

BUSINESS AND POLITICS IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

Global Opinion Report No. 150

Week: December 12-18, 2010

December 22, 2010

M. Zubair


| | |
|--|----|
| Prelude | 02 |
| Summary of Polls | 03 |
| WEST & CENTRAL ASIA | |
| ○ Majority of Pakistanis Believe That Country Is Going in The Wrong Direction | 07 |
| SOUTH EAST ASIA | |
| ○ Thai Residents of Deep South Feel More Optimistic Than Rest of Their Country Fellows | 08 |
| ○ Filipinos Approval of President Noynoy Aquino Continues | 11 |
| NORTH EAST ASIA | |
| ○ Mobile Internet More Popular in China than in U.S. (Multi-country survey) | 14 |
| EAST EUROPE | |
| ○ Estonians Well Informed About The Changeover To Euro | 18 |
| ○ (Russia) President And The Kuril Island | 20 |
| ○ (Russia) Pension Age: Equalizing Men And Women? | 22 |
| WEST EUROPE | |
| ○ (UK) Labour & Tories Maintaining Their Position While Liberal Dems Falling | 24 |
| ○ (UK) Tuition Fees Vote Has Hurt Clegg | 26 |
| ○ (UK) Britons, Football Fans Claim World Cup Selection Process Was Rigged | 29 |
| NORTH AMERICA | |
| ○ Four in 10 Americans Believe in Strict Creationism | 30 |
| ○ Sarah Palin Person of the Year for 2010; Pres. George W. Bush Person of the Decade | 34 |
| ○ Obama Approval Falls Ties Low of 39%; 63% Call Him Weak Leader | 35 |
| ○ Obama Approval Slipping Among Liberal Democrats | 38 |
| ○ For the Public, a Tough Year Ends on a Down Note | 41 |
| ○ In U.S., New Low of 44.8% Get Healthcare From Employer | 49 |
| ○ Conservatives Continue to Outnumber Moderates in 2010 | 52 |
| ○ Tax Deal Wins Broad Bipartisan Support | 56 |
| ○ Obama Gets Mixed Reviews for Bipartisanship on Tax Deal | 57 |
| ○ Congress' Job Approval Rating Worst in Gallup History | 60 |
| ○ In U.S., More Than 8 in 10 Rate Nurses, Doctors Highly | 63 |
| ○ Younger Generations Less Likely to Join Boy Scouts | 67 |
| ○ Majority of Canadians Support Legalizing Euthanasia | 70 |
| ○ Canadians Divided on Assuming Non-Combat Role in Afghanistan | 73 |
| ○ Retailers: Fuel Future Sales With The Power Of Social Networks | 76 |
| LATIN AMERICA | |
| ○ Venezuelans, Colombians Feel Unprepared for Natural Disasters (Multi-country survey) | 77 |
| ○ Mauricio Funes Is A Popular President in Central America | 80 |
| MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS | |
| ○ People See Corruption Getting Worse But Are Ready To Get Involved | 81 |

CYBERWORLD

- Canadians More Hooked on Online Videos Than Americans and Britons (Multi-country survey) 85
- Global Publics Embrace Social Networking (Multi-country survey) 87
- Generations Online in 2010 98
- In U.S., 11% of Households Report Computer Crimes, a New High 100

Prelude

This report consists of 32 surveys. Five of these are multi-country while the rest of 27 are national surveys from various countries.



Topic of the week:
Mauricio Funes Is A Popular President in Central America

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

Commentary. Martinelli and Lobo yield positive evaluations

Ortega and Fernandez in red numbers

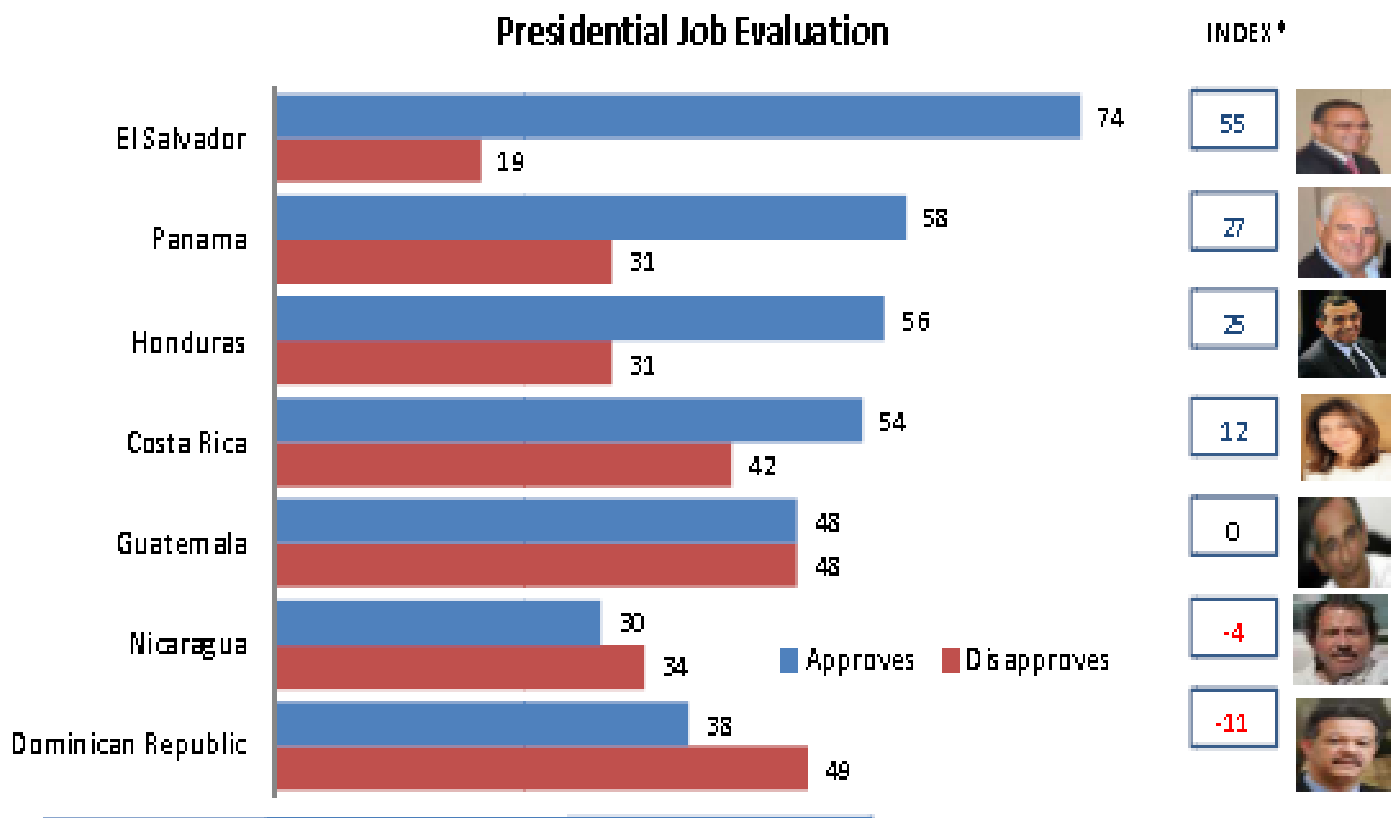
Mauricio Funes, President of **El Salvador**, is the Central American President that yields the highest evaluation for his performance among his fellow citizens (**74%**), according to the results of a survey carried out by CID Gallup among 8,400 adults in *Central America* and the *Dominican Republic* (1, 200 per country with a sample representative of the national population and a margin of error of ± 3 points) during the last four-month period of 2010.

Ricardo Martinelli from **Panama** (**58%**) and **Porfirio Lobo** from **Honduras** (**56%**) are in second and third place respectively. Both still keep up the support in their corresponding countries, the first one by strongly promoting investment into infrastructure, whereas the second one has stabilized his country after a harsh political crisis. **Laura Chinchilla**, approved by **54%** **Costa Ricans** has managed to keep up



the support in her country amidst the current international conflict with *Nicaragua*.

Contrarily, the administrations of *Daniel Ortega* and *Leonel Fernandez* does not obtain good result, and in terms of popular approval, they receive **30** and **38** % respectively. It is important to mention that an area of speculation has been raised around both presidents about their intentions of getting re-elected in the upcoming elections. §



SOURCE:

http://www.cidgallup.com/Documentos/Ingles_Boletin%20Centroamerica%20diciembre%202010.pdf

SUMMARY OF POLLS

WEST & CENTRAL ASIA

Majority of Pakistanis Believe That Country Is Going in The Wrong Direction

According to Gallup Pakistan, only 19% of all Pakistanis say that their country is heading in the right direction where as 80% think otherwise. (Gallup Pakistan)

December 15, 2010

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Thai Residents of Deep South Feel More Optimistic Than Rest of Their Country Fellows

According to a survey citizens of the Deep South in Thailand are more optimistic about the direction of the country than their national compatriots polled in 2009. In the 2009 National Survey, less than one-third (31%) said that the country is moving in the right direction, while 58% said that it is moving in the wrong direction. In contrast, in the current survey, 46% of southerners say the country is moving in the right direction and 41% say the country is moving in the wrong direction. (Asia Foundation)

December 16, 2010

Filipinos Approval of President Noynoy Aquino Continues

According to a recent survey Benigno "Noynoy" Aquino III is having a normal honeymoon with the public as he had 74% satisfied and 10% dissatisfied with his performance as President, for a very good net satisfaction rating of +64 (% satisfied minus % dissatisfied). (SWS)

December 13, 2010.

NORTH EAST ASIA

Mobile Internet More Popular in China than in U.S. (Multi-country survey)

According Nielsen China Mobile Report that mobile consumers in China have surpassed their American counterparts when it comes to using the devices to access the Internet (38% of Chinese mobile subscribers compared to 27% of American mobile subscribers), despite less advanced networks. (Nielsen)

August 06, 2010

EAST EUROPE

Estonians Well Informed About The Changeover To Euro

A Flash Euro barometer survey shows that most of the Estonians are aware of their country's switch over to Euro. However they still like to get more information about the impact of change over on their salaries and contracts. Mostly watch this change over as something positive especially in the long run. (Gallup Hungary)

December 2010

(Russia) President And The Kuril Island

Russians approve of the visit of Dmitry Medvedev to the Kuril Islands and deny the need to discuss the territorial issue with Japan. Over the recent eight years more Russians prefer to keep the dialog with Japan about the Kurils going (from 15% in 2002 to 22% this year). (Russian Public Opinion Research Center)

December 8, 2010

(Russia) Pension Age: Equalizing Men And Women?

The majority of Russians still think that men should retire later than women; however the number of such respondents has been decreased over the recent decade (from 67 to 58%). Those who think so are generally residents of big cities (68%), specialists with high-

education diplomas working in the production sector (40%), as well as supporters of the CPRF (62%) and Fair Russia (60%) parties and elderly respondents (65%). (Russian Public Opinion Research Center)

November 26, 2010

WEST EUROPE

Labour & Tories Maintaining Their Position While Liberal Dems Falling

The Reuters/ Ipsos MORI December Political Monitor shows Liberal Democrat support continuing to fall, while backing for Labour and the Conservatives remains largely unchanged. Support for the Liberal Democrats has fallen to 11% amongst all those certain to vote, the lowest percentage intending to vote for the party that we have recorded in precisely two years. (Ipsos Mori)

December 15, 2010

Tuition Fees Vote Has Hurt Clegg

Ipsos MORI's Tuition Fees Vote Poll for the News of the World finds views of Nick Clegg's trustworthiness have plunged since the election, and half of Lib Dem voters less likely to vote Lib Dem in future because of the tuition fee issue. (Ipsos Mori)

December 13, 2010

Britons, Football Fans Claim World Cup Selection Process Was Rigged

Almost half of Britons are either disappointed or sad after England was not chosen to host the 2018 Football World Cup, and a sizeable majority state that the process to select the host country was unfair, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. Three-in-four respondents are "dissatisfied" or "sad" that the FIFA-sanctioned event will be held in Russia instead of England. (Angus Reid)

December 13, 2010

NORTH AMERICA

Four in 10 Americans Believe in Strict Creationism

Four in 10 Americans, slightly fewer today than in years past, believe God created humans in their present form about 10,000 years ago. Thirty-eight percent believe God guided a process by which humans developed over millions of years from less advanced life forms, while 16%, up slightly from years past, believe humans developed over millions of years, without God's involvement. (Gallup USA)

December 17, 2010

Sarah Palin Person of the Year for 2010; Pres. George W. Bush Person of the Decade

Former Vice-Presidential candidate and Governor of Alaska Sarah Palin is the Person of the Year for 2010 according to a recent Zogby International survey. The poll, also names former President George W. Bush as the Person of the Decade (2000-2010). (Zogby International)

December 15, 2010

Obama Approval Falls Ties Low of 39%; 63% Call Him Weak Leader

President Barack Obama's job approval rating has fallen again to 39%, equaling a low since he took office. Also, 63% of likely voters say Obama is a weak leader, compared to 19% who label him strong. (Zogby International)

December 14, 2010

Obama Approval Slipping Among Liberal Democrats

Liberal Democrats remain strong supporters of President Obama, but their approval of the job he is doing has fallen noticeably since the midterm elections. For the first time, it

dropped below 80% in the week after the announcement of the tax deal he brokered with congressional Republicans. (Gallup USA)

December 16, 2010

For the Public, a Tough Year Ends on a Down Note

Consistent with the mood of the nation all year, 2010 is closing on a down note. Fully 72% are dissatisfied with national conditions, 89% rate national economic conditions as only fair or poor, and majorities or pluralities think the country is losing ground on nine of 12 major issues. (Pew Research Center)

December 15, 2010

In U.S., New Low of 44.8% Get Healthcare From Employer

A new low of 44.8% of American adults report getting their health insurance through an employer in November, down from 50% in January 2008, when Gallup began tracking it. The percentage of Americans with government-based healthcare remains elevated, with the 26% who report having it last month similar to the high of 26.3% found in September. (Gallup USA)

December 17, 2010

Conservatives Continue to Outnumber Moderates in 2010

The political composition of U.S. adults held fairly steady in 2010 compared with 2009. Conservatives remained the largest group, followed by moderates and then liberals. At 35%, the percentage of moderates has declined to a new low, highlighting the increased political polarization that has occurred over the past decade. (Gallup USA)

December 16, 2010

Tax Deal Wins Broad Bipartisan Support

The agreement between President Obama and congressional Republicans to extend tax cuts and unemployment benefits is getting strong bipartisan support. Overall, 60% approve of the agreement while just 22% disapprove. (Pew Research Center)

December 13, 2010

Obama Gets Mixed Reviews for Bipartisanship on Tax Deal

Americans are very much divided over whether President Obama compromised too much, not enough, or the right amount with Republican leaders on their recent tax agreement. The largest segment of Americans, 38%, believe he struck the right balance, while, by 26% to 21%, slightly more say he did not compromise enough than say he compromised too much. Another 15% are unsure. (Gallup USA)

December 15, 2010

Congress' Job Approval Rating Worst in Gallup History

Americans' assessment of Congress has hit a new low, with 13% saying they approve of the way Congress is handling its job. The 83% disapproval rating is also the worst Gallup has measured in more than 30 years of tracking congressional job performance. (Gallup USA)

December 15, 2010

In U.S., More Than 8 in 10 Rate Nurses, Doctors Highly

Americans rate nurses and doctors the best of eight different healthcare providers in the U.S., with more than 8 in 10 saying the medical care they provide is excellent or good. The other six entities measured are institutions. Of these, nursing homes get the lowest positive rating (33%), partly because one in six Americans don't have an opinion of them,

while health insurance companies get the highest percentage of "poor" ratings. (Gallup USA)

December 13, 2010

Younger Generations Less Likely to Join Boy Scouts

As Boy Scouts of America celebrates its 100th anniversary, 39% of adult men in the United States tell Gallup they have been a member of the organization at one time. Fewer men in their 20s and 30s report having been in the Boy Scouts than older men, suggesting that younger generations are not joining at the same rate as previous generations. (Gallup USA)

December 13, 2010

Majority of Canadians Support Legalizing Euthanasia

A majority of Canadians support the legalization of euthanasia in the country, but only a third would consent to a parent ending the life of a child who suffers from a severe form of a condition, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. While Quebecers tend to agree with most of the statements related to assisted-dying, Albertans are more likely to reject them. (Angus Reid)

December 15, 2010

Canadians Divided on Assuming Non-Combat Role in Afghanistan

While just over a third of Canadians support the country's military mission in Afghanistan, the decision to keep 950 soldiers in a strictly non-combat role after 2011 has split views across the country, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. Support for the current military engagement remains below the 40 per cent mark across the country. (Angus Reid)

December 13, 2010

Retailers: Fuel Future Sales With The Power Of Social Networks

Canada is an online social network hotbed, with more than 80% of online Canadians participating in such networks – 45% on a daily basis. Even more intriguing is that brand friends have often established a meaningful presence in these networks. These social networks can provide new mechanism to retailers to increase their sales. (TNS Canada)

December 10, 2010

LATIN AMERICA

Venezuelans, Colombians Feel Unprepared for Natural Disasters (Multi-country survey)

The governments of Colombia and Venezuela each declared states of emergency this month in vast areas of their countries where record flooding and landslides have killed more than 250 people and left more than 1 million homeless. Recent Gallup surveys in the two nations find that fewer than one in three believe they personally are ready to deal with natural disasters such as this. (Gallup USA)

December 16, 2010

Mauricio Funes Is A Popular President in Central America

Mauricio Funes, President of El Salvador, is the Central American President that yields the highest evaluation for his performance among his fellow citizens (74%), according to the results of a survey carried out by CID Gallup among 8,400 adults in Central America and the Dominican Republic. (CID Gallup)

December 2010

MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS

People See Corruption Getting Worse But Are Ready To Get Involved,

– Corruption has increased over the last three years, say six out of 10 people around the world, and one in four people report paying bribes in the last year. These are the findings of the 2010 Global Corruption Barometer, a worldwide public opinion survey on corruption, released on International Anti-Corruption Day, by Transparency International (TI). (Gallup International)
December 09, 2010

CYBERWORLD

Canadians More Hooked on Online Videos Than Americans and Britons (Multi-country survey)

The vast majority of people in Canada, the United States and Britain are enjoying user-generated content on video-sharing websites, but many are also turning their computers and laptops into virtual jukeboxes, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found. More than half of people who visit video-sharing websites do so to watch music videos from pop/rock groups. (Angus Reid)
December 14, 2010

Global Publics Embrace Social Networking (Multi-country survey)

Although still a relatively young technology, social networking is already a global phenomenon. In regions around the world -- and in countries with varying levels of economic development -- people who use the internet are using it for social networking. And this is particularly true of young people. (Pew Research Center)
December 15, 2010

Generations Online in 2010

There are still notable differences by generation in online activities, but the dominance of the Millennial generation that we documented in our first "Generations" report in 2009 has slipped in many activities. Millennials, adults ages 18 to 33, remain more likely to access the internet wirelessly with a laptop or mobile phone. (Pew Research Center)
December 16, 2010

In U.S., 11% of Households Report Computer Crimes, a New High

With the WikiLeaks affair and broader hacking incidents related to it highlighting the potential for disruption of the Internet, Gallup's 2010 crime survey finds that computer-related crime is a growing problem for average Americans. Eleven percent of U.S. adults report that they or a household member was the victim of a computer or Internet crime on their home computer in the past year, up from the 6% to 8% levels found in the previous seven years. (Gallup USA)
December 13, 2010

WEST & CENTRAL ASIA

Majority of Pakistanis Believe That Country Is Going in The Wrong Direction

Perception That The Country Is Heading In The Right Direction Continues To Be Extremely Low At Year End

Gilani Poll/Gallup Pakistan

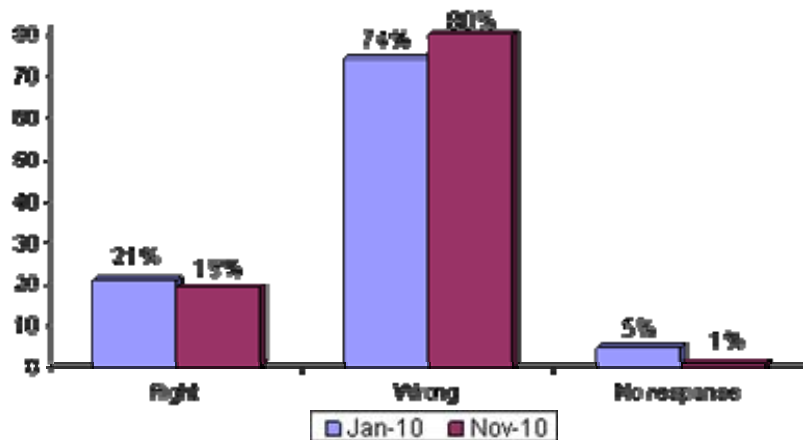
Islamabad, December 15, 2010

According to a Gilani Research Foundation survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan , 19% of all Pakistanis say that their country is heading in the right direction where as 80% do not believe so. This is a further change from January 2010: In January, a similar Gallup and Gilani poll had found that 21% said that country is on the right track while 74% of Pakistanis perceived the country to be moving in the wrong direction

In a survey, a nationally representative sample of men and women from across the country were asked the following question: *“In your opinion is our country heading in the right or the wrong direction?”* In November only nineteen percent (19%) believed their country is moving in the right direction as opposed to 80% who are of the opinion that it is heading in the wrong direction. 1% gave no response. The comparable figures in response to the same question in January 2010 were: 21% said that the country is on the right track while 74% said it is not. 5% gave no response.

A detailed analysis of data shows that proportionately more ruralites (22%) believe that their country is going in the right direction as compared to their urban counterparts (13%).

“In your opinion is our country heading in the right or the wrong direction?”



Source: Gilani Poll conducted by Gallup Pakistan ,

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 2599 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.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Thai Residents of Deep South Feel More Optimistic Than Rest of Their Country Fellows

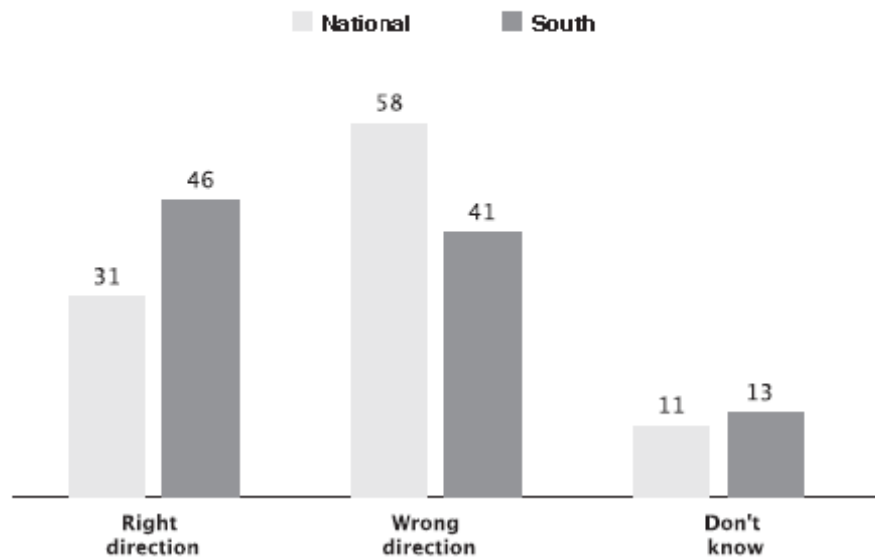
Asia Foundation
December 16, 2010

Bangkok And San Francisco

750 residents polled across the three southern border provinces of Yala, Narathiwat, and Pattani

The Asia Foundation today released findings from the first-ever, in-person public perception survey in Thailand's three southern border provinces of Yala, Narathiwat, and Pattani. *Democracy and Conflict in Southern Thailand: A Survey of the Thai Electorate in Yala, Narathiwat, and Pattani* is the first survey focused on Thailand's Deep South conducted by The Asia Foundation's office in Bangkok. The fieldwork was conducted through in-person interviews with a random, representative sample of 750 individuals of voting age in the three provinces between July 2 and August 30, 2010.

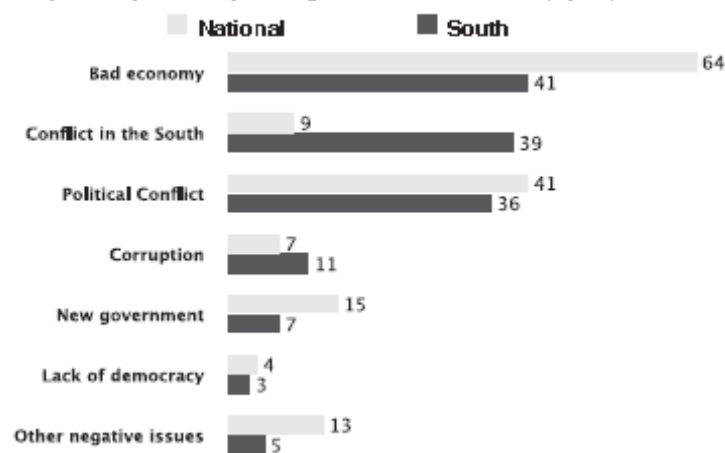
Generally speaking, do you think things in Thailand today are going in the right direction, or do you think they are going in the wrong direction?(Q1)



In capturing the opinions of citizens of the three southern border provinces, the 2010 Southern Survey provides government officials, academics, civil society organizations, the international community, and other stakeholders with essential information on citizen views and experiences in a region that has been plagued by unrest for six years.

Building on The Asia Foundation's 2009 National Survey of 1,500 Thai citizens (excluding the three southern border provinces), the 2010 Southern Survey features chapters on the southern mood, democratic values and institutions, political interest and efficacy, influences on voting choices, causes of the southern conflict, separatism and decentralization, and the role of the unique Pattani-Malay culture in defining southern values, identity, and expectations.

Why do you say that? (Wrong direction reasons) (Q2)



The survey reveals that citizens of the Deep South are more optimistic about the direction of the country than their national compatriots polled in 2009. In the 2009 National Survey, less than one-third (31%) said that the country is moving in the right direction, while 58% said that it is moving in the wrong direction. In contrast, in the current survey, 46% of southerners say the country is moving in the right direction and 41% say the country is moving in the wrong direction.

