

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 **23**
NATIONAL & MULTI COUNTRY SURVEYS. **10**
POLLING ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN
REPRESENTED.

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this week- **02** national polls



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Pg **7** **TOPIC OF THE WEEK:** [Do
Africans still want democracy?](#)



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

► SOUTHEAST ASIA

460-1 [Philippines: Net Personal Optimism at Very high +43; Net Optimism about the Economy at Very high +44](#) (Click for details)

(Philippines) The Third Quarter 2016 Social Weather Survey, fielded from September 24-27, 2016, found 46% of adults expecting their personal quality of life to improve in the next 12 months ("Optimists"), and 3% expecting it to get worse ("Pessimists"), for a Net Personal Optimism score of +43 (% *Optimists* minus % *Pessimists*), classified by SWS as *very high*. (SWS)



November 26, 2016

3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being

460-2 [Initial net satisfaction rating of the Duterte National Administration is a "Very Good" +66](#) (Click for details)

(Philippines) The Third Quarter 2016 Social Weather Survey, fielded from September 24-27, 2016, found 75% of adult Filipinos satisfied, 17% neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, and 8% dissatisfied with the general performance of the current National Administration, for a net satisfaction rating of +66 (% *satisfied* minus % *dissatisfied*, correctly rounded), classified by SWS as *very good*. (SWS)

November 19, 2016

1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings



Africa Zone

- WEST AFRICA; EAST AFRICA; CENTRAL AFRICA; SOUTHERN AFRICA

► SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

460-3 [Do Africans still want democracy?](#) (Click for details)

On average across the continent, Africans support democracy as a preferred type of political regime. Large majorities also reject alternative authoritarian regimes such as presidential dictatorship, military rule, and one-party government. (Afrobarometer)

November 2016

1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance

Euro Americas Zone

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

▶ EAST EUROPE

460-4 [Ukrainians' Interest And Expectations Of The Elections Results In The USA](#) (Click for details)

(Ukraine) According to the results of the Sociological group "Rating" research, 55% of the polled Ukrainians followed the elections of the President of the United States of America. Elections caused greater interest in the West of the country (67%), less interest – in the East (48%). (Ratings)

November 21, 2016

1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections



460-5 [Dynamics Of Attitude Toward Holodomor](#) (Click for details)

(Ukraine) According to the results of the research conducted by the Sociological group "Rating" in September 2016, the respondents' majority (72%) agree with a statement that the 1932-33 Holodomor (Terror-Famine) was genocide of the Ukrainian people, 14 % did not agree with this, 14 % - have not decided. (Ratings)

November 22, 2016

4.3 Society » Ethnicity

▶ WEST EUROPE

460-6 [UK: Public support for devolution wanes post-Brexit](#) (Click for details)

(UK) A new poll from Ipsos MORI North reveals that there has been a significant decrease in the number of British people who support the devolution of power from central Government to local councils, falling from 49% in 2015 to 40% in 2016. There has also been a slight rise in the number of people in the UK opposing devolution, from 16% to 20%. (Ipsos Mori)

November 23, 2016

1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance

460-7 [Research estimates the scale, scope and cost of the supported housing sector](#) (Click for details)

(UK) The review estimates that at the end of 2015, there were approximately 651,500 accommodation-based supported housing units in Great Britain. The majority of which (85 percent) are in England, with nine per cent in Scotland and six per cent in Wales. 71 percent of units across Great Britain accommodate older people; 29 percent of units accommodate working age people with a very wide range of support needs. (Ipsos Mori)

November 23, 2016

3.8 Economy » Enterprise/ Investments



460-8 [UK: A good day's work](#) (Click for details)

(UK) The Fabian Society in partnership with the TUC commissioned Ipsos MORI to run a face to face survey with 1,339 people in employment. The results were used to inform a report written by The Fabian Society, 'A good day's work'. The report looks at attitudes to work and looks at how attitudes have changed since a

similar survey was taken in 2001. The report reveals the majority of people enjoy their work, find it interesting and look forward to it. ([Ipsos Mori](#))

