

# Gallopedia

From **Gilani Research Foundation**

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Compiled on a weekly basis since January 2007

Gilani's Gallopedia is a weekly Digest of Opinions in a globalized world - one window on global opinion polling compiled by Gilani Research Foundation

## Who are we?

**Gilani's Gallopedia** is a weekly digest of opinions in a globalized world. It provides a one window access to Global Opinion Polls on a weekly basis. It is produced by a team of researchers led by Dr. Ijaz Shafi Gilani, and is a not for profit public service. It is co-edited by Mohammad Zubair and Sara Salam.

Our name reflects the rapid pace at which global polls are brought to the community of pollsters and other interested readers. Gilani's Gallopedia is not related to any polling agency and makes its selection from any publically available poll based on its relevance to our reader's interests. Over the years it has reported polls conducted by over **350** agencies and institutions.

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Topic of the week: (Click for details)

## INSIDE THIS ISSUE

THIS WEEK'S REPORT CONSISTS OF **19** NATIONAL & MULTI COUNTRY SURVEYS. **08** POLLING ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN REPRESENTED.

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Countries are represented in blue; Polling organizations are represented in pink. For reference to source of each poll clicks to detail are provided in the text



## Asia zone

► MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA; WEST ASIA; SOUTH ASIA; NORTH ASIA; EAST ASIA

### ► MENA

284-1 **Fewer Jordanians than ever are "Thriving"** (Click for Details)

(Jordan) Jordanians are expressing increasing pessimism. The percentage rating their lives highly enough to be considered "thriving" fell to an all-time low of 11% in December 2012. More now are so negative about their prospects that they are either "struggling" (73%) or "suffering" (16%). (Gallup USA)

July 12, 2013

3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being

284-2 **Challenge for Egypt: Finding leaders with wide support** (Click for Details)

(Egypt) The turmoil in Egypt turned increasingly violent on Monday when Egyptian soldiers fired on hundreds of supporters of deposed President Mohamed Morsi, killing at least 51 civilians. The violence followed a chaotic political week in which two of the key players – both unpopular with the Egyptian public – illustrated the difficulty in finding a leader who can overcome the country's divisions. (Pew Research Center)

July 08, 2013

1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance

1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties



### ► SOUTHEAST ASIA

284-3 **Net Personal Optimism rose to very high +32; Net Economic Optimism at very high +23** (Click for Details)

(Philippines) The First Quarter 2013 Social Weather Survey, conducted from March 19-22, 2013, found 39% of adults expecting their personal quality of life to improve in the next 12 months ("Optimists"), and 6% expecting it to get worse ("Pessimists"), for a Net Personal Optimism (the difference of Optimists over Pessimists) of +32 - termed as very high. (SWS)

July 08, 2013

3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being

### ► NORTHEAST ASIA

284-4 **Japanese Public's Mood Rebounding, Abe Highly Popular** (Click for Details)

(Japan) After more than two decades of economic turmoil and political transition in Japan, the public's mood is showing some decided improvement. Japan now has a strongly popular political leadership, and there are indications of a growing Japanese aspiration to play a larger security role on the world stage. (Pew Research Center)

July 11, 2013

1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings

3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being





## Africa zone

▶ WEST AFRICA; EAST AFRICA; CENTRAL AFRICA; SOUTHERN AFRICA

### ▶ SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

284-5 **9 in 10 Nigerians say young adults are most known Abusers of Drugs & Substance** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

(Nigeria) Latest weekly poll results released by NOI Polls Limited reveal that almost 9 in 10 Nigerians (90%) believe the highest abusers of drugs and substance are teenagers and young adults aged between 15 and 29 years old. Furthermore, our results show that the most abused substance in Nigeria is marijuana followed by Codeine (Cough Syrup) and Alcohol (in whatever from). (NOI)

July 09, 2013

[4.11 Society » Health](#)

[4.13 Society » Social Problems](#)

[4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle](#)



## Euro Americas zone

▶ EAST EUROPE, WEST EUROPE; NORTH AMERICA; LATIN AMERICA & AUSTRALASIA

### ▶ EAST EUROPE

284-6 **Private Business: Pro Et Contra** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

(Russia) Most of Russians have friends who are private entrepreneurs (55%). Those who say that are mainly Russians aged 25-44 (66-68%), respondents with high level of education (67%), Muscovites and St. Petersburgians (76%). (VCIOM)

July 09, 2013

[3.8 Economy » Enterprise/ Investments](#)

284-7 **Entrepreneurial Climate in Russia – 2013** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

(Russia) Generally Russians started to critically assess the conditions for running a business in their communities. Those who are most dissatisfied with the entrepreneurial climate are the residents of small cities and rural areas. (VCIOM)

July 03, 2013

[3.8 Economy » Enterprise/ Investments](#)

### ▶ WEST EUROPE

284-8 **Public views of Police Scotland** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

(UK) On April 1st this year, Scotland's eight territorial police forces and the Scottish Crime and Drug Enforcement Agency were merged to create Police Scotland, the second largest police force in the UK, after the Metropolitan Police Service. Our latest poll suggests that opposition to the merger has softened but just under a third still oppose the creation of a



single police force. (Ipsos Mori)

