BUSINESS AND POLITICS IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

Global Opinion Report 142

October 17-23, 2010

October 27, 2010

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Prelude

This week report consists of 24 surveys. Two of these are multi-country surveys while the rest of 22 are national surveys from various countries.

Commentary: **Mongolians Have Mixed Views about Their Government**

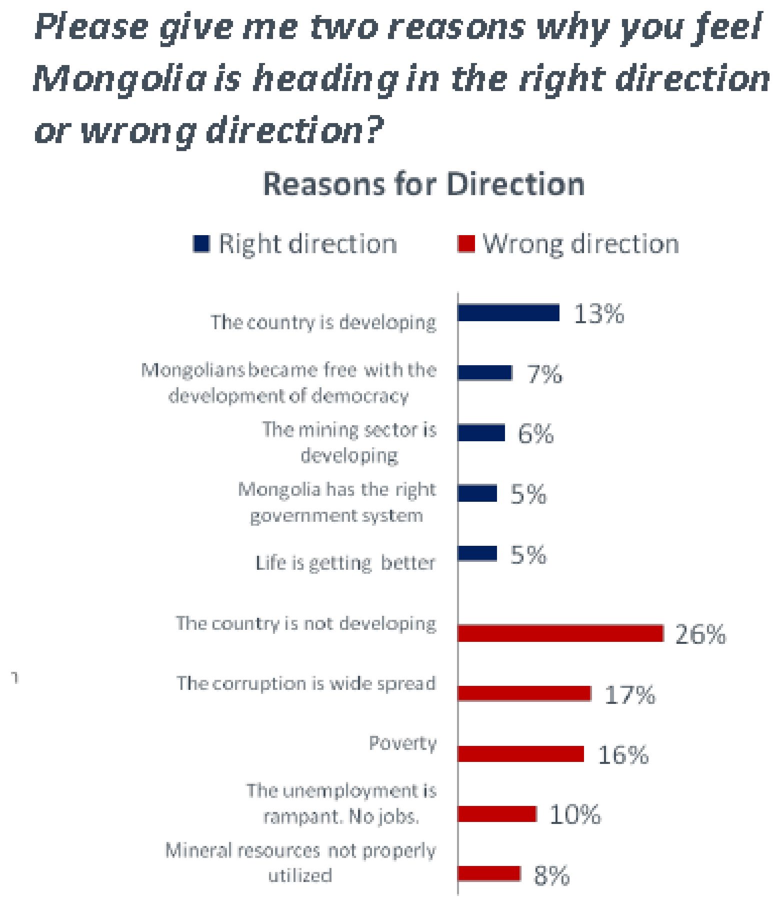
IRI Releases Survey of Mongolian Public Opinion

October 22, 2010

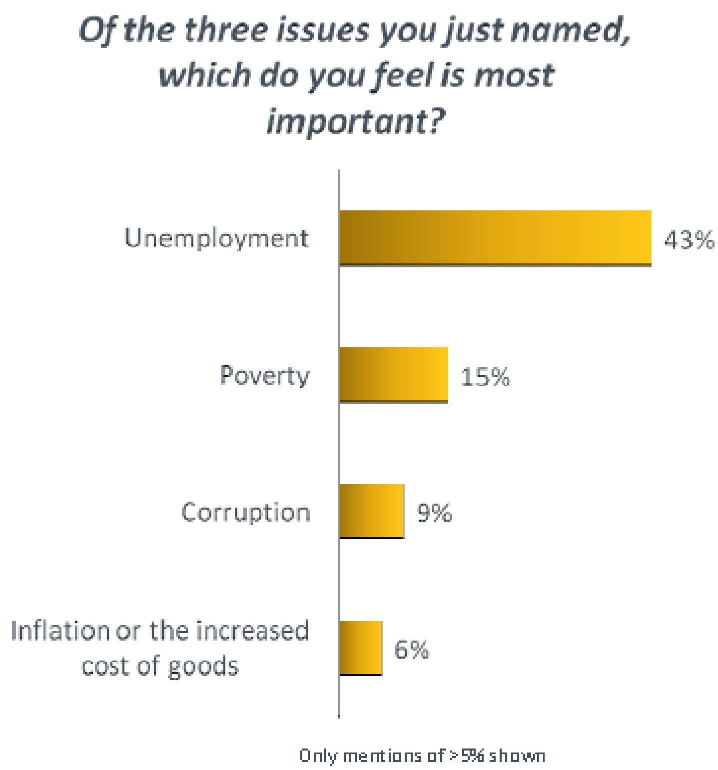
IRI conducted a comprehensive national and regional representative poll in **Mongolia** from August 10-September 3, 2010.

The survey shows that *Mongolians* have mixed and confused views of their government. Just over three in ten think the country is moving in the wrong direction but a surprising over four in ten has no opinion. A small minority sees the signs of development but a reasonable majority sees the worsening conditions of corruption and poverty.

The poll reveals that citizens of **Mongolia** would like to see local governments have greater authority over issues such as roads, transportation, land allocation and tax collection while still preferring that national government manage education, public safety, health care and natural resources. **38 %** of *Mongolian* citizens would like the opportunity to decide how money is spent locally, compared to **7 %** who think their member of parliament should exercise that power. An even larger number, **40%**, believes that local residents should directly monitor local government spending, compared to only **13 %** who think the national parliament, State Great Hural, should monitor local budget allocation.



The survey also explored some of the most politically salient national issues in ***Mongolia***, including the *allocation of mining revenues*. Even though Mongolians are sharply divided over how to allocate mining revenue to various government services, it is clear that *Mongolians* want the revenue invested in the development of the country. When asked for the top two responses on how to allocate mining revenue **38 %** wanted recurring or onetime cash payouts. A majority **86 %** would like the money spent on developing the country, through investments in education, healthcare, infrastructure, social welfare, training opportunities, and funds for local projects.



The sample was randomly selected using the last birthday method, and consists of 2,250 *Mongolian* adults older than 18 who are eligible to vote. It is representative of the general population by age, gender, and education. The margin of error for the national sample does not exceed ± 2.07 percent.

SOURCE: http://www.iri.org/news-events-press-center/news/iri-releases-survey-mongolian-public-opinion

MONGOLIA:

Mongolia

Population: 3,086,918 (July 2010 est.)
Ethnic Groups: Mongol (mostly Khalkha) 94.9%, Turkic (mostly Kazakh) 5%, other (including Chinese and Russian) 0.1% (2000)
GDP per Capita: $3,100 (2009 est.)

The Mongols gained fame in the 13th century when under Chinggis KHAN they established a huge Eurasian empire through conquest. After his death the empire was divided into several powerful Mongol states, but these broke apart in the 14th century. The Mongols eventually retired to their original steppe homelands and in the late 17th century came under Chinese rule. Mongolia won its independence in 1921 with Soviet backing and a Communist regime was installed in 1924. The modern country of Mongolia, however, represents only part of the Mongols' historical homeland; more Mongols live in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region in the People's Republic of China than in Mongolia. Following a peaceful democratic revolution, the ex-Communist Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) won elections in 1990 and 1992, but was defeated by the Democratic Union Coalition (DUC) in the 1996 parliamentary election. The MPRP won an overwhelming majority in the 2000 parliamentary election, but the party lost seats in the 2004 election and shared power with democratic coalition parties from 2004-08. The MPRP regained a solid majority in the 2008 parliamentary elections but nevertheless formed a coalition government with the Democratic Party. The prime minister and most cabinet members are MPRP members.

- https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/mg.html

Summary of Polls

MIDDLE EAST

Palestinians are Confused and Uncertain

While a majority of Palestinians opposes return to negotiations under the shadow of settlement construction, but also opposes alternatives to negotiations such as violence, the dissolution of the Palestinian authority, or the adoption of a one-state solution. They support alternatives such as going to the UNSC, a unilateral declaration of statehood, and resort to non-violent resistance, the overwhelming majority has no confidence in the efficacy of any of the alternatives it supports

October 24, 2010

Israelis and Palestinians Both Are Skeptical of Their Success

64% of the Palestinians believe that they and not Israelis are of greater need of success in the direct negotiations; 51% among Israelis believe that both sides are of equal need of success. Nevertheless both publics are skeptical about the success of the talks, Israelis overwhelmingly support their continuation while Palestinians oppose it.

21 October 2010

SOUTH ASIA

Indians See Threat From Pakistan, Extremist Groups

A plurality of Indians characterize Lashkar-e-Taiba, the group widely blamed for the Mumbai attacks, as the greatest threat facing their country. One-third name Pakistan as the greatest threat -- and overwhelmingly Indians believe there is a link between these two threats: 58% say the Pakistani government actively supports extremist groups like Lashkar-e-Taiba, while another 21% think it at least tolerates them.

October 20, 2010

NORTHEAST ASIA

Mongolians Have Mixed Views About Their Government

The survey shows that Mongolians have mixed and confused views of their government. Just over three in ten think the country is moving in the wrong direction but a surprising over four in ten has no opinion. A small minority sees the signs of development but a reasonable majority sees the worsening conditions of corruption and poverty.

October 22, 2010

EAST EUROPE

Good House and Trips Abroad - Signs of Success in Modern Russia

Good house is the main symbol of status for Russians (51%), followed by acquisition of overseas property (30%), vacation abroad, giving children good education (28% for each), opportunity to buy apartment (23%) or dacha (22%), car (21%), and opportunity to get high-quality health care (18%). Least valued things for Russians are expensive furniture and domestic appliances (10%) and opportunity to visit costly events (8%).

October 19, 2010

WEST EUROPE

Economic Concerns Still High in United Kingdom

Ipsos MORI's October Issues Index shows that concern about the economy remains high – two fifths (42%) mention it when asked what the most important issue facing the country is, and an additional 17% place it among the most important issues, meaning that three fifths (59%) are concerned about this issue in total. The economy has been the most important issue since September 2008.
October 20, 2010

Opposition to Military Mission in Afghanistan Reaches 60% in Britain

Public opposition to Britain's involvement in Afghanistan has reached a high point, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. The online survey of a representative national sample of 2,003 British adults also shows that respondents maintain negative views on the likely outcome of the war n Afghanistan.
October 20, 2010

Global Warming Doubts Dissolve in Britain, But Americans Still Skeptical

The considerable level of uncertainty that Britons expressed earlier this year towards global warming has subsided, as more people in the country regard climate change as a fact, a new three-country Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.
October 21, 2010

NORTH AMERICA

Americans Split on Whether Afghan War Was the Right Course of Action

People in the United States appear skeptical about the military operation involving American soldiers in Afghanistan and—for the first time—are evenly divided on whether the war was the right course of action, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.
October 19, 2010

More Than Half of Voters Say Anger or Disappointment Drive Thinking About Coming Election

More than half of likely voters describe their motivation or feelings about voting this year as either angry (33%) or disappointed (25%), and 49% disapprove of the job performance of their Congressional representative, a new Zogby Interactive survey finds.
October 19, 2010

Democrats, GOP at Odds Over Harm of Unregulated Business

Democrats and Republicans differ sharply over whether business will harm society if it is not regulated by government. Two in three Democrats believe business will do so, versus 23% of Republicans who say the same. Independents are split on the issue, as are Americans overall.
October 22, 2010

Re-Election Measures Continue to Predict Major House Shakeup

Voters are not quite as negative now as they were earlier this year when asked if most members of Congress deserve re-election, with 33% saying they do, and 56% saying they do not. Still, the current sentiment about re-electing most members of Congress remains among the most negative Gallup has measured before midterm elections over the past 16 years, and continues to suggest the potential for a major shift in House seats on Election Day, Nov. 2.
October 22, 2010

Democrats Stirring but Fail to Match GOP Support, Engagement

As the midterm elections approach, there is every indication that voter turnout will be as high as in 2006, but unlike four years ago, Republicans -- not Democrats -- are now more engaged and enthusiastic about casting a ballot.

October 21, 2010

Cold and Flu Season Off to Typical Start

Cold and flu season is now underway, and Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index tracking finds that Americans' self-reports of the flu are typical so far, with 1.7% reporting the flu on any given day in September, on par with the same month in 2009 and 2008.

October 21, 2010

Obama's Approval Rating at New Low in Most Recent Quarter

Barack Obama averaged 44.7% job approval during the seventh quarter of his presidency. His average approval rating has declined each quarter since he took office, falling by more than two percentage points in the most recent quarter to establish a new low.

October 21, 2010

Bill Clinton's Impact More Positive for Democrats Than Obama's

Former President Bill Clinton has the potential to do more good for Democratic candidates on whose behalf he campaigns than does President Barack Obama. The net positive impact of Clinton's campaigning among Democratic registered voters is +48, while the number is a slightly lower +42 for Obama. Clinton, however, has a significantly more positive impact than Obama does among independents -- and among Republicans.

October 19, 2010

GOP Holds Solid Leads in Voter Preferences for Another Week

Gallup's tracking of the generic ballot for Congress finds Republicans leading Democrats by 5 percentage points among registered voters, 48% to 43%, and by 11- and 17-point margins among likely voters, depending on turnout. This is the third consecutive week the Republicans have led on the measure among registered voters, after two weeks in September when the parties were about tied.

October 18, 2010

Gallup Finds U.S. Unemployment at 10.0% in Mid-October

Unemployment, as measured by Gallup without seasonal adjustment, is at 10.0% in mid-October -- essentially the same as the 10.1% at the end of September but up sharply from 9.4% in mid-September and 9.3% at the end of August. This mid-month measurement confirms the late September surge in joblessness that should be reflected in the government's Nov. 5 unemployment report.

October 18, 2010

Just Over a Third of Canadians Support the Mission in Afghanistan

In the online survey of a representative national sample of 1,009 Canadian adults, just over a third of respondents (35%, -4 since August) support the military operation involving Canadian soldiers in Afghanistan—the lowest level recorded over the past two years. More than half of respondents (55%, +2) oppose the war.

October 22, 2010

Half of Canadians Willing to Allow Adults to Engage in Prostitution

The debate over the state of prostitution in Canada continues to be polarized by gender, with a large majority of men voicing support for decriminalization, and women not entirely convinced that allowing consensual prostitution is a good idea, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found

October 19, 2010

LATIN AMERICA

Latin Americans See Barriers to Entrepreneurship (Multi-country survey)

Worldwide, residents of Latin America are the most likely to see government as a liability rather than as an asset to starting a business. Across 20 Latin American countries Gallup surveyed between 2008 and 2010, a median of 66% of residents say their governments do not make permits and paperwork easy enough for those who want to start a business. Residents in sub-Saharan African countries are next most likely to see their governments this way: a median of 50% say this.

October 22, 2010

Dilma has 56% of the votes versus 44% Jose Serra

Datafolha on the second round of presidential succession held on October 21 shows the PT candidate Rousseff in the lead with 56% of the votes. Jose Serra, the PSDB, gets 44%. 4037 voters were interviewed in all units of the Federation and the error of the survey is two percentage points.

October 22, 2010

MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS

Amid Rich Country Pessimism, Chinese Consumers Remain Upbeat: Global Poll

China has the most confident consumers of the world's major economies, with 53 per cent expecting to be better off in one year's time, according to a new GlobeScan poll of consumer confidence across 24 countries. In contrast, there is widespread pessimism in many of the major developed economies.

October 20, 2010

CYBERWORLD

Mobile Health 2010

The online health-information environment is going mobile, particularly among younger adults. People get information through mobile and also use such applications which help them manage health related activities.

October 18, 2010

MIDDLE EAST

Palestinians are Confused and Uncertain

October 24, 2010

While the Majority Opposes Return to Negotiations Under the Shadow of Settlement Construction, and While the Majority Opposes Alternatives to Negotiations Such as Violence, the Dissolution of the Palestinian Authority, or the Adoption of a One-State Solution, and While the Majority Supports Alternatives Such as Going to the UNSC, a

Unilateral Declaration of Statehood, and Resort to Non-Violent Resistance, the Overwhelming Majority has no Confidence in the Efficacy of any of the Alternatives it Supports

These are the results of the latest poll conducted by the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research (PSR) in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip between 30 September and 2 October 2010. The poll was conducted right after the expiration of the Israeli partial settlement freeze and during Palestinian deliberations on the future of their direct negotiations with the Israeli government. Few weeks before the conduct of the poll, Hamas carried out an armed attack near Hebron that led to the death of four Israeli settlers. The poll covers issues related to direct negotiations, alternatives Palestinians have in case of pulling out of direct negotiations, Hamas's attack against settlers, and internal Palestinian matters such as the withdrawal of government cars from senior civil servants, current conditions in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, elections, future of reconciliation, and others. Total size of the sample is 1270 adults interviewed face to face in 127 randomly selected locations. Margin of error is 3%.

Main Findings:

Findings of the third quarter of 2010 show a clear majority, almost two thirds, demanding Palestinian pull out of direct negotiations as long as Israel returns to settlement construction. But the public is uncertain, indeed confused, about the best course of action for the Palestinian side. On the one hand, while strongly rejecting negotiations while settlement construction is underway, it opposes resort to violence, the dissolution of the Palestinian Authority (PA), or the abandonment of the two-state solution and the adoption of a one state solution. And despite the fact that the public supports alternatives such as going to the UN Security Council, the unilateral declaration of statehood, and non violent resistance, about three quarters have no confidence in the efficacy of any of these alternatives. It is worth noting however that despite the lack of support for a general return to violence, findings show a majority support for the Hamas attack on settlers near Hebron in the previous month. This attack took place on the eve of the inauguration of the direct Israeli-Palestinian negotiations in Washington, DC. More puzzling is the finding that despite the majority opposition to violence, the overwhelming majority of respondents expressed opposition to the steps taken by the PA to crack down on Hamas's violence, steps that appear to be consistent in theory with the public view that does not see violence as a viable alternative, one that can help Palestinians achieve national rights in ways that negotiations could not. It is also worth noting that half of the Palestinians believe that Hamas's attack on settlers aimed at derailing the peace process and the direct negotiations.

It is also interesting to note that the balance of power between Fateh and Hamas has remained unchanged since the second quarter of 2010. In fact, the popularity of President Mahmud Abbas has risen during the current period compared to that of Ismail Haniyeh. The implication of this is that Hamas did not gain more popularity despite public support for its armed attack on settlers.

Moreover, Abbas and Fateh did not lose public support despite conceding to direct negotiations in the few weeks before the conduct of the poll, negotiations that did not receive public support, and despite the crackdown on Hamas after its armed attack, a crackdown opposed by the overwhelming majority of the public.

Findings also show that the public is not optimistic about the chances for reconciliation between Fateh and Hamas, despite the latest meeting in Damascus between representatives of the two sides, and that half of the public still believes that if Hamas wins the next elections, separation between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will be consolidated while only a quarter of the public believes that a Fateh victory would consolidate separation. Finally, findings show that a clear majority is in favor of the Fayyad government decision to withdraw government cars from senior civil servants.

(1) Domestic Conditions

- 70% describe conditions in the Gaza Strip and 34% describe conditions in the West Bank as bad or very bad.
- 58% believe there is, or there is to some extent, free press in the West Bank and 32% say there is, or there is to some extent, free press in the Gaza Strip.
- Perception of safety and security is identical in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip: 60% say that these days they feel that their safety and security is assured.
- Positive evaluation of the performance of public institutions in the West Bank reaches 43% and in the Gaza Strip 30%.
- If new presidential elections were held today, Abbas would receive 57% and Ismail Haniyeh 36%, and if competition is between Marwan Barghouti and Haniyeh, the former would receive 65% and the latter 30%.
- If new legislative elections were held today, Fateh would receive 45%, Hamas 26%, all other electoral lists combined 12%, and 17% remain undecided.
- Despite the latest reconciliation meeting between Fateh and Hamas in Damascus, 30% say the separation between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is permanent, 51% say unity will be resumed but only after a long time, and only 14% say unity will be resumed soon.
- A Hamas victory in new elections will lead to the consolidation of separation between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in the eyes of half of the public and to the tightening of the siege and blockade in the eyes of 86% of the public.
- 63% support the decision of the Fayyad government to withdraw government cars from senior civil servants and 32% oppose it.
- Acts of burning and destruction of summer camps and touristic installations in the Gaza Strip are committed by groups belonging to Hamas or extreme Islamist groups, or groups that have split from Hamas in the eyes of 48% of the public while only 5% put the blame for these acts on Fateh.

11% describe conditions in the Gaza Strip as good or very good and 70% describe them as bad or very bad. By contrast, 33% describe conditions in the West Bank as good or very good and only 34% describe them as bad or very bad. However, 70% say there is corruption in PA institutions in the West Bank while only 60% say there is corruption in the institutions of the dismissed government in the Gaza Strip.

58% say there is, or there is to some extent, press freedom in the West Bank and 32% say there is no such freedom in the West Bank. But only 36% describe conditions of democracy and human rights in the PA under President Mahmud Abbas as good or very good and 33% say they are bad or very bad. Moreover, only 30% say people in the West Bank can criticize the Palestinian Authority without fear while 65% say people cannot do that without fear. By contrast, 42% say there is, or there is to some extent, press freedom in the Gaza Strip while 43% say there is no such freedom in the Gaza Strip. Moreover only 24% say people in the Gaza Strip can criticize the authorities in Gaza without fear and 66% say people cannot do that without fear.

Perceptions of safety and security are almost identical: in the Gaza Strip, 60% say they feel safe and secure in their homes these days and only 40% do not feel safe and secure. In the West Bank, 61% say they feel safe and secure and 39% say they do not.

Positive evaluation of the performance of the PA public institutions in the West Bank reaches 43% and negative evaluation reaches 26%. By contrast, positive evaluation of the performance of the public institutions of the dismissed government in the Gaza Strip reaches 30% and negative evaluation reaches 31%. Moreover, 29% say that political, security, and economic conditions force them to seek immigration to other countries. The percentage of those seeking immigration reaches 37% in the Gaza Strip and 24% in the West Bank. Positive evaluation of the performance of the dismissed government of Ismail Haniyeh reaches 36% and negative evaluation reaches 27% while positive evaluation of the performance of the government of Salam Fayyad reaches 43% and negative evaluation reaches 25%. Percentage of satisfaction with the performance of President Abbas reaches 51% and dissatisfaction reaches 45%. Satisfaction is higher in the West Bank (53%) than in the Gaza Strip (49%). 26% say the government of Haniyeh is the legitimate Palestinian government and 30% say the Fayyad government is the legitimate one. 30% say both governments are illegitimate and 9% say the two governments are legitimate. These results are almost identical to those obtained last June.

If new presidential elections were held today, and only two, Abbas and Haniyeh, were nominated, the former would receive the vote of 57% and the latter 36% of the vote of those participating. The rate of participation in such election would reach 61%. Last June Abbas received 54% and Haniyeh 39%. In the Gaza Strip, Abbas receives today 59% and Haniyeh 37% and in the West Bank Abbas receives 55% and Haniyeh 35%. If the presidential elections were between Marwan Barghouti and Ismail Haniyeh, the former would receive 65% and the latter would receive 30% of the participants' votes. The rate of participation in this case would reach 70%. In the Gaza Strip, Barghouti receives 67% and Haniyeh 32% and in the West Bank Barghouti receives 64% and Haniyeh 28%. Most popular figures selected by the public as possible vice presidents from a list of five provided to respondents are Marwan Barghouti (selected by 30% of the public), Ismail Haniyeh (18%), Salam Fayyad (13%) Mustafa Barghouti (11%), and Saeb Erekat (6%).

