

# Gallopedia

From **Gilani Research Foundation**

**November** 2018, Issue # **560\***

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 Mishal Javed and Umamah Ashraf.

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**  
NATIONAL & MULTI COUNTRY SURVEYS **6**  
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

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**\*Archives:** Gilani's Gallopedia has been compiled on a weekly basis since January 2007. Previous material is available upon request. Please contact [sara.salam@gilanifoundation.com](mailto:sara.salam@gilanifoundation.com)



## Asia Zone

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

### ▶ SOUTHEAST ASIA

560-1 [Afghans' Misery Reflected in Record-Low Well-Being Measures](#) (Click for details)

(Afghanistan) More than 4 million Afghans braved the threat of Taliban attacks on polling places to vote in last weekend's parliamentary elections. The turnout reflected a steely resolve amid the climate of fear and lack of confidence in the country's security forces created by continuous and widespread Taliban attacks in recent months. It also speaks to a longing among many Afghans to have a voice in shaping their futures. Gallup's most recent survey of Afghans, conducted last July, revealed strikingly low levels of optimism and well-being across a range of indicators. (Gallup USA)

(October 29, 2018)

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

### ▶ MENA:

560-2 [UAE females more likely to embrace Halloween](#) (Click for details)

(UAE) The UAE is a melting pot of cultures and a land of diverse celebration. From festivals to sports championships, concerts to shopping events, there is something for everyone. Islamic and local holidays like Eid Al Fitr (76%), Eid Al Adha (72%), National Day (59%) and Hijri New Year (48%) are much more popular among the UAE residents as compared to western holidays like Gregorian New Year (59%) and Christmas (34%).

(YouGov MENA)

October 29, 2018

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle



## Africa Zone

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

### ▶ AFRICA:

560-3 [Quarter 3, 2018; The NOIPolls Personal Well-Being Index at 62.9-points](#) (Click for details)

(Nigeria) Abuja, Nigeria. October 29, 2018-The NOIPolls Personal Well-Being Index (PWBI) experienced a decline of **2.3-points** in Q3,2018 to stand at **62.9-points** from **65.2-points** obtained in Q2, 2018. The NOIPolls Personal Wellbeing Index measures the satisfaction of respondents on various aspects of their lives and a decline in these indices indicates a general dissatisfaction with the current state of affairs. (NOI Polls)

October 29, 2018

4.13 Society » Social Problems

560-4 [Increasingly non-partisan, South Africans willing to trade elections for security, housing, jobs](#) (Click for details)

(South Africa) Over the past year, the three parties that received the most votes in the 2014



### Page 2 of 11

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election have certainly made headlines. On 14 February 2018, the ruling African National Congress (ANC) had a leadership change when President Jacob Zuma was forced to resign and was replaced by President Cyril Ramaphosa (African National Congress, 2018). A commission of inquiry into state capture by the Gupta family and its allies continues to expose corrupt practices by leaders and their families or friends. Most recently, former Finance Minister Nhlanhla Nene resigned after his son's suspected involvement with the Guptas came to light. ([NOI Polls](#))

October 30, 2018

[1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections](#)

## Euro Americas Zone

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

### ► WEST EUROPE:

560-5 [Majority of Britons want celebrities to keep their political opinions to themselves](#) ([Click for details](#))

(UK) Now a new YouGov poll finds that 52% of Britons oppose celebrity involvement in political issues, with only 9% in support. A further 33% don't feel strongly either way and the remaining 5% answered "don't know". ([YouGov UK](#))

October 29, 2018

[1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings](#)

[4.16 Society » Entertainment](#)

560-6 [One in eight Britons are willing to be cryogenically frozen](#) ([Click for details](#))

(UK) According to NBC, as of early 2017 more than 250 people had been cryonically frozen. As far as the overwhelming majority of the British public are concerned, all of these people are irreversibly deceased, with 70% of Britons believing that no-one who has been cryogenically frozen to date will successfully be revived. Only 14% of Britons are confident that at least some of those who have been frozen will successfully be revived, while the remaining 16% are unsure one way or the other. ([YouGov UK](#))



October 30, 2018

[4.11 Society » Health](#)

560-7 [Topshop's brand perception metrics fall following Green accusations](#) ([Click for details](#))