November 22, 2016

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

460-9 [UK: Crime/thriller books most popular among Scots](#) ([Click for details](#))

(UK) As the latest Book Week Scotland launches on 21 November, our new poll for The Scottish Book Trust has revealed that crime/thriller books are the most popular among Scots. ([Ipsos Mori](#))

November 21, 2016

[4.12 Society](#) » [Crime](#)

460-10 [UK: Voting Intention: Conservatives 41%, Labour 28%](#) ([Click for details](#))

(UK) This week's voting intention figures see the Conservatives on 41% (from 40% last week) whilst Labour remain at 28%, giving the Tories a 13 point lead. ([YouGov](#))

November 24, 2016

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



460-11 [France: Fillon best placed to block Le Pen, says French public](#) ([Click for details](#))

(France) French public split on whether Republican candidates François Fillon or Alain Juppé would make a better president. ([YouGov](#))

November 25, 2016

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

460-12 [Germany: Consumer climate stabilizes at the end of the year](#) ([Click for details](#))

(Germany) Overall, consumer mood appears to be stable in November. Economic expectations and propensity to buy have increased slightly, while income expectations have experienced a minimal decline. The overall consumer climate indicator forecasts 9.8 points for the last month of this year, after a figure of 9.7 points in November. ([GfK](#))

November 24, 2016

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

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

► NORTH AMERICA

460-13 [U.S. Economic Confidence Remains Positive After Election](#) ([Click for details](#))

(USA) Gallup's U.S. Economic Confidence Index was +4 for the week ending Nov. 20, the first full week of interviewing after the Nov. 8 presidential election. This is the first positive weekly reading in more than a year and a half. ([Gallup USA](#))

NOVEMBER 22, 2016

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

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



460-14 [Views of Quality Job Market Sync with U.S. Unemployment Rate](#) ([Click for details](#))

(USA) Forty-three percent of Americans currently say now is a good time to find a quality job. This percentage, from a Gallup poll conducted right after the election, is essentially the same as the 42% recorded in October and about average for the measure since early 2015. ([Gallup USA](#))

NOVEMBER 21, 2016

3.3 Economy » Employment Issues

460-15 [Record-High 77% of Americans Perceive Nation as Divided](#) (Click for details)

(USA) Seventy-seven percent of Americans, a new high, believe the nation is divided on the most important values, while 21% believe it is united and in agreement. Over the past 20+ years, the public has tended to perceive the nation as being more divided than united, apart from two surveys conducted shortly after the 9/11 terrorist attacks. (Gallup USA)

NOVEMBER 21, 2016

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

460-16 [Fewer Americans in This Decade Want to Lose Weight](#) (Click for details)

(USA) Americans in this decade are less likely than in the prior decade to say they want to lose weight, with the average dropping from 59% in 2000-2009 to 53% in 2010-2016. The percentage of Americans wanting to lose weight is now back to where it was in the 1990s, but still well above the 35% average that Gallup measured in the 1950s. (Gallup USA)

NOVEMBER 22, 2016

4.11 Society » Health

460-17 [Americans' Holiday Spending Shaping Up as Average](#) (Click for details)

(USA) Gallup's November measure of U.S. holiday shopping finds Americans expecting to spend an average \$752 on Christmas gifts this year. That is down from an expected \$830 in spending during the 2015 holiday season, but matches the average for the last seven years, since 2010. (Gallup USA)

NOVEMBER 23, 2016

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

460-18 [Record One in Five in Bad Mood on Day After Election](#) (Click for details)

(USA) Election Day 2016 and the day after were two of the most stressful days on record since Gallup and Healthways began tracking Americans' mood in January 2008. On Nov. 8, 19% of U.S. adults were classified as being in a bad mood -- experiencing a lot of stress or worry without a lot of happiness and enjoyment. That metric rose to 20% on Nov. 9. Before Election Day 2016, the metric had reached 19% or higher only three times in nearly nine years. The 2016 Election Day and day after figures are much higher than the daily average of 11%. (Gallup USA)