The economy is a major factor in the way southern respondents assess the direction of the country, according to the current survey. The main reason for optimism about the direction of the country is the perception of economic growth, cited by 47% of southern respondents who say the country is moving in the right direction. Similarly, when asked about the biggest problem facing Thailand, 60% of respondents in the 2009 National Survey had pointed to the bad economy compared to only 23% of southerners in 2010, with another 20% pointing to the southern conflict compared to just 3% nationally.

Unrest in the south is another key focus of the survey. Over a third (37%) of southerners believe that the main cause of the southern conflict is the failure of officials to understand the local population. Only 17% believe that separatism is the main issue. Two-thirds (65%) believe that ethnic and religious differences are of equal status in explaining the conflict. The majority of southerners (56%) believe that local self government would help end the southern conflict, a finding that aligns with a national and southern preference for decentralization as a more effective form of governance (69% nationally and 67% Deep South).

A new national perception survey across the country's 26 provinces is slated for release in 2011 and will provide new insights on the mood of the Thai citizens.

Designed and directed by The Asia Foundation, the 2010 Southern Survey is supported by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) with technical assistance from MIAdvisory in Bangkok. The Asia Foundation has established a reputation for developing sophisticated empirical surveys for use across Asia in order to pinpoint citizen concerns and

needs, to gauge public support for development initiatives, and to inform important policy debate and Foundation program design and refinement.

The complete findings from *Democracy and Conflict in Southern Thailand: A Survey of the Thai Electorate in Yala, Narathiwat, and Pattani* is available on our [website](#). The report is also available in Thai.

Filipinos Approval of President Noynoy Aquino Continues

A normal honeymoon for President Noynoy Aquino at net +64 satisfaction rating

December 13, 2010.

Fourth Quarter 2010 Social Weather Survey:

Social Weather Stations

Benigno "Noynoy" Aquino III is having a normal honeymoon with the public as he had 74% satisfied and 10% dissatisfied with his performance as President, for a *very good* net satisfaction rating of +64 (% satisfied minus % dissatisfied), according to the Fourth Quarter 2010 Social Weather Survey, conducted from November 27-30, 2010.

Pres. Aquino's latest satisfaction rating is 4 points up from his very first net satisfaction rating of +60 in September 2010 (71% satisfied, 11% dissatisfied) [*Chart 1, Table 1*].

It has happened before that the net satisfaction ratings of Presidents have risen further from their very first ratings. For comparison: Pres. Cory Aquino's first rating of +53 in March 1986 rose to +72 in October 1986; Pres. Ramos, from +66 in September 1992 to +69 in July 1993; Pres. Estrada, from +60 in September 1998 to +67 in March 1999; and Pres. Arroyo, from +24 in March 2001 to +30 in March 2004.

PNoy's net ratings stayed *very good* in all areas

Pres. Aquino's net satisfaction ratings remained *very good* across the board, rising to higher positives in all areas except in Metro Manila.

Compared to the previous quarter, it rose by 13 points in Mindanao, from +52 (67% satisfied, 15% dissatisfied) to +65 (74% satisfied, 9% dissatisfied), by 4 points in Balance Luzon, from +65 (73% satisfied, 8% dissatisfied) to +69 (77% satisfied, 8% dissatisfied), and by 2 points in the Visayas, from +54 (68% satisfied, 14% dissatisfied) to +56 (71% satisfied, 15% dissatisfied) [*Table 2*].

However, it fell by 7 points in Metro Manila, from +66 (76% satisfied, 10% dissatisfied) to +59 (72% satisfied, 13% dissatisfied).

Rural satisfaction with the President rose from 70% in September to 76% in November, while dissatisfaction fell from 12% to 8%, bringing his rural net rating up by 9 points, from +58 to +67.

Urban satisfaction went from 72% to 73%, while dissatisfaction went from 10% to 12%, barely changing his urban net satisfaction from +62 to +61.

PNoy's net rating turns *excellent* in class ABC

By socioeconomic class, Pres. Aquino's net satisfaction rating rose by 26 points in class ABC, from a *good* +49 (65% satisfied, 16% dissatisfied) in September to an *excellent* +75 (82% satisfied, 7% dissatisfied) in November.

It rose by 4 points in class D or the masa, from a *very good* +59 (71% satisfied, 11% dissatisfied) to a *very good* +63 (74% satisfied, 11% dissatisfied).

It stayed at a *very good* +64 in class E (73% satisfied, 9% dissatisfied in September; 74% satisfied, 9% dissatisfied in November, correctly rounded).

Net satisfaction became more positive among men

Compared to the previous quarter, satisfaction with Pres. Aquino among men rose from 69% to 76%, while dissatisfaction went from 11% to 10%, bringing his net satisfaction rating up by 7 points from a *very good* +58 to a *very good* +65.

Among women, satisfaction with Pres. Aquino stayed at 73%, while dissatisfaction went from 11% to 10%, hardly changing his net rating from a *very good* +62 to a *very good* +63.

Survey Background

The November 2010 Social Weather Survey was conducted from November 27-30, 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.

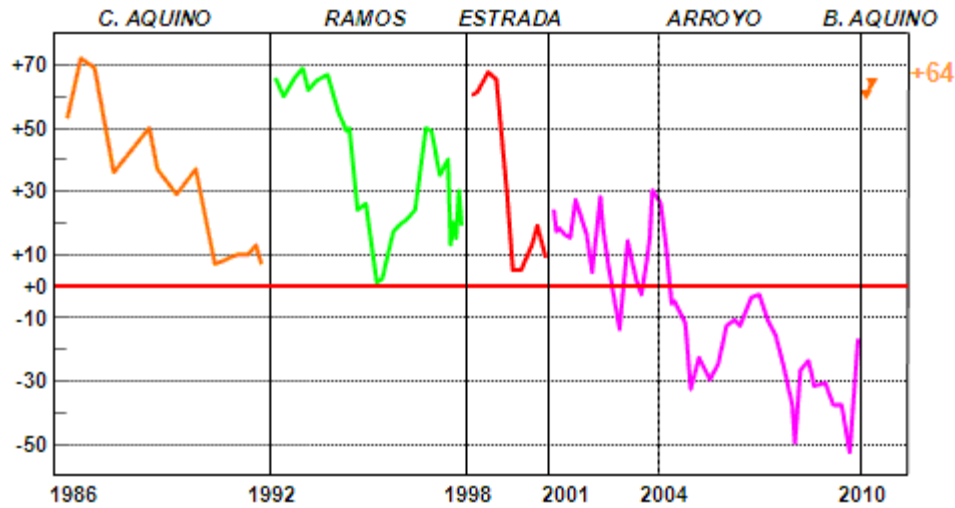
The quarterly Social Weather Survey on public satisfaction with the President is a non-commissioned item, and is included on SWS's own initiative and released as a public service, with first printing rights assigned to *BusinessWorld*.

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

[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"]

#

Chart 1
NET SATISFACTION RATINGS* OF PRESIDENTS
PHILIPPINES, MAY 1986 TO NOV 2010



* Net ratings = % Satisfied minus % Dissatisfied correctly rounded.
 Survey Data: Social Weather Stations surveys.

Table 1
NET SATISFACTION RATINGS* OF PRESIDENTS
PHILIPPINES, MAY 1986 TO NOV 2010

| C. AQUINO | Net* | RAMOS (cont) | Net* | RAMOS (cont) | Net* | ARROYO (cont) | Net* | ARROYO (cont) | Net* | B. AQUINO | Net* |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|------|----------------|------|---------------|------|---------------|------|-----------|------|
| MAY86 | +53 | JUL93 | +69 | MAR-APR98 | +30 | MAY02 | +4 | SEP06 | -11 | SEP10 | +60 |
| OCT86 | +72 | SEP93 | +62 | APR98 | +19 | AUG02 | +28 | NOV06 | -13 | NOV10 | +64 |
| MAR87 | +69 | DEC93 | +65 | ESTRADA | | SEP02 | +18 | FEB07 | -4 | | |
| OCT87 | +36 | APR94 | +67 | SEP98 | +60 | NOV02 | +6 | JUN07 | -3 | | |
| FEB88 | +64 | AUG94 | +55 | NOV98 | +61 | MAR03 | -14 | SEP07 | -11 | | |
| AUG88 | +57 | NOV94 | +49 | MAR99 | +67 | JUN03 | +14 | DEC07 | -16 | | |
| SEP88 | +50 | DEC94 | +50 | JUN99 | +65 | NOV03 | -3 | MAR08 | -26 | | |
| FEB89 | +37 | MAR95 | +24 | OCT99 | +28 | SEP03 | +2 | JUN08 | -38 | | |
| AUG89 | +32 | JUN95 | +26 | DEC99 | +5 | NOV03 | -3 | JUL08 | -50 | | |
| SEP89 | +29 | OCT95 | +1 | MAR00 | +5 | JAN04 | +8 | SEP08 | -27 | | |
| MAR90 | +24 | DEC95 | +2 | JUL00 | +13 | FEB04 | +15 | DEC08 | -24 | | |
| APR90 | +37 | APR96 | +17 | SEP00 | +19 | MAR04 | +30 | FEB09 | -32 | | |
| NOV90 | +7 | JUN96 | +19 | DEC00 | +9 | JUN04 | +26 | JUN09 | -31 | | |
| APR91 | +24 | SEP96 | +21 | ARROYO | | AUG04 | +12 | SEP09 | -38 | | |
| JUL91 | +10 | DEC96 | +24 | MAR01 | +24 | OCT04 | -6 | DEC09 | -38 | | |
| NOV91 | +10 | APR97 | +50 | APR01 | +17 | DEC04 | -5 | MAR10 | -53 | | |
| FEB92 | +13 | JUN97 | +49 | MAY01 | +18 | MAR05 | -12 | JUN10 | -17 | | |
| APR92 | +7 | SEP97 | +35 | JUL01 | +16 | MAY05 | -33 | | | | |
| | | DEC97 | +40 | SEP01 | +15 | AUG05 | -23 | | | | |
| RAMOS | Net* | JAN98 | +13 | NOV01 | +27 | DEC05 | -30 | | | | |
| SEP92 | +66 | FEB98 | +20 | MAR02 | +16 | MAR06 | -25 | | | | |
| DEC92 | +60 | MAR98 | +15 | | | JUN06 | -13 | | | | |
| APR93 | +66 | | | | | | | | | | |

* Net ratings = % Satisfied minus % Dissatisfied correctly rounded.
 Survey Data: Social Weather Stations surveys.

Table 2
PUBLIC SATISFACTION WITH PRESIDENT
BENIGNO "NOYNOY" AQUINO III, SEP 2010 AND NOV 2010

| | SATISFIED | | DISSATISFIED | | NET* | |
|-------------|-----------|---------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Sep2010 | Nov2010 | Sep2010 | Nov2010 | Sep2010 | Nov2010 |
| PHILIPPINES | 71% | 74% | 11% | 10% | +60 | +64 |
| NCR | 76 | 72 | 10 | 13 | +66 | +59 |
| BAL. LUZON | 73 | 77 | 8 | 8 | +65 | +69 |
| VISAYAS | 68 | 71 | 14 | 15 | +54 | +56 |
| MINDANAO | 67 | 74 | 15 | 9 | +52 | +65 |
| TOTAL URBAN | 72 | 73 | 10 | 12 | +62 | +61 |
| TOTAL RURAL | 70 | 76 | 12 | 8 | +58 | +67 |
| ABC | 65 | 82 | 16 | 7 | +49 | +75 |
| D | 71 | 74 | 11 | 11 | +59 | +63 |
| E | 73 | 74 | 9 | 9 | +64 | +64 |
| MALE | 69 | 76 | 11 | 10 | +58 | +65 |
| FEMALE | 73 | 73 | 11 | 10 | +62 | +63 |

* % Satisfied minus % Dissatisfied, correctly rounded. Ignores Don't Know and Refused to Answer responses.

Question: Please tell me how satisfied or dissatisfied you are in the performance of Benigno Aquino III as President of the Philippines. Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, undecided if satisfied or dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, very dissatisfied?



Fourth Quarter 2010 Social Weather Report
 November 27-30, 2010 National Survey

NORTHEAST ASIA

Mobile Internet More Popular in China than in U.S.: The Nielsen Company

06 August 2010

Shanghai

According Nielsen China Mobile Report that mobile consumers in China have surpassed their American counterparts when it comes to using the devices to access the Internet (38% of Chinese mobile subscribers compared to 27% of American mobile subscribers), despite less advanced networks.

To gauge where this important market stands – and where potential opportunities lie for retailers, device manufacturers, service providers and content producers – The Nielsen Company has just released its most recent Mobile Insights Report on China. The report offers a glimpse into just how powerful the opportunity is to satisfy the needs of mobile Internet users in China. These are just some of the highlights.

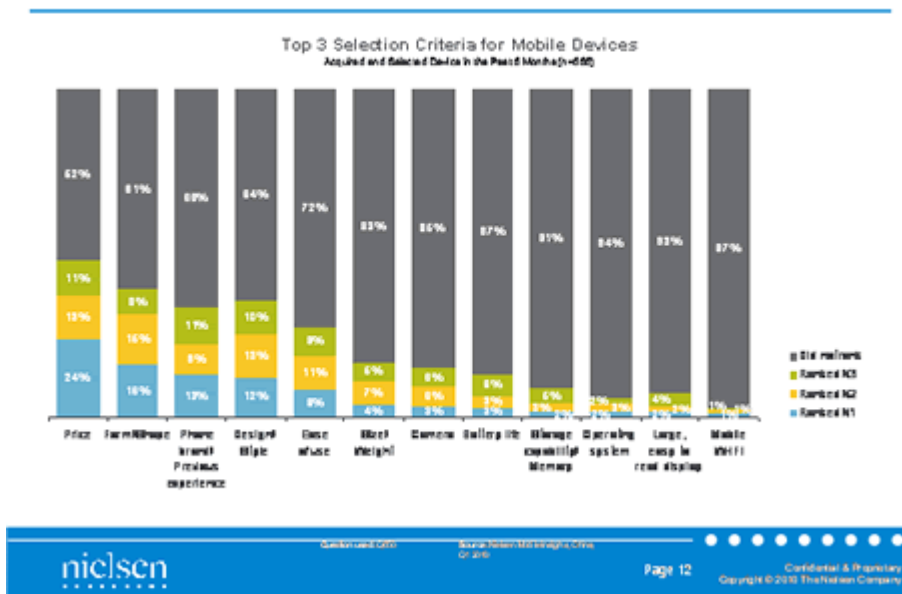
Who is Using Mobile Phones and What Are They Looking For?

Today, there are 755 million cell phone subscribers in China – more than half of the population. That makes China the world's largest mobile device market. That number will (of course) only rise as the populace becomes more affluent. Nielsen found that the split between the sexes was almost equal: women comprised 49% of users while men made up 51%. Adults aged 25-34 and 35-44 made up the largest percentage of users (23% each).

Key Groups: Estimated Market Proportion



The majority of consumers (54%) used their devices for advanced data such as e-mail, gaming and music, while 36% used their phones for text/SMS and voice only (another 10% said they used their phones for calls only).

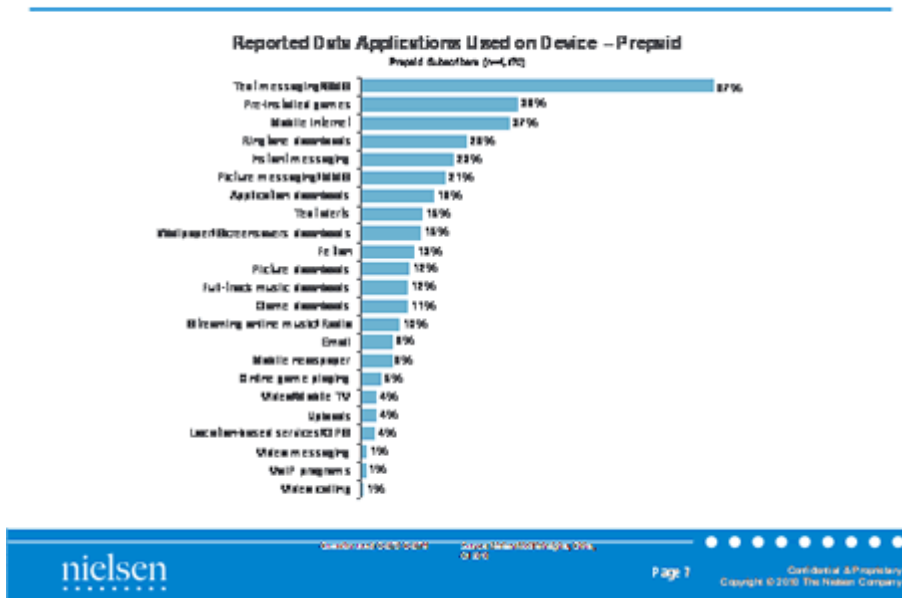


While price was the most important factor for consumers when considering buying a new device, we see increasing interest in device style and device features as well as considerable brand loyalty.

The average Chinese mobile user spent just over 70 RMB per month for their service (for context, 3500RMB is considered a good blue collar wage in China’s more prosperous urban areas) . Men spent more than women, while consumers using their device primarily for business spent the most. As youth 24-35 are the biggest data users, it is not surprising that they are the biggest spending age group as well.

How Are Chinese Using Their Mobile Phones?

Reported Usage



Both pre- and post-paid subscribers used their devices for text messaging/SMS (87% and 80% respectively). Games were the second most popular followed by the mobile Internet and are also more prevalent among post-paid subscribers. Video services such as mobile TV, messaging and video calling were used by only a small percentage of users, largely due to network speed issues. Once 3G expands, it is likely that these services will gain in popularity.

It’s perhaps not surprising that Chinese youth surf the net while on the go more than adults – they’ve grown up with the Internet. Likewise, urban dwellers – with access to better network coverage – use their mobiles for Internet access more than their rural counterparts.

Market Opportunities

While almost 40% of Chinese phone users access the mobile Internet, they don’t use as many data intensive applications such as mobile video and content uploads. Shan Philips, Vice President, Greater China, Telecom Practice, The Nielsen Company said “There are a number of reasons for this: 3G launched just last year; penetration of smartphones such as the iPhone and Android is still low; the Mobile Application ecosystem remains fragmented, and social networking platforms are less developed.” However, as mobile penetration is just crossing 50%, China’s fixed phone line connections are decreasing as more users “cut the cord” and access to

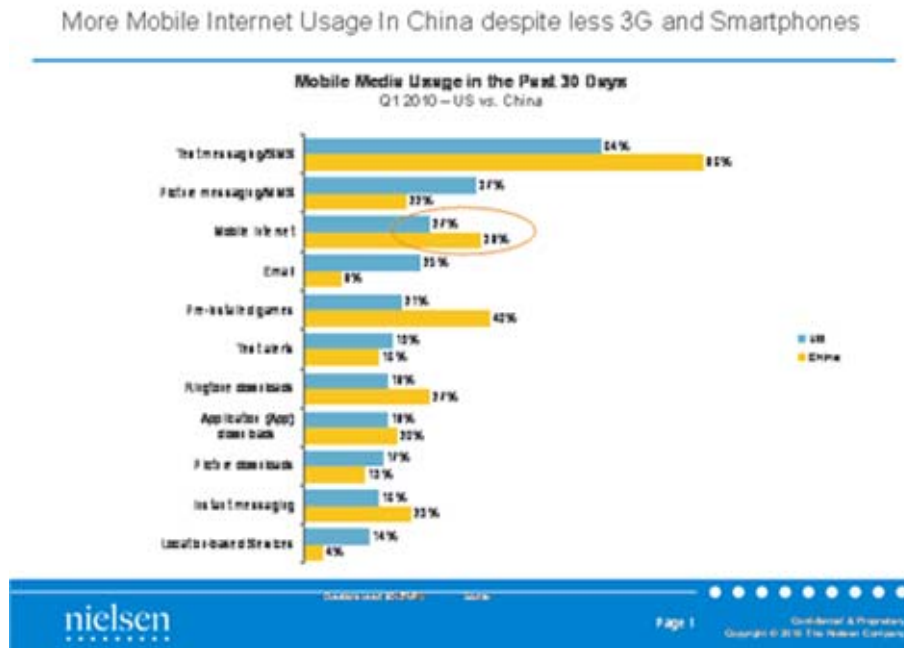
the Internet via computers is less prevalent than in the U.S. The demand for mobile devices and data will continue to expand, leading to many opportunities for service providers, device manufacturers, retailers and content providers.

Mr. Philips continued “China’s growth over the last decade has been extraordinary and shows few signs of abating any time soon. As such, it’s only natural that Chinese consumers would wholeheartedly adopt technology and products that enable them to be productive – and stay connected – on the move.”

SIDEBAR

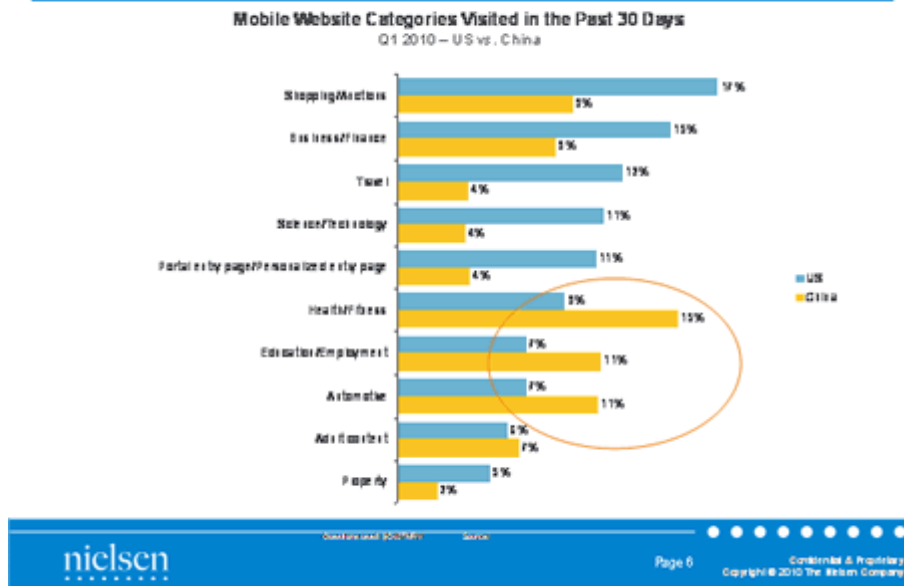
China versus the U.S.: How usage differs

In China, the vast majority of mobile consumers (87%) use pre-paid plans. In the U.S., less than 20% of mobile consumers use them, as most Americans prefer subscribing to post-paid plans. Even though Chinese have less 3G network coverage and own fewer smartphones, they tend to use their mobile phones to access the Internet while on the go more than Americans (38% vs. 27%). Chinese also texted (86% vs. 64%), and instant messaged (23% vs. 16%) more often. Meanwhile, Americans used their mobile devices more than Chinese for e-mail (25% vs. 8%) and picture messaging (37% vs. 22%).



Because 3G development in the U.S. is widespread, Americans used bandwidth-intensive applications such as content uploads, video messaging and mobile video more than Chinese. Americans also visited a wider variety of sites, although health/fitness, education/employment and automotive sites were more popular in China than in the U.S.

Health/Fitness, Education/Employment and Automotive are More Popular in China



About The Nielsen Company

The Nielsen Company is a global information and measurement company with leading market positions in marketing and consumer information, television and other media measurement, online intelligence, mobile measurement, trade shows and related assets. The privately held company has a presence in approximately 100 countries, with headquarters in New York, USA. For more information, please visit, www.nielsen.com

EAST EUROPE

Eastonians Well Informed About The Changeover To Euro

Flash Eurobarometer 310 “*Preparing for the euro: survey among Estonian enterprises*” was conducted by telephone among selected enterprise segments (i.e. those that would be most affected by the euro changeover) on behalf of the European Commission, Directorate-General Economic and Financial Affairs. This “special target group” Flash Eurobarometer survey was organised and managed by the Commission’s Eurobarometer Team (Directorate-General Communication, Unit A2).

The objective of the survey was to study the progress being made by key business sectors in Estonia ahead of the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2011. The main themes of the survey were as follows:

- consequences of the changeover
- preparation for the changeover and timing of the related actions

methods of coping with the changeover
expectations regarding the supply of euro coins and banknotes
attitudes regarding the dual display of prices
information and the related information channels concerning the changeover
awareness of publications and information sources pertaining to the euro's introduction.

The interviews were conducted from 1 to 11 October, 2010 by The Gallup Organization Hungary's partner in Estonia –Saarpoll . The target sample of 350 enterprises consisted of:

300 enterprises in sectors G and H (trade and hotel sector), of which 20 enterprises had at least 20 employees

50 enterprises in sectors C to K (excl. G and H) all with at least 20 employees.

An actual sample size of 353 enterprises was achieved in the survey. The sample lists were developed by Saarpoll using local statistical data sources. Sampling was made according to two stratification criteria: company size and activity sector, randomly.

The total sample was distributed between these sampling "cells" in a way that does not follow the actual distribution of businesses within the coverage zone: larger businesses were intentionally "over-sampled" in order to get meaningful results for each sample segment. During data processing, the sample was not weighted due to the small number of enterprises in each sector and to the soft criteria of employee size.

The person interviewed in each company was someone actively involved in work related to the changeover to the euro. The breakdown in the 353 companies was:

CEO or general manager (232)

Head of Finance and/or Administration (45)

Other relevant roles (76).

The interviewers checked the role of the respondent as well as the accuracy of the sample list in terms of number of employees. It should be noted that the comparisons between the various subgroups (role in the enterprise, sector of business, number of employees and turnover) should be treated with caution due to the low number of cases for certain groups.

Main findings

The **vast majority** of Estonian enterprises felt that they were **well informed** about the euro and the changeover (92%).

Nine in ten (91%) enterprises were **satisfied with the information** they had received about the changeover.

Two areas in which a majority of Estonian companies would like to better informed were the **implications of the changeover on contracts, salaries, et cetera** and the **security features of euro banknotes and coins** (both 52%).

Estonian enterprises predominantly **preferred information** on the euro changeover coming from the **media** (68%) as well as from the **National Central Bank** (59%).

Half of respondents were aware of the existence of **seminars on the euro changeover** (51%) and the **national website on the euro** (49%), yet just a quarter (24%) had actually used the website.

