

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 **27**
NATIONAL & MULTI COUNTRY SURVEYS. **12**
POLLING ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN
REPRESENTED.

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this week- **04** national polls



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Pg 8 **Topic of the week-**
Publics Across the
World See Religious
and Ethnic Hatred as
Global Threat



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

► MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

350-1 [Tunisian Confidence in Democracy Wanes](#) (Click for Details)

(Tunisia) With parliamentary elections approaching later this month, Tunisian support for democracy has declined steeply since the early days of the Arab Spring. Just 48% of Tunisians now say democracy is preferable to other kinds of government, down from 63% in a 2012 poll conducted only months after a popular uprising removed longtime dictator Zine El Abidine Ben Ali from office. (Pew Research Center)

October 15, 2014

1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections



350-2 [Despite Security Concerns, Mauritians Feel Safe In Their Homes](#) (Click for Details)

(Mauritius) While crime and insecurity remain a leading concern, most Mauritians feel safe in their neighbourhoods and homes, according to a new Afrobarometer survey. Very few Mauritians report having been victims of theft or physical violence, and the proportion of survey respondents who identified crime and insecurity as the nation's most important problem has declined, the 2014 survey findings show. (Afrobarometer)

October 2014

4.12 Society » Crime

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

350-3 [Mauritians Support Proportional Representation, Split On Other Reforms](#)

(Click for Details)

(Mauritius) Mauritians favour a proportional representation system for National Assembly elections but remain divided regarding two other proposed reforms – introducing an elected president with greater executive powers and eliminating National Assembly representation based on ethnic and religious affiliation, a new Afrobarometer survey reveals. (Afrobarometer)

October 2014

1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections



► SOUTH EAST ASIA

350-4 [Net satisfaction ratings at +52 for Vice-President Binay](#) (Click for Details)

(Philippines) The Third Quarter 2014 Social Weather Survey, conducted from September 26-29, 2014, found 70% satisfied and 17% dissatisfied with the performance of Vice-President Jejomar Binay, 58% satisfied and 23% dissatisfied with Senate President Franklin Drilon, 40% satisfied and 27% dissatisfied with Speaker Feliciano Belmonte, and 37% satisfied and 27% dissatisfied with Chief Justice Lourdes Sereno. (SWS)

October 13, 2014

1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings



Euro Americas zone

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

▶ EAST EUROPE

350-5 [IRI Ukraine Pre-Election Poll Shows Strong Opposition To Russian Aggression, Support For Kyiv Government](#) (Click for Details)

(Ukraine) According to a new Ukraine poll released today by IRI, Ukrainians overwhelmingly oppose Russian aggression in eastern Ukraine. The poll also shows strong support for the Kyiv government as the country prepares for parliamentary elections on October 26. (IRI)

October 14, 2014

[1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections](#)

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

350-6 [Russia: Only Automotive Industry in Decline](#) (Click for Details)

(Russia) Other large markets experience slight consumption growth despite the economic tidal wave in summer and quite reasonable concerns regarding the economic perspectives in the coming fall as for Russia in general and household income in particular, most of respondents remain positive about major purchases. Large consumer markets in Russia still have the potential for the moderately balanced growth, except for the automotive industry that went through crisis in spring. (Romir)



September 23, 2014

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

[3.7 Economy » Infrastructure](#)

350-7 [Prices Are Increasing! Who Is To Blame?](#) (Click for Details)

(Russia) Every fifth Russian who noticed an increase in prices for goods and services blame sanctions for that.

(VCIOM)

September 23, 2014

[3.4 Economy » Inflation](#)

350-8 [World Government: Myth Or Reality?](#) (Click for Details)

(Russia) Almost half of Russians believe that there is a global government striving to control the planet. According to respondents, it comprises oligarchs and world leaders but basically those who come from the U.S.A. and England. (VCIOM)



September 17, 2014

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

350-9 [Russia: A Country Of Opportunities](#) (Click for Details)

(Russia) According to Russians, Russia is a good place to fulfill yourself; least favorable countries are Eastern countries. (VCIOM)

