

# Gallopedia

From Gilani Research Foundation

September 2019, Issue # 605\*

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 Asra Malik.

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 WEEKLY REPORT CONSISTS OF 17 NATIONAL & MULTI COUNTRY SURVEYS 5 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

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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 [asra@gallup.com.pk](mailto:asra@gallup.com.pk)



## Asia Zone

► MIDDLE EAST& NORTH AFRICA; WEST ASIA; SOUTH ASIA; NORTH ASIA;  
EAST ASIA

### ► CENTRAL ASIA:

605-01 [Inside Afghanistan: Nearly Nine in 10 Afghans Are Suffering](#) (Click for Details)

(Afghanistan) Gallup's surveys in Afghanistan reveal just how devastating the country's chronic conflict has been to Afghans' daily lives. Wellbeing indicators paint a bleak picture of hopelessness and suffering among the population. On a ladder scale where "0" represents their worst possible life and "10" their best possible life, Afghans gave an average rating of 2.7 in 2018 -- tied for the lowest Gallup has recorded in any country since it began tracking these measures. For the second consecutive year in 2018, no Afghans rated their current and future lives\* positively enough to be considered "thriving." At the same time, the percentage who rated their lives so poorly that they are considered "suffering" shot to a record-high 85%. (Gallup USA)



September 16, 2019

4.13 Society » Social Problems



## Africa Zone

► WEST AFRICA; EAST AFRICA; CENTRAL AFRICA;  
SOUTHERN AFRICA

### ► AFRICA

605-02 [BETTING AND GAMBLING IN NIGERIA](#) (Click for Details)

(Nigeria) According to statistics, about 60 million Nigerians between the ages of 18 and 40 are involved in active sports betting. On average, these punters spend roughly ₦3,000 Naira every day on bets. Most Nigerians believe that gambling is becoming very popular in the country, particularly amongst the country's bulging youth population and sports fans. A significant proportion of Nigerians polled (77 percent) attested to the high prevalence of betting and gambling in their locality; particularly amongst respondents in the South-West (92 percent) and South-South (91 percent) geo-political zones which recorded the highest prevalence. (NOI Polls)

September 18, 2019

4.13 Society » Social Problems

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## Euro Americas Zone

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

### ▶ WEST EUROPE

605-03 [Older Britons more likely than not to say blackface is acceptable](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) New YouGov data reveals that one in three Britons (32%) think that it's acceptable for a white person to wear blackface makeup. A higher figure of 42% find it unacceptable, while the remaining 26% don't know what their stance is. Age seems to be a key factor, with older Britons progressively more likely to find the practice acceptable. While 18% of 18-24 year olds say blackface is acceptable, this figure rises to 27% of 25-49 year olds, 37% of 50-65 year olds and 43% of those aged 65 and older. Among this last group, acceptance of blackface is actually the dominant view, with only 29% finding it unacceptable. (YouGov)

September 20, 2019

4.3 Society » Ethnicity

605-04 [Britons less likely to see a no-deal Brexit as a realistic prospect](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) Following a string of government defeats in Parliament, Britons are now less likely to think that a no- deal Brexit is a realistic prospect, according to the latest results of a new YouGov tracker. While 72% of Britons considered leaving the EU without a deal to be a realistic prospect at the beginning of the month, this figure has since fallen to 65%. Among Remainers, belief that such an outcome could take place has fallen from 75% to 62%, although the fall among Leave voters has been more modest with just a four point decline to 77%. (YouGov)

September 19, 2019

1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance

605-05 [Nissan controversy makes no dent in car sales](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) Despite these swirling accusations of misconduct against Nissan chief executive Hiroto Saikawa, YouGov data shows that Nissan remains popular here in the UK and that corporate controversy has little part to play in consumers' car-buying decisions. Nissan's Buzz score (a net measure of whether consumers have heard anything positive or negative about the brand in the last fortnight) has strengthened among those who are in the market to purchase a new car within the next year, rising 12 points since July, from -8.9 at its lowest to 4.5. The company's consideration score (whether someone would consider purchasing from the brand in future) has also remained steady with potential buyers during the bad headlines, staying between 15% and 20% since July. (YouGov)

