

# 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)

## INSIDE THIS ISSUE

THIS WEEK'S REPORT CONSISTS OF **27** NATIONAL & MULTI COUNTRY SURVEYS. **10** 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



## Asia Zone

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

### ► MENA

369-1 [Two-Thirds Of Egyptians Believe That There Is Religious Extremism In Egypt](#) (Click for Details)

(Egypt) Results of the poll suggest that 63% of Egyptians believe that there is religious extremism in the country, 25% believe that there is no religious extremism, and 12% are undecided. (Baseera)

February 2015

2.4 Foreign Affairs & Security » Terrorism/Extremism

4.1 Society » Religion

369-2 [Home Cooking Potential Growth Market For Free From Foods In MENA](#)

(Click for Details)

Findings from a YouGov study into attitudes towards Free From foods indicate that healthy eating and the best chance of avoiding a food allergy/intolerance are associated with home cooked food according to the majority of residents interviewed in MENA. (YouGov Siraj)

February 26, 2015

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

4.11 Society » Health



### ► WEST & CENTRAL ASIA

369-3 [Iranians More Hopeful For Nuclear Deal](#) (Click for Details)

(Iran) As negotiations continue between Iran and six major global powers about the future of the country's nuclear program, Iranians have more hope than they did in 2013 that both sides will eventually reach an agreement. When asked about their hopes for talks between Iran and the European Union, which was initially in the foreground of negotiations, 70% of Iranians are at least somewhat hopeful that an agreement will be reached, up from 58% in 2013. (Gallup USA)

February 26, 2015

2.5 Foreign Affairs & Security » Regional Conflicts/ Issues

2.10 Foreign Affairs & Security » Military Issues/ Defence

369-4 [Majority Pakistanis Are Not Satisfied With The Performance Of Government \(Federal And Provincial\) In Ending Corruption](#) (Click for Details)

(Pakistan) According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 60% Pakistanis are not satisfied with the performance of the government (federal and provincial) in ending corruption; 37% are satisfied.

(Gallup USA)

February 24, 2015

1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings

1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance



369-5 [Turks In Favour Of Cooperation With The European Union](#) (Click for Details)

(Turkey) According to a public opinion survey conducted on behalf of the Centre of Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM) via TNS throughout the country, Turkey should cooperate with the European Union to have a stronger economy and foreign policy. (Edam)

February 2015

2.8 Foreign Affairs & Security » International / Regional Organizations

2.11 Foreign Affairs and Security >> Bi/Tri-lateral Relations

3.6 Economy » Economic Globalization

369-6 [Turks Regretful Over The Armenian Tragedy Of 1915 But Refuse To Qualify It As A Genocide](#) (Click for Details)

(Turkey) A significant portion of the Turkish public supports the official government stance announced by Prime Minister Erdogan on April 23, 2014. In addition to the 24 percent who argue that not all who perished in 1915 were Armenians and that the government should express its regret for all those – not just Armenians – who lost their lives, 12 percent argue that the government should express its regret for the Armenians who lost their lives in 1915 but not apologize.

(Edam)

February 2015

2.5 Foreign Affairs & Security » Regional Conflicts/ Issues



► **SOUTHEAST ASIA**

369-7 [Net Personal Optimism At Very High +35; Net Optimism About The Economy At Very High +16](#) (Click for Details)

(Philippines) The Fourth Quarter 2014 Social Weather Survey, fielded from November 27-December 1, 2014, found 41% of adults expecting their personal quality of life to improve in the next 12 months ("Optimists"), and 6% expecting it to get worse ("Pessimists"), for a very high Net Personal Optimism score of +35 (the difference of Optimists over Pessimists). (SWS)

February 23, 2015

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle



## Africa Zone

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

► **SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

369-8 [Mauritians Want Term Limits For The Prime Minister And Transparent Political Party Financing](#) (Click for Details)

(Mauritius) Mauritians do not want political leaders to remain in power ad vitam eternam and wish the Prime Minister to remain in power for a maximum of two terms. Mauritians are also fully supportive of having more transparency in the way political parties finance their electoral campaigns. (Afrobarometer)

February 27, 2015

1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections

1.7 Domestic Politics >> Legislation

369-9 [China Influence Seen As Strong, Positive In Tanzania](#) (Click for Details)

(Tanzania) China has a greater influence on Tanzania than any other country and is a preferred model for Tanzania's future development, the latest Afrobarometer survey suggests. Tanzanians see China's economic and political influence on Tanzania as mostly positive, the survey shows. (Afrobarometer)