September 16, 2014

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

► WEST EUROPE

350-10 [Personal Allowances Rise the Most Popular of Conference Season Tax Pledges](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) The latest polling from Ipsos MORI shows that tax pledges from each party were welcomed by the British public, but with the rise in personal allowances the stand-out favourite. More than eight in ten (85%) support increasing the threshold before people pay income tax to £12,500 per year, while just nine percent oppose it. (Ipsos Mori)

October 16, 2014

[1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties](#)

[1.7 Domestic Politics >> Legislation](#)

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

350-11 [Energy Saving Trust Electrical Appliance Research](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) Ipsos MORI conducted a survey for the Energy Savings Trust in September 2014 on attitudes to electrical appliances in the home. Among the key findings half of households who have received an unexpectedly high energy bill check if unused appliances are switched off. (Ipsos Mori)

October 16, 2014

[3.11 Economy » Science & Technology](#)

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



350-12 [Voting UKIP No Longer Seen As A Wasted Vote, As The Party Reaches Its Highest Ever Vote Share](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) October's Ipsos MORI Political Monitor shows that, in the aftermath of Douglas Carswell's by-election win for the party, more of the British public now disagree that voting UKIP in a general election is a wasted vote than agree. Just under half (48%) disagree that a general election vote for UKIP is a wasted vote, compared with 41% who agree. This is a turnaround from earlier this year – last month, prior to the Clacton by-election, 50% thought a UKIP vote was a vote wasted and 41% disagreed; in May, some 57% thought voting UKIP was a wasted vote and just 33% disagreed. (Ipsos Mori)

October 15, 2014

[1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections](#)

[1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties](#)

350-13 [Slight Cooling Of House Price Expectations, Buying Sentiment Falls](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) In Q3 2014, the Halifax Housing Market Confidence Tracker, conducted by Ipsos MORI, finds 68% of the public expecting the average UK house price to rise in the next 12 months, down from 71% last quarter. This compares to 6% who expect the average price to fall (in line with the 5% who said this last quarter). (Ipsos Mori)

October 15, 2014

[3.8 Economy » Enterprise/ Investments](#)



350-14 [Almost half of UK Adults Shy Away From Magazines](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) The most recent "Magazine Consumption report" shows that just over 4 in 10 adults currently do not read nor buy magazines (44%). From this group, more than half (55%) say they've never been regular readers of magazines, while 39% were once readers, but stopped. Given that women are more attuned than men to reading magazines, they are more likely to be lapsed consumers (46% compared with 33%); conversely, men are more likely to have never read them (59% compared with 50%). (YouGov)

October 15, 2014

[4.6 Society » Media/ New Media](#)

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

► **NORTH AMERICA**

350-15 [More Women Than Men in U.S. Workforce Are Irked by Pay](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) When asked to rate 13 different aspects of their job and work environment, women employed full time in the U.S. differed most from their male counterparts in reaction to their pay. Twenty-eight percent of full-time working women are completely satisfied with their pay, compared with 34% of men. (Gallup USA)

October 2014

[3.3 Economy » Employment Issues](#)

350-16 [Americans Say Equal Pay Top Issue for Working Women](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) Nearly four in 10 Americans say equal pay is the top issue facing working women in the United States today, a sentiment shared by roughly the same proportions of men, women, and working women. About twice as many Americans mention equal pay as cite the second-ranked issue -- equal opportunity for advancement. No other issue is cited by more than 10% of Americans. (Gallup USA)

October 2014

[3.3 Economy » Employment Issues](#)

[4.5 Society » Gender Issues](#)

350-17 [Americans Still Prefer a Male Boss to a Female Boss](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) Americans are still more likely to say they would prefer a male boss (33%) to a female boss (20%) in a new job, although 46% say it doesn't make a difference to them. While women are more likely than men to say they would prefer a female boss, they are still more likely to say they would prefer a male boss overall. (Gallup USA)

October 2014

[3.3 Economy » Employment Issues](#)

[4.5 Society » Gender Issues](#)

350-18 [Women's Well-Being Suffers More When Marriage Ends](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) Married Americans tend to have higher well-being than nonmarried Americans, particularly those who are divorced or separated, according to the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index. Women typically have higher well-being than men across all marital statuses, including a notable 2.2-point gap in the overall Well-Being 5 score among those who are married. The significant exception is that there is essentially no gender



difference in well-being among those who are separated, the group with the lowest well-being. ([Gallup USA](#))