September 18, 2019

3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection



605-06 [Despite difficulties in Parliament, Boris has grown in popularity since becoming PM](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) While Boris Johnson has been mostly making headlines for his struggles against Parliament, new YouGov polling reveals that the ongoing Brexit chaos hasn't adversely affected the PM's favourability figures - which are, in fact, slightly higher now than they were when he first moved into Downing Street. Currently 38% of Brits say they have a favourable view of the Prime Minister, compared to 54% with an unfavourable opinion of him, giving a net score of -16. This is an improvement from the net score of -21 he received when the same survey was conducted on 23-24 July, just as he had been announced as having won the Conservative Party leadership contest and would therefore be the next Prime Minister. (YouGov)

September 17, 2019



1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings

605-07 [Jeremy Corbyn has lowest leadership satisfaction rating for any opposition leader since 1977](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) Ipsos MORI's new Political Monitor poll reveals Jeremy Corbyn now has the lowest net satisfaction ratings of any opposition leader since the survey began in 1977. Three quarters of Britons (76%) say they are dissatisfied with the way he is doing his job as leader of the opposition (up 7 points from July) – 16% (down 3 points) say they are satisfied) leaving him a net satisfaction score of -60 (down 10 points). Labour party supporters are slightly more satisfied than dissatisfied in the Labour Party leader. Half (51%) say they're satisfied with him (up 2 points) while 41% say they're dissatisfied (down 2 points) leaving him a net satisfaction score of +10 amongst Labour supporters. (Ipsos)

20 September 2019

1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings

## ► NORTH AMERICA

605-8 [Americans' perceptions about unethical behavior shape how they think about people in powerful roles](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) Americans have mixed views of the job performance of those who hold positions of power and responsibility U.S. groups and institutions. Those who think that members of Congress act unethically “all or most of the time” or “some of the time” are less likely to say the lawmakers care about “the people they represent” than are those who think members of Congress rarely act unethically (47% vs. 66%). Two-thirds (66%) of those who think lawmakers mostly act ethically say they are doing a good job serving the public, but 43% of those who see members of Congress as mostly unethical say members of Congress do a good job serving the public. (PEW)

September 19, 2019



4.13 Society » Social Problems

605-9 [Households headed by less-educated adults have seen significant income gains during U.S. recovery](#) [\(Click for Details\)](#)

(USA) Household incomes in the United States have rebounded from their 2012 bottom in the wake of the Great Recession. And for the most part, the typical incomes of households headed by less-educated adults as well as more-educated adults have increased. Among all households headed by those ages 25 and older, median household income (in 2018 dollars) increased 13% from 2012 (\$57,100) to 2018 (\$64,800). The incomes of households headed by adults with a ninth to 12th grade education – but short of a high school diploma – increased 14% during this span, likely the most of any education group. In contrast, the median income of households headed by adults with at least a bachelor's degree rose by 8%. (PEW)

September 18, 2019

4.10 Society » Education

605-10 [How veterans and non-veterans fare in the U.S. job market](#) [\(Click for Details\)](#)

(USA) Most U.S. veterans who served in the post-9/11 era say their military service was useful in giving them skills and training needed for jobs outside the military. Overall, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for veterans ages 18 and older has been below that of non-veterans nearly every month since January 2003. In August, the jobless rate for veterans stood at 3.4%, versus 3.6% for non-veterans. For both veterans and non-veterans, unemployment rates have been falling from a high of more than 9% in 2010. Veterans' unemployment bottomed out at a seasonally adjusted 2.4% this past April, while the lowest rate among non-veterans was 3.5% in June. (PEW)



September 17, 2019

3.3 Economy » Employment Issues

605-11 [Key facts about U.S. Hispanics and their diverse heritage](#) [\(Click for Details\)](#)

