

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)

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THIS WEEK'S REPORT CONSISTS OF **22**
NATIONAL & MULTI COUNTRY SURVEYS. **08**
POLLING ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN
REPRESENTED.

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Asia zone

this week- **02** national polls



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this week- **19** national polls



Multi-country Survey – **01** Poll



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Topic of the week-

**Attitudes about Aging:
A Global Perspective**



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

► WEST ASIA

313-1 **Majority Pakistanis (86%) believe individuals privy to and in favor of declaring emergency in the country in 2007 should be tried for treason along with Musharraf** (Click for Details)

(Pakistan) According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, majority Pakistanis (86%) believe individuals privy to and in favor of declaring emergency in the country in 2007 should be tried for treason along with Musharraf. (Gallup Pakistan)

January 21, 2014

1.6 Domestic Politics » National History



► SOUTHEAST ASIA

313-2 **Net satisfaction ratings at +62 for Vice-President Binay, +25 for Senate President Drilon** (Click for Details)

(Philippines) The Fourth Quarter 2013 Social Weather Survey, conducted from December 11-16, 2013, found 75% satisfied and 13% dissatisfied with the performance of Vice-President Jejomar Binay, 52% satisfied and 26% dissatisfied with Senate President Franklin Drilon, 41% satisfied and 25% dissatisfied with Speaker Sonny Belmonte, and 40% satisfied and 25% dissatisfied with Chief Justice Lourdes Sereno. (SWS)

January 29, 2014

1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings

1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance



Euro Americas zone

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

► EAST EUROPE

313-3 **Russians See Gold in Sochi Olympic Games** (Click for Details)

(Russia) Most Russians are looking forward to the 2014 Olympic Winter Games that start in Sochi next week. Nearly half of Russians surveyed late last summer -- before recent security concerns cast a shadow over the games -- felt very positive about the Olympics, while 6% felt very negative. (Gallup USA)

January 31, 2014

4.15 Society » Sports



► WEST EUROPE

313-4 **Economist/Ipsos MORI January 2014 Issues Index** (Click for Details)

(UK) The first Economist/Ipsos MORI Issues Index of 2014 shows that concern about race relations/immigration has increased by four percentage points and is at its highest point since April 2008. Two-fifths (41%) mention this issue, meaning that it is seen as, jointly with the economy, the most important issue facing Britain. Those who are more likely to mention race/immigration include men (45%), those living in the suburbs (50%) and those aged 55+ (54%). (Ipsos Mori)

January 28, 2014

[4.8 Society » Immigration/Refugees](#)

313-5 Britons give UKIP as much chance of winning the European elections as finding life on Mars [\(Click for Details\)](#)

Elections to the European Parliament will happen in May, and while much is being made of UKIP's chances of a strong showing, only three in ten (29%) think it is likely that they will be the largest party – as many as think that the NASA Mars Rover will find evidence of life on Mars. The odds from Ladbrokes suggest people are way out on UKIP's chances – you can only get evens for UKIP to be the largest party - but 12/1 for NASA finding evidence of life on Mars. The 28% that think NASA will find life on Mars in 2014 is also an increase on the 19% that thought it would happen during 2013. (YouGov)

January 27, 2014

[1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections](#)

[1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance](#)



313-6 Confidence hits 6-year high – but plateaus as consumers 'fail to feel benefits of the recovery' [\(Click for Details\)](#)

The YouGov/Cebr Consumer Confidence Index has increased but at a much slower rate than we saw over the course of much of 2013. The underlying data suggesting that many consumers still aren't feeling the benefits of the recovery in their pockets. (YouGov)

January 27, 2014

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

313-7 January sees an increase in Consumer Confidence [\(Click for Details\)](#)

(UK) GfK's UK Consumer Confidence Index has increased six points this month to -7. All five measures used to calculate the Index score have seen increases this month. (GfK)

January 31, 2014

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

313-8 Britons remain skeptical about the economic recovery [\(Click for Details\)](#)

After the longest recession on record, Britain is back. Last year the economy grew by 1.9 per cent, its fastest pace since 2007, and the IMF projects growth of 2.4 per cent this year – making us Europe's fastest-growing major economy. (YouGov)

January 29, 2014

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

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



► NORTH AMERICA

313-9 **More Now See Failure than Success in Iraq, Afghanistan** (Click for Details)