If new legislative elections are held today with the participation of all factions, 69% say they would participate in such elections. Of those who would participate, 26% say they would vote for Hamas and 45% say they would vote for Fateh, 12% would vote for all other third parties combined, and 17% are undecided. These results are identical to those obtained in June. Vote for Hamas in the West Bank (27%) is higher than the vote it receives in the Gaza Strip (24%) and vote for Fateh in the Gaza Strip (53%) is higher than it receives in the West Bank (41%). Percentage of the undecided in the West Bank reaches 19% and 14% in the Gaza Strip.

In light of the latest Damascus meeting between Fateh and Hamas, the public is not optimistic about the future of unity between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip: 30% say the split is permanent, 51% say unity will return but only after a long time, and only 14% say unity will return soon.

Responsibility for the continued split between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is placed on Hamas by 15% of the respondents and on Fateh by 11% and on both together by 66%. But when asked about the future of the unity of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip if Hamas wins new elections, 49% say such a win would consolidate the split. But if Fateh wins, only 25% say its win would consolidate the split. Only 17% say a Hamas electoral victory would consolidate unity while 34% say a Fateh electoral victory would consolidate unity. While the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are similar in believing that a *Hamas* victory would consolidate the split, a major difference between respondents in the two areas emerges regarding the future of the split in the case of a *Fateh* victory: 25% of West Bankers say such a victory would consolidate unity while 49% of Gazans think it would consolidate unity.

Moreover, findings show that a majority of 86% believes that if Hamas wins the next presidential and legislative elections such victory would lead to the consolidation of the siege and boycott on the Palestinian government or would keep things as they are today. But if Fateh wins the next elections, 37% believe this would lead to the tightening of the siege and blockade or would keep conditions as they are today. 56% believe that a Fateh victory would lead to the lifting of the siege and boycott and only 9% believe a Hamas victory would lead to the lifting of the siege and boycott.

In this regard, what worsens conditions for Hamas is the public belief that the two issues of national unity and ending the siege should be two of the most important Palestinian priorities. In an open question about the main problems confronting Palestinians which should be the top priorities of the PA, 26% mentioned the absence of national unity due to the split, while 15% mentioned the siege and the closure of the Gaza border crossings, 28% mentioned poverty and unemployment, 16% mentioned occupation and settlement activities, and 11% mentioned corruption in some public institutions.

63% support and 32% oppose the decision of the government of Salam Fayyad to withdraw government cars from senior civil servants. Support for the decision is higher in the West Bank (68%) than in the Gaza Strip (54%).

When asked who is behind the wave of burning and destruction of summer camps and tourist installations in the Gaza Strip, 19% said Hamas groups were the culprit, 11% said it was groups that had split from Hamas, 18% said it was radical Islamist groups from outside Hamas. Only 5% said Fateh groups were behind the wave of attacks while the rest said they do not know or selected other groups such as Israel (7%) or collaborators (5%).

(2) Peace Process

- 66% want the Palestinian side to pull out of the direct negotiations as long as settlement construction is underway, but 30% support continuation of negotiations despite the resumption of settlement construction.
- Despite opposition to negotiations, 64% of the Palestinians believe that the Palestinian side needs success in the negotiations more than the Israeli side.
- In the case of a pull out of negotiations or in case negotiations fail, the majority supports three alternative options: going to the UN Security Council, a unilateral declaration of statehood, and resort to non violent resistance.
- But the majority believes that these three alternatives will not be effective in changing current Palestinian condition or in ending occupation or stopping settlement construction.
- A majority opposes return to armed intifada, the dissolution of the PA, or the abandonment of the two-state solution and the adoption of a one-state solution.
- But Hamas's armed attack on settlers near Hebron receives the support of 51% of the public and the opposition of 44%. Moreover, more than three quarters of the public oppose measures taken by the PA against Hamas in the aftermath of that attack.
- More than three quarters of the public are worried that they or members of their families might be harmed by Israelis or that their land would be confiscated or homes demolished.
- A majority of 57% support the Arab Peace Initiative and 39% oppose it. But only 49% support and 48% oppose a mutual recognition of Israel as the state for the Jewish people and Palestine as the state for the Palestinian people.

66% believe the Palestinian side should withdraw from the direct negotiations now that the Israeli settlement moratorium has ended and construction has been resumed while 30% believe it should not withdraw. Percentage of those demanding withdrawal from negotiations increases to 68% in the West Bank compared to 62% in the Gaza Strip. Even if the US succeeds in finding a compromise for the settlement issue, one that is partial or temporary, a majority of 56% would still oppose return to direct negotiations while only 39% would support a return. It seems that the opposition to negotiations while settlement construction continues is driven by extreme pessimism about their chances for success. If direct negotiations continue, the chances for success are low or very low in the view of 63% and high or very high in the view of 6% and medium in the view of 29%. Indeed, 67% believe that the chances for the establishment of a Palestinian state next to the state of Israel in the next five years are slim or non-existent while 32% believe the chances are medium or high. The opposition to negotiation might also be driven by prevailing doubts about the legitimacy of any agreement that might come out of it given the fact that the term of the President and the legislative council has ended: even if it was possible to reach an agreement, 51% say such an agreement would be illegitimate while 43% say it will be legitimate.

Despite opposition to negotiations, 64% of the Palestinians believe that the Palestinian side is in more need for these negotiations to succeed than the Israelis while only 14% believe that Israel is in more need for success, and 20% believe that the two sides need success in negotiations equally. Percentage of those believing that Palestinians need success more than Israelis increases in the Gaza Strip (68%) compared to the West Bank (61%). Moreover, a majority of Palestinians (53%) believes that the Israelis too believe that the Palestinian side need success more than the Israelis. Here too, differences between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip emerge: 60% of Gazans but only 49% of West Bankers believe that Israelis think Palestinians need success more than Israelis.

In case of Palestinian pull out of the direct negotiations or in case negotiations fail, a majority of Palestinians (69%) supports going to the UN Security Councils to obtain a recognition of a Palestinian state while 54% support a unilateral declaration of Palestinian statehood and 51% support resort to non violent and non armed resistance. Support for a unilateral declaration of statehood increases in the West Bank, reaching 58%, compared to the Gaza Strip (47%). Similarly, support for non violent resistance is higher in the West Bank (53%) compared to the Gaza Strip (47%). By contrast, a majority (71%) is opposed to the abandonment of the two-state solution and the adoption of a one-state solution while 57% is opposed to return to armed intifada and an identical majority is opposed to the dissolution of the PA. Support for a return to armed intifada increases in the Gaza Strip (52%) compared to the West Bank (35%). Similarly, support for PA dissolution increases in the Gaza Strip (44%) compared to the West Bank (37%).

Despite the support for going to the UN Security Council, 76% of the Palestinians believe that if the Palestinians do indeed do that, the US will use its veto power to prevent recognition of the Palestinian state. Moreover, if Palestinians unilaterally declare statehood, 75% are convinced that such a declaration would be meaningless, that it will not change Palestinian conditions or will change them to the worse. Similarly, despite the support for non violent resistance, 72% believe that such resistance will not succeed in ending occupation or stopping settlement construction.

On the other hand, if armed confrontations were to erupt between Palestinians and Israelis, only 41% of Palestinians believe such confrontations would help achieve national rights in ways that negotiations could not while 55% believe they would not help. Belief that armed confrontations, if erupted, would help achieve national rights in ways that negotiations could not increases in the Gaza Strip (46%) compared to the West Bank (38%). But if such confrontations were indeed to erupt, 47% would support them and 49% would oppose them. Support increases in the Gaza Strip (55%) compared to the West Bank (42%). Nonetheless, a majority of 51% supported and only 44% opposed

Hamas's latest armed attack near Hebron which led to the death of four settlers. A majority of the support for the attack came from the Gaza Strip, reaching 61%, while only 44% supported it in the West Bank. An overwhelming majority of Palestinians (76%) opposes the PA crackdown on Hamas, a crackdown that took place in the aftermath of the attack on settlers. Only 20% supported the crackdown. About half of the public (49%) believes that the main motive behind Hamas's attack on settlers was the impede the peace process and direct negotiations while 39% believe that the motivation was to resist occupation and settlements.

76% are worried that they or a member of their family might be hurt by Israelis or that their land might be confiscated or homes demolished while 24% say they are not worried. Moreover, about three quarters believe that Israel's long term goal is to expand so that it stretches between the Mediterranean and the Jordan River while expelling the Arab population and an additional 20% believe its goal is to annex the West Bank and deny the Palestinians political rights and 13% believe its goal is to withdraw from all or part of the occupied Arab land after insuring its security.

57% support and 39% oppose the Arab Peace Initiative. But if the US decides to pressure the Palestinians and the Israelis to accept and implement the initiative, 53% believe that the Palestinian side should accept such American intervention and 42% believe it should not. Moreover, 49% support and 48% oppose a mutual recognition of Israel as the state for the Jewish people and Palestine as the state for the Palestinian people after all issues of the conflict have been resolved and after a Palestinian state has been established.

(3) Turkey Remains Popular:

- Turkey is the most popular among Palestinians followed by Egypt, Syria, Iran, and Saudi Arabia

In an open question about the regional country most supportive of the Palestinians, Turkey was selected by 25% of the public, remaining the most popular among respondents, followed by Egypt with 17%, Syria with 8%, and Iran and Saudi Arabia with 7% each. These results indicate a reduction in the percentage of those who selected Turkey from 43% last June and an increase of those who selected Egypt from 13% during the same period. It is worth noting that Egypt came first in the Gaza Strip with 30% selecting it.

PSR Public Opinion Poll (37)

30 September – 02 October 2010

		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
00)	**From among the following satellite news stations, which one you watched most during the last two months?**			
	1) al Arabia	9.3	7.6	12.1

	2) al Jazeera	57.5	62.9	48.6
	3) al Hurra	0.4	0.5	0.2
	4) al Manar	2.8	3.8	1.0
	5) Palestine TV	9.5	8.9	10.5
	6)alaqsa	9.3	5.3	15.8
	7) Do not watch TV	8.3	8.6	7.8
	8) others	1.6	1.4	2.0
	9) Do not have a dish	0.7	0.8	0.5
	10) DK/NA	0.8	0.4	1.4
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
01)	**In general, how would you describe conditions of the Palestinians in the Palestinian areas in Gaza Strip these days?**			
	1) Very good	1.5	1.9	0.9
	2) Good	9.8	10.1	9.4
	3) So so	15.6	13.7	18.9
	4) Bad	40.7	43.0	36.9
	5) Very bad	29.0	26.2	33.6
	6) DK/NA	3.4	5.1	0.5
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
02)	**In general, how would you describe conditions of the Palestinians in the Palestinian areas in the West Bank these days?**			
	1) Very good	6.3	5.5	7.5
	2) Good	26.4	23.7	31.0
	3) so so	27.8	31.9	21.2
	4) Bad	24.2	27.6	18.5
	5) Very bad	10.0	11.0	8.3
	6) DK/NA	5.3	0.4	13.4
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
03)	**Generally, do you see yourself as:**			
	1) Religious	46.4	42.6	52.8
	2) somewhat religious	50.4	53.5	45.3
	3) not religious	3.2	4.0	1.9
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
04)	**Generally, do you see yourself as:**			
	1) supportive of the peace process	62.2	58.0	69.2
	2) opposed to the peace process	19.6	21.8	16.1
	3) between support and opposition	17.1	19.1	13.7
	4) DK/NA	1.0	1.1	1.0
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**

05)	**Do you think that there is corruption in PA institutions under the control of President Abu Mazin?**			
	1) Yes	69.6	72.5	64.9
	2) No	17.8	14.6	23.2
	3) No opinion/Don't know	12.5	12.9	11.9
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
M 1)	**Do you think that there is corruption in PA institutions under the control of the dismissed government in the Gaza Strip**			
	yes	59.8	56.3	65.7
	no	20.3	17.9	24.4
	DK-NA	19.9	25.9	9.9
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
06)	**How would you evaluate the current status of democracy and human rights in the Palestinian Authority under Abu Mazin? Would you say it is:**			
	1) Very good	6.2	5.3	7.7
	2) Good	30.2	25.4	38.2
	3) So so	26.7	28.0	24.6
	4) Bad	22.1	26.5	14.9
	5) Very bad	11.3	11.4	11.1
	6) DK/NA	3.5	3.4	3.6
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
07)	**Would you say that these days your security and safety, and that of your family, is assured or not assured?**			
	1) Completely assured	9.3	8.0	11.5
	2) Assured	50.9	52.6	48.2
	3) Not assured	33.6	34.1	32.9
	4) Not assured at all	6.0	5.3	7.2
	5) DK/NA	0.1		0.2
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
M 2)	**In your view, is there a press freedom in the West Bank?**			
	yes	22.6	18.6	29.2
	to some extent	35.1	39.2	28.5
	no	32.3	34.1	29.4
	DK-NA	9.9	8.1	12.9
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
M 3)	**In your view, is there a press freedom in the West Bank?**			
	1) Yes	15.3	10.6	23.0

	2) To some extent	26.8	25.6	28.7
	3) No	43.1	42.9	43.4
	4) DK-NA	14.9	20.9	5.0
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
M 4)	**In your view, can people in the West Bank today criticize the authority without fear?**			
	1) Yes	30.2	28.2	33.4
	2) No	64.9	68.4	59.2
	3) DK-NA	4.9	3.4	7.4
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
M 5)	**In your view, can people in the Gaza Strip today criticize the authority without fear?**			
	1) Yes	23.7	21.6	27.1
	2) No	66.0	62.8	71.2
	3) DK-NA	10.3	15.6	1.7
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
08)	**Do current political, security, and economic conditions lead you to seek emigration abroad?**			
	1) Certainly seek to emigrate	14.1	9.6	21.3
	2) Seek emigration	15.2	14.8	16.0
	3) Do not seek emigration	33.6	34.7	31.6
	4) Certainly do not seek emigration	36.5	39.9	30.9
	5) DK/NA	0.7	1.0	0.2
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
09)	**Tell us how do you evaluate the performance of the dismissed government of Ismail Haniyeh in the Gaza Strip? Is it good or bad?**			
	1) Very good	6.7	5.7	8.4
	2) Good	29.1	27.6	31.6
	3) so so	22.3	19.0	27.9
	4) Bad	18.3	17.2	20.1
	5) Very bad	9.1	7.9	11.1
	6) DK/NA	14.5	22.6	1.0
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
10)	**Tell us how do you evaluate the performance of the government headed by Salam Fayyad ? Is it good or bad?**			
	1) Very good	8.3	8.6	7.8
	2) Good	34.4	36.5	31.0
	3) So so	24.9	26.4	22.3
	4) Bad	18.3	15.0	23.7
	5) Very bad	6.8	5.6	8.7
	6) DK/NA	7.3	7.8	6.5

		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
11)	**The government of Salam Fayyad has recently decided to withdraw government cars from public employees in order to reduce government spending. But the employees' syndicate opposed the step and saw it harming rights of public employees. Do you support or oppose the decision to withdraw government cars?**			
	1) certainly support	26.0	29.2	20.7
	2) support	36.6	39.0	32.8
	3) oppose	28.3	23.5	36.3
	4) certainly oppose	3.5	2.5	5.0
	5) DK/NA	5.6	5.8	5.2
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
12)	**Are you satisfied or not satisfied with the performance of Mahmud Abbas since his election as president of the PA?**			
	1) Very satisfied	7.4	6.2	9.4
	2) Satisfied	44.0	46.9	39.1
	3) Not satisfied	31.9	32.2	31.3
	4) Not satisfied at all	13.2	10.2	18.1
	5) DK/NA	3.5	4.4	2.1
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
13)	**If new presidential elections are to take place today, and Mahmud Abbas was nominated by Fateh and Ismail Haniyeh was nominated by Hamas, whom would you vote for?**			
	1) Mahmoud Abbas	56.5	55.0	58.8
	2) Ismael Haniyyah	35.7	35.2	36.5
	4) DK/NA	7.8	9.8	4.7
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
14)	**And if the competition was between Marwan Barghouti representing Fateh and Ismail Haniyeh representing Hamas, whom would you vote for?**			
	1) Marwan Barghouti	65.2	64.3	66.7
	2) Ismael Haniyyah	29.7	28.3	31.8
	4) DK/NA	5.1	7.4	1.6
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
15)	**If you were to select a vice president, whom would you select from among the following list of candidates?**			
	1) Ismail Haniyeh	17.6	17.2	18.3
	2) Salam Fayyad	12.9	14.5	10.1
	3) Marwan Barghouti	30.0	30.9	28.5
	4) Mustafa Barghouti	11.3	9.9	13.8
	5) Saeb Erekat	6.1	4.8	8.2

	6) Others	6.0	4.7	8.3
	7) DK/NA	16.1	18.0	12.9
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
17)	**If new elections agreed to by all factions are held today and the same lists that took part in the last PLC elections were nominated, for whom would you vote?**			
	1) Alternative	0.7	0.8	0.6
	2) Independent Palestine	3.8	4.0	3.6
	3) Abu Ali Mustafa	2.9	3.0	2.6
	4) Abu al Abbas	0.6	0.7	0.4
	5) Freedom and social justice	0.1	0.2	
	6) Change and reform	25.6	26.6	23.9
	7) National coalition for justice and democ	0.7	1.2	
	8) Third way(headed by salam fayyad)	2.3	3.3	0.7
	9) Freedom and independence	0.7	0.5	1.1
	10) Palestinian justice	0.2	0.3	
	11) Fateh	45.1	40.5	52.7
	12) none of the above/ DK/NA/ Do not remember	17.3	18.9	14.4
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
18)	**After the separation between Gaza and the West Bank, Hamas and the government of Ismail Haniyeh remained in power in Gaza and considered itself the legitimate government while president Abu Mazin formed a new government headed by Salam Fayyad followed by a new government headed by Fayyad and it too considered itself legitimate. What about you, which of the two government you consider legitimate, the government of Haniyeh or the government of Abu Mazin and Fayyad?**			
	1) Haniyehs' government is the legitimate one	25.9	25.9	25.9
	2) Abu Mazin's and Fayyad government is the legitimate one	29.5	29.0	30.5
	3) Both governments are legitimate	8.6	11.1	4.7
	4) Both governments are not legitimate	30.4	27.4	35.3
	5) DK/NA	5.5	6.5	3.7
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
19)	**Mahmud Abbas's term as president of the Palestinian Authority ended last January 2010 without new elections being held on that date. Did he or did not he lose his legitimacy as president of the PA?**			
	1) Certainly loses legitimacy	18.1	19.3	16.0
	2) Loses legitimacy	32.9	33.2	32.5
	3) Does not lose legitimacy	34.6	34.3	35.1
	4) Certainly does not lose legitimacy	8.9	6.5	12.9
	5) DK/NA	5.6	6.8	3.5

		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
20)	**In your view who is responsible for the continued split between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip? Hamas or Fateh?**			
	1) Hamas	14.6	12.1	18.7
	2) Fateh	10.5	10.8	10.0
	3) Both	66.4	65.6	67.6
	4) Neither side	2.8	3.8	1.2
	5) Other (specify ---)	3.1	4.0	1.5
	6) DK/NA	2.7	3.7	0.9
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
21)	**If Hamas wins next legislative and president elections, will this in your view lead to the lifting or to tightening of the international boycott of the Palestinian government?**			
	1) Will lead to the lifting of the boycott	9.3	8.6	10.6
	2) Will lead to the tightening of the boycott	66.4	65.3	68.1
	3) Conditions will stay as they are today	19.3	20.6	17.1
	4) DK/NA	5.0	5.6	4.2
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
22)	**And what about the unity between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip? Will a Hamas victory in the next legislative and presidential elections lead to consolidation of unity between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip or will it lead to consolidating the split between the two areas?**			
	1) Will lead to consolidation of WBGS unity	17.2	15.7	19.7
	2) Will lead to consolidation of WBGS split	49.1	48.9	49.6
	3) Conditions of WBGS will stay as they are today	27.8	28.0	27.4
	4) DK/NA	5.9	7.5	3.4
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
23)	**And what if Fateh wins new legislative and president elections, will this in your view lead to the lifting or to tightening of the international boycott of the Palestinian government?**			
	1) Will lead to the lifting of the boycott	57.7	44.4	79.5
	2) Will lead to the tightening of the boycott	9.4	12.3	4.7
	3) Conditions will stay as they are today	27.8	37.8	11.2
	4) DK/NA	5.1	5.4	4.6
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
24)	**And what about the unity between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip? Will a Fateh victory in the next legislative and presidential elections lead to consolidation of unity between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip or will it lead to consolidating the split between the two areas?**			
	1) Will lead to consolidation of WBGS unity	34.1	25.2	48.7

	2) Will lead to consolidation of WBGS split	25.2	27.0	22.1
	3) Conditions of WBGS will stay as they are today	34.0	40.1	24.2
	4) DK/NA	6.7	7.7	5.1
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
25)	**The Palestinian society confronts today various problems, like the continuation of occupation and settlements, the spread of unemployment and poverty, the lack of national unity due to the split between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the continuation of the siege and blockade of the Gaza Strip and the closure of its border crossings, the spread of corruption in public institutions, and others. Tell us, what in your opinion, is the problem you see as the most fundamental, the one that must be on the top priority of the Palestinian Authority?**			
	1) Continuation of occupation and settlements,	16.4	18.7	12.5
	2) Spread of unemployment and poverty	27.9	27.3	28.8
	3) Lack of national unity due to the split between the West	25.8	24.2	28.3
	4) Continuation of the siege and blockade of the Gaza Strip	15.3	9.6	24.6
	5) The spread of corruption in public institutions	11.0	14.9	4.7
	6) DK/NA	0.2		0.5
	7) Others	3.5	5.3	0.6
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
26)	**To what extent are you worried or not worried that you or a member of your family could be hurt in your daily life by other Palestinians such as those affiliated with Fateh or Hamas?**			
	1) Very Worried	12.5	10.7	15.6
	2) Worried	34.1	35.1	32.3
	3) Not worried	39.6	39.8	39.3
	4) Not worried at all	13.2	13.6	12.4
	5) DK/NA	0.7	0.8	0.5
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
27)	**Now after the renewal of reconciliation dialogue between Fateh and Hamas in Damascus lately, what are your expectations for the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?**			
	1) unity will resume in the near future	13.6	10.2	19.3
	2) unity will resume but will take a long time	51.1	52.5	48.7
	3) unity will not resume and two separate entities will emer	30.4	31.0	29.6
	4) DK/NA	4.8	6.3	2.4
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**

28)	**Lately, several acts of arson and bombing of summer camps and tourist installations in the Gaza Strip have taken place. In your view, who is behind these acts? [respondents can select more than one response]**			
	1) Groups belonging to Fateh	5.2	7.1	2.2
	2) Groups belonging to Hamas	19.1	12.0	30.6
	3) Groups split from Hamas	10.9	10.7	11.1
	4) Extreme Islamist groups from outside Hamas	18.1	13.4	25.7
	5) Others (specify ----------)	17.3	25.6	3.6
	6) DK/NA	27.1	27.7	26.2
	7) Traitors	29.6	28.2	50.2
	8) Israel	45.8	48.4	7.8
	9) other	24.6	23.4	42.0
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
29)	**The Israeli temporary settlement freeze in the West Bank has expired few days ago and settlers have now returned to building more homes. Under these conditions, in your opinion, should, or should not, the Palestinians withdraw from the direct Palestinian-Israeli negotiations that started about one month ago?**			
	1) Certainly should withdraw	28.1	30.3	24.5
	2) Should withdraw	37.6	37.6	37.5
	3) Should not withdraw	24.6	22.6	28.1
	4) Certainly should not withdraw	5.3	4.7	6.3
	5) DK/NA	4.4	4.9	3.7
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
30)	**And what if the US proposed a compromise solution to the settlement question in the next few days whereby the settlement freeze is partial or limited in time, would you in this case approve or not approve of continuing the direct Palestinian-Israeli negotiations?**			
	certainly approve	6.0	6.3	5.6
	2) Approve	33.4	33.3	33.5
	3) Do not approve	41.0	39.2	44.0
	4) Certainly do not approve	14.9	15.8	13.3
	5) DK/NA	4.7	5.4	3.5
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
31)	**And in your opinion, what are the chances that the negotiations, if continued, will succeed and will yield an agreement?**			
	1) Very high chances	1.2	0.8	2.0
	2) High chances	4.8	4.3	5.8
	3) Medium chances	29.4	28.1	31.7
	4) Low chances	35.1	36.8	32.1
	5) Very low chances	27.7	27.8	27.6
	6) DK/NA	1.7	2.2	0.8

