

# BUSINESS AND POLITICS IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

## Global Opinion Report No. 148

November 28 – December 04, 2010

Presentation: December 08, 2010

M. Zubair Khan

---

<b>Prelude</b>	02
<b>Summary of Polls</b>	03
<b>WEST &amp; CENTRAL ASIA</b>	
• (Pakistan) Standard Of Public Hospitals Has Deteriorated Over The Last Nine Years	07
• (Turkey) Turks Highly Supportive of Removing Ban on Headscarf	08
<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>	
• Indians Have High Hopes With Obama Visit	10
• Indians And Their gods	13
<b>SOUTH EAST ASIA</b>	
• (Philippines) Filipinos Are Highly Satisfied With the National Administration	18
<b>EAST EUROPE</b>	
• (Russia) How Russians Handle Stress And Life`s Problems	21
• (Russia) Automobilation Vs. Ecology	23
• (Georgians) Georgians Feel The Pinch Of Economic Problems	24
<b>WEST EUROPE</b>	
• (UK) Eight In Ten Want Tighter Controls On Immigration	25
• (UK) The Vast Majority Of Brits Want The Government To Keep Control Orders For Terror Suspects	27
• (UK) Economic Confidence Remains Below the 20% Mark in Britain	28
• (UK) Most Britons Interested in Royal Wedding, But Prefer Low Key Affair	30
• (UK) Opposition Labour Extends Advantage Over Tories in Britain	31
• (Germany) Germans Feeling Economically Confident But Not Happy With Coalition Cabinet	34
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	
• Seven-in-Ten Americans Expect War to Break Out in the Korean Peninsula	37
• Just 12% of Americans Think the U.S. Economy is in Good Shape	39
• Oil, Pharmaceutical, Health Insurance, and Tobacco Top The List Of Industries That People Think Should Be More Regulated	41
• American Public Vastly Overestimates Amount of U.S. Foreign Aid	47
• Americans Pick Health Care, Social Security as Priorities for Next Budget	49
• Half of Canadians Support the Legalization of Marijuana	51
• Vast Majority Wants Some Aspect of Bush Tax Cuts Extended	53
• Obama Gets Lowest Marks on Deficit, Highest on Foreign Affairs	56
• Very Religious Americans Report Less Depression, Worry	60
• Most Americans Take Doctor's Advice Without Second Opinion	63
• Social Media Deride TSA Security Measures	65
• 77% Say WikiLeaks A Threat to U.S. Security	68

- Despite Years of Terror Scares, Public's Concerns Remain Fairly Steady 69
- Most Continue to Favor Gays Serving Openly in Military 73
- Affluent Investors Gain Confidence in US 77

**AUSTRALASIA**

- “Trusted Advisers” are strong users of Social Media 78

**MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS**

- Muslim Publics Divided on Hamas and Hezbollah 80
- India's Leadership Unknown to Much of World 84
- Climate Concerns Decline Since Copenhagen Summit: Global Poll 88

**CYBERWORLD**

- Cyber Monday Shopping More Popular In China Than US 88

**Prelude**

This week report consists of 34 surveys. 3 of these are multi-country surveys while the rest are national surveys from various countries.

**Commentary: 77% Say WikiLeaks A Threat to U.S. Security**

(12/2/2010)

*63% Say Media Should Not Publish*

**UTICA, New York** - More than three quarters of likely voters (77%) say the release of classified documents by the organization WikiLeaks is a national security threat, and 76% believe their release endangers the lives of U.S. military, a new Zogby Interactive Survey finds.

And while 63% of likely voters say they do not want U.S. news organizations to publish the documents, most (73%) believe the U.S. often keeps secrets to save embarrassment for itself and other governments

The Zogby Interactive poll of 2,084 likely voters was conducted from Nov. 29-Dec. 1, 2010. Respondents were provided six statements about WikiLeaks and asked their level of agreement or disagreement with each.

The combined percentages of voters who somewhat or strongly agree with each statement are shown in the table below.

<b>Strongly or somewhat agree</b>	<b>%</b>
WikiLeaks is a threat to U.S. security	77
Release of WikiLeaks may endanger lives of U.S. military	76
Much of what U.S. classifies is kept secret to avoid government embarrassment	73
U.S. news organizations should not publish WikiLeaks materials	63
U.S. should consider WikiLeaks a terrorist group and deal with it accordingly	52

The most significant differences among demographic groups are based on political ideology and age, with older and conservative voters agreeing in much higher percentages about the threat of and the need to suppress WikiLeaks than are younger and liberal voters. For example:

Among voters age 65 and older 73% agree news organizations should not publish WikiLeaks and 65% agree the government should consider WikiLeaks a terrorist organization. Among the First Global generation born since 1979, the percentages agreeing with those statements are 35% and 30% respectively

Among conservatives, 80% agree WikiLeaks should not be published by the news media and 76% agree the government should consider WikiLeaks a terrorist organization. Among liberals, the percentages agreeing with those statements are 37% and 19% respectively.

Agreement levels are consistent among all major demographic groups on the question of whether much of what the U.S. government keeps secret is done to avoid embarrassment.

The Nov.29-Dec. 1, 2010 interactive poll consisted of 2,084 likely voters and has a margin of error of +/-2.2%. A sampling of Zogby International's online panel, which is representative of the adult population of the U.S., was invited to participate. Slight weights were added to region, party, age, race, religion, gender and education to more accurately reflect the population.

---

**SOURCE:** <http://www.zogby.com/news/ReadNews.cfm?ID=1929>

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:**

## USA:

**Population:** 310,232,863 (July 2010 est.)

**Ethnic Groups:** white 79.96%, black 12.85%, Asian 4.43%, Amerindian and Alaska native 0.97%, native Hawaiian and other Pacific islander 0.18%, two or more races 1.61% (July 2007 estimate)

**GDP per Capita:** \$46,000 (2009 est.)

- Britain's American colonies broke with the mother country in 1776 and were recognized as the new nation of the United States of America following the Treaty of Paris in 1783. During the 19th and 20th centuries, 37 new states were added to the original 13 as the nation expanded across the North American continent and acquired a number of overseas possessions. The two most traumatic experiences in the nation's history were the Civil War (1861-65), in which a northern Union of states defeated a secessionist Confederacy of 11 southern slave states, and the Great Depression of the 1930s, an economic downturn during which about a quarter of the labor force lost its jobs. Buoyed by victories in World Wars I and II and the end of the Cold War in 1991, the US remains the world's most powerful nation state. Over a span of more than five decades, the economy has achieved steady growth, low unemployment and inflation, and rapid advances in technology.
- <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/us.html>



## Summary of Polls

### **WEST & CENTRAL ASIA**

(Pakistan) Standard Of Public Hospitals Has Deteriorated Over The Last Nine Years

A recent survey of Pakistani public shows that 48% of Pakistanis perceive the quality of treatment at government hospitals to be bad. There has been an 11 percentage point decline in this perception over the last 9 years when Gallup Pakistan asked the same question in 2001 when only 37% held this view. (Gallup Pakistan)

Islamabad, November 29, 2010

(Turkey) Turks Highly Supportive of Removing Ban on Headscarf

A recent survey shows that people in Turkey are highly supportive of removing ban on wearing headscarf in universities and public offices. They believe women should themselves be given right to make this decision. (Metropoll Turkey)

November 24, 2010

### **SOUTH ASIA**

Indians Have High Hopes With Obama Visit

In a previsit survey 34% Indians claim that Obama's visit will bring about a positive impact to the Indo US ties. However only high income group has a reasonable level of trust in U.S. and Indians have mixed views about significance of Pakistan as a U.S. ally weighing more than India itself. (Cvoter India)

November 2010

Indians And Their gods

Shiva is the most popular diety among Indians. However majority of Indians worship more than one diety. But whatever the diety they chose they are very regular in its worship and more than 9 in 10 say they worship it daily. (Cvoter India)

November 2010

### **SOUTH EAST ASIA**

(Philippines) Filipinos Are Highly Satisfied With the National Administration

The Third Quarter 2010 Social Weather Survey, found 73% of adults satisfied and 9% dissatisfied with the general performance of the National Administration, for a record-high very good net satisfaction rating of +64. (SWS)

November 30, 2010.

### **EAST EUROPE**

(Russia) How Russians Handle Stress And Life`s Problems

A recent survey shows that if Russians feel stressed, they consult psychologist, whereas when they have children issues or problems in family, they search for help from relatives, spouses and colleagues rather than professionals. (Russian Public Opinion Research Center)

November 18, 2010.

(Russia) Automobiliation Vs. Ecology

Russians propose to tackle the problem of fast and non-ecological automobiliation by the methods of expansion of roads and stricter environmental requirements. Least popular proposal is to increase the prices for cars and fuel to make them less available for Russians. (Russian Public Opinion Research Center)

November 10, 2010.

(Georgians) Georgians Feel The Pinch Of Economic Problems

A recent IRI survey shows that for Georgians believe economic issues to be their highest concern followed by territorial integrity. They are highly supportive of economic relations with Russia. (Baltic Surveys Ltd)

December 3, 2010

## **WEST EUROPE**

### **(UK) Eight In Ten Want Tighter Controls On Immigration**

A recent YouGov survey found 81 percent of public support for the government's cap on economic migration - which will slash the number of non-EU workers given visas by a fifth. (Yougov)

30th November 2010

### **(UK) The Vast Majority Of Brits Want The Government To Keep Control Orders For Terror Suspects**

A YouGov poll for The Sun shows 73 per cent believe the tough powers, which severely restrict the movements of a handful of dangerous fanatics, should be retained. And just 14 per cent want them scrapped. (Yougov)

December 02, 2010

### **(UK) Economic Confidence Remains Below the 20% Mark in Britain**

Many people in Britain remain disappointed with the state of the country's economy, but Londoners are clearly more confident about a recovery than respondents in other areas, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. (Angus-Reid)

November 29, 2010

### **(UK) Most Britons Interested in Royal Wedding, But Prefer Low Key Affair**

While a large proportion of Britons are interested in the upcoming wedding of Prince William, only one-in-four would consent to Parliament providing additional funding for the event, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. (Angus-Reid)

November 30, 2010

### **(UK) Opposition Labour Extends Advantage Over Tories in Britain**

Two-in-five voters in Britain are ready to support the opposition Labour Party in the next general election, and the approval rating for the two main players in the Coalition Government took a noticeable drop, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. (Angus-Reid)

December 01, 2010

### **(Germany) Germans Feeling Economically Confident But Not Happy With Coalition Cabinet**

A survey by Infratest dimap show that Germans now feel confident of the economic conditions in the country however dissatisfaction with the coalition government is also very high. Almost 8 in 10 are dissatisfied with the government. (Infratest Dimap)

September 2010

## **NORTH AMERICA**

### **Seven-in-Ten Americans Expect War to Break Out in the Korean Peninsula**

More than two thirds of Americans expect armed conflict to break out in the Korean Peninsula over the next year and more than half are in favor of allowing U.S. soldiers to provide assistance to South Korea, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. (Angus-Reid)

December 01, 2010

### **Just 12% of Americans Think the U.S. Economy is in Good Shape**

As country heads to holiday season, more than half of respondents describe their own financial situation as “poor” or “very poor. The level of confidence that Americans express on the country’s economy remains low, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. (Angus-Reid)

November 30, 2010

Oil, Pharmaceutical, Health Insurance, and Tobacco Top The List Of Industries That People Think Should Be More Regulated

A new Harris Poll finds that the oil, pharmaceutical, health insurance and tobacco industries top the list of industries that people believe should be more regulated. These industries, as well as the telecommunications and automobile industries, are the least likely to be thought of as honest and trustworthy. (Harrisinteractive)

December 2, 2010

American Public Vastly Overestimates Amount of U.S. Foreign Aid

As debates about how to deal with the budget deficit have heated up in recent weeks, a new WorldPublicOpinion.org/Knowledge Networks poll finds that Americans continue to vastly overestimate the amount of the federal budget that is devoted to foreign aid. (PIPA)

November 29, 2010

Americans Pick Health Care, Social Security as Priorities for Next Budget

As a new Congress prepares to take office in January, Americans believe that Health Care and Social Security should account for a large proportion of the country’s next budget, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. (Angus-Reid)

November 29, 2010

Half of Canadians Support the Legalization of Marijuana

Half of Canadians believe marijuana should be legalized but less than one-in-ten believe other drugs should be readily available, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. (Angus-Reid)

November 29, 2010

Vast Majority Wants Some Aspect of Bush Tax Cuts Extended

As Congress considers what to do about the Bush tax cuts that are set to expire at the end of this year, Americans are sending a clear signal that they want them extended in some shape or form. Forty percent want Congress to maintain the tax cuts for everyone, while 44% support setting limits on how much of wealthy Americans' income is eligible for the lower rates. (Gallup USA)

December 1, 2010

Obama Gets Lowest Marks on Deficit, Highest on Foreign Affairs

Americans continue to give President Obama low approval ratings for his handling of the federal deficit, the economy, and taxes, while giving him comparatively higher ratings for his handling of foreign affairs and the situation in Afghanistan. (Gallup USA)

November 30, 2010

Very Religious Americans Report Less Depression, Worry

Very religious Americans in the United States are less likely to report having been diagnosed with depression over the course of their lifetime than those who are moderately religious or nonreligious. This relationship between depression and religion, based on an analysis of more than 550,000 Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

interviews, is statistically significant after controlling for major demographic and regional variables. (Gallup USA)

December 1, 2010

#### Most Americans Take Doctor's Advice Without Second Opinion

Despite the advent of health websites and other widely available sources providing medical research and information, 70% of Americans feel confident in the accuracy of their doctor's advice, and don't feel the need to check for a second opinion or do additional research. Americans' confidence in their doctor is up slightly from eight years ago. (Gallup USA)

December 2, 2010

#### Social Media Deride TSA Security Measures

Anger and frustration over the new TSA airport security measures boiled over in social media last week. And while much of the mainstream press reported or commented on that rage, those in the online community embodied those sentiments. (Pew Research Center)

December 2, 2010

#### 77% Say WikiLeaks A Threat to U.S. Security

More than three quarters of likely voters (77%) say the release of classified documents by the organization WikiLeaks is a national security threat, and 76% believe their release endangers the lives of U.S. military, a new Zogby Interactive Survey finds. (Zogby Interactive)

December 02, 2010

#### Despite Years of Terror Scares, Public's Concerns Remain Fairly Steady

A recent national survey by the Pew Research Center, finds that 59% say they are very (21%) or somewhat (38%) worried there will soon be another terrorist attack in the United States. This is little changed from July 2007 (20% very, 42% somewhat worried). In fact, looking back over nearly a decade, the public's worries over another attack have been fairly steady, with a few exceptions. (Pew Research Center)

December 2, 2010

#### Most Continue to Favor Gays Serving Openly in Military

As the Pentagon prepares to release its highly anticipated survey of military personnel about the "don't ask, don't tell" policy, most Americans (58%) say they favor allowing homosexuals to serve openly in the armed forces. Fewer than half that number (27%) oppose allowing gays and lesbians to serve openly. (Pew Research Center)

November 29, 2010

#### Affluent Investors Gain Confidence in US

A new TNS survey shows a significant increase in confidence among affluent investors. The TNS Investor Confidence Index rose to 116 in October, its highest level since hitting 129 in 2007. The rise extends an upward trend from the mid-crisis low of 81 in October, 2008. (TNS US)

November 23, 2010

#### **AUSTRALASIA**

##### “Trusted Advisers” are strong users of Social Media

Millions of Australians rely on a “Trusted Adviser” for advice on everything from cars and restaurants to mobile phones. For example over one in three (6.6 million) Australians aged 14+ are trusted advisers for eating out at restaurants. Trusted Advisers are big users



of social media and are in fact above average users in 20 of the 22 product areas measured by Roy Morgan Research. (Roy Morgan Research)

December 03, 2010

## **MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS**

### **Muslim Publics Divided on Hamas and Hezbollah**

Extremist groups Hamas and Hezbollah continue to receive mixed ratings from Muslim publics. However, opinions of al Qaeda and its leader, Osama bin Laden, are consistently negative; only in Nigeria do Muslims offer views that are, on balance, positive toward al Qaeda and bin Laden. (Pew Research Center)

December 2, 2010

### **India's Leadership Unknown to Much of World**

As India seeks to cement its place as a world leader with its bid for a permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council, Gallup surveys find India's leadership has work to do on its global image. Nearly half of the world's residents surveyed (44%) don't know enough about the country's leadership to have an opinion, and the rest are mixed. Across 110 countries surveyed in 2009, a median of 22% approve and a median of 27% disapprove. (Gallup USA)

November 30, 2010

### **Climate Concerns Decline Since Copenhagen Summit: Global Poll**

As governments prepare to meet in Mexico for the Cancun climate summit, a new global poll reveals that concern about climate change has fallen sharply across OECD countries in the past year, but that citizens in some major developing nations have become more concerned about the issue. (Globescan)

December 2, 2010

## **CYBERWORLD**

### **Cyber Monday Shopping More Popular In China Than US**

Cyber Monday is the Monday after Black Friday in the U.S. where retailers offer big sales online. However, more consumers in China plan to shop online on Cyber Monday than in the U.S., Germany and Japan. (Ipsos Global)

November 30, 2010

## **WEST & CENTRAL ASIA**

### **Standard Of Public Hospitals Has Deteriorated Over The Last Nine Years**

Gilani Poll/Gallup Pakistan

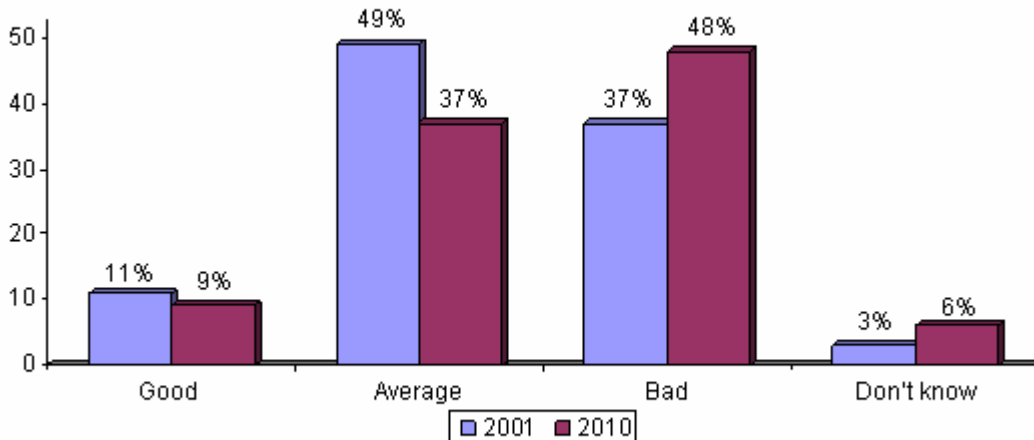
Islamabad, November 29, 2010

According to a Gilani Research Foundation survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan , 48% perceive the quality of treatment at government hospitals to be bad. This is a notable change from 9 years back, in 2001; a similar Gallup and Gilani poll had found that 37% believed the standard of government hospitals to be bad.

In two different surveys, a nationally representative sample of men and women from across the country were asked the following question: "*In your opinion what is the quality of treatment at government hospitals?*" In 2010 9% say it is good, 37% believe the quality to be average while

48% say it is bad. 6% say they don't know. The comparable figures in response to the same question in 2001 were: 11% stated the standard was good, 49% average and 37% said it was bad. 3% said they don't know.

*"In your opinion what is the quality of treatment at government hospitals?"*



Source: 30 Years of Gallup and Gilani Surveys (1980-2010)

the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International Association ([www.gallup-international.com](http://www.gallup-international.com); [www.gallup.com.pk](http://www.gallup.com.pk))

A detailed analysis of the recent data showed that more of the ruralites (57%) believe that poor treatment is given at public hospitals as compared to their urban counter parts (32%).

The study was released by Gilani foundation and carried out by Gallup Pakistan , the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International. The recent survey was carried out among a sample of 2711 men and women in rural and urban areas of all four provinces of the country, during November 2010. Error margin is estimated to be approximately  $\pm 2-3$  per cent at 95% confidence level.

### **Turks Highly Supportive of Removing Ban on Headscarf**

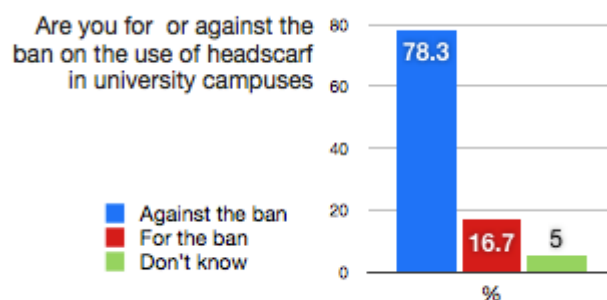
*The Headscarf And Social Consensus*

**2010-11-24**

The goal of this survey is to find out about Turkish public opinion on the controversial headscarf issue and capture the impact of the ban on the use of the headscarf on university campuses and in public and private businesses. The survey compares and contrasts perspectives of different groups-women wearing headscarves or not and their male family members-on the issue.