October 2014

[4.2 Society » Family](#)

[4.5 Society » Gender Issues](#)

350-19 [U.S. Voters Give GOP Edge vs. Dems on Handling Top Issues](#) ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) The Republicans in Congress hold significant leads over the Democrats on four of the six issues that U.S. registered voters say are most important in determining how they will vote in November: the economy, the way the federal government is working, the situation with Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria, and the federal budget deficit. Democrats, by contrast, top their Republican rivals on just one of the six: "equal pay for women." ([Gallup USA](#))



October 2014

[1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties](#)

350-20 [U.S. Economic Confidence Index Rises to -10](#) ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) Gallup's U.S. Economic Confidence Index rose to -10 for the week ending Oct. 12, up from -13 the week before. Last week's index reflects the highest score to date in 2014, and the highest weekly score since August 2013. ([Gallup USA](#))

October 2014

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

350-21 [Americans: My Member OK, Most in Congress Are Not](#) ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) In the U.S., the majority believes that most members of Congress are out of touch with average Americans, more focused on special interests than the needs of their constituents, and are corrupt. Americans are slightly more likely to say each of these things than they were in the past. At the same time, they are much less likely to say these descriptions fit their local member of Congress than to say they fit most members. ([Gallup USA](#))

October 2014

[1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance](#)

[1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties](#)

350-22 [In U.S., No Preference for Divided vs. One-Party Government](#) ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) Americans lack consensus on whether it is better to have one party holding the presidency and the majority in Congress, or better to have control of each branch of government split between the two major political parties. Currently, 30% say it is better to have a one-party government, 28% say a divided government is better, and the highest percentage, 37%, say it makes no difference. ([Gallup USA](#))



October 2014

[1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties](#)

► AUSTRALASIA

350-23 [National Fail To Get Post-Election Bounce But Leaderless Labour Party Crash To Lowest Ever Support](#) (Click for Details)

(Australia) The first New Zealand Roy Morgan Poll since the NZ Election shows National (43.5%, down 3.54% since the September 20 Election). This isn't unusual, National support has dropped after each of John Key's Election victories. Support for Key's Coalition partners has changed little overall with the Maori Party 2% (up 0.68%), Act NZ 0.5% (down 0.19%) and United Future 0.5% (up 0.28%). (Roy Morgan)

October 2014

[1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections](#)

[1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties](#)

► MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS

350-24 [Worldwide, More Men Than Women Have Full-Time Work](#) (Click for Details)

In every region of the world, men continue to do better than women when it comes to having full-time work for an employer. In fact, the gender gaps in Gallup's global Payroll to Population (P2P) employment rate remained just as wide in 2013 as they were five years ago. (Gallup USA)

October 2014

[3.3 Economy » Employment Issues](#)

[4.5 Society » Gender Issues](#)

350-25 [Publics Across the World See Religious and Ethnic Hatred as Global Threat](#)

(Click for Details)

With growing conflicts engulfing the Middle East, people in the region name religious and ethnic hatred most frequently as the greatest threat to the world. Moreover, publics across the globe see the threat of religious and ethnic violence as a growing threat to the world's future. But in Europe, concerns about inequality trump all other dangers and the gap between the rich and the poor is increasingly considered the world's top problem by people living in advanced economies, including the United States. (Gallup USA)

October 2014

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

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

[4.3 Society » Ethnicity](#)



► CYBER WORLD

350-26 [Offline And Falling Behind: Barriers To Internet Adoption \(Multi-country survey\)](#) (Click for Details)

More than 60 percent of the world's population remains offline. Without removing crucial deterrents to Internet adoption, little will change—and more than 4 billion people may be left behind. (Mckinsey)

September 2014

[3.12 Economy » IT & Telecom](#)

350-27 [Smart Watches Face Challenges As Payment System \(Multi-country survey\)](#) (Click for Details)

A recent GfK survey in China, Germany, South Korea, the UK and the US indicates that people in these countries see potential in using smartwatches to 'carry' tickets for passenger transport or as security keys to their computers and online accounts. The ability to transmit healthcare data via a smartwatch is also of particular interest to the majority of people. In America and China, there is openness for using smartwatches

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as identity cards and payment systems, although Europeans are much more hesitant about these functions. (GfK)

October 13, 2014

3.11 Economy » Science & Technology

Topic of the week:

Publics Across the World See Religious and Ethnic Hatred as Global Threat

► 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.