		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
32)	**If an agreement is reached in these negotiations, in your view, would such an agreement be legitimate?**			
	1) Certainly yes	7.5	5.0	11.5
	2) Yes	35.5	34.5	37.1
	3) No	37.0	36.8	37.5
	4) Certainly no	13.8	15.0	11.8
	5) DK/NA	6.2	8.7	2.2
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
33)	**Which side is in greater need of success in the direct negotiations - the Palestinians or Israel?**			
	1) Palestinians are of much greater need for success	47.5	42.7	55.4
	2) Palestinians are of greater need for success	16.3	18.6	12.5
	3) Both sides are of equal need for success	19.7	21.7	16.5
	4) Israel is of greater need for success	10.7	11.5	9.3
	5) Israel is of much greater need for success	3.3	3.1	3.5
	6) DK/NA	2.5	2.3	2.9
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
34)	**And in your opinion, what do the Israelis think about which side is of greater need of success in the negotiations - the Palestinians or Israel?**			
	1) Palestinians are of much greater need for success	37.5	33.5	44.1
	2) Palestinians are of greater need for success	15.6	15.7	15.6
	3) Both sides are of equal need for success	14.4	16.1	11.8
	4) Israel is of greater need for success	23.5	24.5	21.8
	5) Israel is of much greater need for success	5.1	6.2	3.1
	6) DK/NA	3.9	4.1	3.6
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
35-1)	**Going to the Security Council to obtain a recognition of a Palestinian state**			
	1) Certainly support	16.9	16.3	17.8
	2) Support	52.2	52.7	51.4
	3) Oppose	22.5	22.1	23.1
	4) Certainly oppose	5.8	5.2	6.7
	5) DK/NA	2.6	3.6	1.1
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
35-2)	**Unilaterally declare the establishment of a Palestinian state**			

	1) Certainly support	10.6	10.7	10.6
	2) Support	43.3	47.5	36.3
	3) Oppose	36.8	32.7	43.6
	4) Certainly oppose	6.9	5.6	9.1
	5) DK/NA	2.3	3.5	0.5
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
35-3)	**Abandon the two state solution and demand the establishment of one state for Palestinians and Israelis**			
	1) Certainly support	5.7	6.0	5.3
	2) Support	21.3	22.6	19.1
	3) Oppose	53.8	53.5	54.3
	4) Certainly oppose	16.9	15.4	19.3
	5) DK/NA	2.3	2.5	2.0
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
35-4)	**Resort to popular non violent and unarmed resistance**			
	1) Certainly support	8.5	8.4	8.6
	2) Support	42.0	44.5	38.0
	3) Oppose	40.2	39.0	42.2
	4) Certainly oppose	7.7	6.1	10.3
	5) DK/NA	1.6	2.1	0.9
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
35-5)	**Return to the armed intifada and confrontations**			
	1) Certainly support	9.3	7.2	12.7
	2) Support	32.0	27.7	39.2
	3) Oppose	46.6	51.1	39.2
	4) Certainly oppose	10.3	11.9	7.6
	5) DK/NA	1.8	2.1	1.3
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
35-6	**Dissolve the Palestinian Authority**			
	1) Certainly support	10.9	10.6	11.4
	2) Support	29.1	26.8	32.8
	3) Oppose	45.4	48.0	41.0
	4) Certainly oppose	11.5	11.1	12.0
	5) DK/NA	3.2	3.5	2.7
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**

36)	**If the Palestinian side decides to go the security council to obtain recognition of a Palestinian state, do you think the US will use its veto power against such a decision?**			
	1) Certainly yes	37.2	38.3	35.4
	2) Yes	38.3	37.4	39.6
	3) No	12.8	12.2	13.8
	4) Certainly no	3.8	4.0	3.5
	5) DK/NA	7.9	8.1	7.7
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
37)	**If at the end of 2011 the Palestinian side unilaterally declares the establishment of a Palestinian state without an agreement with Israel, do you think such a declaration will lead to actual change on the current conditions in the Palestinian areas with regard to settlements and control of the occupation forces over roads and crossings in the West Bank?**			
	1) Certainly lead to positive change	2.2	1.5	3.3
	2) Will lead to change to the better	19.7	20.0	19.3
	3) Will not lead to any change, positive or negative	32.5	33.5	30.8
	4) Will lead to negative change	31.0	31.1	30.9
	5) Certainly will lead to negative change	11.0	9.9	12.8
	6) DK/NA	3.6	4.0	3.0
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
38)	**Do you think the direction the PA is calling for today in the West Bank in favor of peaceful resistance to occupation is capable of ending occupation or stopping settlements?**			
	1) Certainly capable	3.2	3.6	2.6
	2) Capable	22.9	22.1	24.2
	3) Incapable	54.6	57.8	49.4
	4) Certainly incapable	17.1	14.1	22.0
	5) DK/NA	2.2	2.4	1.8
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
39)	**If no agreement is reached in the current negotiations, and armed confrontations between Palestinians and Israelis erupted, do you think they will help achieve Palestinian national rights in ways that negotiations could not?**			
	1) Certainly they will help	8.3	8.8	7.3
	2) Will help	33.1	29.5	38.9
	3) Will not help	43.9	43.9	43.9
	4) Certainly they will not help	10.9	12.6	8.0
	5) DK/NA	3.9	5.1	1.9
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
4	**If such armed confrontations like these were to take place, will you**			

0)	**support or oppose them?**			
	1) Certainly support	8.3	7.6	9.6
	2) Support	38.6	34.6	45.1
	3) Oppose	43.3	46.2	38.6
	4) Certainly oppose	5.8	7.0	3.7
	5) DK/NA	4.0	4.5	3.1
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
41)	**What do you expect to happen between Palestinians and Israelis now after the start of the direct talks with American mediation and after the expiration of the period of the Israeli settlement freeze and the return of settlers to building more homes in settlements?**			
	1) Negotiations will resume soon enough and armed confrontations	17.4	16.6	18.6
	2) Negotiations will resume but some armed attacks will cont	44.7	45.5	43.4
	3) Armed confrontations will not stop and the two sides will	31.9	31.0	33.4
	4) DK/NA	6.0	6.9	4.6
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
42)	**Now more than 40 years after the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, what in your view are the chances for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state next to the state of Israel in the next five years? Are they high, medium, low, or none existent?**			
	1) None existent	25.0	25.9	23.6
	2) Low	41.9	45.7	35.6
	3) Medium	28.3	24.6	34.3
	4) High	3.3	2.5	4.6
	5) DK/NA	1.6	1.4	1.9
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
43)	**And generally speaking is it possible or impossible to reach these days a final status settlement with Israel?**			
	1) Definitely possible	2.0	1.0	3.5
	2) Think it is possible	25.1	24.5	26.2
	3) Think it is impossible	46.5	49.1	42.4
	4) definitely impossible	24.8	23.4	27.1
	5) DK/NA	1.6	2.0	0.9
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
44)	**To what extent are you worried or not worried that you or a member of your family could be hurt by Israel in your daily life or that your land would be confiscated or home demolished?**			
	1) Very Worried	28.6	27.5	30.3

	2) Worried	47.7	49.2	45.3
	3) Not worried	18.5	19.2	17.3
	4) Not worried at all	5.1	4.1	6.8
	5) DK/NA	0.2	0.1	0.2
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
45)	**What do you think are the aspirations of Israel for the long run?**			
	1) Withdrawal from the territories it occupied in 1967 after	4.5	3.2	6.7
	2) Withdrawal form part of the occupied territories after gu	8.7	10.3	6.1
	3) Annexation of the West Bank while denying political right	19.8	16.8	24.6
	4) Extending the borders of the state of Israel to cover all	64.5	66.5	61.3
	5) DK/NA	2.5	3.3	1.3
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
46)	**According to the Saudi plan, Israel will retreat from all territories occupied in 1967 including Gaza the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, and a Palestinian state will be established. The refugees problem will be resolved through negotiation in a just and agreed upon manner and in accordance with UN resolution 194 which allows return of refugees to Israel and compensation. In return, all Arab states will recognize Israel and its right to secure borders, will sign peace treaties with her and establish normal diplomatic relations. Do you agree or disagree to this plan?**			
	1) Certainly agree	10.9	9.7	12.9
	2) Agree	46.5	44.2	50.2
	3) Disagree	29.0	31.8	24.3
	4) Certainly Disagree	9.6	10.0	8.8
	5) DK/NA	4.1	4.2	3.8
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
47)	**If the US under president Obama decides to pressure the Palestinians and the Israeli sides to accept and implement the Arab or Saudi Peace Initiative, do you think the Palestinian side should accept or reject this American intervention**			
	1) Accept	52.9	51.8	54.6
	2) Reject	41.9	42.6	40.8
	3) DK/NA	5.1	5.4	4.5
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
48)	**What in your opinion will be the attitude of most Israelis to such American intervention - would they accept or reject it?**			

	1) Certainly accept	6.1	5.1	7.8
	2) Accept	34.0	32.0	37.3
	3) Reject	45.0	46.6	42.4
	4) Certainly reject	8.3	8.5	8.0
	5) DK/NA	6.6	7.9	4.5
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
49)	**There is a proposal that after the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and the settlemnet of all issues in dispute, including the refugees and Jerusalem issues, there will be a mutual recognition of Israel as the state of the Jewish people and Palestine as the state of the Palestinians people. Do you agree or disagree to this proposal?**			
	1) Certainly agree	5.7	6.2	4.8
	2) Agree	43.7	42.1	46.3
	3) Disagree	35.4	36.3	34.0
	4) Certainly Disagree	13.0	12.8	13.5
	5) DK/NA	2.2	2.7	1.4
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
50_1)	**From among the countries in the region and the world, which one you view as the most supportive of the Palestinians and their just rights?**			
	1) Turkey	24.5	24.0	25.2
	2) Lebanon	3.6	4.2	2.6
	3) Iran	6.9	8.3	4.6
	4) Egypt	17.0	8.9	30.1
	5) Jordan	2.9	3.8	1.5
	6) Saudi Arabia	6.5	6.3	7.0
	7) Iraq	1.3	1.5	0.9
	8) Syria	8.0	9.5	5.6
	9) Venezuella	2.5	3.6	0.6
	10) France	1.1	1.4	0.6
	11) Qatar	1.9	1.3	2.8
	12) Others	6.8	8.5	4.1
	13) No Opinion/Don't know	0.7	1.0	0.2
	14) No one	16.5	17.8	14.3
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
51)	**The issue of religious freedoms has recently resurfaced in the US. How do you evaluate the American society today, is it in your view tolerant or intolerant toward other religions?**			
	1) Certainly tolerant	1.0	0.8	1.3
	2) Tolerant	25.4	24.1	27.7
	3) Intolerant	57.3	58.7	54.9
	4) Certainly intolerant	10.8	9.9	12.3
	5) DK/NA	5.5	6.5	3.8

		Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
52)	**Hamas carried out an armed attack near Bani Na'im in the Hebron region leading to the death of four Israeli settlers. What in your opinion was Hamas's primary motivation behind this attack?**			
	1) Resistance of occupation and settlements	38.8	36.0	43.3
	2) Bring about a failure in the launch of negotiations	49.1	48.9	49.4
	3) Others (specify -----)	1.7	1.8	1.5
	4) DK/NA	10.5	13.3	5.7
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
53)	**Do you support or oppose this armed attack?**			
	1) Strongly support	15.5	12.1	21.1
	2) Support	35.4	32.3	40.3
	3) Oppose	37.9	41.9	31.3
	4) Strongly appose	6.5	7.4	5.0
	5) DK/NA	4.7	6.2	2.3
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
54)	**After the attack, the Palestinian Authority carried out a crackdown on Hamas with arrests of members in the West Bank. Do you support or oppose the steps taken by the PA against Hamas after the attack?**			
	1) Strongly support	3.0	2.2	4.3
	2) Support	16.5	16.2	16.9
	3) Oppose	55.9	55.5	56.4
	4) Strongly appose	20.4	20.5	20.3
	5) DK/NA	4.2	5.5	2.1
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
55)	**Concerning armed attacks against Israeli civilians inside Israel, I….**			
	1) Strongly support	14.4	10.4	20.8
	2) Support	34.6	31.3	40.0
	3) Oppose	43.2	48.5	34.5
	4) Strongly appose	6.0	7.1	4.1
	5) DK/NA	1.8	2.6	0.4
		Total	**West Bank**	**Gaza Strip**
56)	**Which of the following political parties do you support?**			
	01) PPP	0.1	0.1	
	02) PFLP	3.3	3.3	3.4
	03) Fateh	30.5	29.5	32.3
	04) Hamas	18.1	16.7	20.3

	05) DFLP	0.5	0.7	0.3
	06) Islamic Jihad	1.3	1.0	2.0
	07) Fida	0.2	0.2	0.2
	08) National initiative (almubadara)	0.9	1.0	0.7
	09) Independent Islamist	2.2	2.1	2.2
	10) Independent nationalist	3.4	4.2	2.0
	11) Third way headed by salam fayyad	1.0	1.6	0.2
	12) None of the above	37.6	38.7	35.8
	13) Others	0.8	0.9	0.7

Israelis and Palestinians Both Are Skeptical of Their Success

Palestinians believe they are of greater need of success in the negotiations, Israelis think both sides need it equally, but both publics are skeptical about their success

Joint Israeli Palestinian Poll, October 2010

21 October 2010

These are the results of the most recent poll conducted jointly by the Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research in Ramallah, between September 30 to October 7. This joint survey was conducted with the support of the Ford Foundation Cairo office and the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung in Jerusalem and Ramallah.

64% of the Palestinians believe that they and not Israel are of greater need of success in the direct negotiations; 51% among Israelis believe that both sides are of equal need of success. Nevertheless both publics are skeptical about the success of the talks, Israelis overwhelmingly support their continuation while Palestinians oppose it.

If the peace talks fail, the option endorsed by most Palestinians is to ask the UN Security Council to recognize a Palestinian State. The second most popular option is to declare unilaterally the establishment of a Palestinian state. The options to resort to resistance are less popular. However Israelis misperceive these preferences, and fear that Palestinians will resume the Intifada.

The Palestinian sample size was 1270 adults interviewed face-to-face in the West Bank, East Jerusalem and Gaza Strip in 127 randomly selected locations between September 30 and October 2, 2010. The margin of error is 3%. The Israeli sample includes 610 adult Israelis interviewed by phone in Hebrew Arabic or Russian between October 3 and 7, 2010. The margin of error is 4%. The poll was planned and supervised by Prof. Yaacov Shamir, the Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace and the Department of Communication and Journalism at the Hebrew University, and Prof. Khalil Shikaki, Director of the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research (PSR).

MAIN FINDINGS

(A) Palestinian Israeli talks

Regarding the construction freeze in the settlements 29% of the Israelis support a full construction freeze in all settlements 36% support construction only in settlement blocks which will remain under Israeli rule in a future agreement and 28% support unlimited construction in all settlements.

Now after more than a month since the beginning of the direct negotiations 78% of the Israelis support their continuation while only 30% among Palestinians support it.

Nevertheless 64% of the Palestinians believe that they and not Israel are of greater need of success in the direct negotiations while 51% among Israelis believe that both sides are of equal need of success.

Neither Palestinians nor Israelis think that the negotiations will succeed and yield an agreement. Only 6% of the Palestinians and 5% of the Israelis think that there are high or very high chances for that.

If Palestinians withdraw from the negotiations, 30% of the Israelis suggest that Israel should change its policy which instigated the withdrawal, 23% suggest to leave the problem to the Americans to take care of, 31% believe that Israel should respond by similar threats to Palestinian counterproductive steps.

If the peace talks fail, the option endorsed by most Palestinians is to ask the UN Security Council to recognize a Palestinian State (69%). The next most popular option (54% support) is to unilaterally declare a Palestinian state. 51% support the option to start a non-violent resistance. The other options asked about received only minority support: 41% support the resumption of the armed Intifada (57% oppose it); 40% support the dissolution of the PA if the talks fail (57% oppose it), and 27% support abandoning the two-state solution and demanding instead a one-state solution (71% oppose it).

We also asked Israelis' assessment as to Palestinian preferred response to a failure of the talks. Israelis perceive quite accurately Palestinians' preferences to act in the international arena, but they misperceive their preferences on resistance. While Palestinians prefer popular non-violent resistance over armed resistance (51% vs. 41%), 63% of the Israelis fear the Palestinians will resume the intifada and only 42% estimate that they will start a non-violent resistance.

(B) The Saudi Plan

- 56% of the Israelis oppose and 33% support the Saudi initiative which calls for Arab recognition of and normalization of relations with Israel after it ends its occupation of Arab territories occupied in 1967 and after the establishment of a Palestinian state. The plan calls for Israeli retreat from all territories occupied in 1967 including Gaza, the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, and the establishment of a Palestinian state. The refugees problem will be resolved through negotiation in a just and agreed upon manner and in accordance with UN resolution 194. In return, all Arab states will recognize Israel and its right to secure borders, will sign peace treaties with her and establish normal diplomatic relations. In our June 2010 poll 59% of the Israelis opposed the plan while 35% supported it. Among Palestinians, 57% support the plan and 39% oppose it; 67% supported it in June and 30% opposed it.
- 35% of the Israelis support yielding to American pressure to accept and implement the Arab (Saudi) Peace Initiative, while 55% oppose it. Among Palestinians 53% accept such pressure while 42% will reject it. In June 2010, 31% of Israelis thought Israel should accept such American pressure and 60% thought it should reject such pressure. Among Palestinians 60% believed they should accept American pressure to adopt and implement the Saudi Plan, 36% said they should reject such pressure.
- As to their assessments of the other side's response to such pressure: 26% of the Israelis believe Palestinians will reject and 60% think they will accept it, while 53% of the Palestinians think Israel will reject and 40% think it will accept it.

(C) Conflict management and threat perceptions

- 52% of the Israelis support and 44% oppose talks with Hamas if needed to reach a compromise agreement with the Palestinians. In our June 2010 poll, 49% supported and 49% opposed such talks. However 63% think that the majority of the Israeli public opposes such negotiations and only 22% think a majority supports it.
- Neither Palestinians nor Israelis consider it likely that an independent Palestinian State will be established next to the State of Israel in the next five years. Two thirds of the Palestinians and 60% of the Israelis think that chances for the establishment of an independent Palestinian State next to the State of Israel are non-existent or low; 35% of Israelis and 32% of Palestinians believe the chances are medium or high. In June 2010, two thirds in both publics thought that chances for the establishment of an independent Palestinian State next to the State of Israel are non-existent or low.
- In our poll we also examine periodically Israelis' and Palestinians' readiness for a mutual recognition of identity as part of a permanent status agreement and after all issues in the conflict are resolved and a Palestinian State is established. Our current poll shows that 64% of the Israelis support and 24% oppose mutual recognition of Israel as the state for the Jewish people and Palestine as the state for the Palestinian people. Among Palestinians, 49% support and 48% oppose this step. In June 2010, 60% of the Israelis supported and 32% opposed this mutual

recognition of identity and among the Palestinians support stood at 58% and opposition at 39%.

- Despite the recent return to dialogue between Fateh and Hamas to reach a reconciliation agreement, neither Palestinians nor Israelis believe that unity of Gaza and the West Bank will be resumed soon: only 14% of Palestinians and 6% of Israelis think so. 51% of Palestinians and 29% of Israelis think that unity will be resumed only after a long time. 30% of Palestinians and 47% of Israelis believe that Gaza and the West Bank will stay two separate entities.
- Among Israelis, 54% are worried that they or their family may be harmed by Arabs in their daily life, compared to 58% in our June poll. Among Palestinians 76% (compared to 74% in June) are worried that they or a family member might be hurt by Israel in their daily life or that their land would be confiscated or home demolished.

SOUTH ASIA

Indians See Threat From Pakistan, Extremist Groups

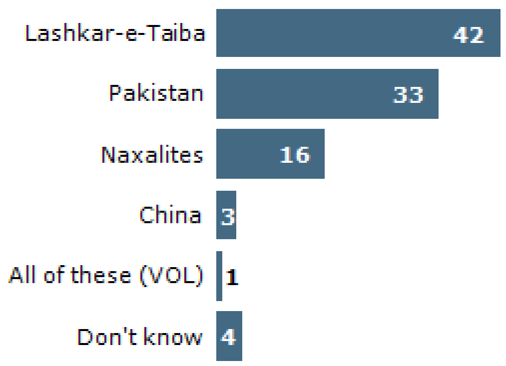
America's Image Remains Strong

October 20, 2010

When President Barack Obama travels to India next month, he will visit a country in which both he and the nation he leads are broadly popular. More than seven-in-ten Indians have confidence in the American president and about two-thirds express a favorable opinion of the United States. Indians are also feeling positive about their own country's role in world affairs and they are optimistic about its economic future.

India has enjoyed impressive economic growth in recent years, and today nearly six-in-ten Indians (57%) say their nation's economy is in good shape. Among the 22 publics included in the spring 2010 Pew Global Attitudes survey, only the Chinese and Brazilians are more satisfied with their economic situation. Still, Indians believe their country faces a number of major challenges, including crime and corruption. And nearly two years after the deadly Mumbai attacks, 81% say terrorism is a very big problem.

Lashkar-e-Taiba Seen as Greatest Threat to India



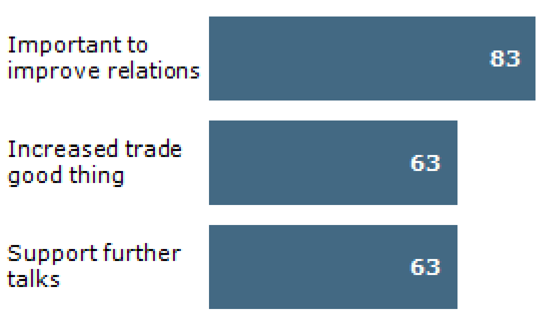
Lashkar-e-Taiba is a Kashmir-based group that has claimed responsibility for several terrorist attacks on Indian soil. Naxalites are Maoist insurgents who have conducted attacks in India.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q102.

Moreover, a plurality of Indians characterize Lashkar-e-Taiba, the group widely blamed for the Mumbai attacks, as the greatest threat facing their country. One-third name Pakistan as the greatest threat -- and overwhelmingly Indians believe there is a link between these two threats: 58% say the Pakistani government actively supports extremist groups like Lashkar-e-Taiba, while another 21% think it at least tolerates them. And if these groups were to conduct another terrorist attack against India, most would support military action against them in Pakistan.