February 25, 2015

3.7 Economy » Infrastructure



## Euro Americas Zone

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

### ▶ WEST EUROPE

369-10 [The NHS Remains The Most Important Issue Facing Britain](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) The February Economist/Ipsos MORI Issues Index shows that the NHS remains the most important issue facing Britain; last month it became the issue of highest salience for the first time since April 2006. It has fallen by four percentage points since January, but is still mentioned by two fifths (41%) as among the most important issues facing Britain. (Ipsos Mori)

February 27, 2015

4.11 Society » Health



369-11 [House Price Expectations Cool For 2015](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) The first wave of the Halifax Housing Market Confidence Tracker in 2015 shows three in five Britons (60%) expect the average UK property price to rise this year, down from 67% who said this in December 2014. (Ipsos Mori)

February 25, 2015

3.8 Economy » Enterprise/ Investments/ Business

369-12 [UK: Record Support For Staying In The European Union](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) 45% would vote to remain in the European Union, while 35% would vote to leave –YouGov's largest IN lead since our records began. (YouGov)

February 24, 2015

2.8 Foreign Affairs & Security » International / Regional Organizations

### ▶ NORTH AMERICA

369-13 [Americans' Views Of U.S. Position In World Steady](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) Thirty-seven percent of Americans are satisfied and 61% dissatisfied with the position of the U.S. in the world today. These views are unchanged from last year, even after a series of significant challenges for U.S. foreign policy. Americans' satisfaction is a bit higher than at the end of the Bush administration and at the beginning of the Obama administration, but remains well below where it was in the early 2000s. (Gallup USA)

February 25, 2015

3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being



369-14 [Seven In 10 Americans Continue To View Israel Favorably](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) Even as relations between the leaders of Israel and the United States reportedly deteriorate over disagreement about how to handle Iran's nuclear program, Israel has retained its broadly favorable image in the U.S. over the past year. Seventy percent of Americans now view that country favorably, and 62% say they sympathize more with the Israelis than the Palestinians in the Mideast conflict. By contrast, 17% currently view the Palestinian Authority favorably, and 16% sympathize more with the Palestinians. (Gallup USA)

February 23, 2015

2.11 Foreign Affairs and Security >> Bi/Tri-lateral Relations

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

369-15 [Older Americans Have Grown Especially Supportive Of Israel](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) Americans in all age groups have grown more partial to Israel in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict over the past 15 years, but adults aged 50 and older have grown particularly likely to sympathize with the Jewish state. (Gallup USA)

February 27, 2015

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

369-16 [Americans Closely Split Over Palestinian Statehood](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) Forty-two percent of Americans favor the establishment of an independent Palestinian state comprising the West Bank and Gaza Strip. This is down slightly from 46% a year ago and among the lowest support levels Gallup has recorded since 2000. Nearly as many Americans, 38%, oppose Palestinian statehood, while 20% have no opinion on the issue. (Gallup USA)

February 24, 2015

2.3 Foreign Affairs & Security » Palestine/ Israel Conflict

369-17 [Americans' Ratings of North Korea Remain Highly Negative](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) Americans' ratings of North Korea remain highly negative, with 9% rating the country favorably and 87% rating it unfavorably. North Korea has consistently ranked among the lowest-rated nations in Gallup's annual rankings for the past decade. (Gallup USA)

February 23, 2015

2.5 Foreign Affairs & Security » Regional Conflicts/ Issues

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

369-18 [U.S. Economic Confidence Index Back in Negative Territory](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) Gallup's U.S. Economic Confidence Index fell to an average of -2 for the week ending Feb. 22. This is the first time the index has had a negative weekly average since late December. Prior to that, the index had consistently been in negative territory since Gallup began tracking it daily in 2008. (Gallup USA)

February 24, 2015

3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection

369-19 [As Nuclear Talks Progress, 11% in U.S. See Iran Favorably](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) As the United States and several other nations continue to negotiate what would be a landmark agreement to limit Iran's production of nuclear weapons, more than eight in 10 Americans view Iran unfavorably (84%). Only 11% have a favorable view of the country. Despite this potential thaw in Iranian-U.S. relations, Americans' views on its long-time foe have remained unchanged for 26 years. (Gallup USA)  
February 27, 2015

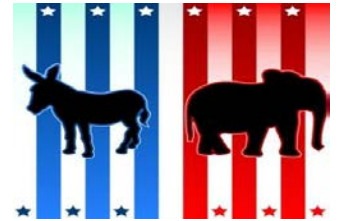
2.10 Foreign Affairs & Security » Military Issues/ Defence

