

# Gallopedia

From Gilani Research Foundation

January 2020, Issue # 622\*

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 Mohsina Ahmed.

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 WEEKLY REPORT CONSISTS OF **23**  
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POLLING ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN  
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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

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## Asia Zone

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

### ► CENTRAL ASIA:

622-01 **80.8% approve of death penalty, while 9% opposed** ([Click for Details](#))

(Japan) Although the global trend is toward abolishing capital punishment, the ratio of Japanese who find the death penalty “unavoidable” remains high, edging up to 80.8 percent in the latest survey. The figure for those opposing the death penalty dropped to 9.0 percent. Japan carried out three executions in 2019 and 15 in 2018. The results of the survey, released Jan. 17 by the Cabinet Office, showed that 56.6 percent of those who approve of capital punishment cited “the feelings of victims and their relatives” as a reason. (Asahi)

January 19, 2020

4.12 Society » Crime



622-02 **83% of Pakistanis who had food delivered at home in the past year placed their order on call. Only 15% said they ordered online or used an app** ([Click for Details](#))

(Pakistan) According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup & Gilani Pakistan, 83% of Pakistanis who had food delivered at home in the past year, placed their order on call. Only 15% said they ordered online or used an app. A nationally representative sample of men and women from across the four provinces was asked, “Did you order/deliver food at home during the past year?” In response, 11% said yes, 88% said no and 1% did not know or wish to respond. This adds up to around 12 million unique adult users of food delivery services in Pakistan. (Gallup Pakistan)

January 13, 2020

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

### ► MENA

622-03 **Half of UAE residents are likely to buy a self-driving car in the future** ([Click for Details](#))

(UAE) If it were easily available to them, half of UAE residents (49%) said they are likely to own a self-driving car in the next five years, close to a quarter (23%) are unlikely to do so and an equal proportion (23%) are unsure, YouGov’s latest research reveals. By comparison, men are more inclined to own an autonomous car in the future than women, with 53% men saying this as compared to 42% women. Amongst the various age-groups, people in their thirties (52%) are more likely than those under thirty (47%) and those aged 40 and above (48%) to possess one. Working professionals are also far more likely to own an autonomous car when compared to their non-working counterparts (53% vs 36%).

(YouGov MENA)

January 13, 2020

3.11 Economy » Science & Technology





## Africa Zone

▶ WEST AFRICA; EAST AFRICA; CENTRAL AFRICA;  
SOUTHERN AFRICA

### ▶ AFRICA

622-04 [POWER POLL RESULT RELEASE \(Click for Details\)](#)

**(Nigeria)** The newpower poll released by NOIPolls for the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2019 has revealed that power supply to Nigerian households experienced a marginal increase to stand at 37 percent in Q4 from 36 percent obtained in Q3, 2019. A quarterly trend analysis of power supply in 2019 shows that the highest improvement in power supply was in Q1 and Q4, 2019 while the lowest supply occurred in Q2, 2019 as expressed by Nigerians interviewed. Also, a monthly trend analysis of power supply in 2019 revealed that the month of January 2019 had the highest power supply while the lowest power supply was experienced in April 2019 as indicated by 46 percent and 28 percent of Nigerians respectively. **(NOI Polls)**

January 14, 2020

3.10 Economy » Energy/Nuclear Issues

622-05 [South Africans unsure of what to expect in 2020 \(Click for Details\)](#)

**(South Africa)** To many South Africans, it would seem as if 2020 is likely to bring “more of the same” - drought, economic woes and a low growth rate, political uncertainty and squabbling within and between political parties, load shedding and concerns about unemployment. So, it is no surprise that South Africans view the year ahead with trepidation. However, not everyone feels the same and although working and non-working people are almost unanimous in their views, younger South Africans are more optimistic than older people, and political party allegiance does make a difference to views on the future.