Overall, Indians take a dim view of their neighbor and longtime rival: 81% express a negative opinion of Pakistan. Concern that the Pakistani state will be consumed by extremism is widespread: 78% are worried that extremists groups will take over Pakistan.

Most Support Improved Relations With Pakistan



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q24b, Q74 & Q75b.

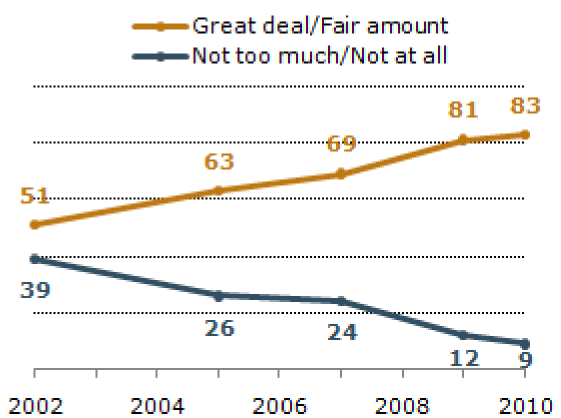
Despite these tensions and a history of hostility between the two nations, most want better relations and deeper economic ties with Pakistan. More than eight-in-ten Indians (83%) say it is important that relations with Pakistan improve, while more than six-in-ten (63%) believe an increase in trade and business ties between the two countries would be good for India. And 63% also favor further talks between India and Pakistan to reduce tensions.

These are the latest findings from a spring 2010 survey by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 2,254 adults in India from April 9 to April 30, 2010. The sample, which is disproportionately urban, represents approximately 61% of the adult population.[1]

(India was surveyed as part of the Spring 2010 Pew Global Attitudes survey, which included 22 nations. For more findings from this survey, see "Obama More Popular Abroad Than at Home, Global Image of U.S. Continues to Benefit," released June 17, 2010, as well as other reports and analyses at pewglobal.org.)

U.S. Image Strong

Indians Increasingly Believe U.S. Considers Their Interests



"In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of countries like India – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?"

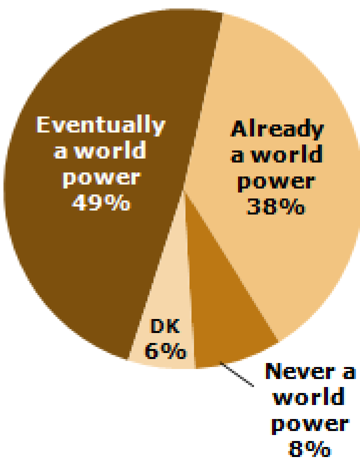
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q37.

The United States enjoys a largely positive image in India. Nearly two-thirds (66%) express a favorable opinion of the U.S., although this is down from 76% last year. By contrast, only 51% rate Russia favorably, and even fewer feel this way about the EU (36%) or China (34%).

While many publics around the world continue to believe the U.S. acts unilaterally in world affairs, Indians see a more multilateral America. More than eight-in-ten (83%) say the U.S. takes the interests of countries like India into account when it makes foreign policy decisions -- the highest percentage among the 21 nations surveyed outside the U.S. This view has become increasingly common among Indians over the last eight years -- in 2002, only 51% said the U.S. considered their interests.

U.S. President Barack Obama, who is scheduled to visit India and other Asian countries in November, is widely popular: 73% express confidence that Obama will do the right thing in world affairs.

India Sees Itself as Rising Power



"Which of the following statements comes closest to your view:
India will eventually be one of the most powerful nations in the world OR
India is already one of the most powerful nations in the world OR
India will never be one of the most powerful nations in the world."

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q26.

India as a World Power

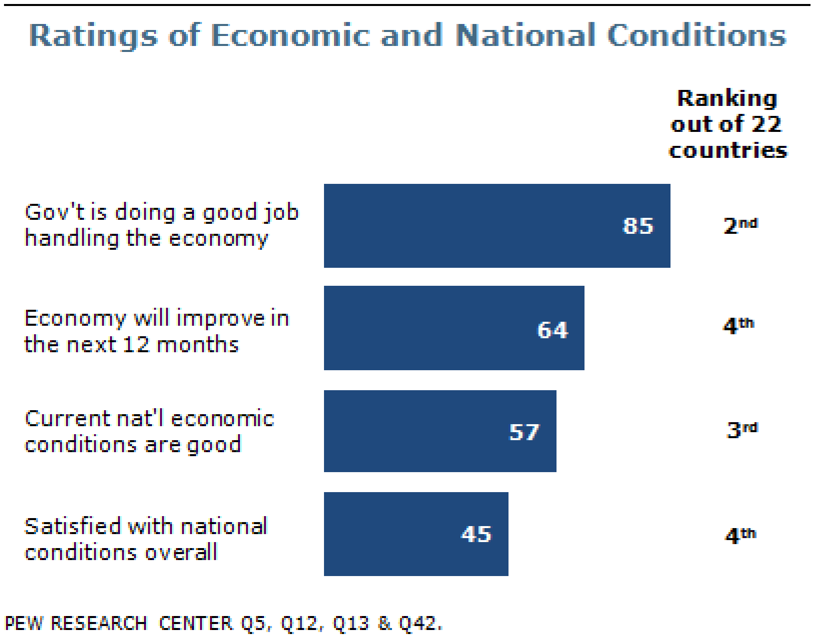
Indians express confident views about their country's role in the international arena. Almost four-in-ten (38%) think India is already one of the world's leading powers and roughly half (49%) say it will be one eventually. Only 8% believe it will never be a major power.

Indians also believe their country is well-regarded abroad; 87% say India is generally liked by people in other counties. Among the 22 publics surveyed, only Indonesians (92%) are more likely to think their country enjoys international popularity.

However, India actually receives mixed ratings in other Asian countries. On balance, Indonesians, Japanese, and South Koreans express positive views of India, but opinions toward India in China, and especially in Pakistan, are largely negative.

Most Say Economy Is Strong

Over the last several years, Indians have not shared the gloomy economic mood that has been pervasive across much of the globe. Again this year, most Indians see their country's economy in a positive light; 57% say the economy is in good shape, although this is down from 73% in 2009.



Overwhelmingly, Indians give their government high marks for its handling of the economy; 85% say it is doing a good job. And most are optimistic about the future, with 64% saying the economy will improve over the next 12 months.

These ratings look even more positive when compared with other countries around the world, many of which are still struggling with the effects of the global economic downturn.

China (91%) and Brazil (62%) are the only countries surveyed in which a larger percentage of respondents describe their economic situation in a positive light. China is the only nation in which the government gets higher marks for dealing with the economy (91% of Chinese approve of how their government has handled this issue). And India ranks fourth out of 22 nations in terms of optimism about the near term economic future.

India also ranks fourth on overall satisfaction with national conditions. Even so, only 45% of Indians say they are satisfied with the way things are going in their country, while 54% are dissatisfied. In 2009, a majority (53%) had a positive view of national conditions and 46% offered a negative assessment.

Indians see a number of specific challenges facing their nation. In particular, at least 80% say crime, terrorism and corruption are very big problems. More than six-in-ten characterize the situation in Kashmir, pollution and illegal drugs as very big problems.[2] And about two-thirds say this about economic problems, suggesting that Indians continue to confront economic challenges, even if they believe their country is generally on the right economic path.

Also of Note:

- Prime Minister Manmohan Singh receives extremely positive ratings (87% favorable), as do Congress party leader Sonia Gandhi (87%) and her son Rahul Gandhi (85%).
- The Indian military also receives high marks: 92% say it is having a good influence on the nation, and 65% describe its influence as very good.
- Indians embrace key elements of economic globalization. Nine-in-ten describe growing trade and business ties between India and other nations as a good thing; 79% believe most people are better off in a free market economy, even if that means some are rich while others are poor; and 72% think large foreign companies are having a positive impact in India.

NORTHEAST ASIA

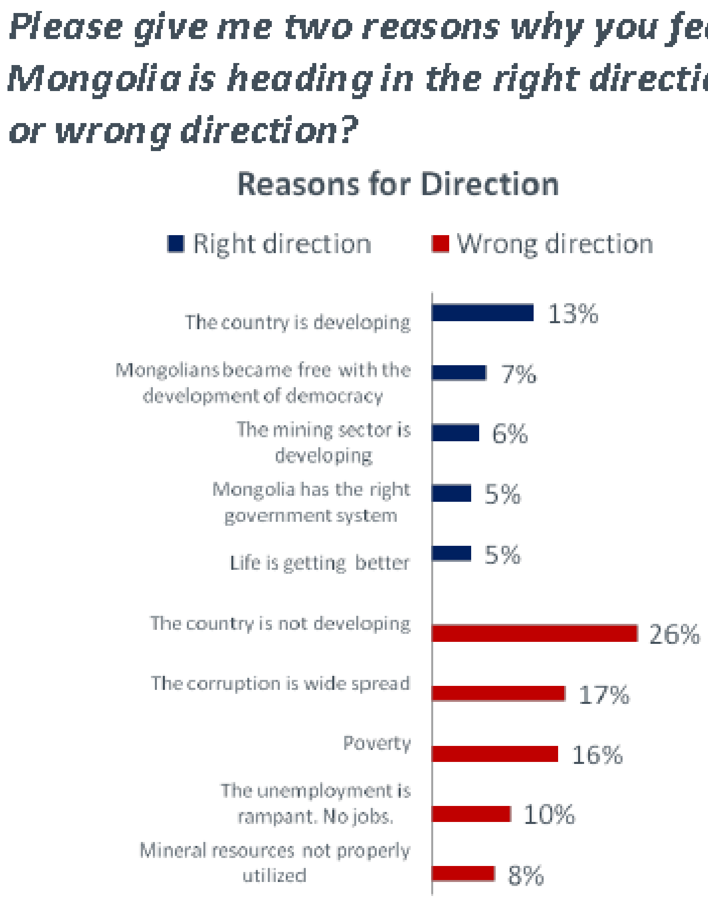
Mongolians Have Mixed Views About Their Government

IRI Releases Survey of Mongolian Public Opinion
October 22, 2010

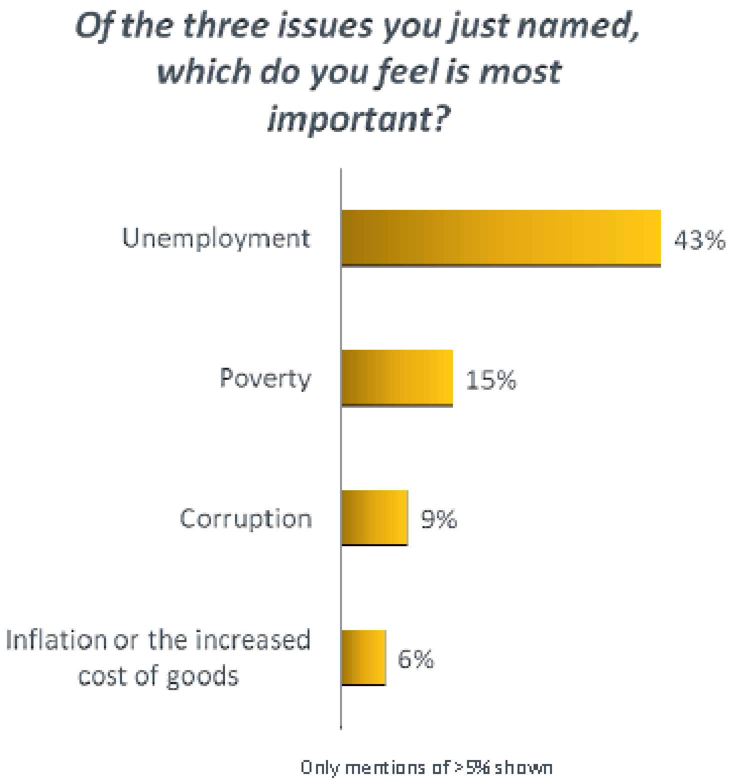
IRI conducted a comprehensive national and regional representative poll in Mongolia from August 10-September 3, 2010.

The survey shows that Mongolians have mixed and confused views of their government. Just over three in ten think the country is moving in the wrong direction but a surprising over four in ten has no opinion. A small minority sees the signs of development but a reasonable majority sees the worsening conditions of corruption and poverty.

The poll reveals that citizens of Mongolia would like to see local governments have greater authority over issues such as roads, transportation, land allocation and tax collection while still preferring that national government manage education, public safety, health care and natural resources. Thirty-eight percent of Mongolian citizens would like the opportunity to decide how money is spent locally, compared to seven percent who think their member of parliament should exercise that power. An even larger number, 40 percent, believes that local residents should directly monitor local government spending, compared to only 13 percent who think the national parliament, State Great Hural, should monitor local budget allocation.



The survey also explored some of the most politically salient national issues in Mongolia, including the allocation of mining revenues. Even though Mongolians are sharply divided over how to allocate mining revenue to various government services, it is clear that Mongolians want the revenue invested in the development of the country. When asked for the top two responses on how to allocate mining revenue 38 percent wanted recurring or onetime cash payouts. A majority 86 percent would like the money spent on developing the country, through investments in education, healthcare, infrastructure, social welfare, training opportunities, and funds for local projects.



The sample was randomly selected using the last birthday method, and consists of 2,250 Mongolian adults older than 18 who are eligible to vote. It is representative of the general population by age, gender, and education. The margin of error for the national sample does not exceed ± 2.07 percent.

EAST EUROPE

Good House and Trips Abroad - Signs of Success in Modern Russia

Having a car is getting less significant in prestige ranking; now Russians more appreciate trips abroad and overseas property.

October 19, 2010

Russian Public Opinion Research Center (VCIOM) presents the data describing what Russians regard to be signs of prestige and status.

Good house is the main symbol of status for Russians (51%), followed by acquisition of overseas property (30%), vacation abroad, giving children good education (28% for each), opportunity to buy apartment (23%) or dacha (22%), car (21%), and opportunity to get high-quality health care (18%). Least valued things for Russians are expensive furniture and domestic appliances (10%) and opportunity to visit costly events (8%).

Over the recent years Russians have changed their attitudes toward most of what they think symbolizes prestige and status. Russians less appreciate good house (from 55 to 51%), opportunity to give children good education (from 37 to 28) and having car (from 27 to 21%). However, Russians more price trips abroad (from 23 to 28%), ability to purchase country house (from 12 to 22%) and overseas property (from 20 to 30%).

Good house and opportunity to purchase overseas property are regarded to be the most significant in terms of status for residents of megacities (59 and 36% respectively). Megacities` residents more often than others appreciate the opportunity to spend their vacation abroad (37%). Quality education and health care are signs of prestige mainly for residents of middle-sized cities (34 and 22% respectively). Having a car is important for those who live in small towns and rural area (23%), rather than metropolitan residents (13%).

The younger the Russians are, the more important for them the opportunity to spend vacation abroad (from 22% among elderly respondents to 38% among those aged 18-24) and visit costly events (from 3 to 16% respectively) are. Russians, who are younger than 45, highly appreciate the ability to buy an apartment (24-27%). Overseas property is a sign of status for basically those aged 18-24 and 35-44 (38 and 38% respectively). The latter also tend to appreciate the opportunity to give good education to their children (37%). Health care is significant for elderly respondents (23%), rather than younger respondents (8%).

The initiative Russian opinion polls were conducted on October 11-12, 2010. 1600 respondents were interviewed at 138 sampling points in 46 regions of Russia. The margin of error does not exceed 3.4%.

What is the symbol of prestige and status in Russia today? *(close-ended question, not more than three answers)*		
	2006	**2010**
Good house	55	**51**
Opportunity to purchase overseas property	20	**30**
Opportunity to spend vacation abroad	23	**28**
Opportunity to give children good education	37	**28**
Opportunity to buy an apartment	23	**23**
Opportunity to purchase country house, dacha	12	**22**
Having a car	27	**21**
Opportunity to get high-quality health care	21	**18**
Having expensive furniture and domestic appliances	10	**10**
Opportunity to visit costly events, concerts, performances, restaurants et et.	6	**8**
Other	2	**2**

Hard to tell	8	**5**

What is the symbol of prestige and status in Russia today? *(close-ended question, not more than three answers)*

	Total respondents	Aged 18-24	Aged 25-34	Aged 35-44	Aged 45-59	Aged 60 and above
Good house	**51**	50	51	49	52	50
Opportunity to spend vacation abroad	**28**	**36**	**33**	26	25	22
Having expensive furniture and domestic appliances	**10**	8	10	9	10	12
Opportunity to give children good education	**28**	20	32	**37**	29	21
Opportunity to get high-quality health care	**18**	8	14	16	**23**	**23**
Opportunity to visit costly events, concerts, performances, restaurants et et.	**8**	**16**	10	7	6	3
Opportunity to buy an apartment	**23**	**26**	**24**	**27**	21	20
Opportunity to purchase country house, dacha	**22**	25	21	26	21	19
Opportunity to purchase overseas property	**30**	**38**	27	**39**	29	20
Having a car	**21**	22	24	16	21	20
Other	**2**	3	1	3	3	3
Hard to tell	**5**	2	5	3	6	9

Note*: Using materials from the site www.wciom.ru or wciom.com, as well as distributed by VCIOM, the reference to the source (or hyperlink for the electronic media) is obligatory!*

WEST EUROPE

Economic Concerns Still High in United Kingdom

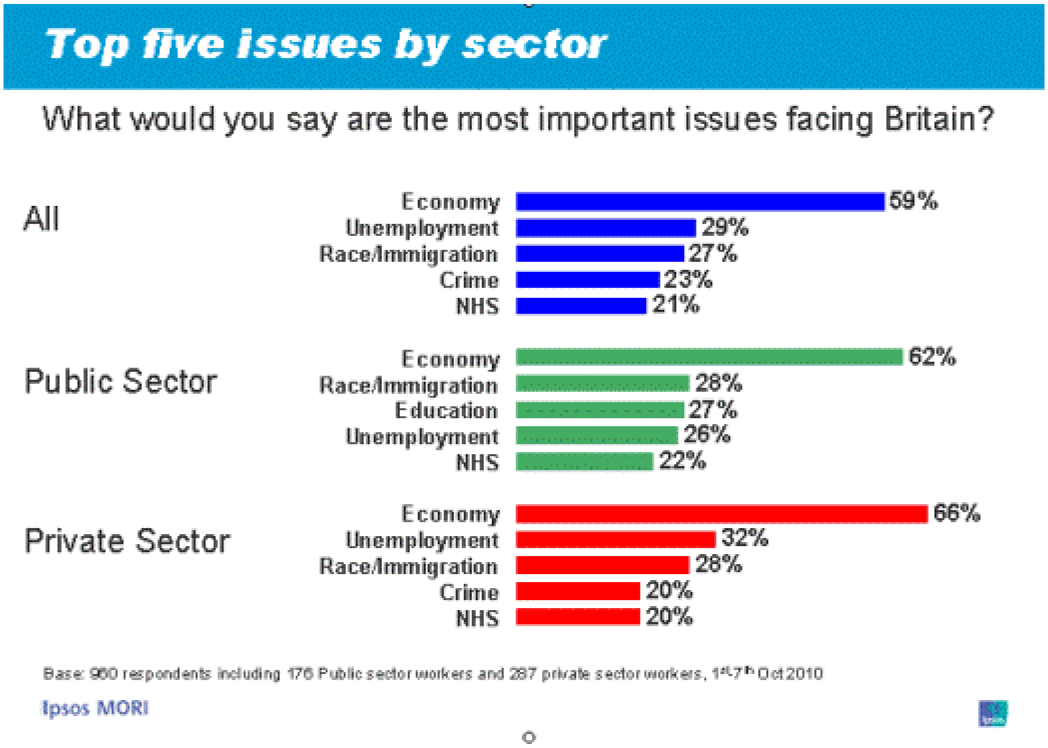
October 2010 Issues Index
Published:20 October 2010
Fieldwork:1 - 7 October 2010
Theme: Issues Facing Britain (Issues Index)
Keywords: Issues facing Britain

Ipsos MORI's October Issues Index shows that concern about the economy remains high – two fifths (42%) mention it when asked what the most important issue facing the country is, and an additional 17% place it among the most important issues, meaning that three fifths (59%) are concerned about this issue in total. The economy has been the most important issue since September 2008.

Three in ten (29%) are concerned about unemployment, an increase of 3 percentage points since September and the highest proportion since August of last year (30%). However this figure is still nowhere near as high as it was in the early 1990s, when it peaked at 81%. In third position is race relations/immigration, about which 27% are concerned, a fall of 4 percentage points since last month, and the lowest score in 12 months. As has been the case for most of 2010, a quarter (23%) are concerned about crime, and a fifth (21%) are concerned about the NHS.

One in ten (10%) are concerned about benefits/pensions, a proportion which has not been higher since May 2006, though this subject has rarely received such coverage in a single month, and more than 10% were concerned about this issue for much of Tony Blair's premiership. This relative lack of salience may change when changes to the welfare system begin to take shape. Currently, there is no variation between those who are working and those who are not, in fact, those most concerned about benefits and pensions are those who are older and belong to lower social grades; 16% of C2DE respondents aged over 55 consider this issue to be important.

Looking at the results across those working in different sectors, private sector workers are more likely to be worried about both the economy and unemployment (66% and 32% mention these issues respectively) than are those in the public sector (62% and 26%).This corresponds with our latest economic optimism data which shows that those working in the private sector are more pessimistic about the future direction of Britain's economy. See also <u>this article</u>.



Technical note

Ipsos MORI's Issues Index is conducted monthly and provides an overview of the key issues concerning the country. Ipsos MORI interviewed a representative quota sample of 960 adults aged 18+ across Great Britain. The questions are spontaneous - i.e. respondents are not prompted with any answers. Ipsos MORI's Capibus vehicle was used for this survey. Interviews were conducted face-to-face in-home between 1st- 7th October 2010 at 155 sampling points across Great Britain. Data are weighted to match the profile of the population.

Opposition to Military Mission in Afghanistan Reaches 60% in Britain

(10/20/10)

Public opposition to Britain's involvement in Afghanistan has reached a high point, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

Only one-in-four respondents believe sending troops to Afghanistan was the right course of action.

Public opposition to Britain's involvement in Afghanistan has reached a high point, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

The online survey of a representative national sample of 2,003 British adults also shows that respondents maintain negative views on the likely outcome of the war n Afghanistan.

The Mission

This month, 32 per cent of respondents (down one point since August) support the military operation involving UK soldiers in Afghanistan, while 60 per cent are opposed (up three points).

Three-in-ten Britons (60%, +6) believe the country made a mistake in sending military forces to Afghanistan. Half of respondents (50%, +4) claim to have a clear idea of what the war in Afghanistan is about.

When The War is Over

When asked about what they believe will be the most likely outcome of the conflict in Afghanistan, only eight per cent of Britons predict a clear victory by U.S. and allied forces over the Taliban, and 31 per cent foresee a negotiated settlement from a position of U.S. and allied strength that gives the Taliban a small role in the Afghan government.

In addition, one-in-five respondents (20%) expect a negotiated settlement from a position of U.S. and allied weakness that gives the Taliban a significant role in the Afghan government, and 11 per cent believe the Taliban will ultimately defeat the U.S. and allied forces.

Obama's Plan

One-in-four Britons (25%, -2) are very or moderately confident that the Obama Administration will be able to "finish the job" in Afghanistan, while a clear majority (65%, +2) are not too confident or not confident at all.

The Media and the Government

More than half of respondents (53%, +1) claim that the media in the UK has provided the right amount of attention to Afghanistan, while 20 per cent think it has been too little, and 15 per cent believe it has been too much.