A majority (55%) of businesses tended to believe that the **effects** of joining the euro area **will be positive** in the medium to long term.

Three-quarters (75%) of Estonian companies reported to have **already started preparing** for the currency switch, while 23% had not begun yet.

A share of 38% of the surveyed firms said they had outsourced the **adaptation of their computer systems**, while 35% had used their own staff for this task.

Most Estonian enterprises did not expect any **problems related to the necessary changes of their IT systems** (73%).

Almost three quarters (74%) of firms that reported having significant cash operations said they were confident in being **supplied with enough euro cash** before the changeover.

Almost all enterprises surveyed (93%) were aware that they had to apply **dual price displays before and after the changeover**.

Half (50%) of Estonia's firms knew that the **parallel circulation** of Estonian kroons and euros will last 14 days.

Roughly 4 in 10 (38%) Estonian enterprises expected **to give change in euros** from the very beginning of the dual circulation period. A similar share were planning to give both kroons and euros as change. A quarter of companies still did not know how they would deal with change less than three months before the switch or simply did not want give an answer.

(Russia) President And The Kuriles

Russians approve of the visit of Dmitry Medvedev to the Kuril Islands and deny the need to discuss the territorial issue with Japan.

MOSCOW, December 8, 2010. Russian Public Opinion Research Center (VCIOM) presents the data describing Russians' attitudes on whether Russia should discuss the Southern Kuril Islands issue with Japan, whether they think that Dmitry Medvedev's visit to the Kurils was a right step, and what are the ways to tackle the dispute.

Over the recent eight years more Russians prefer to keep the dialog with Japan about the Kurils going (from 15% in 2002 to 22% this year). But those who think the Kurils issue has long been solved and is not subject to be discussed are dominant (63% versus 74% in 2002).

Those who are in favor of the idea to keep the discussion with Japan about the Kurils going are mostly Siberians (38%) and supporters of the Fair Russia party (29%). Those who oppose the idea are residents of the North Western Federal District of Russia (84%) and Southerners (80%), as well as adherents of the CPRF (74%) and LDPR (73%) parties.

The overwhelming majority of Russians regard the visit of Dmitry Medvedev to the Kurils as being the right step (82%). Most of those disapproving this action are supporters of the Fair Russia party (91%), residents of the North Western Federal District of Russia (92%), southerners (90%) and far-easterners (89%). Only 5% think Medvedev was wrong to have visited the Kuril Islands.

The best way to solve the Russia-Japan dispute is to keep the islands Russia`s territory (79%). Those who are in favor of this stance are supporters of the CPRF party (89%). Other ways to solve the issue are as follows: to transfer the four or only two disputed islands to Japan (2% for each), to jointly manage the islands (4%). And finally, 5% of Russians propose to postpone discussing the issue.

The initiative Russian opinion polls were conducted on 4-5 December, 2010. 1600 respondents were interviewed at 138 sampling points in 46 regions of Russia. The margin of error does not exceed 3.4%.

| In your opinion, should Russia keep discussing the Kuril Islands issue with Japan, or do you think that this issue has long been solved? <i>(close-ended question, one answer)</i> | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| | 2002 | 2010 |
| <i>Russia should keep discussing the Kuril islands issue</i> | 15 | 22 |
| <i>This issue has long been solved and is not subject to discussion</i> | 74 | 63 |
| <i>Hard to tell</i> | 11 | 15 |

| Dmitry Medvedev was the first Russian leader to have visited the Kuril Islands. His visit was disapproved by Japan which considers its own territory. Which of the following statements do you most agree? <i>(close-ended question, one answer)</i> | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total respondents | Which of the following parties would you vote for, if the State Duma elections were held next Sunday? | | | | | |
| | | CPRF | LDPR | Fair Russia | United Russia | Non-parliament parties | I would not vote |
| <i>D.Medvedev was right; he can visit any region of the country. This is</i> | 82 | 89 | 83 | 92 | 82 | 81 | 80 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| <i>our own land, our citizens; we should support them</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>D.Medvedev was wrong; this is our own land but the Kurils should not have been visited. It stirred up the tension in Russia-Japan relations which should be strengthened, but not destabilized</i> | 5 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <i>Hard to tell</i> | 12 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 13 | 13 | 13 |

In your opinion, what is the way to solve Russia-Japan territorial issue concerning the Kuril Islands?

(close-minded question, no more than two answers)

| | 2005 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--|------|------|------|
| <i>Keep the islands Russian territory and stop discussing the issue</i> | 73 | 79 | 79 |
| <i>Leave this issue to be solved by next generations</i> | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| <i>To manage the territory jointly by Russia and Japan</i> | 10 | 9 | 4 |
| <i>To transfer the four islands to Russia</i> | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| <i>To transfer only two islands to Japan; the other two should be kept Russian</i> | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| <i>Other</i> | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| <i>Hard to tell</i> | 73 | 6 | 12 |

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

Pension Age: Equalizing Men And Women?

58% of Russians oppose the proposal to equalize men and women`s pension ages. They were 67% of them ten years ago.

MOSCOW, November 26, 2010. Russian Public Opinion Research Center (VCIOM) presents the data describing whether Russians approve the equalization of the pension ages between women and men, and what reasons they think are behind the proposal to increase the pension age.

The majority of Russians still think that men should retire later than women; however the number of such respondents has been decreased over the recent decade (from 67 to 58%). Those who think so are generally residents of big cities (68%), specialists with high-education diplomas working in the production sector (40%), as well as supporters of the CPRF (62%) and Fair Russia (60%) parties and elderly respondents (65%). At the same time, the share of those who propose to equalize pension ages both for men and women has increased (from 23 to 32%). Those who support this proposal are rural area residents (38%), servicemen (71%), adherents of Fair Russia and non-parliament parties (40% for each) and Russians aged 35 (35-37%). Men more often than women approve of the idea to equalize pension ages (34% versus 30% among women).

The view of the residents of the North Caucasus is different from that of other Russians: whereas Russians living in other regions support keeping the existing model (52-74%), Russians living in North Caucasus are in favor of equalizing pension ages (52%). The same thing can be applied to the Urals district: both variants are supported there equally (50 and 45% respectively).

The majority of Russians are hard to explain the reasons for the increased attention of authorities to the raise of pension age (43%). However, according to the most popular version, financial issues are the main reason: authorities' willingness to cut costs (19%) and lack of money for paying pensions (12%). Besides, respondents say the problem of ageing can also be the reason (14%). Others mention stealing money (6%), attempt to legalize the employment of the retired persons (5%), and the desire to distract people from the actual problems (4%).

The initiative Russian opinion polls were conducted on September 25-26, 2010. 1600 respondents were interviewed at 138 sampling points in 46 regions of Russia. The margin of error does not exceed 3.4%.

In Russia men live on average 13 years less, than women, but men are regarded to be the major breadwinner in the family. In your opinion, should men and women retire at the same age? (close-ended question, one answer)

| | 1998 | 2010 |
|-----------------------------|------|------|
| <i>At the same age</i> | 23 | 32 |
| <i>Men later than women</i> | 67 | 58 |
| <i>Hard to tell</i> | 10 | 10 |

In Russia men live on average 13 years less, than women, but men are regarded to be the major breadwinner in the family. In your opinion, should men and women retire at the same age? (close-ended question, one answer)

| | Total respondents | Aged 18-24 | Aged 25-34 | Aged 35-44 | Aged 45-59 | Aged 60 and above |
|--|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| | | 24 | 34 | 44 | 45-59 | above |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|
| <i>At the same age</i> | 32 | 35 | 37 | 31 | 32 | 24 |
| <i>Men later than women</i> | 58 | 54 | 55 | 58 | 58 | 65 |
| <i>Hard to tell</i> | 10 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 12 |

In Russia men live on average 13 years less, than women, but men are regarded to be the major breadwinner in the family. In your opinion, should men and women retire at the same age? (close-ended question, one answer)

| | Total respondents | Male | Female |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| <i>At the same age</i> | 32 | 34 | 30 |
| <i>Men later than women</i> | 58 | 57 | 59 |
| <i>Hard to tell</i> | 10 | 9 | 11 |

Pension age increase has been actively discussed recently. In your opinion, why is it being discussed? (open-ended question, any number of answers)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| <i>Authorities are indifferent to people's problems; they try to cut costs so that people would not live up to pension</i> | 19 |
| <i>People are ageing; the number of the retired persons is increasing compared to the number of the working people</i> | 14 |
| <i>Government is lacking money for paying pensions</i> | 12 |
| <i>Money is being stolen</i> | 6 |
| <i>It is an attempt of authorities to legalize the work of the retired persons, because the majority of them keep working</i> | 5 |
| <i>It is an attempt to distract people from the actual problems</i> | 4 |
| <i>We try to imitate western countries</i> | 1 |
| <i>Other</i> | 1 |
| <i>Hard to tell</i> | 43 |

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

WEST EUROPE

Labour & Tories Maintaining Their Position While Liberal Dems Falling

Ipsos MORI December 2010 Political Monitor
 December 15, 2010
Fieldwork: 10-12 December 2010

The Reuters/ Ipsos MORI December Political Monitor shows Liberal Democrat support continuing to fall, while backing for Labour and the Conservatives remains largely unchanged. Support for the Liberal Democrats has fallen to 11% amongst all those certain to vote, the lowest percentage intending to vote for the party that we have recorded in precisely two years.

CON 38(+2); LAB 39(-); LIB DEM 11(-3)

Almost **two in five (38%)** say they would vote for the **Conservatives** if there was a general election tomorrow, and a **similar percentage (39%)** say they would vote for **Labour**, a ten percentage point increase from the 29% they received in May. As with last month, this is the highest share that we have recorded for Labour since October 2007.

A quarter (24%) of the voting public voted for the Liberal Democrats in May, but **only one in nine (11%)** still support them at the end of the year. Our recent analysis has shown much of this support moving to the Labour party.

Looking at **satisfaction with the government and party leaders**, just under two-fifths (38%) are satisfied with the coalition government, up three points from last month. **David Cameron remains the most popular leader**; almost half (48%) are satisfied with his performance as Prime Minister. **Nick Clegg is the least popular**; for him, half (50%) are dissatisfied with the way he is doing his job. This represents a marked decline; between May 2009 and April 2010 he was consistently more popular than the other two main party leaders.

Ed Miliband's satisfaction ratings have been falling since he was elected: from 41% in October to 35% now, though three in ten (30%) are unable to give an opinion. Building on the gains that Labour has already made, Ed Miliband has recently been trying to woo disaffected Liberal Democrats. However, this may not be easy; Liberal Democrat voters are more satisfied with David Cameron's performance (58%) than that of Ed Miliband (39%). Furthermore, Cameron even has higher satisfaction ratings among people who voted LibDem in the general election by 44% to 37% (although it should be pointed out that these past LibDem voters are more *dissatisfied* with Cameron as well).

Looking at the different attributes of the three leaders, the public have a more positive image of David Cameron; he is felt to be **more honest** (taking over Nick Clegg's lead on this issue), **more of a capable leader, better in a crisis, and have a better understanding of the problems facing Britain than the other two leaders**. On the other hand half (51%) believe that he is **out of touch with ordinary people**, more so than Nick Clegg or Ed Miliband (43% and 34% respectively). Two-thirds feel that Nick Clegg and Ed Miliband are **inexperienced** (65% and 64%), though 44% feel this also still applies to David Cameron.

Our **Economic Optimism Index** has remained in **negative territory since September**, and now stands at -12. This measurement is taken by subtracting the percentage who think the economic condition of the country will improve over the next 12 months (29%) from those who think it will deteriorate (41%). This is an improvement from -20 in November, but still in contrast to the months before the election, when the Index was on balance positive,

The **public is split about what Britain should do to help other countries in economic peril**; 43% believe that it is in our "best interests to loan money to another country if it is on the verge of bankruptcy because our own economy relies heavily on others", however around half (51%) believe that "Britain should not loan money to another country, even if that country is on the verge of bankruptcy, because Britain should concentrate on sorting out its own economic problems".

This split is particularly obvious by class. Agreement in principle for international intervention rises amongst those in higher social grades, with those in social grades AB much more likely to agree that it is in our best interest to do so (63%) than those in social grade DE (27%). There is, though, no difference among voters of the three main parties, all of whom are marginally in favour of Britain loaning money to other countries. It is supporters of other parties, and in particular non-voters, who more strongly feel that Britain should concentrate on its own problems.

Ipsos MORI interviewed a representative sample of 1,004 adults aged 18+ across Great Britain. Interviews were conducted by telephone 10-12th Dec 2010. Data are weighted to match the profile of the population.

Tuition Fees Vote Has Hurt Clegg

Date: 13 December 2010

Category: News

Specialism: Social Research

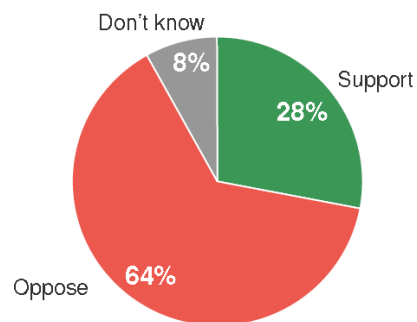
Ipsos MORI's Tuition Fees Vote Poll for the News of the World finds views of Nick Clegg's trustworthiness have plunged since the election, and half of Lib Dem voters less likely to vote Lib Dem in future because of the tuition fee issue.

The public also say MPs should not break the promises they made to get elected, even if they have changed their minds about what's best for the country.

Lack of support for the increase

Nearly two thirds of the public (64%) say they oppose the tuition fee increase, with just over a quarter (28%) supporting it.

Do you support or oppose the government's plans to allow universities to raise tuition fees for university students in England?



When asked to pick their preferred option for university funding, a third (33%) say they would like to keep the existing £3,225 fee cap, one in five (21%) want free university education for all students paid for by a cut in the number of places. Few favour a graduate tax (14%) or the government policy of increasing the cap on fees to £9,000 (12%).

Impact of the increase

Most people think it will affect people like them: 54% say it will make young people from families like theirs less likely to go to university.

People with children are split about whether it will make them less likely to send their children to university: 46% say the increase will make them less likely to send their children to university and 40% say it will make no difference.

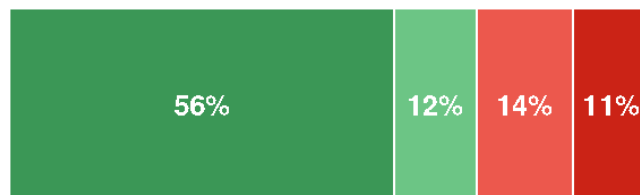
The increase is thought likely to impact on young people from deprived backgrounds and middle income families:

- 75% think it will make young people from deprived backgrounds less likely to go to university
- 59% think it will make young people from middle income households less likely to go to university
- 11% think it will make young people from higher income households less likely to go to university

*Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
Is that strongly or tend to agree/disagree?*

■ Strongly agree ■ Tend to agree ■ Tend to disagree ■ Strongly disagree

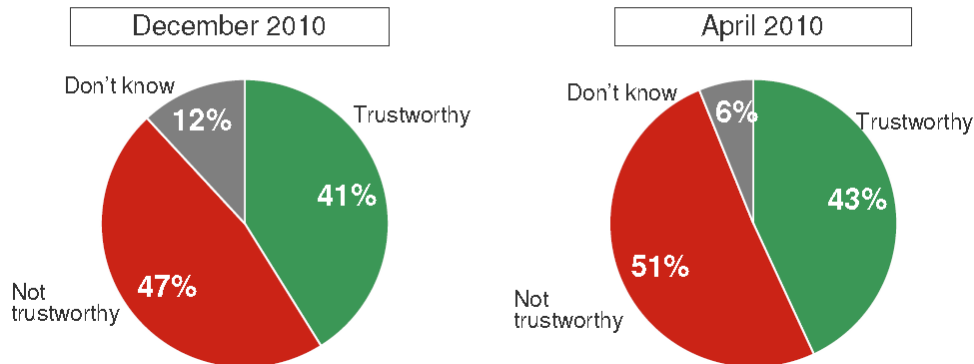
MPs should never break the promises they make to get elected, even if they have changed their own minds about what is best for the country



Cameron and Clegg

Two thirds (68%) agree that ‘MPs should never break the promises they made to get elected, even if they have changed their minds about what is best for the country’. Only a quarter (25%) disagree.

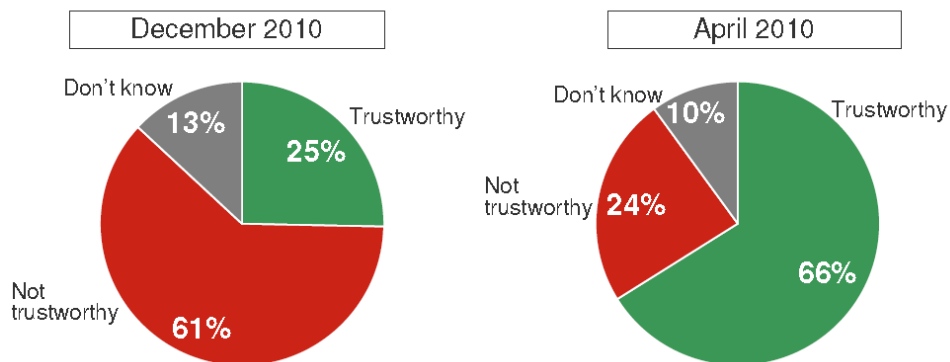
*In general, would you describe each of the following politicians as trustworthy or not?
David Cameron*



Perceptions of David Cameron's trustworthiness have not changed significantly since the election campaign: 41% say he's trustworthy and 47% say he's not trustworthy. In April, 43% thought him trustworthy and 51% not trustworthy.

By contrast, perceptions of Nick Clegg's trustworthiness have plunged. Only a quarter (25%) now think him trustworthy and 61% say he's not trustworthy. During the election campaign in April two thirds (66%) thought him trustworthy and 24% not trustworthy.

*In general, would you describe each of the following politicians as trustworthy or not?
Nick Clegg*



Lib Dem support has been weakened by the tuition fee issue: almost half (46%) of those who voted Lib Dem in the election say they are less likely to vote Lib Dem in future because of tuition fees. By contrast, only one in ten (10%) who voted Conservative say they are now less likely to vote Conservative because of the issue.

Criminal justice

The public is split over key criminal justice reforms recently proposed by Justice Secretary Kenneth Clarke. Nine out of ten (91%) support making offenders work regular hours in prison, and 82% support making offenders directly compensate victims of crime.

Opinion is less clear cut on other measures: half (52%) support reducing the proportion of victims who are sent to prison by giving them tougher community sentences, but 44% oppose this.

Half (52%) oppose removing the current 25 year minimum term for knife murders and letting judges set sentences, with 41% in support.

The government is seen as too soft on crime (61% agree and 18% disagree). But there is an appetite for new approaches: nine out of ten (88%) agree that the government is right to look for new approaches, with only 6% disagreeing.

Ipsos MORI interviewed a representative sample of 809 adults aged 18+ across Great Britain. Interviews were conducted by telephone 9-10 December 2010. Data are weighted to match the profile of the population.

Britons, Football Fans Claim World Cup Selection Process Was Rigged

(12/13/10) -

Three-in-four respondents are “dissatisfied” or “sad” that the FIFA-sanctioned event will be held in Russia instead of England.

Almost half of Britons are either disappointed or sad after England was not chosen to host the 2018 Football World Cup, and a sizeable majority state that the process to select the host country was unfair, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

| Professional Football | | | | | |
|---|-------|--|---|---|----------------------------------|
| As you may know, Russia has been selected as the host of the 2018 FIFA World Cup instead of England. How do you personally feel about this? | | | | | |
| | Total | I am a football fan, I truly enjoy watching the game | I watch football as much as I can, but I don't follow it all the time | I will watch a football match now and then, but it's not my favourite sport | I don't really care for football |
| Happy | 6% | 5% | 6% | 4% | 6% |
| Satisfied, but not happy | 6% | 10% | 13% | 5% | 2% |
| Dissatisfied, but not sad | 27% | 35% | 41% | 32% | 15% |
| Sad | 19% | 39% | 23% | 17% | 7% |
| I have no feelings about this particular issue | 38% | 10% | 16% | 35% | 61% |
| None of these | 5% | 5% | 6% | 4% | 6% |

In the online survey of a representative national sample of 2,011 British adults, 46 per cent of respondents say they are either “sad” or “dissatisfied” that Russia has been selected as the host of

the 2018 International Federation of Association Football (FIFA) World Cup instead of England. Among respondents who describe themselves as football fans who truly enjoy watching the game, the proportion increases to 74 per cent.

| Professional Football | | | | | |
|--|--------------|---|--|--|---|
| From what you have seen, read or heard, do you think the selection process for the 2018 FIFA World Cup was rigged? | | | | | |
| | Total | I am a football fan, I truly enjoy watching the game | I watch football as much as I can, but I don't follow it all the time | I will watch a football match now and then, but it's not my favourite sport | I don't really care for football |
| Definitely rigged | 30% | 50% | 34% | 25% | 21% |
| Probably rigged | 41% | 37% | 45% | 49% | 38% |
| Probably not rigged | 6% | 5% | 7% | 7% | 7% |
| Definitely not rigged | 2% | 3% | 4% | 2% | 2% |
| Not sure | 20% | 5% | 10% | 18% | 33% |

Seven-in-ten Britons (71%) believe that the selection process for the 2018 FIFA World Cup was “definitely” or “probably” rigged, while only eight per cent disagree with this view.

Almost nine-in-ten football fans (87%) believe the selection process was “definitely”(50%) or “probably” (37%) rigged.

Methodology: From December 7 to December 9, 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% for the entire sample. The results have been statistically weighted according to the most current education, age, gender and region data to ensure samples representative of the entire adult population of Great Britain. Discrepancies in or between totals are due to rounding.

NORTH AMERICA

Four in 10 Americans Believe in Strict Creationism

Belief in evolutionary origins of humans slowly rising, however

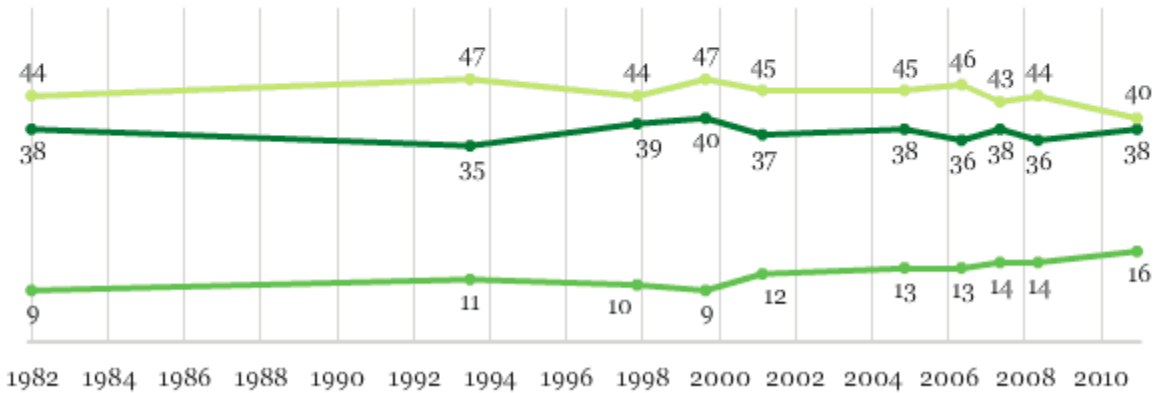
December 17, 2010

Four in 10 Americans, slightly fewer today than in years past, believe God created humans in their present form about 10,000 years ago. Thirty-eight percent believe God guided a process by which humans developed over millions of years from less advanced life forms, while 16%, up slightly from years past, believe humans developed over millions of years, without God's involvement.

Which of the following statements comes closest to your views on the origin and development of human beings?

1) Human beings have developed over millions of years from less advanced forms of life, but God guided this process, 2) Human beings have developed over millions of years from less advanced forms of life, but God had no part in this process, 3) God created human beings pretty much in their present form at one time within the last 10,000 years or so

■ % Humans evolved, with God guiding ■ % Humans evolved, but God had no part in process
 ■ % God created humans in present form



GALLUP®

A small minority of Americans hold the "secular evolution" view that humans evolved with no influence from God -- but the number has risen from 9% in 1982 to 16% today. At the same time, the 40% of Americans who hold the "creationist" view that God created humans as is 10,000 years ago is the lowest in Gallup's history of asking this question, and down from a high point of 47% in 1993 and 1999. There has been little change over the years in the percentage holding the "theistic evolution" view that humans evolved under God's guidance.

Americans' views on human origins vary significantly by level of education and religiosity. Those who are less educated are more likely to hold a creationist view. Those with college degrees and postgraduate education are more likely to hold one of the two viewpoints involving evolution.

Which of the following statements comes closest to your views on the origin and development of human beings?

| | Humans evolved, God guided process | Humans evolved, God had no part in process | God created humans in present form within last 10,000 years |
|---------------------|---|---|--|
| | % | % | % |
| Postgraduate | 49 | 25 | 22 |
| College graduate | 38 | 21 | 37 |
| Some college | 36 | 16 | 44 |
| High school or less | 34 | 9 | 47 |

Dec. 10-12, 2010

GALLUP®

Americans who attend church frequently are most likely to accept explanations for the origin of humans that involve God, not a surprising finding. Still, the creationist viewpoint, held by 60% of weekly churchgoers, is not universal even among the most highly religious group. Also, about a fourth of those who seldom or never attend church choose the creationist view

Which of the following statements comes closest to your views on the origin and development of human beings?

| | Humans evolved, God guided process | Humans evolved, God had no part in process | God created humans in present form within last 10,000 years |
|--|---|---|--|
| | % | % | % |
| Attend church weekly | 31 | 2 | 60 |
| Attend church almost every week/monthly | 47 | 9 | 41 |
| Attend church seldom/never | 39 | 31 | 24 |

Dec. 10-12, 2010

GALLUP®

The significantly higher percentage of Republicans who choose a creationist view of human origins reflects in part the strong relationship between religion and politics in contemporary America. Republicans are significantly more likely to attend church weekly than are others, and, as noted, Americans who attend church weekly are most likely to select the creationist alternative for the origin of humans.

