

# Gallopedia

From Gilani Research Foundation

June 2016, Issue # 436\*

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 **25**  
NATIONAL & MULTI COUNTRY SURVEYS. **13**  
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

436-1 [A Survey of the Palestinian Private Sector](#) (Click for details)

(Palestine) A majority (66 percent) of those surveyed believe that economic trends are worsening in Palestine and identify several political and economics factors. Those surveyed are critical of the performance of the PA, evaluating the government's handling of the economy negatively. (AWRAD)

June 8, 2016

1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance

3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being



436-2 [Infographic: Consumer Behaviour this Ramadan](#) (Click for details)

The study found that over half (53%) of respondents will spend more, of which 93% expect to increase their spend specifically on regular household items such as food, drinks and groceries. (YouGov)

June 06, 2016

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

436-3 [Declining Support for Stabbing Attacks and Hamas](#) (Click for details)

(Palestine) With half of the public thinking that the recent Palestinian little uprising, or habba, has come to an end and with support for stabbing attacks continuing to decline and Hamas' popularity slipping, half of the public supports the French Initiative but only a small percentage expects it to succeed. (PSR)

June 07, 2016

2.3 Foreign Affairs & Security » Palestine/ Israel Conflict

1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties

### ► SOUTHEAST ASIA

436-4 [Philippines: Net Personal Optimism stays at record-high Very high +40](#) (Click for details)

(Philippines) The First Quarter 2016 Social Weather Survey, fielded from March 30-April 2, 2016, found 43% of adults expecting their personal quality of life to improve in the next 12 months ("Optimists"), and 4% expecting it to get worse ("Pessimists"), for a record-high Net Personal Optimism score of +40 (the difference of Optimists over Pessimists, correctly rounded), classified by SWS as very high. (SWS)

June 03, 2016

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle





## Africa Zone

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

### ▶ SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

436-5 [Violent extremism from a 'grassroots' perspective: Evidence from North Africa, Lake Chad, Sahel, and the Horn](#) (Click for details)

In countries that had experienced high levels of violent extremist activity, citizens considered security-related issues a top-level problem. Security was a higher priority for additional government spending in Tunisia (cited by 45% of respondents), Nigeria (43%), Kenya (34%), Egypt (22%), Algeria (22%), Cameroon (22%), Mali (21%), and Niger (19%) than on average across 36 surveyed countries (17%). (Afrobarometer)

June 2016

2.4 Foreign Affairs & Security » Terrorism/Extremism

4.12 Society » Crime



## Euro Americas Zone

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

### ▶ EAST EUROPE

436-6 [Russia: To Smoke Or Not To Smoke: Monitoring](#) (Click for details)

(Russia) The percentage of smoking Russians has hit a seven-year low, however, those who have not quit smoking smoke more than before. (VCIOM)

May 31, 2016

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

436-7 [Russia: Plans For 2016 Summer Vacations](#) (Click for details)

(Russia) This year the number of Russians who can afford summer vacation will decrease; Russians still want to have rest but they are lacking money. (VCIOM)

May 24, 2016

4.2 Society » Family

4.16 Society » Entertainment



436-8 [Macedonia: Political Instability Escalates while Confidence in Democratic Institutions Declines](#) (Click for details)

(Macedonia) A nationwide poll released today by the IRI's Center for Insights in Survey Research indicates that political instability is on the rise in Macedonia. Survey respondents reported a continued decline in public confidence in the conditions for holding free and fair elections. (IRI)



June 07, 2016

1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections  
1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance

436-9 [The Ninth Survey Of The Members Of The Ukrainian Parliament](#) (Click for details)

(Ukraine) Overall, findings indicate that the Verkhovna Rada has made significant strides in becoming a stronger, more robust legislative institution, with greater capacity to execute its representative, legislative, and oversight functions. (KIIS)

June 2016

1.7 Domestic Politics >> Legislation

436-10 [Euroskepticism Beyond Brexit](#) (Click for details)

(UK) On June 23, people in the United Kingdom will vote on a referendum on whether to remain in the European Union or to leave the Brussels-based institution, a decision that has come to be called Brexit. The British go to the polls at a time when a new multi-nation survey from Pew Research Center finds that Euroskepticism is on the rise across Europe and that about two-thirds of both the British and the Greeks, along with significant minorities in other key nations, want some powers returned from Brussels to national governments. Whether favorable or not toward Brussels, most Europeans agree that a British exit would harm the 28-member EU. (Pew Research Center)

JUNE 7, 2016

2.5 Foreign Affairs & Security » Regional Conflicts/ Issues  
2.8 Foreign Affairs & Security » International / Regional Organizations

436-11 [The Perils of Perception and the EU](#) (Click for details)

(UK) The public have a number of significant misperceptions about the EU and how it affects life in the UK, new research by UK in a Changing Europe and Ipsos MORI shows. We get some things right, but we're more often very wrong on some of the key issues fundamental to the debate – including immigration, Britain's contribution to the EU budget, the amount of Child Benefit that goes abroad and investment into the UK. (Ipsos Mori)