October 16, 2014

[Publics Across the World See Religious and Ethnic Hatred as Global Threat](#)

[Europeans and Americans Focus on Inequality as Greatest Danger](#)

With growing conflicts engulfing the Middle East, people in the region name religious and ethnic hatred most frequently as the greatest threat to the world. Moreover, publics across the globe see the threat of religious and ethnic violence as a growing threat to the world's future. But in Europe, concerns about inequality trump all other dangers and the gap between the rich and the poor is increasingly considered the world's top problem by people living in advanced economies, including the United States.

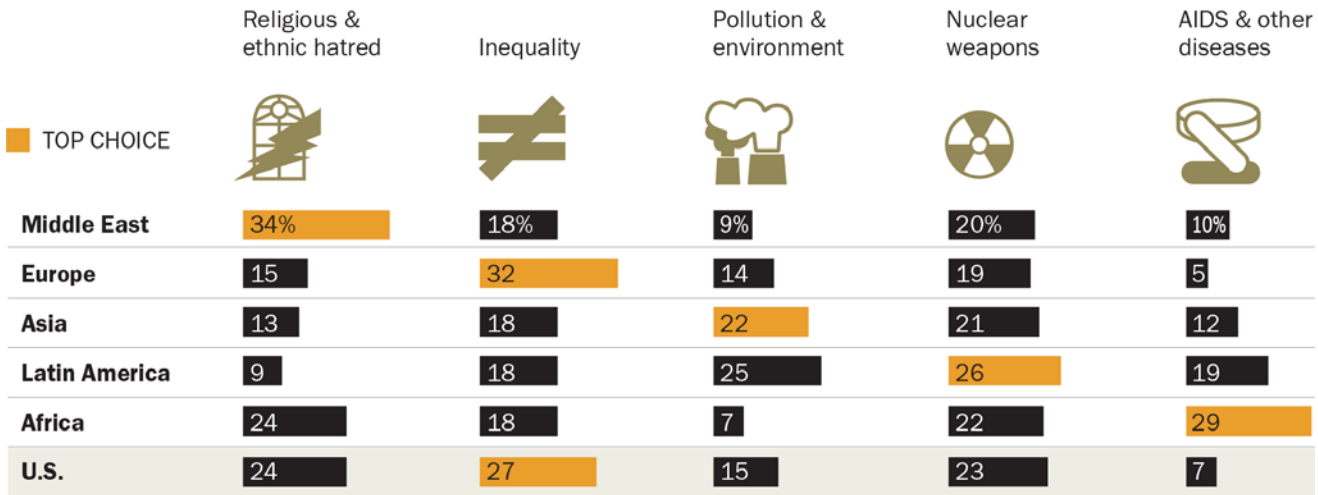


Elsewhere, Asians and Latin Americans are somewhat divided about the world's greatest danger, but pollution and environmental problems as well as the spread of nuclear weapons are high on their list of threats. African countries see AIDS and other infectious diseases as the most pressing issue in the world today.¹

These are among the findings of a recent survey by the Pew Research Center, conducted in 44 countries among 48,643 respondents from March 17 to June 5, 2014.

Middle Easterners Fear Religious/Ethnic Hatred; Europeans, Americans Inequality

Which one of these poses the greatest threat to the world?



Note: Regional medians. Russia and Ukraine not included in Europe median.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey, Q6.

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More Global Opinions of the Greatest Dangers to the World

Greatest Danger to the World

Across the nations surveyed, opinions on which of the five dangers is the top threat to the world vary greatly by region and country, and in many places there is no clear consensus.

Around a quarter of Americans say the growing gap between the rich and the poor (27%) is the greatest threat to the world today, with 24% saying this about religious and ethnic hatred and 23% expressing concern about the spread of nuclear weapons. Fewer say pollution and other environmental problems (15%) or AIDS and other infectious diseases (7%) are the world's top problems.

