

# Gallopedia

From **Gilani Research Foundation**

March 2014, issue # **320\***

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 **22**  
NATIONAL & MULTI COUNTRY SURVEYS. **08**  
POLLING ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN  
REPRESENTED.

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**Asia zone**  
this week- **01** national poll



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**Euro Americas zone**  
this week- **19** national polls  
**Multi-Country Surveys-02** Polls



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Topic of the week-  
**European Pulse**



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

320-1 **Palestinians Flexible on Negotiations** (Click for Details)

(Palestine) While a majority would reject the Framework document if it includes recognition of Israel as the state of the Jewish people, most Palestinians support extending negotiations and postponing joining international organizations to the end of the year in return for an Israeli release of new Palestinian prisoners; a majority also believes that Abbas will accept the Framework document and will extend negotiation to the end of 2014. (PSR)

March 24, 2014

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



## Euro Americas zone

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

### ▶ WEST EUROPE

320-2 **Reflecting personality prevalent in a modern day funeral** (Click for Details)

(UK) A new YouGov report shows that funeral planning in the UK is becoming increasingly personalized and tailored to the individual involved, as more and more people consider the service they would like after death.

(YouGov)

March 21, 2014

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



320-3 **Majority of opinion formers think paid-for is best strategy for news organizations** (Click for Details)

(UK) Most (56%) opinion formers believe paid-for environments are the likeliest of the current models to become the most commercially viable and sustainable long-term option for the UK digital news market, new research for YouGov finds. (YouGov)

March 19, 2014

[3.11 Economy » Science & Technology](#)

[3.8 Economy » Enterprise/ Investments](#)

320-4 **European Pulse (Multi-country survey)** (Click for Details)

Faultlines across Europe with Mediterranean countries (Spain, Italy and France) are most unhappy with the way Europe is going, but central Europe (Germany, Poland, Hungary) is more positive. Britons think Europe is on the wrong track and expect anti-European movements to do well in upcoming elections, but prefer staying in EU and reducing its powers to leaving outright. (Ipsos Mori)

March 16, 2014

[1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections](#)

[3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being](#)**320-5 Germans' Economic Optimism in Recovery** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

**(Germany)** As Germany led minimal improvements in GDP growth in the euro area last year, Germans were more optimistic about their national economy in 2013 than they have been since the global economic crisis. The four in 10 Germans who believed their country's economy was getting better led all eurozone countries, far outpacing the region's second-largest economy, France, where only 3% saw things getting better at the time. **(Gallup USA)**

March 24, 2014

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

[3.6 Economy » Economic Globalization](#)

► **NORTH AMERICA**

**320-6 In U.S., 66% Satisfied Health System Works for Them** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

**(USA)** Two-thirds of Americans are satisfied with the way the healthcare system is working for them today. Health insurance status is a major determinant of this satisfaction, but even one-third of those who don't have health insurance still say they are satisfied. **(Gallup USA)**

March 17, 2014

[4.11 Society » Health](#)

**320-7 Americans Most Likely to Say Global Warming Is Exaggerated** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

**(USA)** Even as most Americans report experiencing abnormal weather conditions lately, more than four in 10 say the seriousness of global warming is generally exaggerated in the news. These sentiments are lower than the record 48% who believed this four years ago, but higher than any year before Barack Obama became president. **(Gallup USA)**

March 17, 2014

[4.14 Society » Environment/ Disasters](#)

**320-8 Slight Increase in U.S. Economic Confidence** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

**(USA)** Gallup's U.S. Economic Confidence Index improved to -18 for the week ending March 16, after falling to -20 the prior week. Last week's index is comparable to several so far in 2014, and represents a continuation of Americans' negative economic outlook. **(Gallup USA)**

March 18, 2014

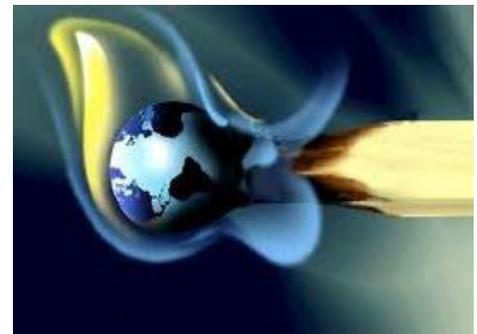
[3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being](#)