(USA) Migration patterns from Latin America are changing, and the origins of U.S. Hispanics are beginning to shift. From 2010 to 2017, 10 of the 15 largest origin groups grew faster than the Hispanic population overall, which increased 16%. The share of Latinos in the U.S. who are immigrants declined to 33% in 2017, down from 37% in 2010. About 79% of Latinos living in the country are U.S. citizens, up from 74% in 2010. Nearly four-in-five Latino immigrants (78%) have lived in the U.S. for more than 10 years, up from 64% in 2010. 70% of Latinos ages 5 and older spoke English proficiently, up from 65% in 2010. Mexicans comprise more than two-in-three Hispanics in the Los Angeles and Houston metro areas. (PEW)

September 16, 2019

4.3 Society » Ethnicity

605-12 [Most Americans Say Segregation in Schools a Serious Problem](#) [\(Click for Details\)](#)

(USA) A majority of Americans say that racial segregation in U.S. public schools is a "very" (21%) or "moderately serious" (36%) problem. A slim majority of whites (52%) consider school segregation a serious problem, but the view is even more widespread among U.S. blacks (68%) and Hispanics



(65%). Democrats (75%) are more than twice as likely as Republicans (35%) to say that segregation in schools is serious, with the views of political independents falling about halfway in between. Though most Americans rate racial segregation in schools as a serious problem in the U.S. today, a majority (54%) believes that U.S. schools are *less* racially segregated than they were 20 years ago. **(Gallup USA)**

September 17, 2019

[4.10 Society » Education](#)

**605-13 [Economic Confidence Drops to Lowest Level Since Shutdown](#) [\(Click for Details\)](#)**

**(USA)** Americans' confidence in the economy has become less rosy this month as Gallup's Economic Confidence Index fell to +17 from August's +24 reading, marking the lowest level since the [government shutdown ended in January](#). At the same time, the public is evenly divided over the likelihood of a recession in the next year. The current expectation of a recession is nine points higher than it was in October 2007, just two months before the Great Recession began but slightly below a February 2001 reading, one month before that eight-month-long recession. 48% of Americans currently think the economy is getting worse while 46% think it is getting better. 15% of Americans rate current economic conditions as "excellent," 35% "good," 36% "only fair" and 14% "poor." **(Gallup USA)**



September 20, 2019

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

**605-14 [Trump Job Approval 43%; Ties Party Polarization Record](#) [\(Click for Details\)](#)**

**(USA)** President Donald Trump's job approval rating is 43% in the latest Gallup poll, back above 40% after falling below that mark in the late August survey. His current rating nearly matches his 42% average for 2019 to date, ranging from 37% [during the government shutdown in January](#) to [46% in April](#) after an initial positive report on the Russia investigation and strong economic news. Trump's job approval ratings continue to be marked by extreme partisan polarization, with 91% of Republicans and 5% of Democrats approving of the job he is doing. Thirty-eight percent of independents evaluate Trump's performance positively. **(Gallup USA)**



September 19, 2019

[1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings](#)

► **AUSTRALASIA**

**605-15 [Satisfaction with risk and life insurance continues to decline](#) [\(Click for Details\)](#)**

**(Australia)** New research from Roy Morgan shows that satisfaction with risk and life insurance has fallen to 64.6% in July 2019, down from 65.6% in 2018 and 68.4% in 2016. At these levels, risk and life insurance continues to have the lowest satisfaction of all major household and personal insurance types including general and health insurance. Online comparison sites such as



iselect, moneytime, ozecover and infochoice – as well as online brokers are gradually increasing in share, up from 7% of purchases to 9% in the 12 months to July 2019. (Roy Morgan)

September 17 2019

[1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings](#)

## ► MULTICOUNTRY STUDIES

605-16 [International poll: most expect to feel impact of climate change, many think it will make us extinct](#)

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

That climate change is happening and that humanity is at least partly responsible is a view held by the majority across the world. Indians are the most likely to think that human activity is the main reason the climate is changing, at 71%. At 35% Norwegians and Saudi Arabians are the least likely to think this, although a further 36% and 48% respectively in each country think that humanity is partially responsible for the changing climate.



