the following circumstances?

	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Not sure</b>
To a child born to foreigners who are in the U.S. legally (as students or with legal work permits)	70%	26%	4%
To a child born to foreigners who are visiting the U.S. as tourists (with legal travel documents and/or visas)	38%	55%	7%
To a child born to foreigners who are in the U.S. illegally	26%	67%	7%

*Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion*

*Methodology: Online interviews with 1,003 American adults, conducted on Aug. 12 and Aug. 13, 2010. Margin of error is 2.2 per cent.*

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## **Canadians Oppose Government Changes to Census**

August 17, 2010

Half of people in Canada reject recent changes to the national census survey introduced by the federal government, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 50 per cent of respondents share this view, up three points since July.

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.

In June, the federal government led by Conservative prime minister Stephen Harper 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 controversial 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. 21, Statistics Canada head Munir A. Sheikh tendered his resignation through a statement, which read: "I want to take this opportunity to comment on a technical statistical issue which has become the subject of media discussion. This relates to the question of whether a voluntary survey can become a substitute for a mandatory census. It can not."

In late July, during a committee hearing in Ottawa, Clement once again defended the decision, saying, "Of course, I am aware that Statistics Canada recommended the status quo. It is true and it is important to acknowledge it. But our government chose an approach directed at striking a fair balance between the burden placed on Canadians and the needs of data users. In my opinion, it is a fine balance."

### **Polling Data**

As you may know, every five years Statistics Canada conducts a nationwide census. 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. In June, 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. For what you have seen, read or heard about this issue, do you support or oppose the federal government's decision to scrap the mandatory long form census?

	<b>Aug. 2010</b>	<b>Jul. 2010</b>
Support	35%	38%
Oppose	50%	47%
Not sure	14%	14%

*Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion*

*Methodology: Online interviews with 1,017 Canadian adults, conducted on Aug. 12 and Aug. 13, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.*

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## **Almost Half of Canadians Would Deport Tamils**

August 20, 2010

Many adults in Canada believe that the Tamil migrants who arrived to the country on a ship last month should not be allowed to stay in the country even if they are not linked to terrorism, according to a poll by Angus Reid Public Opinion. 48 per cent of respondents believe the passengers and crew should be deported.

On Aug. 12, the MV Sun Sea—a ship carrying about 490 Tamil migrants from Sri Lanka—arrived in the Canadian province of British Columbia. The ship's passengers and crew are currently undergoing medical and identification checks to determine the legitimacy of their refugee claims.

On Aug. 13, Canadian public safety minister Vic Toews said he considers the MV Sun Sea a "test boat", adding, "This particular situation is being observed by others who may have similar intentions and I think it's very important that Canada deals with the situation in a clear and decisive way. I don't view this as an isolated, independent act."

On Aug. 18, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper discussed the situation, saying, "I think Canadians are pretty concerned, when a whole boat of people comes, not through any normal application process, not through any normal arrival channel, and just simply lands. And obviously this leads to significant security concerns."

## Polling Data

The ship's passengers and crew are currently undergoing medical and identification checks to determine the legitimacy of their refugee claims. If the refugee claims are legitimate, and there is no discernible link between the migrants and any terrorist organization, which of these courses of action would you prefer?

Deporting the passengers and crew to their country of origin	48%
Allowing the passengers and crew to stay in Canada as refugees	35%
Not sure	17%

*Source: Angus Reid Public Opinion*

*Methodology: Online interviews with 1,019 Canadian adults, conducted on Aug. 18 and Aug. 19, 2010. Margin of error is 3.1 per cent.*

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## LATIN AMERICA

### Mexicans Continue Support for Drug War

*But Sense of Progress and Support for U.S. Involvement Declines*

August 12, 2010

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#### Mexicans See Less Progress in Drug War Than One Year Ago

	2009	2010	Change
<i>Use Mexican army to fight drug traffickers?</i>	%	%	
<b>Support</b>	83	80	-3
<b>Oppose</b>	12	17	+5
<b>DK</b>	5	3	-2
<i>Mexican army making progress?</i>			
<b>Making progress</b>	66	55	-11
<b>Losing ground</b>	15	22	+7
<b>Same</b>	14	21	+7
<b>DK</b>	5	3	-2

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q111 & Q112.

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As their country struggles with ongoing economic challenges and drug violence, Mexicans are unhappy with national conditions. Roughly eight-in-ten (79%) are

dissatisfied with the way things are going in their country and 75% say the economy is in bad shape.