June 09, 2016

2.5 Foreign Affairs & Security » Regional Conflicts/ Issues  
2.8 Foreign Affairs & Security » International / Regional Organizations

436-12 [The 'Tinman' referendum: the EU debate in Scotland is lacking heart](#) (Click for details)

(Scotland) The referendum on the UK's membership of the European Union is now just two weeks away. In Scotland opinion polls show a clear and consistent lead for those who want to remain in the EU. But the polls do not analyse or explain the deep-seated attitudes of Scots towards the EU, or how important this referendum is for them and for the country's future. (Ipsos Mori)

June 09, 2016

2.5 Foreign Affairs & Security » Regional Conflicts/ Issues  
2.8 Foreign Affairs & Security » International / Regional Organizations



436-13 [European football fans defiant in face of Euro 2016 terror threat](#) (Click for details)

A big majority of football fans across Europe think there is a moderate or high risk of a terrorist attack happening at Euro 2016, but a similar majority thinks the tournament should go ahead. (YouGov)

June 09, 2016

[2.4 Foreign Affairs & Security](#) » [Terrorism/Extremism](#)

[4.15 Society](#) » [Sports](#)

436-14 [EU referendum: Leave lead at one](#) (Click for details)

Latest YouGov / Sunday Times EU referendum voting intention: Remain 42%, Leave 43%, Don't know 11%. (YouGov)

June 11, 2016

[2.5 Foreign Affairs & Security](#) » [Regional Conflicts/ Issues](#)

[2.8 Foreign Affairs & Security](#) » [International / Regional Organizations](#)

## ► NORTH AMERICA

436-15 [Republicans Continue to Rate GOP-Led Congress Poorly](#) (Click for details)

(USA) Just 12% of Republicans approve of the job Congress is doing, a lower rating than the historically subpar rating all Americans (16%) give the GOP-led institution. Immediately after the Republican Party took control of both houses of Congress in early 2015, Republican identifiers were more positive than the general public about Congress, but by the summer of that year Republicans' approval dropped below the national average. (Gallup USA)

JUNE 10, 2016

[1.4 Domestic Politics](#) » [Political Parties](#)

436-16 [Americans Remain Relatively Optimistic About Job Market](#) (Click for details)

(USA) Forty-three percent of Americans say it is a good time to find a quality job. While this reading is similar to the 40% to 45% recorded in 2016 so far, it is on the high end of Gallup's trend since 2001. The percentage saying it is a good time to find a quality job has ranged from a low of 8% in 2009 and 2011 to a high of 48% in January 2007. (Gallup USA)

JUNE 9, 2016

[3.3 Economy](#) » [Employment Issues](#)

[3.8 Economy](#) » [Enterprise/ Investments/ Business](#)

436-17 [Americans' Satisfaction With U.S. Direction Remains Low](#) (Click for details)

(USA) Nearly three in 10 Americans (29%) are satisfied with the way things are going in the U.S., continuing the trend of low satisfaction levels since 2007. Americans' satisfaction has averaged 24% across the 89 months of the Obama administration to date, well below the average 37% satisfaction level since Gallup began measuring it in 1979. (Gallup USA)

JUNE 9, 2016

[1.1 Domestic Politics](#) » [Elections](#)

[1.3 Domestic Politics](#) » [Governance](#)



436-18 [Birth Control, Divorce Top List of Morally Acceptable Issues](#) (Click for details)

(USA) Birth control, divorce, sex between unmarried men and women, and gambling top a list of morally acceptable issues, while Americans deem polygamy, cloning humans and extramarital affairs as the least acceptable. (Gallup USA)

JUNE 8, 2016

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

4.13 Society » Social Problems

436-19 [Thought Given to Presidential Election Matches 2008 Levels](#) (Click for details)

(USA) Three in four Americans are giving "quite a lot" of thought to the upcoming presidential election, a possible sign of high voter turnout this November. In the 2008 presidential campaign that produced the highest voter-turnout percentage in 40 years, a late-May poll showed a level of interest similar to this year's. In the lower-turnout 2000 and 2004 elections, smaller percentages said in May that they had given quite a bit of thought to the election. (Gallup USA)

JUNE 8, 2016

1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections

436-20 [U.S. Economic Confidence Index Flat in May, at -14](#) (Click for details)

(USA) Americans' confidence in the U.S. economy was flat in May. Gallup's U.S. Economic Confidence Index averaged -14 -- the same as in April, which was a seven-month low. (Gallup USA)

JUNE 7, 2016

3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being

3.9 Economy » Financial systems & Institutions

436-21 [Party Groups Agree on Importance of Big Election Issues](#) (Click for details)

(USA) Mirroring the top issue priorities of Americans as a whole, Republicans, independents and Democrats largely agree on the top issues that will affect their vote for president this fall. Education, the economy, jobs, healthcare and terrorism/national defense rank among the six most important voting issues for all three groups, with close to 80% or more rating each as extremely or very important. (Gallup USA)

JUNE 6, 2016

1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections

2.4 Foreign Affairs & Security » Terrorism/Extremism

436-22 [Latinos Increasingly Confident in Personal Finances, See Better Economic Times Ahead](#) (Click for details)

