

Gallopedia

From **Gilani Research Foundation**

December 2013, issue # **305***

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 **24**
NATIONAL & MULTI COUNTRY SURVEYS. **07**
POLLING ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN
REPRESENTED.

Pg **2**

Asia zone

this week- **01** national poll



Pg **2**

Euro Americas zone

this week- **20** national polls

Cyber World – **01** Poll



Pg **7**

Topic of the week-

**U.S. Income Inequality
Highest since 1928:
Growing Gap between
Rich and Poor**



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

▶ MIDDLE EAST

305-1 Israeli and Palestinian Public Opinion on Negotiating a Final Status

(Click for Details)

([Palestine](#)) Both Israelis and Palestinians are pessimistic about the negotiations and the long-term prospects for a peace agreement. Only a few express optimism that US mediation efforts will bring an agreement in the next year. Both Israelis and Palestinians express remarkably low confidence that their negotiators will get the best possible deal and that American mediators will try to negotiate a fair deal. ([PCPO](#))

December 6, 2013

[2.3 Foreign Affairs & Security » Palestine/ Israel Conflict](#)



Euro Americas zone

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

▶ EAST EUROPE



305-2 Approval for Russia's Putin lowest since 2000: opinion poll (Click for Details)

([Russia](#)) Rising prices and an economic slowdown helped drive President Vladimir Putin's public approval rating to its lowest level in more than 13 years last month, a Russian polling agency said on Tuesday. ([Levada](#))

December 03, 2013

[1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings](#)

[1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance](#)

▶ WEST EUROPE

305-3 Ipsos MORI Autumn Statement 2013 Poll (Click for Details)

([UK](#)) Britons more likely to agree with Ed Balls that George Osborne in denial about cost of living than to think Osborne's long term plan for recovery is working. ([Ipsos Mori](#))

December 06, 2013

[3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being](#)

[3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection](#)

305-4 The Christmas countdown begins, but who will be spending and when?

(Click for Details)

As people open their advent calendars this weekend, at the back of most people's minds will be the Christmas shopping they are yet to do. Sadly, new Ipsos MORI research finds that the economic recovery doesn't necessarily mean a bumper year



for Christmas spending. ([Ipsos Mori](#))

December 02, 2013

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

305-5 **The high street: used and valued** ([Click for Details](#))

(UK) A new Ipsos MORI poll conducted for the British Property Federation published today ahead of the annual Retail Conference, and three days after 'Cyber Monday' shows that the British public values the high street, judging it important for the local area.

([Ipsos Mori](#))

December 05, 2013

[3.8 Economy » Enterprise/ Investments](#)

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

305-6 **Prime Ministers: Thatcher the greatest, Brown the most terrible** ([Click for Details](#))

In the poll, conducted by YouGov for The Times, Margaret Thatcher is rated a 'great Prime Minister' by 23%, more than four times the number who call any other ex-PM great (Tony Blair is next, with 5%). Overall, nearly half of British people (48%) think Thatcher was either a good or a great PM. Meanwhile the public has the least regard for Gordon Brown, with just 12% saying he was either good (11%) or great (1%). ([YouGov](#))

December 06, 2013

[1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings](#)

[1.6 Domestic Politics » National History](#)



305-7 **NFC payments: Consumers lack awareness and trust** ([Click for Details](#))

The public's lack of awareness and trust in near field communication (NFC) payment technology is preventing its adoption, a new YouGov report shows. ([YouGov](#))

December 04, 2013

[3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection](#)

305-8 **When they grow up ... what are the aspirations for today's children?** ([Click for Details](#))

Children aged 10-14 are more keen to learn to drive and own a house than they are to go to University, get married or have children in the future, a recent YouGov Children's Omnibus poll reveals. ([YouGov](#))

December 04, 2013

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

305-9 **Low prices at budget retailers attract eight in ten** ([Click for Details](#))

The popularity of budget or fixed price retailers is underlined in a recent YouGov report that reveals that over eight in ten (81%) of consumers have shopped in such stores in the last six months. ([YouGov](#))

December 04, 2013

[3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection](#)

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



305-10 New York, Paris and Singapore most highly-rated cities (Click for Details)

New York is the top choice for influential Britons in terms of world-class cities (other than London) where they would like to live and work. (YouGov)