(UK) Last week, Lord Peter Hain - using parliamentary privilege - named Sir Philip Green as the British businessman who took out an injunction to prevent the Telegraph from publishing allegations of sexual and racial harassment. Sir Philip has built a retail empire over the last few decades, with the jewel in his crown Topshop supplemented by brands such as Burton and Miss Selfridge. He had however, attracted criticism as a result of his involvement in the decline of BHS, and the subsequent pension deficit. ([YouGov UK](#))

October 31, 2018

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

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**560-8 [Is there a place for humans after the robot revolution?](#) (Click for details)**

(UK) When it comes to intelligence, the majority of Brits are convinced that robots have either already surpassed humans, or will in the near future. One in five (21%) say they have already overtaken us, while four in ten (38%) predict that they will do so in time. Only a fifth (20%) doubt that they will ever be able to reach those levels. (YouGov UK)

November 1, 2018

3.11 Economy » Science & Technology

**560-9 [Britons believe banks should refund fraud victims – even if they've been 'careless'](#) (Click for details)**

(UK) YouGov research published in its Finance Report 2018 indicates that almost half of Britons believe banks should choose to refund a customer if they have been a victim of fraud – even if that customer has been 'careless' and failed to protect their money. The study shows that close to half (49%) believe that 'banks should not allow people to be worse off at the hands of criminals and should refund the money even if the customer has been careless'. (YouGov UK)

November 1, 2018

4.12 Society » Crime

3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being

**560-10 [Ad of the Month - Cadbury Roses](#) (Click for details)**

(UK) This month, Cadbury Roses is the brand which has achieved the highest uplift in its Ad Awareness in the UK. YouGov BrandIndex data shows that the brand's Ad Awareness score improved by 10% following the campaign's launch in late September – up from 3% to 13%. (YouGov UK)

November 1, 2018

3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection

**560-11 [#MeToo has made us more open to talking about sexual harassment, say majority of Britons](#) (Click for details)**

(UK) Six in ten Britons (60%) say that the movement has made people more open to talking about sexual harassment. Just 2% think it has made us less open. (YouGov UK)

November 2, 2018

4.12 Society » Crime

**560-12 [Younger adults in Western Europe are more socially, politically progressive than older age groups](#) (Click for details)**

Younger people in Western Europe differ in a variety of ways from older adults: They tend to be more left-leaning, more progressive in their social and political views, more receptive to immigrants and more favorable toward the European Union. They are also more mixed in their views of traditional center-left parties than older Western Europeans. (PEW Research)

October 30, 2018

4.4 Society » Civil Society

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

**560-13 [In EU, there's an East-West divide over religious minorities, national identity](#) (Click for details)**

For most of its first half-century, the European Union consisted almost entirely of countries from Western Europe, such as France, Italy and Belgium. That changed in 2004, when the EU expanded to include some former Soviet bloc countries in Central and Eastern Europe, including Hungary, Poland and Estonia. (PEW Research)

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October 29, 2018

[4.13 Society » Social Problems](#)**560-14 [Western Europeans Under 30 View News Media Less Positively, Rely More on Digital Platforms Than Older Adults](#) [\(Click for details\)](#)**

People of all ages in Western Europe value the importance of the news media in society. Yet, younger adults – those under 30 – are less trusting of the news media and less likely to think the news media are doing a good job in their key responsibilities. And while younger adults rarely read the news in print, they often name established newspaper brands as their main source of news. **(PEW Research)**



October 30, 2018

[4.6 Society » Media/ New Media](#)**► NORTH AMERICA:****560-15 [Number of U.S.-born babies with unauthorized immigrant parents has fallen since 2007](#) [\(Click for details\)](#)**

**(USA)** About 250,000 babies were born to unauthorized immigrant parents in the United States in 2016, the latest year for which information is available, according to a new Pew Research Center analysis of government data. This represents a 36% decrease from a peak of about 390,000 in 2007. The analysis follows President Donald Trump's announcement that his administration may seek to end "birthright citizenship." Births to unauthorized immigrants in the U.S. generally rose throughout the 1980s, 1990s and 2000s but have declined since the start of the Great Recession about a decade ago, according to estimates based on data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey and its Current Population Survey. **(PEW Research)**

