

May 2014

Gilani Weekly Poll

CYBERLETTER

Week 173

May 12th, 2014—May 16th, 2014

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FROM THE EDITOR

Dear Reader,

Gilani Research Team now brings to you a collection of daily polls releases in the form of a weekly digest, which gives you the opportunity to read opinions of the Pakistani public on various socio-political issues. We hope it will be of interest to you and your readers.

If you have any further questions in this regard, please feel free to contact us.

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OPINION POLLS - HIGHLIGHTS

Gilani Poll/Gallup Pakistan

May 12, 2014

22% Pakistanis are of the opinion that most people can be trusted; 74% say need to be very careful.

According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 22% Pakistanis are of the opinion that most people can be trusted; 74% say need to be very careful.

74%

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Gilani Poll/Gallup Pakistan

May 13, 2014

36% Pakistanis believe there will be problems if a woman earns more money than her husband; 32% disagree. .

According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 36% Pakistanis believe there will be problems if a woman earns more money than her husband; 32% disagree.

36%

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OPINION POLLS - HIGHLIGHTS

Gilani Poll/Gallup Pakistan

May 14, 2014

70% Pakistanis are of the opinion that children suffer if a mother works for pay; 29% disagree.

According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 70% Pakistanis are of the opinion that children suffer if a mother works for pay; 29% disagree.

70%

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Gilani Poll/Gallup Pakistan

May 15, 2014

72% Pakistanis opine that men make better political leaders than women.

According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 72% Pakistanis opine that men make better political leaders than women.

72%

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OPINION POLLS - HIGHLIGHTS

Gilani Poll/Gallup Pakistan

May 16, 2014

51% Pakistanis believe university education is more important for boys than girls; 45% think otherwise.

According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 51% Pakistanis believe university education is more important for boys than girls; 45% think otherwise.

51%

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Gilani Poll/Gallup Pakistan

Islamabad - May 12, 2014

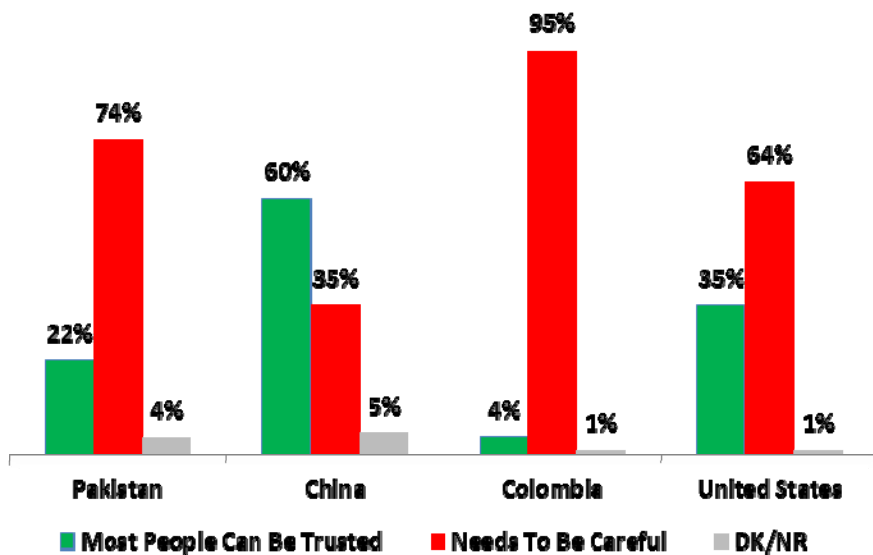
22% Pakistanis are of the opinion that most people can be trusted; 74% say need to be very careful.



According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 22% Pakistanis are of the opinion that most people can be trusted; 74% say need to be very careful.

A nationally representative sample of adult men and women, from across the four provinces was asked, **“Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?”** Responding to this, 22% said most people can be trusted whereas 74% said needs to be careful. 4% did not respond.

A similar survey was conducted in Colombia where 4% said most people can be trusted while 95% said needs to be careful. 1% did not respond. Similarly, in the United States 35% of the respondents opined that most people can be trusted compared to 64% who said needs to be careful. 1% did not respond. When the same question was asked in China, 60% said most people can be trusted whereas 35% mentioned needs to be careful. 5% did not respond.