(USA) After more than a decade of war in Iraq and Afghanistan, the public does not think the United States has achieved its goals in either country. About half of Americans (52%) say the U.S. has mostly failed to achieve its goals in Afghanistan while 38% say it has mostly succeeded. Opinions about the U.S. war in Iraq are virtually the same: 52% say the United States has mostly failed in reaching its goals there, while 37% say it has mostly succeeded. (Gallup USA)

January 30, 2014

[2.2 Foreign Affairs & Security » Afghanistan War](#)

313-10 **Deficit Reduction Declines as Policy Priority** (Click for Details)

For the first time since Barack Obama took office in 2009, deficit reduction has slipped as a policy priority among the public. Overall, 63% say reducing the budget deficit should be a top priority for Congress and the president this year, down from 72% a year ago. Most of the decline has come among Democrats: Only about half of Democrats – 49% – view deficit reduction as a top priority, down 18 points since last January. (Pew Research Center)

January 30, 2014

[3.9 Economy » Financial systems & Institutions](#)

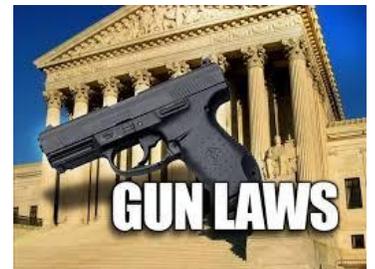
313-11 **Americans' Dissatisfaction with Gun Laws Highest Since 2001** (Click for Details)

(USA) Americans' dissatisfaction with U.S. gun laws and policies has increased to 55%, nearly matching the high of 57% in 2001. Forty percent are satisfied, down from the historical average of 47% since Gallup began asking this question in this way in 2001. (Gallup USA)

January 30, 2014

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

[4.13 Society » Social Problems](#)

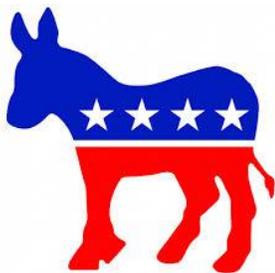


313-12 **State of the Union: The Public Weighs In on 10 Key Issues** (Click for Details)

President Barack Obama recommended a number of actions in his 2014 State of the Union address Tuesday. Some steps he will take using executive orders; others were requests for congressional legislative action. (Gallup USA)

January 31, 2014

[1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance](#)



313-13 **Not as Many U.S. States Lean Democratic in 2013** (Click for Details)

Blue states outnumbered red states in the U.S. last year, 17 to 14, according to Gallup Daily tracking of party preferences. That three-state advantage for the Democrats is down from a seven-state lead for the Democrats in 2012 and well short of their 30-state lead in 2008 -- Gallup's first year of state measurement. Still, it's larger than the near-tie in the party balance of states found in 2011. (Gallup USA)

January 29, 2014

[1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties](#)



313-14 **Democrats and Republicans Differ on Top Priorities for Gov't** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

American politics over the last decade has become notoriously polarized, with congressional Republicans and Democrats disagreeing on the best way to address healthcare, immigration, taxes, and a host of other issues. But supporters of both parties do agree that the economy should be a top priority, with 91% of Democrats and 88% of Republicans saying it is extremely or very important that the president and Congress deal with that issue this year. There is less agreement on the other issues the federal government should focus on. ([Gallup USA](#))

January 28, 2014

[1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance](#)

[1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties](#)

313-15 **In U.S., Economic Confidence Ticks Down** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

Americans' confidence in the economy slipped during the past two weeks, ending the gradual rise that coincided with the end of the federal government shutdown in mid-October. Gallup's Economic Confidence Index averaged -16 last week, down slightly from -13 in the first week of 2014. ([Gallup USA](#))

January 21, 2014

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

313-16 **Hawaiians, D.C. Residents Most Approving of Obama in 2013** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

Residents of 11 states and the District of Columbia gave President Barack Obama job approval ratings above 50% in 2013. Hawaii had the highest approval rating among the 50 states at 61%, while more than eight in 10 District of Columbia residents also approved. In three states -- Wyoming, West Virginia, and Utah -- fewer than three in 10 residents approved. ([Gallup USA](#))

January 27, 2014

[1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings](#)

[1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance](#)



313-17 **Stark Racial Differences in Views on U.S. Status** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