(USA) Latinos have become considerably more upbeat about their personal finances and optimistic about their financial future since the Great Recession, according to newly released results from a national survey of Latino adults. The survey also shows that Latinos have pulled even with the general U.S. population in their views of their personal finances and continue to outpace them on optimism about the future. However, community economic indicators show limited progress since the Great Recession. (Pew Research Center)

June 08, 2016

3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being

4.3 Society » Ethnicity



436-23 [Most Canadians view Muslim community as a “partner”, not a “problem” in the fight against radicalization](#) (Click for details)

(Canada) The majority of Canadians see the Muslim community in this country as a partner in the fight against radicalization, but also say Muslim community leaders need to do more to denounce acts of homegrown terror. (Angus Reid)

June, 2016

2.4 Foreign Affairs & Security » Terrorism/Extremism

4.1 Society » Religion



► AUSTRALASIA

436-24 [ANZ-Roy Morgan Australian Consumer Confidence rebounds to 116.8 \(up 3.6pts\)](#) (Click for details)

(Australia) ANZ-Roy Morgan Australian Consumer Confidence rose 3.2% to 116.8 this week, more than offsetting the 2.2% decline of the previous week. Consumer confidence now stands at 116.8, the highest level since January 2014. The improvement in consumer confidence was likely driven by the solid GDP report released last week. (Roy Morgan)

June 07 2016

3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection

436-25 [Satisfaction with performance of industry super funds increases their lead over retail funds](#) (Click for details)

(Australia) Industry superannuation funds continue to out-do retail funds for satisfaction with financial performance, with a 60.6% score in the six months to April, compared to 56.9% for retail funds. Industry funds increased their satisfaction level over the last 12 months by 1.5% points, while retail funds showed a small decline of 0.1% point. Industry funds have now had higher satisfaction than retail funds every month since this survey began in 2002. (Roy Morgan)

June 08 2016

3.8 Economy » Enterprise/ Investments/ Business

3.9 Economy » Financial systems & Institutions



## Topic of the week:

### ***Most Canadians view Muslim community as a “partner”, not a “problem” in the fight against radicalization***

► 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.

## Most Canadians view Muslim community as a “partner”, not a “problem” in the fight against radicalization

*However, 73% also say Muslim community leaders aren't speaking out enough against homegrown terrorism*



The majority of Canadians sees the Muslim community in this country as a partner in the fight against radicalization, but also say Muslim community leaders need to do more to denounce acts of homegrown terror.



These are among the findings of a comprehensive survey on radicalization and homegrown terrorism by the Angus Reid Institute (ARI) – in partnership with the Province (part of the Postmedia Network), the Laurier Institution and the Canadian Race Relations Foundation.

The survey sought to examine this complex and emerging subject from several perspectives, including perception of the threat, methods for prevention, confidence in

Canadian security services, views on punishment, and attitudes towards the Muslim community and its leaders in this country.

### **Key Findings:**

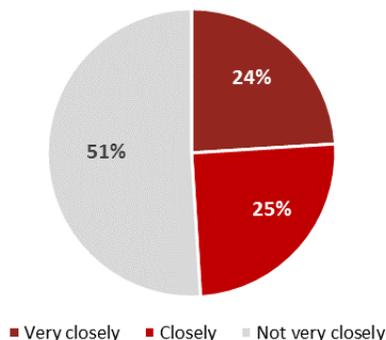
Canadians are engaged and following issues of radicalization and homegrown terrorism in this country closely, but the Angus Reid Institute survey finds a nation, its regions and even its households are divided on how best to address these problems.

### **Severity of the Threat:**

The Angus Reid Institute survey shows most Canadians are indeed engaged on the issue of homegrown terrorism. Three-quarters (74%) say they are watching the issue either “very closely” (24%) or “closely” (50%).

Geography may influence familiarity to an extent: the shooting on Parliament Hill in Ottawa appears to have galvanized Ontario respondents most, with one-third (31%) saying they have been following the issue “very closely”.

How closely have you been following the issue of homegrown terrorism?



### **Radicalized individuals among us?**

Overall, one-third of Canadians (35%) say they feel there are already radicalized individuals living in their communities. This sentiment is highest in Ontario (41%) and Alberta (38%) where reports of young men in Calgary becoming radicalized and committing violent acts overseas have dominated the headlines. Slightly fewer than three-in-ten (28%) say no radicalized individuals are in their communities, while most (37%) say they aren't sure.

Among those who say “no” or “aren't sure”, a further one-third (32%) say it is likely that people are in the process of becoming radicalized in their communities. Thus, just over half of Canadians surveyed say radicalized people are either living in their communities today or are in the process of becoming radicalized.

