

BUSINESS AND POLITICS IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

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Introduction to Report

This week report consists of 24 surveys. One of these is a multi-country survey while the rest of 23 are national surveys from various countries.



Topic of the week:

Feeling Safe Walking Alone at Night

Latin Americans Least Likely to feel safe, Asia

Middle East and North Africa most likely

- ▶ This page is devoted to opinions of countries whose polling activity is generally not known very widely or where a recent topical issue requires special attention .

Commentary: Latin Americans Least Likely to Feel Safe Walking Alone at Night

A median of 56% fear for their safety

October 28, 2010- Worldwide, residents of Latin America are the least likely to personally feel safe in their communities. Across 18 Latin American countries surveyed in 2009, a median of 42% of residents say they feel safe walking alone at night where they live.

Less than half of adults in all 18 Latin American countries say they feel safe, but their sense of security varies and is lowest in **Venezuela**, at **23%**. Venezuelans are among the least likely in the world to say they feel safe, which likely reflects the worsening crime situation in the last decade.

Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?

Medians

	Yes	No
WORLD	60%	36%
Latin America	42%	56%
Former Soviet Union countries	52%	40%
Sub-Saharan Africa	59%	41%
Europe	62%	31%
Asia	72%	27%
Middle East and North Africa	73%	27%
U.S. and Canada	76%	23%

Based on surveys conducted in 105 countries from February to December 2009.

GALLUP®

Along with **Venezuelans**, **South Africans** are among the least likely in the world to say they feel safe. How secure residents across the sub-Saharan Africa region feel differs dramatically, however -- ranging from a high of **84%** in **Djibouti** to a low of **20%** in **South Africa**. South Africa is known for its high incidence of violent crime, including one of the highest murder rates in the world.

Residents in **Asia** and the **Middle East and North Africa** region are the most likely to say they feel safe walking alone at night in their communities. **Singaporeans**

almost universally feel safe, at **98%** -- the highest level of security of any country or area surveyed. However, less than half of adults in several countries and areas in conflict in these two regions say they feel safe: *Iraq (34%), Afghanistan (37%), Pakistan (42%), Nepal (43%),* and the *Palestinian Territories (47%)*.

Women Feel Less Safe Than Men

In **93 of the 105** countries and areas surveyed, women are significantly less likely than men to say they feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live. While this is not that surprising, the striking differences between men and women in some developed countries are. There is at least a 20-percentage-point difference between men and women in **21** countries, including *Canada, France, Japan, the United Kingdom,* and the *United States*.



Bottom Line

While many factors contribute to feelings of personal insecurity or security, a median of 36% adults worldwide are afraid to walk alone at night in their communities, with women in nearly every country surveyed significantly more fearful than men. Gallup's data show fear hinders people's freedom in many countries and the huge disparities within regions show this is an issue that likely needs to be addressed at the local level.

Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?

% Yes

	Men	Women	Difference (pct. pts.)
Italy	82%	43%	39
Ireland	82%	45%	37
Saudi Arabia	93%	58%	35
United Kingdom	80%	51%	29
Tajikistan	88%	60%	28
Yemen	79%	51%	28
Sweden	83%	56%	27
France	74%	47%	27
Canada	89%	64%	25
United States	87%	64%	23
Japan	84%	62%	22
South Korea	71%	49%	22
Czech Republic	71%	49%	22
Slovenia	91%	69%	22
Austria	86%	65%	21
Spain	69%	48%	21
Malaysia	60%	39%	21
Uruguay	57%	37%	20
Thailand	76%	56%	20
Romania	61%	41%	20
Belarus	59%	39%	20

Based on surveys conducted in 105 countries from February to December 2009.

GALLUP®

SOURCE: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/144083/latin-americans-least-likely-feel-safe-walking-alone.aspx>

SUMMARY OF POLLS

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Filipinos Are Optimistic About Their Economic Future

An SWS survey shows that Filipinos are very optimistic about the economy of their country in the next 12 months. 39% were optimistic that it would get better

and only 9% were pessimistic it would get worse, for a very high Net Economic Optimism score of +29, after the record-high net +39 in June 2010. (SWS)¹
October 30, 2010

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Nigerians Divided Over Choice of Presidential Candidates

Survey shows that Nigerians think ‘being a Nigerian’ is enough for getting the right to contest for the office of the President. It also shows that all the three contenders so far Goodluck, Bukola Saraki, and General Buhari are well known but Nigerians are divided over their favorability. (NOI Polls Nigeria)

October 18, 2010

EAST EUROPE

Population Census: Not Noticeable And Not Important?

Russians are not willing to participate in the census as they are not clear about its purpose. An overwhelming majority (92%) will like to see census taker at home. While 51% will like to call a special phone and 50% will like to visit especial enumeration centers. (Russian Public Opinion Research Center)

October 25, 2010

Origins And Purpose Of Nationwide Population Census

Most of Russians understands what the national population census is intended for; however, the number of such respondents has considerably decreased over the recent eight years (from 84 to 71%). The awareness about the purpose of census is high among educated and urbanized. (Russian Public Opinion Research Center)

October 21, 2010

WEST EUROPE

Two-in-Five Britons Believe Economic Problems Will Continue

Few people in Britain believe the country’s economy is performing well, and a sizeable proportion of respondents expect the situation to worsen, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. (Angus Reid)

October 28, 2010

NORTH AMERICA

Fewer Swing Voters in 2010 Than in Prior Midterm Years

About one in five likely voters have yet to solidify their 2010 vote for Congress, including 4% who currently have no preference and 15% who express a preference but say they could change their minds between now and the elections. That is a lower proportion of swing voters than Gallup measured in the prior two midterm elections. (Gallup USA)

October 28, 2010

Continued Positive Marks for Government Anti-Terror Efforts

The federal government continues to get positive marks for efforts to reduce the threat of terrorism, but many Americans say luck is a big reason why the United States has not suffered a major attack at home since Sept. 11, 2001. (Pew Research Center for People & Press)

October 22, 2010

Midterm Snapshot: Enthusiasm For Obama Reelection Bid Greater Than For Reagan In 1982

¹ SWS stands for Social Weather Station, a Research organization based in Philippines.

Two years ahead of the next presidential election, the public is divided over whether Barack Obama should run for a second term as president. About half (47%) say they would like to see Obama run again in 2012, while 42% say they would not. This is better than the outlook for Ronald Reagan in August 1982; at that point, just 36% of the public said they wanted to see Reagan -- who subsequently went on to win his second term by an 18-point margin -- run for reelection. (Pew Research Center for People & Press)

October 25, 2010

Wide Partisan Divide Over Global Warming

Views about the existence and causes of global warming have changed little over the past year. A new Pew Research Center poll finds that 59% of adults say there is solid evidence that the earth's average temperature has been getting warmer over the past few decades. In October 2009, 57% said this. Democrats are more pro-environment while Republicans are more suspicious about existence of the phenomenon and immediate actions required. (Pew Research Center for People & Press)

October 27, 2010

37% Believe in Ghosts & 23% Say They Have Been Visited by the Dead

A Zogby Interactive poll found that 37% of Americans say they believe in human or animal ghosts, 23% believe they have been visited by a dead relative or friend, and 20% say they have seen or heard a ghost. Another 22% say that while they have not experienced a ghost, they know someone who says they have. (Zogby Interactive)

October 28, 2010

Illegal Immigration Backlash Worries, Divides Latinos

The national political backlash against illegal immigration has created new divisions among Latinos and heightened their concerns about discrimination against members of their ethnic group -- including those who were born in the United States or who immigrated legally. (Pew Research Center)

October 28, 2010

U.S. Consumers' Spending Anemic in October

Americans' self-reported spending in stores, restaurants, gas stations, and online averaged \$62 per day during the first four weeks of October. That figure is up from \$59 in September and is about the same as the \$63 figure from August. From a broader perspective, spending remains in the 2009-2010 new normal monthly average range of \$59 to \$72 and is far below the 2008 recessionary spending range of \$81 to \$114. (Gallup USA)

October 29, 2010

One in 4 Say Congress Accomplished Less Than Usual This Year

Despite the 111th Congress' passage of a lengthy list of legislation, including a massive healthcare bill, 37% of Americans say it has accomplished less this year than in the past few years, and a smaller 23% say it has accomplished more. (Gallup USA)

October 29, 2010

Religious Americans Enjoy Higher Wellbeing

- A new analysis of more than 550,000 Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index interviews conducted over the last year and a half finds that Americans who are the most religious also have the highest levels of wellbeing. (Gallup USA)
October 28, 2010
- New High of 46% of Americans Support Legalizing Marijuana**
While California's marijuana ballot initiative is garnering a lot of attention this election cycle, Gallup finds that nationally, a new high of 46% of Americans are in favor of legalizing use of the drug, and a new low of 50% are opposed. The increase in support this year from 44% in 2009 is not statistically significant, but is a continuation of the upward trend seen since 2000. (Gallup USA)
October 28, 2010
- Slightly Fewer Satisfied With Conduct of Campaigns in 2010**
Americans are less satisfied with the way local congressional candidates are conducting their campaigns in 2010 than in any of the past four midterm election years. Though not appreciably different from the levels of satisfaction in 1998 and 2006, the current reading does mark the first time less than a majority are satisfied. Still, those who are satisfied continue to outnumber those who are dissatisfied. (Gallup USA)
October 29, 2010
- More Than Half of Americans Say They Are Angry with Politicians**
With only a few days left before Americans take part in the mid-term congressional election, the anti-incumbent feeling across the country is substantial, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. (Angus Reid)
October 25, 2010
- Obama Has Underperformed as President for 44% of Americans**
As the second anniversary of Barack Obama's electoral victory approaches, a considerable proportion of Americans believe that their President has not been able to fulfill their expectations, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. (Angus Reid)
October 26, 2010
- Economic Confidence Remains Minimal in the United States**
A large proportion of Americans believe the U.S. economy remains in bad shape, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. (Angus Reid)
October 27, 2010
- Half of Canadians Think Khadr's Guilty Plea Was a Strategic Decision**
The trial of Omar Khadr ended with a guilty plea, but many Canadians appear to be questioning whether the last westerner being held at Guantanamo Bay actually committed the crimes he was accused of, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. (Angus Reid)
October 28, 2010
- Conservatives Extend Lead in Canada as Stagnation Hits Liberals**
The Conservative Party holds a double-digit lead in Canada and overall voter preferences are very similar to the will expressed by the electorate in the last federal election, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. (Angus Reid)
October 27, 2010
- Canadians Split on the Economy as Trust in Harper Falls Sharply**

After several months of optimism, Canadians are now divided when assessing the state of their country's economy, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. (Angus Reid)

October 26, 2010

Half of Canadians Would Allow Cameras Inside Courtrooms

Most Canadians feel the country's media outlets did a proper job in covering the trial of Colonel Russell Williams, but many are voicing support for lifting the ban on cameras and electronic devices in Canadian courtrooms, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. (Angus Reid)

October 26, 2010

LATIN AMERICA

Latin Americans Least Likely to Feel Safe Walking Alone at Night

Worldwide, residents of Latin America are the least likely to personally feel safe in their communities. Across 18 Latin American countries surveyed in 2009, a median of 42% of residents say they feel safe walking alone at night where they live. (Gallup USA)

October 28, 2010

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Filipinos Are Optimistic About Their Economic Future

Third Quarter 2010 Social Weather Survey:
Net Personal Optimism (+32) and
Net Economic Optimism (+29) are Very High

30 October 2010

Social Weather Stations

The Third Quarter 2010 Social Weather Survey, conducted from September 24-27, found 38% of adults expecting their personal quality of life to improve in the next 12 months ("Optimists"), and only 6% expecting it to get worse ("Pessimists"), for a very high Net Personal Optimism (the difference of Optimists over Pessimists) score of +32, close to the record-high +36 in the previous quarter [*Chart 1, Table 1*].

Net Personal Optimism has been over net +20 in the past five quarters, beginning September 2009. The latest Personal Pessimism score of 6% was just one point above the record-low 5% in June 2010.

Regarding the Philippine economy as a whole next year, 39% were optimistic that it would get better and only 9% were pessimistic it would get worse, for a very high Net Economic Optimism score of +29, after the record-high net +39 in June 2010 [*Chart 2, Table 2*].

Prior to June 2010, Net Economic Optimism had been double-digit negatives in 30 out of 46 surveys since September 1998.

On the matter of the change in Personal Quality of Life compared to twelve months ago, 27% said their lives had worsened ("Losers"), and 25% said it got better ("Gainers"), for a fair net Gainers-Losers score of -2, similar to net -6 in the previous quarter [Chart 3, Table 3].

The SWS indicators of future economic trends are the people's perceived directions of forthcoming change in (a) their Personal Quality of Life, and (b) the economy as a whole. The indicator of the past economic trend is the people's perceived direction of change in their Personal Quality of Life from twelve months ago to the present.

Personal Optimism reached record-high in the Visayas and Mindanao

Over the past two quarters, Net Personal Optimism stayed *high/very high* in all areas and classes, with new record-highs set in the Visayas and Mindanao.

In the Visayas, Net Personal Optimism rose from +27 in June to a record-high +33 in September. It has been at double-digit positives since June 2009 [Chart 4, Table 4].

In Mindanao, it rose from +26 to record-high +32. It ranged from +11 to +27 from September 2008 to March 2010.

In Metro Manila, Net Personal Optimism stayed *very high* at +44 in June and +41 in September. It has been at double-digit positives since December 2008, and highest compared to other areas since September 2009.

In Balance Luzon, it was at a *very high* +43 in June and a high +29 in September. It ranged from +23 to +28 from December 2008 to March 2010.

In class ABC, Net Personal Optimism was at *very high* +48 in the previous quarter and at a high +24 in September. It ranged from +23 to +32 from September 2009 to March 2010 [Chart 5, Table 5].

It stayed at *very high* level in class D or the masa, from +36 in the previous quarter to +34 in September. It ranged from *high* +21 to +26 from September 2009 to March 2010.

In class E, it was at a *very high* +32 in June and a *high* +26 in September 2010. It has been at double-digit positives since June 2009.

High Economic Optimism since June 2010

Net Economic Optimism has reached record-highs across the board in June and stayed *high* or *very high* in September, with a new record-high level set in Mindanao.

Compared to the previous quarter, Net Economic Optimism went from +27 to record-high +32 in Mindanao, from record-high +28 to +27 in the Visayas, from record-high +45 to +38 in Metro Manila, and from record-high +48 to +26 in Balance Luzon [Chart 6, Table 6].

By class, it went from +36 to +29 in class E, from +38 to +30 in class D, and from record-high +52 to +23 in class ABC [Chart 7, Table 7].

Net Gainers-Losers stayed fair in all areas

Net Gainers-Losers, or the number of Gainers exceeding Losers, has improved to *fair* levels in most areas by June 2010. As of September 2010, it either stayed or improved to *fair* levels in all areas.

Compared to the previous quarter, it stayed *fair* in Metro Manila, from net -7 to +4, in Balance Luzon, from -2 to -7, and in Mindanao, from -8 to +9 [Chart 8, Table 8].

In the Visayas, it went from a *mediocre* -11 to a *fair* -8.

Net Gainers-Losers improved to *fair* levels in all classes in June, and slightly declined in classes ABC and E by September.

Compared to the previous quarter, Net Gainers-Losers stayed *fair* in class D, from -7 to +2 [Chart 9, Table 9].

It went from a *fair* -9 to a *mediocre* -12 in class E, and from a *fair* +9 to a *low* -21 in class ABC.

Survey Background

The September 2010 Social Weather Survey was conducted from September 24-27, 2010 using face-to-face interviews of 1,200 adults in Metro Manila, the Balance of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao (sampling error margins of $\pm 3\%$ for national percentages, $\pm 6\%$ for area percentages).

The area estimates were weighted by National Statistics Office medium-population projections for 2010 to obtain the national estimates.

The SWS survey questions about trends in personal quality of life and optimism with the Philippine economy are directed to an adult respondent. Such items are non-commissioned, and are always included on SWS's own initiative and released as a public service, with first printing rights assigned to *BusinessWorld*.

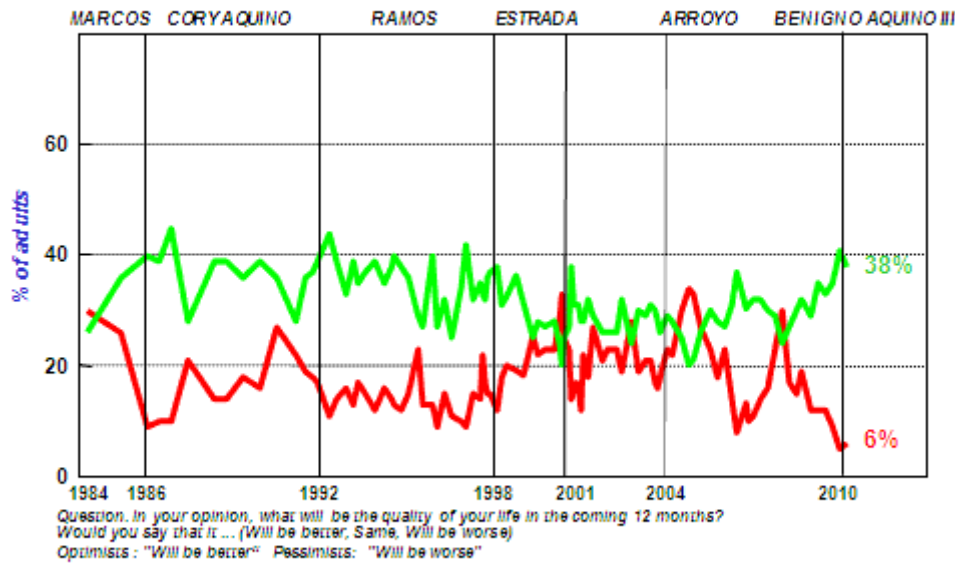
SWS employs its own staff for questionnaire design, sampling, fieldwork, data-processing, and analysis, and does not outsource any of its survey operations.

In Net Personal Optimism, scores ranging from +30 and above are termed "very high" and +20 to +29 as "high" since they are higher than what is normally expected, or are above the category containing the median and mode (termed as "fair", ranging from +10 to +19) [Table 10].

In the case of Net Economic Optimism and Net Gainers-Losers, the most common answers, the median and modal, are in the "low" and "very low" categories. The term "fair" is assigned to the negative category (-9 to zero) since it is above what is normally expected. The term "mediocre" is then assigned to the category between "fair" and "low".

#

EXPECTED CHANGE IN QUALITY OF LIFE IN NEXT 12 MONTHS, APR 1984 TO SEP 2010



SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS *Silver Jubilee 1975-2010* Third Quarter 2010 Social Weather Report September 24-27, 2010 National Survey

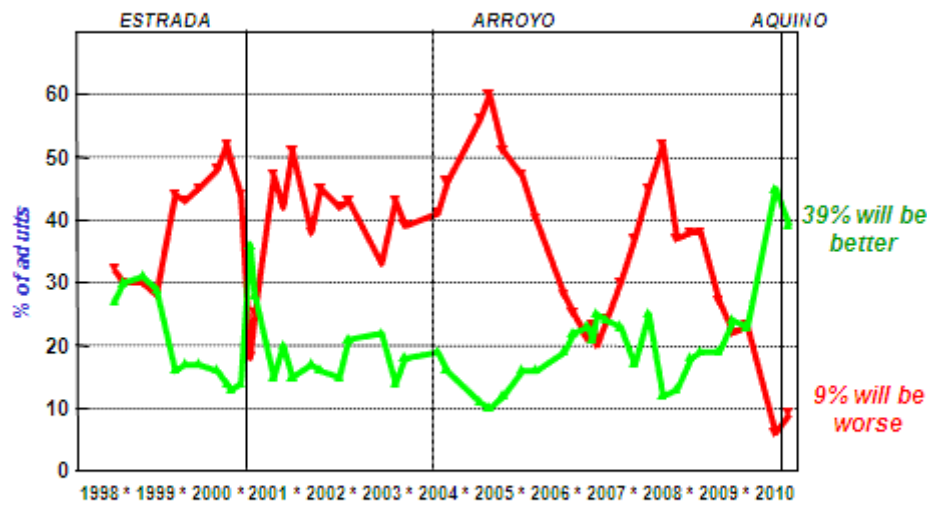
EXPECTED CHANGE IN QUALITY OF LIFE IN NEXT 12 MONTHS

	OPTI- MISTS	PESSI- MISTS	NET OPT.*		OPTI- MISTS	PESSI- MISTS	NET OPT.*		OPTI- MISTS	PESSI- MISTS	NET OPT.*
MARCOS				RAMOS (cont.)				ARROYO			
JUL 85	36%	26%	+10	APR 97	34%	10%	+24	SEP 03	29%	21%	+8
CORY AQUINO				JUN 97	42%	15	+27	NOV 03	31	21	+10
MAY 86	40	9	+31	SEP 97	32	15	+17	JAN 04	30	17	+14
OCT 86	38	10	+28	DEC 97	35	14	+22	MAR 04	26	18	+8
MAR 87	45	10	+35	JAN 98	33	22	+11	JUN 04	29	23	+6
OCT 87	28	21	+7	FEB 98	32	17	+15	AUG 04	28	22	+6
SEP 88	38	14	+25	MAR 98	36	15	+21	DEC 04	25	30	-5
FEB 89	39	14	+25	APR 98	37	15	+23	MAR 05	20	34	-13
SEP 89	36	18	+18	ESTRADA				MAY 05	21	33	-12
APR 90	36	16	+23	JUL 98	38	12	+26	AUG 05	26	27	0
NOV 90	36	27	+9	SEP 98	31	18	+13	DEC 05	30	23	+7
JUL 91	28	22	+6	NOV 98	33	20	+12	MAR 06	28	18	+10
NOV 91	36	19	+17	MAR 99	36	19	+17	JUN 06	27	23	+4
FEB 92	37	18	+19	JUN 99	31	18	+13	SEP 06	32	14	+17
APR 92	35	17	+22	OCT 99	25	25	0	NOV 06	37	8	+29
RAMOS				DEC 99	28	22	+6	FEB 07	32	12	+20
SEP 92	44	11	+33	MAR 00	27	23	+4	MAR 07	30	13	+17
DEC 92	39	14	+25	JUL 00	28	23	+5	APR 07	31	10	+20
APR 93	33	16	+17	SEP 00	24	28	-5	JUN 07	32	11	+22
JUL 93	36	13	+23	OCT 00	20	33	-13	SEP 07	32	14	+18
SEP 93	35	17	+18	DEC 00	25	25	0	DEC 07	30	16	+14
DEC 93	37	15	+22	JAN 01	27	23	+4	MAR 08	29	23	+6
APR 94	39	12	+27	ARROYO				JUN 08	24	30	-6
AUG 94	35	16	+19	FEB 01	38	14	+24	SEP 08	26	17	+9
NOV 94	38	14	+24	MAR 01	31	16	+15	DEC 08	30	15	+15
DEC 94	40	13	+27	JUL 01	28	22	+6	FEB 09	32	19	+14
MAR 95	38	12	+26	SEP 01	32	18	+13	JUN 09	29	12	+17
JUN 95	36	15	+21	NOV 01	29	27	+2	SEP 09	35	12	+24
OCT 95	26	23	+3	MAR 02	26	21	+5	DEC 09	33	12	+21
APR 96	40	13	+27	MAY 02	26	23	+3	MAR 10	35	9	+26
JUN 96	27	9	+18	SEP 02	26	23	+3	JUN 10	41	5	+36
SEP 96	32	15	+17	NOV 02	32	19	+14	BENIGNO AQUINO III			
DEC 96	25	11	+14	MAR 03	24	28	-5	SEP 10	38	8	+32
				JUN 03	30	19	+12				

*% OPTIMISTS MINUS % PESSIMISTS
 Sources: Social Weather Stations (1986-), DAP (1984), and BBC (1985).

SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS *Silver Jubilee 1975-2010* Third Quarter 2010 Social Weather Report September 24-27, 2010 National Survey

EXPECTED CHANGE IN THE PHILIPPINE ECONOMY, SEP 1998 TO SEP 2010



Question: Sa darating na 12 buwan, ano sa palagay ninyo ang mangyayari sa ekonomiya ng Pilipinas? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay... [BUBUTI; KAPAREHO LANG; SASAMA; HINDI ALAM]?

SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS *Silver Jubilee 1975-2010* Third Quarter 2010 Social Weather Report September 24-27, 2010 National Survey

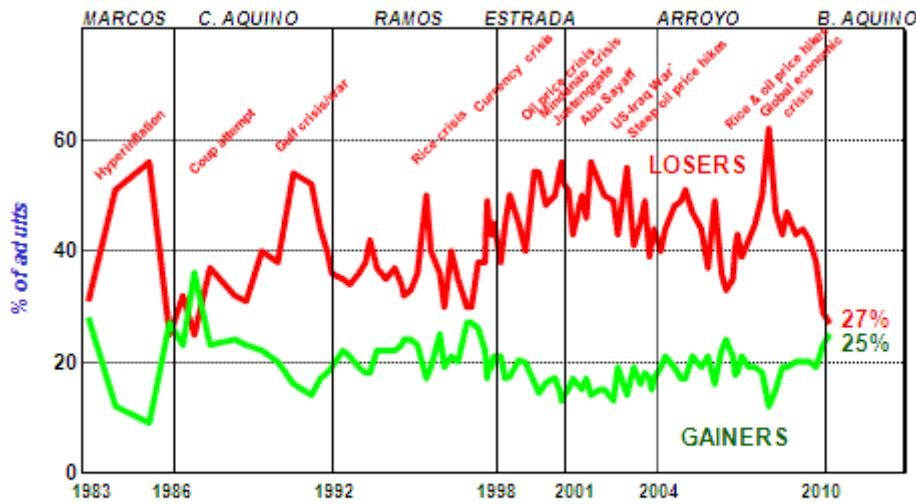
EXPECTED CHANGE IN THE PHILIPPINE ECONOMY

		<u>Will be better</u>	<u>Will be worse</u>	<u>Net opt.*</u>			<u>Will be better</u>	<u>Will be worse</u>	<u>Net opt.*</u>
ESTRADA	SEP 98	27%	32%	- 5	ARROYO (cont.)	AUG 04	16%	46%	-30
	NOV 98	30	30	0		MAR 05	11	56	-45
	MAR 99	31	30	+ 1		MAY 05	10	60	-50
	JUN 99	29	28	+ 1		AUG 05	12	51	-39
	OCT 99	16	44	-29		DEC 05	16	47	-31
	DEC 99	17	43	-26		MAR 06	16	40	-23
	MAR 00	17	45	-28		SEP 06	19	28	-9
	JUL 00	16	48	-32		NOV 06	22	25	-2
	SEP 00	14	52	-38		FEB 07	23	21	+1
	OCT 00	13	49	-36		MAR 07	21	23	-2
	DEC 00	14	44	-30		APR 07	25	20	+6
	ARROYO	FEB 01	36	18		+18	JUN 07	24	24
MAR 01		28	25	+ 3	SEP 07	23	30	-7	
JUL 01		15	47	-32	DEC 07	17	37	-20	
SEP 01		20	42	-22	MAR 08	15	45	-29	
NOV 01		15	51	-35	JUN 08	12	52	-39	
MAR 02		17	38	-21	SEP 08	13	37	-24	
MAY 02		16	45	-29	DEC 08	18	38	-20	
SEP 02		15	42	-26	FEB 09	19	38	-19	
NOV 02		21	43	-22	JUN 09	19	27	-8	
JUN 03		22	33	-11	SEP 09	24	22	+2	
SEP 03		14	43	-30	DEC 09	23	23	0	
NOV 03		18	39	-21	JUN 10	45	6	+39	
JUN 04	19	41	-22	AQUINO	SEP 10	39	9	+29	

* % Will be better minus % Will be worse. Note: Same and Don't Know figures are not shown.

SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS *Silver Jubilee 1975-2010* Third Quarter 2010 Social Weather Report September 24-27, 2010 National Survey

CHANGE IN QUALITY OF LIFE OVER PAST 12 MONTHS, APR 1983 TO SEP 2010



Question : Comparing your quality of life these days to how it was 12 months ago, would you say that your quality of life is ... (Better now, Same as before, Worse now)
 Gainers : "Better now" Losers : "Worse now"

SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS Silver Jubilee 1975-2010
Third Quarter 2010 Social Weather Report
 September 24-27, 2010 National Survey

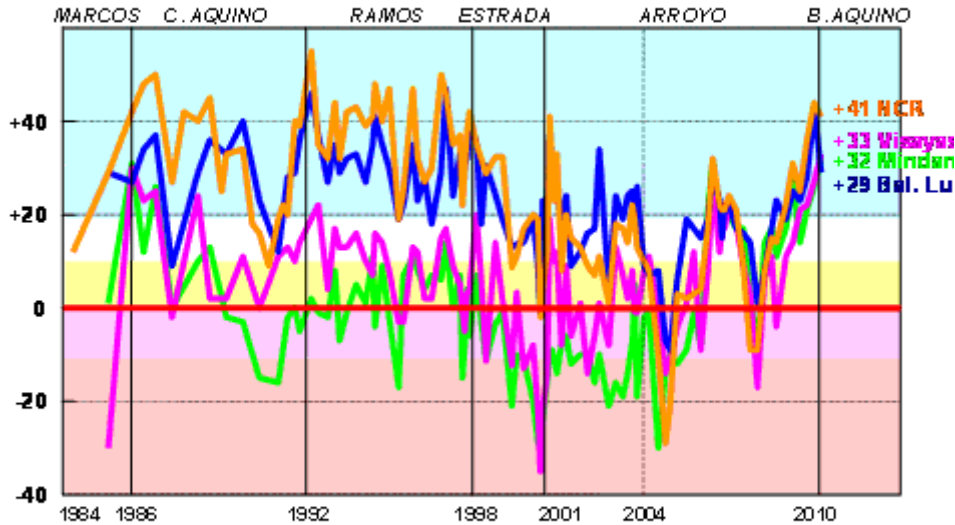
CHANGE IN QUALITY OF LIFE OVER PAST 12 MONTHS

	GAI- NERS	LO- SERS	NET GAINERS*		GAI- NERS	LO- SERS	NET GAINERS*		GAI- NERS	LO- SERS	NET GAINERS*
MARCOS				RAMOS (cont.)				ARROYO (cont.)			
APR 84	12%	61%	-49	JUN 97	27	30	-2	NOV 03	18	49	-31
JUL 86	9	68	-47	SEP 97	26	38	-12	JAN 04	17	39	-22
C. AQUINO				DEC 97	22	38	-16	MAR 04	17	44	-27
MAY 88	27	26	+2	JAN 98	17	45	-32	JUN 04	19	40	-21
OCT 88	23	32	-9	FEB 98	20	44	-23	AUG 04	21	44	-23
MAR 87	38	26	+11	MAR 98	19	43	-23	DEC 04	19	48	-29
OCT 87	37	37	0	APR 98	21	45	-24	MAR 05	17	49	-32
SEP 88	24	32	-8	ESTRADA				MAY 05	17	51	-34
FEB 88	23	31	-8	JUL 98	21	38	-17	AUG 05	21	47	-26
SEP 88	22	40	-18	SEP 98	17	45	-29	DEC 05	19	44	-25
APR 90	20	33	-13	NOV 98	17	50	-33	MAR 06	21	37	-16
NOV 90	16	64	-48	MAR 99	20	45	-25	JUN 06	16	49	-33
JUL 91	14	62	-48	JUN 99	20	40	-20	SEP 06	22	36	-14
NOV 91	17	44	-27	OCT 99	16	54	-38	NOV 06	24	33	-9
FEB 92	18	40	-22	DEC 99	14	54	-40	FEB 07	21	35	-14
APR 92	19	38	-17	MAR 00	16	48	-32	MAR 07	18	40	-23
RAMOS				JUL 00	17	50	-33	APR 07	18	43	-25
SEP 92	22	35	-13	SEP 00	15	54	-39	JUN 07	21	39	-18
DEC 92	21	34	-13	OCT 00	13	59	-44	SEP 07	19	42	-23
APR 93	19	38	-17	DEC 00	14	52	-38	DEC 07	19	45	-26
JUL 93	18	38	-20	JAN 01	15	51	-36	MAR 08	18	50	-31
SEP 93	18	42	-24	ARROYO				JUN 08	12	62	-50
DEC 93	22	37	-15	MAR 01	17	43	-26	SEP 08	15	47	-32
APR 94	22	35	-13	JUL 01	15	50	-35	DEC 08	19	43	-24
AUG 94	23	37	-16	SEP 01	17	46	-30	FEB 09	19	47	-28
NOV 94	23	34	-11	NOV 01	14	56	-43	JUN 09	20	43	-23
DEC 94	24	32	-8	MAR 02	15	52	-36	SEP 09	20	44	-24
MAR 96	24	33	-9	MAY 02	15	50	-35	DEC 09	20	42	-22
JUN 96	23	38	-13	SEP 02	13	49	-36	MAR 10	19	38	-19
OCT 96	17	60	-43	NOV 02	19	43	-24	JUN 10	23	29	-6
DEC 96	16	40	-21	MAR 03	14	55	-41	B. AQUINO			
APR 98	26	38	-11	JUN 03	19	41	-22	SEP 10	25	27	-2
JUN 98	19	30	-11	SEP 03	16	45	-29				
SEP 98	21	40	-19								
DEC 98	20	35	-16								
APR 97	27	30	-3								

*% GAINERS MINUS % LOSERS
 Sources: Social Weather Stations (1986 -), DAP (1983-1984) and BIC (1985).

SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS Silver Jubilee 1975-2010
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NET PERSONAL OPTIMISTS* BY LOCATION, APR 1984 TO SEP 2010



* % OPTIMISTS MINUS % PESSIMISTS
Sources: Social Weather Stations (1984-), DAP (1984), and BBC (1984).



Third Quarter 2010 Social Weather Report

Table

NET PERSONAL OPTIMISTS* BY LOCATION

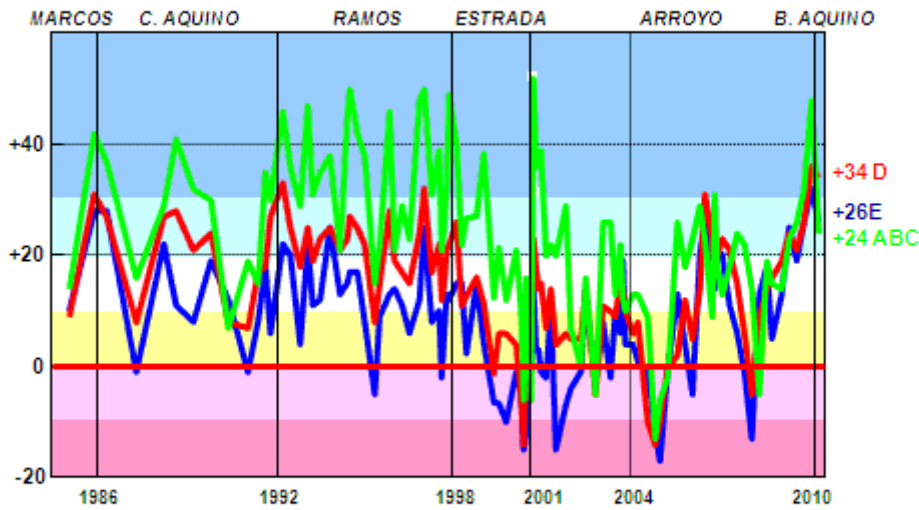
	BAL					BAL					BAL			
	NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN		NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN		NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN
MARCOS					RAMOS (cont.)					ARROYO (cont.)				
JUL 85	+28	+28	-30	+1	JUN 88	+32	+23	+12	+8	NOV 02	+11	+34	+1	-10
C. AQUINO					SEP 88	+27	+28	+2	+4	MAR 03	+1	+4	-8	-21
MAY 88	+42	+27	+30	+31	DEC 88	+30	+18	+2	+7	JUN 03	+18	+24	+13	-18
OCT 88	+48	+34	+23	+12	APR 87	+60	+28	+16	+8	SEP 03	+17	+19	+7	-18
MAR 87	+60	+37	+26	+28	JUN 87	+48	+47	+17	+14	NOV 03	+14	+24	+2	-14
OCT 87	+27	+9	-2	0	SEP 87	+35	+24	+8	0	JAN 04	+22	+26	+8	-7
MAR 85	+42	+9	-2	0	DEC 87	+31	+32	+6	+7	MAR 04	+13	+28	-1	-18
SEP 85	+40	+28	+24	+10	JAN 88	+22	+28	-1	-15	JUN 04	+10	+9	+3	-2
FEB 88	+45	+38	+2	+13	FEB 88	+30	+31	-6	-3	AUG 04	+9	+7	+11	-1
JUL 88	+26				MAR 88	+38	+32	+3	+4	DEC 04	-10	+3	0	-30
SEP 88	+33	+33	+2	-2	APR 88	+42	+40	+4	-8	MAR 05	-28	-7	-14	-14
APR 89	+34	+40	+11	-3	ESTRADA					MAY 05	-21	-8	-11	-10
AUG 89	+18				JUL 88	+35	+35	+20	+7	AUG 05	+3	+8	-4	-12
NOV 89	+18	+23	0	-15	SEP 88	+32	+18	+8	-3	DEC 05	+2	+18	+1	-8
MAR 91	+9				NOV 88	+28	+30	-11	-11	MAR 06	+3	+17	+12	-1
JUL 91	+19	+12	+11	-18	MAR 89	+32	+24	+14	-3	JUN 06	+4	+15	+5	-3
SEP 91	+22				JUN 89	+32	+18	+2	-1	SEP 06	+17	+18	+8	+21
NOV 91	+20	+28	+13	-2	OCT 89	+9	+13	-12	-21	NOV 06	+32	+28	+28	+31
FEB 92	+40	+28	+10	0	DEC 89	+11	+14	+3	-10	FEB 07	+22	+23	+12	+18
APR 92	+38	+38	+14	-5	MAR 90	+17	+14	-13	-11	MAR 07	+21	+16	+17	+18
RAMOS					JUL 90	+20	+18	-3	-20	APR 07	+21	+22	+17	+18
SEP 82	+55	+48	+19	+2	SEP 90	+18	+9	-22	-28	JUN 07	+24	+22	+22	+20
DEC 82	+35	+37	+22	-1	OCT 90	+2	-1	-35	-35	SEP 07	+21	+17	+13	+17
APR 83	+32	+27	+4	-2	DEC 90	+4	+23	-32	-34	DEC 07	+9	+16	+8	+17
JUL 83	+44	+35	+17	+8	JAN 91	+12	+20	-14	-15	MAR 08	-8	+14	+3	+2
SEP 83	+32	+28	+13	-7	ARROYO					JUN 08	-8	+1	-17	-8
DEC 83	+42	+32	+13	-1	FEB 01	+41	+37	+18	-10	SEP 08	+8	+8	+8	+14
APR 84	+43	+33	+18	+6	MAR 01	+31	+25	+12	-8	DEC 08	+16	+17	+11	+17
AUG 84	+39	+27	+10	+1	JUL 01	+3	+18	-3	-3	FEB 09	+14	+23	-4	+11
NOV 84	+41	+35	+3	+11	MAR 01	+31	+25	+12	-8	JUN 09	+22	+18	+11	+17
DEC 84	+42	+41	+18	+4	JUL 01	+3	+18	-3	-3	SEP 09	+31	+25	+14	+27
MAR 85	+40	+35	+14	+8	SEP 01	+20	+24	+8	-8	DEC 09	+25	+23	+21	+14
JUN 85	+47	+30	+8	-2	NOV 01	+16	+8	-8	-12	MAR 10	+38	+23	+22	+21
OCT 85	+18	+18	-3	-17	MAR 02	+13	+12	+1	-10	JUN 10	+44	+43	+27	+28
DEC 85	+25	+22	-3	+7	MAY 02	+8	+18	-14	-10	B. AQUINO				
APR 88	+47	+35	+13	+11	SEP 02	+7	+17	-8	-18	SEP 10	+41	+29	+33	+32

* % OPTIMISTS MINUS % PESSIMISTS
Sources: Social Weather Stations (1985-), DAP (1984), and BBC (1985).



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NET OPTIMISTS* BY CLASS, APR 1984 TO SEP 2010



* % OPTIMISTS MINUS % PESSIMISTS
Sources: Social Weather Stations (1985-), DAP (1984) and BBC (1985).

SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS *Silver Jubilee 1985-2010* **Third Quarter 2010 Social Weather Report**
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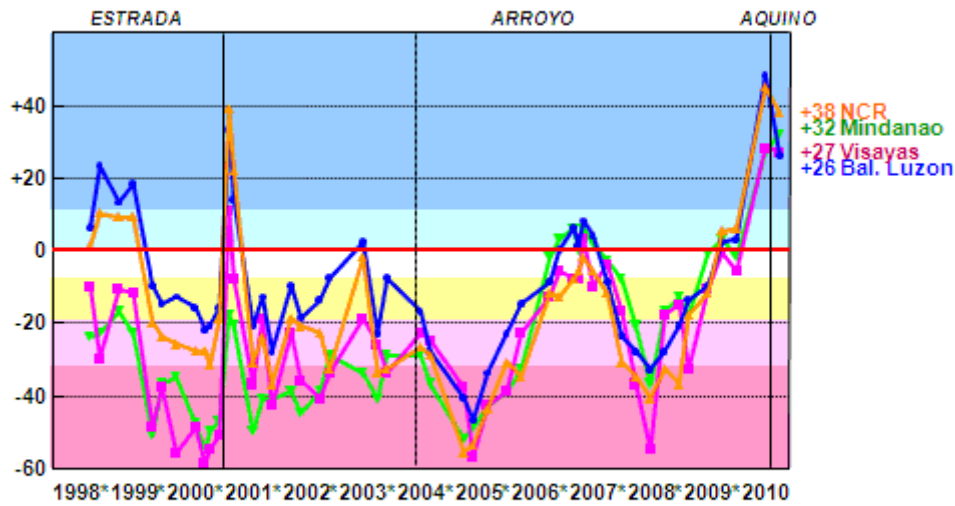
NET PERSONAL OPTIMISTS* BY CLASS

	ABC	D	E		ABC	D	E		ABC	D	E
MARCOS				RAMOS (cont.)				ARROYO (cont.)			
JUL 86	+14	+ 8	+10	JUN 87	+60	+32	+26	NOV 03	+13	+ 8	+10
C. AQUINO				SEP 87	+31	+17	+ 8	JAN 04	+22	+18	+ 8
MAY 88	+42	+31	+28	DEC 87	+39	+22	+10	MAR 04	+10	+10	+ 4
OCT 88	+37	+27	+28	JAN 88	+21	+12	- 2	JUN 04	+13	+ 8	+ 4
OCT 87	+18	+ 8	- 1	FEB 88	+26	+16	+ 8	AUG 04	+13	+ 8	+ 1
SEP 85	+28	+27	+22	MAR 88	+33	+21	+10	DEC 04	+ 8	-10	- 1
FEB 88	+41	+35	+11	APR 88	+49	+22	+12	MAR 06	-13	-14	-12
SEP 88	+32	+21	+ 8	ESTRADA				MAY 06	- 8	-10	-17
APR 90	+30	+24	+18	JUL 88	+40	+28	+15	AUG 06	- 2	0	- 1
NOV 90	+ 7	+ 3	+12	SEP 88	+22	+11	+15	DEC 06	+28	+2	+13
JUL 91	+19	+ 7	- 1	NOV 88	+27	+13	+ 2	MAR 08	+13	+12	+ 4
NOV 91	+16	+17	+ 8	MAR 89	+27	+18	+15	JUN 08	+23	+ 5	- 5
FEB 92	+36	+18	+18	JUN 89	+38	+11	+ 4	SEP 08	+28	+14	+20
APR 92	+30	+27	+ 8	OCT 89	+12	- 1	- 8	NOV 08	+33	+31	+28
RAMOS				DEC 89	+21	+ 8	- 7	FEB 07	+ 8	+23	+15
SEP 92	+48	+33	+22	MAR 00	+12	+ 8	-10	MAR 07	+31	+17	+14
DEC 92	+38	+25	+20	JUL 00	+21	+ 4	- 1	APR 07	+18	+20	+21
APR 93	+28	+18	+ 4	SEP 00	+10	- 8	- 5	JUN 07	+13	+23	+20
JUL 93	+47	+26	+22	OCT 00	- 8	-14	-15	SEP 07	+18	+21	+11
SEP 93	+31	+19	+11	DEC 00	+18	+ 1	-12	DEC 07	+24	+16	+ 8
DEC 93	+36	+23	+12	JAN 01	- 8	+ 8	+ 1	MAR 08	+22	+ 8	- 1
APR 94	+38	+26	+25	ARROYO				JUN 08	+14	- 5	-13
AUG 94	+21	+21	+13	FEB 01	+62	+23	+14	SEP 08	- 5	+ 8	+13
NOV 94	+46	+24	+15	MAR 01	+38	+13	+ 2	DEC 08	+19	+14	+18
DEC 94	+50	+27	+17	JUL 01	+20	+ 7	- 2	FEB 09	+16	+18	+ 5
MAR 95	+42	+26	+17	SEP 01	+22	+14	+10	JUN 09	+14	+19	+13
JUN 95	+38	+22	+ 8	NOV 01	+20	+ 4	-15	SEP 09	+23	+24	+25
OCT 95	+16	+ 3	- 6	MAR 02	+28	+ 8	- 7	DEC 09	+28	+21	+18
DEC 95	+22	+16	+ 8	MAY 02	+ 7	+ 5	- 4	MAR 10	+32	+28	+28
APR 98	+48	+28	+13	SEP 02	0	+ 5	- 1	JUN 10	+48	+38	+32
JUN 98	+21	+18	+14	NOV 02	+18	+14	+13	B. AQUINO			
SEP 98	+28	+17	+11	MAR 03	- 6	- 5	- 3	SEP 10	-24	+24	+26
DEC 98	+23	+16	+ 8	JUN 03	+28	+11	+ 8				
APR 97	+43	+24	+12	SEP 03	+28	+10	- 2				

* % OPTIMISTS MINUS % PESSIMISTS
Sources: Social Weather Stations (1985-), DAP (1984), and BBC (1985).

SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS *Silver Jubilee 1985-2010* **Third Quarter 2010 Social Weather Report**
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**NET OPTIMISM* ON THE ECONOMY, BY LOCATION,
SEP 1998 TO SEP 2010**



Question: Sa darating na 12 buwan, ano sa palagay ninyo ang mangyayari sa ekonomiya ng Pilipinas? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay...[BUBUTI; KAPAREHO LANG; SASAMA; HINDI ALAM]

SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS *Silver Jubilee 1975-2010* Third Quarter 2010 Social Weather Report
September 24-27, 2010 National Survey

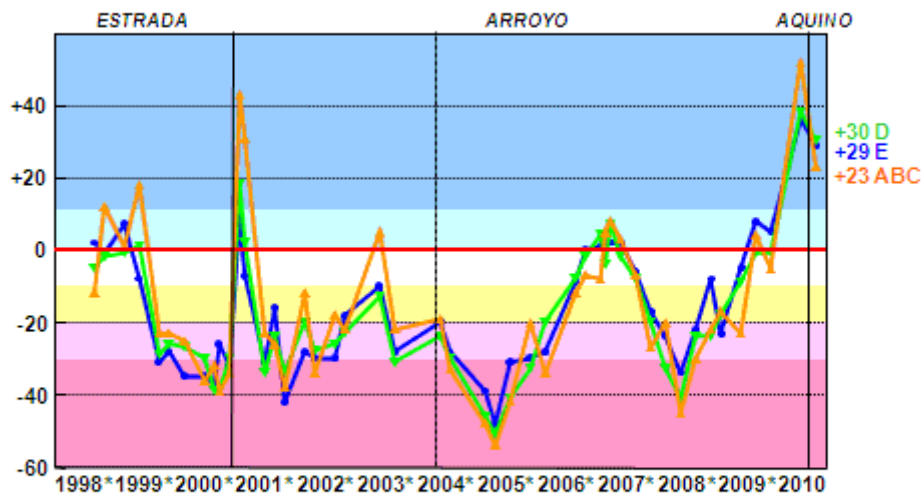
NET OPTIMISM* ON THE ECONOMY, BY LOCATION

	<u>NCR</u>	<u>BAL LUZ</u>	<u>VIS</u>	<u>MIN</u>		<u>NCR</u>	<u>BAL LUZ</u>	<u>VIS</u>	<u>MIN</u>
ESTRADA					ARROYO (cont.)				
SEP 98	+ 1	+ 6	-10	-24	AUG 04	-29	-28	-25	-37
NOV 98	+10	+23	-30	-23	MAR 05	-56	-41	-38	-52
MAR 99	+ 9	+13	-11	-17	MAY 05	-54	-47	-57	-49
JUN 99	+ 9	+18	-12	-23	AUG 05	-44	-34	-43	-43
OCT 99	-20	-10	-49	-51	DEC 05	-31	-23	-39	-39
DEC 99	-24	-15	-38	-37	MAR 06	-35	-15	-23	-32
MAR 00	-26	-13	-56	-35	SEP 06	-12	- 9	-13	- 2
JUL 00	-28	-16	-49	-48	NOV 06	-13	0	- 6	+ 3
SEP 00	-28	-22	-59	-55	FEB 07	- 8	+ 6	- 8	+ 6
OCT 00	-32	-21	-55	-50	MAR 07	- 6	+ 1	- 8	0
DEC 00	-19	-16	-51	-47	APR 07	- 2	+ 8	+ 3	+ 6
ARROYO					JUN 07	- 6	+ 4	-10	+ 2
FEB 01	+39	+33	+11	-18	SEP 07	-12	- 9	- 4	- 3
MAR 01	+22	+14	- 8	-21	DEC 07	-31	-24	-17	- 8
JUL 01	-31	-21	-37	-50	MAR 08	-35	-28	-37	-21
SEP 01	-24	-13	-19	-41	JUN 08	-41	-33	-55	-37
NOV 01	-37	-28	-43	-41	SEP 08	-33	-28	-18	-17
MAR 02	-19	-10	-23	-39	DEC 08	-37	-21	-15	-13
MAY 02	-21	-19	-36	-45	FEB 09	-18	-14	-33	-18
SEP 02	-23	-14	-41	-39	JUN 09	-12	-10	-11	- 1
NOV 02	-33	- 8	-34	-29	SEP 09	+ 5	+ 2	- 1	+ 3
JUN 03	- 2	+ 2	-19	-34	DEC 09	+ 6	+ 3	- 6	- 2
SEP 03	-34	-23	-26	-41	JUN 10	+45	+48	+28	+27
NOV 03	-33	- 8	-34	-29	AQUINO				
JUN 04	-27	-17	-23	-29	SEP 10	+38	+26	+27	+32

* % Will be better minus % Will be worse.
Note: Same and Don't Know figures are not shown.

SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS *Silver Jubilee 1975-2010* Third Quarter 2010 Social Weather Report
September 24-27, 2010 National Survey

**NET OPTIMISM* ON THE ECONOMY, BY CLASS,
SEP 1998 TO SEP 2010**



SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS *Silver Jubilee 1915-2010* Third Quarter 2010 Social Weather Report
September 24-27, 2010 National Survey

Table

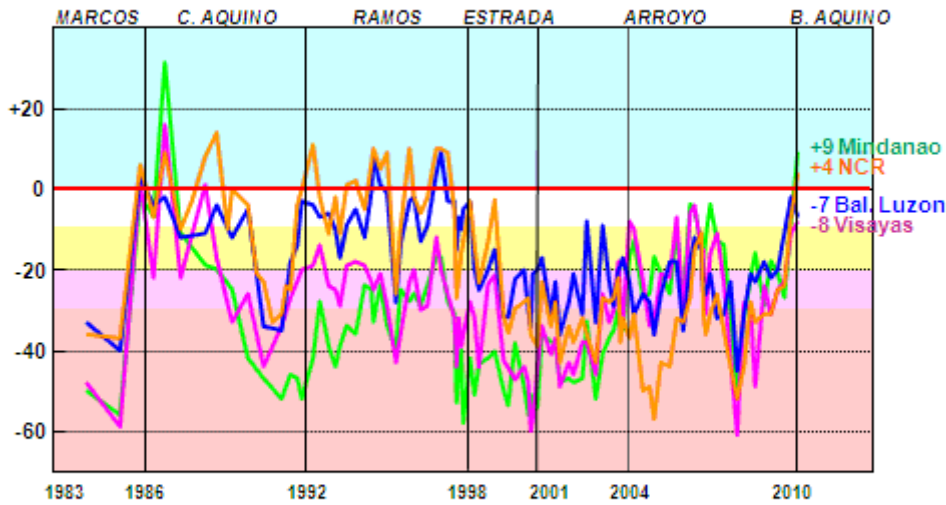
NET OPTIMISM* ON THE ECONOMY, BY CLASS

		<u>ABC</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>		<u>ABC</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	
ESTRADA					ARROYO (cont.)				
SEP 98	98	-12	- 5	+ 2	AUG 04	-33	-30	-28	
NOV 98	98	+12	- 2	- 1	MAR 05	-48	-46	-39	
MAR 99	99	+ 1	- 1	+ 7	MAY 05	-54	-51	-48	
JUN 99	99	+18	+ 1	- 8	AUG 05	-42	-41	-31	
OCT 99	99	-23	-29	-31	DEC 05	-20	-33	-30	
DEC 99	99	-23	-26	-28	MAR 06	-34	-20	-28	
MAR 00	00	-25	-27	-35	SEP 06	-12	- 8	- 9	
JUL 00	00	-36	-30	-35	NOV 06	- 7	- 2	0	
SEP 00	00	-32	-39	-37	FEB 07	- 8	+ 4	- 1	
OCT 00	00	-39	-39	-26	MAR 07	+ 5	- 4	+ 2	
DEC 00	00	-34	-30	-32	APR 07	+ 8	+ 7	+ 2	
ARROYO					JUN 07	+ 3	- 2	+ 2	
FEB 01	01	+43	+18	+ 9	SEP 07	- 7	- 8	- 6	
MAR 01	01	+31	+ 2	- 7	DEC 07	-27	-20	-17	
JUL 01	01	-23	-34	-31	MAR 08	-20	-33	-24	
SEP 01	01	-26	-24	-16	JUN 08	-45	-41	-34	
NOV 01	01	-38	-34	-42	SEP 08	-30	-24	-22	
MAR 02	02	-12	-20	-28	DEC 08	-22	-24	- 8	
MAY 02	02	-34	-28	-30	FEB 09	-17	-18	-23	
SEP 02	02	-18	-26	-30	JUN 09	-23	- 9	- 5	
NOV 02	02	-22	-23	-18	SEP 09	+ 4	- 1	+ 8	
JUN 03	03	+ 5	-13	-10	DEC 09	- 5	- 1	+ 5	
SEP 03	03	-22	-31	-28	JUN 10	+52	+38	+36	
NOV 03	03	-22	-23	-18	AQUINO				
JUN 04	04	-19	-24	-20	SEP 10	+23	+30	+29	

* % Will be better minus % Will be worse.
Note: Same and Don't Know figures are not shown.

SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS *Silver Jubilee 1915-2010* Third Quarter 2010 Social Weather Report
September 24-27, 2010 National Survey

NET GAINERS* BY LOCATION, APR 1984 TO SEP 2010



* % GAINERS MINUS % LOSERS
Sources: Social Weather Stations (1985-), DAP (1983-1984) and BBC (1985)

SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS Silver Jubilee 1975-2010
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Table

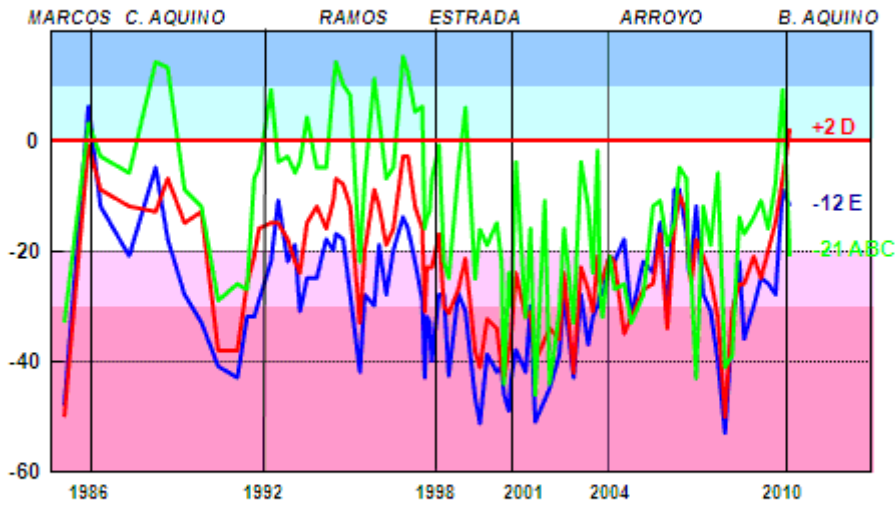
NET GAINERS* BY LOCATION

	BAL LUZ					BAL LUZ					BAL LUZ			
	NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN		NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN		NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN
MARCOS														
APR 84	-38	-33	-43	-50										
JUL 85	-37	-40	-58	-58										
C. AQUINO														
MAY 88	+8	+3	+2	-2										
OCT 88	-7	-4	-22	-7										
MAR 87	+9	-2	+18	+31										
OCT 87	-10	-12	-22	-11										
MAR 88	-3													
SEP 88	+3	-11	+1	-19										
FEB 89	+14	-4	-17	-20										
JUL 89	-10													
SEP 89	0	-12	-33	-26										
APR 90	-4	-6	-28	-42										
AUG 90	-21													
NOV 90	-23	-34	-44	-47										
MAR 91	-33													
JUL 91	-21	-36	-34	-52										
SEP 91	-24													
NOV 91	-26	-18	-27	-48										
FEB 92	-4	-14	-23	-47										
APR 92	0	-3	-20	-52										
RAMOS														
SEP 92	+11	-4	-19	-42										
DEC 92	-2	-7	-14	-23										
APR 93	-11	-8	-24	-39										
JUL 93	-2	-10	-26	-44										
SEP 93	-11	-17	-29	-39										
DEC 93	+1	-8	-19	-34										
APR 94	+2	-6	-10	-28										
AUG 94	-6	-12	-19	-34										
NOV 94	+9	-1	-23	-25										
DEC 94	+10	+3	-26	-33										
MAR 95	+6	+1	-21	-24										
JUN 95	+9	-1	-29	-34										
OCT 95	-28	-23	-43	-40										
DEC 95	-10	-14	-38	-26										
RAMOS (cont.)														
APR 98	+10	-3	-23	-23										
JUN 98	-2	-2	-20	-28										
SEP 98	-8	-13	-30	-35										
DEC 98	-2	-6	-28	-34										
APR 97	+10	+4	-12	-17										
JUN 97	+10	+6	-20	-17										
SEP 97	+9	-3	-28	-28										
DEC 97	-6	-3	-32	-31										
JAN 98	-27	-16	-44	-53										
FEB 98	-22	-7	-32	-46										
MAR 98	-18	-10	-39	-40										
APR 98	-13	-6	-38	-52										
ESTRADA														
JUL 98	-3	-3	-28	-42										
SEP 98	-14	-20	-32	-51										
NOV 98	-23	-26	-44	-44										
MAR 99	-13	-20	-34	-42										
JUN 99	-2	-16	-21	-48										
OCT 99	-32	-32	-43	-50										
DEC 99	-38	-32	-44	-54										
MAR 00	-30	-22	-47	-53										
JUL 00	-28	-20	-44	-48										
SEP 00	-27	-30	-48	-58										
OCT 00	-38	-34	-50	-51										
DEC 00	-37	-21	-57	-55										
JAN 01	-39	-20	-46	-54										
ARROYO														
MAR 01	-23	-17	-34	-38										
JUL 01	-34	-31	-41	-33										
SEP 01	-23	-23	-37	-33										
NOV 01	-43	-38	-48	-43										
MAR 02	-34	-28	-43	-47										
MAY 02	-32	-21	-48	-48										
SEP 02	-32	-31	-39	-47										
NOV 02	-38	-3	-33	-33										
ARROYO (cont.)														
MAR 03	-43	-33	-48	-52										
JUN 03	-27	-9	-28	-41										
SEP 03	-23	-23	-33	-37										
NOV 03	-27	-28	-30	-35										
JAN 04	-22	-20	-18	-20										
MAR 04	-32	-17	-34	-35										
JUN 04	-37	-23	-8	-17										
AUG 04	-31	-31	-10	-13										
DEC 04	-50	-28	-23	-27										
MAR 05	-49	-33	-34	-28										
MAY 05	-57	-38	-33	-17										
AUG 05	-43	-28	-21	-21										
DEC 05	-44	-18	-22	-28										
MAR 06	-32	-18	-7	-10										
JUN 06	-33	-26	-31	-28										
SEP 06	-27	-18	-8	-4										
NOV 06	-16	-12	-4	-6										
FEB 07	-11	-16	-16	-14										
MAR 07	-31	-28	-16	-18										
APR 07	-38	-28	-31	-12										
JUN 07	-31	-21	-18	-4										
SEP 07	-28	-32	-11	-13										
DEC 07	-35	-31	-23	-14										
MAR 08	-44	-23	-42	-32										
JUN 08	-52	-46	-51	-50										
SEP 08	-44	-31	-23	-22										
DEC 08	-25	-21	-20	-22										
FEB 09	-33	-23	-48	-18										
JUN 09	-31	-18	-24	-28										
SEP 09	-31	-22	-31	-18										
DEC 09	-26	-20	-26	-21										
MAR 10	-24	-11	-23	-27										
JUN 10	-7	-2	-11	-8										
B. AQUINO														
SEP 10	+4	-7	-8	-9										

* % GAINERS MINUS % LOSERS
Sources: Social Weather Stations (1985-), DAP (1983-1984) and BBC (1985)

SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS Silver Jubilee 1975-2010
Third Quarter 2010 Social Weather Report
September 24-27, 2010 National Survey

**NET GAINERS* BY CLASS,
APR 1984 TO SEP 2010**



* % GAINERS MINUS % LOSERS
Sources: Social Weather Stations (1986-), DAP (1983-1984) and BBC (1985)

SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS Silver Jubilee 1915-2010
Third Quarter 2010 Social Weather Report
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NET GAINERS* BY CLASS

MARCOS	ABC	D	E	RAMOS (cont.)	ABC	D	E	ARROYO (cont.)	ABC	D	E
JUL 86	-33	-60	-48	APR 87	+15	-3	-14	SEP 03	-12	-27	-38
C. AQUINO				JUN 87	+12	-3	-18	NOV 03	-24	-31	-32
MAY 88	+3	-1	+8	SEP 87	+5	-12	-22	JAN 04	-2	-21	-30
OCT 88	-3	-8	-12	JAN 88	+8	-18	-28	MAR 04	-32	-25	-28
OCT 87	-8	-12	-21	FEB 88	-14	-31	-43	JUN 04	-21	-21	-21
SEP 89	+14	-13	-6	MAR 88	-14	-33	-32	AUG 04	-27	-22	-22
FEB 89	+13	-7	-18	MAR 88	-13	-33	-33	DEC 04	-28	-36	-18
SEP 89	-9	-16	-23	APR 88	-7	-33	-40	MAR 05	-33	-32	-32
APR 90	-12	-13	-33	ESTRADA				MAY 05	-37	-32	-38
NOV 90	-28	-33	-41	JUL 88	-1	-17	-28	AUG 05	-28	-27	-22
JUL 91	-28	-32	-43	SEP 88	-22	-30	-28	DEC 05	-12	-28	-24
NOV 91	-27	-28	-32	NOV 88	-25	-31	-43	MAR 06	-11	-17	-16
FEB 92	-7	-21	-32	MAR 89	-8	-27	-28	JUN 06	-19	-34	-32
APR 92	-5	-18	-28	JUN 89	+8	-21	-31	SEP 06	-15	-18	-8
RAMOS				OCT 89	-25	-38	-47	NOV 06	-5	-10	-8
SEP 92	+8	-16	-22	DEC 89	-18	-41	-51	FEB 07	-7	-13	-17
DEC 92	-4	-16	-11	MAR 90	-19	-32	-38	MAR 07	-23	-22	-24
APR 93	-3	-18	-22	JUL 90	-16	-34	-42	APR 07	-26	-28	-22
JUL 93	-8	-22	-19	SEP 90	-22	-41	-41	JUN 07	-43	-18	-12
SEP 93	-4	-24	-31	OCT 90	-44	-43	-48	SEP 07	-12	-21	-28
DEC 93	+4	-16	-25	DEC 90	-24	-38	-48	DEC 07	-19	-25	-31
APR 94	-6	-12	-25	JAN 01	-30	-35	-43	MAR 08	-8	-32	-40
NOV 94	+10	-11	-20	ARROYO				JUN 08	-41	-40	-53
DEC 94	+14	-7	-17	MAR 01	-4	-24	-38	SEP 08	-38	-31	-34
MAR 95	+10	-8	-18	JUL 01	-32	-32	-42	DEC 08	-14	-28	-22
JUN 95	+8	-12	-28	SEP 01	-18	-31	-30	FEB 09	-17	-28	-38
OCT 95	-22	-33	-42	NOV 01	-48	-40	-51	JUN 09	-14	-21	-30
DEC 95	-7	-20	-28	MAR 02	-11	-38	-47	SEP 09	-11	-26	-26
APR 96	+11	-8	-30	MAY 02	-44	-34	-35	DEC 09	-18	-20	-28
JUN 96	+4	-12	-19	SEP 02	-31	-38	-39	MAR 10	-3	-15	-28
SEP 96	-7	-19	-28	NOV 02	-18	-24	-28	JUN 10	+8	-7	-8
DEC 96	-5	-18	-20	MAR 03	-33	-42	-43	B. AQUINO			
				JUN 03	-3	-23	-28	SEP 10	-21	-2	-12

* % GAINERS MINUS % LOSERS
Sources: Social Weather Stations (1986-), DAP (1983-1984) and BBC (1985)

SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS Silver Jubilee 1915-2010
Third Quarter 2010 Social Weather Report
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STANDARD TERMS FOR VALUES OF SWS ECONOMIC TREND INDICATORS

<u>Personal Optimism (Net)</u>	<u>Economic Optimism (Net)</u>	<u>Gainers-Losers (Net)</u>	
+30 up	+10 up	+10 up	Very high
+20 to +29	+ 1 to + 9	+ 1 to + 9	High
+10 to +19	- 9 to zero	- 9 to zero	Fair
+ 1 to + 9	-19 to -10	-19 to -10	Mediocre
- 9 to zero	-29 to -20	-29 to -20	Low
-10 down	-30 down	-30 down	Very Low

Comment: In the case of Personal Optimism, the term "fair" is assigned to the category containing the median and the mode. The term "mediocre" is used for the positive category (+1, +9) since it is below the median or less than what is normally expected.

Comment: In the case of Economic Optimism and Gainers-Losers (past trend in personal Quality of Life), the median are in the category "low" and the modal responses are in the category "very low," i.e., "low" and "very low" are the most common answers. The term "fair" is assigned to the negative category (-9, 0) since it is much above the median, or much more than what is normally expected. The term "mediocre" is then assigned to the category between "fair" and "low".

Note: NET figures are % OPTIMISTS/GAINERS minus % PESSIMISTS/LOSERS are correctly rounded.



Third Quarter 2010 Social Weather Report
September 24-27, 2010 National Survey

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Nigerians Divided Over Choice of Presidential Candidates

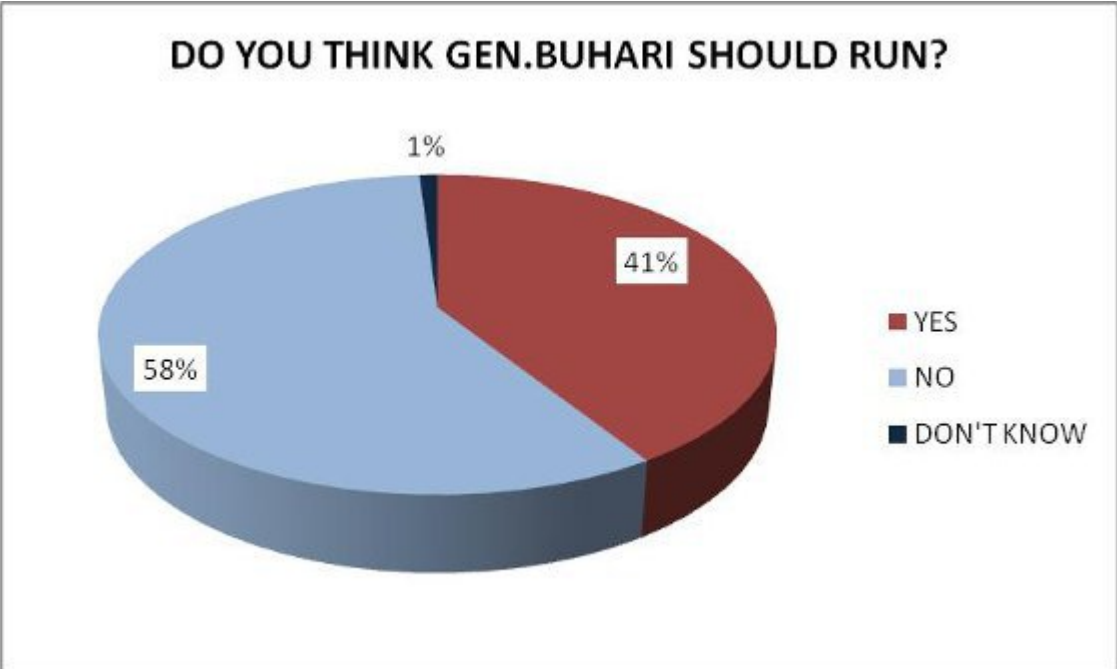
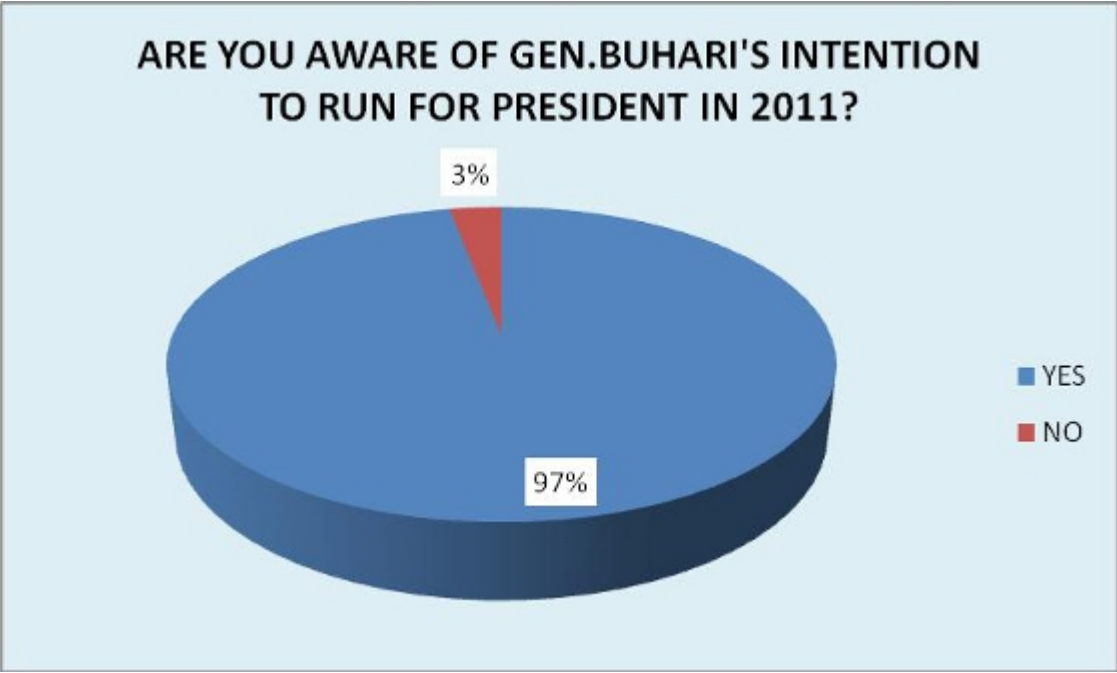
Abuja, Nigeria. October 18, 2010

As more Nigerians declare their intentions to run for office in the 2011 presidential elections, NOI Polls has embarked on an ongoing exercise to track the popularity of presidential aspirants as well as other related electoral events.

In a recent survey, Nigerians were asked their opinions on selected presidential candidates.

General Buhari (Retired)

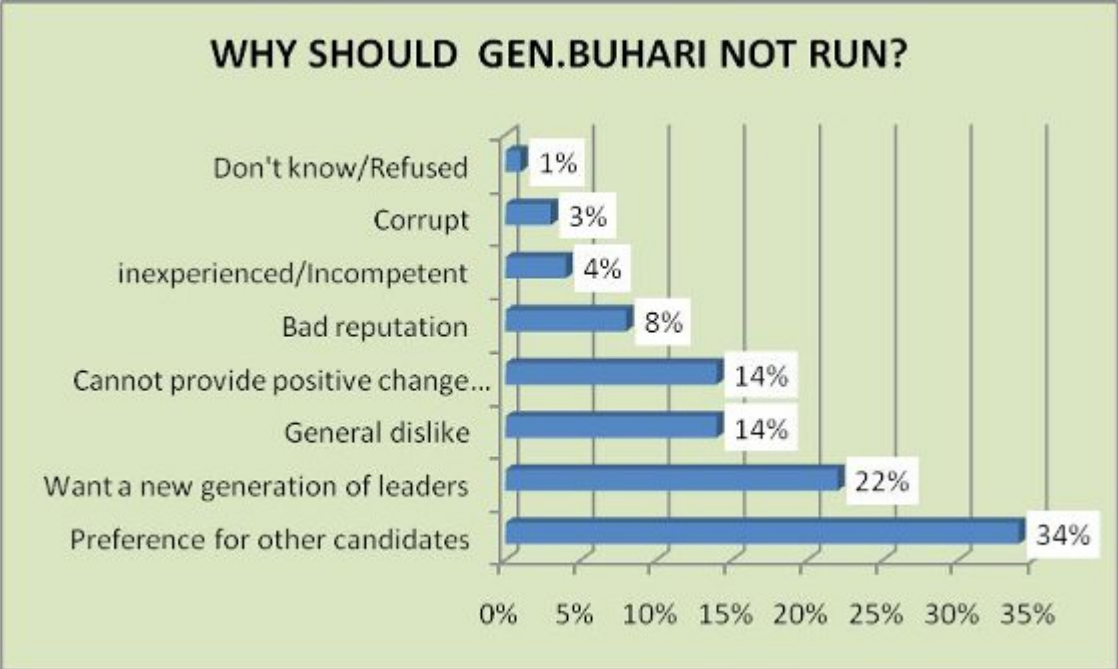
Participants in the survey were asked if they were aware of retired General Buhari's intention to run for office in the forthcoming elections. Well over 9 in 10 people (97%) surveyed were aware of this fact. When asked if they felt he should run for office, 41% said he should, while nearly 6 in 10 people (58%) said he should not run.