Overall, Americans are as likely to be positive (39%) about the current state of the country as they are to be negative (40%). However, the gap between whites' and nonwhites' views of where the country stands is wider than at any point in recent history, with nonwhites now almost twice as likely as whites to view the nation's situation positively. ([Gallup USA](#))

January 28, 2014

[1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings](#)

313-18 **U.S. Economic Confidence Declines after Stock Market Dip** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

Gallup's U.S. Economic Confidence Index held steady last week at -17, similar to the -16 of the week before. Confidence gradually rose at the end of last year, reaching -13 in the first week of 2014, but has dropped recently -- with the three-day rolling average for the index falling 10 points at the end of last week. ([Gallup USA](#))

January 28, 2014

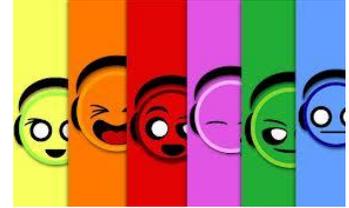
[3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection](#)

313-19 **Americans' Moods Still Improve on Holidays and Weekends** (Click for Details)

The happiest day of 2013 fell on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28, with 70% of Americans reporting that they felt a lot of happiness and enjoyment without a lot of stress and worry. Thanksgiving has been one of the top three happiest days every year since 2008. Following closely last year were Memorial Day and Christmas Day. (Gallup USA)

January 28, 2014

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle



► AUSTRALASIA

313-20 **Consumer Confidence virtually unchanged at 116.4 on Australia Day** (Click for Details)

(Australia) The weekly Roy Morgan Consumer Confidence Rating is virtually unchanged at 116.4 (up 0.1pts since January 18/19, 2014) this Australia Day weekend. Consumer Confidence is now 5.3pts lower than a year ago, on the weekend of January 26/27, 2013 (121.7). (Roy Morgan)

January 28, 2014

3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection

313-21 **And Australia's favourite place for a short break is...** (Click for Details)

Marvellous Melbourne does it again! Victoria's capital consistently tops the list as Australians' favourite domestic holiday destination, and this time, it's emerged as the country's most popular place to take a short break of one or two nights. (Roy Morgan)

January 28, 2014

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle



► MULTI-COUNTRY STUDIES

313-22 **Attitudes about Aging: A Global Perspective** (Click for Details)

At a time when the global population of people ages 65 and older is expected to triple to 1.5 billion by mid-century, public opinion on whether the growing number of older people is a problem varies dramatically around the world, according to a Pew Research Center survey. (Pew Research Center)

January 30, 2014

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

Topic of the week:

Attitudes about Aging: A Global Perspective

► 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.

In a Rapidly Graying World, Japanese Are Worried, Americans Aren't

January 30, 2014

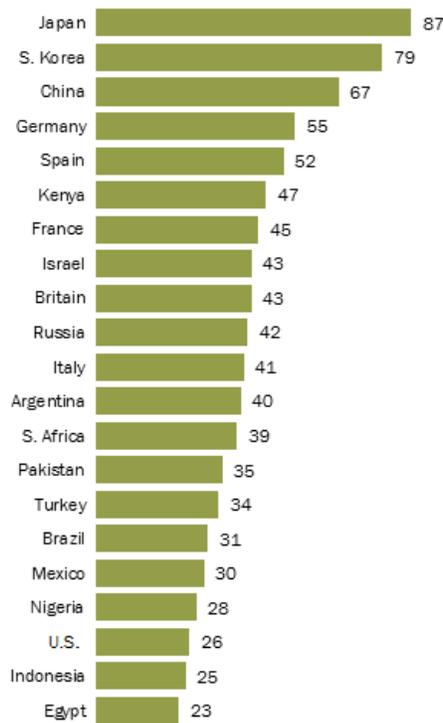
At a time when the global population of people ages 65 and older is expected to triple to 1.5 billion by mid-century, public opinion on whether the growing number of older people is a problem varies dramatically around the world, according to a Pew Research Center survey.

Concern peaks in East Asia, where nearly nine-in-ten Japanese, eight-in-ten South Koreans and seven-in-ten Chinese describe aging as a major problem for their country. Europeans also display a relatively high level of concern with aging, with more than half of the public in Germany and Spain saying that it is a major problem. Americans are among the least concerned, with only one-in-four expressing this opinion.



