

Gallopedia

From **Gilani Research Foundation**

November 2012, issue # **249***

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.

Gilani's Gallopedia is in a way the 'wikipedia' for global polling. We plan to make it an interactive platform where you are both *reader* and *contributor*. ❖

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Topic of the week: (Click for details)

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

THIS WEEK'S REPORT CONSISTS OF **24** NATIONAL & MULTI COUNTRY SURVEYS. **13** POLLING ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN REPRESENTED.

Pg **2** **Asia** zone
this week- **02** national polls



Pg **2** **Africa** zone
this week- **01** national poll



Pg **3** **Euro Americas** zone
this week- **18** national polls
Cyber World – 01 Poll



Pg **7** **Topic of the week-**
Gender Gap in 2012
Vote Is Largest in
Gallup's History



Countries are represented in blue; Polling organizations are represented in pink. For reference to source of each poll clicks to detail are provided in the text



Asia zone

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

► WEST ASIA



249-1 **Pakistanis are Divided on Whether Balochistan Gets its Fair Share of Political Rights** (Click for Details)

(Pakistan) According to a recent survey, Pakistanis are of divided views on whether Baluchistan gets its fair share of its political rights; 29% believe they do; 26% believe they do not, the rest are uncommitted. (Gallup Pakistan)

November 08, 2012

1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance
4.4 Society » Civil Society

► SOUTHEAST ASIA

249-2 **72% believe the K to 12 Program will give students more sufficient knowledge and preparation**

(Click for Details)

(Philippines) The Third Quarter 2012 Social Weather Survey, conducted from August 24-27, 2012, found that a majority 72% of Filipino adults believe (consisting of 26% strongly believe and 46% somewhat believe) and 24% do not believe (16% somewhat not believe and 8% strongly not believe) that K to 12 program will give students more sufficient knowledge and preparation than 10 years of basic education only. (SWS)

November 06, 2012

4.10 Society » Education



Africa zone

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

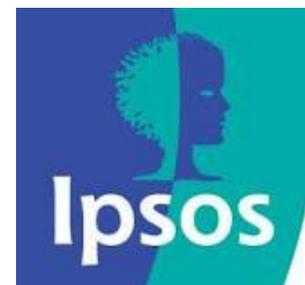
► SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

249-3 **Record Scores in Ipsos Automotive Quality Survey** (Click for Details)

(South Africa) The Ipsos Quality Awards 2012 have revealed outstanding results with the lowest scores in the history of the survey. This year, the overall score for the passenger vehicle market is 41 problems per 100 vehicles (PP100). "The problems per 100 vehicles index (PP100) in South Africa has shown a sharp decrease with an overall improvement in quality of 52% in the last four years" states Patrick Busschau, Ipsos Automotive Business Unit Director. (Ipsos South Africa)

November 09, 2012

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle





Euro Americas zone

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

EUROPE

► EAST EUROPE

249-4 **Advertising: Russian Watch It But Do Not Trust It** ([Click for Details](#))

([Russia](#)) Russians tend to distrust advertising. When the TV commercials are being broadcast on television, most of TV viewers change the channel or start doing something else. ([Russian Public Opinion Research Center](#))

October 19, 2012

[4.6 Society » Media/ New Media](#)

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

249-5 **Russians About Putin: Active, Strong And Sensible** ([Click for Details](#))

Almost two-thirds of Russians are confident that Russia's leader should be of age and experienced, rather than young (60 versus 33, respectively). The age and experience is prized high basically by those who approve of the performance of V. Putin as president (67%), supporters of United Russia and CPRF parties (67, for each), retired persons (70%) and those who do not use the Internet (65%). ([Russian Public Opinion Research Center](#))

October 25, 2012

[1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings](#)

[1.5 Domestic Politics » National Image/ Trust](#)



249-6 **Towards Halloween-2012: Who Believes In Zombie?** ([Click for Details](#))

([Russia](#)) Forty percent of Russians tend to believe in the supernatural, especially in omens (22%) and horoscopes (21%). The number of those who believe in palm-reading or spells is smaller (8%, for each), as well as the shares of those who believe in aliens (6%) or zombies (2%). Fifty-seven percent of Russians do not believe in anything stated above. ([Russian Public Opinion Research Center](#))

October 31, 2012

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

► WEST EUROPE

249-7 **New political group in Hungary grabs second place in polls** ([Click for Details](#))

([Hungary](#)) A new movement in Hungary has become the country's second most popular political force just days after it was founded, an opinion poll showed on Thursday. The Median poll showed that the Egyutt 2014 association was second only to the government in popularity in October. ([Median poll](#))