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

**320-9 A Steady 57% in U.S. Blame Humans for Global Warming**

[\(Click for Details\)](#)

**(USA)** More Americans believe increases in the Earth's temperature over the last century are due to pollution from human activities (57%) than to naturally occurring changes in the environment (40%). The balance of views on this issue is essentially unchanged from 2013, but reflects broader agreement with the idea that mankind is responsible for global warming than was the case from 2010 through 2012, when barely half believed it. Agreement that human activities are responsible has yet to return, however, to the 61% level seen as recently as 2007.



**(Gallup USA)**

March 18, 2014

[4.14 Society » Environment/ Disasters](#)**320-10 Americans' Outlook for U.S. Environmental Quality Steady** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

**(USA)** Half of Americans think the quality of the environment in the U.S. is getting worse, a view that has remained stable for the past five years. Americans were more pessimistic about the environmental outlook before Barack Obama became president in 2009. **(Gallup USA)**

March 19, 2014

[4.14 Society » Environment/ Disasters](#)**320-11 In U.S., 28% Say Now Is a Good Time to Find a Quality Job** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

**(USA)** Americans' perceptions that now is a good time to find a quality job continue to inch up, but remain far less positive than they were before the 2008-2009 recession. Gallup's March reading finds that 28% of Americans say now is a good time to find a quality job, up from 27% in February, and now the highest reading on this measure since January 2008. **(Gallup USA)**

March 19, 2014

[3.3 Economy » Employment Issues](#)**320-12 Houston Leads U.S. Metro Areas on Job Creation Index** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

**(USA)** Among the nation's 50 largest U.S. metropolitan areas, Houston ranks as the best environment for job creation and San Diego ranks as the worst, based on reports of hiring activity versus layoffs from workers who live in those areas. **(Gallup USA)**

March 20, 2014

[3.3 Economy » Employment Issues](#)**320-13 Americans Again Pick Environment over Economic Growth** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

**(USA)** Americans are more likely to say protection of the environment should be given priority, even at the risk of curbing economic growth. Since 2009, during the economic downturn, Americans generally prioritized economic growth over the environment, except for immediately after the BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico in May 2010. **(Gallup USA)**

March 20, 2014

[4.14 Society » Environment/ Disasters](#)**320-14 Keystone XL Pipeline Divides Democrats** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

**(USA)** As the Obama administration deliberates over whether to allow the Keystone XL pipeline to be built, the proposed pipeline continues to draw broad support from the public. Currently, 61% favor building the pipeline while 27% are opposed. These views have changed little over the past year. **(Pew Research Center)**

March 19, 2014

[1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance](#)**320-15 ACA at Age 4: More Disapproval than Approval** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

**(USA)** As the four-year anniversary of the Affordable Care Act approaches, the law remains unpopular with the public. Currently, 53% disapprove of the 2010 health care law while 41% approve of the law. Opinion of the measure is virtually unchanged since last September. **(Pew Research Center)**

March 20, 2014

[4.11 Society » Health](#)

320-16 **U.S. Whites More Solidly Republican in Recent Years** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

**(USA)** Whites and nonwhites have long shown differing political party preferences, with nonwhites widely favoring the Democratic Party and whites typically favoring the Republican Party by at least a small margin. In recent years, however, the margins in favor of the Republican Party among whites have been some of the largest. **(Gallup USA)**

March 24, 2014

[1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties](#)

320-17 **What Will It Take For Canadians To Wake Up To The Threats of Extreme Weather?** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

**(Canada)** Heavy rainstorms, snowfall and floods increasingly dominate news headlines, with extreme weather events directly affecting more than 3.5 million Canadians in 2013. According to the seventh annual RBC Canadian Water Attitude Study, three-quarters of Canadians (74 per cent) agree that climate change will cause these events to happen more frequently. Yet just 23 per cent are concerned about extreme weather causing droughts or flooding and only nine per cent of Canadians have taken precautionary measures to protect themselves and their homes from the effects of extreme weather events. **(Globescan)**