Is Aging a Problem in Your Country?

% saying the growing number of older people is a "major problem"



Note: Question asked, "How much of a problem, if at all, is the growing number of older people in (survey country)...." Responses of "Minor problem," "Not a problem" and "Don't know/Refused" are not shown.

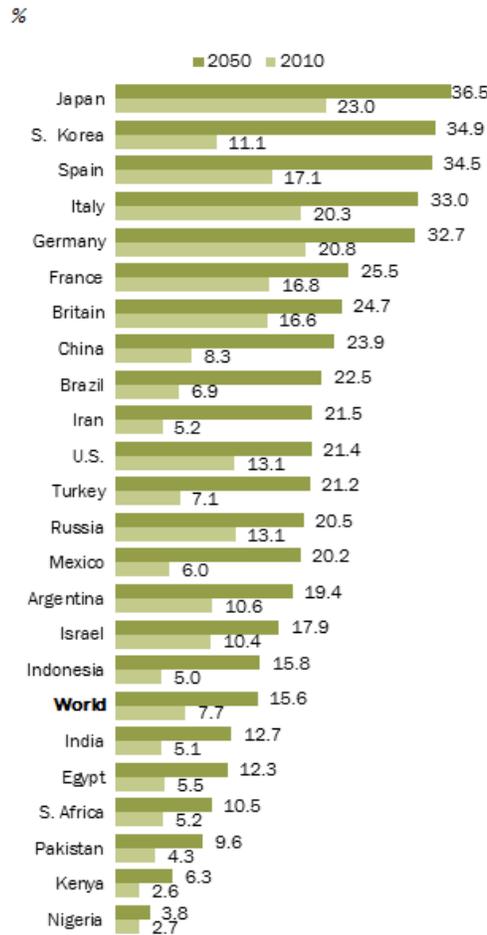
Source: 2013 Pew Research Center Global Attitudes Project survey. Q128

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

These attitudes track the pattern of aging itself around the world. In Japan and South Korea, the majorities of the populations are projected to be older than 50 by 2050. China is one of most rapidly aging countries in the world. Germany and Spain, along with their European neighbors, are already among the countries with the oldest populations today, and their populations will only get older in the future. The U.S. population is also expected to get older, but at a slower rate than in most other countries.

Public concern with the growing number of older people is lower outside of East Asia and Europe. In most of these countries, such as Indonesia and Egypt, the proportion of older people in the population is relatively moderate and is expected to remain so in the future.

Proportion of People 65 and Older in a Country's Population, Estimates for 2010 and 2050



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *World Population Prospects: 2012 Revision*, June 2013, <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm>

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Pakistan, Nigeria and other countries potentially stand to benefit from future demographic trends. These are countries that currently have large shares of children in their populations, and these children will age into the prime of their work lives in the future.

The Pew Research survey also finds a wide divergence in people's confidence that they will have an adequate standard of living in their old age. Confidence in one's standard of living in old age appears to be related to the rate at which a country is aging and its economic vitality. Confidence is lowest in Japan, Italy and Russia,

countries that are aging and where economic growth has been anemic in recent years. In these three countries, less than one-third of people are confident about their old-age standard of living. Meanwhile, there is considerable optimism about the old-age standard of living among the public in countries whose populations are projected to be relatively young in the future or that have done well economically in recent years, such as in Nigeria, Kenya, South Africa and China.

When asked who should bear the greatest responsibility for the economic well-being of the elderly—their families, the government or the elderly themselves—the government tops the list in 13 of the 21 countries that were surveyed. However, many who name the government are less confident in their own standard of living in old age compared with those who name themselves or their families.

Rarely do people see retirement expenses as mainly a personal obligation. In only four countries—South Korea, the U.S., Germany and Britain—do more than one-third of the public say that the primary responsibility for the economic well-being of people in their old age rests with the elderly themselves.

American public opinion on aging differs dramatically from the views of the nation's major economic and political partners. Americans are less likely than most of the global public to view the growing number of older people as a major problem. They are more confident than Europeans that they will have an adequate standard of living in their old age. And the U.S. is one of very few countries where a large plurality of the public believes individuals are primarily responsible for their own well-being in old age.

This is not because the U.S. is perennially young. American baby boomers are aging, and one-in-five U.S. residents are expected to be 65 and older by mid-century, greater than the share of seniors in the population of Florida today. It is also projected that the share of people 65 and older in the U.S. will eclipse the share of children younger than 15 by 2050.