Which of the following statements comes closest to your views on the origin and development of human beings?

| | Humans evolved, God guided process | Humans evolved, God had no part in process | God created humans in present form within last 10,000 years |
|-------------|---|---|--|
| | % | % | % |
| Republican | 36 | 8 | 52 |
| Independent | 39 | 21 | 34 |
| Democrat | 40 | 20 | 34 |

Dec. 10-12, 2010

GALLUP®

Implications

Most Americans believe in God, and about 85% have a religious identity. It is not surprising as a result to find that about 8 in 10 Americans hold a view of human origins that involves actions by God -- that he either created humans as depicted in the book of Genesis, or guided a process of evolution. What no doubt continues to surprise many scientists is that 4 out of 10 Americans believe in the first of these explanations.

These views have been generally stable over the last 28 years. Acceptance of the creationist viewpoint has decreased slightly over time, with a concomitant rise in acceptance of a secular evolution perspective. But these shifts have not been large, and the basic structure of beliefs about human beings' origins is generally the same as it was in the early 1980s.

Americans' attitudes about almost anything can and often do have political consequences. Views on the origins of humans are no exception. Debates and clashes over which explanations for human origins should be included in school textbooks have persisted for decades. With 40% of Americans continuing to hold to an anti-evolutionary belief about the origin of humans, it is highly likely that these types of debates will continue.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Dec. 10-12, 2010, with a random sample of 1,019 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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

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

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

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

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

Sarah Palin Person Of The Year For 2010; Pres. George W. Bush Person Of The Decade

(12/15/2010)

BP Oil Spill News Story of 2010; Attacks of September 11, 2001 News Story of Decade

UTICA, NY - Former Vice-Presidential candidate and Governor of Alaska Sarah Palin is the Person of the Year for 2010 according to a recent Zogby International survey. The poll, also names former President George W. Bush as the Person of the Decade (2000-2010).

Palin garners a 21% response with President Barack Obama claiming 16% for person of the year, and Glenn Beck tied with Julian Assange with 13%. None of the other seven people listed (General David Petraeus, Mark Zuckerberg, Hillary Clinton, Conan O'Brien, Steve Jobs, LeBron James, Robert Gates) in the survey pull in more than 6%.

Democrats mostly choose President Obama (33%) and Assange (19%), while Republicans go for Palin (39%) and Beck (25%), and independents split their votes between Palin (17%), Beck (16%) and Assange (15%). President Obama only pulled 8% of the Independent vote.

Former President George W. Bush pulls in 44% of the respondents for Person of the Decade. President Obama comes in second with 20% and Osama Bin Laden garners 11%. None of the remaining six people listed (Hillary Clinton, Tony Blair, Saddam Hussein, Vladimir Putin, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, Kim Jong-Il) in the survey receive more than 5%.

The same survey finds the BP Oil Spill off the coast of Louisiana as the news story of the year, with 40% of the vote, while the 2010 midterm elections come in second with 34%. The majority of Republicans (53%) believe the midterm elections is the most significant story of 2010, while Democrats (60%) choose the BP Oil Spill, and independents are split over the BP Oil Spill (39%) and the midterm elections (28%).

Additionally, the attack of September 11, 2001 is the news story of the decade according to 73% of respondents, and with the majorities across all party lines (Republicans 91%, Independents 74%, and Democrats 57%). Democrats are the only group to give any other stories double digit figures, with both the Bush/Gore elections of 2000 (11%) and the Obama/McCain election of 2008 (10%).

Other results from the interactive poll include:

- Most ridiculous story of 2010: Stephen Colbert testifying on Capitol Hill on immigration
- Most significant sports story of 2010: New Orleans Saints winning the Super Bowl
- Most significant entertainment story of 2010: Glenn Beck Rally (23%), Tiger Woods Divorce (14%), Jon Stewart/Stephen Colbert Rally (13%)
- Most significant political story of 2010: Emergence of the Tea Party (30%), Pres. Obama signing Healthcare Reform (25%), Republicans win the House of Representatives (19%)
- Most significant international news story of 2010: Haiti Earthquake
- Most significant issue of the decade (2000-2010): Rise in Terrorism
- Athlete of the decade (2000-2010): Tiger Woods
- Most influential media, entertainment or celebrity of the decade (2000-2010): Glenn Beck
- Most impactful inventions of the decade (2000-2010): High-speed internet (24%) and Facebook (22%)

Zogby International conducted an online survey of 1,950 adults from Dec 8 - Dec. 10, 2010. 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, education to more accurately reflect the population. The margin of error is +/- 2.3 percentage points. Margins of error are higher in sub-groups. The MOE calculation is for sampling error only. In almost all cases, respondents were provided a list of choices. For complete questions and choices please contact Senior Vice President for Public Affairs Corry Schiermeyer at 202-429-0022.

Obama Approval Falls Ties Low of 39%; 63% Call Him Weak Leader

68% Say Nation Headed in Wrong Direction

(12/14/2010)

UTICA, New York - President Barack Obama's job approval rating has fallen again to 39%, equaling a low since he took office. Also, 63% of likely voters say Obama is a weak leader, compared to 19% who label him strong.

Much of the slippage in Obama's approval rating from 42% on Dec. 1 was caused by a drop of nine percentage points among Democrats (82% to 73%). His approval also went down among independents, from 39% to 36%. Just 7% of Republicans approve. His approval was also 39% on Nov. 22.

These results are from a Zogby Interactive poll of 1,914 likely voters conducted from Dec. 8-10, 2010.

The survey also finds voters fairly split as to whether Obama has done better, worse or about the same as other presidents in keeping his campaign promises. However, only 29% rated how well

he has kept his promises as excellent (4%) or good (25%). He is rated poor on this question by 42% and fair by 27%.

When it comes to Obama's negotiations with Congressional Republicans, 26% say he gives in too easily, 19% say he is unwilling to compromise and 18% say he takes the right approach. The largest response total is the 33% who do not agree with any of those descriptions

Overall, do you approve or disapprove of Barack Obama's job as president?

| Obama Job Performance | Dec. 10 | Dec. 11 | Nov. 22 | Nov. 15 | Nov. 10 | Nov. 1 | Oct. 27 | Oct. 25 | Oct. 18 | Oct. 14 | Oct. 11 | Oct. 4 | Sept. 27 | Sept. 20 |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Approve | 39% | 42% | 39% | 42% | 42% | 45% | 43% | 47% | 46% | 44% | 49% | 46% | 45% | 49% |
| Disapprove | 61% | 58% | 60% | 58% | 57% | 54% | 56% | 53% | 54% | 56% | 51% | 53% | 54% | 51% |
| Not sure | <1% | <1% | 1% | <1% | 1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | 1% | <1% | <1% |

Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Other Measures of Obama

Would you say President Obama is a strong leader, a weak leader or neither?

| Obama is & | All voters | Democrats | Republicans | Independents |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Strong leader | 19% | 41% | 2% | 12% |
| Weak leader | 63% | 35% | 88% | 68% |
| Neither | 15% | 19% | 9% | 18% |
| Not sure | 3% | 5% | 1% | 3% |

Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Which of these statements best describes President Obama?

| President Obama | All voters | Democrats | Republicans | Independents |
|---|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Gives in too easily to Republicans | 26% | 48% | 4% | 26% |

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Is unwilling to compromise | 19% | 5% | 32% | 20% |
| Takes the right approach to finding agreement with Republicans | 18% | 30% | 8% | 16% |
| None of these | 33% | 12% | 53% | 33% |
| Not sure | 4% | 5% | 4% | 5% |

Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Liberals are even more likely to say Obama gives in too easily at 60%.

How would you compare how President Obama has done keeping his campaign promises compared to other recent Presidents?

| <i>President Obama has kept campaign promises&</i> | All voters | Democrats | Republicans | Independents |
|---|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Better than other recent Presidents | 25% | 43% | 10% | 23% |
| Worse than other recent Presidents | 30% | 16% | 46% | 27% |
| Same as other recent Presidents | 36% | 37% | 33% | 39% |
| None of these | 5% | 3% | 7% | 4% |
| Not sure | 4% | 3% | 5% | 6% |

Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Other results include:

- 68% of voters believe the nation is headed in the wrong direction.
- 12% approve of the job performance of Congress, and the job approval of the two parties in Congress is nearly identical, 28% for Republicans and 27% for Democrats.

Pollster John Zogby: "It was a bad week for Obama's relationship with his party's base, which sees him giving in too easily to the Republicans. That has to be a worry for the White House, but Obama is more concerned about showing swing voters he can get things done, especially anything that might stimulate the economy."

The interactive poll consisted of 1,914 likely voters and has a margin of error of +/-2.3%. 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.

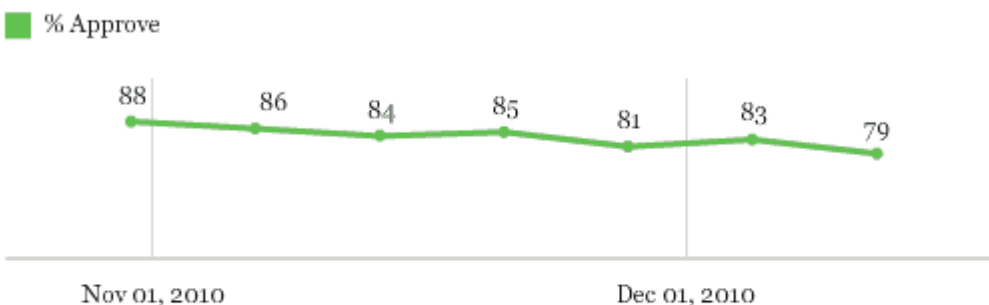
Obama Approval Slipping Among Liberal Democrats

Approval rating among this group dips below 80% for first time

December 16, 2010

Liberal Democrats remain strong supporters of President Obama, but their approval of the job he is doing has fallen noticeably since the midterm elections. For the first time, it dropped below 80% in the week after the announcement of the tax deal he brokered with congressional Republicans.

Job Approval Rating for President Obama Among Liberal Democrats, Recent Gallup Weekly Averages



Note: Liberal Democrats include those who identify their ideology as liberal and their party as Democratic or independent but leaning Democratic

Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP®

These results are based on weekly averages of Gallup Daily tracking, including interviews with more than 3,000 U.S. adults each week, and approximately 500 interviews with Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents who describe their political views as liberal.

The Gallup data indicate that Obama's support among liberal Democrats was starting to decline even before he reached the tax deal. He averaged 88% approval among this group the last full week before the midterm elections (Oct. 25-31) and 83% the first three full weeks (Nov. 8-28) after his party suffered major losses in those elections, and then dipped below 80% the week after the announcement of the tax deal on Monday, Dec. 6.

Democrats in Congress largely opposed the deal, mainly for extending the 2001 and 2003 income tax cuts for wealthy Americans and for its revisions to the estate tax. Those revisions included higher limits than Democrats wanted on the amount of inheritances exempt from taxes and lower tax rates on the portion of inheritances that are subject to taxes.

Liberal Democrats have been Obama's most consistent supporters throughout his presidency, averaging 89% approval since he took office. That compares with an 82% average approval rating among moderate Democrats and a 75% average among conservative Democrats during his tenure in office.

Obama's overall approval rating has been relatively stable in recent weeks, narrowly ranging between 44% and 46% since the elections.

Compared with mid-November, when Obama had a 46% average among all Americans, his support has dropped most among liberal and conservative Democrats, with other party and ideological groups showing only minor movement.

Among the broader party groups, the decline has been confined mostly to Democrats, and among the broader ideology groups, mostly to liberals.

*Changes in Barack Obama's Presidential Job Approval Rating,
Mid-November to December*

| | Nov 15-21, 2010 | Dec 6-12, 2010 | Change (pct. pts.) |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| All Americans | 46% | 45% | -1 |
| Liberal Democrats | 85% | 79% | -6 |
| Moderate Democrats | 77% | 77% | 0 |
| Conservative Democrats | 72% | 67% | -5 |
| Pure independents | 36% | 34% | -2 |
| Moderate/Liberal Republicans | 24% | 23% | -1 |
| Conservative Republicans | 6% | 8% | 2 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| All Democrats | 79% | 76% | -3 |
| All Republicans | 12% | 13% | 1 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| All liberals | 73% | 69% | -4 |
| All moderates | 54% | 54% | 0 |
| All conservatives | 24% | 24% | 0 |

Note: Party groups include independents with partisan leanings; pure independents are those who identify as independents and do not express a party leaning.

Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP®

Implications

Some liberal Democrats may have become disillusioned with President Obama's actions in recent weeks, but that is clearly the minority of the group. Liberal Democrats on the whole

continue to give him his greatest support among party and ideological groups, with nearly 8 in 10 approving of his job performance even after the tax deal. A key to his future political fortunes will be whether he is able to win back those disillusioned liberals, who in general probably support most of what he has accomplished or tried to accomplish as president. At the same time, he faces a very different political environment over the next two years, with a Republican majority in the House of Representatives and a smaller Democratic majority in the Senate. These may force him to govern more toward the right of the ideological spectrum than he has to date.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of Gallup Daily tracking Dec. 6-12, 2010, with a random sample of 3,089 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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

Sample sizes and margins of error for party and ideological groups are as follows:

Sample Sizes for Party Identification/Ideology Groups

| | Nov 15-21, 2010 | Dec 6-12, 2010 | Margin of error (pct. pts.) |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| All Americans | 3,108 | 3,089 | ± 2 |
| Liberal Democrats | 520 | 491 | ± 5 |
| Moderate Democrats | 529 | 581 | ± 5 |
| Conservative Democrats | 211 | 234 | ± 9 |
| Pure independents | 315 | 320 | ± 7 |
| Moderate/Liberal Republicans | 398 | 407 | ± 6 |
| Conservative Republicans | 974 | 917 | ± 4 |

Note: Party groups include independents with partisan leanings; pure independents are those who identify as independents and do not express a party leaning.

Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP®

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.

For the Public, a Tough Year Ends on a Down Note

Little Progress Seen on Major Domestic Issues

December 15, 2010

Consistent with the mood of the nation all year, 2010 is closing on a down note. Fully 72% are dissatisfied with national conditions, 89% rate national economic conditions as only fair or poor, and majorities or pluralities think the country is losing ground on nine of 12 major issues.

| | Country is... | | | |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|--------|
| | Making progress | Staying about same | Losing ground | DK |
| Economic issues | % | % | % | % |
| Budget deficit | 8 | 20 | 67 | 5=100 |
| Cost of living | 4 | 28 | 64 | 3=100 |
| Availability of good-paying jobs | 11 | 24 | 63 | 3=100 |
| Rich-poor gap | 5 | 32 | 58 | 5=100 |
| Ability to compete internationally | 12 | 28 | 55 | 6=100 |
| Entitlements | | | | |
| Financial condition of Social Security | 3 | 25 | 64 | 8=100 |
| Financial condition of Medicare | 9 | 29 | 51 | 11=100 |
| Other issues | | | | |
| Way health care system is working | 22 | 26 | 47 | 5=100 |
| Quality of public education | 17 | 34 | 44 | 5=100 |
| Illegal immigration | 11 | 41 | 42 | 7=100 |
| International terrorism | 27 | 43 | 25 | 6=100 |
| Environmental pollution | 26 | 45 | 23 | 6=100 |

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Dec. 1-5, 2010. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

The public is especially bearish about the federal budget deficit, the cost of living, the financial condition of Social Security and the availability of good-paying jobs. At least six-in-ten say the country is losing ground in each of these areas.

Smaller majorities say the nation is losing ground on the gap between rich and poor (58%), the ability to compete economically with other countries (55%) and the financial condition of Medicare (51%).

The latest national poll by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted Dec. 1-5 among 1,500 adults, finds only two issues where relatively small minorities say the United States is losing ground -- international terrorism (25% losing ground) and environmental pollution (23%). Even in these areas, however, most Americans do not see progress being achieved; rather, pluralities say things are staying about the same as they have been.

Yet Americans' views about how the nation is doing on several major issues have improved since December 2008, a time when Americans expressed an even more negative view of the economy than they do today.

Opinions among Republicans and Democrats also have changed substantially since then, shortly before President Obama took office. On many issues, the percentage of Republicans saying the nation is losing ground has increased, while the percentage of Democrats expressing this view has declined.

Partisans Trade Places in Views of Health Care System

Way the health care system is working...

| | Total | Rep | Dem | Ind |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Dec 2010 | % | % | % | % |
| Making progress | 22 | 8 | 36 | 20 |
| Staying about the same | 26 | 21 | 28 | 28 |
| Losing ground | 47 | 67 | 33 | 46 |
| Don't know | <u>5</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>6</u> |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Dec 2008 | | | | |
| Making progress | 8 | 13 | 5 | 8 |
| Staying about the same | 33 | 43 | 26 | 34 |
| Losing ground | 56 | 41 | 67 | 56 |
| Don't know | <u>3</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 08-10 change in losing ground | -9 | +26 | -34 | -10 |

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Dec. 1-5, 2010. Q9a. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

This shift has been particularly dramatic in opinions about the way the health care system is working. Currently, 67% of Republicans say the country is losing ground on health care, up from 41% two years ago. Opinion among Democrats has moved as sharply in the opposite direction: 33% now say the country is losing ground, down from 67% in December 2008.

The survey finds that not only does the vast majority of Americans take a negative view of current economic conditions, many also see recovery as a long way off. Just 17% think the economy is now recovering while 33% say recovery will occur soon. Nearly half (48%) say it will be a long time before the economy recovers, which is little changed from earlier this year.

Jobs remain the public's primary economic concern. Nearly half (47%) cite the job situation as the economic issue that worries them most; far fewer say the federal budget deficit (19%), rising prices (15%) or problems in the financial markets (14%). (For more, see "Deficit Solutions Meet with Public Skepticism," Dec. 9, 2010).

Jobs Seen as Harder to Come By

| | Feb 2008 | Dec 2008 | Dec 2010 | Change Feb 08- Dec 10 |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Jobs in your community?</i> | | | | |
| Plenty available | 34 | 19 | 14 | -20 |
| Jobs difficult to find | 53 | 73 | 79 | +26 |
| Other (Vol.)/DK | <u>13</u> | <u>8</u> | <u>7</u> | |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| <i>Jobs in your line of work?*</i> | | | | |
| Plenty available | 48 | 38 | 30 | -18 |
| Jobs difficult to find | 46 | 56 | 65 | +19 |
| Other (Vol.)/DK | <u>6</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>5</u> | |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | |

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Dec. 1-5, 2010. Q29-30. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.
* Based on those who are employed.

Perceptions about the availability of jobs, both locally among the public and in people's line of work among those with jobs, have worsened as the unemployment rate has risen.

Nearly eight-in-ten (79%) say jobs are difficult to find in their community, while just 14% say there are plenty of jobs available. In February 2008, more than twice as many (34%) said jobs were plentiful. And 65% of those working full or part time say jobs in their line of work are difficult to find in their community, up from 46% in early 2008.

Moreover, 46% of Americans say there has been time when they or someone in their household has been without a job and looking for work.

Fewer See a Better Year Ahead

| <i>% saying year ahead will be better</i> | Jan 2010 | Dec 2010 | Change |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | % | % | |
| Total | 67 | 55 | -12 |
| Republican | 55 | 41 | -14 |
| Democrat | 83 | 67 | -16 |
| Independent | 60 | 54 | -6 |

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Dec. 1-5, 2010. Q3. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

The survey finds that a majority of the public (57%) says it is very difficult or difficult to afford things they really want. About the same percentage said this two years ago (55%). And for many Americans, affording basic necessities remains a struggle -- 51% say it is difficult to afford health care, 48% say the same about their home heating and electric bills, and 29% say it is difficult to afford food.

Looking ahead to next year, most Americans (55%) say that 2011 will be better than 2010, while 31% say the coming year will be worse. But there was even more optimism at the start of this year: In January, 67% said that 2010 would be a better year than 2009.

Perceptions of Progress on Major Issues

Report Card Remains Negative on Economic Issues

| | Making progress | Staying about same | Losing ground | DK |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| <i>Budget deficit</i> | % | % | % | % |
| Dec 2010 | 8 | 20 | 67 | 5=100 |
| Dec 2008 | 3 | 15 | 79 | 3=100 |
| Feb 2007 | 8 | 20 | 64 | 8=100 |
| May 2005 | 6 | 19 | 65 | 10=100 |
| Nov 1997 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 9=100 |
| March 1994 | 11 | 21 | 60 | 8=100 |
| <i>Cost of living</i> | | | | |
| Dec 2010 | 4 | 28 | 64 | 3=100 |
| Dec 2008 | 8 | 20 | 69 | 3=100 |
| March 1994 | 8 | 32 | 59 | 1=100 |
| <i>Availability of good-paying jobs</i> | | | | |
| Dec 2010 | 11 | 24 | 63 | 3=100 |
| Dec 2008 | 5 | 21 | 72 | 2=100 |
| Feb 2007 | 16 | 32 | 47 | 5=100 |
| May 2005 | 15 | 25 | 55 | 5=100 |
| Feb 2001 | 33 | 26 | 36 | 5=100 |
| Nov 1997 | 31 | 28 | 37 | 4=100 |
| March 1994 | 10 | 23 | 63 | 4=100 |
| <i>Rich-poor gap</i> | | | | |
| Dec 2010 | 5 | 32 | 58 | 5=100 |
| Dec 2008 | 5 | 32 | 59 | 4=100 |
| Feb 2007 | 7 | 27 | 63 | 3=100 |
| <i>Ability to compete internationally</i> | | | | |
| Dec 2010 | 12 | 28 | 55 | 6=100 |
| Dec 2008 | 8 | 30 | 58 | 4=100 |
| March 1994 | 24 | 26 | 43 | 7=100 |

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Dec. 1-5, 2010. Q9a-l. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Americans are tough graders when assessing the country's progress on major issues. Since 1989, when this question was first asked, there has not been an occasion when a majority of the public said the country was making progress on any issue.

Nevertheless, beliefs about whether the nation is making progress, staying about the same, or losing ground on issues have fluctuated over the years.

While large majorities say the nation is losing ground on the budget deficit (67%) and the availability of good jobs (64%), even higher percentages expressed these negative views two years ago (79% losing ground on budget deficit, 72% on availability of good-paying jobs). Opinion on other economic issues has shown less change since 2008.

The public's outlook on both issues has shown dramatic changes since the mid- to late-1990s. In November 1997, after Bill Clinton and the GOP Congress agreed on legislation to balance the budget within five years, as many said the country was making progress (32%) as losing ground (29%) on the deficit. Just three years earlier, 60% said the nation was losing ground on the deficit. By the middle of the current decade, a majority (65%) once again said the nation was losing ground on the deficit. That figure rose to 79% in 2008 before declining to 67% in the current survey.

As the economy boomed in the late 1990s, the public had a relatively positive view of job availability; in both 1997 and 2001, roughly as many said the nation was making progress as losing ground on the availability of good jobs. But by 2008, 72% said the country was losing ground in this area while just 11% said it was making progress.

Changing Partisan Reactions

Partisan Views Reflect Washington's Power Shifts

| <i>% saying nation is "losing ground" on...</i> | Feb 2007 | Dec 2008 | Dec 2010 | 07-10 Change |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Budget deficit | % | % | % | |
| Total | 64 | 79 | 67 | +3 |
| Republican | 47 | 75 | 86 | +39 |
| Democrat | 75 | 79 | 51 | -24 |
| Independent | 67 | 83 | 70 | +3 |
| R-D Gap | -28 | -4 | +35 | |
| Availability of good jobs | | | | |
| Total | 47 | 72 | 63 | +16 |
| Republican | 29 | 68 | 71 | +42 |
| Democrat | 56 | 77 | 53 | -3 |
| Independent | 52 | 70 | 67 | +15 |
| R-D Gap | -27 | -9 | +18 | |

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Dec. 1-5, 2010. Q9b, Q9j.

Just as opinions among Republicans and Democrats about whether the nation is losing ground on health care have reversed in recent years, so too have attitudes about whether the country is losing ground on the budget deficit and the availability of good-paying jobs.

In February 2007, 75% of Democrats said the nation was losing ground on the deficit, compared with 47% of Republicans.

In December 2008, during the financial crisis and the final month of the Bush administration, opinions among partisans converged -- 79% of Democrats and 75% of Republicans said the nation was losing ground on the budget deficit. In the current survey, 86% of Republicans see the nation falling behind on the deficit compared with 51% of Democrats.

More Republicans Say Nation Is Losing Ground on Social Security, Medicare

| <i>% saying nation is "losing ground" on...</i> | May 2005 | Dec 2008 | Dec 2010 | 05-10 Change |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Social Security | % | % | % | |
| Total | 63 | 63 | 64 | +1 |
| Republican | 56 | 63 | 80 | +24 |
| Democrat | 71 | 65 | 54 | -17 |
| Independent | 61 | 66 | 65 | +4 |
| R-D gap | -15 | -2 | +26 | |
| Medicare | | | | |
| Total | 56 | 53 | 51 | -5 |
| Republican | 40 | 51 | 64 | +24 |
| Democrat | 67 | 54 | 42 | -25 |
| Independent | 58 | 55 | 53 | -5 |
| R-D Gap | -27 | -3 | +22 | |

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Dec. 1-5, 2010. Q9f, Q9k.

Similarly, in 2007 far more Democrats (56%) than Republicans (29%) said the nation was losing ground on the availability of good-paying jobs. Today, more Republicans (71%) than Democrats (53%) say the United States is falling behind in this area.

Among independents, 70% say the nation is losing ground on the deficit, down from 83% in 2008. The proportion of independents saying the nation is losing ground on job availability (67%) is about the same as two years ago (70%) but much higher than in 2007 (52%).

The partisan shifts in the belief that the nation is losing ground are evident on other issues as well. Republicans are now far more likely than Democrats to say the nation is losing ground on the financial condition of Social Security and Medicare. In 2005, during the Bush administration, more Democrats than Republicans said the nation was losing ground in these areas.

