Gilani's Gallopedia©

Gallopedia

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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)

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

THIS WEEK'S REPORT CONSISTS OF **21** NATIONAL & MULTI COUNTRY SURVEYS. **07** POLLING ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN REPRESENTED.

Pg **2** — **Asia** zone this *week*- **04** national polls

Pg **3** — **Euro Americas** zone this *week*- **16** national polls

Cyber World – **01** Poll

Pg **6** — **Topic of the week-**

The World's Muslims: Religion, Politics and Society

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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Asia zone

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

▶ MIDDLE EAST

274-1 **Widespread Middle East Fears that Syrian Violence Will Spread** (Click for Details)

(Syria) As concern mounts about the Syrian government's possible use of chemical weapons against its own people, publics in the Middle East – especially the Lebanese – are extremely worried about violence spreading to neighboring countries. Nonetheless, a recent survey, conducted before news emerged of alleged use of chemical agents by the regime of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, found little regional support for Western or Arab countries sending arms and military supplies to anti-government groups in Syria. (Pew Research Center)

May 1, 2013

2.5 Foreign Affairs & Security » Regional Conflicts/ Issues
2.7 Foreign Affairs & Security » Muslim World

▶ WEST ASIA

274-2 **Turkey's Pulse "The New Resolution Process" - April 2013** (Click for Details)

(Turkey) The aim of this survey is to measure the perception of the "New Resolution Process" started by the government for the solution of the PKK problem. The survey found that over three in ten Turks approve of the New Resolution Process, however over half of the respondents seem unaware of the new approach. (Metropoll)

April 2013

1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance
1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties

▶ SOUTHEAST ASIA

274-3 **BN and Pakatan neck to neck in race to finish line** (Click for Details)

(Malaysia) Just 60 hours ahead of Malaysia's historic 13th general election, a survey carried among voters in Peninsular Malaysia between April 28th to May 2nd 2013 found that ruling coalition Barisan Nasional and Pakatan Rakyat are almost evenly tied. In the survey, we found that 42% of voters agreed that "Pakatan Rakyat should be given a chance to govern the country" while 41% of voters felt "Only BN can govern the country", at the same time, 4% of voters refused to respond while 13% of voters said they "did not know". (Merdeka Center)

May 3rd 2013

1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings
1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties

274-4 **Net Satisfaction Ratings: Vice-President Binay +62, Senate President Enrile +30** (Click for Details)

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(Philippines) The First Quarter 2013 Social Weather Survey, conducted from March 19-22, 2013, found 75% satisfied and 13% dissatisfied with the performance of Vice-President Jejomar Binay, 53% satisfied and 24% dissatisfied with Senate President Juan Ponce Enrile, 37% satisfied and 25% dissatisfied with Speaker Sonny Belmonte, and 33% satisfied and 23% dissatisfied with Chief Justice Lourdes Sereno. (SWS)
May 02, 2013
1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings
1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties

Euro Americas zone

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

▶ WEST EUROPE

274-5 **UK consumers maintain their confidence** (Click for Details)
(UK) British households have maintained a confident economic outlook for the second successive month, according to YouGov's monthly Household Economic Activity Tracker (HEAT) Index. HEAT shows more Britons were positive than negative about their economic situation in April, building on a return to the black in March. (YouGov)
May 03, 2013
3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection

274-6 **UK opinion formers: stay on economic course** (Click for Details)
(UK) UK opinion formers are not confident about the UK economy, and see it as worse than the USA and China. A plurality believes that the Conservatives would be best at dealing with the economy. (YouGov)
April 30, 2013
3.7 Economy » Infrastructure

274-7 **Economist/Ipsos MORI April 2013 Issues Index** (Click for Details)
Concern about the economy falls to lowest point in over three years though it remains the issue of most concern to the British public, though worry about unemployment, poverty and homelessness rises. (Ipsos Mori)
April 30, 2013
3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being
3.7 Economy » Infrastructure

274-8 **Public back pesticide ban** (Click for Details)
(UK) A majority of the British public think the government should support a European vote to restrict the use of pesticides linked to bee deaths. (YouGov)
April 29, 2013
4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle
4.14 Society » Environment/ Disasters

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AMERICAS

NORTH AMERICA

274-9 **Modest Support for Military Force if Syria used Chemical Weapons** (Click for Details)
(USA) By a 45% to 31% margin, more Americans favor than oppose the U.S. and its allies taking military action against Syria, if it is confirmed that Syria used chemical weapons against anti-government groups. (Pew Research Center)
April 29, 2013
2.5 Foreign Affairs & Security » Regional Conflicts/ Issues
2.10 Foreign Affairs & Security » Military Issues/ Defence