Since President Felipe Calderón took office in December 2006, more than 25,000 people have been killed in drug-related violence. However, Mexicans overwhelmingly continue to endorse Calderón's campaign against the drug cartels. Most also believe the Mexican military is making progress in the drug war, although they are less likely to hold this view now than was the case one year ago.

Fully 80% of Mexicans support using the army to fight drug traffickers, essentially unchanged from 83% in 2009. Opposition to using the army has increased only slightly, from 12% to 17%.

Just over half (55%) of Mexicans say the army is making progress against the traffickers, while only 22% think it is losing ground and 21% believe things are about the same as they have been in the past. However, assessments have become somewhat less positive since last year, when 66% felt the army was making progress and only 15% said it was losing ground.

Majorities in Central (60%), North (56%) and South (56%) Mexico believe the army is making progress, while residents of Mexico City (45%) are somewhat less likely to offer a positive assessment.

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### Support for U.S. Aid to Mexican Forces

<i>U.S. help in training Mexican military?</i>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Change</b>
	%	%	
<b>Support</b>	78	78	0
<b>Oppose</b>	17	19	+2
<b>DK</b>	5	3	-2
 <i>Provide money to Mexican police/military?</i>			
<b>Support</b>	63	57	-6
<b>Oppose</b>	28	37	+9
<b>DK</b>	8	6	-2
 <i>Deploy U.S. troops to Mexico?</i>			
<b>Support</b>	30	26	-4
<b>Oppose</b>	59	67	+8
<b>DK</b>	11	7	-4

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q113a-c.

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A survey of Mexico by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project, conducted April 14-May 6, also finds continuing support for American involvement in the battle against drug cartels -- at least in terms of training and financial support.<sup>1</sup> Fully 78% favor the U.S. providing training to Mexican police and military personnel, unchanged from the 2009 poll.

A smaller majority (57%) favors the U.S. providing money and weapons to Mexican police and military personnel, down slightly from 63% last year. Meanwhile, the share of the public that opposes this idea has grown from 28% to 37%. Opposition to the deployment of U.S. troops in Mexico has also increased, from an already high 59% last year to 67% in the current survey.

Support for American assistance to Mexican forces tends to be strongest in North Mexico, parts of which have been especially hard hit by drug-related violence. For example, 67% of those in the North favor the U.S. providing money and weapons to Mexico's military and police, compared with 56% in the South, 53% in the Central region, and 52% among residents of Mexico City.

The results from the poll also highlight the extent to which Mexican views of the U.S. generally turned negative following passage of the recent Arizona immigration law. Prior to the law's enactment, 62% of Mexicans had a positive opinion of the U.S., compared with 44% after the law. However, the Arizona controversy had a lesser impact on views about U.S.-Mexican cooperation in the drug war. Still, those surveyed after the law's passage were slightly more likely than those surveyed before to oppose U.S. training of Mexican police and military forces (16% before the law, 24% after the law).

When asked which country is mostly to blame for their country's drug violence, 27% name the U.S., while 14% say Mexico, and 51% say both nations are to blame. These results are almost identical to those registered in 2009, when 25% blamed the U.S., 15% blamed Mexico, and 51% said both.

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1. In order to assess the impact of the recently passed Arizona immigration law on Mexican views of the U.S., 800 interviews were conducted in Mexico from April 14-20 (before the bill was signed into law by Arizona Gov. Jan Brewer on April 23) and 500 from May 1-6. The survey of Mexico was part of the Spring 2010 Pew Global Attitudes survey, which included 22 nations. For more findings, see "[Obama More Popular Abroad Than at Home, Global Image of U.S. Continues to Benefit](#)," released June 17, 2010.

## **PT Candidate Rousseff Widens Lead in Brazil**

August 21, 2010

Dilma Rousseff holds a significant advantage over fellow presidential candidate Jose Serra just months before an election takes place in Brazil, according to a poll by Ibope. 43 per cent of respondents would vote for Rousseff of the ruling Workers' Party (PT) in the October ballot, up three points since June.



Jose Serra of the Brazilian Party of Social Democracy (PSDB) is second with 32 per cent, down three points. Marina Silva of the Green Party (PV) is third with seven per cent.

In a run-off scenario, Rousseff is ahead of Serra by 10 points.

