

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.

Pg **2** **Asia zone**
this week- **05** national polls



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this week- **21** national polls



Multi- Country Surveys-
01 poll



Pg **7** **Topic of the week-**
CHANGING ATTITUDES
TOWARDS ALCOHOL IN
AMERICA



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

391-1 **Palestinians reject ISIS; Pessimism about Future Continues** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

[\(Palestine\)](#) An absolute majority of Palestinians (93 percent) believe that ISIS does not represent Islam and its practices are unjustifiable. Pessimism continues about the resolution of their issues with Israel and a majority of respondents (62 percent) believe that the Palestinians are farther away from achieving their goal of a Palestinian state than they were two decades ago after Oslo Accords. [\(AWRAD\)](#)

July 2015

[2.3 Foreign Affairs & Security » Palestine/ Israel Conflict](#)

[4.1 Society » Religion](#)



391-2 **Palestine: Nearly Four in Ten Support Two State Solution** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

[\(Palestine\)](#) A recent survey of Palestinians show that nearly four (37.7%) support two state solution while almost two in ten (19.6%) support one state solution. [\(PCPO\)](#)

July 2015

[2.3 Foreign Affairs & Security » Palestine/ Israel Conflict](#)

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

► CENTRAL ASIA

391-3 **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. [\(EDAM\)](#)

July 2015

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

[2.11 Foreign Affairs and Security >> Trade](#)

[2.12 Foreign Affairs and Security >> Bi/Tri-lateral Relations](#)

► SOUTHEAST ASIA

391-4 **Malaysia: Sarawak Good Governance Public Opinion Survey 2015** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

[\(Malaysia\)](#) In April 2015, the Center to Combat Corruption and Cronyism (C4) commissioned Merdeka Center to undertake a small opinion poll among Sarawak voters. This report reflects the view of Malaysian people on corruption and assessment of the state leadership. [\(Merdeka Center\)](#)

July 2015

[1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings](#)

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



391-5 **Philippines: Families rating themselves as Mahirap or Poor at 51%; Families rating their Food as Poor at 37%** (Click for Details)

(Philippines) The Second Quarter 2015 Social Weather Survey, conducted from June 5-8, 2015, found that 51% (estimated 11.2 million) of families consider themselves as Mahirap or Poor. (SWS)

July 27, 2015

3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being

3.5 Economy » Poverty



Euro Americas Zone

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

▶ EAST EUROPE

391-6 **Russia: Same-Sex Marriage: Pro Et Contra** (Click for Details)

(Russia) Generally, Russians have chilly attitude towards people of non-traditional sexual orientation. Every sixth (15%) considers them ordinary men and women but refuses to have any personal relationships with them. Others treat homosexuality as a medical disease (20%) or a disease of social character (15%). A further 20% perceive them as dangerous people and propose to isolate them from society (this share has increased 1.5-fold from 12% since 2004). Only 4% of those who have gay friends agree with this stance; as for those who have no such friends, the share is 22%. (VCIOM)

July 10, 2015

4.2 Society » Family

4.5 Society » Gender Issues

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

391-7 **Russian Consumer Behaviour in Times of High Inflation** (Click for Details)

(Russia) The price increase has slowed down; however, Russians feel the effects of crisis: for more than half a year they refrain from buying certain goods. (VCIOM)

July 10, 2015

3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being

3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection

3.4 Economy » Inflation

391-8 **Fears And Anxiety Of Russians** (Click for Details)

(Russia) International tensions and price increase are the most important problems threatening Russians today. (VCIOM)

July 22, 2015

3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being

3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection

3.4 Economy » Inflation



▶ WEST EUROPE

391-9 **UK: Most support English votes for English laws with Conservatives most enthusiastic** (Click for Details)

(UK) Two months into his new government David Cameron has put the English question at the top of his agenda and Ipsos MORI's latest Political Monitor finds an appetite amongst the public to change the way MPs from England and Scotland vote in the House of Commons. (Ipsos Mori)

July 29, 2015

[1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections](#)

[1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance](#)

391-10 **Most Britons believe airport capacity should be increased** (Click for Details)