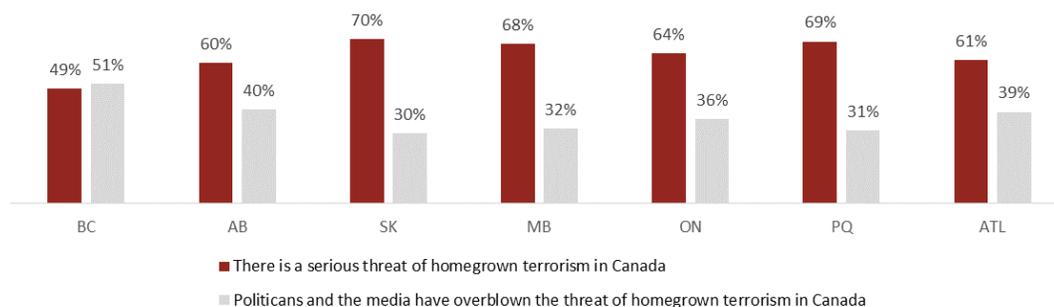
Those who say radicalized individuals are not living amongst them are nearly twice as likely to live in rural areas as big cities, and are more likely to be young. Those who say “no” are also nearly twice as likely to say the threat is overblown compared to those who believe radicalized individuals are already living among them.

### **Homegrown terrorism: serious threat or overblown?**

Striking differences are noticeable on the question of whether Canadians feel the threat of homegrown terrorism is real and serious or whether it has been overblown in the media and by politicians. Much of this depends on whether Canadians believe there are already, or likely to be, radicalized individuals living in their communities.

Nationally, nearly two-thirds (62%) say homegrown terrorism is a serious threat, compared to just over one-third (38%) who say it is overblown. Those in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Quebec are most likely to express this sentiment (70%, 68% and 69% respectively). Respondents in BC and Atlantic Canada are most split on this question.

Is homegrown terrorism a serious threat or has it been overblown by politicians and the media



Contrasts are noticeable, however, among those who say they are radicalized people living in their communities versus those who say there are not. Among those who say radicalized individuals *are* already in their communities, three-quarters (74%) also say homegrown terrorism is a serious threat, and one-quarter (26%) say it's been overblown. Among those who say *no* radicalized people are living in their midst, the perception of a serious threat falls significantly to 53 per cent, while the perception that homegrown terrorism is overblown by politicians and the media nearly doubles, to 47 per cent.

### **Prison and Passports:**

On the issue of how to deal with suspected homegrown terrorists who have either expressed or acted on a desire to leave the country, ARI found that in this country would prefer to ground them. Three-in-five (60%) said such individuals should have their passports taken away from them and be watched by police. This sentiment was strongest in Quebec (71%) and weakest in BC (47%).

Conversely, two-in-five (40%) Canadians said suspected homegrown terrorists should be able to leave the country if they wanted, even if it meant committing acts of terror somewhere else. Support for this view is highest in BC (53%) and lowest in Quebec (29%).

### **Confidence in Security Services:**

Confidence in institutions such as the RCMP, CSIS and local police to stop radicalized Canadians from carrying out acts of violence is split, with half of respondents (50%) saying they are either "very confident" (5%) or "confident" (45%). Just over forty per cent say they are "not very confident" (37%) or "not confident at all" (6%).

Notably, these results represent a 10-point increase in confidence since late October, when [Angus Reid Institute asked Canadians the same question](#). At the time, two-in-five respondents (40%) said they were either "confident" (36%) or "very confident" (4%).

A more specific question asked respondents whether the October 22, 2014 attack and fatal shooting of military personnel on and around Parliament Hill in Ottawa by Michael Zehaf-Bibeau was either a terrorist attack or an act of someone with a mental illness.

Canadians were almost evenly divided in their views on this issue. Nearly two-in-five (36%) said the shooting was a terrorist attack. About as many (38%) said it was an act of mental illness. The rest (25%) said they weren't sure.

Again, a look at how respondents answered by region shows differences in opinion. In BC and Atlantic Canada, respondents said the shooting was a result of mental illness, almost two-to-one over terrorism. In Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, slightly more respondents say it was terrorism. Ontario and Quebec respondents are more evenly divided on this question (see tables at the end of this report).

**Prevention of Radicalization:**

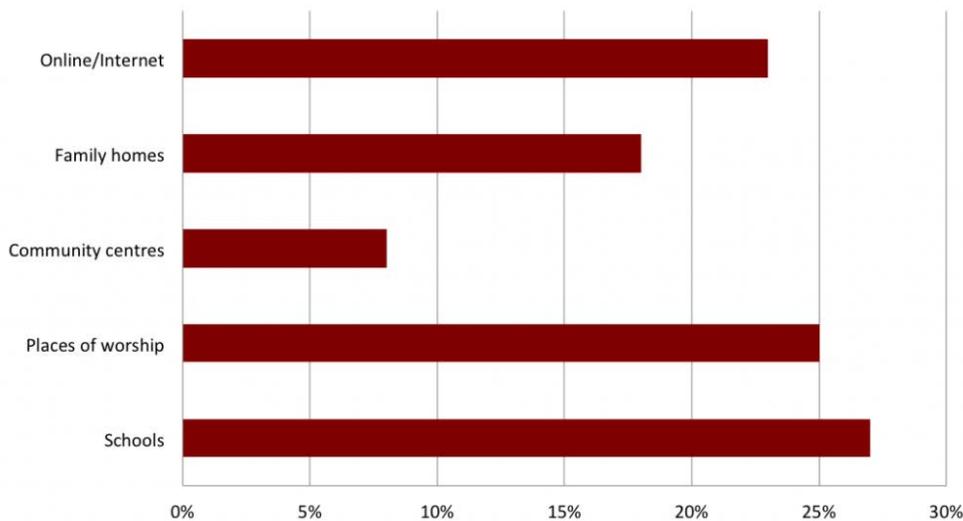
Asked about the best places to prevent and address the radicalization process in which people become driven by violent ideology, Canadians said attention should be focused on:

- Schools (27%)
- Places of worship (25%)
- Online/Internet (23%)
- Family homes (18%)
- Community centres (8%)

Respondents were also gauged on their support or opposition towards possible measures aimed at addressing the radicalization process and preventing violent acts.