July 19, 2013

[4.4 Society » Civil Society](#)

284-9 **Muslims, benefits and teenage pregnancies: the perils of perception** (Click for Details)

(UK) People are wildly wrong when we ask them about many aspects of life in Britain. It's perfectly understandable that we don't have a precise image of who lives here and the extent of key social issues - but the scale of our collective error is startling, as highlighted in a new survey by Ipsos MORI for the Royal Statistical Society and King's College London. (Ipsos Mori)

July 09, 2013

[4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle](#)

284-10 **Perceptions are not reality: the top 10 we get wrong** (Click for Details)

(UK) A new survey by Ipsos MORI for the Royal Statistical Society and King's College London highlights how wrong the British public can be on the make-up of the population and the scale of key social policy issues. (Ipsos Mori)

July 09, 2013

[4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle](#)

[4.13 Society » Social Problems](#)

284-11 **Worry about unemployment at Historic Low (Multi-country survey)**

(Click for Details)

Although unemployment remains the number one concern for Germans this year, it continues to be on a downward trend. This is a finding of the current "Challenges of Europe" study carried out by the GfK Verein, which asks European citizens each year about issues which require urgent resolution in their countries. Unemployment and price developments also lead the list of concerns in Europe overall. In light of the ongoing eurozone crisis, Ireland was included in the survey this year. (GfK)

July 05, 2013

[3.3 Economy » Employment Issues](#)



## ► NORTH AMERICA

284-12 **Party satisfaction on Healthcare, Foreign Affairs varies most** (Click for Details)

(USA) Democrats are more likely than Republicans to be satisfied with the work the government is doing in each of 19 different areas. The parties' satisfaction levels diverge most on healthcare and foreign affairs, and diverge least on poverty, national parks, and transportation. (Gallup USA)

July 12, 2013

[1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance](#)

284-13 **Passing New Immigration Laws Is Important to Americans** (Click for Details)

The large majority of Americans (71%) say it is extremely or very important to establish new laws concerning how immigrants can enter the U.S. and how to treat illegal immigrants already in the country. Majorities across key racial and ethnic categories agree. Seventy-two percent of non-Hispanic whites support such laws, along with 68% of blacks and 73% of Hispanics. (Gallup USA)

July 11, 2013

[4.8 Society » Immigration/Refugees](#)284-14 **Public esteem for Military still High** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

Americans continue to hold the military in high regard, with more than three-quarters of U.S. adults (78%) saying that members of the armed services contribute "a lot" to society's well-being. That's a modest decline from 84% four years ago, the last time the Pew Research Center asked the public to rate various professions. But the military still tops the list of 10 occupational groups, followed closely by teachers, medical doctors, scientists and engineers. A solid majority of the public says each of those occupations contributes a lot to society. ([Pew Research Center](#))

July 11, 2013

[2.10 Foreign Affairs & Security » Military Issues/ Defence](#)284-15 **Americans more Pro-Immigration than in Past** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

As House Republicans and Democrats each met separately this week to consider how to handle immigration reform, Americans remain more accepting of immigration than they were even a few years ago. Forty percent currently say immigration should be maintained at its present level, eclipsing those saying it should be decreased, at 35% -- unchanged from 2012. While Americans are least likely to say they want immigration increased, the 23% saying so this year is the highest Gallup has recorded. ([Gallup USA](#))

July 11, 2013

[4.8 Society » Immigration/Refugees](#)284-16 **Americans in Favor of National Referenda on Key Issues** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

A majority of Americans back three political reform ideas, including 68% who favor national referenda on key issues if enough voters sign a petition to request a popular vote on the issue. Roughly six in 10 favor a shortened presidential campaign lasting five weeks in the fall of an election year and a nationwide primary election to select each party's candidates for president. ([Gallup USA](#))

July 10, 2013

[1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections](#)284-17 **In U.S., Bush still bears brunt of Blame for Economic Woes** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

([USA](#)) Americans are still more likely to blame former President George W. Bush "a great deal" or "a moderate amount" than President Barack Obama for the country's current economic problems. More Americans blamed Bush during Obama's first year as president in 2009; however, since mid-2010, views have been steady at levels similar to today's. ([Gallup USA](#))

July 9, 2013

[3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being](#)284-18 **TV Is Americans' main source of News** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

Television is the main place Americans say they turn to for news about current events (55%), leading the Internet, at 21%. Nine percent say newspapers or other print publications are their main news source, followed by radio, at 6%. ([Gallup](#))



USA)

July 8, 2013

[4.6 Society » Media/ New Media](#)[4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle](#)► **MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS**

284-19 **Politicians are the most Corrupt: 107 countries global poll conducted by WIN-Gallup International for Transparency International** ([Click for Details](#))

Political parties are considered the most corrupt institutions in the world, followed by police, the judiciary, congress or parliament and the appointed public officials that serve them. Or, rather, that serve private interests. Overwhelmingly, people believe their governments are run by lobbyists and corrupt to the core.