The Majority of the people (70%) who said he should run, cited “his right” as a Nigerian as the reason he should run. 8% said he had the “experience” needed, 5% said “he is a man of integrity”, while the reason given by another 8% was “he is a good man”.

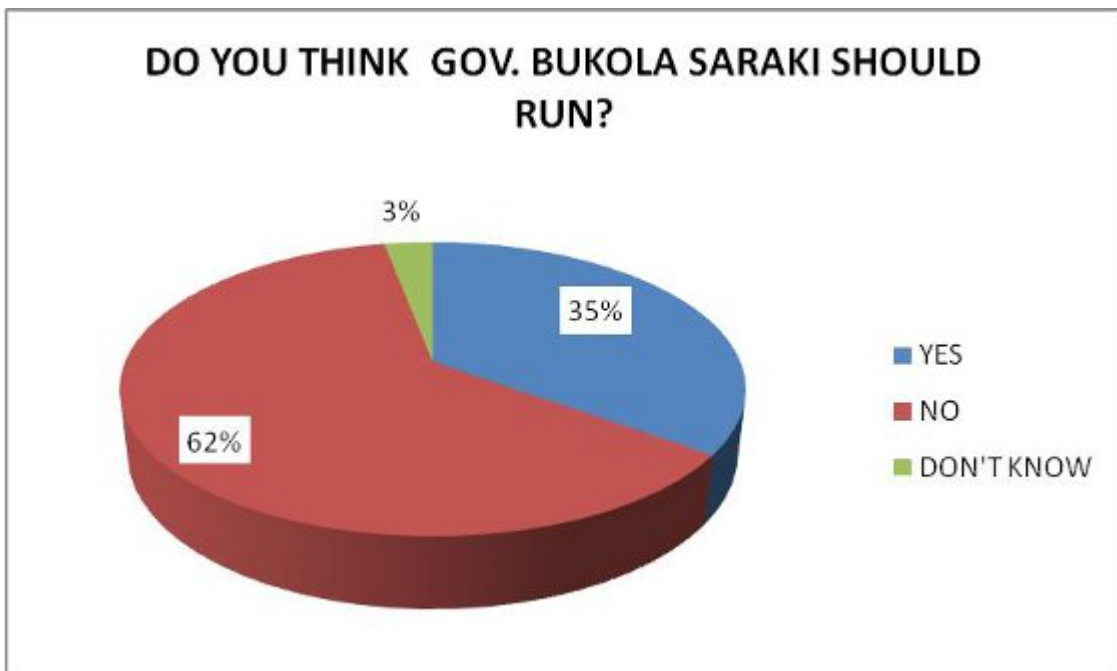
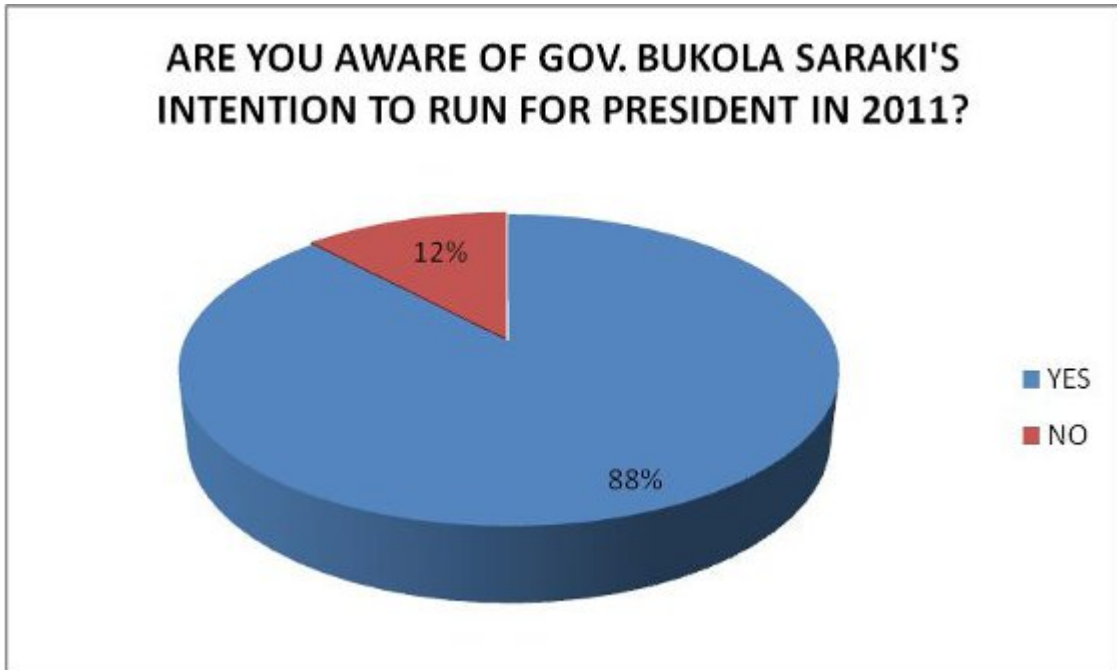


The highest proportion (34%) of respondents who said he should not run, mentioned a “preference for other candidates” as the reason why he should not run for office. 22% said they wanted a “new generation of leaders”, while 14% each cited a “general dislike” for the candidate and an inability to “provide the positive change need in Nigeria”.

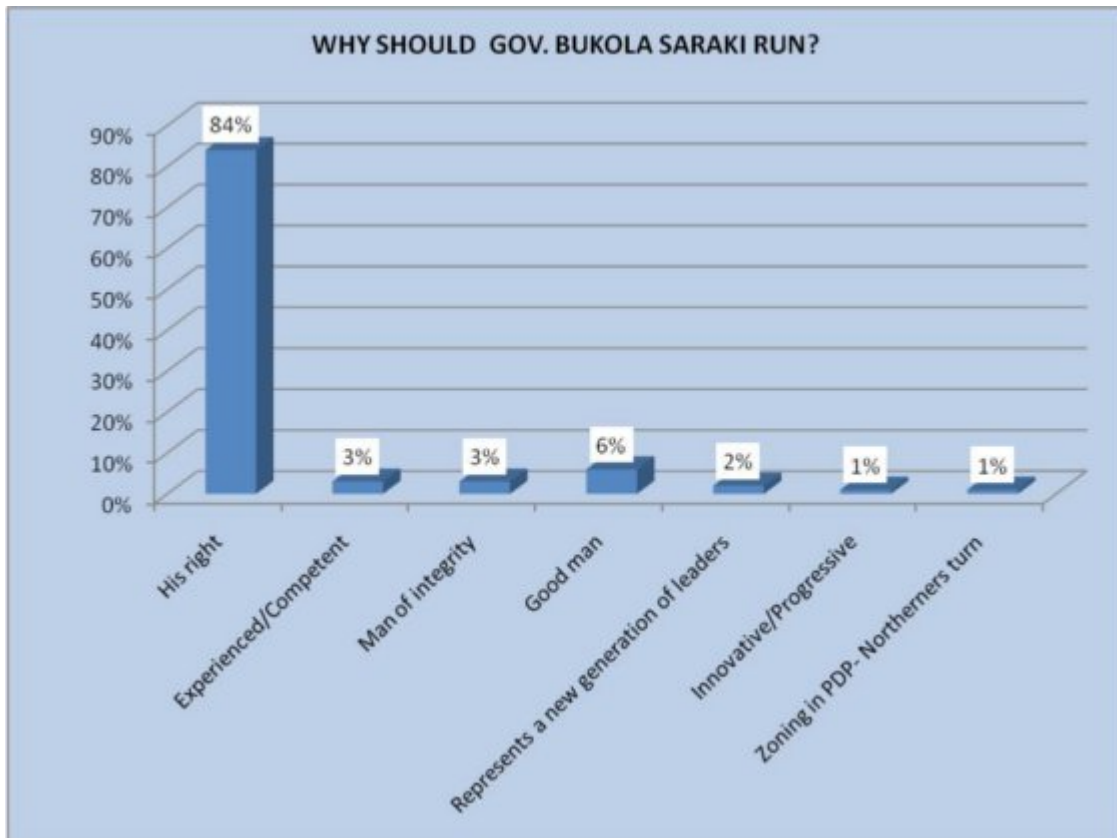


Governor Bukola Saraki

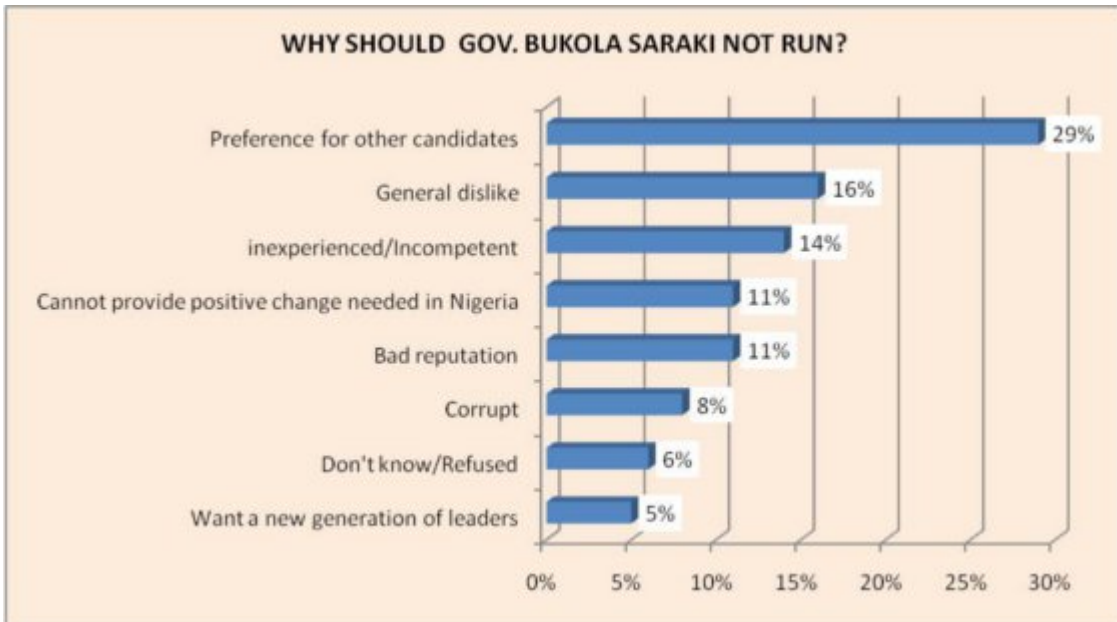
While 88% of the people polled were aware of Governor Saraki's intention to run for office, only slightly over one-third (35%) of respondents felt he should run. 62% said he should not run while 3% did not have anything to say on the issue.



The vast majority (84%) of those who said he should run for office, mentioned “his right” as a nigerian as the reason he should run. 6% said he is a “good man”, while 35% each said he is “experienced/ competent” and he is a “man of integrity”.

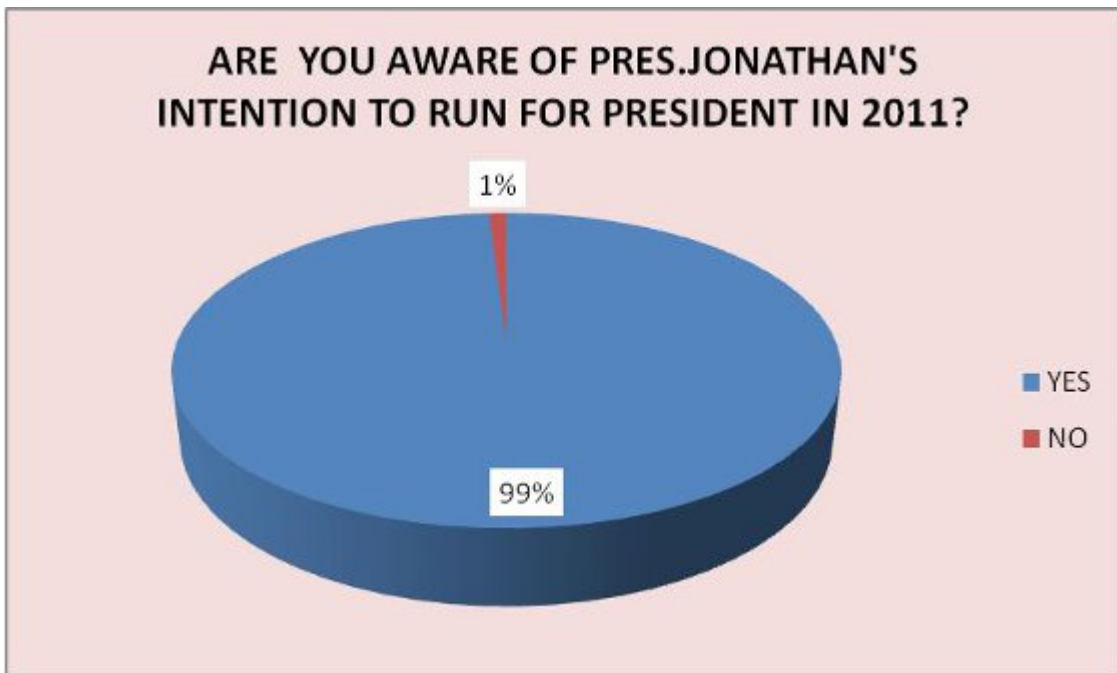


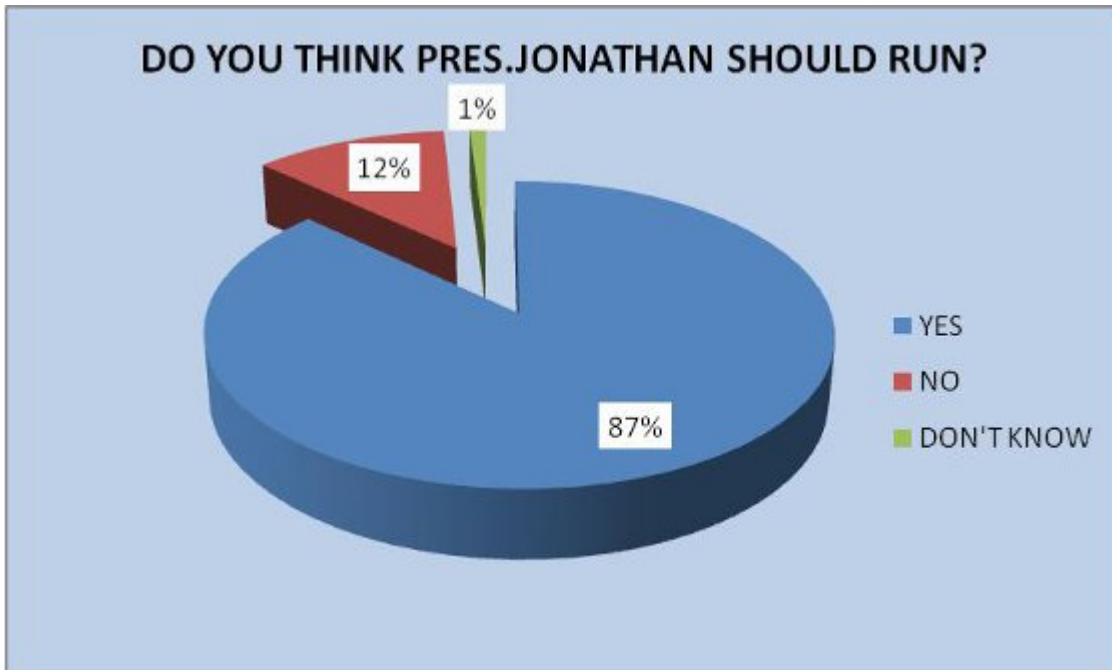
29% of those who said Governor Saraki should not run, cited a “preference for other candidates” as their major reason. 16% cited a “general dislike” for the candidate, 14% said he is “inexperienced/incompetent”; while 11% each mentioned a “bad reputation” and an inability to “provide the positive change needed in Nigeria”, as their reasons.



President Goodluck Jonathan

Almost all (99%) the people polled said they were aware of president Jonathan's intention to contest in the upcoming presidential elections. 87% of respondents said they feel he should run for office. This figure is slightly higher than a similar poll conducted in August 2010, before the president declared his intentions to contest, where 81% felt he should run.

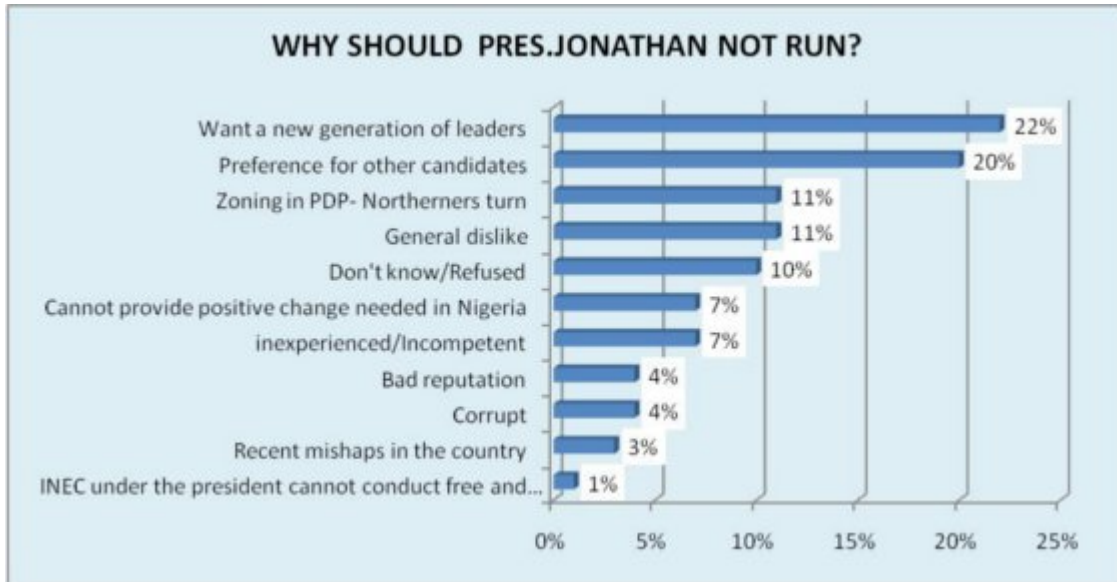




Again, majority of respondents (23%) who said he should run, mentioned “his right” as a Nigerian as their reason. 18% cited “experience/competence”, 16% each said he is “innovative/progressive” and he is a “man of integrity”; while 10% and 12% said he is a “good man” and he “represents a new generation of leaders” respectively.



Majority (22%) of the respondents who felt he should not run cited a desire for a “new generation of leaders” as their reason. 20 % mentioned a preference for other candidates, 11% each mentioned the zoning formula in PDP meant it was the “Northerners turn” and a “general dislike” for the candidate. It is important to note that 3% and 1 % of the respondents cited he “recent mishaps in the country” and an “INEC under the president cannot conduct free and fair elections” respectively, as their reasons.



Respondents for the snap polls were randomly selected from a database of phone-owning Nigerians aged 18 and above across the six geopolitical zones in the country, compiled by NOI Polls. 1058 people took part in the telephone interviews conducted from the 7th to the 11th of October, 2010. For a sample of this size, we can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 3 percentage points.

This poll is part of the ongoing snap poll exercise conducted by NOI Polls to rapidly assess public sentiments following various electoral events. NOI Polls is a Nigeria based opinion research organization which Works in technical partnership with Gallup Polls (USA), to conduct periodic opinion polls on various socioeconomic issues in Nigeria.

EAST EUROPE

Population Census: Not Noticeable And Not Important?

Russians prefer answering census questions at home. Those who refuse to participate in population census do so because its purpose is not clear to them.

MOSCOW, October 25, 2010. Russian Public Opinion Research Center (VCIOM) presents the data describing what type of participation in the population census Russians opt for. **As before, Russians prefer private conversation with census taker as a type of participation in the census (92%).** Rarer Russians prefer calling special phone for reporting information about themselves (51%), or going to special enumeration point (50%); both types of answers have got less attractive over the recent eight years (in 2002 - 67 and 65% respectively).

Russians with high level of education more often than others would like to answer the questions via phone (50%) or go to special enumeration point (54%).

Least prepared are Muscovites and St.Petersburgians. Most of them are not planning to answer the questions at home (18%), take part in the census via phone (34%) or to go to special enumeration point (39%).

The main reason why Russians are not willing to take part in the population census is that they do not understand its purpose (57%). Rarer Russians point out that all the information can be taken from other sources (16%), or are afraid that the information will be used against them (14%). Nevertheless, 11% of respondents think that it is all about wasting of money.

The initiative Russian opinion polls were conducted on October 16-17, 2010. 1600 respondents were interviewed at 138 sampling points in 46 regions of Russia. The margin of error does not exceed 3.4%.

Will you answer the question of the census takers ... <i>(close-ended question, one answer per each position)</i>			
		2002	2010
When they come to your place	<i>Definitely yes</i>	73	71
	<i>Rather yes</i>	21	21
	<i>Rather no</i>	3	3
	<i>Definitely no</i>	2	2
	<i>Hard to tell</i>	2	3
Via phone (for elderly and disabled persons)	<i>Definitely yes</i>	37	33
	<i>Rather yes</i>	30	18
	<i>Rather no</i>	19	14
	<i>Definitely no</i>	9	12
	<i>Hard to tell</i>	5	22
At special enumeration point	<i>Definitely yes</i>	34	32
	<i>Rather yes</i>	31	18
	<i>Rather no</i>	19	15
	<i>Definitely no</i>	11	18
	<i>Hard to tell</i>	5	17

If you are not willing to take part in the population census, could you tell us why?

<i>(open-ended question, write down everything mentioned by respondent,</i>	
<i>% of those who refuse to take part in the census by using one of the methods mentioned above)</i>	
<i>I do not understand what it is for</i>	57
<i>All the information about me can be found in other sources</i>	16
<i>I am afraid the information can be used against me; I do not want to provide this information</i>	14
<i>I think the population census is all about wasting of money</i>	11
<i>Other</i>	3
<i>Hard to tell</i>	5

Origins And Purpose Of Nationwide Population Census

Every third Russian does not know about the population census; every fourth would lie to census taker.

MOSCOW, October 21, 2010. Russian Public Opinion Research Center (VCIOM) presents the data describing, whether Russians understand what the census is intended for. **Most of Russians understands what the national population census is intended for; however, the number of such respondents has considerably decreased over the recent eight years (from 84 to 71%).** The purpose of conducting the population census is known first for those respondents with high level of education (78%), residents of big and middle-sized cities (75-78%). At the same time, the share of those who know about that by hearsay has dramatically increased (from 14 to 26%). As a rule, they are Russians with low level of education (35%), and Muscovites and St.Petersburgians (34%).

The majority of Russians think that the national census is intended for getting statistical data about the population and its structure (55%). Thirty-eight percent of respondents think that the data acquired during the census will be used in making policy. In particular, 15% consider the population census will help identify social and economic situation in the country and increase the effectiveness of social policies and politics (10%), serve as a basis for economic and social forecasting (8%) and et cet. Those, who think the population census covers money laundering or is used against population, are in the minority (1% for each).

To reveal whether Russians provide reliable information about themselves, they were asked indirect question how honest they think people are when answering the census questions as people tend to attribute their behavior to other people. **In Russians` opinion, people tend to provide reliable information about themselves (61%); it allows us to assume that most of respondents report true information.** Most of them are residents of the Urals (74%), big and middle-sized cities (64-66%), non-qualified workers (69%) and specialists with higher education diplomas outside production (73%). One-quarter of

respondents, in their turn, think that people conceal information about themselves (25%). Most of them are Southerners (43%), metropolitan residents (32%), entrepreneurs (39%), civil servants (34%) and the unemployed (36%).