Greatest Danger to the World

Which one of these poses the greatest threat to the world?

<i>Views in:</i>	Nuclear weapons	Inequality	Religious & ethnic hatred	Pollution & environment	AIDS & other diseases	Top choice
	%	%	%	%	%	
U.S.	23	27	24	15	7	Inequality
Spain	17	54	14	9	5	Inequality
Greece	23	43	10	14	9	Inequality
Germany	19	34	32	13	1	Inequality
Poland	28	32	14	13	9	Inequality
Italy	20	32	15	25	6	Inequality
France	14	32	32	17	5	Inequality/Religious hatred
UK	14	25	39	16	4	Religious & ethnic hatred
Ukraine	36	15	23	11	12	Nuclear weapons
Russia	29	19	27	13	10	Nuclear weapons
Lebanon	20	17	58	3	2	Religious & ethnic hatred
Palest. ter.	19	18	40	9	10	Religious & ethnic hatred
Tunisia	25	18	39	7	10	Religious & ethnic hatred
Egypt	12	27	34	11	14	Religious & ethnic hatred
Israel	27	23	30	12	8	Religious & ethnic hatred
Turkey	34	17	29	7	10	Nuclear weapons
Jordan	19	31	25	11	11	Inequality
Thailand	9	29	11	36	13	Pollution & environment
Philippines	19	22	11	34	14	Pollution & environment
China	26	14	9	33	13	Pollution & environment
Vietnam	21	13	9	32	22	Pollution & environment
Malaysia	22	13	32	16	12	Religious & ethnic hatred
Bangladesh	19	16	30	22	11	Religious & ethnic hatred
Indonesia	18	18	26	13	22	Religious & ethnic hatred
India	19	22	25	14	10	Religious & ethnic hatred
Japan	49	12	16	20	2	Nuclear weapons
Pakistan	30	29	13	3	7	Nuclear weapons
South Korea	26	32	11	29	2	Inequality
Chile	30	27	8	22	12	Nuclear weapons
Venezuela	29	16	8	21	24	Nuclear weapons
Brazil	28	19	19	13	20	Nuclear weapons
El Salvador	27	18	16	19	19	Nuclear weapons
Mexico	26	19	11	26	17	Nuclear weapons/Pollution
Colombia	22	17	8	36	15	Pollution & environment
Peru	23	12	7	35	22	Pollution & environment
Nicaragua	25	12	9	29	25	Pollution & environment
Argentina	17	32	12	25	12	Inequality
Uganda	21	20	7	8	44	AIDS & other diseases
Tanzania	16	12	25	4	41	AIDS & other diseases
South Africa	10	29	12	9	35	AIDS & other diseases
Kenya	24	17	24	3	29	AIDS & other diseases
Senegal	23	13	27	7	28	AIDS & other diseases
Nigeria	31	18	38	4	7	Religious & ethnic hatred
Ghana	22	25	17	13	20	Inequality

Note: Top choice in each country bolded.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey, Q6.

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Europeans generally agree that inequality is the top threat to the world. A median of 32% across seven EU nations say the growing gap between the rich and the poor is the top threat and inequality is rated the number one danger in five of these countries.

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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

Inequality is cited as the top problem by 54% in Spain and 43% in Greece, countries where the effects of the Eurocrisis have been especially severe. Somewhat fewer in Germany (34%), Italy (32%), Poland (32%) and France (32%) name the growing rich-poor gap. In the United Kingdom, ethnic and religious hatred (39%) is considered the greatest threat, followed by inequality (25%).

In Russia and Ukraine, both surveyed after the Russian annexation of Crimea but before months of fighting in eastern Ukraine between Ukrainian and pro-Russian forces, nuclear proliferation is the number one danger. More than three-in-ten say this in Ukraine (36%), while 29% hold that view in Russia.

Five of the seven Middle Eastern countries surveyed identify religious and ethnic hatred as the top threat to the world, with a median of 34% across these seven countries saying this, despite the fact that the survey was administered before the Islamic State (ISIS/ISIL) took over large portions of Iraq and Syria and the recent military conflict between Israel and Hamas in Gaza.