March 24, 2014

[4.14 Society » Environment/ Disasters](#)

320-18 **Liberals lead Conservatives among eligible voters; different story among likely voters** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

**(Canada)** As MPs return to the House of Commons, the latest monthly poll from Angus Reid Global (ARG) that tracks support for Canadian political parties and leaders shows the Liberal Party slightly ahead with eligible voters, but pushed back to a statistical tie with the Conservatives among likely voters. **(Angus Reid)**

March 24, 2014

[1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties](#)

## ► AUSTRALASIA



320-19 **New Zealand Consumer Confidence - A Season to Taste** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

**(New Zealand)** The headline figure retraced a tad in March (from 133 to 132) but that sort of movement is nothing more than noise. Our seasonally adjusted estimate showed a 4 point rise, taking Consumer Confidence to the highest level since February 2005. **(Roy Morgan)**

March 21 2014

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

320-20 **Consumer Confidence Rises Modestly after Temporary Weakness** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

**(Australia)** ANZ-Roy Morgan Consumer Confidence rose 2.0% last week (ending 23 March) to 114.5. Confidence has now retraced most of the weakness seen in late February when there were a number of job

loss announcements from the manufacturing and aviation industries. It is now only 1% lower than six weeks ago (which is not a large move for this series) and a touch above its long-run average but well short of recent highs. (Roy Morgan)

March 25 2014

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

## ► MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS

320-21 **Emerging and Developing Nations Want Freedom on the Internet** ([Click for Details](#))

There is widespread opposition to internet censorship in emerging and developing nations. Majorities in 22 of 24 countries surveyed say it is important that people have access to the internet without government censorship. In 12 nations, at least seven-in-ten hold this view. (Pew Research Center)

March 19, 2014

[4.6 Society](#) » [Media/ New Media](#)

320-22 **Religious police found in nearly one-in-ten countries worldwide**

([Click for Details](#))

As of 2012, at least 17 nations (9% worldwide) have police that enforce religious norms, according to a new Pew Research analysis of 2012 data. These actions are particularly common in the Middle East and North Africa, where roughly one-third of countries (35%) have police enforcing religious norms. (Pew Research Center)

March 19, 2014

[4.1 Society](#) » [Religion](#)

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



## Topic of the week:

### **European Pulse**

► 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.

**March 16, 2014**

*Britons think Europe is on the wrong track and expect anti-European movements to do well in upcoming elections, but prefer staying in EU and reducing its powers to leaving outright.*



*Faultlines across Europe with Mediterranean countries (Spain, Italy and France) most unhappy with way Europe is going, but central Europe (Germany, Poland, Hungary) more positive.*

*Britons not the most critical, but among most likely to want to reduce EU's powers or leave outright.*

In the wake of Ed Miliband's recent speech on Europe, the latest Ipsos MORI European Pulse, tracking the sentiment of over 8,000 online citizens in ten European countries (Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland,

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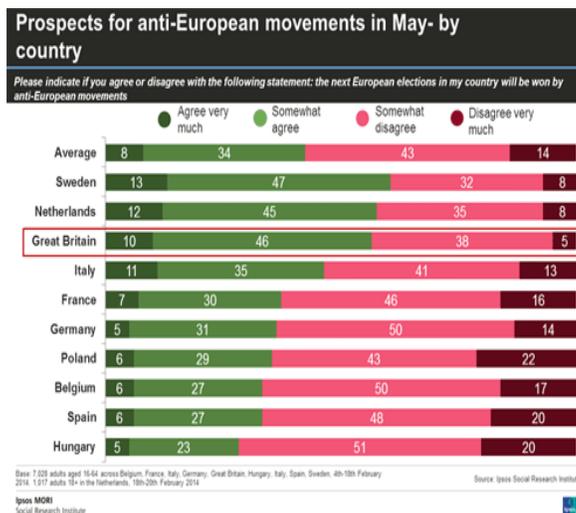
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\***Archives:** Gilani's Gallopedia has been compiled on a weekly basis since January 2007. Previous material is available upon request. Please contact [sara.salam@gilanifoundation.com](mailto:sara.salam@gilanifoundation.com)