The initiative Russian opinion polls were conducted in 16-17 October, 2010. 1600 respondents were interviewed at 138 sampling points in 46 regions of Russia. The margin of error does not exceed 3.4%.

A national census will be held in October. Have you heard about that, and what is it intended for?					
<i>(close-ended question, one answer)</i>					
		2002		2010	
<i>Heard and know what it is for</i>		84		71	
<i>Heard but do not know what it is for</i>		14		26	
<i>I have not heard about that</i>		1		1	
<i>Hard to tell</i>		1		2	
A national census will be held in October. Have you heard about that?					
Do you understand what it is intended for?					
<i>(close-ended question, one answer)</i>					
	Total respondents	Education			incomplete higher
		elementary, or lower, incomplete secondary education	secondary (school, technical college)	secondary special (college)	(not less than 3 years), higher
<i>Heard and know what it is for</i>	71	61	69	71	78
<i>Heard but do not know what it is for</i>	26	35	29	26	20
<i>I have not heard about that</i>	1	3	1	0	1
<i>Hard to tell</i>	2	2	1	2	2
In your opinion, what is the population census intended for?					
<i>(open-ended question, write down everything pointed by respondent, % of those who understand what the national census is for)</i>					
<i>To get the accurate statistical data about the population and its structure</i>				55	

<i>To identify social and economic situation in the country</i>	15
<i>To increase the effectiveness of social policies: accrual of social benefits, construction of kindergartens, schools, hospitals</i>	10
<i>For social and economic forecasting</i>	8
<i>Formation of state budget</i>	3
<i>Increase of effectiveness of employment policies</i>	2
<i>Money laundering</i>	1
<i>To use the information against population</i>	1
<i>Hard to tell</i>	12

During the population census Russian citizens will be asked questions about their lives. In your opinion, will people provide true and reliable or false information about themselves?

(close-ended question, one answer)

	Total respondents	Type of settlement				
		Moscow and St.Petersburg	More than 500 thousand	100 - 500 thousand	Less than 100 thousand	Rural area
<i>Rather true</i>	61	55	64	66	59	58
<i>They would rather conceal the information</i>	25	32	24	22	27	24
<i>Hard to tell</i>	14	14	11	12	13	18

WEST EUROPE

Two-in-Five Britons Believe Economic Problems Will Continue

(10/28/10) -

Few people in Britain believe the country's economy is performing well, and a sizeable proportion of respondents expect the situation to worsen, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

Nine-in-ten respondents foresee higher petrol prices, and only 11 per cent describe the current economic conditions as "good."

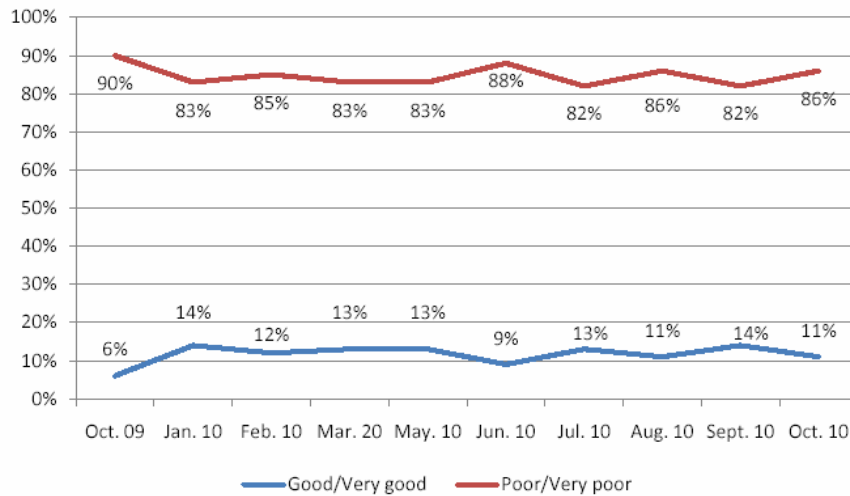
Few people in Britain believe the country's economy is performing well, and a sizeable proportion of respondents expect the situation to worsen, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

In the online survey of a representative sample of 2,021 British adults, 86 per cent of respondents (+4 since September) describe the United Kingdom's economy as being in poor or very poor condition, while only 11 per cent (-3) describe it as good or very good.

Three-in-five respondents (59%) continue to rate their personal finances as poor. While 11 per cent of Britons expect the UK economy to improve over the next six months, 41 per cent foresee a decline—including 57 per cent of respondents in Scotland.

More than half of respondents (55%) believe the recession will not be over until after 2011, while 16 per cent foresee the end of the downturn in 2011.

How would you rate the economic conditions in the UK today? – Total Britain



Concerns, Inflation and Debt

Unemployment remains the top concern among Britons (40% have worried frequently or occasionally about someone in their household losing their job), followed by the value of investments and savings (both at 32%), being able to pay the mortgage or rent (30%), and employers facing serious financial problems (23%).

Inflation remains an issue for Britons, with large majorities of respondents expecting the price of petrol (81%) and groceries (85%) to go up in the next six months. Many respondents also think that a new car (55%) and a new TV (42%) will cost more in the next six months. More than a third of Britons (37%) expect property prices to fall in the next six months.

Economic Panorama					
Thinking about the next six months, do you expect the price of each of the following items to go up, stay about the same, or go down? – Total Britain					
	Petrol	Property prices	A new car	A new TV	A week's worth of groceries
Prices will go up	91%	24%	55%	46%	85%
Prices will stay the same	5%	30%	30%	32%	10%
Prices will go down	2%	37%	7%	16%	2%
Not sure	2%	9%	9%	6%	2%

If respondents were given an additional £1,000, a large amount of money would be spent on paying back debts (£263) and saving in a bank account (£212). Covering day to day

expenses is next on the list with £154, followed by investing in an ISA with £126, spending on personal items with £114, setting aside funds for a big purchase with £114, and buying shares in a particular company with £24.

The UK Economy Compared to Others

At least two-in-five respondents say Britain’s economy is in worse shape than the economies of China (54%), Canada (43%), Australia (43%), Japan (42%) and Germany (41%). Fewer respondents think the UK economy is in worse shape than that of France (22%) and the United States (26%).

Methodology: From October 24 to October 26, 2010, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 2,021 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.

NORTH AMERICA

Fewer Swing Voters in 2010 Than in Prior Midterm Years

One in five likely voters could change their minds

October 28, 2010

About one in five likely voters have yet to solidify their 2010 vote for Congress, including 4% who currently have no preference and 15% who express a preference but say they could change their minds between now and the elections. That is a lower proportion of swing voters than Gallup measured in the prior two midterm elections.

Committed Voters and Swing Voters in Midterm Elections

Based on likely voters

	Definitely vote for candidate	Could change mind	No preference	Total swing voters
2010 Oct 14-24	81%	15%	4%	19%
2006 Oct 6-8	73%	22%	5%	27%
2002 Oct 21-22	63%	32%	5%	37%

GALLUP

Republican voters are somewhat more committed to their vote choice at this point than are Democratic voters. Among voters who say they would choose the Republican candidate for Congress in their local district if the elections were held today, 86% say they will definitely vote that way, compared with 82% of Democratic voters who are committed to their choice.

This higher level of commitment among Republican voters could be a positive sign for Republicans' chances on Election Day. In both 2002 and 2006, the party with the greater proportion of committed voters eventually won the greater percentage of the vote on Election Day.

*Committed Voters and Swing Voters in Midterm Elections,
by Candidate Preference*

Based on likely voters

	Definitely vote for candidate	Could change mind
2010 Oct 14-24		
Prefer Republican	86%	14%
Prefer Democrat	82%	18%
2006 Oct 6-8		
Prefer Republican	72%	28%
Prefer Democrat	79%	21%
2002 Oct 21-22		
Prefer Republican	70%	30%
Prefer Democrat	63%	37%

GALLUP®

Historically, swing voters have come disproportionately from the ranks of those without strong attachments to the political parties. That is the case in the 2010 data as well, with independents (32%) and moderates (29%) among the subgroups of likely voters with the highest proportions of swing voters. Young adults are also far less likely than older adults to have a firm commitment to a candidate.

Swing Voters in the 2010 Midterm Elections, by Subgroup

Based on likely voters

	Swing voters
Party Identification	
Democratic	13%
Independent	32%
Republican	12%
Ideological Self-Identification	
Liberal	12%
Moderate	29%
Conservative	15%
Age	
18 to 29 years	32%
30 to 49 years	17%
50 to 64 years	18%
65+ years	19%

Gallup, Oct. 14-17 and Oct. 21-24, 2010

GALLUP®

Bottom Line

Roughly one in five likely voters -- including about a third of independents -- have yet to make a firm voting choice, providing some hope for the Democratic Party in the final days of the 2010 campaign. In 2002, when more than one in three likely voters had not made a firm choice roughly two weeks before the elections, [a late surge propelled the Republican Party to gains in the House](#) even though Gallup tracking of voter preferences showed the Democrats leading for much of the fall.

Still, the lower proportion of swing voters this year, coupled with [Republican leads in current 2010 voting preferences](#), is another good sign for the GOP's chances of a strong showing on Election Day. The potential for change among swing voters may not be all that great. Past Gallup analysis using pre- and post-election panel data found that swing voters usually follow through on their initial voting preference.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Oct. 14-17 and Oct. 21-24, 2010, with a random sample of 1,989 likely 2010 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 likely voters, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 3 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 per 1,000 national adults, 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.

Continued Positive Marks for Government Anti-Terror Efforts

But Many Say U.S. Has Been Lucky in Avoiding Attack

October 22, 2010

Little Change in Government's Anti-Terror Ratings

<i>How well is gov't doing in reducing threat of terrorism?</i>	Feb 2009	Nov 2009	Jan 2010	Oct 2010
	%	%	%	%
Very/Fairly well	71	74	65	69
Not too/Not at all well	22	22	33	28
Don't know	7	4	2	4
	100	100	100	100
<i>Compared w/ 9/11, terrorists' ability to attack U.S. is...</i>				
Greater	17	29	33	30
The same	44	38	35	41
Less	35	29	29	25
Don't know	4	4	3	4
	100	100	100	100

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

The federal government continues to get positive marks for efforts to reduce the threat of terrorism, but many Americans say luck is a big reason why the United States has not suffered a major attack at home since Sept. 11, 2001.

About seven-in-ten (69%) say the government is doing very (15%) or fairly well (54%) in reducing the threat of terrorism, numbers that have changed only slightly since January.

Still, 30% say the ability of terrorists to attack the U.S. is now greater than it was on 9/11, while 41% think it is about the same. Just a quarter (25%) say the ability of terrorists to attack is less now than it was in 2001. These numbers also are little changed since the start of the year.

Why Has There Not Been An Attack Since 2001 in the U.S.?

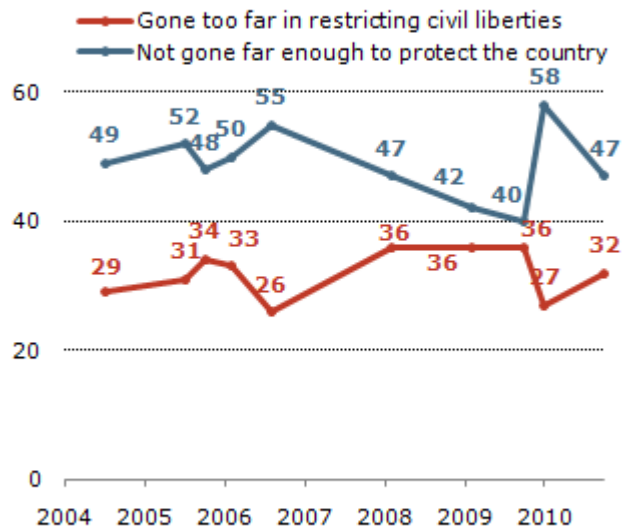
<i>Mostly because...</i>	Oct 2005 %	Aug 2006 %	Nov 2009 %	Oct 2010 %
American has been lucky so far	45	40	35	43
Gov't doing good job protecting country	33	39	44	37
America difficult target for terrorists	17	13	11	13
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>
	100	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct.13-18, 2010. 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 2,251 adults, finds that the public continues to be divided over why there has not been another terrorist attack since 2001; 43% say it is mostly because America has been lucky while nearly as many (37%) say it is mostly because the government is doing a good job protecting the country. Another 13% say America is a difficult target for terrorists. These numbers have shown little change in recent years.

Currently, nearly half (47%) say the government's anti-terrorism policies have not gone far enough to protect the country, while about a third (32%) say those policies have gone

Gov't Anti-Terrorism Efforts Have...



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct.13-18, 2010.

too far

in restricting civil liberties.

Since January there has been a decline in the percentage saying the government's anti-terrorism policies have not gone far enough in protecting the country.

At that time, shortly after the failed Christmas Day attack on an airliner, 58% said the government had not gone far enough in protecting the country, more than double the percentage saying it had gone too far in restricting civil liberties (27%). Just two months earlier, in November 2009, 40% said the government had not gone far enough in national security, while nearly as many (36%) said it gone too far in restricting civil liberties.

Partisan Shift in Anti-Terror Ratings

Democrats are now more likely than Republicans to say the government is doing very or fairly well in reducing the threat of terrorism. Fully 84% of Democrats give the government positive ratings compared with 64% of Republicans.

How Well is Government Doing Reducing the Threat of Terrorism?

% saying very/fairly well	Oct 2005	Jan 2007	Feb 2008	Nov 2009	Jan 2010	Oct 2010
Total	67	54	66	74	65	69
Republican	91	82	84	73	59	64
Democrat	55	36	57	78	76	84
Independent	60	51	64	70	59	62
R-D gap	+36	+46	+27	-5	-17	-20

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct. 13-18, 2010

During the Bush administration, the partisan gap was reversed. In February 2008, 84% of Republicans and 57% of Democrats expressed positive views of the government's anti-terror efforts; the partisan differences were even larger (46 points) in January 2007.

Independents' views of the government's performance in reducing the threat of terrorism have shown less change since the Bush administration. Currently, 62% say the government is doing very or fairly well, compared with 70% last November and 64% in February 2008.

There also have been partisan shifts in other attitudes and perceptions related to terrorism. Currently, 50% of Republicans mostly credit luck, rather than effective government policies (37% of Republicans), for why there has not been another attack since 2001. Among Democrats, 44% say it is mostly because of government policies while about as many (35%) say it is because the country has been lucky so far.

In August 2006, a majority of Republicans (58%) said the United States had not suffered another terror attack mostly because of government policies, while 54% of Democrats said this was mostly because of luck. Again, independents views have changed less with the change of administrations - currently 44% say the absence of attacks since 2001 is mostly because of luck while 31% mostly credit government policies. In 2006, 40% said it was mostly because the country has been lucky and 33% said it was mostly because of government policies.

Find [survey methodology](#) and [topline survey findings](#) at people-press.org.

Midterm Snapshot: Enthusiasm For Obama Reelection Bid Greater Than For Reagan In 1982

October 25, 2010

Divide over Obama Reelection Bid

<i>Would you like to see ___ run for reelection?</i>	Yes	No	DK
	%	%	%
Barack Obama (Oct 2010)	47	42	11=100
Bill Clinton (Dec 1994)*	44	47	9=100
George H.W. Bush (Nov 1990)	53	39	7=100
Ronald Reagan (Aug 1982)	36	51	13=100
Jimmy Carter (Oct 1978)*	50	38	12=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/NATIONAL JOURNAL Oct. 21-24, 2010.

*Question worded differently. See topline for full wording. Clinton question from PSRA/Newsweek, Bush and Reagan questions from Gallup, Carter question from NBC News/AP.

Two years ahead of the next presidential election, the public is divided over whether Barack Obama should run for a second term as president. About half (47%) say they would like to see Obama run again in 2012, while 42% say they would not. This is better than the outlook for Ronald Reagan in August 1982; at that point, just 36% of the public said they wanted to see Reagan -- who subsequently went on to win his second term by an 18-point margin -- run for reelection.

The latest Pew Research/National Journal Congressional Connection poll, sponsored by SHRM, conducted Oct. 21-24 among 1,006 adults, finds that the 47% who currently say they would like Obama to run again is comparable to public opinion about Bill Clinton on a similar question following the 1994 midterm elections (44% thought Clinton should seek the 1996 Democratic nomination, 47% did not).

Opinions about whether Obama should run again reflect his overall approval rating. In the most recent [Pew Research Center survey](#), 46% approved of Obama's job performance. This was also the case for Clinton in December 1994, shortly after that year's midterm elections (41% approval).

As is the case with Obama, Reagan's first two years in office were coupled with tough economic times and sliding approval ratings. [Reagan's approval ratings closely tracked economic indicators](#). According to Gallup polling, Reagan's approval rating stood at 42% in August 1982 and bottomed out at 35% in the beginning of 1983. Opinions about Reagan's political future at this time reflected this: In February 1983, as in August 1982, far more said that Reagan should not run for reelection (57%) than said he should (35%).

Views of Obama Second Term More Partisan than in Past Years

Partisan Split over Obama Race for Second Term

<i>% saying current president should run for reelection...</i>	Reagan Aug 1982 %	Bush Nov 1990 %	Clinton* Dec 1994 %	Obama Oct 2010 %
Total	36	53	44	47
Republican	65	72	27	12
Democrat	19	38	61	83
Independent	34	53	43	37
R-D Diff	+46 R	+34 R	+34 D	+71 D

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/NATIONAL JOURNAL October 21-24, 2010.
*Question was worded differently. See topline for full question wording.

Support for the president running for reelection is associated with partisanship, but partisan divisions over Obama running again are greater than they were for Ronald Reagan, George H.W. Bush or Bill Clinton during their second year in office.

In August 1982, 65% of Republicans wanted to see Reagan run again, compared with 19% of Democrats -- a 46-point gap. Similarly, following the 1990 midterm elections, 72% of Republicans said they wanted to see Bush run again in 1992, compared with 38% of Democrats -- a 34-point gap. In 1994, there was a 34-point partisan gap over Clinton's possible reelection bid (61% of Democrats vs. 27% of Republicans). Today, by comparison, there is a 71-point partisan gap over whether Obama should run again in 2012; more than eight-in-ten Democrats (83%) would like to see him run, compared with just 12% of Republicans.

On balance, more independents say Obama should not run (47%) than say he should (37%). This balance of opinion is similar to independents' opinions of a possible second term for Reagan in 1982 (47% did not want to see him run, 34% did).

Voters Split over Possible Impact of Power Shift in Congress

Voters Divided over GOP Control of Congress

<i>Which would be better for the country?</i>	<i>Among registered voters</i>				Likely voters %
	All %	Rep %	Dem %	Ind %	
Republicans win control of Congress	32	73	3	32	38
Democrats keep control of Congress	32	1	67	16	34
Makes no difference	30	23	26	42	23
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/NATIONAL JOURNAL Oct. 21-24, 2010. Likely voter estimates based on a three-question turnout scale.

Voters are evenly divided over whether the country would be better off if Republicans win control of Congress on Nov. 2 or if Democrats hold on to their majorities, **even as Republicans hold a wide lead in congressional voting intentions.**

Among registered voters, about a third (32%) say it would be better for the country if Republicans win control of Congress; an identical percentage (32%) says it would be better if Democrats maintain control. Still, 30% say it would make no difference.

Those numbers change only slightly among likely voters: 38% say it would be better for the nation if the GOP wins control, 34% say it would be better if Democrats maintain their majorities and 23% say it would make no difference.

A **separate Pew Research survey** released last week showed a 10-point edge for Republicans (50% to 40%) when likely voters were asked whether they plan to vote for the Republican or Democratic candidate for Congress. Although 61% of voters said which party controls Congress would be a factor in their vote -- as many as said that in the 2006 campaign -- 36% said party control would not be a factor.

Republicans and Democrats overwhelmingly say the country will be better off if their party controls Congress (73% of Republicans say this, as do 67% of Democrats). About four-in-ten independents (42%), however, say it would make no difference. More independents say Republican control would be better for the country than Democratic control (32% vs. 16%).

Mixed Views of Possible GOP Agenda

Differences over Possible GOP Agenda Issues

<i>Approve or disapprove of...</i>	<i>Among registered voters</i>				Likely voters
	All	Rep	Dem	Ind	
	%	%	%	%	%
Allowing more offshore oil and gas drilling in U.S. waters					
Approve	55	77	39	56	59
Disapprove	39	19	52	40	35
Changing Social Security to allow private accounts					
Approve	51	67	37	53	51
Disapprove	36	21	48	35	38
Repealing the health care legislation enacted this year					
Approve	49	81	23	52	51
Disapprove	39	10	65	34	41
Amending Constitution so that children of illegal immigrants are not automatically U.S. citizens					
Approve	46	67	30	48	46
Disapprove	46	22	65	44	48
Freezing all gov't spending, except on national security					
Approve	43	64	27	45	44
Disapprove	48	29	65	45	50
Conducting major investigations of the Obama administration					
Approve	42	62	27	42	41
Disapprove	52	32	68	50	54
Passing federal laws that put greater restrictions on abortion					
Approve	40	65	24	38	42
Disapprove	52	28	68	53	51
Permanently extending tax cuts on incomes above \$250K					
Approve	40	61	21	43	42
Disapprove	52	28	72	47	52

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/NATIONAL JOURNAL Oct. 21-24, 2010. Likely voter estimates based on a three-question turnout scale.

Voters also are divided on many proposals that have been floated by Republicans in the campaign and could become part of their agenda if they win control of one or both chambers of Congress.

Three possible GOP proposals -- allowing more offshore energy drilling in U.S. waters (55% approve), changing Social Security to allow private accounts for younger workers (51%) and repealing health care legislation -- attract more support than opposition.

Voters are evenly divided over a possible constitutional amendment providing that U.S. children of illegal immigrants would not automatically be U.S. citizens (46% approve vs. 46% disapprove). And about as many disapprove (48%) as approve (43%) of a possible freeze on all government spending, except for spending on national security.

More voters disapprove than approve of two other possible Republican proposals -- 52% disapprove of passing laws that impose greater restrictions on abortion and the same percentage (52%) disapproves of permanently extending tax cuts for those with incomes over \$250,000. And there is more opposition (52%) than support (42%) for the prospect of major investigations of the Obama administration. A Gallup survey in October 2006, before Democrats took control of Congress, found that 51% approved of major investigations of the Bush administration while 47% disapproved of this.

While Republican voters overwhelmingly approve of all of the possible GOP initiatives, there is particularly widespread support for repealing health care legislation (81% approve) and allowing more offshore oil and gas drilling (77%). Democratic voters disapprove of most these proposals by wide margins; however, only about half of Democrats disapprove of allowing more offshore oil and gas drilling (52% disapprove) and changing Social Security to allow private accounts for younger workers (48%). Independent voters' views mirror those of all voters.

View the [topline](#) and [survey methodology](#) at people-press.org

Wide Partisan Divide Over Global Warming

Few Tea Party Republicans See Evidence

October 27, 2010

Views about the existence and causes of global warming have changed little over the past year. A new Pew Research Center poll finds that 59% of adults say there is solid evidence that the earth's average temperature has been getting warmer over the past few decades. In October 2009, 57% said this.

Opinions About Global Warming: 2006-2010

	July 2006	Jan 2007	April 2008	Oct 2009	Oct 2010
Is there solid evidence the earth is warming?	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	79	77	71	57	59
Because of human activity	50	47	47	36	34
Because of natural patterns	23	20	18	16	18
Don't know	6	10	6	6	6
No	17	16	21	33	32
Mixed/Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100	100	100	100
How serious a problem?					
Very serious	43	45	44	35	32
Somewhat serious	36	32	29	30	31
Not too serious	11	12	13	15	16
Not a problem	9	8	11	17	18
Don't know	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100	100	100
Is it a problem requiring immediate government action?*					
Yes	61	55	--	--	46
No	26	31	--	--	29
Don't know	3	3	--	--	3
<i>Not a problem/DK</i>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	--	--	<u>21</u>
	100	100			100
Do scientists agree the earth is getting warmer because of human activity?					
Yes	59	--	--	--	44
No	29	--	--	--	44
Don't know	<u>12</u>	--	--	--	<u>12</u>
	100	--	--	--	100

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

*Asked of those who say global warming is a very serious, somewhat serious or not too serious a problem; figures based on total.

Roughly a third (34%) say that global warming is occurring mostly because of human activity, such as the burning of fossil fuels, which also is little changed from last year (36%).

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted Oct. 13-18 among 2,251 adults reached on landlines and cell phones, finds that 32% say global warming is a very serious problem while 31% think it is somewhat serious. A year ago, 35% described global warming as a very serious problem and 30% said it was somewhat serious.