274-10 **More U.S. Workers Still Predicting Job Loss than Pre-2008** (Click for Details)
Eighteen percent of U.S. workers say it is "very likely" or "fairly likely" they will lose their job or be laid off in the next year, more than said so prior to the 2008 economic downturn, although similar to more recent years. At the same time, 35% say it is "not too likely" they will lose their job and 45% say it is "not at all likely." (Gallup USA)
May 2, 2013
3.3 Economy » Employment Issues

274-11 **U.S. Small-Business Owners Slightly More Optimistic in April** (Click for Details)
U.S. small-business owners became slightly more optimistic in April, with the Wells Fargo/Gallup Small Business Index rising to +16, from +9 in January. Owner optimism had plunged to -11 after last year's presidential election. Although improved, the index is still below the +23 found in April 2012. (Gallup USA)
May 3, 2013
3.8 Economy » Enterprise/ Investments
3.9 Economy » Financial systems & Institutions

274-12 **Division, Uncertainty over New Immigration Bill** (Click for Details)
As Congress debates a bill to overhaul the nation's immigration policy, much of the public has yet to form an opinion about the legislation. About as many say they favor (33%) as oppose (28%) the immigration bill before Congress, but fully 38% say they don't know what they think of the legislation. (Pew Research Center)
May 1, 2013
4.8 Society » Immigration/Refugees

274-13 **Americans Want Cost Cuts, Employer Help to Fund Education** (Click for Details)
Among a list of various ways to make higher education more affordable, Americans are most likely to want institutions of higher education to reduce their tuition and fees, followed by having companies provide more assistance to their employees. Fewer Americans strongly back more assistance from federal and state governments or from community-based organizations. (Gallup USA)
May 2, 2013
4.10 Society » Education

274-14 **Majority in U.S. still not concerned about Sequestration** (Click for Details)

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The majority of Americans still don't know enough to say whether the federal budget sequestration cuts are a good thing or a bad thing for the country -- as has generally been the case since they went into effect. But of those who do who have an opinion, more continue to say sequestration is a bad thing, rather than a good thing. (Gallup USA)
May 1, 2013
3.9 Economy » Financial systems & Institutions

274-15 **Young Americans Most Positive about Direction of Finances** (Click for Details)

(USA) Younger Americans are significantly more optimistic about the direction of their personal finances than those who are older, with 73% of those aged 18 to 29 saying their financial situation is getting better, compared with 23% of those 65 and older. However, age makes relatively little difference in Americans' views of their current financial situation -- those at the younger and older ends of the spectrum are slightly more positive than those who are middle-aged. (Gallup USA)
April 29, 2013
3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being

▶ LATIN AMERICA

274-16 **U.S. Image Rebounds in Mexico** (Click for Details)

(Mexico) On the eve of President Barack Obama's visit to Mexico, the United States is enjoying a resurgence of good will among the Mexican public, with a clear majority favorably inclined toward their northern neighbor and more now expressing confidence in Obama. (Pew Research Center)
April 29, 2013
2.6 Foreign Affairs & Security » US image

▶ MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS

274-17 **Majorities in Most Countries Perceive their Media as Free** (Click for Details)

People worldwide are more likely to believe the media in their countries are free than not. A median of 67% adults across 133 countries and areas that Gallup surveyed in 2012 say their media have a lot of freedom, while a median of 24% say they do not. These figures have changed little since 2010. (Gallup USA)
May 3, 2013
4.4 Society » Civil Society
4.6 Society » Media/ New Media

274-18 **MENA Adults more Tolerant of Reforming Nonfood Subsidies** (Click for Details)

Residents in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Tunisia would prefer seeing cuts to certain fuel and tobacco subsidies rather than food subsidies if their governments could no longer afford to fund all of the subsidies they currently do. A large majority of residents in Lebanon (88%) would be most in favor of removing tobacco growers' subsidies. In Egypt, Jordan, and Tunisia, residents are most likely to say they would rather their governments' cut fuel subsidies than other subsidized products such as food. Fewer than 10% of respondents in each country chose removing any food subsidy. (Gallup USA)
May 6, 2013
4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

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274-19 **The World's Muslims: Religion, Politics and Society** (Click for Details)
A new Pew Research Center survey of Muslims around the globe finds that most adherents of the world's second-largest religion are deeply committed to their faith and want its teachings to shape not only their personal lives but also their societies and politics. In all but a handful of the 39 countries surveyed, a majority of Muslims say that Islam is the one true faith leading to eternal life in heaven and that belief in God is necessary to be a moral person. (Gallup USA)
April 30, 2013
4.1 Society » Religion

