

# Good Jobs: The New Global Standard

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Jon Clifton and Jenny Marlar

Through advanced social and economic analysis, Gallup helps organizations, cities, and countries solve the world's foremost problems. For more information, please visit [socialandeconomicanalysis.gallup.com](http://socialandeconomicanalysis.gallup.com) or contact Sarah Van Allen at 202.715.3152 or [sarah\\_van\\_allen@gallup.com](mailto:sarah_van_allen@gallup.com).

# Good Jobs: The New Global Standard

By Jon Clifton and Jenny Marlar

**W**hat the whole world wants is a good job. When asked about the most important problem they face, people worldwide consistently mention the availability of jobs. But just any job is not enough.

Leaders need to make quality jobs available to help their people thrive and to ensure their country prospers. Good jobs can lift individuals out of poverty and put entire countries on the path to progress.

Global leaders today are rightfully making job creation a top priority. But until now, they did not have the measures they needed to determine whether they are creating good jobs. When thinking about jobs, leaders and nearly everyone else generally thinks about unemployment. But there are several problems with focusing solely on this measure.

Each country's employment metric, while based on standards from the International Labour Organization (ILO), varies in terms of methodology and frequency of data collection. For example, the United States reports unemployment figures every month, while China reports it once a year. Other countries in the developing world conduct employment surveys even less frequently. Survey question wording and methodologies differ from country to country. Therefore, when you turn to the back of *The Economist* each week to look at the unemployment figures for a few countries, you are looking at data that are not comparable.

Even more importantly, traditional unemployment has no statistical relationship to GDP per capita when comparing countries.

Gallup has created a new global standard for measuring employment based on measures that are updated annually.

These are comparable across countries and statistically related to GDP per capita.

Gallup's Underemployment Index captures not only traditional unemployment, but also part-time employed individuals who want additional work for a truer representation of the percentage of the workforce working below its desired capacity. Further, this measure has a statistically significant negative relationship with GDP per capita, meaning that countries with lower underemployment tend to have higher GDP per capita.

Gallup's Employed Full Time for an Employer Index provides valuable new information about employment that cannot be fully understood by measuring unemployment or underemployment alone. This measure quantifies the percentage of workers in good jobs, rather than subsistence jobs that do little to raise the individual out of poverty or contribute to the country's formal economic output. This measure has a strong, positive relationship with GDP per capita, meaning that countries with a higher percentage of workers employed full time for an employer tend to have higher GDP per capita.

These measures give an unprecedented picture of the state of employment worldwide. Together, they provide leaders with quality standards they need to track their country's progress on the metrics that really matter.

## **Gallup's Employment Metrics**

Gallup has developed three key indexes: Unemployment, Underemployment, and Employed Full Time for an Employer. Gallup's Unemployment Index closely follows the standards established by the ILO and is comparable to the unemployment rate many countries report. Gallup's Underemployment Index combines unemployment with those who have only part-time employment and desire

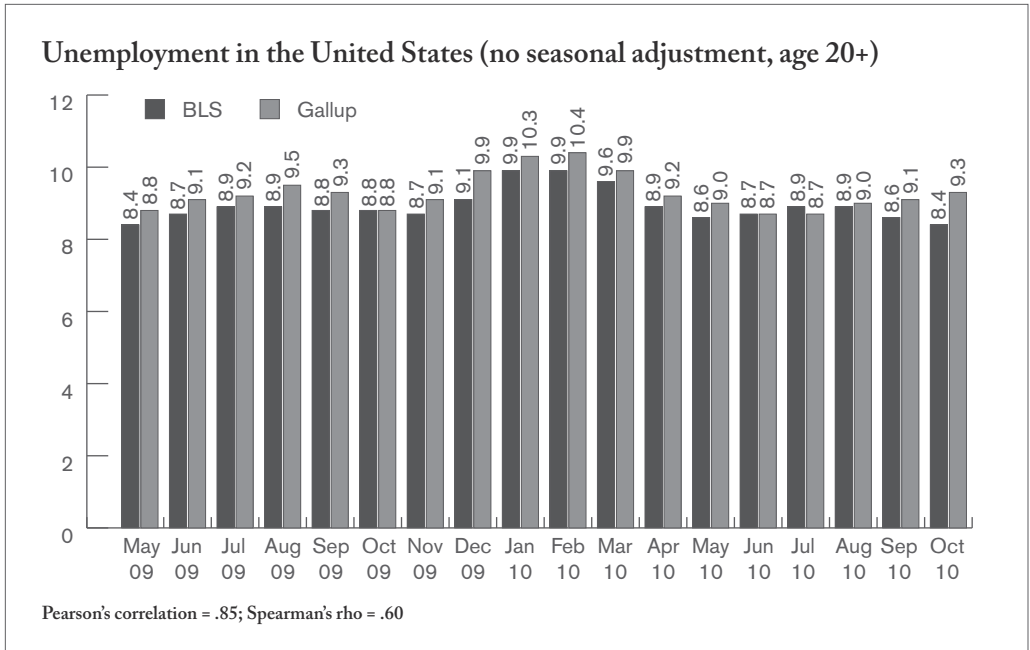
to work full time. Finally, Gallup's Employed Full Time for an Employer Index is an approximation of good jobs, which matches other indicators of positive economic activity (per person GDP). It also correlates highly with other measures of development such as the Human Poverty Index, Human Development Index, ease of doing business index, and the number of economically active children.

The metrics are based on Gallup data collected since 2009, with the goal of developing a question series that measures key employment metrics in accordance with International Conference of Labour Statisticians' standards. Since April 2009, Gallup has collected data on a daily basis in the U.S. The U.S. data are in line with those reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) during the same time period. Not only are Gallup's unadjusted numbers highly correlated with BLS numbers, but Gallup's unemployment data are also predictive of the official seasonally adjusted figures the BLS reports each month.

On a global basis, Gallup has collected data from 129 countries as part of the research and development process. The data match up with other sources, where available, such as the ILO and data from local statistical offices.

### Gallup Employment Classifications

Gallup classifies respondents into one of six categories of employment based on a respondent's combination of answers to a series of questions about employment. Respondents worldwide are asked an identical series of questions. Appendix B lists these questions. Classification calculations are also standardized for



each respondent and country-level aggregates. This standardization makes data comparable across countries, adding considerable value to what is presently available from other employment data sources.

#### Employed full time for an employer

Respondents are considered employed full time for an employer if they are employed by an *employer* and if they work for this employer for at least 30 hours per week.