NOVEMBER 23, 2016

1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections

460-19 [Low Marks for Major Players in 2016 Election – Including the Winner](#) (Click for details)

(USA) For most voters, the 2016 presidential campaign was one to forget. Post-election evaluations of the way that the winning candidate, the parties, the press and the pollsters conducted themselves during the campaign are all far more negative than after any election dating back to 1988. (Pew Research Center)

NOVEMBER 21, 2016

1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections

460-20 [Most say their churches remained above the electoral fray this year](#) (Click for details)

(USA) The tumultuous presidential campaign may have dominated conversation in other walks of life this year, but there was little explicit discussion about the election or the candidates in America's houses of worship, according to new Pew Research Center survey data. (Pew Research Center)

November 22, 2016

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

460-21 [Battle of the ballots: Two alternate voting systems seen as competitive to First Past the Post](#) (Click for details)

(Canada) Even as Democratic Institutions Minister Maryam Monsef appears to be stepping back from her party's own campaign vow that the October 2015 federal election would be the last under the First Past the Post (FPTP) system, Canadians see a strengthened vote for both themselves and their communities as key benefits to changing the voting system in this country. (Angus Reid)



November 29, 2016

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

► AUSTRALASIA

460-22 ['Experiences' over 'things': Aussies spending more on leisure and entertainment, but less on discretionary commodities](#) (Click for details)

(Australia) During the 2015/2016 financial year, Australians spent almost \$105 billion on things—'discretionary commodities' spanning clothes and shoes, hardware, appliances and furniture, home entertainment products and sporting goods, games and toys, perfume and cosmetics, and more—purchasing around 85.5 million of these items between them, the recently launched State of the Nation Retail Spotlight from Roy Morgan Research reveals. (Roy Morgan)

November 24, 2016

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

[4.16 Society](#) » [Entertainment](#)

460-23 [State of the Nation 26: Australian Retail Industry](#) (Click for details)

(Australia) The State of the Nation Report looked at the 'invasion' of overseas retailers like H&M, ALDI, Costco, Zara – and in 2017 online giant Amazon, the battle for the online shopping dollar across a range of categories, the vital importance to retailers of properly identifying their customers and the desire of many consumers to have an increasingly 'frictionless' retail experience. (Roy Morgan)



November 24, 2016

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

Topic of the week:

Do Africans still want democracy?

► 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.

[Do Africans still want democracy?](#)



Introduction

Judging by media headlines, democracy appears to be under stress everywhere from leaders like Vladimir Putin in Russia, Recep Tayyip Erdogan in Turkey, and Yoweri Museveni in Uganda. Yet social scientists know there is often a mismatch between what can be gleaned from news reports or social media and real, underlying trends.

To take just one example, media attention to wars in Syria and Iraq suggests rising conflict around the world. Yet compared to previous centuries and especially since the end of the Cold War, both international and civil conflicts are at record lows (Human Security Report Project, 2014). A similar contrast exists between media-fueled perceptions and actual trends in global poverty. The common wisdom suggests worsening living conditions on an overpopulated planet, whereas evidence-based indicators demonstrate that, between 1990 and 2010, the global rate of extreme poverty was cut in half (Economist, 2013).

Might the same type of discrepancies exist with regard to democracy? Especially in Africa, where many presidents cling to power (as in Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zimbabwe), manipulate elections (as in Burundi, Gabon, and Zambia), or ignore institutions of public accountability (as in South Africa), one might reasonably conclude that democracy in Africa is only a façade erected to please a credulous audience in the rest of the world.

Yet this viewpoint would miss the fact that more than half of all Africans today live in functioning multi-party electoral democracies that are demonstrably freer than the military or one-party regimes that previously dominated the continent. At the same time, the post-1990 gains that African countries registered in terms of civil liberties and political rights peaked in 2006, at least according to expert judgments offered by Freedom House (see Figure 1).