November 08, 2012

[1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties](#)



249-8 **Brit and German opinion on the EU (Multi-country survey)** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

Asked how they would vote in a referendum on the UK's membership in the EU, a plurality (49%) of the British public say they would vote to leave the Union. Only 28% would vote to stay in the EU, and 17% say they don't know how they would vote. ([YouGov](#))

November 08, 2012

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

249-9 **Women save less than men** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

(UK) The gap between the amount men and women are saving for retirement has grown by over 10% in 12 months, with women now putting aside an average of £776 per year less than men for use in old age. ([YouGov](#))

November 07, 2012

[4.5 Society](#) » [Gender Issues](#)

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



AMERICAS

► NORTH AMERICA

249-10 **How Obama won** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

(USA) Barack Obama secured re-election by maintaining the coalition that gave him victory four years ago: black and Hispanic voters, young Americans, women and Americans with post-graduate degrees. These outnumbered Mitt Romney's supporters among white men, older Americans and people who have not been to college. ([YouGov](#))

November 07, 2012

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

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

249-11 **US Election Results: Attitudes not demographics determined the US campaign** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

A lot has been written about how divided a country the US has become, with support for the two parties split down race, age and gender lines. But looking more closely, are demographics really the most important angle? True, YouGov's final survey (of 36,000 Americans, which predicted the result exactly right) showed a 20 per cent gap between the genders, with men preferring Romney by 8 per cent and women opting for Barack Obama by 12 per cent. Or look at age: 40 is the crossing point when one moves from being a likely Obama voter to a likely Romney one. And the other big divide is race. ([YouGov](#))

November 08, 2012

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

249-12 **Lessons from Obama's re-election** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

How then did Obama win and why did Romney lose? In terms of all the millions of dollars - nearly \$2 billion - that both sides poured into TV advertising, field offices and early voting initiatives in the battleground states, Obama and Romney were broadly evenly matched. They were however far from equal in terms of the territory they had to cover. Romney needed to win back those Southern Obama states from

2008 - Virginia, North Carolina and Florida - and to make headway in the Midwest. In the end he managed to do neither. ([Populus UK](#))

November 09, 2012

[1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections](#)

[1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties](#)

249-13 **Changing Face of America Helps Assure Obama Victory** ([Click for Details](#))

Overall, Obama benefited from relatively strong turnout – both nationally and in key battleground states – among young people and minorities. Obama won voters younger than 30 by a somewhat smaller margin than he did four years ago, but these voters made up about as large a share of the electorate as they did in 2008, according to national exit polls conducted by the National Election Pool. ([Pew Research Center](#))

November 7, 2012

[1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections](#)

249-14 **A Milestone En Route to a Majority Minority Nation** ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) The minority groups that carried President Obama to victory by giving him 80% of their votes are on track to become a majority of the nation's population by 2050, according to projections by the Pew Research Center. They currently make up 37% of the population, and they cast a record 28% of the votes in the 2012 presidential election, according to the election exit polls. ([Pew Research Center](#))

November 7, 2012

[1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections](#)

[4.4 Society » Civil Society](#)



249-15 **No Consensus View on Election Outcome** ([Click for Details](#))

Voters had a mixed reaction to the outcome of the 2012 presidential election in the hours immediately following Barack Obama's victory. Reflecting the narrow vote margin between the candidates, 44% of voters overall said they were happy with the outcome, while 43% said they were unhappy. ([Pew Research Center](#))

November 7, 2012

[1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections](#)

249-16 **Improving National Outlook Key to Obama Victory in 2012** ([Click for Details](#))

Americans' satisfaction with the way things are going and approval of the job Barack Obama is doing are below historical averages, and their economic outlook continues to be more negative than positive. Still, all of these measures are much improved from a year ago, helping the president narrowly win re-election. Also, more Americans identify as Democrats or lean Democratic than did so a year ago. ([Gallup USA](#))

November 8, 2012

[1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections](#)



249-17 **Gender Gap in 2012 Vote Is Largest in Gallup's History** ([Click for Details](#))

President Barack Obama won the two-party vote among female voters in the 2012 election by 12 points, 56% to 44%, over Republican challenger Mitt Romney. Meanwhile, Romney won among men by an

eight-point margin, 54% to 46%. That total 20-point gender gap is the largest Gallup has measured in a presidential election since it began compiling the vote by major subgroups in 1952. ([Gallup USA](#))

November 9, 2012

[1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections](#)

[4.5 Society » Gender Issues](#)

249-18 **The Top Five Challenges Obama Faces** ([Click for Details](#))