#### Employed full time for self

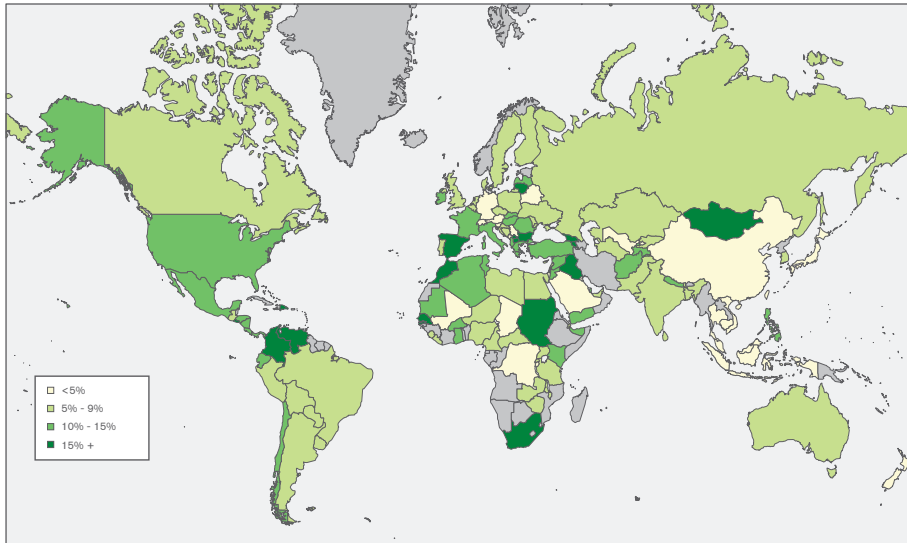
Respondents are considered employed full time for themselves if they are self-employed and if they work for at least 30 hours per week.

#### Employed part time, do not want full-time work

Respondents who work either for an employer or for themselves and do not work more than 30 hours per week at either job are categorized as employed part time. Additionally, when asked, these respondents indicated that they *do not* want to work more than 30 hours per week.

## Percentage of Workforce Unemployed

Surveys conducted in 129 countries and areas in 2009 and 2010



### Unemployed

Respondents are unemployed if they report not being employed in the last seven days, either for an employer or for themselves. Respondents must also report actively looking for a job in the past four weeks *and* being able to begin work in the last four weeks.

### Out of the workforce

Respondents who are out of the workforce were not employed within the last seven days, either for an employer or for themselves, are not looking for work, *and/or* are not available to start work. Respondents may be full-time students, retired, disabled, or homemakers; however, some respondents will not fall into any of these categories.

### Gallup Employment Indexes

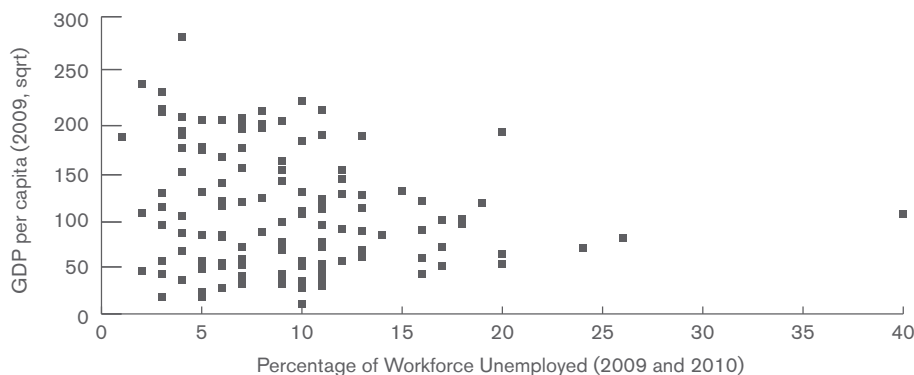
Gallup Unemployment Index: The Traditional Metric

The Gallup Unemployment Index is the percentage of respondents in the workforce who are not employed, who have been actively looking for work within the last four weeks, and who say

they would have been able to begin work in the last four weeks. Gallup's unemployment measure is comparable to unemployment calculations by the BLS and the ILO.

In 2009 and 2010, Gallup collected unemployment rates for 129 countries and areas, including many developing

## Relationship Between Unemployment Rate and GDP



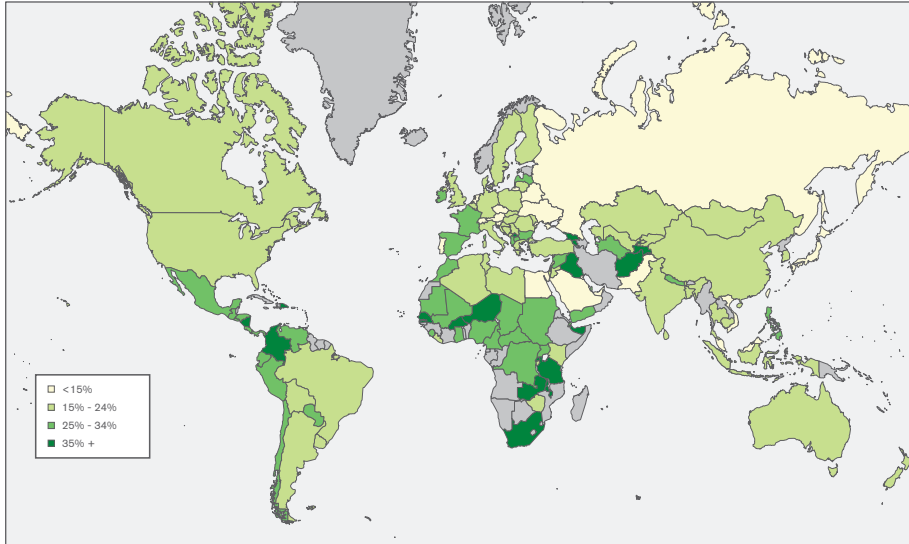
Spearman's rho =  $-.16$  (N=127)

### Employed part time, want to work full time

Respondents who work either for an employer or for themselves and do not work more than 30 hours per week at either job are categorized as employed part time. Additionally, when asked, these respondents indicated that they *do* want to work more than 30 hours per week.

## Percentage of Workforce Underemployed

Surveys conducted in 129 countries and areas in 2009 and 2010



## Relationship Between Underemployment Rate and GDP



nations where this information is not readily available. A global representation of 2009-2010 unemployment is provided in Percentage of Workforce Unemployed graph.

As shown in the Relationship Between Unemployment Rate and GDP graph, there is no significant relationship between unemployment rates and GDP per capita. The informal economy was also considered in the analysis, and

adjusting GDP per capita by estimates of informal economy made no difference in the outcome.