Republicans See Ground Being Lost on Most Issues

Democrats, Independents See Worsening Rich-Poor Gap

| <i>% saying nation is "losing ground" on...</i> | Total | Rep | Dem | Ind | R-D Diff |
|---|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| | % | % | % | % | |
| Budget deficit | 67 | 86 | 51 | 70 | +35 |
| Health care | 47 | 67 | 33 | 46 | +34 |
| Int'l competitiveness | 55 | 72 | 39 | 60 | +33 |
| Illegal immigration | 42 | 58 | 26 | 50 | +32 |
| Social Security | 64 | 80 | 54 | 65 | +26 |
| Medicare | 51 | 64 | 42 | 53 | +22 |
| Cost of living | 64 | 75 | 55 | 66 | +20 |
| Job availability | 63 | 71 | 53 | 67 | +18 |
| Terrorism | 25 | 32 | 18 | 28 | +14 |
| Public education | 44 | 45 | 36 | 53 | +9 |
| Pollution | 23 | 16 | 23 | 27 | -7 |
| Rich-poor gap | 58 | 50 | 62 | 62 | -12 |

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Dec. 1-5, 2010. Q9a-l.

Across 12 issues included in this year's survey, there is only one on which substantially more Democrats than Republicans say the nation is losing ground -- the gap between the rich and poor; 62% of Democrats say the country is losing ground on the rich-poor gap compared with 50% of Republicans. Still, the partisan difference over this issue was even larger in 2007 when 72% of Democrats and 44% of Republicans said the nation was losing ground.

Independents' views about progress on major issues tend to fall between those of Republicans and Democrats. But independents come closer to Republicans on some issues and Democrats on others.

Six-in-ten (60%) independents say the nation is losing ground on its ability to compete economically with other nations, placing them much closer to Republicans (72%) than Democrats (39%). And half of independents (50%) say the nation is losing ground on illegal immigration; that compares with 58% of Republicans and just 26% of Democrats. Independents also are closer to Republicans than Democrats in evaluations of progress on job availability and terrorism.

By contrast, independents are just as likely as Democrats to say the nation is losing ground on the gap between rich and poor (62% in each group); fewer Republicans (50%) express this view. And fewer than half of independents (46%) say the country is losing ground on the way the health care system works, placing them closer to Democrats (33%) than Republicans (67%).

Rich and Poor Alike See Income Inequality

The Poor and More Affluent Have Similar Views of Rich-Poor Gap

| | Making progress | About the same | Losing ground | DK |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| | % | % | % | % |
| Total | 5 | 32 | 58 | 5=100 |
| College grad+ | 5 | 29 | 63 | 4=100 |
| Some college | 3 | 31 | 61 | 5=100 |
| HS or less | 6 | 34 | 54 | 6=100 |
| <i>Family income</i> | | | | |
| \$75,000+ | 5 | 37 | 55 | 3=100 |
| \$30,000-\$75k | 4 | 26 | 66 | 4=100 |
| Less than \$30k | 6 | 34 | 55 | 5=100 |

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Dec.1-5, 2010. Q9d. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

As might be expected, people with lower family incomes are more likely than those with higher incomes to say that the nation is losing ground on the cost of living. Seven-in-ten (70%) with incomes of \$30,000 or less say the nation is losing ground on the cost of living compared with 54% of those with annual incomes of \$75,000 or more.

Yet there are no differences in how higher and lower-income groups view the rich-poor gap. More than half (55%) of those with family incomes of \$30,000 or less say the nation is losing ground on the rich-poor gap; an identical percentage (55%) of those with incomes of \$75,000 or more say the same. And those in the highest income category (\$100,000 or more) express similar opinions about the rich poor gap -- 53% say the nation is losing ground, 38% say things are staying about the same and 7% say the nation is making progress.

In U.S., New Low of 44.8% Get Healthcare From Employer

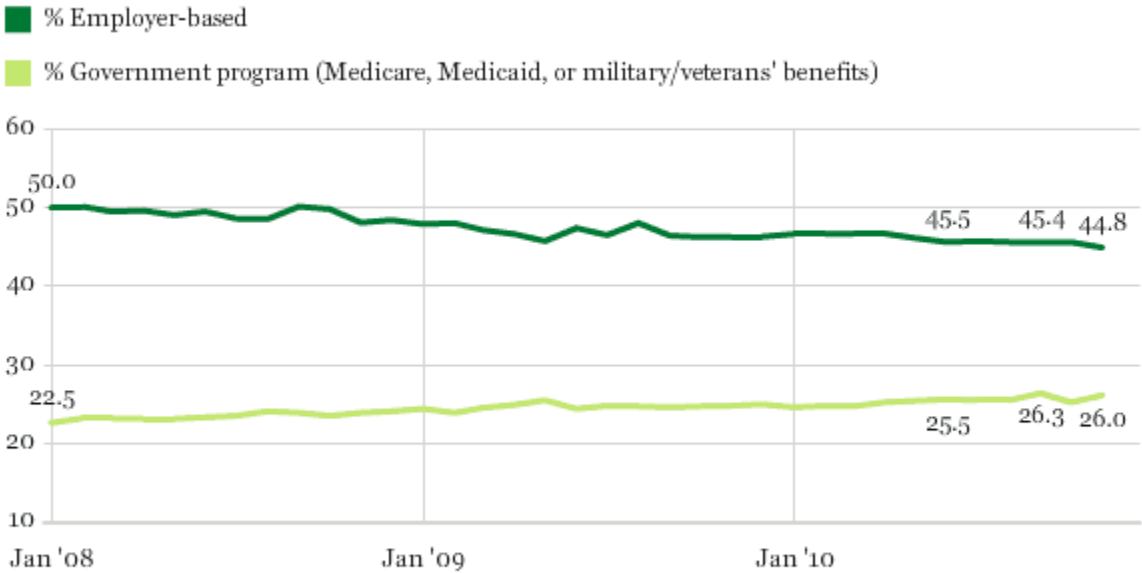
Government healthcare up, employer-based care down in 2010 vs. 2009

December 17, 2010

A new low of 44.8% of American adults report getting their health insurance through an employer in November, down from 50% in January 2008, when Gallup began tracking it. The percentage of Americans with government-based healthcare remains elevated, with the 26% who report having it last month similar to the high of 26.3% found in September.

Health Insurance Coverage Type: Employer-Based vs. Government Program

Percentage of Americans, aged 18 and older, with each type of coverage



January 2008-November 2010
Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

GALLUP®

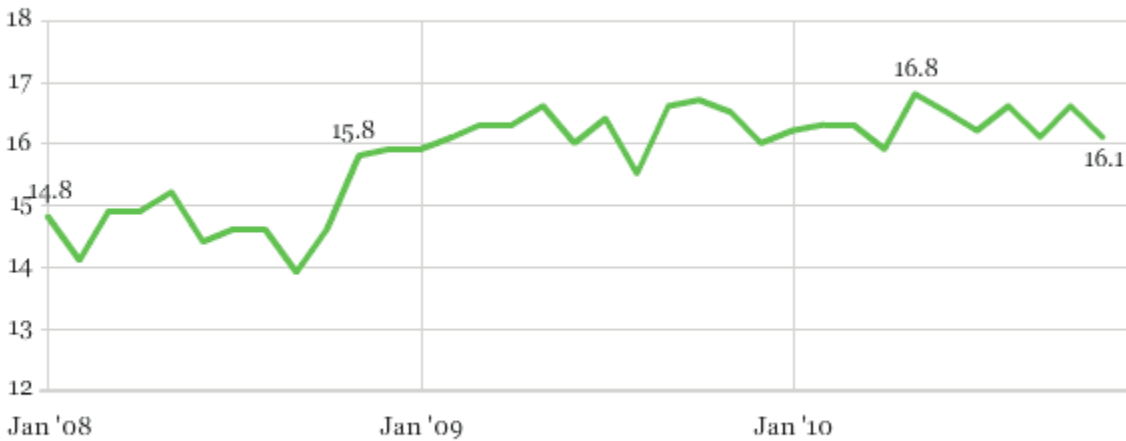
Half of Americans reported having employer-based health coverage in January and February 2008. The figure remained near the 49% mark throughout much of the rest of that year, before dropping to 48% in November 2008, as the financial crisis and unemployment worsened. Over the same time period, Gallup has tracked an increase in the percentage of Americans with government healthcare -- Medicare, Medicaid, or military/veterans' benefits.

Gallup asks Americans about their healthcare coverage daily as part of the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index. The monthly data for November are based on interviews with 27,218 Americans.

Nearly one in six (16.1%) American adults report that they did not have health insurance in November, a figure that is down slightly from a high of 16.8% in May of this year.

Percentage of Americans Without Health Insurance Coverage

Among adults aged 18 and older



Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

GALLUP®

The number of uninsured increased significantly in the fall of 2008 and rose above 16% for the first time in February 2009. Since that time, approximately one in six Americans continue to report that they are uninsured.

Bottom Line

Even as the Obama administration works to implement various aspects of the new healthcare law, many lawmakers in Congress and in numerous U.S. states are actively trying to reverse or change it. A U.S. District Court judge in Virginia on Monday declared a key part of the Affordable Care Act unconstitutional. The ruling against the provision requiring all Americans to buy health insurance starting in 2014 is the first to strike down any part of the law and has created additional uncertainty about its fate. The final decision on the matter could significantly affect whether the elevated number of the uninsured in America decreases over time, one of the primary goals of the legislation.

Although up significantly from 2008, the average percentage of uninsured Americans so far in 2010 is essentially on par with 2009. The number of Americans who say they have employer-based coverage, however, is steadily declining this year compared with last, while the number of those with government healthcare is increasing. The increase in those with government healthcare likely stems from an increasing number of baby boomers becoming eligible for Medicare, as well as a continuing high unemployment rate, which is moving more Americans off employer-based plans and increasing the percentage relying on Medicaid.

Gallup and Healthways will continue to monitor health insurance coverage in the United States and regularly report updates on Gallup.com.

About the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

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

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index survey Nov. 1-30, 2010, with a random sample of 27,218 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 1 percentage point.

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

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

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

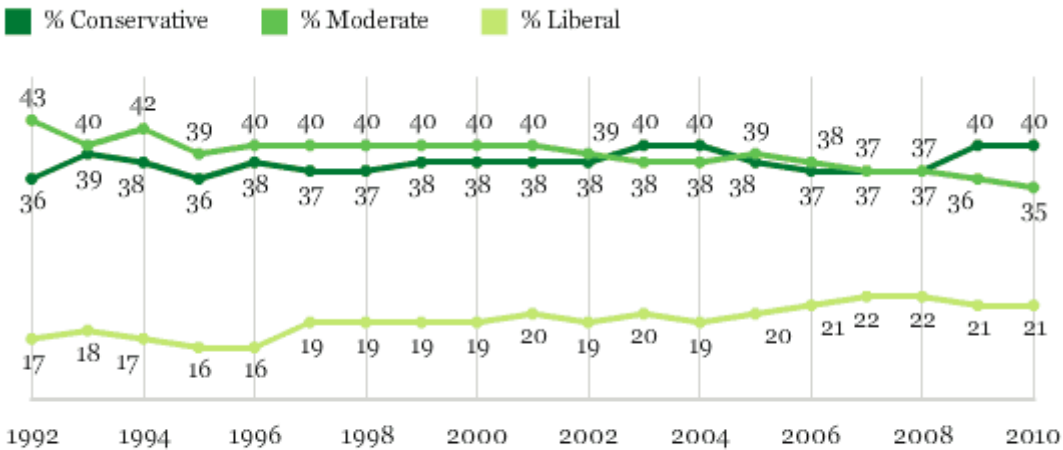
Conservatives Continue to Outnumber Moderates in 2010

Long term, Republicans growing more conservative, Democrats more liberal

December 16, 2010

The political composition of U.S. adults held fairly steady in 2010 compared with 2009. Conservatives remained the largest group, followed by moderates and then liberals. At 35%, the percentage of moderates has declined to a new low, highlighting the increased political polarization that has occurred over the past decade.

Political Ideology of U.S. Adults -- Annual Averages



Data based on stand-alone Gallup and USA Today/Gallup polls

GALLUP*

Gallup measures Americans' political ideology by asking respondents to define their views as very conservative, conservative, moderate, liberal, or very liberal. The trends represent annual averages of stand-alone, multiday Gallup surveys conducted each year, with more than 26,000 interviews in the 2010 data set.

In 2010, as in prior years, relatively few Americans described themselves as either very conservative (10%) or very liberal (6%). The vast majority of Americans favor the more temperate political labels.

Political Ideology of U.S. Adults -- Detailed Responses

How would you describe your political views -- very conservative, conservative, moderate, liberal, or very liberal?

| | 2009 | 2010 |
|-------------------|------|------|
| | % | % |
| Very conservative | 9 | 10 |
| Conservative | 31 | 30 |
| Moderate | 36 | 34 |
| Liberal | 16 | 15 |
| Very liberal | 5 | 6 |
| No opinion | 4 | 5 |
| | 100 | 100 |

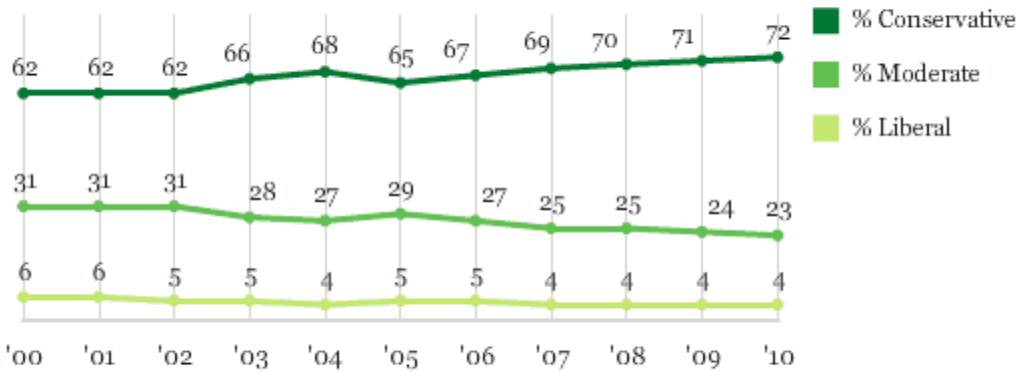
GALLUP*

Fewer people in all three party groups call themselves moderate today than did so in 2002, but the decline is particularly steep among Republicans. The percentage of Republicans calling themselves moderate fell from 31% in 2002 to 27% by 2006, and now stands at 23%. There has

been a commensurate increase in the percentage of Republicans calling themselves conservative, now at a record-high 72%.

Recent Political Ideology Trend -- Among Republicans

Based on annual averages

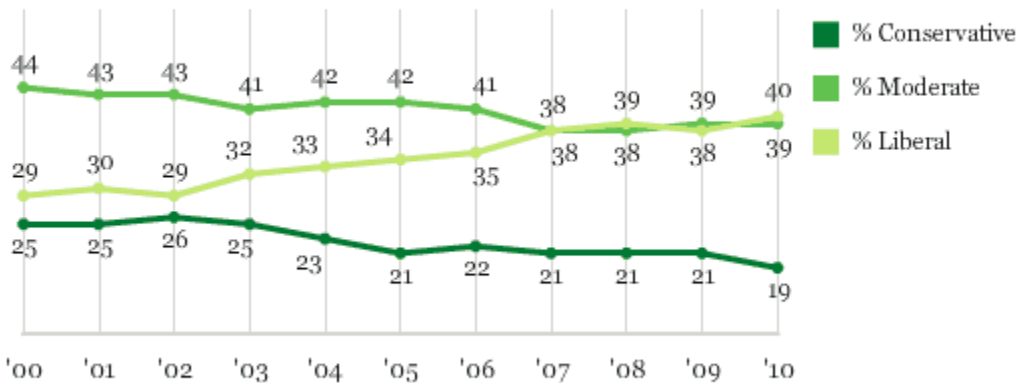


GALLUP®

Among Democrats, Gallup trends document declines in the proportion of moderates as well as conservatives. At the same time, the percentage of Democrats identifying as liberal has climbed from 29% in 2000 to a record-high 40% today.

Recent Political Ideology Trend -- Among Democrats

Based on annual averages

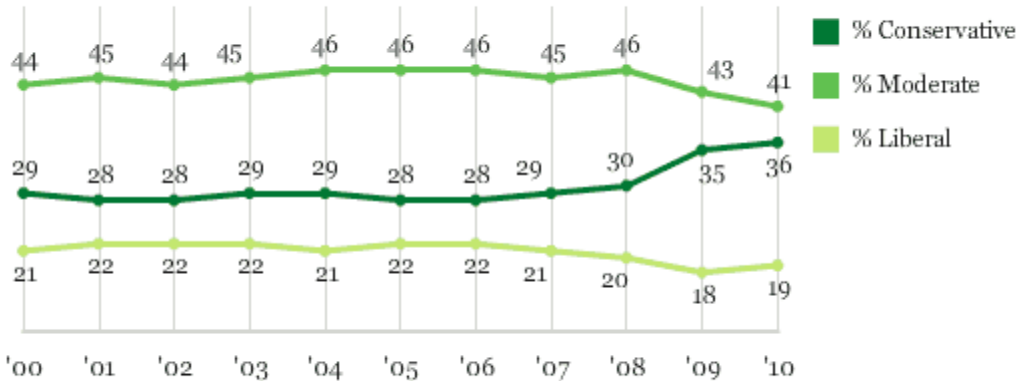


GALLUP®

The ideological orientation of independents was fairly steady from 2000 through 2008, but since 2009, their views have followed the same path as Republicans', becoming less moderate and more conservative. Still, the slight plurality of independents remain moderate.

Recent Political Ideology Trend -- Among Independents

Based on annual averages



GALLUP®

Conservatism in 2010 Peaked in Second Quarter

Although the percentage of conservatives among U.S. adults averaged 40% in 2010, it varied slightly during the year, peaking at 42% in the second quarter (after a 41% reading in the first quarter), in the first few months after passage of the landmark healthcare reform act. The conservative ID subsequently fell to 40% and 39% in the third and fourth quarters, and will bear watching in 2011.

Bottom Line

While the political pendulum in Washington can swing widely, Americans' political ideology, like their party identification, tends to shift more gradually. Such a shift has been underway in recent years. While the changes are not large, they are unmistakable. Moderates are growing fewer in number while the percentages of conservatives and liberals have expanded. Conservatism has gained ground among Republicans and independents, while the growth in liberalism is strictly among Democrats.

Survey Methods

Results are based on aggregated data from Gallup polls conducted in 2010, each based on telephone interviews with 1,000 or more national adults, aged 18 and older. For results based on the total sample of 26,417 national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 1 percentage point.

Other results are based on aggregated Gallup surveys of approximately 1,000 national adults each, aged 18 and older. Sample sizes for the annual compilations range from approximately 10,000 to approximately 40,000. For these results, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 1 percentage point.

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.

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.

Tax Deal Wins Broad Bipartisan Support

Liberal Democrats Are on Board

December 13, 2010

The agreement between President Obama and congressional Republicans to extend tax cuts and unemployment benefits is getting strong bipartisan support. Overall, 60% approve of the agreement while just 22% disapprove.

Broad Backing for Tax Cut Deal

| | Approve | Disapprove | DK |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | % | % | % |
| Total | 60 | 22 | 18=100 |
| Republican | 62 | 21 | 16=100 |
| Conservative | 64 | 22 | 14=100 |
| Democrat | 63 | 24 | 12=100 |
| Liberal | 65 | 20 | 15=100 |
| Independent | 60 | 21 | 18=100 |

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Dec. 9-12, 2010. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

There are virtually no partisan differences in opinions about the agreement -- 63% of Democrats approve of it, as do 62% of Republicans and 60% of independents. Among Democrats, liberals are as supportive of the agreement as are conservative and moderate Democrats.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted Dec. 9-12 among 1,011 adults, finds that on balance more say the agreement will help rather than hurt the U.S. economy and people like themselves.

Good for Economy and Average Americans, Bad for the Deficit

| <i>Plan's effect on ...</i> | Total | Rep | Dem | Ind |
|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | % | % | % | % |
| U.S. economy | | | | |
| Help | 48 | 52 | 50 | 50 |
| Hurt | 29 | 28 | 28 | 30 |
| No difference/DK | <u>23</u> | <u>20</u> | <u>22</u> | <u>20</u> |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| People like you | | | | |
| Help | 47 | 51 | 47 | 50 |
| Hurt | 25 | 24 | 26 | 25 |
| No difference/DK | <u>27</u> | <u>26</u> | <u>26</u> | <u>25</u> |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Budget deficit | | | | |
| Help | 26 | 27 | 30 | 24 |
| Hurt | 46 | 51 | 43 | 48 |
| No difference/DK | <u>28</u> | <u>22</u> | <u>27</u> | <u>28</u> |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Dec. 9-12, 2010. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Nearly half (48%) say the agreement will help the economy, while just 29% think it will hurt the economy. Opinions are similar about the personal impact of the deal: Nearly twice as many say the agreement will help (47%) rather than hurt (25%) people like themselves.

However, far more people say the agreement on tax cuts and unemployment benefits will hurt (46%), rather than help (26%) the federal budget deficit. Opinions about the impact of the agreement -- like views of the deal itself -- show little difference across parties.

Roughly half of Republicans, Democrats and independents say the agreement will both be good for the economy and for people like themselves. Pluralities across all three groups see the agreement will be bad for the federal budget deficit; Republicans (51%) are slightly more likely than Democrats (43%) to say that the agreement will have a negative impact on the deficit.

Obama Gets Mixed Reviews for Bipartisanship on Tax Deal

Majority is less optimistic about leaders' ability to solve nation's problems

December 15, 2010

Americans are very much divided over whether President Obama compromised too much, not enough, or the right amount with Republican leaders on their recent tax agreement. The largest segment of Americans, 38%, believe he struck the right balance, while, by 26% to 21%, slightly more say he did not compromise enough than say he compromised too much. Another 15% are unsure.

Perceptions of How Much President Obama Compromised on Tax Agreement

Do you think President Obama [compromised too much, was about right, (or) did not compromise enough] with Republican leaders on the tax agreement?

| | Too much | About right | Not enough | No opinion |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | % | % | % | % |
| National adults | 21 | 38 | 26 | 15 |
| Republicans | 7 | 37 | 42 | 14 |
| Independents | 21 | 38 | 22 | 20 |
| Democrats | 34 | 40 | 15 | 12 |

USA Today/Gallup, Dec. 10-12, 2010

GALLUP®

These findings are based on a *USA Today*/Gallup poll conducted Dec. 10-12.

Some of the strongest congressional opposition to the tax deal has come from the Democratic caucus, stirring media speculation about whether Obama could face a challenge from the left in 2012. About a third of rank-and-file Democrats believe Obama compromised too much, but the majority (55%) say he either did not compromise enough or was about right.

Along the same lines, most Democrats (78%) say either that their respect for Obama has grown as a result of his work on the tax agreement or that their opinion of him has not changed. Fewer than one in five -- 17% -- say they respect him less.

The views of Democrats on this issue mirror those of the American public.

Reaction to President Obama Over Tax Agreement

Do President Obama's actions in regard to the tax agreement [make you respect him more, do not affect your opinion of President Obama, (or) make you respect him less]?

| | Respect him more | No effect | Respect him less | No opinion |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | % | % | % | % |
| National adults | 21 | 55 | 17 | 7 |
| Republicans | 18 | 55 | 20 | 7 |
| Independents | 22 | 54 | 16 | 8 |
| Democrats | 23 | 55 | 17 | 5 |

USA Today/Gallup, Dec. 10-12, 2010

GALLUP®

Handling of Tax Deal Compounds Americans' Pessimism

The poll was conducted amid heated political debate in Washington over the merits of the compromise, and prior to any votes being cast. The rancorous tone from Congress during this period may not have sat well with Americans, and this is possibly seen in the sharp drop in Congress' approval rating in December to a record-low 13%. Obama's approval rating is largely unchanged.

More specifically, 51% of Americans say the way the president and both parties in Congress have handled the tax matter makes them less optimistic about the government's ability to solve the nation's biggest problems, far outweighing the 20% who are more optimistic.

Effect of Tax Agreement on Outlook for Government's Ability to Solve Problems

Does the handling of tax issues by the president and Republicans and Democrats in Congress in recent days make you [more optimistic, not affect your opinion, (or make you) less optimistic] about the ability of the government to address the biggest problems facing the country?

| | More optimistic | No effect | Less optimistic | No opinion |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | % | % | % | % |
| National adults | 20 | 24 | 51 | 5 |
| Republicans | 26 | 26 | 44 | 3 |
| Independents | 18 | 21 | 55 | 6 |
| Democrats | 16 | 25 | 54 | 5 |

USA Today/Gallup, Dec. 10-12, 2010

GALLUP®

Republicans are a bit less pessimistic in their interpretation of the tax negotiations than independents and Democrats. This may reflect the fact that, by 57% to 48%, Republicans are slightly more likely than Democrats to support congressional passage of the plan, and may therefore be more tolerant of the process that produced it.

More generally, 49% of Americans think Congress should pass the compromise plan, 32% think Congress should not pass it, and 18% are unsure.

Bottom Line

Americans have told Gallup they value compromise over principled conflict. Now that President Obama and Republican leaders have, indeed, compromised over the extension of the Bush tax cuts, Americans seem to be saying "the compromise is fine, but next time, do it more gracefully."

Survey Methods

Results for this *USA Today*/Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Dec. 10-12, 2010, with a random sample of 1,019 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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

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

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

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

Congress' Job Approval Rating Worst in Gallup History

Thirteen percent approve of the way Congress is handling its job

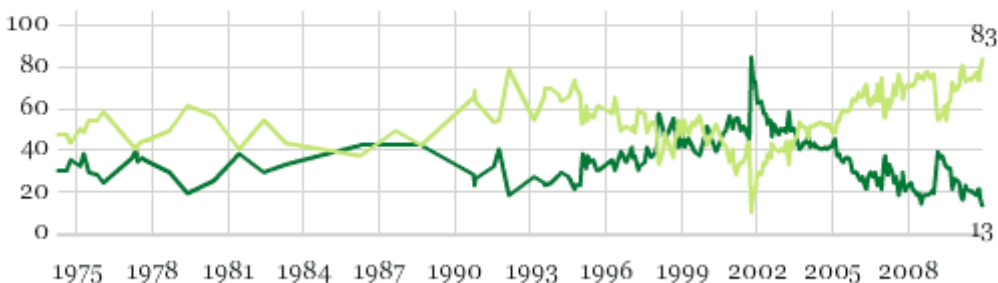
December 15, 2010

Americans' assessment of Congress has hit a new low, with 13% saying they approve of the way Congress is handling its job. The 83% disapproval rating is also the worst Gallup has measured in more than 30 years of tracking congressional job performance.