Depending on country, only between 0% and 6% of people believe that no climate change whatsoever is taking place, and likewise only between 1% and 9% in each nation say that climate change is happening, but that it has nothing to do with human activity. In both cases it is in the USA that these views are most likely to be held. (YouGov)

September 17, 2019

[4.14 Society » Environment/ Disasters](#)

605-17 [It's a fact! Scientists are the most trusted people in world](#) [\(Click for Details\)](#)

(Australia) Scientists and doctors once again top the list of most trustworthy professions while politicians and advertising execs trail behind. Six in ten of the global public rate scientists as trustworthy and just one in ten consider them untrustworthy. The next most-trustworthy profession is doctors (56% trustworthy), followed by teachers (52%). Politicians are the least trusted group globally. In all countries polled, politicians are seen as the most untrustworthy profession – globally, two thirds of the public consider politicians generally to be untrustworthy (67%) and almost six in ten say the same about Government Ministers (57%). (Ipsos)

18 September 2019

[3.11 Economy » Science & Technology](#)

## Topic of the week:

# It's A Fact! Scientists Are the Most Trusted People In World

► 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.

## It's A Fact! Scientists Are The Most Trusted People In World

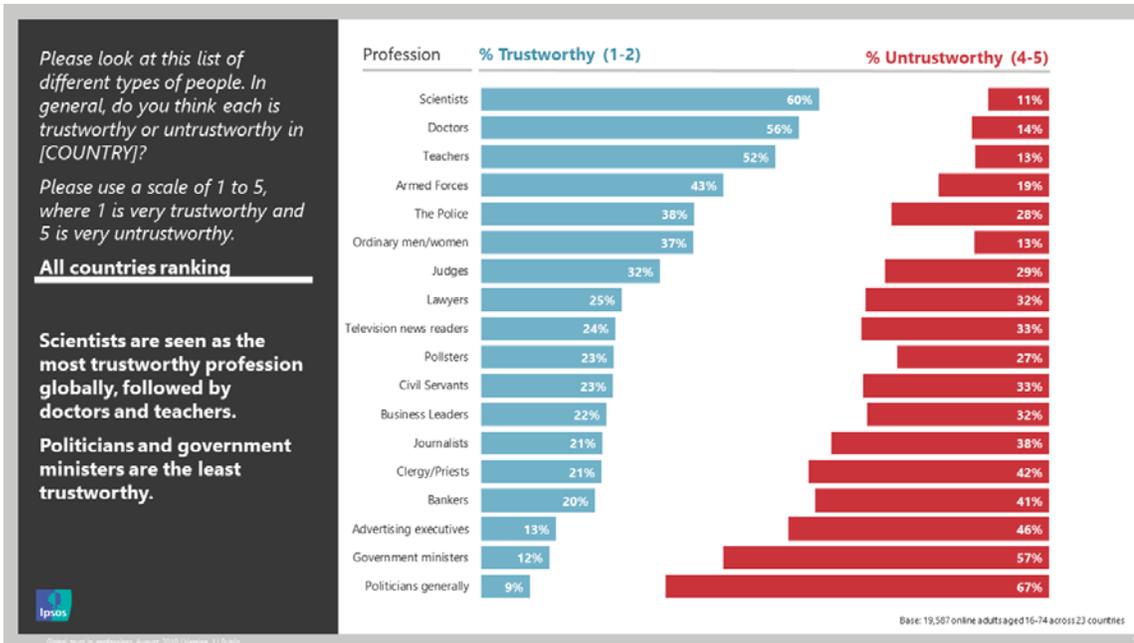
Scientists and doctors once again top the list of most trustworthy professions while politicians and advertising execs trail behind.