Source: Gallup and Gilani Surveys
the Pakistani Affiliate of Gallup International Association
www.gallup.com.pk

This study was done as part of the World Values Survey Sixth Wave, conducted apart from Pakistan in 60 other countries. The study was released recently in Doha where Gallup Pakistan's Executive Director represented Pakistan. The recent survey was carried out among a sample of 1200 men and women in rural and urban areas of all four provinces of the country, during 30th January - 20th February, 2012. Error margin is estimated to be approximately $\pm 2-3$ per cent at 95% confidence level.



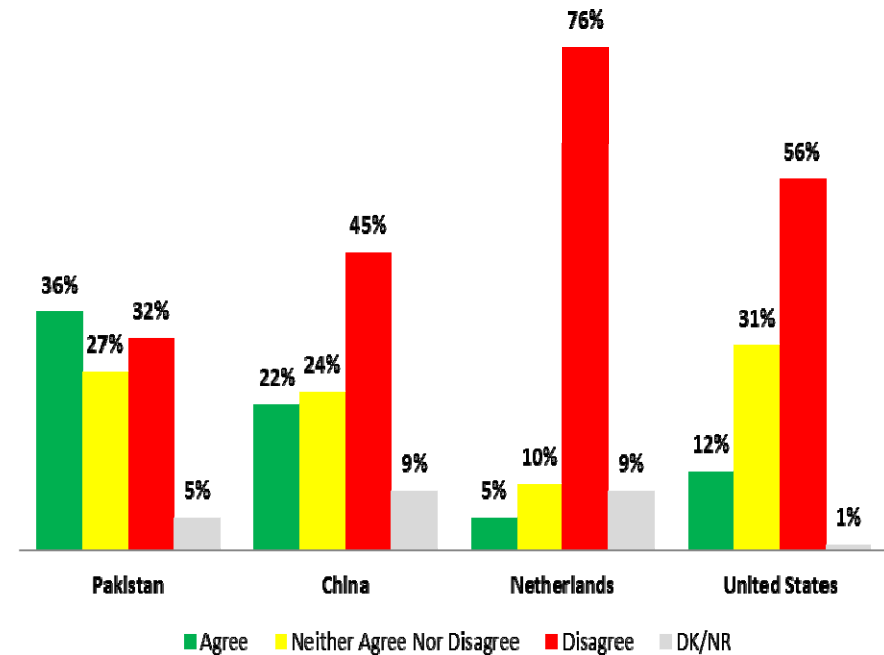
36% Pakistanis believe there will be problems if a woman earns more money than her husband; 32% disagree.



According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 36% Pakistanis believe there will be problems if a woman earns more money than her husband; 32% disagree.

A nationally representative sample of adult men and women, from across the four provinces was asked **“Do you agree, disagree or neither agree nor disagree with the following statement: If a woman earns more money than her husband, it's almost certain to cause problems.”** Responding to this, 36% said they agreed with the statement, 27% said they neither agreed nor disagreed and 32% said they disagreed. 5% did not respond.

A similar question was asked in Netherlands where only 5% said it would be a problem if a woman earned more money than her husband while 10% neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement. 76% disagreed whereas 9% did not respond. In China, 22% agreed with the statement, 24% neither agreed nor disagreed and 45% disagreed with the idea. 9% did not respond. When asked in the United States, 12% of the respondents agreed that there would be a problem if a woman earns more money, 31% neither agreed nor disagreed and 56% disagreed with the idea. 1% did not respond.