274-20 **Global Economic Confidence Little Changed Since 2009** (Click for Details)
Economic confidence worldwide has improved little since the height of the downturn in 2009. Gallup's global Economic Confidence Index improved eight points over this time period, rising to 18 last year from 10 in 2009. Europe, with a score of -35, has the lowest economic confidence of all regions, and it is the only region that did not improve from 2009 to 2012. Asia has the most positive 2012 Economic Confidence Index score, at 32, up slightly from 27 in 2009. (Gallup USA)
April 29, 2013
3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection

CYBER WORLD

274-21 **41% have recycled mobile phones** (Click for Details)

(UK) A new YouGov survey reveals that over two-fifths (41%) of Britons have recycled, part-exchanged or sold a mobile phone (not including selling it to a family member) in the past and so can be defined a 'mobile phone recyclers'. Despite risks, the research shows that nearly six in ten (59%) of these 'mobile phone recyclers' are not concerned about leaving personal data on their device when passing on a handset. (YouGov)
April 30, 2013
3.12 Economy » IT & Telecom

Topic of the week:

The World's Muslims: Religion, Politics and Society

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.

April 30, 2013

A new Pew Research Center survey of Muslims around the globe finds that most adherents of the world's second-largest religion are deeply committed to their faith and want its teachings to shape not only their personal lives but also their societies and politics. In all but a handful of the 39 countries surveyed, a majority of Muslims say that Islam is the one true faith leading to eternal life in heaven and that belief in God is necessary to be a moral person. Many also think that their religious leaders should have at least some influence over political matters. And

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many express a desire for sharia – traditional Islamic law – to be recognized as the official law of their country.

The percentage of Muslims who say they want sharia to be "the official law of the land" varies widely around the world, from fewer than one-in-ten in Azerbaijan (8%) to near unanimity in Afghanistan (99%). But solid majorities in most of the countries surveyed across the Middle East and North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and Southeast Asia favor the establishment of sharia, including 71% of Muslims in Nigeria, 72% in Indonesia, 74% in Egypt and 89% in the Palestinian territories.

At the same time, the survey finds that even in many countries where there is strong backing for sharia, most Muslims favor religious freedom for people of other faiths. In Pakistan, for example, three-quarters of Muslims say that non-Muslims are very free to practice their religion, and fully 96% of those who share this assessment say it is "a good thing." Yet 84% of Pakistani Muslims favor enshrining sharia as official law. These seemingly divergent views are possible partly because most supporters of sharia in Pakistan – as in many other countries – think Islamic law should apply only to Muslims. Moreover, Muslims around the globe have differing understandings of what sharia means in practice.

The survey – which involved more than 38,000 face-to-face interviews in 80-plus languages with Muslims across Europe, Asia, the Middle East and Africa – shows that Muslims tend to be most comfortable with using sharia in the domestic sphere, to settle family or property disputes. In most countries surveyed, there is considerably less support for severe punishments, such as cutting off the hands of thieves or executing people who convert from Islam to another faith. And even in the domestic sphere, Muslims differ widely on such questions as whether polygamy, divorce and family planning are morally acceptable and whether daughters should be able to receive the same inheritance as sons.

In most countries surveyed, majorities of Muslim women as well as men agree that a wife is always obliged to obey her husband. Indeed, more than nine-in-ten Muslims in Iraq (92%), Morocco (92%), Tunisia (93%), Indonesia (93%), Afghanistan (94%) and Malaysia (96%) express this view. At the same time, majorities in many countries surveyed say a woman should be able to decide for herself whether to wear a veil.

Overall, the survey finds that most Muslims see no inherent tension between being religiously devout and living in a modern society. Nor do they see any conflict between religion and science. Many favor democracy over authoritarian rule, believe that humans and other living things have evolved over time and say they personally enjoy Western movies, music and television – even though most think Western popular culture undermines public morality.

The new survey also allows some comparisons with prior Pew Research Center surveys of Muslims in the United States. Like most Muslims worldwide, U.S. Muslims generally express strong commitment to their faith and tend not to see an inherent conflict between being devout and living in a modern society. But American Muslims are much more likely than Muslims in other countries to have close friends who do not share their faith, and they are much more open to the idea that many religions – not only Islam – can lead to eternal life in heaven. At the same time, U.S. Muslims are less inclined than their co-religionists around the globe to believe in evolution; on this subject, they are closer to U.S. Christians.