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

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

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

Lawmaker Indio da Costa of the Democrats (DEM/RJ) is Serra's running-mate. Rousseff's vice-presidential candidate is Michel Temer, leader of the lower house of Congress and a member of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB).

On Aug. 6, Rousseff and Serra participated in a televised debate. Serra vowed to invest more in health and infrastructure, declaring, "Travelling on federal highways in Brazil today is a public danger."

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

### **Polling Data**

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

	<b>Aug. 2010</b>	<b>Jun. 2010</b>	<b>May 2010</b>
Dilma Rousseff (PT)	43%	40%	37%
Jose Serra (PSDB)	32%	35%	37%
Marina Silva (PV)	8%	9%	9%
None / Blank ballot	7%	6%	9%
Not sure / Undecided	9%	10%	8%

*Run-off scenario*

	<b>Aug. 2010</b>	<b>Jun. 2010</b>	<b>May 2010</b>
Dilma Rousseff (PT)	48%	45%	42%
Jose Serra (PSDB)	38%	38%	42%
Neither / Blank / Undecided	14%	17%	16%

*Source: Ibope*

*Methodology: Interviews with 2,506 Brazilian adults, conducted from Aug. 12 to Aug. 15, 2010. Margin of error is 2.2 per cent.*

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### **Fujimori's Daughter is Strong Candidate in Peru**

August 19, 2010

Keiko Sofía Fujimori, the daughter of convicted former president Alberto Fujimori, remains a favourite candidate in the early stages of Peru's presidential race, according to a poll by Ipsos, Apoyo, Opinión y Mercado published in *El Comercio*. 20 per cent of respondents would vote for Keiko Fujimori of Strength 2011 in next year's ballot, down two points since July.

Lima mayor Luis Castañeda Lossio of the National Solidarity Party (PSN) is tied for first place also with 20 per cent. Former president Alejandro Toledo is third with 14 per cent, followed by Ollanta Humala of the Peruvian Nationalist Party (PNP) with 12 per cent. Support is lower for television personality and writer Jaime Bayly, congresswoman Lourdes Alcorta of the Popular Christian Party (PPC), former economy minister Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, current prime minister Javier Velásquez, and Trujillo city mayor César Acuña.

In June 2006, Alan García—a member of American Revolutionary People's Alliance (APRA)—won Peru's presidential election in a run-off against Humala. In July, García officially took over as president. He had previously served as Peru's head of state from 1985 to 1990, when he oversaw a major economic crisis.

In April 2009, Alberto Fujimori was found guilty "beyond all reasonable doubt" of four charges laid against him—including misuse of public funds, kidnapping and murder—and sentenced to serve 25 years in prison. In September, Fujimori was handed a new six-year sentence, this time for corruption. Keiko Fujimori has said she will grant her father a pardon if elected.

Vladimiro Montesinos, Fujimori's closest advisor and the head of Peru's National Intelligence Service (SIN) during his decade-long tenure, has been convicted in 13

different trials for crimes such as plotting against national security, arms dealing and embezzlement. He is currently serving a 20-year sentence in Peru and awaiting a verdict on other 50 or so processes against him.

Montesinos has declared that Keiko Fujimori's college tuition was paid with funds coming from the SIN. Although this claim has been previously deemed as insufficient evidence to pursue an investigation against the presidential candidate, prosecutor Gladysz Echaiz decided to reopen the case earlier this month

Prime minister Velásquez publicly condemned Echaiz's decision, declaring, "If they want to investigate, why don't they wait until elections are over? I don't want to question Echaiz, but I see this as an excess."

The next presidential and congressional elections are scheduled for Apr. 10, 2011. If no presidential candidate garners more than 50 per cent of all cast ballots in the first round, a run-off between the top two vote-getters must take place.

### **Polling Data**

If the 2011 presidential election were held tomorrow, who would you vote for?

	<b>Aug. 2010</b>	<b>Jul. 2010</b>	<b>Jun. 2010</b>
Keiko Sofía Fujimori	20%	22%	22%
Luis Castañeda Lossio	20%	20%	21%
Alejandro Toledo	14%	14%	12%
Ollanta Humala	12%	12%	13%
Jaime Bayly	4%	4%	4%
Lourdes Alcorta	2%	n.a	n.a.
Pedro Pablo Kuczynski	2%	2%	2%
Javier Velásquez	2%	--	3%
César Acuña	2%	--	--
Other / Blank / Undecided	22%	22%	23%
Mercedes Aráoz	n.a.	4%	3%

Source: Ipsos, Apoyo, Opinión y Mercado / El Comercio  
Methodology: Interviews with 1,200 Peruvian adults, conducted from Aug. 11 and Aug. 13, 2010. Margin of error is 2.8 per cent.