369-20 [Democrats Have More Positive Image, But GOP Runs Even or Ahead on Key Issues](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) This week's political battles over immigration, funding for the Department of Homeland Security and the Keystone XL pipeline have been waged by opposing parties that possess starkly different strengths and weaknesses. Majorities say the Democratic Party is open and tolerant, cares about the middle class and is not "too extreme." By contrast, most Americans see the GOP lacking in tolerance and empathy for the middle class, and half view it as too extreme. (Gallup USA)

February 26, 2015

1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties

369-21 [Growing Support for Campaign Against ISIS – and Possible Use of U.S. Ground Troops](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) The public has grown more supportive of the U.S. fight against ISIS, as about twice as many approve (63%) as disapprove (30%) of the military campaign against the Islamic militant group in Iraq and Syria. Last October, 57% approved and 33% disapproved. (Pew Research Center)

February 24, 2015

2.4 Foreign Affairs & Security » Terrorism/Extremism

2.10 Foreign Affairs & Security » Military Issues/ Defence

369-22 [Increased Public Support for the U.S. Arming Ukraine](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) As fighting continues in eastern Ukraine between government forces and Russian-backed rebels, the public has become more supportive of sending arms to the Ukrainian government and increasing sanctions on Russia. (Pew Research Center)

February 23, 2015

2.5 Foreign Affairs & Security » Regional Conflicts/ Issues

2.10 Foreign Affairs & Security » Military Issues/ Defence

369-23 [Americans See China's Economic Power as Diminished Threat](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) Forty percent of Americans regard "the economic power of China" as a critical threat to the vital interests of the U.S., down from 52% in both 2013 and 2014. Since last year, Americans have shifted more toward viewing China's economic power as an important but not a critical threat, or as not an important threat. (Gallup USA)

February 26, 2015

3.6 Economy » Economic Globalization

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

369-24 [Americans Continue to See UN as a Poor Problem-Solver](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) Although there is no shortage of threats to peace and security around the world today, Americans do not see the United Nations doing any better at solving the problems it has had to face than has been the case in recent years. The majority of Americans continue to say the UN is doing a poor job, while slightly more than one-third say it is doing a good job. (Gallup USA)

February 25, 2015

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

## ► LATIN AMERICA

369-25 [Brazil: Research Shows Optimism Of Digital Entrepreneurs With E-Commerce In 2015](#) (Click for Details)

(Brazil) Survey commissioned by eBay to IBOPE CONNECT shows that the vast majority of digital entrepreneurs are optimistic about the e-commerce industry and its sales in 2015. (Ibope)

February 27, 2015

[3.6 Economy](#) » [Economic Globalization](#)

[3.11 Economy](#) » [Science & Technology](#)



## ► AUSTRALASIA

369-26 [More Young Australians Drinking Soft Drinks](#) (Click for Details)

(Australia) Amid news of Coca Cola Amatil posting its lowest profit in eight years, the latest figures from Roy Morgan Research show that consumption of Coca-Cola branded (and other) soft drinks has increased year-on-year among a key segment of the Australian population: the under-25s. (Roy Morgan)

February 27, 2015

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

## ► MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS

369-27 [Latest Trends In Religious Restrictions And Hostilities](#) (Click for Details)

Worldwide, social hostilities involving religion declined somewhat in 2013 after reaching a six-year peak the previous year, but roughly a quarter of the world's countries are still grappling with high levels of religious hostilities within their borders, according to the Pew Research Center's latest annual study on global restrictions on religion. (Pew Research Center)

February 26, 2015

[4.1 Society](#) » [Religion](#)



## Topic of the week:

### **Latest Trends In Religious Restrictions And Hostilities**

► 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.

February 26, 2015

#### Latest Trends In Religious Restrictions And Hostilities

Overall Decline in Social Hostilities in 2013, Though Harassment of Jews Worldwide Reached a Seven-Year High

Worldwide, social hostilities involving religion declined somewhat in 2013 after reaching a six-year peak the previous year, but roughly a quarter of the world's countries are still grappling with high levels of religious hostilities within their borders, according to the Pew Research Center's latest annual study on global restrictions on religion.



The new study finds that the share of countries with high or very high levels of **social hostilities involving religion** dropped from 33% in 2012 to 27% in 2013, the most recent year for which data are available. These types of hostilities run the gamut from vandalism of religious property and desecration of sacred texts to violent assaults resulting in deaths and injuries.