The survey is conducted upon the request of the Turkish Businesswomen's Association (TIKAD).

One of the key results concerns the reasons for using a headscarf. The poll has found that only 0.7 percent of respondents think women use the headscarf as a political symbol, while a

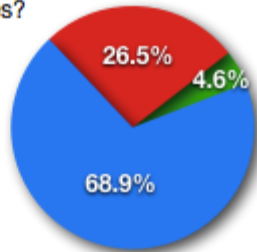


total of 85 percent thinks it is linked to religious beliefs. When asked if women should wear the headscarf, 78 percent said women should be free to decide whether to do so or not. Among headscarved women, 77 percent assert that using the headscarf is their own personal choice, and if they were in a position to remake the choice, they would cover their head again.

The survey also questioned male participants about their wives' headscarves. While 79.9 percent said their wives already wore the headscarf before they got married, 17.7 percent said their wives started wearing the headscarf after marriage of their own volition. Only 0.7 percent of the men surveyed said they had asked their wives to cover their hair after marriage.

Do you approve or disapprove of the ban on the use of headscarves in public offices?

- Disapprove
- Approve
- Don't know



The survey found that 78 percent of people polled oppose having headscarves banned at universities. Similarly, majority of people believe that the use of headscarf in public offices (73%) and in private businesses (72%) should be free. Moreover, 72 percent of all respondents expressed the view that the number of women in the work force would increase if the ban were lifted.

Of women with headscarves, 44% percent stated they feel being subjected to unfair treatment most of the time due to the ban, while 43% percent stated they never felt that way. While 23 percent of women think that the headscarf restrains them from engaging in social and economic life, this sense of restraint rises to over 60 percent among educated, urban, rich and professional women with headscarves. When asked if they had to make a choice between their headscarves and professions without it, more than 76 percent stated they would choose the headscarf over their profession.

Do you think the number of women in the workplace would increase if the headscarf ban were to be lifted?



Among all survey participants 75.9 percent stated they would feel sorry for headscarf-wearing women if they are either denied their right to a higher education or forced to drop out of university due to the ban. Only 19.6 percent said they wouldn't feel sorry. Asked whether or not they would be disquieted to see headscarf-wearing women pursuing a career, 87.4 percent said they would by no means be bothered as opposed to 11.4 percent who said they would be. A majority of 89.1 percent of participants also expressed that they would not be uncomfortable working with a woman who wore a headscarf.

When asked to woman participants who wear a headscarf or men participants with headscarf-wearing wives whether or not they would be opposed to their son or brother marrying a uncovered woman more than 85 percent stated they would consent to such a marriage. Similarly, more than 80 percent of the remaining participants when presented with the question

of whether they would consider a headscarf-wearing woman as a bride-to-be for their son or brother said they would not oppose it.

The fieldwork for the poll was completed between Oct. 20-31, 2010. The survey was conducted by telephone (CATI) among a random national sampling of 3,052 adults residing 26 provinces and sub-provinces distributed across 7 geographic regions in Turkey. Estimated sampling error rate under the simple random sampling assumption is 1.8 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level.

---

## **SOUTH ASIA**

### **Indians Hopes With Obama Visit**

*In a pre-visit survey 34% Indians claim that Obama's visit will bring about a positive impact to the Indo US ties*

US President Barack Obama on Tuesday left for Indonesia after his three-day historic visit to India. The main highlight of his visit was 'support for New Delhi's bid for a permanent seat in the UN Security Council and asking Pakistan to bring perpetrators of 26/11 attackers to justice. The First couple of US arrived in Mumbai on Saturday, interacted with India Inc cream and the aspiring youth of India, and met President Pratibha Patil, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and other top leaders during his stay.

Across all forms of media news items related to the Obamas were the first major headlines during his visit period. So what does his visit evoke amongst us Indians?? Has Barack Hussein Obama served the platter in accordance with our taste, is a million dollar question now? Was he expected in our country as a Santa - if so, it's not yet Christmas and our hopes are perhaps unsubstantiated; Was he expected as the President of the World, with a neutral and judgmental view of the South Asian politic, then perhaps one should be reminded that he is the President of USA only - and that he is in India to forge better ties with India, above all the economic, military and strategic interests of America first, second and always - just as any other Head of State would be expected to.

## Will the Barack Obama visit make a real difference to Indo-US relations?

Social Group	Can't Say	very positive impact	somewhat positive impact	no major impact	somewhat negative impact	very negative impact
Other	23.5%	29.4%	41.2%	5.9%		
SC (Scheduled Caste / Dalits)	8.1%	45.2%	20.2%	26.6%		0.0%
ST (Scheduled Tribes)	8.2%	19.4%	21.4%	51.0%		
OBC (Other Backward Classes)	10.7%	32.2%	31.8%	23.1%		2.1%
UCH (Upper Caste Hindus)	12.6%	30.6%	31.5%	20.3%	0.5%	4.5%
Muslim	7.1%	54.8%	16.7%	17.9%	2.4%	1.2%
Christians	5.6%	11.1%	38.9%	33.3%		11.1%

Base: All Respondents

Mr. Obama held delegation-level talks with PM Manmohan Singh and addressed a joint session of Parliament. The two leaders also addressed a press conference together and issued a 12-page joint statement reflecting wide range of areas on which India and the U.S. interact with each other, from higher education to energy, Afghanistan and outer space to the Indian Ocean. Obama stated “We will continue to insist to Pakistan’s leaders that terrorist safe-havens within their borders are un acceptable, and that the terrorists behind the Mumbai attacks be brought to justice”. But his remarks on Iran and Myanmar were met with silence. When he was enquired about Kashmir in press meet, the U.S. President said we could not “impose” a solution but if India and Pakistan wish would like to play any role.

The litigious issue of outsourcing was dealt in different ways by two leaders. On one hand Dr. Singh said India was “not in the business of stealing jobs” from the U.S. and referred to the increased productivity of American firms, Obama pointed out that this was a two-way relationship because if jobs had been lost in the U.S. owing to outsourcing, Indian orders and investments had helped to create jobs as well. He also announced the lifting of controls on export of high technology items to India and supported its membership in multilateral export control regimes such as the Nuclear Suppliers’ Group. The two sides announced precise initiatives in clean energy, health and agriculture.

### Should India trust the US in the long run?

Income	Definitely Yes	Yes, but not blindly	No, not at all
Low	19.0%	34.1%	46.9%
Medium	26.7%	41.2%	32.2%
High	36.4%	30.3%	33.3%

Base: All Respondents

It was the very charming first lady Michelle Obama who actually won the hearts of people across with her mesmerizing smile and flawless dance steps. In fact Mr. Obama confessed that Michelle is a better dancer than him. When a young school girl asked Michelle, in case of a fight who takes the initiative to talk, she said that it always Mr. Obama. Her interaction with students at St. Xavier’s College, Mumbai, showcased her true spirit and the zeal with which she lives.

A study by CVoter was conducted prior to his visit to understand Indo - US ties from an Indian perspective. What people expected of the visit and what the Obamas’ gave to India? 34% of our respondents claim that Obama’s visit will bring about a positive impact to the Indo US ties; 27% feel it might do some good, whereas 25% said it will leave no major impact, 3% believe it tags negative impact. Does it imply that an overwhelming 63% of the respondents feel that his visit is good for India? Lets discover some more revelations .... Knowing that India is no uniform country regarding socio economic status, our survey covered all these diversities. And the study tried to understand the various views and the ways they varied with their socio economic and religious backgrounds. It was interesting to find out that views did differ with these socio economic pointers.

As per our survey Muslims have great faith on the fact that his visit will bring about a considerable difference to Indo – US relations. It was equally interesting to note that 49% of our respondents who voted positive about Obama’s visit were under the high-income bracket.

### The Indian economy cannot do without outsourcing of jobs from the US. Do you agree?

Income	Definitely Yes	Yes, but not blindly	No, not at all
Low	27.6%	18.3%	54.1%
Medium	26.2%	22.4%	51.3%
High	54.5%	6.1%	39.4%

It is also seen that the US attitude towards Pakistan is a major irritant amongst Indians. 29% believed that Pakistan will be a more important ally of the US than India, 26% of our voters were little apprehensive, whereas 45% of our voters were very sure that Obama was quite unpopular in Pakistan. 47% of those who believed in his unpopularity in Pakistan were Muslims and 55% were under the lower income group. So one may conclude that while, 55% of the respondents are sure about Pakistan being higher in the Priority List of USA, 45% (mostly Muslims in the lower income category and more amenable to Islam) understand Obama’s unpopularity too.

Obama’s policies have not been pro-outsourcing. But, more than a decade ago, America started the outsourcing wave. Jobs, which were considered low end in America, and jobs which demanded high salary, were outsourced to India at much cheaper pay packages. Now, because of the economic downturn in USA, the Americans want the same jobs back. That the Indian economy can’t do without outsourcing of jobs from the US is what 29% (mostly high income earners, Muslims and Christians) of our respondents fear; 19% said yes but not to a large extent; and 52% did not agree to it - most of them were under the bracket of the lower and middle income groups. So, there seems to be a divided view on the ill effects of ‘discontinuation’ of outsourcing from USA.] As President Obama has embarked on his first visit to India

Will the Barack Obama visit make a real difference to Indo-US relations?						
Income	Cant Say	very positive impact	somewhat positive impact	no major impact	somewhat negative impact	very negative impact
Low	12.0%	39.8%	24.6%	22.2%	0.6%	0.8%
Medium	7.5%	21.7%	31.8%	34.1%	0.4%	4.5%
High	8.1%	48.6%	35.1%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%

a country that he otherwise loves and whose father figure Mahatma Gandhi he adores a silent prayer is going on for a happy confluence of events. Amidst all the hype and propaganda about his visit one gets a mixed response. 22% of our respondents believed India should trust the US in the long run, 36% said that we should trust but not blindly and 41% said we should not. 83% out of those who do not believe were Muslims.

Some expect too much out it and some dont look forward to anything coming out of it. There are others who tend to take a more balanced view towards President Obama - with lots gung ho about his visit. With such a cocktail of hope and cynicism, one can just sit back and watch how things unfold and hope this furthers the interests of both the countries.

**Methodology**

National representative sample of 1000 randomly selected respondents by CATI across 21 states in India during 22nd to 25th Oct. 2010. Data weighted to known census profile. Margin of error +\-3% at national level.

**Indians and Their gods**

*A CVoter poll finds out the most popular Gods in India...*

India is incredible. Where one finds the country touching the peaks of technology and information and nuclear –ology, its also a land of godly spiritual gurus. Just a darshan and the devotees are transported to bliss and all their sorrows and troubles are taken care of. Seeing celebrities and politicians and the normal mass crowding their favourite places of worship is a pointer that says people are god-fearing.

Life has got mechanised, routinised and monotonous. Each one of us is in a race, a race for perfection and competition. The subsequent fallout is stress, anxiety and breakdowns. Where does one run for solace? India is a land of gods and goddesses. One can find them almost everywhere - omnipresent in the real literary meaning, under trees, at the entrance of shacks and concrete towers, as huge sky reaching idols on highways and inside vanity bags as miniatures in addition to the places called temples.

Having preferences in this area too, all of us have our favourites. Evidently for any Indian, popularity of Ganesha looks obvious. The visibility of the idol everywhere says Ganesha would be the popular and the supreme deity. Perhaps the reason for the adulation and popularity is Ganesha's connection with good fortune. Ganesha is considered by many to be the source of prosperity and wealth. Throughout India, Ganesha is the first deity placed and remembered before any auspicious occasion, along with other gods and goddesses. The point that cannot be ignored here being that one sees the existence of other gods and goddesses also next to Ganeshas. CVoter poll has a different story altogether.

India's most popular deities: Average of top three preferences (The question not asked to Muslim respondents)	
SHIVA	19.4
DURGA	12.7
HANUM	8.2
KRISHNA	7.7
GANESHA	6.6
RAMA	4.9
LAKSHMI	3.9
GURU NANAK	3.4
VISHNU	3.2
SAI BABA	2.9
KALI	2.7
JESUS CHRIST	2.6
SARASWATI	2.0
BALAJI	1.1
OTHERS/CANT SAY	18.7

A CVOTER study was conducted to understand the psyche regarding the praying pattern of the respondents. The study also tried rating gods and goddesses; how often they visit places of worship; how much would be their annual expenditure on religious rituals; how religiously religious were they about prayers and offerings to their favourites; belief on Vastushastra;



astrology etc. The question was if we are getting more inclined toward such things as we get more enveloped with new-fangled problems and add on troubles, or is it all a question of injected culture routine. The poll did throw some light on all these issues

India's most popular deities: Those who mentioned all three preferences; and worship all of them:	
Only one single Diety	5.3
Only two Dieties	0.5
Three or more Dieties	94.2

How often do you visit a religious place? (Temples/ Mosques/Church/Gurudwara)?	
Every Day	24.3
Once a Week	18.2
Once a Fortnight	1.6
Once a Month	9.3
Once a Year	4.8
When ever I get time	31.1
On a special occasion	5.2
Whenever a wish comes true	0.8
Never	4.6

Do you regularly worship the Diety you have marked as your favourite?	
Yes	95.1
No	4.9

with some interesting findings. The most interesting finding that contradicted the common belief was about the popularity amongst our many gods and goddesses. Our respondents rated Shiva at the top-19%, followed by Durga13%, Hanuman-8%, Krishna-8%, Ganesha 7%, Rama 5%, Lakshmi-4%, Vishnu and Kali approx 3% each, Gurunanak-3%, Sai Baba-3%, Jesus Christ-3% respectively.

How much money you spend on religious activities EVERY YEAR?			
	Valid Percent	Average Annual Expenditure	Total Expenditure (in Crores)
Less than 1000	17.0	500	8485
1000- 5000	25.2	2500	63094
5000 - 10000	14.8	7500	111020
10000 - 20000	4.4	15000	65678
20000 - 50000	2.7	35000	92793
More than 50000	1.1	50000	56354
I do not spend anything	4.9	0	0
Can't Say	30.0	0	0

It's a seen thing that most of us pray to more than one god. When asked 95% did agree that they have many gods in their homes and so is their belief too, whereas 5% claimed they pray to one god only.

95% of our respondents said they were very religious about their prayers and that they pray regularly, the puja culture is in our households and that they have been seeing everybody at home doing it since the day they remember as a result they have been a part of it. Puja culture, favouritism for any particular deity etc. has been more about the way individuals were inculcated by family since early years. 4% of our sample claimed they remembered doing prayers from the bare age of not being five also, the age group that was found to be the bracket where most (51%). In this poll it was found out that 10% of our respondents started with the praying and worshipping as late as at 30 and later.

There was a 13% response to the fact that people do change their deities of belief and worship.

Since what age are you worshipping your favourite Diety?	
Below 5 yr	4.1
5 to 10 yr	51.0
10 to 15 yr	21.2
15 to 20yr	7.8
20 to 25yr	4.7
25 to 30 yr	1.6
30 and Above	9.6

Have you read any religious book; If yes, please name one -	
Ramayan	28.7
Gita	17.8
Kuran	12.4
Bible	2.7
Guru Granth Sahib	1.8
Others	0.9
None	35.8

These individuals with advice from friends and relatives during hours of crises have gone off to seek solace elsewhere, prayers seem to have been answered and hence the shift of schools. In spite of the fact that there were no Muslim respondents it was very interesting to learn that 12% of our non-muslim voters had read the Quran.

What is the reason for attainment for which you pray?	
Peace of Mind	60.0
Praying is in our custom	11.6
Personal Benefit	10.7
Praying for a loved one	6.1
All of the above	5.6
Fear Of God	2.9
Other Reasons	0.2
Can't Say	3.0

Most read religious text was Ramayana. What was the main driving reason and what were they hoping to attain and gain ...answers were for varied reasons. Without fail peace of mind had been the major driving reason and something that most (60%) of them wanted to achieve. 12% claimed they do it as a cultural /ritual routine and do not expect anything in return, 6% prayed only for their loved ones, 3% were god fearing, 6% prayed because of all the above possible reasons.

With the craze to find easy solutions to the difficult problems, one is surrounded by tall claims to be having answers, like vastushastra, astrology, etc. But inspite of such available solutions a sweeping 60% of our sample said they would never buy that ideology. 19% took solace in such beliefs blindly and wholeheartedly.

Whatever the cause may be in this busy scheduled life of today, 24% claimed that they visit their holy places of worship everyday; 18% and 9% - on a weekly and monthly basis respectively. 31% opined their gods understand the crunch of time and therefore visit whenever they have time, 5% when it's a special occasion and 1% whenever any wish comes true; there was a 5% who never visit.

God being present in each of us is a very common thought amongst Indians. 48% put their parents in that godly pedestal, (27% - father and 21% - mother). Irrespective of all the gender biases and discrimination against women, 7% did claim husbands are worthy of worship. And promising was to note that only 1% believed Babas were like Gods. 43% of our voters did claim to the fact that they have sensed their God around

Do you believe in astrology or vastushashtra or the power of mantras?	
Yes, completely	19.3
Yes, but only to some extent	20.8
No, not at all	59.9

Base: All Respondents

Were you worshipping any other Diety prior to your current Diety of devotion?	
Yes	13.3
No	82.2
Can't say	4.6

Have you ever seen God?	
Yes, in my dreams	20.3
I have not seen but felt him	18.2
Yes through my eyes	4.5
No, never	57.0

them.

With our findings one can sum up that people pray to more than one god, with each god patenting one cause - Shiva being the most popular and feared God. People go to places of worship and remember their favorite gods and goddesses when they want peace, which they are not able to find in their dayto- day life. Visiting places of worship should not be treated as a task at hand as was told by some respondants; Gods need to be in our hearts. Prayers bring humans closer to God and deepens our relationship with the Almighty was what some believed.

And at the same time some did not see any reason why one should go and seek him in materialistic places. He can be found even in the smallest particle. If we are spiritual and believe in our religious values then why should we look out for places to show our spiritual side, does going to places of worship or sitting in front of God make him or her a believer?

### Methodology

National representative sample of 1289 randomly selected respondents by CATI across 21 states in India during 29th oct. to 1st Nov. 2010. Data weighted to known census profile. Margin of error +/-3% at national level.

---

## SOUTH EAST ASIA

### Filipinos Are Highly Satisfied With the National Administration

*Net satisfaction with general performance of National Administration is a record-high "very good" +64*

November 30, 2010.

### Third Quarter 2010 Social Weather Survey:

The Third Quarter 2010 Social Weather Survey, fielded from September 24-27, 2010, found 73% of adults satisfied and 9% dissatisfied with the general performance of the National Administration, for a record-high *very good* net satisfaction rating of +64 (% *satisfied* minus % *dissatisfied*).

The September 2010 survey also found that, of the 14 specific issues tested, the National Administration scored *very good* on two issues, *good* on two, *moderate* on seven, *neutral* on two, and *poor* on one.

The latest general net satisfaction rating of the National Administration has surpassed the previous record-high of *good* +36 in November 1998, and is a bounce back from the record-low *bad* -45 in March 2010 [*Chart 1, Table 1*].

The September 2010 survey is the first one by SWS during President Benigno S. C. Aquino III's administration. All the earlier surveys cited for comparison were during Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo's administration or earlier administrations.

SWS began surveying the general performance of the National Administration in 1989 - already three years into Cory Aquino's administration, and therefore no longer during her honeymoon period.

### **National Administration ratings improved in most issues**

The National Administration received *very good* net satisfaction ratings on the specific issues of Foreign relations (+52) and Helping the poor (+52) [*Table 2*].

It obtained *good* net ratings on Protecting/promoting human rights (+42) and Fighting terrorism (+30).

It received *moderate* net ratings on Distributing lands under land reform (+29), Reconciliation with Communist rebels (+24), Eradicating graft and corruption (+22), Reconciliation with Muslim rebels (+22), Fighting crimes (+21), Ensuring no hunger (+19), and Fighting inflation (+19).

It received *neutral* net ratings on Suppressing politicians with private armies in Mindanao (+4) and Resolving the hostage-taking by Rolando Mendoza (-5).

It obtained a *poor* net rating of -12 in Resolving the Mindanao massacre case with justice.

The September 2010 survey found that the net satisfaction rating of the National Administration improved on 12 out of 14 specific issues.

Compared to June 2010, it switched from *poor* to *moderate* for Eradicating graft and corruption, up by 49 points from -27 to +22, for Fighting inflation, up by 44 points from -25 to +19, and for Ensuring no hunger, up by 32 points from -13 to +19.

It went from *moderate* to *very good* for Helping the poor, up by 37 points from +15 to +52, for Protecting/promoting human rights, up by 28 points from +14 to +42, and for Foreign relations, up by 24 points from +28 to +52.

Compared to December 2009, the National Administration's net satisfaction rating switched from *poor* to *neutral* for Suppressing politicians with private armies in Mindanao, up by 21 points from -17 to +4.

It went from *neutral* to *good* for Fighting terrorism, up by 26 points from +4 to +30.

It went from *neutral* to *moderate* for Fighting crimes, up by 30 points from -9 to +21, for Reconciliation with Communist rebels, up by 29 points from -5 to +24, and for Reconciliation with Muslim rebels, up by 26 points from -4 to +22.