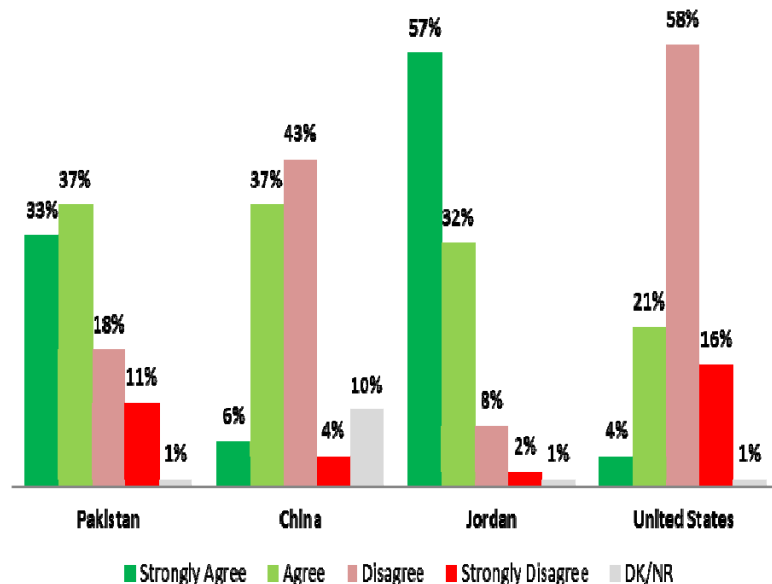


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Gilani Poll/Gallup Pakistan
Islamabad - May 14, 2014

70% Pakistanis are of the opinion that children suffer if a mother works for pay; 29% disagree.



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According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 70% Pakistanis are of the opinion that children suffer if a mother works for pay; 29% disagree.

A nationally representative sample of adult men and women, from across the four provinces was asked, **"For the following statement, please tell me how strongly you agree or disagree: When a mother works for pay, the children suffer."** Responding to this, 33% said they strongly agreed with the statement, 37% said they agreed and 18% said they disagreed. 11% said they strongly disagreed and 1% did not respond.

A similar question was asked in Jordan where 57% said they strongly agreed with the idea that children would suffer if the mother worked for pay, 32% said they agreed while 8% they disagreed and 2% said they strongly disagreed with the statement. 1% did not respond. In China, 6% strongly agreed with the statement, 37% agreed, 43% disagreed and 4% strongly disagreed with the idea. 10% did not respond. When asked in the United States, 4% of the respondents strongly agreed that children suffer when the mother works for pay, 21% agreed and 58% disagreed. 16% strongly disagreed with the idea and 1% did not respond.

This study was done as part of the World Values Survey Sixth Wave, conducted apart from Pakistan in 60 other countries. The study was released recently in Doha where Gallup Pakistan's Executive Director represented Pakistan. The recent survey was carried out among a sample of 1200 men and women in rural and urban areas of all four provinces of the country, during 30th January - 20th February, 2012. Error margin is estimated to be approximately $\pm 2-3$ per cent at 95% confidence level.



“ 72% Pakistanis opine that men make better political leaders than women. ”

Gilani Poll/Gallup Pakistan

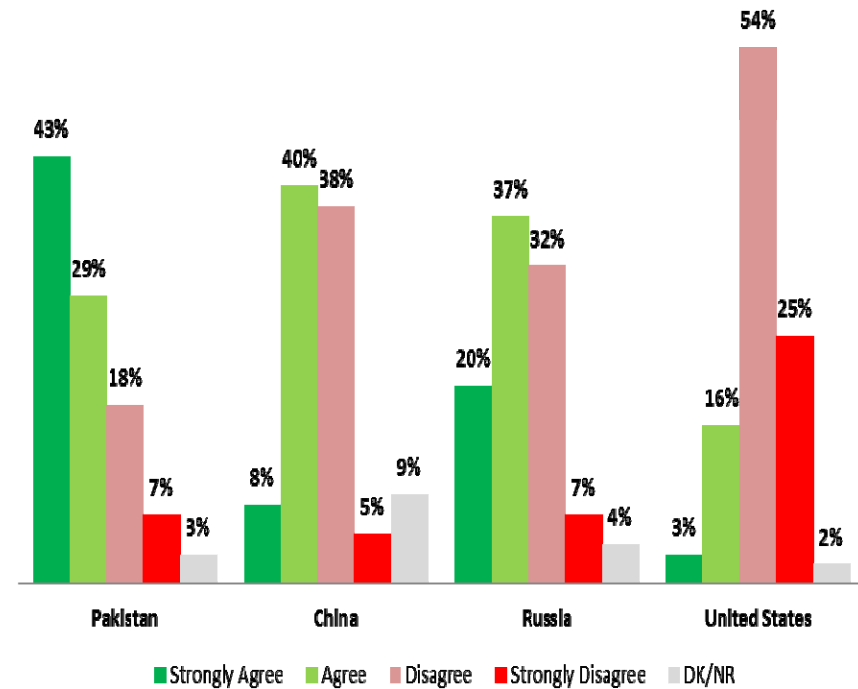
Islamabad - May 15, 2014

According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 72% Pakistanis opine that men make better political leaders than women.