Do you approve or disapprove of the way Congress is handling its job?

Full trend

■ % Approve ■ % Disapprove



GALLUP®

The prior low approval rating for Congress was 14% in July 2008 when the United States was dealing with record-high gas prices and the economy was in recession.

The current results are based on a Dec. 10-12 Gallup poll, conducted as Congress is finishing work on an important lame-duck session. The session has been highlighted by the agreement on

taxes forged last week by President Obama and Republicans in Congress. The tax deal preserves the 2001 and 2003 income tax rates for all Americans for two years, revises the estate tax, extends unemployment benefits for the long-term unemployed for a year, and reduces payroll taxes for American workers. It is expected to pass despite vocal opposition from some lawmakers.

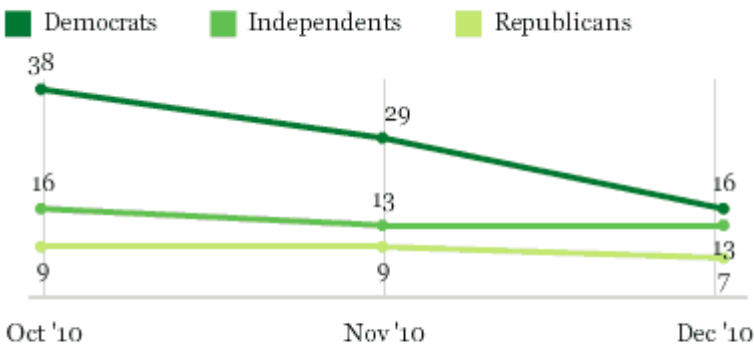
Americans are generally more positive than negative toward the deal, but many Democrats in Congress oppose it.

Frustration with the tax deal among Democrats in the general population could be a major reason for Americans' historically low approval rating of Congress. That frustration could be opposition to the bill's particulars or frustration with the Democrats in Congress opposing the president's deal. Democrats' approval of Congress is down significantly, to 16% now, from 29% in November. The November poll was conducted after Republicans won control of the House of Representatives for 2011-2012 in the midterm elections, so the drop in this month's numbers is not a reaction to the Democrats' midterm losses.

Meanwhile, independents' and Republicans' ratings of Congress are down similar to November.

Approval of Congress, by Political Party

% Approving, recent trend

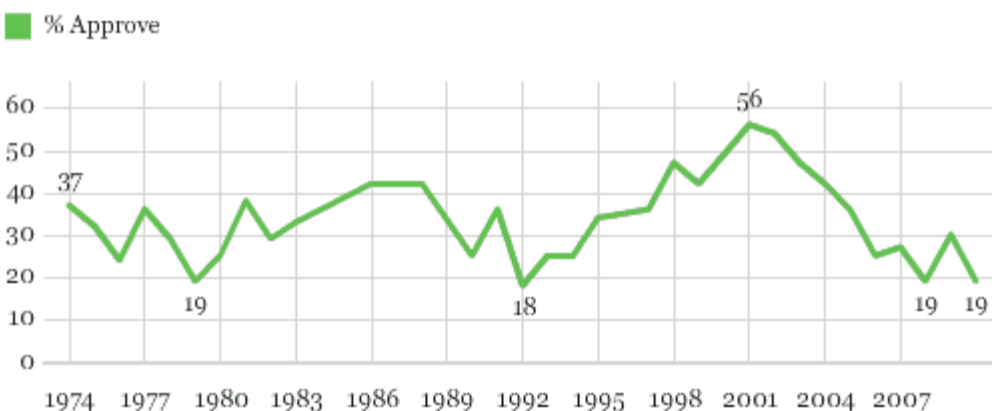


Note: October estimates are an average of two measurements conducted that month.

GALLUP®

For the year, Congress averaged 19% approval among all Americans, tied with the averages for 1979 and 2008, and one percentage point above the 18% average for 1992. Those years were all marked by difficult economic times for the United States.

Yearly Average Approval Ratings of Congress, Gallup Polls



GALLUP®

Despite the historic lows, the prospects for a recovery in Congress' approval ratings in the short term appear good, based on what Gallup has measured in the past when control of Congress changed hands. Gallup documented a 10-point increase in Congress' approval rating from December 1994 to January 1995 after the Republicans officially took control of the House and Senate after the 1994 midterm elections. There was a larger 14-point increase in congressional approval ratings after the Democrats' taking control of Congress in January 2007.

Both increases were fueled by spikes in congressional approval among supporters of the new majority party.

Change in Approval Ratings of Congress Spanning Change in Party Control of Congress

| | All Americans | Democrats | Independents | Republicans |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| December 1994 | 23% | 27% | 25% | 19% |
| January 1995 | 33% | 27% | 29% | 45% |
| Change (pct. pts.) | +10 | 0 | +4 | +26 |
| December 2006 | 21% | 16% | 18% | 32% |
| January 2007 | 35% | 39% | 28% | 37% |
| Change (pct. pts.) | +14 | +23 | +8 | +5 |

GALLUP®

Bottom Line

Americans currently hold Congress in lower esteem for the job it is doing than at any point in the last 36 years. In the past month, many of the supporters it had, largely Democrats, appear to have become frustrated with its work. That frustration seems to be taken out more on the Democratic congressional majority than on the president, whose approval rating has been relatively stable between 44% and 46% since the election among all Americans, and between 78% and 81% among Democrats.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Dec. 10-12, 2010, with a random sample of 1,019 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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

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

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

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

In U.S., More Than 8 in 10 Rate Nurses, Doctors Highly

Health insurance companies receive highest poor rating

December 13, 2010

Americans rate nurses and doctors the best of eight different healthcare providers in the U.S., with more than 8 in 10 saying the medical care they provide is excellent or good. The other six entities measured are institutions. Of these, nursing homes get the lowest positive rating (33%), partly because one in six Americans don't have an opinion of them, while health insurance companies get the highest percentage of "poor" ratings.

Ratings of Medical Care Provided by Aspects of the U.S. Healthcare System

Next, we'd like to read a list of several aspects of the U.S. healthcare system. For each, please tell me if you think the medical care or medical services they provide are generally excellent, good, only fair, or poor. How about -- [RANDOM ORDER]?

| | % Excellent/Good | % Only fair | % Poor |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Nurses | 88 | 11 | 1 |
| Physicians | 84 | 11 | 4 |
| Hospitals | 72 | 20 | 7 |
| Hospital emergency rooms | 60 | 27 | 10 |
| Pharmaceutical or drug companies | 54 | 26 | 18 |
| Walk-in clinics | 54 | 25 | 7 |
| Health insurance companies | 42 | 32 | 24 |
| Nursing homes | 33 | 33 | 16 |

Gallup, Nov. 4-7, 2010

GALLUP

Other than nurses and doctors, Americans are the most positive about hospitals, followed by hospital emergency rooms, pharmaceutical companies, and walk-in clinics.

Even though health insurance companies have the highest percentage of "poor" ratings, 42% of Americans rate the medical services they provide as excellent or good. This may be higher than one would expect, given the negative press surrounding health insurance companies during much of 2009 and 2010, as the new healthcare law moved through the legislative process.

These results are from Gallup's annual Health and Healthcare Survey, conducted Nov. 4-7, 2010. Gallup asked this question once before, in November 2003, but the ratings of each of the eight aspects have not changed dramatically from that time. Americans in 2010 also rated nurses the most honest and ethical of several professions for the 11th year.

Republicans, Seniors Give Health Insurance Companies Higher Ratings

While Americans, regardless of political party, rate nurses and doctors the best on the list, Republicans are more than twice as likely as Democrats to rate the medical services health insurance companies provide as excellent or good -- 63% vs. 28%. Independents, at 39%, are significantly less likely than Republicans to give health insurance companies positive reviews.

Republicans also rate pharmaceutical companies more positively than do Democrats.

Ratings of Medical Care Provided by Aspects of the U.S. Healthcare System, by Party

% Excellent/Good

| | Republicans | Independents | Democrats |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Nurses | 83 | 87 | 89 |
| Physicians | 86 | 82 | 83 |
| Hospital emergency rooms | 58 | 58 | 62 |
| Hospitals | 78 | 68 | 70 |
| Pharmaceutical or drug companies | 62 | 53 | 46 |
| Walk-in clinics | 58 | 52 | 53 |
| Health insurance companies | 63 | 39 | 28 |
| Nursing homes | 33 | 33 | 31 |

Gallup, Nov. 4-7, 2010

GALLUP®

The partisan differences may in part reflect ideological differences between Republicans and Democrats regarding the role of health insurance companies in the United States.

There is also a significant difference in ratings of health insurance companies by age. Americans aged 18 to 44 are the least likely to rate health insurance companies as excellent or good, with 34% doing so. Seniors, at 66%, are significantly more likely than any other age group to rate health insurance companies this highly.

Seniors in general rate most of the eight aspects more highly than do Americans in other age groups. The only provider that less than 50% of seniors rate as excellent or good is nursing homes.

Ratings of Medical Care Provided by Aspects of the U.S. Healthcare System, by Age

% Excellent/Good

| | 18 to 44 | 45 to 64 | 65+ |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| Nurses | 87 | 88 | 87 |
| Physicians | 80 | 87 | 85 |
| Hospital emergency rooms | 53 | 63 | 70 |
| Hospitals | 67 | 71 | 82 |
| Pharmaceutical or drug companies | 44 | 58 | 69 |
| Walk-in clinics | 47 | 61 | 55 |
| Health insurance companies | 34 | 40 | 66 |
| Nursing homes | 37 | 26 | 38 |

Gallup, Nov. 4-7, 2010

GALLUP®

Seniors are also more likely to be insured and to get their health insurance through Medicare, the U.S. government's health insurance program for Americans aged 65 and older.

Americans who have health insurance through Medicare or Medicaid are slightly more likely to give positive ratings to health insurance companies than are those who have private health insurance.

Ratings of Medical Care Provided by Health Insurance Companies, by Coverage Type

| | % Excellent/Good | % Only fair | % Poor |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Medicaid/Medicare | 51 | 31 | 13 |
| Private insurance | 40 | 33 | 26 |

Gallup, Nov. 4-7, 2010

GALLUP®

Bottom Line

Over the next few years, the new healthcare law -- if it remains in its current form -- will require numerous changes to the health insurance system, and millions more Americans will gain access to care. Whether perceptions toward health providers improve in the coming years will be a big test for the law, which seeks to "end some of the worst abuses of the insurance industry." Gallup's current ratings of healthcare providers give a solid baseline from which to detect changes in Americans' views on specific aspects of the U.S. healthcare system, even as the Affordable Care Act is fully implemented in the coming years. There has been little change in these ratings over the past seven years.

It is clear, however, that Americans are currently and have in the past been highly satisfied with the care that nurses and doctors provide, and are largely satisfied with hospital care. The divergence between Americans' more positive ratings of actual healthcare providers -- doctors, nurses, and hospitals -- and lower ratings of health insurance companies suggests that the latter could face the most significant public opinion challenges in the changing healthcare environment.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Nov. 4-7, 2010, with a random sample of 510 adults, aged 18 and older, living in the continental U.S., selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

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

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

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

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

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

Younger Generations Less Likely to Join Boy Scouts

Boy Scouts go on to achieve higher levels of education, make more money

December 13, 2010

As Boy Scouts of America celebrates its 100th anniversary, 39% of adult men in the United States tell Gallup they have been a member of the organization at one time. Fewer men in their 20s and 30s report having been in the Boy Scouts than older men, suggesting that younger generations are not joining at the same rate as previous generations.

Were you ever a member of the Boy Scouts of America?

| | % Yes |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| All national male adults | 39 |
| AGE | |
| 18-24 | 27 |
| 25-34 | 31 |
| 35-49 | 38 |
| 50+ | 45 |

Gallup Daily tracking, April 20-Oct. 4, 2010

GALLUP®

The results are based on interviews with more than 81,000 adult males, conducted as part of Gallup Daily polling April 20-Oct. 4, 2010. Gallup asked male respondents if they were ever a member of the Boy Scouts. The resulting data could include long-term Boy Scouts as well as those who were only briefly members or who were members of the Cub Scouts or other Scout-related programs.

Despite the large proportion of American men overall who report having been Boy Scouts, the figure is 45% among men aged 50 and older, compared with 27% of men aged 18 to 24.

The Gallup data reveal that being a Boy Scout is modestly related to higher average levels of educational attainment. Among those aged 25 and older, 22% of men who have been Boy Scouts report graduating from college, compared with 16% of non-Scouts. Additionally, 19% of men

who have been Boy Scouts have gone on to achieve a postgraduate education, compared with 13% of non-Scouts.

What is your highest completed level of education?

Asked of men aged 25 years old and older

| | % Non-Scouts | % Boy Scouts |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Less than high school diploma | 14 | 6 |
| High school degree or diploma | 31 | 22 |
| Some college | 18 | 23 |
| College graduate | 16 | 22 |
| Postgraduate work or degree | 13 | 19 |

Gallup Daily tracking, April 20-Oct. 4, 2010

GALLUP®

While the relationship between scouting and education is clear, the cause is not. Although it is possible that membership in Boy Scouts promotes and furthers education, it is also possible that Boy Scouts are more likely to come from more prosperous backgrounds or families that value education, or perhaps have higher levels of personal motivation that spur them on to achievement in scouting and in education.

In similar fashion, men who have been Boy Scouts also report higher annual incomes on average than non-Scouts. Twenty-eight percent of former Boy Scouts report an annual income of \$90,000 or more, compared with 20% of non-Scouts. At the same time, 7% of non-Scouts report making less than \$12,000 per year, compared with 4% of men who have been Boy Scouts.

What is your total annual household income before taxes?

Asked of men

| Annual income | % Non-Scouts | % Boy Scouts |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| \$6,000-\$11,999 | 7 | 4 |
| \$12,000-\$35,999 | 31 | 21 |
| \$36,000-\$59,999 | 22 | 23 |
| \$60,000-\$89,999 | 16 | 21 |
| \$90,000+ | 20 | 28 |

Gallup Daily tracking, April 20-Oct. 4, 2010

GALLUP®

Again, as with the education findings, the direction of causality between being a Boy Scout and income level in adulthood cannot be established with these data.

Bottom Line

Gallup data confirm what Boy Scout leadership likely already knows -- that the organization has experienced a proportional membership decline among younger generations. The data also show that men who have been Boy Scouts generally report somewhat higher average educational attainment and income than those who have not been Boy Scouts.

As one of the best known voluntary associations for youth in the United States, Boy Scouts of America has influenced a large proportion of men in the United States. To maintain its influence in the next era, it must address the dwindling membership seen among younger generations.

In collaboration with Baylor University and with funding from the John M. Templeton Foundation, Gallup is collecting nationally representative data to further understand what types of Americans engage in Boy Scouts and the impact of scouting on youth development in the United States.

Survey Methods

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of the Gallup Daily tracking survey April 20-Oct. 4, 2010, with a random sample of 81,409 adult men, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, selected using random-digit-dial sampling.

For results based on the total sample of national adult men, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 1 percentage point.

For results based on the total sample of 36,427 former Boy Scouts, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 1 percentage point.

For results based on the total sample of 44,982 non-Scouts, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 1 percentage point.

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

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

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

Majority of Canadians Support Legalizing Euthanasia

(12/15/10) -

While Quebecers tend to agree with most of the statements related to assisted-dying, Albertans are more likely to reject them.

A majority of Canadians support the legalization of euthanasia in the country, but only a third would consent to a parent ending the life of a child who suffers from a severe form of a condition, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

The online survey of a representative national sample of 1,005 Canadian adults also finds that three-in-four respondents support the decision to grant full parole to Robert Latimer.

Euthanasia and Assisted Suicide

Three-in-five Canadians (63%) generally support legalizing euthanasia in Canada, while one-in-four (24%) are opposed. The highest level of support for legalizing euthanasia is in Quebec (78%) and the lowest in Alberta (48%). Men (67%) and respondents over the age of 55 (71%) are more likely to endorse the legalization of euthanasia than women (58%) and respondents aged 18 to 34 (53%).

| Euthanasia | | | | | | |
|---|-------|------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Next, we'd like to ask you some questions about euthanasia. Generally speaking, do you support or oppose legalizing euthanasia in Canada? | | | | | | |
| Age and Gender | | | | | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Age 18-34 | Age 35-54 | Age 55+ |
| Support | 63% | 67% | 58% | 53% | 65% | 71% |
| Oppose | 24% | 22% | 26% | 30% | 22% | 20% |
| Not sure | 13% | 10% | 16% | 17% | 13% | 9% |

Large majorities of Canadians believe legalizing euthanasia would give people who are suffering an opportunity to ease their pain (81%) and establish clearer guidelines for doctors to deal with end-of-life decisions (72%). Considerably fewer respondents side with the notion that legalizing euthanasia would leave vulnerable people without sufficient legal protection (42%) and send the message that the lives of the sick or disabled are less valuable (33%).

Two-in-five Canadians (41%) believe there should be no punishment for a parent found guilty of assisting a terminally ill son or daughter to die. Albertans are more likely to call for a prison sentence at the discretion of a judge (28%) in these cases.

| Euthanasia | | | |
|--|-------|----------|----------|
| There are many arguments for and against legalizing euthanasia. Do you agree or disagree with each one of the following arguments? | | | |
| | Agree | Disagree | Not sure |
| Legalizing euthanasia would give people who are suffering an opportunity to ease their pain | 81% | 11% | 8% |
| Legalizing euthanasia would establish clearer guidelines for doctors to deal with end-of-life decisions | 72% | 18% | 10% |
| Legalizing euthanasia would leave vulnerable people without sufficient legal protection | 42% | 45% | 14% |
| Legalizing euthanasia would send the message that the lives of the sick or disabled are less valuable | 33% | 59% | 8% |

One-in-four respondents (26%) believe people who help a person to commit suicide should be prosecuted, while 42 per cent disagree. Once again, Quebec and Alberta are on opposite sides, with a majority of Quebecers (56%) thinking people who help a person to commit suicide should not be prosecuted, and more than a third of Albertans (37%) saying they should be.

Specific Scenarios

Most Canadians agree with a doctor being allowed to end a patient's life under two circumstances: when a patient is in a coma with little or no hope of waking and the patient had previously specified they wished to have their life terminated if they were ever to find themselves in this condition (81%); and when a patient is terminally ill and will die in less than six months, and the patient is expected to suffer a great deal of physical and mental anguish during that time.

The public rejects doctor-assisted suicide in cases where a patient has a lifelong, but non-life threatening condition such as being quadriplegic and wishes to end his or her life (55%) and when a patient wishes to die at the same time as their spouse or other loved one (79%).

| Euthanasia | | | |
|--|---------|--------|----------|
| Below are some specific scenarios under which a patient might ask for a doctor's help in ending his or her life. Do you support or oppose allowing the doctor to end the patient's life under each one of these scenarios? | | | |
| | Support | Oppose | Not sure |
| A patient is in a coma with little or no hope of waking. The patient had previously specified they wished to have their life terminated if they were ever to find themselves in this condition | 81% | 13% | 6% |
| A patient is terminally ill and will die in less than six months. The patient is expected to suffer a great deal of physical and mental anguish during that time | 78% | 15% | 7% |
| A patient has a lifelong, but non-life-threatening condition such as being quadriplegic and wishes to end his or her life | 36% | 55% | 9% |
| A patient wishes to die at the same time as their spouse or other loved one | 13% | 79% | 8% |

The Robert Latimer Case

More than a third of Canadians (36%) agree with allowing a parent to euthanize their child who suffers from a severe form of a condition, such as cerebral palsy, while almost half (46%) disagree. While men are evenly divided on this issue (Agree 42%, Disagree 41%), half of women (50%) disagree with this notion.

Robert Latimer was convicted in 1994 of second-degree murder for killing his severely disabled daughter with carbon monoxide poisoning. Latimer’s daughter suffered from severe cerebral palsy and he argued he killed her on compassionate grounds. After having served 10 years in prison, Latimer was granted partial parole two years ago. Last month, Latimer was granted full parole. Three-in-four Canadians (74%) support the decision to grant full parole to Latimer, while only 14 per cent disagree.

Analysis

While most Canadians are open to the concept of legal euthanasia, there are some clear regional differences. Quebecers are way ahead of the national average on most of the questions related to euthanasia, while Albertans are definitely more likely to reject assisted dying in all of its forms.

On the Latimer case, Canadians appear to feel that he has done his time and represents no danger to society. However, almost half of respondents across the country disagree with parents acting in the same fashion Latimer did in the early 1990s. The glaring exception is Quebec, where a majority of respondents agree with allowing a parent to euthanize their child who suffers from a severe form of a condition, and where two-thirds believe similar cases should not result in any type of penalty.

Methodology: From December 1 to December 2, 2010, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 1,005 randomly selected Canadian adults who are Angus Reid Forum panelists. The margin of error—which measures sampling variability—is +/- 3.1%, 19 times out of 20. The results have been statistically weighted according to the most current education, age, gender and region Census data to ensure a sample representative of the entire adult population of Canada. Discrepancies in or between totals are due to rounding.

Canadians Divided on Assuming Non-Combat Role in Afghanistan

(12/13/10) -

Support for the current military engagement remains below the 40 per cent mark across the country.

While just over a third of Canadians support the country's military mission in Afghanistan, the decision to keep 950 soldiers in a strictly non-combat role after 2011 has split views across the country, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

In the online survey of a representative national sample of 2,023 Canadian adults, more than half of respondents (56%, +1) oppose the military operation involving Canadian soldiers in Afghanistan, while just over a third (36%, +1) support the mission. Strong opposition to the war remains highest in Quebec (48%) while Albertans (19%) and Atlantic Canadians (18%) are more likely to strongly support the mission.

| War in Afghanistan - TREND | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Overall, do you support or oppose the military operation involving Canadian soldiers in Afghanistan? | | | | |
| | Dec. 2010 | Oct. 2010 | Aug. 2010 | Jun. 2010 |
| Strongly support | 11% | 11% | 15% | 13% |
| Moderately support | 25% | 25% | 25% | 24% |
| Moderately oppose | 25% | 21% | 23% | 26% |
| Strongly oppose | 31% | 34% | 30% | 33% |
| Not sure | 7% | 10% | 8% | 4% |

Non-Combat Role in 2011

Canada's combat mission in Afghanistan is scheduled to end in July 2011. The federal government has announced that Canada will keep 950 soldiers in Afghanistan until 2014 in a strictly non-combat role to help train the Afghan military.

| War in Afghanistan - TREND | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Do you think Canada made a mistake or did the right thing in sending military forces to Afghanistan? | | | | |
| | Dec. 2010 | Oct. 2010 | Aug. 2010 | Jun. 2010 |
| Made a mistake | 45% | 47% | 43% | 48% |
| Did the right thing | 32% | 32% | 38% | 34% |
| Not sure | 23% | 21% | 20% | 17% |

Almost half of Canadians (48%) agree with the decision to keep Canadian soldiers in a non-combat role in Afghanistan, while 44 per cent disagree with this course of action. Majorities of Albertans (62%) and British Columbians (56%) support the decision, while Quebecers (55%) and Atlantic Canadians (51%) are more likely to oppose it.

Three-in-five respondents who voted for the Conservative Party in the 2008 federal election (62%) support the non-combat mission, along with half of Green Party voters (51%) and half of Liberal Party voters (50%). Conversely, respondents who voted for the Bloc Québécois (68%) or the New Democratic Party (NDP) in the 2008 federal ballot (55%) are more likely to oppose the troops taking on a non-combat role after July 2011.

| War in Afghanistan | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| Now, thinking about the war in Afghanistan, what do you think is the most likely outcome? | | | | | | | |
| | Region | | | | | | |
| | Total | BC | AB | MB/SK | ON | PQ | ATL |
| Clear military victory by U.S. and NATO forces over the Taliban | 8% | 6% | 13% | 7% | 9% | 7% | 8% |
| A negotiated settlement from a position of U.S. and NATO strength that gives the Taliban a small role in the Afghan government | 29% | 21% | 34% | 20% | 37% | 22% | 24% |
| A negotiated settlement from a position of U.S. and NATO weakness that gives the Taliban a significant role in the Afghan government | 14% | 20% | 19% | 15% | 13% | 13% | 11% |
| Military defeat of U.S. and NATO forces by the Taliban | 13% | 17% | 6% | 10% | 9% | 24% | 9% |
| Not sure | 35% | 36% | 28% | 47% | 33% | 34% | 48% |

The Mission

One third of Canadians (32%, =) think Canada did the right thing in sending military forces to Afghanistan, while 45 per cent (-2) believe Canada made a mistake. Across the country, 53 per cent of respondents feel that they have a clear idea of what the war in Afghanistan is all about.

| War in Afghanistan | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| As you may know, Canada's combat mission in Afghanistan is scheduled to end in July 2011. The federal government has announced that Canada will keep 950 soldiers in Afghanistan until 2014 in a strictly non-combat role to help train the Afghan military. All things considered, do you agree or disagree with this decision? | | | | | | |
| Party support in 2008 federal election | | | | | | |
| | Total | Con | Lib | NDP | BQ | Grn |
| Agree | 48% | 62% | 50% | 37% | 25% | 51% |
| Disagree | 44% | 35% | 46% | 55% | 68% | 36% |
| Not sure | 8% | 62% | 50% | 37% | 25% | 51% |

When the War is Over

A large proportion of Canadians (35%) remain undecided on what the most likely outcome of the war in Afghanistan will be. About three-in-ten (29%, 2) foresee a negotiated settlement from a position of U.S. and NATO strength that gives the Taliban a small role in the Afghan government.

Eight per cent of Canadians (+2) expect a clear victory by U.S. and NATO forces over the Taliban, while 14 per cent (-1) think that the Taliban will play a significant role in Afghanistan after the war is over, and a similar proportion (13%, -2) believe that U.S. and NATO forces will ultimately be defeated.

Obama's Plan

Just over a quarter of Canadians (27%, -4) continue to express confidence in the Obama Administration being able to "finish the job" in Afghanistan, while three-in-five (62%, +5) are not too confident or not confident at all in the U.S. federal government.

The Media and the Government

Two-in-five Canadians (43%, -4) claim that the national media has provided the right amount of information about the Afghan mission. For a quarter of respondents (26%, +1), the media is paying too little attention to Afghanistan.