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## MULTI-COUNTRY POLLS

### Migration Could Triple Populations in Some Wealthy Nations

*Some poor nations could see adult populations reduced by half*

August 20, 2010

Gallup's Potential Net Migration Index finds Singapore, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Canada, Switzerland, Australia, and Kuwait atop the list of countries that could see the highest net adult population growth from international migration. If all adults worldwide who desire to migrate permanently to other countries actually moved where they wanted today, each country would see their adult populations double or even triple.

#### *Gallup Potential Net Migration Index*

Countries with highest potential net adult population gain

	<b>Index score</b>
Singapore	+219%
New Zealand	+184%
Saudi Arabia*	+176%
Canada	+160%
Switzerland	+150%
Australia	+148%
Kuwait*	+127%

Based on aggregated surveys in 148 countries and areas conducted in 2007 through early 2010.

\*Note: In the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, only Arab nationals and Arab expatriates were surveyed.

#### GALLUP®

A Potential Net Migration Index (PNMI) score is the estimated number of adults who would like to move permanently out of a country if the opportunity arose, subtracted from the estimated number who would like to move into it, as a proportion of the total adult population. The initial index released in 2009 was based on 135 countries and about 260,000 interviews conducted between 2007 and mid-2009. The latest results include 148 countries or areas surveyed through early 2010 and a total of about 350,000 interviews.

The higher the resulting positive PNMI value, the larger the potential net adult population gain. For example, in Switzerland, subtracting the estimated 800,000 Swiss adults who would like to move to another country if they had the opportunity from the 10 million

adults who would like to move to Switzerland and dividing that number by the total Swiss adult population (6 million) results in a PNMI value -- or a net adult population gain -- of +150%.

Except for Switzerland and Kuwait, which are new to the index, the list of countries with the highest *positive* index scores remains relatively unchanged from the first release. The United States, the top desired destination among all potential migrants, continues to place farther down the list, after Canada and several other developed nations. It's important to keep in mind, though, that a country's population size affects how high or low its index score is and its ranking.

There are also few changes among countries with the highest *negative* PNMI values -- the ones that could potentially lose as much as half of their adult populations to migration. New additions Comoros and Somaliland join Liberia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Haiti, and Sierra Leone at the bottom of the list.

### *Gallup Potential Net Migration Index*

Countries with highest potential net adult population loss

	<b>Index score</b>
Sierra Leone	-56%
Haiti	-51%
Zimbabwe	-47%
Nigeria	-46%
Somaliland region	-46%
Ethiopia	-46%
El Salvador	-45%
Liberia	-45%
Comoros	-45%

Based on aggregated surveys in 148 countries and areas conducted in 2007 through early 2010.

GALLUP®

While Gallup's findings reflect people's wishes rather than their intentions, the implications of what could happen if these desires become reality are serious considerations for leaders as they plan for the future. Gallup will continue to monitor these trends in desired migration and will publish an updated index in 2011.

For the full list of countries and scores, see page 2.

Rajesh Srinivasan and Anita Pugliese provided additional analysis and technical assistance.

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

## Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews with 347,717 adults, aged 15 and older, in 148 countries from 2007 to early 2010. The 148 countries surveyed represent about 95% of the world's adult population. In Gulf Cooperation Council countries, only Arab nationals and Arab expatriates were surveyed. Potential Net Migration Index scores for countries where non-Arab expats make up more than 50% of the adult population are not reported: United Arab Emirates and Qatar. Index scores are not reported for countries where total sample sizes are 500 or lower because of the volatility in the index as measured by the margin of error: Belize, Cyprus, Guyana, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta, Slovenia, and Trinidad and Tobago.

For most countries, aggregated sample sizes (across multiple years of surveys) range between 1,000 and 4,000 interviews. A total of 8,196 interviews were conducted in India, 7,561 in China, and 7,010 in Russia.

The Potential Net Migration Index (PNMI) is measured on a scale of -100 (meaning the total adult population of the country would leave) to infinity (meaning the potential inflow of adult population to the country is unlimited and depends on the number of adults who want to move in from around the world). As with any survey-based estimate, the PNMI has a corresponding margin of error for each country, calculated using the Standard Error (SE) of the index. Sample size, size of the country, and range in population projection weights affect the PNMI margin of error.