December 03, 2013

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

► NORTH AMERICA

305-11 Public Sees U.S. Power Declining as Support for Global Engagement Slips (Click for Details)

(USA) Growing numbers of Americans believe that U.S. global power and prestige are in decline. And support for U.S. global engagement, already near a historic low, has fallen further. The public thinks that the nation does too much to solve world problems, and increasing percentages want the U.S. to “mind its own business internationally” and pay more attention to problems here at home. (Pew Research Center)

December 03, 2013

[2.6 Foreign Affairs & Security » US image](#)

**305-12 U.S. income inequality, on rise for decades, is now highest since 1928** (Click for Details)

President Obama took on a topic yesterday that most Americans don't like to talk about much: inequality. There are a lot of ways to measure economic inequality (and we'll be discussing more on Fact Tank), but one basic approach is to look at how much income flows to groups at different steps on the economic ladder. (Pew Research Center)

December 05, 2013

[3.3 Economy » Employment Issues](#)

[4.13 Society » Social Problems](#)

305-13 Americans see growing gap between rich and poor (Click for Details)

The issue of income inequality is back in the news at a time when the U.S. public believes there is a growing gulf between rich and poor that is likely to continue, according to recent Pew Research Center surveys. (Pew Research Center)

December 05, 2013

[4.13 Society » Social Problems](#)

305-14 Americans put low priority on promoting democracy abroad (Click for Details)

Promoting democracy abroad was cited as a top foreign policy priority by just 18% of Americans. Though, U.S. political leaders have long spoken of America's democracy as pivotal to its role in the world, whether it was Woodrow Wilson declaring in 1917 that the U.S. must enter World War I to make the world “safe for democracy,” or George W. Bush saying, on his re-election in 2004, that “It is the policy of the United States to seek and support the growth of democratic movements and institutions in every nation and culture.” (Pew Research Center)

December 04, 2013



[4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle](#)**305-15 Majority of Americans Want Major Changes to Health Law** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

After two months of glitches with the new federal healthcare website and attempts to fix it, the percentage of Americans who prefer that Congress scale back or entirely repeal the Affordable Care Act (ACA), or "Obamacare," has changed little. Fifty-two percent favor scaling back (20%) or repealing (32%) the law, similar to the 50% from mid-October. ([Pew Research Center](#))

December 6, 2013

[4.11 Society » Health](#)**305-16 Obama Approval Down Most Among Hispanics in Past Year** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

President Barack Obama's job approval rating averaged 41% in November, down 12 percentage points from 53% last December, his high-water mark since his first year in office. Hispanics' approval has dropped 23 points over the last 12 months, the most among major subgroups, and nearly twice the national average. His approval rating also showed above-average declines among low-income Americans, nonwhites, moderates, and moderates who identify with or lean toward the Democratic Party. ([Gallup USA](#))

December 5, 2013

[1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings](#)**305-17 U.S. Payroll to Population Rate Steady at 43.7% in November** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

The U.S. Payroll to Population employment rate (P2P), as measured by Gallup, was steady at 43.7% in November. This rate is the same as it was in November 2012. ([Gallup USA](#))

December 5, 2013

[3.3 Economy » Employment Issues](#)**305-18 U.S. Consumer Spending Gains More over Thanksgiving** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

U.S. consumers' self-reported spending in stores, restaurants, gas stations, and online was \$100 per day during Thanksgiving week, significantly higher than the average for the entire month of November. The incremental increase in spending last week compared with the November average is slightly higher than what Gallup has observed over the previous five Thanksgivings. ([Gallup USA](#))

December 4, 2013

[3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection](#)**305-19 U.S. Economic Confidence Rises in November** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

Americans were much more upbeat about the U.S. economy in November than they were in October, but are still less confident than they were in the months before the federal government shutdown. Gallup's Economic Confidence Index averaged -25 in November, improving from -35 in October but still below the -19 found in September. November is the first month that the index has improved since May, when it peaked at -7. ([Gallup USA](#))

December 3, 2013

[3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection](#)

305-20 **Young Americans Least Familiar with Healthcare Law** (Click for Details)

Americans younger than 30, a key group targeted by the Affordable Care Act, continue to be the least familiar with it. Another important group, those with lower incomes, are less familiar with the healthcare law than are those with higher incomes. (Gallup USA)

December 2, 2013

[4.11 Society » Health](#)