## Gallup Underemployment Index: An Inclusive Measure of Unemployment

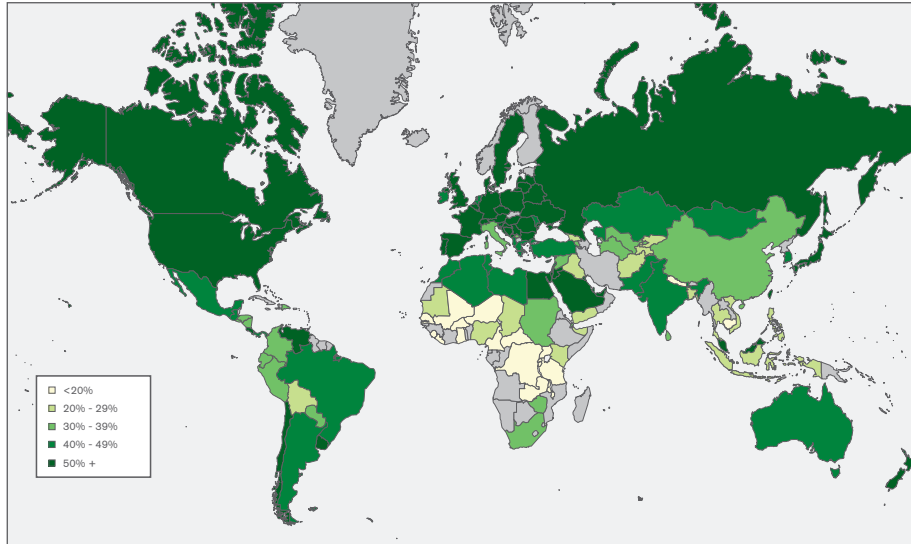
The Gallup Underemployment Index measures the percentage of respondents in the workforce who are working at desired capacity and those who are working at less-than-desired capacity. A respondent is employed if he or she is employed full time or if he or she is working part time but does not want to work full time. Respondents are underemployed if they are employed part time but want to work full time or if they are unemployed. A global representation of 2009-2010 underemployment appears in the Percentage of Workforce Underemployed graph.

The Gallup Underemployment Index is an informative alternative to traditional unemployment measures. It not only captures traditional unemployment, but also employed individuals who desire

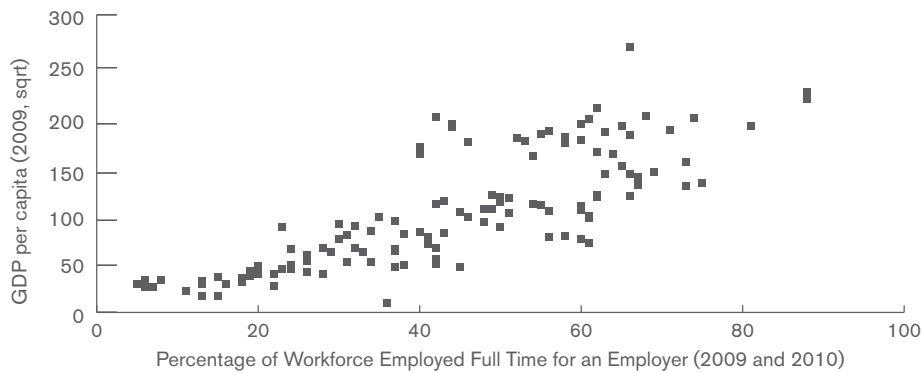
additional work. In the traditional unemployment measure, a respondent is classified as employed if he or she works for even a few hours a week. However, this does not tell the true story of employment status. The availability of part-time work may disguise an underlying lack of full-time jobs, which goes undetected with unemployment measures. Thus,

## Percentage of Population Employed Full Time for an Employer

Surveys conducted in 129 countries and areas in 2009 and 2010



## Relationship Between Full-Time Employment for an Employer and GDP



Spearman's rho = -.85 (p < .001; N = 127)

Gallup's underemployment measure is a truer depiction of the percentage of the workforce working at its desired capacity.

Underemployment has a significant negative relationship with GDP per capita. That is, countries with lower underemployment tend to have higher GDP per capita, as depicted in the Relationship Between Underemployment Rate and GDP graph. As with unemployment, taking the

size of the informal economy into account made no difference in the outcome.

Gallup Employed Full Time for an Employer Index: A Measure of Good Jobs

The Gallup Employed Full Time for an Employer Index measures the percentage of the workforce that is employed full time for an employer. A respondent is classified as employed for an employer if he or she works at least 30 hours per week for an employer. A global representation of 2009-2010 Employed Full Time for an Employer Index data appears in chart.

The Employed Full Time for an Employer Index adds depth to what is already known about the state of employment worldwide. The percentage of the workforce employed full time for an employer, when examined globally, points to countries where economic growth and decent jobs are needed most, which is confirmed by the correlation between this measure and GDP per capita. There is a strong, positive relationship

between the percentage of the workforce working for an employer and the GDP per capita of a country, as shown in the Relationship Between Full-Time Employment for an Employer and GDP graph. This means that countries with a higher percentage of workers employed full time for an employer tend to have higher GDP per capita. As with unemployment and underemployment, taking the size of

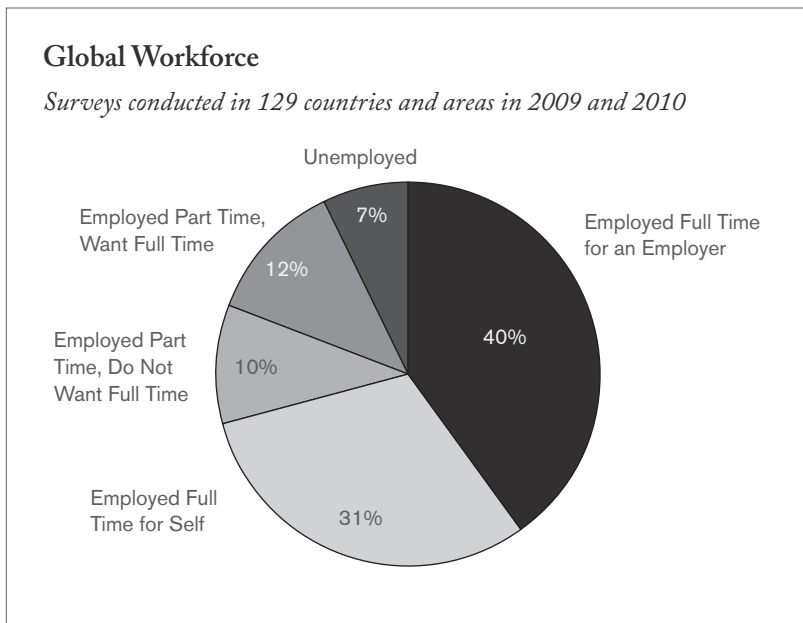
the informal economy into account made no difference in the outcome.