**(Ipsos MORI)**

January 17, 2020

3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection

## Euro Americas Zone

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

### ▶ EUROPE

622-06 [Norwegians on fashion and ethics \(Click for Details\)](#)

**(Norway)** YouGov has examined Europeans' attitudes to fashion and ethics. In the survey, half of Europeans (52%) say that they buy their clothes from so-called "fast fashion" chains like H&M, Zara and Mango. In Norway, 56% prefer to buy their clothes in regular fashion stores. 15% of Europeans prefer to buy their clothes in second-hand stores, and 12% prefer to buy clothes from so-called ethical brands. Only 17% of Norwegians prefer to buy their clothes at thrift stores. 23% of Europeans say they have reduced their clothing purchases for ethical reasons. In Norway, 25% bought fewer clothes for the same reasons. 68% of Norwegians

### Page 3 of 14

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give their clothes to charities, and 28% give them to people around them, which is slightly below the average for Southern Europe (46% in Spain and 43% in Italy).

(YouGov)

January 16, 2020

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

622-07 [Attitudes of Romanians towards Air Quality](#) (Click for Details)

(Romania) Almost 7 in 10 (65%) of Romanians do not feel informed about EU air quality problems in their country. In a recent multinational poll conducted by Eurobarometer respondents were asked how informed they felt about air quality problems in their country. Almost 7 in 10 (65%) say that they do not feel informed. Among them, 49% say that they are not well-informed and 16% say they are not informed at all about air quality in their country. Overall 3 in 10 (34%) say they feel informed – 5% feel very well-informed, and 29% feel well-informed. (Eurobarometer)



November, 2019

4.14 Society » Environment/ Disasters

622-08 [Finns on fashion and ethics](#) (Click for Details)

(Finland) YouGov has examined Europeans' attitudes to fashion and ethics. In the survey, half of Europeans (52%) say that they buy their clothes from so-called "fast fashion" chains like H&M, Zara and Mango. Here Finland is at the lower end with 38%, while Spain is at 68%. 15% of Europeans prefer to buy their clothes in second-hand stores, and 12% prefer to buy clothes from so-called ethical brands. Finns are particularly fond of buying their clothes at thrift stores (24%). For 27% of Europeans, product life plays a role in buying clothes. This is particularly important for Finns (45%), while life expectancy is a criterion for 20-23% of the population in the other Nordic countries.

(YouGov)

January 16, 2020

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

622-09 [Brits side with Queen over Harry and Meghan](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) Public attitudes towards the Duke and Duchess of Sussex have worsened as a result of their attempt to step back from royal duties. While the public tend to support the couple's decision – approaching half of Britons (46%) back it compared to only 27% who oppose it – this does not seem to indicate support for the couple themselves, with attitudes towards them becoming more hostile in recent days. The number of Brits with a favourable opinion of Prince Harry has fallen from 71% at the beginning of October last year to 55% now. Attitudes towards Meghan, always less favourable than those of her royal contemporaries, have fallen as well. In October Britons liked her by 55% to 35% - now she is disliked by 49% to 38%. (YouGov)



January 13, 2020

1.5 Domestic Politics » National Image/ Trust

622-10 [The state of student housing in the UK](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) Quarter of students say their rent alone greatly exceeds their student loan – leaving nothing for living expenses. Over half (51%) of students who use their loan to pay rent say the cost consumes their entire annual

entitlement. Around a sixth (16%) say the cost is only slightly greater than the loan they receive, but for a quarter (25%) the cost of rent is significantly greater than the figure they are allocated for their student loan. Many students seek part time work when they are away at university to bolster their income, and one in five (21%) of those say they spend more time working than studying. (YouGov)

January 13, 2020

[3.4 Economy » Inflation](#)

622-11 [Half of Brits say police should have access to private DNA data \(Click for Details\)](#)

(UK) At one time DNA sequencing required a vast budget and a huge team of scientists, but now anyone can have small parts of their genome analysed by one of several startups for less than £100. And one in twenty (5%) Britons have already done so, most commonly to trace their ancestry, but also to reveal potential predispositions to various diseases. However, Britons are sceptical that DNA companies will keep the results to themselves. Some 58% of those who have taken a test are not fully confident that their genetic information will be kept private. A third (35%) of Brits think the police are able to access the DNA records of these testing companies, and 28% say they think the anti-terrorism services are also able to snoop through the data. Nearly one in five Britons (18%) think that other private companies are able to access the information.