► **AUSTRALASIA**305-21 **New Zealand real unemployment down 0.3% to 8.5% and a further 8.6% (down 1%) of workforce are under-employed** (Click for Details)

(New Zealand) In the September Quarter 2013 according to Roy Morgan: New Zealand unemployment was 8.5% (down 0.3% since the June Quarter 2013) of the 2,629,000 in the NZ workforce – an estimated 223,000 (down 5,000) were unemployed and looking for work. (Roy Morgan)

December 05, 2013

[3.3 Economy » Employment Issues](#)

► **MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS**305-22 **"Suffering" in Bulgaria and Armenia Highest Worldwide** (Click for Details)

For the third year in a row, Bulgaria in 2012 once again had the negative distinction of leading the global suffering list, with 39% of Bulgarians rating their lives poorly enough to be considered "suffering." However, this time, Bulgaria is not alone at the top. Thirty-seven percent of Armenians were suffering, and Cambodians, Haitians, Hungarians, Malagasy, Macedonians, and Iranians followed closely behind. (Gallup USA)

December 2, 2013

[3.4 Economy » Inflation](#)

[3.5 Economy » Poverty](#)

305-23 **Nearly Half of Younger Southern Europeans Underemployed** (Click for Details)

The scarcity of good jobs has been one of the most troubling aspects of the economic crisis facing southern Europe, particularly for younger people with little job experience. In 2013, nearly half of 15- to 29-year-olds in six southern European countries are underemployed -- meaning they are either unemployed or working part time but wanting full-time work. (Gallup USA)

December 5, 2013

[3.3 Economy » Employment Issues](#)

► **CYBER WORLD**305-24 **Consumers reject free headphones** (Click for Details)

(USA) The new YouGov "Portable Speakers and Headphones" report finds that although the majority (59%) of consumers in the UK use headphones with their portable electronic devices, six in ten (60%) reject the set given to them free by manufacturers, preferring to spend extra on a branded pair. (YouGov)

December 04, 2013

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



Topic of the week:***U.S. Income Inequality Highest since 1928: Growing Gap between Rich and Poor***

► This issue provides two interesting poll findings and buzz monitoring on this subject.

1. U.S. INCOME INEQUALITY, ON RISE FOR DECADES, IS NOW HIGHEST SINCE 1928**December 05, 2013**

President Obama took on a topic yesterday that most Americans don't like to talk about much: inequality. There are a lot of ways to measure economic inequality (and we'll be discussing more on Fact Tank), but one basic approach is to look at how much income flows to groups at different steps on the economic ladder.



Emmanuel Saez, an economics professor at UC-Berkeley, has been doing just that for years. And according to his research, U.S. income inequality has been increasing steadily since the 1970s, and now has reached levels not seen since 1928. (The GIF file at the top of this post, created by Dorsey Shaw of BuzzFeed, compares growth in average income of the top 1% of Americans with everyone else.)

Using tax-return data from the IRS, Saez has built extensive income-distribution datasets going back 100 years. He defines "income" as pre-tax cash market income — wages and salaries; dividends, interest, rent and other returns on invested capital; business profits; and realized capital gains. He excludes Social Security payments, unemployment benefits and other government transfer payments, which are more substantial today than before the Great Depression.

In 1928, the top 1% of families received 23.9% of all pretax income, while the bottom 90% received 50.7%. But the Depression and World War II dramatically reshaped the nation's income distribution: By 1944 the top 1%'s share was down to 11.3%, while the bottom 90% were receiving 67.5%, levels that would remain more or less constant for the next three decades.

But starting in the mid- to late 1970s, the uppermost tier's income share began rising dramatically, while that of the bottom 90% started to fall. The top 1% took heavy hits from the dot-com crash and the Great Recession but recovered fairly quickly: Saez's preliminary estimates for 2012 (which will be updated next month) have that group receiving

nearly 22.5% of all pretax income, while the bottom 90%'s share is below 50% for the first time ever (49.6%, to be precise).

A century ago, Saez notes that the highest earners derived much of their income from earnings on the accumulated wealth of past generations. By contrast, “[t]he evidence suggests that top incomes earners today are...“working rich,” highly paid employees or new entrepreneurs who have not yet accumulated fortunes comparable to those accumulated during the Gilded Age.”