This measure also correlates significantly with the Human Poverty Index (-.72), Human Development Index ( $r = .81$ ), the ease of doing business index ( $r = -.63$ ), the number of economically active children ( $r = -.75$ ), and the Failed State index ( $r = .69$ ).

This metric also provides valuable information that the unemployment or underemployment metrics alone cannot demonstrate. In many developing countries, unemployment is often relatively low, especially compared with developed economies, because it takes into account people who are taking whatever employment they can find to get by or are self-employed in subsistence jobs. While these people are technically employed, these jobs do little to contribute to the formal economic output of the country or raise these individuals out of poverty.

### The Global Employment Situation: 2009-2010

Gallup's global employment data, encompassing 129 countries and areas, create a picture of global employment and offer the ability to trend findings over time. Gallup also



<sup>1</sup>The sample does not include non-Arab expatriate in Arab Gulf states.

collects demographic information, such as age and gender, allowing for demographic analyses of the employment situation worldwide and within countries.

During 2009 and 2010, Gallup estimates that approximately 7% of the global workforce was unemployed. This may seem surprisingly small considering the global economic downturn and unemployment rates that soared to double digits in many Western economies within that time frame. However, global unemployment increased from 5% in 2009 to 9% in 2010. Further, during 2009 and 2010, an additional 12% of the workforce was working part time but wanted to work full time, bringing the Gallup Underemployment Index to nearly 20%. Forty percent of the global workforce was employed full time for an employer during 2009 and 2010.

Regionally, unemployment and underemployment were lowest in Asia and former Soviet Union countries in 2009 and 2010.

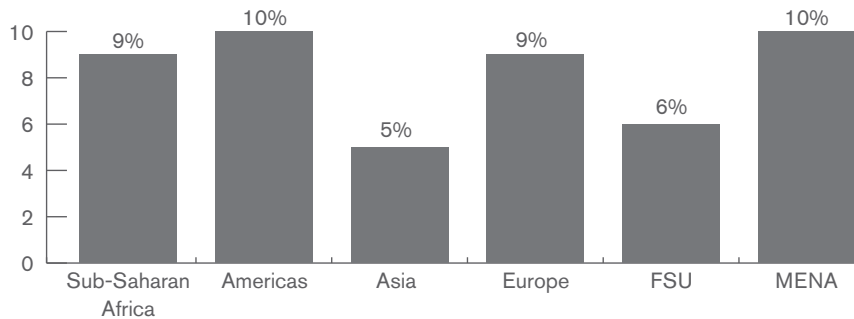
Unemployment rose between 2009 and 2010 in all regions, though European and former Soviet Union (FSU) countries saw more modest increases. The Middle East and North Africa (MENA)<sup>1</sup> and sub-Saharan Africa regions saw the sharpest increases, moving from 8% unemployment in 2009 to 13% in 2010 in MENA and 6% to 12% in sub-Saharan Africa.

Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest underemployment of all regions, with approximately one in three members of the workforce working below their desired capacity.

Worldwide, underemployment remained relatively flat from 2009 to 2010, with about 20% of the global workforce reporting underemployment during both years. However, during the same time frame, the percentage of individuals working part time but wanting full time work declined, while the unemployment rate increased by a similar percentage, indicating that individuals who were previously

### Unemployed, Regional Scores

Surveys conducted in 129 countries and areas in 2009 and 2010

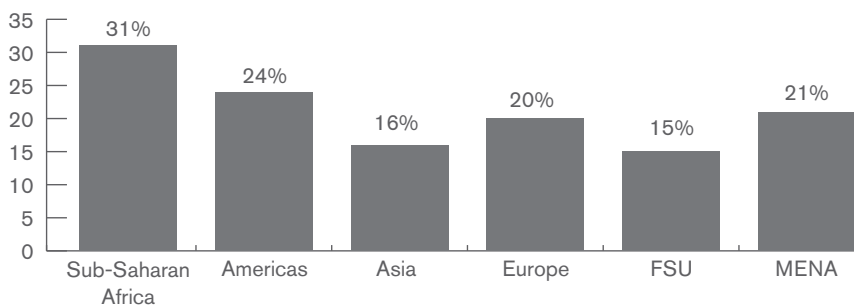


working part time likely became unemployed.

Regionally, sub-Saharan Africa has the smallest percentage of the workforce working full time for an employer, with nearly one in five reporting that they have a full-time job with an employer. Asia follows, with more than one-third of the workforce working for an employer. The number of individuals working for an employer in these regions underscores their economic woes and highlights areas where the creation of decent jobs is needed most.

### Underemployed, Regional Scores

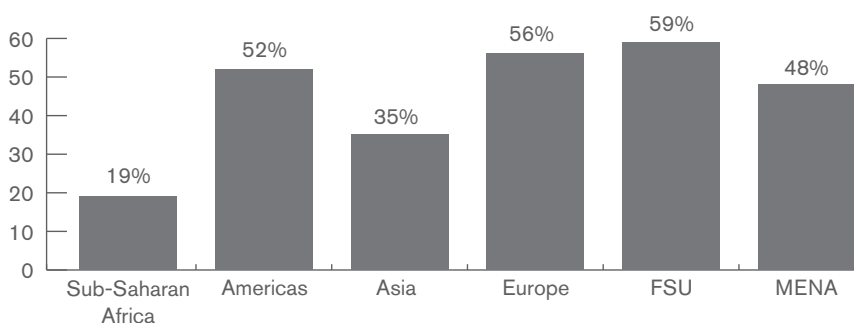
Surveys conducted in 129 countries and areas in 2009 and 2010



There were also notable demographic differences in employment during 2009 and 2010. Worldwide, approximately 70% of men and 30% of women are part of the workforce. Among those that are in the workforce, men were more likely than women to be employed full time for an employer and less likely to be unemployed or underemployed.