(UK) The majority of Britons believe that the country's airport capacity should be increased, according to the latest Ipsos MORI Political Monitor. Six in 10 (60%) say it should be increased with one in three (33%) disagreeing. Men, Conservative supporters, private sector workers, those in the South and the middle classes are most likely to support further expansion. (Ipsos Mori)



July 27, 2015

[3.7 Economy » Infrastructure](#)

[3.8 Economy » Enterprise/ Investments](#)

391-11 **Economist/Ipsos MORI July 2015 Issues Index** (Click for Details)

(UK) The Economist/ Ipsos MORI July 2015 Issues index – immigration is still the most important issue facing Britain despite a sharp increase in concern about defence/terrorism. (Ipsos Mori)

July 28, 2015

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

[2.10 Foreign Affairs & Security » Military Issues/ Defence](#)

[4.8 Society » Immigration/Refugees](#)

391-12 **UK: Women tend to think humans are naturally monogamous. Men don't.** (Click for Details)

(UK) Men and women differ on views of monogamy – but most say polygamous marriage is morally wrong.

(YouGov)

July 31, 2015

[4.2 Society » Family](#)

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

391-13 **Support for EU membership in positive territory for 7th month**

(UK) British support for staying in the European Union has now been in positive territory for 7 months.

(YouGov)

July 30, 2015

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

► NORTH AMERICA

391-14 **Trump GOP Favorable Image Drops, but Still Positive** (Click for Details)

(USA) The controversy Donald Trump created when he questioned the heroism of Vietnam veteran John McCain on July 18 may have reversed the upward momentum the Republican presidential candidate enjoyed in mid-July, although his ratings have mostly reverted to where they were earlier in the month. Last week, 51% of Republicans viewed him favorably, down from 59% the week prior but similar to



53% in the second week of July. ([Gallup USA](#))

July 30, 2015

[1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings](#)

[1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties](#)

391-15 **A Look at How Very Conservative Republicans View the Candidates** ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) The field of Republican candidates is remarkably large this year. My colleague Justin McCarthy has done some research showing that the Republicans last had 17 candidates in 1916, a number that with the addition of former Virginia Gov. Jim Gilmore Thursday, is now matched by the current GOP field. More recently, there were 13 Republican candidates running in 2000, certainly a crowd, but not the type of crowd we are seeing for the 2016 election. ([Gallup USA](#))

July 30, 2015

[1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections](#)

[1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings](#)

391-16 **More Millennials Living With Family Despite Improved Job Market** ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) Five years into the economic recovery, things are looking up for young adults in the U.S. labor market. Unemployment is down, full-time work is up and wages have modestly rebounded. But, according to a new Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data, these improvements in the labor market have not led to more Millennials living apart from their families. In fact, the nation's 18- to 34-year-olds are less likely to be living independently of their families and establishing their own households today than they were in the depths of the Great Recession. ([Pew Research Center](#))

July 29, 2015

[3.3 Economy » Employment Issues](#)

[4.2 Society » Family](#)

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



391-17 **Negative Views of Supreme Court at Record High, Driven by Republican Dissatisfaction** ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) Following major, end-of-term rulings on the Affordable Care Act and same-sex marriage, unfavorable opinions of the Supreme Court have reached a 30-year high. And opinions about the court and its ideology have never been more politically divided. ([Pew Research Center](#))

July 29, 2015

[1.7 Domestic Politics >> Legislation](#)

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

391-18 **Ban on Smoking in Public Retains Majority Support in U.S.** ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) A majority of Americans continue to believe smoking should be made illegal in all public places (58%), as they have since 2011. Forty-one percent are opposed to a total ban in public places. ([Gallup USA](#))

July 30, 2015

[4.11 Society » Health](#)

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



391-19 More Non-retired U.S. Investors Have a Written Financial Plan [\(Click for Details\)](#)

(USA) Thirty-eight percent of U.S. investors have a written financial plan to help them achieve their investment and retirement goals. Retired investors (43%) are more likely than non-retired investors (36%) to have a written financial plan, as is typically the case. However, the percentage of non-retired investors with a written plan is up significantly since early in 2011 (24%). [\(Gallup USA\)](#)

July 31, 2015

[3.8 Economy » Enterprise/ Investments](#)