18 September 2019

A new Ipsos poll for our latest report [Trust: the Truth](#) reveals that scientists are considered the most trustworthy profession in the world, followed closely by doctors. Six in ten of the global public rate scientists as trustworthy and just one in ten consider them untrustworthy. The next most-trustworthy profession is doctors (56% trustworthy), followed by teachers (52%). Politicians are the least trusted group globally.



The survey, completed online by adults aged 16-64 in 22 countries, showed that while the most trustworthy profession varies across the countries covered, there is greater agreement on the professions considered to be untrustworthy. In all countries polled, politicians are seen as the most untrustworthy profession – globally, two thirds of the public consider politicians generally to be untrustworthy (67%) and almost six in ten say the same about Government Ministers (57%).

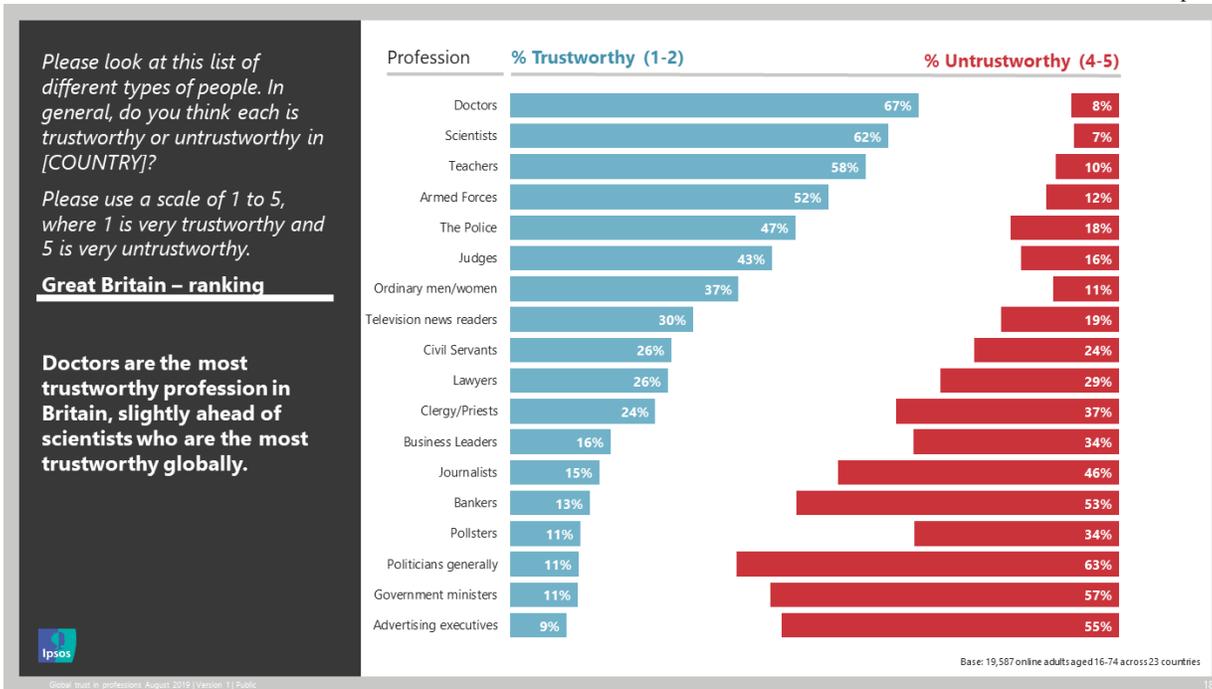


**The index also shows that:**

- **Scientists** are the most trustworthy profession in Argentina, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, Mexico, Poland, Russia, Sweden and Turkey
- **Doctors** are the most trustworthy for citizens of Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, South Africa, Spain and Sweden (where they are tied with scientists)
- **Teachers** are the most trustworthy profession for Brazilians and Americans.
- Indians see **armed forces members** as the most trustworthy profession, while in China it is **the police**.
- Members of the armed forces are the fourth most trustworthy profession overall, seen as trustworthy by 43 per cent. Perceptions of the trustworthiness of servicemen and women are highest in China (72%), India (70%) and the US (60%), while they are particularly low in Germany (24%) and South Korea (18%).
- Trust in the police – overall the fifth-most trusted profession on 38 per cent – ranges widely from 80 per cent in China to 11 per cent in Mexico. In addition to China, a majority of the public consider the police to be trustworthy in Australia (56%), France (53%), Canada (52%) and Italy (50%).