Spain and Sweden), suggests that the most popular option among Britons is a long term policy of staying in the European Union but reducing its powers (mentioned by 40%), followed by leaving the EU (28%). This compares with 18% who want to leave things as they are, 8% who want to stay in the EU and increase its powers, and 5% who want to work for the formation of a single European government.

Across the ten countries as a whole relatively few people want to leave the European Union outright (18% on average), but the single most popular option remains staying in the EU but reducing its powers (34%). Just over a third want to see either the EU's powers strengthened further (19%), or even a long-term policy of working towards a single European government (also 18%).

However, there are significant differences by country. The British (68%), along with the Swedes and Dutch (69% and 68% respectively) are most in favour of leaving or reducing the EU's powers, and they are also the most likely to think that anti-European movements will win the next European elections in their country (56% in Britain, 60% in Sweden and 57% in the Netherlands).



On the other hand, around half of people in Hungary (54%) and Germany (48%) want to see either an increase in the EU's powers, or the formation of a single European government. These proportions are similarly high in Italy (49%) and Spain (48%), even though these countries are among the most critical of the EU on other aspects.

### Overall attitudes to Europe

The research suggests that on average two in three (68%) think things across the European Union are moving in the wrong direction. Britons are in line with the average, with 67% feeling things across Europe are on the wrong track, in line with people from the Netherlands, Sweden and Belgium.

Pessimism is highest in Spain, Italy and France, where around three in four (76%, 77% and 77% respectively) think Europe is on the wrong track, and lowest in Poland, Hungary, and Germany, where 61% feel the same.

However, in six of the countries (Poland, Hungary, Belgium, Spain, Italy and France) people are even more concerned about the direction their own country is moving in. Only in Germany, Britain, and Sweden are people more

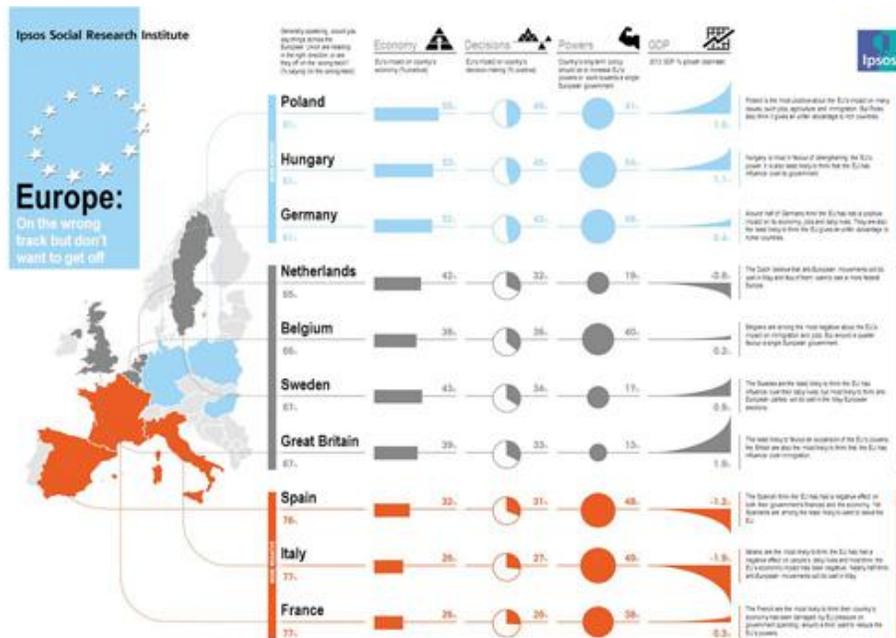


optimistic about their domestic situation. In Britain 41% think their country is heading in the right direction, compared to 33% who feel the same about the European Union as a whole.