It also went from *neutral* to *moderate* for Distributing lands under land reform, up by 20 points from +9 in September 2008 to +29 in September 2010.

However, the National Administration's net satisfaction rating switched from *neutral* to *poor* for Resolving the Mindanao massacre case with justice, down by 10 points from -2 in December 2009 to -12 in September.

The specific issue on Resolving the hostage-taking by Rolando Mendoza was tested for the first time in the September 2010 survey.

### **Satisfaction with the National Administration up across the board**

Compared to March 2010, the net satisfaction with the general performance of the National Administration switched from *bad/very bad* to *very good* in all areas and classes.

By area, it went from -57 to +68 in Metro Manila, from -45 to +66 in Balance Luzon, from -44 to +61 in Mindanao, and from -39 to +60 in the Visayas [*Chart 2, Table 3*].

By class, it went from -47 to +66 in class D or the *masa*, from -47 to +65 in class ABC, and from -41 to +57 in class E [*Chart 3, Table 4*].

### **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 Social Weather Survey items on public satisfaction with the general performance of the National Administration, and its performance on specific issues, are non-commissioned. These items were included on SWS's own initiative and released as a public service, with first printing rights assigned to *BusinessWorld*.

The satisfaction rating with the general performance of the National Administration is based on a single question, and is not an average of answers to separate questions on specific issues. The general rating is repeated in every quarterly survey, whereas only a core of the specific issue-ratings are repeated. Many issue-ratings are either included or excluded depending on their contemporary salience.

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

[SWS terminology for Net Satisfaction Ratings: +70 and above, "excellent"; +50 to +69, "very good"; +30 to +49, "good"; +10 to +29, "moderate", +9 to -9, "neutral"; -10 to -29, "poor"; -30 to -49, "bad"; -50 to -69, "very bad"; -70 and below, "execrable"]. A single-digit net satisfaction is considered not significantly different from zero.

---

## EAST EUROPE

### How Russians Handle Stress And Life`s Problems

*If Russians feel stressed, they consult psychologist, whereas when they have children issues or problems in family, they search for help from relatives, spouses and colleagues rather than professionals.*

**MOSCOW, November 18, 2010.** Anticipating the Psychologist`s Day, Russians Public Opinion Research Center (VCIOM) presents the data describing in what cases Russians take advice from psychoanalysts.

**Russians consult psychotherapists mainly when they feel stressed and nervous (11%).** When it comes to family problems, **Russians rarely take advice from psychotherapists.** Only 2 or 3 % of Russians would do so, if they had problems in family or children issues.

**The best way to overcome life`s difficult situations is communicating with relatives.** Russians do so especially in case they have family problems: 35% of respondents discuss the problem with relatives, rarer - directly with spouses (15%). **When Russians have children issues,** they choose both types of help equally (30 and 29% respectively). Fewer Russians choose chatting with relatives or the loved ones in case they feel stressed or nervous (23 and 20% respectively).

**Communicating with friends was also among popular answer**, especially when handling family problems (21%), rarer - in stressful situation (16%) or children issues (13%).

**Least of Russians** would discuss the problems in their families with their colleagues (1-2%), neighbors or acquaintances (1-2-%), or in the Internet Forums (1%).

Notable, the overwhelming majority of Russians refuse to ask anybody for help trying to **solve problems on their own (29-32%)**.

*The initiative Russian opinion polls were conducted on November, 13-14, 2010. 1600 respondents were interviewed at 138 sampling points in 46 regions of Russia. The margin of error does not exceed 3.4%.*

<b>People often find themselves in difficult situation; it needs additional help and is hard to overcome. Who would you take advice from, in case of difficult situation?</b> <i>(close-ended question, one answer per each position)</i>		
<b>A. Problems in family such as frequent quarrels with husband, misunderstanding</b>	<i>Relatives, parents</i>	<b>35</b>
	<i>The loved one, spouse</i>	<b>15</b>
	<i>Friends</i>	<b>21</b>
	<i>Colleagues</i>	<b>2</b>
	<i>Neighbors, acquaintances</i>	<b>2</b>
	<i>Discus in the internet (chat, forum)</i>	<b>1</b>
	<b><i>Psychotherapist, psychoanalyst</i></b>	<b>2</b>
	<i>No one</i>	<b>30</b>
	<i>Other</i>	<b>2</b>
	<i>Hard to tell</i>	<b>5</b>
<b>B. Difficult relations with children, the conflict between fathers and sons</b>	<i>Relatives, parents</i>	<b>29</b>
	<i>The loved one, spouse</i>	<b>30</b>
	<i>Friends</i>	<b>13</b>
	<i>Colleagues</i>	<b>1</b>
	<i>Neighbors, acquaintances</i>	<b>2</b>
	<i>Discus in the internet (chat, forum)</i>	<b>1</b>
	<b><i>Psychotherapist, psychoanalyst</i></b>	<b>3</b>
	<i>No one</i>	<b>29</b>
	<i>Other</i>	<b>2</b>
	<i>Hard to tell</i>	<b>6</b>



<b>C. Constant stress, nervousness, anxiety</b>	<i>Relatives, parents</i>	<b>23</b>
	<i>The loved one, spouse</i>	<b>20</b>
	<i>Friends</i>	<b>16</b>
	<i>Colleagues</i>	<b>1</b>
	<i>Neighbors, acquaintances</i>	<b>1</b>
	<i>Discus in the internet (chat, forum)</i>	<b>1</b>
	<b><i>Psychotherapist, psychoanalyst</i></b>	<b>11</b>
	<i>No one</i>	<b>32</b>
	<i>Other</i>	<b>3</b>
	<i>Hard to tell</i>	<b>7</b>

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

### **Automobilization Vs. Ecology**

*Russians propose to tackle the problem of fast and non-ecological automobilizaion by the methods of expansion of roads and stricter environmental requirements. Least popular proposal is to increase the prices for cars and fuel to make them less available for Russians.*

MOSCOW, November 10, 2010. Russians Public Opinion Research Center presents the data describing which methods of automobilization seem to be effective for Russians.

According to Russians, the most effective way to tackle the problem of the impact of automobilization on ecology is the expansion of roads (77%). Respondents also propose making the ecological standards of fuel stricter (69%), developing transport infrastructure (68%), creating better conditions for cycling (66%), actively introducing the new types of cars such as solar-powered cars (62%) and tightening the environmental standards for cars (60%).

The only idea that was disapproved by most of Russians is to make cars and fuel less available (51% perceived the idea negatively).

The car owners tend to point out the effectiveness of expansion of roads (82%), developing of transport infrastructure (71%), and introduction of new types of cars (67%). Those who support the initiative to expand roads are Muscovites and St.Petersburgians (82%). Metropolitan residents as well as residents of big cities tend to approve the development of transport infrastructure 75-76%). The idea of the decreased availability of cars and fuel were perceived negatively among residents of middle-sized cities (59%) and car owners (60%).

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

**The auto mobilization of Russia has an impact on environment. Which methods to solve the environmental issues seem to be effective for you?**

*(close-ended question, one answer)*

	<i>Rather effective method</i>	<i>Rather ineffective method</i>	<i>Hard to tell</i>
Expansion of roads. New road junctions to decrease traffic jams and air pollution	<b>77</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
To tough environmental standards for fuel	<b>69</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>
To develop transport infrastructure	<b>68</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>
To create conditions for cycling (tracks, parking)	<b>66</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>
To actively introduce new types of cars, such as solar-powered cars	<b>62</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>
To tighten environmental standards for cars imported or produced in Russia	<b>60</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>
To make cars or fuel less available for consumers	<b>28</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>20</b>

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

### **Georgians Feel The Pinch Of Economic Problems**

*Iri Releases Survey Of Georgian Public Opinion*

December 3, 2010

Tbilisi, Georgia – IRI released its latest poll of Georgian public opinion (PDF) today. The poll, conducted September 27-October 7, 2010, is a comprehensive analysis of attitudes regarding the current Georgian economic, social and political landscape.

Among the findings in the poll, 44 percent say that unemployment is the biggest problem facing Georgia, followed by territorial integrity at 24 percent. Similarly, 45 percent of those interviewed suggested that the government should address economic reforms first followed by reforms to healthcare (23 percent) and education (12 percent). In international relations, 96

percent strongly or mostly support further dialogue with Russia and 94 percent support efforts to open Russian markets to Georgian goods. In spite of recent meetings in Moscow by certain political parties, only 10 percent support such efforts while 70 percent believed that all discussions with Russia should be initiated by the Georgian government.

IRI has been conducting polls in Georgia since May 2003, prior to the Rose Revolution. The data collected is used both to gauge public opinion, and also to assist IRI's political party partners with building platforms based on the issues closest to the Georgian people.

The randomly collected sample of 1,500 men and women of voting age was collected nationwide. The study was designed and analyzed by Baltic Surveys/The Gallup Organization. The survey was fielded by the Institute for Polling and Marketing under the supervision of IRI. The margin of error for the national sample does not exceed plus or minus 2.5 percent.

---

## WEST EUROPE

### **Eight In Ten Want Tighter Controls On Immigration ... Even Lib Dem Voters Want Cap**

30th November 2010

The public, including a sizeable majority of Lib Dem supporters, want far stricter controls on immigration to the UK, according to a poll released last night.

The YouGov survey found 81 per cent support for the government's cap on economic migration - which will slash the number of non-EU workers given visas by a fifth.

It is part of a policy to cut net migration - the number of people arriving in Britain, versus those leaving - from 215,000 to the 'tens of thousands'.

However, the public, including a large chunk of Lib Dem supporters, is calling on the Coalition to go much further.

Some 70 per cent of the public thought that net immigration of 50,000 or less would be 'best for Britain'.

This was the view of 61 per cent of Lib Dems. The figure will surprise party managers, who had widely assumed their supporters wanted relaxed immigration controls.

During the consultation over the government's cap on economic migrants, Business Secretary Vince Cable repeatedly complained the Home Office was intending to be too tough.

The party is also known to be unhappy with David Cameron's 'tens of thousands' pledge, which did not appear in the Coalition agreement.

But the survey, carried out for Migrationwatch, found 16 per cent of Lib Dems want net migration of 50,000-a-year, and a further 36 per cent want no net immigration - which means the same number of people arriving each years as leaving.

A further nine per cent said there should be more emigrants than immigrants. Overall, this is the view of 19 per cent of the population.

In terms of the cap policy, there was 79 per cent approval by the Lib Dems, compared to 95 per cent of Conservatives and 69 per cent of Labour voters.

The figures will be useful in continuing negotiations between the Tories and Lib Dems over cracking down on other routes into the UK, such as marriage and student visas.

Separately, the YouGov survey found public concern about a report, published by an Oxford University academic, warning that white Britons will be a minority by 2066 if immigration continues at the current rate.

Prof David Coleman said that, If immigration stays at its long-term rate of around 180,000 a year, the white British-born population would decline from 80 per cent of the total now to 59 per cent in 2051.

By then white immigrants would have more than doubled from 4 to 10 per cent of the total, while the ethnic minority population would have risen from 16 to 31 per cent.

If the trend continued, the white British population, defined as English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish-born citizens, would become the minority after about 2066, Prof Coleman said.

The poll found that 73 per cent of the public would feel 'unhappy' if this scenario proved accurate.

Not so keen: Labour want caps on migration the least of all three parties. Some 85 per cent of Tory voters held this view, compared to 67 per cent of Labour supporters and 55 per cent of Lib Dems. A fifth of the public said they would be neither happy nor unhappy.

Sir Andrew Green, chairman of Migrationwatch, said: 'These results are a strong vote of confidence in the government's recent measures to control economic migration.

'But they are also warning that the public, who would like to see even lower levels of immigration, are very unhappy about the long-term consequences of immigration for the make-up of our society. '

Last week, Home Office ministers announced a 21,700 cap on visas for workers from outside Europe - a reduction of 20 per cent.

They also promised sharp reduction in the number of student visas being handed out - with most applicants for non-degree courses being rejected.

Figures released by the Office for national Statistics, two days after the announcement, showed the scale of the task facing the government. In the year to March 2010, net migration was 215,000.

Some 580,000 people moved to Britain, including a record 211,000 students. In the same period 364,000 left the country - the lowest level in a decade.

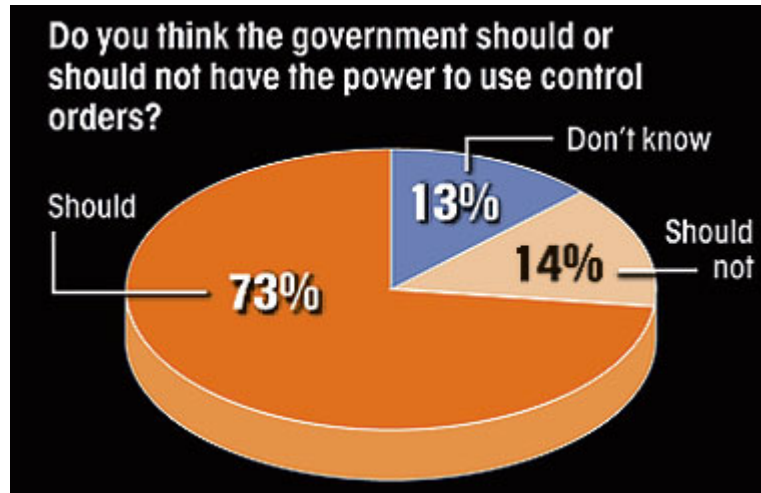
The net migration totals for 2008 and 2009 were 163,000 and 198,000 respectively. The Office for National Statistics has said that the population will hit 70million by 2029 if net migration runs at 180,000 a year.

---

## **THE Vast Majority Of Brits Want The Government To Keep Control Orders For Terror Suspects**

December 02, 2010

A YouGov poll for The Sun shows 73 per cent believe the tough powers, which severely restrict the movements of a handful of dangerous fanatics, should be retained. And just 14 per cent want them scrapped. The revelation comes as the Coalition deadlock on the issue deepens.



A damaging split between senior Tories and Lib Dems on what to do about the suspects - who cannot be prosecuted but are feared to want to wreak havoc - is worsening.

Lib Dem boss Nick Clegg is determined not to make a U-turn on another election pledge and is adamant they must go.

But PM David Cameron has been persuaded by security chiefs that they must be kept.

*Having promised a decision on a terror laws review by Christmas, it has now emerged it could be delayed into the New Year as no agreement is even close.*

A senior Government source said: "This is the biggest rock in the coalition's path up to now."

There are nine dangerous terror suspects under control orders who MI5 say are a serious threat to public safety.

Around half those questioned in our poll say the Lib Dems should swallow their principles and vote for control orders for the sake of national security.

Most are also against the time that suspects are detained without charge being shortened - the second thorny issue in the review.

Seven out of ten think the time a suspect can be held should be kept at 28 days or extended.

And 41 per cent say it should be moved up to 42 days or longer.

The poll also shows 56 per cent believe terror suspects do not deserve the same human rights as everyone else.

And 55 per cent think MI5 should be able to use information extracted by torture abroad.

### **Economic Confidence Remains Below the 20% Mark in Britain**

David Cameron is more trusted to handle the economy than Nick Clegg, George Osbourne and Alan Johnson.

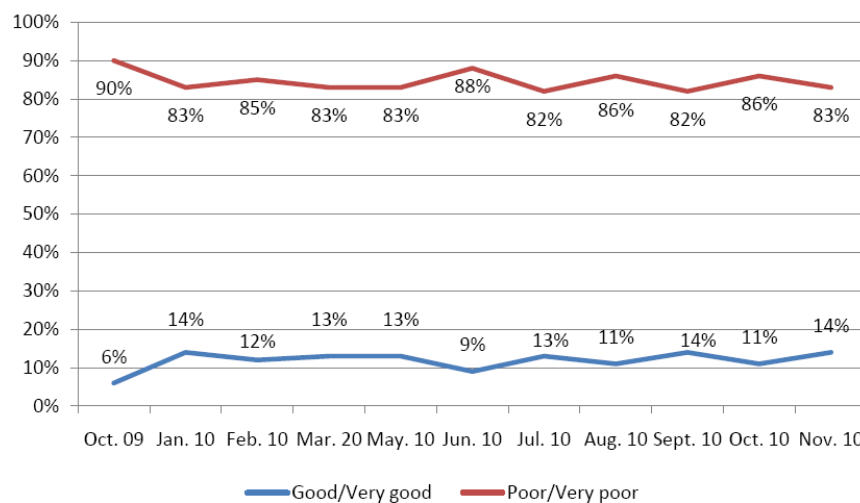
Many people in Britain remain disappointed with the state of the country's economy, but Londoners are clearly more confident about a recovery than respondents in other areas, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

In the online survey of a representative sample of 2,011 British adults, 83 per cent of respondents (-3 since October) describe the economic conditions in the UK as poor or very poor, while 14 per cent (+3) say they are good or very good.

As has been the case for the past three months, three-in-five respondents (59%) rate their personal finances as poor. While 14 per cent of Britons expect the UK economy to improve over the next six months, 35 per cent predict a decline. Respondents in London (21%) are more likely to predict a recovery than their counterparts in the rest of England, Wales and Scotland.

Half of respondents (50%, -5) think the recession will not be over until after 2011, while 18 per cent predict 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 (41% have worried frequently or occasionally about someone in their household losing their job), followed by the value of investments (32%), the value of savings (31%), being able to pay the mortgage or rent (30%), and employers facing serious financial problems (24%). Since October, the fluctuations on each one of these topics is negligible.

Many Britons are concerned about inflation, with more than four-in-five respondents expecting the price of petrol (92%) and groceries (88%) to increase in the next six months. Many respondents also think that a new car (57%) and a new TV (47%) will cost more in the next six months. The value of property (27%) is not a big worry at this time.

If respondents were given an additional £1,000, a large amount of money would be allocated to paying back debts (£248) and saving in a bank account (£207). Covering day to day expenses is next on the list with £157, followed by spending on personal items with £128, investing in an ISA with £122, setting aside funds for a big purchase with £109, and buying shares in a particular company with £29.

Economic Panorama						
When do you think the UK economy will get out of recession?						
	Region					
	Total	London	South of England	Midlands and Wales	North	Scotland
It is already out of recession	7%	8%	7%	9%	6%	9%
In the second half of 2010	3%	5%	3%	2%	3%	1%
In 2011	18%	20%	19%	19%	17%	18%
After 2011	50%	47%	51%	49%	53%	47%
Not sure	21%	20%	21%	21%	22%	24%

## The UK Economy Compared to Others

At least a third of respondents believe Britain's economy is in worse shape than the economies of China (57%), Japan (43%), Germany (42%), Australia (40%) and Canada (37%). Fewer respondents think the UK economy is in worse shape than that of France (23%) and the United States (22%).

## Political Leaders

Prime Minister David Cameron is trusted by 43 per cent of respondents to do the right thing to help the economy, ahead of four other politicians, including Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg (35%), Chancellor George Osborne (34%), and Shadow Chancellor Alan Johnson (25%). Mervyn King, Governor of the Bank of England, is trusted by 46 per cent of Britons.

The Conservatives remain ahead of Labour when respondents are asked which party is best suited to rein in the national debt (54% to 19%), control inflation (45% to 25%), and end the recession (42% to 25%). Labour has a double-digit lead as the preferred party to create jobs (41% to 30%).

Methodology: From November 23 to November 24, 2010, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 2,011 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.

---

## **Most Britons Interested in Royal Wedding, But Prefer Low Key Affair**

(11/30/10) -

Nearly half of respondents say they would like Prince William to become King after Queen Elizabeth II.

While a large proportion of Britons are interested in the upcoming wedding of Prince William, only one-in-four would consent to Parliament providing additional funding for the event, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

The online survey of a representative sample of 2,011 British adults also shows that Prince William has surpassed his grandmother, Queen Elizabeth II, as the most popular member of the Royal Family.

### **The Monarchy**

More than half of respondents (55%) are in favour of the United Kingdom remaining a monarchy, while 14 per cent would prefer to have an elected head of state, and 23 per cent do not care about the issue either way.

Four-in-five respondents (81%) have a favourable opinion of Prince William, and three-in-four (75%) feel the same way about the current monarch.

Prince Harry is next on the list of royals with 72 per cent, followed by Kate Middleton with 67 per cent. Less than half of respondents hold favourable views on Prince Philip (47%) and Prince Charles, while half of Britons (50%) voice unfavourable views on Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall (formerly Parker-Bowles).

Almost half of respondents (48%) say they would prefer to have Prince William as monarch after Queen Elizabeth II dies or abdicates, while 33 per cent would rather have Prince Charles—who is first in line to ascend the throne—as King. Only 13 per cent of Britons think there should be no monarch after the current one.

### **The Wedding**

Two-thirds of Britons (64%) admit to having an interest in the British Royal Family, and three-in-five (59%) feel the same way about the impending Royal Wedding. These sentiments are highest among women and respondents over the age of 55.