November 1, 2018

[4.8 Society » Immigration/Refugees](#)**560-16 [Exit polls, election surveys and more: A guide for the 2018 midterms](#) [\(Click for details\)](#)**

**(USA)** On Nov. 6, millions of Americans will hunker down in front of their TVs, boot up their computers or curl up with their mobile devices for a long evening of election-watching. Besides the results of hundreds of House, Senate and gubernatorial contests, these people will get plenty of analysis and commentary about what the voting patterns tell us about the state of the nation. **(PEW Research)**

November 1, 2018

[1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections](#)**560-17 [Americans Still Tilt Toward Favoring Less Active Gov't Role](#) [\(Click for details\)](#)**

**(USA)** Americans for decades have shown a broad tendency to say the government is doing too much that should be left to individuals and businesses, as opposed to the belief that the government should do more to help solve the nation's problems. The only times over the past quarter-century when Americans didn't side with the view that government should do less were in the early 1990s after the 1990-1991 recession and in October 2001 just after 9/11. Currently, 50% of Americans say the government is doing too much and 44% say the government should do more, with 7% undecided. **(Gallup USA)**



October 29, 2018

[1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance](#)**Page 5 of 11**

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560-18 [Recent College Grads Say Professors Most Frequent Mentors](#) [\(Click for details\)](#)

(USA) Nearly two-thirds of recent graduates who agree or strongly agree that they had a mentor during college who encouraged them to pursue their goals and dreams say that mentor was a professor (64%). The next most commonly cited source of mentorship is a college or university staff member (10%). All other mentions of sources are below 10%, easily making professors the predominant source of mentorship for students at U.S. colleges and universities. (Gallup USA) October 30, 2018

4.10 Society » Education

560-19 [Key Midterm Indicators Don't Bode Well for GOP](#) [\(Click for details\)](#)

(USA) The political environment ahead of the 2018 midterm elections appears to be more unfavorable than favorable for President Donald Trump and the Republican Party, based on Americans' lower-than-average ratings for the president, the Republican-led Congress and the general direction of the country. At the same time, the economy is a relative bright spot, with significantly more U.S. adults evaluating it positively than negatively. (Gallup USA)

October 31, 2018

1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections

560-20 [Well-Being Metrics: A Reality Check for Our Growth Models](#) [\(Click for details\)](#)

(USA) Traditional income-based metrics that measure economic growth are necessary, but they do not tell us enough on their own. Metrics such as GDP do not explain, for example, why life expectancies in the U.S. are falling even as the stock market is booming and unemployment is dropping to new lows. Nor do they tell us why suicides are up in India when extreme poverty has fallen a lot. (Gallup USA)

November 2, 2018

4.13 Society » Social Problems

560-21 [What Americans Want Their Government to Do Now](#) [\(Click for details\)](#)

(USA) A good deal of the focus in the runup to the 2018 midterm elections centers on broad political and social currents -- feelings about President Donald Trump, generalized cultural differences, nationalism versus globalism, and the highly politicized partisan acrimony to which we have become accustomed. (Gallup USA) October 30, 2018

1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance

## ► AUSTRALASIA:

560-22 [Business Confidence in October up for second straight month](#) [\(Click for details\)](#)

(Australia) The end of October saw Roy Morgan Business Confidence up 1.6pts (+1.4%) to 113.1 continuing a rebound which began following the Liberal leadership instability in late August. Business Confidence is now almost back to where it was in July (113.6) prior to the leadership challenge. (Roy Morgan)

November 2, 2018

3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being

3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection

560-23 [ANZ-Roy Morgan New Zealand Consumer Confidence slips to 115.4 in October](#) [\(Click for details\)](#)

(New Zealand) Consumer confidence is gradually declining due to increased wariness about what the future may bring, according to the ANZ-Roy Morgan Consumer Confidence Index. The overall index dipped 3

points, taking it under the historical average. The Current Conditions Index lifted 2 points to 122, but the Future Conditions Index fell 5 points to 111, the lowest level since September 2015. (Roy Morgan)

November 2, 2018

3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection

## Topic of the week:

### **In EU, there's an East-West divide over religious minorities, national identity**

► 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.