**Trust in Britain**

- **Doctors** are the most trusted profession in Great Britain with over two-thirds finding them trustworthy.
- **Advertising executives** are the most lacking in trust with only 9% seeing them as trustworthy.
- **Politicians** generally and **government ministers** are the most untrustworthy with 63% and 57% citing them as such respectively.
- Globally, Britons are among the most trusting of **judges** with 43%.



### The Global Trustworthiness Index

Comparing net trust scores across nations shows which countries are marked by low trust in professions, and which show higher levels of trust.

In all, nine of 22 countries in the index have positive scores. This means that most of the professions listed have net positive scores – more people consider them to be trustworthy rather than untrustworthy. The remaining thirteen countries have negative scores, which indicates higher levels of distrust with most professions. The overall figure for all 22 countries also negative.

- China scores highest on the Index, followed by India, with Canada in third.
- Sweden, the US, France, Australia, and Germany also show positive scores, meaning citizens of these countries are more trusting of most professions covered in the poll
- Argentina, South Korea and Hungary are the bottom three countries on the index, indicating high levels of distrust with professions. These three countries are notably more negative than the rest of the countries in the poll, which also have negative scores overall.

### [Read the Report Trust: The Truth online](#)

Ben Page, CEO of Ipsos MORI, says:

*It has been said that we no longer trust experts. This study shows that in fact, scientists are held in high esteem all over the world. Many professions have high levels of trust. As our new report, Trust: the truth shows, trust is not in a new acute crisis.*

### Technical Note:

- The data is taken from a forthcoming Ipsos Thinks publication, "[Trust: The Truth](#)", which explores the theory and arguments surrounding the complicated concept of trust.
- Interviews were conducted using the Ipsos Online Panel system, among 19,587 online adults aged 16-74 in 23 countries (Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, the United States, Brazil, China, India, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Turkey).
- Fieldwork was conducted during October 2018. Data is weighted to match the profile of each population.
- Participants were asked "Please look at this list of different types of people. In general, do you think each is trustworthy or untrustworthy in your country? Please use a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is very trustworthy and 5 is very untrustworthy."
- The percentage of participants who consider a profession to be trustworthy is taken as all who answered "1" or "2" to the question. The proportion who consider a profession to be untrustworthy is from those who coded "4" or "5".
- The trustworthiness index is calculated as the sum of the proportion who consider each profession to be trustworthy, subtracted from the sum of those who consider each to be untrustworthy. The index has not been calculated for Saudi Arabia, where not all answer options were available.
- In countries where internet penetration is approximately 60% or higher the data output generally reflects the overall population. Of the 26 countries surveyed online, 15 yield results that are balanced to reflect the general population: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and United States. The eight remaining countries surveyed – Brazil, China, India, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Turkey – have lower levels of internet connectivity and reflect online populations that tend to be more urban and have higher education/income status than the general population.
- The precision of Ipsos online polls are calculated using a credibility interval with a poll of 1,000 accurate to +/- 3.1 percentage points and of 500 accurate to +/- 4.5 percentage points. For more information on the Ipsos use of credibility intervals, please [visit the Ipsos.com website](#).

(Ipsos)

18 September 2019

Source: <https://www.ipsos.com/ipsos-mori/en-uk/its-fact-scientists-are-most-trusted-people-world>

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## Gilani's Gallopedia (2007-2019)

### 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