The Monarchy				
How interested are you in the impending wedding of Prince William and Kate Middleton?				
	Great Britain	Age 18-34	Age 35-54	Age 55+
Very interested	17%	11%	16%	23%
A little interested	42%	44%	40%	42%
A little disinterested	17%	18%	18%	14%
Very disinterested	24%	27%	26%	21%

In a survey conducted earlier this month, only 14 per cent of respondents rated the economic conditions in the UK as “very good” or “good.” At this point, only one-in-four respondents (25%) would approve of Parliament voting to give the Royal Family extra funding for the wedding of Prince William and Kate Middleton. In fact, almost half of respondents (46%) believe that, given the difficult time the national economy is having, the ceremony should be relatively low key.

The Monarchy				
Do you think that Prince William and Kate Middleton should have a relatively low key ceremony given the difficult time the national economy is having, or would you like to see a big celebration?				
	Great Britain	Age 18-34	Age 35-54	Age 55+
Low key ceremony	46%	44%	45%	50%
Big celebration	39%	36%	40%	41%
Not sure	15%	20%	16%	9%

Methodology: From November 23 to November 24, 2010, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 2,011 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.

## **Opposition Labour Extends Advantage Over Tories in Britain** (12/01/10) -

The approval rating for David Cameron and Nick Clegg fell markedly since late October.

Two-in-five voters in Britain are ready to support the opposition Labour Party in the next general election, and the approval rating for the two main players in the Coalition Government took a noticeable drop, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

In the online survey of a representative sample of 2,004 British adults, 40 per cent of decided voters and leaners (+3 since late October) say they would support the Labour candidate in their constituency in the next General Election.

The Conservative Party is second with 35 per cent (=), followed by their coalition partners—the Liberal Democrats—with 13 per cent (-2).

<b>British Political Scene</b>						
If a General Election were held tomorrow, which one of the following parties would you be most likely to support in the constituency? – <i>Decided Voters with leaners</i>						
	Region					
	Total	London	South of England	Midlands and Wales	North	Scotland
Labour	40%	40%	30%	41%	51%	38%
Conservative	35%	38%	41%	37%	28%	20%
Liberal Democrats	13%	13%	16%	11%	12%	8%
United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP)	4%	1%	6%	4%	5%	2%
Green Party	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	6%
Scottish National Party (SNP)	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%
British National Party (BNP)	2%	3%	3%	2%	1%	0%
Plaid Cymru	1%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Other party	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%

The United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP) is next on the list with four per cent, followed by the Green Party with three per cent, the Scottish National Party (SNP) with two per cent, the British National Party (BNP) also with two per cent each, and Plaid Cymru with one per cent.

The approval rating for Prime Minister David Cameron stands at 44 per cent this month. Since the start of the Coalition Government in May, Cameron has dropped ten points in this indicator.

Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg's approval rating fell to 36 per cent. In seven months, the disapproval rating for Clegg has doubled (from 26% in May to 53% in November).

One third of respondents (33%) approve of the way Ed Miliband is handling his job as Leader of the Opposition, while 37 per cent disapprove.

<b>British Political Scene</b>			
If a General Election were held tomorrow, which one of the following parties would you be most likely to support in the constituency? – <i>Decided Voters with leaners</i>			
	<b>November 2010</b>	<b>October 2010</b>	<b>September 2010</b>
<b>Labour</b>	40%	37%	38%
<b>Conservative</b>	35%	35%	35%
<b>Liberal Democrats</b>	13%	15%	16%
<b>United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP)</b>	4%	3%	4%
<b>Green Party</b>	3%	2%	2%
<b>Scottish National Party (SNP)</b>	2%	4%	2%
<b>British National Party (BNP)</b>	2%	2%	2%
<b>Plaid Cymru</b>	1%	1%	1%
<b>Other party</b>	0%	0%	0%

## Analysis

Support for the Conservative Party has remained steady since September, and Labour appears to be gaining the backing of some disenchanted Liberal Democrats. While three-in-ten respondents have not made up their minds about Miliband, the Labour leader seems to be connecting well with respondents in the North and Scotland.

The month of November was not particularly kind to the Coalition Government. Prime Minister Cameron remains above the 50 per cent mark in London and the South of England, while Deputy Prime Minister Clegg's best showing across the country comes in London, at 41 per cent.

Methodology: From November 29 to November 30, 2010, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 2,004 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.

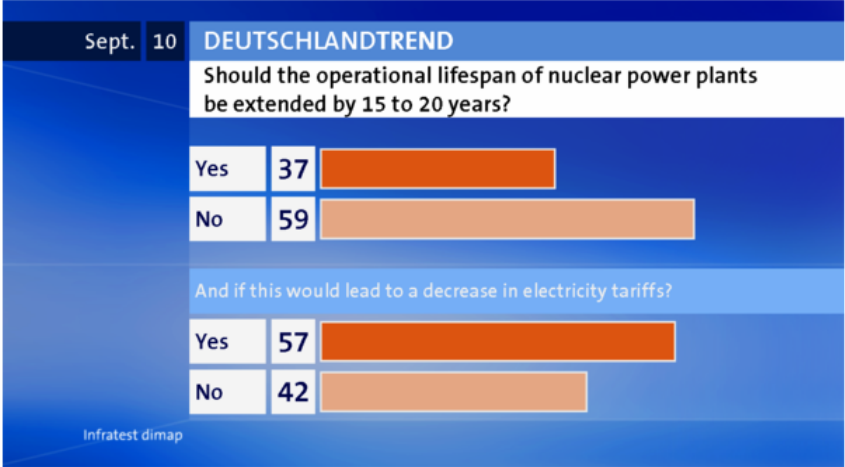
## **Germans Feeling Economically Confident But Not Happy With Coalition Cabinet**

ARD-DeutschlandTREND

September 2010

Infratest dimap

The overall positive economic data are reflected in the improved prevailing mood regarding the economy. Currently, 44 percent of the Germans assess the economic situation as either 'very good' or 'good'. In view of these data, the labour unions' claim to give the employees a fair share by considerably increasing their wages in times of economic recovery is widely approved. The government, however, benefits only marginally from the improved economic situation. Though satisfaction with the Cabinet slightly increased still 80 percent of the citizens are dissatisfied with the coalition of



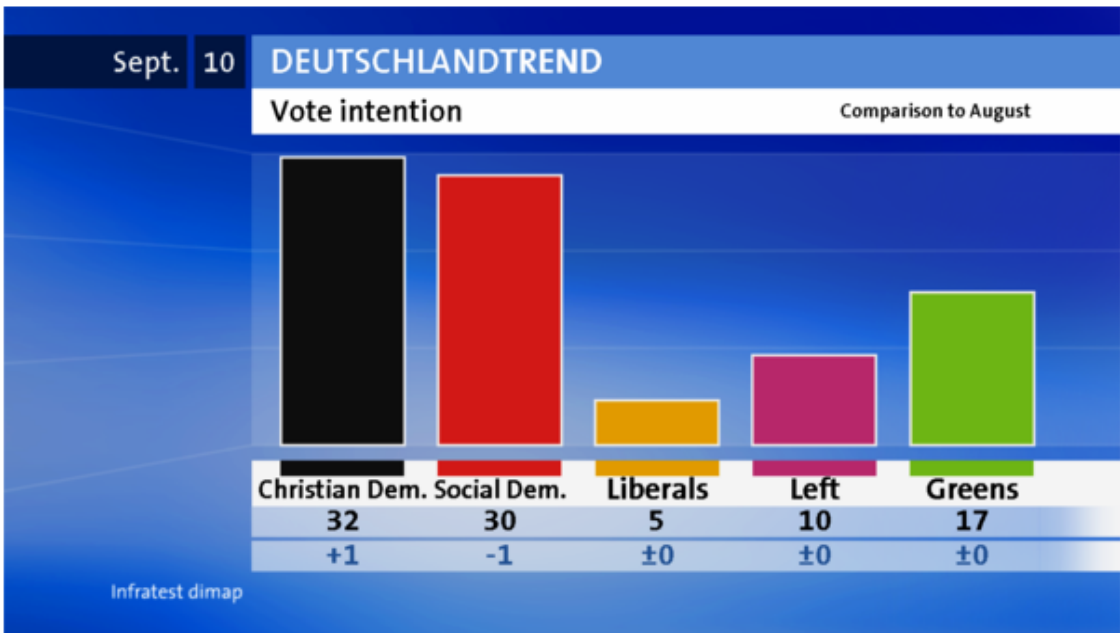
Should the operational lifespan of nuclear power plants be extended by 15 to 20 years? And if the profits were used to invest in renewable energy technology?



Satisfaction with...Guttenberg, Steinmeier, Leyen



Satisfaction with...Brüderle, Westerwelle



Vote intention Germany, September 2010

The overall positive economic data are reflected in the improved prevailing mood regarding the economy. Currently, 44 percent of the Germans assess the economic situation as either 'very good' or 'good'. In view of these data, the labour unions' claim to give the employees a fair share by considerably increasing their wages in times of economic recovery is widely approved.

The government, however, benefits only marginally from the improved economic situation. Though satisfaction with the Cabinet slightly increased still 80 percent of the citizens are dissatisfied with the coalition of Conservatives and Liberals. Defence minister zu Guttenberg, minister of Labour von der Leyen, finance minister Schäuble and environment minister Röttgen are the supporting pillars of the Cabinet. They are the only cabinet members who show a positive performance record. The approval rate of Chancellor Merkel increased considerably in comparison to the previous month, but is still lagging far behind her former high rates. Vice Chancellor Guido Westerwelle has to put up with his lowest approval rate ever in the ARD-DeutschlandTREND. The opposition's most popular politician is the chairman of the Parliamentary group of the Social Democrats, Frank-Walter Steinmeier. He ranks second place behind zu Guttenberg but in front of von der Leyen and Schäuble.

The majority of the German citizens is opposed to an extended operational lifespan of nuclear power plants beyond the year 2020. But if the energy companies' larger profits resulting from such an extended operational lifespan were invested into renewable energy technology, three out of four Germans (73 percent) would accept such a lifespan extension.

There are only slight changes in the current political mood. In comparison to August, the Conservatives would gain one percentage point and reach 32 percent. The Social Democrats would lose one percentage point and achieve 30 percent. The standing of the other parties remains stable: The Greens would gain 17 percent, the Left Party 10 percent and the Liberals 5 percent. All other parties combined would reach 6 percent.

Furthermore, the neck-and-neck race between the two catch-all parties regarding party preferences is mirrored in the candidate preferences. While the German citizens clearly favoured the Conservative incumbent to the Social Democratic challenger in 2009, the two are currently as close as never before: If the German chancellor could be directly elected, 41 percent of the vote would currently go to Angela Merkel and 38 percent to Frank-Walter Steinmeier.

#### RESEARCH DESIGN

Universe: Eligible voters in Germany

Sample design: Representative random sample

Data collection method: Computer-based telephone interviews (CATI)

Base size:

1006 respondents

Voting intention: 2000 respondents

Field period:

August 30th-31st, 2010

Voting intention: August 30th - September 1st, 2010

Error margin:

1,4\* to 3,1\*\* percentage points

\* at a share of 5%

\*\* at a share of 50%

Institute:

Infratest dimap

---

**NORTH AMERICA**

**Seven-in-Ten Americans Expect War to Break Out in the Korean Peninsula**  
**(12/01/10) -**

More than half of respondents support U.S. soldiers helping South Korea in an eventual conflict with North Korea.

More than two thirds of Americans expect armed conflict to break out in the Korean Peninsula over the next year and more than half are in favor of allowing U.S. soldiers to provide assistance to South Korea, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

The online survey of a representative national sample of 1,003 American adults also shows that respondents are split on whether a war in the Korean Peninsula would warrant a military invasion initiated by the U.S. federal government to topple the North Korean regime.

**Likelihood of War**

The proportion of Americans who believe a war breaking out between South Korea and North Korea in the next year is “Very likely” or “moderately likely” increased from 52 per cent in August to 71 per cent in late November. Large proportions of Democrats (68%), Independents (74%) and Republicans (80%) all believe a conflict could start in the next 12 months.

Tension in Korea								
How likely do you think it is that war will break out between South Korea and North Korea in the next year?								
	Region					Party ID		
	Total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Very likely	30%	28%	30%	32%	28%	29%	33%	29%
Moderately likely	41%	44%	43%	38%	44%	39%	47%	45%
Not too likely	13%	10%	14%	13%	13%	12%	11%	12%
Not likely at all	4%	4%	2%	5%	3%	4%	3%	3%
Not sure	12%	14%	11%	13%	12%	15%	6%	11%
Likely – Net	71%	72%	73%	69%	72%	68%	80%	74%
Not likely – Net	16%	14%	16%	18%	16%	17%	14%	15%

**The Role of the U.S.**

More than half of Americans (53%, +6 since August) would support American soldiers providing assistance to South Korea in the event of a war against North Korea, while three-in-ten (31%) disagree with this course of action. Republicans (71%) are more likely than Independents (54%) and Democrats (46%) to endorse this notion.

Respondents are almost evenly divided on whether the U.S. Government should authorize a military invasion of North Korea with the aim of removing the North Korean Government, if a war breaks out in the Korean Peninsula. While 38 per cent of respondents are in favor of an invasion, 41 per cent are opposed. More than half of Republicans (53%) are ready to endorse an incursion in this particular scenario, but only 37 per cent of Independents and 34 per cent of Democrats concur.

Tension in Korea								
If a war breaks out between North Korea and South Korea, would you support or oppose the U.S. Government authorizing a military invasion of North Korea with the aim of removing the North Korean Government?								
	Region					Party ID		
	Total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly support	20%	14%	19%	20%	25%	17%	28%	20%
Moderately support	18%	16%	19%	19%	18%	17%	24%	17%
Moderately oppose	18%	23%	20%	16%	14%	18%	18%	18%
Strongly oppose	23%	23%	24%	22%	24%	30%	11%	24%
Not sure	21%	24%	18%	23%	19%	18%	18%	22%
Support – Net	38%	30%	37%	39%	43%	34%	53%	37%
Oppose – Net	41%	46%	44%	38%	38%	47%	29%	41%

## Analysis

The recent exchange of fire in the South Korean island of Yeonpyeong has clearly affected the way Americans perceive the situation in the Korean Peninsula. The proportion of respondents who expect a war has increased dramatically since August, and a majority of respondents believe the U.S. should stand by its South Korean allies.

On the complex issue of a “regime change” operation, the public is clearly not willing to issue a blanket endorsement. Public opinion is divided on whether the U.S. should try to remove the North Korean regime in the event of a full-scale conflict with South Korea.

Methodology: From November 25 to November 27, 2010, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 1,003 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. Discrepancies in or between totals are due to rounding.

---

**Just 12% of Americans Think the U.S. Economy is in Good Shape**



(11/30/10) -

As country heads to holiday season, more than half of respondents describe their own financial situation as “poor” or “very poor.”

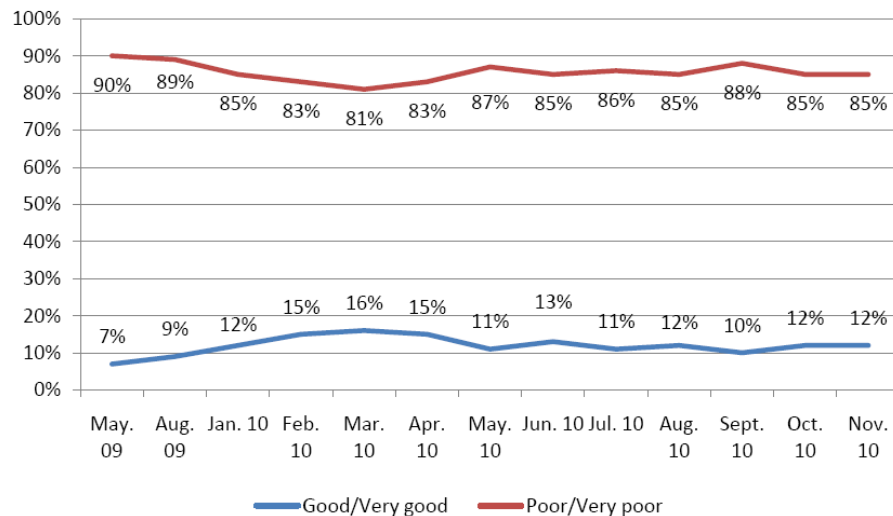
The level of confidence that Americans express on the country’s economy remains low, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

In the online survey of a representative national sample of 1,013 American adults, 85 per cent of respondents rate the economic conditions in the United States as “very poor” or “poor”, unchanged since October. In every single month throughout 2010, at least four-in-five Americans have consistently used the words “very poor” or “poor” to describe the state of the U.S. economy.

More than half of Americans (56%, -1) describe their own financial situation as “very poor” or “poor.” One-in-five respondents (21%, -6) believe the U.S. economy will decline in the next six months, while 20 per cent (+2) think it will improve.

As was the case last month, more than three-in-five Americans (63%) say that the recession will not be over until next year or after 2011.

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



### Concerns, Inflation and Debt

The key economic concerns identified throughout the course of the year remain prevalent for many Americans. Almost half (46%, -2) 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 (43%, -2), the value of their investments (43%, -2) and their ability to pay their mortgage or rent (40%, -3). In addition, three-in-ten Americans (31%, -1) are concerned about their employer running into serious financial trouble.

Three-in-four respondents expect both the price of gas (76%, +1) and the cost of groceries (75%, +5) to increase in the next six months. Fewer Americans foresee paying more for a new car (44%, +5), a new TV (29%, +1) and real estate (26%, +1).

If Americans were given \$1,000 to spend on anything, they would allocate the biggest amount of cash to paying down debt (\$330), followed by covering day-to-day expenses (\$241), savings (\$197), spending on personal items (\$93), setting aside for a big purchase (\$62), investing in individual stocks (\$41), and investing in mutual funds (\$36).

<b>Economic Panorama</b>					
How much do you trust each of the following people to do the right thing to help the economy? – Total U.S.					
	<b>Barack Obama, President of the United States</b>	<b>Nancy Pelosi, Speaker of the House of Representatives</b>	<b>The Democratic Party</b>	<b>The Republican Party</b>	<b>Ben Bernanke, Chairman of the Federal Reserve</b>
<b>Completely trust</b>	17%	6%	8%	4%	4%
<b>Moderately trust</b>	31%	19%	29%	27%	26%
<b>Moderately distrust</b>	18%	20%	22%	24%	26%
<b>Completely distrust</b>	28%	36%	27%	32%	20%
<b>Not sure</b>	7%	17%	13%	12%	24%
<b>Trust – net</b>	48%	26%	38%	31%	30%
<b>Distrust – net</b>	45%	57%	50%	56%	46%

### Political Leadership

Despite the disappointing results for the Democratic Party in this month’s mid-term election, President Barack Obama continues to be the most trusted leader to handle the economy (48%, +5), followed by the Democratic Party (38%, +3), the Republican Party (31%, -1), Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke (30%, +1), and House of Representatives Speaker Nancy Pelosi (26%, =).

The governing Democratic Party is preferred over the Republican Party to end the recession (35% to 29%) and create jobs (42% to 30%), while the GOP is the top choice to rein in the national debt (35% to 30%). The two parties are almost evenly split on who is best to control inflation (Rep. 33%, Dem. 32%).

### The U.S. Economy Compared to Others

In a finding that has been consistent throughout 2010, half of Americans (49%) readily admit that the U.S. economy is doing worse than the economy of China at this point. At least one-in-four Americans believe the U.S. economy is doing about the same as the economies of the United Kingdom (34%), Canada (30%), Germany (28%), France (27%) and Australia (26%).

Methodology: From November 22 to November 23, 2010, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 1,013 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.

## **Oil, Pharmaceutical, Health Insurance, and Tobacco Top The List Of Industries That People Think Should Be More Regulated**

*Telecommunications industry least trusted to handle personal information*

**New York, N.Y. - December 2, 2010** - A new Harris Poll finds that the oil, pharmaceutical, health insurance and tobacco industries top the list of industries that people believe should be more regulated. These industries, as well as the telecommunications and automobile industries, are the least likely to be thought of as honest and trustworthy. The telecommunications and managed care industries are the least trusted to handle personally identified information.

On the positive side, few people say supermarkets, computer hardware and software companies, hospitals and online retailers should be more regulated.

These are some of the results of *The Harris Poll*<sup>®</sup> of 2,151 adults surveyed online between November 8 and 15, 2010 by Harris Interactive<sup>®</sup>.

The main findings of this survey include:

- When asked which of a list of 17 industries are generally honest and trustworthy, almost half (48%) of all adults say "none of these" which is the highest number giving this negative response since we first asked this question in 2003;
- The industries that are trusted by the most people are supermarkets (29%), hospitals (29%), banks (20%) and electric and gas utilities (19%). The industries that are trusted by the fewest people are tobacco (2%), oil (4%), telecommunications (7%), and managed care companies (7%);
- The industries that the largest numbers of people believe should be more regulated are oil (47%), pharmaceuticals (46%), health insurance (42%), tobacco (38%), banks (34%), and managed care (34%); and,
- Majorities of the public say that they have at least some trust in industries that handle personally identifiable information to do so in a confidential and secure manner, including banks (70%), hospitals (69%), life insurance (57%), health insurance (55%), online retailers (55%), software companies (54%) and pharmaceutical companies (53%). However, less than a quarter of all adults have a "great deal of trust" in any industry.