### Employed Full Time for an Employer, Regional Scores

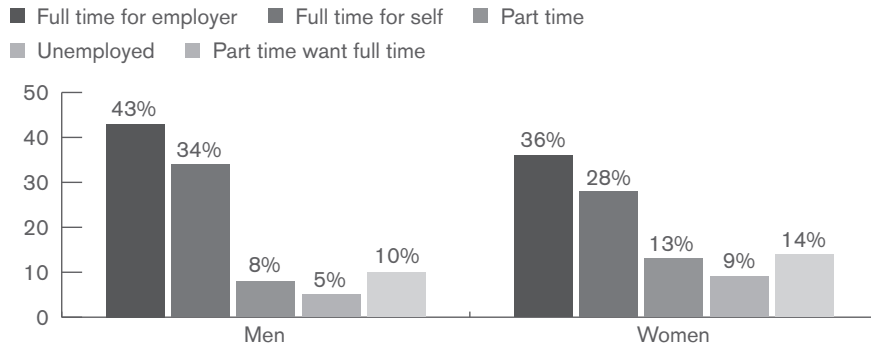
Surveys conducted in 129 countries and areas in 2009 and 2010



Disparities in employment also exist by age. Among those in the workforce, individuals aged 15 to 29 are more than twice as likely as older respondents to report being unemployed and are also more likely to be underemployed. Respondents aged 50 to 69 are the most likely of all age groups to say they are working part time and do not want to work full time (15%). Older respondents are also less likely than younger respondents to be working full time for an employer.

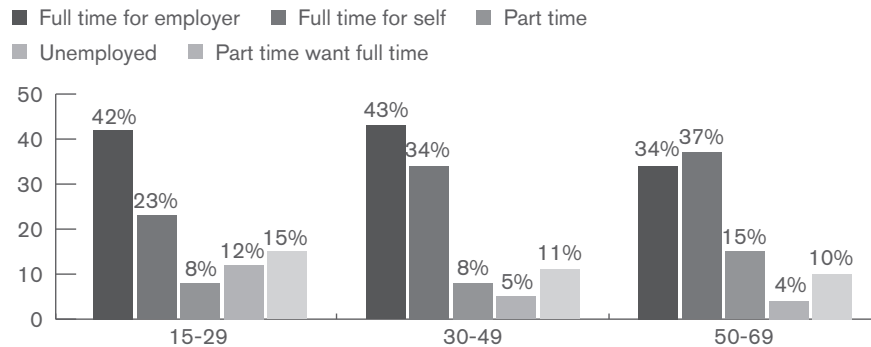
## Global Labor Force, by Gender

Surveys conducted in 129 countries and areas in 2009 and 2010

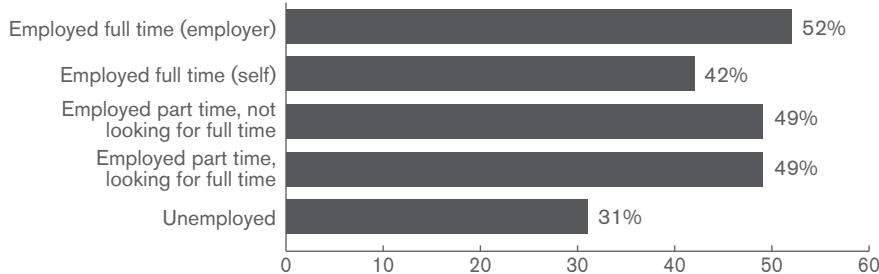


## Global Labor Force, by Age

Surveys conducted in 129 countries and areas in 2009 and 2010



## Workforce Wellbeing: Percentage Thriving in Advanced Economies, 2009-2010



## Employment and Wellbeing

In addition to tracking employment, Gallup asks respondents about their daily experiences, personal finances, physical health, evaluations of their communities, and much more. This wealth of data allows Gallup to delve deeper than traditional employment reports and describe the state of mind of the global workforce.

Building on the Cantril Self-Anchoring Striving Scale, Gallup measures life satisfaction by asking respondents to rate their lives on a ladder scale, with steps numbered from 0 to 10. Based on how they rate their current and future lives, respondents are categorized as thriving, suffering, or struggling.

In advanced economies, there are stark differences between those who are employed full time for an employer and those who are unemployed. Individuals who are employed for an employer are most likely to be thriving, and those who are unemployed are least likely to be thriving. The self-employed are doing better than the unemployed, but they lag behind their peers working for an employer.

Exploring the relationship between employment and wellbeing worldwide, individuals employed full time for an employer tend to report the highest evaluative wellbeing. However, those employed part time and those who are unemployed do not fall far behind. Self-employed

respondents report the lowest evaluative wellbeing, with their evaluative wellbeing scores at more than 50% less than those employed full time for an employer. Clearly, work status makes a difference in how one rates his or her life.

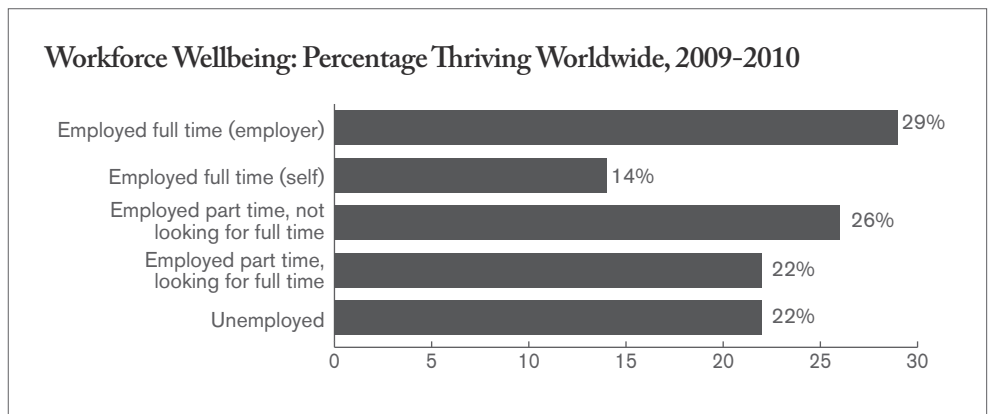
### Implications for Job Creation

A quality standard for measuring the state of employment within a country and worldwide provides an important barometer for leaders who will continue to be measured on the number of good jobs they help create. More than just a classic economic indicator, increasing the percentage of workers who are employed full time for an employer has the potential to increase individual wellbeing and national GDP.

The government alone cannot be the sole provider of good jobs. Instead, the public sector and the private sector must work together to create a climate for quality job creation.

