

Gilani Weekly Poll

Cyberletter

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February 2012

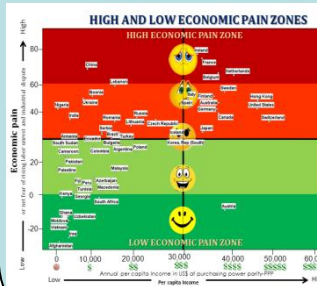
Week # 58 (2012)

Opinion Polls Released during

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Rising Fear of Labor Unrest and Industrial Disputes in 2012; 55% across the globe feel labor unrest will rise this year, while 13% believe it will decline: GILANI POLL/GALLUP PAKISTAN

February 13, 2012



A recent global poll shows that while no nation is without its share of misery and pain, the pain caused by the fear of rising labor unrest is heavily concentrated among the rich and the economically rising nations.

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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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Financial status gets high importance in finding a spouse for daughters in Pakistan; 86% give it very high (47%) or high (39%) importance: GILANI POLL/GALLUP PAKISTAN

February 14, 2012



According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan financial status gets high importance in finding a spouse for daughters in Pakistan; 86 percent give it very high (47%) or high (39%) importance.

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Vast majority of Pakistanis (90%) give very high or high importance to occupation while choosing their son in law. Only 9% disregard it: GILANI POLL/GALLUP PAKISTAN

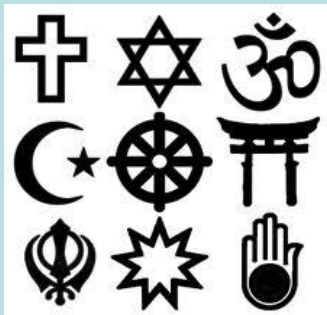


February 15, 2012

According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan vast majority of Pakistanis (90%) give very high or high importance to occupation while choosing their son in law. Only 9% disregard it.

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Majority (88%) of Pakistanis say they give high or moderate importance to choosing a son in law from their own religious denomination. Only 11% claim to disregard it: GILANI POLL/GALLUP PAKISTAN



February 16, 2012

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89% of Pakistanis give high (55%) or moderate (34%) importance to Religious observance in a prospective son in law. 10% disregard it, 1% did not give a view: GILANI POLL/GALLUP PAKISTAN



February 17, 2012

According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan 89% of Pakistanis give high (55%) or moderate (34%) importance to Religious observance in a prospective son in law. 10% disregard it, 1% did not give a view.

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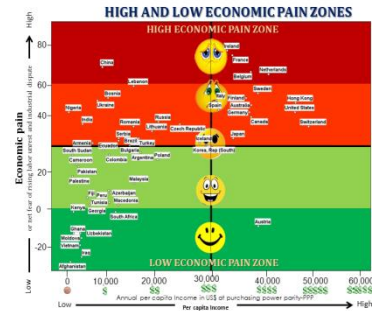
Gilani Research Foundation is a not for profit public service project to provide social science research to students academia, policy makers and concerned citizens in Pakistan and across the globe.

Gilani Research Foundation is headed by Dr. Ijaz Shafi Gilani who pioneered the field of opinion in Pakistan and established Gallup Pakistan in 1980. Current Dr. Gilani, who hold a PhD from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and has taught at leading universities in Pakistan and abroad, is Chairman of Gallup Pakistan (www.gallup.com.pk)

Rising Fear of Labor Unrest and Industrial Disputes in 2012; 55% across the globe feel labor unrest will rise this year, while 13% believe it will decline. GILANI POLL/GALLUP PAKISTAN. GILANI POLL/GALLUP PAKISTAN

Islamabad February 13, 2012

A recent global poll shows that while no nation is without its share of misery and pain, the pain caused by the fear of rising labor unrest is heavily concentrated among the rich and the economically rising nations. Findings from the latest global Index of Economic Pain provide a fascinating scale of pain among over 50,000 men and women across all continents of the world.