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

**391-20 So Far in 2015, More Americans Exercising Frequently** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

(USA) More Americans are exercising consistently each week, with 55.5% indicating frequent exercise in June 2015, more than in any month since Gallup and Healthways began tracking this metric in January 2008. In every month this year, more Americans reported exercising for at least 30 minutes three or more days per week than in the same month for the past two years, indicating that Americans' exercise habits may be improving in 2015. [\(Gallup USA\)](#)

July 29, 2015

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

[4.11 Society » Health](#)

391-21 Americans' Coffee Consumption Is steady, Few Want to Cut Back [\(Click for Details\)](#)

(USA) Coffee shops are reportedly the fastest-growing segment of the restaurant industry, yet the percentage of Americans who regularly drink coffee hasn't budged. Sixty-four percent of U.S. adults report drinking at least one cup of coffee on an average day, unchanged from 2012 and remarkably similar to the figure in 1999. Additionally, coffee drinkers currently report consuming just under three cups of coffee per day, also unchanged. [\(Gallup USA\)](#)

July 29, 2015

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

**391-22 One in Five Americans Say Moderate Drinking Is Healthy** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

(USA) Significantly more Americans believe moderate alcohol consumption is bad for one's health (28%) than believe it is good (17%). The percentage of those viewing alcohol as beneficial is the lowest Gallup has found in this 15-year trend. A slight majority of Americans, 52%, believe drinking in moderation has no effect on one's health. [\(Gallup USA\)](#)

July 28, 2015

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

[4.11 Society » Health](#)

391-23 U.S. Economic Confidence Index Continues Downward, at -14 [\(Click for Details\)](#)

(USA) Gallup's Economic Confidence Index continued its gradual, downward slide, reaching -14 for the week ending July 26. This represents a 10-month low for the index. [\(Gallup USA\)](#)

July 28, 2015

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

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

391-24 **U.S. Postgraduates Have Edge in Lifelong Learning** (Click for Details)

(USA) Nearly three-quarters of U.S. adults with education or training beyond a four-year college degree agree that they learn or do something interesting every day. This is higher than those with a bachelor's degree only (66%), some college or a two-year associate degree (65%), or a high school education or less (63%). (Gallup USA)

July 28, 2015

4.10 Society » Education



391-25 **Drinking Highest Among Educated, Upper-Income Americans** (Click for Details)

(USA) Upper-income and highly educated Americans are more likely than other Americans to say they drink alcohol. Whereas eight in 10 adults in these socio-economic status groups say they drink, only about half of lower-income Americans and those with a high school diploma or less say they drink. (Gallup USA)

July 27, 2015

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

391-26 **Retirement in Canada: Lots to enjoy about 'golden years,' but financial worries loom large — especially for those still working** (Click for Details)

(Canada) Most Canadians report retiring earlier or later because of circumstances beyond their control. (Angus Reid)

July 2015

3.3 Economy » Employment Issues

► **MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS**

391-27 **Nearly a third say cloud storage is essential, but national opinion is divided** (Click for Details)

Internationally, nearly a third of all surveyed strongly agree that cloud storage is essential to them, with agreement peaking in Mexico, Brazil, Turkey, China and Russia. (GfK)

July 30, 2015

3.11 Economy » Science & Technology

3.12 Economy » IT & Telecom



Topic of the week:

CHANGING ATTITUDES TOWARDS ALCOHOL IN AMERICA

► This issue provides 2 interesting poll findings and buzz monitoring on this subject.

The percentage of those viewing alcohol as beneficial is the lowest Gallup has found in this 15-year trend.

One in Five Americans Say Moderate Drinking Is Healthy

July 28, 2015

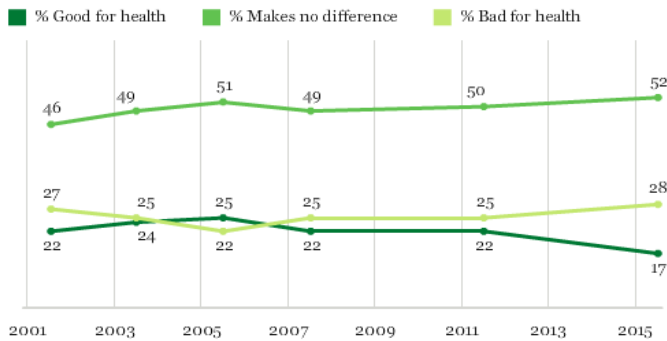


WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Significantly more Americans believe moderate alcohol consumption is bad for one's health (28%) than believe it is good (17%). The percentage of those viewing alcohol as beneficial is the lowest Gallup has found in this 15-year trend. A slight majority of Americans, 52%, believe drinking in moderation has no effect on one's health.