As the winner of Tuesday's presidential election, Barack Obama may have celebrated a hard-won victory last night, but the president must now turn his attention to solving the formidable problems facing the nation. According to an October Gallup poll, "the economy in general" ranks no. 1 on Gallup's "most important problem" list. The other top issues, in order of how frequently Americans mention them, are unemployment, the federal budget deficit, dissatisfaction with government, and healthcare. While none of these issues will likely be easy to fix, Gallup data provide U.S. leaders with insights on the public's views on each issue. ([Gallup USA](#))

November 7, 2012

[1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance](#)

[3.7 Economy » Infrastructure](#)

[3.3 Economy » Employment Issues](#)

[4.11 Society » Health](#)

249-19 **Voters Say This Election Matters More Than Most** ([Click for Details](#))

Seven in 10 registered voters say the outcome of this year's U.S. presidential election matters to them more than in previous years, similar to voter attitudes just before the 2008 and 2004 elections. Voters were significantly less likely to say the outcome was especially important just before the elections of 2000 and 1996. ([Gallup USA](#))

November 6, 2012

[1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections](#)

► **LATIN AMERICA**

249-20 **Ecuador's Correa to seek re-election, clear favorite** ([Click for Details](#))

([Ecuador](#)) Ecuador's President Rafael Correa launched his re-election bid on Saturday for a February vote likely to give him a new four-year term to continue boosting state control over the Andean nation's economy. A survey by pollster Cedatos shows Correa winning 55 percent of votes, 32 percentage points more than his closest rival, Guillermo Lasso, a banker from the coastal city Guayaquil. ([Cedatos](#))

November 09, 2012

[1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections](#)

[1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties](#)



► **AUSTRALASIA**

249-21 **West is best for Business Insurance** ([Click for Details](#))

([Australia](#)) Western Australia's businesses have the highest satisfaction with their insurance companies with 71.8% in September 2012 reporting they are satisfied with them meeting their needs, up 6.6 percentage points over the last year. ([Roy Morgan](#))

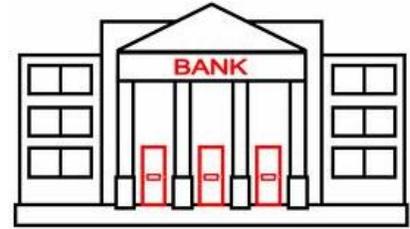
November 08, 2012

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

► **MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS**

249-22 **EU Residents' Confidence in Banks Sinks** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

As European Union leaders continue to grapple with how to build a banking union and strengthen the bloc's financial system, EU residents' confidence in their own countries' financial institutions has dropped to 34%. About six in 10 (61%) Europeans lack confidence in their national financial institutions, according to Gallup surveys conducted in all 27 EU member states in late 2011 through mid-2012. [\(Gallup USA\)](#)



November 6, 2012

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

249-23 **In U.S., Majorities Satisfied With Conduct of 2012 Campaigns** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

Although only one candidate can win Tuesday's presidential election, both major-party candidates may be gratified to know that majorities of Americans are satisfied with how each campaign has been conducted. Fifty-eight percent of Americans are satisfied with the conduct of Barack Obama's campaign, and 54% are satisfied with the conduct of Mitt Romney's. [\(Gallup USA\)](#)

November 5, 2012

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

► **CYBER WORLD**

249-24 **Mobile Health 2012** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

One in three cell phone owners (31%) have used their phone to look for health information. In a comparable, national survey conducted two years ago, 17% of cell phone owners had used their phones to look for health advice. [\(Pew Research Center\)](#)



November 08, 2012

[3.12 Economy](#) » [IT & Telecom](#)

[4.11 Society](#) » [Health](#)

Topic of the week:

Gender Gap in 2012 Vote Is Largest in Gallup's History

► 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.

Obama wins women's vote; Romney has eight-point edge among men

November 9, 2012



PRINCETON, NJ -- President Barack Obama won the two-party vote among female voters in the 2012 election by 12 points, 56% to 44%, over Republican challenger Mitt Romney. Meanwhile, Romney won among men by an eight-point margin, 54% to 46%. That total 20-point gender gap is the largest Gallup has measured in a presidential election



since it began compiling the vote by major subgroups in 1952.

Gender Gap in Voting for President, Final Pre-Election Polls

	Men	Women	Difference
2012	-8	+12	20 pts.
2008	0	+14	14 pts.
2004	-12	+4	16 pts.
2000	-7	+8	15 pts.
1996	+1	+15	14 pts.
1992	+4	+8	4 pts.
1988	-12	-4	8 pts.
1984	-28	-10	18 pts.
1980	-15	-5	10 pts.
1976	+8	-3	11 pts.
1972	-26	-24	2 pts.
1968	-2	+2	4 pts.
1964	+20	+24	4 pts.
1960	+4	-2	6 pts.
1956	-10	-22	12 pts.
1952	-6	-16	10 pts.