A nationally representative sample of adult men and women, from across the four provinces was asked, **“For the following statement, please tell me how strongly you agree or disagree: On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do.”** Responding to this, 43% said they strongly agreed with the statement, 29% said they agreed and 18% said they disagreed. 7% said they strongly disagreed and 3% did not respond.

A similar question was asked in Russia where 20% said they strongly agreed with the idea that men make better political leaders than women, 37% said they agreed while 32% they disagreed and 7% said they strongly disagreed with the statement. 4% did not respond. In China, 8% strongly agreed with the statement, 40% agreed, 38% disagreed and 5% strongly disagreed with the idea. 9% did not respond. When asked in the United States, 3% of the respondents strongly agreed that men make better political leaders, 16% agreed and 54% disagreed. 25% strongly disagreed with the idea and 2% did not respond.

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Gilani Poll/Gallup Pakistan

Islamabad - May 16, 2014

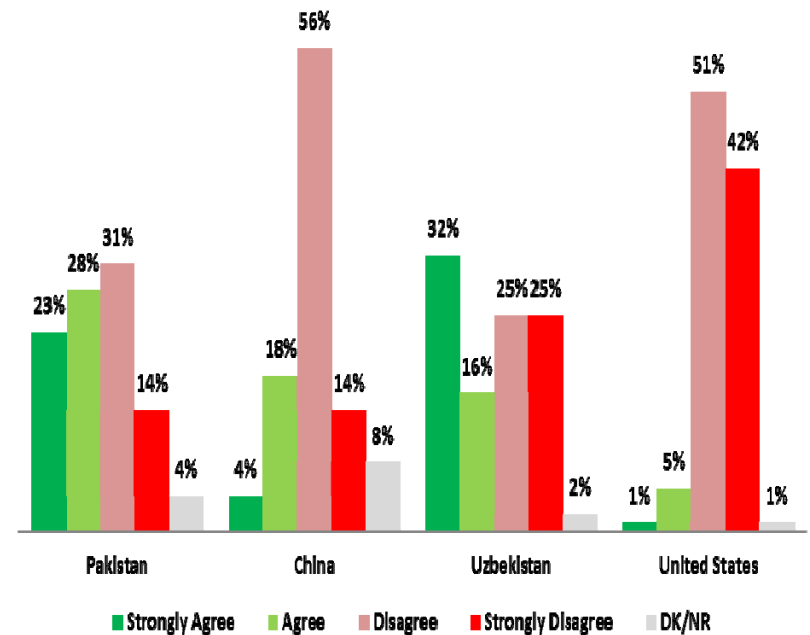
51% Pakistanis believe university education is more important for boys than girls; 45% think otherwise.

According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 51% Pakistanis believe university education is more important for boys than girls; 45% think otherwise.

A nationally representative sample of adult men and women, from across the four provinces was asked, **"For the following statement, please tell me how strongly you agree or disagree: A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl."** Responding to this, 23% said they strongly agreed with the statement, 28% said they agreed and 31% said they disagreed. 14% said they strongly disagreed and 4% did not respond.

A similar question was asked in China where 4% said they strongly agreed with the idea that university education is more important for a boy than a girl, 18% said they agreed while 56% they disagreed and 14% said they strongly disagreed with the statement. 8% did not respond. In United States, 1% strongly agreed with the statement, 5% agreed, 51% disagreed and 42% strongly disagreed with the idea. 1% did not respond. When asked in Uzbekistan, 32% of the respondents strongly agreed that university education is more important for boys, 16% agreed and 25% disagreed. 25% strongly disagreed with the idea and 2% did not respond.

This study was done as part of the World Values Survey Sixth Wave, conducted apart from Pakistan in 60 other countries. The study was released recently in Doha where Gallup Pakistan's Executive Director represented Pakistan. The recent survey was carried out among a sample of 1200 men and women in rural and urban areas of all four provinces of the country, during 30th January - 20th February, 2012. Error margin is estimated to be approximately $\pm 2-3$ per cent at 95% confidence level.



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