The index for each country and range at the 95% confidence level are presented in the table on page 2. For example, the PNMI for El Salvador is estimated at -45%, meaning if all adults who desire to move in and out of the country did so, the adult population would decline by 45%. With the margin of error at the 95% confidence level, this estimate ranges from -48% to -43%. Gallup estimates that Singapore's adult population would increase 219%, with the margin of error, this estimate ranges from +168% to +270%.

Gallup's Potential Net Migration Index is based on responses to the following questions:

*Ideally, if you had the opportunity, would you like to move permanently to another country, or would you prefer to continue living in this country?*

*(If "would like to move permanently to another country") To which country would you like to move? [Open-ended, one response allowed]*

### Potential Net Migration Index

Potential percentage increase or decrease in adult population  
The lows and highs represent the 95% confidence interval of the PNMI.

	PNMI score %	Low %	High %		PNMI score %	Low %	High %
Singapore	<b>+219</b>	+168	+270	Hungary	<b>-15</b>	-21	-9
New Zealand	<b>+184</b>	+152	+216	Poland	<b>-15</b>	-19	-12
Saudi Arabia*	<b>+176</b>	+163	+190	Sri Lanka	<b>-15</b>	-22	-9
Canada	<b>+160</b>	+147	+173	Madagascar	<b>-16</b>	-24	-9
Switzerland	<b>+150</b>	+126	+173	Jordan	<b>-17</b>	-21	-12
Australia	<b>+148</b>	+133	+163	Lithuania	<b>-17</b>	-22	-12
Kuwait*	<b>+127</b>	+103	+151	Syria	<b>-17</b>	-23	-12
Sweden	<b>+78</b>	+63	+93	Ivory Coast	<b>-18</b>	-24	-12
Spain	<b>+74</b>	+68	+80	Kyrgyzstan	<b>-18</b>	-22	-13
Ireland	<b>+66</b>	+39	+94	Paraguay	<b>-18</b>	-23	-13
Bahrain*	<b>+64</b>	+23	+104	Chad	<b>-19</b>	-24	-14
United Kingdom	<b>+62</b>	+55	+68	Nepal	<b>-19</b>	-23	-15
France	<b>+60</b>	+53	+67	Chile	<b>-20</b>	-24	-16
United States	<b>+60</b>	+54	+65	Ecuador	<b>-20</b>	-24	-16
Botswana	<b>+39</b>	+27	+52	Mongolia	<b>-20</b>	-27	-14
Norway	<b>+36</b>	+22	+50	Niger	<b>-20</b>	-24	-16
Austria	<b>+33</b>	+24	+42	Togo	<b>-20</b>	-28	-12
Finland	<b>+29</b>	+11	+46	Ukraine	<b>-20</b>	-24	-16
Denmark	<b>+28</b>	+18	+38	Mali	<b>-21</b>	-26	-17
Italy	<b>+23</b>	+17	+28	Romania	<b>-21</b>	-25	-16
Malaysia	<b>+23</b>	+14	+32	Serbia	<b>-21</b>	-27	-15
Portugal	<b>+23</b>	+15	+32	Taiwan	<b>-21</b>	-27	-14
Netherlands	<b>+17</b>	+8	+25	Vietnam	<b>-21</b>	-25	-17
Lebanon	<b>+15</b>	-4	+35	Bolivia	<b>-22</b>	-26	-17
Germany	<b>+14</b>	+10	+18	Iran	<b>-22</b>	-26	-17
South Africa	<b>+13</b>	+7	+18	Latvia	<b>-22</b>	-26	-17
Greece	<b>+11</b>	+3	+18	Philippines	<b>-22</b>	-26	-18
Belgium	<b>+9</b>	+2	+17	Djibouti	<b>-23</b>	-28	-19
Israel	<b>+7</b>	-4	+18	Guatemala	<b>-23</b>	-26	-19
Zambia	<b>+5</b>	-5	+16	Yemen	<b>-23</b>	-30	-17
Namibia	<b>+2</b>	-7	+11	Mauritania	<b>-24</b>	-28	-20
Bulgaria	<b>+1</b>	-10	+11	Tanzania	<b>-24</b>	-29	-19
Japan	<b>+1</b>	-3	+4	Morocco	<b>-25</b>	-29	-21
Panama	<b>+1</b>	-11	+12	Kenya	<b>-26</b>	-30	-23
Thailand	<b>-1</b>	-6	+3	Mozambique	<b>-26</b>	-30	-22
Croatia	<b>-2</b>	-10	+6	Tunisia	<b>-26</b>	-30	-22
Turkmenistan	<b>-2</b>	-9	+5	Palestinian Territories	<b>-27</b>	-30	-23

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## Europeans Don't Think Schools Encourage Entrepreneurs

*Americans, Chinese think their schools do better jobs*

August 17, 2010

One in four EU residents interviewed in December agreed their education made them interested in becoming entrepreneurs -- far fewer than said so in the U.S. and China.

*Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statement?*

My school education made me interested in becoming an entrepreneur.

	European Union	United States	China*
Strongly agree/Agree	25%	51%	57%
Strongly disagree/Disagree	72%	49%	42%

Flash Eurobarometer, December 2009

\*In China, interviews were conducted with randomly selected individuals (aged 15 and older) in 50 cities.

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These findings are from a Flash Eurobarometer study that investigated attitudes toward entrepreneurship and entrepreneurs in the 27 EU member states, the U.S., 50 Chinese cities, and a handful of other countries. The survey found Americans and Chinese respondents were relatively more positive about how their schools prepared them than were residents of EU countries in general.

Within Europe, the assessments varied. Fewer than one in five in Latvia (16%) and Lithuania, Denmark, and Germany (19%) agreed their schools made them interested in becoming entrepreneurs, compared with at least 4 in 10 residents in Portugal (40%), Romania (42%), and Malta (43%). Nowhere in Europe did more than about 1 in 10 strongly agree with this statement.

### **An Entrepreneurial Attitude**

EU residents were more divided about whether their education had helped them develop "a sort of entrepreneurial attitude." About half of EU citizens agreed their education helped them develop this -- but still more Americans and Chinese respondents said this.



*My school education helped me to develop my sense of initiative -- a sort of entrepreneurial attitude.*

	European Union	United States	China*
Strongly agree/Agree	49%	73%	68%
Strongly disagree/Disagree	49%	26%	32%

Flash Eurobarometer, December 2009

\*In China, interviews were conducted with randomly selected individuals (aged 15 and older) in 50 cities.

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Again, attitudes ranged widely across Europe: More than one in four Latvians agreed their schools helped them develop an entrepreneurial attitude, compared with nearly two in three residents in Cyprus and Portugal.

### **Skills and Know-How to Run a Business**

EU citizens were somewhat less likely to say their school education gave them the skills and know-how needed to run a business. Overall nearly 4 in 10 EU respondents (39%) agreed their education provided this, far fewer than the more than two in three Americans and more than half of Chinese surveyed who agreed. Cyprus and Portugal were the only countries in Europe where a majority of respondents agreed with this statement.

*My school education gave me skills and know-how that enable me to run a business.*

	European Union	United States	China*
Strongly agree/Agree	39%	67%	53%
Strongly disagree/Disagree	58%	32%	47%

Flash Eurobarometer, December 2009

\*In China, interviews were conducted with randomly selected individuals (aged 15 and older) in 50 cities.

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### **Bottom Line**

Politicians and the public agree that fostering innovation and entrepreneurship should be a priority in Europe. However, the current opinion among adults in many EU countries is that their schools did not effectively equip them to be entrepreneurs. Compared with their

counterparts in the U.S. and China, EU citizens were less likely to say that schools helped them cultivate the interest, mindset, skills, and know-how to start new businesses.

## **Survey Methods**

European Union results are based on interviews conducted Dec. 11-15, 2009, predominantly via telephone, but with some face-to-face interviews as a result of the low fixed-line telephone coverage in certain eastern European countries. Approximately 1,000 adults, aged 15 and older, were interviewed in Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, and the United Kingdom. For results based on these samples, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 3$  percentage points. Approximately 500 adults, aged 15 and older, were interviewed in Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, and Sweden. For results based on these samples, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 4$  percentage points.

U.S. results are based on telephone interviews with 1,000 adults, aged 15 and older, conducted Dec. 11-23, 2009. For results based on this sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 3$  percentage points.

In China, interviews were conducted with 1,000 randomly selected individuals, aged 15 and older, Dec. 22, 2009, to Jan. 16, 2010, in 50 cities. For results based on this sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 3$  percentage points.