A majority of Canadians (56%, +1) state that the federal government has provided too little information about the conflict, while one-in-four (24%, -1) say the amount of information has been appropriate.

Casualties

At the time this survey was conducted, 153 Canadian soldiers had died in Afghanistan. Respondents to this survey were asked to enter a numeric response to articulate how many Canadian troops they thought had perished in Afghanistan since 2002.

More than a third of Canadians (36%) provided a response between 134 and 166 soldiers, while 32 per cent believe that fewer than 134 soldiers have died in Afghanistan, and an equal proportion (32%) estimated that more than 166 soldiers have died in the conflict.

Methodology: From December 3 to December 6, 2010, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 2,023 randomly selected Canadian adults who are Angus Reid Forum panelists. The margin of error—which measures sampling variability—is +/- 2.2%, 19 times out of 20. The results have been statistically weighted according to the most current education, age, gender and region Census data to ensure a sample representative of the entire adult population of Canada. Discrepancies in or between totals are due to rounding.

Retailers: Fuel Future Sales With The Power Of Social Networks

Toronto – December 10, 2010. Canada is an online social network hotbed, with more than 80% of online Canadians participating in such networks – 45% on a daily basis. Even more intriguing is that *brand friends* have often established a meaningful presence in these networks. Based on new Canadian data from TNS' **Digital Life** – the largest ever global research project into people's online activities and behaviour – these social web worlds may offer significant opportunities for Canadian brands, marketers and, most importantly, retailers.

“In November, as part of TNS Canada's *Consumer Confidence Study*, Canadians indicated that this will be the lowest spending holiday season since 2005. Clearly, retailers need another way to woo consumers. And social media may fit that bill,” said Michael Ennamorato, TNS Canada's Managing Director. “Canadian consumers are even pro-actively seeking relationships with brands they like or are interested in.”

Canadians are seeking out *brand friends* to join their networks for three clear reasons: (1) to get more information about a brand, (2), to support and connect with a favourite brand, and most importantly (3) to find and benefit from promotions and/or special offers. On average, Canadians have five self-initiated *brand friends* in their networks to go with their 120 other friends – women have slightly more of these friends than men (six vs. four), while younger participants have more than older ones – 16-20 year-olds have 10 while 45-60 year-olds have four.

“For Canadian consumers, it's about immediate self-benefit,” Ennamorato continued. “What deals and free stuff can I get?” It may seem one-sided, but it isn't. Retailers can move products through this direct pathway to consumers, or test the appeal of new concepts or campaigns, while consumers get a better deal on products they were going to buy anyway. This is more like a relationship between equals. Really, it's a win-win – but only if retailers get in the game.”

Getting into the game holds another benefit for retailers – they get to join the conversation prospective buyers are having about their purchases. Indeed, among social networkers – 55% of whom are highly engaged in the activity – purchases have taken on a communal aspect. Not only have 29% of participants written positive or negative comments about a brand, but 25% say they

take those comments into account when making purchase decisions. Couple that with the fact that 26% have searched for products or services within a social network and that 15% have actually clicked on embedded ads, and it is more than apparent that these networks can have an enormous impact on sales. In many ways, online social networks represent a modern-day *market square*.

“Quite clearly, to influence these conversations, retailers need to be ready to engage social networkers,” Ennamorato continued. “What should really make social media sing for retailers is this – a whole lot of Canadians are *talking about* brands among their network friends and they are even inviting brands to participate in the discussion. With digital social networks, the ability to really connect with consumers has taken a quantum leap forward.”

LATIN AMERICA

Venezuelans, Colombians Feel Unprepared for Natural Disasters

Majorities believe families, police, hospitals lack preparation

December 16, 2010

The governments of Colombia and Venezuela each declared states of emergency this month in vast areas of their countries where record flooding and landslides have killed more than 250 people and left more than 1 million homeless. Recent Gallup surveys in the two nations find that fewer than one in three believe they personally are ready to deal with natural disasters such as this.

Do you think you and your family are or are not ready to deal with a natural disaster if one should happen in the city or area where you live?

| | Yes, ready | No, not ready | Don't know/ Refused |
|-----------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Latin America median* | 28% | 69% | 4% |
| Colombia | 30% | 69% | 1% |
| Venezuela | 28% | 68% | 4% |

*Based on surveys in 18 Latin American countries in 2010.

The results are from Gallup surveys conducted in Venezuela in July 2010 and in Colombia in July and August 2010.

GALLUP®

Venezuelans and Colombians give the Red Cross much higher marks than they give themselves or any other institutions, with roughly 7 in 10 in each country saying this institution is ready to deal with natural disasters. Roughly half or more of respondents believe their governments, military, and fire departments are ready, while about 4 in 10 think the same of the police, the local hospitals, and charities.

Do you think each of the following people or groups are or are not ready to deal with a natural disaster if one should happen in the city or area where you live?

| | Colombia | Venezuela | Latin America median |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| | “Yes, ready” | “Yes, ready” | “Yes, ready” |
| Red Cross | 73% | 67% | 51% |
| Fire department | 54% | 64% | 48% |
| The military | 53% | 55% | 43% |
| The government | 48% | 51% | 34% |
| Hospitals | 42% | 45% | 34% |
| Charities | 41% | 46% | 33% |
| Police | 40% | 38% | 31% |

The results are from Gallup surveys conducted in Venezuela in July 2010 and in Colombia in July and August 2010.

GALLUP®

While Venezuelans and Colombians are generally more positive about disaster readiness than those in the Latin American region overall, their views suggest that the rain disasters likely caught the populations of these two countries unprepared. Their opinions reveal uncertainty about their governments' competence to lead the relief and recovery efforts. Both populations also seem concerned about the readiness of their hospitals and law enforcement bodies to provide the necessary response.

Venezuelans, Colombians Look to U.S.

Gallup also asked respondents which country they believed would be the first one to assist them if there was a natural disaster and which one would provide the most help. Most Colombians look to the United States as their most important source of prompt and substantial assistance. Venezuelans are far less likely to expect the U.S. to help them.

If there was a large-scale natural disaster in the city or area where you live, which country do you think would provide the greatest amount of help?

If there was a large-scale natural disaster in the city or area where you live, which country do you think would be the fastest to provide help?

Open-ended questions

| Colombia | Fastest help | Greatest help | Venezuela | Fastest help | Greatest help |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| U.S. | 67% | 70% | U.S. | 17% | 21% |
| Colombia | -- | -- | Colombia | 13% | 7% |
| Venezuela | 6% | 1% | Venezuela | -- | -- |
| Brazil | 4% | 3% | Brazil | 11% | 12% |
| Cuba | 0% | 0% | Cuba | 9% | 9% |
| Don't know/ Refused | 16% | 17% | Don't know/ Refused | 37% | 41% |
| Others | 7% | 9% | Others | 13% | 10% |

The results are from Gallup surveys conducted in Venezuela in July 2010 and in Colombia in July and August 2010.

GALLUP®

While 67% of Colombians say the U.S. would be the first country to help and 70% believe it would provide the most help, 17% and 21% of Venezuelans believe the same, respectively. Importantly, though these two countries are located approximately the same distance from the U.S., their diplomatic relations with the U.S. differ enormously. Colombia is a key U.S. ally in Latin America, while Venezuelan president Hugo Chavez is a well-known U.S. adversary.

Venezuelans also seem to feel more helpless than Colombians with regard to humanitarian help from abroad, as 37% had no opinion about which country would be the first to help them in case of a natural disaster and 41% had no opinion about which would provide the most help (the comparative figures for Colombia are 16% and 17%, respectively). Venezuelans are also more likely to expect help from neighboring Colombia than Colombians are to expect the same from Venezuela. Despite strong historical and cultural ties, diplomatic relations between the two nations have been extremely tense over the past five years.

Implications

The rain disasters in Venezuela and Colombia follow similar events in Mexico and devastating earthquakes in Haiti and Chile, capping a year of massive losses in terms of lives and infrastructure in Latin America. According to the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, in 2010 the region suffered 98 natural disasters that killed more than 220,000 people, affected 14 million people, and caused damage costing more than \$49 billion.

In a recent report from the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), Hector Malarin of the IADB's Rural Development, Environment, and Disaster Risk Management division states that "The region faces significant levels of risk that have apparently not been fully gauged by policymakers and society in general. Latin America and the Caribbean have shown unsatisfactory levels of risk management."

Gallup results show that residents of Colombia and Venezuela would likely concur with this assessment, underscoring the need for action toward strengthening the disaster-response leadership, systems, and institutions in these countries. The surveys also shed light on the importance of multilateral cooperation and effective diplomacy among neighboring countries for enhancing disaster preparedness and alleviating Latin Americans' sense of helplessness in the face of catastrophes.

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

Survey Methods

Results are based on face-to-face interviews with 1,000 adults per country, aged 15 and older, conducted in July and August 2010 in Venezuela and Colombia. For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 3.6 percentage points in Colombia and ± 4.1 percentage points in Venezuela. 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.

The comparative figures for Latin America are based on identical surveys conducted in 18 Latin American countries during the same period.

Mauricio Funes Is A Popular President in Central America

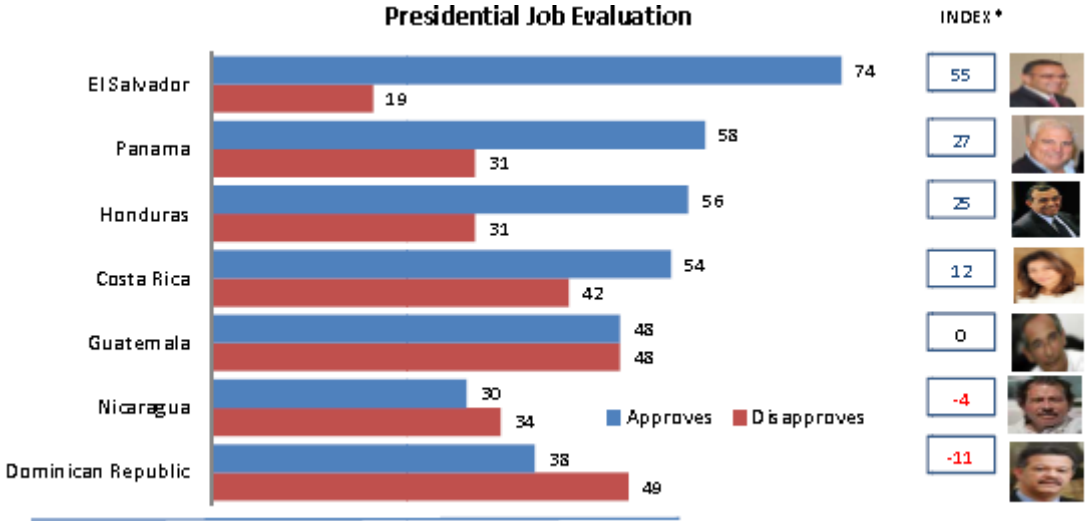
Martinelli and Lobo yield positive evaluations

Ortega and Fernandez in red numbers

Mauricio Funes, President of El Salvador, is the Central American President that yields the highest evaluation for his performance among his fellow citizens (74%), according to the results of a survey carried out by CID Gallup among 8,400 adults in Central America and the Dominican Republic (1, 200 per country with a sample representative of the national population and a margin of error of ± 3 points) during the last four-month period of 2010.

Ricardo Martinelli from Panama (58%) and Porfirio Lobo from Honduras (56%) are in second and third place respectively. Both still keep up the support in their corresponding countries, the first one by strongly promoting investment into infrastructure, whereas the second one has stabilized his country after a harsh political crisis. Laura Chinchilla, approved by 54% Costa Ricans has managed to keep up the support in her country amidst the current international conflict with Nicaragua.

Contrarily, the administrations of Daniel Ortega and Leonel Fernandez do not obtain good result, and in terms of popular approval, they receive 30 and 38 per cent respectively. It is important to mention that an area of speculation has been raised around both presidents about their intentions of getting re-elected in the upcoming elections.

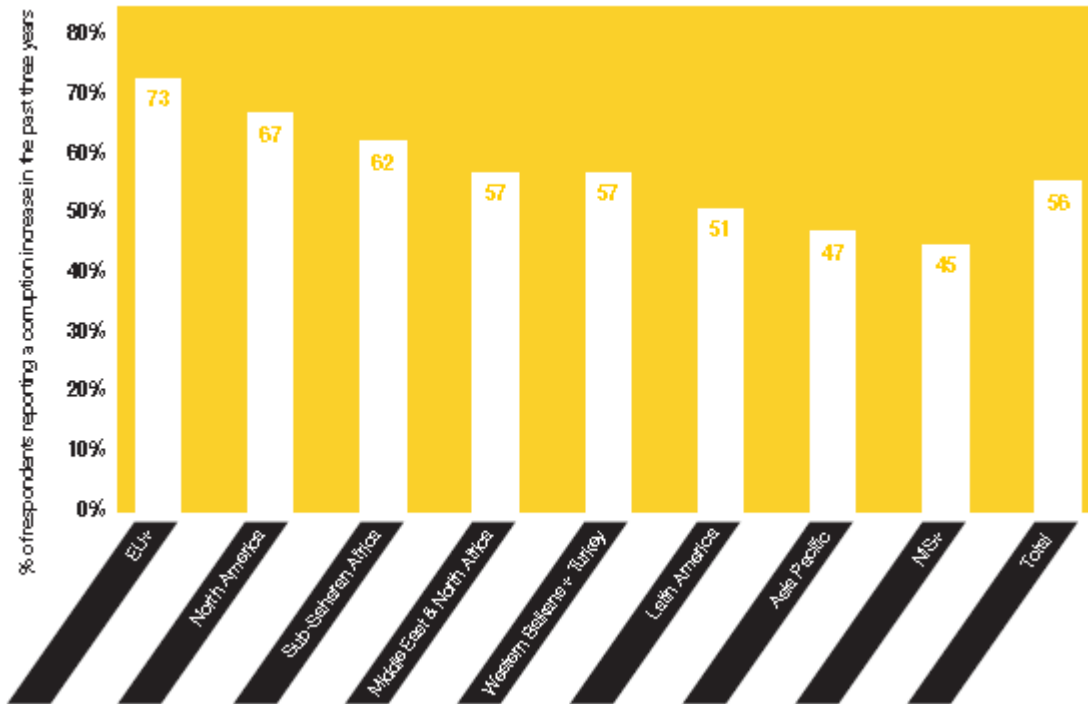


MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS

People See Corruption Getting Worse But Are Ready To Get Involved,

Transparency International global public opinion survey
North Americans and Europeans see biggest rise
Gallup International

Berlin, 9 December 2010 – Corruption has increased over the last three years, say six out of 10 people around the world, and one in four people report paying bribes in the last year. These are the findings of the *2010 Global Corruption Barometer*, a worldwide public opinion survey on corruption, released on International Anti-Corruption Day, by Transparency International (TI).



Views on corruption trends are most negative in Europe and North America, where 73 per cent and 67 per cent of people respectively think corruption has increased over the last three years. Despite these results, the survey also found that seven out of 10 people would be willing to report an incident of corruption.

| SERVICE PROVIDER | ASIA PACIFIC | EU+ | LATIN AMERICA | MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA | NIS+ | NORTH AMERICA | SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | WESTERN BALKANS + TURKEY | TOTAL |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----|---------------|----------------------------|------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| Police | 9% | 4% | 19% | 37% | 38% | 4% | 44% | 15% | 29% |
| Registry & Permit Services | 7% | 3% | 12% | 30% | 20% | 5% | 41% | 9% | 20% |
| Judiciary | 14% | 3% | 23% | 30% | 26% | 6% | 20% | 14% | 14% |
| Customs | 8% | 7% | 17% | 23% | 27% | 5% | 13% | 14% | 10% |
| Utilities | 9% | 2% | 9% | 23% | 5% | 3% | 15% | 5% | 8% |
| Medical Services | 8% | 2% | 11% | 21% | 28% | 3% | 13% | 15% | 8% |
| Education System | 5% | 3% | 9% | 23% | 20% | 4% | 8% | 10% | 6% |
| Land Services | 12% | 4% | 11% | 29% | 25% | 8% | 4% | 12% | 6% |
| Tax Authorities | 9% | 2% | 8% | 15% | 10% | 3% | 4% | 7% | 4% |

Percent of People who report paying a bribe in last 12 months by service/institution and region

“The fall-out of the financial crises continues to affect people’s opinions of corruption, particular in Europe and North America. Institutions everywhere must be resolute in their efforts to restore good governance and trust,” said Huguette Labelle, Chair of Transparency International. “It is heartening that so many people are ready to take a stand against corruption. This willingness must be mobilised.”

The *2010 Global Corruption Barometer* surveys more than 91,000 people in 86 countries and territories. It focuses on petty bribery, perceptions of public institutions and views of whom people trust to combat corruption.

Petty bribery: regional differences matter

The survey showed that in the past 12 months one in four people paid a bribe to one of nine institutions and services, from health to education to tax authorities. The police are named the most frequent recipient of bribes, according to those surveyed, with 29 per cent of those who had contact with the police reporting that they paid a bribe.

Sub-Saharan Africans report paying the most bribes: more than one in two people report paying a bribe in the past 12 months. This compares to 36 per cent of people surveyed in the Middle East and North Africa, 32 per cent in the Newly Independent states, 23 per cent in Latin America, 19 per cent in the Western Balkans and Turkey, 11 per cent in Asia Pacific and just 5 per cent in European Union countries and North America.

More than 20 countries report significantly more petty bribery than in 2006, when the same question was asked in the Barometer. The biggest number of reported bribery payments in 2010 is in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Cameroon, India, Iraq, Liberia, Nigeria, Palestine, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Uganda where more than 50 per cent of people surveyed paid a bribe in the past 12 months.

Almost half of all respondents say they paid bribes to avoid problems with the authorities and a quarter say it was to speed up processes.

Most worrying is the fact that bribes to the police have almost doubled since 2006, and more people report paying bribes to the judiciary and for registry and permit services than did so five years ago.

Bribery and the poor

The demographics of bribery continue to disadvantage the poor and the young. As in past surveys, lower income earners report paying more bribes than higher income earners. Poorer people are twice as likely to pay bribes for basic services, such as utilities, medical services and education, than wealthier people.

“Corruption is a regressive tax. This injustice must be addressed. The marginalised and poor remain the most vulnerable to extortion. Governments should do more to identify corruption risks in basic services and to protect their citizens,” said Labelle.

A third of all people under the age of 30 report paying a bribe in the past 12 months, compared to less than one in five people over 51 years of age.

Lack of trust in public officials

Sadly, few people trust their governments or politicians. Eight out of 10 say political parties are corrupt or extremely corrupt. The civil service and parliament are considered the next most corrupt institutions.

Half the people questioned say their government’s action to stop corruption is ineffective. This reflects little change over time; however, opinions have worsened slightly since 2007 in Asia Pacific, Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa – while they have improved in the Newly Independent States and North America.

And although a large majority of people – seven out of 10 – say they would report a corrupt act if they saw one, if they are victims of corruption, this drops to about half.

“The message from the 2010 Barometer is that corruption is insidious. It makes people lose faith. The good news is that people are ready to act,” said Labelle. “Better whistleblower protection and greater access to information are crucial. Public engagement in the fight against corruption will force those in authority to act; and will give people further courage to speak out and stand up for a cleaner, more transparent world,” she added.

Transparency International is the global civil society organisation leading the fight against corruption

Note to editors: The Barometer, now in its seventh edition, covers 86 countries. It was carried out between 1 June 2010 and 30 September 2010. Gallup International Association conducted the survey on behalf of TI in 84 countries. In Bangladesh the survey was conducted by TI Bangladesh and in Mongolia by the Independent Authority against Corruption of Mongolia. Full survey data for the Barometer, including country level information, is available at www.transparency.org/gcb

CYBERWORLD




Canadians More Hooked on Online Videos Than Americans and Britons

(12/14/10) -

More than half of people who visit video-sharing websites do so to watch music videos from pop/rock groups.

The vast majority of people in Canada, the United States and Britain are enjoying user-generated content on video-sharing websites, but many are also turning their computers and laptops into virtual jukeboxes, a new Angus Reid Public Opinion poll has found.

The online survey of representative national samples also shows that Canadians are more likely to be heavy users of video-sharing websites, and also more eager to share links with co-workers, friends and relatives than Britons or Americans.

| Online Video | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <i>To respondents who have visited video-sharing websites: When you visit these websites, what kind of videos do you watch? Select all that apply?</i> | | | |
| | CANADA  | UNITED STATES  | GREAT BRITAIN  |
| Original videos posted by users | 64% | 62% | 56% |
| Music videos from pop/rock groups (both old and recent) | 54% | 57% | 62% |
| Scenes from television shows (both old and recent) | 38% | 37% | 48% |
| Highlights from professional sporting events (both old and recent) | 21% | 22% | 26% |
| TV ads (both old and recent) | 21% | 22% | 22% |
| Other | 9% | 8% | 7% |

Visits to Video-Sharing Websites

Two-in-five Britons (40%), one third of Americans (35%) and three-in-ten Canadians (30%) say they never visit video-sharing websites (such as YouTube, Dailymotion, Truveo, etc.) over the course of an average week. Canadians are more likely to visit these video-sharing websites on a daily basis (16%) than Americans (12%) and Britons (9%).


| Online Video | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <i>To respondents who have visited video-sharing websites: Have you ever forwarded a video link to a co-worker, friend or relative?</i> | | | |
| | CANADA  | UNITED STATES  | GREAT BRITAIN  |
| Yes, I have forwarded a video link | 70% | 57% | 51% |
| No, I have never forwarded a video link | 30% | 43% | 49% |

User-Generated Content and Music

Respondents who have visited video-sharing websites were asked to describe the videos they normally watch. Three-in-five Canadians (64%) and Americans (62%) who have visited video-sharing websites say they see original videos posted by users, along with 56 per cent of Britons. A large proportion of respondents (62% of Britons, 57% of Americans and 54% of Canadians) say they watch music videos from pop/rock groups online (both old and recent).

Television Shows, Sports and Ads

Britons (48%) are clearly more likely than Canadians (38%) or Americans (37%) to rely on video-sharing websites to watch scenes from television shows (both old and recent). Britons are also slightly more likely to use video-sharing websites to look at highlights from professional sporting events (26%, compared to 22% for the U.S. and 21% for Canada). TV ads are seen by about one-in-five respondents in the three countries.

| Online Video | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <i>To respondents who have visited video-sharing websites: Have you ever received a video link from a co-worker, friend or relative?</i> | | | |
| | CANADA  | UNITED STATES  | GREAT BRITAIN  |
| Yes, I have received a video link | 85% | 71% | 70% |
| No, I have never received a video link | 15% | 29% | 30% |

Sharing

Half of Britons (51%) and about three-in-five Americans (57%) who visit video-sharing websites say they have forwarded a video link to a co-worker, friend and relative, and more than two thirds (USA 71%, BRI 70%) have received a link from somebody they know.

Canadians are evidently keener on playing an active role in the dissemination of video links, with 70 per cent saying they have forwarded a link to a co-worker, friend or relative, and 85 per cent stating that they have received a link.

Analysis

As the anonymous contributor of user-generated content celebrates the fourth anniversary of its naming as Time Magazine's Person of the Year, people in Canada, the United States and Britain are all enjoying the original videos posted by other users on video-sharing websites.

However, the recent changes in programming from the traditional sources of music videos appear to have pushed music fans to the web. Sizeable majorities of respondents who are using video-sharing websites are watching music videos. For Britons, this category is actually more sought after than user-generated content.

Canadians are definitely more hooked on video content than their American and British counterparts, and a large component of the population is not only ready to receive a video link from a co-worker, relative or friend, but also eager to forward it to a new list of contacts.

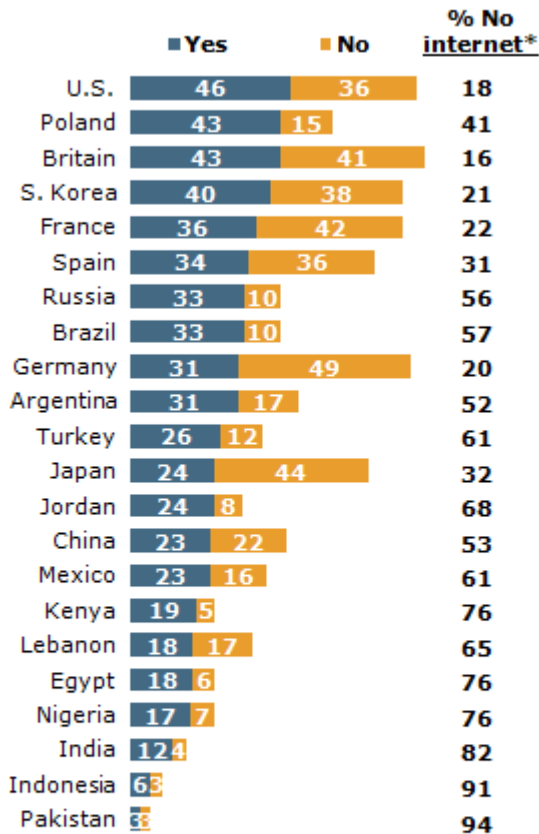
Methodology: From November 25 to December 1, 2010 Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey among 1,012 Canadian adults who are Angus Reid Forum panellists, 1,003 American adults who are Springboard America panellists, and 2,002 British adults who are Springboard UK panellists. The margin of error—which measures sampling variability—is +/- 3.1% for Canada and the United States and 2.2% for Great Britain. The results have been statistically weighted according to the most current education, age, gender and region Census data to ensure samples representative of the entire adult population of Canada, the U.S. and Great Britain. Discrepancies in or between totals are due to rounding.

Global Publics Embrace Social Networking

Computer and Cell Phone Usage Up Around the World

December 15, 2010

Social Networking Usage



* Respondents who do not use the internet or email.

Based on total sample. "Don't know/Refused" not shown.

Samples in China, India and Pakistan are disproportionately urban. See the Methods section for more information.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q66.

Although still a relatively young technology, social networking is already a global phenomenon. In regions around the world -- and in countries with varying levels of economic development -- people who use the internet are using it for social networking. And this is particularly true of young people.

Meanwhile, other forms of technology are also increasingly popular across the globe. Cell phone ownership and computer usage have grown significantly over the last three years, and they have risen dramatically since 2002.