### [In EU, there's an East-West divide over religious minorities, national identity](#)

BY JEFF DIAMANT AND SCOTT GARDNER



For most of its first half-century, the European Union consisted almost entirely of countries from Western Europe, such as France, Italy and Belgium. That changed in 2004, when the EU expanded to include some former Soviet bloc countries in Central and Eastern Europe, including Hungary, Poland and Estonia.

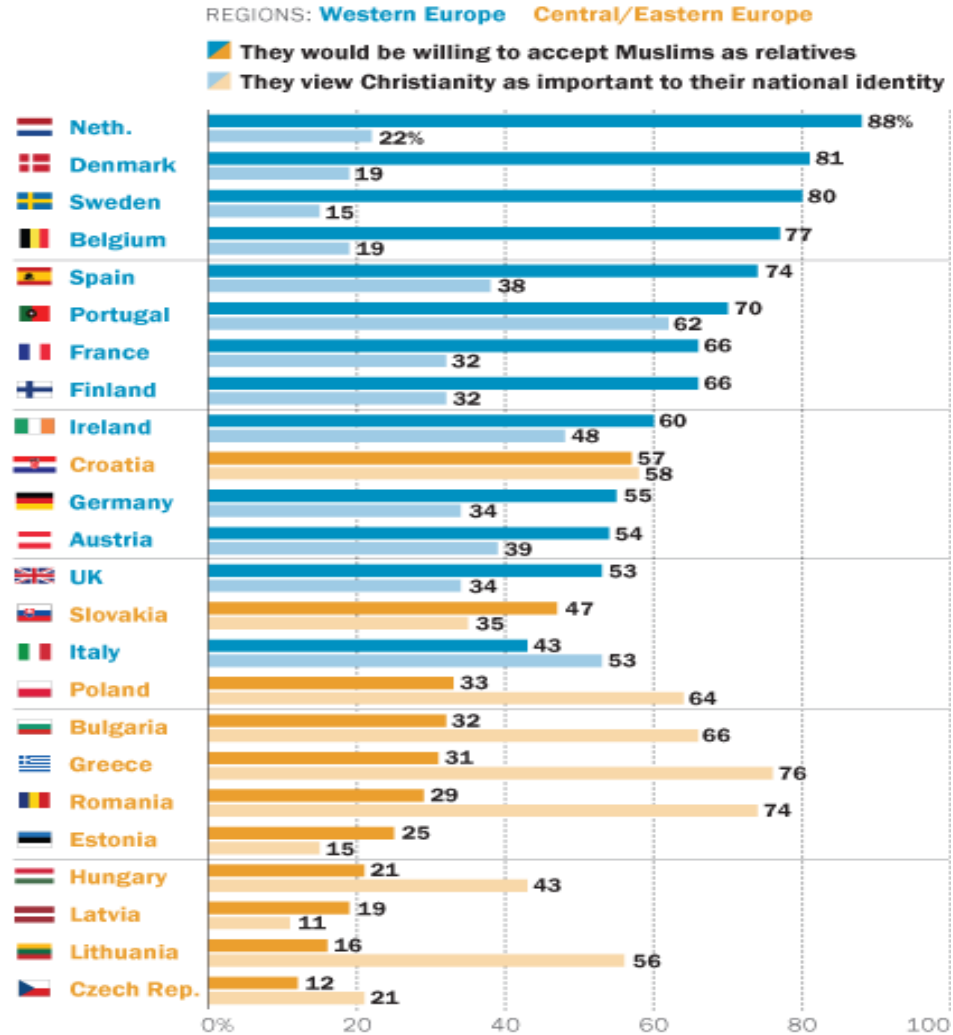
While the EU has integrated its new member states into its governing structures, there are some significant differences in public attitudes between its Western European countries and its Central and Eastern European countries, according to a new analysis of Pew Research Center surveys conducted between 2015 and 2017.

Specifically, adults in the EU's Central and Eastern European states tend to be less likely than those in the EU countries of Western Europe to say they would welcome Muslims or Jews into their families or neighborhoods, and they are less likely to favor same-sex marriage. At the same time, the Central and Eastern Europeans are *more* likely than the Western Europeans to view Christianity as an important component of their national identity, and to express higher levels of religious commitment.

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## Within the EU, Central and Eastern Europeans generally less likely than Western Europeans to say they would accept Muslims as relatives



Note: In nearly all Central and Eastern European countries, the dominant Christian denomination was included in the question wording (Catholic, Orthodox or Lutheran). For example, in Poland, respondents were asked how important it is to be Catholic to be "truly Polish." Don't know/refused responses not shown. Source: Surveys conducted 2015-2017 in 34 countries.