Only three-in-ten Britons (30%, +1) think that the UK Government has provided the right amount of information about the war in Afghanistan, while half (49%, -3) say it has been too little.

Analysis

Prime Minister David Cameron recently presented a package of military budget reductions, which will not affect the current state of affairs in Afghanistan. However, as the months go by, animosity towards the mission and the decision to send troops in the first place continues to mount. Three-in-five Britons both oppose the conflict and believe the government made a mistake in ordering the deployment of soldiers in the first place.

The main gap in public opinion lies in the high level of “strong opposition” to the war, which outranks “strong support” by a 4-to-1 margin.

Methodology: From October 14 to October 17, 2010, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 2,003 randomly selected British adults who are Springboard UK panelists. The margin of error—which measures sampling variability—is +/-2.2%. The results have been statistically weighted according to the most current education, age, gender and region data to ensure samples representative of the entire adult population of Great Britain. Discrepancies in or between totals are due to rounding.

Global Warming Doubts Dissolve in Britain, But Americans Still Skeptical

(10/21/10)

The considerable level of uncertainty that Britons expressed earlier this year towards global warming has subsided, as more people in the country regard climate change as a fact, a new three-country Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

Most Canadians continue to regard global warming as a fact, while one-in-four Americans see it as an unproven theory.

The considerable level of uncertainty that Britons expressed earlier this year towards global warming has subsided, as more people in the country regard climate change as a fact, a new three-country Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

The online survey of representative national samples also shows that Canadians continue to lead the way in the belief that global warming is caused by emissions, while Americans remain particularly doubtful.

Overall, three-in-five Canadians (60%, +2 since April) say that that global warming is a fact and is mostly caused by emissions from vehicles and industrial facilities. This month, 47 per cent of Britons agree with this assessment, up nine points in six months. Americans are the most skeptical at 42 per cent (+1).

In the United States, a quarter of respondents (25%, unchanged) believe global warming is a theory that has not yet been proven, along with 18 per cent of Britons (-9) and 14 per cent of Canadians (-4).

Three-in-five Canadians (61%) think it is more important to protect the environment, even at the risk of hampering economic growth, while 18 per cent would prefer to foster economic growth, even at the risk of damaging the environment.

Half of Britons would rather protect the environment (51%) than foster economic growth (22%). The views of Americans are more nuanced on this issue (45% to 30%).

Analysis

Canadians went through a period of global warming disbelief at the end of 2009, when the proportion of respondents who saw climate change as a fact mostly caused by emissions fell by 11 points. Now, Canadians are closer to their pre-Copenhagen summit numbers.

In stark contrast, the views of Americans have not recovered since last year's plunge. Twice in 2010, a quarter of respondents have branded climate change as an unproven theory—six points higher than in November 2009.

In Britain, the conclusion of the so-called "climate-gate" has left opinions about global warming at roughly the same levels as before the controversy first began. The big drop experienced in April has dissipated, and Britons are now closer to Canadians on this issue.

Methodology: From October 4 to October 17, 2010 Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 1,009 Canadian adults who are Angus Reid Forum panellists, 1,003 American adults who are Springboard America panellists, and 1,948 British adults who are Springboard UK panellists. The margin of error—which measures sampling variability—is +/- 3.1% for Canada and the United States, and 2.2 per cent for Great Britain. The results have been statistically weighted according to the most current education, age, gender and region Census data to ensure samples representative of the entire adult population of Canada, the US and Great Britain. Discrepancies in or between totals are due to rounding.

NORTH AMERICA

Americans Split on Whether Afghan War Was the Right Course of Action

(10/19/10)

People in the United States appear skeptical about the military operation involving American soldiers in Afghanistan and—for the first time—are evenly divided on whether the war was the right course of action, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

Only 47 per cent of respondents support the military operation—matching the low numbers from August.

People in the United States appear skeptical about the military operation involving American soldiers in Afghanistan and—for the first time—are evenly divided on whether the war was the right course of action, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

In the online survey of a representative national sample of 1,003 American adults, 47 per cent of respondents express support for the operation (unchanged since August), while 45 per cent (+3) oppose it.

The Mission

The proportion of people in the United States who think that engaging the military in Afghanistan was a mistake remains at 37 per cent.

Now, the same proportion of respondents (37%) feels that the U.S. did the right thing in deploying soldiers to Afghanistan, down seven points since February.

Half of respondents (51%) claim that they do not know what war in Afghanistan is all about, whereas 49 per cent say they do.

When the War is Over

While more than a third of respondents (35%) are undecided when asked about the future of Afghanistan, only one-in-five (19%) expect a clear military victory by U.S. and allied forces over the Taliban. Fewer respondents (6%) believe the Taliban will defeat U.S. and allied forces, and 12 per cent foresee a negotiated settlement from a position of U.S. and allied weakness that gives the Taliban a significant role in the Afghan government. Almost three-in-ten Americans (28%) think the war will end with a negotiated settlement from a position of U.S. and allied strength that gives the Taliban a small role in the Afghan government.

Obama's Plan

The proportion of respondents who express little confidence in the administration of President Barack Obama to "finish the job" in Afghanistan dropped from 65 per cent in August to 59 per cent this month. Still, just about three-in-ten Americans (28%) express confidence in Obama.

The Media and the Government

One third of Americans (33%) believe the country's media has not provided enough information about the war in Afghanistan, while a slightly smaller proportion (30%) say it has provided the right amount of information. Only 19 per cent of respondents think the media has focused too much on Afghanistan.

As was the case two months ago, 53 per cent of Americans believe the federal government has provided too little information about the war in Afghanistan. Considerably fewer respondents think the administration has provided the right amount of information (23%) or too much (9%).

Methodology: From October 15 to October 17, 2010, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 1,003 randomly selected American adults who are Springboard USA panelists. The margin of error—which measures sampling variability—is +/- 3.1%. The results have been statistically weighted according to the most current education, age, gender and region Census data to ensure samples *representative of the entire adult population of the United States. Discrepancies in or between totals are due to rounding.*

More Than Half of Voters Say Anger or Disappointment Drive Thinking About Coming Election

Voters Split on Approval of Their Congressional Representative

October 19, 2010

UTICA, New York - More than half of likely voters describe their motivation or feelings about voting this year as either angry (33%) or disappointed (25%), and 49% disapprove of the job performance of their Congressional representative, a new Zogby Interactive survey finds.

The survey of 1,963 likely voters conducted from October 12 to 14 also found one-fourth of voters say they will approach voting this year feeling hopeful, and just 2% say they are pleased. While Republican and independent voters are much more likely to feel either angry or disappointed, nearly half of Democrats choose one of those two to describe their attitudes.

Compared to past elections, which of the following best describes your motivation or feelings as you think about voting next month?

Feeling	All Voters	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Angry	33%	17%	46%	40%
Disappointed	25%	29%	17%	28%
Hopeful	25%	30%	28%	15%
Pleased	2%	3%	2%	1%
No different than other years	10%	13%	5%	12%
None of these/ Not sure	5%	8%	3%	4%

Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Those who say they are much more likely to vote for Tea Party endorsed candidates have the highest angry percentage, 74%. Voters who say they are afraid of losing their jobs also expressed higher percentages of anger (46%).

On the question of job approval for a voter's own Congressional representative, 48% approve and 49% disapprove.

Pollster John Zogby: "Here is more evidence that voters want change. Until the economy improves, they will remain angry. If, as some fear, double-digit unemployment rates are the new norm, our electoral politics will remain quite volatile."

The interactive poll consisted of 1,963 likely voters and has a margin of error of +/- 2.2%. A sampling of Zogby International's online panel, which is representative of the adult population of the U.S., was invited to participate. Slight weights were added to region, party, age, race, religion, gender, and education to more accurately reflect the population.

Democrats, GOP at Odds Over Harm of Unregulated Business

But majorities in all parties agree that business is more efficient than government

October 22, 2010

Democrats and Republicans differ sharply over whether business will harm society if it is not regulated by government. Two in three Democrats believe business will do so, versus 23% of Republicans who say the same. Independents are split on the issue, as are Americans overall.

Percentage Who Believe Business Will Harm Society if It Is Not Regulated by Government

Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with each of the following statements. Business will harm society if it is not regulated by government.

	Democrats	Independents	Republicans	All Americans
Agree	66%	47%	23%	45%
Disagree	32%	52%	75%	53%

USA Today/Gallup, Sept. 13-16, 2010

GALLUP

The Sept. 13-16, 2010, *USA Today*/Gallup poll asked Americans about other issues relating to the interplay of business and government, and found similar partisan splits on the issue of the relative fairness of government as opposed to that of business. While 63% of Democrats feel government is fairer and more just than business in the way it does things, 78% of Republicans hold the opposite view. In this instance, independents tend to side more with the Republicans.

Percentage Who Believe That In General, the Way the Government Does Things Is Fairer and More Just Than the Way Businesses Do Things

Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with each of the following statements. In general, the way the government does things is fairer and more just to everyone involved than the way businesses do things.

	Democrats	Independents	Republicans	All Americans
Agree	63%	32%	17%	36%
Disagree	34%	65%	78%	60%

USA Today/Gallup, Sept. 13-16, 2010

GALLUP

Parties Agree That Business Is More Efficient Than Government

Although there are also partisan differences in views of the relative efficiency of business versus government, at least a majority of Democrats, independents, and Republicans agree that in general, businesses can do things more efficiently than government.

Percentage Who Believe That Businesses Can Do Things More Efficiently Than the Government

Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with each of the following statements. In general, businesses can do things more efficiently than the government.

	Democrats	Independents	Republicans	All Americans
Agree	56%	75%	86%	73%
Disagree	42%	24%	11%	25%

USA Today/Gallup, Sept. 13-16, 2010

GALLUP

Similarly, more than 7 in 10 Americans across party lines believe there are some functions, such as building roads or funding research, that the government needs to pay for because there are no incentives for private institutions to do so.

Percentage Who Believe That There Are Some Functions That the Government Needs to Pay for Because There Are No Incentives for Private Institutions to Do So

Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with each of the following statements. There are some functions, such as building roads or funding research, the government needs to pay for because there are no incentives for private institutions to do so.

	Democrats	Independents	Republicans	All Americans
Agree	83%	75%	72%	76%
Disagree	15%	22%	23%	20%

USA Today/Gallup, Sept. 13-16, 2010

GALLUP

Bottom Line

In recent months, many business leaders have voiced concerns that many in government are anti-business. Regardless of whether this is true, it appears that the large majority of Democrats -- the party currently in power -- believe business will actually do harm to society if it is not regulated by government, a viewpoint that perhaps reflects to some degree the fallout from the recession and financial debacle of the past several years.

Americans as a whole are split over their fear that business will do harm if not regulated, with 45% agreeing and 53% disagreeing. At the same time, 60% of Americans overall *disagree* with the idea that government is fairer and more just than business in the way it does things, compared with 36% who agree with this statement.

Most Americans also feel that businesses can do things more efficiently than government can. These views align with the recent rise in Americans' perceptions that the government has too much power.

Business leaders, however, might take some solace in the fact that just as many Americans see government as a threat (46%) as see business in that way (45%). These aspects of public opinion are vital to the ongoing debate over the best balance between business and government to create jobs.

Survey Methods

Results for this *USA Today/*Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Sept. 13-16, 2010, with a random sample of 1,019 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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

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.

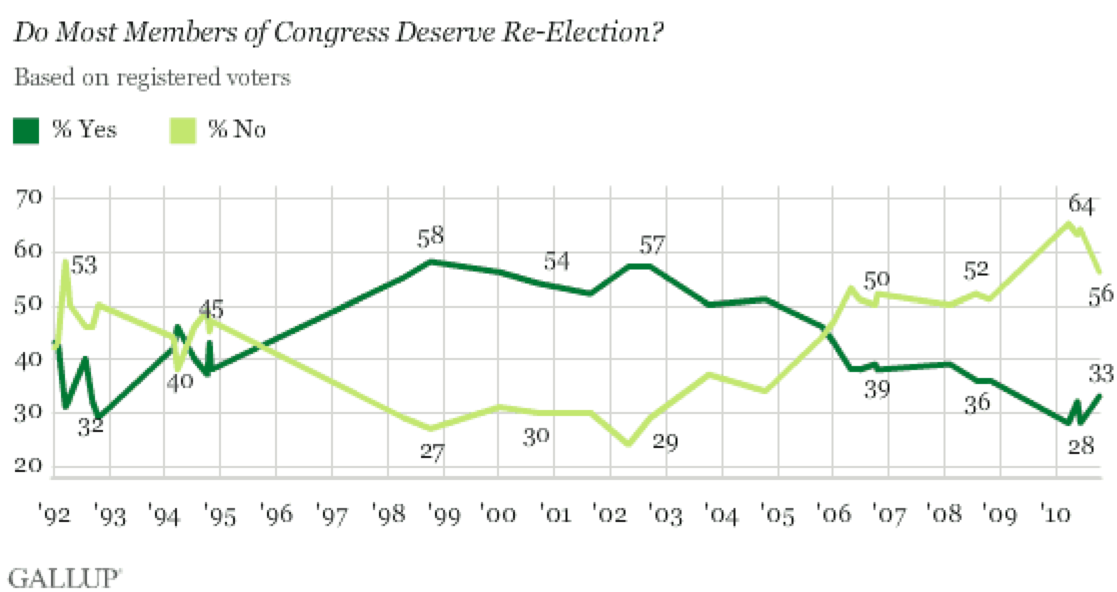
In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

Re-Election Measures Continue to Predict Major House Shakeup

Majority of voters say most members of Congress do not deserve re-election

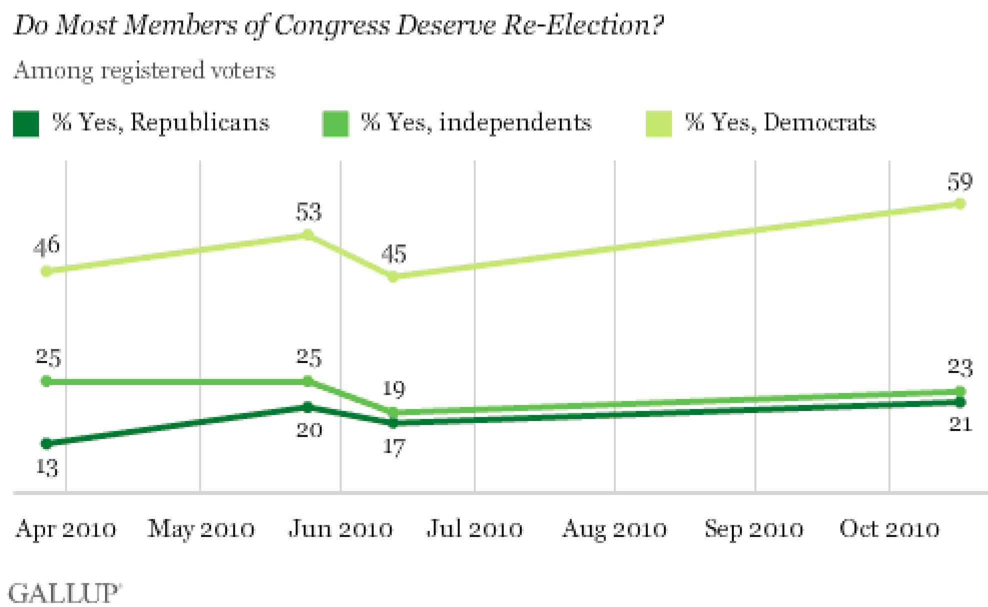
October 22, 2010

Voters are not quite as negative now as they were earlier this year when asked if most members of Congress deserve re-election, with 33% saying they do, and 56% saying they do not. Still, the current sentiment about re-electing most members of Congress remains among the most negative Gallup has measured before midterm elections over the past 16 years, and continues to suggest the potential for a major shift in House seats on Election Day, Nov. 2.



Democrats currently control the House of Representatives, so it follows that Democratic registered voters are more likely than Republican voters to say most members deserve re-election. In the Oct. 14-17 Gallup poll, 59% of Democratic registered voters say most members deserve re-election, compared with 21% of Republicans. At 23%, independents' views are consistent with those of Republicans.

One reason for the modest uptick among all registered voters on this measure is the increase in positive responses among Democrats over the last several months. At one point in June, 45% of Democrats said most members deserved re-election, compared with 59% now. The percentage of Republicans who agree is also higher now than it was in March of this year, although little changed from May and June.



Regardless of the small fluctuations on this measure this year, the overall percentage saying most members deserve re-election remains well below 40%, a threshold that historically has been associated with major seat turnover in Congress.

In the polls closest to the 1994 and 2006 midterms, 38% of voters said most members deserved re-election. In both of those years, the majority party lost a significant number of seats and control of the House. The current 33% reading thus can be interpreted as a signal of significant pending change as voters operationalize these sentiments in the voting booth on Election Day.

Please tell me whether you think each of the following political officeholders deserves to be re-elected, or not. How about -- [most members of Congress]?

Based on registered voters

	% Yes, deserves
November 1994	38
October 1998	58
September 2002	57
October 2006	38
October 2010	33

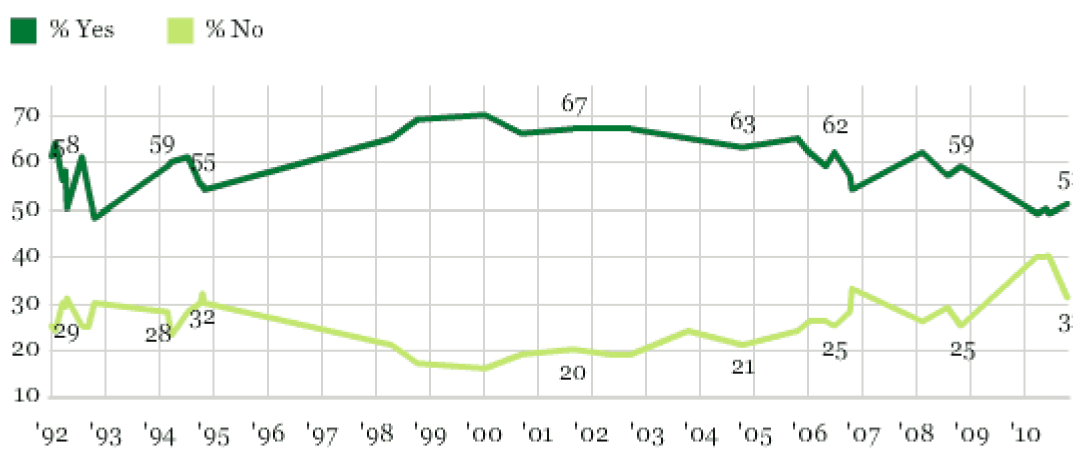
GALLUP

Voters More Positive About "Your" Member of Congress

Registered voters are consistently more positive about re-electing their own member of Congress than they are about re-electing most members of Congress -- a local versus national phenomenon that also occurs when the public is asked about such things as healthcare, education, and crime. Currently, 51% say their member deserves re-election, while 31% disagree. All four 2010 readings on this measure are the lowest of any midterm year since Gallup began systematically measuring this variable 18 years ago.

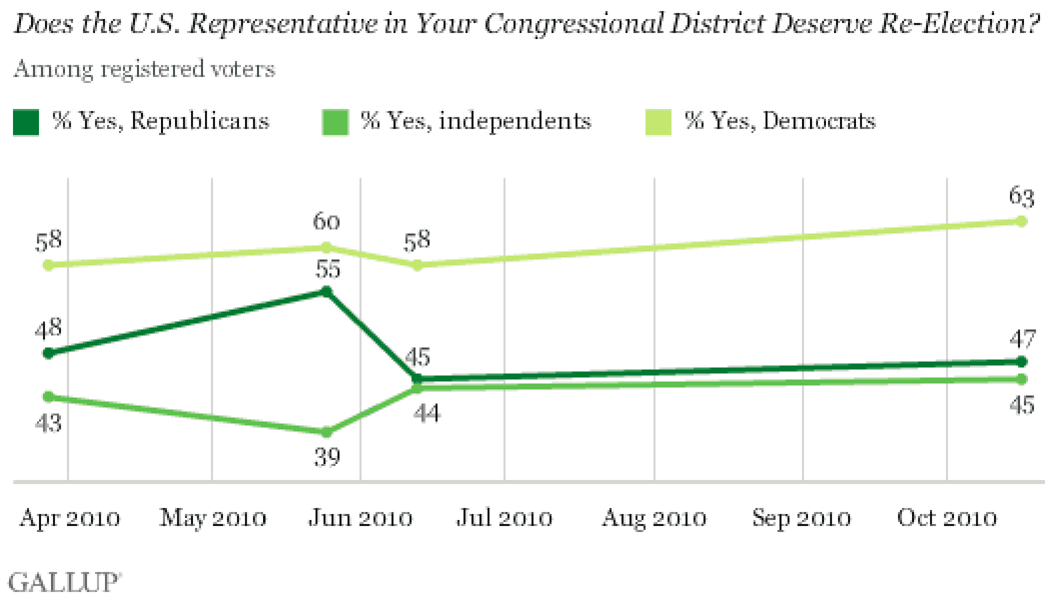
Does the U.S. Representative in Your Congressional District Deserve Re-Election?

Based on registered voters



GALLUP

Democrats are more likely than Republicans to say their member deserves re-election, although the margin is not as large as in response to the "most members" question.



Democrats are now slightly more positive in response to this question than they were earlier this year. Republicans became more negative in June, compared with a particularly high reading among GOP identifiers in May, and have remained at that level since.

Implications

The percentage of voters saying most members of Congress deserve re-election is 33% -- below the levels measured in 1994 and 2006, years that brought about significant change in the partisan composition of Congress. These data provide more evidence that the Nov. 2 elections will bring about a significant decrease in the number of Democrats -- the current majority party -- in the House.

Republicans and independents are substantially less likely than Democrats to say most members of Congress deserve re-election, which fits the ongoing body of evidence showing that non-Democrats express the greatest desire for changing control of Congress.

At the same time, with the approaching elections, Democrats are now more likely than they were at times earlier this year to say most members deserve re-election, no doubt reflecting their growing focus on the elections and what is at stake.

Despite larger currents of change, the majority of incumbents usually are returned to Congress election after election, and these data confirm the historical finding that American voters look more kindly upon their own representative than they do on Congress as a body. Still, just slightly more than half of registered voters say their member deserves re-election, a figure that all year has been lower than in previous midterms over the past 16 years. This too reinforces the conclusion that it is a tough year for anyone connected with Congress, local or national.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Oct 14-17, 2010, with a random sample of 935 registered voters, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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

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.

Democrats Stirring but Fail to Match GOP Support, Engagement

Early Voting More Prevalent

October 21, 2010

As the midterm elections approach, there is every indication that voter turnout will be as high as in 2006, but unlike four years ago, Republicans -- not Democrats -- are now more engaged and enthusiastic about casting a ballot. The prospects for a GOP turnout advantage on Election Day are almost as favorable in the new Pew Research Center survey as they have been in all previous polls throughout the campaign.

GOP Retains Wide Lead among Likely Voters

	Registered voters			Likely voters		
	Vote Rep	Vote Dem	Adv	Vote Rep	Vote Dem	Adv
October	46%	42%	R+4	50%	40%	R+10
September	44	47	D+3	50	43	R+7
August	44	45	D+1	--	--	
June	45	45	even	--	--	
March	44	44	even	--	--	
February	42	45	D+3	--	--	
January	44	46	D+2	--	--	

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct. 13-18, 2010. Based on 1797 registered voters and 1354 likely voters. Likely voter estimates based on a seven-question turnout scale.