The global survey shows the net global fear of rising labor unrest to be 42%. It is notable that the pain caused by fears of labor unrest is nearly the same in the emerging economies of BRIC, the financially wounded economies of Western Europe and the rich nations of G7. The Index measures 48% in the four leading economies of BRIC, (Brazil, Russia, India and China) and 45% among G7 including USA, Canada, Germany and others. While the top 10 most pained nations are heavily the economically upscale or rising nations, the least pained are heavily downscale economies. The poll findings also show that the miseries of the rich and rising are different from those of the poor and war-torn nations. The economic pain due to net fear of labor unrest is minus (-)19% in Afghanistan and minus (-)17% in Iraq both of whom are on top of the 10 most relaxed nations in term of labor unrest.

A key question in the global survey asked: So far as you are concerned, do you think that in 2012, economy related protests and industrial disputes in (your country) will increase, decrease, or remain the same? According to the WIN-Gallup International Global Barometer of Economic Pain 55% believe that economy related protests and industrial disputes will increase, 14% believe that it will decrease while 25% believe that it will remain the same. However 7% did not give a view.

VIEWS FROM PAKISTAN

In Pakistan the Index of Economic Pain is 21%, slightly lower than the global average. Among those interviewed here, 38% fear labor unrest will rise while 18% say it will decline. The remaining said it will remain unchanged or they do not know. (See table 1 ahead)

Economic Pain scale represents the percent of population in a country who feel labor unrest will rise in the next 12 months minus those who feel it will decline. Labor unrest is a concrete outcome of troubles with managing the economy which could be due to resource short falls, financial or fiscal mismanagement, poor governance, poor industrial relations or a host of other factors.

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We can say it is one of the most concrete outcomes of that process. Consequently we have chosen expectations about labor unrest and industrial disputes as an indicator of Economic Pain. Like the physical pain experienced by individuals, pains experienced by nations are caused by specific situations which could be fleeting and momentary or persistent. The Index subtracts those who feel labor unrest will decline (in this case 13% globally) from those who feel it will rise (in this case 55% globally) to produce the Net Index figure of 42% for the year 2012. It would be interesting to see whether this figure rises or falls in 12 months' time.

THE TOP 10 MOST PAINED NATIONS: (or fearful of labor unrest and industrial disputes)

The top 10 nations most fearful of labor unrest and industrial disputes are the following:
Percent saying they fear that labor unrest and industrial disputes will rise, fall or remain the same in 2012

Countries	Increase	Decrease	Remain the same	Don't know / no response	Net Pain
Ireland	74%	4%	22%	0%	70%
France	72%	4%	24%	0%	68%
China	71%	8%	17%	3%	63%
Belgium	67%	6%	21%	5%	61%
Lebanon	66%	11%	17%	7%	55%
Nigeria	66%	22%	4%	8%	44%
Netherlands	65%	5%	29%	1%	60%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	58%	8%	24%	9%	50%
Italy	56%	7%	33%	4%	49%
Finland	56%	6%	36%	3%	50%

THE TOP 10 MOST RELAXED NATIONS: (or least fearful of labor unrest and industrial disputes)

The top 10 nations where a relatively low number of people expect labor unrest and industrial disputes to rise this year.