Gallup and other organizations have found that the best prospects for quality job creation are small- to medium-sized enterprises. These companies are generally led by people who are self-employed by choice, rather than out of necessity. These are the real entrepreneurs who can help an economy truly grow. Each time they succeed by getting more customers and more revenue, these entrepreneurs hire more people. Leaders who create policies that help these opportunity-driven entrepreneurs to thrive and create new jobs will increase the amount of people in their cities, states, and countries who are employed by an employer. These types of jobs lead to higher wellbeing and a more productive society.

Until the creation of Gallup's global employment metrics, there was no way to measure the creation of good jobs or to compare employment across countries.



In many countries, employment data were often unavailable, years out of date, and/or limited to a few measures such as unemployment. Gallup's measures now provide quality standard metrics that are comparable across countries, frequently updated, and statistically proven to relate to GDP growth.

Gallup's Employed Full Time for an Employer Index is particularly powerful because of its ability to measure the availability of quality jobs. Global leaders who are truly ready to prioritize job creation can use this measure to track their progress toward increasing the number of quality jobs available and the percentage of workers employed in this way. Doing so will not only improve countries, but it will also improve lives.

## Appendix A: Global Employment: Employed Full Time for an Employer, Underemployed, and Unemployed

### Employed Full Time for an Employer

<20%	20-29%	30-39%	40-49%	50%+
Burkina Faso	Afghanistan	Armenia	Albania	Austria
Burundi	Bangladesh	China	Algeria	Bahrain
Cambodia	Bolivia	Colombia	Argentina	Belarus
Central African Republic	Cameroon	Djibouti	Australia	Belgium
Comoros	Chad	Dominican Republic	Brazil	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Congo Kinshasa	Georgia	Ecuador	El Salvador	Bulgaria
Ghana	Indonesia	Honduras	Greece	Canada
Liberia	Iraq	Kosovo	Guatemala	Chile
Malawi	Kenya	Nicaragua	India	Costa Rica
Mali	Kyrgyzstan	Paraguay	Ireland	Croatia
Nepal	Mauritania	Peru	Italy	Cyprus
Niger	Nigeria	South Africa	Kazakhstan	Czech Republic
Rwanda	Philippines	Sri Lanka	Lebanon	Denmark
Sierra Leone	Senegal	Sudan	Libya	Egypt
Tanzania	Somaliland region	Syria	Macedonia	Finland
Uganda	Tajikistan	Turkmenistan	Moldova	France
Zambia	Thailand	Uzbekistan	Mongolia	Germany
	Vietnam	Zimbabwe	Morocco	Hong Kong
	Yemen		Netherlands	Hungary
			Pakistan	Israel
			Palestinian Territories	Japan
			Panama	Jordan
			South Korea	Kuwait
			Turkey	Latvia
				Lithuania
				Luxembourg
				Malaysia
				Malta
				Mexico
				Montenegro
				New Zealand
				Poland
				Portugal
				Romania
				Russia
				Saudi Arabia
				Serbia
				Singapore
				Slovakia
				Slovenia
				Spain
				Sweden
				Switzerland
				Taiwan
				Tunisia
				Ukraine
				United Arab Emirates
				United Kingdom
				United States
				Uruguay
				Venezuela

## Underemployed

< 15%	15-24%	25-34%	35%+
Austria	Algeria	Albania	Afghanistan
Bahrain	Argentina	Bulgaria	Armenia
Belarus	Australia	Cameroon	Burkina Faso
Czech Republic	Bangladesh	Central African Republic	Colombia
Egypt	Belgium	Chad	Dominican Republic
Japan	Bolivia	Chile	Georgia
Kuwait	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Comoros	Iraq
Luxembourg	Brazil	Congo Kinshasa	Kosovo
Malaysia	Burundi	Costa Rica	Malawi
Netherlands	Cambodia	Djibouti	Nicaragua
Pakistan	Canada	Ecuador	Niger
Portugal	China	El Salvador	Palestinian Territories
Russia	Croatia	Ghana	Rwanda
Saudi Arabia	Cyprus	Guatemala	Senegal
Singapore	Denmark	Honduras	Somalland region
Slovenia	Finland	Ireland	South Africa
Switzerland	France	Latvia	Tajikistan
Taiwan	Germany	Macedonia	Tanzania
Ukraine	Greece	Mali	Zambia
United Arab Emirates	Hong Kong	Mauritania	
Vietnam	Hungary	Mexico	
	India	Morocco	
	Indonesia	Nepal	
	Israel	Nigeria	
	Italy	Panama	
	Jordan	Paraguay	
	Kazakhstan	Peru	
	Kenya	Philippines	
	Kyrgyzstan	Sierra Leone	
	Lebanon	Spain	
	Liberia	Sudan	
	Libya	Syria	
	Lithuania	Turkmenistan	
	Malta	Uganda	
	Moldova	Venezuela	
	Mongolia	Yemen	
	Montenegro		
	New Zealand		
	Poland		
	Romania		
	Serbia		
	Slovakia		
	South Korea		
	Sri Lanka		
	Sweden		
	Thailand		
	Tunisia		
	Turkey		
	United Kingdom		
	United States		
	Uruguay		
	Uzbekistan		
	Zimbabwe		

## Unemployed

<5%	5-9%	10-14%	15%+
Austria	Argentina	Afghanistan	Armenia
Belarus	Australia	Albania	Bulgaria
Cambodia	Bahrain	Algeria	Colombia
Chad	Bangladesh	Brazil	Dominican Republic
China	Belgium	Burkina Faso	El Salvador
Congo Kinshasa	Bolivia	Central African Republic	Georgia
Germany	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Chile	Iraq
Hong Kong	Burundi	Costa Rica	Kosovo
Indonesia	Cameroon	Djibouti	Lithuania
Japan	Canada	Ecuador	Macedonia
Kuwait	Comoros	France	Mongolia
Luxembourg	Croatia	Ghana	Morocco
Malaysia	Cyprus	Greece	Palestinian Territories
Mali	Czech Republic	Honduras	Senegal
Montenegro	Denmark	Hungary	South Africa
Saudi Arabia	Egypt	Ireland	Spain
Serbia	Finland	Italy	Sudan
Singapore	Guatemala	Jordan	Venezuela
Slovenia	India	Kenya	
Switzerland	Israel	Latvia	
Taiwan	Kazakhstan	Libya	
Thailand	Kyrgyzstan	Mauritania	
Vietnam	Lebanon	Mexico	
	Liberia	Moldova	
	Malawi	Nepal	
	Malta	Nicaragua	
	Netherlands	Panama	
	New Zealand	Philippines	
	Niger	Romania	
	Nigeria	Slovakia	
	Pakistan	Somaliland region	
	Paraguay	Syria	
	Peru	Tajikistan	
	Poland	Tunisia	
	Portugal	Turkey	
	Russia	United States	
	Rwanda	Yemen	
	Sierra Leone	Zimbabwe	
	South Korea		
	Sri Lanka		
	Sweden		
	Tanzania		
	Turkmenistan		
	Uganda		
	Ukraine		
	United Arab Emirates		
	United Kingdom		
	Uruguay		
	Uzbekistan		
	Zambia		

## Appendix B: Survey Questions Used for Gallup Employment Classifications

Some questions are only asked of a subset of respondents.