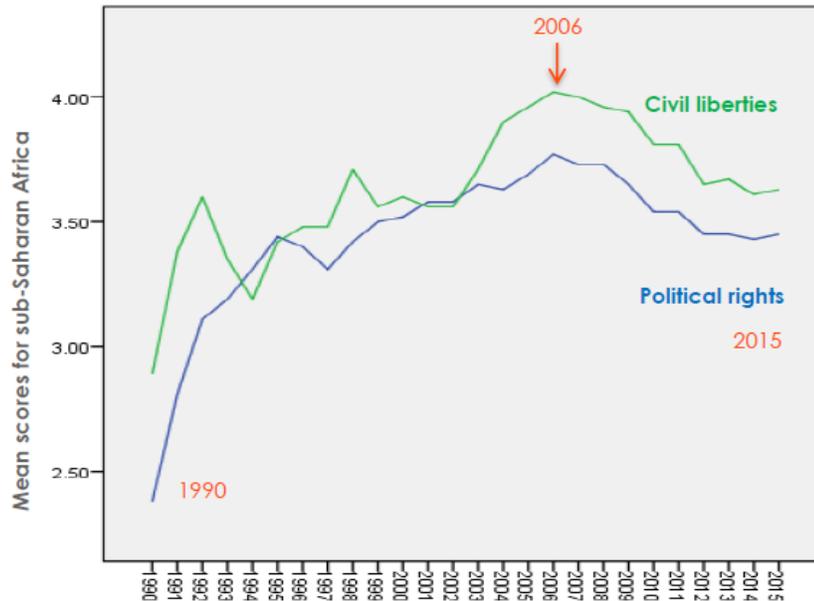
Trends of this sort around the world have led some analysts to conclude that Africa is currently part of a global democratic recession (Diamond, 2015). In other words, multiple things may be true. That is, democracy may seem to be declining when measured with a near-term yardstick. At the same time, democracy may be alive and well, since the continent is still far more democratic than it used to be when viewed from a longer-term perspective.

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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

Figure 1: Trends in democracy in Africa, 1990-2015 | inverted mean Freedom House scores | 49 sub-Saharan countries



With these mixed possibilities in mind, this report emphasizes what ordinary citizens in 36 African countries think. Do they desire a democratic form of government, or what we call “demand for democracy”? By tracking 16 African countries that have had been surveyed over more than a decade, Afrobarometer has previously demonstrated a steady rise in popular demand for democracy (Bratton & Houessou, 2014). Yet large proportions of Africans remain skeptical that they are being “supplied” with democracy by their current political leaders. Under these conditions, do Africans continue to consider democracy to be the best available form of government? Or have global trends questioning the desirability of democracy begun to diffuse within Africa?

Afrobarometer survey

Afrobarometer is a pan-African, non-partisan research network that conducts public attitude surveys on democracy, governance, the economy, and related issues across 36 countries in Africa. Five rounds of surveys were implemented between 1999 and 2013, and results from Round 6 surveys (2014/2015) are currently being released.