The new survey does show some signs of the Democrats awakening. A growing number of Democratic voters say they have given a lot of thought to the coming elections and more say they have been closely following campaign news. However, Republican engagement continues at record levels, dwarfing even improved Democratic showings on these indicators.

Consequently, a considerably greater percentage of Republicans than Democrats still fall into the likely voter category. Moreover, the new survey shows that Democrats have lost ground among all voters: Currently, 46% of registered voters favor the Republican candidate in their district or lean Republican, while 42% favor the Democratic candidate or lean Democratic. In early September, 44% backed the Republican while 47% supported the Democratic candidate.

When the current survey is narrowed to those most likely to vote, the GOP holds a double-digit advantage -- 50% to 40%. In early September, Republicans held a seven-point lead among likely voters (50% to 43%).

Early Voting Greater than in 2006

	2006	2010
Plan to vote...	%	%
On Election Day	74	65
Before Election Day	15	23
Already voted	3	4
Don't know when	1	2
Don't plan to vote/ Don't know	6	6
	100	100
NET: Already/Before	**18**	**27**

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct. 13-18, 2010. Based on registered voters. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted Oct. 13-18 among 1,797 registered voters, including 1,354 likely voters, finds more ominous signs for Democrats. First, the growing popularity of early voting means that Democrats have less time to make up ground. The survey finds that about a quarter (27%) of voters nationally, including 52% of voters in the West, say they plan to vote before Election Day or have already voted. Republicans (29%) and Democrats (28%) are equally likely to say they plan to vote early or have already voted. At a comparable point in the 2006 midterm, 18% said they would be early voters.

Second, while the parties' voter mobilization efforts are well underway at this stage of the campaign, there is no indication that Democrats are making more headway on these efforts than are Republicans.

More Campaign Outreach and Involvement

% who have...	All voters	Rep	Dem	Ind
Received phone call*	%	%	%	%
Oct 2010	59	67	54	58
Oct 2006	41	37	45	41
Received email				
Oct 2010	26	28	27	25
Oct 2006	16	15	18	17
Been visited at home				
Oct 2010	18	18	20	16
Oct 2006	14	12	12	17
Contributed money				
Oct 2010	14	18	15	9
Oct 2006	10	11	13	6
Attended a campaign event				
Oct 2010	11	12	9	10
Oct 2006	9	8	12	7
Volunteered time				
Oct 2010	7	7	8	5
Oct 2006	5	4	7	4

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct. 13-18, 2010. Q30b-e, Q41a-c.
Based on registered voters.
* 2010 phone contact figures include pre-recorded calls.

Overall, voter outreach by the candidates and political groups now outpaces levels seen in October 2006. Currently, 59% say they have been reached by phone (either through a pre-recorded or live call) by candidates or political groups; four years ago, 41% said they had been reached over the phone. About a quarter of voters (26%) report receiving email from candidates or political groups; 16% said they had been contacted by email in October 2006. Nearly one-in-five (18%) say they have been visited at home by someone talking about the elections, which is up slightly from 2006 (14%).

In the new survey, 67% of Republicans say they have received live or recorded calls, compared with 54% of Democrats. In 2006, somewhat more Democrats (45%) than Republicans (37%) said they had been reached by phone. Republicans and Democrats are about equally likely to have been reached by email or through a personal visit at their home.

Campaign Ads Pervasive

Nearly nine-in-ten voters (88%) say they have seen or heard campaign commercials, and a majority (56%) say they have seen a lot of ads. In competitive House districts across the country, fully 67% say they have seen or heard a lot of campaign commercials.

And the tone of the campaign -- on both sides -- is negative. By greater than two-to-one (58% to 26%), voters say Republican candidates in their state have spent more time attacking Democrats than explaining what they would do if elected. Voters offer a similar assessment of Democratic candidates: 56% say they spend more of their time attacking Republicans, 26% say they have been explaining their proposals.

Voters are divided as to whether it is important to know who paid for campaign ads -- 49% say it is important while 50% say it does not matter much. And for the most part, they say they have no difficulty determining who is paying for campaign ads. More than half (55%) say it easy to tell who paid for the ads while 32% say it is difficult.

More Conservatives Donating to Campaigns than in '06 or '08

	Oct 2006	Oct 2008*	Oct 2010	06-10 Diff
	%	%	%	
All voters	10	15	14	
Conserv Rep	13	13	21	+8
Mod/Lib Rep	5	14	12	+7
Independent	6	11	9	+3
Cons/Mod Dem	11	11	12	+1
Liberal Dem	19	34	20	+1

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct. 13-18, 2010. Q41b. Based on registered voters.
* 2008 figures reflect contributions to a presidential candidate only.

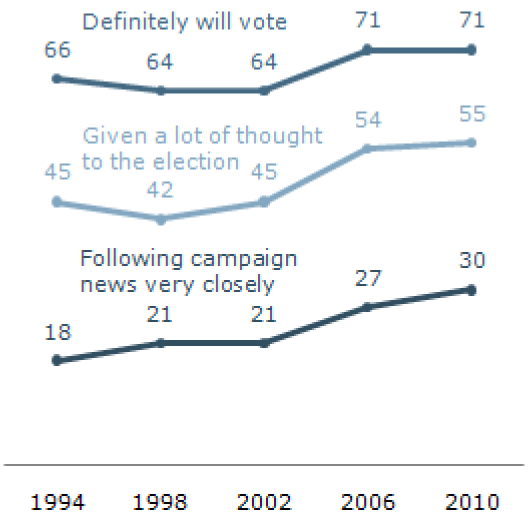
The survey finds that levels of voter participation in the midterm campaign are on par with 2006. However, significantly more Republicans report contributing money to candidates than did so four years ago (18% vs. 11%). And more conservative Republicans (21%) say they have donated to a candidate this year than gave to any of the presidential candidates in 2008 (13%).

Overall, Democrats are about as likely to say they have donated money to a candidate as did so in 2006 (15% now, 13% then). But far fewer liberal Democrats say they have donated than gave to a presidential candidate in 2008 (20% now vs. 34% then).

Only about one-in-ten voters (11%) say they have attended a campaign event this year. But that figure rises to 17% among voters who say they agree with the Tea Party. Tea Party supporters are more likely than either Republicans (12%) or Democrats (9%) to say they have attended an event. And nearly three-in-ten (28%) of those who agree with the Tea Party say they have visited a candidate's website or followed a candidate online, compared with 19% of registered voters generally.

Campaign Engagement

Turnout Indicators Match 2006 Highs



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct. 13-18, 2010. Based on registered voters.

In the new survey, 55% of voters say they have given a lot of thought to the election, which is about the same as in October 2006 (54%), but much higher than levels in the three previous midterms.

Compared with 2006, more Republican voters report giving a lot of thought to the election (64% now vs. 50% then). The reverse is true among Democrats: 49% now say they are giving a lot of thought to the election, compared with 59% at about this point in the 2006 campaign. At the high end of the engagement spectrum are those who agree with the Tea Party movement, 80% of whom have given a lot of thought to the coming election.

Only a third (33%) of voters under age 30 have given a lot of thought to the campaign, which is comparable to 2006 and significantly less than among voters 30 and older (59%). This is the typical pattern for young people in midterms, and very much unlike their high level of engagement in the 2008 presidential campaign.

Reactions to Victory ... or Defeat

One-Word Reactions to Republicans Winning a Majority

Republican Voters	Democratic Voters
44 Hopeful	38 Disappointed
43 Happy	17 Sad
31 Relieved	16 Unhappy
26 Good	13 Bad
20 Great	12 Okay
13 Elated	9 Scared
12 Better	7 Devastated
12 Okay	7 Disaster
12 Satisfied	5 Concerned
10 Glad	5 Satisfied
10 Change	5 Worried
9 Ecstatic	5 Fearful
6 Excited	5 Upset
Out of 422 registered voters who plan to vote Republican	Out of 379 registered voters who plan to vote Democratic.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct. 13-18, 2010 Q27F1. Figures show the **actual number of respondents who offered each word and are not percentages.**

While there are substantial differences between Republican and Democratic voters in overall engagement and enthusiasm at this point, both groups offer remarkably similar reactions to the possibility of their party winning -- or losing -- this November. When asked to describe in a word how they will feel if the Republican Party wins a majority in the House after the elections are over, Republican voters say they will feel hopeful, happy, relieved and good. For the most part, these are the same kinds of words that Democrats volunteer to describe how they will feel if their party keeps its majority after the elections are over. One noticeable difference is that more Republicans than Democrats say the word hopeful best captures their feeling if their party has a majority after Election Day.

One-Word Reactions to Democrats Retaining their Majority

Republican Voters	Democratic Voters
86 Disappointed	47 Happy
16 Sad	35 Relieved
15 Bad	33 Good
13 Depressed	24 Satisfied
13 Disgusted	15 Pleased
10 Devastated	12 Great
9 Okay	12 Hopeful
8 Frustrated	12 Okay
8 Not good	8 Glad
8 Unhappy	7 Better
6 Indifferent	7 Ecstatic
6 Scared	6 Fine
6 Worried	
Out of 422 registered voters who plan to vote Republican	Out of 379 registered voters who plan to vote Democratic.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct. 13-18, 2010 Q26F1. Figures show the **actual number of respondents who offered each word and are not percentages.**

Reactions to defeat are also similar across party lines. By far, disappointed is the most common reaction each side expresses to the possibility of not winning a House majority this fall. A number of voters -- on both sides -- also say they will feel sad or bad. The words disgusted and depressed come up more frequently among Republican voters than among Democratic voters. Relatively few voters on either side express extreme reactions, such as devastated, scared or fearful. And, while it has been a common catchphrase in this election cycle, virtually no voters -- Republican or Democratic -- used the word angry to describe their reaction to the possibility that the other party will have the majority when this election is over.

Other Important Findings

- The Republicans' advantage in 2010 is largely being driven by a swing in preferences among independent voters. Currently, likely independent voters favor the Republican candidate by 19 points (49% Republican vs. 30% Democrat). In November 2006, Democrats held a seven-point lead among likely independent voters.
- Anti-incumbent sentiment has remained high all year, and is substantially greater than in 2006, 2002 and 1998 and on par with levels in 1994.
- President Obama's approval ratings among the public remain unchanged from early September; currently, 46% approve, while 45% disapprove. About as many voters say they think of their vote as a vote against Obama as a vote for him (30% vs. 27%). Four years ago, President Bush was more of a negative factor; just 20% said they were voting for him and 37% against him.

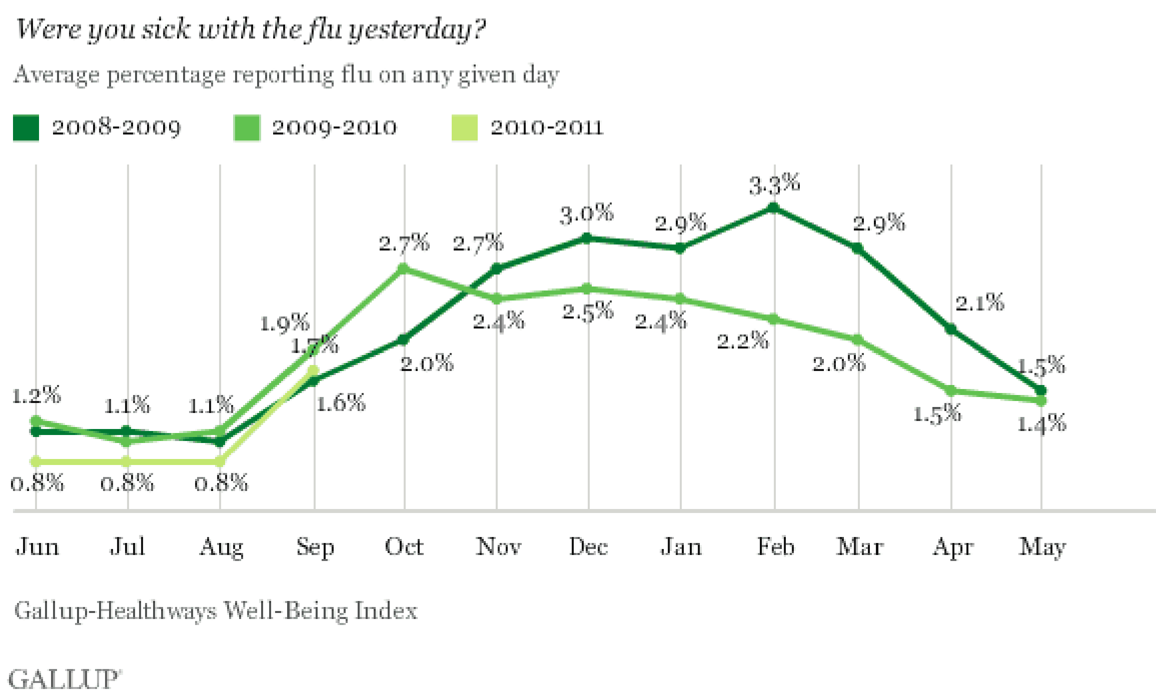
- Republicans hold a 12-point edge among likely voters in the most competitive districts in the nation, and have a bigger lead in safe Republican districts (27 points) than Democrats have in safe Democratic districts (10 points).
- Some signs of growing campaign interest among Democrats are consistent with the pattern in past midterm elections. Democratic engagement has increased as Election Day approached in every midterm since 1994, except in 2006 when Republican engagement surged in the campaign's closing weeks.

Cold and Flu Season Off to Typical Start

Daily cold and flu reporting nearly identical to September 2009

October 21, 2010

Cold and flu season is now underway, and Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index tracking finds that Americans' self-reports of the flu are typical so far, with 1.7% reporting the flu on any given day in September, on par with the same month in 2009 and 2008. These findings provide early support for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's projections, which are tempered compared with last season's concerns about widespread outbreaks as a result of H1N1 that never came to fruition.

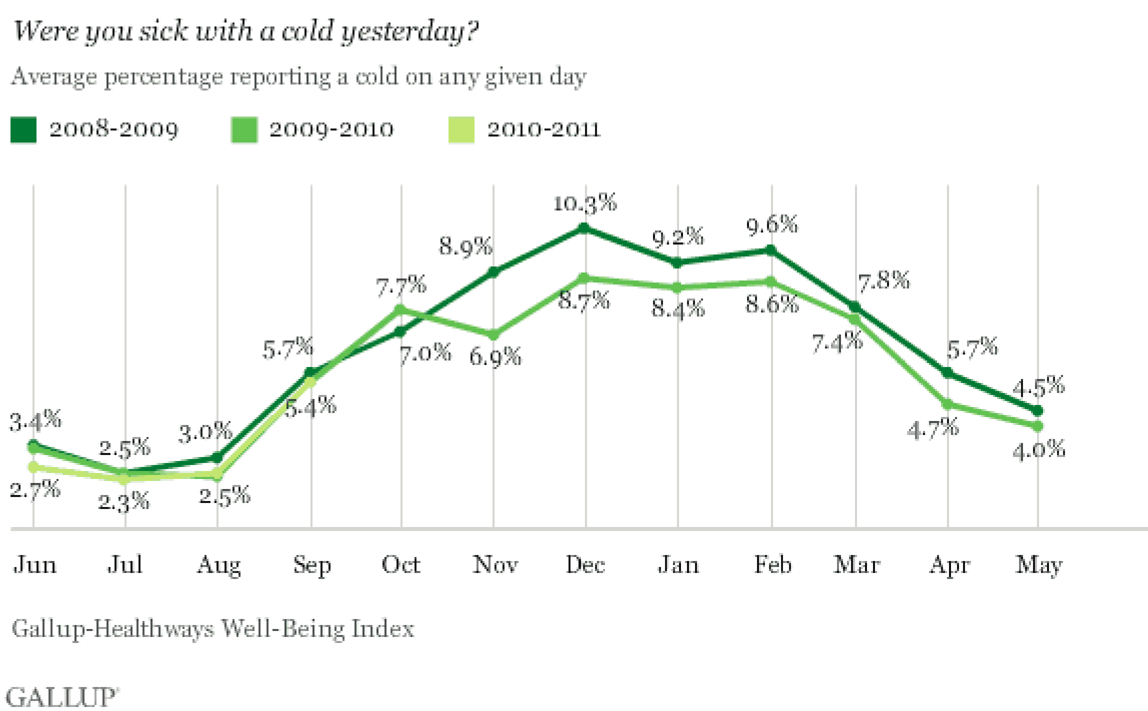


By asking 1,000 Americans each day whether they had a cold and the flu "yesterday," the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index data provide insight into the prevalence of these conditions month over month throughout the course of the season.

The measurement of colds vs. the flu in a survey research environment is complex because of the overlapping symptoms of the two disease conditions and many Americans' misunderstanding of what symptoms constitute "the flu" versus "a cold." But the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index continuous tracking allows for month-over-month and year-over-year comparisons, which provide useful insight into the overall prevalence trend. In general, the percentage of Americans who report having had a cold yesterday is roughly three times those who report having the flu yesterday. It is also possible that the estimate of daily cold and flu prevalence is somewhat underestimated, as would-be respondents who were sick the day before may be less likely to respond to a phone survey the next day than those who were not.

Colds on the Rise in September, but Tracking Similar to 2009 and 2008

The percentage of Americans reporting having had colds in the past four months is similar to the corresponding months in 2009 and 2008. The 5.4% in September is similar to the same month last year and, if the usual trend continues, is likely to increase to around 7% in October.



Bottom Line

October was the only month of the 2009-2010 cold and flu season in which colds *and* flu were higher than what was measured during the 2008-2009 season, with each ensuing month tracking lower. It is too early to determine whether the 2010-2011 cold and flu season will look more like the one that occurred last year or the year before.

Public health officials from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) are predicting a normal cold and flu season this year, therefore estimating that between 5% and 20% of the population is expected to contract the flu and at least 200,000 persons are expected to be hospitalized with seasonal flu-related conditions. This contrasts with the dire projections hyped in the summer of 2009 for the 2009-2010 season as a result of the outbreak of the H1N1 pandemic.

The CDC recently found that as a result of vaccinations and prior infections by H1N1 or H1N1-related viruses, 59% of the American population is now immune to H1N1. Flu vaccinations this season contain seasonal influenza and pandemic H1N1 components, making them much more effective in early prevention compared with last season. Consequently, cautious optimism for a typical season is widespread, although tens of millions of Americans remain at risk, particularly those younger than 57 years of age (who would not have been exposed to H1N1-like viruses decades ago) and those with previously existing chronic conditions.

Gallup will continue to track self-reported cold and flu cases throughout the 2010-2011 season.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index surveys each day, with a random sample of at least 1,000 adults, or roughly 30,000 adults per month, 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 ±0.6 percentage point.

One of the questions asked each day is, "Were you sick with any of the following yesterday?" The question specifies four illnesses: the flu, a cold, a headache, and allergies. Respondents are not asked to indicate whether they had received a clinical diagnosis of H1N1 or other types of influenza via a healthcare professional.

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.

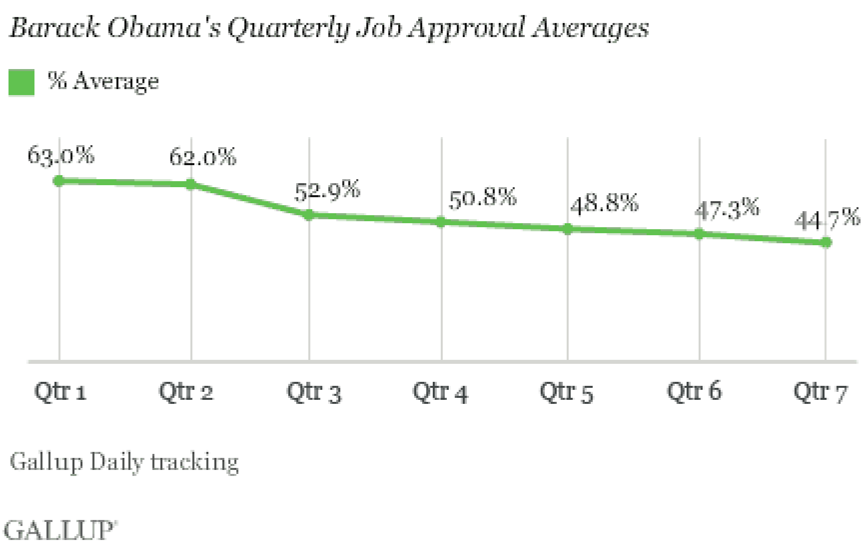
In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

Obama's Approval Rating at New Low in Most Recent Quarter

His favorable rating and re-elect figures are also at new lows

October 21, 2010

Barack Obama averaged 44.7% job approval during the seventh quarter of his presidency. His average approval rating has declined each quarter since he took office, falling by more than two percentage points in the most recent quarter to establish a new low.



These results are based on Gallup Daily tracking surveys conducted from July 20-Oct. 19, including interviews with more than 90,000 Americans. The seventh quarter included Obama's new low three-day average approval rating of 41% in mid-August. His approval rating has recovered somewhat since then, with his latest three-day average at 46% for Oct. 17-19 interviewing.

Obama's seventh-quarter average ranks on the low end of comparable averages among the nine presidents since Eisenhower, although it is similar to that of several of the more recently elected presidents, including Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, and Bill Clinton.

Presidents' Seventh Quarter Average Approval Ratings, Gallup Polls

Presidents elected to first term

President	Dates of seventh quarter	Average approval rating
Eisenhower	Jul 20-Oct 19, 1954	64.3%
Kennedy	Jul 20-Oct 19, 1962	64.3%
Nixon	Jul 20-Oct 19, 1970	55.2%
Carter	Jul 20-Oct 19, 1978	42.3%
Reagan	Jul 20-Oct 19, 1982	41.7%
G.H.W. Bush	Jul 20-Oct 19, 1990	69.0%
Clinton	Jul 20-Oct 19, 1994	41.4%
G.W. Bush	Jul 20-Oct 19, 2002	67.3%
Obama	Jul 20-Oct 19, 2010	44.7%

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Obama's decreased popularity is also evident in his favorable rating, updated in an Oct. 14-17 Gallup poll. For the first time, more Americans view the president unfavorably (50%) than favorably (47%), and his favorable rating is the lowest of his presidency.

Barack Obama Favorable/Unfavorable Ratings

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His all-time low favorable rating of 42% came in Gallup's initial measurement of Obama in December 2006, at which time 47% did not know enough about him to give an opinion and 11% viewed him unfavorably. As he became more well-known over the course of the 2008 presidential campaign his favorable rating gradually rose and hit a high of 78% in January 2009 just prior to his taking office. Since his inauguration, positive opinions of him have declined by 31 points.

The Oct. 14-17 Gallup poll also finds that, at this point in his presidency, 39% of Americans believe Obama deserves re-election and 54% say he does not. Earlier this year, between 46% and 48% of Americans said Obama should be re-elected.

The current results for Obama are remarkably similar to what Gallup measured for Clinton in October 1994, at which time 38% of Americans thought he was worthy of a second term as president and 57% disagreed. That was just before Clinton's party lost its congressional majority in the 1994 elections, but two years later voters re-elected Clinton by a comfortable margin.

By comparison, in September 2002, 62% of Americans thought George W. Bush deserved re-election. Two years after his party's strong showing in the 2002 midterms, Bush won a narrow victory over John Kerry in the 2004 presidential election.