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Few U.S. Muslims voice support for suicide bombing or other forms of violence against civilians in the name of Islam; 81% say such acts are never justified, while fewer than one-in-ten say violence against civilians either is often justified (1%) or is sometimes justified (7%) to defend Islam. Around the world, most Muslims also reject suicide bombing and other attacks against civilians. However, substantial minorities in several countries say such acts of violence are at least sometimes justified, including 26% of Muslims in Bangladesh, 29% in Egypt, 39% in Afghanistan and 40% in the Palestinian territories.

These are among the key findings of a worldwide survey by the Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life. The survey was conducted in two waves. Fifteen sub-Saharan African countries with substantial Muslim populations were surveyed in 2008-2009, and some of those results previously were analyzed in the Pew Research Center's 2010 report "Tolerance and Tension: Islam and Christianity in Sub-Saharan Africa." An additional 24 countries in Europe, Asia, the Middle East and Africa were surveyed in 2011-2012; results regarding religious beliefs and practices were first published in the Pew Research Center's 2012 report "The World's Muslims: Unity and Diversity." The current report focuses on Muslims' social and political attitudes, and it incorporates findings from both waves of the survey.

Other key findings include:

- At least half of Muslims in most countries surveyed say they are concerned about religious extremist groups in their country, including two-thirds or more of Muslims in Egypt (67%), Tunisia (67%), Iraq (68%), Guinea Bissau (72%) and Indonesia (78%). On balance, more are worried about Islamic extremists than about Christian extremists.
- Muslims around the world overwhelmingly view certain behaviors – including prostitution, homosexuality, suicide, abortion, euthanasia and consumption of alcohol – as immoral. But attitudes toward polygamy, divorce and birth control are more varied. For example, polygamy is seen as morally acceptable by just 4% of Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Azerbaijan; about half of Muslims in the Palestinian territories (48%) and Malaysia (49%); and the vast majority of Muslims in several countries in sub-Saharan Africa, such as Senegal (86%) and Niger (87%).
- In most countries where a question about so-called "honor" killings was asked, majorities of Muslims say such killings are never justified. Only in two countries – Afghanistan and Iraq – do majorities condone extra-judicial executions of women who allegedly have shamed their families by engaging in premarital sex or adultery.
- Relatively few Muslims say that tensions between more religiously observant and less observant Muslims are a very big problem in their country. In most countries where the question was asked, Muslims also see little tension between members of Islam's two major sects, Sunnis and Shias – though a third or more of Muslims in Pakistan (34%) and Lebanon (38%) consider Sunni-Shia conflict to be a very big problem.
- Muslims in sub-Saharan Africa are more likely than Muslims surveyed in other regions to say they attend interfaith meetings and are knowledgeable about other faiths. But substantial percentages of Muslims in sub-Saharan Africa also perceive hostility between Muslims and Christians. In Guinea-Bissau, for example, 41% of Muslims say "most" or "many" Christians are hostile toward Muslims, and 49% say "most" or "many" Muslims are hostile toward Christians.

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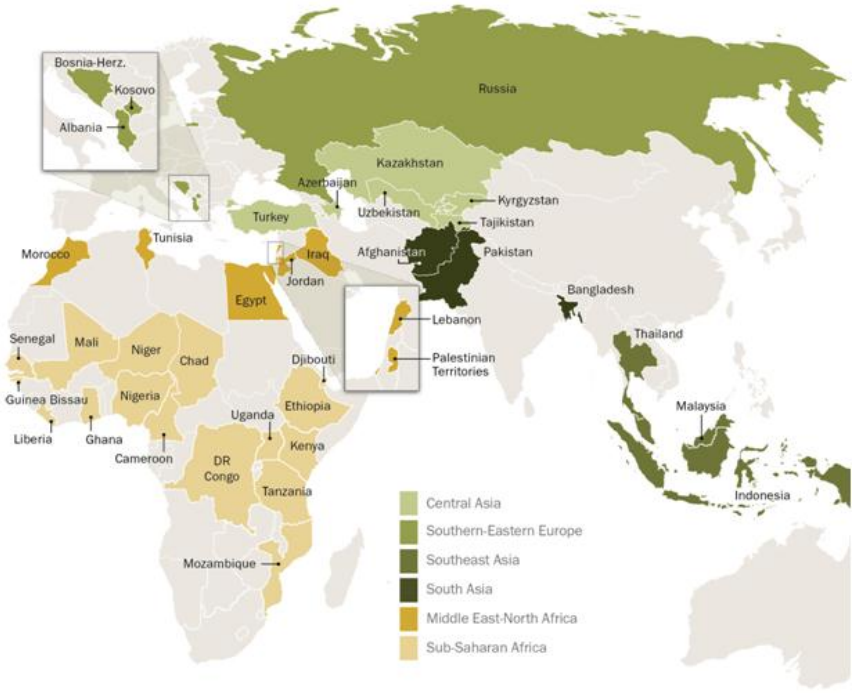
- In half of the countries where the question was asked, majorities of Muslims want religious leaders to have at least "some influence" in political matters, and sizable minorities in Asia, the Middle East and North Africa think religious leaders should have a lot of political influence. For example, 37% of Muslims in Jordan, 41% in Malaysia and 53% in Afghanistan say religious leaders should play a "large" role in politics.
- Support for making sharia the official law of the land tends to be higher in countries like Pakistan (84%) and Morocco (83%) where the constitution or basic laws favor Islam over other religions.
- In many countries, Muslims who pray several times a day are more likely to support making sharia official law than are Muslims who pray less frequently. In Russia, Lebanon, the Palestinian territories and Tunisia, for example, Muslims who pray several times a day are at least 25 percentage points more supportive of enshrining sharia than are less observant Muslims. Generally, however, there is little difference in support for sharia by age, gender or education.