In Lebanon, 58% identify religious and ethnic hatred as the top threat, the highest level of concern in any surveyed country. Religious hatred is the top concern among Lebanese Christians (56%), Shia Muslims (62%) and Sunni Muslims (58%) alike. But concern about this threat is also prevalent in the Palestinian territories, Tunisia, Egypt and Israel.

Opinions about top dangers are more mixed in Asia. Three-in-ten or more Thais (36%), Filipinos (34%), Chinese (33%) and Vietnamese (32%) see environmental issues as the main danger to the world. Religious and ethnic divisions rank highest in Malaysia, Bangladesh, Indonesia and India. In Malaysia, Muslims (35%) are more concerned than Buddhists (22%) about religious and ethnic hatred.

Top Threats across the World

Countries with the highest levels of concern about each threat

Threat	Country (%)
Nuclear weapons	Japan (49)
Inequality	Spain (54)
Religious & ethnic hatred	Lebanon (58)
Pollution & environment	Thailand/Colombia (36)
AIDS & other diseases	Uganda (44)

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q6.

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In Japan, which remains to this day the only population to experience a nuclear attack, 49% say the spread of nuclear weapons is the world's greatest threat, the highest rating for this issue across the 44 countries surveyed. Three-in-ten in Pakistan, which borders nuclear rival India, say the spread of those weapons is of paramount danger, garnering the highest spot. In South Korea, the gap between the rich and the poor is the largest issue (32%), mirroring findings from many of the other advanced economies surveyed.

Latin Americans express mixed views about the top threat facing the world today, but many people in the region name nuclear weapons and environmental issues. Around three-in-ten in Chile (30%), Venezuela

(29%) and Brazil (28%) identify the spread of nukes as the world's top danger. About a quarter in El Salvador (27%) and Mexico (26%) also say this, though in Mexico an equal number name pollution. Colombians, Peruvians and Nicaraguans assess environmental problems as the greatest danger. In Argentina, more say inequality (32%).

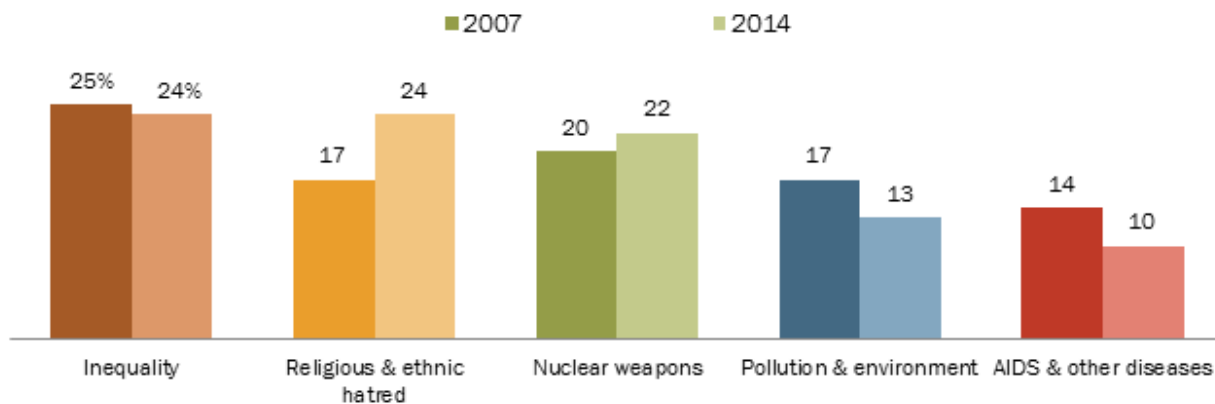
Africans are generally united in the view that AIDS and other infectious diseases are the top threat to the globe. Africa has the highest rates of HIV/AIDS prevalence in the world and the recent Ebola outbreak has spread in the continent's west. Ugandans are the most worried about AIDS (44%), followed by Tanzanians (41%), South Africans (35%), Kenyans (29%) and Senegalese (29%). In Nigeria, where Boko Haram terrorists in the restive north of the country are creating havoc, 38% say religious and ethnic hatred is the biggest problem for the world.