In 2006, far more Americans said there was solid evidence that the average temperature has been rising over the past few decades. In July of that year, 79% believed there was evidence of global warming, and half (50%) said it was mostly caused by human activity. Much of the change in attitudes about global warming occurred between **April 2008 and last fall**, with the decline coming mostly, though not entirely, among Republicans and independents.

Two other indicators of opinion on the issue were not included in the October 2009 survey, and both show significant changes from earlier polls. Currently, 46% of the public says global warming is a problem that requires immediate government action. In July 2006, 61% said the issue needed immediate action. This decline is mostly a consequence of the fact that fewer now say global warming is a problem.

The public is divided on the question of whether scientists themselves agree that the earth is warming because of human activity: 44% say scientists agree, and 44% say they do not. In July 2006, when a much higher percentage of the public said there was solid evidence of global warming, 59% said that scientists agree that global warming is caused by humans, while just 29% said scientists do not agree.

The new survey finds continuing support for a range of policies to address the nation's energy supply, including requiring improved vehicle fuel efficiency and increasing federal funding for research on wind, solar and hydrogen technology. Support for allowing more offshore oil and gas drilling -- which declined during the Gulf of Mexico oil leak -- has rebounded modestly. Currently, 51% favor allowing more offshore oil and gas drilling, up from 44% in June.

Continuing Partisan Divide over Global Warming

Wide Partisan Differences in Views About Global Warming

Is the solid evidence the earth is warming?	Rep	Dem	Ind
	%	%	%
Yes	38	79	56
Because of human activity	16	53	32
Because of natural patterns	18	18	17
Don't know (Vol.)	3	8	7
No	53	14	31
Mixed/Don't know (Vol.)	9	6	12
How serious a problem?			
Very serious	14	50	30
Somewhat serious	27	32	32
Not too serious	23	8	17
Not a problem	34	7	18
Is it a problem requiring immediate government action?*			
Yes	24	68	44
No	39	19	31
Do scientists agree the earth is getting warmer because of human activity?			
Yes	30	59	41
No	58	32	45

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct. 13-18, 2010. Q60-Q64.

*Asked of those who say global warming is a very serious, somewhat serious or not too serious a problem.

Views about climate change continue to be sharply divided along party lines. A substantial majority of Democrats (79%) say there is solid evidence that the average temperature on earth has been increasing over the past few decades, and 53% think the earth is warming mostly because of human activity. Among Republicans, only 38% agree the earth is warming and just 16% say warming is caused by humans. Roughly half of Republicans (53%) say there is no solid evidence of warming. These patterns are little changed from a year ago.

More than half of independents (56%) say there is solid evidence of warming, but just 32% think it can mostly be attributed to human actions. Opinions among independents who lean toward the Republican Party or Democratic Party are similar to those of partisans.

Half (50%) of Democrats say global warming is a very serious problem and 32% say it is somewhat serious. Two-thirds (68%) of Democrats say it requires immediate government

action. Just 14% of Republicans say global warming is a very serious problem and 27% view it as a somewhat serious problem; only about a quarter (24%) think it requires immediate action by the government. Three-in-ten (30%) independents say global warming is a serious problem and 32% say it is somewhat serious; 44% say it is a problem that requires immediate government action.

Democrats also are more likely to perceive a scientific consensus on the issue; 59% say most scientists agree that the earth is warming mostly due to human activity, while 32% think scientists do not agree. The reverse is true of Republicans; only 30% see scientific agreement while 58% think most scientists do not agree that the earth is getting warmer because of human activity. Independents are divided in their view (41% think scientists agree, 45% say they do not).

Few Tea Party Republicans See Solid Evidence of Global Warming

Is there solid evidence the earth is warming?	Among Reps	
	Agree w/ Tea Party	Disagree/ Never heard of
	%	%
Yes	23	49
Because of human activity	8	21
Because of natural patterns	14	23
Don't know (Vol.)	1	5
No	70	38
Mixed/Don't know (Vol.)	6	12
How serious a problem?		
Very serious	5	18
Somewhat serious	18	37
Not too serious	24	23
Not a problem	50	18
Is it a problem requiring immediate government action?*		
Yes	8	35
No	39	42
Do scientists agree the earth is getting warmer because of human activity?		
Yes	19	37
No	71	50
N	317	232

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct. 13-18, 2010. Q60-Q64. Based on Republican registered voters.

*Asked of those who say global warming is a very serious, somewhat serious or not too serious a problem.

The Tea Party and Global Warming

Republicans who agree with the Tea Party movement are much more likely than other Republicans to say that there is no solid evidence that the earth's temperature has been rising.

Among Republican registered voters who agree with the Tea Party, fully 70% do not think there is solid evidence that the average temperature on earth is warming.

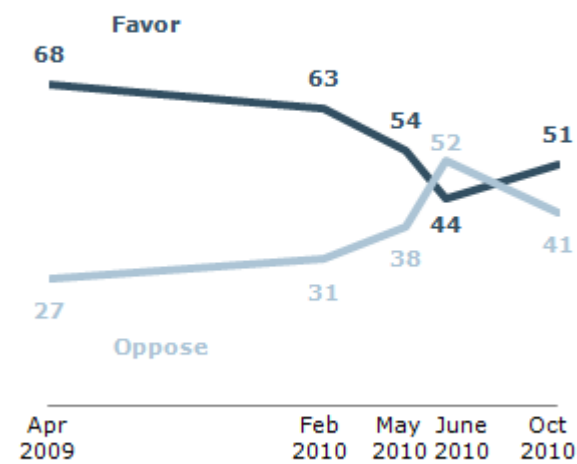
By comparison, only 38% of Republican voters who disagree with the Tea Party or who have never heard of the movement express this view.

Half (50%) of Tea Party Republican voters also say global warming is not a problem at all; 24% say it is not too serious, and just 8% think it is a problem that requires immediate government action.

Tea Party Republican voters also overwhelmingly believe that there is no scientific consensus on global warming. Just 19% say that scientists agree that the earth is getting warmer because of human activity, while 71% say that scientists do not agree.

Support for More Offshore Drilling Rebounds

Changing Views About Expanding Offshore Drilling



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct. 13-18, 2010. Q48a.

Currently, 51% of Americans favor allowing more offshore oil and gas drilling in U.S. waters while 41% are opposed. In June, during the Gulf of Mexico oil leak, there was more opposition (52%) than support (44%) for increased offshore drilling.

Support for expanded offshore drilling is still lower than it was in February, before the Gulf oil leak, when the public backed more offshore drilling in U.S. waters by a two-to-one margin (63% favor, 31% oppose). From the fall of 2008 to early this year, opinion about offshore drilling had been fairly stable.

There continues to be a wide partisan gap in views about drilling in U.S. waters, and the gap has grown larger since February of this year.

Democrats Opposed to Increased Offshore Drilling

	Feb 2010	May 2010	June 2010	Oct 2010
Republican	%	%	%	%
Favor	74	76	63	74
Oppose	22	19	34	22
Democrat				
Favor	54	41	27	38
Oppose	41	50	69	56
Independent				
Favor	63	52	44	48
Oppose	30	39	49	41
R-D gap	+20	+35	+36	+36

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct. 13-18, 2010. Q48a.

About three-quarters (74%) of Republicans favor expanded offshore oil and gas drilling, identical to the proportion who expressed support early this year.

By contrast, only 38% of Democrats now favor expanding offshore drilling, down from 54% in February. Currently, a majority of Democrats (56%) oppose expanding offshore drilling.

Independents are now mostly divided in their opinion (48% favor, 41% oppose). In February, they favored increased offshore drilling by a 63% to 30% margin.

There is broad public support for a variety of other proposals to address the nation's energy situation. About eight-in-ten (79%) favor requiring better fuel efficiency for cars, trucks and SUVs, and 74% support increasing federal funding for research on wind, solar and hydrogen technology.

Majorities Support Alternative Energy Policies

	Favor	Oppose	DK
<i>% who favor</i>	%	%	%
Requiring better fuel efficiency for vehicles	79	17	4=100
More funding for alternative energy	74	21	6=100
Spending more on mass transit	63	29	8=100
Providing tax incentives for buying hybrid or electric vehicles	60	34	7=100
Allowing more oil & gas drilling in U.S. waters	51	41	7=100
Promoting more nuclear power use	45	44	11=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct. 13-18, 2010. Q48. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Majorities also favor spending more on subway, rail and bus systems (63%) and providing tax incentives for buying hybrid or electric cars, trucks and SUVs (60%). By contrast, the public continues to be divided about promoting the increased use of nuclear power (45% favor, 44% oppose).

Increasing Partisan Differences over Energy Policies

There has been a modest decline since 2008 in support for requiring better fuel efficiency for vehicles, increasing federal funding for research on alternative energy and spending more on mass transit.

Fewer Republicans Support Alternative Energy Policies

<i>% who favor...</i>	Feb 2006	Sept 2008	Oct 2010
Requiring better fuel efficiency for cars, trucks & SUVs	86	87	79
Republican	85	86	73
Democrat	86	89	89
Independent	87	87	76
R-D gap	-1	-3	-16
Increasing federal funding for research on wind, solar & hydrogen technology	82	82	74
Republican	82	85	64
Democrat	77	87	84
Independent	85	77	72
R-D gap	+5	-2	-20
Spending more on subway, rail & bus systems*	68	72	63
Republican	66	65	55
Democrat	67	73	73
Independent	70	74	61
R-D gap	-1	-8	-18
Promoting the increased use of nuclear power	44	50	45
Republican	56	68	57
Democrat	39	38	36
Independent	37	49	45
R-D gap	+17	+30	+21

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Oct. 13-18, 2010. Q48b-eF2.
* 2008 figures from February.

A majority of Republicans continue to support these policies, but fewer do so now than in 2008 or 2006. In the current survey, 73% of Republicans favor requiring better fuel efficiency for cars, trucks and SUVs, down from 86% two years ago and 85% in February 2006. Similarly, 64% of Republicans favor increasing federal funding for

research on wind, solar and hydrogen technology, down 21 points from two years ago. Republican support for spending more on subway, rail and bus systems has also declined -- from 65% in 2008 to 55% now.

Opinion among independents also has shifted. About three-fourths (76%) of independents favor higher fuel efficiency standards, down from 87% in 2008 and 2006. Similarly, 72% of independents support increased funding for alternative energy, down 13 points since 2006. And somewhat fewer favor spending more on mass transit (61% now, 74% in 2008).

By contrast, support among Democrats for increased spending on alternative energy and mass transit and better fuel efficiency requirements has remained steady or increased slightly over the past few years. In 2006 and even 2008, the partisan differences in opinion about these policies were quite small, but now the gaps between Republicans and Democrats are 16 points or more.

There has been little change in views about nuclear power over this time; 45% favor promoting the increased use of nuclear power now, virtually unchanged from 2006 when 44% supported this. Far more Republicans (57%) than Democrats (36%) or independents (45%) support the increased use of nuclear power.

37% Believe in Ghosts & 23% Say They Have Been Visited by the Dead

29% Have Interest in the Supernatural

(10/28/2010)

UTICA, New York - For a sizeable number of U.S. adults, ghosts are more than just pranksters in costume for Halloween.

A Zogby Interactive poll found that 37% say they believe in human or animal ghosts, 23% believe they have been visited by a dead relative or friend, and 20% say they have seen or heard a ghost. Another 22% say that while they have not experienced a ghost, they know someone who says they have. It is a topic which seems to capture the imagination of respondents, as three in ten say they are interested in the supernatural.

The poll also asked about participation in Halloween activities, with 87% of people with children saying their kids dress up in costume and 71% trick-or-treat from house to house. Serial killers (such as Freddy, Jason and Michael Myers) costumes were chosen most scary by 35%, with the walking dead and zombies next at 22%.

Other findings included:

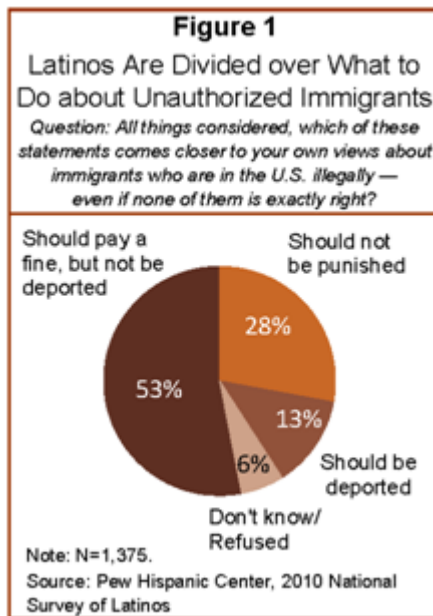
- If they could come back as a ghost, 47% would come back as themselves
- 58% say they or their children take part in Halloween activities
- 12% do not participate in Halloween for religious reasons
- 67% say their children go to school or community Halloween functions
- 75% say candy is their favorite Halloween treat

- 38% believe in aliens
- 33% believe creatures such as Bigfoot do exist, but have managed to elude mankind
- 35% enjoy horror films

The interactive poll consisted of 2,100 U.S. adults 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.

Illegal Immigration Backlash Worries, Divides Latinos

October 28, 2010

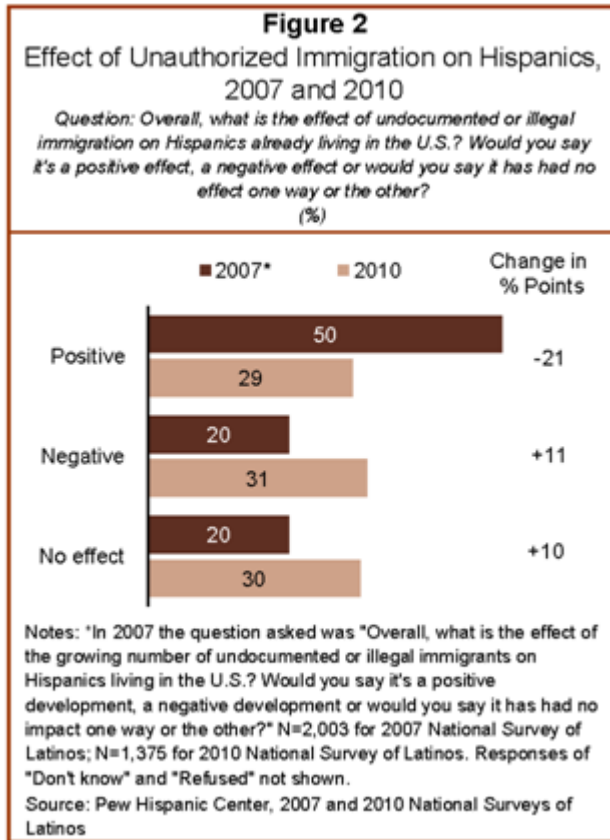


The national political backlash against illegal immigration has created new divisions among Latinos and heightened their concerns about discrimination against members of their ethnic group -- including those who were born in the United States or who immigrated legally.

About four-in-five of the nation's estimated 11.1 million unauthorized immigrants are of **Hispanic origin**. A new national survey by the Pew Hispanic Center, a project of the Pew Research Center, finds that Latinos are divided over what to do with these immigrants.

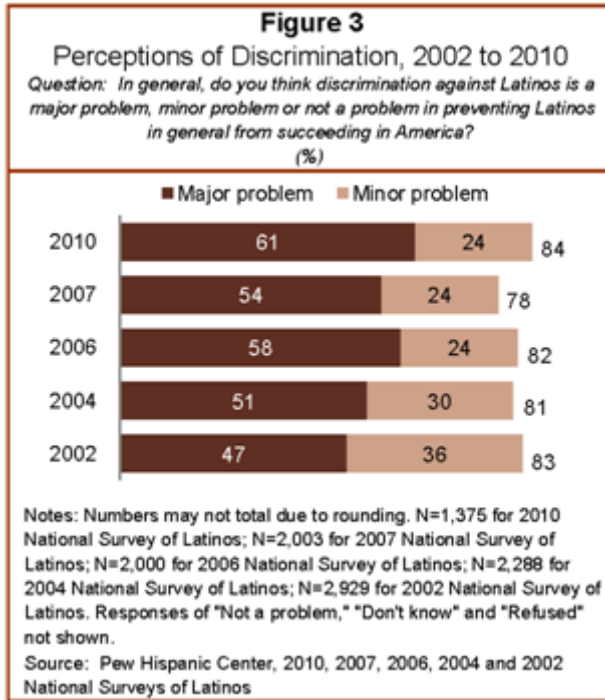
A small majority (53%) says they should pay a fine but not be deported. A small minority (13%) says they should be deported, and a larger minority (28%) says they should not be punished.

Hispanics are also divided about the impact of illegal immigration on Hispanics already living in the U.S. Roughly equal shares say the impact has been positive (29%), negative (31%) or made no difference (30%). This mixed judgment stands in sharp contrast to views that Latinos expressed on this subject in 2007. Back then, fully half (50%) of Latinos said the impact was positive, while just 20% said it was negative.¹



Today, more than six-in-ten (61%) Latinos say that discrimination against Hispanics is a "major problem," up from 54% who said that in 2007. Asked to state the most important factor leading to discrimination, a plurality of 36% now cites immigration status, up from a minority of 23% who said the same in 2007. Back then, a plurality of respondents (46%) identified **language skills** as the biggest cause of discrimination against Hispanics.

In the new survey, Latinos are also split over whether immigrant and native-born Latinos are working together to achieve common political goals. About half (45%) say they are, and half (46%) say they are not. Both the native born (who comprise 47% of the adult Latino population) and the foreign born (who comprise 53%) are roughly equally divided on their perceptions of political solidarity.



The native born and foreign born have different views on many topics explored in the survey. For example, seven-in-ten (70%) foreign-born Latinos say discrimination against Hispanics is a major problem preventing Latinos from succeeding in America. Less than half (49%) of the native born agree. And when it comes to their views of immigrants, about seven-in-ten native-born Hispanics say immigrants strengthen the country, while 85% of immigrant Hispanics say the same.

At 47 million strong, Latinos are the nation's largest minority group, comprising nearly 15% of the total U.S. population. Some 38% of all Latinos are immigrants, and an estimated 19% are unauthorized immigrants.

The findings are from a new national survey of 1,375 Latino adults conducted by landline and cellular telephone, in English and Spanish, from Aug. 17 through Sept. 19, 2010. The margin of error is plus or minus 3.3 percentage points for the full sample and larger for subgroups. For details on the survey methodology, see Appendix A in the [full report \(PDF\)](#).

While the survey finds differences among Latinos on several questions related to illegal immigration, it also finds many points of broad agreement -- especially when it comes to enforcement policies and proposals.

For example, fully 86% of Latinos support providing a path to citizenship for illegal immigrants if they pass background checks, pay a fine and have jobs, a level of support far greater than among the [general public](#) (68%). Among Latinos, about eight-in-ten (82%) of the native born and nine-in-ten (90%) of the foreign born say they support providing a path to citizenship for illegal immigrants.

On birthright citizenship, nearly eight-in-ten (78%) Latinos say the Constitution should be left as is, compared with 56% of the general public who say the same. And when it comes to who should enforce the nation's immigration laws, more than three-quarters (77%) of Latinos say it should be the exclusive responsibility of federal authorities, while just 15% say the local police should play a more active role. On both questions, the native born and the foreign born hold similar views.

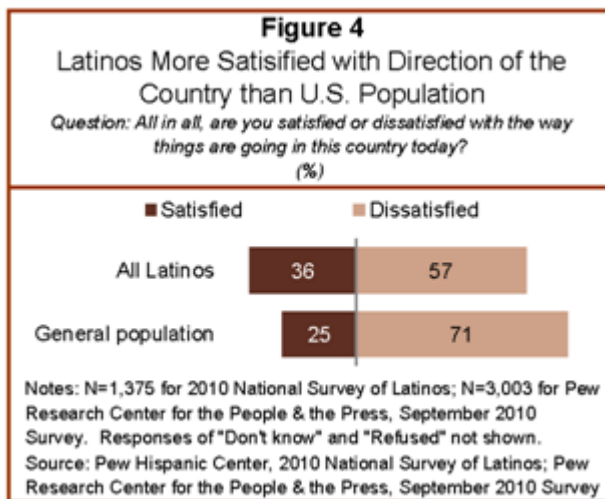
Finally, the vast majority of Latinos (79%) disapprove of the first-of-its-kind Arizona law enacted this year that gives police broad powers to check the immigration status of people they stop for other reasons whom they suspect may be in this country illegally.² By contrast, the **general population approves** of the measure by a ratio of two-to-one.

No Increase in Reports of Discrimination

Despite Latinos' rising concerns about suffering from a backlash triggered by illegal immigration, the new survey finds no increase over past years in the share of Latinos who report that they or someone they know have been targets of discrimination or have been stopped by the authorities and asked about their immigration status.

About a third of all Hispanics (34%) say they, a member of their family or a close friend have experienced discrimination in the past five years because of their race or ethnic group. The figure is **largely unchanged** from 2009, when it stood at 32%. And just 5% say they have been stopped by the police or other authorities and asked about their immigration status, down from 9% who **said the same in 2008**.

More Satisfied with the Nation's Direction and Their Lives



Moreover, more than a third of all Hispanics (36%) say they are satisfied with the current overall direction of the country, up from 25% who **said the same in 2008**. On this question, Hispanics are more upbeat than all Americans. Only about a quarter (25%) of the **general public** said in late summer they were satisfied with the way things in the country were going.

When it comes to their own lives, Latinos are generally upbeat. Nearly seven-in-ten rate the quality of their lives as either "excellent" (24%) or "good" (45%), **virtually unchanged** from three years ago.

Among the survey's other findings:

Views of Immigrants

- Hispanics are more positive than all Americans about the impact of immigrants on the nation. Nearly eight-in-ten Hispanics (78%) say immigrants to the U.S. strengthen the country, while 13% believe these new arrivals are a burden. In contrast, all Americans are split -- 44% say immigrants are a strength and 42% say they are a burden.
- Half (49%) of all Hispanics say that Americans are less accepting of immigrants now than they were five years ago. One-in-five (20%) believe Americans are more accepting, and 28% say they see no change.
- More than eight-in-ten (81%) Latinos say opportunity is better in the U.S. than in their home countries or the countries of their ancestors. This share is **down from 92%** in 1999.
- Three-in-ten (30%) Latinos say that one of the reasons unauthorized immigrants come to the U.S. is to have a child here; 64% say this is not the case.

Discrimination and Deportation

- Half (52%) of Latinos say they worry "a lot" or "some" that they, a family member or a close friend could be deported.
- Foreign-born Hispanics are more than twice as likely as native-born Hispanics to say they worry that they or someone they know could be deported -- 68% vs. 32%.
- One-third (32%) of Latinos say they know someone who has been deported or detained by the federal government in the past 12 months.
- Some 45% of foreign-born Latinos who are not U.S. citizens or legal residents say they know someone who has been detained or deported by the federal government in the past 12 months. Fewer than three-in-ten (28%) of native-born Latinos say the same.

Views of Immigration Policy

- Fully 78% of Latinos say they support in-state tuition rates for unauthorized immigrant students who graduate from a high school in their state and have been accepted into a public college or university.
- Nearly three-in-four (73%) Latinos say they disapprove of workplace raids, unchanged from 2007 and 2008.
- More than six-in-ten (61%) Hispanics say they disapprove of building more fences on the nation's borders.

- Latinos are split on whether the number of border patrol agents should be increased -- 48% say they approve of this idea, while 46% say they disapprove.
- A majority (58%) of Hispanics say they approve of a proposal that would require all U.S. residents to carry a national identity card.

Politics, the Immigration Policy Debate and Civic Participation

- The issue of immigration is not a top issue for all Hispanics. On a list of seven issues, it ranks fourth, behind education, jobs and health care.
- More than six-in-ten (62%) Latinos say they have talked with a family member, friend or co-worker about the immigration policy debate in the past year.
- Half (51%) of Latinos say they have more confidence in the Democratic Party's agenda on immigration than in the Republican Party's agenda, while 19% say they have more confidence in the Republican agenda on immigration.
- One-in-seven (15%) Hispanics say that in the past year they have participated in a protest or demonstration in support of immigration rights, down from 24% who said the same in 2006.

1. A slightly different question was asked three years ago. In 2007, survey respondents were asked about the impact of the “growing number of undocumented or illegal immigrants” on Latinos in the U.S. In 2010, since the number of unauthorized immigrants residing in the U.S. has fallen (Passel and Cohn, 2010), the question instead asked about the effect of “undocumented or illegal immigration.”

2. Implementation of many parts of the new law has been stayed pending a hearing on a lawsuit brought by the federal government, which contends it is unconstitutional.