While social networking has spread globally, it is particularly widespread in the country where it began. Among the 22 publics surveyed, Americans most often say they use websites like Facebook and MySpace: 46% use such sites, 36% use the internet, but do not access these sites, and 18% say they never go online.

The survey finds three countries close behind the United States in social network usage: in Poland (43%), Britain (43%) and South Korea (40%), at least four-in-ten adults say they use such sites. And at least a third engage in social networking in France (36%), Spain (34%), Russia (33%) and Brazil (33%).¹

Germans and the Japanese stand out among highly connected publics for their comparatively low levels of participation in social networking. While 31% of Germans use these types of sites, 49% go online at least occasionally but choose not to use them. In Japan, 24% are engaged in social networking, while 44% have internet access but are not engaged.

The survey by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project, conducted April 7 to May 8, also finds that, while involvement in social networking is relatively low in many less economically developed nations, this is largely due to the fact that many in those countries do not go online at all, rather than disinterest in social networking in particular. When people use the internet in middle and low income countries, they tend to participate in social networking.

For example, in both Russia and Brazil, most respondents do not go online; among those who do use the internet, however, social networking is very popular. In both nations, 33% say they use social networking sites, while only 10% have internet access but are not involved in social networking.

The same general pattern holds true in the two African nations surveyed -- in Kenya and Nigeria, when people have the opportunity to go online, they tend to use social networking sites. Roughly one-in-five Kenyans (19%) participate in social networking, while just 5% use the internet but do not participate. Similarly, 17% of Nigerians go to these sites, while only 7% go online but do not access such sites.

Among the 22 countries polled, social networking is least prevalent in Indonesia (6%) and Pakistan (3%). In both nations, more than 90% of the population does not use the internet.

Demographic Differences in Social Networking

In every nation surveyed, there is a notable age gap on this issue. Social networking is especially popular among people younger than age 30 -- in 12 of the countries polled, a majority of this age group uses these types of sites. There are only three countries -- Britain, Poland and the U.S. -- in which most 30 to 49 year-olds are involved in social networking. And there is no country in which even one-quarter of those ages 50 and older are involved.

Young Much More Likely to Use Social Networking

% That use social networking (based on total)

| | 18-29 | 30-49 | 50+ | Oldest- youngest gap |
|-----------|-------|-------|-----|----------------------------|
| | % | % | % | |
| U.S. | 77 | 55 | 23 | -54 |
| Germany | 86 | 36 | 8 | -78 |
| Britain | 81 | 58 | 16 | -65 |
| France | 78 | 40 | 13 | -65 |
| Spain | 74 | 36 | 12 | -62 |
| Poland | 82 | 57 | 12 | -70 |
| Russia | 65 | 36 | 10 | -55 |
| Turkey | 55 | 22 | 3 | -52 |
| Jordan | 47 | 12 | 6 | -41 |
| Lebanon | 39 | 12 | 3 | -36 |
| Egypt | 37 | 8 | 8 | -29 |
| S. Korea | 81 | 42 | 6 | -75 |
| Japan | 63 | 31 | 6 | -57 |
| China | 49 | 21 | 4 | -45 |
| India | 20 | 6 | 3 | -17 |
| Indonesia | 14 | 2 | 0 | -14 |
| Pakistan | 5 | 1 | 0 | -5 |
| Brazil | 59 | 29 | 10 | -49 |
| Argentina | 54 | 33 | 10 | -44 |
| Mexico | 47 | 16 | 6 | -41 |
| Kenya | 26 | 13 | 8 | -18 |
| Nigeria | 21 | 15 | 7 | -14 |

Based on total. In Germany and Britain, there are fewer than 100 respondents 18 to 29 years old (N=94 and 88, respectively).

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q66.

In 10 countries, a gap of at least 50 percentage points separates the percentage of 18 to 29 year-olds who use social networking sites and the percentage of those ages 50 and older who do so.

The age gap is perhaps most striking in Germany, where 86% of people younger than age 30 take part in social networking, compared with 36% of 30 to 49 year-olds and just 8% of those ages 50 and older.

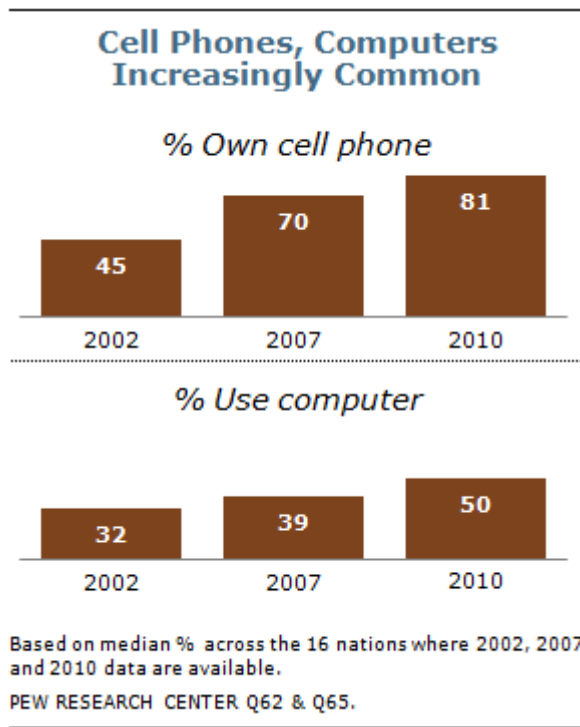
While it is true that the young are more likely to go online, these age gaps are not driven solely by internet usage. Even among internet users, young people are more likely to participate in social networking.

There are relatively few gender gaps across the countries surveyed. For the most part, men and women tend to engage in social networking at roughly the same rates.

However, there are a few exceptions, including Turkey, where about one-third of men (34%) use social networking, compared with only 19% of women. Similarly, in Japan, 30% of men report that they are involved in social networking, while just 19% of women say the same.

The U.S. is the only country in which women are significantly more likely than men to use social networking. While 52% of American women engage in social networking, just 41% of men do so. This gap is not driven by a difference in access -- similar percentages of women (18%) and men (17%) say they do not access the internet.

Technology Trends



More people around the world are using computers and cell phones than was the case just three years ago, and the increase is especially dramatic compared with 2002. Internet usage has also become more widespread in recent years, and more now say they send or receive email at least occasionally.

Looking across the 16 countries for which trends are available, the median percentage of people who own a cell phone has increased by 36 percentage points since 2002. The current median is 81%, compared with 45% earlier in the decade. In 2007, the median percentage owning cell phones across these 16 countries was 70%.

The increase in cell phone ownership has been especially dramatic in Russia. About eight-in-ten Russians (82%) now say they own a cell phone, compared with just 8% in 2002. In 2007, about two-thirds (65%) had a cell phone. In Kenya, cell phone ownership has increased sevenfold, from 9% in 2002 to 65% in 2010, and far more also own cell phones in Jordan (up by 59

percentage points), Argentina (49 points), China (40 points) and Indonesia (38 points) than did so in 2002.

Cell Phone Ownership Trends

| | <i>% Saying they own a cell phone</i> | | | <i>Pct point change</i> | |
|-----------|---|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| | 2002 | 2007 | 2010 | 02-10 | 07-10 |
| | <i>%</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>%</i> | | |
| Jordan | 35 | 57 | 94 | +59 | +37 |
| Kenya | 9 | 33 | 65 | +56 | +32 |
| China | 50 | 67 | 90 | +40 | +23 |
| Indonesia | 8 | 27 | 46 | +38 | +19 |
| Russia | 8 | 65 | 82 | +74 | +17 |
| Argentina | 28 | 63 | 77 | +49 | +14 |

Only the six countries with double-digit increases in cell phone ownership between 2007 and 2010 shown.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q65.

Computer usage has also increased considerably, although at a slower pace than cell phone ownership. Currently, across the 16 countries where trends are available the median percentage of computer users is 50%; in 2007, the median was 39% and, in 2002, a median of 32% said they used a computer at least occasionally.

In Russia, where just about one-in-five (19%) said they used a computer at least occasionally in 2002 and 36% said that was the case in 2007, nearly half (47%) now use a computer. Four other countries have also seen a double-digit increase in computer usage compared with just three years ago. That is the case in Argentina (from 35% in 2007 to 50% in 2010), Turkey (from 29% to 42%), China (from 40% to 50%), and Kenya (from 12% to 22%).

Internet and Email Usage Up

% Use internet



% Use e-mail



Based on median % across the 18 nations where 2007 and 2010 data are available.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q63 & Q64.

As people have gained more access to computers and cell phones, internet and email usage have also increased. A median of 45% across the 18 countries for which 2007 trends are available now say they use the internet at least occasionally; three years ago, when the Pew Global Attitudes Project first asked this question, a median of 35% said that was the case. The median percentage that sends or receives email at least occasionally has also risen, although not as steeply, from 29% in 2007 to 34% in 2010.

As is the case with cell phone ownership and computer usage, internet usage has become especially more widespread in Russia. More than four-in-ten Russians (44%) now say they use the internet at least occasionally, compared with just a quarter in 2007.

In three of the four Western European countries surveyed -- Spain, Britain and Germany -- where a majority already said they used the internet three years ago, the percentage saying that is the case has increased by double digits. For example, about two-thirds (68%) in Spain now say they use the internet; a much narrower majority (54%) said that was the case in 2007.

Internet Usage Trends

% Saying they use the internet

| | 2007 | 2010 | Change |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| | % | % | |
| Russia | 25 | 44 | +19 |
| Spain | 54 | 68 | +14 |
| Poland | 45 | 58 | +13 |
| Turkey | 26 | 39 | +13 |
| Kenya | 11 | 24 | +13 |
| China | 34 | 46 | +12 |
| Argentina | 35 | 47 | +12 |
| Britain | 72 | 83 | +11 |
| Germany | 66 | 77 | +11 |

Only the nine countries with double-digit increases in internet usage between 2007 and 2010 shown.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q63.

In six of the 18 countries for which trends are available, the percentage saying they send or receive email at least occasionally has increased by 10 percentage points or more since 2007.

In Poland, about half (51%) now say they use email, compared with just about a third (34%) three years ago, and, in Russia, twice as many say they communicate via email as said so in 2007 (33% vs. 16%). Double-digit shifts are also evident in Spain (up 13 percentage points), Argentina (13 points), Britain (10 points) and Turkey (10 points).

While access to computers, cell phones, the internet and email has become more widespread across much of the world, fewer in Lebanon now say they use this type of technology than did so in 2007. The declines in reported computer and email usage among Lebanese respondents are especially notable. Just over half (52%) now say they use computers, compared with 61% in 2007; and while just about a third (35%) say they send or receive email at least occasionally, 56% said that was the case three years ago.

Young, Educated More Connected

Cell Phones, Internet Usage High Among the Young

% Saying they use the internet

| | 18-29 | 30-49 | 50+ | Oldest- youngest gap |
|--------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| | % | % | % | |
| China | 83 | 44 | 16 | -67 |
| Poland | 90 | 77 | 25 | -65 |
| Russia | 78 | 49 | 18 | -60 |
| Japan | 98 | 83 | 42 | -56 |
| Turkey | 67 | 39 | 11 | -56 |

% Saying they own a cell phone

| | 18-29 | 30-49 | 50+ | Oldest- youngest gap |
|---------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| | % | % | % | |
| Poland | 96 | 94 | 53 | -43 |
| Lebanon | 94 | 81 | 54 | -40 |
| Mexico | 65 | 55 | 29 | -36 |
| India | 82 | 74 | 49 | -33 |
| Brazil | 84 | 79 | 51 | -33 |

Only the five countries with the largest gaps shown.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q63 & Q65.

Across the world, the adoption of these technologies is consistently more common among the young and the well-educated.

Specifically, people younger than age 30 and those with a college education are especially likely to say they use the internet and own a cell phone.

Significant differences across age and educational groups also characterize computer and email usage.

For example, while nine-in-ten Poles ages 18 to 29 utilize the internet at least occasionally, only a quarter of those ages 50 and older say the same. In China, more than eight-in-ten (83%) of those ages 18 to 29 say they use the internet, compared with only 16% of those ages 50 and older.

The same pattern holds for cell phone ownership. For instance, nearly all Poles younger than age 50 own a cell phone (96% of those ages 18 to 29 and 94% of those ages 30 to 49), but only a slim majority (53%) of those ages 50 and older say they have a mobile phone.

Education and Internet Usage, Cell Phone Ownership

% Saying they use
the internet

| | No college % | College % | Gap |
|--------|--------------------|--------------|-----|
| Jordan | 20 | 88 | +68 |
| Egypt | 9 | 71 | +62 |
| Kenya | 14 | 68 | +54 |
| Brazil | 36 | 89 | +53 |
| Turkey | 35 | 88 | +53 |

% Saying they own
a cell phone

| | No college % | College % | Gap |
|----------|--------------------|--------------|-----|
| Pakistan | 35 | 77 | +42 |
| Mexico | 45 | 86 | +41 |
| Kenya | 60 | 87 | +27 |
| Nigeria | 64 | 91 | +27 |
| Poland | 73 | 97 | +24 |

Only the five countries with largest gaps shown. In Turkey, there are fewer than 100 respondents who have attended college (N=88).

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q63 & Q65.

Similar gaps of more than 30 percentage points between the young and old appear in Lebanon, Mexico, Brazil, India and Indonesia.

Age gaps in internet usage and cell phone ownership exist in nearly all of the 22 countries polled, regardless of a country's level of economic development or technological advancement.

The education gap in internet usage and cell phone ownership is just as striking. In Jordan, nearly nine-in-ten (88%) of those who have attended college use the internet, while only one-in-five of those who did not attend college say the same. Education gaps of more than 50 percentage points are also found in Egypt, Kenya, Brazil, Turkey and Mexico.

Similarly, the college educated are consistently more likely than those with less education to say they own a cell phone. This is especially true in Pakistan, where 77% of people with at least some college education have a cell phone, compared with 35% of those without a college education. In Mexico, 86% of those who have attended college own a cell phone, while just 45% of those who have not attended college own one.

Limited Gender Gaps

Few Countries Have Internet Gender Gap

% Saying they use the internet

| | Men | Women | Gap |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | % | % | |
| U.S. | 82 | 81 | -1 |
| Germany | 84 | 69 | -15 |
| Britain | 86 | 79 | -7 |
| Spain | 69 | 67 | -2 |
| France | 77 | 78 | +1 |
| Russia | 47 | 42 | -5 |
| Poland | 58 | 58 | 0 |
| Turkey | 47 | 31 | -16 |
| Lebanon | 37 | 33 | -4 |
| Jordan | 32 | 32 | 0 |
| Egypt | 21 | 24 | +3 |
| Japan | 72 | 57 | -15 |
| India | 22 | 11 | -11 |
| Indonesia | 13 | 6 | -7 |
| Pakistan | 9 | 2 | -7 |
| S. Korea | 81 | 75 | -6 |
| China | 47 | 46 | -1 |
| Mexico | 43 | 34 | -9 |
| Brazil | 46 | 40 | -6 |
| Argentina | 49 | 47 | -2 |
| Nigeria | 29 | 14 | -15 |
| Kenya | 29 | 19 | -10 |

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q63.

There are limited gender differences in use of technology such as computers, cell phones, and the internet.

For instance, double-digit gaps in internet usage exist in only six of the 22 nations surveyed, with men consistently more likely than women to say they use the internet.

About seven-in-ten (72%) Japanese men use the internet, but only 57% of women say the same. And in India, while overall internet usage is low, men are twice as likely as women to say they use the internet (22% vs. 11%). Double-digit differences also appear in Turkey, Germany, Nigeria and Kenya.

However, in most of the countries surveyed, there are no substantial gender differences in internet usage.

This holds true in countries with high technology usage, such as the United States and France, as well as in countries with less internet usage, such as China and Jordan.

There are also limited gender differences in cell phone ownership. In all, double-digit gender gaps for cell phone ownership exist in only five of the 22 nations polled.

The largest gap is in Pakistan, where a majority of men (52%) own a cell phone, compared with about a quarter of women (23%).

View the full report (PDF) for the topline findings and survey methodology at pewglobal.org.

1. Respondents in each country were given examples of popular social networking sites in their country; see p.26 in the full report (PDF) for details.

Generations Online in 2010

December 16, 2010

There are still notable differences by generation in online activities, but the dominance of the Millennial generation that we documented in our first "Generations" report in 2009 has slipped in many activities.

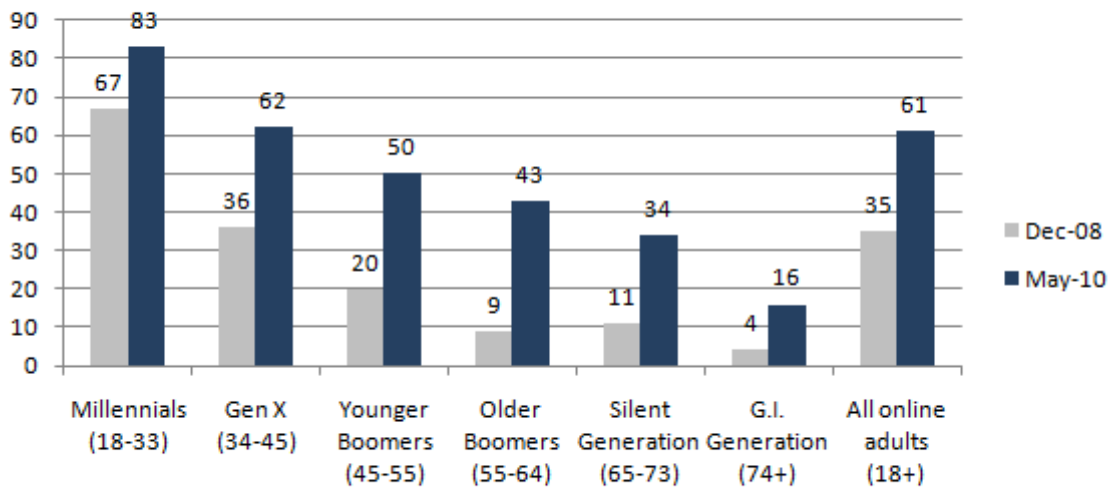
Millennials, adults ages 18 to 33, remain more likely to access the internet wirelessly with a laptop or mobile phone. In addition, they still clearly surpass their elders online when it comes to:

- Use of social networking sites
- Use of instant messaging
- Using online classifieds
- Listening to music
- Playing online games
- Reading blogs
- Participating in virtual worlds

However, internet users in Gen X (those ages 34 to 45) and older cohorts are more likely than Millennials to engage in several online activities, including visiting government websites and getting financial information online.

Changes in social network site use, 2008-2010, by generation

% of internet users who use social network sites, over time



Source: Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project, April 29-May 30, 2010 Tracking Survey. N=2,252 adults 18 and older.

Finally, the biggest online trend: While the youngest and oldest cohorts may differ, certain key internet activities are becoming more uniformly popular across all age groups. These include:

- Email
- Search engine use
- Seeking health information
- Getting news
- Buying products
- Making travel reservations or purchases
- Doing online banking
- Looking for religious information
- Rating products, services, or people
- Making online charitable donations
- Downloading podcasts

Even in areas that are still dominated by Millennials, older generations are making notable gains. Some of the areas that have seen the fastest rate of growth in recent years include older adults' participation in communication and entertainment activities online, especially in using social network sites such as Facebook.

| | Millennials Ages 18-33 | Gen X Ages 34-45 | Younger Boomers Ages 45-55 | Older Boomers Ages 56-64 | Silent Generation Ages 65-73 | G.I. Generation Age 74+ | All online adults Age 18+ |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| % who go online | 95 | 86 | 81 | 76 | 58 | 30 | 79 |

Among the major trends in online activities:

- While the youngest generations are still significantly more likely to use social networking sites, the fastest growth has come from internet users ages 74 and older. Social networking site usage for this age cohort has quadrupled since 2008, from 4% to 16%.
- The percentage of all adult internet users who watch video online jumped 14 points in the past two years, from 52% in May 2008 to 66% in May 2010.
- 51% of all online adults listen to music online, compared with 34% the last time this question was asked, in June 2004. While Millennials used to be by far the most avid listeners, Gen Xers and Younger Boomers are catching up.
- As of May 2010, 53% of online adults have used a classified ads website such as Craigslist, up from 32% in September 2007.

Additionally, searching for health information, an activity that was once the primary domain of older adults, is now the third most popular online activity for all internet users ages 18 and older.

Few of the activities covered in this report have decreased in popularity for any age group, with the notable exception of blogging. Only half as many online teens work on their own blog as did in 2006, and Millennial generation adults ages 18 to 33 have also seen a modest decline -- a development that may be related to the quickly-growing popularity of social network sites. At the same time, however, blogging's popularity increased among most older generations, and as a result the rate of blogging for all online adults rose slightly overall from 11% in late 2008 to 14% in 2010. Yet while the act formally known as blogging seems to have peaked, internet users are doing blog-like things in other online spaces as they post updates about their lives, musings about the world, jokes, and links on social networking sites and micro-blogging sites such as Twitter.

In U.S., 11% of Households Report Computer Crimes, a New High

Self-reports of other types of crime largely unchanged

December 13, 2010

With the WikiLeaks affair and broader hacking incidents related to it highlighting the potential for disruption of the Internet, Gallup's 2010 crime survey finds that computer-related crime is a growing problem for average Americans. Eleven percent of U.S. adults report that they or a household member was the victim of a computer or Internet crime on their home computer in the past year, up from the 6% to 8% levels found in the previous seven years.

Top Three U.S. Crimes Based on Americans' Self-Reports

Please tell me which, if any, of these incidents have happened to you or your household within the last 12 months.



GALLUP®

Of the nine types of crime Gallup asked Americans about in the Oct. 7-10 survey, having money or property stolen received the highest mentions, at 16%, followed by having a home, car, or other property vandalized, at 14%. The trend for these has been fairly stable in recent years.

Computer/Internet crime is the only other type of crime that registers in the double digits this year. However, the next-most common -- identify theft, at 8% -- is closely related by virtue of much of it occurring through hacking and fraudulent Internet transactions. This is down slightly from the 10% who reported identity theft in 2009, the first year Gallup asked about this type of crime.

Fewer than 5% of Americans say that, over the past year, they or a household member was a victim in a home break-in, a car theft, a mugging or physical assault, a money or property theft by force, or a sexual assault.

Americans' Self-Reported Crime Victimization, Recent Trend

% Saying each crime occurred to themselves or household member in past 12 months

| | 2009 | 2010 |
|--|------|------|
| | % | % |
| Money or property stolen from you or another member of your household | 16 | 16 |
| A home, car, or property owned by you or another household member vandalized | 14 | 14 |
| You or another household member was the victim of computer/Internet crime, such as fraud or computer hacking, while using your home computer | 7 | 11 |
| You or another household member was the victim of identity theft | 10 | 8 |
| Your house or apartment broken into | 5 | 4 |
| A car owned by you or another household member stolen | 3 | 2 |
| You or another household member mugged or physically assaulted | 2 | 2 |
| Money or property taken by force, with gun, knife, weapon, or physical attack | 1 | 2 |
| You or another household member sexually assaulted | 1 | 1 |

GALLUP®

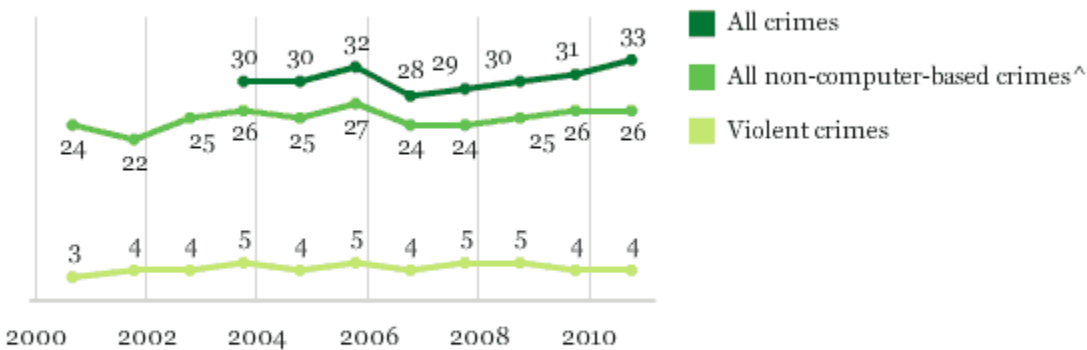
One-Third of Households Are Victims

In the past year, a third of all U.S. households experienced at least one of the nine crimes Gallup measured, up slightly from previous years. When computer- or Internet-based crimes (including identity theft) are excluded, the figure is similar to prior levels, at 26%.

Overall, 4% of Americans say they or a family member experienced some sort of violent crime, including a physical assault, mugging, or sexual assault.

Household Crime Victimization Summaries

Percentage saying self or household member the victim of one or more of these crimes



[^] Excludes computer/Internet crimes and identity theft, which were added to survey in 2003 and 2009, respectively

GALLUP®

The increase since 2009 in American households reporting computer- or Internet-based crimes comes mainly from Americans under age 55. Eighteen- to 34-year-olds are almost twice as likely

to report these crimes as they were a year ago, and 35- to 54-year-olds are also significantly more likely to do so. In contrast, the rate is virtually unchanged among those 55 and older.

Internet-/Computer-Based Crime in the Past Year

Percentage of Americans saying they or a household member was victimized

| | 2009 | 2010 |
|-----------------|------|------|
| | % | % |
| National adults | 7 | 11 |
| Men | 7 | 10 |
| Women | 8 | 11 |
| White | 8 | 10 |
| Nonwhite | 7 | 14 |
| 18 to 34 years | 6 | 11 |
| 35 to 54 years | 11 | 16 |
| 55 and older | 5 | 6 |

GALLUP®

Bottom Line

At 11%, computer-/Internet-based crime is edging closer in reported frequency to the most common traditional forms of crime involving nonviolent theft of personal property and vandalism. Further, the increase is an exception in the overall crime picture, in that Americans' victimization reports have been fairly steady over the past several years. Not only has the overall percentage of Americans experiencing any type of crime been fairly flat, but Americans' reports of specific crimes have been flat as well.

Whether the increase in computer-/Internet-based crime can be curbed by new methods to thwart it, or only expands along with Americans' use of the Internet, could have important implications for how positive the online experience is in the coming years, and how trusted it is by consumers.

Survey Methods

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

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

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

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

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