Increasing Concerns about Religious and Ethnic Hatred

Taking the median percentages across the 28 countries surveyed in both 2007 and 2014, there has been a shift toward concerns about religious and ethnic hatred as the world's top problem, especially in the Middle East. Meanwhile, in Europe, more publics now see inequality as the world's top problem compared to seven years ago, before the Great Recession and Eurocrisis.

Since 2007, More Concern about Religious and Ethnic Hatred

Which one of these poses the greatest threat to the world?



Note: Global median percent based on 28 countries surveyed in 2007 and 2014.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q6.

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Overall, in the 28 countries surveyed in 2007 and 2014, religious and ethnic hatred, along with inequality, are seen as the most pressing issues for the world, with the spread of nuclear weapons not far behind. Fewer people within these countries say pollution and AIDS are the biggest threat.

Inequality a Growing Concern in Europe and U.S.; Religious & Ethnic Hatred Worries Increase in Middle East

Poses the greatest threat to the world

	2007	2014	Change
<i>Inequality</i>	%	%	
Spain	27	54	+27
Italy	16	32	+16
UK	14	25	+11
France	24	32	+8
Germany	27	34	+7
Poland	35	32	-3
Greece	-	43	-
U.S.	17	27	+10
<i>Religious & ethnic hatred</i>			
Lebanon	39	58	+19
Egypt	16	34	+18
Turkey	20	29	+9
Jordan	19	25	+6
Israel	27	30	+3
Palest. ter.	44	40	-4
Tunisia	-	39	-

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q6.

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However, there have been substantial changes in the top choice within some countries over the last decade. For example, in the U.S., when the question was first asked in 2002 just months after the 9/11 attacks and discussion of the spread of WMDs in the lead up to the Iraq War, a third of Americans said nuclear proliferation was the greatest threat to the world. In 2007, after years of fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan, religious and ethnic hatred became the top concern (28%). And now, six years after the Great Recession, with abundant debates about the growing gap between the rich and the poor, inequality is considered the greatest danger.

Europeans have seen a similar progression. Four of the European countries surveyed in 2007 named religious and ethnic tensions as the greatest threat, but in 2014 all but one say inequality is the top issue (France is split between the two). In Spain and Italy, worries about inequality have doubled since 2007.

Meanwhile, Middle Easterners have become more worried about religious hatred. In 2007, a regional median of 24% across six countries named religious prejudice as the greatest danger. By 2014, a median of 32% across those same Middle Eastern countries said this. And in Lebanon, the percentage choosing ethnic hatred jumped 19 points since 2007, while concern has more than doubled in Egypt.

Age and Ideological Differences

Generally, there is little variation by age in views about the top global danger.

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But in Japan, 18-29 year olds are less concerned about the spread of nuclear weapons than those 50 and older, possibly due to the fact that people under 30 were born at least four decades after nuclear bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. Meanwhile, young people in Kenya and South Africa are more concerned about AIDS & disease compared with their elders.

Republicans See Religious & Ethnic Hatred as Top Threat; Democrats Say Inequality

Which one of these poses the greatest threat to the world?

	Nuclear weapons	Inequality	Religious & ethnic hatred	Pollution & environment	AIDS & other diseases
	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	23	27	24	15	7
Republican	25	21	35	8	7
Democrat	22	35	15	17	8
Independent	23	25	23	19	7

Note: Top choice bolded.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q6.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

In the UK, people on the ideological right of the political spectrum voice greater worries about religious and ethnic hatred, while those on the left are more concerned about inequality. Similarly, in the U.S., Republicans are much more likely to name religious and ethnic hatred as the greatest threat to the world (35%) than are Democrats (15%) and independents (23%). But Democrats are more concerned about inequality (35%) compared with Republicans (21%). Democrats and independents also more concerned about pollution and other environmental problems compared with Republicans.

1. The survey was administered before the Islamic State (“ISIS” or “ISIL”) took over large swathes of Iraq and Syria and posted prisoner executions online and before the Ebola outbreak in West Africa became a high-profile international story.

Source: <http://www.pewglobal.org/2014/10/16/middle-easterners-see-religious-and-ethnic-hatred-as-top-global-threat/>

Gilani's Gallopedia (2007-2014)

A Quantitative Analysis

A quantitative analysis of global polls monitored during the 5 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