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

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## **CYBER WORLD**

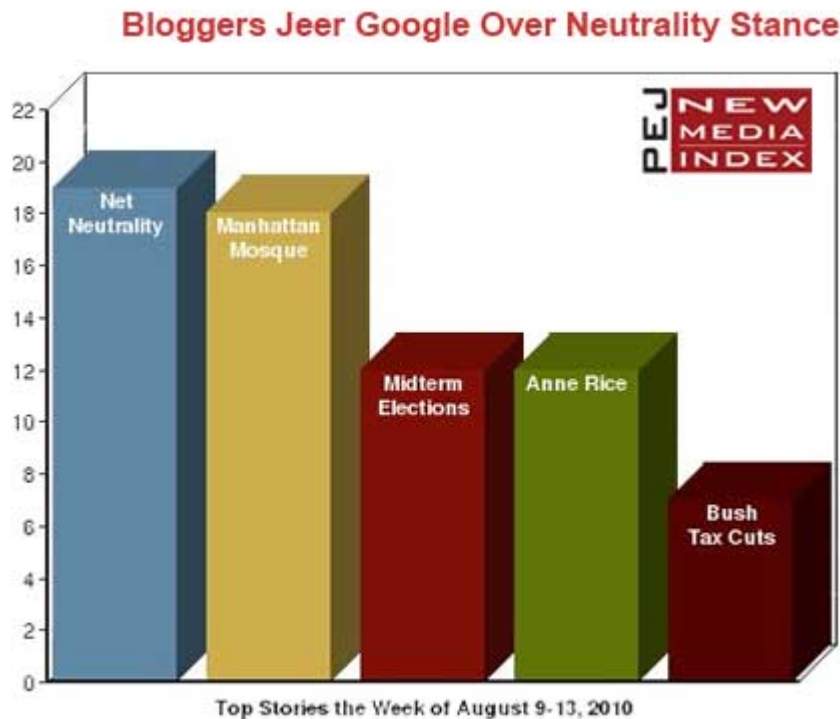
### **Blogs Not Neutral on Google**

August 19, 2010

A plan by two tech giants to regulate broadband topped the online conversation last week as bloggers roundly criticized Google for seemingly softening its support of network neutrality -- the concept of treating all internet traffic equally across a network.

For the week of Aug. 9-13, 19% of the news links on blogs were about the net-neutrality issue, according to the New Media Index from the Pew Research Center's Project for Excellence in Journalism. The catalyst was an Aug. 10 op-ed in the *Washington Post* by Google chief executive Eric Schmidt and Verizon chief executive Ivan Seidenberg in which they endorsed net neutrality with one significant exception. Their proposal would allow service providers to limit uploading and downloading on wireless networks.

Initially bloggers dissected the *Post* piece to make sense of the nine-point plan. Once they concluded that the two companies would support neutrality for wired broadband but not for wireless networks, bloggers accused Google of selling out and violating the company's informal motto, "don't be evil."



Social media users -- most of whom operate outside of corporate media -- have closely followed the net neutrality debate. The issue first ranked among the most-linked-to news stories in blogs (5th at 6% of the links) the week of April 5-9, 2010, following a federal court ruling that threatened net neutrality. And it heated up on Twitter the week of May 3-7, 2010 (4th at 8%) as users shared news of the FCC's response -- a revised regulation proposal.

The rest of the top five subjects among bloggers last week all dealt with hot button political or cultural issues.

The second-biggest story (18% of news links) was the impassioned controversy surrounding the construction of a mosque in lower Manhattan two blocks from the World Trade Center site. The conversation followed a *Washington Post* column by Neda Bolourchi -- whose mother died aboard hijacked United Flight 175 on 9/11 -- in which she argued that the mosque should not be built on the site.

Bloggers who oppose the construction of the so-called "Ground Zero mosque" seized on Bolourchi's piece, saying the argument against construction was even more compelling because Bolourchi herself is a Muslim.

And a *Los Angeles Times* story detailing the strategy Democratic leaders are using for the midterm elections ranked third at 12%. Conservatives in the blogosphere relished the opportunity to poke fun at congressional Democrats for running not on legislative accomplishments, but against the economic policies of former President George W. Bush and the GOP.