U.S. Consumers' Spending Anemic in October

Spending averaging \$62 per day in October -- up from September, but down from a year ago

October 29, 2010

Americans' self-reported spending in stores, restaurants, gas stations, and online averaged \$62 per day during the first four weeks of October. That figure is up from \$59 in September and is about the same as the \$63 figure from August. From a broader perspective, spending remains in the 2009-2010 new normal monthly average range of \$59 to \$72 and is far below the 2008 recessionary spending range of \$81 to \$114.

U.S. Consumer Spending, January to October, 2008 vs. 2009 vs. 2010

Monthly averages of self-reported average daily spending, in U.S. dollars



Note: October 2010 figure is preliminary, based on weekly data for Sept. 27-Oct. 24

Gallup Daily tracking

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Weekly Self-Reported Spending Up From 2010 Lows

Gallup's consumer spending measure over the last two weeks (ending Oct. 17 and Oct. 24) has averaged \$67 per day and \$65 per day, respectively, slightly higher than the estimate for all of October to date. The increase is likely a result of Halloween shopping, given that in the past, Gallup has seen increases in spending during the second half of October.

The latest weekly figures are also up from late September, which saw some of the lowest spending weeks of 2010. Over the past four weeks, spending has averaged slightly below year-ago levels.

U.S. Consumer Spending, August to October, 2009 vs. 2010

Weekly averages of self-reported average daily spending, in U.S. dollars



Weeks ending Aug. 2-Oct. 25, 2009, and Aug. 1-Oct. 24, 2010

Gallup Daily tracking

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Another Tough Christmas for Retailers

While spending is up slightly in October from September, year-over-year comparisons are not encouraging, with spending remaining in the new normal range established in 2009 and continuing into 2010. In turn, this is consistent with Gallup's October Christmas spending estimate that suggests **another anemic holiday season for the nation's retailers**.

Continued high underemployment, at **10.0% on a not-seasonally adjusted basis**, also suggests another weak Christmas spending season, as Americans who are unemployed or fearing job loss tend to spend less, even around the holidays. Further, the increasing cost of gas and other commodities may limit the ability of many Americans to spend in other areas.

While retailers may be able to encourage consumer buying with aggressive discounting, they will do so at the cost of reducing their margins. At the same time, even as consumers enjoy price discounting, they may experience a reduced selection of goods as retailers try to keep their inventories lean.

There could be better news ahead, perhaps if the Federal Reserve acts next week to promote economic growth and/or if the results of the midterm elections make some consumers feel better. Regardless, until there is an indication of significant change, Gallup's data suggest another anemic holiday sales season ahead.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of Gallup Daily tracking with a random sample of 1,000 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 weekly sample of national adults averaging 3,500 interviews, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 2 percentage points.

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

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

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

One in 4 Say Congress Accomplished Less Than Usual This Year

Fewer than half of Democrats agree

October 29, 2010

Despite the 111th Congress' passage of a lengthy list of legislation, including a massive healthcare bill, 37% of Americans say it has accomplished less this year than in the past few years, and a smaller 23% say it has accomplished more.

Do you think Congress has accomplished more this year, less, or about the same as it has in the past few years?

	% More	% Less	% Same	% No opinion
2010 Oct 21-24	23	37	35	5
1994 Oct 7-9	10	36	51	3
1993 Dec 2 (CNN/Time)	24	16	56	4

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This question is particularly relevant this year because the current Democratically controlled Congress has passed a series of high-profile legislative bills, including the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, the Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, and others. Nevertheless, the large majority of Americans do not perceive that what Congress has accomplished is more than it has done in previous years.

These results may partly reflect **the antipathy Americans have toward Congress in general**, and may also reflect the weak approval for the content of these bills. Gallup research shows that **the majority of Americans approve of only one of five specific "major pieces of legislation"** Congress has recently passed: increased government regulation of banks and major financial institutions.

Americans' perceptions of what Congress has accomplished may also provide support for President Obama's and other Democratic leaders' contention that Americans are not familiar enough with what Congress has done, and thus are not giving Democrats the credit they deserve.

Although current assessments of Congress' accomplishments are not positive in an absolute sense, they are more positive than responses to the same question in October 1994. Democrats were in control of Congress at that time, as they are now, but lost control to the Republicans in the November 1994 elections. At the same time, when this question was first asked in December 1993, in a poll conducted by CNN/Time, Americans were more upbeat, with only 16% saying Congress had done less than in previous years.

Democratic leaders in Washington have touted recent legislation as evidence of their legislative success, while some in the Republican Party and in the Tea Party movement have condemned these same acts as steering the country in the wrong direction. Americans of neither party, however, are highly likely to perceive that the 111th Congress has accomplished more than usual.

Do you think Congress has accomplished more this year, less, or about the same as it has in the past few years?

Oct. 21-24, 2010

	% More	% Less	% Same	% No opinion
Republicans	15	53	29	3
Independents	15	38	40	7
Democrats	39	22	33	6

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Slightly fewer than 4 out of 10 Democrats say Congress has accomplished more this year than in previous years, compared with 15% of both Republicans and independents. A majority of Republicans say Congress has done less than in previous years.

The fact that well under half of Democrats say Congress has accomplished more than usual may be related to the finding that **Democrats to this point have shown lower levels of enthusiasm or involvement in the election than have Republicans.**

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Oct. 21-24, 2010, with a random sample of 1,021 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.

Religious Americans Enjoy Higher Wellbeing

Relationship holds when controlling for key demographics

October 28, 2010

This article is the first in a special multipart series on religiosity and wellbeing in America.

A new analysis of more than 550,000 Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index interviews conducted over the last year and a half finds that Americans who are the most religious also have the highest levels of wellbeing. The statistically significant relationship between religiousness and wellbeing holds up after controlling for numerous demographic variables. Higher levels of healthy behaviors, life evaluation, work environment perceptions, and emotional health affect religious Americans' high wellbeing.

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index Composite Score, by Religiosity

Controlling for age, gender, race and ethnicity, region and state of the country, socioeconomic status, marital status, and child-bearing status

	Very religious	Moderately religious	Nonreligious	Difference between very religious and nonreligious
Well-Being Index Score	68.7	64.2	64.2	4.5

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

GALLUP'

For the purposes of this analysis, an American's relative degree of religiousness is based on responses to two questions asking about the importance of religion and church attendance, yielding three specific groups:

- Very religious -- Religion is an important part of daily life and church/synagogue/mosque attendance occurs at least every week or almost every week. This group comprises 43.7% of the adult population.
- Nonreligious -- Religion is **not** an important part of daily life and church/synagogue/mosque attendance occurs seldom or never. This group comprises 29.7% of the adult population.
- Moderately religious -- All others who do not fall into the very religious or nonreligious groups but who gave valid responses on both religion questions. This group comprises 26.6% of the adult population.

Previous research has shown that religiosity, defined either as church attendance or self-reported importance of religion, is related to age, gender, race and ethnicity, region and state of the country, socioeconomic status, marital status, and child-bearing status.

Because wellbeing is also related to these variables, all of these characteristics are controlled for in this Gallup analysis.

The difference in wellbeing between the religious and nonreligious populations is highly statistically significant given the large sample size this research uses, and would occur by chance alone on an infrequent basis. The difference is also notable given that Well-Being Index scores do not vary widely across sub-groups of the U.S. population. For example, across all 50 states, the range in Well-Being Index scores from the highest scoring state to the lowest scoring state is about 10 points.

Wellbeing Higher for Religious Americans Across All Six Well-Being Sub-Indexes

The Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index comprises six sub-indexes. Very religious Americans enjoy at least modestly higher scores across all six of the key wellbeing areas compared with moderately and nonreligious Americans.

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index Domain Scores, by Religiosity

Controlling for age, gender, race and ethnicity, region and state of the country, socioeconomic status, marital status, and child-bearing status

	Very religious	Moderately religious	Nonreligious	Difference between very religious and nonreligious
Life Evaluation Index	51.8	45.0	45.4	6.4
Emotional Health Index	81.0	76.1	76.7	4.3
Physical Health Index	78.0	74.7	76.6	1.4
Healthy Behaviors Index	66.3	60.6	58.3	8.0
Work Environment Index	51.9	47.8	46.3	5.6
Basic Access Index	83.4	81.0	82.1	1.3

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

GALLUP

The most substantial differences between the very religious and nonreligious groups are in the Healthy Behaviors, Life Evaluation, Work Environment, and Emotional Health indexes. Differences between the very religious and nonreligious on the Physical Health and Basic Access indexes are smaller, but statistically significant. In both of these cases, the larger gap exists between the very religious and *moderately* religious groups, rather than between the very religious and nonreligious groups.

The large distinction between those who are religious and nonreligious on the Healthy Behaviors Index is largely because of differences in smoking habits, and to a lesser degree, healthy eating differences.

Implications

Americans who are very religious have higher wellbeing than those who are less religious, a relationship that holds even after controlling for several related demographic and geographic variables.

This study does not allow for a precise determination of why this might be the case. It is possible that Americans who have higher wellbeing may be more likely to choose to be religious than those with lower wellbeing. It is also possible that some third variable could be driving certain segments of the U.S. population to be more religious and to have higher wellbeing.

It is also possible that the relationship is straightforward, that something about religiosity, defined as a personal importance placed on religion and frequent religious service attendance, in turn leads to a higher level of personal wellbeing. Religious service attendance promotes social interaction and friendship with others, and Gallup analysis has clearly shown that time spent socially and social networks themselves are positively associated with wellbeing. Religion generally involves more meditative states and faith in a higher power, both of which have been widely used as methods to lower stress, reduce depression, and promote happiness. Religion provides mechanisms for coping with setbacks and life's problems, which in turn may reduce stress, worry, and anger. Many religions, including Christianity, which is by far the dominant religion in the U.S., embody tenets of positive relationships with one's neighbors and charitable acts, which may lead to a more positive mental outlook.

Highly religious Americans' healthier behaviors may have multiple causes, including for example culturally negative norms against such behaviors as smoking and alcohol consumption in a number of religions. It may also be possible that the lower emotional wellbeing of less religious Americans puts them in a state in which they are more susceptible to non-healthy behaviors.

Gallup will continue to explore the relationship between wellbeing and religion in future articles.

About the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

The Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index tracks U.S. wellbeing and provides best-in-class solutions for a healthier world. To learn more, please visit well-beingindex.com.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index survey Jan. 2-July 28, 2010, with a random sample of 554,066 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, selected using random-digit-dial sampling. Of this sample, very religious respondents comprised the plurality (43.2%), with slightly more than one-quarter each for moderately religious and nonreligious respondents.

For results based on the religiosity groups of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 0.5 percentage point for each group.

Generalized linear model analysis was used to estimate marginal scores all the six Indexes after controlling for age (in years), gender, race/ethnicity, marital status, education (number of years), log of income, and region of the country.

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.

New High of 46% of Americans Support Legalizing Marijuana

Liberals, 18- to 29-year-olds express the highest levels of support

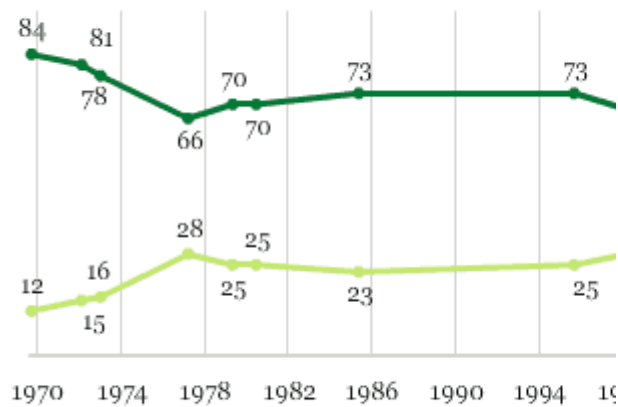
October 28, 2010

While California's marijuana ballot initiative is garnering a lot of attention this election cycle, Gallup finds that nationally, a new high of 46% of Americans are in favor of legalizing use of the drug, and a new low of 50% are opposed. The increase in support this year from 44% in 2009 is not statistically significant, but is a continuation of the upward trend seen since 2000.

Oct. 7-10, 2010

Support for Making Use of Marijuana Legal

Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal



	% Yes, legal
Liberal	72
18 to 29	61
West	58
Democrat	55
Independent	54
Men	51
Moderate	51
30 to 49	49
East	47
50 to 64	43
Midwest	42
Women	41
South	40
65 and older	32
Conservative	30
Republican	29

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These results are from Gallup's annual Crime poll, conducted Oct. 7-10. Approximately 8 in 10 Americans were *opposed* to legalizing marijuana when Gallup began asking about it in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Support for legalizing the drug jumped to 31% in 2000 after holding in the 25% range from the late 1970s to the mid-1990s.

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A separate question in the poll asked about legalizing marijuana for medical use, and found support significantly higher than it is for legalizing the use of marijuana in general. Seventy percent of Americans say they favor making marijuana legally available for doctors to prescribe in order to reduce pain and suffering. This figure is down, however, from 78% in 2005 and 75% in 2003.

Political Leanings, Age Divide Americans' Support for Legalizing Marijuana

Across numerous subgroups, liberals' support, at 72%, is by far the highest. There is widespread support for legalization among 18- to 29-year-olds (61%) as well.

Majority support is also found among Democrats, independents, men, and political moderates.

A large majority of those living in the West, which encompasses California, are in favor of making the drug legal. Support is significantly lower in the South and Midwest.

Political conservatives and Republicans are the least supportive of legalizing marijuana. Seniors express a similarly low level of support.

Women are 10 percentage points less likely than men to favor legalizing the drug.

These demographic, political, and ideological differences in support are much the same as they were in 2009.

Bottom Line

Arguments for and against legalizing marijuana -- for personal or medical use -- are likely to continue for years to come. Even if Proposition 19 wins in California on Nov. 2, as state law it will still come up against federal law, which bans the growth and sale of marijuana.

Support for making the drug legal in general, however, is growing among Americans. The public is almost evenly split this year, with 46% in favor and 50% opposed. If the trend of the past decade continues at a similar pace, majority support could be a reality within the next few years.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Oct. 7-10, 2010, with a random sample of 1,025 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

Each question reported here was asked of a half-sample of approximately 500 national adults.

For results based on these total samples of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 5 percentage points.

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

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

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

Slightly Fewer Satisfied With Conduct of Campaigns in 2010

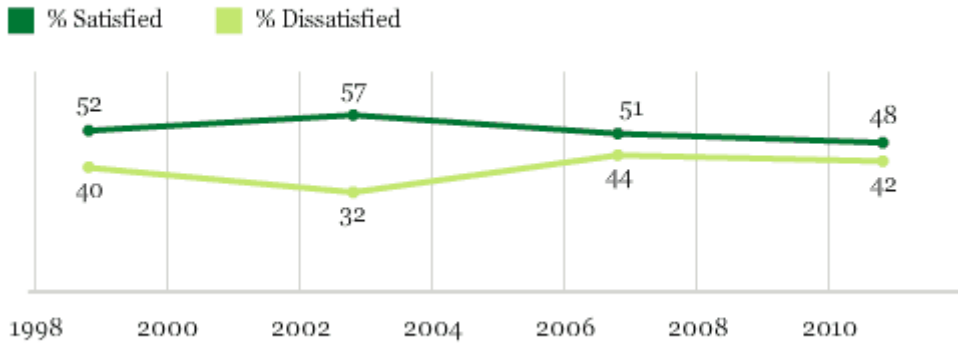
Though more Americans are satisfied than dissatisfied

October 29, 2010

Americans are less satisfied with the way local congressional candidates are conducting their campaigns in 2010 than in any of the past four midterm election years. Though not appreciably different from the levels of satisfaction in 1998 and 2006, the current reading

does mark the first time less than a majority are satisfied. Still, those who are satisfied continue to outnumber those who are dissatisfied.

Are you generally satisfied or dissatisfied with the way the congressional candidates in your area have conducted their campaigns this year?



GALLUP[®]

These results are based on an Oct. 21-24 Gallup poll. Gallup has asked Americans to assess the congressional campaigns in late October in each of the last four midterm election years.

Among political groups, independents (40%) are the least satisfied with the way congressional candidates are conducting their campaigns, with Republicans and Democrats (51% each) equally satisfied.

That pattern of results has generally held in past election years, with 2002 a notable exception. In that year, independents were at least as satisfied as Republicans and Democrats.

Satisfaction With Conduct of Local Congressional Campaigns, by Political Party Affiliation

	Democrat	Independent	Republican
2010	51%	40%	51%
2006	53%	47%	56%
2002	57%	59%	53%
1998	56%	46%	58%

GALLUP[®]

Americans remain quite negative in their evaluations of a specific type of campaign activity: television commercials for candidates for political office. Seventy-nine percent say most of the ads they have seen have been negative, including 46% who say "very" or "extremely negative." Only 14% describe the commercials as positive.

The 46% of Americans who say the ads have been very or extremely negative is similar to what Gallup measured in the 2006 campaign, when 49% evaluated the ads this negatively. Americans were less likely to see the political ads as highly negative in 2002.

Would you say most of the television commercials that you have seen for candidates for political office this year are -- [ROTATED: extremely positive, very positive, somewhat positive, somewhat negative, very negative, (or) extremely negative]?

	2002 Oct 21-22	2006 Nov 2-5	2010 Oct 21-24
Extremely/Very positive	5%	3%	1%
Somewhat positive	30%	12%	13%
Somewhat negative	31%	28%	33%
Extremely/Very negative	27%	49%	46%
Total positive	35%	15%	14%
Total negative	58%	77%	79%

GALLUP®

Republicans, Democrats, and independents rate the political commercials they have seen about equally negatively. This has generally been the case in past midterm elections.

Bottom Line

The 2010 campaign has been intense, with Democrats trying to maintain the majority status in Congress they have enjoyed the last four years, even as Republicans -- fueled in part by the Tea Party movement -- see a real chance for winning control of the House and possibly the Senate. The campaign has also been notable for the ads sponsored by unaffiliated advocacy groups endorsing particular candidates.

Americans do express slightly less satisfaction with the way local candidates for Congress are conducting their campaigns than they have in past midterm election years, but nothing too different from their satisfaction in the past. And more Americans continue to say they are satisfied than dissatisfied with the campaigns.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Oct. 21-24, 2010, with a random sample of 1,021 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

Results for both questions here are based on interviews with a half sample of approximately 500 national adults each.

For results based on these total samples of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 5 percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones (for respondents with a landline telephone) and cellular phones (for respondents who are cell phone-only). Each sample includes a minimum quota of 150 cell phone-only respondents and 850 landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents for gender

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

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

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

More Than Half of Americans Say They Are Angry with Politicians

(10/25/10) -

With only a few days left before Americans take part in the mid-term congressional election, the anti-incumbent feeling across the country is substantial, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

Almost four-in-five respondents report feeling “very angry” or “moderately angry” at the federal government and Congress.

With only a few days left before Americans take part in the mid-term congressional election, the anti-incumbent feeling across the country is substantial, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

In the online survey of a representative national sample of 1,011 American adults, respondents were asked whether they were personally angry at six different persons or groups that are part of the country’s political landscape.

Almost four-in-five respondents report feeling anger at the federal government as a whole (79%) and Congress (78%), while more than half are angry at their own U.S. Senators (63%), their own Congressman or Congresswoman (56%) and the President (54%).

Anger at the federal government as a whole and Congress is high across all demographics, but is definitely more pronounced among respondents aged 55 and over and Republican Party supporters.

Independent voters are more likely to feel anger at their own Congressman or Congresswoman (64%) than Republicans (59%) or Democrats (46%).

The South (57%) and the Northeast (57%) hold the highest proportion of respondents who are angry with the President. Men (56%) and respondents over the age of 55 (60%) are also angrier at Barack Obama than women and younger respondents.

Three-in-ten Democrats (28%) are angry with Obama, along with a large majority of Republicans (87%) and Independents (62%).

U.S. Political Scene					
There has been a lot of talk recently about Americans being angry at their government. Overall, would you say you are personally angry with each one of these persons or groups? – “Very angry” and “Moderately angry” listed					
	Region				
	Total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
The federal government as a whole	79%	83%	80%	78%	76%
Congress	78%	83%	77%	75%	81%
Your own U.S. Senators	63%	63%	63%	60%	69%
Your state's Governor	58%	69%	59%	46%	68%
Your own Congressman (or Congresswoman)	56%	62%	54%	51%	60%
The President	54%	57%	53%	57%	48%

Methodology: From October 20 to October 21, 2010, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 1,011 randomly selected American adults who are Springboard America 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 the United States. Discrepancies in or between totals are due to rounding.

Obama Has Underperformed as President for 44% of Americans

(10/26/10) -

As the second anniversary of Barack Obama’s electoral victory approaches, a considerable proportion of Americans believe that their President has not been able to fulfill their expectations, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

More than seven-in-ten respondents disapprove of the way the U.S. Congress is doing its job.

As the second anniversary of Barack Obama’s electoral victory approaches, a considerable proportion of Americans believe that their President has not been able to fulfill their expectations, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

The online survey of a representative national sample of 1,011 American adults also shows that only one-in-five respondents are satisfied with the way their federal legislators are performing.

The President

U.S. Politics					
Do you approve or disapprove of Barack Obama's performance as president?					
	Region				
	Total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Strongly approve	9%	10%	9%	10%	7%
Moderately approve	34%	37%	30%	30%	41%
Moderately disapprove	18%	17%	16%	19%	18%
Strongly disapprove	32%	29%	32%	35%	30%
Not sure	7%	7%	13%	6%	4%

As was the case last month, 43 per cent of respondents approve of the way Barack Obama is handling his duties, while 50 per cent disapprove. The level of strong approval for the U.S. President (9%, -4) trails the level of strong disapproval by a 3-to-1 margin (32%, +2).

Four-in-five Republicans (85%, -3) are dissatisfied with Obama, while seven-in-ten Democrats (73%, +2) are content with the American president. Three-in-five Independents (60%, +3) disapprove of Obama's performance, while a third approve of it (34%, -2).

While a third of respondents (34%) believe Barack Obama deserves to be re-elected in the 2012 presidential election, more than two-in-five (45%) think Obama does not deserve a second term at the White House.

Since January, the proportion of respondents who believe Obama has performed worse than they expected has increased by eight points (from 36% to 44%). Conversely, two-in-five respondents (40%, -7) think Obama has performed just as they expected, and only nine per cent feel he has done better than they thought.

While a third of respondents (34%) say it is still too early to judge Obama's accomplishments as president, 14 per cent think he has done much in his first two years in office. More than two-in-five Americans (45%) think the President has accomplished little so far.

Congress

U.S. Politics				
Do you approve or disapprove of Barack Obama's performance as president?				
Party ID				
	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly approve	9%	18%	3%	6%
Moderately approve	34%	55%	11%	28%
Moderately disapprove	18%	16%	19%	20%
Strongly disapprove	32%	6%	66%	40%
Not sure	7%	5%	1%	5%

The approval rating for the U.S. Congress stands at 20 per cent this month (+1), while 71 per cent of respondents disapprove of its actions (+2).

The level of strong approval for federal lawmakers remains at three per cent, while two-in-five Americans (39%, +1) are strongly dissatisfied. This month, Congress made some gains among Democrats (36%, +4), but the numbers continue to be particularly low among Independents (10%, -3) and Republicans (6%, -2).

Analysis

There was little movement for both Obama and Congress on the approval rating front, a fact that does not bode well for the Democratic Party and incumbent lawmakers of all political stripes as the mid-term election draws near.

The biggest setback for Obama lies in the sizeable increase in the proportion of Americans who believe he has underperformed as their head of state. Also, as the months go by, the argument of having little time to garner achievements is no longer valid for many Americans. For the first time since his term began, more people are saying that Obama has done too little in Washington.

Methodology: From October 20 to October 21, 2010, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 1,011 randomly selected American adults who are Springboard America 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 the United States. Discrepancies in or between totals are due to rounding.

Economic Confidence Remains Minimal in the United States

(10/27/10) -

A large proportion of Americans believe the U.S. economy remains in bad shape, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

Just 12 per cent of respondents believe the economic conditions are “very good” or “good” right now.

A large proportion of Americans believe the U.S. economy remains in bad shape, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

In the online survey of a representative national sample of 1,017 American adults, 85 per cent of respondents say economic conditions are bad or very bad right now, down three points since the September Economic Panorama.

A majority of Americans (57%, -3) say their own personal finances are in poor shape. One-in-four respondents (27%, +2) think the U.S. economy will decline in the next six months, while 18 per cent (-2) believe it will improve.

A large majority of respondents (63%, =) continue to state that the recession will not be over until next year or after 2011.