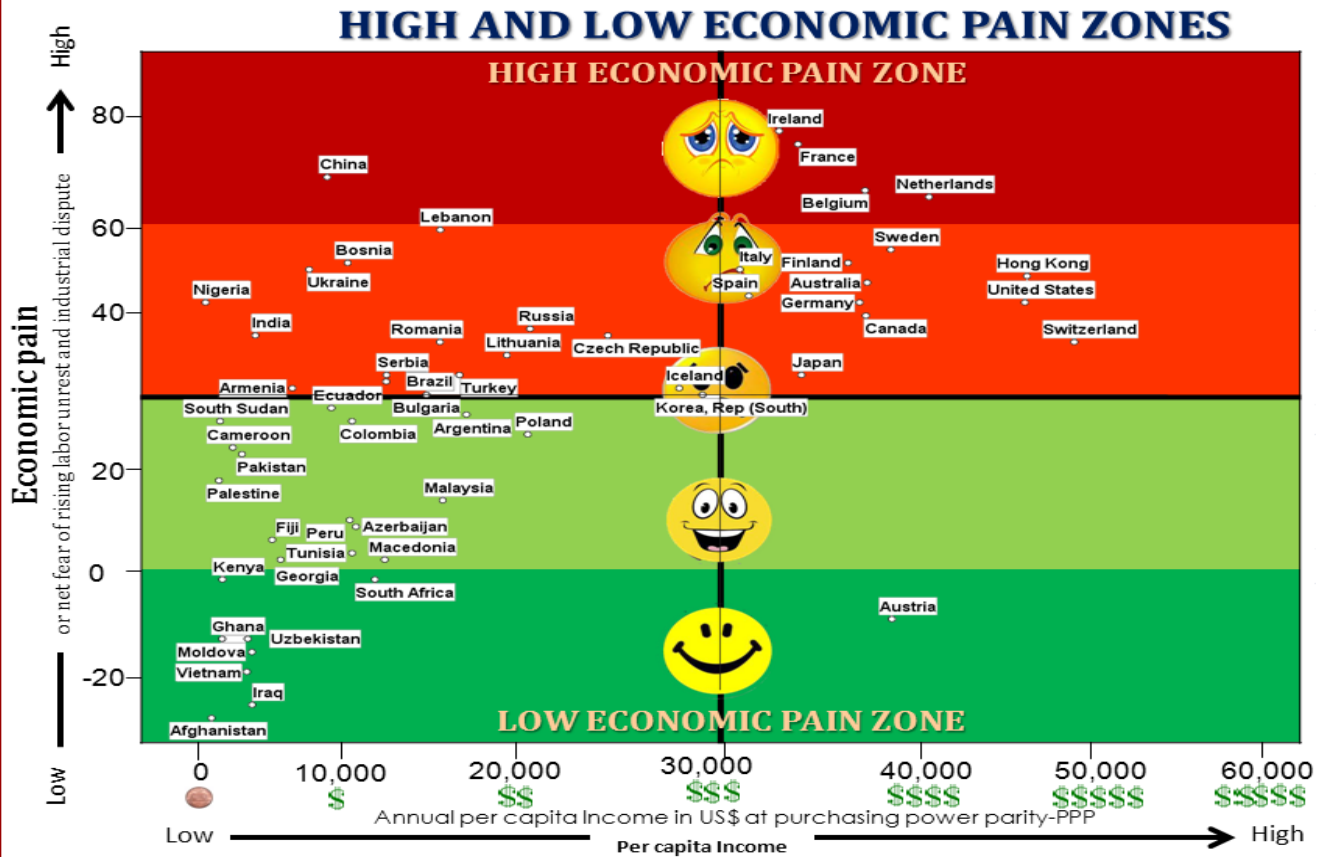
Percent saying they fear that labor unrest and industrial disputes will rise, fall or remain the same in 2012

Countries	Increase	Decrease	Remain the same	Don't know / no response	Net Pain
Afghanistan	24%	43%	27%	6%	-19%
Iraq	26%	43%	22%	9%	-17%
Vietnam	24%	36%	31%	9%	-12%
Moldova	18%	27%	27%	28%	-9%
Uzbekistan	11%	18%	52%	19%	-7%
Ghana	34%	41%	6%	18%	-7%
Austria	45%	49%	2%	3%	-4%
Kenya	35%	33%	14%	19%	2%
South Africa	42%	40%	16%	3%	2%
Georgia	27%	22%	26%	25%	5%

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MATRIX OF ECONOMIC PAIN (2012) Among Rich & Poor Nations of the world



Source: Annual Global Barometer of Economic Pain conducted by affiliates of WIN-Gallup International Association. For further details see website: www.Gallup-international.com

Methodology:

The global barometer of hope and despair is an annual tradition initiated under the chairmanship of Dr. George Gallup in 1977 and is conducted every year since then. This year it was carried out by associates of WIN-Gallup International in 58 countries around the world.

Sample and Field Work:

A total of 51,425 persons were interviewed globally. In each country a national probability sample of around 1000 men and women was interviewed either face to face (35 countries; n=33,890), via telephone (12 countries; n=11,378) or online (9 countries; n=6,157). Details are attached. The field work was conducted during November 2011- January 2012. In general the error margin for surveys of this kind is +3-5% at 95% confidence level.

The global average has been computed according to the share of the covered adult population of the surveyed countries.