One hypothetical measure commanded the most support: a federally-funded program aimed at specifically training mental health workers to identify signs of radicalization. This garnered the backing of 87 per cent of respondents nationally, with no significant difference in regional or demographic response.

**Thinking about prevention, where is the best place to address the radicalization of Canadians?**



Other measures that garnered majority support included:

- Blocking access to Internet sites that promote ISIS or any other terrorist organization (83%)
- Deportation (82%)

• Indefinite imprisonment (68%)

There was one hypothetical measure on which support was much more tepid and on which Canadians were evenly divided. This was the suggestion of a federally funded grant program for mosques in Canada that wished to spend money on preventing radicalization. Half of respondents (49%) said they supported such a measure. The other half (51%) said they opposed it.

As to where the federal government should be putting more priority to address radicalization, just over half (54%) of Canadians told the Angus Reid Institute the emphasis should be on initiatives to prevent radicalization, and one-third (34%) said government should focus on sterner measures to punish those who become driven by violent ideologies.

Those who felt government should place priority on punishment were older: 43 per cent were aged 55+, compared to 29 per cent aged 18-to-34. They also were more likely to be from Saskatchewan or Manitoba.

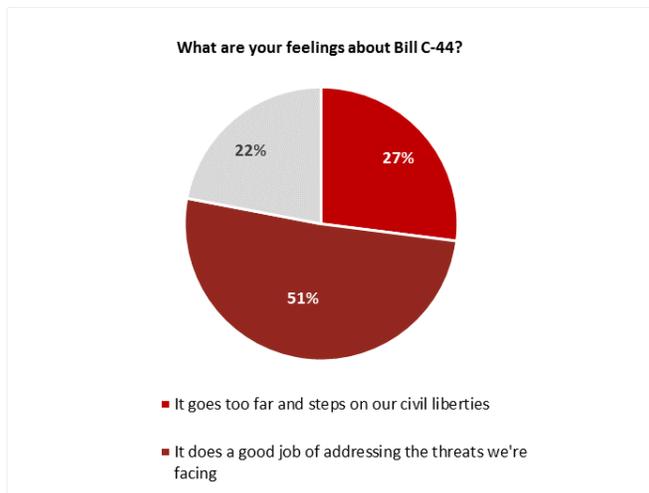
**Crime, Security and Punishment:**

**Legislation:**

On October 27, 2014, the federal government introduced proposed legislation, Bill C-44, that would give the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) increased powers to watch Canadians, the authority to operate outside Canada, and to share information about Canadians with other countries. It also gives more protection to confidential sources.

Although the introduction of this legislation didn't come as a direct response to the shootings on Parliament Hill five days earlier, it did nonetheless capture the attention of Canadians and change the tone of debate in House of Commons.

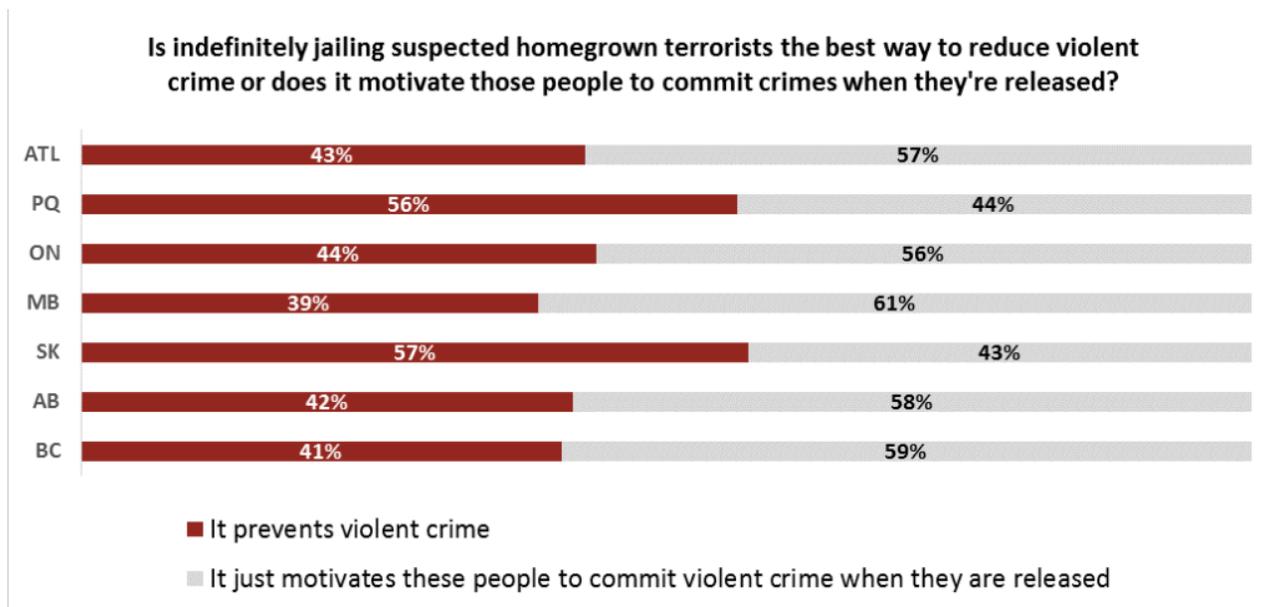
In terms of public opinion surrounding the proposed legislation, ARI asked and found that half (51%) of Canadians overall felt Bill C-44 does a "good job" of addressing security threats. Just over one-quarter (27%) felt the legislation goes "too far" and steps on civil liberties; just under one-quarter (22%) said Bill C-44 doesn't "go far enough" to protect Canadians.