But the U.S. is aging less rapidly than most of the other countries. In 2010, the global median age (29) was eight years lower than the U.S. median age (37). By 2050, the difference in age is projected to narrow to only five years. Also, driven by immigration, the U.S. population is expected to increase by 89 million by mid-century even as the populations of Japan, China, South Korea, Germany, Russia, Italy and Spain are either at a standstill or decreasing. For these reasons, perhaps, the American public is more sanguine than most about aging.

The aging of populations does raise concerns at many levels for governments around the world. There is concern over the possibility that a shrinking proportion of working-age people (ages 15 to 64) in the population may lead to an economic slowdown. The smaller working-age populations must also support growing numbers of older dependents, possibly creating financial stress for social insurance systems and dimming the economic outlook for the elderly.

Graying populations will also fuel demands for changes in public investments, such as the reallocation of resources from the needs of children to the needs of seniors. At the more personal level, longer life spans may strain household finances, cause people to extend their working lives or rearrange family structures. Perhaps not surprisingly, an aging China announced a relaxation of its one-child policy in November 2013.

This study reports on the findings from a Pew Research Center survey of publics in 21 countries. The surveys, conducted from March 3 to April 21, 2013, and totaling 22,425 respondents, gauged public opinion on the challenges posed by aging for the country and for the respondents personally. The report also examines trends in the aging of the global population, the U.S. population, and the populations in 22 other selected

countries.⁵ The focus is on changes from 2010 to 2050, as projected by the United Nations (UN) in its latest World Population Prospects, the 2012 revision, released in June 2013.

Countries Included in the Report



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Global Trends in Aging

The global population is on the brink of a remarkable transformation. Thanks to the aging of today's middle-aged demographic bulge and ongoing improvements in life expectancy, the population of seniors is projected to surge, increasing from 530.5 million in 2010 to 1.5 billion in 2050. The result will be a much older world, a future in which roughly one-in-six people is expected to be 65 and older by 2050, double the proportion today.

The population of children, meanwhile, will be at a virtual standstill due to long-term declines in birth rates around the world. The number of children younger than 15 is expected to increase by only 10%, from 1.8 billion in 2010 to 2 billion in 2050. Consequently, the global share of the population that is 65 and older will double, from 8% in 2010 to 16% in 2050. And, more countries will find that they have more adults ages 65 and older than they have children younger than 15.

The graying of the world's population in the aggregate conceals some important variations. Japan, China, South Korea and many countries in Europe are expected to have greater numbers of people dependent on shrinking workforces, a potentially significant demographic challenge for economic growth. However, aging

elsewhere, such as India and several African countries, mostly means the aging of children into the workforce. That is a potentially favorable demographic trend for economic growth. Thus, the coming changes in world demography conceivably could alter the distribution of global economic power over the coming decades.

For the United States, population trends may lead to greater opportunities in the global economy of the future. Although the U.S. population is anticipated to turn older and grow at a slower rate in the future, it is projected to increase at a faster pace and age less than the populations of most of the rest of the developed world. Thus, to the extent that demography is destiny, the U.S. may be in a position to experience a more robust economic future in comparison with other developed nations.

Aging in Major Regions of the World

In the future, aging and slower rates of growth are expected to characterize the populations of all major regions in the world. Ranked by median age, Europe is currently the oldest region in the world and should retain that distinction in 2050. However, Latin America and Asia are projected to age the most rapidly through 2050. It is expected that the median age in Latin America, currently 10 years lower than the median age in North America, will match North America's age level by 2050. Africa will continue to have the youngest population in the world.

Africa is expected to be home to a greater share of the world's population in the future, 25% in 2050, up from 15% in 2010. The UN estimates that Africa's population should more than double from 2010 to 2050 with the addition of 1.4 billion people, greater than the increase of 1 billion expected in Asia & Oceania and the gain of just 0.3 billion expected for the Americas. In sharp contrast, Europe's population is expected to shrink by more than 30 million by the middle of the century.

Aging in the U.S. and Other Countries

Across the countries examined in this report, projections show that the U.S. population will grow at a faster rate than the populations of European and several East Asian and Latin American countries. Countries whose populations should grow at rates slower than in the U.S. include Brazil, Argentina, Britain, France, Spain, China, South Korea and South Africa. Some countries—Russia, Germany, Italy and Japan—are projected to experience reductions in their populations.