Thinking about your work situation over the past seven days, have you been employed by an employer — even minimally like for an hour or more — from whom you receive money or goods? (This could be for one or more employer).

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Refused

In a typical week (seven days), how many hours do you work for an employer? (This could be for one or more employers.) (Open-ended and code)

1. 30 hours per week or more
2. 15 to 29 hours per week
3. 5 to 14 hours per week
4. Less than 5 hours per week
5. Don't know
6. Refused

Again thinking about the last seven days, were you self-employed, even minimally like for an hour or more? This means working for yourself, freelancing, or doing contract work, or working for your own or your family's business. Self-employment also includes fishing, doing farm work, or raising livestock for either your own or your family's farm or ranch.

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Refused

In a typical week (seven days), how many hours do you work as a self-employed individual? (Open-ended and code)

1. 30 hours per week or more
2. 15 to 29 hours per week
3. 5 to 14 hours per week
4. Less than 5 hours per week
5. Don't know
6. Refused

Do you want to work 30 hours or more per week?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Refused

In the past four weeks, have you been actively looking for employment? "Actively looking" means applying for jobs, searching for jobs, and the like.

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Refused

Would you have been able to begin work had you been offered a job within the last four weeks?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Refused

## Appendix C: Methodology

Results are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews with approximately 1,000 adults, aged 15 and older, per survey administration. Interviews were conducted in 129 countries and regions throughout 2009 and 2010. In many countries, the data have been aggregated. For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error ranged from a low of  $\pm 1.4$  in India to a high of  $\pm 4.7$  in Latvia. The margin of error reflects the influence of data weighting. In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of survey data.

With some exceptions, all samples are probability based and nationally representative of the resident population aged 15 and older. Exceptions include areas where the safety of interviewing staff is threatened, and in some countries, scarcely populated islands or areas that the interviewers can reach only by foot, animal, or small boat. Countries with exclusions are noted in the table. Details about the exclusions follow the table.

Country	2009 Data Collection	2010 Data Collection	Total Sample Size
Afghanistan	Jun 4-Jun 16	Apr 13-Apr 22	2,000
Albania		Jul 2-Jul 19	1,000
Algeria**	Aug 1-Sep 12	Feb 1-Mar 7	2,001
Argentina	Jul 4-Aug 12	Jul 1-Jul 30	1,999
Armenia	Jun 10-Jul 7	Jun 26-Jul 28	2,000
Australia		Feb 17-Mar 10	1,000
Austria	Dec 4, 2009-Jan 28, 2010	May 6-Jul 6	2,000
Bahrain*	Aug 17-Sep 15	Mar 31-Apr 30	2,105
Bangladesh	Apr 29-May 14	Apr 12-Apr 24	2,000
Belarus	Jun 3-Jul 10	Jun 8-Jul 7	2,090
Belgium		May 6-Jul 6	1,003
Bolivia	Jul 29-Aug 31	Jul 10-Aug 11	2,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina		Jul 6-Jul 19	1,000
Brazil	Aug 11-Sep 1	Aug 10-Aug 27	2,074
Bulgaria	Jan 25-Mar 2	May 27-Jul 16	2,000
Burkina Faso		Apr 29-May 10	1,000
Burundi	Jul 24-Aug 1		1,000
Cambodia		May 21-May 30	1,000
Cameroon		Feb 15-Mar 1	1,200
Canada	Aug 7-Aug 25	Jul 19-Sep 5	2,018
Central African Republic		Nov 2-Nov 20	1,000
Chad**	Nov 20-Dec 2		1,000
Chile	Jul 3-Sep 8	Jul 30-Sep 4	2,016
China	Aug 14-Sep 28	Jun 13-Jul 29	7,634
Colombia	Jul 14-Aug 1	Jun 18-Jul 30	2,000
Comoros	Jul 15-Oct 10	Feb 22-Mar 8	2,000
Congo Kinshasa	Nov 1-Nov 24		999
Costa Rica	Jul 6-Aug 8	Jun 28-Aug 15	2,006
Croatia		Jun 18-Jul 6	1,029
Cyprus	Apr 23-May 19	May 20-Jun 28	1,507
Czech Republic	Dec 18-Jan 24	Jun 6-Jun 25	2,082
Denmark	Dec 7-Dec 22	Apr 28-May 23	2,000
Djibouti	Jul 25-Aug 2		998
Dominican Republic	Jul 21-Sep 2	Aug 6-Aug 30	2,000
Ecuador	Jul 12-Sep 1	Jul 1-Aug 10	2,000