(YouGov)

January 14, 2020

[4.12 Society » Crime](#)

622-12 [Smart doorbells: Brits wouldn't be comfortable with delivery drivers being able to enter their home \(Click for Details\)](#)

(UK) Most Britons will consider purchasing a digital device that will let them see who's at the door, however, the vast majority of Britons say they would be at odds with delivery people entering their empty home. Eight in ten Britons (82%) say an in-home delivery would make them feel uncomfortable compared to just 11% who said it wouldn't. Men are more likely to be accepting of the idea, with 16% happy for drivers to enter their house compared to 6% of women, but 78% are still uncomfortable with the idea. In terms of age Britons aged 18-24 are most likely to approve of the concept, with 22% comfortable with giving partial access to their homes for deliveries, but nevertheless the majority (59%) are still opposed. (YouGov)

January 15, 2020

[3.11 Economy » Science & Technology](#)

► **NORTH AMERICA**

622-13 [Fewer in U.S. Continue to See Vaccines as Important \(Click for Details\)](#)

(USA) Widespread public support for childhood vaccines creates a wall preventing contagious diseases like measles and polio from spreading in the U.S., but a breach in that wall appeared in 2015 and it has not been repaired. A recent Gallup survey finds



84% of Americans saying it is extremely or very important that parents vaccinate their children. That matches Gallup's prior reading in 2015 but is down from 94% in 2001. Americans Continue to Be Less Likely to Say It Is Important That Parents Vaccinate Their Children Than They Were in 2001. (Gallup USA)

January 17, 2020

4.11 Society » Health

622-14 [Many churchgoers in U.S. don't know the political leanings of their clergy](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) Among U.S. adults who attend religious services a few times a year or more often, almost half (45%) say they're not sure whether the clergy at their congregation are Democrats or Republicans, and roughly a quarter (27%) say their clergy are a mix of both. When congregants think they know the political affiliation of their religious leaders, 16% say their clergy are mostly Republicans, while a slightly smaller share say they are mostly Democrats (11%). Nevertheless, the majority of churchgoers share the opinions of their clergy when politics are discussed: 62% of Americans who attend religious services at least a few times a year generally agree with their clergy about politics. Evangelical Protestants are particularly likely to do so (76%), compared with fewer who say this in the historically black Protestant (65%), mainline Protestant (58%) and Catholic traditions (53%). (PEW)



January 13, 2020

4.1 Society » Religion

622-15 [Renewable energy is growing fast in the U.S., but fossil fuels still dominate](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) Most Americans (77%) say it's more important for the United States to develop alternative energy sources, such as solar and wind power, than to produce more coal, oil and other fossil fuels, according to a recent Pew Research Center survey. Solar and wind power use has grown at a rapid rate over the past decade or so, but as of 2018 those sources accounted for less than 4% of all the energy used in the U.S. As far back as we have data, most of the energy used in the U.S. has come from coal, oil and natural gas. In 2018, those "fossil fuels" fed about 80% of the nation's energy demand, down slightly from 84% a decade earlier. Although coal use has declined in recent years, natural gas use has soared, while oil's share of the nation's energy tab has fluctuated between 35% and 40%. (PEW)

January 15, 2020

3.10 Economy » Energy/Nuclear Issues

622-16 [From the archives: 50 years ago: Mixed views about civil rights but support for Selma demonstrators](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) A nationwide Gallup poll in February 1965 found 26% of Americans citing civil rights as a problem facing the nation, second only to the expanding war in Vietnam (cited by 29%). There was broad-based support for the war at this early stage in its history, but views about civil rights and integration were clearly mixed. On one hand, Americans continued to support the Civil Rights Act of 1964, at least in principle, but had concerns about its scope and implementation. A Gallup poll in October 1964 reported that the public approved of the new law by nearly two-to-one (58% to 31%). And in April 1965, Gallup found a whopping 76% in favor of a then-proposed equal rights voting law. (PEW)



January 16, 2020

4.4 Society » Civil Society

622-17 [Liberals make up the largest share of Democratic voters, but their growth has slowed in recent years](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) About half of Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters (47%) describe their own political views as liberal, including 15% who describe their views as very liberal, according to an average of Pew Research Center political surveys conducted in 2019. The share of Democratic voters who describe their political views as liberal has changed little over the past few years after increasing steadily between 2000 and 2016. Liberals outnumber moderates (38%) and conservatives (14%) as a share of Democratic voters. Yet combined, conservatives and moderates continue to make up about half of Democratic voters (51%). (PEW) January 17, 2020