### **Large changes over time**

There have been substantial changes in the ratings of some industries over the last few years as a result of major crises affecting them as well as changes in media coverage:

- Trust in the honesty of **banks** fell sharply from 40% in 2004 to only 12% in 2009. This has recovered modestly to 20% this year. Those favoring more regulation of banks jumped from 17% in 2006 to 40% in 2009, and has now fallen back a little to 34% this year.
- In 2003, fully 60% of adults wanted to see more regulation of **managed care** companies and 59% wanted to see more regulation of the **health insurance** industry. These numbers have fallen to 34% and 42% respectively - still high compared to most other industries but far better than they were.

**So what?**

Public attitudes to different industries are multi-faceted. For example banks get relatively good marks for handling confidential personal information and are more trusted than most other industries, but they are also high on the list of industries that people think should be more regulated. These attitudes can also change substantially if an industry is in crisis or receives a great deal of media publicity. And, these public attitudes matter a great deal. An industry with high negative ratings on criteria like these is more likely to be attacked by political leaders and the media and will therefore be more likely to be the target of regulatory or legislative action.

**TABLE 1**

**INDUSTRIES THAT ARE GENERALLY HONEST AND TRUSTWORTHY - TREND**

"Which of these industries do you think are generally honest and trustworthy - so that you normally believe a statement by a company in that industry?"

Base: All U.S. adults

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	CHANGES	
									2000-	2003-
									2010	2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Supermarkets	40	42	39	34	32	30	36	29	-7	-11
Hospitals	34	35	34	28	28	31	28	29	+1	-5
Banks	35	40	34	31	30	21	12	20	+8	-15
Electric and gas utilities	n/a	n/a	14	14	15	16	16	19	+3	n/a
Computer hardware companies	27	29	27	20	18	17	23	16	-7	-11
Computer software companies	22	25	22	23	17	16	20	15	-5	-7
Airlines	20	22	17	16	11	11	10	12	+2	-8
Online retailers	n/a	n/a	16	11	10	10	16	12	-4	n/a
Packaged food companies	23	23	21	14	12	13	16	11	-5	-12
Pharmaceutical and drug companies	13	14	9	7	11	10	9	11	+2	-2
Life insurance companies	11	15	10	11	10	9	10	10	-	-1

Car manufacturers	14	18	13	9	11	10	8	8	-	-6
Health insurance companies	7	9	9	7	7	7	7	8	+1	+1
Managed care companies such as HMOs	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	7	+2	+3
Telephone/Telecommunication companies	12	13	11	10	10	9	10	7	-3	-5
Oil Companies	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	4	-1	-
Tobacco companies	3	4	4	2	3	2	3	2	-1	-1
None of these	37	32	37	40	44	44	44	48	+4	11

Note: Multiple-response question; n/a = industry not asked about that year

**TABLE 2**

**INDUSTRIES THAT SHOULD BE MORE REGULATED - TREND**

"Which of these industries do you think should be more regulated by government - for example for health, safety or environmental reasons - than they are now?"

Base: All U.S. adults

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	CHANGES	
									2009-	2003-
									2010	2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Oil companies	52	48	55	54	53	53	47	47	-	-5
Pharmaceutical and drug companies	57	55	51	48	53	49	47	46	-1	-11
Health insurance companies	59	56	46	48	52	49	45	42	-3	-17
Tobacco companies	44	42	36	38	41	31	33	38	+5	-6

Managed care companies such as HMOs	60	55	43	41	45	39	36	34	-2	-26
Banks	21	20	19	17	20	36	40	34	-6	+13
Electric and gas utilities	n/a	n/a	43	38	41	34	32	33	+1	n/a
Airlines	31	27	26	21	30	23	23	27	+4	-4
Life insurance companies	35	34	26	24	28	25	27	27	-	-8
Car manufacturers	24	24	24	19	22	16	21	26	+5	+2
Hospitals	35	35	28	28	33	27	25	25	-	-10
Packaged food companies	26	24	17	19	30	20	20	24	+4	-2
Telephone/Telecommunication companies	30	31	26	23	25	19	20	23	+3	-7
Online retailers	n/a	n/a	14	13	13	9	10	12	+2	n/a
Computer software companies	11	9	8	7	9	6	6	9	+3	-2
Computer hardware companies	8	8	7	7	9	5	5	9	+4	+1
Supermarkets	10	8	6	6	9	6	5	8	+3	-2
None of these	20	20	25	23	19	22	28	30	+2	+10

Note: Multiple-response question; n/a = industry not asked about that year

**TABLE 3**

**TRUST WITH YOUR INFORMATION**

"How much trust do you have in each of the following to handle your personally identified information (such as credit card information, contact information and so forth) in a properly confidential and secure manner?"

Base: All U.S. adults

	<b>Trust</b>	A great deal	Some	<b>Do</b>	<b>not</b>	Not much	No	trust	
				<b>trust</b>					

	(NET)	of trust	trust	(NET)	trust	at all
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Banks	<b>70</b>	22	48	<b>30</b>	19	11
Hospitals	<b>69</b>	22	47	<b>31</b>	21	10
Life insurance companies	<b>57</b>	13	45	<b>43</b>	28	15
Health insurance companies	<b>55</b>	12	43	<b>45</b>	28	16
Online retailers	<b>55</b>	7	47	<b>45</b>	29	16
Computer software companies	<b>54</b>	6	48	<b>46</b>	31	15
Pharmaceutical and drug companies	<b>53</b>	10	43	<b>47</b>	30	18
Managed care companies such as HMOs	<b>50</b>	9	41	<b>50</b>	32	18
Telecommunications companies	<b>45</b>	5	39	<b>55</b>	35	21

Note: Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding

## Methodology

This Harris Poll was conducted online within the United States November 8 and 15, 2010 among 2,151 adults (aged 18 and over). Figures for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, region and household income were weighted where necessary to bring them into line with their actual proportions in the population. Propensity score weighting was also used to adjust for respondents' propensity to be online.

All sample surveys and polls, whether or not they use probability sampling, are subject to multiple sources of error which are most often not possible to quantify or estimate, including sampling error, coverage error, error associated with nonresponse, error associated with question wording and response options, and post-survey weighting and adjustments. Therefore, Harris Interactive avoids the words "margin of error" as they are misleading. All that can be calculated are different possible sampling errors with different probabilities for pure, unweighted, random samples with 100% response rates. These are only theoretical because no published polls come close to this ideal.

Respondents for this survey were selected from among those who have agreed to participate in Harris Interactive surveys. The data have been weighted to reflect the composition of the adult

population. Because the sample is based on those who agreed to participate in the Harris Interactive panel, no estimates of theoretical sampling error can be calculated.

The results of this Harris Poll may not be used in advertising, marketing or promotion without the prior written permission of Harris Interactive.

### About Harris Interactive

Harris Interactive is one of the world's leading custom market research firms, leveraging research, technology, and business acumen to transform relevant insight into actionable foresight. Known widely for the Harris Poll and for pioneering innovative research methodologies, Harris offers expertise in a wide range of industries including healthcare, technology, public affairs, energy, telecommunications, financial services, insurance, media, retail, restaurant, and consumer package goods. Serving clients in over 215 countries and territories through our North American, European, and Asian offices and a network of independent market research firms, Harris specializes in delivering research solutions that help us - and our clients - stay ahead of what's next. For more information, please visit [www.harrisinteractive.com](http://www.harrisinteractive.com).

### American Public Vastly Overestimates Amount of U.S. Foreign Aid

November 29, 2010

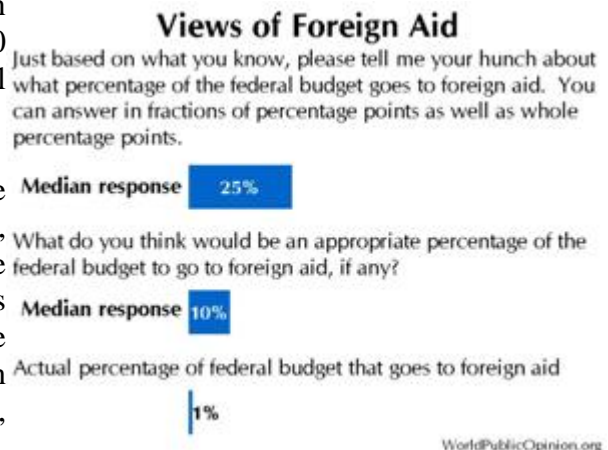
As debates about how to deal with the budget deficit have heated up in recent weeks, a new WorldPublicOpinion.org/Knowledge Networks poll finds that Americans continue to vastly overestimate the amount of the federal budget that is devoted to foreign aid.

Asked to estimate how much of the federal budget goes to foreign aid the median estimate is 25 percent. Asked how much they thought would be an "appropriate" percentage the median response is 10 percent.

In fact just 1 percent of the federal budget goes to foreign aid. Even if one only includes the discretionary part of the federal budget, foreign aid represents only 2.6 percent.

This set of questions has been asked repeatedly since the Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA) first asked them in 1995, and it was subsequently asked by other organizations as well. Over the years the most common median estimate was that foreign aid represented 20 percent of the budget, most recently in a 2004 poll by the Chicago Council on Global Affairs.

Thus the most recent number represents an increase of 5 points in the median estimate. Steven Kull, director of PIPA comments, "This increase may be due to Americans hearing more about aid efforts occurring in Iraq, Afghanistan and Haiti over the last few years. There have been some increases in foreign aid under both Presidents Bush and Obama,





but, of course, nowhere near to the perceived level."

The median amount proposed as appropriate has consistently been 10 percent in other polls including the 2004 Chicago Council poll.

In the current poll estimates of foreign aid vary by education, growing more accurate with higher levels of education. Among those with less than a high school education the median estimate was that foreign aid represented an extraordinary 45 percent of the budget, those with only a high school diploma 25 percent, those with some college at 20 percent. However, even those with a college degree or higher still overestimate by a wide margin, with a median estimate of 15 percent of the budget.

Steven Kull comments, "It is quite extraordinary that this extreme overestimation has persisted for so many years, even among those with higher education."

Overall, the percentage of respondents who estimated anywhere near the correct amount was quite small. Only 19 percent estimate that foreign aid is 5 percent or less of the budget.

On the question of how much of the budget should go to foreign aid only 42 percent say that the amount it should be is 5 percent of the budget or less and only 20 percent say that it should be 1 percent or less. The percentage saying that foreign aid should be eliminated is quite small--just 10 percent of respondents.

Those who identify themselves as Republican are somewhat lower in their estimates than Democrats. But Republicans still overestimate the amount with a median estimate of 20 percent, while Democrats have a median estimate of 25 percent and Independents 25 percent.

Attitudes about what percentage of the budget should go to foreign aid tend to track the amount estimated. The median preferred level is 5 percent for Republicans, and 10 percent for Democrats and Republicans.

The poll of 848 Americans was fielded from November 6 to 15, 2010. The margin of error is plus or minus 3.4 percent.

It was conducted using the web-enabled KnowledgePanel<sup>®</sup>, a probability-based panel designed to be representative of the U.S. population. Initially, participants are chosen scientifically by a random selection of telephone numbers and residential addresses. Persons in selected households are then invited by telephone or by mail to participate in the web-enabled KnowledgePanel<sup>®</sup>. For those who agree to participate, but do not already have Internet access, Knowledge Networks provides at no cost a laptop and ISP connection. Panelists receive unique log-in information for accessing surveys online and are contacted by an email inviting them to participate in a study. More technical information is available at <http://www.knowledgenetworks.com/ganp/reviewer-info.html>.

WorldPublicOpinion.org is a project managed by the Program on International Policy Attitudes at the University of Maryland and funded by the Calvert Foundation and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund.

---

### **Americans Pick Health Care, Social Security as Priorities for Next Budget**

**(11/29/10) -**

International Affairs is at the bottom of the list of 20 areas where the federal government allocates funds.

As a new Congress prepares to take office in January, Americans believe that Health Care and Social Security should account for a large proportion of the country's next budget, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

The online survey of a representative national sample of 2,129 American adults urged respondents to make the final decision on where the federal government should be spending, asking them to allocate a specific percentage of the overall budget to 20 different categories.

Health Care (9.9%) and Social Security (9.9%) were the two main priorities for Americans, followed by Labor (8.4%) and Education and Training (8.4%).

The areas that were allocated the lowest percentages of the budget by respondents are Science, Space and Technology (3.2%), Government Management (3.1%), Income and Revenues (3.0%), and International Affairs (2.6%).

## Making Ends Meet

The federal government allocates a specific amount of money each year to a variety of expenditures. Suppose you were the one making the final decision on where the federal government should be spending. Below are 20 categories. Please allocate a percentage of the overall federal budget to each one of these categories in accordance to your own priorities. You can allocate as much or as little as you like to any one of these categories.

	Gender			Age		
	Total	Male	Female	Age 18-34	Age 35-54	Age 55+
Interest paid on national debt (government bonds, intra-government debt)	4.4	5.3	3.7	4.1	4.7	4.5
Social Security (welfare, old age pension)	9.9	9.3	10.5	7.3	9.5	13.0
Income and revenues (IRS, tax collection, fees and permits)	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.6	2.6	2.9
Education/Training (public schools)	8.4	8.1	8.7	9.2	8.2	7.9
Health care (Medicare, Medicaid, research, health and human services)	9.9	9.5	10.1	9.8	9.6	10.3
Labor (Unemployment benefits, job training)	8.4	7.1	9.7	7.7	9.9	7.3
Government Management (congress, FBI, CIA, administration)	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.4	2.8	3.3
Natural resources management (public parks, forests)	3.4	3.5	3.4	4.0	3.4	3.0
Immigration (policies, policing)	4.3	4.3	4.4	5.0	3.9	4.3
Environmental protection (air and water quality, climate change)	5.3	4.3	6.2	5.0	6.8	3.7
Commerce and Housing (trade, technology, economic development, housing and urban development)	4.1	4.3	3.8	4.7	4.1	3.3
Community/Regional Development (student grants, rural housing, facility development)	3.5	3.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.3
Non-Combat National Defense (defense policies, organizations, functions and operations)	3.8	4.6	3.0	4.5	3.2	3.9
Combat National Defense (Wars in Afghanistan, Iraq)	5.4	6.3	4.5	4.7	5.0	6.6
Veterans Benefits (pensions, healthcare)	5.5	5.1	5.9	4.4	5.7	6.4
Agriculture (Assistance, Subsidies)	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.1
Justice (Legal system, prisons, Supreme Court)	3.7	3.5	3.8	4.5	3.5	3.0
Transportation (highway/bridge repairs, airports, railways, ports/docks)	4.8	5.5	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.0
International Affairs (United Nations, U.S. Foreign Service, USAID, embassies)	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.2	2.2	2.3
Science/Space/Technology (NASA, space exploration)	3.2	3.7	2.6	3.4	3.0	3.1

Health Care is a big concern for respondents in the Northeast (11.0% and the South (10.0%), while Social Security was an important area for respondents in the South (10.3%) and the Midwest (10.0%).

Men are more likely to support expenditures for Combat National Defense (6.3%) than women (4.5%), while women more likely to call for a higher proportion of the budget to be used on Environmental Protection (6.2%) than men (4.3%).

Social Security (13.0%) and Health Care (10.3) are particularly important for respondents over the age of 55. Respondents aged 35 to 54 would allocate the lowest percentage of any age group to Government Management (2.8%) and the highest to Labor (9.9%)

Spending on Social Security and Health Care is essential for Democrats and Independents, but not so much for Republicans. GOP supporters are more likely to devote funds for Combat National Defense (7.4%), Environmental Protection (7.4%) and Immigration (5.5%) than Democrats or Independents.

<b>Making Ends Meet</b>				
The federal government allocates a specific amount of money each year to a variety of expenditures. Suppose you were the one making the final decision on where the federal government should be spending. Below are 20 categories. Please allocate a percentage of the overall federal budget to each one of these categories in accordance to your own priorities. You can allocate as much or as little as you like to any one of these categories.				
	<b>Political Allegiance</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Democrat</b>	<b>Republican</b>	<b>Independent</b>
Interest paid on national debt (government bonds, intra-government debt)	4.4	4.0	4.8	5.0
Social Security (welfare, old age pension)	9.9	10.0	8.9	9.4
Income and revenues (IRS, tax collection, fees and permits)	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9
Education/Training (public schools)	8.4	9.1	6.7	8.9
Health care (Medicare, Medicaid, research, health and human services)	9.9	10.9	8.0	9.7
Labor (Unemployment benefits, job training)	8.4	9.2	8.9	7.5
Government Management (congress, FBI, CIA, administration)	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.1
Natural resources management (public parks, forests)	3.4	3.8	2.7	3.5
Immigration (policies, policing)	4.3	3.9	5.5	4.0
Environmental protection (air and water quality, climate change)	5.3	4.6	7.4	4.8
Commerce and Housing (trade, technology, economic development, housing and urban development)	4.1	4.1	3.3	4.2
Community/Regional Development (student grants, rural housing, facility development)	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.7
Non-Combat National Defense (defense policies, organizations, functions and operations)	3.8	3.8	4.5	3.6
Combat National Defense (Wars in Afghanistan, Iraq)	5.4	4.3	7.4	5.9
Veterans Benefits (pensions, healthcare)	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.5
Agriculture (Assistance, Subsidies)	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.4
Justice (Legal system, prisons, Supreme Court)	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.6
Transportation (highway/bridge repairs, airports, railways, ports/docks)	4.8	4.2	4.9	5.7
International Affairs (United Nations, U.S. Foreign Service, USAID, embassies)	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.6
Science/Space/Technology (NASA, space exploration)	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.2

Methodology: From November 3 to November 5, 2010, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 2,129 American adults who are Springboard America 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 Census data to ensure a sample representative of the entire adult population of the United States.

## Half of Canadians Support the Legalization of Marijuana

(11/29/10) -

Most respondents do not support legalizing other drugs.

Half of Canadians believe marijuana should be legalized but less than one-in-ten believe other drugs should be readily available, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

In the online survey of a representative national sample of 1,000 Canadian adults, more than a third of respondents (37%) believe Canada has a serious drug abuse problem which affects the whole country, while two-in-five (41%) think Canada's drug abuse problem is confined to specific areas and people. Only 11 per cent of respondents state that Canada does not have a serious drug abuse problem.

Respondents in Atlantic Canada (49%) and British Columbia (46%) are more likely to say that Canada has a serious drug abuse problem that affects the entire country.

Drugs			
Do you support or oppose the legalization of each of the following drugs?			
	Support	Oppose	Not sure
Marijuana	50%	44%	6%
Ecstasy	7%	89%	5%
Heroin	7%	89%	4%
Crack cocaine	6%	90%	4%
Powder cocaine	6%	90%	4%
Methamphetamine or "crystal meth"	6%	90%	4%

### Legislation

Four-in-five Canadians (81%) support the introduction of a National Anti-Drug Strategy, including a nationwide awareness campaign to discourage young Canadians from using drugs. Three-in-five respondents (64%) support ensuring mandatory minimum prison sentences and large fines for marijuana grow operators and drug dealers.

Earlier this month, the Senate of Canada passed a drug-sentencing bill that would automatically imprison people caught growing five or more marijuana plants. The previous version of the legislation was geared at punishing people caught growing at least 200 plants.

Two other policies continue to do poorly among Canadians. Only 35 per cent of respondents agree to eliminate "harm reduction" programs, such as supervised injection sites and needle-exchange programs, and 33 per cent support the decision to scrap the previous government's marijuana decriminalization legislation.

### Drugs

Half of Canadians (50%) support the legalization of marijuana, while 44 per cent are opposed. Respondents in Manitoba and Saskatchewan (61%), British Columbia (54%) and Ontario (51%) are all in favour of legalizing marijuana, while the lowest level of support is seen in Alberta (45%).

Nine-in-ten Canadians disagree with legalizing other drugs, such as ecstasy, heroin, crack cocaine, powder cocaine, and methamphetamine or “crystal meth”. This month’s results are consistent with the opinions voiced by Canadians in surveys conducted in May 2008 and April 2010.

### **Analysis**

The views of Canadians on drugs have not gone through an overwhelming shift over the past three years. Half of respondents continue to support the legalization of marijuana, but this sentiment is clearly not extended towards so-called “hard drugs.” The national campaign to encourage kids to stay away from drugs gets an overwhelming level of support, and Canadians support punishing large scale drug dealers. However, the public is not satisfied with the decisions to both abandon the push towards decriminalization started by the Paul Martin government and ignore “harm reduction” as a strategy.

*Methodology: From November 23 to November 24, 2010, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 1,000 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 roun*

---

### **Vast Majority Wants Some Aspect of Bush Tax Cuts Extended**

*More Americans would make tax cuts temporary than permanent*

December 1, 2010

As Congress considers what to do about the Bush tax cuts that are set to expire at the end of this year, Americans are sending a clear signal that they want them extended in some shape or form. Forty percent want Congress to maintain the tax cuts for everyone, while 44% support setting limits on how much of wealthy Americans' income is eligible for the lower rates.

*Preference for Retaining Bush Tax Cuts*

What do you think Congress should do about the income tax cuts passed under George W. Bush that are set to expire at the end of this year -- [allow the tax cuts to expire, keep the tax cuts but set new limits on how much of wealthy Americans' income is eligible for the lower rates, (or) keep the tax cuts for all Americans regardless of income]?