Egypt	Aug 11-Aug 19	Mar 13-Mar 23	2,074
El Salvador	Jul 4-Jul 17	Jul 29-Aug 17	2,007
Finland		May 6-Jun 7	1,000
France	Apr 16-May 18	May 10-Jun 7	2,004
Georgia**	May 2-May 13	Jun 8-Jun 28	2,000
Germany	Sep 28-Oct 18	Apr 28-Jun 12	2,009
Ghana	Jul 9-Jul 31	Sep 4-Sep 20	2,000
Greece	Oct 1-Oct 15	Jun 2-Jun 22	2,000
Guatemala	Jul 8-Jul 21	Jul 1-Jul 31	2,029
Honduras	Jul 11-Jul 25	Jul 28-Aug 17	2,002
Hong Kong	Nov 23-Dec 16	Jul 11-Jun 26	1,511
Hungary		May 11-May 27	1,008
India**	Oct 1-Nov 30	May 1-Jun 17	9,010
Indonesia	Apr 18-May 5	Apr 4-Apr 24	2,160
Iraq	Aug 10-Aug 20	Feb 17-Feb 27	1,984
Ireland	Apr 17-Apr 27	May 6-Jun 10	1,501
Israel	Oct 11-Nov 5		1,000
Italy	Apr 21-May 6	May 4-May 19	2,005
Japan	Jul 31-Aug 31	Jun 5-Jun 24	2,000
Jordan	Sep 23-Oct 10	Mar 20-Apr 9	2,001
Kazakhstan	Jul 2-Aug 6	Jun 3-Jun 20	1,997
Kenya		Feb 5-Feb 17	999
Kosovo		Jul 3-Jul 15	1,017
Kuwait*	Aug 10-Aug 30	Apr 8-Apr 17	1,984
Kyrgyzstan	Jun 13-Jul 10	Aug 7-Aug 23	2,000
Latvia	Aug 15-Aug 24		515
Lebanon	Aug 2-Aug 30	Feb 3-Mar 25	2,016
Liberia		Apr 24-May 13	1,000
Libya		Feb 20-Mar 18	1,000
Lithuania	Jul 24-Aug 10	Jul 16-Aug 7	1,501
Luxembourg		May 21-Jun 21	1,002
Macedonia		Jun 26-Jul 16	1,000
Malawi	Sep 5-Sep 17		1,000
Malaysia	Jun 12-Jun 26	May 15-Jun 17	2,011
Mali	Oct 15-Oct 30		1,000
Malta		May 20-Jun 7	1,008
Mauritania**	Jul 25-Sep 26	Feb 28-Mar 11	1,984
Mexico	Jul 21-Aug 5	Jul 22-Aug 5	2,000
Moldova**	Jun 12-Jul 4	Jun 1-Jun 25	1,999
Mongolia		Jun 20-Jul 17	1,000
Montenegro		Jul 3-Jul 18	1,000
Morocco		Feb 18-Mar 23	1,002
Nepal	Jun 19-Jul 25	Apr 4-May 4	2,002
Netherlands		May 6-Jun 11	1,001
New Zealand		Feb 11-Mar 10	750
Nicaragua	Jul 4-Jul 23	Jul 29-Aug 19	2,011
Niger**	Jun 19-Jun 28		1,000
Nigeria	Jul 15-Aug 6	Mar 19-Apr 4	2,000
Pakistan**	Nov 14-Dec 7	May 5-May 25	2,176
Palestinian Territories	Feb 13-Feb 23	Feb 4-Feb 20	2,000
Panama	Jul 9-Aug 3	Jul 27-Aug 24	2,018

Paraguay	Jul 6-Aug 26	Jul 10-Aug 31	2,000
Peru	Jul 25-Aug 17	Jun 23-Jul 23	2,000
Philippines	Jun 4-Jun 10	Apr 9-Apr 15	2,000
Poland	Dec 12, 2009-Jan 16, 2010	May 28-Jun 23	2,000
Portugal	Dec 5, 2009-Jan 5, 2010	May 11-Jun 24	2,002
Romania		Jun 4-Jul 24	1,000
Russia	Apr 2-Jun 14	Apr 29-Jun 16	4,042
Rwanda	Aug 10-Aug 18		1,000
Saudi Arabia*	Aug 1-Aug 21	Mar 17-May 29; Jul 1-Aug 10	2,044
Senegal	May 23-Jun 1	Apr 5-Apr 15	2,000
Serbia		Jul 1-Jul 12	1,000
Sierra Leone		Oct 21-Oct 30	1,000
Singapore	May 30-Jun 18	May 15-Jun 9	2,006
Slovakia		May 12-Jun 16	1,007
Slovenia	Apr 16-May 5	May 24-Jul 3	1,502
Somaliland region	Aug 1-Aug 11	Feb 17-Mar 11	2,000
South Africa		Sep 11-Oct 3	1,000
South Korea	Sep 2-Sep 27	Jun 7-Jul 16	2,000
Spain	Apr 14-Apr 24	May 18-May 28	2,005
Sri Lanka	May 16-Jun 8	Apr 24-May 21	2,030
Sudan**	Jul 29-Aug 9	Feb 19-Mar 4	2,000
Sweden	Dec 3-Dec 20	May 20-Jul 4	2,004
Switzerland	Dec 2-Dec 18		1,003
Syria	Feb 20-Mar 16		1,018
Taiwan		Jul 30-Aug 27	1,000
Tajikistan	Jul 27-Aug 14	Jul 18-Aug 8	2,000
Tanzania	Nov 2-Nov 14	Jun 13-Jun 23	1,999
Thailand	Oct 1-Nov 1		1,019
Tunisia		Feb 3-Apr 27	1,006
Turkey	Oct 24-Nov 17	Jul 11-Jul 27	1,999
Turkmenistan	Jul 1-Aug 9		999
Uganda**	May 23-Jun 3	Mar 19-Mar 30	2,000
Ukraine	May 11-May 25	Jul 3-Aug 8	2,081
United Arab Emirates*	Aug 8-Sep 18	Feb 21-Apr 20	2,078
United Kingdom	Apr 17-May 6	May 18-Jun 9	2,002
United States	May 5-Jul 8	Jul 19-Aug 15	2,008
Uruguay	Aug 1-Aug 31	Jul 4-Aug 22	2,000
Uzbekistan	May 20-Jun 8	Jul 20-Aug 4	2,000
Venezuela	Jul 22-Aug 12	Jul 1-Aug 31	2,000
Vietnam	Apr 11-May 26		1,008
Yemen	Aug 4-Sep 2	Feb 12-Feb 27	2,000
Zambia	Nov 8-Nov 19		1,000
Zimbabwe		Mar 12-Mar 25	1,000

\* These countries will only include Arab expatriates and nationals.

\*\* These countries include sample restrictions.

- **Algeria** excluded the sparsely populated South and governorates that represent security risks within Algiers. The excluded areas represent approximately 25% of the population.

- **Chad** excludes the eastern part of country because of conflict on the border with Sudan. The excluded area represents approximately 20% of the population.
- **Georgia** excludes South Ossetia and Abkhazia for the safety of the interviewers. The excluded area represents approximately 7% of the population.
- **India** excludes the population living in Northeast states and remote islands. The excluded areas represent less than 10% of the population.
- **Mauritania** excludes the northern region (Tiris) and the eastern region (Adrar) because of insecurity. The excluded areas represent approximately 5% of the population.
- **Moldova** excludes Transnistria (Prednestrovie) for safety of interviewers. The excluded area represents approximately 13% of the population.
- **Niger** excludes the northern part of the country (Agadez region) because of insecurities. The excluded area represents approximately 5% of the population.
- **Pakistan** excludes FATA/FANA. The excluded area represents less than 5% of the population.
- **Sudan** excludes Darfur because the environment is too dangerous. The excluded area represents approximately 15% of the population.
- **Uganda** excludes the northern region because of the presence of LRA rebels. The excluded area represents approximately 10% of the population.

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