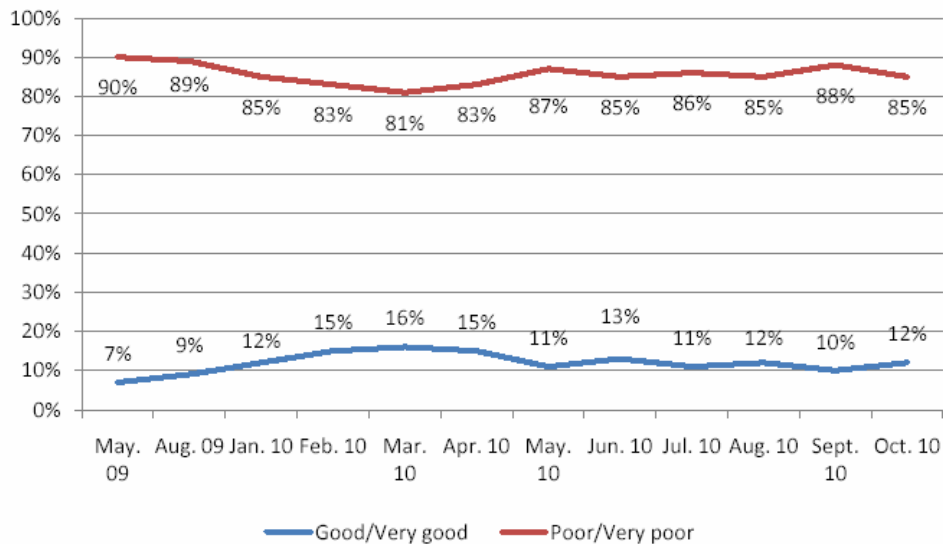
Concerns, Inflation and Debt

Almost half of Americans (48%) are concerned about themselves or someone in their household becoming unemployed, while two-in-five have worried frequently or occasionally about the safety of their savings (45%), the value of their investments (45%) and being able to pay their mortgage or rent (43%). In addition, a third of Americans (32%) are concerned about their employer running into serious financial trouble.

Three-in-four respondents (75%) expect the price of gas to increase in the next six months, and seven-in-ten (70%) feel the same way about groceries. Fewer Americans expect to pay more for a new car (39%), a new TV (28%) and real estate (25%).

If Americans were given \$1,000 to spend on anything, they would allocate the biggest amount of cash (\$319) to paying down debt, followed by covering day-to-day expenses (\$263), savings (\$213), spending on personal items (\$70), a big purchase (\$68), investing in individual stocks (\$38), and investing in mutual funds (\$28).

How would you rate the economic conditions in the U.S. today? – Total U.S.



Political Leadership

President Barack Obama is still the most trusted leader to handle the economy (43%, +1), followed by the Democratic Party (35%, -2), the Republican Party (32%, =), Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke (29%, -2), and House of Representatives Speaker Nancy Pelosi (26%, =).

The governing Democratic Party is preferred over the Republican Party to end the recession (34% to 31%) and create jobs (37% to 34%), while the GOP is the top choice to control inflation (33% to 30%) and rein in the national debt (36% to 28%).

The U.S. Economy Compared to Others

At least three-in-ten Americans think that their country's economy is doing worse than those of China (48%), Japan (34%), and Canada (30%). Some respondents also think the U.S. compares poorly against Australia (24%), Germany (22%), the United Kingdom (17%), and France (16%).

Methodology: From October 22 to October 24, 2010, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 1,017 American adults who are Springboard America 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 a sample representative of the entire adult population of the United States.

Half of Canadians Think Khadr's Guilty Plea Was a Strategic Decision

(10/28/10) -

The trial of Omar Khadr ended with a guilty plea, but many Canadians appear to be questioning whether the last westerner being held at Guantanamo Bay actually committed the crimes he was accused of, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

Two-in-five respondents are dissatisfied with the way the federal government handled this case.

The trial of Omar Khadr ended with a guilty plea, but many Canadians appear to be questioning whether the last westerner being held at Guantanamo Bay actually committed the crimes he was accused of, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

Canadians were first introduced to Khadr's story in 2002, when he was arrested for allegedly killing an American serviceman in Khost, Afghanistan. A Canadian citizen born in Toronto—who was 15 when the incident took place—Khadr has spent the last eight years at the Guantanamo Bay detention facility.

On Oct. 25, Khadr pleaded guilty to all terrorism and murder charges laid against him. Chief military prosecutor John Murphy, described Khadr as “a murderer (...) convicted

by the strength of his own words.”

The Omar Khadr Case							
As you may know, Canadian citizen Omar Khadr has spent eight years in the Guantanamo Bay detention facility, charged with throwing a grenade that killed a U.S. soldier in a July 2002 firefight in Afghanistan. This week, Khadr pleaded guilty to all terrorism and murder charges laid against him. All things considered, which of these statements comes closest to your own point of view?							
Region							
	Total	BC	AB	MB/SK	ON	PQ	ATL
Omar Khadr pleaded guilty because he committed the acts that he was accused of	27%	22%	31%	15%	29%	26%	34%
Omar Khadr pleaded guilty because it is in his best interests at this point	48%	54%	41%	61%	49%	48%	41%
Not sure	24%	25%	28%	25%	22%	26%	25%

In the online survey of a representative national sample of 1,016 Canadian adults, almost half of respondents (48%) believe Khadr pleaded guilty because it is in his best interests at this point. Only 27 per cent of Canadians think Khadr entered a guilty plea because he committed the acts that he was accused of.

British Columbians (54%), Ontarians (49%) and Quebecers (48%) are more likely to believe that Khadr’s plea amounted to a strategy.

Overall, Canadians are almost evenly divided when assessing the case, with 30 per cent claiming that the process was fair, and 26 per cent thinking it was unfair. A large proportion of respondents (44%) are undecided.

The Omar Khadr Case							
From what you have seen, read or heard about the Omar Khadr case, do you think the process was fair or unfair?							
Region							
	Total	BC	AB	MB/SK	ON	PQ	ATL
Fair	30%	24%	35%	18%	37%	25%	25%
Unfair	26%	34%	14%	22%	24%	29%	27%
Not sure	44%	42%	51%	60%	39%	46%	48%

Ontarians (37%) and Albertans (35%) are more likely to say that the process against Khadr was fair, while British Columbians (34%) and Quebecers (29%) believe it was unfair.

In spite of the polarizing nature of the case, Canadians are not content with the way specific entities handled this case. Two-in-five respondents are dissatisfied with the way

the Canadian federal government (38%) and the U.S. government (39%) handled the case. At least a third of respondents also fault the Department of Foreign Affairs (36%) and the opposition parties in the House of Commons (33%).

Methodology: From October 25 to October 26, 2010, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 1,016 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.

Conservatives Extend Lead in Canada as Stagnation Hits Liberals

(10/27/10) -

The Conservative Party holds a double-digit lead in Canada and overall voter preferences are very similar to the will expressed by the electorate in the last federal election, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

All five major parties are currently garnering roughly the same level of support that they had in the 2008 election.

[Version française \(PDF\)](#)

The Conservative Party holds a double-digit lead in Canada and overall voter preferences are very similar to the will expressed by the electorate in the last federal election, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

In the online survey of a representative national sample of 1,016 Canadian adults, 37 per cent of respondents (+3 since September) would support the governing Conservative Party in the next federal election.

The Liberal Party is second with 26 per cent (=), followed by the New Democratic Party (NDP) with 19 per cent (+1), the Bloc Québécois with 10 per cent (=), and the Green Party with six per cent (-5).

All five parties are within a point of their totals in the 2008 federal election. The large gains made by the Greens in September have disappeared, and the out-of-Parliament party is once again trailing the Bloc at the national level.

Regional Breakdowns

A majority of voters in Alberta (62%) and Manitoba and Saskatchewan (70%) continue to express a preference for the Conservatives. In British Columbia, the NDP has moved to first place with 37 per cent, followed by the Tories with 32 per cent and the Grits with 22 per cent.

In Ontario, the Conservatives are ahead of the Liberals by nine points (41% to 32%). In Quebec, the Bloc continues to dominate (39%), with the three federalist parties far behind (Lib. 24%, Con. 16%, NDP 14%).

Approval and Momentum

The approval rating for Prime Minister and Conservative leader Stephen Harper stands at 28 per cent this month (+3). NDP leader Jack Layton is at 27 per cent for the third consecutive month, and Liberal Party and Official Opposition leader Michael Ignatieff is last with 16 per cent (+1).

Layton maintains the best momentum score of the three leaders at -4, followed by Ignatieff with -15 and Harper with -21.

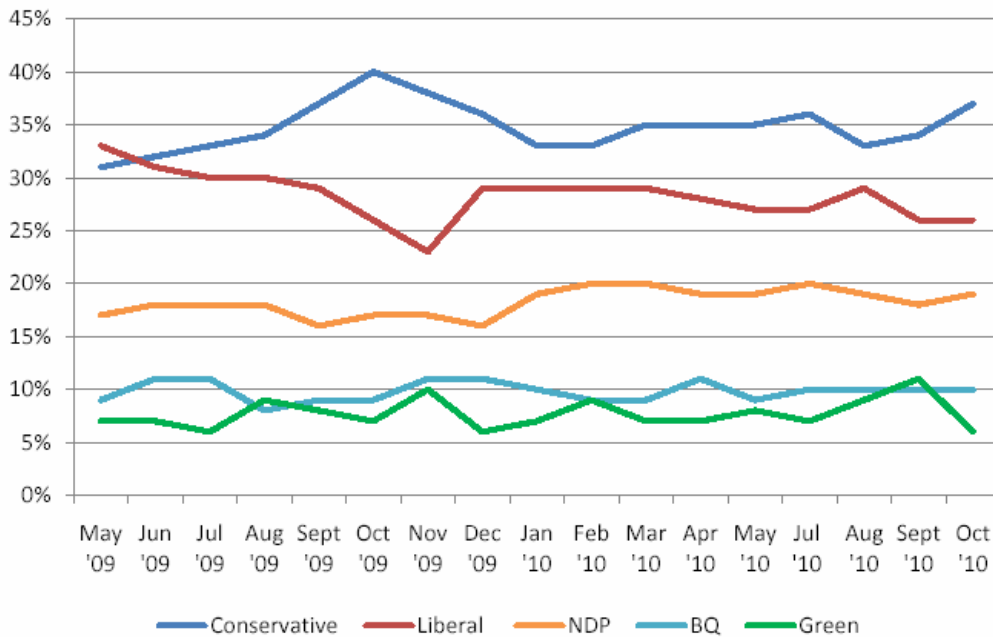
Attributes

Canadians were asked to select up to six words or expressions from a list to describe the four party leaders sitting in the House of Commons. The top five results for each one of the leaders are:

- *Stephen Harper* – *Secretive* (40%), *arrogant* (39%), *out of touch* (35%), *boring* (32%), *intelligent* (31%)
- *Michael Ignatieff* – *Intelligent* (34%), *arrogant* (33%), *out of touch* (31%), *boring* (30%), *inefficient* (23%)
- *Jack Layton* – *Intelligent* (30%), *honest* (28%), *down to earth* (27%), *compassionate* (26%), *open* (26%)
- *Gilles Duceppe* – *Arrogant* (33%), *out of touch* (28%), *inefficient* (19%), *dishonest* (19%), *intelligent* (19%)

Analysis

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



Following weeks of discussions about the federal government's performance, the mood of the electorate is very similar to what was seen in the fall of 2008. The Conservatives

lead by 11 points, but are nowhere near the majority government that has been coveted since 2006. The sizeable advantage in Ontario provides comfort for Tories, but is countered by poor numbers in Quebec and a second place showing in British Columbia.

The Liberals have not recovered ground in the west and have fallen behind in Canada's most populous province. The NDP outranks the Tories in BC, but is not connecting well in other areas of the country. The Bloc is steady, and the Greens have come back to earth after a particularly good September. In short, with no election in the immediate future, voters are not going through much movement.

This year's editions of the Canadian Political Pulse can be accessed here: [January 2010](#) / [February 2010](#) / [March 2010](#) / [April 2010](#) / [May 2010](#) / [July 2010](#) / [August 2010](#) / [September 2010](#)

Methodology: From October 25 to October 26, 2010, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 1,016 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.

Canadians Split on the Economy as Trust in Harper Falls Sharply

(10/26/10) -

After several months of optimism, Canadians are now divided when assessing the state of their country's economy, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

The proportion of respondents who expect the economy to decline has increased by eight points in one month.

After several months of optimism, Canadians are now divided when assessing the state of their country's economy, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

In the online survey of a representative national sample of 1,017 Canadian adults, 48 per cent of respondents (-2 since September) say the national economy is in good or very good shape, while 47 per cent (+4) claim it is in poor or very poor shape.

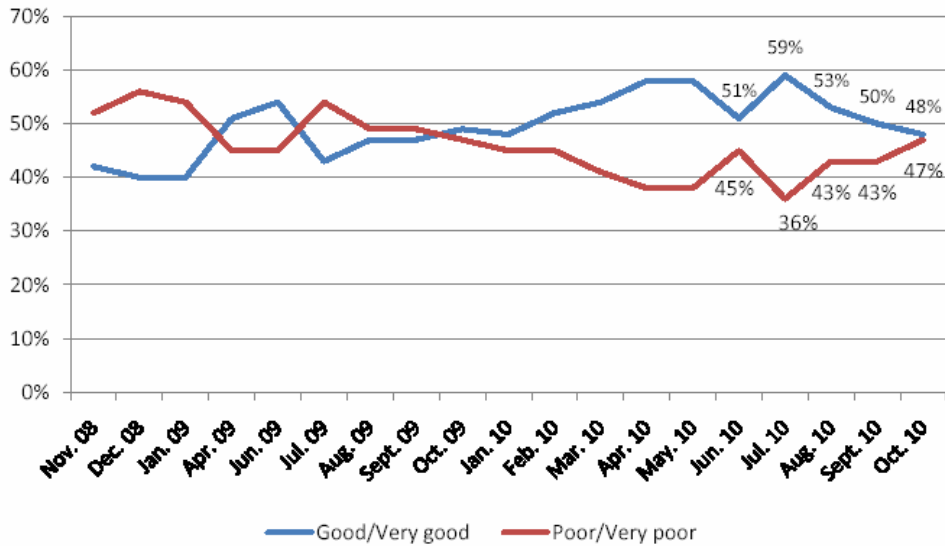
Across the country, the lowest level of economic confidence is in British Columbia (35%) and Ontario (43%).

More than half of Canadians (53%) say their own personal finances are in good shape, while 44 per cent disagree.

There is a steady decline in the proportion of respondents who expect the Canadian economy to improve (from 23% in September to 18% this month), and a steep increase in those who foresee a decline (from 12% last month to 20% in October). In addition, half of respondents (50%) believe that the recession will not be over until next year.

Current Concerns

How would you rate the economic conditions in Canada today? – Total Canada



Despite the decline in economic confidence, Canadians are not as troubled by five issues as they were last month. The biggest concern now is the safety of investments (39% have worried occasionally or frequently about this in the past couple of months), followed by the safety of savings (34%), unemployment affecting the household (33%), and being able to pay the mortgage or rent (31%). The proportion of respondents who are worried about their employer running into serious financial trouble is particularly low at 19 per cent.

Inflation and Debt

Four-in-five Canadians (82%, +10) believe that the price of gasoline will go up over the next six months, while three-in-four (74%) feel the same way about groceries. Two-in-five (42%) think real estate will be more expensive, while fewer respondents expect to see pricier cars (31%) or TVs (19%).

As has been the case throughout the year, paying down debt (\$372) remains the priority for Canadians if they had an extra \$1,000 in their pocket. The rest of the money would be allocated to covering day-to-day expenses (\$189), savings (\$172), buying personal gifts or treats (\$105), buying big items like a car or a home renovation (\$92), investing in individual stocks (\$40), and investing in mutual funds (\$31).

Political Leadership

Confidence in Stephen Harper’s ability to do the right thing to help the economy plummeted this month, with a third of respondents (33%, -9 since August) saying they trust the Prime Minister on this file. One-in-four (23%, -3) have confidence in opposition leader Michael Ignatieff, while two-in-five (42%, -8) trust Bank of Canada Governor Mark Carney.

Respondents choose the Conservative Party over the Liberal Party to rein in national debt (31% to 23%), end the recession (32% to 20%), and control inflation (32% to 20%). The two parties are virtually tied in the category of job creation (Con. 30%, Lib. 29%). It is

important to note that the proportion of undecided respondents on this question—people who are unwilling to endorse either one of the major parties—is close to 50 per cent in three of the indicators.

Canada vs. Other Countries

One third of Canadians (34%) believe China’s economy is currently doing better than the Canadian economy. However, large proportions of respondents say Canada is doing better than the United States (75%), the United Kingdom (50%), France (49%), Japan (33%), Germany (30%), and Australia (22%).

Methodology: From October 21 to October 22, 2010, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 1,017 randomly selected Canadian adults who are Angus Reid Forum 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 Canada. Discrepancies in or between totals are due to rounding.

Half of Canadians Would Allow Cameras Inside Courtrooms

(10/25/10) -

Most Canadians feel the country’s media outlets did a proper job in covering the trial of Colonel Russell Williams, but many are voicing support for lifting the ban on cameras and electronic devices in Canadian courtrooms, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

Most respondents say media coverage of the Williams trial was appropriate, but one-in-four think they were exposed to too many details.

Most Canadians feel the country’s media outlets did a proper job in covering the trial of Colonel Russell Williams, but many are voicing support for lifting the ban on cameras and electronic devices in Canadian courtrooms, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

In the online survey of a representative national sample of 1,017 Canadian adults, more than half of respondents (55%) followed Williams’ trial “very closely” or “moderately closely” over the past month.

Considerably fewer Canadians say they paid attention to Canada’s bid to earn a seat in the United Nations (UN) Security Council (36%), the mayoral race in Toronto (20%),

and the alleged assault incident involving singer Justin Bieber in Vancouver (9%).

Cameras in Court

Over the past month, have you followed each one of these stories in the media?

	Yes, very closely	Yes, moderately closely	Yes, but not too closely	No, I have not followed this story at all
The trial of Colonel Russell Williams in Ontario	20%	35%	30%	15%
Canada's bid to earn a seat in the United Nations (UN) Security Council	10%	26%	27%	36%
The mayoral race in Toronto	8%	12%	16%	64%
The alleged assault incident involving singer Justin Bieber in Vancouver	4%	5%	25%	65%

The Russell Williams Case

Williams, the former commander at Canadian Forces Base Trenton, was sentenced on Oct. 21 to two life terms with no eligibility to apply for parole for 25 years for the murders of Cpl. Marie-France Comeau and Jessica Lloyd. Some of the photos that were presented by the Crown on the first day of his trial—which depicted Williams dressed in underwear and bras he stole during 82 home invasions—were shown on television and published in several newspapers.

Half of Canadians (51%) think media coverage of Williams' trial was appropriate and the right balance was struck. One-in-four respondents (25%) think the coverage was too comprehensive, and say the public was exposed to too many details. Only eight per cent

feel that coverage was too restrained.

Cameras in Court						
From what you have seen, read or heard, which of these statements best describes the way the Canadian media has covered the trial of Colonel Russell Williams?						
	Total	Male	Female	Age 18-34	Age 35-54	Age 55+
Coverage has been too restrained—the public needs to know more information about this particular case	8%	8%	7%	8%	8%	6%
Coverage has been appropriate—the right balance has been struck	51%	54%	48%	47%	53%	52%
Coverage has been too comprehensive—the public has been exposed to too many details about this particular case	25%	27%	23%	17%	26%	31%
Not sure	17%	12%	21%	28%	13%	11%

British Columbians (59%) are more likely to say that coverage was appropriate, while a third of Albertans (34%) claim it was too comprehensive. Canadians over the age of 55 (31%) are also more prone than their younger counterparts to state that the public was exposed to too many details about this particular case.

Cameras in Court

The latest high-profile trial has raised questions over whether the long-standing ban on cameras and recording devices inside Canadian courtrooms should be lifted. Half of Canadians (49%) support allowing these devices in court, while 42 per cent disagree.

Support for lifting the ban is highest in Western Canada, while a plurality of Quebecers would keep the current status quo. Men (54%) are more likely than women (44%) to voice support for the end of the ban.

Methodology: From October 21 to October 22, 2010, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 1,017 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.

LATIN AMERICA

Latin Americans Least Likely to Feel Safe Walking Alone at Night

A median of 56% fear for their safety

October 28, 2010

Worldwide, residents of Latin America are the least likely to personally feel safe in their communities. Across 18 Latin American countries surveyed in 2009, a median of 42% of residents say they feel safe walking alone at night where they live.

*Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city
or area where you live?*

Medians

	Yes	No
WORLD	60%	36%
Latin America	42%	56%
Former Soviet Union countries	52%	40%
Sub-Saharan Africa	59%	41%
Europe	62%	31%
Asia	72%	27%
Middle East and North Africa	73%	27%
U.S. and Canada	76%	23%

Based on surveys conducted in 105 countries from
February to December 2009.

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Less than half of adults in all 18 Latin American countries say they feel safe, but their sense of security varies and is lowest in Venezuela, at 23%. Venezuelans are among the least likely in the world to say they feel safe, which likely reflects the worsening crime situation in the last decade.

Along with Venezuelans, South Africans are among the least likely in the world to say they feel safe. How secure residents across the sub-Saharan Africa region feel differs dramatically, however -- ranging from a high of 84% in Djibouti to a low of 20% in South Africa. South Africa is known for its high incidence of violent crime, including one of the highest murder rates in the world.

Residents in Asia and the Middle East and North Africa region are the most likely to say they feel safe walking alone at night in their communities. Singaporeans almost universally feel safe, at 98% -- the highest level of security of any country or area surveyed. However, less than half of adults in several countries and areas in conflict in these two regions say they feel safe: Iraq (34%), Afghanistan (37%), Pakistan (42%), Nepal (43%), and the Palestinian Territories (47%).

Women Feel Less Safe Than Men

In 93 of the 105 countries and areas surveyed, women are significantly less likely than men to say they feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live. While this is not that surprising, the striking differences between men and women in some developed countries are. There is at least a 20-percentage-point difference between men and women in 21 countries, including Canada, France, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?

% Yes

	Men	Women	Difference (pct. pts.)
Italy	82%	43%	39
Ireland	82%	45%	37
Saudi Arabia	93%	58%	35
United Kingdom	80%	51%	29
Tajikistan	88%	60%	28
Yemen	79%	51%	28
Sweden	83%	56%	27
France	74%	47%	27
Canada	89%	64%	25
United States	87%	64%	23
Japan	84%	62%	22
South Korea	71%	49%	22
Czech Republic	71%	49%	22
Slovenia	91%	69%	22
Austria	86%	65%	21
Spain	69%	48%	21
Malaysia	60%	39%	21
Uruguay	57%	37%	20
Thailand	76%	56%	20
Romania	61%	41%	20
Belarus	59%	39%	20

Based on surveys conducted in 105 countries from February to December 2009.

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Bottom Line

While many factors contribute to feelings of personal insecurity or security, a median of 36% adults worldwide are afraid to walk alone at night in their communities, with women in nearly every country surveyed significantly more fearful than men. Gallup's data show

fear hinders people's freedom in many countries and the huge disparities within regions show this is an issue that likely needs to be addressed at the local level.

Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?

% Yes in top 52 countries

	Overall	Men	Women
Singapore	98%	99%	98%
Qatar	87%	95%	77%
Hong Kong	85%	91%	80%
Jordan	84%	92%	77%
Syria	84%	91%	77%
Djibouti	84%	86%	82%
Indonesia	83%	88%	80%
Denmark	83%	93%	74%
Bangladesh	82%	86%	78%
Tunisia	81%	90%	73%
Vietnam	80%	85%	77%
Rwanda	80%	85%	76%
Georgia	79%	80%	79%
Bahrain	79%	86%	72%
Slovenia	79%	91%	69%
Sudan	79%	83%	74%
Comoros	78%	83%	73%
Mali	77%	79%	76%
Saudi Arabia	77%	93%	58%
Switzerland	76%	85%	68%
Canada	76%	89%	64%
United States	75%	87%	64%
Austria	75%	86%	65%
Morocco	75%	76%	74%
Armenia	75%	79%	71%
China	74%	80%	69%
Somaliland region	74%	79%	69%
India	74%	77%	70%
Tajikistan	73%	88%	60%
Niger	73%	77%	69%
Japan	73%	84%	62%
Egypt	73%	79%	66%
Germany	72%	81%	64%
Sri Lanka	72%	75%	69%
Azerbaijan	71%	70%	73%
Israel	70%	78%	63%
Sweden	69%	83%	56%
Ghana	69%	71%	67%
Uzbekistan	66%	67%	65%
Philippines	66%	68%	63%
Thailand	65%	76%	56%

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone/face-to-face interviews with approximately 1,000 adults in 102 countries, 2,000 adults in Russia, 3,000 adults in India, and 4,200 in China, aged 15 and older, conducted in 2009. For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error ranged from a low of ± 2.1 percentage points in China to a high of ± 5.7 percentage points in Slovenia. 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.