See Methodology for details.

"Eastern and Western Europeans Differ on Importance of Religion, Views of Minorities, and Key Social Issues"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER



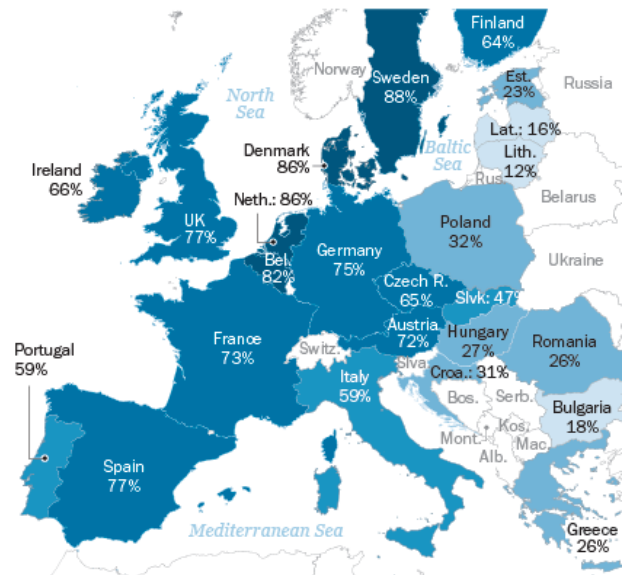
Here are six key findings from the analysis, based on surveys of 24 EU countries, including 13 in Western Europe and 11 in Central and Eastern Europe. The analysis stems from a [new Pew Research Center report](#) about differences in attitudes between Western and Eastern Europeans more broadly.

**1 Central and Eastern Europeans in the EU are less willing than Western Europeans in the EU to say they would accept Muslims or Jews as members of their family or as neighbors.** In nearly all of the Central and Eastern European countries surveyed, fewer than half of adults say they would be willing to accept Muslims into their family, including 29% who say this in Romania and 32% in Bulgaria. Meanwhile, in most of the surveyed Western European countries, more than half of adults say they would accept a Muslim into their family, including 66% who say this in Finland and 74% in Spain. The same general pattern holds when Europeans are asked about accepting Jews as family members or neighbors.

**Within EU, Western Europeans more likely than Central, Eastern Europeans to favor same-sex marriage**

% in EU nations who say they favor allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally

0-19% 20-39 40-59 60-79 80+ Non EU



Source: Surveys conducted 2015-2017 in 34 countries. See Methodology for details. "Eastern and Western Europeans Differ on Importance of Religion, Views of Minorities, and Key Social Issues"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

**2**

**Majorities in all of the surveyed Western European countries favor same-sex marriage, while majorities in almost all of the Central and Eastern European countries oppose it.** For example, 88% of adults in Sweden and 75% in Germany say they favor or strongly favor allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally. By contrast, 74% of Romanians and 79% of Bulgarians oppose or strongly oppose allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally. This split in attitudes is reflected in the laws of the two regions: While most Western European

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countries in the EU allow same-sex marriage, it is prohibited from taking place in most of the bloc's Central and Eastern European nations.

**3 Central and Eastern Europeans in the EU are more likely than Western Europeans in the EU to view religion as a central component of their national identity.** In roughly half of the Central and Eastern European countries surveyed, majorities say that being Christian – whether Catholic, Orthodox or Lutheran – is an important element of being “truly Lithuanian,” “truly Polish,” etc. In Romania and Bulgaria, for example, 74% and 66% say, respectively, that it is “very” or “somewhat” important to be a Christian to truly share the national identity. This sentiment is considerably less prevalent in the Western European countries surveyed, where majorities in most countries say that being Christian is a *not very or not at all* important part of the national identity.

**4 The EU's Central and Eastern Europeans are more likely than its Western Europeans to say their own culture is superior to others.** The Center asked respondents if they agree with the statement, “Our people are not perfect, but our culture is superior to others.” Of the five EU countries where more than half the respondents say they agree with this statement, all are located in Central and Eastern Europe: Greece (89%), Bulgaria (69%), Romania (66%), Poland (55%) and the Czech Republic (55%). In addition, people in Central and Eastern European countries are more likely than those in Western Europe to emphasize certain nativist elements of national identity. For instance, roughly eight-in-ten Poles say that being born in Poland (82%) and having ancestry there (83%) are important to being truly Polish, while far fewer Germans (48% and 49%, respectively) say this about being truly German.