By contrast, the share of countries with high or very high **government restrictions on religion** stayed roughly the same from 2012 to 2013. The share of countries in this category was 27% in 2013, compared with 29% in 2012. Government restrictions on religion include efforts to control religious groups and individuals in a variety of ways, ranging from registration requirements to discriminatory policies and outright bans on certain faiths.

Looking at the **overall level of restrictions** – whether resulting from government policies or from hostile acts by private individuals, organizations and social groups – the study finds that restrictions on religion were high or very high in 39% of countries. Because some of these countries (like China and India) are very populous, about 5.5 billion people (77% of the world's population) were living in countries with a high or very high overall level of restrictions on religion in 2013, up from 76% in 2012 and 68% as of 2007.

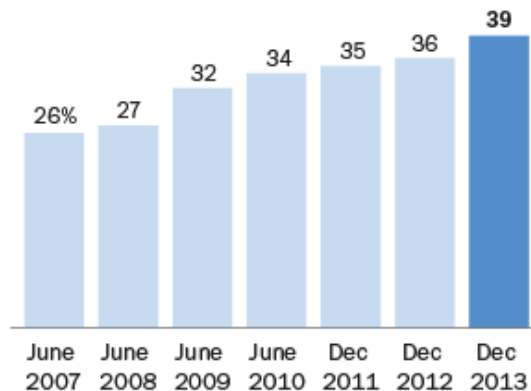
Among the world's 25 most populous countries, the highest overall levels of restrictions were found in Burma (Myanmar), Egypt, Indonesia, Pakistan and Russia, where both the government and society at large impose numerous limits on religious beliefs and practices. Among these populous countries, China had the highest level of government restrictions in 2013, and India had the highest level of social hostilities involving religion. (Click [here](#) to see an interactive feature showing the levels of restrictions and hostilities among the 25 most populous countries from 2007 to 2013.)

As in previous years, Christians and Muslims – who together make up more than half of the global population – faced harassment in the largest number of countries. Christians were harassed, either by government or social groups, in 102 of the 198 countries included in the study (52%), while Muslims were harassed in 99 countries (50%).



## Harassment of Jews Reaches Seven-Year High

*% of countries where Jews were harassed, either by government or social groups*



"Latest Trends in Religious Restrictions and Hostilities,"  
February 2015

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

In recent years, there has been a marked increase in the number of countries where Jews were harassed. In 2013, harassment of Jews, either by government or social groups, was found in 77 countries (39%) – a seven-year high. Jews are much more likely to be harassed by individuals or groups in society than by governments. In Europe, for example, Jews were harassed by individuals or social groups in 34 of the region's 45 countries (76%). (See [sidebar](#) on social hostilities and religious minorities in Europe.)

This is the sixth in a series of annual reports by the Pew Research Center analyzing the extent to which governments and societies around the world impinge on religious beliefs and practices. The studies are part of the Pew-Templeton Global Religious Futures project, which analyzes religious change and its impact on societies around the world. The project is jointly funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts and the John Templeton Foundation.

To measure global restrictions on religion in 2013, the new study scores 198 countries and territories on the same 10-point indexes used in the previous studies.

- The Government Restrictions Index measures government laws, policies and actions that restrict religious beliefs and practices. The GRI is comprised of 20 measures of restrictions, including efforts by government to ban particular faiths, prohibit conversion, limit preaching or give preferential treatment to one or more religious groups.
- The Social Hostilities Index measures acts of religious hostility by private individuals, organizations or groups in society. This includes religion-related armed conflict or terrorism, mob or sectarian violence, harassment over attire for religious reasons or other religion-related intimidation or abuse. The SHI includes 13 measures of social hostilities.[1](#)

This year's report also looks at the prevalence of restrictions and hostilities that tend to target religious minorities around the world. The report finds that these types of restrictions and hostilities do not generally exist in isolation but often accompany broader restrictions on religion in society.

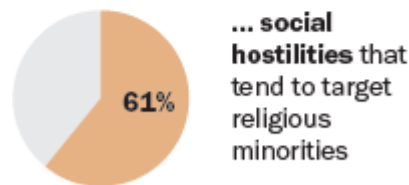
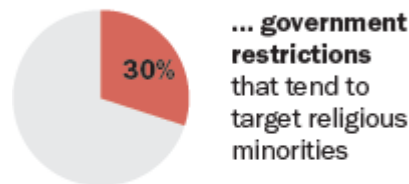
The Pew Research Center identified three measures on the Government Restrictions Index and three on the Social Hostilities Index that target groups out of favor with the government or society, which tend to be religious minorities. (The analysis focused on whether or not these restrictions and hostilities were in place, not on how many members of religious minorities were affected by them. For more details on the selection of the measures, click [here](#).)