1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections

622-18 [Brazilian attitudes toward gender in 2020](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) Peru, Spain and Brazil scored as the least gendered countries. Russia was the most gendered, followed by Serbia and China. Nearly two in three Russians associate “strength” with males more so than “females. China and Turkey are most likely to associate wisdom more with males than females. Three in ten people in China think that humor is more of a masculine trait than feminine. The lowest across all countries surveyed, only 1% of Serbians think of caring for others as a more masculine than feminine trait. One third of those in China, India and Saudi Arabia associate confidence more with males than females. (Ipsos MORI)



January 19, 2020

4.5 Society » Gender Issues

► AUSTRALASIA

622-19 [Majority of Australians Unhappy With Environmental Efforts](#) (Click for Details)

(Australia) Even before the devastating 2019-2020 bushfire season started in Australia, Australians were increasingly unhappy with their country's efforts to preserve the environment. A slim majority (51%) of Australians in 2019 were dissatisfied with their country's efforts, while 46% were satisfied. For most of the past decade, Australians have largely been satisfied with their country's efforts to preserve the environment. Before 2019, dissatisfaction exceeded satisfaction only once, in 2007, after one of the most extensive bushfire seasons in Australia at that time, when 53% of Australians were dissatisfied and 45% satisfied. (Gallup USA)



January 16, 2020

4.14 Society » Environment/ Disasters

622-20 [Emirates still top brand associated with Melbourne Cup](#) (Click for Details)

(Australia) Emirates is still the top brand associated with the Melbourne Cup, two years after the Dubai-based airline ended its naming rights sponsorship of Australia's most watched horse race. Nearly 3.9 million Australians (19%) associate Emirates with the Melbourne Cup, down from a high of 5.3 million (27%) in

2016. Emirates is still heavily associated with the four-day Melbourne Cup Carnival through its sponsorship of the Emirates Marquee in the Birdcage and naming rights sponsorship of Emirates Stakes Day on the final day of the Carnival. Emirates held naming rights sponsorship for the Cup for 14 years, from 2004-2017. (Roy Morgan)

January 13, 2020

3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being

### ► MULTICOUNTRY STUDIES

622-21 [Europeans on fashion and ethics](#) (Click for Details)

YouGov has examined Europeans' attitudes to fashion and ethics. The study shows an increasing interest in ethically and sustainably produced fashion. However, price remains the most important criterion for Europeans to buy clothes. In the survey, half of Europeans (52%) say that they buy their clothes from so-called "fast fashion" chains like H&M, Zara and Mango. Here Finland is at the lower end with 38%, while Spain is at 68%. In Norway, 56% prefer to buy their clothes in regular fashion stores. 15% of Europeans prefer to buy their clothes in second-hand stores, and 12% prefer to buy clothes from so-called ethical brands. Finns are particularly fond of buying their clothes at thrift stores (24%). In comparison, this applies to 17% of Norwegians. (YouGov)



January 16, 2020

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

622-22 [Global attitudes toward gender in 2020](#) (Click for Details)

Peru, Spain and Brazil scored as the least gendered countries. Russia was the most gendered, followed by Serbia and China. Nearly two in three Russians associate "strength" with males more so than "females. China and Turkey are most likely to associate wisdom more with males than females. Three in ten people in China think that humor is more of a masculine trait than feminine. The lowest across all countries surveyed, only 1% of Serbians think of caring for others as a more masculine than feminine trait. One third of those in China, India and Saudi Arabia associate confidence more with males than females. (Ipsos MORI)

January 19, 2020

4.5 Society » Gender Issues

622-23 [EUROPEANS AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS](#) (Click for Details)

More than four Europeans in ten tend to trust the European Union (43%, 1-percentage point decrease since spring 2019). With the exception of spring 2019, this is the highest level since autumn 2010. Trust in the EU is nine percentage points higher than trust in national governments and trust in national parliaments (both 34%, no change). Distrust of the European Union has increased very slightly (47% "tend not to trust", +1 percentage point since spring 2019), while distrust of national governments (61%, no change) and national parliaments (60%, no change) has remained the same. (Eurobarometer)



December, 2019

1.5 Domestic Politics » National Image/ Trust

## Topic of the week:

# Europeans trust the EU nine percentage points higher than trust in their national governments

► 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.