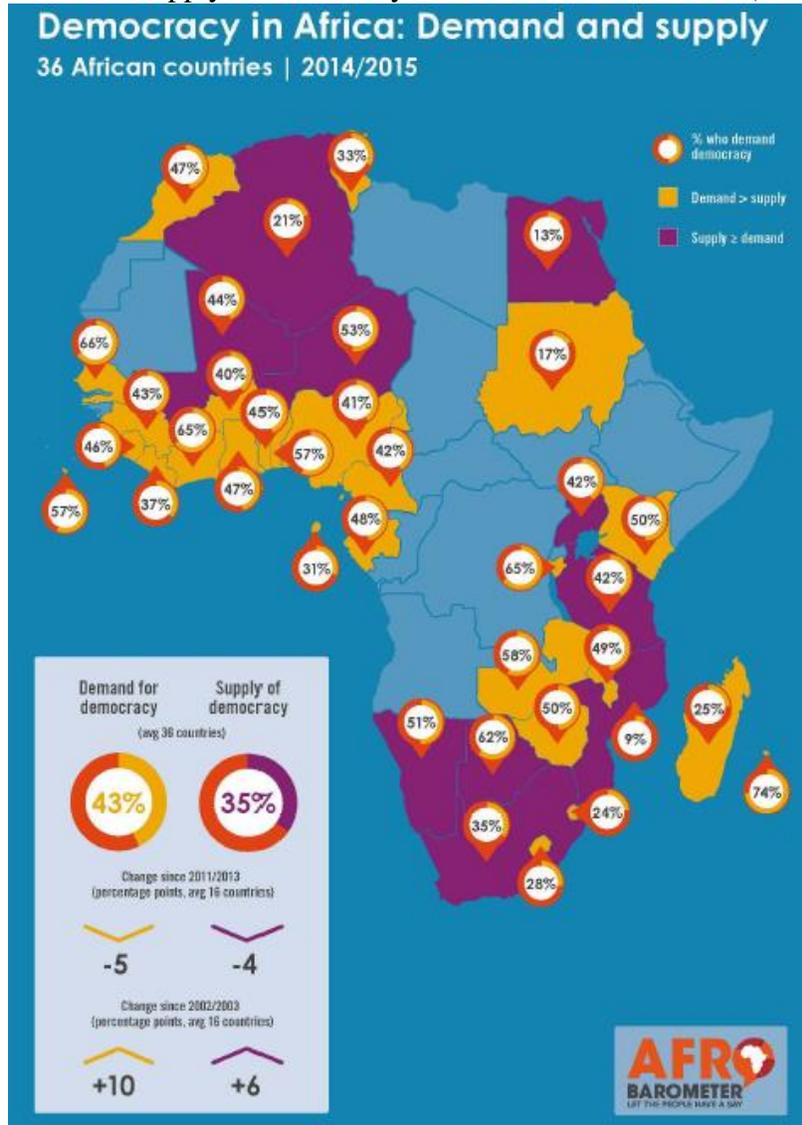
Afrobarometer conducts face-to-face interviews in the language of the respondent’s choice with nationally representative samples, which yield country-level results with a margin of sampling error of +/-2% (for a sample of 2,400) or +/-3% (for a sample of 1,200) at a 95% confidence level. Round 6 interviews with 53,935 citizens represent the views of more than three-fourths of the continent’s population.

This policy paper draws mainly on Round 6 data, with over-time comparisons for 34 countries that were surveyed in both Round 5 and Round 6, as well as longer-period comparisons for 16 countries that have been tracked since Round 2 (2002/2003) (see the appendix for a list of countries and survey dates).

Key findings

- On average across the continent, Africans support democracy as a preferred type of political regime. Large majorities also reject alternative authoritarian regimes such as presidential dictatorship, military rule, and one-party government. Smaller proportions agree on all four of these aspects of democratic preference, an index we call “demand for democracy.”
- Large cross-national differences exist in demand for democracy. For example, while three in four respondents in Mauritius are consistent, committed democrats, fewer than one in 10 Mozambicans merit the same description.
- Demographically, demand is highest amongst those who live in urban settings, have a university education, and work in middle-class occupations. There is also an important gender gap, with women significantly less likely to demand democracy than men.
- Across 34 countries included in both of Afrobarometer’s two most recent rounds of surveys, popular demand for democracy increased in 10 countries, decreased in 14 countries, and remained essentially unchanged in 10 countries.
- As for longer-term trends in 16 countries surveyed since 2002, a steady, decade-long upward trend in demand for democracy has ended with a downward turn since 2012.
- The quality of elections helps to explain demand for democracy. African countries with high-quality elections are more likely to register increases in popular demand for democracy than countries with low-quality elections.

- In a positive sign for the future of democracy, popular demand for democracy still exceeds citizen perceptions of the available supply of democracy in most African countries (26 out of 36 in 2015).



Source:

http://afrobarometer.org/sites/default/files/publications/Policy%20papers/ab_r6_policypaperno36_do_africans_want_democracy.pdf

Gilani's Gallopedia (2007-2016)

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*): \simeq 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: \simeq 178 during the period 2007-2014
- 4- Number **polling organizations** whose polls have been cited: \simeq 358 during the period 2007-2014