Again, a deeper look into demographic and regional responses provides a more complete story. Canadians aged 18-34 are twice as likely as those aged 55+ to raise civil liberties issues vis-à-vis Bill C-44. Those aged 55+ say the legislation is too anemic by a ratio of three-to-one over younger Canadians.

Regionally, two-in-five (39%) British Columbia respondents say the proposed law goes too far. This is twice as many who answer this way as those in Saskatchewan (20%) and Quebec (19%). Most respondents who say the legislation doesn't go far enough are found in Saskatchewan (27%). By contrast, only about half as many who say the same thing are found in Atlantic Canada (15%).

Another discussion point on the issue of how best to deal with suspected homegrown terrorists focuses on indefinite imprisonment. On this question, slightly more than half (54%) of respondents say jailing them for an unfixed amount of time only motivates suspected homegrown terrorists to commit violent crimes when they are eventually released. Slightly fewer than half (46%) say indefinite imprisonment does prevent violent crime.



**Causes of Radicalization:**

ARI asked Canadians what they thought caused people to become radicalized. They were asked to choose from a number of possible causes. Respondents picked three causes most often:

- Religion/culture (47%)
- Mental illness (37%)
- Feelings of marginalization (34%)

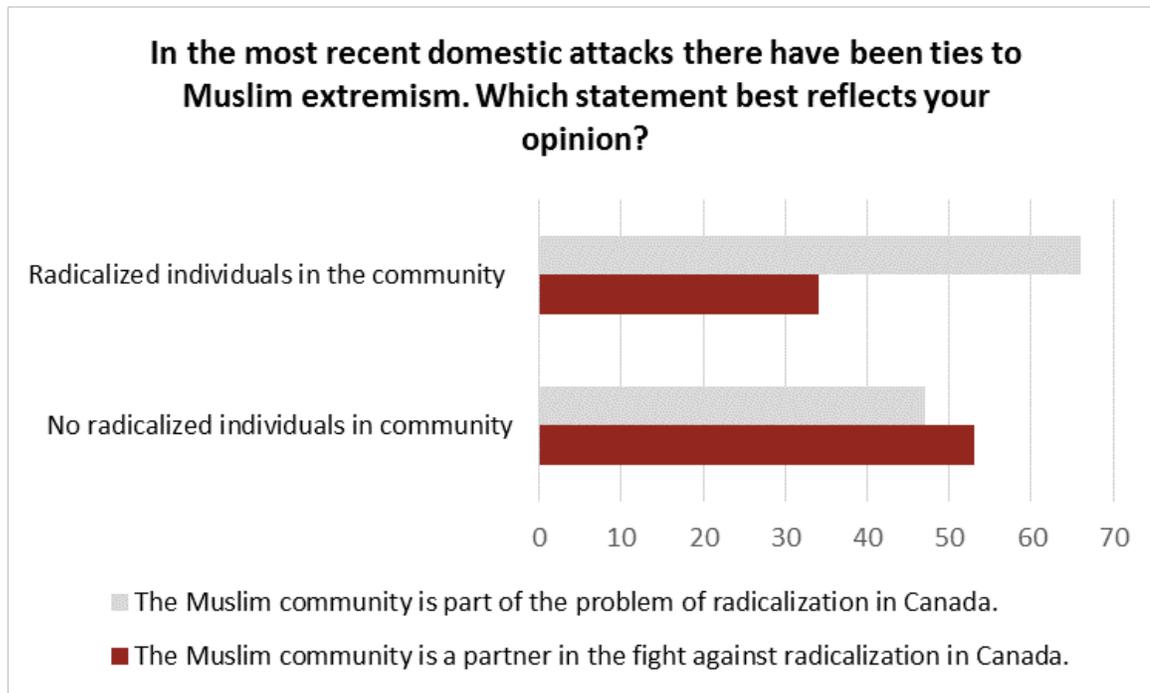
It is notable that gender divides perception of their top two choices. Where Canadian women were almost evenly split between religion/culture (43%) and mental illness (40%), men were much more adamant that religion/culture (51%) was a bigger cause than the state of one's mental health (33%).