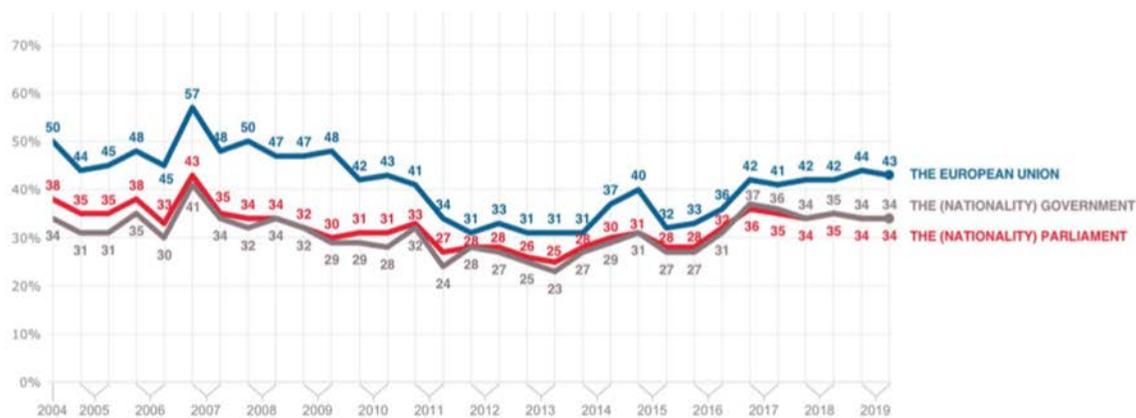
### Europeans trust the EU nine percentage points higher than trust in their national governments

#### 1. Trust in national governments and parliaments and in the European Union: trend



**More than four Europeans in ten tend to trust the European Union (43%, 1-percentage point decrease since spring 2019).** With the exception of spring 2019, this is the highest level since autumn 2010. Trust in the EU is nine percentage points higher than **trust in national governments and trust in national parliaments** (both 34%, no change). Distrust of the European Union has increased very slightly (47% “tend not to trust”, +1 percentage point since spring 2019), while distrust of national governments (61%, no change) and national parliaments (60%, no change) has remained the same.

QA6a I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.  
(% - EU - TEND TO TRUST)