ECONOMIC PAIN FOR 2012

Hope and Despair for Economy in 2012: Country-wise Data

Question: So far as you are concerned, do you think that in 2012, economy related protests and industrial disputes in (your country) will increase, decrease, or remain the same?

Global Average*	51425	55%	13%	25%	7%	42%
Countries in alphabetical order	Sample Size Unweighted N	Increase	Decrease	Remain the same	Don't know / no response	Net Pain=Fear of Increase minus Decrease
Afghanistan	1031	24%	43%	27%	6%	-19%
Argentina	1002	43%	16%	39%	2%	27%
Armenia	500	46%	15%	24%	15%	31%
Australia	1040	52%	5%	35%	8%	47%
Austria	1003	45%	49%	2%	3%	-4%
Azerbaijan	510	30%	20%	29%	21%	10%
Belgium	528	67%	6%	21%	5%	61%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1000	58%	8%	24%	9%	50%
Brazil	2002	48%	16%	29%	7%	32%
Bulgaria	997	37%	8%	31%	23%	30%
Cameroon	504	45%	23%	26%	7%	22%
Canada	1003	49%	7%	38%	5%	42%
China	500	71%	8%	17%	3%	63%
Colombia	606	37%	11%	49%	3%	26%
Czech Republic	1000	46%	8%	40%	6%	39%
Ecuador	400	43%	15%	36%	5%	28%
Fiji	1020	34%	25%	31%	9%	8%
Finland	984	56%	6%	36%	3%	50%
France	1671	72%	3%	25%	0%	68%
Georgia	1000	27%	23%	25%	25%	5%
Germany	502	46%	2%	50%	2%	44%
Ghana	1505	34%	41%	6%	18%	-7%
Hong Kong	500	53%	5%	39%	3%	48%
Iceland	852	43%	12%	43%	1%	31%
India	1091	53%	13%	20%	14%	39%
Iraq	1000	26%	43%	22%	9%	-17%
Ireland	1001	74%	4%	22%	0%	70%
Italy	987	56%	8%	32%	4%	49%
Japan	1200	34%	1%	38%	27%	33%
Kenya	1000	35%	33%	14%	19%	2%
Korea, Rep (South)	1524	38%	8%	48%	7%	30%
Lebanon	500	66%	11%	17%	7%	55%
Lithuania	1025	43%	7%	41%	8%	36%
Macedonia	1209	25%	20%	42%	12%	5%
Malaysia	520	32%	17%	40%	12%	14%
Moldova	1086	18%	27%	27%	28%	-9%
Netherlands	505	65%	5%	29%	1%	60%
Nigeria	1049	66%	22%	4%	8%	44%
Pakistan	2705	38%	18%	29%	15%	21%
Palestinian territories (West Bank and Gaza)	626	32%	15%	30%	24%	17%
Peru	1207	29%	18%	40%	14%	11%
Poland	520	37%	13%	39%	11%	24%
Romania	1050	49%	10%	28%	12%	38%
Russian Federation	1000	49%	9%	28%	14%	40%
Serbia	1037	45%	12%	32%	11%	33%
South Africa	200	42%	39%	17%	3%	2%
South Sudan	1020	44%	18%	13%	26%	26%
Spain	1146	55%	10%	30%	5%	45%
Sweden	501	54%	2%	41%	4%	52%
Switzerland	507	46%	8%	41%	5%	38%
Tunisia	503	45%	38%	11%	6%	6%
Turkey	1031	50%	17%	29%	5%	33%
Ukraine	1013	55%	6%	20%	19%	49%
United States	1002	55%	11%	29%	5%	44%
Uzbekistan	500	11%	18%	52%	19%	-7%
Vietnam	500	24%	36%	31%	9%	-12%

Note 1: Global Average is weighted according to Weighting Scheme explained in the Methods Chapter

2: In some cases the totals may not add up to 100 or mismatch with earlier tables to the extent of 1%. Please ignore this, as it is due to round off error.