Other causes included “internet recruitment”, “old country beliefs” and “economics/financial problems” (See tables at the end of this report).

**Views about Canada’s Muslim community:**

Revelations by police that suspects in the Parliament Hill shooting and the hit-and-run attack on military personnel the same week in Quebec were motivated by violent political ideology related to Islam once again bring to the public discourse Canadian views towards the Muslim community and its leadership.

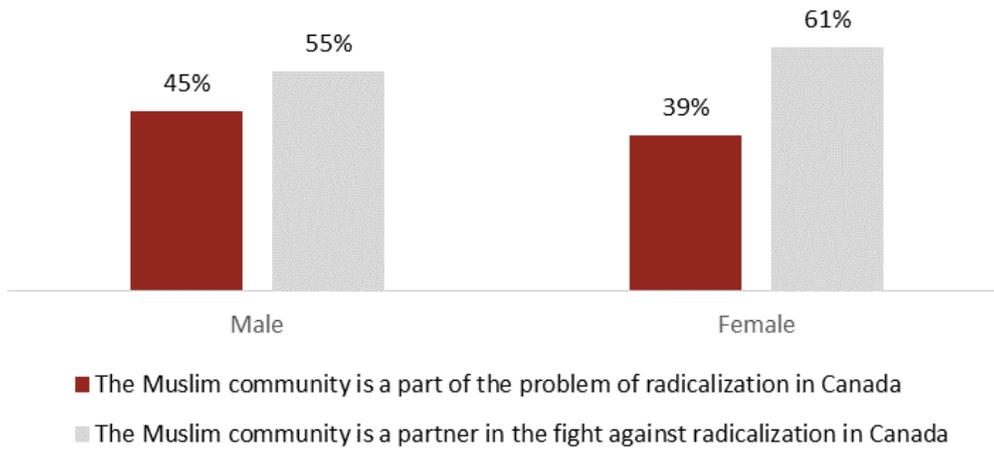
To that end, ARI asked respondents how they viewed the Muslim community and its leadership in light of these acts. The majority (58%) of Canadians say the community is a “partner in the fight against radicalization”. A sizeable minority (42%), see the Muslim community as “part of the problem of radicalization.”



When results are analyzed based on whether respondents believe radicalized individuals are currently living in their communities, the minority turns into a slim majority.

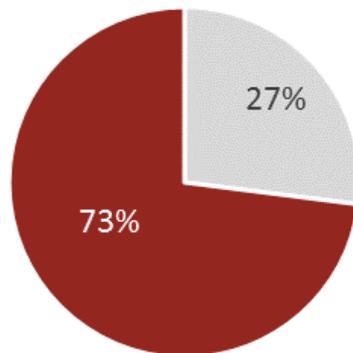
For those who believe such people are living among them, just over half (53%) see the Muslim community as part of the problem. For those who say radicalized individuals are not living in their communities, the majority (66%) see the Muslim community as a partner in the collective fight.

**In the most recent cases of domestic terrorism there have been ties to Muslim extremism. Which statement best reflects your opinion?**



The national majority view that the Muslim community are partners in fighting radicalization does not however, mitigate another widespread view: that Muslim community leaders have been too quiet in denouncing violent ideology and acts of violence. Nationally, three-quarters (73%) of respondents say “Muslim community leaders are not speaking out enough” against homegrown terrorism. This view is strongest in Saskatchewan (76%) and Atlantic Canada (78%), and weakest in Alberta (67%) and BC (66%).

**Thinking about the reaction of Muslim community leaders to acts of homegrown terrorism, what best describes your view?**



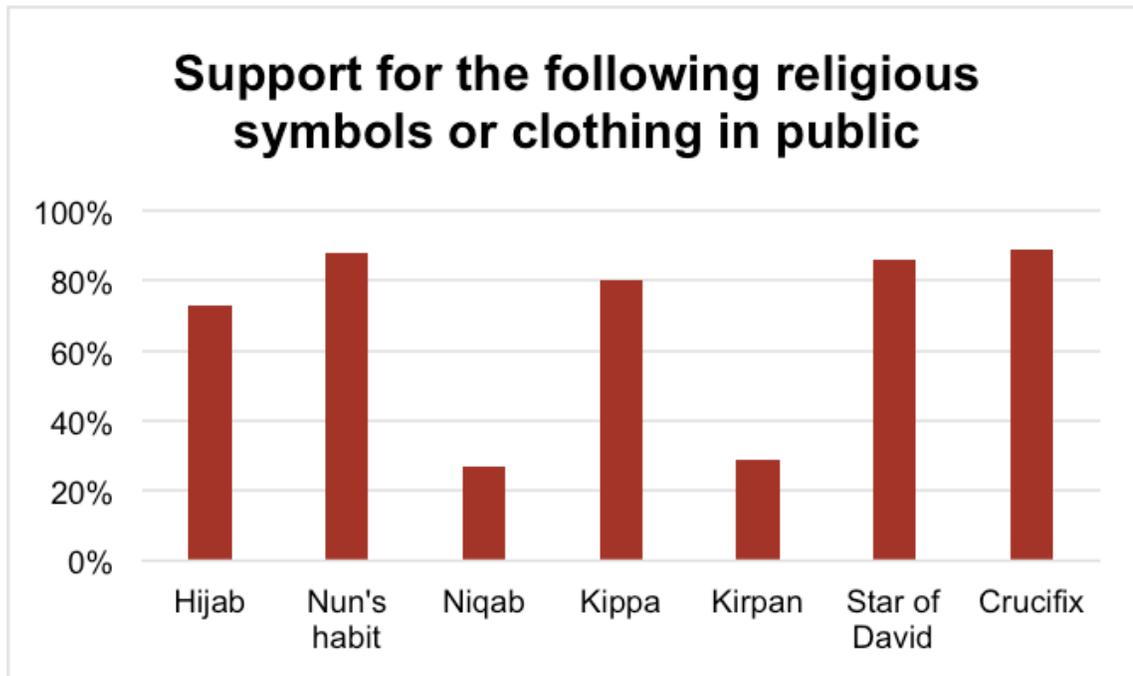
- Muslim community leaders are speaking out enough against homegrown terrorism
- Muslim community leaders are not speaking out enough against homegrown terrorism