	<b>Nov 19-21, 2010</b>
	%
Keep tax cuts for all Americans, regardless of income	40
Keep tax cuts, but set new limits for wealthy Americans	44
Allow tax cuts for all Americans to expire	13
No opinion	3

USA Today/Gallup

GALLUP®

A follow-up question clarifies where Americans would draw that income line, using some widely discussed income thresholds. Relatively few Americans -- 5% -- would set the cutoff for receiving the Bush tax rates at \$1 million, but 12% would set it at \$500,000. Combined with the 40% who want no income cutoff, this means a 57% majority of Americans believe the Bush tax cuts should fully apply to household income under \$500,000. An additional 26% would set the income threshold at \$250,000. Thus, 83% are in favor of retaining the tax cuts on income up to that figure.

*Views on Income Thresholds for Bush Tax Cuts*

	<b>Percentage mentioning</b>	<b>Cumulative percentage</b>
	%	%
Keep tax cuts for all	40	40
Keep tax cuts with income limit set at \$1 million or more	5	45
Keep tax cuts with income limit set at \$500,000 or more	12	57
Keep tax cuts with income limit set at \$250,000 or more	26	83
Keep tax cuts; income threshold unspecified	1	84
Let tax cuts expire for all	13	97
No opinion	3	100

USA Today/Gallup, Nov. 19-21, 2010

GALLUP®

Additionally, those who want to extend the Bush tax cuts are divided over whether to make the cuts temporary until the economy improves, or permanent. Among Americans overall, slightly

more (45%) think the tax-cut extension should be temporary than say it should be permanent (37%). This is in addition to the 13% who want the tax cuts to expire.

### Income Differences Are Mild

No more than 15% in any income group wants the Bush tax cuts to expire this year, while the rest are about evenly divided between wanting them extended for all versus extended with income limits on wealthy Americans. Also, similar percentages at each income level, between 50% and 57%, believe an extension of the Bush tax cuts should be temporary.

There are greater differences among political groups. Still, even on this basis, relatively few Democrats, independents, or Republicans are in favor of having the tax cuts expire. The majority of Republicans want the tax cuts extended for everyone, while the majority of Democrats want them extended with income eligibility limits. Independents are evenly divided between the two alternatives.

#### *Preference for Retaining Bush Tax Cuts -- by Household Income and Party ID*

Read percentages horizontally

	Keep tax cuts for all	Keep tax cuts with income limits on wealthy	Let tax cuts expire
	%	%	%
\$75,000 or more	40	46	12
\$30,000-\$74,999	38	46	15
Less than \$30,000	40	39	15
Republican	59	35	5
Independent	41	42	14
Democrat	18	55	21

USA Today/Gallup, Nov. 19-21, 2010

GALLUP®

Additionally, 56% of Republicans think the tax cuts should be permanent while an even larger majority of Democrats, 69%, say they should be temporary.

The same *USA Today*/Gallup survey, conducted Nov. 19-21, finds Americans putting relatively high importance on having the lame-duck Congress extend the Bush tax cuts by year's end. Fifty percent rate this as a "very important" goal and another 31% call it "somewhat important." The only goal that ranks higher among six pressing issues before Congress that were tested in the survey is passing legislation to keep the estate tax from rising.



Of those who say extending the Bush tax cuts is very important to them, 55% are in favor of maintaining the tax cuts for all Americans. Additionally, 57% of this group wants the tax cuts extended permanently.

## **Bottom Line**

With most Americans in favor of maintaining the Bush tax cuts at least for the middle class, the outgoing Congress has an uncommonly clear mandate in its final days. The challenge is in finding common ground on the details. Forty percent of Americans fundamentally agree with Republican congressional leaders who are striving to maintain the tax cuts for all income groups. Slightly more, 44%, are aligned with President Obama, who has said he is committed to setting limits on how much of wealthy Americans' income is eligible for the reduced tax rates. As the two sides continue to work toward a compromise, they should bear in mind that the least popular outcome would be doing nothing, thus letting the tax breaks expire altogether.

## **Survey Methods**

Results for this *USA Today*/Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Nov. 19-21, 2010, with a random sample of 1,037 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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

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

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

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

---

## **Obama Gets Lowest Marks on Deficit, Highest on Foreign Affairs**

*Ratings on Afghanistan up since the summer*

November 30, 2010

Americans continue to give President Obama low approval ratings for his handling of the federal deficit, the economy, and taxes, while giving him comparatively higher ratings for his handling of foreign affairs and the situation in Afghanistan.

*Do you approve or disapprove of the way Barack Obama is handling -- [RANDOM ORDER]?*

	<b>% Approve</b>	<b>% Disapprove</b>
Foreign affairs	45	49
The situation in Afghanistan	44	49
Taxes	38	57
The economy	35	63
The federal budget deficit	32	64

USA Today/Gallup, Nov. 19-21, 2010

#### GALLUP'

These results are based on a *USA Today*/Gallup poll conducted Nov. 19-21, prior to the latest WikiLeaks release of classified U.S. government documents. The poll asked Americans to say whether they approve or disapprove of the way Obama is dealing with each of five issues.

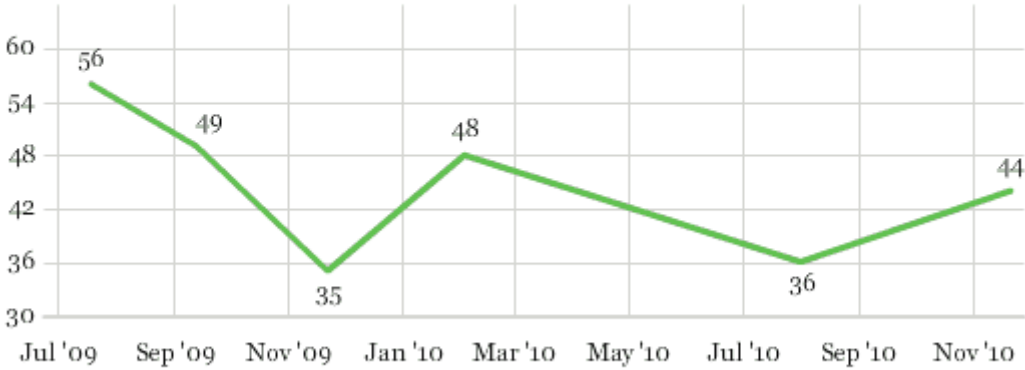
The president's overall job approval rating in the poll, conducted separately from Gallup Daily tracking, is 42%. His ratings on three of the issues tested -- foreign affairs, Afghanistan, and taxes -- are within two to four points of that rating. Obama's ratings on the economy and the federal budget deficit, however, are significantly lower than his overall approval -- by 7 and 10 points, respectively.

Obama's approval ratings on four issues -- foreign affairs, taxes, the economy, and the deficit -- are essentially unchanged from August of this year, although all are down significantly from 2009.

The exception to this pattern is Obama's handling of Afghanistan, which is up by eight points. This change in how the public views Obama's handling of Afghanistan is not unusual. Gallup has documented several changes of 10 points or more from measurement to measurement since 2009 -- most likely in response to real-world events relating to U.S. involvement in that war. Americans are also less pessimistic today about the war in Afghanistan than at any point in the last year.

*Do you approve or disapprove of the way Barack Obama is handling the situation in Afghanistan?*

■ % Approve



GALLUP'

### Across Issues, Republicans Most Approving of Obama on Afghanistan

Democrats, as would be expected, are much more likely to approve of the way President Obama is handling each of these five issues than are independents or Republicans. Democrats' approval ratings across the issues are in the 64% to 79% range; approval among independents ranges between 24% and 42%; and among Republicans, it is between 7% and 31%.

*Do you approve or disapprove of the way Barack Obama is handling [RANDOM ORDER]?*

% Approve

	National adults	Republicans	Independents	Democrats
Foreign affairs	45	17	42	79
The situation in Afghanistan	44	31	38	64
Taxes	38	10	32	73
The economy	35	10	26	71
The federal budget deficit	32	7	24	67

USA Today/Gallup, Nov. 19-21, 2010

GALLUP'

On a relative basis, Republicans are significantly more positive about Obama's handling of the situation in Afghanistan than they are about his handling of the other four issues. Republicans' 31% approval of Obama on Afghanistan is their highest for any of the issues tested, while Democrats' 64% approval on Afghanistan is their lowest. Thus, the gap between Republicans' and Democrats' ratings of Obama on Afghanistan is 33 points, substantially smaller than the gaps of at least 60 points between the partisan groups on Obama's handling of each of the other four issues.

## **Bottom Line**

Americans give President Obama lower approval ratings on economic issues, and somewhat higher ratings on foreign affairs and his handling of Afghanistan. The president's low ratings on the economy are neither new nor unexpected. Americans overwhelmingly name economic matters as the nation's top problem, express ongoing concern about jobs and employment, and continue to have low overall economic confidence ratings.

There has been little meaningful change on most of these issue ratings since last summer; the exception is Obama's handling of Afghanistan. His approval ratings on this issue have proven much more fluid over the past two years than his ratings on other issues -- likely in response to developments in the war or in U.S. policy regarding the war.

Obama's handling of the situation in Afghanistan also evokes unusual patterns of differences across party lines. Republicans give Obama a higher rating on handling Afghanistan than on any other issue tested, while Democrats give him their lowest rating. This distinction could reflect the historical fact that a Republican president initiated America's involvement in Afghanistan, and that Republicans are much less likely to view the war in Afghanistan as a mistake than are Democrats.

This survey was conducted prior to the latest, and controversial, WikiLeaks release of classified U.S. documents, whose impact on Obama's issue approval ratings has yet to be determined.

## **Survey Methods**

Results for this *USA Today*/Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Nov. 19-21, 2010, with a random sample of 1,037 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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

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

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

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

---

## Very Religious Americans Report Less Depression, Worry

Relationship holds when controlling for key demographics

December 1, 2010

Very religious Americans in the United States are less likely to report having been diagnosed with depression over the course of their lifetime than those who are moderately religious or nonreligious. This relationship between depression and religion, based on an analysis of more than 550,000 Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index interviews, is statistically significant after controlling for major demographic and regional variables.

### *Religiosity and Lifetime Clinical Diagnosis of Depression*

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
% Diagnosed with depression	15.6%	20.4%	18.7%

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

Data collected Jan. 2, 2009-July 28, 2010

### GALLUP®

Nearly one in six (15.6%) very religious American adults have been diagnosed with depression in their lifetime. This group is about 24% less likely to be diagnosed with depression than those who are moderately religious and 17% less likely to be diagnosed with depression than those who are nonreligious.

It is important to note that Gallup asks Americans if they have been diagnosed with depression *at any point* in their life. These findings thus do not necessarily imply that the act of becoming religious will reduce or eliminate depression for those currently experiencing it.

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 constitutes 43.7% 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 constitutes 26.6% 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 constitutes 29.7% 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, this analysis statistically controls for all of these characteristics. In the first article in this series, Gallup examined the overall positive relationship between religiosity and wellbeing.

### Daily Negative Emotions Lower for Very Religious

Very religious Americans are also less likely to report experiencing the daily negative emotions of worry, stress, sadness, and anger than are their moderately religious and nonreligious counterparts.

#### *Negative Daily Affect: Emotions Experienced "a Lot of the Day Yesterday"*

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
Worry	30.6%	38.6%	34.0%
Stress	39.1%	46.0%	43.1%
Sadness	16.5%	20.9%	17.4%
Anger	12.5%	16.3%	15.2%

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

Data collected Jan. 2, 2009-July 28, 2010

GALLUP®

### All or Nothing?

The prevalence of depression and negative emotions among those who are not very religious does not follow a straight, linear path. Nonreligious respondents experience *lower* levels of these negative emotions than moderately religious respondents, suggesting a complex pattern of the interplay of religion and emotional wellbeing among those who are not at the top end of the religious scale. Across all emotional wellbeing dimensions tested, however, those who are very religious score higher than either those who are moderately or nonreligious.

### Implications

While the Gallup analysis documents a significant relationship between high religiosity and lower levels of negative emotional wellbeing, the study cannot determine the precise cause. It is possible that Americans who exhibit lower emotional negativity may be more likely to choose to be religious than those with higher emotional negativity. 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 better emotional wellbeing.

The best explanation for the observed relationship between religion and more positive states of emotional health may be the most straightforward -- that being religious in fact produces a salutary effect on one's mental health. There are many possible reasons why this could be the case. This might include the interpersonal and social interaction that accompanies religious service participation, the ability of religion to provide explanations for setbacks and problems,

the positive benefits of meditative states, prayer and belief in a higher power, and the focus placed on others and charitable activities by many religions.

It is also noteworthy that nonreligious Americans have slightly better emotional health than their moderately religious counterparts, revealing a non-linear relationship between religiosity and emotional wellbeing. It is possible that those who are steadfast in their religious beliefs are more psychologically positioned to yield superior emotional wellbeing outcomes than those that pursue religiosity less consistently. The greater religious ambivalence found in this latter group could be a leading and lagging factor in their more negative emotional health, as these Americans may be less prone to commit to one belief system fully because of their higher rates of depression, stress, and worry.

## 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.

### *Sample Sizes of Religiousness Groups*

<b>Religiousness</b>	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>% of total</b>
Very religious	242,054	43.7%
Moderately religious	147,325	26.6%
Nonreligious	164,687	29.7%

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

GALLUP®

For results based on the religiosity groups of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 0.5$  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.

---

### **Most Americans Take Doctor's Advice Without Second Opinion**

*Americans slightly more confident now than in 2002*

December 2, 2010

Despite the advent of health websites and other widely available sources providing medical research and information, 70% of Americans feel confident in the accuracy of their doctor's advice, and don't feel the need to check for a second opinion or do additional research. Americans' confidence in their doctor is up slightly from eight years ago.

*When your doctor gives you important medical advice, which comes closer to your view -- [ROTATED: you usually feel confident in the accuracy of your doctor's advice, (or) you usually feel it is necessary to check for second opinions or do your own research on the subject]?*

	<b>% Confident in accuracy of advice</b>	<b>% Necessary to check/ do own research</b>	<b>% No opinion</b>
2010 Nov 4-7	70	29	1
2002 Nov 11-14	64	34	2

GALLUP®

The latest results are from Gallup's annual Health and Healthcare Survey, conducted Nov. 4-7, 2010.

Older Americans are the most likely to be confident in their doctor's advice, with 85% of those 65 and older expressing confidence. This compares with 67% among those 50 to 64 and 65% among those under 50.

While one might expect that interest in a second opinion and doing additional research would be higher among Americans with college degrees or postgraduate education, that is not the case. There is little difference in confidence in one's doctor across the educational spectrum.



*When your doctor gives you important medical advice, which comes closer to your view -- [ROTATED: you usually feel confident in the accuracy of your doctor's advice, (or) you usually feel it is necessary to check for second opinions or do your own research on the subject]?*

By education

	<b>% Confident in accuracy of advice</b>	<b>% Necessary to check/ do own research</b>	<b>% No opinion</b>
Postgraduate work	71	29	0
College graduate	69	30	1
Some college	72	27	1
High school or less	70	28	3

Nov. 4-7, 2010

GALLUP®

## **Implications**

The advent of health websites and other sources of health information have made it easier than in the past to seek additional medical information about a diagnosis or medical recommendation. Some insurance plans encourage or require second opinions before authorizing procedures. News media, magazines, and television programs increasingly focus on, and in many instances question, medical and health conditions and their remedies. The efficacy of common medical procedures such as mammograms, PSA tests, Vitamin D, and back surgery have been questioned in recent years. One might have expected all of these circumstances to increase the interest of average Americans in validating their doctor's advice. But that has not occurred.

This may in part reflect Americans' continuing high level of confidence in the honesty and ethics of doctors, which has not changed significantly over the past eight years. In Gallup's annual survey of the perceived honesty and ethics of professions, Americans' confidence in doctors remains at roughly the same level now as it was in 2002 -- near, but not at the top of the list of professions tested. (Gallup released the complete results of this year's honesty and ethics ratings of professions on Friday, Dec. 3.)

All in all, these data suggest that doctors generally are in at least as good a position in their patients' minds as they were eight years ago. This is despite anecdotal reports of doctors' complaints about patients' second-guessing their diagnoses and medical advice, and spending hours on the Internet researching what they have been told. The substantial majority of Americans seem content to generally accept their doctor's advice without need for further research or a second opinion.

## **Survey Methods**

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Nov. 4-7, 2010, with a random sample of 511 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is  $\pm 5$  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.

---

### **Social Media Deride TSA Security Measures**

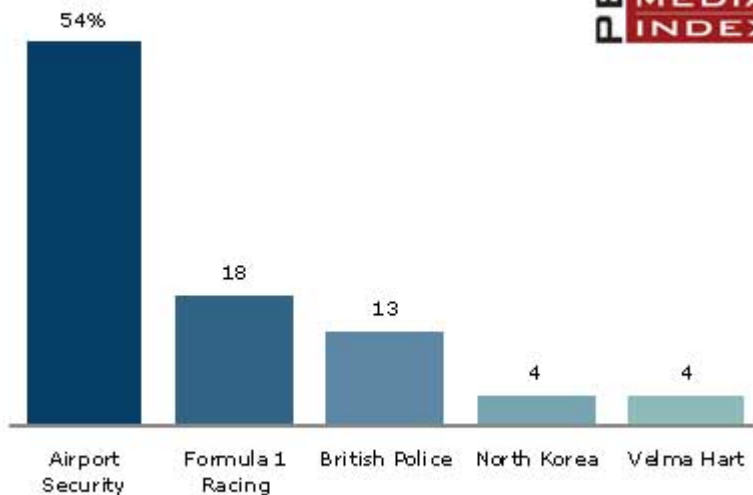
December 2, 2010

Anger and frustration over the new TSA airport security measures boiled over in social media last week. And while much of the mainstream press reported or commented on that rage, those in the online community embodied those sentiments.

---

## Bloggers Debate New Security Measures

Percent of Links



Top Stories the Week of November 22 - 26, 2010

PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S PROJECT FOR EXCELLENCE IN JOURNALISM

---

And, in a rare case of news agenda unity, heavy interest in the new measures cut across all three social media platforms studied in the New Media Index from the Pew Research Center's Project for Excellence in Journalism. For the week of Nov. 22-26, more than half (54%) the news links on blogs were about the security measures, making it the No. 1 subject.

They were also the fourth largest topic on Twitter with 9% of the links. And, on YouTube, the new procedures were the subject of the second most popular news video as viewers gravitated to an element of comedic relief produced by a Taiwanese company.

Twitterers mainly drew attention to one specific incident concerning a cancer survivor whose urostomy bag ruptured during a TSA pat down. Links to the story were often accompanied by words of sympathy like Emi Lani Lee's, "Feel bad for him," and Billy Shih's, "I'm getting real tired of the TSA."

In the arena with the most discussion, the majority of bloggers emphatically agreed with -- and even went beyond -- two *Washington Post* columnists, Charles Krauthammer and George Will, who came out strongly against the airport security measures.

Krauthammer suggested that the phrase "Don't touch my junk" -- words adapted from an objection first uttered by an annoyed passenger in California -- had become a new political battle cry. Will argued that the TSA's measures are nothing more than ineffective "security theater" which do not make passengers safer.

Many bloggers made similar points with more direct language, built not so much around personal experiences as passionate feelings about privacy and government encroachment.

"Security? Not really," wrote Wake Up America. "Let's not kid ourselves, while it is promoted as the fair approach to force all passengers to equal screening at airport security in the end we are less secure, less efficient and out of pocket with tax \$s.... The political correctness of today makes a farce of our nation and government." \*

"If we want to get serious about checking out people who may be a threat to us, it is perfectly obvious to anyone with a lick of common sense that a three-year-old Texas girl poses no danger," added Ari Armstrong at Free Colorado. "In our era threats come from a small minority of those with ties to the Islamic world."

"These new TSA policies and procedures are political 'security theater', completely worthless in providing any actual security. The public 'will tolerate only so much idiocy,'" argued GD Critter. "The only solution is to disband the Transportation Security Agency and turn their responsibilities over to someone who at least has some concept of what the responsibility entails."

Some critics linked to an investigative USA Today report about companies that make body scanning equipment that have more than doubled their expenditures for lobbying Congress over the past five years.

"This whole x-ray thing is nothing but a money making scam and the 'pat downs' being so intrusive will certainly cause many people to opt into getting the x-ray, thus more machines will be needed and more people will line their pockets at our expense," predicted Mountain Sage.

While in the minority, some bloggers challenged critics' arguments as short-sighted or hypocritical.

"Like most who favor profiling," wrote Raul Ramos, "Mr. Krauthammer is vague about who should be targeted by the TSA. But you can bet CK thinks those being profiled should be people who do not look like him. However, profiling is more than institutionalized prejudice. It's also dangerously stupid."

And Bob Cesca at The Huffington Post offered, "It's not a stretch to suggest that the post-9/11 fear-mongering and massively exaggerated anti-terrorism hysteria created this supermajority of acquiescence to flagrant government overreach and violations of privacy and personal dignity.... When you're detained and forced to either submit to a naked body scan or, heaven forbid, have your 'junk grabbed,' thank a Republican."