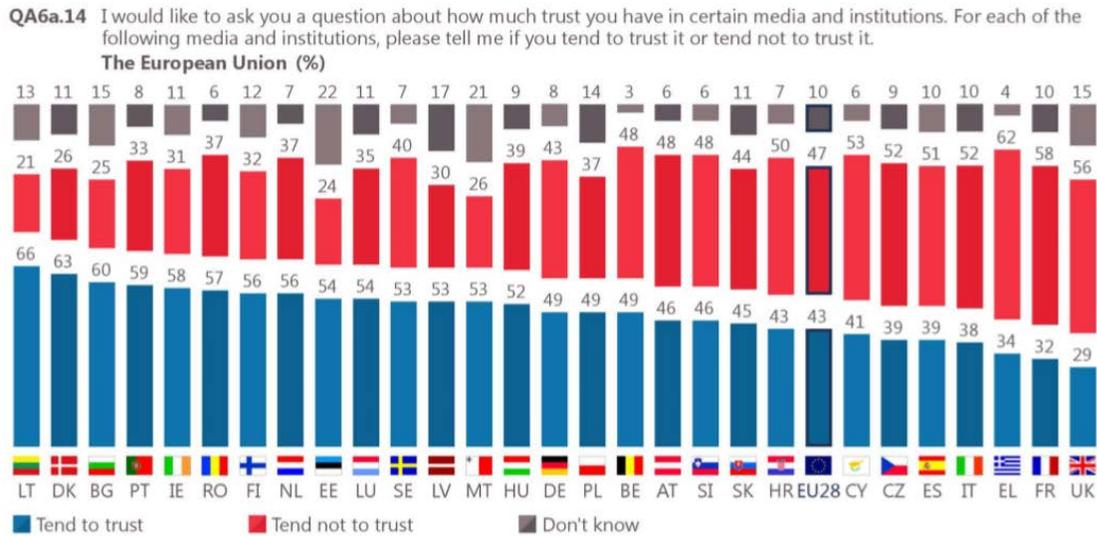


#### 2. Trust in the European Union: national results and evolutions

**In 18 Member States, a majority of respondents say they trust the EU** (down from 20 in spring 2019), with the highest levels seen in Lithuania (66%), Denmark (63%) and Bulgaria (60%). In the following countries too, more than half the respondents also say they “tend to trust” the EU: Portugal (59%), Ireland (58%), Romania (57%), the Netherlands and Finland (both 56%), Estonia and Luxembourg (both 54%),

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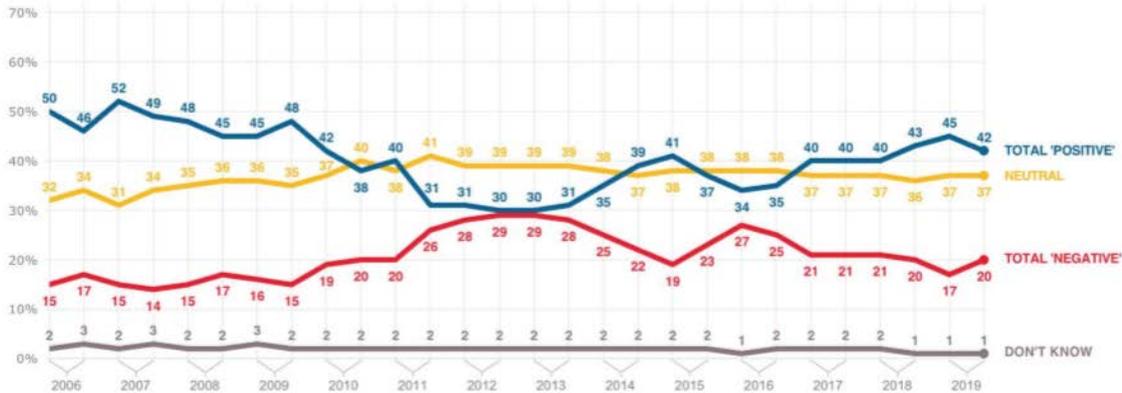
Latvia, Malta and Sweden (all 53%) and Hungary (52%). In Germany, Poland, Belgium (all 49%), as well as Slovakia (45%), a relative majority tend to trust the EU. In contrast, the lowest proportions of respondents who trust the EU are observed in the United Kingdom (29%), France (32%) and Greece (34%).



At national level, **trust in the EU has increased in 12 EU Member States** since spring 2019, with the largest increases in Bulgaria (60%, +5 percentage points) and Romania (57%, +5). Trust has declined in 15 countries, most notably in in Cyprus (41%, -13), Spain (39%, -8), Lithuania (66%, -6), Estonia (54%, -6) and Austria (46%, -6). There has been no change in the United Kingdom (29%). As a result of these changes, trust has become the majority view in Slovakia, while the majority in Spain, Cyprus, Austria now tend to distrust the EU.

### 3. The image of the European Union: trend

D78 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (% - EU)



**The positive**

**image of the EU has lost some ground and now stands at 42%** (-3 percentage points). However, its score remains higher than during the period autumn 2010-spring 2018. There has been no change in the proportion who have a neutral image of the EU, which remains at 37%. The proportion with a negative image has increased to 20% (+3). Just 1% of respondents say they “don’t know”.

**4. The image of the European Union: evolutions and national results**

In 18 EU Member States a majority of respondents have a **positive image** of the EU (down from 20 in spring 2019), with the highest proportions observed in Ireland (63%), Bulgaria (61%) and Portugal (59%). The other countries with at least half of respondents having a positive image are: Denmark (55%), Luxembourg (54%), Hungary (53%), Romania (52%) and Germany, Sweden, Lithuania and Poland (all 50%).

Since spring 2019, the proportion with a positive image of the EU has declined in 17 Member States, most strikingly in Cyprus (37%, -10 percentage points), Romania (52%, -8) and the Netherlands (43%, -7) and Austria (38%, -7). Increases (of 1 or 2 percentage points) have occurred in seven countries, while the positive image has remained stable in Sweden, Slovenia, France and Ireland.