Americans aren't unaware of these trends. More than half (61%) of Americans said the U.S. economic system favors the wealthy, while just 35% said it's fair to most people, according to a Pew Research Center survey conducted in March. A similar share (66%) of Americans said the gap between rich and poor had increased in the past five years; nearly three-quarters of respondents said the rich-poor gap was either a “very big” (47%) or “moderately big” (27%) problem.



As one might expect, low- and middle-income people were most likely to say the U.S. economic system favors the wealthy, but even 52% of high-income people agreed that it does. And while 54% of low-income people and 49% of middle-income people called the rich-poor gap a “very big” problem, only 36% of high-income people did so. A third of the high-income group said the rich-poor gap was either a small problem (19%) or not a problem at all (14%).

More than half (55%) of Republicans said the economic system is fair to most people, but majorities of Democrats (75%) and independents (63%) said it favors the wealthy. And 61% of Democrats and 50% of independents said the gap was a very big problem, versus only 28% of Republicans. Four-in-ten Republicans termed the gap either a small problem (22%) or not a problem at all (18%).

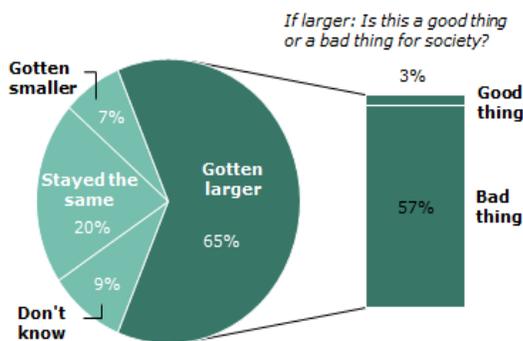
Source: <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2013/12/05/u-s-income-inequality-on-rise-for-decades-is-now-highest-since-1928/>

2. AMERICANS SEE GROWING GAP BETWEEN RICH AND POOR

December 05, 2013

The Growing Gap Between Rich and Poor

% saying the income gap between rich and poor has ... in the past 10 years



Notes: Based on all adults, N=2,508. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding. For Q13b (good thing/bad thing), voluntary responses of "Mixed/Neither" and "Don't know/Refused" not shown.

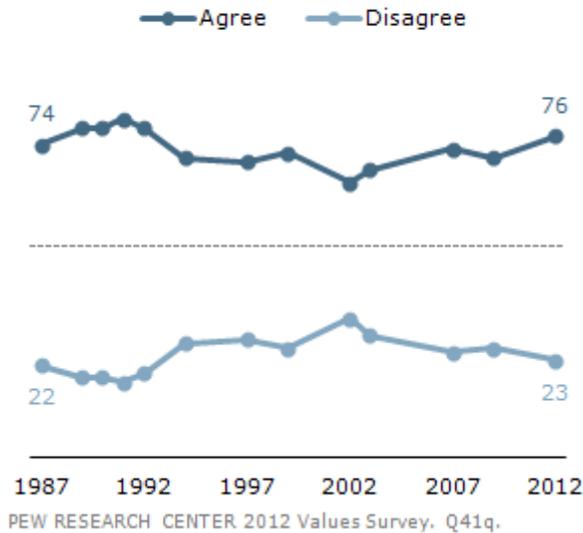
PEW RESEARCH CENTER July 2012

The issue of income inequality is back in the news at a time when the U.S. public believes there is a growing gulf between rich and poor that is likely to continue, according to recent Pew Research Center surveys.

President Obama focused on the issue in a Wednesday speech in which he said there was “a dangerous and growing inequality” in the nation which now stood as “the defining challenge of our time.”

A substantial majority of Americans (65%) said in an July 2012 Pew Research survey that they believed the income gap between the rich and poor had widened over the last decade. Just 20% said it had stayed the same and 7% said it was smaller. Most of those (57%) who believed the gap had grown said it was a bad thing for society.

It's Really True that the Rich Get Richer While the Poor Get Poorer



The public sees this gap as an ongoing fact of life. A separate survey conducted in April 2012 found that Americans agreed by a 76% to 23% margin with the statement that “today it’s really true that the rich just get richer while the poor get poorer.” That gap had grown since Aug. 2002 when the margin was 65% to 33%, but the size of it was not much different than it was in 1987.

There was a large partisan gap when it came to the perception of the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer. The share of Democrats (92%) who agreed with that statement had increased eight points since 2009 and was as high as it has ever been in Pew Research polling. A much smaller number of Republicans (56%) agreed. Nearly three-quarters (73%) of independents subscribed to the “rich get richer” perception.