Countries Surveyed



The survey in Thailand was conducted only among Muslims in five southern provinces: Narathiwat, Pattani, Satun, Songkhla and Yala. It is representative of Muslims in these five provinces.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Source: http://www.pewforum.org/Muslim/the-worlds-muslims-religion-politics-society-exec.aspx

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Gilani's Gallopedia (2007-2013)

A Quantitative Analysis

A quantitative analysis of global polls monitored during the 4 year period January 2007 – January 2013

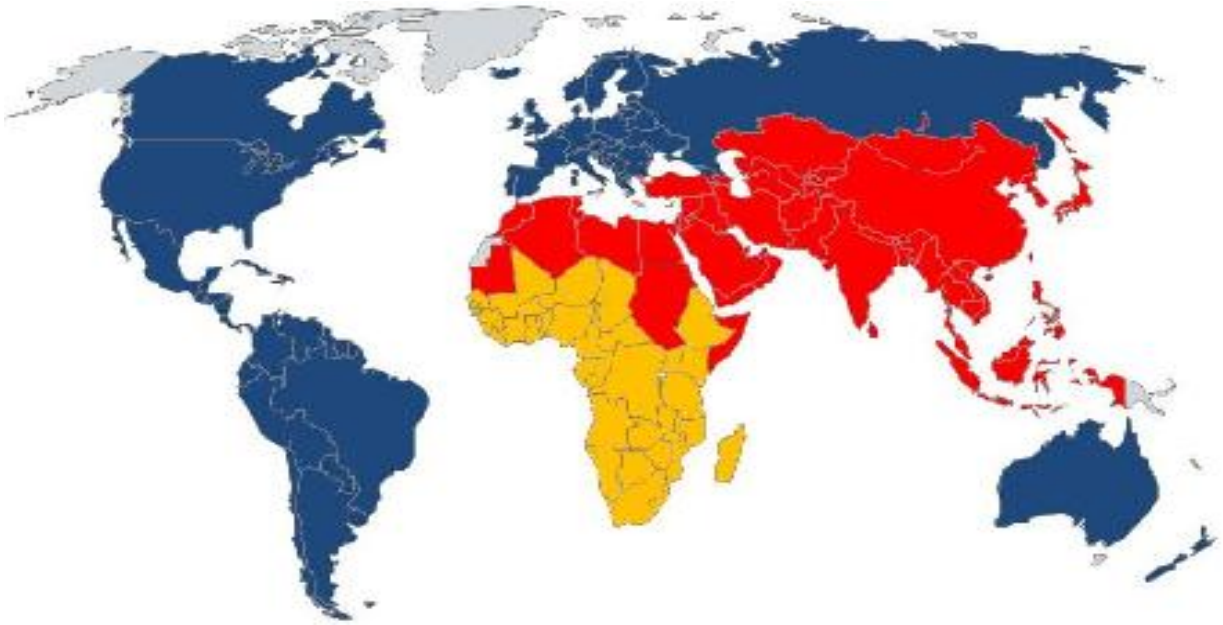
KEY STATISTICS

1- Number of Surveys *(a selection on key political and social issues):* ~ 6,805 polls during the period 2007-2013

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: ~ 178 during the period 2007-2013

4- Number polling organizations whose polls have been citied: ~ 358 during the period 2007-2013



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