Figures represent lead/deficit for Democratic candidate among men and women in each election, in percentage points.

GALLUP

Notably, Obama's 12-percentage-point advantage among women is slightly less than the 14-point advantage he had over John McCain in 2008, while Romney improved on McCain's performance among men by eight points. Thus, the narrowing of Obama's winning margin between the two elections, from seven points to two points, can be ascribed mainly to men's shifting more Republican.

Gallup's historical estimates of the gender gap are based on its final pre-election estimate of the major candidate vote for each election, with the results adjusted, if necessary, to correct for any difference between Gallup's pre-election estimate of the vote and the actual election results. In the 2012 election, Gallup's final unallocated estimate of the vote, based on Nov. 1-4 tracking, showed Obama favored by 48% of likely voters and Romney by 49%. Thus, for this analysis, Obama's support among men and women was weighted upward slightly to match his actual 50% support in the election, and Romney's was weighted downward to match his 48% support level.

The gender gap has been evident in presidential voting since at least 1952, though it tended to be somewhat muted in the 1960-1972 elections, averaging just four points. Two of those elections, 1964 and 1972, were landslide victories for incumbent presidents. The other two were highly competitive contests. The actual percentages of the major-party vote each candidate received from men and women can be found in Gallup's [election center](#).

Prior to this year, the largest gender gap in Gallup polling history was 18 points in the 1984 election that saw Republican Ronald Reagan win a second term in office. Majorities of both men and women voted for Reagan in that election, but he won among men by 28 points (64% to 36%) and among women by 10 points (55% to 45%). It is unclear to what extent the presence on the Democratic ticket of Geraldine Ferraro, the first woman to be a major party's nominee for vice president, had on the vote of women that year.

Women have supported the Democratic candidate in each of the last six elections. Men favored the Democrat in only two of the last six -- 1992 and 1996 -- and in only four of the 16 elections since 1952.

Overall, since 1952, men and women have differed as to the party's candidate they favored six times, including 1960, 1968, 1976, 2000, 2004, and 2012. In 2008, McCain ran even among men, while women preferred Obama by a large margin.

Implications

The gender gap continues to be a significant factor in U.S. presidential elections, and the preferences of men and women have never differed more than in the 2012 election. There are a number of possible reasons for the increase in the gender gap this year. For example, Romney's business background may have been more appealing to men than to women. Obama's campaign stressed maintaining the social safety net, raising taxes on the wealthy, maintaining abortion rights, and requiring healthcare coverage for contraception -- all in contrast to Romney's more conservative positions on these issues of potential interest to women.

The Democratic Party will likely attempt to secure Obama's election advantage among women by carrying forward the themes that seemed to work in future elections at all levels of government. It remains to be seen whether and how the Republican Party will change course to try to broaden its appeal to women without forfeiting the strong support of men.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted Nov. 1-4, 2012, on the Gallup Daily election tracking survey, with a random sample of 2,551 likely voters, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

For results based on the total sample of likely voters, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 2 percentage points. For results based on 1,337 female likely voters, the maximum margins of sampling error are ± 3 percentage points. For results based on 1,214 male likely voters, the maximum margins of sampling error are ± 4 percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample includes a minimum quota of 250 cellphone respondents and 250 landline respondents per 500 national adults, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents by region. Landline telephone numbers are chosen at random among listed telephone numbers. Cellphone numbers are selected using random-digit-dial methods. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member had the most recent birthday.

Samples are weighted by gender, age, race, Hispanic ethnicity, education, region, adults in the household, population density, and phone status (cellphone only/landline only/both, cellphone mostly, and having an unlisted landline number). Demographic weighting targets are based on the March 2011 Current Population Survey figures for the aged 18 and older non-institutionalized U.S. population. All reported margins of sampling error include the computed design effects for weighting.

In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

Source: http://www.gallup.com/poll/158588/gender-gap-2012-vote-largest-gallup-history.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas - Northern America - Politics - USA

Gilani's Gallopedia (2007-2012)

A Quantitative Analysis

A quantitative analysis of global polls monitored during the 4 year period January 2007 – November 2012

KEY STATISTICS

- 1- Number of Surveys (*a selection on key political and social issues*): \approx 6,805 polls during the period 2007-2012
- 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 2007-2012
- 4- Number **polling organizations** whose polls have been cited: \approx 358 during the period 2007-2012