Disclaimer: Gallup International Association or its members are not related to Gallup Inc., headquartered in Washington D.C which is no longer a member of Gallup International Association. Gallup International Association does not accept responsibility for opinion polling other than its own. We require that our surveys be credited fully as Gallup International (not Gallup or Gallup Poll). For further details see website: www.Gallup-international.com

Financial status gets high importance in finding a spouse for daughters in Pakistan; 86 percent give it very high (47%) or high (39%) importance. GILANI POLL/GALLUP PAKISTAN

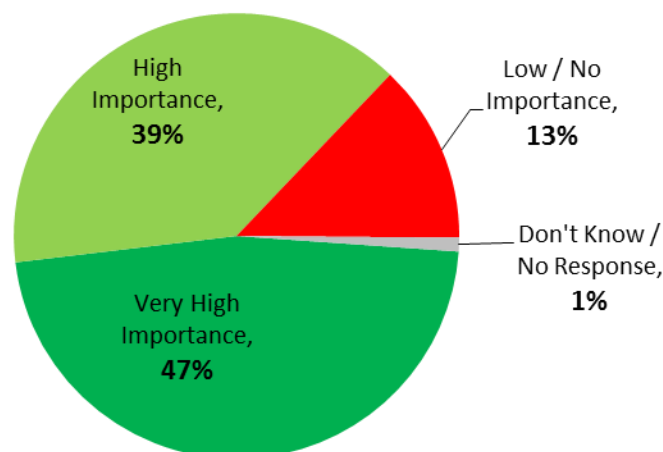
Islamabad February 14, 2012



According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan financial status gets high importance in finding a spouse for daughters in Pakistan; 86 percent give it very high (47%) or high (39%) importance.

A nationally representative sample of men and women from across the four provinces was asked “When it comes to choosing a son in law for marriage, different people have different preferences. Kindly tell how much preference do you give to monetary status as a factor of eligibility for a son in law?” Responding to this 47% claim that they give very high importance to monetary status, 39% claim that they give high importance, 10% claim that monetary status is of low importance for them whereas 3% claim they think of it as not important at all. However 1% did not give a view.

Question: “When it comes to choosing a son in law for marriage, different people have different preferences. Kindly tell how much preference do you give to the monetary status as a factor of eligibility for a son in law?”



Source: Gallup and Gilani Surveys

The Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International Association (www.gallup-international.com; www.gallup.com.pk)

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The study was released by Gilani foundation and carried out by Gallup Pakistan, the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International. The recent survey was carried out among a sample of 2725 men and women in rural and urban areas of all four provinces of the country, during January 15 – January 21, 2012. Error margin is estimated to be approximately $\pm 2-3$ per cent at 95% confidence level.

Vast majority of Pakistanis (90%) give very high or high importance to occupation while choosing their son in law. Only 9% disregard it. GILANI POLL/GALLUP PAKISTAN

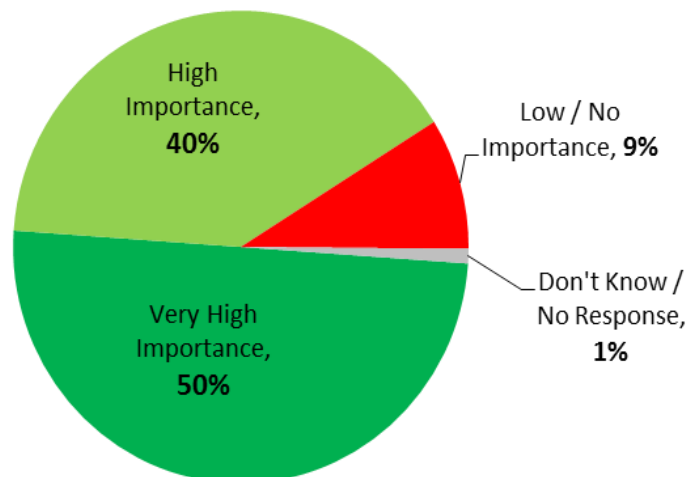
Islamabad February 15, 2012



According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan vast majority of Pakistanis (90%) give very high or high importance to occupation while choosing their son in law. Only 9% disregard it.

A nationally representative sample of men and women from across the four provinces was asked “When it comes to choosing a son in law for marriage, different people have different preferences. Kindly tell how much preference do you give to occupation as a factor of eligibility for a son in law?” Responding to this 50% give very high importance to occupation while choosing son in law, 40% give high importance, 5% think of it as less important whereas 4% claim to give no importance at all. However 1% did not give a view.