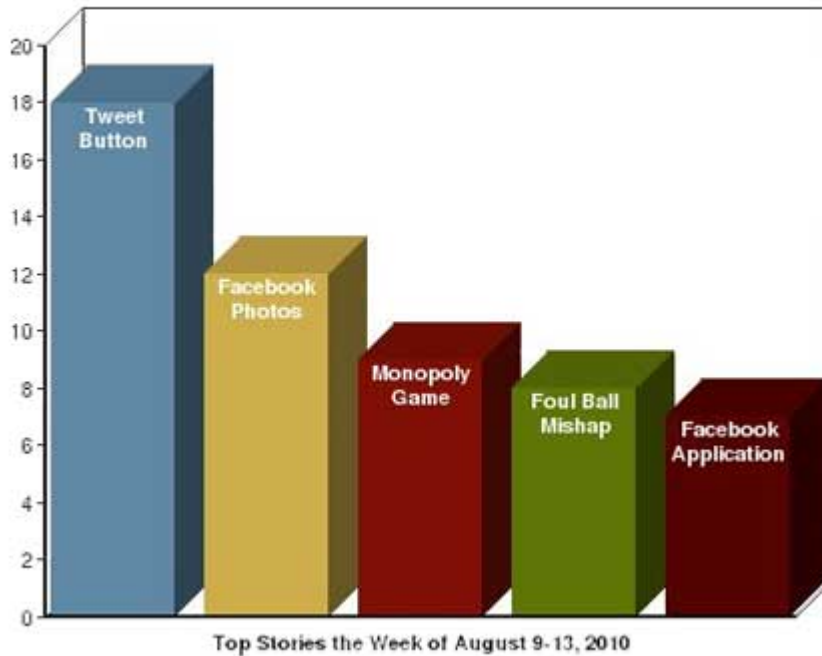
Fourth, also at 12% of links, was a *Los Angeles Times* article which suggested that author Anne Rice's public abandonment of Christianity was evidence of a broader trend -- that of more people giving up on organized religion. Christian bloggers spoke out against the article as evidence of what they say is the mainstream media's institutional opposition to religion.

The Bush tax cuts, set to expire at the end of the year, were once again a top story discussed by bloggers, at 7% of links. (In the previous week, an article about the cuts was the fourth most linked-to story, at 13% of links.) Liberal bloggers jeered a Republican plan to extend the tax cuts detailed in an article by the *Washington Post*. The *Post* cited a nonpartisan government analysis which found the plan would add \$36 billion to the federal deficit.

On Twitter last week, users mostly shared stories from Mashable on new social networking features and applications. They also helped one non-tech story, a foul ball mishap during an Aug. 9 baseball game between the Houston Astros and the Atlanta Braves, become a viral video hit.

The most popular story on Twitter (with 18% of links) was a Mashable article on the social network's new Tweet Button, an official option embedded into external web pages that allows readers to easily share content with their followers.

## Social Media Leads on Twitter



Second, at 12% of the links, was another Mashable story detailing Facebook's new photo browsing interface. The changes, available to only some users in testing last week, standardize the sizes of photos in browsing format, and simplify the process of scrolling through photo albums.

One way companies will be able to use their corporate pages on Facebook was the No. 5 topic on Twitter, at 7% of links. Mashable previewed an add-on application called Parature, which allows users to communicate with companies' customer service departments.

Twitterers last week also displayed interest in a new media twist to an old board game -- Social Media Monopoly (No. 3 at 9% of the links). The online version, developed by Crystal Gibson, makes a number of changes including substituting smartphones such as the Droid for the classic game's railroads.

Twitter users delighted in the tongue-in-cheek references employed by Gibson, especially a joke at the expense of a fading social network. Players who run afoul of the authorities are sent to cyber jail, also known MySpace. Hasbro, the maker of the 107-year-old board game, has no involvement with Social Media Monopoly, which is marketed as an unofficial version.

The No. 4 subject, at 8% of links, was an unusual baseball event. Astros third baseman Chris Johnson hit a foul ball that zoomed toward a young couple in the stands. The man, identified only as Bo, sidestepped the incoming ball and his girlfriend Sarah took the

impact on her forearm. Since Bo blocked Sarah's view of the foul ball, she never even saw it coming.

The video first appeared on Mashable.com, the website that christened the less-than-chivalrous boyfriend "Bo the Bailer." Mashable co-editor Ben Parr did take pity on the side-stepping fan. "Sure, we feel bad for the dude," Parr wrote. "But you can't abandon your girlfriend on TV and expect to get away with it."

The video, originally on YouTube, was pulled by the site due to a copyright claim by Major League Baseball. But apparently appreciating the value of the embarrassing clip, the league has made it available on MLB's website.

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