([Transparency International/ WIN-Gallup International](#))

July 09, 2013

[4.13 Society » Social Problems](#)**Topic of the week:**

***Politicians are the most Corrupt: 107 countries' global poll conducted by WIN-Gallup International for Transparency International***

- 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.

**July 09, 2013**

Political parties are considered the most corrupt institutions in the world, followed by police, the judiciary, congress or parliament and the appointed public officials that serve them. Or, rather, that serve private interests. Overwhelmingly, people believe their governments are run by lobbyists and corrupt to the core.

According to **Transparency International's** latest survey on global corruption, an impressive one in four people paid a bribe in to politicians or political appointees in the past year.

*“Bribe paying levels remain very high worldwide, but people believe they have the power to stop corruption and the number of those willing to combat the abuse of power, secret dealings and bribery is significant,”* said Huguette Labelle, the Chair of Transparency International (TI).

TI's Global Corruption Barometer 2013 survey also found that in many countries the institutions people rely on to fight corruption and other crime are themselves not trusted. Thirty-six countries view their national police force as the most corrupt, and in those countries an average of 53% of people had been asked to pay a bribe to the police to avoid a fine or jail.



Of course, this is not the world of the local riff-raff. Bribery is mainly the world of the wealthy and influential. In India, for example, Walmart is under investigation for bribing local officials. The same goes with Walmart in Mexico. The middle classes throughout the world have had enough of it. They're taking to the streets of Manhattan under the Occupy Wall Street banner, and most recently the streets of São Paulo calling for government accountability.

*“Governments need to take this cry against corruption from their citizenry seriously and respond with concrete action to elevate transparency and accountability,”* Labelle said. *“Strong leadership is needed from the G20 governments in particular.”*

**Transparency International** says that politicians have a lot of work to do to regain trust. The Global Corruption Barometer shows a worldwide crisis of confidence in political leaders and real concern about the capacity of government institutions to respond to societal needs, be it for security or in a safety net capacity.

**In 51 countries, political parties are seen as the most corrupt institution. Fifty five per cent of respondents think their government is run by lobbyists.** The only reason the number is lower is because northern Europe skews the averages. In Switzerland, for example, just 38% of respondents say political corruption has increased a little to a lot.

**Appraisal of political leaders' efforts to stop corruption is worse than it was before the financial crisis in 2008**, when 31% of survey respondents told TI that their government's efforts to fight corruption were actually effective. This year, that number fell considerably... to only 22%.

**In the United States**, 60% of respondents said that political corruption has either increased a lot or increased a little. Just 3% said it's gone down. Another 64% said that the government was run by lobby firms representing special interests. Only 2% said special interests had no impact on U.S. government institutions. It gets worse for the U.S. A whopping 82% say the government is either basically doing nothing to remedy the situation, or is either ineffective or very ineffective at reform, according to TI.



**In some of the big emerging markets**, perception of corruption, while high, is lower than it is in the United States.

## Brazil

47% said political corruption has either increased a little or increased a lot.

88% said corruption in public institutions was either a problem or a serious problem.

66% said special interests either had somewhat to full control of the reins of government.

77% said the government was neither here nor there on fighting corruption, ineffective, or very ineffective.

## Russia

50% said political corruption has either increased a little or increased a lot.

92% said corruption in public institutions was either a problem or a serious problem.

97% said special interests either had somewhat to full control of the reins of government.

95% said the government was neither here nor there on fighting corruption, ineffective, or very ineffective.

## India

71% said political corruption has either increased a little or increased a lot.

80% said corruption in public institutions was either a problem or a serious problem.

87% said special interests either had somewhat to full control of the reins of government.

91% said the government was neither here nor there on fighting corruption, ineffective, or very ineffective.

## Mexico

71% said political corruption has either increased a little or increased a lot.

93% said corruption in public institutions was either a problem or a serious problem.

87% said special interests either had somewhat to full control of the reins of government.

90% said the government was neither here nor there on fighting corruption, ineffective, or very ineffective.

Transparency International launched its corruption survey in 2002.

### Source:

[http://www.wingia.com/en/news/transparency\\_international\\_spells\\_it\\_out\\_politicians\\_are\\_the\\_most\\_corrupt/63/](http://www.wingia.com/en/news/transparency_international_spells_it_out_politicians_are_the_most_corrupt/63/)

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## Gilani's Gallopedia (2007-2013)

### A Quantitative Analysis

A quantitative analysis of global polls monitored during the 4 year period January 2007 – January 2013

#### KEY STATISTICS

- 1- Number of Surveys (*a selection on key political and social issues*):  $\approx$  6,805 polls during the period 2007-2013
- 2- Subjects of Interest (*we have made a list of 125 subjects, further grouped into 9 broad categories, namely: **Governance**, **Globalization** (inclusive of global economic issues) **Global Conflicts** (conflict zones), **Global leaders** (USA and Emerging powers), **Global Environment**, **Family**, **Religion**, and **other miscellaneous***)
- 3- Number of **countries** covered by one or more surveys:  $\approx$  178 during the period 2007-2013
- 4- Number **polling organizations** whose polls have been cited:  $\approx$  358 during the period 2007-2013