Lower Percentage of Americans Say Moderate Drinking Is Good for Health

Do you, personally, think drinking in moderation -- that is, one or two drinks a day -- [ROTATED: is good for your health, makes no difference or is bad for your health]?



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Gallup defines "moderate drinking" as consuming one or two drinks a day, which lines up with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's definition of moderate drinking. These findings are from Gallup's July 8-12 Consumption Habits survey. In the same poll, [64% of Americans](#) said they drink alcohol. This is similar to the national average for the past two decades.

Americans' experiences with alcohol appear to influence their beliefs about the health benefits of moderate drinking. For example, Americans who drink alcohol are more likely to believe it is good for their health (20%) than those who do not drink (12%). Similarly, those who have had a drink in the past day are more likely than those who have had a drink in the past week to believe moderate alcohol intake is good for their health, at 34% and 13%, respectively.

Perceived Health Effects of Drinking by Those Who Drink Alcohol and Those Who Don't

Do you, personally, think drinking in moderation -- that is, one or two drinks a day -- [ROTATED: is good for your health, makes no difference or is bad for your health]?

	% Good	% No difference	% Bad
Don't drink alcohol	12	44	40
Drink alcohol	20	57	21
Had drink in past day	34	55	11
Had drink in past week	13	61	25
Drinking has caused trouble in family	16	46	37
Drinking has not caused trouble in family	18	55	24

July 8-12, 2015

GALLUP

Americans who report that drinking has been a "cause of trouble" in their family are more likely to say that drinking is bad for one's health than those who have not had drinking-related problems in their family (37% vs. 24%, respectively). However, similar percentages of both groups say that drinking is good for one's health.

Groups That Are More Likely to Drink Also More Likely to Say It's Healthy

Population groups that are more likely to report they drink, such as [men, those with higher incomes and those with more education](#), are also less likely to say they believe drinking is unhealthy. For instance, while women are twice as likely to believe drinking in moderation is bad for one's health (30%) as to believe it is good (14%), men are only slightly more likely to say drinking is unhealthy (26%) than to say it is healthy (20%).

Drinking and Health by Subgroup

Do you, personally, think drinking in moderation -- that is, one or two drinks a day -- [ROTATED: is good for your health, makes no difference or is bad for your health]?

	% Good	% No difference	% Bad
GENDER			
Men	20	52	26
Women	14	52	30
RACE			
Whites	18	56	24
Nonwhites	15	44	39
AGE			
18 to 49	17	53	30
50+	25	54	20
EDUCATION			
High school or less	16	45	38
College	18	57	22
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$30,000	21	46	31
\$30,000 to \$74,999	16	52	29
\$75,000 or more	18	61	19

July 8-12, 2015

GALLUP

The relationship between Americans' drinking habits and their beliefs about the effects of drinking on health is unknown, however. It could be that those who drink are more inclined to believe it is good for their health out of personal experience, or as a way to rationalize their lifestyle choices. Or those who believe drinking is healthy may actively choose to drink as a way to improve their health.

Bottom Line

While the majority of Americans say that moderate drinking does not have an effect on health, those who drink are more likely to believe drinking is good for you than those who do not. The negative effects of heavy drinking, both over the long term and from periodic binge drinking, are well-documented and can include liver and brain damage. However, the CDC warns that even moderate alcohol intake can lead to a higher risk of cancer, injuries from falls, violence and motor vehicle crashes. The Mayo Clinic, however, says that one glass of red wine a day can be good for your heart, but warns against beginning to drink just for this health benefit.

Other studies have found that a daily glass of alcohol can help with digestion and long life and can lower the chance of diabetes, while still others say these results are overblown. This lack of consensus among the medical community may be one reason U.S. adults remain divided on the health implications of moderate drinking.