Nations expected to experience relatively rapid population growth are located mostly in Africa. Most notably, Nigeria's population is projected to nearly triple and to overtake the U.S. population by 2050. Kenya is expected to more than double its population from 2010 to 2050. Pakistan, Egypt and Israel are expected to grow at much faster rates than the U.S. The populations of Mexico, India, Indonesia and Iran should increase at rates that are slightly higher than in the U.S.

Regardless of their initial size or the rate of growth in their population, the countries covered by this study are all expected to turn grayer between now and 2050. The median age in the U.S. is projected to increase from 37 in 2010 to 41 in 2050. That will be less of an increase than in the rest of the world as the global median age is projected to increase from 29 in 2010 to 36 in 2050.

The median age and the share of the population ages 65 and older also is projected to increase in other countries, sharply in China, South Korea, Mexico and Brazil, among others. Also, the total dependency ratio—the size of the “dependent” population (those younger than 15 or older than 64) relative to the “working age” population (ages 15 to 64)—is projected to rise in most countries. This means that future

demographic conditions may not support the same rates of economic growth experienced in those countries in the past.

A handful of countries, even as their populations age, are poised to experience a potential demographic boost to their economies. The total dependency ratios in Egypt, India, Pakistan, Nigeria, Kenya and South Africa should decrease in the future, a consequence of their currently large youth populations aging into the workforce. This demographic transition is potentially a boon for economic growth. But, because these countries will also experience rising proportions of seniors in their populations, they will not be entirely immune to the social and economic challenges posed by an aging citizenry.

Pension and Health Care Expenditures

With aging, it is not surprising that public expenditures on pensions and health care are generally projected to increase as a share of gross domestic product (GDP). Increases in pension expenditures are principally driven by aging. In response, many countries have implemented reforms, such as a rise in the retirement age, designed to decelerate the rate of increase. Nonetheless, public pension expenditures are expected to consume about 15% of GDP by 2050 in several European countries. Pension expenditures in the U.S. are projected to increase by less, from 6.8% of GDP in 2010 to 8.5% in 2050.

Larger concerns revolve around public health care expenditures, which are rising faster than pension expenditures in most countries. The reason is that health care expenditures are pushed up not just by aging but also by cost inflation. In the U.S., public health expenditures are projected to more than double, from 6.7% of GDP in 2010 to 14.9% in 2050. Similarly, large increases are expected in Japan and several countries in Europe, if current rates of cost inflation persist.

1. The term “baby boomers” refers to the large cohort born in the U.S. from 1946 to 1964. The oldest members of this cohort started to turn 65 in 2011.
2. The median age divides the population into two equal parts, with 50% of the population older than the median age and 50% of the population younger than the median age.
3. See, for example, National Research Council (2012), OECD (2012), UNFPA and HelpAge International (2012), Clements et al. (2012), Gordon (2012), Bloom, Canning and Fink (2011), CIA (2001), Eberstadt (2011), Peterson (1999), and Beard et al. (2011).
4. See the Survey Methods section for more details on the surveys.
5. The two countries included in the demographic analysis but for which survey data are not presented are India, because of concerns about the survey’s administration in the field, and Iran, where no survey was conducted.
6. Data from the 2012 revision are available at <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm>. The UN reports four variants for population growth: high, medium, low, and constant-fertility. All estimates in this report are from the UN’s medium variant.
7. Percentage changes are computed before numbers are rounded.
8. Projections of pension and health expenditures are subject to a great degree of uncertainty. That is because they depend not only on population projections but also on macroeconomic projections for GDP, assumptions about the labor force, policy parameters relating to eligibility ages and replacement

rates, inflation in the cost of health care services, consumption of health care services and other factors.

Source: <http://www.pewglobal.org/2014/01/30/attitudes-about-aging-a-global-perspective/>

Gilani's Gallopedia (2007-2014)

A Quantitative Analysis

A quantitative analysis of global polls monitored during the 5 year period January 2007 – January 2014

KEY STATISTICS

- 1- Number of Surveys (*a selection on key political and social issues*): \approx 6,805 polls during the period 2007-2014
- 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 2007-2014
- 4- Number **polling organizations** whose polls have been cited: \approx 358 during the period 2007-2014