One of Obama’s assertions is that the growing gap between rich and poor has undermined “America’s basic bargain — that if you work hard, you have a chance to get ahead.” Indeed, just 35% of Americans agreed that “hard work offers little guarantee of success” while 63% disagreed in our survey last year. Those opinions have not changed substantially in recent years.

Despite widespread perceptions of economic inequality, there was little indication that it had fueled class resentment. Nearly nine-in-ten (88%) said they admired “people who get rich by working hard.”

Perceptions of the Rich

What do Americans think of the rich? Views are mixed: Americans view the well-to-do as more intelligent and more hardworking but also greedier, our survey this summer found.

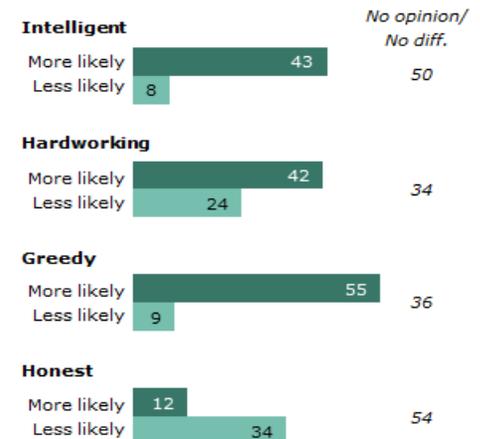
About four-in-ten (43%) said the rich were more likely than the average person to be intelligent (with 50% saying there was no difference or expressing no opinion) and 42% said they were more likely to be hardworking compared with 24% who said less likely and 34% seeing no difference or offering no opinion.

More than half (55%) saw the rich as more likely to be greedy compared with 9% who said less likely, and 36% who took neither side.

Republicans were more likely to describe the rich as hardworking, by a 55% to 33% margin. About two-thirds (65%) of Democrats saw the rich as greedy compared to 42% of Republicans.

How Are the Rich Different from Average Americans?

% saying rich people are more likely/less likely than the average person to be ...



Notes: Based on all adults, N=2,508. “No opinion/No difference” also includes “Don’t know/Refused” responses. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q29a-d

Perceptions of the Poor

Wide Gaps in Opinions about Why People Are Poor

<i>More often to blame if a person is poor ...</i>	Circumstances	Lack of effort	Both (Vol.)	DK
	%	%	%	%
Total	46	38	11	5=100
Men	40	46	10	4=100
Women	52	30	12	6=100
White	41	41	11	6=100
Black	62	28	7	3=100
Hispanic	59	27	12	2=100
College grad+	47	33	12	8=100
Some college	40	43	13	4=100
HS or less	50	37	8	4=100
<i>Family income</i>				
\$75,000 or more	41	40	13	6=100
\$30k-\$75,000	40	43	12	5=100
Less than \$30k	58	31	7	4=100
Republican	28	57	10	5=100
Democrat	61	24	10	5=100
Independent	46	37	12	6=100
<i>Among whites</i>				
Men	34	50	11	5=100
Women	48	34	12	7=100
College grad+	47	33	11	9=100
Some college	33	49	13	5=100
HS or less	43	42	10	5=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER 2012 Values Survey. Q46. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race.

When it comes to the question of why people are poor, less than half (46%) of those surveyed said that circumstances beyond one's control were more often to blame while 38% said an individual's lack of effort was more to blame. About one-in-ten (11%) cited both factors. In addition, 65% believed that most poor people in the U.S. do work but were unable to earn enough money. Just 23% said the poor do not work.

There are sharp ideological divides on both those findings.

Democrats said by a 61% to 24% margin that circumstances beyond one person's control were primarily to blame for them being poor. Republicans took the opposite view: 57% blamed individuals who were poor for lack of effort compared with 28% who said it was due to circumstances beyond their control.

On the question of being able to earn enough money on the job, 89% of liberal Democrats and 78% of moderate and conservative Democrats said poor people work but do not earn enough money. But only about half (53%) of moderate and liberal Republicans agreed. Conservative Republicans were evenly divided: 43% said the poor do in fact work but cannot earn enough while 40% said most poor people do not work.

Source: <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2013/12/05/americans-see-growing-gap-between-rich-and-poor/>

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