Implications

With the midterm elections less than two weeks away, Obama's diminished public support means the Democratic Party is vulnerable to heavy losses in Congress. The president's party has lost an average of 36 U.S. House seats when his approval rating is below 50%.

However, both Clinton and Reagan were in similar poor standing at this point in their presidencies, and both recovered in time to win second terms as president.

Survey Methods

Results for President Obama's approval rating are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of Gallup Daily tracking July 20-Oct. 19, 2010, with a random sample of 91,762 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 ±1 percentage point.

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.

Results for the favorable and deserves re-election ratings are based on telephone interviews conducted Oct. 14-17, 2010 with a random sample of 1,029 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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

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.

Bill Clinton's Impact More Positive for Democrats Than Obama's

Obama's impact significantly more negative among independents

October 19, 2010

Former President Bill Clinton has the potential to do more good for Democratic candidates on whose behalf he campaigns than does President Barack Obama. The net positive impact of Clinton's campaigning among Democratic registered voters is +48, while the number is a slightly lower +42 for Obama. Clinton, however, has a significantly more positive impact than Obama does among independents -- and among Republicans.

If the following individual campaigned on behalf of a candidate in your local area, would that make you -- more likely to vote for that candidate, would it make no difference to your vote, (or would that make you) less likely to vote for that candidate?

Among registered voters

	% More likely to vote for candidate	% No difference to vote	% Less likely to vote for candidate	Net impact (pct. pts.)
REPUBLICANS				
Barack Obama	2	27	71	-69
Bill Clinton	9	44	46	-37
INDEPENDENTS				
Barack Obama	12	49	39	-27
Bill Clinton	21	54	23	-2
DEMOCRATS				
Barack Obama	48	44	6	+42
Bill Clinton	53	39	5	+48

Oct. 14-17, 2010

GALLUP'

Voters were asked in Gallup's Oct. 14-17 poll to indicate whether Clinton's or Obama's campaigning in their area on behalf of a local candidate would be a plus, would be a minus, or would make no difference. The "net impact" score is based on subtracting the percentage who said such campaigning would make them *less likely* to vote for the candidate in question from the percentage who said it would make them *more likely* to vote for that candidate.

While Clinton does modestly better than Obama among Democrats, his net positive impact becomes comparatively larger compared with Obama's among independents and Republicans. This almost certainly reflects the fact that Clinton has been out of office for 10 years, and thus has become a more benign figure to those who are independent or who identify with the Republican Party. Obama, of course, is the current Democratic president, and thus more likely to generate strong feelings at this point in his career.

Among independents, Clinton's impact breaks about even, while Obama's is -27, a net negative, with 39% saying Obama would make them less likely to vote for a candidate and 12% saying he would make them more likely to do so.

Few Republicans say either of these Democratic politicians would make them more likely to vote for a candidate for whom the politician campaigned. But, while 71% say Obama would turn them in the opposite direction, 46% of Republicans say this about Bill Clinton.

Implications

President Obama, former President Clinton, and other high-visibility politicians are out on the campaign trail at this point in the election cycle primarily to increase enthusiasm and turnout among the faithful who are already inclined to vote for their party's candidate. Indeed, in Gallup polling, most Democrats say they would vote for the Democratic candidate. Thus, given that around half of Democrats say either Obama or Clinton would make them *more* likely to vote for a local candidate, there appears to be some value to their party in having the two campaign -- assuming the "more likely to vote" sentiment translates into motivation and enthusiasm about actually casting a ballot.

The data make it clear that Clinton is in a position to have at least a modestly more positive net impact on a House, Senate, or gubernatorial campaign than Obama. Clinton generates a slightly higher self-reported "more likely to vote" response among Democrats. He also generates a substantially more positive impact among independents and Republicans. Of course, few Republicans are going to vote for a Democratic candidate in any case. It is possible, however, that Obama's negative impact as recorded in these data could have the effect of increasing GOP voters' motivation to vote when Obama campaigns in a given district or state.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Oct. 14-17, 2010, with a random sample of 935 registered voters, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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

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.

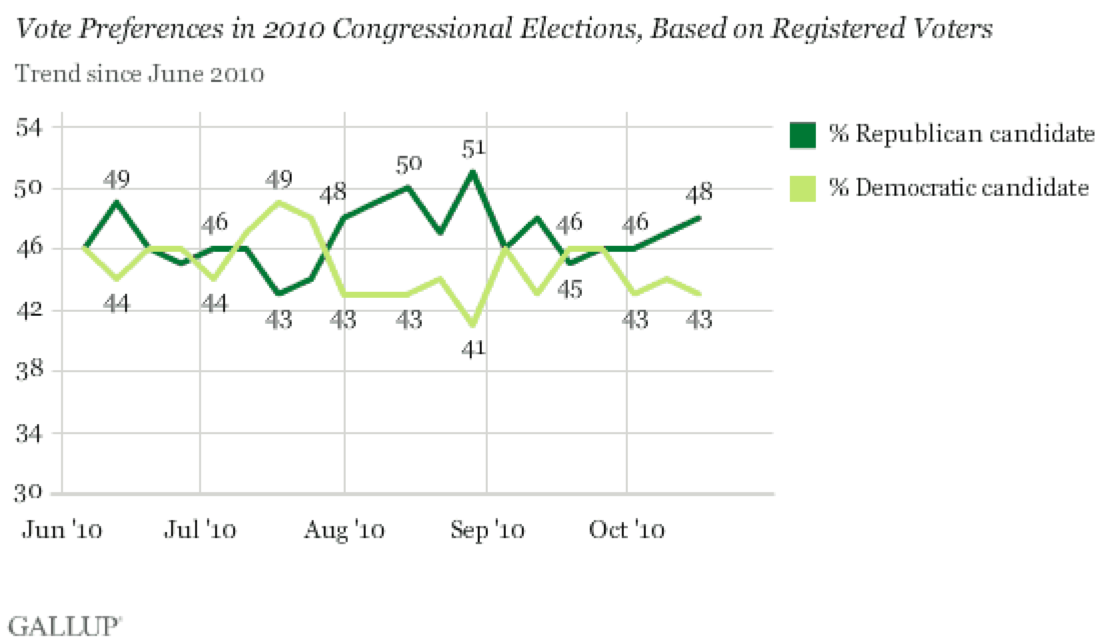
In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

GOP Holds Solid Leads in Voter Preferences for Another Week

Gallup trends from prior midterm years suggest shifts are still possible

October 18, 2010

Gallup's tracking of the generic ballot for Congress finds Republicans leading Democrats by 5 percentage points among registered voters, 48% to 43%, and by 11- and 17-point margins among likely voters, depending on turnout. This is the third consecutive week the Republicans have led on the measure among registered voters, after two weeks in September when the parties were about tied.



The latest results are from Gallup polling conducted the past two weekends, Oct. 7-10 and Oct. 14-17, and based on interviews with more than 2,700 registered voters and more than 1,900 likely voters.

For Republicans to lead, or even be at parity with Democrats, on the generic congressional ballot indicates they are in a good position to win a majority of House seats in the upcoming elections. This is because of Republicans' typical advantage in voter turnout, which in recent years has given that party an average five-point boost in support on Election Day.

If the elections were held today and roughly 40% of voters turned out -- a rate typical in recent years -- Gallup's Oct. 7-17 polling suggests Republicans would win 56% of the vote -- 8 points greater than their support from registered voters, and 17 points ahead of

Democrats, at 39%. If turnout is significantly higher, Republicans would receive 53% of the vote (a 5-point improvement over their registered-voter figure), and the Democrats, 42%.

The likely voter estimates at both turnout levels have been consistent over the past three weeks.

Generic Vote Preferences in 2010 Congressional Elections

Various turnout scenarios

	Democratic candidate	Republican candidate
Registered voters	%	%
Oct 7-17, 2010	43	48
Sep 30-Oct 10, 2010	44	47
Sep 23-Oct 3, 2010	43	46
Likely voters: higher turnout		
Oct 7-17, 2010	42	53
Sep 30-Oct 10, 2010	41	53
Sep 23-Oct 3, 2010	40	53
Likely voters: 40% turnout		
Oct 7-17, 2010	39	56
Sep 30-Oct 10, 2010	39	56
Sep 23-Oct 3, 2010	38	56

Oct. 7-17, 2010, polling based on interviews conducted Oct. 7-10 and Oct. 14-17. Sept. 30-Oct. 10, 2010, polling based on interviews conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 3 and Oct. 7-10. Sept. 23-Oct. 3, 2010, polling based on interviews conducted Sept. 23-26 and Sept. 30-Oct. 3

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History Offers Mixed Picture of Stability of Voter Preferences in October

With the elections now only two weeks away, the key questions relating to the outcome are whether voters might still change their minds about which party to support, and whether Democrats' motivation to vote will yet surge, enabling that party to narrow the gap among likely voters.

Gallup polling from the prior four midterm elections shows that significant movement can, but does not always, occur in the final month before Election Day. This was most pronounced in 2006, when the Democrats' 23-point early October leads among both registered and likely voters dwindled to 11-point and 7-point leads, respectively, by the final pre-election week.

In early October 2002, the Democrats led by five points among registered voters and by one point among likely voters. In the final poll, they maintained a five-point lead among registered voters, but trailed Republicans by six points among likely voters -- marking a seven-point swing in the race.

In the year that perhaps most closely parallels today, 1994, the Republicans led the Democrats in mid-October polling by 3 points among registered voters, and by 12 points among likely voters. In the end, the Republicans tied the Democrats among registered voters and led by 7 points among likely voters.

Party Leads Among Likely Voters vs. Registered Voters

Midterm pre-election trends, in percentage points

	Likely voters	Registered voters
2010		
Oct 7-17	Republicans +17	Republicans +5
Sept 30-Oct 10	Republicans +17	Republicans +3
Sept 23-Oct 3	Republicans +18	Republicans +3
2006		
Nov 2-5	Democrats +7	Democrats +11
Oct 20-22	Democrats +13	Democrats +15
Oct 6-8	Democrats +23	Democrats +23
2002		
Oct 31-Nov 3	Republicans +6	Democrats +5
Oct 21-22	Democrats +3	Democrats +9
Oct 3-6	Democrats +1	Democrats +5
1998		
Nov 2^	Tie	Democrats +7
Oct 29-Nov 1	Democrats +4	Democrats +9
Oct 23-25	Republicans +2	Democrats +3
Oct 9-12	Democrats +1	Democrats +1
1994		
Nov 2-6	Republicans +7	Tie
Oct 22-25	Republicans +10	Democrats +3
Oct 18-19	Republicans +12	Republicans +3

^ Gallup's final pre-election estimate of the Nov. 3, 1998, midterm elections was made on the basis of the Oct. 29-Nov. 1 poll. The Nov. 2 poll was conducted in order to have a historical record of final vote preferences.

Note: 2010 likely voters numbers are based on a 40% turnout scenario.

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Bottom Line

U.S. voters' preferences for the party they will support in this year's House elections have been quite stable over the past three weeks, with Republicans leading by low single digits among registered voters. They lead by substantially more than that among likely voters, including both high-turnout and typical-turnout scenarios.

It is not clear from the historical record how likely these patterns are to continue through the end of the month. Gallup's pre-election polling in prior midterm years documents that there were some years when the structure of voter preferences by this point in October was generally maintained through the elections (1998 and, to a lesser extent, 1994), but others when it changed substantially (2002 and 2006).

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Oct. 7-10, 2010, and Oct. 14-17, 2010, with a random sample of 3,051 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 ±2 percentage points.

For results based on the total sample of 2,731 registered voters, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ±2 percentage points.

Results for likely voters are based on a sample of 1,951 survey respondents deemed most likely to vote in the November 2010 General Election, according to a series of questions measuring current voting intentions and past voting behavior. For results based on the sample of likely voters, the maximum margin of sampling error is ±3 percentage points. Gallup provides two likely voter estimates using this sample. The lower turnout estimate assumes 40% national adult turnout and applies additional weights within the broad likely voter sample to match this turnout assumption. The higher turnout estimate gives all likely voters the same weight and represents a turnout level of 55% of national adults.

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.

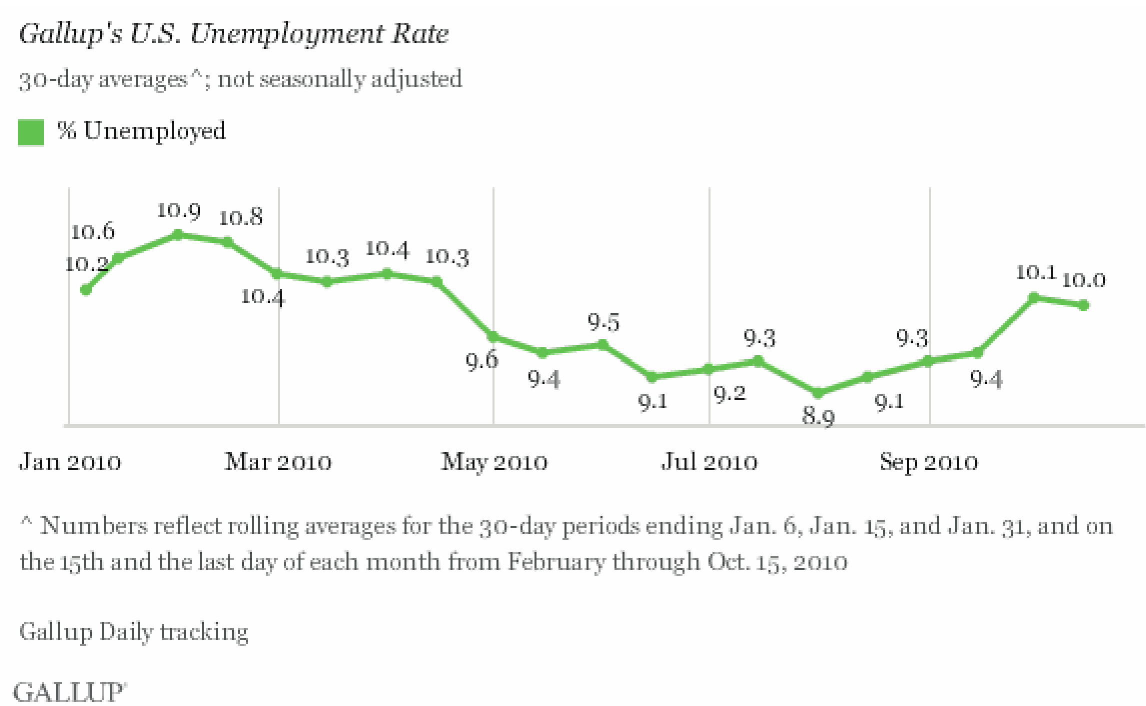
In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

Gallup Finds U.S. Unemployment at 10.0% in Mid-October

Unemployment is essentially the same as the 10.1% at the end of September

October 18, 2010

Unemployment, as measured by Gallup without seasonal adjustment, is at 10.0% in mid-October -- essentially the same as the 10.1% at the end of September but up sharply from 9.4% in mid-September and 9.3% at the end of August. This mid-month measurement confirms the late September surge in joblessness that should be reflected in the government's Nov. 5 unemployment report.



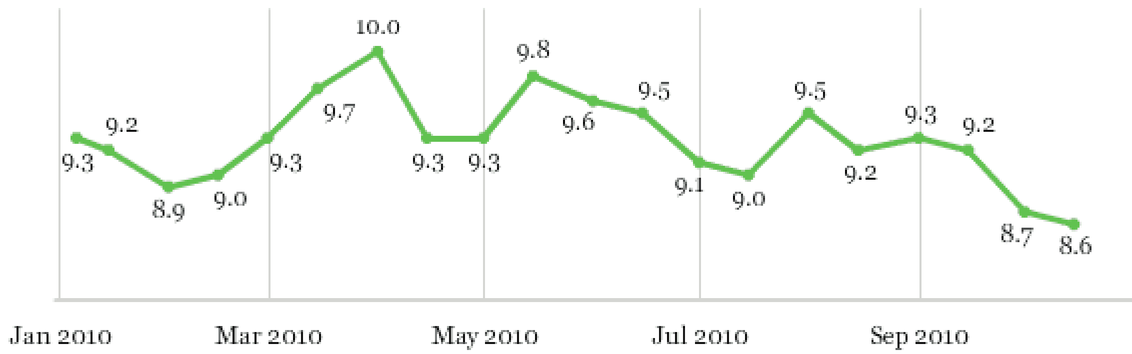
Certain groups continue to fare worse than the national average. For example, 14.2% of Americans aged 18 to 29 and 13.8% of those with no college education were unemployed in mid-October.

Fewer Working Part Time Looking for Full-Time Employment

The percentage of part-time workers who want full-time work is at 8.6% of the workforce, not much different from the 8.7% at the end of September, but well below the 9.2% reading in the middle of last month.

Percentage of Americans Working Part Time and Wanting Full-Time Work

30-day averages^



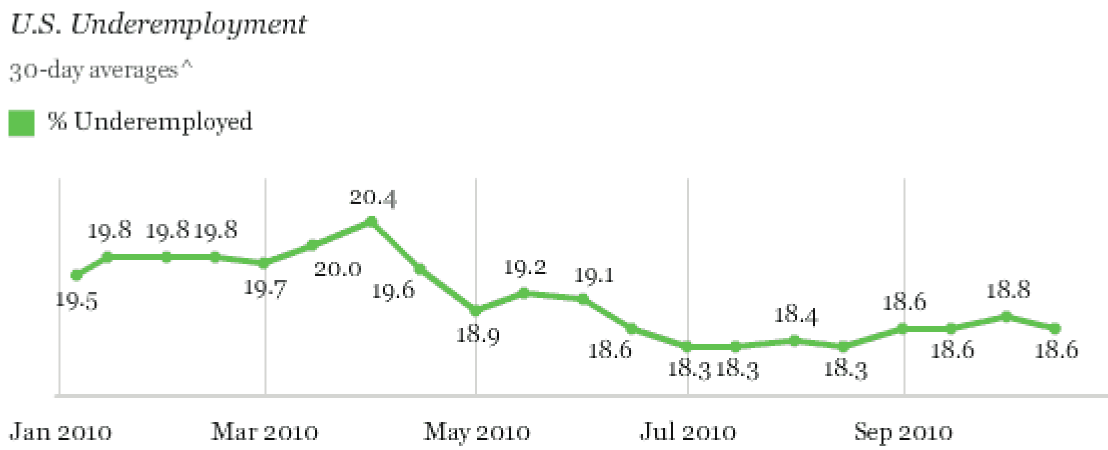
^ Numbers reflect rolling averages for the 30-day periods ending Jan. 6, Jan. 15, and Jan. 31, and on the 15th and the last day of each month from February through Oct. 15, 2010

Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP

Underemployment Is Declining

The decline in part-time workers wanting full-time work has led to a situation in which underemployment is declining even as unemployment is increasing. The 18.6% mid-October underemployment figure (the sum of the 10.0% unemployed and the 8.6% employed part time but wanting full-time work) is down slightly from 18.8% at the end of September and is the same as the reading in the middle of last month.



^ Numbers reflect rolling averages for the 30-day periods ending Jan. 6, Jan. 15, and Jan. 31, and on the 15th and the last day of each month from February through Oct. 15, 2010

Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP

U.S. Unemployment Rate Should Increase on Nov. 5

Gallup's unemployment measure showed a sharp increase to double digits at the end of September, before seasonal adjustment. The mid-October measurement suggests the resulting double-digit unemployment rate has been maintained during the first half of the current month. In turn, this suggests that the government will report an increase in the U.S. unemployment rate for October.

In this regard, Gallup modeling suggests the government's unemployment rate report for October will be in the 9.7% to 9.9% range when it is released Nov. 5. The government's last report showed the U.S. unemployment rate at 9.6% in September on a seasonally adjusted basis, as Gallup anticipated. In addition to seasonal adjustments, the official unemployment rate is likely to be held down by a continued exodus of people from the workforce. It is easy for potential workers to become discouraged when the unemployment rate is expected to remain above 9% through the end of 2011.

In this regard, the lack of increase in Gallup's underemployment measure when the unemployment rate is increasing would normally be a good sign for jobs and the economy. However, the current decline in the percentage of workers employed part time but looking for full-time work is not necessarily positive. It might be that some workers who are employed part time are losing their jobs -- becoming unemployed or dropping out of the workforce -- and are not being replaced, while new part-time workers are not being hired.

Regardless, Gallup's employment data continue to reveal little good news for consumer spending, retailers, or the unemployed as the holidays approach.

Survey Methods

Gallup classifies American workers as underemployed if they are either unemployed or working part time but wanting full-time work. The findings reflect more than 18,000 phone interviews with U.S. adults aged 18 and older in the workforce, collected over a 30-day period. Gallup's results are not seasonally adjusted and tend to be a precursor of government reports by approximately two weeks.

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of Gallup Daily tracking Sept.16-Oct. 15, 2010, with a random sample of 18,218 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 ±1 percentage point.

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.

Just Over a Third of Canadians Support the Mission in Afghanistan

(10/22/10)

Public support for Canada’s engagement in Afghanistan has hit a low point, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

Practically half of Quebecers “strongly oppose” the military operation.

Public support for Canada’s engagement in Afghanistan has hit a low point, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

In the online survey of a representative national sample of 1,009 Canadian adults, just over a third of respondents (35%, -4 since August) support the military operation involving Canadian soldiers in Afghanistan—the lowest level recorded over the past two years. More than half of respondents (55%, +2) oppose the war.

The Mission

The level of “strong opposition” to the war outranks the level of “strong support” by a 3-to-1 margin (34% to 11%). Practically half of Quebecers (49%) say they “strongly oppose” the operation.

Almost half of Canadians (47%, -4) think Canada made a mistake in sending military forces to Afghanistan, while one third (32%, -6) believe it was the right thing to do. The only area where a plurality of respondents stands by Canada’s decision is Alberta (43% to 38%). Across the country, 53 per cent of respondents feel that they have a clear idea of what the war in Afghanistan is all about.

When the War is Over

There was little fluctuation on the question related to the outcome of the war. More than a quarter of respondents (27%) expect to see a negotiated settlement from a position of U.S. and NATO strength that gives the Taliban a small role in the Afghan government.

Only six per cent foresee a clear victory by U.S. and NATO forces over the Taliban, 15 per cent believe that the Taliban will play a significant role in Afghanistan after the war is over, and the same proportion (15%) think that U.S. and NATO forces will ultimately be defeated.

Obama’s Plan

Three-in-ten Canadians (31%, -1) continue to express confidence in the Obama Administration being able to “finish the job” in Afghanistan. It is important to note that the level of confidence in the way the U.S. government will deal with the conflict is much higher in Quebec (33%) than in Western Canada (23% or less).

The Media and the Government

Around half of Canadians (47%, -1) say that the national media has provided the right amount of information about the Afghan mission. For a quarter of respondents (25%, -3), the media is paying too little attention to Afghanistan.

A majority of Canadians (55%, -2) claim that the federal government has provided too little information about the conflict, while one-in-four (25%, -1) say the amount of information has been appropriate.

Methodology: From October 13 to October 14, 2010, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 1,009 randomly selected Canadian adults who are Angus Reid Forum panelists. The margin of error—which measures sampling variability—is +/- 3.1%, 19 times out of 20. The results have been statistically weighted according to the most current education, age, gender and region Census data to ensure a sample representative of the entire adult population of Canada. Discrepancies in or between totals are due to rounding.

Half of Canadians Willing to Allow Adults to Engage in Prostitution

(10/19/10)

The debate over the state of prostitution in Canada continues to be polarized by gender, with a large majority of men voicing support for decriminalization, and women not entirely convinced that allowing consensual prostitution is a good idea, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

Respondents are divided on whether the federal government should appeal the recent Ontario Superior Court judge's decision.