In ten Member States (up from eight in spring 2019), the EU conjures up a predominantly neutral image for respondents, with the highest proportions seen in Slovakia (55%), Spain and Malta (both 45%) and Czechia and Croatia (both 44%).

Greece is the only country where more than three in ten respondents have a **negative image** of the EU (32%), although the majority have a neutral image (37% neutral and 31% positive).

(Eurobarometer)

December, 2019

Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instrument/STANDARD/yearFrom/2019/yearTo/2019/surveyKy/2255>

## Commentaries:

► This section provides a selection of interesting commentaries or debates generated by public poll findings. The views and inferences expressed in this section are that of the commentators themselves and the Gallopedia editorial group does not take any responsibility in this regard. Since the links to the relevant postings are provided, the readers can refer to the original sources for themselves.

### [Polling guru John Curtice shocks Nicola Sturgeon with independence referendum warning](#)

NICOLA STURGEON'S Scottish Independence hopes have been dashed after polling guru John Curtice dismissed her claims that there is a mandate from the Scottish people for a second referendum as a "highly dubious exercise".

Professor Curtice, who teaches at the University of Strathclyde in Glasgow, said the election result was an inadequate way of judging support for a second poll. Instead, the professor said, two polls done during the election campaign were a better way of quantifying public feeling towards the policy. In a blog on his website What Scotland Thinks, Professor Curtice said using the number of seats to claim a mandate does not take into account the effect of the first past the post system, and how it calculates seats from votes.

Neither, the blog said, should the SNP claim a mandate based on share of the vote at the December election because voters may not have agreed with the SNP stance on the referendum, but still voted for them regardless.

The SNP won 47 seats in the December vote, an increase of 12 from their previous tally, leading to senior figures in the party claiming it is time for a second independence referendum.

A week later, the First Minister formally asked for the powers to hold a referendum from the Prime Minister, something he rejected this week.

However, Professor Curtice claims in his blog that two polls conducted during the election campaign present a better picture of attitudes towards another referendum than the general election.

He said: "One of these polls came from Ipsos MORI, the other from Panelbase.

The former asked people whether they supported or opposed holding another independence referendum within the next year.

"While 42% said that they supported the idea, as many as 50% indicated that they were opposed.

"Meanwhile, Panelbase reported that only 38% backed the idea of holding a referendum before the next Scottish Parliament election, while as many as 51% were opposed.

"On the basis of this evidence it is difficult to argue that there is a clear majority support for holding a referendum on the timescale proposed by the Scottish Government."

Professor Curtice concluded that the fate of another vote hinges on the public reaction to Brexit, which could push more people into support for another vote - as was evident in the wake of the 2016 vote.

He added: "Does it result in a further swing in favour of independence beyond that already in evidence last year such that the polls start to register majority support for the idea on a regular basis?"

"If so, it can be anticipated that a majority for holding another ballot is likely to emerge too.

"Or does the UK government persuade people north of the border Brexit is going to work out to the country's advantage.

"In this case maybe the increased support for independence that was in evidence last year could melt away, and with it support for another ballot.

"Neither side in the debate can be sure of what the answers to these crucial questions will be."

The polling guru's views comes as a second blow to the Scottish First Minister after reports of the fiscal differences between Scotland and the rest of the UK.

Scotland's superior deficit performance came to an end 30 years ago and for the past ten years the picture has been one of significant deteriorations relative to the rest of the UK.

According to the Government Expenditure and Revenue in Scotland (GERS), in 2018-19, the country ran a budget deficit of 7 percent of gross domestic product, compared with 1.1 percent for the whole of the UK.

Scotland's revenue per head, even including a geographic share of North Sea revenues, was £11,531, compared with £11,838 for the whole of the UK.

Moreover, Scotland's public expenditure per head is significantly higher than the whole of the UK – £13,854 versus £12,193.

(Express UK)

January 21, 2020

**Source:** <https://www.express.co.uk/news/world/1230231/Scottish-independence-referendum-Nicola-sturgeon-john-curtice-warning>

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## Gilani's Gallopedia (2007-2019)

### A Quantitative Analysis

A quantitative analysis of global polls monitored during the 8 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