And those bloggers who did share their experiences in the "pat down" line, reported them as not so bad in the end.

"I went through the full body scan at Houston Intercontinental Airport on my way to Bangkok and I had the pat-search on the way back at airports that did not have the scan," recalled Prairie Pundit. "I did not think either was any big deal and they both took about the same amount of time, although the pat down may have been a little quicker. It seems like a reasonable response to the underpants bomber attempt by al Qaeda in Yemen."

---

## 77% Say WikiLeaks A Threat to U.S. Security

(12/2/2010)

*63% Say Media Should Not Publish*

**UTICA, New York** - More than three quarters of likely voters (77%) say the release of classified documents by the organization WikiLeaks is a national security threat, and 76% believe their release endangers the lives of U.S. military, a new Zogby Interactive Survey finds.

And while 63% of likely voters say they do not want U.S. news organizations to publish the documents, most (73%) believe the U.S. often keeps secrets to save embarrassment for itself and other governments

The Zogby Interactive poll of 2,084 likely voters was conducted from Nov. 29-Dec. 1, 2010. Respondents were provided six statements about WikiLeaks and asked their level of agreement or disagreement with each.

The combined percentages of voters who somewhat or strongly agree with each statement are shown in the table below.

<b>Strongly or somewhat agree</b>	<b>%</b>
WikiLeaks is a threat to U.S. security	77
Release of WikiLeaks may endanger lives of U.S. military	76
Much of what U.S. classifies is kept secret to avoid government embarrassment	73
U.S. news organizations should not publish WikiLeaks materials	63
U.S. should consider WikiLeaks a terrorist group and deal with it accordingly	52
U.S. government is exaggerating risk posed by WikiLeaks	31

The most significant differences among demographic groups are based on political ideology and age, with older and conservative voters agreeing in much higher percentages about the threat of and the need to suppress WikiLeaks than are younger and liberal voters. For example:

Among voters age 65 and older 73% agree news organizations should not publish WikiLeaks and 65% agree the government should consider WikiLeaks a terrorist organization. Among the First Global generation born since 1979, the percentages agreeing with those statements are 35% and 30% respectively

Among conservatives, 80% agree WikiLeaks should not be published by the news media and 76% agree the government should consider WikiLeaks a terrorist organization. Among liberals, the percentages agreeing with those statements are 37% and 19% respectively.

Agreement levels are consistent among all major demographic groups on the question of whether much of what the U.S. government keeps secret is done to avoid embarrassment.

The Nov.29-Dec. 1, 2010 interactive poll consisted of 2,084 likely voters and has a margin of error of +/-2.2%. A sampling of Zogby International's online panel, which is representative of the adult population of the U.S., was invited to participate. Slight weights were added to region, party, age, race, religion, gender and education to more accurately reflect the population.

**Despite Years of Terror Scares, Public's Concerns Remain Fairly Steady**

December 2, 2010

Since 9/11, there have been major terrorist attacks in Great Britain, Spain and other countries. And in the United States, there have been Orange Alerts and numerous near misses involving bombs smuggled aboard aircraft and in parked cars.

**Terrorism Concerns Have Changed Little Since 2007**

<i>Worried about another attack in the U.S.?</i>	<b>Very</b>	<b>Some-what</b>	<b>Not too/Not at all</b>	<b>DK</b>
	%	%	%	%
November 2010	21	38	38	3=100
July 2007	20	42	36	2=100
August 2006	23	44	31	2=100
July 2005	26	42	31	1=100
October 2004	17	43	39	1=100
June 2004	25	42	32	1=100
January 2004	20	45	34	1=100
August 2003	13	45	41	1=100
March 2003	22	42	34	2=100
February 2003	34	41	24	1=100
January 2003	18	50	31	1=100
December 2002	31	42	26	1=100
August 2002	16	46	37	1=100
June 2002	32	44	24	*=100
January 2002	20	42	37	1=100
October 2001	29	42	28	1=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

But over the course of all of this, there is little evidence that close calls in this country or terrorist attacks overseas have led to a fundamental change in the public's worries about terrorism.

A recent national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted Nov. 4-7 among 1,255 adults, finds that 59% say they are very (21%) or somewhat (38%) worried there will soon be another terrorist attack in the United States.

This is little changed from July 2007 (20% very, 42% somewhat worried). In fact, looking back over nearly a decade, the public's worries over another attack have been fairly steady, with a few exceptions. In June 2002, following the arrest of Jose Padilla, an American accused of planning a

"dirty bomb" attack on the U.S., the percentage saying they were very worried about an attack jumped to 32% from 20% six months earlier. But by August 2002, just 16% said they were very worried.

The proportion saying they were very worried also rose in February 2003, shortly before the Iraq war. At that time, 34% e the percentage from January (18%). However, just a month later the percentage saying they were very worried slipped back to 22% and by August 2003 to just 13%.

The latest Pew Research survey was conducted shortly after reports of an aborted plot to smuggle package bombs aboard cargo jets destined for the United States. The survey was conducted before the most recent terrorist scare -- the arrest of a Somali-born man in Portland, Ore. who allegedly had sought to detonate a bomb at a Christmas tree-lighting ceremony.

The survey finds the public is divided over whether the U.S. is winning or losing its campaign against terrorism around the world: 38% say the United States is winning, while about the same number (43%) say it is losing. This also is little changed from 2007.

## Recent Scare Attracted Modest Interest

---

### News Interest in Terrorism Incidents: 2001-2011

<i>% followed...</i>	<b>Very Closely</b>	<b>Less Closely</b>
<b>U.S. attacks/incidents</b>	%	%
Terrorist attacks in NY, DC (Sept. 2001)	74	26
Plot to blow up airliners flying from Britain to U.S. (Aug. 2006)	54	46
Reports of anthrax in U.S. (Nov. 2001)	47	53
"Code Orange" terrorist alert (Sept. 2002, Feb. 2003)*	39	61
Christmas Day plot to bomb Detroit-bound airliner (Jan. 2010)	37	62
Failed car bombing in Times Square (May 2010)	37	63
Terrorist plots in Europe and U.S. (Nov. 2010)	29	70
<b>Foreign attacks/incidents</b>		
Bombings in London (July 2005)	48	52
Killing of Russian children by Chechen rebels (Sept. 2004)	48	52
Bombings in Madrid (March 2004)	34	66
British police defuse car bomb in London (July 2007)	34	66
Attacks in Mumbai, India (Dec. 2008)	29	71
Bombing of nightclub in Bali, Indonesia (Oct. 2002)	20	80

Top responses shown; interest in incidents in Iraq, Afghanistan not included.

\* Asked on multiple surveys, top responses shown.

---

Public interest in the failed package bomb plots was lower than for two other incidents in the past year -- the attempt to bomb a Detroit-bound airliner last Christmas and the failed effort to detonate a car bomb in Times Square last May. Nearly three-in-ten (29%) followed the recent package bomb plots very closely, compared with 37% each for the failed Christmas and Times Square attacks.

Of the many terrorist incidents since the 9/11 attacks, the one that attracted the greatest public interest was the attempt to blow up multiple airliners travelling from Great Britain to the United States and Canada in August 2006. More than half of Americans (54%) followed that story very closely. Interest in that story also surpassed interest in terrorist attacks overseas since 2001, including the attacks on London subways and buses in July 2005 (48% very closely).

Notably, while the airliner plot of 2006 and the London attacks of 2005 attracted widespread



interest, the public's concerns about the prospect of a new terrorist attacks in this country rose only modestly in the wake of each incident. The August 2006 survey was being conducted as news broke about the transatlantic airliner plot: In interviewing conducted before the plot became public, 17% said they were very concerned about another attack on the United States; afterward, 25% said they were very worried. (See "American Attitudes Hold Steady in Face of Foreign Crises," Aug. 17, 2006.)

### Few See Diminished Terrorist Threat

---

#### Chance of Major Attack on U.S. ...

	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
<b>November 2010</b>	%	%	%	%
Greater than before 9/11	28	32	26	29
Less than before 9/11	26	30	32	21
Same as before 9/11	43	37	42	46
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100	100
<b>July 2007</b>				
Greater than before 9/11	22	19	26	19
Less than before 9/11	29	46	21	26
Same as before 9/11	47	33	51	53
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

---

Only about a quarter of Americans (26%) say that the danger of a major terrorist attack is less now than it was before 9/11. About as many (28%) say the danger is greater while 43% say the danger of an attack is about the same as it was at the time of the 9/11 attacks.

These views, like concerns about the possibility of a new attack, have shown little overall change since 2007. However, about as many Republicans now see a greater terrorist threat as a reduced threat (32% vs. 30%). In July 2007, 46% of Republicans said the threat was less than it had been at the time of 9/11 while just 19% said it was greater. Opinions among Democrats have shown less change, though somewhat more see a reduced terrorist threat than in 2007 (32% vs. 21%).

Republicans, Democrats and independents express comparable levels of concern over the possibility there will soon be another terrorist attack in the U.S.: 23% of Republicans say they are very worried there will be a new attack, as do 20% of Democrats and independents. The partisan differences in terrorism concerns also were modest in 2007.

## Divided Views of Struggle Against Terrorism

---

### Partisan Shifts in Views of Anti-Terror Campaign

<i>In its campaign against terrorism, U.S. is ...</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rep</b>	<b>Dem</b>	<b>Ind</b>
<b>November 2010</b>	%	%	%	%
Winning	38	42	40	36
Losing	43	41	43	46
Neither (vol.)	10	10	9	10
Don't know	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
	100	100	100	100
<b>July 2007</b>				
<i>In the war on terrorism, U.S. is ...</i>				
Winning	40	63	27	38
Losing	39	19	55	40
Neither (vol.)	12	9	10	15
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

---

Public opinion about the country's campaign against terrorism around the world is divided; 38% say the United States is winning, while about the same number (43%) say the nation is losing the campaign. This is similar to public sentiment in the summer of 2007, when 40% said the U.S. was winning the war on terrorism and 39% said the country was losing it.

Today, there is little difference in the opinions of Republicans, Democrats and independents, with opinion divided in all three partisan groups. By contrast, although overall opinion was similar in 2007, there were significant partisan differences three years ago: By a ratio of more than three-to-one (63% vs. 19%) Republicans said the country was winning rather than losing the war on terrorism, while Democrats were about twice as likely to say the country was losing (55%) rather than winning (27%) the war.

A Pew Research Center survey last month found little change in recent months in the public's ratings of the government's efforts to reduce the threat of terrorism. In that poll, 69% said the government was doing very well (15%) or fairly well (54%) in reducing the threat of terrorism. (See "[Continued Positive Marks for Government Anti-Terror Efforts](#)," Oct 22, 2010.)

---

### **Most Continue to Favor** Gays Serving Openly in Military

November 29, 2010

As the Pentagon prepares to release its highly anticipated survey of military personnel about the "don't ask, don't tell" policy, most Americans (58%) say they favor allowing homosexuals to serve openly in the armed forces. Fewer than half that number (27%) oppose allowing gays and lesbians to serve openly.

---

## Consistent Support for Gays Serving Openly in the Military

<i>Allow gays and lesbians to serve openly in military...</i>	<b>Favor</b>	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>DK</b>
	%	%	%
November 2010	58	27	16=100
August 2010	60	30	10=100
February 2010	61	27	12=100
March 2009	59	32	9=100
March 2006	60	32	8=100
July 2005	58	32	10=100
July 1994	52	45	3=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

---

These opinions have changed little in recent years. Since 2005 -- including three surveys this year -- roughly 60% have consistently favored permitting homosexuals to serve openly in the military.

There is greater support for permitting gays to serve openly today than there was in 1994, after President Clinton put in place the "don't ask, don't tell" policy. In July of that year, 52% said they favored allowing gays and lesbians to serve openly in the military while 45% said they opposed allowing this.

The national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and the Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life, conducted Nov. 4-7 among 1,255 adults, finds

## Partisan, Religious Differences Over Gays in the Military

<i>Allow gays and lesbians to serve openly in military...</i>	<b>Favor Oppose DK</b>			<b>N</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	
Total	58	27	16=100	1255
Men	52	32	15=100	549
Women	63	21	16=100	706
White, non-Hispanic	60	26	14=100	920
Black, non-Hispanic	53	30	17=100	147
18-29	68	21	11=100	198
30-49	56	29	15=100	362
50-64	61	27	11=100	351
65+	44	28	28=100	328
College grad+	67	19	14=100	495
Some college	55	30	16=100	347
HS grad or less	54	30	16=100	407
Republican	40	44	17=100	360
Conservative	28	52	19=100	251
Moderate/Liberal	62	26	11=100	105
Democrat	70	18	13=100	389
Conserv./Mod.	66	20	14=100	232
Liberal	78	13	9=100	135
Independent	62	23	14=100	435
Protestant	49	34	17=100	673
White evangelical	34	48	17=100	256
White mainline	64	23	13=100	240
Black Protestant	52	29	19=100	112
Catholic	63	21	17=100	257
White Catholic	66	20	14=100	195
Unaffiliated	71	17	12=100	210
<i>Attend services...</i>				
Weekly or more	40	40	21=100	504
Monthly/yearly	66	20	14=100	427
Seldom/never	71	19	10=100	311

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

continuing ——— partisan and religious differences in opinions about whether to permit gays and lesbians to serve openly in the nation's armed forces.

Large majorities of Democrats (70%) and independents (62%) favor allowing gays to serve openly. Republicans are divided (40% favor, 44% oppose). Among conservative Republicans, far more oppose than favor allowing gays to serve openly (52% to 28%).

Nearly half (48%) of white evangelical Protestants oppose letting gays serve openly in the military, while just 34% support this proposal. Majorities or pluralities across other religious groups favor allowing gays to serve openly.

The balance of opinion across age groups is in favor of letting gays serve openly. Those ages 65 and older are the only age group in which fewer than half (44%) favor this; still just 28% of seniors are opposed to gays and lesbians serving openly while an identical percentage offers no opinion.

Two-thirds of college graduates (67%) favor gays and lesbians serving openly, as do more than half of those with some college experience (55%) and those with no more than a high school education (54%).

The differences in opinions across political and demographic groups also were evident in 1994. Since then, the balance of opinion among most groups has become more favorable. (For more on changes in opinion about gays in the military, see "[Support for Same-Sex Marriage Edges Upward](#)," Oct. 6, 2010.)

### Tea Party Republicans Are Less Supportive

---

#### Tea Party Republicans Less Supportive of Gays Serving Openly

<i>Allow gays and lesbians to serve openly in military...</i>	<b>Favor</b>	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>DK</b>	<b>N</b>
	%	%	%	
All Reps/Rep leaners	44	39	17=100	574
<i>Among Reps, Rep leaners</i>				
Agree w/Tea Party (51%)	38	48	15=100	319
Disagree w/Tea Party/No opinion (48%)	52	30	18=100	252

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 4-7, 2010. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

---

Among all Republicans and Republican leaners, those who agree with the Tea Party are less supportive of allowing gays to serve openly than are those who disagree with the Tea Party or have no opinion of the movement.

Only about four-in-ten (38%) Republicans and Republican leaners who agree with the Tea Party favor allowing gays to serve openly; 48% are opposed. Among those who disagree with the Tea Party or have no opinion of the movement, 52% favor letting gays serve openly and just 30% are opposed.

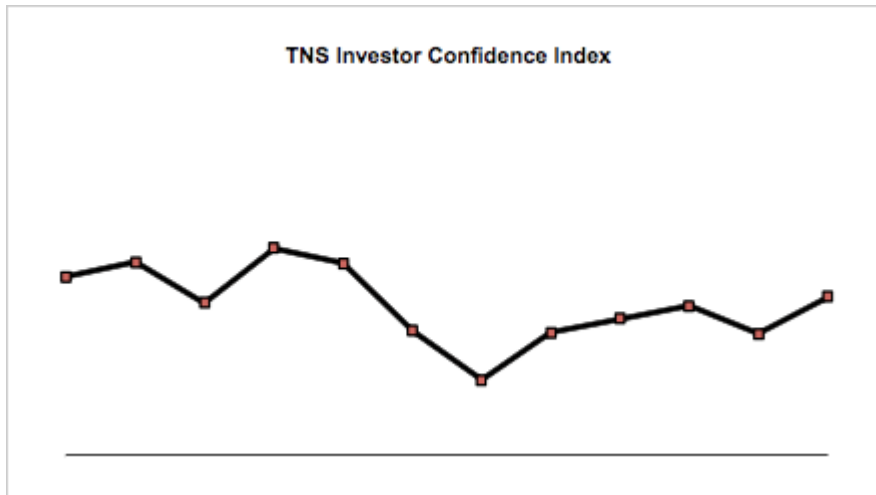
---

## Affluent Investors Gain Confidence; Investment Strategy Strong In Real Estate And Equities For 2011

November 23rd, 2010

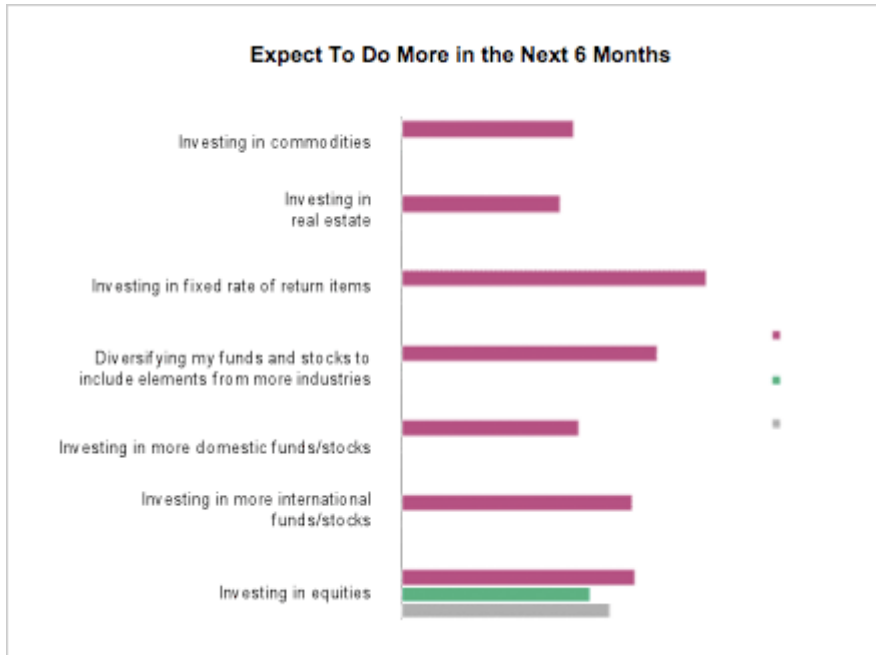
New York, NY, November 23, 2010 - A new TNS survey shows a significant increase in confidence among affluent investors. The TNS Investor Confidence Index rose to 116 in October, its highest level since hitting 129 in 2007. The rise extends an upward trend from the mid-crisis low of 81 in October, 2008.

Despite only modest economic and job growth, affluent investors were feeling more confident about how their own investments and the broader U.S stock market will perform over the next six months.



"This increase corresponds with substantial increases in the stock markets, with the Dow Jones, S&P and NASDAQ averages each rising 10% between August 26th and October 18th," noted Ellen Sills-Levy, Senior Vice President at TNS.

This higher confidence is reflected in affluent investors' investing plans. Compared to earlier in the year, more affluent investors said they planned to invest more heavily in international investments, commodities and real estate. But fixed rate investments still attract the greatest interest.



### About the TNS Investor Confidence Index

The TNS Investor Confidence Index is a product of TNS' Affluent Market Research Program. The index is a composite measure of confidence based on investor expectations for the next six months. The most recent measure is based on a survey conducted online September 29th - October 25, 2010. The statistics cited here reflect the answers of 3,936 respondents who had total investable assets of \$500,000 or more. TNS' Affluent Market Research Program has been a leading source of market intelligence on the upscale investor and the savings/investment marketplace since 1981.

### About TNS

TNS, who recently merged with Research International, is the world's largest custom research agency delivering actionable insights and research-based business advice to its clients so they can make more effective business decisions. TNS offers comprehensive industry knowledge within the Consumer, Technology, Finance, Automotive and Political & Social sectors, supported by a unique product offering that stretches across the entire range of marketing and business issues, specialising in product development & innovation, brand & communication, stakeholder management, retail & shopper, and qualitative research. Delivering best-in-class service across more than 70 countries, TNS is part of Kantar, the world's largest research, insight and consultancy network. Please visit [www.tns-us.com](http://www.tns-us.com) for more information.