The debate over the state of prostitution in Canada continues to be polarized by gender, with a large majority of men voicing support for decriminalization, and women not entirely convinced that allowing consensual prostitution is a good idea, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

The online survey of a representative sample of 1,001 Canadian adults also shows that younger respondents are not as willing to legalize prostitution as their older counterparts.

The Court Decision

Overall, almost half of Canadians (48%) agree with the recent decision from an Ontario Superior Court judge to strike down three Criminal Code provisions related to prostitution: Making money off of the prostitution of others; Publicly communicating for the purposes of prostitution; and Owning, running, occupying or transporting anyone to a bawdy house (or brothel).

Conversely, one third of respondents (34%) disagree with the recent decision.

The federal government has said it will appeal the Ontario Superior Court judge's decision on prostitution. Canadians are almost evenly divided on whether the government is taking the right course of action (Agree: 39%, Disagree 43%). Practically half of Albertans (49%) back the federal government on this matter, while roughly the same proportion of British Columbians (48%) rejects its rationale.

How to Deal with Prostitution

There are some striking differences in the way Canadians perceive the issue of prostitution. One-in-ten respondents (10%) would only punish the "clients", while one per cent would exclusively punish the prostitutes. More than a third (36%) believe both the prostitutes and their "clients" should be punished. However, more than two-in-five respondents (45%) believe nobody should be punished and that adults should be allowed to engage in consensual prostitution.

While three-in-five men (59%) state that nobody should be punished, only a third of women (32%) concur. In fact, women are more likely to endorse an approach that punishes both prostitutes and "clients".

A majority of Canadians (54%) endorse the argument that prostitutes should be allowed to work indoors or in brothels because this will make them safer, and stop them from working on the streets. A third of respondents (34%) disagree with this idea, and claim that this course of action would lead to a legitimization of prostitution, which could turn Canada into a safe haven for sex tourism.

Once again, the gender gap is evident. While men support the notion of prostitutes working indoors by a large margin (65% to 25%), women are almost evenly divided on this issue (44% to 42%).

On a question that provides three policy options to deal with the issue of prostitution in Canada, half of Canadians (49%) would opt to decriminalize some of the actions surrounding prostitution that are currently illegal and allowing adults to engage in consensual prostitution. One-in-four respondents (24%) would prohibit prostitution entirely, and make it illegal to exchange sex for money. Only 15 per cent of respondents would keep the status quo, which criminalizes some of the activities surrounding prostitution.

Three-in-five men (60%) voice support for the decriminalization of prostitution, compared to two-in-five women (38%). Respondents aged 35 to 54 (56%) and those over the age of 55 (51%) are more likely to support allowing adults to engage in consensual prostitution than those aged 18 to 34 (39%).

Methodology: From October 14 to October 15, 2010, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 1,001 randomly selected Canadian adults who are Angus Reid Forum panellists. The margin of error—which measures sampling variability—is +/- 3.1%, 19 times out of 20. The results have been statistically weighted according to the most current age, gender and region Census data to ensure a sample representative of the entire adult population of Canada. Discrepancies in or between totals are due to rounding.

LATIN AMERICA

Latin Americans See Barriers to Entrepreneurship

Two-thirds do not think governments make paperwork, permits easy enough

October 22, 2010

Worldwide, residents of Latin America are the most likely to see government as a liability rather than as an asset to starting a business. Across 20 Latin American countries Gallup surveyed between 2008 and 2010, a median of 66% of residents say their governments do not make permits and paperwork easy enough for those who want to start a business. Residents in sub-Saharan African countries are next most likely to see their governments this way: a median of 50% say this.

In general, does the government make paperwork and permits easy enough for anyone who wants to start a business, or not?

Median percentages among countries in each region

	Yes	No	Don't know/ Refused
Latin America	25%	66%	10%
Sub-Saharan Africa	36%	50%	9%
Middle East/North Africa	33%	48%	21%
Europe	21%	46%	31%
Asia	32%	41%	24%
U.S. and Canada	42%	40%	17%
CIS*	32%	35%	40%

Based on 120 countries surveyed between 2008 and 2010.
*Includes former CIS member Georgia.

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Latin American populations also tend to be less likely than those in other regions to say business owners in their countries can trust the government to allow businesses to make a lot of money. The median "no" proportion across the Latin American countries surveyed is 50% -- somewhat higher than the 45% median for Europe and the 41% for former Soviet republics now in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and former CIS member Georgia.

If someone wants to start a business in this country, can they trust the government to allow their business to make a lot of money?

Median percentages among countries in each region

	Yes	No	Don't know/ Refused
Latin America	34%	50%	14%
Europe	26%	45%	25%
CIS*	22%	41%	30%
U.S. and Canada	52%	38%	10%
Sub-Saharan Africa	60%	34%	4%
Middle East/North Africa	51%	30%	16%
Asia	52%	26%	22%

Based on 120 countries surveyed between 2008 and 2010.
*Includes former CIS member Georgia.

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In Latin America, the relatively high "no" percentages may reflect a broad set of issues that the public may perceive as tension between government and private businesses, including the wave of company nationalizations, tougher labor regulations, and even business confiscations in recent years.

Perceptions of government barriers to entrepreneurship are widespread in most Latin American countries -- including some of the region's largest economies. At the top of the list is Argentina, which has struggled to attract foreign investment -- a difficulty some analysts attribute to the government's unpredictability and intrusiveness in the markets. Even in Brazil -- which has seen steady growth and is often cited as one of the emerging economies that will drive worldwide growth in this century -- 7 in 10 residents say the government does not make permits and paperwork easy enough for prospective business owners, and a majority (56%) do not trust the government to let businesses make a lot of money.

Perceived Barriers to Business Among Latin American Countries

	Disagree that gov't makes paperwork and permits easy enough	Disagree that gov't can be trusted to allow businesses to make a lot of money
Argentina	79%	66%
Honduras	77%	62%
El Salvador	70%	46%
Mexico	70%	64%
Brazil	70%	56%
Panama	70%	45%
Colombia	69%	57%
Costa Rica	68%	51%
Peru	68%	57%
Guatemala	66%	57%
Chile	65%	46%
Ecuador	64%	50%
Paraguay	62%	42%
Nicaragua	62%	47%
Bolivia	60%	49%
Trinidad and Tobago	58%	36%
Haiti	57%	49%
Dominican Republic	57%	50%
Venezuela	52%	38%
Uruguay	51%	37%

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Implications

Many entrepreneurs simply avoid formally registering a business when the barriers and costs associated with doing so are high, which leads to a great deal of unofficial economic activity in some countries. The International Labor Organization has estimated that more than 70% of workers in developing countries have jobs outside the formal sector.

Economists note that this can create a situation that limits the potential of entrepreneurship as a source of good jobs and social mobility. Low-income business owners stay outside the formal sector because they can't afford to comply with cumbersome government regulations or pay excessive taxes. However, informal businesses tend to remain small and often fail because they lack access to financial institutions, government services, and formal customers. Throughout Latin America, clearing the path for low-income entrepreneurs to join the formal economy may boost their odds of success, thereby accelerating economic development and making growth less dependent on foreign investment.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews with approximately 1,000 adults, aged 15 and older, in 120 countries, 2,000 adults in Russia, 6,000 adults in India, 4,200 adults in China, 750 adults in Hong Kong, and 500 adults in Cyprus, Estonia, Haiti, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia, and Trinidad and Tobago. All surveys were conducted in 2008, 2009, or 2010. For results based on the total samples of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error in 2009 ranged from a low of ±1.7 percentage points in India to a high of ±5.7 percentage points in countries where 500 adults were interviewed. The margin of error reflects the influence of data weighting. In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

Dilma has 56% of the votes versus 44% Jose Serra

22/10/2010

A total of voting intentions, PT has 50% and 40% toucan

Datafolha on the second round of presidential succession held on October 21 shows the PT candidate Rousseff in the lead with 56% of the votes. Jose Serra, the PSDB, gets 44%. 4037 voters were interviewed in all units of the Federation and the error of the survey is two percentage points.

Compared with the previous survey, done a week ago, Dilma varied positively two percentage points in the valid votes - was 54%. Consequently Jose Serra lost two points - reached 46% in October 14. It is important to remember that the calculation of the valid votes excludes whites, null and undecided voters, distributing them proportionally according to the percentage obtained by each candidate.

A total of voting intentions, the PT candidate reaches 50% against 40% of the toucan. They say they will vote blank or void votes 4% of the respondents, while 6% are undecided show. In the previous survey, Dilma grew three percentage points and ranged Serra a point. A week ago it was 47% and 41% of it.

Segmenting the results, note that growth of ex-minister among those who live mainly in North, Central West (four points) and Northeast (five points). The PT also increased among young people (six points), men (four points) among those with incomes of up to two minimum wages (four points) and among those with primary level of education (two points).

Among those who voted in Marina Silva (PV) in the first round of the election, Dilma grew eight percentage points, and Sierra has dropped five. A week ago, in the same stratum, the opposition candidate had 51% and now has 46%. The PT showed up with 23% and now has 31%.

As for the number that must enter the electronic ballot box to confirm the vote for president in the runoff, 84% of voters respond correctly digits. Among those who intend to vote for Dilma, this rate is 87% and among those who prefer Serra, it is 84%.

On the degree of vote decision, 88% of Brazilian voters say they are fully determined against 10% who still ponder the possibility of changing opinion. Among voters of PT, this rate is 90% and among the toucan is 89%. Comparing these data with those of previous research, significant changes are not checked.

In connection with the dismissal, taking as basis those who do not vote today in Dilma, 69% say they would not vote at all in the PT. Also in this segment, up 22% ponder the possibility of doing it and 2% admit that, if necessary, would make sure.

These rates are similar to José Serra. Among those who do not vote on the toucan, 67% reject, 24% would elect him up and 2% would for sure.

With less than ten days for the second round, grow the audience of electoral timetable

The slice of the electorate that has seen some of the programs of the Sierra or Dilma free electoral grew on TV last week. In the first survey that measured the Datafolha of hearing the propaganda machine of the presidential candidates last week, 52% of voters said they watched at least once, the electoral timetable in the second round. In the current survey, this percentage increased to 63%. In the South, this increase was more pronounced: from 57% to 71%. In the North / Midwest, was 52% to 66%. The proposals made by TV Dilma and Serra have had less exposure in the Northeast, where 61% say they have watched any program, down from 52% last week, and the Southeast, where the audience went from 51% to 62%.

Men (65%) saw the most electoral timetable than women (62%). Below average had access to television viewing group of voters who studied up to primary (57%) and those with monthly income of up to two minimum wages (59%).

Among voters who say they have seen the electoral timetable, 97% have attended at least one of the pieces of Dilma index, which is 95% for the opposition candidate. The PT program was rated as excellent or good by 54% of its viewers. Another 27% considered it regularly, and 14% poor. Among the viewers of Serra, 48% say their program is good or excellent, while 29% rated it as fair and 15% as poor or very poor.

In the Northeast, where he leads the voting intentions, the time of election Dilma was considered excellent or good by 66% of voters who attended, while 44% say the same about the program of the toucan. In the South, where who is ahead is Serra, TV advertising of the toucan is seen as good or excellent for 53% level of assessment was 44% among voters who saw the program of the PT in the region.

The voters of this battleground second round - those who voted for Silva (PV) in the last three days - they have better assessment of the electoral timetable than the opposing Serra PT. Among those who voted in the first round and Marina attended the program Dilma, 43% considered it good or excellent, while 34% said they were regular, and 18% poor or very poor. In the group of voters who voted for the candidate of the PV and saw the election schedule Serra, 51% rated it as excellent or good. Another 31% say that television is regular, and 12% poor.

The debate Sheet / RedeTV, held last Sunday, was attended, in whole or in part, by 25% of voters. In the Northeast, the meeting between Dilma and Serra was seen by 28%, a level similar to the South (27%) and North / Midwest (26%) and higher than in the Southeast (23%). The male audience (29%) of the debate was higher than the female (22%).

Asked who won the debate, taking into account what they saw or heard about the meeting, 24% mentioned the name of Sierra and 23% indicate Dilma, which features a technical draw. The share of those who can not answer the question is 47%. Considering only those who watched the debate, in whole or in part, 44% say the toucan fared better, while 38% say the same about Dilma. The result is even more favorable to the toucan among those who saw the whole debate: 47% say he did better, compared to 37% indicate that the PT as the winner.

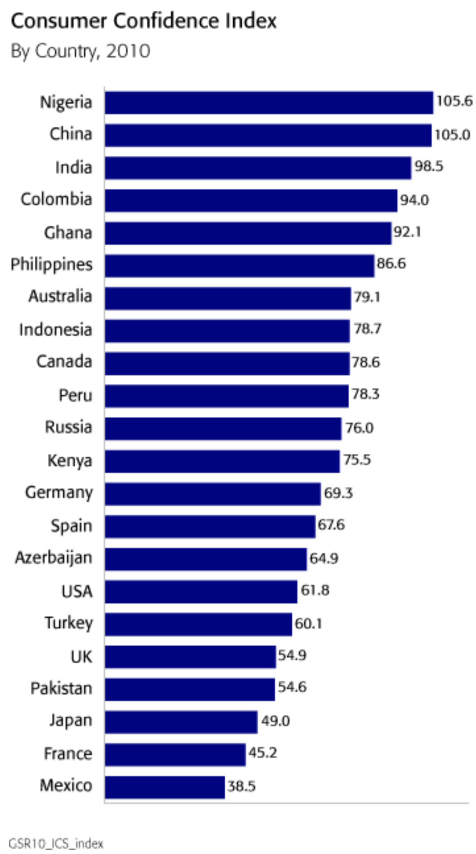
Among voters who voted for Silva in the first round, 25% said that Serra won the debate, while 16% said the PT candidate as the winner.

MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS

Amid Rich Country Pessimism, Chinese Consumers Remain Upbeat: Global Poll

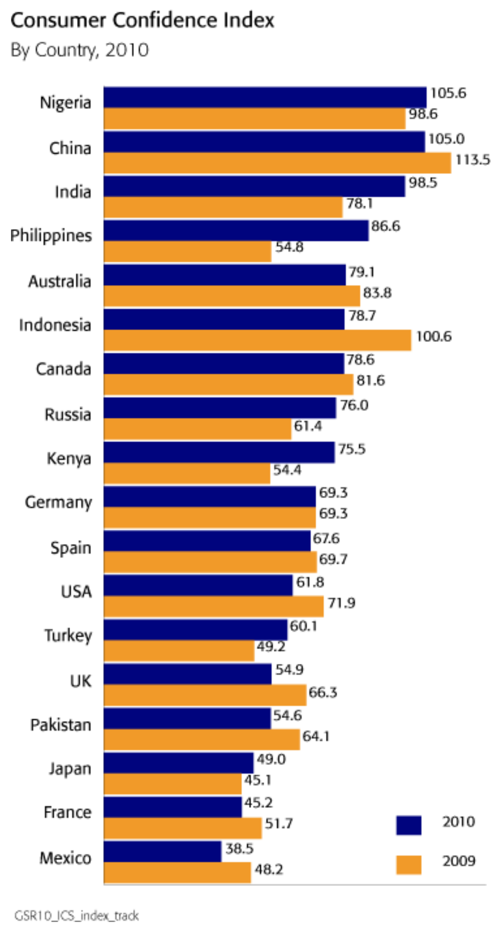
London, UK (20 October, 2010)—China has the most confident consumers of the world's major economies, with 53 per cent expecting to be better off in one year's time, according to a new GlobeScan poll of consumer confidence across 24 countries. In contrast, there is widespread pessimism in many of the major developed economies.

Over 12,000 consumers were interviewed for the second annual GlobeScan Consumer Sentiment Index survey, which asks a series of questions about consumers' feelings about their own and their country's economic prospects. The poll uses the same series of questions developed and applied by the University of Michigan to measure consumer confidence in the USA since the Second World War.



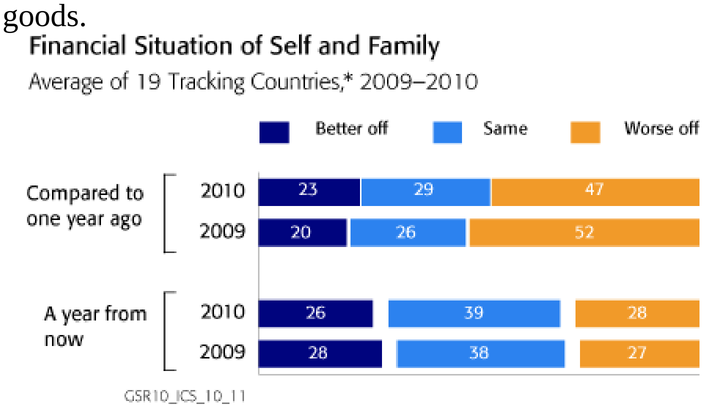
With an overall confidence index score of 105.0, Chinese consumers remain more positive than those in other key economies—although less sanguine than they were last year (113.5 in 2009).

The poll suggests that a full-scale economic recovery may still be some way off. In the 19 countries surveyed in both 2009 and 2010, the proportion of consumers believing now is a good time to make major household purchases remains largely unchanged at just 31 per cent (compared to 30% in 2009).



Emerging economies upbeat, industrialised economies pessimistic

The poll asks consumers to say whether they feel better off than they did twelve months ago, and whether they expect to be better or worse off in twelve months' time. It also asks consumers what their expectations are for their national economy over the next year and over the next five, as well as whether they feel that now is a good time to purchase major consumer goods.



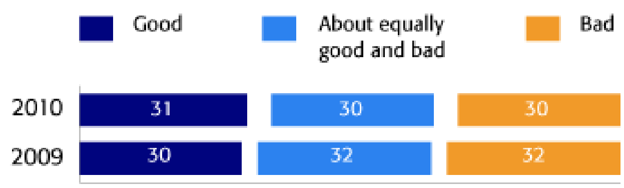
*Tracking countries include Australia, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Russia, Spain, Turkey, the UK, and the USA.

The white space in this chart represents "DK/NA."

The results highlight a significant split between consumers in emerging economies—who largely remain upbeat—and those in the large industrialised economies, where confidence is in short supply. Among the world's key economies, consumers in India were the second most optimistic, and the country has seen the biggest year on year jump in its index score of any nation surveyed, rising from 78.1 in 2009 to 98.5 this year. Major industrialised economies like Germany (69.3), the USA (61.8), the UK (54.9), Japan (49.0), and France (45.2) were much more pessimistic in comparison.

Good Time to Buy Major Household Items?

Average of 19 Tracking Countries,* 2009–2010



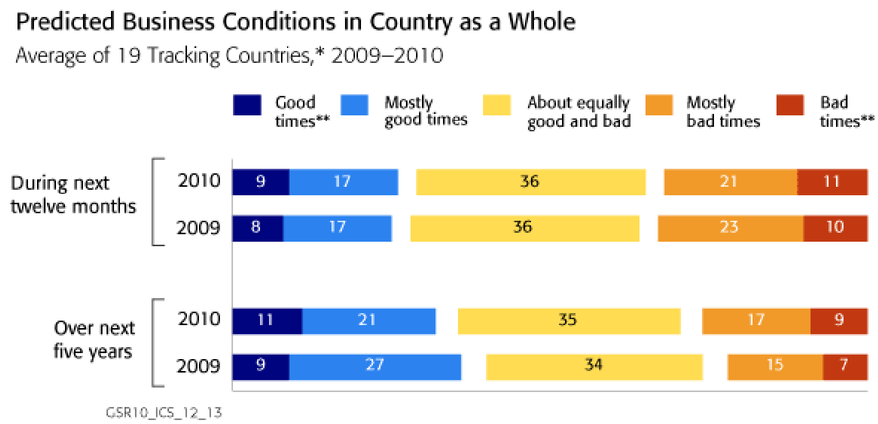
GSR10_ICS_14

*Tracking countries include Australia, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Russia, Spain, Turkey, the UK, and the USA.

The white space in this chart represents "DK/NA."

Of the other countries surveyed, the most confident consumers were in Nigeria, with an index score of 105.6, and in the Philippines, where the consumer confidence index rose over 30 points since 2009 to 86.6.

In total 12,253 citizens in 24 countries, were interviewed face-to-face or by telephone between 24 June and 11 September, 2010 (the exception being Japan where the fieldwork was conducted online). Polling was conducted by the international polling firm GlobeScan and its research partners in each country. In eight of the 24 countries, the sample was limited to major urban areas. The margin of error per country ranges from +/- 3.0 to 4.9 per cent, 19 times out of 20.



*Tracking countries include Australia, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Russia, Spain, Turkey, the UK, and the USA.

**"Continuous" good/bad times over next five years

The white space in this chart represents "DK/NA."

Doug Miller, GlobeScan Chairman comments, "Our Consumer Sentiment Index suggests there are two economies in the world today; the stalled one seen by pessimistic citizens in industrialised countries; and the one seen as having momentum by relatively optimistic consumers in major developing economies including China, and India."

Professor Richard Curtin, whose Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan has been polling US consumer sentiment since 1946, commented: "The data clearly indicate the resurgent economic strength among consumers in China and India as well as the more cautious outlook among consumers in the USA and other advanced economies. Overall, the data is consistent with a slowly improving pace of growth in the USA and other Western economies and a much more rapid pace of improvement in Asian countries during the year ahead."

CYBERWORLD

Mobile Health 2010

October 18, 2010

The online health-information environment is going mobile, particularly among younger adults. The Pew Internet & American Life Project's latest survey of American adults, conducted in association with the California HealthCare Foundation, finds that 85% of adults use a cell phone. Of cell phone owners:

- 17% have used their phone to look up health or medical information and 29% of cell owners ages 18-29 have done such searches.
- 9% have software applications or "apps" on their phones that help them track or manage their health. Some 15% of those ages 18-29 have such apps.

This means that health-information searches and communications have joined the growing array of non-voice data applications that are being bundled into cell phones. Fully 76% of cell phone owners (ages 18 and older) use their phones to take pictures, for example, up from 66% in April 2009. Seven-in-ten cell phone owners send or receive text messages; four-in-ten access the internet on their phones. In addition, 35% of U.S. adults have software applications or "apps" on their phones (but only one-in-four adults actually use them).

Even with the proliferation of mobile and online opportunities, however, most adults' search for health information remains anchored in the offline world. Most people turn to a health professional, friend or family member when they have a health question; the internet plays a growing but still supplemental role -- and mobile connectivity has not changed that.

Mobile Health Apps

There are now more than 250,000 apps available for the iPhone, more than 30,000 such apps for smartphones running Android, and several thousand for those who have Blackberry devices.

There are apps for counting calories and nutrition information; apps for logging fitness workouts; apps to monitor vital signs; apps providing health tips; apps to calculate disease risks; apps to calculate body mass index; apps for keeping personal health records and for providing users' health information to physicians and emergency workers; apps to learn about medicines; apps for smoking cessation; and apps for yoga stretching exercises people can perform at their desks at work.

Cell phone users between ages 18 to 29 are more likely than older cell owners to use mobile health apps: 15% do so, compared with 8% of cell users ages 30 to 49, for example. African American cell phone owners are more likely than other groups to use such apps: 15% do so, compared with 7% of white and 11% of Latino cell phone users. Urban cell phone owners are more likely than those who live in suburban or rural areas to have a mobile health app on their phone. There are no significant differences between men and women, nor among income groups.