Historical data on these questions are available in Gallup Analytics.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted July 8-12, 2015, with a random sample of 1,009 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia. For results based on the total sample of national adults, the margin of sampling error is ±4 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. For results based on the total sample of 664 drinkers, the margin of sampling error is ±4 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

Each sample of national adults includes a minimum quota of 50% cellphone respondents and 50% landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas by time zone within region. Landline and cellular telephone numbers are selected using random-digit-dial methods.

Source: http://www.gallup.com/poll/184382/one-five-americans-say-moderate-drinking-healthy.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_content=morelink&utm_campaign=syndication

Drinking Highest Among Educated, Upper-Income Americans

July 27, 2015

PRINCETON, N.J. -- Upper-income and highly educated Americans are more likely than other Americans to say they drink alcohol. Whereas eight in 10 adults in these socio-economic status groups say they drink, only about half of lower-income Americans and those with a high school diploma or less say they drink.



Self-Reported Alcohol Consumption, by Income and Education

Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?

	% Yes, drink
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME	
\$75,000 or more	78
\$30,000-\$74,999	67
Less than \$30,000	45
EDUCATION	
College graduate	80
Some college	64
High school or less	52
National adults	64

July 8-12, 2015

GALLUP

The results are based on Gallup's annual Consumption Habits poll, conducted July 8-12.

Overall, 64% of Americans say they drink alcohol, consistent with [Gallup's historical trend](#).

Gallup has consistently found large differences in alcohol consumption among education and income subgroups over time. The income and education differences in drinking are typically larger than those seen by gender, age, race, region and religion.

Americans of higher socio-economic status certainly have greater economic resources, and can likely afford to buy alcohol when they want to drink. But they also are more likely to participate in activities that may involve drinking such as [dining out at restaurants](#), [going on vacation](#) or socializing with coworkers (given the higher drinking rates among working compared with nonworking Americans). The direct connection between drinking and engaging in these activities is not clear from the data, but such a connection could help explain why upper-income Americans are more likely to drink alcohol than other Americans.

While not as powerful a predictor as income and education, religiosity is also strongly related to alcohol consumption. Specifically, 47% of those in the current poll who attend church weekly say they drink alcohol, compared with 69% who attend church less often than that, if at all.

There are also notable differences in drinking by gender, with men (69%) more likely to report drinking alcohol than women (59%). Racial differences are also apparent in that non-Hispanic whites (69%) are significantly more likely to say they drink alcohol than nonwhites (52%). Among age groups, drinking is most common among 30- to 49-year-olds. Detailed percentages by subgroup appear at the bottom of the article.

Drinking Patterns Among Drinkers Also Vary by Income, Education

Not only does the likelihood of whether one drinks alcohol vary by income and education, but so too do drinkers' drinking behaviors and preferences.

For example, nearly half of higher-income and more educated drinkers say they have had a drink within the last 24 hours, compared with one-third or less of non-college graduates and middle- or lower-income drinkers. The differences are especially stark by income, as 47% of upper-income drinkers have imbibed in the last 24 hours, compared with 18% of lower-income drinkers.

When Last Had a Drink of Alcohol, by Income and Education, Among Those Who Drink Alcohol

When did you last take a drink of any kind of alcoholic beverage?

	% Within last 24 hours	% Within last week	% Over one week ago
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
\$75,000 or more	47	29	25
\$30,000-\$74,999	33	32	34
Less than \$30,000	18	45	37
EDUCATION			
College graduate	45	31	25
Some college	31	37	32
High school or less	28	28	43
All U.S. drinkers	35	32	33

July 8-12, 2015

GALLUP

While higher socio-economic status drinkers are more likely to say they have had an alcoholic drink more recently, they are not more likely than others to report overindulging in alcohol. There are no meaningful differences by income level in the percentage who say they sometimes drink more alcoholic beverages than they should. But, college graduates are significantly less likely than non-college graduates to say they sometimes overdrink.

Sometimes Drink Too Many Alcoholic Beverages, by Income and Education, Among Those Who Drink Alcohol

Do you sometimes drink more alcoholic beverages than you think you should?

	% Yes
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME	
\$75,000 or more	24
\$30,000-\$74,999	26
Less than \$30,000	27
EDUCATION	
College graduate	18
Some college	30
High school or less	28
All U.S. drinkers	24

July 8-12, 2015

GALLUP

It is unclear if the education differences on overdrinking truly reflect actual behavior, or perhaps reflect that those with more formal education may be less willing to report a socially undesirable behavior in a public opinion survey.