On the government side, these restrictions include prohibitions or bans on specific faiths; attempts to control or intimidate religious groups through the use of force; and efforts to eliminate a group's presence from the country or a particular area. As of 2013, nearly a third of the countries in the world (59 countries, or 30%) had at least one of these restrictions.

The study also identified three measures on the Social Hostilities Index that tend to target religious minorities. In 2013, 120 countries (about 61%) experienced at least one of these hostilities, which include attempts to impose a particular perspective on religion on the rest of society; attempts by some religious groups to prevent other religious groups from operating; and assaults or other acts of hostility directed at individuals or groups seen as threatening to the majority faith.

### Many Countries Had Restrictions, Hostilities That Target Religious Minorities in 2013

% of countries with ...



"Latest Trends in Religious Restrictions and Hostilities," February 2015

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

In theory, a country might restrict a particular minority group but generally respect the religious rights of others living in the country. In reality, the new Pew Research study finds, countries with restrictions or hostilities aimed primarily at a religious minority are more likely than the rest of the world to have widespread restrictions and hostilities beyond those that tend to target religious minorities.

Among the 59 countries with at least one of the government restrictions aimed primarily at religious minorities, 43 (73%) had high or very high scores on the GRI in 2013.<sup>2</sup> In the rest of the world, 8% of countries had high or very high scores on the GRI. The study also found that all of the most restrictive countries – those with very high scores on the GRI – had at least one type of restriction that was aimed primarily at religious minorities.

The same pattern was seen in the case of social hostilities. Among the 120 countries that had at least one of the social hostilities aimed primarily at religious minorities, 53 (44%) had high or very high scores on the SHI in 2013. In places where these types of hostilities were not picked up by the sources used for this study (see [Methodology](#)), no countries had high scores on the SHI. The countries with the most extensive social hostilities involving religion – those with very high scores on the SHI – all experienced at least one type of hostility that was aimed at religious minorities.

This suggests that it is relatively rare for countries to have restrictions or hostilities that only affect religious minorities. In general, restrictions on minorities go hand in hand with broader restrictions on religion.

### **About the Study**

These are among the key findings of the Pew Research Center's latest report on global restrictions on religion, which ranks 198 countries and territories by their levels of government restrictions on religion and social hostilities involving religion. The initial report, published in 2009, established a baseline for each country and five major geographic regions. Four follow-up reports looked at changes in the level of restrictions and hostilities in these countries and regions. The new report focuses on countries that had very high restrictions and hostilities in 2013, as well as countries that had large changes in their scores on Government Restrictions Index or Social Hostilities Index from 2012 to 2013. Where appropriate, it also compares the situation in 2013 with the situation in the baseline year of the study.

Readers should note that the categories of very high, high, moderate and low restrictions or hostilities are relative – not absolute – rankings based on the overall distribution of index scores in the initial year of this study. (See [Methodology](#) for more details.) As such, they provide a guide for comparing country scores and evaluating their direction over time. However, the Pew Research Center has not attached numerical rankings to the countries because there are many tie scores and the differences between the scores of countries that are close to each other are not necessarily as meaningful as they might appear.

As was the case in the previous restrictions reports, North Korea is not included in this study. The primary sources used in the study indicate that North Korea's government is among the most repressive in the world, including toward religion. But because independent observers lack regular access to the country, the sources are unable to provide the kind of specific, timely information that formed the basis of this analysis.

Examples of each type of government restriction or social hostility are generally counted in a single measure on the GRI or the SHI. For instance, a restriction on proselytizing (sharing one's faith with the intent of persuading another to join the faith) is not also counted as a restriction on conversion (an individual changing

his/her religion). In some situations, however, an individual restriction or hostility may be part of a broader set of restrictions or hostilities. For more details, see the [Methodology](#). ↵

1. In this report, the term “religious minorities” refers to any group that represents less than 50% of a country’s population. Click [here](#) for more details. ↵

Source:

[http://www.pewforum.org/2015/02/26/religious-hostilities/?utm\\_source=Pew+Research+Center&utm\\_campaign=9ee5ae90a3-Newsletter+Feb.+26%2C+2015&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_term=0\\_3e953b9b70-9ee5ae90a3-399485421](http://www.pewforum.org/2015/02/26/religious-hostilities/?utm_source=Pew+Research+Center&utm_campaign=9ee5ae90a3-Newsletter+Feb.+26%2C+2015&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_3e953b9b70-9ee5ae90a3-399485421)

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## 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*):  $\approx$  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