**Issues of tolerance:**

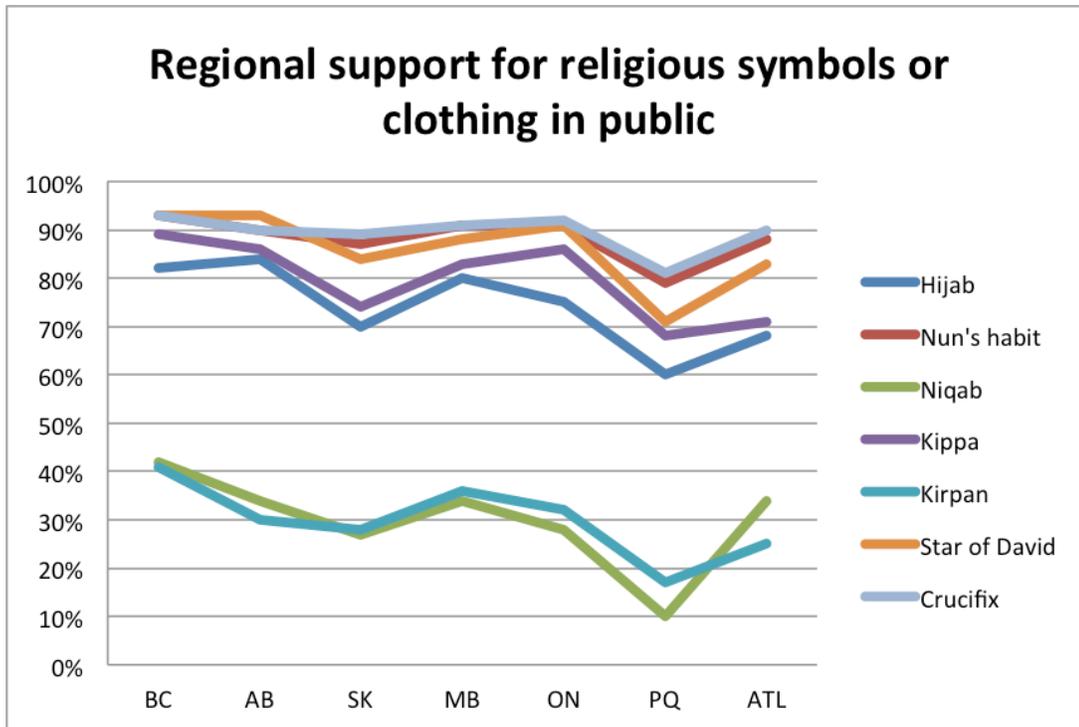
When asked if respondents supported or opposed people wearing various religious symbols or clothing in public, those surveyed generally approved, however, a few distinctly stood out.

In contrast to the majority of Canadians who support woman wearing the Hijab and a Nun's Habit – 73 per cent and 88 per cent respectively – seven out of ten (73%) oppose Muslim woman wearing a Niqab in public – a veil that covers the face, showing only the eyes –. The generations are divided on the subject with 42 percent of 18 to 34 year olds supporting the Niqab while eight in ten (85%) aged 55 and older, oppose its use.

The Kippa, Star of David and Crucifix received wide spread approval (80%, 86% and 89% respectively), whereas the Kirpan – a ceremonial dagger carried by Sikhs – was deemed unfit to wear in public by 71 per cent of respondents.



Regionally, however, support and opposition became more polarized. British Columbians showed the most wide spread support, while many in Quebec deemed the religious symbols and garments unacceptable for public display (see table at the end of this report).



Source: <http://angusreid.org/homegrown-terrorism-radicalization-canada-overblown-serious-threat/>

# Gilani's Gallopedia (2007-2015)

## A Quantitative Analysis

A quantitative analysis of global polls monitored during the 8 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