### AUSTRALASIA

#### **“Trusted Advisers” are strong users of Social Media**

Roy Morgan Research, October 2009 – September 2010, n=3,038.: December 03,

2010

**Millions of Australians rely on a “Trusted Adviser” for advice on everything from cars and restaurants to mobile phones. For example over one in three (6.6 million) Australians aged 14+ are trusted advisers for eating out at restaurants.**

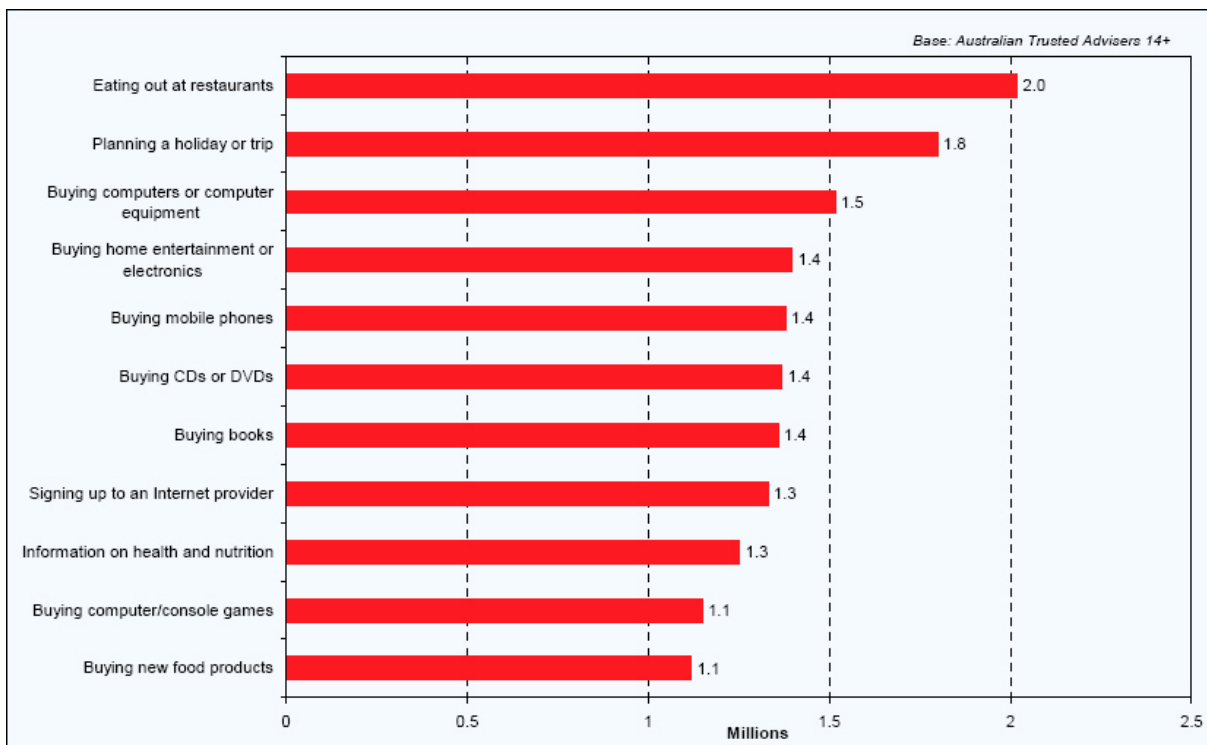
Trusted Advisers are people that “friends or family seek advice from” in regard to a range of products, services and information categories.

Trusted Advisers are big users of social media and are in fact above average users in 20 of the 22 product areas measured by Roy Morgan Research.

The following chart reveals the number of Trusted Advisers, by products, using social media.

For example of these social media users, 1.8 million are Trusted Advisers for planning a holiday and 1.4 million are trusted advisers for mobile phones.

**Trusted Advisers using\* social media by product**



*Source: Roy Morgan Research, October 2009 — September 2010, n=3,038 \* Visited social media website in the last 4 weeks*

**Andrew Braun, Director of Mobile, Internet and Technology says:**

*“Trusted Advisers are ambassadors for Brands. Given that millions of Trusted Advisers could be working for you via Social Media, Brands should be trying to understand Trusted Advisers more and incorporate them in their social media strategy.”*



## **Social Media Definition**

The term Social Media is defined by “Blogs and Online Activities done online in the last 4 weeks” and within this, specifically “Social networking” from the Roy Morgan Single Source database.

## **Margin of Error**

The margin of error to be allowed for in any estimate depends mainly on the number of interviews on which it is based. Margin of error gives indications of the likely range within which estimates would be 95% likely to fall, expressed as the number of percentage points above or below the actual estimate. Allowance for design effects (such as stratification and weighting) should be made as appropriate.

<b><u>Sample Size</u></b>	<b><u>Percentage Estimate</u></b>			
	<b><u>40%-60%</u></b>	<b><u>25% or 75%</u></b>	<b><u>10% or 90%</u></b>	<b><u>5% or 95%</u></b>
1,500	±2.5	±2.2	±1.5	±1.1
3,500	±1.6	±1.4	±1.0	±0.7
7,000	±1.1	±1.0	±0.7	±0.5

---

## **MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEY**

### **Muslim Publics Divided on Hamas and Hezbollah**

*Most Embrace a Role for Islam in Politics*

December 2, 2010

---

## Views of Extremist Groups

*% Favorable*

	<b>Hezbollah</b>	<b>Hamas</b>	<b>al Qaeda</b>
	%	%	%
Jordan	55	60	34
Lebanon	52	49	3
Nigeria	45	49	49
Indonesia	43	39	23
Egypt	30	49	20
Pakistan	19	18	--
Turkey	5	9	4

Based on Muslims only.

Pakistani views of al Qaeda not shown because the question was asked later in the survey, which may affect the comparability of results. For al Qaeda ratings in Pakistan, see "Concern About Extremist Threat Slips in Pakistan," released July 29, 2010.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q7n-p.

---

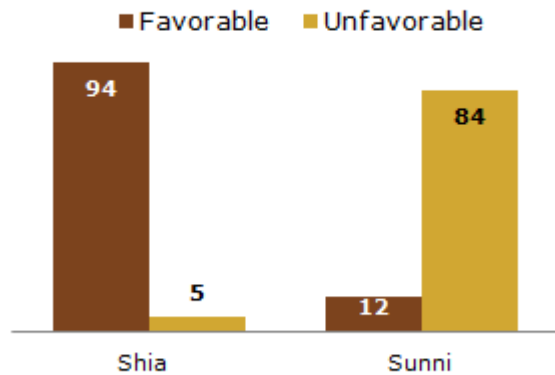
Extremist groups Hamas and Hezbollah continue to receive mixed ratings from Muslim publics. However, opinions of al Qaeda and its leader, Osama bin Laden, are consistently negative; only in Nigeria do Muslims offer views that are, on balance, positive toward al Qaeda and bin Laden.

Hezbollah receives its most positive ratings in Jordan, where 55% of Muslims have a favorable view; a slim majority (52%) of Lebanese Muslims also support the group, which operates politically and militarily in their country.

But Muslim views of Hezbollah reflect a deep sectarian divide in Lebanon, where the group's leader, Hassan Nasrallah, is threatening violence if a United Nations tribunal indicts Hezbollah members for the 2005 assassination of former Prime Minister Rafik Hariri. More than nine-in-ten (94%) Lebanese Shia support the organization, while an overwhelming majority (84%) of Sunnis in that country express unfavorable views.

---

## Sectarian Divide in Views of Hezbollah in Lebanon



PEW RESEARCH CENTER 7a.

---

In neighboring Egypt and Turkey, attitudes toward Hezbollah are generally negative. Just 30% of Muslims in Egypt, and even fewer (5%) in Turkey, offer favorable views of the Lebanon-based organization. Outside of Turkey and the Middle East, many Muslims cannot rate Hezbollah, but views are on balance positive among those who do offer an opinion of the group in Nigeria and Indonesia.

The survey, conducted April 12 to May 7 by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project, finds that the Palestinian organization Hamas, which, like Hezbollah, has been classified as a terrorist organization by the U.S. and other Western governments, also receives mixed ratings across the Muslim publics surveyed. Jordanian Muslims express the most support -- 60% have a favorable view of Hamas -- while Muslims in Turkey offer the least positive ratings (9% favorable and 67% unfavorable). Opinions of Hamas are nearly evenly split in Egypt and Lebanon.

In most countries, views of Hamas and Hezbollah have changed little, if at all, since 2009. In Indonesia, however, more Muslims express favorable views of both groups now than did so last year; 39% now have positive views of Hamas, compared with 32% last year, and 43% have favorable opinions of Hezbollah, compared with 29% in 2009. And among Nigerian Muslims, favorable views of both Hamas and Hezbollah are now less common than they were in 2009 (49% vs. 58% and 45% vs. 59%, respectively).

While views of Hamas and Hezbollah are mixed, al Qaeda -- as well as its leader, Osama bin Laden -- receives overwhelmingly negative ratings in nearly all countries where the question was asked. More than nine-in-ten (94%) Muslims in Lebanon express negative opinions of al Qaeda, as do majorities of Muslims in Turkey (74%), Egypt (72%), Jordan (62%) and Indonesia (56%). Only in Nigeria do Muslims express positive views of al Qaeda; 49% have a favorable view and just 34% have an unfavorable view of bin Laden's organization. (Findings regarding opinions of al Qaeda and bin Laden were previously released in "[Obama More Popular Abroad Than at Home, Global Image of U.S. Continues to Benefit](#)," June 17, 2010.)

## Is It Good or Bad That Islam Plays a Large/Small Role in Politics?

Among those who say  
Islam is playing a...

	Large role		Small role	
	Good	Bad	Good	Bad
	%	%	%	%
Egypt	95	2	2	80
Indonesia	95	4	--	--
Pakistan	88	6	9	79
Nigeria	88	7	--	--
Lebanon	72	19	49	42
Jordan	53	37	2	91
Turkey	45	38	26	33

Based on Muslims only. The number of Muslims who say Islam is playing a small role in politics in Indonesia (N=83) and Nigeria (N=44) is too small to analyze.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q53.

The survey also finds that Muslim publics overwhelmingly welcome Islamic influence over their countries' politics. In Egypt, Pakistan and Jordan, majorities of Muslims who say Islam is playing a large role in politics see this as a good thing, while majorities of those who say Islam is playing only a small role say this is bad for their country. Views of Islamic influence over politics are also positive in Nigeria, Indonesia, and Lebanon.

Turkish Muslims express more mixed views of the role Islam is playing in their country's political life. Of the 69% who say the religion plays a large role, 45% see it as good and 38% see it as bad for their country. Among the minority of Muslims who say Islam plays a small role in politics, 26% consider this to be good for Turkey and 33% say it is bad.

When asked for their views about democracy, majorities in most of the Muslim communities surveyed say that democracy is preferable to any other kind of government. This view is especially widespread in Lebanon and in Turkey, where at least three-quarters of Muslims (81% and 76%, respectively) express a preference for democratic governance. Support for democracy is less common in Pakistan, but a plurality (42%) of Muslims in that country prefer democracy to other types of government; 15% of Pakistani Muslims say that, in some circumstances, a non-democratic government can be preferable, and 21% say that, for someone like them, the kind of government their country has does not matter.

Also of Note:

- Many Muslims see a struggle between those who want to modernize their country and Islamic fundamentalists. Only in Jordan and Egypt do majorities say there is no such struggle in their countries (72% and 61%, respectively).
- At least three-quarters of Muslims in Egypt and Pakistan say they would favor making each of the following the law in their countries: stoning people who commit adultery,

whippings and cutting off of hands for crimes like theft and robbery and the death penalty for those who leave the Muslim religion. Majorities of Muslims in Jordan and Nigeria also favor these harsh punishments.

- Eight-in-ten Muslims in Pakistan say suicide bombing and other acts of violence against civilian targets in order to defend Islam from its enemies are never justified; majorities in Turkey (77%), Indonesia (69%) and Jordan (54%) share this view. Support for suicide bombing has declined considerably over the years. For example, while 74% of Muslims in Lebanon said these violent acts were at least sometimes justified in 2002, just 39% say that is the case now; double-digit declines have also occurred in Jordan, Pakistan, Nigeria and Indonesia.

## **India's Leadership Unknown to Much of World**

*Even in Asia, median of 44% have no opinion*

November 30, 2010

As India seeks to cement its place as a world leader with its bid for a permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council, Gallup surveys find India's leadership has work to do on its global image. Nearly half of the world's residents surveyed (44%) don't know enough about the country's leadership to have an opinion, and the rest are mixed. Across 110 countries surveyed in 2009, a median of 22% approve and a median of 27% disapprove.

*Do you approve or disapprove of the job performance of the leadership of India?*

Medians

	Approve	Disapprove	Don't know/ Refused
World median	22%	27%	44%
Sub-Saharan Africa	46%	41%	9%
Middle East and North Africa	24%	44%	32%
Asia	23%	21%	44%
Europe	21%	29%	52%
Former Soviet Union	19%	16%	67%
Americas	13%	21%	67%

Based on surveys in 110 countries in 2009.

GALLUP®

More than half of people in the former Soviet Union, the Americas, and Europe don't have an opinion about India's leadership. This may be understandable given their proximity to the country, but many in Asia also don't have an opinion. Overall, residents in sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa region are more likely to express opinions about India's leadership.

## **India's Influence in Asia**

Outside of some of its immediate neighbors such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan, India's leadership is relatively unknown. However, many of those in the region who have an opinion -- including those in other G20 economies -- tend to approve rather than disapprove, which may be conducive for India as it seeks to expand economic and strategic partnerships, particularly in Afghanistan and East Asia.

#### *Approval of India's Leadership in Asia*

	<b>Approve</b>	<b>Disapprove</b>	<b>Don't know/ Refused</b>
Afghanistan	54%	32%	14%
Sri Lanka	48%	9%	43%
Bangladesh	46%	24%	29%
Singapore	44%	18%	38%
Japan	42%	22%	36%
Indonesia	26%	15%	59%
South Korea	24%	19%	57%
Philippines	23%	41%	36%
Thailand	22%	14%	64%
Hong Kong	21%	24%	56%
Malaysia	20%	35%	44%
Cambodia	16%	5%	79%
Vietnam	16%	4%	81%
Pakistan	7%	66%	27%

Based on surveys in 2009. Data from China not available.

#### **GALLUP®**

India's challenge is a given in Pakistan, where the two-thirds who disapprove of India's leadership bespeak frosty relations and historical rivalry. But India's leadership also faces challenges in other places where those who disapprove outnumber those who approve such as in the Philippines, Malaysia, and Hong Kong. The high percentages in these countries with no opinion, however, may be a positive for India; some people's views may still be malleable.

#### **India's Influence in Sub-Saharan Africa**

India's leadership earns some of its highest marks in sub-Saharan Africa, where residents historically tend to give relatively positive ratings to foreign leadership. Sub-Saharan Africans' 46% median approval of India's leadership, however, is far lower than the 87% median approval they give to U.S. leadership and the 65% for China's leadership. This lower approval could be a factor as India attempts to increase its influence in sub-Saharan Africa.

Rwandans', Malians', and Burundians' approval ratings of India are among the highest in the world, and India similarly finds more approval than disapproval in 14 out of the 22 countries and areas surveyed in the region.

*Approval of India's Leadership in Sub-Saharan Africa*

	<b>Approve</b>	<b>Disapprove</b>	<b>Don't know/Refused</b>
Rwanda	71%	17%	13%
Mali	67%	26%	7%
Burundi	66%	27%	7%
Comoros	55%	36%	10%
Zambia	54%	42%	4%
Tanzania	53%	46%	1%
Chad	52%	42%	6%
Uganda	51%	40%	10%
Mauritania	50%	43%	8%
Zimbabwe	50%	33%	16%
Senegal	46%	39%	16%
Ivory Coast	45%	33%	21%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	44%	46%	9%
Malawi	43%	57%	*
Kenya	43%	47%	10%
Djibouti	40%	59%	2%
Ghana	38%	19%	43%
Nigeria	35%	16%	49%
Somaliland region	33%	66%	1%
Cameroon	33%	30%	37%
South Africa	31%	59%	9%
Niger	28%	63%	9%

Based on surveys in 2009.

\* Less than 0.5%

GALLUP®

Key challenges likely remain, however, in some of the region's larger economies such as fellow G20 member South Africa, where a majority (59%) disapprove of India's leadership.

**India's Influence in the Middle East and North Africa**

India's leadership earns some of its highest disapproval ratings in the Middle East and North Africa region, but opinions are more mixed or favorable in some Arab Gulf countries with sizable Indian expat populations. In the United Arab Emirates, for example, where nearly 2

million Indians are estimated to live, about one-third approves and one-third disapproves. It's important to note that only Arab nationals and Arab expats were surveyed in Gulf states, so these opinions don't include those of Indian expats.

*Approval of India's Leadership in the Middle East and North Africa*

	<b>Approve</b>	<b>Disapprove</b>	<b>Don't know/Refused</b>
Saudi Arabia	42%	34%	24%
Kuwait	36%	47%	17%
Bahrain	32%	34%	34%
United Arab Emirates	31%	32%	37%
Yemen	29%	43%	28%
Israel	26%	51%	24%
Algeria	25%	62%	13%
Tunisia	24%	47%	30%
Iraq	23%	27%	49%
Palestinian Territories	20%	60%	20%
Lebanon	18%	45%	37%
Egypt	15%	38%	47%
Morocco	15%	31%	53%
Turkey	14%	53%	34%

Based on surveys in 2009.

**GALLUP®**

The country's leadership receives its highest approval rating in the region in Saudi Arabia, which may reflect the relatively good relations between the two nations. Saudi King Abdullah referred to India as his "second home" during a visit there in 2006, and more recently, the countries signed the Riyadh Declaration in 2010, which outlined a "new era in strategic partnership."

**Implications**

During his trip to India earlier this month, U.S. President Barack Obama described India as a "key actor on the world stage," and as a country that has already emerged. Gallup surveys show the key actor remains a relative unknown in much of the world -- which is partially attributable to its relatively quiet, soft power approach -- but that may have to change if the country wishes to widen its influence. This relative anonymity and soft opinion, however, does offer India a unique advantage -- it means its image is still its own to mold.

**Survey Methods**

Results are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews with approximately 1,000 adults, aged 15 and older, conducted in 2009 in 110 countries. For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error



ranged from a low of  $\pm 2.8$  percentage points in Russia to a high of  $\pm 5.7$  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.

---

### **Climate Concerns Decline Since Copenhagen Summit: Global Poll**

London, December 2, 2010: As governments prepare to meet in Mexico for the Cancun climate summit, a new global poll reveals that concern about climate change has fallen sharply across OECD countries in the past year, but that citizens in some major developing nations have become more concerned about the issue.

The 26-country poll, conducted by GlobeScan, asked a total of 13,389 people to rate the seriousness of a range of environmental problems including climate change.

Results from the 14 countries where GlobeScan has tracked opinion regularly since 1998 reveal that concern has fallen away particularly sharply on climate change. The proportion of people rating climate change as a “very serious” problem fell from 61 percent to 53 percent this year, after many years of increasing concern.

While concern about climate change fell in many industrialised nations including the UK (down from 59 percent to 43 percent “very serious”), the USA (down from 45 percent to 41 percent), and Germany (down from 61 percent to 47 percent), the findings also show that concern has risen in the last year in two major emerging economies: India (up from 45 percent to 53 percent) and Brazil (up from 86 percent to 92 percent).

Other findings from the poll show that the proportion of people across tracking countries who believe that “the dangers of climate change are exaggerated” has risen from 42 percent in 2008 to 48 percent this year.

GlobeScan Senior Vice-President Chris Coulter commented: “We are witnessing a North-South divide around climate change where concern is stable or growing in emerging economies while concern has declined in Europe and North America. The combined effects of economic recession, the confusing results from last year’s Copenhagen climate conference, and the controversy surrounding climate science seem to have shaken the belief of people in industrialized countries that climate change is an urgent problem that needs to be addressed, and makes it even less likely that governments will feel the pressure to reach a strong agreement in Cancun. We may, however, see stronger than expected leadership from key developing countries in response to the significant levels of concern expressed by their populations.”

---

## **CYBERWORLD**

### **Cyber Monday Shopping More Popular In China Than US**

*61% of Chinese Plan to Shop Online During Cyber Monday Week Versus 43% of Americans*

Tuesday, November 30, 2010

**New York, NY** - Cyber Monday is the Monday after Black Friday in the U.S. where retailers offer big sales online. However, more consumers in China plan to shop online on Cyber Monday than in the U.S., Germany and Japan.

According to a new eCoupons.com/Ipsos global survey, 22% of Chinese plan to shop online on November 29 versus 17% in the U.S. During Cyber Monday week, from November 29 to December 6, 61% of Chinese plan to shop online versus 43% in the U.S., 37% in Germany, and 34% in Japan. In the U.S. almost half of 18-49 year olds (47%), as well as those with an income higher than the average (48%), plan to shop during Cyber Monday week. In comparison, in China, six in ten adults aged 18-49 (60%) and with a higher than the average income (64%) plan to shop online during Cyber Monday week.

*These are some of the findings of an Ipsos poll conducted November 4-15, 2010. For the survey, a sample of 1,002 respondents in the U.S., 1,004 respondents in China, 1,015 respondents in Germany, and 1,004 respondents in Japan from Ipsos' online panels was interviewed online. Respondents include adults aged 18-64 in the U.S., and adults aged 16-64 in China, Germany and Japan. Quota sampling and weighting were employed to balance demographics and ensure that the sample's composition reflects that of the population according to Census data for each country.*

*All sample surveys and polls may be subject to other sources of error, including, but not limited to coverage error, and measurement error.*

---