Question: “When it comes to choosing a son in law for marriage, different people have different preferences. Kindly tell how much preference do you give to occupation as a factor of eligibility for a son in law?”



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GILANI POLL/GALLUP PAKISTAN

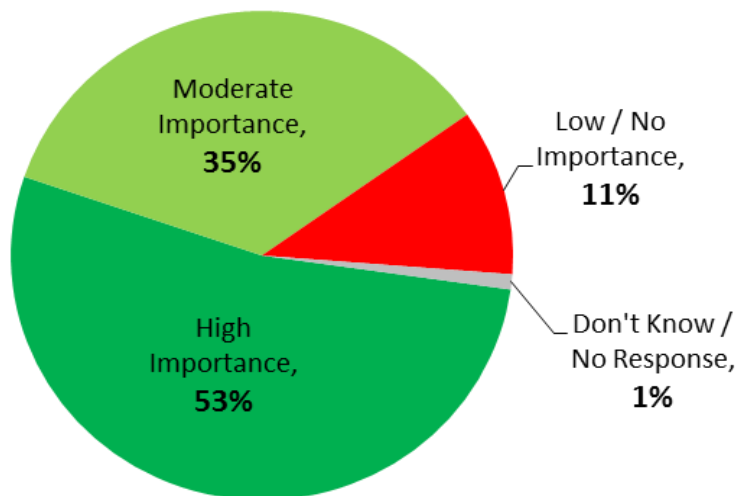
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A nationally representative sample of men and women from across the four provinces was asked “When it comes to choosing a son in law for marriage, different people have different preferences. Kindly tell how much importance do you give to religious denomination as factor of eligibility for a son in law?” Responding to this 53% claim to give high importance, 35% claim to give moderate importance, 8% claim that it is of low importance for them whereas 3% claim to give no importance at all. However 1% did not give a view.

Question: “When it comes to choosing a son in law for marriage, different people have different preferences. Kindly tell how much importance do you give to religious sect as factor of eligibility for a son in law?”



Source: Gallup and Gilani Surveys

The Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International Association (www.gallup-international.com; www.gallup.com.pk)

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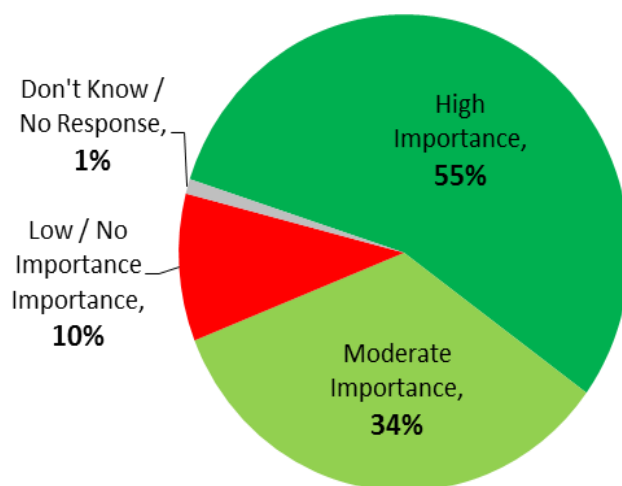
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A nationally representative sample of men and women from across the four provinces was asked “When it comes to choosing a son in law for marriage, different people have different preferences. Kindly tell how much importance do you give to religiosity of the boy as a factor of eligibility for a son in law?” Responding to this 55% claim that they give high importance to religiosity of the boy, 34% claim to give moderate importance, 6% claim that it is of less importance for them whereas 4% claim to give no importance at all. However 1% did not give a view.

Question: “When it comes to choosing a son in law for marriage, different people have different preferences. Kindly tell how much importance do you give to religiosity of the boy as a factor of eligibility for a son in law?”



Source: Gallup and Gilani Surveys

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February 2012 Edition: Weekly Cyberletter Pakistan

Produced by: Gallup Pakistan Jointly with Gilani Research Foundation

February 2012

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A year to thank,
share and reinvent
Gallup & Gilani: 1980-2012



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