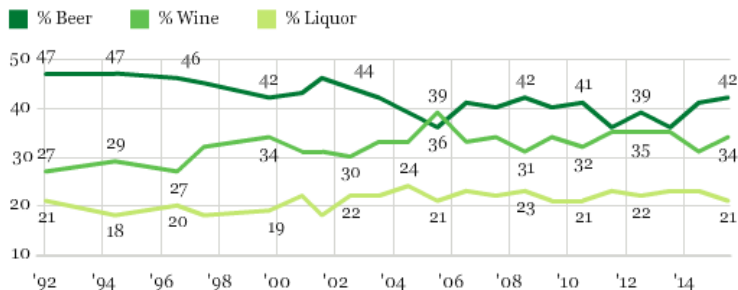
Data from various government and academic studies confirm the relationship between income and alcohol consumption. The studies also indicate upper-income drinkers mostly drink in moderation, but lower-income Americans tend to abstain completely, or to drink heavily.

College Graduates Prefer to Drink Wine

Beer has historically been the [alcoholic beverage of choice](#) among U.S. drinkers, and it remains so this year with 42% saying they most often drink beer, compared with 34% for wine and 21% for liquor.

Do you most often drink liquor, wine or beer?

Based on U.S. adults who have occasion to drink alcohol



GALLUP

But beer is not the leading alcoholic beverage among higher socio-economic status drinkers. Upper-income drinkers are divided in their preference, with 38% preferring wine and 36% beer. Lower- and middle-income drinkers are more likely to prefer beer than wine.

College graduates who drink alcohol show a clearer preference for wine vs. beer, 44% to 35%, respectively. Among non-college graduates -- particularly those with a high school education or less -- beer is the preferred drink.

Alcoholic Beverage Consumed Most Often, by Income and Education, Among Those Who Drink Alcohol

Do you most often drink liquor, wine or beer?

	% Beer	% Wine	% Liquor
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
\$75,000 or more	36	38	21
\$30,000-\$74,999	44	34	21
Less than \$30,000	41	29	26
EDUCATION			
College graduate	35	44	18
Some college	40	35	22
High school or less	52	21	24
All U.S. drinkers	42	34	21

July 8-12, 2015

GALLUP

There are other [well-documented demographic differences](#) in a person's favorite alcoholic beverage of choice, with men and younger drinkers clearly preferring beer, while women and older drinkers tilt strongly toward wine.

Implications

Most Americans say they drink alcohol on occasion, but drinking is far more common among upper-income Americans and those with a more formal education. Not only are higher socio-economic status Americans more likely to drink alcohol, but those who drink do so more often than lower socio-economic status Americans.

These differences may reflect that upper-income Americans can better afford to purchase alcohol, but upper-income and well-educated Americans are more likely than other Americans to engage in activities in which people commonly drink, such as dining out. Also, because drinking is more common among higher socio-economic Americans, who presumably are more likely to interact socially with those of similar status, social norms toward drinking may differ among Americans with higher vs. lower socio-economic statuses.

Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted July 8-12, 2015, with a random sample of 1,009 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia. For results

based on the total sample of national adults, the margin of sampling error is ± 4 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

For results based on the total sample of 664 drinkers, the margin of sampling error is ± 4 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

All reported margins of sampling error include computed design effects for weighting.

Each sample of national adults includes a minimum quota of 50% cellphone respondents and 50% landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas by time zone within region. Landline and cellular telephone numbers are selected using random-digit-dial methods.

Source: http://www.gallup.com/poll/184358/drinking-highest-among-educated-upper-income-americans.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_content=morelink&utm_campaign=syndication

Gilani's Gallopedia (2007-2015)

A Quantitative Analysis

A quantitative analysis of global polls monitored during the 5 year period January 2007 – January 2015

KEY STATISTICS

- 1- Number of Surveys (*a selection on key political and social issues*): \approx 6,805 polls during the period 2007-2015
- 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 2007-2015
- 4- Number **polling organizations** whose polls have been cited: \approx 358 during the period 2007-2015