Most people across the ten countries believes the European Union plays a very important role in crucial policy areas, especially the economy, agriculture, and laws and regulations where around eight in ten feel it has influence over their country. Again, there are differences by country – for example the Spanish are the most likely to feel that the EU has influence over the economy, jobs, and the finances of their government, while the British, Germans and Poles are particularly likely to stress the influence the EU has over immigration.

On balance, people feel that the EU's impact has been more negative than positive across all of these policy areas. They are particularly negative about its influence on their government – its finances and its ability to make decisions in the best interests of the country – but less so about its impact on people's daily lives.

Britons are the most likely of the ten countries to think the EU has at least some influence over immigration (87%) and laws and regulations (85%, the same as Germany), and are only behind the Spanish in their perception of the influence the EU has on the ability of the government to make decisions in the best interests of the country (73%). In line with most other countries, the general perception in Britain is that the impact of the EU has been negative on these issues, especially on immigration (70% negative impact) which is the top concern here – although others in Italy and France are even more critical on this (both 77%).



People are worried about the EU's impact on their country's economy – especially the demands of austerity – and are skeptical about the benefits of membership

The policy area where, on average, the EU is seen to have most influence is on the economy, but the majority (59%, 61% in Britain) across the ten countries think this influence has been negative – as they do on the EU's impact on jobs in their country (61%, 58% in Britain). This is likely to be linked to perceptions of the austerity programme; 64% on average believe that their country's economy has been damaged by EU pressure on

Eurozone member governments to cut their spending. This includes 64% of Britons, even though the UK is not part of the Eurozone.

This all leads to doubts about the benefits membership of the EU has brought. Four in ten Britons (39%) believe that their standard of living is higher than it would have been if their country had not joined the EU (the average across the ten countries as a whole is 35%).

Again, there are clear differences in opinion by country, which often appear related to the economic climate people have experienced since the crisis. Citizens in France, Italy and Spain are all particularly negative about the EU's impact on the economy (74%, 74%, and 68% respectively are critical), and many feel that their economy has been damaged by the demands of austerity (75%, 70%, and 75% respectively). Over half, though, of people in Poland (59%), Hungary (53%) and Germany (52%) think that the EU has benefited their economy.

There are also faultlines in perceptions of whether all EU member states have benefited equally. Large majorities in Spain (73%), Italy (71%) and Poland (64%) believe that the EU gives an unfair advantage to richer countries over poorer ones, but this falls to two in five (39%) of Germans. Half (53%) of people in Britain agree that the EU gives an unfair advantage to richer European countries over poorer ones.

**Gideon Skinner**, Head of Political Research at Ipsos MORI, said:

*"We know that attitudes to the EU have been hardening in recent years, and that Britons are especially concerned about immigration compared with other countries, so the negative tone of these results fits in with that trend – especially given Europe's economic difficulties since the crash. There is also clearly some expectation that anti-European parties will do well in the upcoming European elections. However, when given the chance Britons say they prefer staying in a reduced EU rather than leaving it altogether. It is also interesting to see that in some countries such as Spain, Italy and France views are even more negative, especially on economic issues - although this again does not always translate into an automatic desire to leave the EU."*

#### Technical Note

Between February 4th and February 18th 2014, Ipsos surveyed 7,028 respondents in nine European countries for their attitudes towards the European Union. The data was collected via Ipsos online panels and then weighted to represent the general population in the country surveyed. Respondents aged 16-64 were interviewed via the Ipsos Online Panel in Belgium, France, Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Spain and Sweden. Approximately 1000+ individuals participated on a country by country basis with the exception of Belgium, Hungary, Poland and Sweden where each have a sample of approximately 500. A further 1,017 were interviewed online in the Netherlands between 18-20 February 2014. This sample is representative for the Dutch population which may vote (all Dutch aged 18+), and data are weighted by age, sex, education, working status, region and previous national election behaviour.

Source: <http://www.ipsos-mori.com/researchpublications/researcharchive/3359/Ipsos-European-Pulse.aspx>

## 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