**5 More people identify as Christian than anything else in 20 of the 24 EU countries surveyed, but the share of Christians tends to be higher in Central and Eastern Europe than in the West.** For instance, 98% of adults identify as Christians in Romania, compared with 71% in Germany. Moreover, there has been a significant decline in the share of people who identify as Christian in the EU's Western European countries. In Spain, for example, 66% of respondents currently identify as Christian, compared with 92% who say they were *raised* Christian. By contrast, the Christian share of the population within the EU's Central and Eastern European countries has largely remained stable.

**6 Western Europeans in the EU are less religiously committed than their Central and Eastern European counterparts.** On balance, adults in Western Europe are less likely than those in Central and Eastern Europe to say that religion is very important in their lives, that they pray every day, and that they attend religious services at least monthly. For example, just 11% in Germany and 10% in the United Kingdom say that religion is very important in their lives, compared with 55% of adults in Greece and 50% in Romania. That said, Europeans across the continent are, by a number of measures, generally less religious than adults in other regions surveyed by Pew Research Center, such as sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the United States.

Source: <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2018/10/29/east-west-divide-within-the-eu-on-issues-including-minorities-gay-marriage-and-national-identity/>

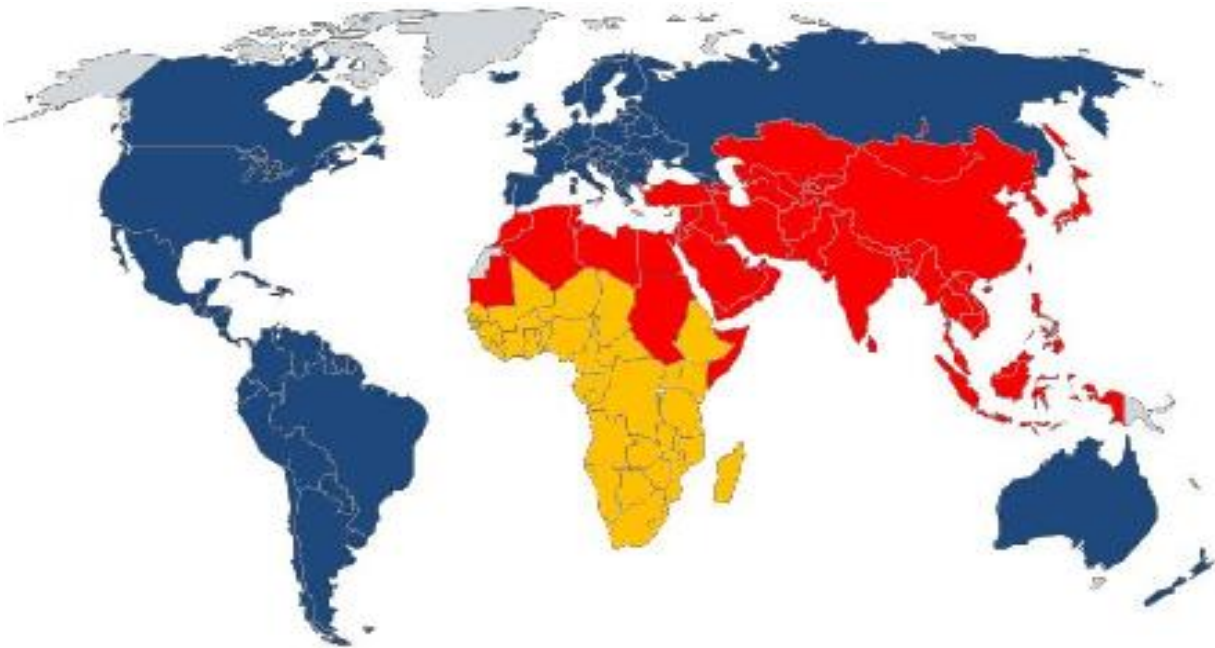
## Gilani's Gallopedia (2007-2018)

### 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



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